



A Path for IP and Optical Integration

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Impact of Video, Mobile, and Cloud Services

Networks in Transition



Agile Network Topologies



100G+ Capacity and Massive Scale

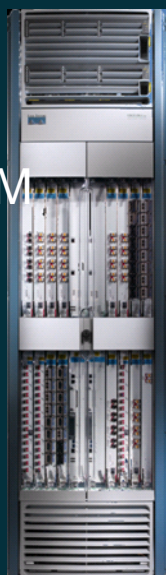


Architectural Convergence

2 Separate Networks

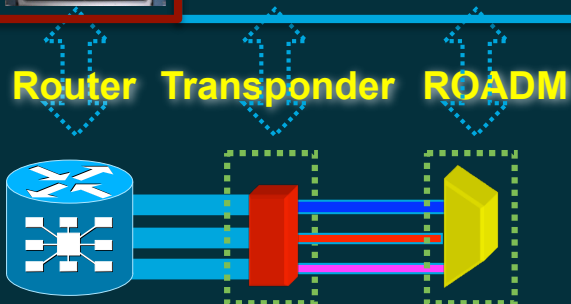
IP/MPLS Network

- Client Network
- Packet Based
- Unaware of the DWDM Layer

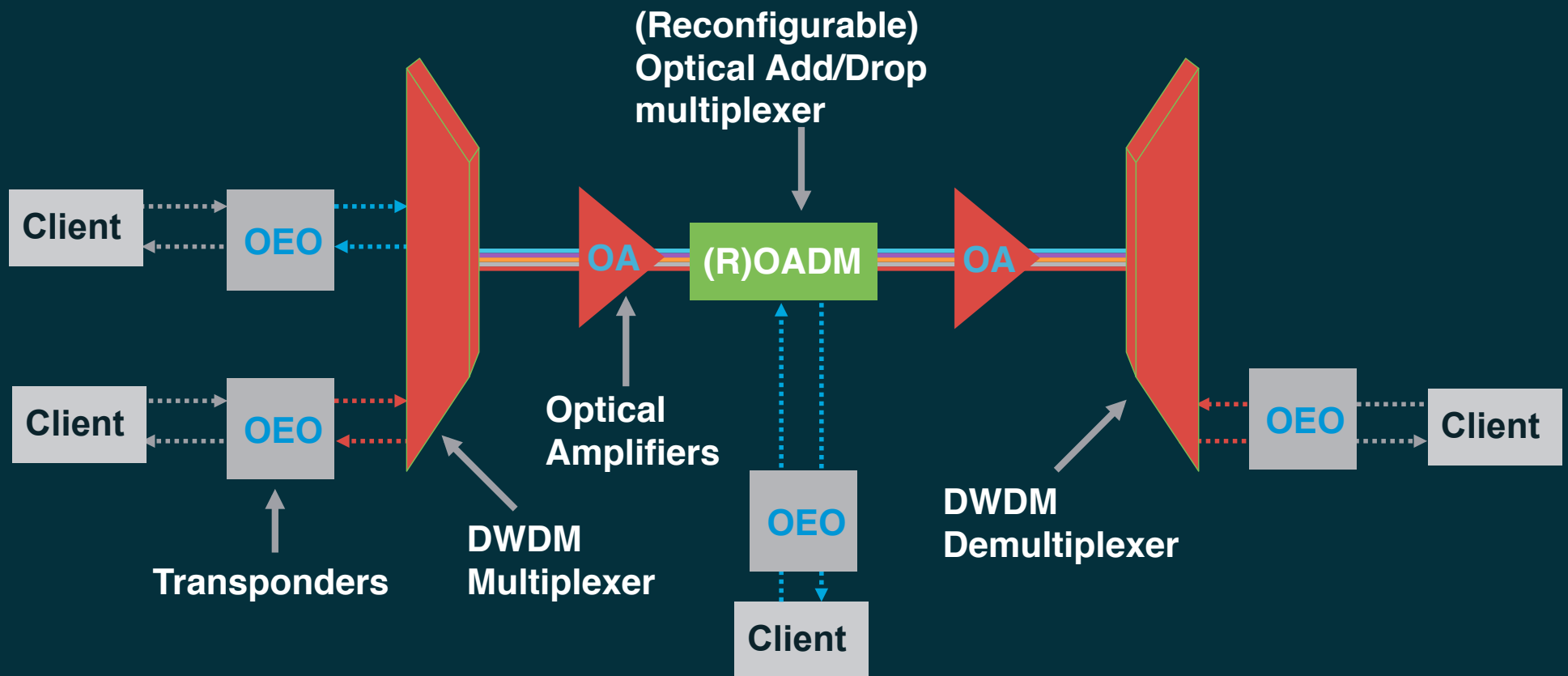


Optical Transport Network (DWDM)

- Multiplexing Network
- Analog World
- Circuit Based
- Normally NMS Centric (WSON is exception)
- Unaware of the L3 Layer



