

5G Transformation with Open Source



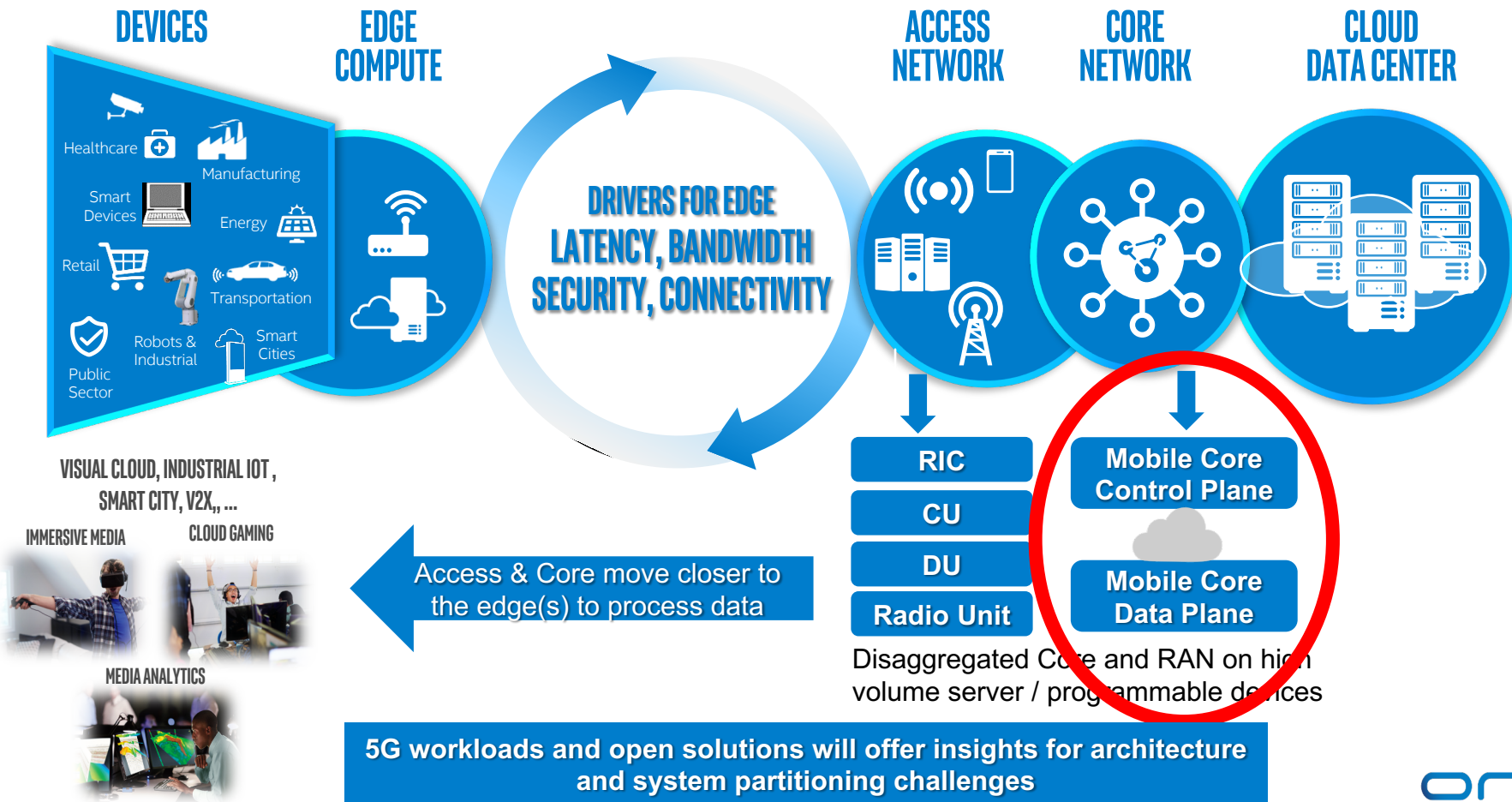
5G Cloud Native from RAN to Core

Christian Maciocco, Intel
Shilpa Talwar, Intel
Saikrishna Edupuganti, Intel
Muhammad (Asim) Jamshed, Intel

Agenda

- Cloud Native Disaggregated Network Infrastructure
- Transition to 5G
- Near Real-Time RAN Information Controller & Services
- Demo of Dual Mode 5G UPF

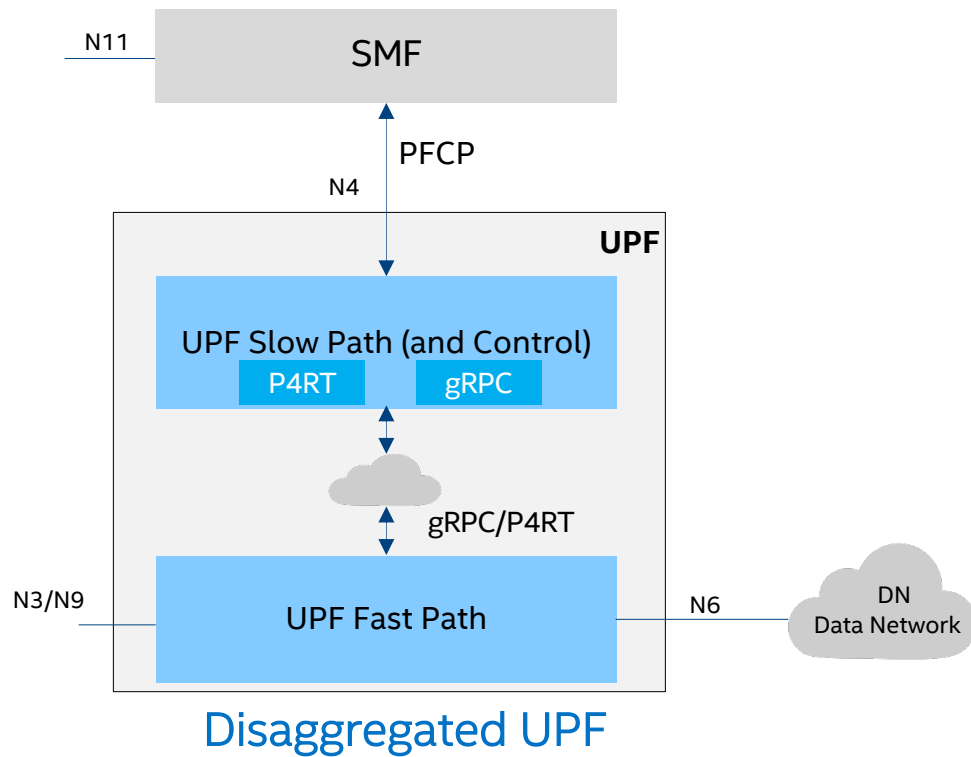
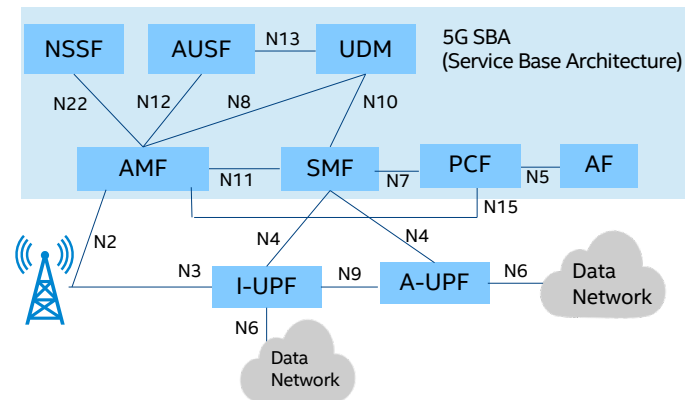
Open 5G Network Infrastructure to Accelerate Edge Deployment



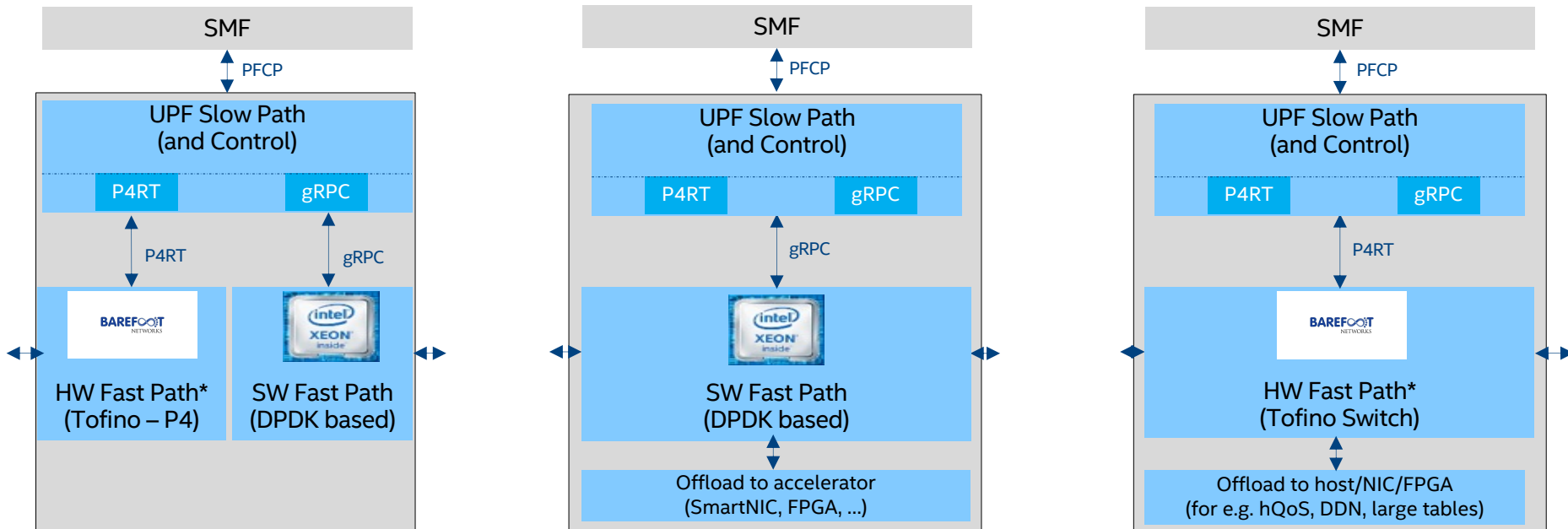
From open source to deployment



Towards 5G SA - A Dual Mode 5G/LTE UPF



UPF with One Slow Path, Fast Path Options



* P4 Pipeline developed at ONF

SW Fast Path Pros:

