



# NTN MULTI-CONNECTIVITY FOR 5G-ADVANCED AND BEYOND

**S5LECT Mid Term Event**

*22/10/2025 Donostia-San Sebastian*

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**6GSNS**

# Project Overview (1/2)



**Project name: 5G-STAR DUST** ([www.5g-stardust.eu](http://www.5g-stardust.eu))

*Satellite and Terrestrial Access for Distributed, Ubiquitous and Smart Telecommunications*

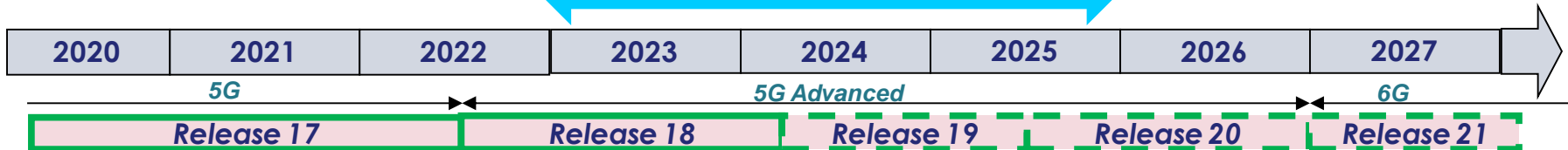
- Co-funded by EU: Smart Networks and Services Joint Undertaking (**SNS JU**) - under the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme
- **Stream:** *A-01-02 Ubiquitous Radio Access*



**Objective:**

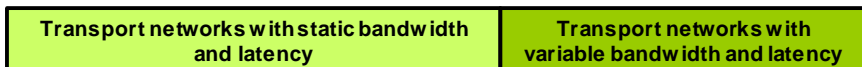
**To design, develop and demonstrate a deeper integration of TN and NTN:**  
Deliver a fully integrated 5G-NTN autonomous system with novel self-adapting end-to-end connectivity models for enabling ubiquitous radio access

# Timeline



Satellite backhaul

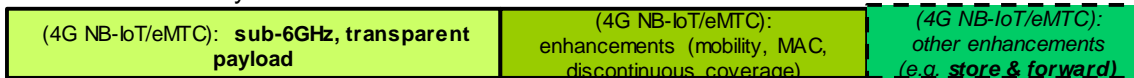
Assuming 18 months releases



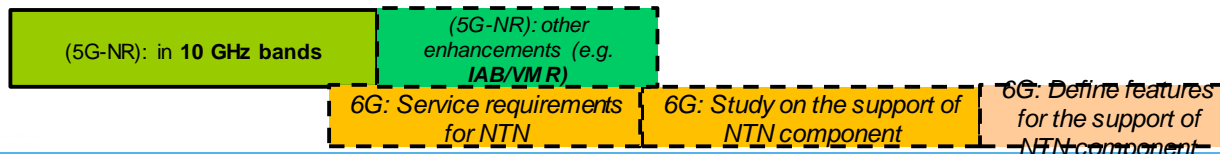
Satellite connectivity to smart phones



Satellite connectivity to IoT devices



Satellite connectivity to "VSAT"

