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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND 6G INTEGRATION: TRANSFORMING THE DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY LANDSCAPE

[1]Rimsha Khan, [2]Bibi Zainab,[3]Abdullah Al Prince,[4]Maria Iftikhar , [5]Ali Raza
[1]Department of Computer Science, Iqra National University Peshawar
[2]Department of Computer Sciences, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan
[3]MS in Business Analytics Collins College of Business, The University of Tulsa
[4]Department of computer science & IT Superior University 10km Lahore road Sargodha Punjab (40100)
[5]Department of Computer Science and Information Technology, Superior University Lahore, Lahore, 54000, Pakistan.
[1]rimshakhanrimsha646@gmail.com,[2]zainabdurrani48@gmail.com,[3]prince.bup08@gmail.com
[4]Mariaiftikhar9216@gmail.com,[5]oarazarila@gmail.com

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Corresponding Author: *
Rimsha Khan

Abstract
The combination of AI with 6G wireless networks is expected to transform the future digital era by facilitating novel advances in connectivity, automation, and intelligence. As research into 6G speeds up with the goal towards anticipated deployments around 2030, AI has become one of the cornerstones that move networks from static infrastructure into dynamic, self-optimizing ecosystems. This paper examines the synergistic opportunities between AI and 6G, including real-time data-processing, AI-native system architectures, and intelligent radio frequency beam forming, which could deliver terabits per seconds speeds, sub-millisecond latencies, and truly global coverage. Beyond such technical enhancements, the integration of AI and 6G will revolutionize industries such as healthcare, smart cities, autonomous transportation and immersive media by bridging the physical, digital and virtual worlds, for example through holographic communications, remote robotic surgery and the realization of real-time digital twins. But this evolution will not be without complications, from cybersecurity risks to expensive infrastructure and ethical quandaries around AI governance. Institution and media 5 pressures we believe that these may be addressed under a collaborative process that integrates efforts from academia, industry and policy makers, to ensure them and secure deployment. The merging of AI with the 6G would not just be an evolutionary development in wireless technology but also a paradigm shift to cognitive networks, which are able to make decisions by itself and learn from it. As global efforts struggle to define the contours of a 6G future, this paper calls for a balanced approach to innovation that prioritizes sustainability, inclusivity, and ethical frameworks to realize the untapped potential of intelligent connectivity. The age of AI-powered 6G does not just mean connecting the world more seamlessly, but redefining the very texture of digital interaction for decades to come.

INTRODUCTION

The story of wireless connectivity has been one of evolutionary progress, with each generation improving upon its predecessors to provide faster speeds, higher reliability, and more complex features. That shift from 4G to 5G changed just about everything; it changed the

way we connect and the way entire industries function. Where 4G had brought high speed, mobile internet, facilitating seamless video streaming as well as app-based services, 5G had brought ultra-low latency, massive machine type communications and network slicing - features that helped smart cities, autonomous vehicles and within the Internet of Things (IoT). But while the 5G rollout presses on around the world, tech companies and researchers are turning their attention to the next frontier of wireless technology: 6G [1]. Around 2030, 6G is projected to make its debut, not as an iteration where heavy marketing will rearrange the 1G, 2G, 3G, 4G, 5G sequence, but as a paradigm shift with terahertz-frequency bandwidths, near-instantaneous data transmission and the most central fusion yet of the digital and physical worlds. Unlike its predecessors, 6G will not only interconnect devices—but will form an intelligent, auto reliant ecosystem in which networks can think, learn, and real-time adjust [2].

It's shaping up to be rad! CenterX6G will be fundamentally different than any preceding network, and all this change will be powered by AI – the most impactful enabler of this transformation [6]. Where 5G started using AI for optimization and automation, 6G will start with AI as a foundation, making networks cognitive and self-configure, self-heal and act proactively. Applications AI in 6G is not only about efficiency, but also about networks being able to predict the needs of their users, to dynamically allocate resources, or even to autonomously fight cyber threats [3]. According to an IEEE prediction [4], machine learning algorithms will be able to process huge data streams from billions of networked devices to optimize anything from signal strength to energy usage without human intervention. This integration of AI at such a deep levels will grant 6G networks the capability to support applications that today look as if they were more fiction than reality, for example holographic telepresence, brain-computer interfaces and gestural control, real-time digital twins of whole cities [5]. The convergence of AI and 6G is even more than a technological one, it is the birth of a new era of connectivity so prompt that it is intelligent - it responds to everything thrown at it from an increasingly digital world.

The impact of AI-enabled 6G, however, is far more profound than just faster downloads or better video calls—this symbiosis is expected to transform industries in a manner to change economies, societies [7]. Within healthcare, the near-zero latency of 6G, for example coupled with AI (Artificial Intelligence)–aided diagnostics, could support remote robotic surgery that would allow realtime sense of touch for the surgical tool, medics in one continent manipulate a robotic arm on the other [8]. The manufacturing sector will witness the emergence of fully autonomous smart factories serviced by 6G AI-optimized networks that organize the fleet of robots, predictive maintenance systems and just-in-time supply chains flawlessly [9]. Transport is going to change in a similarly dramatic way, with self-driving vehicles constantly in contact with each other and intelligent traffic systems, and the result will be far fewer accidents and traffic jams. At the same time, the media,

entertainment, and advertising industries will take a running start at extensional environments, mixing AR, VR and holography to create continuous virtual environments that yawn across digital space [10]. Even agriculture will get a boost, with AI-enabled 6G networks tracking crop conditions, irrigation needs and optimal harvests in real time.

