



*Performance from Experience*

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# **Technology and Architecture Trends in Optical Networking**

## **2003 IEEE Distinguished Lecturer Talk**

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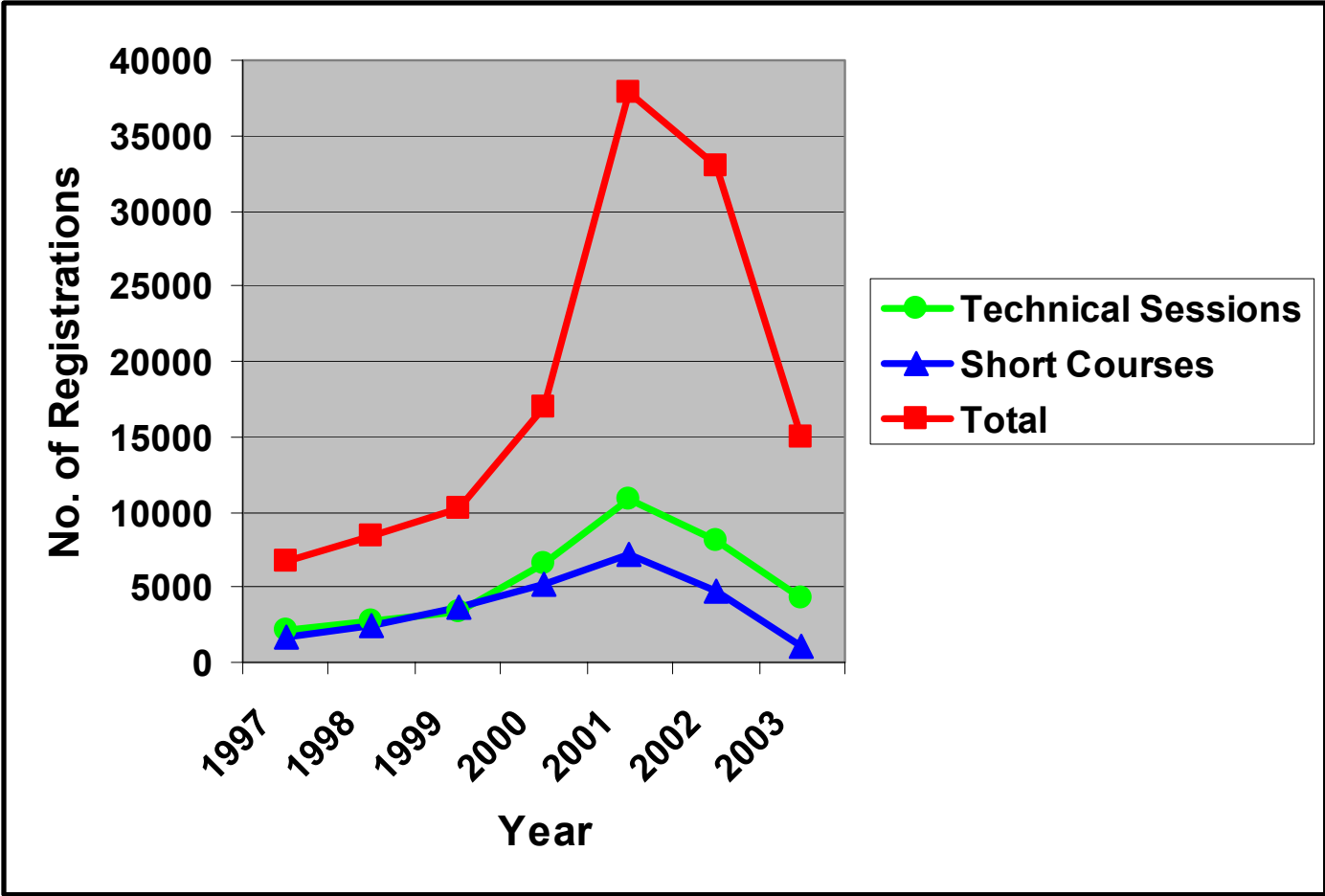
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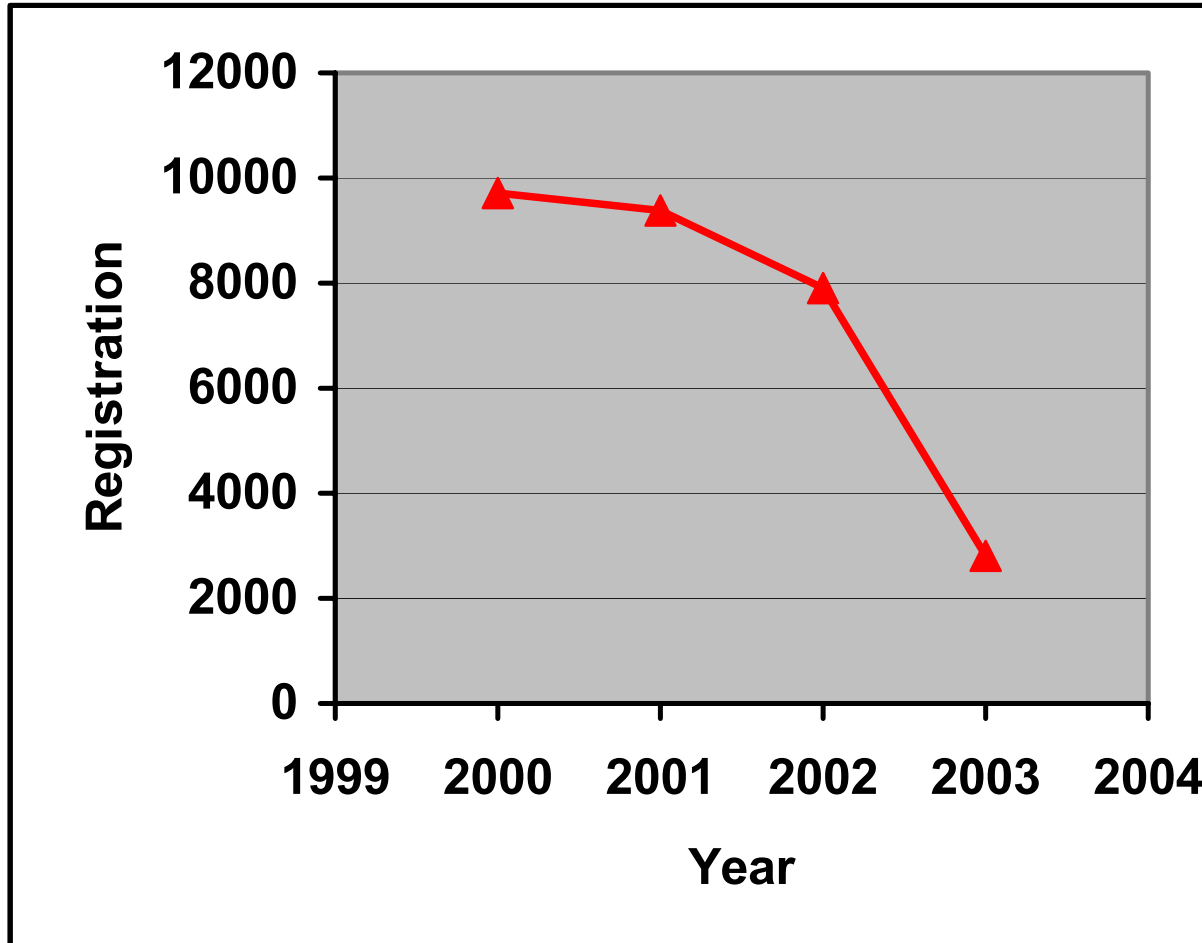
# Outline of Presentation: Trends in Optical Networking

- Introduction: snapshot of the industry
- Trends in optoelectronic technologies
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- Summary and discussion

# OFC Attendance Trend



# NFOEC Conference Attendance



# When is the “Telecom Winter” going to end?

“If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?”

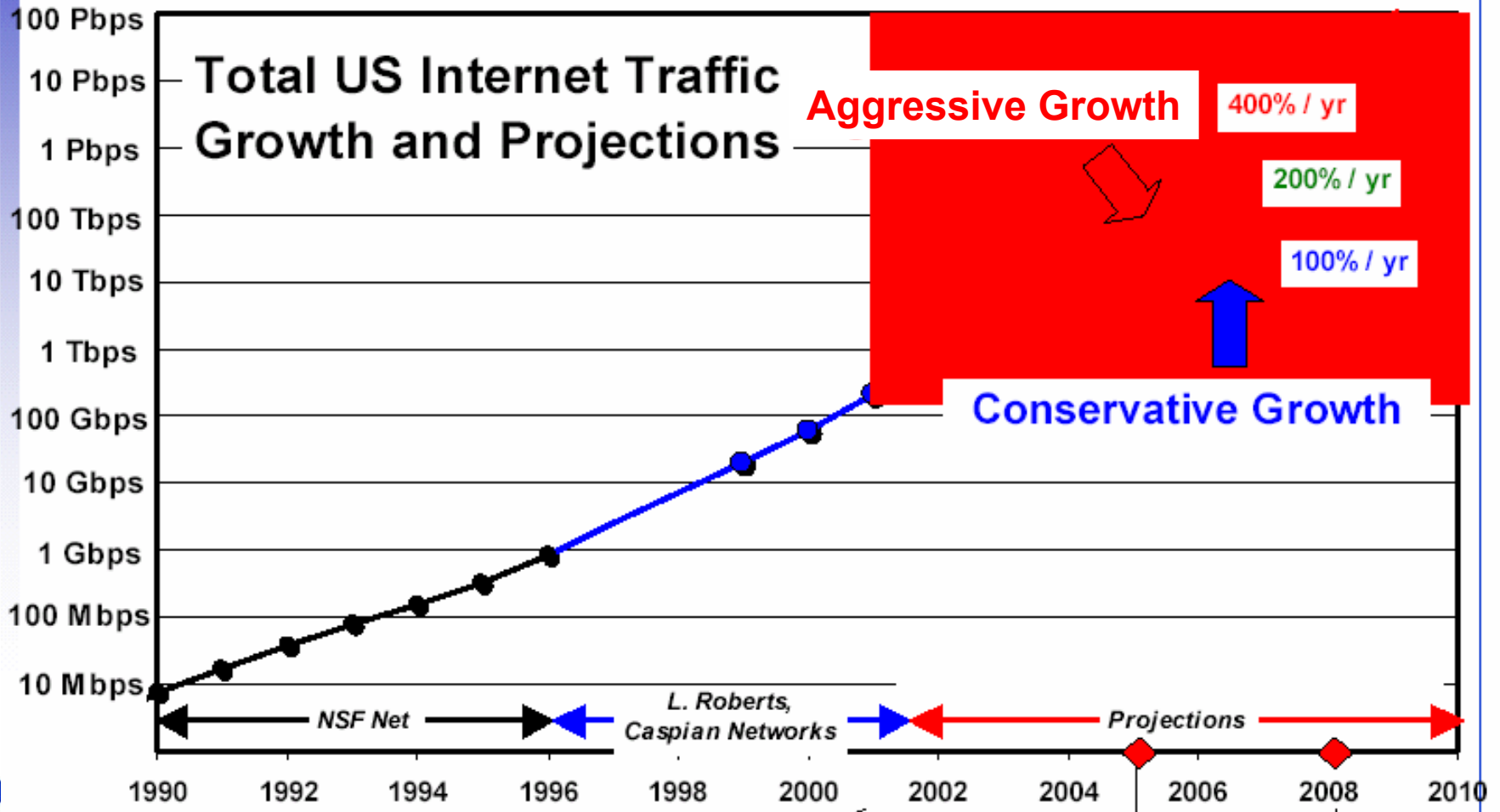
**Tingye Li at OFC’02, adapted from  
“Ode to the West Wind”, by Percy Bysshe Shelley**

# Highlights of Optical Internetworking Forum Meeting

- **Most recent meeting held at Scottsdale, AZ (May 6-8, 2003)**
- **105 attendees (compared ~140 at 1Q03 meeting)**
  - **71 different companies (about same as last quarter, ~60% of year ago)**
  - **5 carriers (7 last time)**
    - **US included AT&T, Verizon, SBC Communications**
    - **Non-US included T-Systems Nova (DT), KDDI**
  - **Government-related, including NIST, DoD, Sandia Labs, Booz-Allen**
  - **Plus many system and component vendors**
- **Attendance impacted by SARS, War, Economy ...**
- **Review of successful OFC demo on UNI/NNI Interoperability**
- **Superdemo on interoperability planned at SuperComm**
- **Tunable laser ballot (2003.048.04) ballot proposed**

# Traffic Growth Scenarios (Source: Ann von Lehman)

Dominance of Internet traffic growth will drive the network toward a more data-centric network architecture over the next 10 years



## Traffic growth trend

- Traffic growth rate ranges from 40% per year in the near term in an IXC with a mix of legacy and emerging services to 200% per year growth for smaller, IP-dominated carriers
- New network builds from IP-dominated carriers can leverage new technology specifically for data services while legacy IXCs may consider technology which best supports a mix of services
- The US CapEx market will be flat for a ‘few years’, but CapEx is still large



