

NextG Developments @ Purdue University

Muhammad Shahbaz, Y. Charlie Hu, Troy D. Hege, David Broecker
(along with our amazing students and collaborators at ONF and Intel Labs)

Purdue is a Hub for NextG R&D

Research

Mobile Traffic Analysis,
Modeling, and Generation

Faculty: Y. Charlie Hu, Chunyi Peng,
Saurabh Bagchi, Mung Chiang and ...

Mobile Systems Design,
Characterization, and
Optimizations

Faculty: Muhammad Shahbaz, Sonia
Fahmy, Christopher G. Brinton, and ...

Development

5G Edge Cloud at Purdue
hosting multiple tenants:

- ONF Pronto Edge Site
- NSF 5G Convergence Edge Site

Purdue Lab-to-Life 6G
R&D Infrastructure:
- Smart City, Agriculture, Self-
Driving Cars

Characterizing and Modeling Control-Plane Traffic for Mobile Core Network

Characterizing and Modeling Mobile Control-Plane Traffic

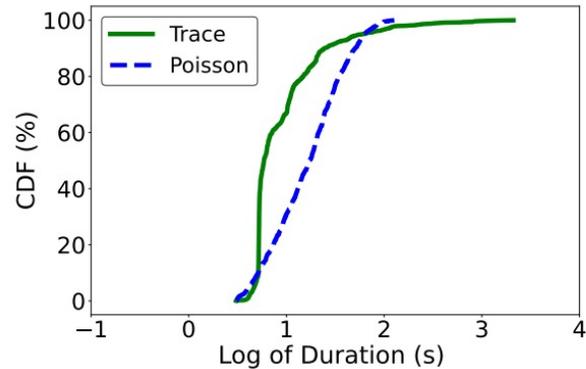
- Motivation
 - As 5G deployment gains momentum, control-plane traffic volume is escalating, control-plane performance becomes increasingly important
 - Accurate, scalable and versatile control traffic generators enable profiling and debugging mobile core performance for 4G/5G and beyond
- Main finding
 - Poisson processes cannot model inter-arrival/sojourn time for control events
- Our contribution
 - A [two-level hierarchical state-machine-based traffic model](#) that accurately captures traffic diversity among UEs and event dependence within each UE
- Traffic generator will be made available
 - As part of Aether gnbsim

Poisson Processes Fail to Model Control-Plane Traffic

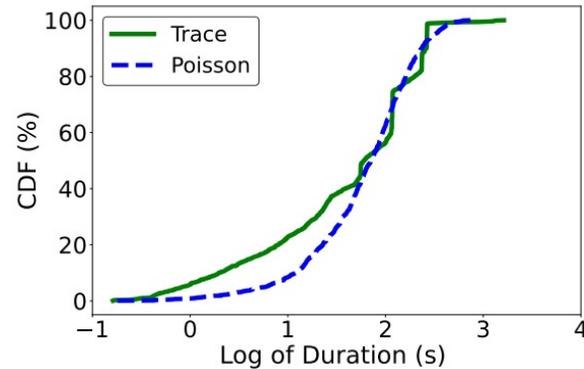
- Goal: Model inter-arrival/sojourn time of control events per UE
- Poisson dist. fitting tests: Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Anderson-Darling tests
- Acquired a week-long raw trace at MMEs from a large mobile operator (~40K UEs)
- Characterize the traffic for single UE
 - Per-UE traffic varies over different time-of-day → model traffic per hour
 - Per-UE traffic varies over different device types → model traffic per device type
 - Phones, connected cars, and IoT devices
 - Extract inter-arrival/sojourn time per UE for <event type, hour, device type> → Not enough data to model per UE
- Aggregate per-UE inter-arrival/sojourn time for <event type, hour, device type> over all UEs → 0% of <event type, hour, device type> pass the tests
- Cluster UEs into different groups based on <# of events, variance of inter-arrival time> (for dominant events) → < 5.0% of <event type, hour, device type> pass the tests

Why do Poisson Models Fail?

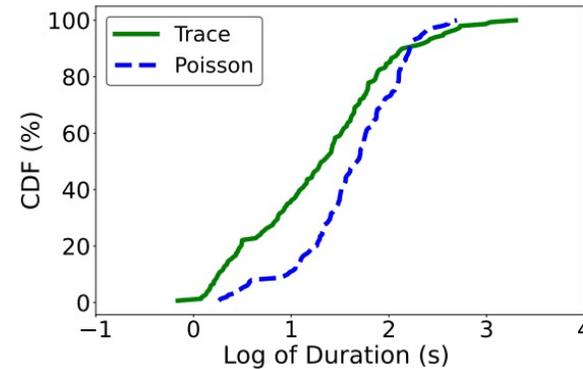
- Compare CDFs of sojourn (1st, 2nd) / inter-arrival (3rd, 4th) time of raw trace and best-fitted Poisson models (MLE) for a <event type, hour, device type>



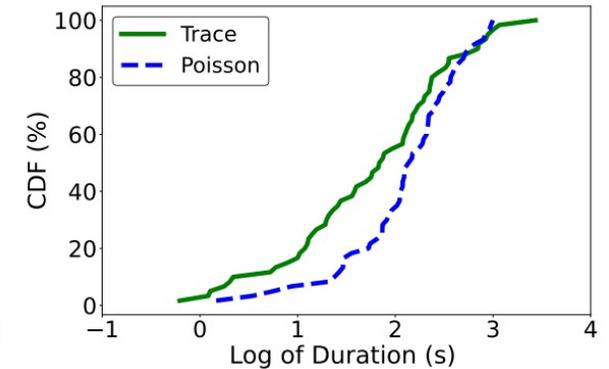
(a) CONNECTED



(b) IDLE



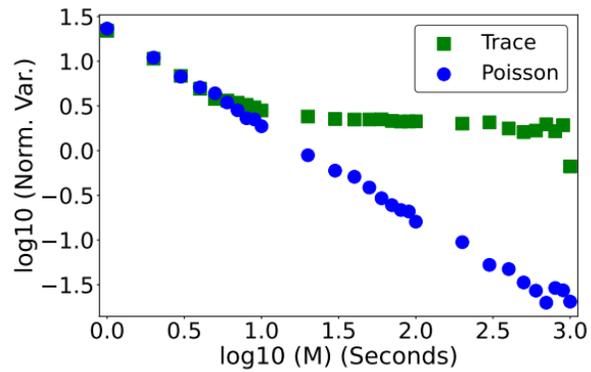
(c) HO



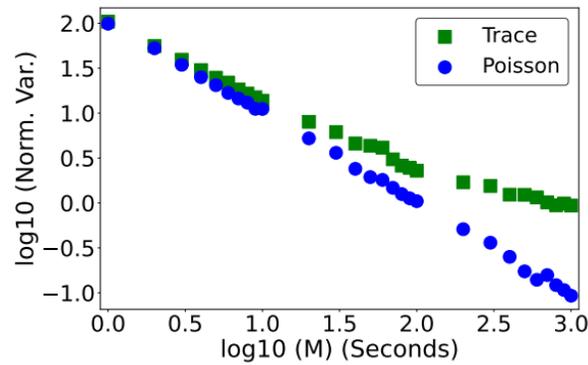
(d) TAU

Why do Poisson Models Fail? (cont'd)

