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# An SD-WAN Controller for Delay Jitter Minimization in Coded Multi-access Systems

(Ahtisham Ali Ansari, Sri Pramodh Rachuri, Arzad A. Kherani, Deepaknath Tandur)

Presented by Sri Pramodh Rachuri,  
BTech (honours) in EE,  
IIT Bhilai

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Email: [rachuri@iitbhilai.ac.in](mailto:rachuri@iitbhilai.ac.in)

# SD-WAN

“The software-defined wide-area network (SD-WAN or SDWAN) is a specific application of software-defined networking (SDN) technology applied to WAN connections to build higher-performance WANs using lower-cost and commercially available Internet access like broadband internet, 3G, LTE, enabling businesses to partially or wholly replace more expensive private WAN connection technologies.”



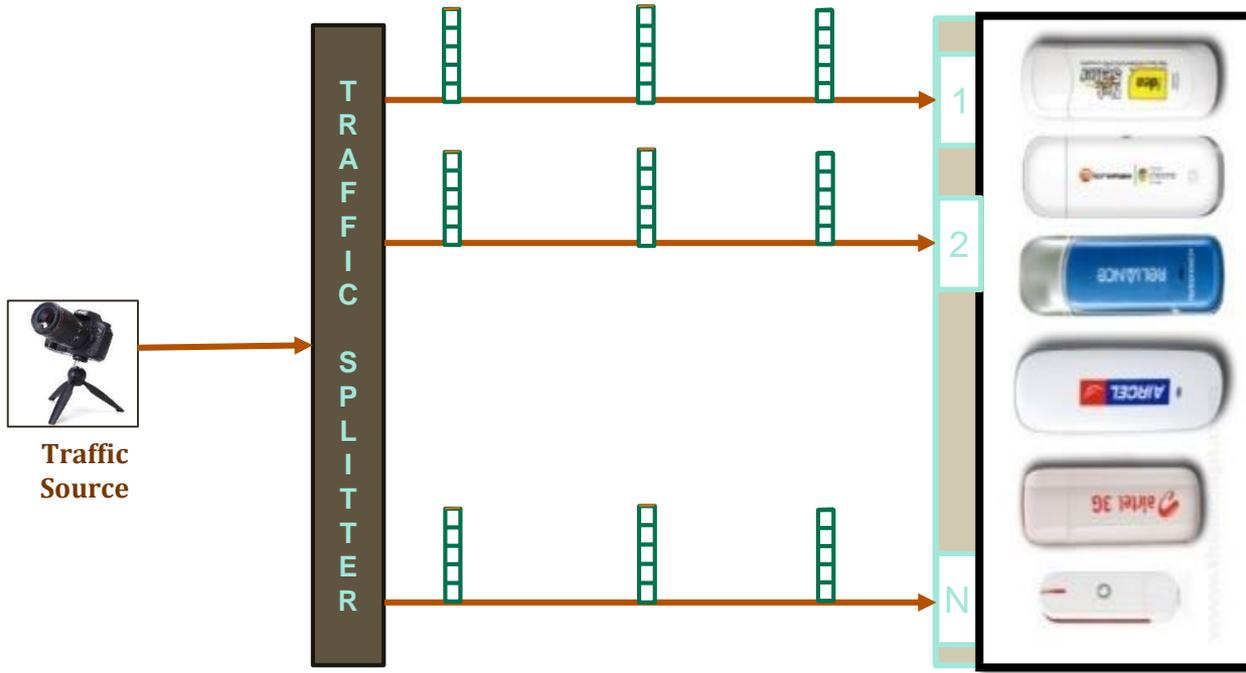
Fig: General representation of an SD-WAN

From: <https://www.computertechreviews.com/definition/software-defined-wan-sd-wan/>

