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Faculty of Electronics and Telecommunications
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Simultaneous Connections Routing in W-S-W Elastic Optical Switches with Limited Number of Connection Rates

Wojciech Kabacinski, Remigiusz Rajewski, Atyaf Al-Tameemi

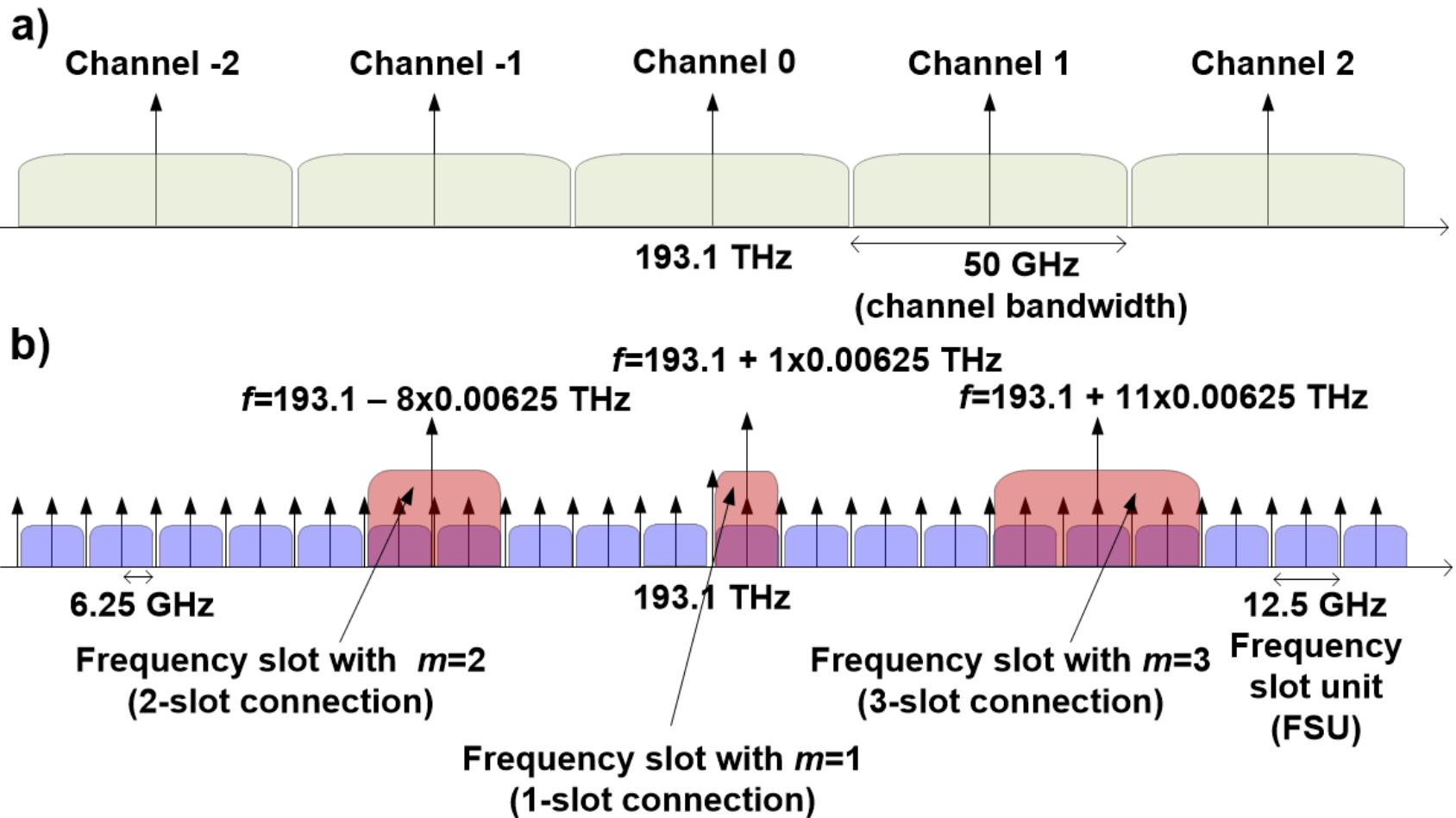


Outline

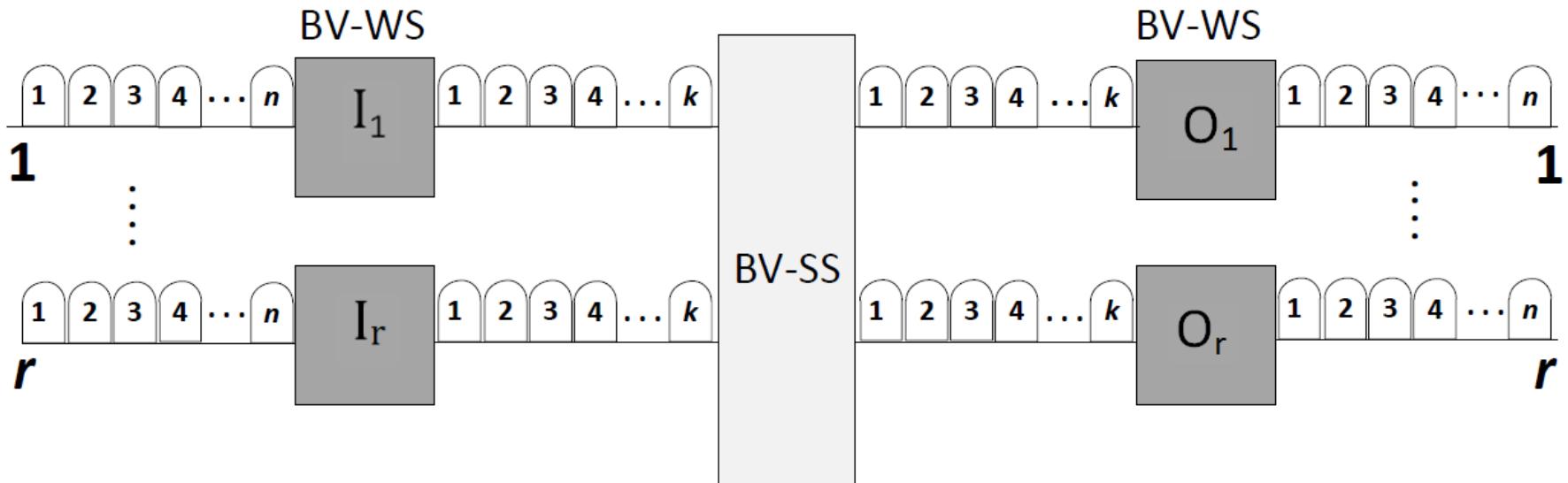
- Introduction
- Problem Statement
- Model Description
- Control Algorithm
- Theorem 1 and 2
- Example
- Conclusion and Future Work



