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Core Network Function Placement in Mobile Networks

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Abstract—An isolated base station is a base station having no connection to a traditional core network. To provide services to users, an isolated base station is co-located with an entity providing the same functionalities as the traditional core network, referred to as Local EPC. In order to cover wider areas, several base stations are interconnected, forming a network that should be served by a single Local EPC. In this work, we tackle the Local EPC placement problem in the network, to determine with which of the base stations the Local EPC must be co-located. We propose a novel centrality metric, flow centrality, which measures the capacity of a node to receive the total amount of flows in the network. We show that co-locating the Local EPC with the base station having the maximum flow centrality maximizes the total amount of traffic the Local EPC can receive from all base stations, under certain capacity and load distribution constraints. We compare the flow centrality to other state of the art centrality metrics, and emphasize its advantages.

I. INTRODUCTION

Mobile networks have always relied on a fixed, hierarchical, and standardized architecture. In the LTE architecture, the Evolved Packet Core (EPC) is an all-IP core network that provides the user with IP connectivity to packet data networks, and manages the network [1]. The EPC and the access network are connected via backhaul links, cautiously dimensioned to support peak data rates and high-speed services.

Recently, the concept of isolated base stations (BSs) disrupted this traditional network architecture. A BS is referred to as isolated when it has no backhaul connectivity to a traditional core network [2]. Isolated BSs are innovative solutions providing users with at least local data services, when a classical network fails or does not exist [3]. Use cases include out-of-coverage situations where no network infrastructure exists, failures due to increased network demand, and network infrastructure destruction following man-made or natural disasters [4].

In order to provide services without backhaul communication, an isolated BS must have access to a Local EPC. A Local EPC is an entity analogous to the traditional EPC, providing the same basic functionalities as the latter. Unlike a traditional EPC, the Local EPC is co-located with the BS [2]. In order to cover wider areas, several isolated BSs must be deployed, forming a network of interconnected BSs served by a single Local

EPC. All those BSs must be able to reach the designated Local EPC, co-located with one of them. Hence, the Local EPC placement problem arises, questioning where should the Local EPC be placed in order to better serve the network. In other words, with which of the BSs must the Local EPC be co-located [3].

In this work, we argue that a Local EPC should be placed in a way that allows it to receive the maximum possible traffic from the BSs in the network, under certain capacity and load distribution constraints. To that end, we propose a new centrality metric, flow centrality, which measures the capacity of a node in receiving the total amount of flows in the network. The flow centrality of a node is represented by the maximum uniform traffic that can be sent simultaneously by all the other nodes in the network towards this node, while respecting link capacity constraints. Consequently, the Local EPC should be co-located with the node having the maximum flow centrality. Following a comparison with different centrality metrics, we show the loss in the total amount of traffic that can be received by the Local EPC, when the latter is placed on a node not having the maximum flow centrality.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II, we discuss related works. In Sec. III, the network model is described. We introduce the flow centrality metric in Sec. IV, and analyze its properties in Sec. V. In Sec. VI, we compare the flow centrality metric to other relevant centrality metrics. Finally, Sec. VII concludes the paper.

II. RELATED WORK

Isolated BSs recently appeared in the standardization of the Isolated E-UTRAN Operation for Public Safety (IOPS) feature by the 3rd Generation Partnership Program (3GPP). IOPS aims to ensure continued service to public safety users via isolated BSs [2]. In this sense, Gomez *et al.* [5] proposed a software architecture with a set of protocols allowing the virtualization of the EPC functions in order to co-locate them with the BS. Our contribution is complementary to these works, since we determine where to place the Local EPC serving a network with multiple isolated BSs.

The placement problem appears in literature under different forms, such as the gateway placement prob-

lem in wireless mesh networks (WMN). As opposed to our work, where only the placement of one Local EPC is needed in the network, several gateways can be placed in a WMN, with the objective of optimizing their placement, under different quality of service constraints, such as bandwidth requirements [6]–[8], and delay constraints [6]. Placing virtualized network functions (VNF) is another similar problem. VNF placement is usually done on a per-flow basis, with the VNF as a middle point between a source and a destination [9]. Conversely, we consider the overall traffic of a source node, encompassing all of the flows, with the Local EPC as an endpoint.

