3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #128 R2-240xxxx

Orlando, USA, 18 – 22 November 2024

**Agenda item: 8.1.3**

**Source: Nokia (Rapporteur)**

**Title: [POST128][019][AI PHY] NW side data collection (Nokia)**

**WID/SID: WI\_CODE - Release XX**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# 1 Introduction

This document is the report of the following email discussion:

* [POST128][019][AI PHY] NW side data collection (Nokia)

Intended outcome: Discuss the motivation and specification complexity for the three radio conditions.

Deadline: Long

# 2 Contact Points

Respondents to the email discussion are kindly asked to fill in the following table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
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# 3 Discussion

An email discussion was triggered to discuss the following event-based logging mechanisms.

 Focus on the following three radio condition event-based logging

1. L3 serving cell measurement based (e.g. X1/X2 similar to A1/A2)

2. Beam based events (e.g. beam becomes top-1 beam and number of measurements is less than configured value)

3. L1 beam level measurement

Additionally, companies discussed how long to log after an event has been triggered, e.g., log a configured number of samples after an event triggers, log a configured number of samples per beam, or log periodically after an event has been triggered.

The purpose of AI/ML data collection is to develop one or more datasets which capture a representation of scenarios, e.g., radio conditions, changes in the best beam, and different locations in the cell, which a UE might encounter as it traverses through the network. To capture a complete dataset, especially considering rarer scenarios, event-triggered logging could aid in identifying useful measurement logging occasions and reduce overhead of transmission of redundant samples. Therefore, for each event-triggered logging initiation event and event-triggered logging termination event, the mechanism should be evaluated against that goal.

The questions that follow are general in nature to promote discussion about the benefit of each event to the resulting dataset. The evaluations could be, for example, in terms of the following: redundant sample reduction and data collection coverage, e.g., covering unique measurement scenarios. For each event type discussed, it is asked whether the event helps accomplish the goal of data collection and what deficiencies it has. In the end, a combination of events would be considered holistically to perform together to build complete datasets.

## 3.1 Motivation for Event Triggers

We find it useful first to discuss the motivations and goals of event-based measurement logging. Coming to a common understanding will help us determine the set of events that will help collect a complete and representative dataset for training AI/ML beam management models. The events discussed in this email discussion could be evaluated against our common understanding of the criteria to help identify any gaps.

