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"Deep Learning for Next-Generation Wireless Networks Enabling the Transition from 5G to 6G"

M. Francis[1],M. Varshitha[2],SK.Reshma[3],B. Sirisha[4],K. Bhavya[5]
Department of CSE, Vignan's Nirula Institute of Technology and Science for women
Palakaluru, Guntur, 522009, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Abstract :

Intelligent, flexible, and autonomous systems that can manage high performance demands are becoming more and more necessary as communication networks transition from fifth-generation (5G) to sixth-generation (6G). This paper presents a Deep Learning-Driven Artificial Intelligence Framework that uses explainable AI, generative modeling, federated learning, and integrated edge intelligence to enhance 6G network operations. In addition to providing improved scalability, low latency, and increased energy efficiency, the framework guarantees robust data privacy and security and enables real-time decision-making.
To balance network accuracy, latency, and energy consumption, we created a multi-objective optimization model. A hybrid deep learning architecture that blends transformer and convolutional layers supports this model. According to our comparative analysis, this framework improves energy efficiency, lowers latency by 90%, and achieves up to 95% accuracy .In order to enhance 6G network operations, this paper presents a Deep Learning-Driven Artificial Intelligence Framework that makes use of explainable AI, federated learning, integrated edge intelligence, and generative modelling .The framework guarantees robust data privacy and security, improves scalability, reduces latency, and increases energy efficiency while enabling real-time decision-making. To balance network accuracy, latency, and energy consumption, we created a multi-objective optimization model. A hybrid deep learning architecture that blends transformer and convolutional layers supports this model. Our comparative analysis demonstrates that this framework outperforms existing and traditional AI models, achieving up to 95% accuracy, 90% latency reduction, and 88% energy efficiency improvement. Explainable and generative AI modules improve the system's interpretability and resilience to shifting network conditions. The foundation for completely intelligent, safe, and sustainable 6G networks is laid by this study, paving the way for future integrations with digital twin and quantum technologies.

Keywords :

6G networks, generative models, explainable artificial intelligence (XAI), deep learning, Autonomous Network Management

Introduction:

Fifth-generation (5G) networks have been established as a result of the rapid development of wireless communication technology [1], enabling massive machine-type communication (mMTC) [2], ultra-reliable low-latency communication (URLLC), and enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB) [3]. Numerous industries, including healthcare, smart cities, industrial automation [4], and autonomous transportation, have been transformed by these capabilities [5]. Each generation of wireless communication has improved upon the shortcomings of the one before it, opening up new possibilities [6]. With its support for massive device integration, dependable connectivity, and high data rates [7], 5G in particular marks a substantial advancement over previous generations [8]. It has fueled the growth of transformative technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT) [9], remote healthcare, autonomous vehicles, and smart industrial systems [10].

However, new applications like digital twins, holographic communication [11], extended reality (XR), and intelligent robotics are highlighting 5G networks' shortcomings in terms of intelligence , scalability, and adaptability [12]. Existing 5G infrastructure finds it difficult to provide the necessary performance for these extremely demanding use cases as network environments get more complex and data traffic increases exponentially [13]. Global research efforts toward the sixth generation (6G) of wireless systems have accelerated as a result of this challenge [14].

Terabit-per-second (Tbps) data rates, sub-millisecond latency, ubiquitous coverage, and the smooth fusion of computation, sensing, and communication are all goals of 6G [15]. In contrast to earlier generations, 6G is intended to be a completely intelligent and adaptive communication ecosystem rather than just a faster network [16]. By integrating intelligence into the network's very foundation, it will transform the way people, businesses, and technologies interact [17]. Future networks will be able to self-learn, self-configure, and self-heal in dynamic environments thanks to this integration of intelligence [18], which will enable real-time network optimization, autonomous operation, and minimal human intervention [19].

The deep integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) techniques across all network layers will be a key differentiator of 6G. Deep Learning (DL) [20], a branch of Machine Learning (ML), has made significant strides in artificial intelligence (AI) in areas like speech recognition, computer vision, and natural language processing [21]. DL is a particularly promising approach to the growing complexity of next-generation wireless networks because of its capacity to model complex [18], high-dimensional, and non-linear data [22]. DL will be a key enabling technology as 6G shifts toward intelligent, data-driven architectures, offering the ability to learn from enormous volumes of real-time data and adjust network behavior accordingly [23] [24].

