# China Unicom's Researches on co-construction and sharing of 5G MEC

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# What is GSMA Open Gateway?

GSMA Open Gateway is a framework of common network Application Programmable Interfaces (APIs) designed to provide universal access to operator networks for developers.

• The biggest achievement of MWC 2023 by GSMA

This move represents a paradigm shift in the way the telecoms industry designs and delivers services in an API economy word.

Participating operators will commercially launch and federate at least one CAMARA APIs in 2023



# What is CAMARA?

CAMARA is a Open Source Project within Linux Foundation to define, develop and test the APIs. CAMARA works in close collaboration with the **GSMA Operator Platform Group (OPG)** to align API requirements and publish API definitions and APIs.

- API definitions and reference implementations are free to use (Apache2.0 license)
- Harmonization of APIs is achieved through fast and agile created working code with development-friendly documentation.



- 50+ Named Partners
- Many more partners participating in calls but no name contribution yes, such as China Unicom



# Service APIs published or defined by CAMARA

Abstraction from Network APIs to Service APIs (aka CAMARA APIs)

Service APIs enable easy and seamless access to Telco network capabilities by simplifying telco network complexity with no telco expertise.

Availability across telco networks and countries

GSMA Federation APIs (EWBI) provide federated access to global network capabilities.



(CAMARA capability consumers).

# What is GSMA OPG?

OPG defines the technical framework of the Operator Platform (OP), Provides the OP platform reference technology architecture. Its work has included 3 phases as following:

- Phase1 define the concept of OP&TEC
- Phase 2 delivered the first drop of requirements
- Phase 3 and future releases build and enhance requirements and focuses on API development and contribution to Linux Foundation: Project CAMARA







High level reference architecture of GSMA OP

GSMA OPG work and published documents

# What is OPAG?

OPAG (OP API Group) is the API subgroup of GSMA OPG, dedicated to define, design, and develop APIs required for different OP interfaces

- North Bound Interface (NBI) allows to advertise capabilities
- South Bound Interface (SBI) allows to consume the information and requests resources
- East-West Bound Interface (EWBI) allows to connect to the partner OPs



The interfaces of GSMA OP and the role of OP

NOTE: The interface specifications such as NBI and EWBI have been released by GSMA OP 3/29/2023 7

The Linux Foundation Internal Use Only

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# What is the relationship between Open Gateway and CARAMA/OPG/OPAG?

- North Bound Interface (NBI) via CAMARA & GSMA Agreement Templates
- East West Bound Interface (EWBI) via GSMA Operator Platform (OPG) specifications & Business Agreement



value for Open Gateway



Open Gateway – Steering Group & Work Stream Source: GSMA Project update to GSMA Technology Group, Barcelona, 25<sup>th</sup> February 2023



#### China Unicom`s works in GSMA OP



-for-edge-computing-a-synergized-architecture-leveraging-etsi-isg-mec-and-3gpp-specific 3/29/2023

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# LF Edge Akraino PCEI (Public Cloud Edge Interface)

PCEI collaborate with partners to propose enabler layers between edge applications and Telco core networks which provide edge application developer friendly APIs without extensive Telco network knowledge.

- Winner of the 1<sup>st</sup> Akraino Annual Awards
- LF Edge Akraino White Paper "Cloud Interfacing at the Telco 5G Edge"
- Deploying PCEI R4 second Lab in China Unicom Lab & Introducing PCEI to GSMA OP as a kind of PaaS implementation



# China Unicom`s perspective on GSMA OP

China Unicom's goal is not just to implement an kind of "OP" platform, but to track and master the key technologies of MEC platform interconnection involved in the GSMA OP project, support the interconnection of heterogeneous edge computing platforms of different manufacturers, and create an open ecosystem of edge computing.

- In the scenario of 5G network co-construction and sharing,
  5G MEC & Edge Cloud needs to achieve the "co-construction and sharing" or "interconnection and interworking"
- The edge computing node of a Operator shouldn`t been "disconnected" from the one of the other Operators or Hyperscalers
- Key technologies for co-construction & sharing 5G MEC include:
  - ✓ MEC Architecture mapping
  - ✓ PaaS
  - Edge Node Sharing
  - Edge Interconnection Network (EIN)

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# 新生态,共同打造多云协同的边缘云体系



source : https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/P1uUdz1eATPDgYHphBvVTg 3/29/2023 11

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# Key Technologies – Architecture Mapping: MEC standardization Organization



The relationship between 3 major MEC standardize organizations, i.e. 3GPP, ETSI MEC and GSMA Source: 5G PPP Edge Computing webinar, 20 April 2021, Edge Gallery 5G MEC Open source and its Application in IIoT



# Key Technologies – Architecture Mapping – from ETSI MEC to GSMA OP



Fig 1. Mapping between the E/WBI, NBI and SBI interfaces of GSMA OP to reference architecture variant for MEC federation

Fig 2. Relationship between ETSI MEC architecture and ETSI MEC framework

Source: ESTI GS MEC 003 - Framework and Reference Architecture - v3.1.1 - 2022-03



