

6G Standards and Spectrum

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Outline

1

6G Technology Trends

2

6G Timeline and
Spectrum

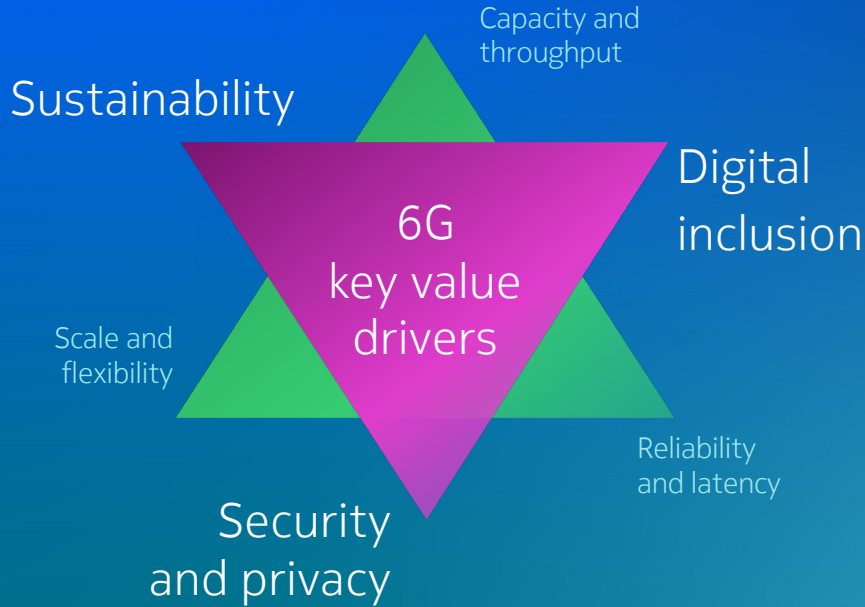
3

6G Architecture and
Migration

6G technology trends

Wireless system design principles

Extended with new emphases for 6G



Sustainability



- ▲ X10 capacity increase with 50% power reduction, compared to 5G

Digital inclusion



- ▲ Aim to address three key factors: accessibility, affordability and consumability

