

# The New Middle Mile

Observations on a  
changing landscape

# Defining the Middle Mile – A Network Perspective

## First Mile

Backbone infrastructure connecting large regional data centers operated by web-based businesses, hyperscalers, and other data center operators.



## Last Mile

Wireline and wireless infrastructure that provides connectivity to business and consumer: fiber-to-the-premises (FTTx), cable, xDSL, satellite, fixed wireless, mobile wireless.



# Defining the Middle Mile – A Network Perspective

## The Middle Mile

### First Mile

Backbone infrastructure connecting large regional data centers operated by web-based businesses, hyperscalers, and other data center operators.

Leased dark fiber, interoffice transport, backhaul, carrier-neutral internet exchange facilities, carrier-neutral submarine cable landing stations, undersea cables, transport connectivity to data centers, special access transport;

Wired or private wireless broadband infrastructure, including microwave capacity, radio tower access, and other services or infrastructure for a private wireless broadband network, such as towers, fiber, and microwave links.

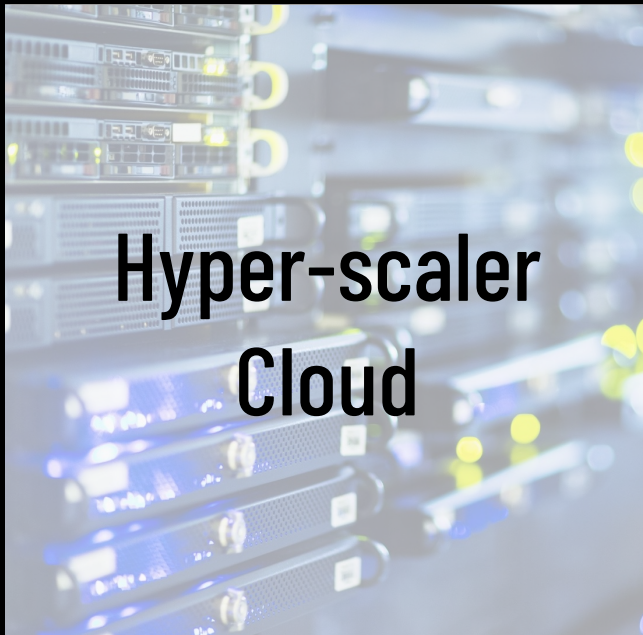
*(source: S.2473 - Middle Mile Broadband Deployment Act, United States Congress)*

### Last Mile

Wireline and wireless infrastructure that provides connectivity to business and consumer: fiber-to-the-premises (FTTx), cable, xDSL, satellite, fixed wireless, mobile wireless.



# Characterizing the Middle Mile – A Network Perspective



Global Scope  
Few Players



National and Regional Scope  
Many Players



Local Scope  
Limited Players per Locale

# Network Perspective Alone No Longer Sufficient

Connectivity-only approach cannot address today's business and consumers demand for quality of service (QoS) and experience (QoE) of applications

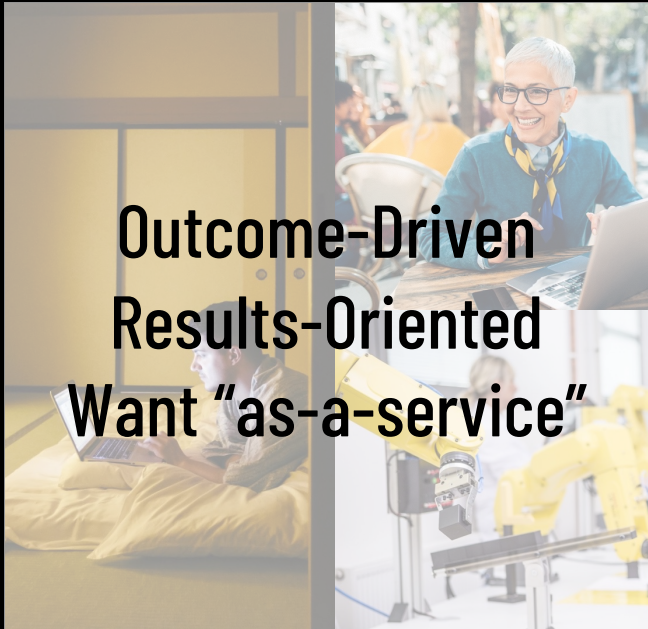


Application-Centric  
Full-Stack Experience



Computing and Storage Infrastructure

Networking Infrastructure



Outcome-Driven  
Results-Oriented  
Want "as-a-service"

Business and consumer pressure will force convergence of computing and networking within the middle mile

# Defining the (New) Middle Mile – A Holistic Perspective

## Cloud



Compute and  
Storage Resources

Computing Sites

Networking  
Infrastructure

Computing and storage resources and facilities capable of hosting computing and storage co-located with the infrastructure end-points of the middle mile. Includes local data centers, telco sheds at the base of cell towers, or new carrier-neutral multi-tenant facilities located in semi-permanent structures near fiber aggregation points or radio towers.