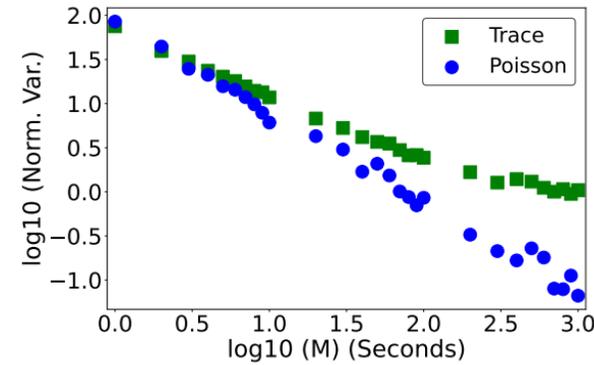
- Characterize burstiness of sojourn (1st, 2nd) / inter-arrival (3rd, 4th) time using variance-time plot [Paxson and Floyd, 1994]



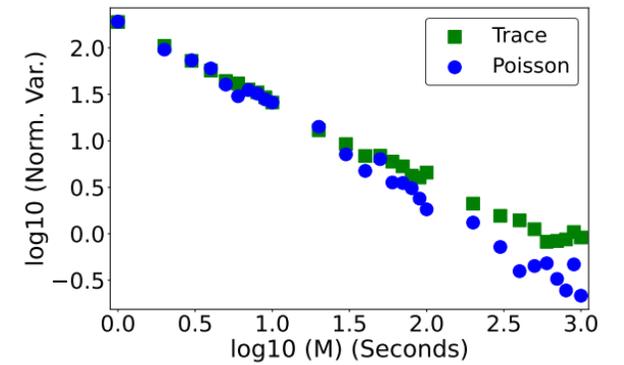
(a) CONNECTED



(b) IDLE



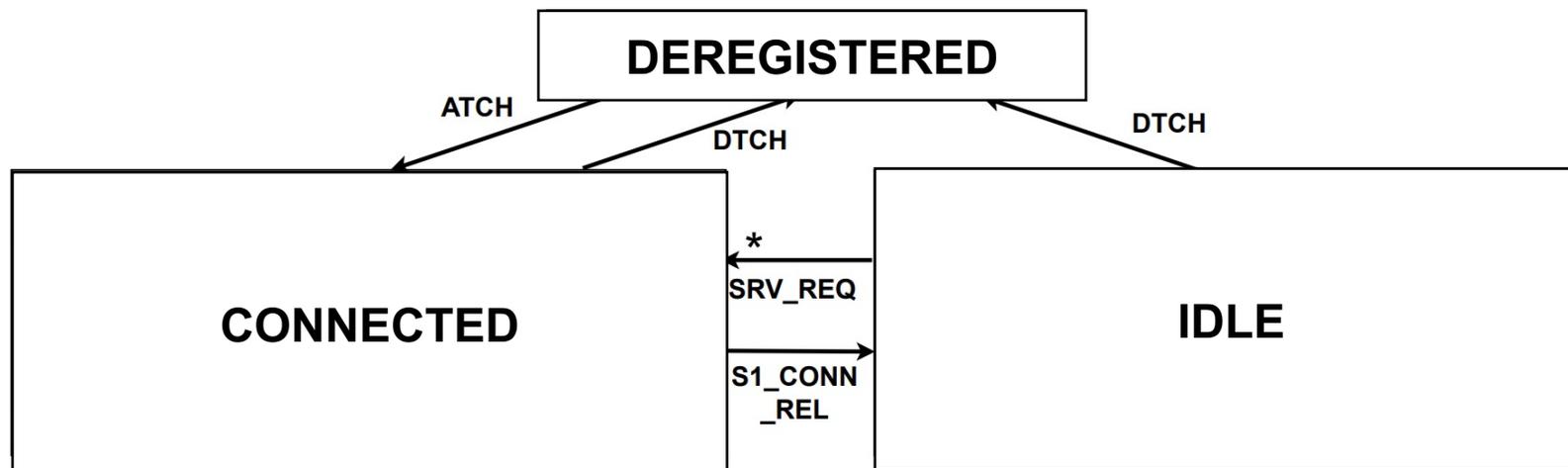
(c) H0



(d) TAU

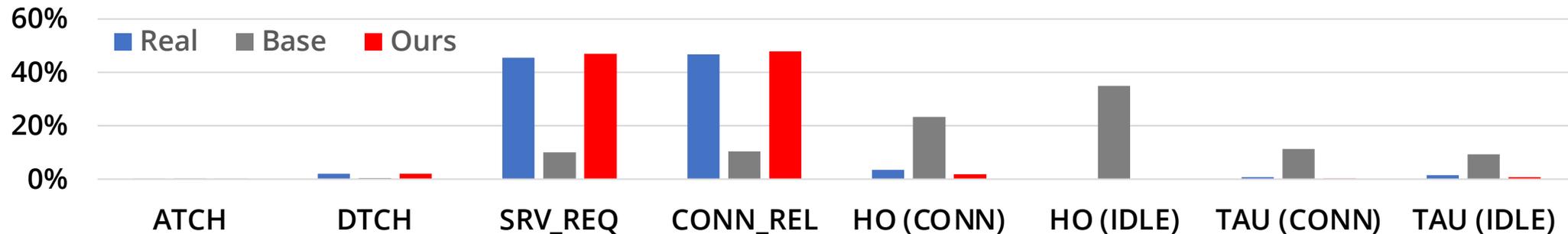
How to Model Control-Plane Traffic?

- Two limitations of Poisson model
 - (1) cannot fit per-event traffic; (2) cannot model dependence among events
- Our approach:
 - Use a finite state machine to model event dependence
 - 3GPP-specified state machines (merged below) only cover 4 events
 - Define new sub-states inside CONNECTED/IDLE to model rest events
 - Model probability for each state transition and dist. of sojourn time in each state
 - Generate model for each <event type, hour, device type>



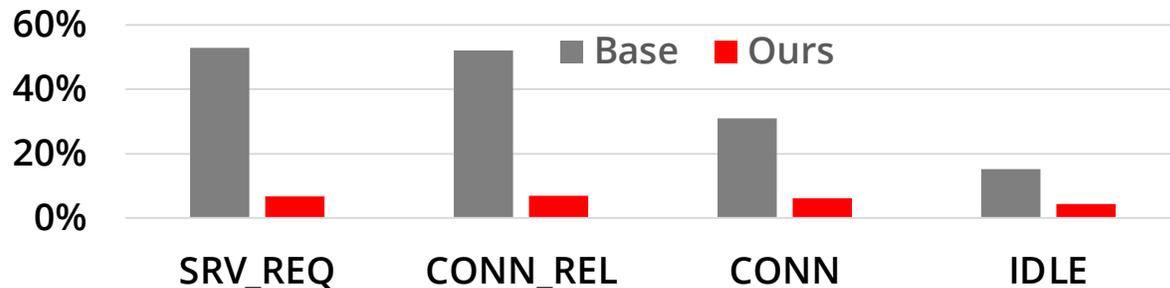
Accuracy of Our Control Traffic Model

- Methodology
 - Compare with a baseline method that uses the best-fitted Poisson distributions
 - In generating traffic for 380K UEs for 1 hour
- Macroscopic analysis: Breakdown of events for phones (230K UEs)



