#### User's Perspective for Ten Gigabit Ethernet

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### Background

#### About LBNL

- Leading edge research in the biological, physical, materials, chemical, energy, and computing sciences.
- Unique user facilities include the Advanced Light Source, Joint Genome Institute, and the National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center.

#### Growth at LBNL



#### Systems Attached to LBLnet



MJB/LBNL/Idaho

#### LBLnet Architecture





MJB/LBNL/Idaho



#### **Our Bandwidth Needs**

- Research Traffic Increased by a factor of 400 between 1990 - 1998
- Next 5-year growth is projected to be by a factor of 1000.
  - This means providing multi-gigabit networking by 2000
  - We should be testing 10 GbE in 2000.

#### Our Bandwidth Needs (cont.)



The accelerated-track requirements have been defined by a working group defining "cross cutting technologies" for the proposed multi-agency Information Technology for the Twenty-First Century, " or IT<sup>2</sup>.

Fundamental end-to-end performance levels for the two requirement sets are as follows:

FY Fast-Tr <mark>ack</mark>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	OC48	2x0C48	OC192	2x0C192	0C768
Acc-Track	OC192	4x0C192	16x0C192	16x0C768	25x0C768

Fast-track performance levels are based on a reasonable projection of requirements based on current growth rates. A number of DOE major projects, programs, and initiatives have projections for cumulative performance levels that are represented by the accelerated-track performance levels. Actual requirements will likely fall between these two extremes, depending upon turn-up schedules and funding for these new activities.

#### Our Bandwidth Needs (cont.)



Computation:1%-10% of bisection bandwidth; steering: 4 screens x 160 frame rate x 4Kx4K pixels x 32; remote I/O: 600 TB in 55 hours; navigation: 128^3\*8 = 16MB x 30 => 500MB==>5 Gb; collaboration: 9-video, stereo audio; instruments: per beamline; with 20-100 channels => 100Gb/s.

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#### The Infrastructure



LBNL Campus fibre distribution:
47 Buildings connected via fibre.
3134 fibres total:

2% 100 u (legacy stuff)
81.5% 62.5 u multi-mode
16.5% 8 u single-mode
almost none run to the desktop

#### What fibre do we use



- <10% of LBNL's MMF will reach interbuilding at <500M - thus will use SMF</p>
- Intra-building fibre is the realm of MMF for us, and we have almost none to the desktop
- Therefore it doesn't matter to us if we pull new MMF

## New fibre specification is OK

#### New 62.5 u fibres test better than 160/500 Mhz\*Km spec:



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#### So, for MMF



Don't get hung up on old, badly specified MMF
... plan on using the good stuff
This will keep costs and complexity down

#### No need to do CSMA/CD



#### • A Sample of active connections:

**Full Duplex vs Half Duplex** 



#### No Jumbo Frames Please



- We have hundreds of pieces of equipment that become obsolete if frames > 1518 Bytes become standard.
- There is hardware today that can provide the throughput.
- Even if you decide it is a good idea, this is probably not the place for it.

# Keep the primary emphasis on LAN

Use of readily available components and high volume means low cost

Newer better technology is good as long as it doesn't delay the time to standard too long

Focus on the 10GbE for LANs as a first priority, work on MAN/WAN stuff second

#### **Other Issues**



Very important to stay on track

avoid "connector wars"
avoid 10 GbE on copper delays for basic standard (just like GbE)
and restating, avoid MAN/WAN efforts delaying basic LAN effort

That is, structure these efforts so timely and appropriate results occur

#### Summary



The need for 10 GbE is here Its OK to require new MMF fiber Full Duplex is fine, forget CSMA/CD No need for frames > 1518 Bytes Stay on track with a low cost LAN solution to start with Thank you!