



IEEE 6G
SUMMIT

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5G/6G for industrial control systems: a new starting point

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Our business areas

Electrification

Motion

Process Automation

Robotics & Discrete Automation



Outline

Needs and opportunities

Gaps and recommendations

- Latency and reliability
- Compatibility with industrial ethernet protocols
- Industry-oriented user equipment
- Functional safety and resilience
- Wireless-aware control application

Future perspectives

- Cloud-Fog Automation
- Control-Communication-Computing Co-design

Needs and opportunities

5G enables mobility and flexibility



Large height



Rural areas



Mobile machines



Mobile operation



Moving parts



Harsh or corrosive



Access forbidden



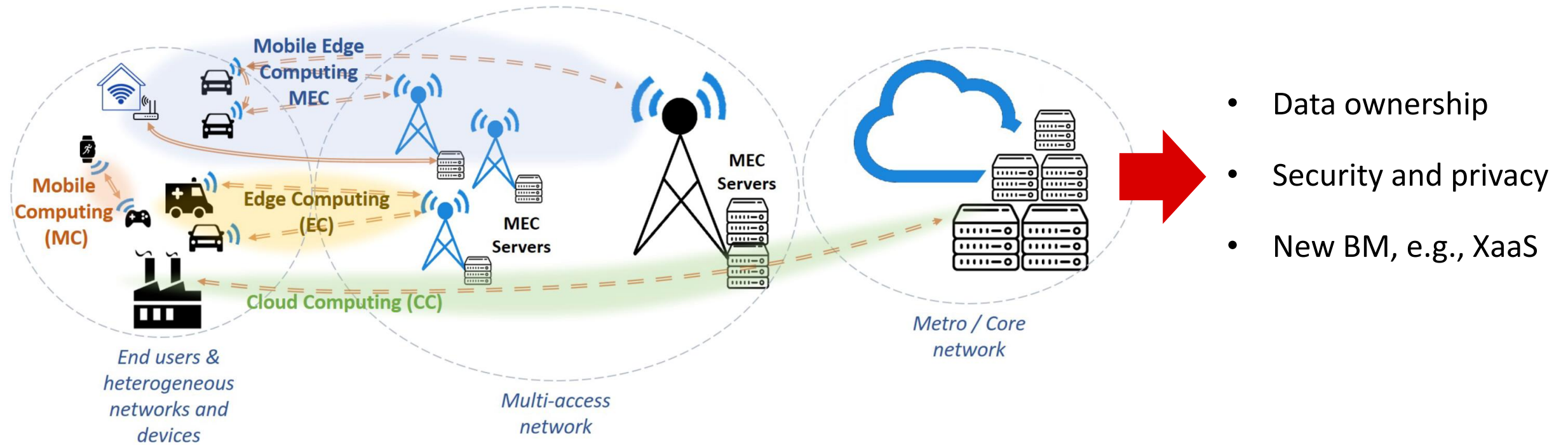
Cabling forbidden



Temporary deployment

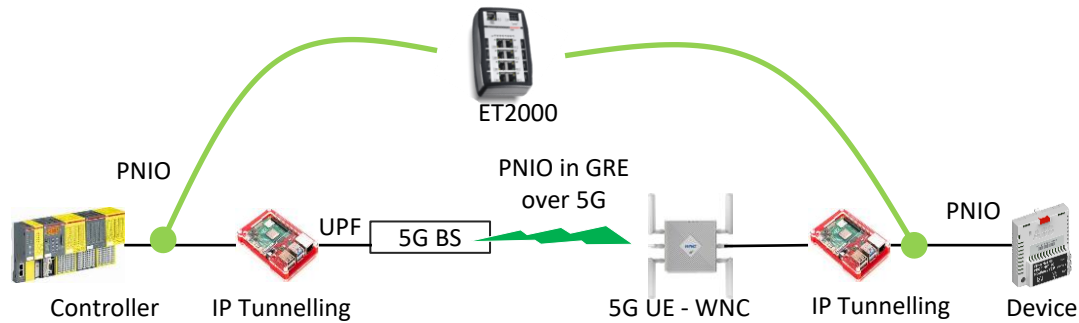
Needs and opportunities

5G brings computation to mobile edge



Gaps and recommendations: latency and reliability (1/2)

Use the “Unobtrusive Layer2 Tester” and “Dinosaur Curve” to evaluate the latency and reliability



