

The European Research Framework towards the 5G Implementation: Overview, Opportunities and Challenges

Dr. Ioannis P. Chochliouros

Ph.D., M.Sc., Telecommunications Engineer

Head of Fixed Network R&D Programs Section

R&D Department, Fixed & Mobile

Hellenic Telecommunications Organization S.A. (OTE)

Introduction

- **The European economy has to “maintain” but also to “fortify” both its role and influence** within the global international environment, *strongly influenced by the fast Internet penetration.*
- **It is important to realize innovative actions and to expand knowledge** so that *“to keep a strong position in a strategically important market such as the one of the ICT sector”.*

➡ **The diversity of new (personal and professional) usages,** *leads to new network requirements* on *availability, latency, reliability, trustworthiness and security.*

- + **Appearance of new trends,** *with the related features/functionalities much more closely “embedded” within the network applications.*
- + **Users gradually become more and more “demanding”** in terms of contents and service requirements.
- + **Privacy and sustainability issues become of prime importance,** *thus implying for resilient constraints on networks and service platforms.*

➔ Appearance of a variety of major challenges:

- **“Handling” of the increased network traffic** together with the **provision of** all necessary **capacity and/or spectrum availability**, *so that to serve/fulfil all relevant requests coming from different services, devices and users.*
- **Accommodation of novel classes of services/facilities** (e.g., covering attributes coming from the IoT, M2M communications or content-based applications, or by any other future “complex” environment that may potentially appear), **while preserving a “low” -or a kind of “reasonable”- CAPEX and OPEX features**, **supporting economies of scale** and **avoidance of unnecessary investments.**
- **Strengthening Internet’s penetration in all sectors of our lives and economies**, by making it an **“indispensable means”** for realizing an explicit, ubiquitous and dependable infrastructure in mobile, wireless and fixed communications.
Internet “drivers” are all kind of services/applications from low (sensor and IoT) to high throughput rates (e.g. high quality video streaming) and from low to high latency.
- **Supporting of** all actions for providing a **guaranteed level of Quality of Service/Quality of Experience (QoS/QoE)** together with **enhancement of privacy and security over the Internet**, *especially for professional uses and with the aim of offering optimal performance.*
- **Making the communication critical infrastructures “as resilient as required”** by consumers of interconnected critical infrastructures (such as **smart grid**).
- Supporting measures for realizing **reduced energy consumption.**

The forthcoming novel 5G infrastructure “faces” most of the identified challenges and will offer reliable solutions!

5G will be much more than the next step beyond 4G: it is expected to be the **“core functional system of our modern digital society and economy”**, thus **generating a truly converged and tremendously “dense” communication infrastructure**, integrating IT systems (e.g., processing and storage) **with plentiful network resources**.

5G is to become a sort of universal, highly flexible and ultra-low latency virtualized infrastructure,

- **capable of serving immense numbers of smart terminals, machines, things, sensors, cars, drones, etc.,**
- **with significant processing and storage capabilities that may be exponentially increased, via relevant Cloud-based applications .**



The European Policy Approach

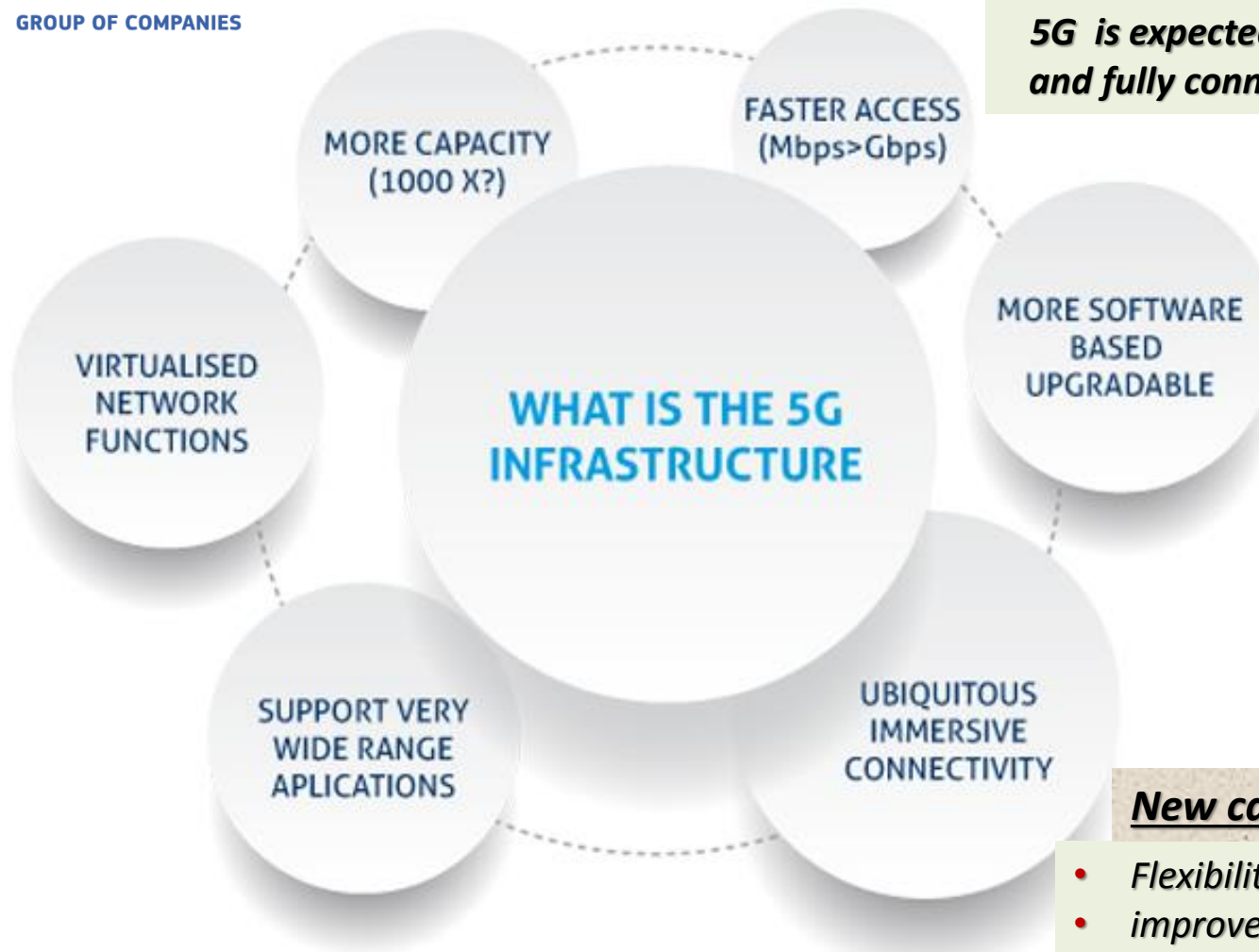
5G networks will not only be based on transport and routing/switching technologies but **will be more “flexible and open”**.

5G networks are expected **to evolve more easily** than today’s networks and also **to embed sensing, computing and storage resources** in a converged and unified infrastructure, **able to “orchestrate” the delivery of services in a secure manner.**

5G networks **will provide a significantly higher system capacity than today** and solve any anticipated spectrum scarce.

5G networks **should also promote** -to the extent possible- **a common network management for mobile and wireless**, in terms of

- **constant performance optimisation,**
- **fast failure recovery,**
- **fast adaptations to changes** in network loads, architecture, infrastructure and technology.



