

IETF107報告会

ワイヤレス関連 新WG (RAW & DRIP)

2020/05/11

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本報告セッションの概要

- Virtual IETF107 として開催された二つの New WG の紹介
- **Reliable and Available Wireless (RAW)** / RTG area
 - 2020/03/24 20:00-22:00 (UTC) 開催
 - IETF106 (シンガポール)では BoF として開催
- **Drone Remote ID Protocol (DRIP)** / INT area
 - 2020/03/25 20:00-21:30 (UTC) 開催
 - IETF105でサイドミーティングとして開催。IETF106では、Tm-rid (Trustworthy Multipurpose Remote ID) BoF 開催
- なお、お断りですが...
 - 当方(とちお)は**無線/ワイヤレス関連は専門ではありません**
 - RAW は DetNet と近いので、少し関連性がある程度。DRIP は完全専門外
 - 参考までによく出没するWG:
 - RTG Area関連 WG (MPLS, TEAS, CCAMP, SPRING, DetNet など)
 - OPS Area関連 WG (NETCONF, NETMOD など)

RAW WG

RAW WGとは

■ Reliable and Available Wireless (**RAW**) / RTG area

- IETF107では、2020/03/24 開催
- IETF106 (シンガポール)では BoF として開催

■ Charter から (<https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/raw/about/>)

- High reliability and availability for IP connectivity over a wireless medium
- DetNet WG の無線に特化した WG
 - DetNet WG: IP, MPLSに対し、Deterministic Networking (packet delay variation低減、High reliabilityなど、5G URLLC相当の機能)を規定するWG
- Detnet のほか、関連 (i.e. 方式検討などの参照にする) WG
 - MANET WG: dynamic link exchange protocol (DLEP)
 - IPPM WG: OAM関連
 - CCAMP WG: model (YANG)関連
 - 6TiSCH WG: アーキで規定の Complex Track (multi-path forwarding)
 - IETF WGのほかには、IEEE802.15.4, 802.11など

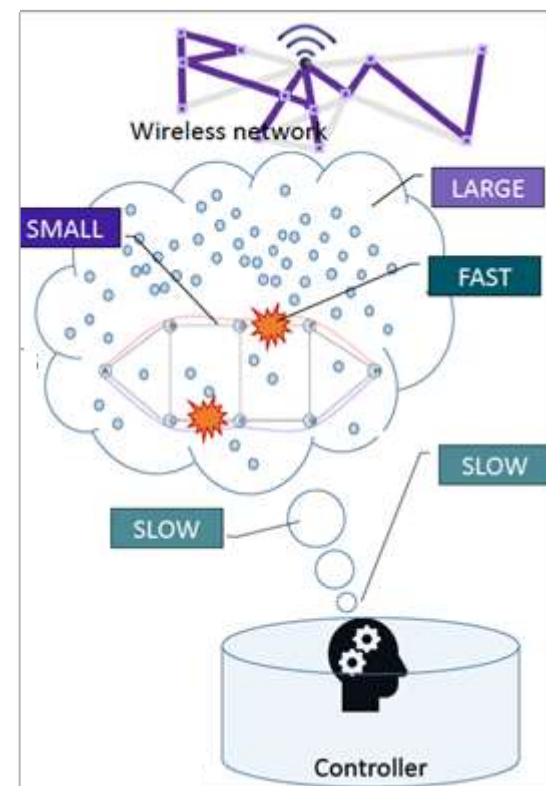
RAW WG 主要ドラフト

- 現在WG I-Dとなっているドラフトは無し
- Problem statement
 - draft-pthubert-raw-problem-statement
- Architecture/Framework
 - draft-pthubert-raw-architecture
- Terminology
 - draft-thubert-raw-technologies
- Use case
 - draft-farkas-raw-5g
 - draft-bernardos-raw-use-cases
- 方式など
 - draft-papadopoulos-raw-pareo-reqs
 - Packet Replication and Elimination 関連要求
 - draft-maeurer-raw-ldacs
 - LDACS: L-band Digital Aeronautical Communications System
 - draft-theoleyre-raw-oam-support
 - OAM要求

アーキドラフト初版は4月発行
まだこの二つはオーバーラップが多く今後整理が必要かも

RAWの課題

- Problem Statement or Architecture draft から
- 課題
 - uncontrolled interferences (干渉)の影響
 - 無線環境の変化時間 < PCEでの設定変更時間
 - Path computation time scale とは異なり Forwarding time scale が求められる運用
 - 実際の運用ではPCEでなく、Packet 単位で、forwarding が迅速に行わる Path selection機能が求められる
 - その Path selection 機能は PCEなどで複数の(冗長)経路で提供されるが、実運用になったときにはリソースの浪費を減らしつつ、パケットに対していかに Reliable & Available serviceを提供するかも課題

