



The bridge to possible

# Converge Layers with a New Paradigm

Routed Optical Networking for Simplified Operations and Lifecycle Management

Lorenzo Ghioni – Director, Product Management

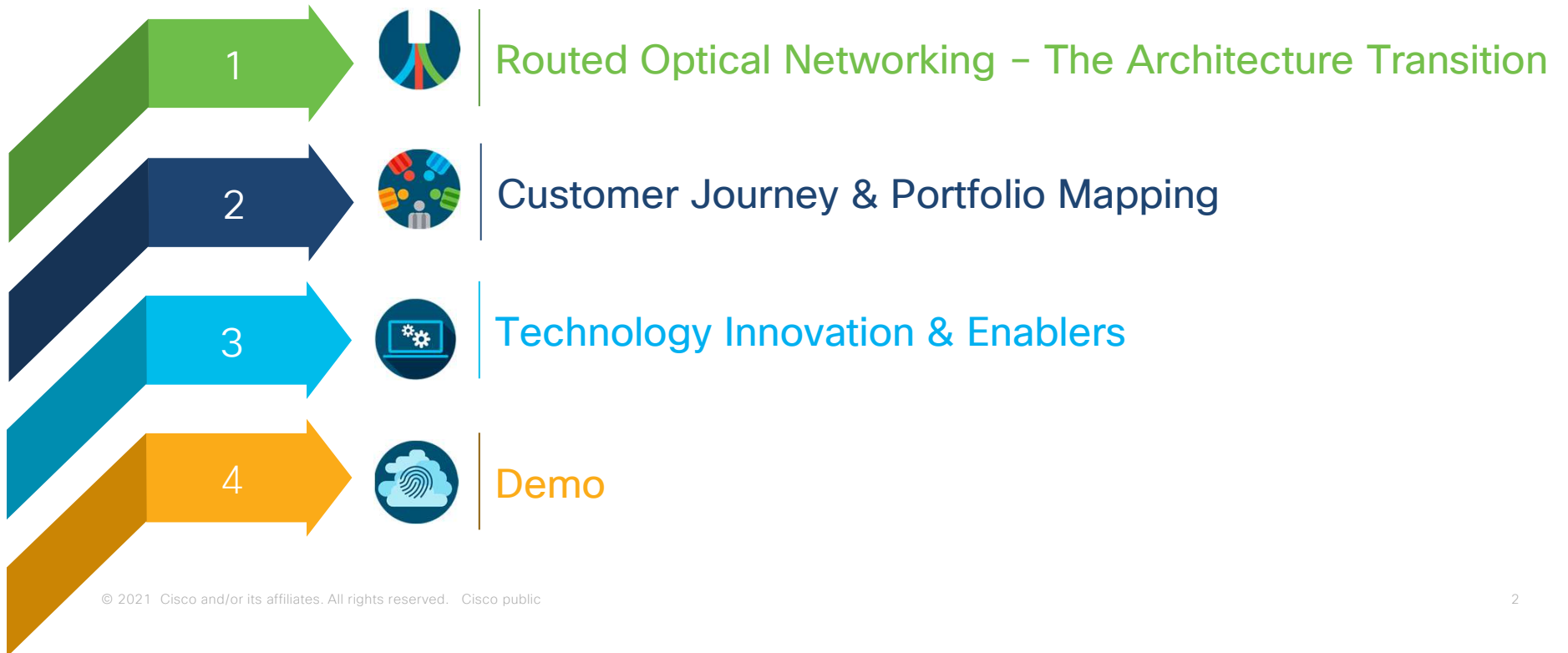
Rana D. Kazamel – Leader, Product Management

Stefano Colombo – Leader, Technical Marketing

Phil Bedard – Principal Engineer

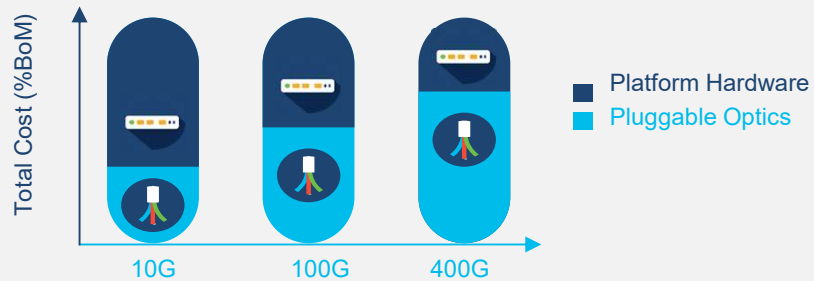
April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021

# Agenda



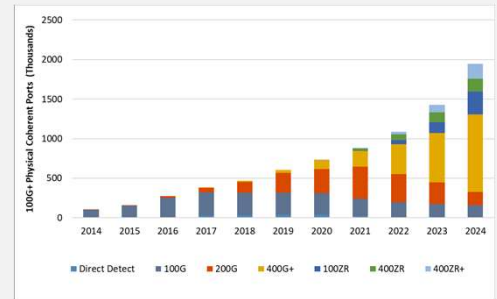
# Key Market Trends

## Port Price Breakdown



Host port costs are decreasing FASTER than optics

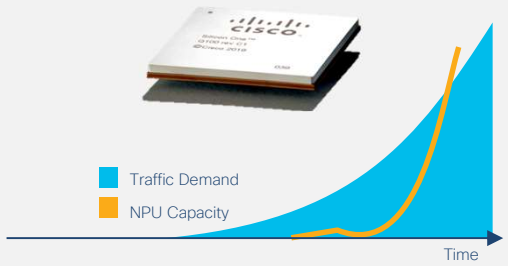
## Growth in Coherent 100-400GE Ports



Source: SignalAI Optical Applications Report 3Q20

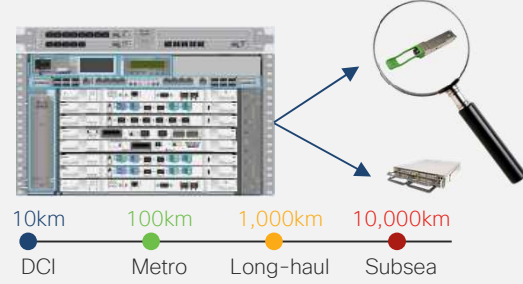
Increasing coherent high volume market

## NPU Bandwidth versus Traffic Demand



Enables IP & Optical layers to merge in a H2H architecture

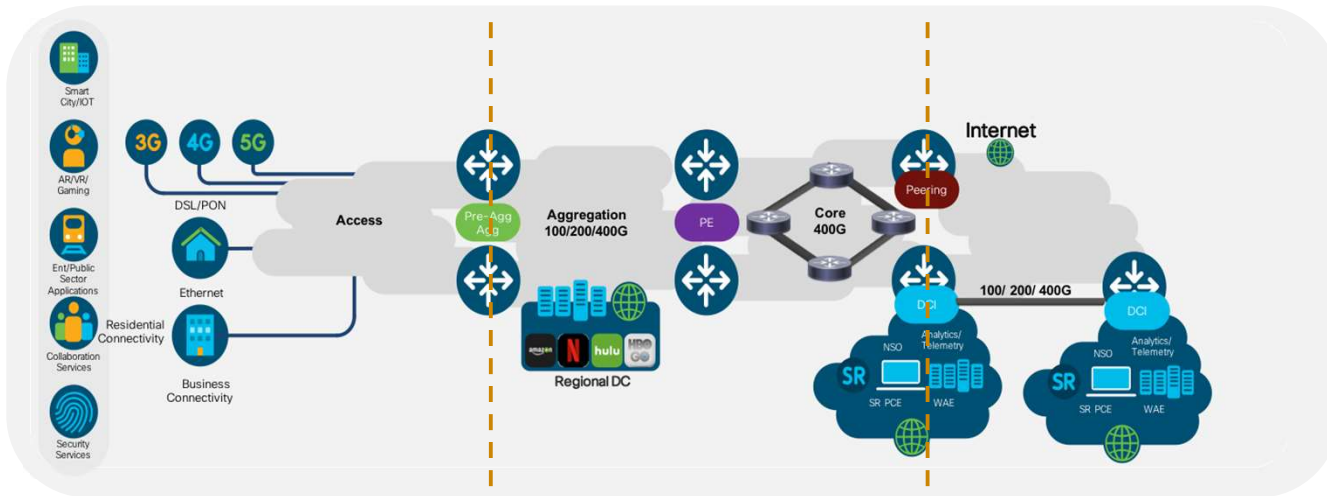
## IP & Optics Integration



Chassis-based solutions replaced by pluggable optics with DSPs

# IP and Optical Networks Today

IP Routing Layer



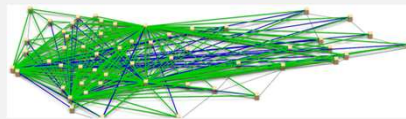
Optical Layer

## No ROADM switching due to cost

Low-cost amplifier if longer distance than optics can support

Passive mux/ de-mux

## ROADM switching Hub-and-spoke architecture



Metro/ Regional <1000km  
Long-Haul >1000 km

## DCI point-to-point traffic

>1Tbps+ capacity  
Up to 120 km for near DR  
>2,500 km for far DR

## Services

Business  
L3VPN, L2VPN

Residential  
Highspeed Internet, IPTV,  
Voice, Content

Mobile  
eMBB, URLLC, MMTC  
Smart Cities, IoT, Gaming  
Peering, Transit

## Services

Private Line OTN  
Wavelength Services  
TDM Services  
Optical Restoration  
Backup Replication

# Challenges of Isolated IP & Optical Network Layers



Inefficient Capacity Planning

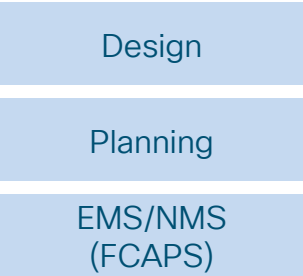


Complex Operations Silo'ed Layers



No e2e Service Optimization

Proprietary Software Stack



Planning Engineering Operations



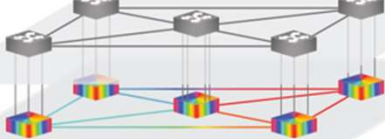
IP/MPLS Multiservice Network



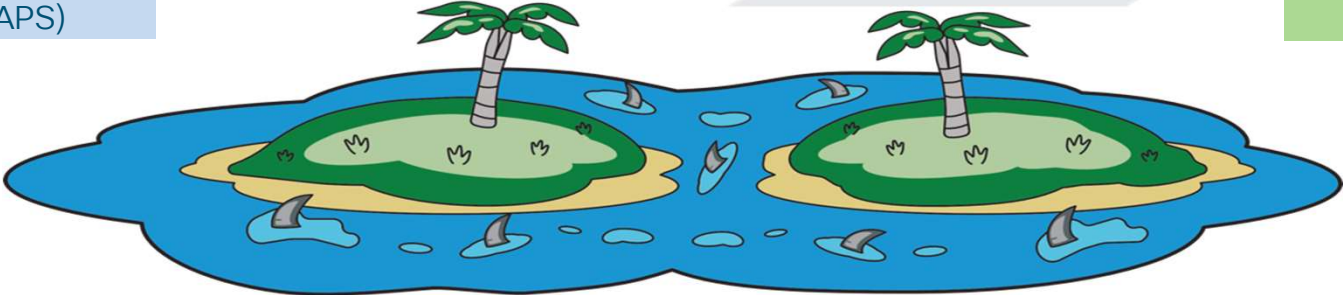
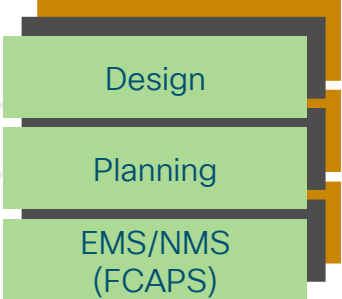
Planning Engineering Operations