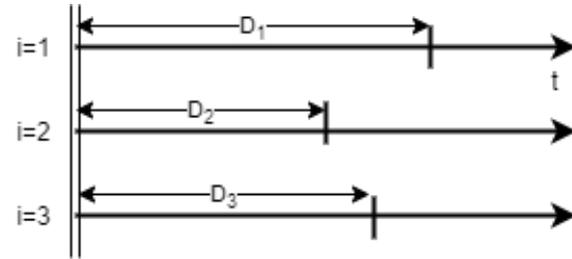
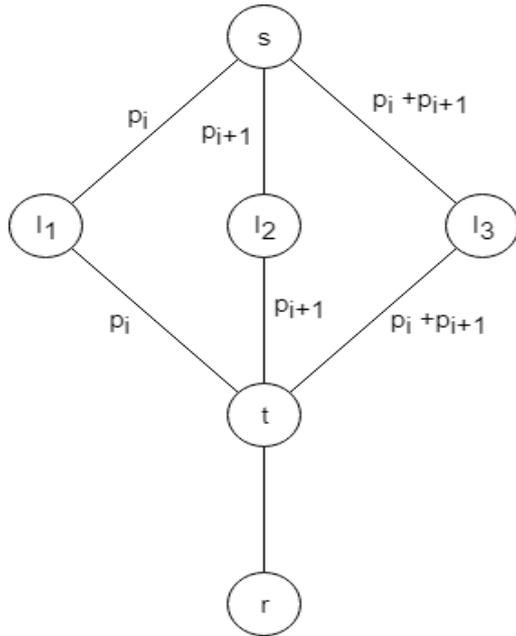
## Our implementation

- APP layer agnostic
- Any UDP packet
- Not just LTE – any link
- **Auto adapts to links - RL**

# Multiaccess



# Interstream coding in Multiaccess



Effective Delay

$$D = \min(m, \{D_1, D_2, \dots, D_{n+m}\})$$

$m$  – original packets

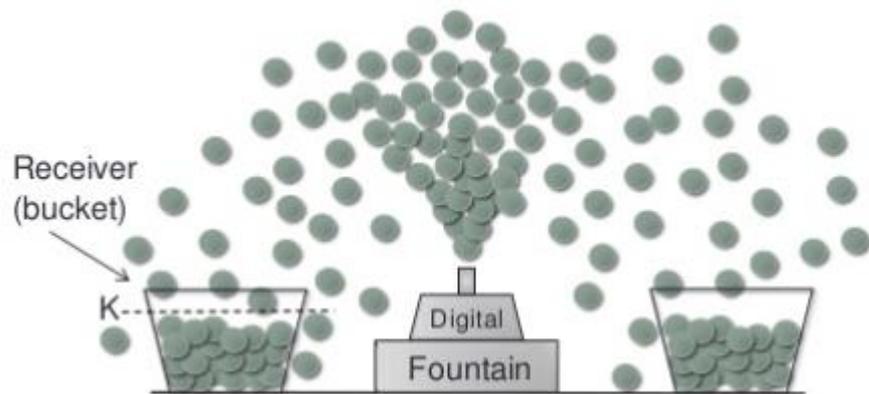
$n$  – extra (redundant) packets

# Interstream coding (cont'd) – Fountain codes

- From a given set of source packets, fountain codes can generate potentially limitless number of encoded packets.
- Original source symbols can ideally be recovered, from any subset encoded packets of size equal to the number of source packets.

## Examples

- LT Codes – chances of recovery ~ 99%  
(Luby Transform)
- Linear Code – chances of recovery = 100%



From: <https://www.slideshare.net/zemasa/fountain-codes>

# Interstream coding (cont'd) – Linear Codes

$$AX = B$$

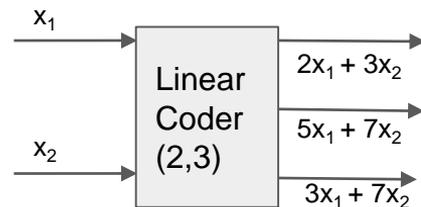
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{m1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{m2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = A^{-1}B$$

