



Making the Case for Open, Softwarized, Data-Driven 802 Networks

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- My field is **wireless** comms and systems
 - I can mainly speak from that perspective
- Similar concepts can be applied to wired networks
- Any feedback is mostly appreciated

The Quest for Wireless Performance

Autonomous driving



Smart factory



VR/AR Gaming



- New applications demand higher **BW**, lower **latency**
- **Edge** computing is becoming more and more necessary
- Establishing URLLC will be fundamental for **802 networks**

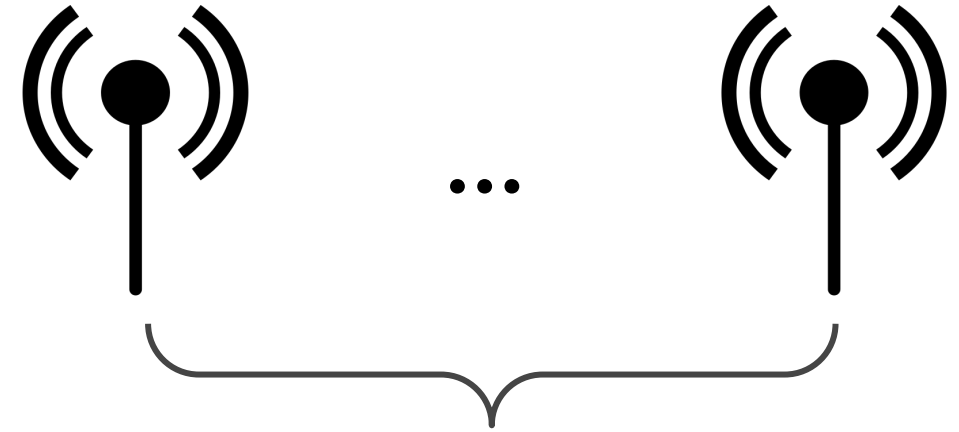
Main Strategy So Far?

- Increase Bandwidth (2x)

160 MHz
(802.11ax)

320 MHz
(802.11be)

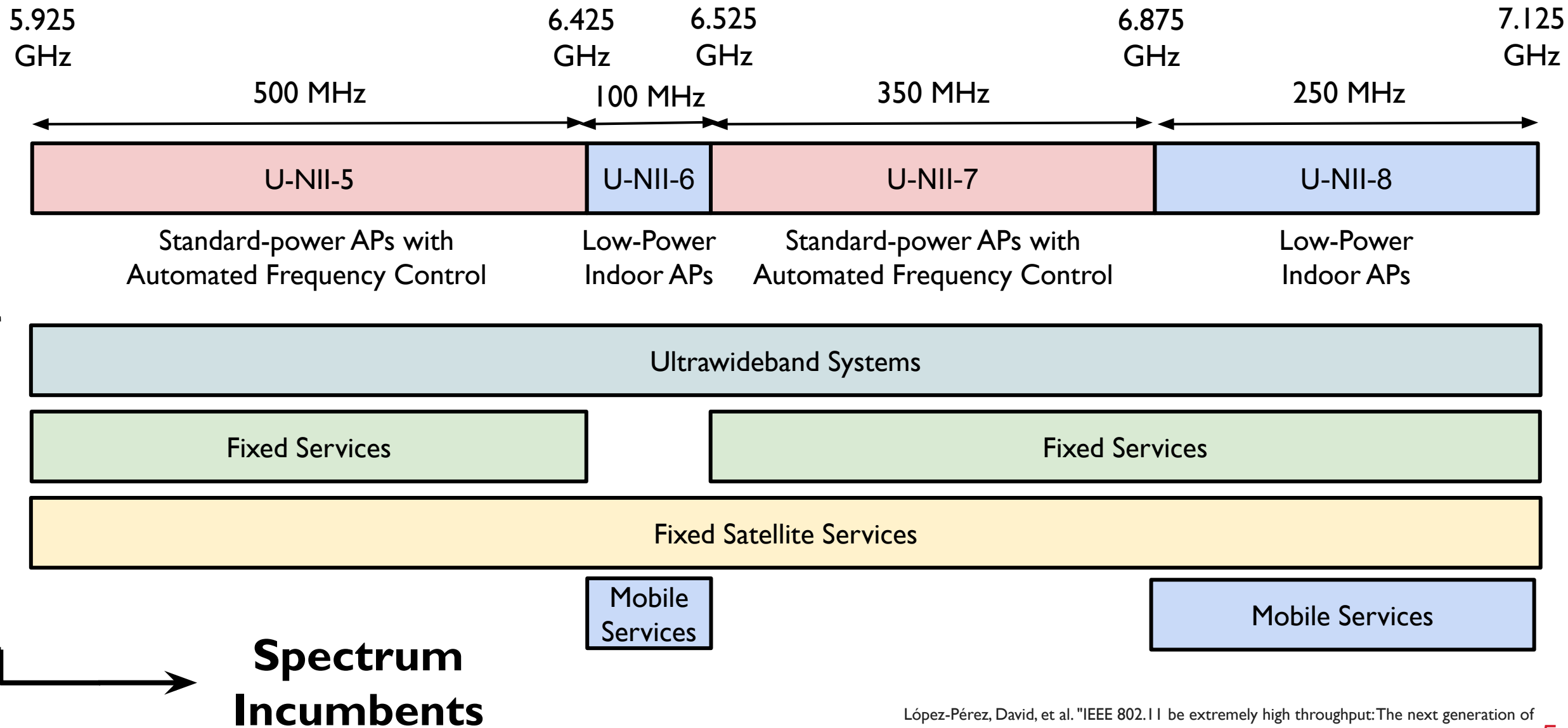
- Increase Spatial Streams (2x)



