

5G 네트워크

(Day 2. Enhanced Mobile Broadband)

2022년 7월

안종석

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1

- Day 1: 5G 네트워크 기술
- Day 2: Enhanced Mobile Broadband
- Day 3: Private 5G와 테스트베드
- Day 4: 5G 네트워크 인프라 가상화 기술
- Day 5: Cloud Native 5G 인프라
- (별도) Day 4~5 실습교재

2

➤ (별도) Day 4~5 시연/실습

- 개요
- 5 Nodes in One-box Lab (시연)
- 2 Box Lab (실습)
- Cloud Native 5G Network Testbed (실습)

➤ Day 2: Enhanced Mobile Broadband

- Review Day 1
- NR 과 Access Network
- 5G Access Network 구조
- 5G Spectrum 기술
- 5G Network Slicing

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5

❖ 3GPP standards 3GPP Rel, 15, 16, 17 (기술과 시장 확대 강화)



Source: 퀄컴

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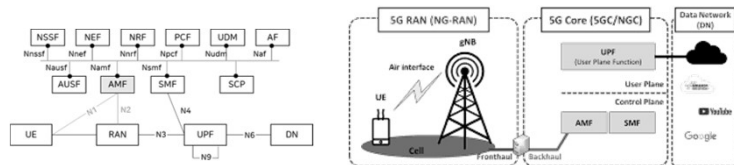
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❖ 5세대 이동통신 핵심망, 五世代移動通信核心網, 5th Generation Core Network, 5GC

- AMF (Access and Mobility management Function): 접속과 이동성 관리 기능
- SMF (Session Management Function): 세션 관리 기능
- UPF (User Plane Function): 사용자 평면 기능
- PCF (Policy Control Function): 정책 제어 기능
- AUSF (Authentication Server Function): 인증 서버 기능
- UDM (Unified Data Management): 통합 데이터 관리
- AF (Application Function): 응용 기능
- NEF (Network Exposure function): 네트워크 노출 기능
- NRF (Network Repository Function): 네트워크 저장소 기능
- NSSF (Network Slice Selection Function): 네트워크 슬라이스 선택 기능



<https://jb-story.tistory.com/346>

Source: http://terms.tta.or.kr/dictionary/dictionaryView.do?word_seq=171377-2

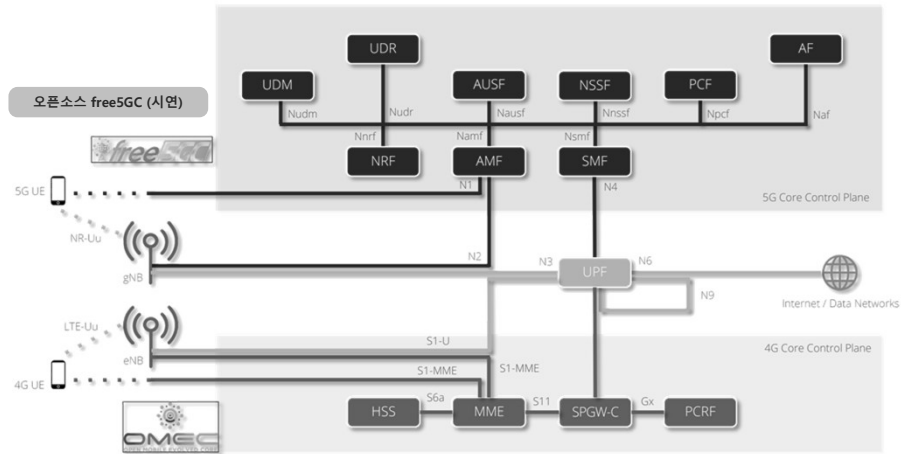
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❖ SD-Core supports 5G SA, 5G NSA (option 3x) and LTE



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8

❖ 엔터프라이즈의 개선 요구 (Key Concerns for the Enterprise)

- WiFi와 고정의 한계
- 보안과 데이터 프라이버시
- 더 높은 대역폭
- 효율적인 운영
- 커넥티드 기기



Wi-Fi & Fixed Limitations

Enhanced reliability and mobility compared to traditional networks.



Security & Data Privacy

More control and visibility of data with end-to-end encryption.



More Bandwidth

Exponential increases in data processing requires speed and performance for automation.



Operational Efficiency

Support the growing ecosystem of IoT sensors and connected applications.



Connected Devices

Support for digital transformation and convergence of IT & OT.

Source: Analysys Mason
Private LTE/5G networks: worldwide trends and forecasts 2021-2026

8

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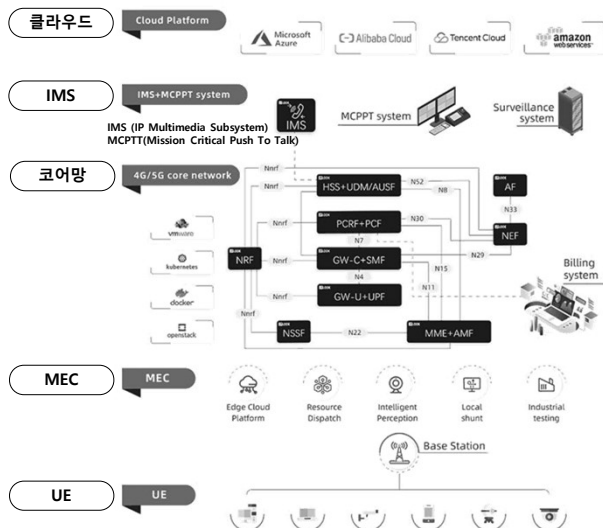
❖ 엔터프라이즈 기업의 기술 비교 (예): Private LTE vs WiFi vs 5G (VMware 예)

	Private LTE	Wi-Fi 6	5G
환경	Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All environments Mines Construction Site Sites where Public LTE does not exist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office environments Homes Shopping Malls Transportation Hubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All environments including industrial environments <p>산업 환경을 위한 모든 환경</p>
가용성	Availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available now 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wi-Fi 6 certification finalized in Q3 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rel 16 to be finalized in June 2020 Commercial availability 2021 <p>현재 사용 가능</p>
속도	Speed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 1 Gbps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 9.6 Gbps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 10 Gbps <p>최대 10 Gbps</p>
밀도	Density <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100,000 connections per KM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed for densely digitally populated homes and offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1M connections per KM <p>제곱킬로미터당 1M</p>
모빌리티	Mobility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roaming from private to public LTE networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed for fixed locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roaming from private to public LTE networks <p>Private Public 로밍</p>
지연/신뢰성	Latency and Reliability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40-50 milliseconds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >100 milliseconds but may not be able to guarantee low latency as load increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ultrareliable low latency Sub millisecond latency 99.9999% reliability <p>초저지연, 99.9999% 신뢰</p>
주파수 범위	Frequency Ranges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensed and unlicensed spectrum CBR5 (3.5 GHz) in US 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.4 Ghz and 5 Ghz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensed and unlicensed spectrum 600 MHz to mmWave (24-29 Ghz and 37-43 Ghz) <p>면허/비면허 mmWAVE</p>

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❖ Deploy private 5G network on cloud(예)

- Cloud Platform
- IMS-MCPPT system
- 4G/5G core network
- MEC (Mobile Edge Computing)
- UE (User Equipment)

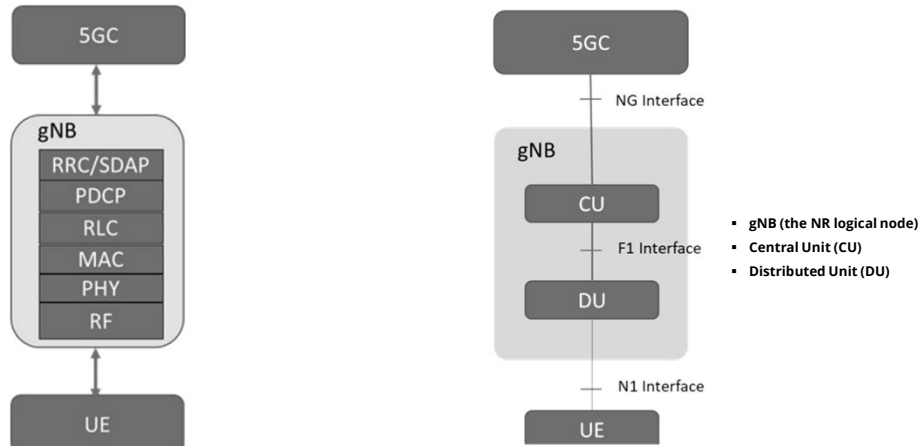


Source: <https://www.iplook.com/info/deploy-private-5g-network-on-cloud-i00173i1.html>

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11

❖ RAN 구조의 변화 (New C-RAN/Fronthaul)



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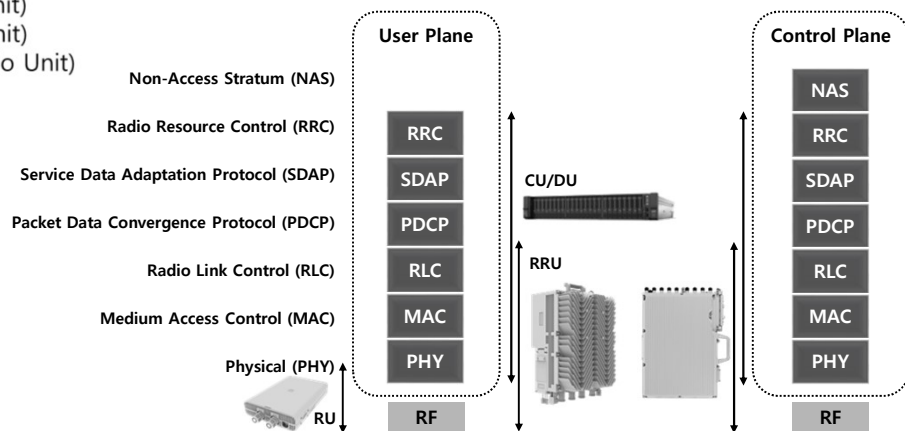
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12

❖ Air Interface

• 계층 구성 (Open Systems Interconnection Layer)

- CU (Centralized Unit)
- DU (Distributed Unit)
- RRU (Remote Radio Unit)
- RU (Radio Unit)



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12

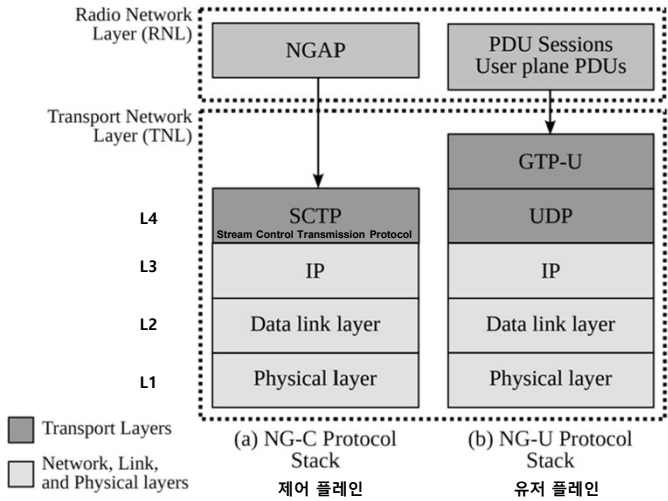
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❖ NG-C 와 NG-U 프로토콜 스택

- 제어 플레인 (NG-C)
- 유저 플레인 (NG-U)