Elastic Optical Networking

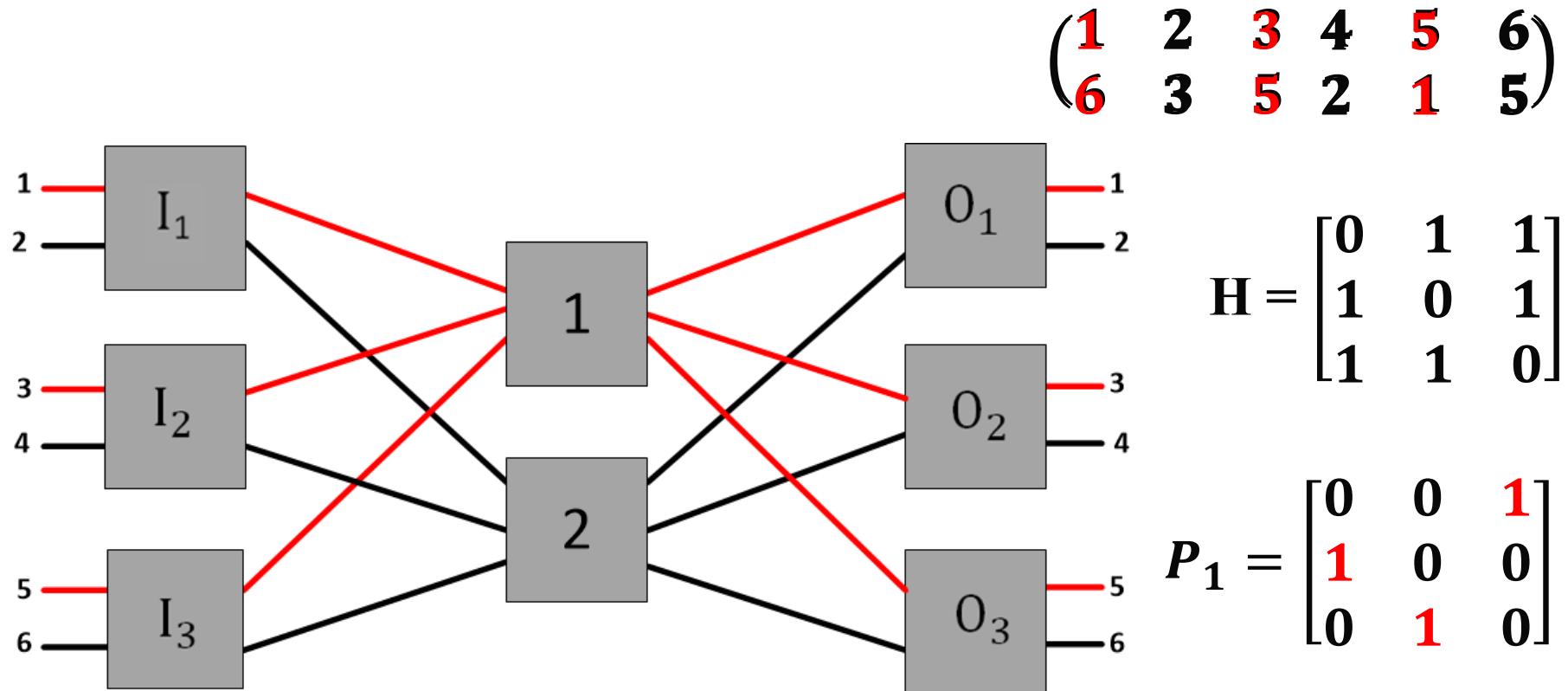


Switching Fabric Architecture

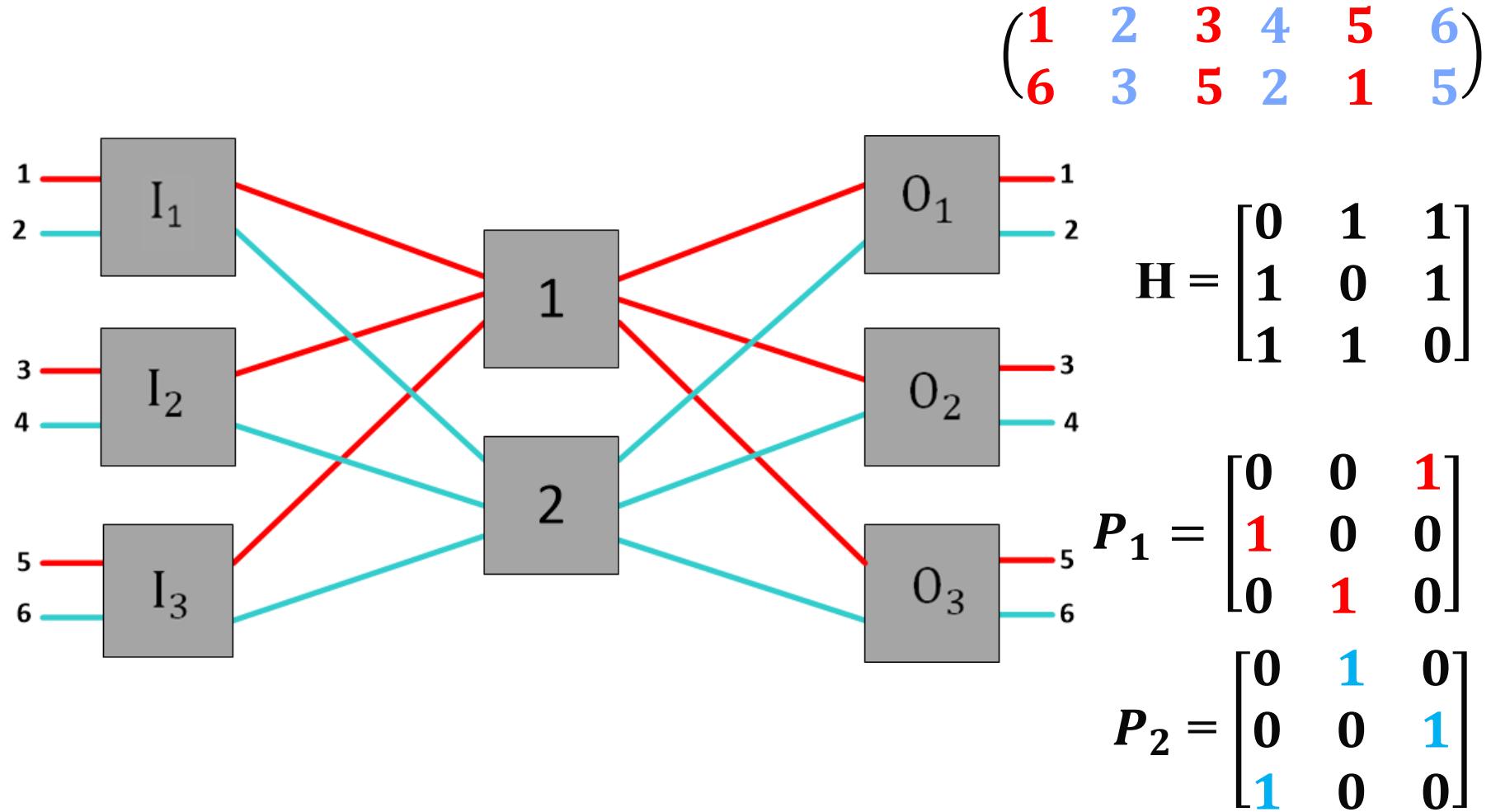


W-S-W (wavelength-space-wavelength) switching fabric.

