**3GPP TSG RAN WG1 #122 R1-250xxx**

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

**Agenda item:**  11.6

**Source:** Samsung (Moderator)

**Title:**Moderator summary #1 on AI/ML for 6GR

**Document for:** Decision

# Framework and evaluation

## Evaluation and KPIs

Several companies discussed aspect on EVM and KPIs. Several companies proposed for comprehensive evaluation of AI/ML use cases by considering KPIs including system performance, system and model complexity, inter-vendor collaboration complexity, power consumption. In addition to intermediate and system KPIs that were adopted in 5G NR, companies proposed new KPIs such power consumption and inference latency to be considered in 6GR.

#### Proposal 1.1-1:

For evaluation of AI/ML use cases in 6GR, consider

* Performance related metrics, including intermediate (model) performance KPIs and system KPIs, e.g., throughput, overhead
* AI/ML Model related metrics, including model complexity, inter-vendor collaboration when applicable
  + FFS: whether/how to measure power consumption, inference latency and training latency (when applicable)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| Google | Probably we can consider adding a note as follows. Different use case may choose different types of KPIs.  Note: Whether to use intermediate KPI and/or system KPI is discussed per use case. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposal** |
| Ericsson | Proposal 2 6GR AI/ML use cases should be selected considering their potential as per the following criteria: performance gain, implementation complexity, inter-vendor interoperability, AI/ML model training complexity, signalling overhead, and specification impact. |
| Huawei | Proposal 3: Comprehensive comparison between non-AI and AI/ML-based air-interface enhancement solutions is necessary to justify the advantages, at least in terms of system performance, system overhead, computational complexity, and power consumption.   * Fallback from AI/ML-based solution to the corresponding non-AI solution should be supported.   Proposal 4: For the study of a use case with both one-sided and two-sided model solutions, comprehensive comparison between one-sided and two-sided models should be considered at least on system performance, system overhead, computational complexity, and power consumption. |
| AT&T | Proposal 6: For 6GR design, final performance metrics (e.g. throughput) are used for performance evaluation of AI/ML use cases  Proposal 7: For 6GR design, consider complexity and performance tradeoffs for evaluating AI/ML use cases |
| Xiaomi | Proposal 1:   * Selected use cases should achieve an optimal trade-off among performance gain, complexity, and power consumption. * Candidate use cases for selection can be categorized as: 5GA-supported use cases, extensions of 5GA use cases, and new use cases. Distinct approaches should be applied to handle each type.   Proposal 2: The following principles should guide framework extension studies:   * Control UE Complexity and Cost: * Mitigate the requirement for UEs to maintain excessive models or parameters. * Minimize unnecessary on-device training. * Maintain Excellent User Experience: * Prioritize high energy efficiency. * Ensure robust user privacy protection. * Support Extended Enablers for Identified Use Cases: * Extend the data collection framework to enable the acquisition of new data sample types (e.g., transmission data bits/symbols). |
| HONOR | Proposal 3: During the study on potential use cases of AI/ML in 6GR interface, three critical dimensions should be considered: performance improvements, sustainability initiatives, and the creation of new services. |
| vivo | Proposal 1: 6G AIML evaluation methodology need to be established for evaluating use case performance, complexity and power consumption.  Proposal 3: Number of operations per second (OPS) and inference frequency are used as metric for evaluation of power consumption and complexity.  Proposal 4: A magnitude level upper bound for complexity/power consumption can be set up/considered for feasibility observation of use cases, e.g., [1T] Ops as an upper bound for 6G AIML operations, with understanding that it corresponds to 100mw power consumption and 1% of total on device computation power.  Proposal 5: For each use case companies are expected to report and cross check performance gain, number of operations per second for inference (OPS) and inference frequency per second. |
| Samsung | Proposal 5: For 6GR use-case studies, adopt intermediate and ultimate (eventual/system) KPIs as in the NR.   * Intermediate KPIs to evaluate model-specific performance, e.g., model performance-complexity trade-off, generalization performance, monitoring accuracy, training and dataset aspects. * Ultimate KPIs to assess overall performance benefits of AI/ML use cases.   Proposal 6: Adopt NR’s AI/ML evaluation methodology for model generalization performance evaluation for 6GR. The following cases for verifying the generalization performance of an AI/ML model over various scenarios/configurations:   * Case 1: The AI/ML model is trained based on training dataset from one Scenario#A/Configuration#A, and then the AI/ML model performs inference/test on a dataset from the same Scenario#A/Configuration#A * Case 2: The AI/ML model is trained based on training dataset from one Scenario#A/Configuration#A, and then the AI/ML model performs inference/test on a different dataset than Scenario#A/Configuration#A, e.g., Scenario#B/Configuration#B, Scenario#A/Configuration#B * Case 3: The AI/ML model is trained based on training dataset constructed by mixing datasets from multiple scenarios/configurations including Scenario#A/Configuration#A and a different dataset than Scenario#A/Configuration#A, e.g., Scenario#B/Configuration#B, Scenario#A/Configuration#B, and then the AI/ML model performs inference/test on a dataset from a single Scenario/Configuration from the multiple scenarios/configurations, e.g., Scenario#A/Configuration#A, Scenario#B/Configuration#B, Scenario#A/Configuration#B. |
| SK Telecom | Proposal 2. For 6G system with AI/ML, performance gain with complexity/cost should be assessed/evaluated by comparing with that without AI/ML. FFS on details (e.g., metric). |
| OPPO | 1. Consider the following principles to select AI/ML use cases for 6GR study  * Prioritization of AI/ML-Intrinsic design that significantly enhances the basic components of the transceiver chain of 6GR * Significant performance benefits for intermediate metrics (e.g. SGCS, NMSE, or predication accuracy) and final metrics (e.g. BLER or throughput) over legacy non-AI schemes * Well-balanced tradeoff among performance benefits, computation complexity and power consumption |
| Kyocera | 1. Companies should provide system-level simulation results to quantify the performance gains achievable using Neural Receivers. These evaluations should also assess the feasibility and practical considerations of implementing Neural Receivers on the UE side, considering computational complexity, power consumption, and real-time processing constraints. 2. During the study item phase, in addition to presenting performance gains for any considered use case, it is proposed that inference latency results also be reported. This will ensure a comprehensive evaluation of AI/ML-based solutions, particularly in scenarios where real-time responsiveness is critical. |

## Enhancement on LCM framework

Many companies proposed enhancement on NR’s LCM, encompassing aspects such as data and model management, including model transfer, applicability of the associated ID, support for localized models, advanced training methods, e.g., online and federated learning, meta-learning for handling network-side additional conditions. Moreover, a number of companies proposed to 5G NR’s LCM framework including functionality-based LCM as a starting point. Enhancement on AI/ML processing unit framework was proposed by a few companies, e.g., 1 company (Samsung) proposed to introduce AI/ML memory unit (MU) on the concurrently activated AI/ML feature/models

#### Proposal 1.2-1:

Consider the 5G NR LCM framework as a starting point. Strive to minimize changes by updating or revising the framework only when justified.

