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

**Bengaluru, India, 25th – 29th August, 2025**

Agenda Item: 8.1.x

Source: Ericsson, ZTE

Title: Report of email discussion [POST130][031][AI PHY] NW side data collection

Document for: Discussion

# Introduction

This paper summarizes the following email discussion:

* [POST130][031][AI PHY] NW side data collection (Ericsson/ZTE)

 Intended outcome: provide two TP(s) for data logging and configuration in RRC on how to capture this in a simple way to RAN2. Discuss impacts to RAN1 for each solution and RAN3.

 Deadline: long

The deadline for providing comments is **8 August 2025, 10:00 UTC**.

The rapporteur will provide two TPs for two solutions for data logging and configuration in RRC, as well as a summary of foreseen RAN1 and RAN3 impacts for each solution, based on the outcome of this email discussion.

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

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| **Company** | **Name** | **Email Address** |
| Samsung | Beom | s90.jeong@samsung.com |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Dawid Koziol | dawid.koziol@huawei.com |
| Nokia | Jerediah Fevold | jerediah.fevold@nokia.com |
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# Discussion

RAN2 has made the following agreements regarding logging and configuration for NW side data collection, that are relevant to this email discussion:

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| **From RAN2#130:**„As a starting point, the data logging is captured in RRC specs.“ „Data is collected on per data logging configuration basis and UE indicates data logging configuration ID. An indication of the “gap” is needed. “Gap” is time interval larger than the configured logging periodicity. FFS if timestamp and relative time stamp for each group is needed per “group”.“„The UE should report the CGI of the serving cell whenever feasible. If CGI is unavailable, the UE shall log PCI-ARFCN as a fallback.“**From RAN2#129bis:**„The measurement configuration of AI/ML data collection can configure measurements for multiple sets of resources and use cases (e.g. BM, Mobility, etc)“**From RAN2#129:**„Support the use of L3 measurement event triggered (i.e. L3 serving cell measurements becoming worse/better than a threshold for TTT) to determine whether the UE performs logging or not. L1 measurement event triggered will not be supported. FFS what to log“**From RAN2#127bis:**„For data collection for both NW-sided/UE sided BM model training, at least L1-RSRPs and/or beam-IDs needs to be collected by UE. FFS if other data needs to be collected based on RAN1 progress“ |

Based on the agreements above, two approaches were proposed in RAN2#130 for introducing the logging configuration for the beam management use case in RRC:

1. The logging configuration is introduced within the L1 CSI measurement framework, e.g. as a new list of configurations under *CSI-MeasConfig*, cf. Figure 1 and [1].
2. The logging configuration is introduced in a new L3 measurement framework, at the same level as *MeasConfig* and *CellGroupConfig*, cf. Figure 2 and [2].

The corresponding TPs for these two approaches are provided as a complement to this document and are based on the RRC changes from the endorsed running CR [R2-2504349], where the additional changes for the two approaches in this email discussion are marked with tracked changes (from Ericsson in the TP for approach 1 and from ZTE in the TP for approach 2).

The two TPs are intended to indicate the main directions of the changes and not to provide the final wording for the procedural text or the final ASN.1. Therefore, companies are kindly asked to focus on the major logging procedures and logging configuration content. Details like IE/parameter names will be revised by the RRC running CR rapporteur when merging the final TP with the running CR and thus do not need to be addressed in this email discussion.



Figure 1 RRC L1 logging configuration structure for approach (1).



Figure 2 RRC L3 logging configuration structure for approach (2).

## 2.1 Content of TPs for RRC

In this section we discuss the contents of the two TPs for RRC.

The TP for approach (1) captures the logging procedures in RRC in a new clause 5.5c, similarly as legacy logging in clause 5.5a. The TP for approach (2) captures the logging procedures in RRC in a new clause 5.5x.

