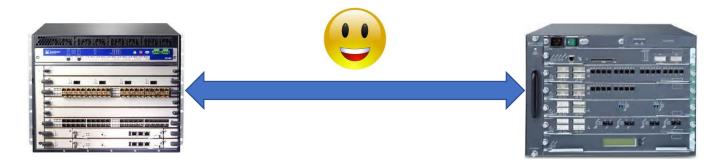
Open Solutions for Packet Optical Networking

Robert Keys

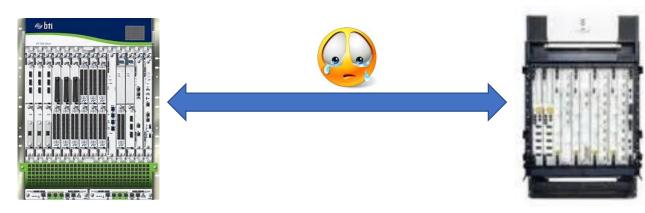
VP Engineering

Juniper Networks

If you are a packet dude, consider yourself lucky

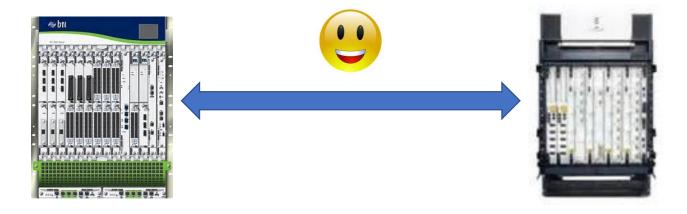


If you are an optical dude, consider yourself behind the times





We are working to reverse that frown



Open packet optical networking Drive open interfaces and interoperability

Simplified networking, lower cost of operations

Presentation objective

- The aim of this presentation is to introduce the audience to the emerging trend for open packet optical networking.
- New industry working bodies are emerging to champion this approach openROADM, TIP, Openconfig etc.
- We will review the trend and the work on going for the audience to gain a quick tutorial on the trend.



Agenda

- Industry pivots and market adoption of open packet optical networking
- Open packet optical networking defined
- Industry collaboration standards bodies
- The new standards bodies openROADM, TIP
- Stepping on each others toes?
- Bringing it together demos
- Find out more



DWDM : increasing capacity between routers

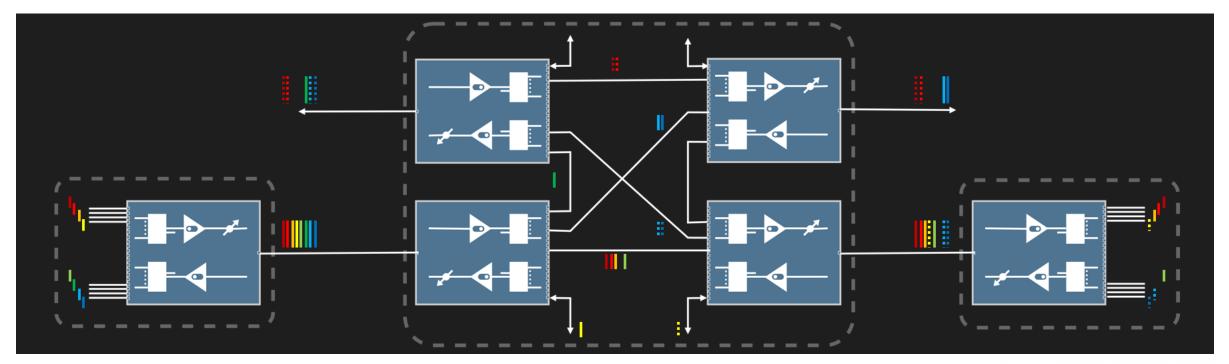
• DWDM allows for N "independent" connections between the routers, but using a single duplex fiber connection between sites

DWDM turns a single pair of fibers into 96 virtual fibers!



