

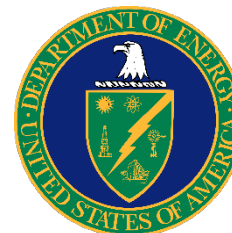


Data Center Cloud, Fog, Edge, Interconnect Networks: Using SDN to Make Networks Transparent



Dan Kilper, Yao Li

May 16, 2017



CIAN

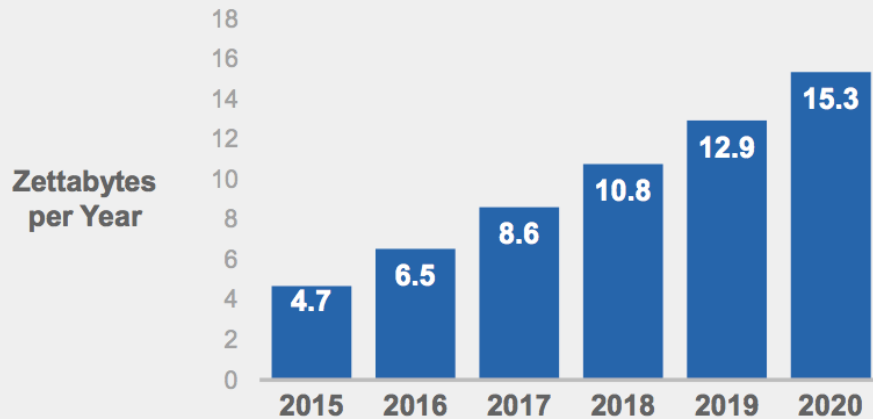
Outline

- Optical Network Evolution and Cloud, Fog, Edge, DCI Networks
- Optical Networking in C/F/E/D Networks
- The Multi-Domain Dilemma & Transparent Software Defined Exchange (tSDX)
- Conclusions

Rapid Growth in Metro and Data Centers

Global Data Center Traffic Growth

Data Center Traffic More Than Triples from 2015 to 2020



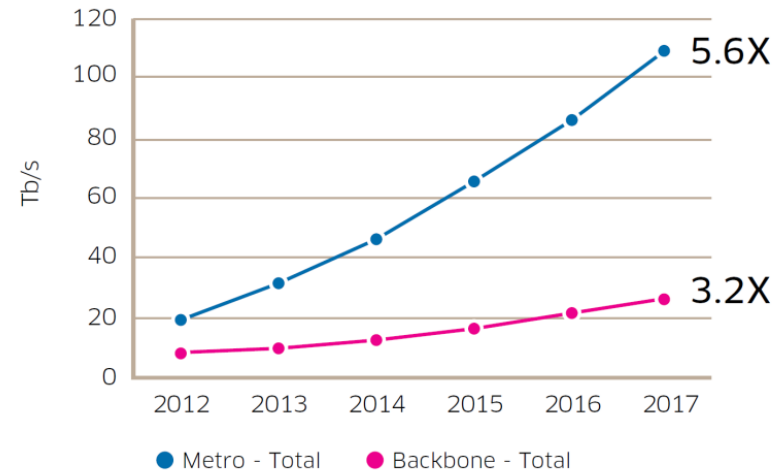
27% CAGR
2015–2020

 CISCO

Source: Cisco

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METRO VS. BACKBONE TRAFFIC METRO CENTRALIZED CASE



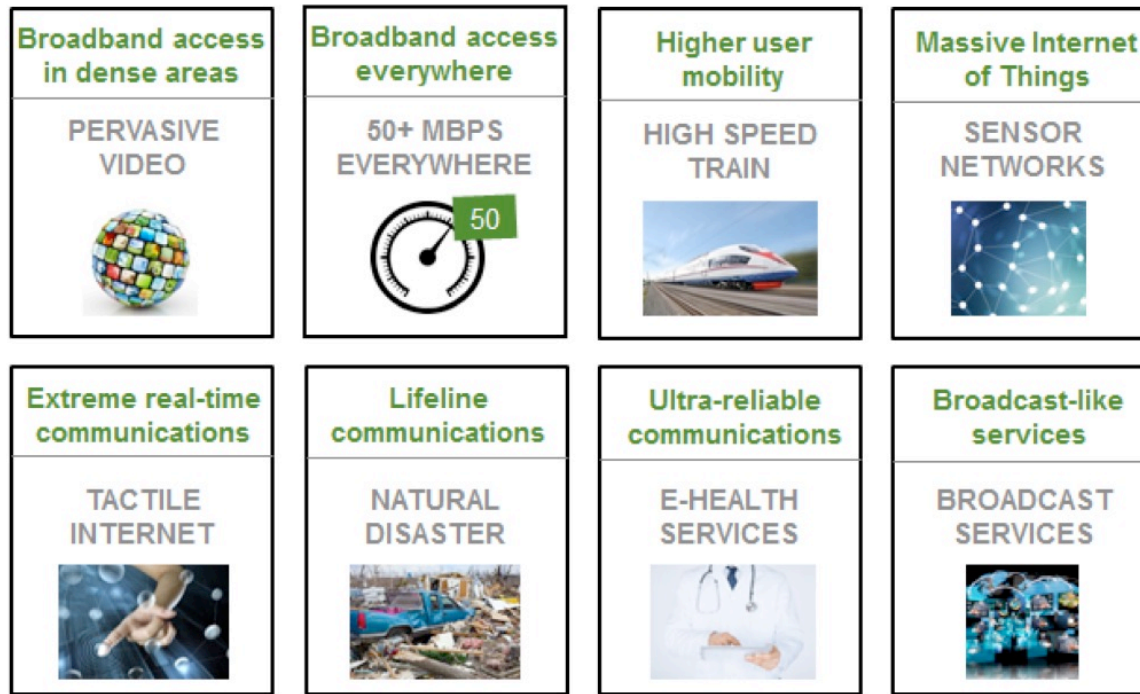
Still doubling every 2-3 years

Bell Labs Metro Network Traffic
Growth: An Architecture Impact
Study, Alcatel-Lucent Strategic White
Paper, 2013

5G Wireless

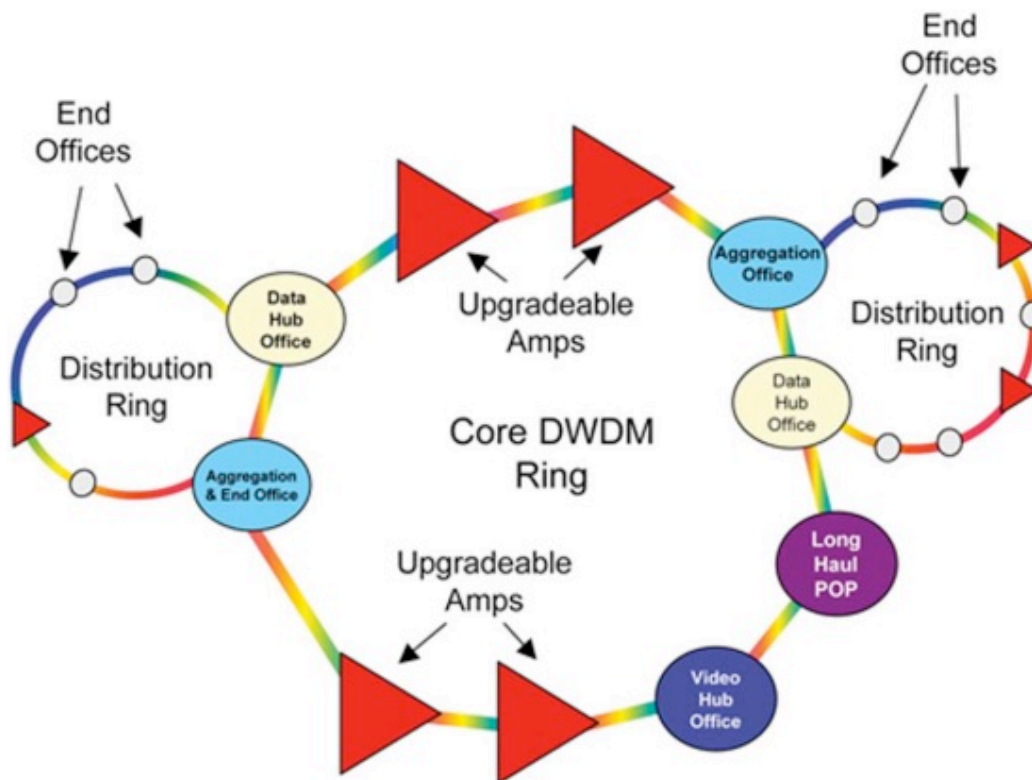
- Next mobile standard expected in 2020
- Wireless access rates up to 1-10 Gb/s
 - 10 Tb/s/km² peak dense urban
- ~1 ms latency for tactile applications

5G white paper
NGMN, ngmn.org



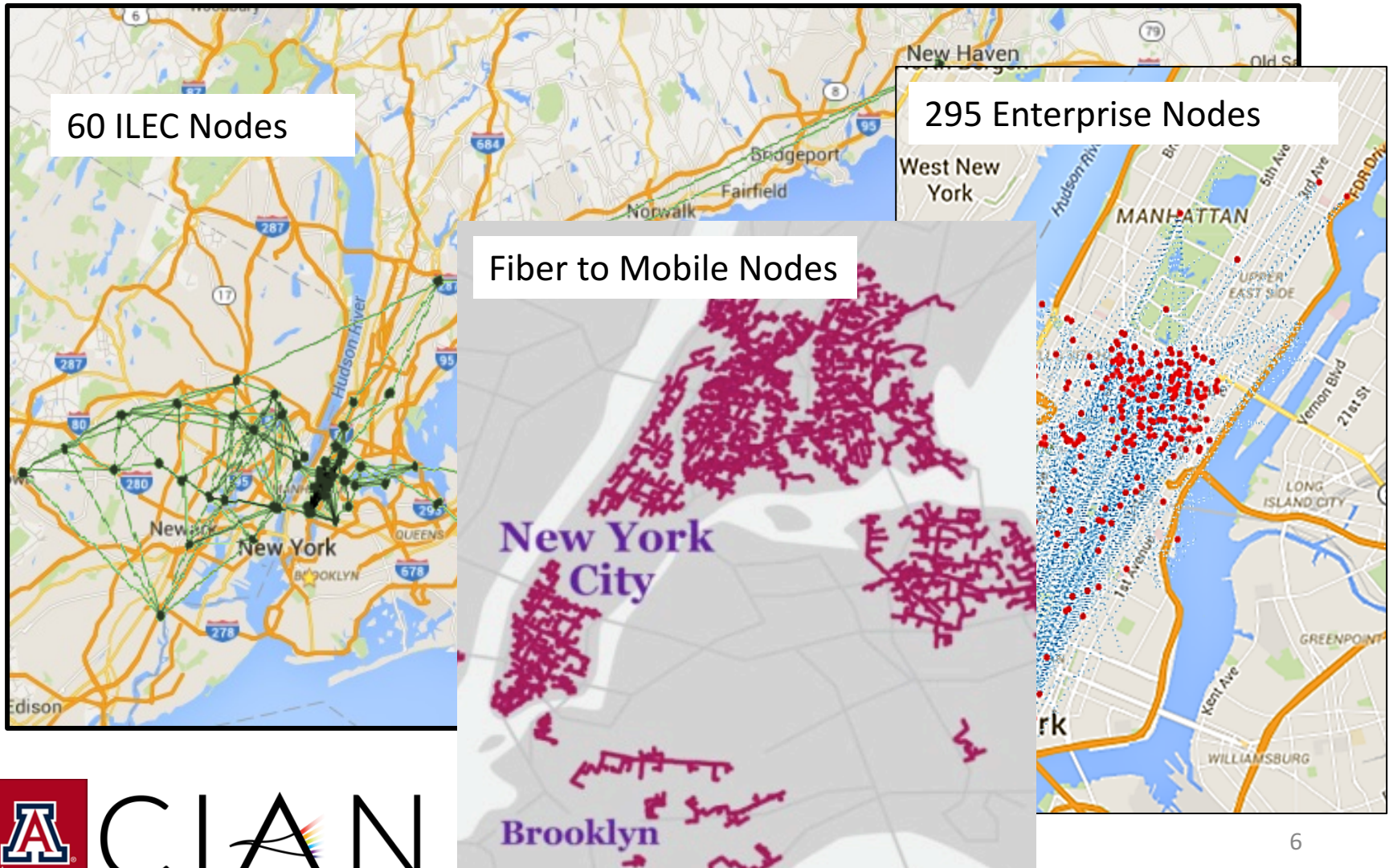
Metro Optical Networks circa 2006

- A few nodes on simple interconnected rings



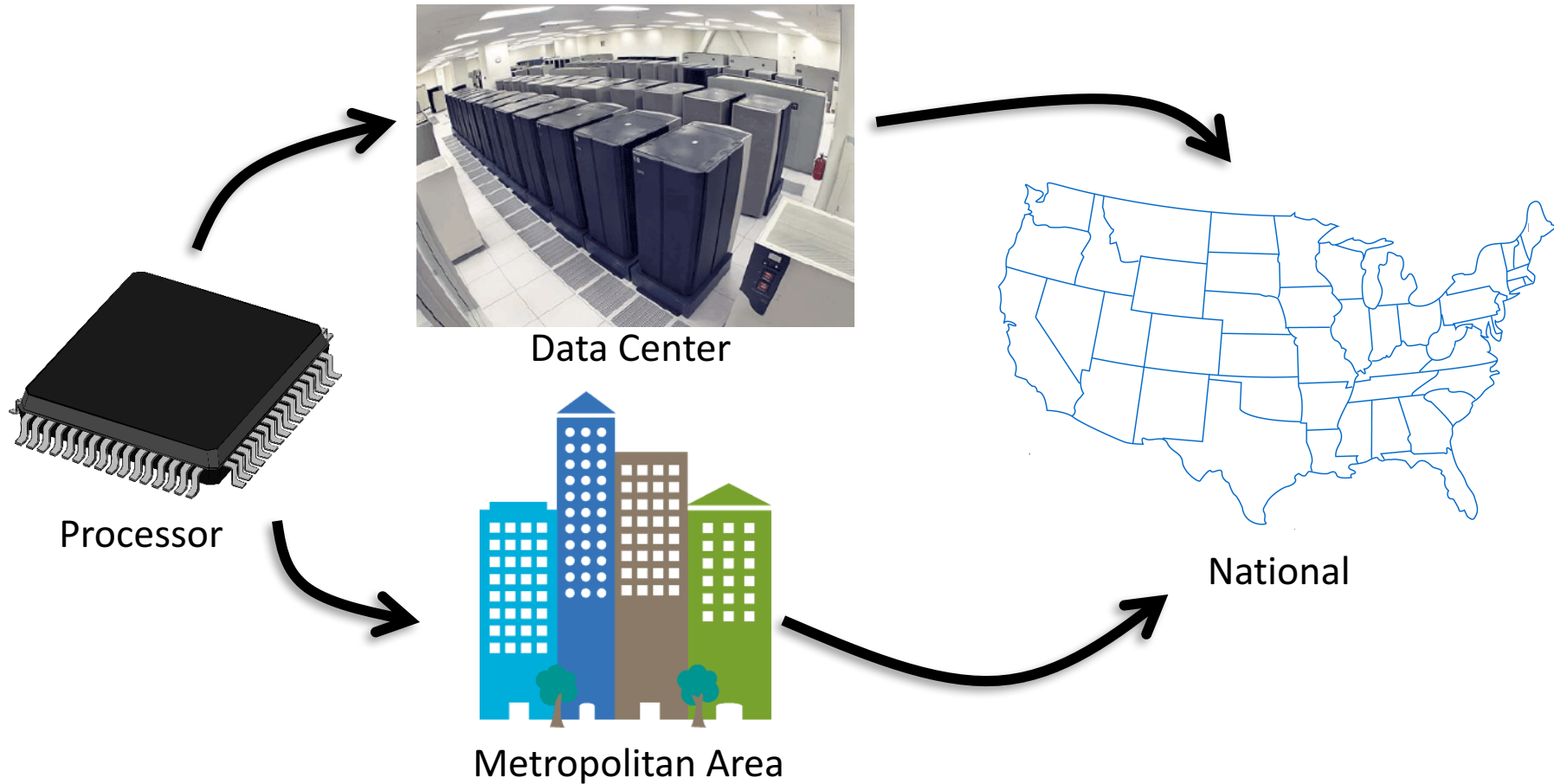
B. Basch, et. al. JSTQE 2006

Metro Optical Networks Today



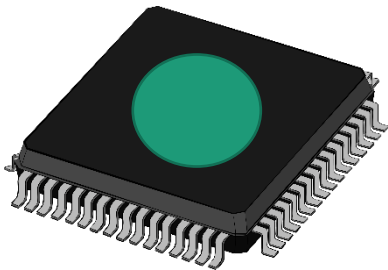
Network Capacity Scaling

What's the total ingress-egress traffic/capacity at different length scales?