5G is expected to assist an entirely mobile and fully connected and converged society

New capabilities of 5G dimensions

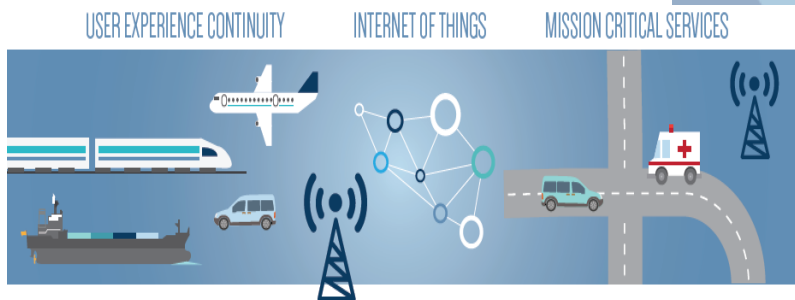
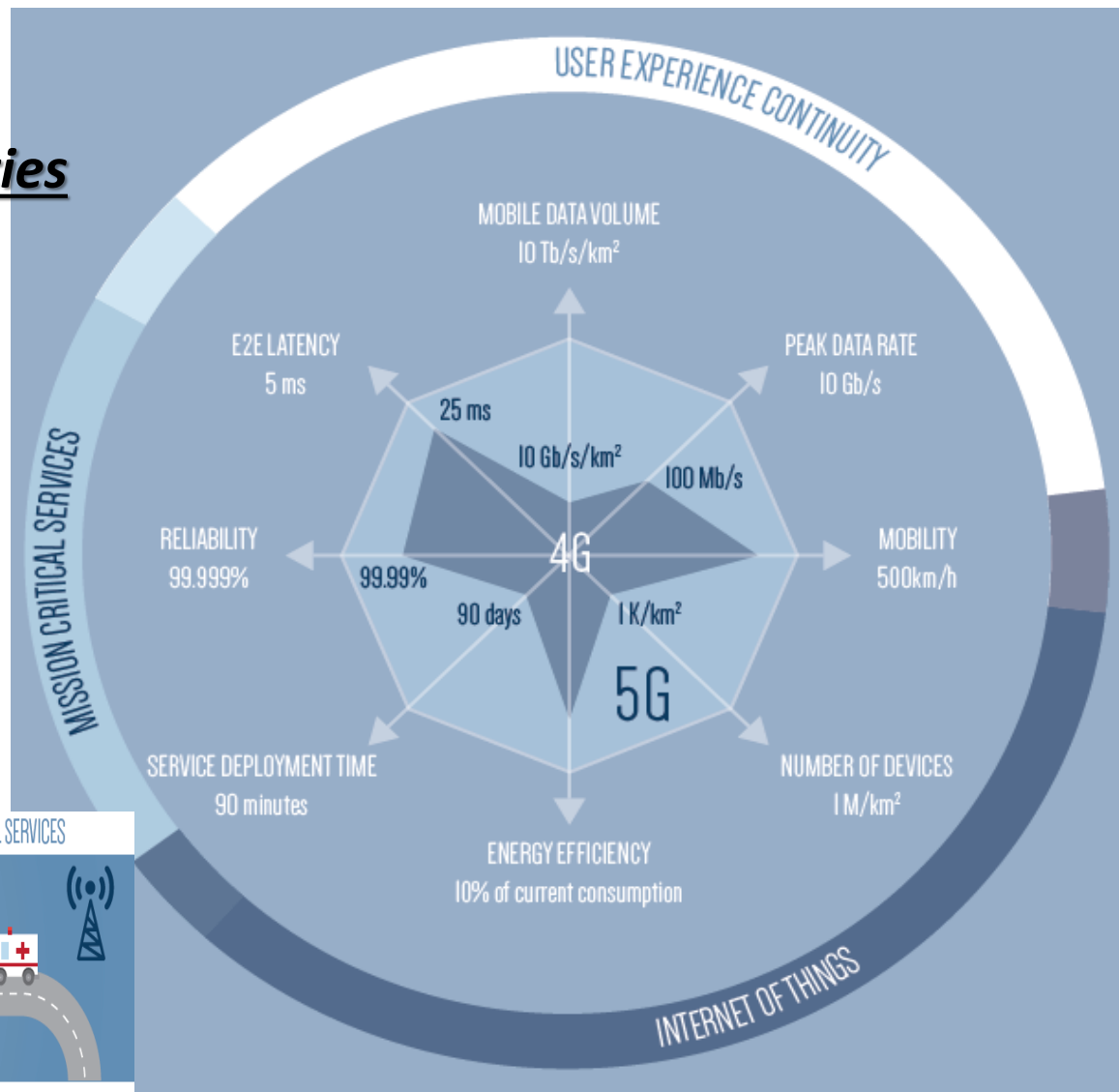
- Flexibility, lower energy requirements
- improved energy efficiency
- greater capacity, bandwidth, security, reliability and data rates
- enhanced indoor coverage
- lower latency and device costs

Source: 5G-PPP (<https://5g-ppp.eu/about-us/>)

➡ Within the 5G-PPP framework, the following KPIs have been identified:




- ❖ Possibility for the **provision of 1000 times higher wireless area capacity** and of **more varied service capabilities**, *if compared to those of 2010.*
- ❖ **Saving up to 90% of energy per service provided.** *(Here, the main focus should be in mobile communication networks, where the dominating energy consumption comes from the radio access network).*
- ❖ **Reduction of the average service creation time cycle** *from 90 hours to 90 minutes.*
- ❖ Creation of a **sufficiently secure, reliable and dependable Internet**, *with a “zero perceived” downtime for services provision.*
- ❖ Facilitating future **very “dense” deployments of wireless communication links** *to connect over 7 trillion wireless devices serving over 7 billion people*, thus realizing the option of “connecting everything or everyone at any time at any place”.
- ❖ **Enabling advanced user controlled privacy**, *to guarantee a proper level of protection of the facilities offered.*

Radar diagram of 5G Disruptive capabilities



Source: 5G-PPP, <https://5g-ppp.eu/>

The development of the forthcoming 5G systems will be based on an ecosystem of close cooperation between industry, SMEs and the research community with the aim of:

-  ***developing innovative -but also applicable/viable- solutions;***
-  ***guaranteeing the exploitation of such in global standards & markets;***
-  ***ensuring interoperability and economies of scale, with affordable cost for system deployment and the end-users.***

- *The development of the 5G ecosystem involves numerous groups of industry stakeholders, research institutions, standard developing organizations, certification bodies and other institutions and/or legal entities.*
- *In particular, **5G-PPP** is a “joint” initiative between the European Commission and the European ICT industry, intending to further reinforce the European presence in this field, at the global level.*
- *The **main objective** is to **design and deliver appropriate solutions, architectures, technologies and standards** for the next generation communication infrastructure.*
- *Since 2015, the European Union (EU) funds several projects under the **5G-PPP program, covering three subsequent Phases.***
These projects work together to deliver the critical 5G technology building block.

Standards developing organizations (SDO)	
Regional Initiatives	
Europe	
Korea	
Japan	
China	
USA	
Industry Fora	

