## Native Network Intelligence 5G-A baseline and 6G perspective

**ITU**Events



Machine learning in communication networks

Wednesday, 5 July 2023 9:00 - 17:30 Geneva (CEST) 3:00 - 11:30 New York (EDT) 15:00 - 23:30 Beijing (CST)

aiforgood.itu.int

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### The technology we lead in: Networks that sense, think and act

Making high performance connectivity more consumable and sustainable

A transformation in how networks are deployed



Opening up networks for innovation and collaboration, securely

A transformation in how networks are applied





### 5G-Advanced / ORAN

AI/ML techniques will be enabled in all parts of the system



### **NOKIA**

## 5G-Advanced / ORAN

AI/ML-enhanced use cases



### 5G-Advanced / ORAN AI/MI -related standards

#### 3GPP SA2: WI on Enabler for Network Automation for 5G – Phase 3

WI on System Support for

3GPP SA5: SI / WI on

**AI/ML Management** 



#### AI/ML for Security, Security of AI/ML

3GPP RAN3: WI on AI/ML for NG-RAN

#### **3GPP SA3:**

SI/WI on Security Aspects of Enablers for Network Automation for 5G -

Phase 3

SI on Security and Privacy of AI/ML-based Services and Applications

- SI on Security Aspects of AI/ML for the NG-RAN
- ETSI GR ZSM 010 General Security Aspects (sec. 5.5)

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### Cognition vs. Autonomy

- Automation: degree of machine- vs. human-level execution and supervision (→ "Autonomy")
- **Cognition:** degree of ability to perceive (conceptualize / contextualize events) and to reason
- → Cognition & Autonomy are inter-related, but conceptually separable properties
  - AI/ML technology ( CData) is the enabler for Cognition
  - Intent technology (← Labels) is the enabler for Autonomy
- $\rightarrow$  Actions can be taken at any step in the cognitive process
  - Simple, frequent tasks → high degree of automation with low level of cognition
  - Complex, rare tasks  $\rightarrow$  low degree of automation with high level of cognition
- Opportunity to automate also the complex and frequent tasks ( $\rightarrow$  "Cognitive Autonomy")
  - and find new ways of system design and interoperability ("design through AI/ML" rather than "enhance with AI/ML") → "Native AI/ML"
- Challenges (for Technology and Standards adoption in Networks / Network Operations):
  - System legacy and diversity (existing architectures, tools), evolution
  - Technology novelty: new functionality (MLOps), trust

### Technology evolution towards Native Network Intelligence



# Example: QoS Prediction and Application Offloading Use case

• Vision-based indoor positioning for industrial AGVs  $\rightarrow$  compute-heavy  $\rightarrow$  edge cloud offloading









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### Example: QoS Prediction and Application Offloading Optimization Problem & Solution

- Offload as much as possible, but only if network QoS is sufficient
  - Minimize the number of offloading operations; take the offloading delay into account



• Machine Learning Algorithm to predict the minimum achievable throughput (AGV  $\rightarrow$  Edge Cloud)  $\rightarrow$  pro-active offload decision considering the offloading delay



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### Native Network Intelligence: 5G-A baseline and 6G perspective Takeaways

- "Native Network Intelligence": Cognitive Autonomy with Native AI/ML system design
  - Machine-level understanding of system concepts and contexts to enable decision making
  - Across Radio / RAN / Core / Management / Security domains
    - Shift from "Network Management" to "Management of AI/ML"
    - Shift from enhancing individual network functions with AI/ML to re-designing them through AI/ML ("Native AI/ML") and building AI/ML-enabled systems ("inter-AI/ML", "AI/ML governance")
- Challenges
  - Leveraging the (fast paced) AI/ML technology evolution for networks
  - Collaboration vs. IP protection along R&D and Ops lifecyles: datasets, models, ...
  - Combination of AI/ML standards, network standards, open source initiatives, research communities, ...



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What is 6G? - Nokia Bell Labs (bell-labs.com) Whitepaper "<u>Technology Innovations for the 6G system</u>" Blog "<u>The metaverse will never move beyond our living rooms without a powerful network</u>"

S. Mwanje, C. Mannweiler (eds.), Towards Cognitive Autonomous Networks, Wiley



### Cognition vs. Autonomy

Autonomy

		Manual	Assisted	Partially automated	Automated	Partially autonomous	Autonomous
1		Machine: None Human execution & supervision	Machine: assisted execution & supervision Human: partial execution	Machine: partial execution; Human: supervision via policy	Machine: execution; Human: supervision via policy	Machine: execution & partial supervision Human: policy & intent	Machine: execution & supervision; Human: intent-only
	+ Anticipate correlated events	Human ex	operience	+ Machine prediction	+ Machine automatic	+ Machine	+ Machine
	+ Anticipate individual events			+ Automatic pro-action	pro-action selection	KICK PoC	reasoning
	+ Context- ualize		Machine2human visualization	+ Machine profiling +Automatic re-act	+ Machine automatic re- action selection	learning-ontew policies	+ Machine reasoning + General learning; +Trustworthiness
	+ Diagnose events	Human c	Machine2human selective exposure	+ Machine mapping to causes (rules) +Automatic re-act	+ Human labelling of causes identified by machine	+ Model-free (Reinf- Learning) + Transfer learning	+ Machine explanation
	+ Correlate events	Human correlation	Machine correlation	+Automatic re-action	(n.a. – due to limited - scalability of automation - feasibility of machine supervision in a system with low cognitive capability)		
	Detect an event	Human detection	Machine detection	+Automatic re-action			

