# **Synopsis**

The advent of 5G brings dramatic improvements to both the radio access network (RAN) and its core network. 5G brings significant change in the radio technology, such as using millimeter wave spectrum (mmWave) for better throughput of and less latency in data transmission. Additionally, 5G network architectures of Core and RAN have transitioned to make use of the latest innovations of cloud-native software technologies such as microservices, containerized,

In this presentation, Minh Bui, Telco solution architect at AWS, will be sharing his view on 5G telco networks, the new possibilities brought by 5G, the impacts on the transport domain and generally how 5G can re-invent telco networks using cloud native technology.



service-based, and stateless architecture.





Minh Bui – Senior Solutions Architect Telecom, ASEAN, WWPS, AWS

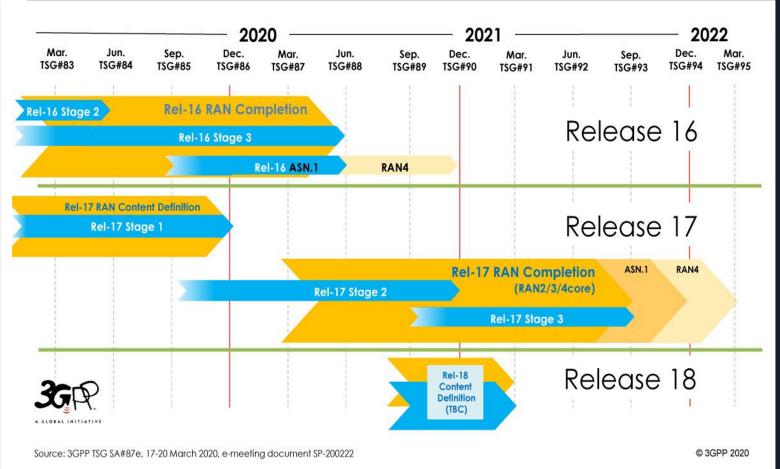
May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2022



## Standardization









# 5G key areas of opportunity identified



Enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB)

Progression with faster connections, higher throughput, and more capacity than 4G



Critical Machine Type Communication (cMTC)

Mission-critical apps that require uninterrupted operations and data exchange



Massive machine-type communications (mMTC)

Massive IoT connectivity and support for billions of connected IoT devices



# **Cross-industry 5G use cases**



Deliver streaming content, gaming, and VR experiences



Grow healthier crops with greater efficiencies



Build smarter products and user experiences in homes, buildings, and cities



Track inventory levels and manage warehouse operations



Remotely monitor patient health, and wellness applications



Improve the performance and productivity of industrial processes



Transform transportation with connected and autonomous vehicles

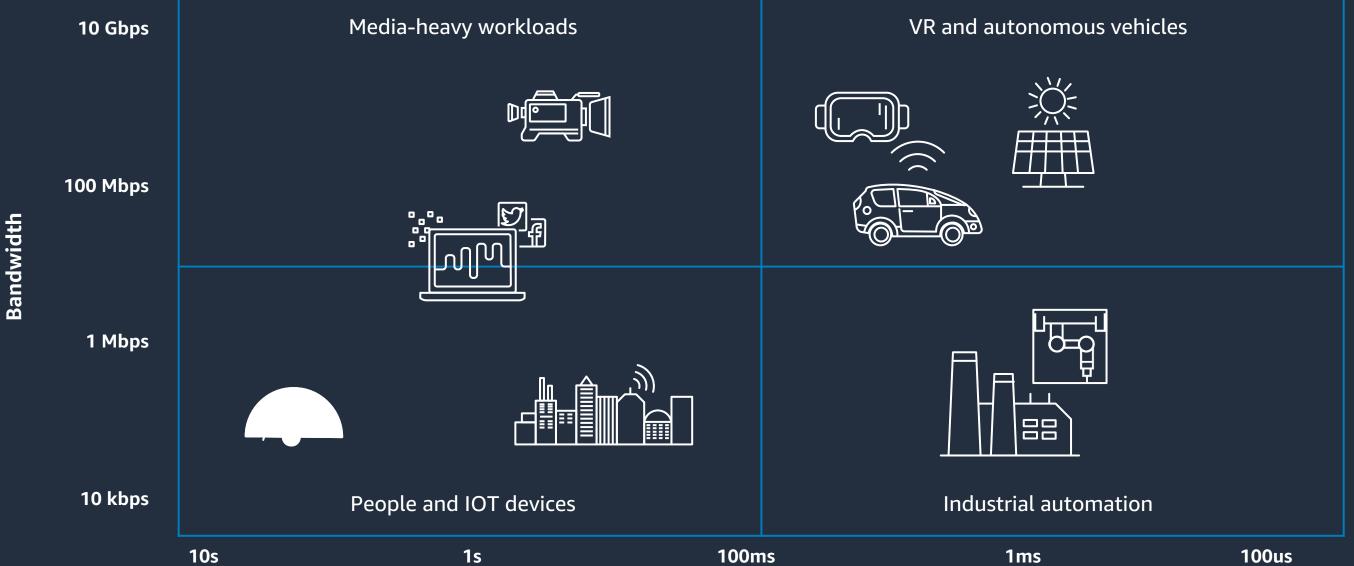


Manage energy resources more efficiently



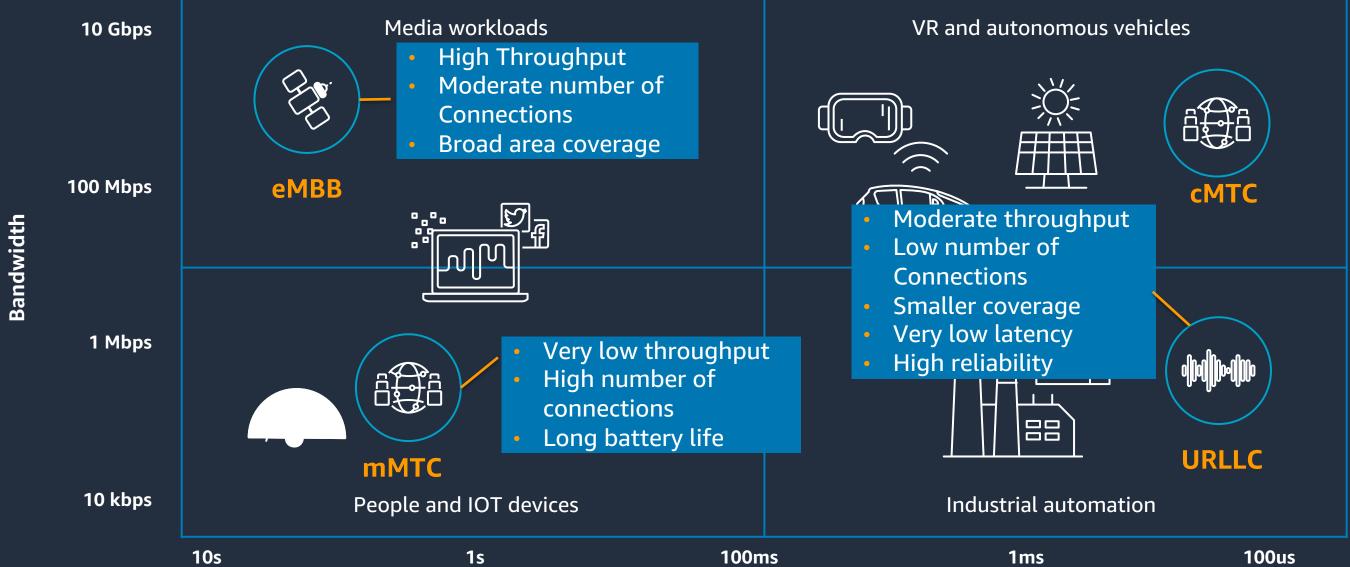
# **Evolving with latency and bandwidth**

Network requirements in different dimensions: Throughput, latency but also number of devices, coverage, mobility, QoS, battery life, etc

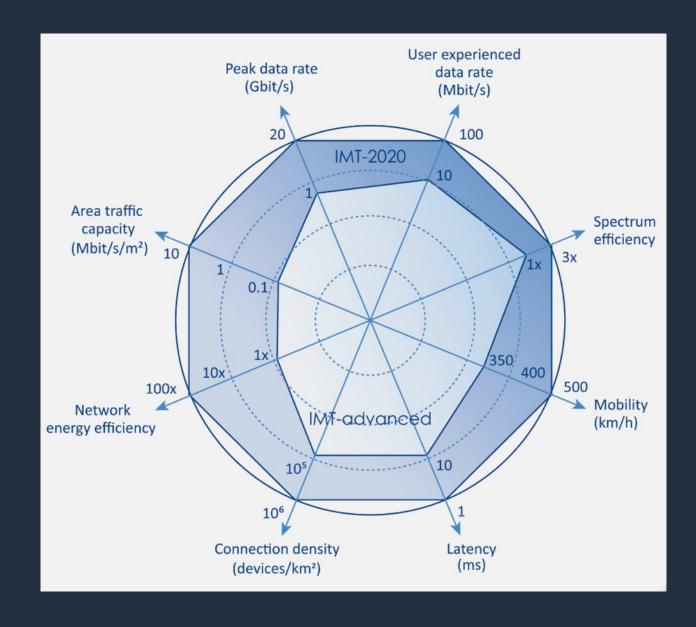


# **Evolving with latency and bandwidth**

Network requirements in different dimensions: Throughput, latency but also number of devices, coverage, mobility, charging characteristics



## Raw Performance: 5G vs 4G





Decrease in latency:

Delivering latency as low as 1 ms.



Spectrum efficiency:

Achieving even more bits per Hz with advanced antenna techniques.



**Experienced throughput:** Bringing more uniform, multi-Gbps

peak rates.



Connection density:

Enabling more efficient signaling for IoT connectivity.



Traffic capacity:

Driving network hyper-densification with more small cells everywhere.



Network efficiency:

Optimizing network energy consumption with more efficient processing.



## What it means







Traditional Telecom infrastructure exchange center



Telco infrastructure in Cloud



Telco infra in small footprint



## **Cloud native networks**

# **Traditional** Data Center Network Server **Cloud Native** Value Value Value: That's why deploying 5G networks the cloud-native way just makes sense.

