

# Edge Computing: the Journey Ahead

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Living Edge Lab

Carnegie  
Mellon  
University

## ~\$16 Billion Market in 2023

**“The global edge computing market size was valued at \$15.96 billion in 2023 and is projected to grow from \$21.41 billion in 2024 to \$216.76 billion by 2032...”**

Source: [Fortune Business Insights](#)



**“The global edge computing market size was valued at USD 16.45 billion in 2023 and is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 36.9% from 2024 to 2030. “**

Source: [Grand View Research](#)



***What is driving this order of magnitude growth?***

***What challenges does edge computing face?***

***Where will the big wins come from?***

***How will edge computing transform life worldwide?***

# What is Driving this Growth?

## 1. Cost-effective IoT data analytics

*“Scalable real-time sensor analytics”*

## Bandwidth

(peak and average)

## 2. Highly responsive cloud services

*“New applications and microservices”*

## Latency

(mean and tail)

## 3. Privacy-sensitive IoT Deployments

*“Crossing the IoT Chasm”*

## Privacy

(control of sensor data)

## 4. Internet disruptions

*“Disconnected operation for cloud services”*

## Availability

(UPS for cloud)

## 5. Data sovereignty

*“In-domain storage and processing”*

## Legal/Business

(bring compute to the data)

# Reference Architecture

## Tier-3 Devices



Drones



Video  
Cameras

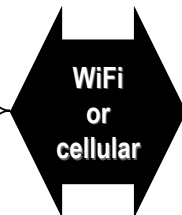


Smartphones

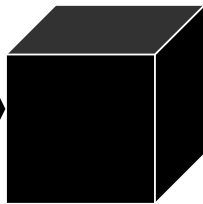


AR/VR  
Devices

## Tier-2 Cloudlet



WiFi  
or  
cellular  
  
Low Latency  
< 20 ms RTT  
short tail



Internet

## Tier-1 Cloud

aws



Google Cloud

OpenAI



Max 30 ms of headroom for “AI in the loop” @ 20 Hz  
i.e., a 50 ms OODA loop (“Observe, Orient, Decide, Actuate”)

# Challenges & Headwinds

# Business Models

**Tier-1 and Tier-3 have well-established business models**

- **Tier-1: OPEX metered model (cloud as a utility)**
- **Tier-3: cost of each device includes amortized development cost**

**Tier-2 is new and more expensive: lower economies of scale**

**Premium pricing requires premium value**

**What is that value?**

# Cost/Benefit Tradeoffs

|                                                                  | Tier-3<br>(Device) | Tier-2<br>(Cloudlet) | Tier-1<br>(Cloud) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Deployment Cost</b><br>(with low-latency network if Tier-2 )  | ~                  | --                   | +++               |
| <b>System Administration Cost</b><br>(self-managed assumed free) | ~                  | --                   | +++               |
| <b>Software Development Effort</b>                               | --                 | +++                  | +++               |
| <b>Responsiveness</b>                                            | +++                | ++                   | --                |
| <b>Compute Capability</b>                                        | ---                | ++                   | +++               |
| <b>Elasticity</b>                                                | ~                  | -                    | +++               |
| <b>Privacy</b>                                                   | +++                | ++                   | -                 |

***Cross-Layer Architecture Optimal***

# What is an Edge-Native Application?

One that

- cannot run entirely at Tier-3 (but needs Tier-3)
- cannot run entirely at Tier-1
- demands one or more unique *Tier-2 attributes*  
(Listed earlier: bandwidth scalability, low latency, sensor data privacy, high-availability, data sovereignty)

Is one of these Tier-2 attributes essential for the use case?

- YES → Edge-Native application
- NO → Tier-2 is an expensive luxury  
(Tier-1 + Tier-3 will always be cheaper, and adequate)

# Chicken-or-Egg Problem

Software developers ask: *“Where is the infrastructure?”*

Infrastructure deployers ask: *“Where are the edge-native applications?”*

***Breaking this deadlock is key to advancing Edge Computing***

# One Possible Solution

## *Allow ad hoc creation and discovery of Tier-2 infrastructure*

- rapid and easy deployment of Tier-2 infrastructure  
(even behind NAT firewalls)
- especially valuable in remote, under-provisioned locations
- make small-scale and incremental Tier-2 investments profitable

## See technical report: “The Just-In-Time Cloudlet”

Blakley, J., Meunier, M., Eiszler, T., Harkes, J., Satyanarayanan, M., CMU Technical Report, CMU-CS-23-138 October 2023

## Dream: airline carry-on as JIT cloudlet



Joe Speed

<https://www.cmu.edu/scs/edgecomputing/news/fly-away-kit.html>



32 to 192 core Ampere Cloud Native Processors for Vehicles, Robots, IoT, 5G and Space  
1mo · Edited

NextComputing Ampere Fly-Away Kit rolling carry-on for portable 5G, cyber analytics, network forensics and data recording. Up to 256 Ampere CPU cores, 4TB RAM, 480TB NVMe. 5G small cell fits inside. <https://lnkd.in/gkgvjWHV> NextComputing engineering and Ampere power efficiency makes this possible.