DWDM Optical path switching : ROADM

- **ROADM** (*Reconfigurable Optical Add Drop Multiplexer*)
 - Optical switching in a network
 - Moving the wavelengths





Packet-optical competitive landscape is shifting in response to customer cloud business priorities

Pre-cloud era competitive battleground

Systems designed for closed telco environments

Performance of vertically integrated DSPs and Photonics

Tightly coupled network control and data planes

CLI, EMS features enabling flexible configuration

Transponder and ROADM sold, deployed together



Current competitive landscape

Systems, software designed for cloud migration

Driving hardware cost efficiencies

Ability to disaggregate key functions

Rich open API's enabling network programmability

Easy decoupling of transponder and line system



The prototypical buyers of packet optical

Integrated Buyer	Disaggregated Buyer
View the network as revenue – Infrastructure which is their business	View the network as COGS – infrastructure on which to run their business
Buys an integrated system built from tightly coupled solution components for a designated purpose	Buys loosely coupled solution components for fungibility
Builds infrastructure to meet relatively stable and / or predictable network demands	Builds a network to scale for relatively variable and / or uncertain capacity demands
Values strong vendor / supplier partnership to deliver a system to meet E2E performance requirements	Very little vendor / brand preference
Relies on vendors and service partners for solution & management integration	DIY for solution and management integration

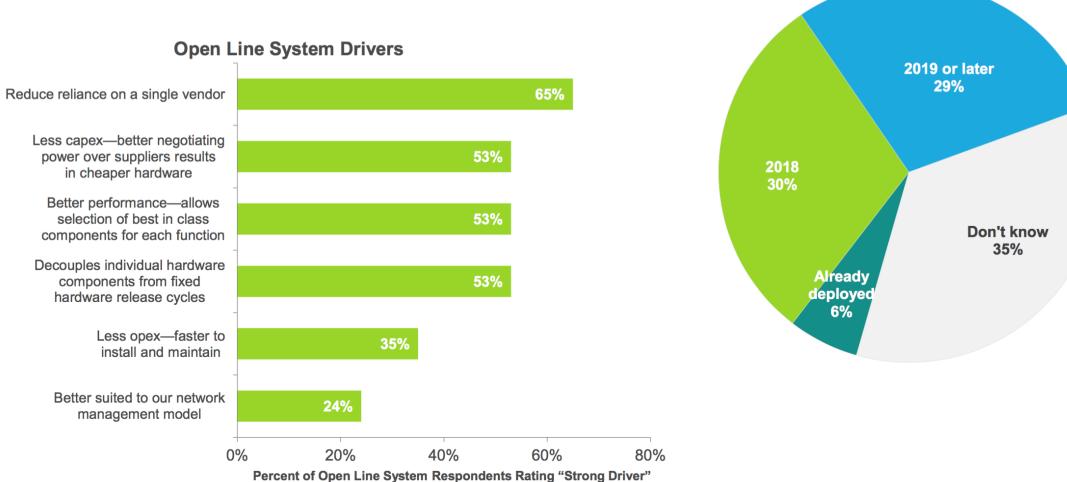
Spectrum of buyer characteristics

TELCO like

CLOUD like

Market drivers & adoption

Open Line System Deployment Timing



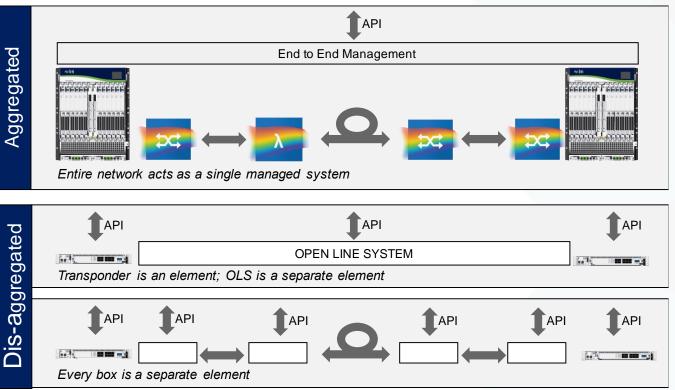
Reasons

Agenda

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Open packet optical networks defined



Traditional: closed end to end proprietary solution; Vendor lock in; proprietary SW

