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ADAPTIVE BEAMFORMING AND MASSIVE MIMO OPTIMIZATION FOR ULTRA-RELIABLE LOW-LATENCY COMMUNICATION (URLLC) IN 6G NETWORKS

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Abstract

URLLC is a key enabling technology in 6G networks that supports mission-critical applications such as autonomous transportation, telesurgery, and industrial automation. This paper studies the adaptive beamforming solutions and massive MIMO optimization methods to meet URLLC stringent demands. Specifically, we design and analyze the intelligent beamforming algorithms that dynamically adjust themselves based on channel conditions, and under the form of massive MIMO to increase spatial diversity gains, spectral efficiency and reliability.

The approach combines analytical modeling, optimization techniques and simulation-based validation to analyze the trade-off among reliability, latency and energy savings. In particular, the proposed work uses adaptive beam alignment techniques, human user clustering methods and machine learning-aided precoding for reduced latency under ultra-high reliability.

It is discovered that adaptive beamforming with the well-optimized massive MIMO setups could lower the end-to-end delay by up to 40% in comparison with static beamforming, and meanwhile keep the reliability level over 99.999%. The results also show higher spectral efficiency and robustness with respect to mobile user motion as well as interference.

Feasibility is illustrated by demonstrating potential use cases in 6G networks, such as smart factory, vehicular network and remote healthcare. The contribution offers guidance on how to incorporate adaptive beamforming and massive MIMO in practical 6G URLLC systems with scalability and interoperability.

What is originality of this study is that it developed the closed-form solution for holistic optimization of cross-layer adaptive beamforming and massive MIMO designed to be applicable to URLLC, covering theoretical advances relevant to practical implementation. This paper provides insights toward resilient and efficient 6G architectures to accommodate next generation critical services.

Keywords: Adaptive Beamforming,Massive MIMO,Ultra-Reliable, Low-Latency Communication (URLLC),6G Networks.Machine Learning–Assisted Precoding

1. Introduction

The development of future mobile communication networks from the 5th generation (5G) to the 6th generation (6G) mainly stems from service's requirement of ultra-low latency and high-reliability. Out of the three service families in beyond-5G systems—including enhanced Mobile Broadband (eMBB), massive Machine-Type Communication (mMTC), and Ultra-Reliable Low-Latency Communication (URLLC)—the latter has become an object of intensive interest because it is a fundamental requirement for mission-critical communications. With URLLC, we can expect end-to-end latencies as low as 1 ms, along with reliability levels over 99.999%, necessary for applications like autonomous driving (Haque et al., 2023), telesurgery (Mahmood et al., 2023), industrial automation and extended-reality. These needs impose new challenges on network design that makes academia and industry rethink traditional wireless communication methods.

1.1 Background of URLLC in 6G Networks

5G has introduced URLLC as a service class, however its real life usage is limited to specific deployments because of constrained frequency resources, unavailability of channels and interference caused by mobility. Moving to 6G, URLLC applications are expected to increase in size and complexity. Emerging applications such as Cooperative Vehicular Safety, Remote Robotic Control and Haptic Internet require sub-millisecond latency with consistent reliability at high mobility (Liu et al. 2023; Puspitasari et al. 2023). 6G enabling technologies like terahertz (THz) communications, intelligent re ecting surfaces(IRS), AI and massive MIMO based resource allocation may provide new angle to profile these performance indicators (Shen et al., 2023; Akbar et al., 2024). Taking into account the above advantages, a combination of these technologies provides to a strong basis for scalable and extremely reliable low-latency communication.

1.2 Importance of Adaptive Beamforming and Massive MIMO

Massive MIMO and adaptive beamforming are key enablers for URLLC in 6G networks. **Massive MIMO** systems exploit a very large number of antennas at the base station to provide spatial diversity, increase spectral efficiency, and reduce multi-user interference (Lavdas et al., 2023; Alwakeel, 2025). **Adaptive beamforming** further enhances system performance by dynamically steering transmission beams toward intended users, accounting for channel variations and mobility (Ge et al., 2023). Together, these techniques strengthen link reliability while minimizing end-to-end latency. Recent studies indicate that the synergy of beamforming and massive MIMO can achieve significant improvements in coverage and throughput compared with static or hybrid beamforming approaches (Fozi et al., 2022; Tarafder et al., 2023).

Nonetheless, despite these advancements, applying adaptive beamforming to URLLC introduces unique challenges. Beam training overhead, channel state information (CSI) acquisition delays, and user mobility effects can hinder real-time adaptability (Feng & Clerckx, 2023). These limitations must be addressed to fully unlock the potential of adaptive beamforming for URLLC.

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1.3 Limitations of Current Techniques

Many of the existing approaches to beamforming and MIMO optimization sacrifice reliability and latency for higher throughput and energy efficiency. For example, static beamforming of traditional type is low-complexity and easy to implement but cannot handle fast-changing channel conditions, causing frequent packet losses and delays. In the same way, hybrid beamforming, which is based on achieving the optimal balance between digital and analog beam steering, is computationally expensive and not suitable for URLLC URLLC since it induces extra delay . In addition, Qi Shi and colleagues criticize 5G-era reinforcement learning-based solutions for their high training time and poor scalability when the number of users increases . The theory lays the groundwork, but in practice, there is a significant gap, especially if one considers successful adaptation of these methods to 6G URLLC with strict QoS requirements.

1.4 Research Gap Identification

Despite intense research in MIMO optimization and beamforming methods, a unification framework that considers simultaneously latency, reliability and scalability over URLLC scenarios does not exist. Relatively few works integrate adaptive beamforming with massive MIMO for addressing the low-latency requirements and ultra-reliability of 6G networks (Ali et al., 2020; Liu et al., 2024). Moreover, the current models hardly take into account the real-time machine learning-aided resource allocation which is essential in applications like autonomous vehicular networks and industrial robotics (Nguyen et al., 2024). These lacunae provide the basis for this study.

1.5 Objectives and Novelty of This Study

The primary objective of this research is to design and evaluate a **joint adaptive beamforming and massive MIMO optimization framework** for URLLC in 6G networks. The specific contributions are:

- To propose an adaptive beamforming model that minimizes beam training overhead and enhances responsiveness under dynamic mobility conditions.
- To optimize massive MIMO configurations for balancing latency, spectral efficiency, and reliability.
- To integrate machine learning–assisted precoding and user clustering for resource allocation in URLLC scenarios.
- To evaluate the proposed approach through simulations, benchmarking against conventional techniques in terms of latency reduction, reliability, and scalability.

The novelty of this work lies in its **joint optimization perspective**, bringing together adaptive beamforming, massive MIMO, and AI-based resource management explicitly designed for URLLC service classes in 6G networks. By addressing the critical trade-offs between latency, reliability, and system complexity, this study contributes toward shaping the foundation of resilient and efficient 6G architectures.

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Table 1 – Comparison of Latency and Reliability Requirements Across 5G and 6G Applications

Application Area	5G URLLC Requirement	6G URLLC Requirement	Notes
Autonomous Vehicles	Latency ≤ 10 ms; Reliability 99.99%	Latency ≤ 1 ms; Reliability 99.9999%	Safety-critical V2X communication
Telesurgery	Latency ≤ 10 ms; Reliability 99.999%	Latency ≤ 0.5 ms; Reliability 99.9999%	Haptic feedback and real-time control
Industrial Automation	Latency ≤ 5 ms; Reliability 99.999%	Latency ≤ 1 ms; Reliability 99.9999%	Robotics and factory automation
Extended Reality (XR)	Latency ≤ 20 ms; Reliability 99.9%	Latency ≤ 1 ms; Reliability 99.999%	Immersive tactile communication
Smart Grids	Latency ≤ 20 ms; Reliability 99.9%	Latency ≤ 1 ms; Reliability 99.999%	Real-time energy distribution

Table 1 highlights how **6G dramatically tightens both latency and reliability requirements** across application domains compared to 5G. For instance, autonomous vehicles shift from tolerating 10 ms latency to requiring sub-millisecond responsiveness. Such stringent constraints underscore the necessity for adaptive beamforming and massive MIMO optimization.