- Microscopic analysis: Dist. of num of events and sojourn time per UE

- Calculate max y-distance between CDFs of real and synthesized traces

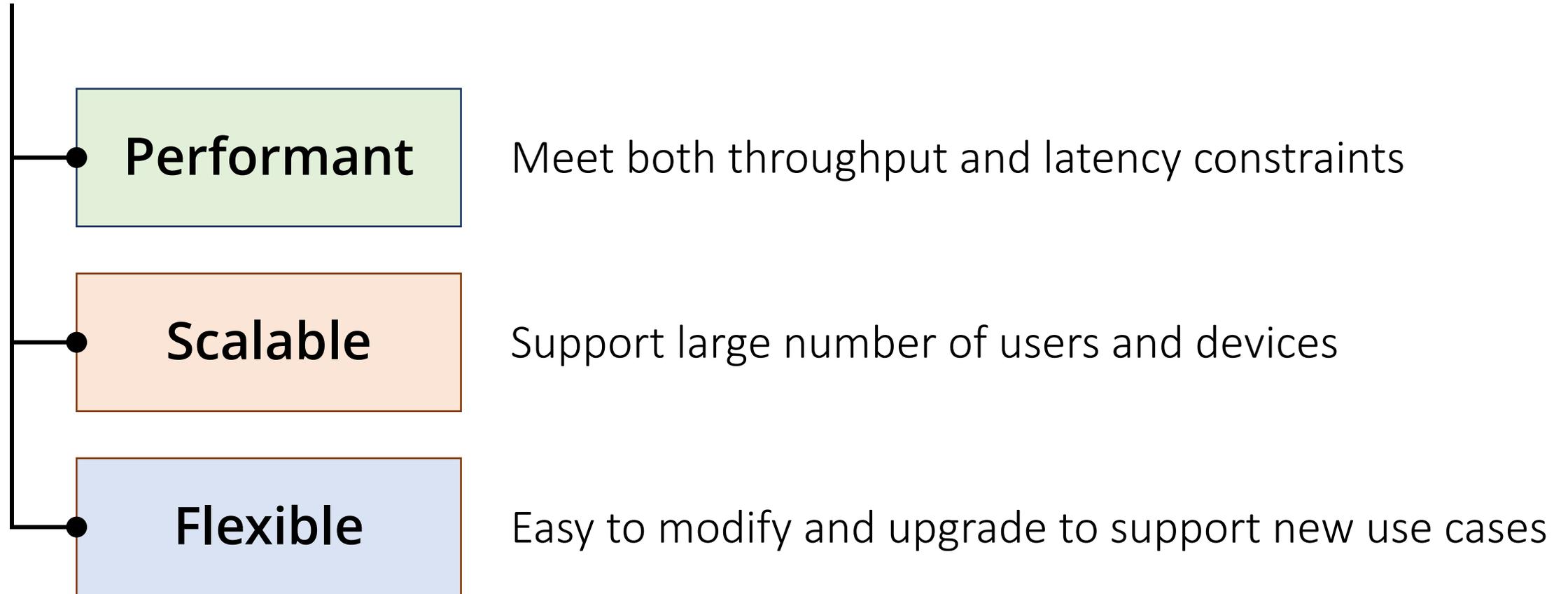


Performance Analysis and Scaling of 5G Mobile Core (using Aether)

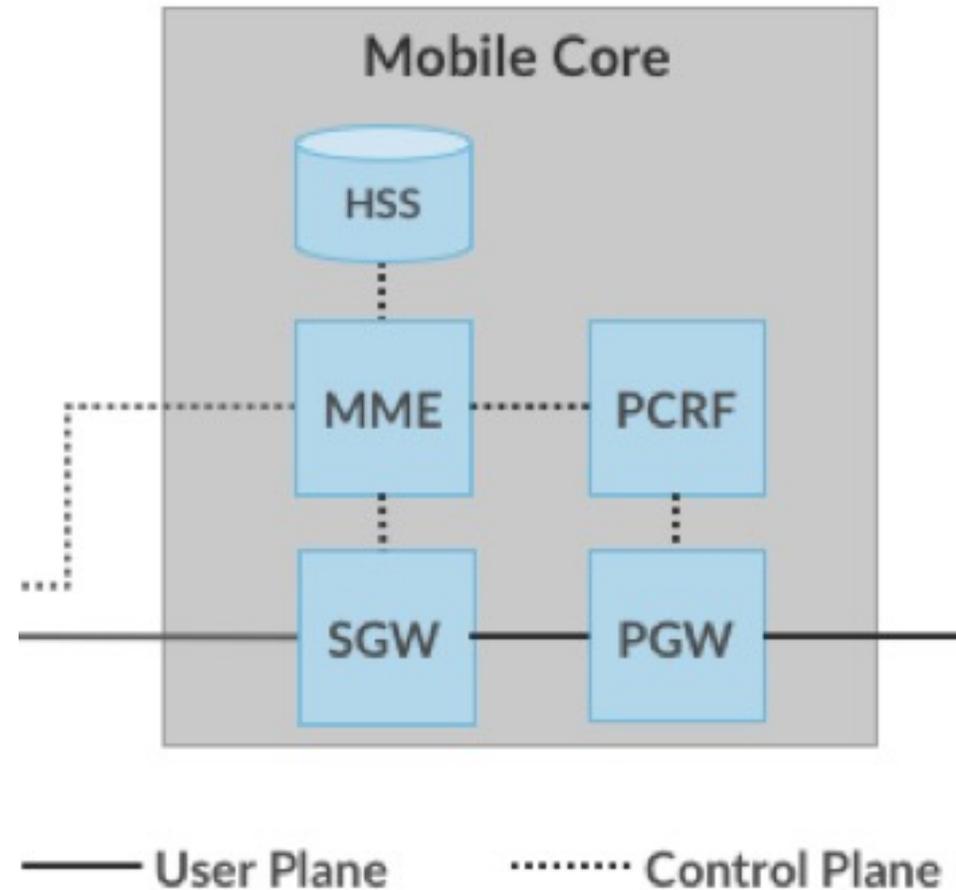
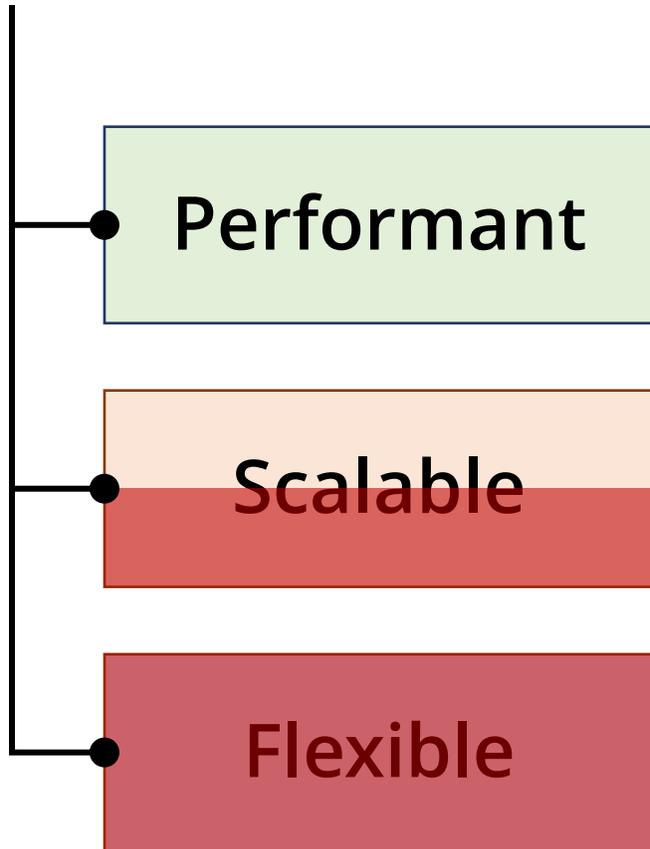
Expectations from NextG Mobile Cores