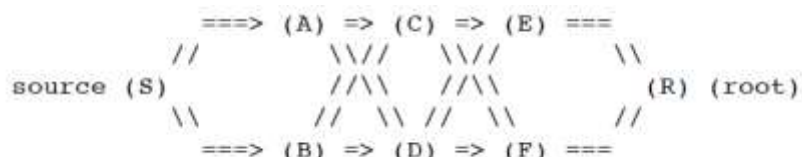


	PCE (not in scope)	PSE (in scope)
Operation	Centralized	Source-Routed or Distributed
Communication	Slow, expensive	Fast, local
Time Scale	Long (hours, days)	Short (sub-second)
Network size	Large, many Tracks to compute	Small, within one Track
Metrics	Averaged, Statistical, Shade of grey	Instant values / boolean state

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/meeting/106/materials/slides-106-raw-03-problem-statement-01>

RAW Architecture

- RAW Architecture ドラフトに掲げられた Components (6章)
- Wireless Tracks
 - 6TiSCH Architectureでは simple track / complex trackが提供されるが、後者が support multi-path forwardingに求められる機能にあたる
 - また、Packet Replication and Eliminationも含めた機能が求められる
- Source-Routed vs. Distributed Forwarding Decision
 - RAW では、Forwarding decisions に欠かせない”Replication and Elimination”を迅速かつ最適に提供にする必要がある
 - そのためにRAW forwarding planeには、フロータイプに対して Track のステータスが特定の知見が備わっていることが必要 (BFD, DLEP, OAM機能)で DetNet tagging, SRv6, BIER-TEの拡張などが適用可能かも
- PAREO Functions
 - TSCH schedule for Packet Replication



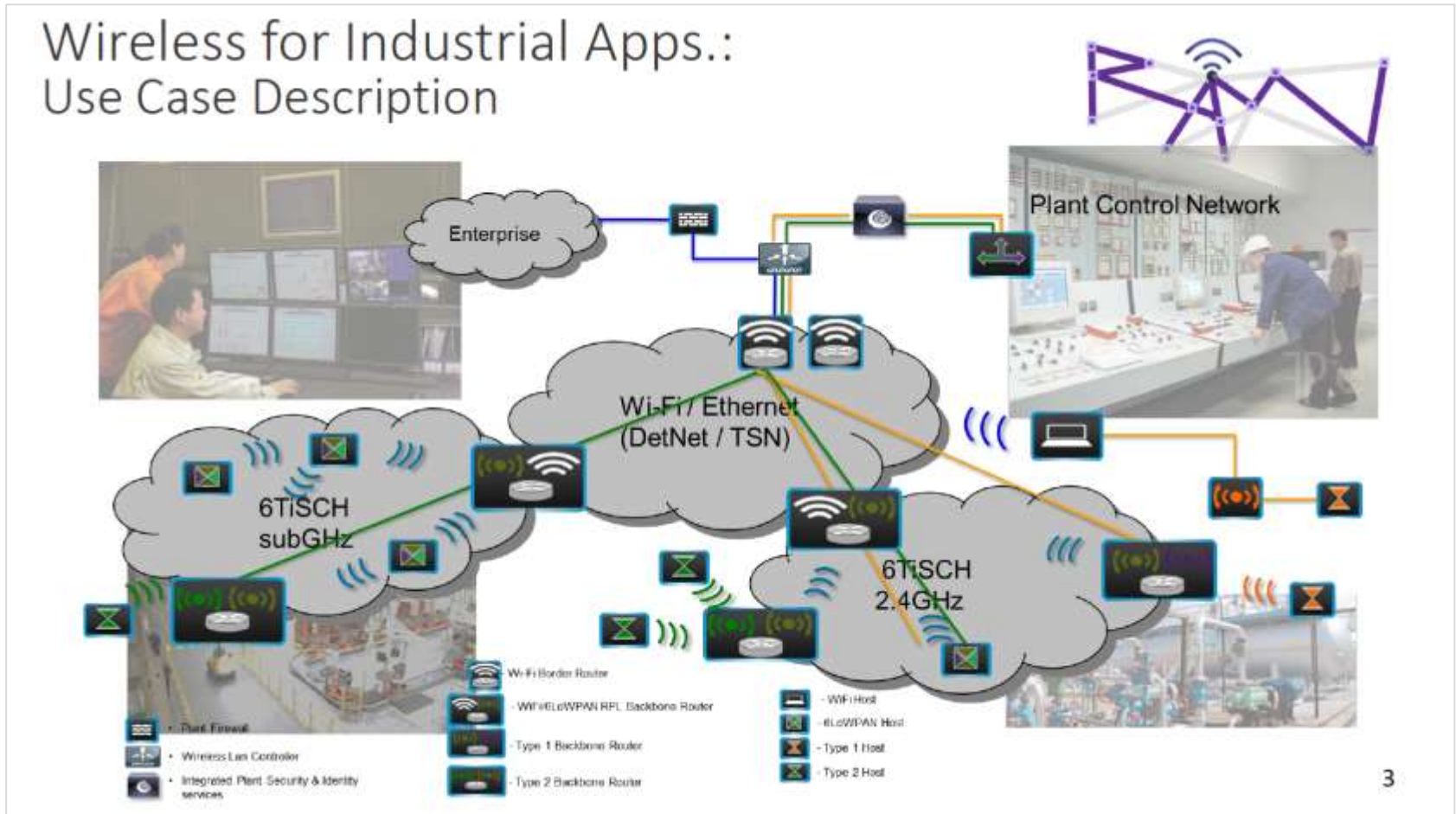
		Timeslot						
Channel	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
0	S->A	S->B	B->C	B->D	C->F	E->R	F->R	
1		A->C	A->D	C->E	D->E	D->F		