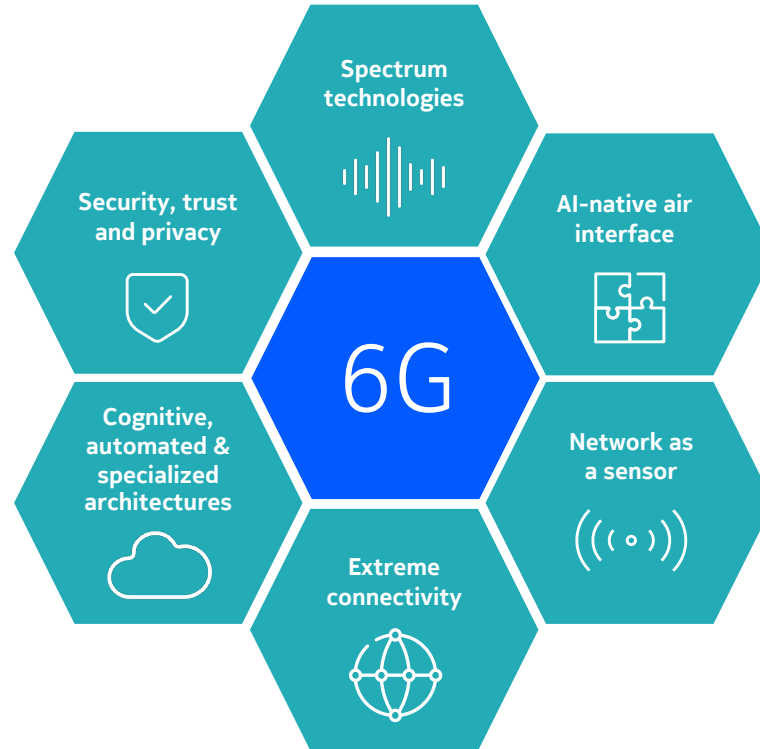
Security and privacy



- ▲ Increasing security and privacy risks require higher levels of control

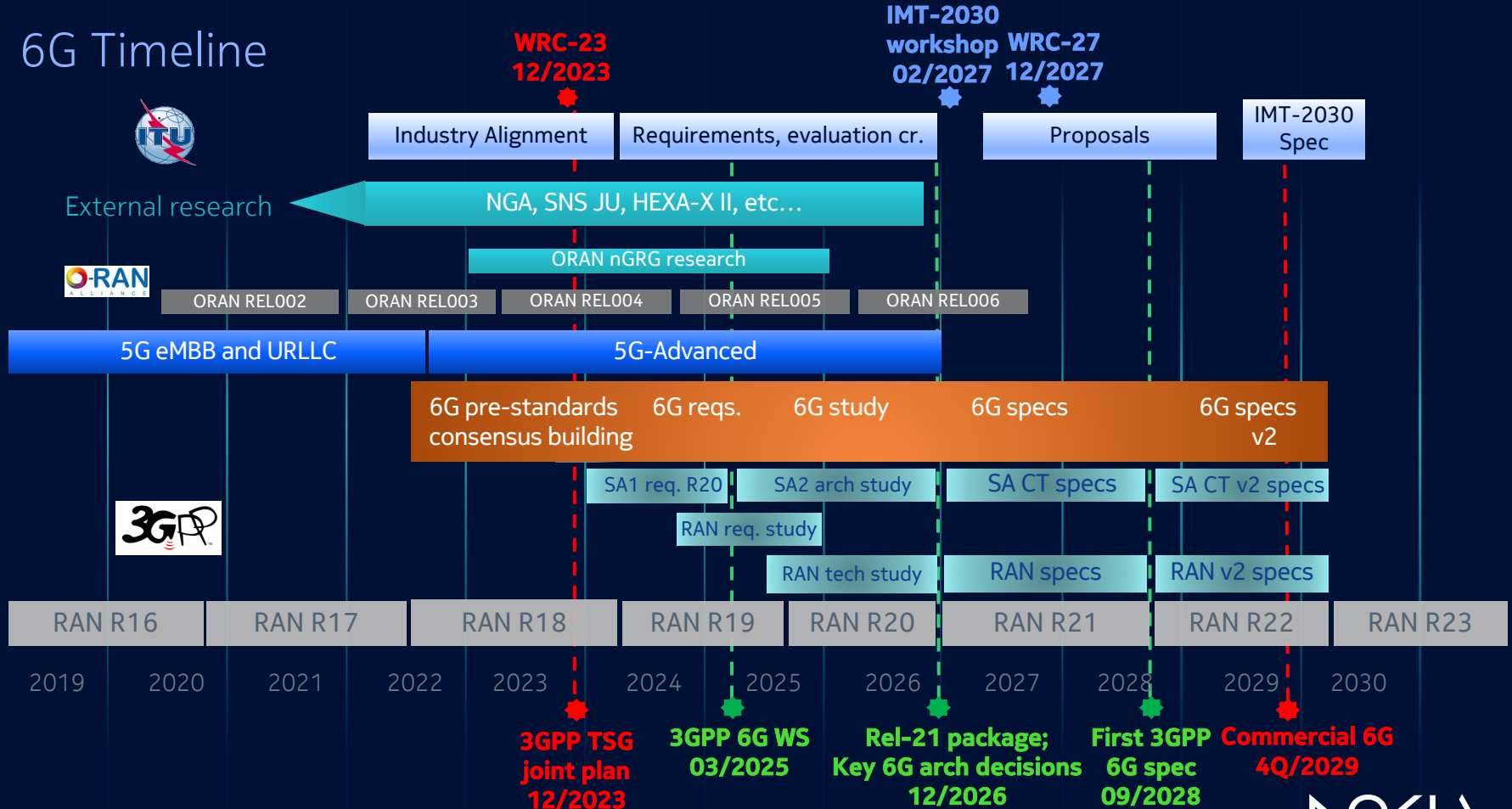
Bringing the future to life

Six key technology areas for 6G



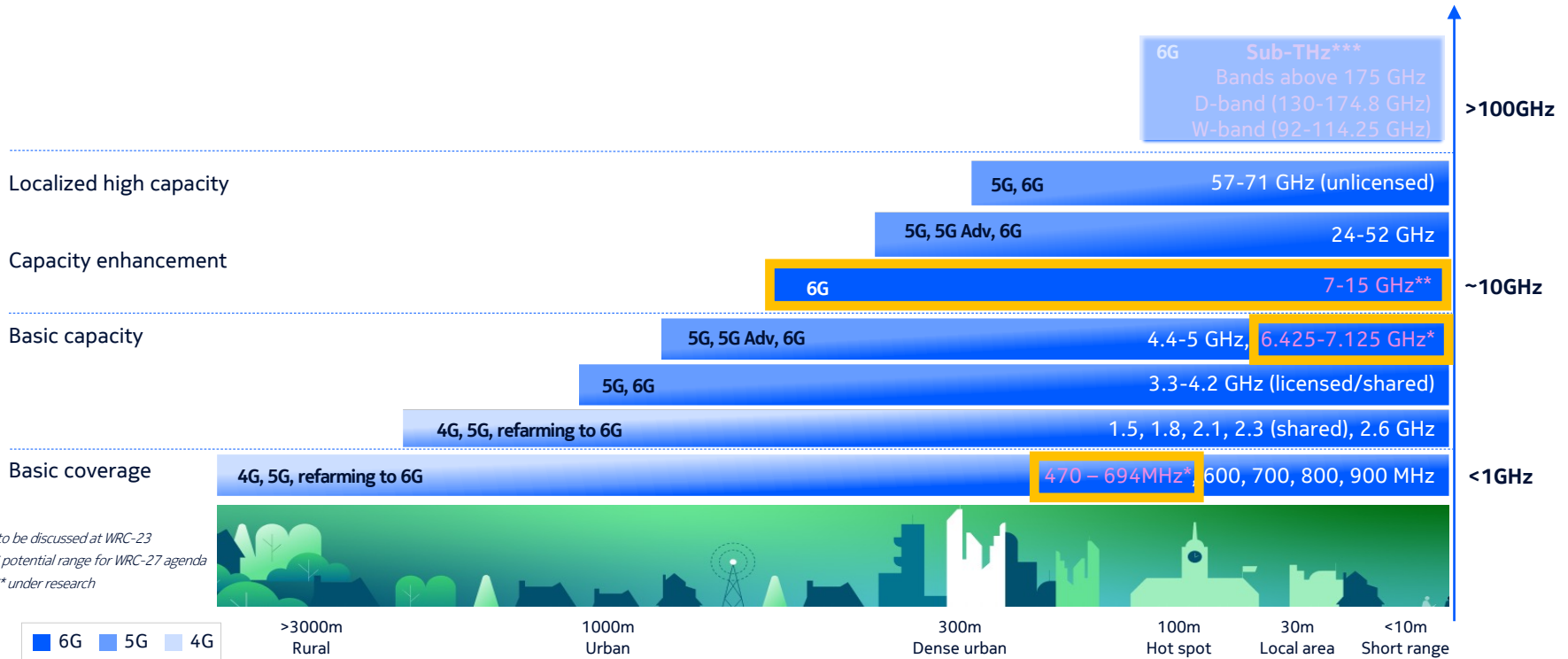
6G Timeline and Spectrum

6G Timeline



Spectrum for 6G – new and re-farmed bands

Band options for a new generation of wireless technology



* to be discussed at WRC-23
 ** potential range for WRC-27 agenda
 *** under research



Key points on spectrum

1

7-15 GHz in
US/JP/KR

Secure sufficient amount of **new spectrum** in the 6G spectrum range of 7-15GHz. Lower part of the band preferred.