* Study potential enhancements for LCM at least including the following
  + Data and model management, including model transfer
  + Handling of network-side additional conditions, e.g., applicability of associated ID
  + Advanced model training, e.g., online training/finetuning, federated learning, meta-learning
  + Enhancement on the framework for AI/ML processing unit and memory

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| Google | We suggest removing the sentence “Strive to minimize changes by updating or revising the framework only when justified.”  The 5G LCM framework includes CSI framework. It is too early to say 6G will reuse 5G’s CSI framework.  In addition, we failed to see the necessity to study “advanced model training”. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposal** |
| Huawei | *Proposal 6: The framework should be enhanced based on the legacy framework for AI/ML for air-interface at least in the following aspects:*   * *Data collection and management, e.g., considering new data types.* * *Model management, e.g., considering new UE capability of online fine-tuning, or management across multiple AI/ML enabled functions.* * *UE management, e.g., scheduling of UEs for distributed model solutions.* |
| AT&T | Proposal 1: The following core principles are followed to design an AI/ML framework for 6GR air interface:   * A unified flexible LCM framework for model management, model transfer, model training, and model testing * A unified data collection framework to enhance management efficiency * Network visibility to drive innovation while proactively addressing security and privacy concerns * Network control over data collection to ensure network performance is not impacted while providing potential new value opportunities via hosting/routing/augmenting the data * Scalability to accommodate various emerging and future use cases. |
| Xiaomi | Proposal 14: Consider the AI/ML framework defined in 5GA as baseline for 6GR AI/ML  Proposal 15: Unique associated ID among multiple cells should be supported to ensure more efficient network condition check |
| Apple | Proposal 7: For the 6G SI on AI/ML Lifecycle Management (LCM) framework, use the 5G AI/ML LCM framework as the starting point for both one-sided and two-sided model architectures. Additional enhancements to be considered include:   * Extending the Association ID to support multi-cell scenarios, applicable to both one-sided and two-sided models * Study a simplified and scalable APU framework applicable to a wide range of AI/ML use cases other than AI based CSI report. |
| LGE | Proposal#12: Study 6GR LCM framework in a dedicated agenda considering at least the following aspects:   * Training data reduction for NW/UE-side data collection * Reduced signaling/configuration overhead for LCM operation * Support of fast and dynamic LCM operation considering localized model implementation * New PU framework to support various AI/ML use cases |
| Sharp | Proposal 6: RAN1 assumes Rel-19 functionality-based AI/ML LCM could be reusable as baseline for designing 6G AI/ML framework. |
| Samsung | *Proposal 1:Take NR AI/ML framework as a starting point and support/adopt the following in 6GR AI/ML framework*   * Terminologies in TR 38.843 * UE-side and NW-side data collection * Applicability report * Associated ID to indicate additional conditions that may not be explicitly configured * Fully specified reference two-side models to address interoperability * Performance monitoring * Dedicated AI/ML processing unit (APU) and timeline   *Proposal 2: Consider the following approaches to support site/scenario-specific models*   * Non-linear approaches: Parameter transfer for input/output adaptation layers of specified model structure * Linear approaches: downloadable projection/basis matrices for input/output processing   *Proposal 3: Considering online training/fine-tuning in 6GR AI/ML study, at least for the use case that only requires lightweight model.*  *Proposal 4: Study the potential impact of AI/ML memory on the concurrently activated AI/ML features/models, including whether to introduce AI/ML memory unit (MU) taking the NR’s active CSI-RS resource and ports counting as a starting point* |
| OPPO | Proposal 3: Strive for unified LCM framework for 6GR, including at least the following aspects   * Data collection for model training and fine-tuning * UE-side and/or NW-side model monitoring * Model paring (for two-sided model) and model identification * LCM-related operation, e.g. model switch, fallback, activation/deactivation |
| CATT, CICTCI | Proposal 1: For 6G AI/ML framework, develop an enhanced LCM framework to enable future-proof framework applicable to emerging use cases, incorporating:   * Advanced training techniques, e.g. online training, federated learning * Unified management of AI/ML features * Continuity of AI/ML features |
| Kyocera | Proposal: RAN1 should further investigate the feasibility of implementing more robust solutions to address the network-side additional conditions problem. The study may include the technology enablers of advanced AI/ML methodologies, such as meta-learning, which enable models to dynamically adapt to varying data distributions encountered during inference. |

## Data collection framework

A number of companies discussed data collection framework in their contribution. The following summarizes the discussion points

1. Enhancement in the data collection framework for future-proof and unified (across working groups) design.
2. Scope and restrictions, e.g., whether to restrict data collection to use cases or to support generic purpose data collection.
3. Whether to introduces a new AI/ML data management plane

Some of the proposals may not be under the realm of RAN1. However, RAN1 may identify requirements which may consequently suggest enhancement in the relevant working group. With this in mind, the RAN1 study may focus in identifying requirements that may lead to data collection framework enhancement.

#### Conclusion 1.3-1:

For AI/ML study in 6GR, RAN1 to study on the content and format for data collection for each use case.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| Google | OK in principle. We also want to clarify the measurement related aspects, e.g., DL-RS, CPU and so on should also be studied in RAN1. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Companies’ proposals are captured below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposal** |
| AT&T | Proposal 2: AI/ML framework in 6GR should support multiple termination points for AI/ML data within the network with MNO visibility  Proposal 3: 6GR is designed to differentiate AI/ML data management traffic from user plane traffic and control plane traffic  Proposal 4: for the AI/ML framework in 6GR, study the introduction of an AI/ML data management plane to manage data collection, model transfer/delivery and LCM aspects of different AI/ML use cases on 6GR interface |
| Xiaomi | Proposal 17: Consider data collection extension from the following aspects   * Define dedicated data bit/symbol sequence for training data collection * Establish the procedure for the dedicated data sample collection |
| HONOR | Proposal 4：Data collection framework in 6GR interface should be designed with forward compatibility, at least including   * Capable of supporting diverse AI/ML use cases in 6GR. * Support of a data collection framework that is open, standardized and accessible to OEMs and network operators. * Strive for a common data collection framework across RAN and SA.   Proposal 5: AI/ML in 6GR interface should strive for a unified framework for LCM, including:   * The LCM framework defined within the 5G specifications for AI/ML can serve as a valuable foundation for 6GR. * Offline model training is at least supported in 6G day one. * 6GR works towards establishing a unified framework for model exchange across both RAN and SA. * It’s proposed to achieve a unified functionality management framework to support broader use cases. * Non-AI solutions are always supported as fallback mechanisms. * It is recommended to explore a more flexible UE capability and functionality reporting in the context of 6GR. |
| Kyocera | RAN1 should study enhancements to data collection and data management tailored to the specific new use cases. |

