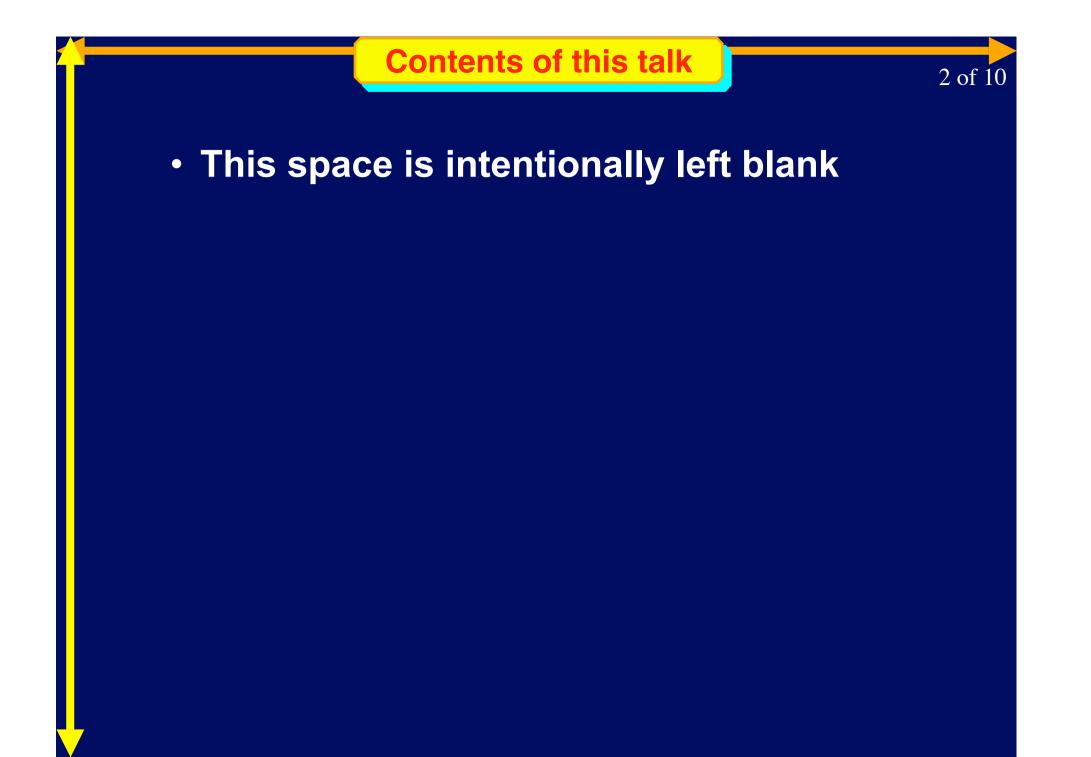
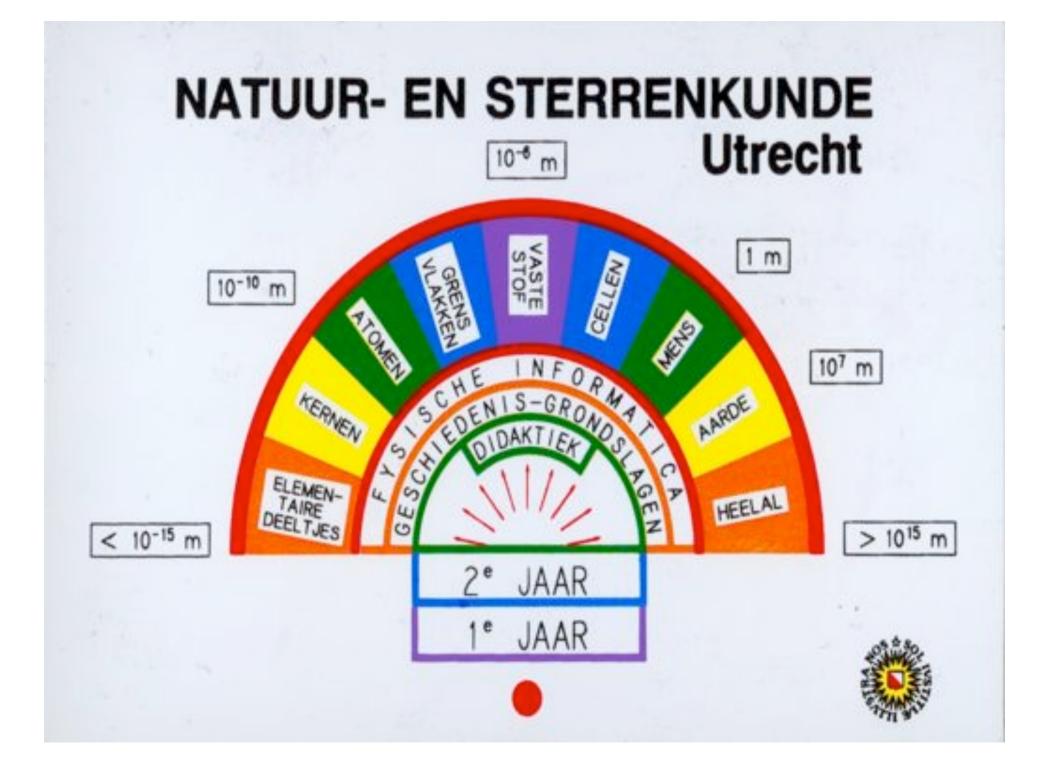
Intelligence to the Edge Cees de Laat

