

Service-oriented 6G network architecture for distributed, intelligent, and sustainable cloud-native communication systems (6G-Cloud)

6G-Cloud Service-Oriented Architecture

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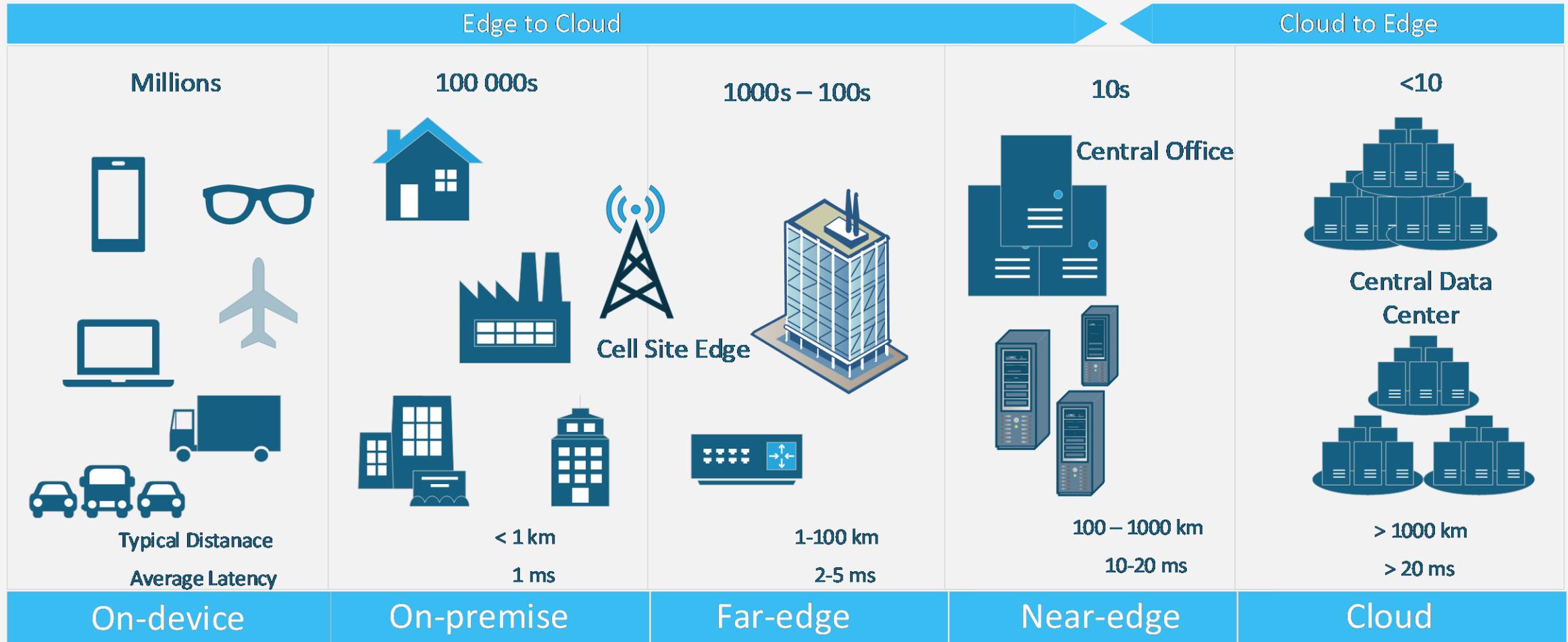
6G-Cloud Overview

6G-Cloud will research, develop, and validate key technologies to realize an AI-native and cloud-friendly system architecture atop the cloud continuum

