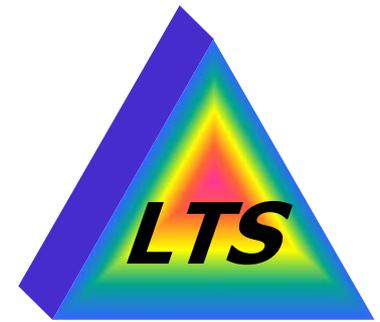




Telcordia[™]
Technologies

Performance from Experience



Gigabit Ethernet: Is it a disruptive technology?

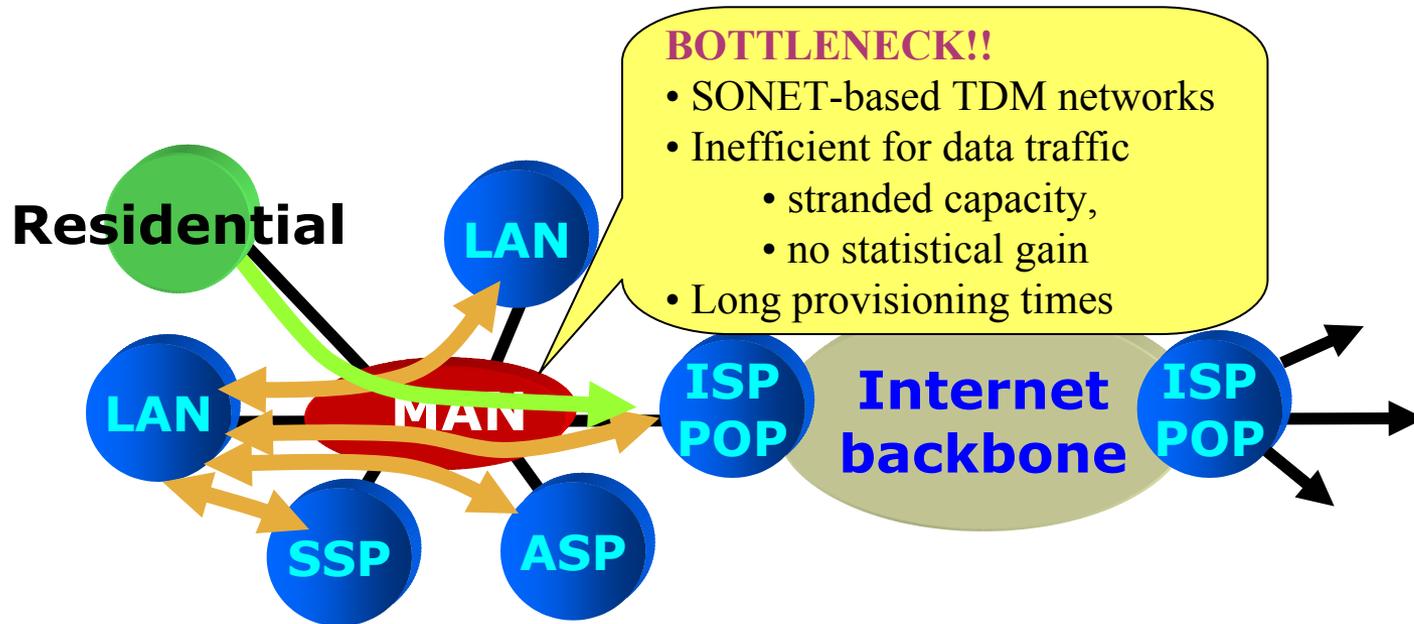
Ronald Skoog
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732-758-2406
rskoog@research.telcordia.com

Outline

- Background:
 - The Metro Network Environment and the Technology Choices
- Ethernet and Gb/10Gb Ethernet Technology Background
- Gb/10Gb Ethernet Capabilities and Deficiencies
- Related Standards and Industry Forum Activities and Service Providers
- Conclusions and Summary



