

Benefits of Optical Packet Switching for Router by-Pass in Metro Networks

Juan Fernández Palacios Telefonica I+D, Madrid, Spain

Csaba KISS KALLÓ², Víctor LÓPEZ¹, John DUNNE², Óscar GONZALEZ DE DIOS¹, Mark BASHAM², Juan FERNANDEZ-PALACIOS¹

¹Telefónica I+D, c/Don Ramón de la Cruz, 82-84. 28006, Madrid, Spain

Tel: +34 913373923, Email: <u>ipfpg@tid.es</u>

²Intune Networks, 9C Beckett Way, Park West, Dublin 12, Ireland

Tel: +44 (0) 1872 279915, Email: mark.basham@intunenetworks.com





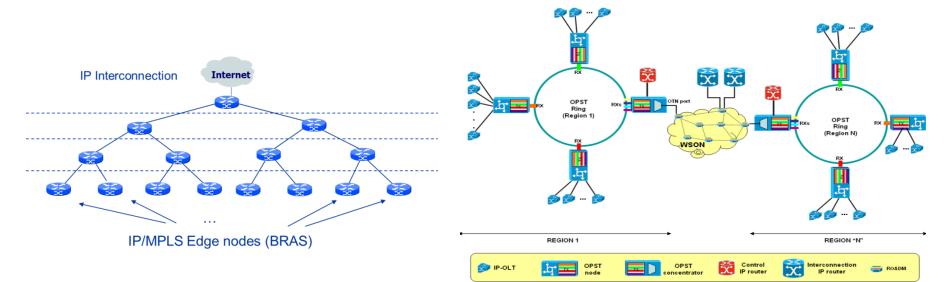
Motivation, problem area

- Video QoS is unpredictable when delivered over today's Internet infrastructure
- One solution is to move the Video-on-Demand Content Distribution Network (CDN) closer to the user
- This complicates Metro Network design and drives a need to use the optical layer more efficiently



Research Objectives

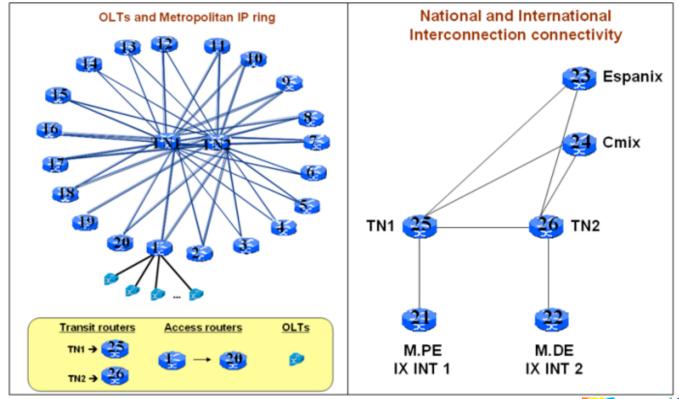
- The aim of this work is to compare the relative costs of the following 2 architectures for delivery of CDN services:
 - 1. All-IP Metro Network (reference network)
 - 2. A Metro Network built using OPST (Optical Packet Switch and Transport)





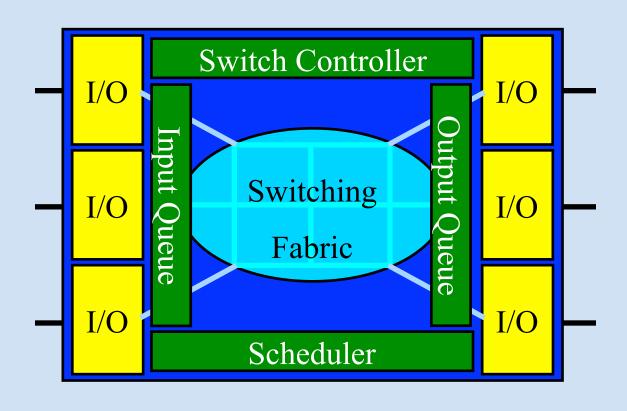
Research approach, Methodology

The aim is to eliminate the Access Routers and reduce the port count for the Transit Routers by using Optical Packet Switching in the Metro Aggregation part of the network.





