

# IP over Petabit DWDM Networks: Issues and Challenges

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These slides are available at

<http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/~jain/talks/nren.htm>



- ❑ Recent trends in network traffic and capacity
- ❑ QoS approaches: ATM, Inteserv, Diffserv, MPLS
- ❑ IP over DWDM: Why?
- ❑ IP over DWDM: How?
- ❑ Research Topics

# Nickel Sale



Long distance anywhere any time  
25¢/minute, ... 20¢, 10¢, 5¢, ..., free

# Trend: More Capacity

- ❑ Silicon capacity is doubling every 18 months (Moore's Law)
- ❑ Storage capacity is doubling every 12 months
- ❑ FDDI in 1993: 100 Mbps to 60 km over single mode
- ❑ 16 Wavelengths/fiber, 2.5 Gbps/Wavelength  
⇒ 40 Gbps/fiber (1998)
- ❑ 1022 Wavelengths/fiber, 40 Gbps/Wavelength  
⇒ 40,000 Gbps/Fiber  
= Growth rate of 1000 in five years
- ❑ Networking capacity is doubling every 6-9 months

# Trend: More Traffic



- ❑ Number of Internet hosts is growing super-exponentially.
- ❑ Traffic per host is increasing: Cable Modems+ADSL
- ❑ All projections of network traffic turn out to be lower than actual
- ❑ UUNet traffic was doubling every 4 months... 100 days...

# Trend: Traffic > Capacity



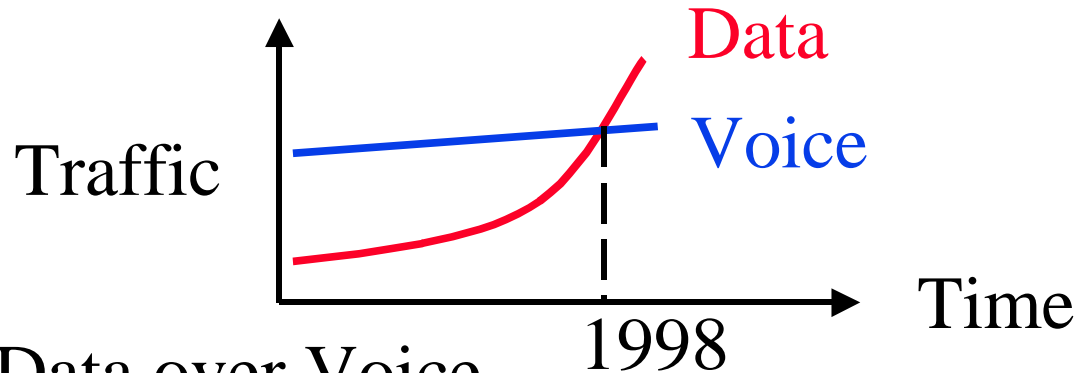
## Expensive Bandwidth

- Sharing
- Multicast
- Virtual Private Networks
- More efficient use (L3)
- Need QoS
- Likely in WANs

## Cheap Bandwidth

- No sharing
- Unicast
- Private Networks
- Less efficient use
- QoS less of an issue
- Possible in LANs