Metro Network Environment

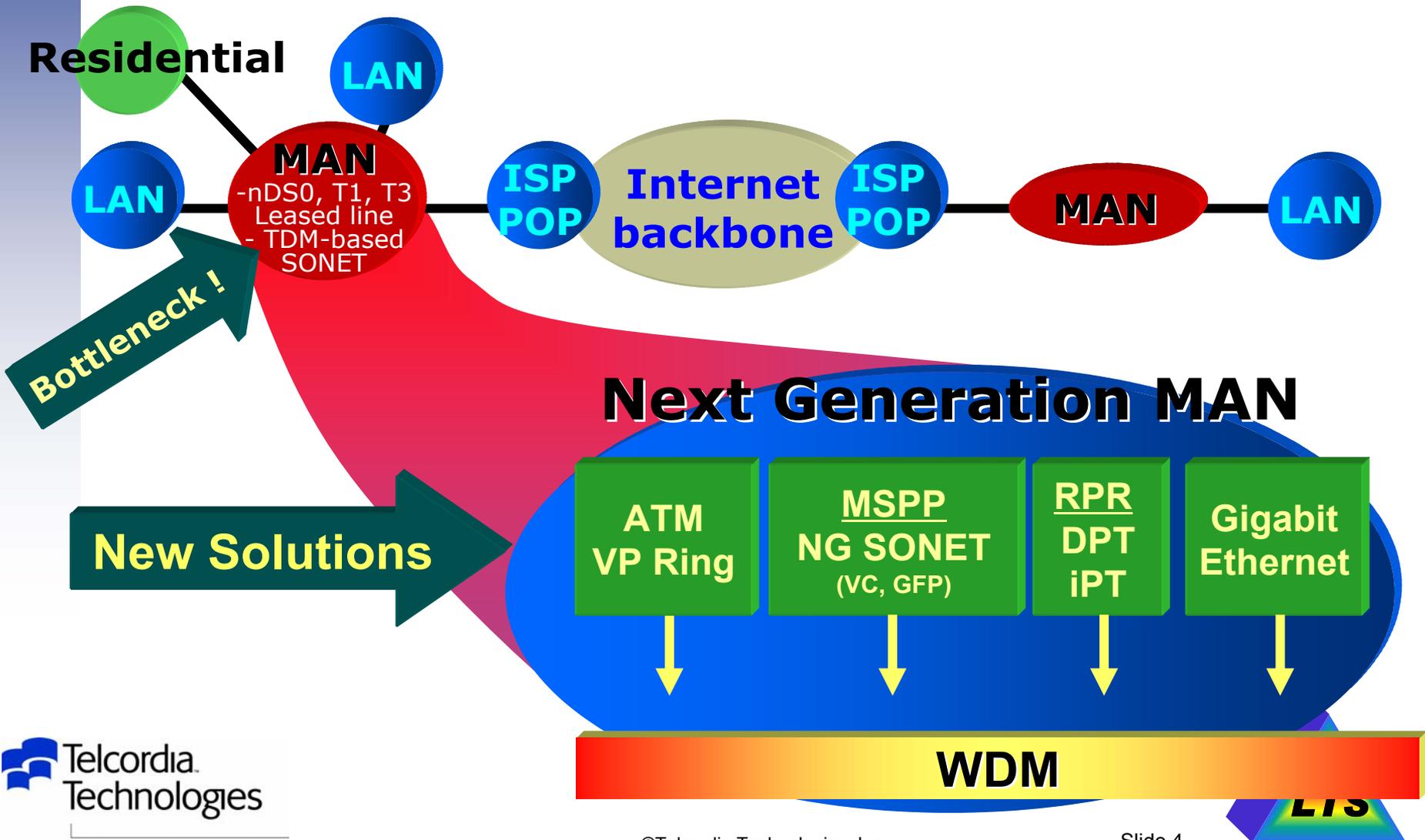


- Business Services/Apps
 - Access to Internet, ASPs, SSPs, etc.
 - LAN-LAN, VLANs, VPNs
 - Flexible, granular bandwidth choices
 - Quick and efficient service provisioning
 - Voice and video

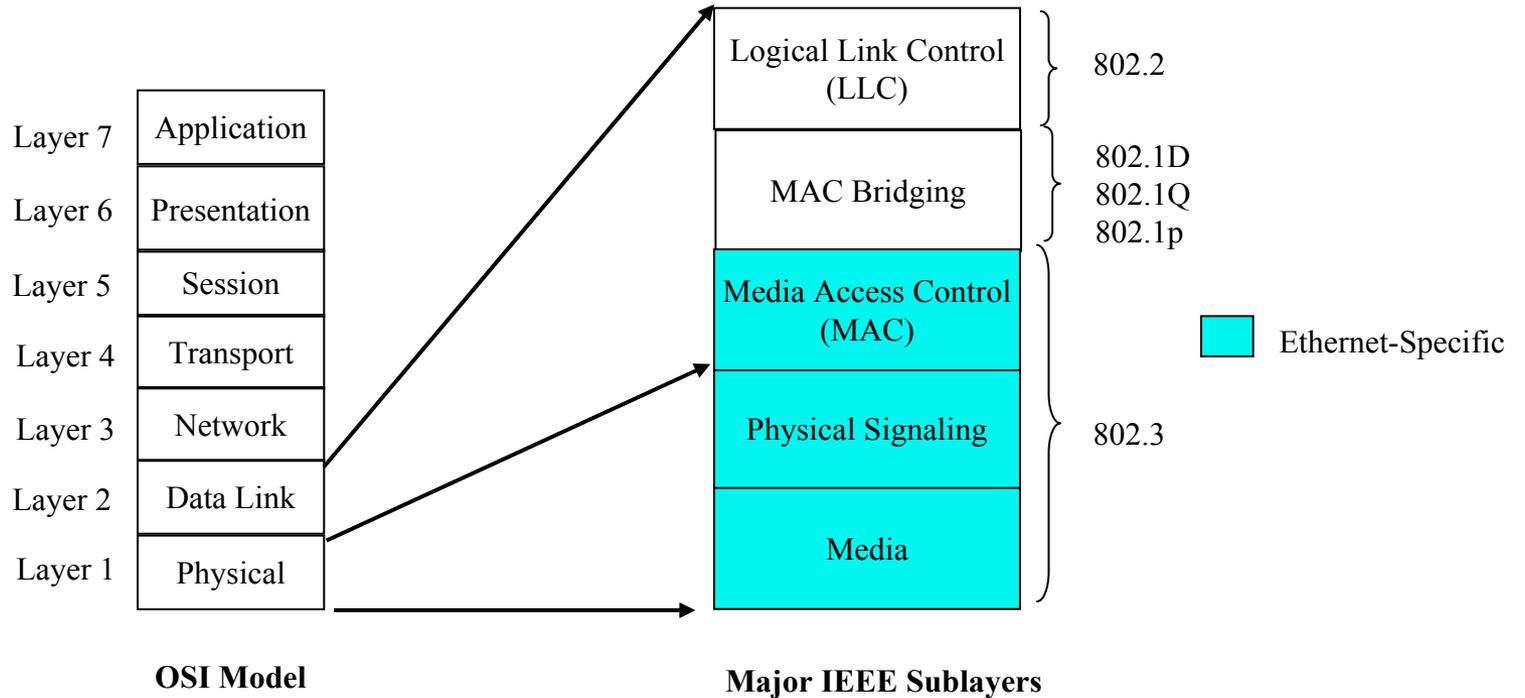
- Residential Services/Apps
 - xDSL, Cable, ETTH
 - HDTV Video
 - Games
 - Voice