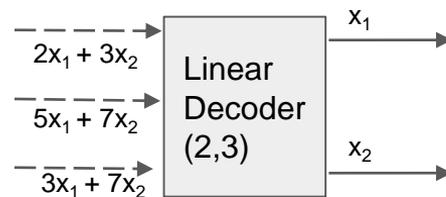
A = coefficient matrix

X = Vector of original packets

B = Vector of encoded packets

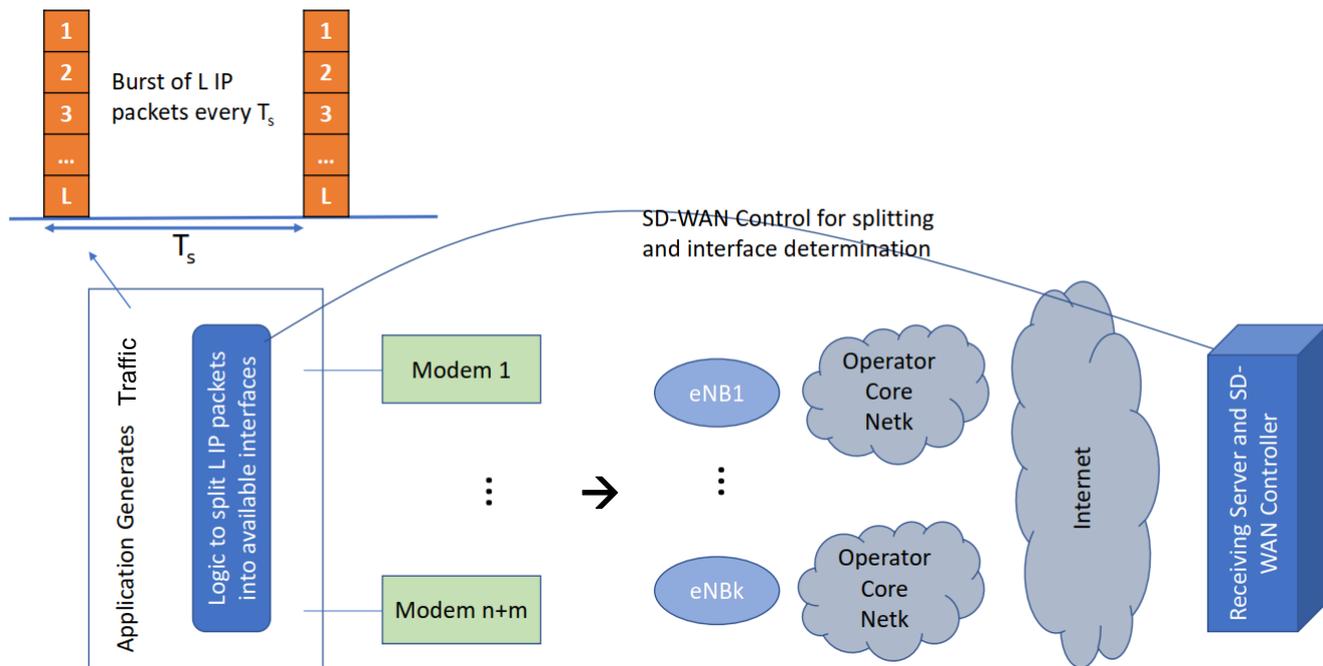


Interstream Coder

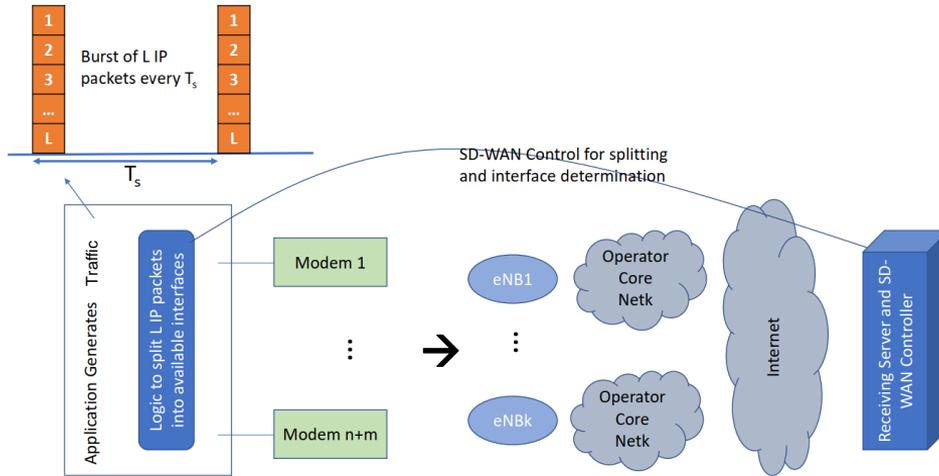


Interstream Decoder

# Overview



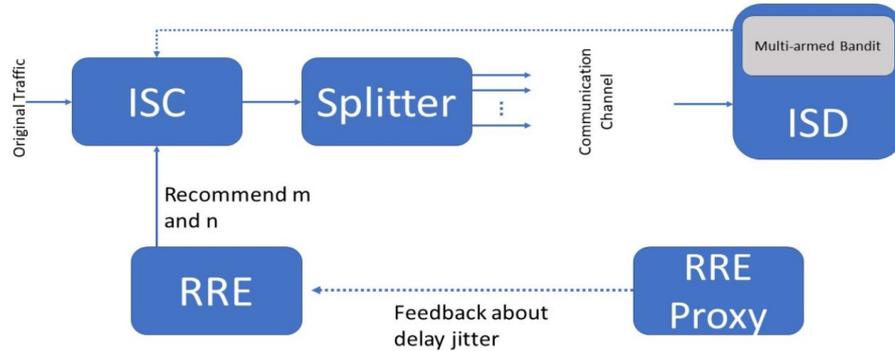
# Adaptation



Three new challenges:

- Controlling the split of traffic into the available interfaces
- Controlling the redundancy level to achieve a target delay jitter performance
- Controlling the number of interfaces to be used for a given stream

# Implementation – blocks



ISC – Interstream Coder

ISD – Interstream Decoder

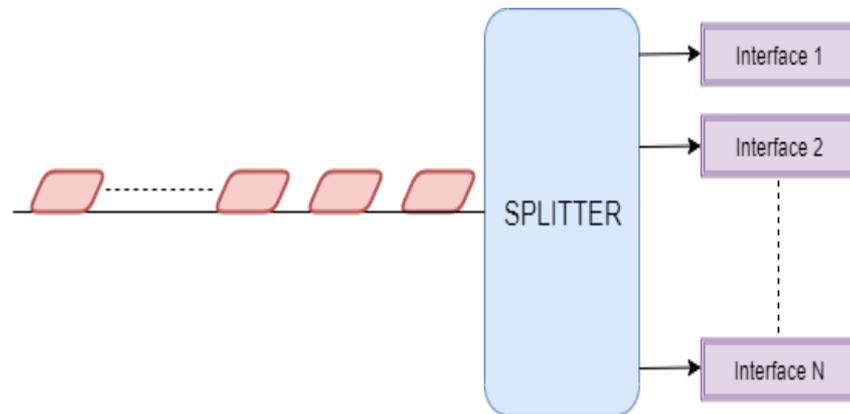
RRE – Redundancy  