The global environment



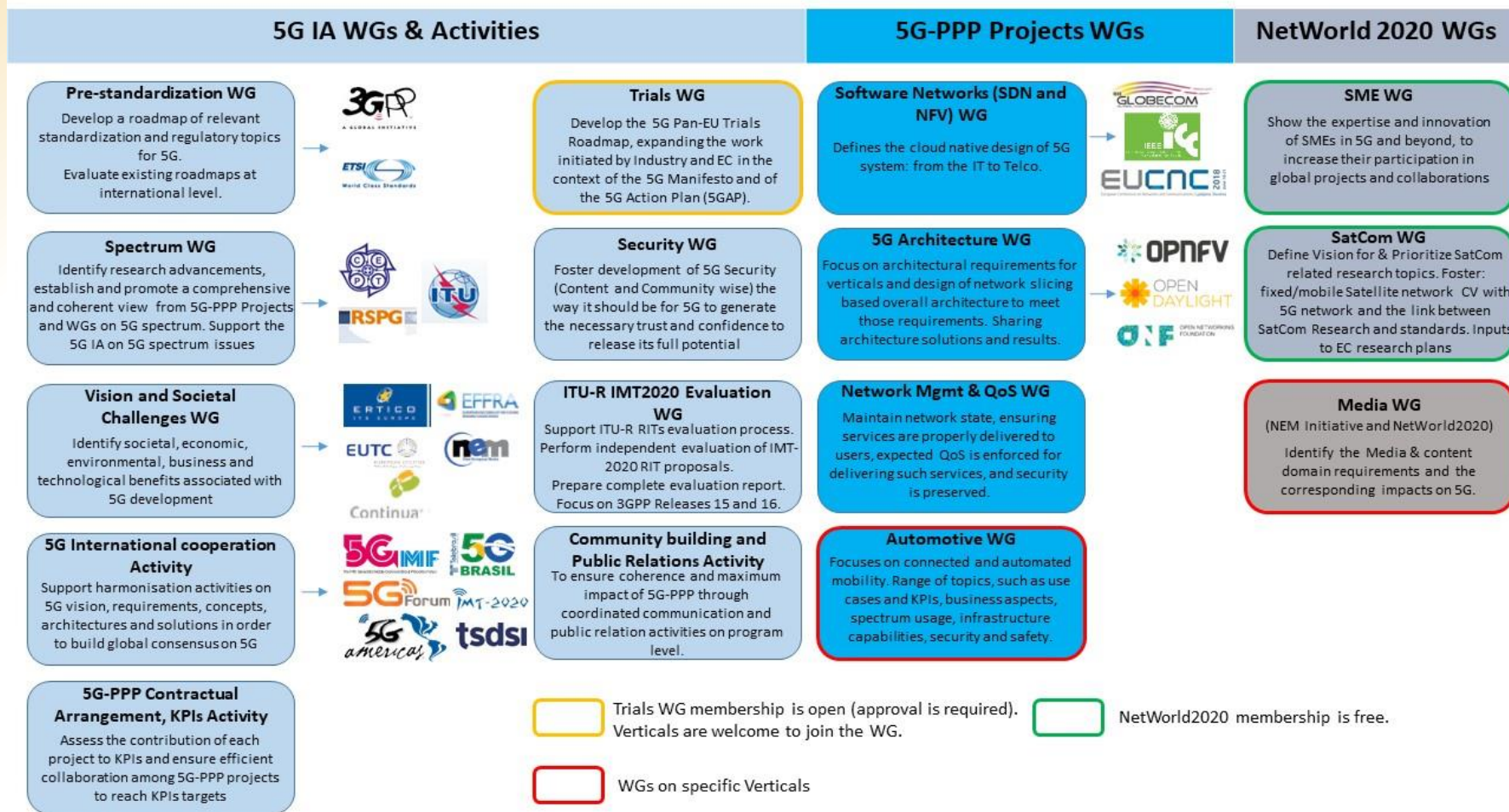
The global environment



The global environment

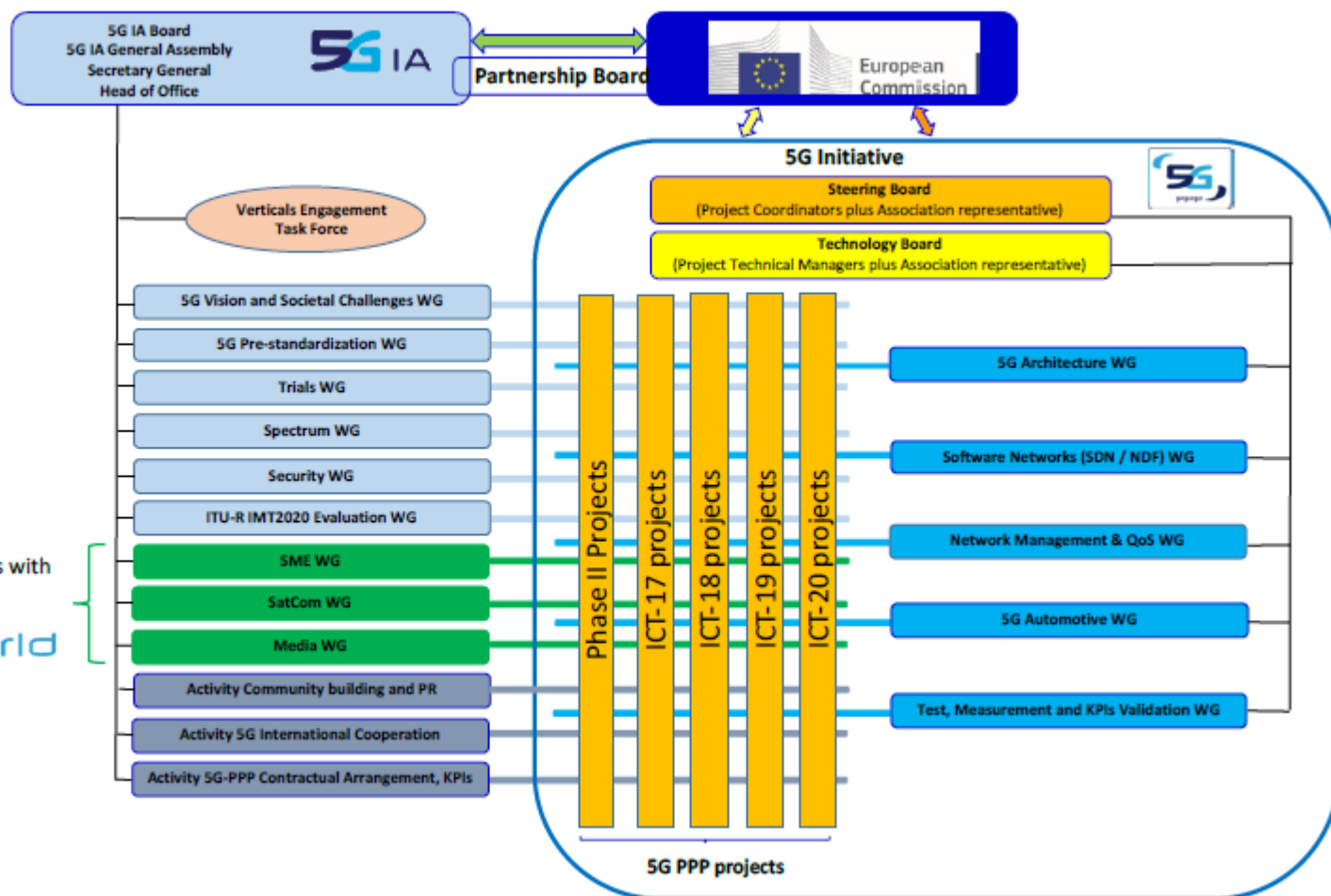
5G-PPP IA general objectives:

- **Conduct research and innovation work** that will form the “basis” of the 5G infrastructure for the Future Internet (FI) for a wide range of applications from IoT (Internet of Things) to very high throughput services;
- **develop the next generation of network technologies** taking into account key societal challenges and their networking requirements;
- **reinforce the European industrial capability** in communication network technologies;
- **serve as a consensus-based platform for effective collaboration of players** from industry, academia, research organizations and SMEs from both the terrestrial and the satellite communities;
- **“pave the way”** towards successful introduction of innovative business models based on more powerful and open networks;
- **support** the emergence of global standards;
- **help addressing non-technological barriers** such as regulatory issues and spectrum availability;
- **validate technologies** from a technical and business perspective through early trials and reference deployments;
- **develop skilled personnel**, which is needed to research, develop and operate advanced communication networks as well as use of new systems in vertical markets, *and*;
- **provide a reliable and trustworthy communications infrastructure**, which secures critical infrastructures.



5G IA and 5G-PPP Working Groups

5G-PPP Governance:



Market Views and 5G-PPP Approach (Phases I-III)

Factories of the Future

- 1 Time-critical process control
- 2 Non time-critical factory automation
- 3 Remote control
- 4 Intra/Inter-enterprise communication
- 5 Connected goods

Energy

- 1 Grid access
- 2 Grid backhaul
- 3 Grid backbone

e-HEALTH

- 1 Assets and interventions management in Hospital
- 2 Robotics
- 3 Remote monitoring
- 4 Smarter medication

Media & Entertainment

- 1 Ultra High Fidelity Media
- 2 On-site Live Event Experience
- 3 User/Machine Generated Content
- 4 Immersive and Integrated Media
- 5 Cooperative Media Production
- 6 Collaborative Gaming

Automotive

- 1 Automated driving
- 2 Share My View

- 3 Bird's Eye View
- 4 Digitalization of Transport and Logistics
- 5 Information Society on the road



5G empowering vertical industries



5G VERTICAL SECTORS

With 5G, networks will be transformed into intelligent orchestration platforms.

By converting strong relationships between vendors, operators and verticals, 5G will open the field to new business value propositions.