Our intuition is that the Local EPC should be placed on a “central” node. There are several ways to measure node centrality in a network, each one highlighting a different node characteristic [10]. The **degree centrality** of a node is equal to the number of links the node has with other nodes [11]. The degree centrality gives an idea on the node connectivity in the network, but does not take into consideration the limited link capacities. The **weighted degree** is equal to the sum of the weights of the links connecting the node to its direct neighbors [11]. While a node with the maximum weighted degree is potentially capable of receiving the maximum amount of traffic, this traffic is not necessarily achievable, due to other limited links. The **closeness centrality** of a node measures how close the node is to all the other nodes in the network [12]. The position of a node with the maximum closeness centrality gives it a relative advantage for easily communicating with all the other nodes. However, the limited link capacities leading to this central node could limit the amount of traffic it is capable of receiving. The **betweenness centrality** of a node quantifies the number of times a node falls on the shortest path between two other nodes [13]. The node with the maximum betweenness centrality is well placed for forwarding communications between the nodes. However, link capacities around that node may limit its ability to forward traffic. In this paper, we further highlight the inadequacy of these centrality measures for the Local EPC placement. We show how placing the Local EPC on a node maximizing one of these centralities reduces the amount of traffic the Local EPC is capable of receiving.

III. NETWORK MODEL

We consider a network of interconnected isolated BSs, that have no backhaul connectivity to a traditional EPC. All these BSs must access a Local EPC in order to be able to serve users. A single Local EPC serves the network, and is co-located with one of the BSs. A Local EPC provides the same functionalities as the traditional EPC, supports bearer services, and hosts the application servers. As the local EPC is co-located with one of the BSs, the inter-BS links will be responsible of forwarding all data and signaling traffic between each BS and the

Local EPC, respectively. Exchanged traffic on the links between a BS and the Local EPC is routed either directly, if the Local EPC is at one hop from the BS, or through interconnected BSs in a multi-hop fashion.

The design of inter-BS links is out of the scope of this paper. Regardless of the wireless technology used, we consider that there is no contention between those links for resource utilization, and their bandwidth is limited. We assume that interfering wireless links are operating on distinct channels, allowing parallel transmissions on the different links, with no interference [6].

Let $G(V, E)$ be an undirected graph modeling our network, with $|V|$ nodes, and $|E|$ edges. Each BS is a node of the graph, and the inter-BS links are the graph edges. The BS co-located with the Local EPC serving the network, denoted by d , is considered as the destination node in the graph, while all the other BSs in the network are sources. Let $\mathcal{S} = V \setminus \{d\}$, and $\mathcal{D} = \{d\}$ be the set of sources and destinations of G , respectively. To model the inter-BS links with limited bandwidth, we consider graph edges with limited capacities, where $c(u, v)$ is the capacity of an edge $(u, v) \in E$, and $f(u, v)$ the flow through this edge. To model the traffic between a BS and the Local EPC, we denote by $z(v, d)$ the flow that a source node v sends towards the destination node d .

IV. FLOW CENTRALITY

A. Local EPC Placement Criteria

The Local EPC must be able to receive (transmit) all the data and signaling traffic generated by (destined to) the BS. Hence, the local EPC placement depends on the amount of traffic routed in the network, which in turn depends on the number of users, and their requests. Traffic is aggregated and forwarded by intermediate BSs towards the Local EPC. The load of the congested inter-BS links is upper bounded by their respective limited capacities, creating a bottleneck. Thus, the Local EPC placement must take into consideration the capacity of the inter-BS links, to ensure that all traffic can circulate in the network without losses. On the other hand, the number of users and their requests are dynamic. Hence, the optimal position of the Local EPC might change depending on the traffic of each BS. While such information may not be available at early deployment, we propose to place the Local EPC in a way allowing us to cover the largest number of scenarios. Therefore, we treat all BSs as equals, and uniformly maximize the amount of traffic they can send. We suppose that each BS in the network can send an amount of traffic $\lambda(d)$ towards the Local EPC co-located with node d , and we recommend placing the Local EPC in such a way that $\lambda(d)$ is maximized. This maximizes the possible amount of traffic that all BSs are capable of forwarding to the Local EPC simultaneously, while respecting the limited link capacities.