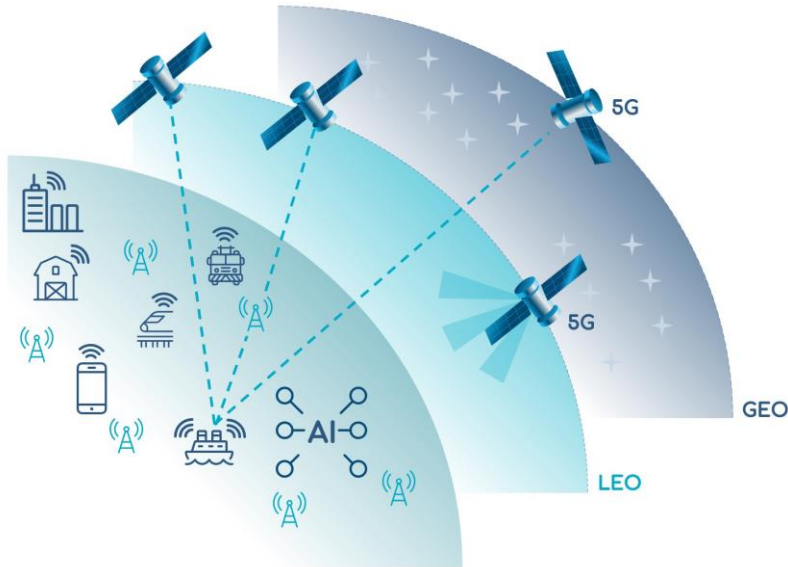


# Multi-Connectivity SoTA

Anchor layer	Standardized solution	Technical specification	Technical objective	Main limitation
PHY	CoMP	TS 36.300	Improvements in SINR	Requires high level of coordination between BSs
	Multi-TRP	TS 38.300		
MAC	NR-U CA	TS 38.331	Rapid system adaptation in case of link failures	Complex packet scheduler
PDCP	DC	TS 36.300	Higher data reliability; higher throughput	Requires additional hardware and software capabilities at the UE
	MR-DC	TS 37.340		
	LWA	TS 36.300	Higher throughput	Aggregation limited to LTE and Wi-Fi controlled by the MNO
	NR-U DC	TS 38.331	Higher throughput	Requires additional hardware and software capabilities at the UE
	DAPS	TS 38.300	Mobility robustness	Currently available between 5G BSs
Network	LWIP	TS 36.300	Deployment affordability	Traffic offload limited to LTE and Wi-Fi
Transport (end-to-end)	MPTCP	RFC 6824	Higher throughput; deployment affordability	MC operations are not in the control of the MNO
Transport (core network)	ATSSS	TS 24.193	Higher throughput; higher data reliability	MC operation limited to TCP-based traffic

Dual connectivity/multi-connectivity in TS 37.340 at bearer level with one gNB used as master the other as secondary solution

# Use Case and Architectures



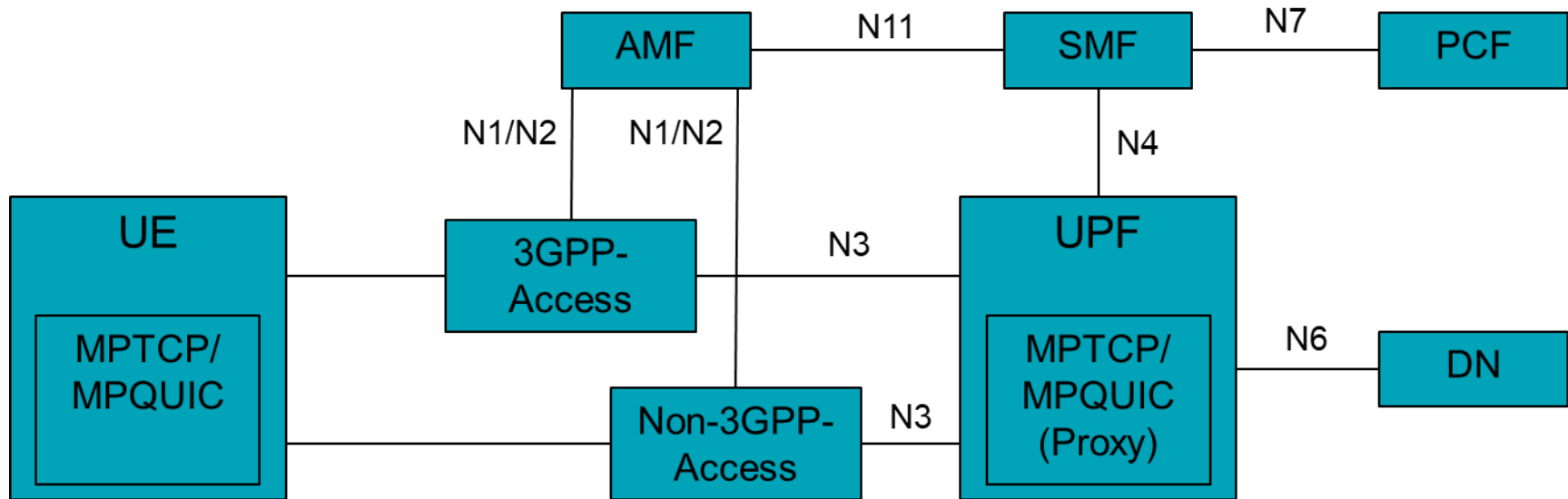
- Neutral-host cell (Maritime, Railway, Airway)
- Residential broadband
- Vehicle to network
- PPDR
- Global private networks
  
- Transparent
- Regenerative
- Functional Split
- Integrated & Wireless Access Backhaul (IAB & WAB)

# Task on Multi-Connectivity

- Architectural Updates
- Adaptation on the control plane
- Transport Protocols
- AI/ML for Multi-Connectivity
  - RL-Based Hot Swapping
  - Predictive Scheduling: system load and satellite handover