**Question 0**: Beyond collecting a complete and representative dataset for training AI/ML beam management models, is there any other motivation and goals for event-based measurement logging?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Answers to Question 0 | |
| Company | Technical Arguments |
| ZTE | From NW perspective, the basic motivation of event triggered measurement is to save the air interface resources of sending collected data by avoiding collecting the useless data. |
| Apple | We identify benefit to both NW side and UE side:   * NW-side   1. Allow NW flexibility to only collect data in interested / useful area.      + For example, NW may have to fall back to non-AI beam management when the UE’s radio condition is poor (e.g. located in cell edge) because beam predication performance is downgraded in low SINR region. In this case, it is useless to collect data when UE’s radio condition is poor.   2. Allow NW flexibility to collect non-uniform data under different interested or issued area.      + The distribution of UE in one cell is generally non-uniformed. According to simulation result provided in R1-2405163, 50% of the cells host 80% of the UE population in 18% (or less portion) of their spatial coverage area. Thus, NW may need to collect more data in region with higher distributed UEs while less data in region with less distributed UEs.   3. Allow NW flexibility to offload data collection to multiple UEs for better model generalization (by introducing more UE diversity).      + For example, NW may configure different event threshold to different UEs, so that different UEs collects data in different SINR region. It is helpful for model generalization by introducing more UE diversity (i.e. avoid model being impacted by some specific UEs with too good/bad performance). * UE-side   1. Benefit for UE power saving by avoiding collecting/reporting useless data to NW (e.g. L1 measurements under poor radio condition).   2. Benefit to reduce probability of AS buffer becoming full by avoiding logging useless data.      + Note that if following current AS buffer mechanism of logged MDT/QoE, the NW only know UE’s supported minimum AS buffer size (64KB) rather than UE’s actual AS buffer size. Thus, NW can’t accurately estimate when UE’s AS buffer is full.     Meanwhile, we understand that event triggered logging should be one optional feature on top of baseline of periodical logging, i.e. NW should have flexibility to disable it (i.e. rely on periodical logging if NW is interested in data of all possible area). |
| OPPO | Based on RAN1 simulation observation, beam prediction performance will degrade when the beam RSRP is rather low, but this still can not motivate to only collect high RSRP samples. On the one hand, the network can do the training dataset filtering from the complete samples across one cell; on the other hand, beam management functionality is applicable to all conditions a UE encounters within the serving cell. Considering dataset under all conditions can help NW to train a well generalized model, which matches better for the real deployment.  More addition, it’s not an easy thing for NW to set a threshold for the data logging event once for all as the environment is diverse across different cells, the threshold requirement can be quite different for different cell which is complicated for NW implementation. Even if for a single cell, the physical environment can be different for different directions. One threshold is usually not enough, which means NW may trigger another data collection with different threshold. In this sense, it seems event-based logging saving some overhead for a specific UE during the first round, but second or third round data collection even cause more overhead from system perspective no matter which UE is requested.  Based on above, we prefer to check the motivations with RAN1 first as BM use cases is RAN1 centric, all training assumptions are under RAN1 scope. |
| vivo | The motivation for event-based measurement logging is for model finetuning/retraining. Specifically, for the initial model training phase, the NW may configure the periodic logging to the UEs at different locations/statuses and perform model training based on the collected data. During the model inference/monitoring phase, our simulation result shows that the model performance is poor when the beam-level input is at a low value and the NW would have the intention to collect more data to perform model finetuning/retraining. In this case, event-based measurement logging is essential to reduce unnecessary data logging, transfer, and post-processing. |
| Samsung | There may be some benefit for reporting overhead reduction, and UE buffer/power consumption saving with event-based logging. However, it has not been fully studied on data processing/categorization at UE side (i.e., event-based logging) i.e., whether it could be beneficial or degrade for model training. To ensure maximum performance, it is definitely better to collect all data by NW and then do pre-processing before training with full flexibility, rather than defining events without sufficient study/verifying the performance. Therefore, any event that may impact on the performance shall be well justified. Besides, we would like to note RAN1 has ongoing proposals and discussion on similar issues (e.g., data omission for NW-side data collection). So, we prefer to leave RAN1 to discuss together. |
| Qualcomm | We agree with ZTE, Apple, and others that the objective of events is to reduce the Uu overhead associated with the training data collection and power saving at the UE. We also agree with the rapporteur that the collected measurements should form a representative sample of RSRP in the beams of a cells. We want to clarify that a representative samples means that the data is uniformly collected across different locations in beams of a cell, which is necessary for data collection for training. However, this may not be achieved if the events are not defined properly (for example, L1/L3 threshold-based data collection, simple randomization, etc.) [1, 2]. For example, with L3 cell-level RSRP threshold, if the UEs are concentrated towards a few beams (SSB/CSI-RS), then the collected data will not form a representative sample. To compensate, the network would have to collect way more data than it needs, because it will need to drop a lot of redundant data points . Therefore, we believe even in this case, the network should be able to configure the UE with indices of SSB/CSI-RS for which training data collection is required.    Note that events defined in the standard currently have clear objectives. For example, the events are defined to determine need for the UE to start reporting measurements such that the network can take handover decisions. In the beam management use case, there can be the following objectives:   1. L1-RSRP prediction for beam management, 2. Beam management (e.g., beam switching) decisions.   Events should be defined (considering objective) such that it encompasses a representative measurements from different locations in the interested area/conditions (e.g., samples from beam centre or beam edge, or both). The events and measurement configuration should be defined to collect a sufficient number of samples in configured conditions / (L1/L3) ranges [to avoid oversampling (towards one or more conditions/labels) or skewing the training data].  [1] Yang, Yuzhe, and Zhi Xu. "Rethinking the value of labels for improving class-imbalanced learning." *Advances in neural information processing systems* 33 (2020): 19290-19301.  [2] Jain, Saachi, Kimia Hamidieh, Kristian Georgiev, Andrew Ilyas, Marzyeh Ghassemi, and Aleksander Madry. "Data Debiasing with Datamodels (D3M): Improving Subgroup Robustness via Data Selection." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2406.16846* (2024). |
| Lenovo | We also believe it is beneficial in the following sense:  (a) NW flexibility to collect data in specific area/by specific UEs/for specific scenario/conditions, and  (b) UE flexibility to collect/log only required dataset. |
| Xiaomi | We understand multiple models for different radio conditions may outperform single model for all radio conditions. NW may need to train multiple models using data collected from different radio conditions. The collected data may not be evenly distributed from radio channel condition point of view. Therefore, NW may only require data under certain conditions for the corresponding model training. These conditions can be described as event. By the event, UE only collects the data which NW is interested in when event is fulfilled. UE can save the power and storage by not collecting when event is not fulfilled.  Furthermore, we understand such event is optional configured by NW. If NW want UE to always collect data, NW doesn’t configure the event to UE. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We understand the main motivation behind introducing event-based logging is to limit the signalling overhead and reduce UE’s power consumption. However, whether this can in fact be achieved is very doubtful for several reasons:   1. The gains can only be achieved under the assumption that the network is only interested in data from part of the cell which we find very unlikely. 2. For R19 AI for PHY, only offline training is assumed, so it should be also noted that model training is not a continuous process, is only executed from time to time and requires input only from a subset of UEs in the network, thus the impact on capacity and UE power consumption will be small. 3. As indicated by OPPO, trying to pre-filter the measurement at the UE may turn out to be counter-productive in the end, e.g. the generalization performance for AI-based BM use cases may be very bad with such data. 4. The network already has a possibility to use existing mobility event reporting to configure the UE with the data collection only in case some radio conditions are met, i.e. the network first configures a certain mobility event and once the UE reports the event to be met, the network can configure data collection. This allows to achieve the benefits on the network flexibility in collecting certain data based on radio conditions and UE power saving on not collecting useless data without such event triggered logging.   Hence in our view both the motivation and benefit over the existing mechanisms is unclear. Before moving forwards with any new solutions, we believe we should at least check the motivation with RAN1, since they have better expertise in beam management and they are already discussing related issues as noted by Samsung. By checking with RAN1 we can at least verify whether what we intend to specify makes sense and can be useful. |
| CATT | Agree with OPPO to check the motivation with RAN1 first since it is mostly a PHY use case.  The latency requirement for data collection of AIML training is relaxed, so the data could be collected from multiple UEs within a long duration, the UE power and UE buffer are not the significant factors to be considered as only small amount of data needs to be collected from one UE. And since the training will not be frequently performed after the first few rounds of model training and model updates, the data filtering could be performed by the NW side based on NW implementation. |
| Ericsson | We agree with all the motivations presented by different companies above (ZTE, Apple, Vivo, QC, Lenovo, Xiaomi). In order for the network to generate model(s) that work(s) efficiently in an area (e.g. cell), it is important the diversity of the data collected so that the different radio conditions that the UEs may experience in the area are represented. By just leveraging on the periodic non-event driven data logging, with high probability the network will get redundant data for certain radio locations, and scarcity of data in other radio locations that instead would be important to further enrich the model. This will result in overhead over the Uu interface, and in UE power consumption because the UE might just collect, for most of the logging duration, radio measurements that the network has already acquired previously.  We would also like to emphasize that the motivations of the event-based data collection have been at length discussed in the past 2/3 RAN2 meetings, and we have already agreed two meetings ago in RAN2#127bis that “Event-triggered data logging will be supported.” and in RAN2#128 we further agreed to “Focus on the following three radio condition event based logging….”. Hence, we suggest Rapporteur mainly focusing on “the motivation and specification complexity for the three radio conditions”, which is the ultimate objective of this email discussion. |
| NEC | The motivation of event-based logging comprise at least the following:  1. for NW, more accurate dataset for scenario-specific AI/ML model can be collected  If NW want to deploy scenario-specific AI/ML, e.g., cell-centric model, only the dataset collected by UE from cell centric is useful for training the model.  2. for UE, avoid unnecessary data collection overhead  If the quality of the collected dataset is not good, e.g., for BM case, L1-RSRP of the beam is lower than a threshold, the UE does not have to log these dataset. |
| BT | Following RAN2#128 agreement to focus on:   * + - L3 serving cell measurement based (e.g. X1/X2 similar to A1/A2)     - Beam based events (e.g. beam becomes top-1 beam and number of measurements is less than configured value)     - L1 beam level measurement   We understand the question as if there is any other motivation for event-based logging apart from beam management. We consider this has not been well understood by a few companies which focus on the motivation of even-based measurements.  From RAN2#127bis  **Agreements on NW side data collection**   1. Periodic logging is supported for training data collection procedure in R19 2. Event-triggered data logging will be supported. At least radio condition based event triggered logging will be supported. FFS the details of radio condition based event. FFS if other events are supported.   From RAN2#128   |  | | --- | | **Agreements on NW side data collection**   1. Focus on the following three radio condition event based logging    * + L3 serving cell measurement based (e.g. X1/X2 similar to A1/A2)      + Beam based events (e.g. beam becomes top-1 beam and number of measurements is less than configured value)      + L1 beam level measurement 2. Measurements on aperiodic CSI resources are not reported for NW sided data collection. 3. Data collection is controlled by the network. The UE will not autonomously stop when low power state is detected. 4. The UE reports to the network when the power state is low. We will not specify how the UE determines low power state. The network should de-configure the data collection (this can be captured in stage 2). 5. The UE reports to the network when buffer is or may become full. FFS when it reports (before and/or after). 6. The UE can report the reason for triggering of indication for the status (e.g. low power state, low memory). FFS how this is signalled and if the reporting can be part of availability indication. | |
| Interdigital | We agree with some of the motivations mentioned above such as the reduction of air interface load for sending the measurements and UE power saving. But we would like to emphasise one main difference from the way events are currently mostly defined (e.g., Ax/Bx events) in that the legacy events are mostly related to when to trigger measurement reports (or execute associated conditional reconfiguration), while here our understanding is the events that control whether the UE logs measurements or not (which is later to be sent based on other criteria such as on demand request from the network, or due to reaching buffer/memory limitation, which we are currently also discussing). Our understanding is that if the UE is not capable of logging the measurements, then the most viable of collecting data is via L1 signalling, and as such that is in RAN1 domain (i.e., RAN1 can define events for the triggering of L1 measurements, if needed)  So we propose this to be clarified in the discussion, i.e.,  “in RAN2 discussions, events for data collection for network side model training refer to events that determine whether a UE will log a specific measurement or not” |
| Fujitsu | From AI/ML model performance’s point of view, data should be collected as many and diverse as possible, according to AI/ML theory, even redundant or poor data (outliers) can make contributions to improve the AI/ML model training performance, so it is difficult to say which data is “useless” in general for model training.  However, we believe that a data filtering scheme for the data collection is necessary, since UE may save its storage, power and air interface overhead. Therefore, the major motivation for the event-triggered data logging is to adjust the data collection scheme when UE capability cannot meet the current requirements (e.g., storage full).  In addition, another motivation is that even if there are no capability issues, NW may perform data filtering with its interest (e.g., area/condition/RSRP level). It is noticed that NW may achieve such goals by other options, e.g., reporting configuration or internal filtering/post-processing after receiving full collected data. |
| CMCC | We understand the motivation mentioned above to reduce the overhead of air interface and UE power saving.  However, we share the same view with OPPO and CATT to check the motivation with RAN1 first. We also think that dataset under all radio conditions should be needed and beneficial for a well generalized model, and it is too complicated for NW to configure different event threshold for different cell or different directions within a single cell. |
| LGE | We have similar views on OPPO, Samsung, Huawei, CATT, and CMCC.  The initial motivation of companies proposing event-based logging is centered on the need to collect data from different UE environments, such as the cell edge and cell center, to train AI/ML models for beam management. However, this approach assumes that collecting data from specific environments alone is sufficient or meaningful for the use cases defined by RAN1.  From our perspective, this assumption has not been sufficiently validated by RAN1 for the defined beam management use cases. Furthermore, introducing event-based filtering at the RAN2 level seems unnecessary. A more comprehensive approach that gathers data from all conditions a UE encounters within a serving cell would ensure a better training dataset for generalized model performance. Pre-filtering data in RAN2 may risk excluding valuable information that could degrade the model’s effectiveness.  We believe it would be more appropriate to validate the need for environment-specific data collection with RAN1 before implementing any event-based mechanisms in RAN2. |
| Google | We recognize that collecting and reporting data across all conditions could be useful, allowing the NW to process it based on internal criteria and choose the data relevant to specific model training. However, this might lead to uneven data distribution, resulting in redundant data for certain locations or conditions, and a scarcity for others.  We believe that event-based logging will allow the NW to configure data collection specifically for its needs. From the UE perspective, event-based logging is advantageous as it avoids unnecessary power consumption and conserves memory. |
| Mediatek | We do not think there is much benefit beyond collecting a complete and representative dataset for training AI/ML beam management models. The primary motivation and goal of event-based measurement logging are to ensure that the dataset captures a wide range of scenarios, including rarer events, to improve the accuracy and robustness of AI/ML models. However, there are several concerns and limitations that need to be addressed:   1. **Performance Evaluation by RAN1**: We agree with Samsung that the performance of event-based logging mechanisms needs to be thoroughly evaluated by RAN1. This evaluation should focus on the effectiveness of these mechanisms in reducing redundant samples, ensuring comprehensive data collection coverage, and contributing to the overall dataset quality. Without a detailed RAN1 evaluation, it is challenging to justify the benefits of these mechanisms. 2. **Generalization Performance:** We agree with OPPO that there is a concern regarding the generalization performance of AI/ML models if only a certain set of data is considered. Event-based logging may lead to biased data collection, where certain scenarios are overrepresented while others are underrepresented. This could negatively impact the model's ability to generalize to different conditions and environments. 3. **Existing Mechanisms:** We agree with HW that the network already has mechanisms to configure data collection based on radio conditions, such as mobility event reporting. The latency for data collection for model training is not urgent. The network can provide the data logging configuration after the radio condition is met if it is really needed. These existing mechanisms can achieve similar benefits without the need for additional event-based logging configurations.   Intuitively, event-based triggering can reduce signaling overhead and UE power consumption. However, whether it is a must for data categorization and model training to guarantee AI model performance needs to be justified.  Based on the above concerns, we believe that the motivation and benefits of event-based logging mechanisms are unclear. We recommend checking the motivations with RAN1 first, as they have better expertise in beam management and are already discussing related issues. By verifying with RAN1, we can ensure that any new solutions make sense and are useful. |
| Futurewei | As many have mentioned, we think the major motivations are   1. Reduce overhead and UE power consumption; 2. Capture rare situations/data that may not be easily captured by periodic reporting. |
| DOCOMO | We think the main motivations are to avoid logging unnecessary/unwanted data.  As some companies mentioned, there may be some scenario that using event for data logging become dataset worse. However, NW can configure event-based data logging to UE only for the scenario in which it is useful. |
| Nokia | Event triggered measurements can allow the network to collect targeted data needed for the training of network-side models, when network identifies gaps in the training dataset. Event triggered DC can save on redundant measurements, saving on air resources as well as UE power. |