- Flexibility & support all features including hQoS, DDN, DPI, FW
- Support very large users' table
- Use of platform features : DDP, DLB, SGX

Limitations vs. HW Fast Path:

- Aggregate throughput
- Higher latency & jitter

HW Fast Path Pros:

- Aggregate throughput
- Latency & jitter

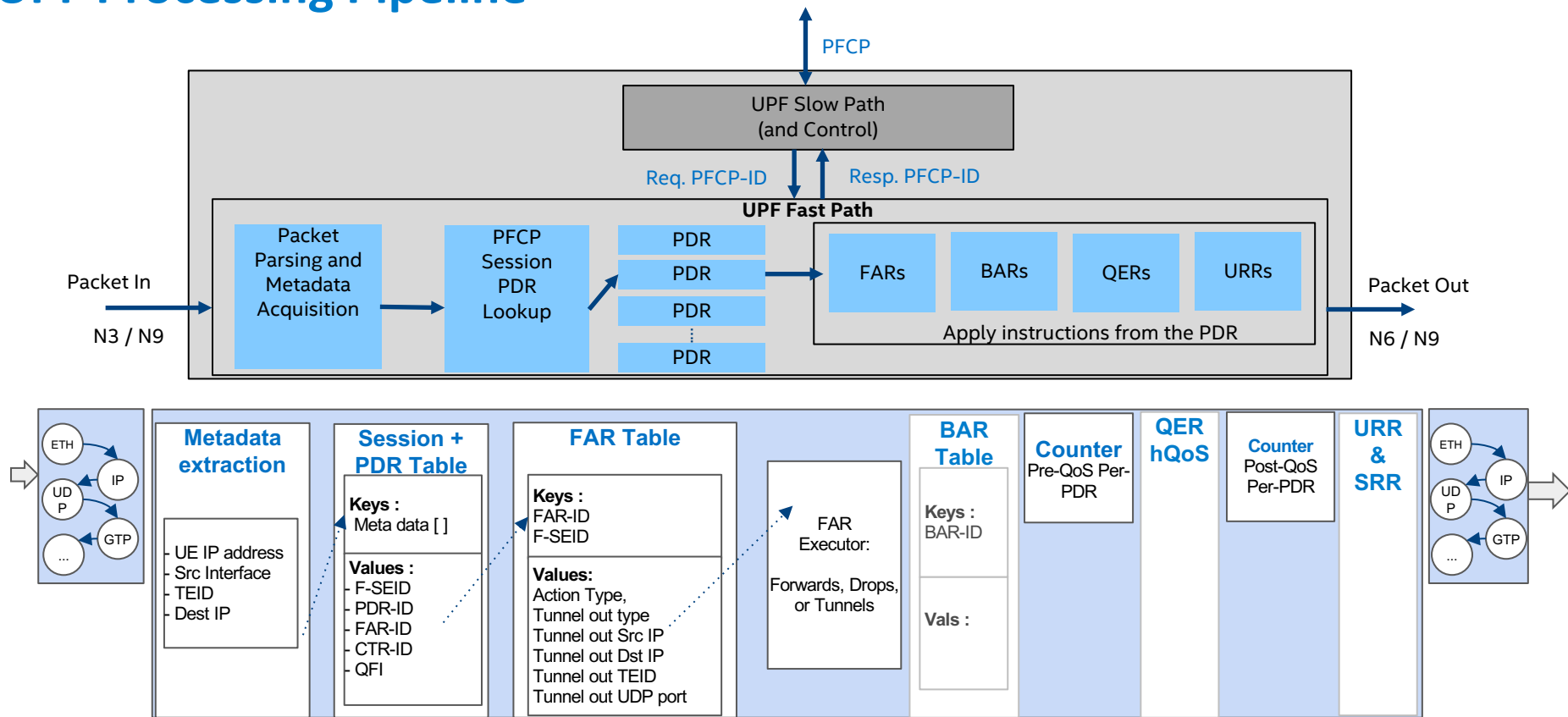
Limitations vs. SW Fast path:

- Need to offload to CPU/FPGA/SmartNIC to support hQoS, DDN, DPI, FW
- Support for large number of users (flows in/out of TCAM create exception)

DDN: Downlink Data Notification
hQoS: Hierarchical QoS
DPI: Deep Packet Inspection
FW: Firewall
DDP: Dynamic Device Personalization
DLB: Dynamic Load Balancing
SGX: Secure Enclave

A flexible 5G UPF architecture optimized for specific deployment, e.g. edge or Central Office

UPF Processing Pipeline



PFCEP Session: PDR [], FAR [], BAR [], URR [], QER [], SRR [], ...

PDR : Packet Detection Rule []

FAR : Forwarding Action Rule [] e.g. drop, forward, buffer, notify CP, duplicate, ...

BAR : Buffering Action Rule, e.g. how much data to buffer and how to notify the CP

QER : QoS Enforcement Rule [] -- Flow and service level marking

URR: Usage Reporting Rule [] -- Generate reports to enable charging functionality

UPF supports dual-mode 5G and LTE Core

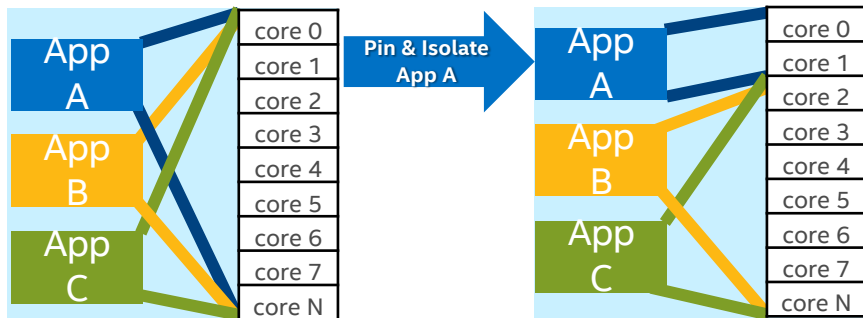
5G : UPF Interoperating with Spirent 5G Emulator and other emulators

4G : Deployed on Aether's edges

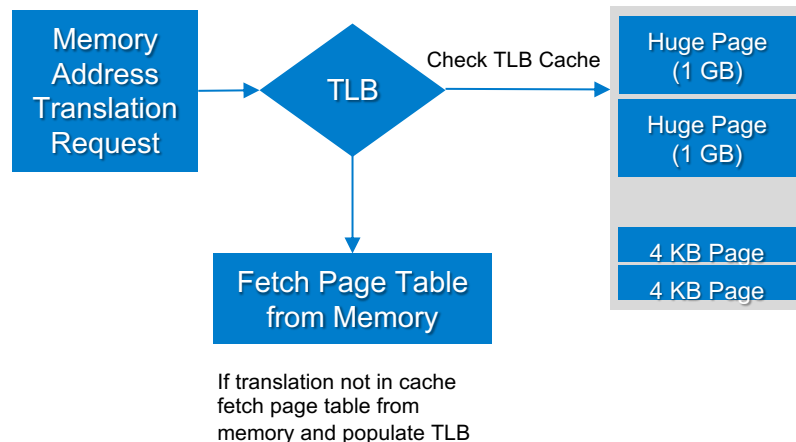
Cloud Native SW w/ Enhance Platform Awareness (EPA) ^(1/3)

- CPU Core isolation & pinning
- Huge Pages
- Containers with multi-network interfaces & SR-IOV support in K8s