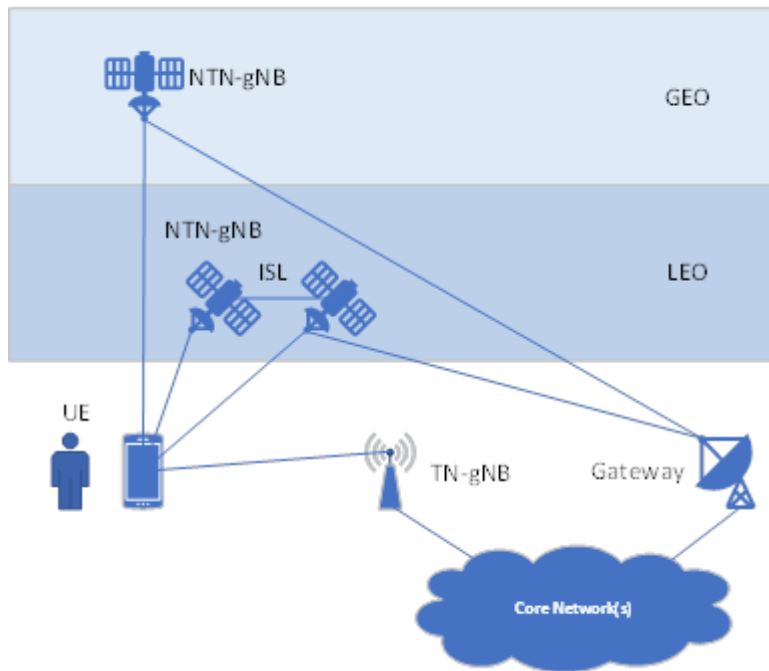
# ATSSS Reference Architecture

## TS 23.501

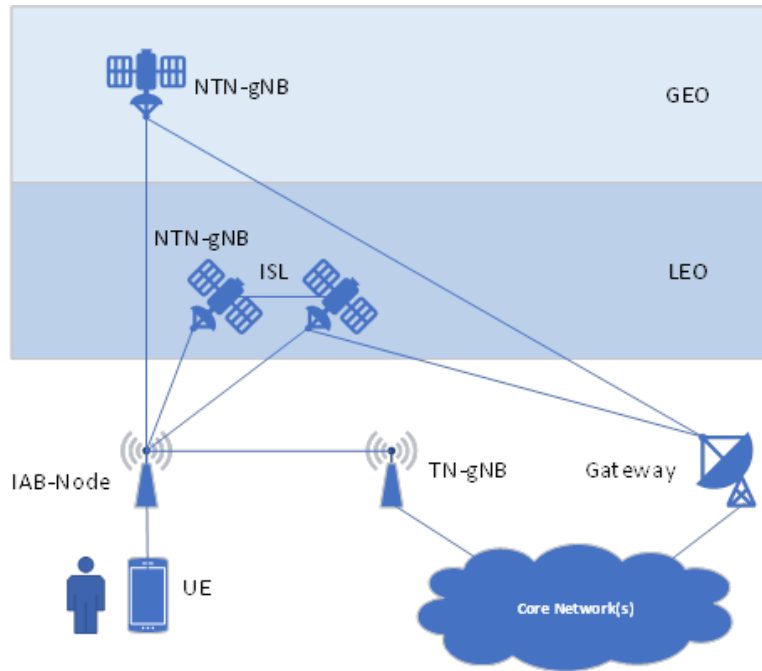


# Multi-Connectivity (MC) Scenarios

Direct connection

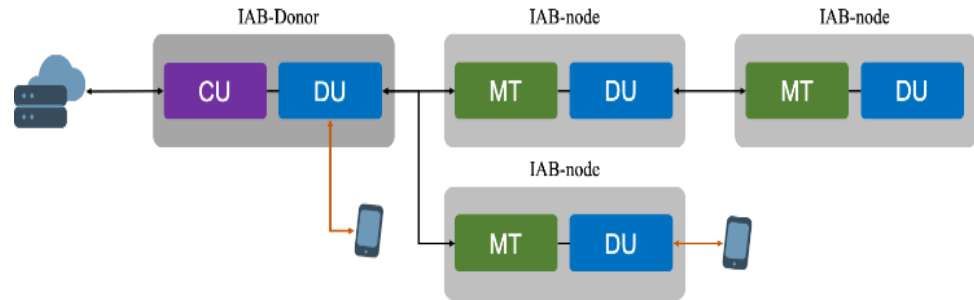


Indirect connection

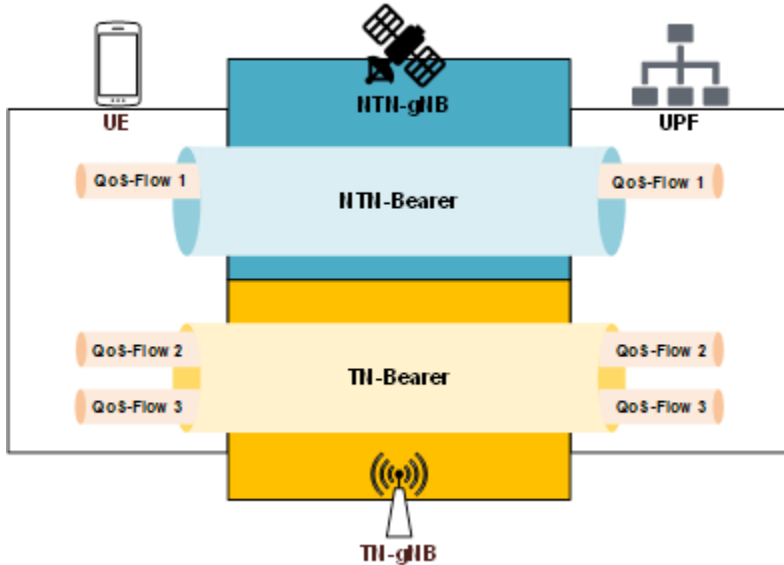


# Architecture: IAB

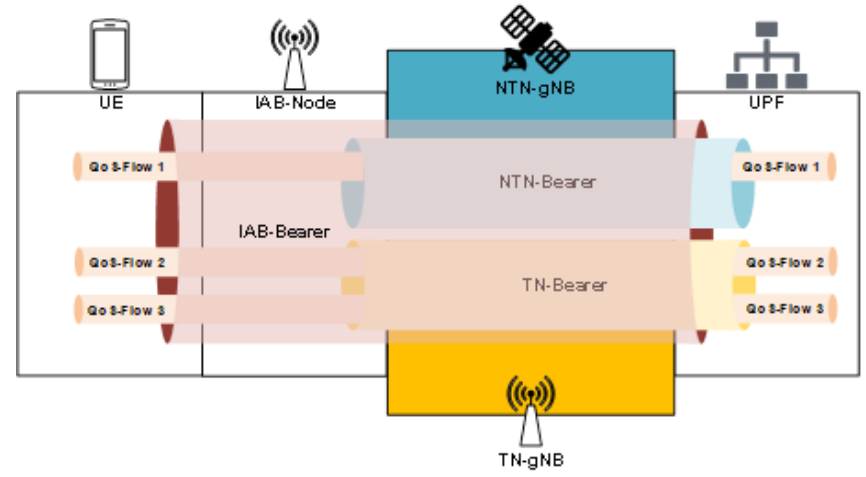
