

Implementation of an OBS access node supporting multiple services

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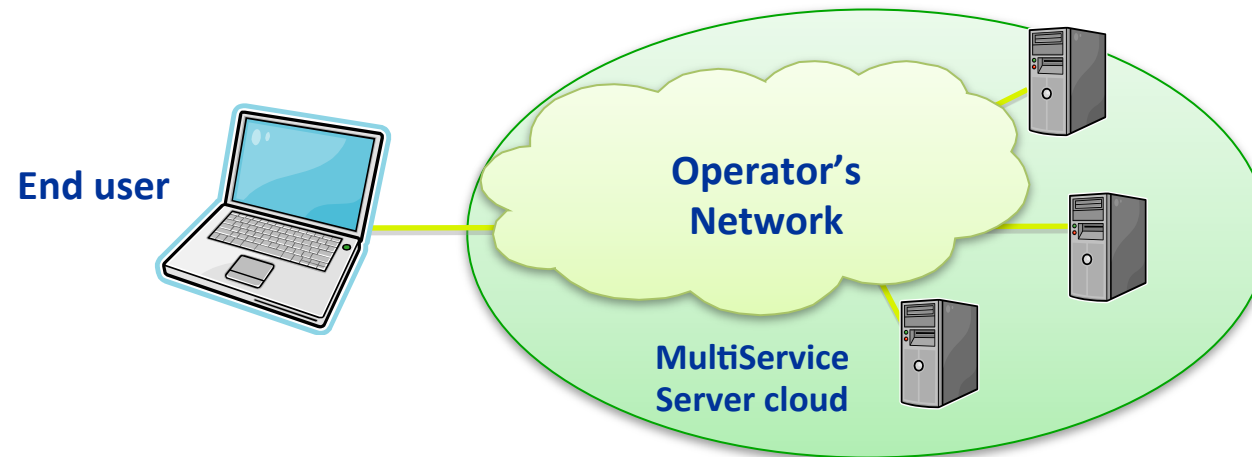


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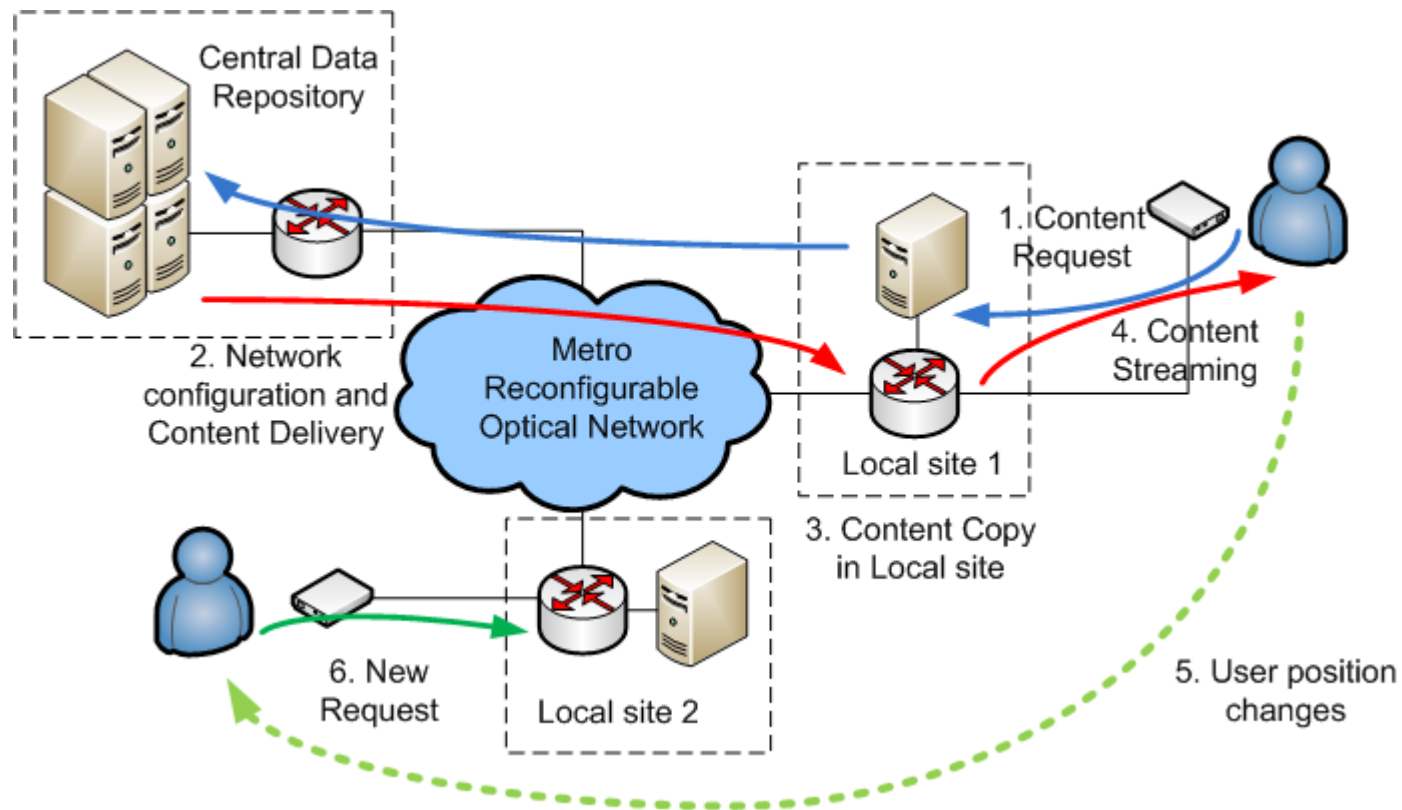
- Motivation
- MAINS Reference Architecture
- Prototype Implementation Architecture
 - Use case for the OBS access node
 - Implementation
- Prototype Behavioural Validation
- Conclusions

