

OSM #13 Hackfest

Magma - A Free Wireless Core Network



Agenda



- 1. Magma
- 2. Private Mobile Networks
- **3.** OSM



Magma

A Free Wireless Mobile Core Network



Internet in Remote Communities



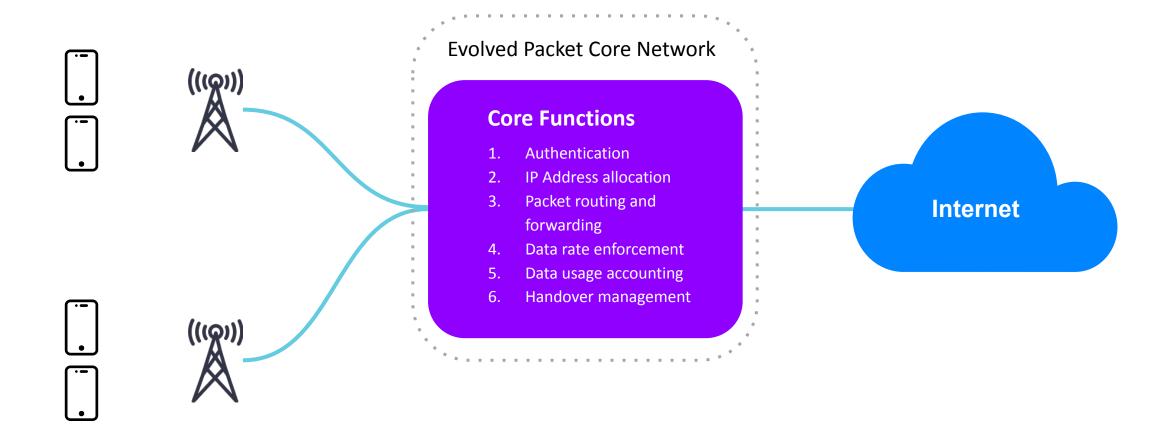


I want to be a remote developer from my remote village, but there's no internet connection.

Why don't ISPs extend their networks to this remote locations?

What's a Core Network?





What's the problem with Packet Cores?



- 1. Solution Vendors charge a lot of money for its Packet Core.
- 2. Uendors lock you in to buy their expensive equipment.

Why isn't a good idea using a cheaper vendor for the remote location?

- 1. Pay for a second Packet Core.
- 2. Train your existing employees to use the new Packet Core, or even hire additional ones.
- 3. The Network Management system increases in complexity.
- If you want to introduce a new feature, you'll have to wait for both vendors to support that feature.

Serving Remote Communities is Expensive



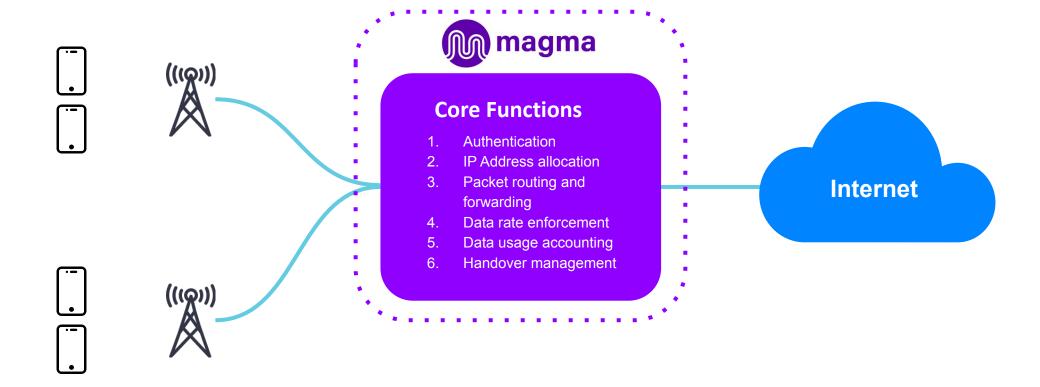


"The CRTC has established the Broadband Fund to help provide all Canadians with access to broadband Internet and mobile wireless services. During its first five years of operation, the Fund will award up to \$750 million to projects that help achieve this goal."