Network Scales (Metro Model)

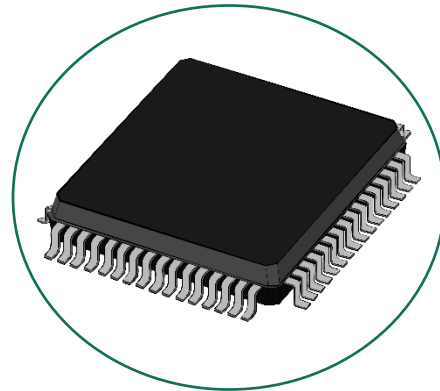
Internal Chip
Buses



1 cm

1 Tb/s

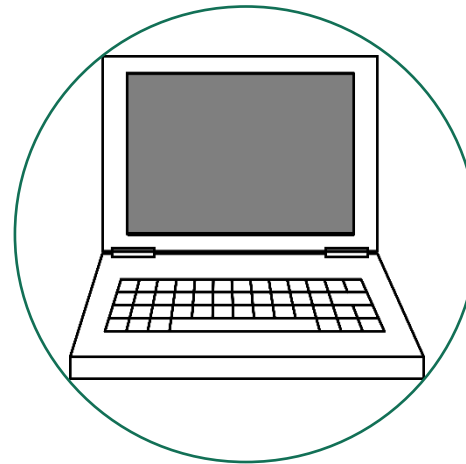
External Chip
Buses



10 cm

100 Gb/s
(PCIe)

Computer



1 m

1 Gb/s

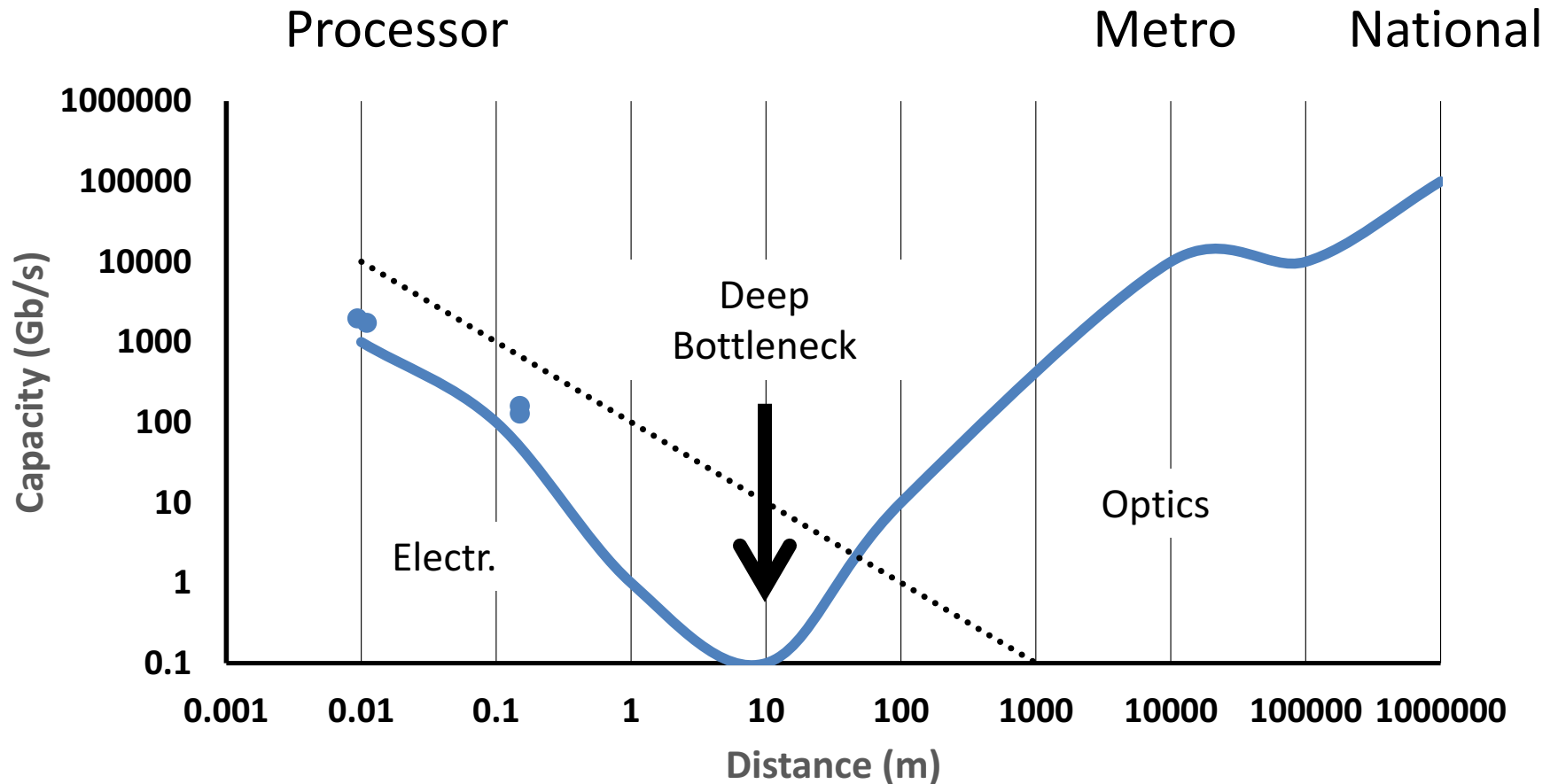
Home



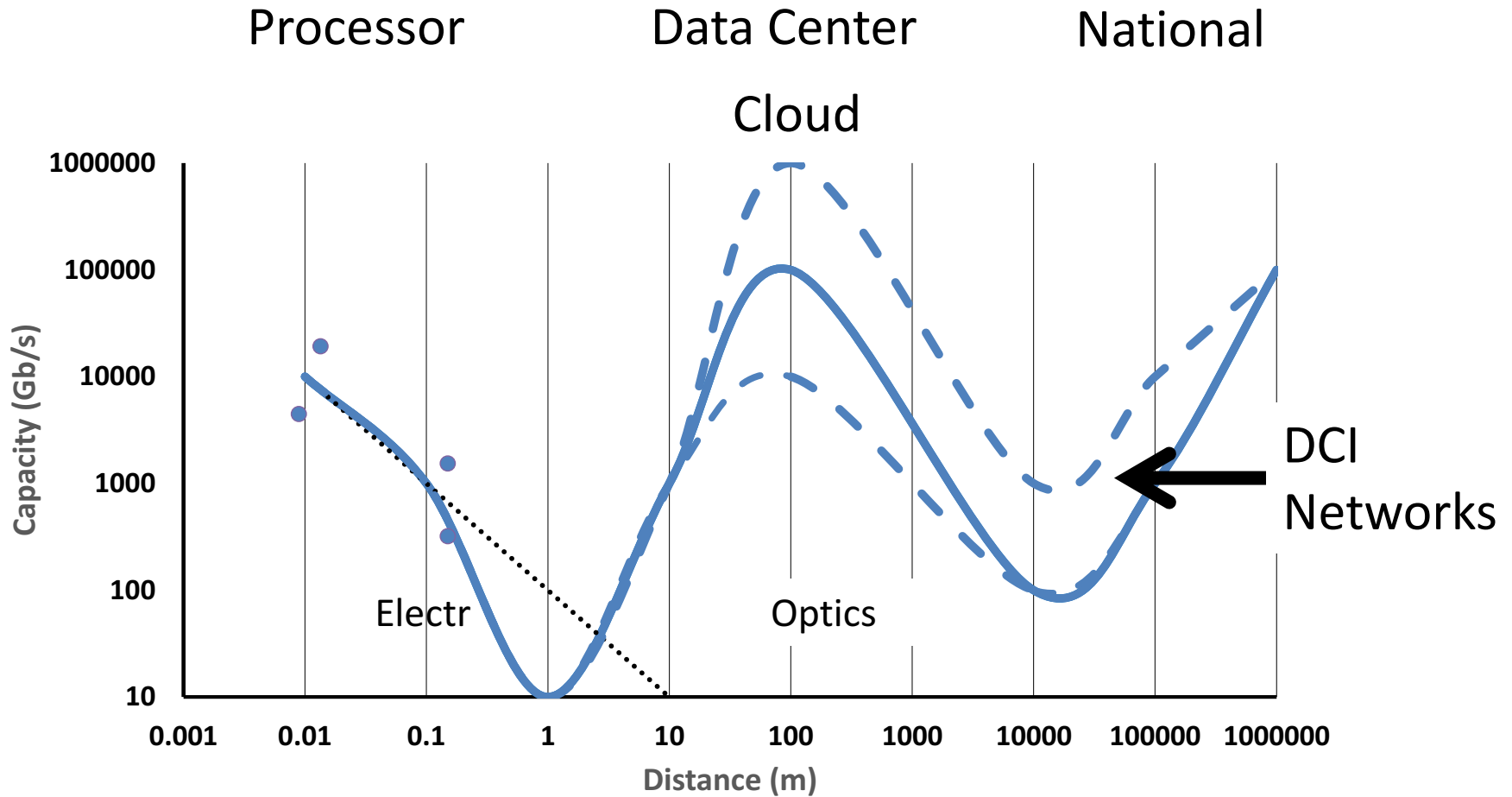
10 m

100 Mb/s

Network Capacity Scaling: Metro Model



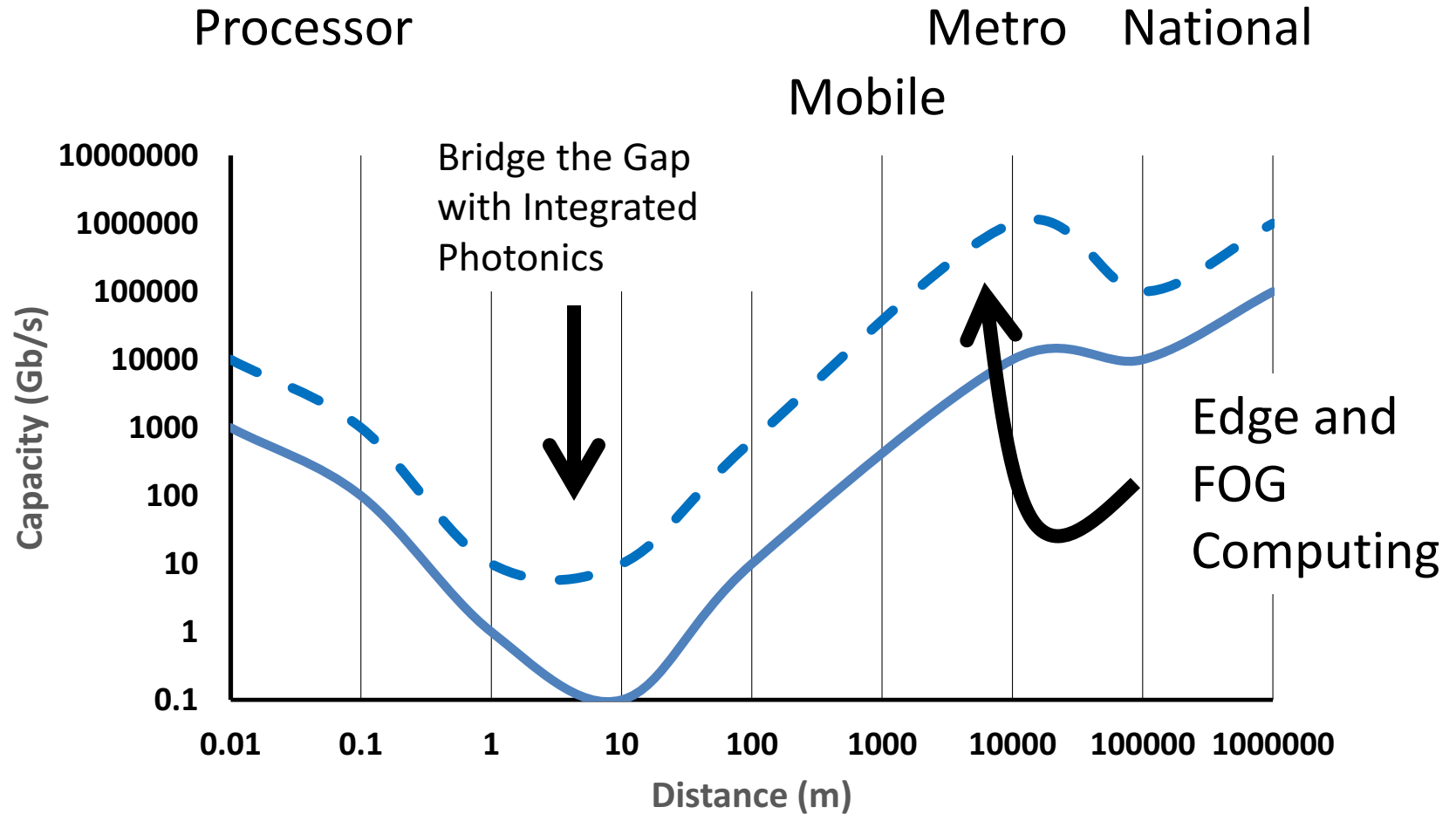
Network Capacity Scaling: Data Center Model



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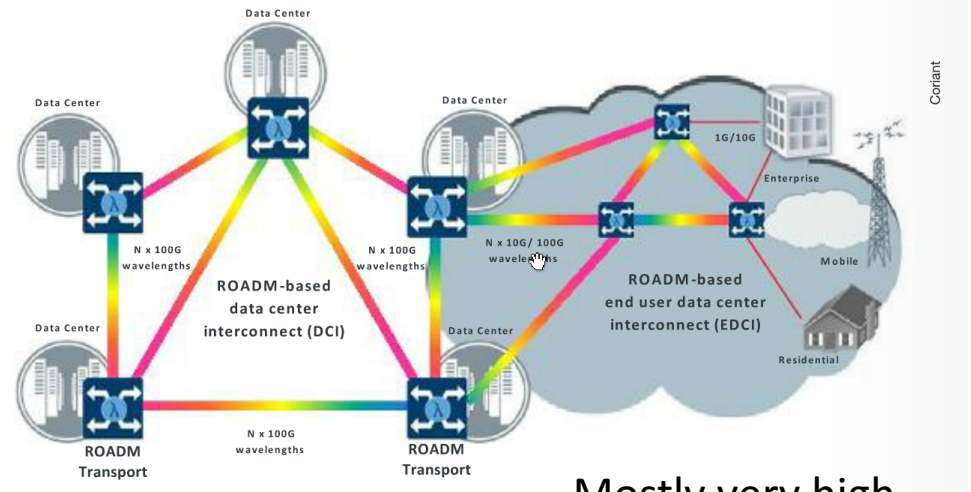
Network Capacity Scaling: Future Models

