

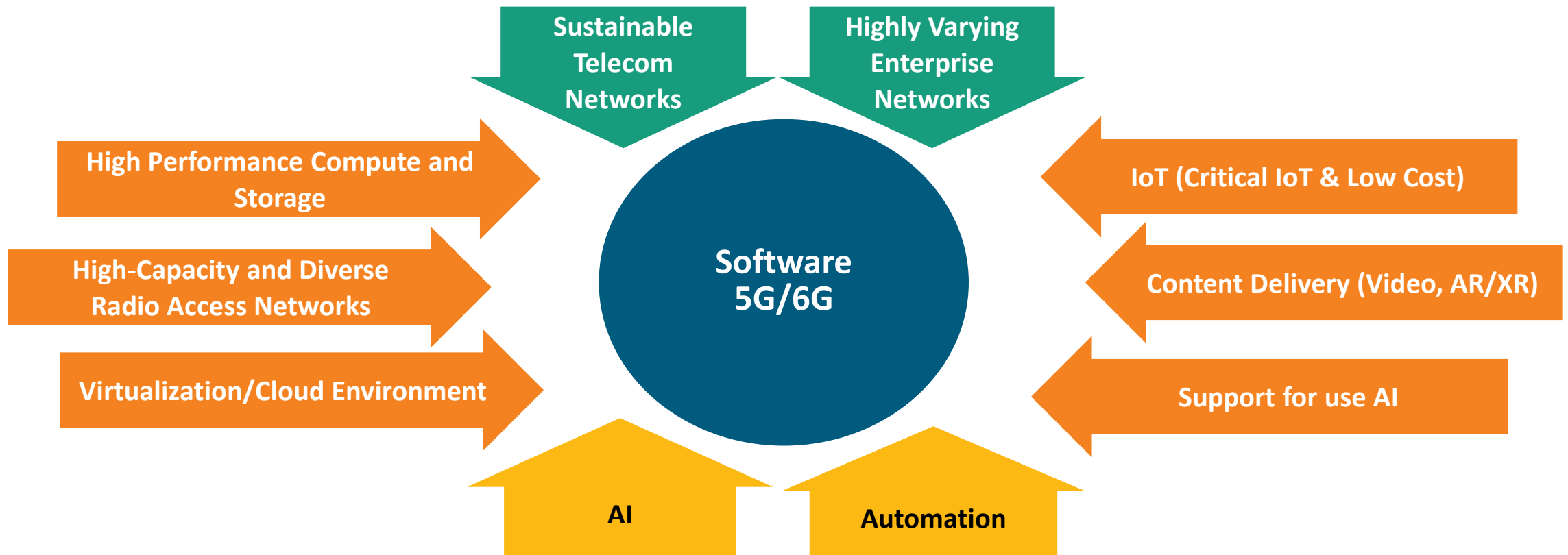
Fraunhofer FOKUS Institute

Unleashing the Potential of Software Core Networks in the Age of Flexibility and AI

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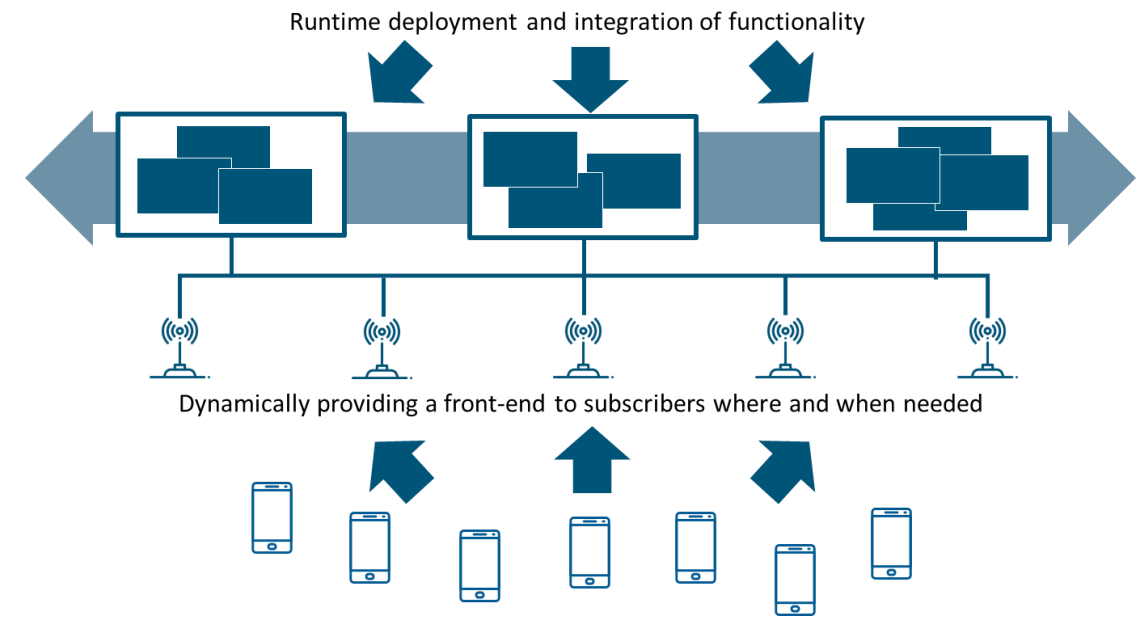
Putting Beyond 5G Into Context

- Enable to address in a cost-efficient manner the highly distinct requirements
- Maintaining a single network implementation



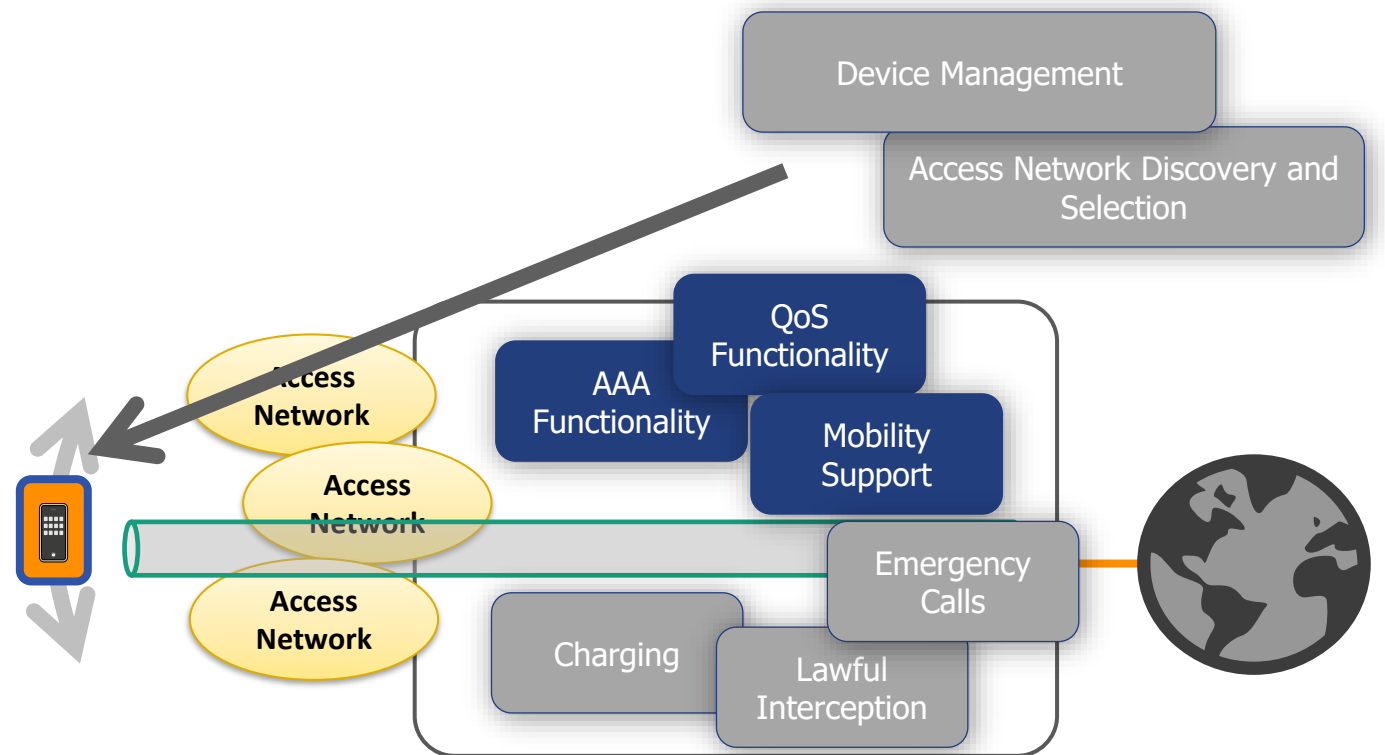
Why Software Networks?