Then, What is Magma?

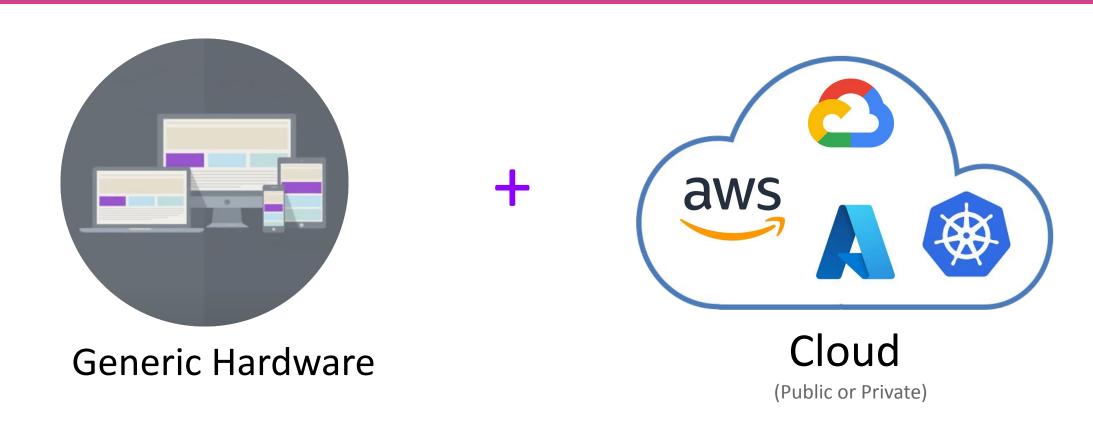


Magma is an EPC (Evolved Packet Core) that runs on K8s



Magma runs on





No need for expensive vendor dedicated hardware

How does Magma solve the problem?





Easy to deploy

Get up and running quickly with Magma-embedded hardware and qualified partners who can help you implement Magma.



No licensing fees

Magma is open-source and has no licensing fees. Switching to Magma could save you 70% on your CAPEX and OPEX.



Vendor-agnostic

Magma interoperates with a broad range of equipment helping you avoid vendor lock-in and enjoy enhanced flexibility.



Rich developer support

Magma is backed by a robust developer community, ensuring cutting-edge features, quality assurance, and free upgrades.



Open APIs

Integrate with your existing BSS/OSS or a new bread of management platforms using simple to use yet robust and open APIs.



3GPP compliant

Compliant converged packet core that supports 4G (S1U, S1-MME), 5G NSA, 5G SA (N1, N2, N3), and integration with third party HSS, OCS and PCRF.



Local breakout

Skip unnecessary backhaul traffic and deliver user traffic to the internet at the most efficient and cost effective location.