5G: 10 Tb/s/km²



Data Center Interconnect (DCI)

- Internet companies want to lower cost of sending data between data centers
 - Facebook, Google



Standard hardware

Open Optical Packet Transport

Co-chaired by Hans-Juergen Schmidtke, Facebook and Ihab Tarazi, Equinix



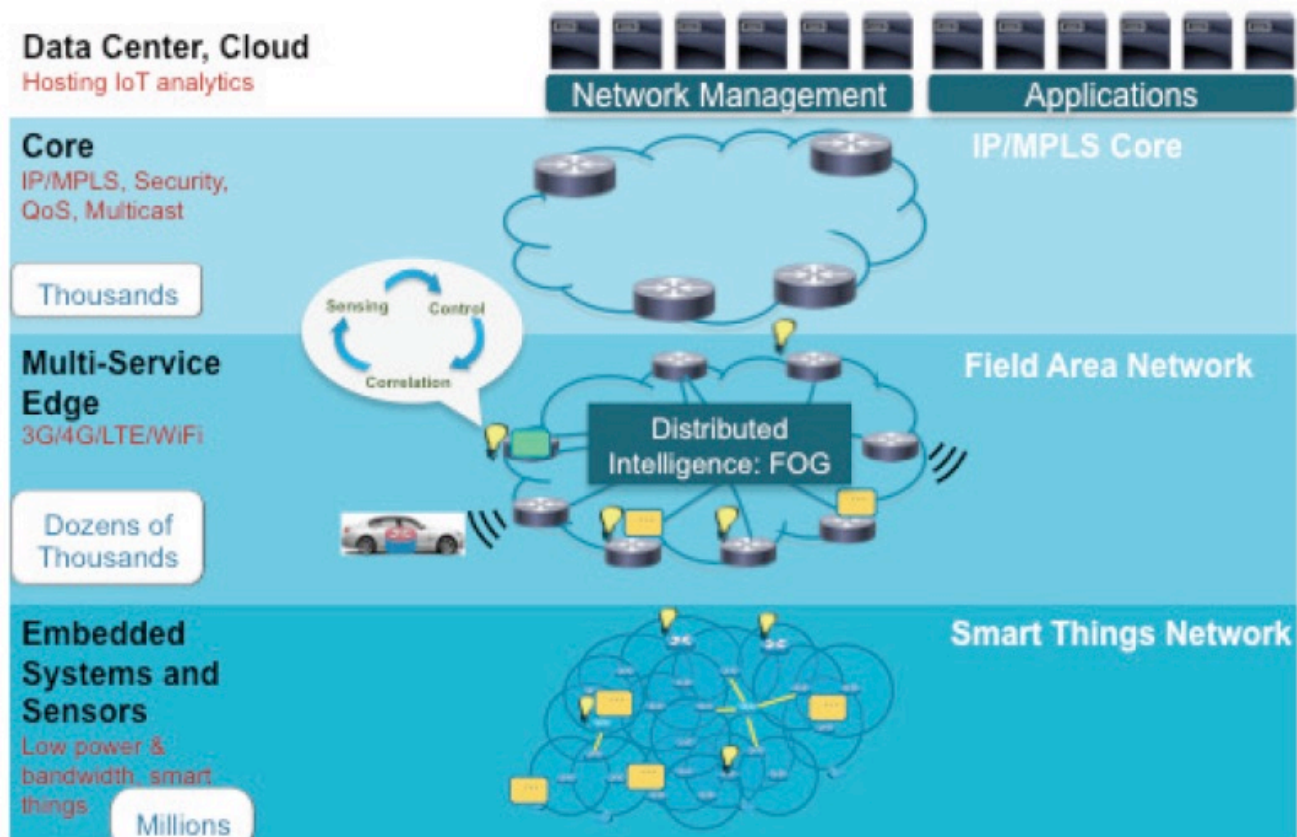
Mostly very high capacity point-to-point using ROADMs for multiplexing



Standard management software

FOG Computing

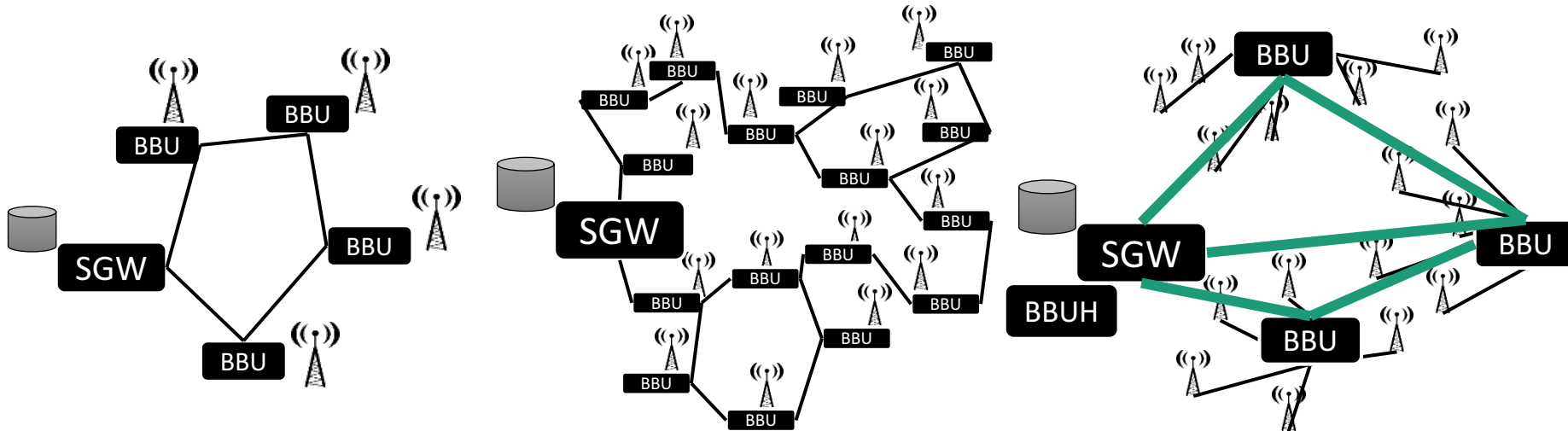
The Internet of Thing Architecture and Fog Computing



F. Bonomi, et. al. MCC 2012

Cloud Radio Access Networks (C-RAN)

KDDI study: real time vs daily adapt, 2x benefit



4G Macro-Cell Network

- Base-band processing unit (BBU) at every tower
- WDM or PON fiber network to Service Gateway (SGW)

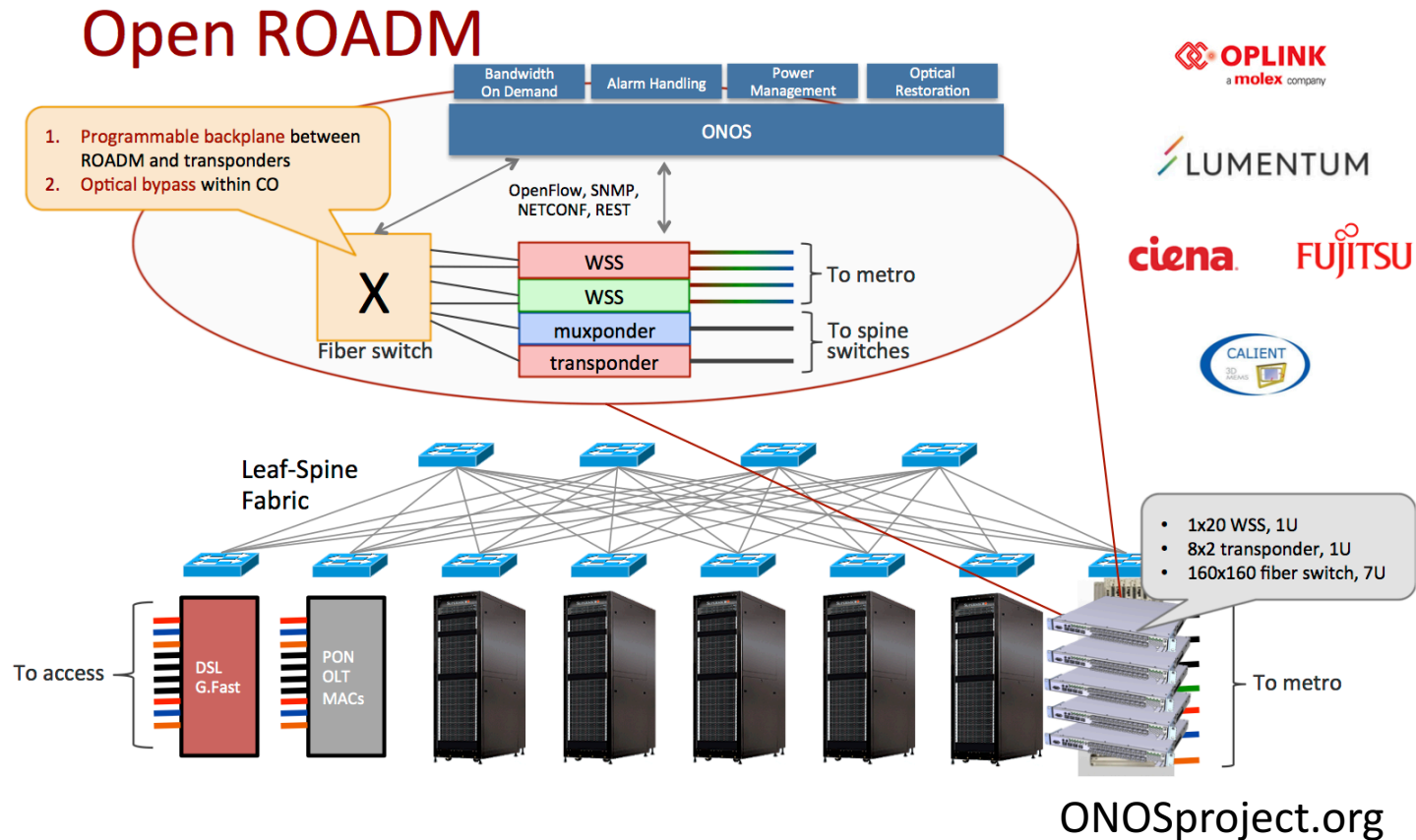
4G for Small Cells/5G

- 10x+ in capacity
- 10x+ in cost: everything multiplies
- Need capacity & latency of fiber to each cell

5G Cloud Radio Access

- BBU hoteling/sharing
- Need programmability to realize 'cloud'
- Avoid 10x+ cost

