

Vision for IMT-systems in the year 2030 and beyond

Uwe Löwenstein Counsellor, ITU-R SG 5

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Content

UN - the specialised organisation ITU and its responsibilities Working method / organisation of ITU-R

IMT-Family and naming conventions IMT-Process (for "IMT for 2030 and beyond")

Glimpse into draft "Technology Trends" and "IMT-Vision"

International Telecommunications Union (ITU)



The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies – ICTs.

- **One of 15** special organizations which are legally and organizationally independent, but part of "UN-family"
- Founded in 1865 to facilitate international connectivity in communications networks,

Sonderorganisationen



We are responsible to

- allocate global radio spectrum for wireless services (terrestrial, maritime and aeronautical),
- coordinate the world's satellites through the management of spectrum and orbits,
- develop the technical standards that ensure networks and technologies seamlessly interconnect, and strive to improve access to ICTs to underserved communities worldwide,
- helps support communications in the wake of **disasters and emergencies.**



Overall structure of the ITU





Committed to Connecting the World



Application of ITU Radio Regulations in 3 Regions



Americas

Region 3 Asia-Pacific



Regional Groups

- CEPT (Region 1)
- ASMG (Region 1)
- ATU (Region 1)
- RRC (Region 1 & 3)
- APG (Region 3)
 CITEL (Region 2)

- Conference Européen de Poste et Telecommunications
- Arab Spectrum Management Group
 - African Telecommunication Union
- Regional Commonwealth in the Field of Communications
- APT (Asia Pacific Telecommunications) Conference Preparatory Group
- (Region 2) Inter-American Telecommunication Commission



in the Field of

Communications (RCC)



Telecommunication

Commission (CITEL)



European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)





Arab Spectrum

Management Group

(ASMG)



African Telecommunications Union (ATU)

Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)



IMT-Family and naming conventions





IMT-Process: Timeline for IMT-2020





IMT-2020 Radio Interfaces (ITU-R M.2150)

International Telecommunication Union



Recommendation ITU-R M.2150-0 (02/2021)

Detailed specifications of the terrestrial radio interfaces of International Mobile Telecommunications-2020 (IMT-2020)

https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.2150/en

Scope

- identifies and provides the detailed specifications of the radio interfaces for the terr. component of IMT-2020,
- detailed features and parameters of IMT-2020,
- IMT-2020 enables worldwide compatibility, int. roaming, and access to the services under diverse usage scenarios (eMBB, mMTC, URLLC).

Initial release includes 3 standards:

- 3GPP 5G-SRIT¹
- 3GPP 5G-RIT²
- 5Gi

 ¹ Developed as "5G, Release 15 and beyond - LTE+NR SRIT" (5G-NSA)
 ² Developed as "5G, Release 15 and beyond - NR RIT" (5G-SA)

Two further IMT-2020 candidate technology proposals have undergone additional evaluation (2021) – in the final assessment, one technology has passed all requirements

Next release (Q1/2022) is expected to include:

• DECT 5G-SRIT

Developed by ETSI

The final assessment not yet passed:

• EUHT-5G by Nufront

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IMT-Process: for "systems beyond IMT-2020"





Draft New Report - Driving Factors

The contents of the **Technology Trends report** is still under discussion, but we are seeing some very interesting contributions for future technologies

- Current driving factors in the design of IMT Technology:
 - Peak Data Rate, Guaranteed Data Rate,
 - Latency, Jitter,
 - Sensing resolution and accuracy,
 - Connection density, Energy efficiency,
 - Coverage, Mobility,
 - Spectrum utilization, controllable radio environment,
 - User-centric networking,
 - Native artificial intelligence (AI)