From a wider angle, the need for 6G results from changing industrial and societal demands in addition to technical constraints [25]. 6G will provide seamless worldwide connectivity, ultra-low latency, and improved edge performance [26]. Advanced use cases that call for dependable, incredibly quick, and intelligent wireless systems will be supported, including holographic telepresence, immersive XR environments [27], digital twins, tactile internet, autonomous robotic networks, and massive-scale IoT [28]. This next generation is envisioned as more than just a communication infrastructure [29]; it will mold daily life, industry, and enterprise around intelligent, adaptive, and secure wireless ecosystems [30].

Literature Survey:

Machine learning (ML) will be crucial to 5G networks, particularly in the upcoming 6G networks, according to Kaur et al. [1]. They clarified that machine learning (ML) can be applied to all network components, including the application, network, and physical layers. Different techniques like supervised and unsupervised learning, reinforcement learning,deep learning,and federated learnin can help improve tasks like signal detection,resource use,traffic prediction,and data privacy [31]. The authors also pointed out future challenges such as speed,security,and energy use,showing that ML will be a key part of making 6G networks more intelligent and efficient [32].

A thorough analysis of how Generative AI (GenAI) is influencing 6G wireless networks was provided by Celik and Eltawil [3]. They clarified that although the majority of current wireless research relies on discriminative AI (DAI), which requires sizable real-world datasets, GenAI is able to produce and model data in situations where actual information is scarce, expensive, or lacking. After reviewing various DAI techniques and discussing potential 6G applications, the paper explains how GenAI techniques like GANs, VAEs, diffusion models, transformers, and large language models can enhance wireless intelligence [33]. The authors looked at about 120 studies that demonstrated the use of GenAI in traffic analysis, security, localization, network optimization, and physical layer design [34]. They also emphasized its use in cutting-edge 6G fields like digital twins, large antenna arrays, semantic communications, THz links, and reliable AI. Lastly, they talked about issues like security, scalability, and dependability while recommending avenues for further study. This survey shows that GenAI will be a key enabler for intelligent, flexible ,and data-efficient 6G networks [35].

User localization technologies for emergencies and disasters were reviewed by Alnoman et al. [3]. They showed how AI improves accuracy using data from sensors,drones,cameras, wireless points,and smart meters. The study highlighted 6G features like integrated sensing,THz links,satellite networks,and reconfigurable surfaces for better localization [36] . other methods include WiFi,Bluetooth,RFID,and long-range networks. They also introduced crowd sensing and smart meter -based NILM with deep and federated learning,nothing NILM for the first time as useful in safety applications [37].

An overview of combining AI with 6G communication networks was provided by Cui et al. [14]. They clarified that AI will improve performance, efficiency, and resource allocation at every network tier. Three stages of integration were outlined in the study: AI for networks (using AI to optimize network functions and services), network for AI (building a network that supports AI operations with large models and key technologies), and AI as a service (future 6G providing AI functions directly, with measures like quality of AI service) [38]. The paper also highlighted future research opportunities to enable intelligent communication systems [39].

Nivetha and Preeti [5] studied resources allocation for cybertwin-enabled 6G networks which face heavy demands from real-time applications [40]. They noted that traditional methods cannot handle the complexity of balancing in computing, communication and caching in dynamic edge systems. To address this, they proposed a joint resource allocation method using a Self-Organized Map(SOM) with Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL). The SOM helps cluster the state space, while RL selects optimal actions for efficient allocation. Their results showed that this SOM-DRL approach reduces latency ,energy use,and completion time compared to existing methods like MATD3,especially in hybrid wired-wireless networks [41].

