6G is expected to be different from 5G in several aspects.From the perspective of application requirements, 5G extendedthe "Mobile Internet" in 4G to the "IoE". Based on 5G, 6Gwill continue to enhance the mobile Internet and IoE but willalso deeply integrate them with AI and big data to realizethe intelligent IoE. As for technical requirements, comparedwith 5G, 6G will pursue wider coverage, higher rates, moreconnections, ultra-low latency, ultra-high positioning accuracy,integration of communications and sensing, more intelligence,more security, and better substitutability. Note that 6G will be anetwork that goes beyond communication. These applicationrequirements and technical requirements lead us to envisionwhat the 6G will be like.While 5G is being rolled out globally, a number of researchinitiatives have proposed ideas for the 6G vision. In Sept. 2019,the 6G flagship led by the University of Oulu published theworld's first 6G research white paper and proposed the visionof "ubiquitous wireless intelligence" for 6G [4].In Mar. 2020,the white paper on 6G concept and vision published by theCCID envisaged 6G to open up a unified network of ubiquitousintelligent connection between virtual and real worlds [25].In Nov. 2020, UNISOC published a white paper, hoping 6Gcan achieve the link between macro and micro, the fusion ofvirtual and reality, the mapping between digital and physical,the crossing of past and future, and the matching betweentechnologies and requirements, emphasizing the importance ofAI [30].In Dec. 2020, it was expected by DATANG Mobilethat the 6G capability of basic communication, intelligence,wireless sensing, network security, and network computingpower would be enhanced [31].In June 2021, the IMT-2030 promotion

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