Middle Mile Network

## Edge



The New  
Middle Mile  
(NMM)



# 5 Observations on the New Middle Mile aka Reasons to be at MPLS 2023

# Application Architecture Evolution and Increasing Use of AI/ML/Analytics Drives Need for NMM

## Cloud



Developments in AI/ML mean most consumer and industrial data will be processed by AI-powered analytics across the digital pipeline – from the edge, to the cloud. Both for training, and for inference.

## Edge



Digitization and IoT adoption results in generation of more digital data, and explosion of data flowing to and from edge devices



Processing of visual data for computer vision, video surveillance, and VR/AR/XR will need nearby computing resources that can offload edge devices – reduce power consumption and increase device battery life



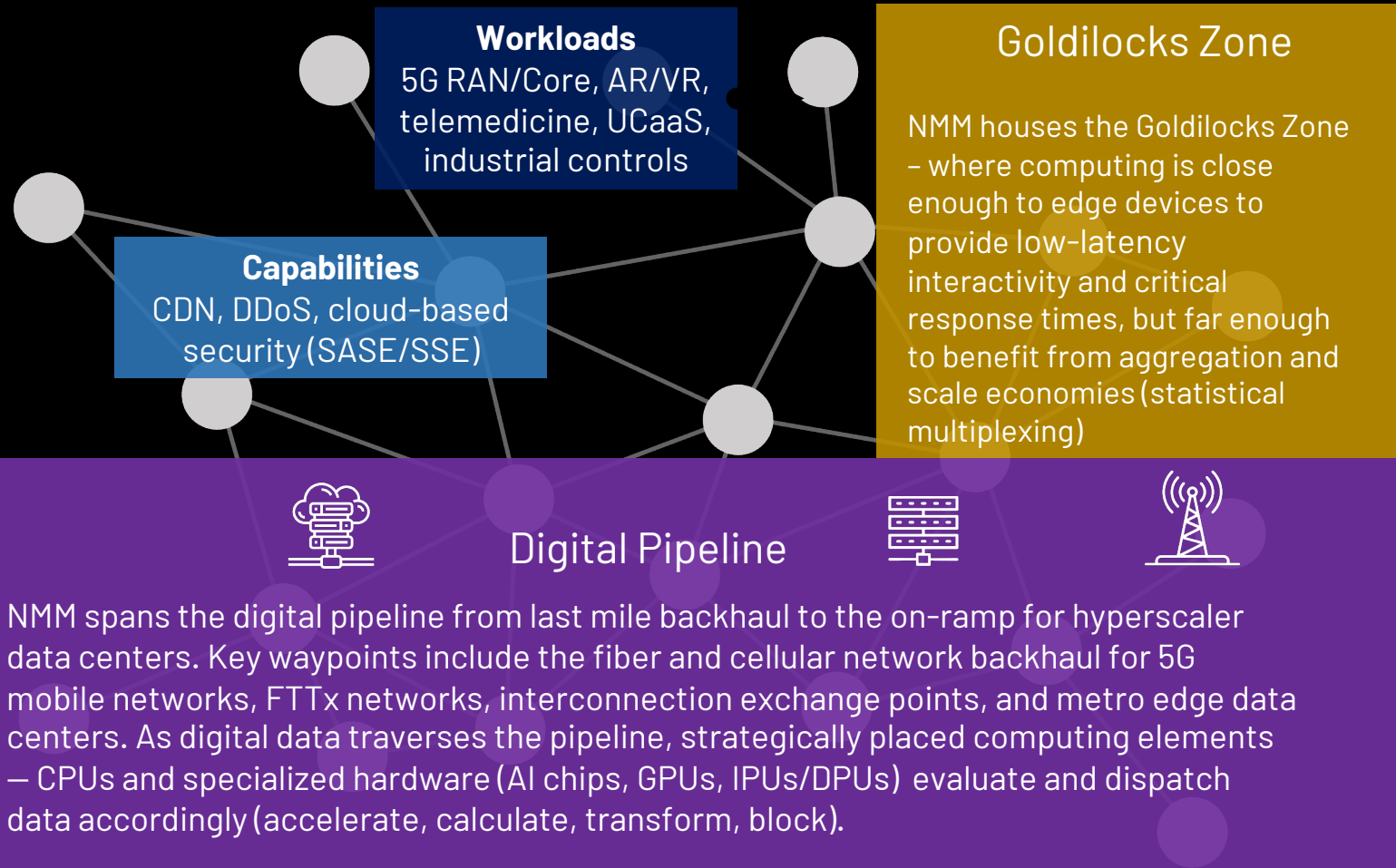
Real-time programmatic controls of manufacturing robots, autonomous industrial vehicles, drones requires low-latency access to computing resources



