**3GPP TSG RAN WG2 Meeting #129bis R2-250xxxx**

Wuhan, China, Apr 7th– 11th, 2025

Agenda Item: 8.1.x

Source: Xiaomi, Ericsson

Title: Report of [POST129][029][AI Phy] Model transfer (Xiaomi/Ericsson)

Document for: Discussion and Decision

# Introduction

This report provides a summary for the following post-meeting email discussion:

* [POST129][029][AI Phy] Model transfer (Xiaomi/Ericsson)

 Intended outcome: Identify the options for OTA and non-OTA, based on TR, contributions and considering data collection discussion.

 Deadline: long

Considering this is the first time in Rel-19 we discuss different solutions in OTA and non-OTA, rapporteurs suggest to have two phases:

**Phase 1:** Solution identification, illustration and Q&A among companies to reach consensus. Focusing on technical discussion on how each solution works.

Deadline for providing comments for phase 1 is March 11th, 2025, 10:00UTC.

**Phase 2:** Based on solutions identified during Phase 1, companies are welcomed to provide further comment on complexity and feasibility analysis.

Deadline for providing comments for phase 2 is March 20th, 2025, 10:00UTC.

Companies providing input to this email discussion are invited to leave contact information below.

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| --- | --- | --- |
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# Phase 1 Discussion

## Evaluation Area/Requirement

During Rel-18 SI, we had some practices on how to evaluate different model transfer/delivery solutions among following four discussion areas:

- A1: Large, no upper limit model/model parameter size,

- A2: Model transfer/delivery continuity (i.e., resume transmission of model (segments) across gNBs),

- A3: Network controllability on model transfer/delivery (e.g., management decision at gNB),

- A4: Model transfer/delivery QoS (for DRB) (including latency, etc.) and priority (for SRB).

In RAN2 #129 meeting, following requirements are proposed/summarized from T-mobile, etc [0949]:

1. Low priority/QoS than user traffic (A4)
2. NW controllability: 1) if and when to transfer/delivery the model securely in a NW-aware manner (A3)
3. Model visibility: addressable model that UE can request for a specific model
4. Initiation: initiated by a UE

Additionally, CMCC, etc [1051] further discussed the visibility and controllability of two-sided model:

1. Model visibility: open format and known structure, where parameters are transferred from NW to UE
2. NW controllability: whole model is trained at NW (A3)

Furthermore, according to RAN1 LS R2-2500015, following model parameter and/or dataset size can be summarized as below:

 Option 4-1 (sharing {target CSI, CSI feedback} dataset): around 225MB

 Option 3a-1 without target CSI (sharing encoder parameter): ranging from 36KB to 52MB, 11.6MB in average

 Option 3a-1 with target CSI (sharing encoder parameters, along with {target CSI} dataset): 225MB + 11.6MB in average

In the end, RAN1 also mentioned below understanding of latency and frequency of dataset and/or parameter sharing:

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| Regarding latency and frequency of the dataset and/or parameter sharing: As the purpose of the dataset and/or parameter sharing is for a UE-side offline training, the dataset and/or parameter sharing is expected to have relaxed latency (e.g., days/weeks) and be infrequent.  |

Based on above information, rapporteurs try to summarize the following discussion area/requirements for evaluation of model transfer/delivery solutions:

* A1: Minimum dataset and/or parameter sharing size can be 36kB. In average, dataset and/or parameter sharing size can be as large as 225MB+11.6MB;
* A2: Model transfer/delivery continuity needs to be supported considering dataset and/or parameter sharing may be expected to transfer in days/weeks;
* A3: NW controllability: Decision on if and when to transfer/delivery the dataset and/or model parameter securely in a NW-aware manner;
* A4: Low priority/QoS than user traffic, with relaxed latency requirement and infrequent update;
* A5: Model visibility: open format and known structure.

##### Q1-1. Do you agree the above discussion areas/requirements for two-sided model transfer/delivery solution evaluation? (Please see Q1-2 for new discussion areas/requirements)

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| **Company**  | **Yes/No** | **Comment (if No, please comment with expected requirement for the corresponding discussion area)** |
| [Example] | A1: YesA2: NoA3: YesA4: YesA5: No | A2: [Comment and expected requirement for the corresponding discussion area]A5: [Comment and expected requirement for the corresponding discussion area] |
| ZTE | A1: NoA2: NoA3: YesA4: NoA5: Yes From RAN2 perspective | A1: I understand that only the average value can be considered as a requirement. it is so odd and not clear why only the minimum size is mentioned but the maximum size is not. It is suggested that : -A1: In average, dataset and/or parameter sharing size can be as large as 225MB+11.6MB;A2: In my understanding, the requirement of continuity is regardless of the duration or delay of data set and/or parameter sharing since there is no need to force one UE to receive the whole model parameters and/or data set, furthermore, one UE is not likely to stay in the RRC Connected state for days , or even weeks. So, it makes more sense to have the requirement of continuity is only for overcoming the data interruption due to the mobility. In addition, the continuity is not only for model transfer/delivery, but also for the data set sharing, so we suggest to have the following modification:- A2: The continuity of model transfer/delivery and/or data sharing needs to be supported during the mobility. ;A4: It is not clear about the meaning of user traffic, we can make it clear with 3GPP style wording- A4: Low priority/QoS than CP/UP data transmission, with relaxed latency requirement and infrequent update; |
| Apple | A1: NoA2: NoA3: YesA4: NoA5: No  | **A1:** We share same view as ZTE. It does not make sense to consider minimum size due to below reasons:1. It will imply that two model transfer solutions may be needed (one for small size and one for large size). RAN2 should target for a unified solution.
2. It may imply RAN2 prefer option 3a-1 without target CSI because 36kB is just minimum size of option 3a-1 without target CSI.
3. This is requirement and mentioning average value is sufficient.

Thus, we suggest below change:-A1: In average, dataset and/or parameter sharing size can be as large as 225MB+11.6MB;**A2:**1. We share same view as ZTE. It is quite odd to couple service continuity with transfer duration (i.e. days/weeks). Because service continuity is RAN2 expertise, we don’t think any extra and unnecessary explanation is needed.
2. We are not sure why only model transfer is mentioned. It should be “dataset and/or parameter transfer / delivery” according to RAN1 LS.

Thus, we suggest below change:* A2: ~~Model transfer/delivery~~ Service continuity of dataset and/or parameter transfer/delivery needs to be supported ~~considering dataset and/or parameter sharing may be expected to transfer in days/weeks~~;

**A4:** Please note that priority/QoS are solution rather than requirement. As we are discussing requirement in this Question, we believe the 2nd half is sufficient:* A4: ~~Low priority/QoS than user traffic, with~~ relaxed latency requirement and infrequent update;

**A5:** We think it is not “model” but “dataset and parameter” have the requirement of open format and known structure because the UE needs to perform re-training (i.e. first training a nominal decoder and then training the actual encoder against the nominal decoder) based on the received “dataset and parameter” from NW. Thus, we suggest below change:* A5: ~~Model~~ visibility: open format and known structure for dataset and parameter.
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| Huawei, HiSilicon | A1-A4: YesA5: with comments | We suggest to keep the orginal text of A1 due to the following reasons:(1) The value 36KB is clearly mentioned in the RAN1 LS, and here is the relevant text below. If companies think this value does not make sense, we would like to understand more about the reasons.**For Option 3a-1 without target CSI: sharing encoder parameter**:* + The number of parameters in the encoder models used in RAN1 evaluations have a wide range, ranging from 36K parameters to 13M parameters, with the median value of 5.8M.
	+ Based on the above range, the size of encoder parameters may range from 36K\*(8/8)=**36KB** based on the smallest model size in RAN1 evaluations and the use of float8, to 13M\*(32/8)=5**2M** based on the largest model size in RAN1 evaluations and the use of float32. Based on the median size, RAN2 may assume the size of 5.8M\*(16/8) = **11.6 MB** based on the medium model size and the use of float16.

(2) We are in phase 1, and we are just discussing requirements of model parameter and/or dataset (e.g. size, latency). We think we should follow what RAN1 have provided rather than doing some "filtering" as they are leading this discussion.For A5, it is about visibility, and RAN2 ageed on the following for UE-sided data collection discussion:* Note 2: Visibility of data content signifies that the MNO can, at least, be aware of, access, and comprehend the data without the need of SLA.

So we have the following suggestion on A5:* A5: MNO visibility of data content of dataset/parameter

In addition, we think this email discussion is only about dataset/parameter, as mentioned in the RAN1 LS R2-2500015, and the direction is from NW to OTT server (with/without involving Uu interface). Others are out of scope, e.g. model structure, information transferred from OTT server to UE. |
| vivo | A1: Yes, with commentsA2: NoA3: YesA4: NoA5: See comments | **A1**: The total size of Option 3a-1 with target CSI is not the sum of Option 4-1 and 3a-1 without target CSI, since the dataset only contains the target CSI but not the CSI feedback, assuming N2=N1, the typical size of dataset and model parameter is 161.6 MB. In addition, agree with HW to indicate both minimum and medium size included in the R1 LS.**A2**: the original A2 of model transfer/delivery continuity in the TR is considered due to UE mobility. However, the days/weeks is the latency of overall dataset transfer. Therefore, prefer revise it as:* **A2**: ~~Model transfer/delivery continuity needs to be supported considering dataset and/or parameter sharing may be expected to transfer in days/weeks~~ Dataset/parameter sharing latency: relaxed latency (e.g., days/weeks) and be infrequent.

**A4**: Agree with Apple that A4 is solution rather than requirement, can be refined as:* **A4**: Low priority/QoS than user traffic, with relaxed latency requirement and infrequent update Limited/no impact on the existing interaction over the air, including both signalling and user traffic.

**A5**: For the parameter sharing in Option 3a, the model format should be known to the UE side. Thus, it is not a requirement to be considered in R2 discussion, but is a precondition of Option 3a. |
| Qualcomm | A1: Yes (with modification)A2: Yes (with modification )A3: NoA4: Yes (With Modification)A5: No  | **A1:**We share the same view as ZTE and Apple. Additionally, we want to highlight that RAN1 LS explicitly mentioned that for the “Option 3a-1 without target CSI: sharing encoder parameter” as below:* Based on the median size, RAN2 may assume the size of 5.8M\*(16/8) = **11.6 MB** based on the medium model size and the use of float16.