- Peel away the complexity and get straight to delivering Value
- Spin up as much infrastructure as you need (servers, databases, operating systems, all of it!) in seconds.
- All the developer has to worry about is orchestrating the infrastructure they need (via code) and the application code itself.



# Cloud native enables 5G economies of scale and scope

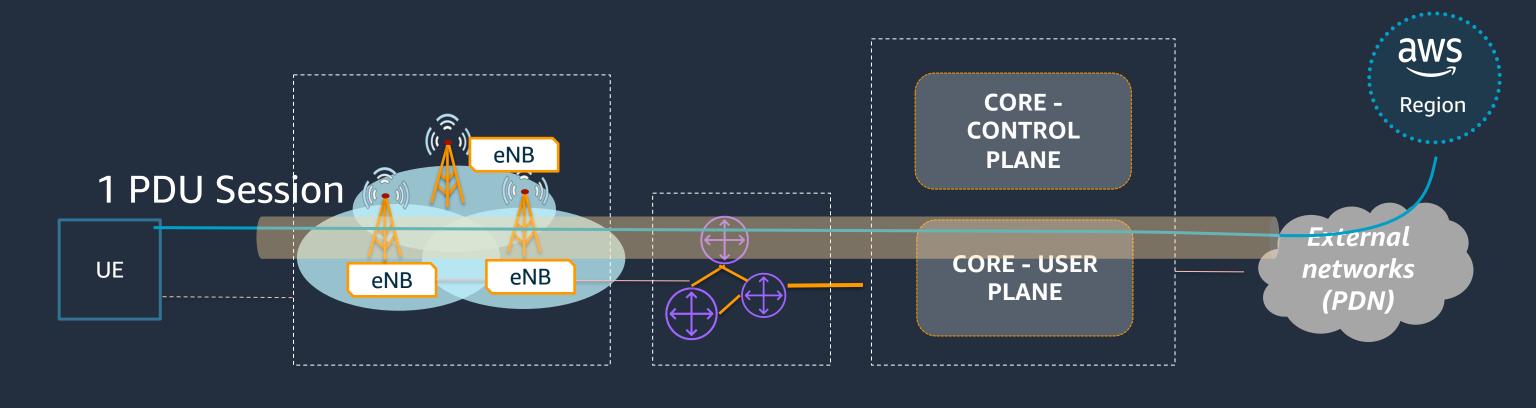
Mature and automated 5G solution to scale quickly and focus on capturing user base with innovation

CI/CD	• Full 5G Network CI/CD code pipeline
Observability	<ul> <li>Dashboard detects system-wide performance changes, optimizes resource utilization, gets a unified view of operational health</li> </ul>
Closed Loop Automation	<ul> <li>Closed loop automation integration of cloud infrastructure, CNF&amp; test logs</li> </ul>
Network Slicing	<ul> <li>Integration of Orchestrator with AWS CI/CD pipeline (network slicing)</li> </ul>
Hybrid Cloud Deployment	Same code pipeline: deploy CNF in Region, Edge, CSPs On Prem Cloud
Edge Analytics	<ul> <li>Inference at the Edge: Location, Context Awareness, Social Behaviour &amp; Anomaly Detection and Incident Prediction</li> </ul>
Predictive Automation	Forecast based scaling/Predictive Maintenance using AI/ML



User

**Equipment (UE)** 



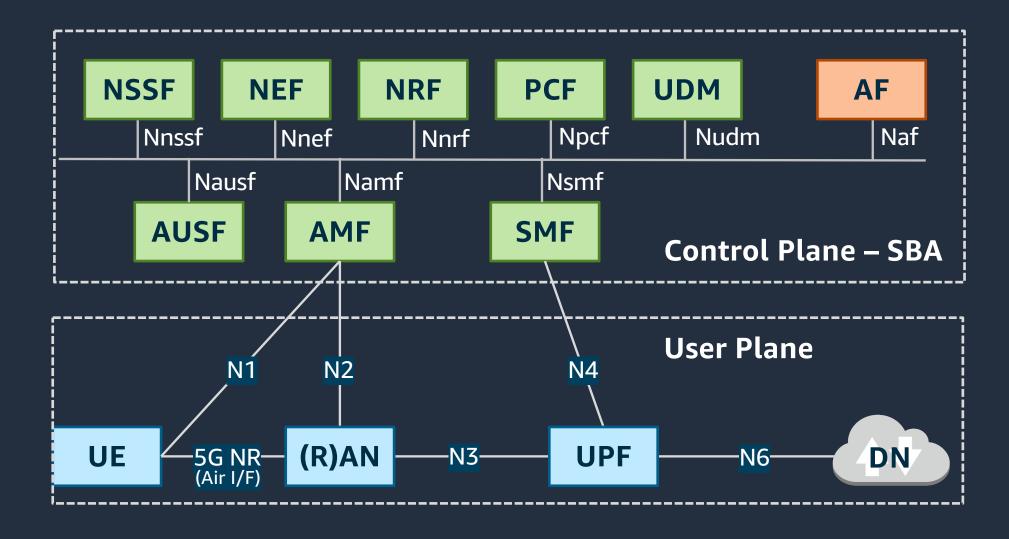
**Backhaul Network** 

**Core Network** 

aws

**Radio Access Network** 

## **3GPP 5G reference architecture**



**AF: Application Function** 

AMF: Access & Mobility Management Function

SMF: Session Management Function AUSF: Authentication Server Function

UDM: Unified Data Management PCF: Policy Control Function

NRF: Network Repository Function NEF: Network Exposure Function

NSSF: Network Slice Selection Function

**UE: User Equipment** 

(R)AN: Radio Access Network/5G Access Network

UPF: User Plane Function

**DN: Data Network** 

25+ Network functions defined as per 3GPP rel16



# **Network slicing**

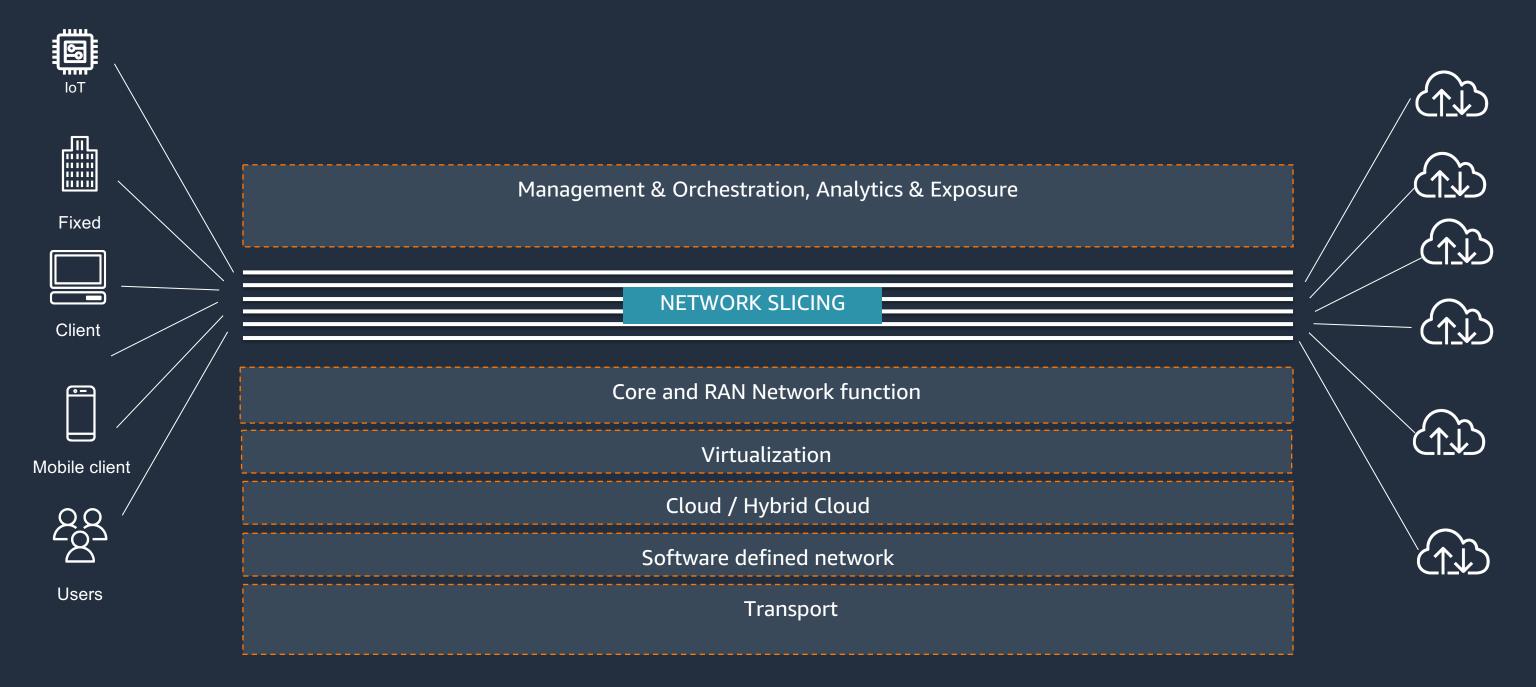
Differnece SLA on same infra that could not be done

**Agility** 

Show network slicing

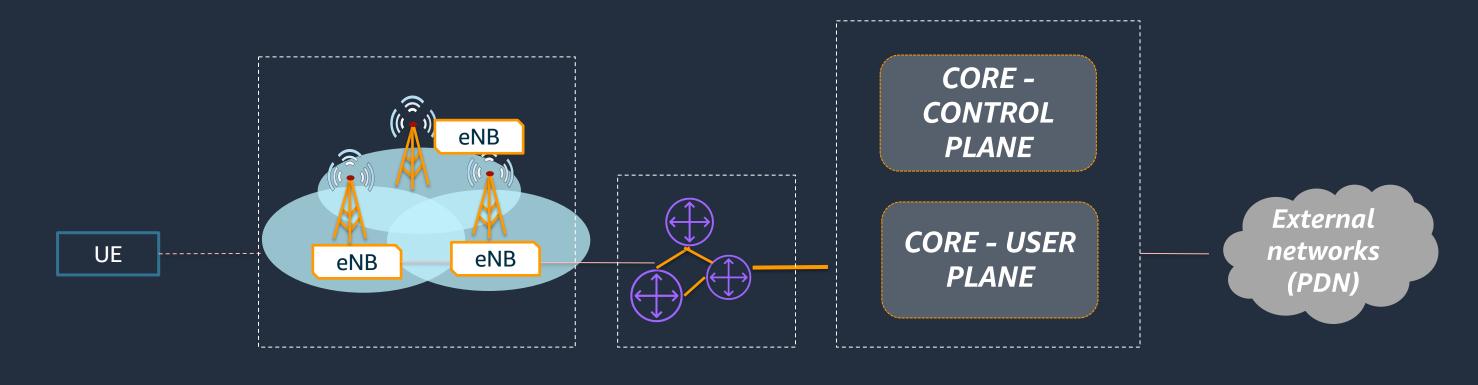


# **Network slicing**





Legacy networks (1G -> 4G): one size fits all



User Equipment (UE)