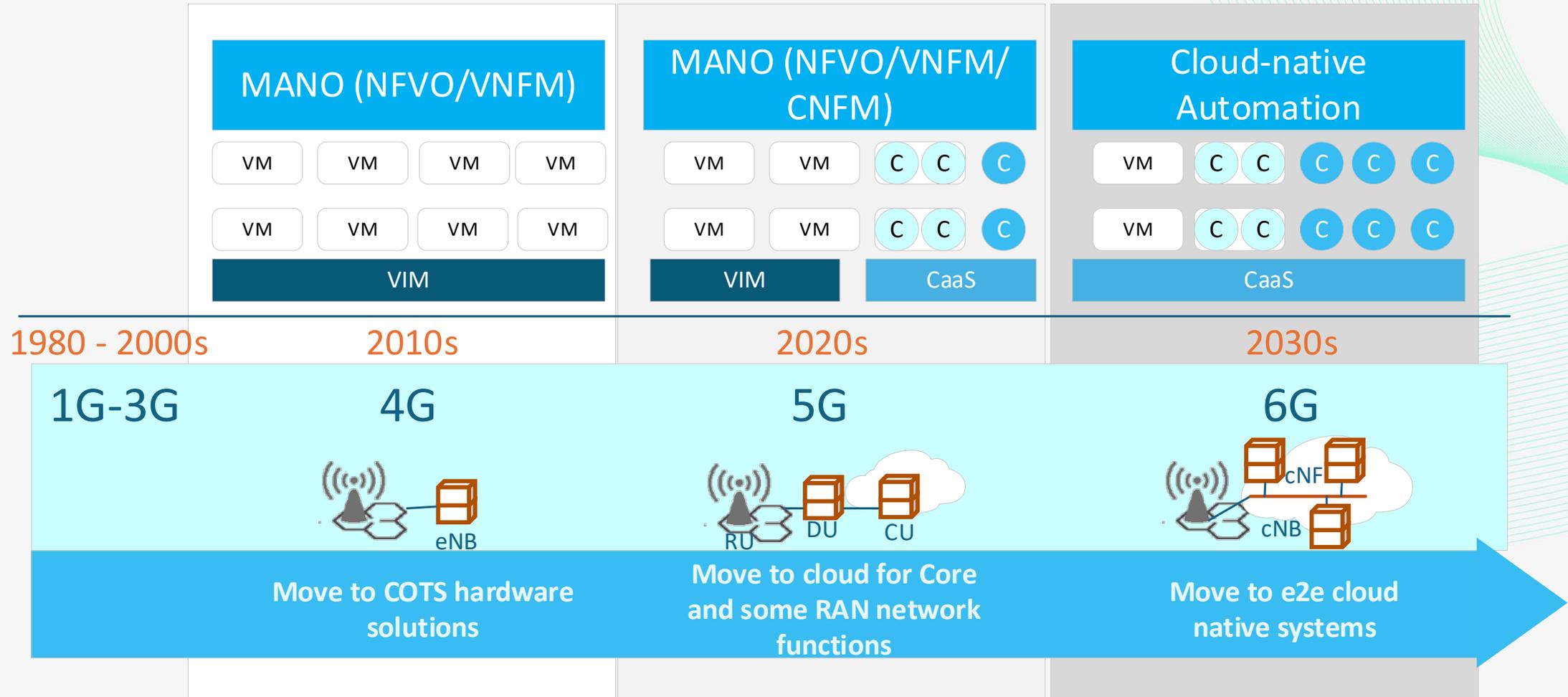
- SNS-JU Phase 2 project on system architecture
- Dedicate to service-based architecture and cloud-native aspects of 6G system.
- 12 partners: 2 research institutes, 3 universities, 3 industry companies, 1 operator, 3 SMEs
- Duration: 1/1/2024 – 30/6/2026



Cloud Landscape in Telecoms

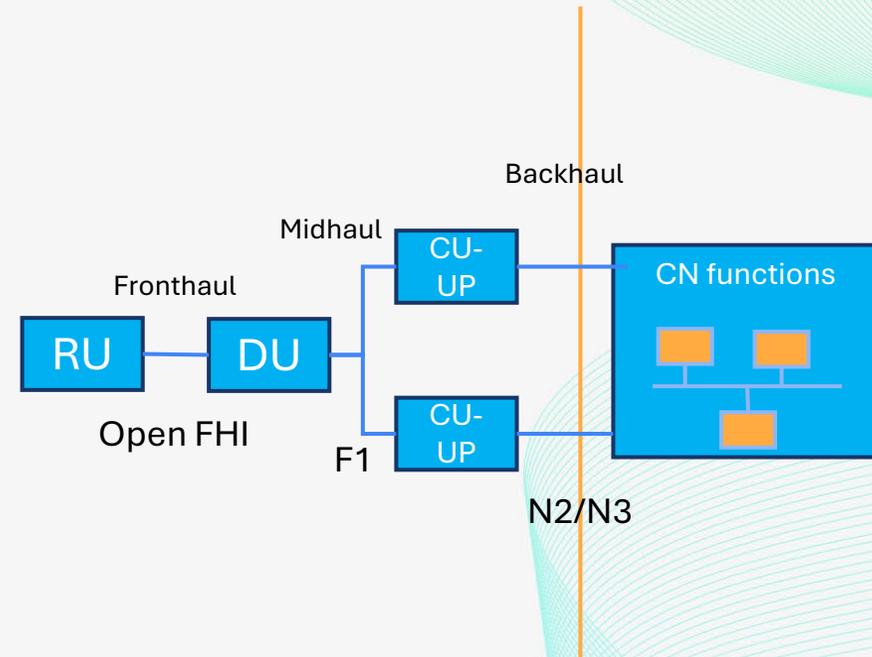


Evolution toward Cloud Native Mobile Network



Limitation of 5G Architecture

- 5G RAN architecture has little concern for virtualized RAN deployment
 - Defined as Reference Point Architecture (RPA)
 - Use point-to-point interfaces to connect RAN components and nodes.
 - Based on appliance-centric deployment model, not cloud-based deployment model
- 5G Core Network is defined as a service-based architecture with API interfaces and virtualized network functions