- Programmability (via APIs, SDN and NFV frameworks)
 - Service elasticity & runtime adaptation
 - Cross-layer observability (telemetry, monitoring hooks)
 - Independence from location — enabling edge/cloud shift
 - Beyond 5G: Morphing — becoming what is needed for the local deployment
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- Flexibility comes with new risks
 - Complexity – complex systems tend to reach unpredictable bad states
 - Hard to find appropriate profiles
 - Too much adaptation could push too many changes

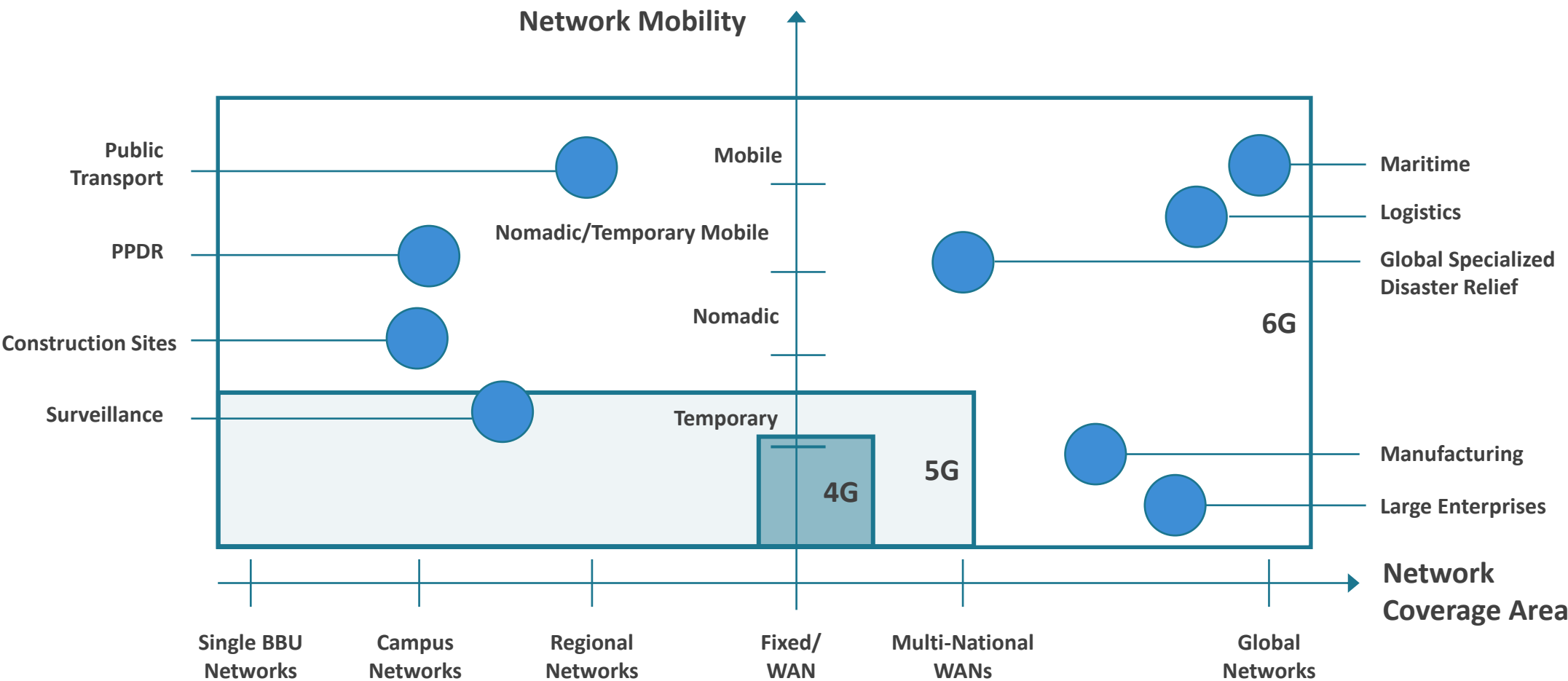


Carrier-Grade Expectations in a Software World

- Carrier grade requirements:
 - High availability and reliability (5-nines, 6-nines, ...)
 - Maintaining service SLAs
 - Interoperability and lifecycle manageability
 - Deterministic behavior despite abstraction
- Sustainability requirements:
 - Ultra-adapted to the deployment environment
 - Ultra-adapted to the use case
 - Cost efficiency
 - Fitted energy consumption