Motivation

- Operators are interested on Network Centric Services (NCS)
- What is a NCS?
 - Combined user of both network and IT resources.
 - Examples:
 - PC virtualization, VoD, 3D Internet gaming, SaaS and SAN

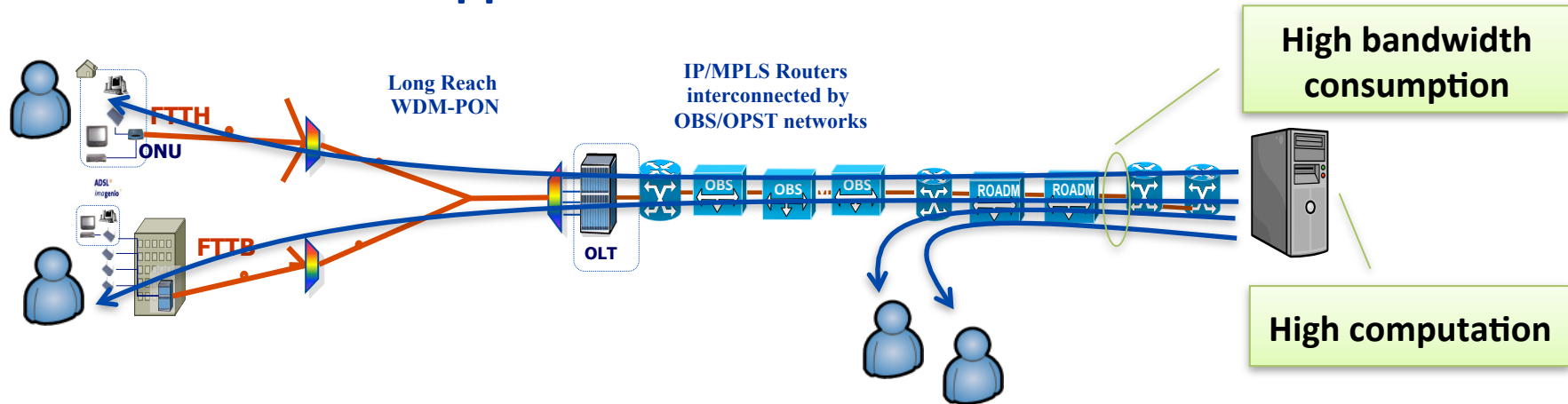


Network Centric Service: Virtual PC

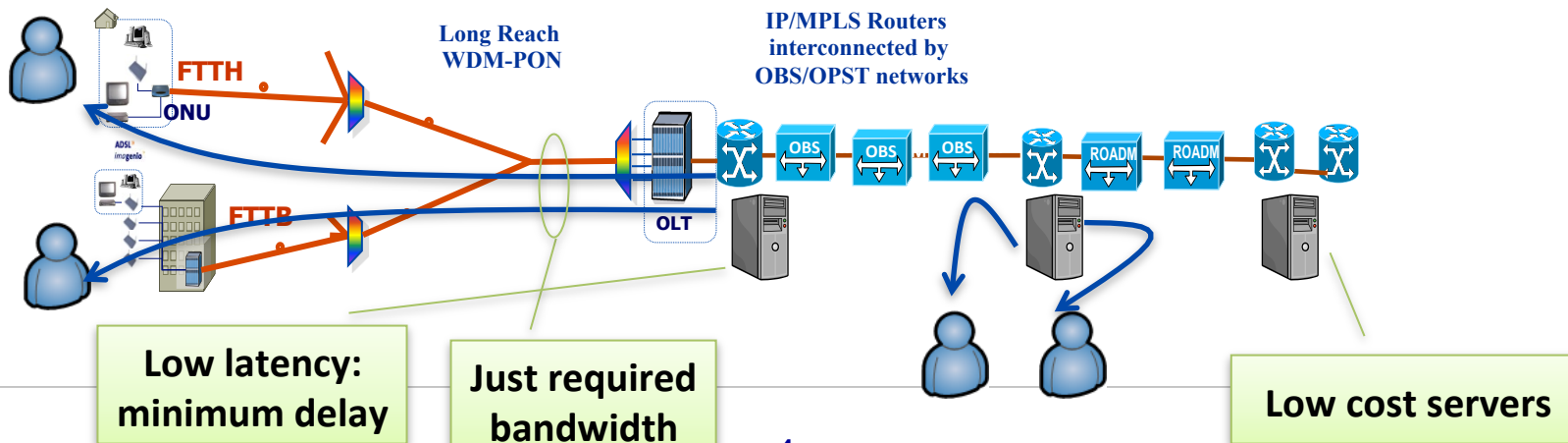


Metro Architecture

- **Centralized cloud approach: Few servers located in core nodes**



- **Distributed cloud approach: Multiple multipurpose servers located in metro and core nodes**



Motivation

■ Why NCS?

