

5G/6G Special Day I
International Conference

Samsung Research

Evolution of Mobile Communication towards 6G

October 17, 2024

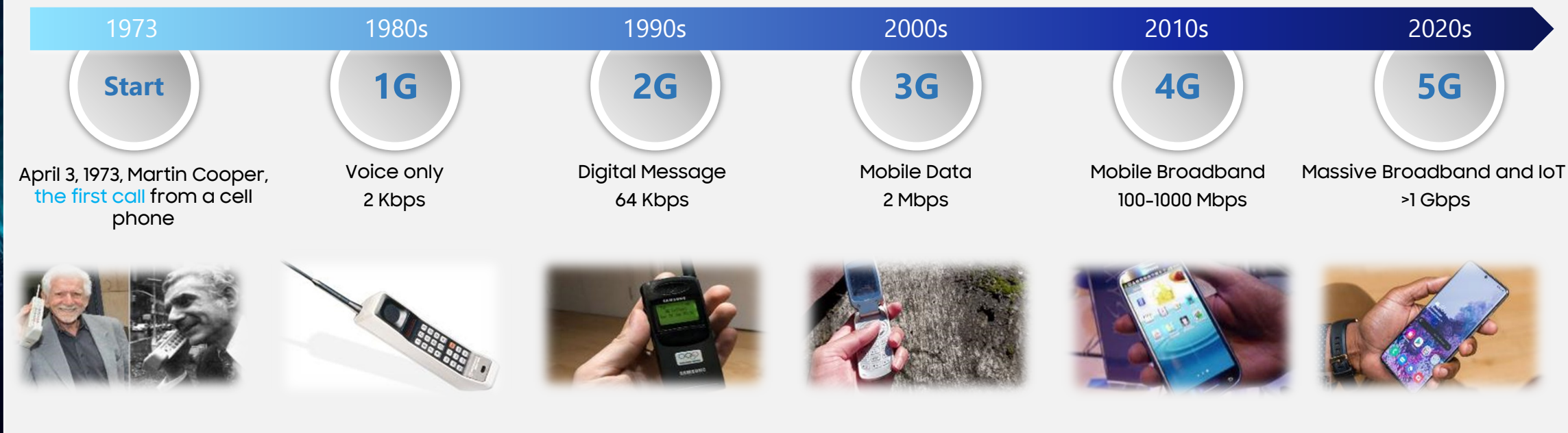
Juho Lee, Fellow, Ph.D., FIEEE

Samsung Research, Samsung Electronics

Evolution of Mobile Communications

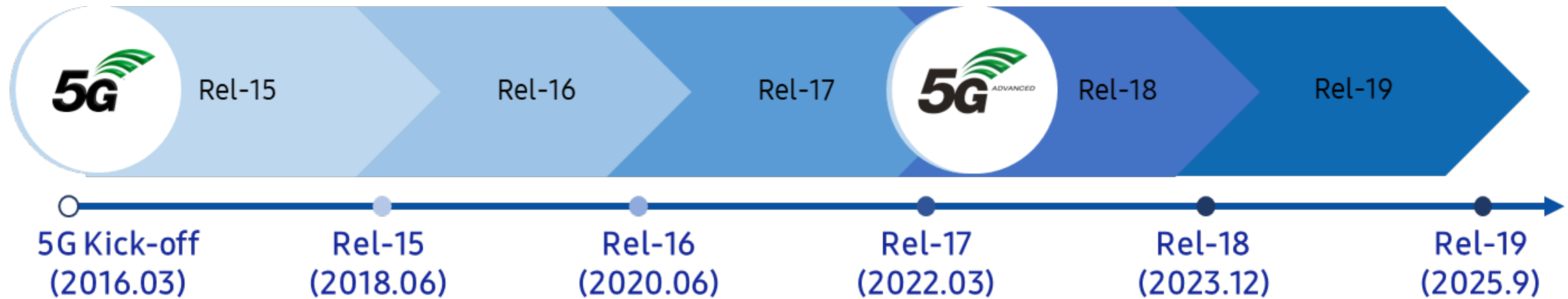
Every cellular generation enhanced user interactions and opened up new services

“Higher data rate and larger capacity”



Evolution of 5G Standards in 3GPP

- Rel-15: Introduction of 5G framework
- Rel-16: Expansion to vertical services and enhancement from Rel-15
- Rel-17: Full support of LTE services within 5G framework and enhancement from Rel-16
- Rel-18: 5G-advanced for the next phase of 5G evolution
- Rel-19: Completing 5G-advanced features and preparing 6G



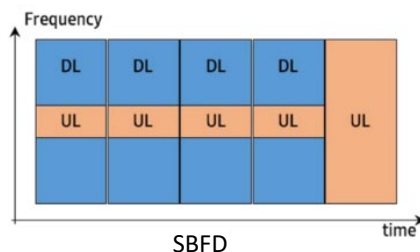
5G-Advanced for the Next Phase of 5G Evolution

Continued enhancements on existing 5G technologies

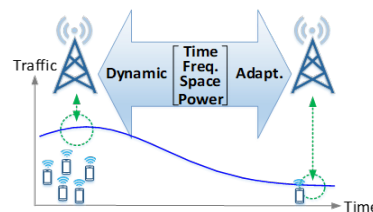
- MIMO evolution
- Multi-carrier enhancement
- Mobility enhancement
- Coverage enhancement
- Positioning enhancement
- Sidelink evolution

New technologies for enhanced performance, sustainability, and cost reduction

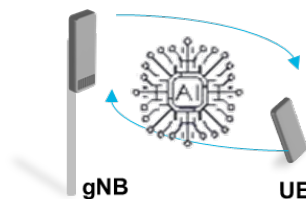
- Duplex evolution



- Network energy saving



- AI/ML

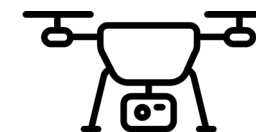


Support of new services and new terminal types

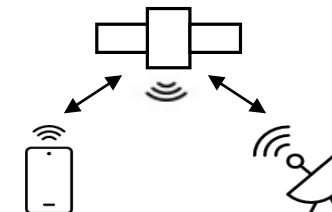
- VR, AR, XR



- Uncrewed Aerial Vehicle



- Non-terrestrial network

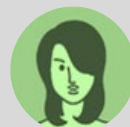


5G in the eyes of consumers

| Enhancement of performance alone is NOT enough anymore...



U.S. end-user is experiencing
5-10x throughput



"5G speed is 5x faster than 4G"



"4G is good enough to watch videos"



5G customer satisfaction falls
short of expectations

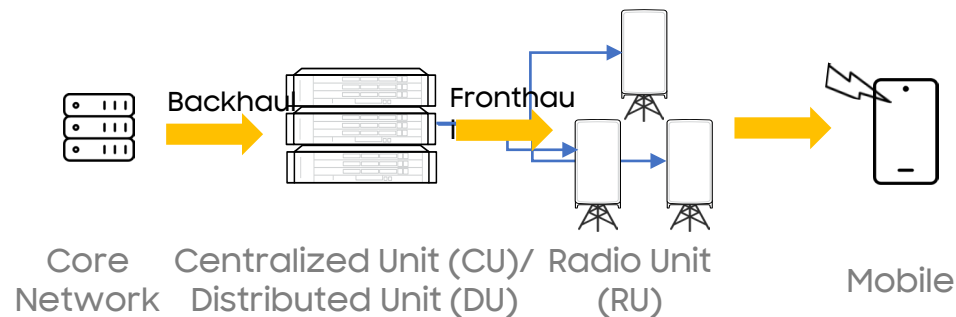


"5G connection drains the battery faster."

