

Towards the efficient and resilient cloudification of the radio access network

Pablo Serrano

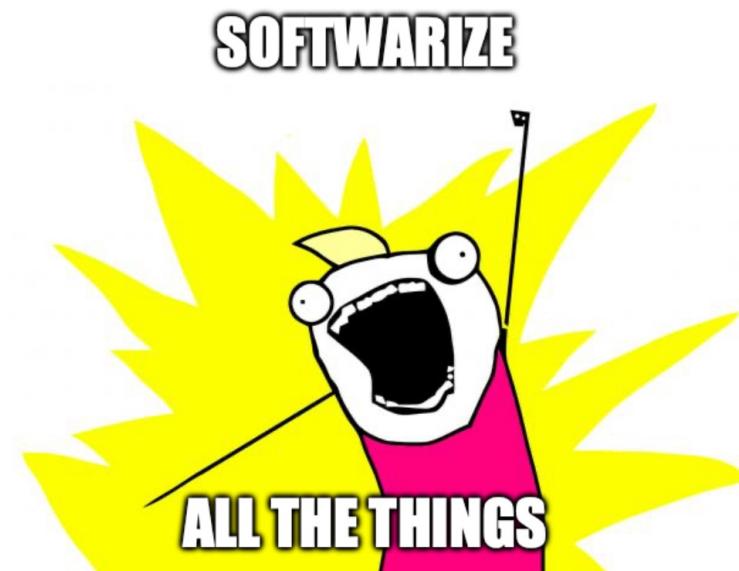
<http://www.it.uc3m.es/pablo/>



CONTEXT AND VISION

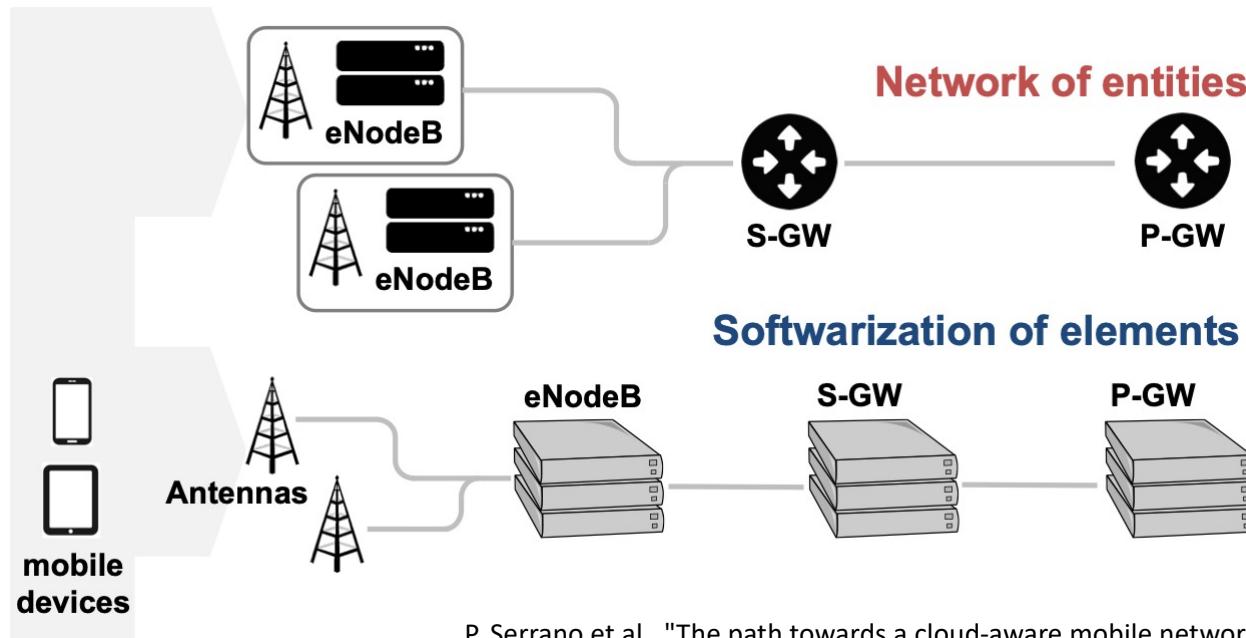
Softwarize all the things

- “Software is eating the world”, Marc Andreessen, The Wall Street Journal on August 20, 2011.
- Software Defined Networking
 - OpenFlow, 2008
- Virtualization
 - OpenStack, 2010
 - VMware, 2000s



Softwarizing the mobile stack

- Physical Network Functions (PNFs) tightly coupled with the hardware substrate running them



P. Serrano et al., "The path towards a cloud-aware mobile network protocol stack",
Transactions on Emerging Telecommunications Technologies, Vol. 25, Issue 5, May 2018

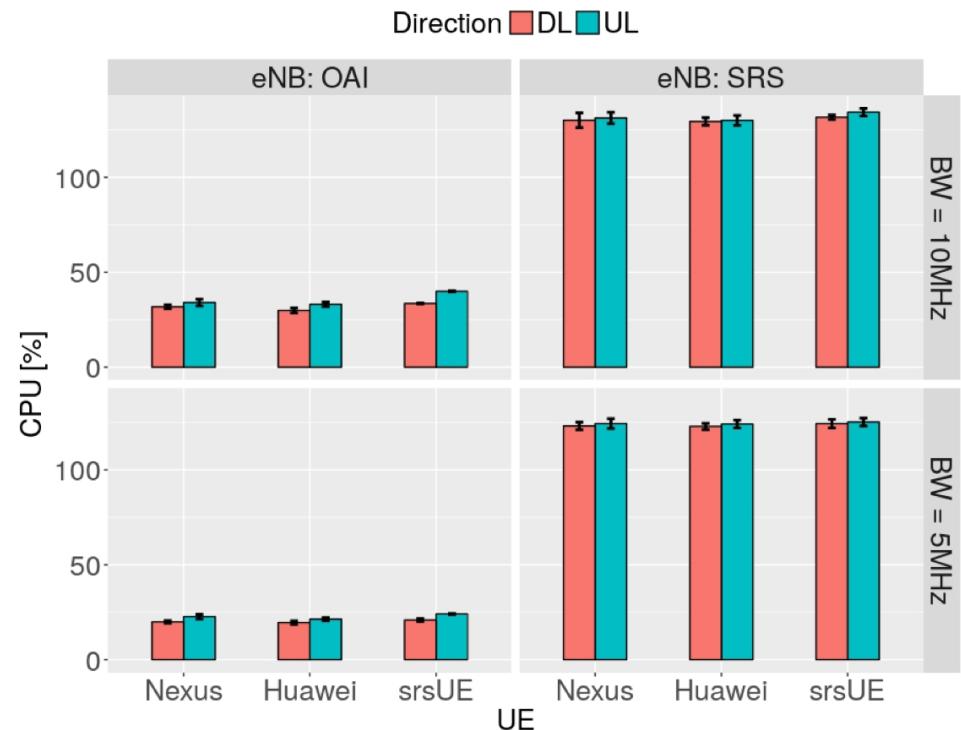
Two SW projects

- I. Gomez-Miguelez et al., “SrsLTE: An Open-Source Platform for LTE Evolution and Experimentation,” in ACM WiNTECH 2016
- F. Gringoli et al., “Performance Assessment of Open Software Platforms for 5G Prototyping”, IEEE Wir. Comm. Magazine, 2018



Resource Consumption (2018)

- Software
 - Ubuntu 16.04
 - OAI – version 0.6.1;
 - SRS – version 2.0-17.09
- HW
 - USRP-B210
 - Intel Core i7-7700K CPU
 - 4 Cores at 4.2GHz,
 - 16GB of DDR4 memory
- OAI more efficient



Customization and Extensibility

- Task: dynamically fix the MCS assignments that the eNB enforces on the UEs
- OAI
 - Less straightforward
 - MCS index hardcoded
- srsLTE
 - Fairly intuitive
 - Modular framework

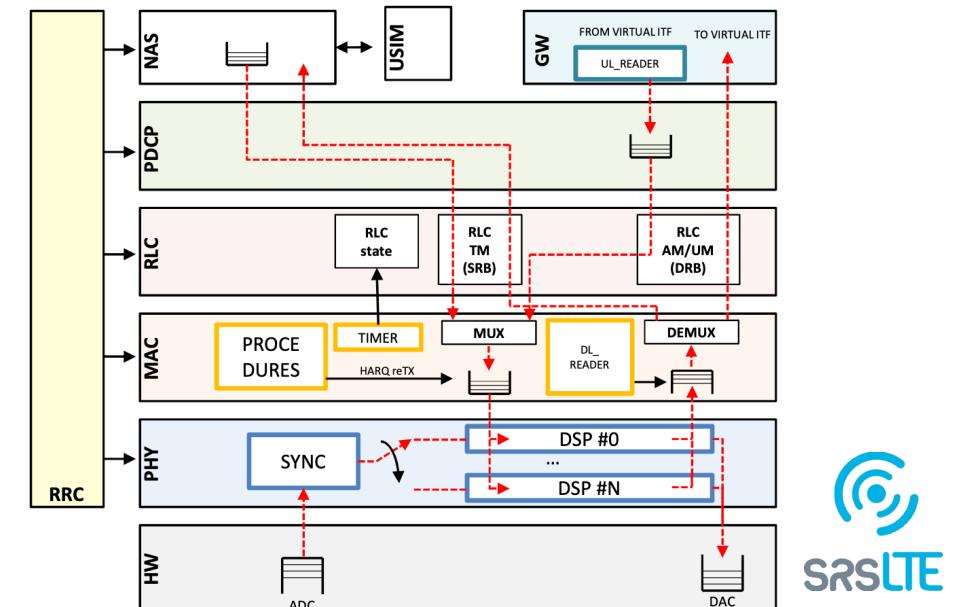
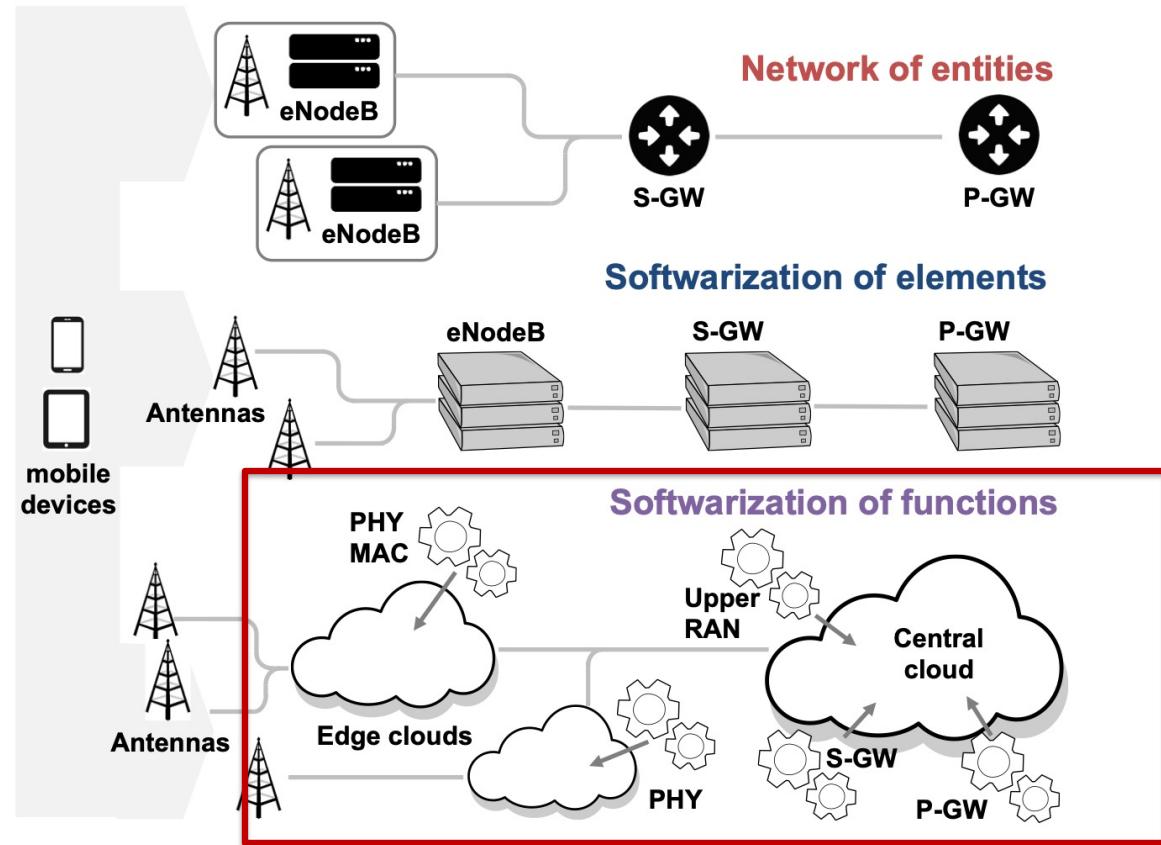


