**3GPP TSG-WG SA2 Meeting #162 S2-2404047r06**

**Changsha, China, April 15 – April 19, 2024 (Revision of S2-2402215/4331/4535/3993)**

**Source: China Mobile,OPPO,KDDI, ZTE**

**Title: General procedure for Vertical Federated Learning between NWDAF(s) and AF(s)**

**Document for: Approval**

**Agenda Item: 19.15**

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# 1. Proposal

It proposes to introduce the general procedure for Vertical Federated Learning among different entities (NWDAF and AF). It aims to address the Key Issue #2: 5GC Support for Vertical Federated Learning in TR 23.700-84.

## **FIRST CHANGE**

## 6.0 Mapping of Solutions to Key Issues

Table 6.0-1: Mapping of Solutions to Key Issues and Use Cases

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Key Issues | | | | Use cases (optional) | | | | | |
| Solutions | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| #1 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| #2 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| #3 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| #4 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| #5 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| #6 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| #X |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 6.X Solution #X: General procedure for Vertical Federated Learning between NWDAF(s) and AF(s)

### 6.X.1 Description

This clause specifies how NWDAF(s) and AF(s) can leverage VFL technique to train joint ML model to address the Key Issue #2: 5GC Support for Vertical Federated Learning. The training data is always a key element for ML model. In general, more data used in model training, better performance the model would achieve. Due to the data privacy and data heterogeneity, huge amount data of 5GC and AF cannot be fully utilized. Therefore, VFL technique could be introduced to address the above problems, enabling the joint ML model training without any local data sharing based on the data of different features.

NWDAF can control both the VFL training and inference procedure, and still support the observed service experience analytics based on the VFL inference to generate more accurate output.

### 6.X.2 Procedures

#### 6.2.X.1 Training Procedure

The figure 6.X.2-1 below shows general training procedure for Vertical Federated Learning between NWDAF(s) and AF(s).



Figure 6.X.2-1: General training procedure for VFL between NWDAF(s) and AF(s)

0. The consumer sends a subscription request to VFL server NWDAF to train an ML model, including Analytics ID, ML model metric (e.g., ML model accuracy).

1. VFL server NWDAF selects the VFL clients that participate in VFL (e.g., VFL client NWDAF, AF).

2. VFL server NWDAF sends a request to the selected VFL clients. The request includes ML model metric and initial ML model. The request also includes sample alignment information, e.g., UE ID(s) whose corresponding data is used for the VFL model training, and VFL model correlation ID, which identifies the VFL model training process.

3. [Optional] Each VFL client collects its local data by using the current mechanism if the VFL client has not local data available already.

3a. [Optional] Different VFL clients perform sample alignment if the data has not been aligned.

4. During Vertical Federated Learning training procedure, each VFL client further trains the ML model based on the initial ML Model provided by the VFL server NWDAF and its own data, and reports the local ML model information(e.g. intermediate training result) to the VFL server NWDAF. The report also includes VFL model correlation ID, and intermediate training result identification information, which identifies the intermediate result in the VFL training service, e.g., time stamp.

5. The VFL server NWDAF computes the backward local ML model information (e.g. loss information) based on all the local ML model information. The backward local ML model information is used for updating the local ML model. Different backward local ML model information may be computed for different VFL clients, respectively.

The VFL server NWDAF may also compute the global ML model metric (e.g., ML model accuracy) based on all the local ML model information and the label.

6a. [Optional] Based on the consumer request in step 0, the VFL server NWDAF sends VFL status report to update the ML model metric to the consumer.

6b. [Optional] The consumer decides whether the current model can fulfil the requirement, e.g. ML model metric is satisfactory for the consumer and determines to stop or continue the training process. The consumer continues the training process or stops the training process.

6c. [Optional] Based on the subscription request sent from the consumer in step 6b, the VFL server NWDAF updates or terminates the current VFL training process.

If the VFL server NWDAF received a request in step 6b to stop the Federated Training process, steps 7 and 8 are skipped.

1. If the VFL procedure continues, VFL server NWDAF sends the backward local ML model information(e.g. loss information) to the VFL clients for next round of VFL.

8. Each VFL client computes gradient and updates its own local ML model based on backward local ML model information distributed by the VFL server NWDAF at step 7.