TDM + DWDM Networks



Proprietary Software Stacks



# What we've learned about IP+Optical Integration

	Speed and Scale	Operations	Cost
Pros	Allows more efficient use of interfaces	Routers get direct visibility of optical performance	Savings driven by Hardware integration
		Better risk management (SRLGs), Signaling (UNI)	Savings driven by Software: Global View & Control (SDN), ML Planning, Global TE, Coordinated Protection
		Brings IP and Optical teams closer	
Cons	Port-density trade-offs with module integration	IP and Optical differences lead to Organizational silos	Different router (faster) and optical (slower) technology renewal lifecycles
	Optical always ahead in Interface Speed and Bandwidth vs. Performance	Complex layered architectures lead to complex software	Dedicated hardware on routers – harder to reuse
		Hard to automate	Hard to optimize network in real-time

# What we've learned about IP+Optical Integration

	Speed and Scale	Operations	Cost
Pros	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows more efficient use of interfaces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Routers get direct visibility of optical performance</li> <li>Better risk management (SRLGs), Signaling (UNI)</li> <li>Brings IP and Optical teams closer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Savings driven by Hardware integration</li> <li>Savings driven by Software: Global View &amp; Control (SDN), ML Planning, Global TE, Coordinated Protection</li> </ul>
Cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port-density, time-liffs, VPL module integration</li> <li>Optical always ahead in Interface Speed and Bandwidth vs. Performance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IP and Optical differences lead to Organizational silos</li> <li>Complex layered architectures lead to complex software</li> <li>Hard to automate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Different router (faster) and optical (slower) technology renewal lifecycles</li> <li>Dedicated hardware on routers - harder to reuse</li> <li>Hard to optimize network in real-time</li> </ul>

In the long term, we'll need a different approach

# Changing the Economics of Networking

Incremental Improvements:  
Important but not enough



**Build faster networks  
(Moore's Law)**

Higher chassis capacities  
Higher interface speeds

More capacity  
at lower cost



**Improve network  
utilization**

Better traffic engineering  
Telemetry + Analytics

Maximize use  
of assets

Disruptive Changes:  
Critical to the future of networks



**Transform Network  
Operations**

Consistent operations  
Automation + Orchestration

Services  
agility, speed



**Re-architect  
end-to-end network**

Simplify, collapse layers  
Remove functional overlaps

Remove  
complexity



# Routed Optical Networking Goals

✓ Converge Services: L1, L2 and L3 services  
Using Private Line Emulation for for bit transparent services over packet switching

## ✓ Mass-scale Routing Platforms

- Multi Tbps NPUs and line cards
- Less space/power per bit
- Cost-effective for all services (Port + Optics, OTN + IP)

## ✓ Common Hardware

- No dedicated hardware
- Zero port density trade-offs
- No hidden hardware costs

## ✓ Standardized Optics

- Multi-vendor ecosystem
- Gains of scale
- QSFP-DD form factor
  - large industry
  - Re-usable

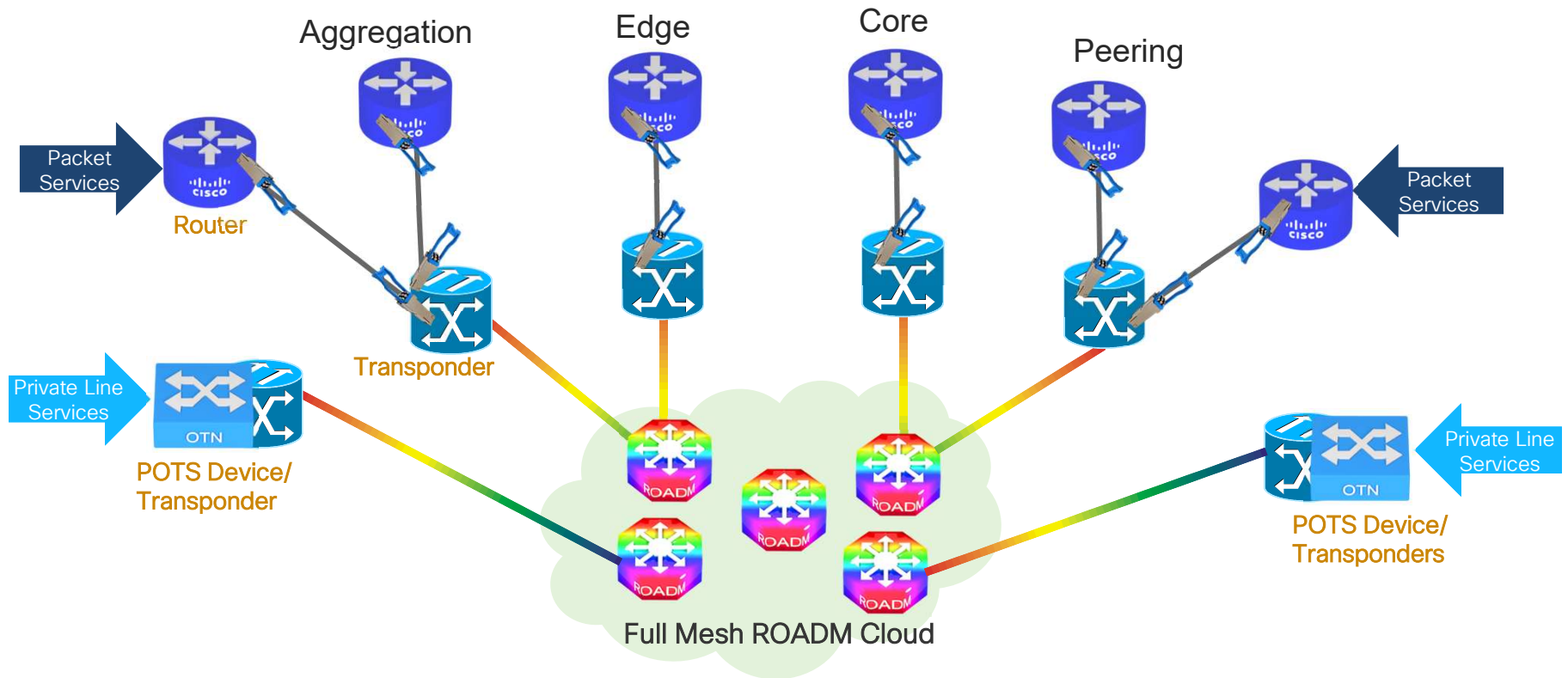
## ✓ Simplified Operations

- IP/MPLS control plane
- Model-driven, programmable
- Flexible management models (Silo or converged orgs)



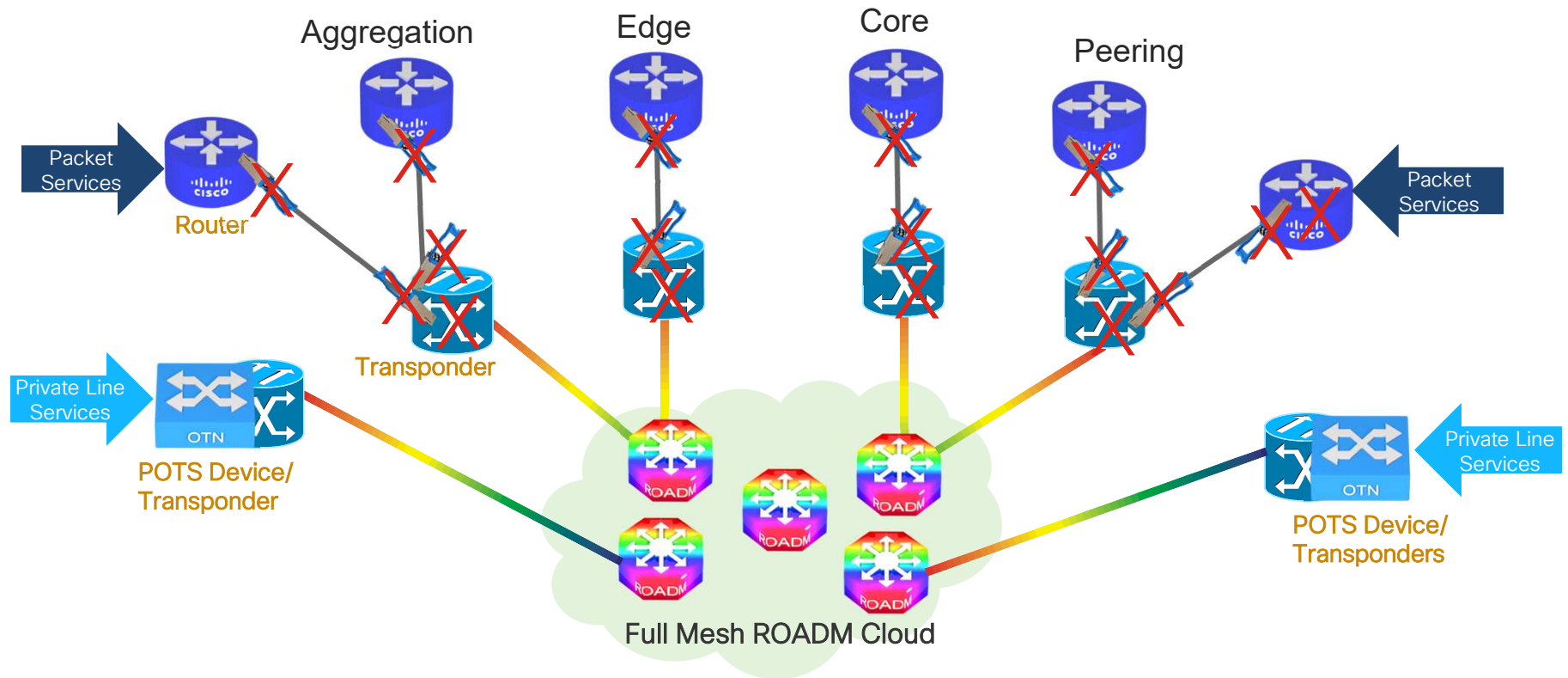
*What if you can spend and operate a single network instead?*

