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文號:1050004716

檔 號: 105/080301/

保存年限:10年

便簽 單位:研究發展處

計畫業務組 擬辦:

- 一、文陳閱後,公告於電子公佈欄、本組、本處及本校最新 消息,並e-mail副知全校教師知照。
- 二、本計畫校內申請截止日為105年5月17日下午5時,欲申請 者請於校內截止日前於科技部系統完成線上申請作業, 並來電與本組確認,俾利本組於期限前彙送科技部,逾 期恕不受理。
- 三、另提醒申請者於提出計畫申請案前,務必更新或確認個 人資料(職稱請以人事室核發之正式職稱為準)。 四、文存。

會辦單位:

第二層決行 承辦單位 會辦單位 決行 行政張譯云 0324 組員 張 譯 こ 0325 教 授 范 志 鵬 0325 兼組長 范 志 鵬 1142

檔 號:

保存年限:

科技部 函

機關地址:台北市和平東路二段106號

聯絡人:林怡君 助理研究員

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受文者:國立中興大學

發文日期:中華民國105年3月24日 發文字號:科部工字第1050020251號

速別:普通件

密等及解密條件或保密期限:

附件:「學研合作5G產業技術開發專案計畫」徵求公告 1件,附件一「學研合作5G產業技術開發專案計畫」重點推動研發項目 1件(105D2006974.PDF, 105D2006975.PDF)(GSSATTCH1 A09550000Q0000000_105D2006974.PDF、GSSATTCH2 A09550000Q0000000 105D2006975.PDF)

主旨:本部工程司推動「學研合作5G產業技術開發專案計畫」,自即日起接受申請,申請機構請於105年5月20日 (星期五)下午5時前檢附相關申請文件並備函送達本部,逾期送達者不予受理,請查照轉知。

說明:

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- 一、依本部補助專題研究計畫作業要點規定辦理,申請機構 及計畫主持人務必先行詳閱各項規定。
- 二、本計畫之執行期限自105年8月1日至106年7月31日止。
- 三、本計畫研究內容必須符合公告所列研發項目,於計畫提 出前須與法人洽談計畫內容及共同研發之進行方式,並 簽署合作意願書(請附於申請書表CM03研究計畫內容最 後一頁)。
- 四、本申請案全面實施線上申請,各類書表請務必至本部網站(https://www.most.gov.tw)進入「學術研發服務網」製作。
- 五、本計畫相關申請規範與研究範疇等說明,請參閱本部網站(https://www.most.gov.tw)-最新消息:科技部工程司



文號:1050004716

國立中興大學



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文號:1050004716

「學研合作5G產業技術開發專案計畫」徵求公告。 六、本案聯絡人:

- (一)有關電腦操作問題,請洽本部資訊系統服務專線,電話:0800-212-058、(02)2737-7590、7591、7592。
- (二)相關規定如有疑義,請洽本部工程司承辦人林怡君助 理研究員,電話: (02) 2737-7529。

正本:專題研究計畫受補助單位(共296單位)

副本:本部綜合規劃司、工程司(均含附件) 195/03/24 15:43:30

部長徐爵民



科技部工程司「學研合作 5G 產業技術開發專案計畫」

徵求公告

壹、計畫目的

為解決國內 5G 技術研發人才不足問題,科技部(以下簡稱本部)擬加強與經濟部資源結合,合作進行5G產業技術開發,以擴大整體綜效。期透過本合作機制,整合學界與法人研發能量,以經濟部「5G產業技術拔尖計畫」規劃產出之技術項目為目標,共同進行5G產業技術開發,綜整國家資源快速展現成效。

貳、計畫研發重點

- 一、本專案重點推動之研發項目請參考<u>附件一</u>,若需進一步了解各研發項目之主要研究內容,請逕洽各項目聯絡人。
- 二、申請人研提之計畫內容必須符合本專案所列研發項目,於計畫提出前 須與法人洽談計畫內容及共同研發之進行方式,並簽署合作意願書(正 式用印)。計畫書內如未附合作意願書,恕不予受理審查。

多、計畫審查重點

- 一、主持人近五年於計畫相關領域與產業技術研發之整體表現。
- 二、計畫研究內容與本專案所列研究項目是否符合。
- 三、計畫規劃與法人 5G 計畫之實質合作方式是否確實。
- 四、計畫預期完成之工作項目及成果是否明確、計畫研究成果與法人研究 計畫之整合性。