Current draft contents

- Technologies to enhance the radio interface
 - Advanced modulation, coding and multiple access schemes
 - E-MIMO (extreme-MIMO)
 - Co-frequency Co-time Full Duplex (CCFD) communications
 - Multiple physical dimension transmission incl. Reconfigurable Intelligent Surface (RIS)
 - Terahertz (THz) communications
 - Visible light communication
 - Ambient Backscatter Communication (AmBC)
- Technologies to enhance radio network performance and precision
 - New architecture to support new operation and business models
 - Technologies to support resilient and soft network and guaranteed QoS
 - Technologies to support Digital Twin Networking (DTN)
 - Technologies to support the convergence of communication and computing enabling intelligent network and services
 - Technologies to support the integration of terrestrial and non-terrestrial networks
 - Technologies to support native security



Current draft contents (cont.)

- Technologies for native Artificial Intelligence (AI) based communication
 - Network for AI
 - Al-assisted new air interface (Al-Al)
 - Ethics and its supervision for wireless AI
- Technologies to enhance service coverage
- Technologies to enhance privacy and security
- Technologies for integrated sensing and communication
- Technologies for integrated terrestrial and non-terrestrial communications
- Technologies for integrated access and super sidelink communications
- Technologies to enhance adaptability and sustainability
- Technologies for efficient spectrum utilization
- Terminal technologies
- [Technologies to support a wide range of new use cases and applications] Note: This section may be moved to the new "VISION" document



New Vision for "IMT for 2030 and beyond"

- ITU-R WP 5D has sent out the inviting CL to External Organisations (~50)
 - "Systems beyond IMT-2020" → "IMT for 2030 and beyond"
- Input can be provided until WP 5D meeting #41 (06/2022) latest

IMT Vision – Framework and overall objectives of the future development of IMT for 2030 and beyond

- Current (draft) contents
 - Trends of IMT for 2030 and beyond
 - User and application trends
 - Technology trends
 - Studies and technical feasibility of IMT in bands above 100 GHz
 - Spectrum implications
 - Evolution and role of IMT for 2030 and beyond
 - Usage scenarios for IMT for 2030 and beyond
 - Capabilities of IMT for 2030 and beyond
 - Timelines



Summary / How to contribute?

The work of ITU-R has two main aspects during the period between WRC's

- to study spectrum related topics and regulatory procedures that will be submitted to WRC for possible inclusion into Radio Regulations → global regulation
- to update existing technologies and studying new ones to thrive the technology development → harmonised technologies

For the next IMT-generation ("IMT for 2030 and beyond")

- The Future Technology Trends report does drive specification work
- The new "Vision" will describe the overall objectives incl. use cases

It is important to receive according contributions from external organisations and in return, they can participate in ongoing discussions within ITU-R.

The future is bright – share your ideas with ITU-R and be part of the IMT-spearhead

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ITU – Radiocommunication Bureau

Questions to brmail@itu.int or uwe.loewenstein@itu.int

Uwe LÖWENSTEIN

Counsellor for ITU-R Study Group 5 (SGD/SG5) International Telecommunication Union Tel: +41 22 730 6046 | Fax: +41 22 730 5806 Mobile: + 41 79 89 37378 www.itu.int uwe.loewenstein@itu.int



Helpful links

More about ITU <u>https://www.itu.int/en/about/Pages/default.aspx</u>

Beyond 5G: What's next for IMT?



https://www.itu.int/en/myitu/News/2021/02/02/09/20/ Beyond-5G-IMT-2020-update-new-Recommendation

Details about IMT-2020 submission & evaluation

<u>https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-R/study-</u> groups/rsg5/rwp5d/imt-2020/Pages/submission-eval.aspx</u>

groups/rsg5/rwp5d/imt-2020/Pages/default.aspx

Recommendation ITU-R M.2150

https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-R/study-

More about IMT-2020

https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.2150/en

ITU-R WP 5D is responsible for IMT



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https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-R/study-groups/rsg5/Pages/default.aspx https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-R/study-groups/rsg5/rwp5a/Pages/default.aspx

https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-R/study-groups/rsg5/rwp5d/Pages/default.aspx