

T-LEX

Akira Kato

The logo for WIDE (Wide Area Information and Data Exchange) consists of the word "WIDE" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. A red dot is positioned to the right of the letter "E".

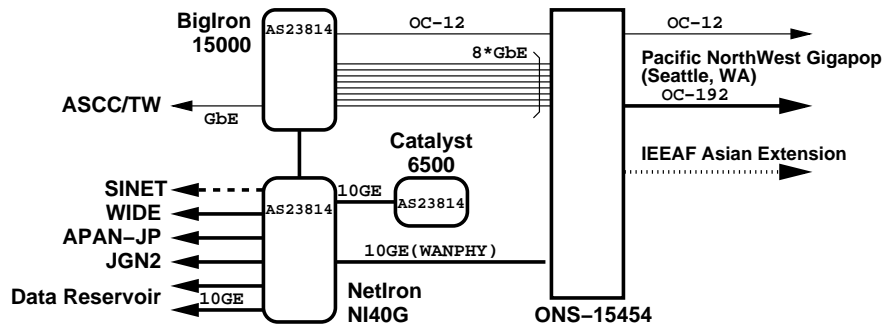
The Univ. of Tokyo/WIDE Project
kato@wide.ad.jp

T-LEX : Tokyo Lambda Exchange



- ☆ **Operated by WIDE Project**
- ☆ **IEEAF Pacific circuits to Seattle are terminated**
 - <http://www.ieeaf.org/>
 - An unprotected OC-192c with a protected OC-12c
 - Donated by VSNL; NTT Com. for backhaul in Tokyo
 - Working closely with PNWGigapop/U of Wash.
- ☆ **Interface with Japanese R&E Networks**
- ☆ **A base for possible extension to Asia**
 - Not available at this moment

Configuration of T-LEX



☆ Japanese domestic access

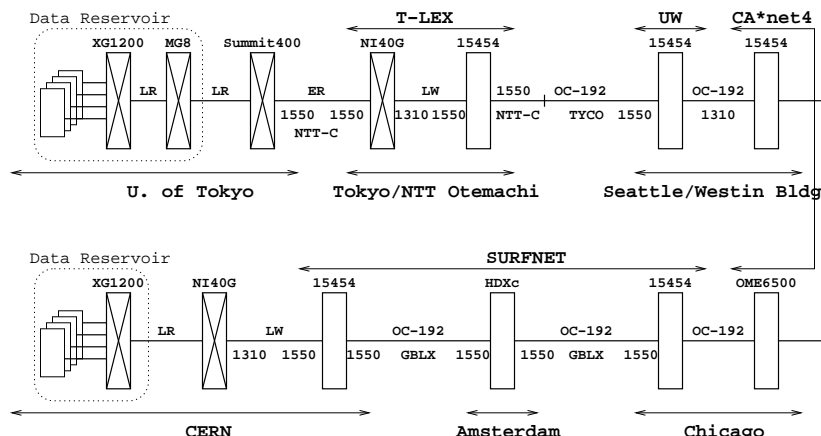
- An L2 switch converts WANPHY/LANPHY
- 10GE LANPHY
- WIDE, APAN-JP, JGN2, (SINET)

The first activity in T-LEX

☆ The first international OC-192c to Europe

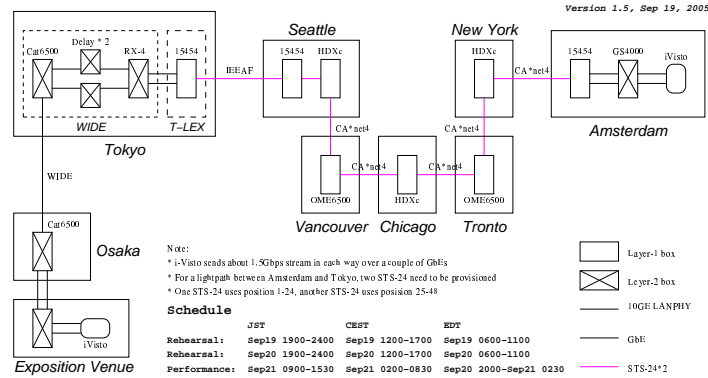
- Oct 2004, Univ. of Tokyo to CERN
- 10GE WANPHY between Tokyo and Geneva

Oct 12, 2004, by kato@wide.ad.jp



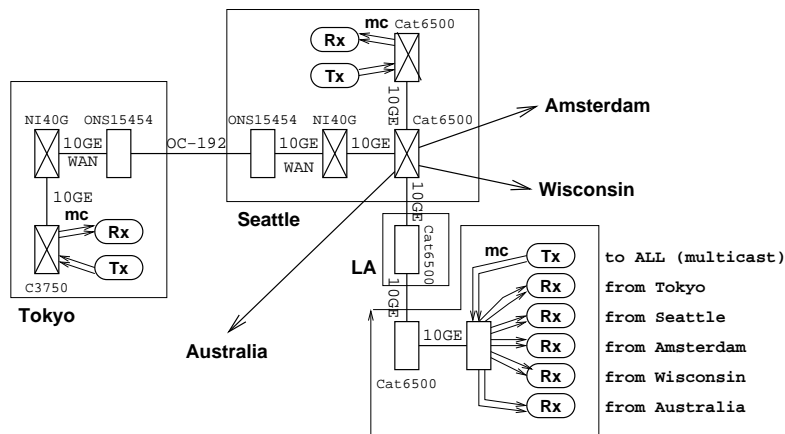
Recent Activities in T-LEX (1)