RAW Use case

- draft-bernardos-raw-use-cases
 - Aeronautical Communications
 - Amusement Parks
 - Wireless for Industrial Applications → 次のスライド参照
 - Pro Audio and Video
 - Wireless gaming
 - UAV platooning and control
 - Edge Robotics control
- draft-farkas-raw-5g
 - 次の次のスライド参照、特に UE- gNB 間

RAW Use case

■ Wireless for Industrial Applications



Specifies:

- Heterogeneous technologies
- Multiple simultaneous links
- Variable link conditions
- Different needs/traffic types (Control Loops; monitoring and diagnostics)

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/meeting/107/materials/slides-107-raw-raw-general-use-cases-00>

RAW 5G Use case

■ エリクソンのプレゼン資料から。無線のMulti-connectivity features

- <https://datatracker.ietf.org/meeting/107/materials/slides-107-raw-5g-use-cases-00>

5G – Multi-connectivity Features

Applicable to both IP and Ethernet PDU sessions

Dual UEs in the Device

The diagram shows a device with two separate UE blocks, each with Tx/Rx ports. The top UE is connected to gNB1, which is connected to UPF1. The bottom UE is connected to gNB2, which is connected to UPF2. A red box labeled 'PREOF/FRER' is positioned between the two UE blocks, indicating the location of these functions.

— Full redundancy of UE and network

— 5G is ready for DetNet service protection:

- PREOF: Packet Replication, Elimination, and Ordering Functions, see RFC 8655 DetNet Architecture
- FRER: Frame Replication and Elimination for Reliability, see IEEE Std 802.1CB

Dual Connectivity

The diagram shows a single UE block with Tx/Rx ports. The top Tx/Rx port is connected to MgNB, which is connected to UPF1. The bottom Tx/Rx port is connected to SgNB, which is connected to UPF2. A red box labeled 'PREOF/FRER' is positioned between the two Tx/Rx ports, indicating the location of these functions.

— Network user plane redundancy

RAN internal: PDCP duplication

The diagram shows a UE block with a PDCP layer and two L2low/L1 layers. The PDCP layer is connected to a gNB block with a PDCP layer and two L2low/L1 layers. The UE's PDCP layer is connected to the gNB's PDCP layer. The UE's L2low/L1 layers are connected to the gNB's L2low/L1 layers. The gNB's L2low/L1 layers are connected to Carrier 1 and Carrier 2, indicating redundant over-the-air transmissions.