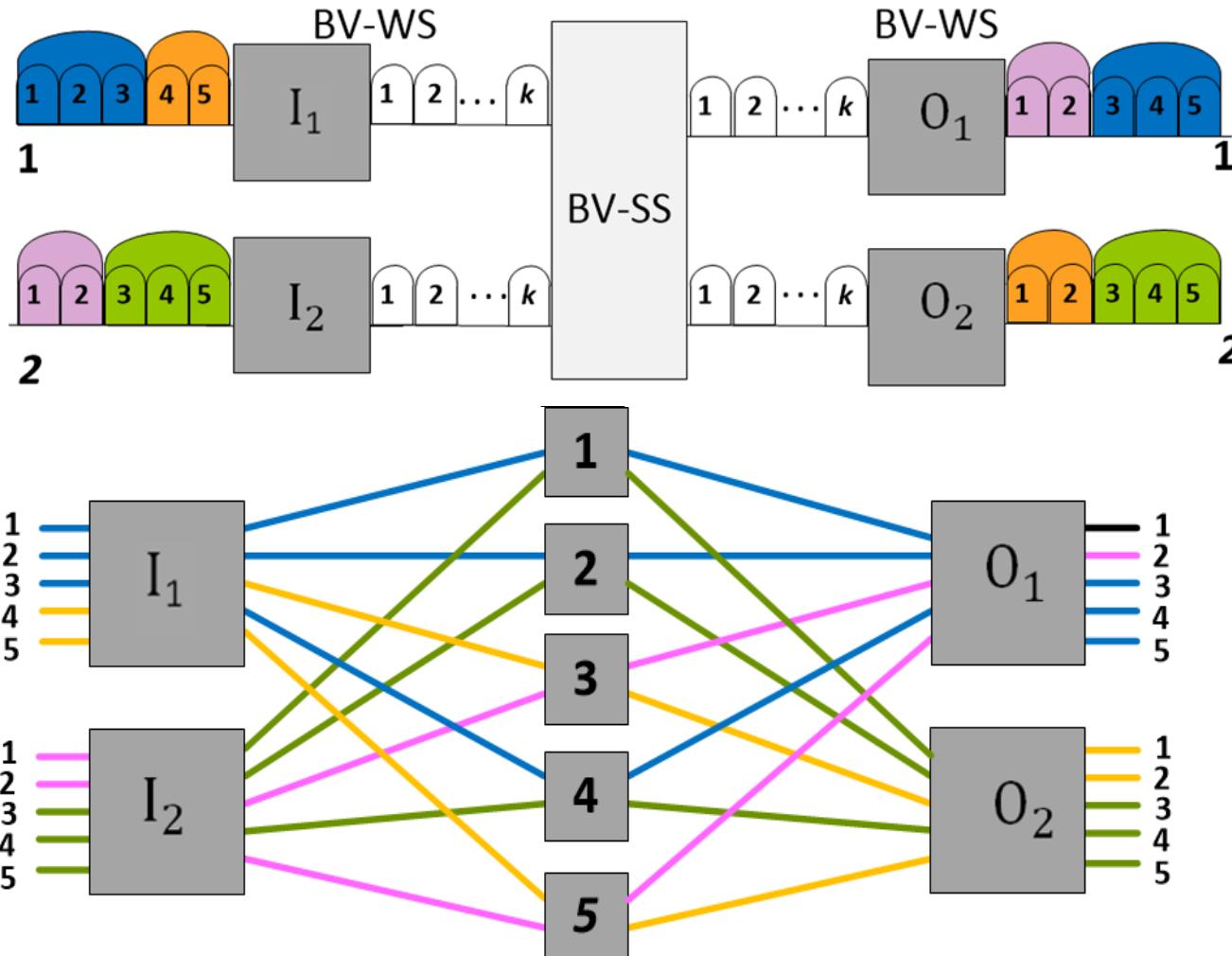
Three Stage Clos Network



Three Stage Clos Network



Problem Statement



$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

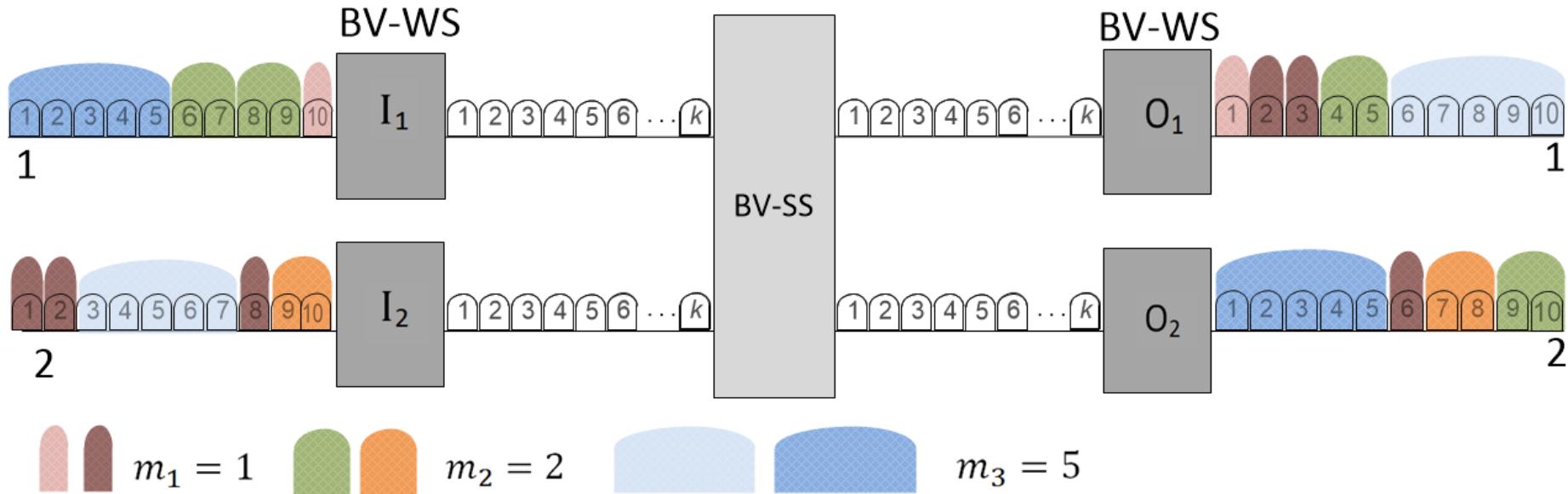
$$P_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assumption

- We have a set of compatible connection requests \mathbb{C} .
- m -slot connection is denoted by $(I_i[x], O_j[y], m)$.
- Limited number of connection rates:
 - m_1 -slot connections
 - m_2 -slot connections
 -
 -
 -
 - m_z -slot connections



Example of \mathbb{C}



$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{C} = & \{(I_1[1], O_2[1], 5); & (I_2[1], O_1[2], 1); \\ & (I_1[6], O_1[4], 2); & (I_2[2], O_2[6], 1); \\ & (I_1[8], O_2[9], 2); & (I_2[3], O_1[6], 5); \\ & (I_1[10], O_1[1], 1); & (I_2[8], O_1[3], 1); \\ & & (I_2[9], O_2[7], 2)\}. \end{aligned}$$

