

Development of Fast Control Plane for an Optical and Electrical Hybrid Switch Network

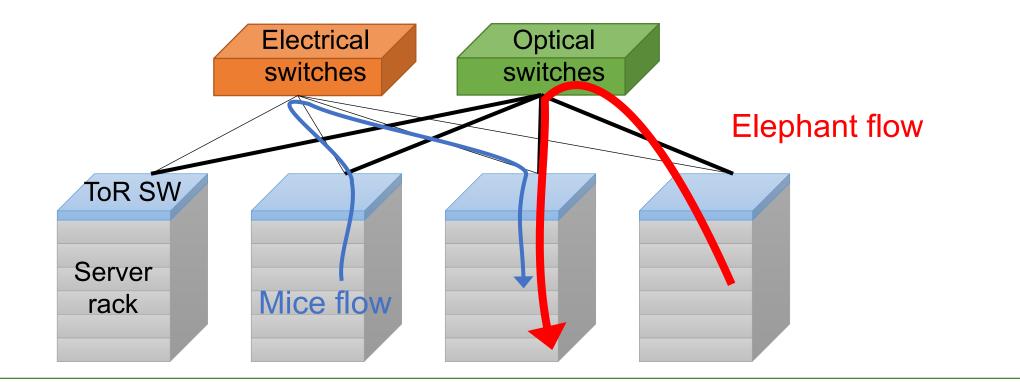
Ryousei Takano, Toshiyuki Shimizu, Fumihiro Okazaki, Kiyo Ishii, Shu Namiki, Ken-ichi Sato National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Tsukuba, Japan

1. Optical/Electrical Hybrid Switch Network

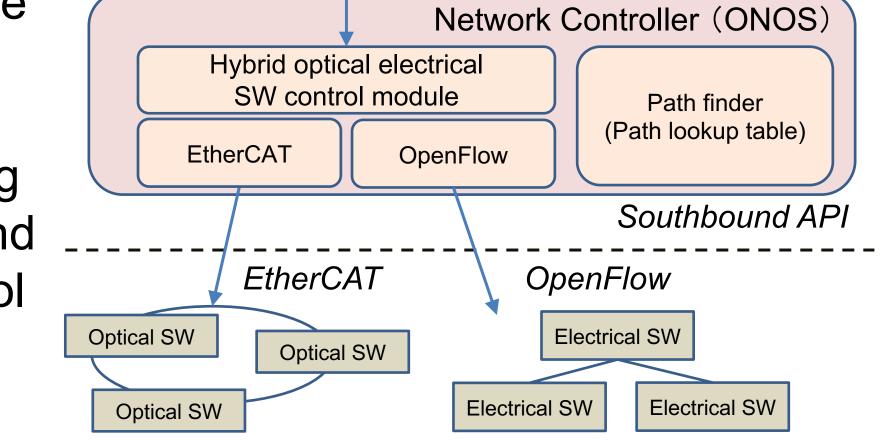
- An optical and electrical hybrid switch network is a fascinating approach to expand network bandwidth and reduce power consumption in data center networks [1].
 - The power consumption of an optical switch is constant regardless of the signal bitrate. However, the switching time is longer.
 - The switching time of our optical switch (under development) is less that 100 µs.

2. ONOS-based Control Plane Architecture

- We have designed a control plane architecture for O/E hybrid switch network based on **Open Network Operating** System (ONOS).
- As the southbound API, OpenFlow and EtherCAT are used for controlling electrical switches and optical Server Northbound API switches, respectively. **REST API**
- EtherCAT (a real-time)
- Goal: scale up to more than 1000 racks and fast control of optical switches within 100 μ s.



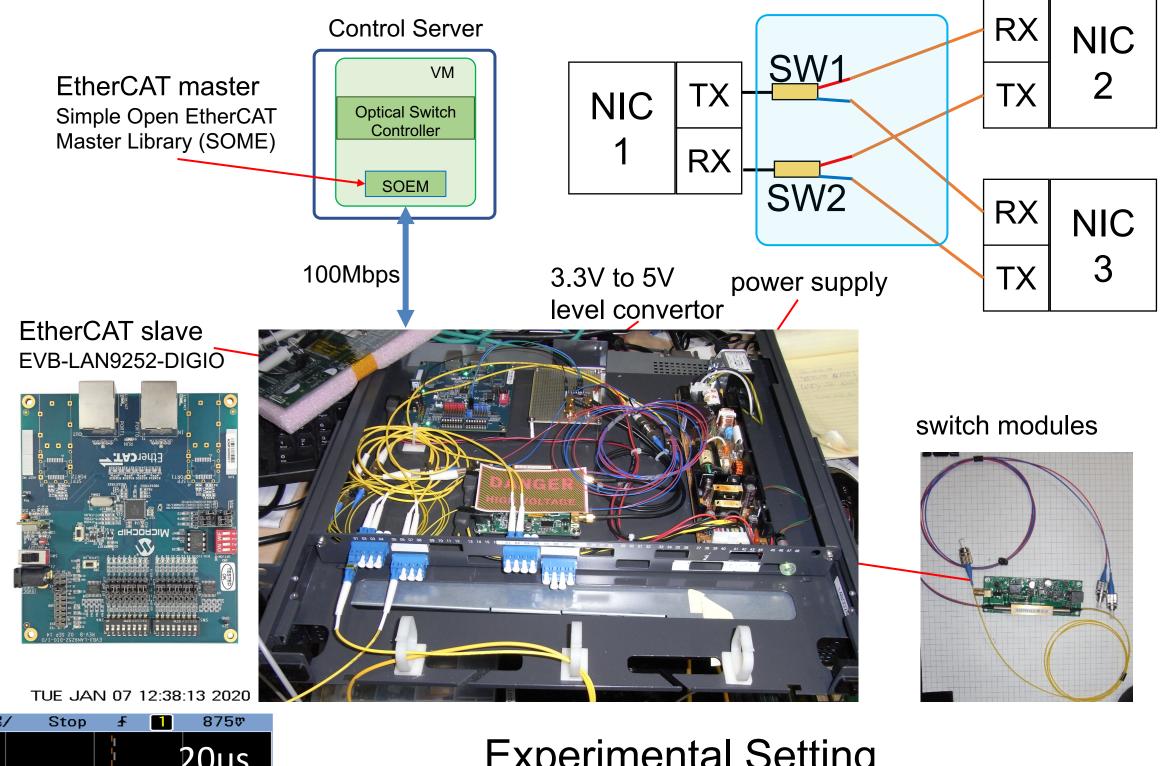
industrial Ethernet standard) is a key technology in creating such a large-scale and time-constraint control plane network.