UE ↔ gNB ↔ UPF ↔ DN



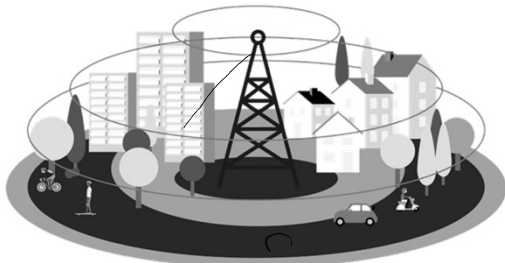
Source: Tutorial on communication between access networks and the 5G core, IDLab—Department of Applied Engineering, University of Antwerp—IMEC, Antwerp, Belgium



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- ❖ 5G는 더 큰 대역폭의 스펙트럼을 사용
- ❖ 5G 안테나는 빔포밍 기술을 이용하여 동일 주파수를 반복 사용하며 무선 대역폭을 확대

4G antenna



5G antenna



□ MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output) 스마트 안테나를 사용하여 빔포밍(Beamforming)을 구현

Source: <https://radio-waves.orange.com/en/radio-networks-and-antennas/5g/>



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15

❖ 세대별 주파수 이용현황

구분	주파수(대역폭)	대역폭 합계
2G	800MHz(10MHz), 1.8GHz(20MHz)	30 MHz
3G	2.1GHz(40MHz)	40 MHz
4G	800MHz(50MHz), 900MHz(20MHz), 1.8GHz(90MHz), 2.1GHz(80MHz), 2.6GHz(100MHz)	340 MHz
5G	3.5GHz(280MHz), 28GHz(2400MHz)	2,680 MHz

- 낮은 대역의 주파수 일수록 장애물의 영향을 적게 받으며, 대역폭이 넓을수록 빠른 전송속도의 구현
- 낮은 대역의 주파수는 이미 포화상태이므로 5G는 고주파 및 초고주파 영역 활용을 위한 기술 개발

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❖ 5G 표준과 Market의 Radio 환경 변화/발전

주파수 대역	Sub 6GHz		Above 6GHz		
	<3GHz	3~5 GHz	6~24 GHz	24~30 GHz	30~40 GHz
통신사					
SKT		3.6~3.7 GHz (100MHz)		28.1~29.0 GHz (800MHz)	
KT		3.5~3.6 GHz (100MHz)		26.5~27.3 GHz (800MHz)	
LGU+		3.42~3.5 GHz (80MHz)		27.3~28.1 GHz (800MHz)	

동시 지원 가능 { 5G NR (100MHz) 1.5 Gbps
4G LTE (145MHz) 1.2 Gbps

- Frequency range 1 (FR1): 410~7125 MHz.
- Frequency range 2 (FR2): 24.25~52.6 GHz.

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❖ 현재 통신사업자의 망 구성 (SKT) – by Netmanias



센터 클라우드

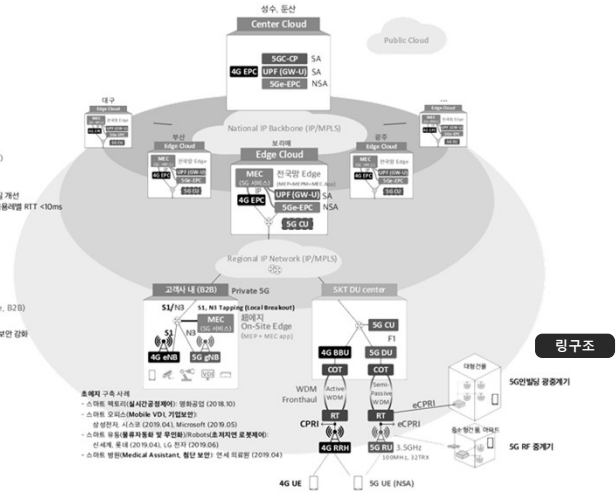
2019. 07.18
예지 클라우드 12개
(위차: 교향곡)

SGX Edge (한국형 Edge, B2C)
- Distributed Edge라 고스 함
- 이동성 단말에 전국 망 서비스
- 대용량 데이터 호저지연 전송, 고객 품질 개선
- 단말과 에지간 망 RTT delay < 3ms, 응용사별 RTT < 10ms
- 사적 VR, AR, Streaming, V2N
- Public Cloud에도 연동

2019. 08.13
일부

SGX 超Edge (On-Site Edge, B2B)
- 고객 부지 내 차전/차안 민감 서비스
- 기업, 공공 데이터의 실시간 전송 및 보안 강화
- Public Cloud에도 연동

설치사이트

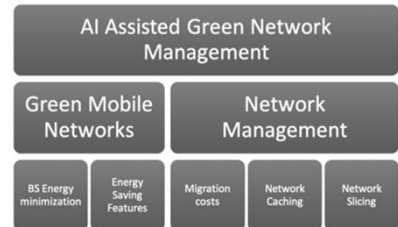
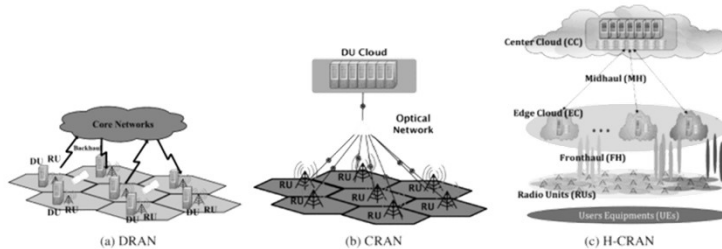


Source: <https://www.netmanias.com/ko/?m=view&id=oneshot&no=14450>

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❖ Data Driven AI Assisted Green Network Design and Management

- DRAN
- CRAN
- H-CRAN



Source: http://kth.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1626735/FULLTEXT01.pdf?fbclid=IwAR1F1GIV3bU_YONZzxELltb4kp_Y7t70VczSb_0abIVqJZxt2ErbJ60UuAg

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❖ 5G NR 기술

- OFDM (Orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing)
- Self-contained slot based framework
- Channel Coding
- MU-MIMO
- mmWave



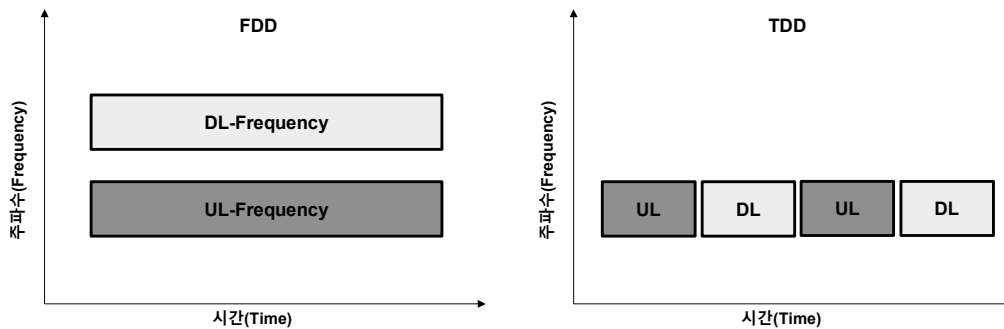
Source: <https://m.post.naver.com/viewer/postView.nhn?volumeNo=11764280&memberNo=20717909>



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❖ FDD vs. TDD

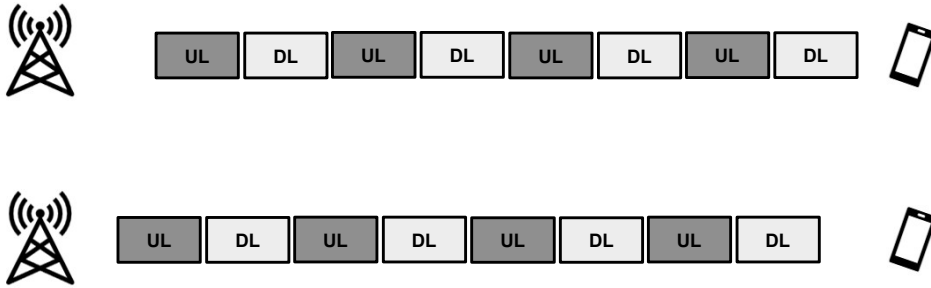
- Frequency Division Duplex (FDD)
- Time Division Duplex (TDD)



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23

❖ TDD를 위한 동기화 고려



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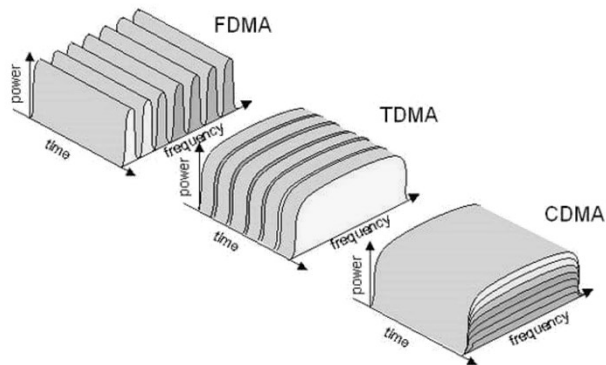
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24

❖ 무선(Radio): 스펙트럼의 물리적 가용성을 향상시키는 방법으로 발전

- 주파수 분할: Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA)
- 시간 분할: Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA)
- 코드 분할: Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA)



Source: <https://networkencyclopedia.com/code-division-multiple-access-cdma/>



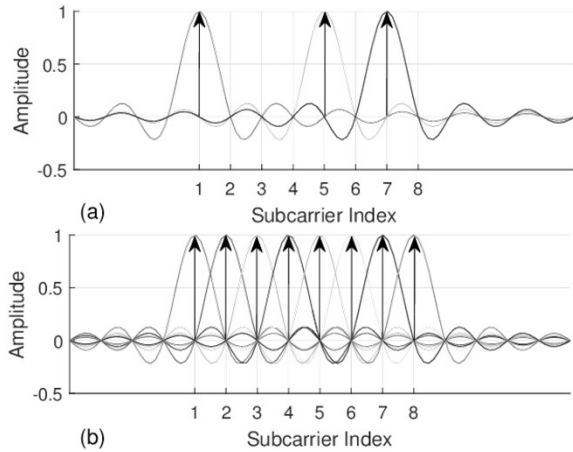
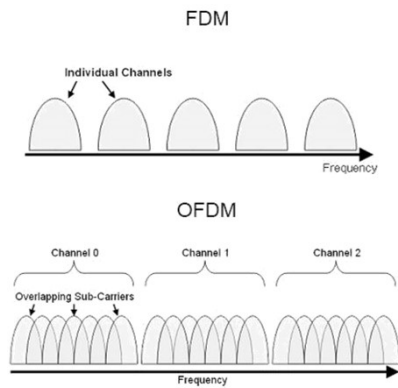
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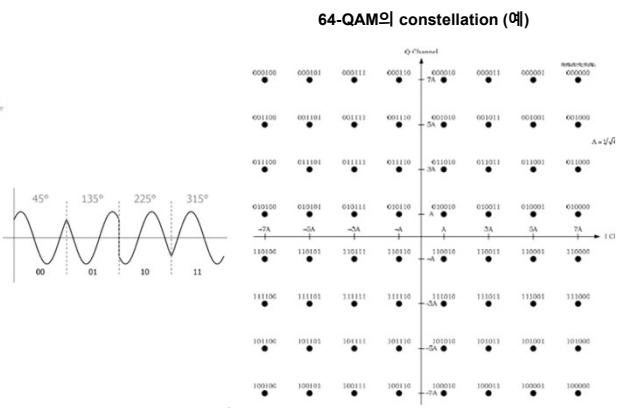
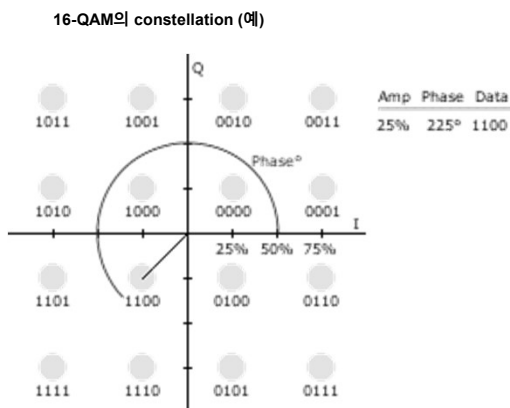
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- ❖ Waveforms and Mixed-Numerology
- ❖ Spectrum of OFDM signals with , depicted by the dashed line.



