



DESIRE 6G

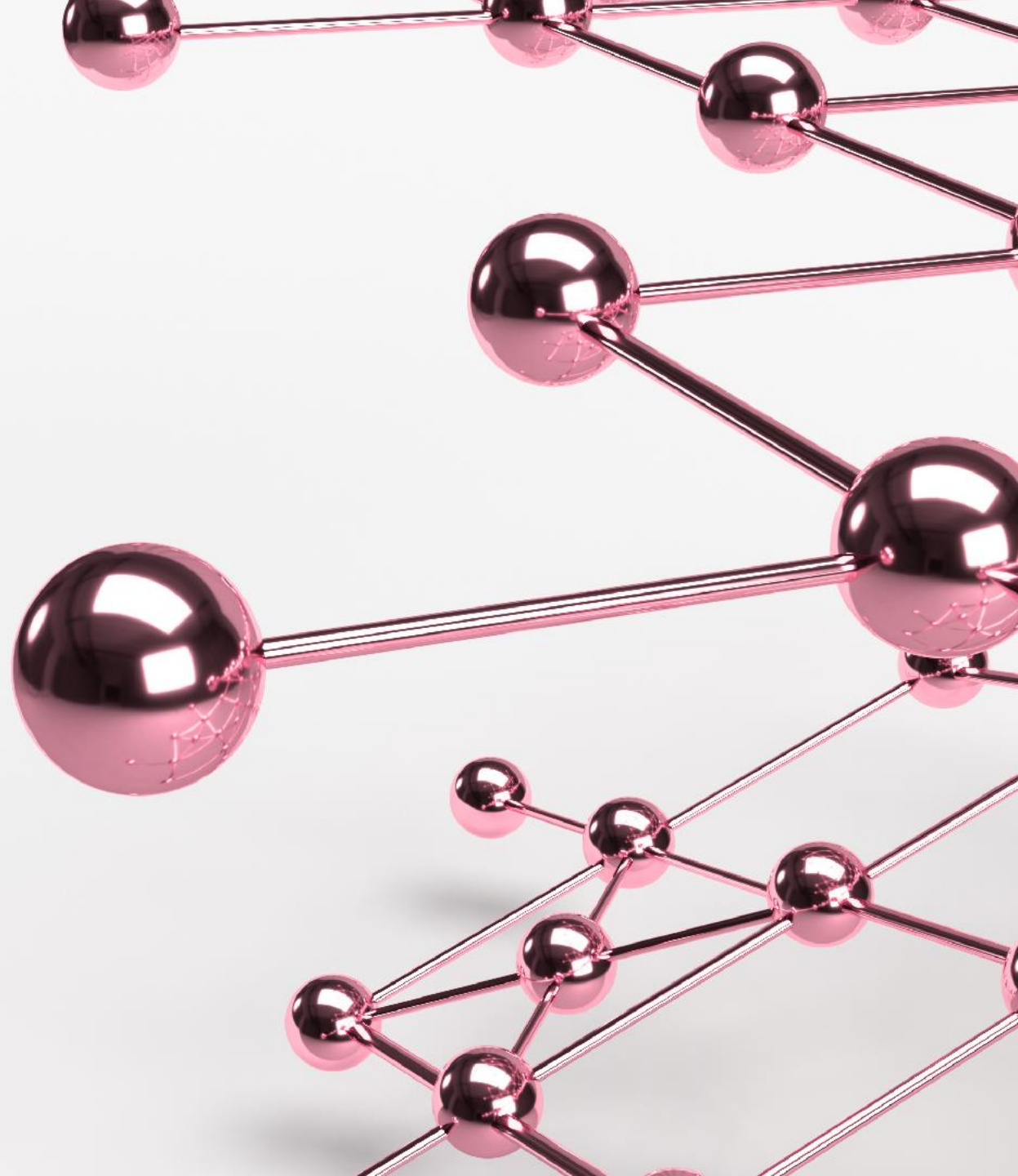
**PROGRAMMABILITY
AND DISTRIBUTED
INTELLIGENCE: A
WAY TOWARDS
PREDICTABILITY?**



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6GSNS

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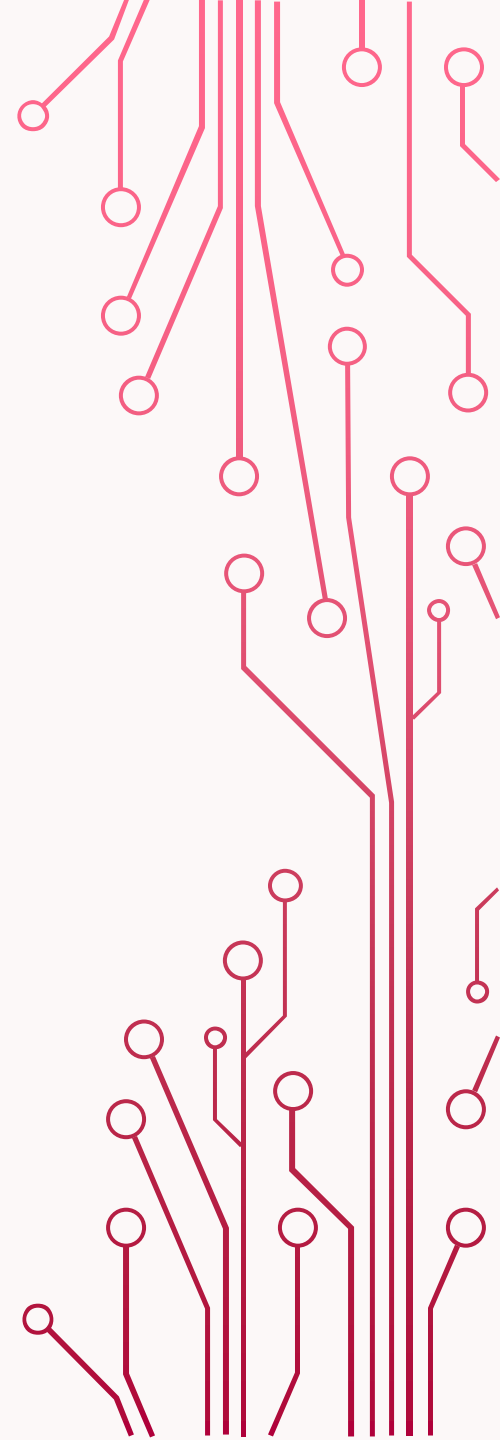


WHY DESIRE6G?

What is the difference between D6G and the other 6G projects?

We study

- How end-to-end network programmability helps in solving really challenging use cases / KPIs (such as below ms latency)
- How to solve the complexity problem of centralized control and optimization with a distributed agent-based system
- And how can we put this together as simply as possible with other innovative methods, like AI-driven telemetry, blockchain-based federation and a DLT-backed software security framework