16 Spatial Streams
4 SS per STA

Garcia-Rodriguez, Adrian, et al. "IEEE 802.11 be: Wi-Fi 7 Strikes Back." *IEEE Communications Magazine* 59.4 (2021): 102-108.

Spectrum Bandwidth @ 6 GHz

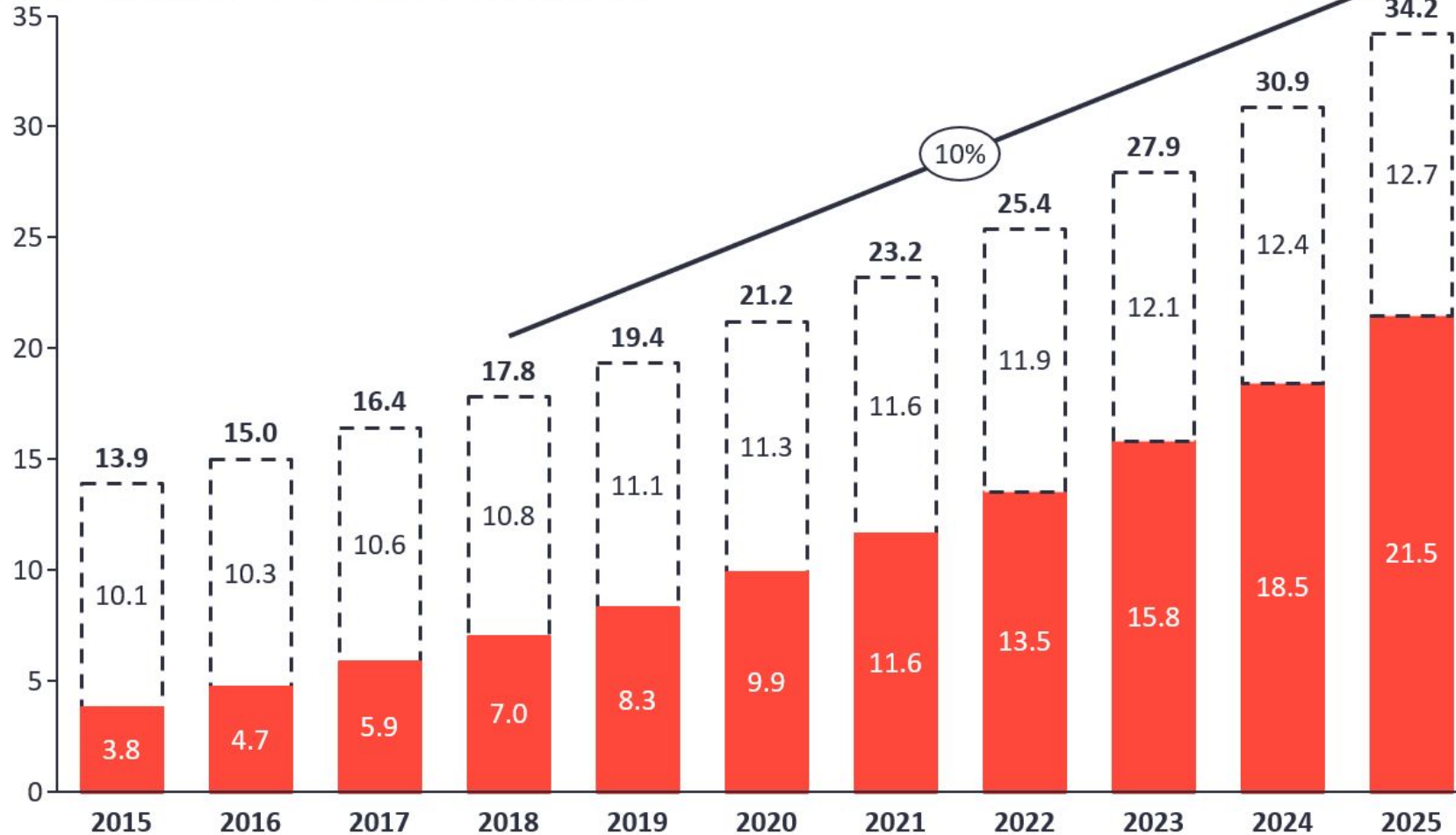


**Is this enough as a
Long-term Strategy?**

Complex and Crowded Spectrum

> 4x Human Population!