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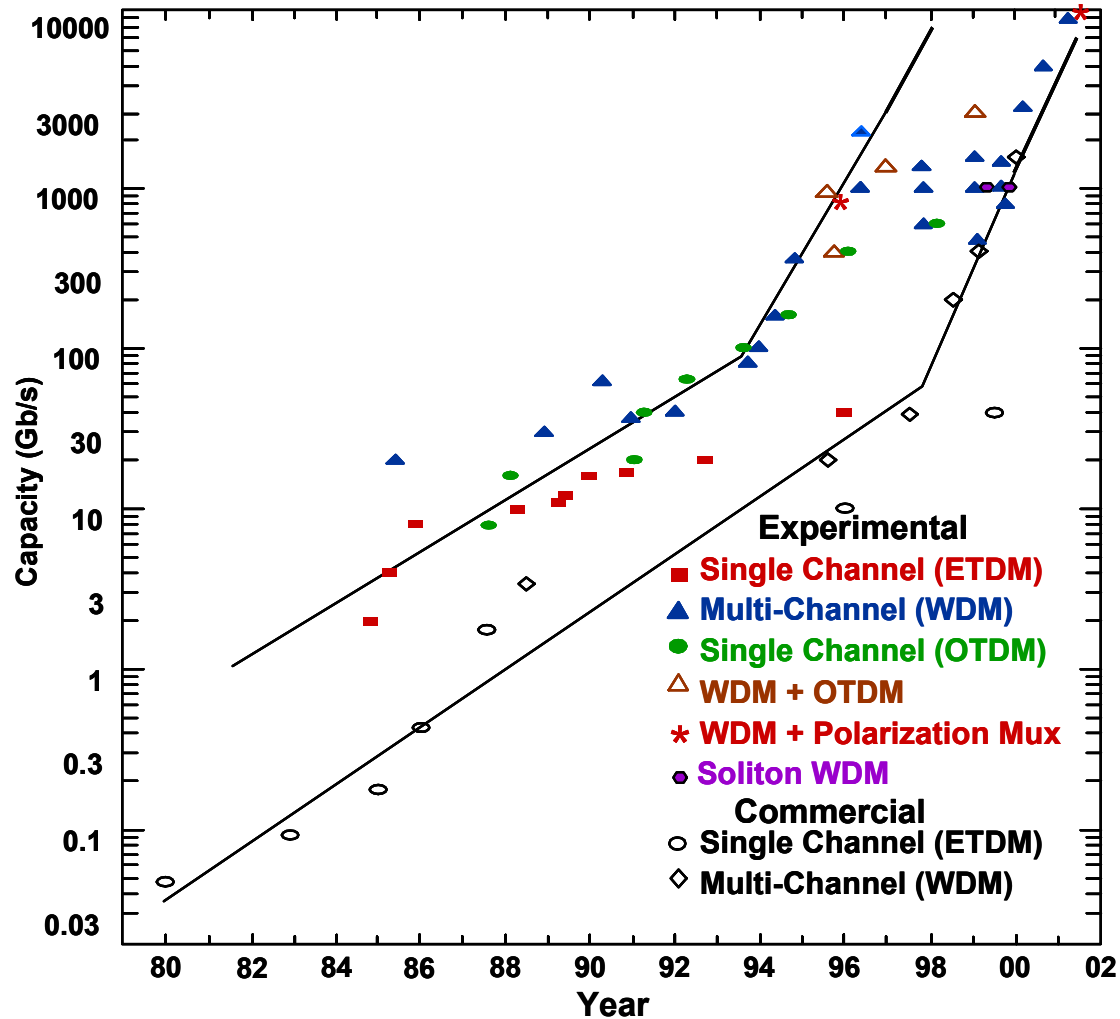
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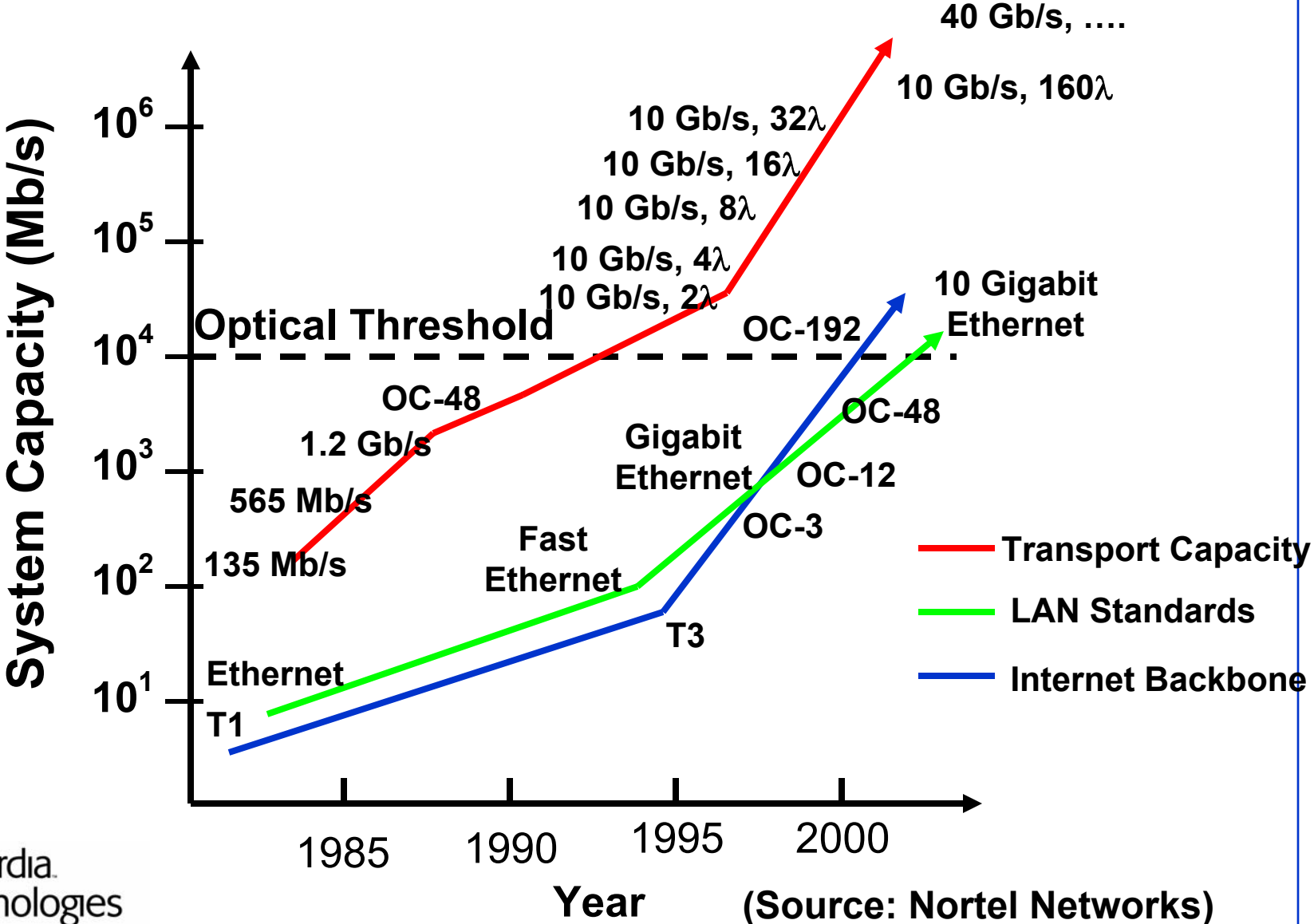
# Enabling Technologies for Optical Networking

- The transmission medium
- High speed lasers (including tunable lasers)
- High speed light modulators
- High speed detectors
- High speed analog and logic electronics
- DWDM components (including tunable devices)
- Optical amplifiers
- Optical and electronic crossconnect and switches
- Techniques to overcome dispersion and other system degradations
- Systems and networking technologies

# Optical Fiber Capacity



# Progress in Optical Networks



## From WDM to DWDM: Data Rate and Spectrum Management Tradeoff

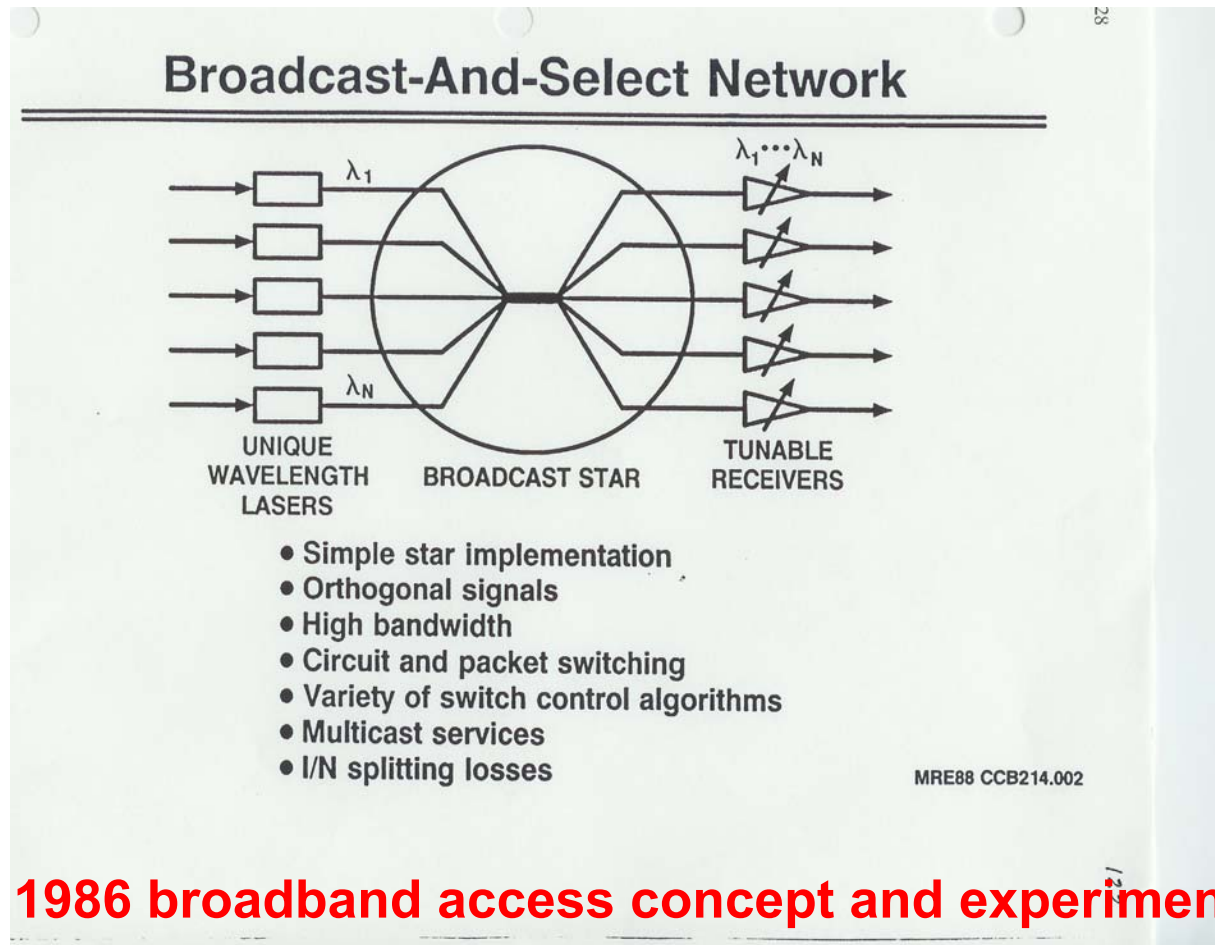
Time frame	WDM Type	Channels	Wavelength	Channel Spacing
1970's, 1980's	Coarse	2 to 3	1310 nm, 1550 nm	--
Early 90's	Narrowband	2 to 8	C-band	200 - 400 GHz
Mid 90's	Dense	16 to 40	C-band	100 - 200 GHz
Late 90's	Dense	64 to 160	C-band	25 - 50 GHz
Current	Dense	160 to 320	C/L-band	12.5-25 GHz

**S-band**                      1280 - 1350 nm  
**C-band**                      1528 - 1561 nm  
**L-band**                      1561 - 1620 nm

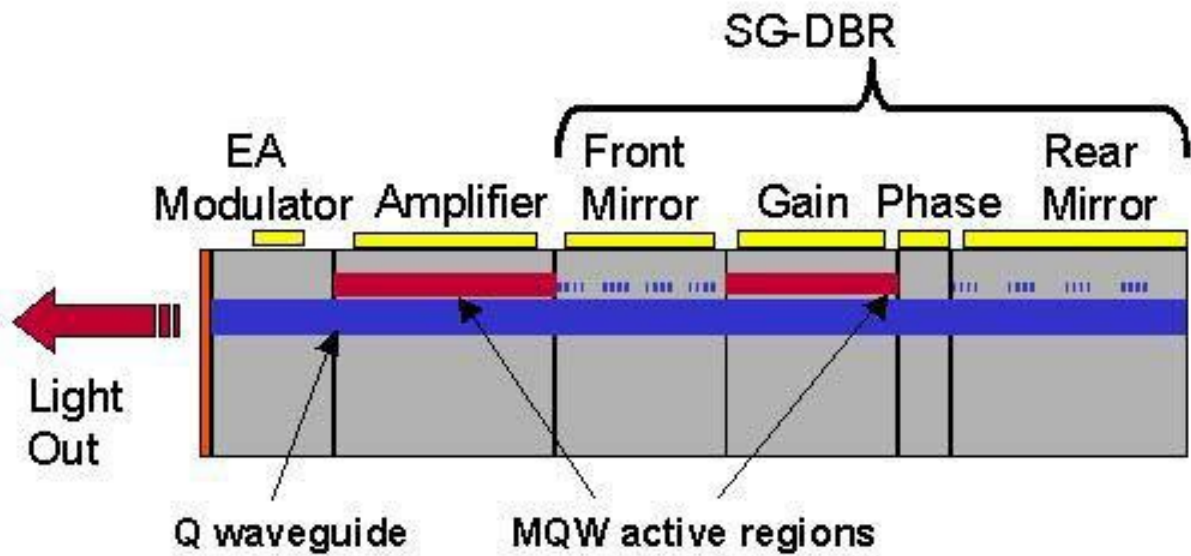
## UWDM or Hyperfine WDM?