I Virtualization, AI-Native

Today

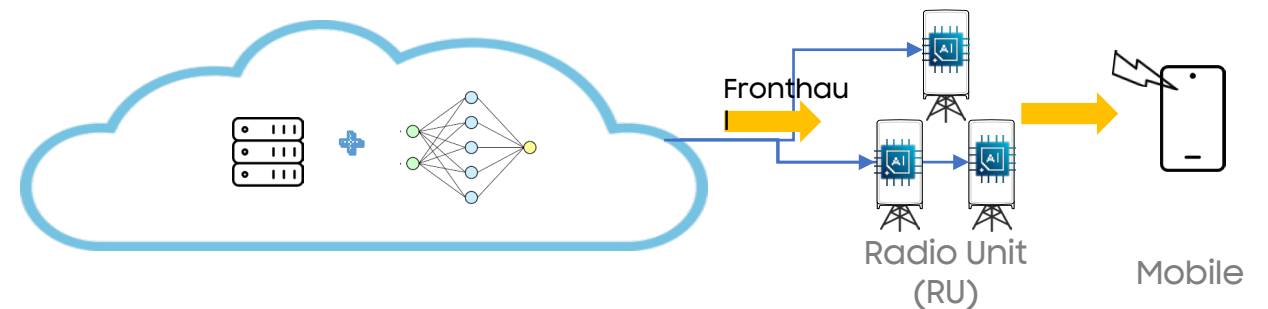
- Complex network with customized H/W
- High maintenance and upgrade costs



Hardware-centric Telecom Network

Future

- AI, Virtualization and Cloudification for scalability & flexibility
- Low maintenance costs and flexible upgrades



AI-Native Virtualized Network in Cloud

Bringing 'the next hyper-connected experience' to every corner of life

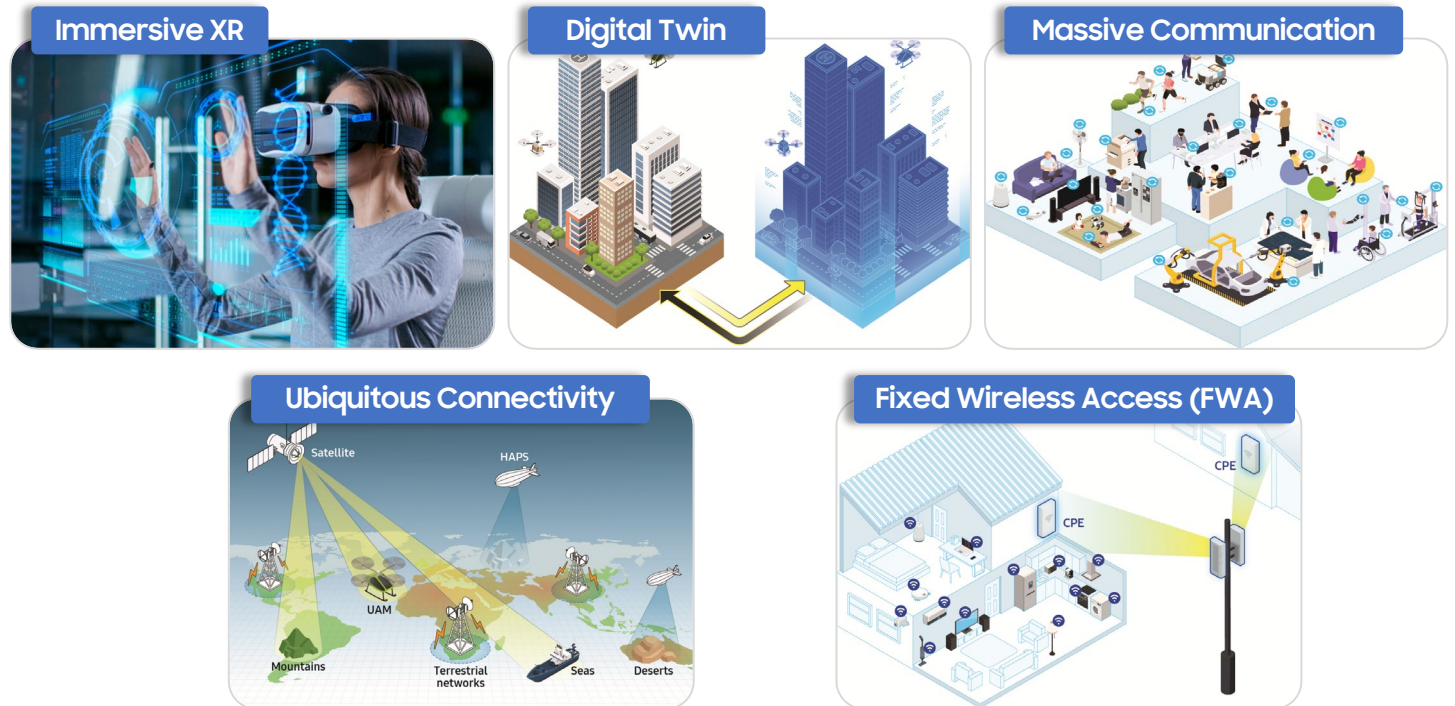
Enhancement of Mobile Broadband

Broadband & AI Innovations



Emerging Use Cases

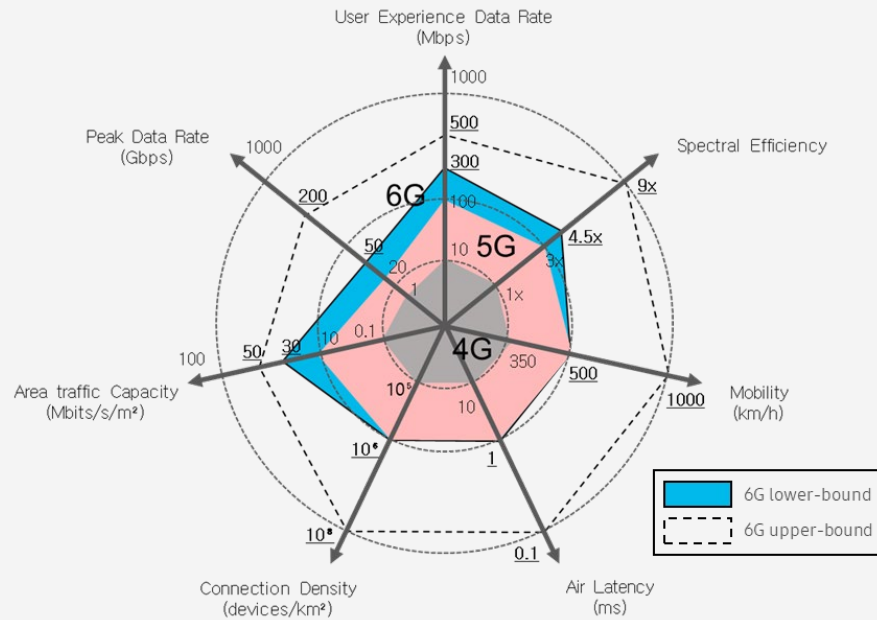
Support emerging use cases and services



6G requires new ways of thinking to enable unique user experience and service

Past 'G's Focus

4G→5G, major upgrade in peak rate & latency
 5G→6G, moderate change expected



※ ITU-R IMT-2030 Framework

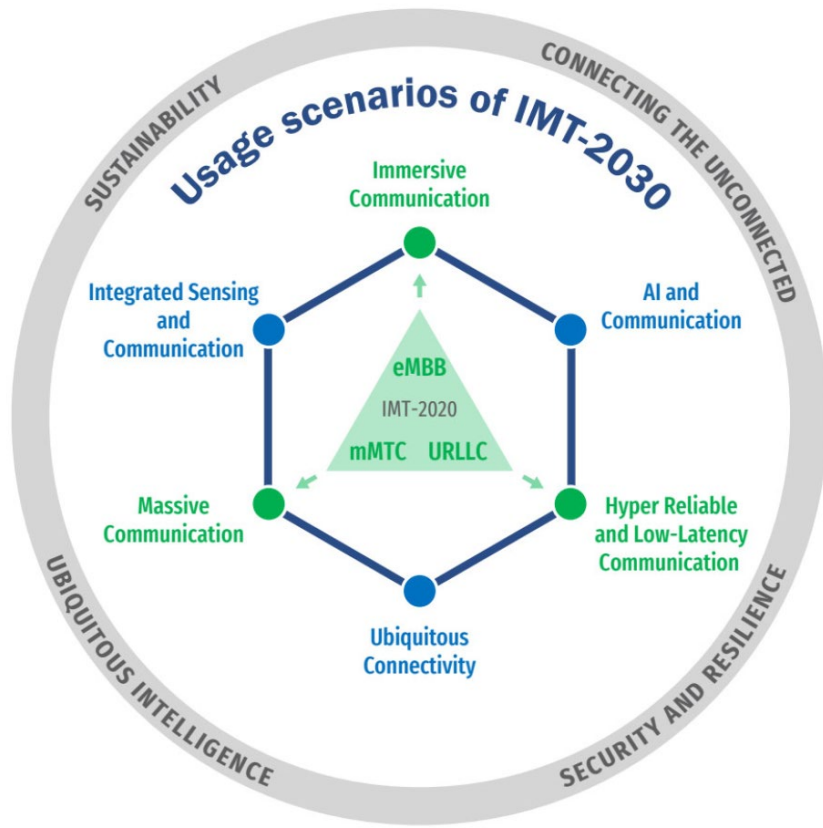
6G New Attributes

Future-proof and sustainable user experience



Use Cases and Requirements for 6G (IMT-2030)