Unobtrusive to control loop

Insertion delay: <1us

Latency error: < 40ns

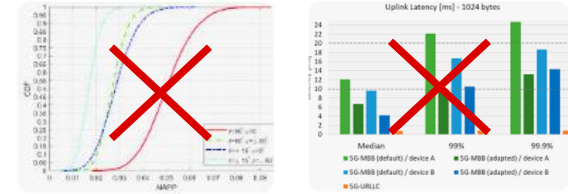
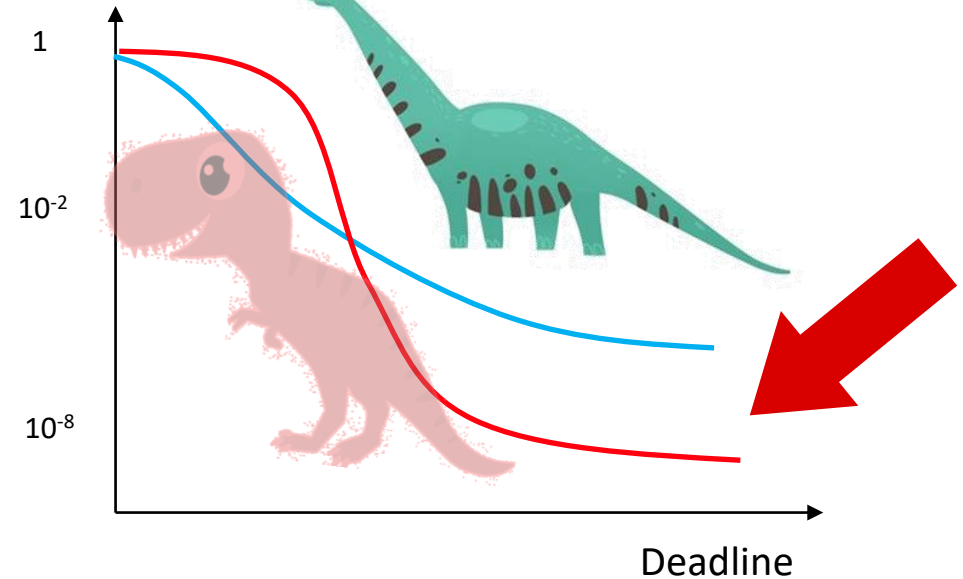
Verified reliability: < 10e-8

Verified protocols: PROFINET, PROFI-safe, Modbus TCP, EtherNet/IP, TCP, UDP, DDS, OPC UA

Limitation: Distance between probes: <100m (a)

Probability of missing the deadline

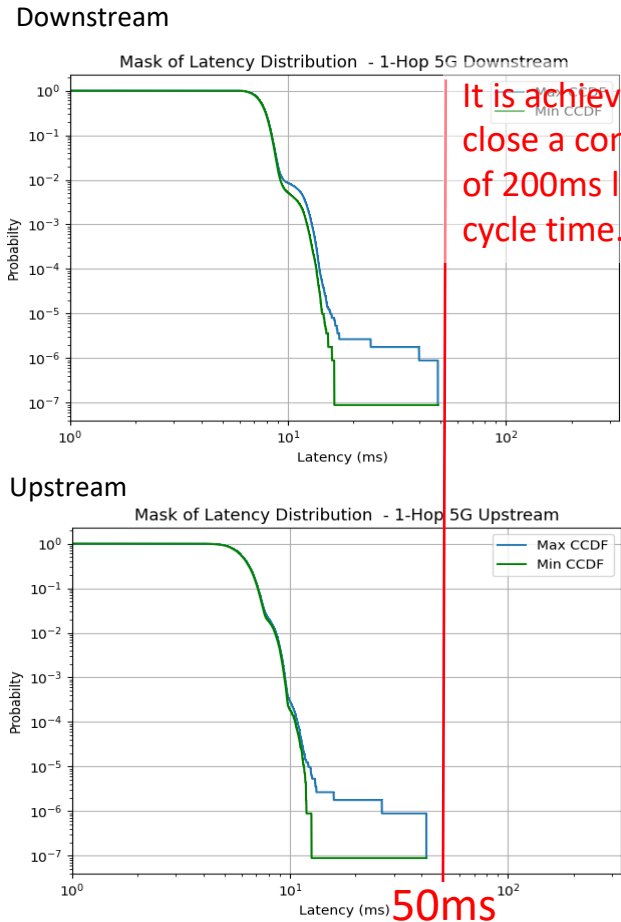
Lg(CCDF)
or
lg(1-CDF)



Gaps and recommendations: latency and reliability (2/2)

The promised 1ms RTT of URLLC is 100x away to reach, and field survivability and scalability need to be studied.