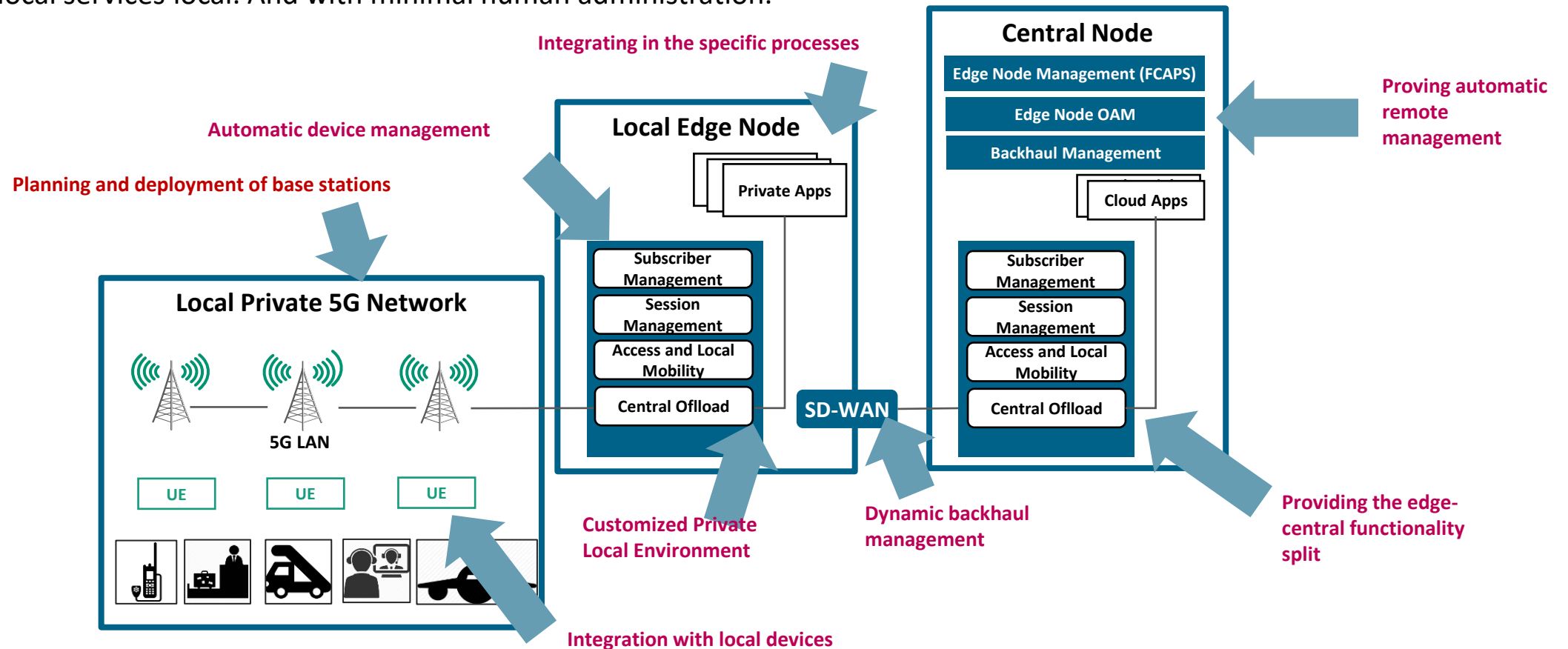


New 6G Use Cases: Mobility and Coverage Area Variations



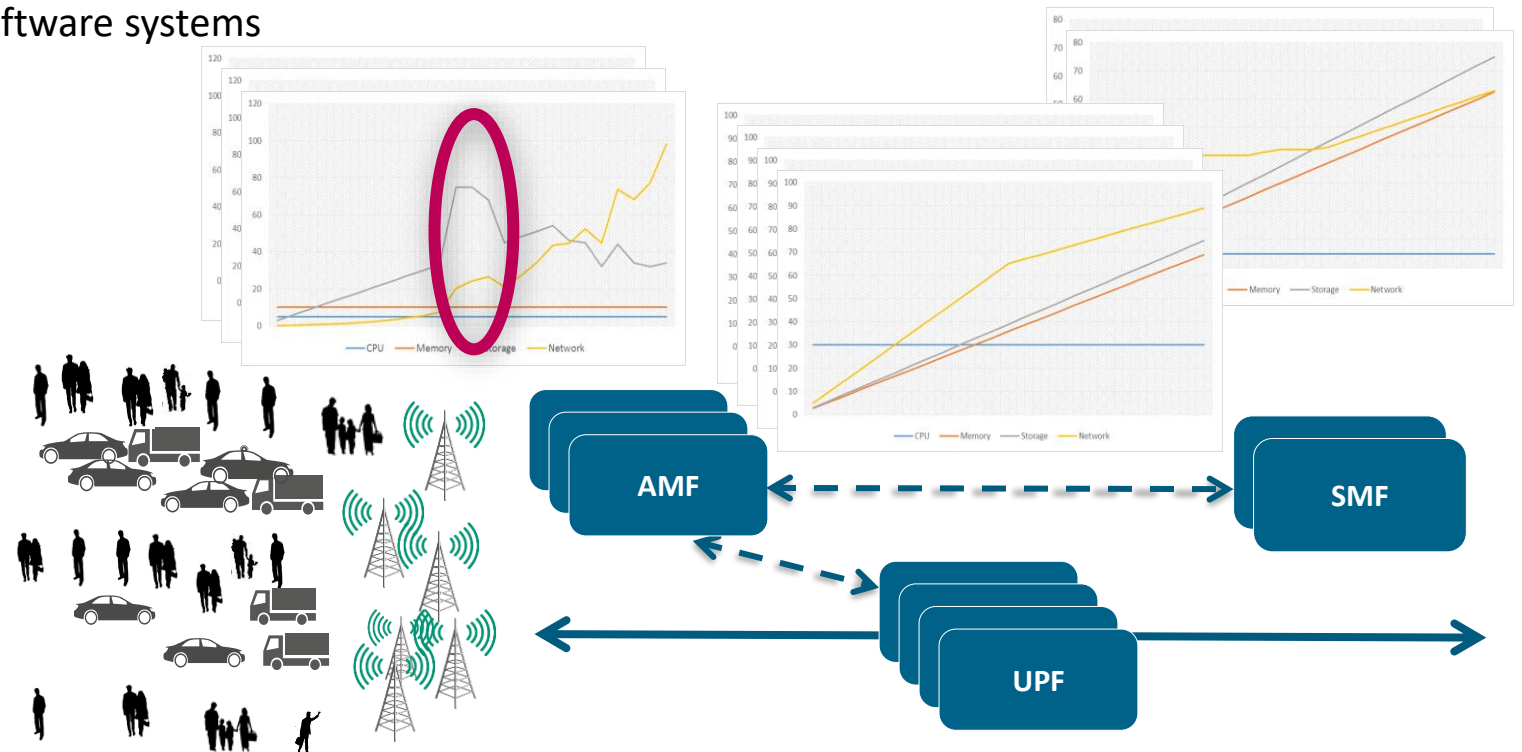
Use Cases: Automatic Deployment @ Use Case Location

- Maintain local services local. And with minimal human administration.



Use Cases: Automatic Understanding and Adaptation of System Behavior

- Determining patterns which are not expected in the behavior of the system
- Adapt the system to these unexpected patterns
- Forensics / backwards traceability of (failed) software systems
- Handling unforeseen/surprise situations

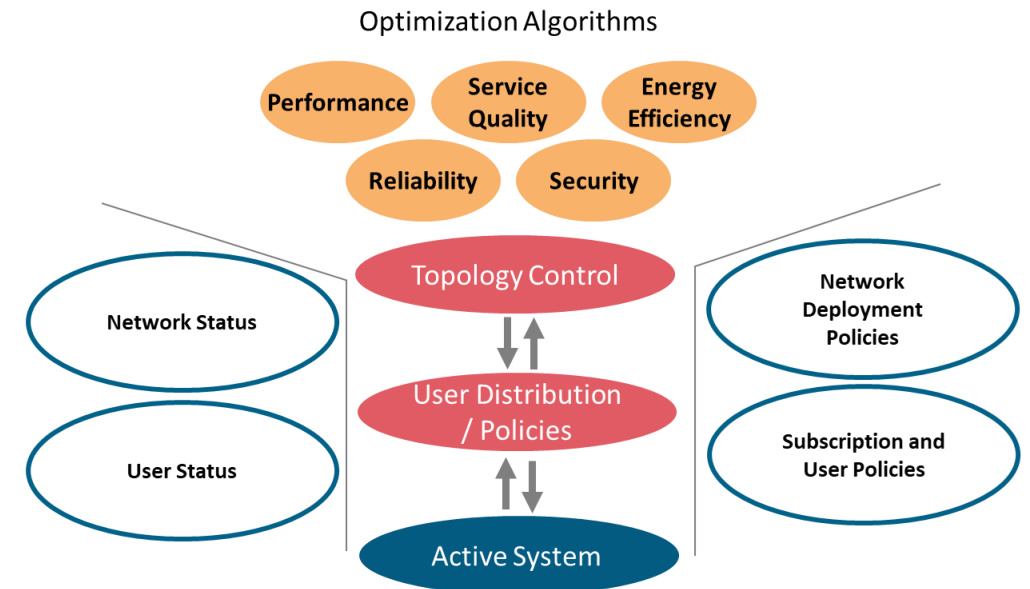


Use Case: Increasing Network Utility / “Usefulness”

To address the large variation in deployment models and size beyond 5G/6G networks should be customizable to the specific use case requirements

- Highly dynamic scheduling of resources (frequencies, compute, etc.)
- Flexible, use case adapted network characteristics:
 - Performance, Quality of Service, Robustness, Security and Energy Efficiency
- Dynamic load balance across locations
- Use the user profiles for customization
- Increase computing capabilities where and when needed
- Develop a set of dynamic mechanisms for information performance

All of these features were solved by the IT industry by implementing cloud computing services

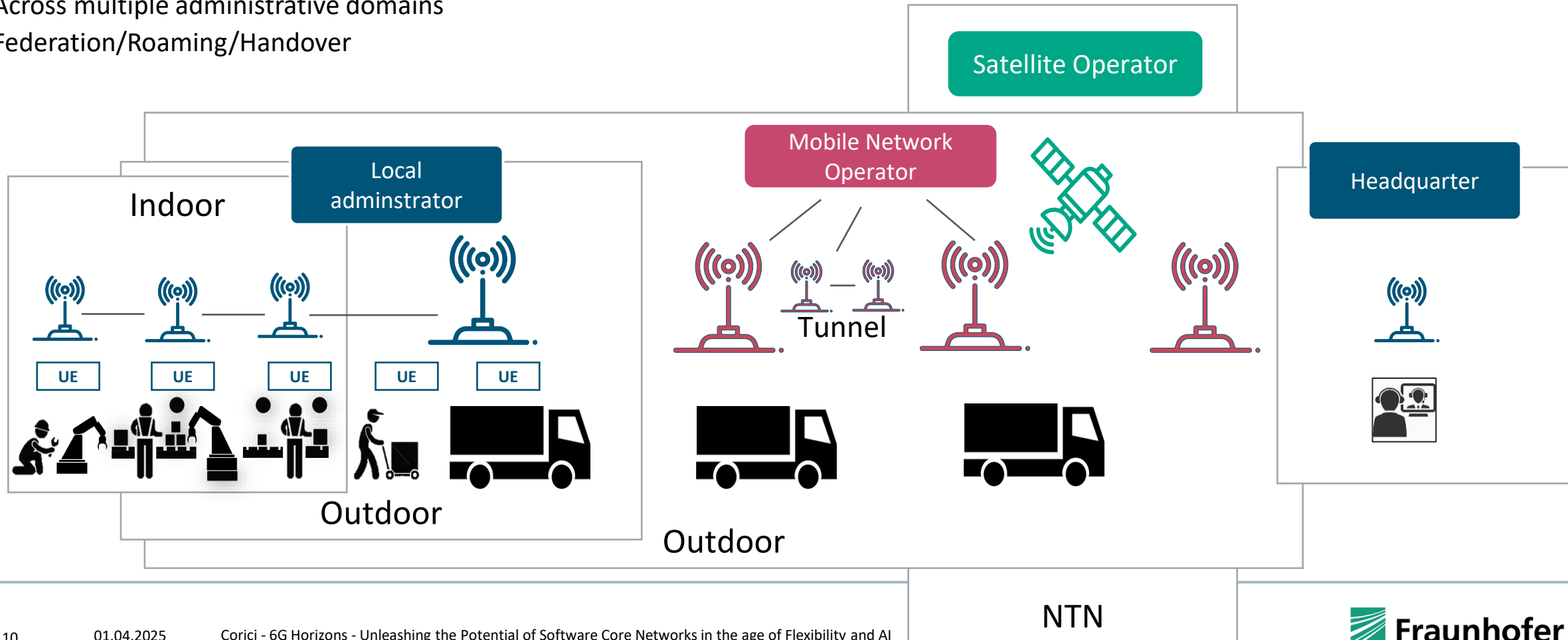


Coordinated/Conflict-Free Continuous Near-Real Time Network Adaptations

End-to-End Networks

Dynamic combination of an end-to-end service:

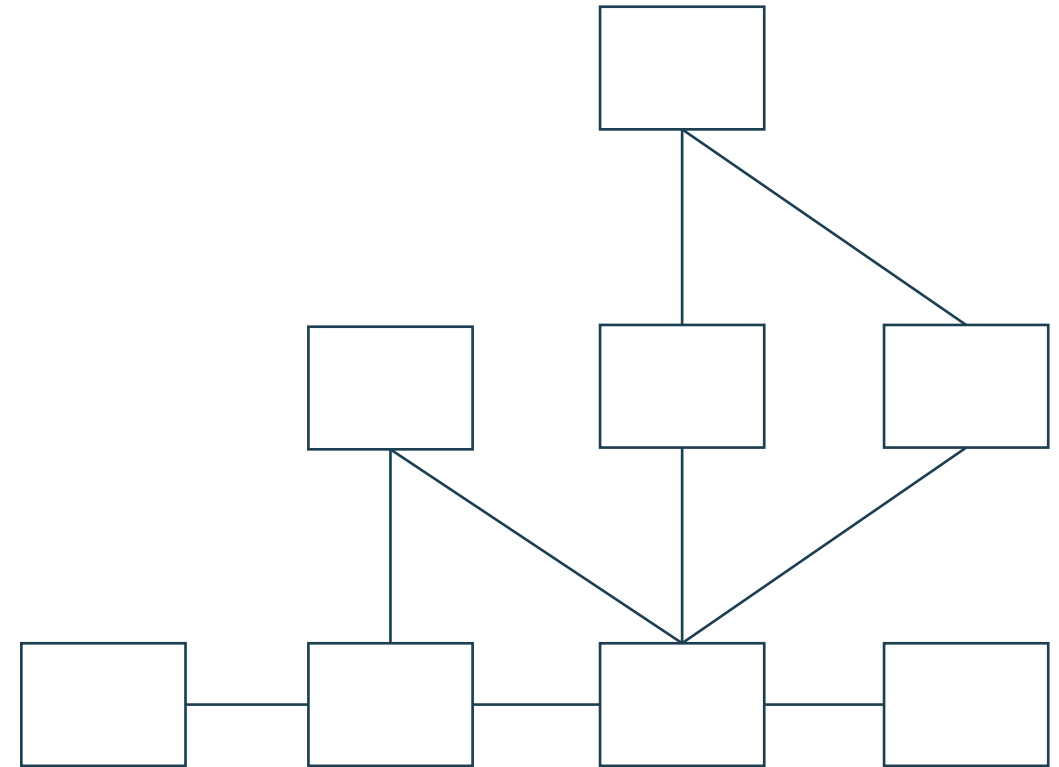
- Across multiple access technologies
- Across multiple administrative domains
- Federation/Roaming/Handover



Towards a Systematic definition of Network Complexity

What is complexity:

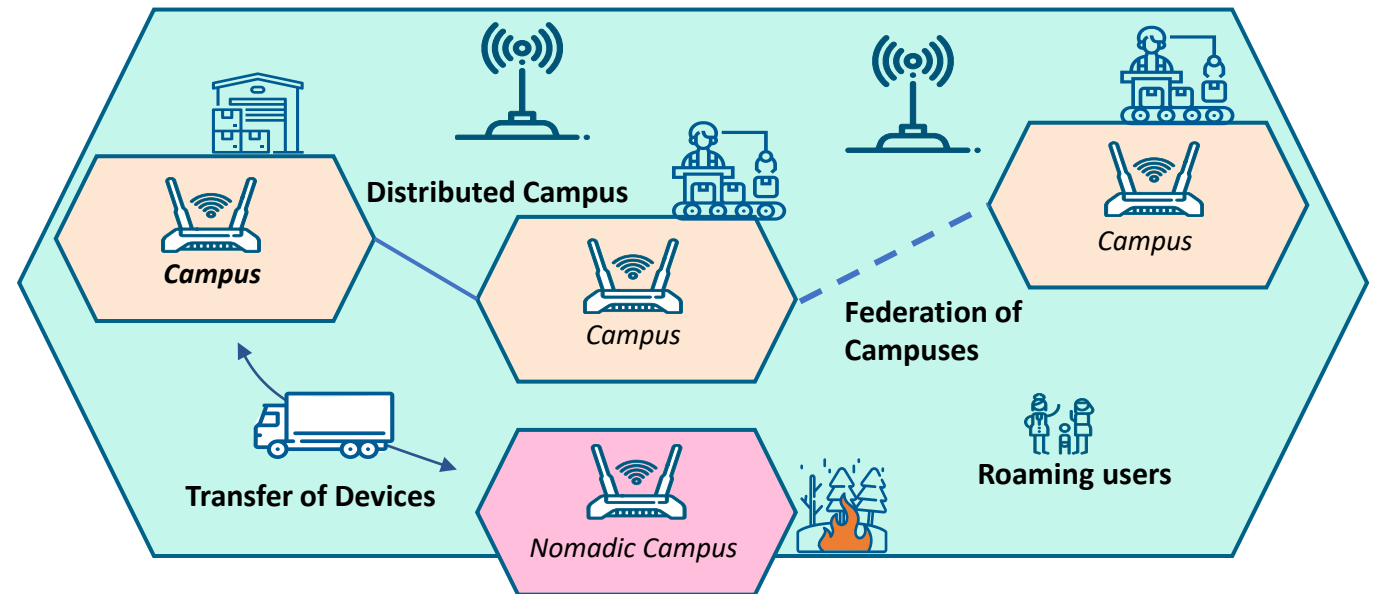
- Number of components involved
- Parallelization across same type components
- Number of interfaces (includes surface to external)
- Intensity of interaction
- Number of decision elements
- Lengths of hierarchy
- Components' heterogeneity



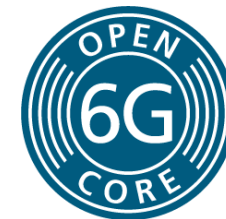
Adapted based on the definition from John L. Casti: <https://www.britannica.com/science/complexity-scientific-theory/Surprise-generating-mechanisms>

Use Cases: The “White Box” Development

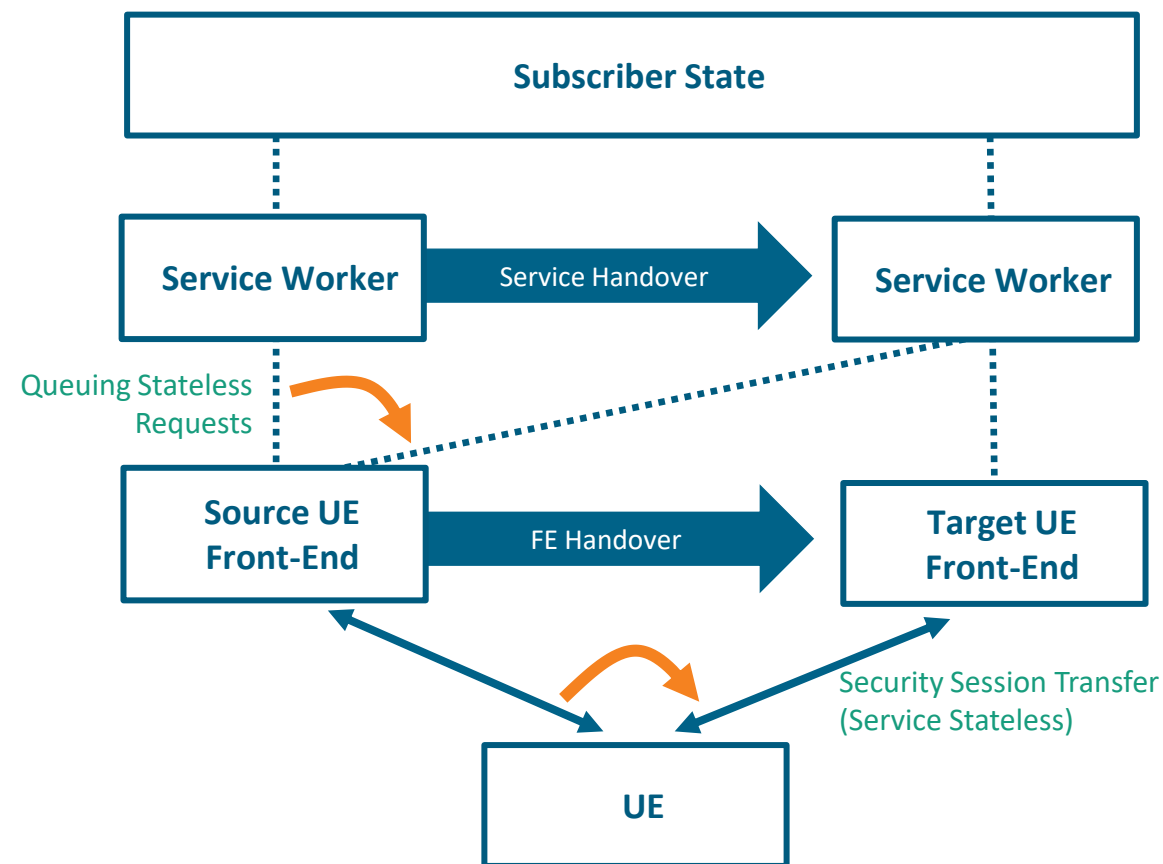
- Reducing the development costs by:
 - Developing once
 - Highly customize for many deployments and use cases
- Goal: to use ultra-configured “white boxes”
- Goal: maintain the 6G convergence against diverging requirements
- Goal: Show that a single software piece can be ultra-customized for different use cases
- Can we maintain the convergence?



