



Evolving Network(s) for the Future

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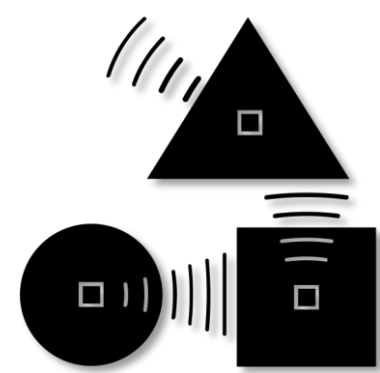


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Usage Models Requirements/Constraints

- Over the years use cases driving technology developments have similar requirements
 - Higher bandwidth / throughput to carry ever larger amount of data
 - Lower latency
 - Scalability to ever increasing number of devices



Massive M2M



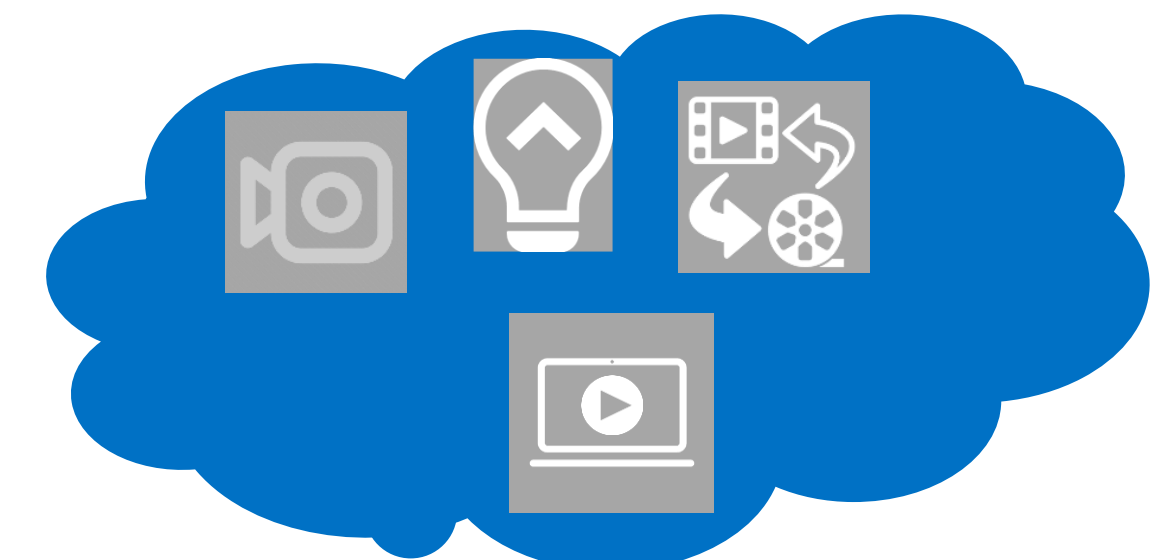
Reliable Low
Latency



Enhanced
Mobile Broadband



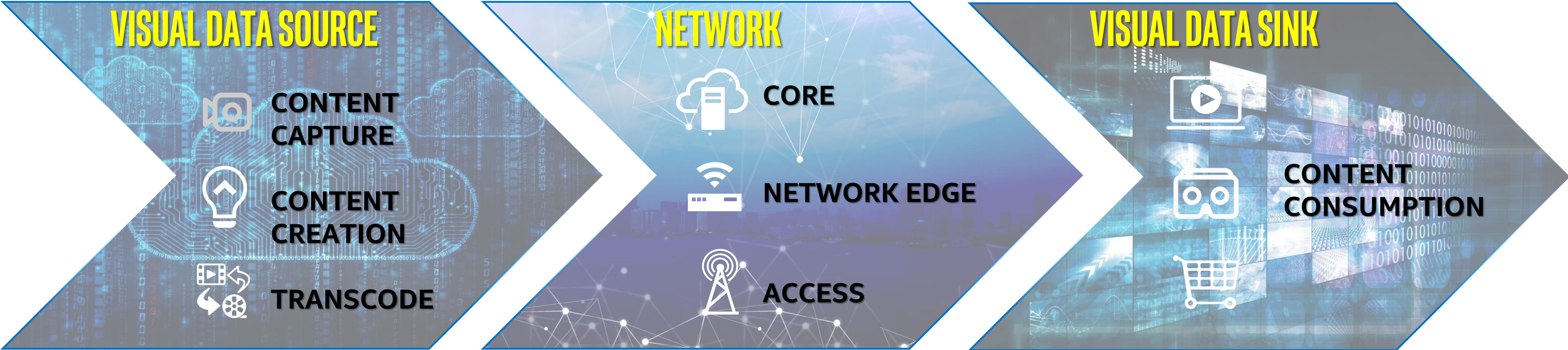
Holograms



Visual Cloud

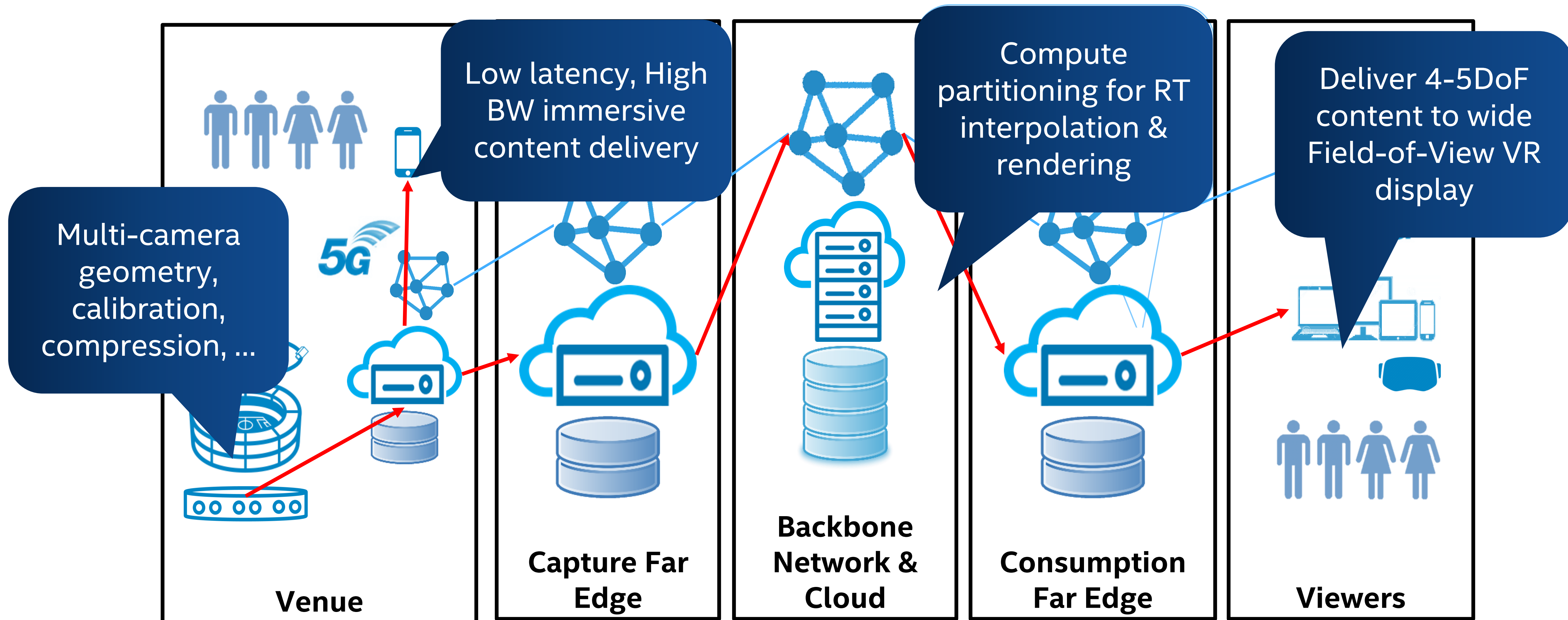
Network architecture is evolving toward Edge Computing to address these usage models

