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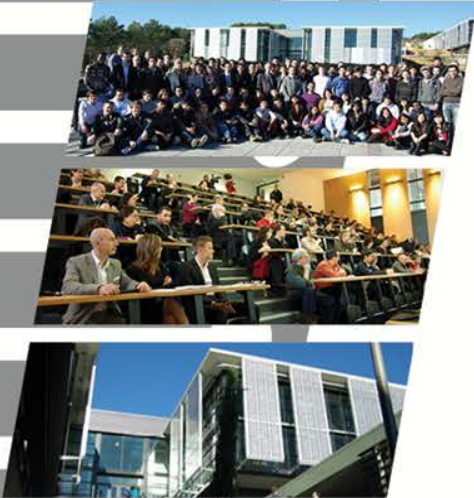
Nice, France
October 22 & 23

Software defined radio networking: Opportunities and challenges

Putting more IT/SW to the network

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EURECOM, Mobile Communication Department

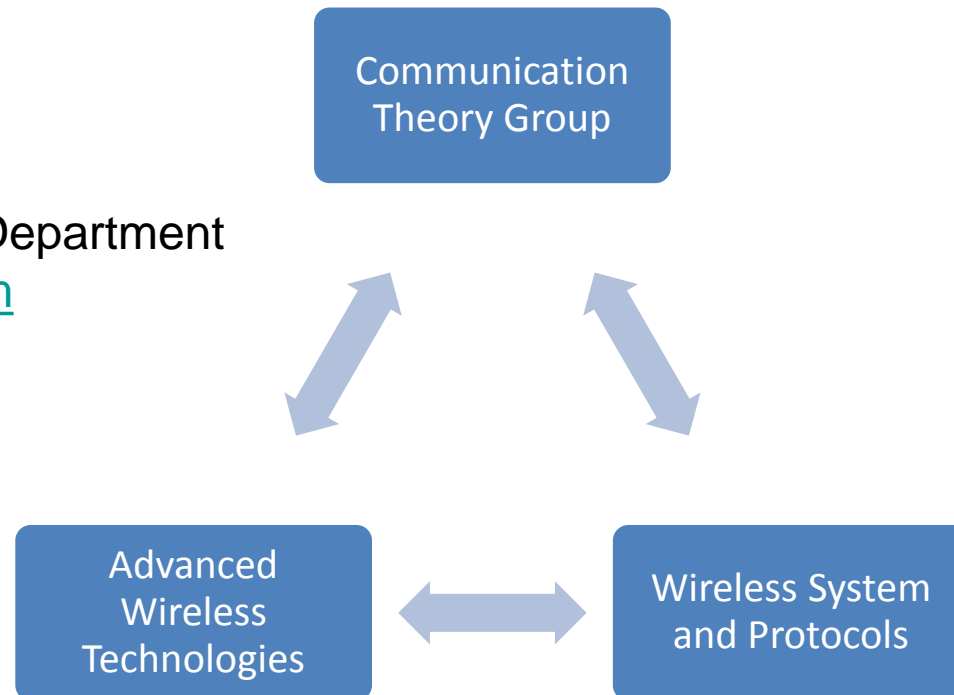


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- Graduate school and research center in the form of **consortium**
- Brings together French and **international industries and academies**

Mobile Communication Department

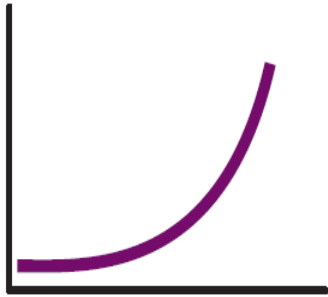
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Trends and use cases

Drivers

User Requirements, Cost, Energy, and Sustainability



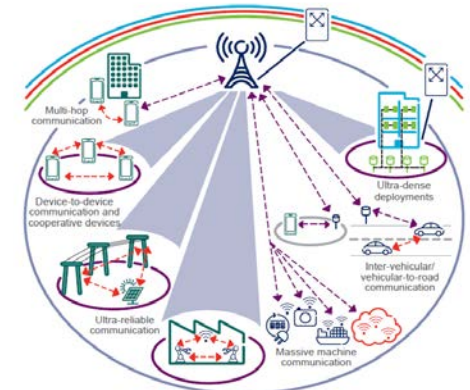
Global energy budget ?

Massive Traffic Growth



Global network architecture ?

Number of connected devices



Global network cost ?