Number of global active Connections (installed base) in Bn



**Huge BW
Implies
Need for
Spectrum
Sharing**

Note: Non-IoT includes all mobile phones, tablets, PCs, laptops, and fixed line phones. IoT includes all consumer and B2B devices connected – see IoT break-down for further details
Source: IoT Analytics Research 2018

CSI Feedback Overhead

- 8x8 MU-MIMO network at 160 MHz
 - 486 subcarriers x 56 angles/subcarrier x 16 bits/angle ~ **53 kB**
- Every 5ms, airtime overhead is $435,456 / 0.05 = \mathbf{1.088 \text{ Mbit/s}}$

Increasing Inter-Stream and Inter-User Interference

- More users and more SS, more frequent CSI probes

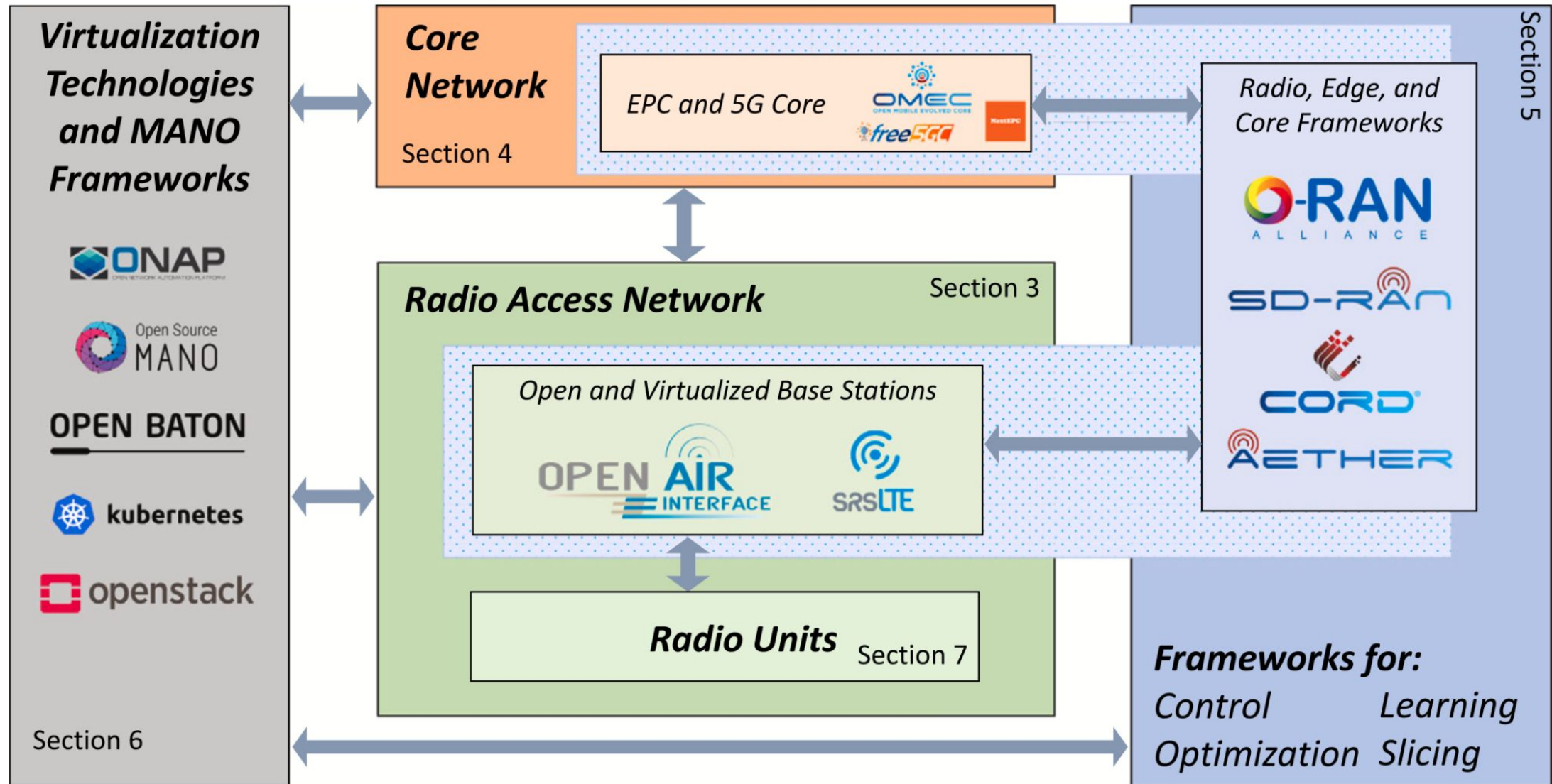
**This results in increased HW cost
LESS SALES!**