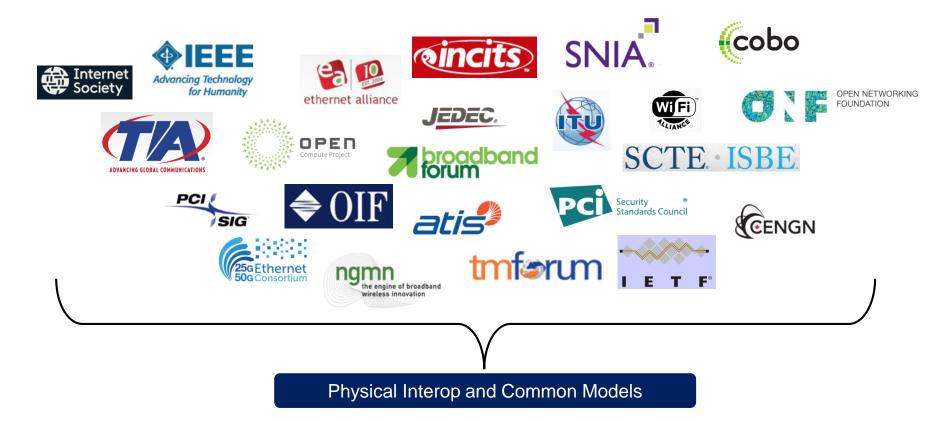
Option 1: have an optical line system from vendor A and the transponders from any vendor

Option 2: make the optical line elements interoperate and buy and deploy from any vendor

Move to open HW and open SW allows system company to break the mould of closed systems and vendor lock in; good for them and good for industry



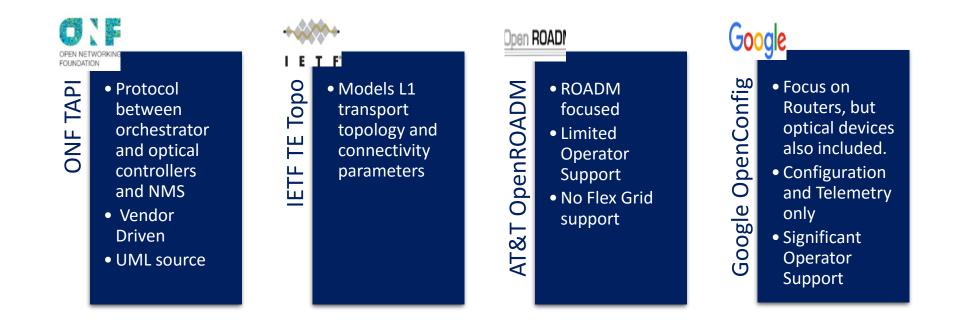
There are many standards bodies



There is a whole lot of effort going into making components etc standard Now we are turning our attention to making the solutions interoperable and open



System perspectives to drive open networking





The new groups driving industry collaboration

- Open ROADM
- Telecom Infra project
- ONF
- Open config
- ON2020



OpenROADM



Need to be able to overbuild metros on a office-by-office basis

Need for open, standardized interfaces and much less proprietary SW



Introduction

- OpenROADM is a multi-source agreement (MSA) between multiple manufacturers to make products which are compatible across vendors, acting as de facto standards, establishing a competitive market for interoperable Optical products.
- Established in Spring of 2015, a successful plugfest in February 2016 resulted in the publishing of the specifications.



Objectives

- The Open ROADM project has at its core
 - the drive towards faster pace innovation and competition
 - as well as increased volumes through mass adoption
 - coupled with optical layer flexibility and software control to overcome all the disadvantages of today's ROADM system
- This will be achieved through a common
 - NETCONF/YANG APIs between all components and a Controller
 - Multi-wave Interface between ROADMs
 - Single-Wave Interface between transponders or pluggable optics





In openROADM networking companies and providers of networking equipment are working cooperatively to create useable operational models for open networking

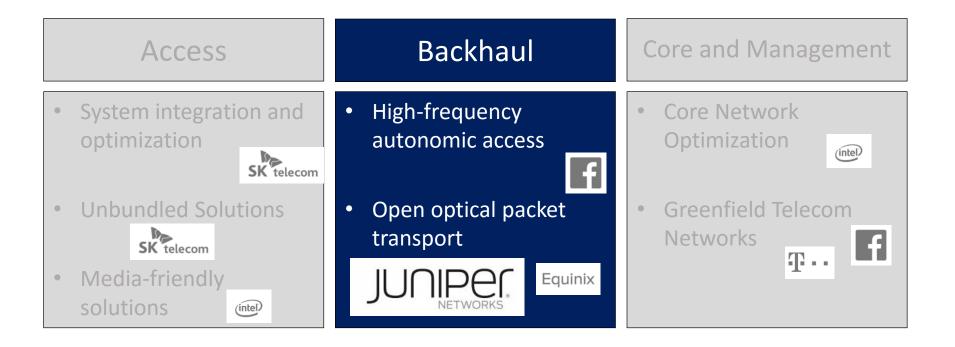
JUNIPER.