## Others

Other proposals on various topics were raised. SK telecom proposed to include fallback mechanism for AI/ML solutions to non-AI/ML which was also supported by a number of companies. The monitoring mechanism defined in 5G NR serves as starting point to discuss this fallback mechanism. Companies may propose additional enhancement for 6GR, if any. Other proposals discuss on the expectations, requirements of 6GR for AI/ML service. InterDigital proposed to initially focus the discussion on AI/ML framework before potential use case identification.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| InterDigital, Inc. | Proposal 1: For 6GR AI/ML, RAN1 should initially focus on AI/ML framework.  Proposal 2: For 6GR AI/ML, RAN1 can start work on identification of use cases for selected use cases and enhancements once the work on the conventional baseline has progressed sufficiently. |
| Xiaomi | Proposal 16: Define Standardized Power States within the AI/ML Framework   * Define mechanisms to synchronize power states between the network and UE. * Define mechanisms to achieve an optimal balance between energy efficiency and service response delay. |
| HONOR | Proposal 1: For AI/ML in 6G Radio, two aspects should be considered: AI for 6G Radio and 6G Radio for AI.   * AI for 6G Radio pertains to the application of AI technologies to assist networks and devices in delivering services defined by 3GPP. * 6G Radio for AI emphasizes how the system can facilitate and empower AI applications by utilizing the functionalities of 6G to offer various services.   Proposal 2：For AI/ML in 6GR interface, study how to integrate the AI agent in the 6GR system at both UE and network, to improve network performance and user experience. |
| SK Telecom | 1. For 6G system with AI/ML, the unified fallback mechanism to non-AI/ML should be considered. |

# Use cases

## Principle for use case selection

Several companies mentioned to extend 5GA use case without duplicated evaluation, and selected new 6G use cases for both UE/NW side model, and shall considering the performance gain and complexity. Some companies want to prioritize one-sided use cases.

No need to have special conclusion for this.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Proposal |
| Nokia [1] | Proposal 2: RAN1 studies should focus on identifying promising new AI/ML-enabled use cases related to the physical layer for both UEs and the network, and on assessing the performance and complexity trade-offs of these use cases.   * RAN1 shall coordinate with other WGs from the early stages of the study item to avoid misalignment of study outcomes across different WGs. |
| Ericsson [5] | Proposal 7 6GR Rel-20 study item should prioritize one-sided use cases which are easier to deploy and maintain in real life. |
| Huawei/Hisi [6] | As some selected use cases about AI/ML for air interface and NG-RAN have been studied in 5G NR, the following aspects can be considered for the study of use cases in 6GR to improve the performance of RAN at both NW side and UE side.   * Time varying channel acquisition and prediction * Burst interference prediction and handling * Site-specific radio transmission optimization * Low complex and high performance receiver * Joint transceiver design across multiple L1 functions   Proposal 3: Comprehensive comparison between non-AI and AI/ML-based air-interface enhancement solutions is necessary to justify the advantages, at least in terms of system performance, system overhead, computational complexity, and power consumption.   * Fallback from AI/ML-based solution to the corresponding non-AI solution should be supported. * Proposal 4: For the study of a use case with both one-sided and two-sided model solutions, comprehensive comparison between one-sided and two-sided models should be considered at least on system performance, system overhead, computational complexity, and power consumption.   Proposal 5: AI/ML for air-interface enhancement in 6G should consider directions including AI/ML based CSI acquisition enhancement and data transmission enhancement.   * Use case categorization can be considered for the use cases, e.g., from the perspective of one-sided model and two-sided model solutions, or the perspective of single function and multiple functions solutions. |
| Google [7] | Proposal 1: The following principles should be considered for AI/ML use case selection   * The AI/ML use case should provide clear benefit compared to existing mechanisms in terms of the performance improvement, overhead reduction, power saving, and latency reduction * The AI/ML use case does not rely on time-variance property * The evaluation for the AI/ML use case is based on multiple types of channels from the system level simulation or channels from the field * One-side model is prioritized with regard to the possibility for deployment |
| Vivo [9] | Proposal 1: 6G AIML evaluation methodology need to be established for evaluating use case performance, complexity and power consumption.  Proposal 6: The first three meetings in RAN1 for AIML study should target for use case clarification and categorization.  Proposal 24: Use cases already studied in 5G-A era do not need further study in Rel-20 6G SI, but can be directly considered during scoping of 6G WI. |
| Xiaomi [10] | Proposal 1:   * Selected use cases should achieve an optimal trade-off among performance gain, complexity, and power consumption. * Candidate use cases for selection can be categorized as: 5GA-supported use cases, extensions of 5GA use cases, and new use cases. Distinct approaches should be applied to handle each type. |
| ZTE, Sanechips [12] | Proposal 1: 6G is envisioned as a Smart Radio capable of supporting native AI with the following design principles:   * 6GR is designed with flexibility to accommodate both AI-based solution and non-AI-based solution * 6GR prioritizes the AI/ML use cases with compelling trade-off between performance and complexity   Proposal. 2. RAN1 strives to deliver an AI enhanced Efficient, Green and Autonomous 6G air interface. |
| Samsung [14] | Proposal 7: Leverage the NR’s study outcome for 6GR study on AI/ML for the air interface with potential extensions for some of the use cases.  Proposal 8: For the study on AI based CSI compression, the following should be considered:  • UE complexity handling: e.g., NW-sided model, compatibility to non-AI/ML capable UEs  • New UCI structure: e.g., for JSCM  • Explicit channel feedback: e.g., full channel matrices, or eigenvectors and eigenvalues  Proposal 9: Study CSI-RS overhead reduction with AI/ML based CSI prediction over the time/frequency/spatial and beam domains, including wide frequency range prediction.  Proposal 10: AI/ML for PA nonlinearity handling can be studied as one use case which benefits from online training/finetuning.  Proposal 11: Explore more use cases, e.g., PAPR reduction with two-sided model, especially with standardized (reference) model. |
| Lenovo [19] | Proposal 1: 6G PHY, from Day 1, should support the “possibility” of substituting/replacing conventional modules in the transmit-receive chain with AI models/modules (either with single-sided or two-sided AI modules). The substitution/standardization of different AI modules, however, can happen gradually during different releases. |
| OPPO[20] | Proposal 1: Consider the following principles to select AI/ML use cases for 6GR study  • Prioritization of AI/ML-Intrinsic design that significantly enhances the basic components of the transceiver chain of 6GR  • Significant performance benefits for intermediate metrics (e.g. SGCS, NMSE, or predication accuracy) and final metrics (e.g. BLER or throughput) over legacy non-AI schemes  • Well-balanced tradeoff among performance benefits, computation complexity and power consumption |
| Interdigital [25] | Proposal 3: For R20 6GR AI/ML, focus on AI/ML use cases that show compelling benefits using a clear performance baseline including a 6GR non-AI/ML baseline when applicable.  Proposal 8: RAN1 to determine a subset of AI/ML use cases for further study, based on potential performance/complexity trade-off and on the timing for defining a baseline.  Proposal 9: RAN1 will down-select to a set of AI/ML use cases for study in Rel-20 based on the results of a full performance/complexity analysis using their respectively identified baseline. |
| Fujitsu [29] | Proposal 1:   * For AI/ML in 6GR, the use cases supported in 5G-Adv should also be supported in 6G and the design in 5G-Advanced could be baseline for 6G   + If enhancement for certain use case is needed on top of the design in 5G-Adv, then it could be studied in 6G   + If enhancement is not needed on top of the design in 5G-Adv, then it could be specified in 6G * For AI/ML in 6GR, new use cases on physical layer processing could be considered by RAN1   + Both one-sided model and two-sided model could be considered in 6G design |
| AT&T | Proposal 5: For 6GR design, consider use cases that provide high impact practical relevance to the operators |
| DCM [41] | Proposal 1   * For the initial phase of 6G, prioritize the study of use cases with the one-sided model, considering the easy commercial deployment and commercial demands.   + New use cases for 6G and the use cases enhanced from 5GA can be studied based on the potential benefits of transmission efficiency, sustainability, and user experiences.   Proposal 2   * Avoid duplicated work between 6G and 5GA AI/ML on the two-sided model.   + The complexity of practical deployments of the two-sided model should be investigated after the completeness of the Rel-20 5GA AI/ML work item. The study on use cases with the two-sided model can be deprioritized in this SI. |
| {Indian Institute of Tech (M), IIT Kanpur}\*[42] | Proposal 4: For all use cases considered for 6G study, parallel comparison with legacy non-AI/ML approaches should be included.  Proposal 5: For all use cases considered for 6G study, appropriate signaling and configurations for fallback to non-AI/ML approaches should be included. |

