

Hexa-X | WP2 | D2.4

Enabling Radio Technologies and Roadmap towards 6G

30.06.2023

Scope

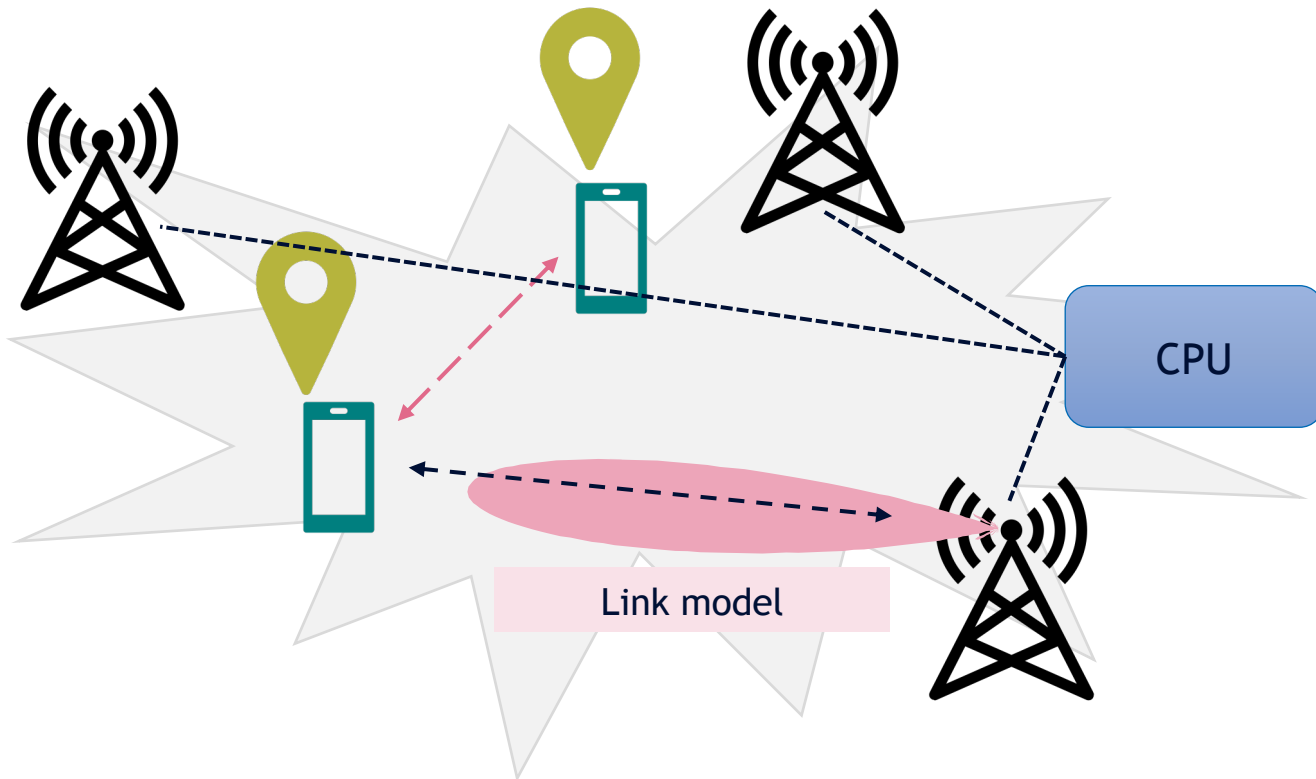
This report provides an **evaluation of enabling radio technologies** along with **measurements from testbeds**. It describes **current research trends**, attempts an **economic forecast** and a **technology roadmap towards 6G**.

It aims to benefit a wide range of stakeholders, including companies and researchers, society, policymakers, government agencies.

Outline

- Enabling radio technologies (current state of research)
- Measurements from proof-of-concepts
- Research trends (areas for future research)
- 6G markets evolution
- Radio technologies roadmap

Enabling Radio Technologies



An extended discussion of the findings can be found in D2.3 and D3.3 (available at <https://hexa-x.eu/deliverables/>).

Channel models

Material parameters for 2-260 GHz, and *stored channel model* at 140 GHz based on measurements

Radio architecture and models

RF transceiver architecture for the frequency range (100 - 300 GHz), description and evaluation of the *hardware models*, and *D-MIMO* architectures