Figure 2: Threading architecture in srsUE.
Boxes with coloured borders are threads.

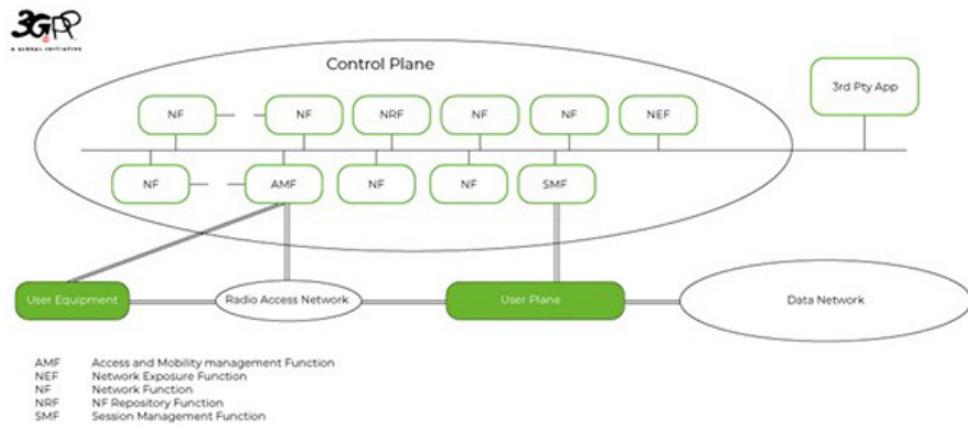
Modularizing the mobile stack

- Modularization:
defining and
instantiating
re-usable and
highly focused
Virtual Network
Functions (VNF)



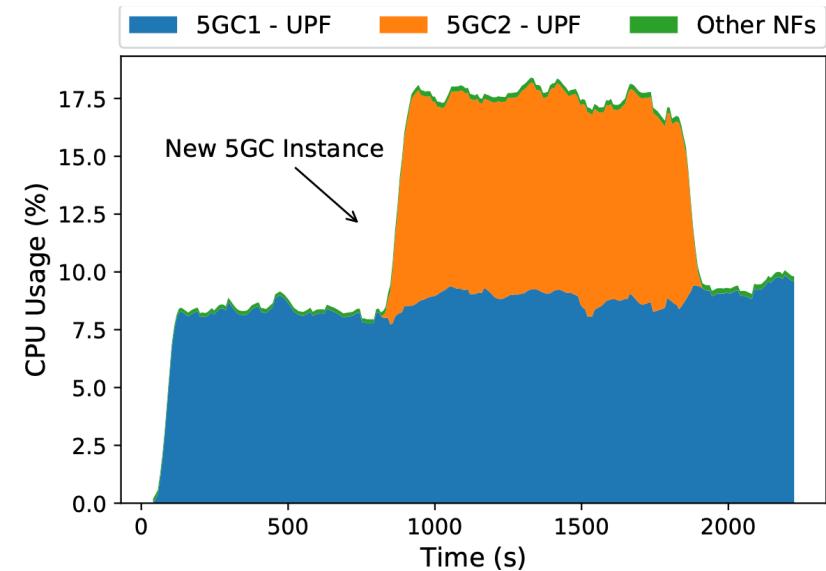
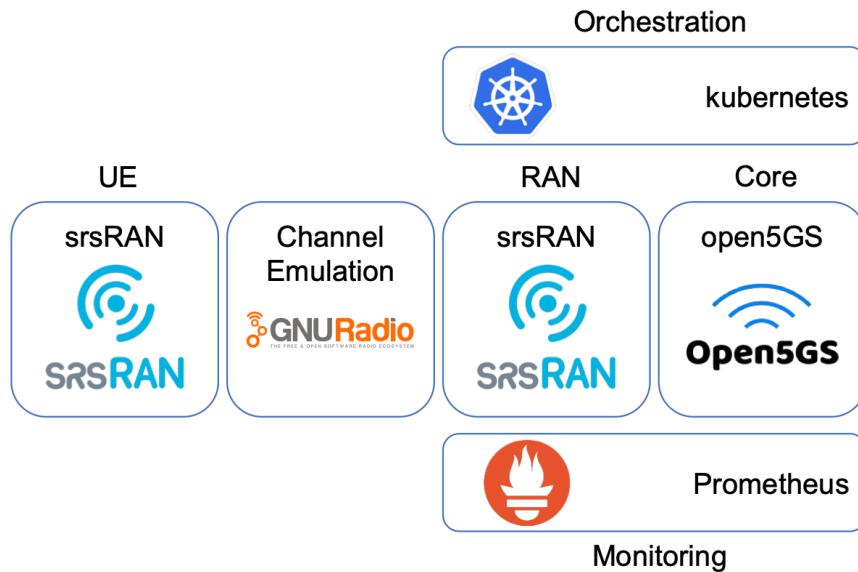
Already happening (Core Network)

- Cloud-Native Network Functions (CNF)
 - Making its way into the current technology
 - Core Network only
- 3GPP Release 15
 - Service Based Architecture (SBA)



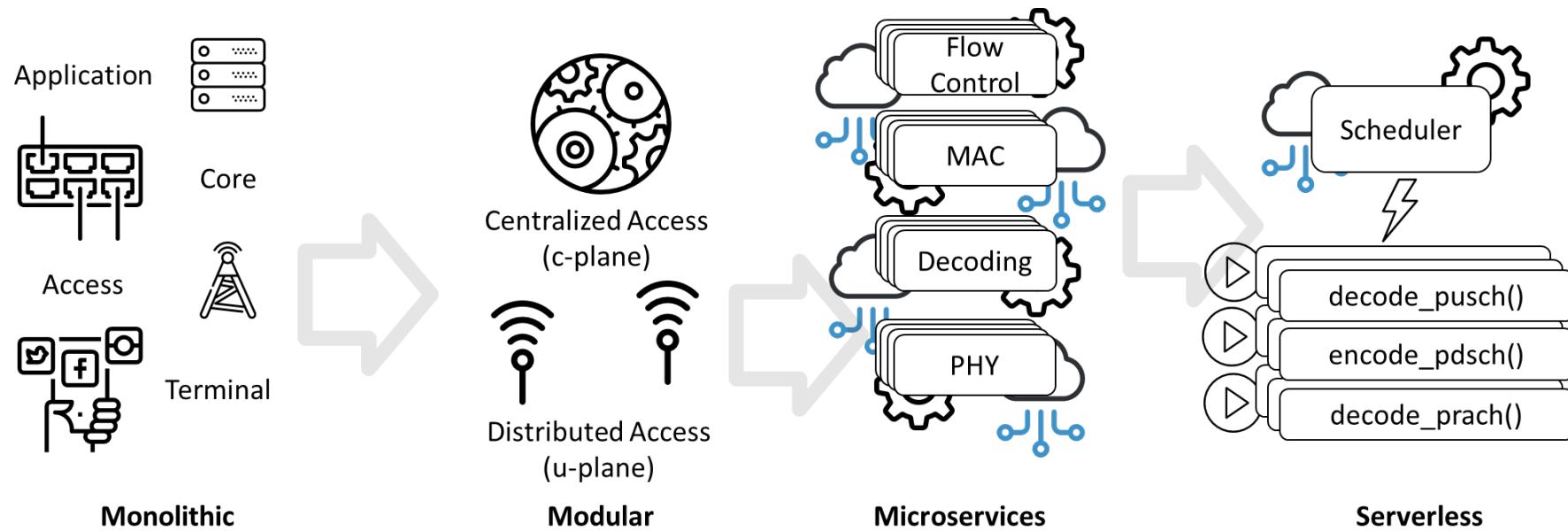
Already happening (core network)

- N. Apostolakis et al. “Design and Validation of an Open Source Cloud Native Mobile Network”, IEEE Comm. Magazine, 2022



Vision

- The softwarization shall involve all domains, including the most challenging: the RAN



Benefits

- General-purpose hardware (from €€€ to €)
- More agility
 - Development times *"From 90 days to 90 minutes"* (2017)
- Cloudification of the stack
 1. Resource on demand: efficiency
 - Instantiate network(s) as needed
 2. Resource elasticity: resiliency
 - Operate under resource uncertainty