Therefore, it is not reasonable for RAN2 to consider the minimum size of it, when RAN1 explicitly asked RAN2 to consider median size as 11.6 MB for RAN2 study. **A2**: We share the same view as ZTE and Apple. We support Apple's modification for A2. **A3:** We believe that the dataset and parameters originate from the NW, therefore, network control on sharing of dataset/parameters is obvious. Maybe the rapporteur should further clarify if network controllability implies here “transfer/delivery of dataset/ parameters from UE to OTT server” once UE receives the dataset/parameters (in case of OTA sharing of dataset/parameters). **A4:** We agree with Apple update.**A5:**The dataset and parameters are expected to be used by the UE side for training. Therefore, we believe that the dataset and parameters are in a format that is understandable by both UE and NW. |
| Lenovo | A1: no, with commentA2: yes with modificationA3: yesA4: yes with modificationA5: yes, with modification | One general comment as raised by some companies, it would be more clear to separate the dataset/parameter transfer from the model delivery. They are two different steps. A1: **We understand the data size requirement depends on which option of 4-1, 3a-1, 3a-1 with target CSI will be supported at the end**. From RAN2 study point of view, we can analyse the feasibility for each option 4-1, 3a-1, 3a-1 with target CSI. If we want to have one single requirement covering all cases, then we need to take the worst case scenario 255MB + 11.6MB.A2: ~~Model transfer/delivery~~ **Dataset/Parameter transfer continuity** needs to be supported considering dataset and/or parameter sharing may be expected to transfer in days/weeks.A4: This seems only applies to OTA based approach. Besides, low priority/QoS than user traffic implies e.g., RB with lower priority than other SRB/DRB, which is rather stage 3 details. Maybe we can just repeat the ran1 statement:* A4: ~~Low priority/QoS than user traffic, with~~ relaxed latency requirement and infrequent update;

A5: ~~Model~~ **Dataset/Parameter** visibility: open format and known structure.  |
| Mediatek | A1-A4: Yes with commentA5: No | **A1:** To avoid confusion, the requirements for model parameters and dataset transfer pertain to their size, which can range from tens of KBs to hundreds of MBs. For UE implementation, it is important to consider not only the minimum size but also the maximum and typical sizes.* A1: ~~Minimum~~ The dataset and/or parameter sharing size can be ~~36kB~~ ranging from tens of KBs to hundreds of MBs. In average, dataset and/or parameter sharing size can be as large as 225MB+11.6MB;

**A2:** A2 mixed the requirements for model transfer/delivery and model parameter/dataset sharing for model training. According to the RAN1 LS, it is clear that since the purpose of dataset and/or parameter sharing is for UE-side offline training, this process is expected to have relaxed latency (e.g., days/weeks) and be infrequent. However, this does not necessarily imply that model transfer/delivery has the same requirements. For example, if a cell-specific two-sided model is developed, it is possible to have reactive model transfer when the UE moves to the corresponding cell. (Note: I am not proposing this approach but just using it as an example.) Similar to ZTE's suggestion for A2:* A2: The dataset and/or parameter sharing continuity during UE mobility needs to be supported.

**A3:** Not sure about the intention of ‘securely’ in the description. ‘Securely’ is the natural requirement for the system to delivery any data over CP or UP.**A4:** Priority is not equivalent to QoS, which considers more aspects and QoS mechanisms use priority levels to manage and control the traffic flow. To be percisesly:* A4: Low priority~~/QoS~~ than user traffic, with relaxed latency requirement and infrequent update

**A5:**The concept of an open format and known structure is currently being studied in RAN1, but no conclusions have been reached yet. Regardless of whether we are discussing collaboration level z4 for model transfer or Direction C for model parameter/dataset sharing for UE-side offline training, RAN2 needs to wait for further progress from RAN1 on this aspect to avoid duplicated discussions and conflicting understandings. |
| Samsung | Yes – A1, A3No – A2, A4, A5 | Regarding concerns from ZTE and Apple on A1, we do think the minimum data size is important as it determines whether e.g. segmentation would be needed (in case minimum size of the messages is above a certain value).A4 is a network implementation matter.A5 – for the specific case under discussion as captured in RAN1 LS, the data set format is already assumed to be open/known to both sides. We are ok with Apple’s revision for A5.A2 – we do not think continuity (in the sense of sequential delivery) is an essential requirement as concatenation/segmentation could be handled by OTT server and/or gNB. Or are we talking here about continuity in case of e.g. mobility? We additionally do not understand why continuity is linked to transfer period duration. Also, we still need to ask RAN1 to clarify the ‘days/weeks’ range for A2 (this may not affect the protocol for data set and parameter transfer, although it could affect the choice between different options e.g. time range could result in high overhead if CP is used, depending on the time window for transfer). |
| OPPO | A1: NoA2: NoA3: YesA4: NoA5: No | A1: similar view as Apple and ZTE, considering normal/average scenario will be better as it will be more future friendly.* A1: In average, dataset and/or parameter sharing size can be as large as 225MB+11.6MB;

A2: similar view as Apple and ZTE, as RAN1 LS uses the wording dataset and/or parameter sharing, so we suggest the following revision for better alignment .* A2: Service continuity of dataset and/or parameter sharing needs to be supported;

A4: similar view as Apple* A4: Relaxed latency requirement and infrequent update;

A5: As clarified in the very beginning, RAN1 LS focus on dataset and/or parameter sharing, model visibility is only applicable for model transfer, to better track RAN1 focus, we suggest the following re-wording:Visibility for dataset and/or parameter sharing: open format. |
| Ericsson | A1: Yes with modificationA2: Yes with modificationsA3: Yes with modifications if neededA4: OK with Apple proposalA5: NO | A1: We are ok with the modifications proposed by Apple/ZTE/QC (and other above). The solution to be designed should take into account at least the average case (225MB+11.6MB)A2: We are ok with several of the comments above suggesting to focus only on the UE mobility. We are ok with Mediatek or ZTE proposal above.A3: In both OTA and non-OTA approaches, the NW controllability is present/inevitable, since in both cases the transfer of dataset/model parameters is initiated by the NW. If there are concerns on the “securely” (as pointed out by Mediatek), it can be rephrased like, since how to ensure security it will be implicit in the protocol used for the exchange of data, irrespective of whether it will be OTA or non-OTA delivery:“NW controllability: Decision on if and when to transfer/delivery the dataset and/or model parameter ~~securely in a NW-aware manner~~”A4: We are ok with Apple proposalA5. After checking RAN1 agreements, we suggest some rewording of this requirement, since this requirement was written with the discussions on the model transfer in mind. From RAN1#117, it is clear that something needs to be standardize to ensure visibility between NW and UE parties. However, it is not clear whether this would imply an open format or not. We therefore prefer the following rephrasing, in order to just focus on the need for 3GPP to standardize the format/structure (rather than on the type of format):* A5: ~~Model~~ visibility of dataset/model parameters: ~~open~~ standardized format/ ~~and known~~ structure for the dataset/model parameters.
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| Nokia | A1: No (see comment)A2: NoA3: YesA4: No (See comment)A5: No (See comment) | **A1**: We have to support realistic dataset and parameter set sizes. Although we do not support this solution, we think that the minimum values provided by RAN1 should be adopted to understand the problem. Since both datasets and parameter sets are on the table, we should consider the minimum size to be 237MB.**A2**: We do not agree to create a complex solution that requires mechanisms on top of those which already exist to facilitate retransmissions and continuity, and to detect corrupt transmissions.**A4**: We agree with Apple and OPPO on reducing the description of A4 to simply include a relaxed latency requirement.**A5**: The requirement for an open format and known structure should be applied to the end-to-end transfer, which is between the NW and the server for training UE-side models. There is no requirement on model visibility between the UE and gNB for this dataset and parameter set transfer. Therefore, A5 isn’t in our scope.Generally, we do not think that the evaluation criteria we used for model transfer of a UE-side model to a UE are appropriate for the evaluation of using UEs to transfer datasets and parameter sets used for training UE-side models. Additionally, the Tdoc submitted by T-Mobile on requirements and most Tdocs submitted on this topic thus far were about model transfer/delivery to a UE, not about dataset and parameter set transfer from the NW to the UE-side server. |
| LGE | A1: Yes (with comments)A2: Yes (with comments)rA3: YesA4: Yes (with comments)A5: No | A1 : We share the similar view with Mediatek that it is important to consider not only the minimum size but also the maximum and average sizes as a requirement. * A1: ~~Minimum~~ The dataset and/or parameter sharing size can be ~~36kB~~ ranging from tens of KBs to hundreds of MBs. In average, dataset and/or parameter sharing size can be as large as 225MB+11.6MB;

A2 : We share the same view as Apple. The discussion of service continuity with transfer duration(i.e., days/weeks) is odd and not needed to be mentioned. It is important for RAN2 to also strictly adhere to the RAN1 LS regarding "dataset and/or parameter transfer/delivery" and not to selectively choose parts of its content, such as "model transfer/delivery," as this could lead to further confusion. * A2: ~~Model transfer/delivery~~ Service continuity of dataset and/or parameter transfer/delivery needs to be supported ~~considering dataset and/or parameter sharing may be expected to transfer in days/weeks~~;

A4: We share the same view with Apple,vivo, Lenovo and OPPO. We think that the low priority/QoS in A4 is solution rather than requirement and needs to be discussed in stage3. * A4: ~~Low priority/QoS than user traffic, with~~ relaxed latency requirement and infrequent update;

A5 : We think the clarification is needed regarding what exactly is meant by "visibility". In our opinion, the term "visibility" here seems to refer more to whether the datasets and parameters transmitted to the UE are in an open format, rather than being something that the MNO can comprehend. Since the gNB transfers the dataset/parameters, MNOs would naturally have the visibility of data content of dataset/parameter. |
| CMCC | A1: NoA2: NoA3: YesA4: NoA5: Yes | A1: We have comments on the maximum dataset size, the total size are as follows based on RAN1 LS:* For Option 4-1, the total dataset size may be roughly **225 MB**.
* For Option 3a-1 without target CSI, the size may range from 36KB to **52MB**, and the medium size is 11.6MB.
* For Option 3a-1 with target CSI, the size becomes N2 \* (2000 bits) / (8bits/Byte) + 11.6 MB, and N2 may be the same or smaller than N1 (600K). The maximum size may be 600K \* (2000 bits) / (8bits/Byte) + 11.6 MB ≈ **158.1 MB**, when N2 is the same as N1.