**Summary 0**: TBD.

**Proposal 0**: TBD.

## 3.2 Measurement Event Triggers

### L3 serving cell measurement-based events

R2-2409945 (Apple) proposed the following:

Proposal 8: Support the following two radio condition based event triggered logging:

• Event X1: when L3 serving cell measurement becomes better than absolute threshold (similar to A1).

• Event X2: when L3 serving cell measurement becomes worse than absolute threshold (similar to A2).

**Question 1**: Do L3 serving cell level measurement events help accomplish the goal of data collection for training network-side beam management AI/ML models? If not, state any deficiencies or ways to augment the event to mitigate them.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Answers to Question 1 | | |
| Company | Yes/No | Technical Arguments |
| ZTE | Yes with comments  (The event can be further considered) | According to our understanding about the motivation of event triggered measurement ,we think event by using the L3 serving cell measurement result is valid.  Normally, when the L3 measurement for a serving cell is worse than a threshold which means the UE have reached at the edge of the cell and handover is expected to be happened, assuming UE at the edge but the handover is not happened in time, the RLF will be triggered even worse, the sample collected under this scenario is no longer valid or helpful for the NW side model training.  In this sense, it is reasonable that UE performs collecting the data when L3 serving cell measurement is better than an absolute threshold.  Then the event X can be modified as below:  The data logging is performed only when L3 serving cell measurement ~~become~~ is better than an absolute threshold, |
| Apple | Yes (Proponent) | The main intention is to allow UE to collect data only in NW interested/intended area, which is typically identified with specific radio conditions (i.e. RSRP/SINR range). Meanwhile the L3 event is more stable, less UE complexity with cell specific time-to-trigger (TTT) and manageable spec work.    In addition, we want to clarify below 2 aspects:   * On the issue of possible mismatch between L3 and L1 measurement raised in online discussion of RAN2#128   + Following our motivation in Question 0, event triggered logging is mainly used to allow UE to only log data in a subset of NW interested area (e.g. in good radio condition). When the trigger condition is met, the UE needs to log L1 measurements of all NW configured beams, i.e. the NW can still get a complete L1 measurement dataset for training in its interested area. Thus, L3 measurement triggered event is sufficient.   + L3 measurement is derived from multiple L1 measurements with NW configured RRC parameters. Thus, if any concern on mismatch, NW can adjust these RRC parameters (e.g. *nrofCSI-RS-ResourcesToAverage, absThreshCSI-RS-Consolidation, L3 filter coefficient*) to mitigate mismatch. * On the wording suggested by ZTE, we are fine with the change. But we want to clarify the wording is actually copied from same wording used in event A1/A2 in section 5.5.4/6.3.2 of TS 38.331:   “Event A1: Serving becomes better than absolute threshold;  Event A2: Serving becomes worse than absolute threshold;” |
| OPPO | Yes with comments | We have the similar feeling that A1-like event is more suitable considering beam prediction performance is usually better when beam RSRP is good enough. |
| vivo | Yes | For beam management, since the input and output are at the beam level, it’s straightforward that the logging event should also be at the beam level.  However, agree with Apple that the current L3 measurement configuration can provide the flexibility to achieve beam-level triggering, e.g., set the *nrofCSI-RS-ResourcesToAverage* as absent and the cell-level measurement quantity is the highest beam measurement quantity value. |
| Samsung | No | There has been no study on whether L3 serving cell measurement can help or not in RAN 1/2 study item. RAN2 should avoid introducing event without enough study and clear benefit. Otherwise, it just leads to biased training due to insufficient data. Besides, RAN1 has ongoing proposals and discussion on data omission for NW-side data collection. It is better to let RAN1 to carry on the discussion. |
| Qualcomm | Yes (but with further considerations) | We agree with Apple that L3-RSRP cell level measurement events are simpler for the UE implementation, while the UE can log the training data in the interested area. However, as mentioned in response to Q0, we want to highlight that for different objectives, the training data should encompass representative measurements from different locations in the interested area/conditions (e.g., samples from beam centre or beam edge, or both). The events and measurement configuration should be defined to collect a sufficient number of samples in configured conditions / (L1/L3) ranges [to avoid oversampling (towards one or more conditions/labels) or skewing the training data].  Additionally, as indicated in response to Q0, considering L3 cell-level RSRP threshold, if the UEs are concentrated towards a few beams (SSB/CSI-RS), then the collected data will not form a representative sample. To compensate, the network would have to collect way more data than it needs, because it will need to drop a lot of redundant data points. Therefore, we believe even in this case, the network should be able to configure the UE with indices of SSB/CSI-RS for which training data collection is required. |
| Lenovo | Yes | L3 events are more suitable to identify the scenario of interest, e.g., cell centre (A1) or cell edge (A2). |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | In our view these events do not help to accomplish the purpose of data collection. This goal can be achieved without introducing any events.  The only thing these events can potentially help with is to limit the signalling overhead and limit the UE power consumption, but this is only under the assumption that the NW is only interested in the results from part of the cell which is unlikely. Furthermore, even this can be also be achieved with the current mobility framework, as we mentioned in our reply to Q0. |
| CATT | Yes with comments | A1-like event (serving becomes better than absolute threshold) seems more useful to trigger the collection of valid data than A2-like event. |
| Ericsson | Yes | In our understanding, the motivation of using the L3 measurements as triggering conditions is to reduce the potential fluctuations of L1-event driven measurements. From this point of view both the A1-like and A2-like approach make sense to us, as baseline, since they capture different radio scenarios. We also agree with QC, that the radio configuration should be at beam level so that the UE is enable to collect the L1 measurements only for those beam that are of interest for the NW-side training. Such details can be discussed during the stage-3. |
| NEC | Yes | As L3 measurement is more stable to reflect the UE radio condition, e.g., whether the UE is in cell centric or cell edge, we think L3 measurement could be considered for event-based logging even though the collected dataset should be L1 beam level. |
| BT | Yes but requires further consideration | We share the same understanding as other companies that with event-based measurements, the overhead on the air interface can be reduced, especially mid/long term.  We also want to make echo about QC concerns of representative data. With current proposal, it make happen that data received by NW does not achieve the goal. If data is not representative, the objective will not be achieved. With proposed X events, NW can configure them at cell level which is not enough. They require further granularity. |
| Interdigital | No strong view | We see both event proposals as useful, under the assumption that these events are not for triggering measurement reports but for determining whether to log a measurement or not (as we have explained in our response to Q0).  Our understanding of the usage of such events is like this: , if the UE is configured for event X1, if the conditions for the event are fulfilled, UE will log the measurements that it is configured to log, and when the conditions are not fulfilled, it will pause logging the measurements (and resume them again if/when the conditions get fulfilled again, e.g., as long as it has memory to log the data, it has enough battery level, etc.,) |
| Fujitsu | Yes | As mentioned by other companies, the event should be defined as a condition to judge whether the UE can get proper data, which is useful for model training, so the cell-level L3 RSRP can be considered because if L3 RSRP is lower than a threshold, basically the first priority of the UE is handover, not generate data for data collection.  As for the two proposed events, we consider A1-like is necessary, since if NW would like to collect data which the L3-RSRP is lower than one threshold, it may simply configure no event and collect all data without considering the RSRP level. |
| CMCC | Yes with comments | We think that A1-like event (serving cell measurement becomes better than absolute threshold) seems more useful to trigger the collection of valid data. |
| LGE | No | The network already has mechanisms, such as mobility event reporting, to trigger data collection under specific radio conditions. These mechanisms allow the network to balance data collection needs while minimizing unnecessary UE activity and power consumption.  Furthermore, there is insufficient evidence that this approach would improve model training. It could even result in degraded model performance due to the exclusion of important data points. |
| Google | Yes | L3 cell level measurement-based event is more stable as the triggering for UE to start data logging, e.g., logging L1 measurement results of beams. |
| Mediatek | Not sure | The effectiveness of L3 serving cell level measurement events in accomplishing the goal of data collection for training network-side beam management AI/ML models needs to be thoroughly evaluated by RAN1.  Furthermore, L3 serving cell level measurements provide a high-level overview of the radio conditions but lack the granularity needed for detailed beam management. These measurements may not capture the fine-grained variations in signal quality and beam performance that are critical for training accurate AI/ML models. To address the granularity issue, L3 measurements can be combined with L1 beam level measurements and beam-based events. This combination can provide a more comprehensive view of the radio conditions and beam performance, capturing both high-level and fine-grained variations. |
| Futurewei | Yes | In Apple’s proposal 8, a measurement event is logged when the L3 measurement becomes better than the absolute threshold from worse than the threshold (X1), or when the L3 measurement becomes worse than the absolute threshold from better than the threshold (X2). In short, the changes in the measurement (the event) triggers the logging.  Both events may be helpful for model training. In Event X1, the situation could be that the UE is moving from cell edge back towards the cell center. While in Event X2, the situation could be that the UE is moving from cell center towards cell edge.  We think for the models to generalize well, both events are helpful. Although X1 may be more helpful than X2, for now we think both can be considered. Performance evaluation should make the final decision. |
| DOCOMO | Yes | At least, A1-like event seems useful to trigger data logging procedure. (e.g., to avoid triggering when radio quality is too poor)  About A2-like event, the scenario in which the event is used effectively is unclear. |
| Nokia | Yes | L3 measurements are more stable due to averaging and filtering and thus data logging based on L3 measurements would be more consistent and reliable compared to L1 based measurements. We think a new event may be introduced if required to collect targeted data if those which already exist are not sufficient. |