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

European Approach within the 5G-PPP Framework

Source: 5G-PPP, <https://5g-ppp.eu/>

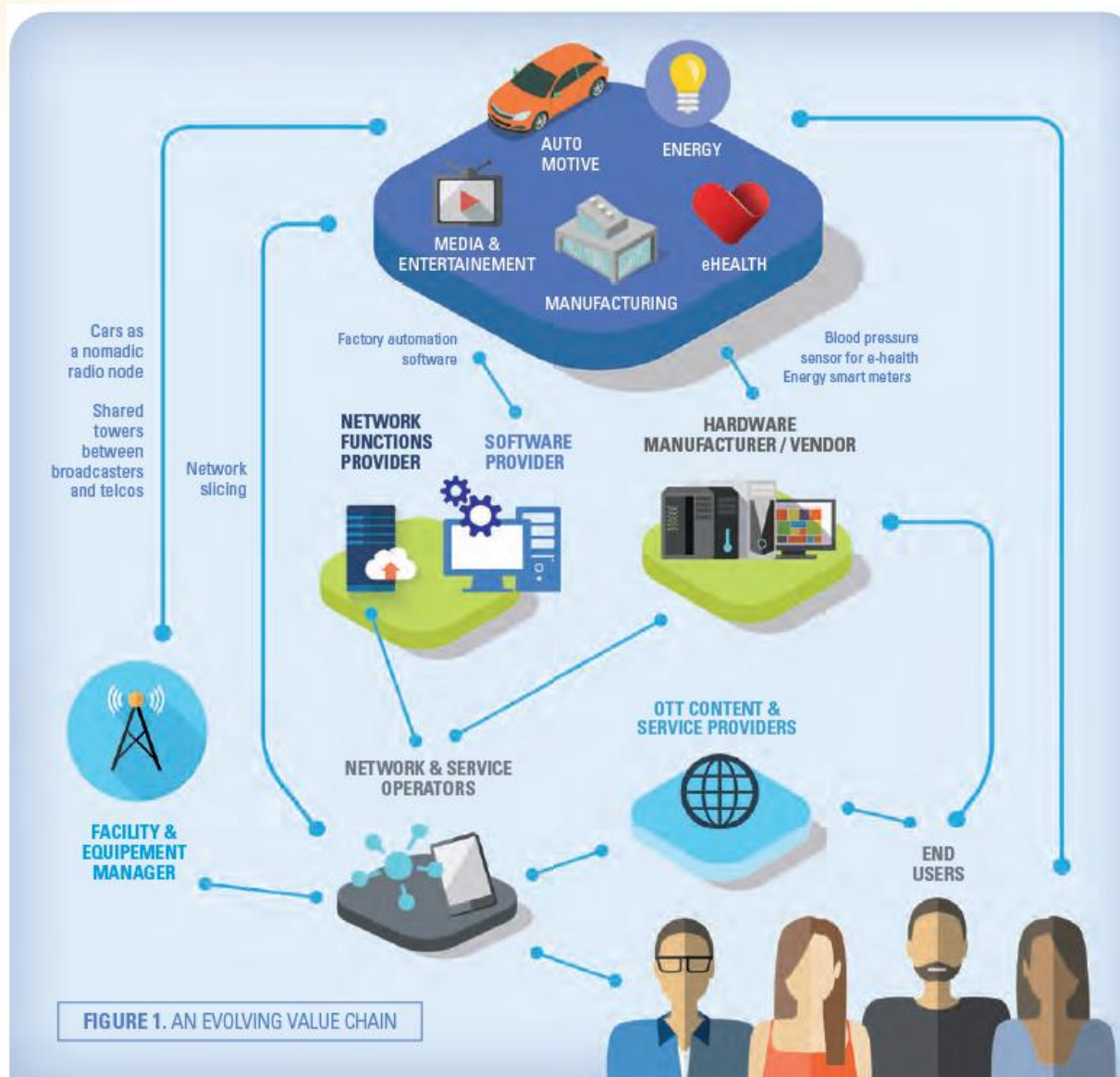


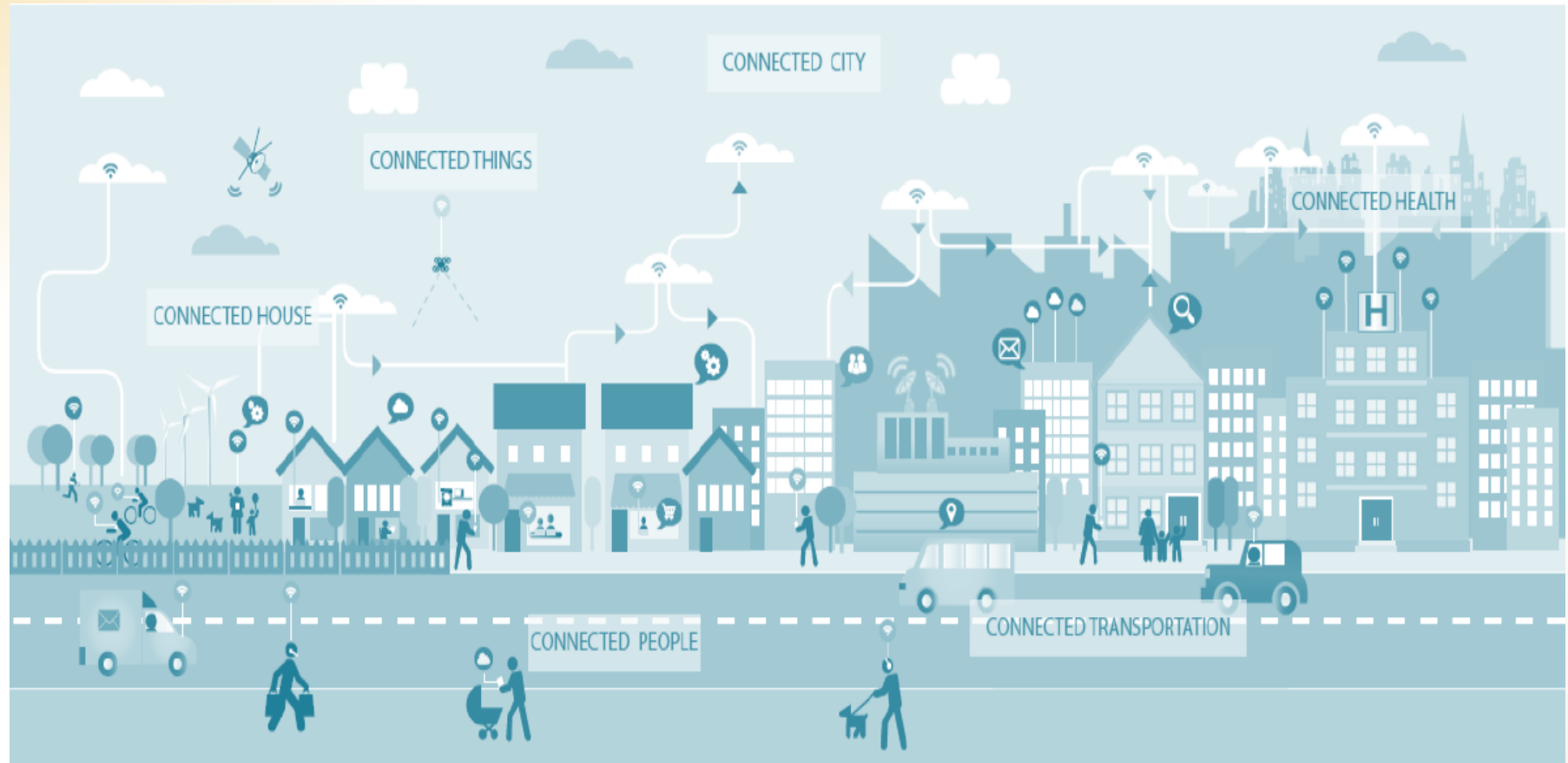
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP