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- ❖ OFDM: Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing
- ❖ QAM은 signal space(신호 공간) 개념과 복소평면을 사용 constellation 표현



Source: [https://namu.wiki/w/%EB%B3%80%EC%A1%B0\(%ED%86%B5%EC%8B%A0\)](https://namu.wiki/w/%EB%B3%80%EC%A1%B0(%ED%86%B5%EC%8B%A0))



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❖ Massive MIMO (예)



64 TX + 64 RX 5G MU-MIMO antenna suitable for Massive MIMO, (Credit: Ericsson)



Aurora CMM.100.A 5-6GHz C-Band Massive MIMO Phased Array



Massive MIMO has traditionally been used in TDD bands. (Bevin Fletcher/FierceWireless)

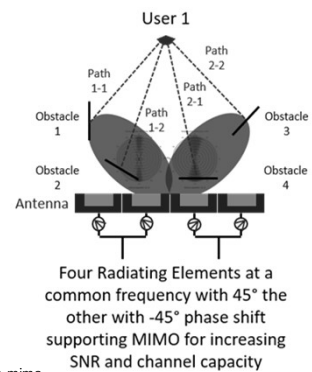
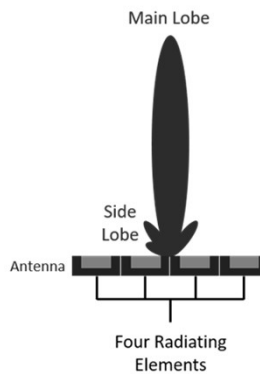
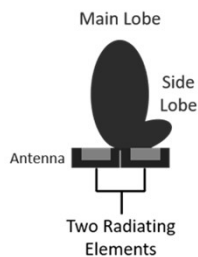
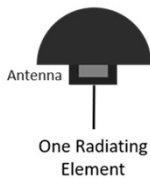
Source: <https://medium.com/5g-nr/massive-mimo-75f775ead2e9>
 Source: <https://www.fiercewireless.com/tech/t-mobile-exec-says-massive-mimo-can-be-used-tdd-and-fdd-bands>



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❖ 빔포밍 (What is 5G beamforming?)

- 무선의 위상제어(Beam steering): 위상변화를 수신자 목표로 지향성 무선 신호를 송신



Source: <https://www.metaswitch.com/knowledge-center/reference/what-is-beamforming-beam-steering-and-beam-switching-with-massive-mimo>



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❖ 5G RAN 기기

- RRH(Remote Radio Head): RU를 외장형으로 구성
- 통신부품
 - RF 필터
 - 안테나
 - 광트랜스퍼
 - RRH 케이스
- MUX: 프론트홀(RU-DU) 연결
- 중계기
 - 광중계기 (DAS: Distributed Antenna System)
 - RF 중계기 (ICS: Interference Cancellation System)
- DU (Distributed Unit)
- CU (Centralized Unit)

- 중계기 기업 (기타)
- 에프알텍
- CS
- 기산텔레콤 등

5G 주요 업체 List		
	주요 제품 및 사업	주요 기업
무선통신장비	안테나, RRH, RF부품 광트랜시버 프론트홀 장비 중계기 기지국 장비 케이스 GaN트랜지스터	케이엠더블유, 에이스테크 오이솔루션 에치에프알, 솔리드 에치에프알, 솔리드 서진시스템 RFHIC
유선네트워크장비	FTTX, 스위치 장비 광트랜시버	유비쿼스, 다산네트웍스, 에치에프알, 머큐리 오이솔루션
시험인증	인증	에이치시티

자료: 신한금융투자



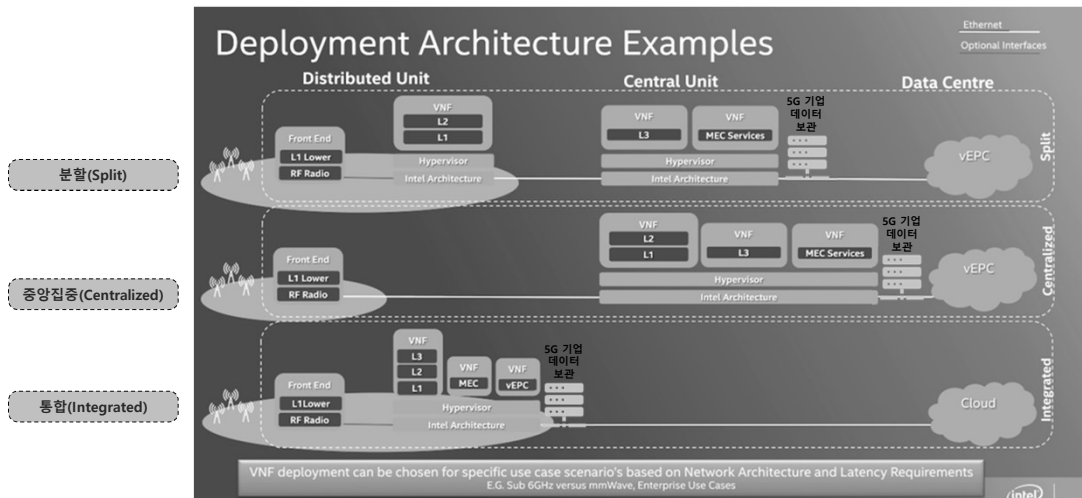
Kim Young-ki, head of Samsung Electronics' network business division, shows the firm's 5G network gear in a press conference at the tech firm's headquarters in Suwon, Gyeonggi Province, July 13. / Courtesy of Samsung Electronics

Source: <https://m.blog.naver.com/PostView.naver?isHttpsRedirect=true&blogId=atlasstock&logNo=221559939410>



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❖ 5G RAN 구성 (예): 인텔의 FlexRAN



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❖ V2X Standards (L1 & L2)

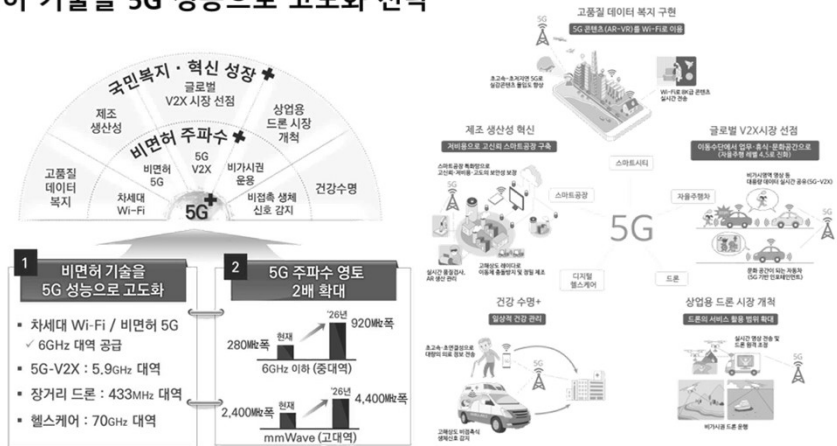
	5G NR V2X (sidelink)	LTE V2X (sidelink)	802.11p
Max. Bandwidth @ sub 6GHz	40 MHz (Flexible) (>150Mbps)	20 MHz (~ 70 Mbps)	20 MHz (54 Mbps)
ITS channel (Korea)	-	-	Multichannel 10 MHz
ITS channel (US*)	-	20 MHz	10 MHz
Comm. Type	Broadcast, Groupcast, Unicast	Broadcast	Broadcast
Retransmission	HARQ	HARQ (blind)	-
Resource Selection	Mode 1 (gNB centralized) Mode 2 (UE sensing based)	Mode 3 (eNB centralized) Mode 4 (UE sensing based)	CSMA-CA
Modulation	QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM, 256QAM	QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM	BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM
Channel Coding	LDPC / Polar	Turbo	Convolutional
Waveform	OFDM	SC-FDM	OFDM

Source: US FCC Nov. 2019. US FCC FNPRM Oct. 28 2020 will be explained later session

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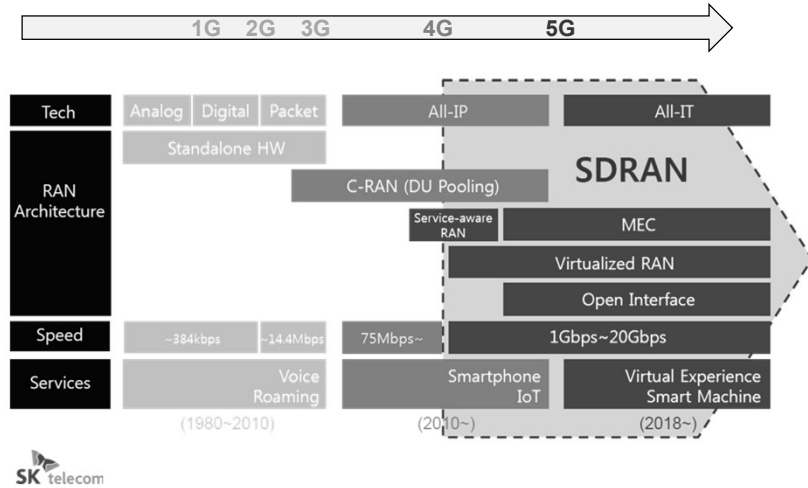
❖ 비면허 주파수 기술과 서비스

❖ 5G와 결합·보조하는 비면허 기술을 5G 성능으로 고도화 전략



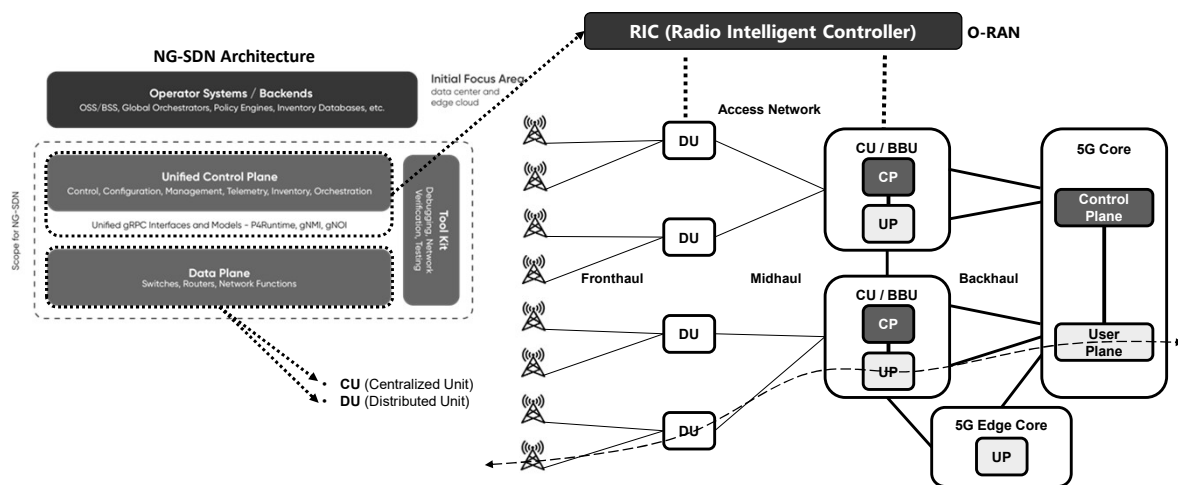
DAY 2: ENHANCED MOBILE BROADBAND

❖ 5G의 소프트웨어 정의 무선 (SD-RAN) 환경



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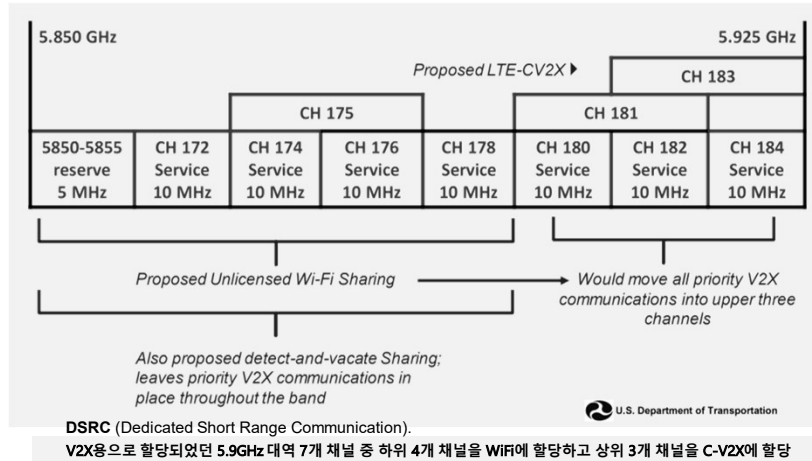
❖ O-RAN과 '프론트홀/미드홀/백홀'



