

# An air-ground integrated network (AGIN) architecture for 6G

China Telecom Research Institute

Dr. SUN Zhenqiang

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**1**

**Multi-scenario 6G cloud-network architecture**

**2**

**A4N: Enrich 6G networks with Air platforms**

**3**

**N4A: 3D coverage with terrestrial IMT systems**

# Vision & requirements

## 6G Network Architecture

①多 More function ②省 more sustainable  
③快 More flexible ④好 More better performance

### Requirements driven

#### New Service

- Metaverse,
- 3D coverage

#### New Scenarios

- 2C
- 2B
- Temporary Networks

### Technology driven

#### Network AI

- Federated learning
- knowledge graphs
- LLM

#### ISAC

- Integrated Sensing And communication

#### Space Communication

- Satellites
- HAPS
- LAPS

### Problem driven

#### Complex architecture

- Too many NF and interface
- complex procedure

#### Robustness

- Long fault recovery time
- Frequent network disaster

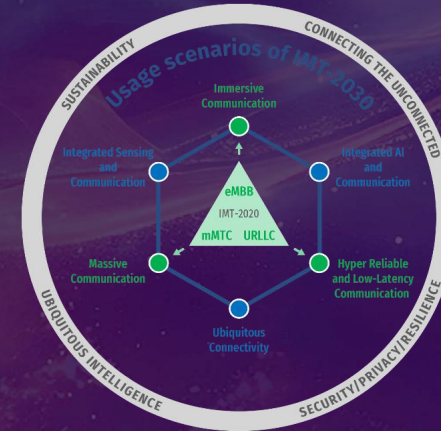
#### Flexibility

- Customized demand in the 2B field

ITU-R 《 Framework and overall objectives of the future development of IMT for 2030 and beyond》

This marks a fundamental consensus on the 6G vision research

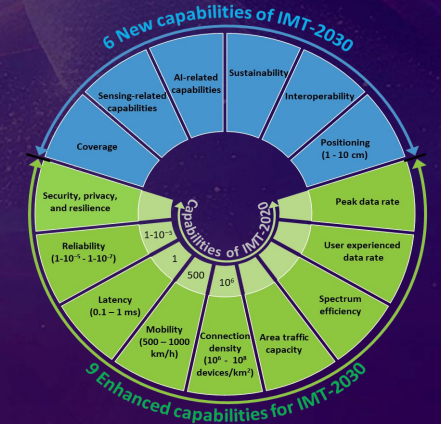
### Usage Scenarios of 6G



5G Scenarios + New Scenarios

- Ubiquitous Connectivity
- Integrated AI and Communication
- Integrated Sensing and Communication