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COMPUTING

  
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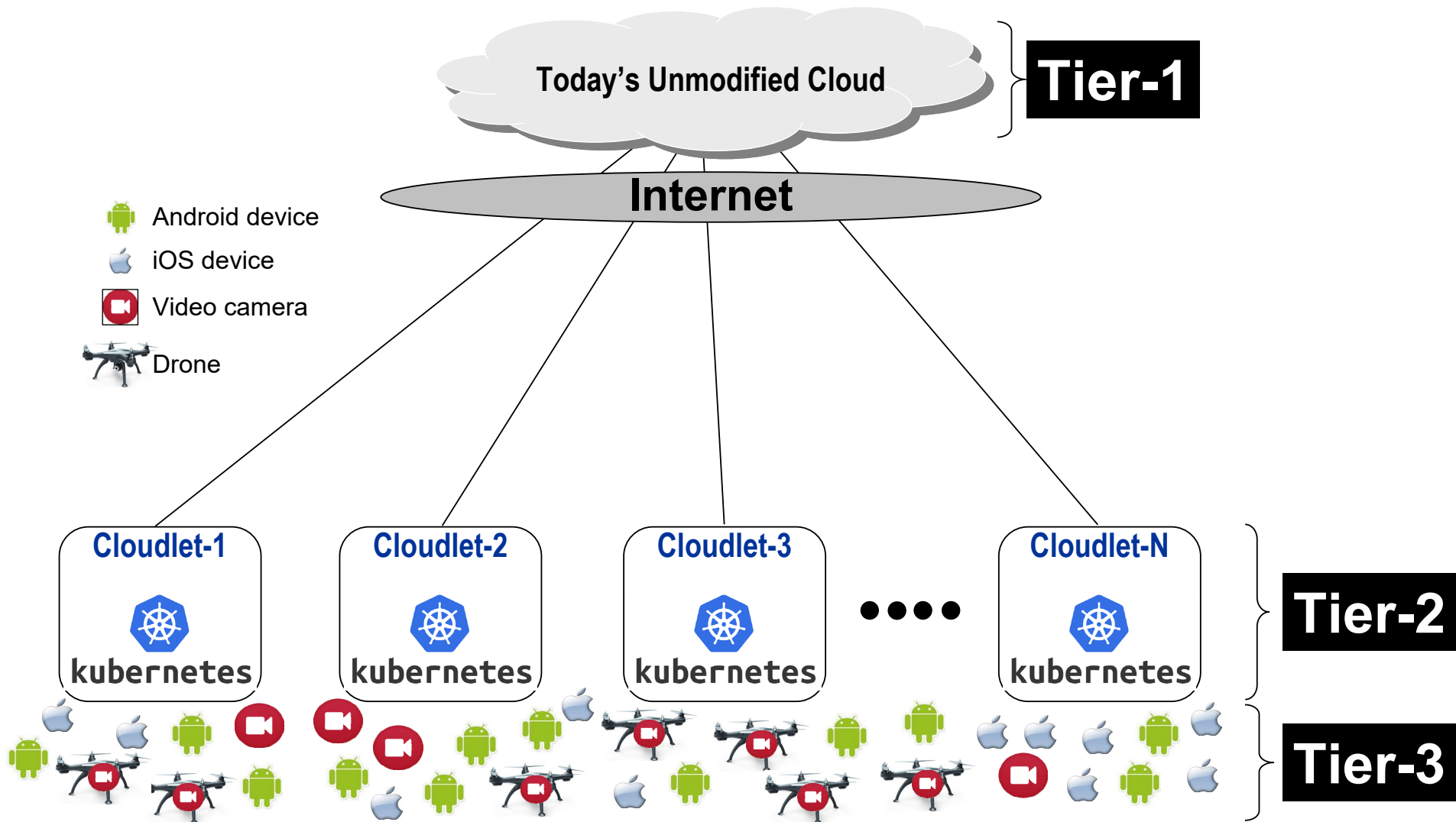
**New Challenge:**  
***How to find the optimal cloudlet?***

# Problem

Part 1: *How does a Tier-3 device pick the optimal cloudlet at Tier-2?*

Part 2: *How can a diversity of cloudlets be supported?*

- *telco-managed*
- *hyperscaler-managed*
- *just-in-time hyperconverged* (ad hoc, possibly behind firewall)



# Observations

## **1. Network Proximity is important**

- **weakly correlated with physical proximity**  
200 km per millisecond in fiber at speed of light
- **physical proximity is neither sufficient nor necessary for network proximity**

## **2. “Motion-to-Photon Latency” (MTPL) is key**

- **complex end-to-end metric spanning compute and transmission**
- **correlated with network latency and bandwidth**
- **but also correlated with CPU speed/load, accelerators (e.g. GPUs), cache state, ...**

## **3. Non-technical considerations matter**

- **business considerations**
- **societal priorities** (e.g. moral equivalents of handicapped parking)
- **legal constraints** (e.g. GDPR privacy constraints on data placement)

# Sinfonia Requirements

## 1. *True end-to-end control*

- edge-native applications are diverse, complex, and stateful
- behavior and resource needs defy simple characterization relative to MTPL
- new releases of an app may change its behavior and resource needs
- decision logic best expressed as black-box code provided by developer

Sinfonia should center discovery process around such black-box code

## 2. *Leverage emerging de facto standards*

- Kubernetes widely used today at Tier-1
- Prometheus resource monitoring within Kubernetes clusters

## 3. *Play nicely with emerging “walled gardens”*

- proprietary mechanisms and ecosystems for edge computing  
(e.g., [AlefEdge](#), [Equinix](#), [Nodeweaver](#), [StackPath](#), ...)
- builtin decision-making for placement
- developing for Sinfonia should allow easy use of those walled gardens