## 5GA use cases and extension

Most of companies suggest to consider 5GA use case with some extensions and avoid re-study.

#### Conclusion 2.2-1:

5GA use cases and the corresponding study outcome can be directly considered for 6GR system design, including: beam management, positioning, CSI prediction, and CSI compression.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| FL | Please note that, only “study outcome”, which means observations/conclusions in SI phase, not 5GNR spec |
| Google | We do not see the need to consider positioning and CSI compression for 6G. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

### Extension on AI/ML for beam management

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| New sub-use cases | Proposed companies |
| inter-cell beam prediction/M-TRP  or  LTM | (5) Nokia, xiaomi, BJTU, ZTE/Sanechips, Qualcomm,  (5) CATT/CICTCI \*, Samsung \*, NEC\*，Honor\*, DoCoMo\*(RAN 2-led), LGE |
| Tx-Rx beam pair prediction | (1) Nokia  (1) NEC\* |
| RL-based beam prediction | (1) Nokia |
| Cross-frequency beam prediction | (3) Futurewei, xiaomi, Apple，  (4) CATT/CICTCI \*, China Telecom \*，LGE\*, Honor\* |
| Beam selection during initial access | (8) CATT/CICTCI \*, vivo \*, ZTE/SANECHIPS\*, Samsung\*, LGE\*? , NEC\*,Qualcomm\*, DoCoMo\* |
| BFR | (5) CATT/CICTCI \*LGE\*, Fujitsu \* NEC\*，Honor\* |
| Beam prediction with UEI | (1) Samsung \* |
| Fast TCI | (1) NEC\* |
| Beam management for HST | (1) BJTU \* |
| Beam management in hybrid beamforming and distributed MIMO | (1) NVIDIA\* |

\* without simulation results

Some extension on beam management were proposed, as summarized in above table. Some of them were specification design and no need to have additional evaluation, e.g., UEI, Fast TCI, while some of them may need some additional evaluations.

#### Conclusion 2.2.1-1:

In related study (e.g., MIMO, Initial access), AI/ML based beam management with DL Tx beam spatial/time domain prediction can be assumed as feasible.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| Google | OK, we think we should clarify this also includes AI/ML based RSRP prediction. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

#### Conclusion 2.2.1-2:

Discussion on whether to support study on additional subcases/scenarios for beam management or directly extend the observations/conclusions from DL TX beam prediction, at least including:

* Inter-cell beam prediction/M-TRP beam prediction
* LTM
* BFR
* Inter-frequency beam prediction
* Tx-Rx pair prediction
* Beam management in hybrid beamforming and distributed MIMO

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| Google | We do not see the necessity for the last bullet. The technical aspect is also unclear. Suggest removing it for now.  In addition, we think the beam prediction with UEI can be added. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

### CSI enhancement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| New sub-use cases | Proposed companies |
| spatial-frequency-temporal CSI compression. | NVIDIA \* |
| for network-side CSI prediction with SRS. | NVIDIA \* |
| Joint CSI prediction and compression | Panasonic \*, NEC\* |
| SRS + CSI compression | LGE\* |

Some use cases are proposed. However, I feel that all of them can be covered by general conclusion 2.2-1. I don’t see the point to re-study it again, any different view?

#### Question 2.2.2-1:

What is additional use case that hasn’t been studied in 5GA for CSI prediction and CSI compression with separate source and channel coding with 2-sided model?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| FL | Please share your view. |
| Google | Based on what we studied in 5G, AI/ML is feasible for CSI prediction. We propose to consider AI/ML based CSI dwelling time prediction, which is based on the capability of CSI prediction. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

### Positioning

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| New sub-use cases | Proposed companies |
| joint sensing and positioning, channel charting, and speed/doppler estimation. | NVIDIA \* |
| Based on AI/ML-based mobility/positioning or non-AI/ML-based positioning, NW may predict/determine location of UE and map it into sensing map. | Panasonic \* |
| Positioning and sensing | Qualcomm \* |

Some use cases are proposed without any evaluation result. If some particular use case as positioning extension, companies are encouraged to provide use case description, evaluation assumptions and results, as well as the impact on LCM and other spec impact.