###### **Q1-1: For approach (1), from RRC perspective, do you agree that it is sufficient to capture the logging procedures in the new clause 5.5c? Please comment if you think that the logging procedures should be moved elsewhere in the RRC specs or if you think that something is missing in the RRC procedures in the TP.**

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| **Company**  | **Yes/No** | **Comment**  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes, but see comments... | It is OK to keep logging action in the newly added section, but the description could be much simplified. In our understanding the performing of measurements needs to be captured in RAN1 specificaitons as for all other L1 measurements. Then logging of measurements should take place whenever there is a measurement provided from lower layer to higher layer. What we should capture in this section is that:1. For non-event based logging, higher layer should indicate to lower layers to perform measurements with a specific configuration continously (according to the resource periodicity).2. For event-based logging, higher layer should indicate to lower layers when it should start/stop measurements when the event is met or no longer met.Then in L1 specifications we should capture that once requested by higher layer, the UE performs L1 measurements according to the provided configuration and forwards the results to upper layer. |
| Nokia | Yes, but see comments… | Agree with Huawei. |
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###### **Q1-2: For approach (2), from RRC perspective, do you agree that it is sufficient to capture the logging procedures in the new clause 5.5x? Please comment if you think that the logging procedures should be moved elsewhere in the RRC specs or if you think that something is missing in the procedures in the TP.**

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| **Company**  | **Yes/No** | **Comment**  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes, but see comments... | Similar comments as for approach 1. In particular, we should not capture L1 measurement actions in RRC specifications. We have a separation between PHY layer specifications and RRC specifications for a reason and mixing these things goes against layered approach of NR (and any other 3GPP RAN technology actually). |
| Nokia | Yes, but see comments… | Agree with Huawei. |
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In approach (1), for capturing event-triggered logging based on L3 measurements (i.e. L3 serving cell measurements becoming worse/better than a threshold for TTT), the *threshold* and *timeToTrigger* were added in the logging configuration under *CSI-MeasConfig.* Additionally, it was captured how to evaluate the entering and leaving conditions for the event in:

1. changes to clauses 5.5.4.2 and 5.5.4.3 and field description, or alternatively,
2. only in field description for *eventTriggeredConfig* in *CSI-LoggedMeasurementConfig* (similarly to the field description of *eventType* in the *LoggedMeasurementConfiguration* message for legacy logging)*.*

###### **Q2-1: For approach (1), from RRC perspective, do you agree that, to configure the event-triggered logging based on L3 measurements, it is sufficient to add *threshold* and *timeToTrigger* in the logging configuration under *CSI-MeasConfig*? If no, please explain the reason and where the *threshold* and *timeToTrigger* should be included. Please comment also on whether you prefer option a) or b) for capturing the event evaluation.**

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| **Company**  | **Yes/No** | **Preferred option for capturing event evaluation:****a)/b)** | **Comment**  |
| Samsung | Yes | b |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | a) | It is simplest to reuse existing event definitions which allows to reuse current implementations. To make specs changes even simpler, the parameters could be renamed as a1-threshold and a2-threshold and Hys parameter could be added to the event configuration. Then the changes to Hys would not be needed while changes to threshold description could be limited to:*“a1-Threshold* as defined within *reportConfigNR* or in *eventTriggedConfig* in a CSI logged measurement configuration in *csi-LoggedMeasurementConfigToAddModList*” |
| Nokia | No | a) Include NOTEs to associate Events A1 and A2 descriptions with the new events.b) If we decide to keep hysteresis as 0, then the field description can include that caveat. | **1.** We should reuse the existing definition and use the same approach as was used to describe the “condEvents” for conditional handover (CHO). The following note was added to the bottom of the description for Event A3.NOTE 2: The definition of Event A3 also applies to CondEvent A3.See our response to Q2-2 for an explanation of the note we could add to Event A1 and Event A2 in sections 5.5.2 and 5.5.3, respectively.NOTE 1: The definition of Event A1 also applies to Logging Event A1.NOTE 1: The definition of Event A2 also applies to Logging Event A2.**2.** We disagree that hysteresis is not required. Without hysteresis, a minor fluctuation in RSRP could trigger the UE to disable logging and the log would lose all samples until the TTT was met again. The purpose of hysteresis is to avoid ping-ponging and we should still avoid that. Every time the UE disables logging, there will be a gap in the log, which will also require the inclusion of a new absolute timestamp.If we do not end up including hysteresis, we think it is acceptable to include the caveat that the hysteresis should be assumed to be 0 for the new events in their respective field descriptions. |
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In approach (2), for capturing the L3 measurement event that triggers logging (i.e. L3 serving cell measurements becoming worse/better than a threshold for TTT), two new events N1 and N2were added in clauses 5.5.4.x and 5.5.4.y, respectively, and in the logging configuration (in *eventTriggeredLogging*, in *BM-DataLoggingConfig*).