DWDM Building Blocks



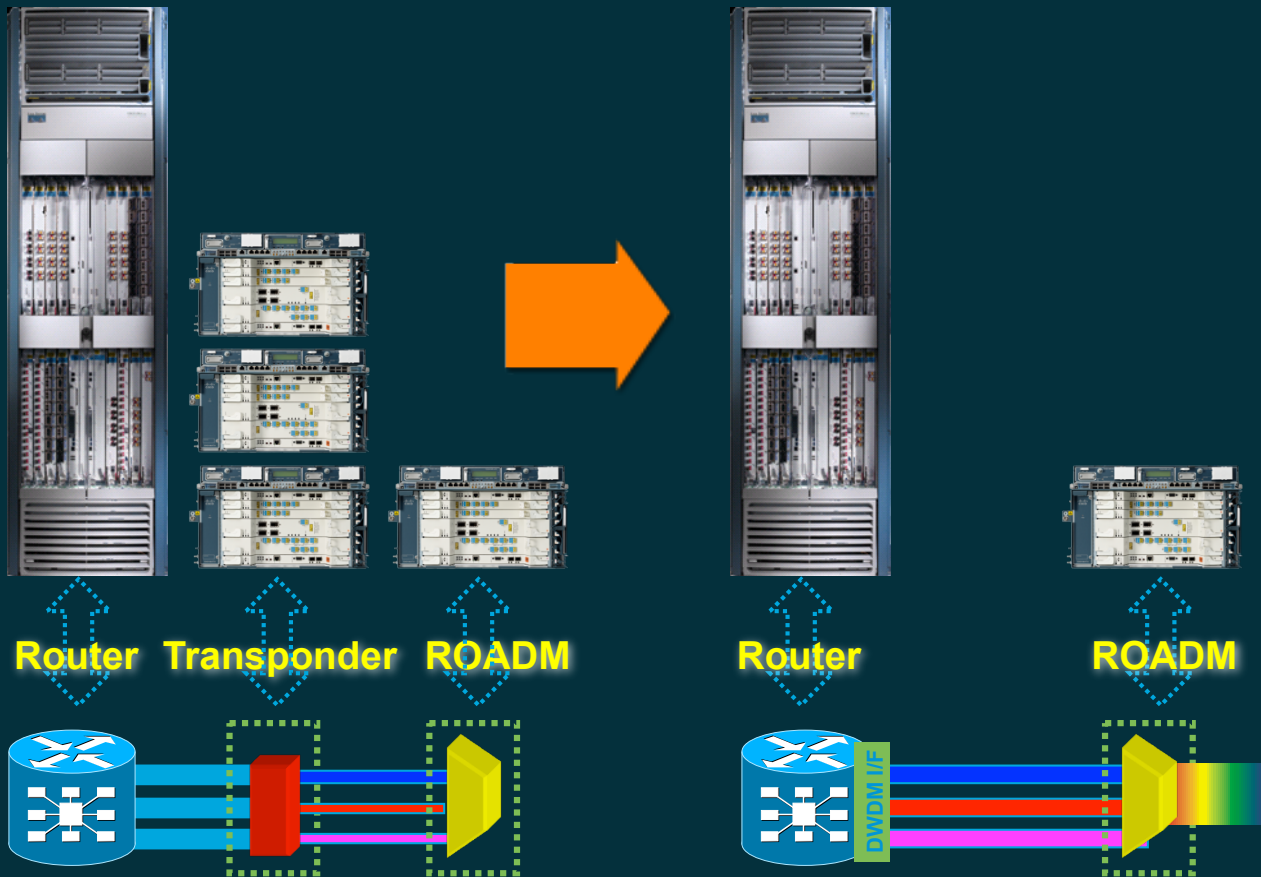


Cisco IPoDWDM (Step 1)