— Redundant over-the-air transmissions

J. Farkas, T. Dudda, A. Shapin, S. Sandberg | 2020-03-24 | 5G - Ultra-Reliable Wireless Technology with Low Latency | Page 8

DRIP WG

DRIP WG とは

■ Drone Remote ID Protocol (**drip**) / INT area

- 2020/03/25 20:00-21:30 (UTC) 開催
- IETF105でサイドミーティングとして開催。IETF106では、Tm-rid (Trustworthy Multipurpose RemoteID) BoF 開催
 - <https://trac.ietf.org/trac/ietf/meeting/attachment/wiki/105side-slides/>
 - <https://datatracker.ietf.org/meeting/106/proceedings>
- MLも “Tm-rid” を使用
 - <https://datatracker.ietf.org/meeting/106/proceedings>
 - <https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/browse/tm-rid>
- WG発足後、頻度を上げて中間会合を実施中
 - <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/drip/meetings/>

DRIP WGが目指すもの

- Charter から抜粋
 - <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/charter-ietf-drip/>
- ざっくり言ってしまうと、
ASTM International F38 Committee Work Item WK65041こと
“Standard Specification for UAS Remote ID and Tracking” に対して、IETFとして規程する必要があるもの技術・プロトコル等の規程を行うもの。特に Remote ID (RID) 周り
 - UAS: Unmanned Aircraft Systems – つまりドローンのこと
- DRIPでは、RID をいかに信頼性高く使えるようにするかを規定し、IETF WGとして、HIP, EPP, RDAP, DNS 等の既存規格をテコ入れし、CCAs中心に世界の航空局と連携も図る
 - CAAs (Civil Aviation Authorities; UK) の他、FAA (Federal Aviation Administration; US), EASA (European Aviation Safety Agency EU) など
- 実際には、要求、アーキテクチャ、そしてプロトコルデザインを決める