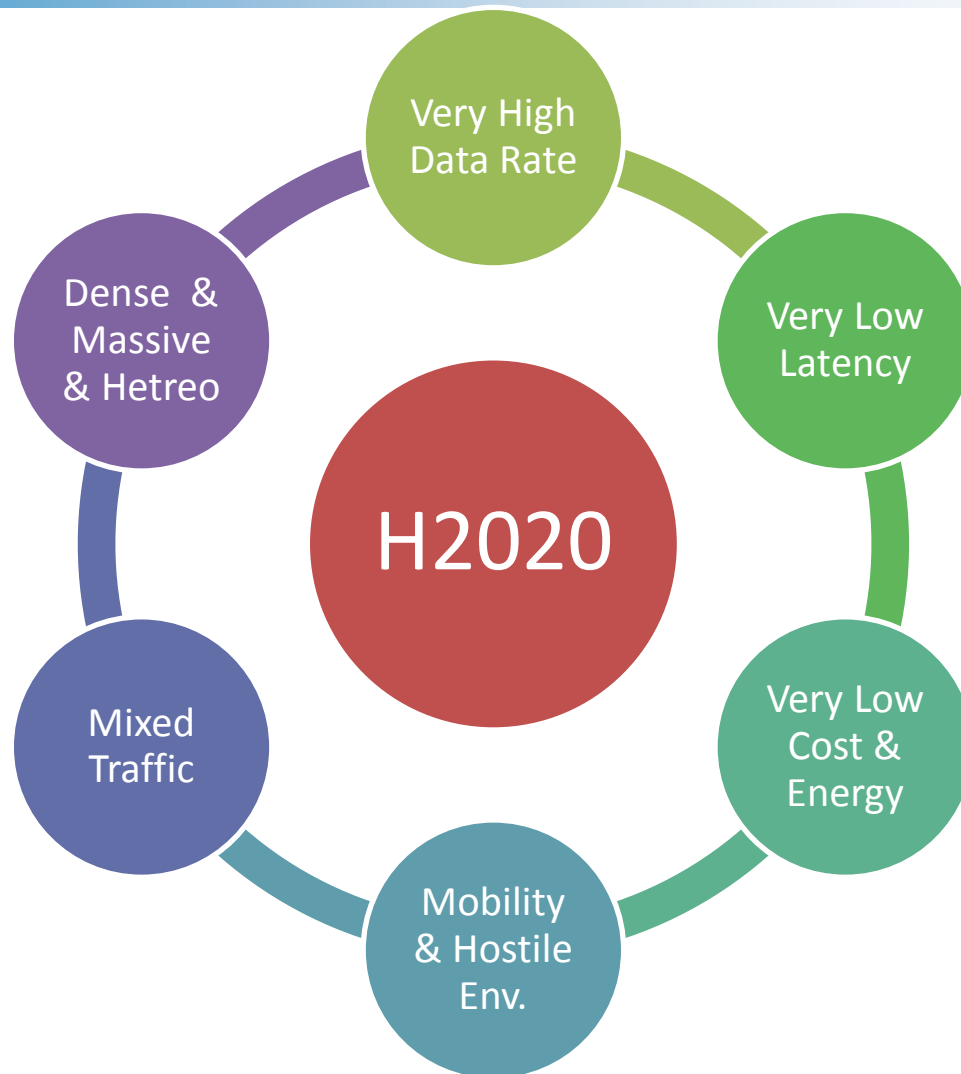
Divers use-cases

Enablers

Ubiquity, Mobility, and Wireless

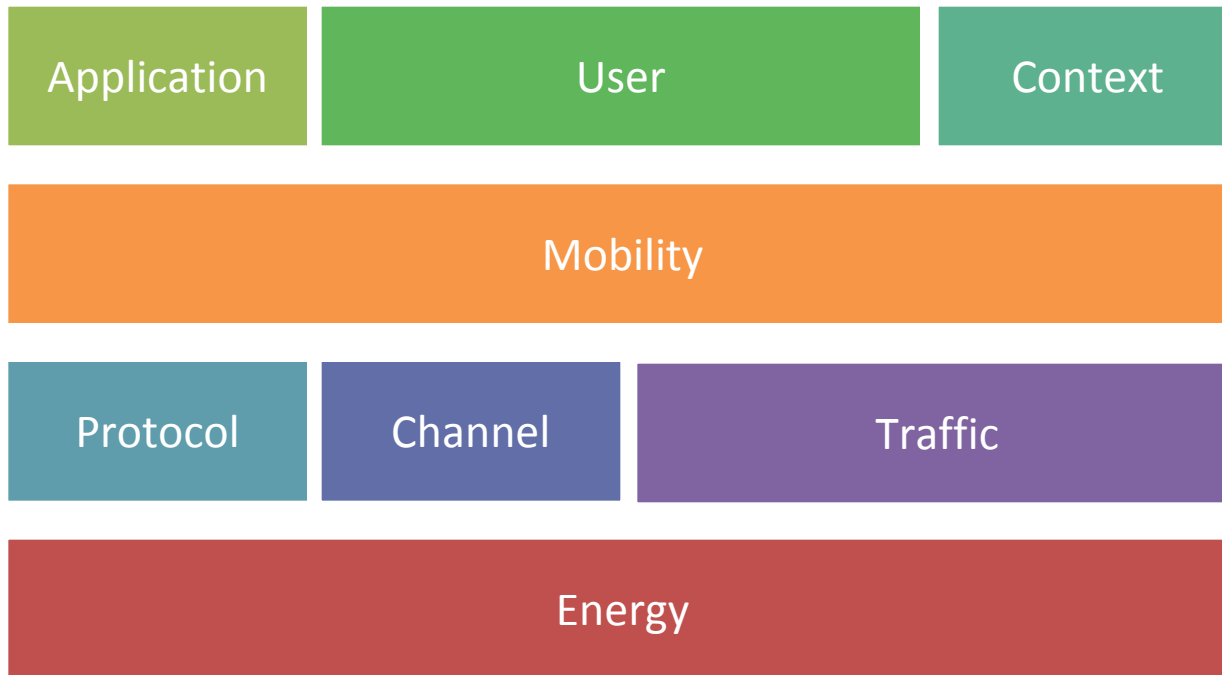
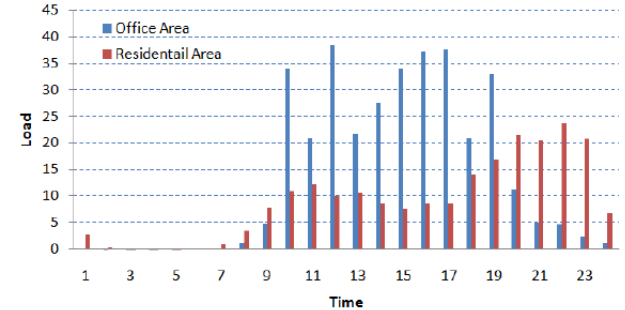
Fundamental Challenges

★ *Deep Impact of the network architecture*