Deliverables (Q22017)

- Optical Specification Single Wavelength and Multi Wavelength (v1.07)
- OpenROADM YANG Model (v2.0)
 - New features include support for OTN protection, FlexGrid, in-line amplifier for reach extension and a new I2RS-compliant Network abstraction model
- Documentation suite
 - OpenROADM Overview (v1.0)
 - OpenROADM Model Whitepaper (v1.0)
 - OpenROADM Network Model Overview (v1.1)



Telecom Infra Project



Telecom Infra Project

What we try to accomplish!

Many exciting challenges ahead of us:

Connecting the un-connected billions requires a global effort

Connectivity in times of cloud and social networking changes dramatically towards SDN & programmability and

shear data consumption

need to!

The industry does not deliver at the innovation speed that we

How we try to accomplish!

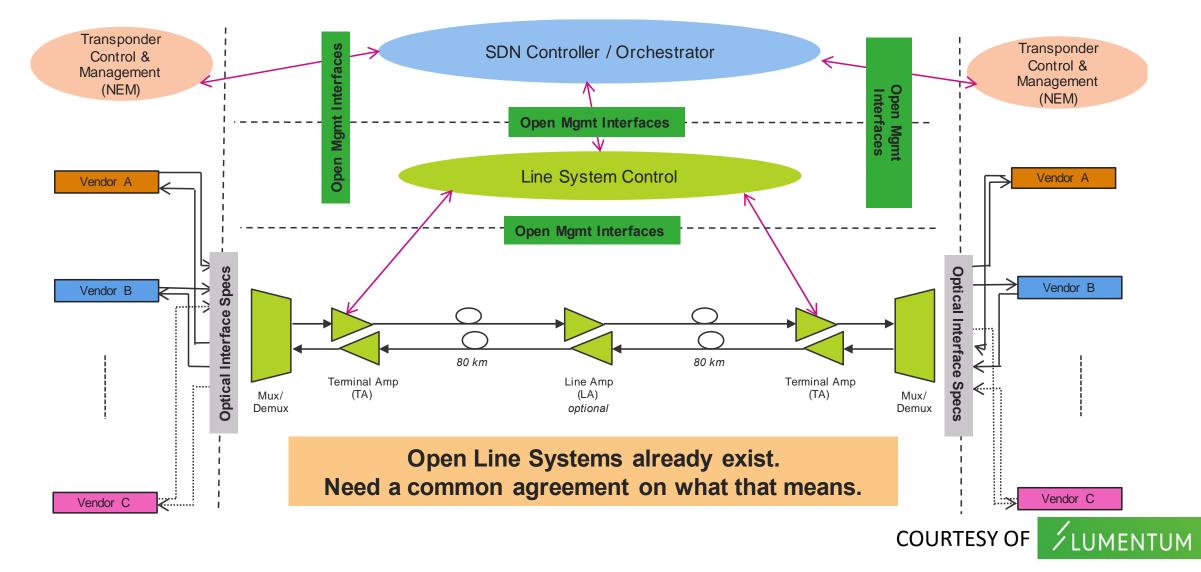
- Break-up a stove-piped industry from vertical to horizon
- Enable new innovation paradigms with lower barrier of
- entrance and faster adoption
- Enable the SW model for S/R/T SDN
- Re-use DC technologies for the WAN
- Enable an eco-system of creativity and adoption by focusing the valuable R&D resources on innovation