Recommendation Engine

# Controlling the split of traffic into the available interfaces

- Probabilistic split
- Splitter selects each interface for the incoming packet with probabilities  $p = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_N\}$ .

- $$\mathbf{p}(k+1) = \mathbf{p}(k) + \epsilon \frac{(\mathbf{p}(k) - \text{softMax}(k))}{\|\mathbf{p}(k) - \text{softMax}(k)\|}$$

- $k$  - update instant - 100 packets
- $\|\cdot\|$  is  $L_2$  norm
- $\text{softMax}(k)$  is calculated on vector  $(\frac{1}{j_1}, \frac{1}{j_2}, \dots, \frac{1}{j_N})$
- $j_i$  is avg jitter of 100 packets of  $i^{\text{th}}$  interface

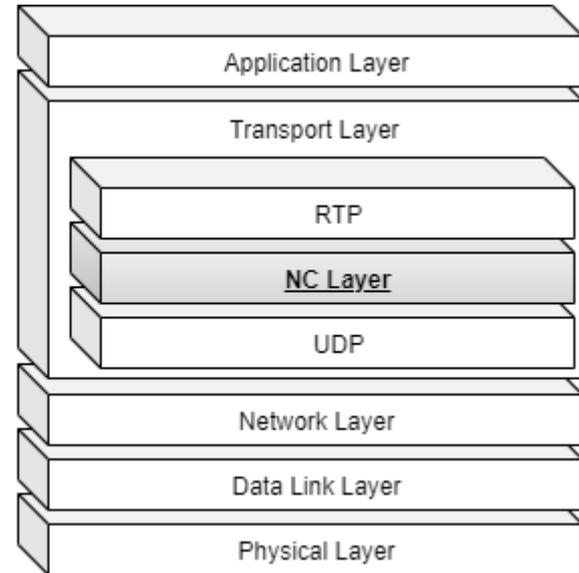
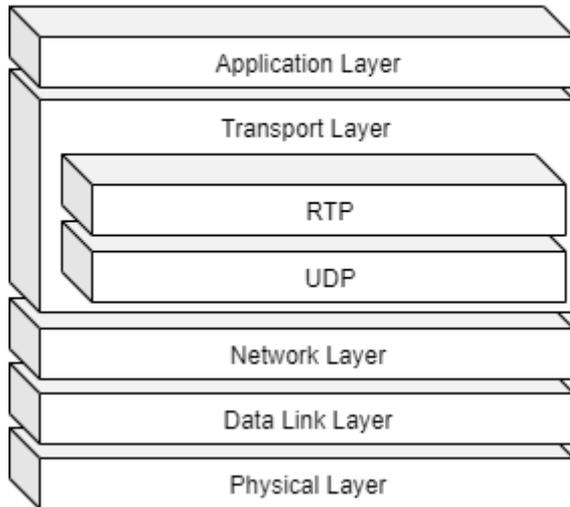