Mobility and Energy

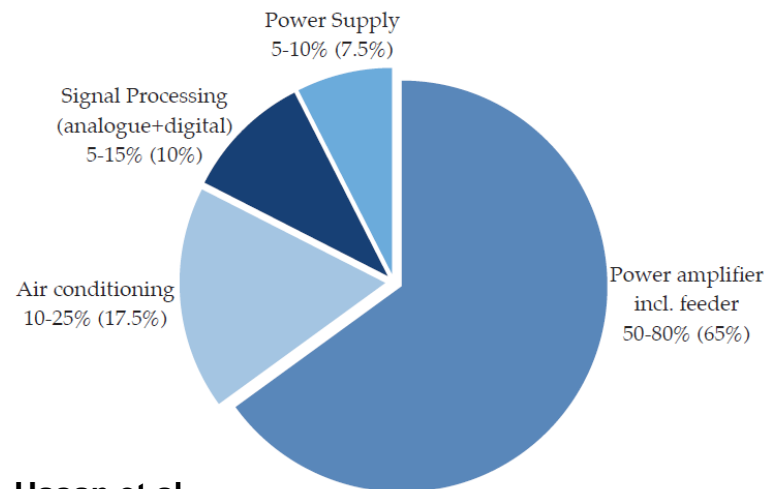
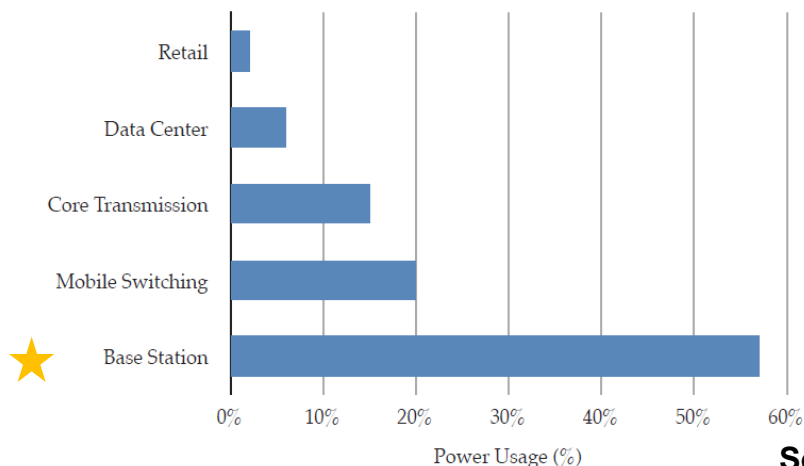
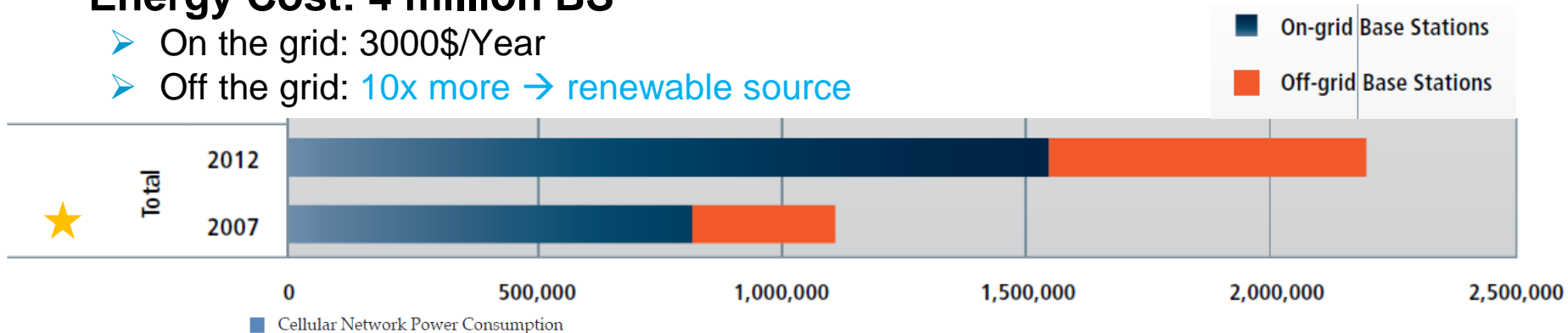
- **Mobility creates network dynamics**
- **Time-varying energy consumption**