- Operator's perspective:
 - Network scalability
 - New business opportunity
 - CAPEX and OPEX optimization
- End user's perspective:
 - Availability
 - Mobility
 - IT maintenance outsourcing
 - QoE: low latency and high bandwidth



- Increment of network traffic will impact on metro network
 - **New metro architecture is required to support such services.**

Motivation

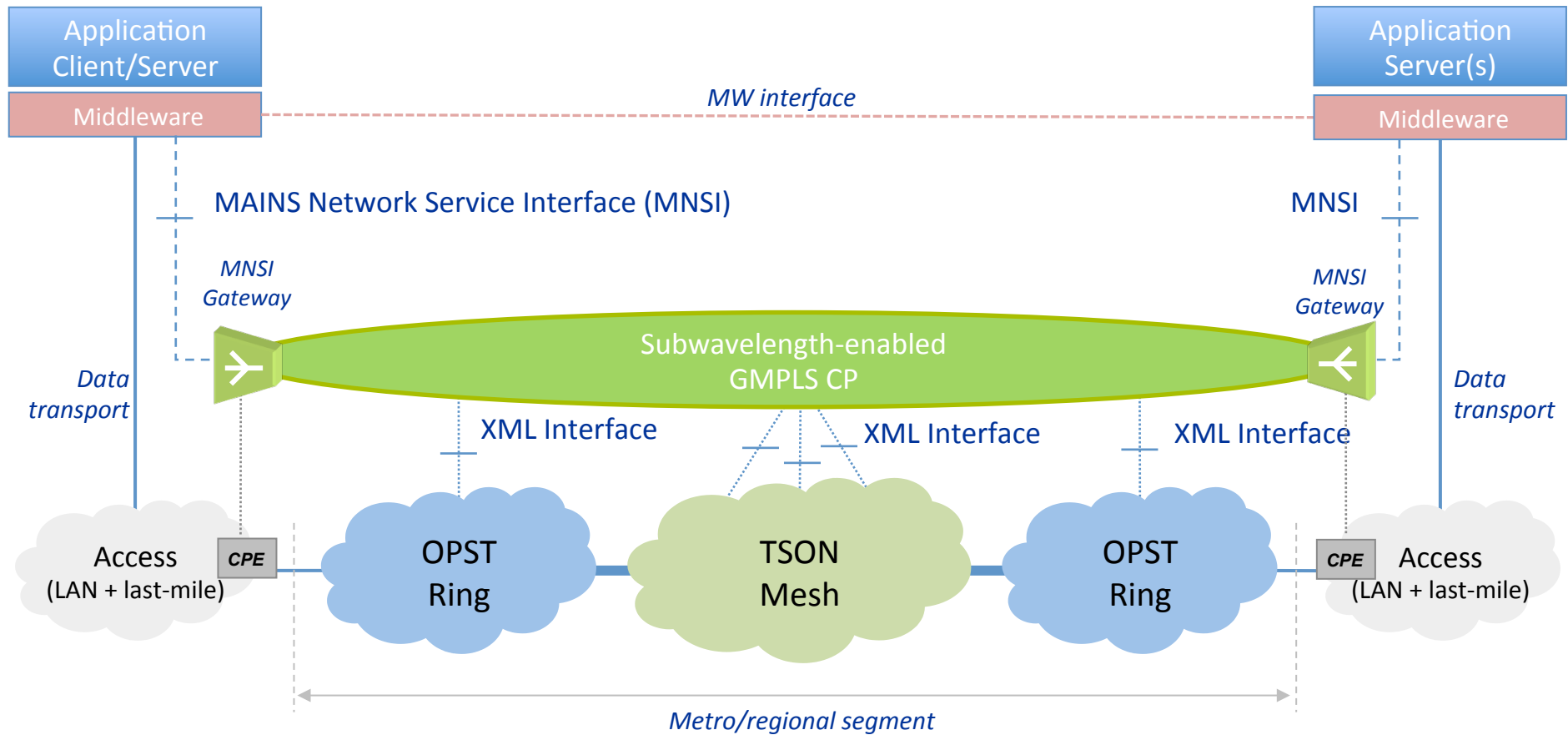
- Metro Architectures enabliNg Subwavelengths (MAINS) project proposes a new metro architecture based on two pillars:
 - Subwavelength optical switching technologies in the Data Plane.
 - Enhanced GMPLS architecture in the Control Plane.
- The objectives of such architecture are:
 - Reduce cost and energy consumption.
 - Improve reliability and latency.

J. Fernandez-Palacios, et al., Metro Architectures enabliNg Subwavelengths: Rationale and Technical challenges, in Future Network & Mobile Summit, Jun, 2010.