- So D6G has a **bottom-up** view and focuses on proof of concept **demos** to validate the value proposition





In the Networked Society
anything which benefits
from being connected
becomes a networked device



**So besides further improving radio characteristics, we
need to consider architectural changes too**

What are the main promises for 5G - besides performance?

- A converged infrastructure (radio, transport and compute)
- Automation and programmability throughout the system
- Integrated Machine Intelligence throughout the system
- Features for supporting highly demanding and diverse performance throughout the system

CHALLENGES FOR THE 6G / 2030 ARCHITECTURE

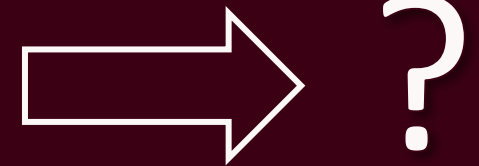
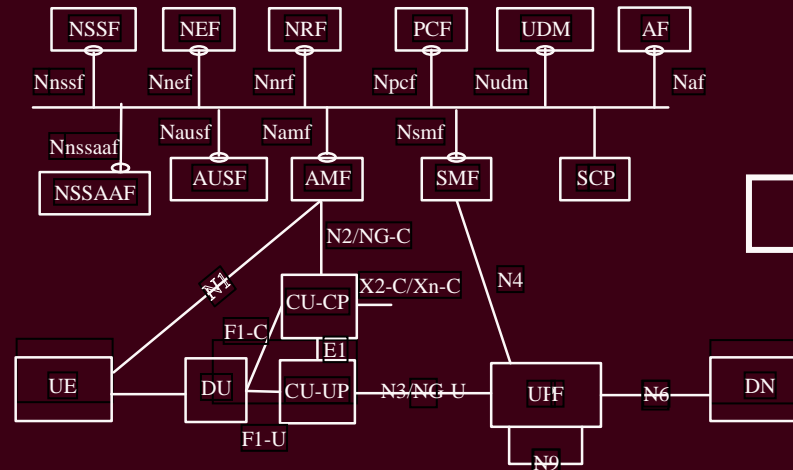