CORD: Central Office Re-architected as a DC



OPLINK
a molex company

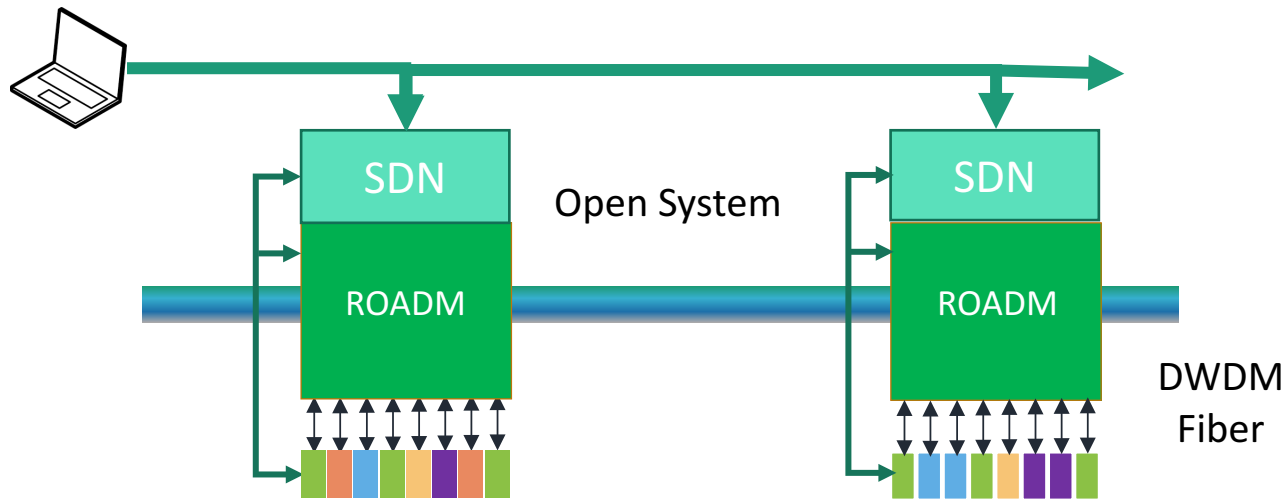
LUMENTUM

ciena FUJITSU

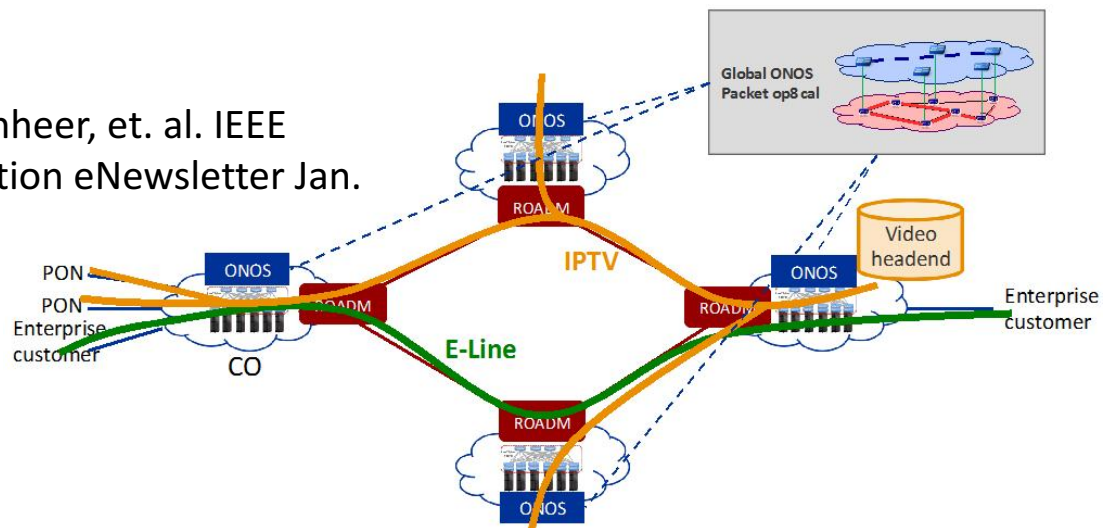
CALIENT

OpenROADM MSA: AT&T

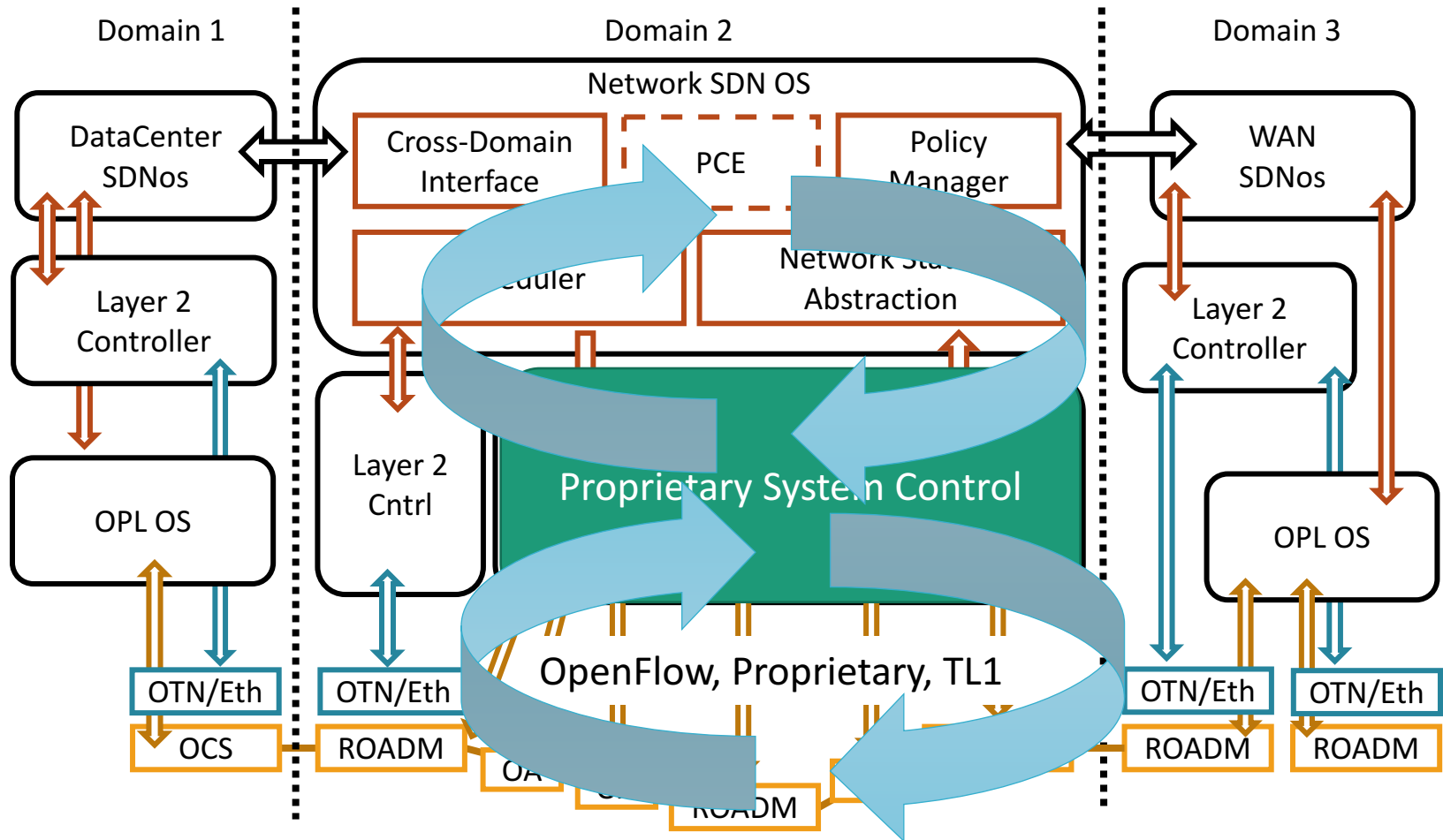
Disaggregated ROADMs



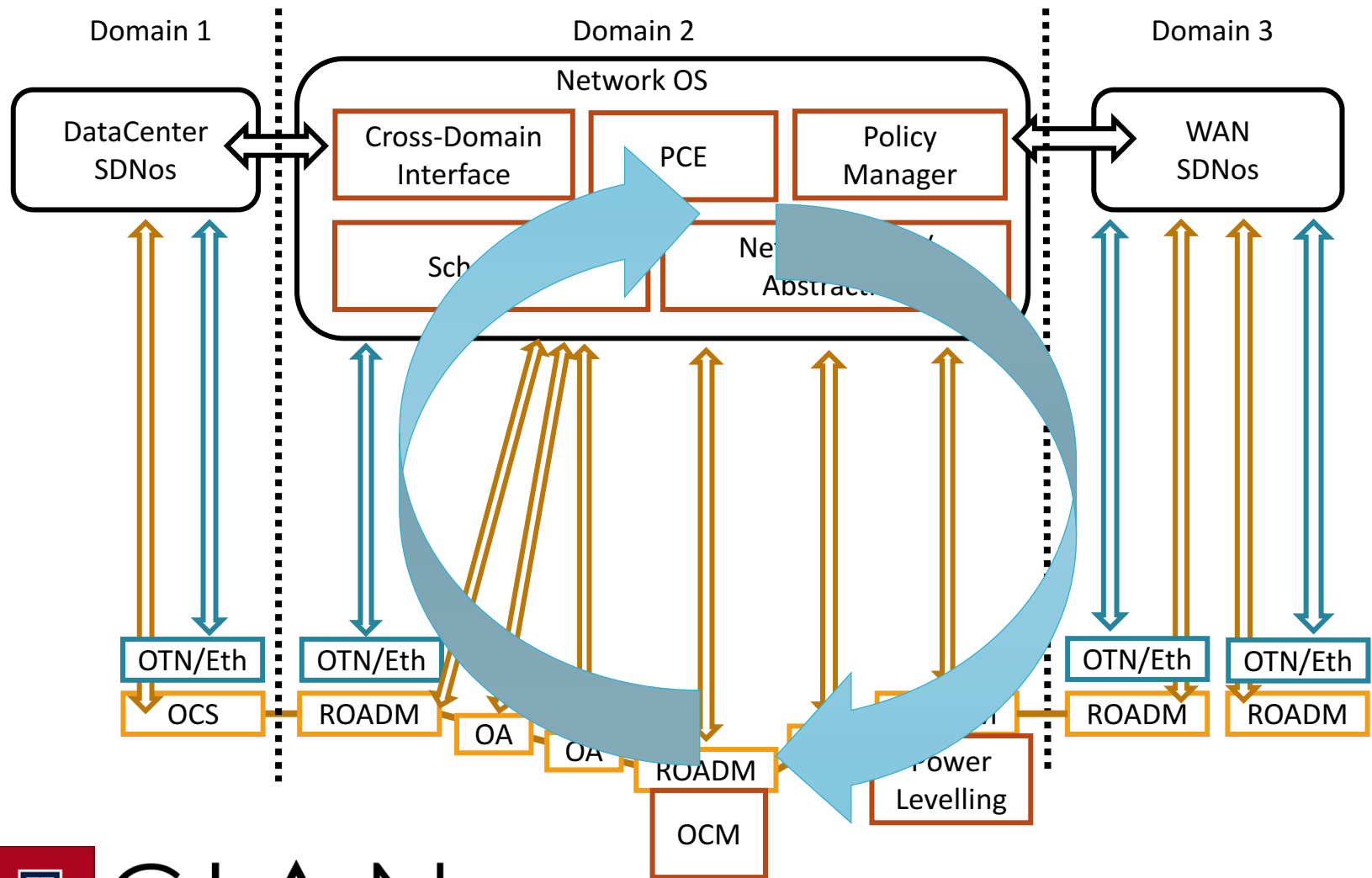
M. De Leenheer, et. al. IEEE
Softwarization eNewsletter Jan.
2016



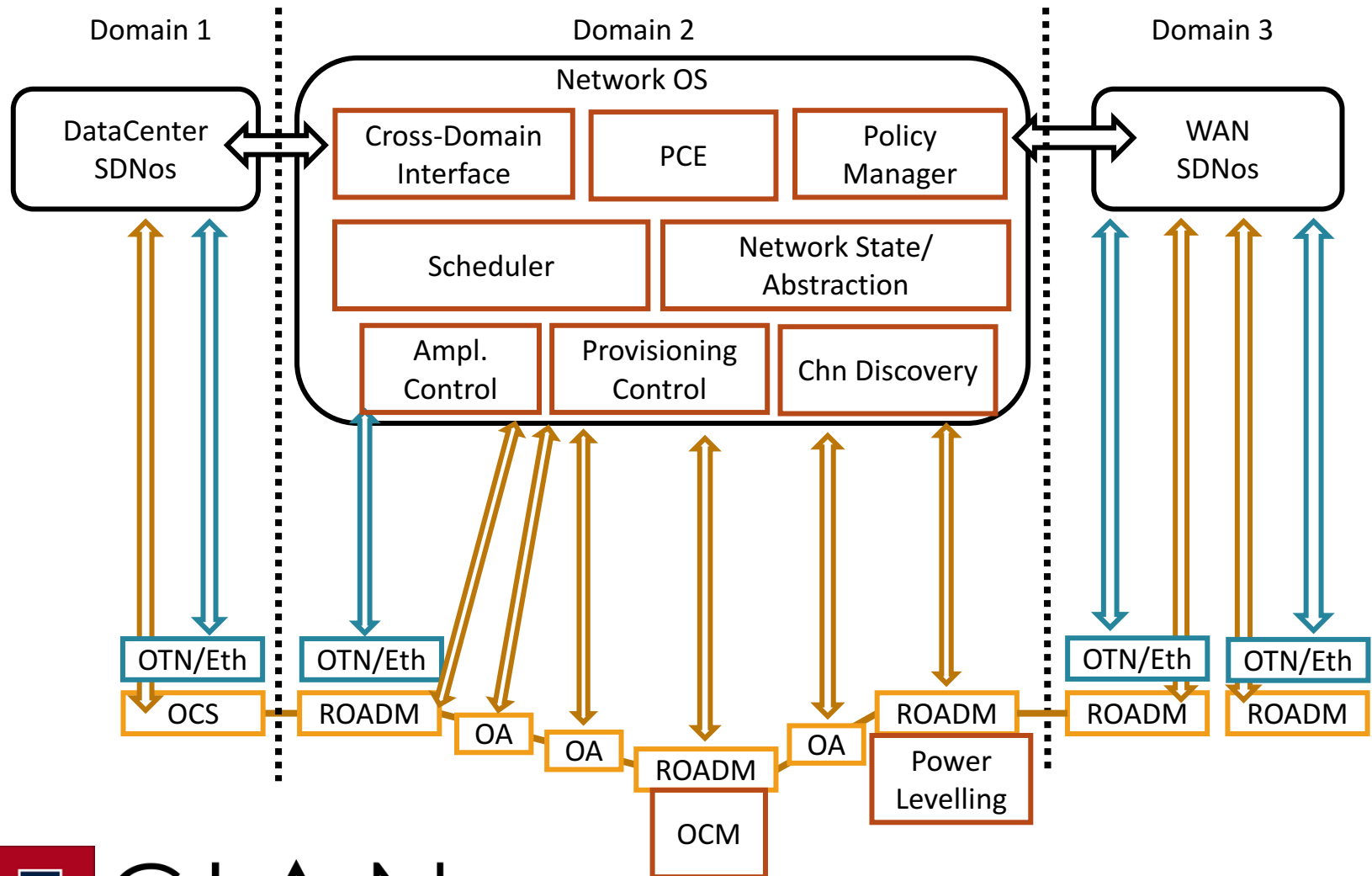
SDN Control



White Box Optical Control



White Box Optical Control



Functions of Optical Physical Layer Controllers

- Control diverse set of optical transmission hardware to operate network
 - Provision channels
 - Tune amplifiers
 - Tune channel powers
 - Manage faults, e.g. node loss, transient recovery
 - Tune/control transceivers

Current propriety solutions

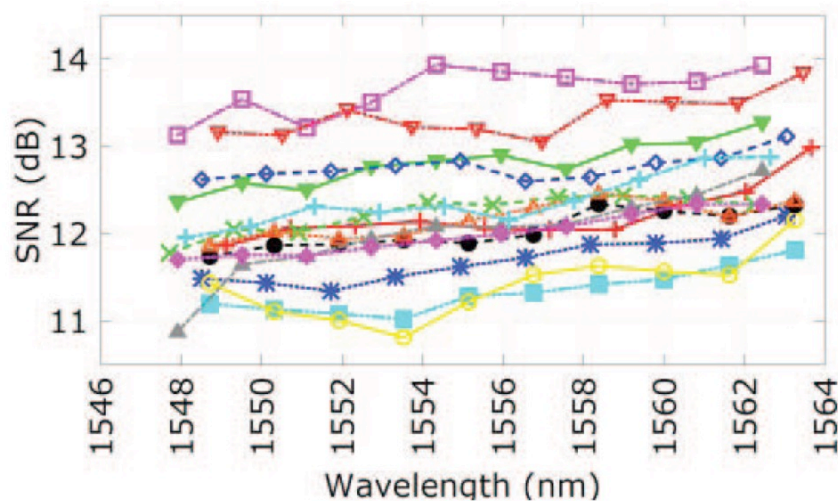
- Real time elastic bandwidth/flex grid management
- Real time route selection
- Wavelength layer protection
- Defragmentation
-

Future

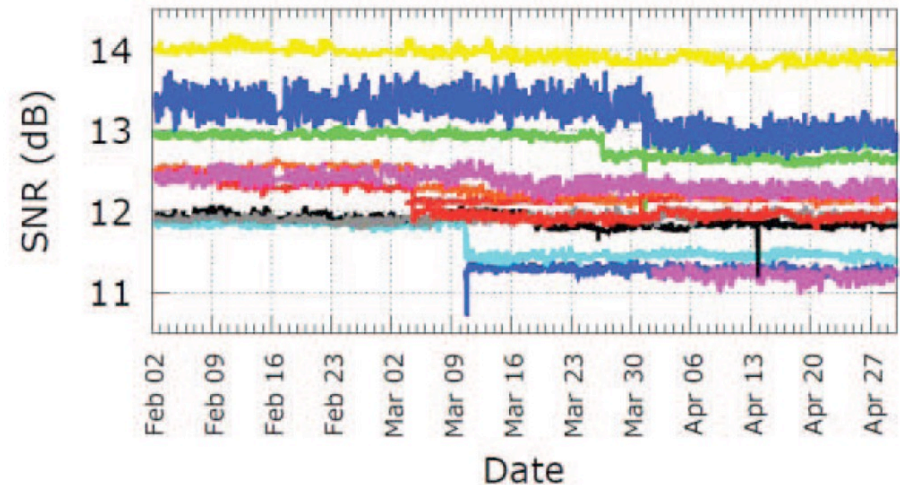
Variations in the Field

- Production system measurements
- Performance varies by wavelength & route over time

Wavelength & Route Dependence:



Time Dependence:

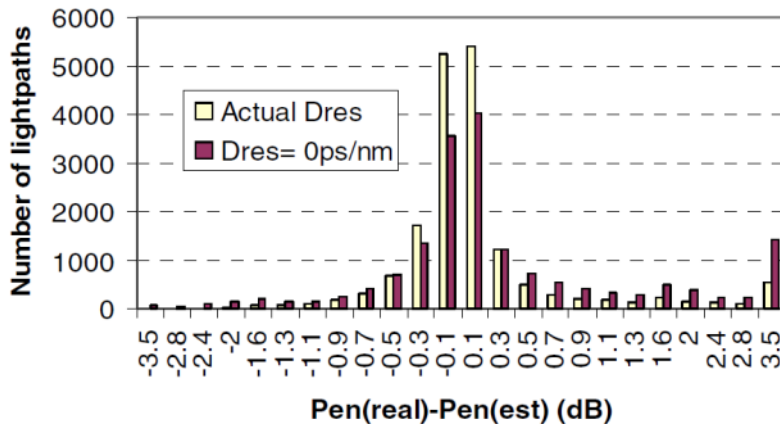
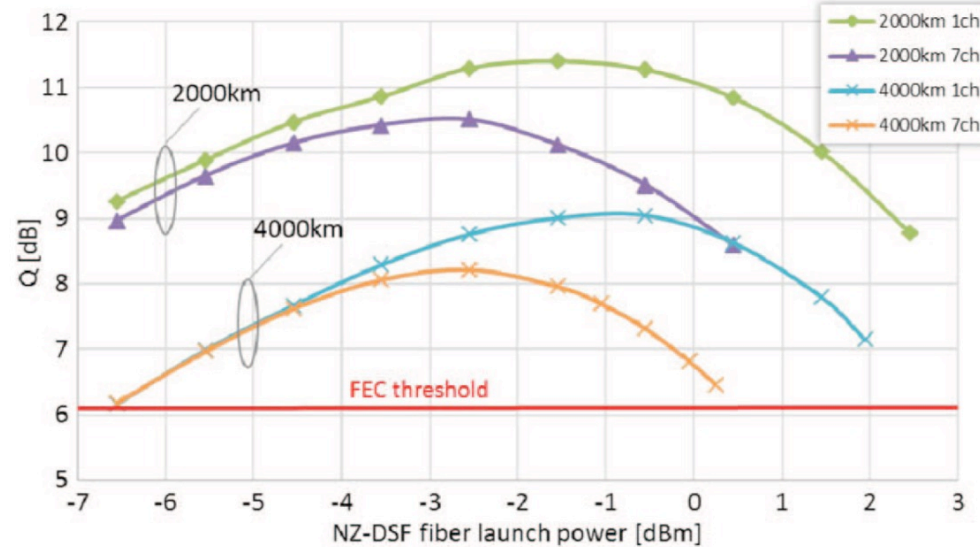