**Summary 1**: TBD.

**Proposal 1**: TBD.

**Question 2**: What is the specification impact of implementing logging based on L3 serving cell measurement events?

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| --- | --- |
| Answers to Question 2 | |
| Company | Technical Arguments |
| ZTE | Design the L3 serving cell measurement events for logging the data. No other specification impact can be foreseen. |
| Apple | We foresee limited spec work:   * Most existing procedure text related to logged MDT event L1 in Section 5.5a.3.2 (Measurements logging) of TS 38.331 can be reused. * We assume that ASN.1 of existing L1 event can also be reused (i.e. need to introduce trigger threshold, hysteresis and TTT):   eventL1 SEQUENCE {  l1-Threshold MeasTriggerQuantity,  hysteresis Hysteresis,  timeToTrigger TimeToTrigger  }, |
| OPPO | Similar view with Apple |
| vivo | Similar view with Apple |
| Qualcomm | Similar view with Apple. |
| Lenovo | Similar view with Apple |
| Xiaomi | Design new events, similar as A1 and A3. But TTT may not be needed, since there is no robustness issues for data collection. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | The impact on specifications depends on the final design of the feature, but what RAN2 needs to specify is at least:   1. Definition of the new measurement events (or agreeing to reuse existing events and clarifying how they are used for the new scenario). 2. Define the UE behaviour, i.e. how long are measurements gathered after triggering, what is the periodicity of logging after triggering, stop condition for logging etc.   We are not sure how we can reuse text in section 5.5a.3.2 which is for the UE in RRC IDLE/INACTIVE and it seems completely not applicable to UEs in RRC\_CONNECTED state which are under consideration for data collection case. Hence, a new procedure/section would rather be required. |
| CATT | Similar view with Apple |
| Ericsson | Since there are already precedents in the spec. both in logged MDT and in the RRM, we can get inspiration from that. Details can be sorted out during the stage-3 discussion, but spec. complexity is expected to be limited. |
| NEC | Introduce L3-based event into the data collection logging configuration in ASN.1. Also share same view as Xiaomi that TTT may not be needed. |
| BT | Without an understanding of the event-measurements granularity, it is complex to assess the impact. In any case, MDT or RRM can be the baseline. |
| Interdigital | Agree with companies above that we can use the way it is specified in logged MDT events (which is also aligned with our understanding that the event is determining the logging aspect and not the triggering of the report) |
| Fujitsu | Similar view with Apple |
| CMCC | Similar view with Apple |
| Google | Similar view with Apple |
| Mediatek | Limited specification impact if L3 serving cell measurement events is needed. |
| Futurewei | Similar view with Apple |
| DOCOMO | Similar view with Apple |
| Nokia | We share a similar view to Huawei that the existing events could be reused. We agree that logged MDT procedures are not reusable for CONNECTED mode logged measurements for NW-side data collection. |

**Summary 2**: TBD.

**Proposal 2**: TBD.

### L1 Beam-based Events

R2-2409908 (Qualcomm) proposed the following:

Proposal 4: RAN2 is requested to consider at least the following events for training data collection for network-side model training,

• Event 1. Based on the number of samples to be collected and reported across different beams, UE triggers the measurement collection and logging if a beam becomes the top-1 beam and the logged number of measurements is less than the configured value.

• Event 2. Based on the change of the top-1 beam: UE is configured to log the measurement when the top-1 beam changes. UE can additionally be configured with the number of samples to be logged and its periodicity

These events are triggered when the top-1 beam changes, i.e., “if a beam becomes the top-1 beam” or “based on the change of the top-1” beam. The key difference between these events is the termination condition. These termination conditions will be discussed in another question.

