

Spatial-Temporal Channel Prediction via a Dual-Domain Augmented VLM-based Framework

Anonymous ICME submission

Abstract—Channel state information (CSI) prediction is a crucial technology in future sixth-generation (6G) wireless communication systems. Although existing deep learning-based methods have achieved notable improvements in CSI prediction, they primarily focus on temporal or spectral feature extraction while neglecting spatial domain characteristics. This inherent limitation results in suboptimal performance when deployed in massive multi-input multi-output environments, where spatial correlation plays a critical role. Meanwhile, recent advances in vision-language models (VLMs) have enabled the extracting of complex spatial-temporal dependencies through multimodal representation learning. However, this paradigm remains unexplored in CSI prediction tasks. In this paper, we propose a novel dual-domain augmented VLM-based framework that explicitly integrates spatial-temporal coherence and spectral correlation for enhanced CSI estimation. Specifically, the architecture comprises two modules: a spatial-structural guidance block to extract geometric features from CSI data and a temporal-coherence guidance block to capture temporal coherence and physical consistency. Experimental results demonstrate that our proposed model outperforms the compared baseline methods in term of normalized mean squared error (NMSE) and squared generalized cosine similarity (SGCS), verifying its capability in capturing multi-dimensional channel structures.

Index Terms—Channel prediction, vision-language models, channel state information, multimodal learning, spatial-temporal modeling

I. INTRODUCTION

The accurate acquisition of channel state information (CSI) is crucial in communication systems, providing additional spatial gain for diversified wireless applications [1]. As shown in Figure 1, orthogonal pilot symbols embedded in the signal transmission frame are used as known reference signals for CSI estimation to obtain the unknown data. Multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) technology leverages the spatial dimension of large antenna arrays to achieve significant multiplexing and diversity gains [2]. However, with the evolution towards massive MIMO arrays, the excessive pilot overhead poses a serve challenge to accurate CSI acquisition. This is because the required pilot resources scale with the explosive growth in the number of antennas. To resolve this, channel prediction has become a key technology to reduce the overhead and enhance system performance. By inferring future CSI from historical data, it enables the system to obtain channel information without dedicated pilot symbols.

Fueled by the rapid advancements in deep learning, data-driven methods have achieved substantial performance gains in wireless communication systems [3], [4], particularly in CSI prediction tasks. For instance, recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and long short-term memory (LSTM) have demon-

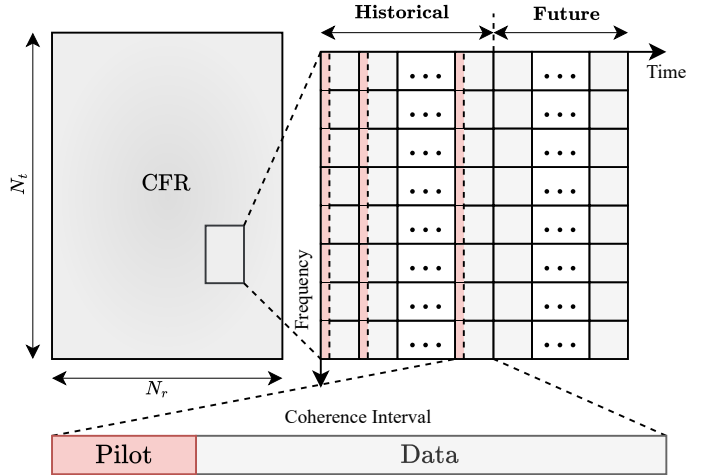


Fig. 1. The data structure in MIMO-OFDM system.

strated powerful performance in channel prediction by effectively capturing dynamic temporal dependencies [5], [6]. Studies on temporal feature modeling of CSI have been further advanced by Transformers [7] and large language model (LLM)-based approaches [8], which excel at modeling long-range sequential correlations.

Beyond temporal dependence, parallel efforts have focused on the spatial dependencies. Complex-valued convolution neural networks have been specifically designed to preserve the phase-amplitude relationships of complex-valued CSI [9]. Researchers in [10] demonstrated that the superior spatial feature extraction capabilities of STEM GNN can be transferred to wireless channel modeling. WiFo [11] applies masked autoencoders (MAE) [12] to reconstruction tasks, treating CSI matrices as visual images to extract deep spatial structural features.

