



OCP Telco Requirements

- Sharing Experiences and Lessons Learned

June 9, 2016

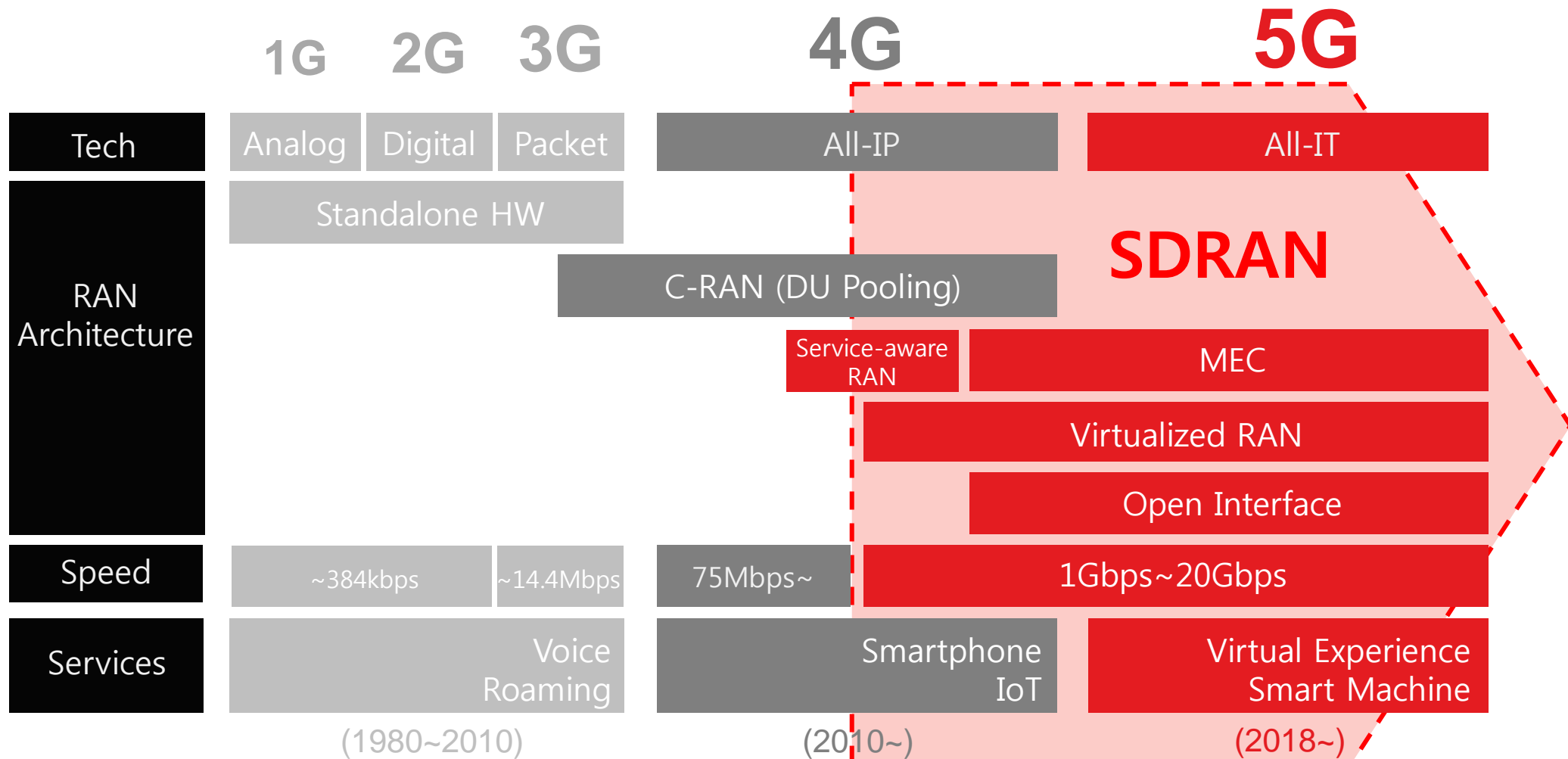
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History of Mobile Network Evolution

RAN Evolution Direction



Operator Challenges

Current HW-centric mobile infrastructure leads to inefficiency when

- Re-allocating radio resources dynamically to cope with the change of traffic
- Introducing and providing customized/innovative services
- Upgrading Telco functionalities

**Inefficient utilization
of radio resources**



**Inability to customize
for various customers**



**High upgrade
costs**



Mobile infrastructure needs re-architecting

Sharing Experiences: vRAN POC

Virtualized RAN is under development including commercial UE IoT to overcome performance and stability issues (2014~2016)

【 Experiences 】

- **Live Migration/Auto Scaling**
 - Auto recovery in case of SW/HW faults
 - Live Migration (Service interruption < 1 sec)
 - Flexible resource management
- **Performance test of LTE-A features**
 - 2x2 MIMO, 2 CA, 300Mbps
 - Function(L1/L2) Split/Ethernet Fronthaul
 - Multi-Cell/UE Lab & Field test
(Verification for 4 Cells, 10 Users)



【 Lessons Learned 】

- **Re-design of vRAN VNF**
 - VNF needs to be unbundled into more blocks, e.g. control/user plane, for independent scaling
 - Open interface for multi-vendor operation
- **Needs to verify the reliability in commercial environments (more users & cells)**
 - Capacity > 36 Cells & 600 Users per DU
- **Needs to enhance virtualization features**
 - Minimize the Auto Recovery time for commercial operation (< 2 min)
 - Live Migration: No service interruption
- **Needs to coordinate with E2E orchestrator**
 - Interworking btw RAN VNF manager and E2E orchestrator for E2E management
 - For unified operation of multi-vendor vRAN solutions, standard interface should be agreed

Sharing Experiences: vEPC/vIMS

Rapidly and flexibly responding to increased LTE data and voice traffic, virtualized EPC and IMS have been successfully commercialized

