

WHITEPAPER

# Six Questions about 6G

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# 1. What are the main drivers for 6G?

The current generation of mobile communication, 5G, is the first to move the focus away from individual end-user communications, placing more emphasis on industrial applications such as advanced manufacturing (Industry 4.0), logistics, transportation and e-Health. 6G will expand the capacity and speed of the networks further to enable applications with significantly higher networking requirements, such as real-time digital twins, full autonomous driving, or personal Body Area Networks (BAN). 6G moves the focus from machines to human beings and to their interaction with the environment around them, by supporting highly available, reliable, and secure communication with a dynamic, intelligent infrastructure.

6G will support societal goals and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as environmental sustainability, efficient delivery of healthcare and education, reduction in poverty, hunger and inequality and, in particular, SDG #9 to “build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”.

As the **Hexa-X project** details, there is a clear and strong consensus among major 6G stakeholders that network technology must support and accelerate the transition to a better and more sustainable world, by ensuring that the following aspects are baked into the design from the beginning:

- Improved connectivity for a better and more sustainable world
- Built-in trustworthiness in an open society
- Digital inclusion that serves all populations
- Pervasive AI for human-centric and trustworthy automation and intelligence everywhere
- Mobile communications as a global ecosystem and success story

In addition, there are regional, national and international geopolitical aspects in the background. Technological sovereignty, for example, is an important issue for Germany and the rest of Europe. Acceptance and trust in the technology is important in all societies, particularly with regard to radiation and health.

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*6G will build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.*

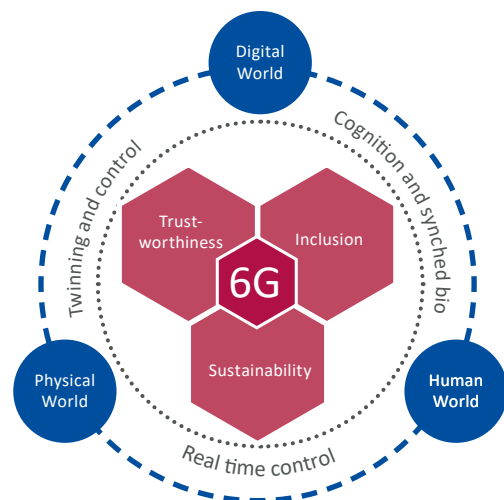


Figure 1 A vision of 6G (Source: Hexa-X project)

## 2. What are the expected use cases for 6G?

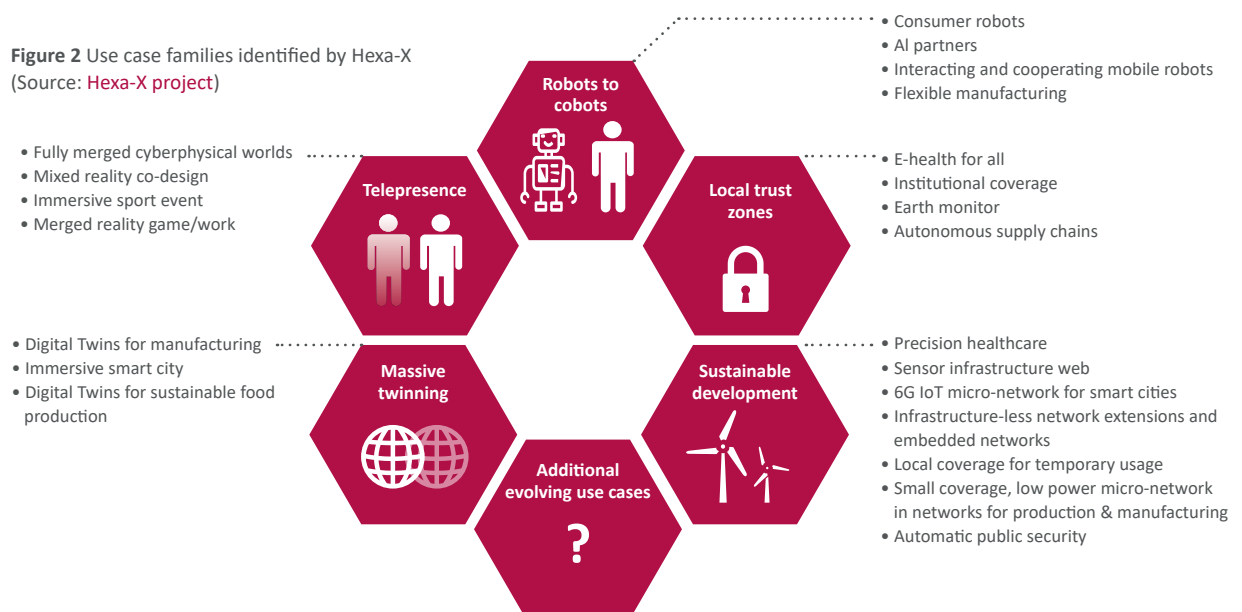
While 6G is the successor technology for 5G, it will be designed to meet requirements for use cases that allow creating and capturing value and that are currently not achievable with 5G. For example, Hexa-X listed those use cases and grouped them into 5 clusters (see figure below):