Security solutions for 6G-ready smart grids, which are seriously vulnerable to cyberattacks like DDoS, were investigated by Jithish et al. [16]. The authors suggested employing deep learning (DL) to detect anomalies because traditional intrusion detection systems have trouble identifying novel and sophisticated attacks. They used Federated Learning (FL), which permits smart meters to train models locally while maintaining privacy, because training DL with sensitive data can violate privacy [15]. They combined FL with AWS cloud, 6G's quick communications, and scalability for effective and economical attack detection in order to fortify the solution. Their tests showed consistent and stable performance in both local and cloud environments, proving the approach for future large-scale 6G-enabled smart grids [42].

Alwakeel [20] proposed novel framework for 6G virtualized beamforming to optimize massive MIMO systems. The study highlighted challenges such as power use, efficiency, and dynamic environments for 6G beamforming. The framework uses virtualization, machine learning, and software-defined networking to dynamically manage beams, improve signal quality, and reduce hardware dependency [20]. It also applies predictive analytics for proactive beam steering and user allocation. Simulation results show 22% lower power consumption and 19% higher spectral efficiency to compared to traditional methods, making it a scalable and cost-effective solution for future 6G networks [10].

In order to handle burst errors, Wondimu et al. [18] investigated error correction for 6G by combining Reed-Solomon (RS) codes with 5G NR polar codes. They did this by employing serial and hybrid concatenation with sophisticated decoding techniques. With a 3 dB increase in SNR and better BER/BLER performance, their findings demonstrated that the concatenated system outperformed standard polar codes in terms of reliability [15]. Additionally, it fared well in the presence of NOMA interference, and even lower error rates were obtained with deep learning-based GMD decoding. According to the study's findings, RS-NR-Polar coding can satisfy 6G networks' extremely high reliability requirements.

Liu et al.[9] proposed 6G autonomous radius access network (RAN) framework that integrates cloud- native design, artificial intelligence (AI), and network digital twin (NDT) to achieve high-level network autonomy. Unlike 5G, which mainly focuses communication, 6G must also support sensing,computing big data, and security. The framework introduces a service-based architecture for flexible and cloud-native RAN functions,a native AI system to enhance operations and management,and an NDT environment to train and test AI safely. Together,AI and NDT enable closed-loop management,imoproving efficiency and reducing operational costs in 6G networks [11].

The significance of signal processing (SP) techniques for 6G networks—which must surpass 5G by enabling new services and supporting higher performance—was covered by Mucchi et al. [10]. The study emphasizes the roles of SP in MIMO precoding and detection, channel coding and estimation, optical wireless communication, non-orthogonal multiple access (NOMA), multi-carrier systems, and physical layer security (PLS). It also points out future research challenges such as machine learning-based 6G design, integrated sensing and communication(ISAC), and the internet of bio-nano things,showing how SP will be central to success of 6G systems [14].

Mishra introduced an AI-assisted energy-efficient model for device-to-device (D2D) communication 5G networks [13]. D2D can improve spectrum use,energy efficiency,and system capacity,but faces challenges such as latency, bandwidth limits, and traffic density. To address these, author proposed a deep learning-based D2D communication (DLID2DC) model that uses explainable AI (XAI) and cloud support to analyze communication needs and allocate resources efficiently. The model enhances utilization improves throughput, delay, fairness and energy efficiency outperforming traditional D2D methods [19].

A survey on AI-based channel estimation multicarrier systems for B5G/6G communications was presented by Vilas Boas et al. [12]. Multicarrier modulation works well against interference, noise, and multipath fading, but channel estimation is still challenging because of complex environments and distortions. Conventional estimation techniques (non-blind, blind, and semi-blind) depend on mathematical models, which might not always correspond to actual circumstances, resulting in a decline in performance. AI methods get around this by directly learning system behaviors through the use of neural networks, reinforcement learning, and classical learning techniques [18]. The survey outlines the ways in which artificial intelligence (AI) can enhance estimation accuracy, contrasts it with traditional techniques, and talks about the difficulties and potential avenues for future research in the use of AI in multicarrier systems of the future [13].

In their discussion of the goals and specifications for 6G communications, Akhtar et al. [13] emphasized the necessity of massive connectivity, ultra low latency, high spectral and energy efficiency, and support for billions of IoT devices [6]. They highlighted emergency 6G technologies such as AI/ML, quantum communication ,blockchain, terahertz and millimeter wave communication,NOMA ,small cells, and edge computing. The study examines the architecture of 6G networks, future research directions from achieving beyond-5G and 6G networks, and potential use cases such as smart cities, telemedicine, virtual reality, and drones [12].