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35

❖ US 5G NR V2X case



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35

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36

❖ Sidelink communications for V2X

- V2V
- V2I

5G V2X sidelink

Release 16 brings new benefits for automotive use cases



Sidelink communications



Vehicle to vehicle (V2V)



Vehicle to infrastructure (V2I)

Other communication modes coming in future releases



Enhanced autonomous driving

Real-time situation awareness and sharing of new kinds of sensor data enhances autonomous driving



Faster travel/energy efficiency

More coordinated driving for faster travel and lower energy usage



Accelerated network effect

Sensor sharing and infrastructure deployment bring benefits, even during initial deployment rollouts

Source: <https://eu.mouser.com/blog/eit-5g-2021-6-key-aspects-3gpp-5-release-16>



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36

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❖ IITP 2025 RnD 추진

- IITP R&D 핵심 이슈: 동작 주파수 고대역화, 융합 서비스 보편화, 소프트웨어 중심 설계화

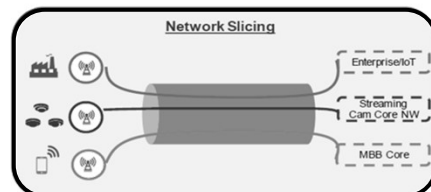
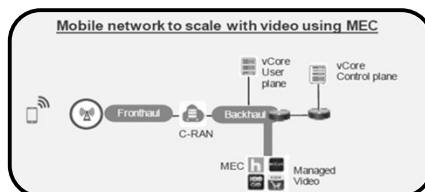
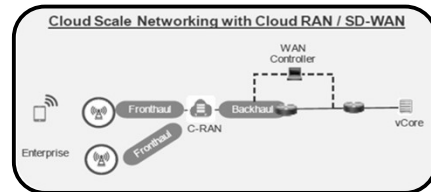
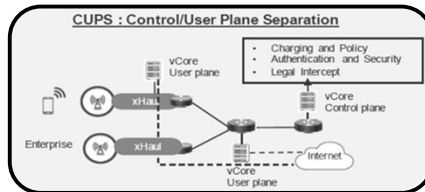
구분	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
서비스		실감형 에지 응용서비스	5G 버티컬 산업망 서비스		네트워크 자동화 서비스	분산 AI서비스
제품	5G 실내 분산 안테나 시스템	400G 광송수신 모듈	16T급 POTN	5G+ 코어 및 TSN 스위치	800G 광송수신 모듈	광기반 Sub-THz 부품/모듈

Source: IITP 정보통신 평가 기획원

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❖ 5G Enabling Technologies:

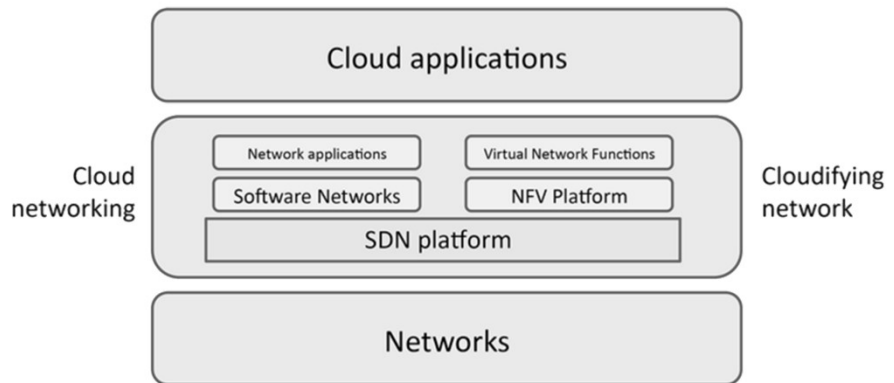
- CUPS (제어/사용자 플레인 분리)
- Cloud Scale (클라우드 스케일)
- MEC (모바일 에지 컴퓨팅)
- Network Slicing



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❖ SDN

- The overall architecture of SDN solutions

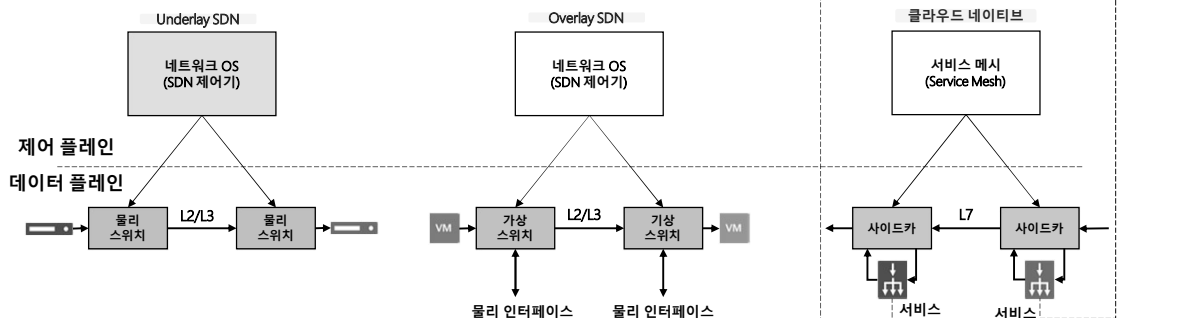


Source: Software Networks (Virtualization, SDN, 5G and Security), by ISTE Press Ltd and John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2020

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❖ 자동화를 위한 소프트웨어 정의 네트워크(SDN) 기술 확장

- 언더레이(Underlay) SDN
- 오버레이(Overlay) SDN - 가상화 네트워크
- 서비스 메시(Service Mesh) - 클라우드 네트워크

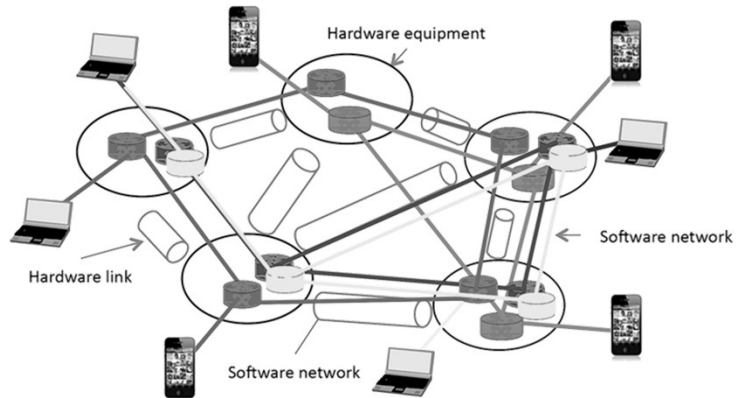


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41

❖ Virtualization

- A set of software networks.
- 네트워크 슬라이싱



Source: Software Networks (Virtualization, SDN, 5G and Security), by ISTE Press Ltd and John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2020



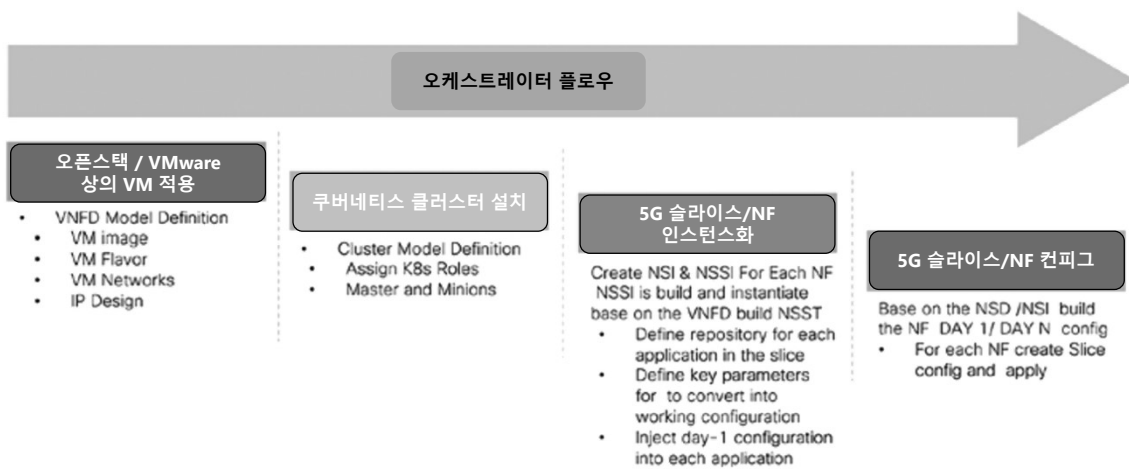
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41

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42

❖ 5G core NF and slice creation



Source: 5G Mobile Core Network, Rajaneesh Sudhakar Shetty, apress

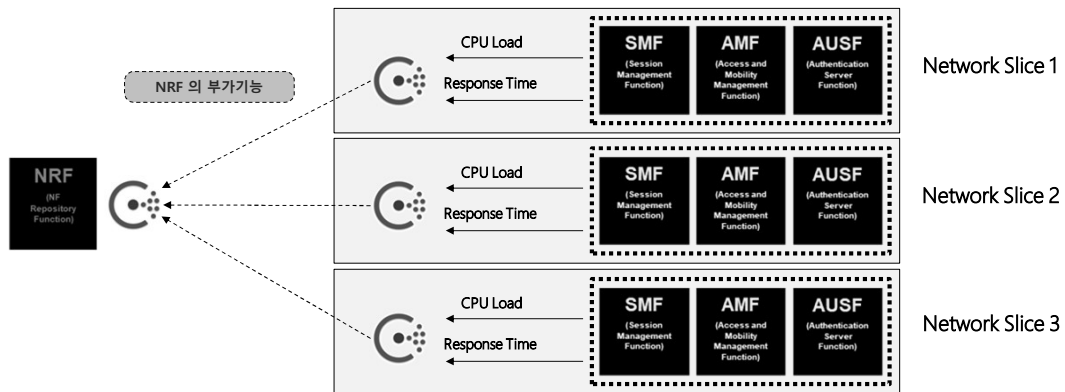


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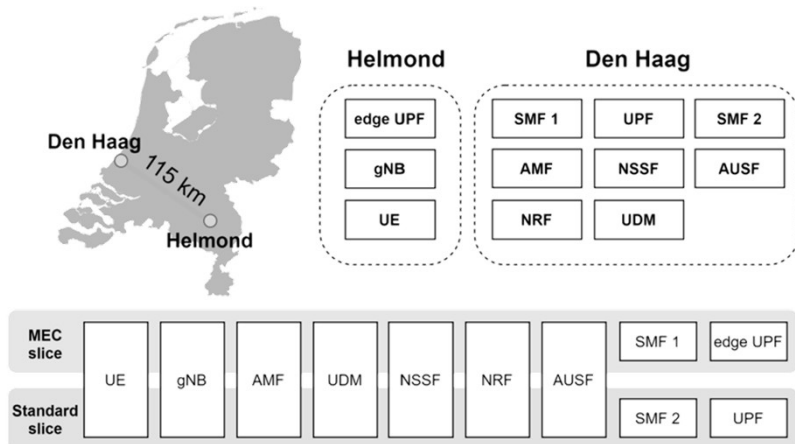
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- ❖ Management 부가 기능: Consul Cluster (HashiCorp)
- ❖ Management Trend 고려: Service Mesh (Istio)