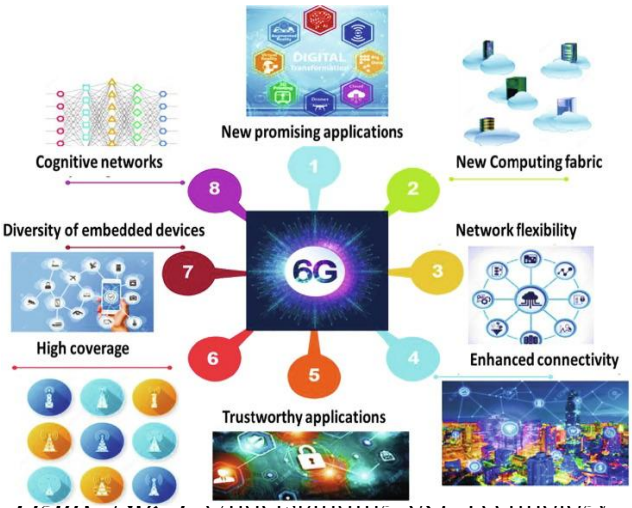
Beyond sectoral progress, the wider societal implications of AI and 6G integration will be far-reaching. The smart city of tomorrow will be an organism that is alive, functions and breathes where public services, land-use and energy grids will be held in the clouds and managed by AI in real time ensuring sustainability and quality of life at their peak [11]. Learning will be borderless, with virtual classrooms and AI tutoring customizing the experience for students across the globe. The digital gap could be narrowed as a ubiquitous 6G can provide remote and the underserved high-speed connectivity, enabling truly global inclusion [12]. But this world also brings challenges, from the ethical quandaries around AI and decision-making, to the cybersecurity hazards of hyper-connected networks. To tackle the above issues, governments, tech industry leaders and policy makers must join hands to make the 6G revolution beneficial to all mankind [13].

As we teeter on the edge of the new technology renaissance, is is obvious that AI and 6G will not only coexist but become interwoven as the foundation of the digital landscape of tomorrow [14]. The transition from 5G to 6G does in fact parallel previous leaps—such as with fixed lines to mobile, analog to digital—but with one important deviation: this time the network itself will be intelligent [15]. It will be a world in which technology recedes into the background, operating quietly and effortlessly to improve every dimension of human life. Driven by a combination of innovations like 6G and AI, the convergence of these technologies will lead to a future of connectedness that's not just connected, but intuitively and irresistibly smart: world-transforming industries reduce to a mouse-click, and real-time virtual experiences come to feel more real than reality. The question is no longer if this transition will occur, but rather how quickly and fairly we can seize its potential to create a better, more connected world.

From 5G to AI-driven 6G this is more than a leap in technology; it represents the dawning of an age of intelligent connectivity in which networks learn, evolve, and change the world in every way. As the world changes around and the human race faces unprecedented innovation in the new era, the integration of AI and 6G will re-define the reality, turning the science fiction of today into reality of tomorrow. But with opportunity comes responsibility; to make sure that technology continues to serve humanity's greatest needs and not just shine an adornment on a few, we must make the ethical choices in deploying it, that it is distributed so no one is left behind, and that we keep it secure. 6G is not coming, it's the beginning of a smarter, faster and more connected world, yet to be discovered. There is so far still to go.

Understanding 6G Technology: The Next Frontier of Connectivity

After 5G internet, the world is ready for another wireless revolution 6G, or the sixth generation of mobile network technology. Even as 5G networks proliferate around the world, architects and researchers have a lofty new goal in mind: ushering in the beginning of the end of the internet as we know it. Expected to launch from around 2030, 6G is more than just a speedier successor to 5G – it should be a game-changer, delivering ultra-fast data rates, near-zero latency and full ubiquitous connectivity. 6G will also leverage emerging technologies such as AI, terahertz (THz) frequencies, and quantum computing, unlike its predecessors that mainly emphasized speed and bandwidth, to form an intelligent self-optimizing network environment.



[65]

One of the most revolutionary advances associated with 6G will be extraordinary data rates, up to terabits per second, which is hundreds of times of 5G, and will be enabled by unlocking higher frequency bands, such as the terahertz spectrum, where a vast amount of excessively available spectrum lies [16]. Besides, 6G seeks to realize communication in close to 0 time delay, whose latency is reduced to microseconds, enabling real-time interaction between human beings, machines, and AI systems. One of the other unique aspects of 6G will be the global connectivity which will include satellites, air-borne, underwater communications for some of the most secluded areas [17]. This seamless connectedness will provide the underpinning for a shared digital environment where everything is connected; devices and sensors, machines and systems will work in real time together.

