

EEE for 400G

Objective Proposal

IEEE 802.3 400G Gb/s Study Group

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Topics

- Overview of EEE recent work in recent projects
- Objective proposal

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Energy Efficient Ethernet

- Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) is a set of techniques to reduce energy used by an Ethernet device during periods of low link utilization
 - Motivation is for energy proportionality
- A set of EEE interfaces were specified in IEEE Std 802.3az-2010 (now IEEE Std 802.3-2012) and new ones since in ongoing projects

Emerging Ethernet Projects with Energy Efficiency Objectives

- IEEE P802.3bj 100G Cu and Backplane Task Force
 - *EEE objective added and PAR modified to reflect EEE*
 - *Adds EEE to new P802.3bj interfaces **and** Cu interfaces from IEEE Std 802.3ba-2010 (now IEEE Std 802.3-2012)*
- IEEE P802.3bm 40G and 100G Next Generation Optics
 - *EEE objective added and PAR modified to reflect EEE*
 - *Adds EEE to new P802.3bm interfaces **and** optical interfaces from IEEE Std 802.3ba-2010 (now IEEE Std 802.3-2012)*
- IEEE P802.3bn EPoC (EPON Protocol over Coax)
 - *EEE objective included in project*
- IEEE P802.3bp: Reduced Twisted Pair Gigabit Ethernet (RTPGE)
 - *EEE objective included in project*
- IEEE P802.3bq: 40GBASE-T
 - *EEE objective included*

IEEE Std 802.3az-2010™ Overview

- Now part of IEEE Std 802.3-2012
- Low Power Idle on a variety of interfaces
 - 100BASE-TX, 1000BASE-T, 10GBASE-T, 10GBASE-KR, 10GBASE-KX4
 - EEE does not equal LPI but encompasses it
 - E.g. 10BASE-Te is EEE but doesn't use LPI
- Use LLDP for link-partner communications
 - Capability exchange for certain interfaces
 - No Auto Negotiation required with optical links
 - Enable enhanced system savings

New EEE Modes in P802.3bj and P802.3bm

- LPI modes supported for 40 Gb/s and 100 Gb/s
 - Deep sleep: the transmitter ceases transmission during the quiet period similar to IEEE Std. 802.3az-2010™ (LPI)
 - Fast wake: the transmitter continues transmitting signals between the sleep and wake states enabling the receiver to resume operation faster compared to deep sleep
- Considerations for the Optical interfaces
 - LPI exchange; physical layer stays up (Fast Wake only)
 - Capability exchange via LLDP; no need for autoneg

Motivation for EEE in 400Gb/s Ethernet

- With EEE broad market potential is reinforced
- We have retroactively added it for prior speeds
- We are adding it to the generation of Ethernet that precedes 400Gb/s Ethernet
- By the time this project is done (assuming it becomes a project) most of Ethernet will have the EEE option
 - Upper layer subsystems are being architected to take advantage of energy savings. E.g. switches and controllers

Motivation for EEE in 400Gb/s Ethernet

- Data center operators are very much interested in using power efficiently as energy-use impacts operational expense
 - E.g. Google spent ~\$200M on energy in 2010
 - Note that Google's data centers are roughly 50% more efficient than others
- Data Center Operators want energy-proportional equipment
- Larger data centers use optical links
 - “Likely a lot of value in figuring out EEE for optical links”

Source: http://www.ethernetalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/EATEF_Panel-3_Power_12_0216.pdf
slides 51,52,56

Motivation for EEE in 400Gb/s Ethernet

- Energy Efficiency is a priority for regulators
 - EU CoC on Energy Consumption of Data Centers
 - EU CoC on Broadband equipment *requires* EEE (effective 2014)
 - Energy Star specs for Small Network Equipment
 - Energy Star Large Network Equipment has started
 - Policy will encourage technologies like EEE
 - Can support that by including EEE in the specification
 - Avoid other non-standardized techniques to reduce energy that may get pushed by various specifications absent EEE
- EEE is effectively a "must" for a new specification

Source: http://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/oth/09/05/T09050000010004PDFE.pdf

Source: http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=new_specs.small_network equip

Why EEE *at the start of projects?*

- Very difficult and time consuming task to retrofit EEE into completed specifications
- Run the risk of breaking things
- Much more efficient to consider EEE in the initial specification

How could this apply to 400Gb/s Ethernet?