# Sinfonia Open Source Release

**<https://github.com/cmusatyalab/sinfonia>**

**For more details see paper:**

**“Sinfonia: Cross-tier orchestration for edge-native applications”**

Satyanarayanan, M., Harkes, J., Blakley, J., Meunier, M., Mohandoss, G., Friedt, K., Thulasi, A., Saxena, P., Barritt, B.,  
Frontiers in Internet of Things, Volume 1, October 2022, <https://doi.org/10.3389/friot.2022.1025247>

# Steps in Sinfonia

# Code Components at all Tiers

*ST-1:* **Sinfonia code at Tier-1**

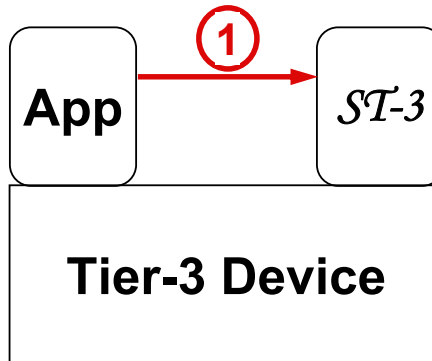
*ST-2:* **... Tier-2**

*ST-3:* **... Tier-3**

# Likely Scaling

(very rough, back-of-envelope estimates – easily off by one order of magnitude)

|                                  | How Many         | Why                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $ST-1$<br>(Tier-1,<br>Cloud)     | $10^2 - 10^3$    | Consistent with published estimate of roughly $10^5$ ISVs worldwide. Small ISVs likely to outsource their $ST-1$ to shared registrar like NameCheap or GoDaddy.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| $ST-2$<br>(Tier-2,<br>Cloudlets) | $10^5 - 10^6$    | <p>Reason-1: inhabited area of the earth is <math>25 \times 10^6</math> square miles; coverage area between 25 and 250 square miles per cloudlet.</p> <p>Reason-2: <math>\sim 10^4</math> cities worldwide and at least a few cloudlets per city + non-urban cloudlets</p> <p>Reason-3: <math>\sim 1\% - 10\%</math> of Tier-3 devices used for edge-native applications, with fan-in of <math>10^2 - 10^3</math> per cloudlet</p> |
| $ST-3$<br>(Tier-3,<br>Devices)   | $10^9 - 10^{11}$ | Roughly 7 billion people on earth, each with 1 – 100 devices on average on-body or at home                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |



### App provides URL for root of orchestration

- **URL is wired into source code** (or derived from environment, user, etc.)
- **root of orchestration is outside Sinfonia** (simple default possible)

### NULL URL

- **“only use cloudlets discovered by ZeroConf”**
- **runtime config to force this also possible**

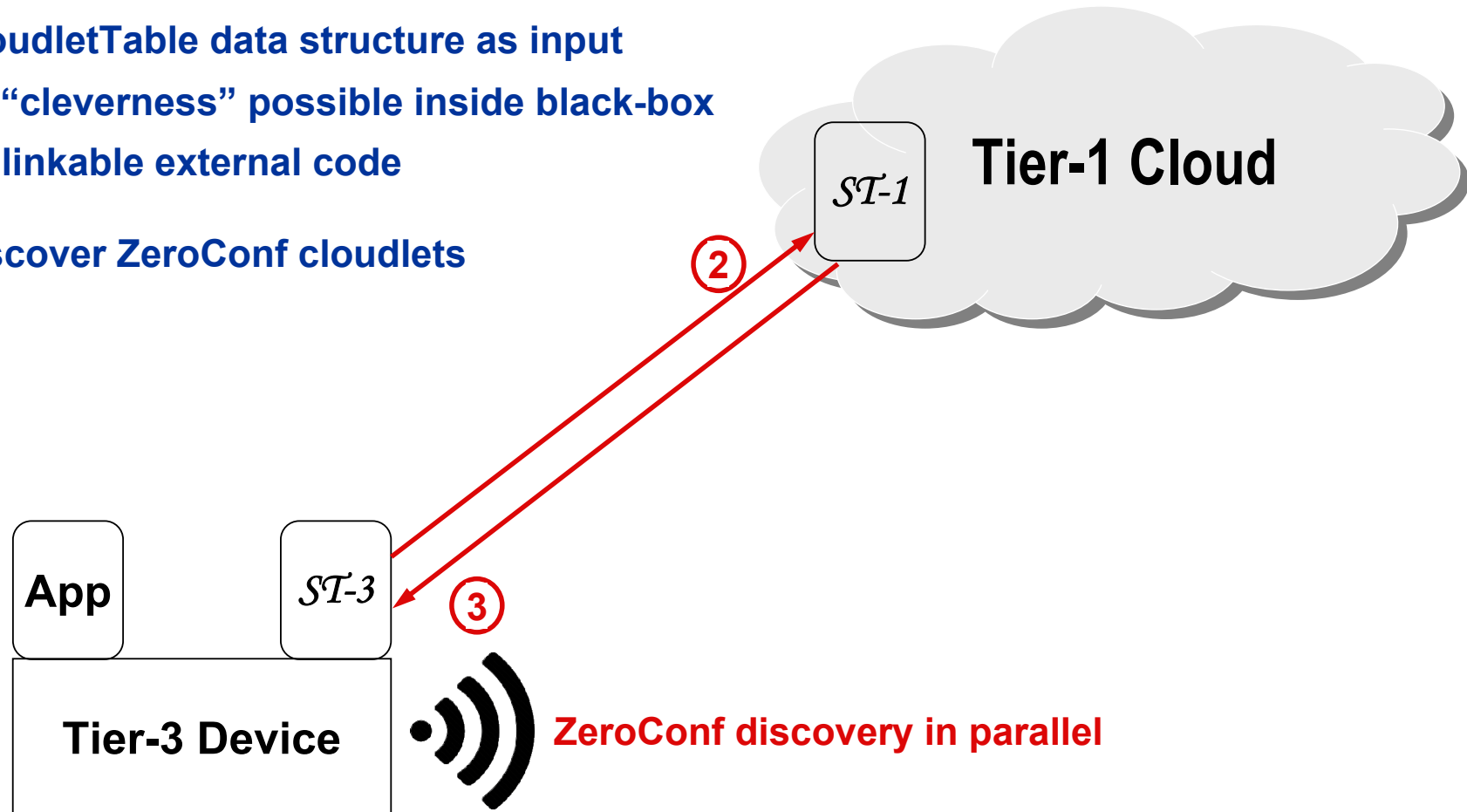
*ST-3* adds location info, device info, user info, etc.

