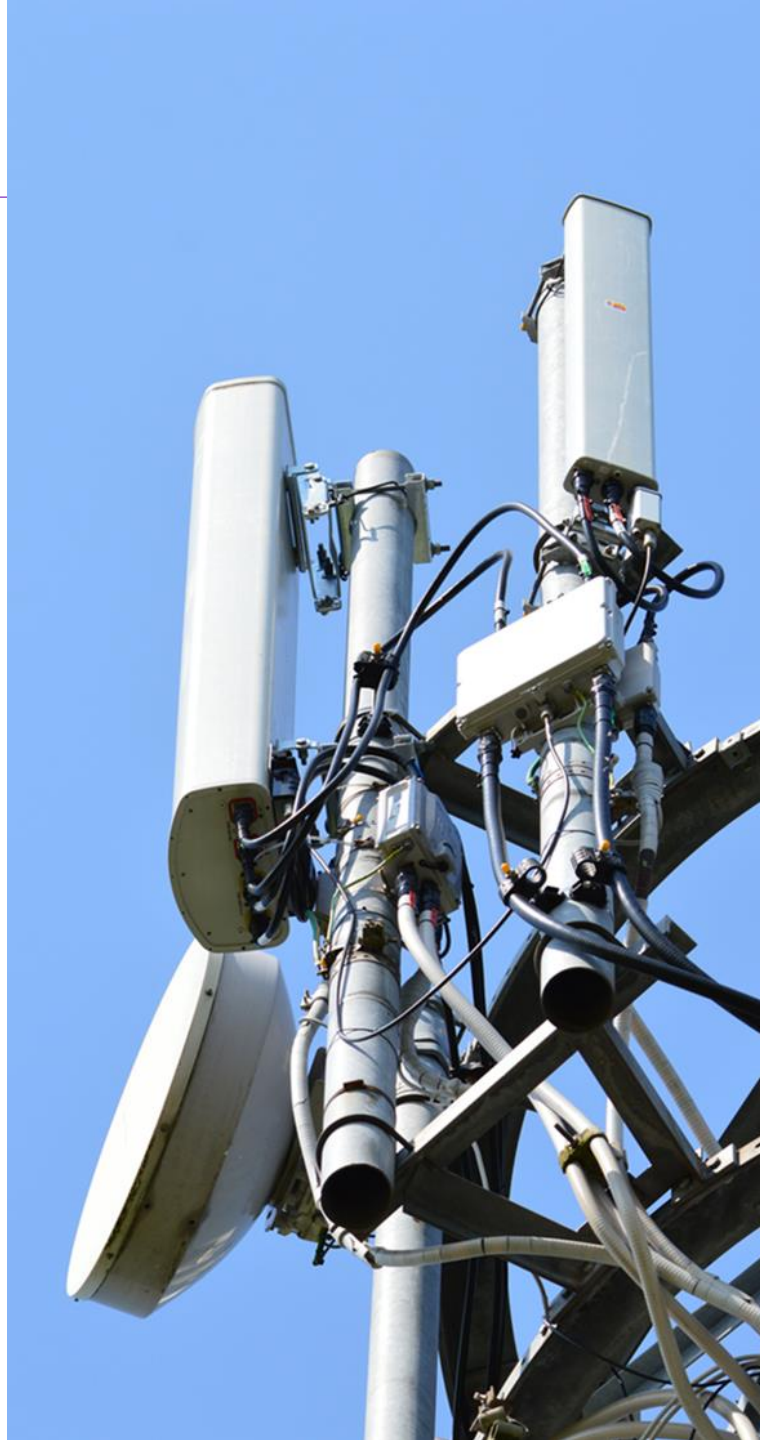
5G Network Architecture:
Enabling the Future Delivery and Consumption of Digital Media

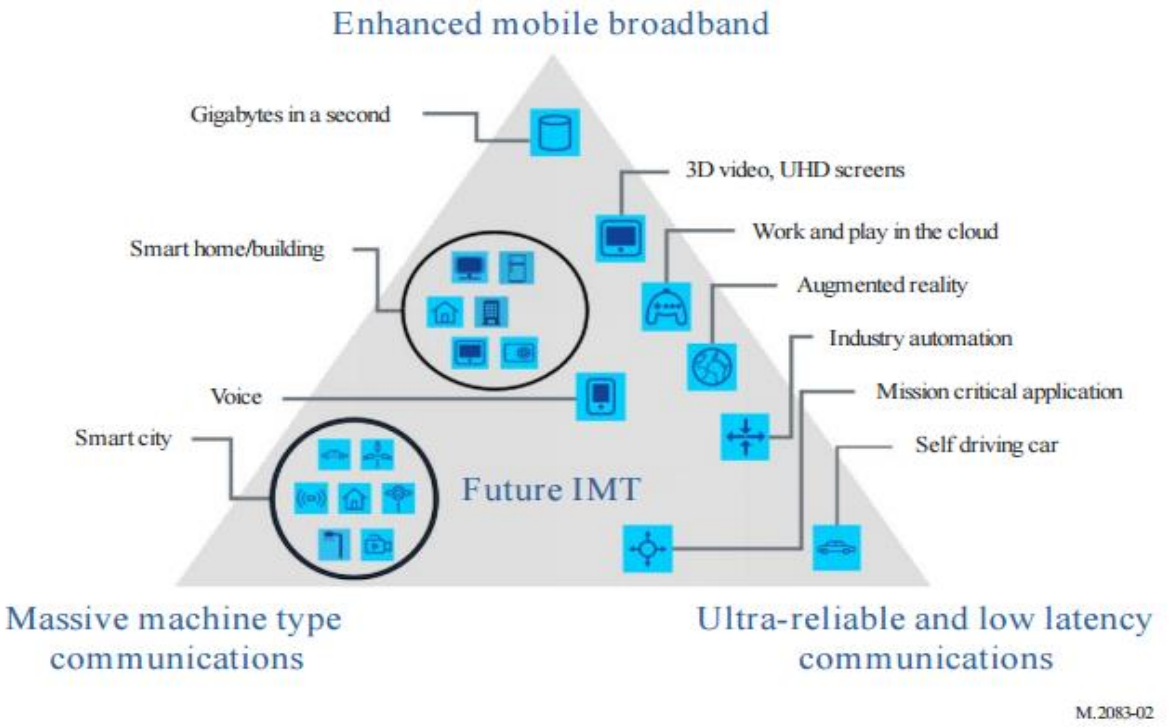
Andy Sutton
Principal Network Architect
Architecture & Strategy
BT Technology
6th September 2018

