

"To Infinity and Beyond!": Why 40km+ links matter, and what HSSG might do about it

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T. K. Woodward, TELCORDIA TECHNOLOGIES, INC., 2007

We have seen that 100 GbE will be a tiered market



These graphics and much more from

: http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/802/3/hssg/public/jan07/barbieri_01_0107.pdf

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Tiering continues through Metro / Regional / Long Haul markets







Metro / Regional Sketch from <u>http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/802/3/hssg/public/nov06/young_01_1106.pdf</u> T. K Woodward, Telcordia 2007



Data growth continues at ~100% / yr



Internet traffic growth: Sources and implications, A. M. Odlyzko. *Optical Transmission Systems and Equipment for WDM Networking II*, B. B. Dingel, W. Weiershausen, A. K. Dutta, and K.-I. Sato, eds., Proc. SPIE, vol. 5247, 2003, pp. 1-15.

Traffic Mix Has Changed





The point is...

- Data indicates the dominant traffic format in N.
 A. Carrier networks is Ethernet.
- This trend is being replicated globally.
- Carriers cannot ignore Ethernet
- Can 802.3 HSSG ignore this market segment?
 - Metropolitan
 - Regional
 - Long Haul



Global Telecom Infrastructure Market exceeds Global Server Market



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100 Million Fixed Network Ethernet Ports in North America by 2010



Source: Gartner, 2006

North American DWDM and OED markets > \$1 Billion.



Source: Ovum 2005 OED: optical edge device (MSPP)



Issues of Importance for network operators

LOWEST COST SERVICE DELIVERY

- Low Cost Router Interfaces
- Fast and easy provisioning
- Legacy carriers
 - Multi-protocol support
 - Management visibility
 - Compatibility with legacy infrastructure
- New generation carriers
 - Converged protocol
 - IP-centric
 - Ethernet-dominant
- High spectral efficiency and provisioning system transparency
- Resilience → Quality of Service and ability to support Service Level Agreements



Why 40 km + matters

- Markets are significant
- Many applications need > 40 km reach and network footprint
 - Video distribution networks (e.g. MSO, FIOS, etc)
 - VOIP
 - Disaster recovery
 - Mobile network support
 - Large private networks (e.g. call centers, outsourcing)
- Local applications become more powerful when network extent is increased (the top of the pyramid influences the bottom)
- Public networks and networks with significant geographic extent have special needs
 - Manageability matters a great deal
 - Capacity and spectral efficiency matter a great deal
 - Resilience and fault recovery matter a great deal
 - Mantra's
 - Don't require large numbers of highly skilled personnel
 - Deployment of transmission infrastructure dwarfs the cost of endpoint equipment
 - The cost of the PMD small relative to switching and services costs.
 - Quality of service matters.





Scale-Insensitive Networking

- We have seamless global networks today. (G. Young, AT&T, Nov. 2006)
- Significant economic effects are driven by low-cost wide-area-networks.
 - Huge economic leverage for global businesses.
- Bottlenecks cannot be allowed to develop
 - The economy has adapted to ubiquitous communications to conquer distance in business
 - Attractiveness of local services is reduced when wide area reach is impacted.
 - Higher costs to communicate over significant distance would be very dislocating



Protocol Route To the WAN (example)



Examples of maps to carrier networks



Options for Network Transport (1)

- OTN inter-working is being addressed at ITU
 - Options pursued in ITU Study Group 15. New Proposals regarding an OTU4 definition ~ 3 x ODU3. See Trowbridge March 2007 HSSG talks. Methods
 - Terminate PMD, transport 100 GbE PCS layer transparently with a new mapping TBD
 - Terminate PMD, terminate PCS, Use GFP-F mapping of MAC frames – client rate is independent of network rates.
 - PCS management capability ?
 - HSSG Coordination required



Options for Network Transport (2)

- All-Ethernet solutions not being addressed in a standardized way.
 - PMD will be required is proprietary acceptable?
 - PCS extensions will be required is proprietary acceptable?
 - PCS based management capability may be attractive.
 - FEC will be required for most networks of even modest extent (This is ubiquitous for 40 Gb/s and even 10 Gb/s network links).
 - Standardization can drive cost out of the solutions.
 - A single protocol stack option
- HSSG is not about picking solutions should enable different options



Topics of importance

- For OTN networking
 - To support PCS-transparency a new serial rate OTN
 - Consider enhanced management capabilities
 - FEC is already there
 - PCS-layer management messaging may be desirable
 - Feasibility of ~130 Gb/s transmission
 - Importance of bandwidth efficiency
 - Importance of different mapping types
- For Ethernet-only transport solutions
 - FEC requirements and precedence in other Ethernet projects.
 - management at PCS layer may be desirable
- For SONET / SDH compatibility
 - Is it needed?
 - Is any additional work required?
- VCAT buffering
- Commercialization of higher spectral efficiency transmission



Proposal

Consider a new 'ad hoc' for HSSG

- "Carrier Ad Hoc" to address issues of importance to this segment. Including
 - Needs of the ITU
 - Issues relevant to direct support of Ethernet transport for networks of significant geographic extent
 - MEF / OIF / IETF / 802.1 interface
- Examples of possible objectives and topics the community could address
 - PCS additions / modifications / trade-offs
 - MAC management / PCS management
 - FEC provisions (consider prior 802.3 precedents)
 - OTN support / ITU liaison

Supporters



THANK YOU!

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