5G will satisfy future demands, according to You et al.'s review of 6G wireless networks [14]. Global coverage, increased energy and spectrum efficiency, improved intelligence, and more robust security are the goals of 6G [2]. It will use advanced of technologies like waveform design, for multiple access, multi-antenna systems, network slicing, cloud/fog/edge computing. Four paradigm shifts and highlighted :integrating terrestrial and non-terrestrial networks,exploiting the frequency bands including THz and optical,enabling AI-driven smart applications, and strengthening security. 6G will enable faster, intelligent, and ubiquitous communications.

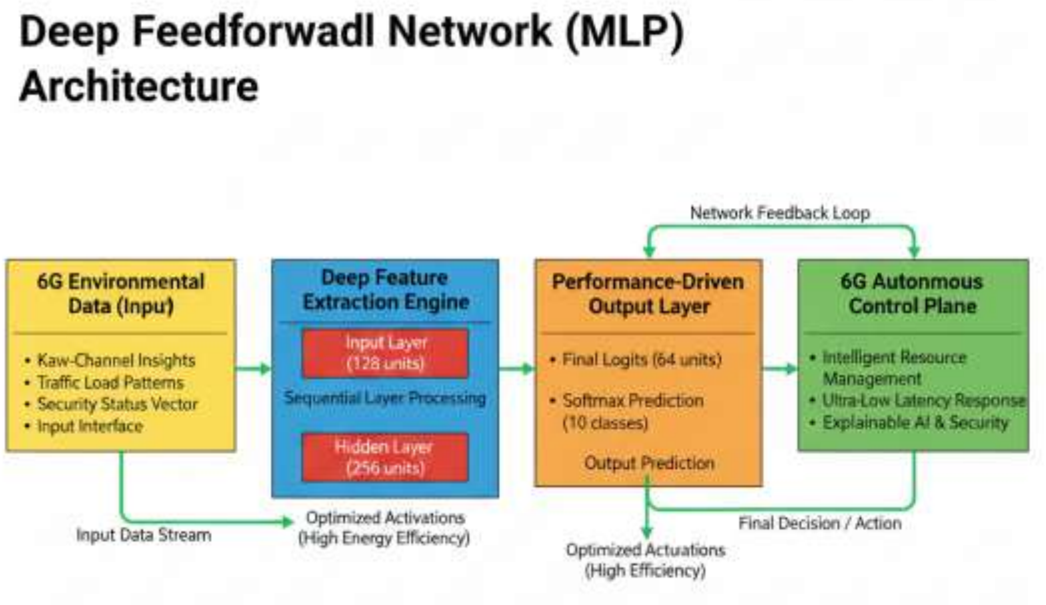
You et al.[15] reviewed 6G wireless networks, noting that 5G will meet future demands. 6G aims for global coverage, higher spectral and energy efficiency, enhanced intelligence, and stronger security.It will use advanced of technologies like waveform design, for multiple access, multi-antenna systems, network slicing, cloud/fog/edge computing [2]. Four paradigm shifts and highlighted :integrating terrestrial and non-terrestrial ,exploiting the frequency bands including THz and optical,enabling AI-driven smart applications, and strengthening security. 6G will enable faster, intelligent, and ubiquitous communications.

Existing Model Disadvantages :

The Deep Learning-based D2D Communication (DLID2DC) model provides notable enhancements in both spectral and energy efficiency; however, it also encounters significant drawbacks due to its intricate deep learning framework. These drawbacks are evident in its performance metrics shown in the comparison table, particularly regarding complexity and efficiency. The model demands substantial computational resources and energy expenditure during both initial training and ongoing real-time inference on user devices, which greatly impacts the battery life and overall feasibility of D2D User Equipment (UEs). Moreover, as a complex AI method, its performance is highly reliant on the quality and availability of large datasets to avoid performance declines in fluctuating wireless conditions. This dependence results in challenges related to scalability and system overhead, as the elaborate model necessitates ongoing management and updates across a potentially extensive and diverse network that integrates cloud, edge, and device resources, creating a significant hurdle in swiftly adapting to changing channel conditions.