European Commission

Horizon 2020
European Union funding
for Research & Innovation



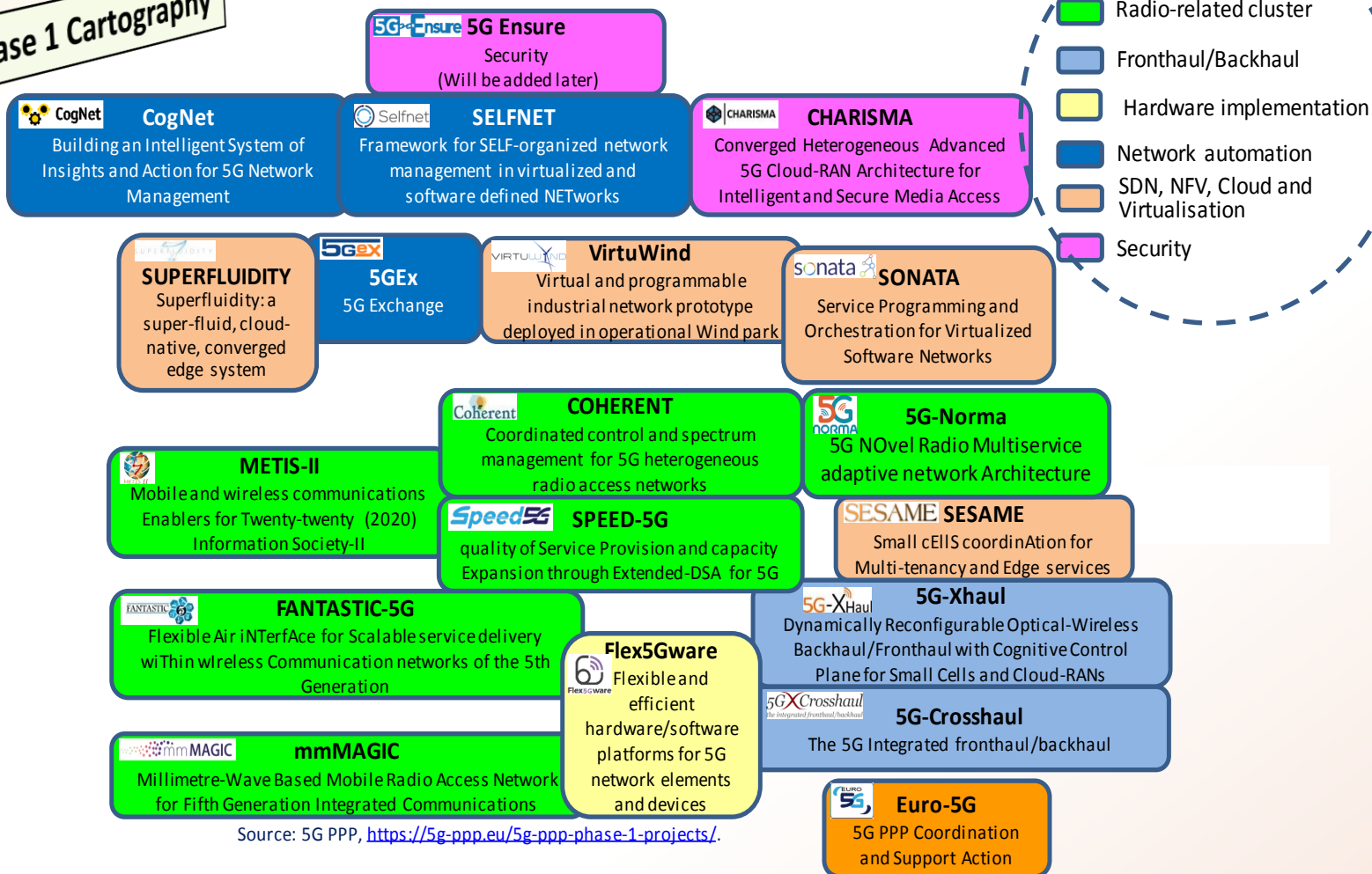


The Vision for the 5G-oriented future

Source: 5G-PPP, <https://5g-ppp.eu/>

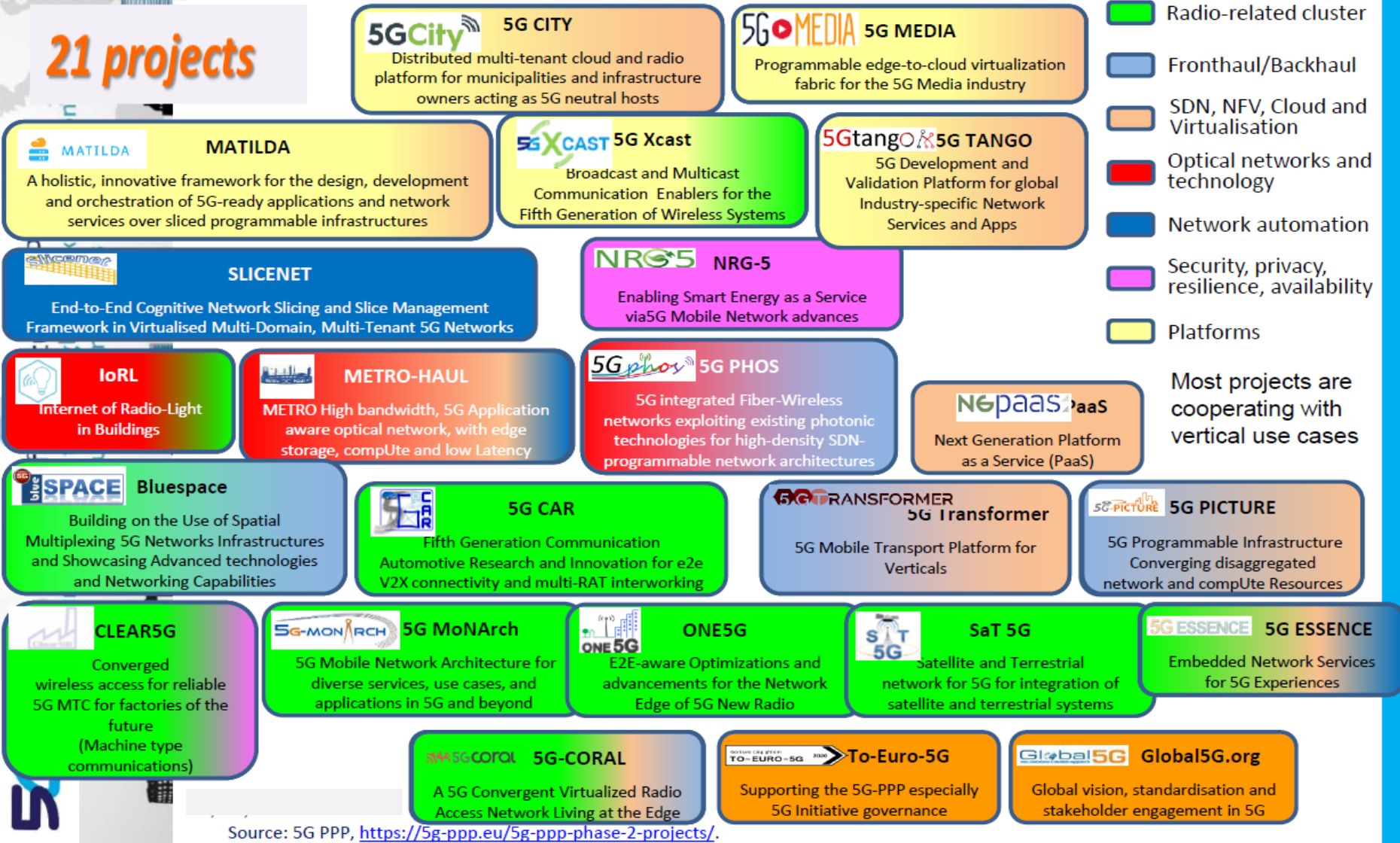
19 Projects

Phase 1 Cartography



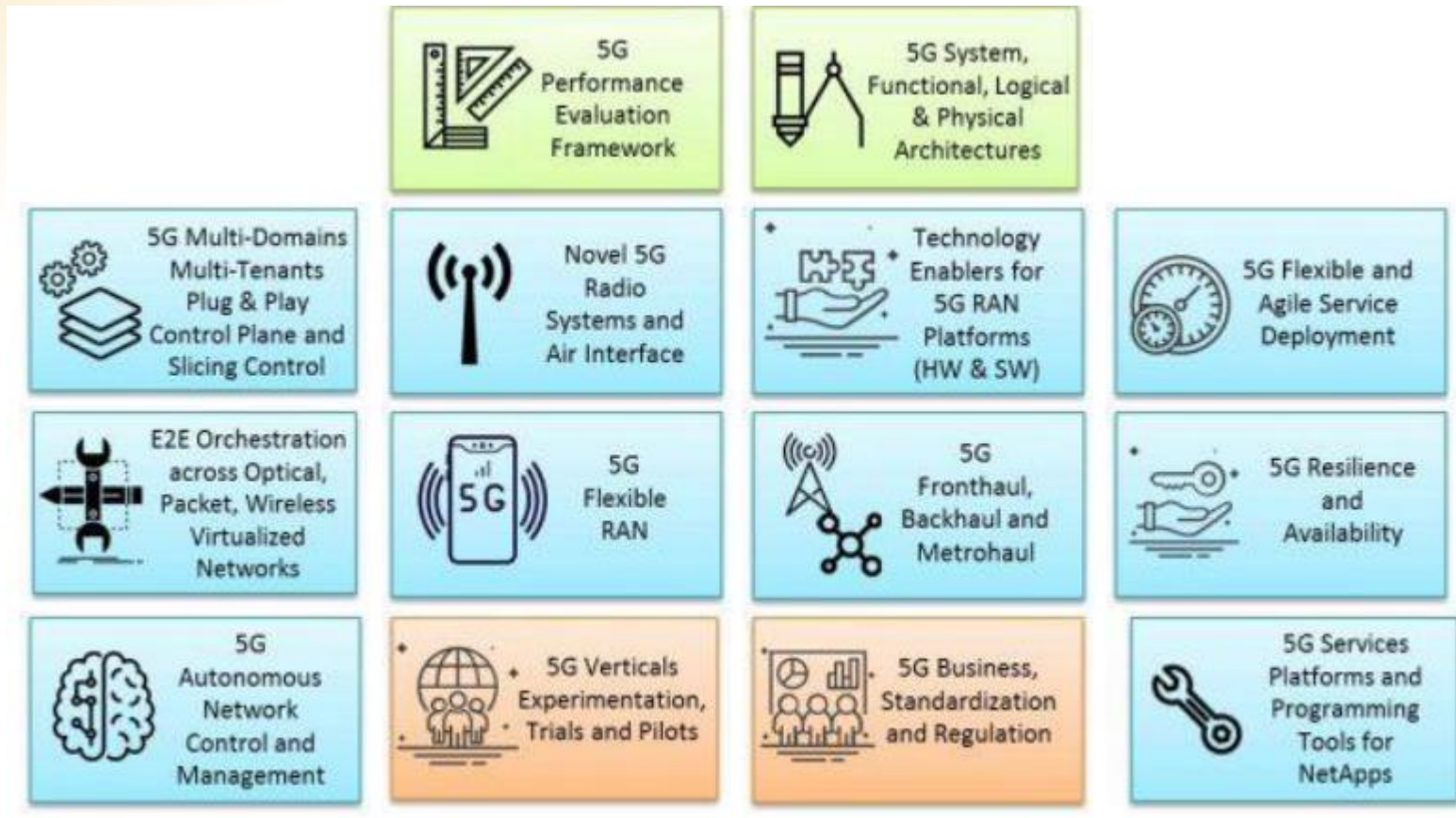
Source: 5G PPP, <https://5g-ppp.eu/5g-ppp-phase-1-projects/>.