Key Concerns in 6G Architecture Evolution

- Leverage the power of cloud infrastructure for 6G network realization, deployment and service provision
 - Need for **cloud continuum framework** to integrate edge and central clouds from multi-stakeholder.
- Move cloud-native design to radio access network for end-to-end cloud-native 6G networks
 - Realize an **end-to-end 6G service-based architecture** atop multi-stakeholder cloud environments.
- Unify management and resource orchestration for cloud and network resources
 - Need for **management and resource orchestration framework** to integrate communication and computation resources
- Utilize the intelligence to manage network complexity and provide unparallel network automation
 - Design **AI/ML framework** to provide unified AI/ML life-cycle management and AI/ML workflow.

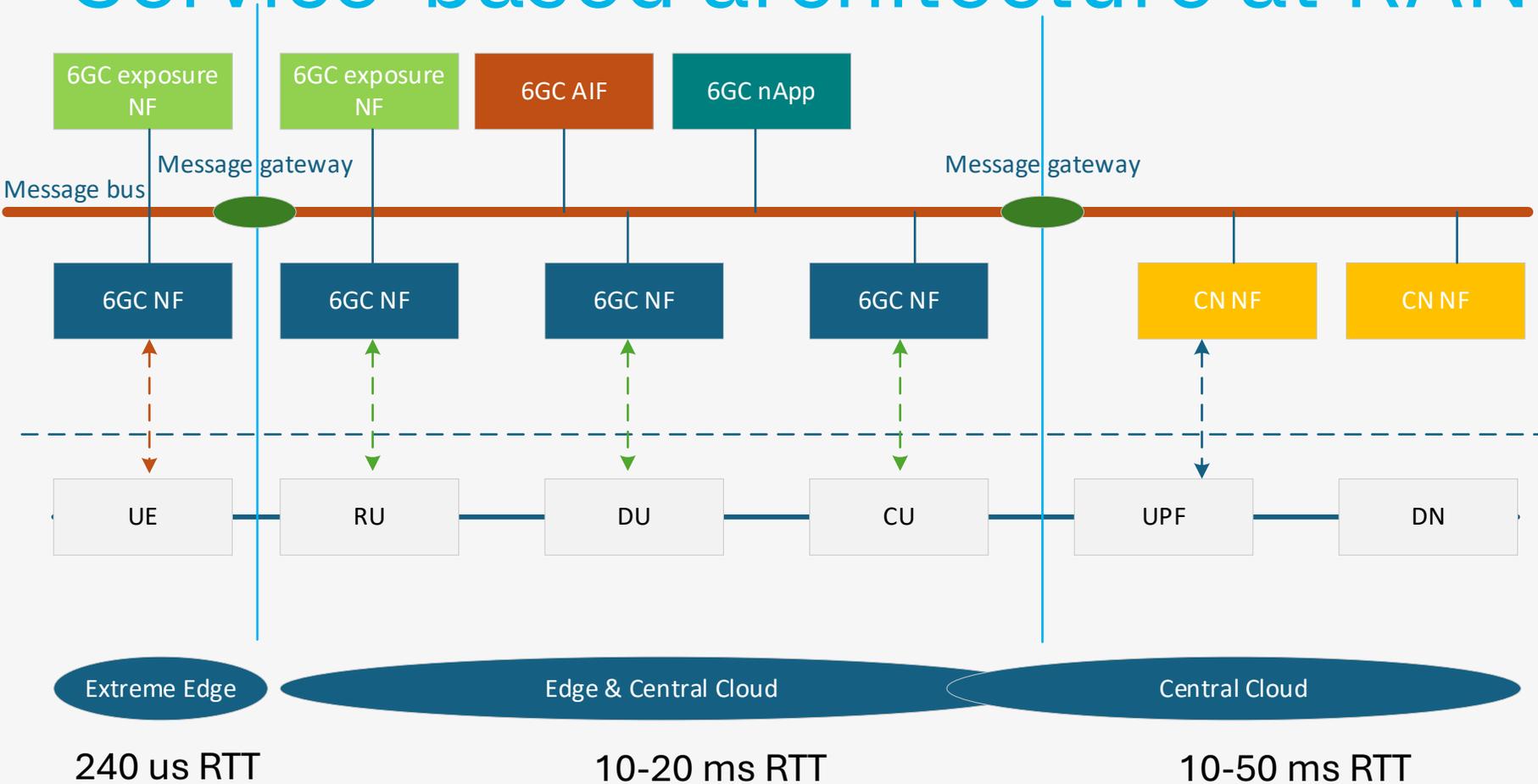
Service-based Architecture Motivation

- **Service based architecture** defines network functions as services, which can be combined to form network entities and nodes through unified API interfaces and effective message exchange mechanism.
 - Provide scalable processing capacity and CI/CD capability.
 - Suitable for implementing atop cloud infrastructure.
 - Simplify deployment and network upgrade.
 - Facilitate multi-vendor integration.