Internet in Remote Communities



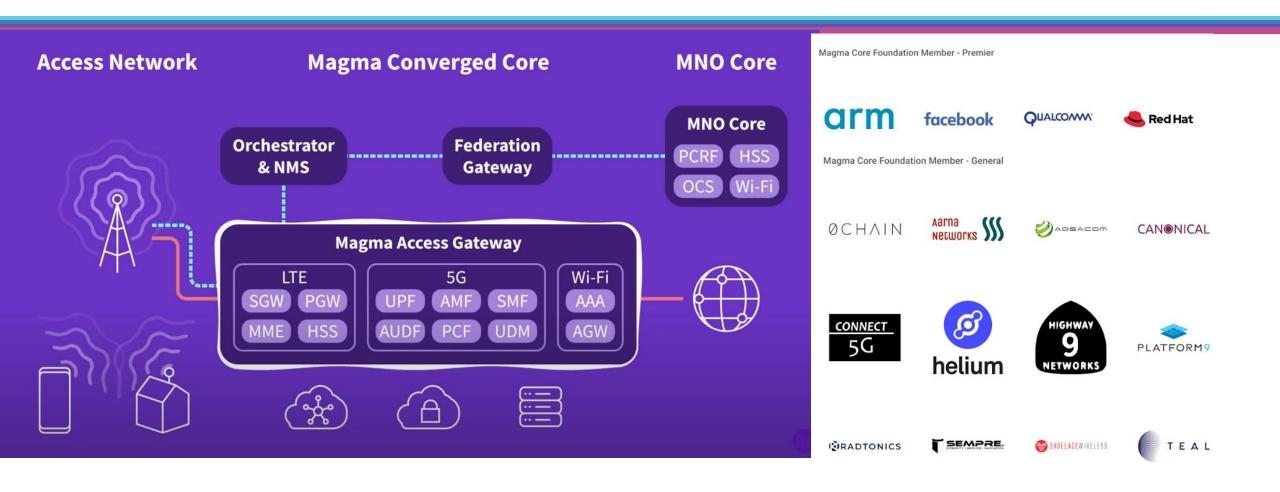


Now MNOs have cheap way to extend their networks to remote locations.

And Javier can work from its remote village to find the peace he wants.

Magma a free open-source, flexible, and extendable mobile Packet Core network.





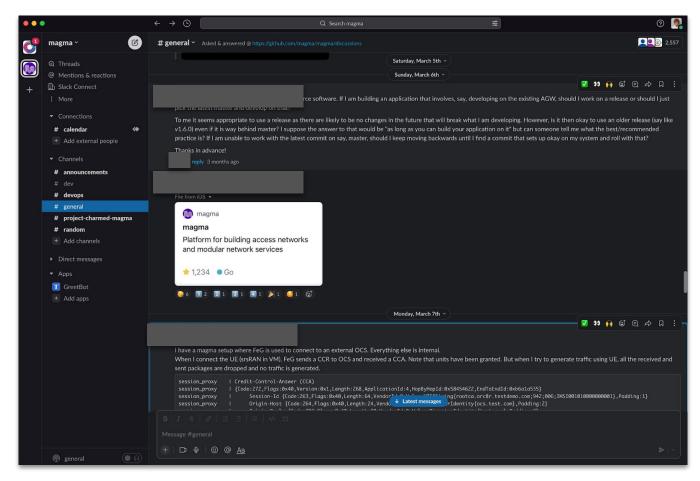
Learn more on <u>www.magmacore.org</u>





Magma's Slack Community

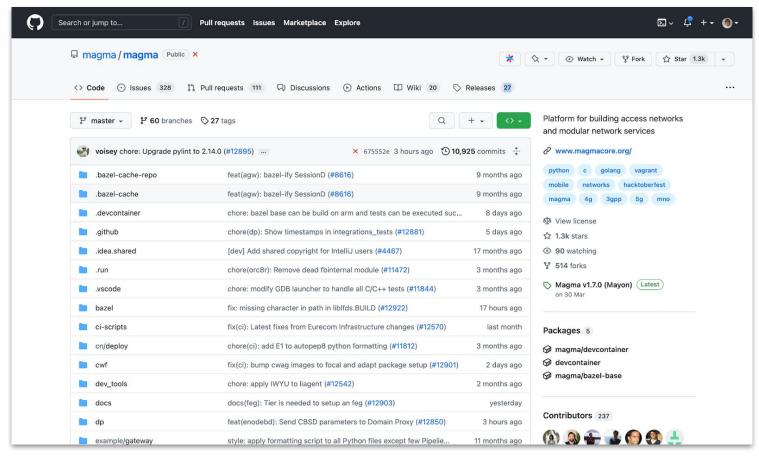




https://magmacore.slack.com/

I want to contribute







Magma's Mission



Connect the world to a faster network by enabling service providers to build cost-effective, extensible and career grade networks

Components Overview



Access Gateway



- Contains core network elements
- In an LTE network:
- Evolved Packet Core (EPC)
- Connectivity with EnodeB's