# Tunable lasers. Filters and Receivers

## A dream came true

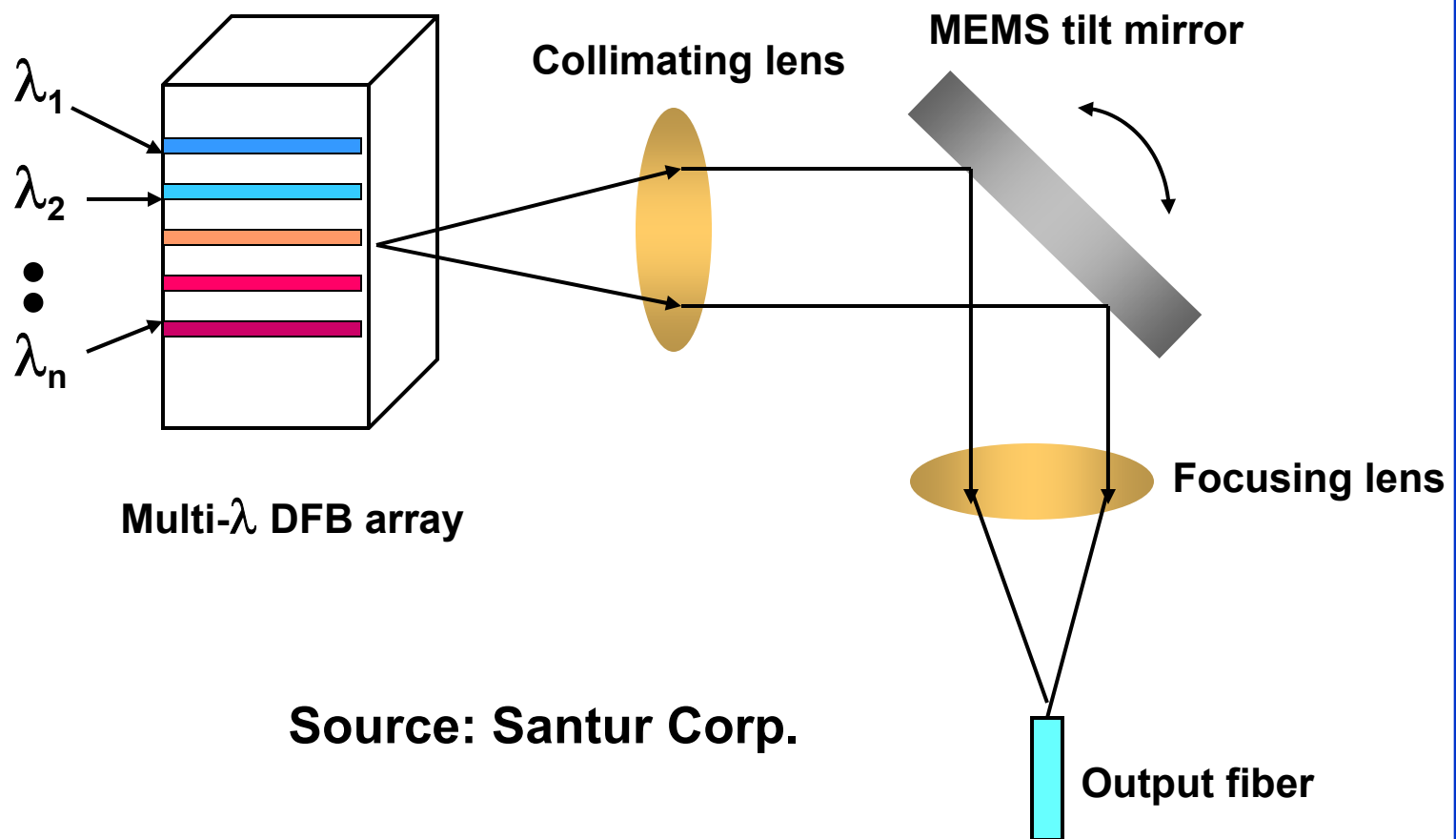


# Example of Tunable Laser Implementation (i)



(Source: Agility Communications, Inc.)

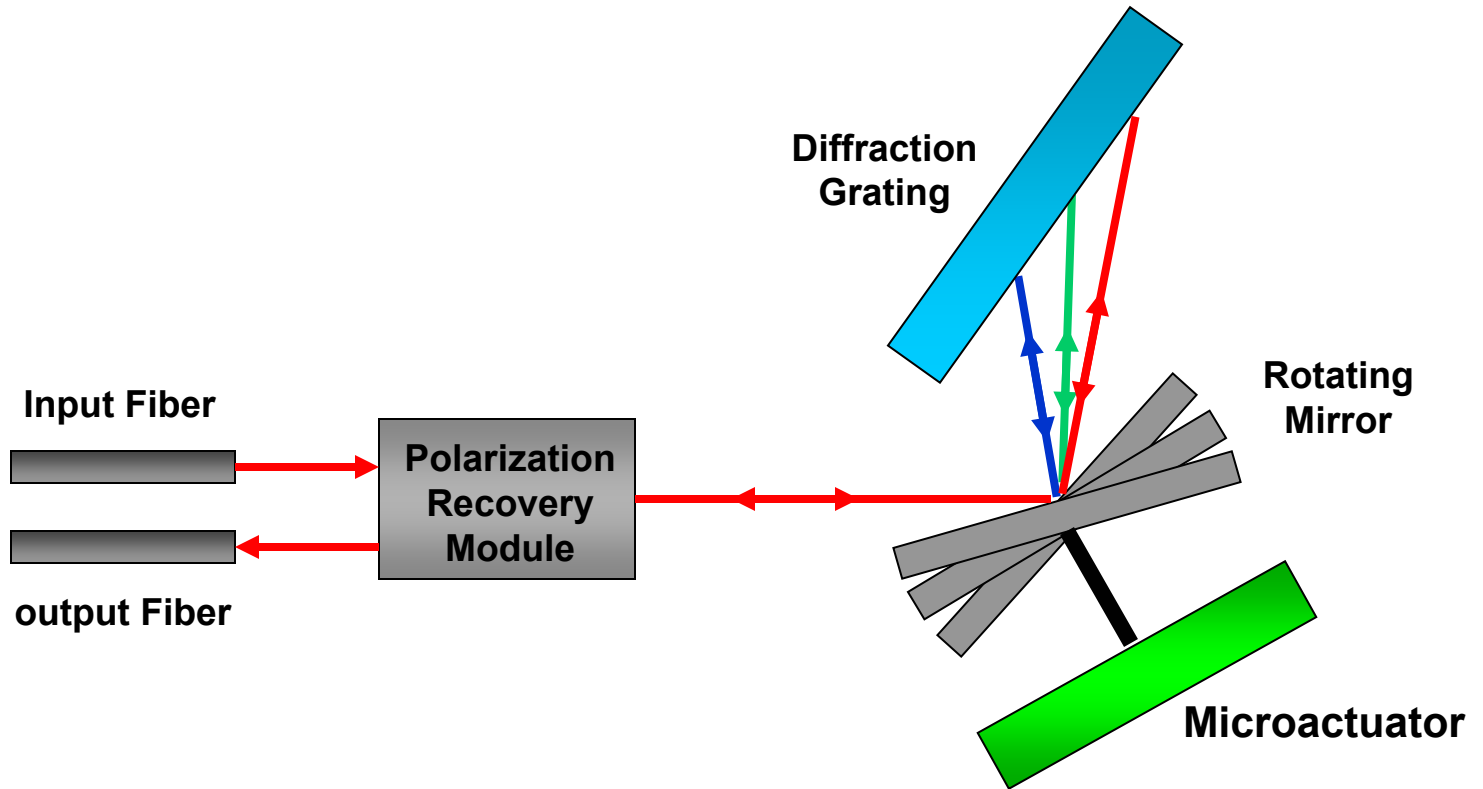
# Example of Tunable Laser Implementation (ii)



Source: Santur Corp.



# Example of Tunable Filter Implementation



(Source: io $\lambda$ on Inc.)

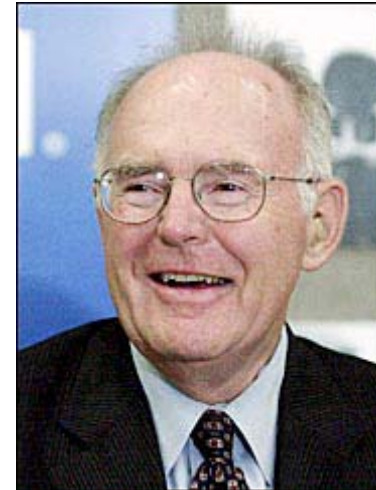
# Applications of tunable lasers/filters/receivers

- Reconfigurable optical networks
  - Reconfigurable add-drop multiplexers
- Inventory reduction – simplifies provisioning and sparing
- Enable new architectures in
  - Optical switching
  - Optical interconnect
  - Wavelength routing
  - Access and metro networks

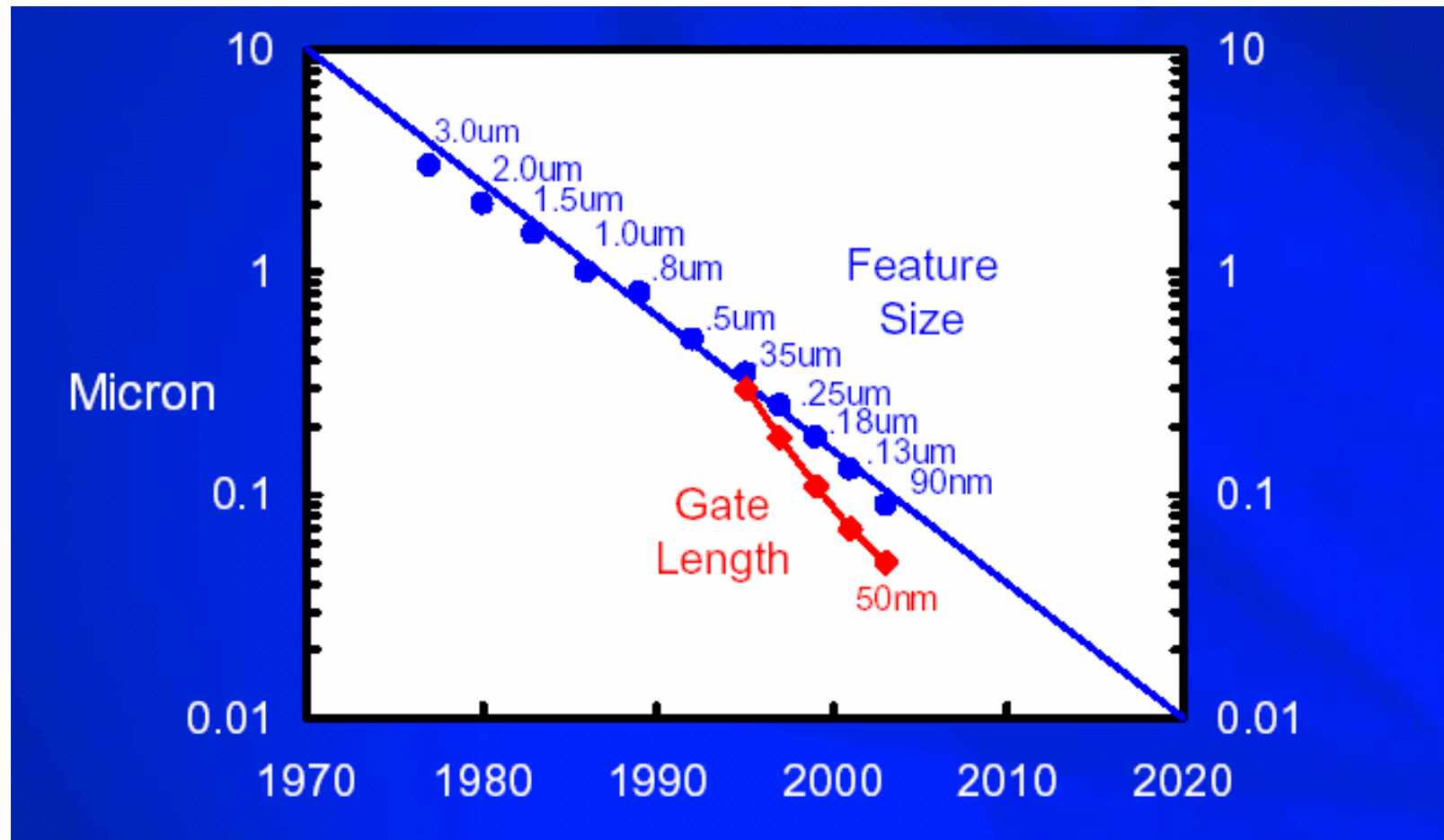
## Moore's Law (1965)