Despite these achievements, prior approaches fundamentally treats the spatial domain and temporal-spectral domains in isolation, ignoring the intrinsic spatiotemporal correlation of wireless channels. Specifically, above temporal-focused models simply flatten multi-dimensional CSI tensors into vectors, a process that inevitably obliterates the underlying spatial structure [5]–[8]. Conversely, spatial-focused models, while preserving structural features, often struggle to maintain precision across long prediction windows due to limited temporal modeling capabilities [9]–[11]. To bridge this gap, we introduce a dual-domain augmented framework that leverages

the pre-trained vision encoder and decoder-only LLMs to enhance spatial-temporal channel prediction. Our contributions are summarized as follows:

- We propose VLM-based framework to enhance spatial-temporal channel prediction by leveraging the robust representational capabilities of pre-trained vision encoder and large language model.
- We employ a spatial-structural guidance block and a temporal-coherence guidance block to extract multi-dimensional features, which are then integrated as multimodal inputs to leverage the VLM's powerful cross-modal reasoning capabilities
- The proposed method is validated on several open-source datasets featuring multi-dimensional CSI. Extensive experiments demonstrate that it achieves superior performance in spatio-temporal channel prediction tasks, outperforming baselines in terms of normalized mean squared error (NMSE) and squared generalized cosine similarity (SGCS).

II. RELATED WORK

A. Channel Prediction

In the field of channel prediction, traditional algorithms like the autoregressive (AR) model [13] and the kalman filtering [14] are computationally efficient and straightforward to implement. Nevertheless, their accuracy relies heavily on linear assumptions and requires stationary environments.

Related efforts in deep learning for channel prediction have followed two major research axes: temporal sequence modeling and spatial feature extraction. RNN and LSTM excel in channel prediction by capturing dynamic temporal features [5], [6]. Additionally, Transformer-based models significantly advance channel prediction in scenarios with long prediction windows, by facilitating parallel computation [7]. More recently, inspired by the advanced sequence-to-sequence modeling expertise of large language models in fields of natural language processing (NLP), several studies reflect their potential in CSI tasks. For instance, LLM4CP [8] fine-tuned a pre-trained GPT-2 [15] for CSI data and deployed a set of modules to boost model effectiveness. Similarly, the authors in [16] leveraged the powerful noise removal capability of LLM to improve CSI reconstruction performance.

In parallel, CNN-based approaches employ convolutional operations to extract the spatial structure of CSI data [17], [18]. Furthermore, CVCNN [9] utilizes complex-valued layers to effectively preserve the phase-amplitude relationships of CSI, thus capturing richer spatial features than conventional real-valued networks. Similarly, STEM GNN [10] utilizes its specialized graph convolutional architecture to jointly capture latent spatial correlations. More recently, WiFo [11] utilizes a self-supervised learning paradigm by applying the masked autoencoder (MAE) [12] to reconstruct CSI images, thereby effectively capturing intricate spatial structural features for channel tasks. However, current architectures typically treat temporal dependence and spatial structures as independent

entities, thereby overlooking the complex spatio-temporal correlations and the multi-dimensional synergy of the CSI.

B. Vision-Language Models

Vision-language models (VLMs) advance multimodal learning by bridging the gap between visual and textual modalities. CLIP [19] and ALIGN [20] demonstrate that contrastive learning effectively aligns image and text embeddings in a shared latent space. BLIP-2 [21] incorporate Query Transformer (Q-Former) with cross-attention mechanisms to improve cross-modal interaction. In contrast, LLaVA [22] employs a lightweight interface by feeding visual features into the LLM via a single learnable linear projection layer.

Beyond the field of computer vision (CV), authors in [23] have extended the application of VLMs to non-visual domains, transforming structured data into visual representations. Therefore VLMs are not limited to native images and can serve as universal spatial-temporal learners through cross-modal representation learning.