*ST-1* invokes black-box code

*ST-1* provides CloudletTable data structure as input

- open-ended “cleverness” possible inside black-box
- dynamically linkable external code

Concurrently discover ZeroConf cloudlets



# CloudletTable at $ST-1$

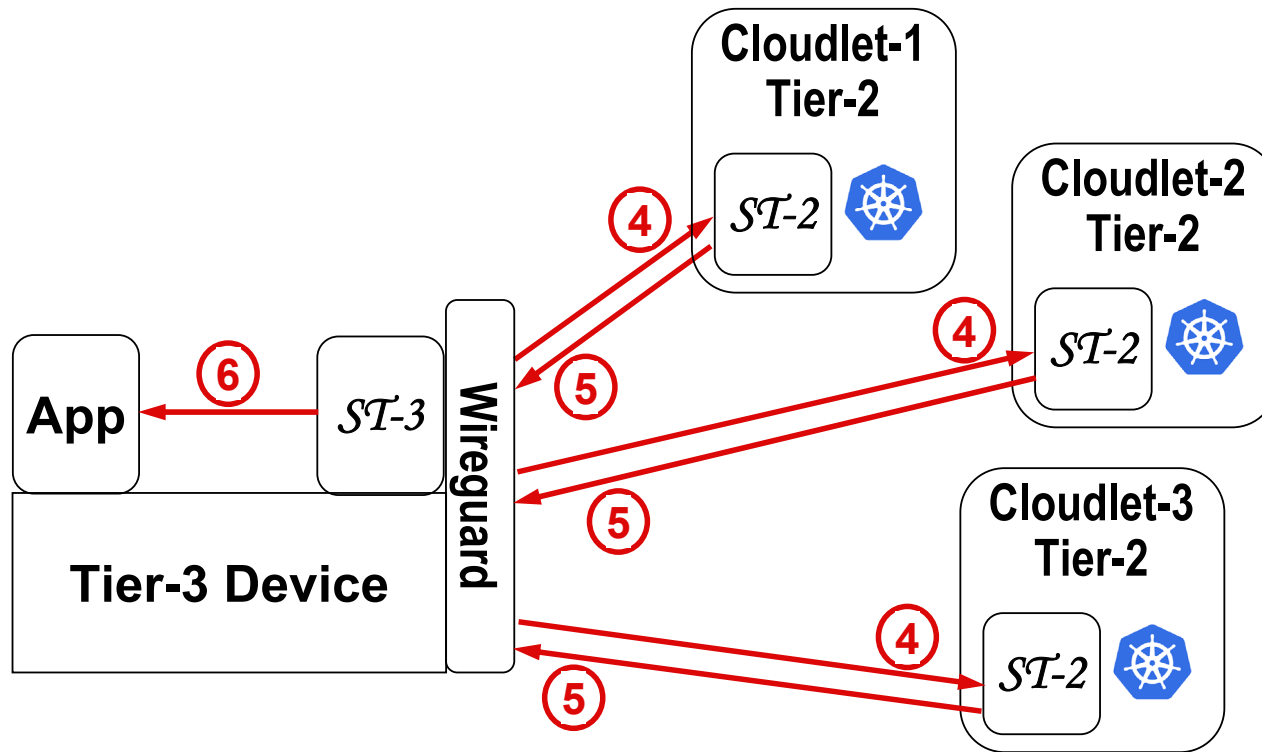
one row per cloudlet  $\rightarrow 10^5 - 10^6$  rows

| Static Attributes |      |                    |                         |                  |               |                   | Dynamic Attributes |                               |                     |                             |     |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----|
|                   | UUID | Owner/<br>Operator | Hostname/<br>IP address | Geo-<br>location | Public<br>Key | Level<br>of Trust | ...                | Fraction of<br>Cores Utilized | Ping Time<br>to ST1 | Ingress/Egress<br>Bandwidth | ... |
| 1                 |      |                    |                         |                  |               |                   |                    |                               |                     |                             |     |
| 2                 |      |                    |                         |                  |               |                   |                    |                               |                     |                             |     |
| 3                 |      |                    |                         |                  |               |                   |                    |                               |                     |                             |     |
| 4                 |      |                    |                         |                  |               |                   |                    |                               |                     |                             |     |