Ghobadi, et. al. OFC 2016

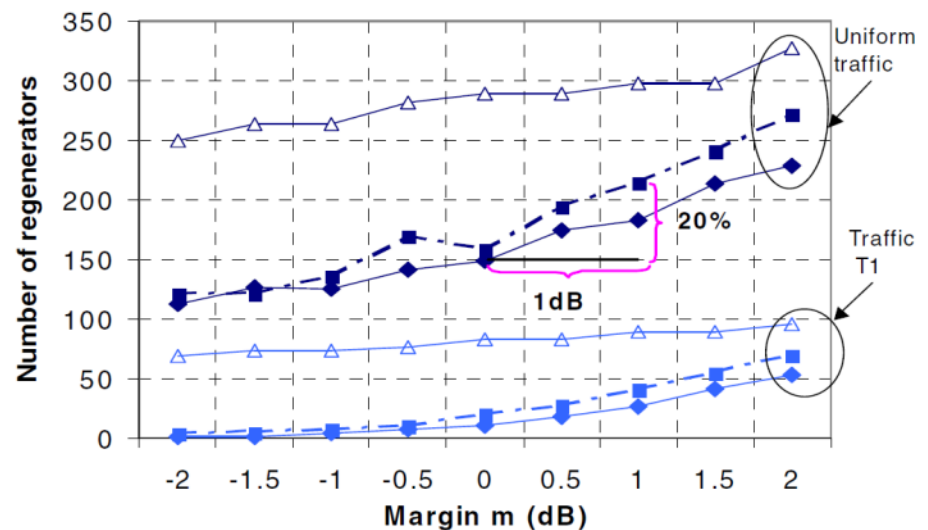
Margin and Regeneration Game

Filer, et. al. JOCN 2016

- Need to keep signal power within allowed margins
- Use performance estimations (PCE) IA-RWA
- Trade-off margins and regeneration/cost

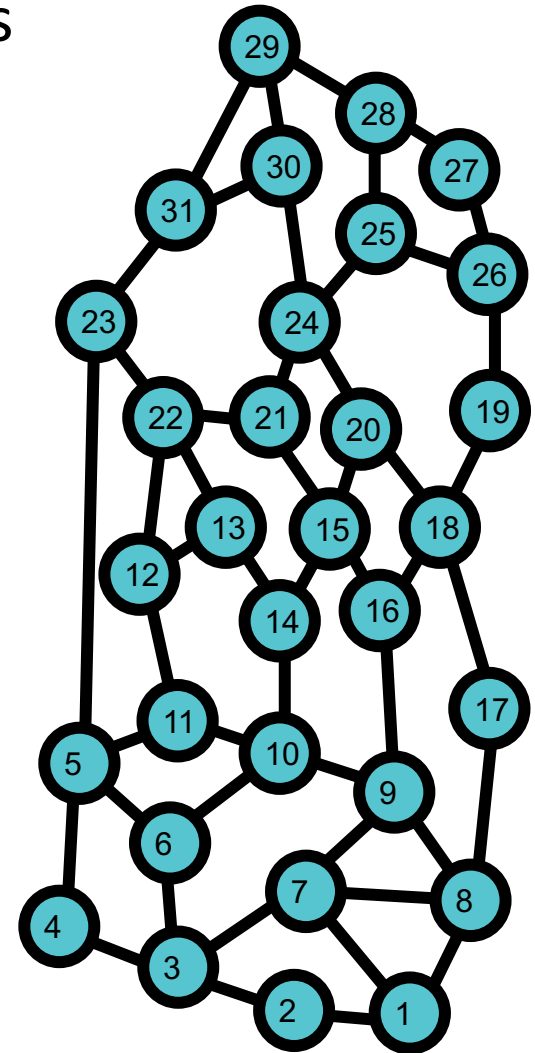
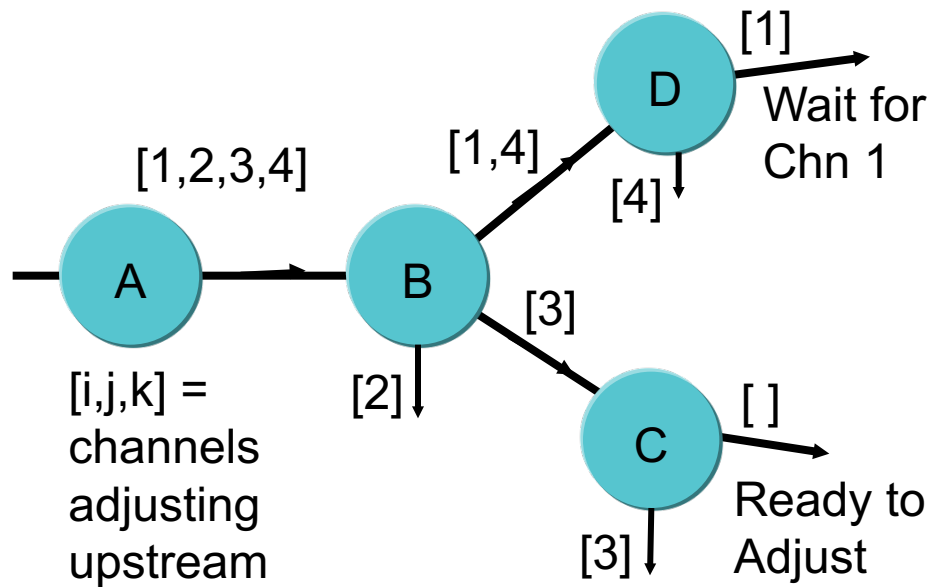


Leplingard et. al. OFC 2008



Optical Power Control Algorithm

- Power drifts over time and new channels are provisioned: need periodic power control to stay within margins
- Adjust nodes in parallel within 'optically' isolated domains
 - Node ordering based on channel routes



Optical System Environment Today

- Large mesh networks, multiple wavelengths per node
 - Numbers of nodes, not distance
- Networks are growing fastest near the edge where traffic is bursty and service oriented
- Optical systems use margin engineering to provision 'wavelengths'
 - Need sophisticated algorithms to predict and manage



- **Everything points to a need for highly integrated, software controlled systems at the metro edge**



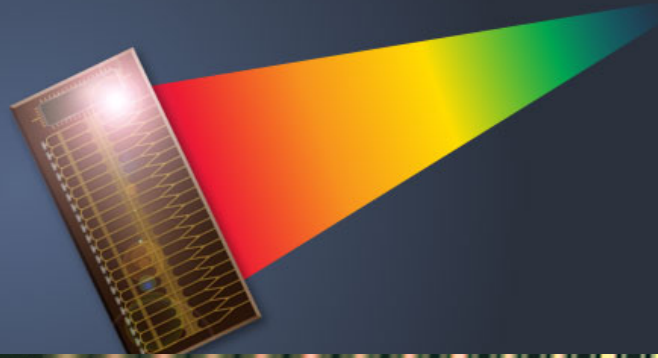
Ciena Wavelogic Ai



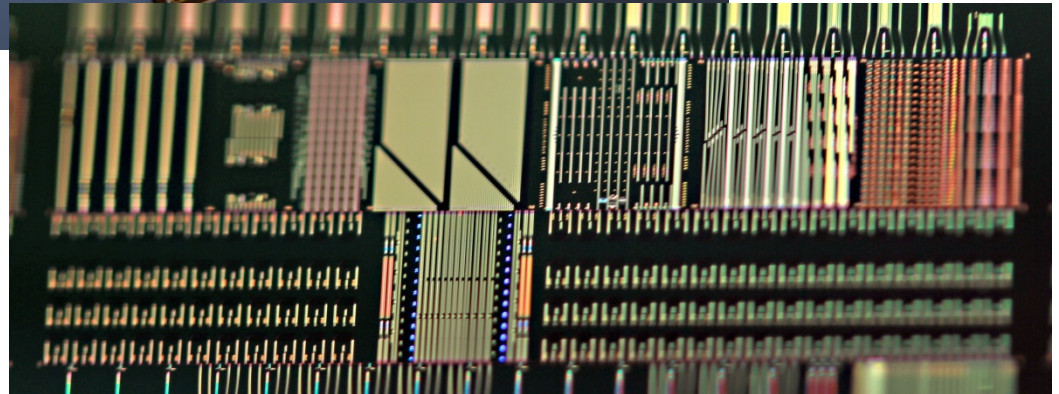
Photonic Integrated Circuits/Silicon Photonics

PHOTONIC INTEGRATION

Infinera Photonics Scalable
Coherent Super-Channels

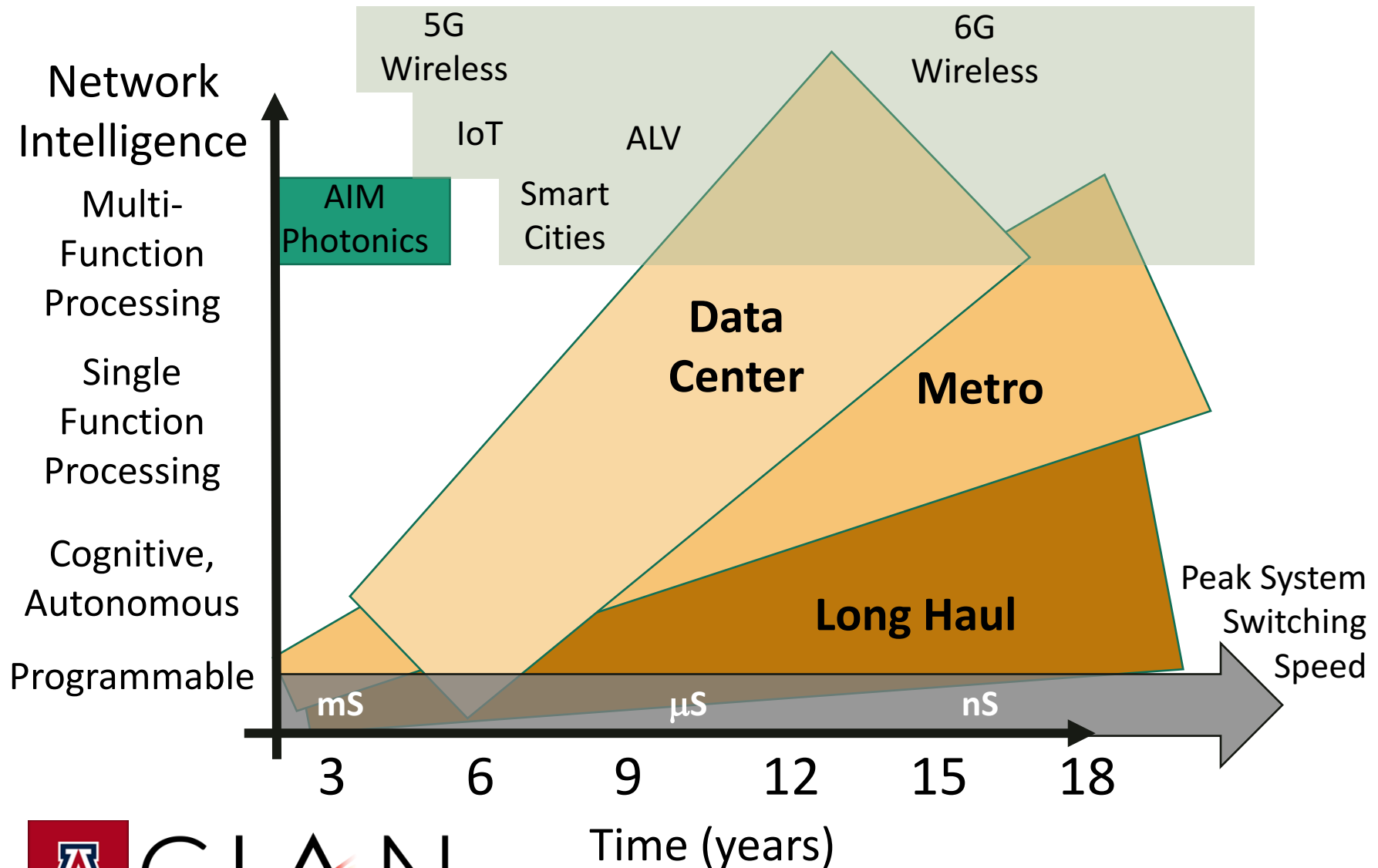


- Change cost structure of optical systems
- Essential for high volume, ubiquitous optics



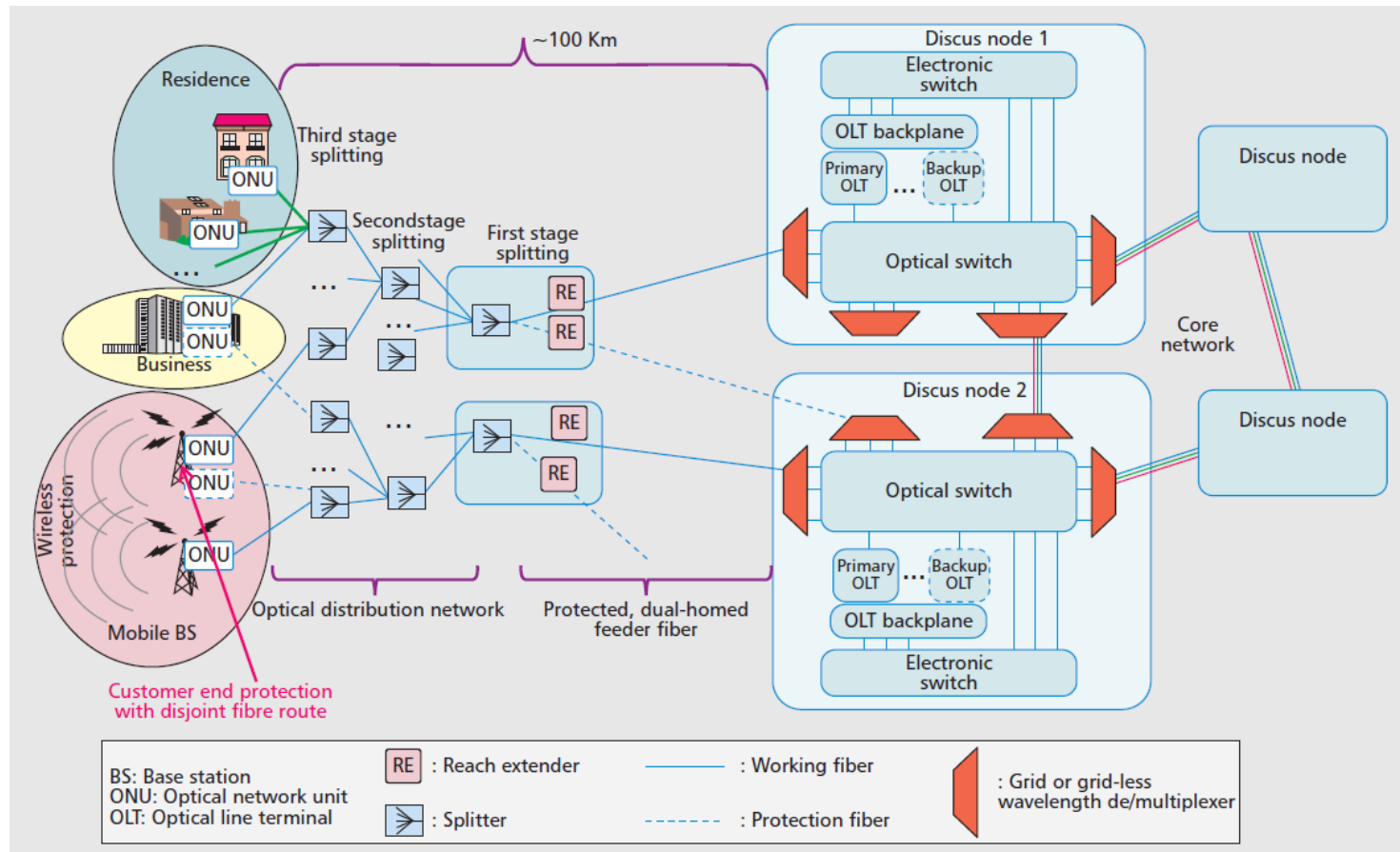
Columbia (Lipson) – interferometer w/ Ge detect. performance monitor
UCSD (Mookherjee) – pol. insensitive 4x Add-Drop-VOA for WDM
Caltech (Scherer) – sensor-type information processing chip
UCSD (Fainman) – waveguides & structures for sidewall gratings
Berkeley (Chang-Hasnain) – grating for III-V on SOI integration
Univ. Arizona (Norwood) – athermal polymer clad ring modulators