# IP and Optical Network Connectivity Today



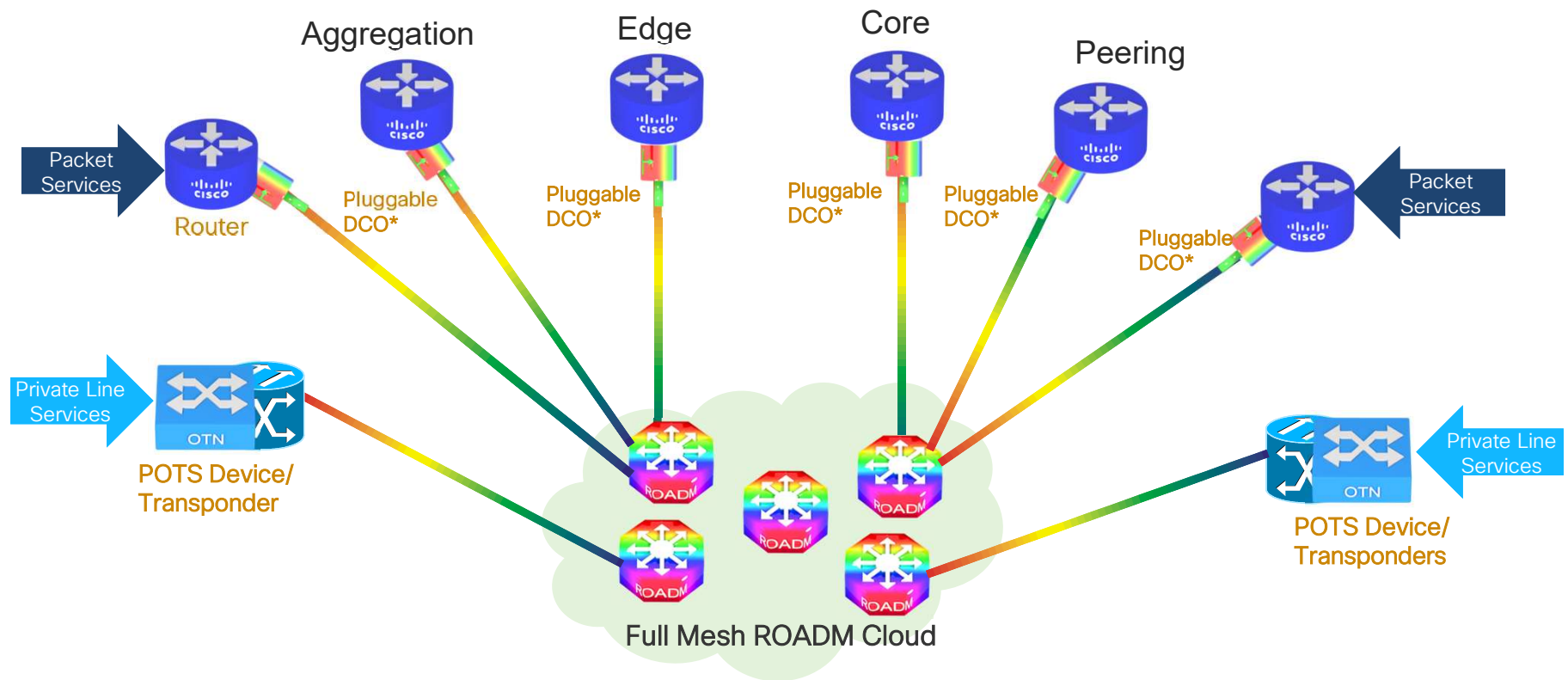
# IP and Optical Networks Evolution

## Integrate Transponders



# IP and Optical Networks Evolution

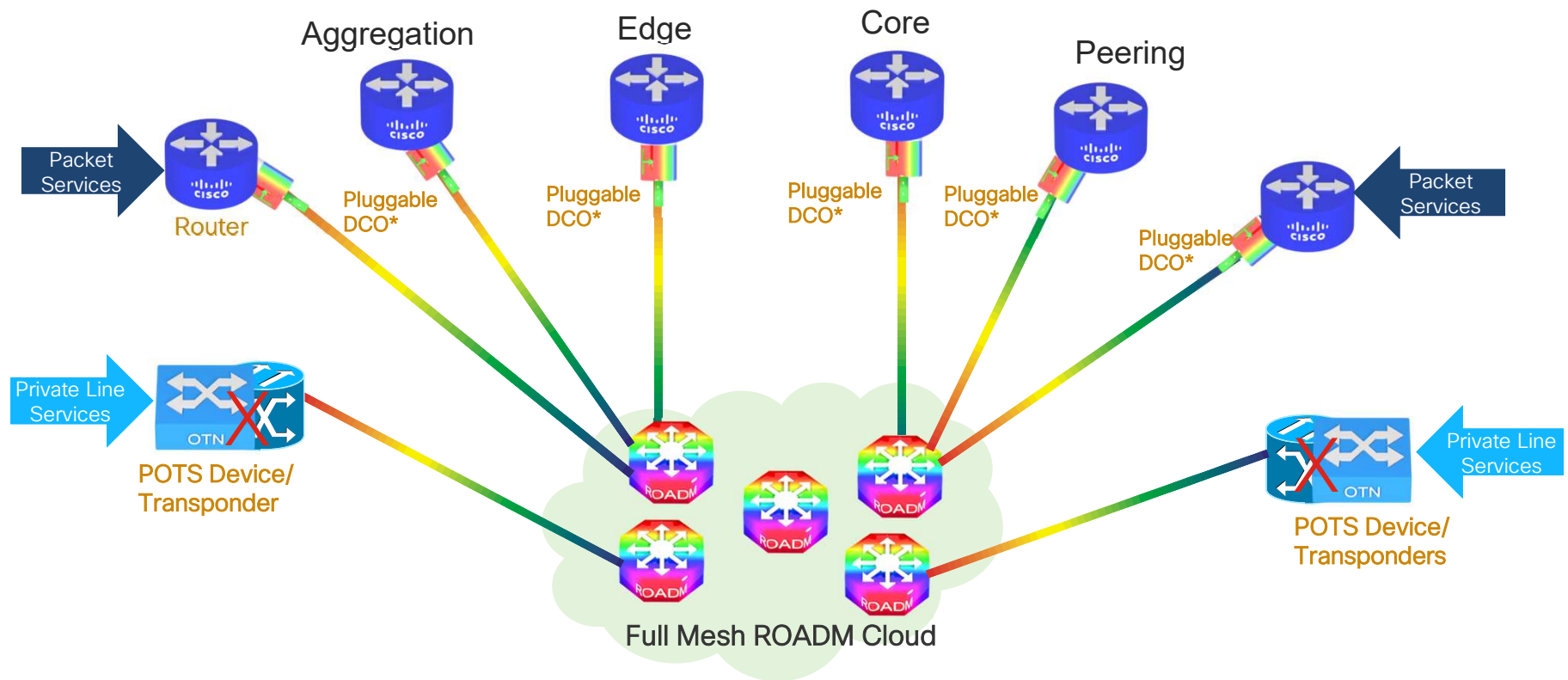
## Integrate Transponders



DCO\*: Digital Coherent Optic

# IP and Optical Networks Evolution

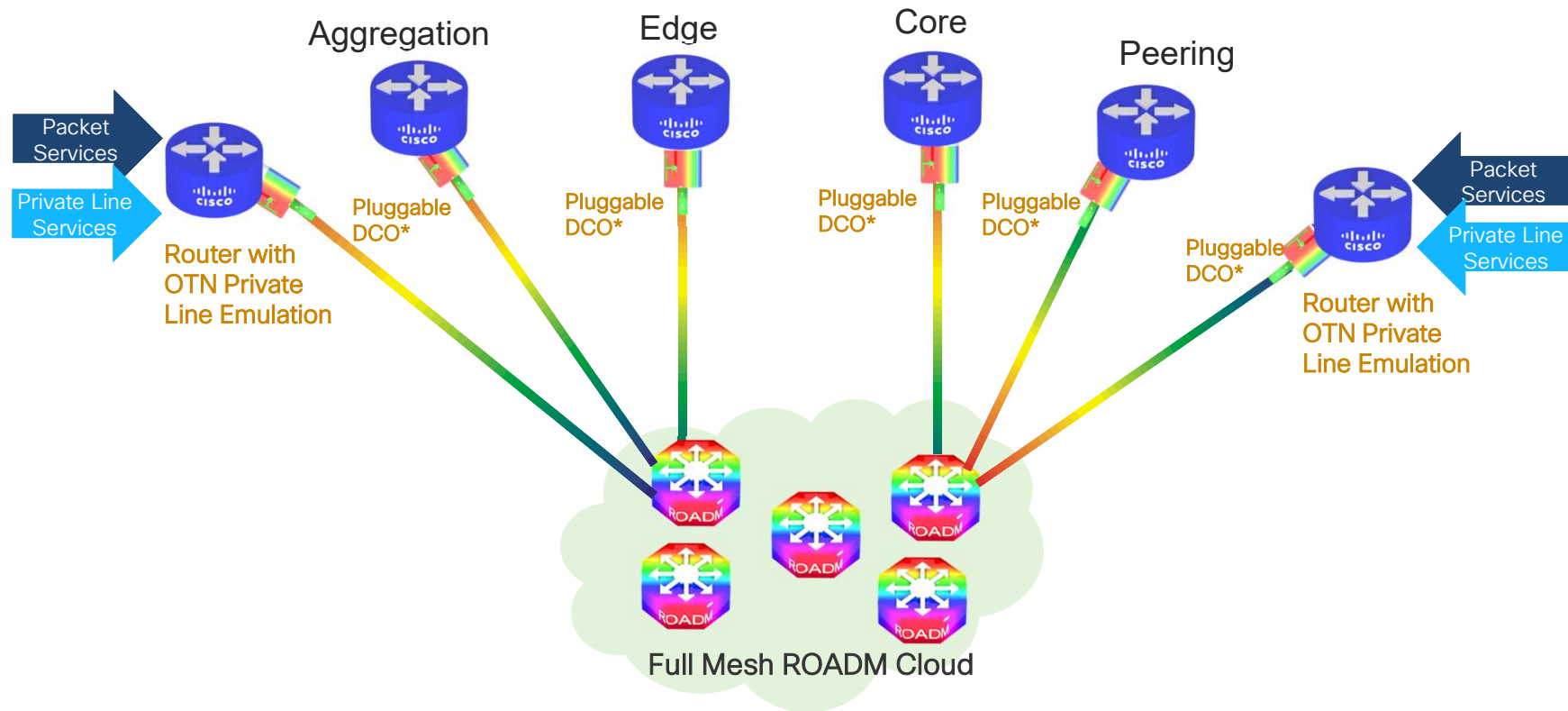
## Integrate OTN Services



DCO\*: Digital Coherent Optic

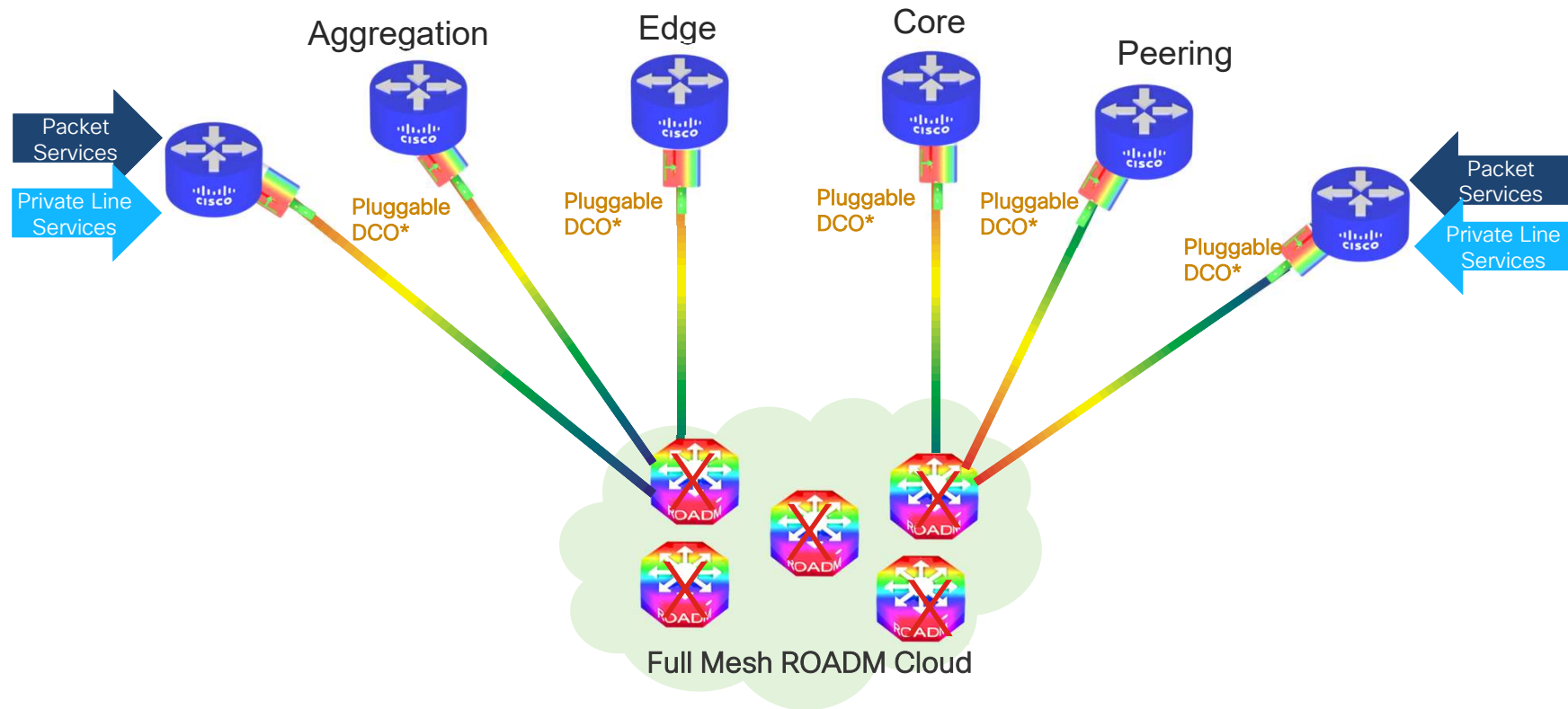
# IP and Optical Networks Evolution

## Integrate OTN Services



# IP and Optical Networks Evolution

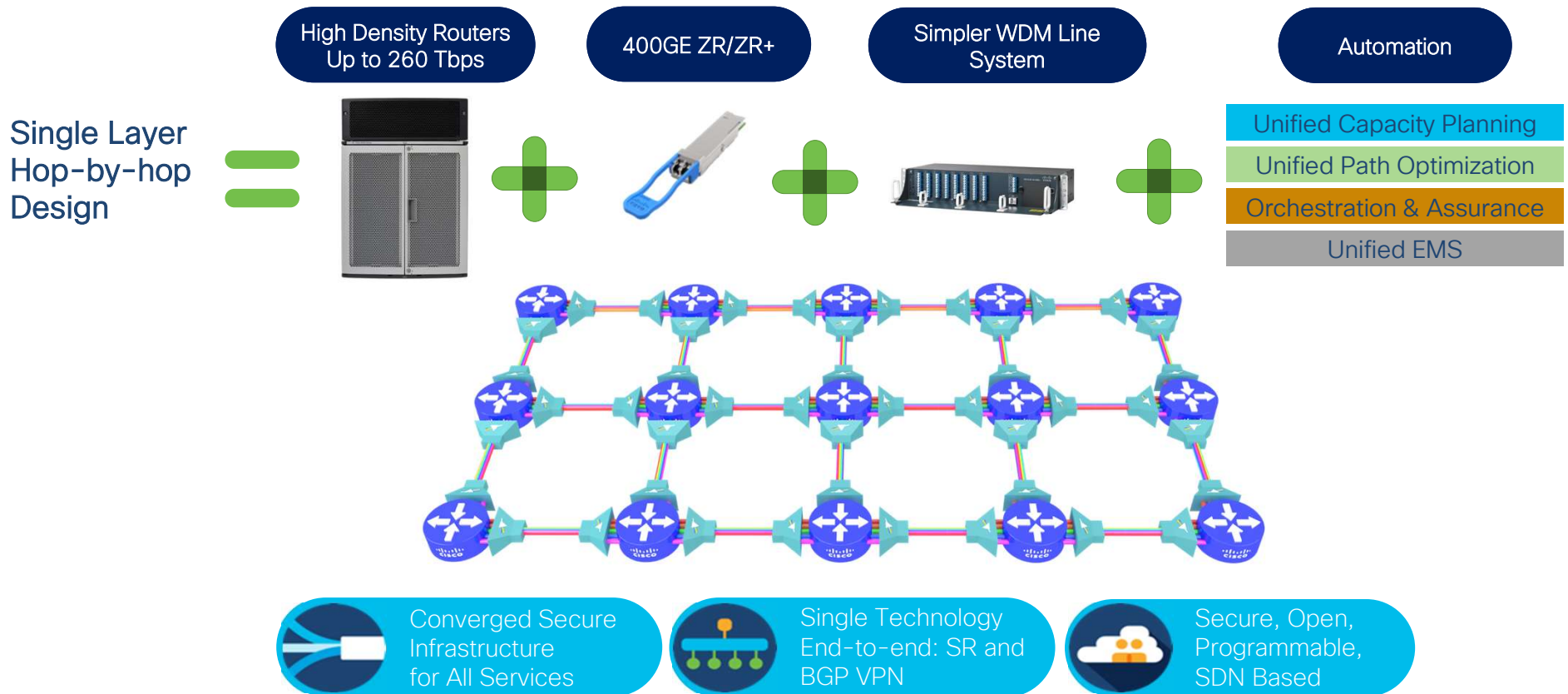