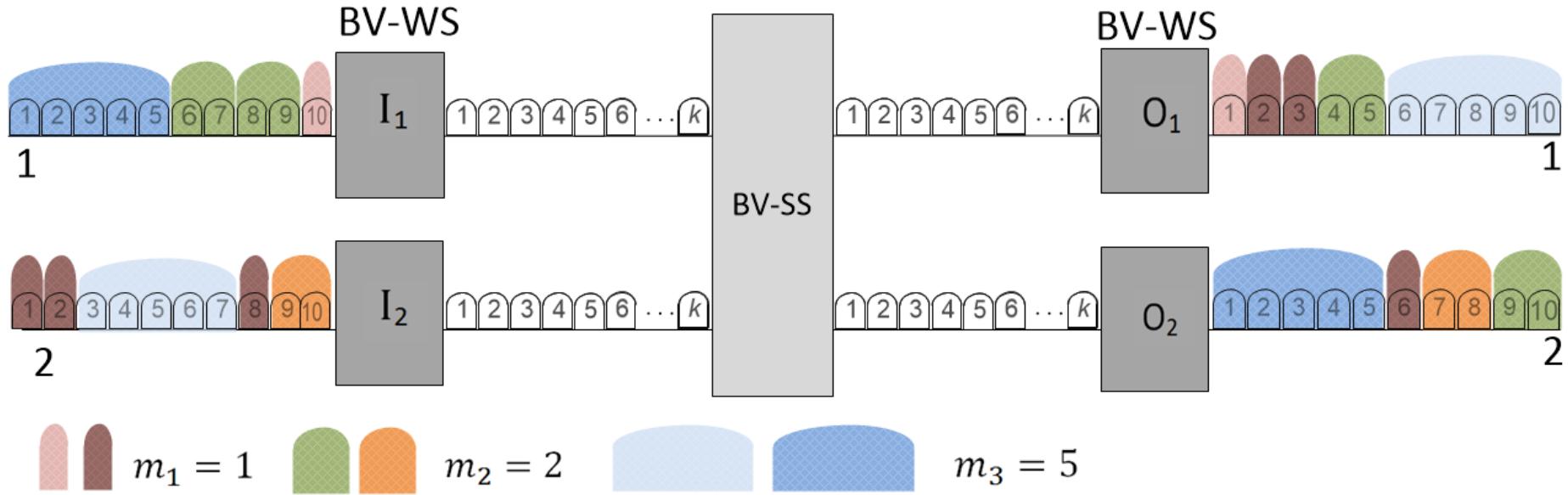
Model Description

- All connections of a given size can be represented as a matrix: $H^{m_x}, 1 \leq x \leq z$.

$$H^{m_x} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11}^{m_x} & \dots & h_{1r}^{m_x} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_{r1}^{m_x} & \dots & h_{rr}^{m_x} \end{bmatrix}$$



Model Description



$$H^{m_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad H^{m_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad H^{m_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Properties of H^{m_x}

- ❖ All matrices H^{m_x} have the following properties:

- $\sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{x=1}^z (h_{ij}^{m_x} * m_x) = n$

- $\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{x=1}^z (h_{ij}^{m_x} * m_x) = n$

- If $z = 2, r = 3$

$$H^{m_1} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11}^{m_1} & h_{12}^{m_1} & h_{13}^{m_1} \\ h_{21}^{m_1} & h_{22}^{m_1} & h_{23}^{m_1} \\ h_{31}^{m_1} & h_{32}^{m_1} & h_{33}^{m_1} \end{bmatrix}$$

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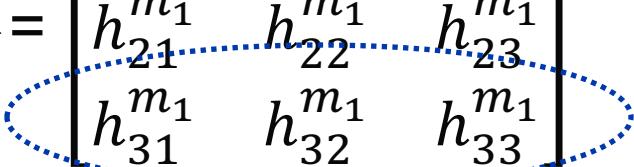
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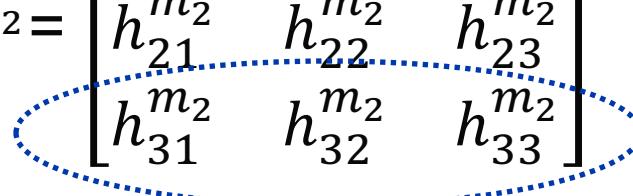
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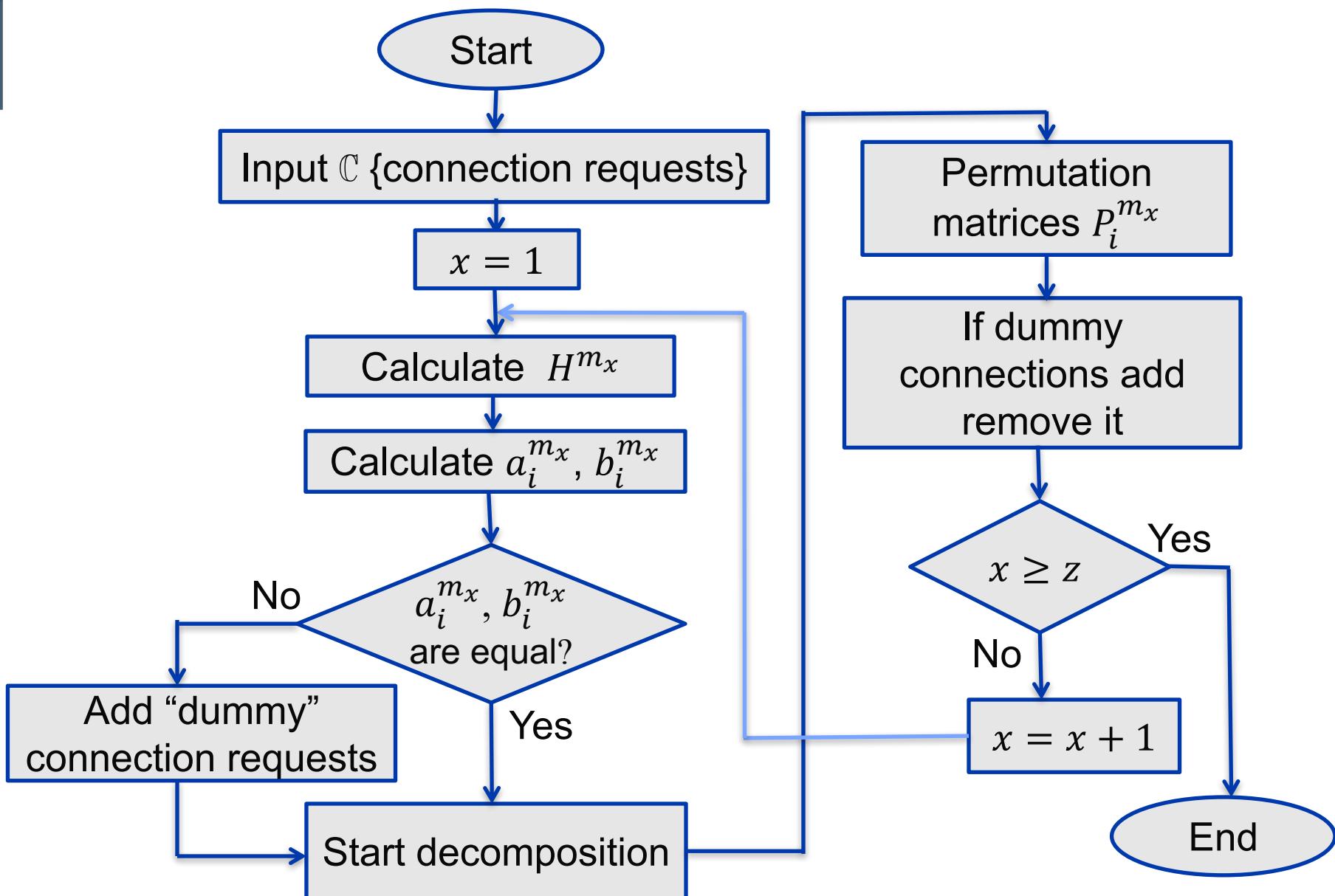
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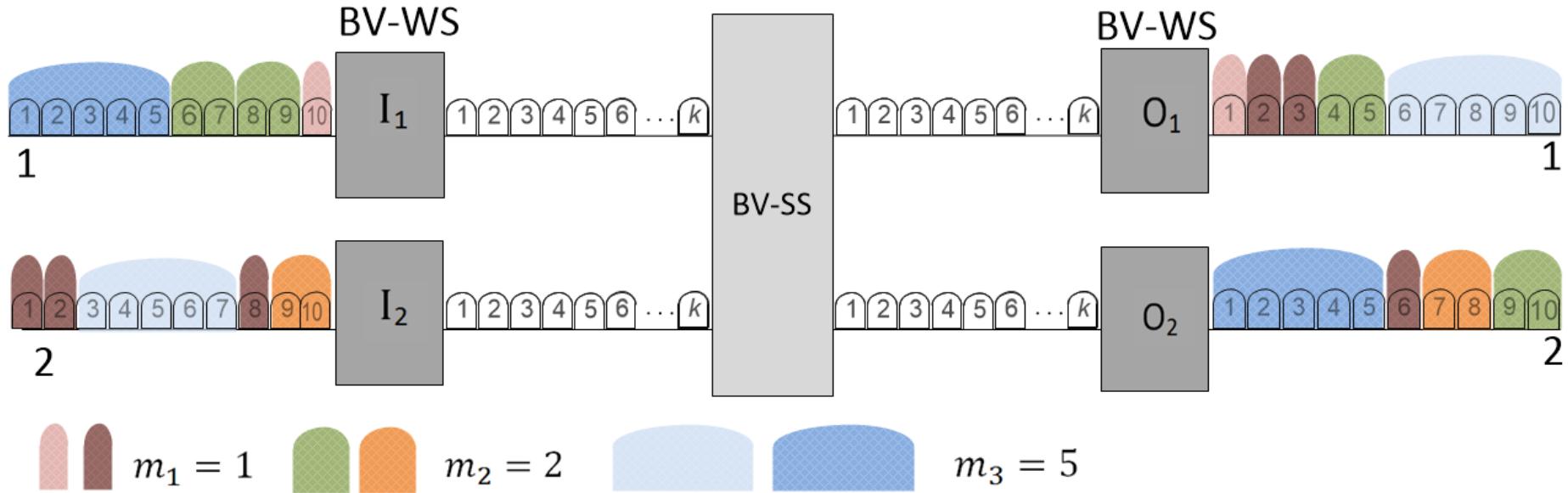