Continue to identify & generate use cases for future 6G



IMT usage Scenario Evolution from 5G to 6G

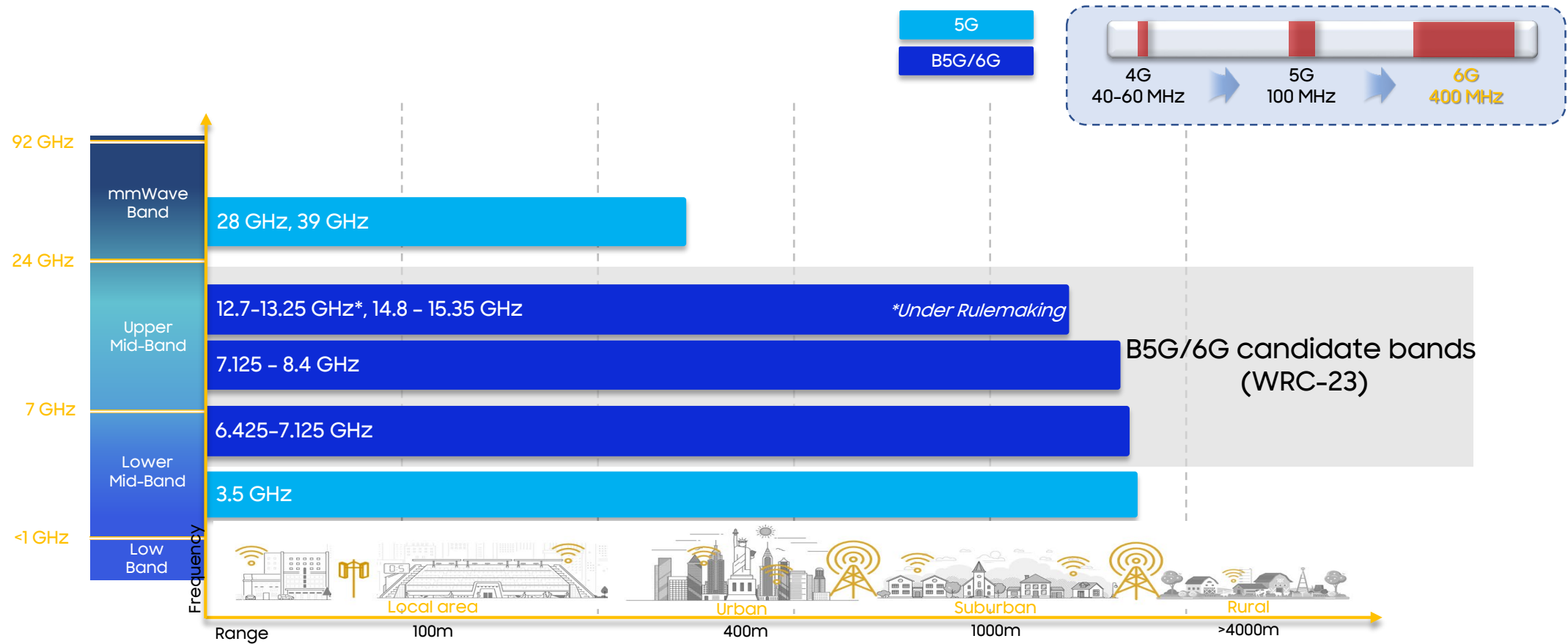
- 5G/IMT-2020: eMBB, mMTC, URLLC
- 6G/IMT-2030: extension from IMT-2020 and 3 new use cases

Lessons Learnt from the 5G Experience

- Gap between IMT-2020 vision and market reality
- 6G needs market-driven approach toward use case ideation and technology development

Candidate Spectrum Bands for 6G

Bandwidth per operator: 4G 40-60 MHz → 5G 100 MHz → 6G 400 MHz



E2E optimization of network performance & operation

Current 5G AI Applications

Network planning
e.g., optimization of site locations

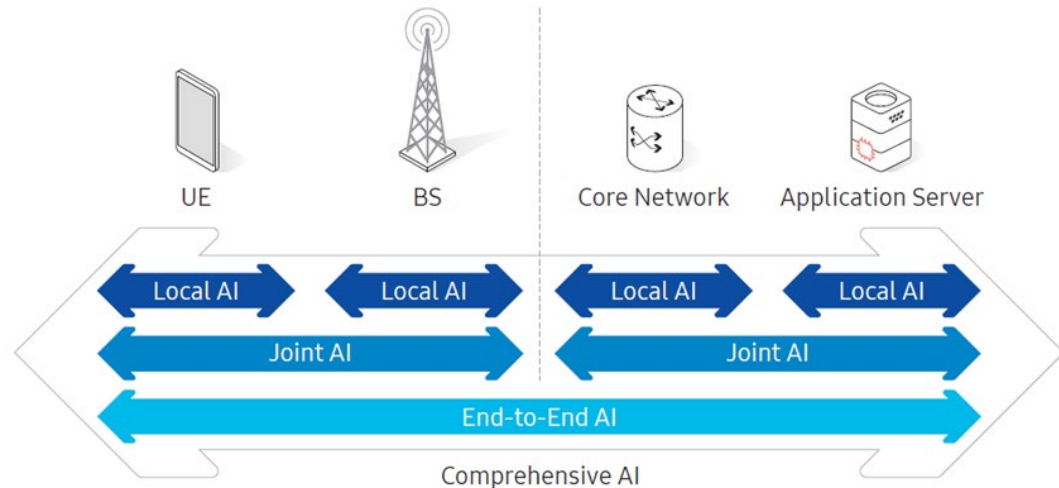
Prediction, detection, and self-healing of network anomalies

Network management
e.g., configuration automation, power consumption minimization