### The unsung hero in optical communications

**“The number of transistors in an integrated circuit doubles every 18 months.”**

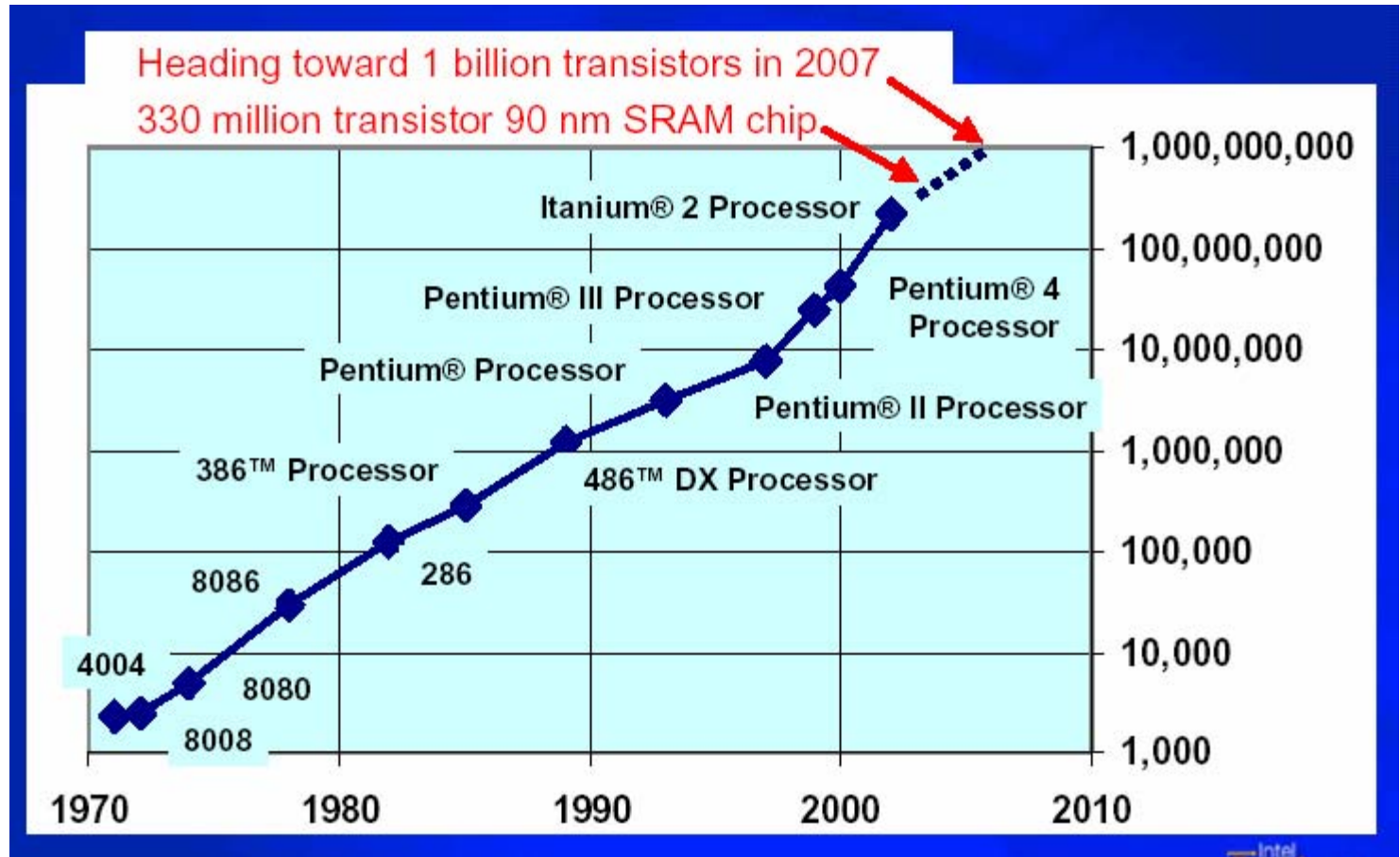


# Semiconductor technology minimum feature size trend



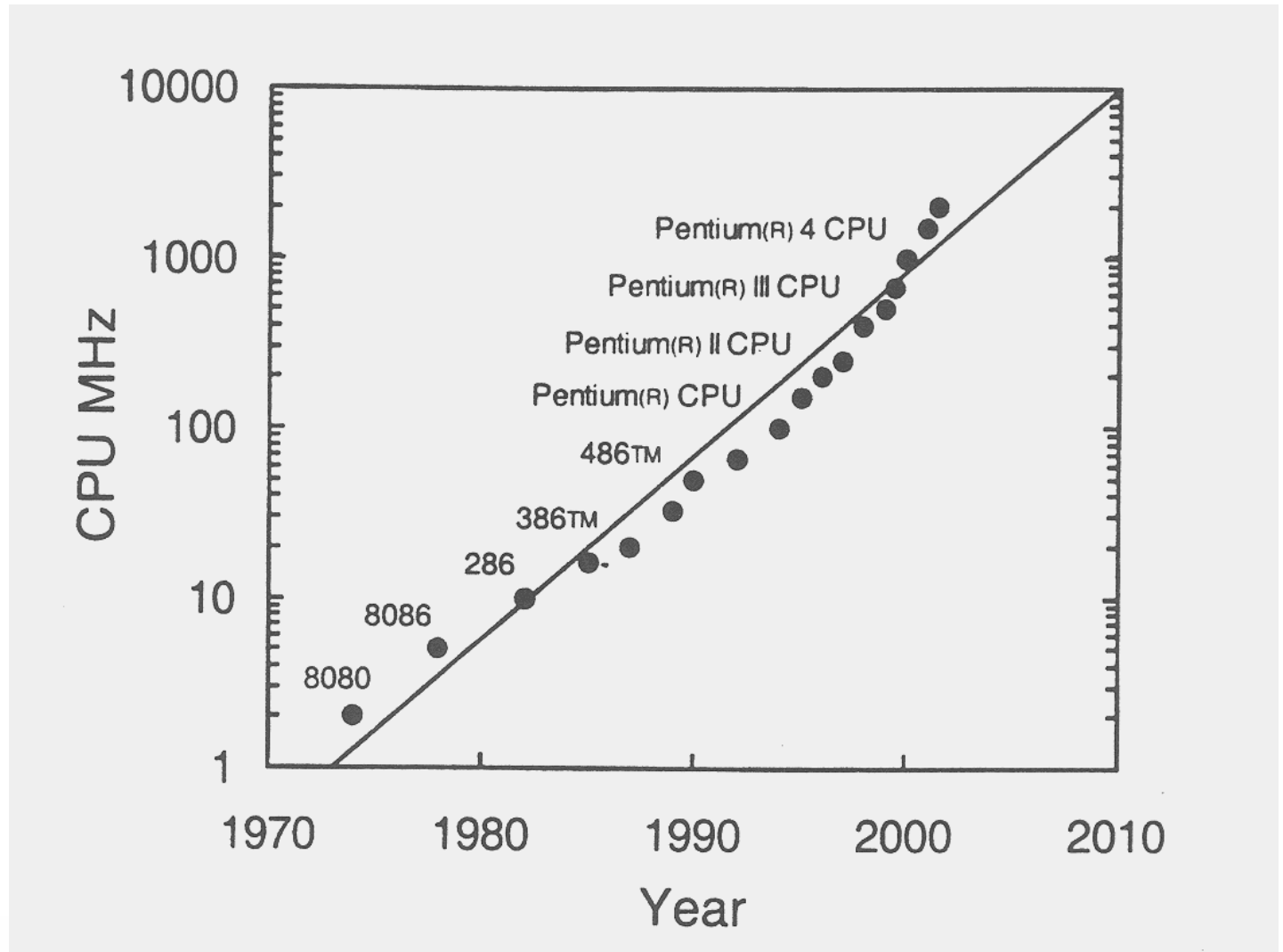
Source: Mark T. Bohr, Intel Developer Forum 2002

# Intel central processing unit (CPU) transistor count trend



Source: Mark T. Bohr, Intel Developer Forum 2002

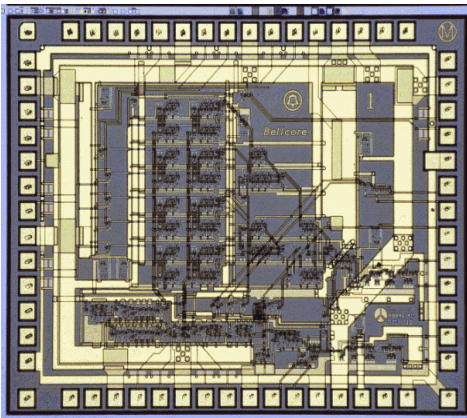
# Intel CPU MHz trend



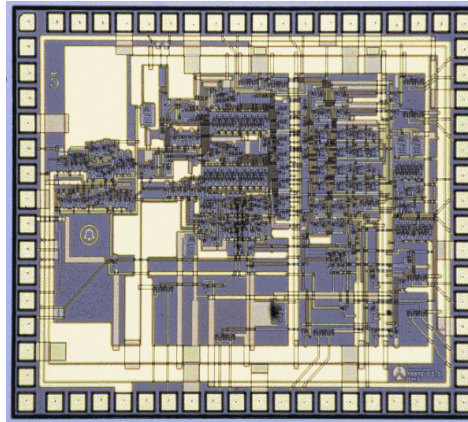


# SONET STS-192 (10 Gb/s) GaAs ICs (Early 1990's)

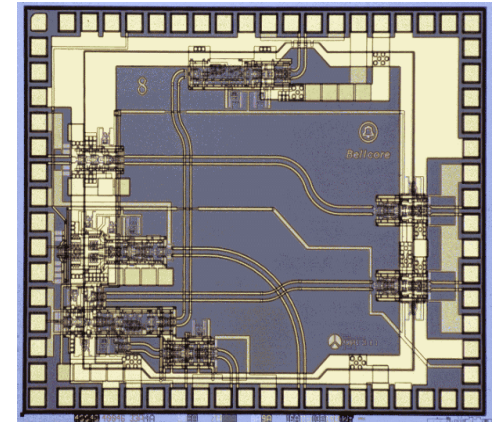
*(Rockwell International's AlGaAs/GaAs HBT Technology)*



- 10 Gb/s Multiplexer & phase aligner
- 8 input channels
- Power: 2.2 W
- Max Speed: 12 GHz
- Size: 3 x 2.3 mm



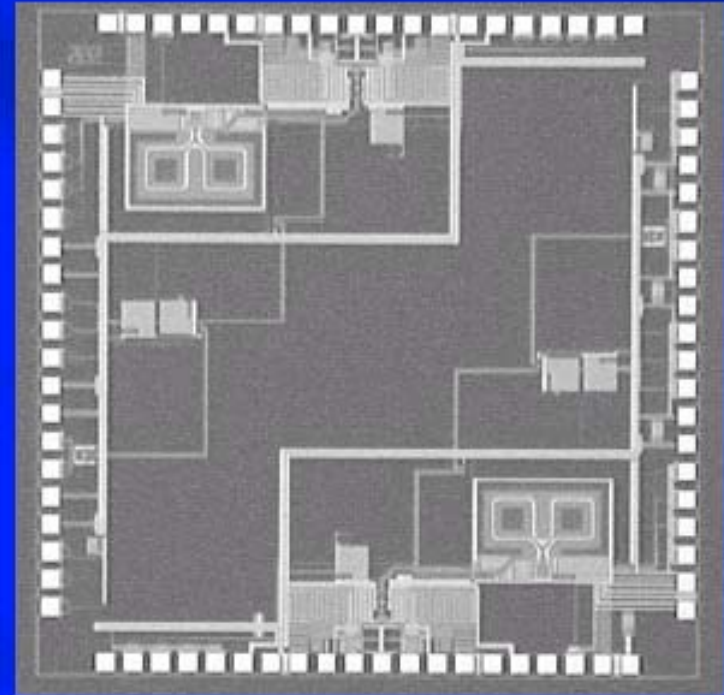
- 10 Gb/s Demultiplexer with SONET frame detector
- 8 output channels
- Power: 2.5 W
- Max Speed: 11.7 GHz
- Size: 3 x 2.4 mm



- 10 Gb/s Interface IC with signal/clock processing & conditioning
- Power: 1.75 W (for mux)  
2.2 W (for demux)
- Max Speed: 12 GHz
- Size: 3 x 2.3 mm

# 10 Gb/s SerDes Test Circuits

Application of this process to communication products has been demonstrated on test circuits typically used on 10 Gb/s SerDes products (serializer/deserializer)