value of λ_{max} increases linearly with the increase of c_{avg} . For $r = 1$, where almost all pairs of nodes are connected, the value of λ_{max} is approximately equal to c_{avg} . This suggests that the value of the maximum flow centrality is upper bounded by the average link capacity. As we compare different values of capacity intervals, such as $\Delta c = 5$ and $\Delta c = 10$, we notice that the value of λ_{max} and its variation depending on c_{avg} are very similar in both cases. Thus, while the value of λ_{max} depends on the average link capacity, the capacity range is practically irrelevant. It should be noted, however, that the capacity range does have an impact on the position of the node with the maximum flow centrality.

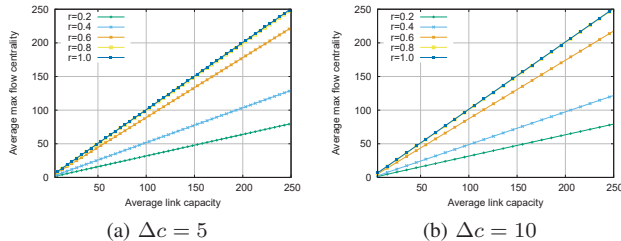


Fig. 2. Variation of the average maximum flow centrality λ_{max} function of the average link capacity c_{avg} , for a constant capacity range Δc , and different values of graph radius r .

VI. BENCHMARKING FLOW CENTRALITY

In this section, we compare the flow centrality with the centrality metrics, discussed in Sec. II, that intuitively appear to be the closest to it. We define the matching percentage as the percentage of scenarios where the node with maximum flow centrality is identical to the node maximizing one of the other centralities. To study whether one of the centrality metrics could be used for the Local EPC placement instead of the flow centrality, we define the relative traffic loss $\epsilon_\lambda(u)$ as the loss incurred if the Local EPC was placed on a node u maximizing one of the centrality metrics, but not the flow centrality. If λ_{max} is the maximum flow centrality, and $\bar{\lambda}(u)$ is the flow centrality of node u , then:

$$\epsilon_\lambda(u) = \frac{\lambda_{max} - \bar{\lambda}(u)}{\lambda_{max}} \quad (6)$$

In the following, we study different network topologies. We fix the average link capacity c_{avg} , and vary the capacity range Δc . All the results are averaged on samples of 100 randomly generated graphs, with confidence intervals of 95%.

A. Grid Graphs

We first consider grid graphs with $n = x \times y$ nodes. We show examples of grids such that $n = \{2 \times 5, 3 \times 3, 3 \times 4\}$. We vary the capacity range Δc , such that $\Delta c = \{0, 10, 40, 100\}$. Fig. 3 shows, for different grid dimensions, the matching percentage, i.e., the percentage of cases where the node with maximum

flow centrality is identical to the node with the maximum closeness centrality, on one side, and to the node with the maximum weighted degree centrality, on the other. It is clear in Fig. 3 that, when link capacities are uniform, i.e., $\Delta c = 0$, the matching percentage is 100%. This means that the node with the maximum flow centrality is also the central node, which maximizes both closeness and weighted degree centralities. However, if links in the graph have different capacities, i.e., $\Delta c \neq 0$, then these nodes are not necessarily identical. The central node does not necessarily have the maximum weighted degree centrality, due to the random link capacities. On the other hand, having the maximum weighted degree centrality does not necessarily mean that the node is capable of receiving the maximum amount of traffic from all the other nodes. Moreover, we notice, in some cases, changes in the value of the matching percentage for different values of Δc . This is because Δc affects the position of the node with the maximum flow centrality. These conclusions are rather consistent for the different grid dimensions.

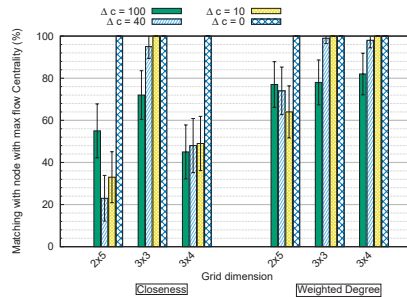


Fig. 3. The percentage of scenarios where the node with maximum flow centrality is identical to a node maximizing one of the other centralities, for grids of different dimensions, for different capacity ranges, and with constant average capacity.