Maintenance of CloudletTable is key responsibility of  $ST-1$

Open-ended list of attributes, likely to evolve

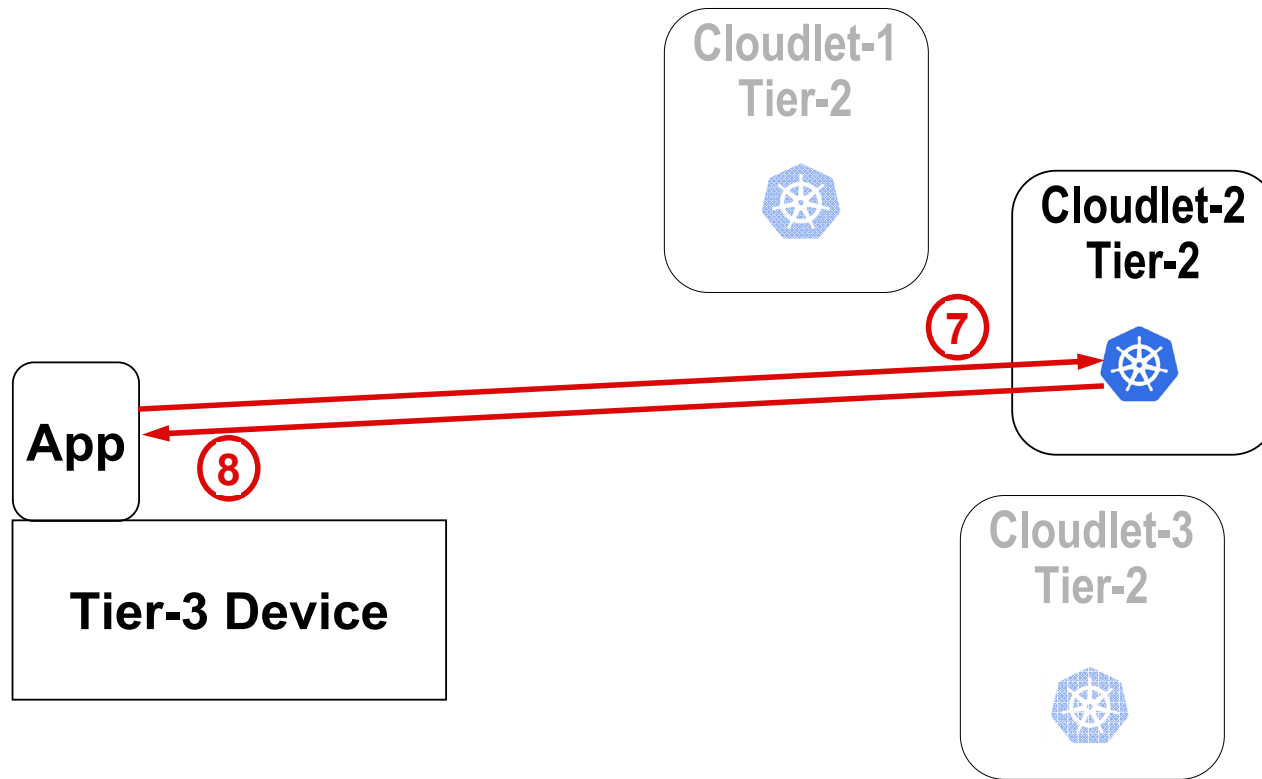
Some standardization (ontology) of attributes needed



Short list of candidate cloudlets considered by  $ST-3$

Can be as short as just one cloudlet (e.g., only ZeroConf-discovered)

App given a chance to probe choices and indicate preference to  $ST-3$



Chosen back-end appears as *private network service*

# Registration of Cloudlets

Anyone can offer Tier-2 services (competitive marketplace)

$ST-2$  reaches out to  $ST-1$  with offer and credentials

- up to  $ST-1$  to accept or not
- each  $ST-1$  and each  $ST-2$  choose these actions; no central control

Trust validation is responsibility of  $ST-1$  (e.g. via SGX, TrustZone, etc.)

Periodic keepalives from  $ST-2$  to  $ST-1$  with current attributes

- may include dynamic pricing details

***Bottom-up and decentralized Tier-2 marketplace***

# **How Will Edge Computing Transform Society?**

# Focus on “Motion-to-Photon” Latency Systems

cyber-physical and cyber-human systems

## *Ultralight Autonomous Drones*

mission-centric drone autonomy

## *AR/VR with wireless offload*

especially Wearable Cognitive Assistance (AR+AI)

## *EdgeVDI*

your legacy world anywhere anytime

# Maintaining Civil Assets is Expensive!



“Affectionately known as the “City of **Bridges**,” **Pittsburgh** boasts 446 bridges  
– more than any other city in the world, including Venice, Italy.”