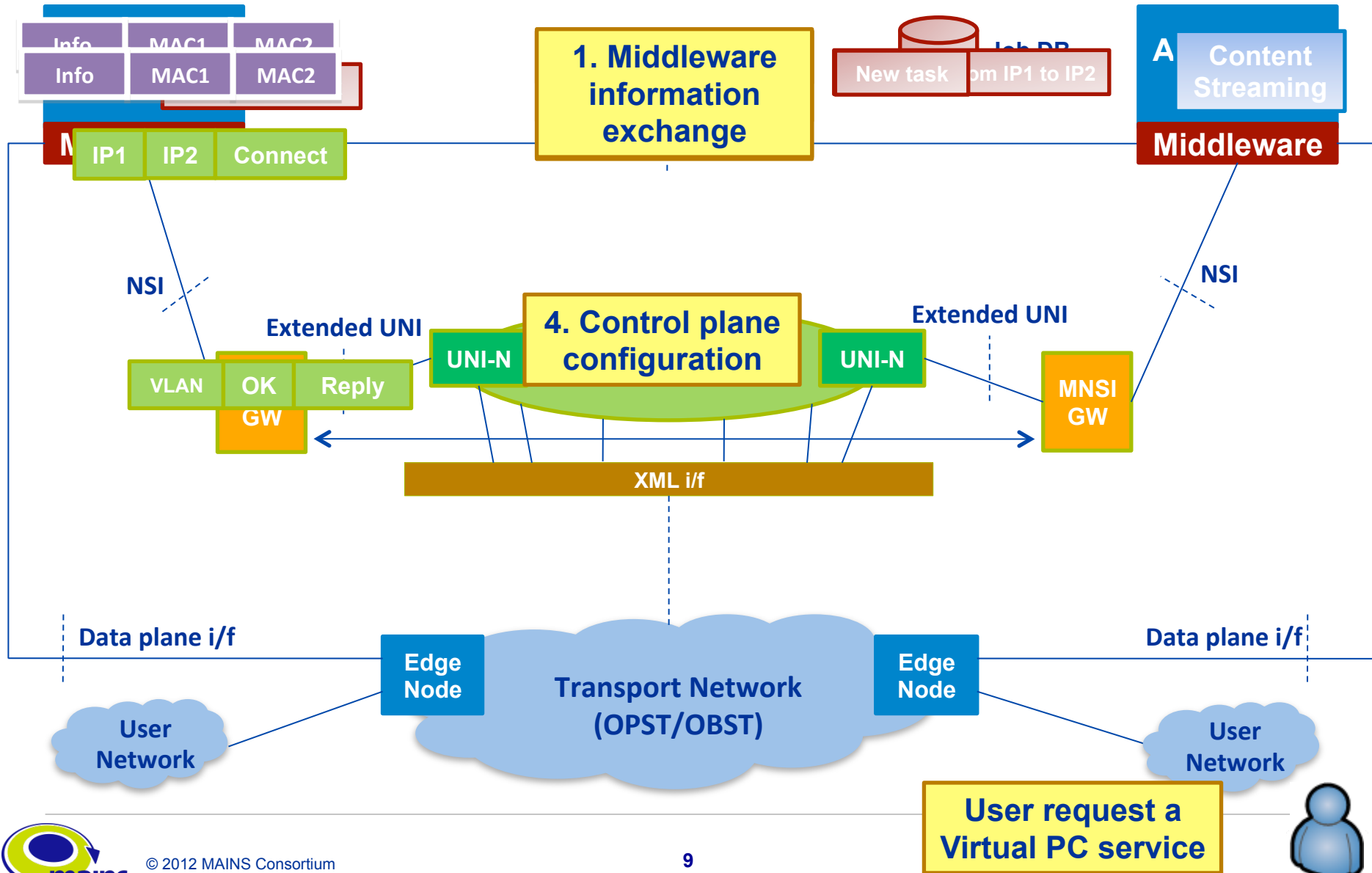
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MAINS Reference Architecture



VM transference



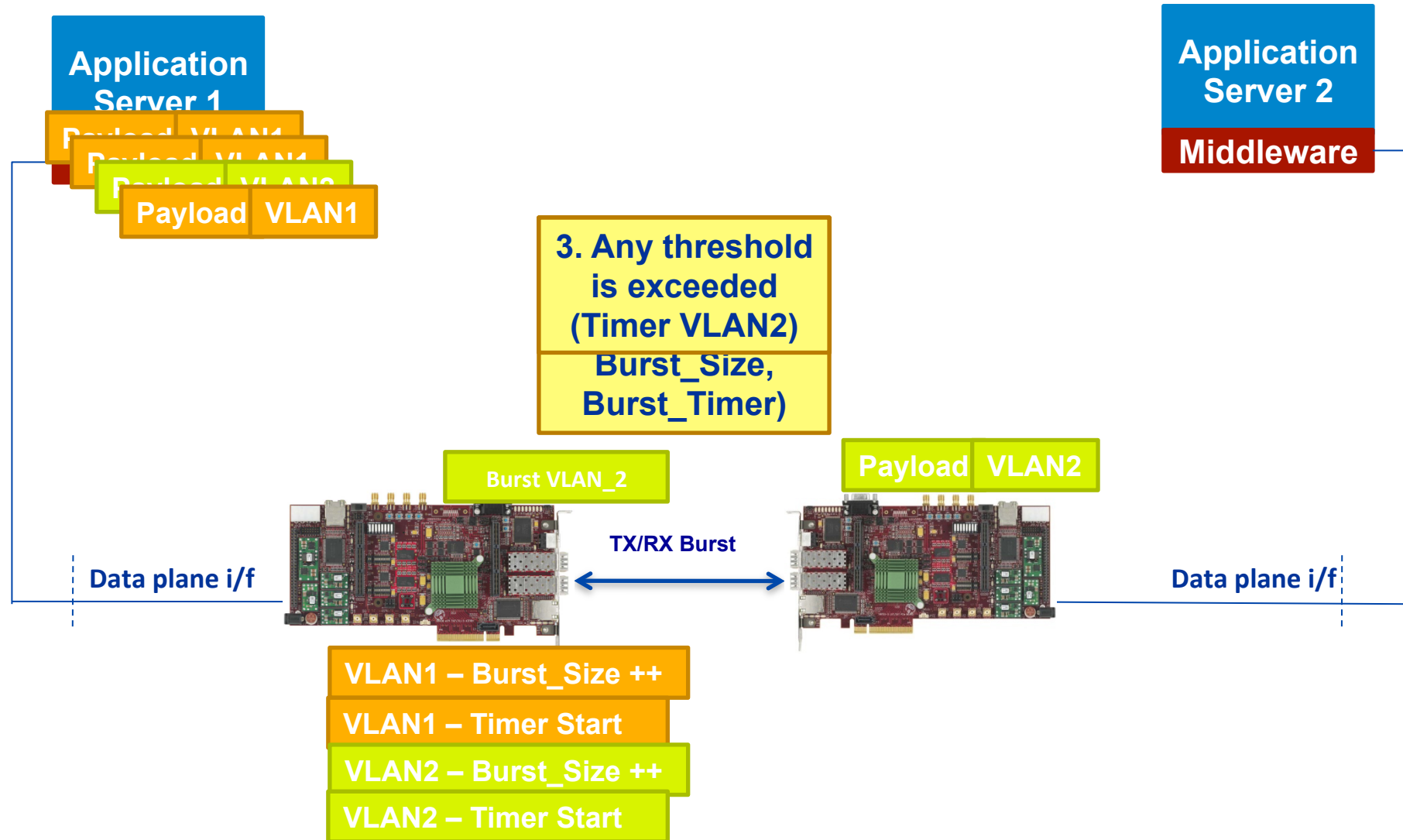
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Prototype Implementation Architecture