【Experiences】

- **Commercial vEPC for IoT** (Aug. 2015~)
 - Both vMME and vSAEGW for IoT service are deployed and running on x86 servers
 - Call-processing VMs are auto-scalable
 - vEPC for B2C is being developed
- **Commercial vIMS** (Sep. 2015~)
 - vCSCF, vSBC, and vTAS are deployed
 - The NFV adoption is still in progress
- **Commercial NFV Orchestrator** (Aug. 2015~)
 - Using SKT's de-facto MANO spec., NFVO manages heterogeneous VNFs, VNFM, and VIMs from different vendors

* Winner of 'vIMS Solution & Use Case of the Year' at 'IMS industry Awards 2016' held in Amsterdam (5.18)

* ETSI NFV PoC#23: E2E orchestration of virtualized LTE core-network functions and SDN-based dynamic service chaining of VNFs using VNF-FG

【Lessons Learned】

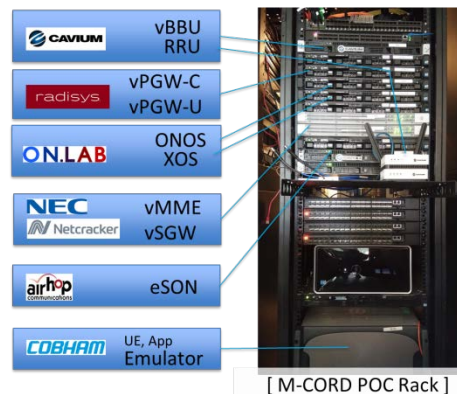
- **Re-design of Telco workload as a "cloud-friendly" workload is essential**
 - VNF shall be decomposed into LB, user/control plane, DB and so on, so that each component is independently scalable
 - The performance should be linearly increased as more VMs are added
 - 'Stateless-design' is crucial for all-active HA and VNF portability(migration)
- **Efficient MANO implementation is needed**
 - Avoid vendor & domain-specific MANO
 - Accommodate telco-specific life-cycle mgmt. requirements(*e.g.*, backup, rollback, logging)
 - For fully automated orchestration, standard data models should be agreed
- **Open H/W and S/W will play a crucial role in maximizing TCO gains**

Sharing Experiences: M-CORD

SKT is leading PoCs for low latency services by integrating disaggregated RAN/EPC and open-source N/W controller (showcased at ONS `16)

【Experiences】

- **SDN/NFV applied to E2E Mobile networks**
 - Applying SDN architecture to networking and application
 - Use of virtualized telco VNFs, including BBU, running on COTS H/W
- **RAN/EPC Disaggregation**
 - Cloud RAN with functional split, resulting in flexibility of architecture design and fronthaul
 - UP/CP separation in PGW with open interface (OpenFlow) controlling packet forwarding, resulting in separate scalability
- **Mobile Edge Services**
 - E2E network provision "as-a-Service"
 - Mobile edge service platform for customized services and better QoE



【Lessons Learned】

- **Need for NFV integration reference**
 - More than 6 weeks were spent purely on resolving interworking issues
→ Common NFV platform/certification may resolve interworking issues due to highly diverse NFV development environments (e.g., H/W, virtualization environment, NFV acceleration technologies, etc.)
- **Need for simplified Telco specific requirements**
 - Although it is technically feasible to separate CP/UP in PGW based on SDN today, Telco specific UP requirements such as PCC & QoS cannot be satisfied without major modifications.
→ Re-design and optimization of Telco UP S/W functions for IT/Cloud-friendliness is necessary for SDN-enabled Telco N/W commercialization.

Re-architecting the RAN

Direction of SKT's Future RAN Architecture

- Network that fulfills diverse requirements/services **at-scale**
- ATSCALE: **S**calable, **C**ognitive, and **A**utomated, **L**ean, **E**nd-to-end

Past & Present

Fixed

Inefficient Resource
Utilization

Unaware

Massive Data
Risk Management

Manual

Human Efforts
and Errors

Fat & Monolithic

High Complexity
(Closed API)

Domain-Specific

Separate
Management

Future Telco "ATSCALE"