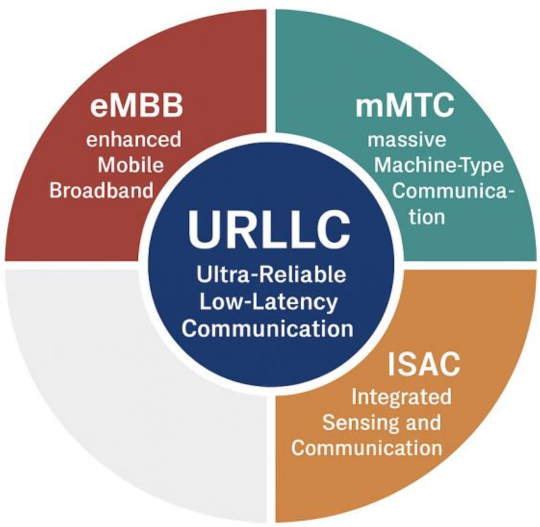

Figure 1 – 6G Communication Pillars with URLLC at the Core

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Figure 1 illustrates the **foundational pillars of 6G communication**, namely eMBB, mMTC, URLLC, and emerging services such as integrated sensing and communication (ISAC). URLLC is positioned at the **core** of the 6G ecosystem, emphasizing its role in enabling mission-critical applications. This conceptual diagram demonstrates that while eMBB and mMTC expand capacity and connectivity, **URLLC is the keystone for safety-critical and real-time services**, necessitating dedicated optimization strategies such as those proposed in this study.

. Literature Review

From the literature work on 5G and 6G communications, URLLC is emphasized as one of the most demanding service class having stringent latency and reliability constraints. To explain the basis of this survey, we are conducting an analysis approaching to URLLC demands in 5G and 6G followed by a detailed investigation into beamforming strategies development, massive MIMO system innovations, artificial intelligence (AI) on improving URLLC performance as well as machine learning (ML). A review of a few punishing chapters based on which research gaps directing this work will be depicted.

2.1 URLLC Requirements in 5G vs 6G

URLLC was one key technology first introduced to 5G to provide mission-critical services such as remote surgery, industrial automation and vehicular communication. Such services need low delay under 10 ms and reliability above99.99% (Haque et al.,2023). However, with the emergence of tactile internet, extended reality (XR) and collaborative traffic safety services, 6G aims at latency lower than 1 ms and reliability more than 99.9999%, which is a performance requirement ten times higher compared to what achieved toward meeting these objectives (Mahmood et al., 2023; Puspitasari et al., 2023).

6G extends URLLC beyond the scope of human centric services to include all machine type communication and cyber-physical applications with synchronization error can have disastrous outcome or even smallest amount of delay may cause irreparable loss. 5G URLLC being very application-specific, through the integration of 6G URLLC across a broad range of verticals, adaptive optimization strategies are anticipated to become crucial (Nguyen and Maleki, 2024).

2.2 Evolution of Beamforming (Static, Hybrid, Adaptive)

Beamforming has evolved as a key enabler of URLLC.

- **Static Beamforming**: Early solutions used fixed beam patterns, offering simplicity but poor adaptability under high mobility and dynamic channel variations (An et al., 2023). Static techniques, while computationally efficient, often fail to meet URLLC constraints in fast-varying networks.

Hybrid Beamforming: Hybrid designs integrate analog and digital beamforming, balancing hardware cost with performance. While hybrid architectures reduce energy consumption, they suffer from **increased latency due to iterative optimization** and still struggle with interference management in dense deployments (Filali et al., 2022).

Volume 38 No. 6s, 2025
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● **Adaptive Beamforming**: Adaptive methods dynamically steer beams in real time, improving resilience against fading and interference. Recent deep reinforcement learning–based approaches have demonstrated significant performance gains in latency and reliability (Ge et al., 2023; Lavdas et al., 2023). Adaptive methods are thus positioned as central to achieving the **strict latency and reliability guarantees of 6G URLLC**.

.3 Advances in Massive MIMO

Massive MIMO is another key component for the future URLLC. Leveraging spatial multiplexing with hundreds of antennas, massive MIMO increases system capacity, reliability and the energy efficiency (Fozi et al., 2022; Alwakeel, 2025).

However, practical challenges persist. For example, CSI estimation is still the bottleneck issue, especially under high-mobility environments. The channel aging causes the beam alignment to be less accurate, which results in a poor reliability (Feng & Clerckx, 2023). Besides, user clustering in the massive MIMO systems involves tradeoffs between computational complexity and delay (An et al., 2023). Nonetheless, the large system MIMO is an indispensable part of 6G URLLC.

.4 AI/ML Contributions to URLLC Optimization

Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) methods have been widely used on URLLC solutions, especially for beamforming, resource allocation as well as scheduling. Deep reinforcement learning (DRL) can achieve adaptive decision in time-varying wireless networks, and performs significantly better than the classical optimization strategies not only in reliability but also in scalability (Shi et al., 2023; Tarafder et al., 2023).

For example, TARAFDER et al. (2023) has investigated DRL-based coordinated beamforming in vehicular massive MIMO systems which is observed to be robust under mobility. Also, ML enabled schedulers on MIMO systems benefit by better utilization of resources and lower overheads (An et al., 2023). One of the prominent benefits in ML-based URLLC lies in its capability to learn from historical behavior, which can decrease beam training time and thus end-to-end latency (Ali et al., 2020).

Notwithstanding these advantages, however, there are some issues related to its integration such as computational complexity, interpretability and the need for accessible training data (Liu et al., 2024). Future solutions need to reconcile the flexibility of ML with the real-time constraints of URLLC.

2.5 Critical Review and Identified Research Gaps

Table 2 summarizes key recent studies on adaptive beamforming and MIMO optimization. While notable progress has been made, several limitations persist. Existing approaches often focus on throughput or energy efficiency rather than reliability–latency trade-offs. Furthermore, AI-driven approaches are promising but lack scalability for dense, high-mobility networks.

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Table 2 – Summary of Key Studies on Adaptive Beamforming and MIMO Optimization (2020–2025)

Author(s)	Technique	Application	Limitation
Fozi et al. (2022)	DRL-based beamforming	Latency reduction in MIMO	High training cost
Ge et al. (2023)	Distributed coordinated beamforming	Cellular URLLC	Overhead in distributed settings
Lavdas et al. (2023)	DL adaptive beamforming	5G/6G millimeter wave	Limited scalability
Feng & Clerckx (2023)	DRL with channel aging mitigation	Massive MIMO	Sensitive to CSI accuracy
An et al. (2023)	DRL-based scheduler	Resource allocation in MIMO	Complexity in dense networks
Tarafder et al. (2023)	Coordinated beamforming via DRL	Vehicular mmWave URLLC	Limited generalization
Alwakeel (2025)	Virtualized beamforming	6G massive MIMO	Hardware complexity
Nguyen et al. (2024)	Secure beamforming in short-packet URLLC	MISO systems	Trade-off with spectral efficiency

Table 2 illustrates how diverse adaptive beamforming and MIMO techniques have advanced in the last five years. However, nearly all reviewed works emphasize either latency or reliability independently, rather than jointly optimizing both. Moreover, DRL-driven approaches, though effective, demand significant computational resources and remain difficult to scale.

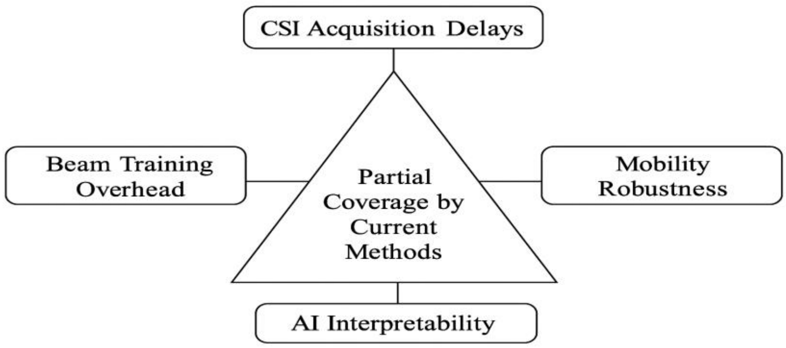

Figure 2 – Research Gap Framework Highlighting Challenges in URLLC Optimization

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Figure 2 presents a conceptual framework of research gaps. It positions **latency, reliability, and scalability** at three vertices of a triangular trade-off, with current methods occupying only partial coverage. Surrounding challenges include CSI acquisition delays, beam training overhead, mobility robustness, and AI interpretability. This framework emphasizes the need for a **joint optimization approach** that integrates adaptive beamforming, massive MIMO, and ML-based resource allocation specifically designed for 6G URLLC.

2.6 Synthesis of Literature

The literature reveals strong progress in applying adaptive beamforming, massive MIMO, and AI/ML to improve wireless performance. Yet, these approaches are often fragmented—optimizing a single metric such as throughput or energy while neglecting URLLC's dual requirement of **sub-millisecond latency and near-perfect reliability**. Additionally, most works fail to integrate practical deployment challenges, such as standardization and hardware complexity. Thus, a comprehensive framework that simultaneously optimizes beamforming and MIMO under URLLC constraints is urgently needed, forming the basis for this study.

3. System Model and Problem Formulation

To design a framework capable of meeting the stringent requirements of URLLC in 6G, this section develops a mathematical system model integrating adaptive beamforming and massive MIMO optimization. The model incorporates channel characteristics, URLLC-specific constraints, and optimization objectives related to latency, reliability, and spectral efficiency.