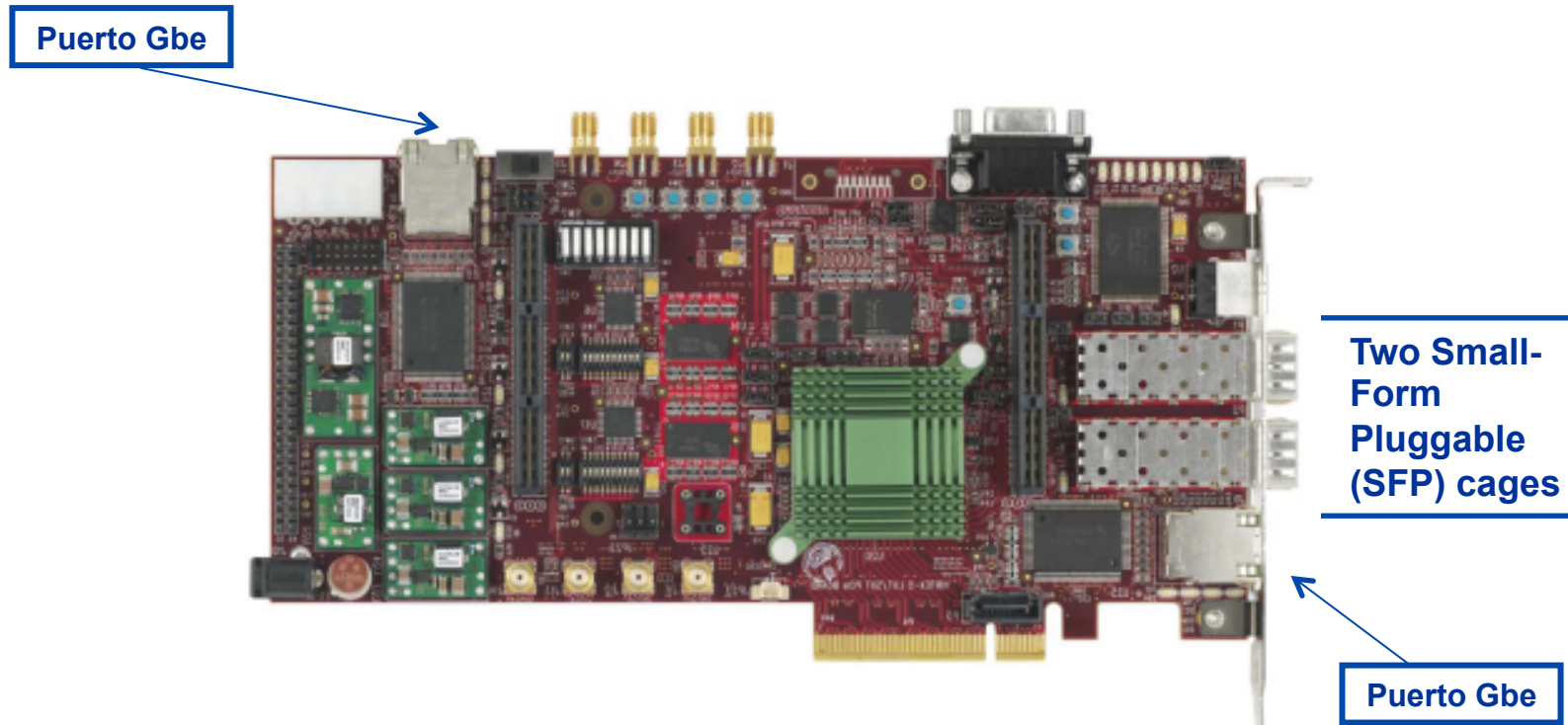
- Metro network supports multiple services at the same time.
- A prototype is developed with the following requirements:
 - Data plane burst transmission
 - VLAN support for multiple services