###### **Q2-2: For approach (2), do you agree that, to configure the event-triggered logging based on L3 measurements, it is sufficient to define and configure the new events N1 and N2 as in the TP? If no, what do you think would be missing in the RRC specs?**

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| **Company**  | **Yes/No** | **Comment**  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | We are against defining new events for this purpose. These events are virtually the same as A1/A2 and there is no need to overcomplicate things and define new events. |
| Nokia | No | **1.** While we agree with Huawei that the existing Events A1 and A2 should be reused, our preference on how to use them differs. We still prefer that the UE sends a *MeasurementReport*, triggered by Event A1 or A2, to the gNB and that the gNB uses the report to decide whether or not to enable or disable one or more NW-side logging configurations based on the measurements. Our proposal was rejected, however.**2.** As a compromise, we propose to reuse but redefine the events as was done in the implementation of Conditional Handover (CHO). An example ASN.1 implementation is shown below. Note that we have added hysteresis and prepended “L3” to the name of the EventTriggerConfig-r19 for clarity.L3EventTrigger~~ed~~Config-r19 ::= SEQUENCE { loggingEventId-r19 SEQUENCE { loggingEventA1-r19 SEQUENCE { a1-Threshold MeasTriggerQuantity, hysteresis Hysteresis, timeToTrigger TimeToTrigger }, loggingEventA2-r19 SEQUENCE { a2-Threshold MeasTriggerQuantity, hysteresis Hysteresis, timeToTrigger TimeToTrigger }, ... }}  |
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RAN2#129 agreed explicitly that event-based logging is based on a threshold and TTT. The hysteresis is another typical parameter for legacy events, but there is no explicit RAN2 agreement to capture it for event-based logging for NW-side data collection.

###### **Q3: For both approaches, do you agree that the *hysteresis* should be configured and used (alongside *threshold* and *timeToTrigger*) for event-triggered logging? If no, please explain why.**

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| **Company**  | **Yes/No** | **Comment**  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | We should reuse existing definitions of events A1/A2 which is the simplest way and allows to reuse existing implementations. |
| Nokia | Yes | As stated in Q2-1, we disagree that hysteresis is not required. Without hysteresis, a minor fluctuation in RSRP could trigger the UE to disable logging and the log would lose all samples until the TTT was met again. The purpose of hysteresis is to avoid ping-ponging and we should still avoid that. Every time the UE disables logging, there will be a gap in the log, which will also require the inclusion of a new absolute timestamp. |
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###### **Q4: For approaches (1) and (2), are there any other aspects that you think are missing from any of the two TPs? If yes, please explain what you think is missing.**

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| **Company**  | **TP for approach (1)****Yes/No** | **TP for approach (2)****Yes/No** | **Comment**  |
| Samsung | Yes | Yes | For approach 1Better to follow the same way for UE-side data collection agreed in RAN1? i.e., separate resources for Set A and B