**Throwing more BW and SS is likely
not to be enough as a long-term strategy**

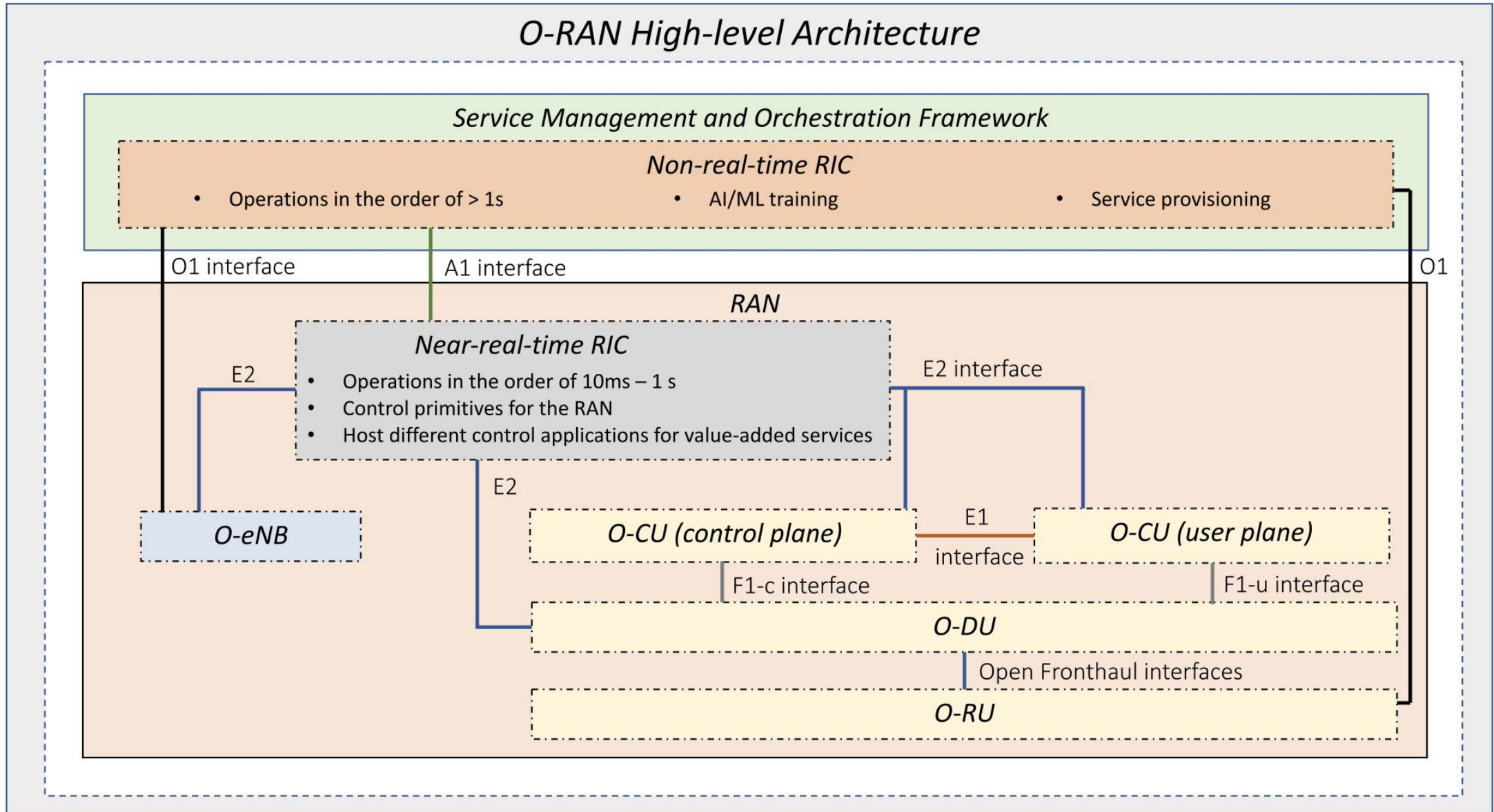
**Real-time AI-driven techniques will
become fundamental to deal with the
increased spectrum complexity**

