AmLight Express and Protect (AmLight-ExP): Enabling Research and Education in the Americas via cooperation and collaboration

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Global 100G: ANA-100G, GÉANT, RedCLARA/RNP, SINET Push for Greater Connectivity Around the Globe 2019 Internet2 Global Summit March 7, 2019

Outline

- Overview
- Current Status
- Planned activities for 2019
- Science Drivers
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Overview: AmLight Express & Protect Vision

Backbone: AMLIGHT



- Community-operated network infrastructure
- Leased capacity on two submarine cable systems, evolving to a hybrid model that includes spectrum from Boca Raton to Sao Paulo
- Express (spectrum) capacity will provide up to 6 optical channels, which will be lit with 100G transponders today
- Protect (leased) capacity 100G ring will back up the Express capacity





Partners and Goals

- AmLight-ExP interconnects the U.S. to key aggregation points in South and Central America (Brazil, Chile, Panama)
- 5-year Cooperative Agreement with the U.S. National Science Foundation
- Cooperative and collaborative partnerships with ANSP, RNP, CLARA, REUNA, AURA, FLR, and Internet2
- Continue evolving a rational network infrastructure using both optical spectrum and leased capacity



Current Status: Regional Network Infrastructure

- 100G ring Miami-Fortaleza, Fortaleza-Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo-Santiago, Santiago-Panama City, Panama City-Miami
- 10G ring from Miami-Sao Paulo-Miami for protection (red)
- 10G Miami-Santiago for protection
- 100G and 10G rings are diverse, operating on multiple submarine cables
- Total upstream capacity presently at 230Gbps





Network virtualization and programmability

Supporting SDN in production since 2014

Researchers use slicing/virtualization to prototype network-aware applications

- Can implement testbeds with real network devices
- Can validate research in a production environment, and at scale
- E.g., Existing testbed for bandwidth prioritization and reservation to support big-data and real-time applications (LSST use case)
- SDN Looking Glass for integration of both optical and packet domains for a complete network troubleshooting and visualization





Planned Activities: Building Express backbone, and enhancing resilience on AmLight

Increasing AmLight network resilience and capacity

- Activate Express:
 - Boca Raton, Fortaleza, Sao Paulo
 - 6 (green lines) x 100G links
 - 4 managed by RNP
 - 2 managed by FIU/ANSP/LSST
- Expanding AmLight network
 - Add PoPs in Jacksonville and Boca Raton
- Enhancing monitoring capabilities
 - Enhance SDN Looking Glass
 - Activate INT capabilities
 - Add P4+INT NICs to perfSonar nodes





Science Driver: Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST)

- LSST will be a large-aperture, wide-field, ground-based optical telescope under construction in northern Chile
- The 8.4 meter telescope will take a picture of the southern sky every 27 seconds
 - producing a 13 Gigabyte data set
- Each image must be transferred to the archive site at NCSA in Champaign, Illinois, within 5 seconds
 - Reason: for processing to be completed in time to generate "transient alert" notifications to the worldwide astronomical community within 60 seconds
- In response to LSST's transient alert requirements, the network must be scalable, highly available, reliable, and provide highthroughput and guaranteed bandwidth







Challenge: LSST Use Case

LSST will be remotely operated from Tucson, Arizona

- Every 27 seconds throughout the night, LSST will take a 6.4GB picture of the sky, process it, generate transient alerts (6.3GB) from this picture, and then send a 13GB data set to NCSA, at Urbana-Champaign, Illinois
 - From the 27-seconds window, only 5 seconds are available for data transmission
 - Multi-traffic types with different priorities (db sync, control, general Internet traffic) must be supported
- A 0.001% of packet loss will compromise the LSST application
- Packet loss isolation will have to be handled in real-time
- Strict SLA:
 - MTBF (180 days in a year)
 - MTTR (48 hours)







Conclusion

AmLight continues to

- Develop a network infrastructure that interconnects North America with key aggregation points in South and Central America (Brazil, Chile, Panama)
- Evolve as a rational R&E network infrastructure that is scalable, effective and efficient
- Facilitate effective peering among academic networks and communities of interest
- Respond to the network requirements from research communities
- Achieve success in its goals through cooperation and collaboration



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