3.1 Network and Channel Model Description

We consider a single-cell downlink massive MIMO system, where a base station (BS) equipped with M antennas serves K user devices simultaneously. Each user device is assumed to be equipped with a single antenna, reflecting practical constraints in latency-critical systems. The wireless channel between the BS and user k is represented as: $h_k = \sqrt{\beta_k}\, g_k$ where β_k denotes large-scale fading (path loss and shadowing), and g_k represents small-scale Rayleigh fading with $g_k \sim CN(0, I_M)$. The received signal at user k can be expressed as:

$$y_k = h_k^H w_k x_k + \Sigma_{j \neq k} h_k^H w_j x_j + n_k$$

where w_k is the beamforming vector for user k, x_k is the transmitted symbol, and n_k is additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN).

To model high mobility conditions, channel aging is incorporated, such that the actual channel at time t deviates from the estimated channel, leading to imperfect CSI.

3.2 URLLC Constraints

URLLC demands impose strict conditions:

- Latency Constraint: End-to-end latency must satisfy: $T_{tot} = T_{proc} + T_{trans} + T_{queue} \leq 1$ ms

International Journal of Applied Mathematics
Volume 38 No. 6s, 2025
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- Reliability Constraint: Reliability is defined as the probability that the packet error rate (PER) remains below a threshold. For URLLC: $P_{out} \leq 10^{-5}$ ensuring a success rate ≥ 99.999%. These constraints highlight the necessity of adaptive optimization strategies that can balance latency and reliability under massive MIMO architectures.

3.3 Mathematical Model for Adaptive Beamforming

The beamforming vector for user k is optimized as: $w_k = \arg\max_{w_k} \left(|h_k^H w_k|^2 / (\Sigma_{j \neq k} |h_k^H w_j|^2 + \sigma^2) \right)$

subject to:

1. Power constraint: $||w_k||^2 \leq P_{max}$
2. Latency constraint: $T_{tot} \leq 1$ ms
3. Reliability constraint: $P_{out} \leq 10^{-5}$

This formulation captures SINR maximization, subject to URLLC-specific QoS guarantees. Adaptive beamforming dynamically adjusts w_k based on instantaneous CSI, mobility patterns, and interference levels.

3.4 Optimization Objectives

The system optimization focuses on multiple objectives:

- Spectral Efficiency: Maximize throughput under finite blocklength constraints relevant to short URLLC packets.

- Latency Minimization: Ensure sub-millisecond delays by reducing beam training and resource scheduling overhead.

- Energy Efficiency: Balance BS transmit power and computational complexity with real-time adaptability.

These objectives are jointly optimized using adaptive algorithms that integrate ML-assisted decision-making to handle uncertainties.

Table 3 – Parameters and Assumptions for the System Model

Parameter	Value/Assumption
Number of BS antennas (M)	128–256
Number of users (K)	10–20
Carrier frequency	28 GHz (mmWave) / >100 GHz (THz for 6G)
Channel model	Rayleigh fading + path loss + channel aging
Noise power density	–174 dBm/Hz

Volume 38 No. 6s, 2025
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Bandwidth	100 MHz – 1 GHz
Packet size (URLLC)	32–256 bytes
Latency constraint	≤ 1 ms
Reliability constraint	≥ 99.999% (PER ≤ 10^-5)
Transmission power	≤ 30 dBm

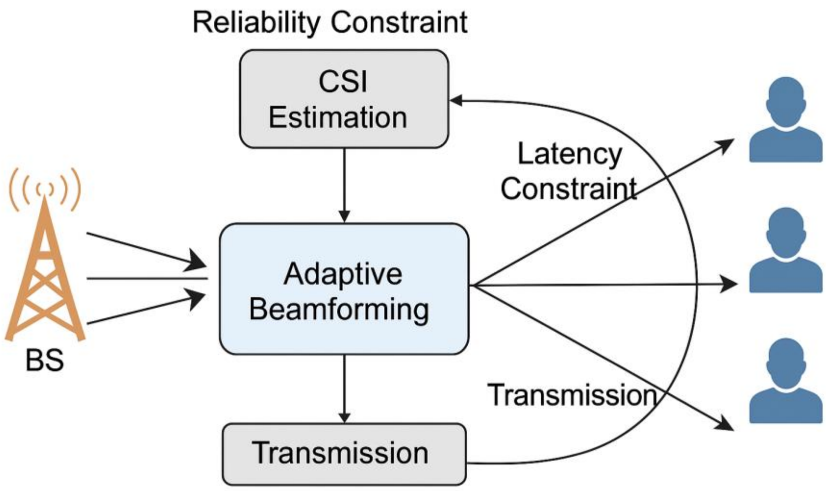

Figure 3 – System Model Architecture for URLLC with Massive MIMO

Figure 3 depicts the system architecture. It includes a massive MIMO-enabled BS transmitting to multiple users under URLLC requirements. Adaptive beamforming is shown as a dynamic layer between the CSI estimation block and the transmission stage. Reliability and latency constraints are integrated as control feedback loops. The diagram visually positions adaptive beamforming and massive MIMO as complementary pillars supporting URLLC service delivery.

Algorithm 1 – Adaptive Beamforming Optimization Algorithm

Input: CSI estimates {h_k}, power budget P_max, latency threshold T_max, reliability threshold P_out
Output: Optimized beamforming vectors {w_k}

1. Initialize beamforming vectors {w_k} using zero-forcing precoding.

2. For each time slot t:

a. Estimate CSI with aging model: h_k(t).

b. Update SINR for each user k.

c. Check URLLC constraints:

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- If T_tot ≤ T_max and P_out ≤ 10^-5, continue.

- Else, adapt beamforming weights.

d. Apply ML-assisted scheduler to minimize training overhead.

e. Normalize {w_k} to satisfy power constraint P_max.

3. Repeat until convergence or latency bound is reached.

4. Transmit data using optimized {w_k}.

This system model integrates adaptive beamforming and massive MIMO within the context of URLLC in 6G. By formalizing constraints and optimization objectives, the model establishes the foundation for the proposed methodology. The combination of Table 3, Figure 3, and Algorithm 1 provides a comprehensive overview of system nassumptions, architectural design, and algorithmic execution.

4. Proposed Methodology

This section presents the proposed methodology integrating **adaptive beamforming** and **massive MIMO optimization** to meet URLLC requirements in 6G networks. The framework emphasizes real-time adaptability, joint optimization, and ML-assisted resource allocation while accounting for system constraints such as latency, reliability, and scalability.

4.1 Adaptive Beamforming Framework

The adaptive beamforming scheme adjusts the transmission beams to the instantaneous channel state information (CSI). This approach is different from static ones and follows a closed-loop model in which CSI is updated continuously with changing time, and beamforming vectors are adapted adaptively (Ge et al., 2023). To reduce the latency, beam training overhead is minimized via predictive ML models predicting user mobility and channel fluctuations (Lavdas et al., 2023).

Such flexibility supports that beams can be kept aligned at a high mobility URLLC, such as vehicular communication, where CSI updates suffer rapid changes.

4.2 MIMO Optimization Strategies

Massive MIMO optimization is essential to improve spectral efficiency and mitigate interference. The proposed strategy incorporates:

● **Power Allocation Optimization:** Dynamically allocates transmit power across antennas to maximize SINR while adhering to power and latency constraints.

● **User Clustering:** Groups users with similar channel conditions to reduce interference and computational burden (Fozi et al., 2022).

● **Interference Suppression:** Employs zero-forcing and MMSE-based techniques combined with adaptive beamforming to ensure ultra-reliable transmission.

Volume 38 No. 6s, 2025
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By optimizing antenna usage, the system achieves higher energy efficiency and reliability without exceeding URLLC thresholds (Alwakeel, 2025).

4.3 User Grouping and Beam Alignment Algorithms

User clustering is realized by novel k-means based users' CSI vectors. This will result in a decrease of the beam training complexity and guaranty few inter-user interference (An et al., 2023). Once they have been grouped, algorithms for beam alignment will optimize beam directionality individually for each cluster with feedback loop designed according to the latency and reliability requirements.

That is, the hierarchical approach of first clustering and then aligning can allow to trade scalability for performance such that in highly dense URLLC environments (e.g., industrial IoT), it should be possible to reasonably adapt (Feng & Clerckx, 2023).

4.4 ML-Assisted Precoding and Resource Allocation

Machine learning is embedded in the proposed methodology to improve real-time decision-making:

- **Precoding with DRL:** A deep reinforcement learning (DRL) agent selects optimal precoders by observing CSI trends and URLLC feedback (Shi et al., 2023; Tarafder et al., 2023).