**What are other
communities
doing about this?**

Open and Virtualized 5G network

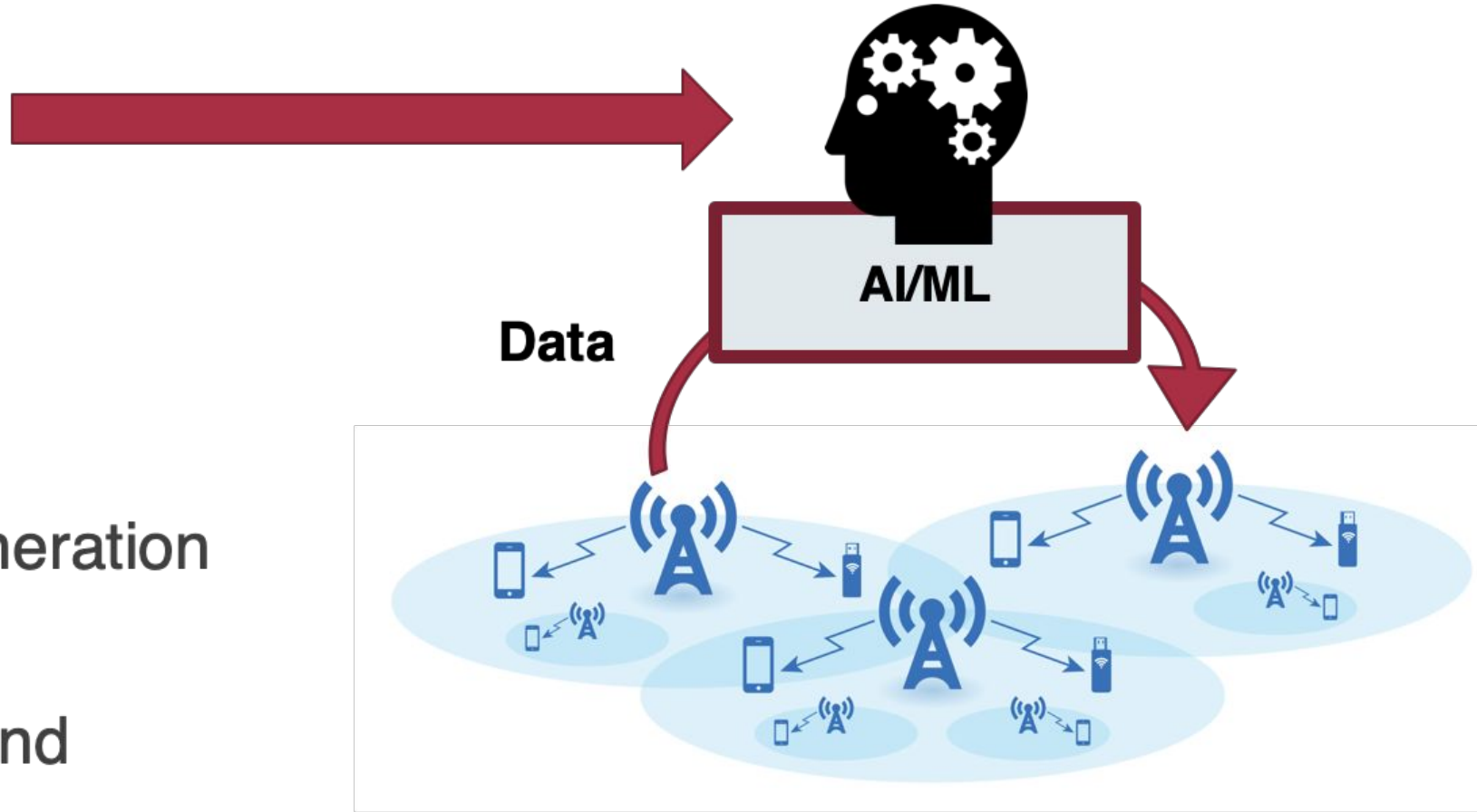


The O-RAN Paradigm



Openness Enables Full-Stack AI-based Control

I need to stream **4K video** to **100 users** in **Times Square, NY** from **8pm to 9pm**



- **Automated** software generation
- **Intent recognition**
- **Adapt** to network state and traffic demand
- **Best performance**
- **Zero-touch reconfiguration**

Advantages of Open, Virtualized Networks

1. Disaggregation of **hardware** and **software** possible
2. AI operations can be integrated **by design** into the network
3. Interoperability enables diversity and **reduces CAPEX (60%)**
4. **Future-proof** – no rip and replace infrastructure
5. Easier maintenance results in **reduced OPEX (65%)**
6. Faster deployments, higher throughput, coverage and capacity

O-RAN market is estimated to attain a revenue of USD 419.51 Million in 2021 and USD 21,371.47 Million in 2028, CAGR of 83.1%

<https://www.researchnester.com/reports/open-radio-access-network-market/2781>

Parallel Wireless, “OpenRAN – 7 vital benefits for MNOs,” <https://www.parallelwireless.com/blog/openran-7-vital-benefits-for-mnos/>