Based on the above analysis, the maximum size should be 225MB. And we share similar view as ZTE and Apple, so it is suggested to update A1 as:-A1: ~~Minimum dataset and/or parameter sharing size can be 36kB.~~ In average, dataset and/or parameter sharing size can be as large as 225MB~~+11.6MB~~;A2: We think A2 mixed the requirements for service continuity during UE mobility and latency of dataset and/or parameter sharing. Considering A4 is requirement on latency, we prefer MTK’s suggestion for A2.A4: Agree with Apple’s modification.A5: We are also fine to use “dataset and/or parameter” to replace “model”.From the perspective of operator, A3 and A5 are necessary to guarantee the security and privacy. |
| Futurewei | A1: NoA2: NoA3: YesA4: NoA5: No | A1: for standard/protocol design point of view, median/average size and maximum size (the worst case) are more important than the minimum size. As a compromise, we can list three sizes, minimum, median, and maximum.A2: agree with many companies above that continuity should primarily address UE mobility and data interruption issues rather than being linked to the duration or delay of dataset/parameter sharing.A4: we are not sure how to use a relaxed requirement to evaluate a solution; for a relaxed requirement that all or most solutions can meet, the requirement/criterium is not useful as it can be easily met.A5: we believe the question itself needs clarification. If it was intended to mean “model visibility” then we would argue that the issue does not exist; the visibility is between the NW and the UE, and it should always be visible. We suggest clarifying the question so companies can provide their opinions again. |

##### Q1-2: Any other discussion areas/requirements for two-sided model transfer/delivery solution evaluation?

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| **Company**  | **Comment**  |
| Qualcomm | For the dataset/parameter sharing, RAN2 should further consider the below aspects:* Impact on Uu resources (due to size of dataset / parameters)
* UE impacts (like power impact, memory requirements, etc),
* UE selection (how UE selection for sharing of dataset/parameters are performed),
* End-to-end reliability of dataset/parameter sharing (how to ensure that a UE vendor receives the required dataset/parameters).
 |
| Samsung | Consideration of legal framework should be done e.g. whether server-to-server transfer is possible between NW and UE OTT servers. Additionally, the network topology or any NW vendor proprietary information should not be disclosed. |
| Ericsson | We are ok to consider the aspects listed by Qualcomm. At least during the discussions of the pros, and cons for the various solutions, those aspects should be taken into account by RAN2. |
| Nokia | The scope of this email discussion is limited to the transfer of datasets and parameter sets from the NW to the server for training UE-side models for the purpose of training UE-side models. We should not link this topic with model transfer/delivery as they are different and serve different purposes. |

##### Q1-3: Any questions would like to ask RAN1 for further clarification?

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| **Company**  | **Comment**  |
| ZTE | The feasibility of A5shall be confirmed by RAN1. |
| Apple | Response to ZTE: A5 is a necessary requirement. The UE needs to perform model re-training based on the received “dataset and parameter” from NW. Thus, the UE needs to be able to decode and fully comprehend the dataset and parameter” from NW. Otherwise, the two-sided model can’t work. We think it is RAN1 common understanding, and no need to confirm with them.  |
| vivo | Agree with Apple. |
| Lenovo | Agree with Apple. |
| Mediatek | I believe we have conflated model transfer with model parameter/dataset sharing, as well as visibility with open format/known structure in this discussion. For model parameter and/or dataset sharing, it is certain that this information is visible to both the network side and the UE side. However, for model transfer—when the UE-side model is trained and transferred to the UE—it is unclear whether the UE-side model needs to be visible or defined with an open format/known structure. This matter is still pending further discussion in RAN1. |
| Samsung | RAN2 to ask RAN1 to confirm that the path for dataset and/or parameter sharing for non-OTA approaches is NW server to UE server (and without any 3GPP-standardised involvement of the UE), and to ask RAN1 to clarify what RAN1 believe RAN2’s remit here would be (if any). RAN2 to ask RAN1 whether they envisage gNB being involved in managing the data set transfer.RAN2 to ask RAN1 about their assumption on how the segmentation/concatenation of messages within a single data set is to be done in UE server and whether assistance from the 3GPP network is needed for this, and to further ask for the minimum message size anticipated. |
| OPPO | Agree with Apple, open format should be the baseline for cross-vendor collaboration solution. |
| Nokia | We agree with Mediatek and Samsung. The purpose of the transfer of datasets in the context of this discussion is not to provide a UE with a model to run, but rather to provide a server which trains UE-side models with training inputs. Therefore, it is not important for the UE to be able to understand the model structure. At which level beyond RAN2 scope the model format and structure are known in the parameter set and dataset transfer being discussed here isn’t up to RAN2. |

## Candidate Solutions

According to contributions submitted to RAN2 #129 meeting, it seems companies have different understanding on the termination of model transfer/delivery (e.g. UE or UE-side OTT server). Before discussing candidate solutions for model transfer/delivery, rapporteurs think it would be good to first clarify the discussion scope and background based on RAN1 LS.

Since RAN1 #116 meeting, RAN1 has been discussing model transfer/delivery methods for CSI compression, where Option 1-5 were identified and analysed.

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| * ***Option 1: Fully standardized reference model (structure + parameters)***
* ***Option 2: Standardized dataset***
* ***Option 3: Standardized reference model structure + Parameter exchange between NW-side and UE-side***
* ***Option 4: Standardized data / dataset format + Dataset exchange between NW-side and UE-side***
* ***Option 5: Standardized model format + Reference model exchange between NW-side and UE-side***
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According to RAN1 discussion till RAN1 #118bis meeting, following options can be summarized, where the solutions that are still on the table are highlighted in green:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Options** | **Direction** | **Information for model transfer/delivery** | **Requirement of offline training?** |
| Option 1 | C | Fully standardized reference model (structure + parameters) |  |
| Option 2 | C | Standardized dataset |  |
| Option 3a | A | Standardized reference model structure + **Parameter exchange** | 3a-1: CSI generation part (with/without target CSI) | Offline engineering at UE-side OTT server |
| 3a-2: CSI reconstruction part |
| 3a-3: both parts |
| Option 3b (z4) | B |  | On-device operation without offline engineering |
| Option 4 | A | Standardized data / dataset format + **Dataset exchange**  | 4-1: target CSI, CSI feedback | Offline engineering at UE-side OTT server |
| 4-2: CSI feedback, reconstructed target CSI |
| 4-3: target CSI, CSI feedback, reconstructed target CSI |
| Option 5a | A | Standardized model format + Reference model exchange | Offline engineering at UE-side OTT server |
| Option 5b (z4) | B | On-device operation without offline engineering (model structure is aligned based on offline inter-vendor collaboration) |

It is clear from RAN1 LS that option 3a-1 (with/without target CSI) and option 4-1 are within Direction A, where offline engineering at UE-side OTT server is required.

Observation #: Option 3a-1 (with/without target CSI) and Option 4-1 are within Direction A, where offline engineering at UE-side OTT server is required.

According to contributions submitted to RAN2 #129 meeting (e.g. MTK[0323], Ericsson[1288], HW[1111], Apple[0263], vivo[0128], QC[0394], Lenovo[0614], ZTE[0836], SS[0910], Nokia[0998]), following two alternatives can be further considered as model transfer path:

**Alternative 1 (non-OTA approach):**

**gNB** -> **NW dataset/model parameters collection entity** -> **UE training entity** (OTT server inside/outside of MNO)

|  |
| --- |
| base station, cell tower, communication, connection, network, tower cloud, database, hosting, server cloud, server, web dataset/model parameters transferdataset/model parameter transferCSI compression data collection at gNBNW-side dataset/model parameters collection entity (gNB/CN/OAM/gNB server) for two-sided model trainingUE-side training entity for two-sided UE part model training |

**Alternative 2 (OTA approach):**

**gNB** -> **NW dataset/model parameters collection entity** -> **UE** -> **UE training entity** (OTT server inside/outside of MNO)

|  |
| --- |
| cloud, server, web iphone 14, iphone, mobile, smartphone, device, app, pro cloud, database, hosting, server base station, cell tower, communication, connection, network, tower dataset/model parameter for trainingdataset/model parameters transferdataset/model parameter transferNW-side dataset/model parameters collection entity (gNB/CN/OAM/gNB server) for two-sided model trainingUE-side training entity for two-sided UE part model trainingCSI compression data collection at gNBdataset transfer |

The identified transfer path will be further discussed in details (e.g. either be standardized or by implementation (e.g. outside of 3GPP)) in the following questions.

