

A stylized illustration of a cityscape representing various 5G use cases. It includes labels for 'CONNECTED CITY', 'CONNECTED THINGS', 'CONNECTED HOUSE', 'CONNECTED HEALTH', and 'CONNECTED TRANSPORTATION'. The scene depicts houses, wind turbines, people, cars, and buildings, all interconnected by a network of lines and wireless signals. The background is a light blue sky with clouds.

5G roadmap for mobile broadband and beyond

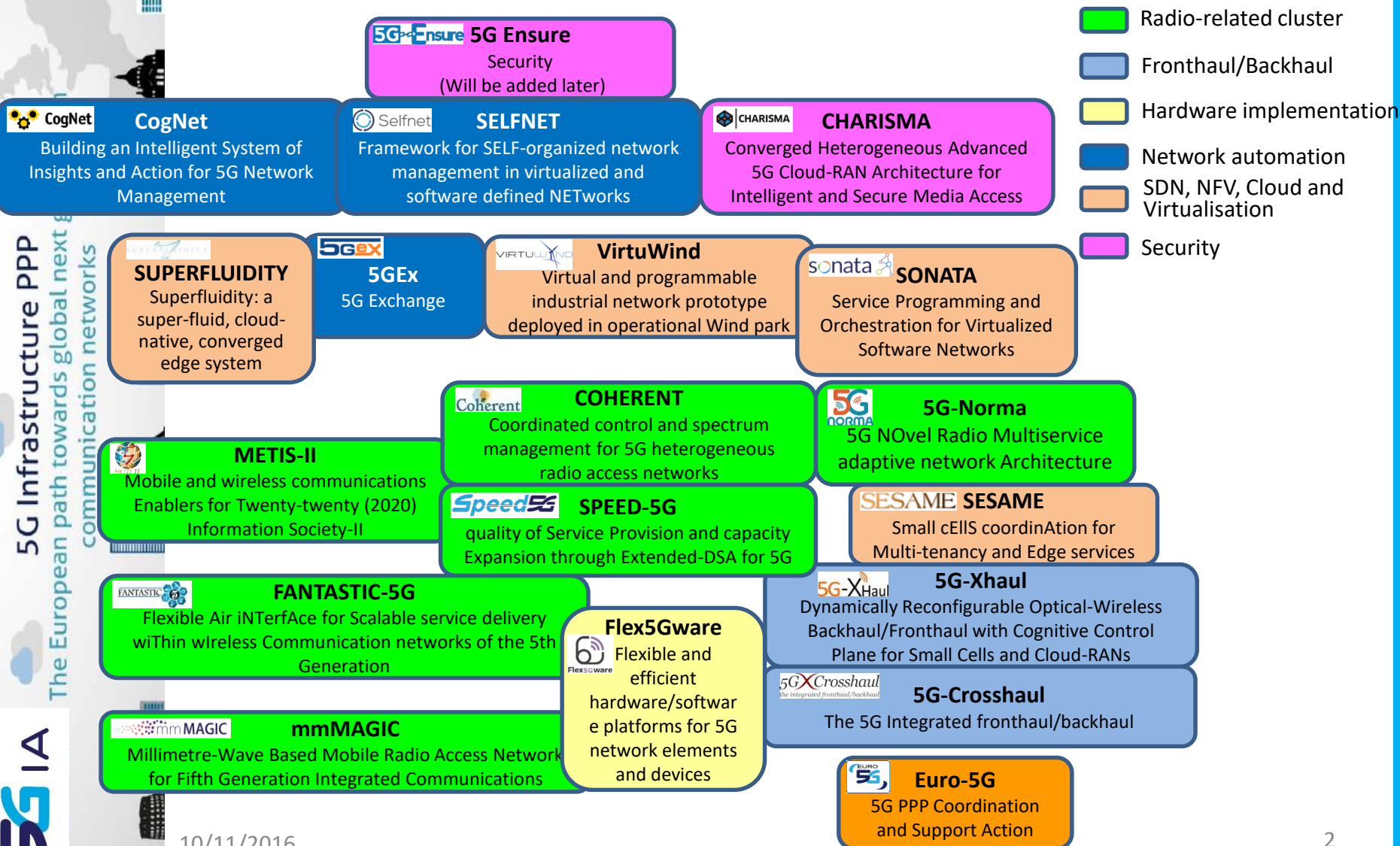
Jean-Pierre Bienaimé