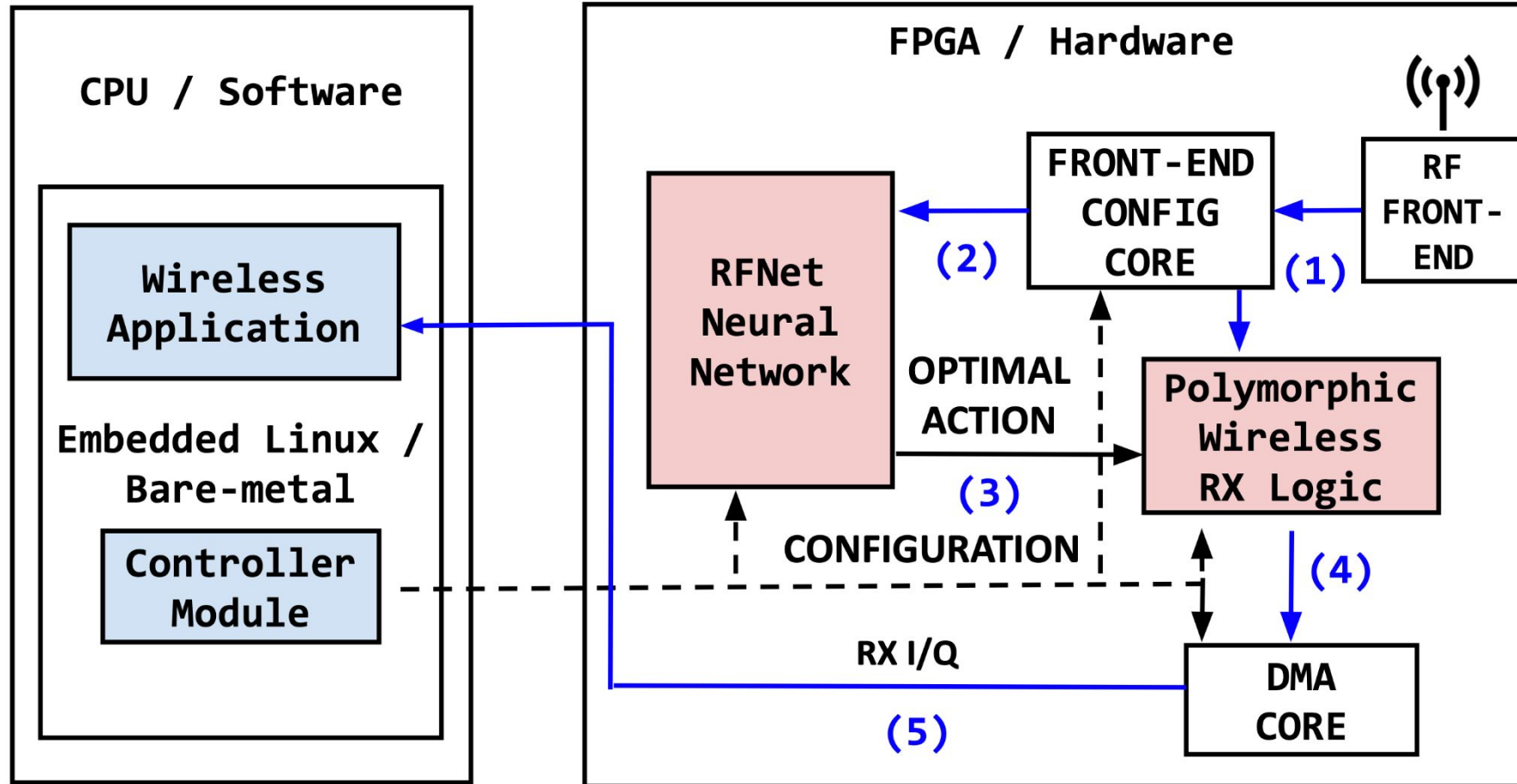
Better service to the final customer

Mobile subscriptions costs going down

802 standards could become obsolete

**How do we fill the
current gap?**

Dealing With Complexity: AI Techniques

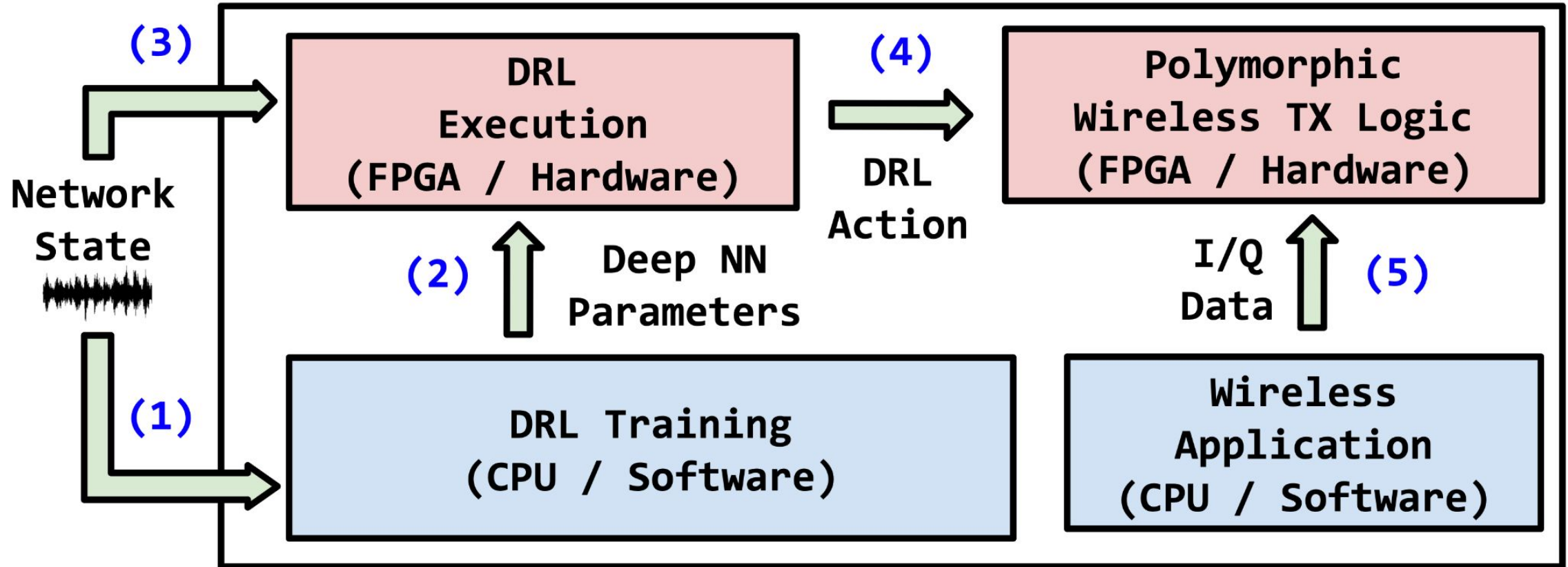