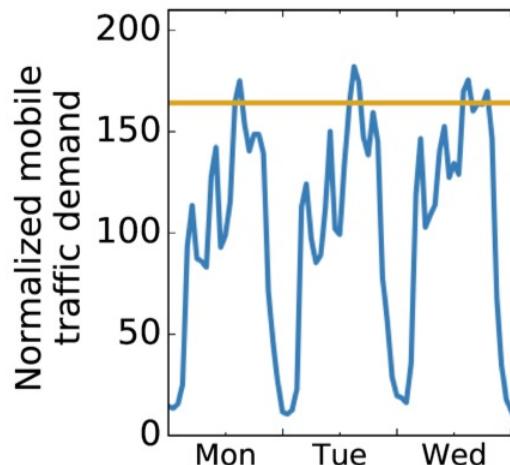


Rest of the talk

RESOURCE ON DEMAND: EFFICIENCY

Matching Resources to the Demand

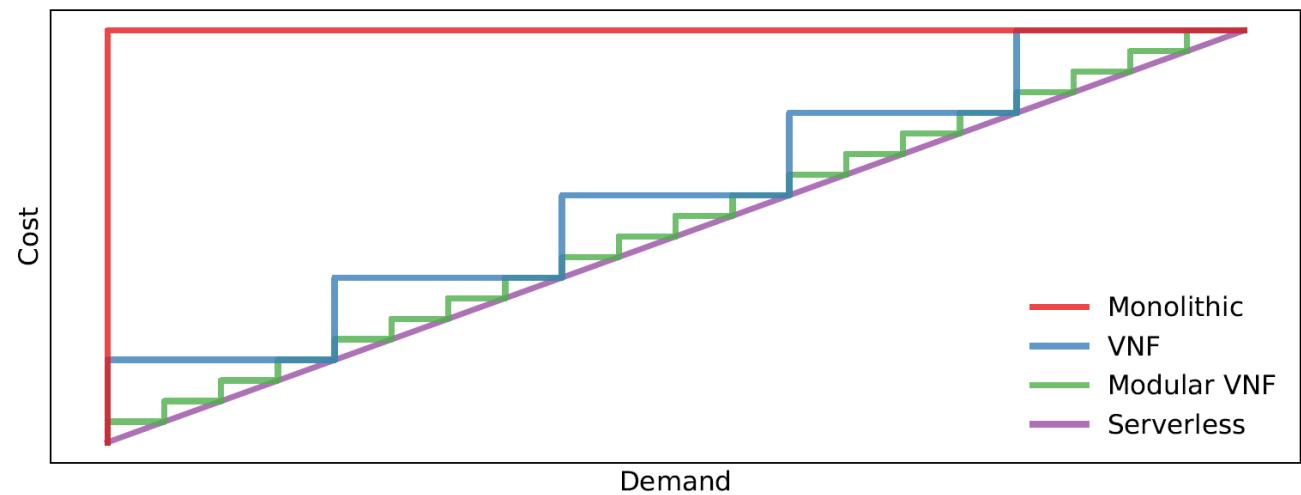
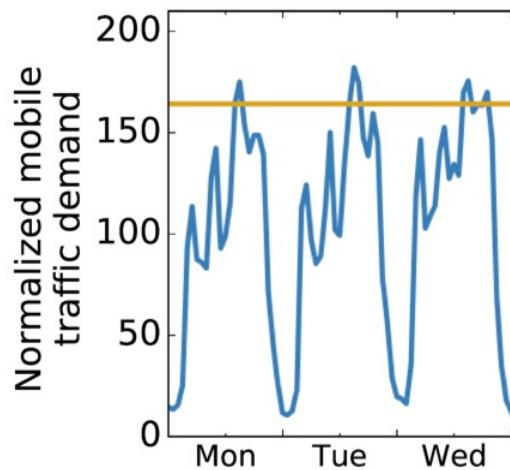
- Finer resource allocations -> more efficiency



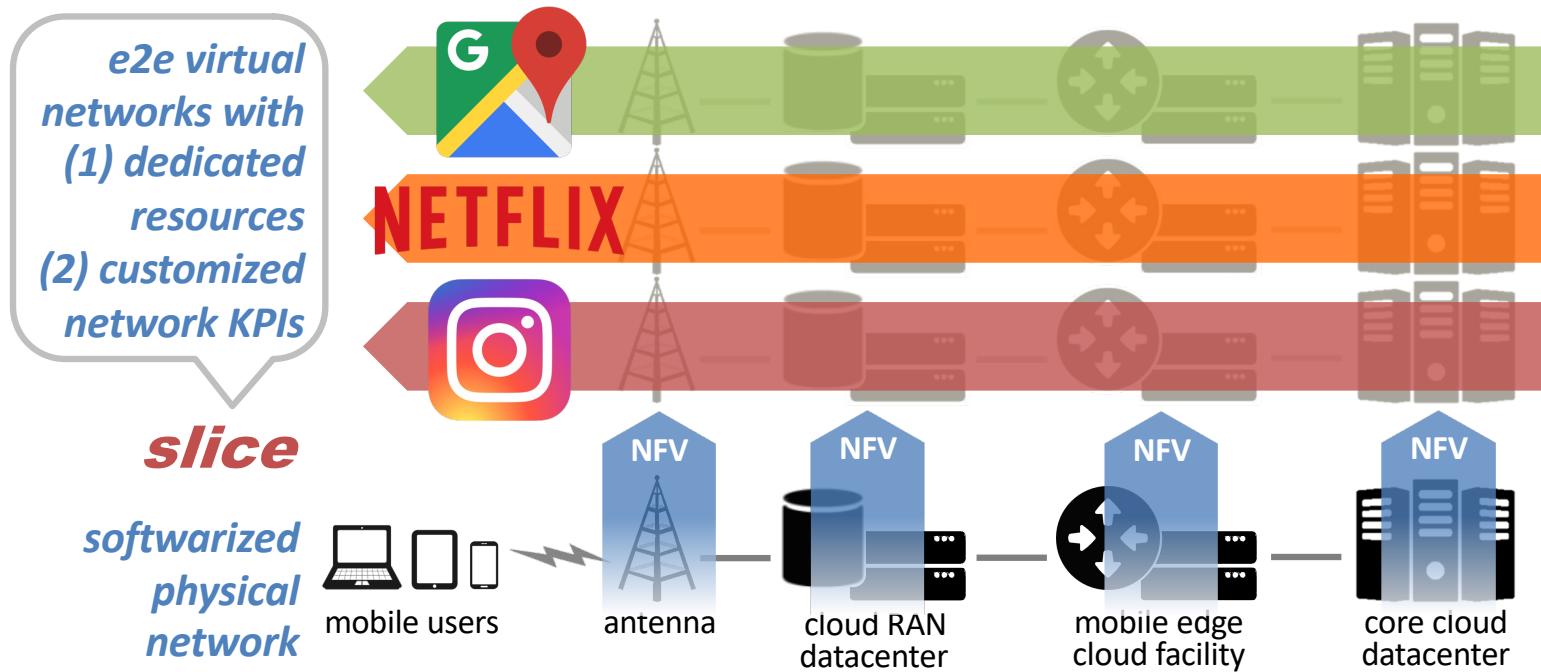
Demand	# Resources	Efficiency
	$\Delta=100$	
80	1 x 100	80%
120	2 x 100	60%
	$\Delta=10$	
80	8 x 10	100%
120	12 x 10	100%

Matching Resources

- Finer resource allocations -> more efficiency

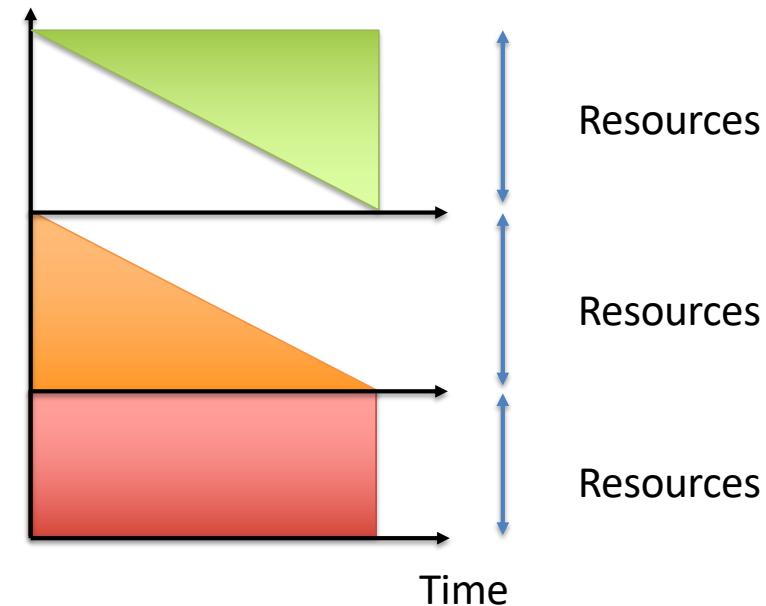
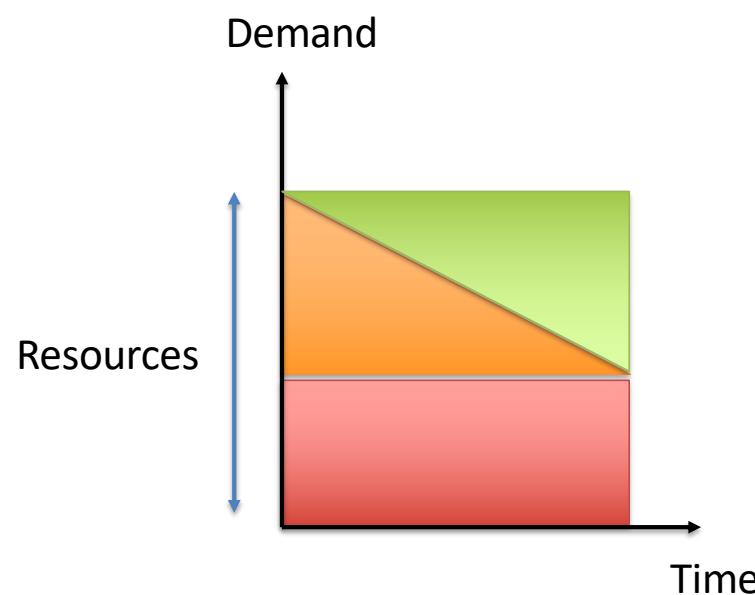