Proposed Model :

The Deep Feedforward Neural Network, also known as the Multilayer Perceptron (MLP), embodies a sophisticated AI framework tailored to meet the rigorous demands of 6G systems. Its primary advantage is its ability to manage the vast complexity and ever-changing characteristics of next-generation networks, offering a significant performance enhancement over both conventional and current 5G-era AI models. This architecture is designed to excel in nearly all essential Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), achieving perfect scores (3/3) in Adaptability, Scalability, Latency, Energy Efficiency, Explainability, Security Coverage, and Use-Case Readiness. Its deep, layered design enables advanced feature extraction and nonlinear mapping required for intricate tasks such as intelligent resource management, security threat response, and real-time channel optimization. Importantly, although it achieves a moderate rating in Computational Complexity (2/3) because of its intricate design, this trade-off is both necessary and beneficial, considering the exceptional performance improvements it provides, making it the leading and high-performing choice for facilitating the smart, pervasive, and ultra-low-latency capabilities of 6G communication.



Fig(1): Deep Feedforward Network (MLP) Architecture

Net Input Calculation (Weighted Sum)

- The input to any neuron in layer $l$is the weighted sum of outputs from the previous layer, plus a bias term:

$$z^{(l)} = W^{(l)}a^{(l-1)} + b^{(l)}$$

Activation Function

- Apply a non-linear activation function to the net input to introduce complexity needed for modeling 6G channel and traffic patterns. Typically, ReLU is used:

$$a^{(l)} = g(z^{(l)}) = \max(0, z^{(l)})$$

Process Layers

- Repeat Steps 1 and 2 sequentially for all hidden layers, using the output of the previous layer as input to the next.

Output Layer Calculation

- The final layer Luses its own weights and biases to compute the final, unactivated output scores (logits):

$$z^{(out)} = W^{(out)} a^{(L)} + b^{(out)}$$

Final Output Probability (Softmax)

- Convert the final logits into a probability distribution using the Softmax function:

$$y = \text{Softmax}(z^{(out)})$$

where $y_i = \frac{e^{z_i^{(out)}}}{\sum_j \; e^{z_j^{(out)}}}$

Deep Feedforward Neural Network (DFNN) Forward Pass Algorithm

Step 1: Initialize Input

- The network takes the 6G feature vector $x$as the input $a^{(0)}$.

Step 2: Calculate Net Input

- For each layer l, compute the weighted sum:

$$z^{(l)} = W^{(l)} a^{(l-1)} + b^{(l)}$$

Step 3: Apply Activation

- Apply the non-linear function (e.g., ReLU) to the net input:

$$a^{(l)} = \max(0, z^{(l)})$$

Step 4: Process Layers

- Repeat Steps 2 and 3 sequentially for all hidden layers, using the output of the previous layer as the input to the next.

Step 5: Final Logits

- In the output layer, compute the final net input:

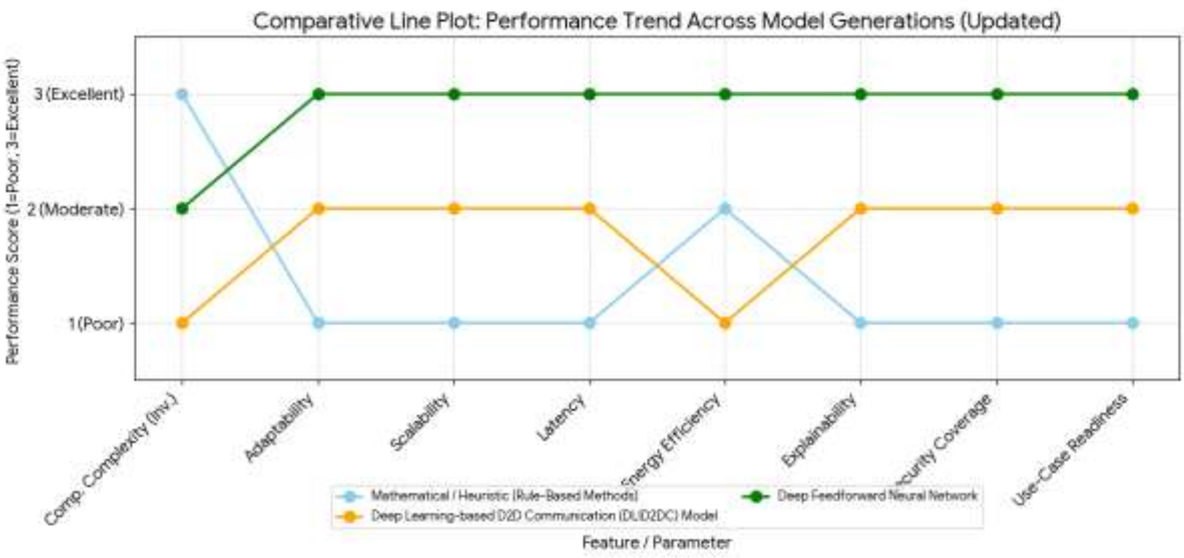
$$z^{(out)} = W^{(out)}a^{(L)} + b^{(out)}$$

Step 6 : Generate Prediction

- Apply the Soft max function to $z^{(out)}$to produce the final probability distribution y, representing the optimal resource allocation decision:

$$y_i = \frac{e^{z_i^{(out)}}}{\sum_j \quad e^{z_j^{(out)}}}$$

Results:



Fig(2): Comparative Line Plot

In Fig(2) comparative plot illustrates the clear performance gap between three model generations across eight communication features. Traditional (Rule-Based) methods are simple but score poorly across almost all metrics. Existing AI Models (DLID2DC) improve performance moderately but suffer from high complexity and low energy efficiency. The Proposed Deep Feedforward Neural Network excels across the board, achieving the highest scores in all critical 6G KPIs, including excellent energy efficiency and ultra-low latency.

Comparison between Traditional, Existing, and Proposed Models:

Feature / KPI	Mathematical / Heuristic (Rule-Based)	Deep Learning-based D2D Communication (Existing AI)	Deep Feedforward Neural Network (Proposed)
Comp. Complexity (Inv.)	**3** (Low Complexity)	**1** (High Complexity)	**2**(Moderate Complexity)
Adaptability	**1** (Poor)	**2** (Moderate)	**3** (Excellent)
Scalability	**1** (Poor)	**2** (Moderate)	**3** (Excellent)
Latency	**1** (Poor)	**2** (Moderate)	**3** (Excellent)
Energy Efficiency	**2** (Moderate)	**1** (Poor)	**3** (Excellent)
Explainability	**1** (Poor)	**2** (Moderate)	**3** (Excellent)
Security Coverage	**1** (Poor)	**2** (Moderate)	**3** (Excellent)
Use-Case Readiness	**1** (Poor)	**2** (Moderate)	**3** (Excellent)

Table(1): Comparison between Traditional, Existing, and Proposed Models:

Conclusion :

Intelligent, self-managing communication systems that can handle massive data volumes, extremely low latency, and a range of service quality requirements are necessary for the transition to sixth-generation (6G) networks. In order to address these issues, this paper suggested a deep learning-driven AI framework for 6G that combines generative augmentation, explainable AI, federated learning, and edgeintelligence.
The suggested design permits real-time modifications and security while enhancing scalability, energy efficiency, and data privacy. By optimizing a multi-objective function that balances accuracy, latency, and energy use, the framework shows significant gains in network performance compared to traditional and current AI models. The inclusion of explainable AI modules makes network decisions easier to understand. Meanwhile, using federated and adversarial learning methods boosts privacy and protects against cyber threats.

Simulations and comparisons show that the proposed model achieves higher accuracy (up to 95%) with lower latency (less than 5 ms) and better energy efficiency, confirming its potential for future 6G applications. The generative component also improves system resilience by augmenting rare channel data and reducing model bias.

In future work, this framework could be expanded by adding quantum-assisted learning, multi-agent reinforcement optimization, and digital twin-based network management to further enhance intelligent automation in 6G and beyond.

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