Secretary General, 5G Infrastructure Association

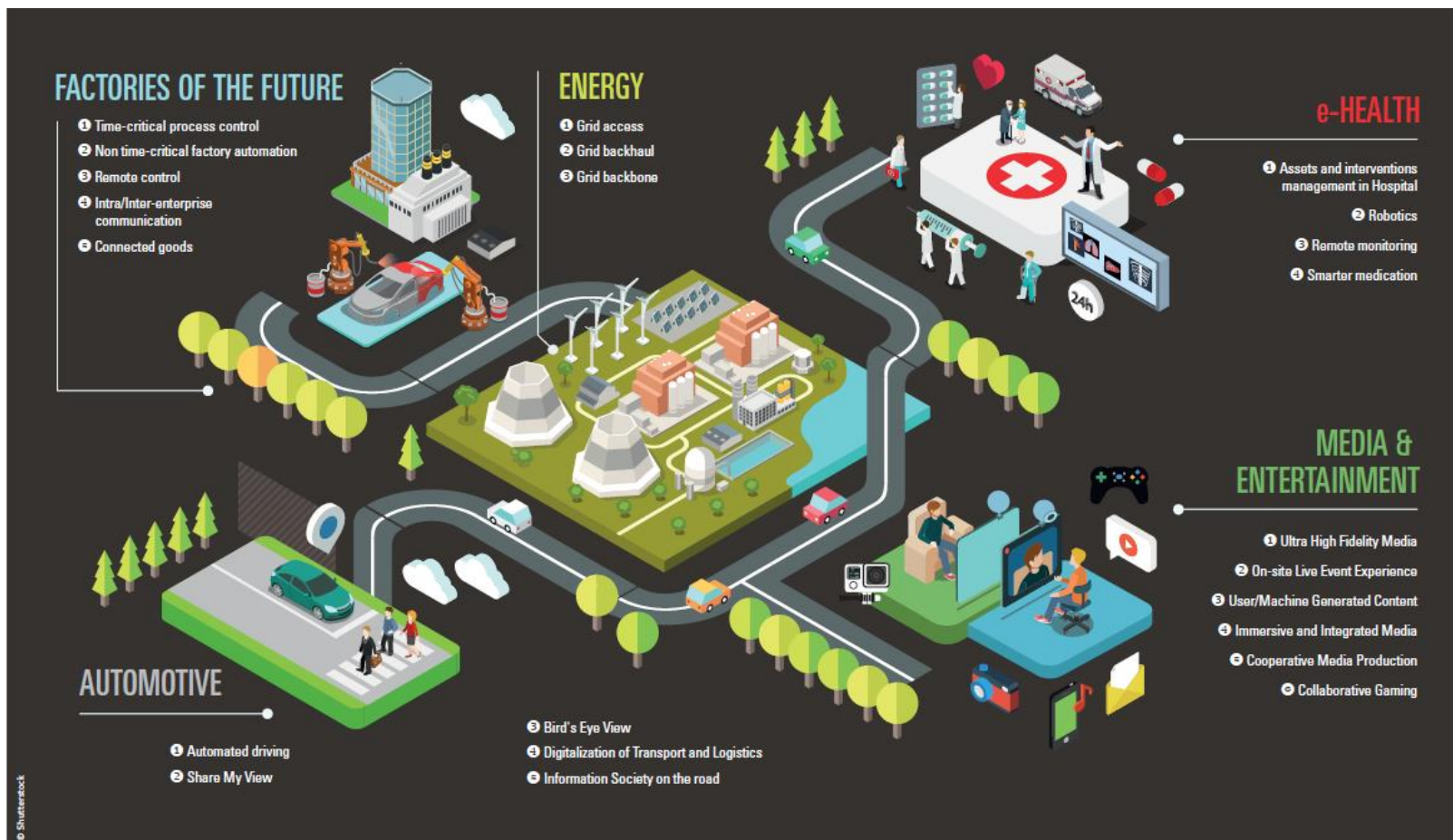
<http://5g-ppp.eu/>

Horizon 2020 5G PPP

19 Call 1 selected projects on-going

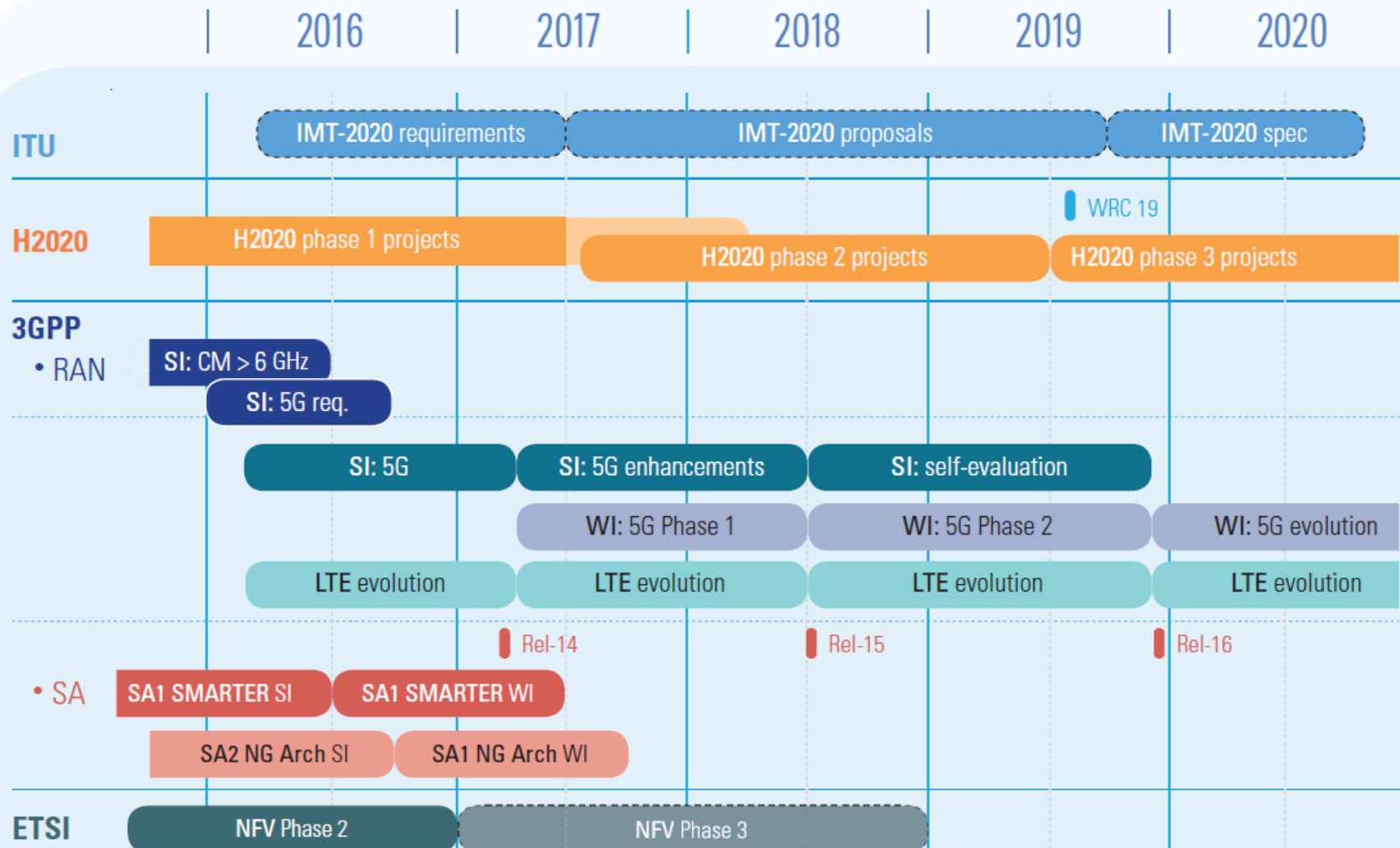


5G network infrastructures will be a key asset to support a societal transformation, leading to the fourth industrial revolution impacting vertical sectors.



Source: 5G Infrastructure Association: 5G Empowering vertical industries. White Paper, 2016, https://5g-ppp.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/BROCHURE_5PPP_BAT2_PL.pdf.

Use-cases originating from verticals have to be considered as drivers of 5G requirements from the onset with high priority and covered in the early phases of the standardization process.



5G-IA supporting the 5G Standardization roadmap

- 5G-IA new Market Representation Member (MRP) of 3GPP as of 21st October 2016



- 5G-IA next member of ITU-R

The 2nd Global 5G Event, 9-10 November 2016, Rome

Why a new 5G Architecture?