Network as a Service: Network Slicing

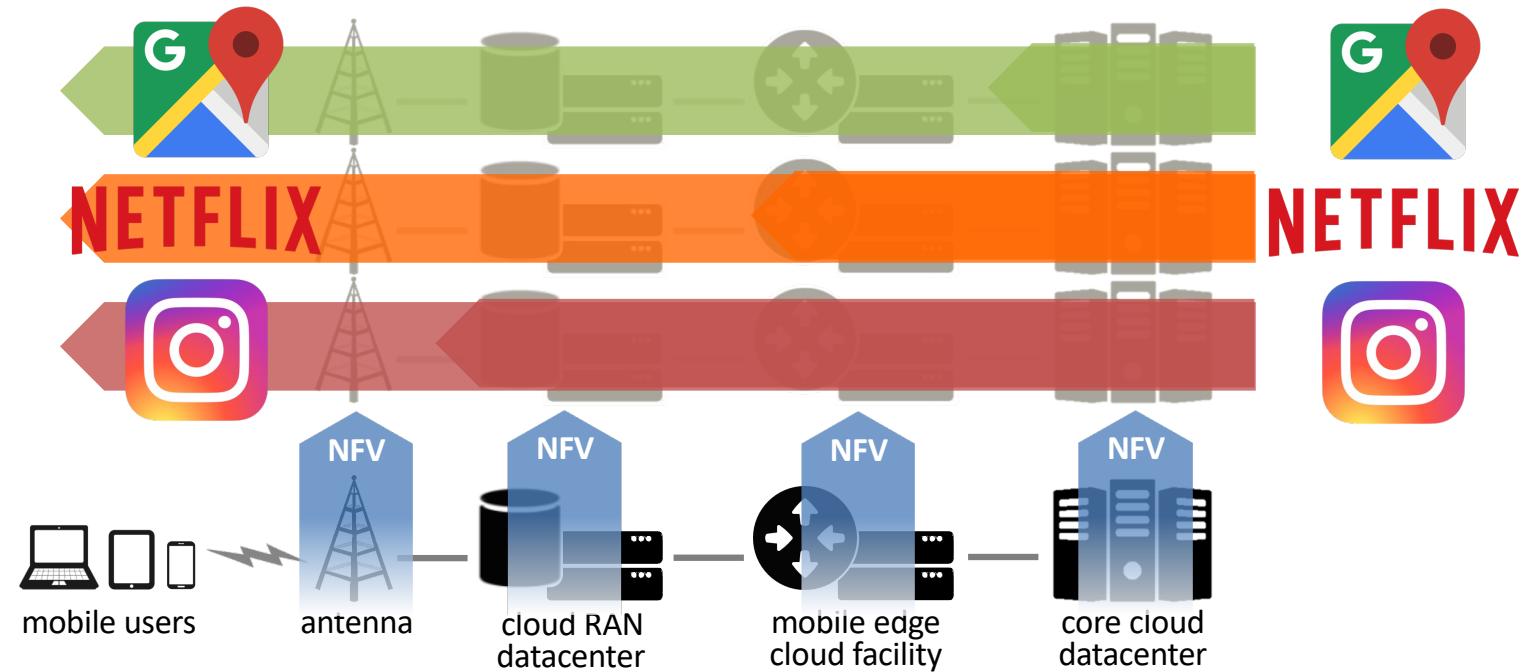


Guaranteeing Resources

- With multiple guaranteed services -> efficiency cost



Slicing depth / Aggregation level



Trade-off

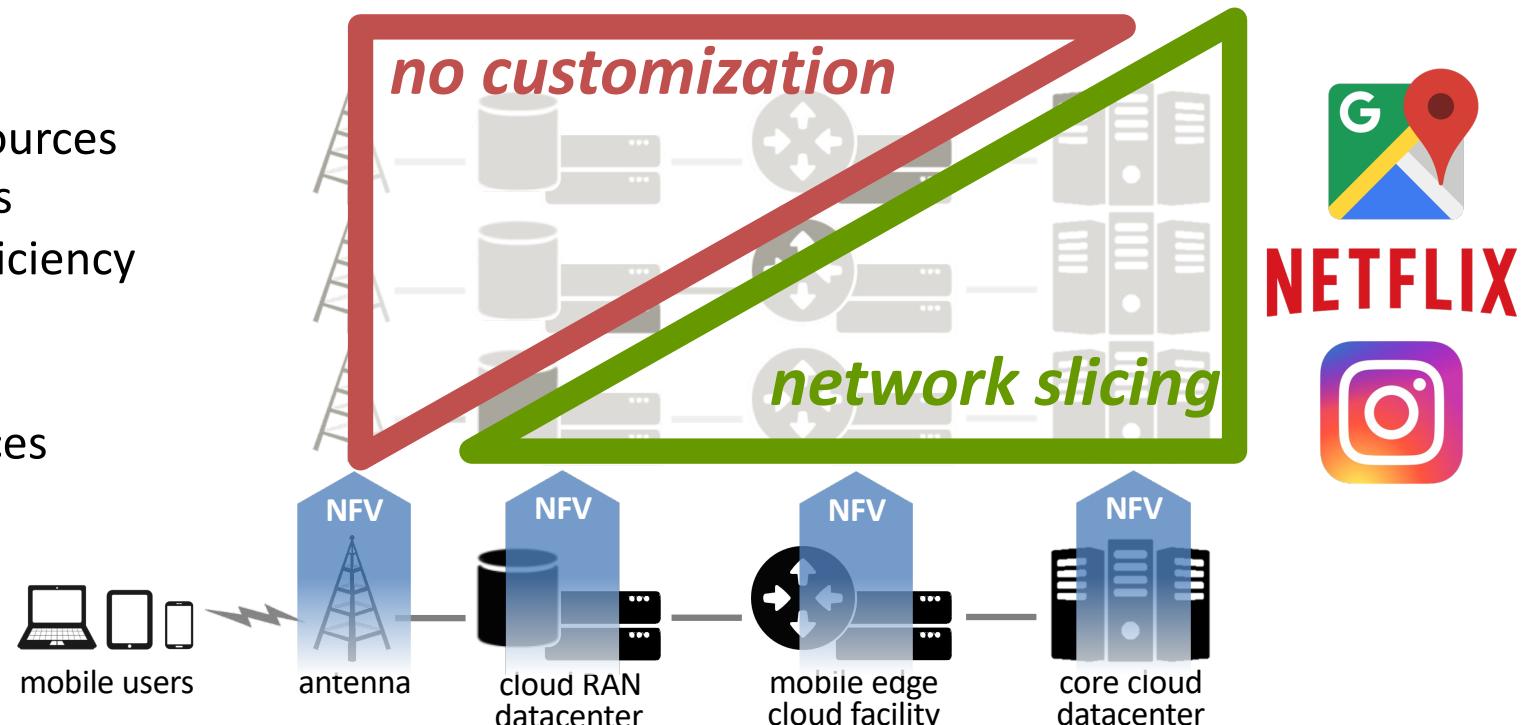
No customization

- No booking of resources
- No QoS guarantees
- High multiplex. efficiency

Network slicing

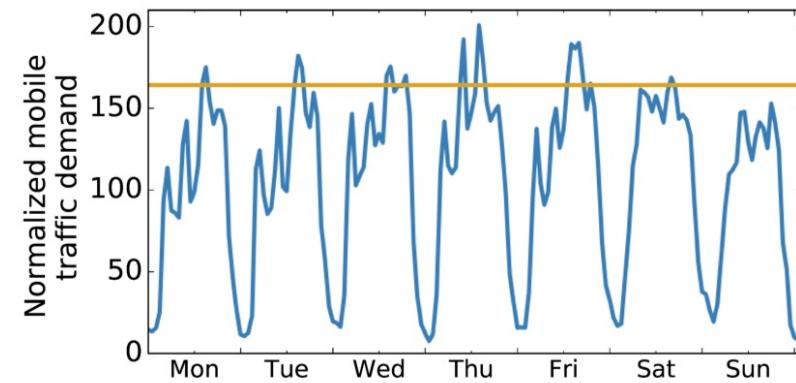
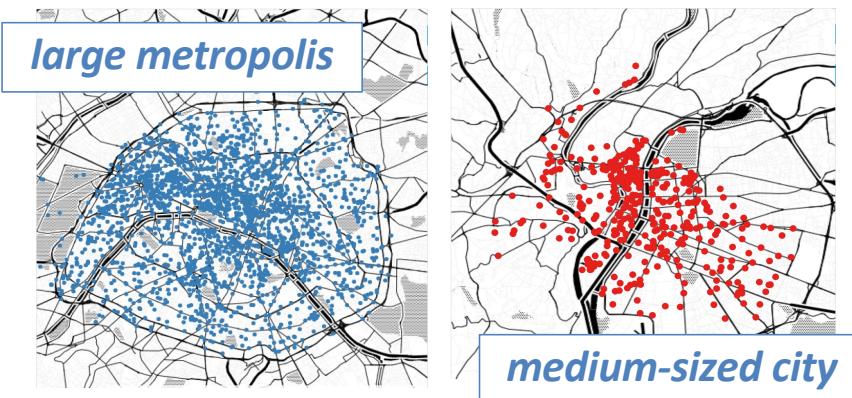
- Booking of resources
- QoS guarantees
- Poor efficiency

Objective:
How to
quantify this



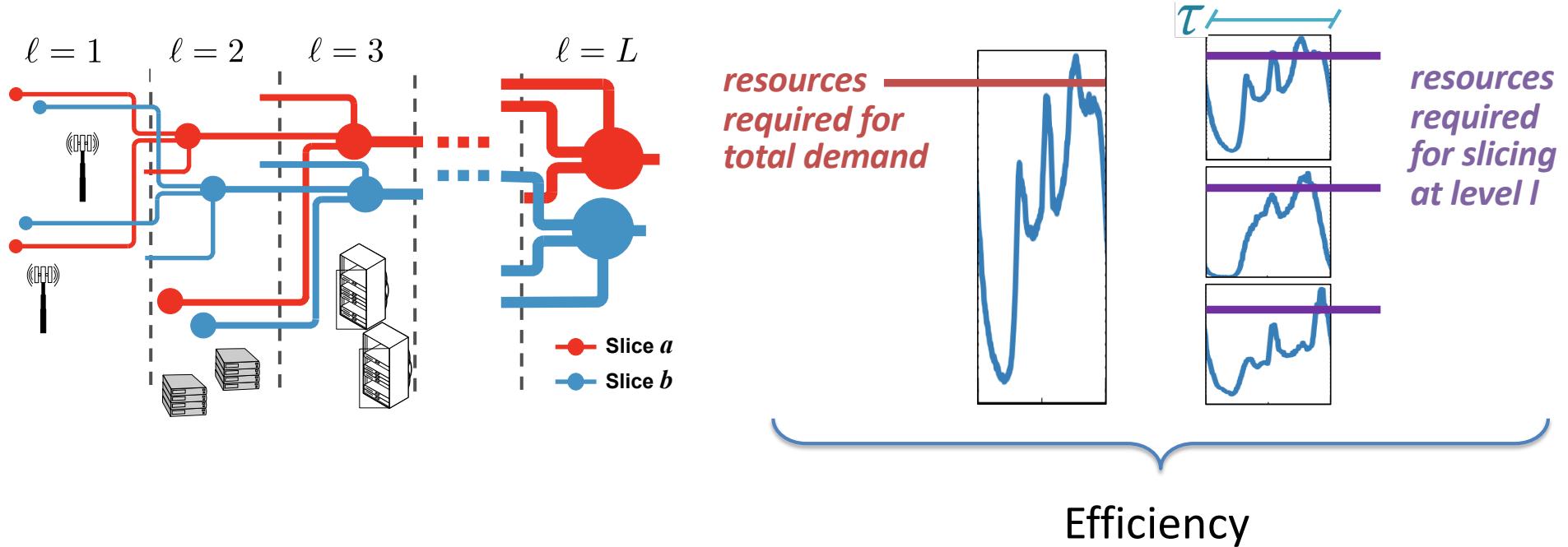
Data

- Two urban areas in a European country
 - large metropolis + medium-sized city
 - 3 months data from a mobile network operator
- Service demands measured at the antenna sector