Large expense to local governments

Regular inspection would help  
ensure timely repairs

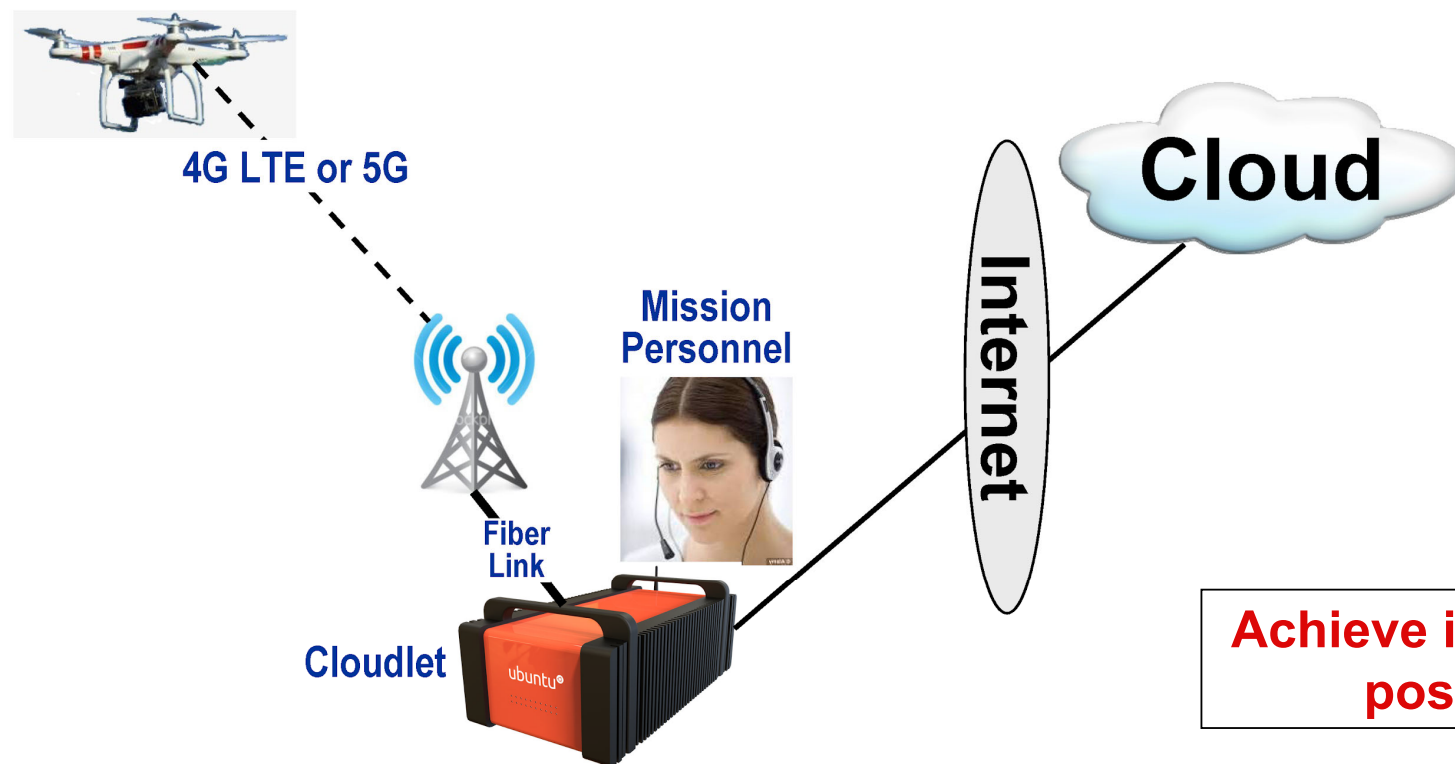
Automating inspection is key

Our approach has enormous  
potential value for state and local  
governments nationwide

**35,879 local governments in the US**

19,519 municipal governments  
16,360 town and township governments  
3,031 county governments  
(US Census Bureau)

# Our Vision



## Benefits

Drone is small & lightweight

Powerful cloudlet nearby

Only 1-hop wireless latency

Drone has vast compute power without delay to cloud

**Achieve in real-time what is only possible offline today**

# Ultralight Drone Autonomy for Active Vision

Manual piloting limits safety and cost effectiveness

Autonomous drones increase safety by

- eliminating the need for workers to perform dangerous manual inspection tasks
- improving aviation safety by reducing likelihood for pilot error

Urban setting is especially challenging: many more hazards and obstacles

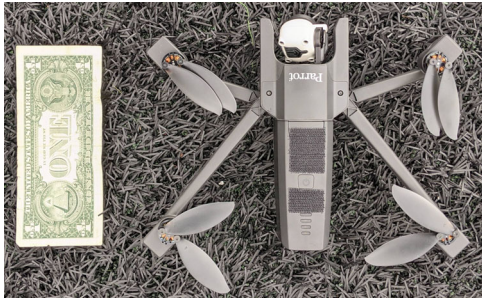
***“Ultralight” → FAA regulations more flexible***  
below 250 grams total flight weight is magic

# Pros & Cons of Edge Offload

## Dual Use Technology

|                                   | Military Context                                                                                                                    | Civilian Context                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Lightweight &amp; Small</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Carry in backpack</li> <li>+ Small unit deployment</li> <li>+ Low observability</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Public safety</li> <li>+ Low FAA regulatory hurdle<br/>(250 grams is magic)</li> </ul> |
| <b>Cheap</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Almost disposable hardware</li> <li>+ Easy replacement</li> </ul>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Mass-market appeal</li> <li>+ Faster ecosystem growth</li> </ul>                       |
| <b>Weight-unlimited OODA Loop</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Ability to “out-think” adversary</li> <li>+ Easy AI escalation (arms race)</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Ease of software development</li> <li>+ Faster development (devops)</li> </ul>         |
| <b>“Thin Client” Security</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Drone capture does not compromise secrets</li> </ul>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Easier field maintenance</li> </ul>                                                    |
| <b>Wireless dependence</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Vulnerability to jamming</li> <li>– Jam resistance hurts bandwidth</li> </ul>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Need for 5G coverage</li> <li>– Need for edge computing</li> </ul>                     |