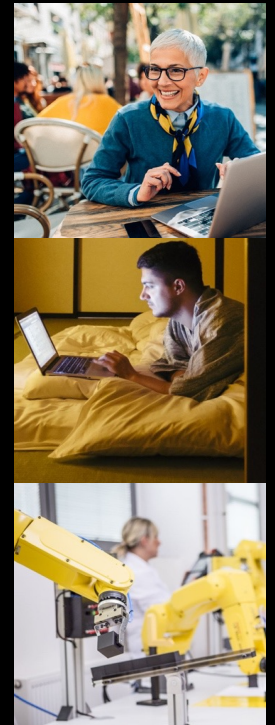
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# NMM is Critical Part of Digital Pipeline and is the Goldilocks Zone for Modern Workload Placement

Cloud



Edge



# 3

## NMM Ecosystem is Diverse and Remains Unconsolidated

### Cloud



### High Search and Coordination Costs

Search costs across NMM layers are high, so market will drive aggregation and standardization.

E.g., Deploying communications infrastructure like open RAN requires carriers who don't own all assets to coordinate between towers, fiber, edge computing sites, regional clouds to place RAN components.

### Diverse Ecosystem

Firms holding NMM assets include electric utilities co-ops, tower companies, data center companies, co-location providers, fiber backhaul providers, open access providers, vertically integrated telcos.

### Fragmented Marketplace

Even on connectivity layer, no single player has full end-to-end across all major interconnection points. Cross-purchasing across the different asset holders is commonplace.

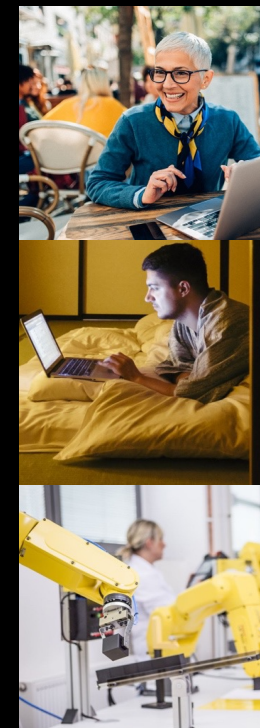
### Evolving Last Mile

Assets held by a few vertically integrated national players or regional firms. Tie into MM via internet exchanges.

Telco disaggregation and divestment to focus on services, not infrastructure ownership.

Meanwhile, digital infrastructure firms are buying up infra assets.

### Edge





3

# NMM Ecosystem is Diverse and Remains Unconsolidated

Cloud



Diverse Ecosystem and Fragmented Marketplace  
Categories for Investment and Consolidation

## Applications

Edge Analytics

Edge Orchestration

High Speed Databases

Edge Platforms

## Security

Cloud Security Gateways

Enhanced DDoS

Mobile Security Platforms

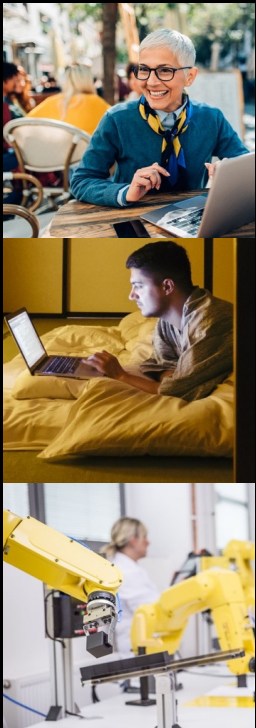
## Connectivity

Software-defined  
Orchestration

Marketplace (search cost  
reduction) for last-mile  
spectrum and middle mile  
connectivity