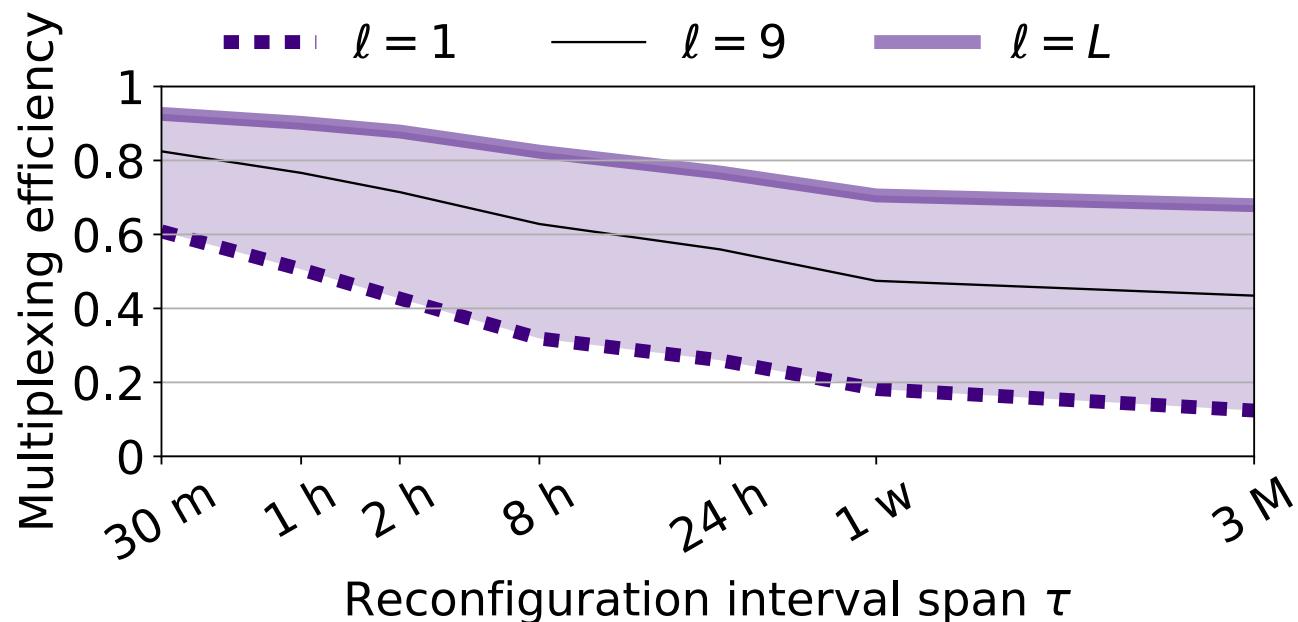
Depth (level) and Update freq.

- Impact of depth and reconfiguration time



Software needs to be *agile*

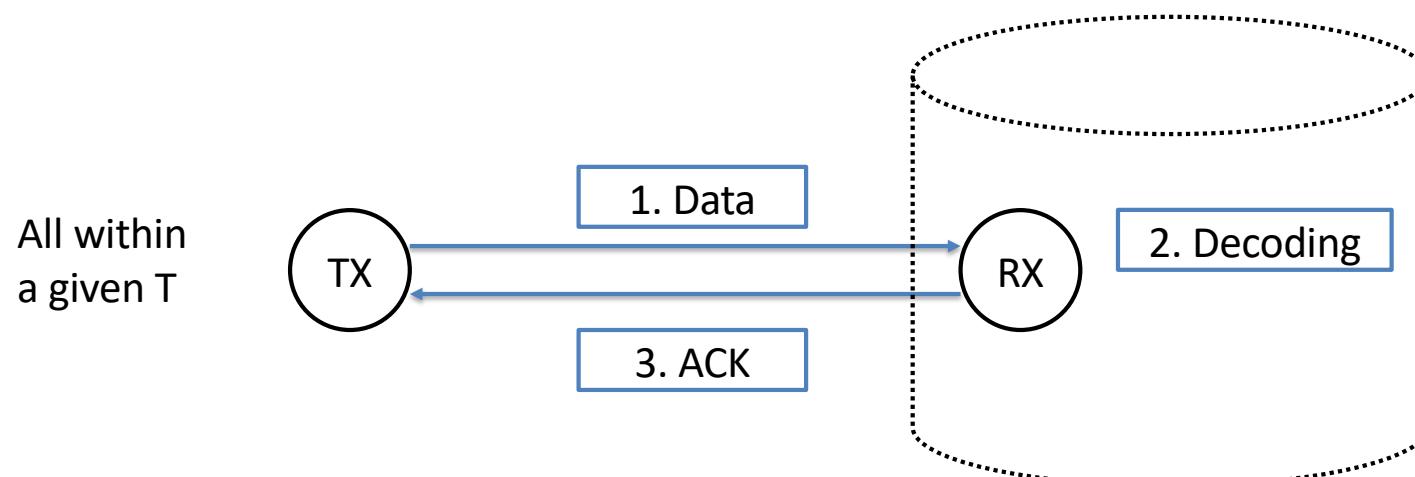
- Impact of aggregation level and reconfiguration time



RESOURCE ELASTICITY: RESILIENCY

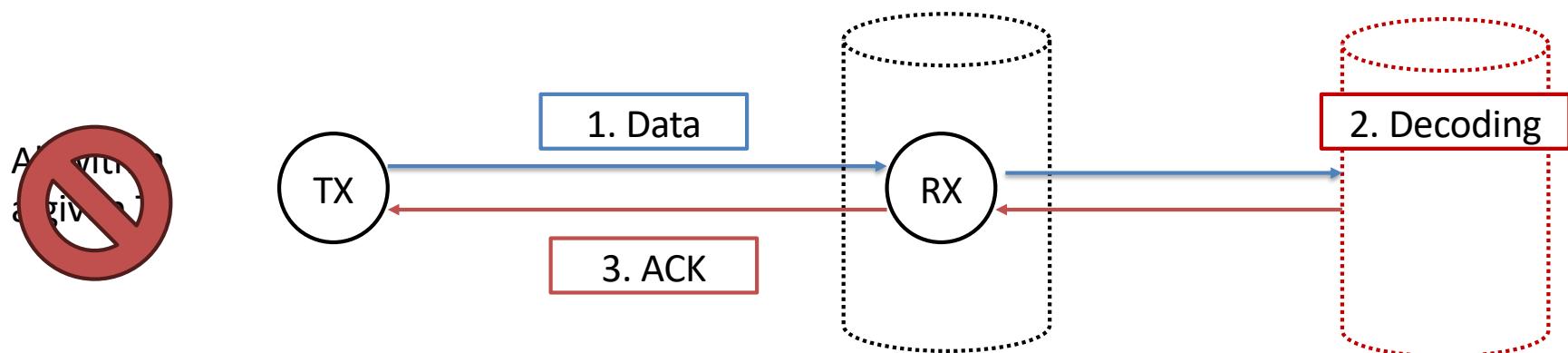
Resource elasticity

- Communication stack: tight interactions

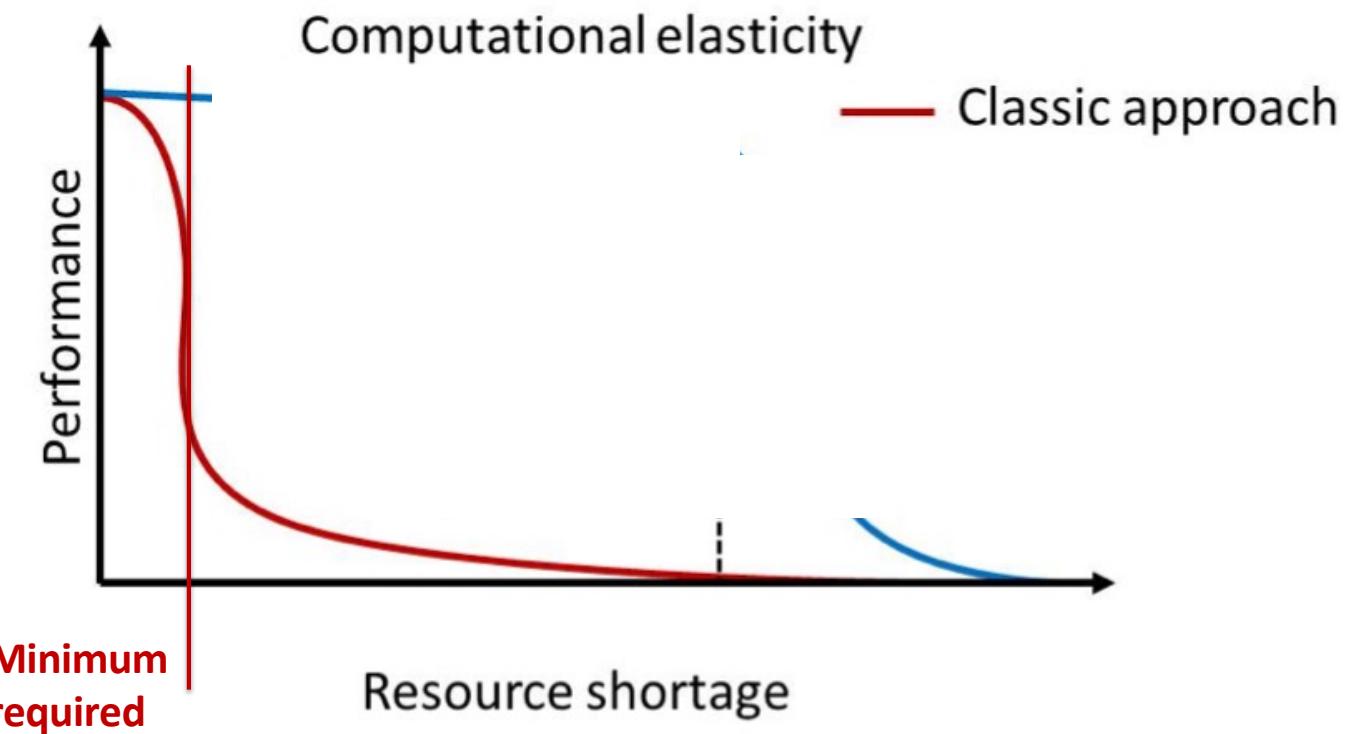


Resource elasticity

- What if we (careless) *cloudify* the decoding?

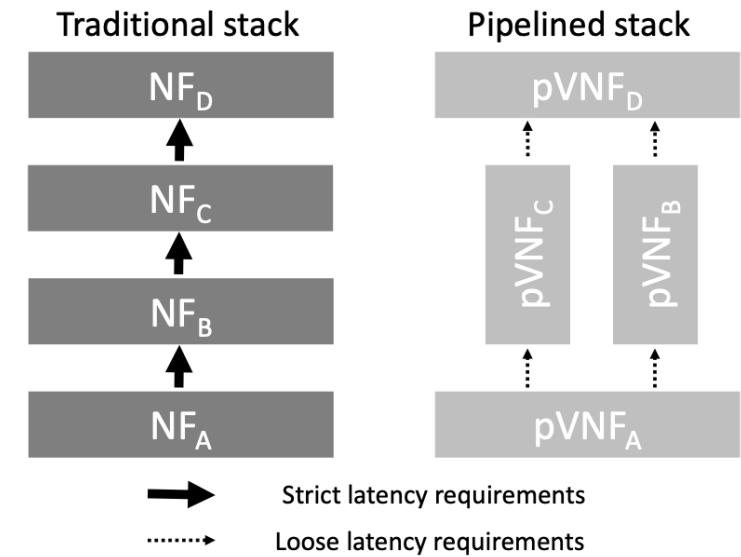


Inelastic vs. Elastic application

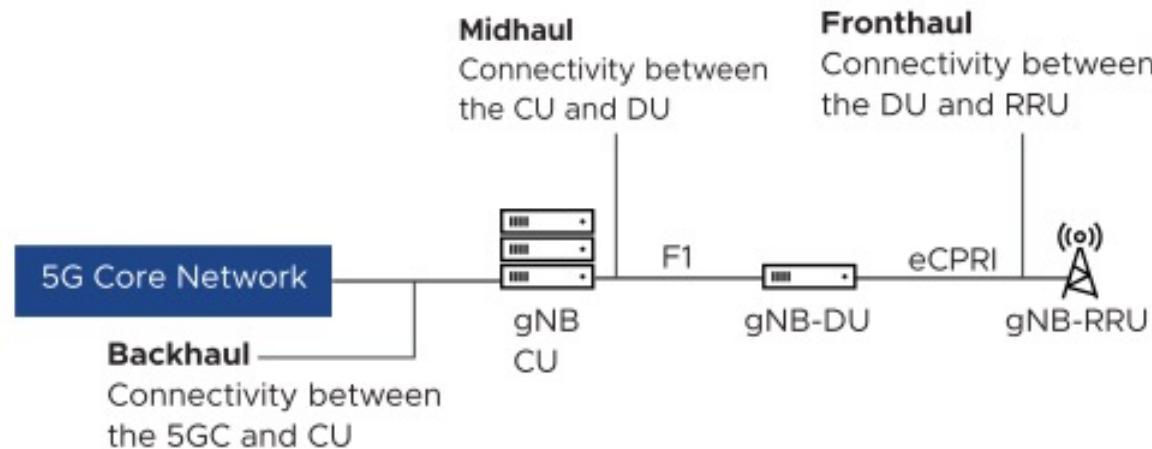


Challenge

- Need to re-design VNFs
- Current RAN functions
 - High load on the CPU
 - Stringent timing requirements
- We need new functions
 - Lessen requirements
 - Resource-aware execution