Contents

- ITU-R IMT-2020 requirements
- 5G network architecture
- Network latency
- Developing a 5G network architecture
- Review a 5G conceptual network architecture
- Optimising 5G network architecture for future digital media based services
- Summary



Usage scenarios of IMT for 2020 and beyond

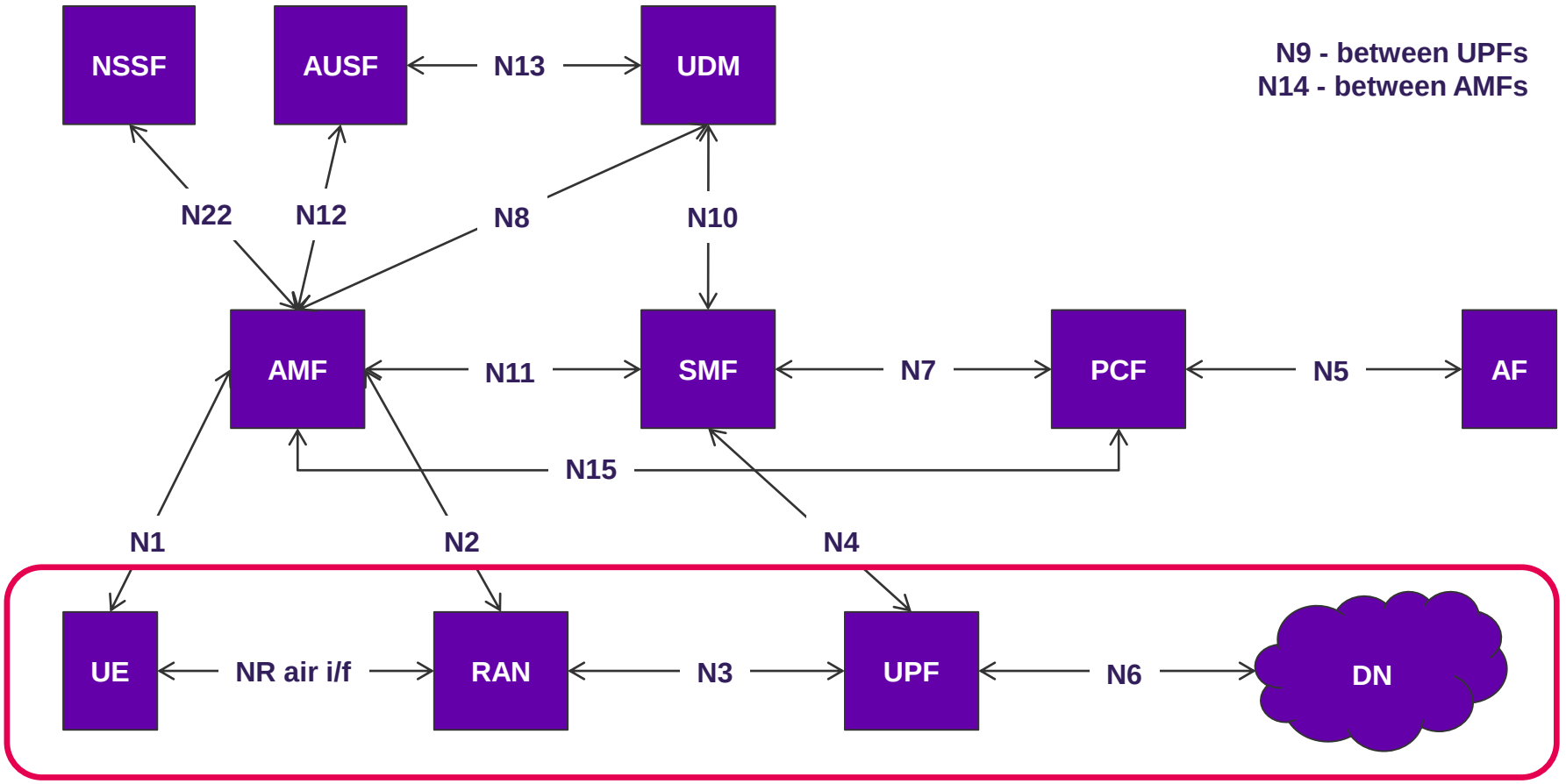


Source: https://www.itu.int/dms_pubrec/itu-r/rec/m/R-REC-M.2083-0-201509-I!!PDF-E.pdf