- **Massive Internet-of-Things**
 - devices with ultra-low energy (10+ years of battery life), ultra-low complexity (10s of bits-per-second), and ultra-high density (1 million nodes per square kilometer).
- **Mission-Critical Control**
 - ultra-high availability (greater than 99.999% or “five nines”), ultra-low latency (as low as 1 ms), and extreme mobility (up to 100 km/h).
- **Enhanced Mobile Broadband**
 - extreme data rates (multi-Gbps peak, 100+ Mbps sustained) and extreme capacity (10 Tbps of aggregate throughput per square kilometer).

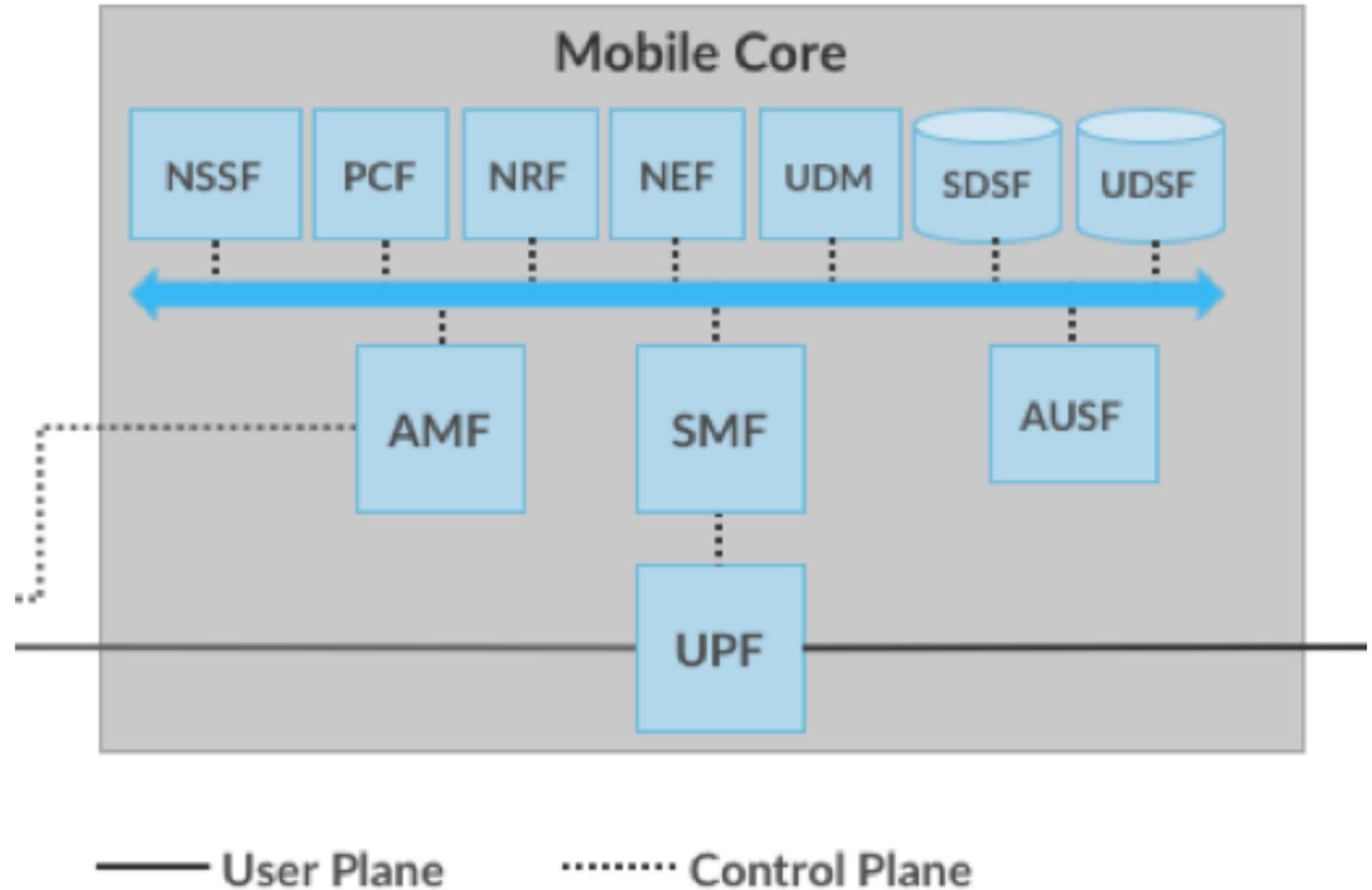
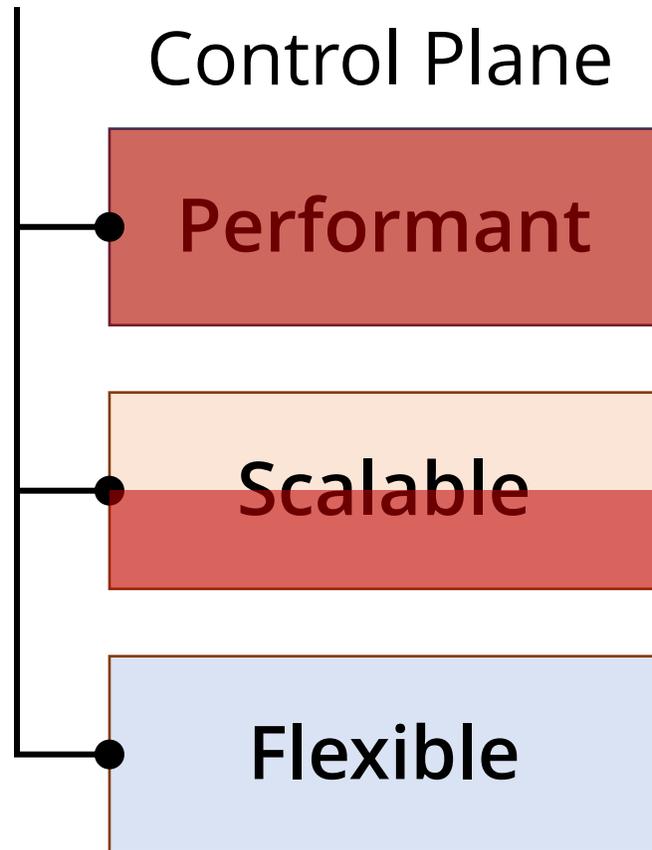
Expectations from NextG Mobile Cores