Case Study: vRAN Architecture



- Centralized Unit (CU): non-real-time processing
- Distributed Unit (DU): real-time processing and coordinates MAC, RLC and PHY
- Remote Radio Unit (RU): amp. & sampling

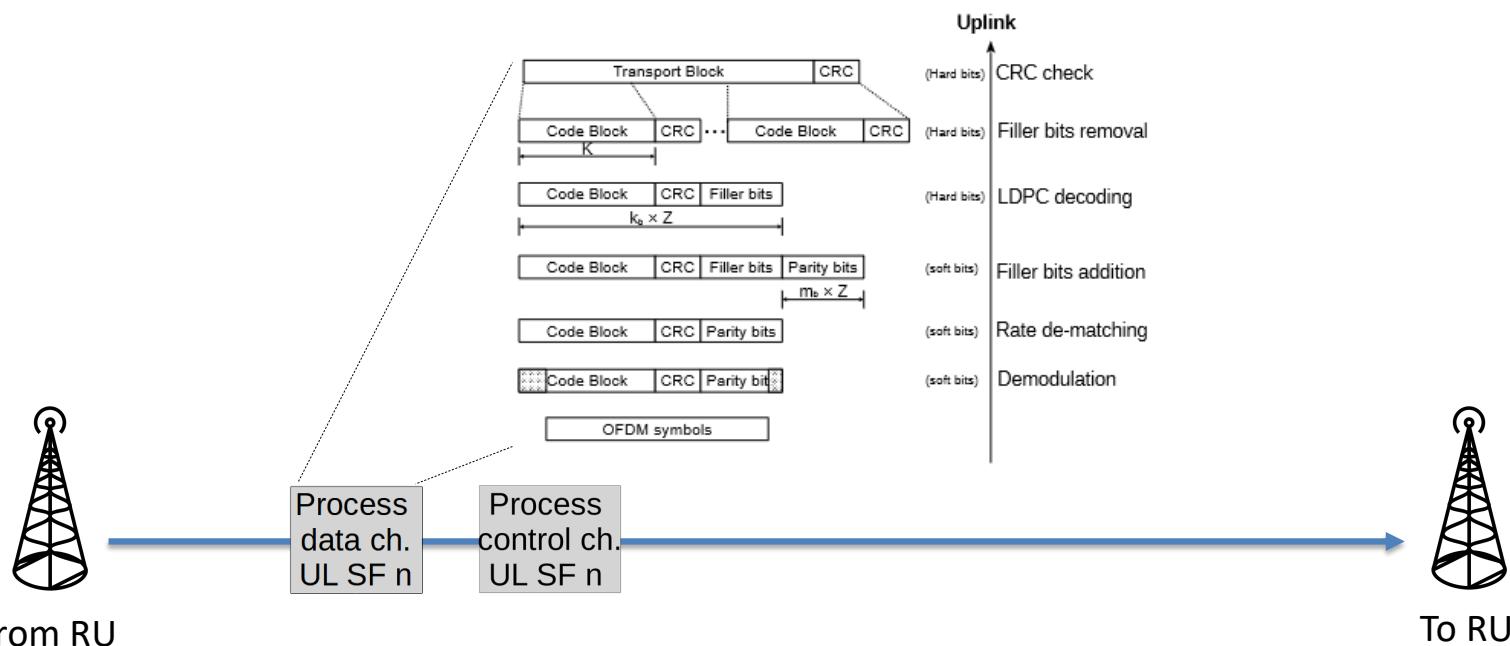
A DU has to perform many tasks

1. Receive Uplink (UL) subframe (SF) n (OFDM symbols, after FFT)



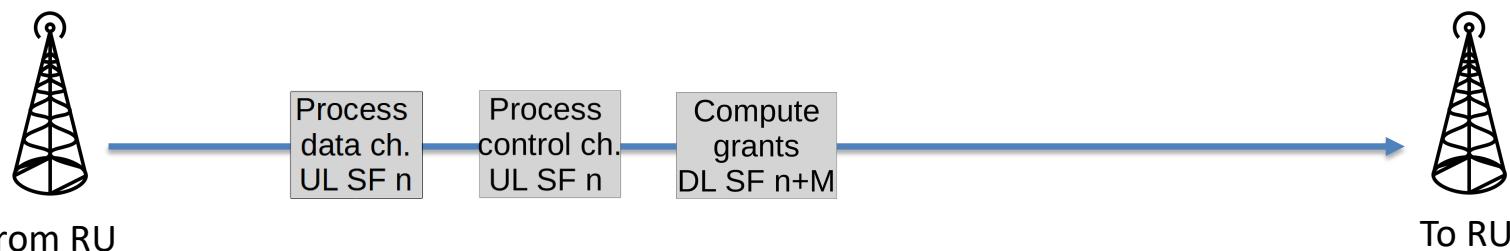
A DU has to perform many tasks

1. Receive Uplink (UL) subframe (SF) n (OFDM symbols, after FFT)
2. Process UL data channels in UL SF n
3. Process UL control channels in UL SF n



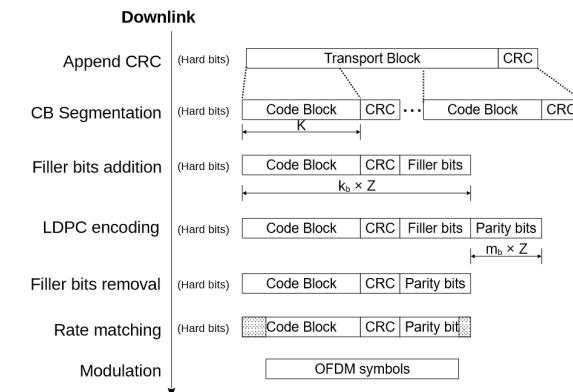
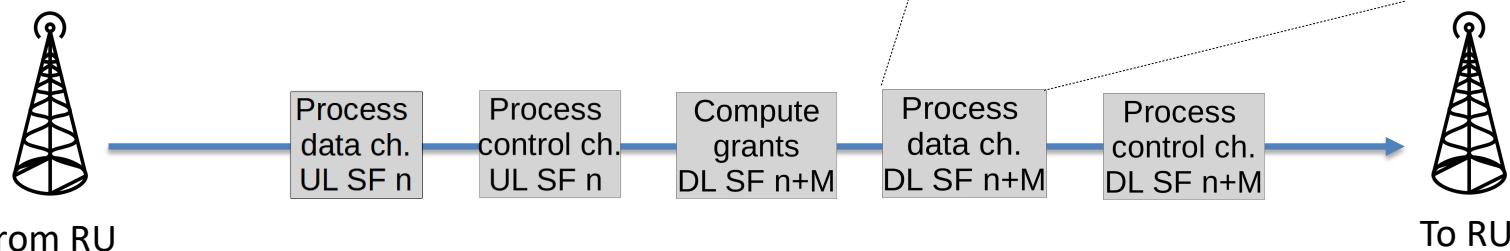
A DU has to perform many tasks

1. Receive Uplink (UL) subframe (SF) n (OFDM symbols, after FFT)
2. Process UL data channels in UL SF n
3. Process UL control channels in UL SF n
4. Prepare Downlink (DL) SF n + M ($M=4$)
 - Prepare basic synchronization signals
 - Compute radio scheduling grants

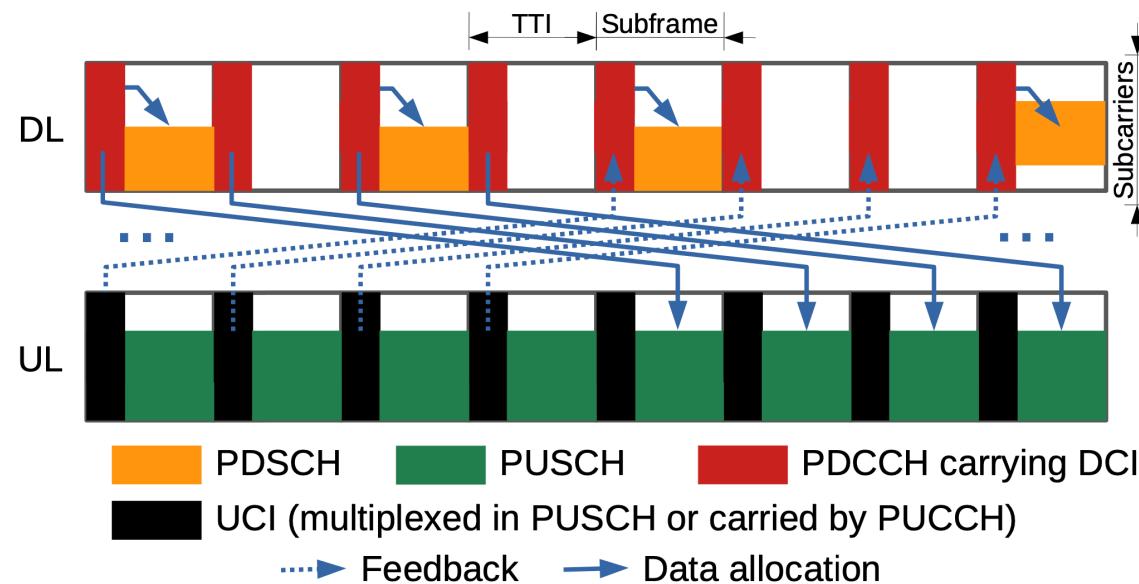


A DU has to perform many tasks

1. Receive Uplink (UL) subframe (SF) n (OFDM symbols, after FFT)
2. Process UL data channels in UL SF n
3. Process UL control channels in UL SF n
4. Prepare Downlink (DL) SF n + M ($M=4$)
5. Process DL data channels in DL SF n + M
6. Process DL control channels in DL SF n + M
7. Send DL SF n+M to RU (to perform IFFT)