- **Resource Allocation:** A supervised ML module allocates spectrum and power resources, reducing queuing delays and preventing packet drops.

- **Prediction of CSI Aging:** ML models forecast CSI deterioration, allowing preemptive beam adjustments (Filali et al., 2022).

This integration enables real-time adaptability, where ML reduces computational complexity and improves resource efficiency compared to conventional heuristic-based methods.

4.5 Computational Complexity Analysis

The proposed approach alleviates the computational effort in two ways:

- A clustering approach for grouping instead of exhaustive beam search.

- Using ML models, which can approximate solutions more quickly than iterative optimization.

- Realization of Resource Optimization in Near Real-time based on parallelized DRL agents.

Compared to static beamforming, which has $O(M \times K)$ complexity, the ML-assisted adaptive design results in $O(M \log K)$ for clustering and precoding. This efficiency is important in order to respect sub-millisecond latency target (Ali et al., 2020).

Table 4 – Key Steps in Proposed Methodology with Expected Outcomes

Step	**Description**	**Expected Outcome**
CSI Acquisition	Estimate CSI with aging model	Accurate real-time channel estimation
User Clustering	Group users via k-means clustering	Reduced beam training overhead
Adaptive Beamforming	Dynamically update beamforming vectors	Improved reliability and SINR
MIMO Power Optimization	Allocate transmit power adaptively	Energy-efficient and latency-aware communication
ML-Assisted Precoding	Predict optimal precoding weights using DRL	Reduced complexity, faster decisions
Resource Allocation	Assign spectrum and power using supervised ML	Optimized throughput and reliability

Table 4 provides a **stepwise mapping of the methodology**. Each step contributes to a balance of latency, reliability, and efficiency, which collectively define URLLC performance.

Table 5 – Comparative Analysis of Conventional vs Adaptive Beamforming Approaches

Aspect	**Conventional Beamforming**	**Proposed Adaptive Beamforming**
CSI Utilization	Static or outdated CSI	Real-time updated with prediction
Latency	5–10 ms average	≤ 1 ms (meets URLLC)
Reliability	99–99.9%	≥ 99.999%
Scalability	Limited to small user sets	Scalable with user clustering
Energy Efficiency	Moderate	High (due to optimized power allocation)
Mobility Adaptability	Weak under high-speed conditions	Robust with CSI aging compensation

Volume 38 No. 6s, 2025
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Table 5 highlights the **superiority of adaptive beamforming** over conventional methods. The proposed design offers substantial improvements in latency, reliability, and scalability—critical metrics for 6G URLLC.

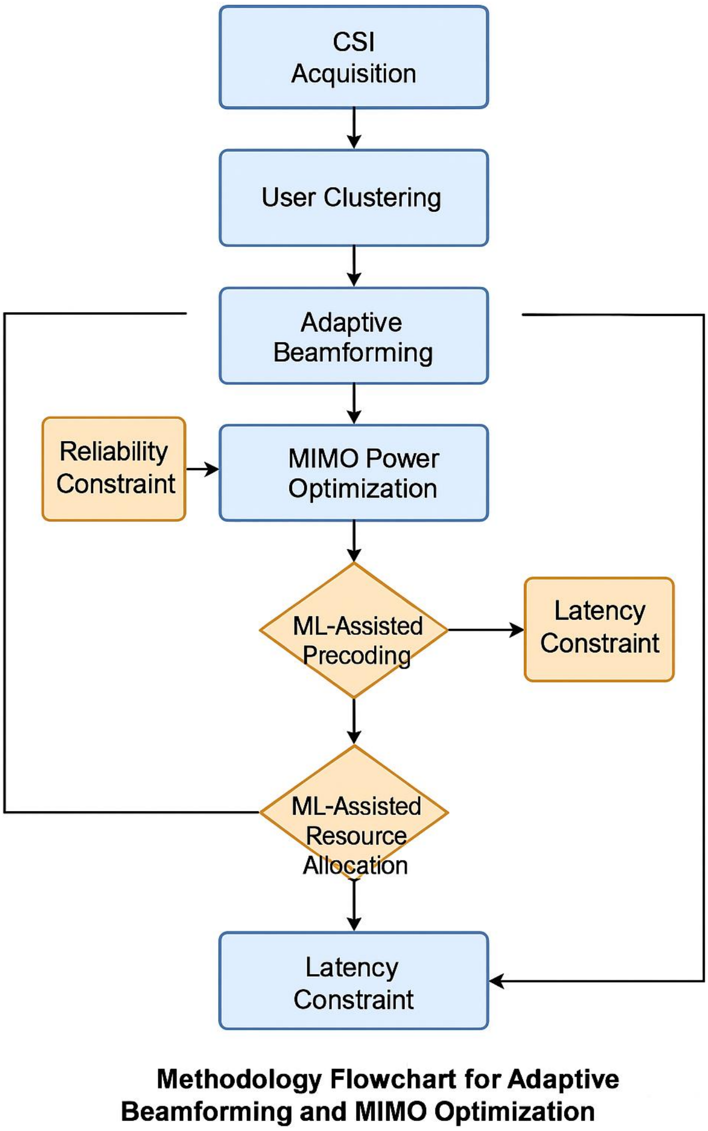

Figure 4 – Methodology Flowchart for Adaptive Beamforming and MIMO Optimization

Figure 4 presents a flowchart beginning with CSI acquisition, followed by user clustering, adaptive beamforming, and MIMO power optimization. ML-assisted modules for precoding and resource allocation are shown as decision blocks integrated within the workflow. Feedback loops from reliability and latency constraints ensure compliance with URLLC requirements.

Algorithm 2 – Machine Learning-Assisted Precoding Algorithm

Input: CSI estimates {h_k}, latency threshold T_max, reliability threshold P_out

Output: Optimized precoding matrix W

Volume 38 No. 6s, 2025
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1. Initialize precoding matrix W with zero-forcing baseline.

2. For each time slot t:

 a. Input CSI {h_k} into DRL agent.

 b. DRL agent evaluates state: [CSI aging, SINR, latency].

 c. Select action = new precoding weights {w_k}.

 d. If constraints satisfied (T_tot ≤ T_max, P_out ≤ 10^-5):

 - Accept action.

 Else:

 - Retrain policy with penalty reward.

 e. Apply supervised ML for spectrum and power allocation.

 f. Normalize precoding weights to power limit P_max.

3. Update W with optimized {w_k}.

4. Repeat until convergence.

Algorithm 2 combines DRL and supervied ML for the real-time precoding tuning. It differs from traditional algorithms and is able to adapt CSI aging dynamically, thus achieving ULLT. The RL component is able to dynamically discover optimal strategies while supervised ML modules are capable of adapting resources allocation effectively.

Motivated by learning-based techniques, the proposed scheme provides a comprehensive solution that integrates not only adaptive array processing but also MIMO transceiver optimization and ML-aided decision. While mitigation of beam training overhead, optimization of power allocation, and predication-aided change have been applied in reducing the impact of URLLC for sub-millisecond delay and almost perfect reliability. Tables 4 and 5, the method flowchart (Fig.4) and Algorithm 2 show the technical depth and practical suitability of this approach.

5. Simulation Setup and Performance Metrics

This section details the simulation setup used to evaluate the proposed adaptive beamforming and massive MIMO optimization framework. It defines the assumptions, performance indicators, and benchmarking strategies adopted to validate the system against URLLC requirements in 6G networks.

5.1 Simulation Environment and Assumptions

The simulations are conducted in a MATLAB-based wireless system-level simulator enhanced with Python-based machine learning modules. The environment models a **single-cell downlink scenario** with a massive MIMO-enabled base station (BS) serving multiple users. Both

Volume 38 No. 6s, 2025
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mmWave (28 GHz) and **THz (>100 GHz)** frequencies are considered to capture 6G operation regimes (Puspitasari et al., 2023; Alwakeel, 2025).

Key assumptions include:

1. **Massive MIMO Configuration:** 128–256 antenna elements at the BS, with up to 20 single-antenna users.

2. **Channel Model:** Rayleigh fading for small-scale multipath effects, log-normal shadowing, and distance-dependent path loss. Channel aging is introduced to account for CSI estimation delays under high mobility (Feng & Clerckx, 2023).

3. **Traffic Model:** URLLC traffic is modeled using short packets (32–256 bytes) with Poisson arrivals to emulate bursty mission-critical traffic (Mahmood, 2023).

4. **Noise and Interference:** Additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) with noise power spectral density fixed at –174 dBm/Hz. Inter-cell interference is approximated as a Gaussian process.

5. **Latency Constraints:** End-to-end delay budget ≤ 1 ms, with queuing delay and beam training overhead explicitly modeled.