21 projects



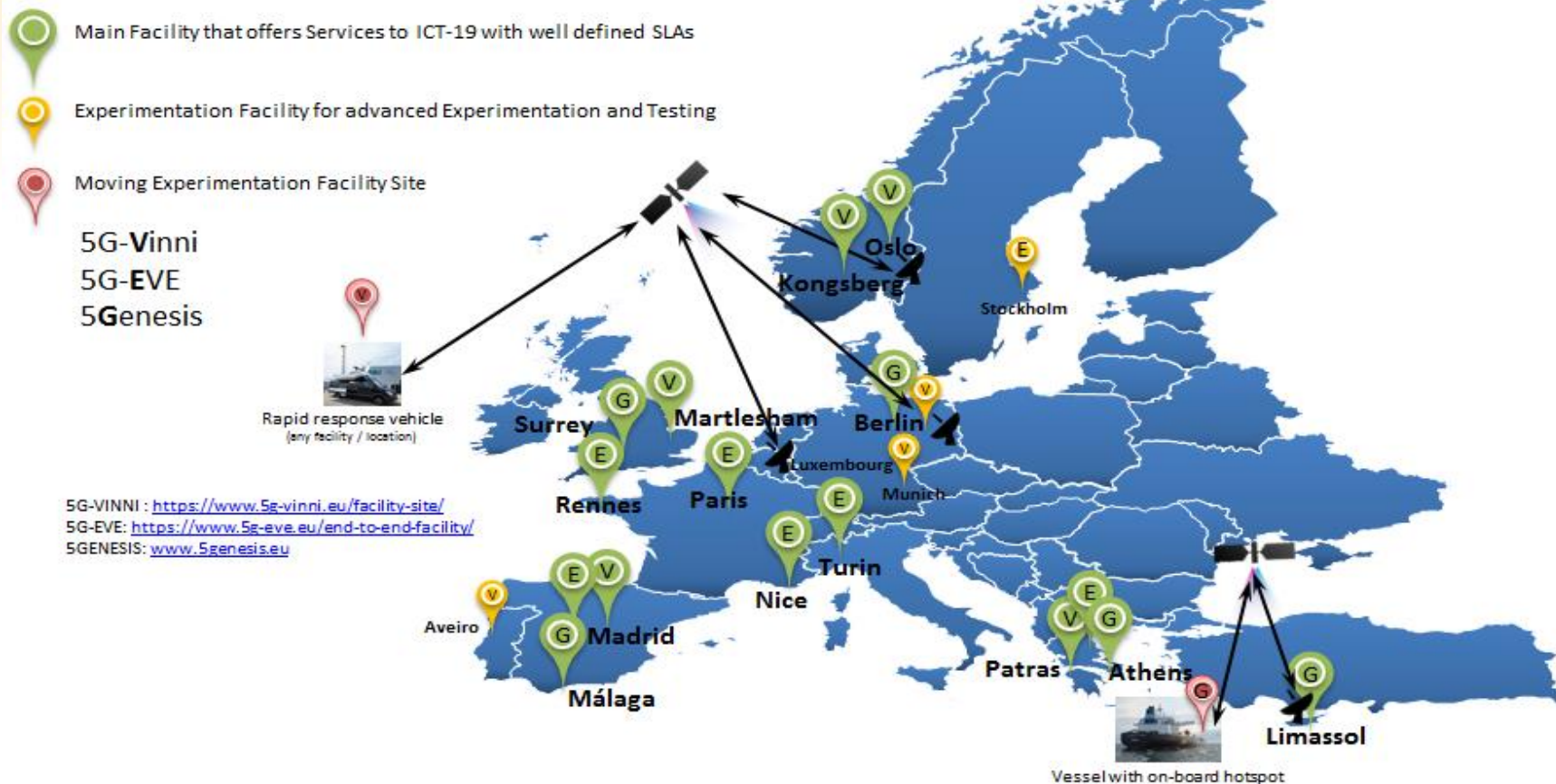
Source: 5G PPP, <https://5g-ppp.eu/5g-ppp-phase-2-projects/>.