##### Q2-0: Do companies agree with the above two alternatives of model transfer/delivery (no matter by implementation or standardization)? Note that the intermediate nodes between each entity (e.g. NW dataset/model parameters collection entity <-> UE training entity, UE <-> UE training entity) will be further discussed in Section 2.2.1 and Section 2.2.2.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Yes/No** | **Comment (intermediate nodes will be discussed in later questions, this question only focuses on the overall path)** |
| ZTE | No for Alt.1No for Alt.2 | For alt.1, we do not think the data path from gNB to the NW dataset/model parameters collection entity, and from UE server to the UE is in the scope of this email discussion, the data path for alt.1 is as following:NW dataset/model parameters collection entity -> UE training entityFor alt.2, in RAN1 LS, the OTA approach means the NW will share the dataset or model parameter with UE via the air-interface. And this email discussion is only to focus on model transfer/delivery and data set sharing from NW to the UE, then the dataset collected by gNB sending to the NW dataset/model parameters collection entity as well as the data path from UE to UE server is **NOT** in this email discussion scope, and hence the data path shall be as following:gNB -> UE |
| Apple | No for Alt-1 and Alt-2,And **RAN2 should focus on issues in RAN1 LS** | 1) Although we appreciate Rapporteur’s efforts on solution analysis in the table, we have to remind that **RAN1 only ask RAN2 on option 4 and option 3a-1 in** their LS (R2-2500015). We understand that Rapporteur is ambitious to consider all options (e.g. option 3b) in RAN2. However, please note according to SID, **RAN2 is NOT involved in objective of CSI-compression**: Thus, business as usual, RAN2 is not necessary to overdo task out of scope and only need to study the issue raised by RAN1 LS**.****As summary, we suggest RAN2 only study issues of two-sided model raised in RAN1 LS (i.e. only option 4 and option 3a-1 is in scope).**2) Following 1), we agree with ZTE that RAN2 study on OTA and non-OTA approach should only focus on issues raised in RAN1 LS, i.e. we suggest below change:**Alternative 1 (non-OTA approach):** **~~gNB~~** ~~->~~ **NW dataset/model parameters collection entity** -> **UE training entity** ~~(OTT server inside/outside of MNO) ->~~ **~~UE~~** ~~(UE model parameter delivery for inference)~~**Alternative 2 (OTA approach):** **gNB** ~~->~~ **~~NW dataset/model parameters collection entity~~** -> **UE** ~~->~~ **~~UE training entity~~** ~~(OTT server inside/outside of MNO) ->~~ **~~UE~~** ~~(UE model parameter delivery for inference)~~Then, on the figure of non-OTA and OTA, we appreciate Rapporteur’s efforts to align company E2E understanding but also understand QC’s concern on potential being out of scope. **As compromise, we suggest keeping the two figures, but:** * **Highlight the line between NW dataset/model parameters collection entity and UE training entity in non-OTA figure**
* **Highlight the line between gNB and UE in OTA figure.**
* **Add a note that other procedures / interfaces can be studied in normative phase (if any).**
 |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes, with comments | Regarding the table, we have some comments/suggestions:(1) For Option 1&2, requirement of offline training is empty. For option 1, RAN1 has made the following agreement, and we think RAN1 may discuss it later.* Specification of option 1, if needed from RAN1, can reuse specification of option 3a/3b, with the additional specification of parameters.

It may cause some confusions, e.g. Option 1&2 are relevant to on-device operation without offline engineering. In this case, we sugges the following:for option 1&2, the requirement of offline training: pending for RAN1 progress(2) for Option 3b (z4), there is a text from RAN1 LS (below). * Direction B: Sharing NW side encoder parameter to UE side for UE side inference directly with on-device operation (Inter vendor collaboration option 3b), including at least the following issues

and then the definition is also shown below. For now, the information for option 3b is empty in the above table, so it may cause some confusions, e.g. whether model structure+parameters or only parameters are exchanged for option 3b.We suggest to add: CSI generation part* + Option 3b
		- The method of exchanging is over the air-interface via model transfer/delivery Case z4.
		- The parameter exchange is from NW to UE.
		- Parameters exchanged from the NW-side to UE-side is CSI generation part.

In figure for Alt 1, we suggest to remove the last step, i.e. from OTT server to UE, as it is out of RAN1 LS's scope.In figure for Alt 2, similar comments here, i.e. the model transfer from OTT server to UE should be removed. In addition, for the 2nd entity, the text below "dataset transfer" can be removed as it is a bit confusing. |
| vivo | Yes, for Alt1;No for Alt2 | For **Alt 1**, fine with the intention of moderator to illustrate the overall procedure.For **Alt 2**, the data transfer path is confusing, the data is always from the gNB to UE for the OTA approach. Thus, suggest refining as follows:**gNB** -> **NW dataset/model parameters collection entity -> gNB** -> **UE** -> **UE training entity**Note that the data path for these two approaches are only for alignment of understanding. Agree with ZTE and apple that R2 only focus on:Alt 1: dataset from collection entity to training entity;Alt 2: gNB to UE. |
| Qualcomm | Alt1: Yes (with modification)Alt2: No (needs modification) | To Huawei: We believe this email discussion should focus on what RAN1 has asked RAN2 to study and provide feedback. RAN2 does not need to discuss aspects that is still under RAN1 discussion.To VIVO: I believe that RAN2 discussion should be focused on dataset / parameters sharing after network-part of two-sided model training (that is outcome of network side training), and need is shared to support UE side model training . That data needed for NW-side training is discussed under NW-side data collection. We appreciate the rapporteurs' update on ALT 1 to remove model transfer/delivery aspects from the email discussion and figures. We also want to highlight that based on RAN2 agreements during the SI, the network part of the two-sided model training may happen at the gNB, OAM, and CN. Therefore, the origin of the dataset/parameters may not even be gNB (at least in the cases where training happens at CN / OAM). Therefore, we suggest the following modification: **For the non-OTA solution**: We agree with Apple to focus our discussion on data sharing from “**NW dataset/model parameters collection entity** -> **UE training entity”.**Otherwise, RAN2 may need to separate the discussion into two sub-alternatives, as dataset/parameter sharing between gNB and NW dataset/model parameters collection entity is needed only if the network-part of two-sided model training is performed at gNB. * **gNB** -> **NW dataset/model parameters collection entity** -> **UE training entity** (OTT server inside/outside of MNO) [if the network-part of two-sided model training is performed at NG-RAN]
* **NW dataset/model parameters collection entity** -> **UE training entity** (OTT server inside/outside of MNO) [if the network part of two-sided model training is performed at OAM/CN]

**For the OTA solution:** We disagree with the rapporteur on the data transfer path for the OTA approach. There may exist two sub-alternatives. * **gNB** -> **UE** [if the network-part of two-sided model training is performed at NG-RAN]
* **NW dataset/model parameters collection entity -> gNB -> UE** [if the network-part of two-sided model training is performed at OAM/CN]

We want to highlight that the OTA approach may require solutions for the transfer of data from OAM / CN to the gNB if the training is not performed at the gNB.Considering above, we believe that procedure is required to share the dataset / model parameter between gNB and NW dataset/model parameters collection entity, irrespective of the OTA and non-OTA solution, depending upon where the network-part of two-sided models are trained. Therefore, that should not be the focus of RAN2 discussion and argued by Apple and ZTE, RAN2 should focus on below.**Alternative 1 (non-OTA approach):** **NW dataset/model parameters collection entity** -> **UE training entity** **Alternative 2 (OTA approach):** **gNB** -> **UE**  |
| Lenovo | No with comments | The first hop “gNB transfer dataset/model parameters” implies gNB itself is responsible of the decoder and virtual encoder training, which may not be the case. For simple and less controversial discussion, **we suggest removing the first hop “gNB transfer dataset/model parameters” for both OTA and non-OTA based approach**. Then,* **OTA:** NW-side dataset/model parameters collection entity (gNB/CN/OAM/gNB server) -> UE side training entity
* **Non-OTA:** NW-side dataset/model parameters collection entity (gNB/CN/OAM/gNB server) -> UE

Besides, in our understanding for sure there will be intermediate node in the case of:* gNB -> intermediate node -> UE/UE-side server
* gNB server -> intermediate node -> UE/UE-side server
 |
| Mediatek | Yes for Alt.1 with comments;No for Alt.2.  | First of all, it’s better to align the terminology for 'OTT server', which has been clarified for UE-side data collection:* OTT means the server is outside the MNO’s network, or
* A server for UE-side model training, which is within the MNO’s network.