IP-over-DWDM Solution Benefits

Before

WDM Interface
Integration

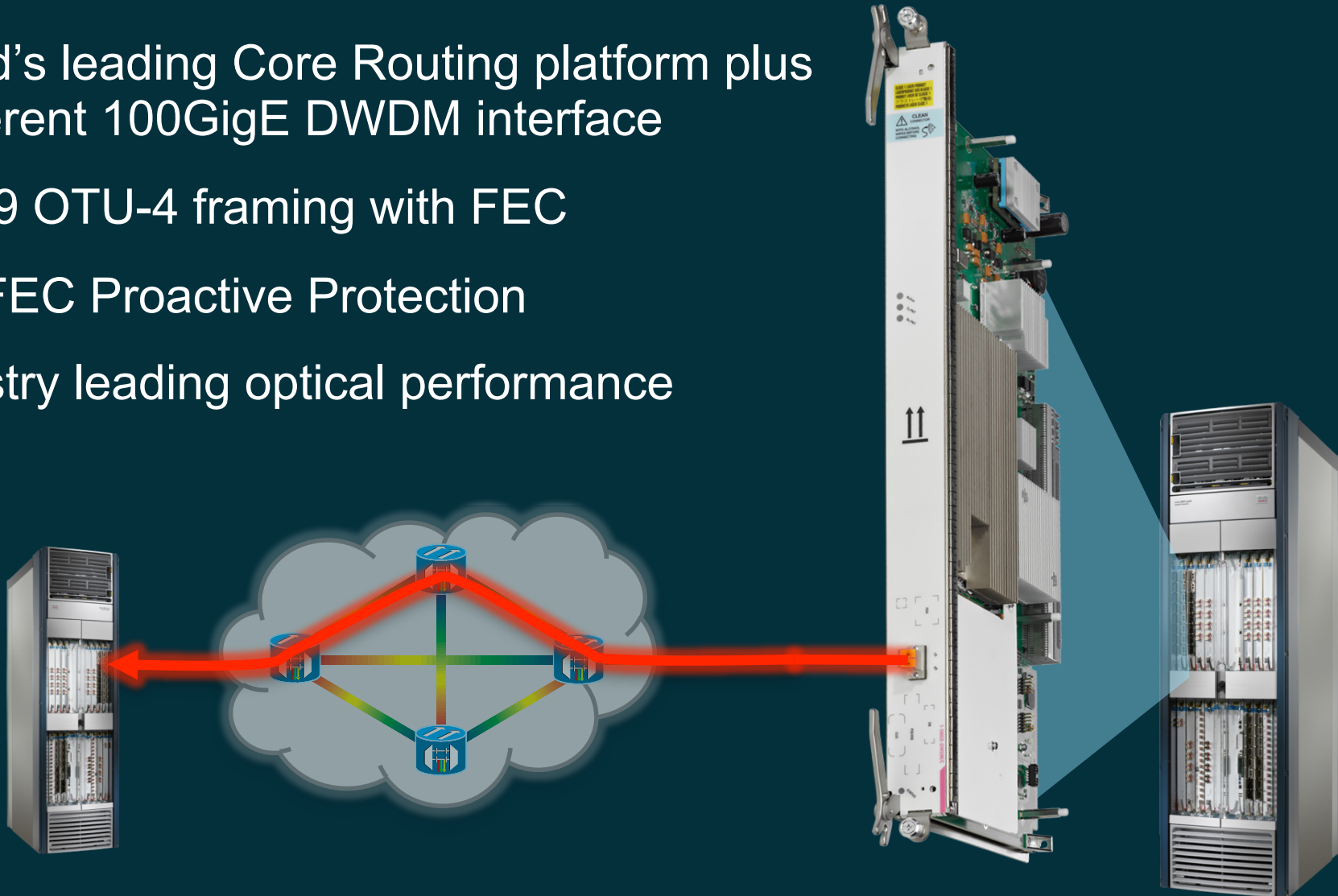


- **Lower CapEx**
Elimination of client optics
- **Lower OpEx**
Space, power, management
- **Enhanced Resiliency**
Fewer active components
- **Multi-Layer Interaction**
Proactive Protection

CRS-3 100G IP over DWDM PLIM

A Perfect Match

- World's leading Core Routing platform plus Coherent 100GigE DWDM interface
- G.709 OTU-4 framing with FEC
- Pre-FEC Proactive Protection
- Industry leading optical performance





PRIVATE PROPERTY

KEEP OUT

Managing the SP “walls”: Virtual Transponders

- The major objection against IPoDWDM: the transport people want to manage “their” transponders
- The data/network people don’t want the transport people to touch “their” routers
- Virtual Transponders address this issue