Key Achievements



Source: 5G-PPP, Progress Monitoring Report - 2019

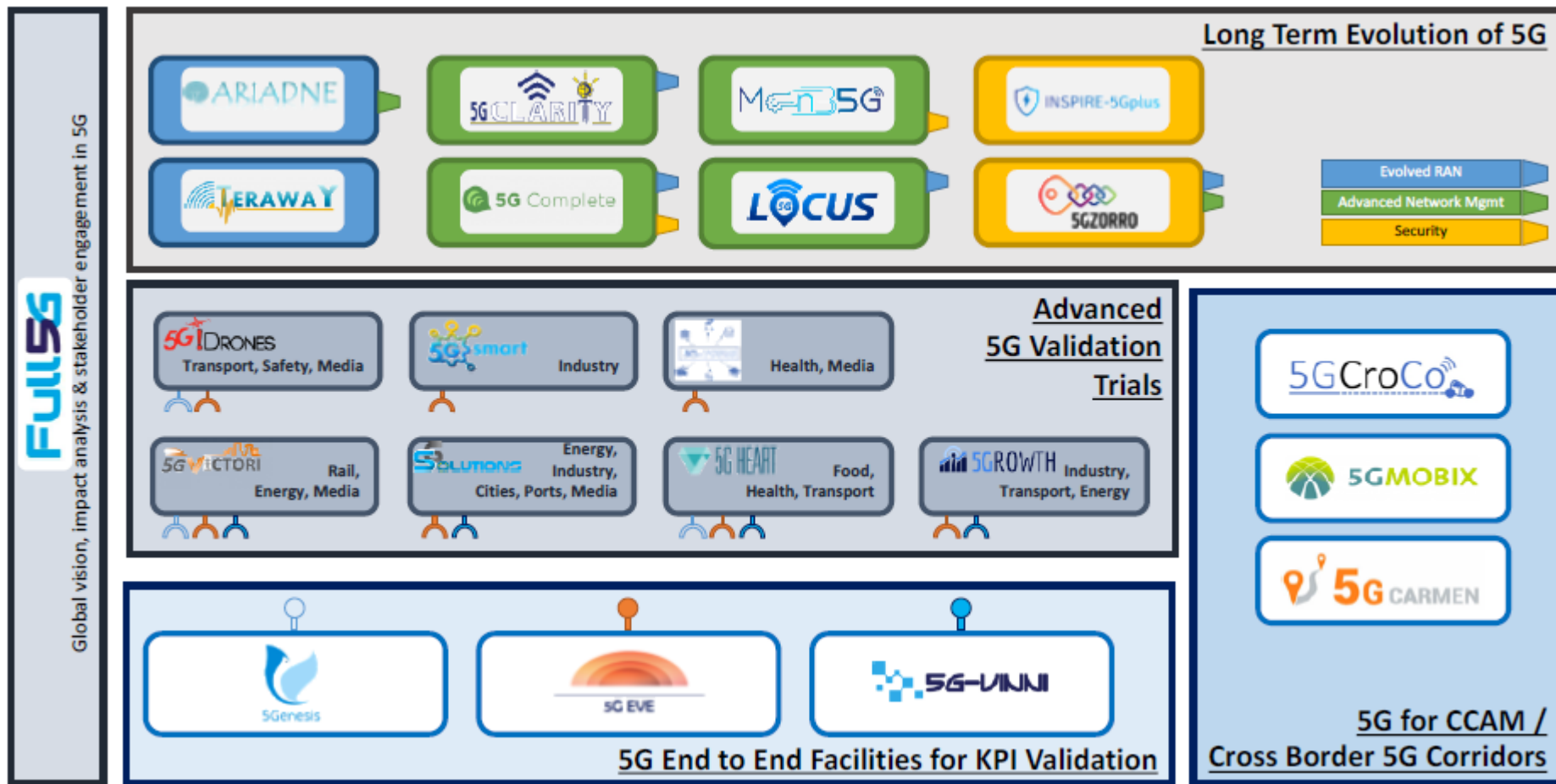
3 core platform projects



5G Infrastructure PPP Phase 3 Platforms Projects – Geographic Cartography

Source: 5G-PPP, <https://5g-ppp.eu/5g-ppp-phase-3-projects/>

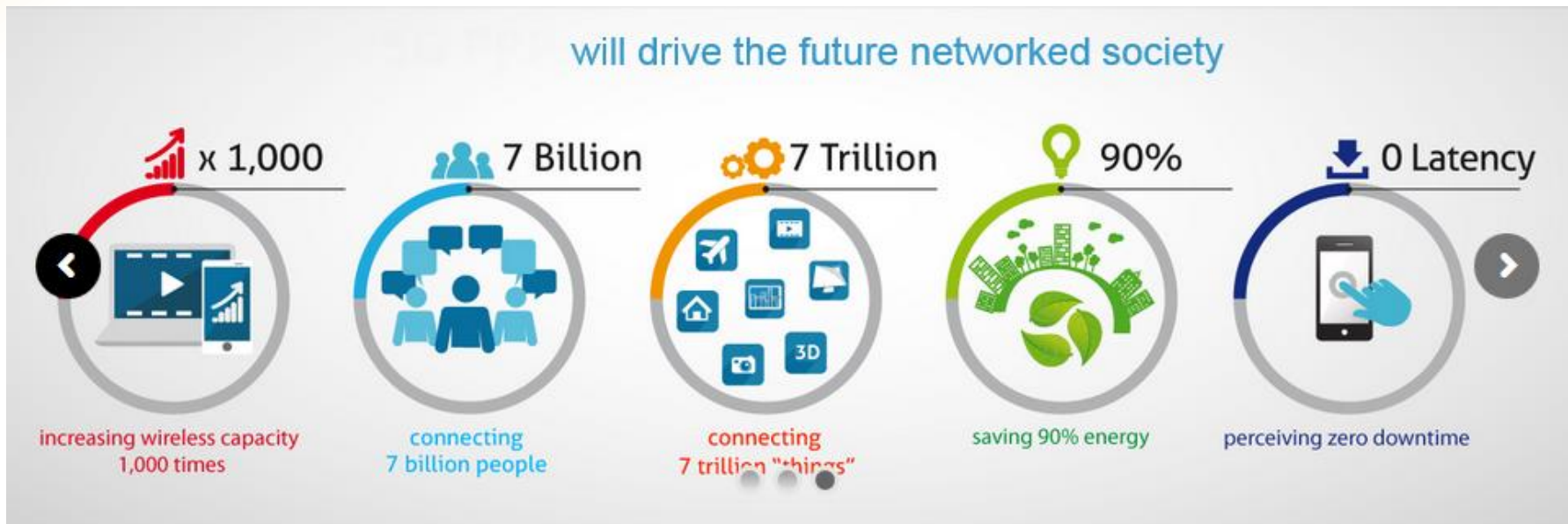
5G-PPP Projects – Phase 3



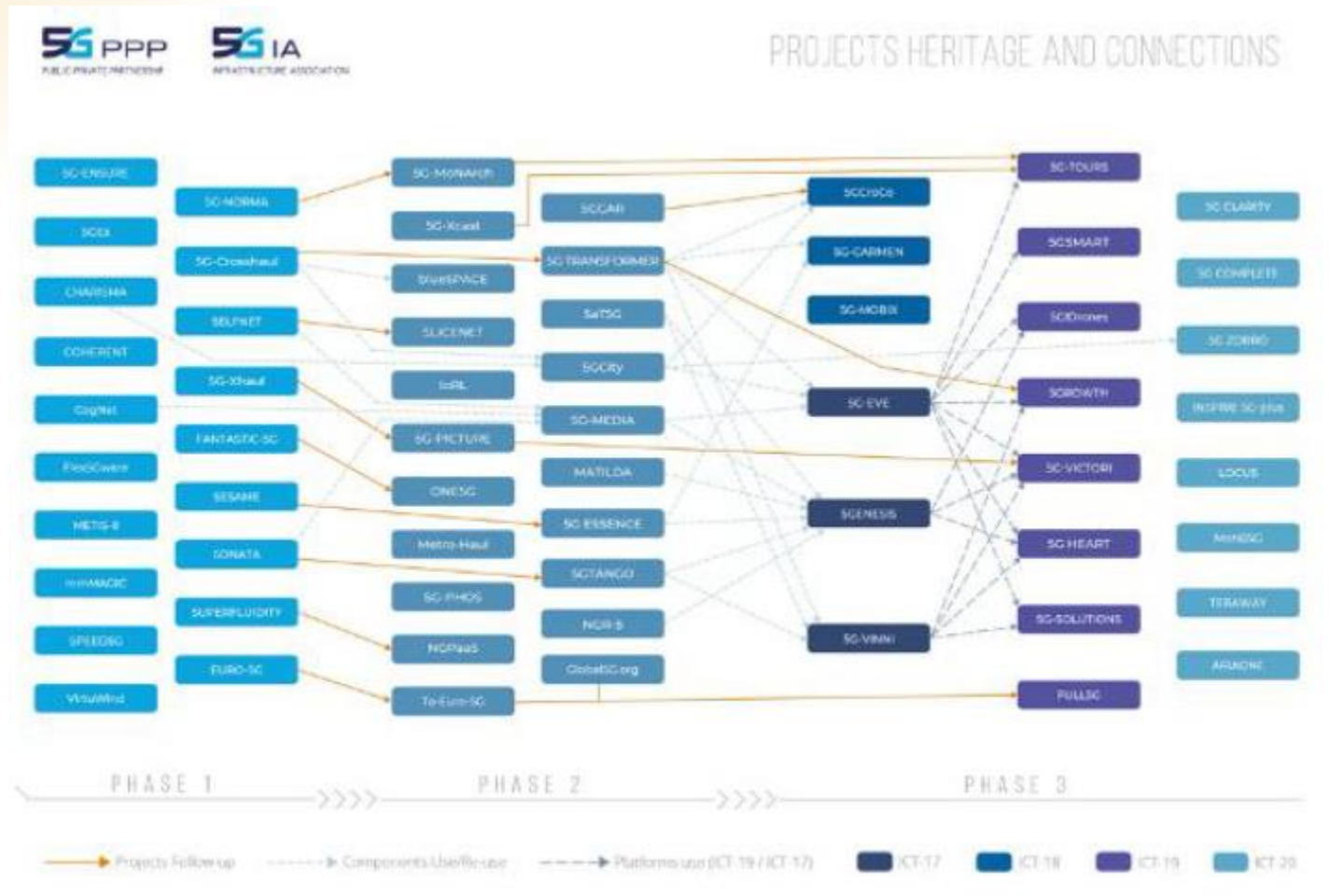
Source: 5G-PPP, <https://5g-ppp.eu/5g-ppp-phase-3-projects/>

Main objective:

Measurement and Validation of different KPIs for a great variety of applications, in controlled (lab) environment but also in large scale demos.