Communication Test Circuit

**Source: Mark T. Bohr, Intel Developer Forum 2002**



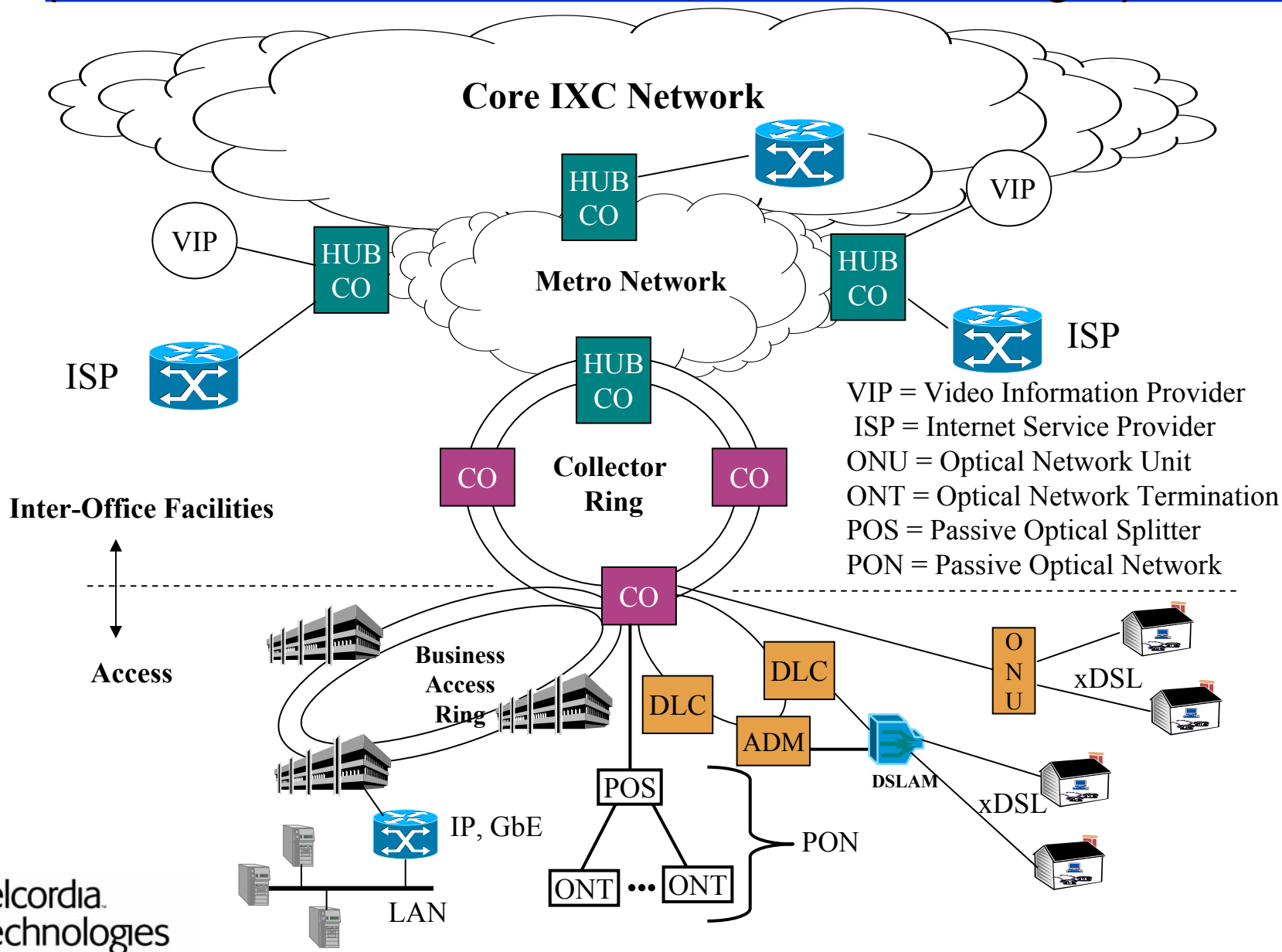
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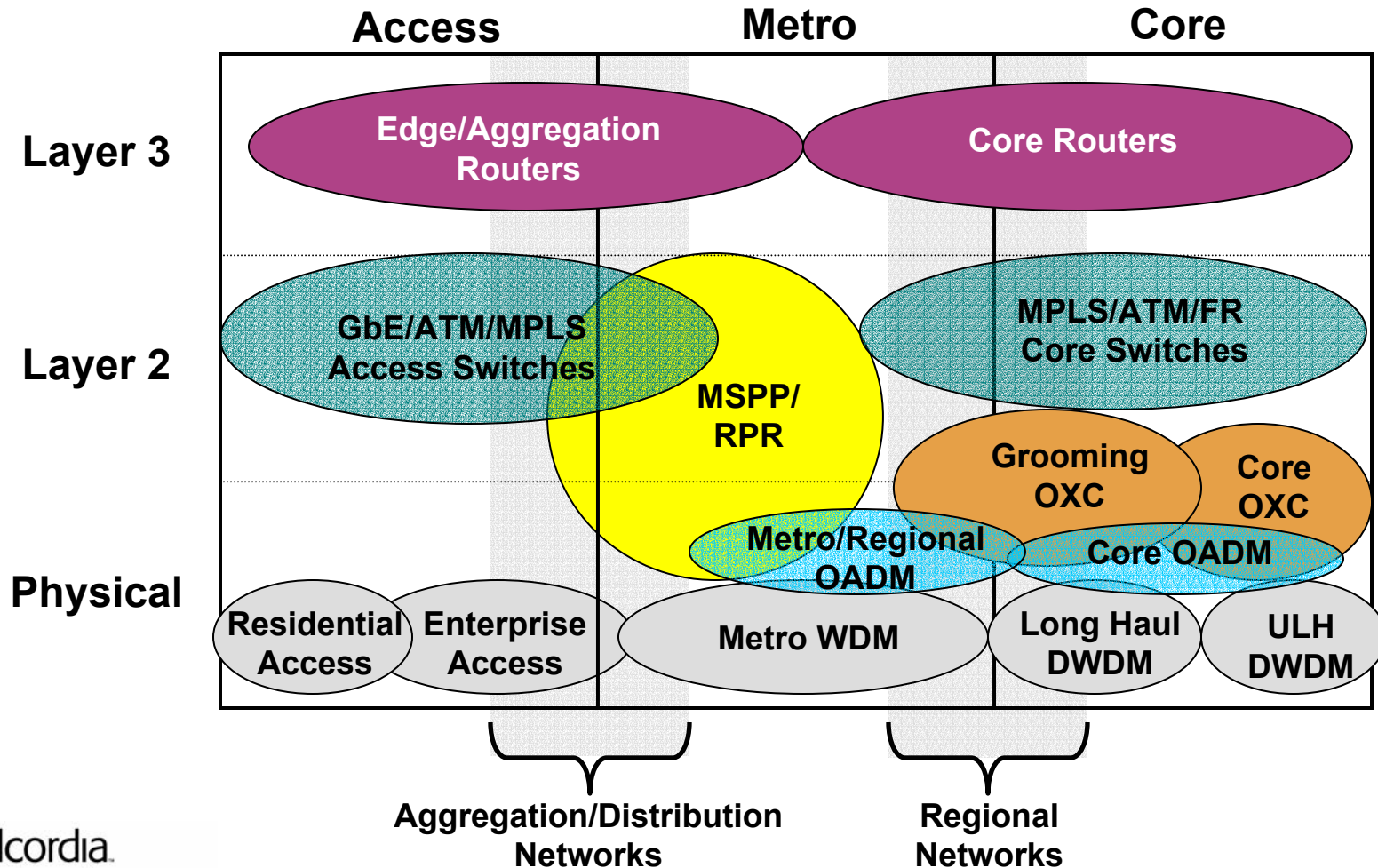
# Optical Networking Hierarchy

(Source: H. Kobrinski and R. Runser, Telcordia Technologies)



# Network Equipment Landscape

(Source: H. Kobrinski and R. Runser, Telcordia Technologies)



# Core Networks

**Carriers:** IXC's, Backbone ISPs, National and Pan-regional (overseas)

**Services:** Interconnect ISPs/ILECs/CLECs/corporations, wide area VPNs

**Geographic Span:** Over 200 km

**Traffic Characteristics:** highly aggregated circuit traffic (IXCs) and packet/cell traffic (ISPs)

**Signal Rates/Formats:** few including 2.5G, 10G, 40G and carried in SONET/SDH, PDH

**QoS:** highest performance levels - BER, packet loss, delay, protection/restoration

**Critical choices:** minimize cost per bit per mile - ULH vs LH, transparency vs opaque, core switching vs core hybrid routing/switching

# Metro Networks

**Carriers:** ILECs, CLECs, and MAN SPs

**Services:** ILEC's voice and private lines, link backbone ISPs with access clients packet/cell traffic, enterprise services such as SANs, VPNs, VoIP, and several Ethernet -based services

**Geographic Span:** < 200 km

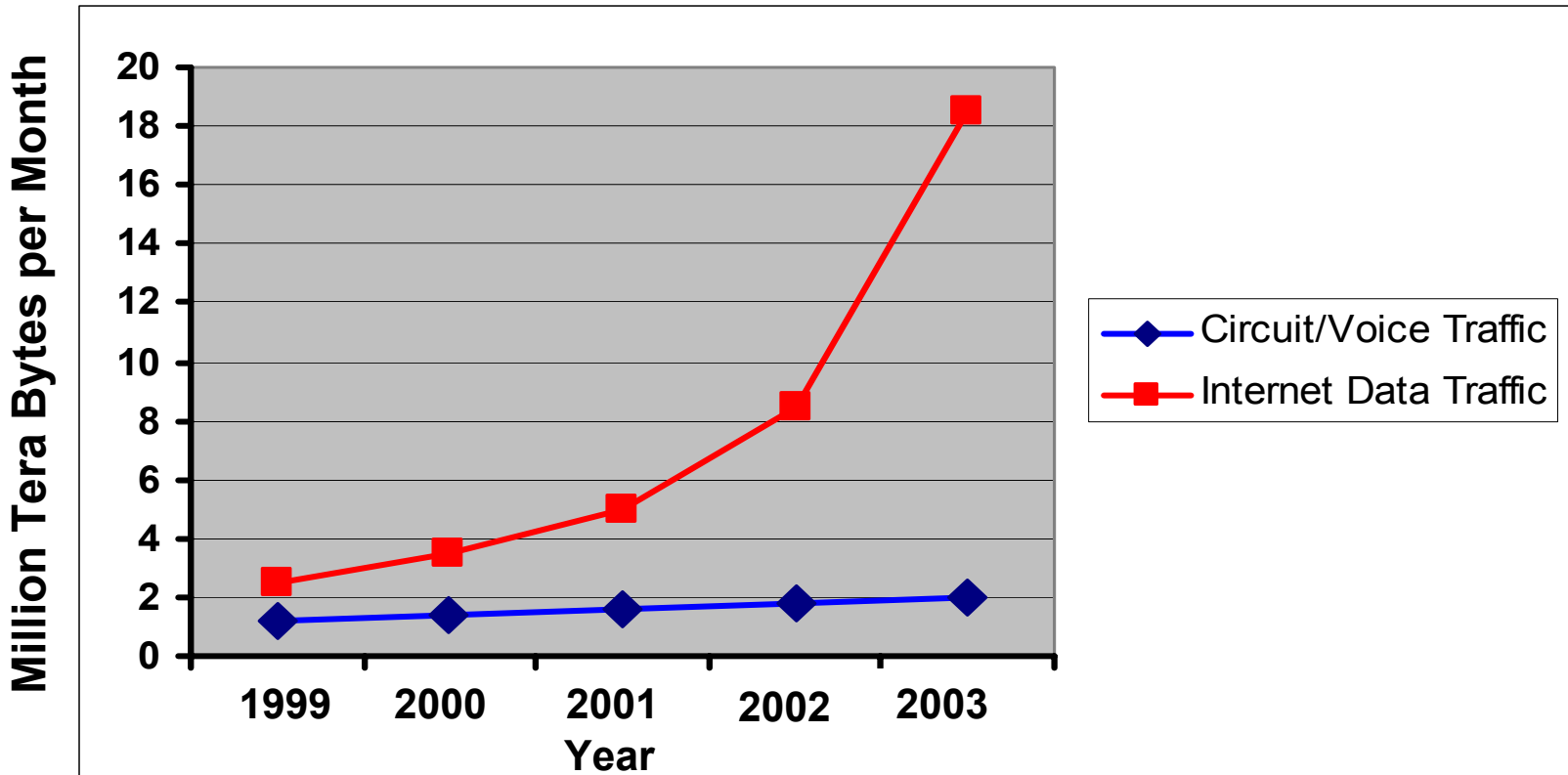
**Traffic Characteristics:** aggregated traffic from access networks and large customers (enterprises)

**Signal Rates/Formats:** numerous rates from 0.1 to 10 Gb/s carried in SONET/SDH, GbE, PoS, ATM, and proprietary formats

**QoS:** varies widely from highly reliable to best effort

**Critical Choices:** challenged to build a scalable, convergent network infrastructure to satisfy the needs of disparate services and choosing among multiple architectures and products. Currently dominated by SONET/SDH ring technologies optimized for TDM services (voice, private lines)

# Metro traffic Trend



# Access Networks

**Carriers:** ILECs, CLECs, DLECs IXC/local and CATV

**Services:** legacy local exchange voice, data (web hosting, Internet access, file transfer, email, SAN), and video (broadcast, PPV)