1 of 10

University of Amsterdam X IXI X





History of WFI

3 of 10

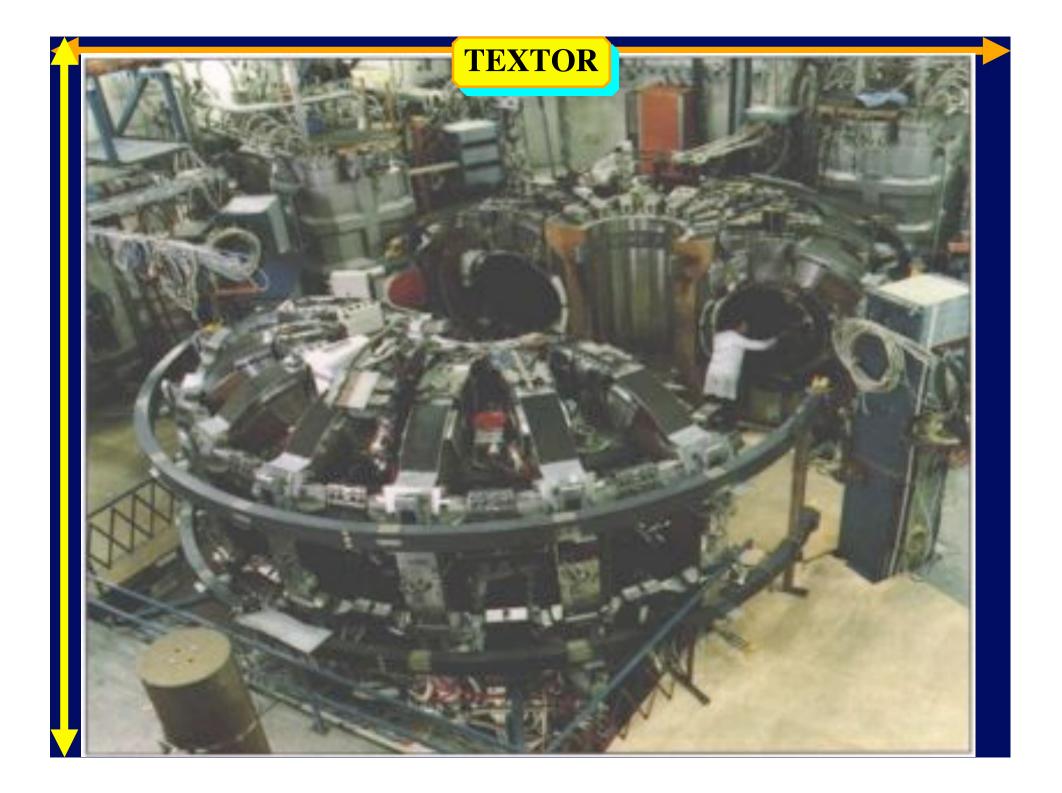
- Specification languages
- Computational Physics
- Advanced Electronics
- Neural Networks
- Computer based learning
- High performance and distributed computing
- Data Acquisition Systems
- Advanced networking
- Internet Applications

History of WFI

4 of 10

- Specification languages
- Computational Physics
- Advanced Electronics
- Neural Networks
- Computer based learning
- High performance and distributed computing
- Data Acquisition Systems

Advanced networking Internet Applications





EU project REMOT / DYNACORE

 Collaboratories, virtual control rooms
 Support science at the home institutes
 Groupware, Videoconference tools point to point and point to multipoint
 Corba services, distributed object db
 www.phys.uu.nl/~dynacore

Multi Kingdom Problems

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Physics-UU to IPP-FZJ => 7 kingdoms

