

DWDM-RAM: DARPA-Sponsored Research for Data Intensive Service-on-Demand Optical Networks

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Challenge: Emerging data intensive applications require:

Extremely high performance, long term data flows Scalability for data volume and global reach Adjustability to unpredictable traffic behavior Integration with multiple Grid resources

Response: DWDM-RAM - An architecture for data intensive Grids enabled by next generation dynamic optical networks, incorporating new methods for lightpath provisioning













DWDM-RAM: An architecture designed to meet the networking challenges of extremely large scale Grid applications. Traditional network infrastructure cannot meet these demands, especially, requirements for intensive data flows

DWDM-RAM Components Include:

Data management services Intelligent middleware Dynamic lightpath provisioning State-of-the-art photonic technologies Wide-area photonic testbed implementation



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Data Management Services

OGSA/OGSI compliant Capable of receiving and understanding application requests Has complete knowledge of network resources Transmits signals to intelligent middleware Understands communications from Grid infrastructure Adjusts to changing requirements Understands edge resources On-demand or scheduled processing Supports various models for scheduling, priority setting, event synchronization













Intelligent Middleware for Adaptive Optical Networking

OGSA/OGSI compliant Integrated with Globus Receives requests from data services Knowledgeable about Grid resources Has complete understanding of dynamic lightpath provisioning Communicates to optical network services layer Can be integrated with GRAM for co-management Architecture is flexible and extensible













Dynamic Lightpath Provisioning Services

Optical Dynamic Intelligent Networking (ODIN) OGSA/OGSI compliant Receives requests from middleware services Knowledgeable about optical network resources Provides dynamic lightpath provisioning Communicates to optical network protocol layer Precise wavelength control Intradomain as well as interdomain Contains mechanisms for extending lightpaths through E-Paths - electronic paths













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Data Management Service

Uses standard ftp (jakarta commons ftp client) Implemented in Java Uses OGSI calls to request network resources Currently uses Java RMI for other remote interfaces Uses NRM to allocate lambdas Designed for future scheduling

















Lightpath Services

Enabling High Performance Support for Data-Intensive Services With On-Demand Lightpaths Created By Dynamic Lambda Provisioning, Supported by Advanced Photonic Technologies

OGSA/OGSI Compliant Service Optical Service Layer: Optical Dynamic Intelligent Network (ODIN) Services Incorporates Specialized Signaling Utilizes Provisioning Tool: IETF GMPLS New Photonic Protocols



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ODIN



Optical Dynamic Intelligent Networking Services: An Architecture Specifically Designed to Support Large Scale, Data Intensive, Extremely High Performance, Long-Term Flows

OGSA/OGSI Compliant Service Dynamic Lambda Provisioning Based on DWDM Beyond Traditional Static DWDM Provisioning Scales to Gbps, Terabits Data Flows with Flexible, With Fine-Grained Control

Lightpaths: Multiple Integrated Linked Lambdas, Including One to Many and Many to One, Intradomain/Interdomain



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Lightpath Provisioning Processes

Specialized Signaling

Request Characterization, Resource Characterization, Optimization, Performance, and Survival/Protection, Restoration, Characterization

Basic Processes Are Directed at Lightpath/λ Management: Create, Delete, Change, Swap, Reserve

And Related Processes:

Discover, Reserve, Bundle, Reallocate, etc.

IETF GMPLS As Wavelength Implementation Tools Utilizes New Photonic Network Protocols











OMNInet Core Nodes





- A four-node multi-site optical metro testbed network in Chicago -- the first 10GE service trial!
- A test bed for all-optical switching and advanced high-speed services
- OMNInet testbed Partners: SBC, Nortel, iCAIR at Northwestern, EVL, CANARIE, ANL

















OMNInet Control Plane Overlay Network



- Uses ATM PVC with 2 Mb/s CIR from existing network (MREN + OC12)
- Hub and spoke network from 710 Lakeshore Dr.



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OMNInet Optical Grid Clusters



DWDM Between Cluster Site and OMNInet Core Node at iCAIR sites at Northwestern in Evanston

- The implementation is lambdas (unprotected).
- Installed shelf capacity and common equipment permits expansion of up to 16 lambdas through deployment of additional OCLD, and OCI modules.
- A fully expanded OM5200 system is capable of supporting 64 lambdas (unprotected) over the same 4-fiber span.





NETWORKS





Physical Layer Optical Monitoring and Adjustment











Path allocation:	48.7 secs
Data transfer setup time:	0.141 secs
FTP transfer time:	464.624 secs
Effective transfer rate:	156 Mbits/sec
Path tear down time:	11.3 secs
File size:	10 GB



Packet Switched vs Lambda Network Setup time tradeoffs (Optical path setup time = 48 sec)

Packet Switched vs Lambda Network Setup time tradeoffs (Optical path setup time = 2 sec)