Performance improvement
e.g., handover optimization and scheduler enhancement

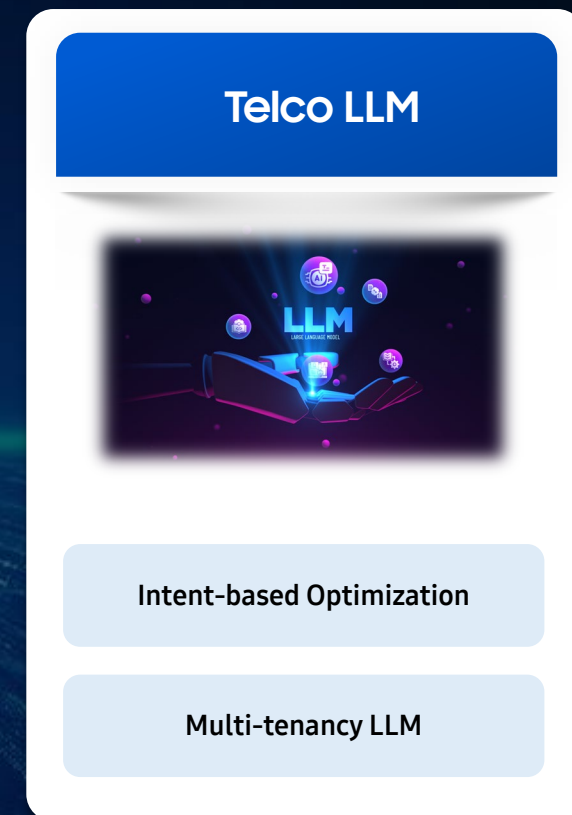
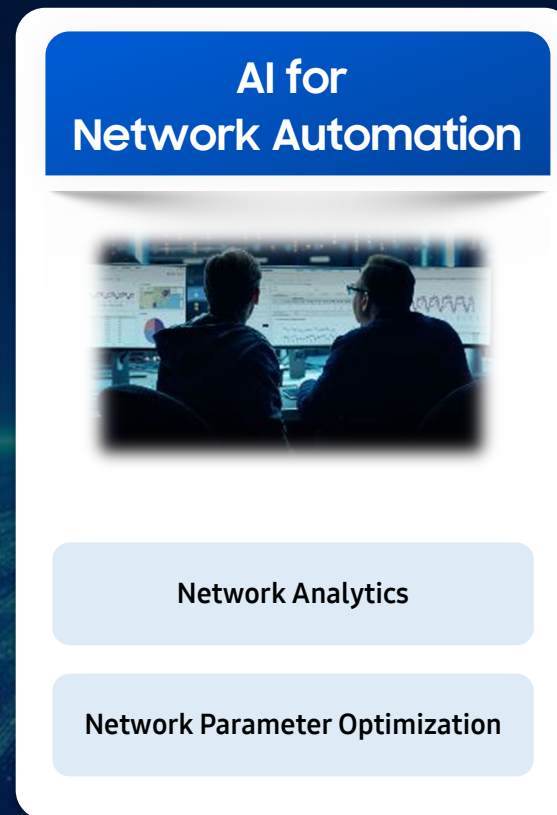
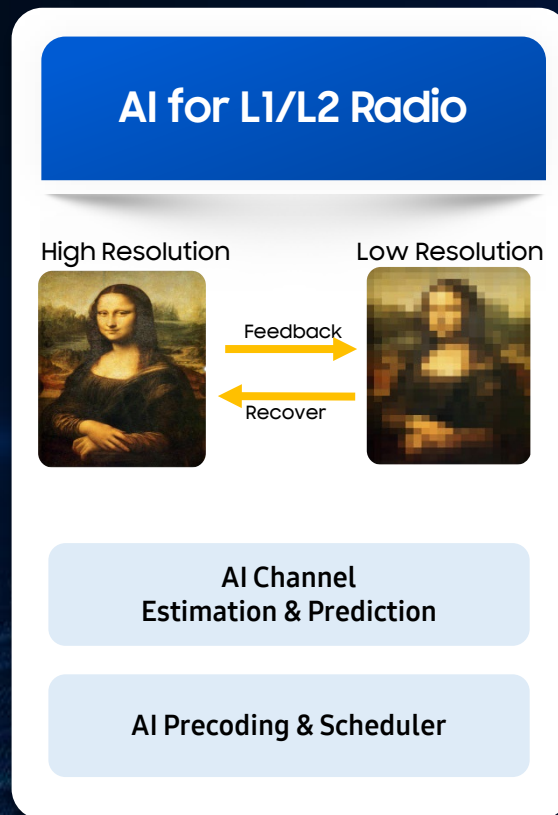
Comprehensive 6G AI

- Local/joint AI for global awareness
- Joint optimization across functions and layers
- Handling nonlinearity and long-term correlations



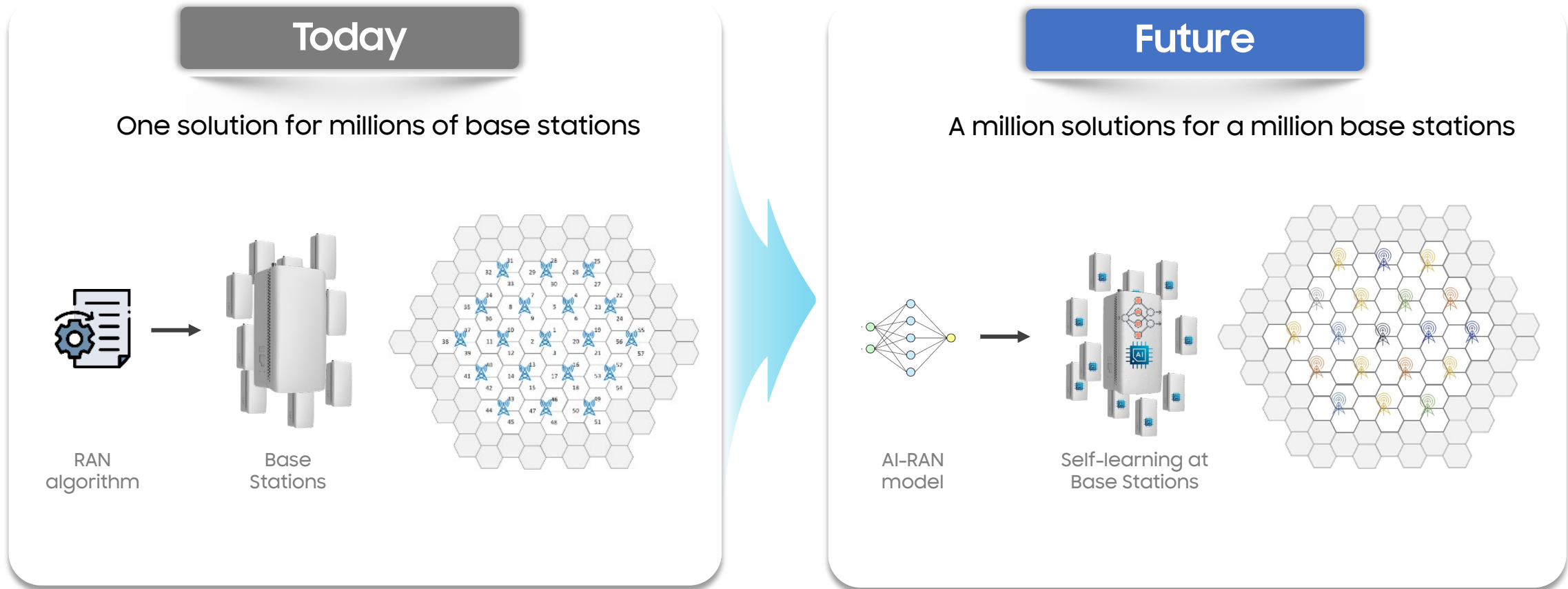
AI-Native : AI for End to End Future System

- Wireless communication system could be automated end-to-end and optimally operated/managed using AI



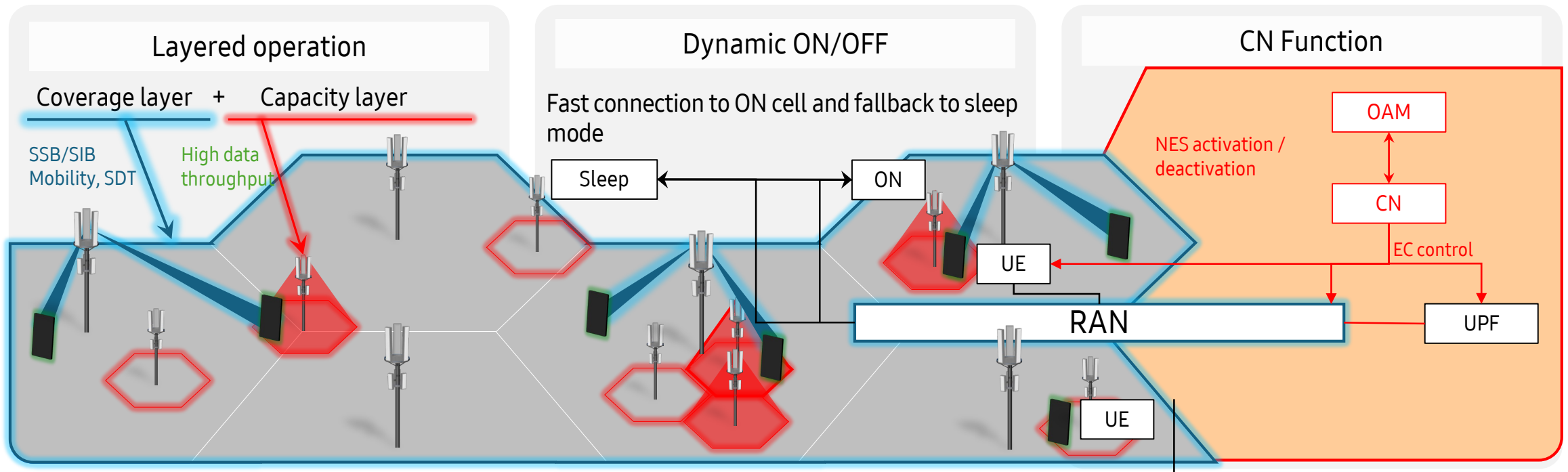
AI-Native : Self-learning B5G/6G network with AI

