International Journal of Scientific Research & Engineering Trends
Volume 12, Issue 1, Jan-Feb-2026, ISSN (Online): 2395-566X

# Predictive Mobility Management in 6G Networks Using Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Networks

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**Abstract- The rapid evolution of wireless communication technologies has led to the emergence of sixth-generation (6G) networks, which aim to support ultra-low latency, massive connectivity, and intelligent network automation. One of the critical challenges in 6G is efficient mobility management due to highly dynamic user behavior, ultra-dense networks, and heterogeneous access technologies. Traditional mobility management schemes rely on reactive handover mechanisms that often result in increased latency, packet loss, and signaling overhead. To address these limitations, predictive mobility management has gained significant attention. This paper proposes the use of Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, a type of deep learning model well-suited for sequential data, to predict user mobility patterns in 6G networks. By leveraging historical mobility data, the LSTM-based approach enables proactive handover decisions, improved resource allocation, and enhanced Quality of Service (QoS). The paper discusses the architecture, working principle, advantages, and applicability of LSTM-based predictive mobility management in 6G environments, highlighting its potential to enable intelligent and autonomous network operations.**

**Keywords – 6G Networks, Mobility Management, Predictive Handover, Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), Deep Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Wireless Communication.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid growth of mobile devices, Internet of Things (IoT) applications, autonomous systems, and immersive services has pushed current 5G networks toward their performance limits. To meet future demands, 6G networks are envisioned to deliver data rates up to terabits per second, sub-millisecond latency, very high reliability, and native intelligence integration. These ambitious aims introduce new challenges, especially in mobility management, as users move across ultra-dense, diverse, and highly dynamic network environments.

Mobility management refers to the process of maintaining seamless connectivity when a user moves from one cell or access point to another. In conventional cellular systems, mobility management is mostly reactive, where handover decisions are made only after signal degradation is detected. Such approaches are insufficient for 6G scenarios involving high-speed mobility (e.g., drones, autonomous vehicles), dense small cells, and frequent handovers.

To overcome these challenges, predictive mobility management has emerged as a promising solution. By predicting future user locations and movement patterns, the network can prepare resources in advance, significantly reducing handover latency and packet loss. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML), particularly deep learning models like Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, play a vital role in enabling accurate mobility prediction.

## II. TOPIC EXPLANATION

**Overview of Mobility Management in 6G Networks**

- 6G networks are expected to support extreme mobility scenarios, including high-speed trains, flying vehicles, and satellite-terrestrial integration.
- The use of ultra-dense small cells increases the frequency of handovers.
- Traditional mobility management mechanisms struggle with scalability, signaling overhead, and latency.
- Intelligent, autonomous, and predictive mobility management is essential for meeting 6G performance requirements.

**Limitations of Traditional Mobility Management**

- Reactive Decision-Making: Handover is triggered only after signal degradation.
- High Latency: Frequent handovers increase delay and service interruption.
- Packet Loss: Sudden handovers lead to data loss, especially for real-time applications.

- Signaling Overhead: Excessive control signaling reduces network efficiency.
- Lack of Intelligence: Traditional methods do not learn from historical mobility patterns.

**Predictive Mobility Management Concept**
- Predictive mobility management anticipates user movement before it occurs.
- Uses historical mobility data, such as location, speed, direction, and time.
- Enables proactive handover, where the target cell is prepared in advance.
- Improves Quality of Service (QoS) and Quality of Experience (QoE).
- Reduces network congestion and improves resource utilization.

**Role of Artificial Intelligence in 6G**
- 6G is envisioned as an AI-native network, where intelligence is embedded at all layers.
- AI supports self-configuration, self-optimization, and self-healing.
- Deep learning models are capable of handling complex, nonlinear mobility patterns.
- AI-driven mobility management allows autonomous and real-time decision-making.

**Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Networks**
- LSTM is a special type of Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) designed to learn long-term dependencies.
- It addresses the vanishing gradient problem present in traditional RNNs.
- LSTM consists of:
- Input Gate
- Forget Gate
- Output Gate
- Memory Cell
- These gates control the flow of information and enable effective sequence prediction.

**LSTM-Based Mobility Prediction Model**
- Input data includes:
- User location coordinates
- Speed and direction
- Time-stamped movement history
- Network context information
- The LSTM model learns temporal dependencies in mobility data.
- Output predicts:
- Future user location
- Next serving cell
- Probability of handover
- Predictions are used by the network controller for proactive decision-making.

Architecture of Predictive Mobility Management in 6G
1.Data Collection Layer
- Collects real-time and historical mobility data from user devices and base stations.

2.Data Processing Layer
- Preprocesses data (normalization, noise removal, feature extraction).

3. LSTM Prediction Engine
- Trained on large-scale mobility datasets.
- Generates future mobility predictions.

4. Decision-Making Layer
- Uses predictions to trigger proactive handovers and allocate resources.

5. Network Execution Layer
- Implements handover and resource allocation with minimal latency.

**Advantages of LSTM-Based Predictive Mobility Management**
- Reduced Handover Latency
- Lower Packet Loss
- Improved Network Reliability
- Enhanced User Experience
- Efficient Resource Utilization
- Scalability for Ultra-Dense Networks

**Challenges and Future Research Directions**
- Data Privacy and Security
- Model Training Complexity
- Real-Time Implementation Constraints
- Generalization Across Diverse Mobility Scenarios
- Integration with Edge AI and Federated Learning
- Combining LSTM with Reinforcement Learning for adaptive decision-making

## III. CONCLUSION

Predictive mobility management is a key enabler for achieving the ambitious performance goals of 6G networks. This paper presented an LSTM-based approach for predicting user mobility patterns, enabling proactive handover and intelligent resource management. By leveraging the temporal learning capabilities of LSTM networks, 6G systems can significantly reduce latency, packet loss, and signaling overhead while improving overall network efficiency and user experience. Although challenges related to data availability, computational complexity, and real-time deployment remain, ongoing advancements in AI, edge computing, and distributed learning are expected to address these issues. LSTM-based predictive mobility management represents a promising step toward fully autonomous and intelligent 6G networks.

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