### KPI of 6G

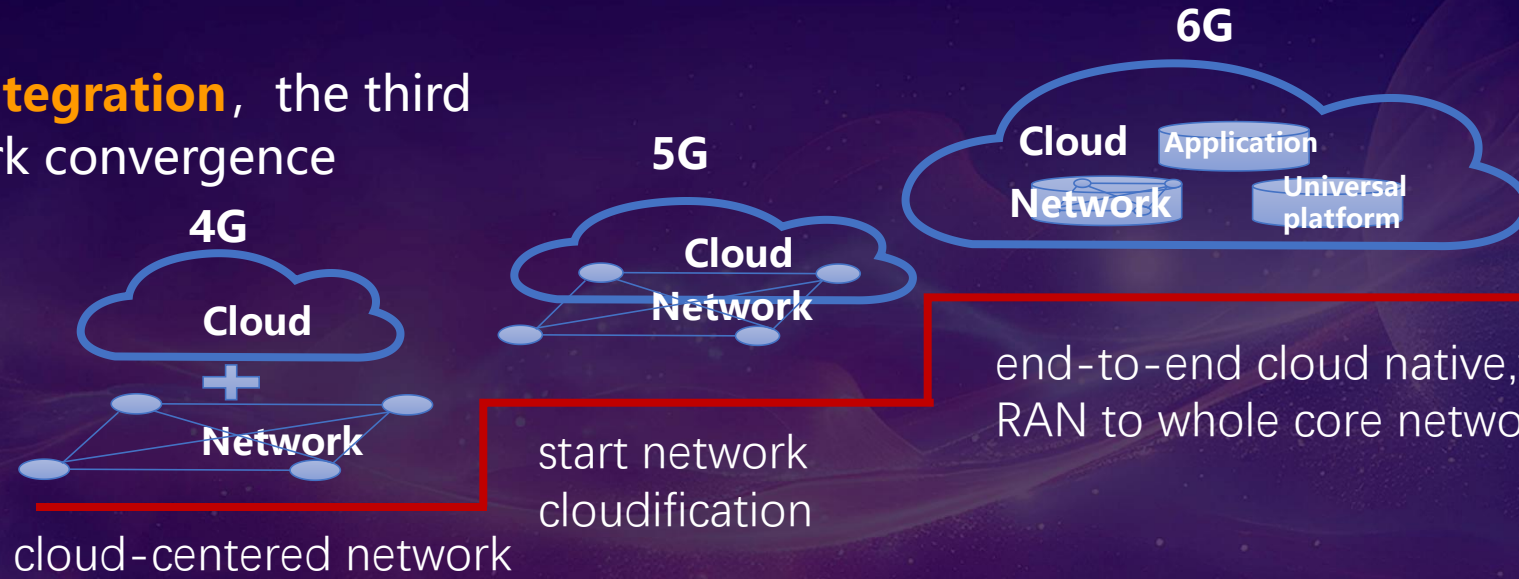


5G Capability + New Capability

- Connection Density
- Latency
- Reliability
- Sensing-related
- AI related
- Sustainability
- Coverage

# Overall design principles for 6G networks

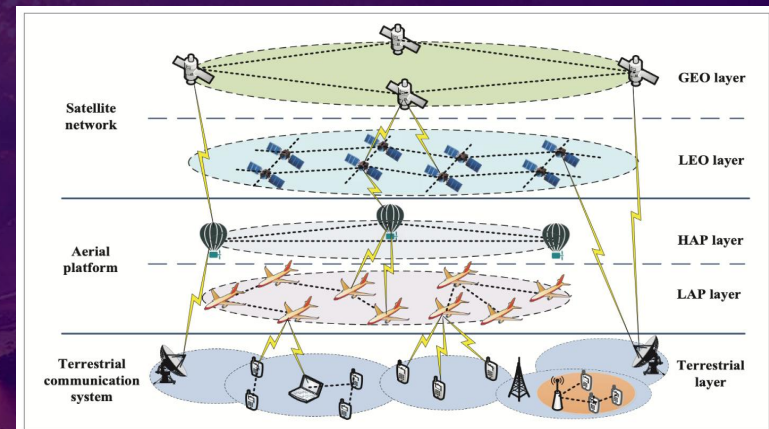
① **Cloud Network Integration**, the third stage of cloud network convergence



② **Deep Convergence:** Integrated AI and Communication, Integrated Sensing and Communication and other DOICT Convergence