Orchestrator



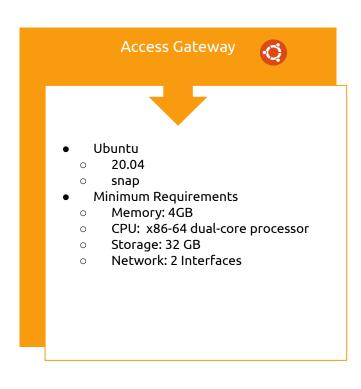
- Cloud service
- Allows user to configure and monitor the wireless network
- Allows management of multiple Access Gateways
- Web UI

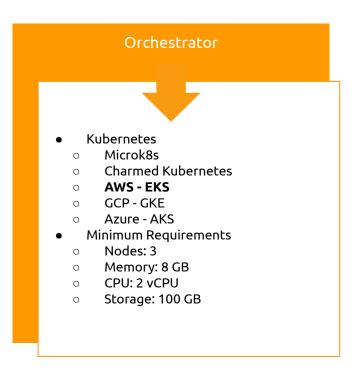
Federation Gateway

- Cloud service
- Integration with Mobile Network
 Operator

Infrastructure Requirements

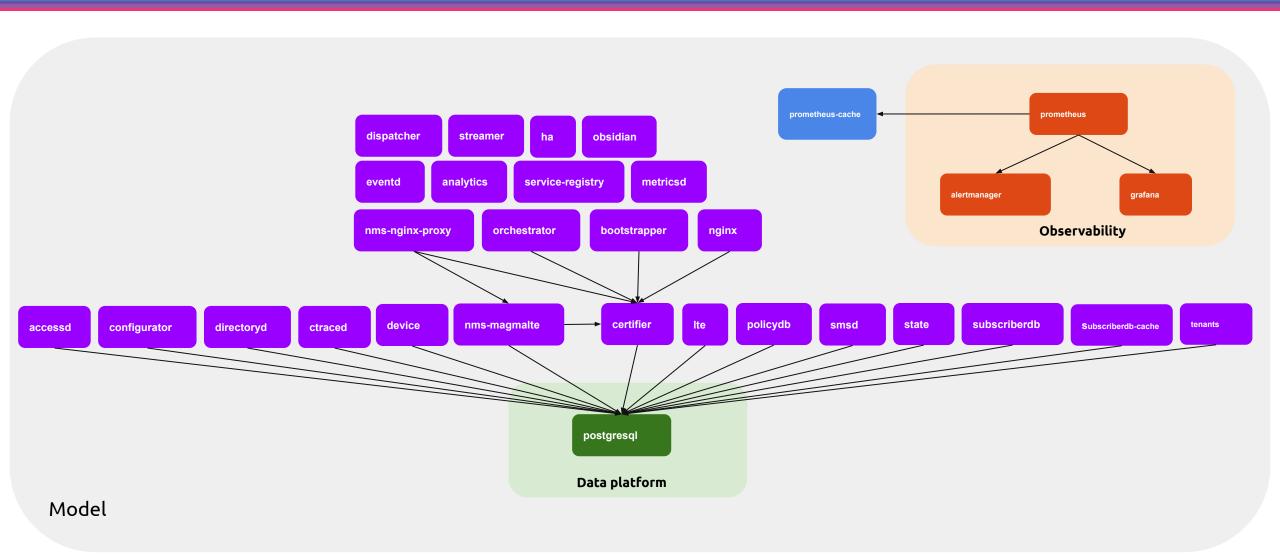






:-\$ juju deploy magma-orc8r





:~\$ snap install magma-access-gateway



Access Gateway 🧔

- Install: magma-access-gateway.install
- Configure: magma-access-gateway.configure
 - Automatic or manual networking configuration
 - o Dynamic or static addressing
 - Custom DNS support
 - IPv6 support
 - o Flexible interfaces selection
- Post-Install: magma-access-gateway.post-install
- Variety of configuration options:

Available services 🧒

- dnsd
- policydb
- envoy_controller
- pipelined
- smsd
- mobilityd
- eventd
- magmad
- Sessiond
- enodebd
- directoryd
- state
- mme
- ctraced
- td-agent-bit
- subscriberdb
- health
- redis
- control_proxy
- monitord



Private Mobile Networks



What are private networks & drivers



A dedicated cellular network

Industry and digital transformation

IoT, Industry 4.0 applications, mission critical requirements, smart city initiatives, etc.