Visual Cloud – A Compelling Workload (1/2)



Visual Cloud – A Compelling Workload (2/2)

Immersive Media

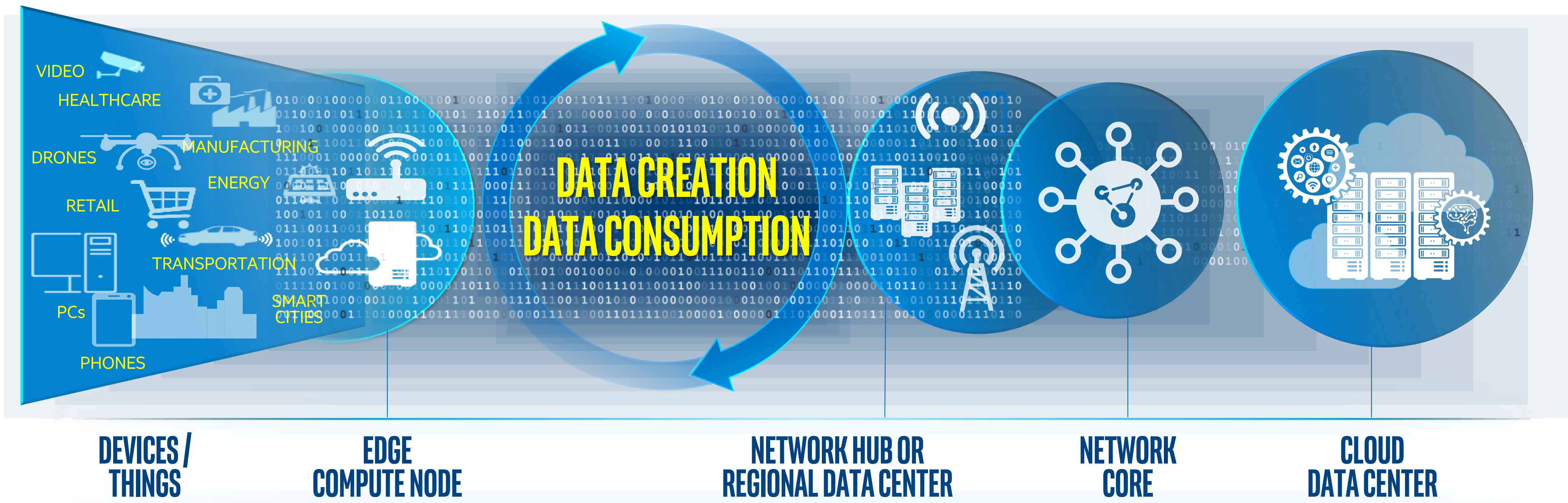


Network 2030 ?

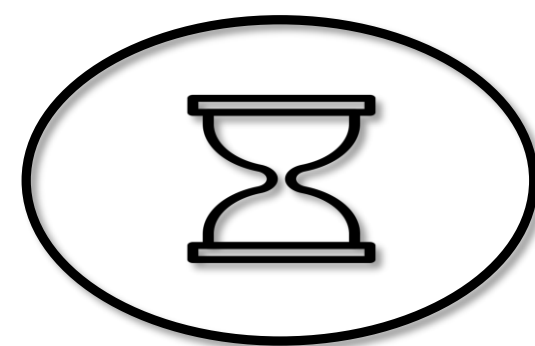


But Transition Toward Network Edge Architecture and Computing is Happening

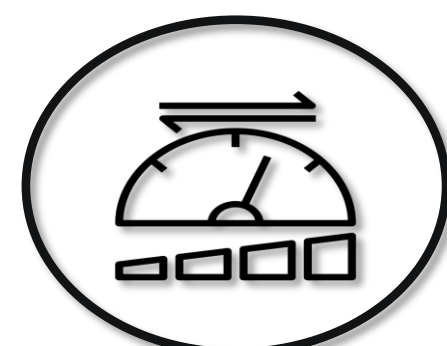
Where is the Edge and What is the Edge ?



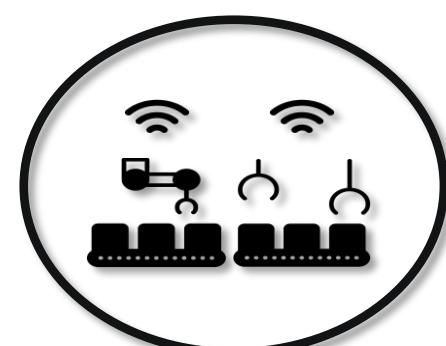
There is not “one” edge --- Different Edges from Client/Needs Point of View