- These are just examples...
- Lowest hanging fruit
 - Leverage work from P802.3bj and P802.3bm
 - Use Fast Wake LPI codewords for signaling – no PMD power-down
- Any other ways to achieve energy efficiency with or in conjunction or instead of LPI
 - That's up to the SG/TF to determine, once objective is adopted
- This is a contribution-driven organization ...
 - Let's include EEE in our scope of work

Objective Proposal

Proposed text for objective motion:

Move that the 400Gb/s Ethernet Study Group adopt the following objective:

Specify optional Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) capability for 400Gb/s PHYs

(>= 75% required) Y: N: A:

Questions?

Thank You!

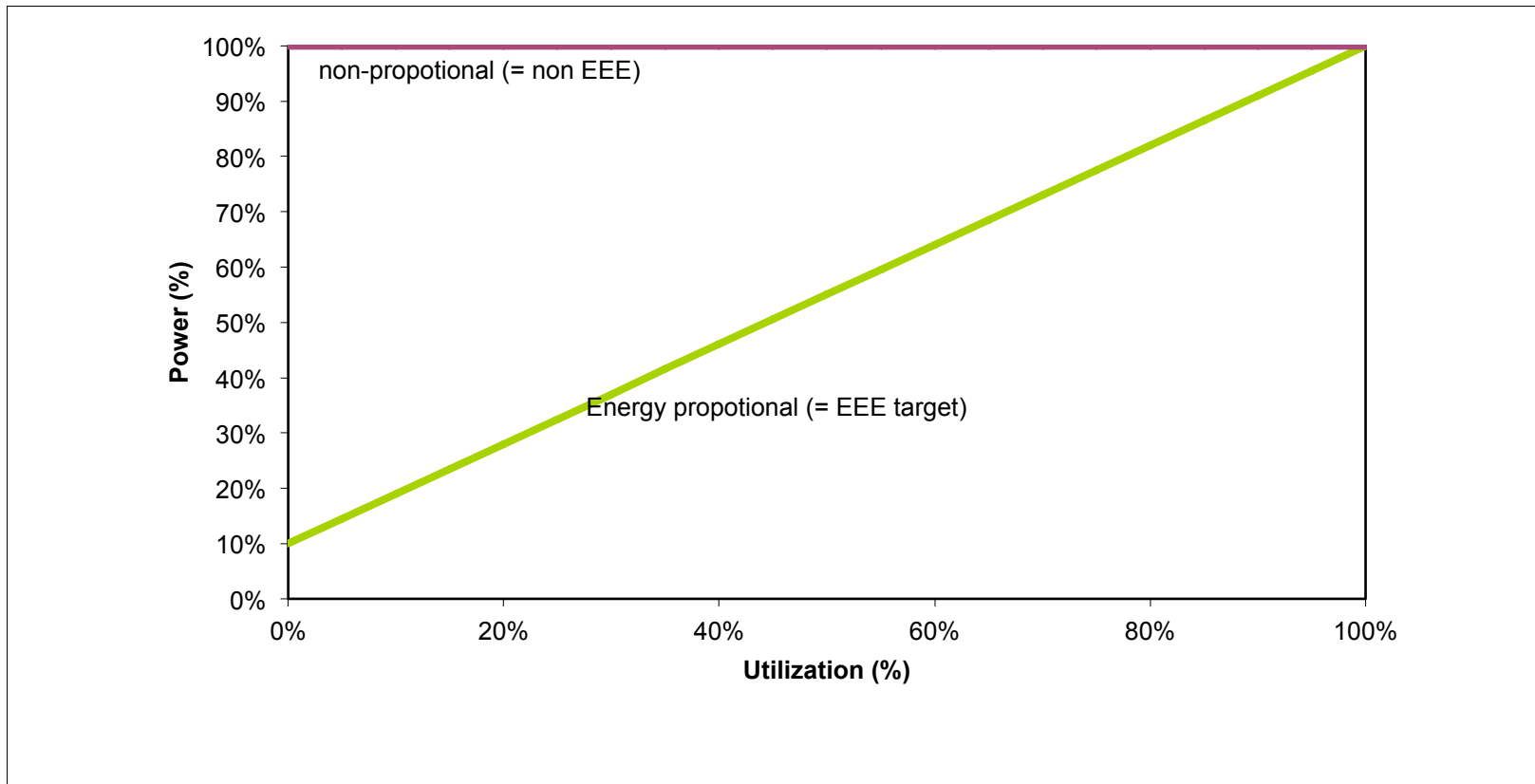
Backup

Motivation for EEE in 400Gb/s Ethernet

- EEE could help make the datacenter more energy proportional to load¹.
- End users are asking developers to “make better energy proportionality a primary design objective” for future systems¹.
- Savings for the IEEE 802.3az PHY alone should be around 90% and energy reduced by up to 70% for the NIC when in LPI mode².
 - much greater savings possible in systems using LLDP
 - See [dove_02_05_08.pdf](#) (slide 5)