Enterprises with use cases requiring:

- Low latency
- → High bandwidth
- → QoS
- → Reliability
- → Security & Data Privacy
- → Enhanced Capacity & Coverage
- → Reliability
- → Autonomy, security and control

Transportation & Logistics

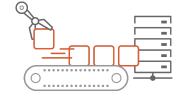




Retail







Energy & Utilities

Automotive



Education and Offices



Applied AI



Healthcare



Telco



Robotics



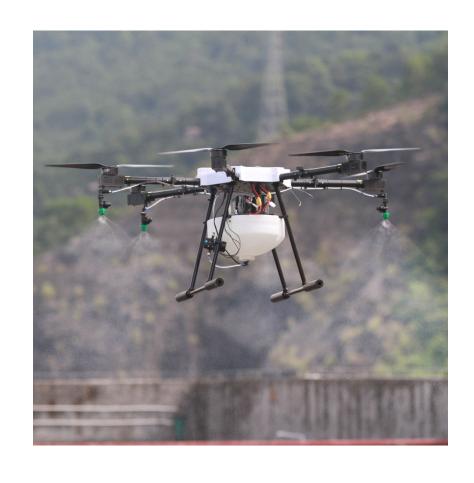
Gaming

Smart cities
Smart homes
Smart buildings

Data centers

Is 5G making potatoes grow in shape of a box ? Open Source MANO







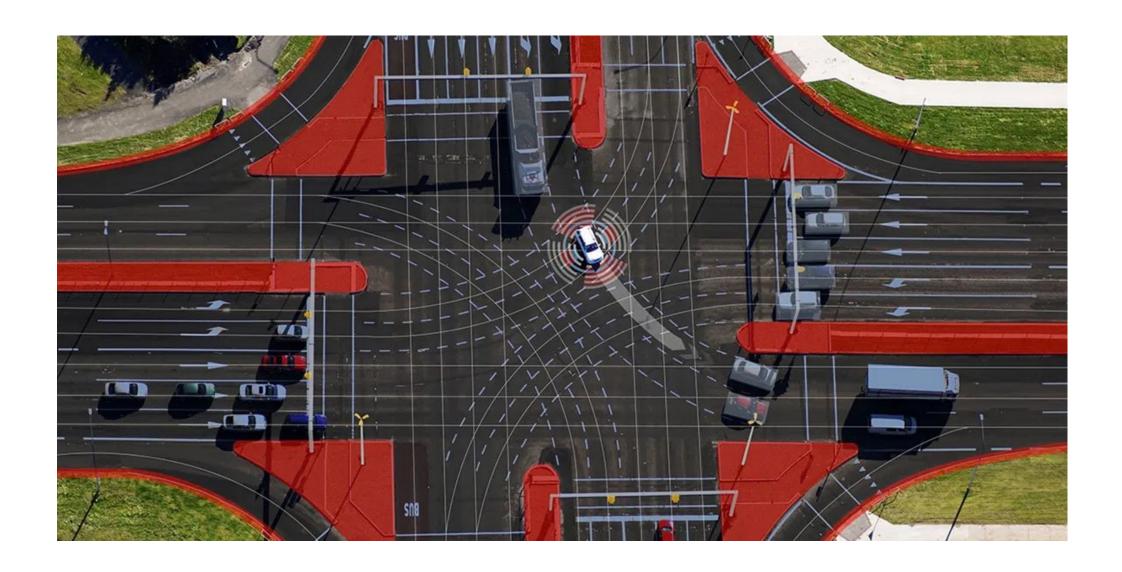
Port logistics with a private mobile network