- **Service base architecture (SBA) vs reference point architecture (RPA)**
 - The SBA employs a unified procedure across various types of NFs for the same functionality, and a single set of APIs provided by an NF can be accessed by all other NFs.
 - The RPA employs different interfaces for each pair of NFs, requiring duplicate procedures across different types of NFs for the same functionality.

Challenges to Bring SBA to RAN

- **Strict real-time and low-latency needs**
 - RAN operations require ultra-low latency, and microservice communication can hinder time-sensitive tasks.
- **Limited edge resources**
 - Base stations and distributed RAN nodes have less computing power, memory, and energy than centralized core data centres.
- **Diverse and distributed environment**
 - The decentralized and varied nature of radio technologies makes service orchestration and quality management more complex.
- **Increased signalling overhead**
 - Adjusting SBA protocols in a changing radio environment may introduce extra overhead and performance issues.
- **Heightened security and trust requirements**
 - Distributed microservices at edge nodes need strong security, isolation, and authentication to safeguard against vulnerabilities.

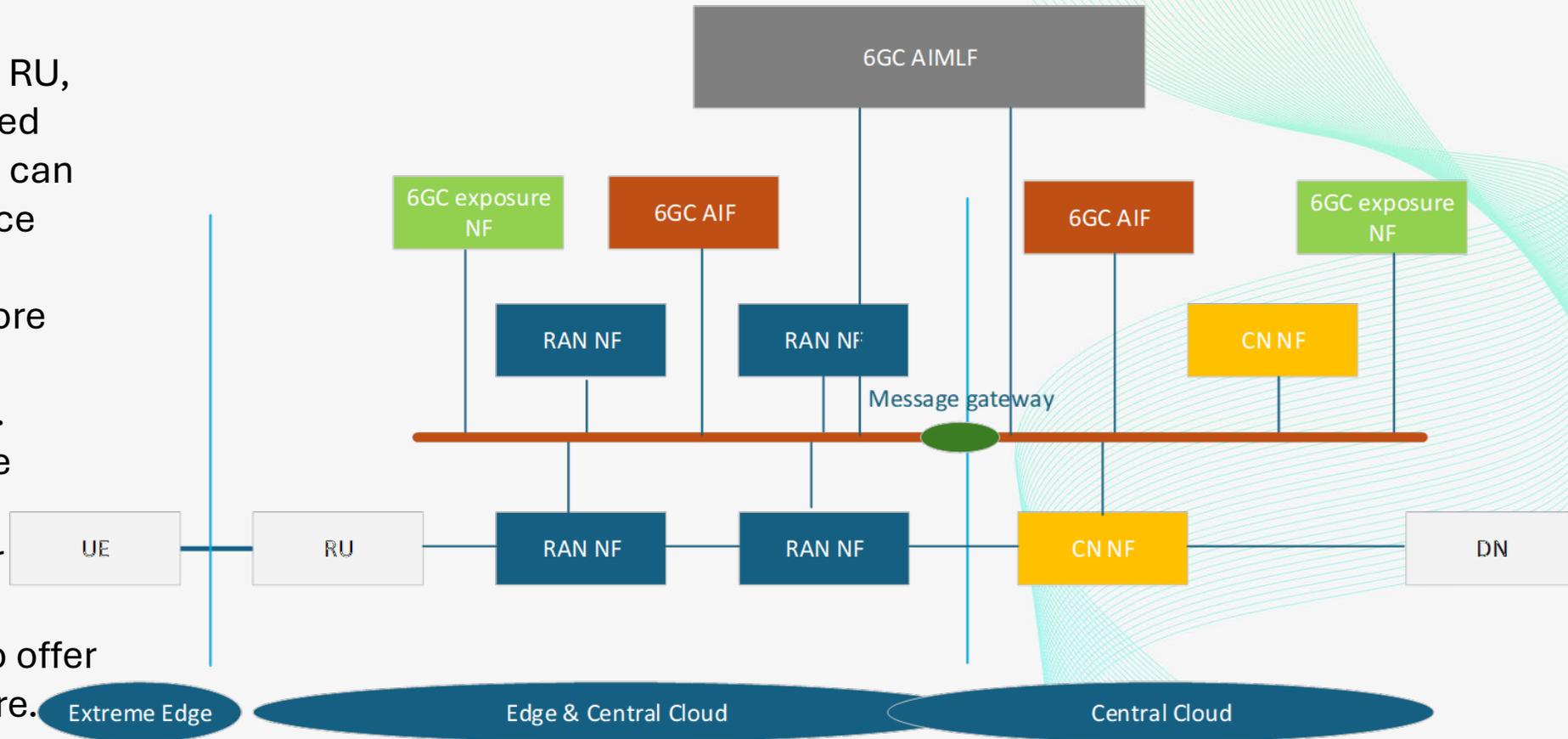
Service-based architecture at RAN in 6G-Cloud