NOTE 1: The steps 3-8 should be repeated until the training termination condition (e.g. maximum number of iterations, or the result of loss function is lower than a threshold) is reached.

NOTE2: If untrusted AF is involved in VFL Clients, the message between 5GC NF and the untrusted AF is via NEF.

After VFL training procedure, VFL server NF collects trained ML models from "VFL passive participant (VFL client)" NF(s). This sequence aims to use the trained model in the inference procedure that involves the other NF.

NOTE3: This procedure is needed only when the 5GC supports the VFL inference with NF that has not participated in the VFL model training.

#### 6.X.2.2 Inference Procedure



Figure 6.X.2-2: General inference procedure for VFL between NWDAF(s) and AF(s)

1. The first step is the same as the existing one captured in the TS 23.288 clause 6.4.4 since the NF consumer doesn’t need to be aware whether the NWDAF performs VFL or normal analytics for the requested analytics ID. Consumer NF sends an Analytics request/subscribe (i.e. Analytics ID = Service Experience, Target of Analytics Reporting = UE IDs, Analytics Filter Information that may include one or more of the following as defined in TS 23.288 Table 6.4.1-1 (Application ID, S-NSSAI, DNN, Application Server Address(es), Area of Interest, RAT type(s), Frequency value(s)), Analytics Reporting Information=Analytics target period) to NWDAF by invoking a Nnwdaf\_AnalyticsInfo\_Request or a Nnwdaf\_AnalyticsSubscription\_Subscribe.
2. Based on the requested analytics ID, the NWDAF determines to perform the VFL inference with the AF to generate a more accurate analytics result. As the NWDAF and AF already performed the VFL training before, so each of them has its own local model to perform the VFL inference. The NWDAF may, based on the local collected data, decides to perform the VFL inference. If the AF was not involved in the VFL model training procedure and the AF does not have appropriate ML model, the ML model will be sent from the VFL server to the VFL Client, same as Step 2 Clause 6.x.2.1. Besides, sample and feature alignment may be conducted as Step 2 and 3a in Clause 6.x.2.1.

NOTE: The NWDAF acts as VFL server could only gather the intermediate inference results but not perform local model inference.

1. NWDAF sends the VFL inference request to the NEF including the internal UE IDs that are used by the NWDAF as the data sample for the inference, the feature profile to indicate what are the feature used by the NWDAF to generate the intermedia inference result, the VFL model correlation ID to indicate which VFL model should be used by the AF to generate the other part of the intermedia inference result, and an optional maximum response time of local inference..
2. NEF maps the internal UE IDs to the external UE IDs.
3. NEF sends the VFL inference request to the AF including the external UE IDs, the feature profile and the VFL model correlation ID.
4. Based on the external UE IDs and the feature profile received from NEF, AF identifies the related sample and feature that will be used as the local dataset. Based on the VFL model correlation ID, AF chooses the local model to generate the local inference result.
5. AF sends the VFL inference response to the NEF including the local inference result and the VFL model correlation ID. The AF shall send the response before maximum response time elapse.
6. NEF sends the VFL inference response to the NWDAF including the local inference result and the VFL model correlation ID.
7. Based on the VFL model correlation, NWDAF gathers the inference result from the AF and from NWDAF itself to generate the final inference result (i.e. observed Service Experience).
8. The NWDAF provides the data analytics, i.e. the observed Service Experience to the consumer NF by means of either Nnwdaf\_AnalyticsInfo\_Request response or Nnwdaf\_AnalyticsSubscription\_Notify, depending on the service used in step 1.

Editor's Note: Whether to use the existing or new service operation between the NWDAF and NEF and between NEF and AF to perform the VFL model inference is FFS.

### 6.X.3 Impacts on services, entities and interfaces

#### 6.X.3.1 Training Impact

NWDAF:

- Supports selecting the VFL clients and executing the VFL procedure.

- Supports performing sample alignment.

NRF:

- Supports the registration and discovery of entities which participate in VFL.

#### 6.X.3.2 Inference Impact

NWDAF:

Enhanced to initiate the VFL inference procedure to support the request analytics.

Collects the intermedia results from AF and generates the final inference result based on the AF and NWDAF intermedia inference result.

NEF:

Enhanced to support the VFL inference related information exchange between NWDAF and AF.

## **END of CHANGES**