Scalable

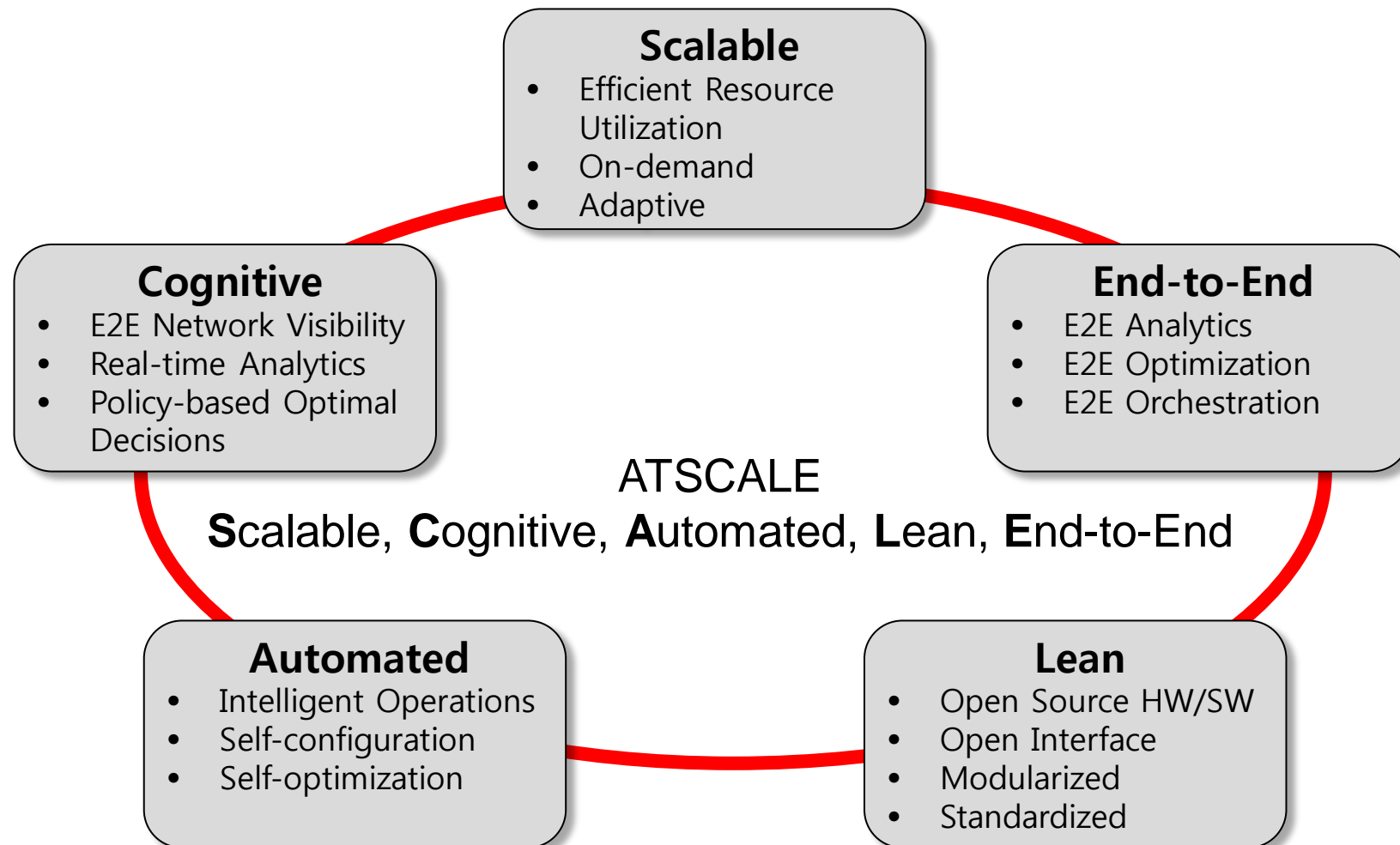
Cognitive

Automated

Lean

End-to-end

*SKT's future RAN will be
"Scalable", "Cognitive", "Automated", "Lean", and "End-to-End"*



Re-architecting the RAN : How?

4 Basic Principles

“Unbundling”

- Software/Hardware Decoupling
- Unbundled Function Blocks
- Control-/User-plane Separation

“Open”

- Open Source Software (OpenStack, ONOS)
- Open Hardware (OCP, TIP)
- Open Interface (Fronthaul, API)

“Softwarization”

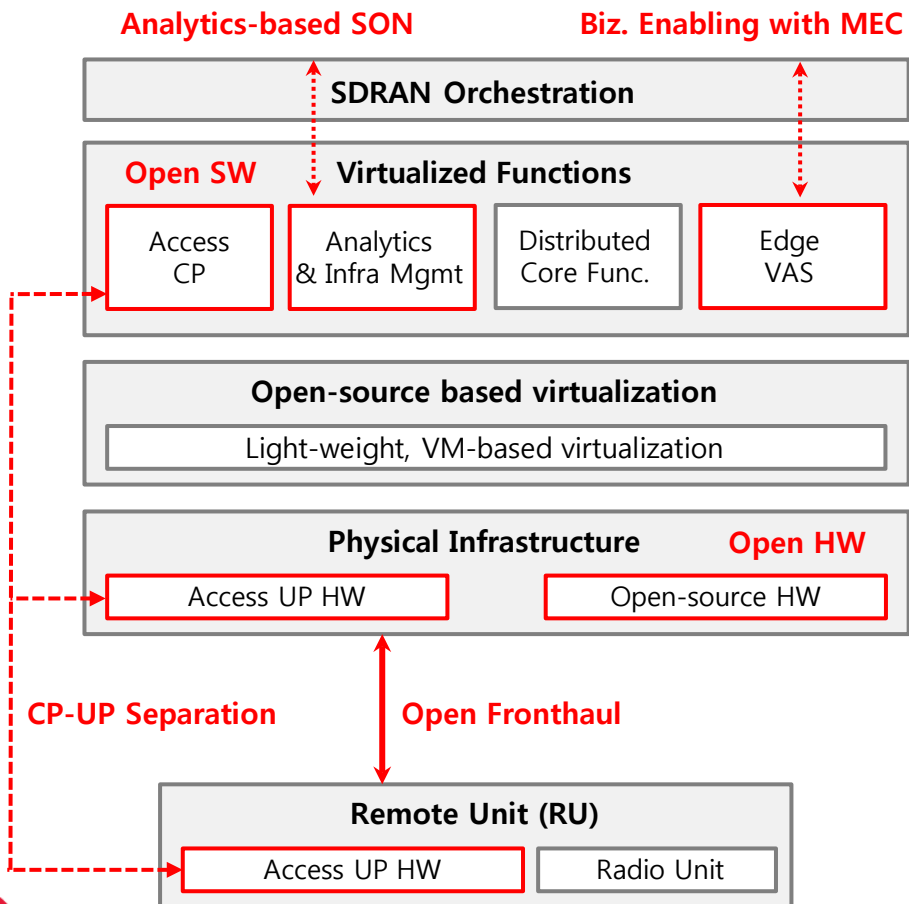
- NFV (Network Functions Virtualization)
- SDN (Software Defined Networking)
- Orchestration & Network Slicing (XaaS)

“Cloudification”

- Cloud-based “All IT” Infra
- SDN-enabled Fabric
- Re-architecting as a Data Center