Main questions of all architecture discussions:

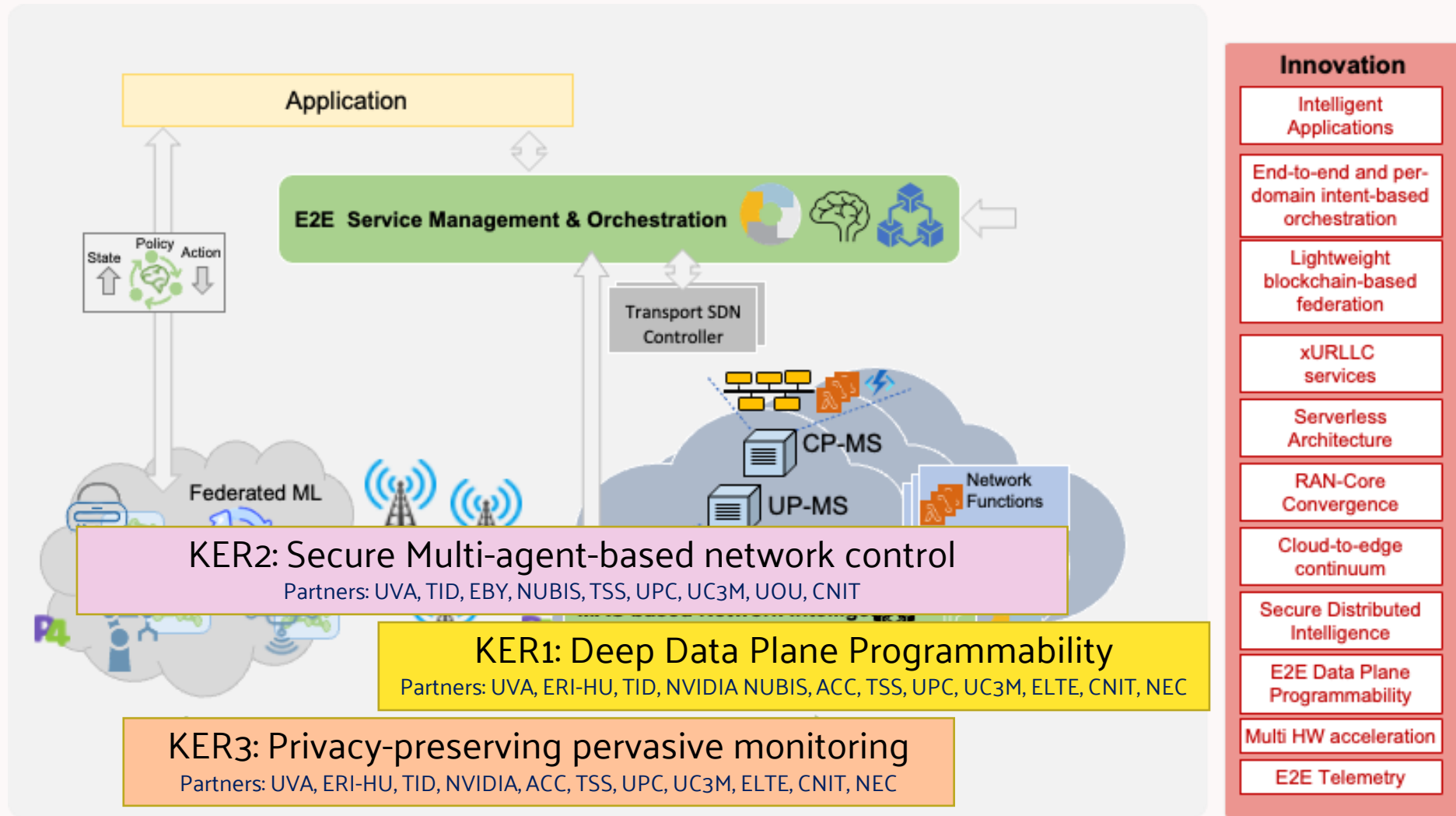
- How should the functions be grouped / split?
- How should the interfaces and procedures look like?