III. METHOD

A. Problem Formulation

As shown in Fig. 1, we consider a MIMO-OFDM system with N_t transmit and N_r receive antennas operating over N_c subcarriers. At time step t and subcarrier frequency $k \in \{1, \dots, N_c\}$, the received signal $\mathbf{y}_{t,k} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_r}$ is modeled as:

$$\mathbf{y}_{t,k} = \mathbf{H}_{t,k} \mathbf{x}_{t,k} + \mathbf{n}_{t,k}, \quad (1)$$

where $\mathbf{x}_{t,k} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_t}$ denotes the transmitted vector, and $\mathbf{n}_{t,k} \sim \mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$ represents the additive complex Gaussian noise. The term $\mathbf{H}_{t,k} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_r \times N_t}$ is the channel frequency response (CFR) matrix, the frequency-domain expression of CSI. Aggregating the channel matrices over all subcarriers, we represent the CSI snapshot at time t as $\mathcal{H}_t \triangleq \{\mathbf{H}_{t,1}, \dots, \mathbf{H}_{t,N_c}\}$. Standard schemes insert dense pilots in each coherence interval to estimate \mathcal{H}_t , which incurs substantial overhead and reduces spectral efficiency in large-scale or fast-varying channels. To mitigate this burden, we formulate channel prediction as a time-series forecasting task, where a model with parameters Θ maps P historical CSI snapshots to L future ones:

$$(\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_{t+1}, \dots, \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_{t+L}) = f_{\Theta}(\mathcal{H}_{t-P+1}, \dots, \mathcal{H}_t), \quad (2)$$

where $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_{t+\ell}$ denotes the predicted CSI at time index $t + \ell$, $\ell = 1, \dots, L$.

B. Overall Architecture

The overall architecture of our proposed model has been illustrated in Fig. 2, employing a VLM-based framework with frozen vision encoder and frozen decoder-only LLM. In order to enhance the extraction of spatial-temporal CSI features by the VLM, we introduce a dual-domain guidance mechanism: the spatial-structural guidance block and the temporal-coherence guidance block. The following sections provide a detailed description of each block.

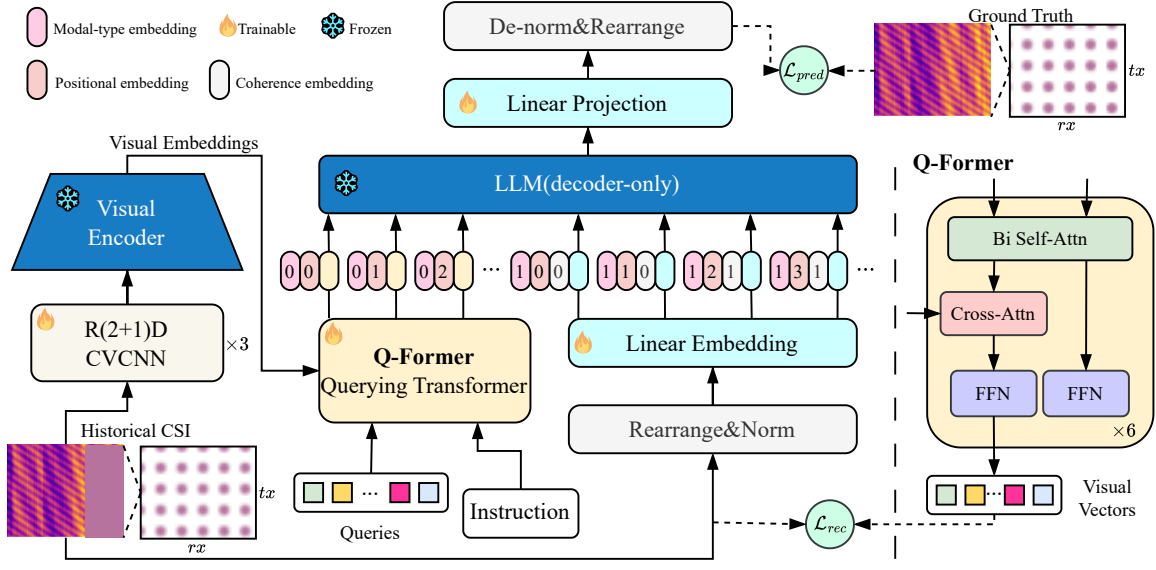


Fig. 2. Overview of our proposed method.

1) *Spatial-Structural Guidance*: The objective of this block is to extract geometric features of CSI data and extract visual features from frozen vision encoder.