For Alternative 1, it can be revised as below:**gNB** -> **NW dataset/model parameters collection entity** -> **UE training entity** (~~OTT~~ a server inside~~/outside of~~ MNO or an OTT server)For Alternative 2, we are questioning why it is necessary to mention the NW dataset/model parameters collection entity for the OTA approach. Why are the directions between gNB and the NW dataset/model parameters collection entity different for non-OTA and OTA approaches? Under the OTA approach, if the UE transfers the model parameters/dataset to the OTT server, similar to data collection option 1a, it is purely a UE implementation and out of 3GPP scope. Therefore, the only thing that needs to be discussed is the model parameter and/or dataset sharing from gNB to the UE. If the UE transfers the model parameters/dataset to the server for UE-side model training within the MNO, why do these parameters/datasets need to be relayed by the UE over the air interface instead of the gNB directly sharing the model parameters/datasets with the server for UE-side model training within the MNO, assuming the server is inside the MNO?Therefore, our understanding of Alternative 2 is:gNB -> UE -> OTT server.Since model parameter/dataset sharing from the UE to the OTT server is outside the scope of 3GPP, RAN2 only needs to discuss the feasibility of model parameter/dataset sharing from the gNB to the UE in Alternative 2. |
| Samsung | Please see comment | gNB is not the source of dataset/model parameters (but is rather the origin of the raw data set via data collection e.g. CSI measurements from UEs), unless gNB is training entity. Related to this issue, the figures state “CSI compression data collection a gNB”. In order to clarify this data is not compressed at the gNB, it would be better to remove the underlined word. The text related to the arrow linked to the transfer from gNB should say “raw CSI transfer”, and the text next to the NW-side entity should say “NW-side ~~dataset/model parameters~~ CSI collection entity”. |
| OPPO | Yes for Alt.1 with modificationNo for Alt.2  | We understand rapporteurs’ intention is to high-level show how dataset and/or parameter sharing is workable from E2E solution point of view for both non-OTA and OTA direction. But the point is that which node hosting model training will impact the dataset and/or parameter sharing path as mentioned by Qualcomm and Lenovo. At this early stage, we should try to identity all the candidates on the table; otherwise, we may not have the whole picture for each direction, in this sense, we’d like to modify Alt.1 and Alt.2 like the following:For non-OTA approach:If dataset and/or parameter source is NG-RAN, the dataset and/or parameter sharing path is **gNB** -> **NW dataset/model parameters collection entity** -> **UE training entity;**If dataset and/or parameter source is NW dataset/model parameters collection entity, the dataset and/or parameter sharing path is **NW dataset/model parameters collection entity** -> **UE training entity.**For OTA approach:If dataset and/or parameter source is NG-RAN, the dataset and/or parameter sharing path is **gNB** -> **UE** -> **UE training entity;**If dataset and/or parameter source is NW dataset/model parameters collection entity, the dataset and/or parameter sharing path is **NW dataset/model parameters collection entity** -> **gNB** -> **UE** ->**UE training entity.** |
| Ericsson | Yes for Alt.1 (replace “gNB” with “NW-side data collection entity”, if needed)Yes for Alt.2 (with modifications if needed) | Alt1: We do not agree with the proposal to remove “gNB” from the path. That is because 3GPP should also study how the dataset/model parameters reach the NW dataset/model parameters collection entity, not only how the dataset/model parameter are shared between the NW dataset/model parameters collection entity and the UE-server. For example, if the dataset/model parameters are generated by the NG-RAN, one option could be that the NG-RAN share this dataset/model parameters with the OAM (which in this case will be play the role of “NW dataset/model parameters collection entity”). If the “gNB” in the picture is not acceptable, we could replace the “gNB” in the picture with “NW-side data collection entity”. According to RAN2 discussion the NW-side data collection entity could be either the gNB or the OAM, hence it is natural to assume that the dataset/model parameters are generated by those entities. So that it will be:**NW-side data collection entity (gNB/OAM)**-> **NW dataset/model parameters collection entity** -> **UE training entity**Alt2: The intention of this picture was to include all the possible options in which different NW entities could be involved, i.e 1) direct transfer from the gNB to the UE (in which case the gNB is both the NW-side dataset/model parameters collection entity and the entity in charge of the transferring), or 2) transfer from the NW-side dataset/model parameters collection entity to the UE (with indirect/direct involvement of the gNB). However, if 2) is not acceptable, 3GPP should at least discuss how the dataset/model parameters are shared between the NW-side data collection entity and the gNB (which in this case plays the role of the “dataset/model parameters collection entity”). For example, if the OAM does the NW-side data collection, and the OAM generates the dataset/model parameters, then the dataset/model parameters should be shared with the gNB before the gNB transmits them via OTA. So, we believe that just focusing on the path gNB->UE is not sufficient, given the options considered for the NW-side data collection. So we suggest the following rephasing, if needed.**NW-side data collection entity (gNB/OAM)** -> **gNB** -> **UE** -> **UE training entity** |
| Nokia | No for Alt.1 No for Alt.2 | We agree with Apple that the discussion is limited to option 4 and option 3a-1. **Alt 1 –** Because we haven’t been asked about how the NW acquires the datasets and parameter sets from the gNB, we do not think it is useful to include the gNB in the diagram for Alt 1, as suggested in Apple’s and Qualcomm’s comments.**Alt 2** – Similarly, since we haven’t been asked to discuss and since it is out of our scope how the gNB acquires the datasets and parameter sets, the NW can be removed from the diagram, as suggested in Apple’s and Qualcomm’s comments.While we do not agree with OTA dataset and parameter set transfer, we do agree with ZTE’s correction above.We also agree with Samsung that the gNB isn’t likely to be the source of the datasets or parameter sets, but rather the source of raw data. However, we do not need to include that procedure of passing raw data from the gNB to the NW in our RAN2 discussions.One aspect which has been exposed by Samsung’s comment is that we haven’t discussed whether the OTA solution uses CP or UP messages for the transfer. If the transfer is OTA, but between the UE and an entity connected to the AMF or to an application server in the NW, then the discussion is out of our scope. If the transfer is OTA between the UE and the gNB over RRC, then the discussion is in our scope, but we should ask ourselves why it would be desirable to consume crucial CP resources on dataset and parameter set transfer. |
| LGE | Alt1, Alt2 : No (Need modification) | We believe it is necessary to highlight the point that RAN2 should focus on, as mentioned by Apple and QC. This is because RAN1 LS only inquired about Option 3a-1 and Option 4, and RAN2 should only consider the scope of the issues raised. Therefore, the RAN2 study on OTA and non-OTA approaches should solely focus on the issues raised in the RAN1 LS.**Alternative 1 (non-OTA approach):** **NW dataset/model parameters collection entity -> UE training entity (OTT server inside/outside of MNO)** **Alternative 2 (OTA approach):** **gNB** -> **UE**  |
| CMCC | No for Alt.1 No for Alt.2 | We agree with Apple that the discussion is limited to option 4 and option 3a-1. For OTA and non-OTA approach, we are fine with Apple and QC’s suggestion:**Alternative 1 (non-OTA approach):** **NW dataset/model parameters collection entity** -> **UE training entity** **Alternative 2 (OTA approach):** **gNB** -> **UE**  |
| Futurewei | No for Alt.1 No for Alt.2 | In RAN1 discussion, the two entities mentioned in the discussion are NW and UE, in which NW could include gNB, CN and OAM. We therefore agree with Apple and Qualcomm’s proposal. |

One common transmission path of two alternatives is dataset transfer from gNB to NW dataset/model parameters collection entity (e.g. gNB/OAM/CN/gNB server).

Furthermore, it was captured in TR38.843:

|  |
| --- |
| - Model Training:o For the two-sided CSI compression use case, training data can be generated by either the UE or the gNB, depending on specific requirements, while the termination point for training data may include the gNB, OAM, Over-The-Top (OTT) server or UE. Note: RAN2 identified the case in which Core Network may be used for model training. However, no study was conducted since this is beyond the scope of this Working Group. |

If OAM/CN are involved as NW dataset/model parameters collection entity, this transfer path seems to fall into SA2/SA5 scope, which is outside of RAN2 scope.

##### Q2-1: Do companies agree that transfer path from gNB to NW dataset/model parameters collection entity (OAM/CN/gNB server), if needed, is up to SA2/SA5?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Yes/No** | **Comment** |
| ZTE | Yes | Please see our comments in Q 2-0. |
| Apple | Partially Yes, but it is out of scope of email discussion. | See our comments in Q2-0. It is out of RAN2 scope. And because it has no RAN2 impact, we don’t see any emergency for RAN2 to study it in Rel-19. It can be totally postponed to normative phase (if any).If majority prefer to conclude it in RAN2, we are fine but RAN3 should be added because it is interface between gNB and OAM/CN.  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Firstly, we are open to study it in RAN2, like we did for UE-side data collection in the past.Secondly, regarding details and feasibility, we do not think RAN2 can progress on them.As a result, we think RAN2 could try to provide some analysis just from RAN2 point of view. |
| vivo | Yes, with comments | RAN3 is also involved. |
| Qualcomm | Agree (with modification) | We believe that for both solutions data transfer is needs between gNB to NW dataset/model parameters collection entity (OAM/CN/gNB server) considering* In OTA, the data may need to be sent from the NW dataset/model parameters collection entity to gNB [when the network part of the two-sided model is trained at CN/OAM], and
* In non-OTA, the data may need to be sent from gNB to the NW dataset/model parameters collection entity (when the network part of the two-sided model is trained at gNB).

Therefore, we suggest updating as below:Standardization of the transfer procedures ~~from~~ between gNB to NW dataset/model parameters collection entity (OAM/CN/gNB server), if needed, is up to SA2/SA5.We agree with Apple that RAN2 should not focus on the discussion of transfer procedures ~~from~~ between gNB to NW dataset/model parameters collection entity (OAM/CN/gNB server).  |
| Lenovo | Yes | It’s ok to let SA2/SA5 to lead the relevant discussion. RAN3’s impact depends on where the dataset/parameter collection entity is and how is it connected to the gNB. P.S. again, what transferred from gNB to NW dataset/model parameters collection entity may not be “dataset/model parameter” itself. It can be training data (e.g., CSI report and target CSI) for training the two sided model.  |
| Mediatek | Partially Yes | For Alternative 1, the transfer path from the gNB to the NW dataset/model parameters collection entity, and finally to the server for UE-side model training, falls within the scope of SA2 and SA5.For Alternative 2, we question the necessity of considering the NW dataset/model parameters collection entity.  |
| Samsung | Yes but please see comment | We would like to clarify that gNB to NW server path is about raw data transfer and it is not the same as data set/model parameter that RAN1 asked us about. Nevertheless, it is correct that if raw data is transferred from gNB to NW server, it should be realm of SA2/SA5. |
| OPPO | Agree (with modification) | We share the similar view as Qualcomm, the node hosting model training will decide whether the dataset and/or parameter sharing is from gNB -> NW dataset/model parameters collection entity or vice versa. We also understand RAN3 may be involved if we’re talking about the interaction between gNB and CN/OAM. More addition, we never differentiate gNB server and gNB in the past, the necessity/motivation to differentiate gNB server and gNB is unclear, so we suggest the following:**The discussion on dataset and/or parameter sharing procedure between gNB and NW dataset/model parameters collection entity (OAM/CN), if needed, may consult RAN3/SA2/SA5.** |
| Ericsson | Agree (OK with Oppo and QC modifications) | We agree with Oppo and QC proposal indicating that the standard procedures for the transferring of dataset/model parameters **between gNB and NW dataset/model parameter are up to RAN3/SA2/SA5.** We also agree with Oppo that we do not need to mention the “gNB server”, since that is not an existing node from 3GPP point of view. We can adopt the same approach we used for NW-side model training when it was assumed that from 3GPP pov it does not matter if the training happens in the gNB or in a gNB-server. |
| Nokia | Yes |  |
| LGE | Yes with RAN3 | Since the interface between gNB and CN/OAM is involved, RAN3 needs be involved as well. Agree with the OPPO’s suggestion. |
| CMCC | Yes with comments | If CN is involved as NW dataset/model parameters collection entity, RAN3 is also involved for interface between gNB and CN. |
| Futurewei | Yes | Including RAN3, if CN is involved. |

### Non-OTA approach

In this section, let’s focus on how to transfer dataset/model parameters between each identified entity.

#### NW dataset/model parameters collection entity -> UE side OTT server (inside/outside MNO)

After receiving training data collection from gNB, NW dataset/model parameters collection entity (gNB/OAM/CN/gNB side server) may further transfer dataset/model parameters used for two-side model UE-part training to UE-side OTT server.