# Controlling the redundancy level

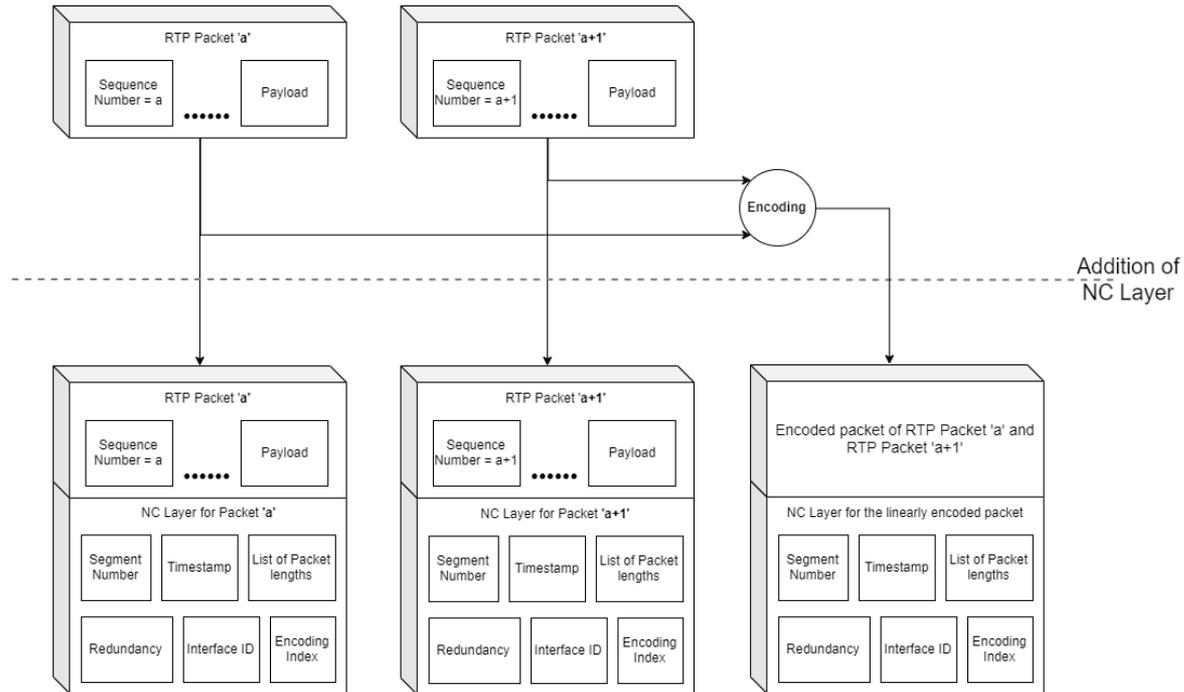
- $m(t + 1) = m(t) + \delta(t)$
- $\theta$  is a tolerance to avoid ping-pong effect.

| $m(t) - m(t-1)$ | $J(t) - J(t-1)$ | $\delta(t)$ |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| $> 0$           | $< -\theta$     | 1           |
| $> 0$           | $> \theta$      | -1          |
| $< 0$           | $< -\theta$     | -1          |
| $< 0$           | $> \theta$      | 1           |