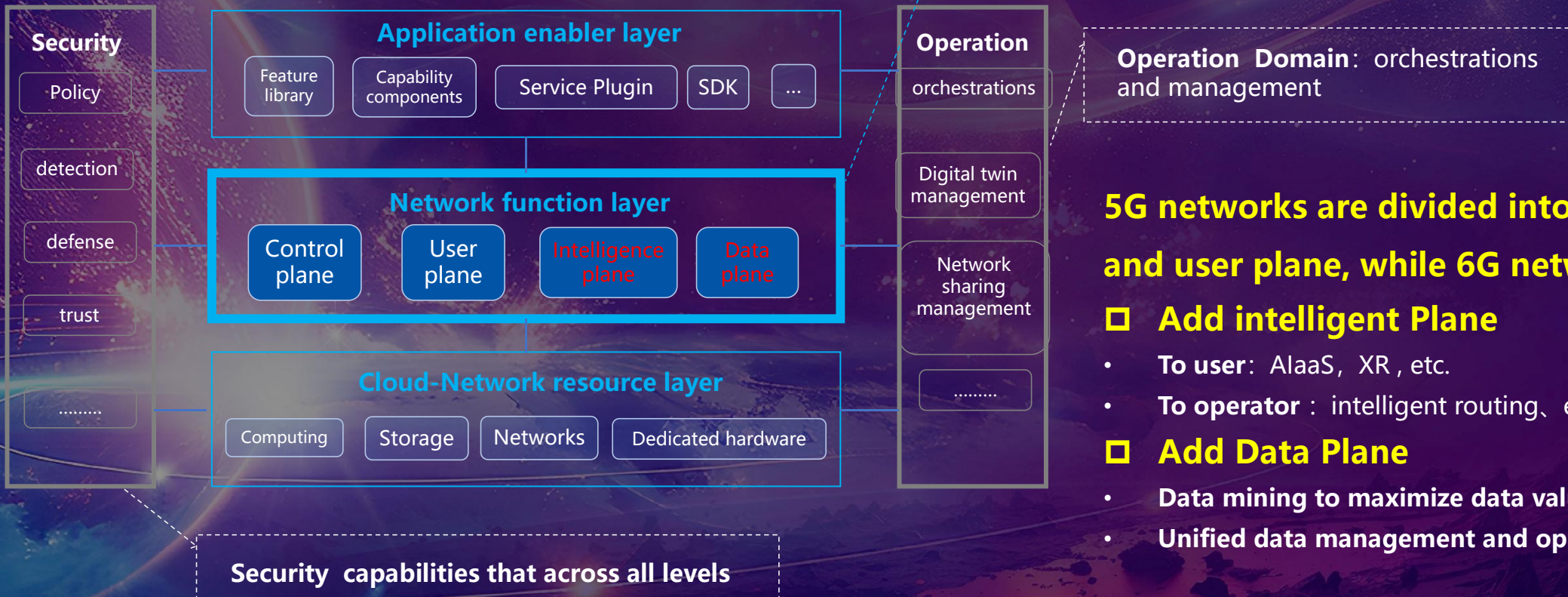
**Wide Convergence:** Space, air, ground and sea, 3D coverage



# Framework of 6G network: Evolution from 5G

6G will continue the "three layers" of cloud/virtualization architecture ,and expand to "four Planes" based on the 5G specification

## Framework of 6G



**5G networks are divided into control plane and user plane, while 6G networks will:**

### ❑ Add intelligent Plane

- To user: AlaaS, XR , etc.
- To operator : intelligent routing、 energy saving , etc.

### ❑ Add Data Plane

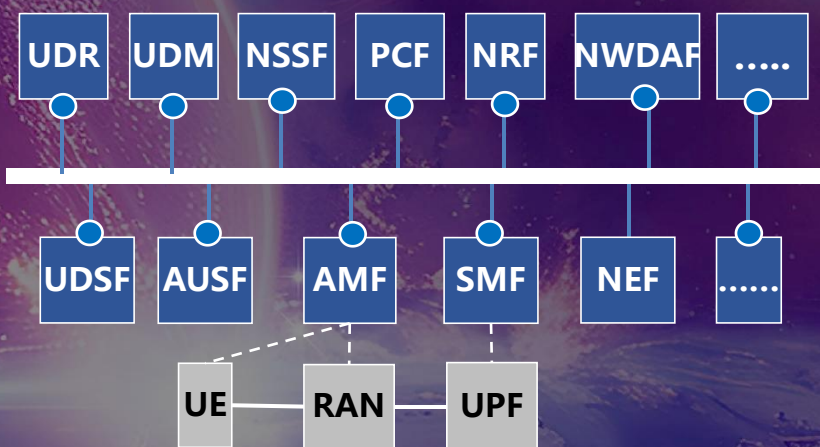
- Data mining to maximize data value
- Unified data management and openness

# 6G cloud-network architecture :Add at the functional level and subtract at the architectural level

## Finding a balance between "feature enhancement" and "architecture simplification"

- **Trend:** 6G will support the integration of communication, sensing and AI, so the network features need to be enhanced.
- **Challenge:** Designing by adding features to existing networks will increase the complexity of 6G networks.