6G vs. 5G: Key Advancements and Innovations

Although 5G brings to the table super speeds, ultra-low latency, and ultra-high capacity, 6G is set to make these features even faster and more advanced. One of the most important differences relates to the frequency domain. 5G mostly utilizes sub-6 GHz and mmWave, while 6G will exploit the THz band (100 GHz-10 THz), which will enable data rates of up to three orders of magnitude greater and application paradigms such as holographic communications and ultra-HD wireless sensing [18]. But herein lies the challenge, as THz signals propagate at much

shorter ranges and are easily disturbed, necessitating innovative designs of antenna and signal processing.

Another significant difference is the use of AI. Although it has recently introduced AI for network optimization, 6G is anticipated to be AI-native with intelligence in every level of the network [19]. AI would orchestrate everything from flexible spectrum, predictive maintenance, network following applications, ensuring that the network evolves according to user needs and environment conditions [20]. And this self-learning will be what will set 6G networks apart from 5G, being more efficient, secure and resilient than their predecessors.

6G will also exceed 5G in terms of energy efficiency, as greener digital infrastructure is increasingly demanded in the face of climate change. Sophisticated AI algorithms will minimize power consumption, and materials and a new semiconductor designs will minimize energy loss [21]. In addition, 6G networks will allow wireless power transfer, allowing devices to be charged wirelessly without a physical connection – a capability that has the potential to transform IoT deployments and consumer electronics.

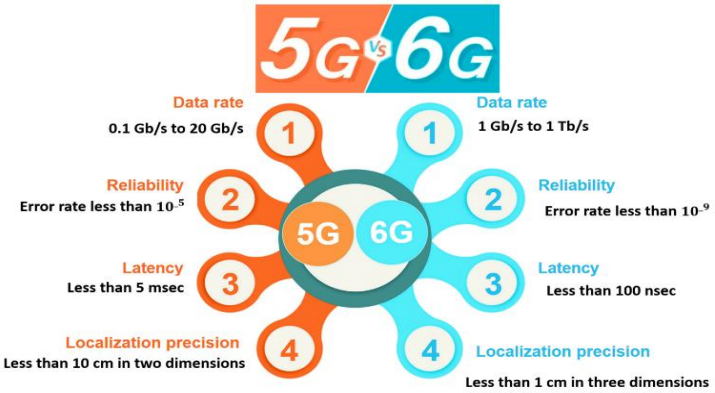


Figure No. 2 5G vs 6G [63]

Potential Use Cases: How 6G Will Transform Industries

The combination of ultra-fast connectivity, a layer of AI-driven intelligence, and over-the-top global connectivity will usher in a new generation of applications that will be hard to imagine today. One of the most awaited use-cases is holographic communication. Chat or VR chat where 3D projected beings are sent and interacted in real time. Picture yourself in a business meeting with attendees – or even presenters – represented as realistic holograms, or consulting remotely with a doctor enabled via volumetric images to examine a patient [22]. Now, 6G's ultra-low latency and massive bandwidth will make them not just doable, but even practical for day-to-day use.

Smart cities will be also revolutionized with 6G, as smart city applications now are based on 5G IoT sensors for traffic control, pollution control, and energy distribution [23].

But 6G will build upon this by facilitating real-time digital twins—virtual replicas of entire cities that update in real-time with live data. The AI-based city management system can foresee and address emergencies, conduct high-efficiency city public transportation, and automatically save energy without waste [24]. Streets will talk to driverless cars, traffic lights will respond to the flow of pedestrians and fire and ambulance services will receive alerts coming from all directions of the places where people need help.

It will bring about an era of intelligently controlled autonomy: self-driving cars, drones, and industrial robots will be able to perform their tasks with near-instant decision-making based directly on microsecond latency features on the network [25]. Fleets of self-guided delivery drones might navigate urban airspace without mishap; robotic surgeons from disparate corners of the globe could work in partnership on intricate procedures without the lag of IoRL. The factory floor will have grown up to Industry 5.0, where AI-based factories use 6G to create hyper-flexible production lines that can change ad hoc according to actual demand or supply chain problems in real time [26].

In addition to these use cases, 6G will transform sectors such as healthcare, education, or entertainment. Following this, remote surgeries will use such haptic feedback, and specialists will be able to operate on patients from all around the world with accuracy. I will redefine the classroom with immersive learning designed with VR and AR, making interactive 3D spaces from anywhere. Entertainment will become total experiences, blending real and digital worlds in seamless ways that make it almost impossible to tell the difference between simulation and the real

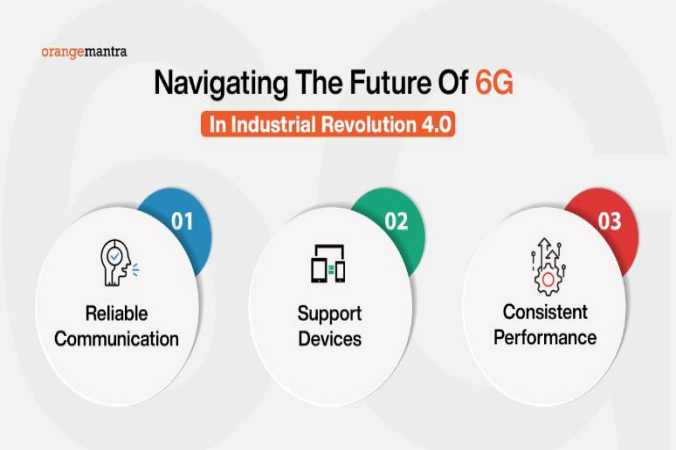


Figure No. 3 How 6G Will Transform Industries [64]

The Road Ahead: Challenges and Opportunities

6G has abundant possibilities; however, its development and deployment are not easy. Terahertz applications require new advances in materials and devices to enable the elimination of signal loss and interference. The

complexity of AI-native networks itself brings on concerns regarding security, due to highly-coupled systems becoming susceptible targets for advanced cyber-attacks [27]. Moreover, the global deployment of 6G will involve enormous spending on infrastructure that will necessitate investments from governments, teleoperators, and tech firms.