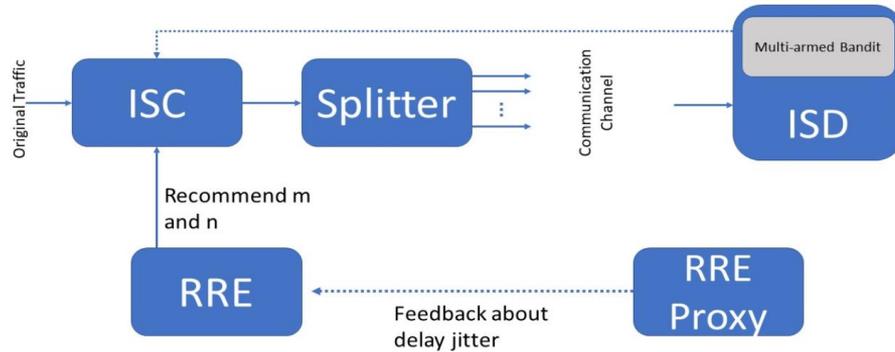
# Implementation - layer



# Implementation – header fields



# Implementation – blocks

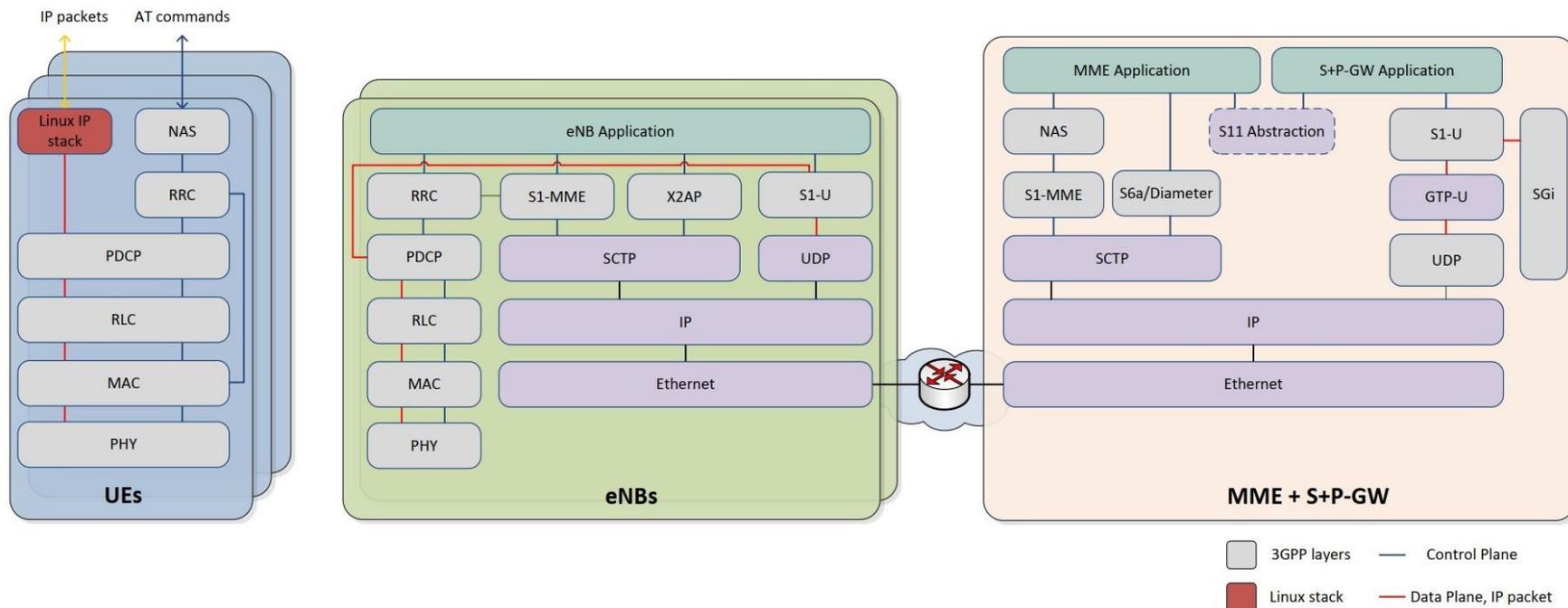


