

European Conference on Networks and Communications (EuCNC) 2019

European and Taiwanese Cooperation on 5G

Valencia, 19 June 2019

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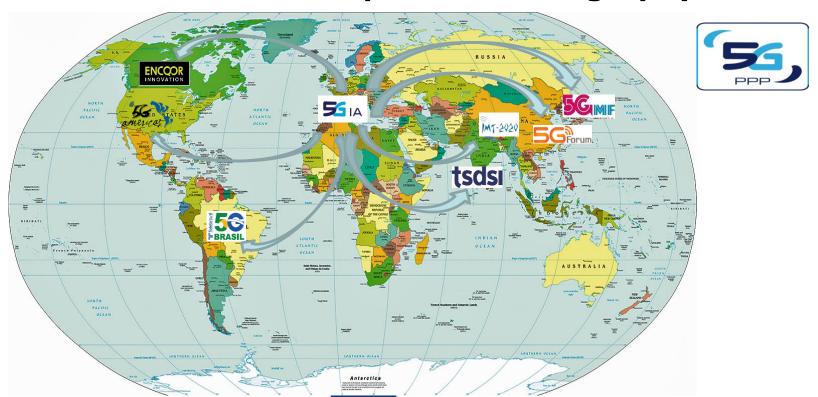


Motivation for International Cooperation in Network R&I

- Industry Drive, competitiveness across value chains;
- Pre competitive opportunities, towards
 - Global consensus and standards;
 - Interoperability, spectrum
 - Use case best practices
 - Addressing global societal challenges
 - Specific policy issues, fn(partner country), e.g. reciprocity



5G Public Private Partnership Industrial R&I cooperation cartography





	R&I, 2018-20 Work Programme	Number of	Total N° of	Partner
		Projects	projects *	
	 Applications and trials with 5G networks Beyond 5G, applicability of spectrum >275 GHz →spectrum, interop, use cases, Beyond 5G 	2	6	5GMF
# * #	 Application trials at mmwave bands Interworking across multiple radios → Standards validations, use cases 	2	4	5G Forum
*)	 eMBB Trials at 3,5 GHz and in the V2X context → standards, 5G V2X 	1	1	IMT 2020 (5G) Promotion Group
*	 5G trials addressing end-to-end testbeds for specific applications → 5G verticals, 	2	4	DoIT-MoEA
	- Coordination of EU-NSF projects relevant to the Advanced Wireless Platform programme → Longer term beyond 5G	1	1	NSF

*5G/Network related only, under H2020 programme



EU-Taiwan: Horizon 2020 and 5G as catalyser

5G PPP Phase 1: Classical cooperation





5G PPP extension: Two dedicated call for Taiwanese partners



Two EU-TW call 1 projects started in September 2017





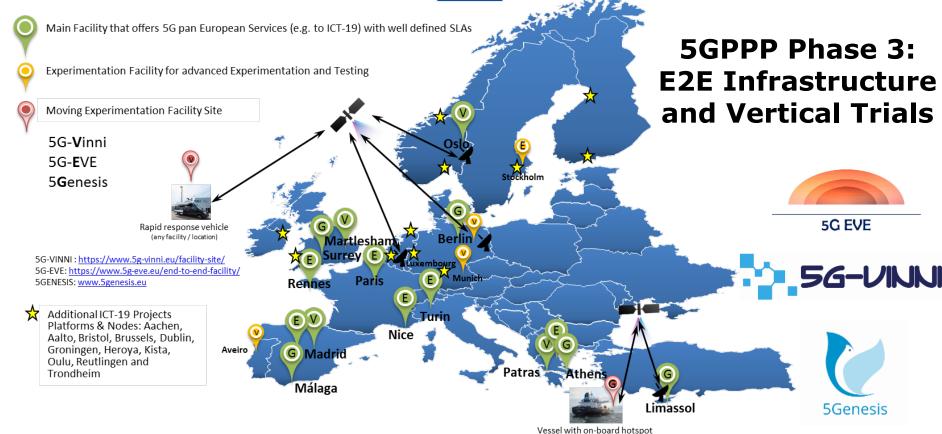
EU-TW call 2 results:













Beyond 5G, 6G: Is it too early to start R&I?

China initiates 6G research, technology to be made available for commercial use by 2030

CKN (November 12, 2018 (2,547



LG sets up 6G research centre at KAIST

LG Electronics and Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) have opened a 6G research centre to cooperate in the development of the next-generation wireless network.

