



The 6G series workshop by Hexa-X-II

Hexa-X-II: 6G Use Cases and Requirements

Cristobal Vinagre (TNO)

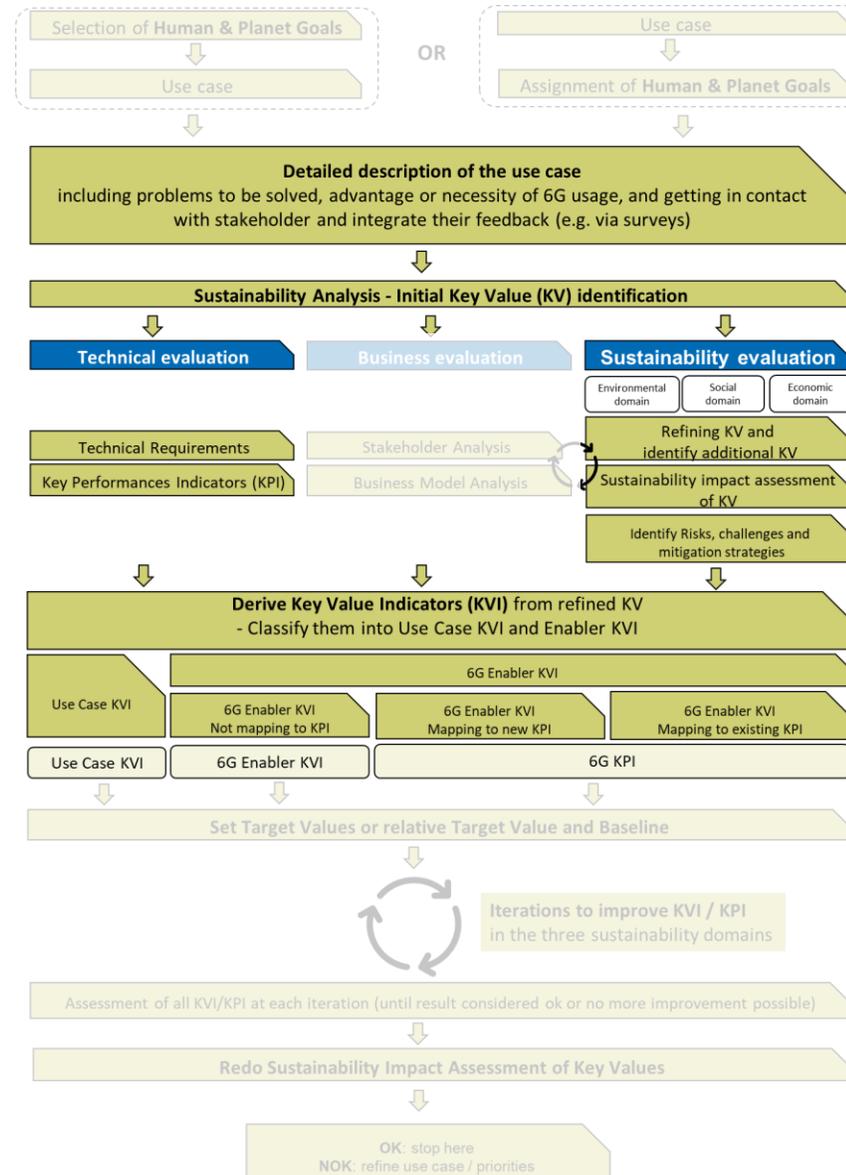
Stefan Wendt (Orange)