**Question 3**: Does triggering logging based on the change of the top-1 beam help accomplish the goal of data collection for training network-side beam management AI/ML models? If not, state any deficiencies or ways to augment the event to mitigate them.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Answers to Question 3 | | |
| Company | Yes/No | Technical Arguments |
| ZTE | Maybe No | My understanding both events is to prevent UE from continuously collecting the data when the mobility status of the UE is static in order for power saving. However, in the real deployment, the beam measurement result is still fluctuated even though UE mobility status is static, from NW perspective, those data is still useful for NW to train the model regardless of the top-1 beam have been changed or not. |
| Apple | No | We think it has below issues:   1. Only considering Top-1 beam is too restricted in FR2. As we know, the L1 beam change in FR2 is quick and may be caused by channel time fading and/or blockage by other object(s). Thus, top-1 beam measurement is not stable. And that is why existing beam management procedure needs UE to report top-K beams and NW can use TCI to dynamically change beam. So, only considering top-1 beam may lead to misleading information to NW. 2. As mentioned by ZTE, the proposed event is intended to prevent UE from continuously collecting the data when the UE is static (i.e. when top-1 beam is not changed). However, the L1 beam quality is generally fast time-changing in FR2. It is possible that although top-1 beam is same during one period but its measurement has changed a lot, which means some useful data are missed to collect. Correspondingly, at least AI/ML based BM case 2 (i.e. temporal prediction) will not work. 3. The proposed event has no RSRP threshold which means that the UE may log useless data when its radio condition is poor (e.g. right before RLF). 4. It will bring high UE complexity. As discussed in L1 measurement event for Rel-19 LTM and MIMO, time to trigger (TTT) is necessary to make event trigger stable. Then, it means UE needs to simultaneously maintain multiple TTT for multiple beams (as top-1 beam may change, UE has to track multiple candidate beams to determine when any of them becomes top-1 beam). |
| OPPO | Maybe No | We understand triggering logging based on the change of the top-1 beam is too strict condition as many valuable samples will be dropped, we doubt the dataset quality collected under such condition. For BM, even if the top 1 beam has not changed, it’s still a good input for model training. |
| vivo | No | The RSRP threshold of Top-1/K beam is sufficient for filtering the data logging. Agree with Apple’s concern on the specific Beam to trigger the data logging. |
| Samsung | No | Q3 deals with the proposal in R2-2409909 (i.e., event for top-1 beam change). What we understand for the proposal is   * Step 1) UE starts logging upon top-1 beam change. * Step 2) UE stops logging if the number of logged data samples reaches the configured threshold.   RAN2 agreed at least L1-RSRP and/or beam ID needs to be collected for SET A/B. However, such event leads to no report for both SET A/B, if there is no change of Top-1 beam. However, it is also important to collect data when Top-1 beam is kept. If the model is trained only with data when Top-1 beam changes, the model cannot work when Top-1 beam is kept. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | The proposal 2 is about the trigger and is not about the number of samples the UE should log once the event is triggered. When a certain beam (for example, a set A beam) becomes the top-1 beam, the UE starts collecting the training data (until the configured number of samples are logged). Of course, L1-RSRP can be considered further (as we also mentioned in our paper).  In ZTE’s response, ZTE mentioned that “both events are to prevent UE from continuously collecting the data when the mobility status of the UE is static in order for power saving.” This is not just about losing the valuable samples but about collecting the data when a certain beam is the Top-1 beam for label diversity.  We want to bring to ZTE’s and other companies’ attention that we did not propose these events for the purpose of “preventing UE from continuously collecting the data when the mobility status of the UE is static in order for power saving.”. We proposed them to avoid oversampling (towards one or more conditions/labels) or skewing the training data [1, 2]. If the training data set is imbalanced, (i.e., there are more measurements when one or more beam is/are Top-1/Top-K beam), the training data may become biased towards that beam / set of beam. This will impact the AI/ML model performance. To compensate for that, the network would have to collect more data than it needs and then drop a large number of redundant data points. Therefore, training data with balance labels are desired.  Furthermore, as seen from the below figure, the network may want UE to perform training data collection on one or more SSB / CSI-RS(when UE is connected to that SSB / CSI-RS). The network may configure the UE with indices of SSB/CSI-RS and L1-RSRP threshold for which training data collection is required.    We proposed considering Top-1 beam for the initial discussion. Of course top-K beam and L1-RSRP for logging the measurement can be considered, but it can be complicated. For example, for top-K beam, we need to specify how the L1-RSRP of these top beams are considered for logging the data (whether UE should consider L1-RSRP of one beam, two beam, or more number of beams? Whether it is average L1-RSRP among Top-K beams?)  The complexity can be added once we develop some understanding. |
| Lenovo | No | Agree with some companies that it could be too restrictive without clear motivation.   * If it is for time domain beam prediction, the samples before a beam becomes the best beam are valuable, which will not be logged with proposed events. * If it is for spatial domain beam prediction, we fail to understand why “best beam change” matters in this case. |
| Xiaomi | No | We believe the model shall not be per beam. Otherwise, there would be too many models. Therefore, the motivation of such event is not valid. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | The situation is similar as for L3 based events, but in this case the results are pre-filtered based on the best beam of the UE instead of the UE being in cell center or cell edge.  Apart from the unclear motivation of this kind of event, we also agree with the issues raised by other companies, i.e. instability of L1 measurements and top-1 beam and complexity for the UE implementation. |
| CATT | No | A beam specific trigger is not that important, as during the logging period all beam measurement results can be recorded and used by network later to train a model. |
| Ericsson | Yes, but prefer approaches in Q1 and Q5. | The approach proposed in this question may have its merits, and we are not against it. However, we believe that an approach based on radio measurement thresholds (as in the previous and next question) may be more useful in practice, because they allow the network to configure radio thresholds such that the UE can specifically collect data just in those radio conditions where the NW model is weaker.  Since one of the objective of data collection is to achieve the diversity of collected data in an area, an event that is based on radio measurement thresholds (that could be mapped to measurement ranges that the training entity is missing) is more beneficial than an event based on which beam is top-1. The objective of reducing the data overhead and UE power consumption can be achieved by the network by setting the radio thresholds to those model operating conditions for which data are missing. |
| NEC | No | Event based on change of Top-1 beam is somehow restrictive as AI/ML model training for beam case requires data collection related to beam set A/B.  Furthermore even though Top-1 beam is not changed, the radio condition of beam set A/B may not be same, so only considering the single one beam change as logging trigger condition is not sufficient for model training. The benefit is not very clear. |
| BT | No | It is not clear how top-1 beam proposal will reduce the impact on the UE side apart from reducing hardware complexity. The storage impact moving from 1 to k beams is clear, but it is not when the discussion is about monitoring beams.  To ensure the UE is logging the top-1 beam, that UE should to monitor other k beams. Otherwise, we cannot guarantee the UE always logs top-1 beam. Therefore, it is required to specify UE behaviour to maintain top-1 beam logging. The conditions to stop logging one beam and move to a different beam should be specified. NW cannot rely on vendor specific solutions.  Another consideration raises in case top-1 beam changes frequently. What the UE does with previous top-1 logged values if the configured number of samples have not been reached requires specification. Same with the validity time of these samples. These to mention just a couple of issues to be addressed. |
| Interdigital | See comments | To some extent, we sympathize with the motivation for this as clarified by Qualcomm. However, we think this is something where we need some input from RAN1 before deciding as it depends on the details of the important data samples/points for model training. |
| Fujitsu | No | From the motivation point of view, which is mentioned in Q0, if we would like to enable data filtering for NW interests or UE resource saving, other events may be more appropriate (e.g., RSRP threshold, area), the change of top 1 beam may not reflect any of the specific NW interests, and may not save UE resources since the top 1 beam may change rapidly in some cases.  Furthermore, even for collecting full/representative dataset point of view, the event of top-1 beam change may only be valid when there is no or minor environmental changes under the same top 1 beam, however, it is basically impossible. |
| CMCC | Maybe No | We think that the measurements may change a lot even if the top-1 beam is not changed, and the data is beneficial for temporal beam management prediction. |
| LGE | No | Triggering logging based on changes in the top-1 beam could lead to even more extensive filtering compared to using L3 events. This approach risks excluding valuable data from other beams or conditions that may be critical for training network-side AI/ML models for beam management.  To build a well-generalized model, it is essential to collect comprehensive data across all relevant conditions, rather than relying on specific beam-level triggers. Over-filtering through this method may reduce the diversity of the dataset, which could degrade the model’s overall performance and generalizability in real-world deployments. We believe it would be more appropriate to validate the need for environment-specific data collection with RAN1 before implementing any event-based mechanisms in RAN2. |
| Google | No | We understand the motivation behind tracking the top-1 beam. For BM model training related, we believe measurement results of good beams are crucial.  The top-1 beam represents only a small fraction of good beams. Relying solely on changes of the top-1 beam for data collection could lead to valuable data filtered out in cases where the top-1 beam remains stable while other beams undergo significant changes. Conversely, there may be redundant data of other beams if the top-1 beam fluctuates frequently. |
| Mediatek | No | We are not sure how triggering logging based on the change of the top-1 beam works and what specific benefits can be obtained for AI model training. Furthermore, the change of the top-1 beam can be frequent due to channel time fading, blockage by objects, and other dynamic factors. This frequent change can lead to the UE starting and stopping logging dynamically, which may result in an inconsistent and fragmented dataset. The frequent changes may also lead to the collection of redundant data, which does not necessarily contribute to the diversity and quality of the dataset.  The need of triggering logging based on the change of the top-1/K beam(s) needs to be evaluated by RAN1. |
| Futurewei | Not sure | Agree with Ericsson that the change of top-1 beam may or may not have an impact on the measurement results. |
| DOCOMO | No | We think the RSRP threshold is enough for filtering.  In addition, we can note that L1 quality is not stable. |
| Nokia | No | Top-1 will not fulfil the goal, because we are not considering similar neighbouring beams which may be as good as the top-1 beam. Top-1 beam may not consider the changing interference levels at different times, changes of load situation which can make top-1 beam not the best beam to serve. |