Vertically-Integrated 4G EPC in LTE



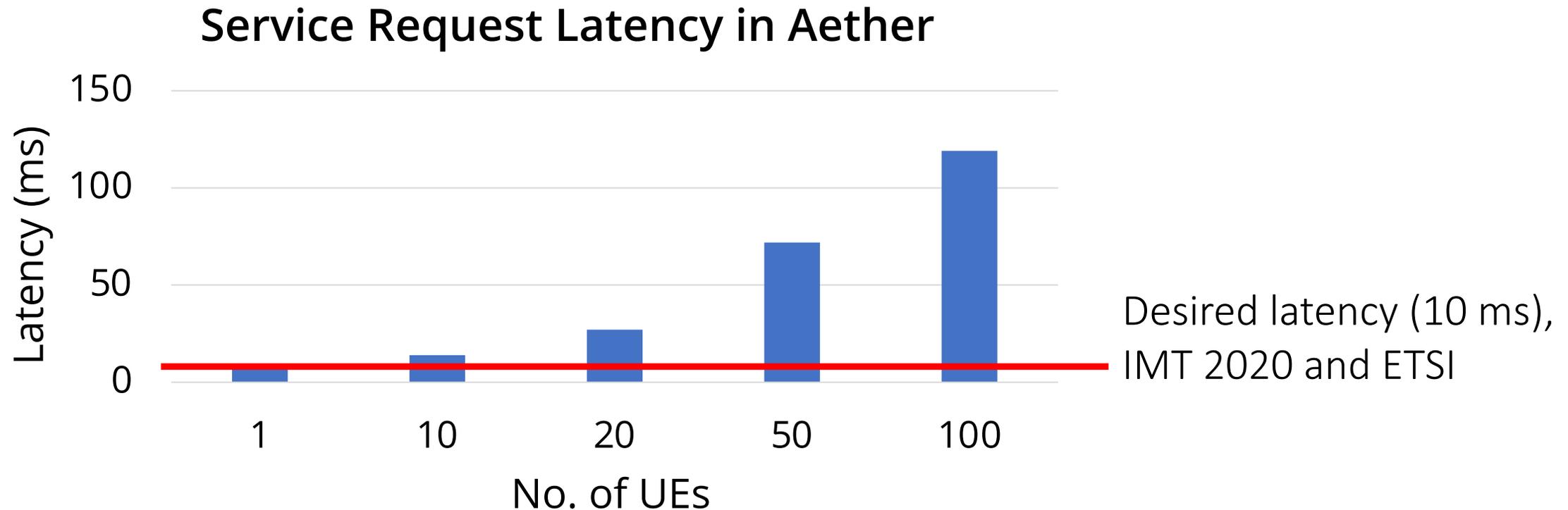
Horizontally-disaggregated 5G Core



Picture Credit: <https://5g.systemsapproach.org/>

Poor Performance of 5GC Control Plane

- High control event latency even when bypassing UPF.



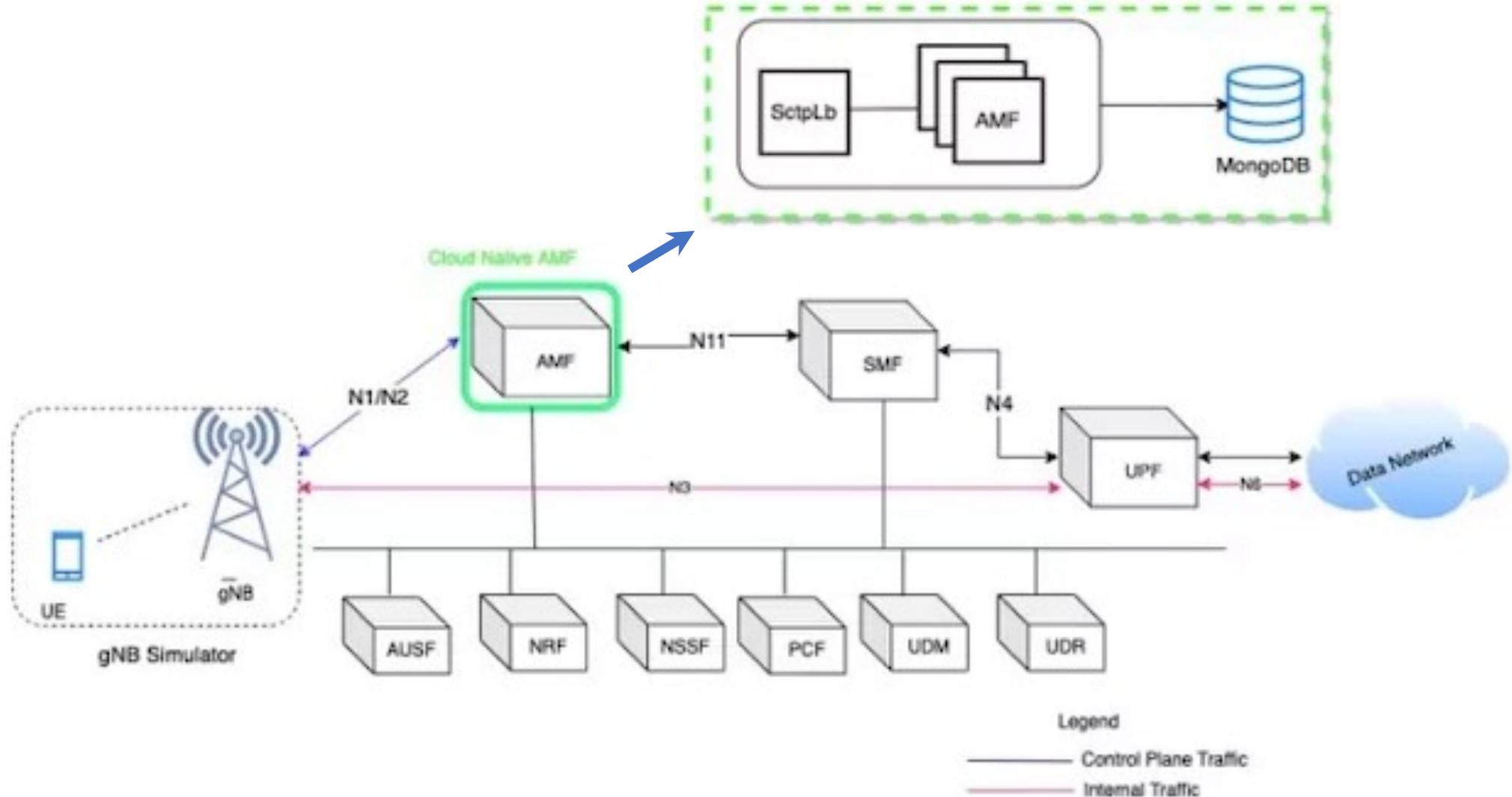
Performance Analysis and Insights using Aether