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- ❖ Configurations of multi-slice UE in 5G SA with MEC

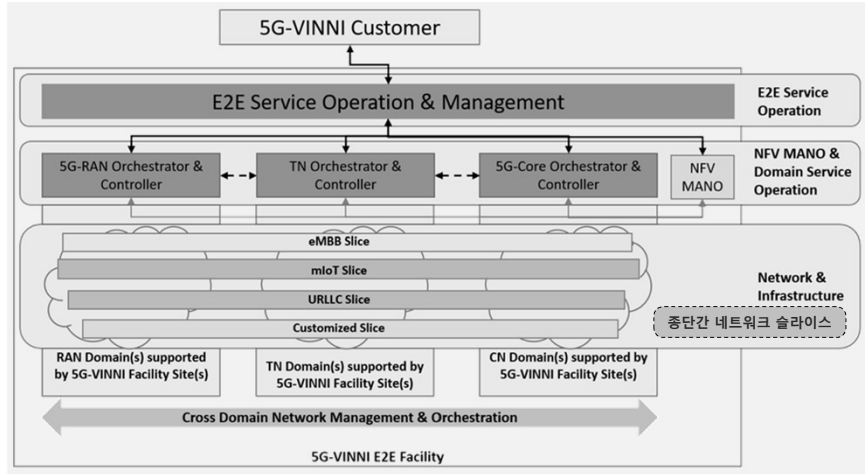


Source: 5GPPP Architecture Working Group, 5G Architecture White Paper

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❖ E2E Network Slicing Architecture

Architectural solution	5G PPP Project
Slice ordering architecture and lifecycle management	5G VINNI
Slice Manager	5GENESIS
Composition and sharing of end-to-end network slices for vertical service arbitration	5Growth



Source: 5GPPP Architecture Working Group, 5G Architecture White Paper

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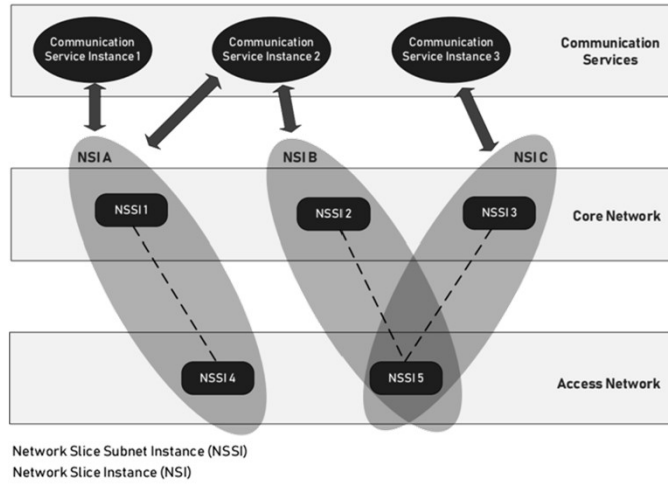
❖ Sample Enterprise Network



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47

❖ 3GPP Slicing model



Source: Report on infrastructure-level enablers for 5G!Drones, European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 857031.

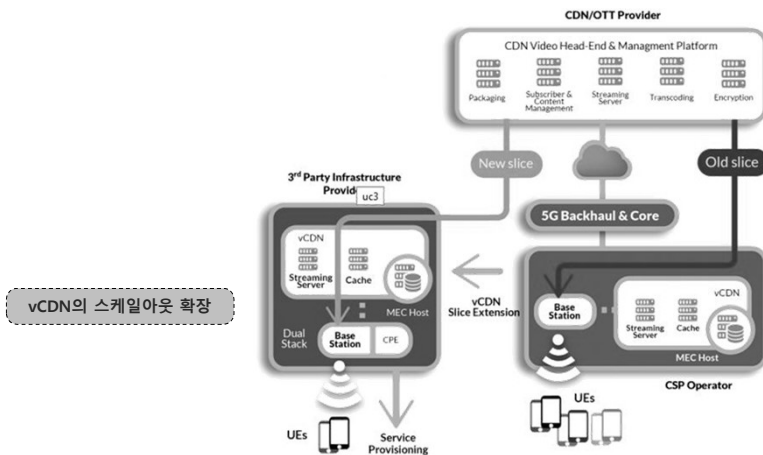
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47

DAY 2: ENHANCED MOBILE BROADBAND

48

❖ vCDN use-case with elastic MEC-enabled slices



Source: 5GPPP Architecture Working Group, 5G Architecture White Paper

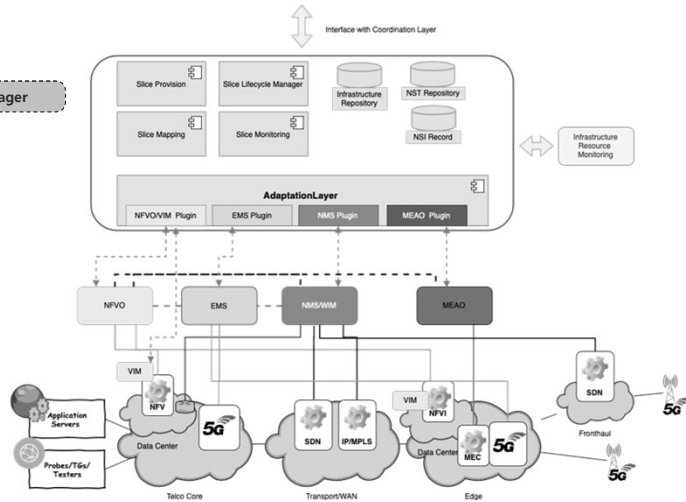
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❖ Slice Manager Architecture

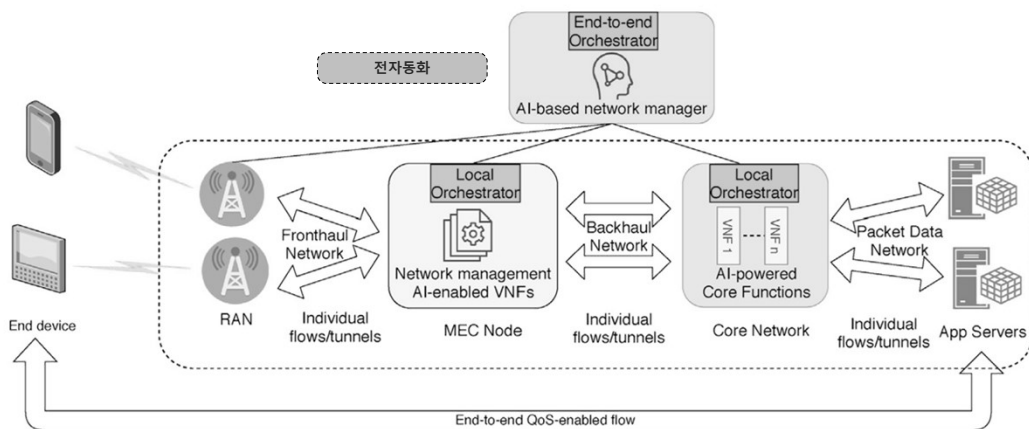
Architectural solution	5G PPP Project
Slice ordering architecture and lifecycle management	5G VINNI
Slice Manager	5GENESIS
Composition and sharing of end-to-end network slices for vertical service arbitration	5Growth



Source: 5GPPP Architecture Working Group, 5G Architecture White Paper

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❖ Overall Zero-touch Network and Service Management (ZSM) vision.

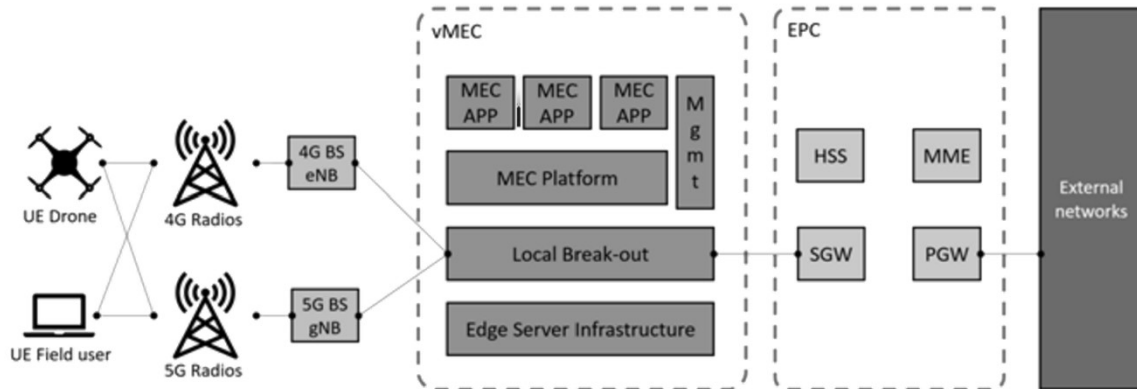


Source: Machine learning-based zero-touch network and service management, Jorge Gallego-Madrid, Ramon Sanchez-Iborra, Pedro M. Ruiz, Antonio F. Skarmeta

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51

❖ 5GTN MEC deployment in NSA mode



Source: Report on infrastructure-level enablers for 5G!Drones, European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 857031.



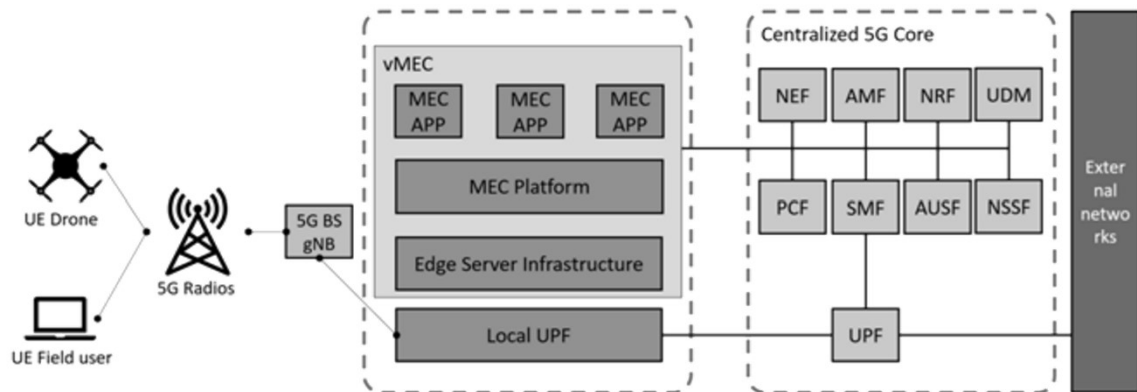
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51

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52

❖ 5GTN MEC deployment in SA mode



Source: Report on infrastructure-level enablers for 5G!Drones, European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 857031.