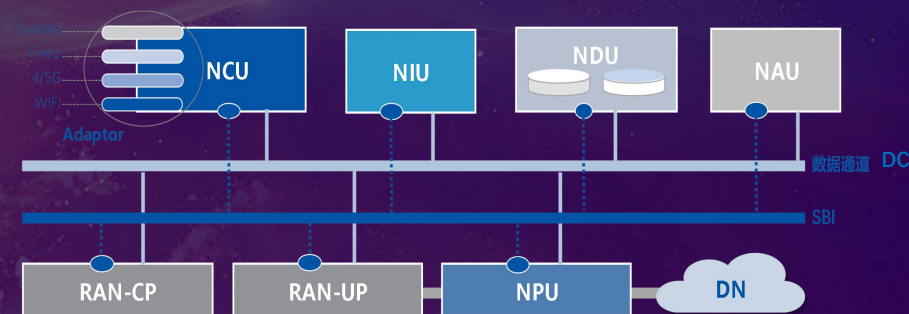
### 5G



- Now ,5G network have 40+ NFs, 80+ logical interfaces
- OAM is complex and failure localization is difficult

Polymerization & optimization

### 6G proposal



- Architecture Simplification: Logic Function Refactoring, Interface and Protocol Optimization
- Message flow simplification: Preliminary calculations show that some signaling processes can be reduced by about 50%
- Dual Bus : SBI and DCI Collaborate to Improve Data Interaction Efficiency

# 6G distributed networking: connect +

- Rich 6G application scenarios and increasing demand for customization require more flexible and robust networking methods
- Centralized + distributed networking is a possible solution