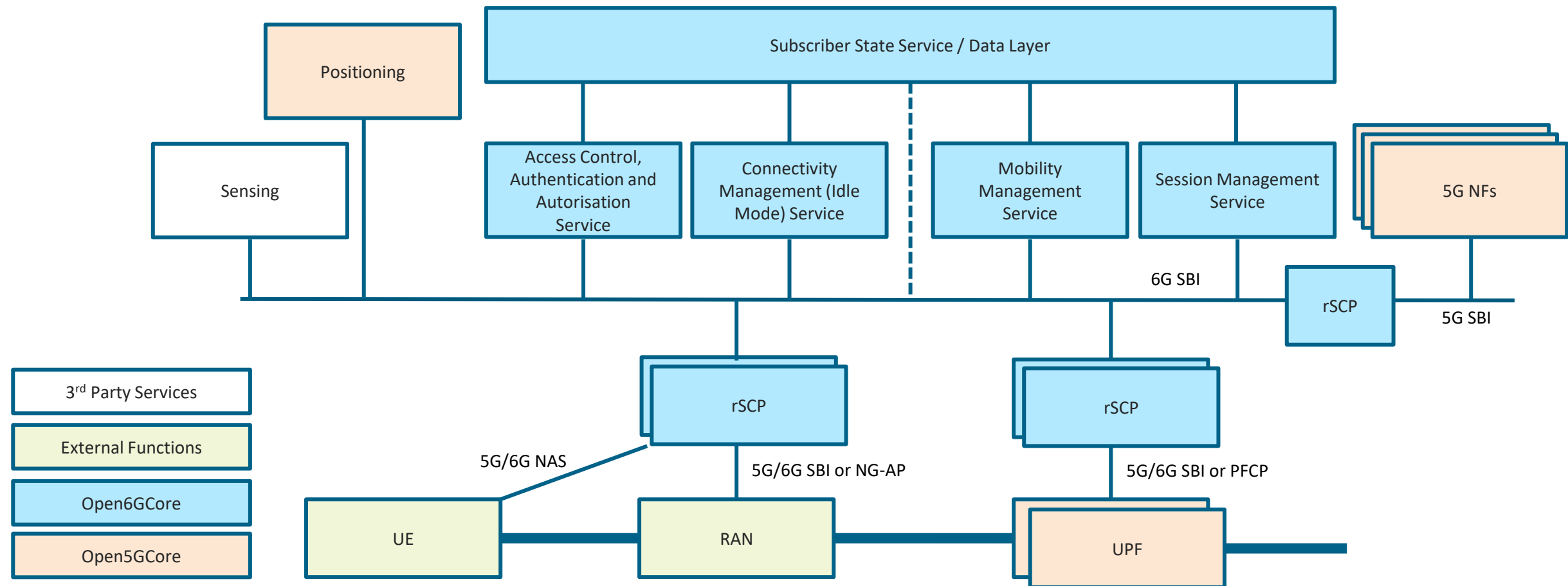
Open6GCore Rel. 1 – Available from June 2025



- Multiple sizes by design: from Raspberry Pi to Cloud
- Ultra flexibility:
 - Very fast scaling
 - Fluidity – Infrastructure free – Dynamic Deployment
 - Seamless migration between versions / Native DevOps
- Performance:
 - Easy load balancing
 - Seamless scaling / using cloud scaling
- Complexity Reduction: better composition of procedure
- Morphing at runtime: changing the functionality during service runtime
- Reality check: should work with 5G UEs and 5G RAN



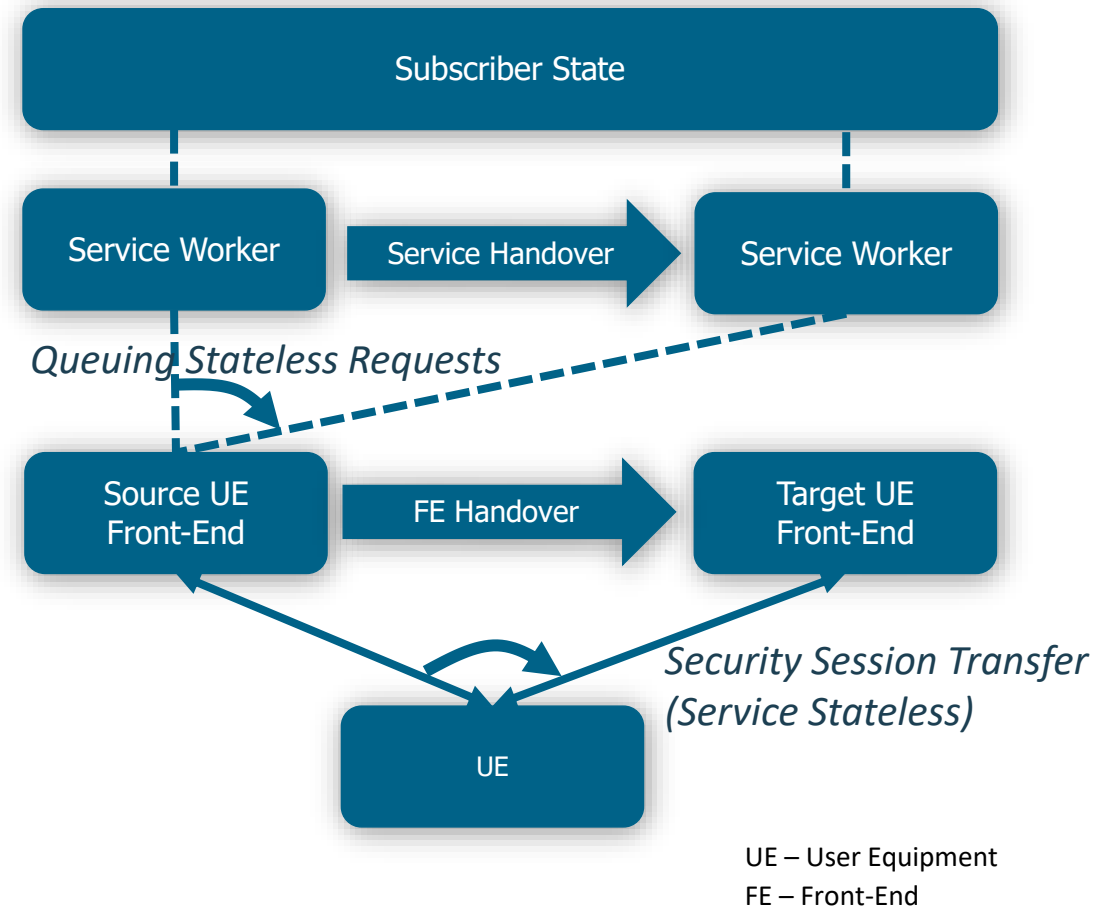
Open6GCore – Integrating 5G and new/not-yet-known 6G services