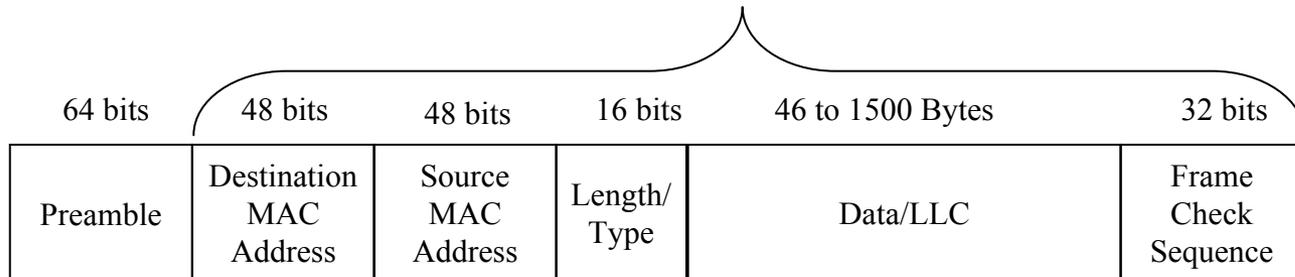
New Alternatives to SONET



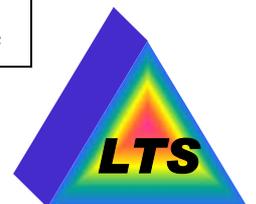
Ethernet Protocol Structure



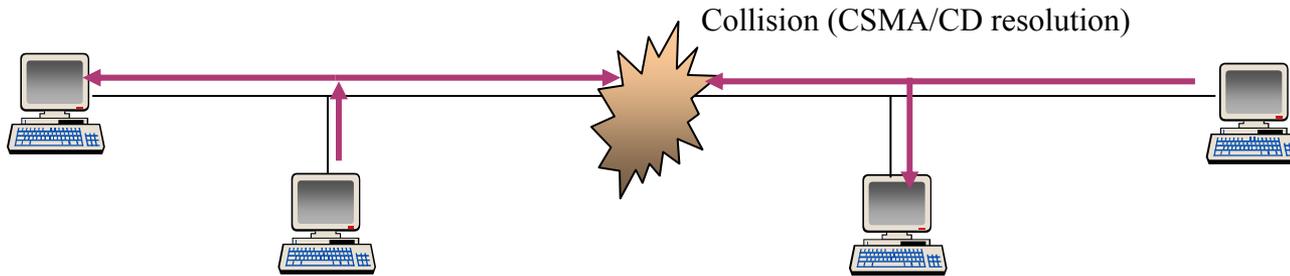
1518 Bytes ≥ Length ≥ 64 Bytes



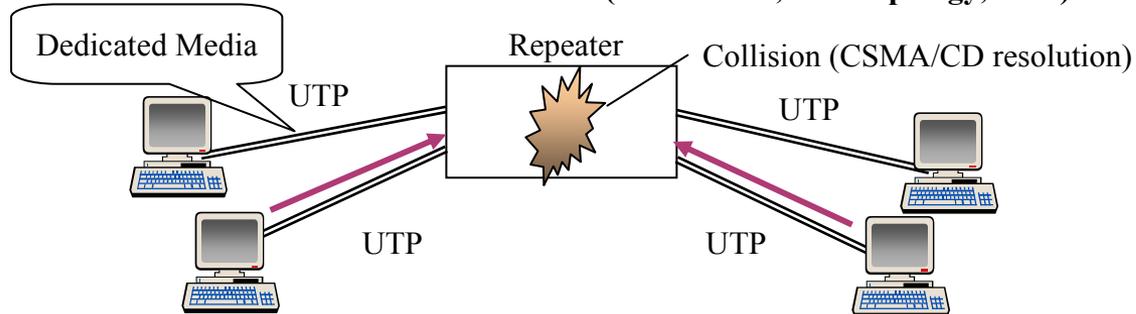
Ethernet Frame Structure



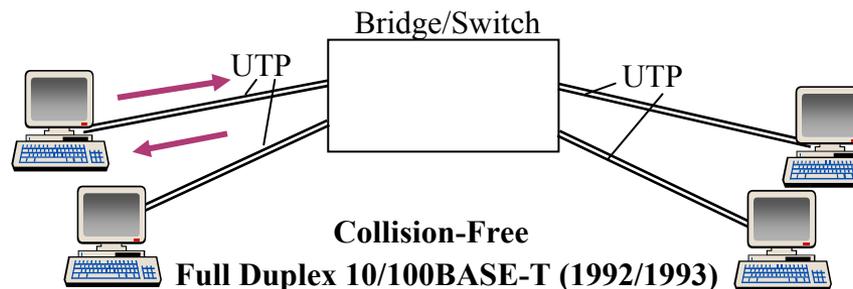
Evolution from Shared-Media, Half-Duplex to Dedicated-Media, Full-Duplex



10BASE2 or 10BASE5 (Coax Cable, Bus Topology, 1985)