Cisco nLight Technology

(Step 2)

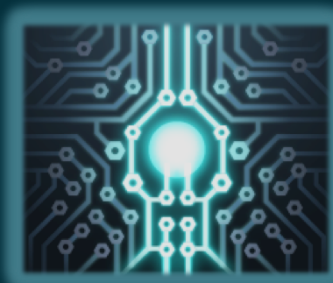
Current optical agility

Deployment survey (as of 2012)

Provisioning cycle of a new wavelength	Months
Programmatic enforcement of latency/disjointness	none
Programmatic monitoring of latency/disjointness	none
Programmatic modification of latency/disjointness	none
Mean time to restore a wavelength failure	days
L3-aware automated restoration	none
L3-aware automated re-homing	none

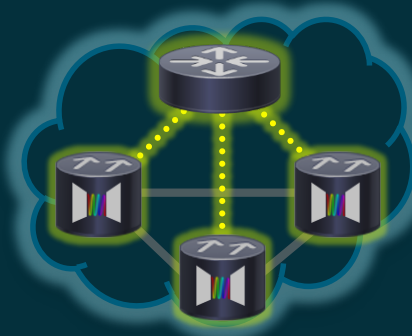
Cisco nLight Technology

Programmability, Convergence, and Scale



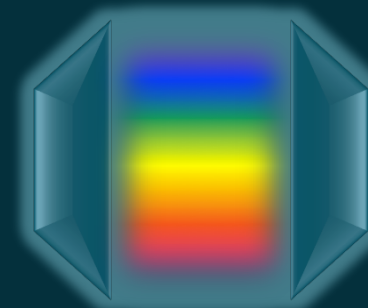
nLight
Silicon

100G and Beyond
Adaptive Rate
High Performance



nLight
Control Plane

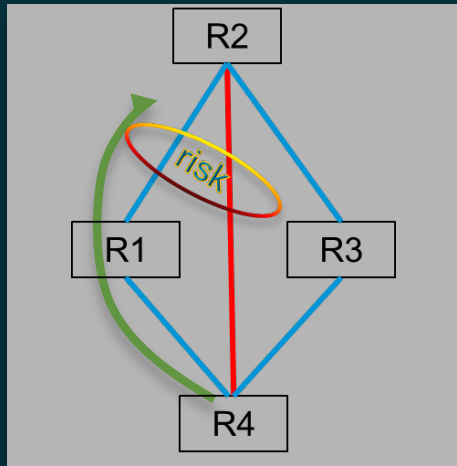
Information Sharing
The Network is the Database
Automation to Optimization