**Geographic Span:** < 20 km from user to POP or CO

**Traffic Characteristics:** huge number of sources/destinations with low capacities per channel (DS0 to GbE)

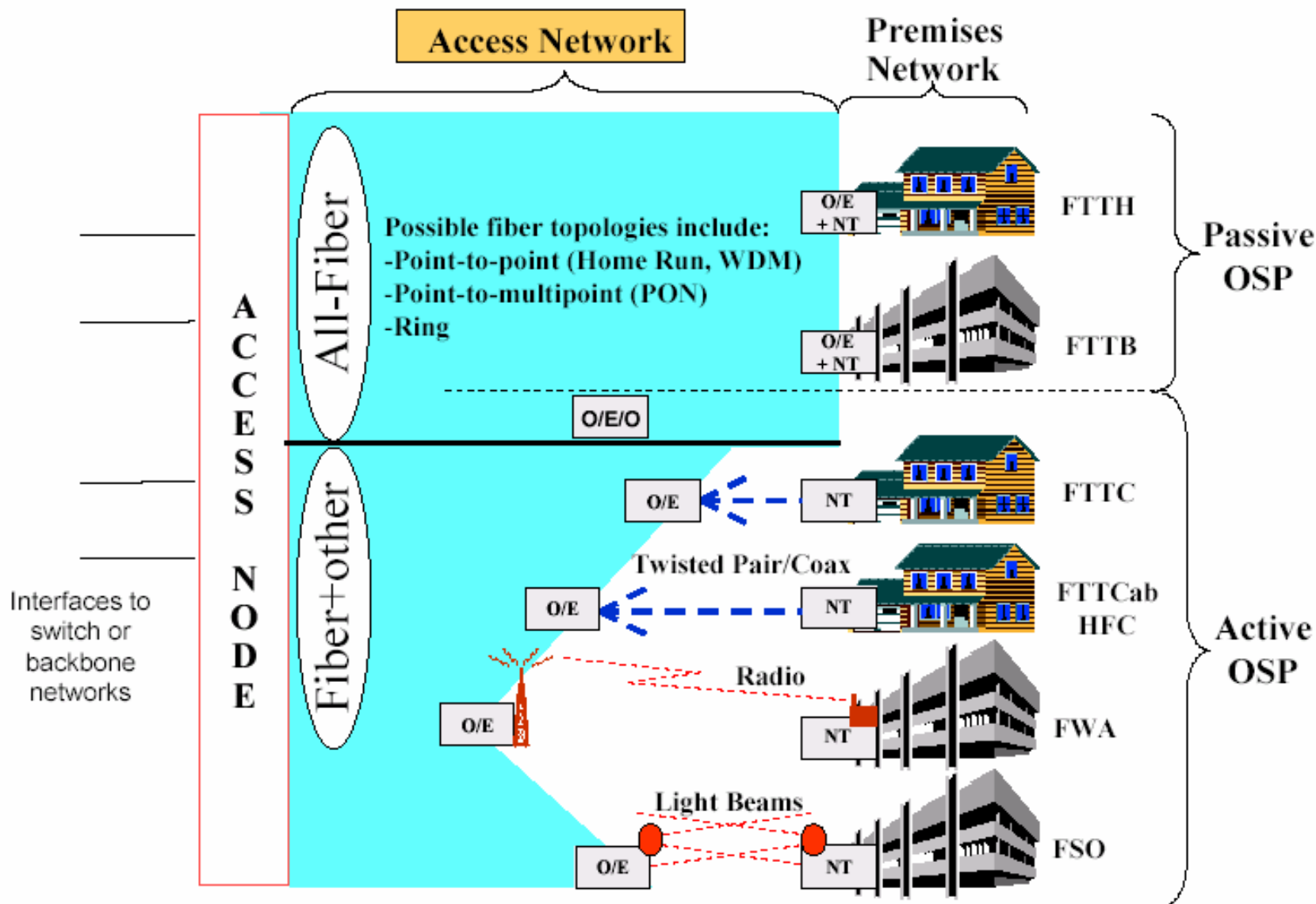
**Critical Issues: Enterprise Access**

- substantial shift to IP services (VPN, MPLS)
- telecom and computing equipment is churned and upgraded frequently
- bandwidth management, security are important functions

**Critical Issues: Residential Access**

- highly sensitive to deployment costs
- dominated by voice and video traffic but with growing Internet access demand
- ‘killer’ residential applications (e.g., Internet VOD) will most significantly impact all the network segments

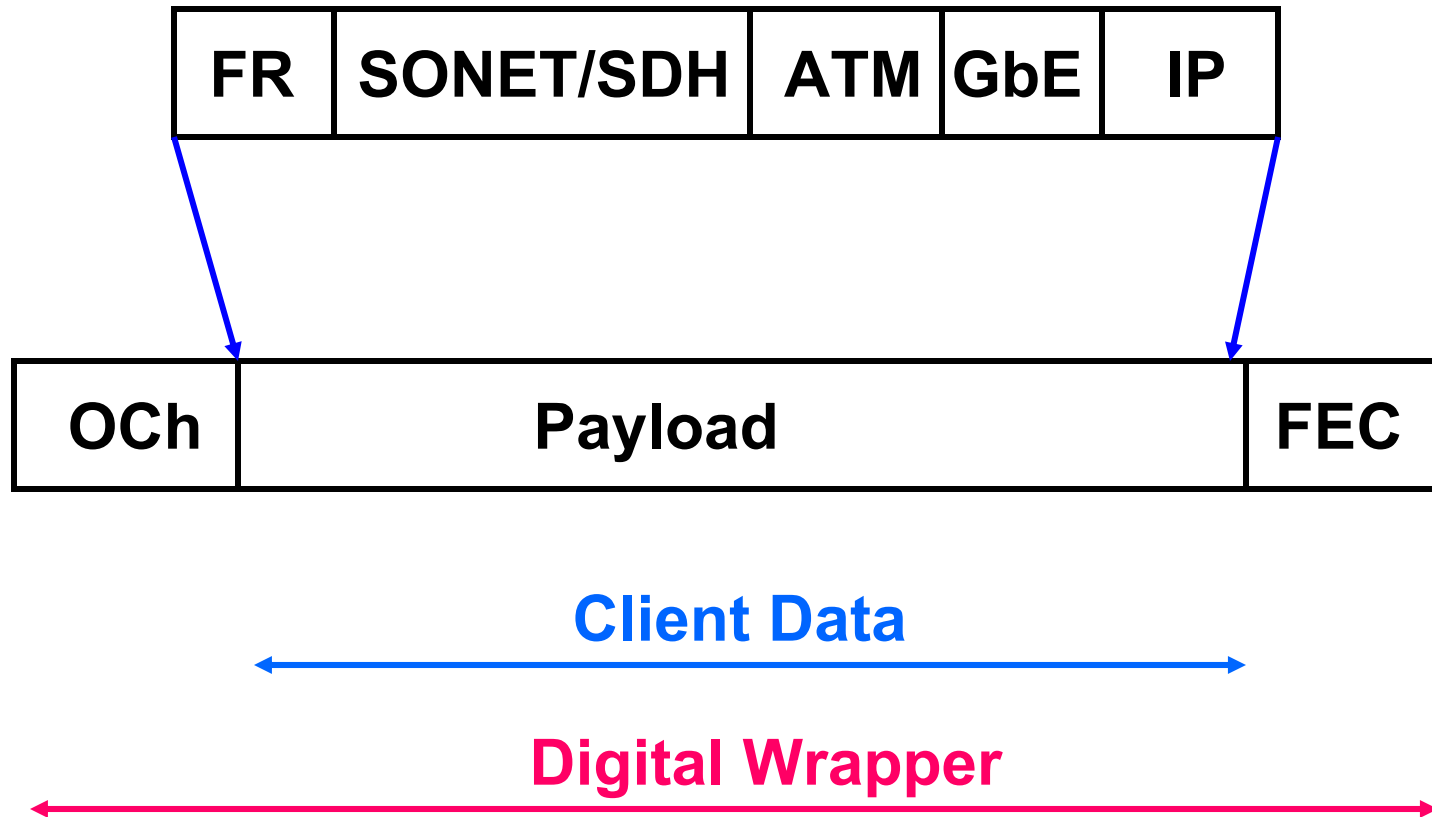
# Physical Access Network Options





# Digital Wrapper Format (ITU-T G.709)

## Framing/encapsulation technique for DWDM networks

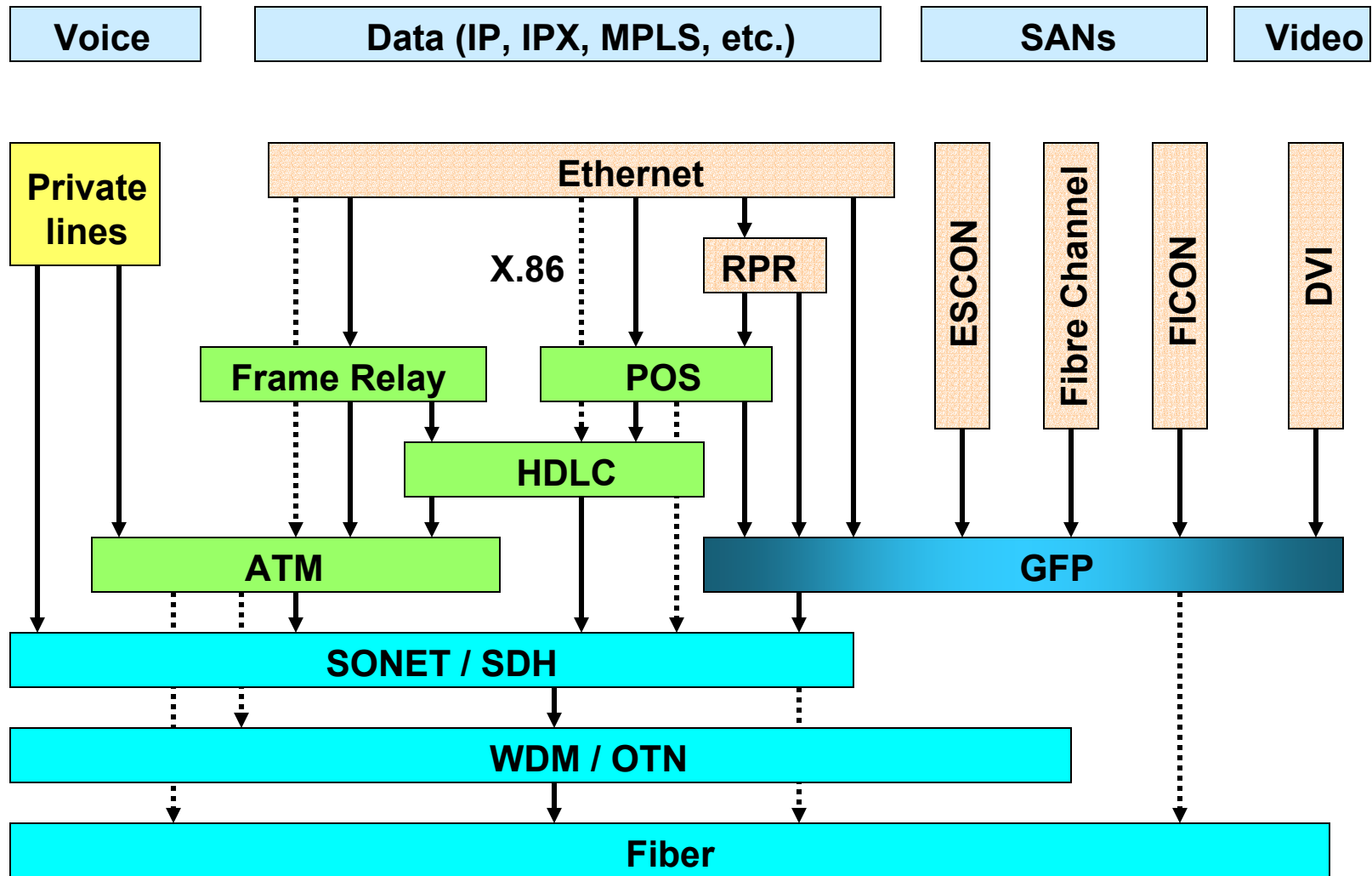


# Towards a data-friendly public transport network

## Recent standardized techniques to enhance SONET/SDH networks

- Virtual Concatenation (VC) – offers more flexible channel capacities
- Link Capacity Adjustment Scheme (LCAS) – procedures for dynamically changing channel capacities
- Generic Framing Procedure (GFP) – encapsulation technique for frame-organized data traffic