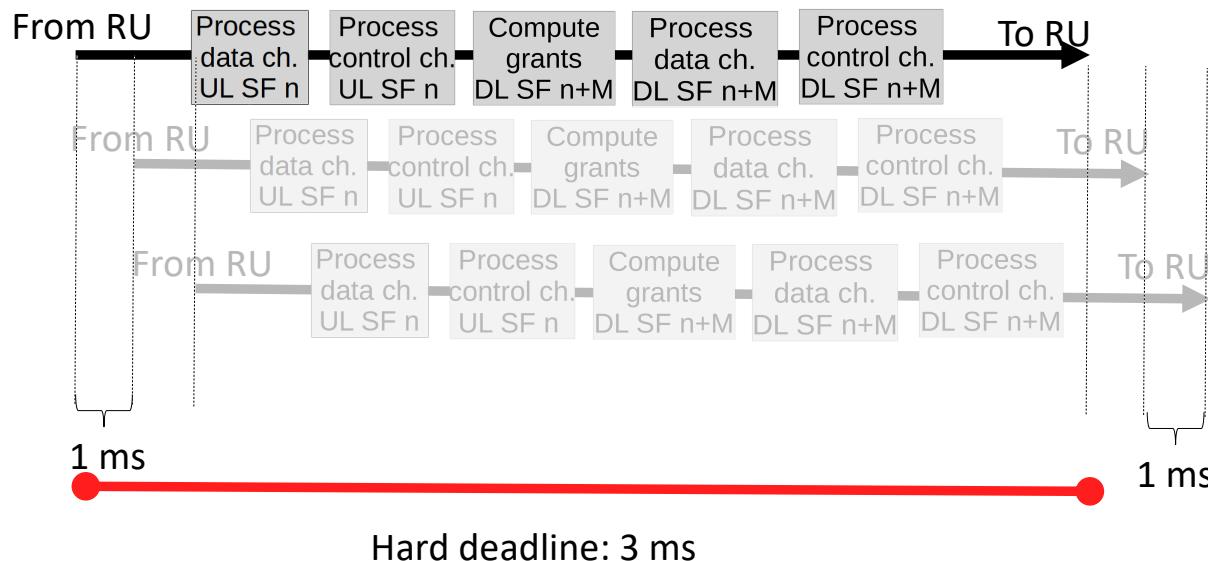
Dependencies



- DL and UL grants -> Downlink Control Information (DCI)
- HARQ feedback -> UL Control Information (UCI)

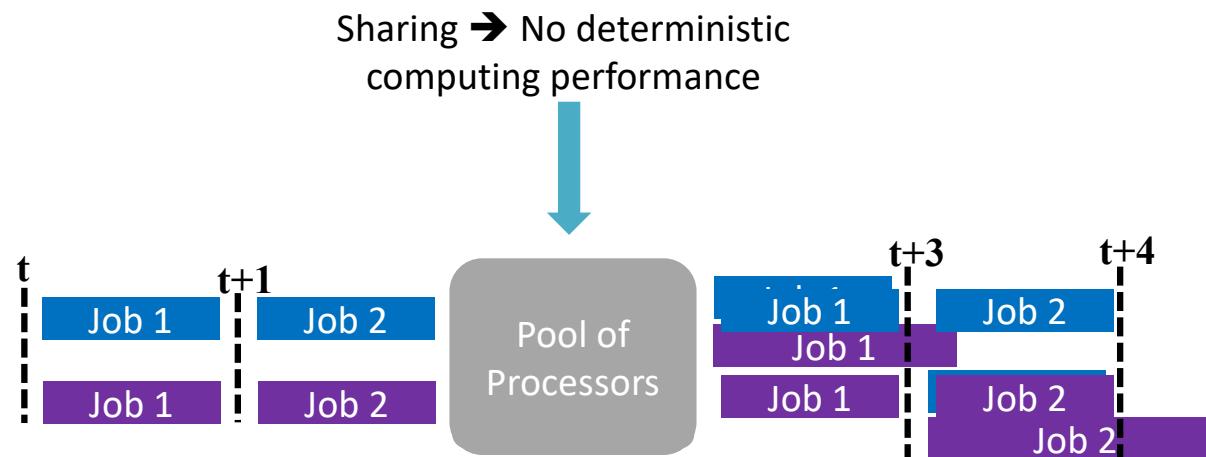
Timing is critical

- Tight deadline to process each DU job
 - Otherwise sync is lost



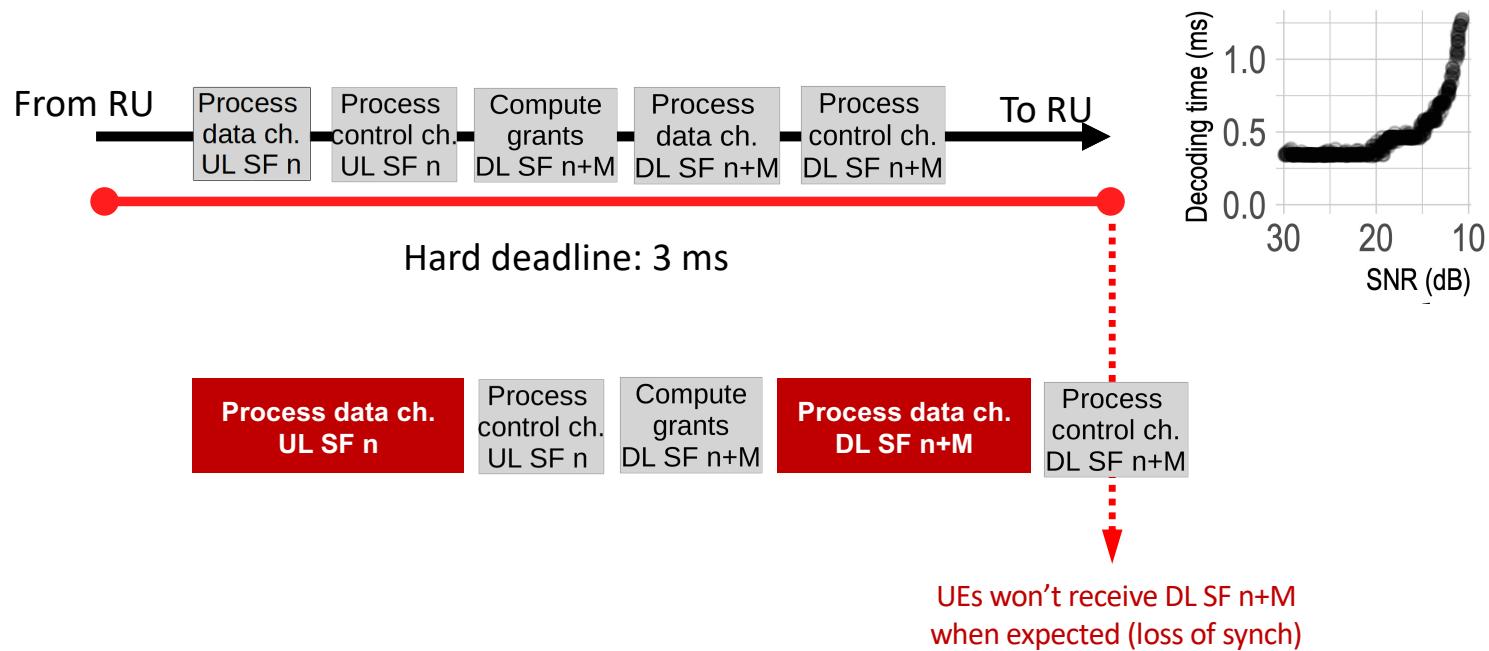
Dedlines and Shared resources

- Virtualizing a base station (eNB/gNB) is hard
 - Distributed Unit (DU) pipeline has tight computing deadlines
 - Violating deadlines loses UE-DU synchronization (network collapse)



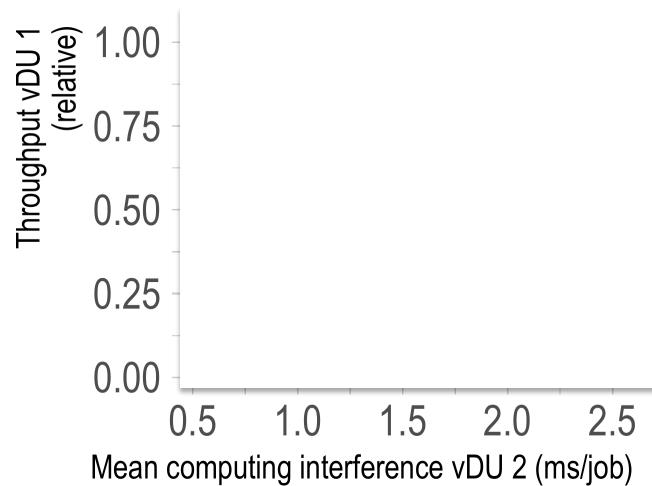
Challenge x2

- Variable capacity and variable demand



Toy experiment

- 5x CPUs @ 1.9 GHz, 2x vDUs sharing platform
 - vDU 1 (y-axis): Max. load uplink and downlink
 - vDU 2 (x-axis): Increasing load (noisy neigh.)