Use case for the OBS access node

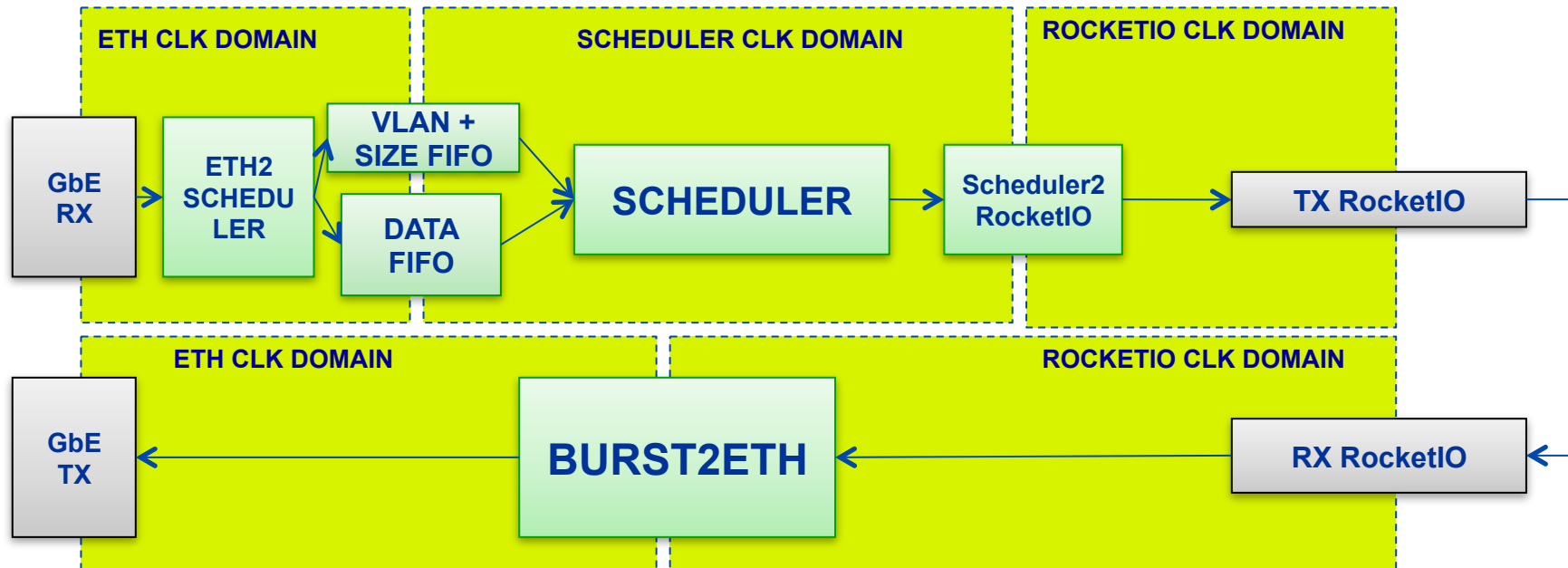


Implementation: Board details

- Xilinx® Virtex™-5 PCI Express Development Kit (Avnet)
 - Xilinx Virtex-5 XC5VSX95T-FF1136 FPGA



Implementation: Modules



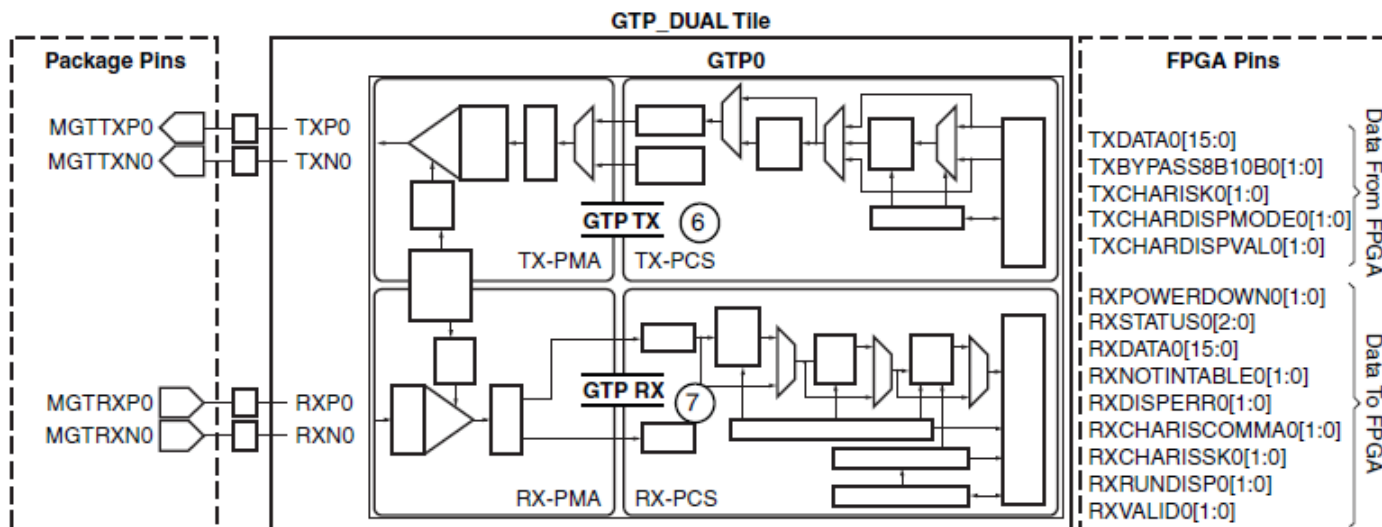
Implementation: TX modules

- Functions:
 - **Eth2Scheduler:** get VLAN_id and packet size while storing the incoming packet
 - **Scheduler:** burst generation and management
 - **Scheduler2RocketIO:** burst adaptation and transmission