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| AgreementFor UE-sided model, for configuring the resource for data collection purpose, support* *CSI-ReportConfig* can used for configuring the resources for data collection purpose without CSI report.
	+ **One *CSI-ResourceConfigId* is configured for Set A.**
	+ **One *CSI-ResourceConfigId* is configured for Set B**.
	+ Note: UE performs measurement on all resources
	+ One or two associated IDs can be configured in *CSI-ReportConfig*
		- When Set B is equal or a subset of set A (i.e., *NZP-CSI-RS-ResourceId*/*SSB-Index* in the resource setfor Set B is within the *NZP-CSI-RS-ResourceId*/*SSB-Index* in the resource setfor Set A), one associated ID is configured,
		- Otherwise, one associated ID is configured for Set A and another one associated ID is configured for Set B
* FFS: whether/how to support 'aperiodic' CSI RS

Note: This is not related to whether/how to support delivery/transmission of the collected data for training for UE-sided model.  |

For approach 21) We support approach 2 in that configuration is defined directly under RRCReconfiguration for future proof (e.g., AI/ML mobility). However, we do not think separate configuration for measurement resource (i.e., *BM-DataMeasResource*) and logging configuration (i.e., *BM-LoggingConfig*) is essential. It requires additional configuration binding (i.e., *LoggedDataCollectionLinkage*). We understand approach 2 has similar configuration structure for legacy RRC measurement reporting (i.e., MeasObject, ReportConfig, and MeasConfig) where a single MeasObject could be used for multiple ReportConfigs. However, we believe it is not the case for NW-sided data collection. i.e., it would not be common that a single resource (i.e., *BM-DataMeasResource*) would be associated to multiple logging configurations (i.e., *BM-LoggingConfig*).2) We assume not only RRCReconfiguration but also RRCResume could be used for configuration. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Yes | As indicated above, L1 measurements should be captured in L1 specifications. Then in RRC we just need to capture that those measurements are logged in dedicated variables whenever they are received from lower layer. |
| Nokia | Yes | Yes | **1.** Regarding Samsung’s response**1.1** Set A and Set B measurements are required for training a UE-side model because Set B is the input to the model and Set A is the ground truth and output of the model. To train the UE-side model, both must be known by the UE-side server.For a NW-side BM model, the gNB, knowing the nature of the Set A and Set B which would be used for its model, a single *CSI-ResourceConfig* could be configured with *csi-RS-ResourceSetList* set to *nzp-CSI-RS-SSB*. Multiple *nzp-CSI-RS-ResourceSets* and *csi-SSB-ResourceSets* can be configured simultaneously and the gNB will be able to categorize them appropriately. Set A and Set B are only useful for UE-side models.**1.2** There are many ways to “unify” things and we think that one version of that unification is to describe in the specification which logging configurations should enter samples into the NW-side data collection buffer. The version of unification shown in Approach 2 also “de-unifies” the CSI configurations. Inference, monitoring, and UE-side data collection are all in *CSI-ReportConfig*, but Approach 2 proposes to disaggregate the *CSI* configuration for NW-side data collection.**2.** Approach 1The following ASN.1 can be used to guide our discussion. Need codes are not included and field names have been marked in blue for readability. CSI-LoggedMeas~~urement~~Config-r19 ::= SEQUENCE { csi-LoggedMeasConfigId-r19 CSI-LoggedMeasConfigId-r19, csi-LoggedResourceConfig-r19 CSI-ResourceConfigId, csi-LoggedMeasQuantityConfig-r19 CSI-LoggedMeasQuantityConfig-r19, sCellIndex SCellIndex OPTIONAL, l3EventTriggerConfig-r19 L3EventTriggConfig-r19 OPTIONAL, ...}**2.1** Where to put *CSI-LoggedMeasurementConfig-r19*We need to determine in which configuration, that for the SpCell or that for each SCell, the *CSI-LoggedMeasurementConfig-r19* should go. There are a few aspects to consider.**a.** the *L3EventTriggerConfig* makes measurements based on a *MeasObjectNR*, and all *MeasObjectNR* are configured only in the SpCell in *RRCReconfiguration*->*MeasConfig*.**b.** The *csi-LoggedResourceConfig* points to *CSI-ResourceConfig*, which is configured per SCell.*CSI-LoggedMeasurementConfig-r19* configured per SCellIf the *L3EventTriggerConfig* is to be configured per SCell, in their respective *CSI-MeasConfig* configurations, then the specification needs to make it clear that the NW-side data collection log collects inputs from all SCells part of the Cell Group and not into individual SCell buffers, for all NW-side data collection configurations, even for other CSI-based use cases such as CSI Compression.In addition to the *CSI-LoggedMeasurementConfigId-r19*, the eventual log would need to include the *SCellIndex* since the *Csi-LoggedMeasurementConfigId-r19* could be repeated across SCell configurations.*CSI-LoggedMeasurementConfig-r19* configured per SpCellIf the *L3EventTriggerConfig* is to be configured per SpCell, then the SCellIndex will be required such that the UE will know which *MeasObjectId* to use for the evaluation of the *L3EventTriggerConfig* and which *CSI-ResourceConfigId* to use for capturing measurements, since the CSI resoruces are configured per SCell.We see no significant advantage or disadvantage to eithe approach, but we must choose one so that we can continue checking for correctness.