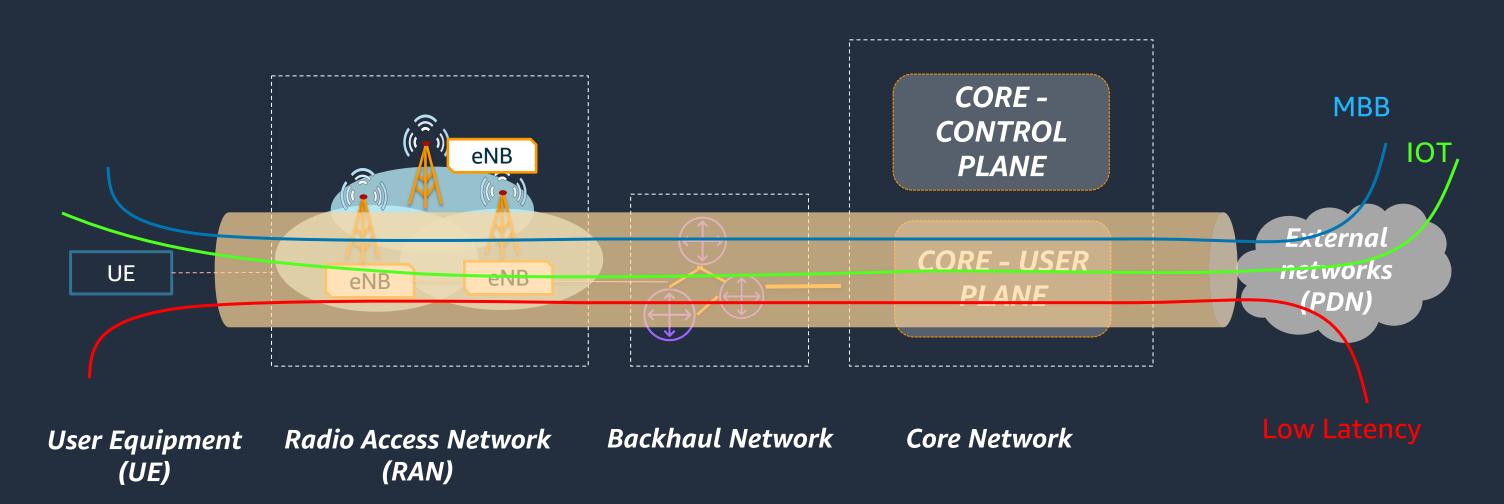
Radio Access Network (RAN)

**Backhaul Network** 

**Core Network** 

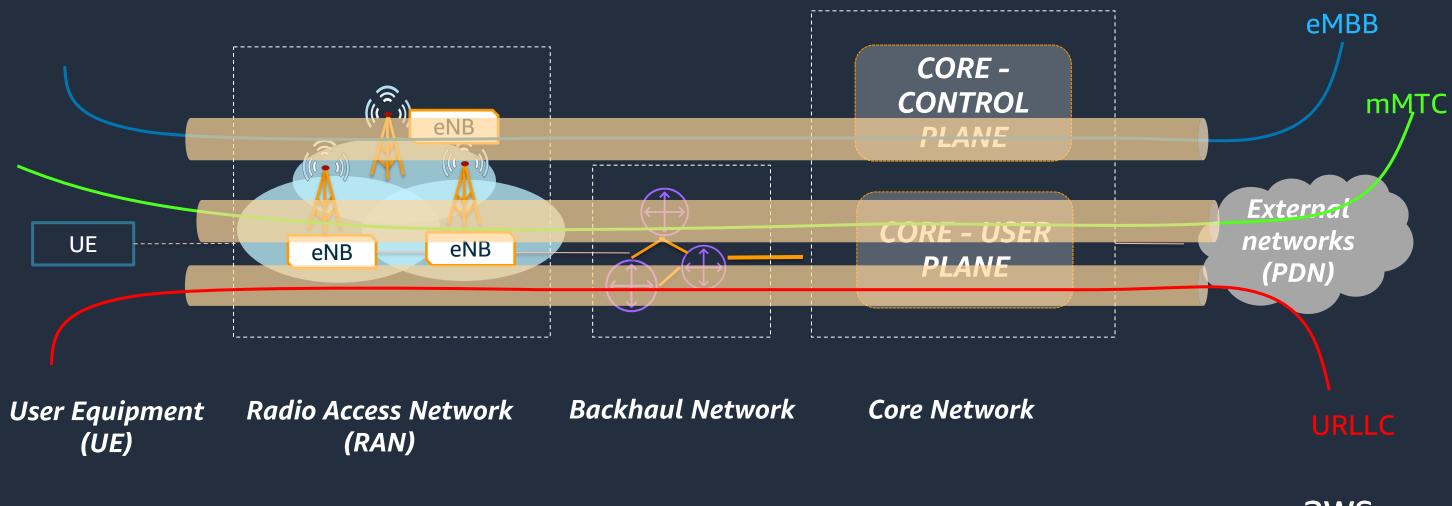


Legacy networks (1G -> 4G): one size fits all

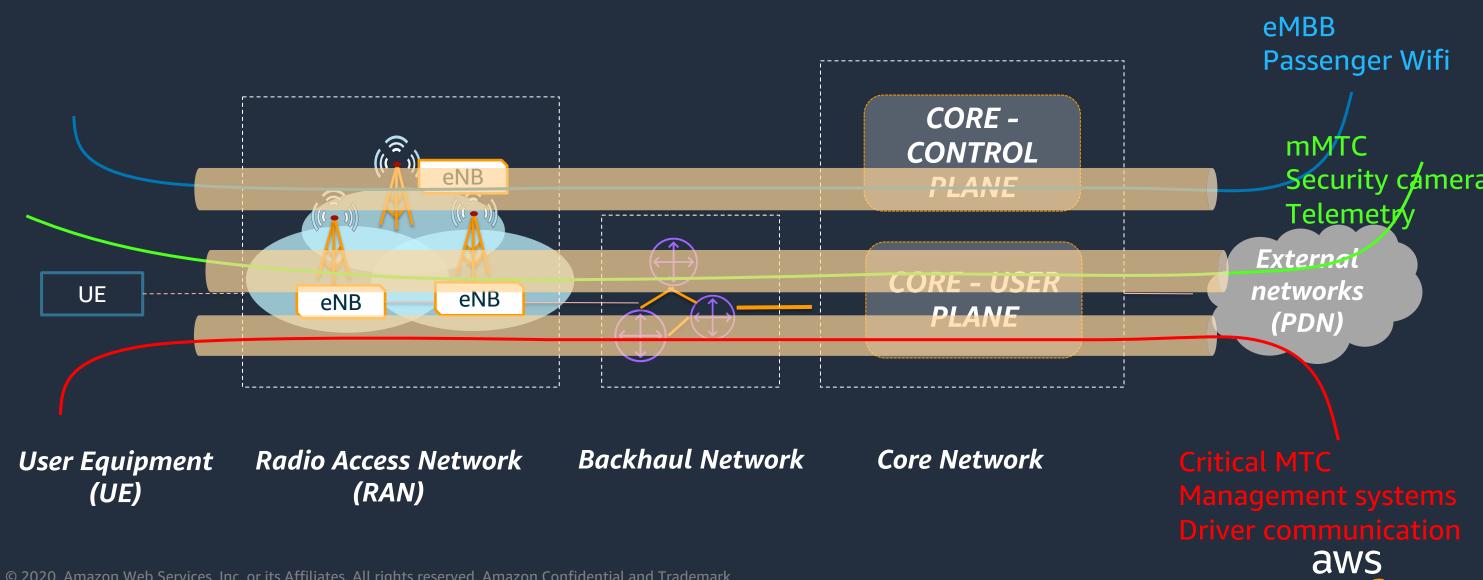


# 5G network Slicing

Network Slice is a logical network serving a defined business purpose or customer, consisting of all required network resources configured together and isolated from other slice.