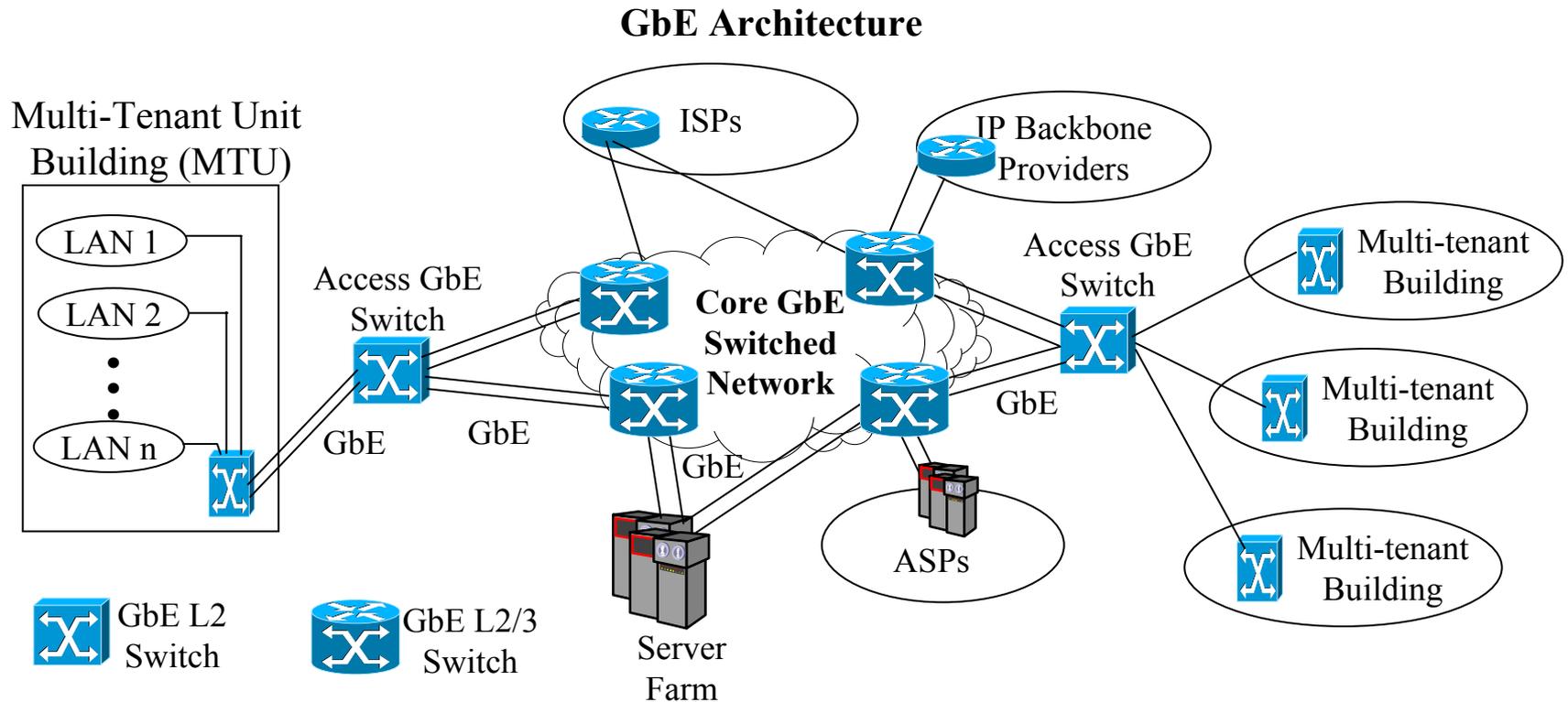
Half-Duplex 10BASE-T (Star Topology, UTP cable, 1990)