-Netherlands

»Physics dept

»Campus net

»SURFnet

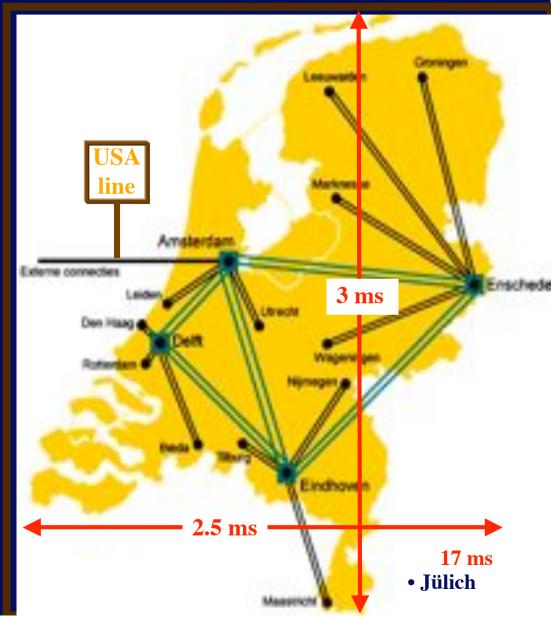
-Europe

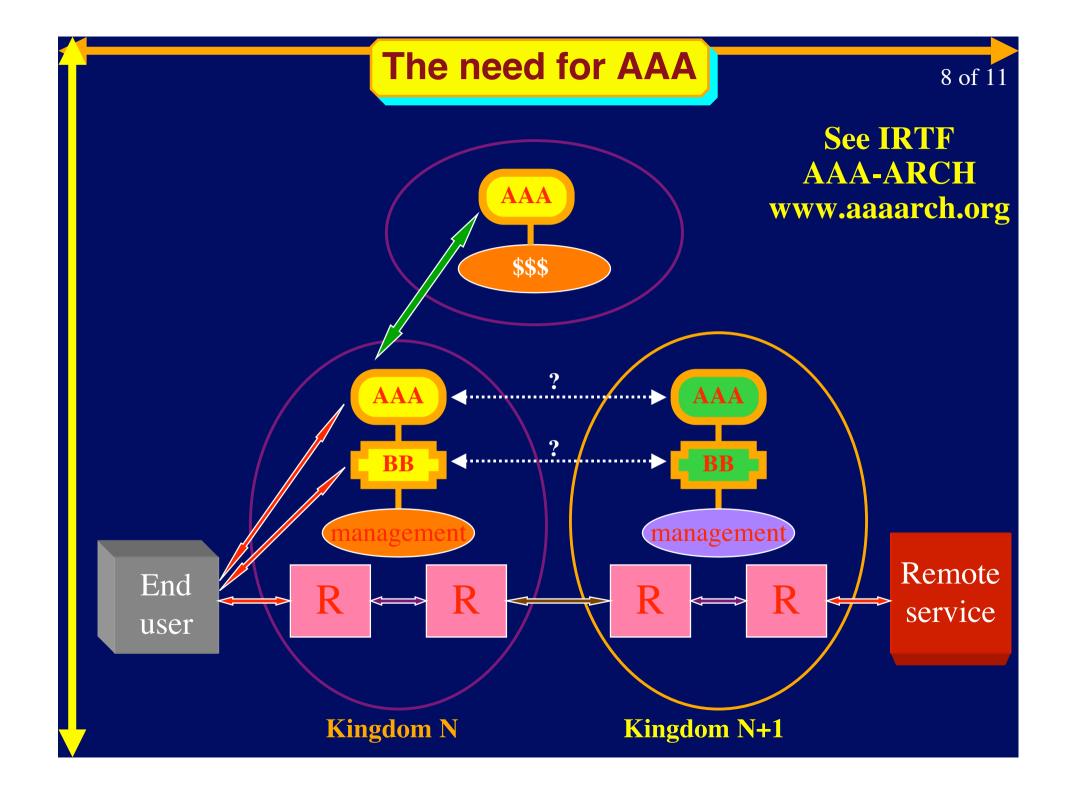
»TEN 155

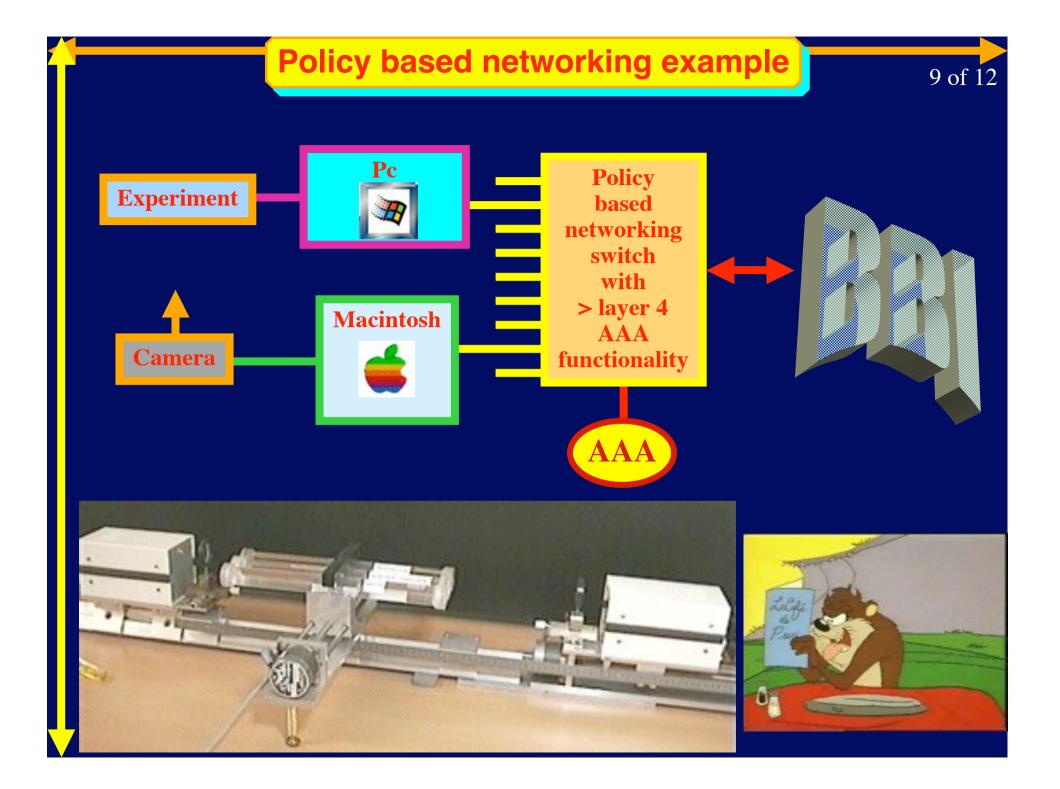