However, the negatives are outweighed by the positives. As research advances, 6G is expected to be the foundation of an augmented and intelligent world in which the technology naturally blends into everyday life [28]. The transition from 5G to 6G will not simply be an increment in speed of internet – it will herald the arrival of a period in which connections are unseen but pervasive, networks can reason and flex to suit, and the distinction between the physical and digital lose meaning [29]. The future of 6G is not just another generation of wireless technology; it is the basis of the digital civilization of the future.

The Role of AI in 6G Networks: Building the Cognitive Network of Tomorrow

AI is a game-changer for 6G networks and generations onwards AI in 6G networks is a seismic shift in how wireless communications systems are conducted. AI is not an after-thought – as it tended to be in previous generations – in 6G, as it is being designed to be an AI-native system where machine learning and sophisticated algorithms are integrated throughout the network. This enhanced integration will turn 6G from a value chain driven payload into fully intelligent/adaptive/self-sustained platform able to make local decisions in real time without recurring to a human supervisor [30]. The implications of this shift are significant, affecting every aspect of networking performance including speed, reliability, security and energy consumption. As we sit on the cusp of this technological revolution, it's increasingly apparent that AI isn't just going to improve 6G networks — it's going to define them, building systems that learn, evolve, and continually optimize themselves to meet users' and apps' eternally shifting needs.

Network Optimization through AI-Driven Dynamic Resource Allocation

Dynamic resource allocation and network optimization is one of the key applications of AI for the 6G network. Traditional network resources are under a relatively static distribution, which could be great waste when demand patterns are varying and fluctuating [31]. 6G, with the help of AI, will be continuously monitoring the traffic pattern, user behavior, application needs, to dynamically re-differentiate bandwidth, computing, energy in real time. Machine-learning models will forecast usage spikes before they happen and adjust network settings on the fly to ensure optimal performance. This capability is especially useful in scenarios such as large-scale IoT deployments, where thousands of devices can join the network at once, or in edge computing scenarios where latency requirements are vital [32]. The AI systems in 6G will not just react to conditions on the network—they will anticipate them, turning the network into an agile, dynamic structure that can rewire itself to maintain a consistently high level of performance regardless of what

might be happening outside its own borders from one instant to the next.

Predictive Maintenance: Reducing Downtime through Machine Learning

Artificial intelligence-based predictive maintenance systems provide a new level of network reliability in 6G. Modern networks may depend on scheduled maintenance or react to failures only after they have happened, resulting in avoidable downtime [33]. 6G's AI Aspects 6G's AI side to this is in the constant monitoring of the integrity of the network, from base station to optical fibre, based on sensor data and machine learning algorithms. These are able to catch subtle indications of suboptimal behavior that human engineers would miss, identifying failure points in advance before they impact the service [34]. The A.I. doesn't just raise a red flag; it can predict when and where equipment is likely to break down based on patterns learned from mountains of data over time. This power is largely drawn from the systems' predictive capabilities that allow for preemptive maintenance, dispatching technicians to correct problems before they have an impact on quality of service. In addition, given AI-enabled 6G networks are also able to self-diagnose to a certain extent, they can in many cases apply makeshift solutions themselves as soon as an issue is detected to keep the service operating whilst a fix is implemented manually [35]. The result is a more reliable network that is also more cost-effective to maintain since resources are used right where and exactly when they're needed most.

Intelligent Beam forming: Revolutionizing Signal Efficiency

This combination of AI and new antenna tech in 6G allows for intelligent beam forming systems that become vastly more efficient and a lot better at covering things. Though future networks already incorporate beam forming, 6G's AI-enhanced version is a considerable step up in complexity. Machine learning is used for radio signal prediction, modification, and control in real time based on the location, movement, and environment of users. These systems are not simply responsive to predefined patterns, but rather adapt over time to new circumstances – for example, a sudden crowd in a stadium, or a link that incurs unexpected signal losses due to the weather [36]. AI uses these modifications to continually learn, which in turn makes its models better and better, allowing it to make wiser decisions. It's this smart use of beam forming that allows 6G networks to produce stronger, more consistent signals while dragging less power found to be particularly useful because 6G systems are massive energy hogs. It also optimizes the use of spectrum in complex, congested environments where various devices and applications vie for bandwidth, so frequency resources can be used more effectively.