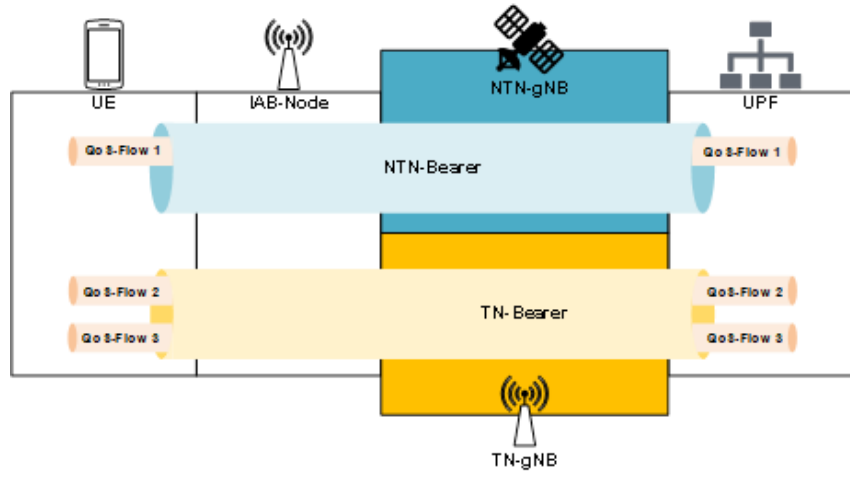
- Initial idea relay communication, (especially indoor)
- IAB-Donor as payload investigated
- In the meantime replaced by Wireless Access Backhaul (WAB)
- MT + full gNB
- Allowing Mobile Edge Computing (MEC) on-board and to support Vehicle Mounted Relay (VMR) services
- TR 38.799 user link cannot be NTN, i.e. WAP and NTN only backhauling