The Critical Development

- LAN backbone and NIC speeds are independent
- Networking is now possible

Switched GbE Network Architecture

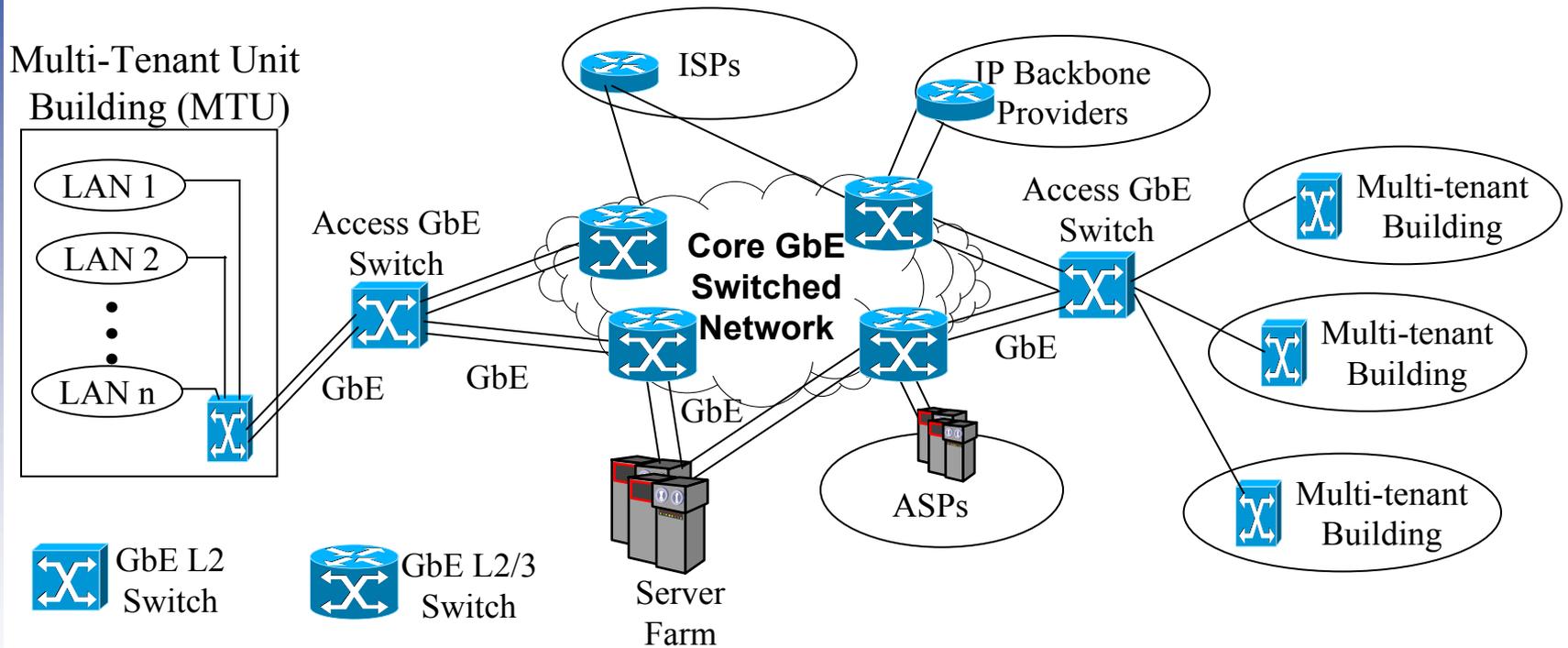


Optical Ethernet Service Categories

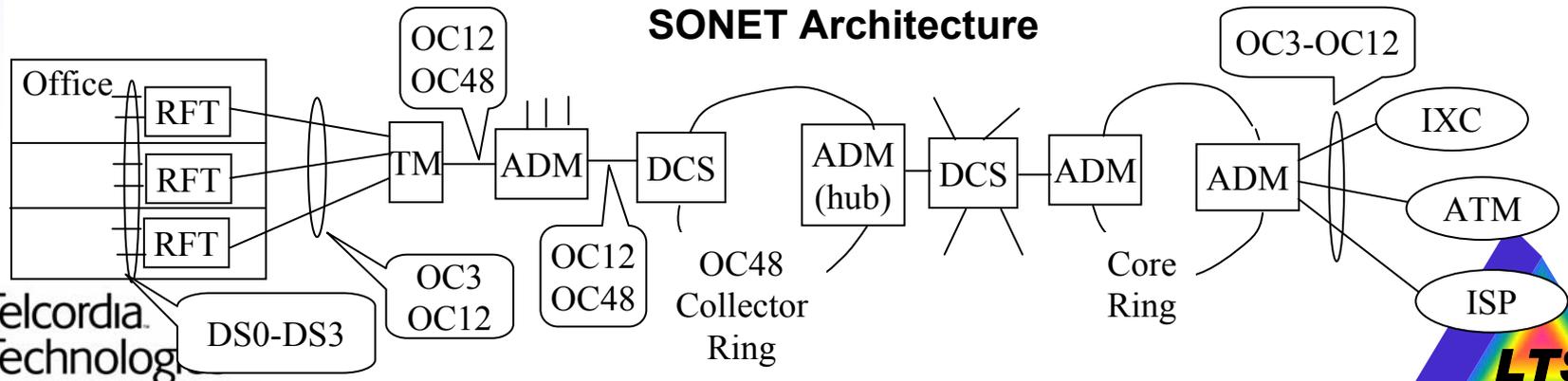
- Internet access
- LAN-LAN Interconnection (Ethernet PL)
- Metro Transport (Transparent LAN Service)