We compute now the relative traffic loss ϵ_λ (Eq.6) if the Local EPC was placed on the node with the maximum closeness centrality or the maximum weighted degree centrality. Fig. 4 shows that the relative loss is important, with an average ranging between 35% and 55%, for both centralities. Interestingly, even though the node with the maximum weighted degree had higher matching percentages with the one maximizing flow centrality, the loss when the two nodes are different is slightly higher than the loss corresponding to the closeness centrality.

B. Random Geometric Graphs

We consider now random geometric graphs with 10 nodes, on a total surface of one unit square, and a radius $r = 0.2$. We vary the link capacities such that $\Delta c = \{0, 10, 40, 100\}$. We show in Fig. 5 the matching percentage between the node with maximum flow centrality and each of the other centralities. We notice that, unlike grid graphs, even with uniform link capacities,

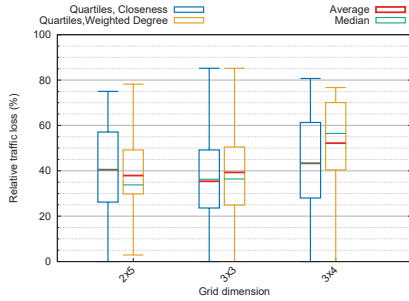


Fig. 4. Relative traffic loss when the Local EPC is placed on the node maximizing the closeness centrality and the weighted degree centrality, for grids of different dimensions, for $\Delta c = 100$.

i.e., $\Delta c = 0$, the node with the maximum flow centrality can be different from the nodes that maximize the other centralities. On the other hand, when link capacities are randomly distributed, results in Fig. 5 show that, for all values of Δc , the closeness centrality is the closest to the flow centrality in terms of matching percentage. For example, for $\Delta c = 100$, the node with maximum flow centrality matches the node with the maximum closeness centrality in 95% of the cases.

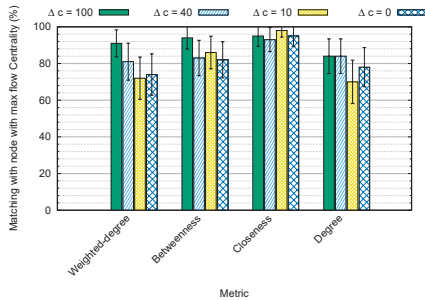


Fig. 5. The percentage of scenarios where the node with maximum flow centrality is identical to a node maximizing one of the other centralities, in random geometric graphs, for different capacity ranges, and with constant average capacity.

In Fig. 6, we show the relative traffic loss ϵ_λ (Eq.6) when the Local EPC is not placed on the node with the maximum flow centrality. Even though nodes with maximum closeness centrality have the highest matching percentage with the nodes with maximum flow centrality, results show that the average loss incurred when these nodes are different is relatively high. Fig. 6 indicates that placing the Local EPC on the node with the maximum closeness centrality instead of the node with the maximum flow centrality would cause an average loss of 46%, the highest loss in comparison with the other centrality measures. The other relative losses are lower, but still important, around 30%.

VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we tackled the placement problem of a Local EPC serving a network of isolated BSs with no backhaul connectivity. We proposed the flow centrality

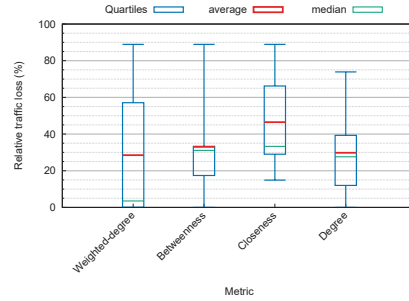


Fig. 6. Relative traffic loss when Local EPC is placed on the node maximizing centrality metrics other than the flow centrality, in random geometric graphs, for $\Delta c = 100$.

metric, and showed that co-locating the Local EPC with the BS having the maximum flow centrality maximizes the total amount of traffic that the Local EPC is capable of receiving from all the BSs. Treating the BSs in the network equally, by uniformly maximizing their capabilities, is suitable for a network where the Local EPC placement is pre-planned. For future work, non-uniform BS demands must also be considered. Furthermore, end-to-end delay constraints must be further included in the Local EPC placement criteria.

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