- **Sustainable development:** 6G will be designed to address both environmental sustainability and the sustainable development of human societies, for example by helping vertical industries reduce their environmental impact or by enabling global digital inclusion. Use cases related to dematerialisation (e.g., e-Health, telepresence), more efficient use of resources (e.g., dynamic supply chains), optimisation (e.g., flexible production), and monitoring of the environment contribute directly to environmental sustainability.
- **Massive twinning** is the extension of digital twin technology currently used in manufacturing to a wide variety of use cases, to provide a full digital representation of the environment, transportation, logistics, entertainment, social interactions, digital health, defence, public safety, smart cities, or food production. Digital twinning requires large data volumes, extreme performance, reliability and trustworthiness well beyond the current 5G capacities.
- **Immersive telepresence** is the ability to be present and interact with other people, anytime, anywhere, using all the senses (vision, hearing, touch, smell, taste, and proprioception). It enables people to interact with each other, with the physical world and with the digital world, necessitating a seamless unification of the physical, digital and human worlds. Use cases

such as holographic presence or immersive reality place extreme bandwidth and latency requirements on the new network.

- **Cobots** are the next logical extension of robots, machines that form symbiotic relationships amongst each other or that better serve the needs and demands of humans in day-to-day interactions. By collaborating either with other robots or with humans, cobots can fulfil tasks more sustainably and more intelligently. These use cases extend 5G into scenarios with an increased number of devices, increased latency requirements, sophisticated coordination demand, and high requirements on trustworthiness.
- **Local trust zones for human & machine:** Some of the new 6G use cases involve sensitive information that requires better protection than classical IT security infrastructures can provide. 6G will need to provide fine-grained “trust zones” to protect sensitive data while still permitting valid use of that data. For example, individualised medical data from sensors can be used for personalised health monitoring, diagnosis, and therapy. But the network and applications must protect this data from misuse while still providing access to the data under pre-defined rules.
- **Evolving use cases** that are not yet known today. If you build it, they will come. As both the 6G network and other new technologies develop, new use cases that we currently can't envision are sure to arise. The network will need to be flexible enough and extendable enough to enable these new use cases as they appear.