**2.2** Logging quantity is missingWe will be supporting multiple CSI-based use cases and they will have different logging quantities. We think the logging quantity or quantities should be explicitly configured. More than one logging quantity is possible. An ASN.1 example is shown below.CSI-LoggedMeasQuantityConfig-r19 ::= SEQUENCE { cri-RSRP ENUMERATED {enable}, ssb-Index-RSRP ENUMERATED {enable}}**2.3** Modification of a logging configurationThe following content is copied from the TP for Approach 1.for each CSI logged measurement configuration included in *csi-LoggedMeasurementConfigToAddModList*:2> if the *csi-LoggedMeasurementConfigId* associated to the CSI logged measurement configuration included in *csi-LoggedMeasurementConfigToAddModList* and the cell identity of the serving cell for which the measurements shall be logged, i.e. the serving cell associated with the serving cell configuration in which *csi-LoggedMeasurementConfigToAddModList* is received, are included in an entry in *csi-LogMeasInfoList* in *VarCSI-LogMeasReport*;3> modify the CSI logged measurement configuration according to the configuration received in *csi-LoggedMeasurementConfigToAddModList*;We need to discuss whether or not to allow modification of a data collection configuration. The reason is that the samples in the log do not contain the necessary context information for the gNB and/or a training entity to decipher the meaning of the data without having the configuration. If the configuration can change, then the gNB needs to keep a record of the historical configurations and the UE needs to mark when a configuration changes so that it can indicate to the gNB to which version of a configuration the samples are associated.We think that if the gNB is finished with a configuration, it can de-configure it and the UE can keep the samples associated with the configuration. The gNB would need to keep the configuration available until the data is retrieved. If the gNB configures a new logging configuration with the same ID, the UE should delete unretrieved samples.**2.4** Because the measurements are enabled and disabled in layer 3 based on RSRP measurements, the lower layer will need to be informed to make measurements. The procedural text should take this into account wherever relevant.**2.5** CommentWe think that the *CSI-ReportConfig* already includes all the necessary fields to instruct the UE what to log. It includes which CSI resources to measure, the quantity to measure, and the *SCellIndex* to which the reporting configuration applies. All that is missing is the triggering functionality.To implement triggering, an RRC or MAC command could be used to enable logging based on the reception of a *MeasurementReport* triggered by an *A1* or *A2* event having been triggered and disable logging based on the reception of a *MeasurementReport* triggered by *reportOnLeave* from an *A1* or *A2* event condition no longer being satisfied.We do not think that any significant amount of samples would be lost in the time it would take for the gNB to enable or disable logging.**3.** Approach 2**3.1** Many of the IEs in this approach use naming specific to beam management, but this logging can apply to all CSI-based data collection for NW-side and 2-sided use cases. If Approach 2 is selected, it should be generalized.**3.2** As stated in item 1 of our reply to this question, Set A and Set B references are not required for NW-side data collection.**3.3** This approach essentially recreates the structure for configuring RRC Measurement Reporting and is thus complicated and verbose, requiring three separate *AddMod* and *Release* lists, for each of the following, respectively.**a.** BM-dataMeasResource mimics *MeasObjectNR***b.** BM-LoggingConfig mimics *EventTriggerConfig***c.** LoggedDataCollectionLinkage mimics *MeasId*.**3.4** As in Approach 1, the logging quantity is missing and it cannot be implicit unless we decide to recreate this entire structure for every single new use case.**4.** Overall commentsWe think that both approaches introduce significant risk that we implement broken features that will require CRs to fix throughout Release 19. Aspects such as which quantity to measure, future expansion to new use cases measuring the same type of RS, e.g., CSI-RS, and reuse of existing features were missed.For UE-side data collection, we agreed that it was possible to include the configuration as part of the *CSI-ReportConfig*, which will include new *reportQuantity-r19* values for BM and CSI Prediction use cases, respectively. When the UE is configured for UE-side data collection with *reportQuantity-r19*=*bm-none-r19* or *reportQuantity-r19*=csi*-none-r19*, it is understood that the UE will not generate a report.We could do the same for NW-side data collection by adding a *loggingQuantity-r19* to *CSI-ReportConfig*. There is precedent for enabling and disabling CSI reporting features using a MAC-CE and we think that the delay incurred by using a MAC-CE to control the activation state of logging is insignificant and that there is no risk of losing a significant number of samples. If we prefer to avoid configuration interactions between the CU and DU, we could use an RRC message instead. |
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## 2.2 Impacts on RAN1