Optical Networking Evolution



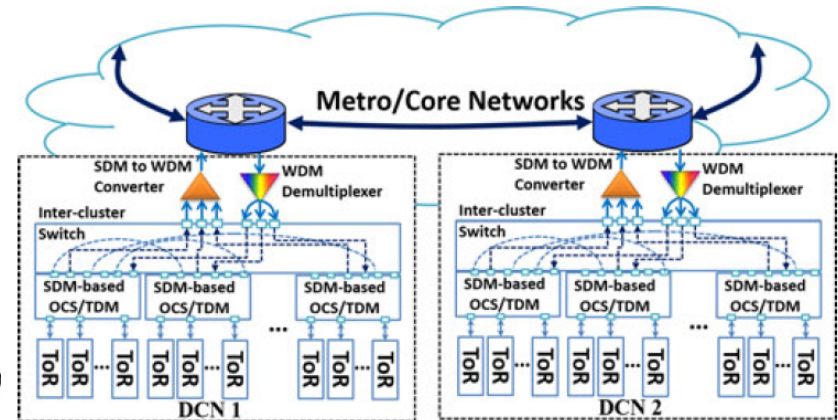
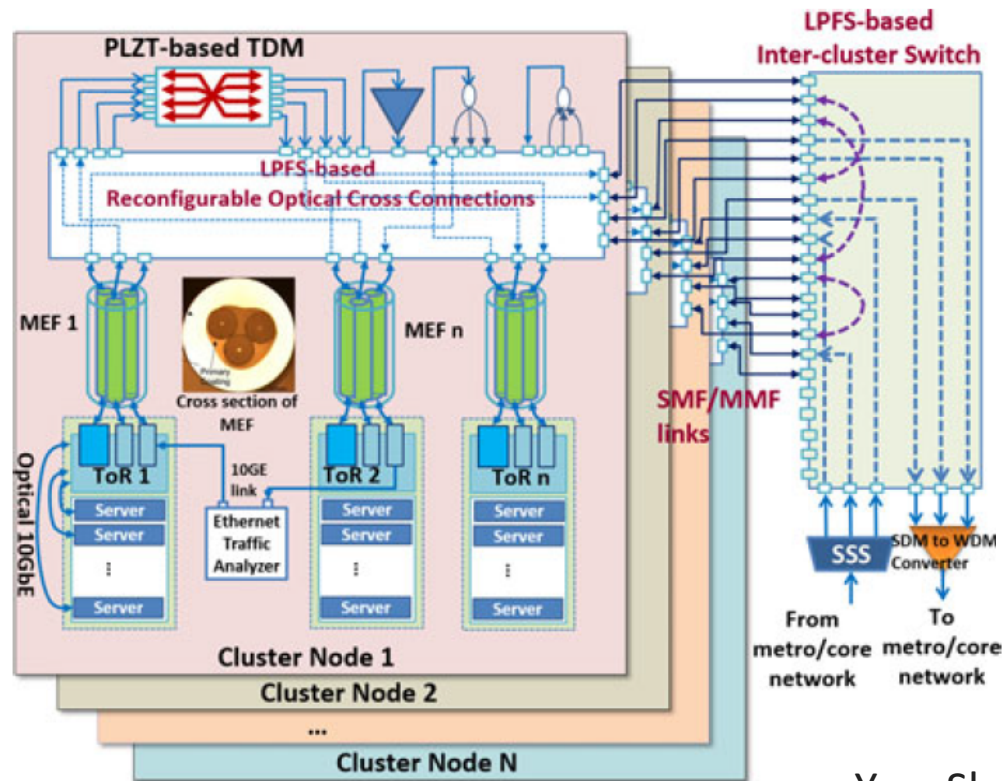
Recent Research on SDN in Cloud, Fog, Edge and DCI Networking

DISCUS: long-reach passive optical network access for backhaul mobile network and edge services



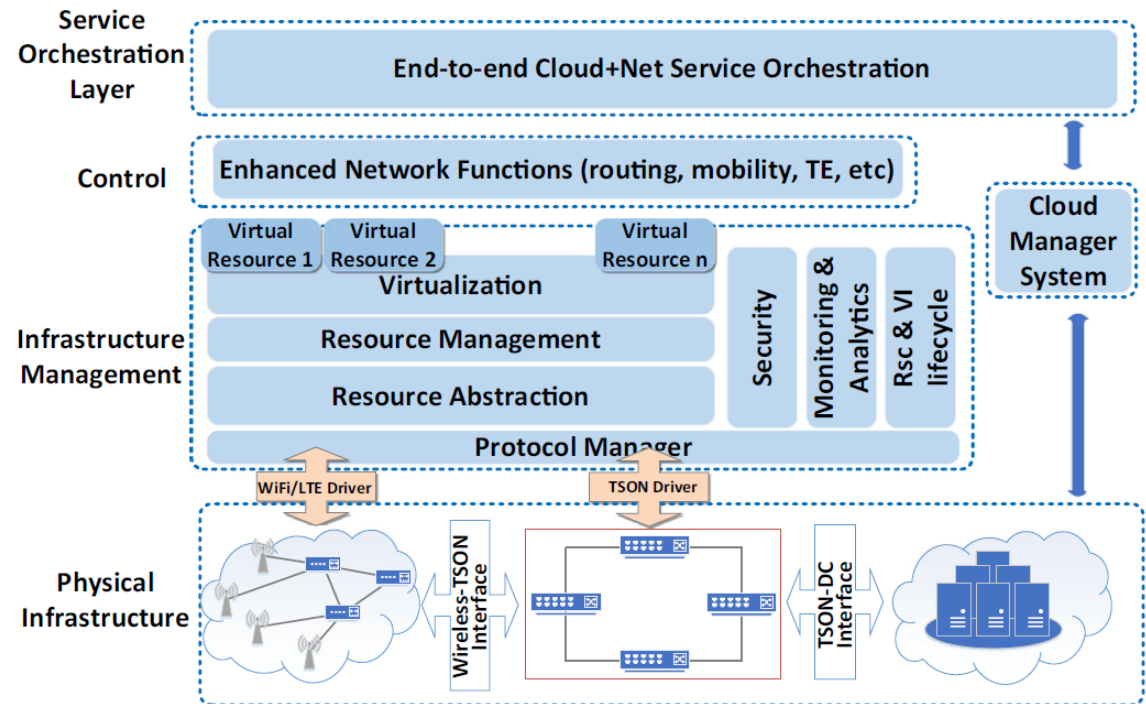
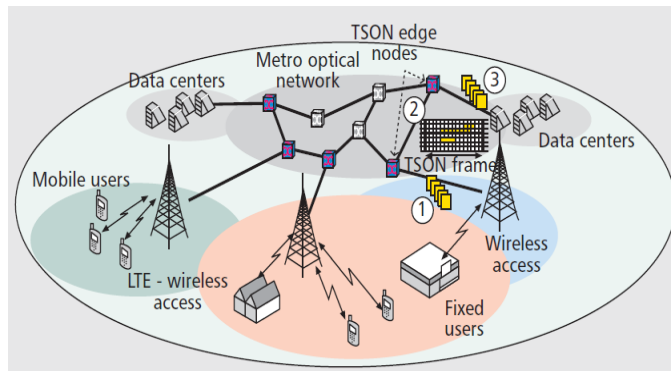
Ruffini, Marco, et al. *IEEE communications magazine* 52.2 (2014): S24-S32

Archon: a function programmable optical interconnect architecture for transparent intra/inter data center SDM/TDM/WDM networking



Yan, Shuangyi, et al. *Journal of Lightwave Technology* 33.8 (2015): 1586-1595.

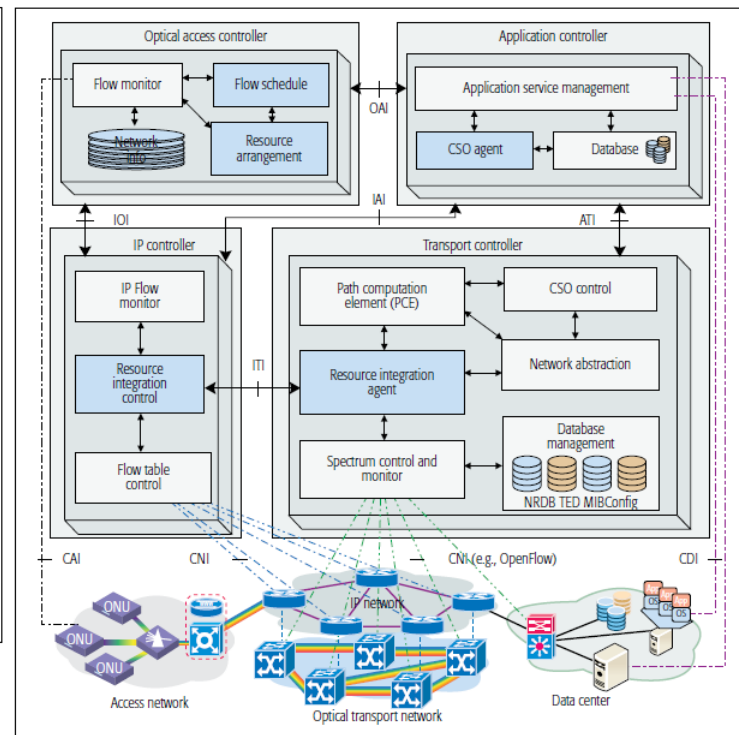
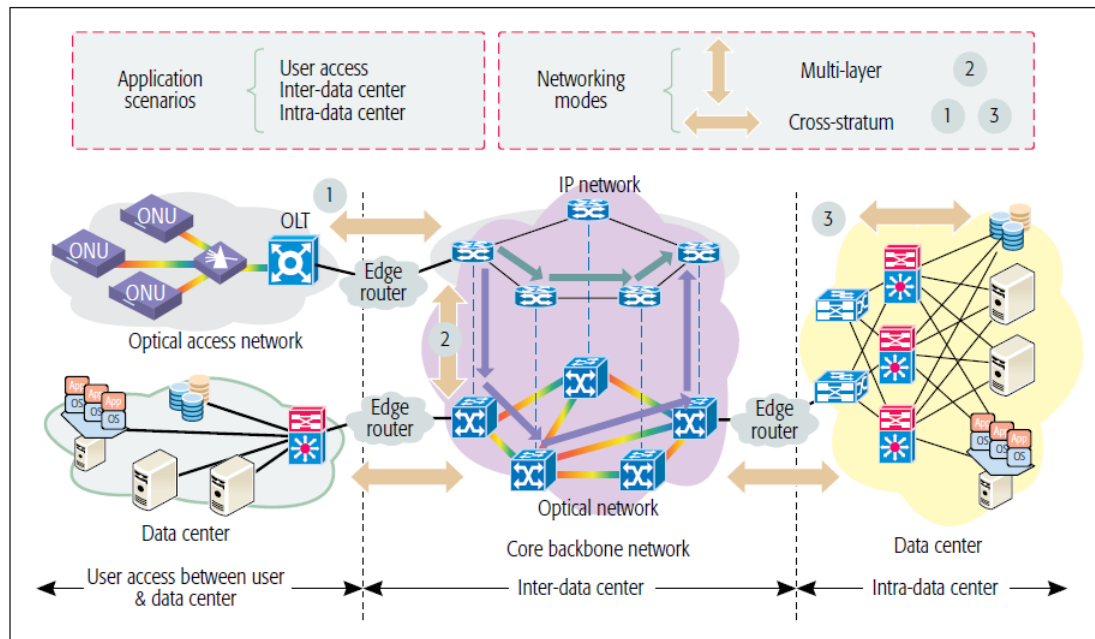
CONTENT: wireless and wired network convergence in support of cloud and mobile cloud services



Anastasopoulos, Markos P., et al. *Photonic Network Communications* 29.3 (2015): 269-281.

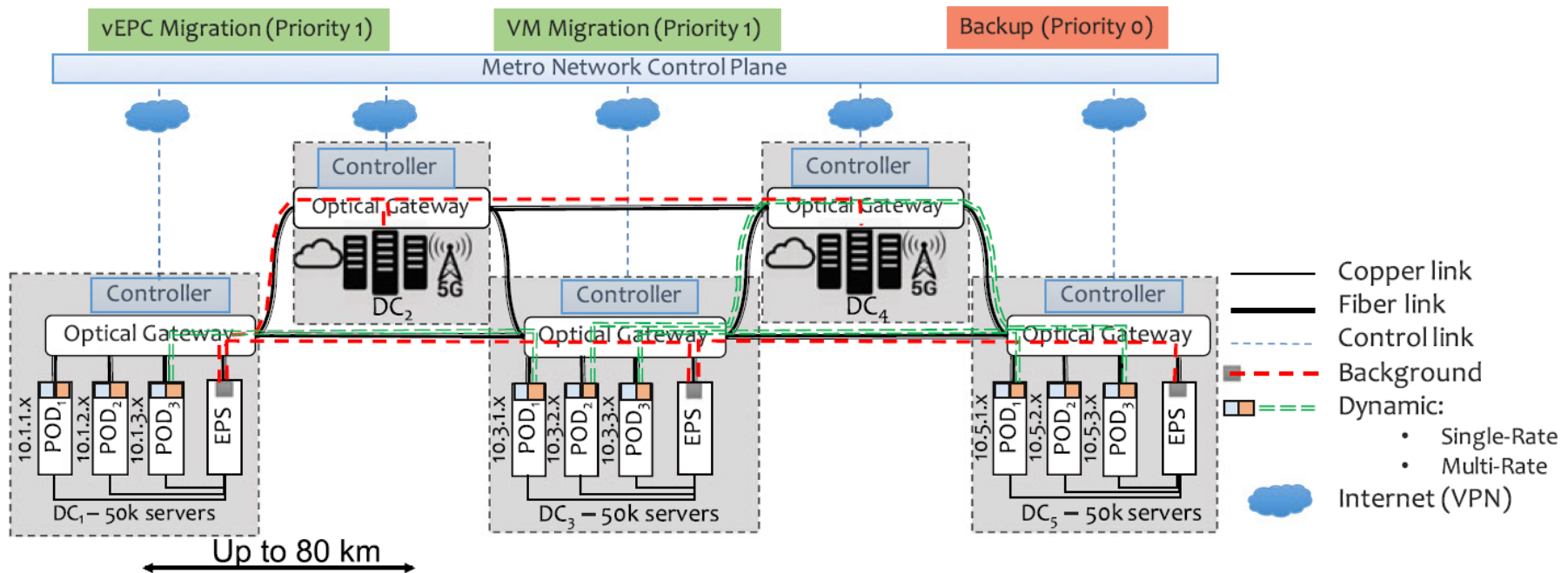
Tzanakaki, Anna, et al. *IEEE Communications Magazine* 51.8 (2013): 155-161.