ONOS-based Control Plane

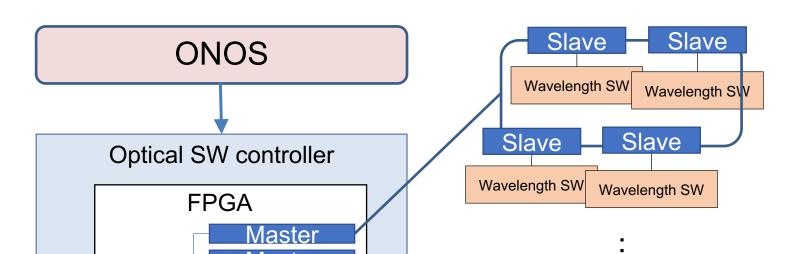
3. Preliminary Evaluation for EtherCAT

- We successfully demonstrated the feasibility of EtherCAT in a proof of concept experiment.
- 144 µs switching time was observed as shown below, which is expected to be reduced by changing the software-based master

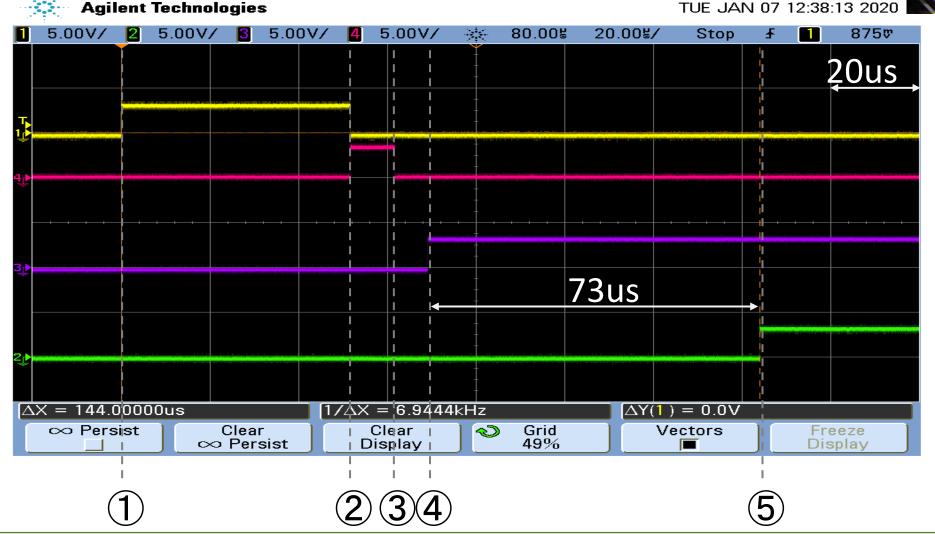


4. Future Work for Further Scaling

By implementing multiple (e.g., 16) masters in a single FPGA chip, we expect to support 1000 slaves while meeting time constraint of 100 µs.



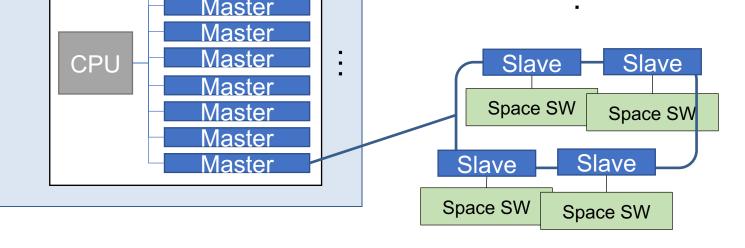
implementation to hardware-based one.



Experimental Setting

processing (1) $t = 0 \mu s$: the master accepts the request,

(5) t = 144 µs: optical switch is configured.



Fast Optical Switch Controller

		Switching time
EtherCAT	60	88 us
EtherCAT G	80	70 us

Acknowledgement

This poster is based on results obtained from a project commissioned by the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO).

[1] K. Sato, "Realization and application of large-scale fast optical circuit switch for data center networking," Journal of Lightwave Technology, vol. 36, no. 7, pp. 1411–1419, Apr. 2018.



2020 OCP Global Summit

A sample timing chart of EtherCAT

(2) t = 52 μ s: the master starts to write a bit into shared memory, $3 t = 61 \mu s$: the write request is completed, 4 t = 71 µs: a PDO cycle begins, and