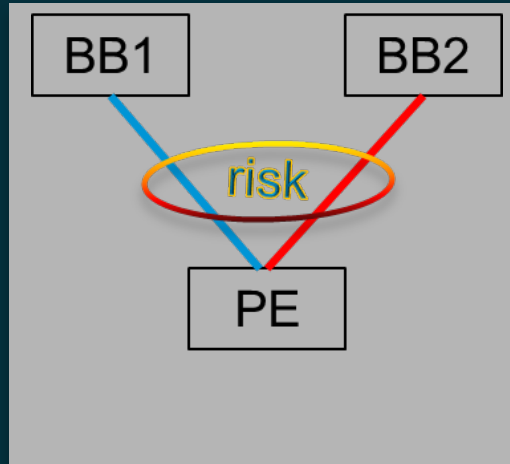
nLight
ROADM

Complete Flexibility
No Manual Intervention
Massive Scale

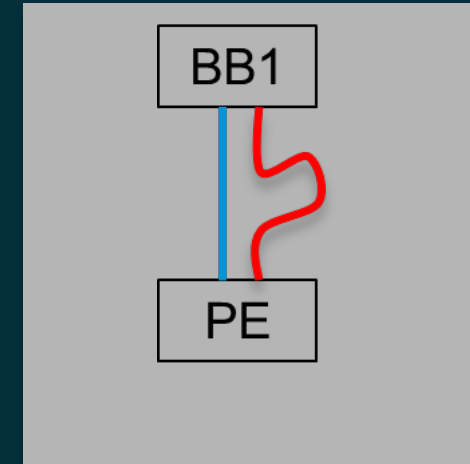
Inefficiencies



LFA/TE FRR Fate-Sharing from primary



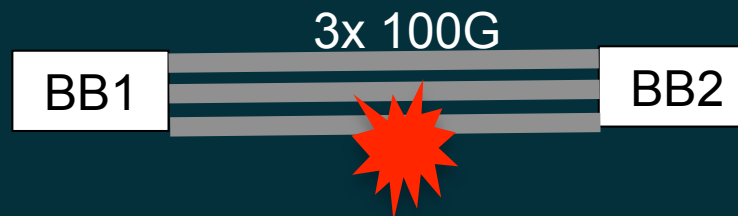
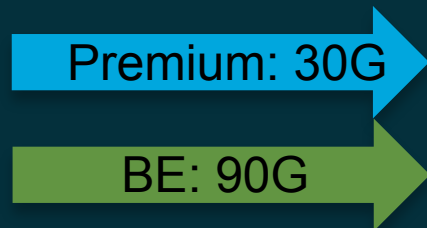
WAN Disjointness for PoP



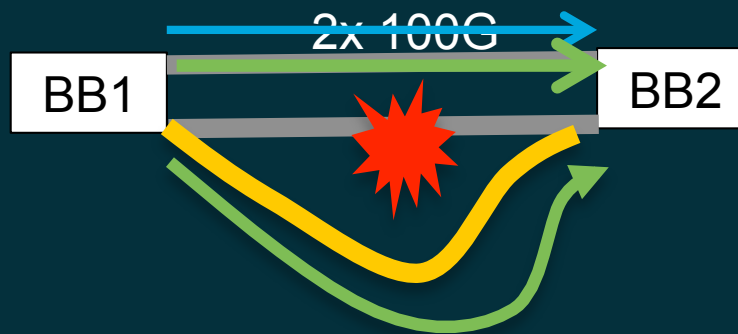
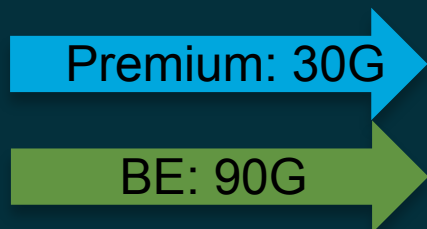
Homogenous Latency and Fate sharing Bundle

- Too little information is flowing
- Too limited interaction between the two layers