-Germany

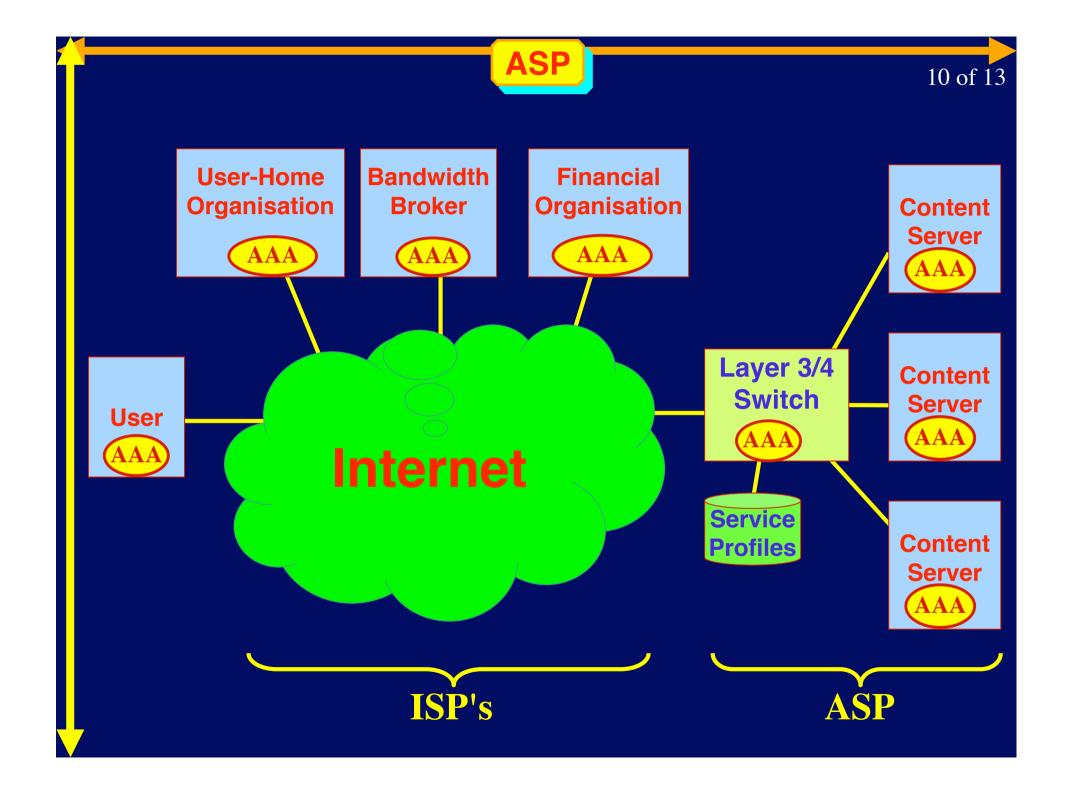
»WINS/DFN

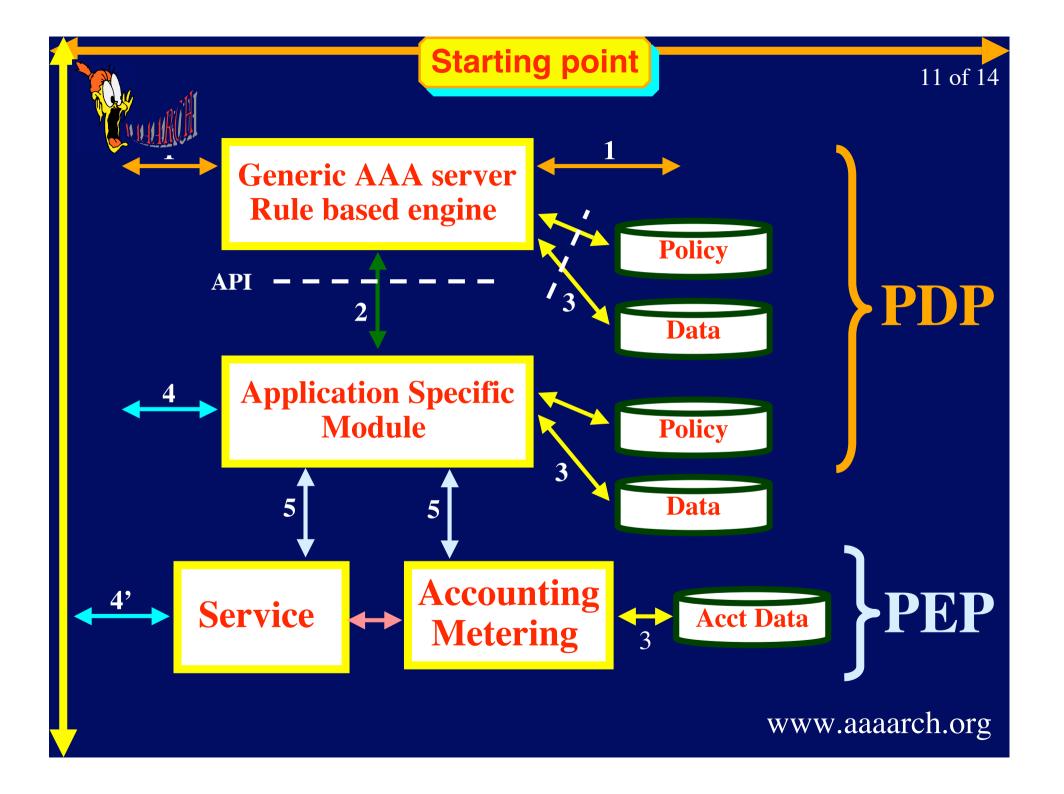
»Juelich, Campus
»Plasma Physics dept











The three QoS scenario's