ITU-R IMT-2020 Requirements – selected parameters

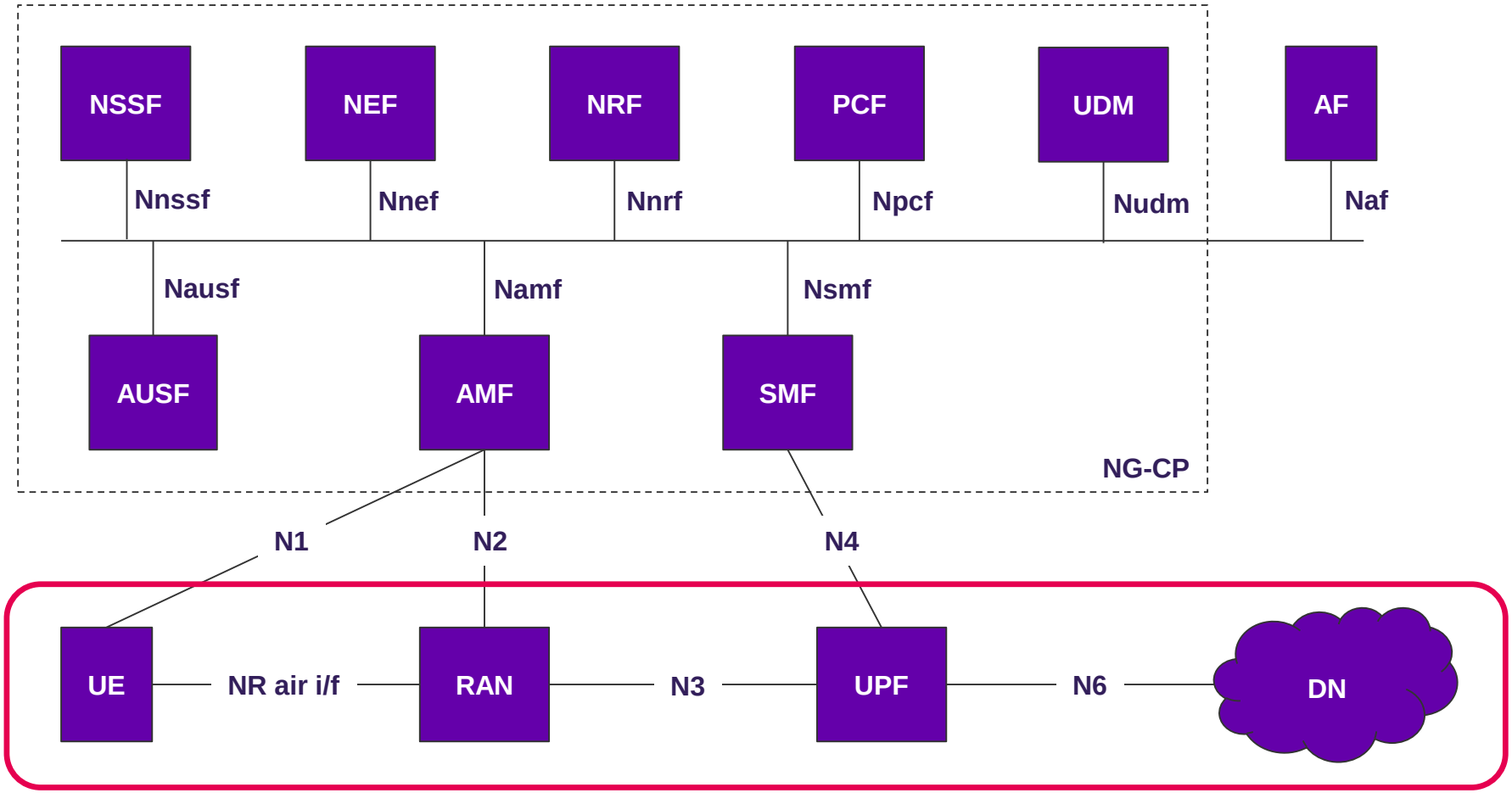
- The minimum requirements for eMBB peak data rate are as follows:
  - Downlink peak data rate is 20Gbps
  - Uplink peak data rate is 10Gbps
- The minimum requirements for eMBB peak spectral efficiencies are as follows:
  - Downlink peak spectral efficiency is 30 bit/s/Hz
  - Uplink peak spectral efficiency is 15 bit/s/Hz
- The target values for the user experienced data rate are as follows in the Dense Urban – eMBB test environment:
  - Downlink user experienced data rate is 100Mbps
  - Uplink user experienced data rate is 50Mbps
- The minimum requirements for 1-way user plane latency over the radio interface are:
  - 4 ms for eMBB
  - 1 ms for URLLC (3GPP target = 0.5ms)
- The minimum requirement for control plane latency is 20ms (Proponents are encouraged to consider lower control plane latency, e.g. 10ms) 3GPP target = 10ms)
- The minimum requirement for mMTC connection density is 1,000,000 devices per km^2
- The minimum requirement for eMBB and URLLC mobility interruption time is 0ms

3GPP 5G network architecture



Note: Focus on mobile however Access Network (AN) could be fixed

3GPP 5G Service Based Architecture



5G Latency Requirements – Industry Targets

NGMN 5G Requirements

- 5G E2E Latency (eMBB) = **10ms** (i.e. RTT from UE-Application-UE)
- 5G E2E Latency (URLLC) = **1ms** (i.e. RTT from UE-Application-UE – or just UE-UE)

In both cases, the values are defined as capabilities that should be supported by the 5G System.

GSMA 5G Requirements

- 5G E2E Latency = **1ms** (again, defined as a capability target, not as a universal requirement)