Control Algorithm

$$H^{m_x} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11}^{m_x} & h_{12}^{m_x} & h_{13}^{m_x} \\ h_{21}^{m_x} & h_{22}^{m_x} & h_{23}^{m_x} \\ h_{31}^{m_x} & h_{32}^{m_x} & h_{33}^{m_x} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$a_1^{m_x}$$
$$a_2^{m_x}$$
$$a_3^{m_x}$$
$$a_{max}^{m_x}$$
$$a_{min}^{m_x}$$
$$b_1^{m_x}$$
$$b_2^{m_x}$$
$$b_3^{m_x}$$
$$b_{max}^{m_x}$$
$$b_{min}^{m_x}$$
$$c_{max}^{m_x} = \max\{a_{max}^{m_x}; b_{max}^{m_x}\}$$
$$c_{min}^{m_x} = \min\{a_{min}^{m_x}; b_{min}^{m_x}\}$$

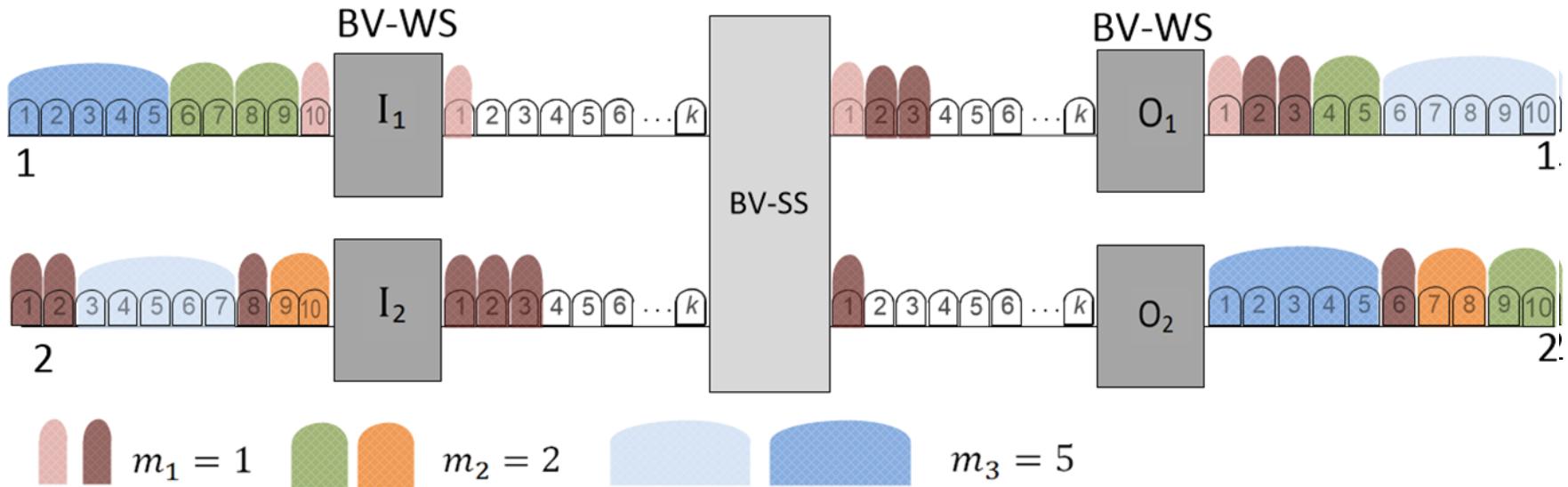


Example



$$H^{m_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad H^{m_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad H^{m_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