Energy

Environmental and Cost Aspect

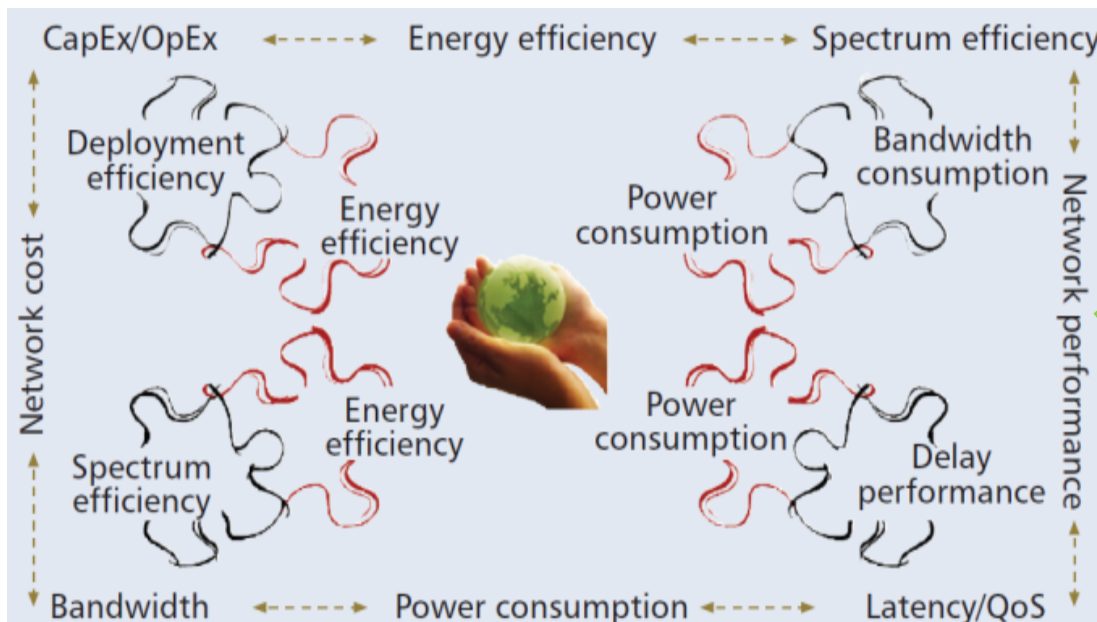
- Worldwide energy consumed by ICT, currently, is 3%
 - 2% of total carbon emission, of which 0.2% represents wireless ↑
- Energy Cost: 4 million BS
 - On the grid: 3000\$/Year
 - Off the grid: 10x more → renewable source