**Summary 3**: TBD.

**Proposal 3**: TBD.

**Question 4**: What is the specification impact of implementing events based on a change in the top-1 beam?

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| Answers to Question 4 | |
| Company | Technical Arguments |
| Apple | We foresee a lot of specification work. Below are just some examples:   1. Whether to capture the proposed event in RAN1 spec (i.e. via timer + counter similar to BFD) or RAN2 spec (i.e. via TTT)? Please note that similar discussion happened in Rel-19 LTM and MIMO, and it was controversial. LTM took 3 meeting to make decision. 2. If we capture it in RAN2 spec (via TTT), RAN2 need to discuss the UE behaviour on when to reset / continue TTT of different beams because different beams’ TTT may not start / stop at the same time. For example, if 1st strongest beam has met its TTT but 2nd strongest beam is in middle of its TTT, whether the UE can regard top-1 beam has changed, or the UE needs to wait 2nd strongest beam meets its TTT? 3. In current spec, filtering of L1 measurement is up to UE implementation. However, if we specify L1 measurement triggered logging, it is not clear whether the filtering can still be up to UE implementation, which may need RAN1 input. |
| Qualcomm | Solutions adopted for event-trigger reporting in MIMO; LTM; AI/ML performance monitoring for BM (if adopted in RAN1) can be reused for this purpose.  Furthermore, we also do not agree with Apple’s 3), because any network algorithm is going to be based on UE reports, whose filtering is left to UE implementation. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | The specifications impact seems to be similar to that of L3 measurement based events, i.e.   1. Definition of new measurement events (no existing events to be reused) 2. Define the UE behaviour, i.e. how long are measurements gathered after triggering, what is the periodicity of logging after triggering, stop condition for logging etc. |
| Ericsson | Agree with Apple, designing this solution might require more efforts than other solutions based on radio measurement thresholds. |
| BT | We have provided a few specification impacts in question 3. Similar to what Apple has expressed. |
| Interdigital | Agree with others that the specification will require more work as we don’t have a similar solution (e.g., as in the case of the L3 events discussed above) that we can easily adopt. However, if the motivation is justified properly, the standardization work is feasible/completable within this release. |
| Mediatek | Agee with Apple |
| Futurewei | Similar view with Apple. |
| Nokia | We have a similar view to Apple and Huawei that the specification impacts are the creation of new L1 event types, which don’t currently exist, and the behaviour for L1 triggers. To solve the problem of trigger stability, a mechanism like TTT might need to be added. But we think that discussion should be had if it is found that L3 measurement triggers are insufficient. |

**Summary 4**: TBD.

**Proposal 4**: TBD.

### L1 beam level measurement

From the discussion, ZTE proposed to consider “that both L3 and L1 beam measurements can be useful.”

Given the broad nature of possible L1 beam level measurement triggers and since L3-based triggers are being discussed in questions 1 and 2, this section can be used to discuss which types of triggers could be useful aside from those proposed to trigger on the top-1 beam changing. Therefore, one open-ended question will be asked to promote that discussion.

**Question 5**: Which types of triggers based on L1 beam level measurements could help accomplish the goal of data collection for training network-side beam management AI/ML models? Add specification impacts for identified options, if any.

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| --- | --- |
| Answers to Question 5 | |
| Company | Technical Arguments |
| ZTE | For L1 beam level measurement, the event for triggering data collection can be as below:   * the RSRP value of top 1/K beams of set A are better than a threshold.   In the real deployment, if the top 1/K beam measurement result for the set A is worse than a threshold, then the abnormal case must be occurred, such as the beam failure, the deep fading, or obstacle..Those collected samples are not valid which is not helpful for the NW side model training. All those samples can be filtered out at UE side in order to save the air-interface resources for collected data reporting.  In this sense, we tend to suggest the following event triggered data logging:  *The data logging is performed only when the RSRP value of top 1/K beams of set A is better than a threshold.* |
| Apple | We think the event proposed by ZTE makes more sense by addressing the first 3 issues which we raised in Question 3.  However, we still have concern on UE complexity (issue 4 we mentioned in Question 3) and non-trivial specification work (similar spec work are required as we mentioned in Question 4 on introducing new L1 measurement trigger event). |
| OPPO | We have the similar feeling as Apple, the event is just a trigger for data logging, not the collected data content, L1 event may touch too much UE implementation aspect which may need to consult RAN4. If event-based logging is justified, L3 based event is more stable and easier for UE implementation. |
| vivo | Based on the intention of model retraining/finetuning for the scenario that the beam-level input is at a low value, we think the RSRP value of top 1/K beams is worse than a threshold should be considered. |
| Samsung | There has been no study on whether L1 beam level measurement can help or not in RAN1/2 study item. RAN2 should avoid introducing event without enough study and clear benefit. Otherwise, it just leads to biased training due to insufficient data. Besides, RAN1 has ongoing proposals and discussion on data omission for NW-side data collection. It is better to let RAN1 to carry on the discussion.  BTW, regarding ZTE’s proposal, we do not think NW-side data collection configuration distinguishes SET A and SET B. i.e., UE does not know whether configured beam(s) is Set A or Set B. UE just measures all configured beams/resources and reports the results. After receiving reports, NW can map each beam to Set A or Set B depending its needs for training. Therefore, we think “set A” cannot be specified in the event evaluated by UE. |
| Qualcomm | As indicated in the below figure, the network may want the UE to perform training data collection within a region on one or more SSB / CSI-RS (when UE is connected to that SSB / CSI-RS). The network may configure the UE with indices of SSB/CSI-RS and L1-RSRP threshold for which training data collection is required.    We propose the following to consider for L1 beam measurements   1. Top-1 beam L1-RSRP smaller than the threshold 2. Top-1 beam L1-RSRP larger than the threshold 3. Top-K beams and one or more beam L1-RSRP smaller than the threshold 4. Top-K beams and one or more beam L1-RSRP larger than the threshold   Furthermore, to have the diversity in the training data we should also consider different L1-RSRP bins. For example,   1. Top-1/Top-K beam with different RSRP ranges (with different number of samples to be collected) |
| Lenovo | In general, we feel it is difficult to train an AIML model that works if some specific beams have good or poor RSRP. Also, the specification complexity raised by some companies also make sense.  In the example mentioned above,   * the RSRP value of top 1/K beams of set A are better than a threshold.   Using the collected data as filtered by the Set A beam quality, a trained AIML model will be applicable if Set A beams (which will the prediction output of the model) are good enough above a threshold. However, when the trained AIML model is deployed, UE will only measure Set B beams, thus cannot tell if the AIML model is really applicable. In a word, if the data filtering is applied to the output in a training data pair, it will cause difficulty w.r.t applicability determination later on. |
| Xiaomi | We are not sure whether L1 beam measurement based event is useful, which is in RAN1 scope. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We see no motivation for event-based data logging in general and compared to L3 event based logging, L1 event based introduces additional complexity with even less benefits due to instability of L1 measurements and top-1 beam. |
| Ericsson | We have in general similar view as QC, Vivo, ZTE and other. The top-1/K beam L1-RSRP above or below a threshold can be used as event for the starting of the data logging.  We are not sure about the complexity mentioned above by some companies. In our view, the spec. complexity should be similar as for the L3 measurements, e.g. it can be created a logging event configuration that the UE should monitor and then the related SSBs/CSI-RSs whose measurement results the UE should start collecting when the event is fulfilled. So the spec complexity should be limited as for the L3 measurements. Also related to the UE complexity, we are not sure that this would bring extra complexity, since the UE just needs to monitor the L1-RSRP of the top 1/K beam with no additional mechanisms on top of it. |
| NEC | Generally speaking, both L3 and L1 radio condition based event can be helpful, however L1 beam level measurement is a bit more complicated compared with L3, e.g., instability issue, number of measured beam. From RAN2 perspective, L1-based event can be up to RAN1. |
| Interdigital | We have similar concerns about this as in Q4, i.e., RAN1 input required.  Also, we would also like to emphasis we need to differentiate the discussion of what is to be logged and what triggers the logging (as it seems they are being used interchangeably sometimes in this email discussion). So maybe when the rapporteur summarizes the discussion, we need to be clear about:   1. what measurements/events/condition determine whether the UE do a logging at a given logging time/periodicity 2. if a logging is to be made based on a) above, which beams are to be logged (e.g. criteria based on RSRP thresholds, top 1 beam, top-K beams, etc.,) 3. what events/conditions determine when a logged measurement is sent to the network This last part may be out of the scope of this email discussion, and we can assume it is based on our previous agreements such as on demand or when the buffer level is full. |
| Fujitsu | The purpose/motivation of event-triggered data logging is NW interest/UE resource saving, and it seems that L3 RSRP is a good candidate to reach the goal. The L1 measurement events such as top K beam level RSRP threshold may be used as more detailed data filtering scheme but not the condition to start/stop data collection. |
| LGE | To build a well-generalized model, it is essential to collect comprehensive data across all relevant conditions, rather than relying on specific beam-level triggers. Over-filtering through this method may reduce the diversity of the dataset, which could degrade the model’s overall performance and generalizability in real-world deployments. We believe it would be more appropriate to validate the need for environment-specific data collection with RAN1 before implementing any event-based mechanisms in RAN2. |
| Google | Technically, both L3 cell-level and L1 beam-level measurements could trigger data logging for the UE. However, events based on L1 beam-level measurements are problematic due to significant fluctuations in L1 quality.  Furthermore, the specifics of such an event are unclear. Consider an event defined as, "the RSRP value of the top 1/K beams of set A is better than a threshold." This definition could be interpreted in at least two ways:   1. The RSRP value of each beam among the top K exceeds the threshold. 2. The average RSRP value of the top K beams exceeds the threshold.   Under interpretation 1, the constant fluctuation of L1 quality and the potential for significant differences in quality among the top K beams make it difficult to define a reasonable threshold.  For interpretation 2, if L3 cell-level events are agreed, there is no need to introduce L1-based event, which seems redundant and complex. |
| Mediatek | It may be beneficial to consider using beam level RSRP as an event for starting data logging. However, the effectiveness and potential benefits of this approach need to be thoroughly evaluated by RAN1. Regarding to the concerns about the complexity of implementing L1 beam level measurement events, our understanding is that RAN1 is already defining L1-based reporting triggering mechanisms for MIMO and LTM, which can be reused as a baseline. |
| Futurewei | For L1 beam level measurements, triggers based on RSRP values of top 1/K beams being better or worse than a threshold may be useful. However, L1-based events are more complicated than L3-based events, due to factors like instability of measurements. |
| DOCOMO | We think L3-based event is enough for filtering.  In addition, we can note that L1 quality is not stable. |
| Nokia | This depends on RAN1 and we can ask RAN1 if they will introduce any L1-based triggering. |