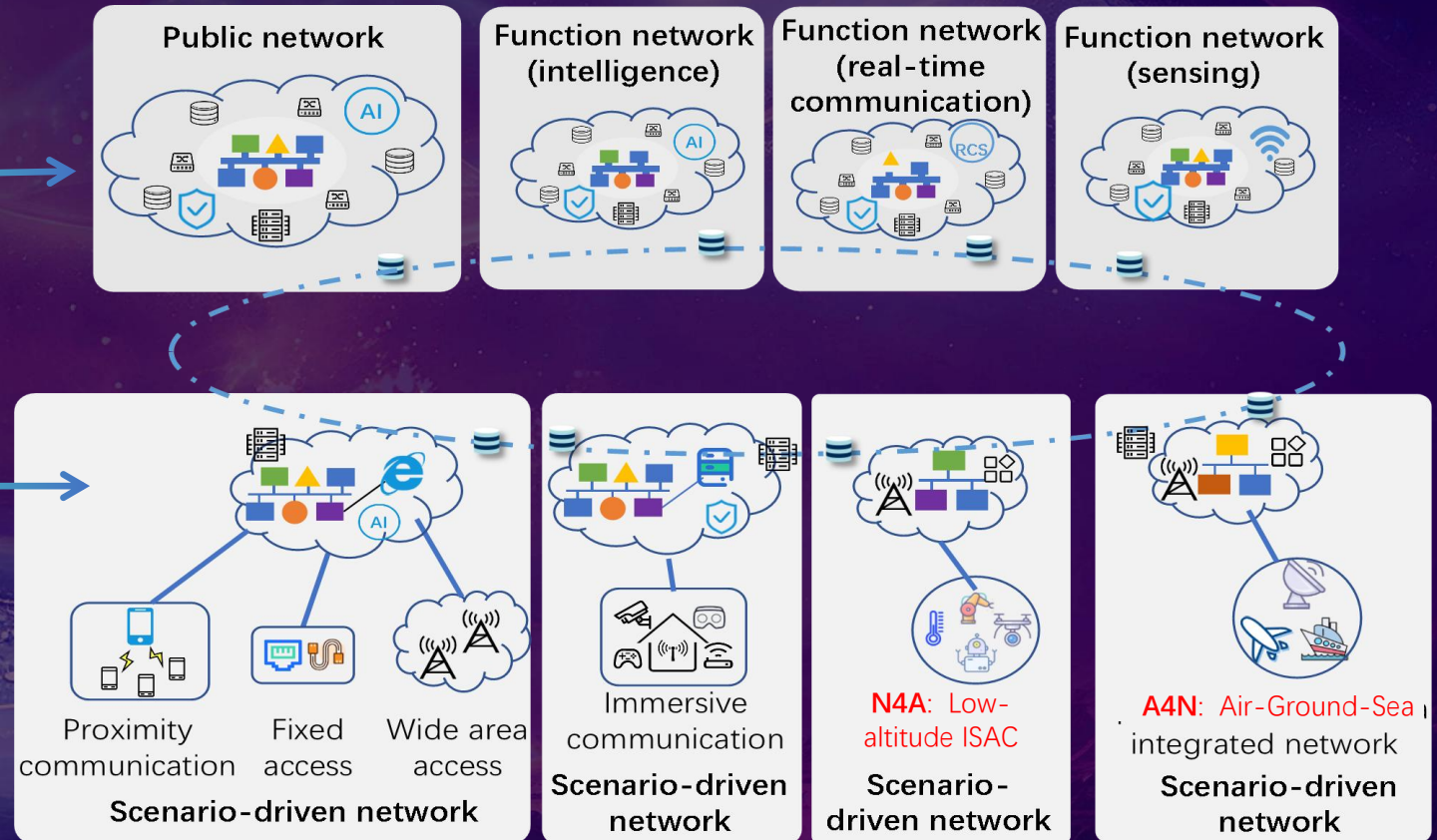
## 6G distributed networking

### Centralized Network:

- **The public network** : basic coverage and the scheduling of intelligence
- **Functional network** is a dedicated network that meets specific new functions

### Distributed subnetwork:

Specific needs in **various scenarios**, including 2C network sinking nodes, 2B localized access and customized subnets, AGINs





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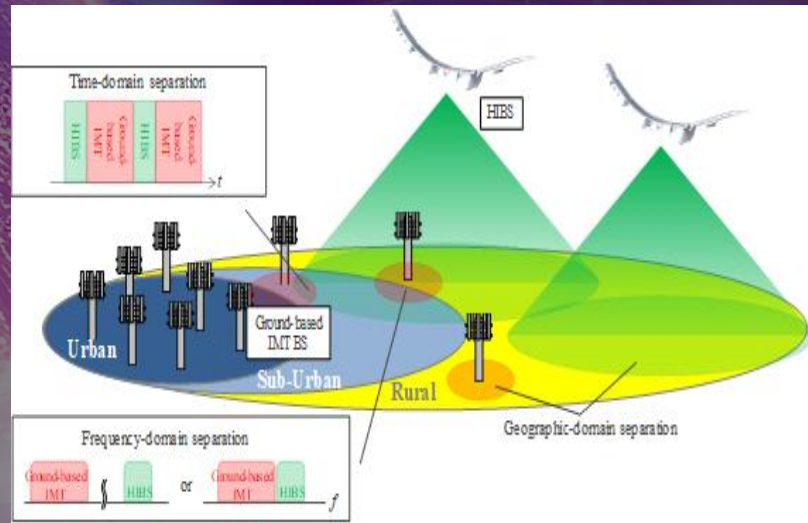
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**N4A: 3D coverage with terrestrial IMT systems**



# A4N: Airborne for Network

- The coverage of ground-based IMT network is less than **7% of the earth's surface**, which is insufficient to meet the demands of **emergency communications** and **Internet of Things communications**.
- To achieve full coverage of the earth's surface, such as **Remote areas, mountains, deserts, and oceans**, the broad coverage methods from space-based and **air-based platforms** (**HAPS: high attitude platforms**, **LAPS: lower attitude platforms**, ) are needed.



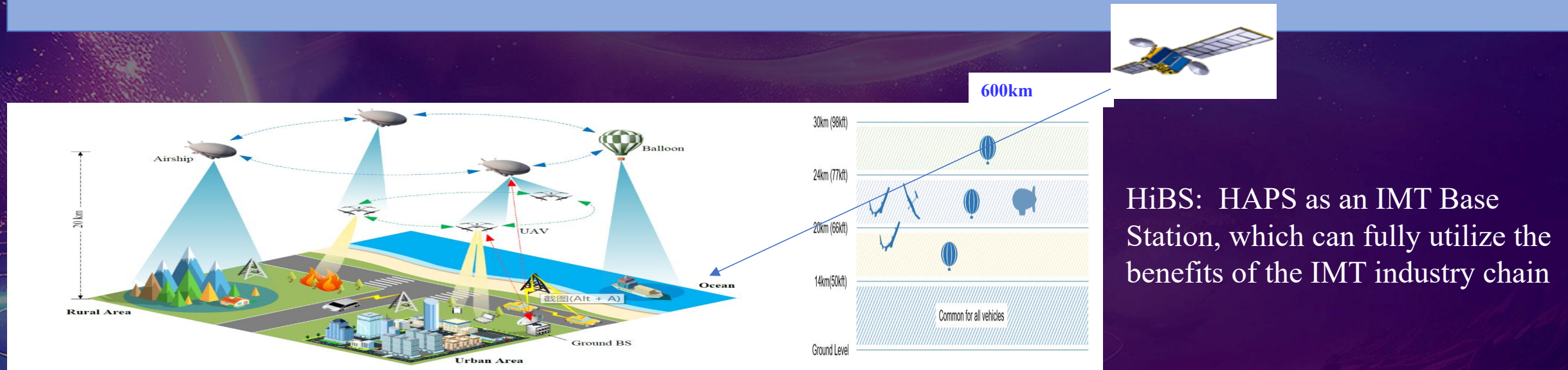
**HAPS: a station located on an object at an altitude of 20 to 50 km and at a specified, nominal, fixed point relative to the Earth.**