5G was addressing complexity issues, but only with partial success:

- “Service Based Architecture” (SBA) became heavier and less cloud-native than expected
- User plane remained mainly node-based, no “cloud-native” evolution happened there
- Too detailed standards, less room for vendor innovation
- The standard does not really count on using IT frameworks/tools to simplify the architecture



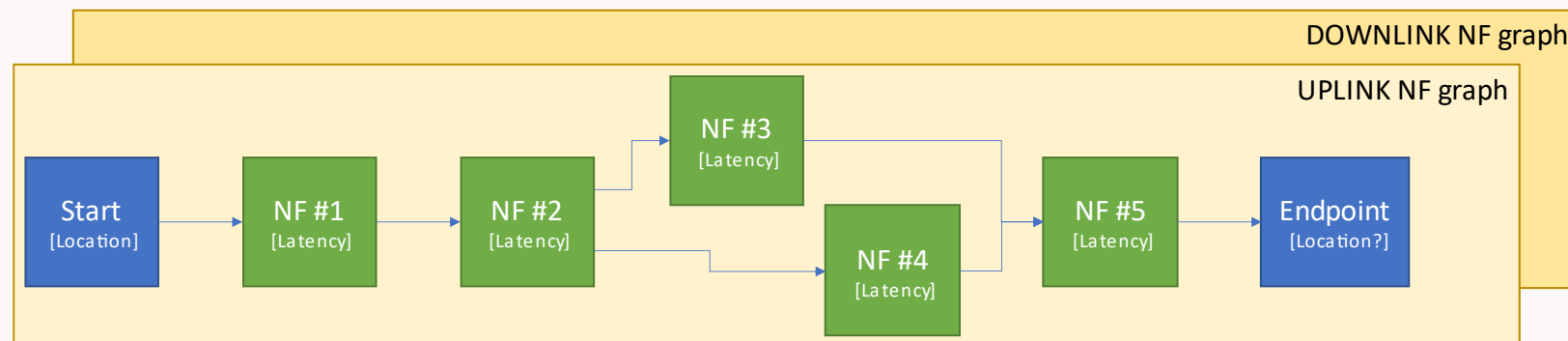
D6G ARCHITECTURE