**Summary 5**: TBD.

**Proposal 5**: TBD.

## 3.3 Measurement Logging Behaviours

### Logging periodically after a data collection event trigger

R2-2409547 (OPPO) proposed the following:

Proposal 5: During the period that radio condition-based logging event fulfills, UE performs data logging periodically.

Proposal 6: For periodic logging or event-triggered periodic logging, data logging interval is configured by the network, the value range of data logging interval is pending on RAN1 inputs.

**Question 6**: Should periodical logging after a measurement event is triggered be supported?

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Answers to Question 6 | | |
| Company | Yes/No | Technical Arguments |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes | In our understanding, L3 measurement event is intended to allow UE to collect data only in NW interested area. And when it is in NW interested area, the UE still needs to periodically log data according to NW configured interval to provide time-changing beam information, which is useful at least for AI/ML based BM case-2 (i.e. temporal predication). |
| OPPO | Yes (Proponent) |  |
| vivo | Yes | The data logging will be stopped when UE the buffer is full. |
| Samsung |  | Better to discuss this issue after the motivation of event-based logging is justified enough. |
| Qualcomm | Yes (but with modification) | Periodic reporting/logging (when an event is triggered) is the legacy method for reporting/logging more than one measurement for network decisions. We can have more than one sample logged periodically at the UE when an event is triggered. However, as we mentioned previously, the periodic logging should also not result in oversampling (towards one or more conditions/labels) or skewing the training data (which may degrade AI/ML model performance). Therefore, the network should also configure number of samples to be logged when an event is triggered (similar to L3 existing event-trigger reporting for L3 measurement / immediate MDT). |
| Lenovo | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | No | We understand the event fulfilment is enough to trigger periodic logging. All the data is useful if event is fulfilled. What’s the motivation of periodical data logging after event is triggered? Less data would be collected due to the periodic gap. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | In our view, in the event-based logging (if introduced), the UE should collect data periodically as long as the event is met. |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes, but we should also agree that the logging continues until the event is fulfilled (first part of Proposal 5 in R2-2409547 above) | The periodicity of the logging is dictated by the periodicity of the reference signal in which the UE does the measurement. So the answer to this question is somewhat obvious, i.e. the UE logs the data upon measuring the associated reference signal whose periodicity is given by the configuration.  In our view, what is more important in the Proposal 5 in R2-2409547 is the first part of the proposal, i.e. the logging continues until the event is fulfilled. |
| NEC | Yes | We are open for Event-based periodical logging and think it is natural as once the event is fulfilled the UE can log AI training data for multiple times based on configurable periodicity until buffer is full. |
| BT | Yes but | Agree with Ericsson.  If we do not agree on the first sentence of R2-2409547 proposal 5, it may give the impression that UE can autonomously stop logging even the event fulfils the conditions. |
| Interdigital | Yes (see comments) | Our understanding is that it should be similar to the logged MDT approach. That is, periodicity is defined, but measurement is logged at that periodicity when the event conditions are fulfilled. For example, if a periodicity of 100ms is defined and assume the event conditions are fulfilled at t1, t2, t8 and t9, where tn is the nth period, then the UE will log the measurements configured to be logged at those time instances but not at t3,t4,t5,t6, t10, etc….. |
| Fujitsu | Yes |  |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| LGE | Yes with comments | We agree with Samsung that the motivation for event-based logging must first be justified.  If event-based logging is introduced, RAN2 can follow the legacy mechanism (logged MDT) with logging interval  2> else if the *reportType* is set to *eventTriggered* and *eventType* is set to *eventL1*:  5> perform the logging at regular time intervals as defined by the *loggingInterval* in *VarLogMeasConfig* only when the conditions indicated by the *eventL1* are met; |
| Google | Yes with comments | Q6 is somewhat ambiguous and could be interpreted as: if the configured event is triggered, the UE should perform periodic logging regardless of whether those subsequent results can meet the event criteria.  In current logged MDT, when event L1 is triggered, the UE initiates periodic measurements at regular time intervals and continues logging until the conditions for event L1 are no longer met. |
| Mediatek | Yes | We can follow the current behavior where the UE starts periodic logging if the event is fulfilled. Therefore, the logging periodicity needs to be configured. |
| Futurewei | Yes | Periodical logging after a measurement event is triggered should be supported. This is necessary to provide time-changing beam information. The logging should continue until the event is no longer fulfilled. |
| DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes | Based on agreement on not supporting duration, there can be three options for terminating logging.  1. UE continues logging until explicitly stopped by the gNB.  2. Event condition(s) are not valid anymore.  3. The buffer for measurement logging is full. |

**Summary 6**: TBD.

**Proposal 6**: TBD.

Performing periodical measurement logging for a time duration was proposed by OPPO in R2-2409547.

Proposal 5: During the period that radio condition-based logging event fulfills, UE performs data logging periodically.

Proposal 6: For periodic logging or event-triggered periodic logging, data logging interval is configured by the network, the value range of data logging interval is pending on RAN1 inputs.

And performing periodical measurement logging of number of samples was proposed by Qualcomm in R2-2409908.