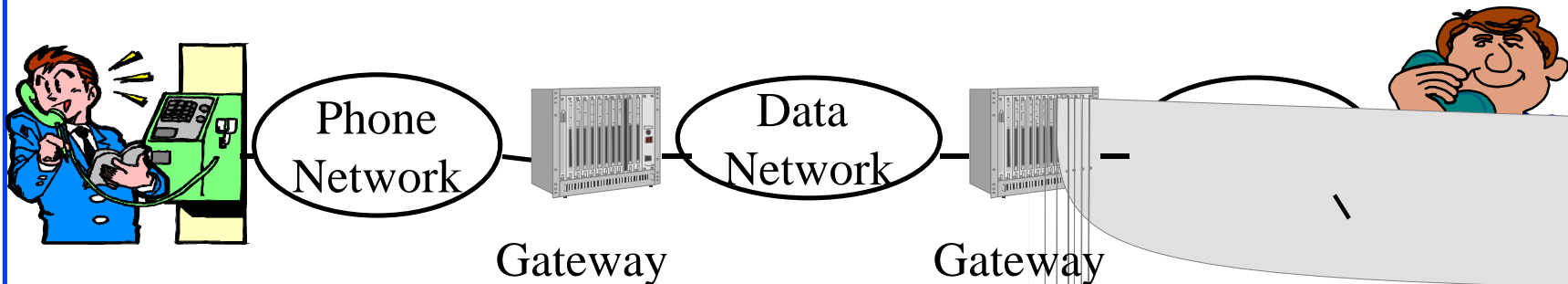
# Trend: Data > Voice



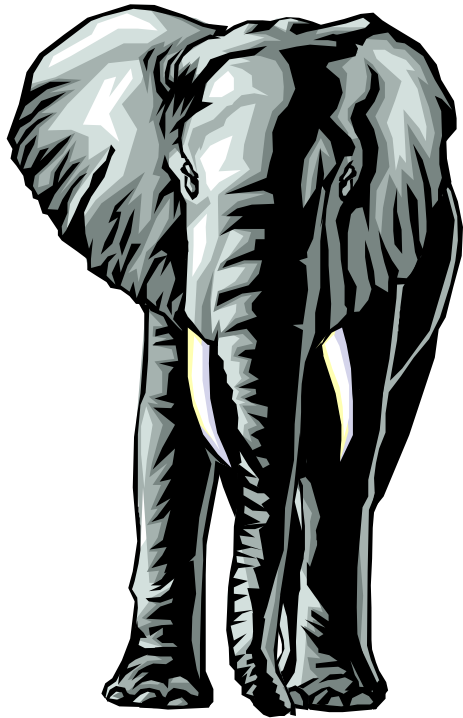
- Past: Data over Voice



- Future: Voice over Data



# Telco vs Data Networks

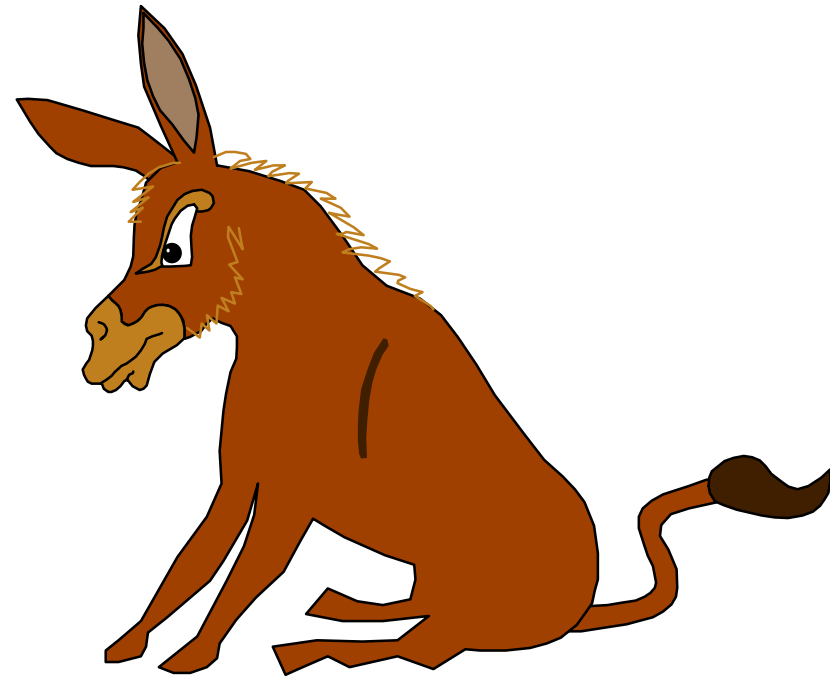


## Telco Protocols

QoS

Reliability

Protection



## Data Protocols

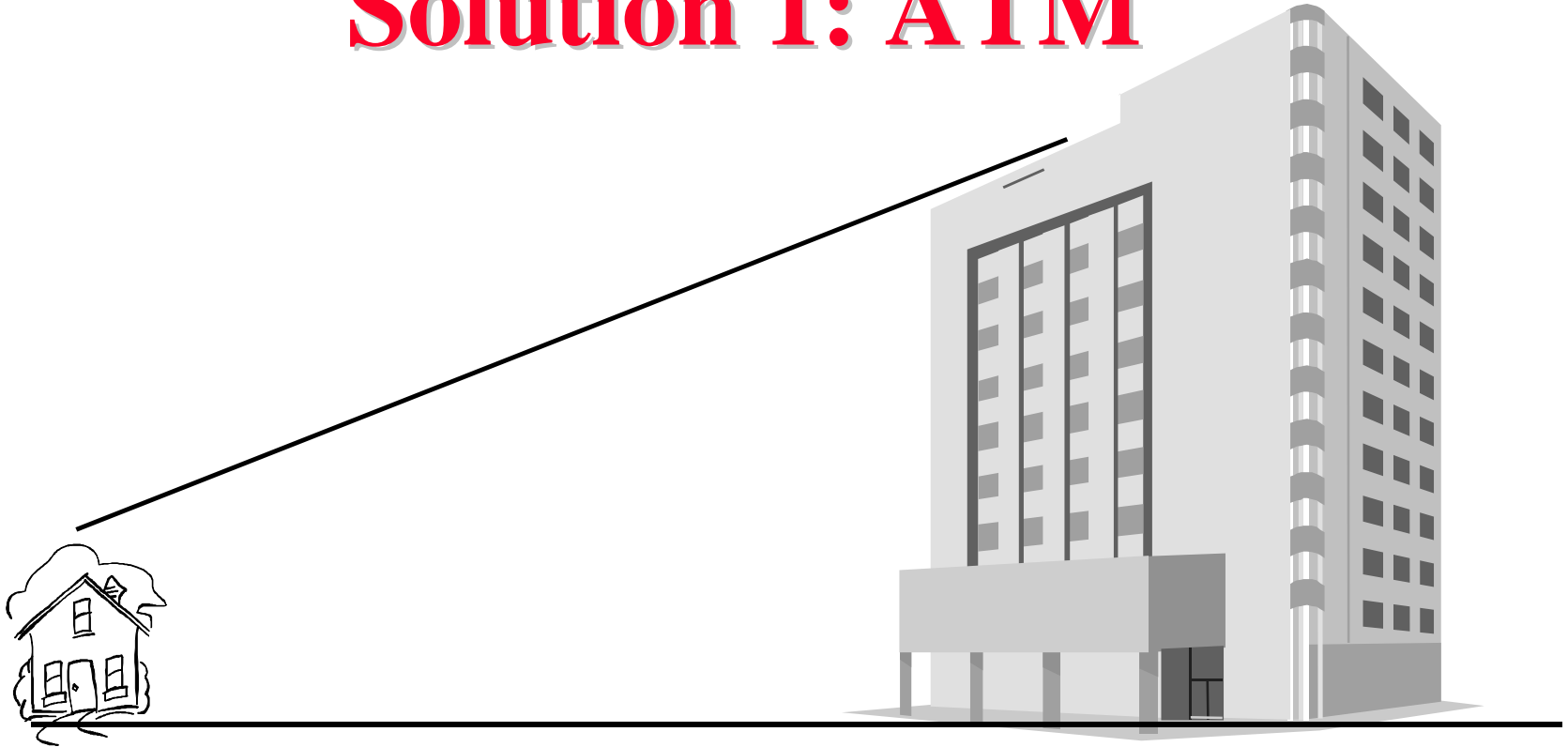
Simplicity

Need QoS, Protection...