ISC – Interstream Coder

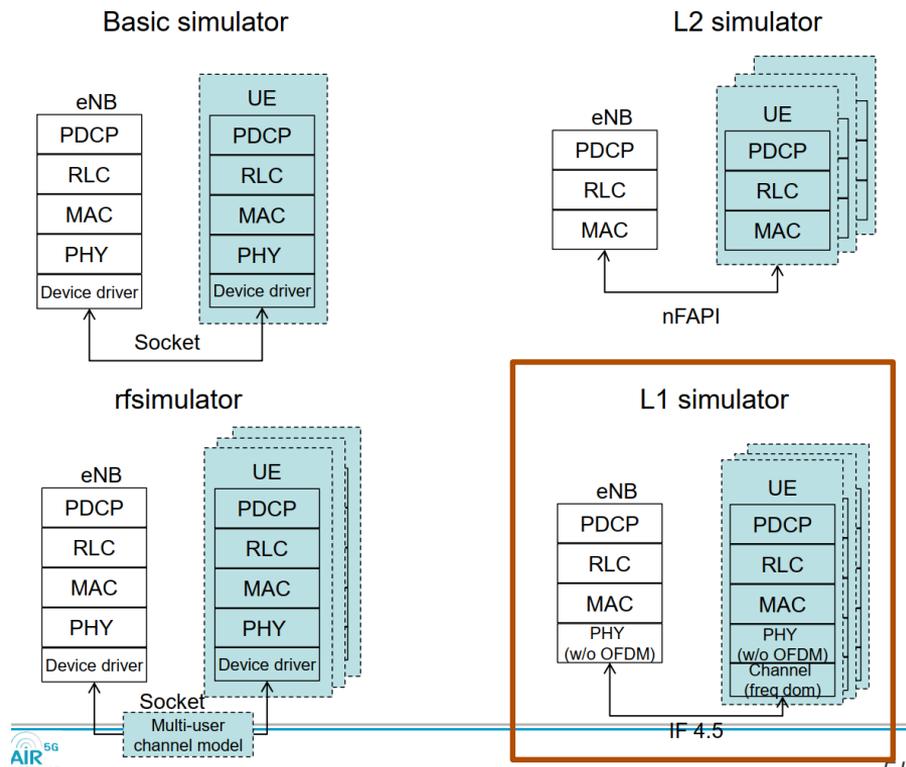
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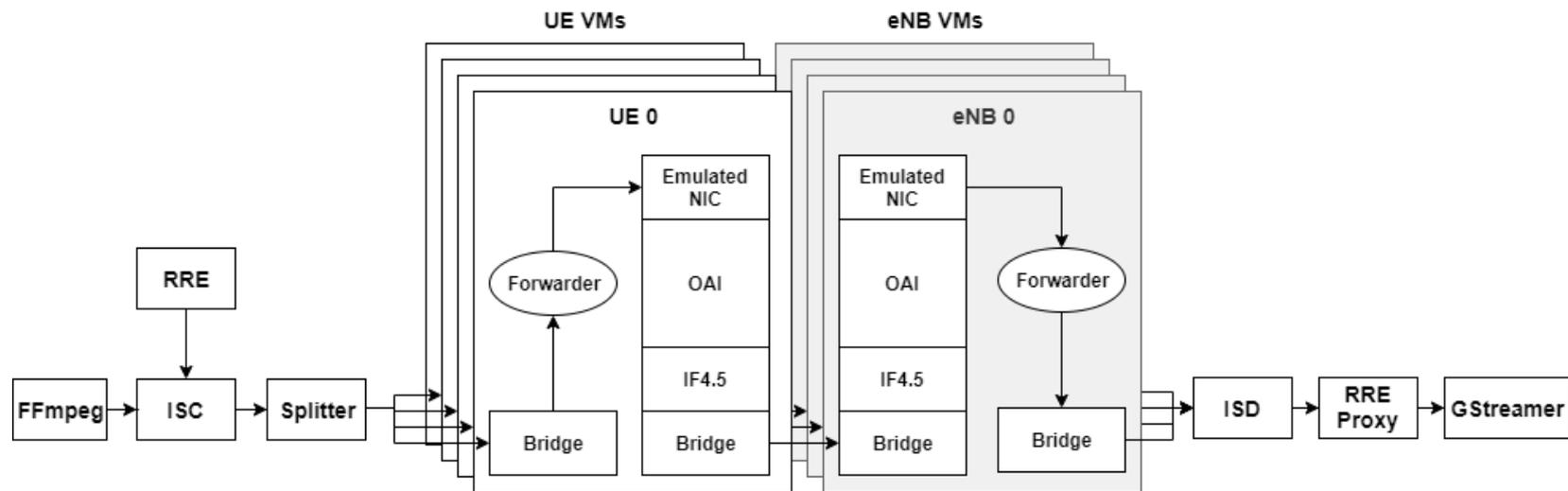
# OpenAirInterface (OAI) by EURECOM