hexa-x-ii.eu

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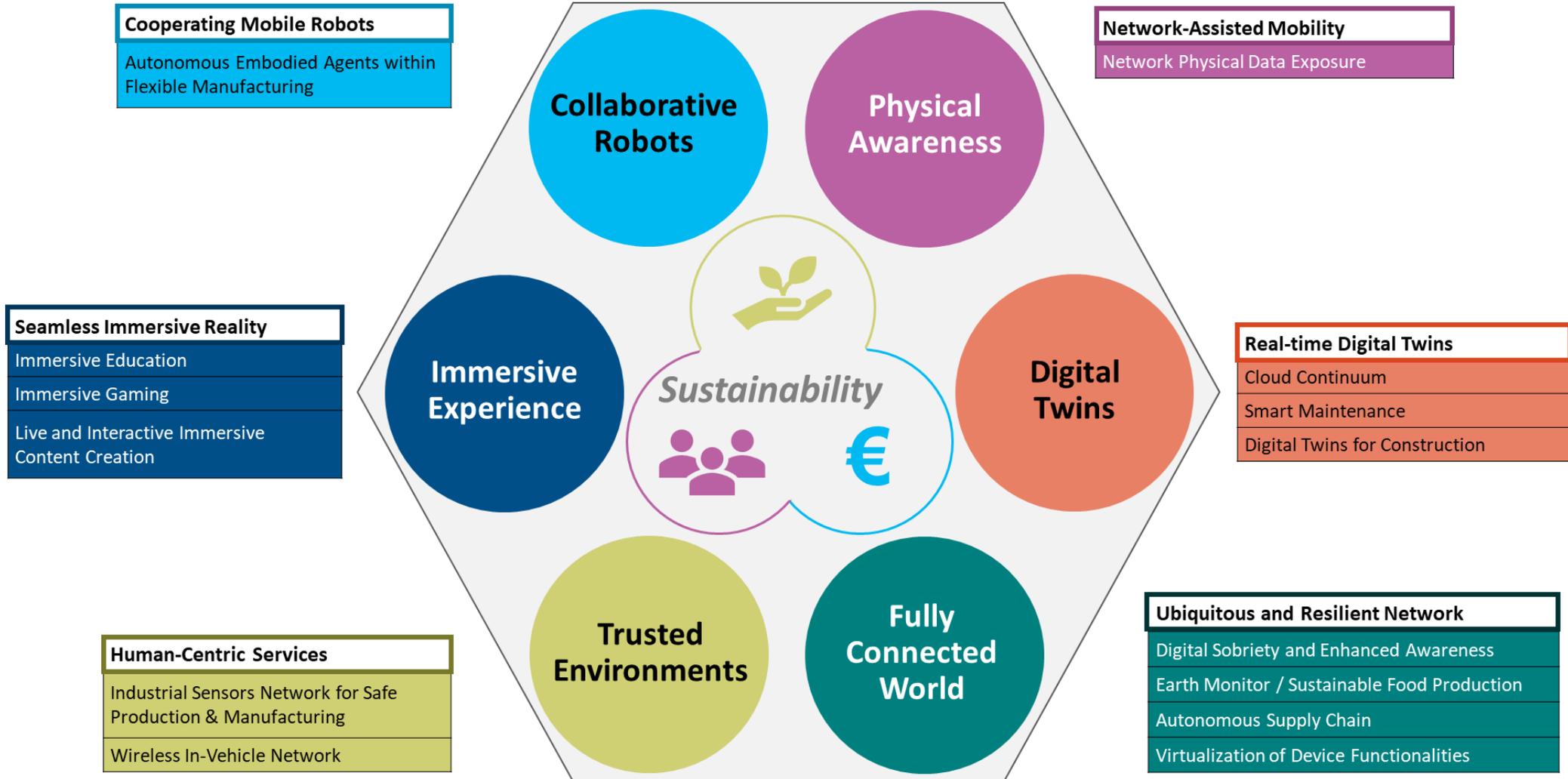
Hexa-X-II Use-case methodology





Final Set of Use Cases and Value

Hexa-X-II Use Cases



3.6.2025

Please note, as the IMT-2030 capability-related KPI values indicated in the following slides are formulated at an early point in time and derived from theoretical analysis and simulations, real deployments may not always fulfil these requirements. In the end, use cases will be realized if they can be delivered with acceptable cost and sustainability footprint. The feasibility of such use cases in an environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable way still needs to be evaluated beyond this project