Open Optical Packet Transport Group

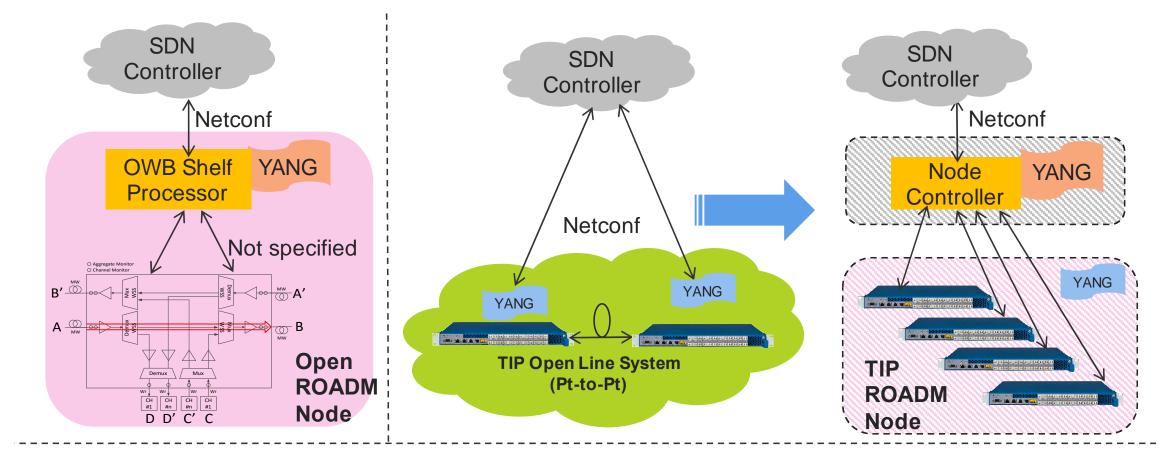
Define Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM) open packet transport architecture, that triggers new pace of technology innovation and flexibility, and avoids implementation lock-ins.

Essentially we are dealing with opening up: Switching, Routing and Transport (S/R/T)

TIP open line system



Stepping on each others toes?



We are all working together Great progress. Need to ensure that we sweat the details and create a single model. Ot at least models that are aligned, especially in SW / API's.



OpenROADM Trials

- Spring 2015 Plugfest
 - Initial Members only
 - v1.0 of the specification
- AT&T December 2016
 - The operator used a 100-gigabit optical wavelength in its Dallas area network to connect two IP-MPLS routers using transponders and ROADMs from multiple optical equipment vendors
- Orange Q2 2017
 - Orange is targeting its own lab trials in the first half of this year using a simplified OpenDaylight SDN controller working with ROADMs from three systems vendors. "We want to showcase the technology and prove the added value of an open ROADM," says Xavier Pougnard.



TIP – operator trials



Why Voyager Transponder at Equinix?

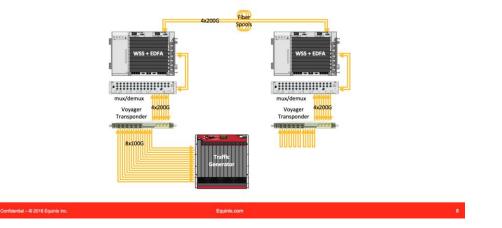
Equinix Wants to Enable and Foster Innovation

- Equinix supports a disaggregated hardware and software model that will speed up innovation for network components and technology.
- Equinix wants to be the place where hardware and software vendors come together with major service providers to create a TIP ecosystem.
- Equinix is creating a new data center design support model for this type of hardware to enable network and cloud service providers to interconnect and grow the TIP ecosystem.

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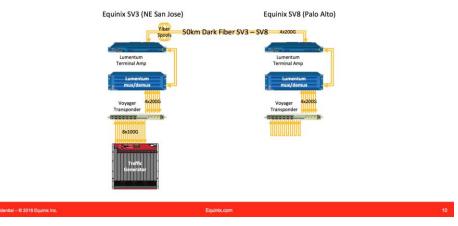
Equinix.com