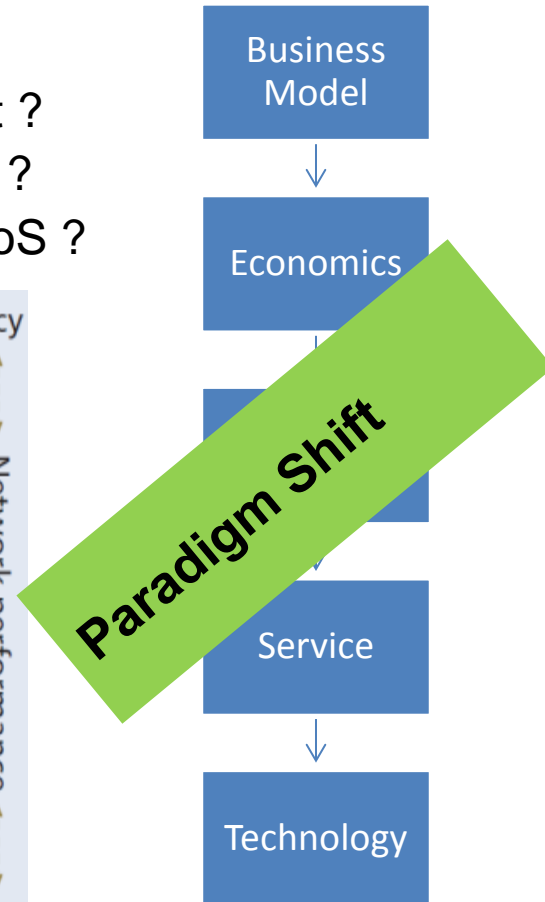
Source: Z. Hasan et al.

Fundamental Trade-offs

- Interplay between energy and cost / bandwidth / rate / delay
- Trading for Energy
 - Increasing network cost for a given performance?
 - Expanding the bandwidth for a given rate requirement ?
 - Reducing the transmission rate for a given bandwidth ?
 - Delaying the service time without deviating a given QoS ?



Source: C. Yan



Paradigm Shift to Maintain Profitability

Current Network

- Fixed power
- Full coverage
- Full load
- Max. spectral efficiency
- HTC traffic
- ...

Challenges

- Power Proportional
- Coverage scaling
- Load-aware
- Energy-aware
- Mixed HTC and MTC
 - Cyber-physical systems ★
- ...

Paradigm Shift to Maintain Profitability

Current Network

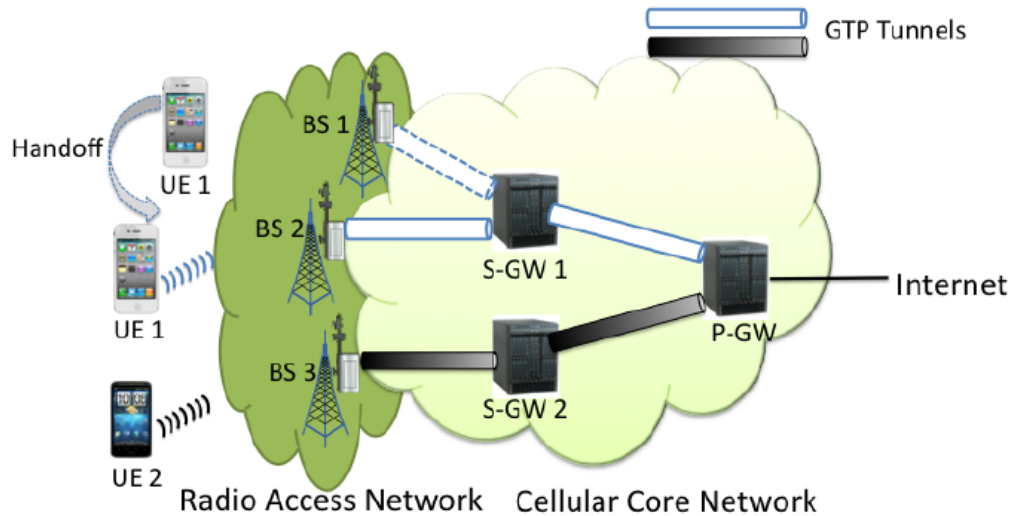
- Seen as different transport pipes
- Not flexible
- Not scalable
- Costly
- Homogeneous
- ...

Emerging Technologies

- SDN: Cost ↓
- SON: <40%
- XaaS/NFV: Cost ↓
- SDR : Cost & Energy ↓
- Spectrum Sharing: <50%
- Heterogeneous: <60%
- Cooperation, ...