AI enables customized design for each cell with site-specific optimization



Sustainable Network : Network Energy Saving

I New design expected to bring greater energy saving compared to 5G

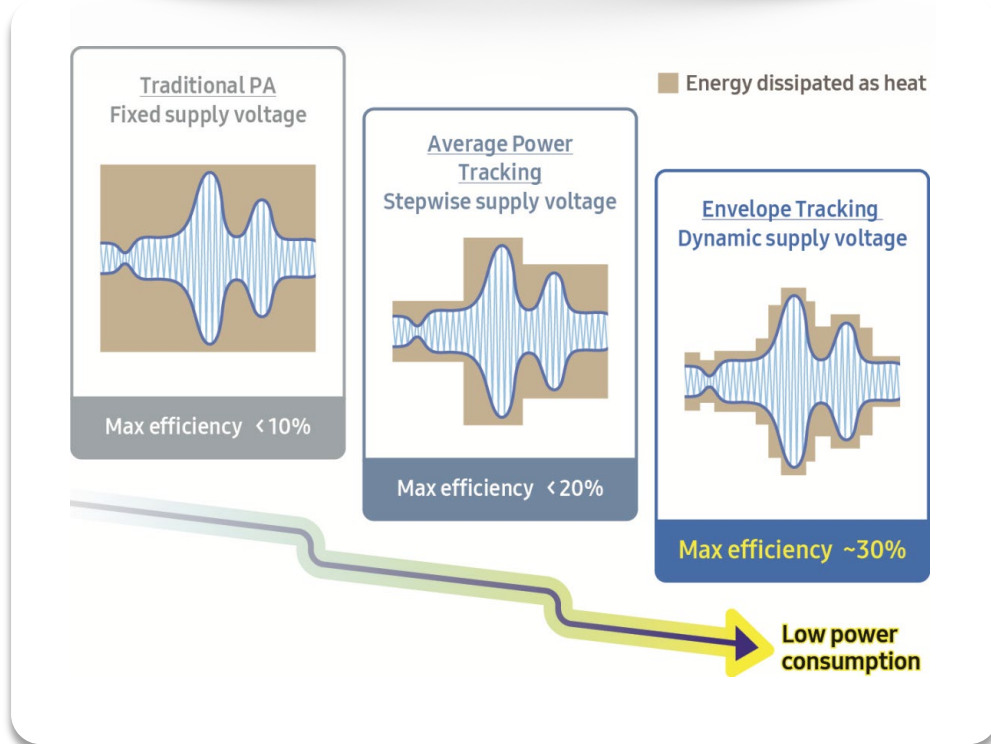


- Layered operation: coverage layer for general (connection/mobility) operations and capacity layer for data boosting (when needed)
- Dynamic ON/OFF: joint NW and UE operations to enable dynamic cell ON/OFF with support of on-demand operations, seamless handover and aligned DRX operations between NW and UE
- New CN function: ES data collection, policy update, and activation/deactivation of ES mode

Sustainable Network : Energy-Efficient Hardware

- Improve PA efficiency through e.g. envelope tracking (ET)
- Advanced modem algorithms + high-performance SoC to reduce digital power consumption

Envelope tracking for PA efficiency improvement



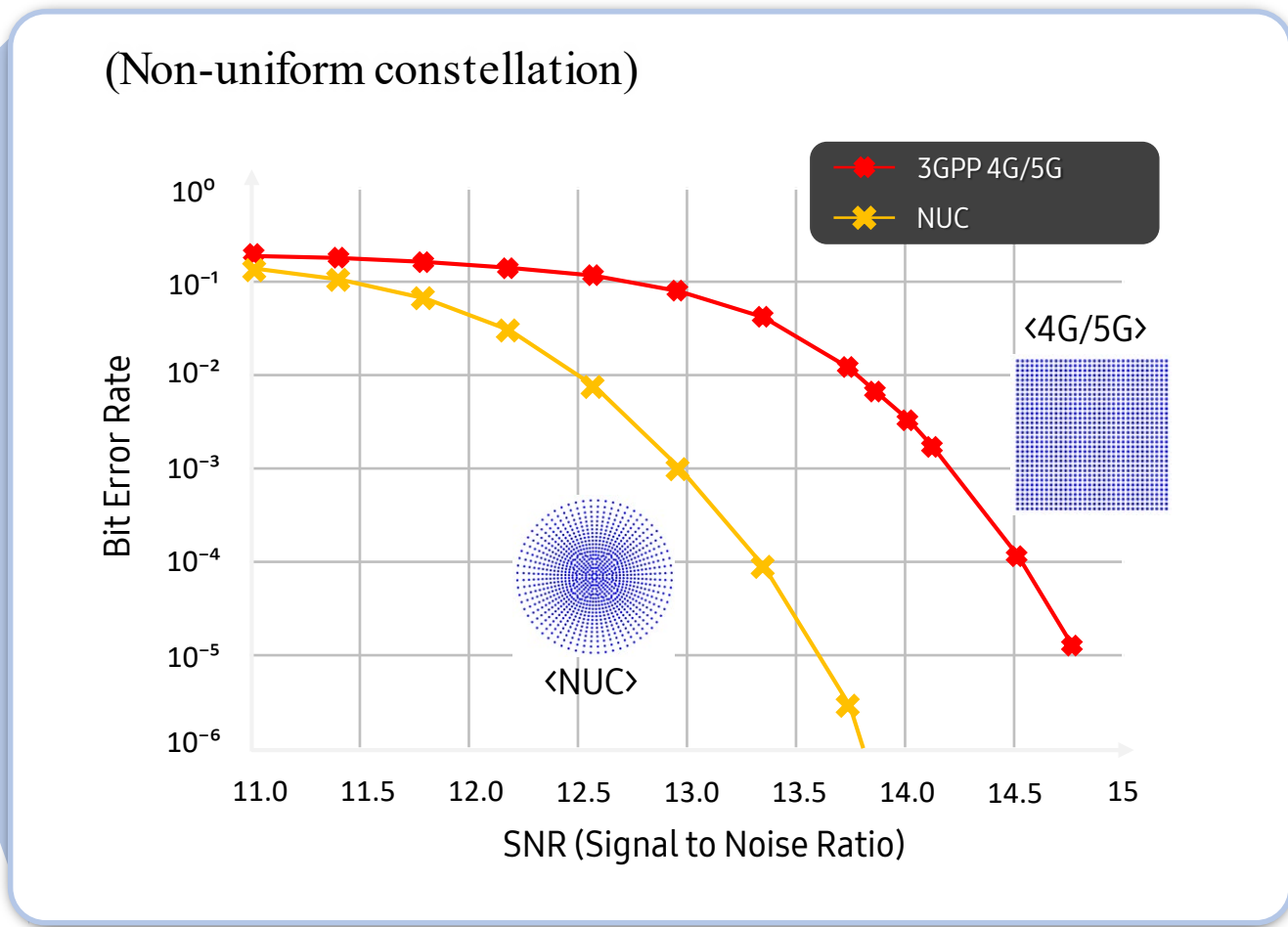
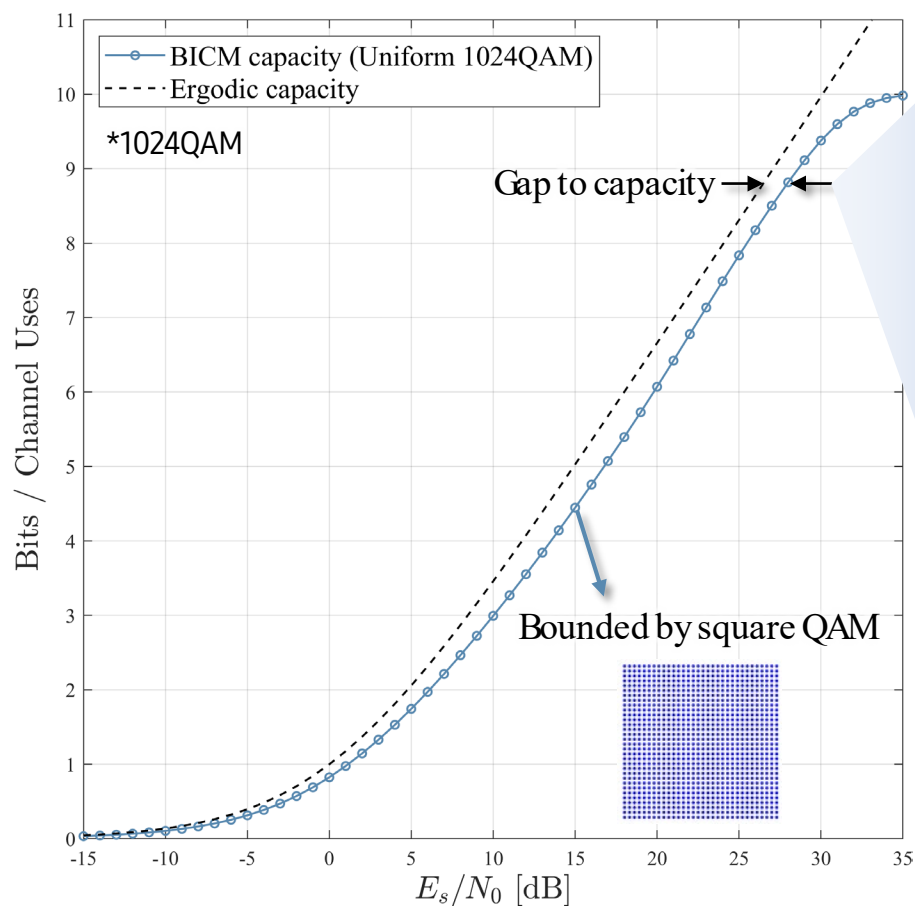
13 GHz MMU power consumption