**17x less
latency**

**15x less
energy**

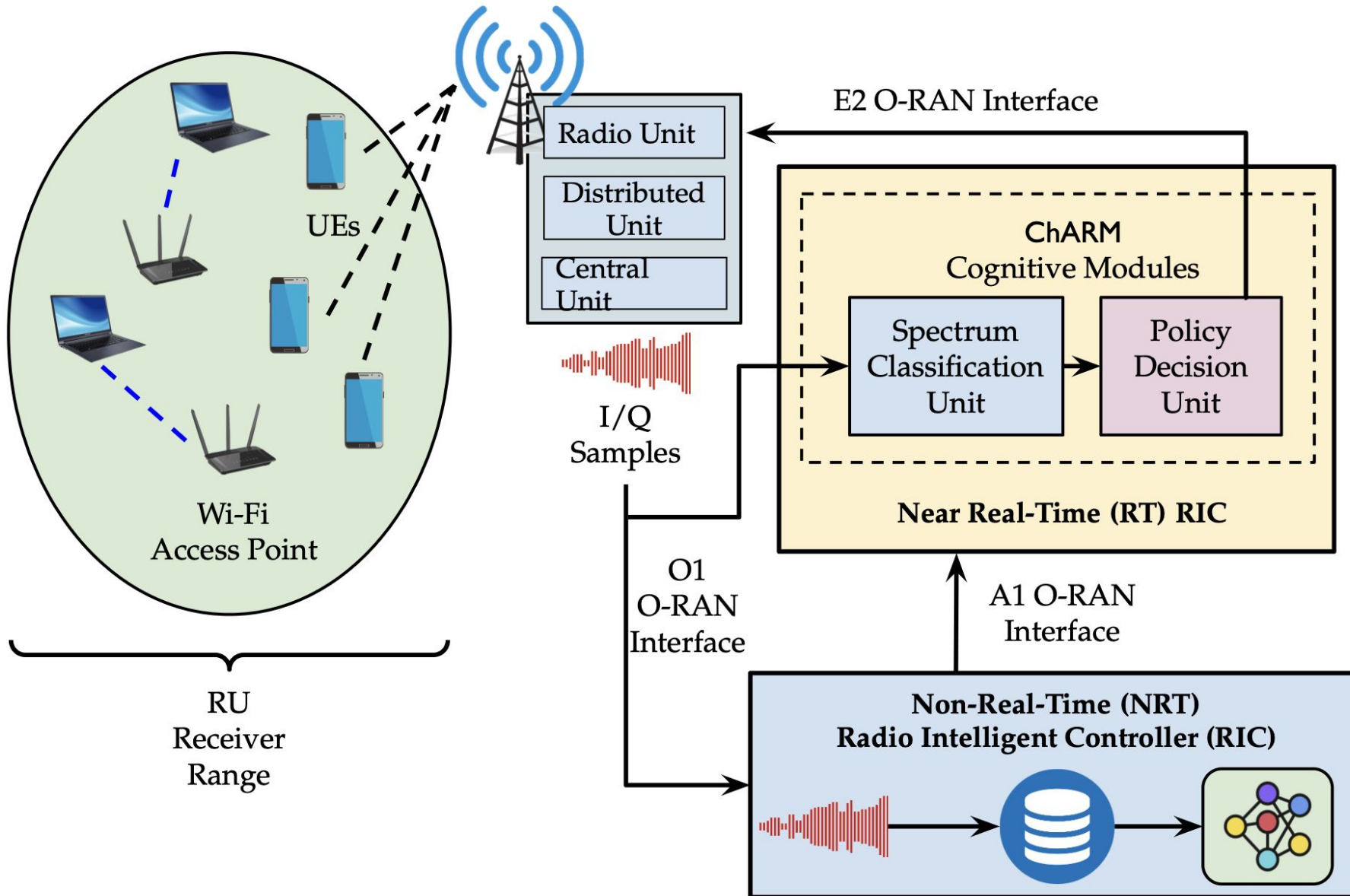
F. Restuccia and T. Melodia, "Big Data Goes Small: Real-Time Spectrum-Driven Embedded Wireless Networking Through Deep Learning in the RF Loop," **IEEE INFOCOM 2019**