2

Upper 6GHz in
EU/CH

Build an **initial 6G spectrum story** for Europe and China around upper-6GHz

3

Low-band

No significant amount of new low band spectrum expected to become available, **existing low-band spectrum will be occupied by 5G** (and/or 4G).

4

Dynamic re-farming

Ensure that **dynamic re-farming** (MRSS) of existing spectrum to 6G is an intrinsic part of 6G design from day 1.

5

Sharing

Spectrum sharing schemes with incumbents in the 7-15 GHz range shall be considered from day1

6

mmWave

Fully **exploit mmWave** spectrum with 6G to ensure capacity by 2030 for first movers, and 2035+ for mainstream.

Spectrum roadmap for early movers



1a) 6G macro is expected to be first deployed in the new 6G spectrum band:

- 7-15GHz in US, Japan, Korea
- Upper-6GHz in Europe, China

1b) In conjunction with the 6G mid-band deployments some low-band FDD component carriers will be dynamically re-farmed to 6G with MRSS and aggregated with CA (or DC) with the new 6G bands to ensure day-1 coverage for 6G.

2a) Existing 5G mid-band is dynamically re-farmed to 6G using MRSS.

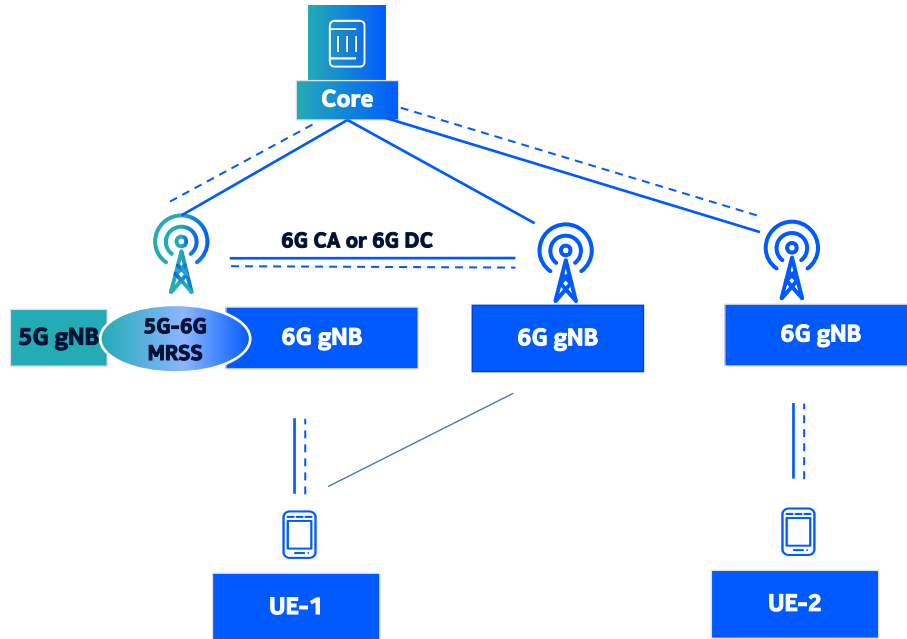
3a) Existing 4G and 5G bands are gradually statically re-farmed to 6G.

4) mmWave is taken into use for 6G; Migration of 5G mmWave?

6GHz in the US?? Unlicensed operation?

6G Architecture and Migration

6G Standalone System Architecture



CA: Carrier Aggregation
DC: Dual connectivity
MRSS: Multi-RAT
Spectrum Sharing

— User plane
- - - Control plane

- ✓ Single standalone architecture for 6G
- ✓ 5G-6G MRSS transparent to the UE, targeting significantly higher efficiency than 4G-5G DSS.
- ✓ 6G CA including UL CA supported from Day 1. No inter-RAT aggregation!
- ✓ UL CA with dual PUCCH to manage better latencies and difference in numerologies between primary and secondary cells
- ✓ 6G DC may follow after initial phase
- ✓ 6G radio features can be fully utilized with 6G SA

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