## Integrate ROADMs



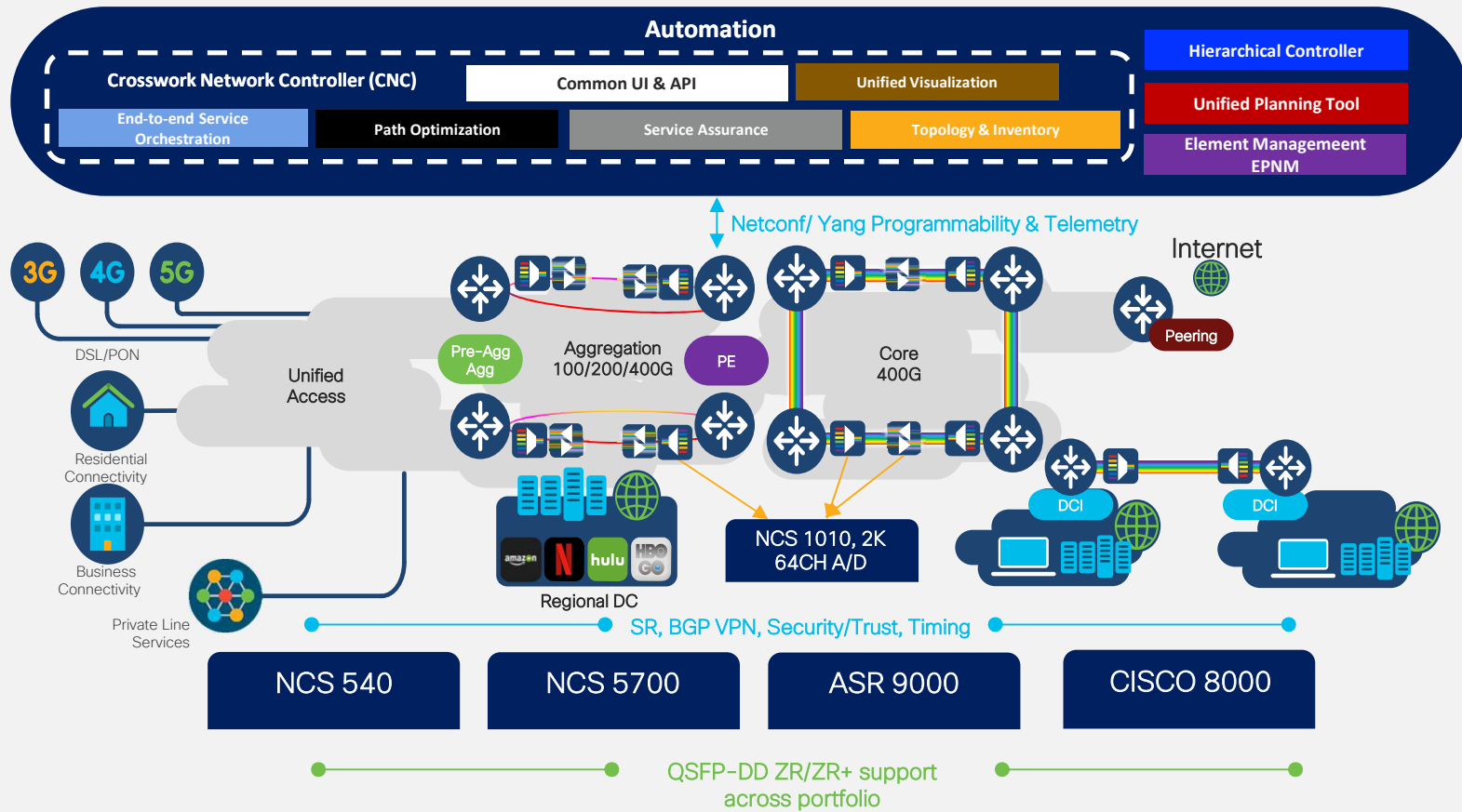


# IP and Optical Networks Evolution

## Converged SDN Transport



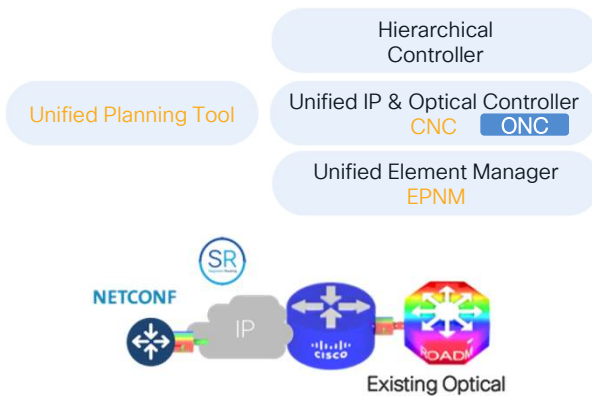
# Routed Optical Network Architecture



# Routed Optical Networking Customer Journey

1

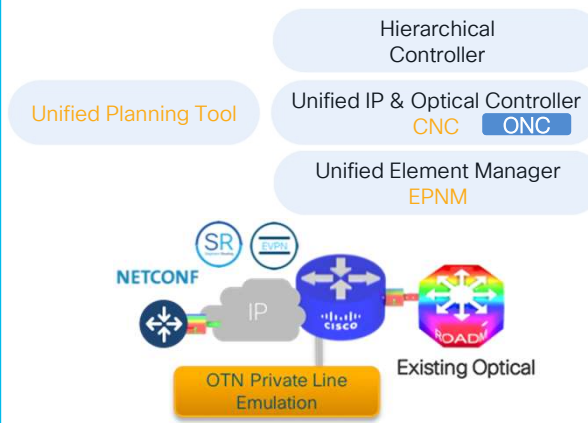
## Integrate Transponders & Automate



- 400G ZR/ZR+ pluggable optics enable multivendor implementations. Network architecture evolution to open DWDM networks optimized for alien wavelengths with standardized DCO optics.
- SDN controllers to simplify end-to-end network lifecycle management