MLR for optical failures



Worst-case stable:
120G on 200G
Avg IP util: $120/300=40\%$



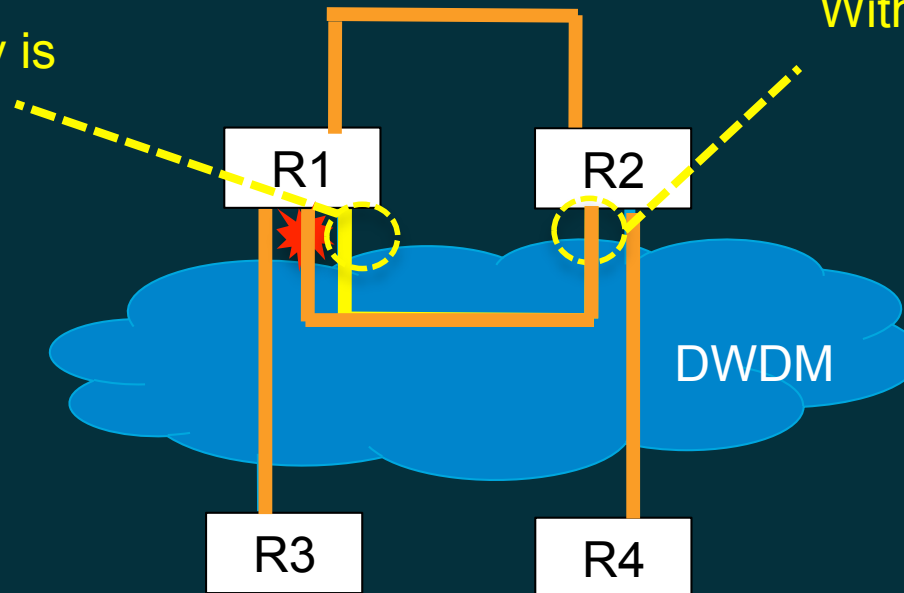
Worst-case transient:
120G on 100G. BE loss
Worst-case stable:
120G on 200G
Avg IP util: $120/200=60\%$

In a real SP network: 26% less interfaces
(less router ports, less transponders, less wavelengths, less power, more scale)

MLR – IP Port failures

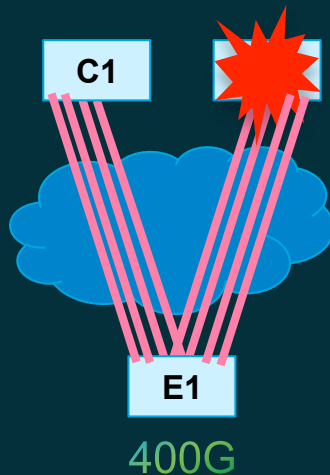
This standby capacity is not dedicated
N+1

With nLight we reuse it

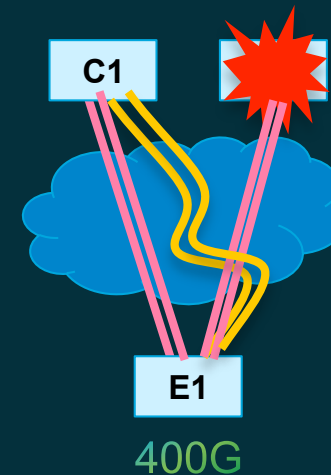


8% less IP+DWDM interface
(less spare capacity, higher average utilization)