- Adding more server resources doesn't help
 - Overall low utilization of CPU and memory
- Primary bottlenecks
 - Serialization/Deserialization
 - NGAP encoding/decoding
 - JSON to Golang struct mapping
 - Golang scheduler
 - Not designed for latency-critical 5GC traffic
 - Contention for common resources via.
 - Locks and channels

Way Forward

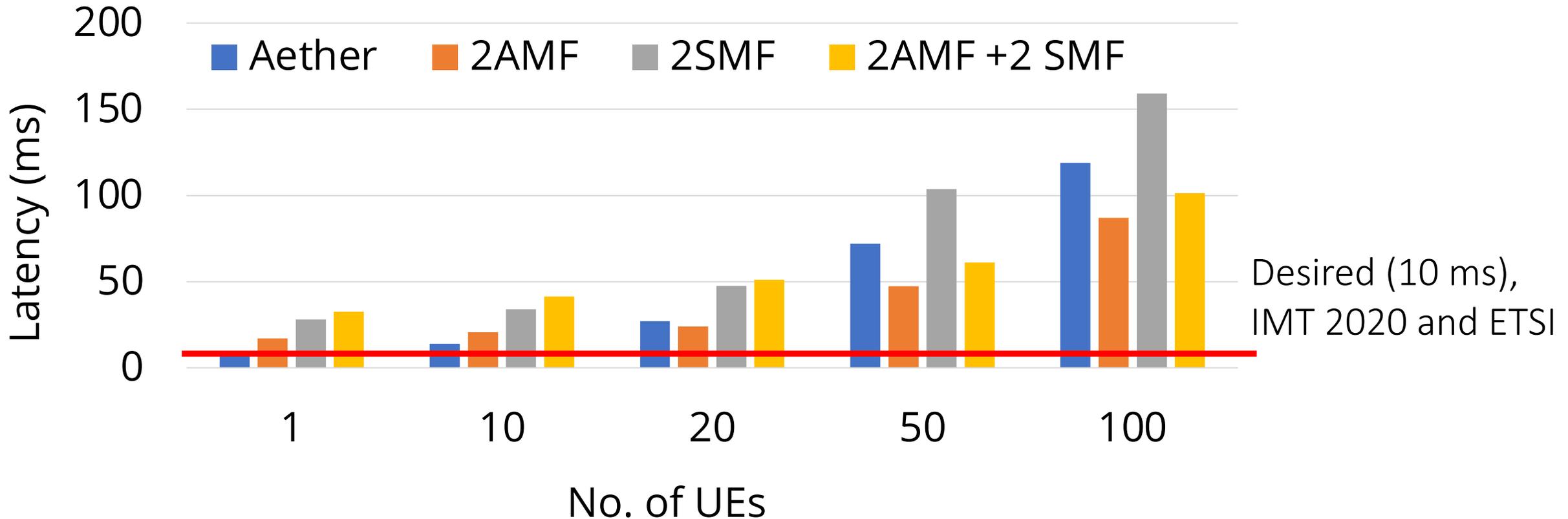
- Single-instance stateful service functions to
→ multi-instance stateless service functions
- Vertical scaling using programmable data planes (SmartNICs)
 - e.g., accelerating serialization and deserialization
- 5G-optimized microservice scheduling
- and ...