LATENCY
REDUCTION



RESOURCE
EFFICIENCY



LOCALIZED
SERVICES



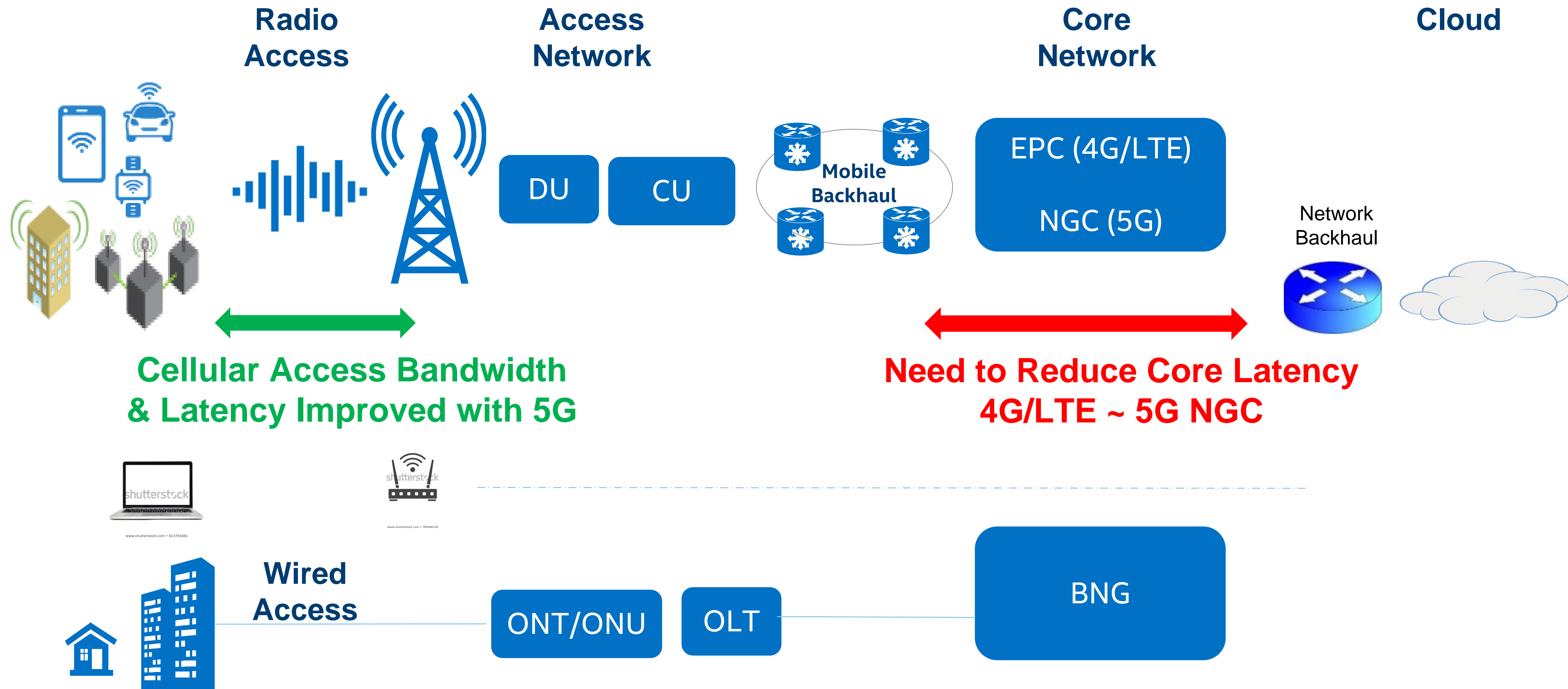
PRIVACY &
SECURITY



MULTI-
TENANCY

...

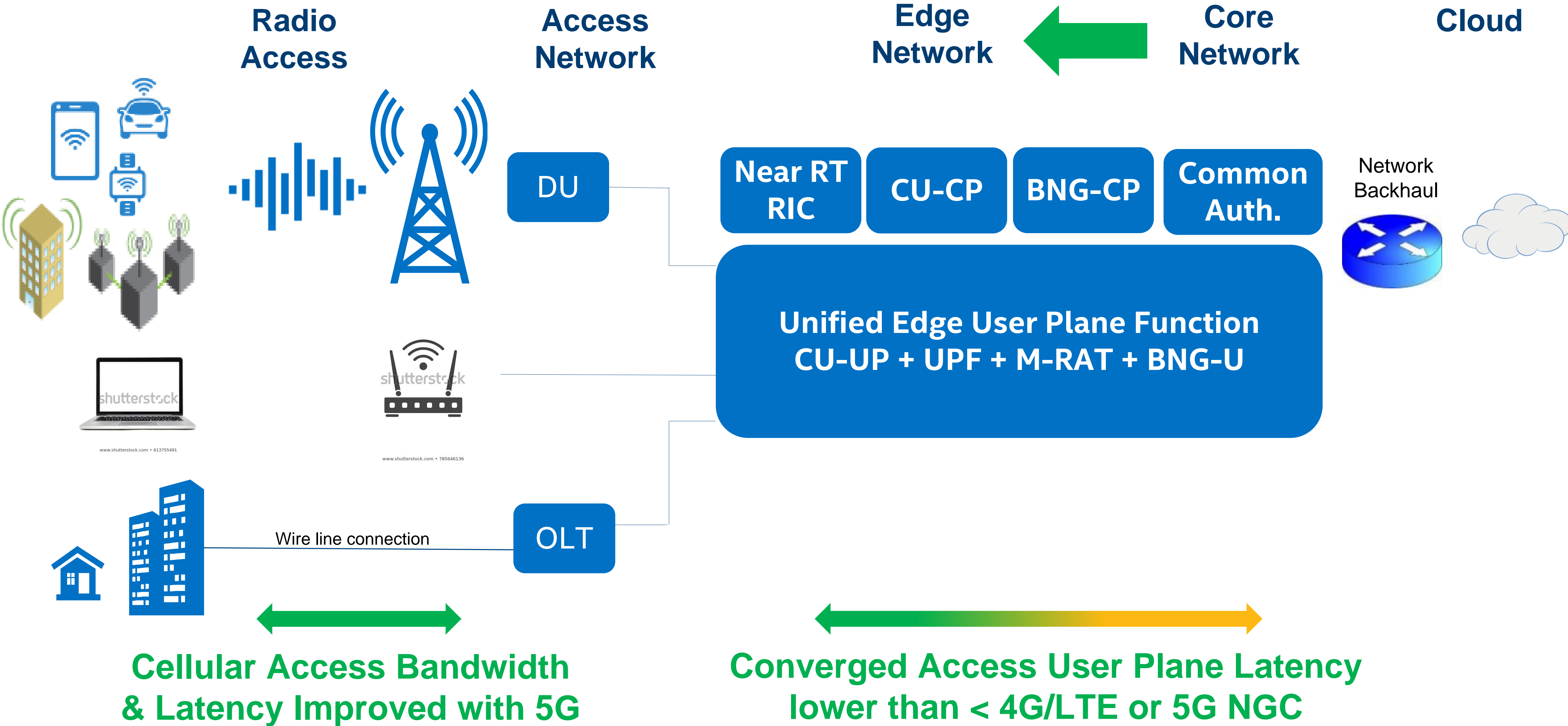
Converged Access Cores Toward the Edge (1/2)



