3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #131 R2-25xxxxx

Bangalore, India Aug 25th – 29th , 2025

Agenda Item: 8.3.1

Source: OPPO

Title: Draft summary of [AT131][033][AI Mob] Conclusions for TR (OPPO)

Document for: Discussion, Decision

# Annex: Proposed text proposal

*START OF CHANGES*

# 7 Conclusion

The study focuses on evaluation of benefit of AI mobility use cases, namely RRM measurement prediction and measurement event prediction. Another use case i.e. RLF prediction is studied without evaluation. The potential specification impact is also studied to enable RRM measurement prediction, measurement event prediction and relevant mobility procedure in RRC\_CONNECTED state within NR system.

During the study, FR1 intra-frequency temporal domain case B is chosen as a representative scenario to verify study goal 1, i.e. measurement reduction. The simulation results captured in section 5.5.2.2 show that there is no noticeable handover performance degradation compared with existing L3 handover procedure when measurement is reduced e.g. around 50% in temporal domain.

FR2 intra-frequency temporal domain case A is chosen as a representative scenario to verify study goal 2, i.e. to improve handover performance (e.g., reduction of handover failure (HOF) rate, etc.). The simulation results captured in section 5.5.2.1 indicate either no change or a reduction in the HOF rate when handover is executed based on predicted measurement events.

The simulation results for RRM measurement prediction captured in section 5.2.2.1 show that the prediction accuracy, i.e. average difference between predicted and actual L3 cell level RSRP values, is slightly better when the prediction is AI-based as compared with non-AI based prediction (e.g., sample and hold), for both temporal (cases A & B) and for inter-frequency prediction, especially for long prediction windows.

Furthermore, simulation results for generalization captured in 5.2.2.2 show that the AI models can generalize well across UE speeds and different cell configurations, especially when the training is performed using mixed data sets or inter-frequency prediction direction is indicated.

Limited simulation results are submitted for intra-cell spatial domain prediction and L3 beam level prediction without any evaluation conclusion.

Specification impact for both UE sided model and network sided model are studied. The study focused on potential enhancements of LCM procedures, including data collection for model training. The outcome of the study is captured in section 6.1 and 6.2. For UE sided model, the specification impact is mainly due to the introduction of RRM measurement prediction, with limited additional specification impact for measurement event prediction. The main specification impact for network sided model is for data collection.

For RRM measurement prediction, L3 beam-level prediction is feasible. However, there are concerns on RAN4 impact/workload for UE sided model. For network sided model, all scenarios and all RRM sub-cases are feasible but there is no consensus whether any enhancement is needed for normative work except for temporal domain case A sub-case 2.

Based on what is summarized above, here are the recommended scenarios and/or sub-cases for normative work:

* For UE sided model, intra-frequency temporal domain case A, intra-frequency temporal domain case B and inter-frequency domain prediction for co-located case, and their combinations.
* For network sided model, at least RRM sub-case 2 of intra-frequency temporal domain case A

*END OF CHANGE*