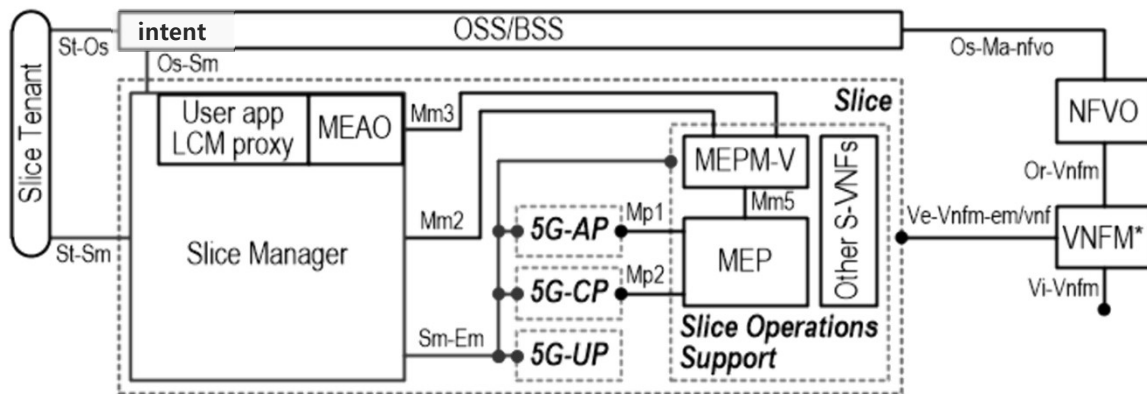
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52

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53

❖ MEC-enabled intent-based management architecture



Source: Report on infrastructure-level enablers for 5G!Drones, European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 857031.

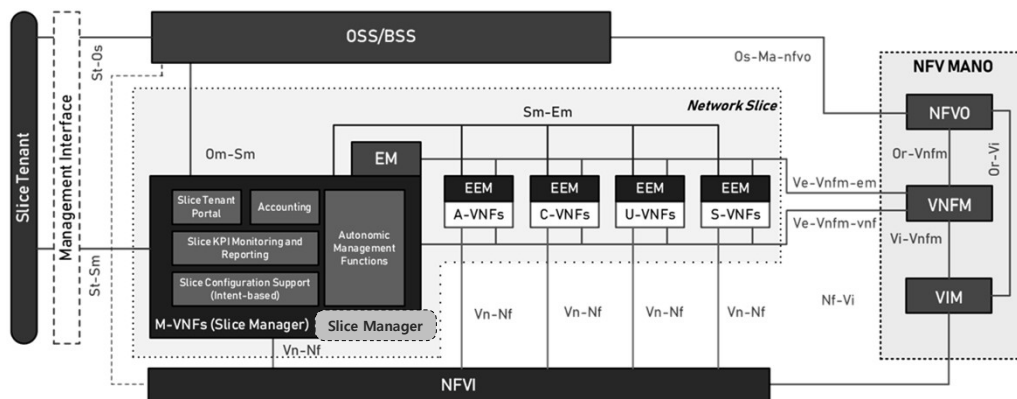
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53

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54

❖ Intent-based management framework with the internal structure of network slices – ETSI NFV MANO extensions (slice management plane shown in navy blue)



Source: Report on infrastructure-level enablers for 5G!Drones, European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 857031.

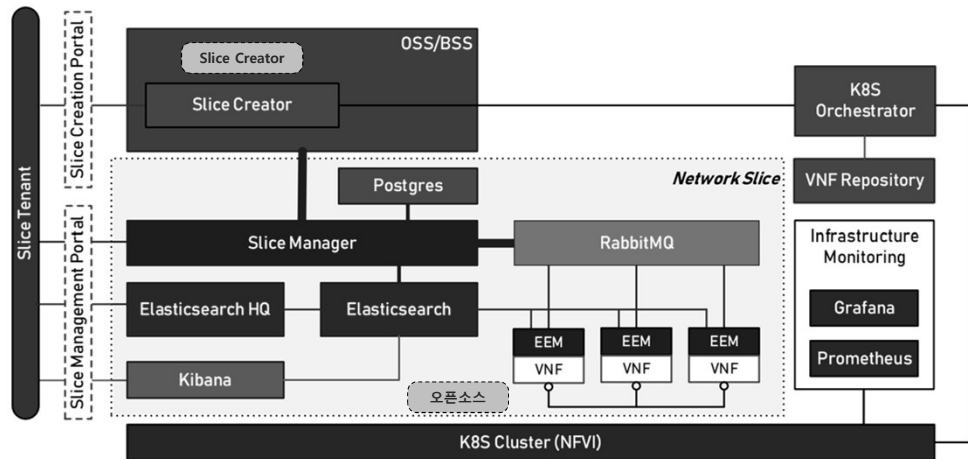
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54

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55

❖ Exemplary implementation of ISM utilizing K8s as the VNF orchestrator



Source: Report on infrastructure-level enablers for 5G!Drones, European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 857031.

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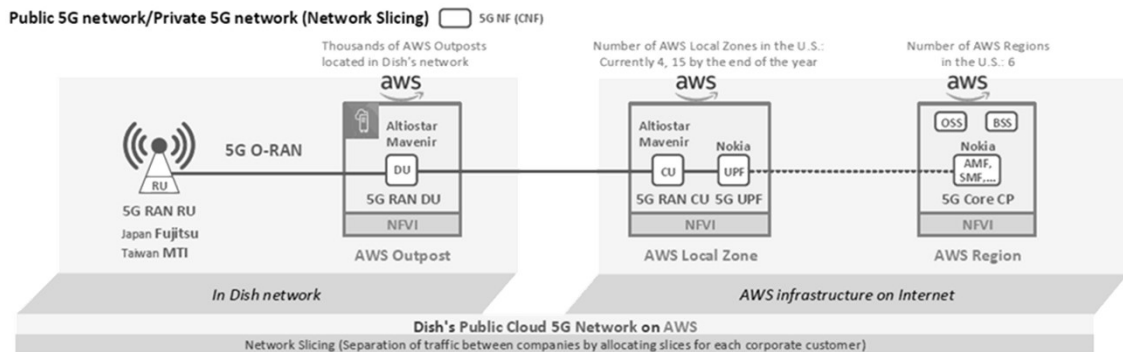
55

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56

❖ 네트워크 슬라이싱

- Public 5G 네트워크 / Private 5G 네트워크



Source: Netmanias

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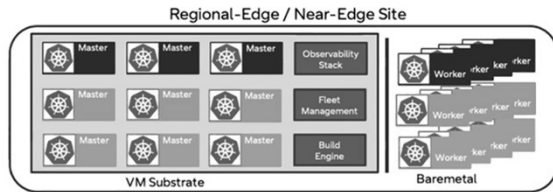
56

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57

❖ Edge Pattern for Infra

- Multi-Cluster
- Standalone



1. High Security Multi-Cluster

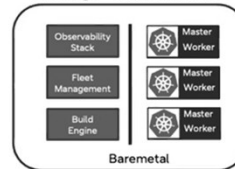
- Regional or Near-edge site supporting multiple racks of compute
- Multi-cluster, for different function types e.g. RAN 'vs' AR/VR Cache
- VMs provide security and efficiency for hosting K8s-masters and supporting functions, in a multi-cluster environment



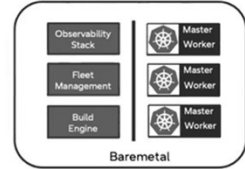
2. Standalone

- Low Compute e.g. Single Racks, with local or software-defined storage
- Lower Latency / High Performance Edge
- Standalone, dedicated applications, with HA and supporting mgmt. functions e.g. Private Network Edge

Far-Edge – Standalone site



Far-Edge – Standalone site



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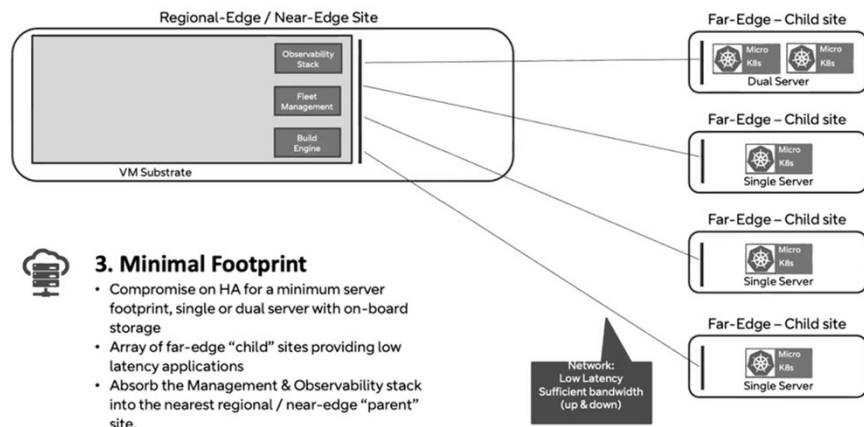
57

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58

❖ Edge Pattern for Infra

- Minimal Footprint



3. Minimal Footprint

- Compromise on HA for a minimum server footprint, single or dual server with on-board storage
- Array of far-edge "child" sites providing low latency applications
- Absorb the Management & Observability stack into the nearest regional / near-edge "parent" site.

Network:
Low Latency
Sufficient bandwidth
(up & down)

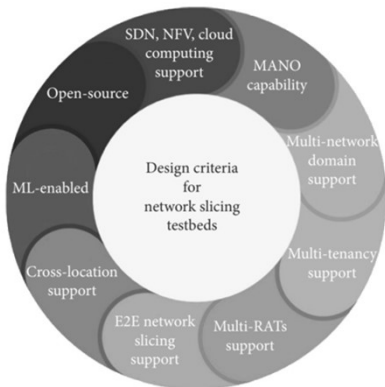


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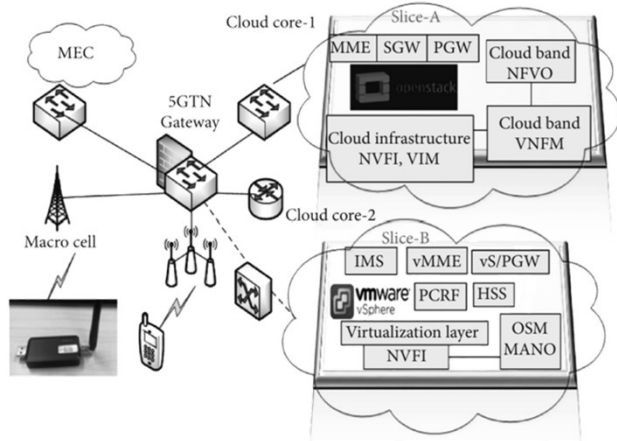
58

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❖ 5GTN testbed architecture (OpenStack / VMware)



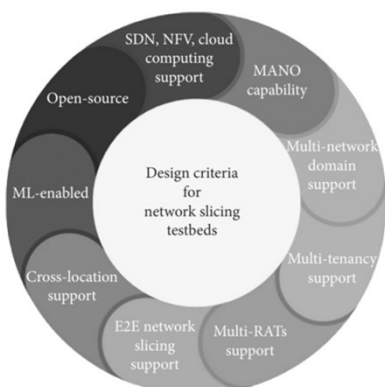
Design criteria for network slicing testbeds.



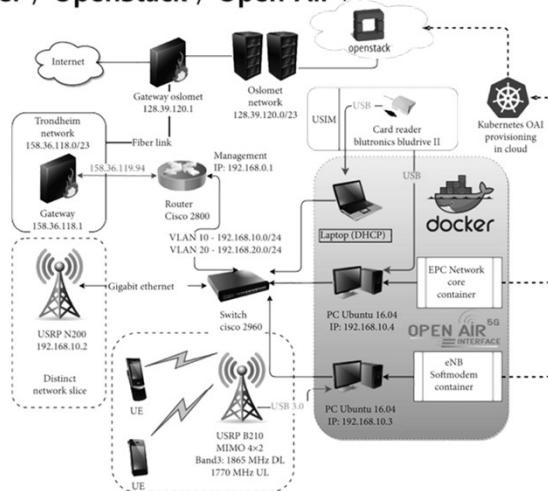
Source: Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing, Volume 2021, Article ID 6655216, 26 pages, <https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/6655216>

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❖ 5G for IoT testbed architecture (K8s / Docker / OpenStack / Open Air)



Design criteria for network slicing testbeds.