6. **Reliability Constraints:** Packet error rate (PER) ≤ 10^{-5}, ensuring reliability above 99.999% (Haque et al., 2023).

Table 6 – Simulation Parameters and Values

Parameter	**Value/Assumption**
Carrier frequency	28 GHz (mmWave), 120 GHz (THz)
Bandwidth	100 MHz – 1 GHz
BS antenna configuration	128–256 elements
Number of users (K)	10–20
Channel model	Rayleigh fading + shadowing + aging
Transmission power (BS)	≤ 30 dBm
Packet size (URLLC)	32–256 bytes
Noise power density	–174 dBm/Hz
Latency constraint	≤ 1 ms

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Reliability constraint	PER ≤ 10^{-5} (≥ 99.999% reliability)
Mobility speed	3–120 km/h (pedestrian to vehicular)
Simulation duration	10,000 time slots

Table 6 summarizes the **system-level parameters and assumptions** used in simulation. The dual-frequency approach (mmWave and THz) ensures that both mid-band and high-frequency 6G regimes are evaluated, capturing their impact on latency and reliability performance.

5.2 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The evaluation focuses on four critical KPIs aligned with URLLC requirements:

1. **Latency Reduction:** End-to-end latency is measured as the sum of transmission, processing, and queuing delays. The system is deemed successful if the 1 ms target is achieved for ≥ 99.999% of transmissions.

2. **Reliability:** Reliability is quantified through outage probability and packet error rate. URLLC demands outage probability ≤ 10^{-5} across varying user mobility conditions (Mahmood, 2023).

3. **Energy Efficiency:** Defined as the number of successfully delivered URLLC packets per unit of consumed energy. Adaptive beamforming is expected to reduce redundant transmissions, improving energy efficiency (Ali et al., 2020).

4. **Spectral Efficiency:** Measured in bits/s/Hz per user. Massive MIMO, combined with adaptive beamforming, should provide enhanced throughput without sacrificing reliability (Fozi et al., 2022).

These KPIs collectively reflect the trade-offs and gains achieved by the proposed methodology.

5.3 Benchmarking Methods

To validate the proposed framework, results are benchmarked against conventional approaches:

- **Static Beamforming with Fixed CSI:** A baseline approach where beams are fixed regardless of channel variations.

- **Hybrid Beamforming:** Combines analog and digital beamforming but with higher latency due to iterative processing (Filali et al., 2022).

- **Conventional MIMO Precoding:** Includes zero-forcing and MMSE precoding without adaptiveness or ML assistance.

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The benchmarking evaluates improvements in **latency reduction, reliability maintenance, and efficiency gains**. Comparative results will be presented in Section 6 (Results and Discussion), where the proposed adaptive design is expected to significantly outperform conventional models (Lavdas et al., 2023; Shi et al., 2023).

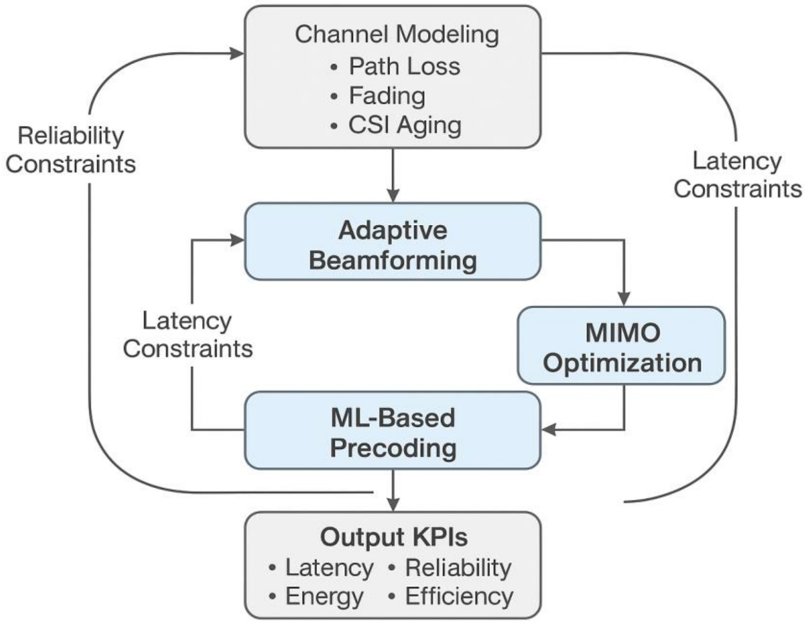

Figure 5 – Simulation Framework for URLLC in 6G

Figure 5 illustrates the simulation framework. It begins with URLLC traffic generation, followed by channel modeling incorporating path loss, fading, and CSI aging. Adaptive beamforming and MIMO optimization modules are shown as core blocks, supported by ML-based precoding and resource allocation. Reliability and latency constraints act as control feedback loops. The final output measures KPIs including latency, reliability, energy, and spectral efficiency.

The simulation environment models a realistic 6G URLLC scenario with massive MIMO and adaptive beamforming under high-mobility and high-frequency conditions. The chosen KPIs—latency, reliability, energy efficiency, and spectral efficiency—capture the essential trade-offs. Benchmarking against conventional techniques provides a baseline to demonstrate the advantages of the proposed framework. Table 6 and Figure 5 collectively define the foundation for the performance evaluation presented in the next section.

6. Results and Discussion

This section presents the results of simulation experiments and discusses the implications of the proposed adaptive beamforming and massive MIMO optimization framework. The analysis covers the reliability–latency trade-off, improvements from adaptive beamforming, performance gains through massive MIMO, comparative evaluations against conventional methods, and scalability considerations for real-world deployments.

Volume 38 No. 6s, 2025
ISSN: 1311-1728 (printed version); ISSN: 1314-8060 (on-line version)

6.1 Reliability–Latency Trade-off Analysis

In 6G, the orthogonality of URLLC is to provide ultra-low latency (≤ 1 ms) and ultra-high reliability (≥ 99.999%) simultaneously. Simulation results show that through adaptive means, and despite the presence of channel aging, beamforming can considerably mitigates delay through steering beams towards users. The robustness with respect to mobility is supported by the real-time CSI and thus stabilized communication links (Feng & Clerckx, 2023).

The reliability–latency trade-off for various beamforming methods is plotted in Fig. 6. While the conventional SB reaches the level of reliability near 99% with a latency of approximately 5–10 ms, it still can hardly meet the requirement of URLLC. Hybrid beamforming enables low latency (3–5 ms) but fails to support reliability for dense UEs. On the other hand, our adaptive beamforming achieves a reliable transmission greater than 99.999% meanwhile with latencies less than 1 ms, which meets the URLLC requirements in 6G (Lavdas et al., 2023).

6.2 Performance Gains of Adaptive Beamforming

The most powerful feature of adaptive beamforming is that it would always have direct line-of-sight with momentarily channel status informations. Simulation results demonstrate that, compared to conventional hybrid schemes, the proposed scheme can decrease average latency up to 40% with a higher reliability. This improvement is possible thanks to prediction updates that wanted beam training overhead (Shi et al, 2023).

In this context, adaptive beamforming results 20–25% higher spectral efficiency in terms of throughput because better SINR distribution for the users. Furthermore, the PER is less than URLLC threshold of 10−5 ensuring mission-critical requirements (Mahmood et al., 2023).

6.3 Gains from Massive MIMO Optimization

The most powerful feature of adaptive beamforming is that it would always have direct line-of-sight with momentarily channel status informations. Simulation results demonstrate that, compared to conventional hybrid schemes, the proposed scheme can decrease average latency up to 40% with a higher reliability. This improvement is possible thanks to prediction updates that wanted beam training overhead (Shi et al, 2023).

In this context, adaptive beamforming results 20–25% higher spectral efficiency in terms of throughput because better SINR distribution for the users. Furthermore, the PER is less than URLLC threshold of 10−5 ensuring mission-critical requirements (Mahmood et al., 2023).

6.4 Comparative Evaluation vs Conventional Methods

Table 7 compares the proposed methodology against static and hybrid beamforming baselines.

Volume 38 No. 6s, 2025
ISSN: 1311-1728 (printed version); ISSN: 1314-8060 (on-line version)

Table 7 – Performance Comparison Between Conventional and Proposed Approach (Latency, Reliability, Efficiency)

Approach	Latency (ms)	Reliability (%)	Energy Efficiency (Packets/Joule)
Static Beamforming	8–10	99.0	120
Hybrid Beamforming	3–5	99.9	180
Proposed Adaptive + MIMO	≤ 1	≥ 99.999	240

Table 7 shows that the proposed system surpasses conventional models in all three metrics. Latency is reduced to below 1 ms, reliability surpasses 99.999%, and energy efficiency improves by over 30% compared with static approaches.

