

# Lambda-Grids

TNC2006 Panel “circuit vs packet?”

[www.science.uva.nl/~delaat](http://www.science.uva.nl/~delaat)

## Cees de Laat

**University of Amsterdam**



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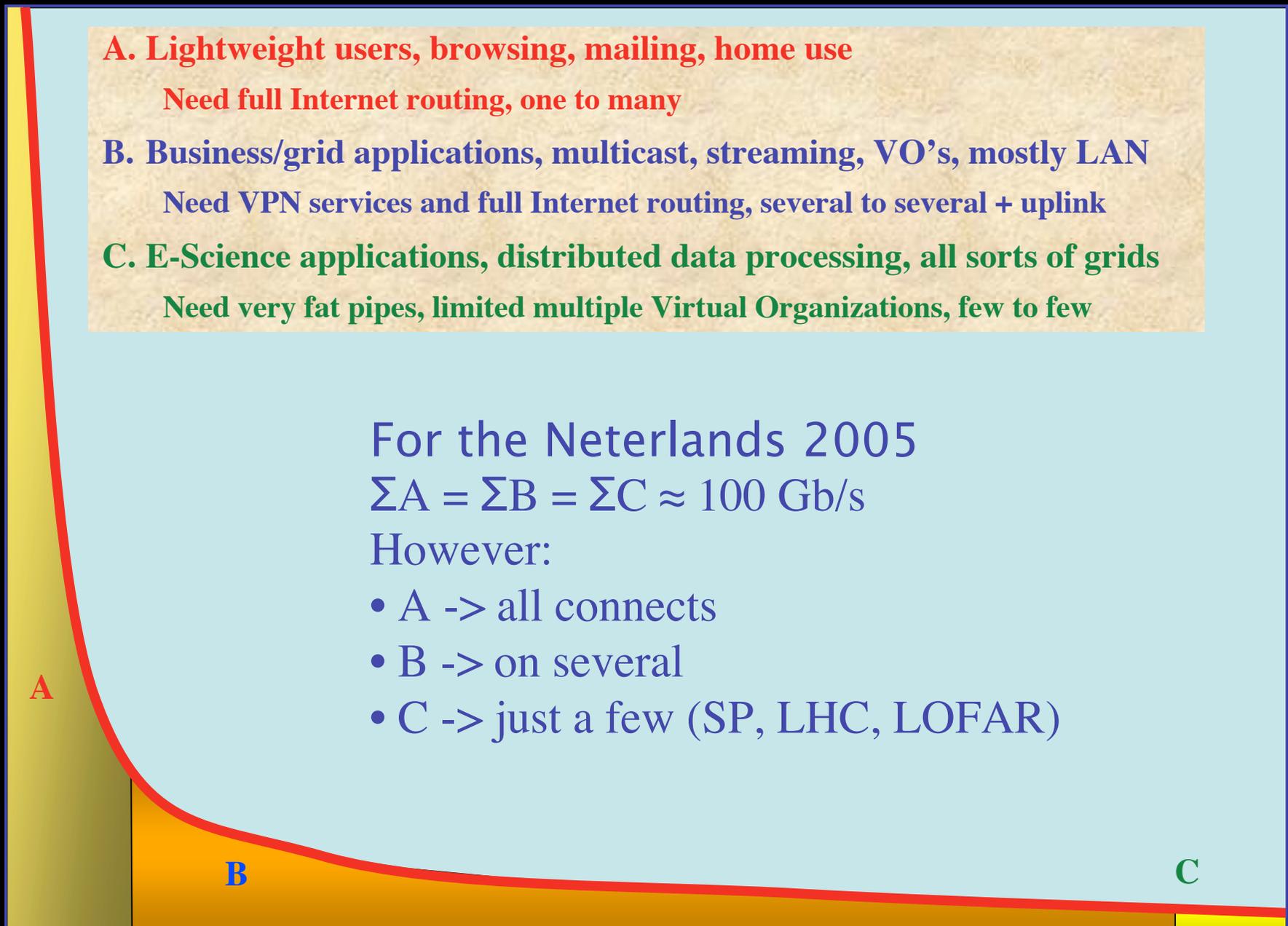
- A. Lightweight users, browsing, mailing, home use**  
Need full Internet routing, one to many
- B. Business/grid applications, multicast, streaming, VO's, mostly LAN**  
Need VPN services and full Internet routing, several to several + uplink
- C. E-Science applications, distributed data processing, all sorts of grids**  
Need very fat pipes, limited multiple Virtual Organizations, few to few