Example: Network slice for transportation

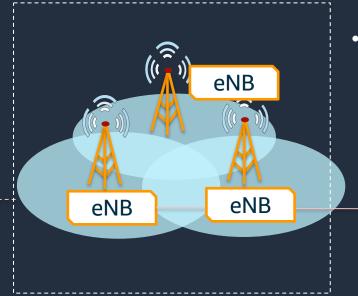


# 5G network slicing mechanisms

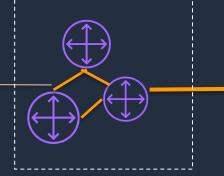
### End-to-End slice awareness via a Network Slice ID (S-NSSAI)

- Slice aware and dynamic resource partitioning
- QoS isolation
- **Network Slice** support
- Support of selection rules

UE



Per slice transport SLA and monitoring



**CORE - USER** 

CORE -CONTROL

Network slice selection mechanism

Core Network divided into Network slice

instances which can be common or dedicated

PLANE

**PLANE** 

External networks (PDN)

**User Equipment** (UE)

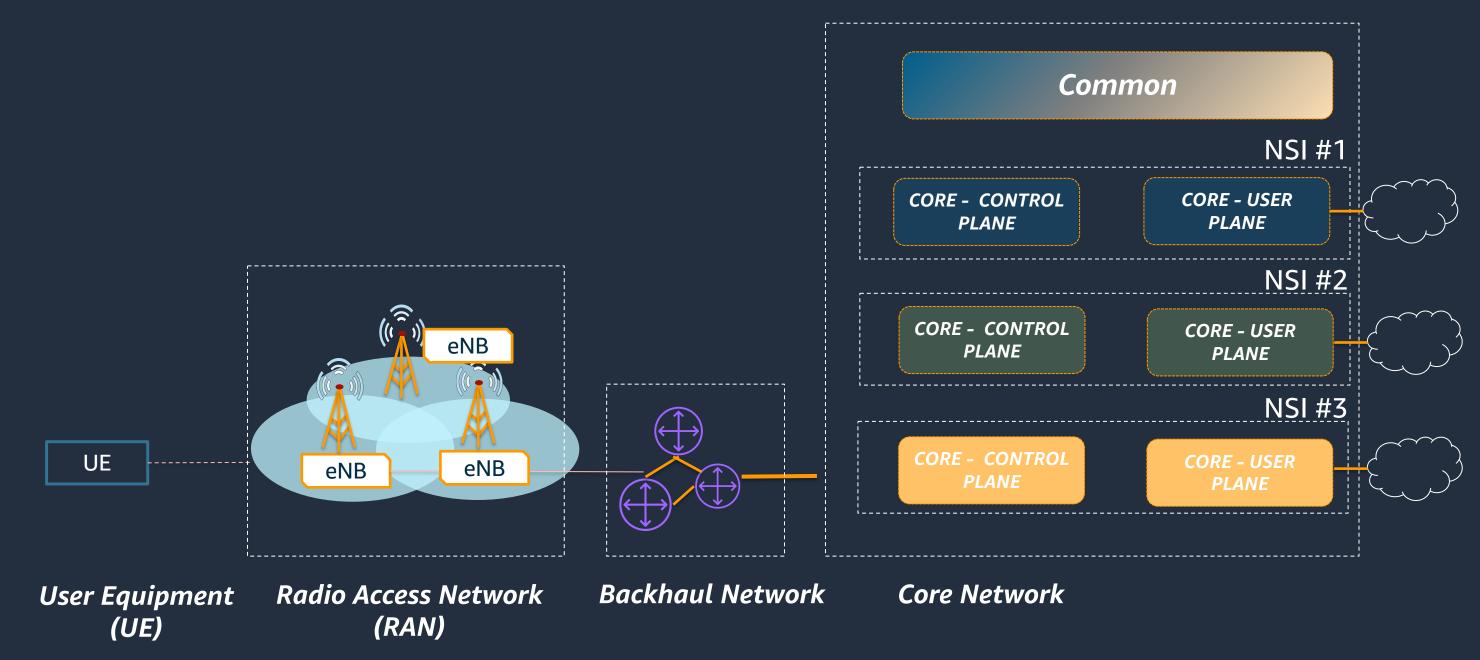
Radio Access Network (RAN)

**Backhaul Network** 

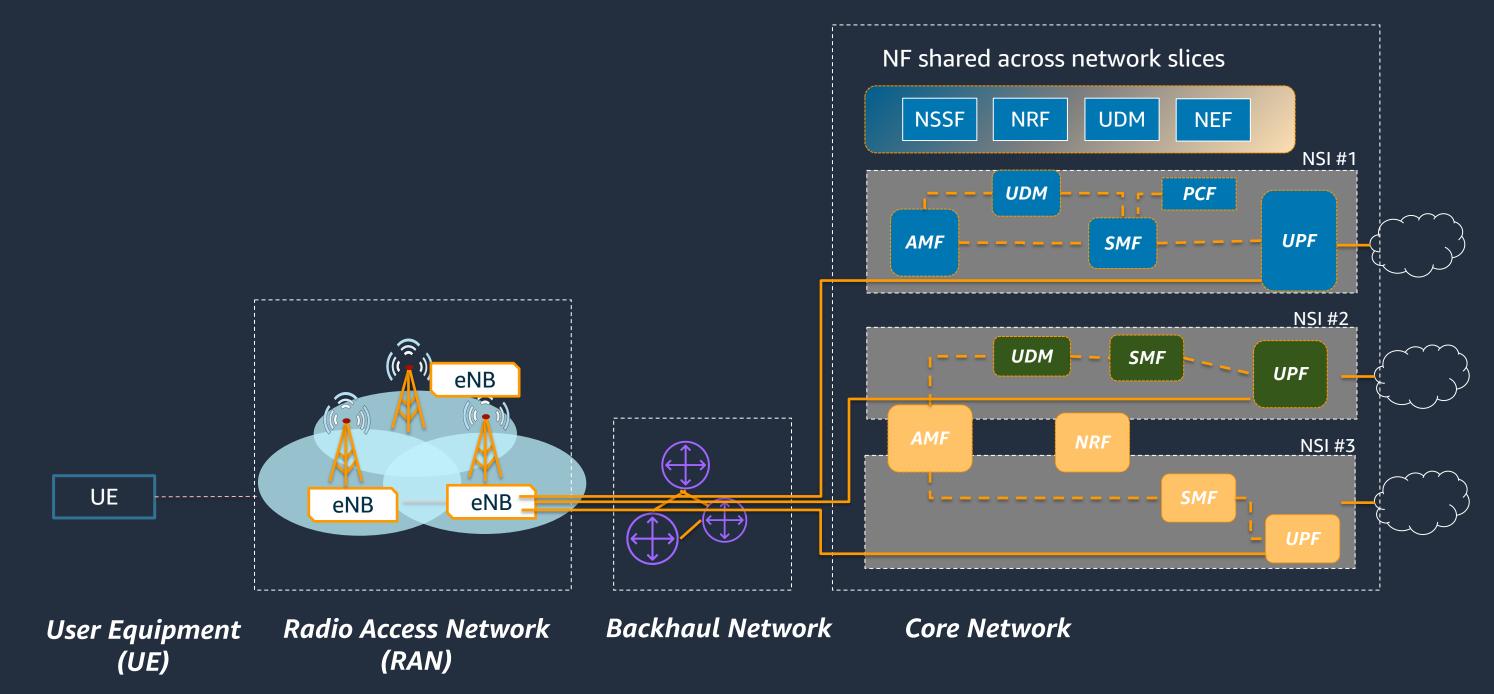
Core Network



# **Core Slicing**



# **Core Slicing**

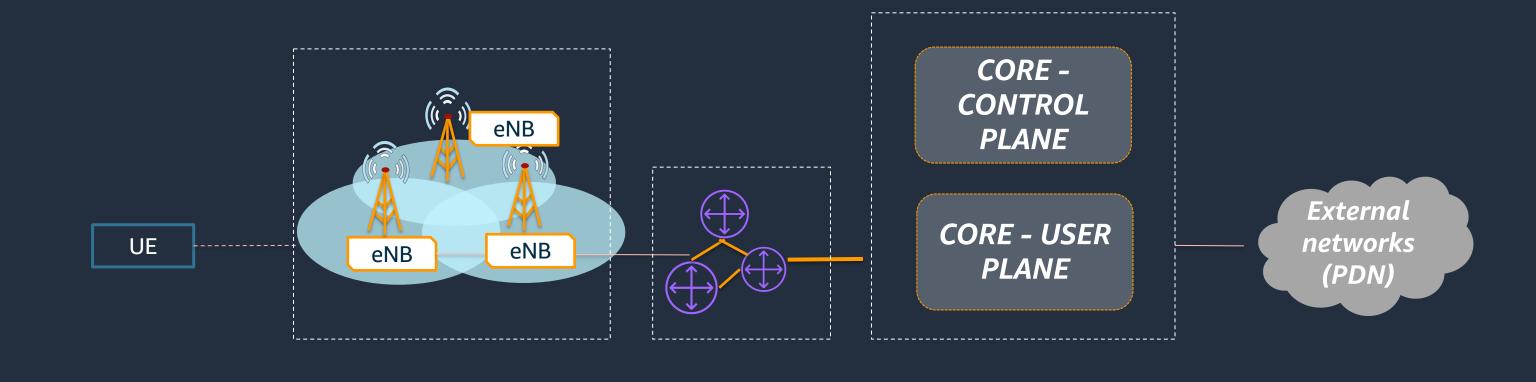


# Transport for 5G



**User Equipment** 

(UE)



**Backhaul Network** 

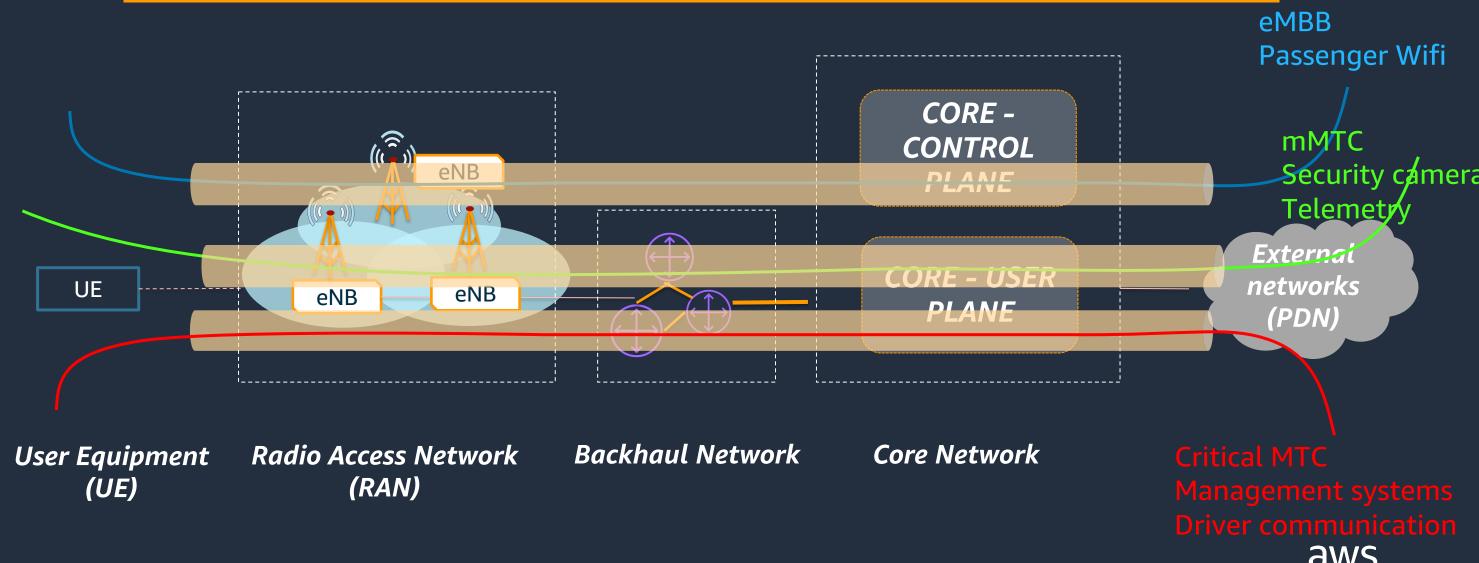
**Core Network** 

aws

Radio Access Network

# **Transport slicing**

The transport network must maintain the properties of the network slice(s)