COLLABORATIVE ROBOTS

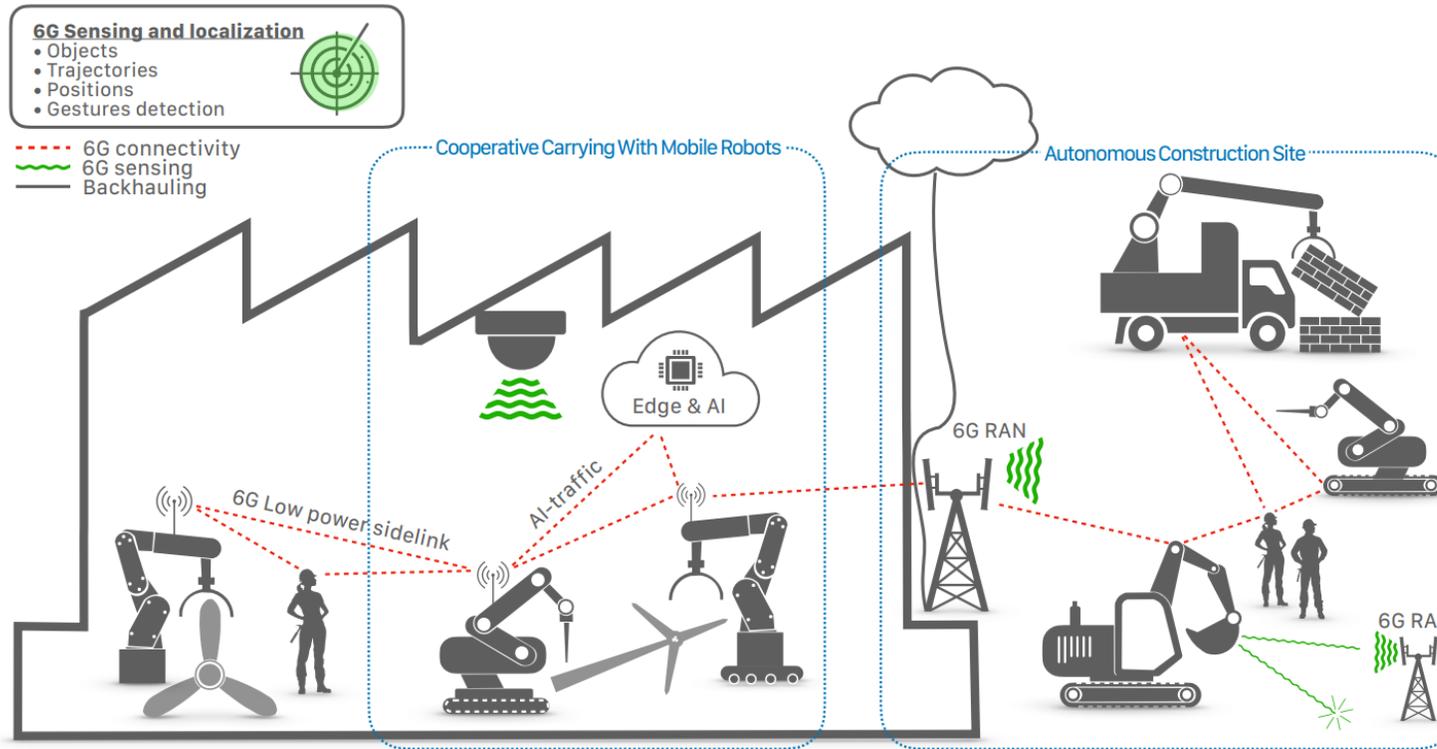
The network's main users are machines.

Emphasis lies on task-specific local connectivity. Depending on the task or needs, the network topology may undergo frequent changes. The level of machine autonomy determines the communication requirements.

Use Cases

Cooperating Mobile Robots | Autonomous Embodied Agents with Flexible Manufacturing

Cooperating Mobile Robots



Cooperating carrying with mobile robots

Robots communicate locally to perform tasks beyond their individual capabilities. E.g., flexible manufacturing, autonomous construction site

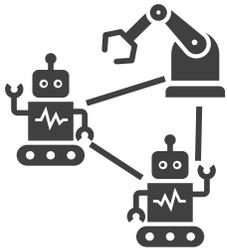
Lot size 1

Producing bespoke products rather than in batches.

Cooperating Mobile Robots [Extract]



Functional Requirements



Local Connectivity



Dynamic topologies



E2E Latency



Positioning



Sensing



AI/ML

KPIs



Data rates [Mb/s]

< 10
< 250

Data rate between robots and campus network, depends on level of autonomy of robots
Can be significantly higher locally in a subnetwork (raw sensor data, ML-related traffic, video stream)



D2D Latency (one way) [ms]

≤ 5
≥ 0.8

Critical: exchange of coordination messages and control messages up to 600 times per second. Note, this results in a transfer interval of ca. 1.66 [ms]. E2E latency limit is set to at most half that interval. This provides enough margin for ARQ.