University of Oulu to begin groundbreaking 6G research as part of Academy of Finland's flagship programme

"It is the right time to be researching on 6G but not the right time to be productizing anything related to 6G," Nokia's Suri said.

Taiwan moving to develop B₅G, 6G tech

Bryan Chuan, Taipei; Willis Ke, DIGITIMES (1) Monday 29 April 2019





Despite 5G applications still at a budding stage, Taiwan's Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) is actively seeking B5G (beyond 5G) and 6G academic research projects aiming to meet tech demand by 2030, according to ministry sources.



Opportunities for the next decade

	« Digital Industries »	« Physical Industries »			
Share of GDP	30%	70%			
Digital Investment	70%	30%			
Annual Productivity	3%	0,7 %			
Growth (15 Years avg)	Source. Nokia quote from: The coming	Source, Nokia guote from:The coming productivity boom, Michael Mandel, Brett Swanson			

Automation and Industry: 3,5 to 10 Trillion € by 2025, 11% of economy (Mc Kinsey)

Network share prospects, 10%? Doubling current broadband revenues?

→ Assumption 1: Industrial/Vertical applications will remain a strong innovation driver over next decade

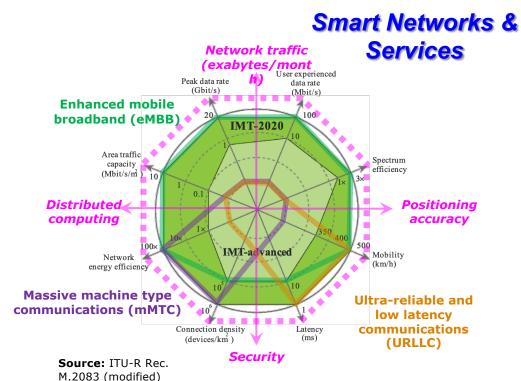


What we observe today:

- Social issues, coverage
 - 3,5 Billion people without wireless Internet
- Energy, sustainability in hyperconnected society
 - « Energy skyrocketing at the edge ».
- EMF raising concerns
 - What impact of untested spectrum usages? How to decrease exposure?
- Human centricity and trust, data control and governance
- Security and Autonomy
 - Coping with embedded critical infrastructres
- → Assumption 2: Societal issues to gain accrued importance



5G Vision and focus Parameters: will they remain valid?



Use cases and drivers

- Capacity, still 50% traffic increase/ year
- local applications, sub-ms latency
- Gbps availability, e.g XR applications
- Extreme reliability beyond 5x9;
- mMTC "everywhere "
- Extreme energy efficiency
- Further enhanced high security/trust
- Very high mobility
- cm-level localization



Assumption 3: 5G design parameters pushed towards new frontiers will remain valid towards wide industrial applicability

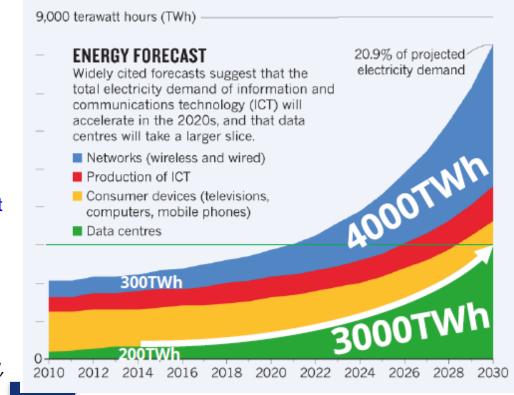
Disruptions may be expected, for example:

- Innovative spectrum use towards sensing and environment augmentation
- Generalised use of AI and Machine Learning in multiple aspects,
 Intelligence and semantic
- Multiple network architectural issues (extreme agility, energy, blurring device/network/cloud, security)
- Untested technologies at scale, e.g. blockchain



Horizontal issue: Energy Efficiency

- Energy needs, significant increase since 2014, expected to accelerate;
- by 2030, 10 M edge clouds , 9 M robo-cars/yr → new architectures.
- Optical, virtualisation, densification: parts of the solution
- Other techniques, energy harvesting and ambient energy use
- → Towards EE as part of the network management, « EFCAPS » + E2E integration



Source: Anders Andrae « best case », Nature News Feed, Sept 2018.