----RR 1.66A

From the 3GPP considerations, the **air-based RAN system** assists in 2D coverage of the ground surface, based on the ground-based cloud network step by step.

# HAPS enhance wide coverage and meet 6G scenarios

- HIBS enhances ground IMT networks. The so-called “**super macro cells**” (**umbrella coverage**) can supplement the existing ground deployment methods
- Deploying HIBS in remote areas where ground IMT base stations have not yet been deployed, which can help bridge the digital divide in rural, oceans and remote areas.
- HIBS also provides **emergency communication** in areas where ground communication has been interrupted due to natural disasters.



**WRC2023** has formulated **frequency rules for HiBS** at the frequencies of 694-960 MHz, 1710-1980MHz, 2010-2170MHz, and 2500-2690MHz.



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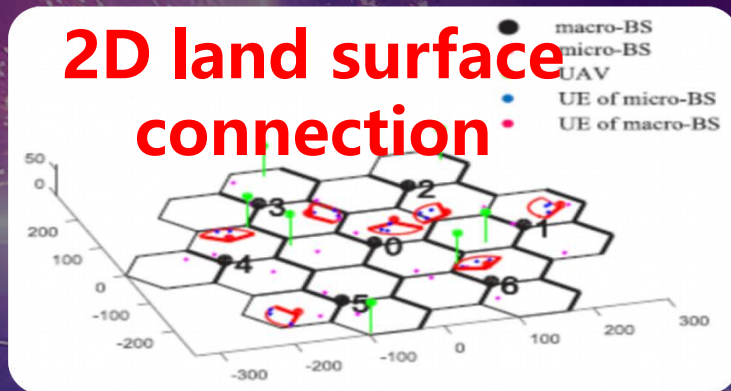
**3**

**N4A: 3D coverage with terrestrial IMT systems**

# N4A: Network for Air information services

Worry-free network: 3D full coverage includes the ground, sea surface, low altitude, aviation, near space, and outer space