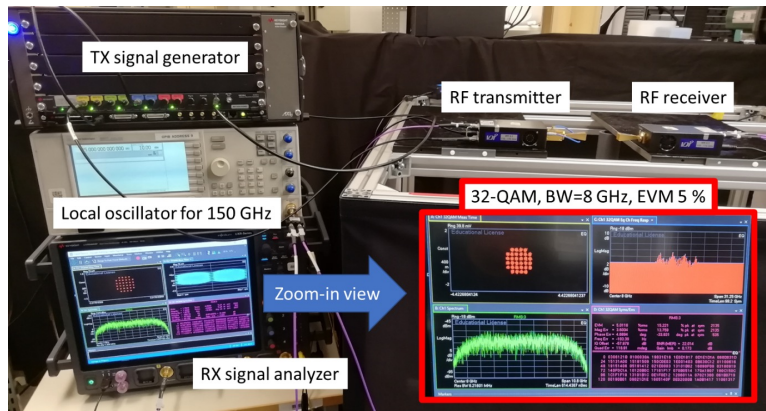
Signal processing techniques

Guidelines for *waveform* and digital transceiver design, guidelines for *beam management* techniques in sub-THz system, *studies of D-MIMO* and integrated access and backhaul

Localization and sensing

Integration of localization, positioning, and sensing with communication in 6G systems can be at device-level, waveform-level, and resource-level. It will have significant implications in terms of *new services and applications*, as well as *improvements in the communication capabilities*.

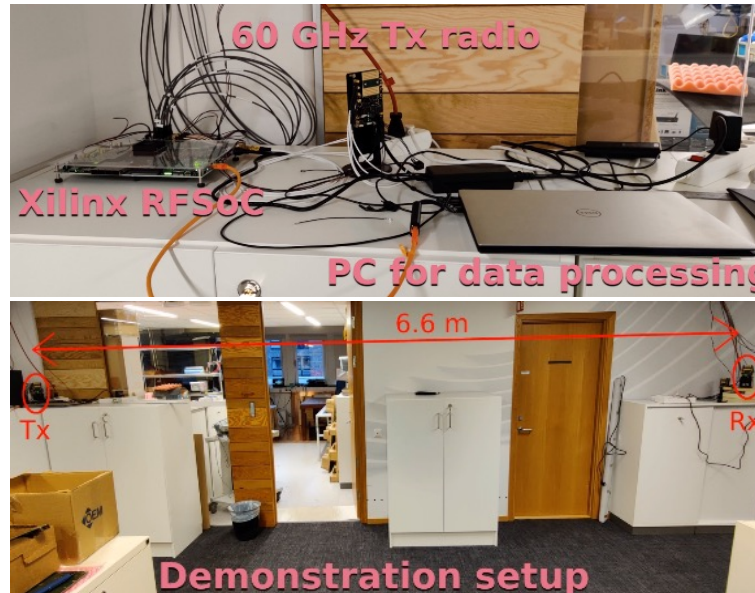
Sub-THz Communication



High data rate over-the-air radio link

$f_c = 150 \text{ GHz}$
 $B = \{2 \text{ GHz}, 8 \text{ GHz}, 10 \text{ GHz}\}$
Single carrier
QPSK, 32-QAM

Joint Communications and Sensing

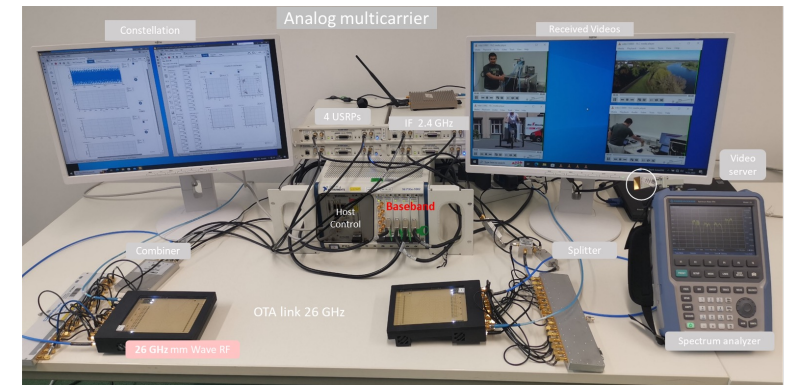


Same hardware and signal design can be used for communications and sensing

$f_c = 60 \text{ GHz}$
 $B = 800 \text{ MHz}$
OFDM
MIMO

public

Flexible Base Band



Feasibility of exploiting ultra-wideband at different frequency bands using a unified IF transceiver

$f_c = \{2.4 \text{ GHz}, 26 \text{ GHz}\}$
 $B = 640 \text{ MHz}$
Analogue multi-carrier
4 channels



Channel Modelling

- Modelling near-field and wide bandwidth effects at (sub-)THz
- Small-scale fading over frequency and space due to the multi-paths created by rough surfaces



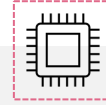
Radio Architecture and Models for D-MIMO

- Signal processing options
- Functional splits for different purposes
- Use of serialized and wireless fronthaul interfaces, RIS, and network-controlled repeaters
- Exploring the trade-offs between analogue and digital processing and centralized versus distributed processing