2

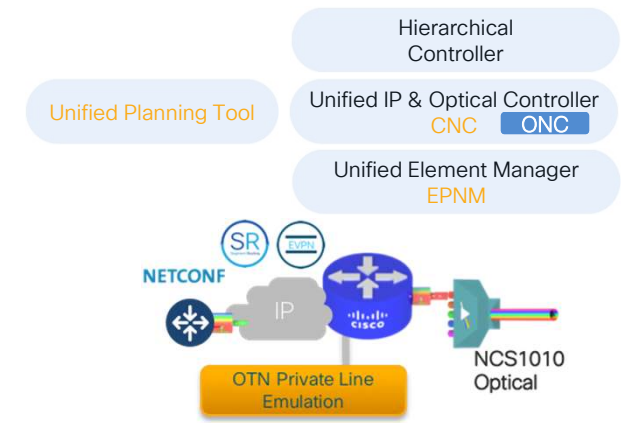
## Converge Private Line Services



- IP/MPLS used as cost-effective alternative to transport private line services via Private Line Emulation technology innovation.
- Private Line Emulation automation via bandwidth reservation, path optimization, service assurance and orchestration

3

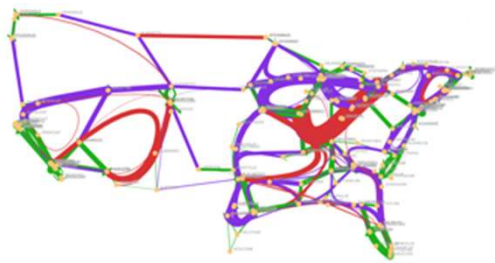
## Simplify Optical



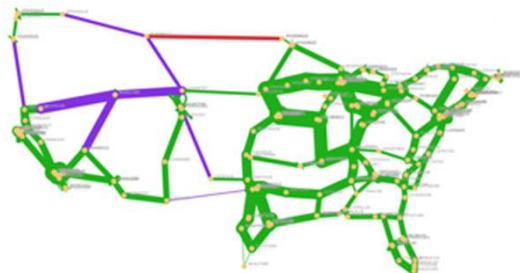
- Fully converged IP/Optical architecture over a simplified DWDM network.
- IP/MPLS network for all services allowing OTN switching to be phased out.
- CAPEX under control with simpler network architecture. Reduced OPEX due to leaner operations

# Nationwide Core Network

*Routed Optical Network Reduces Cost of Ownership and Improves Resiliency*



Present mode of operation has capacity constraints

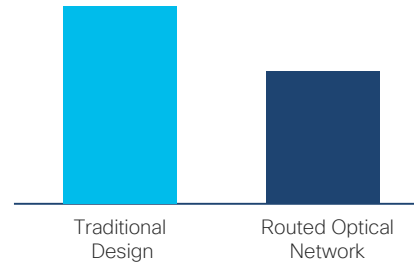


Routed Optical Network increases capacity

- 400G
- 300G
- 200G

## Relative Comparisons

Large Core Network Comparison



- ✓ Eliminates siloed IP & Optical operations
- ✓ Integrates transponders & eliminates “grey” optics
- ✓ Eliminates the OTN Switching layer
- ✓ Integrates ROADMs

## Lifecycle Savings

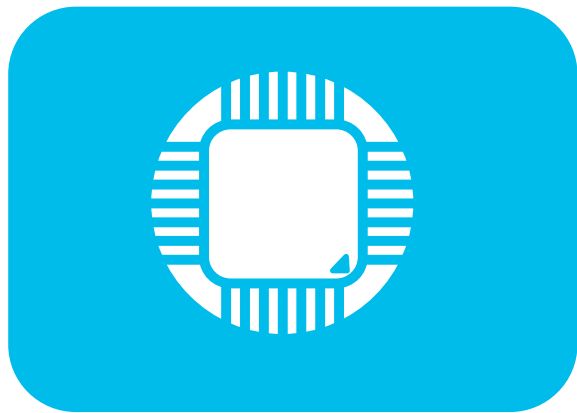
Today’s typical node vs. a Routed Optical Network:

- 74% less power
- 58% less rack space
- 35% CapEx reduction
- 60% OpEx reduction



*Why now and what's different  
this time?*

# Key Technology Innovation Areas



Silicon



Optics



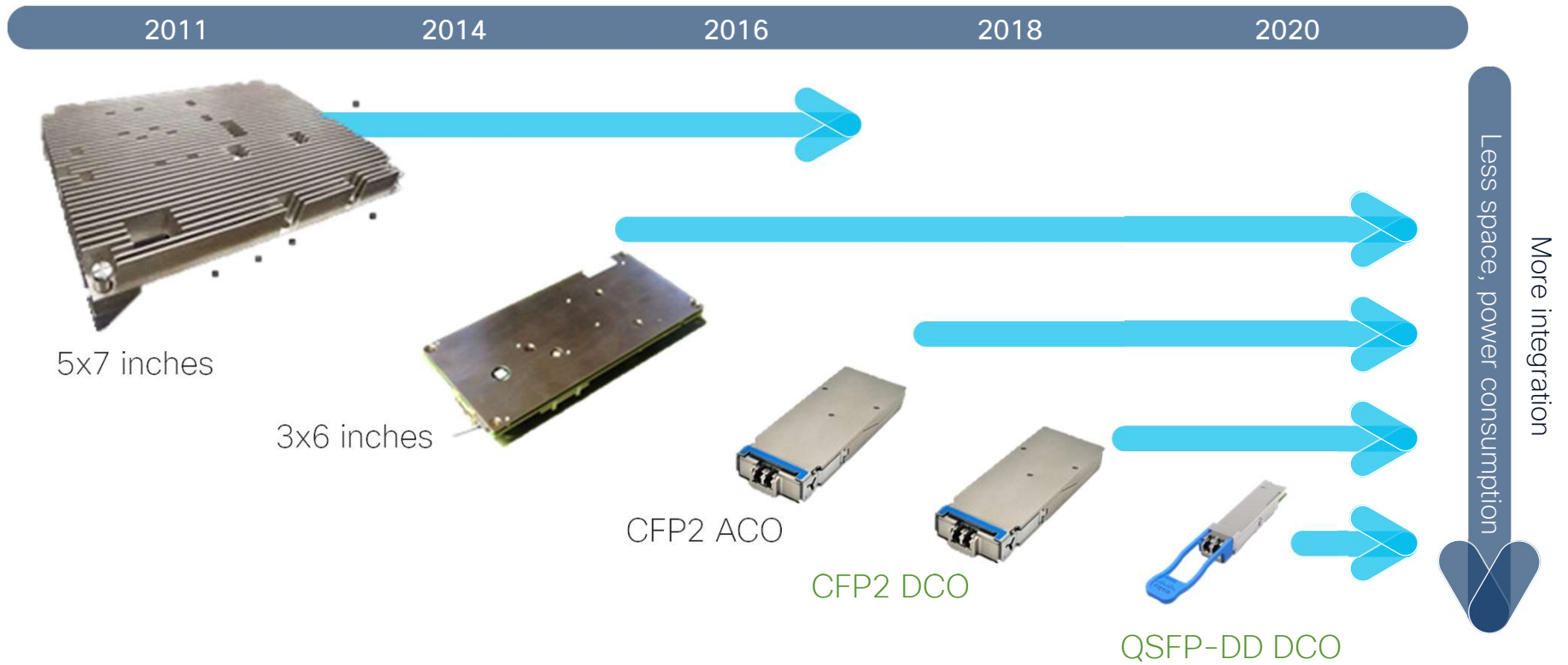
Software

# Cisco 8000 Routers

Service Provider Scale & Flexibility with Cisco Silicon ONE ASIC

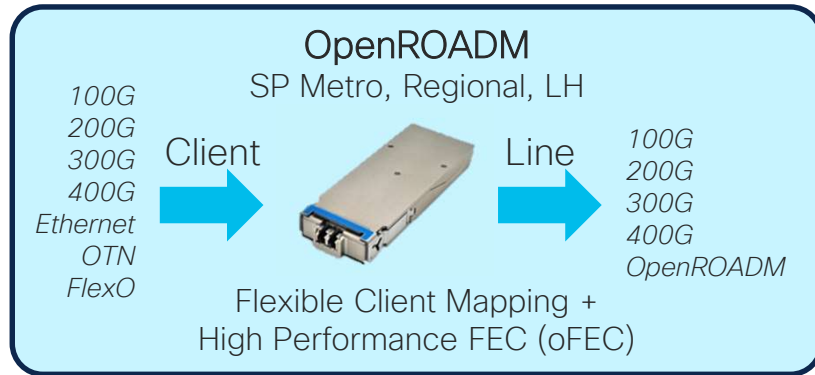
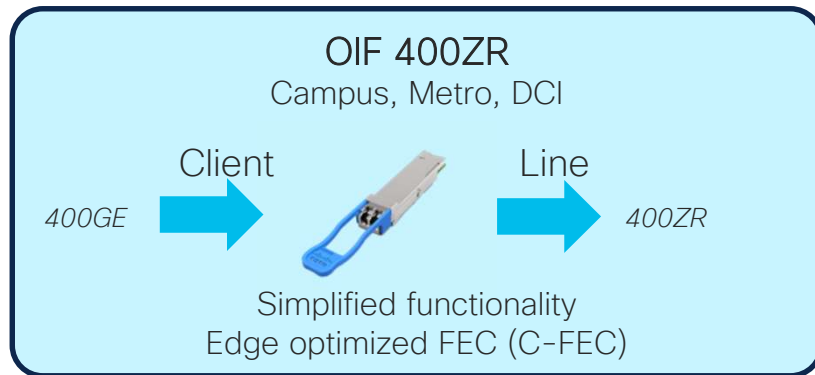


# Coherent Optics Integration

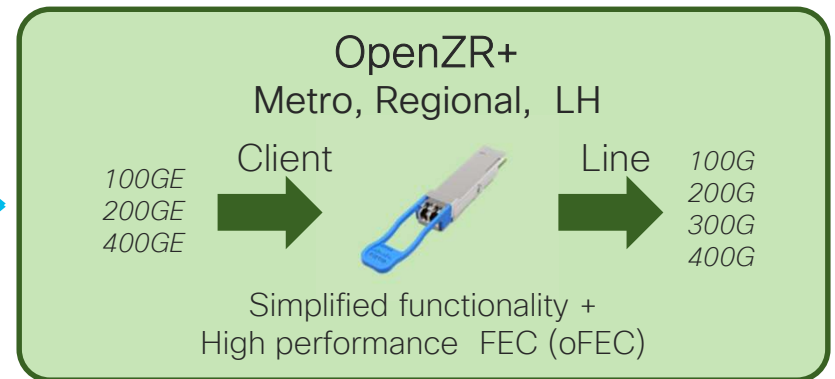




# OIF ZR & OpenZR+ Standardization



Combination of two standardization efforts



Enables high performance pluggable modules that provide multi-vendor interoperability

# Software Innovations



## Segment Routing (SR) & EVPN

- Programmable transport adapting in real-time to network conditions & application requirements
- SR circuit-style converging circuit services by enabling characteristics like bandwidth reservation for guaranteed bandwidth services.
- SR & EVPN enable unification of all services onto a single Converged SDN Transport architecture.
- 50 ms convergence with enhanced redundancy and protection.