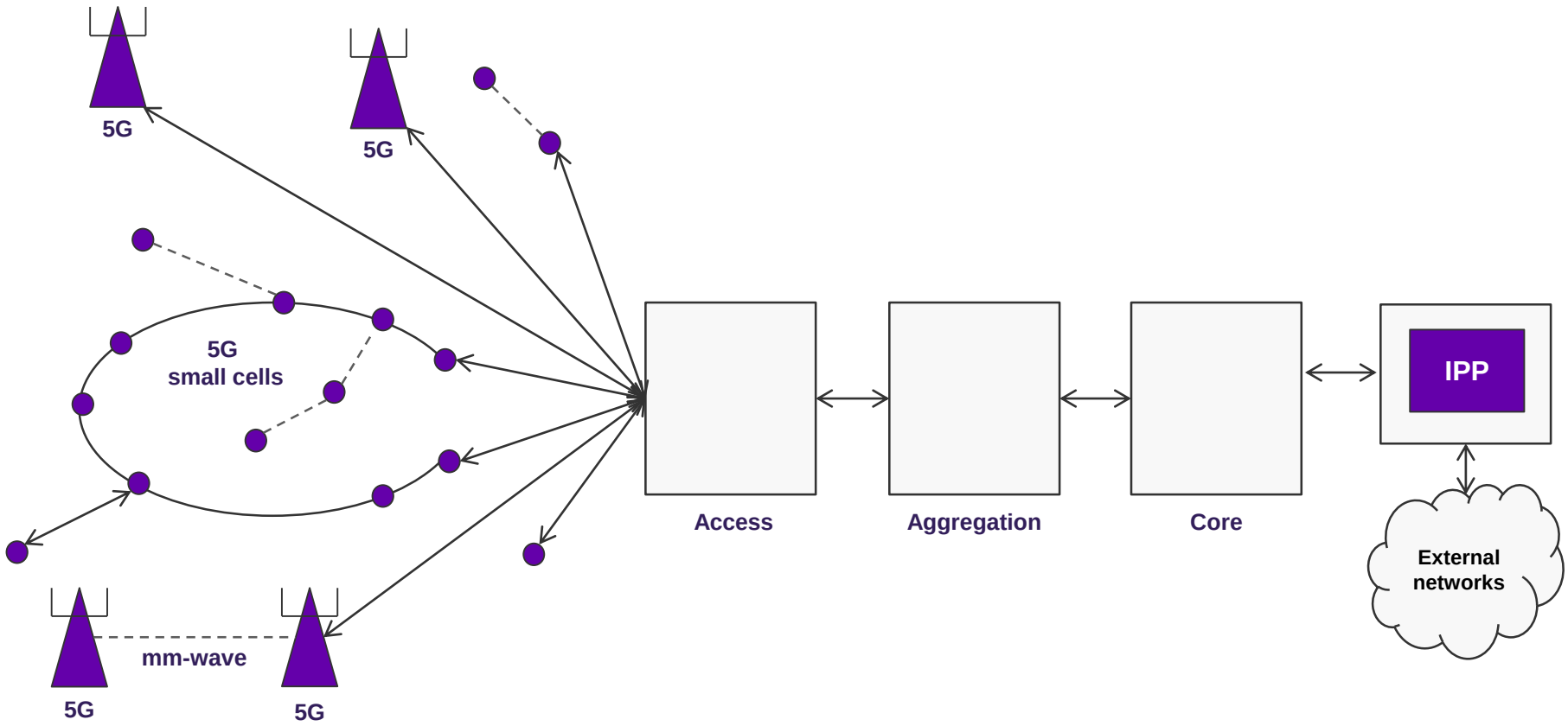
ITU-R IMT-2020 Requirements

- eMBB User Plane Latency (one-way) = **4ms** [radio network contribution]
- URLLC User Plane Latency (one-way) = **1ms** [radio network contribution]
- Control Plane Latency = **20ms (10ms target)** [UE transition from Idle to Active via network]

Low Latency Use Case Requirements (various sources)

- Virtual Reality & Augmented Reality: **7-12ms**
- Tactile Internet (e.g. Remote Surgery, Remote Diagnosis, Remote Sales): < **10ms**
- Vehicle-to-Vehicle (Co-operative Driving, Platooning, Collision Avoidance): < **10ms**
- Manufacturing & Robotic Control / Safety Systems: **1-10ms**

Developing a 5G Network Architecture (NR + NGC)



5G Network Latency modelling

We have done significant analysis of network latency and cost to underpin the 5G Architecture (this work is ongoing but the figures below provide initial results).

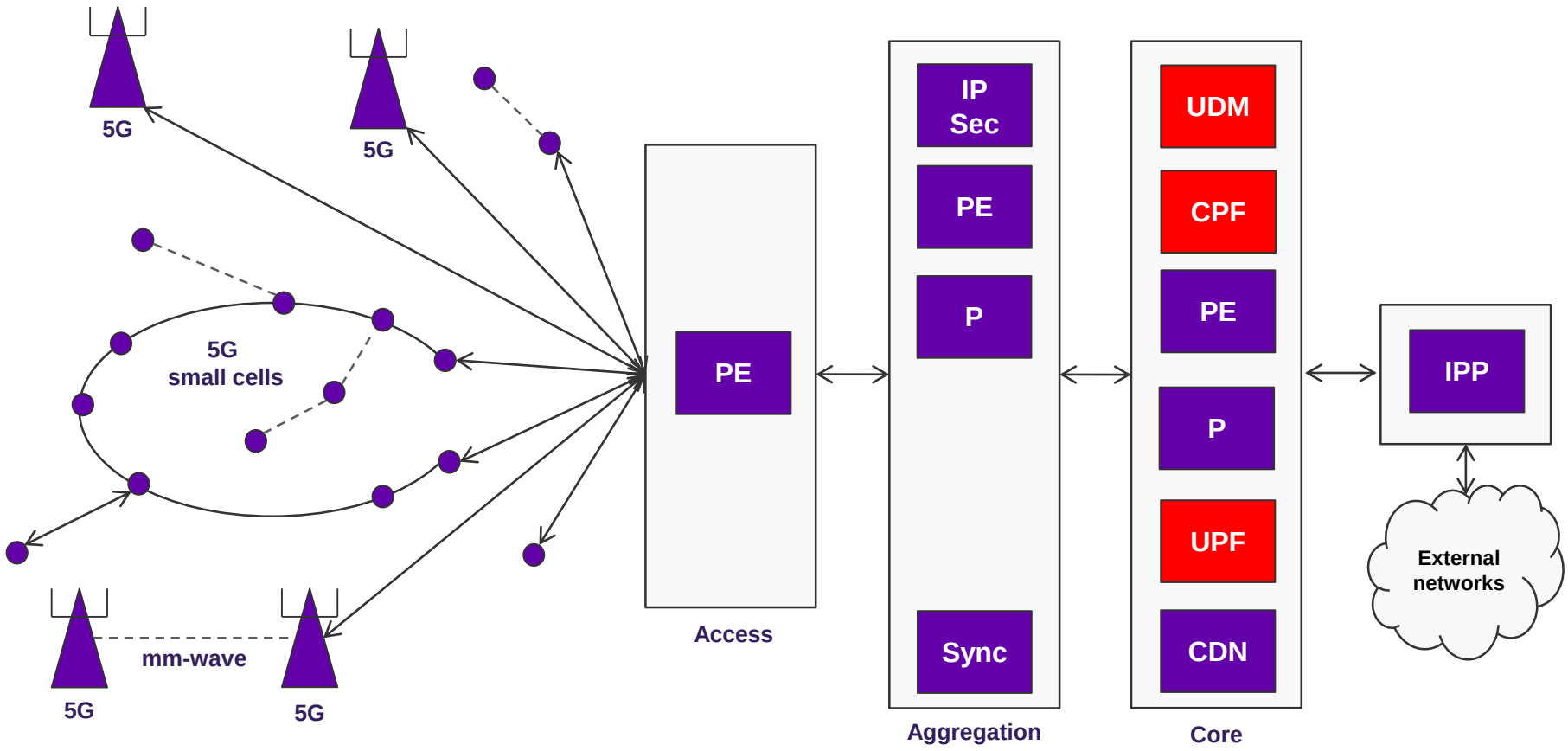
The following figures relate to content served from the same location as the UPF node:

UPF Location	Access	Aggregation	Core
Number of sites	1200	106	10
Transport Latency (1-way)*	0.6ms	1.2ms	4.2ms
Estimated 5G Latency (RTT)*	9.2ms [eMBB]	10.4ms [eMBB]	16.4ms [eMBB]
	2.2ms [URLLC]	3.4ms [URLLC]	9.4ms [URLLC]

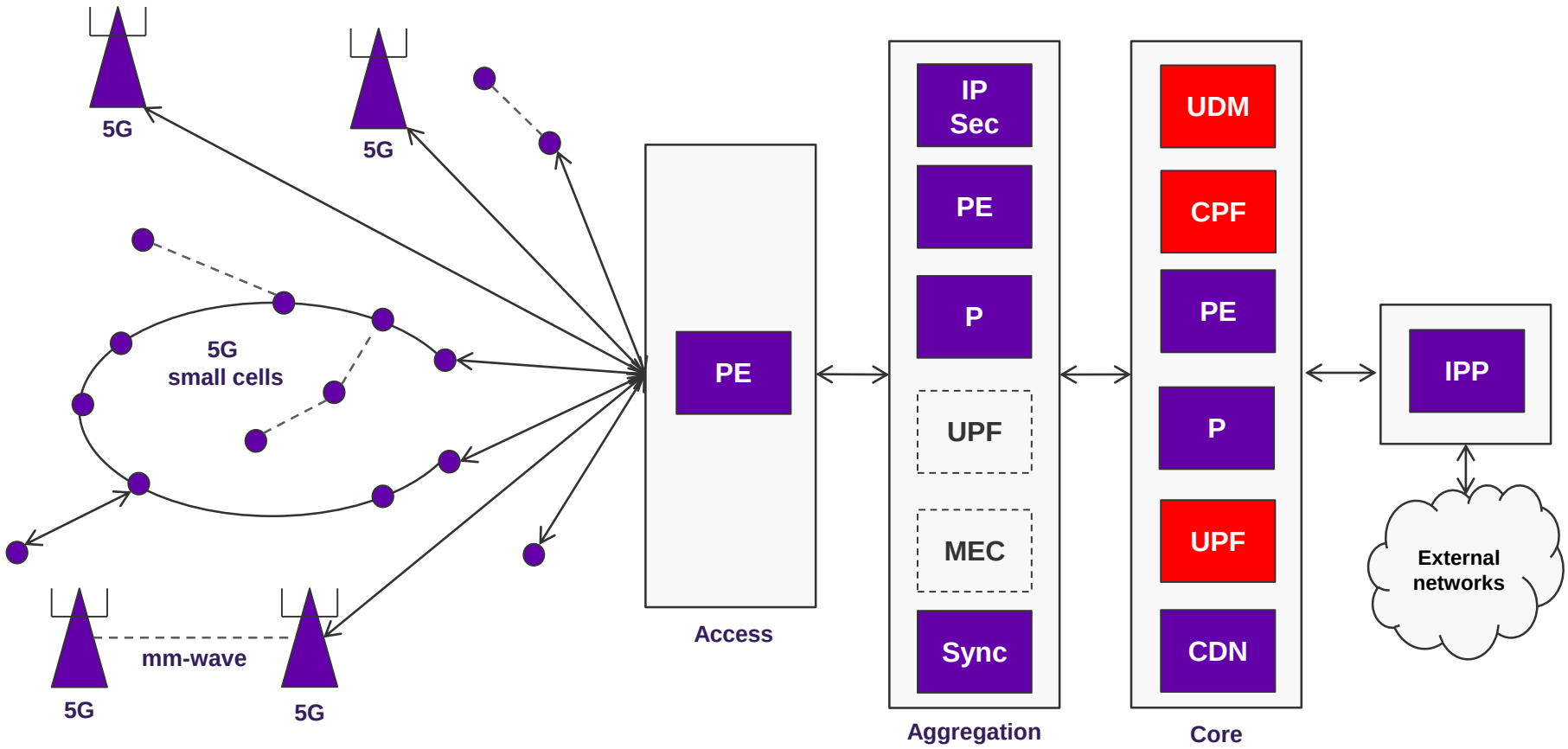
* *Assumptions:*

- *Latency figures based on 95th-percentile of transmission delay (i.e. 95% of cell sites are within this) + overhead for IP*
- *5G RTT assumes 8ms overhead for 5G New Radio & Next-Gen Core (eMBB case) - 1ms for URLLC (as per 3GPP 5G)*