# Protocol stacks over the public network

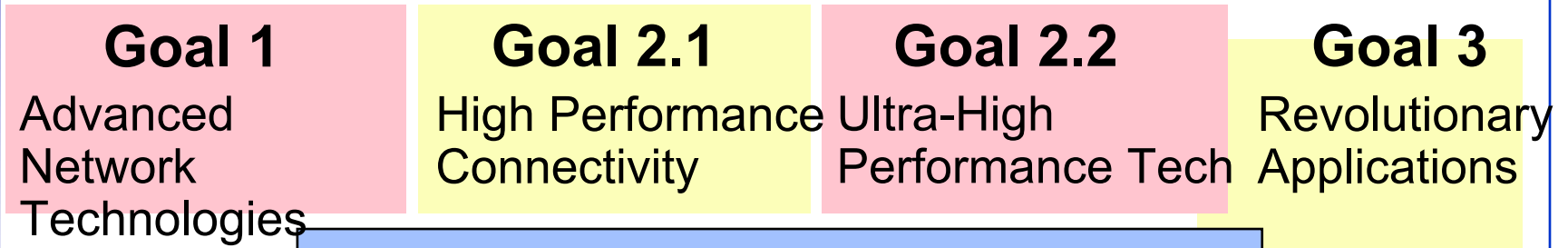


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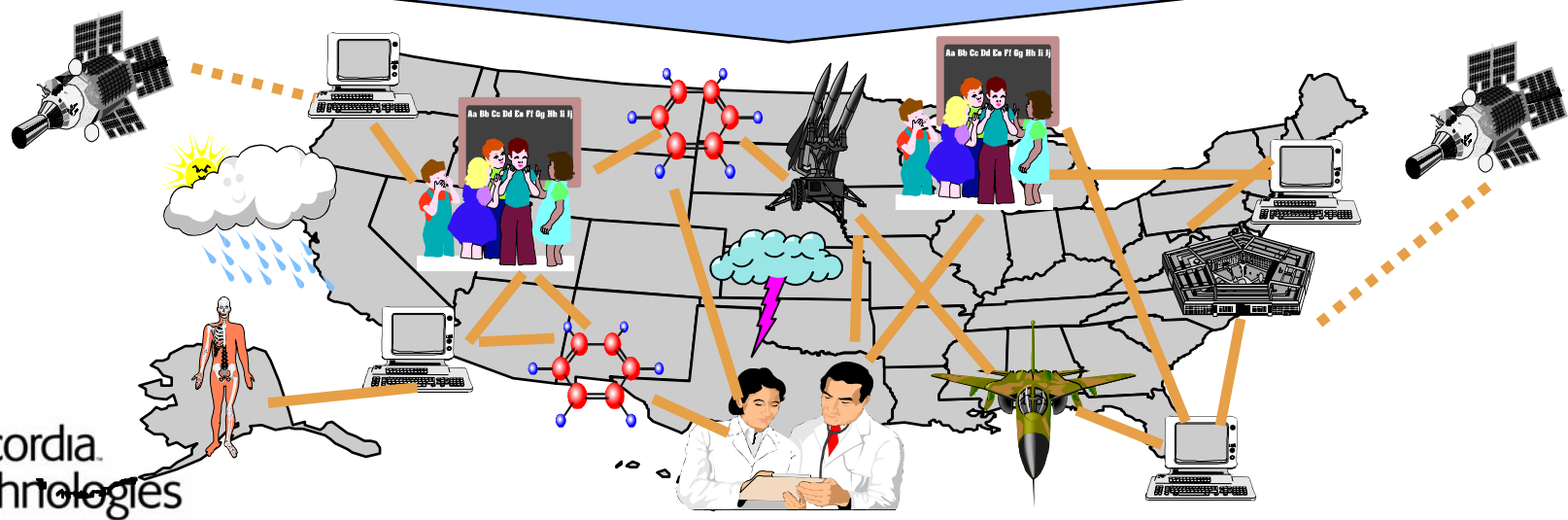
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# NGI VISION



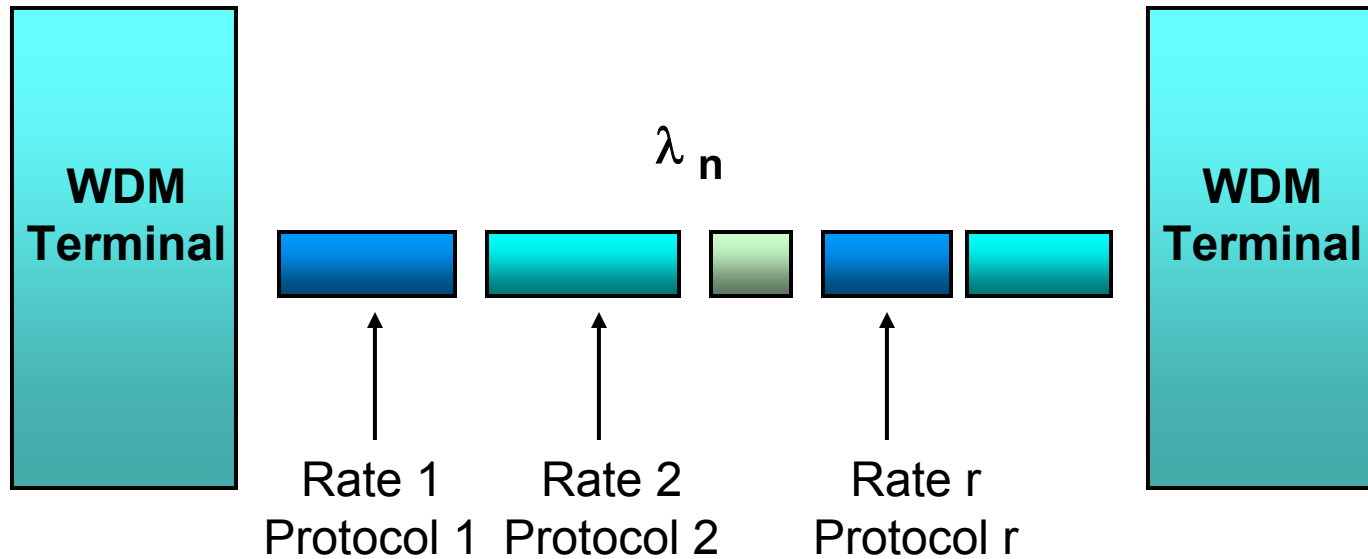
## Next Generation Internet



# Various Shades of Transparency (H. Dardy, NRL)

- “Strict” Transparency
  - transparency to any optical signal w/o amplitude, phase, or frequency modulation (probably not solitons!)
- “Amplitude” Transparency
  - transparency to intensity-modulated digital or analog signals
- “Digital” Transparency
  - transparency to intensity-modulated digital signals of arbitrary bit-rate, format, and protocol

# NGI Experiment: Variable Bit Rate Burst Mode



Goal: Bit rate and protocol agile

## How can we achieve “transparency”?

Need to automatically identify (in real time)

- $\lambda$  channel
- bit boundary -- clock recovery
- byte boundary -- e.g. A1, K28.5
- frame boundary -- e.g. A1A2
- packet boundary -- e.g. CRC, FCS
- other applications and content identifiers

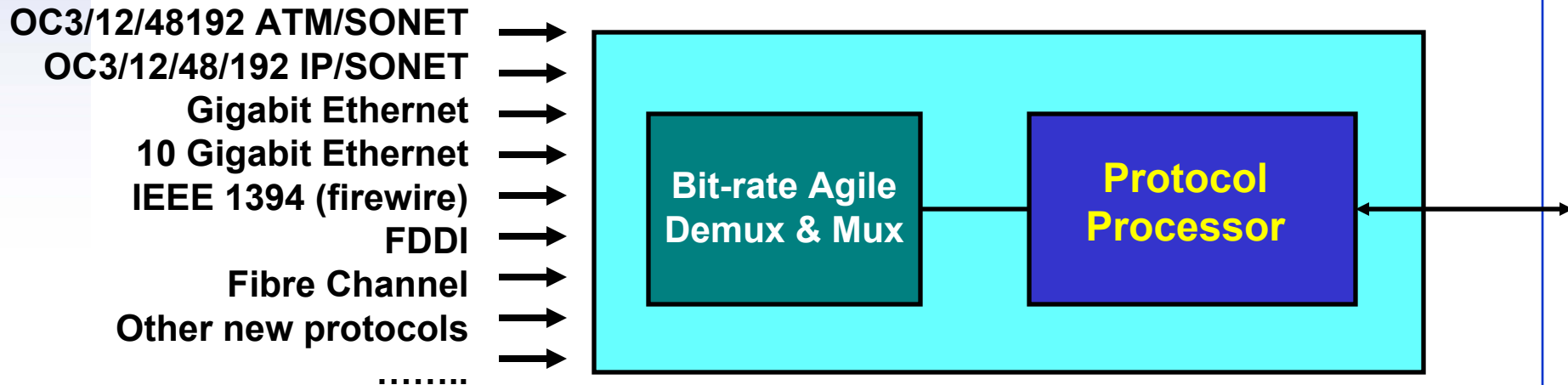




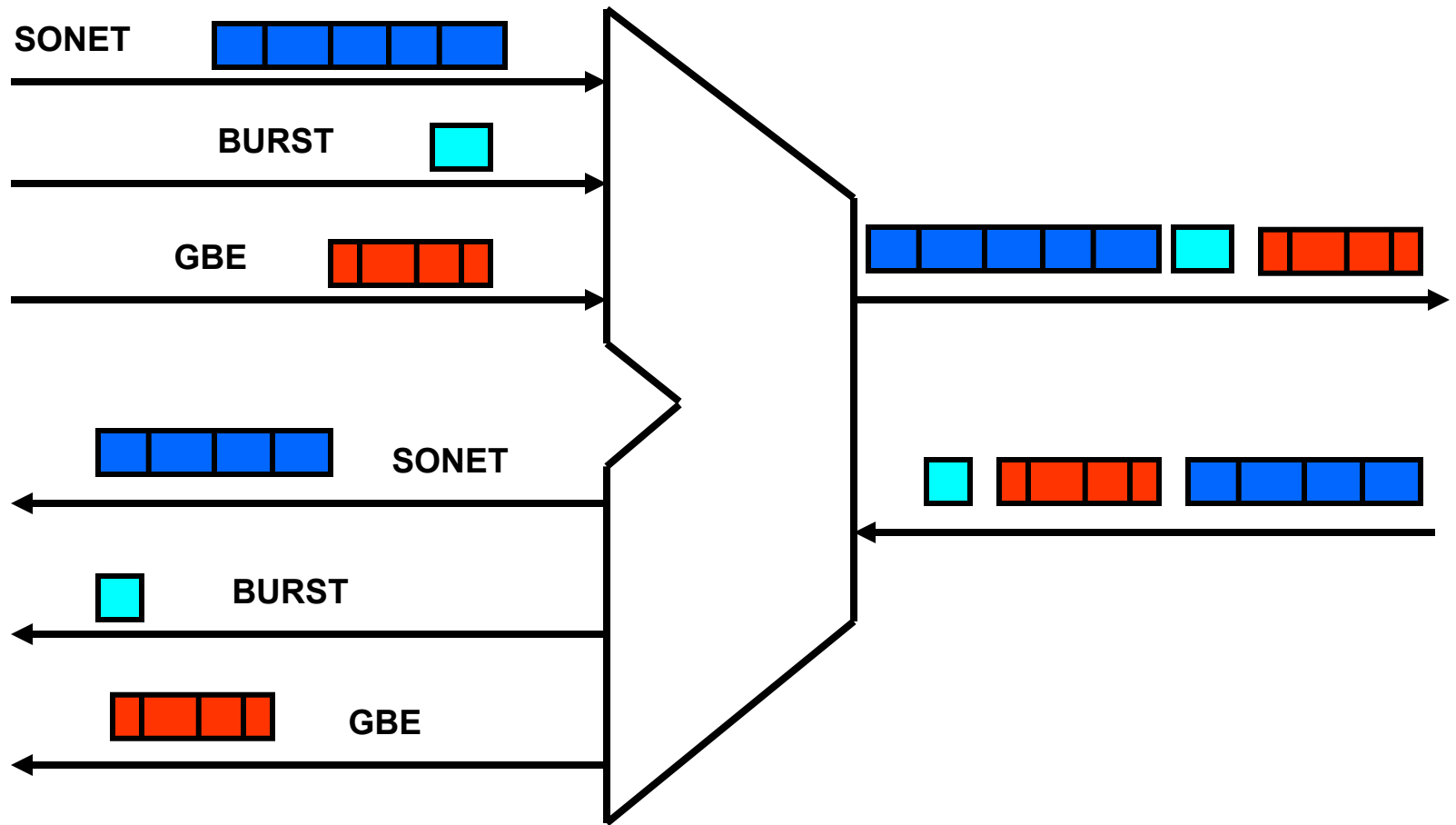
# Universal Network Access Module

## Optoelectronic IO modules at the core and periphery of the network that can:

- recognize and lock to the bit rate (bit-rate adaptability)
- recognize and handle different protocols (protocol agility)
- provide transparent IO functions for dynamically reconfigurable or burst switched optical networks