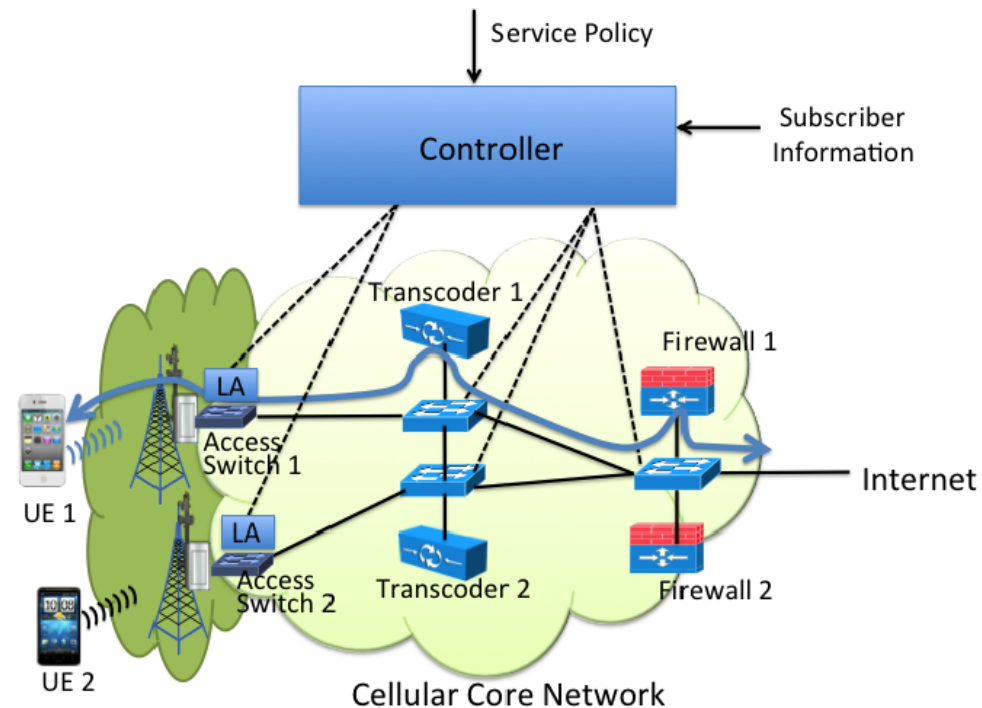
SDN

iJoin and CellSDN projects



- Switches can easily handle the state and bandwidth
- Improves the scalability and flexibility

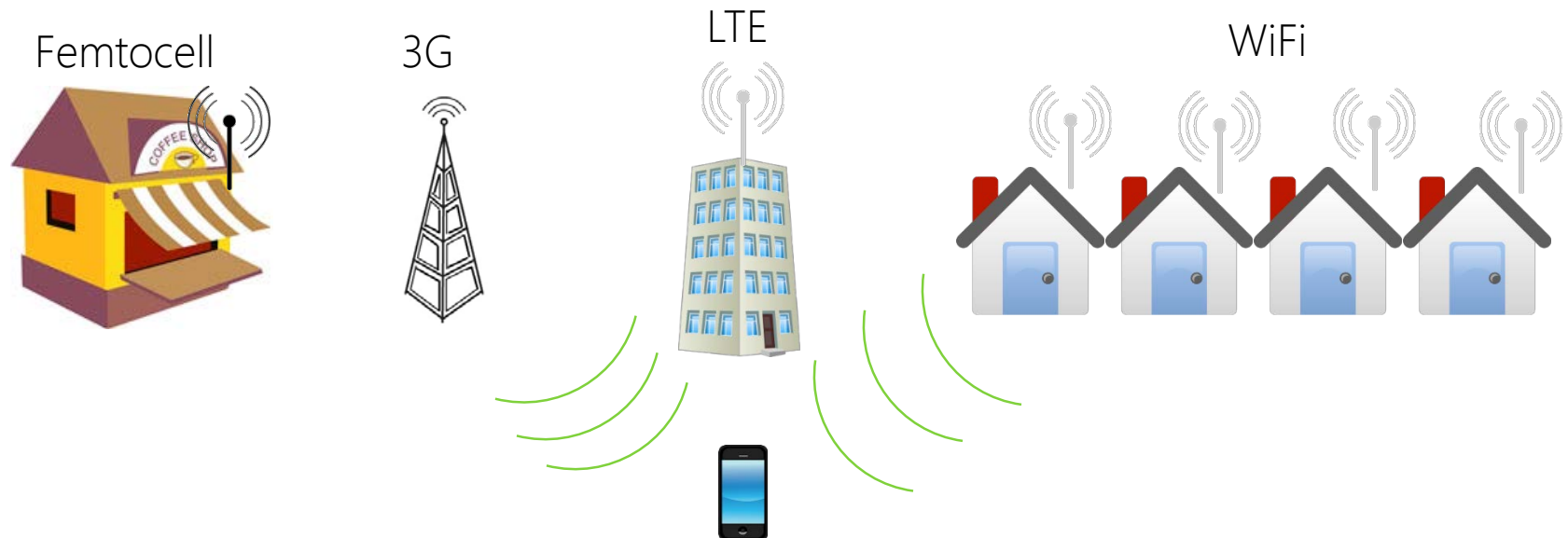
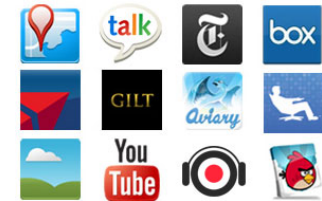
Prio	Predicates	Service Actions
1	provider = B	Firewall
2	provider != A	Drop
3	app = video \wedge plan = Silver	[Firewall, Transcoder]
4	app = VoIP	[Firewall, Echo-Cancel]
5	device type=M2M fleet	[HighPriority, Firewall]