肆、計畫申請、審查及核定

- 一、申請注意事項
 - 1. 申請機構及計畫主持人資格須符合本部補助專題研究計畫作業要點之規定。
 - 2. 本計畫研究型別以一年期個別型研究計畫為限。執行期限自 105 年8月1日至106年7月31日止。
 - 3. 申請經費以每年100萬元為上限。
 - 4. 本計畫不接受申請共同主持人;計畫不核給國外學者來台費用、





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國外差旅費(執行國際合作與移地研究及出席國際學術會議)、博士後研究經費,亦不得個案申請延攬博士後研究補助。

5. 申請程序:

- (1) 計畫申請作業,自即日起接受申請,請申請人依本部補助專題 研究計畫作業要點規定,研提計畫申請書(採線上申請)。申請 機構須於105年5月20日(星期五)下午5時前備函送達本部(請 彙整造冊後專案函送),逾期送達者不予受理。
- (2) 計畫申請書請採用本部專題研究計畫申請書格式,並將法人合作意願書附於申請書表 CM03 研究計畫內容最後一頁。計畫類別點選「一般型研究計畫」; 研究型別點選「個別型」; 計畫歸屬點選「工程司」; 學門代碼點選「E9841-學研合作 5G產業技術開發專案計畫」, 以利作業。
- 6. 有關計畫頁數限制請務必依照本部公告之「專題研究計畫申請書表 CM03 研究計畫內容頁數限制一覽表」內工程司之規定,個別型一年期計畫 CM03 內容至多 20 頁,超出部分將不予審查。

二、審查及核定

- 1. 本計畫預定開發之 5G 產業技術須為法人所需,故計畫是否確與法 人進行共同開發工作為重要之審查指標。
- 審查方式包括初審及複審,如有必要將安排計畫申請人簡報計畫 內容。
- 3. 審查未獲通過者,恕不接受申覆。
- 4. 本計畫經核定補助後,列入本部專題研究計畫件數計算。

伍、執行與考評

- 一、本計畫須配合本部及專案計畫推動辦公室進行成果追蹤、查核及考評,計畫申請書及成果報告將提供予相關管考單位進行評估考核。
- 二、計畫書內需明列查核點及評量指標,以為評審委員查核之依據。年度 計畫執行結束前兩個月須繳交期中進度報告,年度計畫結束後須繳交 期末報告,其餘執行中查核時間依管考單位要求繳交進度報告,必要 時將安排進行口頭報告或成果實體展示。前一年度成果報告及成果審 查意見將列為下一年度計畫審查之重要參考依據。



文號:1050004716

三、除前開事項外,本計畫之簽約撥款、經費結報及研究成果報告繳交等 應依本部補助專題研究計畫作業要點、本部補助專題研究計畫經費處 理原則、專題研究計畫補助合約書與執行同意書及其他有關規定辦 理。

陸、專案計畫聯絡人

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E-mail: whsheen@ccu.edu.tw

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專案共同召集人:周勝鄰副所長(工業技術研究院資訊與通訊研究所)

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Tel: (02)2737-7529

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Tel: 0800-212-058 \(\cdot(02)2737-7590 \cdot 7591 \cdot 7592



附件一:「學研合作 5G 產業技術開發專案計畫」重點推動研發項目

[註]下表為法人各單位所提之實務研發議題。請直接與擬合作單位聯絡,並據 以提出計畫申請書。

,		鱼下明 首。		
	法人合作单位	_	·	聯絡人及聯絡方式
項 1	法人合作單位 工業技術與通知 不完資所-M組	主題 Channel estimation (CHEST) and measurement feedback for the advanced receiver	Channel estimation and measurement feedback are critical components in the receiver chain from link performance/system capacity and joint precoding for MU-MIMO or network MIMO point of view. In this task, the potential contributor is expected to design efficient channel estimation and measurement feedback algorithms for the next generation 5G system to support features such as network MIMO, massive MIMO, with competitive performance. The channel estimation and measurement feedback schemes shall be realizable/implementable by DSP or FPGA with efficiency from computation complexity point of view. Participants will work with ITRI counter-parts on CHEST and measurement feedback from design, link performance evaluation for both floating and fixed point to final implementation. *Note 1: CHEST for UE and cell sites can be different. We are looking for individuals who can	聯絡人及聯絡方式 許仁源 03-5914850 jyhsu@itri.org.tw
			contribute to both will be the best. *Note 2: Measurement	