Source: Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing, Volume 2021, Article ID 6655216, 26 pages, <https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/6655216>

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❖ Comparison of small-scale testbeds for network slicing in 5G,

- denotes supported feature
- denotes unsupported feature

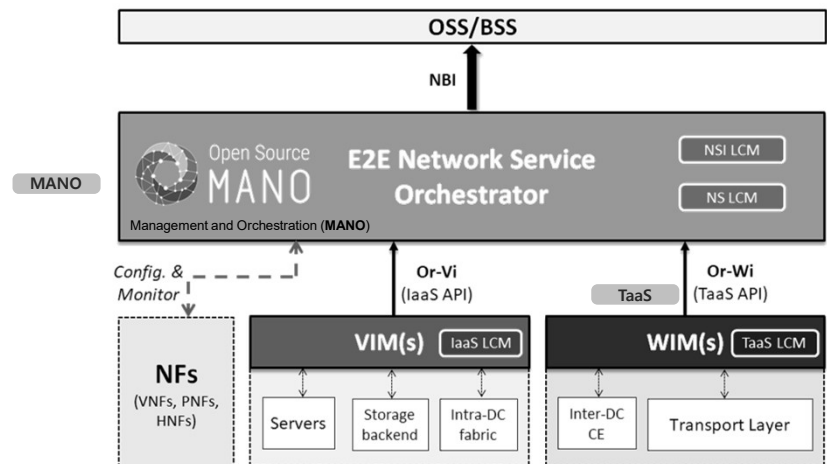
Testbed	SDN	NFV	Cloud comp.	Multi-domain	Multi-tenancy	MANO	Multi-RAT	E2E slicing	Cross-location	ML-enabled	Open-source	MANO type
1. 5G4IoT [38, 39]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OSM, CloudBand
2. 5GTN [40]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (https://5gtn.fi)	OpenStack tacker
3. SEMIoTICS [41]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (https://www.semiotics-project.eu/)	IOX
4. Mosaic5G [43]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (https://mosaic5g.io)	OSM and a customized orchestrator
5. Orion [45, 46]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. 5G Testbed for NS [47]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (https://github.com/ahra47)	Customized OSM
7. POSENS [48, 49]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (https://github.com/wall3cm)	OSM
8. UPC testbed [50]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. M. CORD based testbed [52, 53]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (https://mick133371.github.io)	OSM
10. NS for 5G IoT and eMBB [55]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11. Transformable resources slicing testbed [56]	✓	✓	✓	✓ (E2E slice traverses over RAN, TN and CN.)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12. DSAF [58]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13. SliceNet [59]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14. Iq4net testbed [60]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15. Slice-aware SA testbed [61]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16. Simula [62, 63]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (https://github.com/simula/simula-ns)	OSM
17. 5G4IK [64, 65]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (https://bit.ly/1egDn66)	OSM
18. ONAP based testbed [67]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OSM
19. BbaeArch [68]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OSM
20. MEC IoT platform [69, 70]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OSM
21. CAI [71]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (https://bit.ly/30XE5X)	OSM

ONAP

Source: Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing, Volume 2021, Article ID 6655216, 26 pages, <https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/6655216>

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❖ OSM service platform architecture.

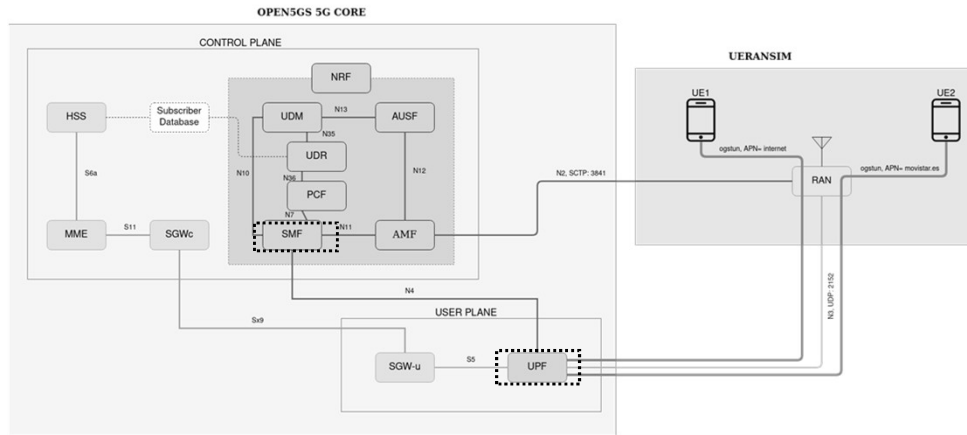


Source: VIRTUALIZED CELLULAR NETWORKS WITH NATIVE CLOUD FUNCTIONS, Iria Miguez González

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63

- ❖ Configuration of different AMBR(Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate) per slice
- Architecture of the Network for the test



Source: VIRTUALIZED CELLULAR NETWORKS WITH NATIVE CLOUD FUNCTIONS, Iria Miguez González

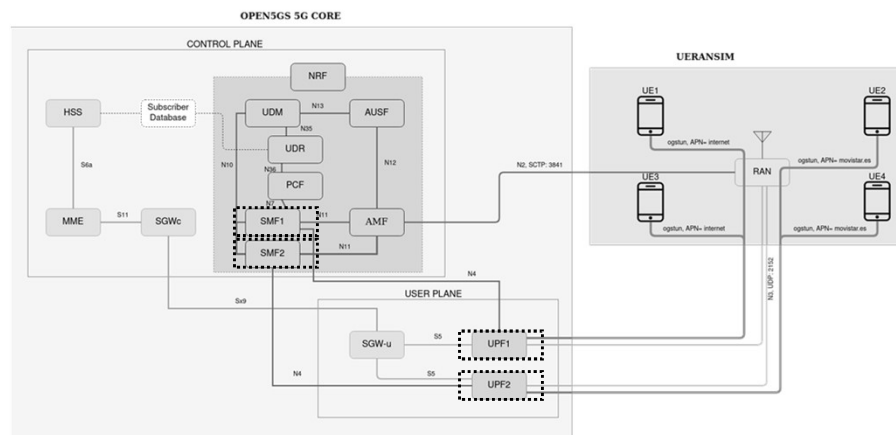
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64

- ❖ Selection of UPF and SMF by slice
- iperf Slicing Test Architecture (K8s 시연)



Source: VIRTUALIZED CELLULAR NETWORKS WITH NATIVE CLOUD FUNCTIONS, Iria Miguez González

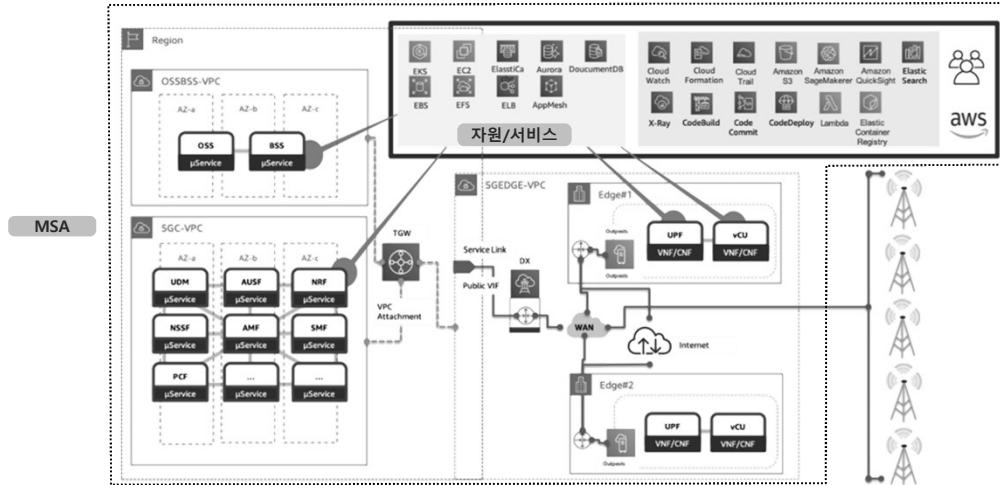
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64

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65

❖ Reference architecture of 5G network (AWS)



Source: 5G Network Evolution with AWS, July 2020

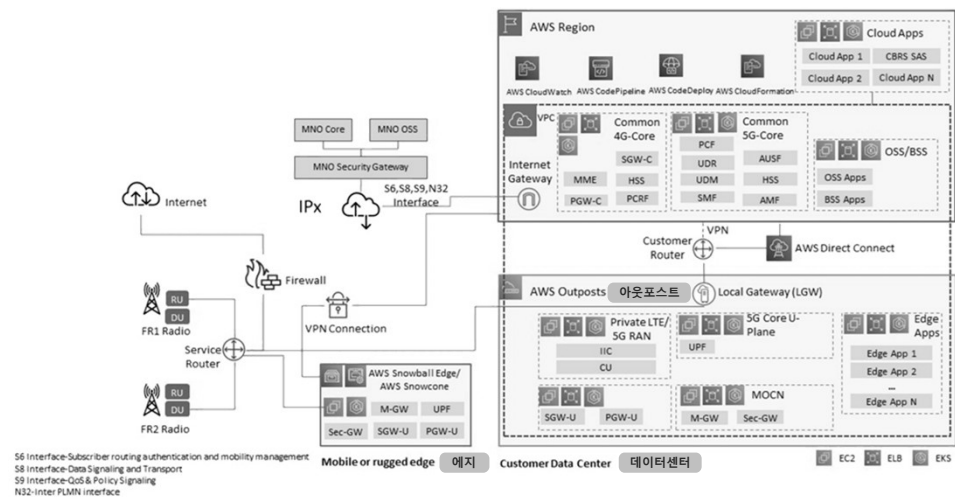
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65

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❖ Private 4G/5G on AWS, Deloitte Private Networks Lab Houston.



S6 Interface-Subscriber routing authentication and mobility management
 S8 Interface-Data Signaling and Transport
 S9 Interface-QoS & Policy Signaling
 N32-Inner PLMN interface

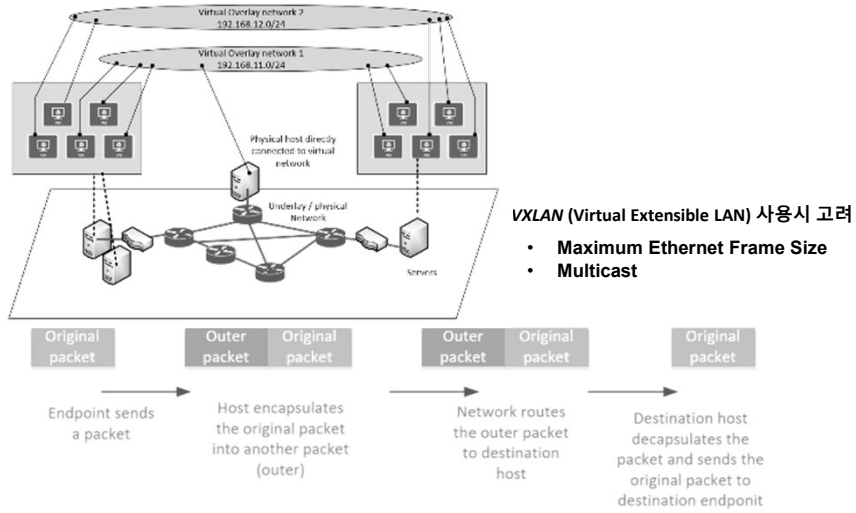
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66