Raj Jain



# Solution 1: ATM



Today

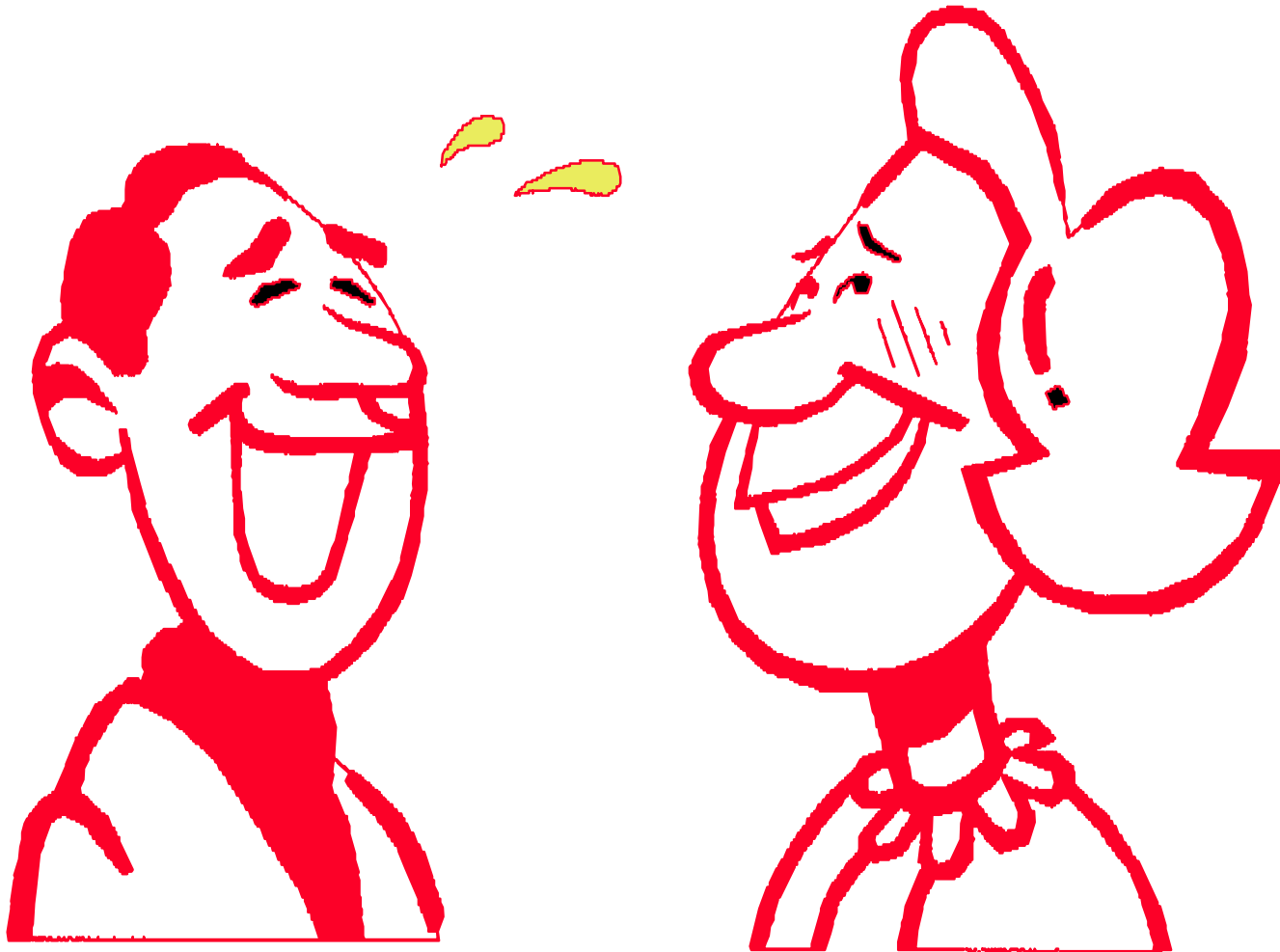
ATM

- ❑ Most carriers including AT&T, MCI, Sprint, UUNET, switched to ATM backbone
- ❑ ATM can't reach desktop: Designed by carriers.

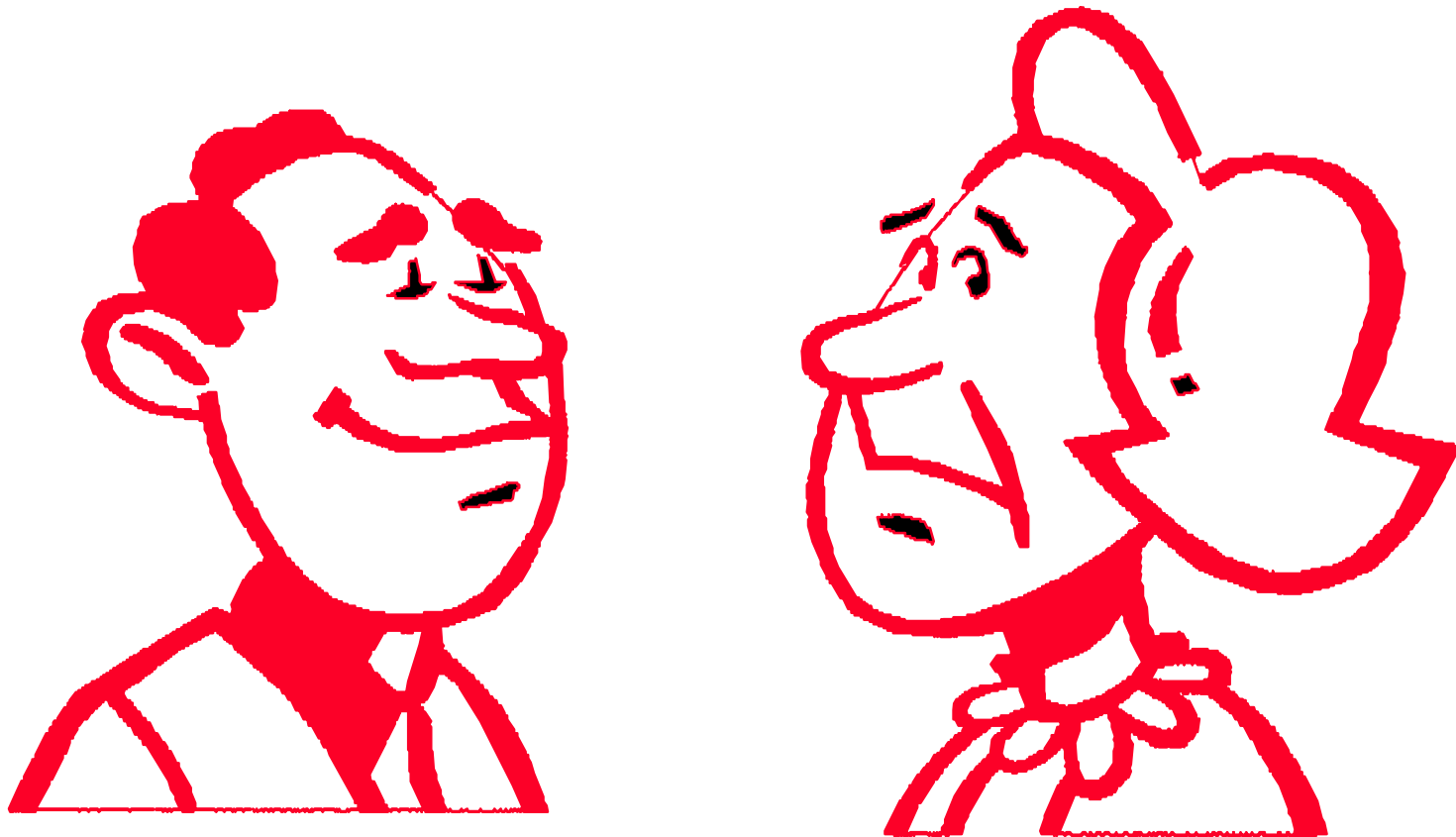
# **Solution 2: Integrated Services**

- ❑ 1996-1998
- ❑ Controlled Service and Guaranteed Service (VBR and CBR)
- ❑ Per-Flow guarantee
- ❑ Requires signaling (RSVP)