Software-based "All-IT" network infrastructure with open RAN innovations

SDRAN Architecture



Key Values

1 Open Architecture

- Network function virtualization
- Open interface (fronthaul, service API)
- CP-UP separation
- Open HW and SW

2 Operational Intelligence

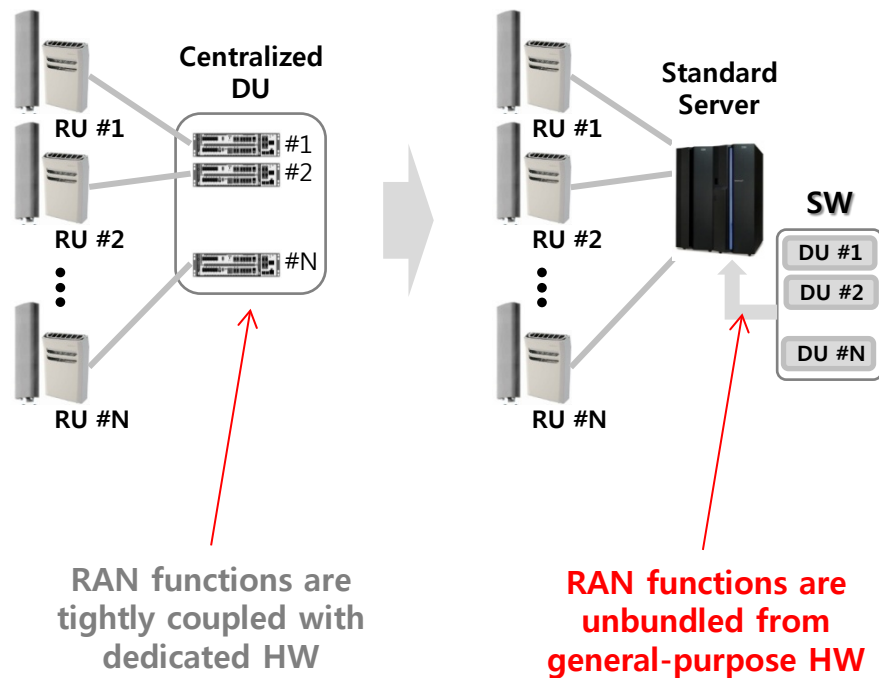
- SW-based risk management
- Auto Recovery
- Reconfiguration without service interruption
- Automated operation and optimization with real-time analytics

3 Biz. Enabling Platform

- 3rd party services
- Rapid Creation of Innovative Services
- Edge service slicing

Network Function Virtualization

- Apply IT virtualization technologies to Telco infrastructure



Requirements

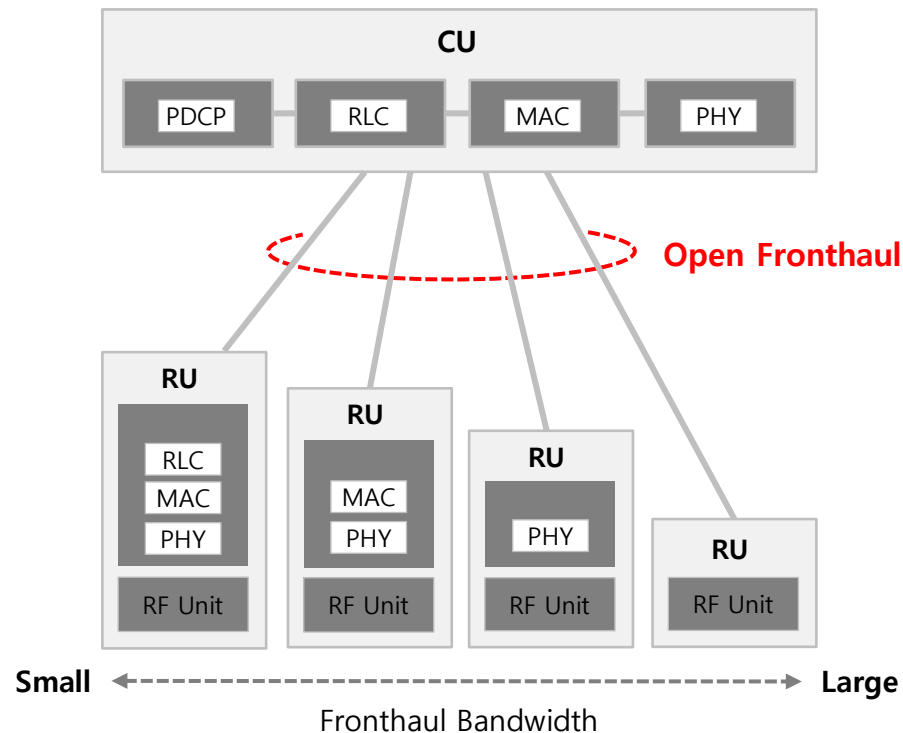
- RAN functions are virtualized on any COTS (standard servers) on the market
- Meet carrier-grade performance requirements, such as real-time processing and availability

Benefits

- Open source solution, e.g., OpenStack, is already widely used in the industry
- Brings pooling gains, i.e., enables efficient use of hardware resources
- Cost-efficiency by using general purpose computing platforms

Open Fronthaul with Function Split

- Unbundling central unit (CU) and remote unit (RU)