Standard Switch Today



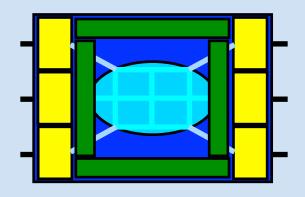
Network Services

Switch Control

Silicon Switching Fabric



Objective: Distribute The Switch



Centralized Switch

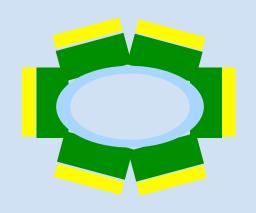
_____ Network Services

Switch Control

Silicon Switching Fabric



OPST Objective: Distribute The Switch



Centralized Switch



Network Services



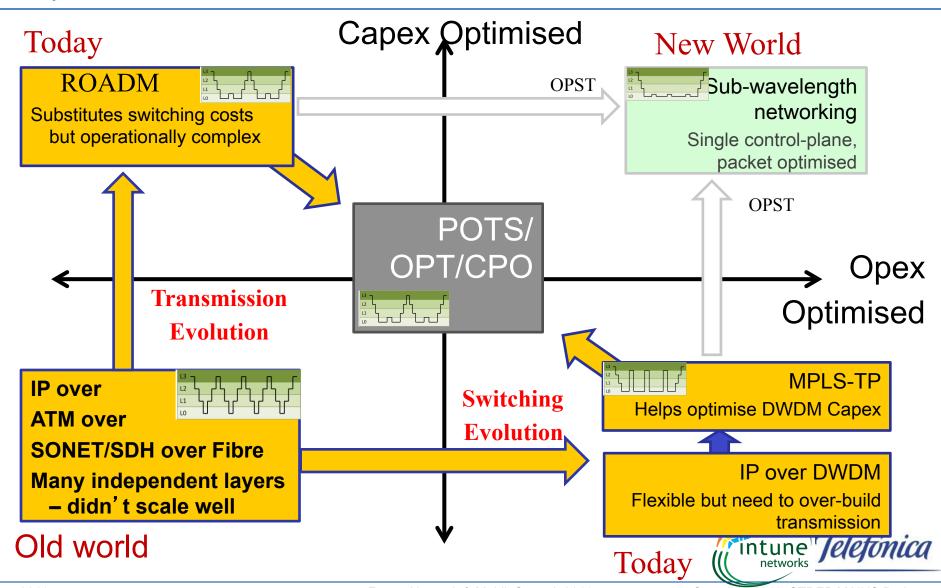
Switch Control



Silicon Switching Fabric

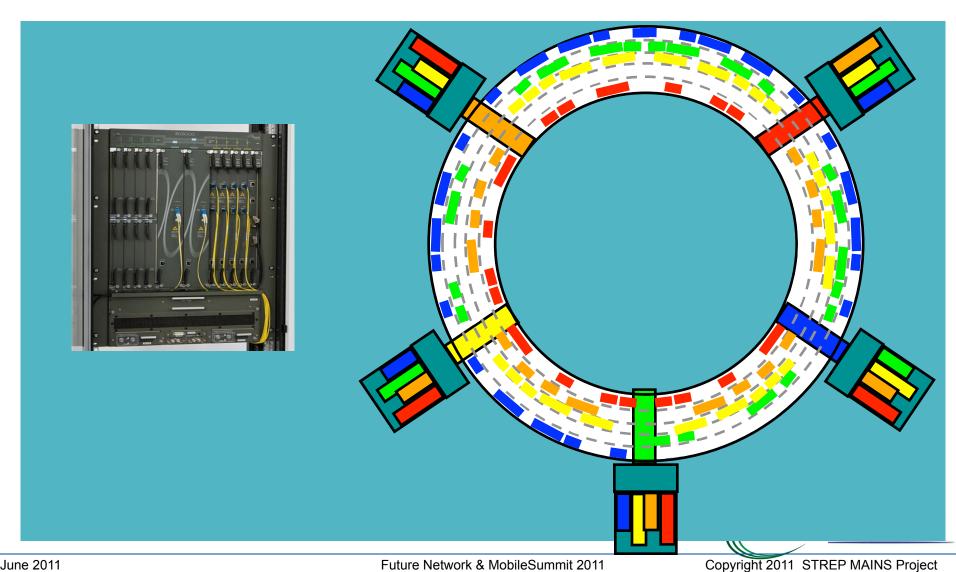


Optimisation has been attempted but distributed the switch optically optimises both capex and opex