# Before



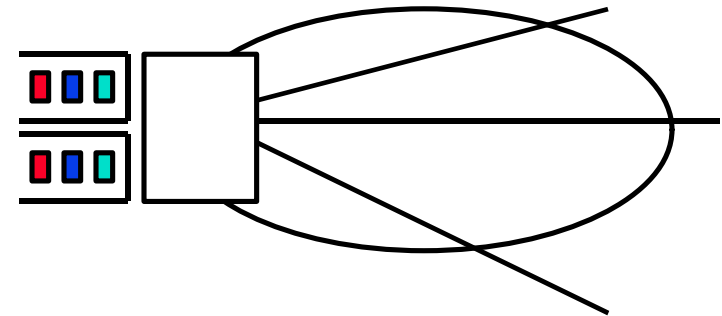
**After**



# Solution 3: Differentiated Services

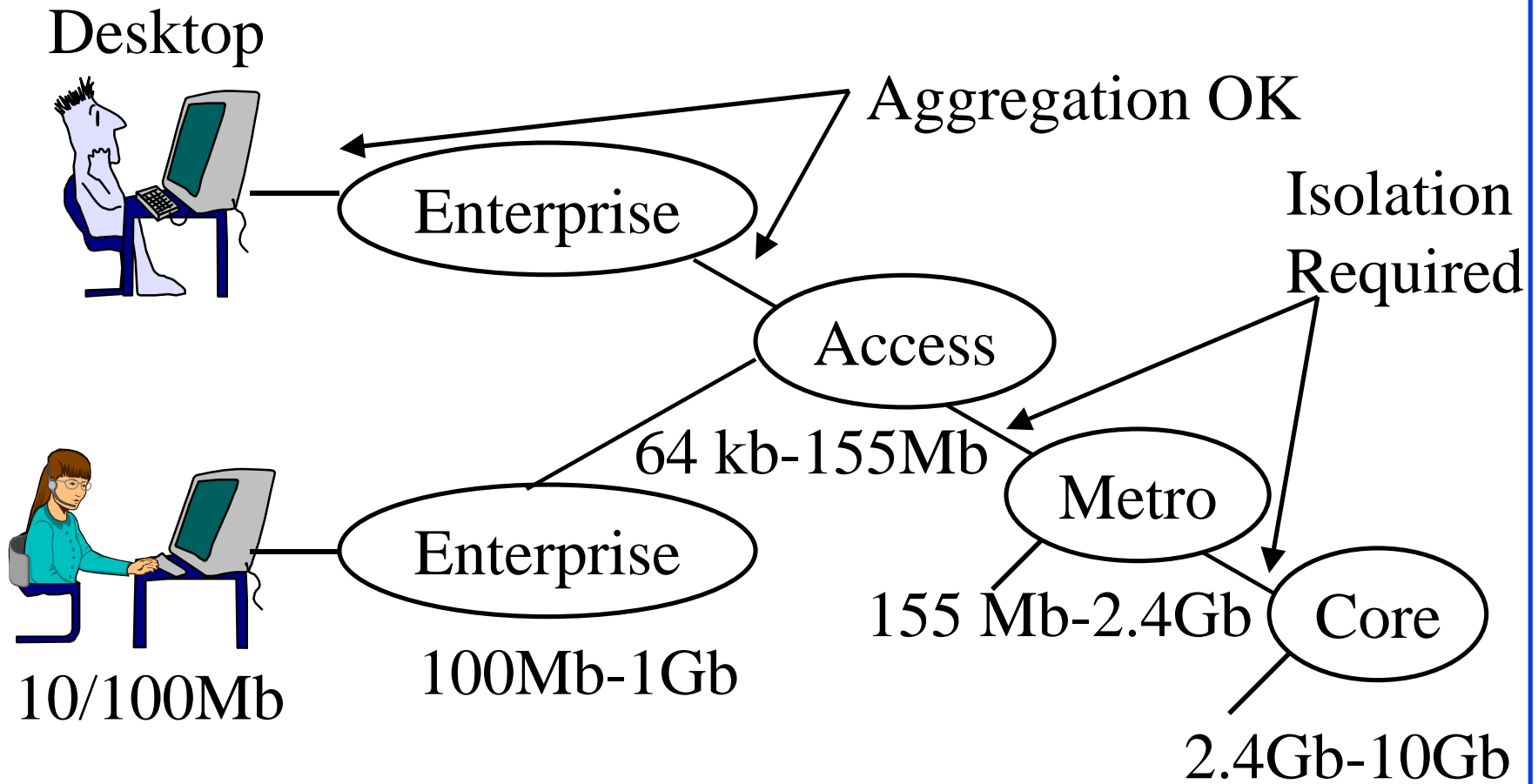


$\Rightarrow d/dx$

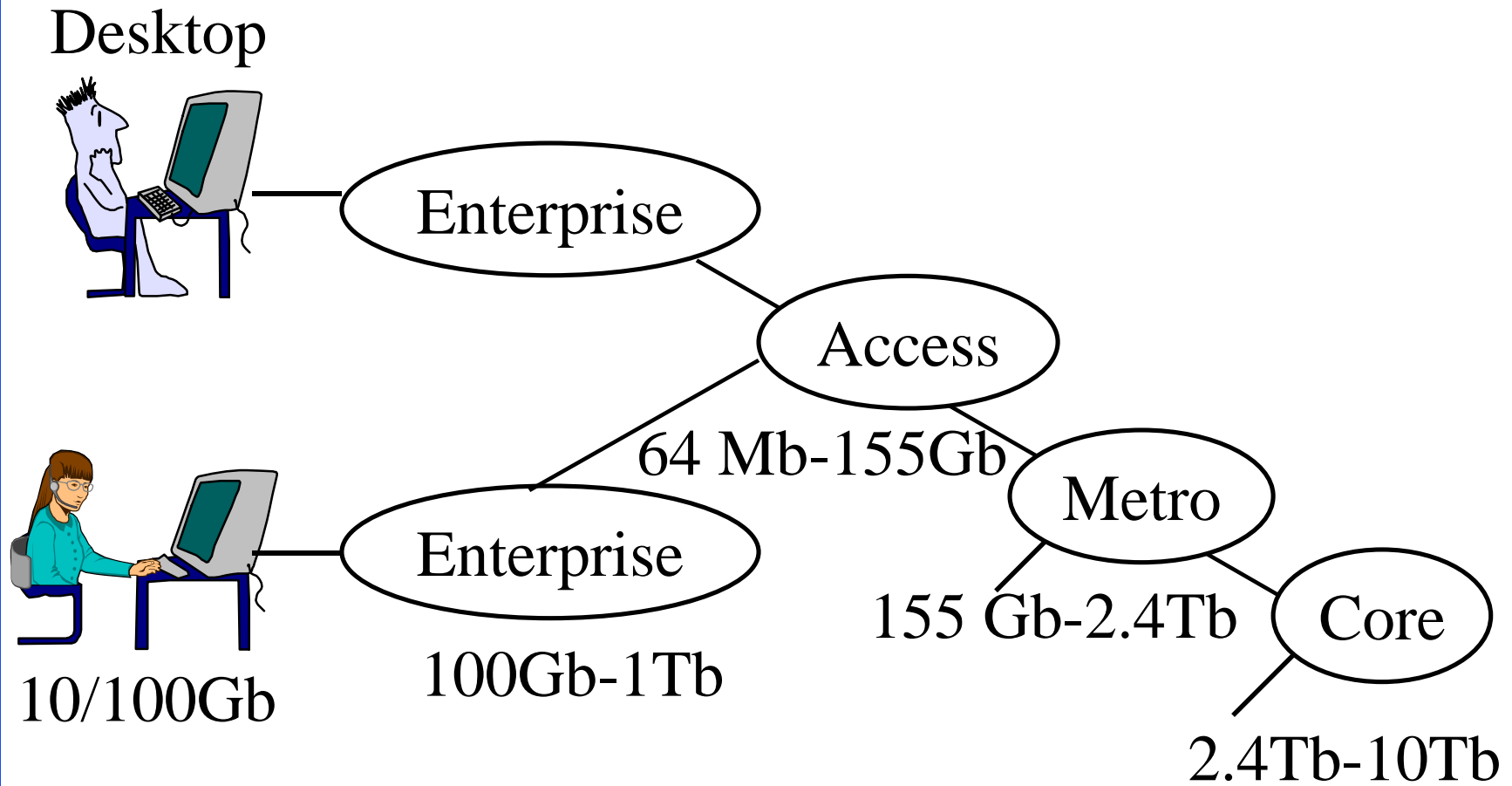


- ❑ 1998-1999
- ❑ Standardize IPv4 ToS byte's first six bits
- ❑ Packets gets marked at network ingress  
Marking  $\Rightarrow$  treatment (behavior) in rest of the net  
Six bits  $\Rightarrow$  64 different per-hop behaviors (PHB)
- ❑ No per-Flow guarantees. Only aggregate
- ❑ Controlled at the ingress. Access based. No signaling
- ❑ Key Issue: How to provision?  
Need Isolation at high speed or cost