# Network slicing in the transport domain Requirements and Solutions

### Requirements

Transport resource partitioning and monitoring

Transport resource isolation

Resource alignment with RAN and Core

Managed set-up and removal of transport resources

### **Solutions**

Packet principles to ensure resource partitioning and isolation

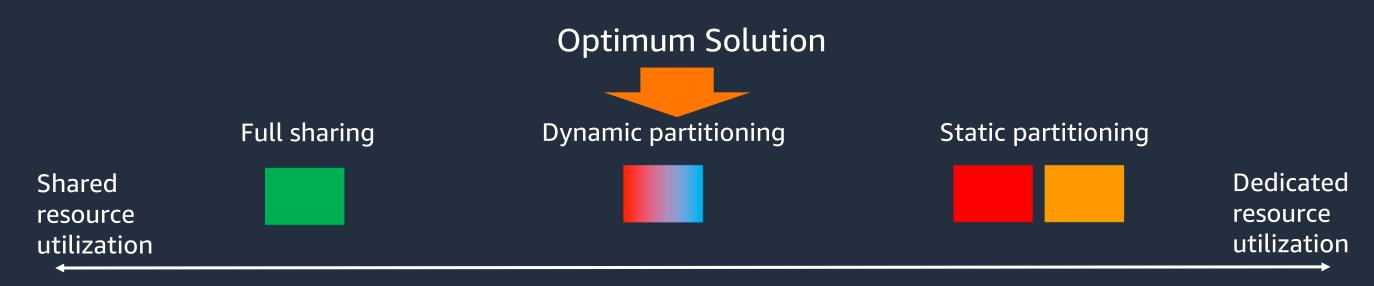
Traffic engineering for optimal transport path selections

E2E traffic control for transport configuration & optimization

Transport set-up and management thru joint transport, RAN & Core E2E orchestration



# Transport resource sharing



#### Non-controlled resources

- Over-provisioned networks or if very difficult/expensive to manage better
- Does not scale if traffic increases -> congested network
- Not true slicing when congested

#### Shared resources

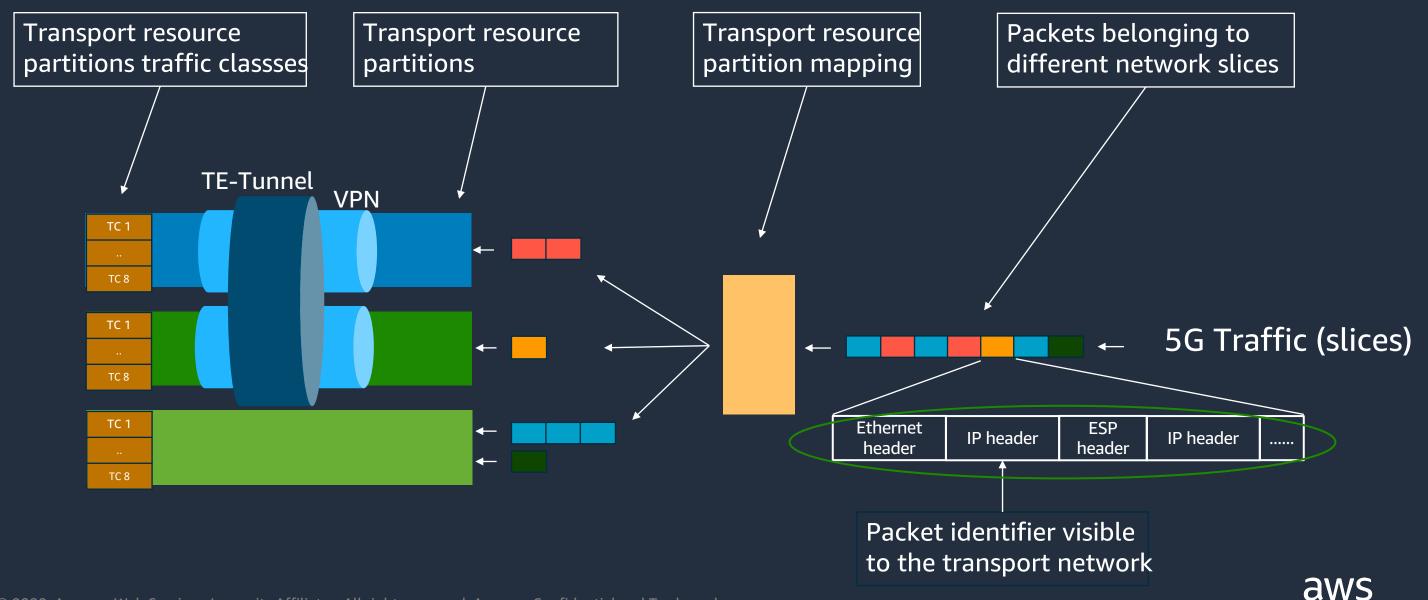
- Efficient use of resources
- Packet based technologies
- Mechanisms to guarantee share
- Managed on level of pooling of resource
- Covers the vast majority of use-cases

### Fully separated resources

- Inefficient use of resources
- TDM, FlexE
- Fork-lift of networks (E2E)



# Transport resource partitions



# **EDGE COMPUTING**



# Enterprises are rapidly moving to the cloud



Most workloads can easily be migrated to the cloud, allowing organizations to accelerate their digital transformations



Operate on premises or at edge notes
Drivers: low latency, local data processing or have data residency requirements,





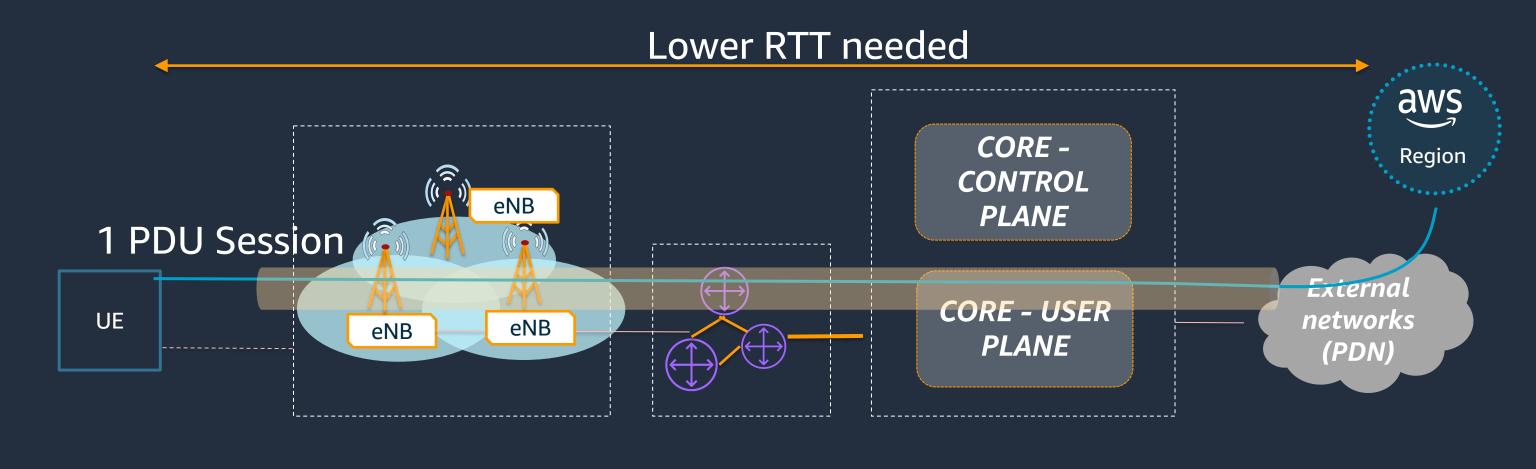






**User Equipment** 

(UE)



**Backhaul Network** 

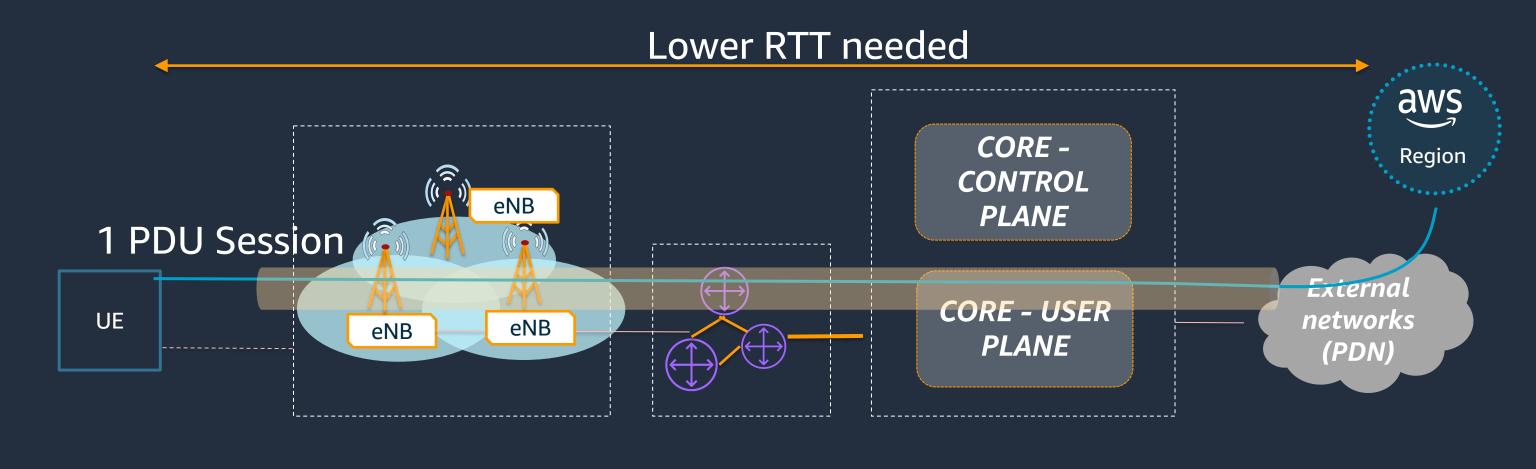
**Core Network** 

Slice 2

Radio Access Network

**User Equipment** 

(UE)