Security Enhancements through AI-Powered Threat Detection

The more networks are interconnected, the more difficult security becomes. 6G solves this problem with AI-powered security systems that can detect and respond to threats as they occur. Conventional security focuses on known attack signatures and produced set of rules that at times are unable to address new security threats. But for sixth-generation, AI-driven

security, the approach will be completely different, learning the network's behavior as a baseline and then determining whether there are any anomalies that could indicate a cyber-attack. Such systems are able to recognize advanced threats such as zero-day exploits, or orchestrated distributed attacks that could bypass the regular security means [37]. Even more impressively, that AI has the ability to determine attack patterns along the totality of network ecosystems, the lessons from every attack then applied to a global defense reinforcement. It is especially crucial for 6G's proposed applications such as remote surgeries or fleet coordination, where security breaches can even have a life-threatening impact [38]. The AI doesn't just identify the threat—it can take measures automatically to prevent or contain it, from shutting down affected sections of network, to deploying decoy systems to deceive and monitor attackers, all while continuing to operate normally for authorized users.

AI-Native Network Architectures: Self-Learning and Self-Healing Networks

The real transformative power of AI in 6G is revealed when we consider the notion of AI-native network architectures. Contrary to previous generations, which added intelligence onto an essentially static network, 6G is being designed from scratch to be self-learning and self-healing. Such networks will be endowed with distributed AI agents at the various levels, constantly interacting and collaborating in order to improve the system performance on the whole scale from edge devices to the core components of the network, as will be explained later in Section 5 [39]. A self-learning network doesn't just do tasks; it understands the result of what it is doing, and it can use that understanding to adjust or improve what it does next. For example, if a certain configuration performs better in energy efficiency in the morning time, the network remembers this and applies in a similar case. [40] Self-healing features go a step further, enabling the network to spontaneously recognize and recover from hardware failures, software bugs, or outside interference. When something goes wrong, the AI can redirect traffic, tweak settings or invoke backup systems — often before users ever notice a thing.

This AI-centric approach is game changing for how networks are managed and operated. Instead of engineers configuring network equipment, they will engage with high-level goals and the AI will calculate how best to accomplish them [41]. The network is more than a tool— it is a partner in co-delivery of connectivity services. This transition allows 6G to deal with complexity at orders of magnitude beyond what is possible with the current communication technologies, and accommodate billions of devices with different requirements, preserving a strict quality-of-service (QoS) level [42]. The AI is constantly learning — alongside the network, so a 6G system rolled out today will become smarter and more capable with time, not just in response to changing technical needs, from next-gen transport to vision systems — even for applications that no one has even dreamed of.

The Future of Intelligent Connectivity

As we imagine the 6G future, it's evident that AI won't just be a feature of the network; it is going to be the network's nervous system, its

brain and its immune system all in one. This deep integration is giving rise to a new kind of telecommunications infrastructure that is fundamentally and irreducibly different from anything that has come before: adaptive rather than static, proactive rather than reactive, intuitive rather than procedural. The implications are so much more than just a technical standard – they usher in an era of networks that know who you are, what you need, and are constantly adapting to get there faster as we all get increasingly more connected. Whether it's an AI-assisted revolution in healthcare which minimizes the patient journey and doctor interaction, liquid networks that offer uninterrupted real-time holographic communication anywhere or the running of a globally automated network of farm machinery, AI supported 6G will underpin the invisible infrastructure of next-generation digital experiences. The intersection of artificial intelligence an umbrella term that that includes technologies that make robots, driverless cars and voice assistants work and leading-edge wireless technology in 6G is not just moving forward it will overturn how we think about, and use, connectivity itself, blurring the line between network and intelligence, between infrastructure and service, between technology and experience. As this vision materializes over the next decade, it will change not only what networks can do but what they can be.

Key Benefits of AI-Integrated 6G: Powering the Next Digital Revolution

Artificial intelligence and 6G technology will revolutionize the concept of connectivity, enabling features that reach beyond just faster internet speeds. 6G will provide revolutionary benefits in data processing, energy efficiency, user perception, and industrial use case by inserting AI as a cornerstone into future networks [43]. As opposed to prior generations of networks in which AI had a supporting role, 6G will have AI intelligence from end to end, everywhere in the network, with the ability for making decisions in real time considering user requirements and devices, predictive optimization and adaptability for users. This inclusion not only boosts performance—it upends the way networks do business, allowing them to be more reactive, more efficient and able to power the kinds of futuristic applications we once thought of as impossible.

Faster Data Processing: Real-Time AI Analytics for Massive Datasets

One of the greatest benefits of AI-powered 6G is to handle enormous data on the real-time basis. As billions of devices are connected, the data produced from terrestrial, wearable, and industrial IoT devices is simply too difficult to accommodate on these existing network architectures [44]. AI-enabled 6G addresses this by using edge computing and distributed machine learning models that process data locally at its source rather than relying on centralized cloud servers. That is, important decisions can be made immediately (e.g., in self-driving cars, emergency services, or financial transactions) and latency does not become a bottleneck [45].

6G networks that will be driven by AI will also benefit from more sophisticated neural networks, which will enable the data to be filtered, proritized and processed faster. For instance, in the context of smart city, AI can

process traffic camera streams, environmental sensors readings and crowds movement, in orderto optimize traffic circulation in real time [46]. And in medicine, one can envision biometric data streamed from wearable devices being processed on-the-fly, warning medical practitioners of irregularities before they become serious. The capability to deal with and make sense of extremely large data sets in the blink of an eye will be a game changer enabling applications that require split-second responsiveness, from augmented reality games to industrial automation.