# Bandwidth 2000



# Bandwidth 2005



# Recent WDM Records

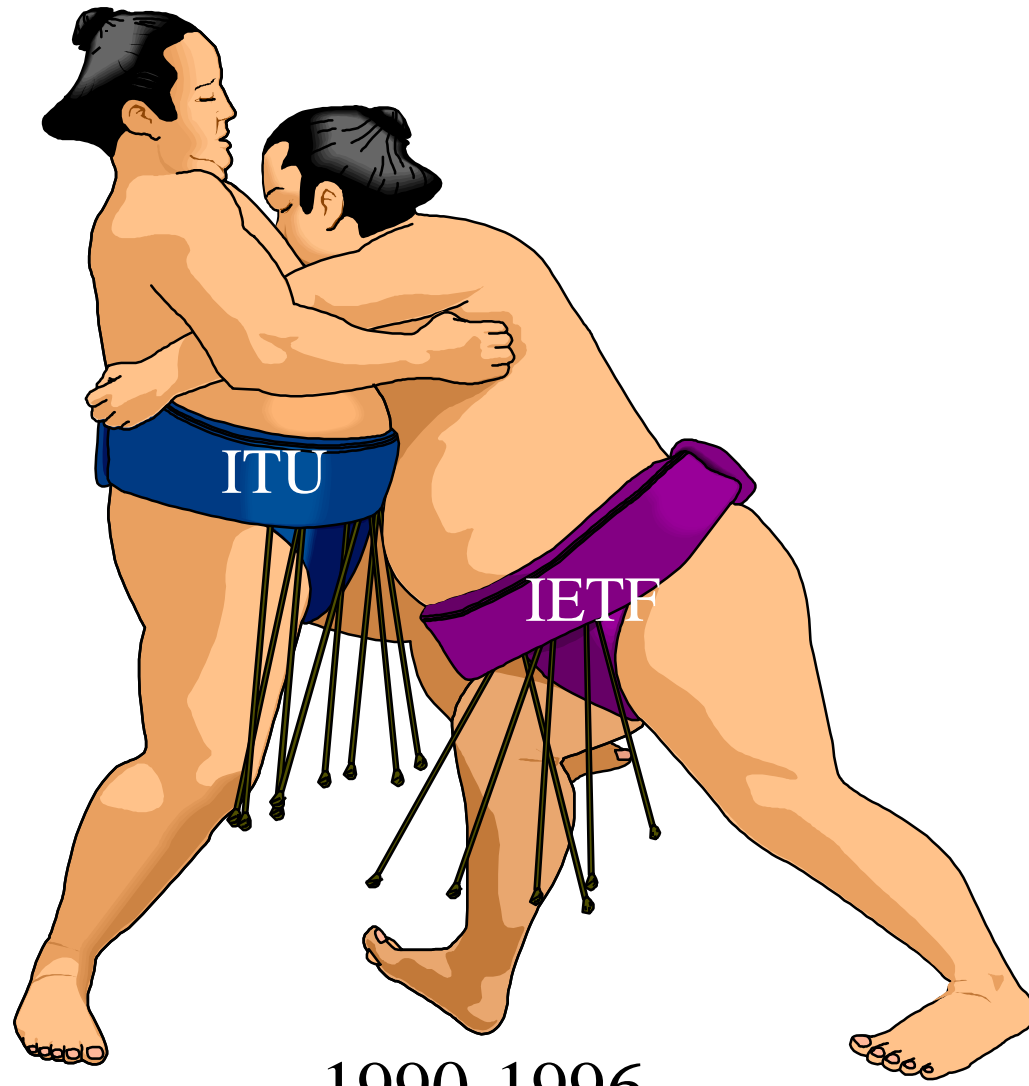
- ❑  $1\lambda \times 40$  G up to 65 km (Alcatel'98)
- ❑  $32\lambda \times 5$  G to 9300 km (1998)
- ❑  $64\lambda \times 5$  G to 7200 km (Lucent'97)
- ❑  $100\lambda \times 10$  G to 400 km (Lucent'97)
- ❑  $16\lambda \times 10$  G to 6000 km (1998)
- ❑  $132\lambda \times 20$  G to 120 km (NEC'96)
- ❑  $70\lambda \times 20$  G to 600 km (NTT'97)
- ❑  $80\lambda \times 40$  G to 60 km (Siemens'00)
- ❑ 1022 Wavelengths on one fiber (Lucent 99)
- ❑ Ref: Optical Fiber Conference 1996-2000