It was proposed in MTK[0323], Ericsson[1288], Xiaomi[0265], QC[0394], ZTE[0836], SS[0910], Nokia[0998] that model parameter/dataset can be transferred from NW dataset/model parameters collection entity to UE-side OTT server, where UE-side OTT server may be either inside or outside of MNO.

Following options were proposed from contributions, rapporteurs further provide impacted WGs and specification/implementation impact as below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Option** | **Impacted WG** | **Specification impact/Implementation impact** |
| 1. OAM -> UE-side OTT server
 | SA5 | Up to SA5 |
| 1. CN -> UE-side OTT server
 | RAN3, SA2 | Up to RAN3 on NG impact, SA2 |
| 1. gNB -> UE-side OTT server (outside of MNO)
 | Outside of 3GPP | Up to implementation |
| 1. gNB -> server inside MNO -> optionally OTT server (outside of MNO)
 | SA2 | Up to SA2 |

##### Q2-2: Do companies agree with above analysis on specification/implementation impact and impacted WGs? Proponent companies are also welcomed to add specification/implementation impact.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Yes/No** | **Comment** |
| [Example] | 1. Yes
2. Yes
3. No
4. Yes
 | Option 3) ‘specification impact’: [comment/new impact] |
| ZTE | 1. Yes
2. Yes
3. No
4. No
 | Option 3 and Option 4):From NW vendor point of view, they are not allowed due to the security and privacy issue that is caused by directly transferring the data to the outside, it shall be removed from the feasible options. |
| Apple | 1. Yes
2. Yes
3. Yes
4. No
 | For 1) and 2), we think no technique showstopper from RAN2 perspective, but technique details can be left to SA2/SA5/RAN3. Thus, we prefer:* Conclude RAN2 assume the following options are feasible:
	+ OAM -> UE-side OTT server
	+ CN -> UE-side OTT server.
* Send LS to SA2/SA5/RAN3 to check any issue.

For 3), we think it should be feasible in case of offline engineering. But RAN2 may not need to study it. For 4), we are confused why two servers are needed, and questioned it is unnecessarily making things complex.  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | 1), 2), 3): Yes | For 4), we are unclear what is the difference between 4) and 2). For UE-side data collection, RANP has decided to exclude option 1b, and option 1b is similar to 4) here.So we think the necessity of 4) (on top of 1)) should be clarified first. For 3), we are not sure whether it is outside 3GPP and up to NW implementation. Maybe SA5 can take a look at it.Regarding the wording, we see there are different definitions of "server", and we are a bit confused. The wording "UE-side OTT server" is ok as it is anyway outside 3GPP networks. We suggest to align the wording, e.g.1) gNB -> OAM -> UE-side OTT server2) gNB -> CN -> UE-side OTT server3) gNB -> UE-side OTT server ~~(outside of MNO)~~4) gNB -> server inside MNO -> UE-side OTT server ~~optionally OTT server (outside of MNO)~~ |
| vivo | 1. Yes
2. Yes, with comments
3. No

4) No | For 2), gNB->CN is in R3 scope as comment in Q2-1, while CN-> server is out of R3 scope.3) and 4) may have impact on R3 specification. |
| Qualcomm | 1. Maybe
2. Yes
3. Discussion not required.
4. Yes (with modification)
 | We do not need to separately consider the UE-side OTT server and UE server inside MNO. We can reuse the term used earlier, “**UE training entity (within/outside MNO).”** We also agree with Apple that we should send LS to SA2/SA5 to check any issue. For 1:* Even when the training happens at the OAM, the dataset/parameters can be shared by the CN.

For 2: * Based on the update by rapporteurs, the table needs to be updated

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CN -> UE-side OTT server | ~~RAN3,~~ SA2 | ~~Up to RAN3 on NG impact,~~ SA2 |

For 3:* We can leave it out of the discussion, as this can be left up to implementation.

For 4:* If the training is happening at the gNB, then the parameters / dataset can be sent to UE side training entity via OAM/CN.

Therefore, we argue to update the table as below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Option** | **Impacted WG** | **Specification impact/Implementation impact** |
| 1. OAM -> **UE training entity (within/outside MNO)**
 | SA5 | Up to SA5 |
| 1. CN -> **UE training entity (within/outside MNO**
 | SA2 | SA2 |
| 1. gNB -> **UE training entity (outside MNO)**
 | Outside of 3GPP | Up to implementation |
| 1. gNB -> CN/OAM -> **UE training entity (within/outside MNO)**
 | RAN3, SA2, SA5 | RAN3, SA2, SA5 |

 |
| Lenovo | 1. Yes
2. Yes
3. No
4. No
 | 3) is strange. Does 3) eventually mean from “gNB server” to UE side OTT server?We can leave 4) for the time being and focus on 2). |
| Mediatek | 1), 2) Yes | First of all, it’s better to align the terminology for 'OTT server', which has been clarified for UE-side data collection:* OTT means the server is outside the MNO’s network, or
* A server for UE-side model training, which is within the MNO’s network.

Therefore, 1), 2) can be revised as:1. OAM -> The server for UE-side model training or OTT server
2. CN-> The server for UE-side model training or OTT server

Option 4) may be possible in implementation. But we don’t think we want to introduce a new standardized interface between the gNB and the server for UE-side model training.  |
| Samsung | Please see comments | It is not necessary for RAN2 to identify various sub-options for this case, or the relevant WGs. RAN2 may not be aware of all the possible sub-paths within the Core anyway. The important thing to state is that RAN2 believe the non-OTA approach is not within RAN2 remit (from the Table above, it appears rapporteurs also feel this way), and so a clarification question needs to be asked to RAN1 on what aspect of non-OTA they felt was within RAN2 remit / they wanted RAN2 to comment on. |
| OPPO | 1. Yes with modification
2. Yes with modification
3. No

No | The similar view with ZTE, Option 3) and Option 4) is not practical without MNO involvement, so should be removed. gNB may be involved for dataset and/or parameter sharing as analysed in Q2-0, it should be one of the options, based on above, we suggest:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Option** | **Impacted WG** | **Specification impact/Implementation impact** |
| 1. OAM -> **UE training entity (within/outside MNO)**
 | SA5 | Up to SA5 |
| 1. CN -> **UE training entity (within/outside MNO**
 | SA2 | Up to SA2 |
| 1. gNB -> CN/OAM -> **UE training entity (within/outside MNO)**
 | RAN3, SA2, SA5 | Up to RAN3, SA2, SA5 |

 |
| Ericsson | 1),2),3) Yes4) OK to replace it with:**OAM -> CN -> UE-side training entity**  | 1),2),3) are straightforward and it can be considered. 3) is out of 3GPP, but it can be captured in the analysis (as we did for option 1a for UE-side model training). The intention of 4) was to capture a possible alternative in which the dataset/model parameters are captured by a collection server within the MNO premises. We are ok to remove it with the option proposed by QC in Q2-3 below in which both the OAM/CN are involved. That is a feasible option from architectural point of view. |
| Nokia | 1) Yes2) Yes3) No4) Maybe | A direct connection between a gNB and an OTT server outside the NW is out of 3GPP scope, so we cannot agree to discuss 3). Option 4 could be OK, but only until the point of the server inside the MNO. We agree that there are security and privacy concerns for 3) and 4).We agree with Samsung that it is not necessary to provide these mappings. |
| LGE | 1) Yes2) Yes3) Yes4) No | For 4) We share the same view with Samsung. We find it somewhat unclear why RAN2 is dividing the WG impact on non-OTA in such detail. RAN2 may not be fully aware of all the possible sub-paths within the Core anyway, and a clarification question needs to be posed to RAN1 regarding which aspects of non-OTA they believed fell within RAN2's remit and what they wanted RAN2 to comment on. Additionally, for 4), the term "server inside MNO" is indeed ambiguous. It is important to clarify whether it refers to the UE-side OTT server within the MNO, the OAM server within the MNO, or both. The interpretation of "server inside MNO" will affect which working groups are impacted. |
| CMCC | 1. Yes
2. Yes
3. No
4. No
 | For option 3: We agree with ZTE that they are not allowed to directly transfer data from gNB to outside due to the security and privacy issue.For option 4: If the server inside MNO resides at CN, we don’t see the difference between option 4 and option2. |
| Futurewei | 1. Yes
2. Yes
3. No
4. No
 | For option 3: agree with Nokia and other companies that a direction connection between a gNB and an OTT server outside the network is out-of-scope of 3GPP standard so we don’t need to discuss it.For option 4: up to server inside MNO may be fine. The optional OTT server outside of MNO can be removed. |

##### Q2-3: Any missing options? If yes, please explain the proposed transfer path, and specification impact/implementation impact/impacted WG.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Transfer path** | **Specification impact/Implementation impact** | **Impacted WG** |
| Qualcomm | OAM -> CN -> UE-side training entity[Even when the training happens at the OAM, the dataset/parameters can be shared by the CN. SA2 has procedures where the OAM exposes the data to NWDAF] | SA2 / SA5 | SA2 / SA5 |
| Ericsson | We are ok to capture the QC alternative above, since that it is an option that is viable from SA pov. |  |  |

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### OTA approach

#### gNB -> UE (direct)

In this transfer path, gNB directly transfers the dataset and/or model parameter to UE (the dataset/model parameter will be further propagated to UE-side OTT server in Direction A). During Rel-18 SI, RAN2 identified Solution 1a and Solution 1b (and corresponding specification impact) as candidate solutions:

1) Solution 1a: gNB can transfer/deliver AI/ML model(s) to UE via RRC signalling.

2) Solution 1b: gNB can transfer/deliver AI/ML model(s) to UE via UP data.

Note that, according to RAN1 LS, minimum dataset and/or parameter sharing size can be 36kB. In average, dataset and/or parameter sharing size can be as large as 225MB+11.6MB.