GbE and SONET Network Architectures

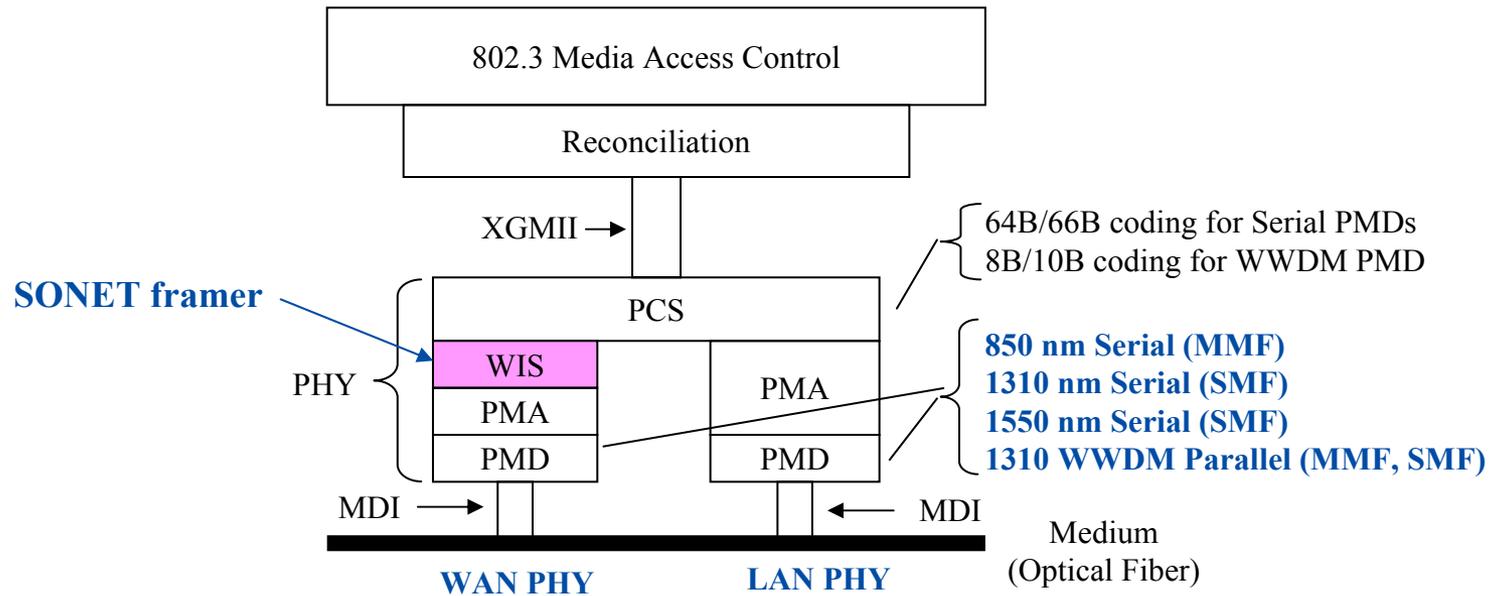
GbE Architecture



SONET Architecture

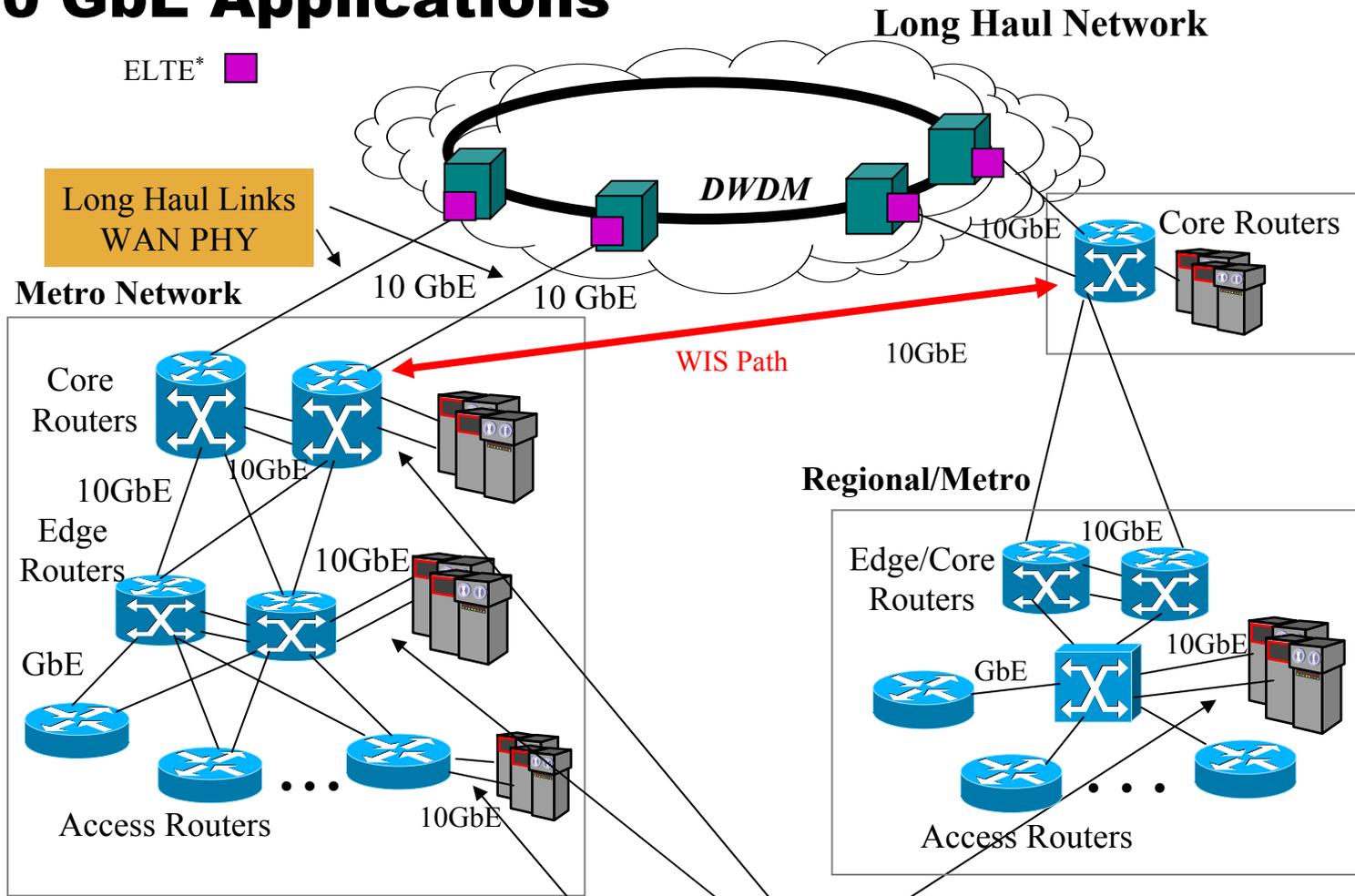


10 Gigabit Ethernet Layer Architecture



- At Layer 2, 10 GbE is mostly unchanged, except **NO SHARED MEDIA**
- **Two Physical (PHY) Layers: LAN PHY and WAN PHY**
- **Multiple Physical Media Dependent (PMD) layers:**
 - MMF and SMF
 - **Minimum distance requirements from 65 m to 40 km**

10 GbE Applications



* ELTE = Ethernet Line Terminating Equipment

Gb/10Gb Ethernet Capabilities

- Full duplex point-to-point links with long reach to 40 -70 km
- Big port cost advantage over SONET and ATM (~8:1 in port costs)
- 'Plug-and-play'
- VLAN capability (802.1Q)
- Spanning tree routing (802.1D) at layer 2
- Aggregate link capability (802.3ad)
- Priority capability (aggregate flow QoS) provided by 802.1p at Layer 2 and DiffServ at layer 3
- Policy based QoS
- Traffic policing, shaping and monitoring at customer interface

**Optical Ethernet has a significant arsenal of
Networking Capabilities**



Gb/10Gb Ethernet Deficiencies

- Protection/restoration times are on the order of 1 second compared to SONET 50 ms capability
- QoS is in a similar state as IP QoS
 - over-provisioning needed to provide delay/jitter sensitive apps.
 - QoS provided for traffic aggregates, not individual flows
 - Routing protocols don't balance load very well on link capacity
- Performance monitoring and fault management are not as good as SONET and ATM.
 - Ethernet provides no overhead for performance monitoring, alarms, protection signaling, etc.
 - 10GbE WAN PHY has some of this capability
- Not clear how well GbE OA&M will scale (e.g., service provisioning, loopbacks, single-ended maintenance)



Missing OAMP Functionality in Ethernet

- Fault Detection, Sectionalization, and Alarming
- Protection and Restoration (SONET: 50msec)
- Secure Single-Ended Maintenance
- PHY-Layer Link Quality Monitoring (BER)
- Loopbacks



Why is Ethernet Cheaper?