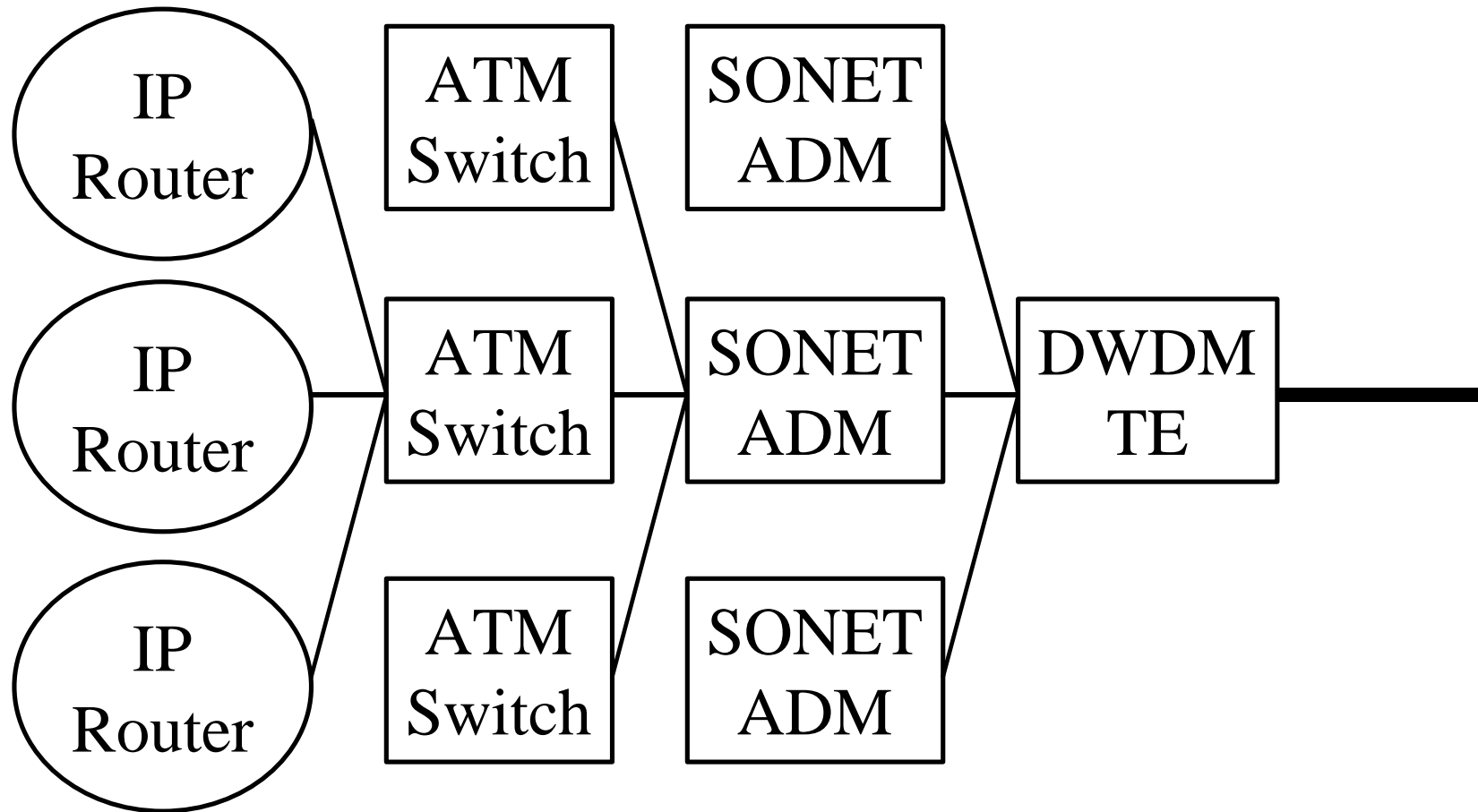
# Sample Products

- ❑ **Lucent WaveStar Family:**
  - OLS 400G/80G/40G/10G/2.5G: 80×OC-48 or 40×OC-192 (point-to-point)
- ❑ **Ciena CoreDirector:** 256 × OC-48 or 64 × OC192 (640G total) Switch, Optical signaling and routing protocol
- ❑ **Corvis Optical Switch:** Up to 6 ports, 800 Gbps each
- ❑ **Sycamore SN 16000:** 512 × OC-48
- ❑ Coming soon: 4096 × OC-768 = 160 Tbps
- ❑ Future: 4096 × OC-3072 = 0.6 Pbps