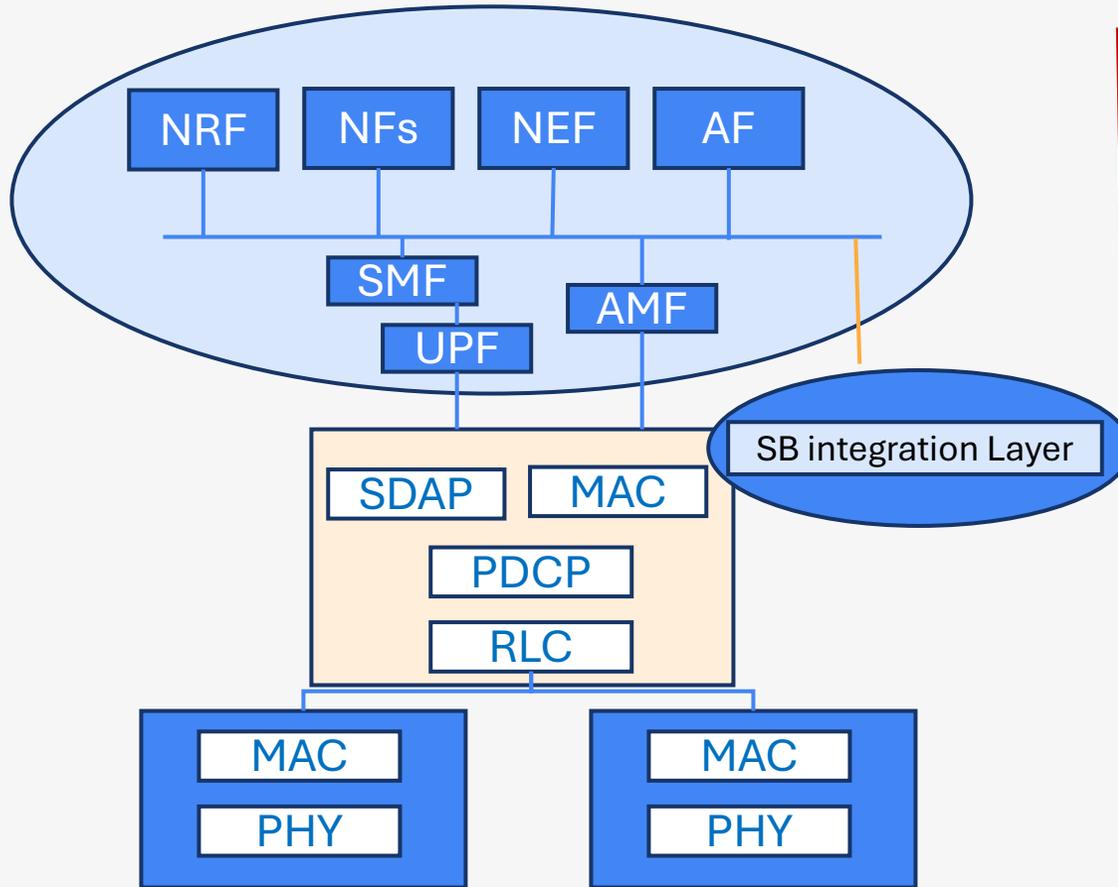
- Introduce service-based control plane (CP) functions to RAN.
- Some DU and CU CP will be implemented as 6GC (6G-Cloud) NFs.
- RAN CP becomes extendable by SBA design. AI functions, control apps and exposure NFs can be added in CI/CD approach to the network.
- User plane (UP) functions in RAN keep the RPA design.