DU: Distributed Unit (e.g. Radio Resource Head)
 CU: Central Unit
 EPC: Evolved Packet Core
 NGC: Next Generation Core

ONT/ONU: Optical Net Terminal/Optical Net Unit
 OLT: Optical Line Termination
 BNG: Broadband Network Gateway

Converged Access Cores Toward the Edge (2/2)

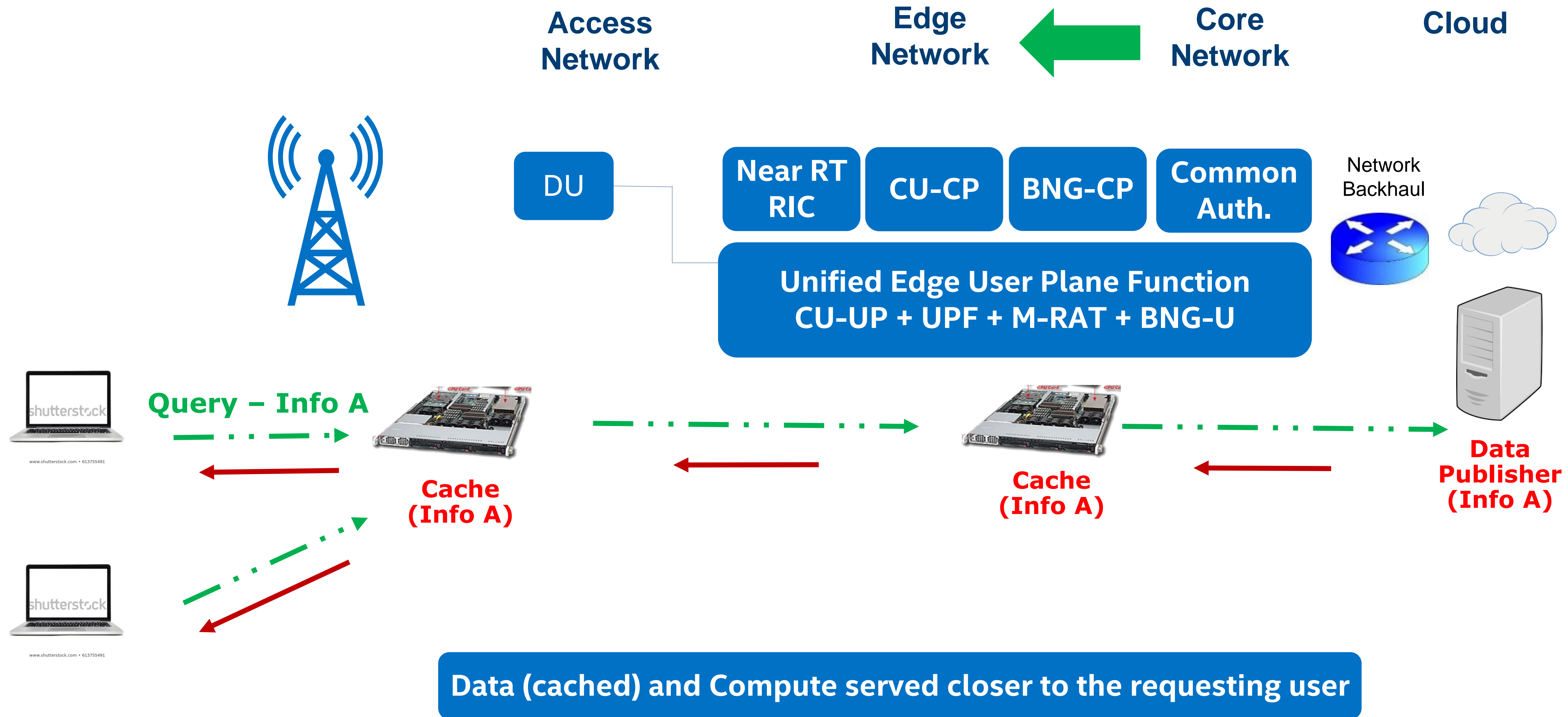


M-RAT: Multi Radio Access Technology, e.g. 5G + WiFi
CU-UP: Central Unit – User Plane

Near RT RIC: Near Real-Time RAN Intelligent Controller
CU-CP: Central Unit – Control Plane

UPF: User Plane Function
BNG-U: BNG User Plane

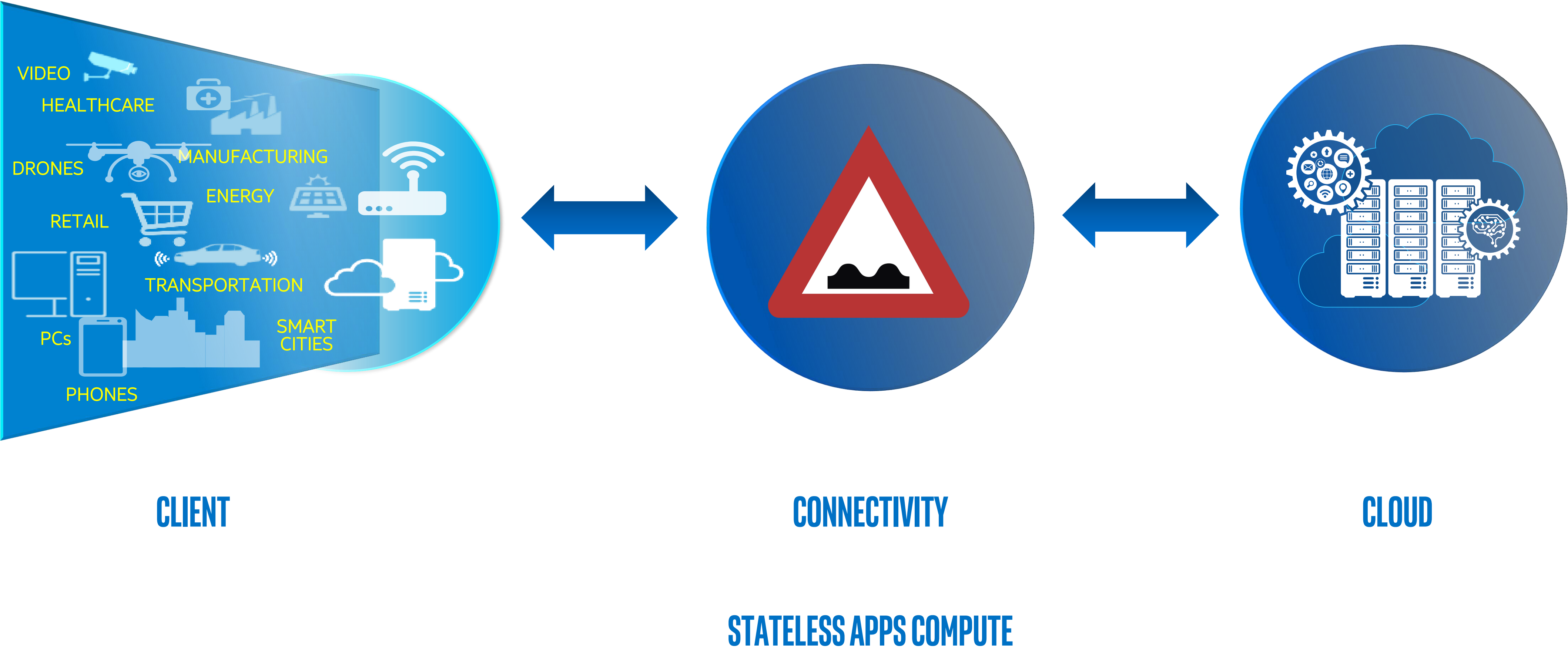
Information Centric Network (ICN*)