Requirements

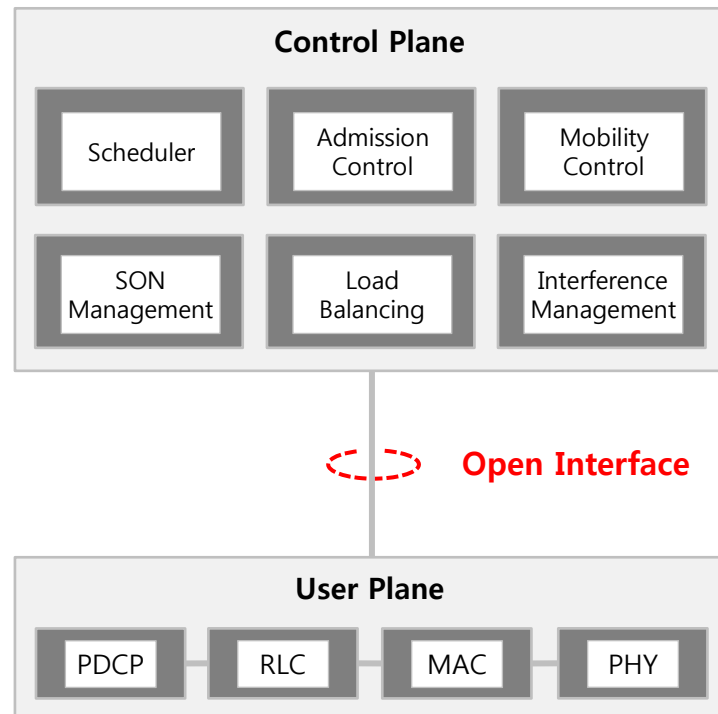
- Support flexible function split between CU and RU
- Define open interface for fronthaul, especially O&M related specifications
- Show multi-vendor interoperability with compliance testing

Benefits

- Select best combination of CU and RU in terms of costs, fronthaul bandwidth, and coordination
- Cost-efficiency by leveraging wide ecosystem

CP-UP Separation

- Unbundling control plane (CP) and user plane (UP)



Requirements

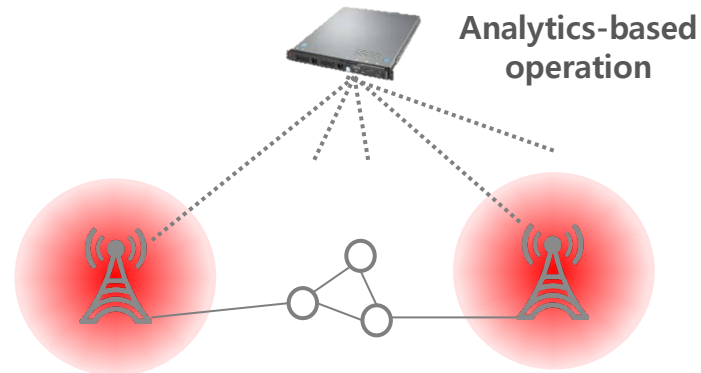
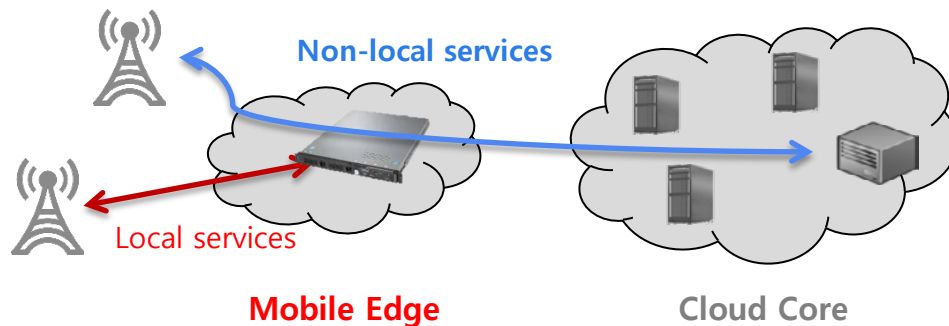
- Define CP functions which can be differentiated by each operator (scheduler, admission control, handoff control, SON management, load balancing, interference management, link aggregation, multi-RAT management, etc.)
- Define open interface between CP and UP
- CP run as virtualized function
- UP run on standardized and dedicated hardware

Benefits

- Separate HW expansion of CP and UP
- Enables RAN slicing
- Operators can introduce differentiated CP
- Cost-efficiency by using GPP and/or commoditized UP hardware

Open API for MEC & Analytics

- Provides additional information for non-telco applications



Requirements

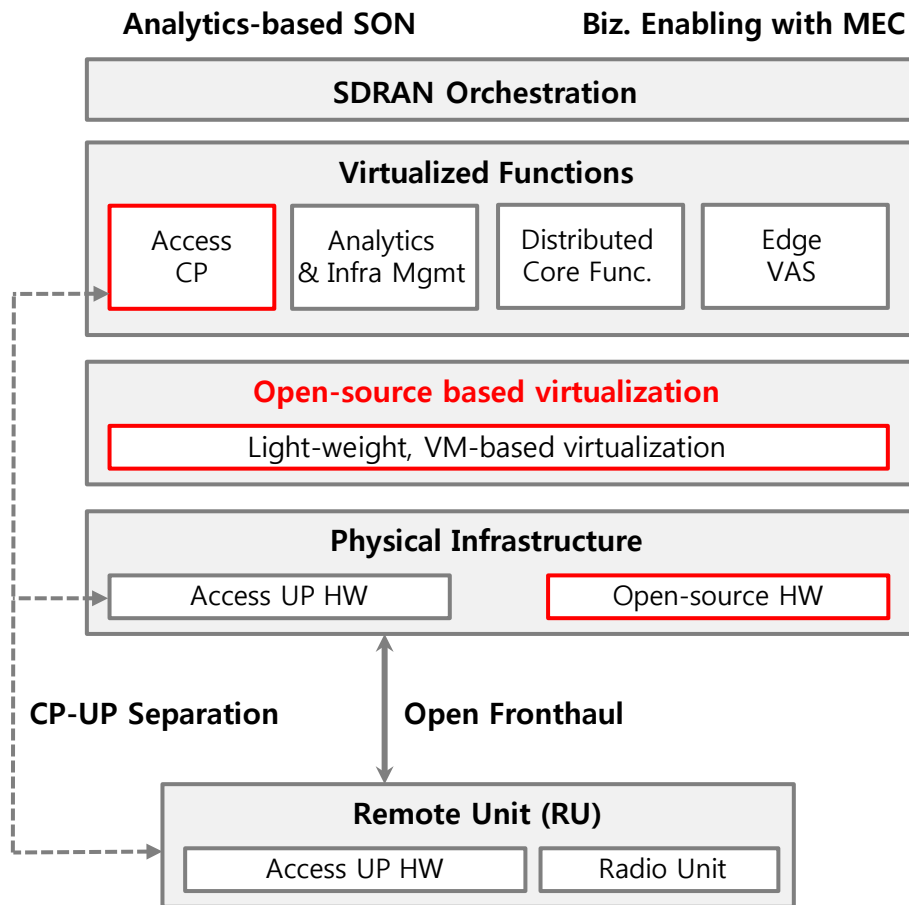
- Define open API for
 - 3rd party applications
 - Analytics functions
- Need to provide necessary information, for example, radio condition, user information, resource allocation, etc.