SBA RAN integrated with SBA Core Network

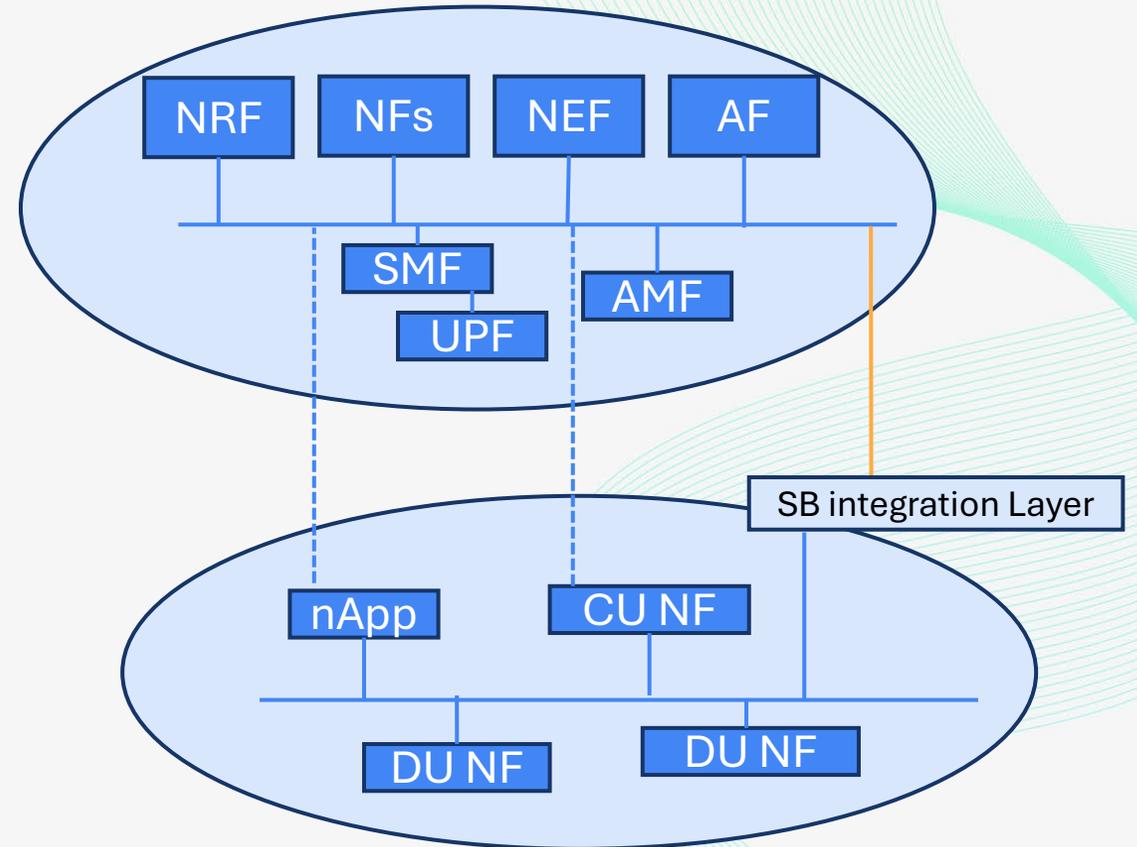
- In this design, except NFs at RU, all other RAN NFs have unified service-based interface and can communicate through service bus.
- Service buses of RAN and core network can communicate through a message gateway.
- RAN NFs and CN NFs can be deployed at the same cloud cluster, and grouped to offer customized e2e services.
- AIMLF is AI/MF framework to offer AI as service to RAN and Core.