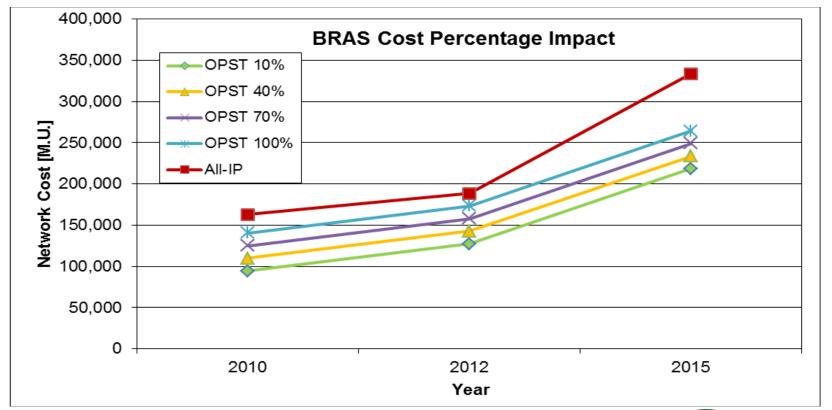
Simplifed View of True Sub-Wavelength **Switching**





BRAS functionality cost impact when integrated into OLT

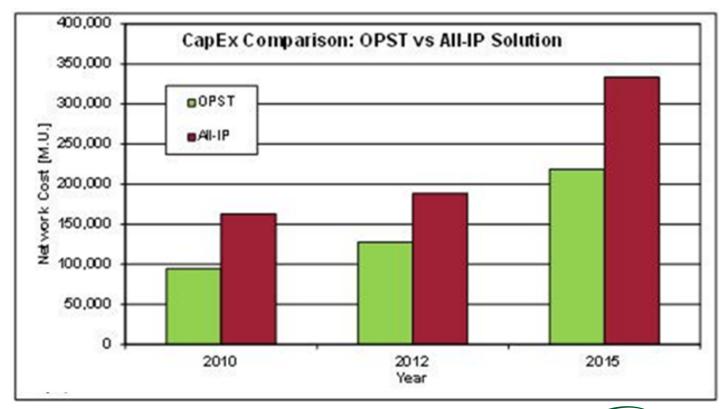
To remove Access Routers, the BRAS function is moved to the OLT and this cost must be included in the comparison.





CapEx Comparison: OPST vs All-IP solution

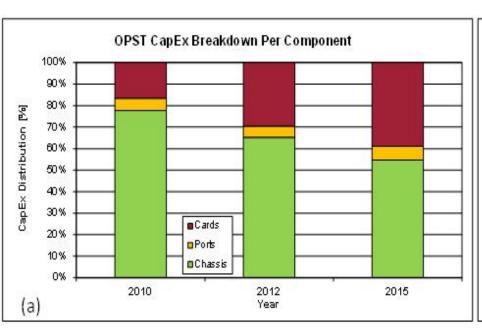
OPST yields savings of 42%, 32% and 35% for 2010, 2012 and 2015 respectively.

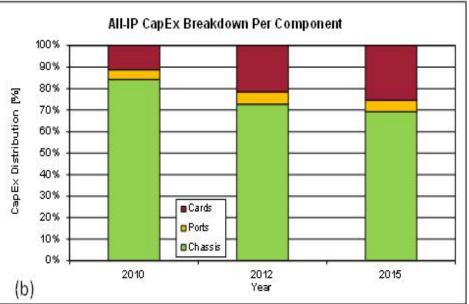




CapEx breakdown per component type: (a) OPST and (b) All-IP

There are less chassis when you distribute the switching function using OPST as a percentage of overall components which simplifies the control plane requirements.



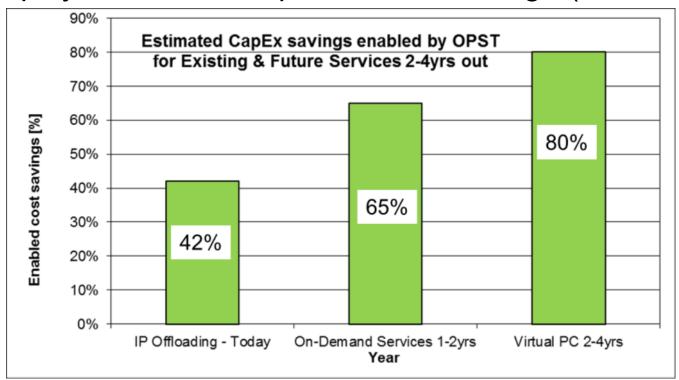






Additive OPST benefit quantifications

 The more services that are added to the Metro network, the greater the CapEx savings due to the ability for OPST to simplify the network operation and design (42-80%).





Conclusion and outlook

- Cost and complexity of scaled numbers of IP Routers is prohibitive when Content Distribution Networks are moved to the Metro.
- Pushing some switching, aggregation and grooming functions down into the optical layer is one solution.
- This study shows 32-42% CapEx savings by using Optical Packet Switch and Transport (OPST) technology to replace an all-IP design.
- The result is less equipment and a simpler network design.
- Further benefits include lower power consumption and up to 80% lower costs when cloud services are added.