文稿頁面

	項次	法人合作單位	主題	研究內容	聯絡人及聯絡方式
				shall include CQI, PMI, RI	
				and noise/interference	
		116 11 11 N	DE 111 -	power measurements.	-h 1
	2	工業技術研究	RF calibration	RF impairments such as	陳正中
\perp	<u>م</u>	院資訊與通訊	procedure	I/Q imbalance in both	03-5914844
双	剣	研究所-M 組		Tx/Rx paths, carrier	m400ccchen@itri.org.tw
*	뉡			frequency offset & transmit timing	
3				adjustment,	
	3)			transmit/receiver gain,	
3				magnitude & group delay	
				equalization for analog	
				filters, sampling timing	
				error, phase noise	
				correction, etc require RF	
				calibration procedures to	
				compensate them. Some	
				RF compensations can be done at the factory (e.g.	
				equalization for analog	
				filters), others are to be	
				performed at power up or	
				on-the-fly. In this task, we	
				expect to build a digital	
				RF front-end simulation	
				platform for both Rx and	
				Tx paths including	
				modeled RF impairments,	
				and then implement the needed on-the-fly RF	
				calibration procedures in	
				this platform. The	
				simulation platform can be	
				either Matlab or C-based.	
				The calibration procedures	
				developed in this task will	
				be deployed in the HW	
				platform for verification	
	3	工业4.4mmm	LIDNI gyratam	and testing.	副学改
	3	工業技術研究	UDN system	Next generation 5G system is envisioned to	劉家隆 03-5917188
		院資訊與通訊	architecture &	include services provided	CLLiu@itri.org.tw
		研究所-K 組	configuration	by ultra-dense networks	CLLIUWIIII.OIg.tw
				(UDNs). Various system	
				deployment scenarios for	
				UDN are still under	
				evaluation. Indoor vs.	
				outdoor, macro-cell	



項次	法人合作單位	主題	研究內容	聯絡人及聯絡方式
			overlay with cluster of	
			small cells, CRAN,	
			distributed vs. centralized	
			antenna system are areas	
			being tackled to address capacity, spectrum	
			efficiency, and feasibility	
			of the UDN system. In	
			this task, we will focus on	
			developing a system	
			architecture and	
			deployment strategies for	
			an enterprise UDN system	
			where solutions for	
			inter-cell interference	
			mitigation, for dynamic	
			clustering/reconfiguring	
			distributed antennas for a	
			logical cell, and for	
			support of both	
			coordinated distributed	
			antenna system (network MIMO) and centralized	
			massive antenna system	
			(massive MIMO with >=	
			128 antennas, mmWave	
			node). A system	
			simulation model shall be	
			developed to evaluate (1)	
			the target UDN	
			architecture, its	
			corresponding capacity	
			and spectrum efficiency;	
			(2) the efficiency of the interference mitigation	
			scheme; (3) algorithms for	
			dynamic reconfiguration	
			of a distributed antenna	
			system based on the traffic	
*			loading & propagation	
			environments.	
4	工業技術研究	IMEC software	Next generation 5G	廖彦彰
	院資訊與通訊	architecture & its	network is expected to	03-5914618
	研究所-K 組	configuration	provide various vertical	yjliao@itri.org.tw
	71 70/71 IX SEE		services with diverse QoS	
			requirements. To support	
			heterogeneous configuration of	
			Comiguration of	<u> </u>



項次	法人合作單位	主題	研究內容	聯絡人及聯絡方式
			ultra-dense RAN with	
			various vertical services,	
			we device an Intelligent	
			Mobile Edge Computing	
			gateway (IMEC) which	
			serves as an ingress point	
			from RAN to the core	
			network as well as	
***			performs SON (Self	
			Organization Network)	
			functionality for the RAN,	
			local traffic breakout to	
			offload traffic toward core	
			network. Furthermore,	
			IMEC shall be designed to	
			minimize the end-to-end	
			delay, perform QoS	
			negotiation/management with RAN and SDN/NFV	
			based core network and	
			manage some level of the	
			RAN functional	
			virtualization. An UDN	
			may require several IMEC	
			to support it. And each	
			IMEC is envisioned to	
			manage a group of clusters	
			as described in Task 3. The	
			number of clusters (size)	
			of the IMEC is then	
			determined by the amount	
			of functionalities resided	
			in the IMEC, the	
			corresponding	
			computation power,	
			memory requirement of	
			each function, peripheral,	
			and the underlined HW	
			platform capabilities. In	
			this task, we need to (1)	
			list all functions performed	
			by IMEC; (2) define	
			software architecture to	
			host these functions with	
			efficiency; (3)	
			estimate/profile	
			CPU/memory needs for	
			the dominant functions;	