# MC-Bearers Direct Connectivity



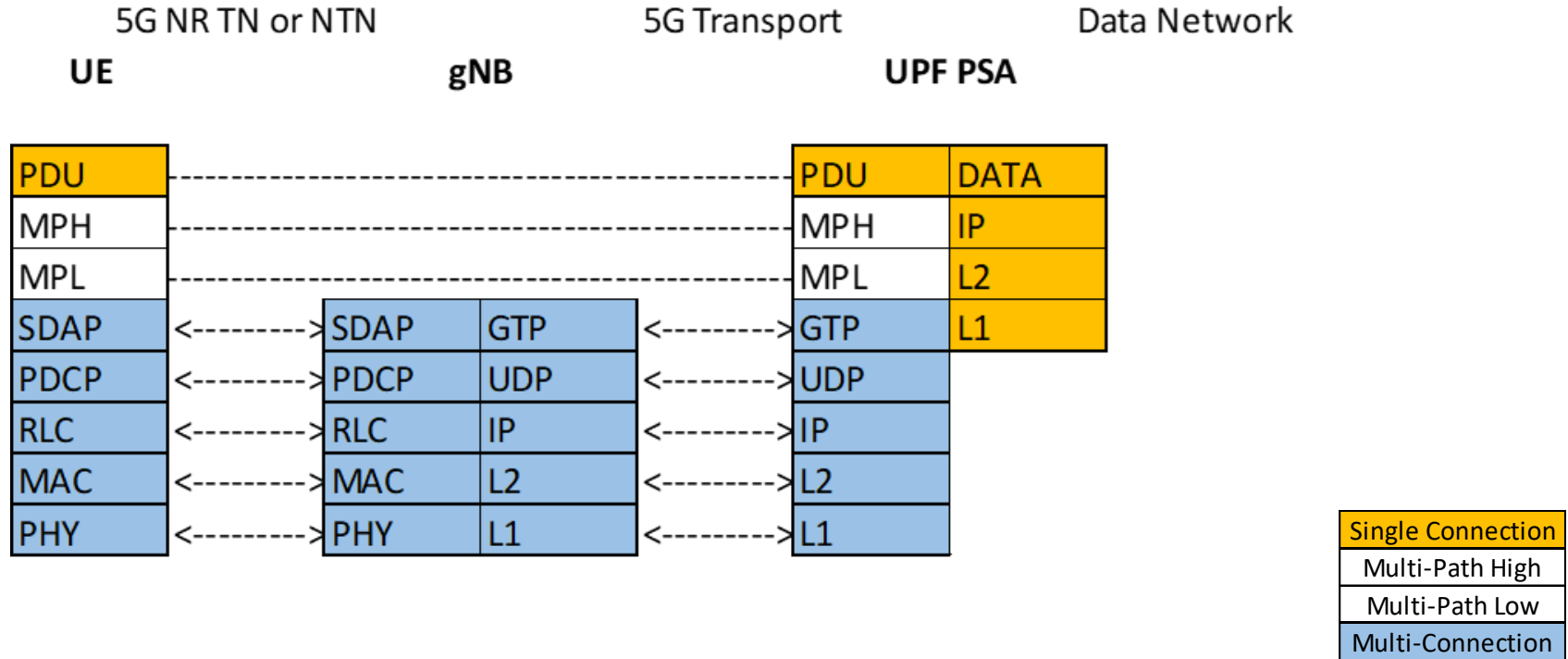
# MC-Bearers Indirect Connectivity



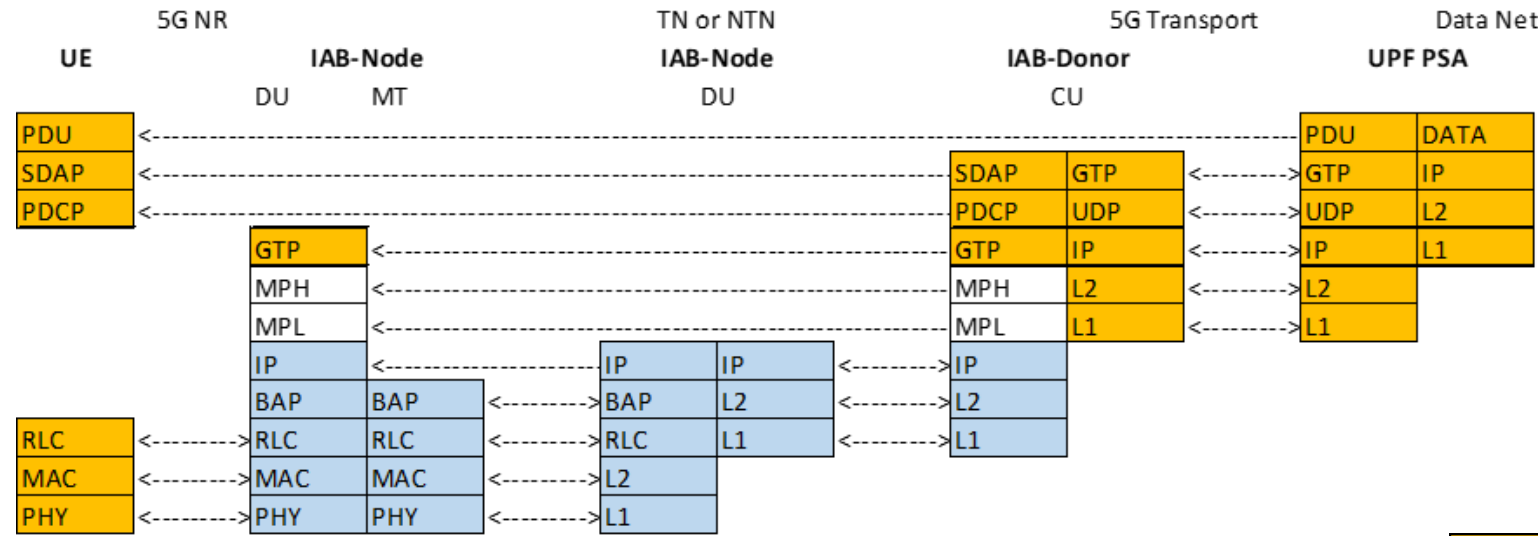
# Architecture Options

- Direct Connection
  - with MC-layer at UE
  - with MC-layer at UE, MC-termination at UPF in space
- Indirect Connection
  - with MC-layer at UE
  - with MC-layer at UE, MC-termination at UPF in space
  - with MC-layer at IAB-Node
  - with MC-layer at Forwarding UPF function