Multi-Instance Stateless 5GC Core: Aether+

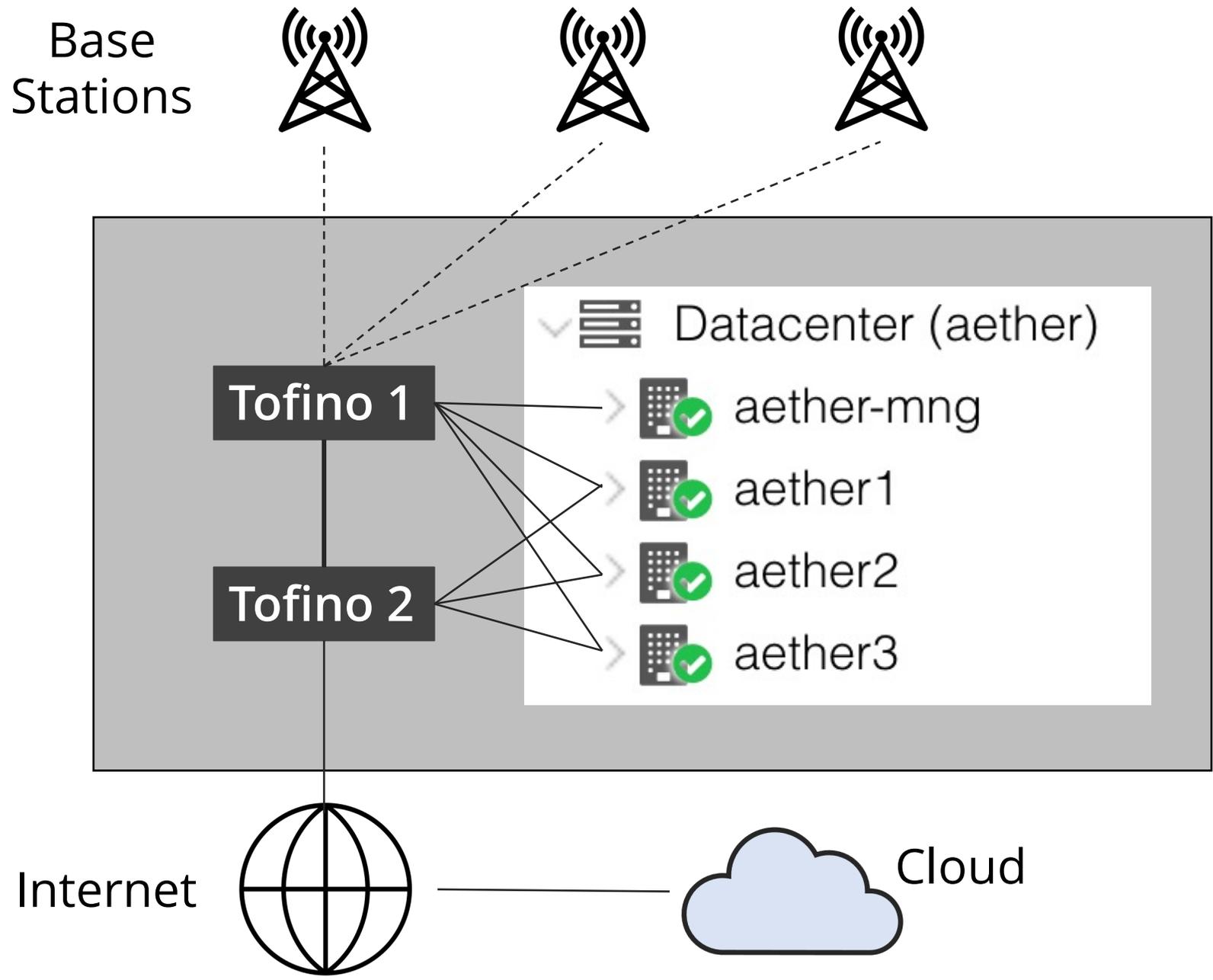


Aether vs. Aether+

Service Request Latency

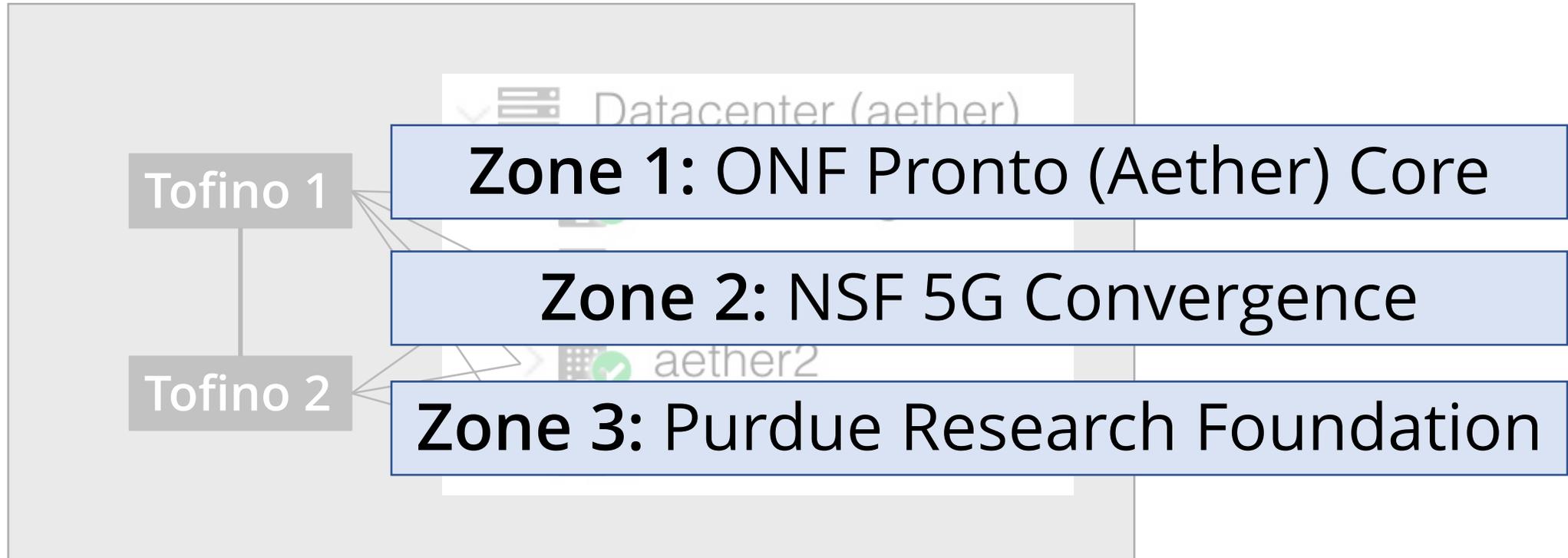


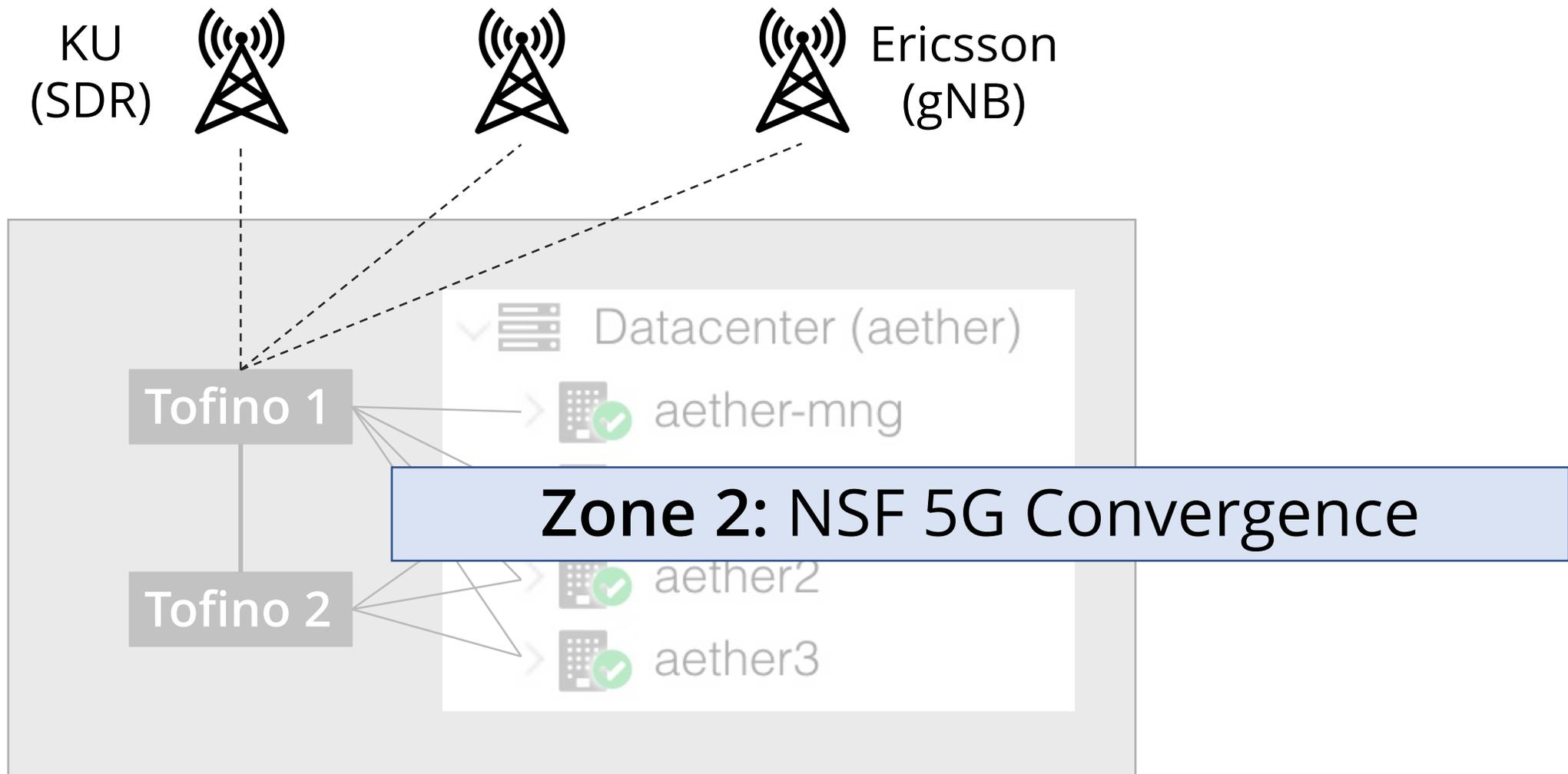
5G Multi-Tenant Edge Cloud at Purdue University



**Proxmox-enabled
Edge Cloud
(Purdue CS)**

Security Zones for Multiple Tenants





Zone 2 runs NSF 5G Convergence Site's 5G Mobile Core (Aether) that connects to multiple institutions, serving as base stations.