Energy Efficiency: AI-Optimized Power Consumption in Networks

As electronic infrastructure develops, power consumption is of growing significance. Most of the conventional systems work at distinct power levels which are wasteful for some changing demands. AI-enabled 6G revolutionizes the way how energy management is conducted by embracing the notion of dynamic energy management in which usage of power resources is monitored constantly and power distribution is dynamically adjusted to reduce waste [47]. For example, when demand is low, the network might downsize the power of its transmissions or reroute traffic to save energy, then expand capacity when more is needed — with no human intervention.

Besides maximization of the existing infrastructure, AI takes a lead in awarding more energy-efficient hardware. By simulating various network designs, AI can learn the power-efficient layouts of antennas, data centers and edge computing nodes. Some R&D 6G technologies also investigate wireless energy transfer, where AI controls the delivery of power to IoT devices and eliminates the need of batteries in certain cases [48]. This type of efficiency is essential in the sustainability quest, where we aim to decrease the carbon foot print of the (digital) ecosystem as we scale with 6G in stand-alone mode to accommodate a future with rapidly increasing worldwide connectivity needs.

Enhanced User Experience: Personalized and Adaptive Connectivity

6G, if imbued with AI, will go beyond simple connectivity for all to be personal for each. Different from the status quo in network (uniform resource allocation), AI based 6G will dynamically allocate resources depending on the specific user habits, application demands, environment qualities and so on [49]. For example, if someone switches from scrolling through their social media feed to hopping into a holographic conference call, the network can immediately re-assign bandwidth to ensure low-latency, high-definition streaming.

AI also will bring context-aware networking, while devices can predict user needs before they need them. Consider entering a smart stadium where your phone is automatically on the best available signal, your AR glasses preload real-time player stats without any buffering, and your desire for seat upgrades or food delivery are predicted ago and recommended through AI analyzing your past behavior and current network status [50]. That kind of personalization also extends to security; A.I. can recognize odd login attempts or data theft that is particular to a person's habits, anticipate and preempt problems

without imposing any new intrusiveness in the form of authentication steps.

Revolutionizing Industries: Healthcare, IoT, Autonomous Vehicles, and AR/VR

The impact of AI-powered 6G will be most profound in industries that rely on real-time data, ultra-reliable communication, and massive connectivity.

- **Healthcare:** Telemedical surgery will become truly high concept as haptic feedback and AI diagnostics will allow specialists to perform surgery cross-continent, requiring nearly zero latency. Health monitors will communicate with AI modules that forecast medical emergencies from wearable and other data before the symptoms appear [51].
- **IoT & Smart Cities:** By connecting billions of devices, you end up with a living, breathing urban environment where the traffic lights, energy grid and public services are all optimized in real time by AI. Predictive maintenance will eliminate failures of infrastructure before they interfere with daily lives [52].
- **Autonomous Vehicles:** Autonomous vehicles will trade information with one another and intelligent roads, adjust in real time to avoid crashes and optimize routes [53]. AI will receive data from lidar, cameras, and traffic lights all at once, and work together seamlessly.
- **AR/VR & Entertainment:** The barrier between the physical and digital world will break down as AI projected holograms and immersive 3D'virtual reality' merge with real and augmented reality. Listen to the music, tour the world, and learn in the interactive way will change the entertainment and education [54].

A Foundation for Future Innovation

The real potential of AI-driven 6G is in the area of its adaptability. Unlike static networks, AI learns and adapts over time, so 6G will evolve like a spider opening new efficiencies and applications that don't exist yet. Whether enabling "on the fly" language translation provided by neural networks for instant translation, or enabling self-organizing decentralized AI economies, where devices within the ecosystem can trade computational resources directly with zero intermediaries, the landscape is wide open for interesting application scenarios.

As industries and societies brace themselves for this transformation, one thing is certain: AI and 6G combined will not only advance technology—they will redefine the way we live, work and experience the digital world. The future isn't simply connected; it's intelligently connected.

Challenges and Considerations in AI-Driven 6G Networks

AI-enabled 6G will bring unprecedented advances, but will also be accompanied by complex challenges that need to be solved in order to shape a secure, inclusive, and sustainable future. As we transition to hyper-connected intelligent systems, concerns regarding susceptibility to security exposure, infrastructure investments and ethical stewardship are among the key challenges. These problems are not related to

technical issues alone, but also have socioeconomic and regulatory implications, which demand collaboration among governments, industries, and research organizations worldwide. Without due consideration, the challenges of 6G AI could cast shadow over its user cases, meaning the solution could be a stakeholder not a menace or something in between.