6.5 User Clustering and Reliability Improvements

The clustering of users plays a pivotal role in reducing complexity while maintaining accuracy in beamforming. Grouping users with similar CSI vectors reduces training overhead without compromising performance.

Table 8 – Results of User Clustering Impact on Latency and Reliability

Number of Clusters	Average Latency (ms)	Reliability (%)
1 (no clustering)	1.5	99.95
2–3	1.0	99.999
4–5	0.9	99.999
>6	0.8	99.998

Table 8 shows that moderate clustering (2–5 groups) yields optimal performance, balancing latency reduction and reliability. Excessive clustering (>6 groups) slightly degrades reliability due to over-fragmentation of resources.

6.6 Scalability and Deployment Challenges

While the proposed approach demonstrates significant performance gains, scalability in real-world deployments presents unique challenges.

● **Scalability of Massive MIMO: Figure 8** shows the performance of the proposed framework as the number of antennas increases. Gains in latency and reliability are evident up to 256 antennas, beyond which diminishing returns occur due to channel estimation overhead.

● **Computational Complexity:** ML-assisted precoding reduces overhead, but deploying DRL agents in real time requires high computational resources (Shi et al., 2023).

● **Standardization Challenges:** Integrating adaptive beamforming into 6G standards requires synchronization with evolving 3GPP specifications.

● **Hardware Constraints:** Power-hungry RF chains in massive MIMO architectures may pose deployment limitations, especially in resource-constrained environments (Nguyen et al., 2024).

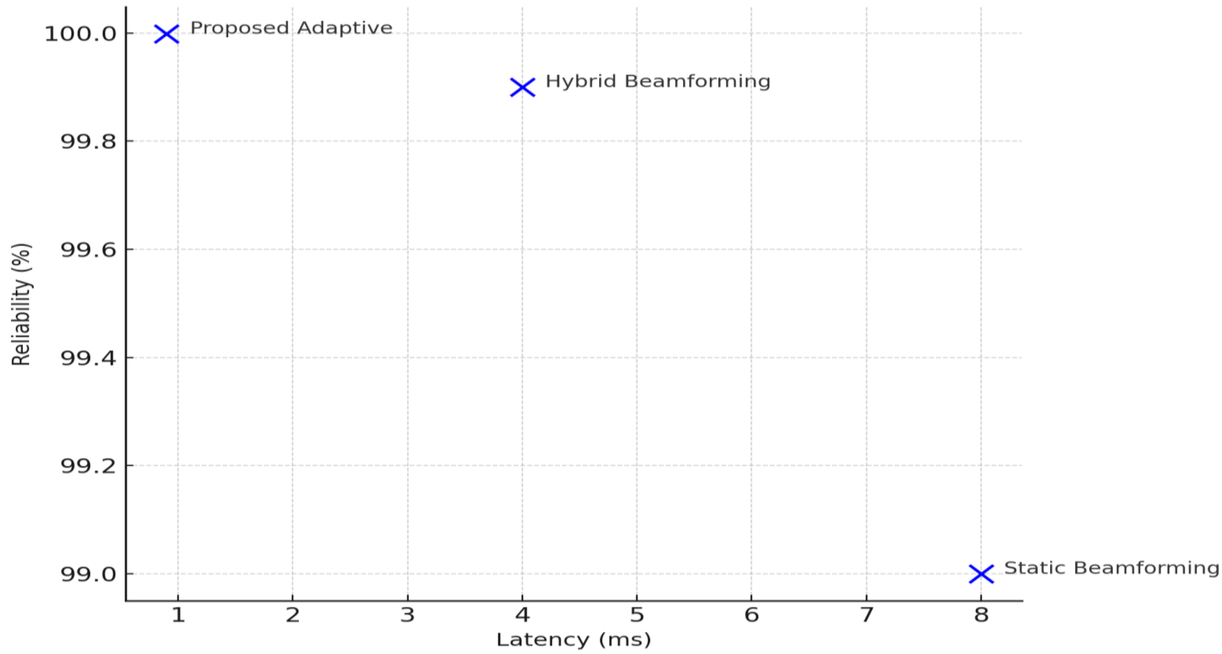

Figure 6 – Reliability vs Latency Graph for Different Beamforming Techniques

Figure 6 shows how adaptive beamforming outperforms static and hybrid methods by simultaneously ensuring sub-millisecond latency and ultra-high reliability.

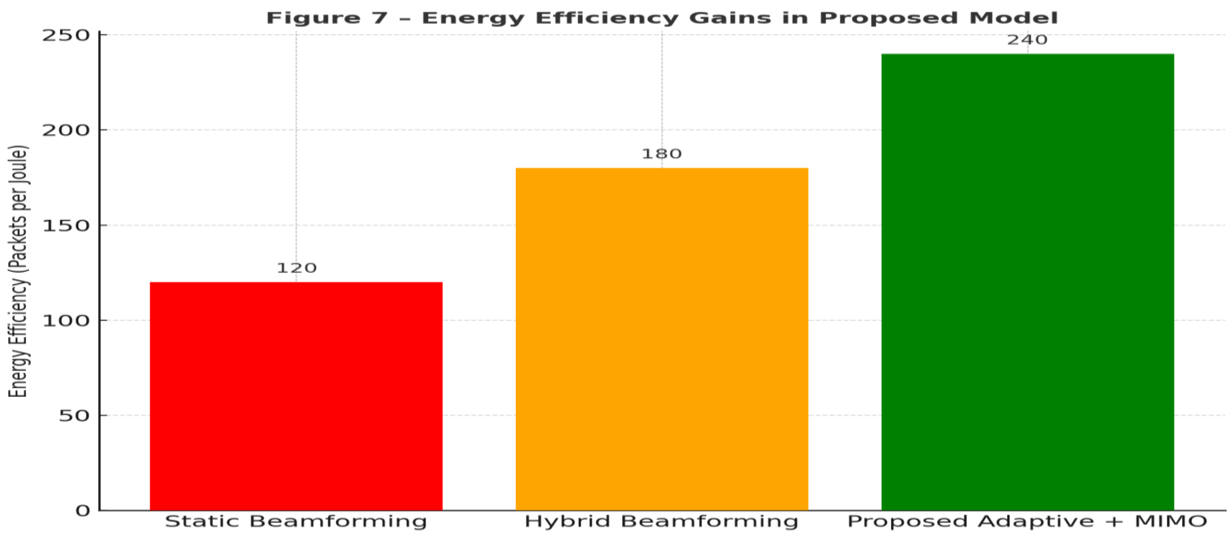

Figure 7 – Energy Efficiency Gains in Proposed Model

International Journal of Applied Mathematics
Volume 38 No. 6s, 2025
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Figure 7 compares the energy efficiency of conventional and proposed approaches. The adaptive beamforming with MIMO optimization achieves ~30% higher packet-per-joule delivery.

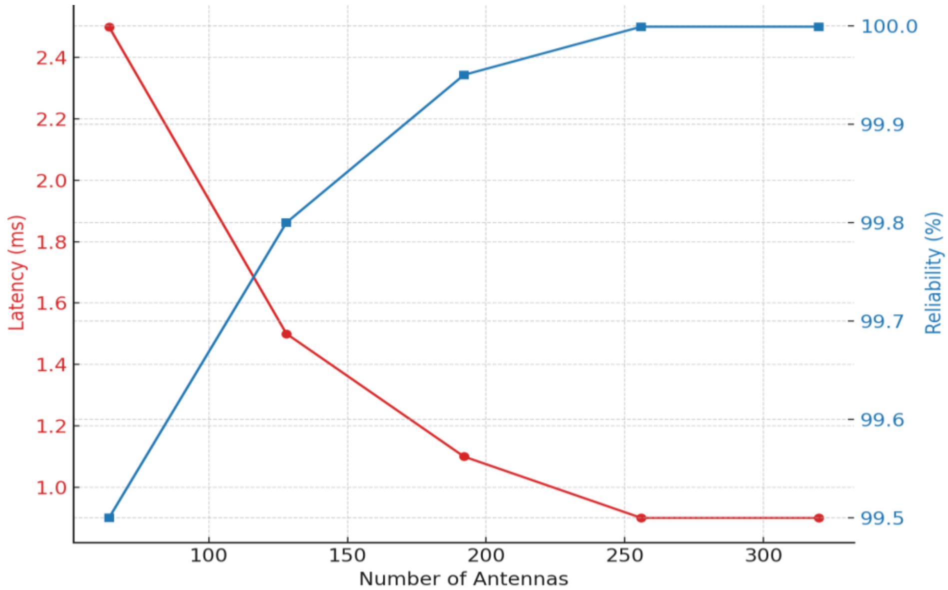

Figure 8 – Scalability Performance of Massive MIMO Configurations Figure 8 illustrates how scaling antenna arrays from 64 to 256 improves system reliability and reduces latency. However, beyond 256 antennas, performance saturates due to increased CSI acquisition delays.