In both approaches for sending the logging configuration for beam management, upon receiving a logging configuration, the UE needs to log CSI related measurements (L1-RSRP and beam index) for the serving cell, without sending any measurements at L1.

###### **Q5: For approaches (1) and (2), do you think there may be RAN1 impact (e.g. in TS 38.214) for ensuring that the UE performs measurements according to the logging configuration and does not trigger L1 reports? If yes, please comment on what RAN1 impacts you foresee.**

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| **Company**  | **Approach (1)****Yes/No** | **Approach (2)****Yes/No** | **Comment**  |
| Samsung | Up to RAN1 | Up to RAN1 | We think it could to good to send an LS to RAN1 inclduing our agreements or agreed TP so that RAN1 decides/specifies what is needed (if any).  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Yes | For both approaches the impact is exactly the same, but very limited. In our view, RAN1 needs to capture that upon receiving logging configuration / indication that an event is met the UE performs L1 measurements and provides the results to higher layers. |
| Nokia | Yes | Yes | Normally, *CSI-Resources* are only expected to be measured if they are referred to by a *CSI-ReportConfig*. Because neither approaches incldue the logging configuration in *CSI-ReportConfig*, the lower layers need to know that the measurements are necessary. Thus, RAN1 needs to be aware that the UE should be measuring CSI resources pointed to by an \*active\* logging configuration. That is, when the UE determines not to log, it also doesn’t need to measure the CSI-RS.The specification 38.214 alludes to this point.* Section 5.2.1.1 implies that measurements are taken on resources configured in *CSI-ResoruceConfig* when associated with a *CSI-ReportConfig*.Each Reporting Setting **CSI-ReportConfig** is associated with a single downlink BWP (indicated by higher layer parameter BWP-Id) given in the associated **CSI-ResourceConfig for channel measurement**
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## 2.3 Impacts on RAN3

The logging configuration (for both approaches) needs to contain:

* references to the resources to be measured for logging (for both periodic and event-triggered logging), which for the beam management use case are *CSI-ResourceConfigId*(s); and
* event-triggered logging configuration based on L3 measurements, including threshold and TTT.