BASICS OF DP PROGRAMMABILITY: SERVICE GRAPH

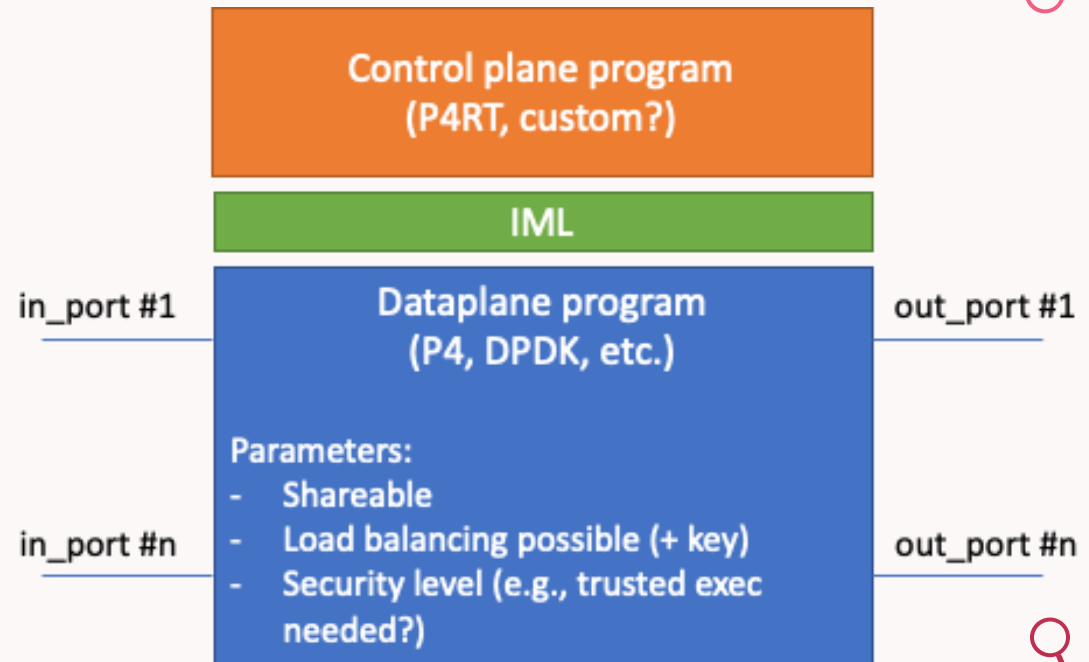
NF (or service) graph

- Describes the DP of one service, e.g., Internet access, robot control @MEC
- Shareable NFs of the service template can be used by all the UEs of the same slice
- One graph per direction (UL / DL) – the functionality is not always the same



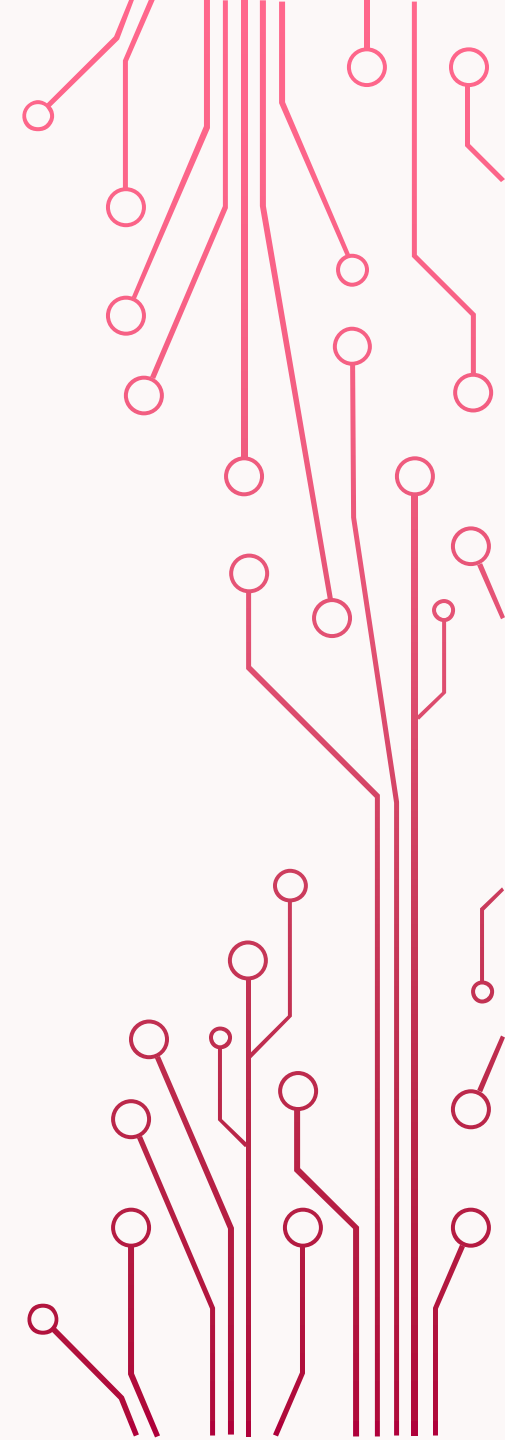
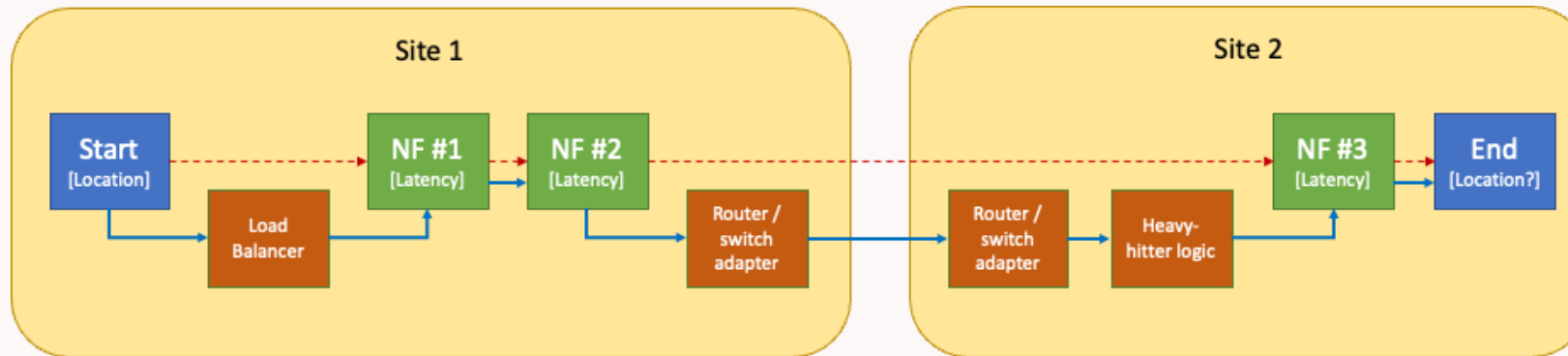
BASICS OF DP PROGRAMMABILITY: NF