Benefits

- Brings operational intelligence (risk management, automated operations, and optimization) to operators using real-time analytics
- Brings new business opportunities with mobile edge computing platform

Open HW/SW

- Standardize HW components and modularize SW components



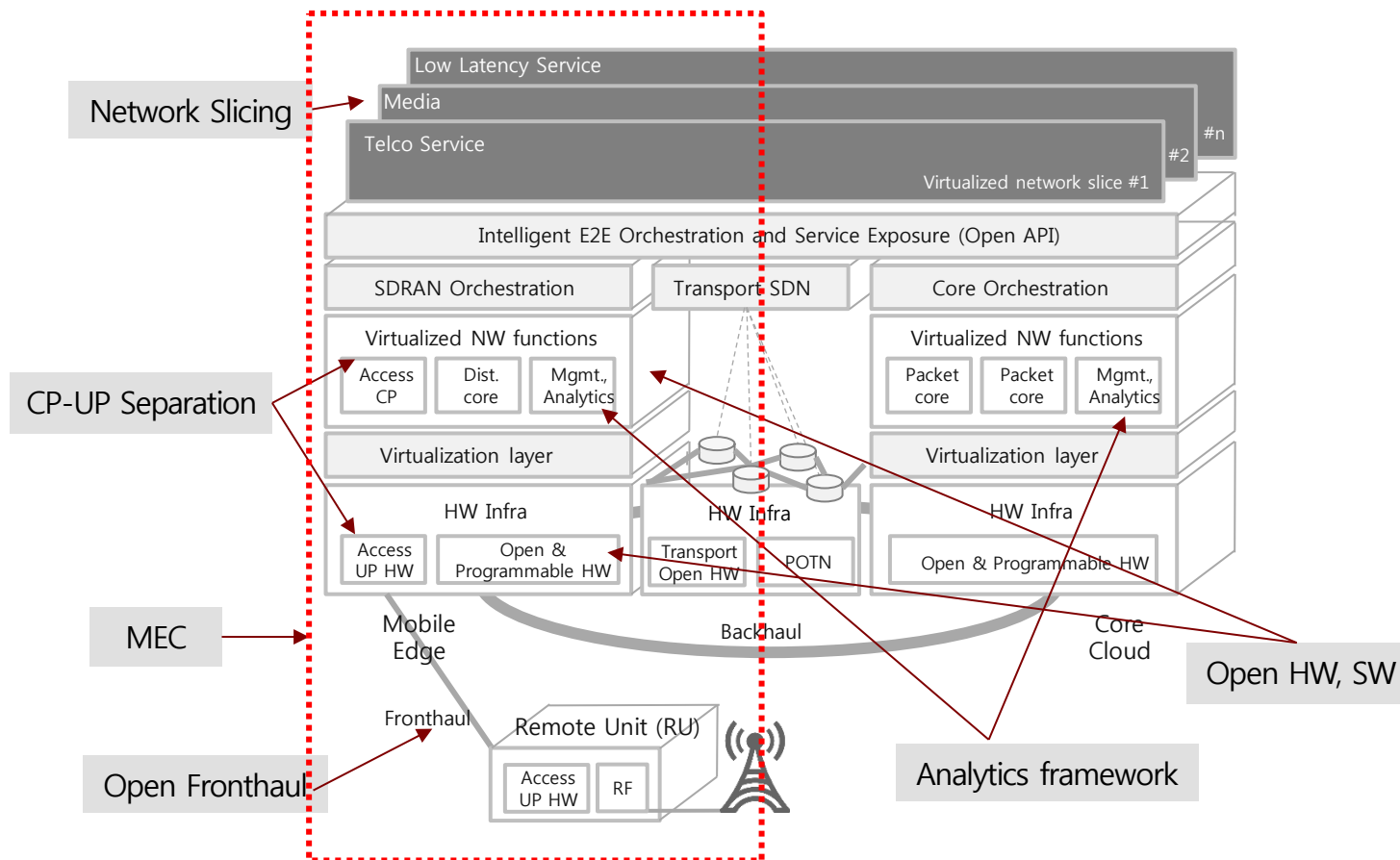
Requirements

- Define common specifications for HW components such as server, switch, storage, rack, etc.
- Define open interface between SW components (L1, L2, L3)

Benefits

- OCP has proven that openness and collaboration can successfully drive innovations on HW technologies for data centers
- Provides power efficiency, flexibility, and scalability
- Cost-efficiency with standardized HW components

SDRAN will complete the end-to-end “ATSCALE” network infrastructure



- Each area (access, transport, and core) is now being virtualized using technologies like NFV and SDN
- E2E orchestrator connects access, transport, and core networks, and provides managements of services in the aspect of the end-to-end connection