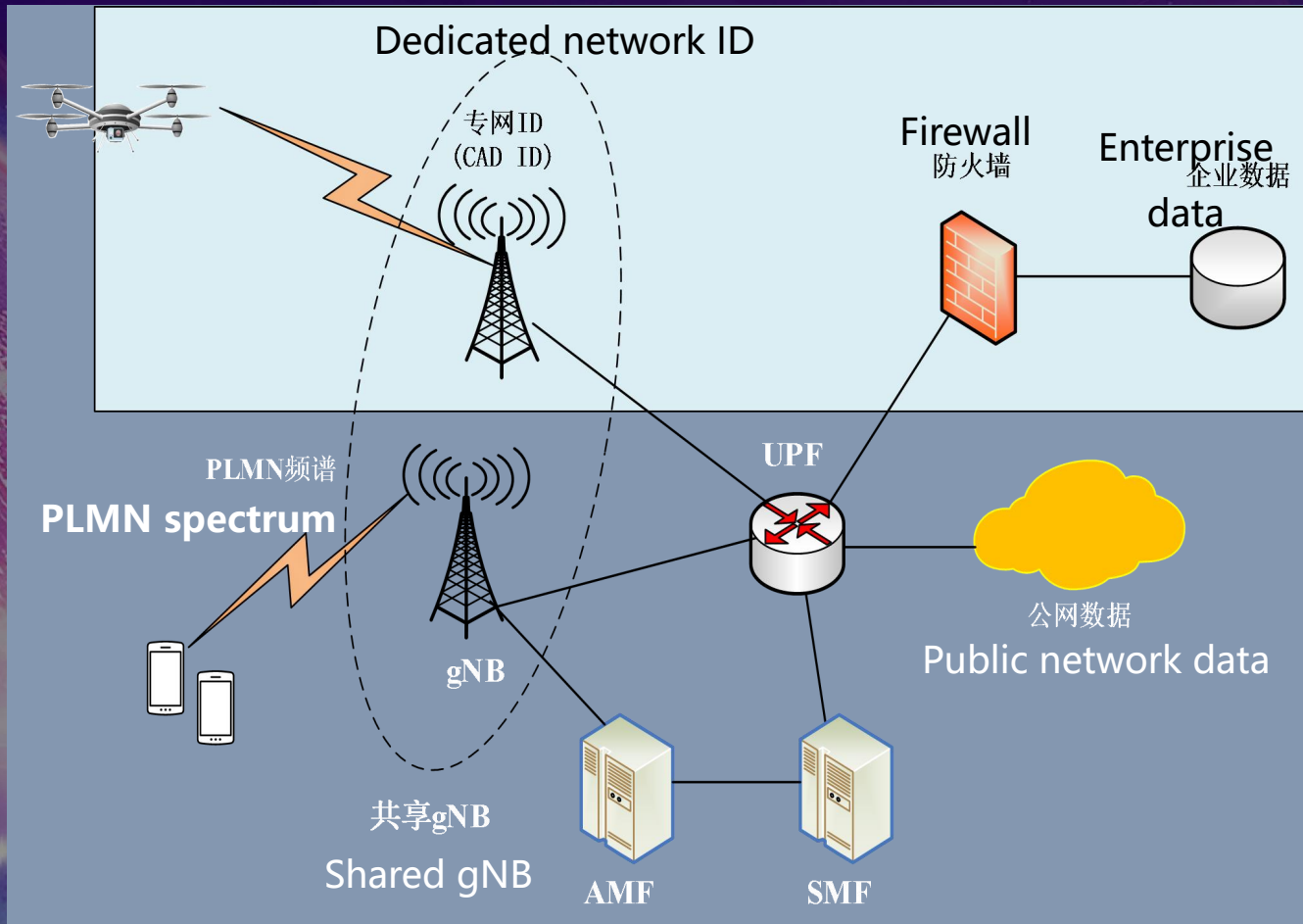
- 3D coverage requires ground-based, air-based access methods for the control and utilization of **intelligent body in the air, and on the sea.**
- Like airborne subnet, N4A network should be also accessed to the 6G Centralized network for the **connection+ sensing+control+computing.**