	Today	To-be
PA efficiency at 9 dB Back-off	5%	30 %
Total PA power consumption	2.4 kW	0.4 kW
Total digital power consumption	2.4 kW	0.8 kW
Total MMU power consumption	4.8 kW	1.2 kW

75%↓

Sustainable Network : Energy-Efficient Modulation

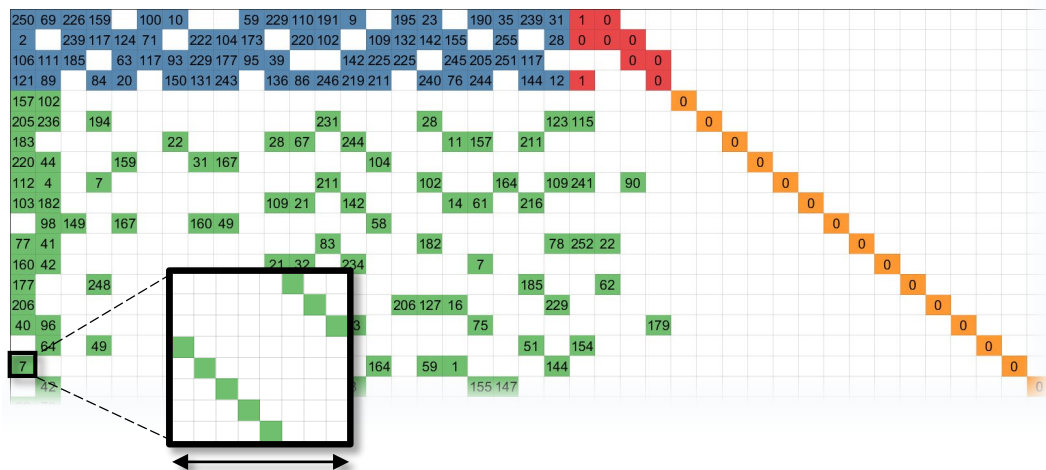
Constellation shaping (e.g., non-uniform constellation for higher order modulation)



Sustainable Network : Energy-Efficient Channel Coding

- Enhanced LDPC codes (data) → High-throughput decoder-friendly structure
- Enhanced Polar codes (control) → Large block support

5GNRLDPCcode structure



5G: Lifting size 384 → 6G: 2x larger lifting size (e.g. 1024)

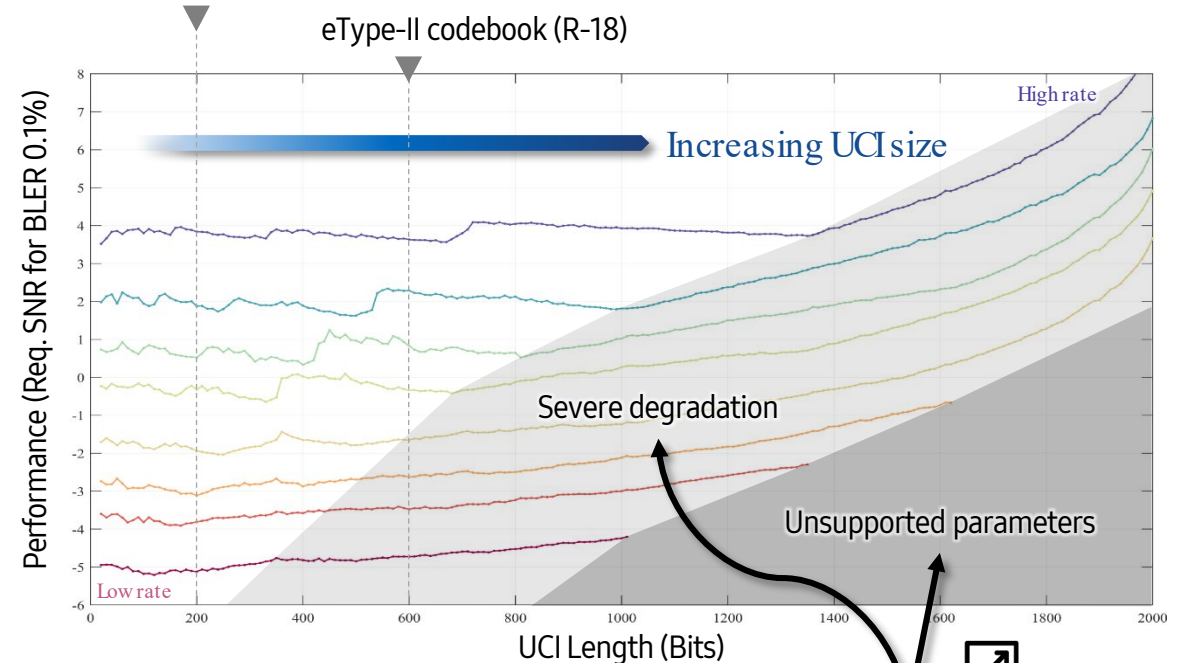


High-parallelizable LDPC code framework
(for energy efficiency, high throughput)

+ Better BLER

Max. UCI considered in 5G

5GNRPolar code evaluation



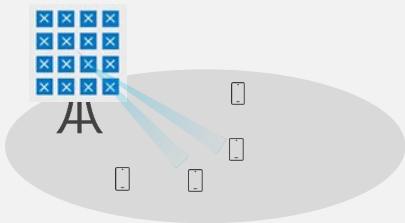
Better BLER +

Large-block polar code design
New segmentation method

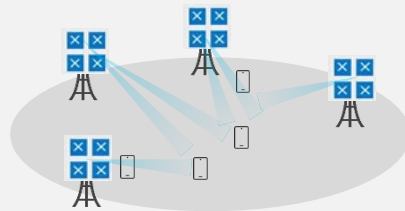
Ubiquitous Coverage

Distributed MIMO (FR1, sub-3.5 GHz)

Centralized MIMO



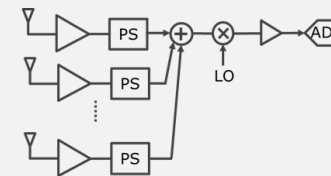
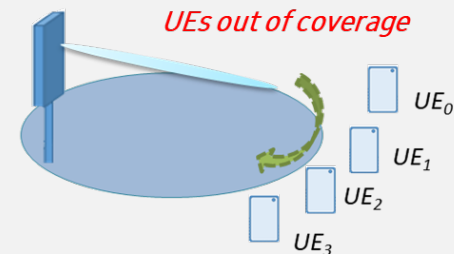
Distributed MIMO



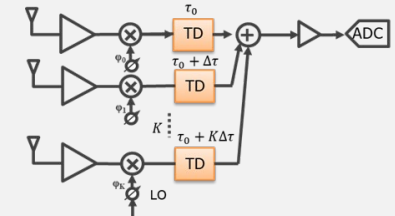
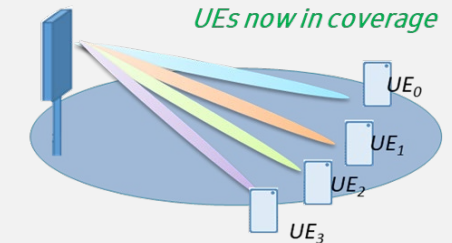
- Spatial diversity and additional beamforming gain enabled by the joint use of multiple TRPs
- Better coverage, capacity (up to 50% gain)