SUDOI: software defined networking for ubiquitous data center optical interconnection



Yang, Hui, et al. *IEEE Communications Magazine* 54.2 (2016): 86-95.

Flexible, converged intra- and inter-data center network architecture for geographically distributed metro data Centers



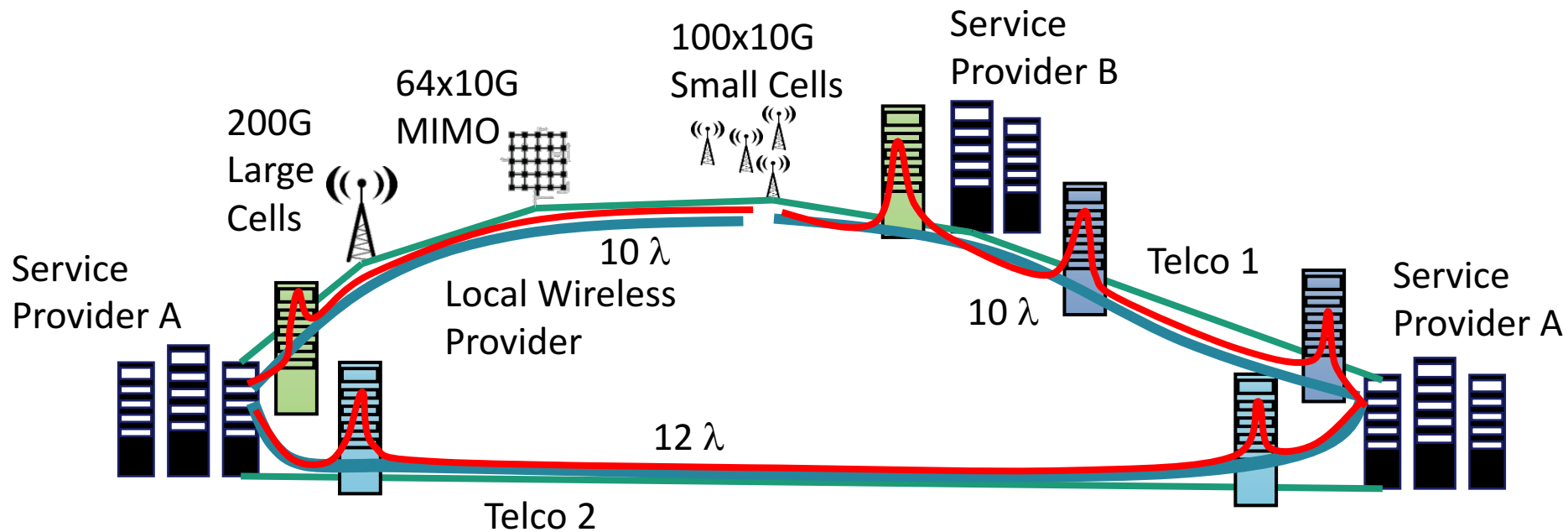
Samadi, Payman, et al. *Journal of Lightwave Technology* 35.6 (2017): 1188-1196.

Fiorani, Matteo, et al. *Journal of Optical Communications and Networking* 9.5 (2017): 385-392.

The Multi-Domain Dilemma

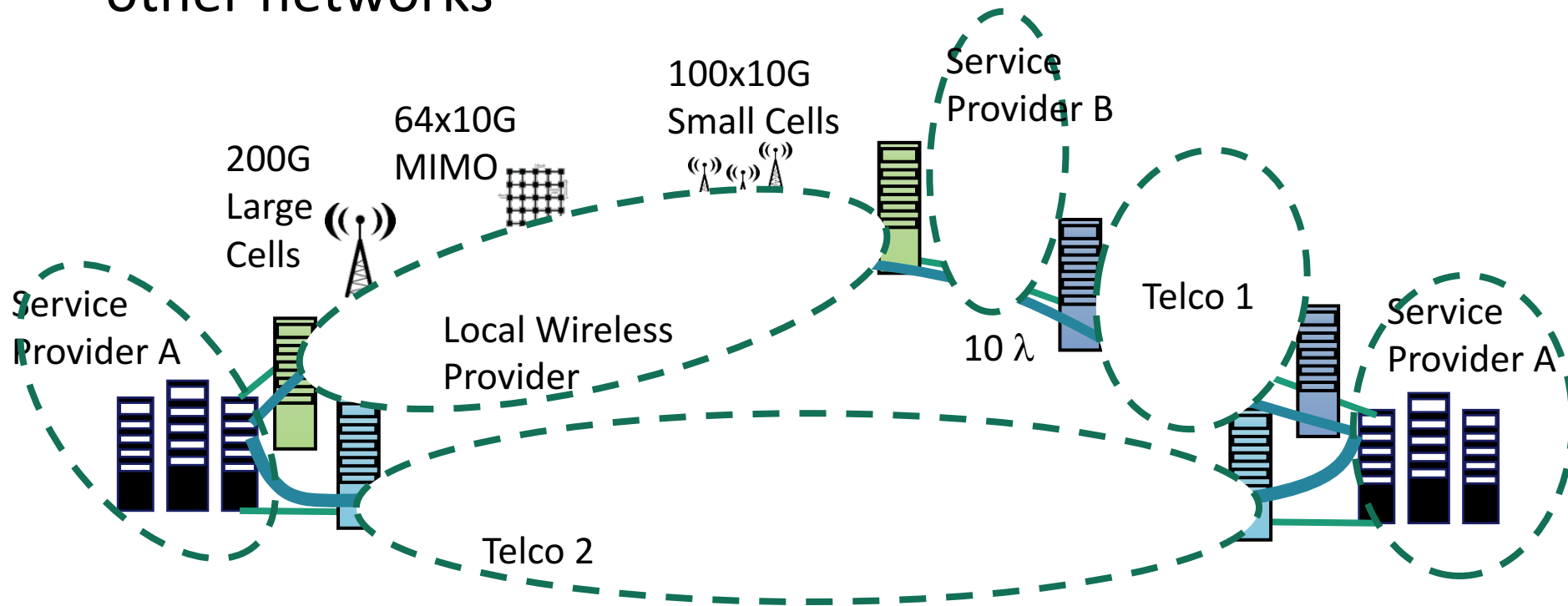
Moving data in and between data centers to support smart communities

- 10 Tb/s/km² for 5G peak densities (NGMN.ORG)
 - 10 Tb/s = 100x100Gb/s DWDM channels
- Millisecond latency (tactile)



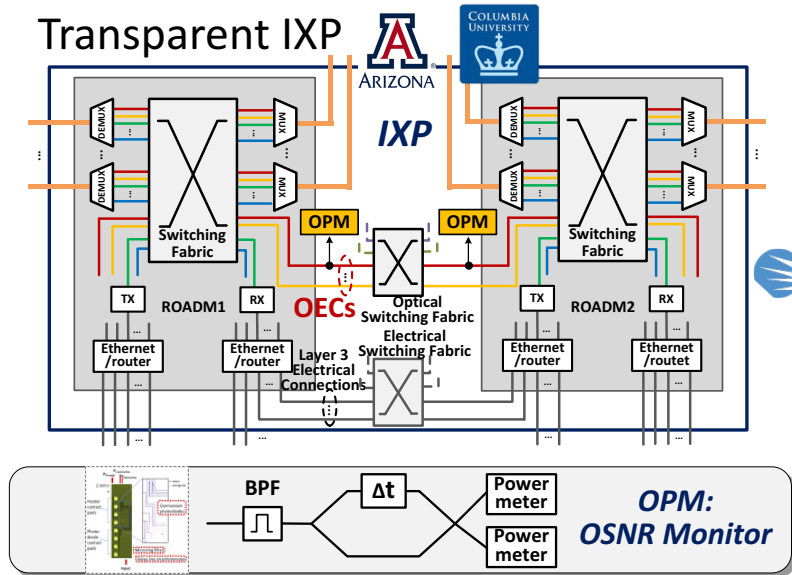
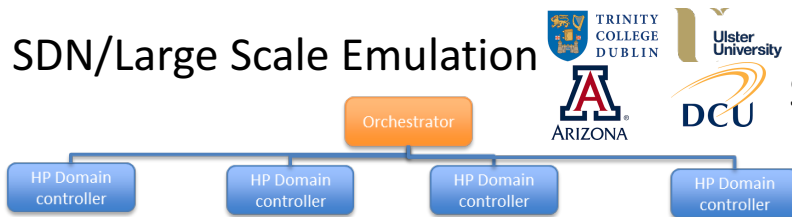
Network Domains: Autonomous Systems

- Service Provider A only sees its own network/data center and the peering points or access points in other networks

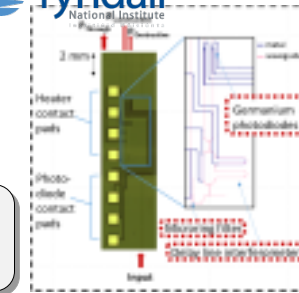
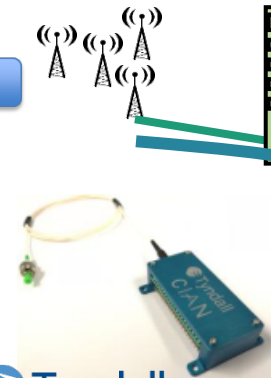


CIAN-CONNECT-IPIC-CSRI Agile Cloud

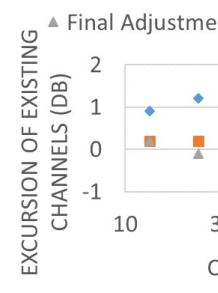
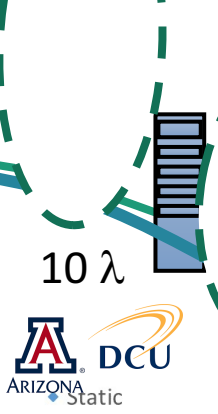
- Setup signals across autonomous domains
- Use Si Photonics/integrated phot. switches
- Optical Circuit Switching & OPM



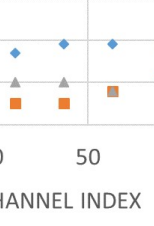
100x10G Small Cells



Service Provider B



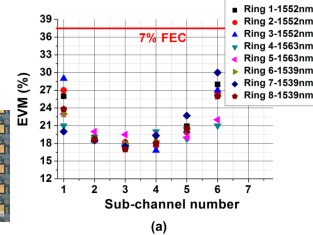
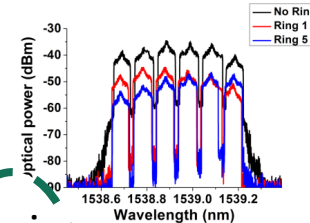
Telco 1



DCU

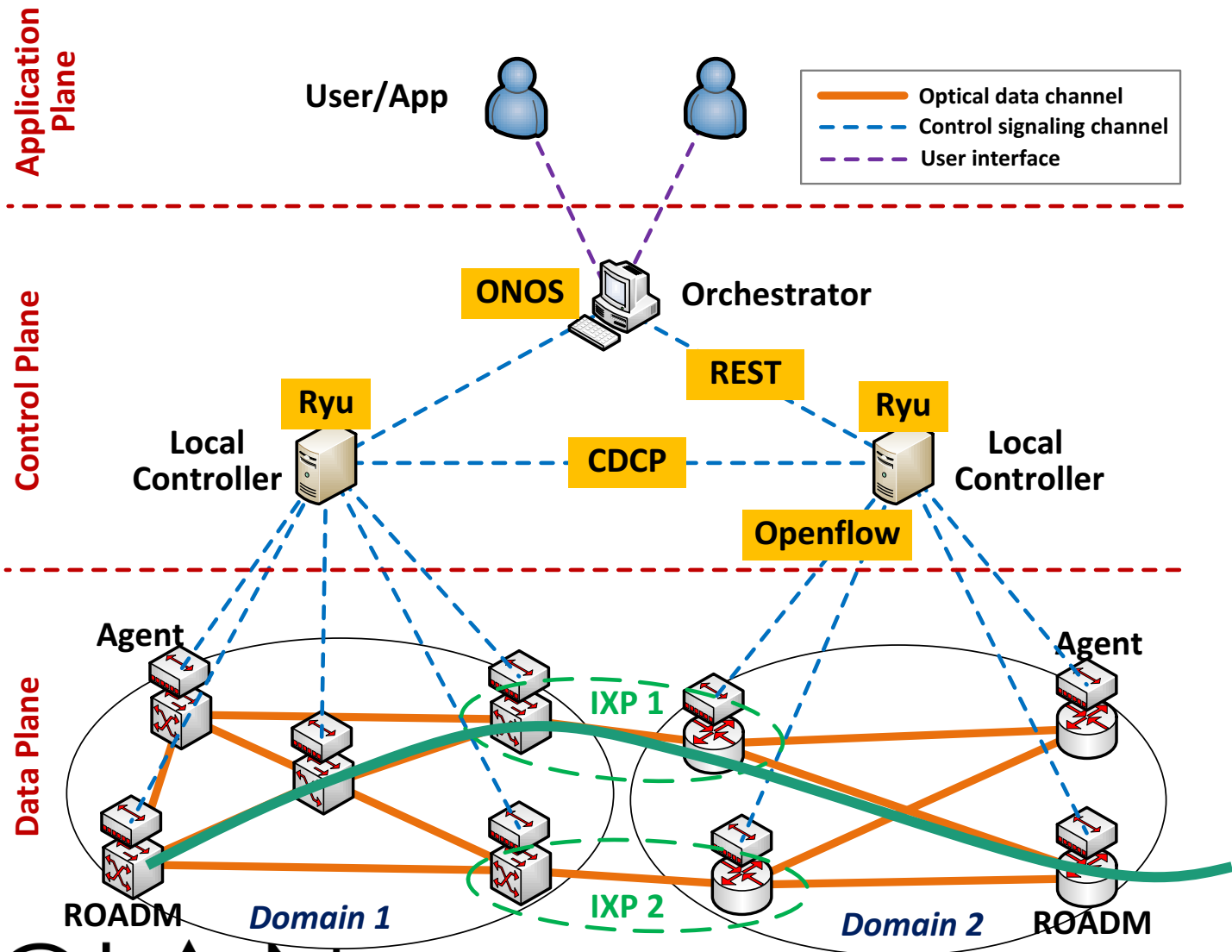
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Superchannel transmission