Localization and Sensing

- Algorithms for extra-large aperture arrays (in context of D-MIMO and near field localization)
- Reconfigurable intelligent surfaces as low-cost alternative to power-hungry base stations
- Techniques to use ML effectively with limited real-world data and to handle unknown channel models



Signal processing techniques

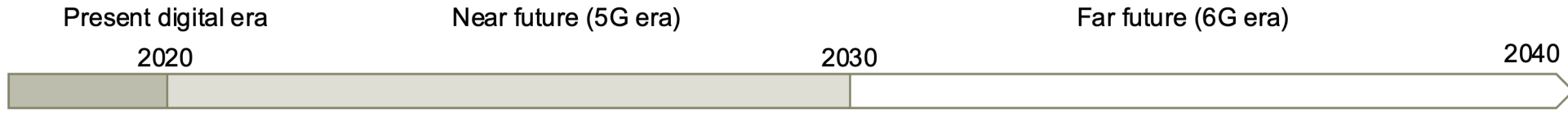
- D-MIMO
 - Enhanced non-coherent techniques
 - Multi-band operations
 - Multi-antenna UEs
 - Heterogeneous nodes (w.r.t. capabilities and functionalities)
 - Role of reconfigurable intelligent surfaces and network-controlled repeaters for integrated access and backhaul
 - Context-aided communications
- Compensation of hardware impairments
 - Modelling of hardware impairments
 - TX vs. RX side compensation
 - Machine learning frameworks for data, training, monitoring, etc.



Optical Wireless Communications

- Methods for combining THz and OWC to enhance performance in terms of capacity, reliability, and latency

6G Markets Evolution

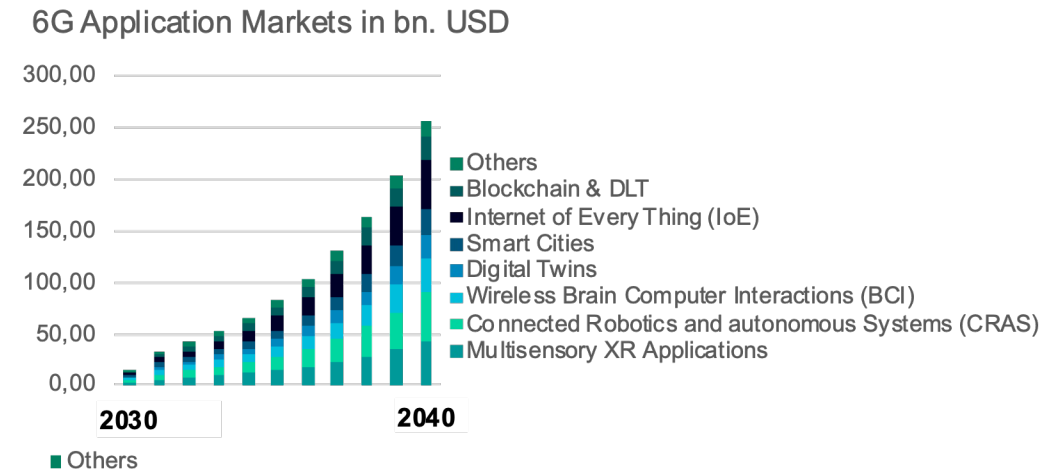
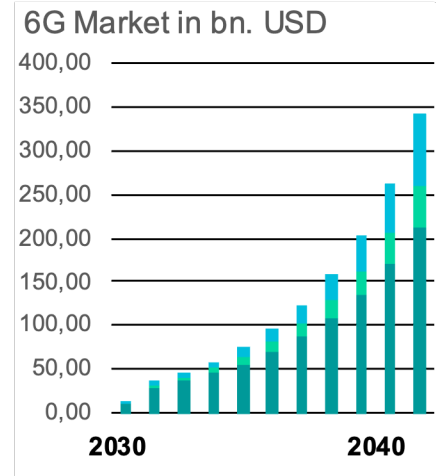


03.2019 US FCC open THz frequencies for studies and trials
06.2019 6G research officially start in China
10.2020 US Next G Alliance established
10.2020 Nokia bell labs presented "Radio-on-Glass" D-band transmitter
11.2020 China launched first 6G satellite
12.2020 Japan established B5G consortium

1.2021 EU Hexa-X 6G flagship research start
2.2021 Huawei doubled the size of its research lab in Dublin to boost its 6G patent position
2.2021 Tokyo Tech and NTT proposed an innovative design for a 300 GHz CMOS-based transceiver.
6.2021 Samsung and UCSB showcased an end-to-end 140 GHz wireless
7.2021 South Korea established 6G R&D plan
7.2022 DoCoMo, NTT sign 6G pact with Fujitsu, NEC, Nokia