## New use cases

### CSI prediction and CSI-RS overhead reduction

#### Use case definition

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sub-use case | Model location | Views |
| (a) Spatial and/or frequency domain  (b) Cross-frequency 1,2,4,5  (c) Cross-beam CSI prediction for FR3 1,2,3  (d) Spatial/freq/time 6,7  (e) RS pattern design    1 Samsung  2 NTU\*  3 NVIDIA,  4 LGE  5 Apple\*  6 Honor\*  7 MediaTek  8. Huawei/HiSi \* | (a)UE-sided model  (b) NW-sided model 1,2  1 Qualcomm  2 {CEWiT, IITM, Tejas Network, IITK}  (c) Two-sided model 3  3 Huawei/HiSi\*; Joint RS pattern and channel estimation | (17) Nokia, Spreadtrum/UNISOC, Ericsson, Google, CATT/CICTCI, vivo, xiaomi, ZTE/Sanechips, Samsung, BJTU, Fujitsu, Lenovo, OPPO, LGE, NVIDIA, Qualcomm, DoCoMo  (17) Huawei/HiSi \*, TCL\*, CT\*, {Tejas Network Limited, CEWiT, IIT Madras, IISC Bangalore, IIT Kanpur}\*, Panasonic\*，NTU\*, Apple\*, NEC\*, Honor\*, MediaTek \*, ETRI\*, CMCC\*, Sony\*,SKT\*,AT&T\*, {Indian Institute of Tech (M), IIT Kanpur}\*, Rakuten\* |

\* without simulation results

**34** contributions proposed to study CSI-RS overhead reduction, wherein **17** of them provided preliminary simulation results. Most of companies assume CSI-RS overhead reduction is a UE-sided model. **Two** contributions (Qualcomm, {CEWiT, IITM, Tejas Network, IITK }) mentioned NW-sided model can be considered. **One** contribution (Huawei/HiSi) mentioned 2-sided model for joint CSI-RS pattern and channel estimation.

**All companies** support spatial and/or frequency domain CSI-RS overhead reduction. With AI at UE-sided model, there is minor/no SGCS/NMSE loss of predicted CSI compared with high CSI-RS overhead, and SGCS/NMSE gain can be observed comparing with non-AI based channel estimation for CSI calculation. In addition, **2** companies (Honor and MediaTek) mentioned spatial/frequency and time domain prediction.

**4** companies (Samsung, NTU, LGE, Apple) proposed to support cross- frequency CSI prediction. One company provide some preliminary results, that shows decent results in terms of SCGS for wideband CSI.

**3** companies (Samsung, NTU, NVIDIA) proposed to support cross-beam CSI prediction for FR3 (analog beam and digital precoding). One company provided some preliminary results, that shows decent results in terms of SCGS for CSI prediction cross-beams.

**1** contribution (Huawei/HiSi) mentioned RS pattern design or RS pattern design and channel estimation with 2-sided model. However, **one** contribution (Qualcomm) mentioned CSI-RS pattern/schemes allow lower complexity are preferred:

#### Main KPI

The following KPI were proposed/used for the evaluation:

* SGCS/NMSE
* Spectrum efficiency
* Throughput
* Model complexity

#### Proposal 3.3.1-1:

For 6GR AI/ML, support the study on CSI prediction and CSI-RS pattern design at least with UE-sided model, at least including the following with potential down selection:

* sparse CSI-RS design with less overhead in spatial and/or frequency domain,
* cross-frequency range CSI prediction,
* cross-beam domain CSI prediction for FR3, if applicable

Time domain CSI prediction can be additionally considered in the study.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| Google | We think the time-domain overhead reduction can also be included. This should be a low-hanging fruit with regard to the feasibility of CSI prediction proved in 5G. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

#### Conclusion 3.3.1-2:

For CSI prediction and CSI-RS pattern design at least with UE-sided model, study on

* Definition of each sub-use case
* AI receiver specific evaluation assumption, methodology and KPIs
* Whether/what is the specification impact on LCM (data collection, performance monitoring, inference)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| FL | Conclusion is for out study in future meeting. |
| Google | Support |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

#### Proposal 3.3.1-3: (low priority)

For CSI prediction and CSI-RS pattern design at least with UE-sided model, at least the following KPIs can be considered:

* SGCS/NMSE
* Spectrum efficiency
* Throughput
* Overhead
* Inference complexity

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| Google | Support. Probably we can re-organize it a bit by merging SE and Tput in one bullet. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

### DMRS design with AI receiver

#### Use cases definition

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sub-use case | | Model location | Views |
| DMRS design or AI receiver  (a) AI for channel estimation  [interpretation?]  (b) AI for channel estimation & interpretation & equalization 1, 2  (c) Data aided channel estimation 3,7  (d) AI Receiver with multiple functions 1, 4, 5, 6  1 NVIDIA,  2 Boost\*  3 Qualcomm  4 MediaTek  5 Futurewei  6 Lenovo  7 Panasonic | Low overhead DMRS in general | One-sided model  (Receiver side) | (16) Nokia, Futurewei, Kyocera, ZTE/Sanechips, DeepSig Spreadtrum/UNISOC, Ericsson, NVIDIA, OPPO, CATT/CICTCI, vivo, xiaomi, Fujitsu, InterDigital, Apple, Qualcomm  (17) Huawei/HiSi \*, TCL\*, CT\*, {Tejas Network Limited, CEWiT, IIT Madras, IISC Bangalore, IIT Kanpur}\*, Lenovo \*, Panasonic\*, NTU\*, LGE\*, Boost\*, NEC\*, Honor\*, ETRI\*, CMCC\*, Sony\*, SKT\*, Sharp\*, {CEWiT, Tejas Network}\* |
| Sparse orthogonal DMRS | One-sided model  (Receiver side) | (13) Nokia, Futurewei, Kyocera, Spreadtrum/UNISOC, Ericsson, CATT/CICTCI, vivo, xiaomi, ZTE/Sanechips, Qualcomm, NVIDIA, Apple, Fujitsu  (5) Huawei/HiSi \*, CT\*, NTU\*, LGE\*, CMCC\* |
| Non-Orthogonal DMRS and Superimposed with data | One-sided model  (Receiver side) | (4) Xiaomi, ZTE/Sanechips, OPPO, Lenovo, Qualcomm  (9) Huawei/HiSi \*, CT\*, NVIDIA\*, NTU\*, LGE\*, Fujitsu\*, NEC\*, Honor\*, CMCC\* |
| DMRS-Less  (a) with special modulation design 1,2,3, 5  (b) with special data pattern 4 | One-sided model 1,2,3,4, 5  Or  Two-sided model 1,2,3, 5  1 NVIDA  2 MediaTek  3 Lenovo  4 Interdigital  5 DeepSig | (6) NVIDIA, Lenovo, InterDigital, Qualcomm, MediaTek, DeepSig  (1) Huawei/HiSi \* |
| Joint RS pattern and channel estimation | Two-sided model | (1) Huawei/HiSi \* |

\* without simulation results

**31** contributions proposed to study DMRS overhead reduction in general, wherein **16** of them provided preliminary simulation results. Most of companies assume DMRS overhead reduction is one-sided model (receiver side). Some contributions two-sided model for DMRS-less scheme with transmitter sided for bit to constellation mapping, with AI trained constellation. And one contribution (Huawei/HiSi) mentioned 2-sided model for joint CSI-RS pattern and channel estimation.