# Our Initial Platform



**Parrot Anafi**  
320 g  
\$469 on Amazon  
Max payload 50 g

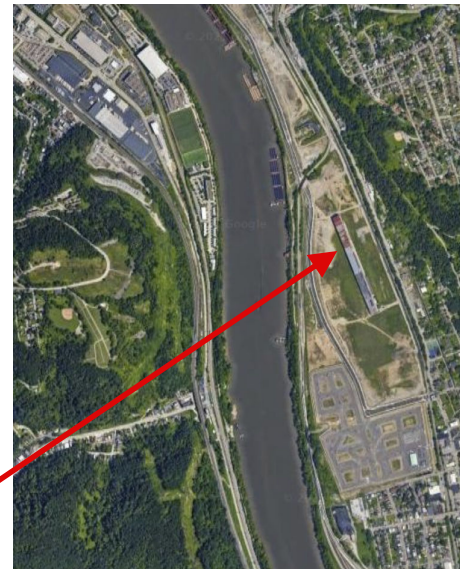
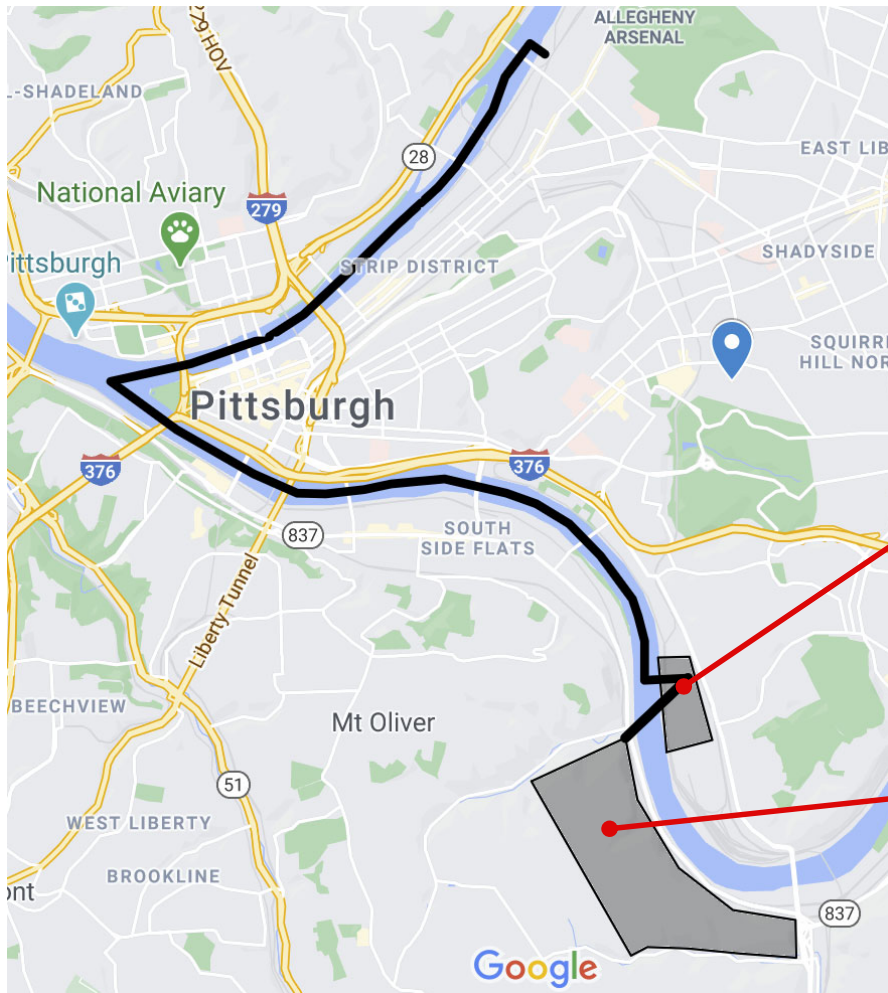


**Samsung Galaxy 4 Watch**  
26 g  
\$300 from Samsung



**3D Printed Harness 14 g**  
**Total Flight Weight 360 g**

# Pittsburgh Drone Corridor



## Hazelwood Green

- Industrial brownfield (former steel mill)
- Mill 19: CMU Advanced Manufacturing Facility
- Primary area of ops