Latency and reliability of COTS 5G tested in Feb 2022



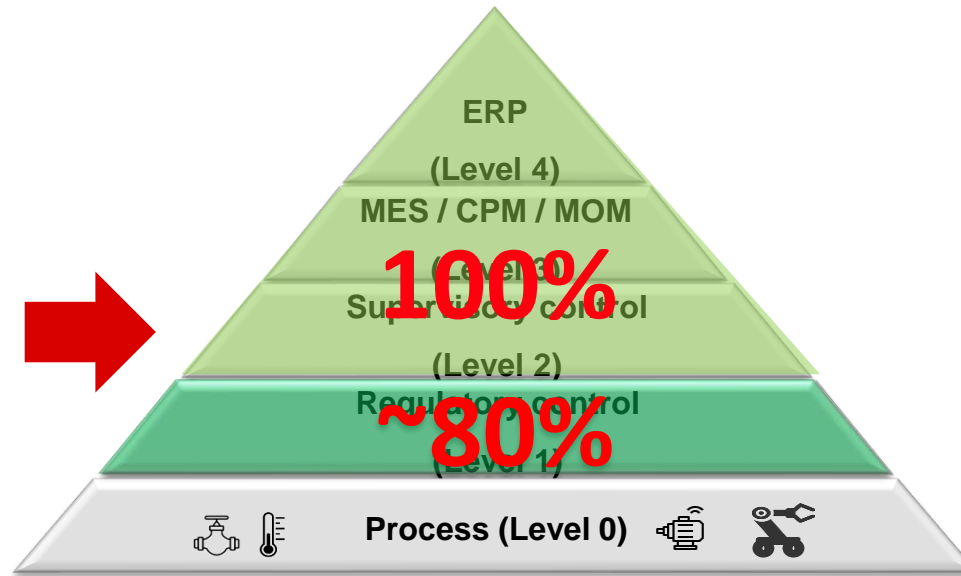
Conditions: in lab, 1-hop 5G, 2m distance, no obstacle, no competing traffics, 16ms cycle time, 60B Ethernet frame (PNIO in GRE in Eth), when 5G system is stable, tested for 3 days, statistic window is 5-hour



“For URLLC, the first release of **5G (Release 15)** already has the capability to achieve a latency of **1 ms** with a reliability of **99.999%** over the 5G radio interface.”
-- the position White Paper[2]



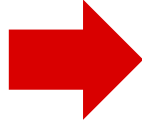
5G **was promised and expected** to be generic communication infrastructure for “nearly all” industrial control systems.



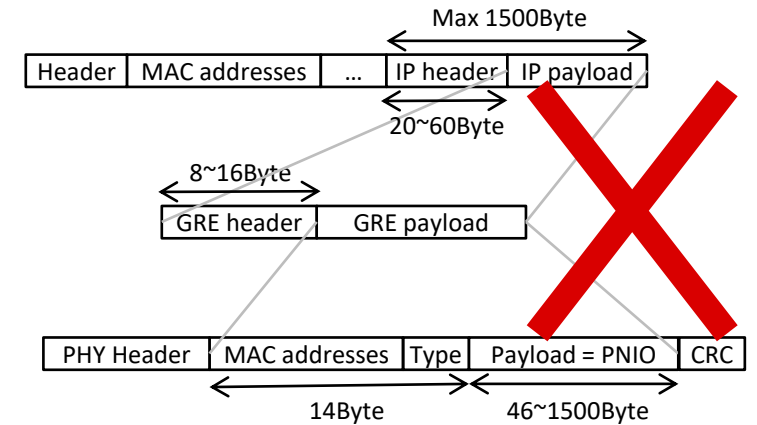
Gaps and recommendations: compatibility with industrial ethernet protocols

Depending on the decision of automation users, make either the layer-2 or the layer-3 deterministic and multicast.

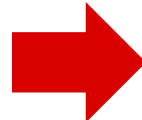
If non-IP (more popular):



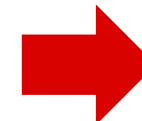
We need deterministic layer-2 (Ethernet PDU session). The IP tunneling is **not** a solution!



If IP:



We need deterministic IP layer-3 with multicast!



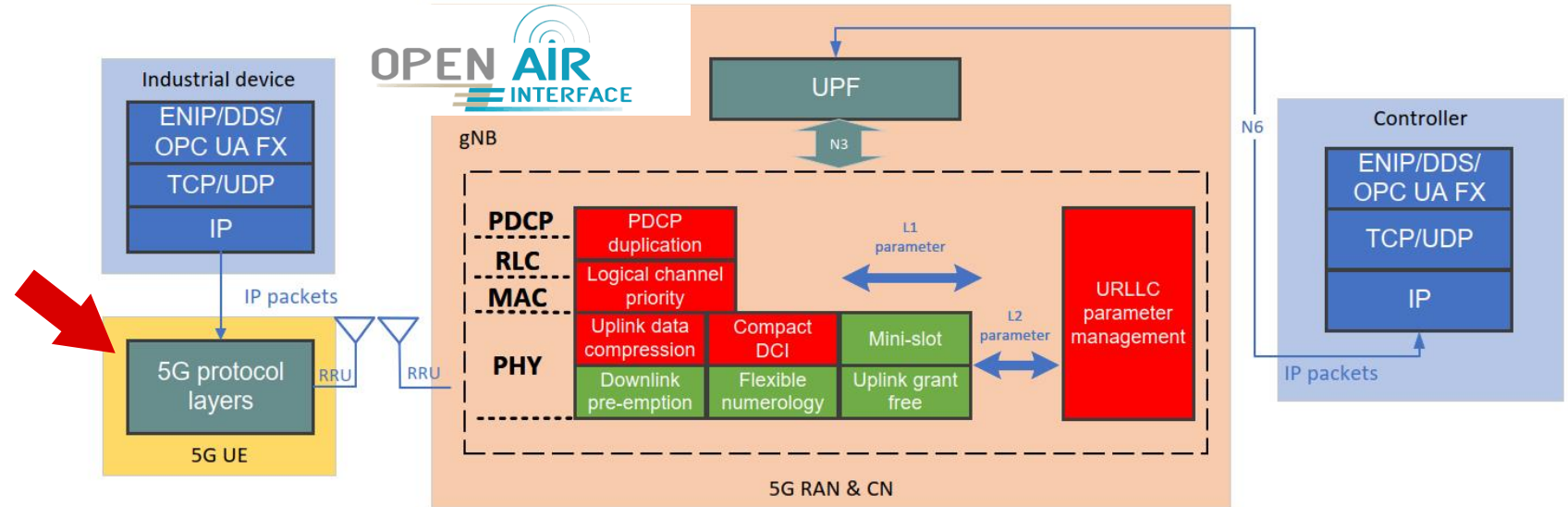
The **DetNet-over-5G** is more meaningful than the **TSN-over-5G**. But none of them looks serious enough (to me personally)!

