

Pathways to Worldwide Network and Computing Facilities

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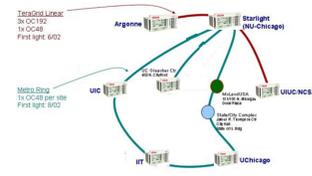
The Chicago Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)

Genesis of a Metropolitan Area Network

I-Wire Optical Network Deployed:

- ⇒ Argonne National Laboratory leases optical fiber pair to StarLight
- ⇒ DWDM equipment is from Ciena

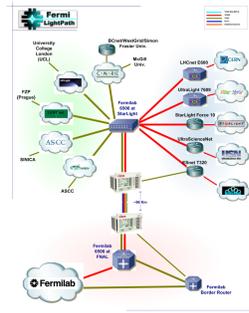
2002



Fermi LightPath Optical Network Deployed:

- ⇒ Fermilab leases optical fiber to StarLight
- ⇒ Fermi LightPath used for end-to-end circuit connections
- ⇒ DWDM equipment is also from Ciena

2004



Fiber Ring Is Closed:

- ⇒ DOE proposes MAN for Chicago area National Labs
- ⇒ Argonne and Fermilab agree to provide MAN services
- ⇒ Missing fiber link between Argonne and Fermilab put in place

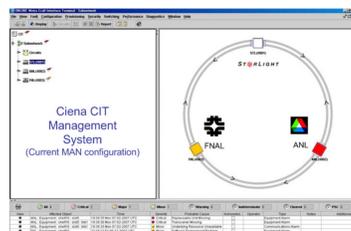
2006



Three Node MAN is implemented:

- ⇒ Argonne and Fermilab fiber and Ciena DWDM equipment integrated
- ⇒ Joint management of MAN infrastructure initiated
- ⇒ DOE ESnet uses MAN channels to provide internet access for the Labs

2007



MAN Technical Specifications

- ⇒ Linear (pt-to-pt) architecture with pass-through
 - Not SONET-based rings (too expensive)
 - Redundancy provided through multiple paths
 - Failover left to higher layer (IP) rerouting
- ⇒ G709 Forward Error Correcting
 - Correction of burst errors up to 128 consecutive bytes
- ⇒ Tunable wavelength transponder modules
- ⇒ Longest segment 96km (Fermilab-StarLight)
- ⇒ Bandwidth capacity:
 - 33 channels available on each fiber
 - Channels currently capable of supporting 10GE
 - 40Gb/s (4x10GE) modules are on the horizon
- ⇒ Optical Band:
 - B-channel (1529.55nm – 1563.05nm)
 - 100Ghz (0.8nm) channel spacing

Channel	Wavelength (nm)	Frequency (THz)
B1C1	1529.55	193.1
B1C2	1530.05	193.2
B1C3	1530.55	193.3
B1C4	1531.05	193.4
B1C5	1531.55	193.5
B1C6	1532.05	193.6
B1C7	1532.55	193.7
B1C8	1533.05	193.8
B1C9	1533.55	193.9
B1C10	1534.05	194.0
B1C11	1534.55	194.1
B1C12	1535.05	194.2
B1C13	1535.55	194.3
B1C14	1536.05	194.4
B1C15	1536.55	194.5
B1C16	1537.05	194.6
B1C17	1537.55	194.7
B1C18	1538.05	194.8
B1C19	1538.55	194.9
B1C20	1539.05	195.0
B1C21	1539.55	195.1
B1C22	1540.05	195.2
B1C23	1540.55	195.3
B1C24	1541.05	195.4
B1C25	1541.55	195.5
B1C26	1542.05	195.6
B1C27	1542.55	195.7
B1C28	1543.05	195.8
B1C29	1543.55	195.9
B1C30	1544.05	196.0
B1C31	1544.55	196.1
B1C32	1545.05	196.2
B1C33	1545.55	196.3

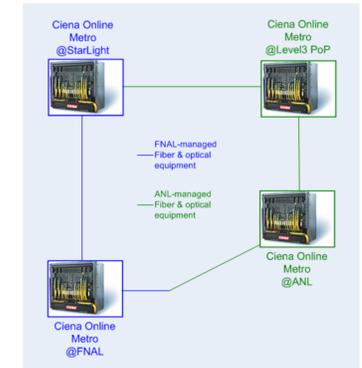
MAN Advantages & Disadvantages

- ⇒ Benefits:
 - Economic means of providing high offsite bandwidth capacity
 - Flexibility in configuring and changing offsite connectivity
 - Deterministic (cost & lead time) expansion capability
- ⇒ Drawbacks:
 - High initial deployment cost
 - Significant additional management effort
 - Different technology requiring difficult-to-find skill sets
 - Offsite equipment to maintain

Anatomy of the Esnet Chicago MAN

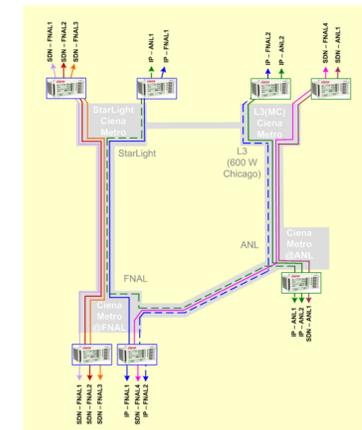
Bottom (Physical) Layer:

- ⇒ Leased fiber between hubs
- ⇒ DWDM central chassis
- ⇒ Assigned management responsibilities for each Lab



Middle (Channel) Layer:

- ⇒ FlexSelect with 10GE modules provide data channels
- ⇒ Each channel is a 10GE data pipe between a Lab & a PoP
- ⇒ Each Lab has 10GE data pipes to both PoPs for redundancy
- ⇒ Assigned management responsibilities for each Lab



Upper (Service) Layer:

- ⇒ ESnet has MAN switches at each Lab and each PoP
- ⇒ 10GE data pipes provided to ESnet as a layer-2 links between their switches
- ⇒ ESnet provides layer-3 (routed) and circuit (SDN) services for to the Labs
- ⇒ Responsibility for services shared between Labs & ESnet
- ⇒ Total number of 10GE data channels provided:

	StarLight	Level3 PoP	Total
Argonne	1	2	3
Fermilab	4	2	6
MAN total:			9