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• Bureaucracy

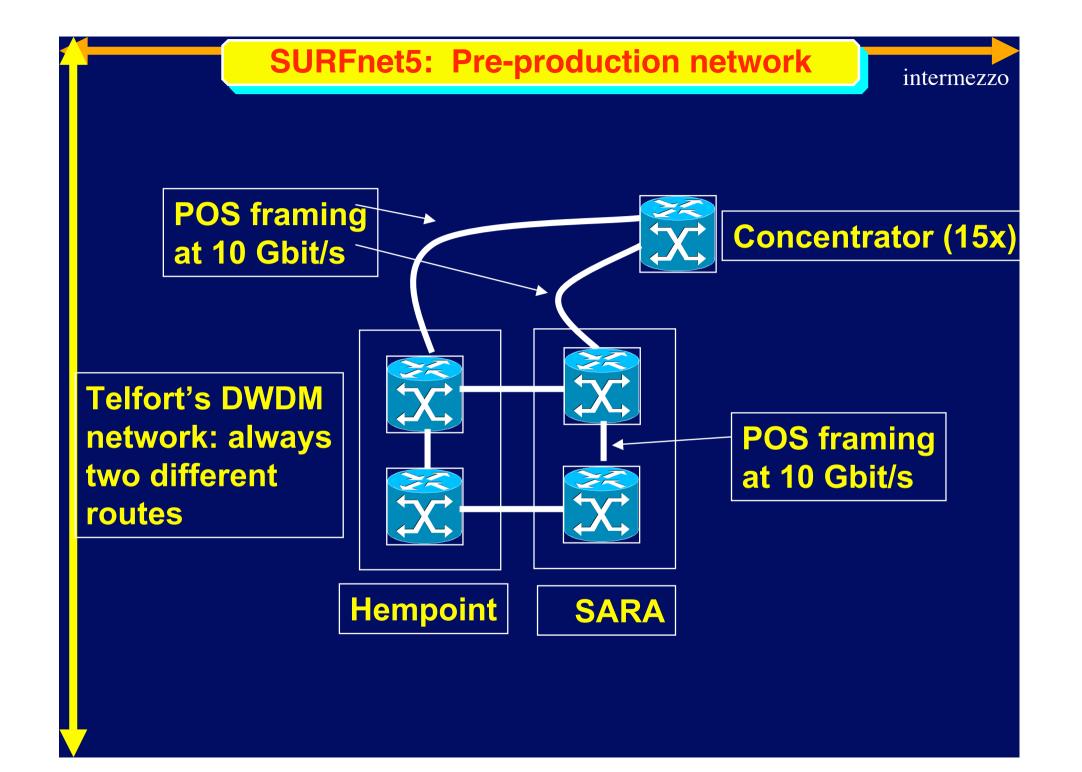
- Do the advanced applications by hand
- Long turnaround (rtt ≈ days)

