

Key features

- ▶ **Dual stack support**
- ▶ **Complete IP and Routing functions**
- ▶ **QoS Management**
- ▶ **Basic Charging Functions**
- ▶ **High capacity, connection rate and throughput**

Benefits

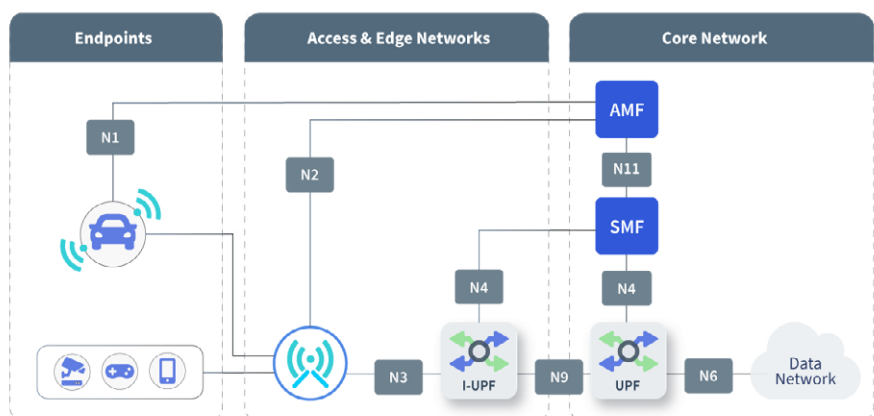
- ▶ Fully virtualized (xNF)
- ▶ COTS based (x86 & ARM)
- ▶ High performance and ultra-low latency (multi-Gbps support per instance)
- ▶ High scalability and efficiency
- ▶ Low power consumption
- ▶ Support for centralized and distributed deployment
- ▶ Low TCO

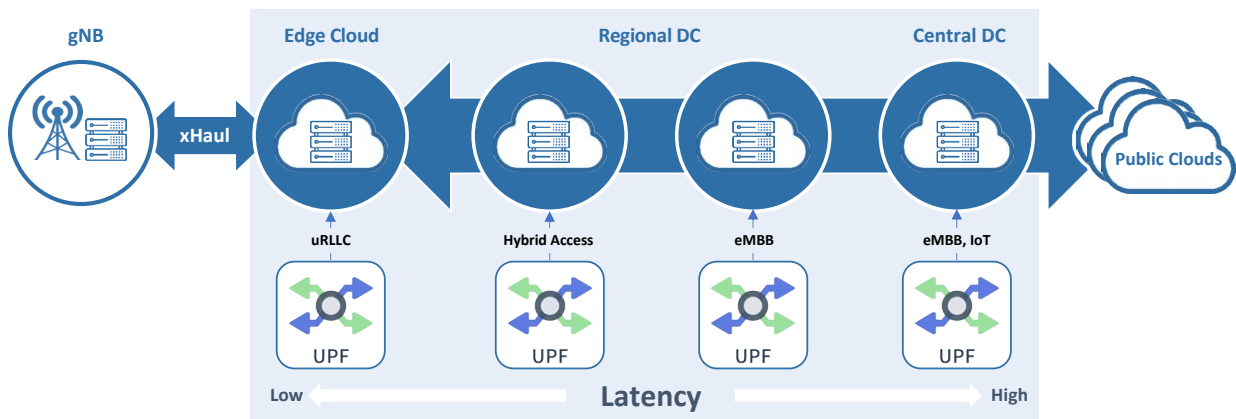
User Plane Function (UPF)

The 5G User Plane Function (UPF) is a critical and pivotal component within the 5G core network architecture, specifically engineered to optimize data transmission in both upstream and downstream directions. As a central element of the user plane, the UPF plays a critical role in managing the escalating volumes of data generated by the proliferation of connected devices, ensuring seamless and high-performance communication.

The 6WIND User Plane Function (UPF) is designed to facilitate seamless and high-performance data transmission between devices and the network. Leveraging 6WIND's accelerated dataplane, the 6WIND UPF achieves heightened performance and ultra-low latency, specifically catering to bandwidth-intensive and latency-sensitive applications.

6WIND UPF is designed to support core and edge deployments enabling localized data processing and analysis, improving response times, and optimizing overall network efficiency.