- **5G Architecture enables**
 - new business opportunities meeting the requirements of large variety of use cases
 - 5G to be future proof
- **by means of**
 - implementing **network slicing** in cost efficient way
 - **addressing both** end user and operational services
 - supporting natively **softwarization**
 - **integrating** communication and computation
 - integrating **heterogeneous technologies** (incl. fixed and wireless technologies)

Source: 5G PPP Architecture Working Group.

5GPPP Architecture Work Group

White paper published June 1, 2016

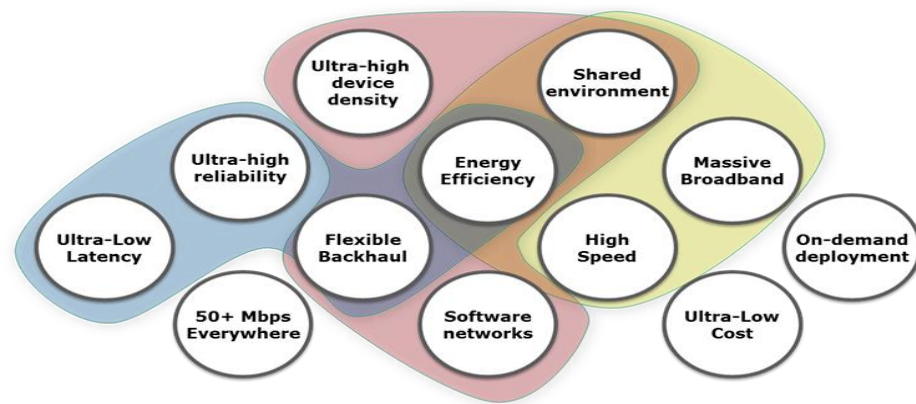
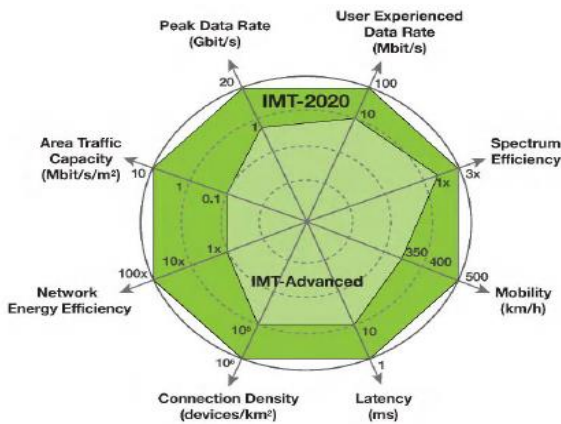
- Launched within the 5GPPP Initiative with participation of 5GPPP projects but input also from non-5GPPP projects



<https://5g-ppp.eu/white-papers/>
<https://5g-ppp.eu/5g-architecture-paper/>

Source: 5G PPP Architecture Working Group.

5G expectations: Combine the strength of satellite and terrestrial networks (source: ESA)



- **5G a network of networks** responds to diverse use cases. Not all of them will be served by a single network.
- Combination of terrestrial and satellite networks to provide timely requested system functionality at lowest costs while maintaining expected level of end-to-end quality for given network coverage
- *Pressure for faster convergence: Combine the strength of satellite and terrestrial networks to deploy 5G*
- *Fostering complementarity*
- *Enabling seamless connectivity*
- *Provisioning collaborative hybrid services to fulfill cost, technically efficient and timely manner the 5G expectations*

Satellite complementary capabilities (source: ESA)

- **Ubiquity**
 - Across-borders
 - Pan-European / Global
 - Deployment speed
 - Remote areas / geography
- **Resilience**
 - Overlay to terrestrial
 - Backup
 - Scalability
- **Multicast/Broadcast (1:many, 1:all vs unicast)**
- **Global Mobility/Fully flexible space segment**
- **Public safety & emergency**
- *Serve Smart combined use cases: (automotive/transportation + energy + smart city) + public safety & emergency*

- WRC-15 discussed on **several frequency bands above 6GHz** to be studied within ITU for 5G in the period leading up to WRC-19. ITU-R agreed to conduct sharing and compatibility studies by end March 2017 for a number of SHF and EHF portions in 24-86 GHz ranges – the highest frequencies yet to be evaluated for mobile broadband. But in a first phase, **sub-6GHz spectrum** will be promoted (700MHz, 3.4-3.8GHz,...).
- **Spectrum for 5G will enable many new highly advanced services** that will improve the life of people, especially those living in large cities of the world with a pressing need for advanced communications.
 - ➔ **RSPG vision:** *“5G will drive industrial and societal transformation, and economic growth in Europe from 2020 and beyond”.*