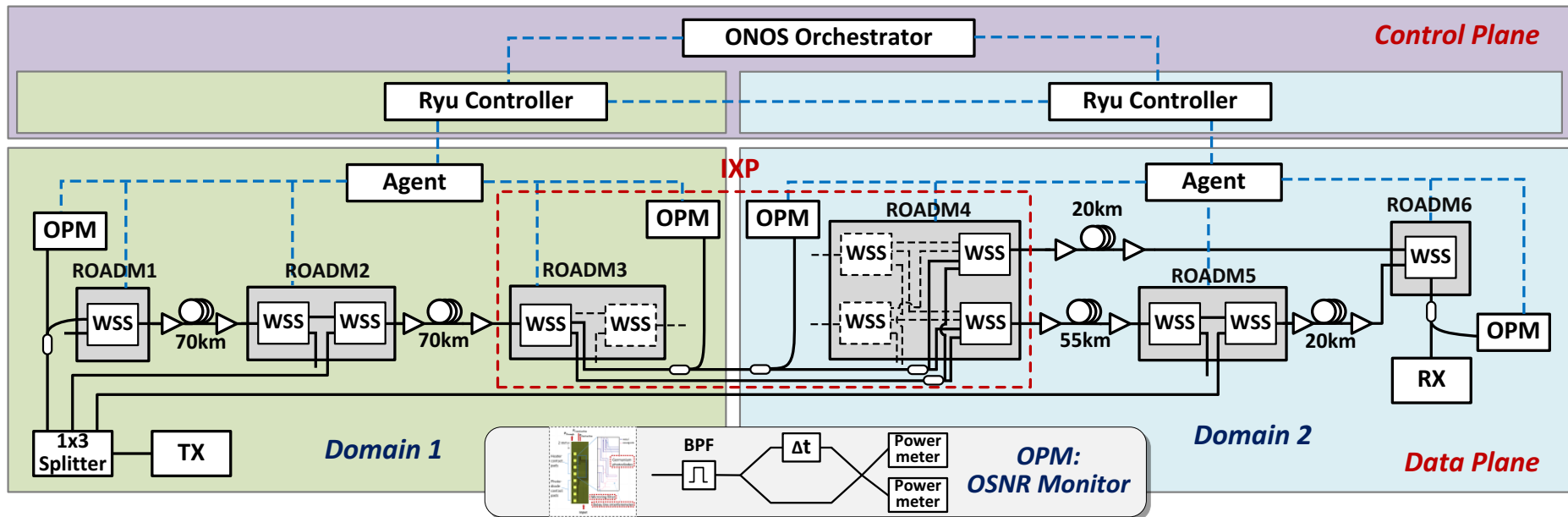
Dual Chn Excursion-Free OCS

Transparent Software Defined Exchange (tSDX)/Multi-Domain Transmission



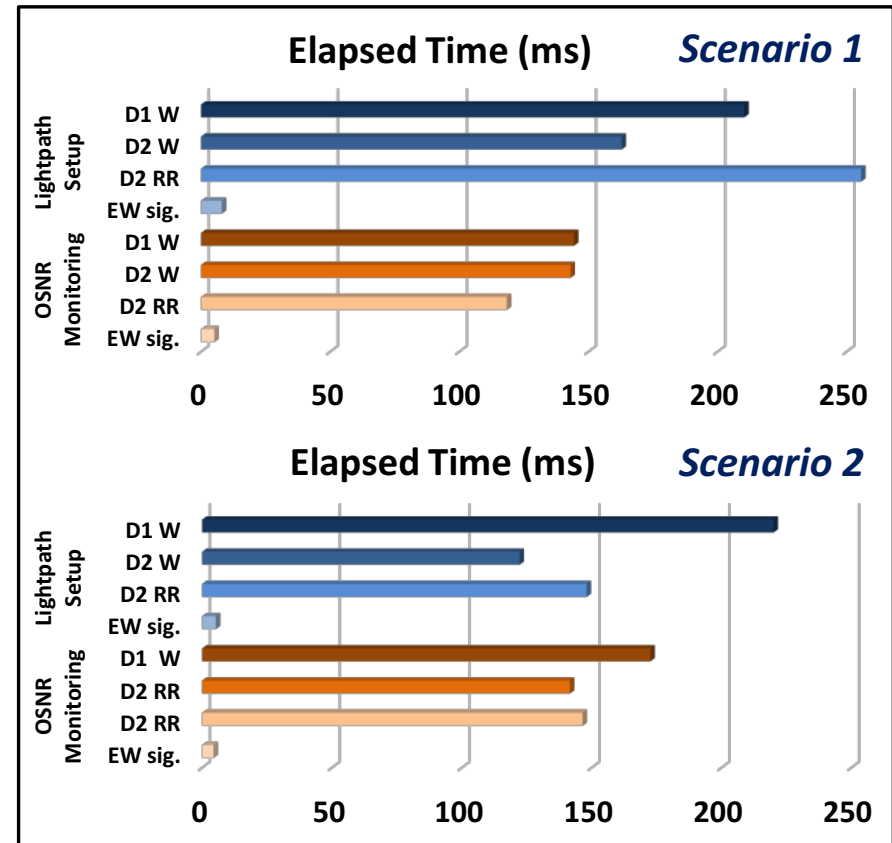
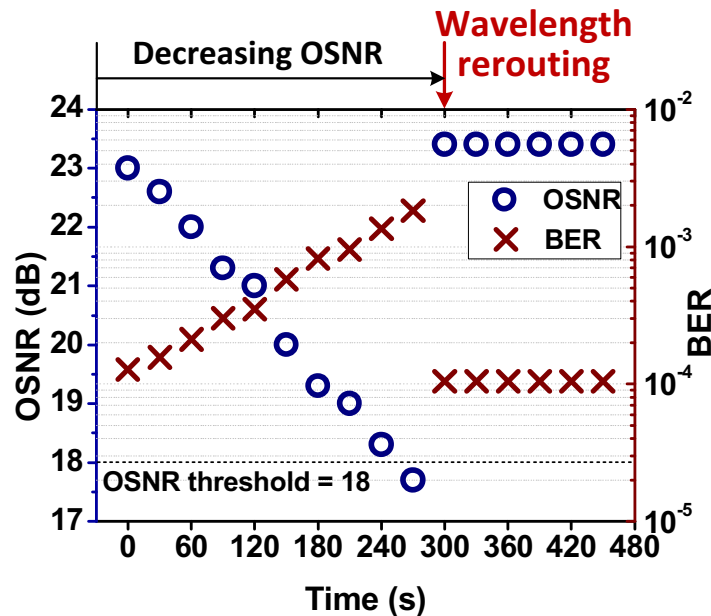
OPM Based Transparent IXP: tSDX

- Establish optical connections transparently through Internet peering points
- Use SDN + OPM: transparent Software Defined Exchange (tSDX)
- OPM in each domain enforces SLAs

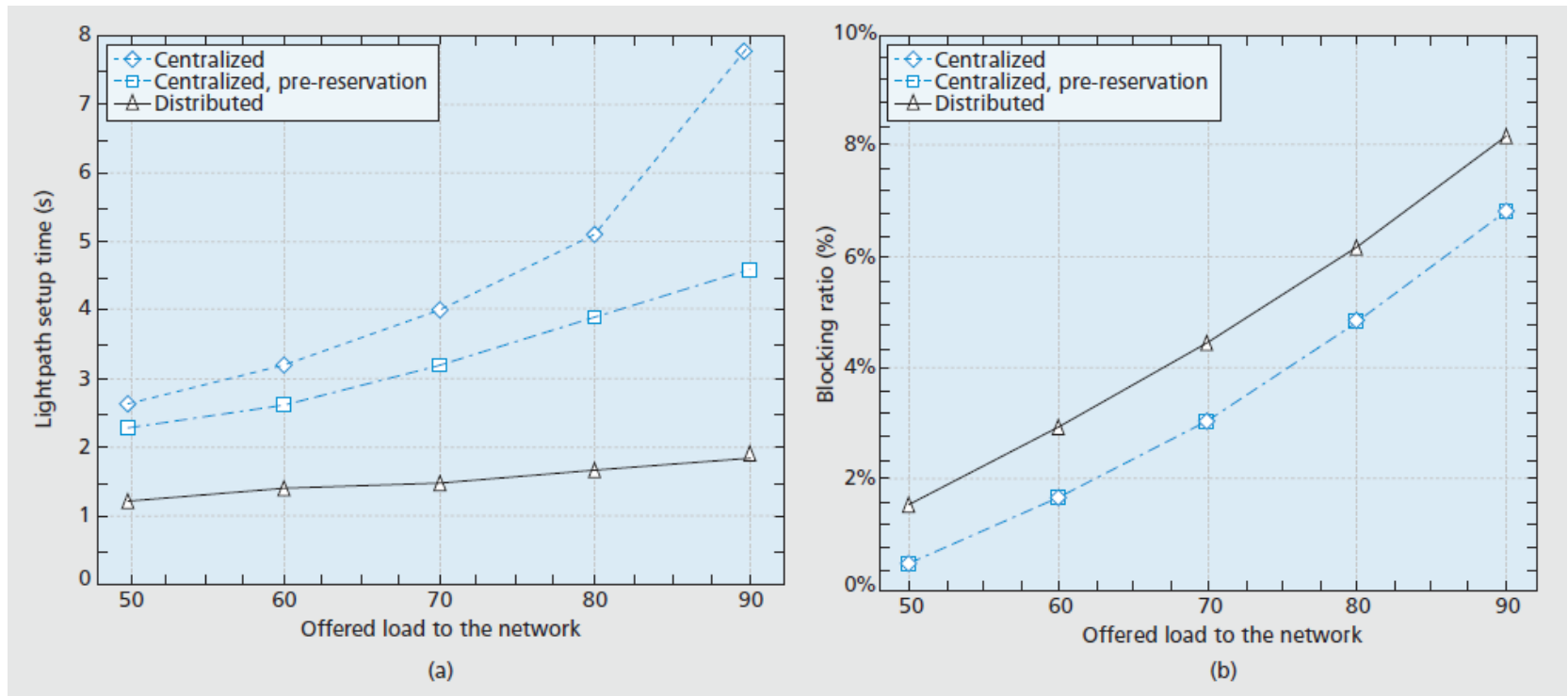


tSDX SLA Enforcement

- Repair connection based on OPM (OSNR) monitoring across domains
- Sub-250 ms for each operation



Previous Intra-Domain Path Computation and Establishment



Computation, signaling, and protocol part: ~ 1 second

CORONET: 700ms

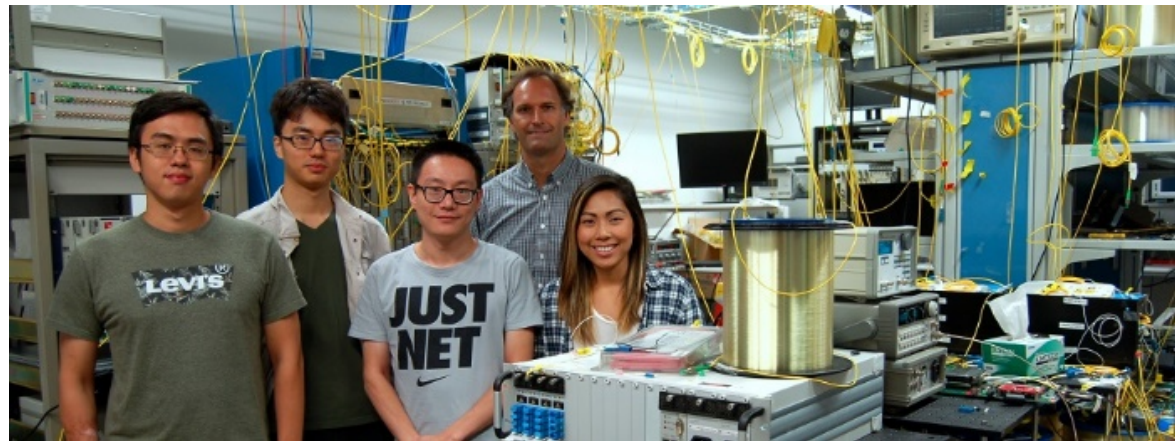
DICONET Project, Angelou, et. al. IEEE Comm Mag. 2012

Conclusions

- Optical systems will play important role in many key application areas for data centers at the network edge: smart cities, 5G wireless, data centers, and IoT
- DCI, Fog or edge cloud networks are emerging in support of the application needs
- Industry is seeking disaggregation and software control to support this trend
- Optical communication systems still not 'programmable' performance
 - Many open questions with regard to QoT and optical physical layer control for this new application space
 - Integrated photonics will play an important role with new performance trade-offs
- Several large projects are considering edge cloud networks and their SDN control
 - Including transparent multi-domain solutions
 - Still early days....

The Team

- Dr. Yao Li
 - Weiyang Mo
 - Mariya Bhopalwala
 - Jiakai Yu
 - Shengxiang Zhu
-
- Nea Sample
 - Sam Celaya
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- Dr. Houman Rastegarfar
 - Janelle Pilar



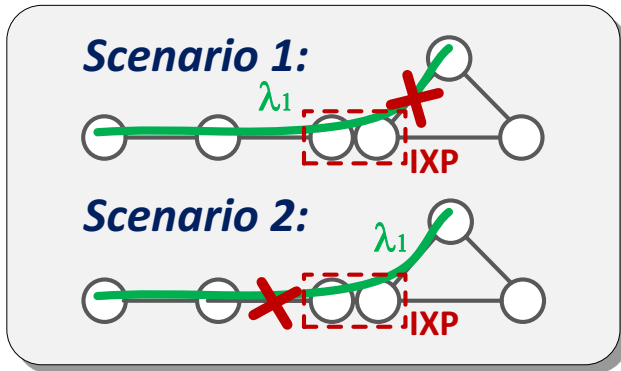
Thank You

Our Group:
osn.webhost.uits.arizona.edu

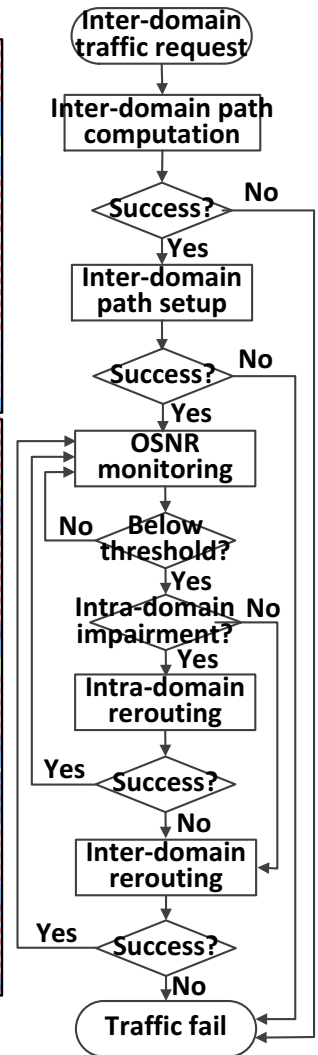
CIAN:
www.cian-erc.org

OPM Based Transparent IXP: tSDX

- Two Scenarios:
- Intra-domain re-routing
- Inter-domain re-routing



| | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|------|---------------------------------|
| 61 394.695275504 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 62 394.745715391 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 64 394.771628961 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 66 394.839693464 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 68 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 70 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 72 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 74 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 76 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 78 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 80 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 82 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 84 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
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| 88 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 90 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 92 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 94 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 96 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 98 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 100 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 102 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 104 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 106 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 108 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 110 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 112 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 114 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 116 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 118 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 120 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 122 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 124 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 126 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 128 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 130 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 132 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 134 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 136 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 138 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 140 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 142 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 144 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
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| 172 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 174 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
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| 180 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 182 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 184 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 186 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 188 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 190 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 192 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 194 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 196 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 198 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |
| 200 394.840721 | 192.168.1.0 | 192.168.1.0 | CDCP | 102 Type: OFPT_GET_OSNR_REQUEST |



Why 'Programmable' Optics?

- Need to setup connections through Telco 1 network and Telco 2 network without knowing topology and other internal features
 - Each Telco domain needs to do this automatically and independently
- Specify performance requirements at end points and service level agreement (SLA) requirements
 - E.g. End to end OSNR, optical power, max. latency, max setup time, FEC
- Need to enforce SLA through continuous monitoring at IXP
 - Identify/localize faults
 - Assign responsibility and corrective measures