Other SBA RAN-CN Convergence options in 6G-Cloud



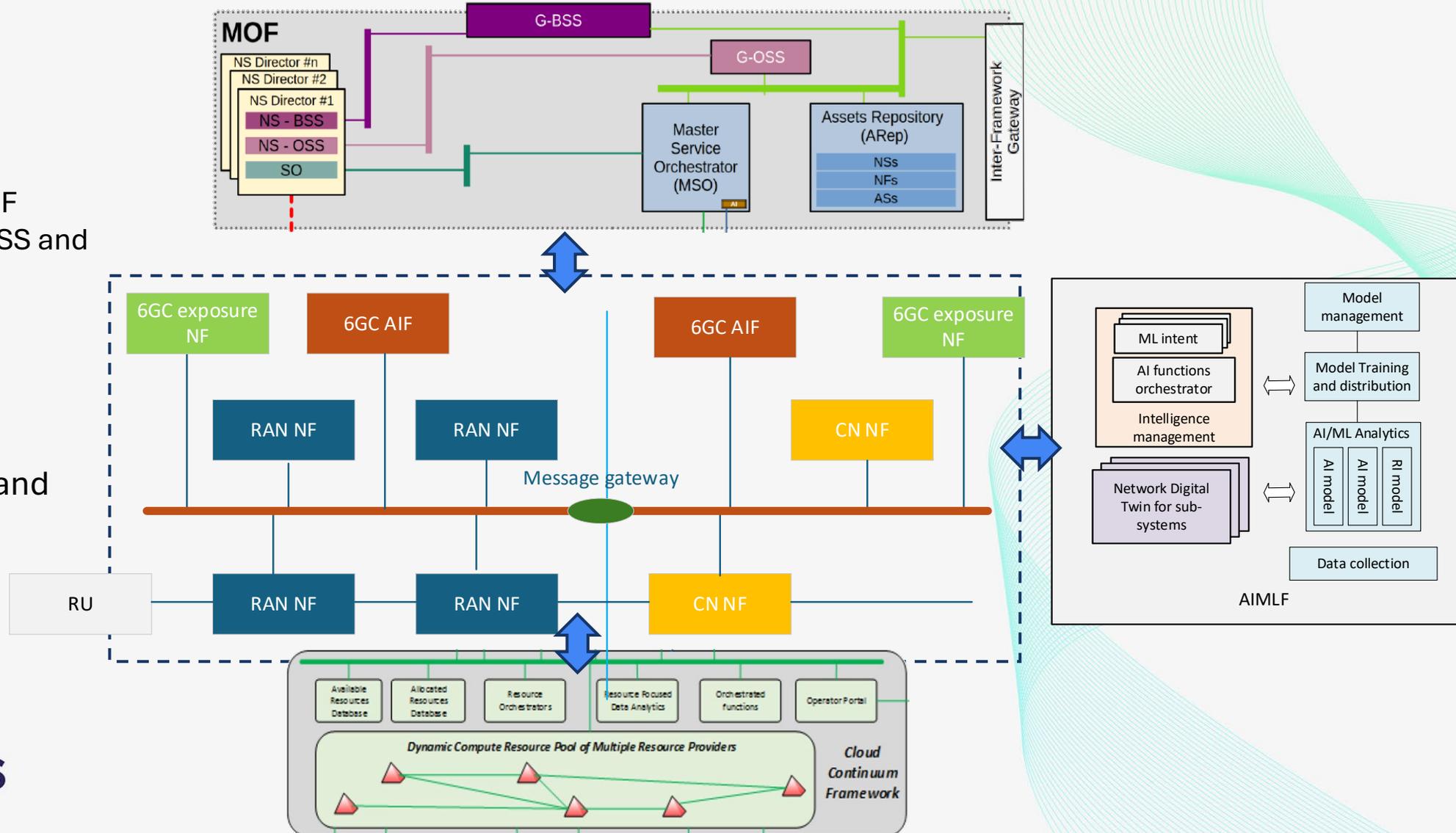
Option 1: SBA in RAN via SBIL



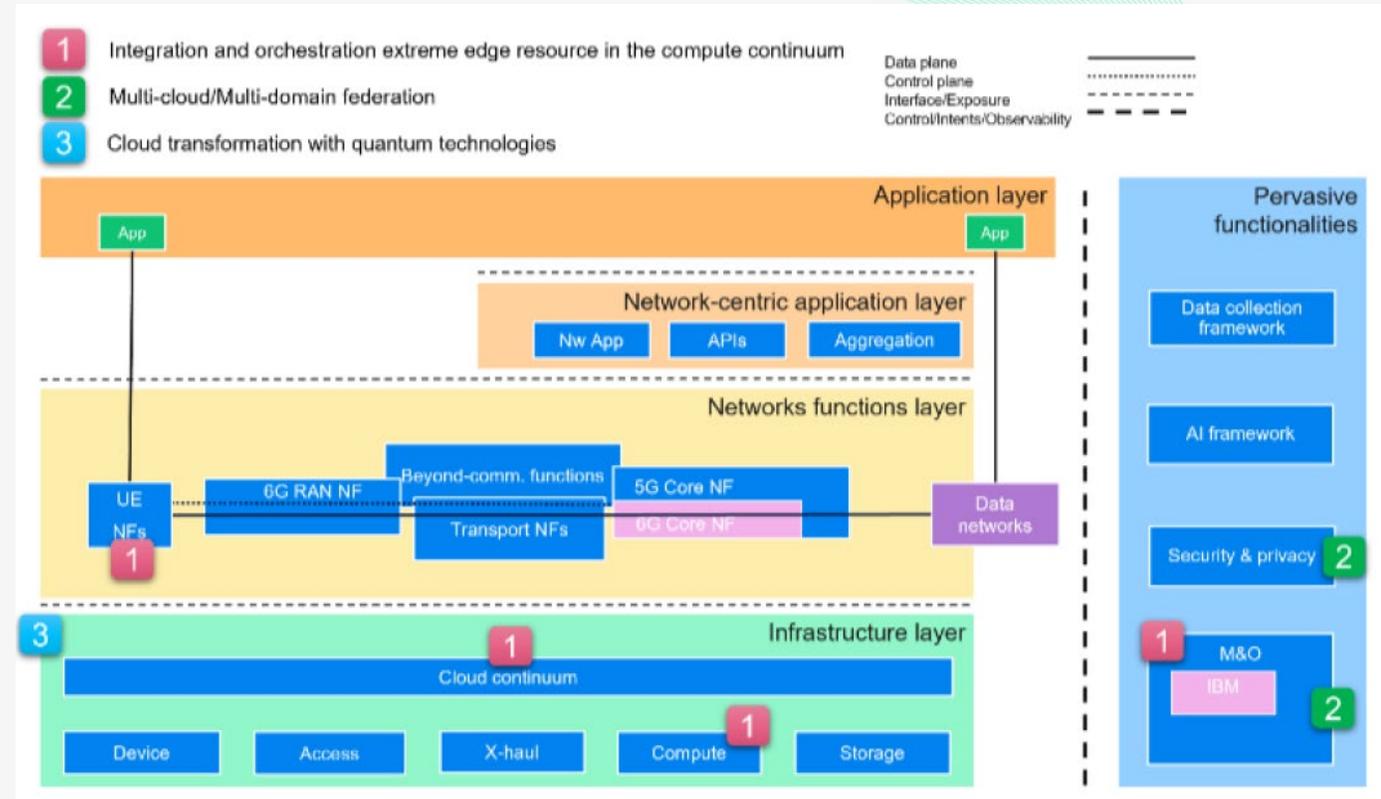
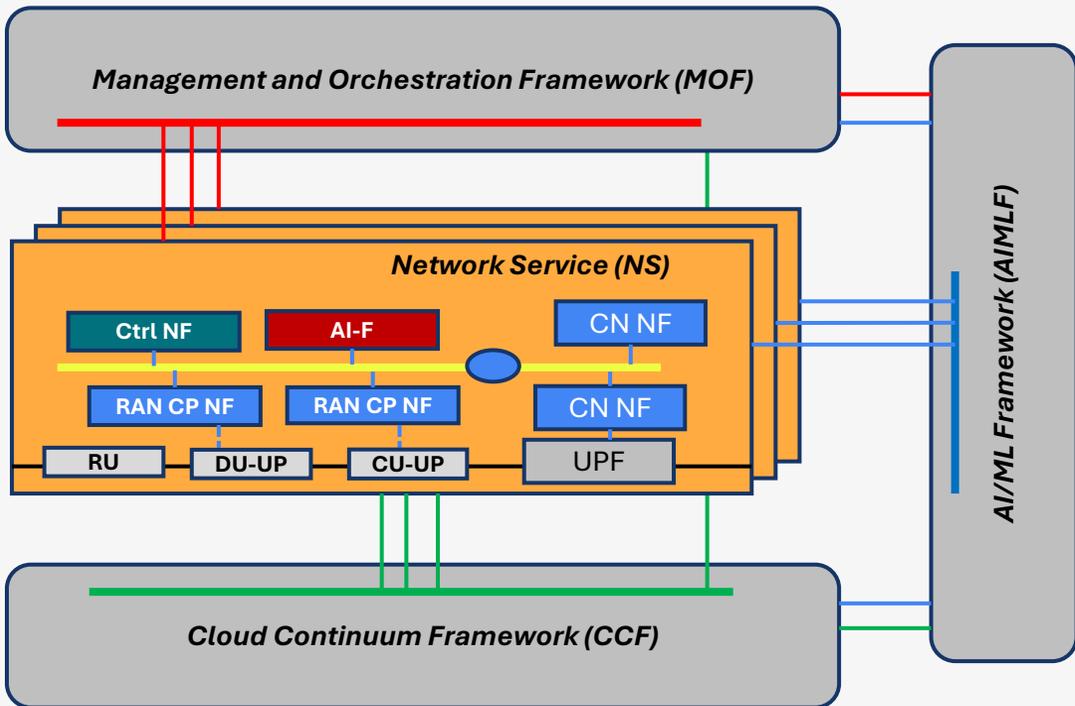
Option 2: SBA extension in RAN under SB-RAN

Management and Service Orchestration

- Management and Orchestration Framework (MoF)
 - Provide service orchestration, NF management, BSS and OSS functions
- Cloud Continue Framework (CCF)
 - Provide Cloud resource management and orchestration functions
- AI/ML Framework (AIMLF)
 - Provide AI as services



Comparison with Hexa-X II System Blueprint



Summary: Key Innovations of 6G-Cloud Architecture

- True **E2E service-oriented 6G network design** covers end-user terminals through RAN and core to edge applications
- AI-driven **Cloud Continuum Framework** and business interfaces for a multistakeholder environment
- AI-driven distributed **Management and Orchestration Framework** able to cooperate with the Cloud Continuum concept
- 6G native **AI/ML Framework** capable of monitoring and updating **AI-driven functions** in real-time
- Generic mechanisms for dynamic integration of "**virtualized networking solutions**" to form a "**Network-of-Networks**" in a multistakeholder environment.



www.6g-cloud.eu

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