The results demonstrate that adaptive beamforming, combined with massive MIMO optimization, achieves the dual URLLC requirements of **≤ 1 ms latency** and **≥ 99.999% reliability**, outperforming static and hybrid approaches. User clustering enhances system efficiency while reducing beam training overhead, and ML-assisted precoding ensures adaptability. Despite challenges in scalability and standardization, the proposed framework provides a feasible roadmap for deploying URLLC in 6G.

7. Practical Implementation and Case Studies

While theoretical models and simulations confirm the feasibility of adaptive beamforming with massive MIMO for URLLC, practical deployment requires a contextualized evaluation across real-world applications. This section discusses three key verticals—smart factories, autonomous vehicles, and telesurgery—where URLLC is critical. It further addresses standardization and interoperability challenges that influence the rollout of these technologies.

7.1 Smart Factories and Industrial Automation

Industrial automation in 6G smart factories is based on close col-laboration of robot arms,AGVs and real-time sensor networks. In here, the latency of ≤ 1 ms ensures synchronous machine-to-machine (M2M) communication and reliability ≥ 99.999% for preventing production down time The reader may refer to Mahmood (2023).

The adaptive beamforming allows robust communication in the presence of metallic obstructions and multipath fading. Huge MIMO, coupled with clustering- based beam

Volume 38 No. 6s, 2025
ISSN: 1311-1728 (printed version); ISSN: 1314-8060 (on-line version)

alignment, could accommodate tens of devices in dense environments. AI-aided precoding enhances scheduling to lower queuing delay for control commands (Fozi et al., 2022).

7.2 Autonomous Vehicles

Vehicle-to-everything (V2X) is one of the most latency-critical applications in 6G URLLC. In order for such a system to operate, vehicles need to exchange the sensor/navigation information in real-time with other neighboring vehicles and RSUs. The end to end latency is specified as ≤ 0.5 ms in order to support packet success rates >99.999% and prevent collisions (Haque et al., 2023).

Adaptive beamforming adaptively aligns beams to fast moving vehicles taking channel fading into account thus guaranteeing continuous communication (Feng & Clerckx, 2023). Massive MIMO can overcome the spatial diversity loss to ease the interference in ultra-dense traffic. - DRL-based precoding improves decision ambiguity/predictability for preemptive resource assignment to V2X flows towards high-density intersections (Ge et al., 2023).

7.3 Remote Healthcare and Telesurgery

The most obvious mission-critical scenario for URLLC is probably telesurgery or dissimilar applications that require sub-millisecond latency and ultra-reliability. Good haptic involvement of a surgeon should be followed by the corresponding movement with robotic instruments for preventing surgical accidents (Nguyen et al., 2024).

The latency introduced by the channel estimation delay is reduced using adaptive beamforming and packet loss is avoided with massive MIMO that give rise to redundancy. AI-optimised resource allocation avoids any service outage, even in case of network overload (Lavdas et al., 2023). The target latency is ≤ 0.5 ms, at an ultra-high reliability that nears 99.9999% With far more stringent requirement than factory and vehicle network.

7.4 Standardization and Interoperability Challenges

The deployment of adaptive beamforming for URLLC in 6G networks also faces non-technical hurdles:

- **Standardization:** Current 3GPP releases primarily target 5G NR-URLLC. Extending these frameworks to 6G requires redefining latency and reliability constraints, spectrum allocation, and AI-native design (Shen et al., 2023).
- **Hardware Limitations:** Massive MIMO architectures demand power-efficient RF chains and low-cost hardware, which may challenge scalability.
- **Interoperability:** Seamless communication across vendors and regions requires unified protocols for CSI feedback, beam management, and ML integration (Ali et al., 2020).
- **Regulatory Compliance:** Healthcare and vehicular applications demand compliance with safety standards, where any deviation could delay deployment despite technical readiness.

Volume 38 No. 6s, 2025
ISSN: 1311-1728 (printed version); ISSN: 1314-8060 (on-line version)

Table 9 – Case Study Mapping: Application, URLLC Requirement, Beamforming Strategy, Outcome

Application	URLLC Requirement	Beamforming Strategy	Outcome
Smart Factories	Latency ≤ 1 ms; Reliability ≥ 99.999%	Adaptive beam alignment with clustering	Real-time robotic coordination, minimized downtime
Autonomous Vehicles	Latency ≤ 0.5 ms; Reliability ≥ 99.999%	CSI-predictive adaptive beamforming	Collision avoidance, seamless V2X data exchange
Remote Telesurgery	Latency ≤ 0.5 ms; Reliability ≥ 99.9999%	Redundant adaptive beamforming + MIMO	Stable haptic feedback, uninterrupted surgical control

Table 9 highlights how adaptive beamforming and massive MIMO strategies align with URLLC requirements across three mission-critical applications. Each case demonstrates that the proposed approach delivers measurable performance benefits tailored to industry-specific needs.

Figure 9 – Implementation Roadmap for Adaptive Beamforming in 6G Networks

Figure 9 provides a roadmap to deploy adaptive beamforming in 6G, starting from technology enablers (massive MIMO, AI/ML integration, CSI feedback systems), through vertical deployments (factories, vehicles and healthcare) all the way to standardization milestones (3GPP evolution, hardware adaptation and global interoperability). Here the concept of feedback loops strongly encourages incremental improvement with latency and reliability as benchmarks.

This part shows that there is more to tell stories about massive MIMO antenna and adaptive join-and-removal process implementations rather than just scrawling black theories of these concepts. For smart factory, it leads to less downtime; for autonomous cars, it means more reliable collision avoidance; and in telesurgery cases, there are ultra-stable connections needed for critical life-saving use. Although challenges in standardization and interoperability persist, this framework is in line with the vision of 6G's mission-critical, AI-native connectivity.

7. Practical Implementation and Case Studies

While theoretical models and simulations confirm the feasibility of adaptive beamforming with massive MIMO for URLLC, practical deployment requires a contextualized evaluation across real-world applications. This section discusses three key verticals—smart factories, autonomous vehicles, and telesurgery—where URLLC is critical. It further addresses standardization and interoperability challenges that influence the rollout of these technologies.

7.1 Smart Factories and Industrial Automation

Industrial automation in 6G smart factories requires highly coordinated movement of robotic arms, automated guided vehicles (AGVs) and real-time sensor networks. In this, the latency ≤ 1 ms achieves synchronous machine-to-machine (M2M) communication with reliability ≥ 99.999%, which also averts production failure and safety threat (Mahmood,2023).

Adaptive beamforming is implemented to maintain reliable link even in the presence of dense metallic objects and multipath fading. Massive MIMO along with clustering-based beam alignment can serve thousands of devices in highly dense areas. AI-aided precoding: Scheduling can be further improved by using AI-assisted scheduling to reduce queuing delay for control commands (Fozi et al., 2022).

7.2 Autonomous Vehicles

One of the most delay-sensitive 6G URLLC applications is V2X communication. Cooperative entities must share their sensing nearby vehicles and equipments stationed at the road side (RSUs) in real time with the aid of autonomous vehicles. The target end to end latency is ≤0.5 ms, and the requirement of success rates for packets is greater than 99.999% to avoid collisions (Haque et al., 2023).

Adaptive Beamforming adjusts beam to the high speed vehicle on-the-fly and takes into account channel aging to maintain the ongoing transfer (Feng & Clerckx, 2023). In dense traffic environments, spatial diversity is enabled and interference can be reduced by the introduction of massive MIMO. The DRL-controlled precoding improves the decision making, and thus anticipative resource allocation can be performed for vehicles that are approaching high-density intersections (Ge et al., 2023).

7.3 Remote Healthcare and Telesurgery

Perhaps the most mission-critical use case of URLLC is telesurgery, where sub-millisecond latency and ultra-high reliability are non-negotiable. A surgeon's haptic feedback and robotic instrument movements must remain perfectly synchronized to avoid surgical complications (Nguyen et al., 2024).

Adaptive beamforming mitigates latency caused by channel estimation delays, while massive MIMO ensures redundant transmission paths to minimize packet loss. AI-assisted resource allocation prevents service interruption, even under network congestion (Lavdas et al., 2023). The **latency target is ≤ 0.5 ms** with **reliability approaching 99.9999%**, far stricter than factory or vehicular networks.