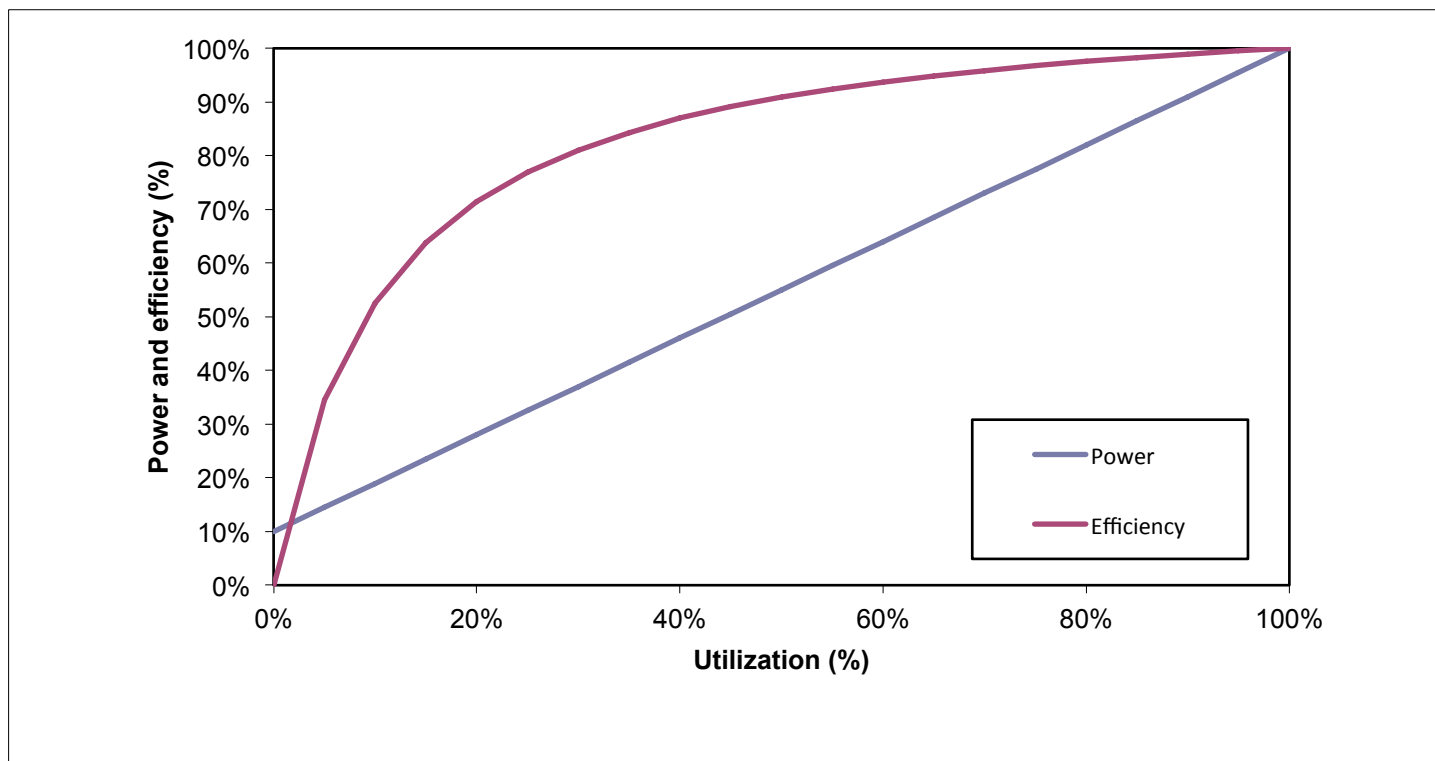
1. L. Barroso and U. Hölzle, The Case for Energy-Proportional Computing. *Computer*, 40(12):33-37, December 2007
2. P. Reviriego, K. Christensen, J. Rabanillo, and J. A. Maestro, 'An Initial Evaluation of Energy Efficient Ethernet' in *IEEE communications letters*, VOL. 15, NO. 5, May 2011

Energy Proportionality Illustration



Thanks to Ken Christensen, University of South Florida for this contribution

Energy Proportionality Illustration



- Note that if the power curve is non-linear (e.g., convex) it is possible for efficiency to be greater than 100%. This does suggest that the term "efficiency" is incorrect.

Thanks to Ken Christensen, University of South Florida for this contribution