AI Techniques for Zero-Touch Network Control



F. Restuccia and T. Melodia, "DeepWiERL: Bringing Deep Reinforcement Learning to the Internet of Self-Adaptive Things," **IEEE INFOCOM 2020**

Spectrum Sharing b/w Wi-Fi and 5G



L. Baldesi, F. Restuccia and T. Melodia, "ChARM: NextG Spectrum Sharing Through Data-Driven Real-Time O-RAN Dynamic Control," **IEEE INFOCOM 2022**

802 networks should adopt **open, softwarized strategies similar to O-RAN to remain competitive**

802 networks should learn to coexist with other technologies and **embed AI by design into their architecture**

How can the 802 RM evolve?

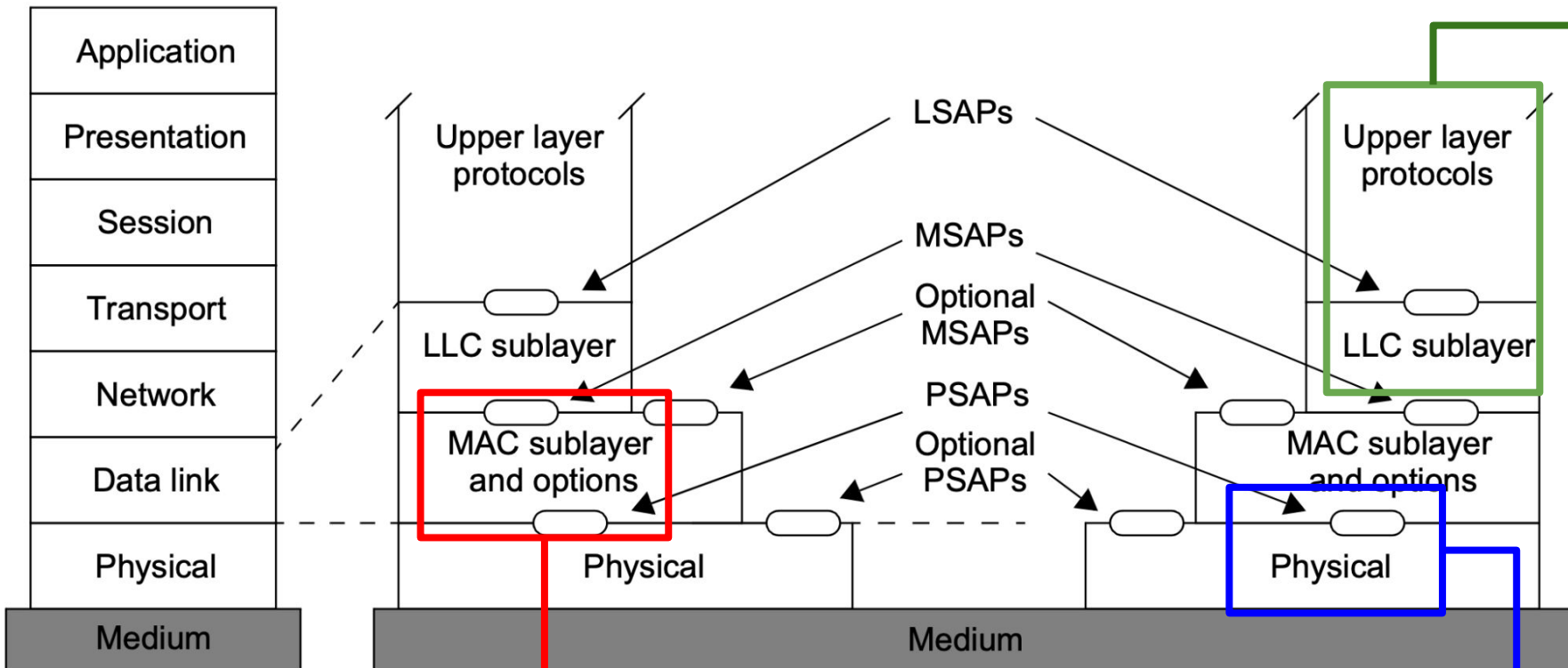


Figure 3—IEEE 802 RM for end stations

Modules and Interfaces

- **Interfaces** for MAC control & monitoring (beams, modulation, coding, etc) and channel control (CSI)

- **Modules** for distributed & centralized control of MAC/PHY,
 - for current 802 network
 - across 802 networks
 - different networks (e.g., O-RAN)
- If **centralized**, interfaces from/to central controller (e.g., AP in Wi-Fi)
- **Interfaces** for radio control & monitoring (e.g., beams, modulation, coding, etc) and channel control (e.g., CSI)

Thanks!
Questions?