Operator Opportunities provided by SDRAN

Operational Intelligence



Real-time Big Data Analytics
Automated Operations
Zero-touch Network

New Business



Edge Service Platform
Innovative Services

Customer Experience



Real-time Optimization
Service Agility

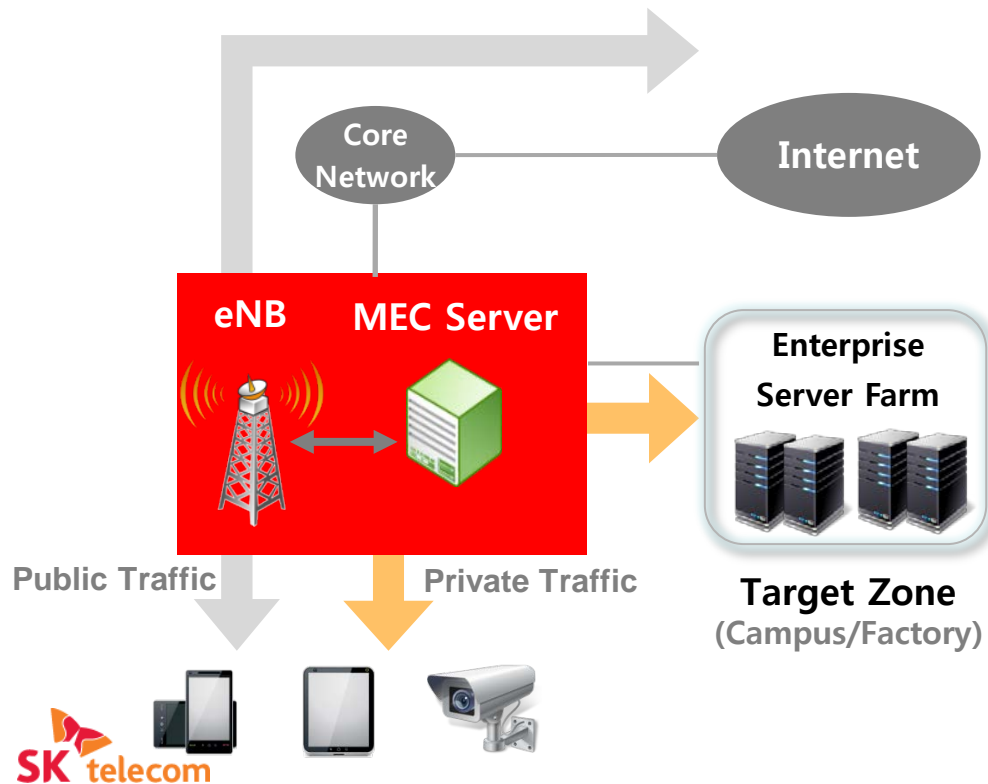
Cost-efficiency



Unbundled RAN Components
Multi-vendor Interoperability

New Business

- “Proximity to end users” brought by mobile edge computing platform brings new opportunities to operators to create new business models
- Example: **Private Network**
 - Local routing and traffic control for enabling the smart work service with high security



Customer Experience

- Low latency enabled by mobile edge service platform will enhance the customer experience in certain applications like **AR** and **VR**
- Low latency will create new services like **self-driving car** and **robotic surgery** which have been impossible in existing networks



IT World

vs.

Telco World



Simplicity & Flexibility
Programmability
Easy-to-reconfigure
Open



99.999% Reliability & Availability
Stability
Deterministic performance
Standard

Challenges SDRAN needs to deal with

Mission Critical



RAN Slicing
CP-UP Separation

Real-time Processing



Distributed System with
Function Split
HW Accelerator

System Integration



Open Interface
Compliance Testing

Reliability



Operational Intelligence

*SK telecom is committed to open source and standards-based solutions
We are carrying out various R&D projects to verify the SDRAN concept & performance in
collaboration with global telco/IT companies*



Gold Member
OCP Telco Project



Founding Member
Board Chair

SDRAN

ON.LAB

Member and Collaborator
CORD and ONOS Partner











- **Open Compute Project (OCP)**

- Redesigning hardware to efficiently support the growing demands on IT infrastructure
- Break and open the black box of proprietary infrastructure, making it more efficient, flexible, and scalable

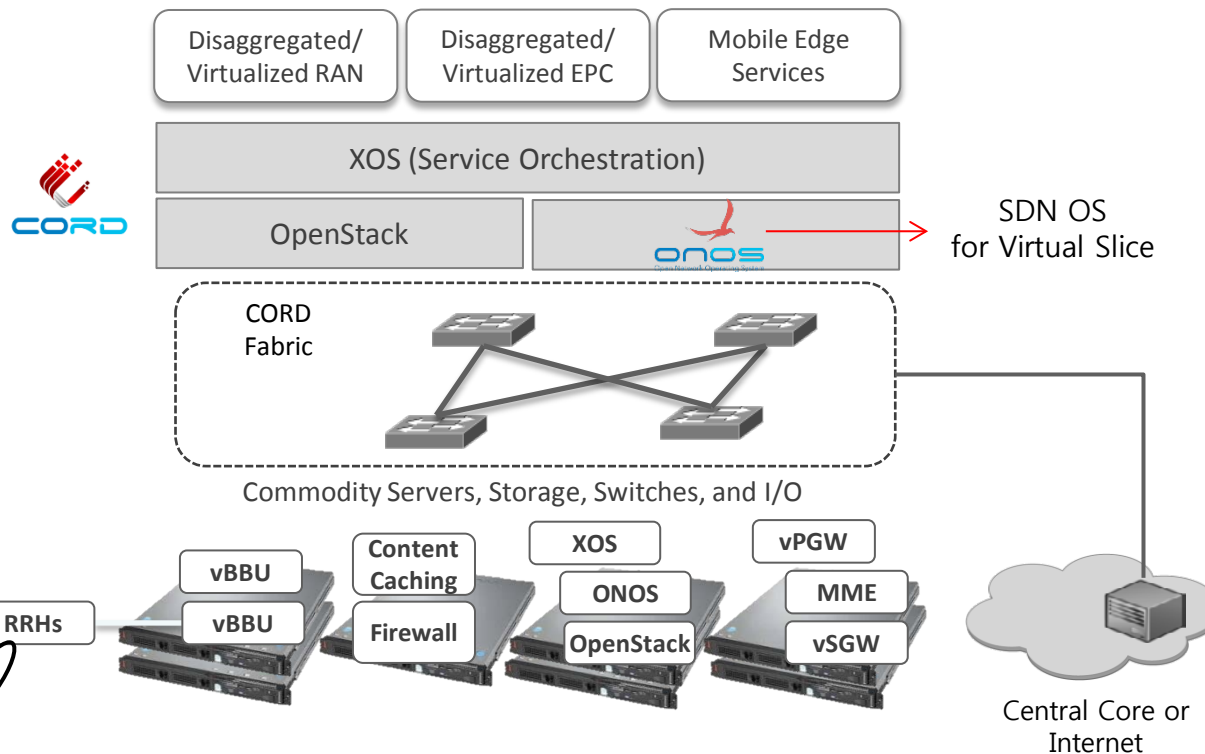
- **8 Projects + Telco Project (created on Jan. 2016)**