**Figure 2** Use case families identified by Hexa-X  
(Source: [Hexa-X project](#))



### 3. What are the main technical challenges in 6G?

While the standards and new technologies for 6G are still in their infancy, current discussions around 6G include the following challenges and related research needs:

- The use of new (higher) frequency ranges: These new frequencies will require new antennas, and the use of higher frequencies will require more antennas than 5G, which complicates site planning and rollout.
- 6G will probably include not only more antennas than in 5G, but also a much higher number of end devices (e.g., IoT devices), leading to requirements for more dense coverage. The current network architecture may evolve to include peer-to-peer connections in addition to the current end-device-to-network connections.
- Network functionality (already being virtualized in 5G) will spread over multiple cloud and edge infrastructures.
- AI will be used to optimise and dynamically reconfigure the network on-the-fly.
- The combination of virtualisation, programmable networks, edge computing, and simultaneous support for public and private networks requires more complex data centre planning and orchestration.
- The vast amounts of data expected from increased sensing, imaging and localisation will need to be managed, stored, processed and exchanged between multiple heterogeneous edge, cloud and network operators, while maintaining data security.
- Closer integration with other wireless network technologies such as WLAN and non-terrestrial networks (e.g., near-Earth orbit satellites) is envisioned
- End-to-end security, privacy, trust and resilience over heterogeneous network and cloud infrastructures and across multiple administrative domains need to be assured.

### 4. What are the main research areas for 6G?

Meeting the above technical challenges requires fundamental research in multiple areas including radio technologies, network architectures, distributed cloud infrastructure, AI/ML, and security and trust concepts. We have identified three research domains that are especially relevant for enabling the envisioned new use cases and capturing value by addressing societal and global challenges and economic growth opportunities:

- The network as a multi-sensor
- AI/ML native communication and network adaptation
- Security, privacy, trust, and resilience.

#### The Network as a Multi-Sensor

6G is expected to perform various sensing tasks and support high-precision localization with centimetre-level accuracy. This advanced sensing will be achieved through:

- extended radio capabilities that provide high-precision positioning and object detection
- correlating data available in the network such as traffic flows and patterns
- the massive number of sensors connected to the network (including personal area networks and even bio-digital interfaces) and the ability to integrate and correlate data from these sensors into a comprehensive overview

- combining and enriching sensing with data from network external sources such as weather services

Radio signals, specifically radar signals, and the reflection of those signals are widely used to “see” objects, for navigation and for ranging. Imagine now extending those radio sensing capabilities beyond specialized applications into the entire wireless communication infrastructure. Imagine the possibilities when every cell and every node in the network is capable of sensing the location of objects, their speed, and even their material composition.

The network could sense the position of other cars on the road, as well as pedestrians, and identify their position, speed and current direction, and could then issue warnings if any of these are about to collide. This data from the communication network could be augmented with data from the car’s onboard cameras and sensors to provide improved “vision” even when it’s dark or foggy, to see further ahead than the cameras, or to see around the corner. And this data from a single vehicle can be fused together with data from other vehicles, from congestion monitoring and from weather forecasts to provide a comprehensive view of the current traffic situation.

### **AI/ML native communication and network adaptation**

As part of the move from 5G to 6G, the use of AI will move from being an enhancement to being a fundamental element of the network design and optimisation:

- An AI-based air interface could learn new waveforms for different frequencies on-the-fly, rather than having to go through the traditional process of algorithm design and implementation. Similarly, it may be possible for the network to learn new protocols, or to use AI/ML to create new, better protocols during operation
- Across the entire network, AI/ML will be used for comprehensive end-to-end network automation and orchestration, including aspects such as AI-based reconfiguration on-the-fly without requiring human intervention
- At the application layer, positioning (as discussed above under “The Network as a Multi-Sensor”) could be further improved based on machine learning

As a more concrete example, consider how one cell tower provides coverage for a certain area. The telecom company initially configures the antennas on that tower to cover the area as completely as possible. Over time, as traffic patterns change, the company could use AI to dynamically reconfigure the antennas, to optimize coverage on-the-fly, without requiring human intervention.