SDN

★ OpenRadio: *Why aren't network and apps/user/device a partner?*

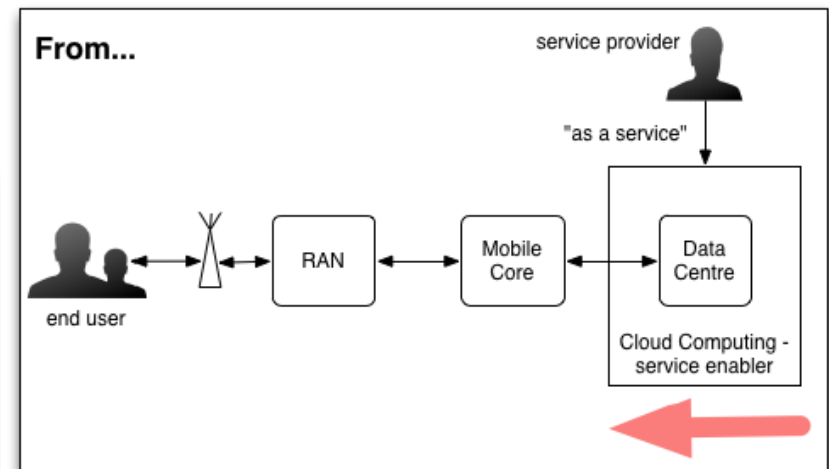
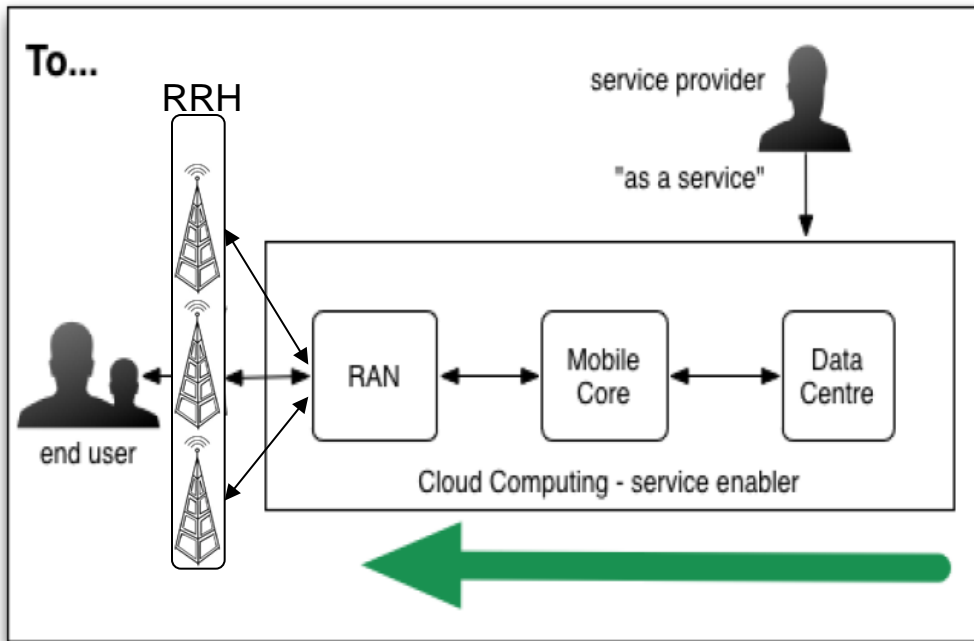
- Open the wireless infrastructure to provide users, applications, and carriers **control** over their state across all layers in an end to end manner?



Cloudification of Radio Network

MCN project

- On-Demand, Self-Service, Elasticity, Pay-as-you-Go, Remote Access
- Infrastructure- Platform- Software-as-a-Service (IaaS/PaaS/SaaS)
- CAPEX : # of equipment↓
- OPEX: centralization and energy saving



★ Full GPP BBU is not a myth: Local or in the Cloud

eNB RX

OFDM_demod time
:202.992302 us (100 trials)

ULSCH demodulation time
:347.516264 us (100 trials)

*ULSCH Decoding time (39.23 Mbit/s, avg iter
2.000000)*
:1271.786873 us (100 trials)

eNB Tx

OFDM_mod time
:176.144838 us (100 trials)

DLSCH modulation time
:55.319101 us (100 trials)

DLSCH scrambling time
:22.194255 us (100 trials)