For the Neterlands 2005

$$\Sigma A = \Sigma B = \Sigma C \approx 100 \text{ Gb/s}$$

However:

- A -> all connects
- B -> on several
- C -> just a few (SP, LHC, LOFAR)



ADSL (10 Mbit/s)

GigE

BW requirements



# Towards Hybrid Networking!

- Costs of photonic equipment 10% of switching 10 % of full routing
  - for same throughput!
  - Photonic vs Optical (optical used for SONET, etc, 10-50 k\$/port)
  - DWDM lasers for long reach expensive, 10-50 k\$
- Bottom line: look for a hybrid architecture which serves all classes in a cost effective way
  - map A -> L3 , B -> L2 , C -> L1
- Give each packet in the network the service it needs, but no more !

L1  $\approx$  0.5-1.5 k\$/port



L2  $\approx$  5-8 k\$/port



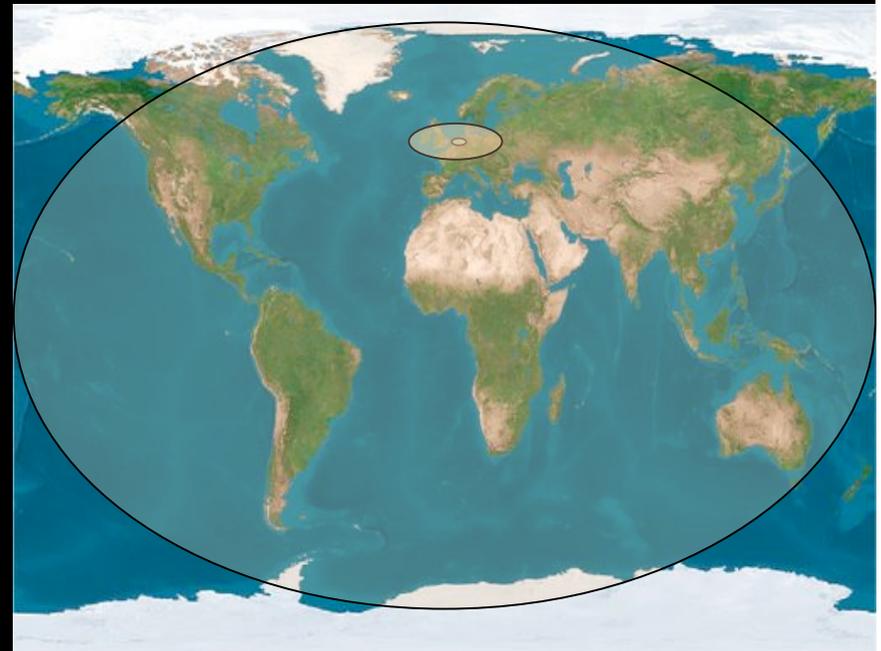
L3  $\approx$  75+ k\$/port



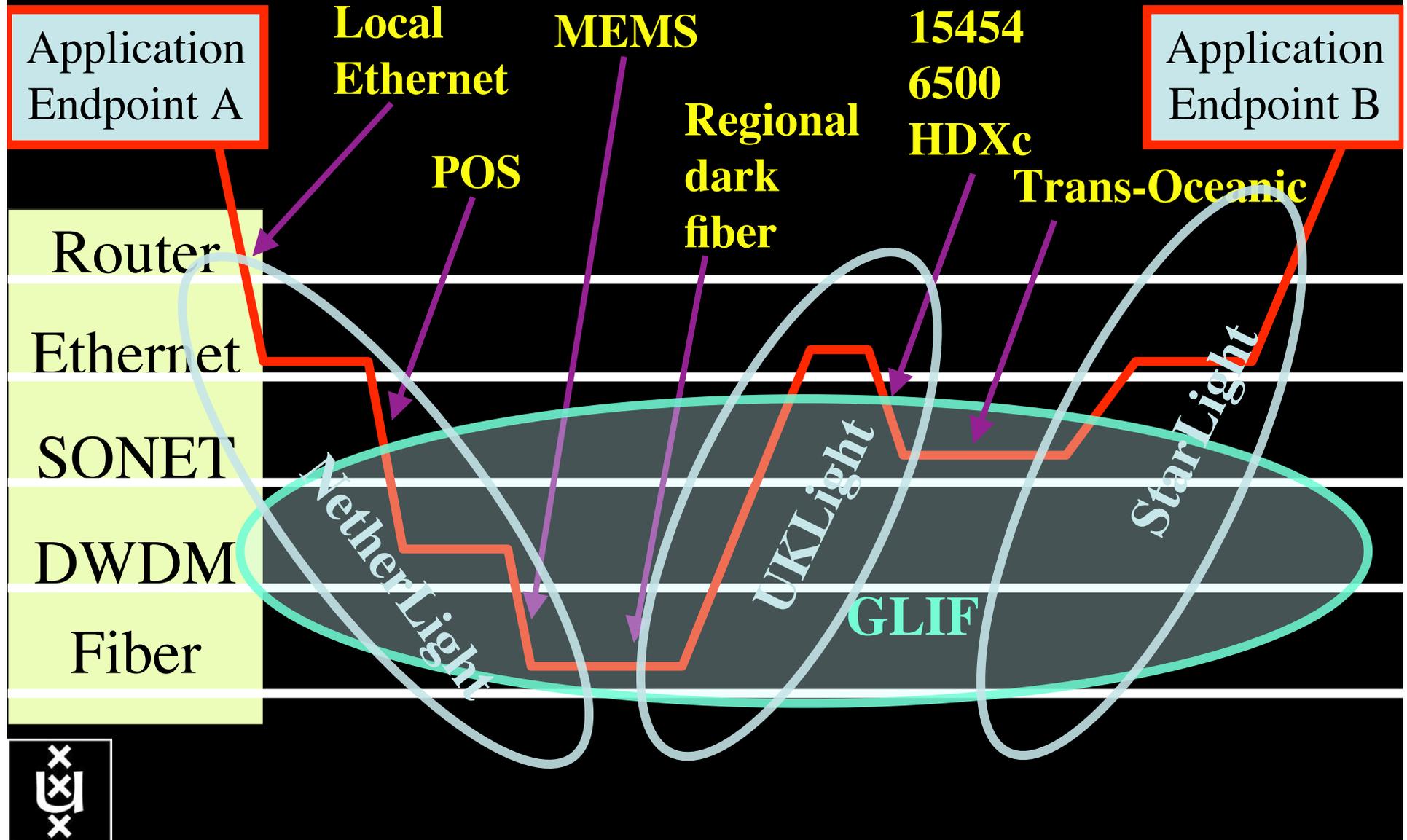
# Scale of Infrastructure

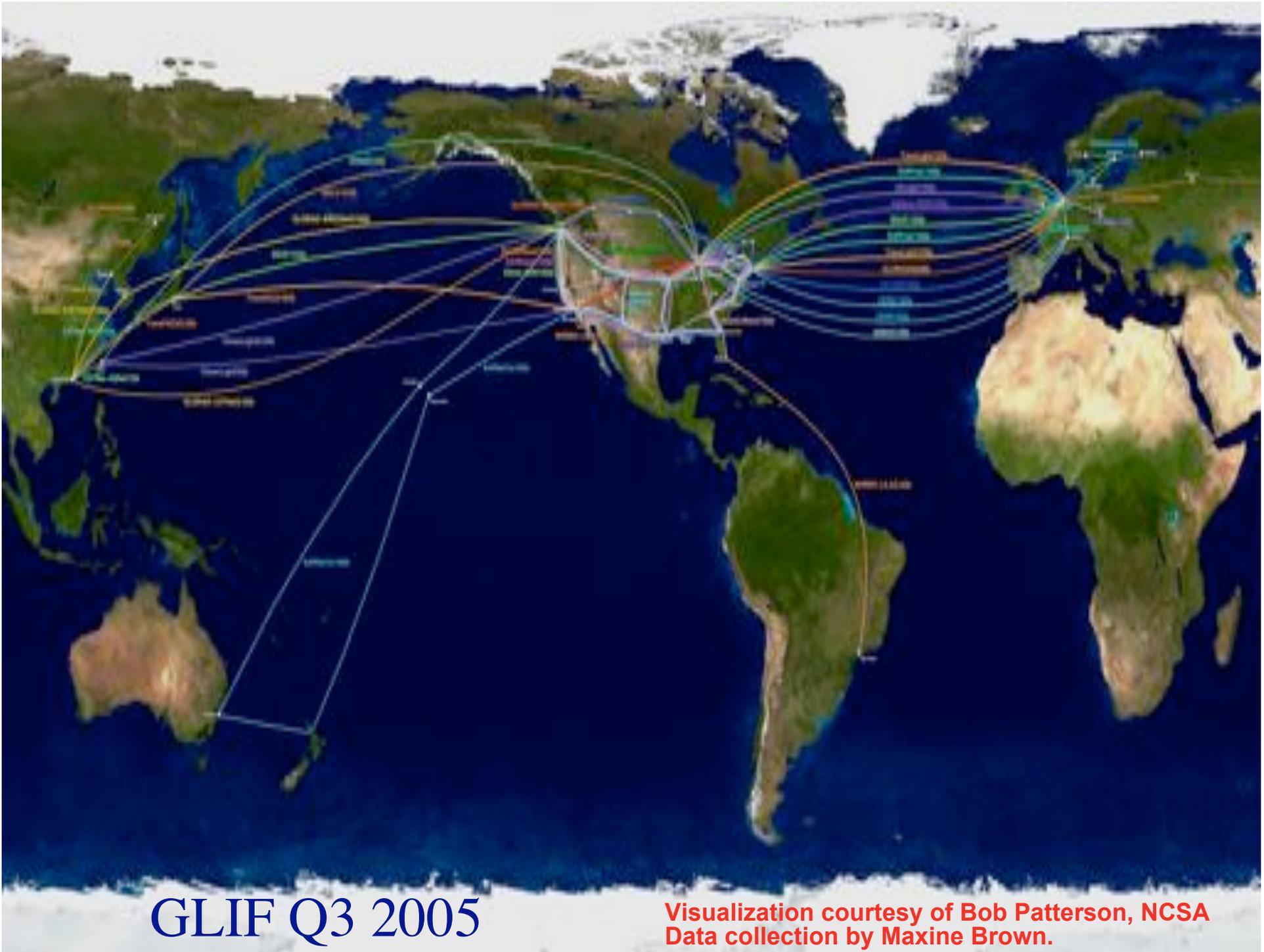
- Global scale (200 ms)
  - Trans oceanic lambda's
  - Few Lambda's usually SONET framed
- Regional scale (20 ms)
  - Continent or big country wide network
  - Either dark fiber or many Lambda's on someone's infrastructure
- Metro scale (2 ms)
  - Dark fiber network
  - Photonic devices
- Degrees of Freedom
  - $L > R > M$

$$\# \lambda \approx \frac{200 * e^{(t-2002)}}{rtt}$$



# How low can you go?



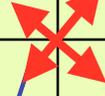
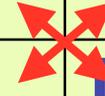
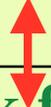
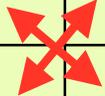
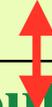