Furthermore, with approach (1) the logging configuration would be generated by the gNB-DU under *CSI-MeasConfig*, whereas with approach (2) the logging configuration would be generated by the gNB-CU at L3.

###### **Q6: For approaches (1) and (2), do you think there may be RAN3 impact? If the answer is yes, please describe. Possible aspects to consider are: 1) CU-DU interaction for configuring the event; 2) CU-DU interaction for configuring the measurement resources; 3) CU-DU interaction for retrieving logged data, 4) CU-DU interaction for de-configuring logging configurations upon low power state indication, etc. In the comments, companies also can provide other potential RAN3 impacts in addition to above mentioned.**

Note: In the rapporteur’s view, RAN3 impacts are present also in other components of AIML for PHY (besides NW-side data collection).

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| **Company**  | **Approach (1)** **Yes/No** | **Approach (2)****Yes/No** | **Comment**  |
| Samsung | Up to RAN3 | Maybe, but up to RAN3 | In our understanding, in approach 2, some CU-DU interaction is needed for configuring resoureces and deconfiguration. However, it would not trigger so much work in RAN3. More importantly, regardless of either option, we should ask RAN3 and all the impact should be discussed/decided by RAN3. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Perhaps | Perhaps | According to our analysis, both approaches may have some RAN3 impacts:1. Approach 1: CU should indiate to the DU the requested logging configuration and DU includes this in CSI-MeasConfig. In our view existing singalling could be reused for this as DU already today generates CSI-MeasConfig.2. Approach 2: CU also needs to provide logging configuration to DU so that DU can provide the required CSI-RS signals. DU needs to confirm the request to CU. This would probably require a new procedure to be specified by RAN3.In any case, RAN3 aspects are not necessarily essential to make a decision. We can first decide in RAN2 and request RAN3 to analyze their signalling afterwards.  |
| Nokia | Maybe | Maybe | We agree with Huawei’s last statement. Once we decide on an approach, we should send an LS to RAN3 describing the work we have done.Because we are discussing MDT, the logging configuration would initially enter the gNB at the CU-CP, not the CU-DU. This is necessary since the L3 measurement configuration aspects, e.g., *MeasObjectNR*, are configured in the CU-CP. The CU-CP would need to coordinate the resources used for configuring the L3-based event trigger, and the CU-DU would need to coordinate the resources for configuring the L1 measurement and logging.Additionally, we need to send an LS to SA5 to update the MDT specifications such that the logging can be configured from OAM. |
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## 2.4 Final questions

###### **Q7: Among approach (1) and (2), considering the complexities and impacts of the approaches, which one is acceptable/not acceptable?**

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| **Company**  | **Acceptable (approach 1/2)** | **Not acceptable (approach 1/2)** |
| Samsung | Apporach 2 and 1 (We prefer apporach 2 considering aligned configuration framework including AI/ML mobility, but there is no technical issue with either approach) |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Approach 1 | Approach 2 – looking at the provided TP, this approach is overly complex. It introduces a whole new structure while the same goal can be achieved with much less changes as in approach 1. Furthermore, it was argued before this is done for the sake of future compatibility, but the introduced IEs are BM case specific and cannot be reused, e.g. for AIML for mobility use case. |
| Nokia | Approach 1. Please also consider reading point 4 in our response to Q4. | Approach 2 – for reasons explained previously, and in agreement with Huawei’s comment. |
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# Conclusion

Based on the discussion during the offline meeting, captured in the previous section, we propose the following:

<TBD>

# References

1. R2-2504644, Ericsson, Nokia, Huawei, T-Mobile USA, BT Plc., “Discussion on NW-side data collection framework”, 3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 #130, Malta, May, 2025.
2. R2-2503849, ZTE Corporation, Apple, MediaTek, Samsung, OPPO, Lenovo, Xiaomi, CMCC, China Telecom, vivo, NTT DOCOMO, Sanechips, “Discussion On the NW Side Data Collection RRC Framework”, 3GPP TSG RAN2 Meeting #130, Malta, May, 2025.