## Programmability & Analytics

- Network programmability interfaces (NC/YANG, PCEP, RPC, etc)
- Streaming Telemetry
- AI Ops tools

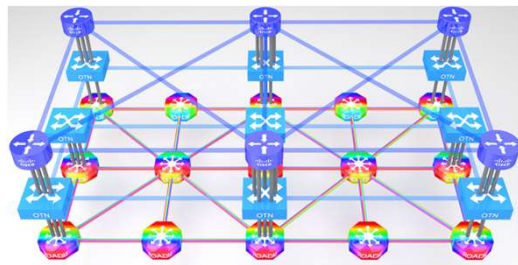


## Network Automation & Orchestration

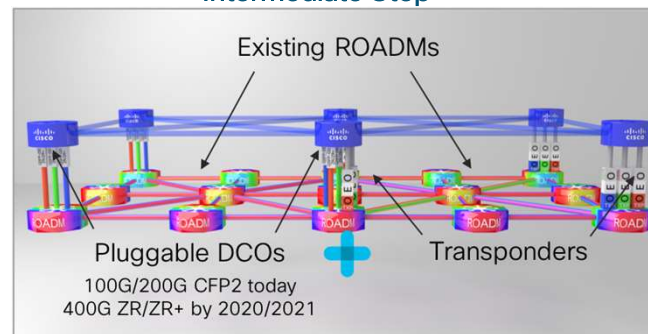
- Controllers with northbound/southbound APIs
- Zero-Touch Provisioning (ZTP)
- Workflow & closed-loop automation
- Standardized/open data models for operational and configuration data

# IP and Optical Convergence

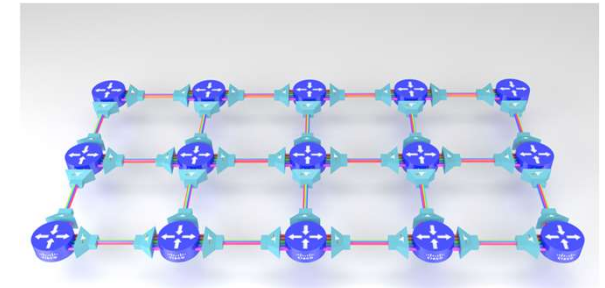
## Why now? What's the evolution journey?



3 control planes  
IP/MPLS+ GMPLS + WSON/SSON



Integrate Transponders & OTN Switching



Single control plane  
Converged hop-by-hop IP+Optical architecture  
Integrate ROADMs

### Why would 400GE achieve the full vision?



Grey = DWDM  
With QSFP-DD



No special router  
cards for DWDM



Industry  
standardization &  
interop



Price points of  
optics vs router  
ports



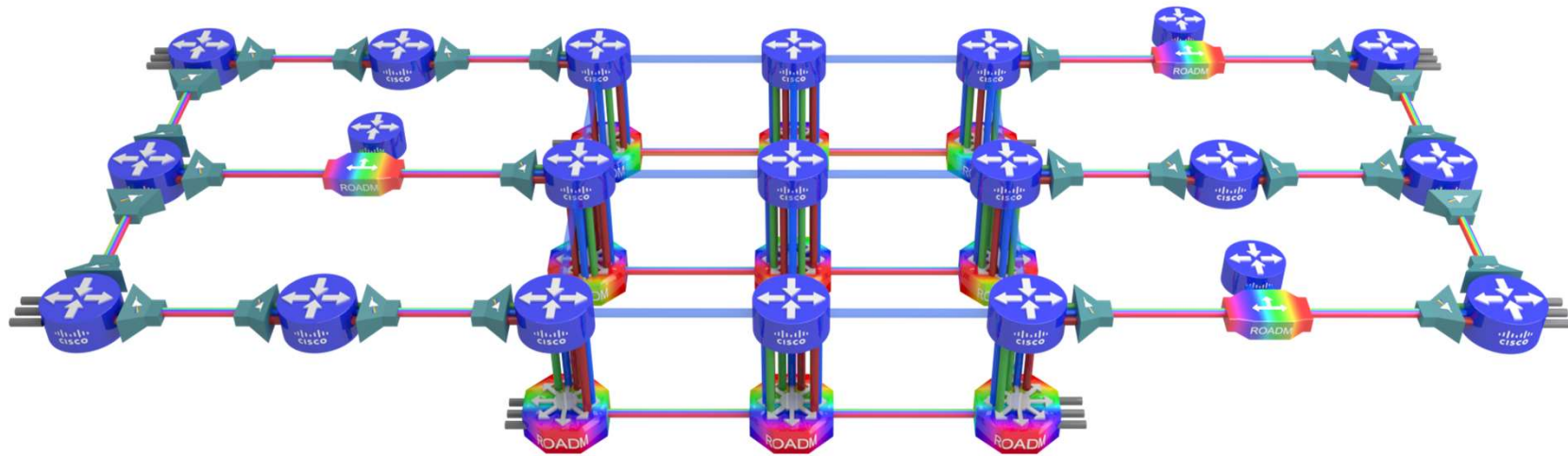
Organizations  
evolving



Manageability of  
IP+Optical

# Do You Need a New Network?

Routed Optical Networking deployable in these three different scenarios



Greenfield

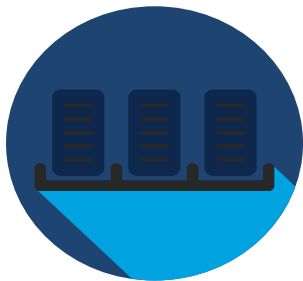
Existing DWDM Layer  
with NCS 2000

Cisco optics over  
Existing DWDM Layer

Time for a Live Demo!



# Routed Optical Networking Demo

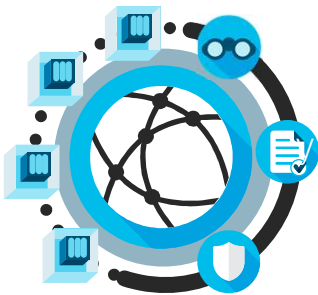


## Use Cases:

- ✓ Seamless management between services terminated on routers 400G QSFP ZR+ interfaces and traditional services terminated on transponders
- ✓ 400G QSFP ZR+ transmission over 1200 Km
- ✓ Open automation stack

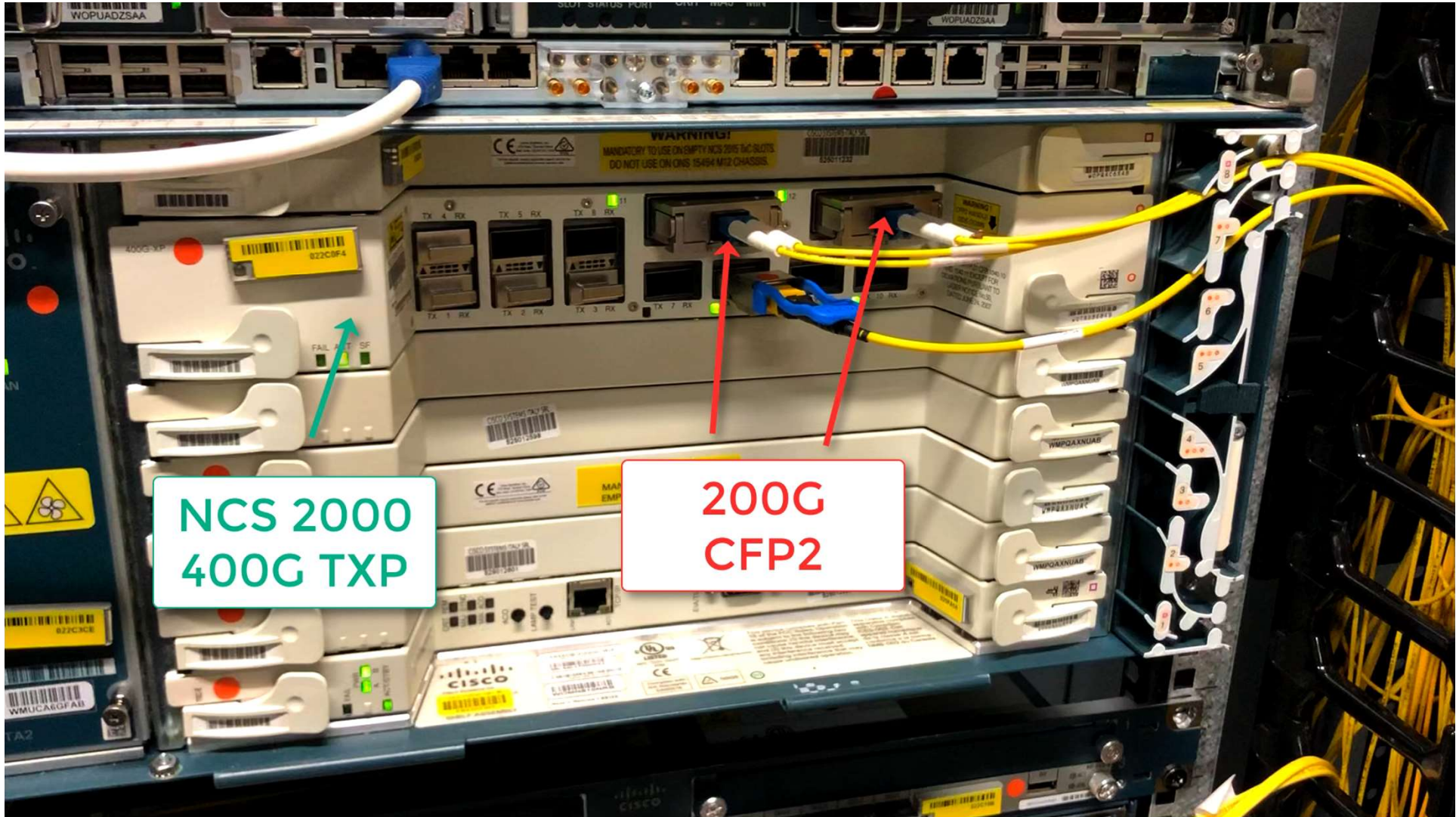
## Products used in demo:

Cisco 8201, NCS 5508, NCS 2000, QSFP-DD-ZR+, EPNM, CNC, ONC, Netfusion



## Benefits of Routed Optical Networking:

- Improved Operational Efficiencies and Simplicity
- End-to-End automation
- Lower cost per bit



NCS 2000  
400G TXP

200G  
CFP2

Location / All Locations / PONC\_2021\_1200km

Device Groups Show Routes Create 🔍

Alarms

Circuits/VCS

Links

### Circuits/VCS (12)

Actions

	P...	Circuit Name
<input type="radio"/>	↑	ZR+ (CFP2) 1004_01-O <i>i</i>
<input type="radio"/>	↑	ZR+ over 1200km <i>i</i>
<input type="radio"/>	↑	ZR+ over 1200km_01-O <i>i</i>
<input type="radio"/>	↑	ZR+ over 1200km_01 <i>i</i>
<input type="radio"/>	↑	ZR+ (QDD) 1004_01 <i>i</i>
<input type="radio"/>	↑	ZR+ (QDD) 1004_01 <i>i</i>

[Circuits/VCS](#) | [Network Interfaces](#)

The diagram shows a network topology with 12 nodes and connections. The nodes are arranged in a roughly circular pattern with two main paths. The nodes are labeled as follows:

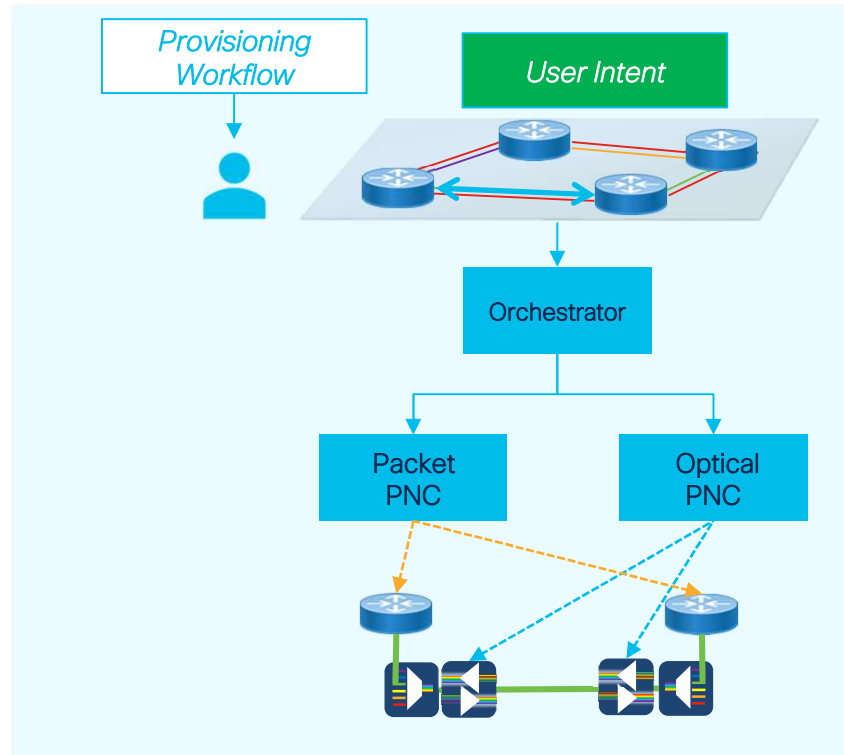
- 8201\_198 (Left edge)
- 12.DGE.189 (Bottom left)
- 13.OLA.120 (Inner left)
- 14.OLA.121 (Inner left)
- B.OLA.84 (Top left)
- 15.OLA.122 (Inner right)
- 16.OLA.123 (Inner right)
- 17.DGE.124 (Bottom center)
- 18.OLA.188 (Inner right)
- 19.OLA.105 (Inner right)
- C.OLA.86 (Top right)
- 20.OLA.106 (Inner right)
- 21.OLA.88 (Inner right)
- 22.DGE.126 (Bottom right)
- 8201\_199 (Right edge)

Each node is represented by a blue circle with a white icon and a pink '+' sign. The connections are blue lines. The diagram is interactive, with navigation and zoom controls on the right side.



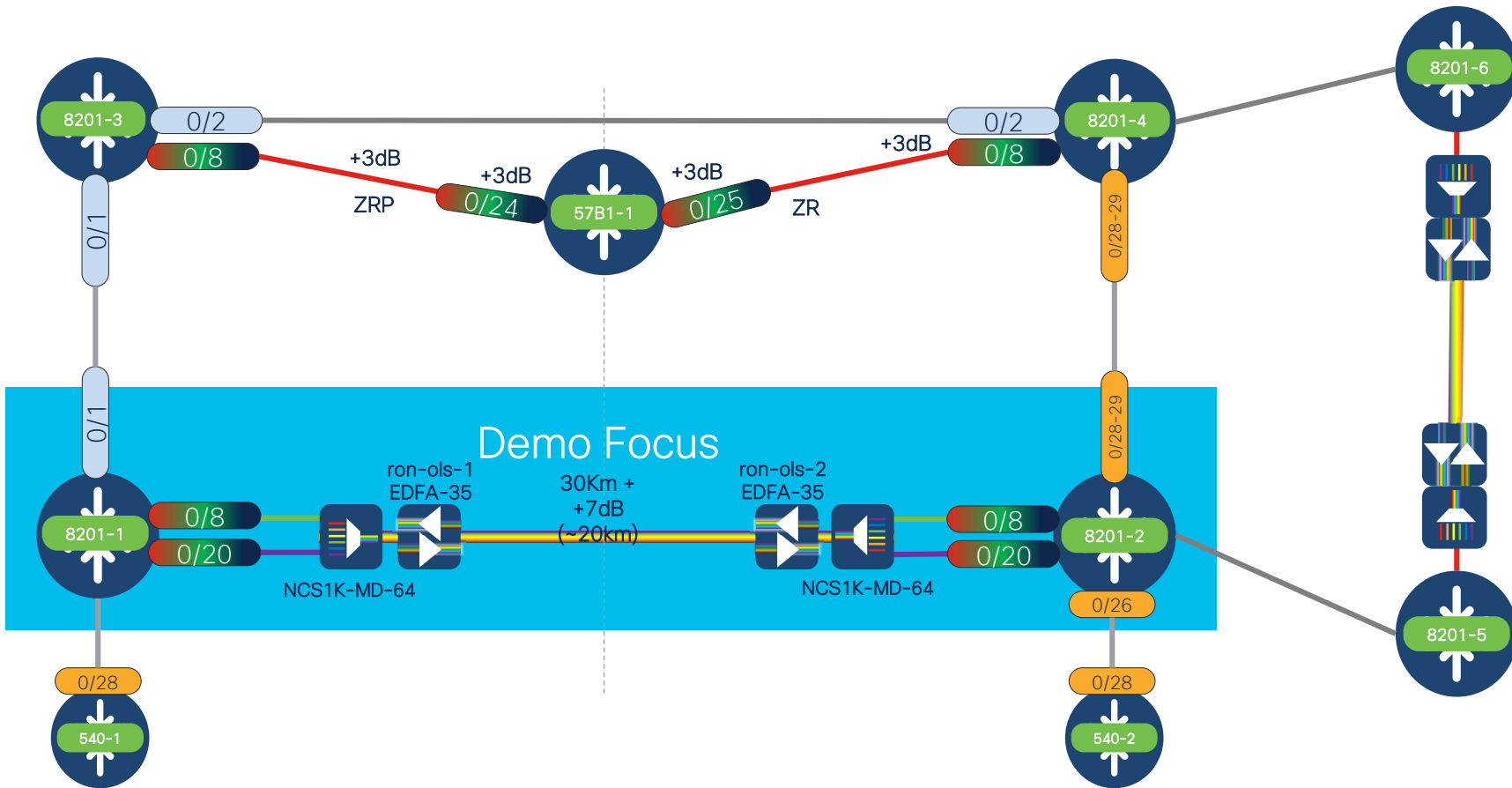
# Routed Optical Network Link Provisioning

## Provision L2/L3 and L1 in a single unified workflow



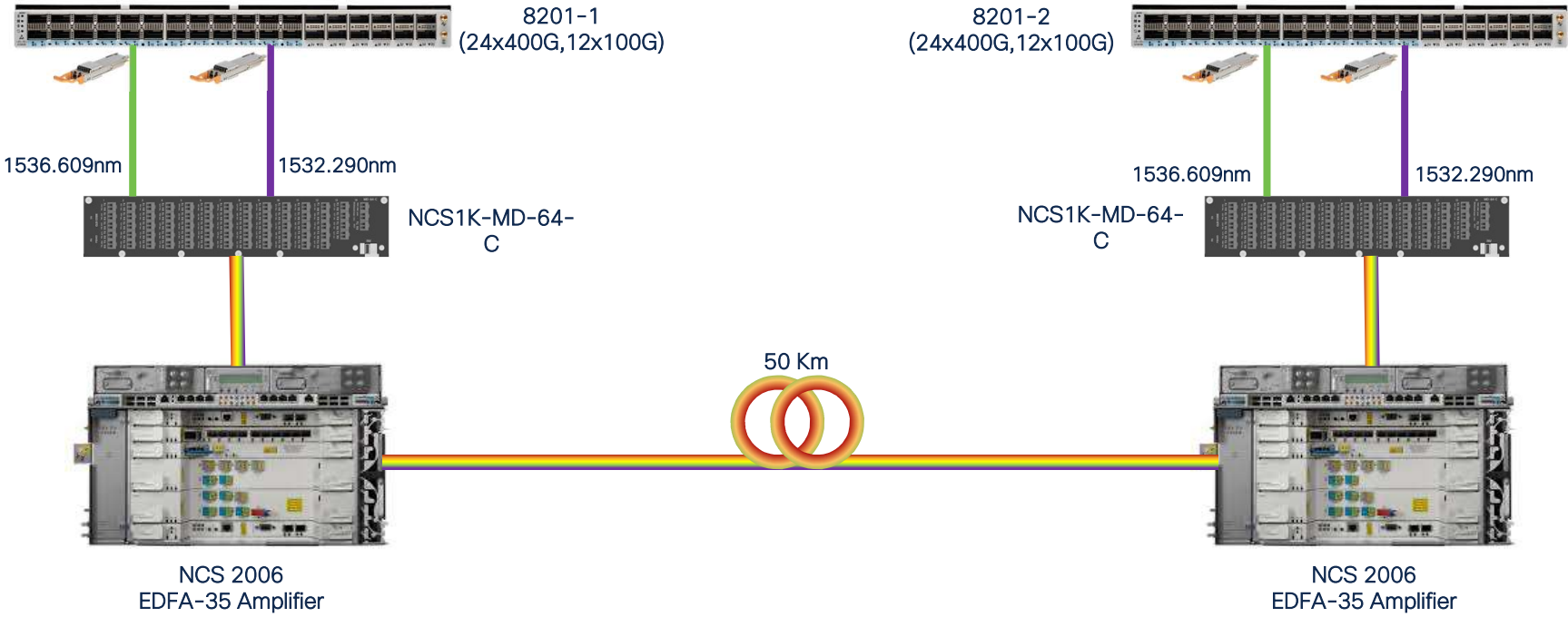
- Convergence of IP interface and optical service turn-up in a single workflow, eliminating redundant operations
- L3 IP, L2 Ethernet, and Optical service configuration
- Cisco optical: Plug and play operation with connection discovery, verification, and auto tuning.