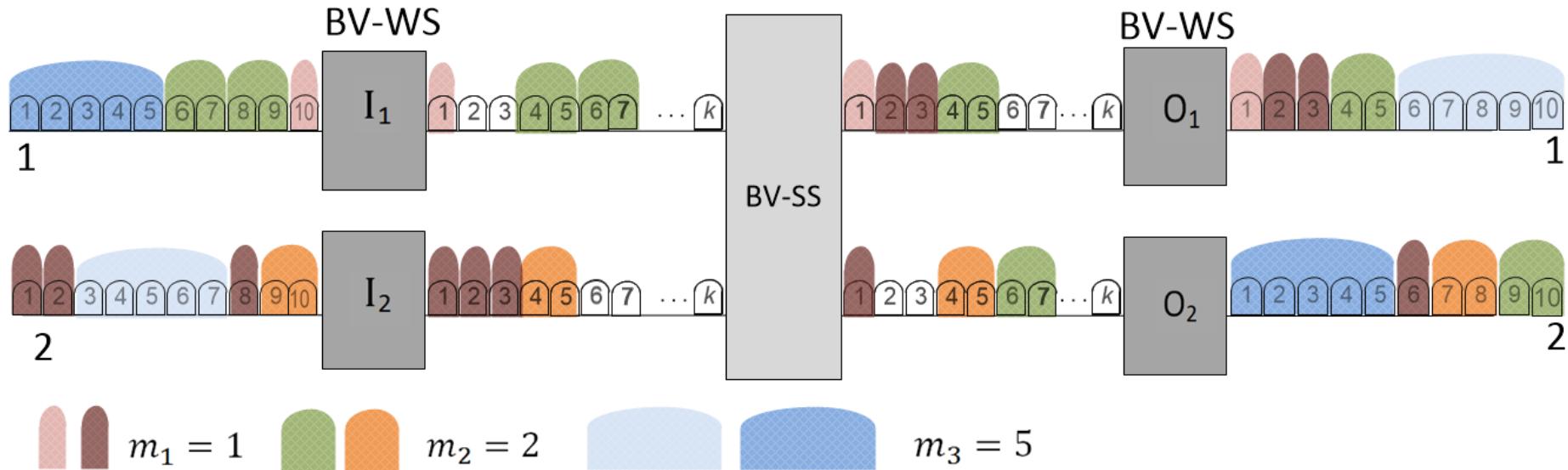
Example



$$H^{m_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{yellow arrow}} H^{m_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1' & 2 \\ 2 & 1' \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{yellow arrow}} P_1^{m_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_1^{m_1} = H^{m_1} - P_1^{m_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2' \\ 2' & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{yellow arrow}} P_2^{m_1} = P_3^{m_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

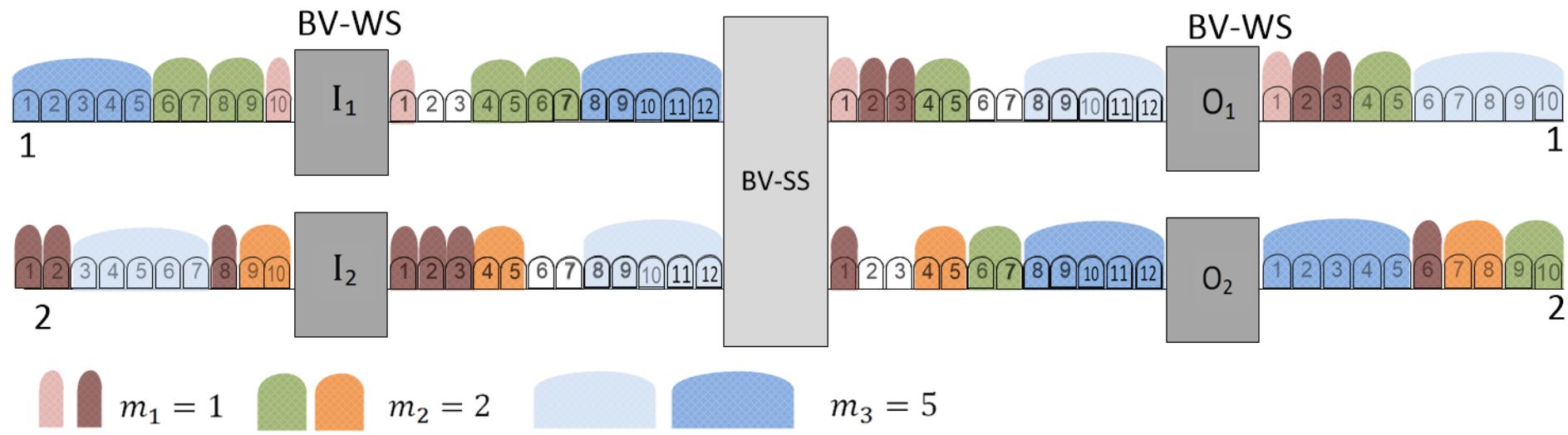
Example



$$H^{m_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow H^{m_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1' & 1 \\ 1 & 1' \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow P_1^{m_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_1^{m_2} = H^{m_2} - P_1^{m_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1' \\ 1' & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow P_2^{m_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example



$$H^{m_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1' \\ 1' & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow P_1^{m_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Theorem 1

- The WSW1 switching fabric is RNB for m-slot connections, $x \in \{m_x\}$ and $1 \leq x \leq z$, if:

$$k \geq \sum_{x=1}^z \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{m_x} \right\rfloor * m_x \right)$$



Theorem 2

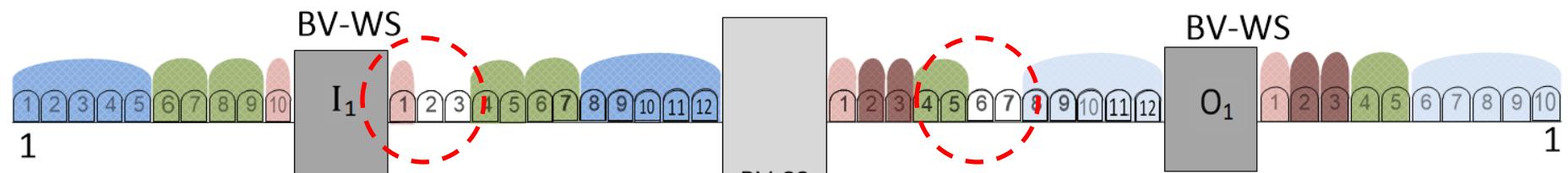
- The WSW1 switching fabric with $r = 2$ is rearrangeably nonblocking for m -slot connections, where $m \in \{m_1; m_2\}$, $m_1 < m_2$, $\frac{n}{m_1}$, $\frac{n}{m_2}$, and $\frac{m_2}{m_1}$ are integers, is RNB if and only if:

$$k \geq n$$

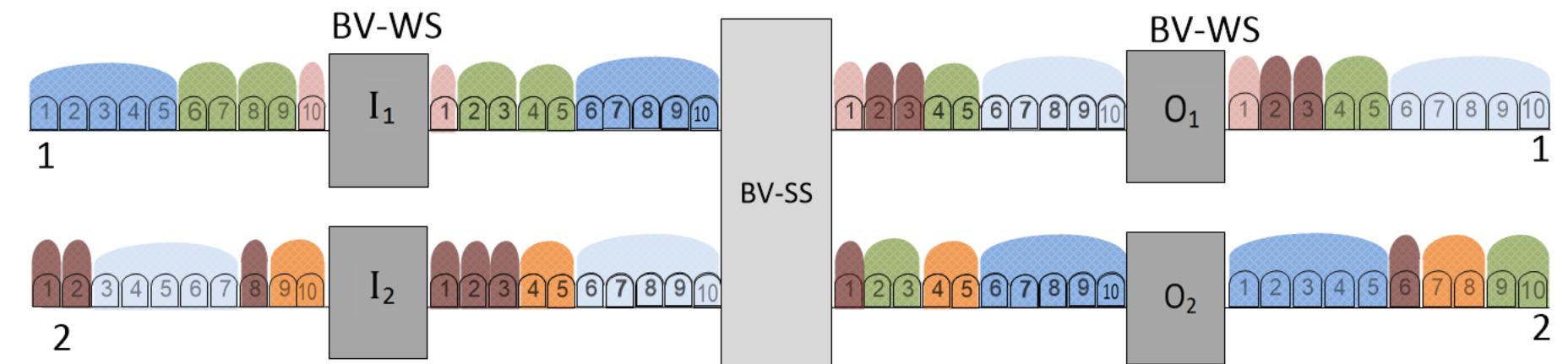


Example

$$P_2^{m_1} = P_3^{m_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$P_2^{m_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Conclusion and Future Work

- We proposed the control algorithm for simultaneous connection routing in the WSW1 switching fabric.
- For this algorithm, we considered the upper bound for RNB operation in a case when the number of connection rates is limited to z .
- For WSW1 with a limited number of $r = z = 2$, where $\frac{n}{m_1}$, $\frac{n}{m_2}$, and $\frac{m_2}{m_1}$, are integers, we proved the necessary and sufficient conditions for RNB operation.
- Extend case $r = z = 2$ when $\frac{n}{m_1}$, $\frac{n}{m_2}$, and $\frac{m_2}{m_1}$ are not integers.
- Improve upper bound for $r > 2$.

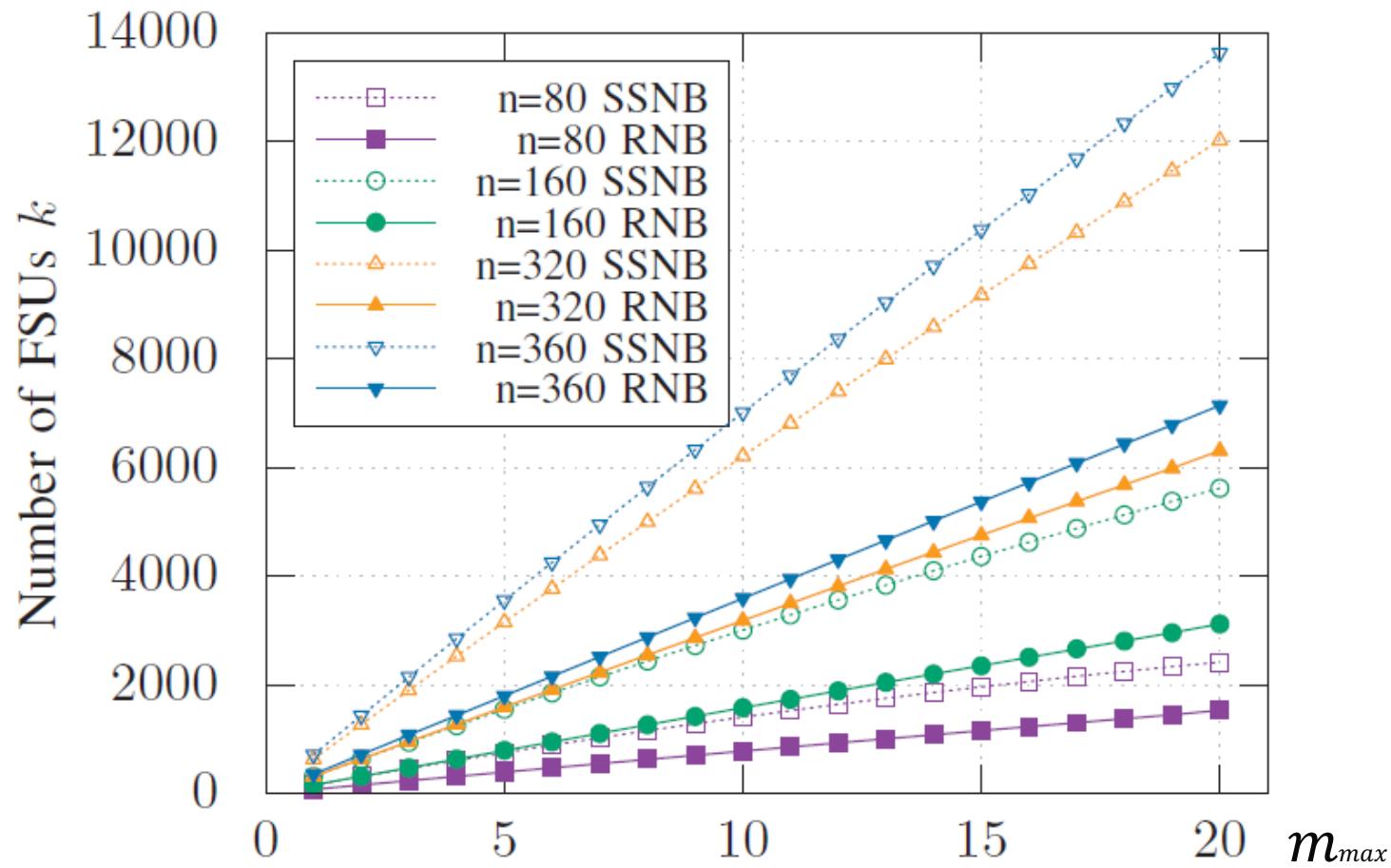




Thank You
Any Questions?



Comparison between the RNB and SSNB conditions



Number of FSUs k versus m_{max} for selected n in SSNB and RNB WSW1 switching fabrics