**Backhaul Network** 

**Core Network** 



Slice 2

Radio Access Network

**User Equipment** 

(UE)

### Local break out within the same session

mechanisms, etc) to determine if certain traffic flows or applications needs to be broken out locally Low RTT UPF - Local CORE -**Break out CONTROL** eNB **PLANE** 1 PDU Session Externa **CORE - USER** UE networks eNB **eNB PLANE** (PDN)

**Backhaul Network** 

Core Network

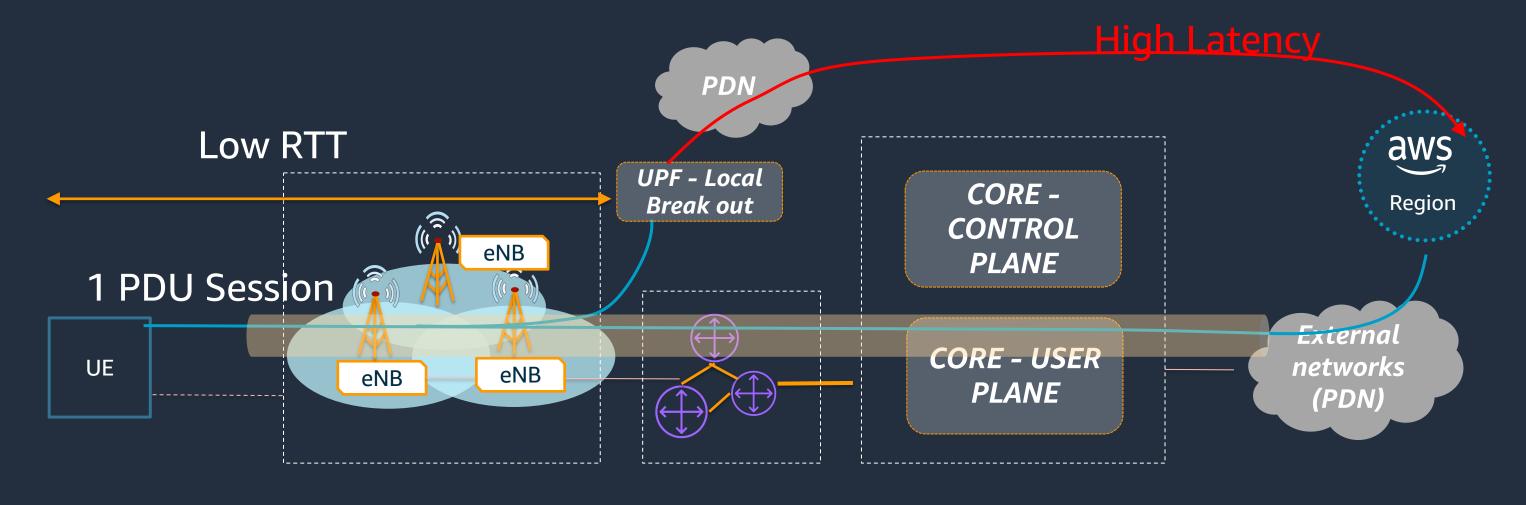
Uses 5G Features (ex: ULCL, URSP rules, slices selection



Slice 2

Radio Access Network

## Distribute the UPF



User Equipment (UE)

Radio Access Network (RAN)

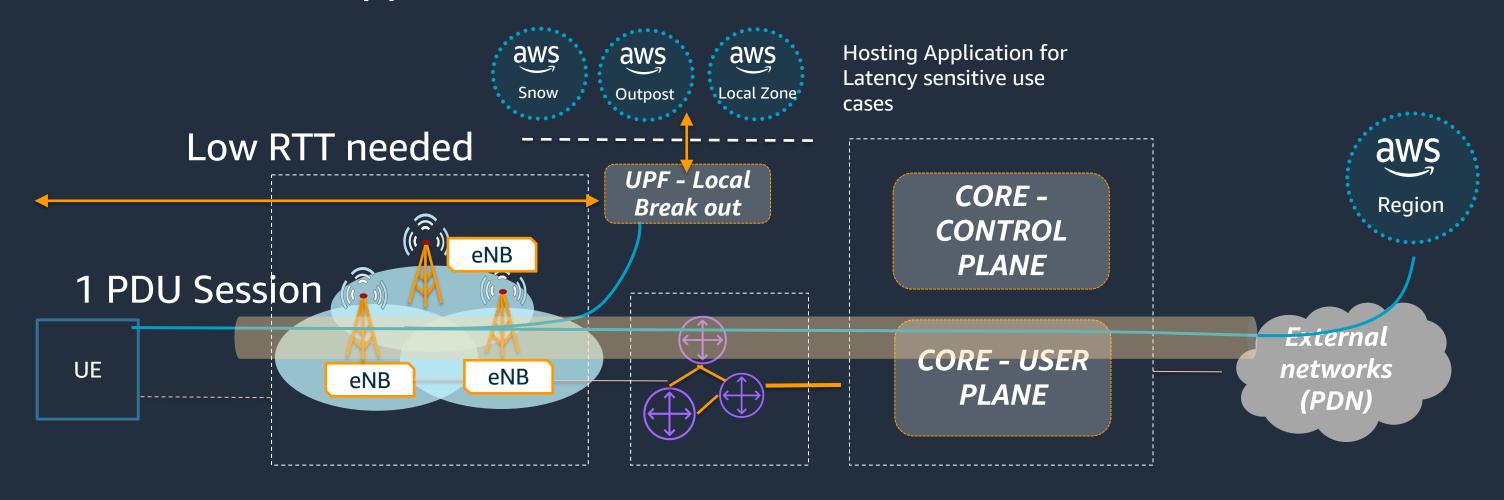
**Backhaul Network** 

**Core Network** 

Slice 2



# Distribute the Application (MEC)



User Equipment (UE) Radio Access Network (RAN)

**Backhaul Network** 

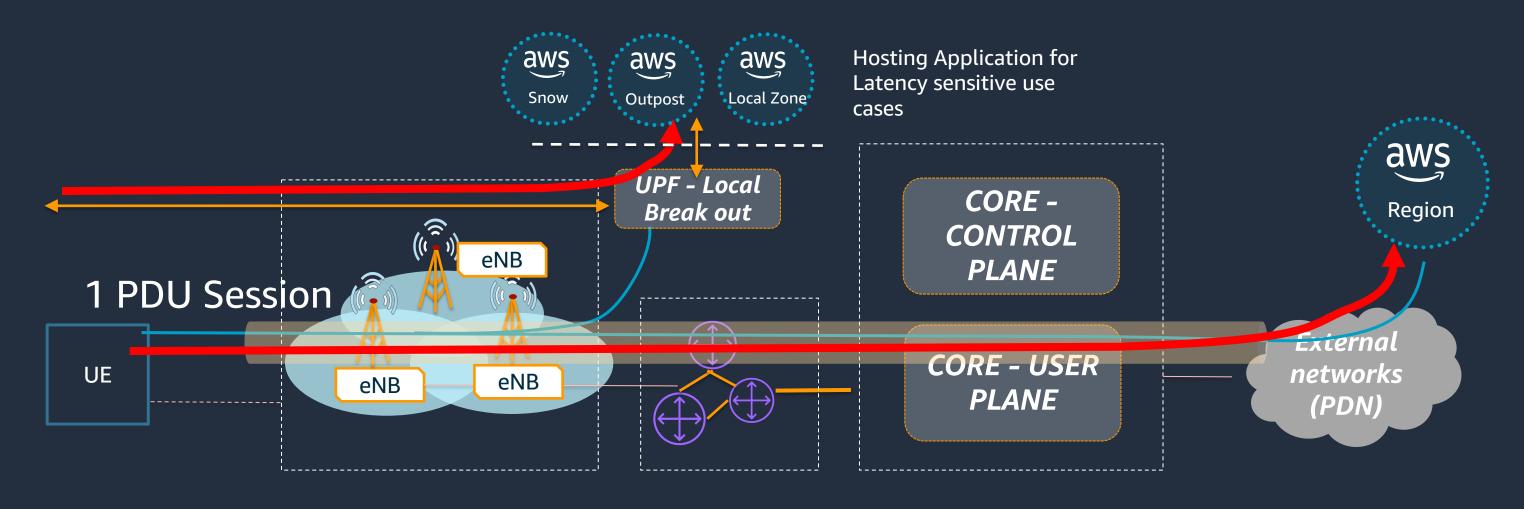
**Core Network** 

Slice 2



#### **Telecom architecture**

#### Local break out within the same session



User Equipment (UE) Radio Access Network (RAN)