6G Flexibility Mechanisms

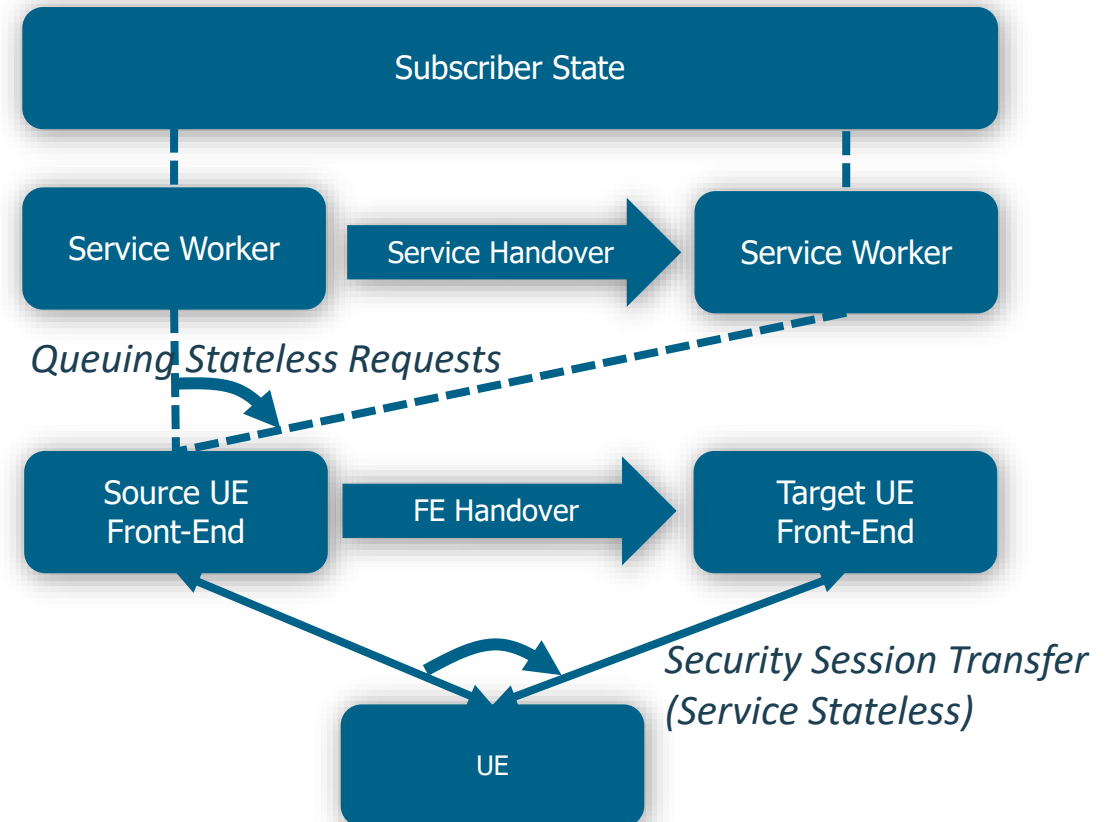
- Front-ends maintain only the UE-Core security session transfer (service stateless)
- Workers are service stateless
- Single subscriber state

➔ Due to the stateless nature, the service can be easily handed over



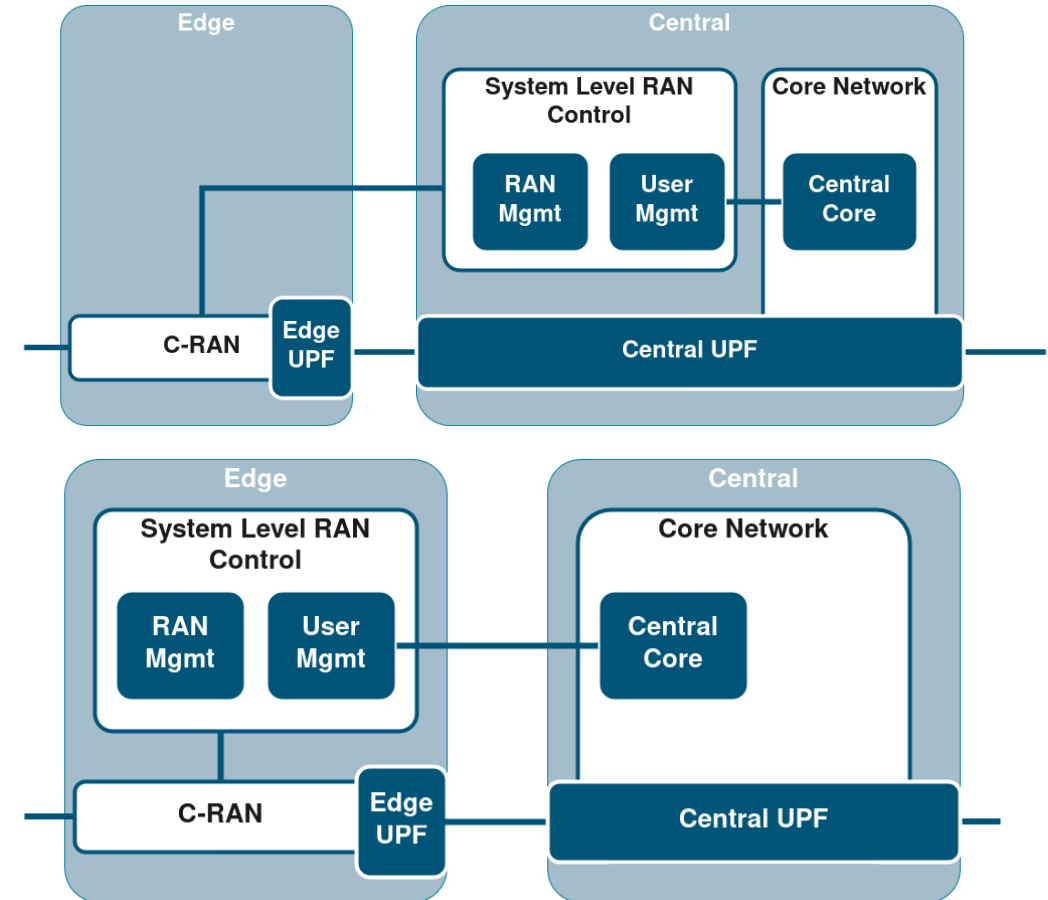
Flexibility Mechanisms Usage

- Performance
 - Load balancing
 - Easy scaling
- Reliability
 - Stateless hot-standby with fast transfer
- Security
 - Dynamic creation of quarantine zones
- Dynamic deployment
 - Migrating users to new locations
- Continuous upgrades
 - Replacement of old with new versions of the network functions



Core Means Essential not Central

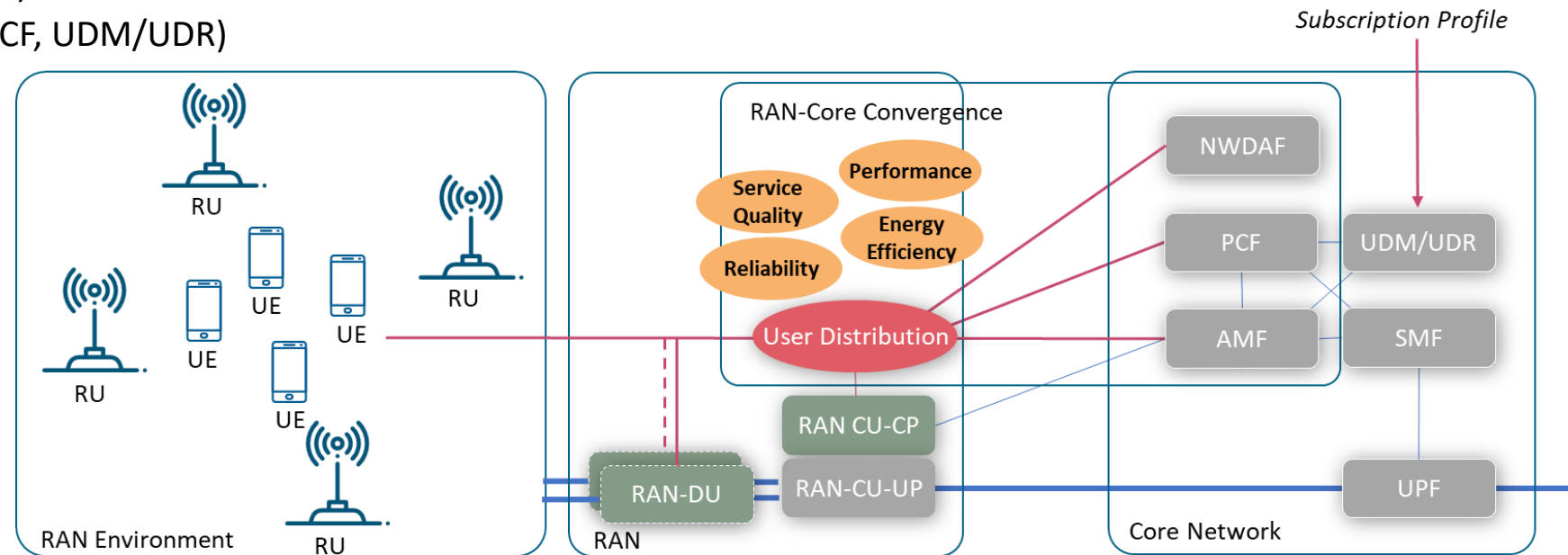
- Part of the core network can be effectively be deployed at the edge:
 - Power control and Energy Efficiency
 - Interference coordination across multiple RANs
 - Reliability and security – anomaly detection
 - **Local paging across RANs**
 - **Local mobility management without central involvement**
 - **Dynamic resource coordination – load balancing and user distribution**
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- C-RAN creates a natural edge of the network