Implementation: SERDES interfaces

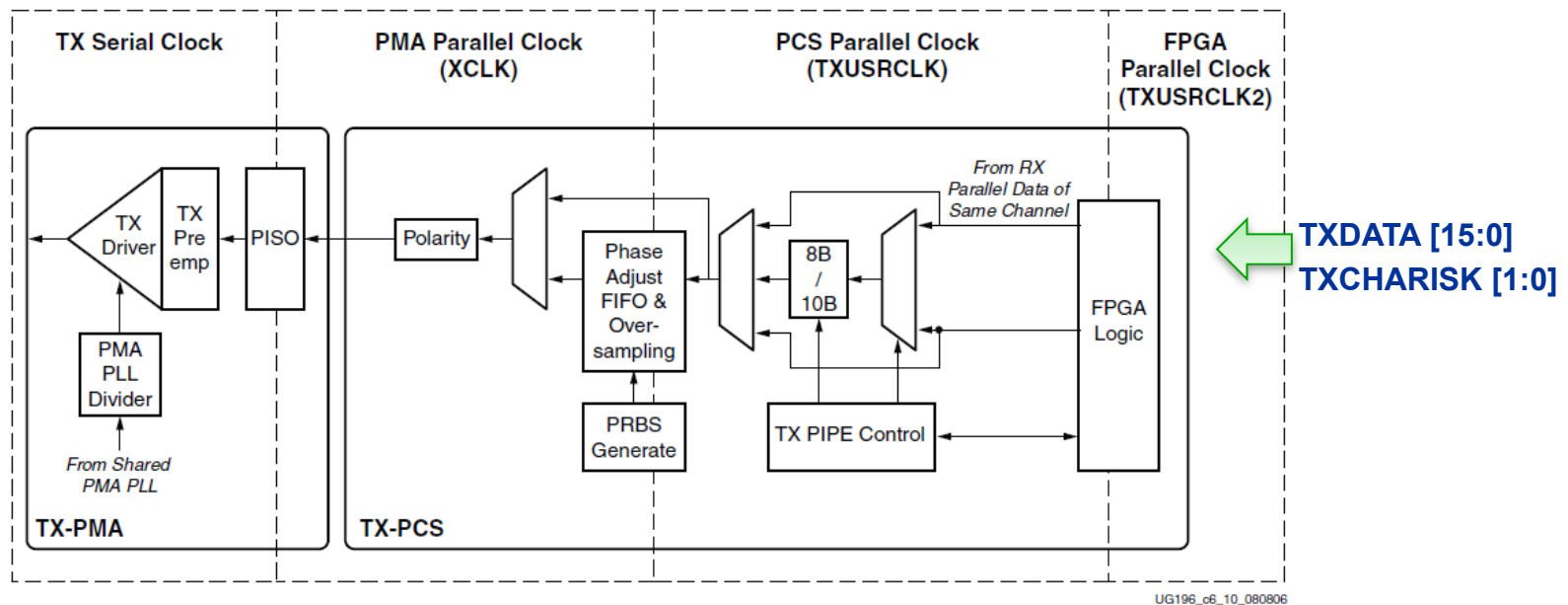
- SERDES interfaces are Serializer/Deserializer interfaces.
 - Input – output parallel interfaces has 16 bits.
 - Physical transmission is done with a differential signal.



High-Speed Serial I/O. Made Simple. A Designers' Guide, with FPGA Applications. R by Abhijit Athavale and Carl Christensen. Available online

Implementation: SERDES interfaces

- There is a 8B/10B module to provide redundancy.
- Channel management uses K-Characters
 - TXCHARISK signal is asserted if TXDATA is a K-Character.



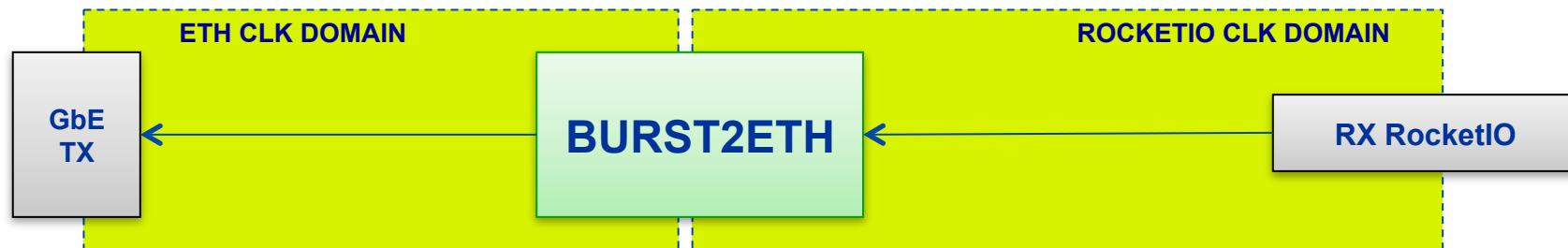
How to create a burst?

- There are two solutions to create a burst:
 - Send burst structure information in the burst control packet.
 - Insert K-characters in the burst while transmitting.
- There are two special characters for our burst:
 - End of burst character
 - Start of packet character



Implementation: RX Modules

- Functions:
 - **Burst2Eth:**
 - Extract packets from the burst
 - Transmission over GbE interface