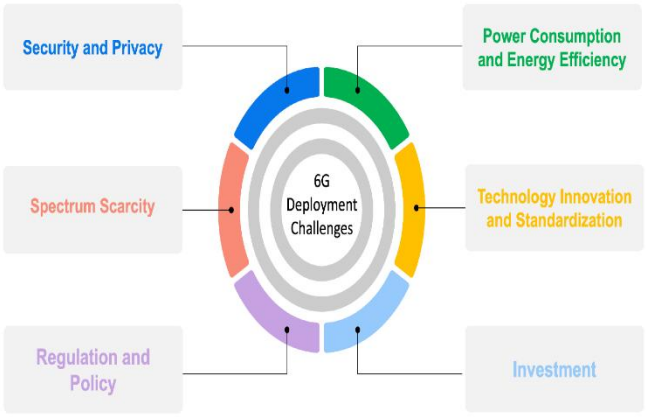


Figure No. 4 Challenges in 6G Deployment [64]

Security and Privacy Risks: AI Vulnerabilities in 6G Networks

Cybersecurity is one of the biggest challenges for AI-based 6G networks. However, as AI improves threat detection and response lot, it also brings with it new areas of attack for bad actors to capitalize on. Adversarial machine learning has emerged as a significant threat, in which attackers can manipulate the AI model by poisoning the data input [55]. For example, an adversary might subtly change the patterns of network traffic in a way that manipulates AI to misallocate bandwidth or ignore a cyber-intrusion. Because 6G will heavily depend on AI for autonomous decision-making, disruption in a compromised system could lead to unintended consequences in critical infrastructures, such as smart grids, the autonomous vehicle network infrastructure, and public safety [56].

Privacy is also a crucial concern. AI needs huge amounts of data to work effectively, and 6G's ubiquity will ensure your personal details, from biometrics to the results of location tracking, is collected and analyzed at every moment. Without strong protections, there would be unprecedented risk of surveillance, through breaches or abuse of sensitive information. Even when data is anonym zed, it can be de-anonym zed and traced back to individuals, exposing complex ethical implications of consent and data ownership [57]. Making AI models secure and privacy-preserving in 6G networks will depend on the development federation learning (so data processing is decentralized, not centralized) and holomorphic encryption (enabling computation on encrypted data without decryption).

Infrastructure Costs: The Financial Burden of 6G Deployment

The move to 6G will necessitate huge infrastructure investments, much more substantial than what was necessary to put 5G networks in place, since 6G will be more of a whole new ball game than previous generations, which focused mostly on upgrading existing cell towers: for instance, enormous arrays of sub millimeter wave transmitters, ultra- dense arrays of small cells, and satellite/ground architectures [58]. Culga

argues that the high frequency signals 6G will use have a much smaller range, and are blocked by buildings and weather more easily — meaning that vastly more base stations will be needed. This densification will be costly, especially in the countryside or under-served areas where the investment return will not be as high.

Beyond hardware, the AI backbone of 6G pricy as well. Building, and maintaining complex machine learning models is computationally expensive, energy consuming and experts dependent. The edge computing that is crucial for real-time AI processing in 6 G, will necessitate distributed data centers with better cooling facilities and power management systems [59]. That could lead to a digital divide in which only richer countries or cities will be able to afford 6G services, leaving others behind. Policy makers and tech leaders will have to consider creative funding ideas, public-private partnerships, and cost-sharing arrangements to ensure that 6G's fruits are equitably distributed.

Regulatory and Ethical Concerns: Governing AI in Telecom

AI in 6G networks is autonomous, so there are very complex regulatory and ethical questions." Who's to blame if an AI-powered network makes a decision that harms someone? For instance, if an autonomous 6G network reserves bandwidth for a type of application over another one in an emergency, can be it hold responsible for a late communication? Because that self-learning entity cannot fulfill the requirements of traditional telecom regulation, we now have to pave a way forward to regulation in detail so the self-learning element is not in a legal gray land.

Key ethical issues also arise in relation to AI biases and fairness. Should machine learning-based methods be responsible for scheduling the network's resources, there is a danger that users or regions may benefit inequalities unknowingly due to more favorable training data [60]. For example, an AI system may assign more bandwidth to cities hosting more data activity whilst overlooking rural areas. If access to connectivity is not going to be discriminatory, it will be essential to establish the transparency and fairness of algorithms.

A second challenge is the lack of a coherent approach to AI governance worldwide. Countries have different rules surrounding data privacy, AI ethics and cybersecurity, making it difficult to introduce a seamless, global 6G network across borders. Without international collaboration, differing policies could result in "splinter net" scenarios, where networks run on fragmented regulations that bar global connectivity. We argue that the ITU (International Telecommunication Union) or the IEEE should be driving the effort to come up with AI standards globally for 6G—innovative enough to allow the development of AI and code development, yet strong enough in ethics to stop malicious developers from harming us" [61].

Navigating the Path Forward

The challenges of AI-integrated 6G are great, but not insurmountable. Mitigating security threats will call for ongoing investments in adversarial AI defenses and privacy preserving technologies [62]. Infrastructure cost

management requires creative deployment schemes and partnerships in investment. Regulatory and ethical concerns require pre-emptive policy and international discussion for the establishment of frameworks that encourage confidence and accountability.

In the end, 6G will only be a success if these challenges can be overcome in a satisfactory manner. By placing security, fairness, Ethical administration in conjunction with technological advancement, the stakeholders of 6G AI networks will be able to usher in the vision of 6G AI networks as a positive force for global connection and innovation [5]. The path ahead is difficult, but with careful planning and collaboration, the move to 6G has the potential to be both disruptive and conscientious.