**18** contributions explicitly proposed sparse orthogonal DMRS, and **13** contributions provided preliminary simulation results. With AI receiver, BLER/throughput gain can be observed comparing with conventional receiver.

**13** companies proposed to study the sub-use case for non-orthogonal DMRS superimposed with data.

**4** company provide some preliminary results, wherein BLER/throughput gain can be observed comparing with conventional receiver.

**7** companies proposed to study DMRS-less scheme with AI/ML receiver, and **6** contributions provided preliminary simulation results with decent BLER/throughput performance. **4** companies (NVIDA, MediaTek, Lenovo, DeepSig) explicitly mentioned the use of special modulation design at the transmitter, which may or may not require transmitter-sided model (two-sided model). **1** company (InterDigital) proposed special data pattern to facilitate the AI receiver with receiver-sided model.

**1** contribution (Huawei/HiSi) mentioned RS pattern design or RS pattern design and channel estimation with 2-sided model.

**1** contribution (Qualcomm) mentioned DMRS pattern/schemes allow lower complexity are preferred.

#### Assumption of Al/ML receiver

Different AI/ML receiver assumptions were proposed/used in the evaluations:

* AI/ML receiver for channel estimation directly with conventional Rx
* AI/ML receiver for channel filter coefficient generation for legacy CE
* AI/ML receiver replacing multiple blocks including CE+EQ+ demodulation
* AI/ML receiver replacing multiple blocks with join-block processing, including CE+EQ+ demodulation
* AI/ML receiver replacing whole Rx chains

#### Main KPI

The following KPI were proposed/used for the evaluation:

* raw BER/BLER/ Tput at given SNR or given TBS
* Inference complexity
* Inference time

#### Proposal 3.3.2-1:

For 6GR AI/ML, support the study on DMRS design at least with AI receiver (i.e., UE-sided model or NW-sided model) for both uplink and downlink, at least including the following with potential down selection:

* Sparse orthogonal DMRS
* Non-Orthogonal DMRS and Superimposed with data
* DMRS-less

FFS on whether to support study on DMRS design with two-sided model (i.e., paired AI receiver and AI transmitter)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| Google | For DMRS-less, shall we change it into “no DMRS”? DMRS-less may be similar to sparse orthogonal DMRS. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

#### Conclusion 3.3.2-2:

For DMRS design with AI receiver, further study on

* Definition of each sub-use case
* Assumptions of AI receiver
* AI receiver specific evaluation assumption, methodology and KPIs
* Whether/what is the specification impact on LCM (data collection, performance monitoring, inference)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| FL | How to obtain noise-free channel for labelling? May related to assumptions of AI receiver |
| Google | We think we can add another study point: CQI calculation based on DMRS design with AI receiver. The new DMRS pattern and AI receiver would have some impact on the CQI accuracy. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

#### Proposal 3.3.2-3: (low priority)

For DMRS overhead reduction with AI receiver, at least the following KPIs can be considered:

* raw BER/BLER/ Tput at given SNR or given TBS
* Overhead
* Inference complexity
* Inference latency

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| Google | Probably we can add channel MSE as a KPI? |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

### CSI compression

#### Use case definition

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (sub)-use cases | | Model location | Supported companies |
| CSI compression  (a) Joint CE/with low RS density +CSI compression 2, 4, 6,7, 8  (b) CSI with SRS 1,2,5,9  (c) Low UE complexity 1,3,9  (d) Joint time prediction 4,10  (e) Eigenvector vs explicit channel 1,2  (f) for HBF 1  1 vivo  2 ZTE  3 Samsung  4 BJTU  5 LGE\*  6 NVIDIA \*  7 Panasonic \*  8 NEC\*  9 Qualcomm  10 BUPT  \* based on 5GA separate coding only | Joint source/channel coding (JSCC) | Two-sided model | (9) vivo, ZTE, Samsung, BJTU, Lenovo, OPPO, Fujitsu, BUPT, Pengcheng  (7) Spreadtrum/UNISOC\*, CATT/CICTCI\*, TCL\*, CT\*, CMCC\* Qualcomm?\*, NVIDIA\* |
| Joint source-channel coding and modulation (JSCM) | Two-sided model | (8) vivo, ZTE, Samsung, BJTU, Lenovo, OPPO, Fujitsu, BUPT  (5) CATT/CICTCI\*, Sony\*?, Qualcomm?\*, {Indian Institute of Tech (M), IIT Kanpur}\* , NVIDIA\* |
| Codebook based CSI feedback with downloadable basis/basis | NW-sided model | (2) Samsung, ZTE/Sanechips  (1) Qualcomm \*？ |
| Linear compression matrix | NW-sided model | (1) Samsung, |

\* without simulation results

**16** contributions proposed to study joint source/channel coding (JSCC) and 13 contributions proposed to study joint source/channel coding and modulation (JSCM) with two-sided model. 9 and 8 contributions provided preliminary simulation results, which showed better SGCS/NMSE than 5GA study with separated source and channel coding (SSCC) with same overhead for UCI transmission and same/similar complexity for most of or all the SNR range.

**3** contributions (Samsung, ZTE/Sanechips, Qualcomm) proposed codebook-based CSI feedback with downloadable (DLable) basis/codebook, and CSI reconstruction with NW-sided model. 2 contributions (Samsung, ZTE/Sanechips) provided preliminary simulation results, which showed better SGCS/NMSE, and/or higher UPT than eType II codebook.

**1** company (Samsung) proposed to study CSI compression with linear compression matrix at UE side and CSI reconstruction with NW-sided model. The simulation results showed better SGCS and SE than eTypeII codebook with same overhead for UCI transmission for all SNR range, and slightly lower performance than JSCM with 2-sided model, wherein, the same complexity as the NW-part model for decoder but much lower complexity at UE side than UE-part model or for eTypeII.

#### Other considerations

**5** contributions proposed to consider joint channel estimation with low RS density and CSI compression, **4** contributions proposed to support SRS assisted CSI feedback, 2 companies proposed to support CSI compression and time domain prediction, 2 companies support to study on both eigenvector and explicit channel, and 1 company mentioned CSI compression for hybrid beam forming. Besides, **3** companies mentioned low UE complexity for CSI compression.