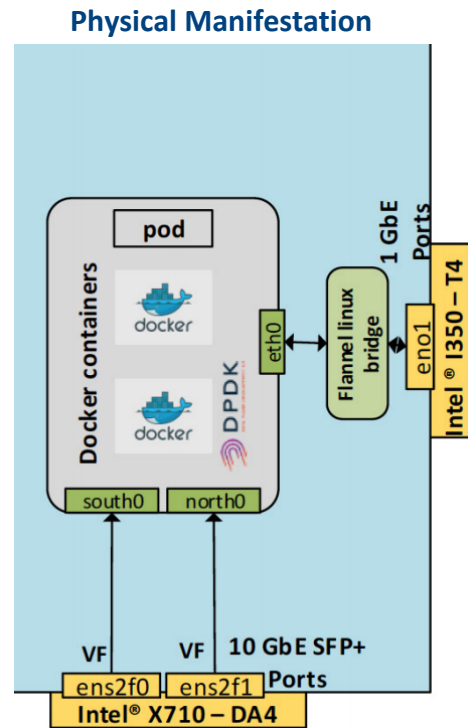
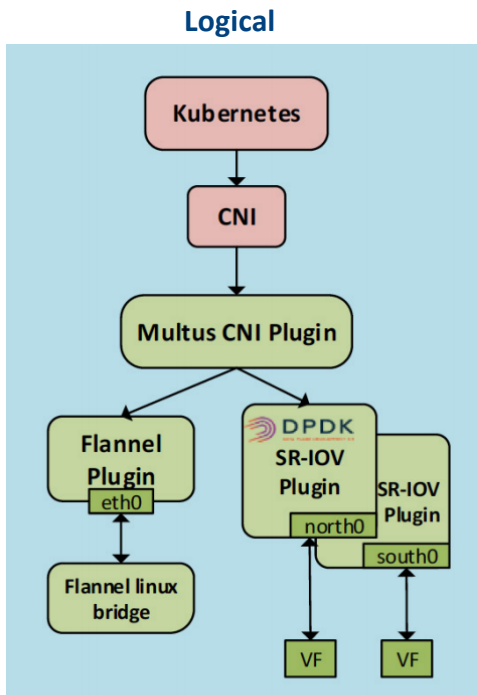
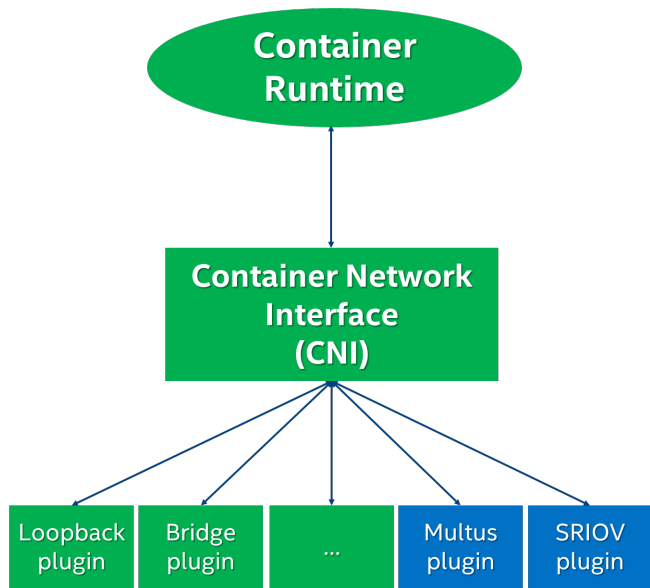
- Core pinning/affinity and isolation
 - CPU Manager for K8s
 - Automated CPU core mask for DPDK apps



- Huge pages



Cloud Native SW w/ Enhance Platform Awareness (EPA) ^(2/3)



- Multiple networks and high throughput I/O for DP
- Multus CNI plugin and SR-IOV CNI plugin (enables VFs + DPDK user space drivers)

Cloud Native SW w/ Enhance Platform Awareness (EPA) ^(3/3)

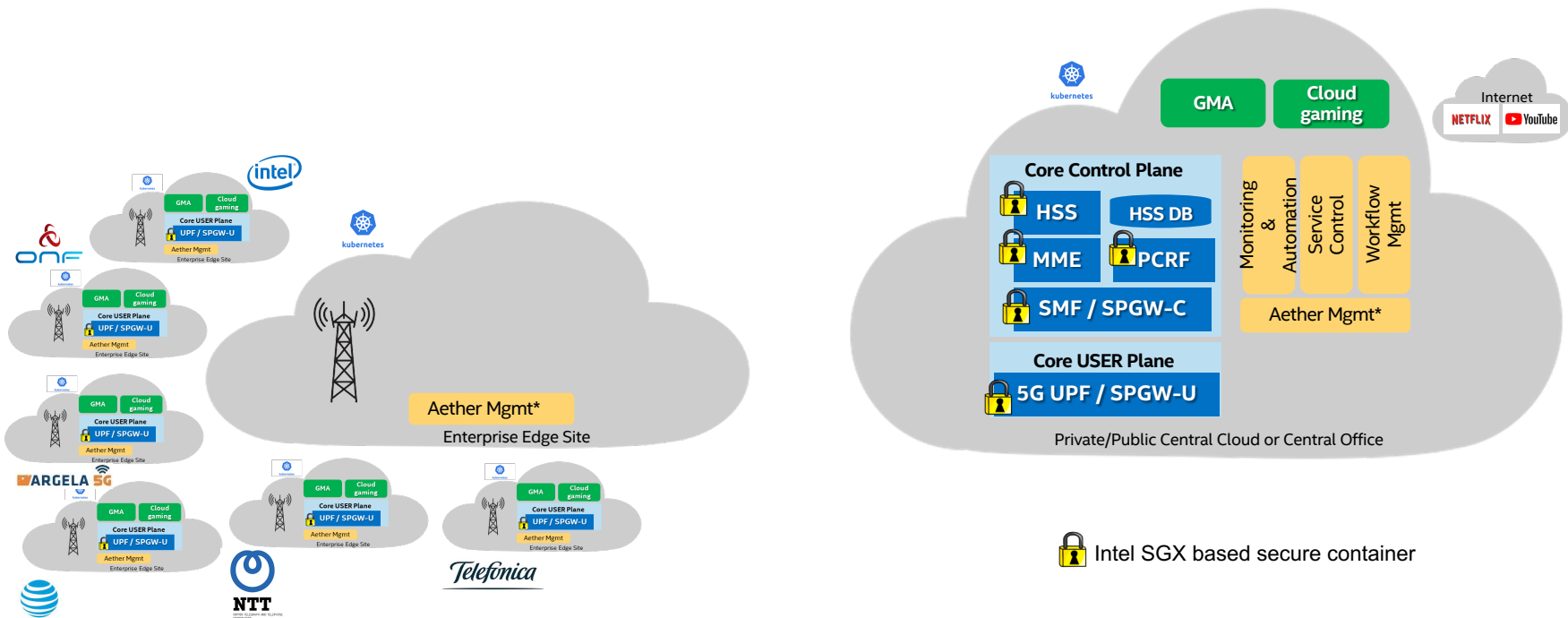
- Native – Bare metal processes, no containers, no orchestration
- K8s – Docker containers orchestrated by K8s with EPA knobs ON / OFF

Test	User Space Driver	CPU Pinning	Huge Page	Pkts/sec*	(w/ noise)
Native	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,550K	(1,100K)
K8s	Yes	Yes	Yes	1450K	(1.150K)
K8s	No	Yes	Yes	750K	(650K)
K8s	Yes	No	Yes	1450K	(400K)
K8s	Yes	Yes	No	1200K	(1100K)

*50K Granularity, 1 CPU Core

- Cloud Native SW w/ EPA achieves performance similar to bare-metal processes
- Supporting additional features like AF-XDP, DDP (Device Data Personalization)

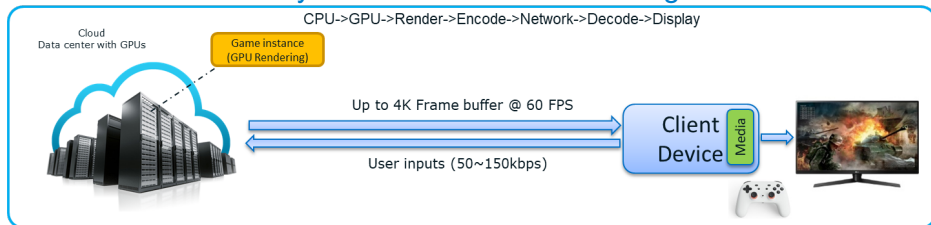
Deployment in Aether : Enterprise Edge-as-a-Service



- **Operational** Cloud Native, Scalable & Distributed Gateways, with central control in private/public clouds (Google / Azure)
 - Multiple Aether edges deployed e.g. AT&T, NTT, Telefonica, Argela, Ciena, ONF – More to come
 - To be deployed as part of DARPA “Verifiable Closed Loop Control Network” with Stanford, Princeton and Cornell
 - ONF acts as “operator” for Day-0, Day-1, Day-2 (Deployment, reliability, support) - Benefit platform maturity
 - Deploy and evaluate benefits of edge applications or capabilities, e.g. Cloud Gaming, GMA, etc

Edge Service - Cloud Gaming

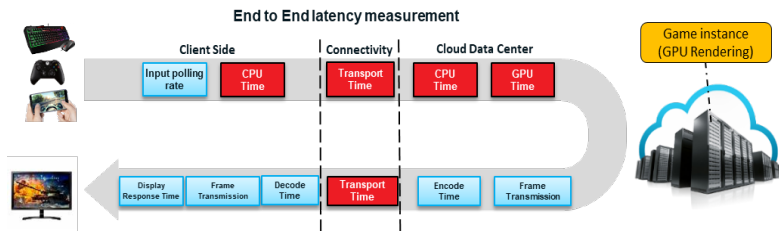
Today: Interactive Frame Streaming Model