Gaps and recommendations: industry-oriented user equipment

We need open implementation of 5G UE ("Open 5G UE"), like the open standards of automation domain.



OT market is value-sensitive rather than cost-sensitive

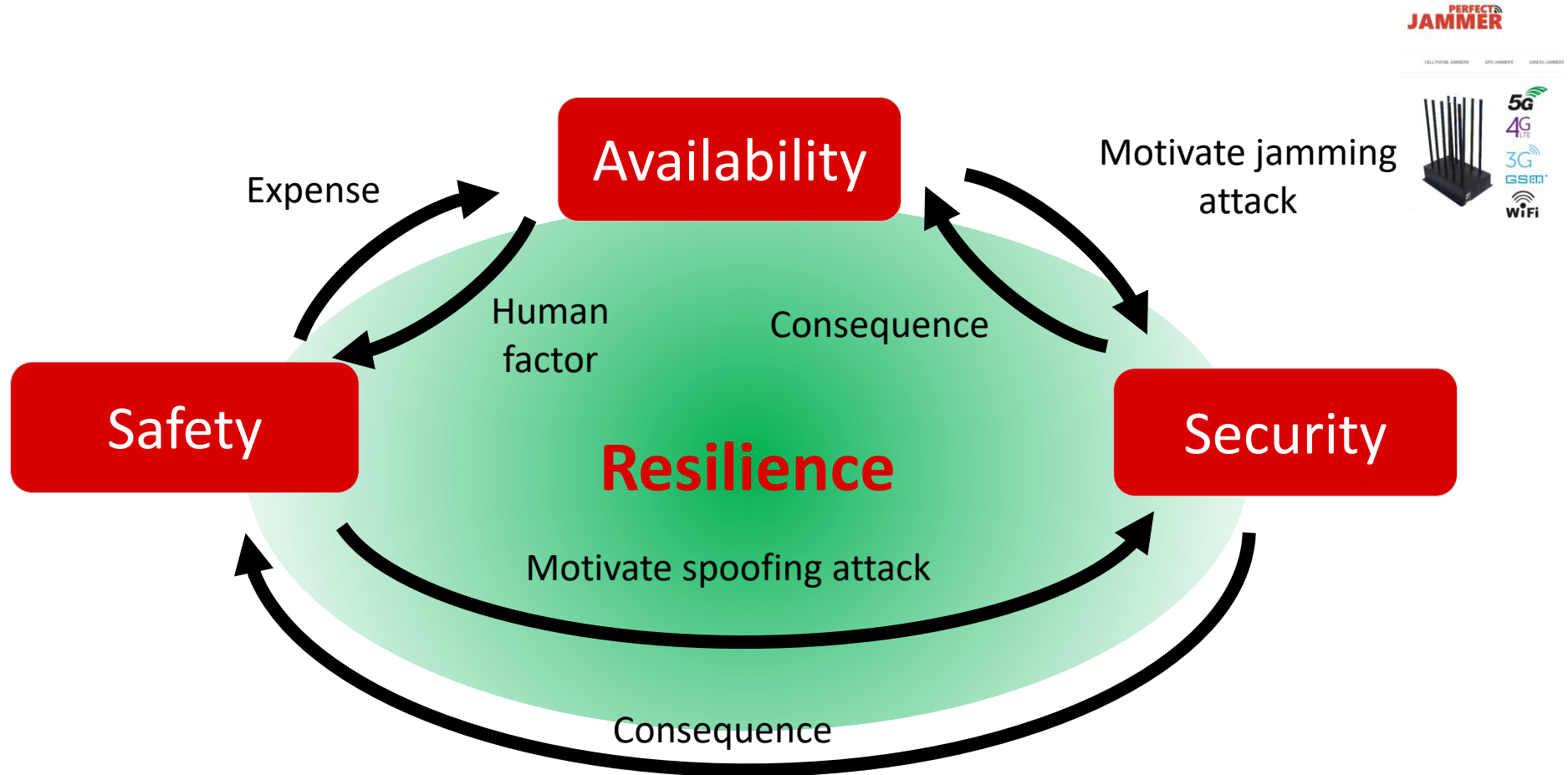


■ URLLC features specified in 3GPP standards and implemented in OAI
 ■ URLLC features specified in 3GPP standards but not implemented in OAI
 ■ Industrial protocol stack
 ■ 5G protocol stack



Gaps and recommendations: functional safety and resilience (1/2)

Guarantee safety and resilience against e.g., jamming without the expense of availability.