Horizontal issue: Security

5G Phase I

Unified &
Accessagnostic
Authenticat
ion

Increased Home Control RAN Security – DU-CU Split 5GS – EPS Interworkin g Security

Primary Authenticat ion Initial NAS
Security
&
Privacy

Service Based Architectur LTE-NR Dual Connect. (Option-3)

Secondary Authenticat ion Visibility and Configurabi lity

Steering of Roaming

PLMN Interconne ct Security -SEPP

5G Phase II

Network Slice Security

Long Term Key Update

256-bit Algorithms for 5G

KDF Negotiation

Vertical services and LAN

Single Radio Voice Continuity from 5G to UTRAN

Wireless and Wireline Convergence Security

Cellular IoT Security for 5G

Beyond 5G?

> SaaS

Interoperability, E2E

Quantum

Al based malware detection

GDPR

(Multiple) Identities

Cross domains blockchains

[&]quot;Journal of ICT Standardization" OpenAccess by River Publishers Special issues on "5G non-standard aspects" and "3GPP 5G specifications"



Assumption 4: Significant advances compared to foreseeable 5G will come from the combinatorial effect of a multiplicity of technologies, use cases, societal requirements, and business models.

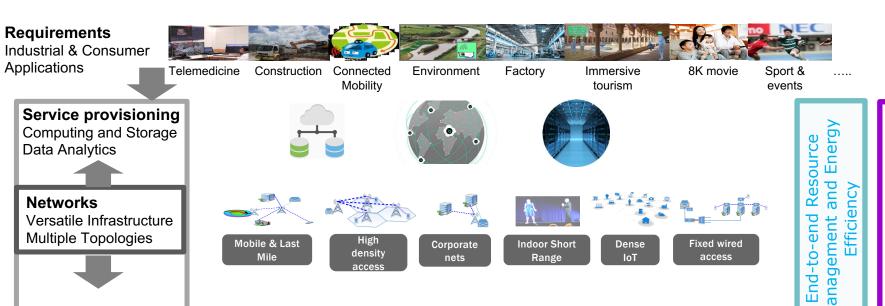
→ A modified approach may be required from the start.



Proposal: Partnership on Smart Networks and Services



Smart Networks and Services - Value Chain Approach



Devices: Multiplicity of Connected Devices

New opportunities -**Enabling Technology** Components



















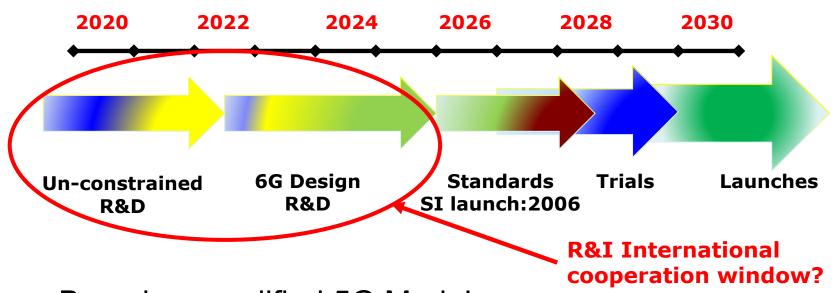




Security end



Beyond 5G: A Possible Roadmap



~ Based on modified 5G Model

Need agility in case of accelerated commercial pressure

Derived from Orange



Indicative timeline European Partnerships

3 May – 27 June: Structured consultation of Member States (as part of strategic

coordinating process)

May-June: Publication of draft Inception Impact Assessments and start of the Impact

Assessment work

Mid-June until Open Public Consultation on future European Partnerships based on

Article **September**: 185/187

July SNS Stakeholders Workshop (extended, tentative)

24-26 September: European R&I Days (policy discussion and validation with stakeholders,

covers all European Partnerships)

October SNS Stakeholders Workshop

End of 2019: Submission of Impact Assessment drafts to Regulatory Scrutiny Board

Early 2020: Adoption of Commission proposals for Article 185/187 initiatives

Early 2020 Finalisation of SNS SRIA and Roadmap (TBC)

Early 2021: Launch of first European Partnerships under Horizon Europe



By Way of Conclusion

The B5G-6G journey has started. At this early stage, flexibility is key. We can today identify as potential drivers:

- Networks in industrial environments, pushing the 5G envelope limits
- Societal issues to get enhanced focus
- 5G design drivers duly complemented remain valid
- New innovation/disruptions to be integrated (AI/ML, DLT, mEC..)
- New system/stakeholders approach targeted
- Europe committed to support EU excellence in this critical domain.



Thank you for your attention!