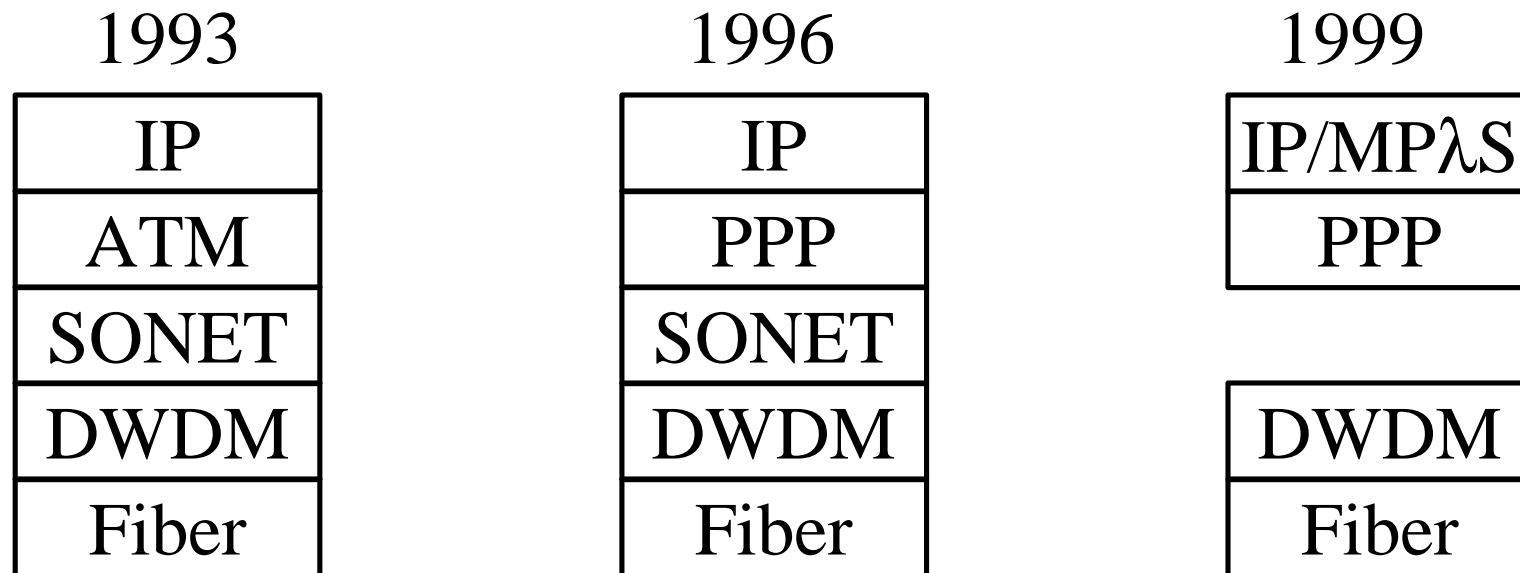
# ITU vs IETF



# Initial DWDM Deployment



# IP over DWDM: Protocol Layers



- ❑ IP is good for routing, traffic aggregation, resiliency
- ❑ ATM for multi-service integration, QoS/signaling
- ❑ SONET for traffic grooming, monitoring, protection
- ❑ DWDM for capacity

# Multi-layer Stack: Problems

- ❑ Functional overlap:
  - Muxing: DWDM  $\lambda = \Sigma \text{STM} = \Sigma \text{VC} = \Sigma \text{Flows} = \Sigma \text{ packets}$
  - Routing: DWDM, SONET, ATM, IP
  - QoS/Integration: ATM, IP
- ❑ Failure affects multiple layers:  
1 Fiber  $\Rightarrow$  64  $\lambda$   $\Rightarrow$  1000 OC-3  $\Rightarrow$   $10^5$  VCs  $\Rightarrow$   $10^8$  Flows
- ❑ Restoration at multiple layers:  
DWDM  $\Rightarrow$  SONET  $\Rightarrow$  ATM  $\Rightarrow$  IP
- ❑ SONET  $\Rightarrow$  Manual (jumpers)  $\Rightarrow$  months/connection
- ❑ Any layer can bottleneck  
 $\Rightarrow$  Intersection of Features + Union of Problems

# IP over DWDM: Why?

- ❑ IP  $\Rightarrow$  Revenue  
DWDM  $\Rightarrow$  Cheap bandwidth  
IP and DWDM  $\Rightarrow$  Winning combination  
Avoid the cost of SONET/ATM equipment
- ❑ IP routers at OC-192 (10 Gbps)  
 $\Rightarrow$  Don't need SONET multiplexing
- ❑ IP for route calculation, traffic aggregation, protection
- ❑ Optical layer for route provisioning, protection, restoration
- ❑ Coordinated restoration at optical/IP level
- ❑ Coordinated path determination at optical/IP level

# Telecom Discovers MPLS

Telecom

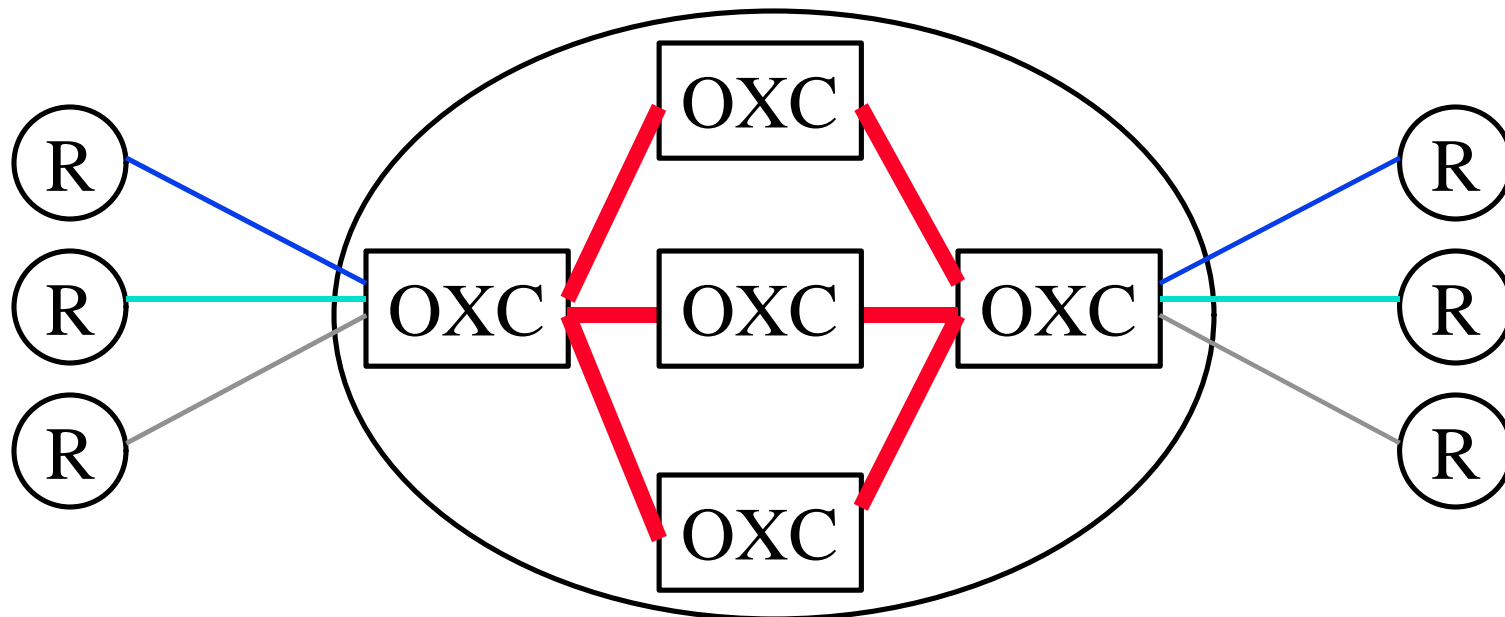


MPLS

2000: ATM over MPLS, Sonet over MPLS,  
Frame Relay over MPLS, DWDM over MPLS, ...