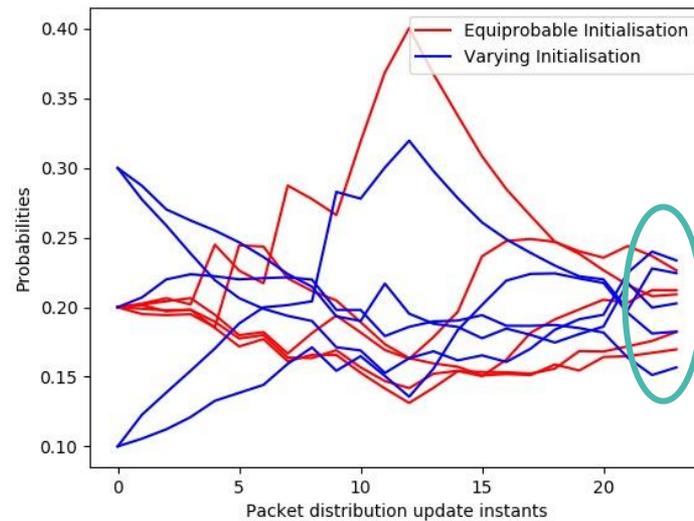
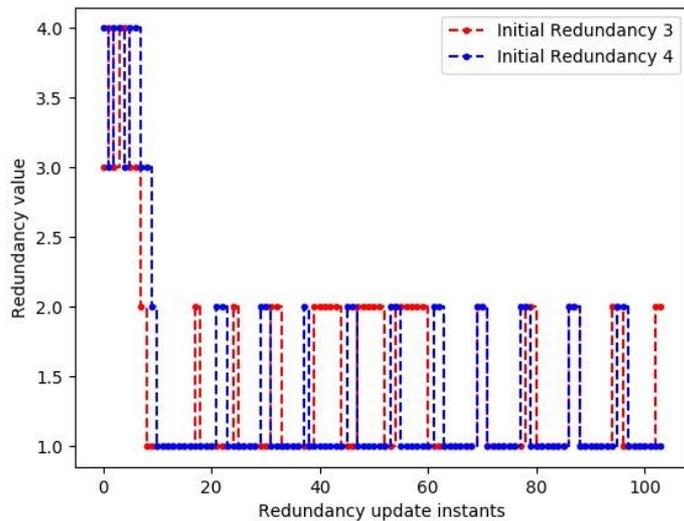
# OAI Simulators



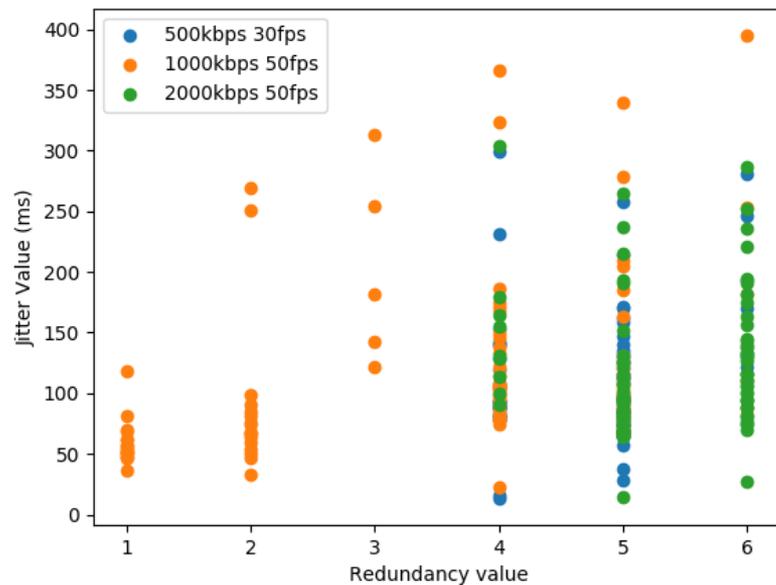
# OAI Simulator testbed on five VMs



# Results on OAI - Convergence



# Results on 8 real interfaces



# THANK YOU

Email: [rachuri@iitbhilai.ac.in](mailto:rachuri@iitbhilai.ac.in)