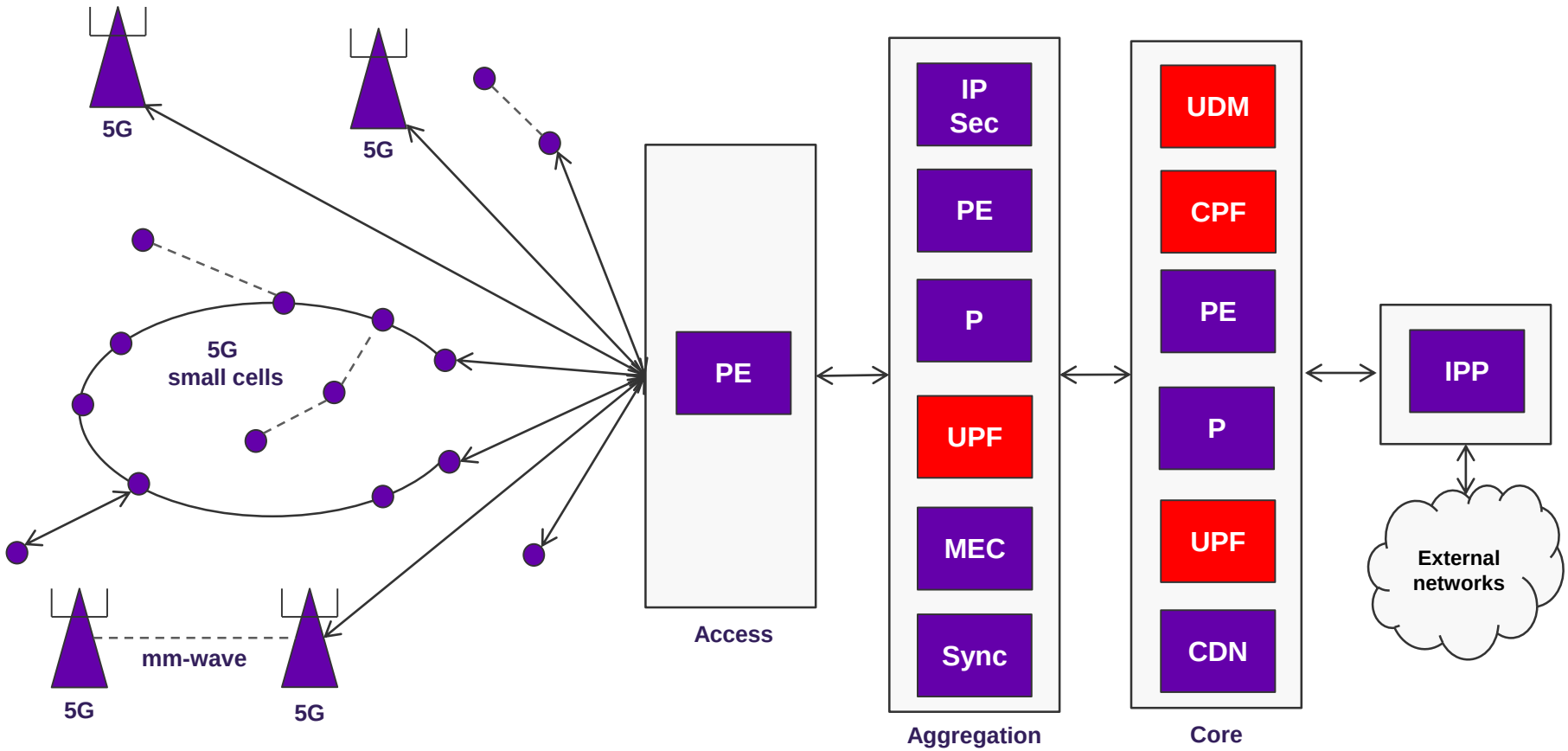
Conceptual 5G Network Architecture (1)



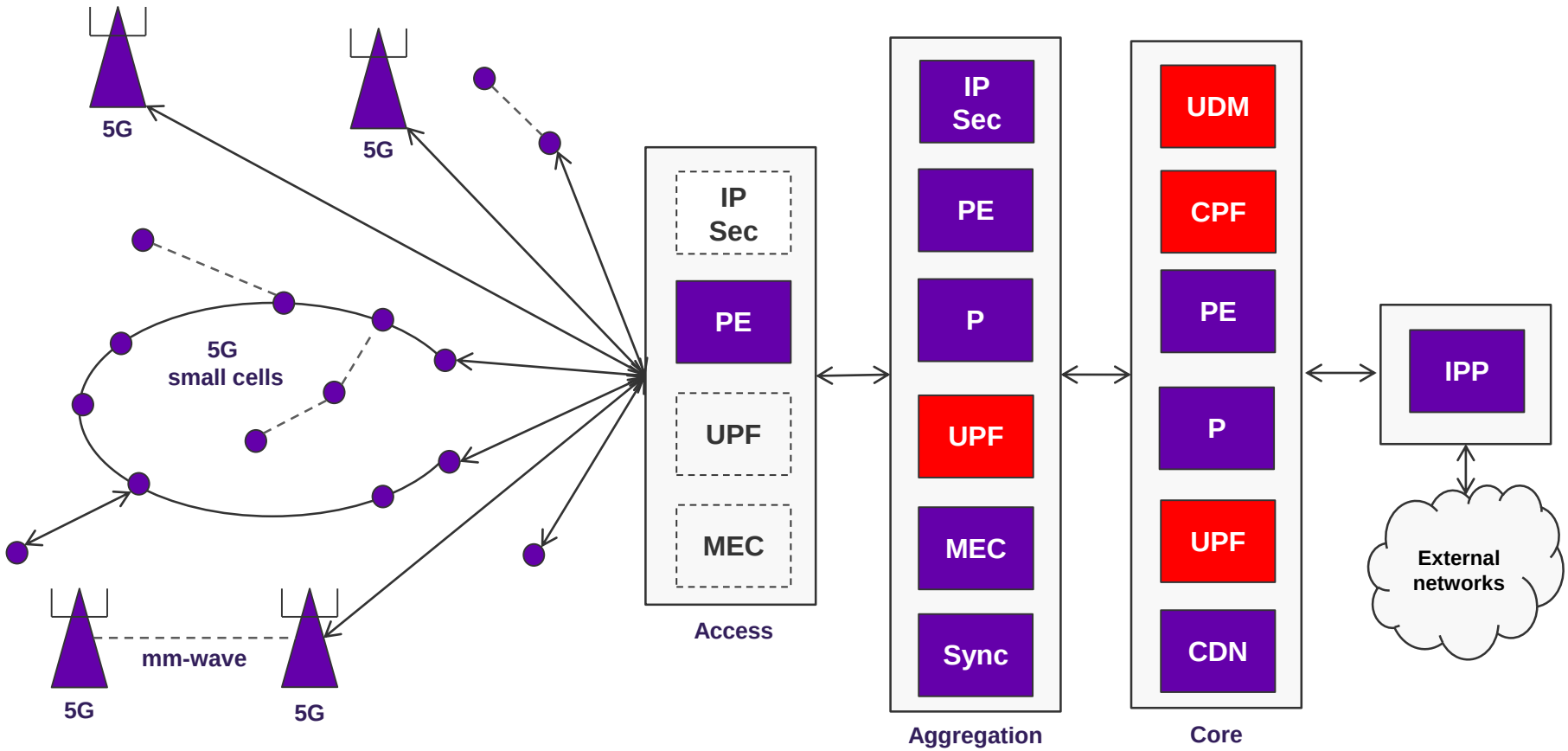
Conceptual 5G Network Architecture (2)



Conceptual 5G Network Architecture (3)