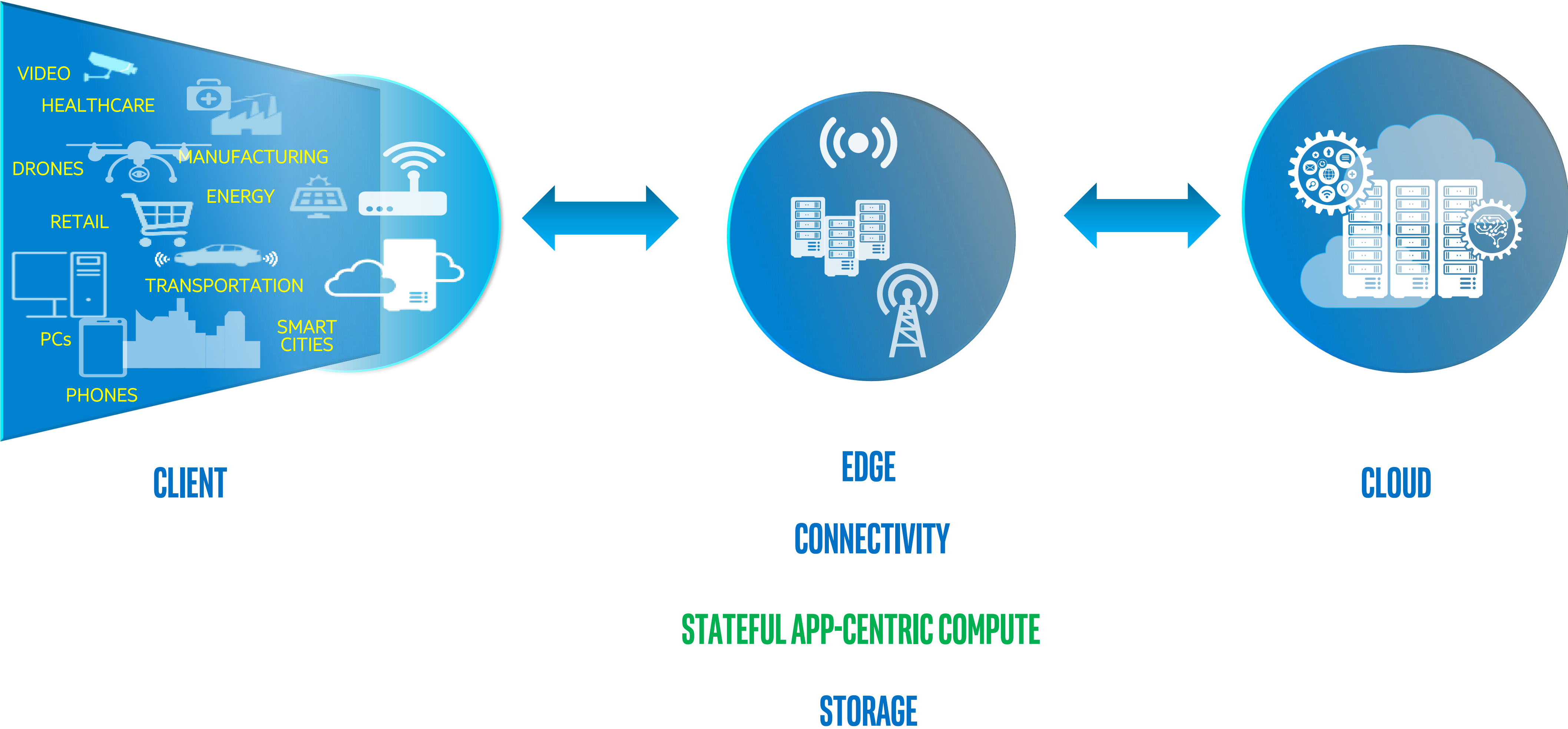
*

ICN: Information Centric Network (e.g. Content Centric Network)

Edge Brings a Paradigm Shift from Client-Cloud Compute Model ...



... To Client-Edge-Cloud Compute Model



Paradigm Shift Brings new set of challenges ...