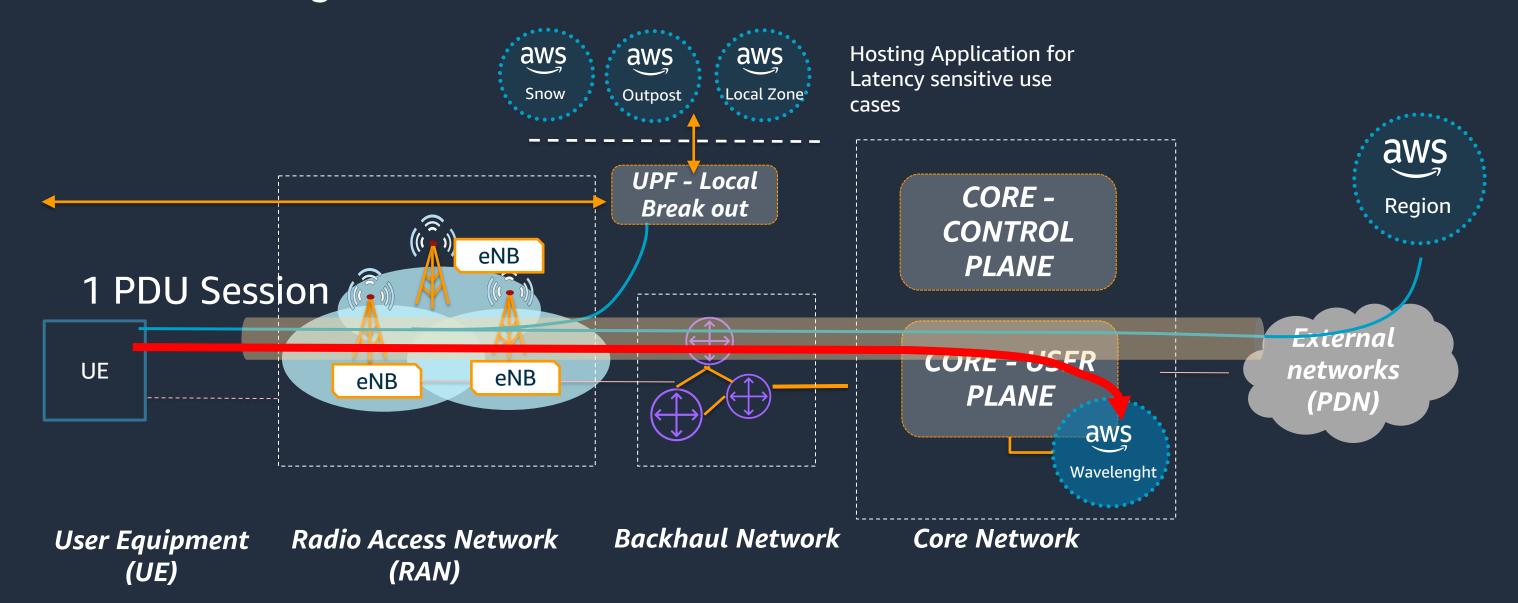
**Backhaul Network** 

**Core Network** 



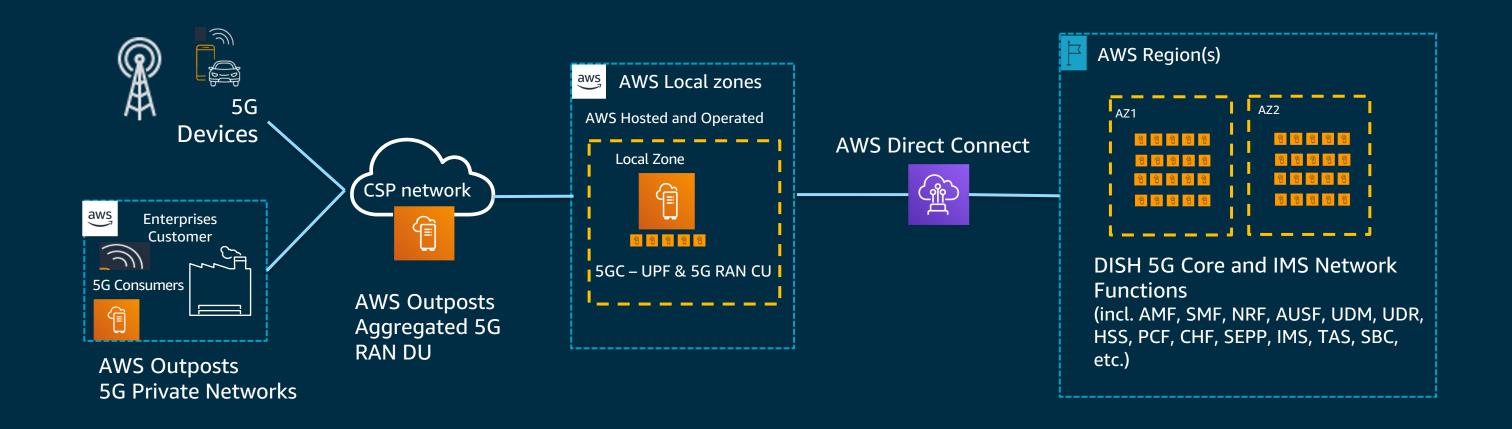
#### **Telecom architecture**

#### At the 5G Edge





#### Dish - Utilizing AWS's Infrastructure



5GC = 5G Core
UPF = User Plane Function
RAN = Radio Access Unit
CU = Centralized Unit

DU = Distributed Unit AZ = Availability Zone CSP = Communications Service Provider CGW = Carrier Gateway



# Private 5G network



## Private 5G traction



Venues and stadiums



Smart energy management



Smart factories



Autonomous vehicle



Surgical robotics



AR/VR augmented services



**Public sector** 



Smart surveillance



Smart agriculture



Transportation



Smart traffic light road congestion



Smart devices



## Benefits of 5G network in the cloud

#### AWS Private 5G AWS managed service for private cellular networks





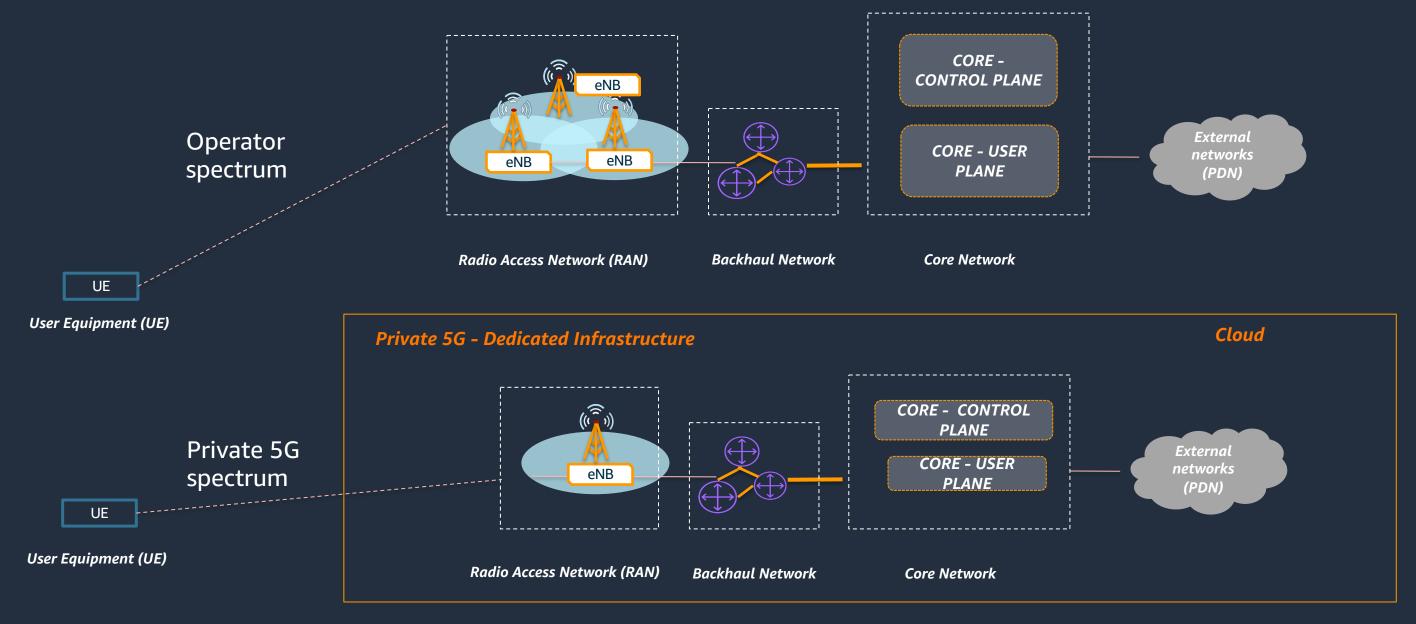


Set up a private network faster with preintegrated hardware and software

Scale your network dynamically to add more devices or change throughput capacity Single pane of management and granular access control for all your connected devices