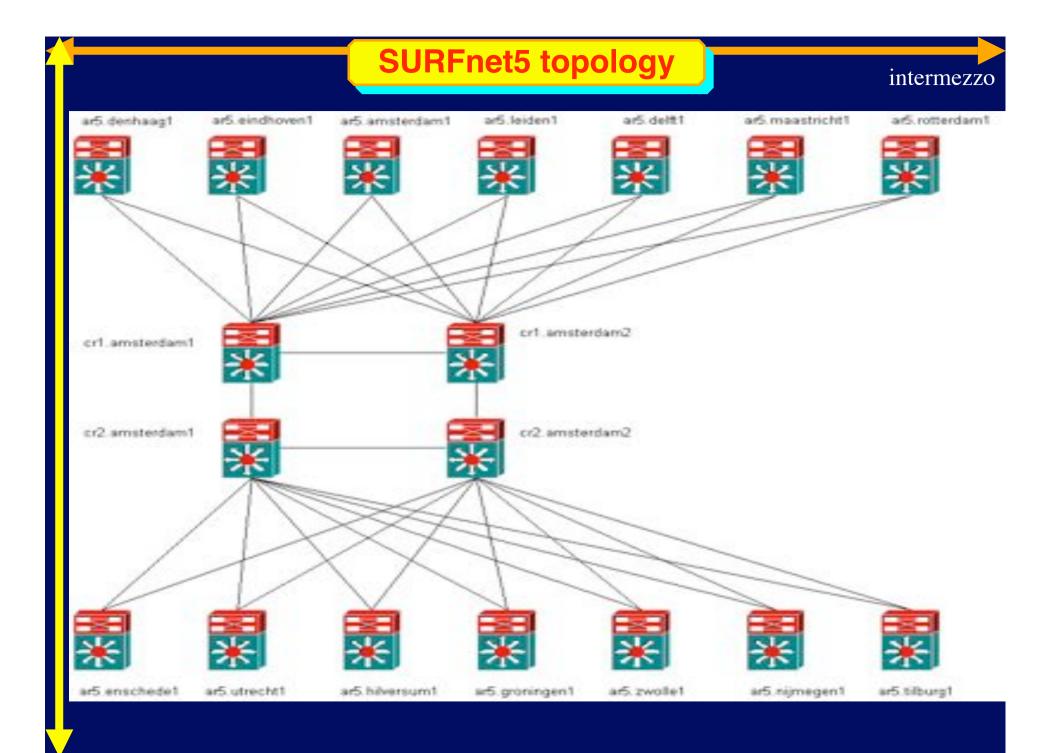
Complexity

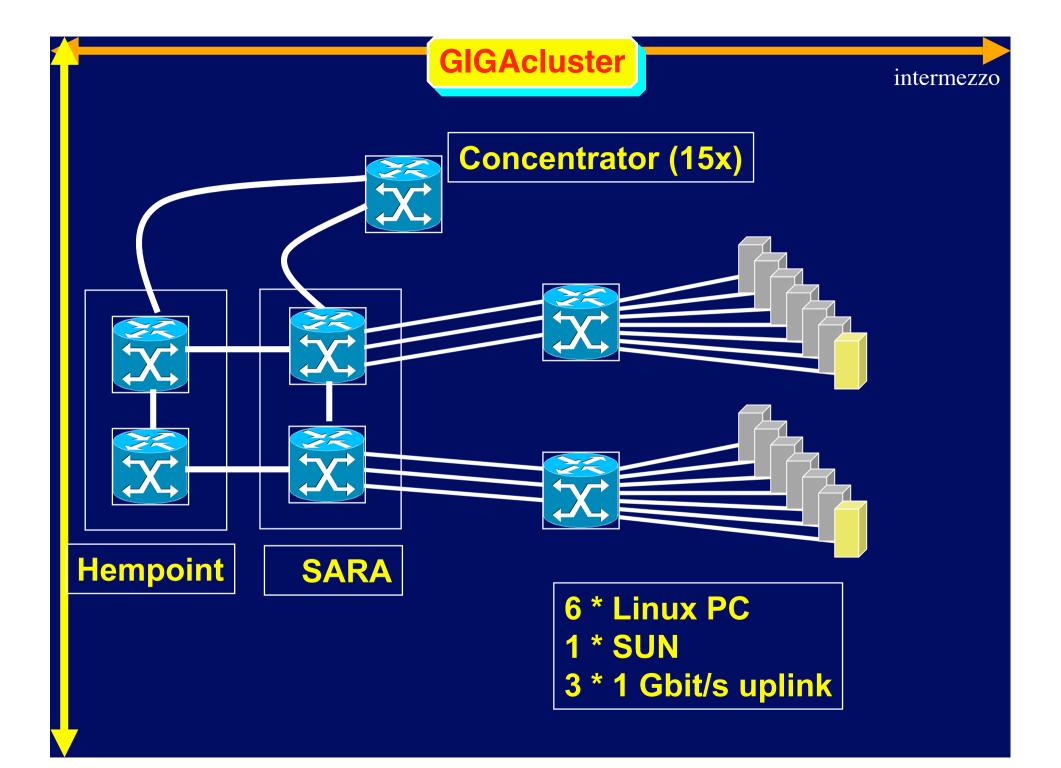
- Automatic application setup
- Need advanced middleware and probably also bureaucracy