5G-IA proposed pioneer bands

- **3.4 - 3.8 GHz**
 - ➔ eMBB for single digit Gbit/s urban mobile coverage
- **24.25 - 27.5 GHz (“26 GHz”) & 31.8 - 33.4 GHz (“32 GHz”)**
 - ➔ eMBB for up to double digit Gbit/s
- **700 MHz**
 - ➔ mMTC/URLLC universal coverage

Source: 5G - IA WG Spectrum

Members of 5G Infrastructure Association



Industry

- ADVA Optical Networking SE
- Alcatel-Lucent
- Airbus
- Atos
- Deutsche Telekom
- DOCOMO Communications Laboratories Europe GmbH
- Ericsson
- Huawei Technologies Düsseldorf GmbH
- IBM Research
- Intel Mobile Communications
- NEC Europe Ltd., NEC Laboratories Europe
- Nokia
- Orange
- Samsung Electronics Research Institute Ltd.
- SES
- Telecom Italia
- Telefónica I+D
- Telenor ASA
- Telespazio
- Thales Alenia Space
- Turk Telekomünikasyon A.Ş.

Research

- CEA-LETI
- Centre Tecnologic de Telecomunicacions de Catalunya (CTTC)
- Consorzio Nazionale Interuniversitario per le Telecomunicazioni (CNIT)
- Fundacion IMDEA Networks
- Instituto de Telecomunicacoes
- IST – University of Lisbon
- TNO
- University of Bologna – DEI

SMEs

- Integrasys SA
- INTERINNOV
- M.B.I. S.R.L.
- Nextworks s.r.l.
- Quobis
- Sequans Communications

Source: 5G Infrastructure Association.

5G PPP International cooperation



- China 
 - MoU signed with IMT-2020 (5G) Promotion Group on September 29, 2015 in Beijing
- Japan 
 - MoU signed with The 5G Mobile Communications Promotion Forum on March 25, 2015 at NGMN Industry Conference in Frankfurt, Germany
- Korea 
 - MoU signed with 5G Forum on June 17, 2014 after signature of Joint Declaration between EU Commission and Korean government in Seoul, Korea
- USA 
 - MoU signed with 5G Americas on March 2, 2015 at Mobile World Congress 2015 in Barcelona, Spain
- Multilateral MoU on a series of Global 5G Event
 - Two events per year
 - Rotation between continents
 - MoU signed between IMT-2020 (5G) Promotion Group, 5GMF, 5G Forum, 5G Americas and 5G Infrastructure Association on October 20, 2015 in Lisbon

Source: 5G Infrastructure Association.



EC 5G Action Plan (Sept 2016)

The Commission has identified the following **key elements for the plan**:

- Align roadmaps and priorities for a **coordinated 5G deployment across all EU** Member States, targeting early network introduction by 2018, and moving towards commercial large scale introduction by the end of 2020 at the latest.
- Make provisional **spectrum bands available for 5G ahead of WRC-19**, to be complemented by additional bands as quickly as possible, and work towards a recommended approach for the authorisation of the specific 5G spectrum bands above 6 GHz.
- Promote **early deployment in major urban areas** and along major transport paths.
- Promote **pan-European multi-stakeholder trials** as catalysts to turn technological innovation into full business solutions.
- Facilitate the **implementation of an industry-led venture fund** in support of 5G-based innovation.
- Unite leading actors in working towards the **promotion of global standards**.

Towards a smooth and committed 5G roadmap...

- **Avoid fragmentation**, and respect all the standardization steps towards full 5G globally harmonized standard (*« Short-term solutions will not solve long-term issues... » Giuseppe Recchi, TIM*):
 - 3GPP roadmap (Rel. 15 & 16)
 - ITU-R IMT-2020 standard completion
 - Spectrum bands identification & harmonization
 - Avoid premature « 5G » announcements
- **Be quick and business-oriented**: Plan 5G trials now, including the verticals, and not delay the standardization process:
 - Pan-European 5G technology trials as of 2017
 - Pre-commercial trials as of 2018
 - Push International cooperation , including in trials



The 2nd Global 5G Event, 9-10 November 2016, Rome