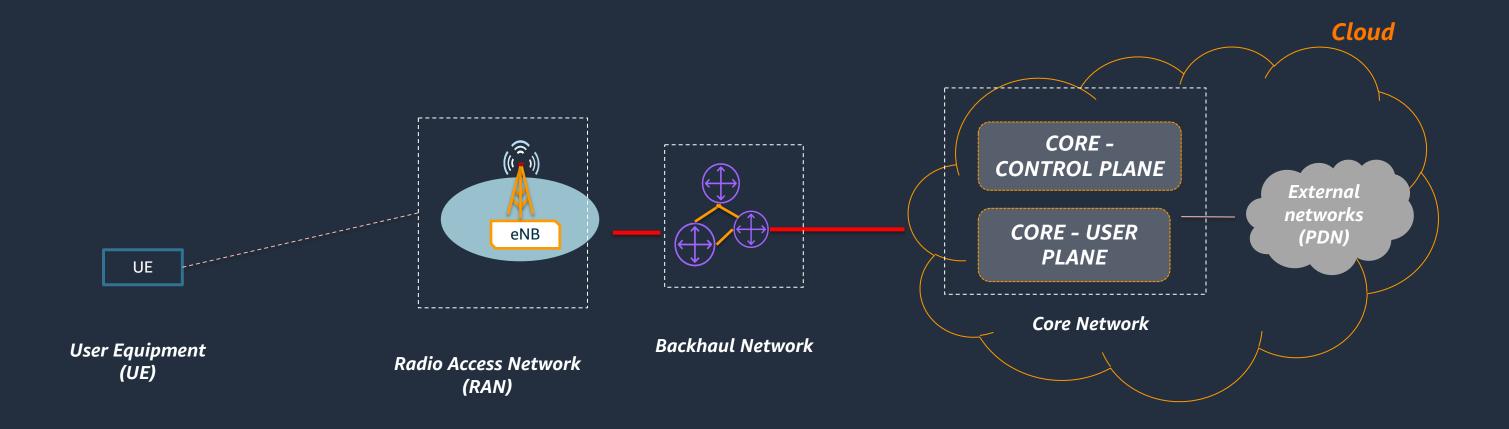


### Private 5G



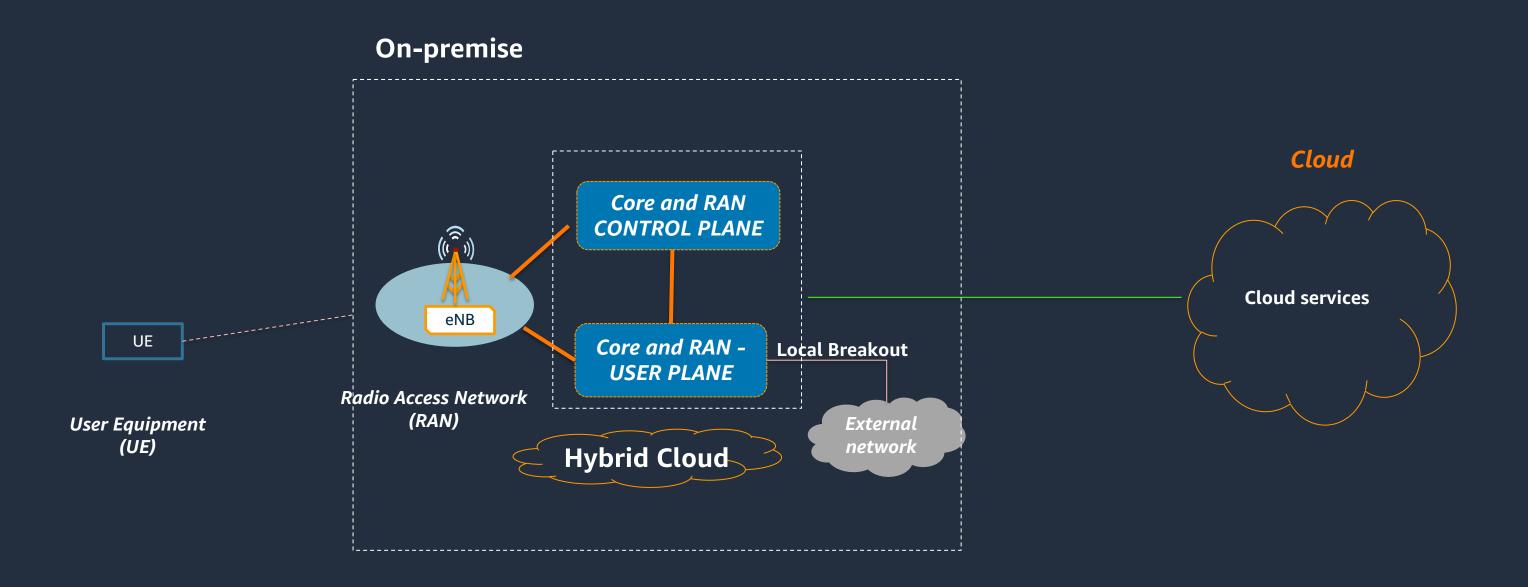


## Private 5G Infra in the cloud



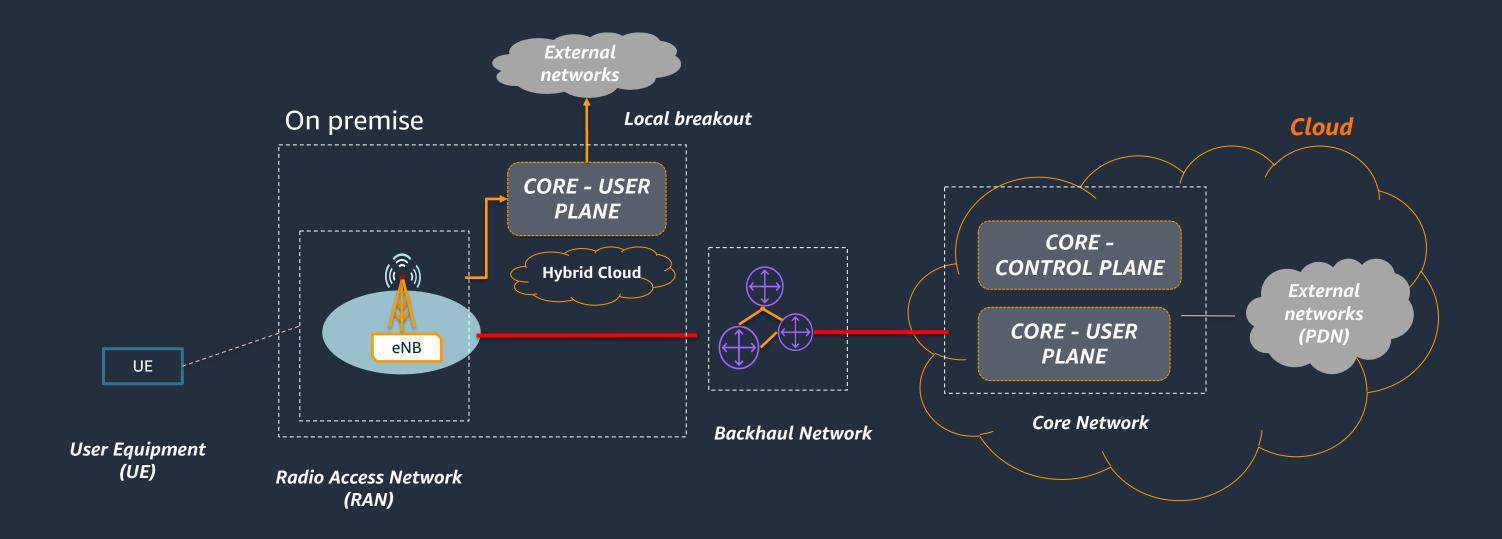


# Private 5G Infra on premises



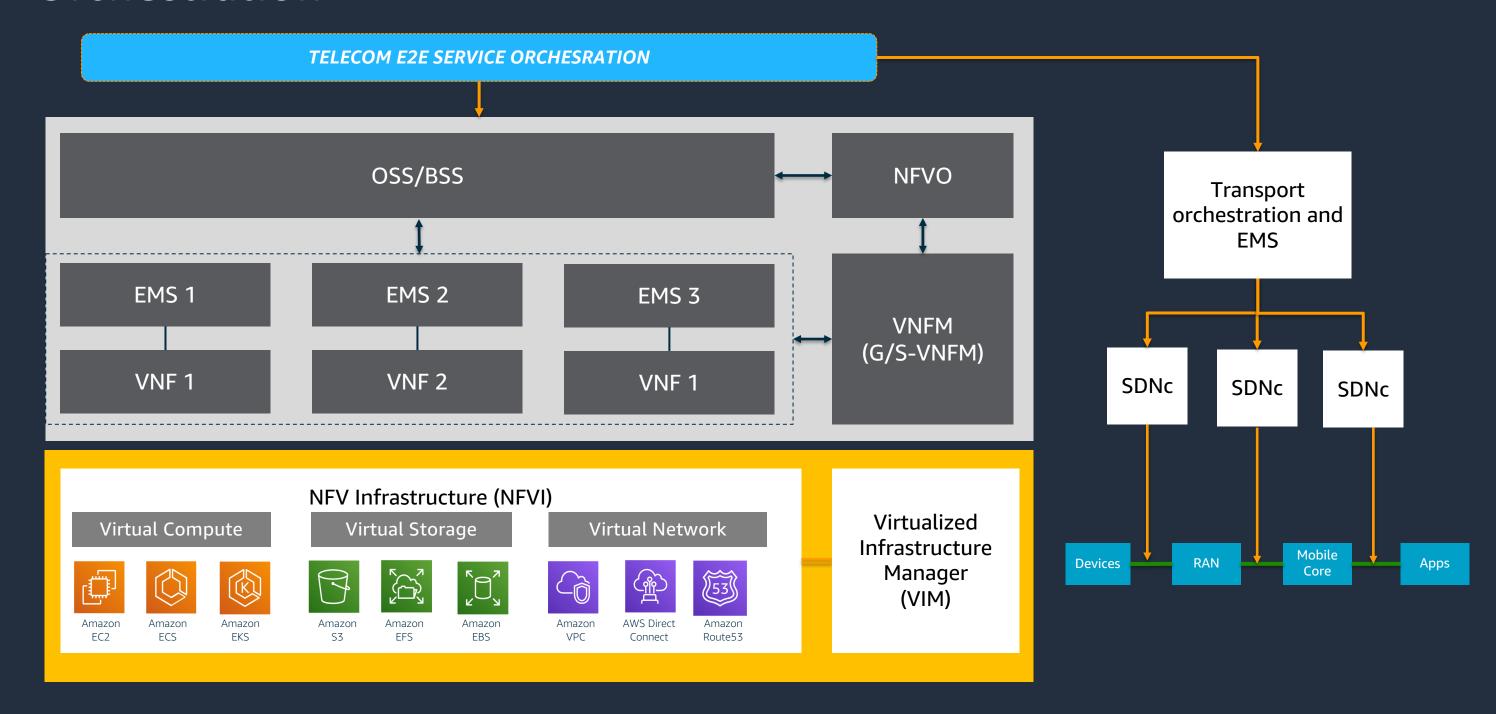


## **Combination on premise and Cloud**





#### Orchestration





## Take Aways

- 5G networks designed for consumer use cases but mainly for enterprise / industry use cases with requirements beyond previous tech: Ultra reliable low latency, Extremely high throughput, Exposure of network capabilities though APIs
- 5G is cloud native and have expanded deployment possibilities: Cloud, on premise, distributed cloud, edge cloud solution, small footprint, portable hardware
- Concept of Network slices resource partitioning to create private, isolated slice of networks for use cases, or customers
- Private 5G dedicated spectrum and infra for enterprise customers
- To support the increased traffic and maintain the service differentiation of the traffic it carries, the Transport Domain need to evolve and implement efficient mechanisms to enforce SLAs and performance and traffic isolation per slice dynamic resource partitioning, QoS, TC, Queues, etc mechanisms
- E2E Service Orchestration is key to provide a real end-to-end network as a service and will need to coordinate domains together: 5G network functions, Cloud resources, and Transports needs to be





# Thank you!

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