##### Q2-6: Do companies agree that Solution 1a and Solution 1b to be considered as candidate solution of ‘gNB -> UE’ of OTA approach? The specification impact of Solution 1a and Solution 1b in TR38.843 can be reused.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Yes/No** | **Comment** |
| ZTE | Solution 1a YesSolution 1bNo | Technically for option 1a, the RRC signaling between gNB and UE is a traditional solution to transfer the data between UE and gNB, it definitely can be reused for OTA approach. But the super size of the data set /model parameter may bring the challenge to the current size limitation of RRC signaling, how to overcome such challenge can be further discussed.For option 1b, we do not think this is a feasible option in NR stage since there is no UP tunnel terminated between UE and gNB so far. It can be excluded from the feasible solutions. |
| Apple  | Solution 1a YesSolution 1bNo | Same view as ZTE. For option 1b, we think it has too much spec work to support a new protocol stack. If any interest, it should be proposed in 6G. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | In our Tdoc R2-2501111, we also proposed to list them as candidate options. Here we would like to clarify two things:(1) we think the initiating node should be discussed first, and we assume that NG-RAN can generate dataset/parameter. In other words, if other nodes would like transfer these information to UE, there will be co-ordination between NG-RAN and these nodes, so we also need to take these aspects into account(2) in the current TR 38.843, we have had some analysis for model transfer/delivery options, and Solution 1a/1b in TR 38.843 are quite similar as Solution 1a/1b here. So we think the existing analysis can be re-used as much as possible |
| vivo | Solution 1a YesSolution 1bNo | Agree with ZTE. |
| Qualcomm | Solution 1a YesSolution 1bNo | Same view as Apple and ZTE. |
| Lenovo | 1a: No1b: No | Both are not really feasible in our view.For 1a, RRC signalling is simply not scalable for dataset/parameter of size up to 255MB.For 1b, to make it work, a new protocol layer handling the dataset/parameter segmentation/assembling would be probably required, which will have significant impact on existing protocol stack. |
| Mediatek | Yes | Both solution 1a and solution 1b can be evaluated for the feasibility study.  |
| Samsung | Yes | We understand that solution 1b may require more specification work. But we don’t need to preclude it now, before we have further information from RAN1 in terms of data characteristics and gNB involvement. |
| OPPO | Solution 1a YesSolution 1bYes | Anyway, this is for analysis, not for normative work, if solution 1a/1b is considered for model transfer, we see no reason to exclude solution for study phase as the situation is quite similar between model transfer and dataset and/or parameter sharing. |
| Ericsson | 1a Yes1b No | Both can be considered candidate solutions, and they can be captured in the analysis. However, solution 1b should not be further considered for the reasons mentioned by other companies above. |
| Nokia | 1a: No1b: No | 1a: As was the case with model transfer, RRC signaling cannot support high data volume and it should not be extended to do so when there is a viable non-OTA method available.1b: The complexity of terminating UP data in the gNB is too high considering that there is a viable non-OTA method available. |
| LGE | Yes | For the study phase, neither of the options do not need to be precluded. Feasibility of both options can be studied for supporting the transfer/delivery of super-size data set /model parameter. |
| CMCC | 1a: Yes1b: No | Agree with Apple and ZTE. |
| Futurewei | 1) Solution 1a: Yes2) Solution 1b: No | For Solution 1b, agree with ZTE, Apple and other companies that the mechanism (UP tunnel between gNB and UE) does not exist in current standard hence it is not feasible.  |

##### Q2-7: Any missing options? If yes, please explain the proposed transfer path, and specification impact/implementation impact/ impacted WG.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Transfer path** | **Specification impact/Implementation impact** | **Impacted WG** |
| Mediatek | gNB->UE | A specific radio bearer dedicated to model parameter and data transfer, terminated between the UE and NG-RAN, combines the advantages of SRB (data content visibility to NG-RAN) and DRB (unrestricted data amount).  | RAN2, SA2, RAN3 |
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#### NW dataset/model parameters collection entity -> UE

Instead of transmitting dataset/model parameter directly from gNB to UE, depending on which node (gNB/CN/OAM) is in charge of collecting the NW dataset/model parameters, the transfer path could be different:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Option** | **Impacted WG** | **Specification impact/Implementation impact** |
| 1. gNB -> UE
 | Same as gNB -> UE direct link |
| 1. CN -> gNB -> UE
 | RAN3, SA2 | Solution 2a/2b[the detailed specification impact of Solution 2a/2b is captured in TR38.843] |
| 1. OAM -> gNB -> UE
 | SA5 | Solution 4b[the detailed specification impact of Solution 4b is captured in TR38.843] |

##### Q2-9: Do companies agree with above analysis on specification/implementation impact and impacted WGs? Proponent companies are also welcomed to add specification/implementation impact.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Yes/No** | **Comment** |
| [Example] | 1. Yes
2. Yes
3. No
 | Option 3) ‘specification impact’: [comment/new impact] |
| ZTE | 1. Yes
2. Yes
3. Yes
 |  |
| Apple | 1. Yes
2. No
3. No
 | We support 1). For 2) and 3), we have some confusion about their difference from 1). We provide our view based on the understanding that gNB doesn’t need to decode and comprehend dataset/parameter before forwarding to UE (otherwise, 2/3 are same as 1). In detail:* 2) means CN ->UE via gNB transparently relay (e.g. similar to NAS)
* 3) means OAM->UE via gNB transparently rely

With above understanding, we doubt whether 2) and 3) with the identified solution (solution 2a/2b for 2 and solution 4b for 3) are necessary. The solution 2a/2b for 2) and Solution 4b for 3) were identified for model transfer / delivery. We don’t think RAN2 can conclude they can be reused to “dataset transfer / delivery” because of the below difference: * In Model transfer / delivery: one single UE needs to get complete model parameter and model structure. Thus, gNB doesn’t need to comprehend the model and thereby the direct path (e.g. NAS signaling in solution 2a/2b) makes sense.
* In dataset transfer / delivery: one single UE doesn’t need to get complete dataset but can get just a split part for training. Thus, in case of dataset splitting, gNB needs to comprehend the content of dataset and thereby the direct path (e.g. NAS signaling in solution 2a/2b) doesn’t make sense because gNB is transparent to content of NAS signaling.

  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | 1): Yes2)&3): benefits over non-OTA are unclear | In our Tdoc R2-2501111, we also provided some analysis regarding 2) and 3), and here are the key parts:\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***Proposal 2: For over-the-air approach, it is assumed that NG-RAN generates the dataset/parameter.**Once NG-RAN has generated dataset/parameter, it may either directly send them to UE via Uu interface, or send them to CN/OAM. For the later way, CN/OAM can further transfer them to OTT server, i.e. other approaches. If CN/OAM transfer them to NG-RAN, and then to UE, the transmission path would be: NG-RAN -> CN/OAM -> NG-RAN -> UE -> OTT server, and we do not think it has benefits over other approaches (detailed analysis can be found in section 2.3). So the above solution 2a/3a/2b/3b/4b are not considered for analysing the over-the-air approach. For the above solution 4a, it is about the model transfer between OTT server and UE, and it is not related to this over-the-air approach. In summary, we think the above solution 1a and 1b can be considered for the over-the-air approach.\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*For the highlighted part, we compared "gNB->CN/OAM->OTT server" with "gNB->CN/OAM->UE->OTT server", and we think the 1st path has more benefits. We are open to this comparison, and maybe companies can figure out more benefits for the 2nd path |
| vivo | 1. Yes
2. Yes
3. Yes
 | Options 2) and Option 3) can be beneficial for centralized Model training, and the model can be applicable across multiple gNBs. |
| Qualcomm | 1. Yes
2. No
3. No
 | If the dataset/parameters are available at the OAM/CN, then they can be shared using a non-OTA approach. No need to unnecessarily complicate the procedure.  |
| Lenovo | 2) Yes3)Yes | 1) Can be probably excluded as commented in Q2-6 |
| Mediatek | 1) Yes2) No3) No | We share the same understanding as HW. For OTA approach, the only data path needs to be considered is gNB-> UE.  |
| Samsung | Please see comment | The difference between ‘gNB 🡪 UE’ and ‘NW 🡪 UE’ appears to be that in the latter case (i.e. for cases 2) and 3) immediately above), the solution does not require any changes to the Uu link i.e. regardless of whether ‘NW 🡪 UE’ uses CP or UP, the transfer from gNB to UE is using existing mechanisms on the radio link. So we essentially agree with the rapporteur analysis.We would like to reiterate that in our understanding, data set/model parameters are generated in NW training entity. So, the path should strictly speaking be NW training entity (NW server) 🡪 gNB 🡪 UE 🡪 UE OTT server. CN/OAM are involved in the NW server to gNB transfer part of the procedure, which is the same as non-OTA case.For case 1), we foresee a case where a gNB1 may configure CSI measurement but gNB2 may train the model after receiving CSI data from gNB1. If companies agree that this is a valid case, RAN3 should also be involved. |
| OPPO | 1) Yes2)Yes3) Yes | Anyway, this is for analysis, not for normative work, we see no strong reason to exclude solution for study phase as the situation is quite similar between model transfer and dataset and/or parameter sharing. |
| Ericsson | 1) Yes2) No3) Yes (at least for the case in which the OAM is the NW-side data collection entity) | For 2) we are ok to remove it from the possible options. That is because we have not studied before how the NW-side collected data (either by the gNB or by the OAM) can become available at the CN. Hence, before considering this option we should discussed that. Considering the complexity we are ok to rule out this option.For 3), we believe that this option should be considered, at least for the case in which the OAM is the NW-side data collection entity. In this case, it is natural to assume that the OAM generates the dataset/model parameters, and it passes them to the gNB for the OTA delivery. If it is needed, it can be clarified that in this case, the OAM is the NW-side data collection entity and the gNB is the NW dataset/model parameters collection entity. |
| Nokia | See Comment | The WG impacts are correct, but we do not want to imply agreement with the concept of using UEs as relays to transfer data from the NW to servers for training UE-side models. |
| LGE | 1) Yes | For 2) and 3), dataset/parameters available at OAM/CN can be shared by both non-OTA and OTA approach. We think the discussion on what procedure to send it through is more appropriate for another WG than RAN2. |
| CMCC | 1. Yes
2. No
3. No
 | For OTA approach, gNB-> UE is the only data path to be considered.  |
| Futurewei | See comments | For all options, we think the answer is Yes for model parameters for inference purpose at the UE, and No for training dataset, assuming the dataset will then be transferred to model training server. |

##### Q2-10: Any missing options? If yes, please explain the proposed transfer path, and specification impact/implementation impact/impacted WG.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Transfer path** | **Specification impact/Implementation impact** | **Impacted WG** |
| Ericsson | OAM (NW-side data collection entity)-> gNB (NW dataset/model parameters collection entity)-> UE | If Option 3) in Q2-9 above is removed, we should at least consider the case in which the OAM is the NW-side data collection entity. In such case, the NW dataset/model parameters can be generated by the OAM, transferred to the gNB, and then transmitted by the gNB via OTA. |  |
|  |  |  |  |

#### UE -> OTT server (similar to UE-side data collection)

As discussed at the beginning of Section 2.2, in Direction A, offline training for UE-part two-sided model takes place at UE-side OTT server. Therefore, in OTA approach, UE needs to further propagate the received dataset/model parameters to UE-side OTT server.