Following research [24] proving early convolutions improve visual transformer (ViT) [25] optimization, we first process the historical input $\mathcal{X}_{\text{his}} = \{\mathcal{H}_{t-P+1}, \dots, \mathcal{H}_t\} \in \mathbb{C}^{P \times N_c \times N_r \times N_t}$ through R(2+1)DCVCNN module. In this module, we utilize the residual complex-valued convolutional operations instead of standard CNN to explicitly preserve phase information, and then we factorize the standard 3D convolutional kernel size $3 \times 3 \times 3$ into $3 \times 3 \times 1$ and $1 \times 1 \times 3$ like study [26] to effectively capture the spatial correlations of \mathcal{X}_{his} between the transmit antennas and receive antennas and the temporal dynamics in the time dimension. The operations above are executed as follows:

$$\hat{\mathcal{X}} = \text{CVCNN}_{1D}(\text{CVCNN}_{2D}(\mathcal{X}_{\text{his}}, \mathbf{W}_S), \mathbf{W}_T) + \mathcal{X}_{\text{his}}, \quad (3)$$

where $\text{CVCNN}_{2D}(\cdot, \mathbf{W}_S)$ and $\text{CVCNN}_{1D}(\cdot, \mathbf{W}_T)$ denotes the complex-valued convolution with 2D kernel weights \mathbf{W}_S and 1D kernel weights \mathbf{W}_T , respectively. Following this, the phase-amplitude representation $\hat{\mathcal{X}}$ is passed to the pre-trained ViT-based vision encoder, from where output visual embeddings $\mathbf{F}_{ve} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_v \times D_v}$.

Unlike BLIP-2 [21], we train querying transformer (Q-Former) from scratch. A set of N_q learnable query embeddings $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_q \times D_q}$ is initialized randomly and optimized during training. The instruction prompt \mathbf{I} is designed to guide the Q-Former to extract visual features relevant to CSI prediction tasks. The visual embeddings \mathbf{F}_{ve} is then align to the dimension of Q-Former $\hat{\mathbf{F}}_{ve} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_v \times D_q}$ after a linear layer. Through 6 layers of Q-Former, the learnable query embeddings interact with the instruction prompt \mathbf{I} through bidirectional self-attention layers, and interact with visual features $\hat{\mathbf{F}}_{ve}$ to compress spatial information into instruction-aware visual

representations through cross-attention layers, and then the fully connected feed-forward network (FFN) [27], consists of two linear transformations with a ReLU activation in between, is employed. To this end, the operations within each l -th layers of Q-Former are executed as follows:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}^{(l)} = \mathbf{Q}^{(l-1)} + \text{Attention}\left(\text{LN}([\mathbf{Q}^{(l-1)}, \mathbf{I}])\right), \quad (4)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{Q}}^{(l)} = \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}^{(l)} + \text{Attention}\left(\text{LN}(\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}^{(l)}), \hat{\mathbf{F}}_{ve}, \hat{\mathbf{F}}_{ve}\right), \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{Q}^{(l)} = \hat{\mathbf{Q}}^{(l)} + \max\left(0, \text{LN}(\hat{\mathbf{Q}}^{(l)})\mathbf{W}_1 + b_1\right)\mathbf{W}_2 + b_2, \quad (6)$$

where $\text{LN}(\cdot)$ denotes layer normalization [27], $[\cdot, \cdot]$ denotes the concatenation operator along the sequence dimension, $\mathbf{Q}^{(l)}$ represents the output of the l -th layer. The fundamental operation of this layers is the Scaled Dot-Product Attention [27]:

$$\text{Attention}(\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{K}, \mathbf{V}) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{K}^\top}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)\mathbf{V}. \quad (7)$$

Thus we yield the Q-Former output $\mathbf{Z}_q \in \mathbb{R}^{N_q \times D_q} = \mathbf{Q}^{(6)}$.

2) *Temporal-Coherence Guidance*: The objective of this block is to calculate coherence embedding of CSI data and feed multi-input into frozen LLM.

We introduce the coherence embedding as the primary mechanism of this block, motivated by the theoretical channel correlation properties [28] and study [28]. The calculation method for coherence segmentation $\mathbf{S} \in \mathbb{Z}^P$ can be summarized by algorithm 1. We calculate the coherence embedding $\mathbf{E}_{coh} \in \mathbb{R}^{P \times D_l}$ by mapping the coherence segmentation \mathbf{S} through a learnable embedding layer $\text{Embedding}(\cdot)$, where D_l denotes the dimension of LLM.