- ☆ **Aichi World Exposition Closing Event**
 - Details was given by Hiroshi Esaki



Recent Activities in T-LEX (2)

- ☆ **iGRID2005**
 - US118 N-way uncompressed HDTV transmission
 - Uncompressed HDTV from 5 locations to San Diego
 - Uncompressed HDTV IPv4 Multicast to 5 locations



CHEP06

- ☆ **A High Energy Physics conference**
 - Held in Mumbai, India in February 2006
- ☆ **VSNL International donated 4 * OC-3c**
 - Between Tokyo and Mumbai for 2 weeks
- ☆ **Various demonstrations was planned**
- ☆ **It was not successful in networking**
 - Gear delivery to Mumbai was delayed
 - Due to custom reason
 - No time to debug the networks
 - Observed packet loss, etc

CineGrid

- ☆ **4K-Cinema transmission**
 - As described by Tom DeFanti
 - Layer-2 path between UCSD/Callt2 and Keio/DMC
 - Via P-Wave, Seattle, IEEAF, T-LEX, and WIDE
 - Jumbo frame enabled
 - One demonstration has done in Aug 2006
 - Several other trial is planned

Internet2 LSR

☆ Land Speed Records

- <http://lsr.internet2.edu/>
- Partial rule says
 - Distance measured by L3 points
 - Must spawn at least an operational network link
 - IPv4/IPv6 single TCP/multiple TCPs
 - At least 10% greater than previous record
 - Maximum distance is 30,000km

☆ A Light Path itself doesn't contribute to LSR

- It is a layer-1 (or layer-2) service
- Need to put layer-3 devices in the middle

Data Reservoir LSRs

☆ Data Reservoir chaired by Prof. Hiraki

- <http://data-reservoir.adm.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp/>

☆ Original motivation

- Provide a system for efficient data transfer
 - for scientific applications
 - over a long-fat pipe
- iSCSI based system was developed
- Its record in 2003
 - 6.8Gbps disk-to-disk over 9800 mile
 - With a large number of TCP sessions

☆ How much performance single TCP marks?

- Now practical as 10GE is getting popular

Data Reservoir LSRs

☆ First LSR approved : Nov 9, 2004

- CERN to Pittsburgh through Tokyo
- IPv4 single TCP, TOE
- 7.21Gbps over 20,645km, 148.8 Pbm/s



Data Reservoir LSRs

☆ Second LSR : Dec 24, 2004

- Tokyo-Chicago-Amsterdam-Chicago-[Seattle]-Tokyo
- Starlight performed L3 function in one-way
- 7.21Gbps over 30,000km, 216.3 Pbm/s
- Xmas Eve : minimum congestion in Abilene

☆ First IPv6 LSR : Oct 29, 2005

- Tokyo-Chicago-Tokyo-Seattle-Tokyo
- 5.58Gbps over 30,000km, 167.4 Pbm/s
- No TOE was available

☆ Second IPv6 LSR : Nov 14, 2005 during SC|05

- Seattle-Tokyo-Chicago-Amsterdam-Seattle
- 6.96Gbps over 30,000km, 208.8 Pbm/s
- No TOE was available

Data Reservoir LSRs

☆ Latest IPv4 LSR : Feb 20, 2006

- Seattle-Tokyo-Chicago-Amsterdam-Seattle
- NIC with PCI-X2.0
 - Bandwidth of PCI-X doubled
- 8.80Gbps over 30,000km, 264.1 Pbm/s
- This was the last LSR single IPv4 TCP
 - 9.68Gbps required to break the record
 - It's impossible with a single OC-192c

☆ Things to be done

- IPv6 single TCP, >7.66Gbps
- Disk-to-disk transfer for real applications

LSR Trophies



The lessons

- ☆ **While DR got LSRs, they are still "art"**
 - Reproducibility is low
 - Part of the links is operational network
 - Background traffic cause additional jitter
- ☆ **Microscopic traffic monitoring in the middle required**
 - Examine the flow
 - Packet loss (non-contiguous seq#), jitter
- ☆ **TGNLE-1 developed by Prof. Hiraki's group**
 - A 10GE box with FPGA
 - It was used for "pace" the traffic in LSRs
 - Cisco URP awarded as Monitorable Lambda Exchange
 - Development is in progress

Other issues in T-LEX

- ☆ **ONS-15454 has only 4 high-speed slots**
 - Additional capacity might be required
 - Especially for Asian extension
 - An optical switch may be necessary
- ☆ **No sophisticated control plane is installed**
 - UCLP
 - TL1 toolkit through web

Summary of T-LEX

☆ **An IEEAF circuits termination**

- Used for various experiments and demonstrations
- LSRs with extensive help from GLIF community

☆ **Microscopic traffic monitoring is being developed**

- At 10GE with FPGA supported by Cisco URP

☆ **Introduction of control plane is planned**

- TL1 toolkit through web?
- Need to configure the L2 switch as well

☆ **Possible future experiments**

- 20Gbps by collaboration with KRLight
 - when JP-KR circuit upgraded to 10GE