- Simple Technology
- Backwards Compatibility
- Strict Standardization and Interoperability
- Customer Familiarity and Acceptance
- Large Volumes

OPTICS:

High-Volume, Mass Assembly
Plastic Packaging



ELECTRONICS:

Byte-oriented
Line coding (e.g, 8B10B)
Simple frame delineation
Relaxed timing and Jitter

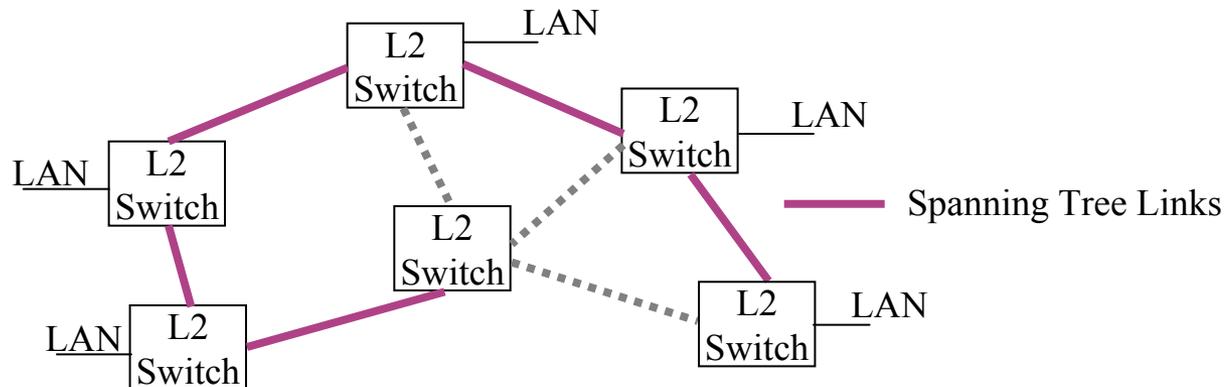


Source: Martin Nuss,
Internet Photonix



Spanning Tree Capability (802.1D)

- Routing in layer 2 switched networks uses the spanning tree algorithm
 - spanning tree routing is prone to traffic concentrating on a small number of links and switches;
 - spanning tree reconfiguration is relatively slow (30-50 seconds required);
- An improved algorithm is being developed (P802.1w) that will converge in < 1 sec. (maybe in 10s of ms)
- Multiple spanning tree capability is being developed in P802.1s

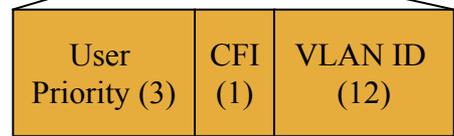
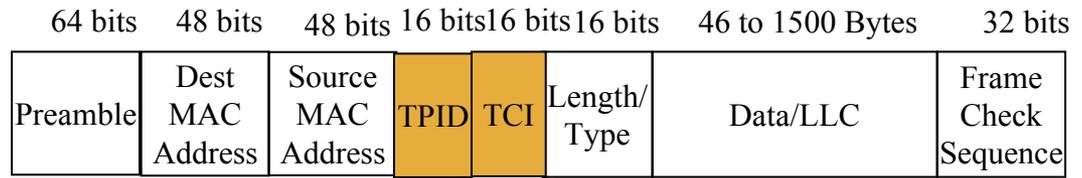
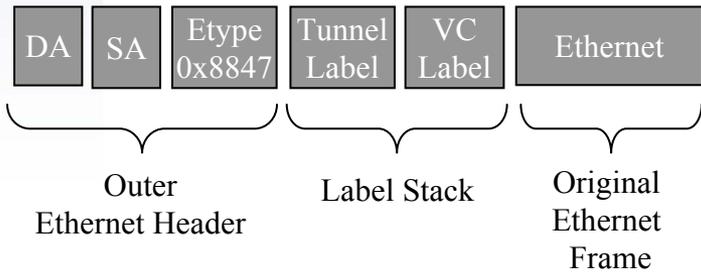
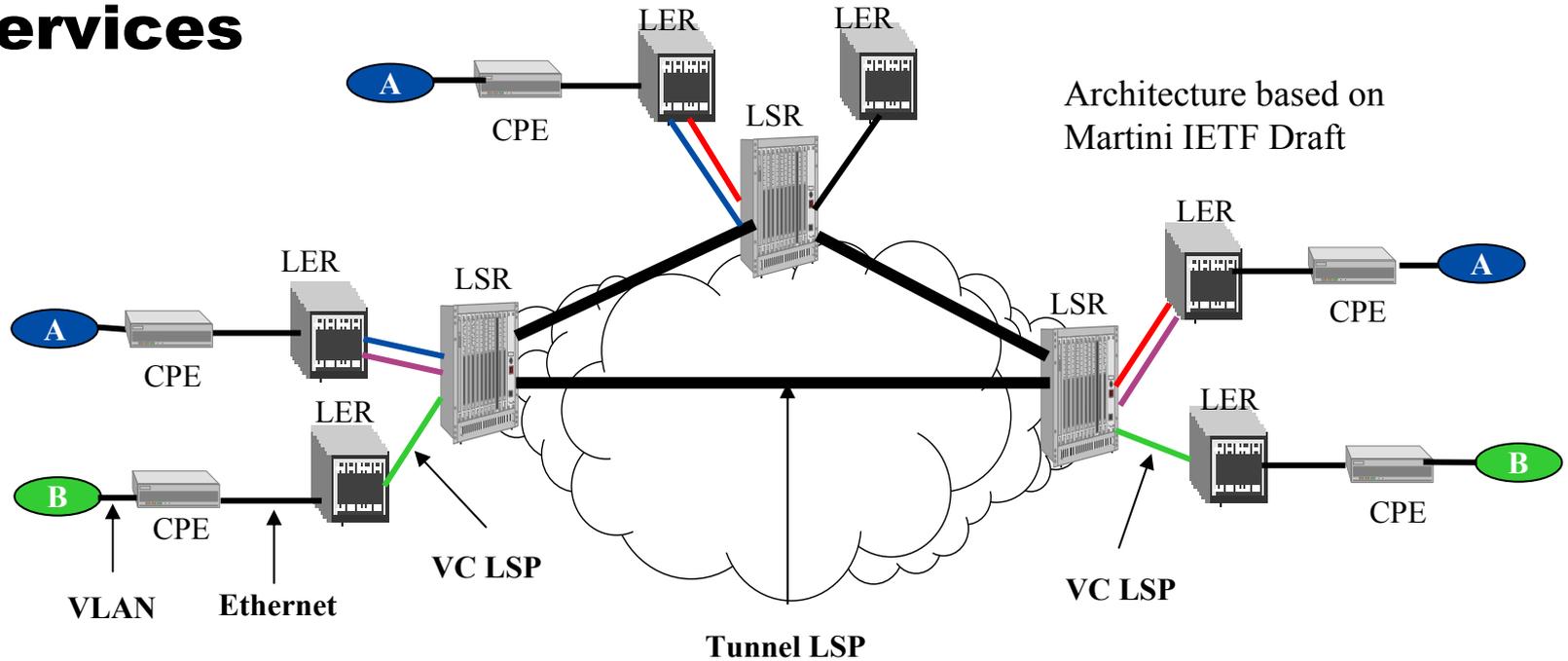