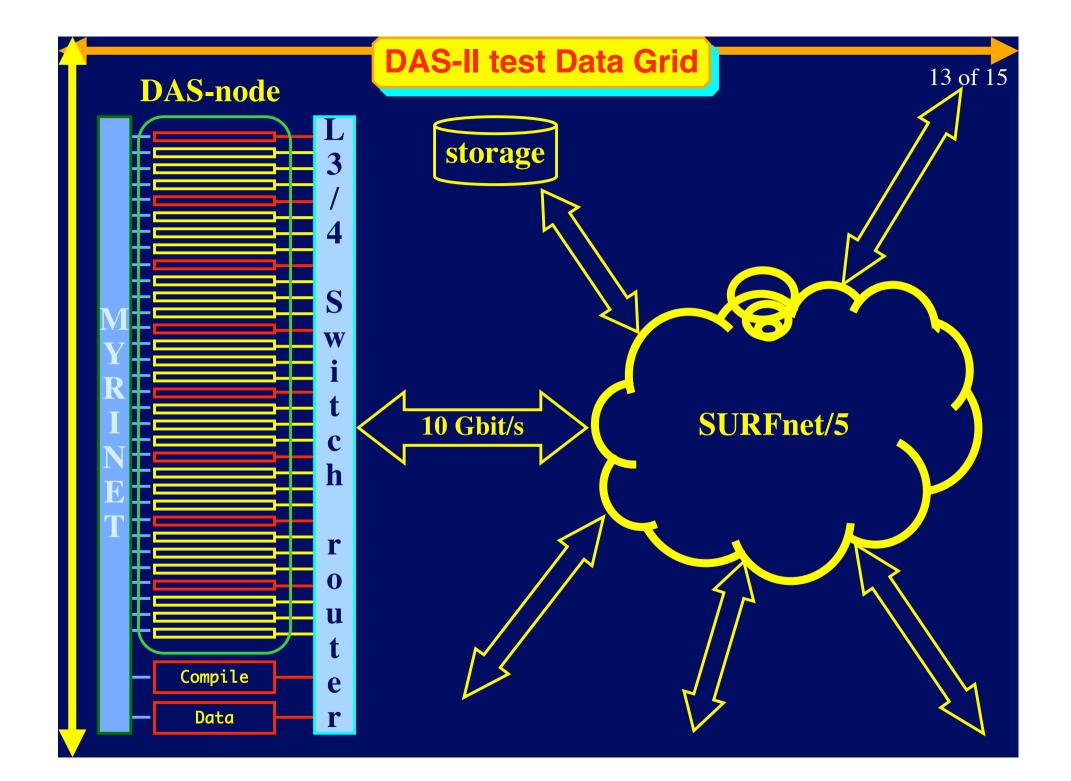
Throw Bandwidth at the problem

- Might go wrong at bottlenecks
- Easiest solution
- Do it yourself services

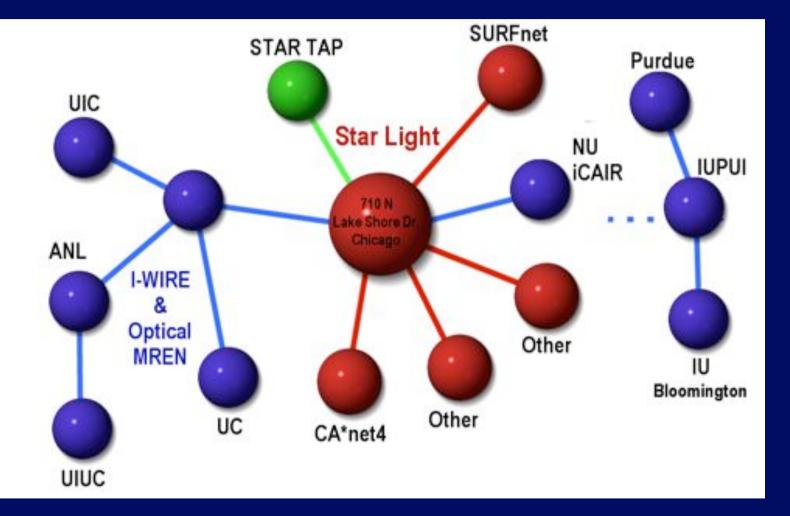








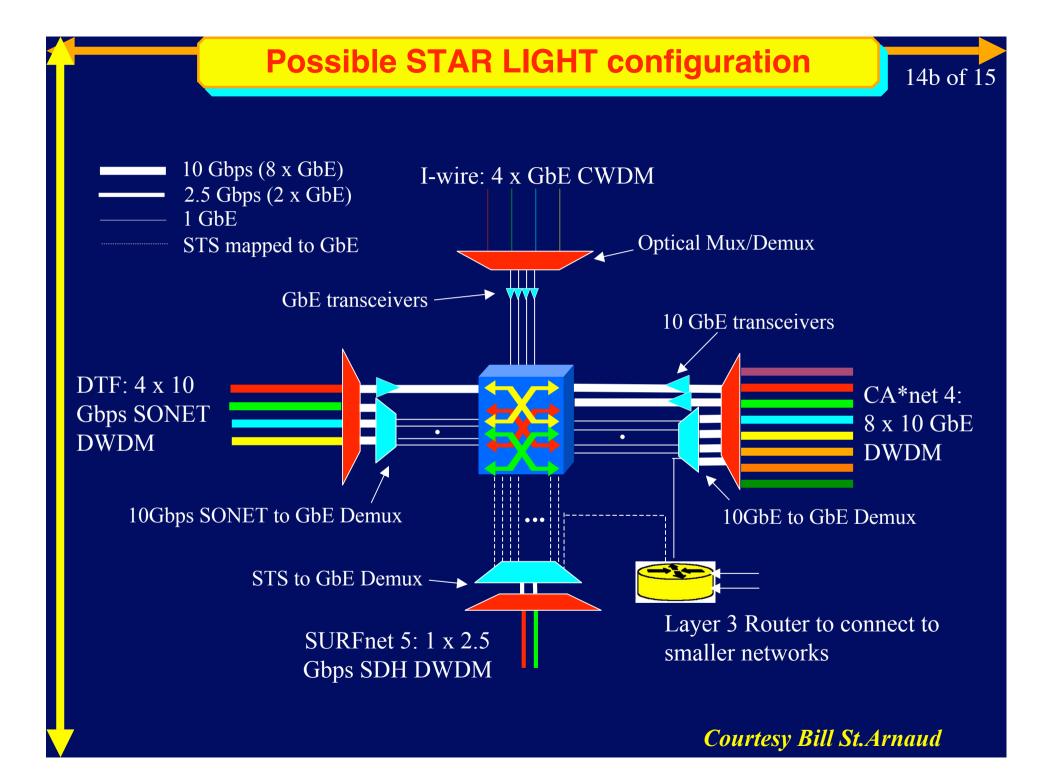
StarLight: The Optical STAR TAP



This diagram subject to change

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Courtesy Bill St.Arnaud



14c of 15

Old: •~ "OSI model" •IP in the core network •Switching to the wire centers •Hubs to connect computers and equipment •New: •Edge devices layer 4 or higher aware Central router-ISP layer 3 connection •ISP network layer 2 (MP λ S) Optical core network topology •Core -> optical switching, DWDM, layer 1 •Classical model turned inside out

•Multihoming -> exploding router tables

Revisiting the truck of tapes

Consider one fiber

- Current technology allows for 160 λ in one of the two frequency bands
- Each λ has a bandwidth of 40 Gbit/s
- Transport: $160 * 40*10^9 / 8 = 800 \text{ GByte/sec}$
- Take a 10 metric ton truck
- One DLT contains 50 Gbyte, weights 200 gr
- Truck contains 10 * 1000 * 5 * 50 Gbyte = 2.5 PByte
- Truck / fiber = 2500000 / 800 = 3125 s ≈ one hour
- For distances further away than a truck drives in one hour (50 km) minus loading and handling 50000 tapes the fiber wins!!!

(Ref: passen en meten, W. Lourens, 1988)