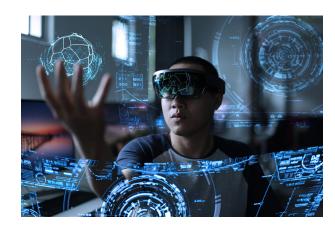
Autonomous vehicles





Immersive experiences - AR/VR





Training



Manufacturing



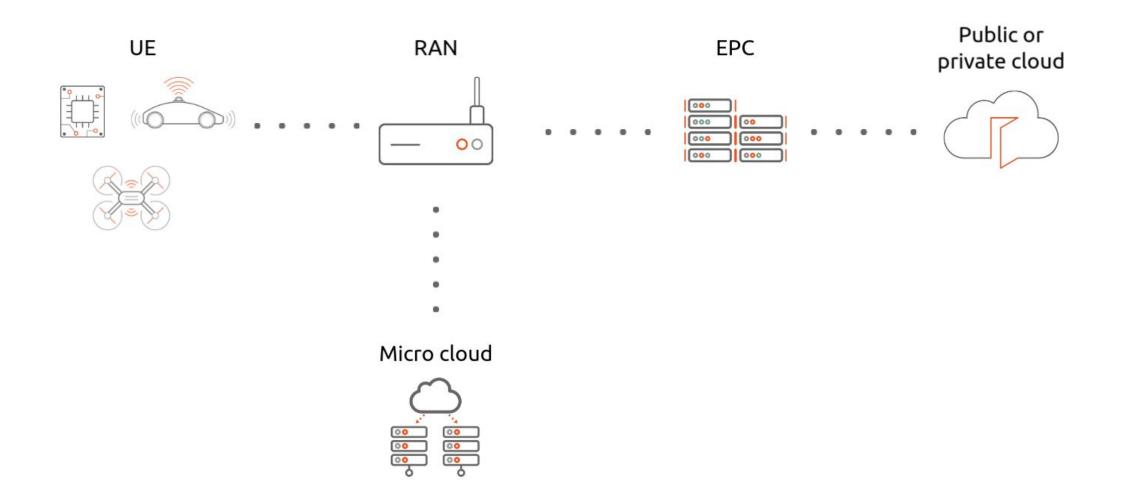
Medicine



Gaming

Open Source projects - example small setup





Open RAN choice - platform

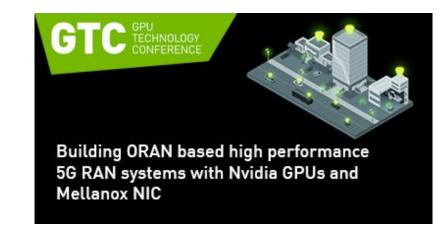












My own experimentation





https://github.com/Nuand/bladeRF



https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/products/details/nuc.html