Gaps and recommendations: functional safety and resilience (2/2)

Guarantee safety and resilience against e.g., jamming without the expense of availability.

From the Black Channel to Gray Channel

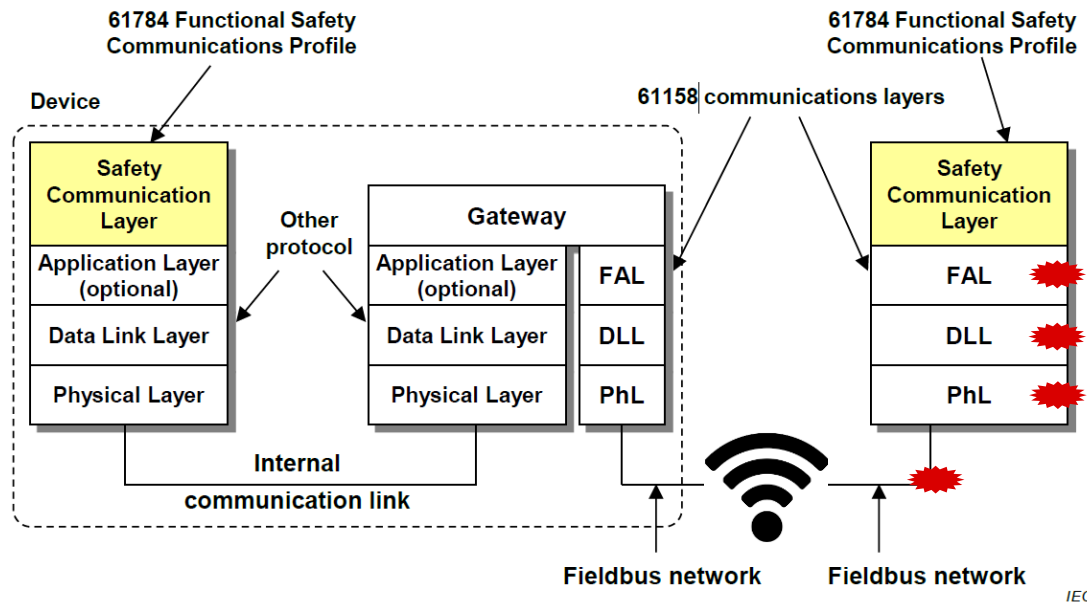
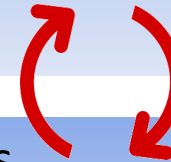


Figure 5 – Example model of a functional safety communication system

Wireless-aware safety

e.g., safety semantic communication.



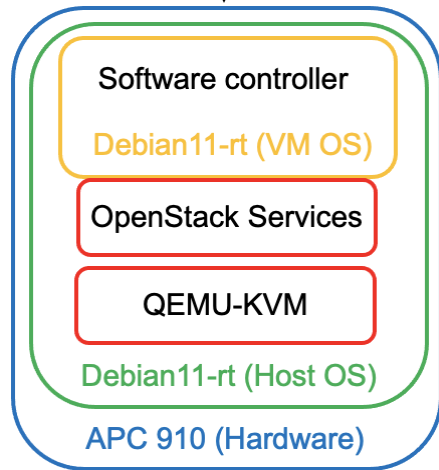
Safety-aware wireless

e.g., joint error detection and correction by cyclic redundancy check (CRC) code [1-3].

[1] M. Zhan et al., "High Throughput Joint Error Detection and Correction Based On GRAND-MO and CRC," in IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics, 2024
[2] Zhou, Q., Zhan, M., Zhang, J. et al. Energy efficient noise error pattern generator for guessing decoding in bursty channels. Peer-to-Peer Netw. Appl. (2024).
[2] M. Zhan, et al., "Noise Error Pattern Generation Based on Successive Addition-Subtraction for GRAND-MO," in IEEE Communications Letters, vol. 26, no. 4, pp. 743-747, April 2022

Gaps and recommendations: wireless-aware control application

Making the control applications more “prepared” for the wireless can avoid over-provisioning the 5G/6G system.