Client-Edge-Cloud Architecture Implications

- How does this redefine the notion of 'correctness?'
 - End-to-end, under mobility, failure, etc
- Storage introduces a whole slew of new challenges
 - Persistence, replication, availability, ...
- Multi-tenancy under a constrained heterogeneous environment
 - Orchestration and Management challenges
- Security and Isolation
- Robust SW frameworks needed to enable an ecosystem around this paradigm

Creating an Open End-to-End Testbed

EDGE COMMON SOFTWARE STACK

OPEN SOURCE ECOSYSTEM

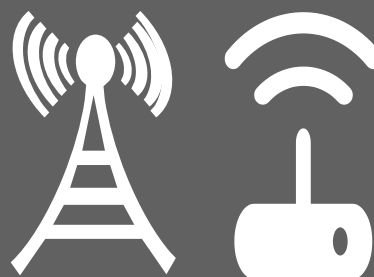
Developer Environment & Platform

Cloud Agnostic Edge with Orchestration

Differentiated Edge Frameworks

Industry Standard Interfaces with Optimized Perf Libraries

NETWORK FUNCTIONS



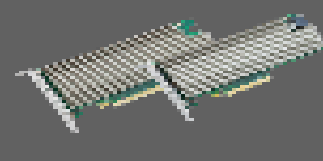
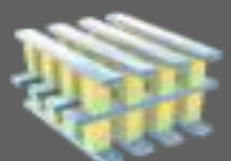
ENTERPRISE & CLOUD CPE
(Routing, SD-WAN, Network Security,
Application Delivery, Analytics)

WIRELESS ACCESS
(Basestations)

CABLE
(vCCAP & PON)

EDGE CENTRAL OFFICES
(vBNG, vEPC, CDN)

SILICON & PLATFORM TECHNOLOGIES



Intel® Xeon®
Processor

Intel® Atom™
Processor

Intel® Ethernet
Controller

Altera®
FPGA

Intel®
SSD

Intel 3D
XPoint

Intel® QuickAssist

Intel® Quick Sync
Video

Intel® Resource
Director

NEW ARCHITECTURES (E.G. NEUROMORPHIC)?



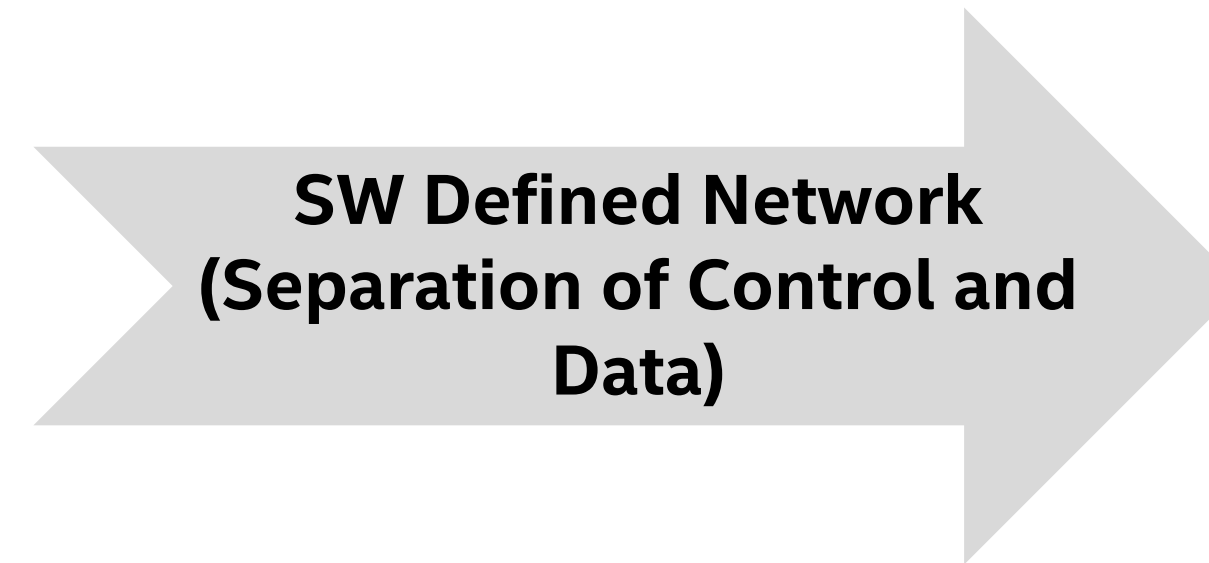
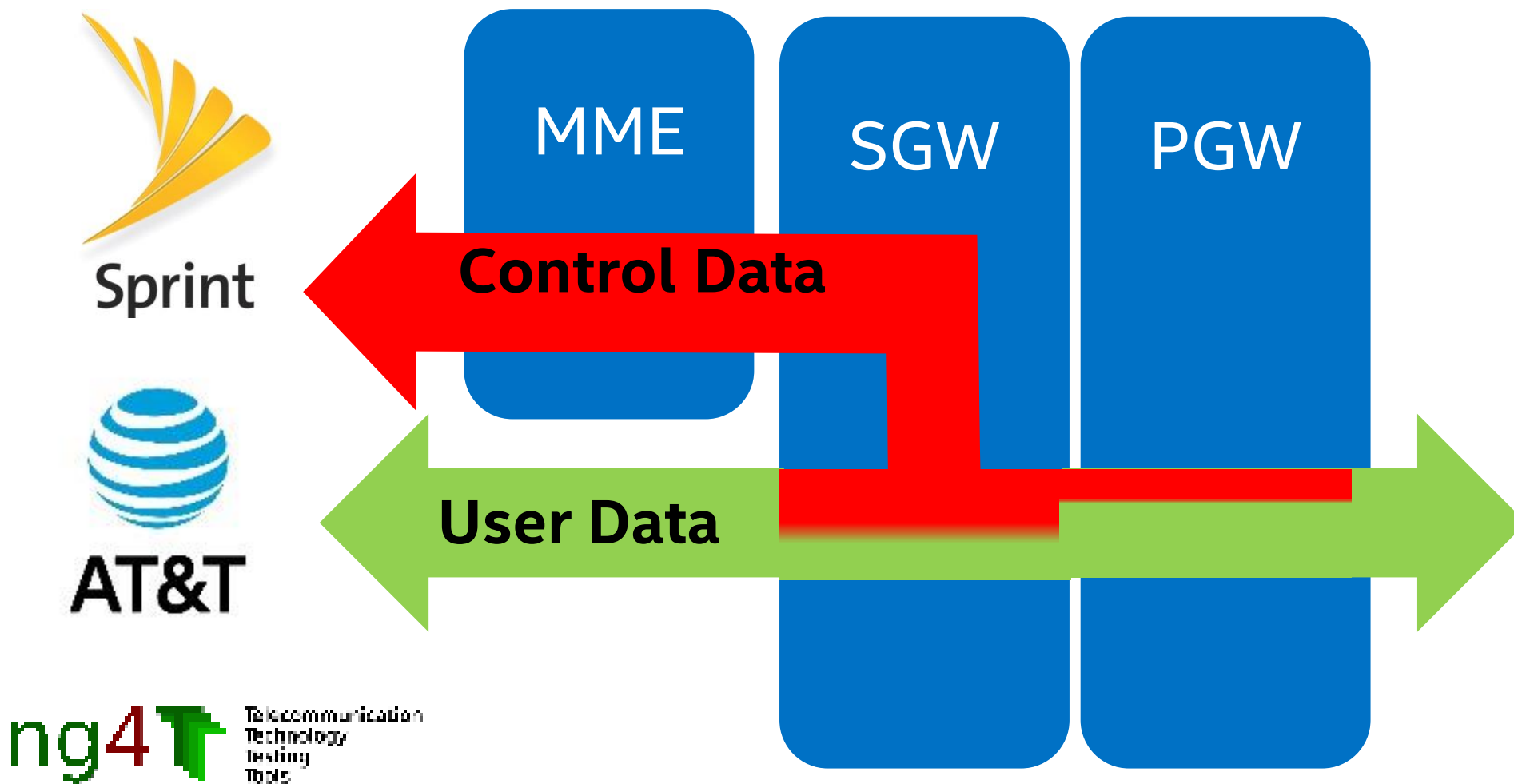
Next Gen Infrastructure Core (NGIC)

