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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

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Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "**shall**", "**shall not**", "**should**", "**should not**", "**may**", "**need not**", "**will**", "**will not**", "**can**" and "**cannot**" are to be interpreted as described in clause 3.2 of the ETSI Drafting Rules (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

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Contents

Foreword

This Technical Specification has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

Version x.y.z

where:

x the first digit:

1 presented to TSG for information;

2 presented to TSG for approval;

3 or greater indicates TSG approved document under change control.

y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.

z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

In the present document, modal verbs have the following meanings:

shall indicates a mandatory requirement to do something

shall not indicates an interdiction (prohibition) to do something

The constructions "shall" and "shall not" are confined to the context of normative provisions, and do not appear in Technical Reports.

The constructions "must" and "must not" are not used as substitutes for "shall" and "shall not". Their use is avoided insofar as possible, and they are not used in a normative context except in a direct citation from an external, referenced, non-3GPP document, or so as to maintain continuity of style when extending or modifying the provisions of such a referenced document.

should indicates a recommendation to do something

should not indicates a recommendation not to do something

may indicates permission to do something

need not indicates permission not to do something

The construction "may not" is ambiguous and is not used in normative elements. The unambiguous constructions "might not" or "shall not" are used instead, depending upon the meaning intended.

can indicates that something is possible

cannot indicates that something is impossible

The constructions "can" and "cannot" are not substitutes for "may" and "need not".

will indicates that something is certain or expected to happen as a result of action taken by an agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

will not indicates that something is certain or expected not to happen as a result of action taken by an agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

might indicates a likelihood that something will happen as a result of action taken by some agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

might not indicates a likelihood that something will not happen as a result of action taken by some agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

In addition:

is (or any other verb in the indicative mood) indicates a statement of fact

is not (or any other negative verb in the indicative mood) indicates a statement of fact

The constructions "is" and "is not" do not indicate requirements.

1 Scope

The present document specifies the Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning (AI/ML) management capabilities and services for 5GS where AI/ML is used, including management and orchestration (e.g., MDA, see 3GPP TS 28.104 [2]) and 5G networks (e.g. NWDAF, see 3GPP TS 23.288 [3]) and NG-RAN (see TS 38.300 [16] and TS 38.401 [17]).

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 28.104: "Management and orchestration; Management Data Analytics".

[3] 3GPP TS 23.288: "Architecture enhancements for 5G System (5GS) to support network data analytics services".

[4] 3GPP TS 28.552: "Management and orchestration; 5G performance measurements".

[5] 3GPP TS 32.425: "Telecommunication management; Performance Management (PM); Performance measurements Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN)".

[6] 3GPP TS 28.554: "Management and orchestration; 5G end to end Key Performance Indicators (KPI)".

[7] 3GPP TS 32.422: "Telecommunication management; Subscriber and equipment trace; Trace control and configuration management".

[8] Void

[9] 3GPP TS 28.405: "Telecommunication management; Quality of Experience (QoE) measurement collection; Control and configuration".

[10] Void

[11] 3GPP TS 28.532: "Management and orchestration; Generic management services".

[12] 3GPP TS 28.622: "Telecommunication management; Generic Network Resource Model (NRM) Integration Reference Point (IRP); Information Service (IS)".

[13] 3GPP TS 32.156: "Telecommunication management; Fixed Mobile Convergence (FMC) Model repertoire".

[14] 3GPP TS 32.160: "Management and orchestration; Management service template".

[15] 3GPP TS 28.533: "Management and orchestration; Architecture framework".

[16] 3GPP TS 38.300: "NR; NR and NG-RAN Overall description; Stage-2".

[17] 3GPP TS 38.401: "NG-RAN; Architecture description".

[18] 3GPP TS 28.541: " Management and orchestration; 5G Network Resource Model (NRM); Stage 2 and stage 3".

[19] 3GPP TS 28.623: "Telecommunication management; Generic Network Resource Model (NRM) Integration Reference Point (IRP); Solution Set (SS) definitions".

[20] 3GPP TS 29.520: "5G System; Network Data Analytics Services; Stage 3".

[21] 3GPP TS 28.319: “Management and orchestration; Access Control for Management services”.

[22] 3GPP TS 28.111: "Management and orchestration; Fault Management (FM)".

3 Definitions of terms, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

ML model: a manageable representation of an ML model algorithm.

NOTE 1: an ML model algorithm is a mathematical algorithm through which running a set of input data can generate a set of inference output.

NOTE 2: ML model algorithm is proprietary and not in scope for standardization and therefore not treated in this specification.

NOTE 3: ML model may include metadata. Metadata may include e.g. information related to the trained model, and applicable runtime context.

ML model training: a process performed by an ML training function to take training data, run it through an ML model algorithm, derive the associated loss and adjust the parameterization of that ML model iteratively based on the computed loss and generate the trained ML model.

ML model initial training: a process of training an initial version of an ML model.

ML model re-training: a process of training a previously trained version of an ML model and generate a new version.

NOTE 4: a new version of a trained ML model supports the same type of inference as the previous version of the ML model, i.e., the data type of inference input and data type of inference output remain unchanged between the two versions of the ML model, but parameter values might be different for the re-trained model.

ML model pre-specialized training: the process of training an ML model on a dataset not specific to any type of inference.

ML model Fine-tuning: the process of training a pre-specialised trained ML model to narrow its inference scope to a new single inference type, generating a new ML model.

NOTE 5: The pre-specialised trained model supports an inference scope that may be potentially adapted to support a list of inference types, such as MDA types in MDA, analytics types in NWDAF, type of AI/ML supported functions in NG-RAN, or vendor-specific extensions.

NOTE 6: The inference scope refers to a list of inference types that the ML model may be potentially adapted to support.

NOTE 7: The type of inference represents the specific type of ML inference supported by the model, such as MDA types in MDA, Analytics types in NWDAF, type of AI/ML supported functions in NG-RAN, or vendor-specific extensions.

Distributed training: a process of distributing the training workload across multiple ML training functions**.**

Federated learning: a distributed machine learning approach where the ML model is trained collaboratively by multiple ML training functions. This includes multiple FL clients, which perform training on local data, and one FL server, which aggregates model outcomes from the clients iteratively without exchanging data samples.