Joint Phase and Time Array (FR2, mmWave)

Single Beam (Hybrid BF)



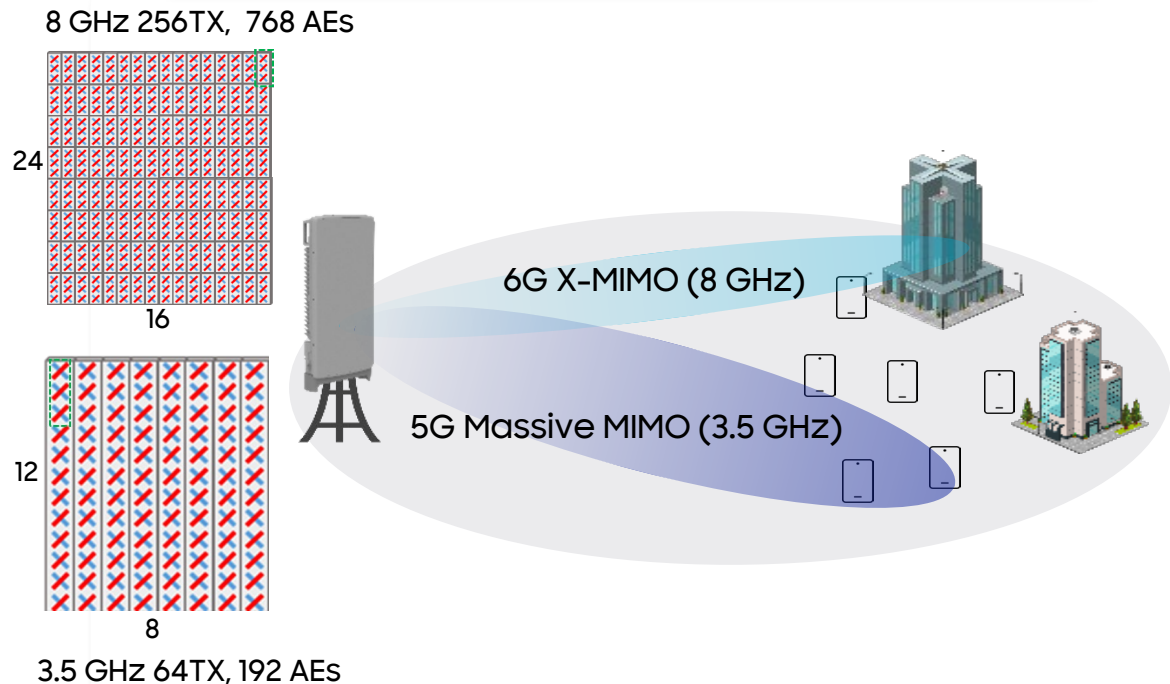
Multi-beam (JPTA BF)



- Concurrent multiple beams for different users
- JPTA (Joint Phase and Time Array) enables Uplink coverage extension via repetition combining gain

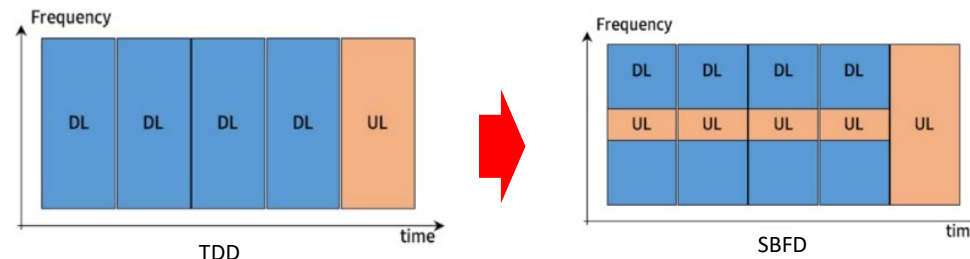
Ubiquitous Coverage

X-MIMO (FR3, e.g., 7.125-8.4 GHz, 12.7-13.25 GHz)



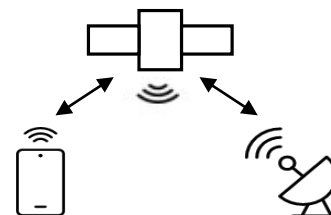
- Extremely large dimensional MIMO technology
- More antennas can be packed within the same area for the higher carrier frequency
- Better beamforming gain can be achieved with more antennas

Duplex Evolution - SBFD



- SBFD (Sub-Band non-overlapping Full Duplex) for UL coverage extension (Rel-19 5G-Advanced in 3GPP)
- Further enhancement of SBFD for 6G

Non-Terrestrial Networks

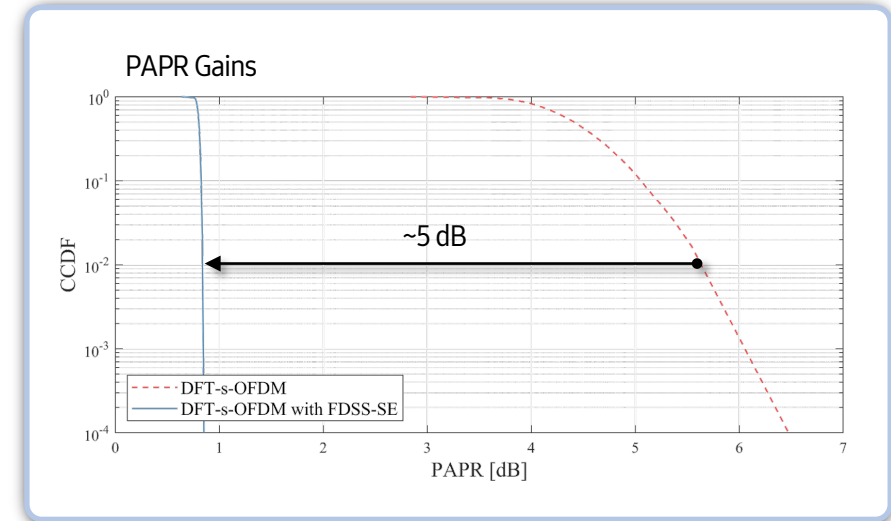
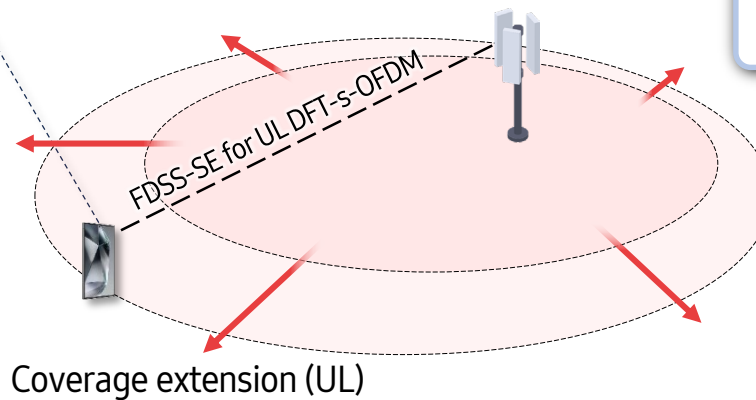
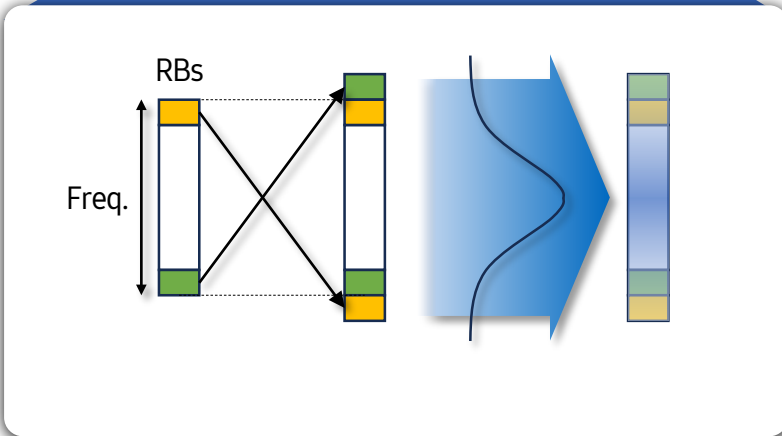
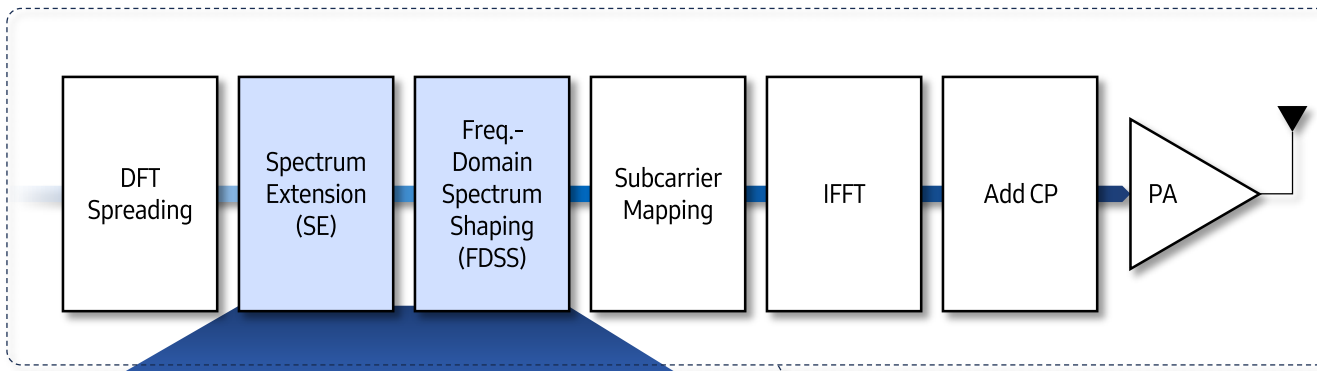