- OCP Telco Project: Focus on data center technologies for telecom companies

<p>Server</p>  <p>Open Compute motherboards are power-optimized, barebones designs that provide the lowest capital and...</p> <p>Learn More</p>	<p>Storage</p>  <p>Storage is a key component of any data center, and offers many opportunities for efficiency ...</p> <p>Learn More</p>	<p>Data Center Design</p>  <p>Designed in tandem with Open Compute servers, the data center maximizes mechanical...</p> <p>Learn More</p>	<p>Open Rack</p>  <p>The first rack standard that's designed for data centers...</p>
<p>Networking</p>  <p>Designing fully open network technology stacks.</p> <p>Learn More</p>	<p>Hardware Management</p>  <p>Designing remote management tools...</p> <p>Learn More</p>	<p>Certification</p>  <p>Designing standards for Solution Providers...</p> <p>Learn More</p>	<p>HPC</p>  <p>Commoditizing and standardizing HPC interfaces</p>

- **Mobile CORD (M-CORD)**
 - CORD (Central Office Re-architected as a DataCenter) extended to mobile network
- **M-CORD Vision**
 - Enable virtualized/disaggregated RAN and Core
 - Deploy network functions as services
 - Leverage best practices of SDN, NFV and Cloud

M-CORD



PoC Activities

- Real-time Analytics (SON)
- PGW C-/D-plane separation
- Low-latency Video
- Network Slicing
- Connectionless Service

mmWave RAN **SAMSUNG**

- 3D Beamforming with Large-scale antennas
- Ultra wideband @ mmWave

Network Slicing **ERICSSON**

- Novel Network Architecture for Supporting Diverse Services
- Creation and Isolation of Virtualized Networks on as-a-service basis

Cloud Core **NOKIA**

- Improved Performance and Scalability by UP/CP Separation
- Low Latency, Low Cost

Cloud Air Interface **ROHDE&SCHWARZ**

- New Waveform/Frame-structure
- New Multiple Access Scheme

Anchor Booster & Massive MIMO **intel**

- LTE-WiGig Tight Interworking
- Cloud BBU Base Band Unit

Cloud RAN **NOKIA**

- World-first Maximum 19.1Gbps Transmission
- Key Enabler for Supporting Multi-RAT, Edge Computing

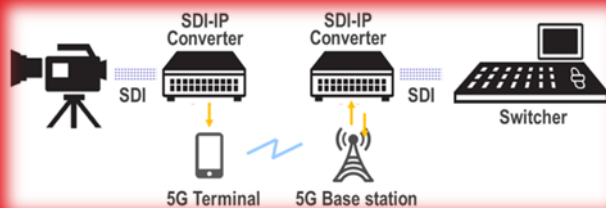
The diagram illustrates a multi-layered 5G network architecture. At the top, four network slices are shown: Network Slice#3 (Mission Critical Service), Network Slice#4 (Immersive Media Service), Network Slice#1 (Telco Service), and Network Slice#2 (IoT Service). These slices are built upon a Virtualized N/W (Virtualized Network) layer. Below this, the Cloud Core layer consists of two Cloud RAN components connected to a central Cloud Core. The bottom layer, Cloud Air Interface, includes an Anchor Booster & Massive MIMO component and another Cloud RAN component. The entire system is supported by various service providers and technologies, as indicated by the logos.

Global Collaboration Virtual Experience Room in SK Telecom Innovation Center

With the aim to secure leadership in the upcoming era of 5G, space to provide 5G customer experience and develop 5G service technologies

• 5G Based Live Production

Together with Sony, '4K UHD live broadcasting system' in 5G era without relay equipment



• 5G Robot

Teleoperation of 5G humanoid robot by transmitting control signal from motion suit to humanoid



• T-AR for Tango

One-stop service for users to easily develop and execute an AR service by accurately learning 3D space



• Remote AR

Remote Augmented Reality built with space recognition and gesture/motion sensing tech..



• Beyond Surface

Table-top device providing multiple users with futuristic experience and independent tasks



• Immersive Experience Room

Virtual environment through action camera and ultra-low latency streaming equipment



Summary

- SDRAN is RAN softwarization based on open architecture and open interfaces
- SDRAN transformation will be the key technology to
 - Simplify the network and enable cost-efficiency
 - Bring operational intelligence for network managements
 - Create new revenue streams with edge service platform
- Final goal is to develop a software-based “All-IT” telecom network infrastructure from the end-to-end perspective
- SKT is collaborating with best partners to implement the modular functions and integrate those blocks efficiently