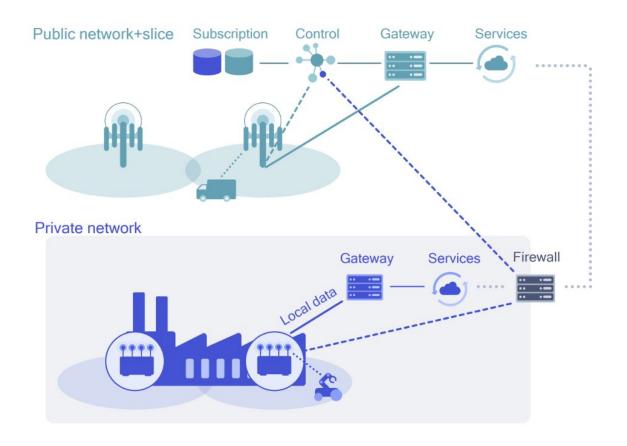


https://www.waveshare.com/sim82 00ea-m2-5g-hat.htm

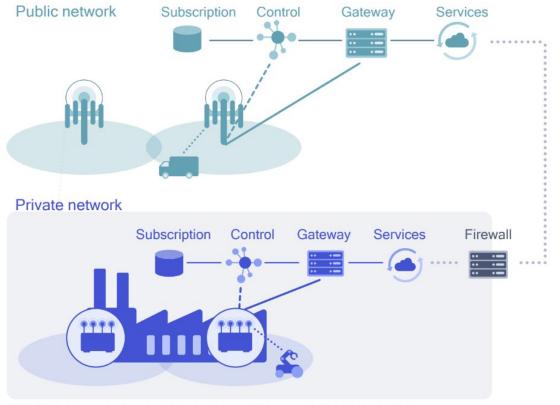
Potential Private Network Models



Integrated private network



Independent private network¹



1) Mobility between private and public networks can still be supported via dual subscriptions

Key Decisions & Variables



Location and Ownership of private cellular network assets are key variables in both solution design and business models.

On prem vs off-prem asset placement

Shared vs dedicated assets

Owned assets vs Public assets

Own spectrum vs CSP spectrum

Shared vs. Dedicated



Stand-Alone

UDM

CP

MEC

UPF

Access

UE

Private-Public Hybrid					
UDM	UDM	UDM	UDM	UDM	UDM
СР	СР	СР	СР	СР	СР
MEC	MEC	MEC	MEC	MEC	MEC
UPF	UPF	UPF	UPF	UPF	UPF
Access	Access	Access	Access	CU DU RU	CU DU RU
UE	UE	UE	UE	UE	UE

CSP Edge

On prem

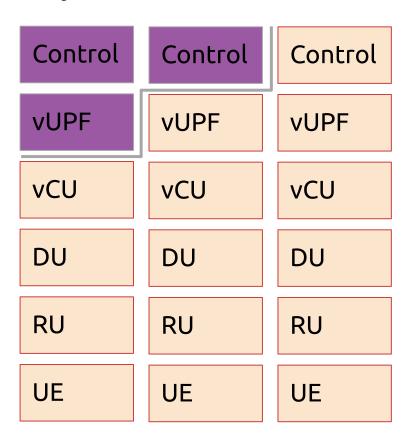
Shared



On Prem vs. Off Prem



Physical Location





Off prem (CSP or Public Cloud)



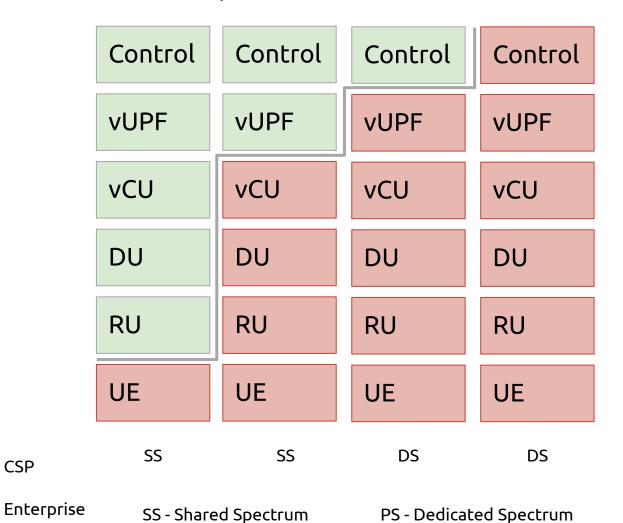
On prem

Asset Ownership

CSP



Ownership



Which RAT?



Technology	5G - mmWave	5G - Sub-6GHz	4G LTE
Speed	*** 1.8 Gbit/s	** 50 - 400Mb/s	★ 35 - 50Mb/s
Range	*	**	***
Environment	Dense, urban areas, or specific targeted spots	Suburban and rural areas	Widely applied globally
Scale	★ Only private network deployments now	** Supported by limited devices	Supported by most mobile devices
Positioning Accuracy	Less than 1 meter	20 meters	50 meters

Is spectrum a problem?