5G-PPP Projects – Phases 1-3



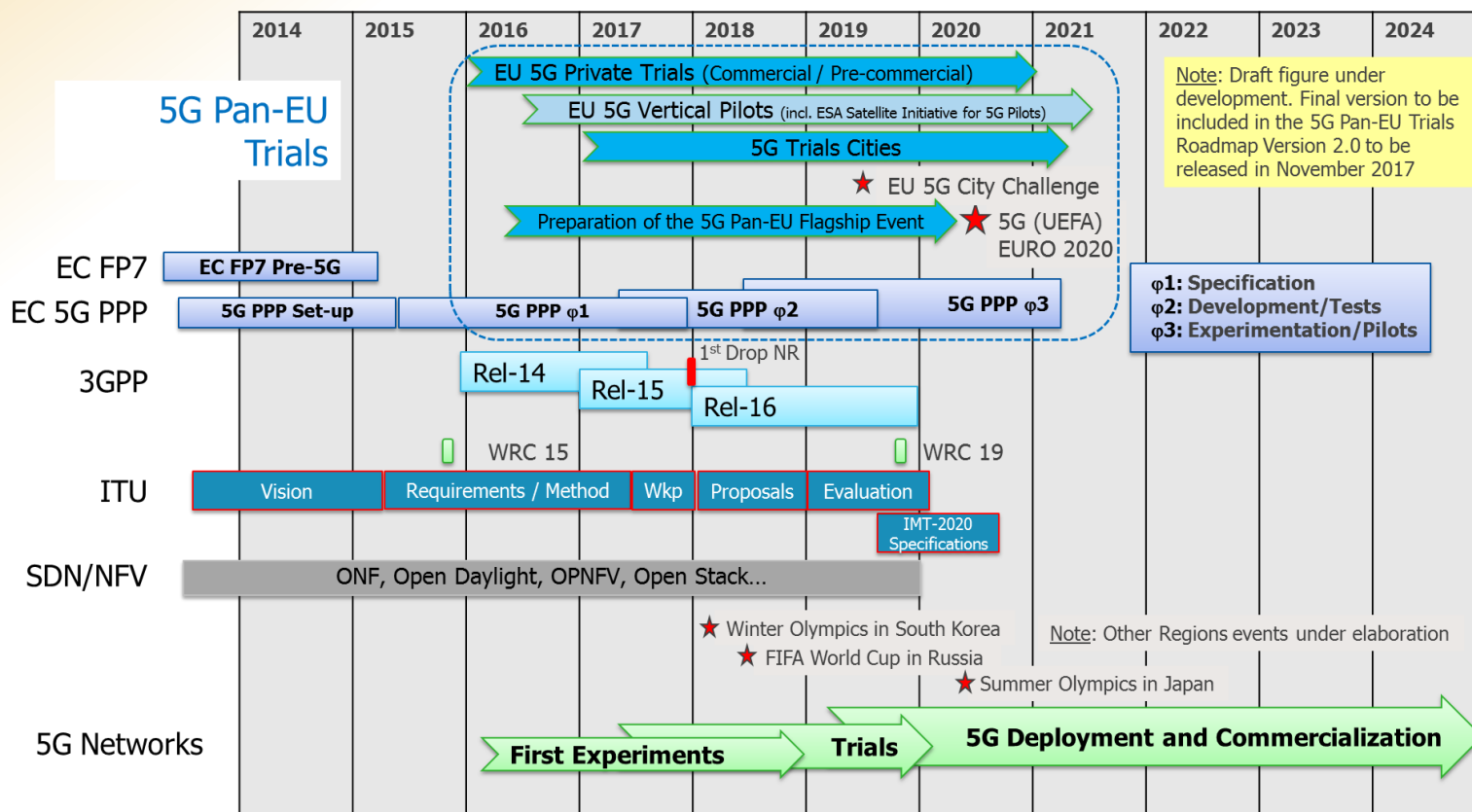
Source: 5G-PPP, Progress Monitoring Report - 2019

Challenges for Growth

Among the actual priorities of the European Commission (interactively with Member States (MSs) and industrial stakeholders/market actors) is *the voluntary establishment of a common timetable for the launch of early 5G networks* (initially scheduled to be operational by the end of 2018) and *followed by the launch of fully commercial 5G services in Europe by the end of 2020.*

According to the 5G Action Plan (5GAP), the relevant EU timetable is actually driven by the following key objectives:

- (i) Promoting preliminary trials**, under the 5G-PPP arrangement to take place from 2017 onwards, and pre-commercial trials with a clear EU cross-border dimension from 2018;
- (ii) supporting of commercial launch of 5G services in at least one major city in all MSs in 2020, and;**
- (iii) encouraging MSs to develop national 5G deployment roadmaps as part of the national broadband plans, with uninterrupted coverage in all urban areas and along main transport paths in 2025.**



Pan-European Trials Roadmap

Source: 5G-PPP, <https://5g-ppp.eu/>

Full alignment with current standardisation initiatives and the EU policy



Time plan for 5G

Source: "The 5G Infrastructure Public-Private Partnership" – NET Features 2015 – 5G PPP Vision – 25.03.2015. [Presentation by Jean-Sebastien Bedo]. Available at: <https://5g-ppp.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/BEDO-25Mar2015.pdf>

Challenges for Growth_(4/6)

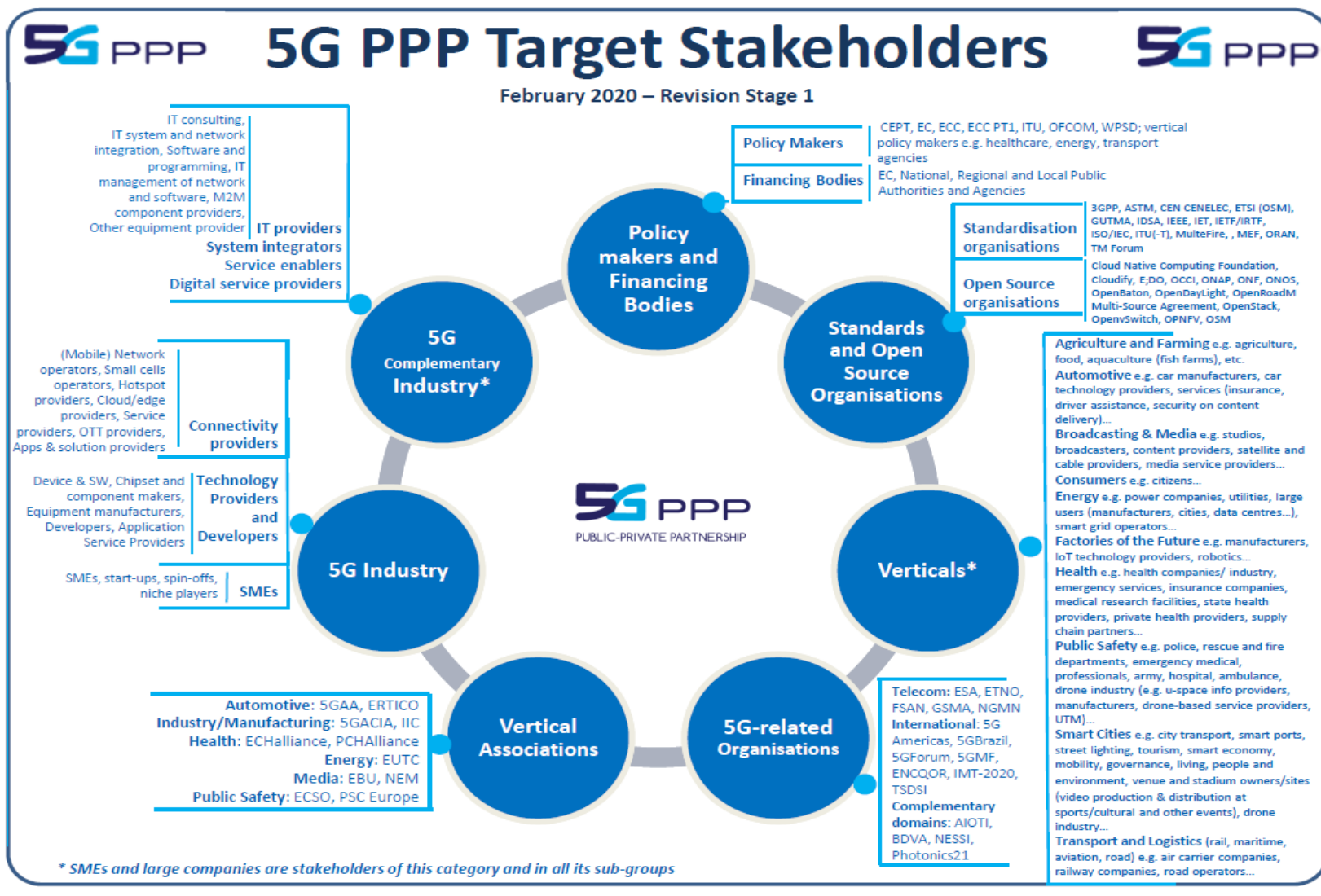


Source: 5G-PPP, <https://5g-ppp.eu/>



Strong Interactions with the 5G Stakeholders

Source: 5G-PPP, <https://5g-ppp.eu/>



Dr. Ioannis P. Chochliouros
Head of Fixed Network R&D Programs Section
SESAME Project Coordinator
5G ESSENCE Project Coordinator

Hellenic Telecommunications Organization S.A. (OTE)
(Member of the DT Group of Companies)

Core Network DevOps & Technology Strategy Division, Fixed & Mobile
Research and Development Department, Fixed & Mobile
Fixed Network R&D Programs Section

1, Pelika & Spartis Street
15122 Maroussi-Athens
Greece

Tel.: +30-210-6114651

Fax: +30-210-6114650

E-Mail: ichochliouros@oteresearch.gr; ic152369@ote.gr;