RAN-Core Convergence

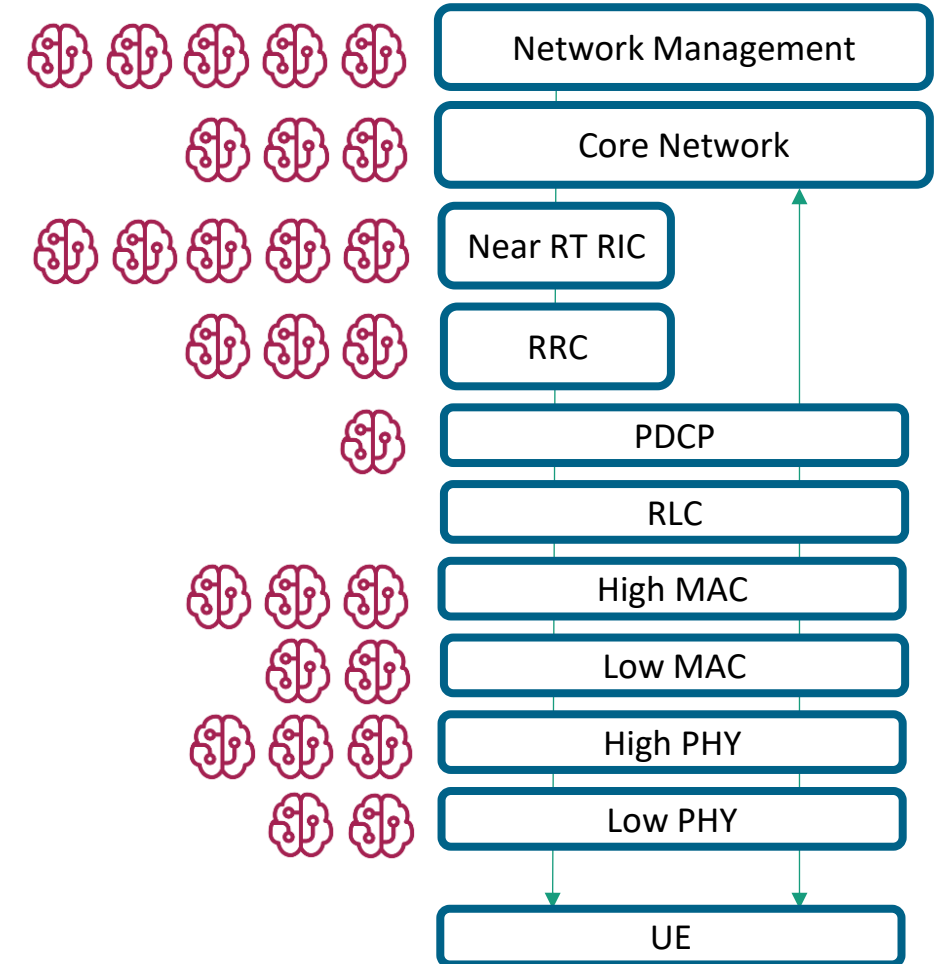
Providing subscriber control in near real-time across a coherent control plane

- Administrative UE distribution in the RAN environment:
 - Policies transmitted to the UE
 - RAN commands – using the near RT RIC functionality
- Dependent on:
 - QoS and Mobility patterns (NWDAF)
 - Policies and subscription profile (PCF, UDM/UDR)
 - Macro-mobility(AMF)



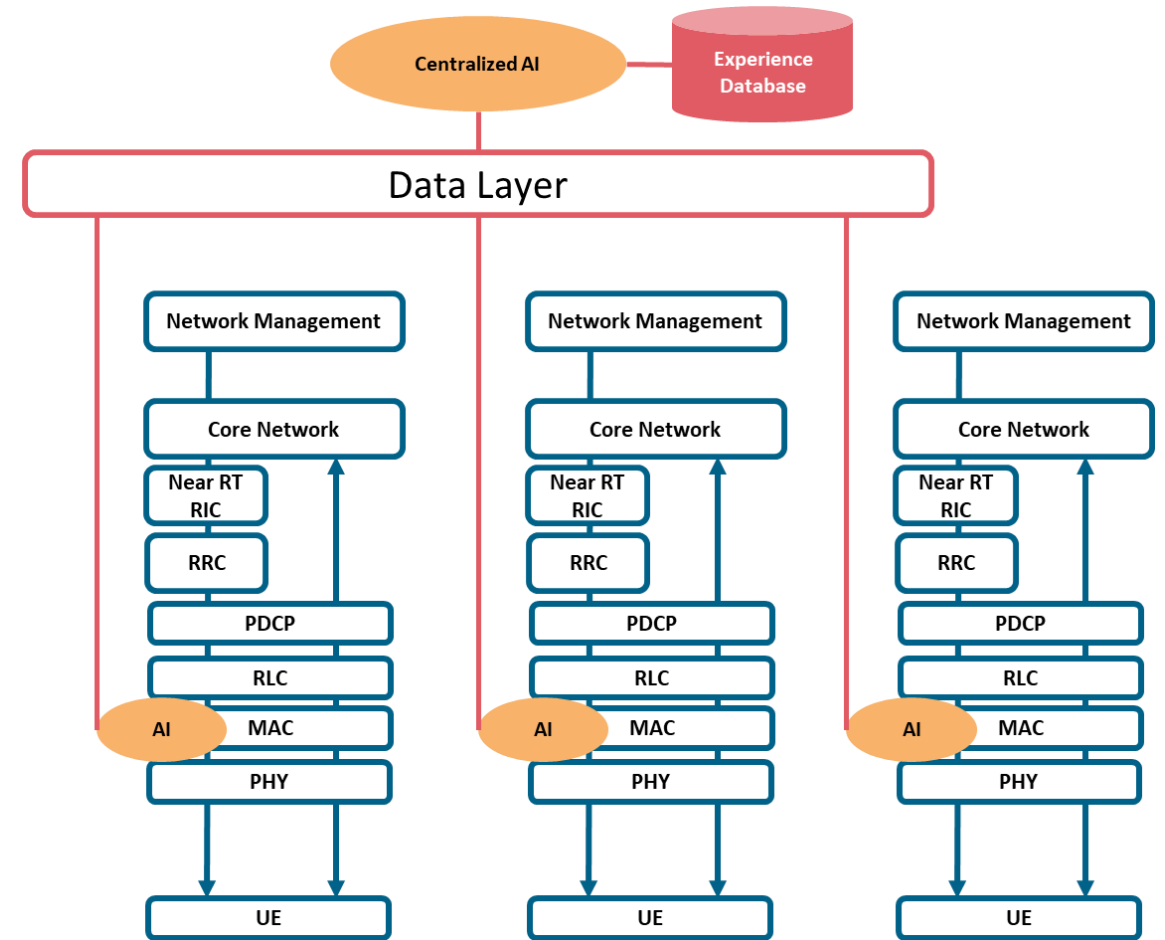
Native AI

- Different optimizations at different levels
 - Many optimizations are possiblei.e. any parameter that would work better if dynamic
- Optimizations impact each other:
 - Within the same layer
 - Between layers
- Models trained locally are (maybe) good locally
- Although models are embedded in the stack, they need an „out-of-band“ communication

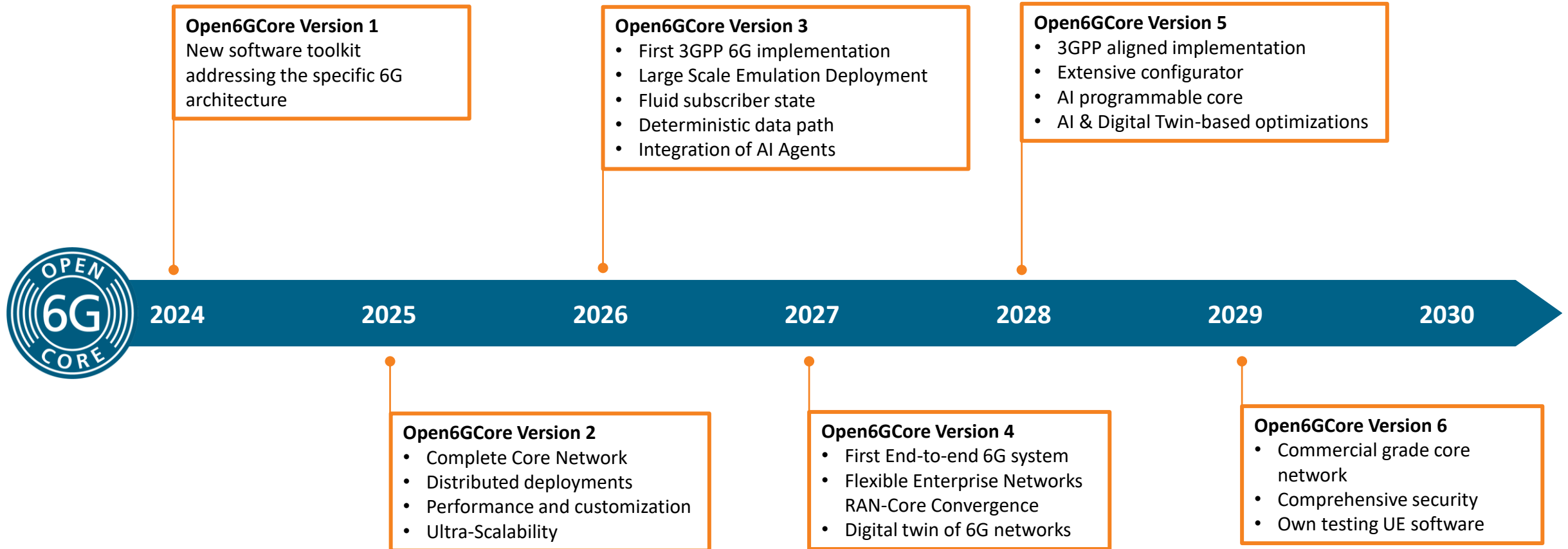


An “out of band” communication is needed

- To be able to communicate between the different agents
 - Situations
 - Solutions
- Basic federated learning would work ONLY when the local situation is similar