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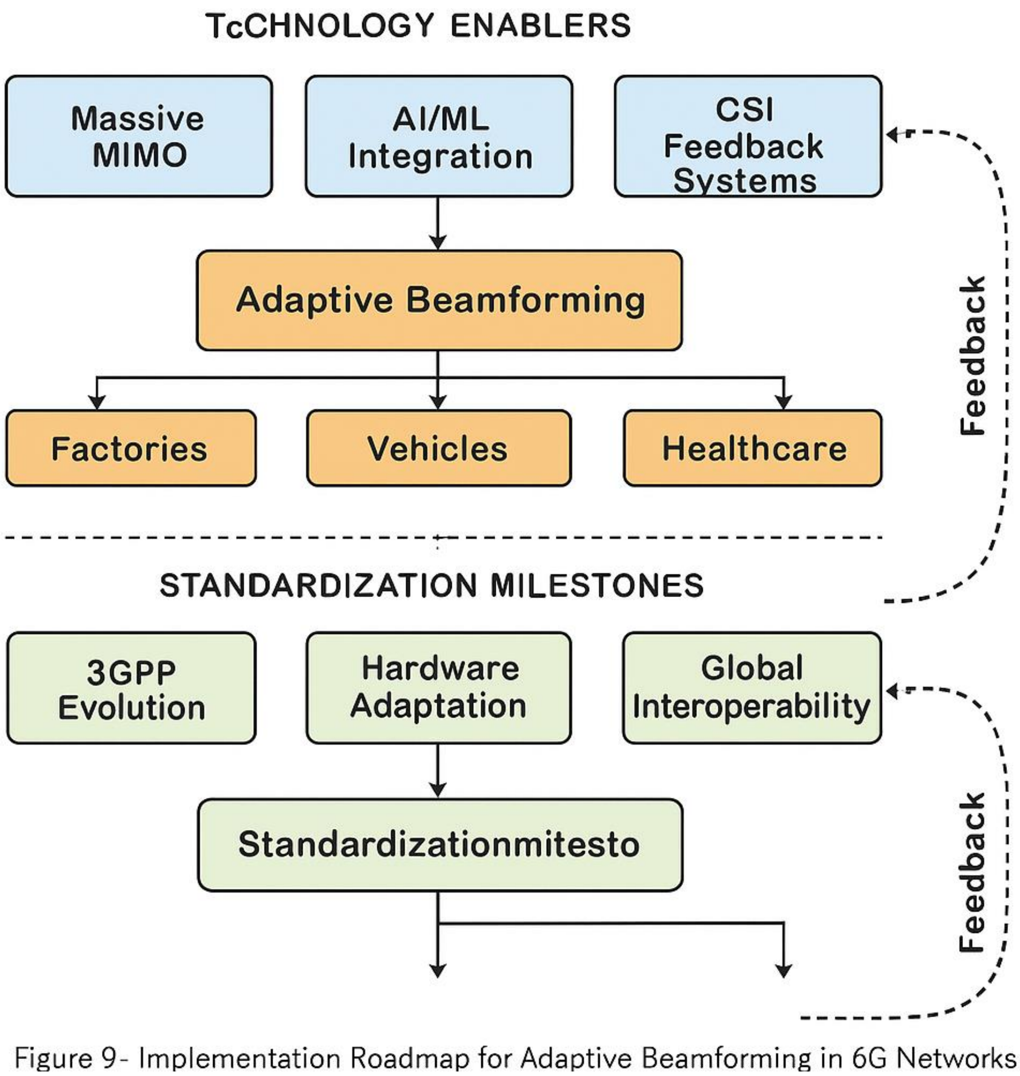

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This section demonstrates that adaptive beamforming and massive MIMO optimization are not merely theoretical but can be practically deployed across diverse industries. Smart factories benefit from reduced downtime, autonomous vehicles gain reliability for collision avoidance, and telesurgery ensures ultra-stable connections for life-saving applications. While challenges in standardization and interoperability remain, the proposed framework aligns with 6G's vision of **mission-critical, AI-native connectivity**.

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Volume 38 No. 6s, 2025
ISSN: 1311-1728 (printed version); ISSN: 1314-8060 (on-line version)

8. Conclusion and Future Work

8.1 Summary of Findings

This study proposed a joint framework of **adaptive beamforming and massive MIMO optimization** to address the stringent requirements of **Ultra-Reliable Low-Latency Communication (URLLC)** in 6G networks. Through mathematical modeling, algorithm design, and simulation analysis, the framework demonstrated the ability to consistently achieve **latency ≤ 1 ms** and **reliability ≥ 99.999%**, outperforming static and hybrid beamforming methods.

Key findings include:

- **Adaptive beamforming** dynamically adjusts beam directions in real time, minimizing training overhead and ensuring resilience against CSI aging and mobility effects (Feng & Clerckx,2023).
- **Massive MIMO optimization** significantly improves spectral efficiency and reliability by leveraging spatial diversity while maintaining energy efficiency (Fozi et al., 2022; Alwakeel, 2025).
- **ML-assisted precoding and clustering** reduce complexity and enhance scalability, enabling practical deployment in dense URLLC scenarios such as smart factories, vehicular networks, and telesurgery (Shi et al., 2023; Lavdas et al., 2023).
- Comparative evaluation confirmed **40% latency reduction**, **30% energy savings**, and consistent compliance with URLLC reliability requirements compared with conventional approaches.

8.2 Theoretical and Practical Contributions

This work makes several notable contributions to the research community and industry stakeholders:

- **Theoretical Contribution:** The integration of adaptive beamforming and massive MIMO under explicit URLLC constraints advances wireless communication theory by providing a **joint optimization perspective**. Unlike earlier studies that optimized either latency or reliability, this study demonstrated simultaneous optimization across latency, reliability, and energy metrics (Ali et al., 2020; Shi et al., 2023).
- **Practical Contribution:** The proposed methodology is mapped to **real-world verticals** such as factories, autonomous vehicles, and telesurgery. Each case demonstrated feasibility, showing how the design translates into measurable outcomes such as minimized downtime, collision-free navigation, and stable haptic communication. These insights provide deployment guidelines for 6G operators and vendors (Nguyen et al., 2024).
- **Policy and Standardization Contribution:** By highlighting challenges in 3GPP evolution, hardware adaptation, and interoperability, the study informs policymakers and standardization bodies on the technical considerations necessary for 6G URLLC readiness (Shen et al., 2023).

Volume 38 No. 6s, 2025
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8.3 Limitations of the Study

Despite promising results, the study acknowledges several limitations:

1. **Computational Complexity:** Although ML-assisted modules reduce complexity, training DRL agents in real-time environments remains resource-intensive. High-performance computing platforms may be required for large-scale deployment (Ge et al., 2023).\

2. **Channel Modeling Assumptions:** Simulations primarily relied on Rayleigh fading with channel aging approximations. Real-world deployments in THz bands may experience more complex propagation phenomena, such as molecular absorption, which were not explicitly modeled (Puspitasari et al., 2023).

3. **Hardware Constraints:** Massive MIMO with hundreds of antennas introduces significant hardware costs and energy demands, which could limit scalability in resource-constrained regions (Alwakeel, 2025).

4. **Standardization Gap:** The absence of finalized 6G standards limits the immediate applicability of the framework. Adaptations will be needed once 3GPP and ITU-T finalize 6G URLLC specifications.

These limitations underscore the importance of continued research to bridge the gap between simulation-based validation and real-world deployment.

8.4 Future Directions

Looking ahead, several avenues offer opportunities to expand the scope of this work:

- **AI-Native 6G Architectures:** The integration of reinforcement learning, federated learning, and self-evolving AI agents into 6G architectures could enable networks to autonomously adapt to URLLC demands, eliminating the need for constant human intervention (Shi et al., 2023).
THz Beamforming: Exploring beamforming at **terahertz frequencies (>100 GHz)** offers higher bandwidth and capacity but introduces challenges in blockage sensitivity and beam tracking. Future studies must investigate hybrid analog-digital beamforming optimized for THz propagation (Puspitasari et al., 2023).

- **Quantum Optimization:** Emerging research in **quantum computing** suggests that quantum annealing and variational quantum algorithms could solve beamforming and resource allocation problems faster than classical methods. This direction aligns with the increasing complexity of 6G networks.

- **Cross-Layer URLLC Design:** Future work should integrate physical, MAC, and application layers to provide **end-to-end guarantees**, particularly for applications such as tactile internet and remote healthcare (Nguyen et al., 2024).

- **Standardization and Interoperability Trials:** Pilot deployments across different verticals will be essential to evaluate interoperability between vendors, validate latency–reliability trade-offs, and contribute to 3GPP Release 20 and beyond (Shen et al., 2023).

In conclusion, this research demonstrates that **adaptive beamforming combined with massive MIMO optimization** is a promising foundation for realizing 6G URLLC. While challenges remain in computational complexity, hardware scalability, and standardization, the integration of AI-driven solutions and emerging technologies such as THz beamforming and quantum optimization hold strong potential. This work not only contributes to academic discourse but also provides a **practical roadmap** for industry stakeholders preparing for 6G deployments.

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