E2E latency about ~166ms @1080p

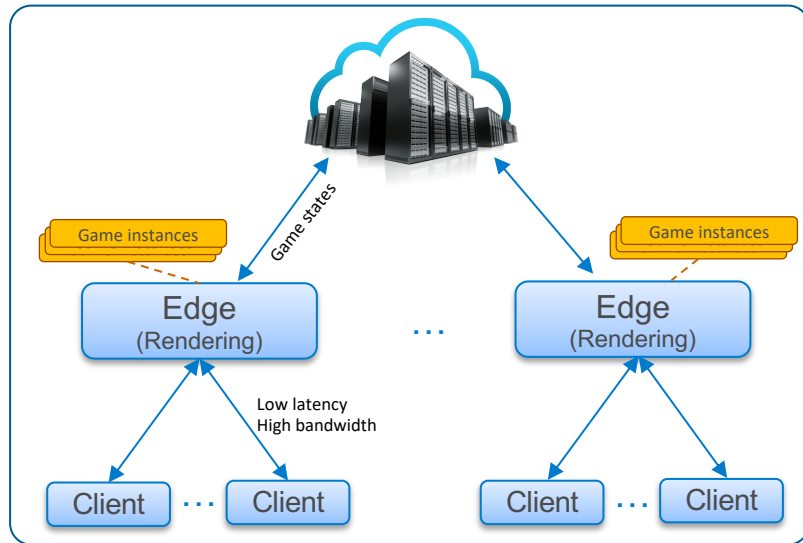
Key Challenges:

- Reduce E2E Latency (*as close to client gaming <70ms*)

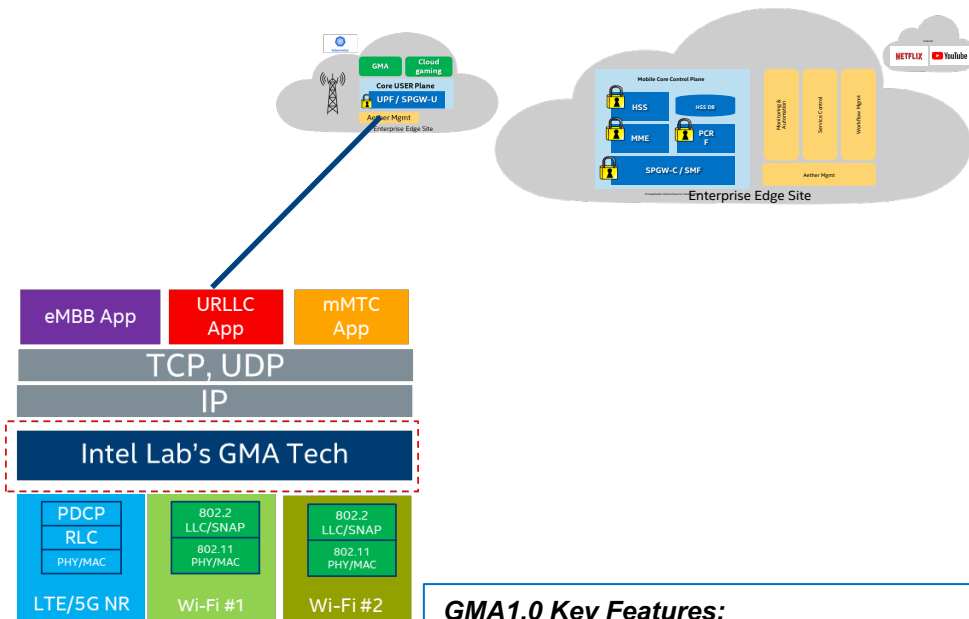


- Improve Quality (*4K or higher without aliasing / encoding artifacts*)
- Provide constant throughput (*60 or higher FPS*)

Edge based deployment models



Edge Service : Generic Multi-Access (GMA) Ref. Design



GMA Data-Plane

Packet splitting, reordering, retransmission, fragmentation, concatenation, coding

GMA Control Plane

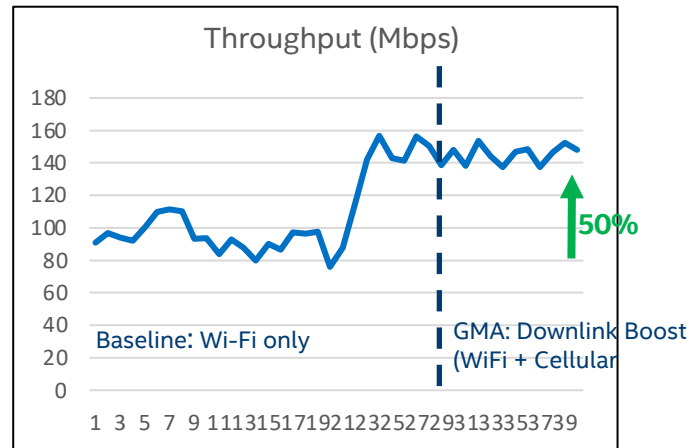
- Management:** e2e signaling/protocols
- Measurements:** signal strength, traffic load, mobility, QoS, packet loss, latency

GMA1.0 Key Features:

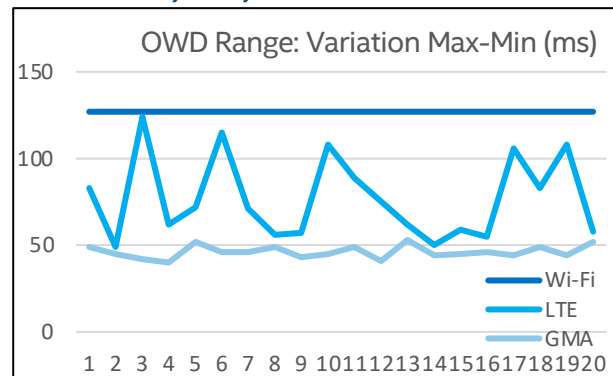
- seamless handover:** moving traffic seamlessly from Wi-Fi to Cellular when detecting weak Wi-Fi signal
- downlink boost:** using both Wi-Fi and Cellular to increase the download speed when detecting congestion over Wi-Fi link
- uplink redundancy:** sending uplink traffic over both Wi-Fi and Cellular to increase reliability and reduce latency

(ready for trial and ecosystem engagement)

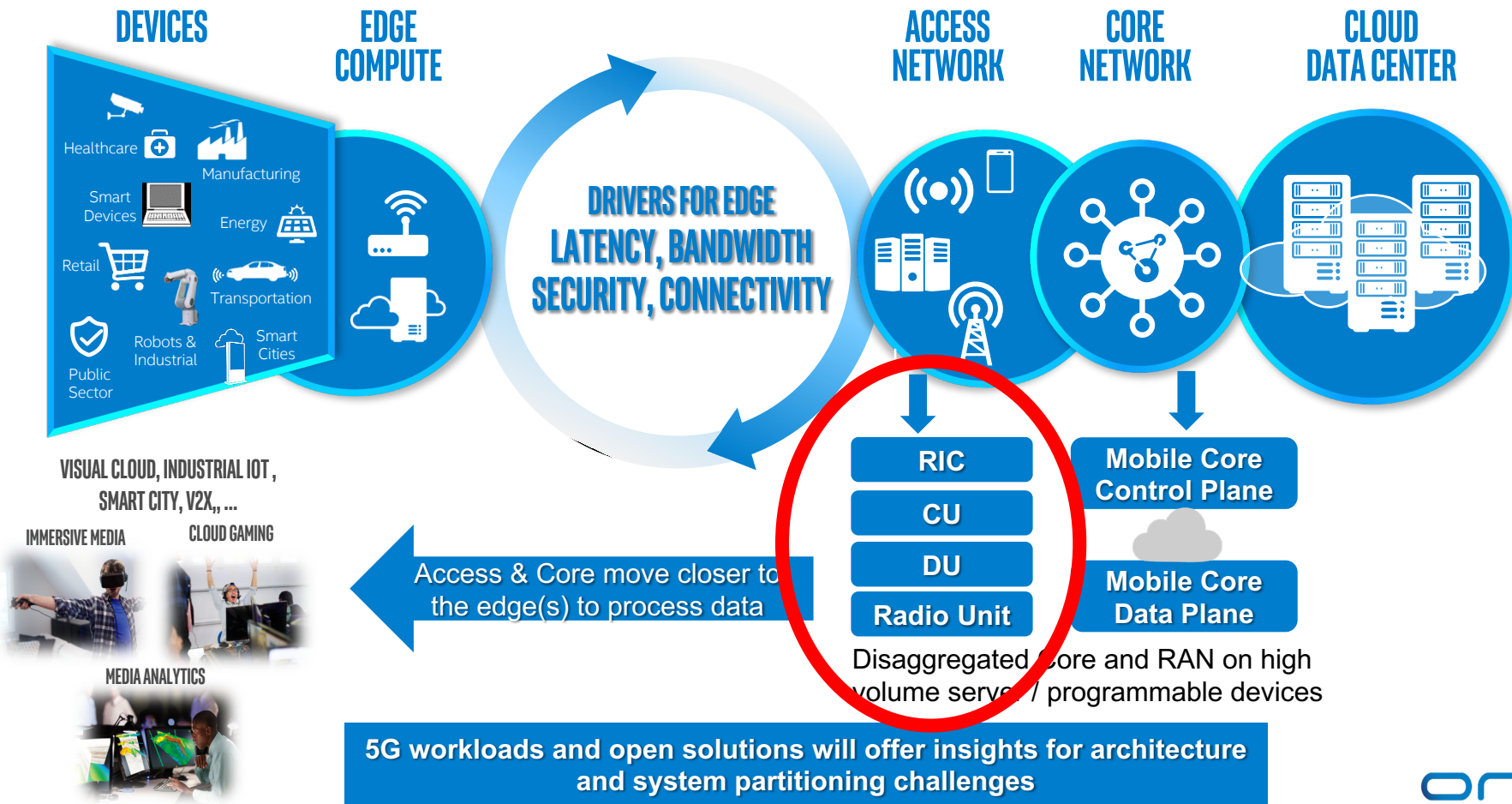
Application: File Download (Iperf)