Proposal 4: RAN2 is requested to consider at least the following events for training data collection for network-side model training,

Event 2. Based on the change of the top-1 beam: UE is configured to log the measurement when the top-1 beam changes. UE can additionally be configured with the number of samples to be logged and its periodicity

**Question 7**: If periodical logging after a data collection event is triggered is supported, which parameters should be configurable to control the amount of data logged (e.g., time-based, sample-based)?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Answers to Question 7 | | |
| Company | Time-based,  Sample-based,  Other | Technical Arguments |
| ZTE | Other | The basic logic is that, when the event is met, then the data collection is performed, otherwise, the data collection is suspended. |
| Apple | See comments | Same understanding as ZTE: the baseline is the UE starts periodical logging when entering condition of event is met and the UE stops logging when leaving condition of the event is met.  Timer/sample are further optimization for UE power saving. We are open to discuss but we don’t think it is essential. So, we prefer to postpone the discussion after the baseline mechanism is clear. |
| OPPO | Other | Same understanding as ZTE and Apple |
| vivo | See comments | Logging periodicity/interval is needed as it should match the input pattern at NW side. |
| Samsung |  | Better to discuss this issue after the motivation of event-based logging is justified enough. |
| Qualcomm | Sample based | As we discussed in our response to other questions, it is very important to reduce the redundancy in the training data collection. In the last RAN2 meeting, RAN2 agreed not to support duration for training data collection. Following the L3 event-trigger reporting, to reduce redundancy in the training data collection, the UE should be configured with the number of samples the UE should log when an event is triggered. |
| Lenovo | See comments | Agree with some companies that “event to stop” will probably configured together with “event to trigger”, at least for L3 event based approach.  In this case, we may only need to configure the logging interval. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Other | Agree with ZTE and Apple. |
| CATT | Other | Logging interval should be configured similar as the event triggered logged MDT. |
| Ericsson | Other | Agree with ZTE and Apple. As mentioned in our previous reply, the basic is that the logging continues until the event is fulfilled. We can discuss the need to introduce a logging duration to reduce data overhead and UE consumption. |
| NEC |  | Open for both time-based (i.e., logging interval) and sample-based logging after event is fulfilled. |
| BT | Other | Agree with ZTE and Apple |
| Interdigital | See comments | As a baseline, we can assume the UE keeps logging whenever the conditions are fulfilled (as long as it has buffer space available). Optimizations such as number of samples and time periods can be considered if needed later. |
| Fujitsu | See comments | Again, from the motivation point of view, the purpose of the event-triggered logging is either NW data filtering or UE resources saving, therefore, NW can flexibly configure different options by many factors, e.g., how many samples does NW wants, if the UE storage is nearly full, etc.  BTW, the proposal 4 listed above is for the change of top 1 beam, but as we mentioned before, data collected under the same top 1 beam may not be redundant, so how to design the parameters should be case by case for different events. We prefer to discuss them later, at least not in this thread. |
| CMCC | Other | Agree with ZTE and Apple |
| LGE | See comments | We agree with Samsung that the motivation for event-based logging must first be justified.  If event-based logging is introduced, RAN2 can follow the legacy mechanism (logged MDT) with logging interval  2> else if the *reportType* is set to *eventTriggered* and *eventType* is set to *eventL1*:  5> perform the logging at regular time intervals as defined by the *loggingInterval* in *VarLogMeasConfig* only when the conditions indicated by the *eventL1* are met; |
| Google | Other | Agree with ZTE, Apple and Interdigital |
| Mediatek |  | We do not believe that specifying the number of samples or the logging duration is necessary, as we assumed that the UE will stop logging when the event is no longer fulfilled or when the leaving condition is met. |
| Futurewei | Both | To control the amount of data logged after an event trigger, the logging interval should be configurable by the network. Sample-based parameters should be included also to reduce redundancy in data collection. |
| DOCOMO | Other | Agree with ZTE and Apple. We think both are open, but these are as optimization. |
| Nokia | Other. See comments. | It would be difficult for the gNB to know in advance for how long the event conditions will be valid or for how much time useful data would be available for measurement. Therefore, time-based logging will result in either a diverse set of data or a repetitive set of data (like from a stationary UE). Moreover, time-based logging may not be in alignment with the agreement on not supporting the duration. |

**Summary 7**: TBD.

**Proposal 7**: TBD.

### Event triggering based on number of samples previously collected

In R2-2409908 (Qualcomm) proposed the following:

Proposal 4: RAN2 is requested to consider at least the following events for training data collection for network-side model training,

• Event 1. Based on the number of samples to be collected and reported across different beams, UE triggers the measurement collection and logging if a beam becomes the top-1 beam and the logged number of measurements is less than the configured value.

That is, an event would only trigger a single measurement and could re-trigger up to a configured number of times or samples. For example, an event could trigger based on the top-1 beam changing to a hypothetical beam, A, which would capture a single measurement or a single set of beam measurements in the log. Later, the UE determines that beam C is the best beam, captures a measurement, and subsequently determines that beam A is once again the best beam. If the number of samples captured for a change to beam A is less than the configured value, single measurement or a single set of beam measurements could be captured, otherwise, the event would not be triggered.

**Question 8**: Should triggering an event, one or more times, based on having captured fewer than a configured number of samples based on the event criteria, e.g., the top-1 beam changed, be supported?

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Answers to Question 8 | | |
| Company | Yes/No | Technical Arguments |
| ZTE | Other | The basic logic is that, when the event is met, then the data collection is performed, otherwise, the data collection is suspended. |
| Apple | No | Although we are open to discuss, we think absolute number of sample threshold is not reasonable. Different UEs may have different L1 beam measurement change / fading trends (e.g. due to UE in different moving speed, whether UE located in main-lobe of NW beam or in side-lobe of the NW beam). Thus, same absolute number of samples of different UEs may bring quite different level of useful information to the NW. |
| OPPO | No | For model training, what really matters is the dataset quality, not the number of samples. Sample-based event may cause UE missing some valuable training samples, in this sense, it’s not a good idea to consider more on overhead saving while leaving the dataset quality behind. |
| vivo | No | The RSRP threshold of Top-1/K beam is sufficient for filtering the data logging. |
| Samsung |  | Better to discuss this issue after the motivation of event-based logging is justified enough. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | See response to Q3. This is useful to prevent oversampling (towards one or more conditions/labels) or skewing the training data.  *Note to the rapporteur and other companies: The answer to this question should assume that L1 based triggering is agreed. Answering “No” can also mean that if we do not support "triggering an event, one or more times, based on having captured fewer than a configured number of samples based”, which doesn’t make sense.* |
| Lenovo | No | The motivation is not clear. Also as commented in Q3. |
| Xiaomi | No | We don’t see the motivation to trigger data logging based on number of samples. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | There is no need for additional complications for a mechanism whose benefit is anyway unclear. |
| CATT | No | The RSRP threshold of Top-1/K beam is sufficient for filtering the data logging. |
| Ericsson | No | Similar to our reply to Q3, an event that is based on radio measurement thresholds (that could be mapped to measurement ranges that the training entity is missing) appears to more beneficial than an event based on the number of measured samples.  What matters in the data collection is the diversity of collected data, not the number of measured samples. The objective of reducing the data overhead and UE power consumption can be achieved by the network by setting the radio thresholds to those model operating conditions for which data are missing. |
| NEC | No | More complicated event is not needed. |
| BT | No | We acknowledge the value of this proposal. Although, as QC pointed previously, the important bit to train the algorithms is the representative samples. Then, the question here is how the network can anticipate the optimal number of samples required to be considered representative from each individual UE. The number of samples is very dependent on the scenario and the same cell may vary during the time. |
| Interdigital | See our comments to Q7 |  |
| Fujitsu | No | Similar to Q7, we are wondering how NW can know that the number of samples are enough? One possibility is that UE collects multiple samples with completely same data (RSRP of set A/B, area/location etc.), in this case, we may consider it as duplicate or redundant and discard it, but according to the current discussion of events, we just set some threshold/conditions, under these threshold/conditions, each samples may have minor differences and may be considered as “useful” data.  Therefore, it is difficult to set a number (e.g., 128/256…) as the condition to start/stop data collection. One solution could be that UE starts to collect data when event detected and log periodically as configured, and stops the logging when event cannot be detected, during this period, UE should continue to log data as many as possible if no capability issue (e.g., full buffer/low power). |
| CMCC | No | We agree the companies that the motivation is not clear. The RSRP threshold is sufficient for filtering the data logging. |
| LGE | No | We agree with Samsung that the motivation for event-based logging must first be justified.  If event-based logging is introduced, we think legacy logged MDT mechanism with logging interval is enough. |
| Google | No | If the number of samples is configured, this limit should dictate the maximum amount of data to be collected overall, rather than being tied to a particular triggering event. |
| Mediatek | No | We do not believe that specifying the number of samples or the logging duration is necessary, as it is assumed that the UE will stop logging when the event is no longer fulfilled or when the leaving condition is met. |
| Futurewei | No. | Triggering an event based on having captured fewer than a configured number of samples is not favoured. The motivation for this is unclear and introduces unnecessary complication. What matters for training is the dataset quality and diversity, not necessarily the number of samples. |
| DOCOMO | No | The motivation is unclear. |
| Nokia | No | We have a similar view to Apple. The total number of samples isn’t what guarantees a diverse or representative dataset. It would be difficult to determine the right number of samples since there are too many variables involved, e.g., whether the UE is stationary or mobile. |

**Summary 8**: TBD.

**Proposal 8**: TBD.

# 4 Conclusion

TBD.