#### Proposal 3.3.3-1:

For 6GR AI/ML, support the study on AI based CSI compression (in addition to the study in 5GA), at least including the following with potential down selection:

* for two-sided model,
  + Joint source/channel coding (JSCC)
  + Joint source-channel coding and modulation (JSCM)
* for NW-sided model
  + Codebook based CSI feedback with downloadable basis/codebook
  + Linear compression matrix
* in the study, at least the following can be considered with potential down selection:
  + both precoder matrix and channel matrix
  + joint channel reconstruction of CSI with SRS at NW side
  + joint channel estimation and CSI compression at UE side
  + time domain prediction
  + with sparse CSI-RS
  + hybrid beamforming, if applicable
  + low UE complexity

Note: 5GA CSI compression (separated source/channel coding, SSCC) with 2-sided model can be considered as one of benchmark for evaluation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| Google | We failed to see the necessity for the study. We cannot study so many use cases in one release. According to the experience in 5G, such two-sided model based use case is hard to be deployed, and it requires quite a lot of time for study. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

#### Conclusion 3.3.3-2:

For AI-based CSI compression, further study on

* Definition of each sub-use case
* For the evaluation assumption, methodology and KPIs, take 5GA study as the starting point and further study on necessary change
* For specification impact on LCM (data collection, performance monitoring, inference)
  + for NW-sided model, study on whether/what is the specification impact on LCM for each corresponding sub-use case
  + for two-sided model, take 5GA study outcome as the starting point, and study on necessary change for each corresponding sub-use case

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| FL | LCM may be quite clear for 2-sided model, but whether LCM is needed for NW-sided model can be further clarified. |
| Google | We failed to see the necessity for the study. We cannot study so many use cases in one release. According to the experience in 5G, such two-sided model based use case is hard to be deployed, and it requires quite a lot of time for study. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

### (de-)Modulation

#### Use case definition

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (sub)-use cases | Model location | Supported companies |
| (a) Constellation design with legacy receiver 1, 2, 3,5  (b) Constellation design with AI demodulation 1,2, 5  (c) Constellation design with end-to-end AI receiver 4, 5  1 ZTE/Sanechips  2 vivo  3 xiaomi  4 Mediatek  5 OPPO | offline 1, 2, 3,5  or  receiver-sided model1,2,5  or  two-sided model4,5 | (4)Vivo, xiaomi, ZTE/Sanechips, OPPO, MediaTek (without RS) with receiver side model  (8){Tejas Network Limited, CEWiT, IIT Madras, IISC Bangalore, IIT Kanpur}\*,Lenovo \*, OPPO \*, Fujitsu\*, Spreadtrum/UNISOC \*, NEC\*, Honor\*?, Rakuten\* |

\*without simulation results

AI/ML for modulation/demodulation are widely proposed by **12** contributions. **4** contributions (Vivo, xiaomi, ZTE/Sanechips, MediaTek) provided some evaluation results, wherein **3** companies used non-AI receiver with constellation design with AI shaping, **2** companies also submit results with AI receiver (one-sided model), **1** company showed performance with trained constellation without DMRS.

#### Conclusion 3.3.4-2:

For modulation constellation design, AI/ML can be used as a design tool, where AI/ML based receiver can be an implementation choice.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| FL | Constellation design with the help of AI/ML can be 3GPP engineering.  AI receiver may be implementation choice.  Unless LCM is needed, no need to define this as one 6GR AI use case.  Please indicate if you have any additional view. |
| Google | OK |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

### AI for PA non-linearity handling

#### Use case definition

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (sub)-use cases | Model location | Supported companies |
| AI based digital post-distortion (DPoD) | Receiver-sided model | (3) Ericsson, vivo, Samsung  (3) Kyocera \*, CATT/CICTCI\*, Huawei/Hisi |
| AI based-DPD | Transmiter-sided model | (1)Vivo  (1)Huawei/HiSi \*, |

\* without simulation results

**6** companies proposed to study on AI/ML for PA non-linearity handling, where all of the companies proposed AI based digital post-distortion (DPoD) and 2 companies proposed AI based-DPD. **3** companies provided preliminary simulation results and show the gain in BLER/throughput gain.

#### Conclusion 3.3.5-1:

For AI/ML for PA non-linearity handling, study on the following

* Definition of each sub-use case
* Whether/what is the specification impact especially on LCM for AI/ML (data collection, performance monitoring, inference)
* Evaluation assumption, methodology and KPIs, if applicable

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
| FL | Some clarification is needed to have better understanding on spec impact on, especially whether AI LCM is needed. Then we can further conclude whether this can be treated as RAN 1 led use case. |
| Google | In our view, this should be studied by RAN4 instead of RAN1. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

### Others use cases with evaluation results

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Use cases | Model Location | Supported companies |
| 1) | Joint modulation and precoding | 2-sided model | (2)ZTE/Sanechips, OPPO,  (1)NEC\* |
| 2） | AI for waveform | Transmitter-sided | (1)Vivo,  (1)Boost\* |
| 2-sided model | (2)Vivo, Samsung |
| 3） | SRS overhead reduction | NW-sided model | (1) vivo,  (6) Spreadtrum/UNISOC \*, LGE\*, NEC\*, Sony\*, SKT\*, AT&T\* |
| 4） | JSCCM for HARQ | 2-sided model  [NW-sided model?] | (1) Qualcomm  (3){Indian Institute of Tech (M), IIT Kanpur}\*, Honor\*？Sony\*？, |
| 5） | AI based UL precoding | 2-sided model | (1)Vivo,  (3)ZTE/Sanechips \*, LGE\*, Fujistu\* |
| 6） | Power control/Path loss production | NW-sided model? | (1)Nokia,  (2)Google \*, Sharp\* |
| 7） | AI/ML-based interference prediction | UE-sided model | (1)Vivo,  (2)NVIDIA \*, Boost\* |
| 8） | AI for DCI  (a)prior information  (b)DCI payload lossless | UE-sided model  2-sided model | (1)CMCC  (1)Rakuten\* |
| 9） | Token Communication | ? | (1) Huawei/Hisi |
| 10） | AI-based PRACH receiver | NW-sided model | (1) Ofinno |
| 11） | LLM-Based Prediction of Measurement Events | ? | (1)BJTU |

#### Questions 3.3.6:

1) For proponent, please update some clarification, especially on the assumptions on the model location in Table 1

2) Please provide your support/concern into the following table 1. (if any of your view in the Tdoc missed, please update both Table 1 and previous Table)

3) Any additional comment, please fill in table 2.