Future Prospects

The fusion of AI and 6G will open up technology frontiers that will completely change the world we live in digitally. As we consider the coming decade, this synergy is positioned to converge with nascent technologies such as quantum computing to build networks that can solve problems complex enough to be beyond the scope of classical computing. Quantum AI may ar; Quantum-adds AI to WHEN: Eth GO; Quantum + AI= En 6G Quantum AI could transform 6G security with impossible-to-break encryption and enable. Rising machine learning to perform at unimaginable speeds. Digital twins will become ubiquitous, AI-driven 6G networks will hold a real-time virtual copy of whole cities, whilst also being capable of rendering live virtual models of industrial systems and human physiologies. These digital twins will make predictive simulations possible for everything from city planning to personalized medicine, blurring the lines between the physical and the digital. The convergence of these technologies points to a world in which networks do more than just connect devices but also anticipate and shape a reality through continuous learning and adaption.

Global research activities have been accelerating toward this future as several countries have started to position themselves in the forefront of 6G. South Korea has begun the world's most aggressive 6G research program, with a goal of commercial deployment in 2028, while China's state-directed drive is designed to entrench leadership in next-generation technology by pouring resources into terahertz communications and AI-networking integration. The European Union's Hexa-X project—one that unites the heavyweights of the industry—aims to create the building-blocks of the AI-native 6G infrastructure, prioritizing sustainability and security. In the United States, the Next G Alliance brings together tech companies and academia to develop essential 6G technologies and to make sure Western-developed standards shape global development. These clashing but collaborative agendas speak to the strategic value that countries are currently trying to attach to the shaping of the 6G landscape: hardware excellence in one place (the US), software innovation in another (China) and governance led by Europe's democratic philosophy.

The social outcomes of these developments might be profound, especially in coming to

terms with long-standing digital inequalities. AI-optimized 6G networks could come to the rescue of these areas, with solutions ranging from self-deploying mesh networks, to integrating low-Earth orbit satellites, potentially connecting even the most remote and hard-to-reach areas to high-speed networks. Smart communities will be developed where AI-informed data obtained from thousands of sensors scattered across the environment provides agile governance from real time utility management to accurate environmental control. Yet this uber-connected future does pose some very important questions of human agency and technological reliance. As systems become more autonomous and intelligent, societies will need to strike a balance between efficiency and control, so these systems are kept transparent, accountable, and serving human values. The test of 6G's value might not only be whether it can advance infrastructure through tech breakthroughs, but whether it can raise the quality of life worldwide, even as the vast diversity of human life continues to thrive in a world dictated by algorithms.

Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence and 6G Networks - The convergence marks not just another incremental advancement in technology but a paradigm shift in how the mankind connects to the digital. As we've seen, this potent pairing offers far more than simply faster connections, paving the way for smart, self-optimizing networks that can predict what you're going to need and transform an industry. From facilitating real-time holographic communications, to driving autonomous smart cities or even transforming healthcare with remote robotic surgeries, AI-driven 6G is set to redefine the limits of what's possible in our ever more digital society. This convergence transcends technical attributes to yield living networks that are capable of learning, adapting, and evolving—transforming infrastructure from a static set of assets into a dynamic platform that can actively support human progress. The implications are wide-ranging, from casting a new light on space to speeding up scientific discoveries to providing a boost to economy and the growth of new kinds of human experience that complicates the line between physical and digital worlds.

Unlocking this potential will take collaboration to a level never seen between disciplines and borders. Collective vision and responsibility Tech leaders must collaborate with policy-makers to set rules which can inspire innovation and also serve public good, to ensure that the riches of 6G do not end up just for wealthy entities/ nations but truly benefit everyone. Academicians and entrepreneurs must come together to address the many technical complexities, ranging from terahertz signal propagation to low-power AI processing. Last but not least, ethicists and social scientists need to be part of the development process to tackle issues concerning privacy, algorithmic unfairness, and societal effects of hyper-connectivity. Such an interdisciplinary perspective is crucial for creating not only technologically advanced but also social responsible and sensitive networks. The alternative – a patchy, commercial rollout with no oversight – is likely to fuel digital

inequalities and create security gaps you can drive a truck through, unsuitable for embedding trust in such transformative technologies.

Digital freedom in the future looks to be both exciting and challenging. As AI and 6G continue to mature in the decade ahead, we stand on the cusp of creating networks that mimic the complexity and adaptability of biological systems—able to self-heal, learn by experience, and respond intelligently to changing environments. This is a radical departure from thinking of networks as "pipes" to carry data to realizing that networks are intelligent ecosystems and play a critical role in forming our digital experiences. The next few years will test how well we can direct this potential wisely, to regulate and harness it without stifling it. If it succeeds, the AI-6G convergence could create an epoch in which technology blends effortlessly into the fabric of everyday life but with an exponential enhancement of human capabilities—a world of connectivity that is so natural, reliable, and ubiquitous it unlocks new modes of creativity, of working together, of solving problems, the likes of which we can only barely fathom today. It is this journey to the future that must now begin, relying not just on technical evasion but also some vision where networks can be built so that our shared humanity may thrive and lifted in increasingly tethered world.

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