MLR – IP Aggregation Node



Each edge site has 4x100G

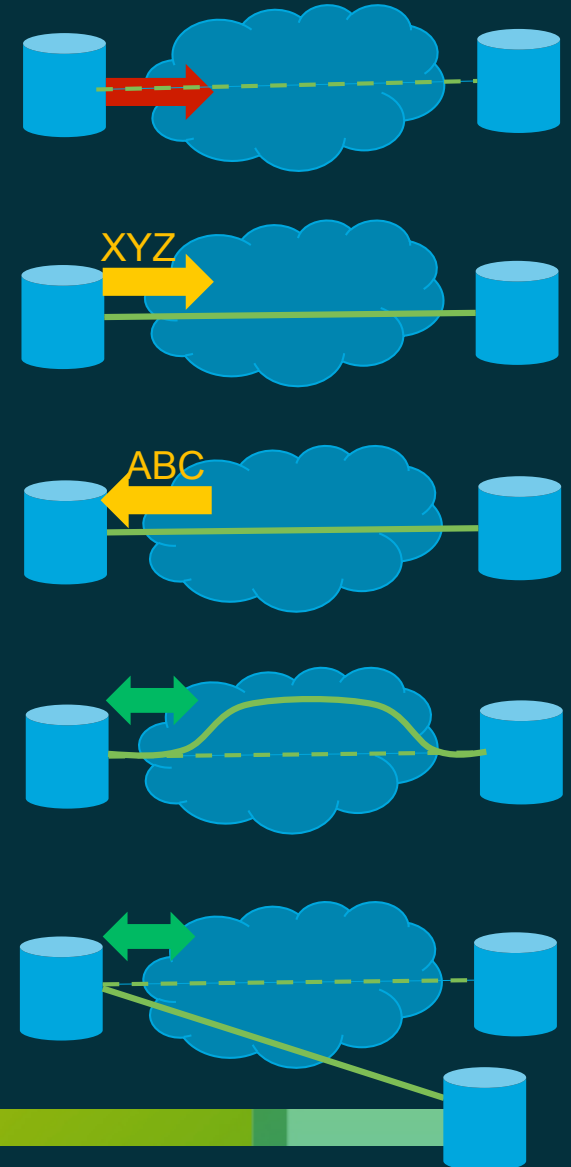


Each edge site has 4x100G

25% less IP+DWDM edge interfaces
(not accounting for core interface gain)

nLight summary

1. Ability to set up an L0 path from L3
2. Share L3 path constraints with L0
3. Report properties of L0 path to L3
4. Change L0 path for an L3 link due to local failures or re-opt opportunities
5. Change the L3 topology due to large failures or re-opt opportunities



What is the Value Prop?

1. Ability to set up an L0 path from L3

Opex

2. Share L3 path constraints with L0

Opex

Avail

3. Report properties of L0 path to L3

Opex

Avail

4. Change L0 path for an L3 link due to local failures or re-opt opportunities

L0+L3
Capex

Opex

Avail

5. Change the L3 topology due to large failures or re-opt opportunities

Avail
(DR)