5G/6G Lab-to-Life R&D Infrastructure at Purdue Research Foundation

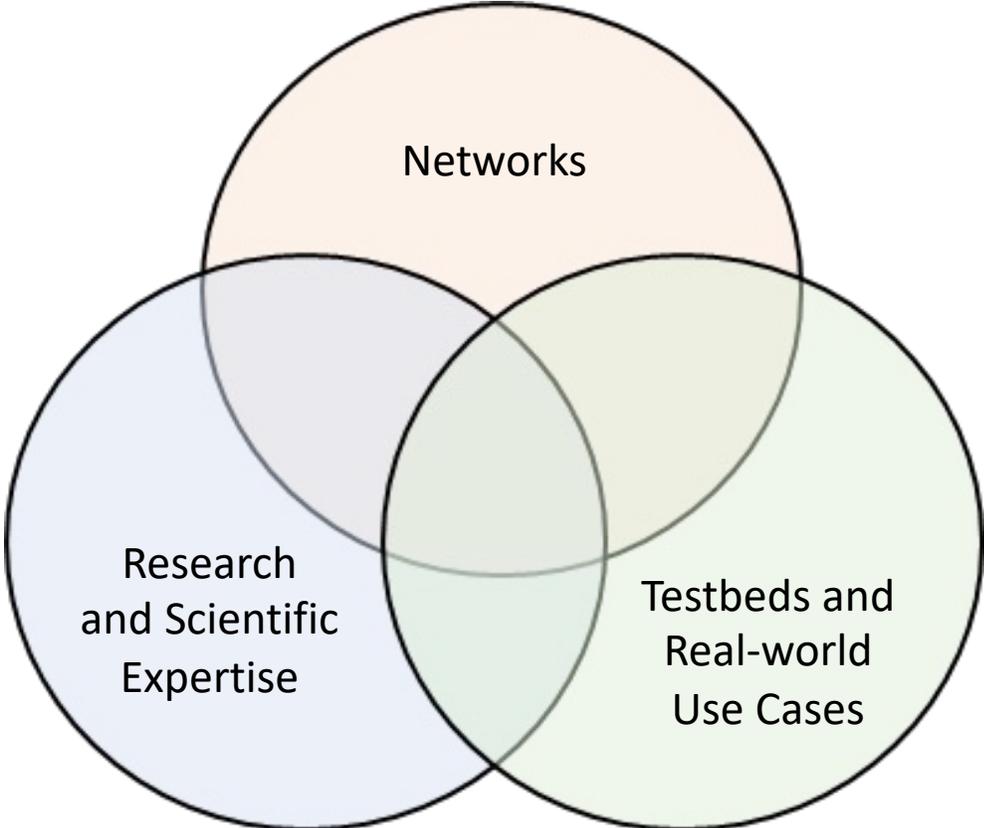


PURDUE
RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Lab-to-Life
A Research and Development
Platform at Purdue University

PRF Team: Troy D. Hege, David Broecker,
Mung Chiang, Kwang Taik Kim, and more





Lab-to-Life – Real world Test Beds



- **PPU ACRE** (Agriculture) – 1,134-acre farm facility
- **PU IN-MaC** (Manufacturing) – 62,000 sqft manufacturing facility
- **PU Airport** (Transportation / Mobility) – 2nd busiest airport in Indiana (no commercial traffic).
- **Discovery Park District** (Smart City) – 400 acre live, work, play curated urban community.
- **State Street Mobility Infrastructure** (Smart City and Autonomous vehicles) – one mile of congested roadway.
- **John Wright Forestry Center** – 477 acres, proposed site for the UAV Test Range for UTM/ATM Research

Purdue's Lab-to-Life Expertise

- Land grant university founded in 1869; Total enrollment 50,880
- Engineering (26% of enrollment, ranked 4th nationally) and Sciences (17% of enrollment)
- Electrical and Computer Engineering (ECE) – Over 120 faculty
- Computer Science (CS) – Over 80 faculty
- Institute for Control, Optimization and Networks (ICON) – over 75 affiliated faculty
- Center for Education & Research & Information Assurance & Security (CERIAS) – over 100 affiliated faculty
- Purdue UAS Research and Test Facility (PURT)
- Herrick Laboratory (smart building infrastructure)
- Joint Transportation Research Center (JPRT)
- Indiana Next Generation Manufacturing and Competitiveness Center (IN-MaC)
- Agronomy Center for Research and Education (ACRE)
- Purdue Policy Research Institute (PPRI)
- Data Mine (data visualization and analytics)
- Birck Nanotechnology Center

Purdue's Lab-to-Life - Networks

- Deployed: Neutral Host Communications Platform in Partnership with Tilson
Common, shared fiber network and edge data center (3 ISPs)
- CBRS LTE Network at Discovery Park District (upgrade to 5G in fall of 2023)
Celona Core and RAN; commercially operated by SBA Communications
PAL and GAA channels available for research and development
- Deploying: CBRS 5G Private Network at Purdue University Airport
Ericsson Core and RAN; PRF operated
PAL and GAA channels available for research and development
- In Discussions: **Licensed spectrum**, 5G Private Network at IN-Mac operated by Commercial Carrier
Channels available for research and development
Target Summer 2023
- CBRS 5G **Open-architecture private network** at ACRE
PAL and GAA channels available for research and development
Target Fall of 2023
- mmWave** network for State Street autonomous corridor
Evaluating options for 28Ghz, 39Ghz, and 60Ghz
Target Spring of 2024
- CBRS 5G **Open-architecture private network** at Forestry Center for ATM/UTM/UAV
PAL and GAA channels available for research and development
Target Summer of 2024

Lab-to-Life – Supporting Purdue Research Proposals

- NSF 22-637 Mid Scale Research Infrastructure (Mid scale RI-1)
 - Up to 10 awards, up to \$20 million
 - Creating an open-air drone facility for un-manned air traffic management and security research
- NSF 18-513 Major Research Instrumentation Program (MRI)
 - Up to 100 awards across three funding level categories, up to \$4M
 - Autonomous vehicle and smart roadway infrastructure
- NSF 22-529 Smart and Connected Communities (SCC)
 - Up to 15 awards, up to \$2.5M
 - Enhancing public safety through emergency drone-based intelligence and network priority use cases
- NSF 22-572 Pathways to Enable Open-Source Ecosystems (POSE) – In Submission
 - Up to 10 awards up to \$1.5M
 - Fostering open-source eco-system in support of open-source network development

Thank you! 🙏

Follow us

- PurNET Lab - <https://purnet-lab.gitlab.io/>
- Purdue Research Foundation - <https://prf.org/>

Contact us

- Muhammad Shahbaz - mshahbaz@purdue.edu
- Y. Charlie Hu - ychu@purdue.edu
- Troy D. Hege - tdhege@prf.org
- David Broecker - dabroecker@prf.org