Lab Trial at Equinix SV3 Active Line System Configuration

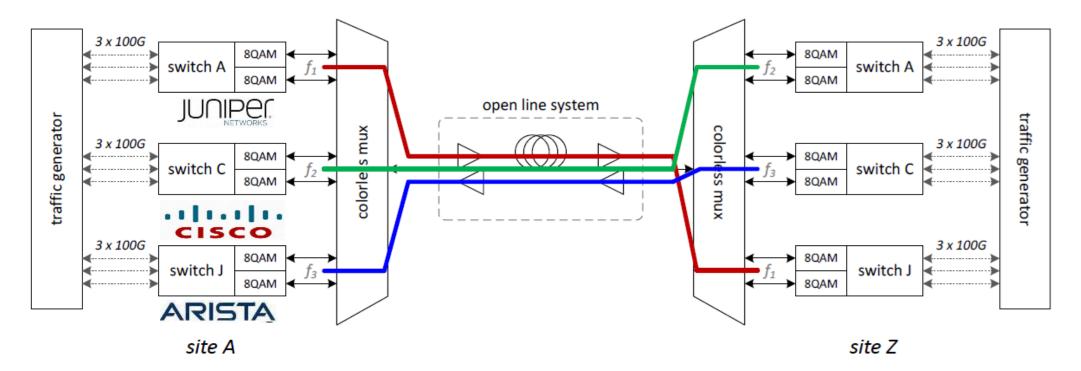


Field Trial Between Equinix SV3 and SV8

Open Line System on 50km Dark Fiber Span Between San Jose and Palo Alto



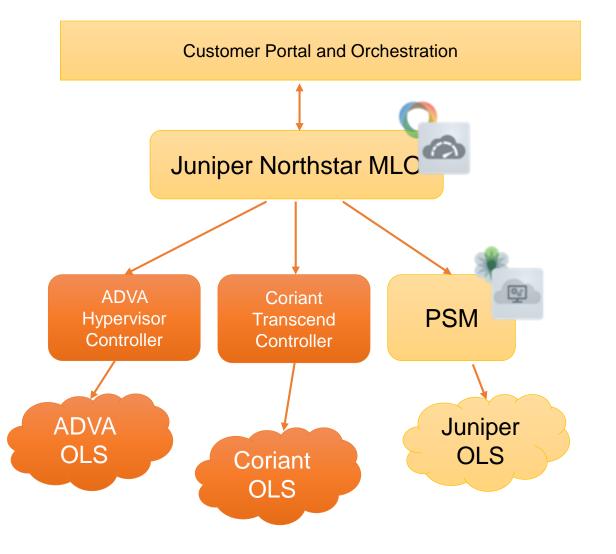
Microsoft – Transponder Interoperability



- Open line system consists of hybrid Raman/EDFA for long spans, EDFA only for shorter spans, and flex-grid ROADMs
- ✓ 8QAM transmission over 2000km LEAF fiber, 104 channels total, 37.5GHz spacing
- ✓ 16QAM transmission over 1000km LEAF fiber, 104 channels total, 37.5GHz spacing

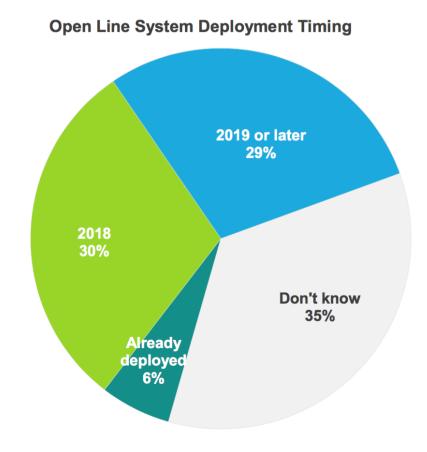
2017 OIF T-SDN Demo

- Targeting Service Provisioning utilizing common API between transport controller and higher layer controller or orchestrator.
- Includes NFV element for inclusion in ETSI NFV POC.



Conclusion

- Great progress in driving interoperability and open standards into the optical domain
- We are still in early days
- But, please consider open packet optical networking as you plan your next packet optical transport solution
- Forget about legacy design rules
- Embrace the "cult of the open"



Momemtum is building

I look forward to seeing more open packet optical networking in your RFP's

Find out more

- openROADM
 - http://www.openroadm.org/home.html
- Telecom Infra Project
 - <u>https://telecominfraproject.com</u>





Dr. Robert Keys is currently Vice President Engineering at Juniper Networks. His focus is on driving packet optical network transformation. He joined Juniper Networks through their acquisition of BTI Systems in 2016 where he served as Chief Technology Officer and Senior Vice President of Product Management. He has over 20 years of communications engineering and leadership experience and prior to joining BTI Systems Robert served as Chief Engineer at Bookham (now Oclaro), and held various influential roles in the development organization at Nortel, where he was responsible for the successful development and delivery of multiple optical products to market. He has more than 12 patents granted in the area of optical communications. Robert has a Ph.D & M.Sc in Electronics and Electrical Engineering and a B.Sc in Physics from the University of Glasgow.

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