- Multiple in and out (virtual) ports
 - NF chain can have branches
 - A pipeline is a high-level execution graph
- DP program
 - Can use in_port as input parameter (e.g., for classification)
 - Must select an out_port as a result of the DP program
 - Might buffer the packet (non P4)
 - Might generate a packet (non P4)
- IML
 - NF DP (also hardware) abstraction layer: CP sees unified view
 - Implements infrastructure functions (e.g., adapters, load balancing, HH, slicing)
- CP program
 - Works on the abstract (IML) view of the DP
 - Can manage multiple DP flavours (e.g., CPU, NPU, ASIC)

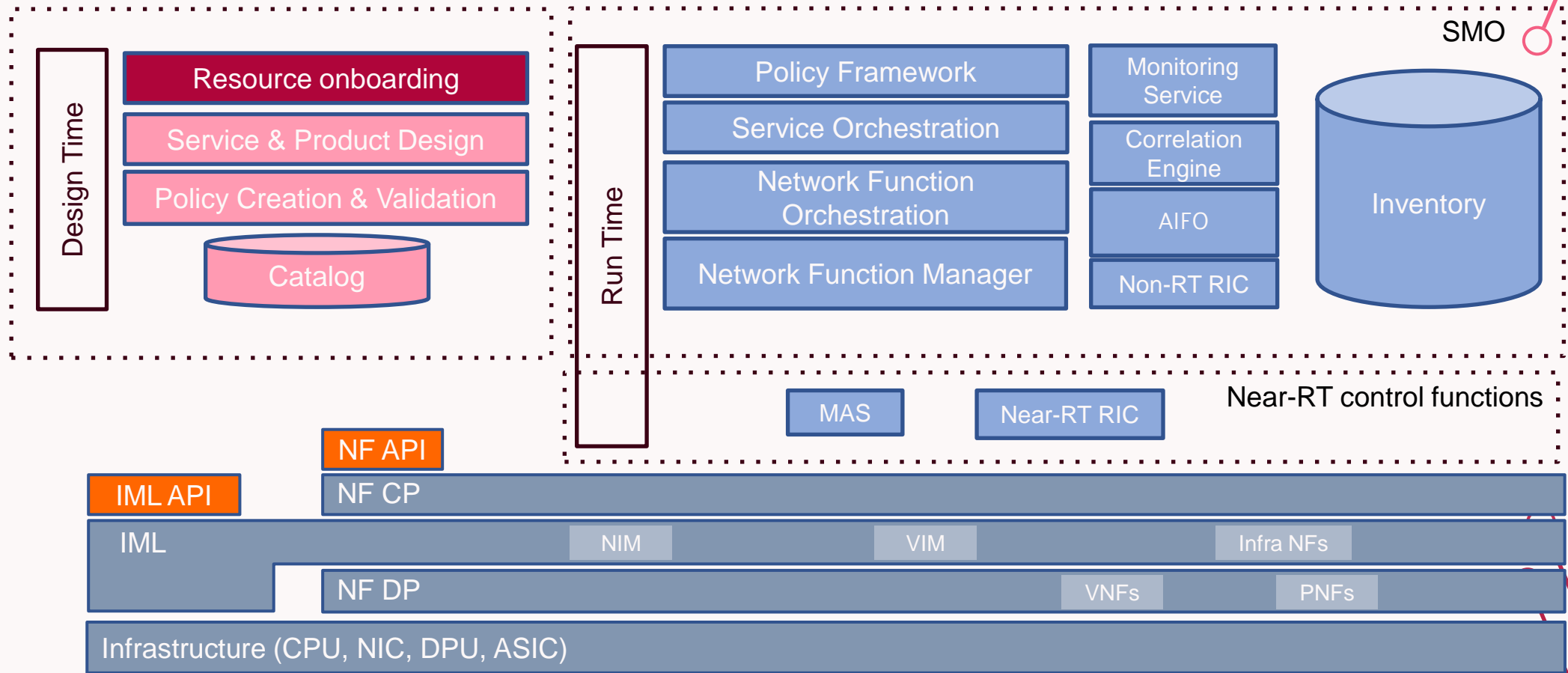


IML AND SERVICE DEPLOYMENT

- During service deployment IML can (sometimes must) add further NFs to the graph
 - Transport adapters: adapt to transport between two sites
 - Probably via non-PDP entities - we need to connect these domains