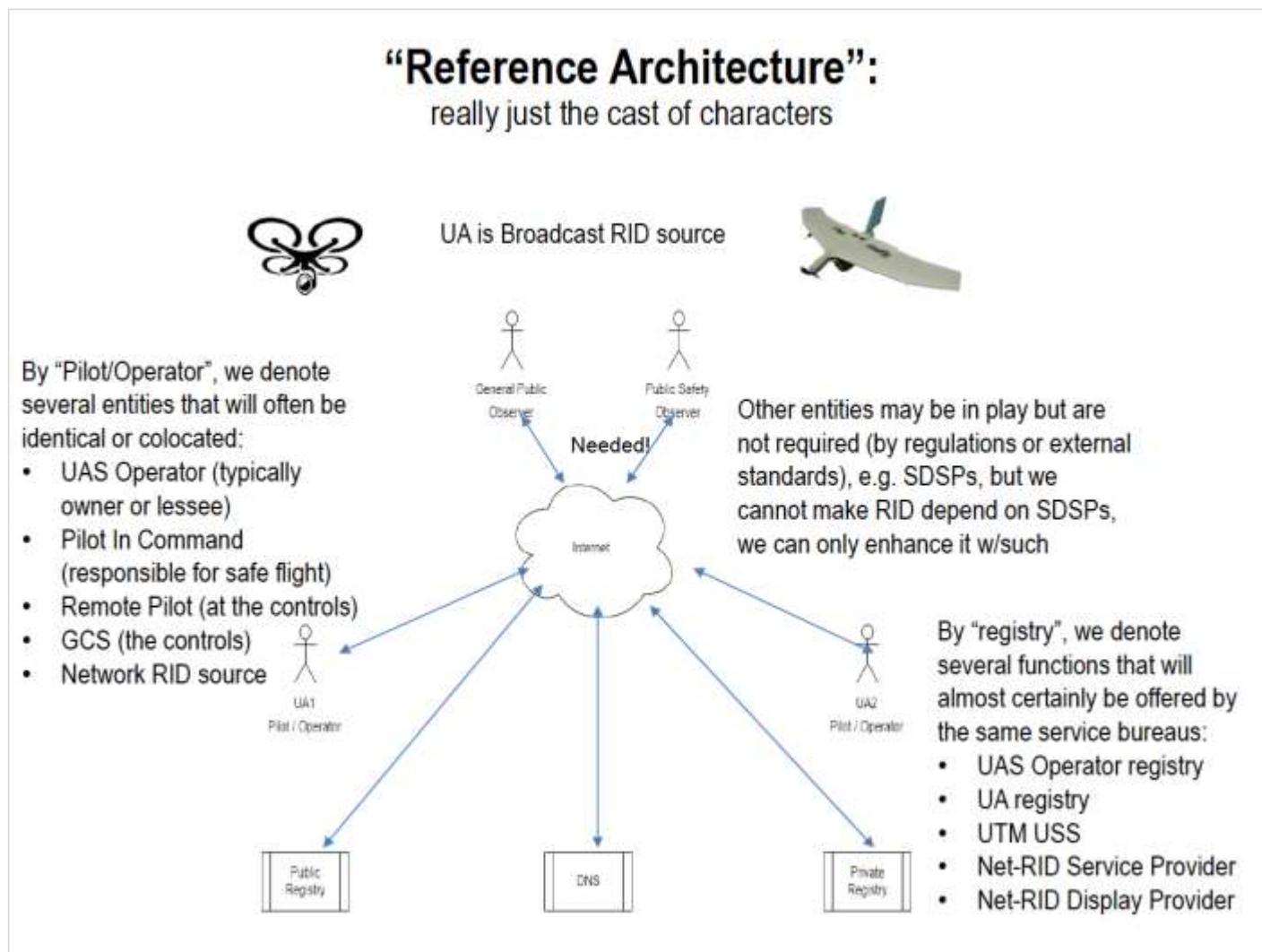
DRIP WG 主要ドラフト

- <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/drip/documents/>
- まだ WG I-Dは存在しませんが今のメインは以下の二つ
 - draft-card-drip-arch
 - **Drone Remote Identification Protocol (DRIP) Architecture**
 - draft-card-drip-reqs
 - **Drone Remote Identification Protocol (DRIP) Requirements**
- その他 (ASTM F3411-19関連)
 - draft-moskowitz-drip-crowd-sourced-rid
 - **Crowd Sourced Remote ID**
 - draft-moskowitz-drip-operator-privacy
 - **Operator Privacy for RemoteID Messages**
 - draft-moskowitz-drip-secure-nrid-c2
 - **Secure UAS Network RID and C2 Transport**
 - draft-wiethuechter-drip-auth
 - **DRIP Authentication Formats**
 - draft-wiethuechter-drip-identity-claims
 - **DRIP Identity Claims**

draft-card-drip-arch & reqs

Reference Architecture

- <https://datatracker.ietf.org/meeting/interim-2020-drip-01/materials/slides-interim-2020-drip-01-sessa-drip-requirements-architecture>



draft-card-drip-arch & reqs

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/meeting/interim-2020-drip-01/materials/slides-interim-2020-drip-01-sessa-drip-requirements-architecture>

■ RID について (ASTM F3411-19)

■ Broadcast RID

- Direct from UA to observer device (data link, not network)
- Bluetooth 4/5 & Wi-Fi w/Neighbor Awareness Networking (NAN)
 - “selected for compatibility with commonly carried hand-held devices” o
 - BT4 Advertisement beacon payload limit of 25 bytes (24 usable)
- Broadcast always while in flight

■ Network RID

- Typically GCS → cellular LTE → Internet → NETSP
- Net-RID Service Provider (NETSP)
 - UTM USS to which the UAS is subscribed
 - Receives, stores & answers NETDP queries re: UAS ID, location, etc.
- Net-RID Display Provider (NETDP)
 - Aggregates info from multi NETSP
 - Provides picture of airspace volume in response to client queries
 - May or may not itself be a USS
- Only NETSP ↔ NETDP is fully specified, uses JSON / RestAPI

draft-card-drip-arch & reqs

■ Broadcast/Network RID と各航空局RIDとの関係(分析)

Regulations & Means of Compliance: Industry “Consensus” Standards

	ASTM Broadcast RID Bluetooth/WIFI direct from UA	ASTM Network RID Internet from UAS (UA or GCS)
EASA EU likely to influence rest of world outside N. America	Pilot/GCS & UA locations UA serial # (manufacturer assigned)	N/A
FAA NPRM Limited RID Small UA, Visual Line of Sight (V-LOS) within 400' of pilot	prohibited	Pilot/GCS location only UA serial # or 1-time session ID
FAA NPRM Standard RID	Pilot/GCS & UA locations UA serial # or 1-time session ID	Pilot/GCS & UA locations UA serial # or 1-time session ID

Gap analysis

- NPRM says RID is an enabler of DAA, V2X, etc.;
but ASTM F38.02 says RID is just RID.
- NPRM calls for error correction;
but ASTM F3411-19 does not specify any.
- NPRM calls for cybersecurity to protect integrity & authenticity;
but ASTM F3411-19 specifies only the framing of authentication data.
- Everyone says protect operator privacy;
but pilot/GCS location is broadcast in the clear &
no one specifies how to protect PII in registries...

まとめ

- IETF 107 報告として、以下の新WGを紹介
- **Reliable and Available Wireless (RAW)** / RTG area
- **Drone Remote ID Protocol (DRIP)** / INT area

- 感想・所感など
 - 共通に、B5G, 6G, Local 5G向けに関わる要素技術ということで、今後の展開に期待
 - RAWは、5G QoSと関連した展開に期待したい
 - DRIPは、各国(地域)航空局と連携した標準化を推進。こういう展開が、国内でも盛り上がってもいいのでは... とも感じた

ありがとうございました