2026 3GPP 6G specification start
2028 Soft commercialization of 6G
2030 Official commercialization of 6G

11.2022 Apple launched SOS service via satellite
11.2022 Ericsson to invest \$12 million in 6G research in the UK



Estimated 6G Technology Roadmap



Present digital era

Near future (5G era)

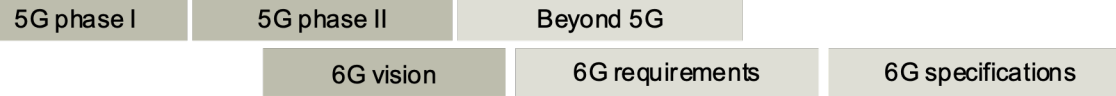
Far future (6G era)

2020

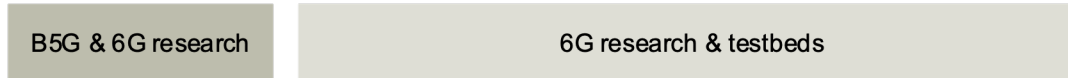
2030

2040

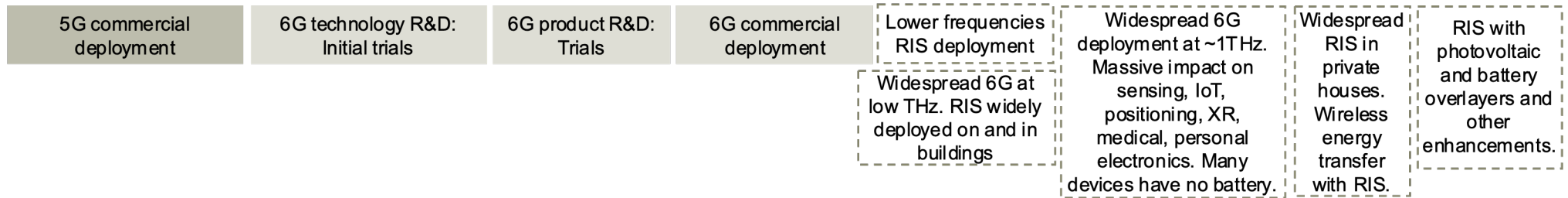
SDOs (3GPP, ITU-T, etc.)



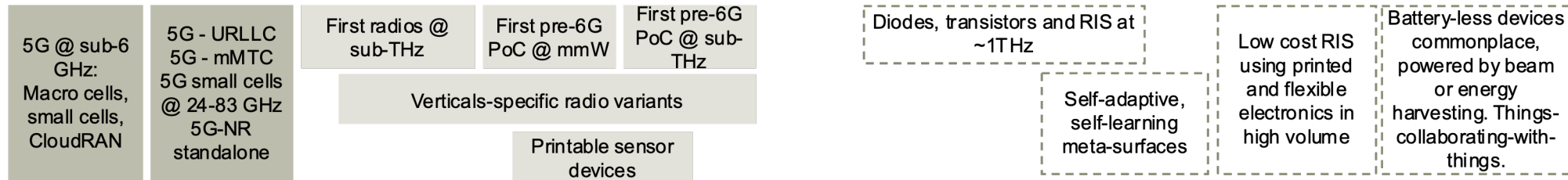
Academia



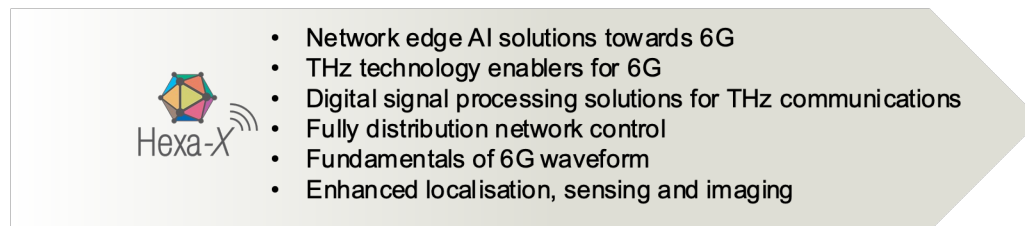
Industry



5G, B5G and 6G radio equipment



Enabling research



Based on: Liu et. al., "Federated learning for 6G communications: Challenges, methods, and future directions", IEEE International Conference on Sustainable Computing and Data Communication Systems (ICSCDS), 2022
 Based on: Pouttu et. al., "6G white paper on validation and trials for verticals towards 2030's", University of Oulu, 2020

- New infrastructures are vital for socio-technical transformation.
- End users in various industries drive new value creation in 6G.
- Platform economy and ecosystems proliferate.

Europe needs a clear vision for infrastructure systems 2035 and an integrated approach for information processing, communications and energy infrastructure that enables policy decisions, coordinated funding, and effective investments.

HEXA-X.EU



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101015956.