### **Security, privacy, trust, and resilience**

Since the 6G network will blur the line between the human, physical and digital worlds, a breach in security could lead to a loss of information, loss of control over your devices, loss of money, loss of property, or even

physical danger to people. In a worst-case scenario, cyber warfare could wreak havoc in the physical world, with a direct effect on national security. To address these concerns, the level of trust, privacy, security and resilience in 6G networks must be significantly higher than current state-of-the-art in today’s data networks, which necessitates new development in many different areas:

- Trusted networking, such as trust management across multiple domains, standardisation of trust and privacy models, and reliability across heterogeneous networks/technologies/providers
- Software-defined and AI-defined security and networking
- Security at the physical layer, such as distributed, cooperative security protocols or how to detect and mitigate against jamming
- How to empower human users to identify the data they’re willing to share, and with whom, in an understandable manner

Consider one of the most important uses cases for 6G: human-centred mobile networking, with Body Area Networks consisting of on-body (“wearable”) and in-body (“implant”) devices. These devices are not only passive measuring devices (e.g., for monitoring blood pressure) but also active devices providing medication and treatment (e.g., insulin pumps or pacemakers), where failure or malicious intent can cause serious harm. Clearly, security for these Body Area Networks is critical. The network must provide communication to these devices for valid users/applications while blocking access to all others, with zero tolerance for errors.

## 5. What's the timeline for 6G?

Each new generation of cellular technology takes approximately ten years to develop, implement and roll out. While the 5G deployments are still underway, research for 6G has already begun. Since 6G is expected to hit the market around 2030, companies and research institutions need to begin their work on 6G without delay. The research and development of 6G technology, such as new hardware for the new frequency spectrums, is expected to require several years. The international standardisation process then requires roughly an additional 2-3 years, with product development and testing in parallel and at the end of the 10-year cycle.

Main milestones for 6G are expected to be:

- Initial 6G standards around 2025, although there will probably be a series of standards published over several years
- Frequencies/spectrum for 6G to be discussed at ITU WRC (World Radio Communication) conference in 2023, and then finalized/approved at the WRC in 2027.
- Initial rollout beginning around 2030



# 6. What's the current status of 6G in Bavaria, Germany, Europe and the rest of the world?

6G activities and programs are ramping up across the world. Some of the more important initiatives include:

## CHINA

- Launched an experimental satellite for 6G in November 2020.
- The China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) made an **announcement** on World Intellectual Property Day (26.04.2021) that they are the leader in the 6G race. Of the 38000 patents related to 6G technologies, 35% are from Chinese companies.

## USA

- The **Next G Alliance**, an ATIS (Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions) initiative, aims to establish North American preeminence in 5G evolution and 6G development
- The **White House announced** a \$4.5 billion partnership with Japan for 5G and 6G networks

## EUROPE

- The EU's flagship 6G project, **Hexa-X**, officially kicked off in January, 2021.
- The EU has granted over **€95 million** in funding to at least 20 projects involving over 156 organisations. This **interactive graph** gives a good overview of these projects.
- The EU Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda 2021-2027 (**Networld Europe**) and the European

Partnership on **Smart Networks and Services**, which will continue the work of the **5G PPP** (5G Public-Private Partnership) and **5G IA** (5G Infrastructure Association)

- The **6G Flagship** at the University of Oulu, Finland and the **6G Innovation Centre** at the University of Surrey, England support collaboration between research and industry for 6G
- The **NGMN** (Next Generation Mobile Networks) recently published their 6G vision paper

## GERMANY

- A group of five Fraunhofer Institutes announced the 3-year, €8 million **6G Sentinel Project** in February 2021
- The German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBWF) published a **call** for national 6G research hubs and a national 6G platform in March 2021.

## BAVARIA

- The Bavarian Ministry of Economic Affairs, Regional Development and Energy announced a 6G initiative as part of the Hightech Agenda Plus, consisting of three pillars
  - The **6G Future Lab** at the Technical University of Munich
  - **Thinknet 6G** at Bayern Innovativ
  - **Funding calls** for 6G research and development projects, for example the current call "Kommunikationsnetze der Zukunft"

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