# MP $\lambda$ S

- ❑ MP $\lambda$ S = Multi-Protocol Lambda Switching
- ❑ All packets with one label are sent on one wavelength
- ❑ Optical crossconnects (OXC's) are IP addressable devices and may use OSPF for route calculations

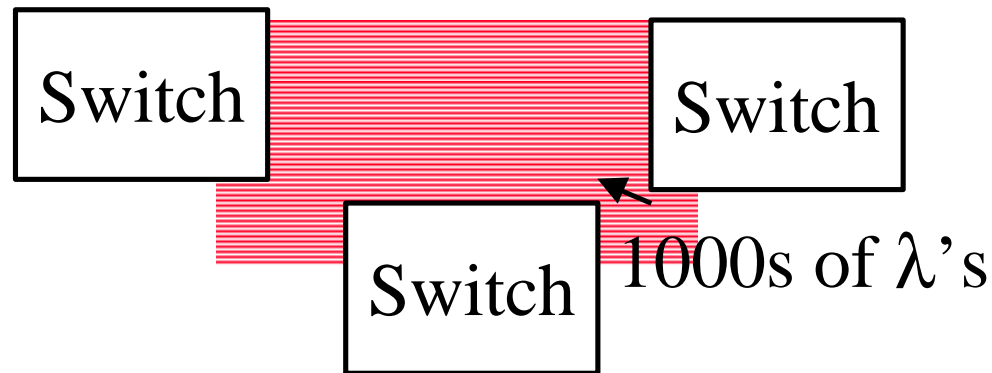




# MP $\lambda$ S (Cont)

- ❑ Next Hop Forwarding Label Entry (NHFLE)  
⇒ <Input port,  $\lambda$ > to <output port,  $\lambda$ > mapping
- ❑ MP $\lambda$ S = Simplified MPLS
  - No label stacks
  - No per-packet forwarding ⇒ No queuing, No scheduling, No Priority, No burstiness, No policing
- ❑ LDP/CR-LDP and RSVP need extensions for:
  - Resource discovery,
  - Provisioning,
  - Protection/restoration

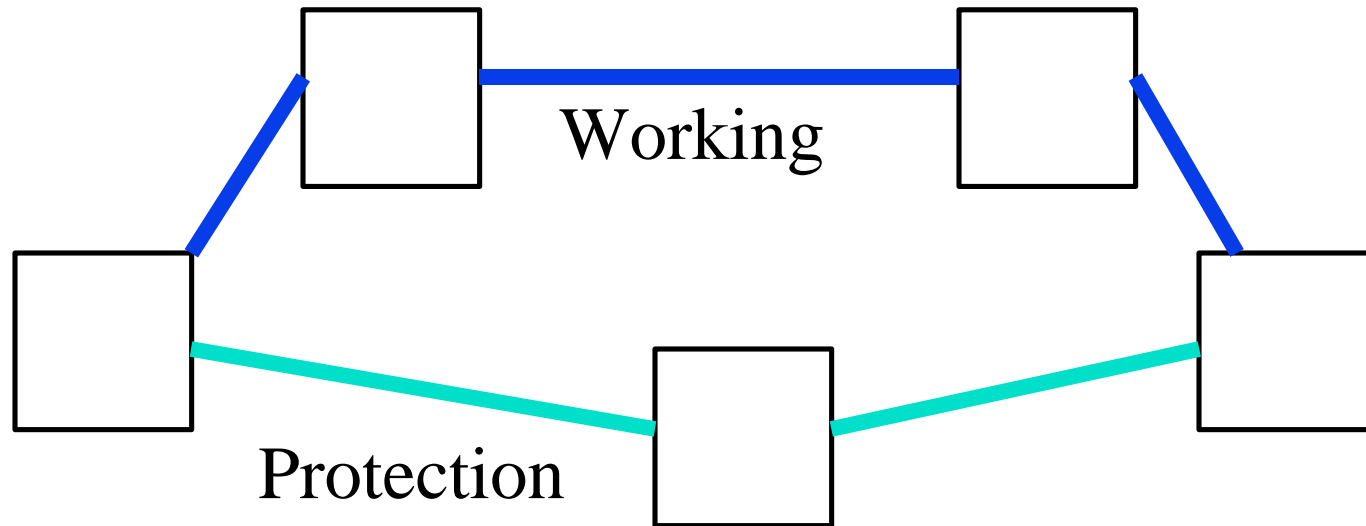
# Research Topics: Network Layer



Routing in/with:

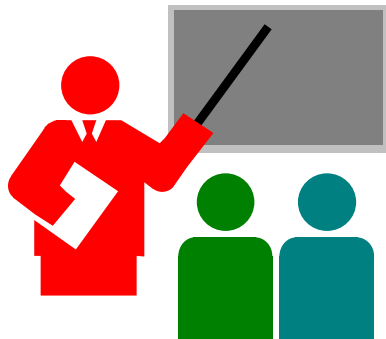
- ❑ Highly connected Networks: Countless paths  
⇒ Link Bundling
- ❑ Highly dynamic topology: Wavelength failures
- ❑ Adaptive Networks: Automated provisioning
- ❑ Risk Avoidance, Protection
- ❑ Quality of Service: Packet level vs Circuit level

# Risk Avoidance



- ❑ Find 2nd path: Not sharing the same fiber, cable, trench, central office
- ❑ Each  $\lambda$  is a member of multiple Shared Risk Link Groups (SRLG)

# Summary



- ❑ DWDM has resulted in an exponential growth in network capacity
- ❑ Traffic growth is still more than capacity  $\Rightarrow$  QoS
- ❑ High speed routers  $\Rightarrow$  IP directly over DWDM
- ❑ IP needs to be extended to provide resource discovery, provisioning, protection and restoration

# References:

- ❑ Detailed references in [http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/~jain/refs/ipqs\\_refs.htm](http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/~jain/refs/ipqs_refs.htm) and [http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/~jain/refs/opt\\_refs.htm](http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/~jain/refs/opt_refs.htm)
- ❑ Recommended books on optical networking, [http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/~jain/refs/opt\\_book.htm](http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/~jain/refs/opt_book.htm)
- ❑ IP over Optical: A summary of issues, (internet draft) <http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/~jain/ietf/issues.html>
- ❑ IP over DWDM, (talk) [http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/~jain/talks/ip\\_dwdm/index.html](http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/~jain/talks/ip_dwdm/index.html)

**Thank You!**