# Key Technologies – Architecture Mapping – from 3GPP EDGEAPP to both GSMA OP and ETSI MEC



#### Fig 1. Relationship between 3GPP EDGEAPP and GSMA OP

Fig 2. Relationship between 3GPP EDGEAPP and ETSI MEC

Source: ETSI TS 123 558 v17.3.0 (2022-05) - 5G architecture for enabling Edge Applications (3GPP TS 23.558 version 17.3.0 Release 17)



# Key Technologies – How to implement PaaS?



# **OP** topic prioritisation

Rank	Торіс	MosCow	Owners	Contributors
1	API gap analysis with SDO & Associations, specifying API gaps	Must have	Plenary	BT, DT, Optare Solutions, Telefonica, Nokia, Telus
2	Use case and capabilities	Must have	BT	BT, DT, Telefonica, Summit Tech, Telus
3	Service access by devices that are attached to networks other than their home network (e.g. roaming Wi-Fi, service discovery etc.)	Must have	Telefonica	BT, DT, Telefonica, Summit Tech
4	Access to OP services in a network different from the one to which the device is attached (e.g. those provided on another operator's network)	Must have	Altran, Telefonica	BT, DT, Optare Solutions, Telefonica
5	Device mobility	Must Have		Altran, BT, DT, Optare Solutions, Telefonica
6	Changes resulting from the commercial principles whitepaper	Should have	Telefonica	BT, DT, Telefonica
7	Security considerations	Must have	Intel	BT, DT, Telefonica
8	Call flows	Must have	Telefonica	BT, DT, Telefonica
9	NEW TOPIC: Edge features landscaping (proposed by Intel)	Could have	Intel	BT, DT, Telefonica, <u>Telus</u>
10	Low latency interaction between OP applications in different networks	Should have	Altran	BT, DT, Telefonica
11	Serverless models	Cloud have		Altran, DT, Telefonica
12	Management plane	Clould have		BT, DT, Optare Solutions, Telefonica
13	Local interfaces on an end-user device	Should have		BT, DT, Telefonica
14	NEW TOPIC: Building OP as a PaaS supporting multi- cloud and hybrid cloud with Cloud Native Technologies (proposed by China Unicom)	Could have		BT, DT, <u>Optare</u> Solutions, Telefonica, Summit Tech, <u>Telus</u>
15	Resource reservation	Should have	Telefonica	BT, DT, Telefonica

#### 2020 GSMA OP research topics list

China Unicom proposed to set up a NEW TOPIC:

Building OP as a PaaS supporting multi-cloud and hybrid cloud with Cloud Native Technologies

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	Topic Owner	Contributor	No specific role
Application Instance sharing (Topic B)	0	•	0
Application interaction and interconnect (Topic C)	0	0	•
Branded call support (Topic D)	0	0	•
Click to call for IMS Data Channel (Topic F)	0	0	•
Cloud Infrastructure Reference Model alignment (Topic A)	0	0	•
Data Off and OP/Edge access connectivity (Topic G)	0	0	•
Enhanced Charging (Topic I)	0	0	•
Limiting an application's geographic distribution (Topic K)	0	0	•
Multi-device service continuity (Topic L)	0	0	•
Non-SIM UE mobility (Topic N)	0	0	•
Platform as a service (Topic O)	0	•	0
Privacy Control and Indication (Topic X)	0	0	•
Regulatory Considerations (Topic W)	0	0	•
Roaming Architecture (Topic P)	0	•	0
Roaming beyond federation (Topic Q)	0	0	•
Service continuity between cellular and Wi-Fi (Topic R)	0	0	•
SIM UE access over Wi-Fi (Topic S)	0	0	•
Support for client side QoS mechanisms (Topic V)	0	0	•
User Client Requirements (Topic T)	0	0	•
Video Ring Back Tone (Topic U)	0	0	•

August 2022, GSMA OP research topics survey China Unicom has selected 3 topics on which we would

make contributions

### Key Technologies – What is the main difference between Hyperscaler's and Operator's PaaS?

#### NaaS is an operator specific service functionality

Running on top of the laaS is the MEC application platform, or Edge
 PaaS, which enables services such as traffic routing and API gateway
 function

#### ✓ New PaaS Architecture: Two Layers PaaS

For more details, please refer to our published paper "Research on Architecture Design of Network Cloud Native PaaS Platform", which has been awarded as **one of the top ten best papers** on the magazine of "Information and Communication Technology" in 2020





Figure 3: Edge computing platform architecture

#### Source: https://stlpartners.com/edge-computing-research



A New Architecture: Two layers PaaS

# Key Technologies – Edge Node Sharing and EIN(Edge Interconnection Network)

**Edge Node Sharing:** Two operators may decide to share edge nodes to maximise their edge presence. **EIN** is an interface between two edge cloud instances. GSMA OP can use it for edge application relocations and application state synchronization across Cloudlets.



Source: OPG.02 Operator Platform Telco Edge Requirements v3.0

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NOTE: Edge Node Sharing and Edge Interconnection Network is to be explored as GSMA OPG proceed with

CN (Concept Note) and CR (Change Request)

### Wrap up & Questions

There are four Blocks in OPAG as shown in following figure. At this moment, there is still no leader for Block C since the start of OPAG.

• Who is interested in the work of Block C?



source – GSMA OPAG minutes, February 2023



中国通信学会文件

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# Thank you.