## Hays Wood

- Wooded area
- Illegal dumping
- Invasive species

# Area of Operations



## Mill 19 at Hazelwood Green

- Southern terminus of flights
- Primary base of flight ops

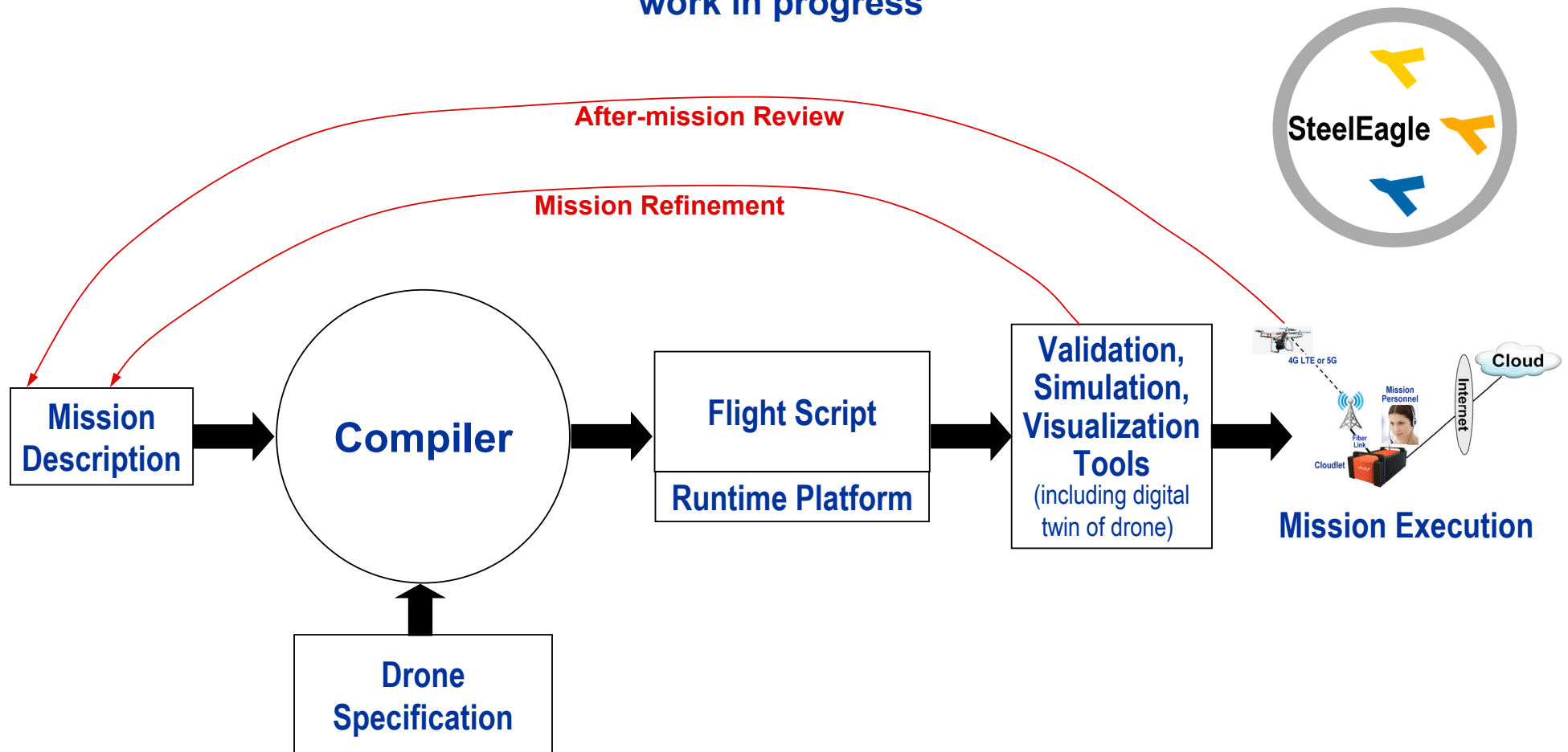
## NREC (National Robotics Engg. Center)

- Northern terminus of flights
- Secondary base of flight ops



# Mission-Centric & Drone-Agnostic Tool Chain

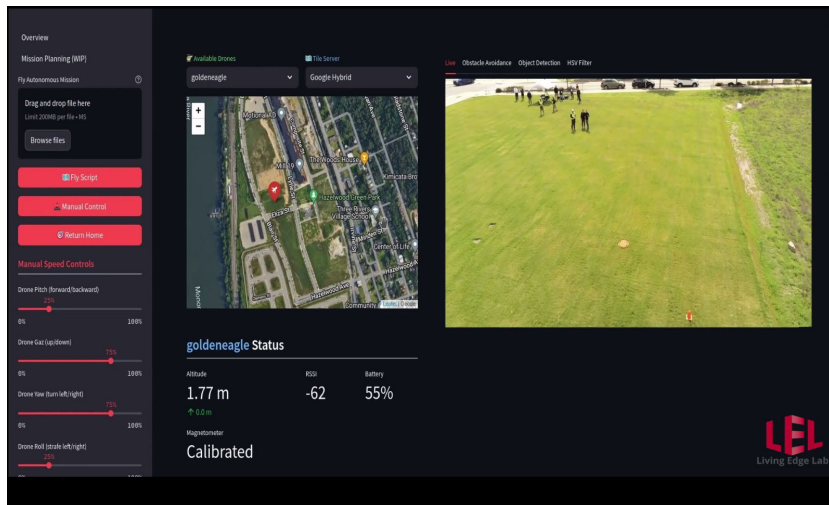
work in progress





## Demo (April 24, 2024)

Link to play video: [https://www.cmu.edu/scs/edgecomputing/videos/steeleagle\\_demo\\_04-04-24\\_short.mp4](https://www.cmu.edu/scs/edgecomputing/videos/steeleagle_demo_04-04-24_short.mp4)



# Closing Thoughts on Our Vision

*50 ms OODA loop for new cyber-human & cyber-physical AI applications*

**Humans are the standard against which AI is measured**

- evolution took  $10^9$  years to co-evolve humans, specialized neural circuits & apps
- we can't wait that long: ~10 years at most
- how to learn  $10^8$  times faster than Nature?

**Edge Computing is key**

- enables real-time processing far beyond what could be worn or carried by humans
- larger, heavier, hotter, more energy-hungry, yet mobile

**What is the role of cloud-based LLMs like ChatGPT ?**

see recent paper: “Creating Edge AI from Cloud-based LLMs” (<https://dl.acm.org/doi/pdf/10.1145/3638550.3641126>)

# Thank You!