**Table 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Use cases | Model Location | Supported companies | Concerns? |
| 1) | Joint modulation and precoding | 2-sided model | (2)ZTE/Sanechips, OPPO,  (1)NEC\* |  |
| 2） | AI for waveform | Transmitter-sided | (1)Vivo,  (1)Boost\* |  |
| 2-sided model | (2)Vivo, Samsung |  |
| 3） | SRS overhead reduction | NW-sided model | (1) vivo,  (6) Spreadtrum/UNISOC \*, LGE\*, NEC\*, Sony\*, SKT\*, AT&T\* |  |
| 4） | JSCCM for HARQ | 2-sided model  [NW-sided model?] | (1)Qualcomm  (3){Indian Institute of Tech (M), IIT Kanpur}\*, Honor\*？Sony\*？, |  |
| 5） | AI based UL precoding | 2-sided model | (1)Vivo,  (3)ZTE/Sanechips \*, LGE\*, Fujistu\* |  |
| 6） | Power control/Path loss production | NW-sided model? | (1)Nokia,  (2)Google \*, Sharp\* |  |
| 7） | AI/ML-based interference prediction | UE-sided model | (1)Vivo,  (2)NVIDIA \*, Boost\* |  |
| 8） | AI for DCI  (a)prior information  (b)DCI payload lossless | UE-sided model  2-sided model | (1)CMCC  (1)Rakuten\* |  |
| 9） | Token Communication | ? | (1)Huawei/Hisi |  |
| 10） | AI-based PRACH receiver | NW-sided model | (1) Ofinno |  |
| 11） | LLM-Based Prediction of Measurement Events | ? | (1)BJTU |  |

**Table 2 for additional comments, if any**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comment |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

### Other proposed use cases without simulation results

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | (sub)-use cases | Model location | Proposed by companies |
|  | AI for link adaptation /MCS selection | NW-sided model | NVIDIA \*  Lekha \*  Sharp\* |
|  | AI for NES | ? | CATT/CICTCI\*, LGE\*, ETRI \*, Vodafone\* {CEWiT, Tejas Network}\* |
|  | AI based ISAC | ? | Spreadtrum/UNISOC \*, Panasonic \*. Boost\*, Deepsig\*, {CEWiT, Tejas Network}\* |
|  | AI/ML-enabled RAN Digital Twin | ? | Huawei/Hisi \* |
|  | Anomaly detection and fault prediction | ? | NVIDIA \* |
|  | AI based traffic prediction  AI based DRX、DRX | One-sided? | Vivo\*, ZTE/Sanechips\*，Honor\*, AT&T\*, {CEWiT, Tejas Network}\* |
|  | AI/ML based channel coding | Receiver-sided model, implementation based  2-sided model? | {Tejas Network Limited, CEWiT, IIT Madras, IISC Bangalore, IIT Kanpur}\*, Boost \* |
|  | Scrambler/ descrambler  or  interleaver, de-interleaver | auto-decoder or a joint two-sided model, | {Tejas Network Limited, CEWiT, IIT Madras, IISC Bangalore, IIT Kanpur}\* |
|  | AI-powered adaptive frame structure | NW-sided model? 2-sided model? | Lekha \* |
|  | AI based HARQ | ? | Boost\*, NEC\* |
|  | Spectrum Sensing | ? | Deepsig\* |

#### Comments from FL:

Please provide evaluation results to tigger the discussion on the above use cases. No discussion in this meeting. If anything missed, please let me know offline.

## Contact information

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Delegate(s) | Email address |
| Moderator | Feifei | [Feifei.sun@samsung.com](mailto:Feifei.sun@samsung.com) |
| Google | Yushu Zhang | [yushuzhang@google.com](mailto:yushuzhang@google.com) |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## Reference

1. R1-2505132 Views on AI/ML Operation and Use Cases for 6G Radio Air Interface Nokia
2. R1-2505147 Discussion on AI/ML in 6GR interface FUTUREWEI
3. R1-2505157 AI/ML in 6GR interface Kyocera
4. R1-2505177 Discussion on AIML in 6GR interface Spreadtrum, UNISOC
5. R1-2505180 AI/ML Use Cases for 6GR Air Interface Ericsson Telecom S.A. de C.V.
6. R1-2505188 Views on AI/ML in 6GR air interface Huawei, HiSilicon
7. R1-2505266 AI/ML in 6GR Air Interface Google
8. R1-2505298 Discussion on AI/ML in 6GR interface CATT, CICTCI
9. R1-2505421 Discussion on AI/ML in 6GR interface vivo
10. R1-2505468 Initial consideration on AI/ML in 6GR interface Xiaomi
11. R1-2505482 Discussion on AI/ML in 6GR air interface TCL
12. R1-2505495 Discussion on AI-based Smart Radio for 6G Air Interface ZTE Corporation, Sanechips
13. R1-2505518 Discussion on AI/ML in 6GR interface China Telecom
14. R1-2505588 AI/ML use cases and framework for 6GR Samsung
15. R1-2505591 Discussion on AI/ML-driven use cases for 6GA BJTU
16. R1-2505592 AI and ML in 6GR air interface NVIDIA
17. R1-2505678 Initial Views on AI/ML in 6GR interface Ofinno
18. R1-2505686 Discussion on AI/ML in 6GR air interface Tejas Network Limited, CEWiT, IIT Madras, IISC Bangalore, IIT Kanpur
19. R1-2505690 AI/ML in 6GR Lenovo
20. R1-2505762 AIML use cases for 6GR air interface OPPO
21. R1-2505782 AI/ML in 6GR Interface Lekha Wireless Solutions
22. R1-2505786 Discussion on AI/ML in 6GR interface Panasonic
23. R1-2505805 AI/ML Use Cases for 6G NTU
24. R1-2505823 Discussion on AI/ML in 6GR interface LG Electronics
25. R1-2505828 AI/ML for 6G Air Interface InterDigital, Inc.
26. R1-2505918 On AI/ML for 6G air interface Apple
27. R1-2505920 On AI-ML Use Cases for 6G Air-Interface Boost Mobile Network
28. R1-2505932 Discussion on AIML in 6GR interface NEC
29. R1-2505970 Discussion on AI/ML in 6GR Fujitsu
30. R1-2506004 Views on AI/ML in 6GR interface HONOR
31. R1-2506025 AI/ML for 6GR Air Interface MediaTek Inc.
32. R1-2506070 Discussion on AI/ML in 6GR interface ETRI
33. R1-2506102 Discussion on AI/ML in 6GR interface CMCC
34. R1-2506120 Discussion on the potential AI/ML use cases for 6GR interface Sony
35. R1-2506136 On new use cases for AI-ML in 6GR Vodafone
36. R1-2506153 Views on AI/ML in 6GR air interface SK Telecom
37. R1-2506223 AI/ML in 6GR air interface Qualcomm Incorporated
38. R1-2506233 Views on AI/ML for 6GR Air Interface AT&T
39. R1-2506243 Views on AI/ML in 6GR Air Interface DeepSig Inc
40. R1-2506250 Discussions on AI/ML in 6GR interface Sharp
41. R1-2506311 Discussion on AI/ML in 6GR interface NTT DOCOMO, INC.
42. R1-2506314 Discussion on AI/ML in 6GR Interface Indian Institute of Tech (M), IIT Kanpur
43. R1-2506329 Discussion on AI/ML-enabled use cases for 6GR BUPT
44. R1-2506345 Discussion on AI/ML in 6GR -Physical Layer Rakuten Mobile, Inc
45. R1-2506364 AIML in 6G Air Interface - Scenarios and Use cases CEWiT, IITM, Tejas, IITK
46. R1-2506384 New use case for AI/ML in 6GR interface Pengcheng Laboratory