- · 3.5 GHz CBRS, exclusive & shared licenses, deployments in 2H19
- 37 37.6 GHz shared spectrum/local licenses, under evaluation



· 3.7 - 3.8 GHz



- 24.25 27.5 GHz, local licenses, under consultation
- · Local licenses. Assignment complete; available 2H 2019



- 3.8 4.2 GHz
- 24.25 26.5 GHz, local licenses, applications open since end of 2019
 - Local licenses (50 meters square); regulator database; decision formalized; applications invited from end 2019



3.72 - 3.8 GHz, in consultations



- Sub-licensing of 3.4 3.8 GHz
- · Local permission via operator lease; assignment complete



- 3.5 GHz for local industrial use; 3.7 3.8 GHz (in consultations); 2.3 2.4 GHz (licensed shared access online booking system)
- 3.5 GHz for local industrial use; however users may need to move to 3.7 - 3.8 GHz, if allocated; 2.3 GHz approved for PMSE



 2.6 GHz, regulator database & approval. Up to 40 MHz approved for Professional Mobile Radio

Czech Republic







- · 3.7 3.8 GHz, under consideration
- · 27.5 27.9 GHz, allocation completed





· 3.75 - 3.8 GHz, allocation completed at end of 2019



24.25 - 27.5 GHz and 27.5 - 29.5 for final consultation in 1H20

New Zealand



• Licenses in 2575 - 2620 MHz may be assigned for localized use



• 26.5 - 28.1 GHz will be assigned for the deployment of local/private networks

Singapore



Each operator will be allowed to acquire 800 MHz of 26/28 GHz spectrum to deploy local networks

Hong Kong



· 24.25 - 28.35 (400 MHz), local licenses; regulator approval. Approved; available 3Q19

Japan



- Phase 1: 2,575 2,595 MHz (NSA anchor) and 28.2 28.3 GHz; local licenses, legislated in December 2019
- Phase 2: 1888.5 1916.6 MHz (NSA anchor), 4.6 4.9 GHz (4.6 4.8 GHz indoor only, 4.8 - 4.9 GHz outdoor possible) & 28.3 - 29.1 GHz (150 MHz outdoor use; total 250 MHz range 28.2 - 28.45 MHz); local license. Consultation 3Q20, legislation 4Q20. Uplink heavy TDD config. using semi-sync is allowed in sub-6 & 28 GHz



Intro to OSM

Link to session slides **here**





Hackfest tasks



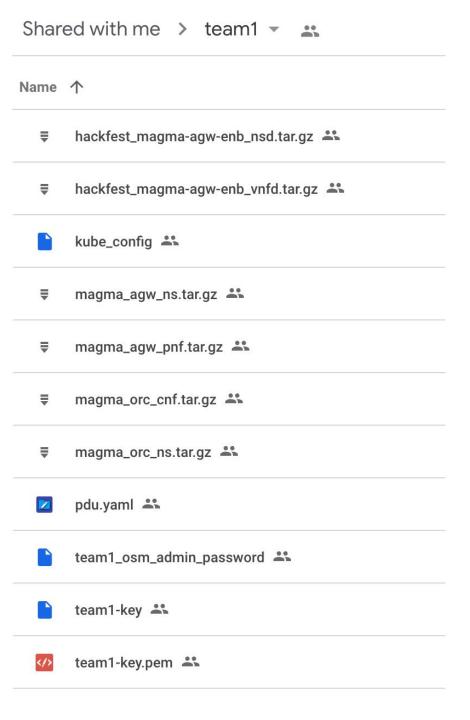


Hackfest tasks

- A) on-board Magma ORC with OSM
- B) on-board Magma AGW with OSM
- C) on-board SRS-LTE simulators for gnb and UE
- D) connect it all together to see traffic in Magma Orchestrator - OSM day 2 action
- E) implementing 2 additional lifecycle actions (disconnect / connect simulators)
- F) implementing 2 additional lifecycle actions (connect / disconnect AGW to/from ORC)



Logistics





Logistics

Dedicated slack channel per team

Ask any questions there or on #hackfests

You can use voice conferencing with Jitsi