Lambda-Grid developments Global Lambda Integrated Facility

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Cees de Laat



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Sensor Grids



~ 40 Tbit/s www.lofar.org

eVLBI

longer term VLBI is easily capable of generatin be. The sensitivity of the VLBI array scales with dth (=data-rate) and there is a strong push to mo dths. Rates of 8Gb/s or more are entirely feasible. b under development. It is expected that parallel ed correlator will remain the most efficient approach olves dist , multi-gig relator and t factor.



Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope -Netherlands









Co-located interactive 3D visualization



SC2004 "Dead Cat" demo

SuperComputing 2004, Pittsburgh, Nov. 6 to 12, 2004

Produced by:

Michael Scarpa Robert Belleman Peter Sloot

Many thanks to:

AMC SARA GigaPort UvA/AIR Silicon Graphics, Inc. Zoölogisch Museum





Showed you 5 types of Grids

- Sensor Grids
 - Several massive data sources are coming online
- Computational Grids
 - HEP and LOFAR analysis needs massive CPU capacity
 - Research: dynamic nation wide optical backplane control
- Data (Store) Grids
 - Moving and storing HEP, Bio and Health data sets is major challenge
- Visualization Grids
 - Data object (TByte sized) inspection, anywhere, anytime
- Lambda Grids
 - Hybrid networks



The Dutch Situation

• Estimate A

- 17 M people, 6.4 M households, 25 % penetration of 0.5-2.0 Mb/s ADSL, 40 times underprovisioning ==> 20 Gb/s

AMS-IX



The Dutch Situation

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- Estimate B
 - SURFnet5 has 2*10 Gb/s to about 15 institutes and 0.1 to 1 Gb/s to 170 customers, estimate same for industry (overestimation) ==> 10-30 Gb/s
- Estimate C
 - Leading HEF and ASTRO + rest ==> 80-120 Gb/s
 - LOFAR ==> \approx 37 Tbit/s ==> \approx n x 10 Gb/s



1600 Tbyte/month ≈ 5 Gbits/second

Slide courtesy Kees Neggers





Towards Hybrid Networking!

- Costs of optical equipment 10% of switching 10% of full routing equipment for same throughput
 - 10G routerblade -> 100-500 k\$, 10G switch port -> 7-15 k\$, MEMS port -> 1 k\$
 - 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 !

$L1 \approx 1 \text{ k}/\text{port}$



L2 ≈ 7-15 k\$/port



L3 ≈ 100+ k\$/port



Services



How low can you go?



Optical Exchange as Black Box

Optical Exchange





Laying of fiber near/at Science Park Amsterdam









Pictures by Yuri Demchenko

SURFnet on Lambda inspection in Science Park Amsterdam :-)

UCLP intended for projects like National LambdaRail

CAVEwave partner acquires a separate wavelength between San Diego and Chicago and wants to manage it as part of its network including add/drop, routing, partition etc



CA*net 4 Architecture



GLIF Q4 2004



Visualization courtesy of Bob Patterson, NCSA.

Discipline Networks









RBUDP Data Size: 32 MByte; Shaped Iperf BW: 10000 Kbits/s; # Iperf Flows: 121



Layer - 2 requirements from 3/4



TCP is bursty due to sliding window protocol and slow start algorithm. Window = BandWidth * RTT & BW == slow





SC2004 CONTROL CHALLENGE





- finesse the control of bandwidth across multiple domains
- while exploiting scalability and intra-, inter-domain fault recovery
- thru layering of a novel SOA upon legacy control planes and NEs





Transport of flows



Thanks to

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RFnet: Kees Neggers,UIC&iCAIR: Tom DeFanti, Joel Mambretti, CANARIE: Bill St. Arnaud ra, Hang Storn, Leon Commans, Bas van oudenaarde, Arie Taal, Pieter de Boer, Bert <mark>Andree, Fred Wa</mark> Jeroen van der Ham, Karst Koynia, s, Paola Grosso, Yuri Demchenko, Boo Meiler, VIL-Leom.

Cees de Laat 11.00.001-00.00 PM 10.00.000 10.00.000 Thursday No.2 Lactor

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