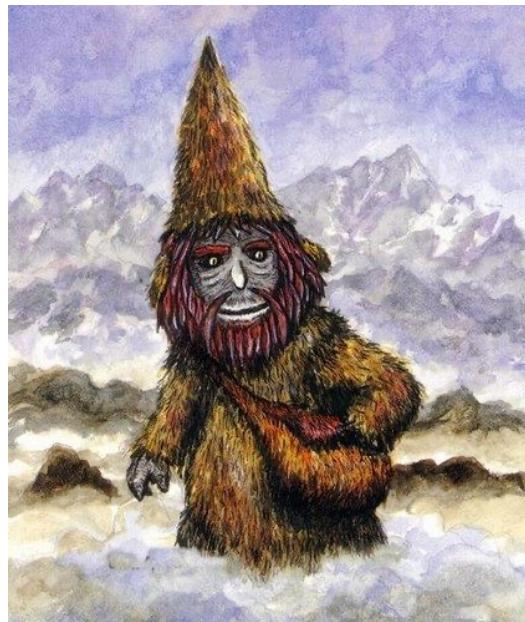


- vDU 1's throughput collapses
- Reason: Processing deadlines are violated

SOLUTION: NUBERU

Nuberu

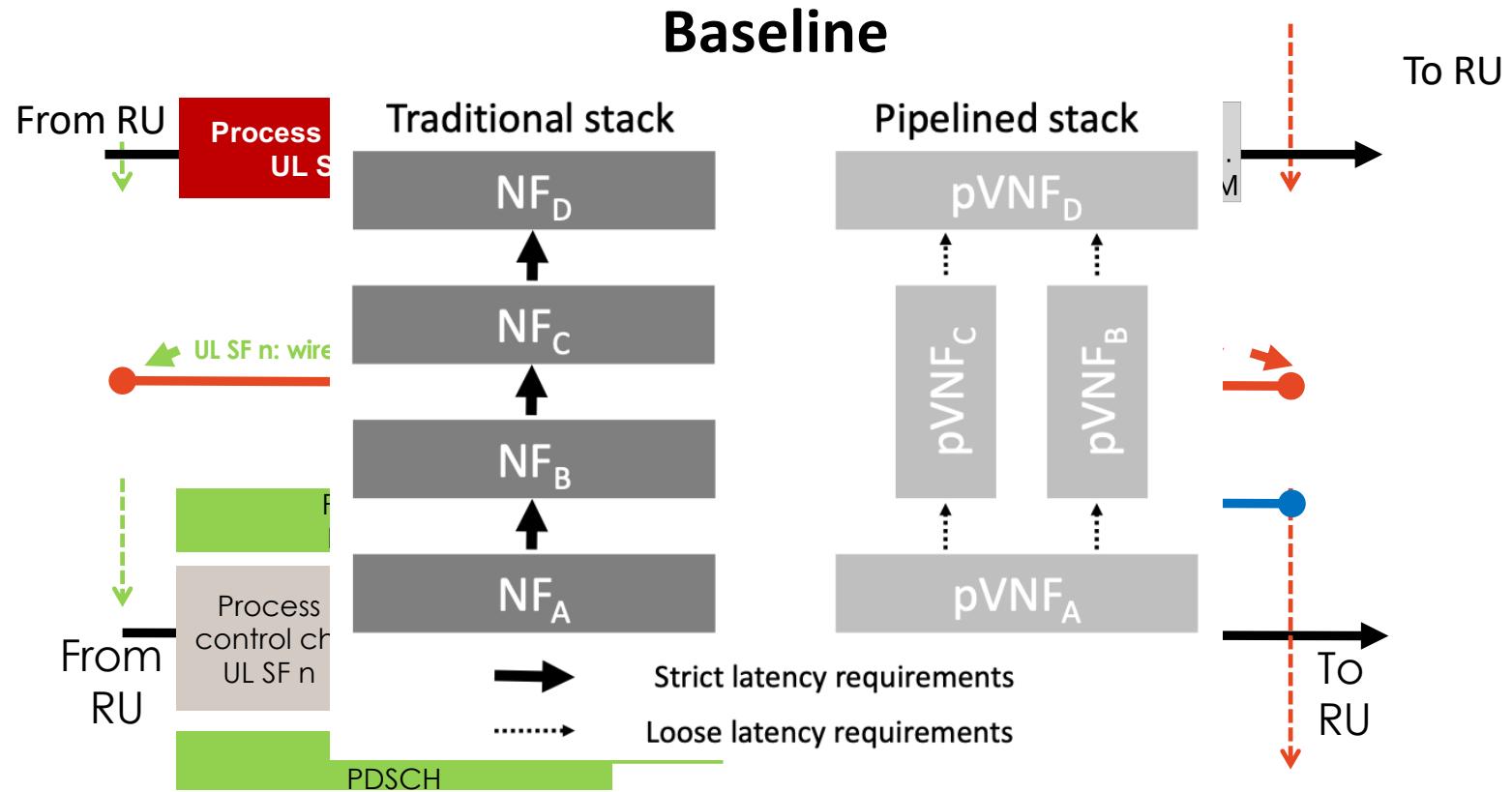
- "The Clouder": the divinity of clouds (and storms)



"Their appearance changes from region to region but they are usually elderly, winged, dark and **terribly ugly**."

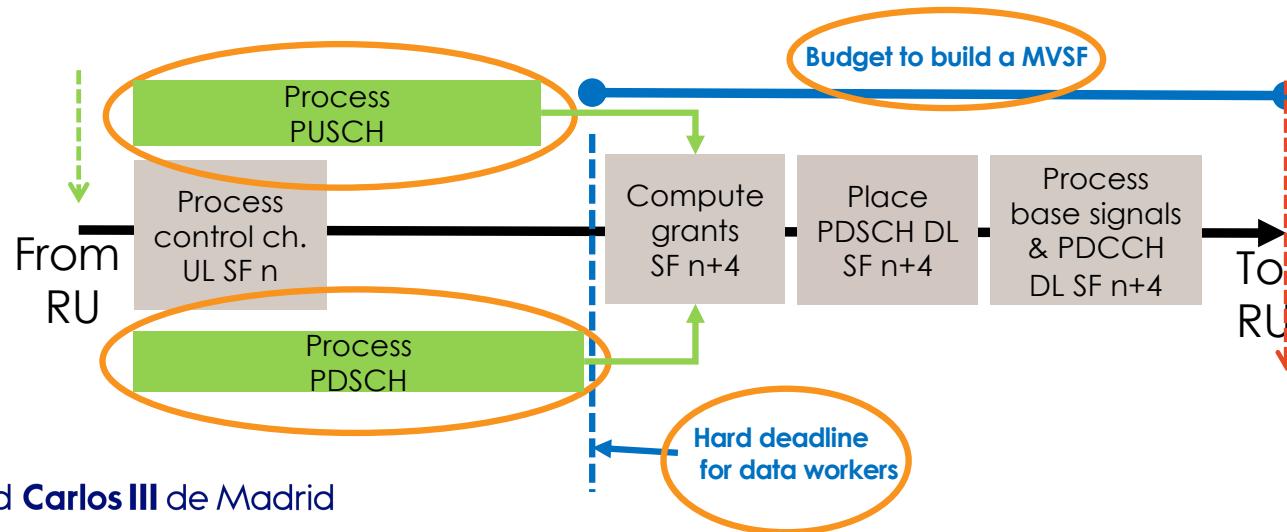
A. Garcia-Saavedra et al. "Nuberu: Reliable RAN Virtualization," ACM MobiCom '21

A resilient pipelined stack

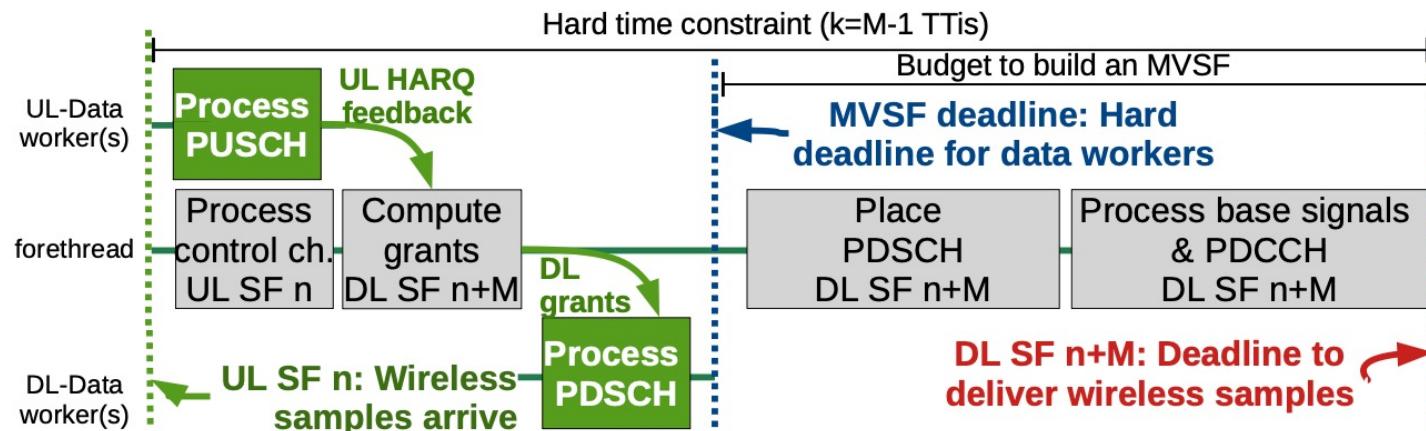


A resilient pipelined stack

- Decouple heavy tasks (PUSCH, PDSCH), which alleviates head-of-line blocking)
- Hard deadline for data processing workers
 - This guarantees sufficient residual time to build a **minimum viable SF** (MVSF), which preserves sync



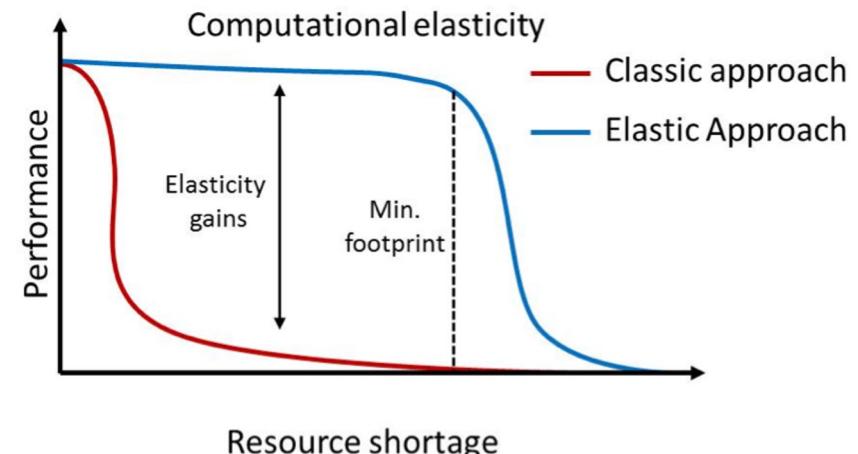
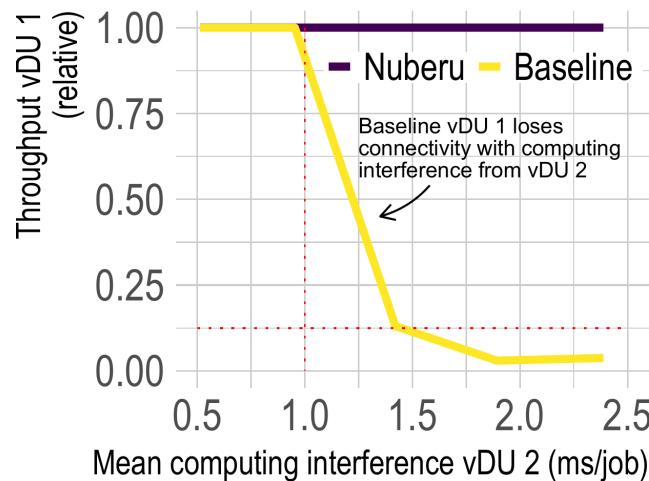
Approach: Three families of workers



- DU forethread
 - (i) building the MVSF;
 - (ii) coordinating the remaining workers
- DL-Data DU workers: process PDSCH tasks
- UL-Data DU workers: process PUSCH tasks

Results: Validation

- Same toy experiment as before



Summary & Next Steps

- Cloud computing is already embracing microservices and serverless, while mobile networking is lagging
- There are gains, if the software is agile
- Main challenges
 - Re design VNFs (e.g., Nuberu)
 - Prepare the underlying infrastructure
 - Novel orchestration approaches

Call for Papers

- *LESS'24 (a.k.a. STARLESS '24) is the 3rd edition of the workshop series on *serverless computing for pervasive cloud-edge-device systems and services*
- Co-located with IEEE Percom'24 (March 11–15, 2024, Biarritz, France)
- Submission deadline: November 17, 2023
- <https://starless.iit.cnr.it>

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- All my great co-authors
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