GLIF Q3 2005

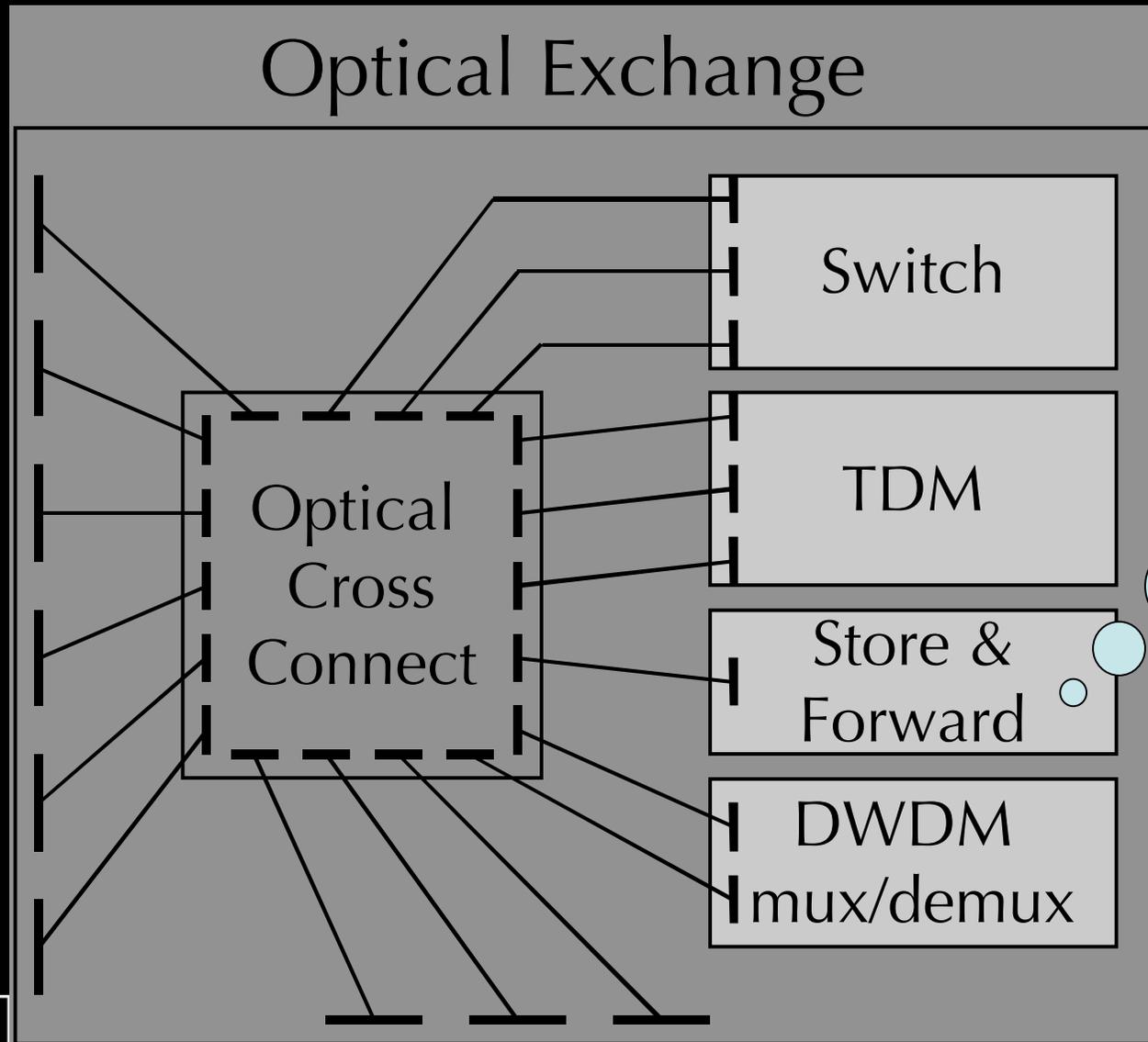
Visualization courtesy of Bob Patterson, NCSA  
Data collection by Maxine Brown.

# Services

<b>SCALE</b>  <b>CLASS</b>	<b>2</b> <b>Metro</b>	<b>20</b> <b>Regional</b>	<b>200</b> <b>World</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Switching/ Routing</b>	<b>Routers</b>	<b>ROUTER\$</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Switches</b> <b>VPN's</b> <b>E-WANPHY</b>	<b>Routing Switches</b> <b>(G)MPLS</b> <b>E-WANPHY</b>	<b>ROUTER\$</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>dark fiber</b> <b>DWDM</b> <b>WSS</b> <b>Photonic switch</b>	<b>DWDM, TDM /</b> <b>SONET</b> <b>Lambda switching</b>	<b>VLAN's</b> <b>TDM</b> <b>SONET</b> <b>Ethernet</b>



# Optical Exchange as Black Box



TeraByte  
Email  
Service



Ref: gridnets paper by Freek Dijkstra, Cees de Laat

# Cases for circuits

- where a single application needs interface speeds
- currently LHC and ASTRO (eVLBI)
- e-Health and e-Bioscience around the corner
- it depends on scale of network and time factors of the application  
what kind of circuit technology and CP is optimal
- inside a country “copy” customer interfaces to a central routing place.
- on circuits the transport protocols can switch off the congestion control which usually ruins throughput
- The NREN’s of today are the Telco’s of tomorrow **Universities, you know what to do!**



*Let's panel !*