# Multi-protocol Access Multiplexer

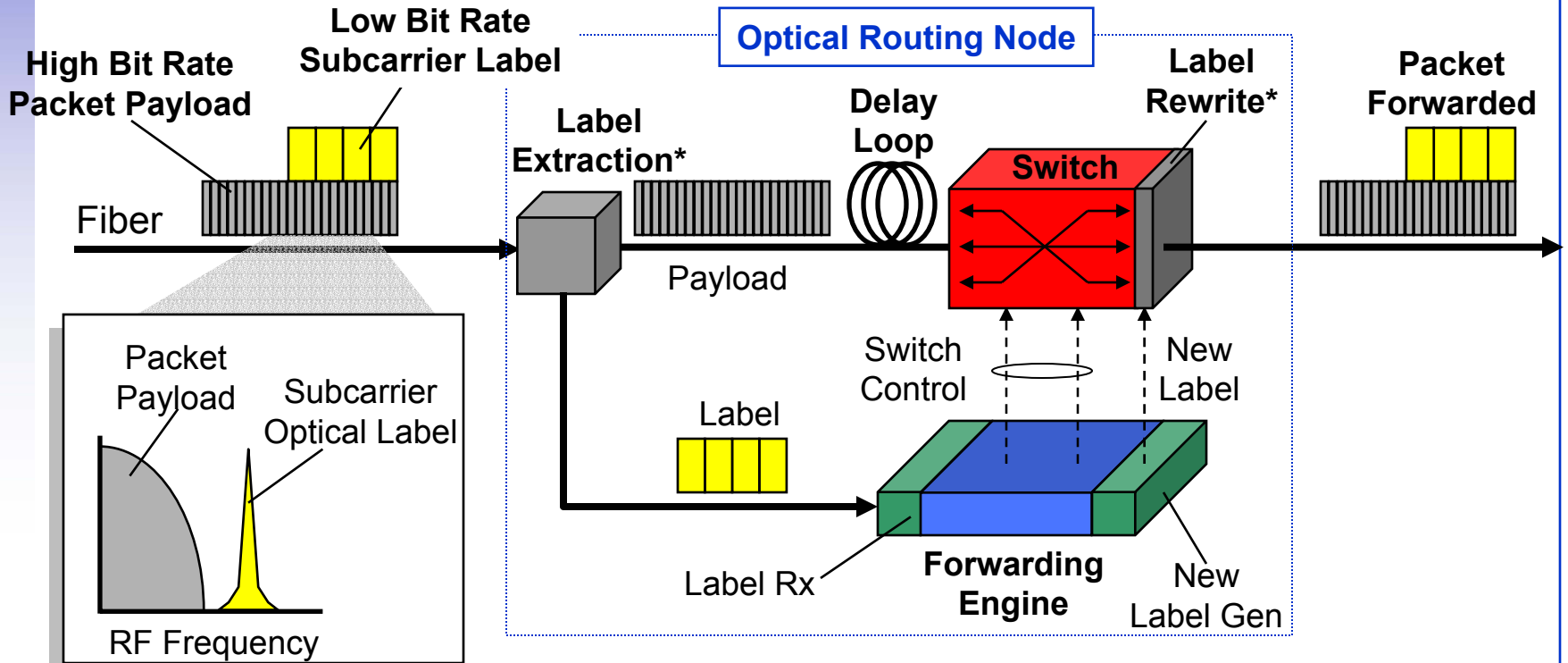


# Dynamic Optical Switching

	<u>Holding Time</u>	<u>Switching Speed</u>
Reconfig. Opt. Networking	Days, Months	50 msec to secs
Optical Flow Switching	> 100 msec	~ msec
Optical Burst Switching	> 10 msec	~ nsec
Optical Packing Switching	> msec	~ nsec
All-Optical Switching	> nsec	~ psec

# OLS Packet/Burst Routing Technique (G. K. Chang)

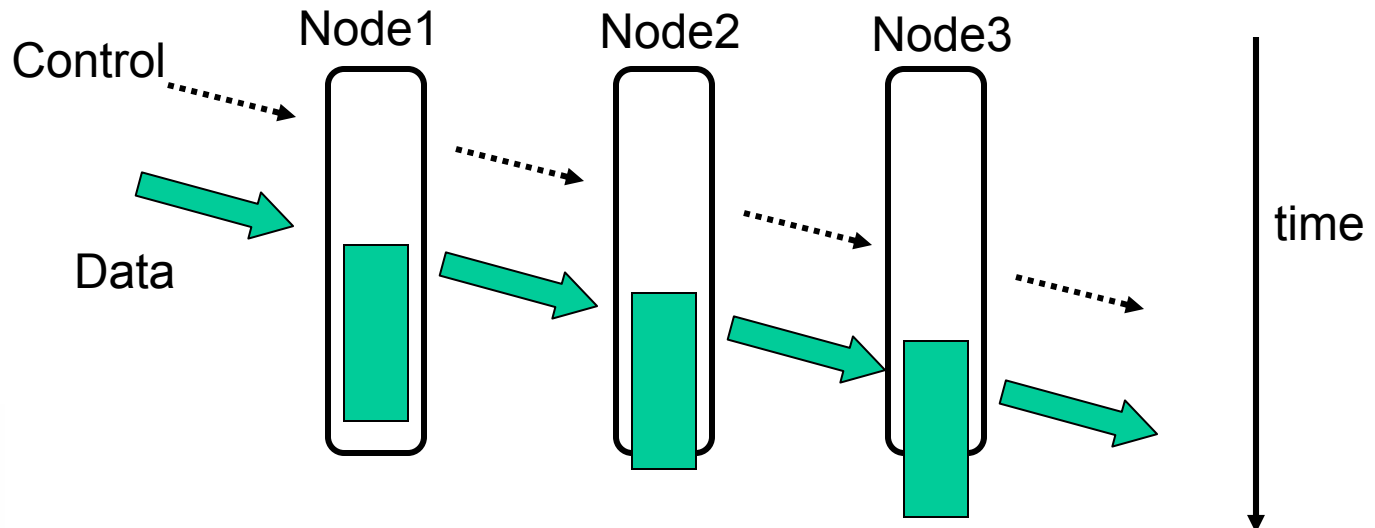
- Packet payload and optical label are decoupled through the use of subcarrier multiplexing technology
- Simplified label processing hardware achieves significant cost savings for packet processing interfaces
- Truly enables transparent optical packet switching



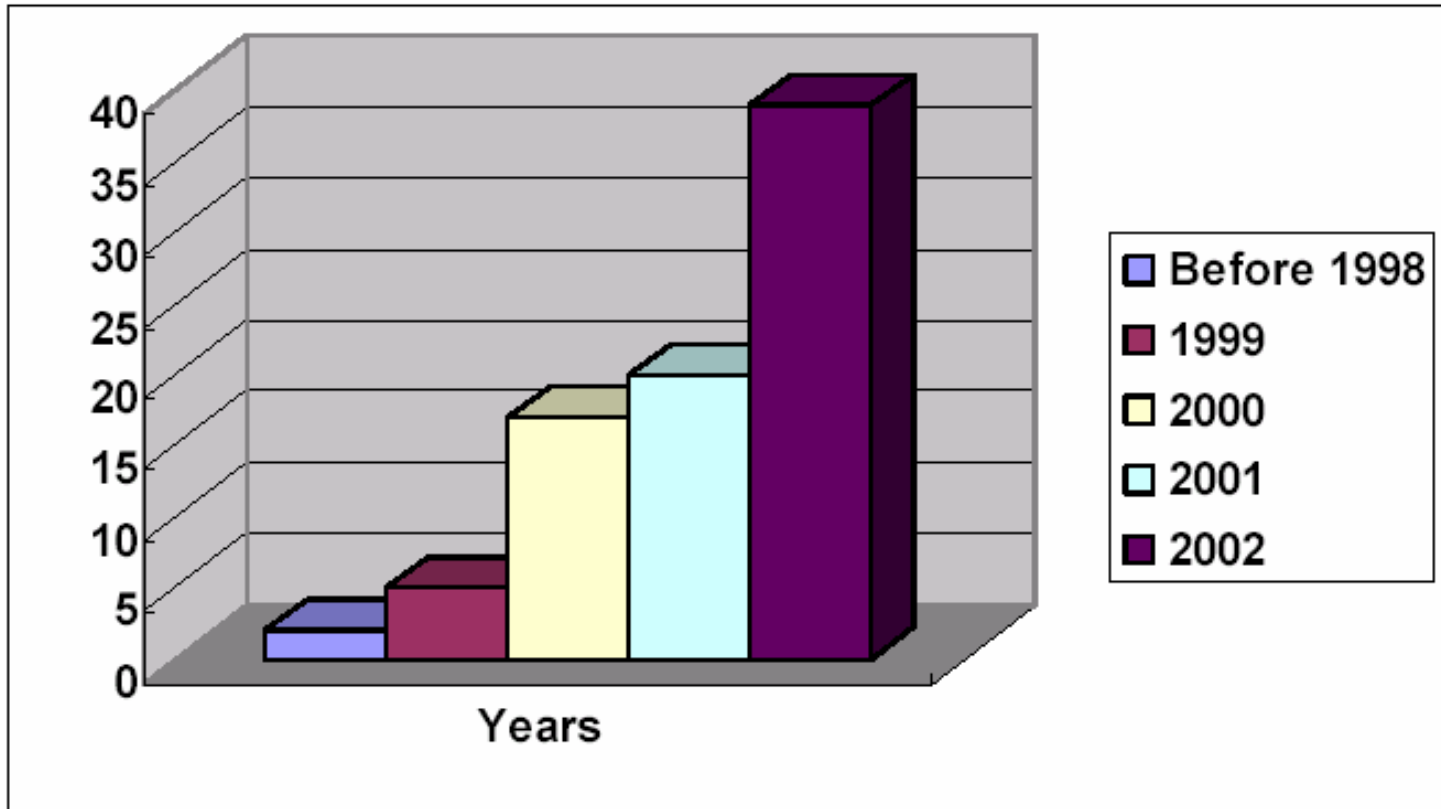
\*Label removal and re-write are optional depending upon the architecture

# Terabit Burst Switching (J. Turner, Washington U.)

- A novel architecture for Terabit Burst Switching
- Send Burst Header Cell (BHC) on control channel, followed by burst on free data channel
- BHC contains VCI or host address, channel #, burst offset and length
- Switches forward BHC and setup switch to route burst using free data channel
- Store burst if necessary
- Channels released as end of burst flows through

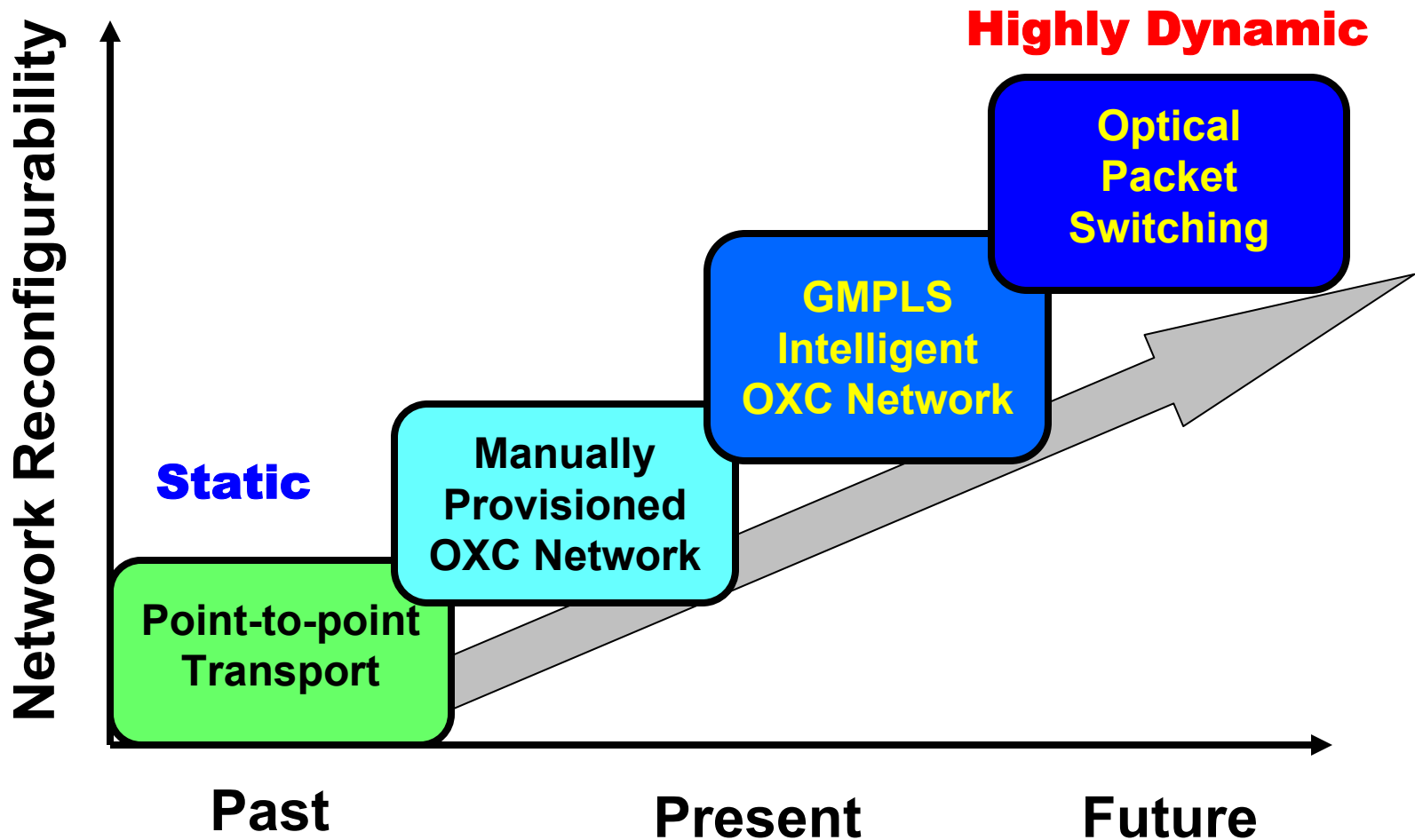


# Optical Burst Switching Papers in Major Conferences



(Source: Chungming Qiao, OFC2003)

# Optical Network Evolution (Source: R. Runser)





## Summary

- Optical communications industry remains vibrant despite severe economic downturn
- The industry continues to make great strides in technical innovation
- Worldwide telecom traffic continue to grow at a steady rate
- Activities driven more by applications and market needs. More emphasis on valued-added propositions
- Growth expected in metro and access networks, and non-telco applications

# Backup Slides



Telcordia  
Technologies

*Performance from Experience*



*Performance from Experience*

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