During previous RAN2 discussion, RAN2 has concluded following solutions for UE-side data collection:

1. UE collects and directly transfers training data to the Over-The-Top (OTT) server;

1a) OTT (Transparent)

1b) OTT (non-Transparent)

2. UE collects training data and transfers it to Core Network. Core Network transfers the training data to the OTT server via CP/UP.

3. UE collects training data and transfers it to OAM. OAM transfers the needed data to the OTT server.

Rapporteurs believe that this transfer path can reuse the same solution as UE-side data collection.

##### Q2-11: Do companies agree the above solutions for UE-side data collection and the corresponding analysis can also be used for the model transfer path UE -> OTT server?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Yes/No** | **Comment** |
| ZTE | No, just option 1a | In our understanding, NW transfers the data which has been desensitized to the UE for UE to train the AI/ML model, there is no need for NW to be aware of or even get involved the data transfer between UE and its OTT server. |
| Apple  | Agree option 1a,We are fine to send LS to SA2/SA5 on option 2 and 3 | First, we think it is straight forward to agree option 1a can work. Then, we understand that Rapporteur seems to imply that UE-side data collection solution is reused for two-sided model. However, we don’t think RAN2 is in position to make this conclusion due to below reasons:* It is common understanding that SA2 has last call for UE-side option 2 and SA5 has last call for UE-side option 3. Then, we are confused why RAN2 can make conclusion to reuse same solution for two-sided model without checking SA2 and SA5?
* From technical perspective: we also don’t think the same solution can be reused:
	+ In two-sided model, NW share its dataset / parameters in open format to UE. Then, we are not sure why NW needs to be aware of the UE transfer procedure for the dataset/parameters which are generated by itself.
	+ In our understanding, the requirements for UE-side data collection and two-side model are different. Take privacy as example:
		- In UE-side data collection, it is UE to share its dataset with NW but no requirement for the NW to send its dataset to the UE. Thus, the privacy concern is only UE privacy concern.
		- In two-sided model, NW needs to share its dataset with UE. Thus, it has NW privacy concern.

Based on above analysis, we believe that RAN2 can send LS to SA2/SA5 to ask them to decide whether option 2 and option 3 of UE-sided data collection can be reused to two-sided model.  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | OK with 1aComments on option 2/3 | Firstly, for UE-side data collection, we think only Option 1a is supported in Rel-19, and RAN2 also made some progress regarding data collection configuration, e.g. the network can provide the data collection configuration (at any point in time), with or without UE request. For option 2 and 3, they will be studied until the end of Rel-19.Secondly, as we commented online, we think that with OTA approach, how UE is to transfer dataset/parameter can be let to implementation, i.e. option 1a here. If UE-OTT server is to use option 2/3, the transmission path will be:NG-RAN -> (other NW nodes) -> UE -> NG-RAN -> CN (option 2)/OAM (option 3) -> OTT serverIt means that NG-RAN sends the information to the UE, and then the NG-RAN receives the exactly same information from the UE, which is very strange to us.In summary, for OTA approach, we are open to discuss the above solutions for UE-side data collection, but we are unclear about the necessity of option 2/3 (as RANP has excluded 1b here. |
| vivo | 1a only | Oher cases are not valid, i.e., if CN or OAM can transfer data to the training entity, there is no need for the UE to relay the dataset. |
| Qualcomm | Agree for option 1a) and 1b).No for 2 and 3.  | OTA solution should be discussed only in the context of options 1a) and 1b).In solution 2, the data from the UE is sent to the CN; thereafter, the data is sent from the CN to the UE server (within/outside the MNO network). In solution 3, the data is sent to OAM; thereafter, the data is sent from CN to UE server (within/outside MNO network). Therefore, options 2 or 3 should not be candidates for the OTA approach for dataset and parameter sharing.  |
| Lenovo | 1a yes | For 1b), 2, 3, if the dataset/parameter will be terminated in 3GPP NW as intermediate step, it is no difference (maybe only drawback) compared to non-OTA based approach.  |
| Mediatek | Only option 1a | It should be clarified that the OTT server in question is an OTT server outside of the MNO, not a server within the MNO.As commented in Q2-0, if the UE transfers the model parameters/dataset to a server for UE-side model training within the MNO, why do these parameters/datasets need to be relayed by the UE over the air interface? Instead, the network side could directly share the model parameters/datasets with the server for UE-side model training within the MNO, assuming the server is inside the MNO.Therefore, for the OTA approach, only option 1a is reasonable, where the UE transfers the model parameters/dataset to the OTT server.However, under the OTA approach, model parameter/dataset transfer from UE to the OTT server is purely a UE implementation similar to data collection option 1a, it is out of 3GPP scope. |
| Samsung | OK with 1a | Agree with Huawei in that – for Rel-19 – only option 1a is supported. |
| OPPO | 1a only | First of all, 1b is precluded by RP for UE-sided data collection, no need to consider this option in this email, as for 2) and 3), the similar view as vivo, it has logic problem to consider 2)/3) as 2)/3) means in DL CN/OAM transfer the data to UE and then UE transfer data back to CN/OAM in UL, why CN/OAM would like to do something like this? So 2)/3) should not be considered. |
| Ericsson | 1a,1b,2 (following the discussion on UE-side data collection)  | If we assume that only the gNB or the OAM can generate the dataset/model parameters, then from the RAN2 point of view, the dataset/model parameters can be transmitted by the UE via any of the options studied for UE-side data collection (except option 3 since the OAM was already involved in the procedure to transfer the dataset/model parameters to the UE). This means that 1a, 1b, 2 could be in principle re-used. |
| Nokia | No | We do not agree with option 1b since it is over the air, and we cannot object to option 1a since it is out of 3GPP scope, and we will thus also not agree to support it. Options 2 and 3 have the UE sending the data it just received from the network back to the network to transfer to the UE-side server. That is inefficient compared to not involving the UE. |
| LGE | Yes for Option1a, comments for other options. | It is straightforward to agree Option1a for Rel-19. For Option2 and Option3, LS to other WGs(SA2, SA5, etc) would be needed for validity check of whether option 2 and option 3 of UE-sided data collection can be reused to two-sided model.  |
| CMCC | Only 1a | For OTA approach, it is straightforward that option 1a can work. And for other options, we share similar view as vivo. |
| Futurewei | Yes for 1a | For OTA approaches, Option 2 and 3 are not reasonable solutions. Option 1b has been removed from the list of viable options, at least for R19. |

# Phase 2 Discussion

After phase 1 discussion, rapporteurs believe companies now have better understanding on how each solution works. During phase 2 discussion, let’s focus on the complexity and feasibility analysis of each solution.

# Conclusion

# Reference

[1] R2-2500323 Feasibility Analysis on RAN1 Identified Solution for Two-sided Model MediaTek Inc. discussion

[2] R2-2501288 On signalling feasibility of dataset and parameter sharing Ericsson discussion

[3] R2-2501111 Discussion on signalling feasibility of dataset and parameter sharing for CSI compression Huawei, HiSilicon discussion Rel-19 NR\_AIML\_air-Core

[4] R2-2500263 Discussion on parameters/model transfer in two-sided model Apple discussion Rel-19 NR\_AIML\_air-Core

[5] R2-2500296 Signalling feasibility of dataset and parameter sharing NEC discussion Rel-19 NR\_AIML\_air-Core

[6] R2-2500949 Requirements for Model Transfer/Delivery T-Mobile USA Inc., Boost Mobile Network, Deutsche Telekom, Orange, Charter Communication, Nokia Corporation discussion Rel-19 NR\_AIML\_air-Core

[7] R2-2501051 Discussion on AIML model transfer delivery CMCC,China Unicom,China Telecom,CATT,ZTE,Apple,Samsung discussion Rel-19 NR\_AIML\_air-Core

[8] R2-2501215 Discussion on model transfer/delivery NTT DOCOMO, INC. discussion Rel-19

[9] R2-2500128 Discussion on signaling feasibility of dataset and parameter vivo discussion NR\_AIML\_air-Core

[10] R2-2500156 Open Discussion on Two Sided Model OPPO discussion Rel-19 NR\_AIML\_air-Core

[11] R2-2500242 Signalling feasibility of AIML model transfer CATT discussion Rel-19 NR\_AIML\_air-Core

[12] R2-2500265 Feasibility analysis of model/dataset transfer solutions Xiaomi discussion Rel-19 NR\_AIML\_air-Core

[13] R2-2500394 Discussion on Dataset and Parameter Sharing from the Network to the UE for Two-Sided Model Training Qualcomm Incorporated discussion Rel-19

[14] R2-2500614 Analysis on dataset and parameter transfer for two-sided model Lenovo discussion Rel-19

[15] R2-2500836 On Evaluation of Standardized Signaling for Two-side model ZTE Corporation discussion Rel-19 NR\_AIML\_air-Core

[16] R2-2500910 Discussion on signalling feasibility of dataset and parameter sharing for CSI compression Samsung R&D Institute UK discussion

[17] R2-2500998 Discussion on RAN1 LS on Dataset and Parameter Transfer Nokia discussion Rel-19 NR\_AIML\_air-Core