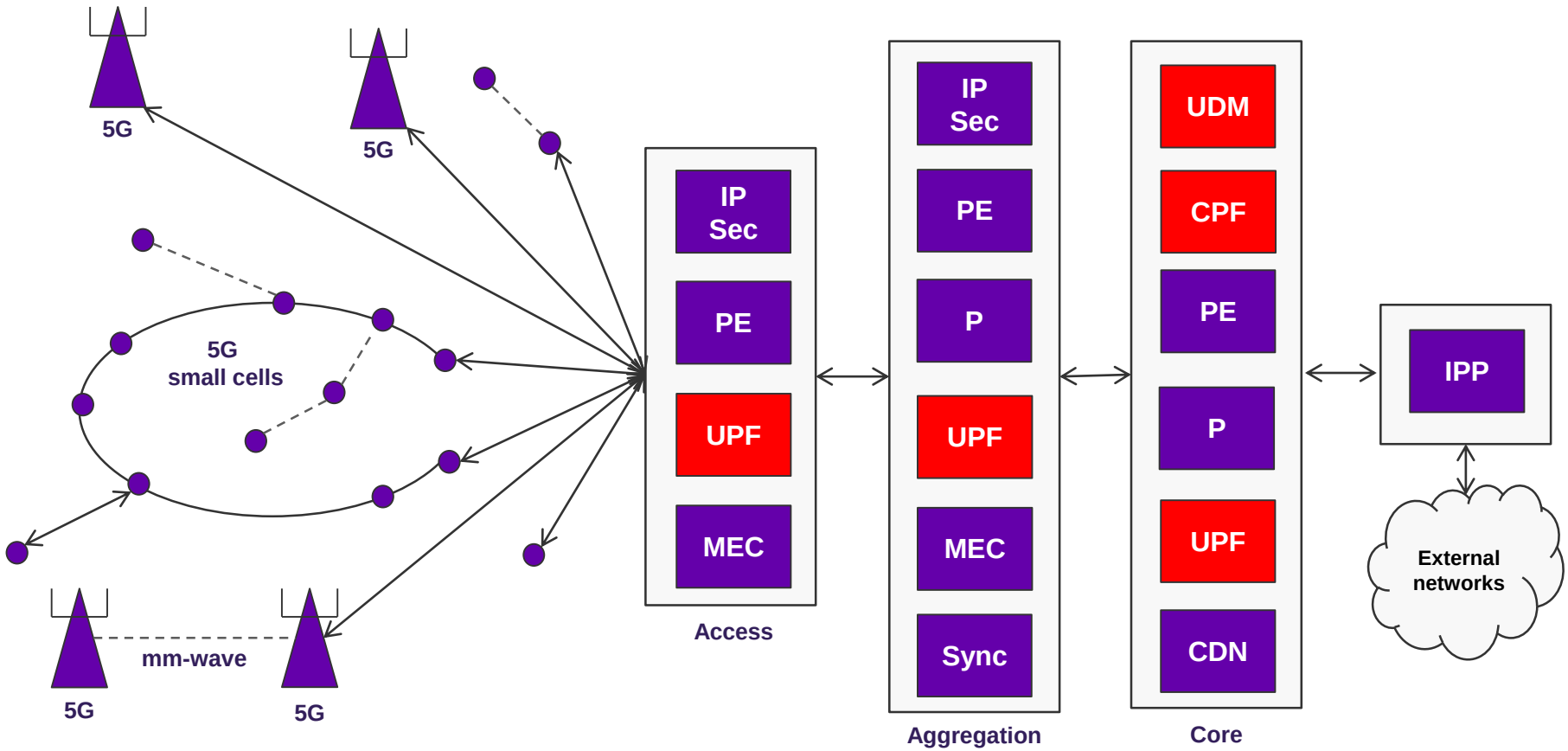


Conceptual 5G Network Architecture (4)