Wireless Infrastructure Core Disaggregation
@
Open Networking Foundation

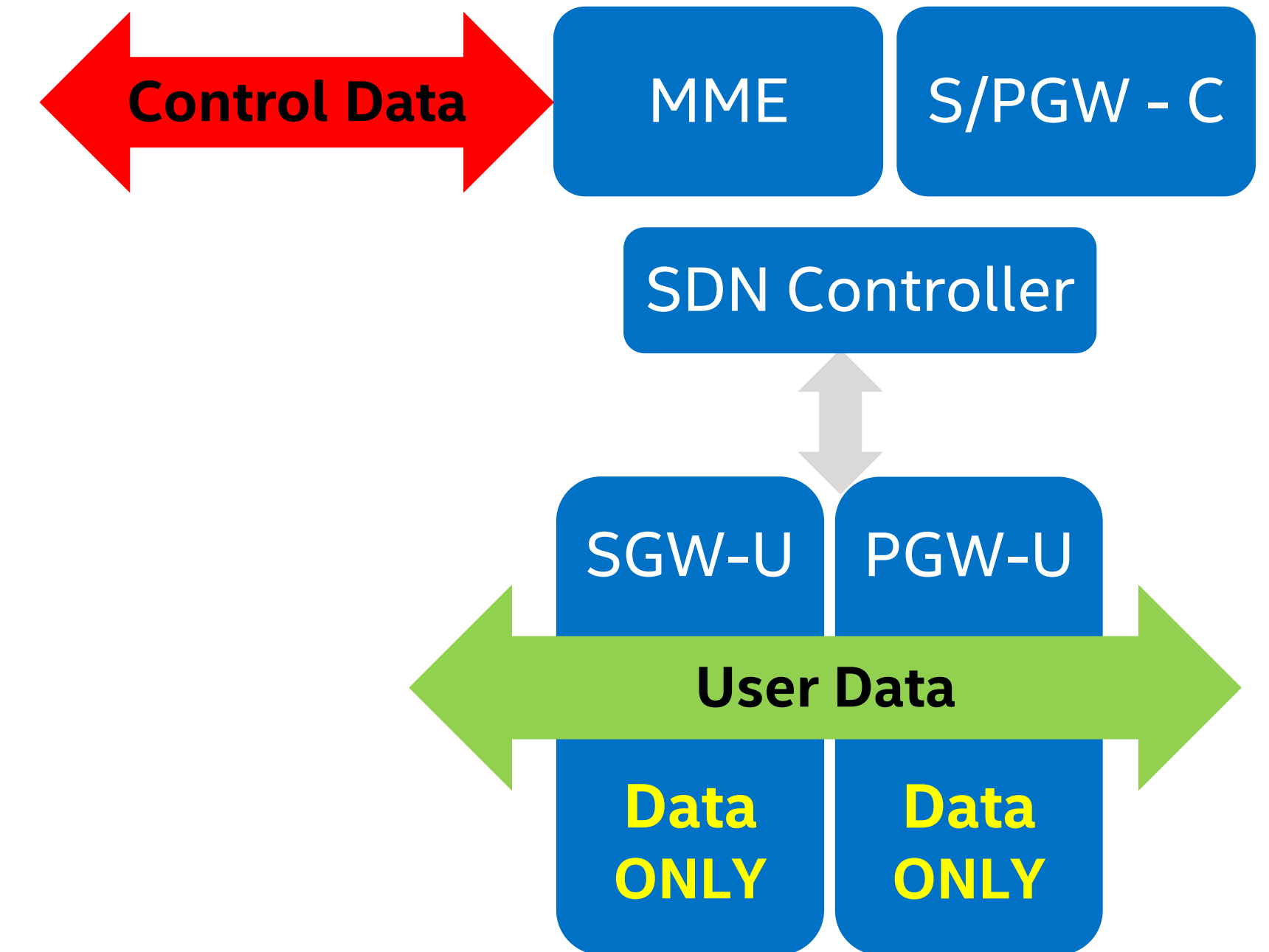


Next Generation Infrastructure Core (NGIC)