Provide ubiquitous coverage even in the areas where there is no terrestrial network (TN)

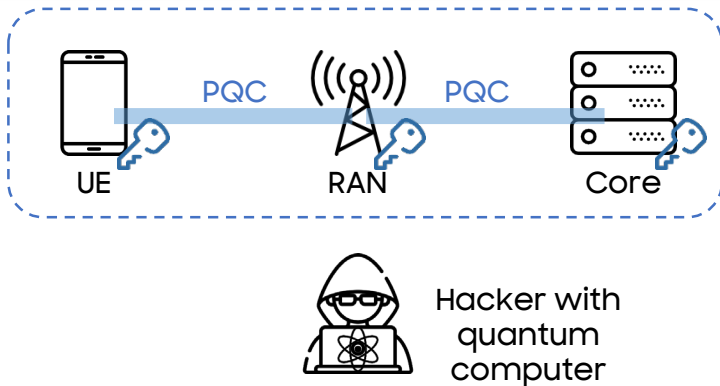
Ubiquitous Coverage : Waveform Enhancement

UL waveform for large coverage and energy efficiency

- Frequency-domain spectrum shaping technique for PAPR reduction
- PAPR reduction ~5 dB → extended coverage, better PA efficiency

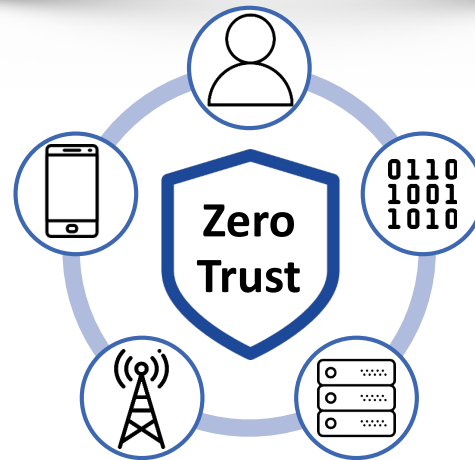


Post-Quantum Cryptography



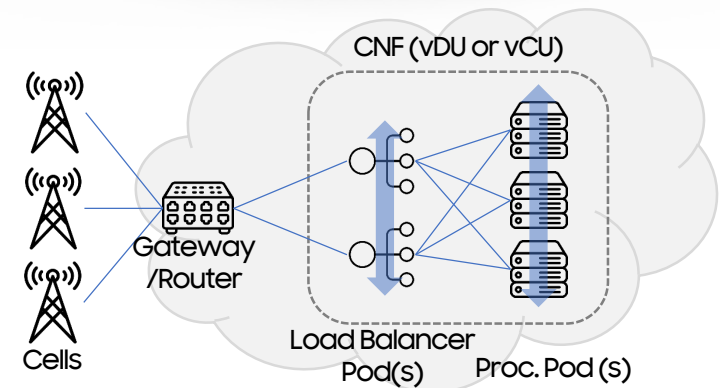
- Advances in quantum computing technologies may motivate research on post-quantum cryptography (PQC)
- Monitor and evaluate how security threats evolve and to prepare suitable security technologies for 6G

Zero Trust Architecture



- To mitigate security threats in open networks, applies the concept "Never trust, always verify"
- All entities in the network are continuously monitored to detect if any entity performs abnormal behavior

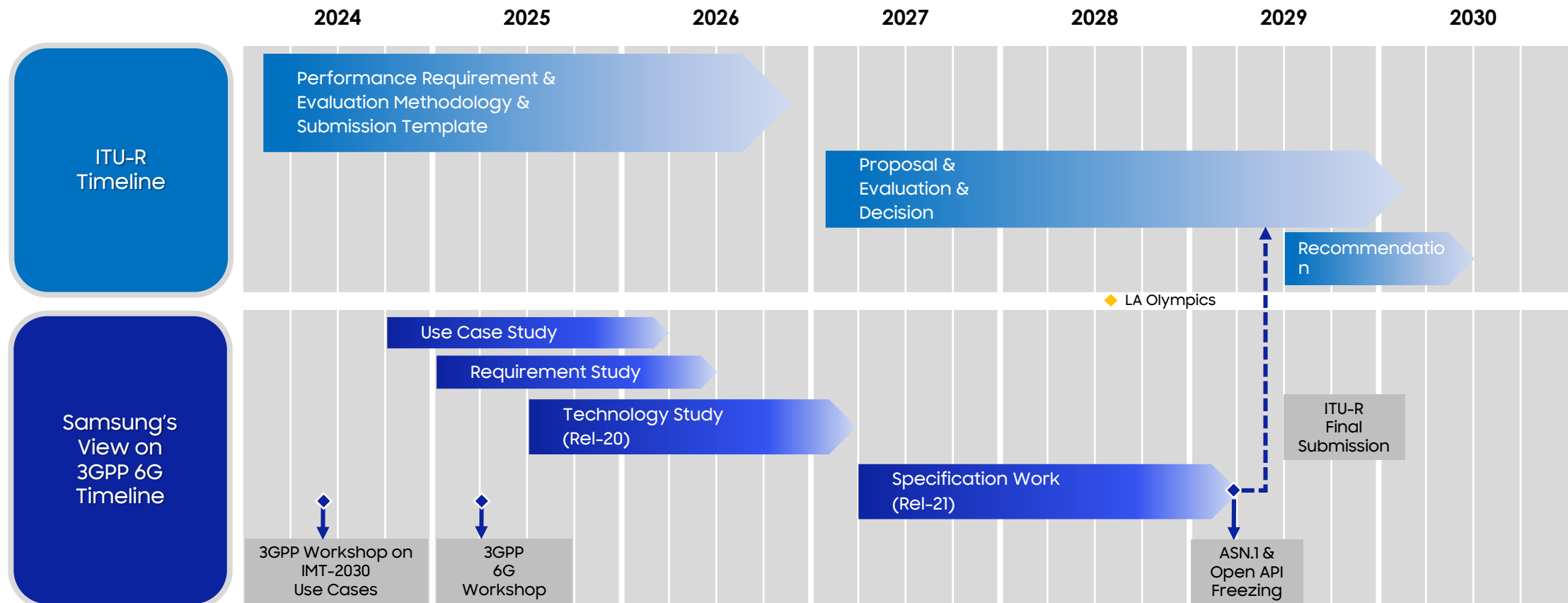
Reliable Cloud vRAN



Example of all-active and scalable vRAN

- All-active architecture of pods with load balancer makes vRAN to be more reliable even if one of pods happens to fail.
- All vRAN pods should be scaled to prevent system overloads with high traffic demands.

ITU-R 6G timeline and Samsung's view on 3GPP 6G timeline



Thank you!