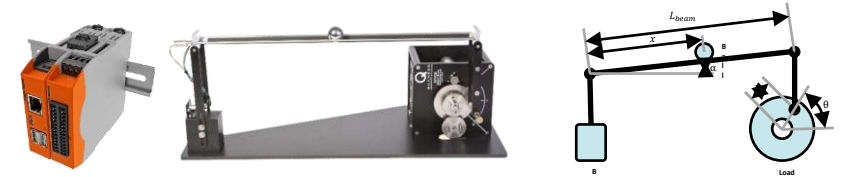
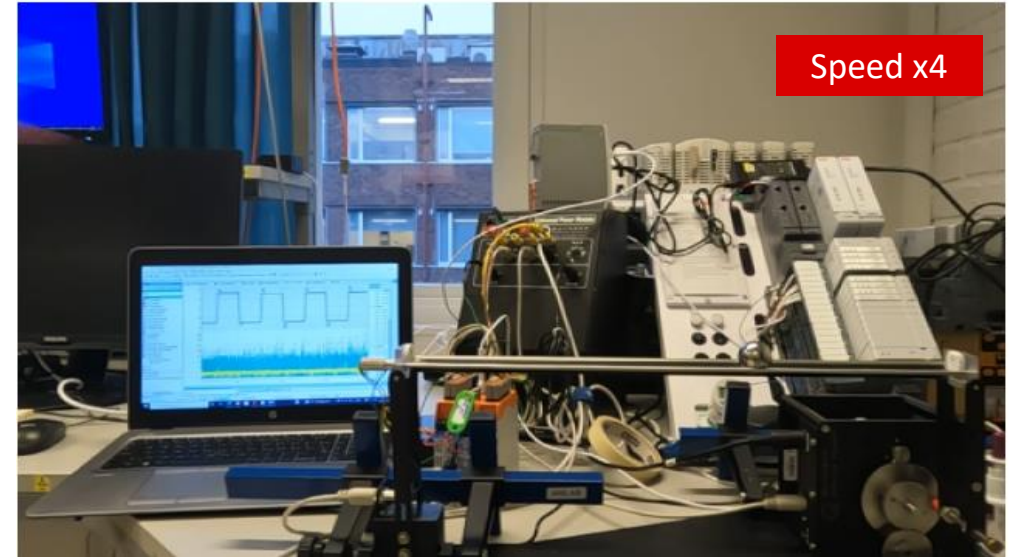
Inner Loop (P Controller):

$$\begin{cases} G_{sm}(s) = \frac{K_{sm}e^{-sL}}{s(rs+1)} \\ F_{inner}(s) = \frac{1}{\lambda s+1} \end{cases} \rightarrow C_{inner}(s) = \frac{1}{K_{sm}(\lambda+L)}$$

Outer Loop (PID Controller):

$$\begin{cases} G_{bb}(s) = \frac{K_{bb}e^{-sL}}{s^2} \\ C_{outer}(s) = \frac{f_2^*s^2 + f_1^*s + 1}{K_{bb}t_0^*s} \frac{1}{\beta s + 1} \\ \dots [1] \end{cases} \quad F_{outer}(s) = \frac{1}{\beta s + 1}$$

Latency-aware Internal Model Control



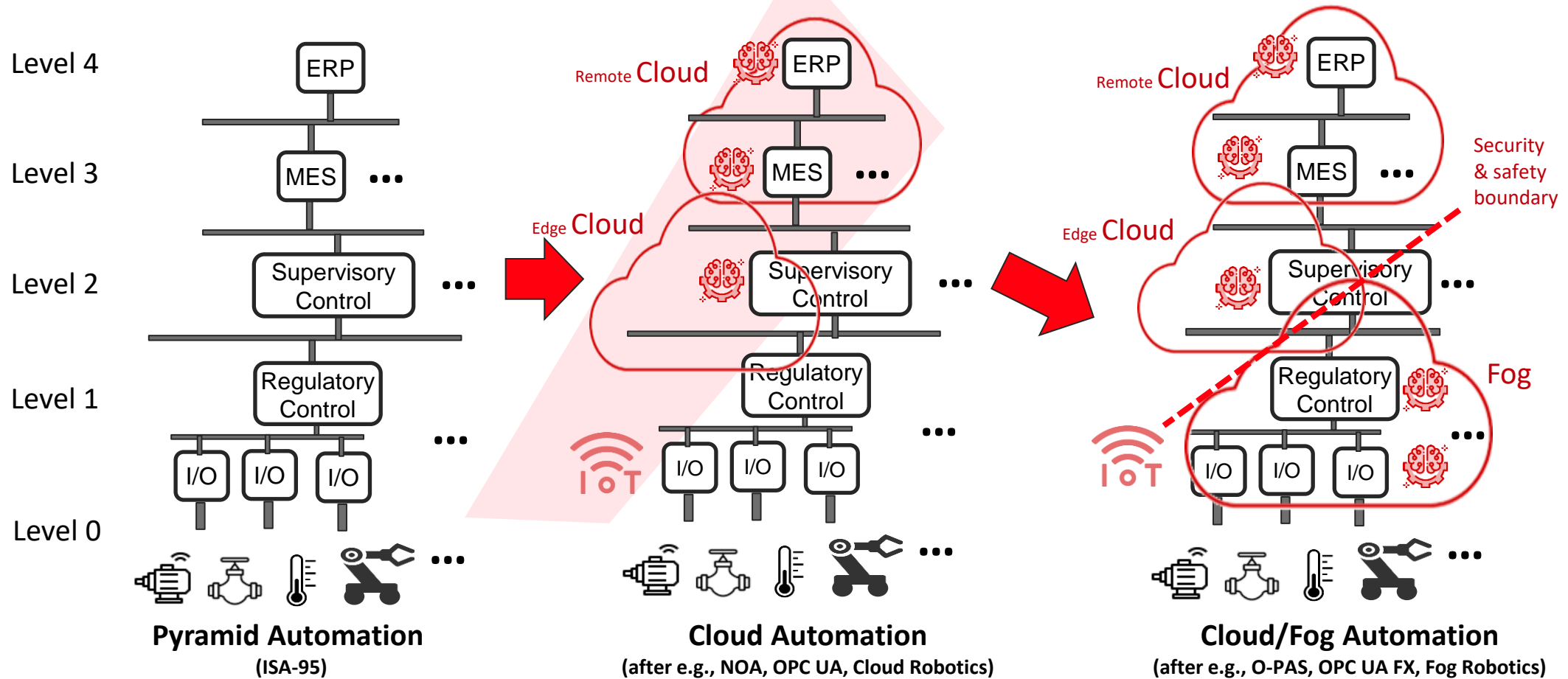
Final demo: OpenStack, private 5G R15 eMBB, Network Variables (UDP), Latency-aware Internal Model Control, 4ms cycle time