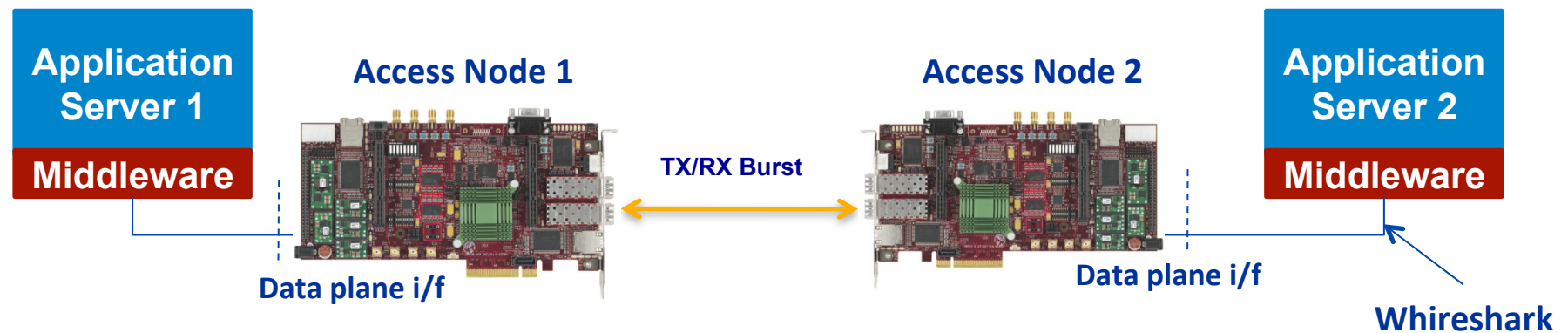


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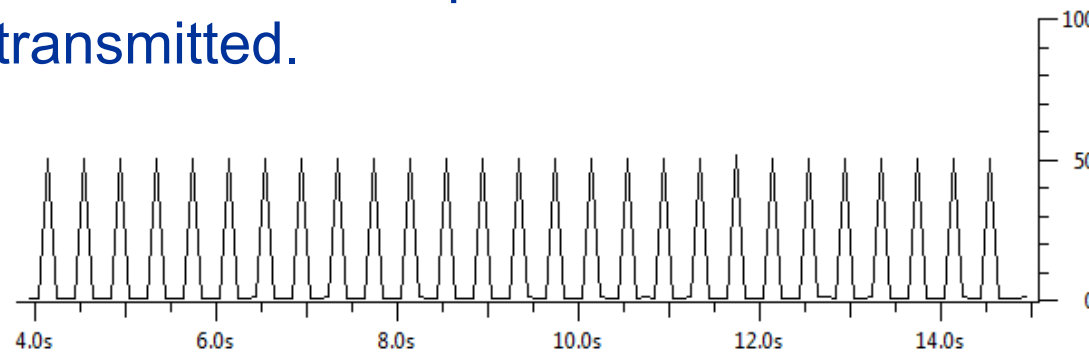
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Burst size threshold validation

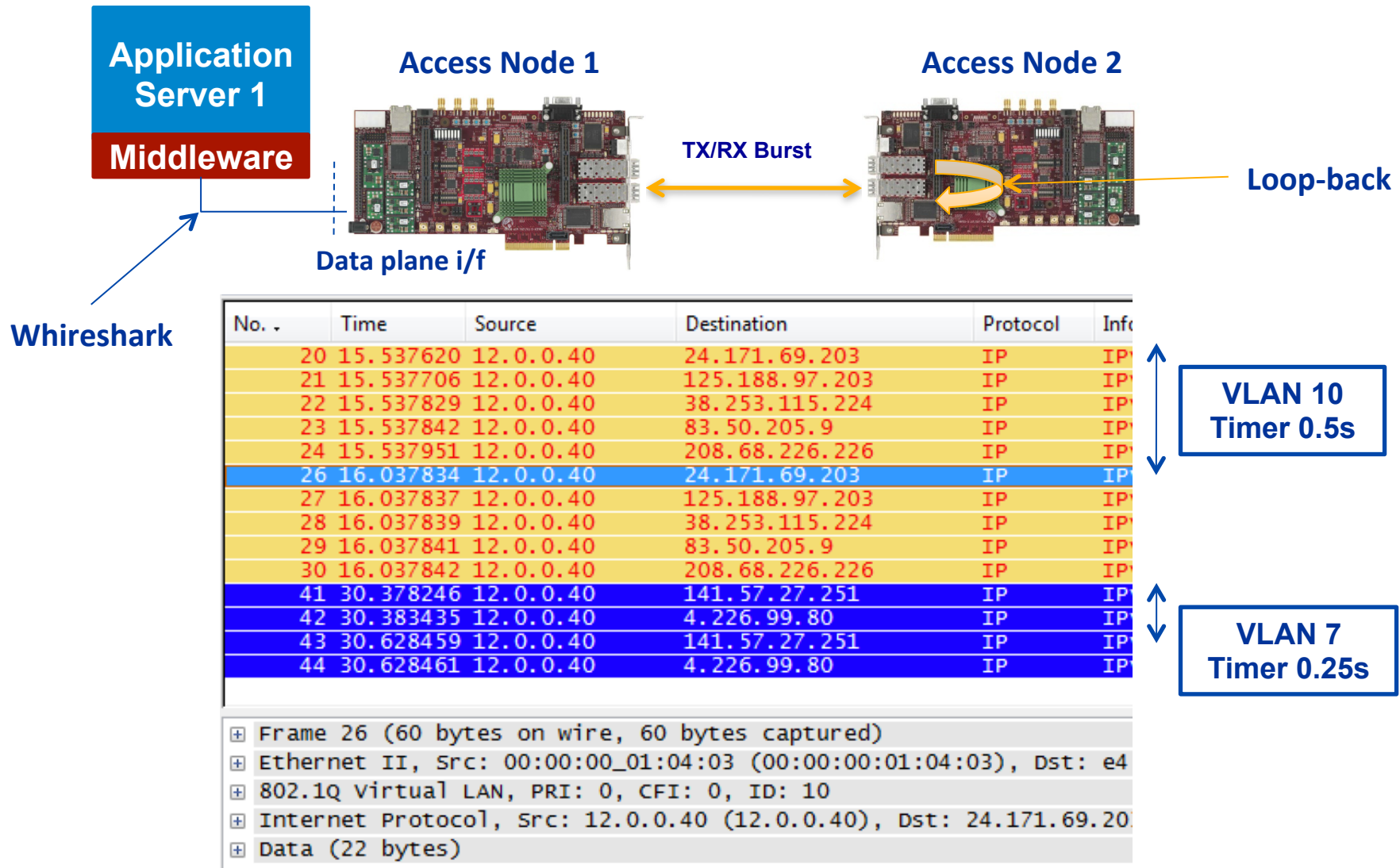
- For this experiment, the application server 1 sends traffic to the application server 2 with a fixed packet size of 128 bytes.



- The burst size threshold is set to 6400 bytes (50 packets). Based on the PCAP file captured at Server 2, the burst is correctly transmitted.



Support to multiple services



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Conclusions

- MAINS project is exploring sub-wavelength technologies as an efficient solution for metro networks.
- The architecture for a multi-service OBS access node based on a Virtex 5 FPGA is detailed explained.
- The modules of the access node are described and their functionality to support multiple services on an access node.
- A behavioural validation of the prototype under traffic from two different services is presented.

**Thank you!!
Questions?**