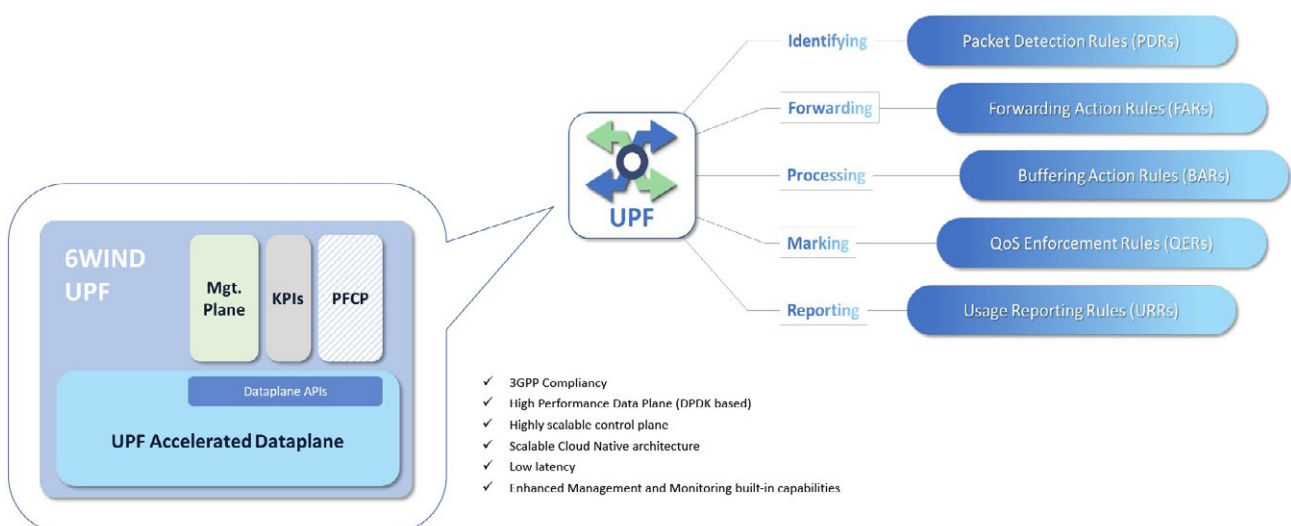


With its capability to create virtualized and isolated network instances, the 6WIND UPF provides a tailored foundation for implementing an efficient network slicing to support diverse use cases within a unified 5G infrastructure ranging from massive IoT deployments to ultra-reliable low-latency communications.

The 6WIND UPF onboards comprehensive features in compliance with the latest applicable 3GPP standards. This compliancy is instrumental in fostering a unified and standardized approach to 5G deployment, enabling interoperability among different network elements, and facilitating a cohesive and efficient 5G network infrastructure.

Built on 6WIND's accelerated dataplane, the 6WIND UPF inherits from the high-performance and the ultra-low latency the dataplane delivers. This combines with a NETCONF based management layer and a rich KPI streaming telemetry agent for seamless management, monitoring, and automation.

6WIND UPF onboards a PFCP daemon that implements required capabilities for the exchange of session-related information with the SMF as defined in 3GPP. This includes establishing and managing user-plane sessions to enable dynamic control and optimization of data flows.





Specification

IP Networking:

- ▶ Dual Stack IPv4/v6
- ▶ Multitenancy (VRF/L3VRF)
- ▶ IPv4/IPv6 tunneling
- ▶ IPv4/IPv6 filtering
- ▶ Network address translation

Routing:

- ▶ Static routes
- ▶ Dynamic Routing (BGP, OSPF, ISIS)
- ▶ Policy base routing (PBR)
- ▶ MPLS, SR, SRv6

Service functions:

- ▶ Session and Path management
- ▶ Data forwarding
- ▶ QoS and traffic management
- ▶ Downlink buffering

IP Services:

- ▶ DHCP client
- ▶ NTP
- ▶ TWAMP

L2 and Encapsulations:

- ▶ GRE, mGRE
- ▶ VLAN (802.1Q, QinQ)
- ▶ VXLAN
- ▶ LAG (802.3ad, LACP)
- ▶ Ethernet bridge

Security:

- ▶ ACLs (stateless & stateful)
- ▶ CP protection
- ▶ BGP FlowSpec (IPv4, IPv6)

Basic charging functions:

- ▶ Service Time-Based Charging (*)
- ▶ Service Volume-Based Charging

Management / Monitoring:

- ▶ SSH
- ▶ CLI, NETCONF/YANG
- ▶ SNMP
- ▶ KPIs/telemetry (YANG-based)
- ▶ RBAC (Radius, Tacacs+)
- ▶ Syslog 802.1ab
- ▶ IPFIX, Netflow v9

Compliance:

- ▶ 3GPP Standards (R15, R16)

System Requirements

Processor:

- ▶ Single or multi-sockets
- ▶ Intel® Xeon® and Atom® processors
- ▶ AMD based servers
- ▶ ARM based servers

CPU/vCPU cores:

- ▶ 2 minimum (one for control, one for data plane)

Memory:

- ▶ 4GB minimum

NICs:

- ▶ Intel: 1, 10, 40, 100G (E810)
- ▶ Nvidia (CX4, CX5, CX6): 10, 25, 40, 50, 100G
- ▶ Broadcom: NetExtreme E-Series

I/O virtualization:

- ▶ virtIO (Linux KVM)
- ▶ SR-IOV
- ▶ PCI passthrough
- ▶ VMXNET3 (VMware ESXi)

Deployments

Environments:

- ▶ KVM (RH, Ubuntu, CentOS)
- ▶ VMWare ESXi (6.5+)
- ▶ Kubernetes / Docker
- ▶ VMWare Tanzu
- ▶ RH OpenShift

Deployment models:

- ▶ Bare metal
- ▶ Virtual machines
- ▶ Containers (Kubernetes/Docker)

Installation:

- ▶ PXE, USB, ISO, Qcow2, OVA
- ▶ Update and Rollback support
- ▶ Provisioning (Cloud-init, Ansible)

*Roadmap item