5G

6G

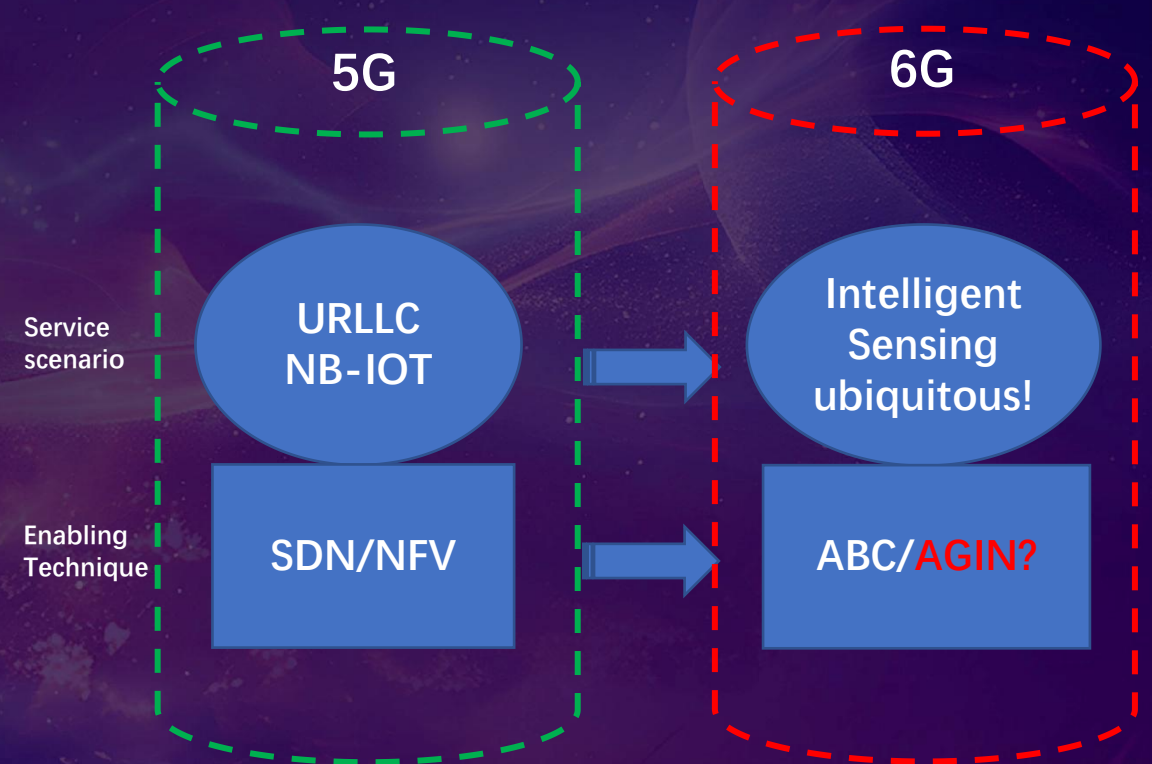
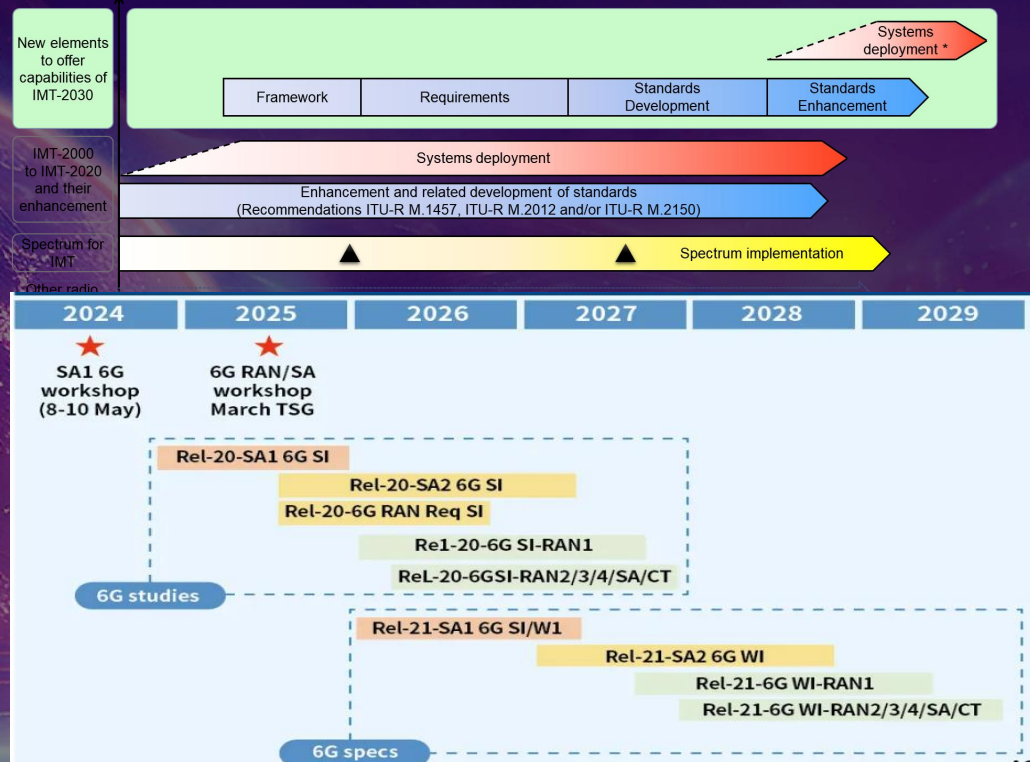
# Use case: Low altitude dedicated network



Information infrastructure for the low altitude economy: **Fly as service**

- Manage drone customers with independent network logic to form a logical private network;
- Provide differentiated services for different drone groups through slicing;
- The subnet can establish an interface with third-party customers

# The 6G is getting closer



If you want to go fast, go alone, If you want to go far, together.



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