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67

❖ Packet Transfer Steps in an Overlay Network



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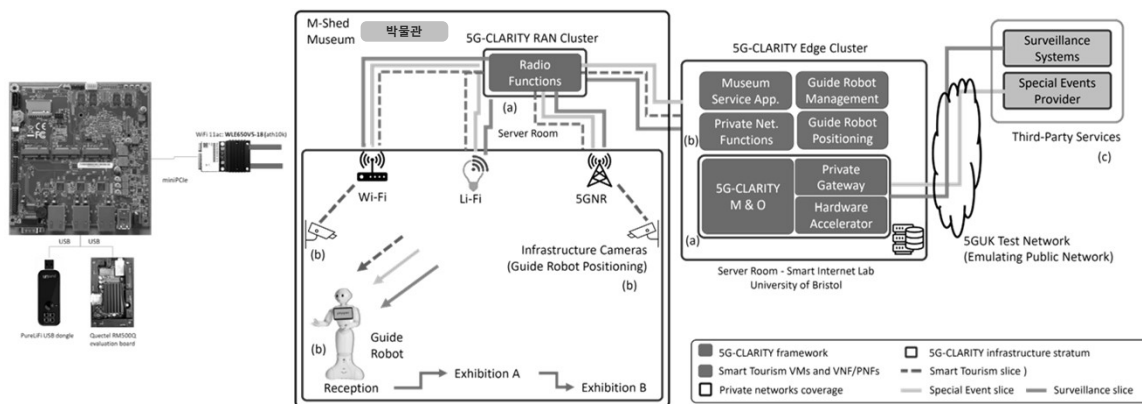
67

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68

❖ 5G-CLARITY proposed architecture

- UC1 framework, components and service slices overview
- 5G-CLARITY CPE preliminary design

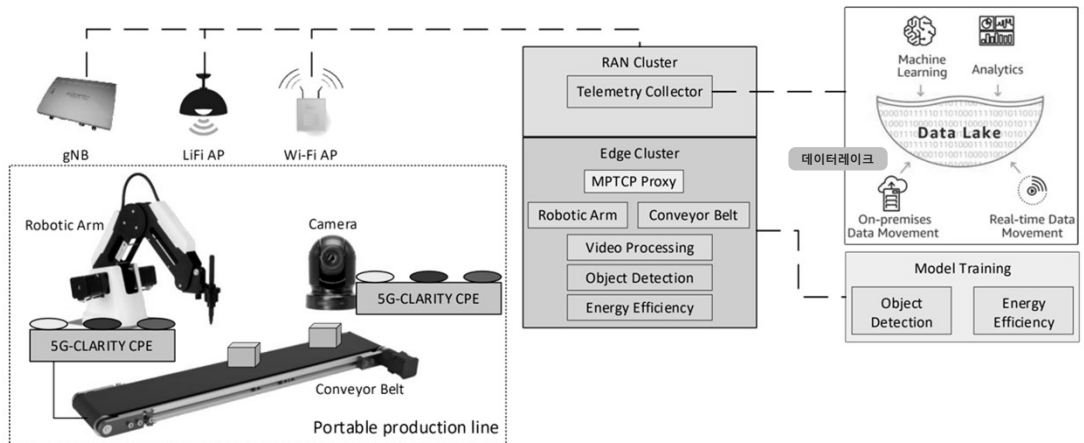


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68

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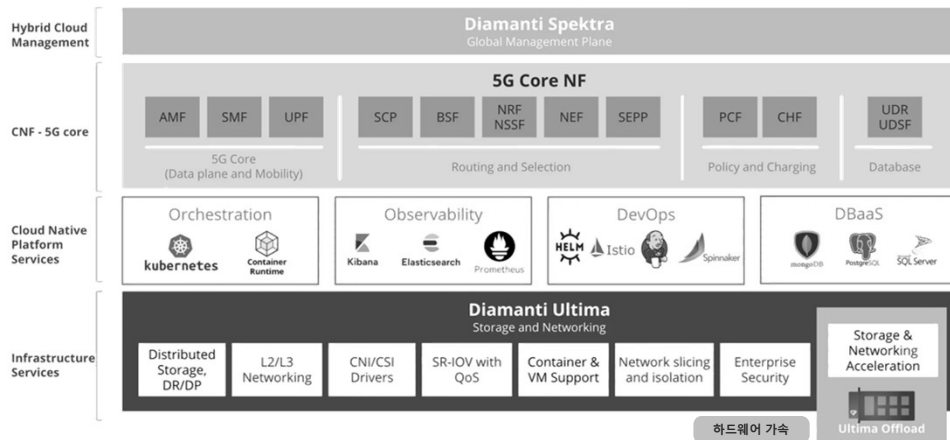
❖ Production line testbed and its integration to 5G-CLARITY system architecture



Source: 5G-CLARITY [H2020-871428], Mir Ghorashi(GIGASYS)

DAY 2: ENHANCED MOBILE BROADBAND

❖ Full Stack for running 5G core (예: Diamanti)

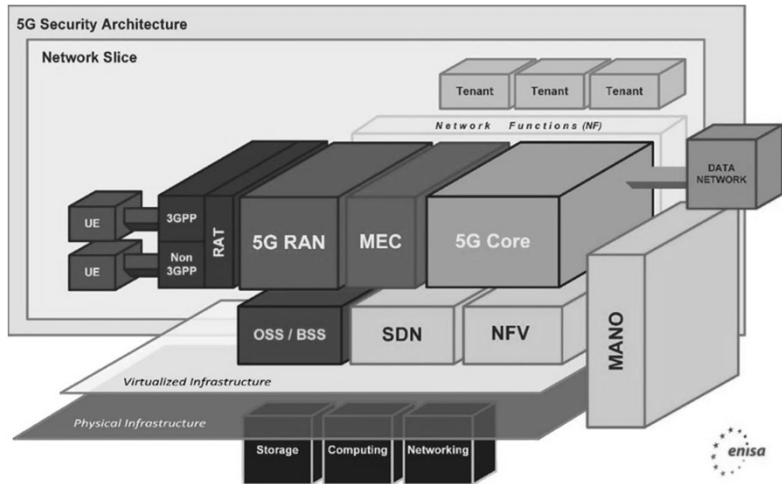


Source: <https://diamanti.com/tutorial-5g-core-on-diamanti/>

DAY 2: ENHANCED MOBILE BROADBAND

❖ 네트워크 슬라이싱 (예): ENISA(European Union Agency for Cybersecurity)

슬라이스별 5G 보안 아키텍처

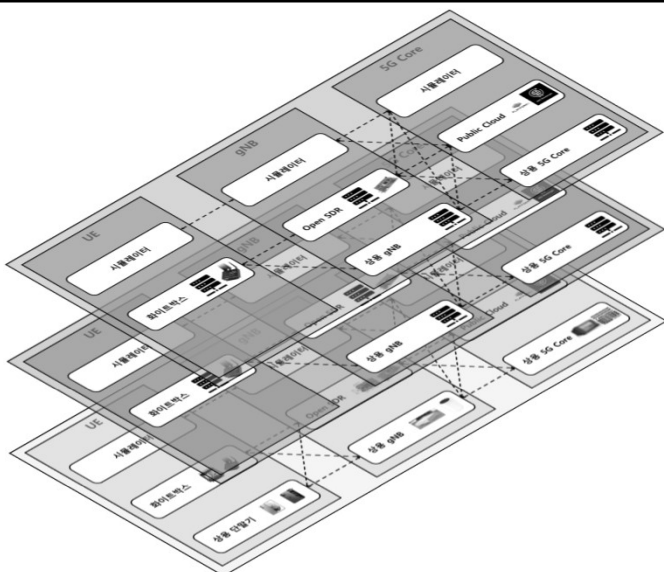
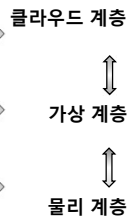
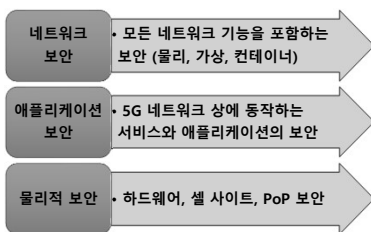


Source: ENISA 5G Security Architecture

DAY 2: ENHANCED MOBILE BROADBAND

❖ 5G 클라우드화 아키텍처

- 물리 계층
- 가상화 계층
- 클라우드화 계층



DAY 2: ENHANCED MOBILE BROADBAND

73

❖ Deploying 5G core network on Kubernetes: 포트 노출 정책

1. None
2. External Access for NodePort
3. External Access for LoadBalancer

The screenshot shows the Kubernetes dashboard interface. On the left, a dialog box titled 'External Access' is open, prompting the user to 'Set the method for accessing the service from outside the cluster.' The 'Access Mode' dropdown menu is expanded, showing three options: 'None' (with a note: 'limited access is not supported. The service can be accessed only within the cluster.'), 'NodePort' (with a note: 'exposed on all the cluster nodes to access the service.'), and 'LoadBalancer' (with a note: 'use a load balancer to access the service.'). On the right, the 'Services' table is visible, listing various services with their internal and external access configurations. A dashed line connects the 'NodePort' option in the dialog to the 'External Access' column in the table.



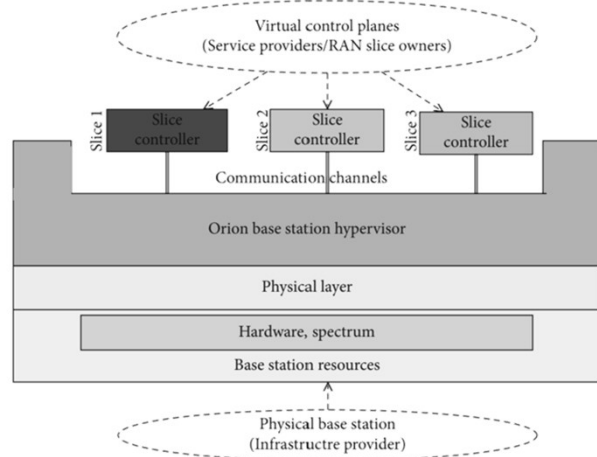
JS Lab

73

DAY 2: ENHANCED MOBILE BROADBAND

74

❖ High level of Orion testbed architecture



Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing, Volume 2021, Article ID 6655216, 26 pages, <https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/6655216>



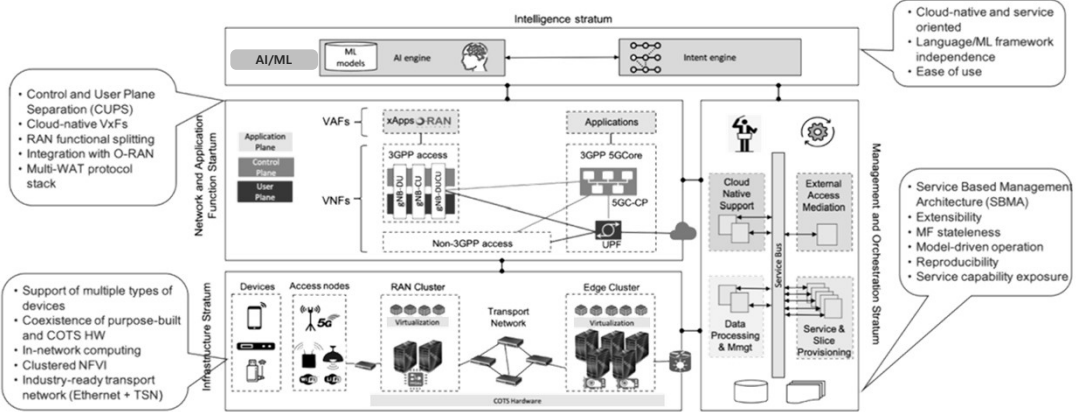
JS Lab

74

DAY 2: ENHANCED MOBILE BROADBAND

❖ 5G-CLARITY proposed architecture

• 5G-CLARITY system architecture



Source: 5G-CLARITY [H2020-871428], Mir Ghoraihi(GIGASYS)