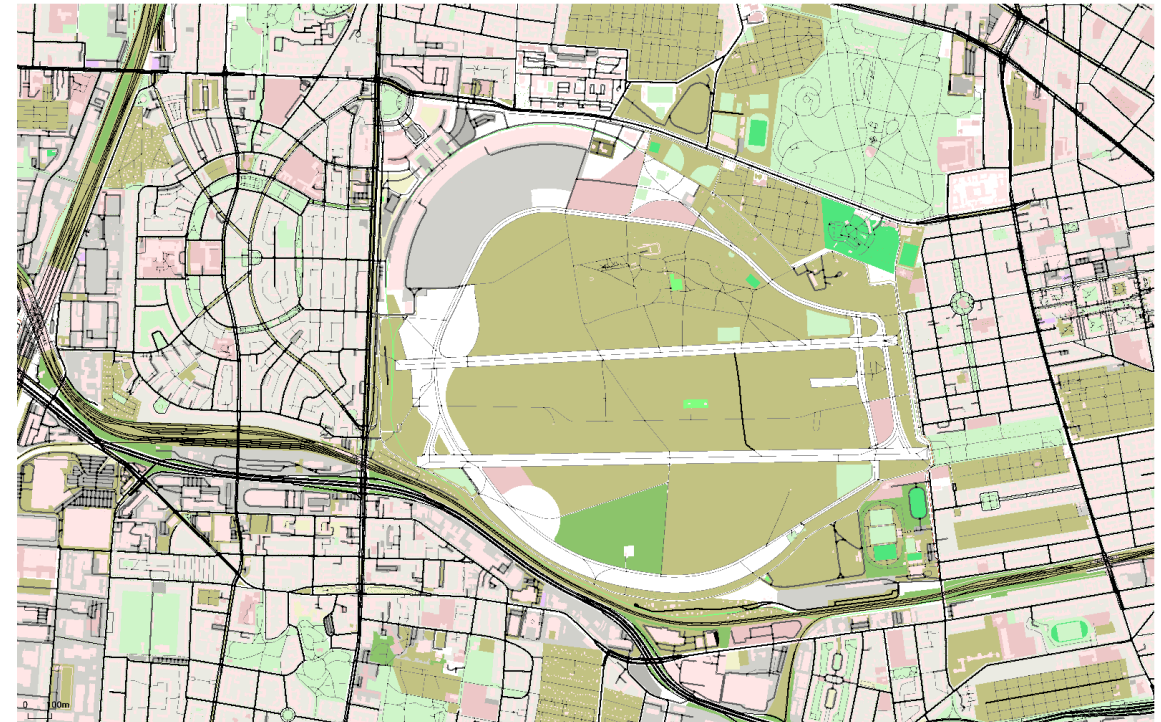
Open6GCore Long Term Roadmap



OpenLanes: Large Scale Network Emulator System for Network Digital Twins

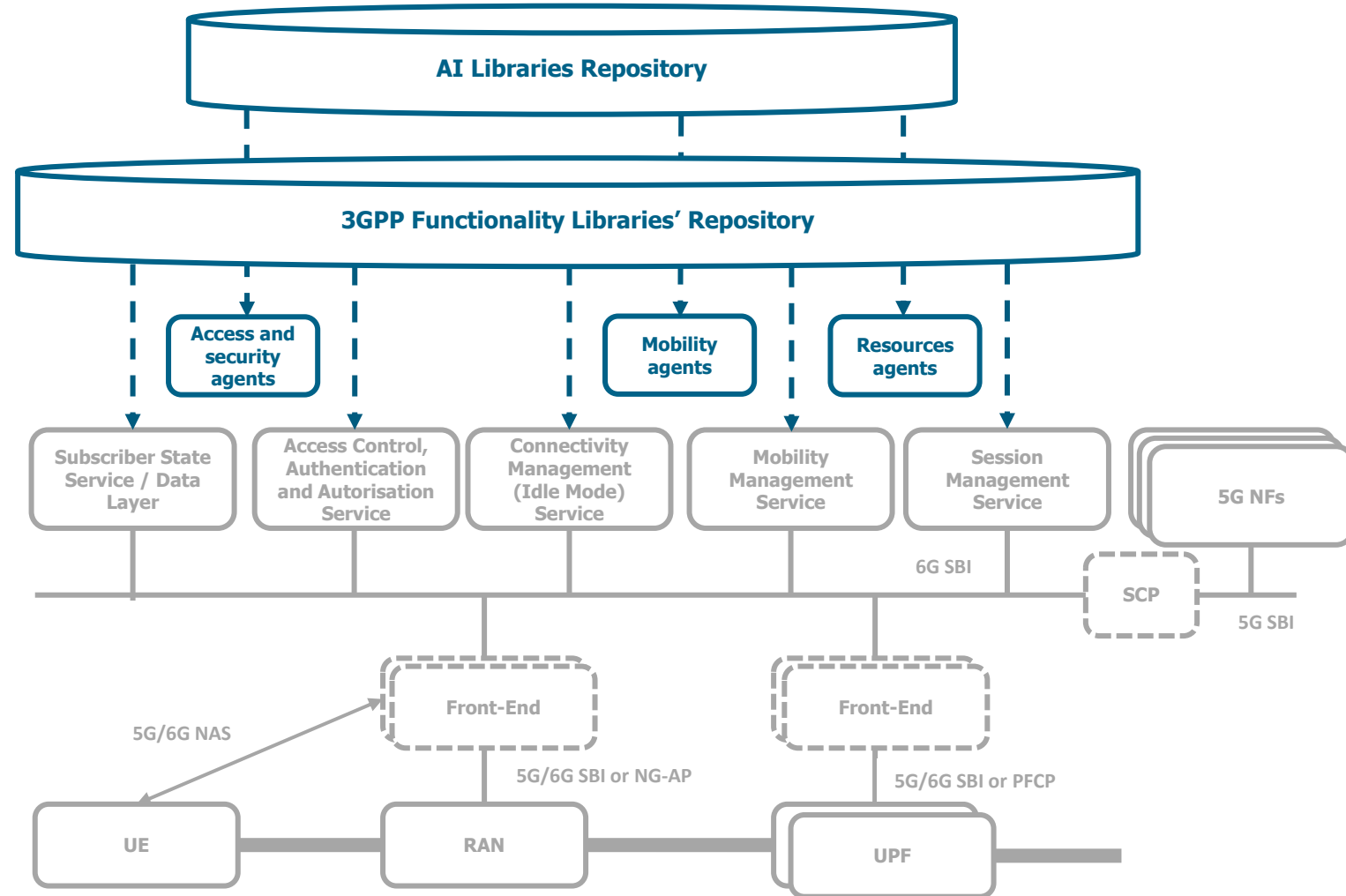
Providing an easy-to-use, large-scale network emulation to automatically test new concepts in a large number of real networks

- Generic Emulator of Large-Scale Networks (>400 nodes)
 - Delay, Capacity, Packet Loss
 - Non Terrestrial and Terrestrial Networks
- Support for Open Street Maps and SUMO Trajectories
- Support for static and dynamic topologies
 - Automated tests across multiple network topologies
 - Topology changes can be described in a Time Series
- Highly configurable
 - Configuration GUI for Scenario Selection
 - Automatic configuration mechanisms
 - Next version: including a large number of telecom backbone and satellite constellation relevant topologies
- Can be interfaced with real nodes/hardware devices
 - Testing networking of nodes in complex networks



The Future Core is Fluid and Smart

- No Network Function Core – replaced by small pieces of execution highly groupable and customizable
 - Maintain pieces and stacks from AMF, SMF, etc.
 - Can be re-combined for the specific use case – need a binding mechanism
 - Can have dynamic parameters to meet the end-to-end service goals
- Very close closed-loop automation
 - Shifting decisions to the intelligent entities/agents
 - Distributed analytics
- Data Pipelines & Repositories: flowing the data and actions from sources to destinations



**Save the
Date!**

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**Toward Realistic,
Reliable, and Flexible
6G Networks**



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