SWITCHES LEARN TOPOLOGY BY
EXCHANGE OF CONFIGURATION MESSAGES

Virtual LAN (VLAN) Capability

- Virtual LAN and priority capabilities are provided by 802.1Q/p:
 - a VLAN tag is provided by 802.1Q to identify VLAN membership
 - Limited to 4096 VLANs – this is a potential scalability issue
 - the VLAN tag has a 3-bit priority field that allows 8 possible service classes (matches DiffServ's 8 possible classes)
- Why VLANS?
 - LAN scalability:
 - limits broadcast domains (limits broadcast storms);
 - also limits multicast, chatty protocols, etc., reducing overall network traffic.
 - Network efficiencies: traffic flows from different VLANS can be segregated
 - Allows non-physical grouping of nodes that share similar resources
 - Allows easy changing of LAN membership
 - Reduces the amount of level 3 (IP) routing
 - Security: limits snooping; authentication required (via GVRP) to join VLAN

VLANs and MPLS-Based Transparent LAN Services



Related Standards and Industry Forum Activities

- Resilient Packet Ring (RPR) – IEEE 802.17
 - Data efficient ring (distributed switch) using spatial reuse, 50 ms protection, and bandwidth management (allocation and fairness)
- Ethernet in the First Mile (EFM) Study Group – IEEE 802.3ah
 - Remote management of customer terminal for testing (loopbacks)
 - Link OAM overhead for BER monitoring, alarm indication, etc.
- ITU Study Group 13 (Multi-Protocol and IP-based Networks & ...)
 - Link OAM and end-to-end OAM
 - Leverage link OAM from EFM
- Metro Ethernet Forum (Industry Alliance)
 - Ethernet service definitions, technical specifications, and interoperability
 - MPLS protection mechanisms to 50 ms protection
 - OAM&P is on the agenda (leverage EFM link OAM work)



Service Providers with Ethernet Services/Plans

ELECS	ILECS
Cogent Fiber City IntelliSpace Yipes	Bell Canada BellSouth Qwest SBC Communications Verizon
Emerging metro/regional carriers	Full Service CLECS
EPIK Communications Looking Glass OnFiber Sphera Telseon	Electric Lightwave Group Telecom (Canada) Time Warner Telecom XO Communications
Emerging IXC's	Traditional IXC's
Broadwing Global Crossing Level 3 Williams Communications	AT&T Sprint WorldCom

Source: RHK Inc.



Is Gigabit Ethernet a Disruptive Technology?

We believe that GbE is likely to be a Disruptive Technology

- It has a huge cost advantage
 - ~8-to-1 in port costs, less in provisioning and operations
- Currently serving niche markets
 - Internet access at 20%–30% equivalent SONET \$/bps prices
 - IP-based (iSCSI) SAN or data backup solution for smaller sites giving them Fibre Channel like performance
- No 'killer' issues have been identified
- There will always be gaps in capabilities,
 - but they are getting smaller, and
 - closing the gap may not be worth the price



Conclusions

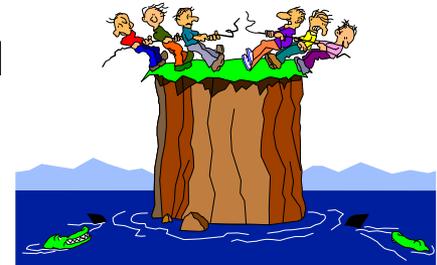
There is a Race going on at the Optical Edge

- The main contenders are Gb/10Gb Ethernet, MSPP technologies and RPR technology.

- The MSPPs and RPRs may become more Ethernet-based
- The SONET-based MSPPs and RPRs may have more competitive cost structures



- It is not clear which technology direction will prevail
 - Is multi-service/Multi-protocol capability needed, or will Ethernet become the ubiquitous layer 2 standard?



- There is no one answer for all networks
 - Options need to be carefully considered for each carrier and service provider



But, GbE Technology will be a Major Player