# Demo Lab – Full Topology

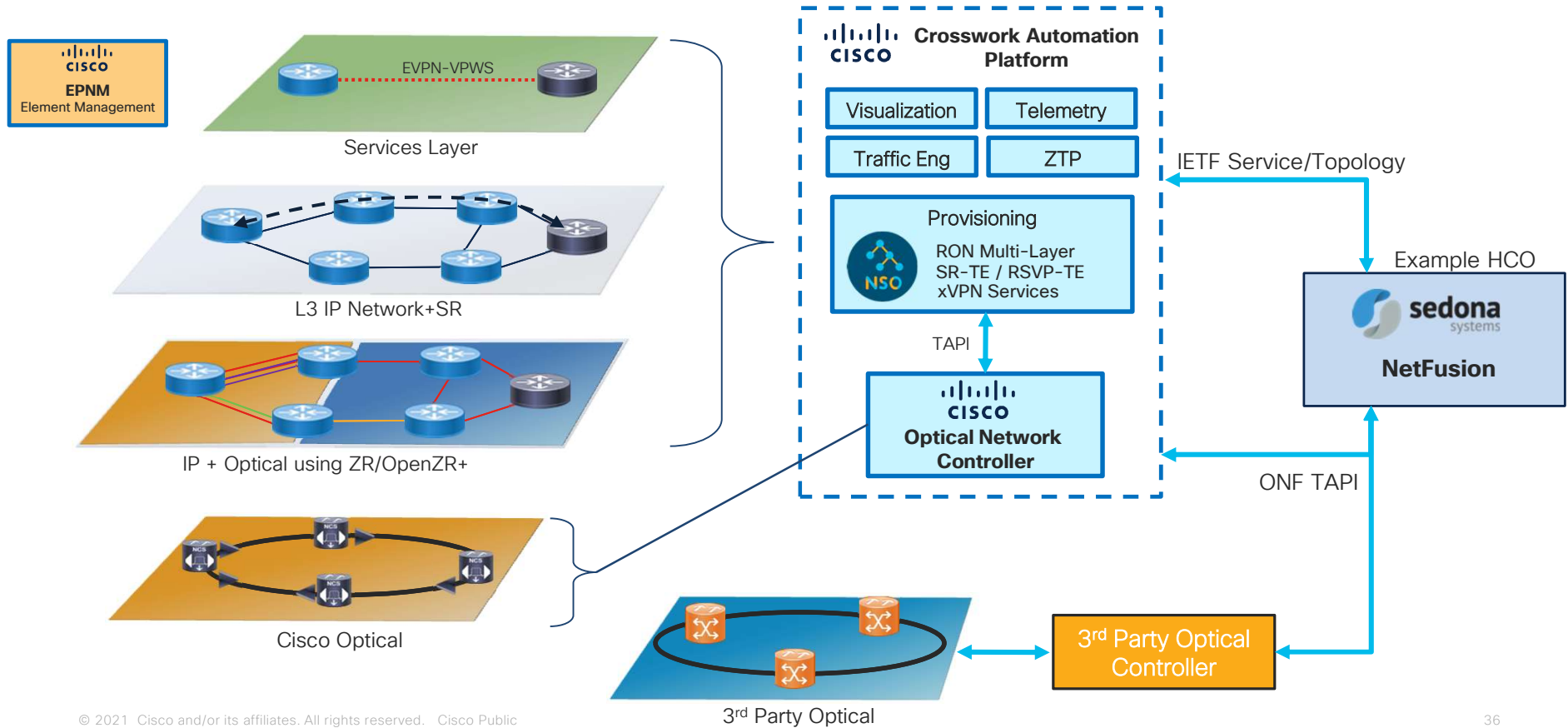


# Demo

## Optical Details

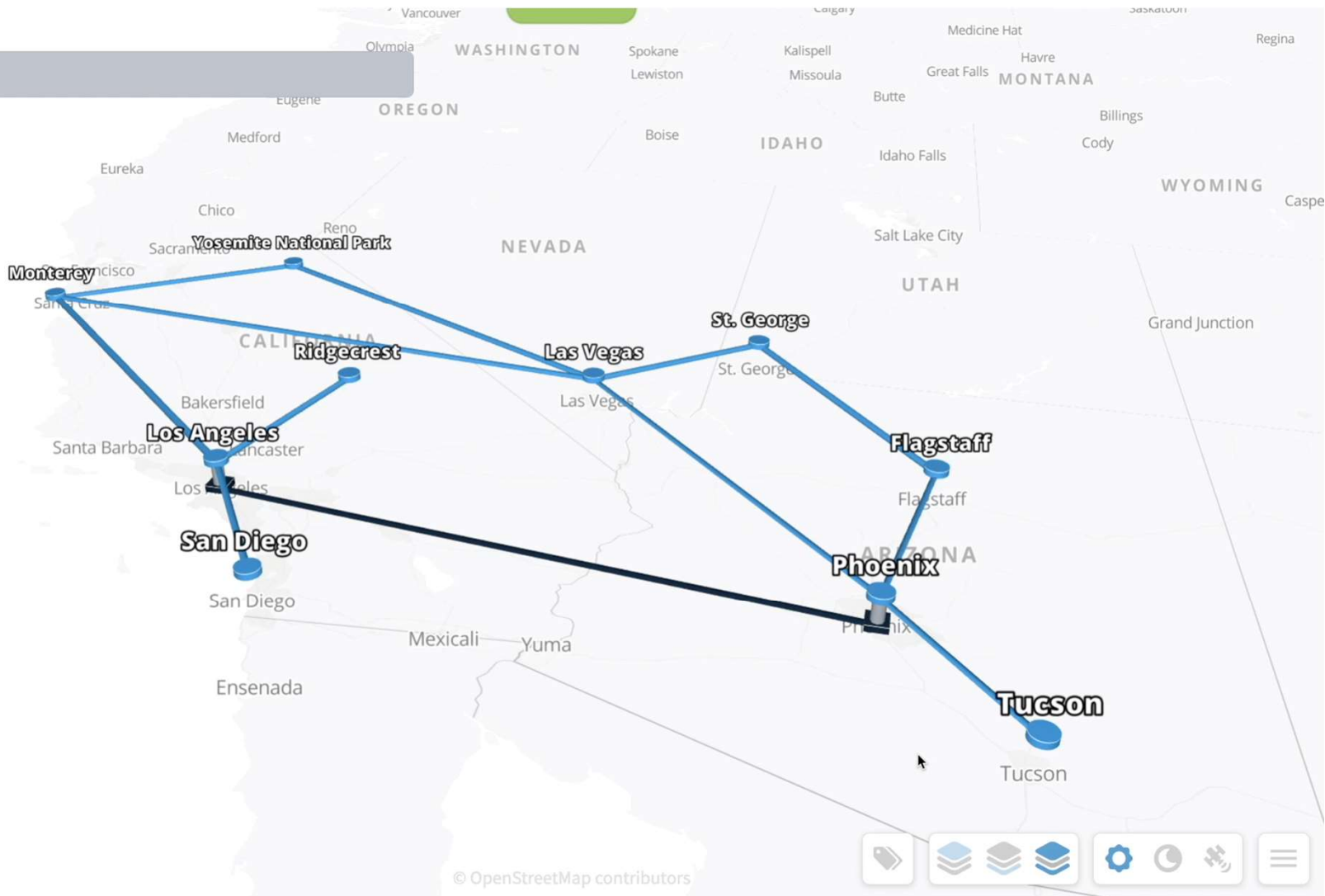


# Routed Optical Network Open Automation





5001

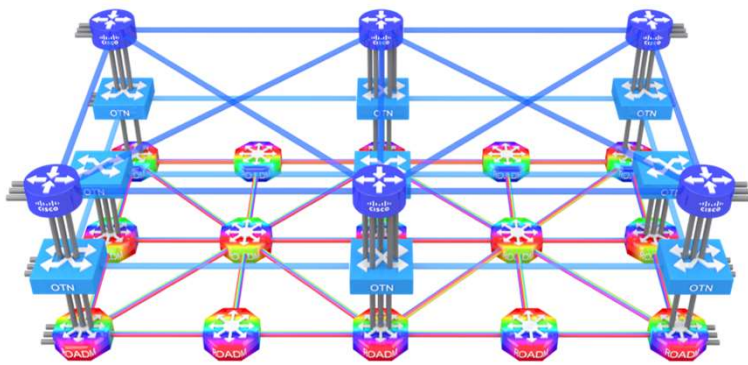




*Summary*

# Rethinking the Way We Build Networks

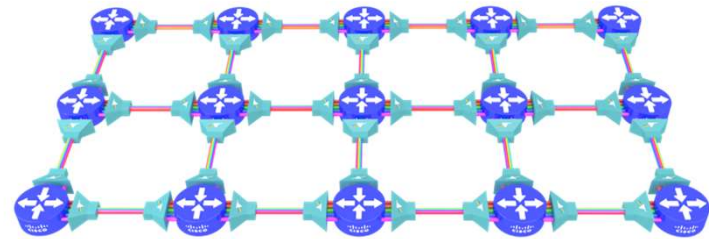
Today



Traditional IP+Optical

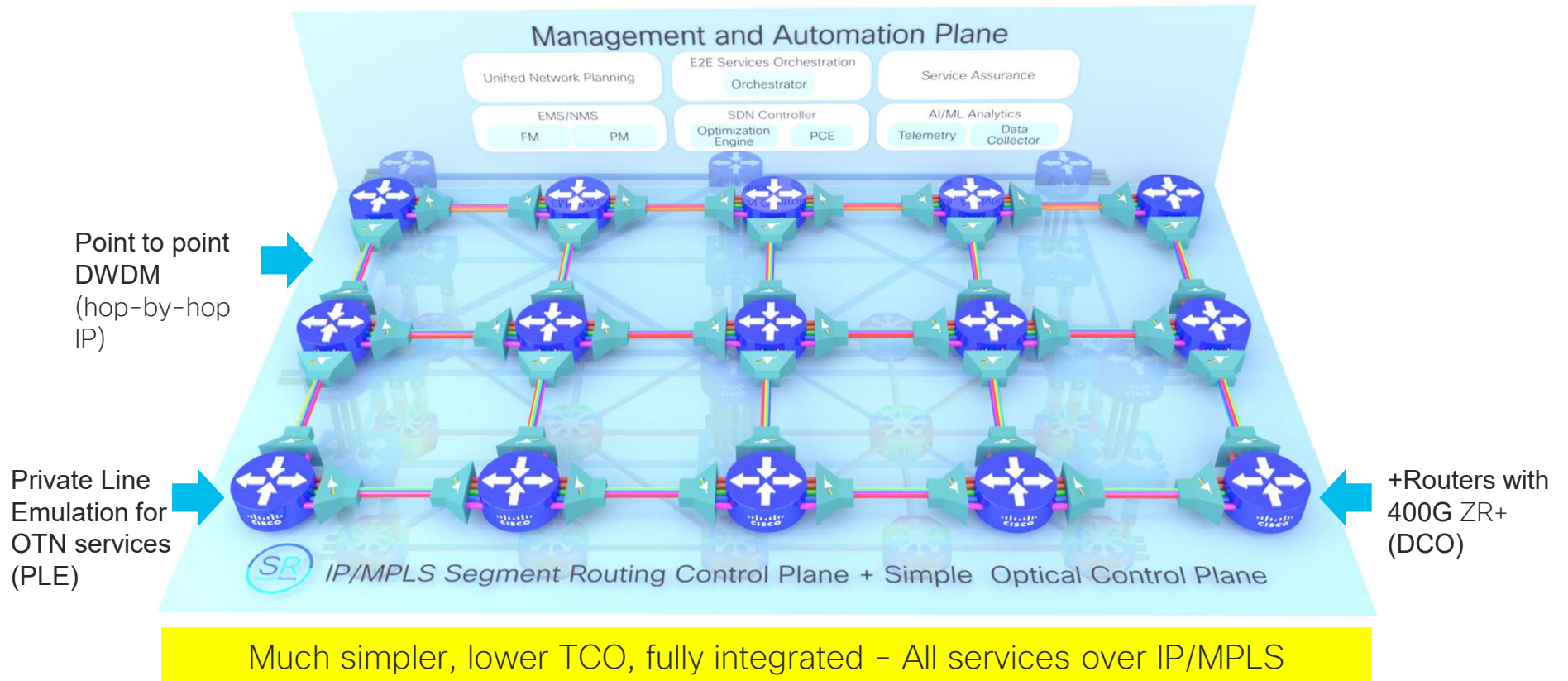


Future



Routed Optical Networking

# A Simpler Network Topology & Software Stack







The bridge to possible