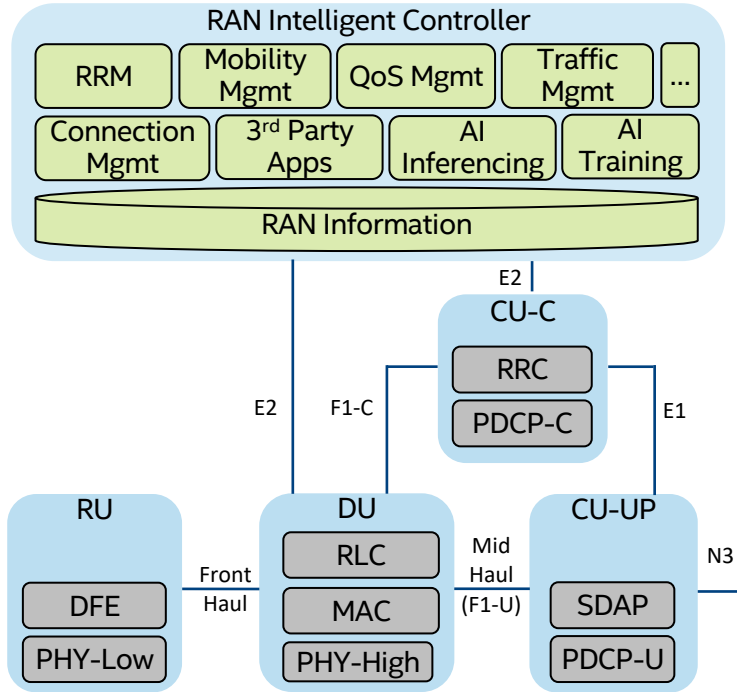
OWD: One-Way-Delay



Open 5G Network Infrastructure to Accelerate Edge Deployment



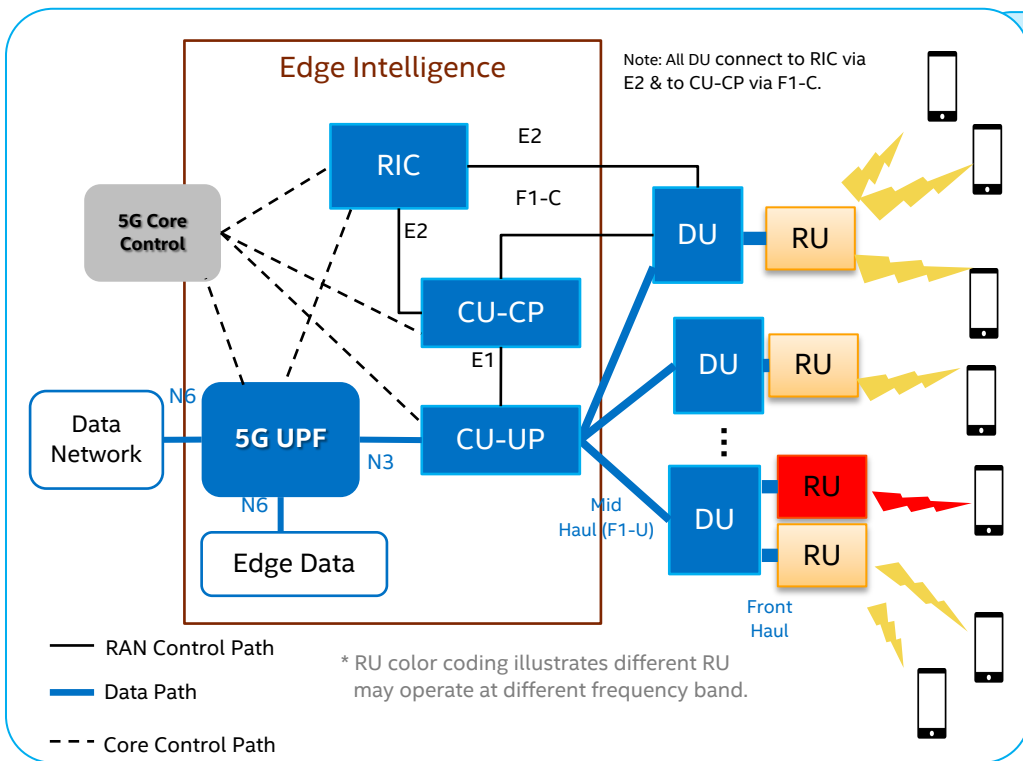
Ran Intelligence Services for Near Real-Time RIC



Intel Labs working with ONF on value-add services for near-RT RIC

- **2 Initial services planned:** Connection management & multi-access traffic management
- **Integrated using open interfaces**, but not open sourced
- **Extensions of E2 & A1 interfaces** to enable above services
- **Extensions to AI/ML framework**

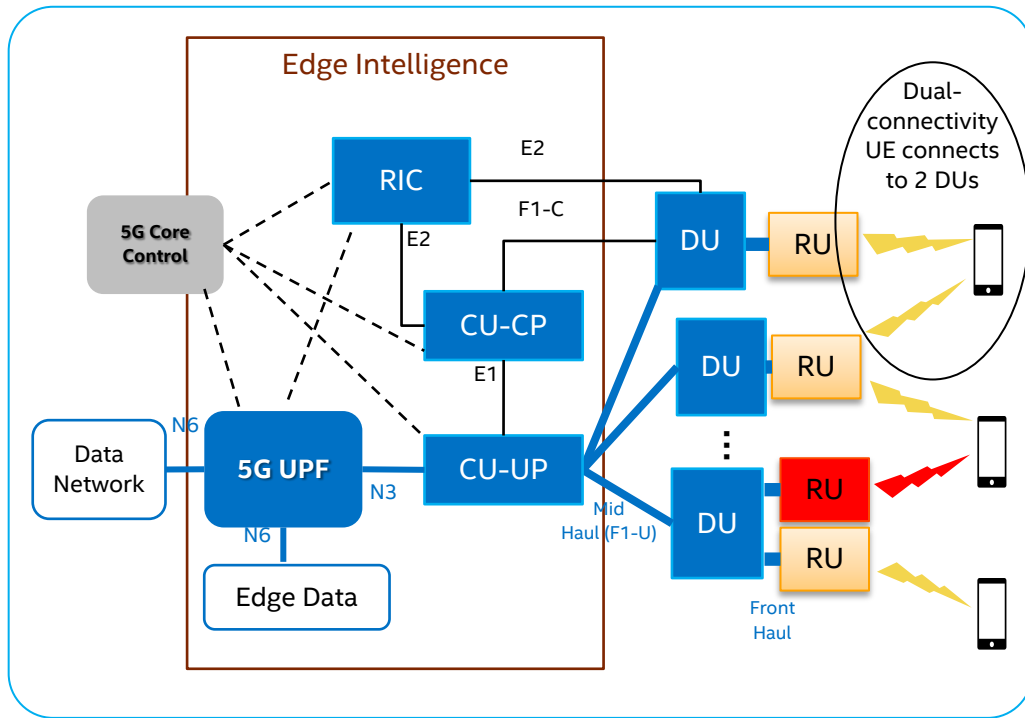
Near RT-RIC Service #1 : Connection Management in RAN



Semi-static connection management for band/cell selection

- **Problem:** Select best band/cell(s) for each UE based on radio conditions, traffic load and QoS requirements
- Update time scale >50ms
- **Actions:** UE cell association via UE initial access or handover
- **Target:** load balancing and QoS management

Near RT-RIC Service #2 : Multi-Access Traffic Management

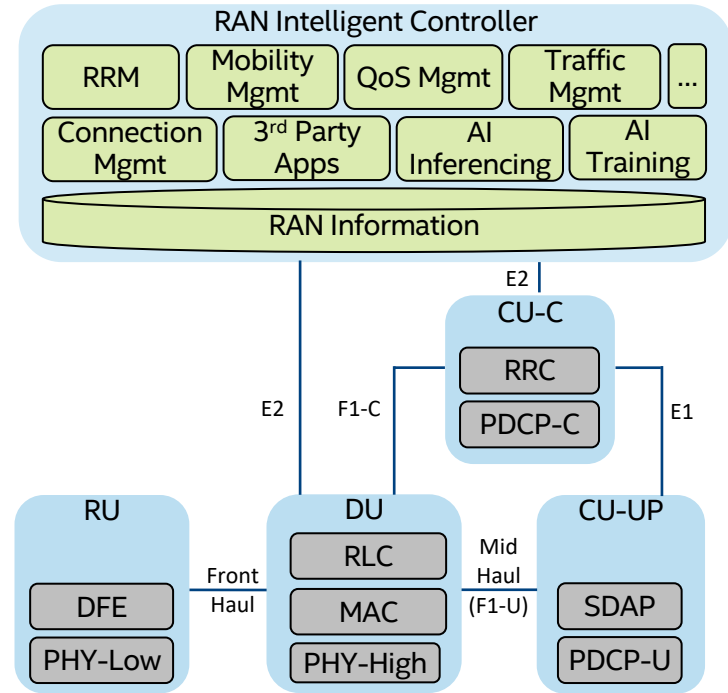


Dynamic traffic management and packet routing for multi-connectivity or multi-RAT

- **Problem:** Determine the best packet routing strategy from multiple diverse connections (DU or WiFi AP) to UE based on radio quality and QoS targets
- Update time scale: 10-50ms
- **Actions:** Add/Remove 2nd connection, change of packet routing rules.
- **Target:** load balancing and QoS management

Note: Possible DC configurations: LTE+LTE, LTE+NR, or NR+NR. Solutions also applicable to cellular unlicensed convergence.