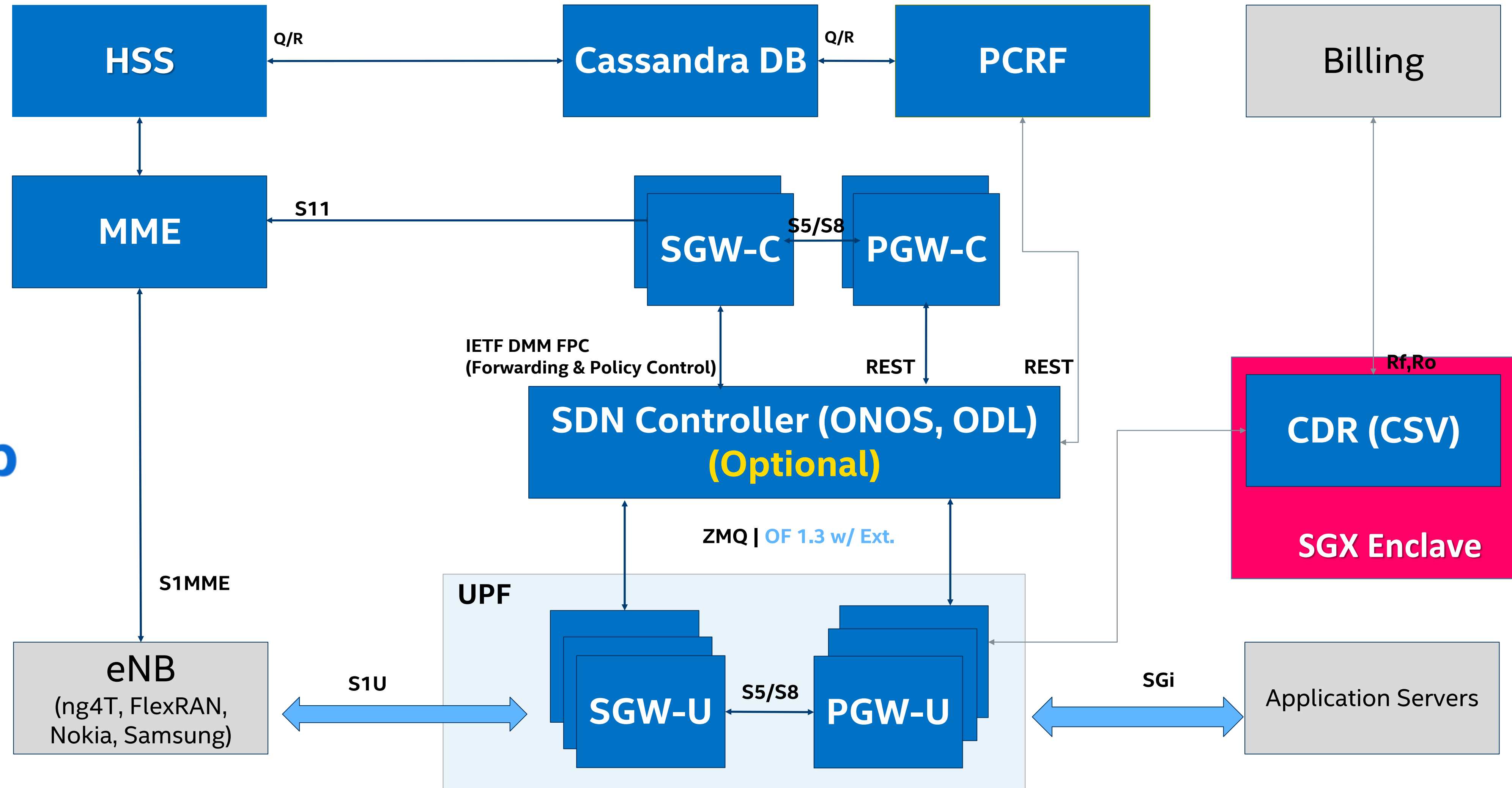
Traditional EPC Architecture



Disaggregated Architecture



- Operators' real traffic (San Jose, Houston, Chicago, ...)
- Identified system's bottleneck
 - "Understanding Bottlenecks in Virtualizing Cellular Core Network functions", IEEE LANMAN '15
- No independent control or data scaling
- SDN based architecture
- High Perf Match/Action semantic data plane
- Independent & scalable control & data
- Functional EPC per operator's requirements



- Components operate as bare-metal, VMs or containers

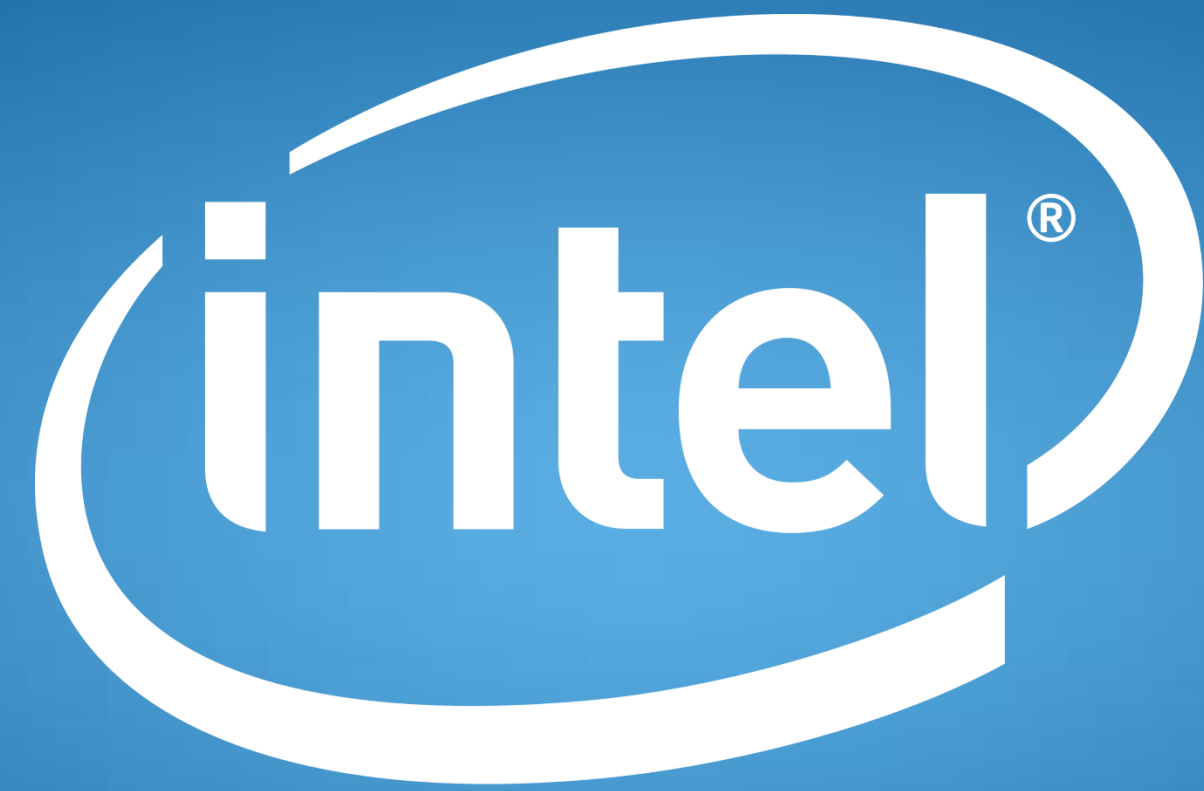
NGIC is an open source reference implementation, not a product



Summary

- Network processing is moving toward the edges, needs to simulate/emulate and test the pros/cons of various approaches
- Wireless and Wired Core converging, opportunities for lower latency (and CAPEX/OPEX savings)
- 'Edge' demands a New Infrastructure paradigm than simply extending the Cloud
- Visual Cloud Workloads offer unique insights for system partitioning challenges
- An 'open' E2E testbed – a necessity for creating an Agile and Vibrant ecosystem

Thank You



experience
what's inside™