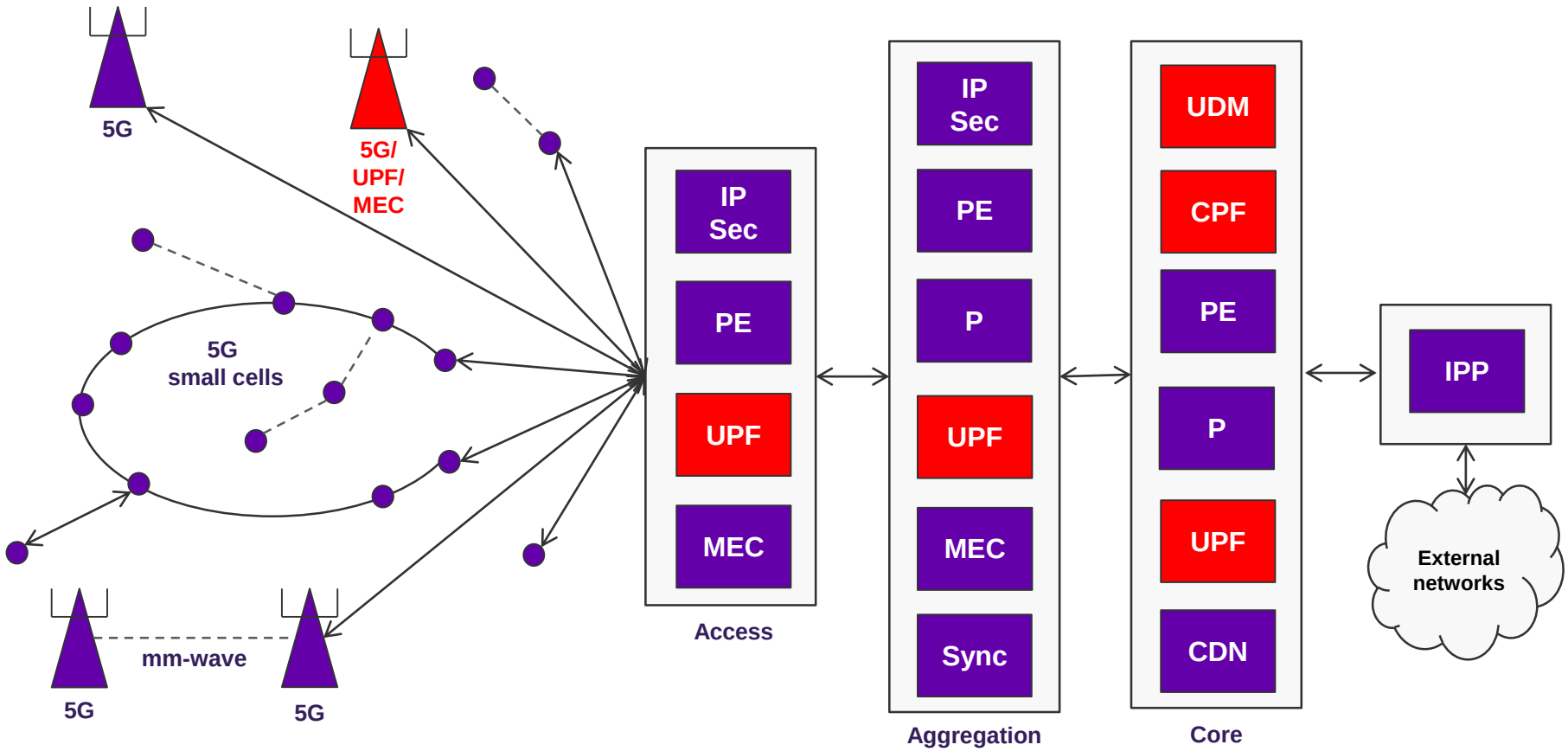


Conceptual 5G Network Architecture (5)

Low-latency access to apps, content and compute

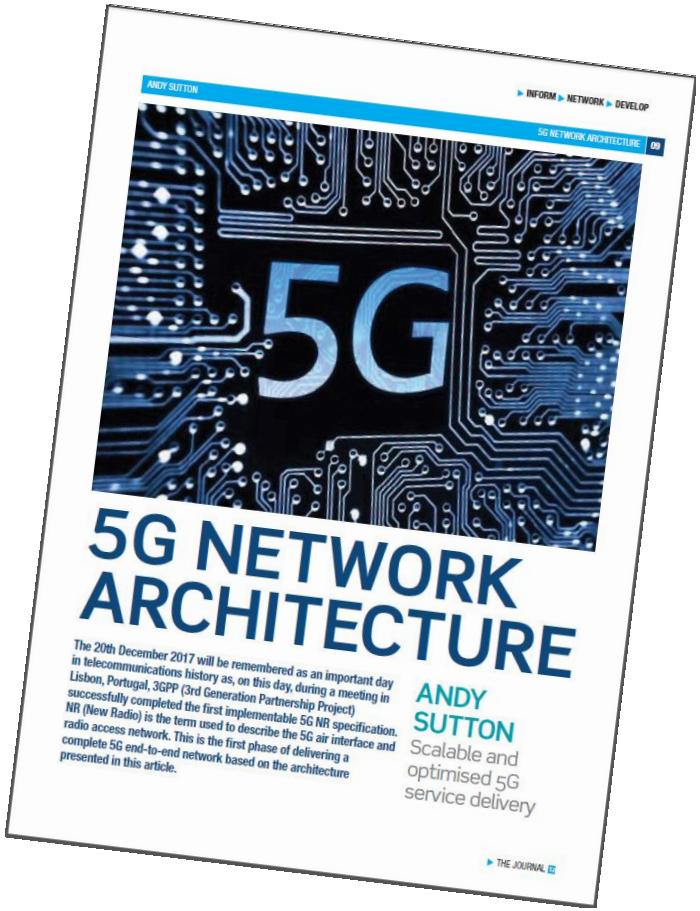


Ultra-low latency service optimisation



ITP Journal paper

- 5G Network Architecture, published in ITP Journal, Volume 12, Part 1 - 2018
- Available to download from: https://www.academia.edu/36284890/5G_Network_Architecture



Summary

- 5G will address enhanced Mobile Broadband (eMBB), Ultra-Reliable Low Latency Communications (URLLC) and massive Machine Type Communications (mMTC), use cases
- 5G requires a new network architecture although initial eMBB services will use an evolved 4G core (EPC+)
- Next Generation Core (NGC) network can be grouped into two functional blocks, CPF and UPF
- NGC supports the concept of network slicing
- Some RAN functionality will move towards the core whilst the core will move towards the RAN
- Small cells are an essential component of 5G
- 5G will support the delivery of evolved digital media, including immersive content, AR and VR
- URLLC is an overlay and requirements will vary based on use cases
- Initial MTC use cases will be addressed by NB-IoT (4G)

Thank You!
Any questions?

Functional blocks within 5G network architecture

1. AUSF = Authentication Server Function
2. UDM = Unified Data Management
3. NSSF = Network Slice Selection Function
4. NEF = Network Exposure Function
5. NRF = Network Repository Function
6. AMF = Core Access and Mobility Management Function
7. SMF = Session Management Function
8. PCF = Policy Control Function
9. AF = Application Function
10. UE = User Equipment
11. RAN = Radio Access Network
12. CU = Centralised Unit
13. DU = Distributed Unit
14. UPF = User Plane Function
15. DN = Data Network, e.g. operator services, Internet or 3rd party services

BT

5G interfaces (reference points)

- N1: Reference point between the UE and the Access and Mobility Management function (AMF).
- N2: Reference point between the (R)AN and the Access and Mobility Management function.
- N3: Reference point between the (R)AN and the User plane function (UPF).
- N4: Reference point between the Session Management function (SMF) and the User plane function (UPF).
- N5: Reference point between the Policy Function (PCF) and an Application Function (AF).
- N6: Reference point between the UP function (UPF) and a Data Network (DN).
- N7: Reference point between the Session Management function (SMF) and the Policy Control function (PCF).
- N7r: Reference point between the vPCF and the hPCF.
- N8: Reference point between Unified Data Management and AMF.
- N9: Reference point between two Core User plane functions (UPFs).
- N10: Reference point between UDM and SMF.
- N11: Reference point between Access and Mobility Management function (AMF) and Session Management function (SMF).
- N12: Reference point between Access and Mobility Management function (AMF) and Authentication Server function (AUSF).
- N13: Reference point between UDM and Authentication Server function (AUSF).
- N14: Reference point between 2 Access and Mobility Management function (AMF).
- N15: Reference point between the PCF and the AMF in case of non-roaming scenario, V-PCF and AMF in case of roaming scenario.
- N16: Reference point between two SMFs, (in roaming case between V-SMF and the H-SMF).
- N22: Reference point between AMF and Network Slice Selection Function (NSSF).

BT