Connection density [devices/m²]

< 0.1

World's largest industrial manufacturing campuses accommodate thousands of robots.
1 m² per robot, 10% of the overall area occupied



Mobility [km/h]

< 20

Slow vehicular



D2D Latency [ms]

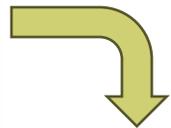
< 0.8

200 coordination messages per second, x3 for redundancy
Transfer interval of 1.67 ms
x0.5 to ensure enough margin for error recovery [22.104]



Cooperating Mobile Robots | KV/KVI analysis [Extract]

SP	H/F	KV	KVIs (EKVI & UCKVI)	HPG	SDG
Environmental	Sustainability Handprint	Resource efficiency: Functionalities may be provided by machines with less materials, energy, and waste generated	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Overall GHG footprint of the materials involved [tCO₂e] Virgin materials (in) [tons]/Material used in products (out) [tons] % of produced products remaining in stock/not possible to sell/scrapped Energy consumption per process/overall [MWh] 	4, 5	6, 12, 14, 15
		Function integration eliminates the need for multiple dedicated machines with individual functions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> # of different dedicated machines in a production plant downtime of robot while switching functionality # of functions a robot can undertake 	4	6, 12
	Sustainability Footprint	Energy is consumed and materials are used to manufacture, deploy, and operate robots and associated services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Energy usage related to cobots through their life cycle [MWh] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Energy used in manufacturing components [MWh] Energy used in transportation processes [MWh] Energy used in operation phase [MWh] Energy used in data transfer (optimising packets and volume of data) [MWh] Energy use in end-of-life phase [MWh] Emissions related to energy usage in all previous KVIs [tCO₂e] Environmental footprint related to materials usage, across the life-cycle Material usage of cobots, across their life-cycle [tons, total footprint] 'Data efficiency' on storage [Terabytes] 	3, 4	6, 12, 13
		The manufacturing, including material extraction and industrial processes, and transportation of robots generate GHG emissions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total life-cycle emissions [tCO₂e] Share of recycled or reused materials used [%] Materials used after/Materials used before [%] 	3	13
		The disposal of machines and devices results in increased electronic waste	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy of robots [unit of time] % of recyclability of robots # of virtualized functionalities Weight of e-waste [tons] Weight of e-waste properly recovered/reused/recycled [tons] 	5	12, 14, 15
Social	SF&SH	...	...	...	...
Economic	SF&SH	...	...	...	...



- The table on the left, shows an extract for only the environmental aspects on the KVs identified for the Cooperating Mobile Robots' (CMR) use case, and their related KVIs.
- Those KVIs which have the potential to be influenced through technical design, are highlighted as **Enabler KVIs (EKVI)**.
- These were then grouped into categories and value requirements and linked to technical requirements for subsequent evaluation by WP2, as shown in the table below.
- D1.4 contains the complete table, displaying also the social and economic impacts.
- It must be noted that the process of establishment of Key Values and Key Values Indicators remains a subjective process and requires the involvement of all stakeholders

Categories	Value Requirements	Example EKVIs	Technical Requirements
Energy	Minimise the energy usage for the correct operation of robots, both on communication links and in the data processing, data storage, and data collection aspects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy consumption per process/overall [MWh] Energy used in operation phase [MWh] Energy used in data transfer (optimising packets and volume of data) [MWh] 'Data efficiency' on storage [TB] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy-efficient Network operation Energy neutral devices Energy-efficient AI/ML training and inference
Materials/Waste	Reduce material dependency, foster longer-lasting materials/products, use materials where it is really necessary, choose materials with lower environmental impact, etc. The latter spans from infrastructure-related materials to operational aspects, where 6G-related services can have an impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total life-cycle emissions [tCO₂e] Share of recycled or reused materials used [%] Materials used after/Materials used before [%] Life expectancy of robots [unit of time] # of virtualised functionalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modularization Virtualization Softwarization Compute offloading Resilience Predictable Low-latency
Safety	...	...	...
Trustworthiness/Privacy/Security	...	...	...
Costs	...	...	...
Productivity / Efficiency	...	...	...

Thank you for your attention



EUCNC presentations on the same framework

Tuesday 3/6/25

[Workshop 2: The 6G series workshop by Hexa-X-II](#)

11h-11h15: Hexa-X-II: 6G use cases and requirements

[Workshop 18: Technology Enablers for Sustainable 6G Design](#)

16h15-16h25: 6G E2E sustainable system design using knowledge graph

Wednesday 4/6/25

[Special Session 7: Social Acceptance as a Catalyst for Sustainable 6G](#)

16h08-16h15: Anchoring 6G in Society: Approaches and intervention points to promote social acceptance

Thursday 4/6/25

[Special Session 17: - Value Approach of 6G: The Role of Key Value Indicators in Design and Societal Impact](#)

11h07-11h18: Bringing KVs for societal impact, shaping them, and future work to come

Hexa-X-II – Deliverable D1.4



<https://hexa-x-ii.eu/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/D1.4-final.pdf>

More information on hexa.x.ii.eu
cristobal.vinagrezuniga@tno.nl



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6GSNS

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