 - Network slicing (both separation and QoS)
 - Load balancing for a given NF or graph fragment
 - Heavy-hitter pattern (kind of load balancing)
- } Transparent optimizations for NFs



SERVICE MGMT & ORCHESTRATION

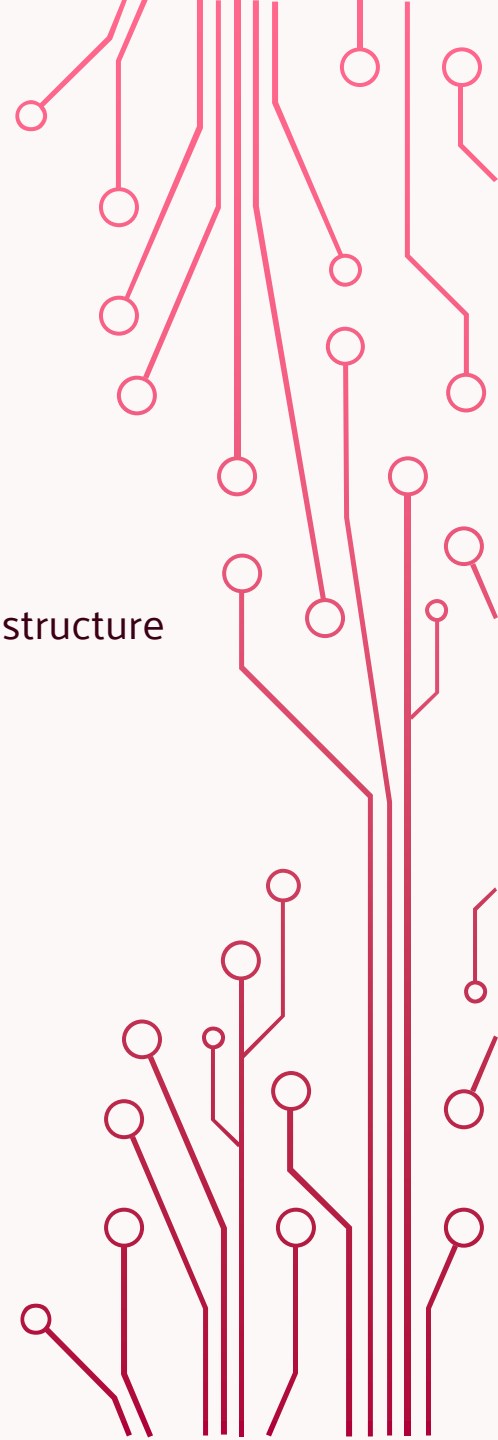


REAL-TIME SERVICE CONTROL

- Multi-Agent System (MAS) is a distributed control function
- Closed-loop control
 - Telemetry collection
 - Predictions (possibly with AI)
 - Actuation / reconfiguration
- Long-time control: via SMO
 - E.g., new QoS slice is needed, resource blocks on closer sites are needed
- Short-time control: via IML and VIM
 - E.g., add more (local) resources, modify load balancing rules, simple error signals



MAS can insert telemetry NFs into any graph or use infrastructure based data collection points





THANKS!

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