Ran Intelligence Services for Near Real-Time RIC



Contributions to ORAN WG-3

RAN Control / Configuration

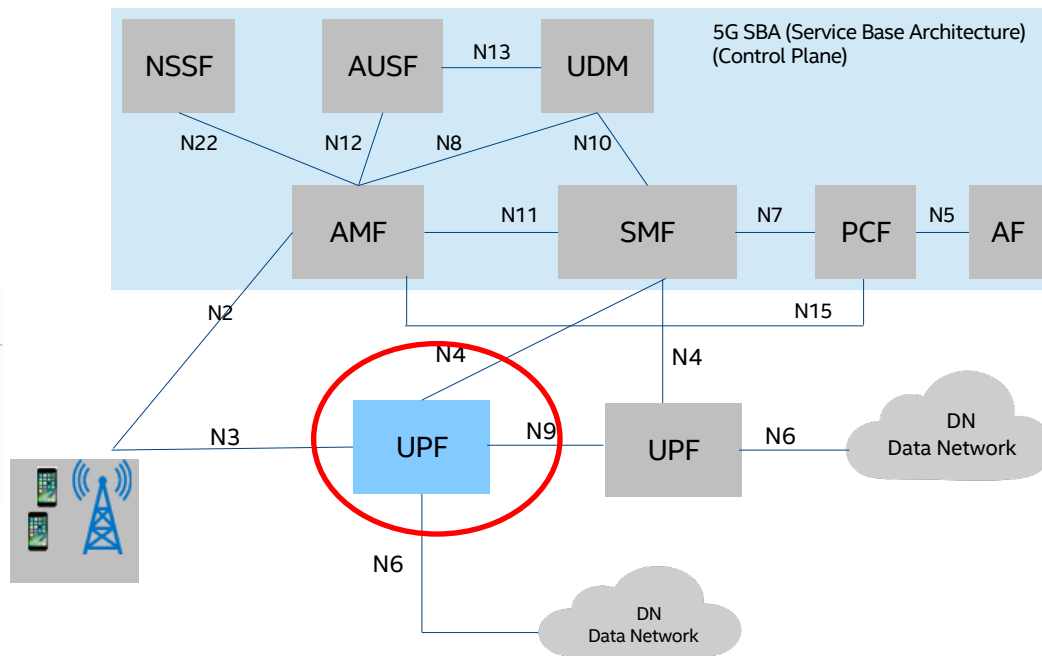
- **Dual-connectivity Control:** Change of bearer termination point, bearer types & control of bearer split ratio
- **Reliability enhancement Configuration:** Packet duplication, rate selection with lower target BLER

1. "Adding DC related DRB control for QoS UCR," O-RAN WG3 Web Conf. #62
2. "Include reliability enhancement control for QoS UCR," O-RAN WG3 Web Conf. #64

RAN Measurements

- PRB usage at DU, buffer status, data volume, location/velocity of UE, delay, packet loss
3. "Additional E2 Requirements for Traffic Steering," O-RAN WG3 Web Conf. #61
 4. "UE Location and Velocity information for Traffic Steering use case," O-RAN WG3 Web Conf. #63

Demo of host based Dual-Mode 5G/LTE UPF



Spirent
Emulator



UPF SW Architecture

Youtube Video



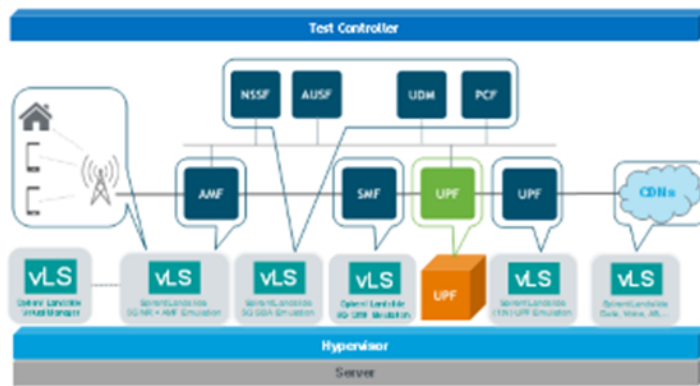
Spirent Landslide 5G User Plane Testing

Spirent
Promises. Assured.

Spirent Details

Topologies for User Plane Testing (vNF/cNF)-UPF Isolation

Spirent
Promises. Assured.



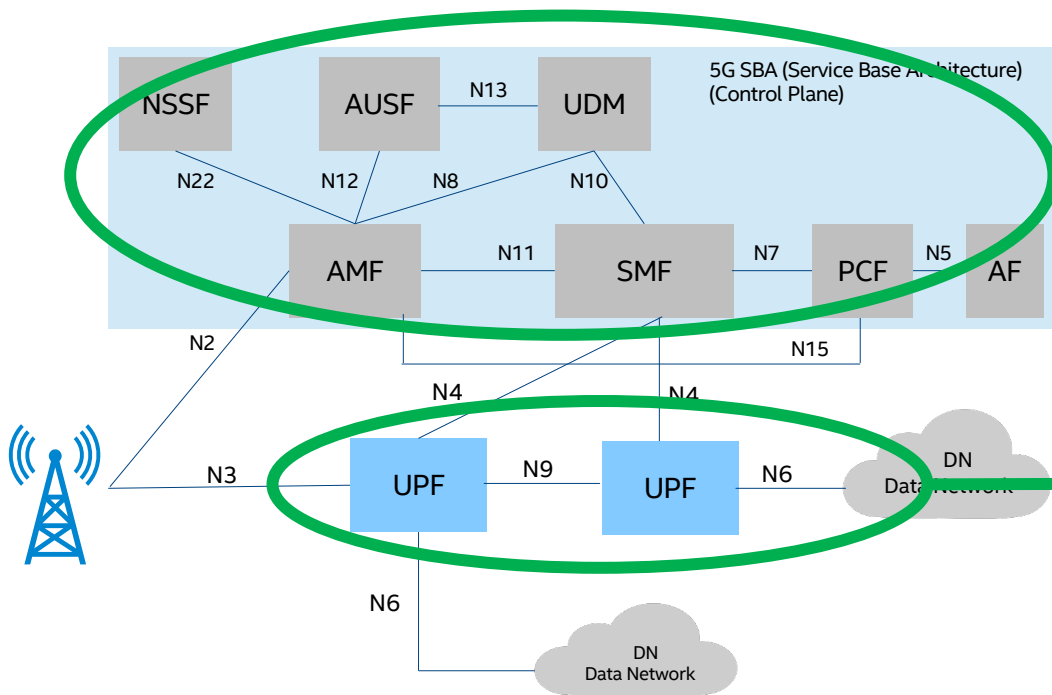
Features:

- ✓ Multi-node 5G SA core radio access(gNB) and control plane emulation (AMF+SMF)
- ✓ Integrated 5G Service-nodes (PCF, UDM, AuSF, ...)
- ✓ Multi-peer N3,N4 and N6 interface support
- ✓ High session/QoS Flows scale
- ✓ High throughput
- ✓ UPF emulation for N9 testing (optional)
- ✓ Content network emulation (optional)

Landslide Test Cases:

- UPF Nodal
- UPF, NRF Node Emulators (optional)

Opportunities to Contribute to development & deployment



- Significant opportunities to collaborate & contribute with System Integrators, Operators and other partners
- Opportunities to add functionality enabling specific usage model(s), e.g. TSN (Time Sensitive Network), ...