We first reshape original historical input $\mathcal{X}_{\text{his}} \in \mathbb{C}^{P \times N_c \times N_r \times N_t}$ into a dense real-valued representation $\mathcal{X}_{\text{rearrange}} \in \mathbb{R}^{P \times (2N_c N_r N_t)}$, where the real and imaginary parts of each complex entry are decomposed and concatenated,

Algorithm 1 Coherence Segmentation

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1: Input: Historical CSI sequence  $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{C}^{P \times D}$ , threshold  $\eta$ 
2: Output: Coherence Segment Array  $\mathbf{S} \in \mathbb{Z}^P$ 
3:  $current\_id \leftarrow 0$ 
4:  $\mathbf{S}[1] \leftarrow current\_id$ 
5: for  $t = 2$  to  $T$  do
6:    $\delta \leftarrow \|\mathbf{X}_t - \mathbf{X}_{t-1}\|_2$ 
7:    $ratio \leftarrow \frac{\delta}{\|\mathbf{X}_{t-1}\|_2 + \epsilon}$ 
8:   if  $ratio < \eta$  then
9:      $\mathbf{S}[t] \leftarrow current\_id$ 
10:  else
11:     $\mathbf{S}[t] \leftarrow current\_id + 1$ 
12:     $current\_id \leftarrow current\_id + 1$ 
13:  end if
14: end for
15: return  $\mathbf{S}$ 

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and then we apply instance normalization [29] to standardize each sample to zero mean and unit variance.

Thus, the composite embedding input \mathbf{H}_{in} for frozen LLM can be represented as:

$$\mathbf{H}_{in} = [\mathbf{Z}_q, \mathcal{X}_{rearrange} + \mathbf{E}_{coh}] + \mathbf{E}_{pos} + \mathbf{E}_{mod}, \quad (8)$$

where \mathbf{E}_{coh} represents our proposed coherence embedding, $[\cdot, \cdot]$ denotes the concatenation operator along the sequence dimension, and \mathbf{E}_{mod} and \mathbf{E}_{pos} denote standard modal-type and positional embeddings in research [30]. The LLM processes the composite embedding input \mathbf{H}_{in} to generate output hidden states that encode future channel dynamics. To map these semantic representations back to the physical CSI space, we pass the output through a linear projection layer, followed by the denormalization and reshaping to yield the predicted output $\hat{\mathcal{Y}}_{pred} = \{\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{t+1}, \dots, \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{t+L}\} \in \mathbb{C}^{L \times N_c \times N_r \times N_t}$.

C. Training

We form training samples by sliding a window [31] of length $P + L$ over the time dimension of training dataset \mathcal{D}_{train} , splitting each window $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{H}_{t-P+1:t+L}$ into a historical segment $\mathcal{X}_{his} = \mathcal{H}_{t-P+1:t}$ and a target segment $\mathcal{X}_{gt} = \mathcal{H}_{t:t+L}$. With \mathcal{X}_{gt} as supervision, we train the model to map \mathcal{X}_{his} to the prediction $\hat{\mathcal{Y}}_{pred} = \mathcal{H}_{t:t+L}$.

The total loss of our model is formed by:

$$\mathcal{L}_{total} = \mathcal{L}_{pred} + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{rec}. \quad (9)$$

The \mathcal{L}_{pred} minimizes the normalized mean squared error (MSE) between the predicted and ground-truth CSI:

$$\mathcal{L}_{pred} = \frac{\|\hat{\mathcal{Y}}_{pred} - \mathcal{X}_{gt}\|_F^2}{\|\mathcal{X}_{gt}\|_F^2}, \quad (10)$$

where $\|\cdot\|_F$ denotes the Frobenius norm. Inspired by the concept [32], which employ discriminative classifiers for intermediate layers, we propose an auxiliary reconstruction objective \mathcal{L}_{rec} :

$$\mathcal{L}_{rec} = \|\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{Z}_q \mathbf{W}_{rec} + \mathbf{b}_{rec}) - \mathcal{X}_{his}\|_F^2, \quad (11)$$

where $\|\cdot\|_F$ denotes the Frobenius norm, $\mathbf{Z}_q \in \mathbb{R}^{N_q \times D_{quantity}}$ denotes the output of the Q-Former, and $\mathcal{R}(\cdot)$ denotes the reshaping operation that restores the spatial-temporal dimensions subsequent to the affine transformation of \mathbf{Z}_q using the weight matrix \mathbf{W}_{rec} and bias vector \mathbf{b}_{rec} . The hyperparameter λ balances the auxiliary loss \mathcal{L}_{rec} with the primary loss \mathcal{L}_{pred} .