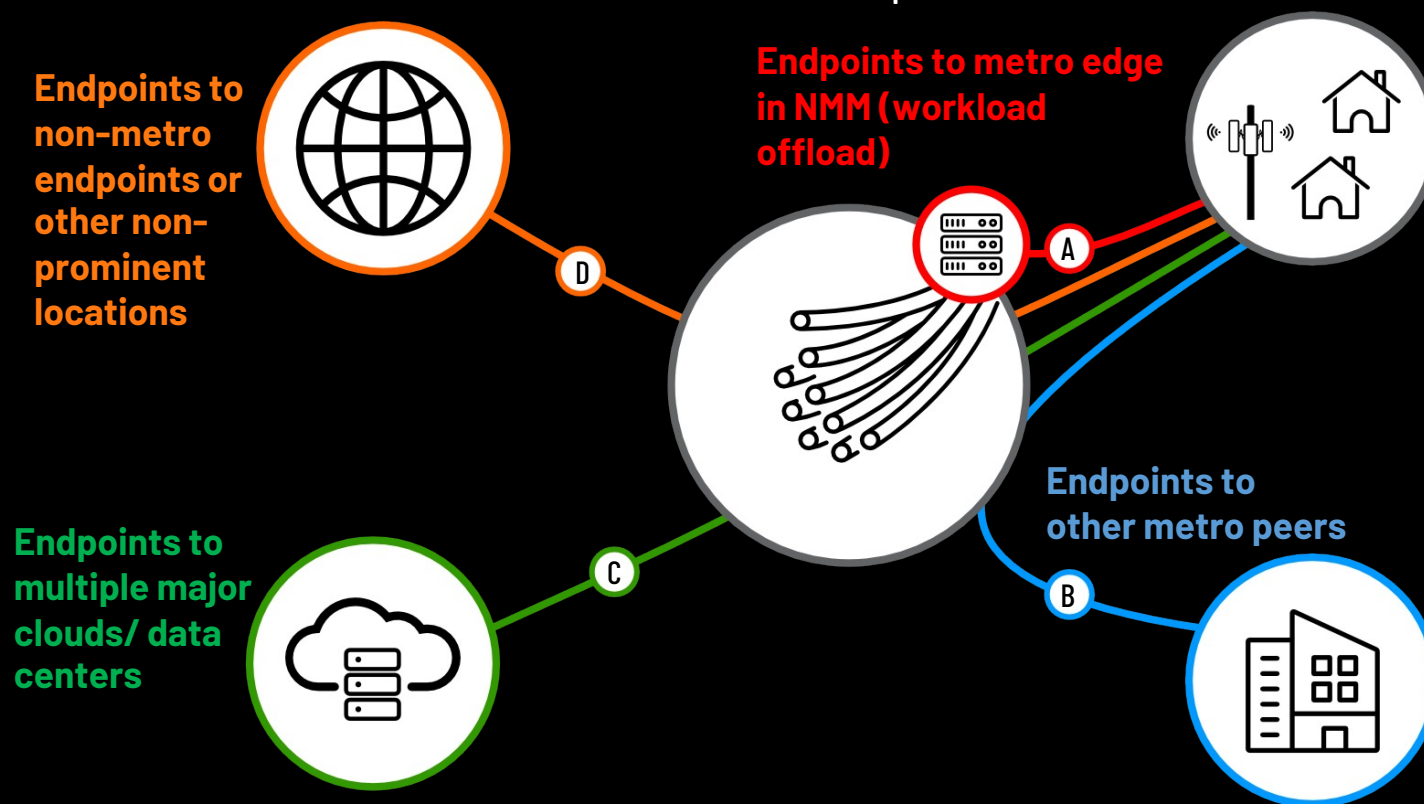
Inter-exchange innovation  
platforms

Edge



# NMM Topology Evolution Mirrors Current Social, Communication Patterns

NMM topology is not a hierarchical distribution network. NMM will be dominated by 4 paths that represent mix of centralized and distributed traffic patterns





# 4 NMM Topology Evolution Mirrors Current Social, Communication Patterns



The four dominant traffic paths coupled with organic growth that favors attachment to preferential ("already hot" or other "warm") nodes, results in a **scale-free** or **heavy-tail** network topology.



Scale-free networks form around specific hubs – e.g., key connecting points like airports in transportation networks, or influencers on social media. Potential adoption of Web3 reinforces the topology. Scale-free networks can provide resiliency in cyberattacks.

**IMPLICATION:** Hubs of importance will arise and become critical control and value points in NMM topology

# Technology Trends that Drive and Power the NMM or What You Will Learn at MPLS 2023

## Optical/IP advancements

- 400Gbps/800Gbps/1.6Tbps
- Pluggable optics – 400ZR/ZR+
- IP/optical convergence – multi-layer

## Next-gen networking

- SRv6, SR-MPLS
- Flex Algo
- FlexE

## Virtualization and disaggregation

- Disparate components distributed across NMM
- On-demand network services

## 5G Maturation

- Cloud-native 5G core and RAN
- Disaggregation (where appropriate)
- O-RAN/vRAN/CloudRAN

## Orchestration and automation

- Intent-based approaches
- Cross-domain orchestration
- AIOps

## Real-time analytics, assurance

- Real-time flow telemetry
- End-to-end visibility
- Intent-based assurance

## Software-defined infrastructure

- Fast reconfiguration for optimization, performance, resilience, security

## Security

- Zero-trust approaches
- SD-WAN/SASE/ZTNA

**NMM is driven by disaggregation and virtualization of communications infrastructure, and enabled by new advances in automation, computing, networking**



# Thank You!

[research@avidthink.com](mailto:research@avidthink.com)

## AvidThink's New Middle Mile Report Now Available at NextGenInfra.io