The Latency-Aware Control can tolerate more communication and computing latencies. After this, Ball&Beam control accuracy looks same when Ethernet, 5G, or WiFi6 combined with OpenStack or not.

A stronger driver for 5G/6G: the vision of Cloud/Fog Automation



Expanding entire automation system to new generation open and virtualized communication and computing infrastructure



1. Kang B. Lee, Richard Candell, Hans-Peter Bernhard, Dave Cavalcanti, Zhibo Pang, Inaki Val, "Reliable, High-Performance Wireless Systems for Factory Automation", *NIST Interagency/Internal Report (NISTIR)*, No. 8317, September 18, 2020
2. J. Jin, K. Yu, J. Kua, N. Zhang, Z. Pang* and Q. -L. Han*, "Cloud-Fog Automation: Vision, Enabling Technologies, and Future Research Directions," in *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics*, 2023,

Future perspectives

Synergy of the “3C” is the key for success

IEEE JOURNAL ON
**SELECTED AREAS IN
COMMUNICATIONS**
CFP: Co-Design of Communication,
Computing, and Control in Industrial
Cyber-Physical Systems

3C topics:

- “Grey-Channel” Functional Safety
- “Grey-Box” Cybersecurity

Communication & Computing topics:

- Determinism
 - Deterministic networking
 - Deterministic virtualization
- Orchestration
 - Redundancy
 - Failover
 - Self (at least easy) configuration
- Functional safety and cybersecurity



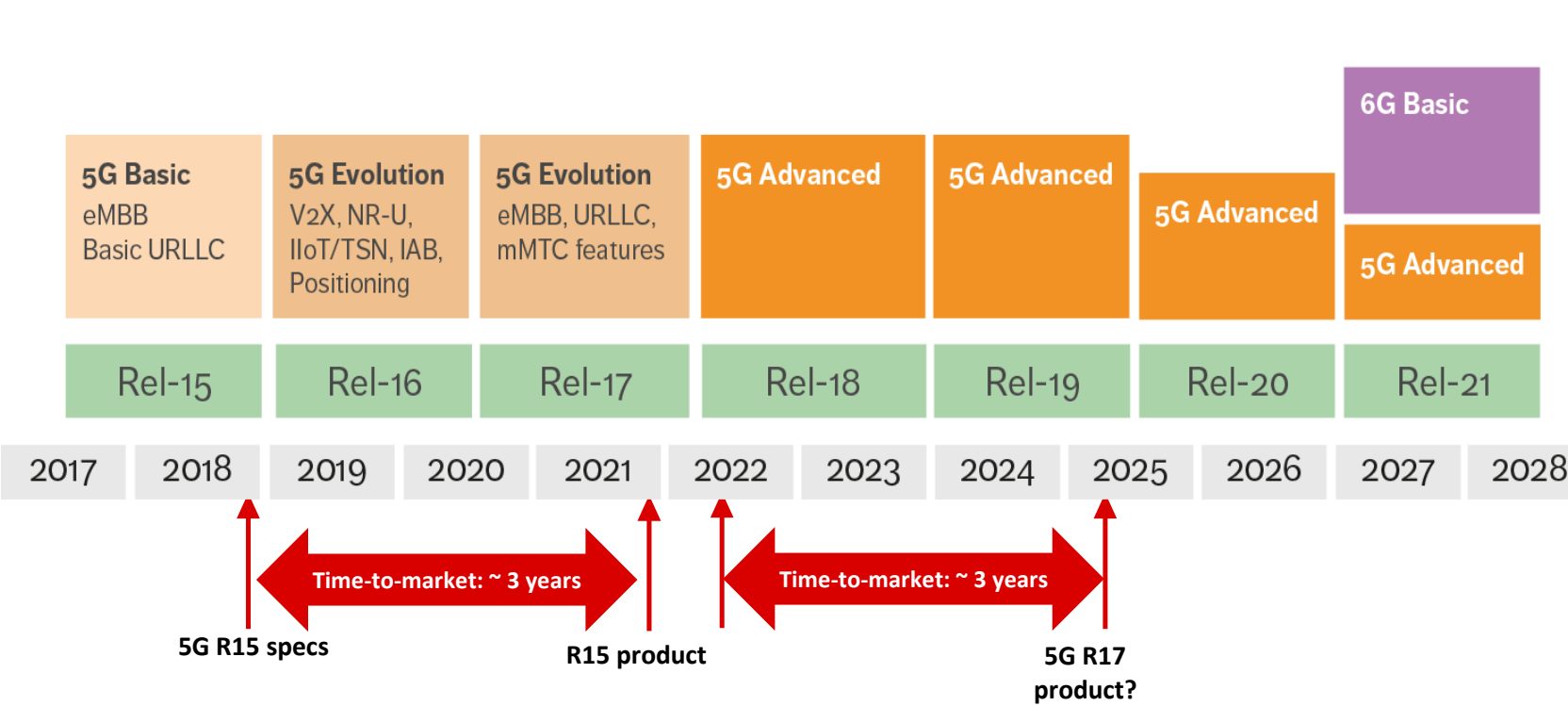
Control topics:

- Generalization
 - Generalizable Latency-Aware Control
 - Expand to Jitter-Aware → QoS-Aware Control
- Value creation
 - Hybrid data-drive and model-based control
 - Optimization-based control (e.g., with respect to energy efficiency)
 - Camera-as-a-Sensor
 - Augmented Operator-in-the-Loop
 - Event-driven control
- Functional safety and cybersecurity

ABB

Gaps and recommendations: culture change (1/2)

We need a single timeline committed by not the marketing/standardization team, but the product team!



eMBB feature	
IAB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addition of (limited) support for network topology changes Improved duplexing of access and backhaul links (simultaneous operation on child and parent link, for example) Routing enhancements
MIMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements based on experience from commercial networks focusing on multi-beam operation mainly for frequency range 2 (FR2), support for multi-TXP deployment, SRSs, and CSI measurement and reporting
DSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-carrier scheduling enhancements Other scheduling enhancements
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced wide-area coverage for both FR1 and FR2 (to be studied) Focus on mobile broadband and voice services use cases, with the exception of the low-power wide-area use case
Multi-radio dual connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More self-activated/deactivation mechanism on secondary cells Enhanced support for adding/removing secondary cells Enhanced support for simultaneous transmission/reception on multiple cells
UE power saving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced support for power saving in RRC_IDLE and RRC_INACTIVE states Enhanced support for power saving in RRC_CONNECTED state
Data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplified deployment and enhancements to support self-organizing networks (SON) with improved data-collection mechanisms for SON and minimization of drive tests
QoS management and optimizations for diverse services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced support for QoS management for diverse services Enhanced support for QoS management for diverse services
URLLC feature	
IIoT and URLLC support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved support for feedback enhancement Identification of enhanced environments on unlicensed spectrum Higher accuracy (short) IIoT use cases
Positioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher accuracy (short) IIoT use cases
Sidelink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on V2X, public safety Resource allocation Sidelink discontinuous reception
RAN slicing (also relevant for the mMTC use case)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanisms to enable network slicing Mechanisms to support handover service interruption
mMTC feature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced overhead for random access Use cases: keep-alive
Small data transmissions in inactive state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced overhead for random access Use cases: keep-alive
eMBB feature	
Support for NR features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced support for NR features Enhanced support for NR features
Support for NR features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced support for NR features Enhanced support for NR features
Multicast and broadcast services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primarily targeted at V2X, public safety, IP multicast, software delivery and Internet of Things (IoT) applications
Support for multi-SIM devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paging collision avoidance Network notification when a UE switches networks
Support for non-terrestrial networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for satellites (especially Low Earth orbit and geostationary satellites) and high-altitude platforms as an additional means to provide coverage in rural areas
Sidelink relaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> L2 versus L3 relaying (study and compare) Scenarios include single-hop, UE-to-UE and UE-to-network relaying
URLLC feature	
Anything reality (XR) evaluations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate needs in terms of simultaneously providing very high data rates and low latency in a resource-efficient manner Intended to support various forms of augmented reality and virtual reality, collectively referred to as XR
mMTC feature	
Support of reduced-capability NR devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted at mid-tier applications such as machine-type communications for industrial sensors, video surveillance, and wearables with data rates between Narrowband IoT/LTE-M data rates and full NR data rates Addresses issues including complexity reduction, UE power saving and battery lifetime enhancement

Which features are you asking about??

Gaps and recommendations: culture change (2/2)

Revisit the 5G use cases and gaps before rush into 6G, change from over-promise to over-delivery.