IV. EXPERIMENTS

A. Experimental Setup

1) *Datasets:* We evaluated our model on the open mobile communication dataset¹, categorized into four subsets according to user velocity: 30km/h, 60km/h, 120km/h, and a mixture of samples from the aforementioned three speed levels. For each subset, we collect 21,000 samples structured as time-frequency grids across 32 transmit and 4 receive antennas. Each sample encompasses 20 time steps with a transmission time interval (TTI) of 5 ms and spans 8 physical resource blocks (PRBs) in the frequency domain. Specific simulation parameters are listed in Table I.

TABLE I
PARAMETERS FOR DATASET

Parameters	Value
Scenario	Dense Urban (Macro only)
Channel Model	According to TR 38.901
Inter-BS Distance	200m
Frequency Range	FR1 only; 2GHz
Subcarrier Spacing	15kHz for 2GHz
Bandwidth	10M (52RB)
Speed	30/60/120/Mix. km/h
Data Size	(21000, 20, 2, 32, 4, 8)

2) *Baseline:* To evaluate the performance of our proposed model, we compare it with existing methods, such as CVCNN [9], LSTM [6], STEM GNN [10], and LLM4CP [8]. To ensure a fair comparison across all baselines, we adopt a unified experimental framework.

3) *Evaluation Metrics:* We employ normalized mean squared error (NMSE) and squared generalized cosine similarity (SGCS), which are standard metrics for channel prediction to quantify the numerical and spatial discrepancy between the predicted channel states and the ground truth, respectively [33]. NMSE serves as the optimization objective in our framework, whose formulation is detailed in Eq. 10. SGCS is defined as:

$$\text{SGCS} = \frac{1}{N_{sp}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{sp}} \frac{1}{N_{rb}} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{rb}} \frac{\|\mathbf{H}_{i,j} \hat{\mathbf{H}}_{i,j}\|^2}{\|\mathbf{H}_{i,j}\|^2 \|\hat{\mathbf{H}}_{i,j}\|^2}, \quad (12)$$

where N_{sp} represents the number of samples, N_{rb} is the number of resource blocks per sample, $\mathbf{H}_{i,j} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_r \times N_t}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{H}}_{i,j} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_r \times N_t}$ are the predicted channel matrices and ground truth, respectively.

¹www.mobileai-dataset.com

TABLE II

THE SIZE OF OBSERVATION WINDOW IS SET AS 12 AND PREDICTION WINDOW SIZE $l_o \in \{2, 4, 8\}$. FOR NMSE, LOWER VALUES INDICATE BETTER PERFORMANCE, FOR SGCS, HIGHER VALUES INDICATE BETTER PERFORMANCE. BOLD: BEST, UNDERLINE: SECOND BEST

Models		Ours		LSTM		CVCNN		STEM GNN		LLM4CP	
Metric		NMSE ↓	SGCS ↑	NMSE ↓	SGCS ↑	NMSE ↓	SGCS ↑	NMSE ↓	SGCS ↑	NMSE ↓	SGCS ↑
30km/h	2	0.017	0.944	0.179	0.678	0.186	0.894	0.072	<u>0.927</u>	<u>0.036</u>	0.908
	4	0.045	0.896	0.216	0.646	0.490	0.628	0.228	0.784	<u>0.072</u>	<u>0.849</u>
	8	0.113	0.799	0.586	0.376	0.860	0.214	0.601	0.502	<u>0.148</u>	<u>0.723</u>
Average	-	0.058	0.880	0.327	0.566	0.512	0.579	0.300	0.738	<u>0.086</u>	<u>0.827</u>
60km/h	2	0.136	0.740	0.201	0.655	0.846	0.176	0.518	0.435	<u>0.150</u>	<u>0.716</u>
	4	0.151	0.718	0.212	0.650	0.883	0.177	0.471	0.491	<u>0.161</u>	<u>0.693</u>
	8	0.174	0.680	0.641	0.340	0.959	0.118	0.672	0.335	<u>0.183</u>	<u>0.666</u>
Average	-	0.154	0.713	0.351	0.548	0.896	0.157	0.554	0.420	<u>0.165</u>	<u>0.692</u>
120km/h	2	<u>0.163</u>	<u>0.687</u>	0.211	0.661	0.919	0.129	0.520	0.444	0.159	0.702
	4	<u>0.167</u>	<u>0.678</u>	0.472	0.474	0.952	0.139	0.470	0.495	0.164	0.689
	8	<u>0.190</u>	<u>0.658</u>	0.808	0.246	0.982	0.073	0.870	0.180	0.178	0.669
Average	-	<u>0.173</u>	<u>0.674</u>	0.497	0.460	0.951	0.114	0.620	0.373	0.167	0.686
x km/h	2	0.116	0.785	0.202	0.659	0.948	0.224	0.350	0.619	<u>0.134</u>	<u>0.749</u>
	4	0.138	0.748	0.483	0.447	0.960	0.200	0.300	0.635	<u>0.153</u>	<u>0.708</u>
	8	0.164	0.694	0.793	0.243	0.984	0.078	0.798	0.255	<u>0.178</u>	<u>0.680</u>
Average	-	0.139	0.743	0.492	0.450	0.964	0.167	0.483	0.503	<u>0.155</u>	<u>0.712</u>