# Protocol Stack Direct MC at UE

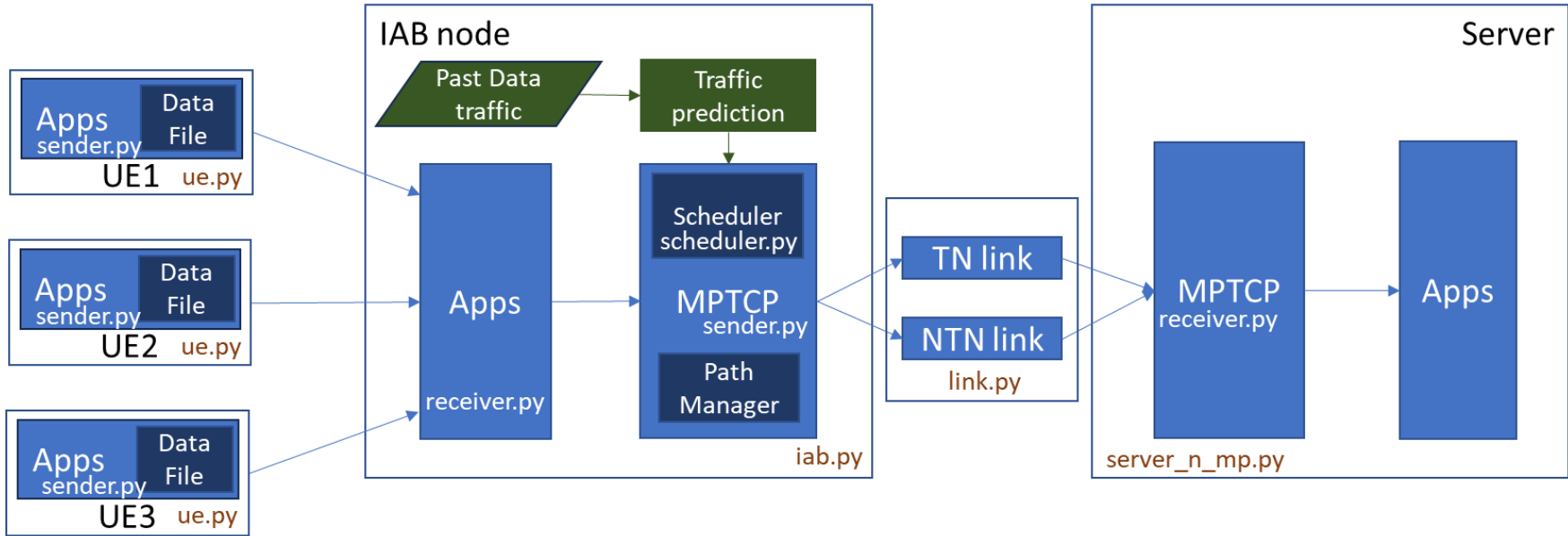


# Protocol Stack Indirect MC at IAB

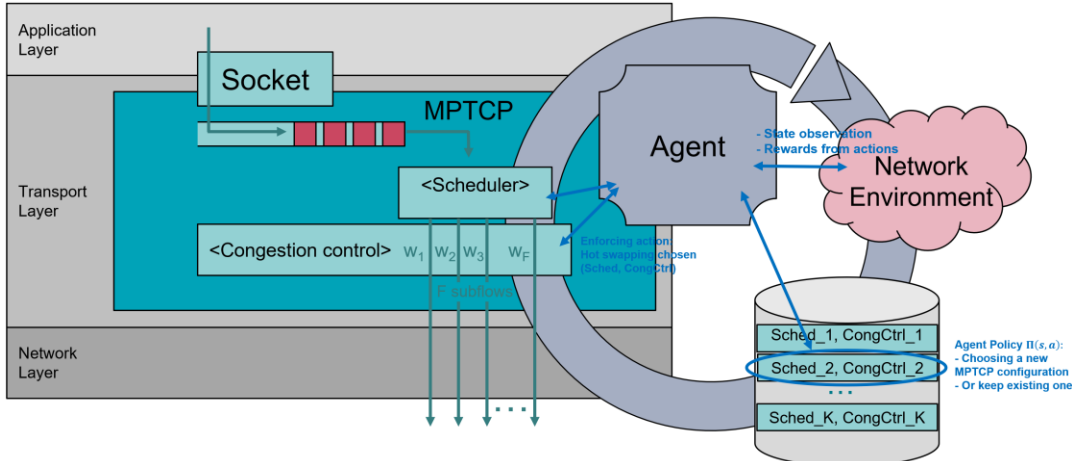


Single Connection
Multi-Path High
Multi-Path Low
Multi-Connection

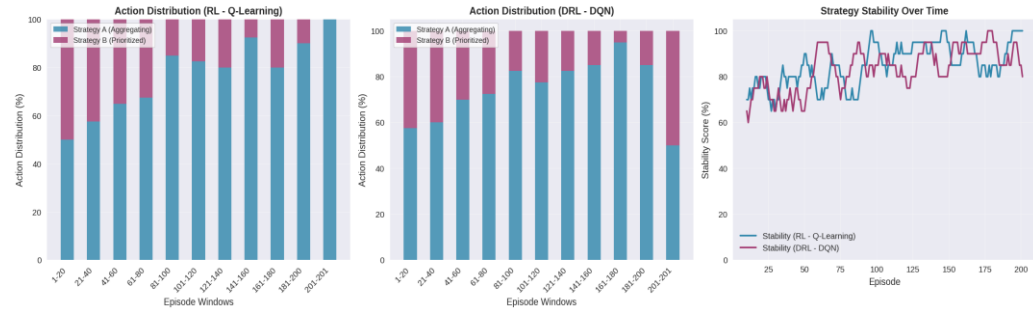
# Mininet Testbed



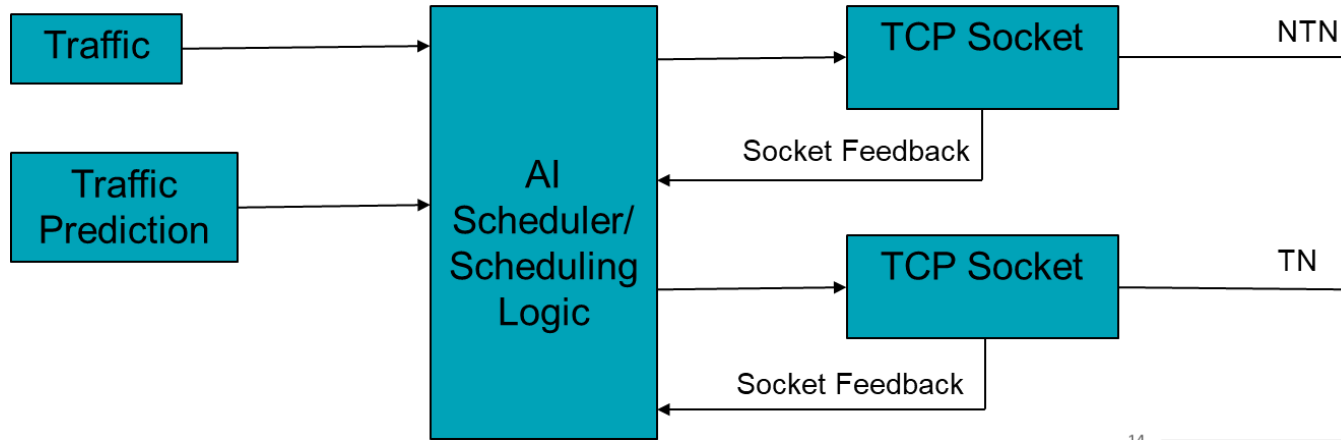
# Hot Swapping



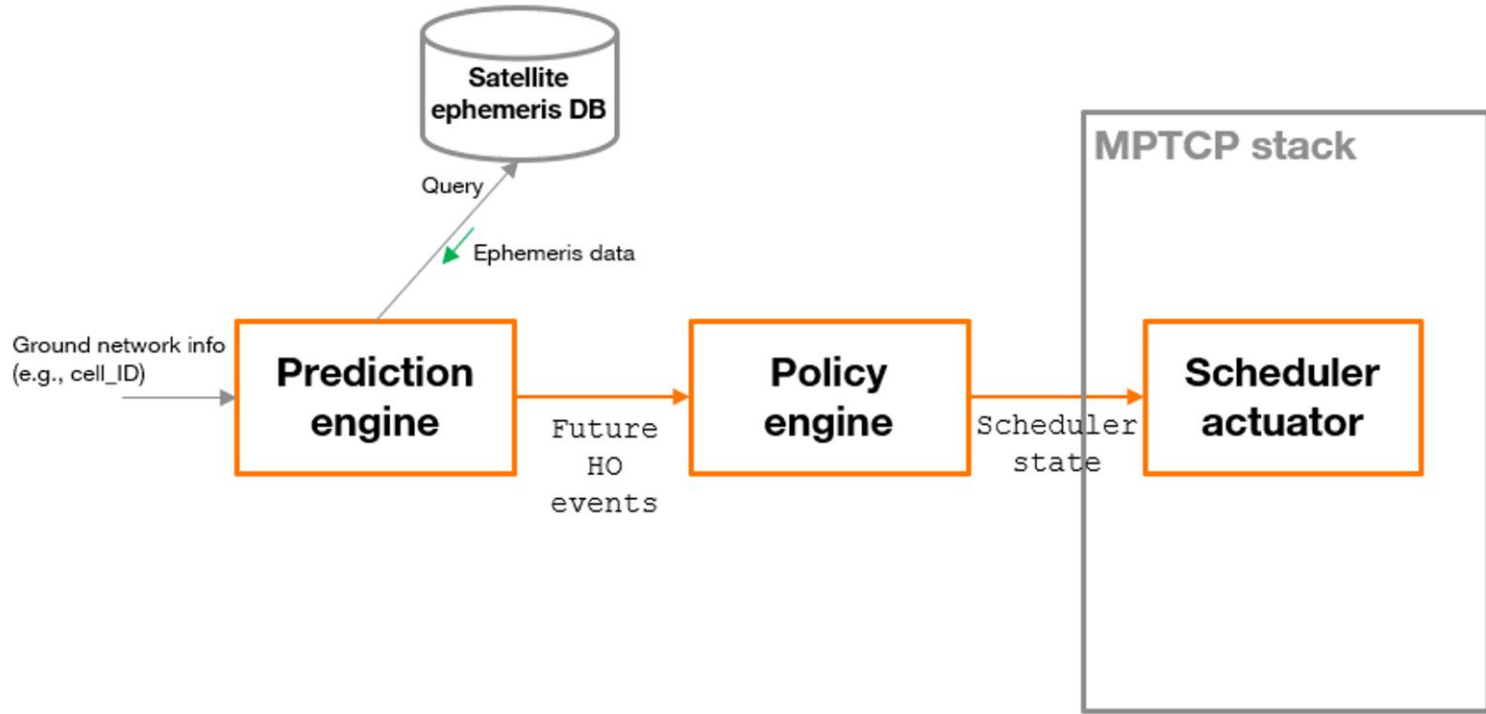
Comparative Action Consistency and Strategy Stability



# Predictive Scheduler: Load



# Prediction: Handover



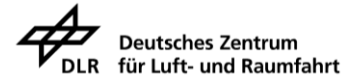
# Findings and Next Steps

- Turning connectionless link into a connection-oriented
- Terminating MC at UPF in space for NTN/NTN connections would offload the feeder
  - Only option affected by regenerative payloads
- Encrypting can break UPF chaining, order in the stack must be observed
- ATSSS needs to be adapted for parallel 3GPP connections: extending UE identity
- Conituing AI Integration and Optimisation

# References

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# The Consortium





**THANKS  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**

## GET IN TOUCH



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