Summary

- An open solution from RAN to Core will create a vibrant and healthy eco-system
- Upcoming 5G workloads and open solutions will offer a unique insights for architecture and system partitioning challenges
- You have opportunities to join, contribute and make it a successful architecture & technology evolution

5G Transformation with Open Source



Thank You

Christian.maciocco@intel.com

<https://www.opennetworking.org/omec/>
<https://www.opennetworking.org/aether/>

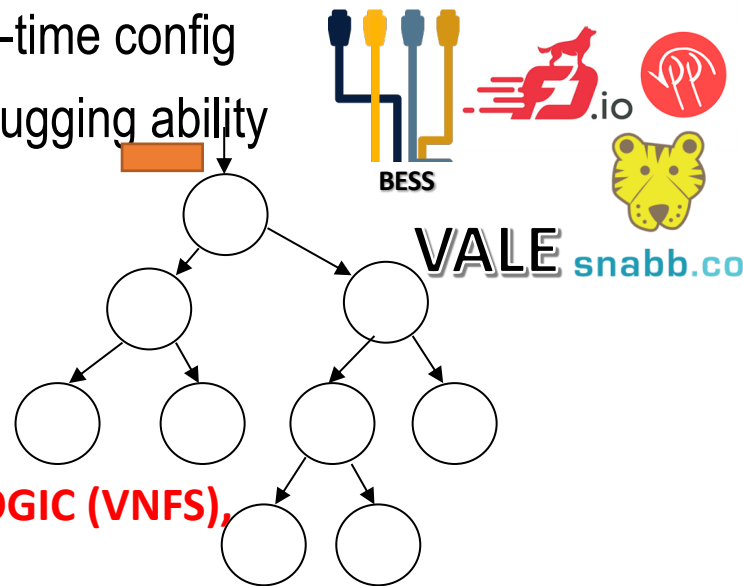
Dual-mode 5G/LTE UPF SW Architecture

Berkeley Extensible Soft Switch: Revisiting the data plane

- Monolithic framework
 - Static + Dynamic lib linkages
- Compile-time config



- Modularize the framework
 - Graph-based modular architecture
- Run-time config
- Debugging ability



**DEVELOPER ONLY FOCUSES ON THE CORE BUSINESS LOGIC (VNFS),
& NOT THE SOFTWARE INFRASTRUCTURE**



BESS in Industry & Academia

- Red Hat unsolicited Data Planes Review:
 - [CTO Control and Data Plane Full Investigation Doc](#)
 - [Data Plane Findings - Slide Presentation](#)
 - [Data Plane Performance Test Plan](#)
- ACM CoNEXT '19: "Comparing the Performance of State-of-the-Art Software Switches for NFV," Institut PolyTech de Paris, Nokia Bell Labs
"BESS achieves both high throughput and low latency in phy-to-phy, phy-2-virtual, and 1-VNF loopback scenarios."
- Arista vEOS Dataplane router in DPDK mode
 - <https://www.arista.com/en/cg-veos-router/veos-router-dpdk-mode>
 - <https://www.arista.com/en/cg-veos-router/veos-router-general-troubleshooting>

INVESTIGATION OUTCOMES

- Based on this investigation, **BESS** has been chosen as the dataplane to pursue further due to the following reasons:
 - Performance/Scale:
 - Best Performance Overall
 - Consistent performance while scaling traffic flows/rules
 - Big Performance Gains vs Current Solution - (1000 flows/rules VXLAN+L2FWD) 36% higher than OVS
 - Design:
 - Code is well designed, modular, and extensible
 - Dataplane is completely programmable
 - RPC/API is extensible and uses gRPC/protobufs
 - Usability/Traceability/Observability:
 - Visually a user can see the entire network pipeline from CLI
 - Packet tracing can be done at any point in the network pipeline
 - Dynamic and customized stat collection through filters + Sinks

T DESIGNATOR, IF NEEDED

BESS Motivation: desired feature set



- Graph-based framework
 - Modularity
 - Addition of modules within the NF pipeline
 - Composability of functionality specific to the use case without invasive code changes
 - Abstract infrastructure complexities from the NFs
 - Model: run-to-completion \leftrightarrow Pipelining (inter-changeable)
 - Dual interface (S1U/N3, SGi/N6) to single interface
 - CPU, mem allocation
 - Debug capabilities

→ **Ability to configure dataplane at run-time**



Programmable platform for data plane development

- Clean-slate internal architecture with NFV in mind
 - Highly flexible & customizable
- Creating BESS applications
 - Modular pipeline represented as a directed acyclic graph
 - Each module can run arbitrary code
 - Independently extensible & optimizable
- Configure & control BESS
 - Via NF controller

BESS Architecture Overview

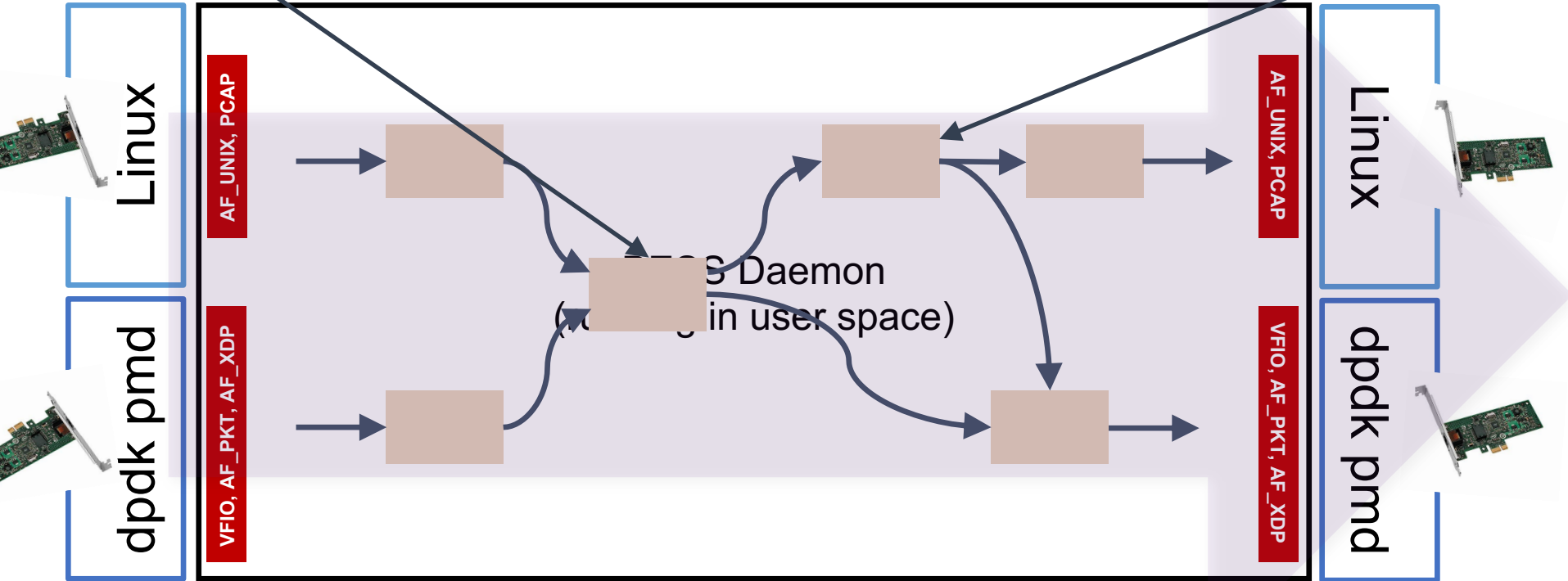
NET_CONTROLLER

Policy updates
via CP

DAG of interconnecting modules

HOST_CONTROLLER

Neighbor updates
via OS



UPF-EPC over BESS: Resource Aware CPU Scheduling



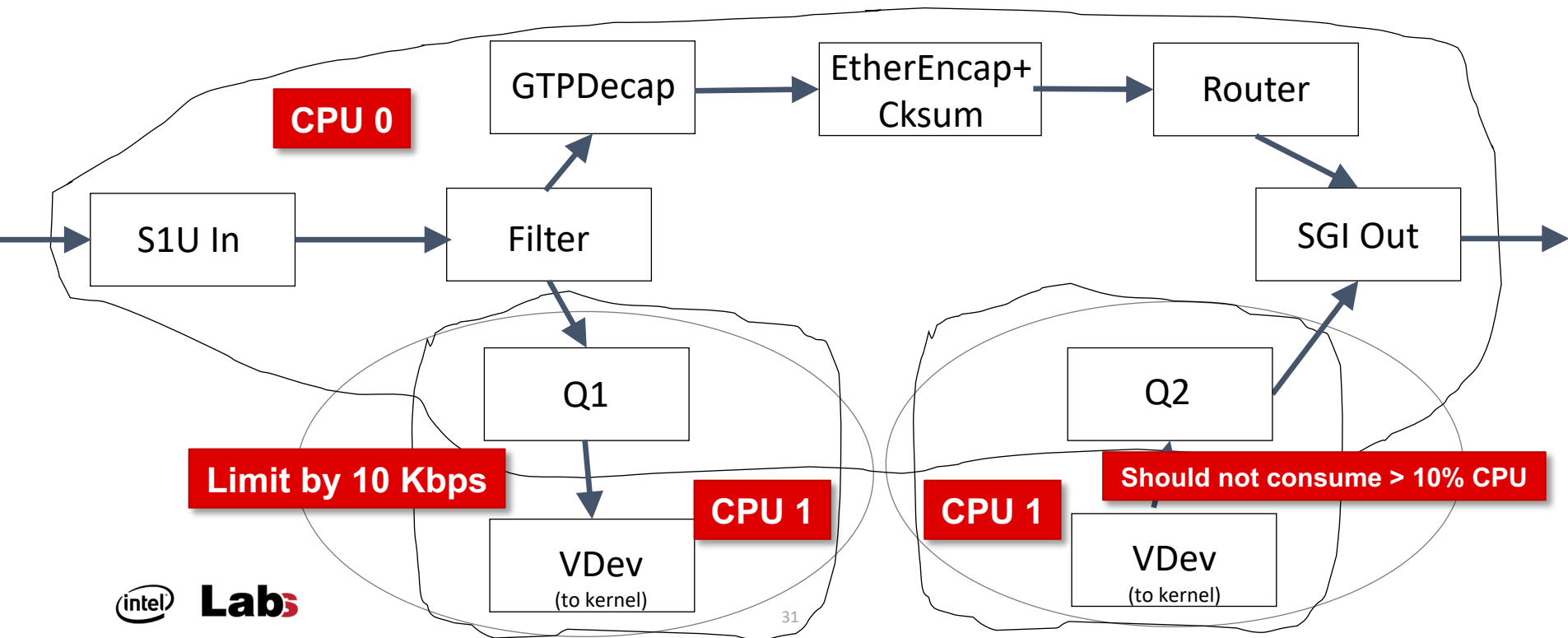
Allows flexible scheduling policies for the data path