B. Implementation Details

This experiment was implemented on 4 NVIDIA RTX 4090 GPUs with 24 GB memory under Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS environment. The AdamW [34] optimizer is used with an initial learning rate of 0.001, combined with a cosine annealing scheduler and a warm-up phase of 10% epochs to adjust the learning rate. We adopted the pre-trained CLIP ViT-B/16 model [19] as vision encoder and the pre-trained GPT-2 [15] as decoder-only large language model. The hyperparameter λ was set to 0.1, and the sensitivity threshold η in coherence segmentation was set to 0.05 based on validation performance.

C. Results

The prediction window P is set within $\{2, 4, 8\}$, while the look-back window size L is set at 12 for all datasets. We calculate the NMSE and SGCS of baseline and our proposed model and show the results in TABLE II. It can be observed that our proposed consistently outperforms most baseline methods across different speed scenarios and prediction lengths. Specifically, in low-mobility scenarios with user speed in 30 km/h, we achieves significant improvements in prediction window 8, increasing SGCS by up to 10.5% compared to the second-best method. In dataset with user speed in 60 km/h and mixed-velocity scenarios, our model maintains robust performance, but in high-velocity scenario it is marginally outperformed by LLM4CP. This is because temporal models excel at capturing long-term evolutionary trends, while spatial models are adept at extracting instantaneous structural features. By leveraging a joint spatial-temporal modeling mechanism, our model ensures both reconstruction precision and robustness in high-dynamic

settings in complex spatial environments, thereby achieving superior generalization.

TABLE III

ABLATION STUDY OF KEY COMPONENTS. “W/O” DENOTES WITHOUT.

Setting	NMSE	SGCS
Ours (Full Model)	0.116	0.785
w/o coherence embedding (CE)	0.123	0.774
w/o R(2+1)DCVCNN	0.324	0.613
w/o CE & R(2+1)DCVCNN	0.329	0.610

D. Ablation Study

To verify the effectiveness of the key components in our proposed framework, specifically the coherence embedding and the R(2+1)DCVCNN module, we conducted an ablation study on the mixed-velocity dataset, as summarized in Table III.

The most significant performance degradation is observed when the R(2+1)DCVCNN module is removed. Thus this module serves as the fundamental component of our system, playing a decisive role in extracting comprehensive spatial features from the CSI. Without this module, the model fails to capture the phase-amplitude features of CSI, leading to poor prediction capability. The exclusion of the coherence embedding leads to a slight performance degradation, with NMSE rising to 0.123. Although this impact is less drastic than removing the R(2+1)DCVCNN module, it underscores this embedding as critical role in enforcing temporal consistency. Ultimately, the superior performance of full model across all metrics, compared to the variant lacking both components—demonstrates, integrates that the synergy between

spatial feature extraction and temporal coherence modeling is vital for achieving channel prediction.

V. CONCLUSION

In this work, we addressed the limitation of decoupled spatial and temporal modeling in existing studies by proposing a dual-domain augmented VLM-based framework for spatial-temporal channel prediction. Through the integration of the spatial-structural and temporal-coherence guidance blocks, we ingest multi-dimensional CSI snapshots in both original tensor and flattened formats. Our empirical results demonstrate that this cross-modal alignment leads to significant gains in prediction accuracy, particularly in complex-mobility scenarios. These outcomes highlight the promising potential of VLM-based model in wireless communication applications.

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