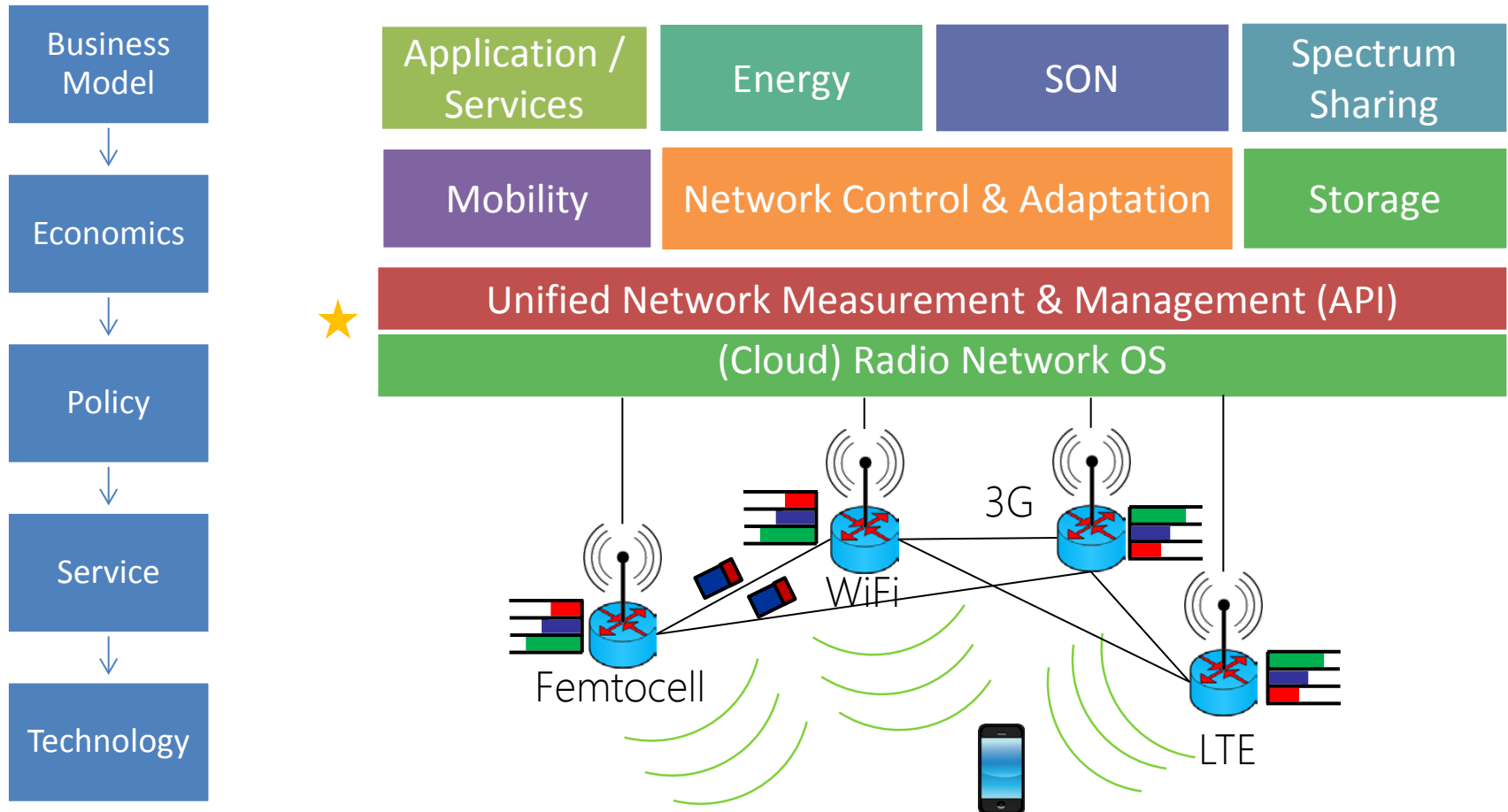
DLSCH encoding time
:79.016000 us (100 trials)

- **Summary (processing for 1ms subframe)**
 - RX : 1820 ms (< 2 cores)
 - TX : 330 ms (1/3 core)
- **On 3 GHz machine, < 2 cores for 20 MHz eNB**
- **On future AVX2 (256-bit SIMD), turbo decoding and FFT processing will be exactly twice as fast**
 - 1 core per eNB

Unified Software Interface

★ Build a Complex Service as a software

- Fine-grain control on how application, user, device, and/or operator are served ?



Conclusion

- **Requirement for next generation mobile network are defined**
- **Need for a paradigm shift is there**
 - Most of possible enabling technology ingredients are available
- **Towards smarter wireless networks: Unified cross technology wireless network OS and APIs**
 - Fine-grained network-wide measurement and control
 - End-to-end realtime network adaptation and optimization
- **Network function virtualization (NFV)**
 - Complex network function/service as software apps
- **Radio networking architecture depends on the deployment and scenario**
 - D-RAN vs C-RAN
 - Heterogeneity: Macro, micro, pico, femto
 - mW vs mmW
 - Licenses vs unlicensed bands
 - ...

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