項次	法人合作單位	主題	研究內容	聯絡人及聯絡方式
			(4) identify potential HW & virtualization platform that IMEC can be implemented.	
5	資訊工業策進	MTC link	*	
5	資訊工業策進	MTC link simulation platform	implemented. 3GPP is expected to complete the 1st version of the narrow-band cellular IoT (NB-IOT) specification this year to prepare for the arrival of the massive MTC in the 5G era. New air interface perhaps with new waveform, a more efficient access scheme for short package, co-existence with licensed and unlicensed operation are in the discussions. This task is to build a link level simulation platform (including PHY and lower MAC protocol) for the cellular IoT standard (including NB-IoT) to include functions that can be operated in unlicensed as well as the sub-GHz bands. Functions for MTC end-unit (MTC-EU) Rx/Tx and MTC access point (AP) Tx/Rx shall be included in this simulation platform. Appropriate channel simulator should also be provided in the end-to-end link level simulation. The software architecture of the simulation platform should	吳明儒 (02)6607-3763 mingzoo@iii.org.tw
			be designed for smooth migration to DSP implementations. That is, the similar structure (for the digital baseband parts and perhaps some lower MAC parts) can be	



項次	法人合作單位	主題	研究內容	聯絡人及聯絡方式
			implementation with minimum changes. In this way, MTC-EU Tx/Rx chain can then be used as a reference for verification of the DSP/HW implementation. The design of MTC-EU shall be low-power, low complexity and shall be reflected in the link level	
			MTC-EU Tx/Rx operation.	
	資 會	MTC/NB-IoT access protocols	In order to provide massive MTC (mMTC), the air interface protocol for upcoming NB-IoT in 3GPP R13 and beyond would need to be changed significantly from that of the current 4G LTE standard. For instance, NB-IoT devices are allowed to operate in multi-carrier. It will then need to monitor its anchor carrier for receiving control information, such as paging indication and system information blocks, to perform subsequent random access procedure for data transmission in one of the carriers. However, this system may run into a risk of the anchor carrier being accessed by burst NB-IoT devices if scheduling is not done properly at the access point for load-sharing across multiple-carriers. This task is to build a system simulation platform to model the MTC access protocol and its corresponding performance. An	許俊彦 (02)6607-2828 jameshsu@iii.org.tw

項次	法人合作單位	主題	研究內容	聯絡人及聯絡方式
項次	法人合作單位 資訊工業 策	主題 vEPC: node vs functional virtualization	protocol and scheduling algorithm shall be designed to address issues discovered from the simulation results. The system simulation platform shall emulate massive access behavior. The physical layer can be modeled using conventional way via link budget estimation. The enhanced MTC access protocol will be contributed to the 3GPP standard by III, and the scheduling algorithm will be implemented in the MTC HW platform for verification and validation. EPC virtualization is an essential technology to provide diverse service requirements under one unified core network in 5G era. For example for enterprise eMBB	聯絡人及聯絡方式 紀文瑋 (02)6607-3519 wwchi@iii.org.tw
			application, the S-GW and P-GW may need to be co-located to minimize GTP tunneling inefficiency; for metering or static mMTC application, mobility management, location update and handover performed in MME can be disabled; for uMTC (ultra-reliable MTC) application, control functions such as session management, authentication will need to be moved closer to the edge of the core network to reduce latency and to meet real time service requirement. The node	

項次	法人合作單位	主題	研究內容	聯絡人及聯絡方式
項次	法人合作單位	主題	virtualization (i.e. the entire node of MME, HSS, PCRF, and control functions of S-GW and P-GW) has been implemented by several tier-1 manufactures. This task is to (1) provide analysis of the node vs. functional virtualization of the EPC for the above-mentioned three 5G application scenarios; (2) recommend a functional split of the EPC nodes for	聯絡人及聯絡方式
			functional virtualization and its corresponding placement in the network for enterprise application. The recommendation from (2) will be implemented in 5G test platform for verification.	