L0+L3
Capex

Opex

GMPLS-UNI Overlay

- Overlay benefits

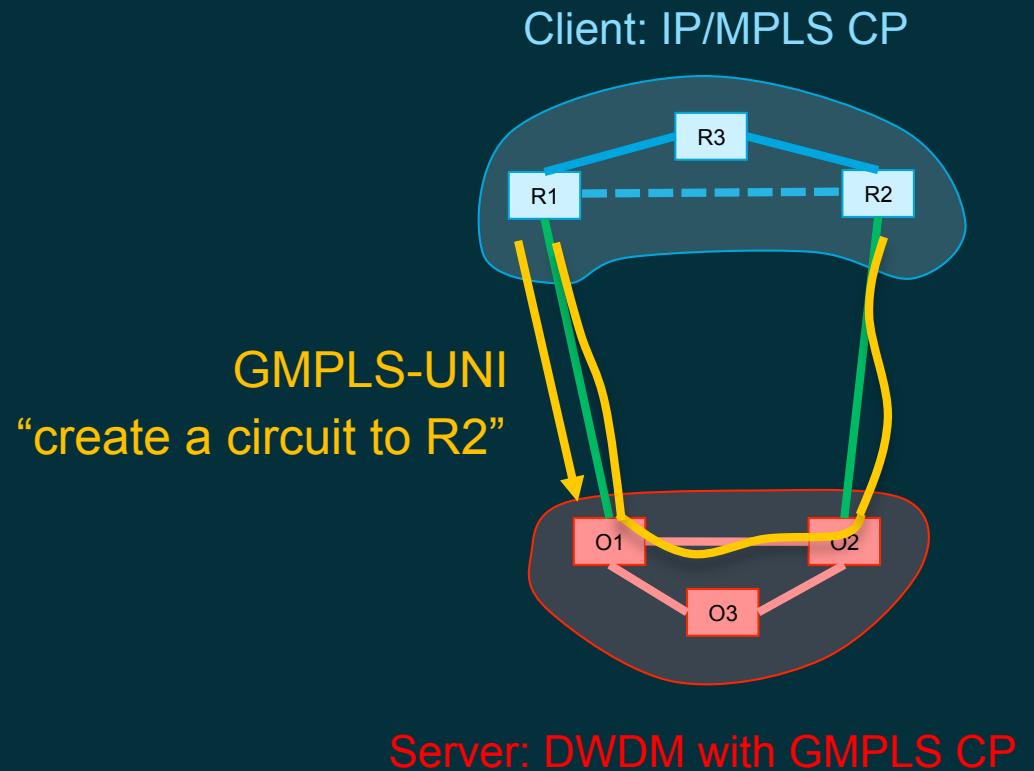
Scale

Operational expertise

Organizational segmentation

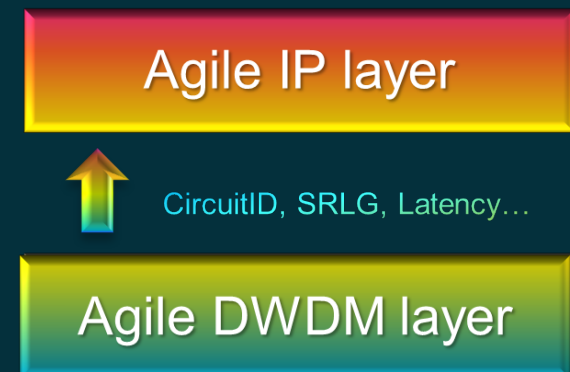
Faster provisioning

Minutes instead of months



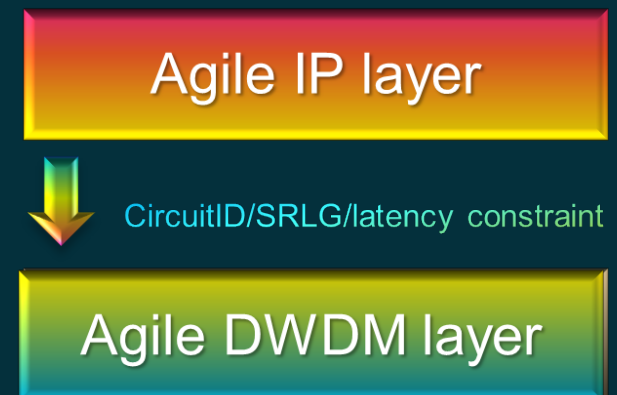
nLight extended UNI - Information flow

- For each circuit it signals, a client **may** be informed of
 - Circuit-ID** – unique identifier in server context
 - SRLG's** along the circuit
 - Latency** through the server network
 - Optical cost** for the circuit
 - Path** through the server network
 - Information continuously **refreshed**
- A client may be informed of **server topology/resource**
- Policy Controlled by the Server Layer



nLight extended UNI - Information flow

- When signalling a circuit, a client may request server SRLG's to be excluded or included the path to follow another Circuit-ID the path to be disjoint from another Circuit-ID an optimization or bound on latency
- Policy Controlled by the Server Layer



nLight Architecture – recap

Information sharing across layers

ML restoration for optical failures

Coordinated optical path optimization

Coordinated optical layer maintenance

GMPLS-UNI

Impairment aware DWDM CP (WSON)

ML Planning



Goal: Decrease Network TCO

accomplished via...

Automation→ **Provisioning, Restoration
Maintenance, Optimization**

implemented in a...

Control Plane→ **GMPLS / nLight CP**

enabled by an...

Intelligent, Touchless Optical Layer→ **WSON, nLight ROADM**

made possible by...

Software Integration→ **Virtualized Management**

and

Hardware Integration→ **IP-over-DWDM**



Thank you.