- In terms of CPU utilization & bandwidth

UPF-EPC over BESS: Resource Aware CPU Scheduling

Allows flexible scheduling policies for the data path

- In terms of CPU utilization & bandwidth





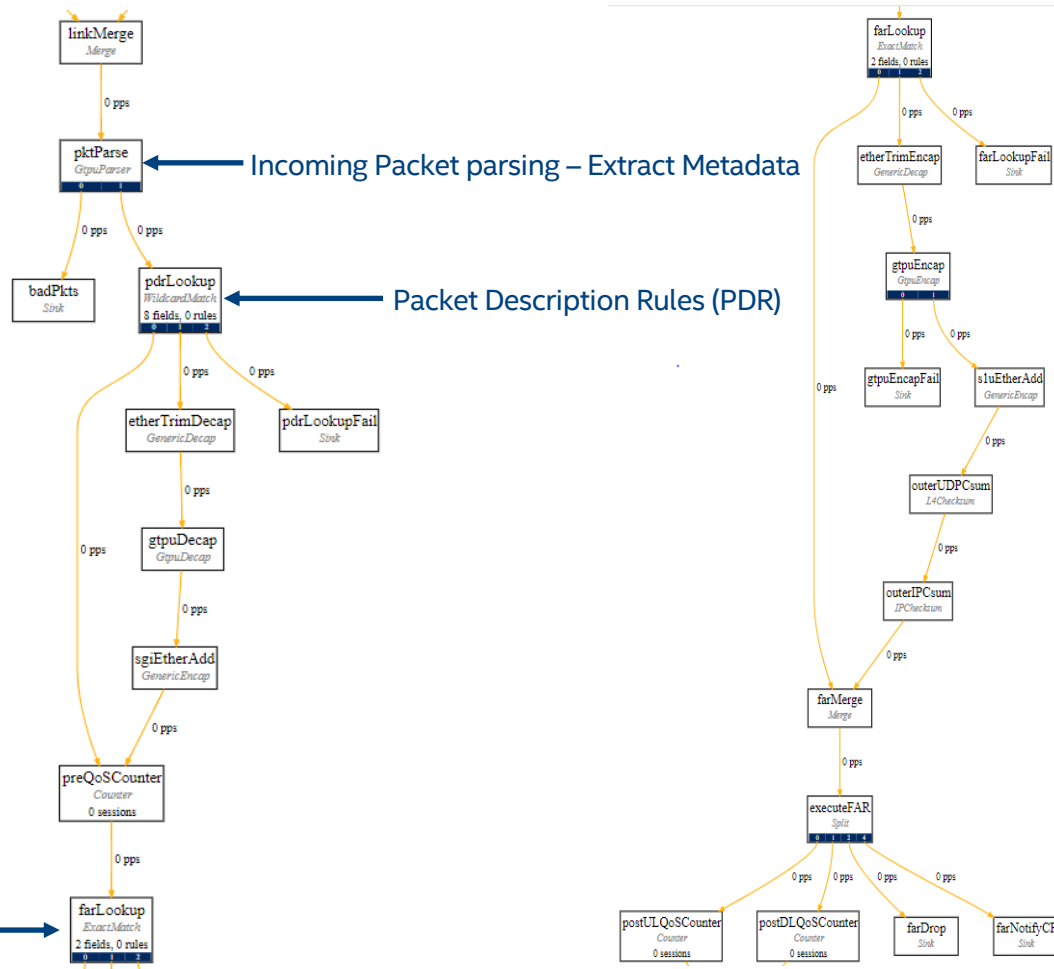
Key benefits of architecting user-plane with BESS

- Modular data plane
 - Developers concentrate only on core business logic (i.e. VNF development) and not the software infrastructure development
 - Mostly rely on built-in BESS modules resulting in a thin stack
 - Controllers can be created in any gRPC-supported language
 - (Route+L2 neighbor) python controller based on pyroute2: SLOC ~= 350
 - Ease of customizing pipeline at runtime
 - e.g. CPU scheduling, adding/removing specific modules
- Configuration ease
 - Multi-workers enable/disable at ease
 - Economical usage of CPU usage
 - Can run individual modules on different CPUs
 - Run-to-completion vs pipeline vs hybrid become run-time choices (& not compile-time)
 - No need to restart the daemon process for configuration updates
- Monitoring ease at runtime
 - tcpdump
 - Monitor traffic over any module
 - Visualization tool
 - Web interface



Dual Mode 5G/LTE UPF BESS Pipeline - (A subset of the pipeline in the picture)

- I-UPF and A-UPF
- Interoperating with Spirent Emulator
 - PFCP based N4 I/F
 - N3, N6, N9 for data traffic



Forwarding Action Rules (FAR)

Spirent Landslide

5G User Plane Testing

spirent™
Promise. Assured.



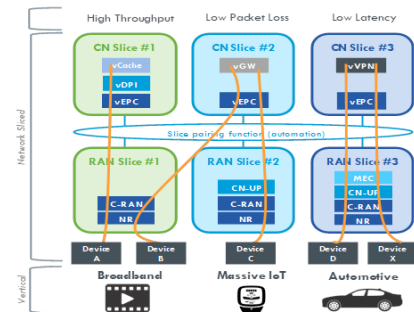
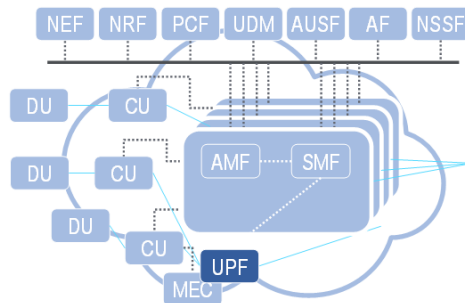
Technical implications and challenges

100x
peak data
rates
(20Gbps+)

100x
traffic
capacity

10x
experienced
throughput

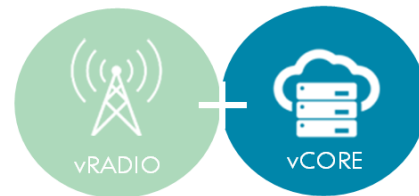
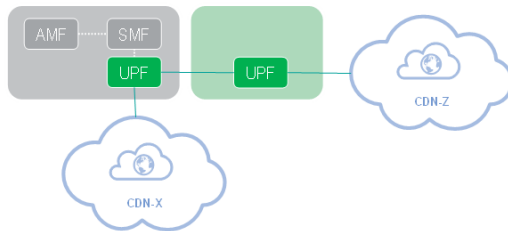
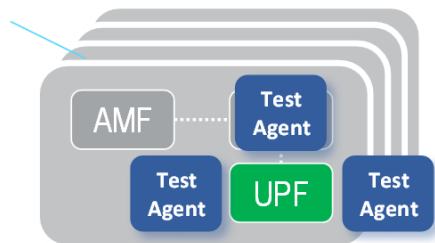
10x
decrease in
latency



New goals

Network deployment

Network slicing



User plane design

Chaining

Successful virtualization

What is Spirent Landslide?

High Scale 'Any-G' Mobility Layer Tester and Emulator



C100/C50

Millions of Any-G Connections with Full Mobility

Line Rate Traffic Generation



Virtual

Real World User Traffic (Voice, Video, Internet, Apps...)

Carrier and Smartphone Call Modeling



E10 (OTA)

Node and Network Emulation

(vNF/cNF)-UPF Isolation



- ✓ Multi-node 5G SA core radio access(gNB) and control plane emulation (AMF+SMF)
- ✓ Integrated 5G Service-nodes (PCF, UDM, AuSF, ...)
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PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL

Busy Hour Call Modeling

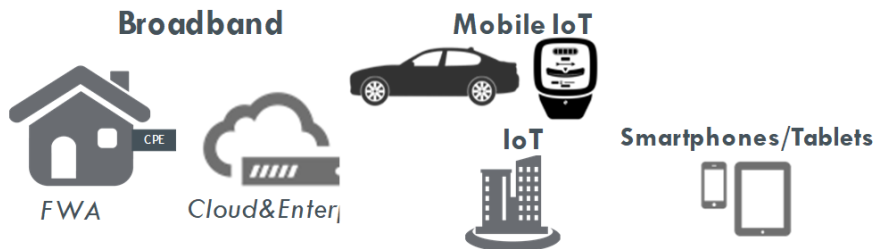
Control & User Plane call modeling



Carrier Services Call Modeling



Devices Call Modeling



Features:

- ✓ High throughput and PPS on all topologies
- ✓ User Plane call modeling based on subscriber profiles (eg; FWA)
- ✓ User Plane call modeling based on service types (eg; Video on Demand)
- ✓ Control Plane call modeling impacting user plane behavior (eg; IRAT HO sequences)