



# ESnet

ENERGY SCIENCES NETWORK

## ESnet Status Update

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SAACC - Virtual meeting

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

Office of Science



# Outline

- What is ESnet
- ESnet6 Overview
  - Implementation Phases
  - Rough schedule
  - How the pieces go together
- Colo and Fiber
- Management network
- Optical Core
- Packet Core & Low Touch Edge Details
- High Touch services
- Questions

# ESnet: DOE's High Performance Network (HPN) Scientific User Facility derives its mission from Office of Science



## ***Mission of DOE Office of Science:***

...delivery of scientific discoveries and major scientific tools to transform our understanding of nature...

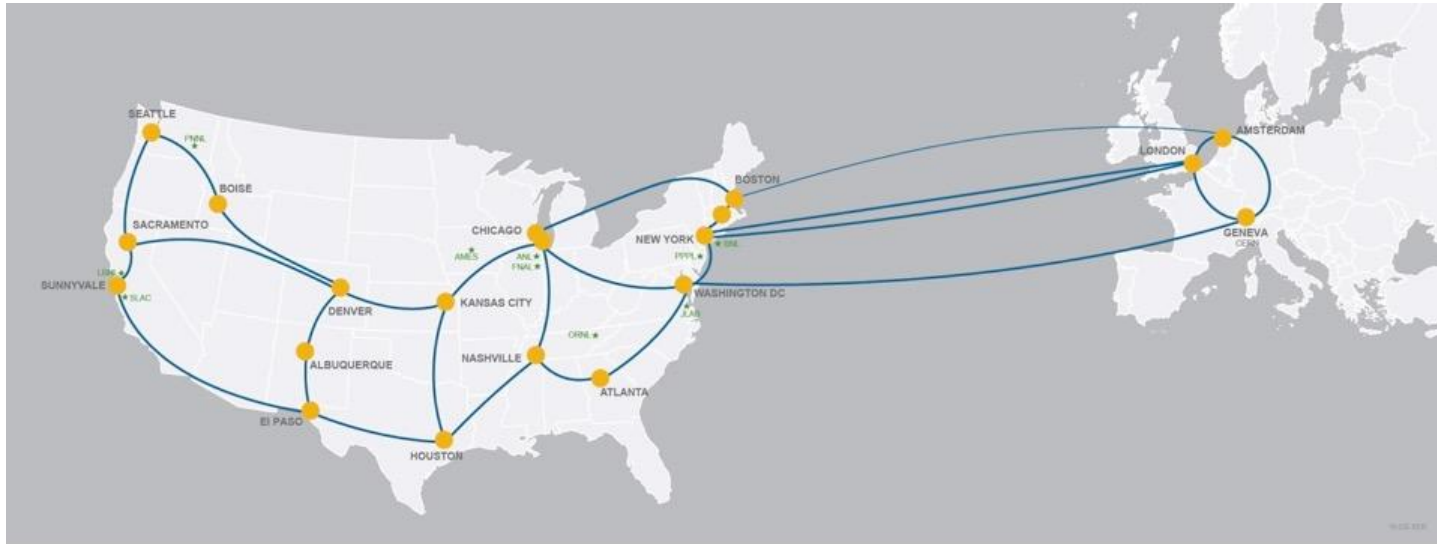


## ***Mission of Energy Sciences Network:***

*Science network user facility* designed to **accelerate** scientific research and discovery.

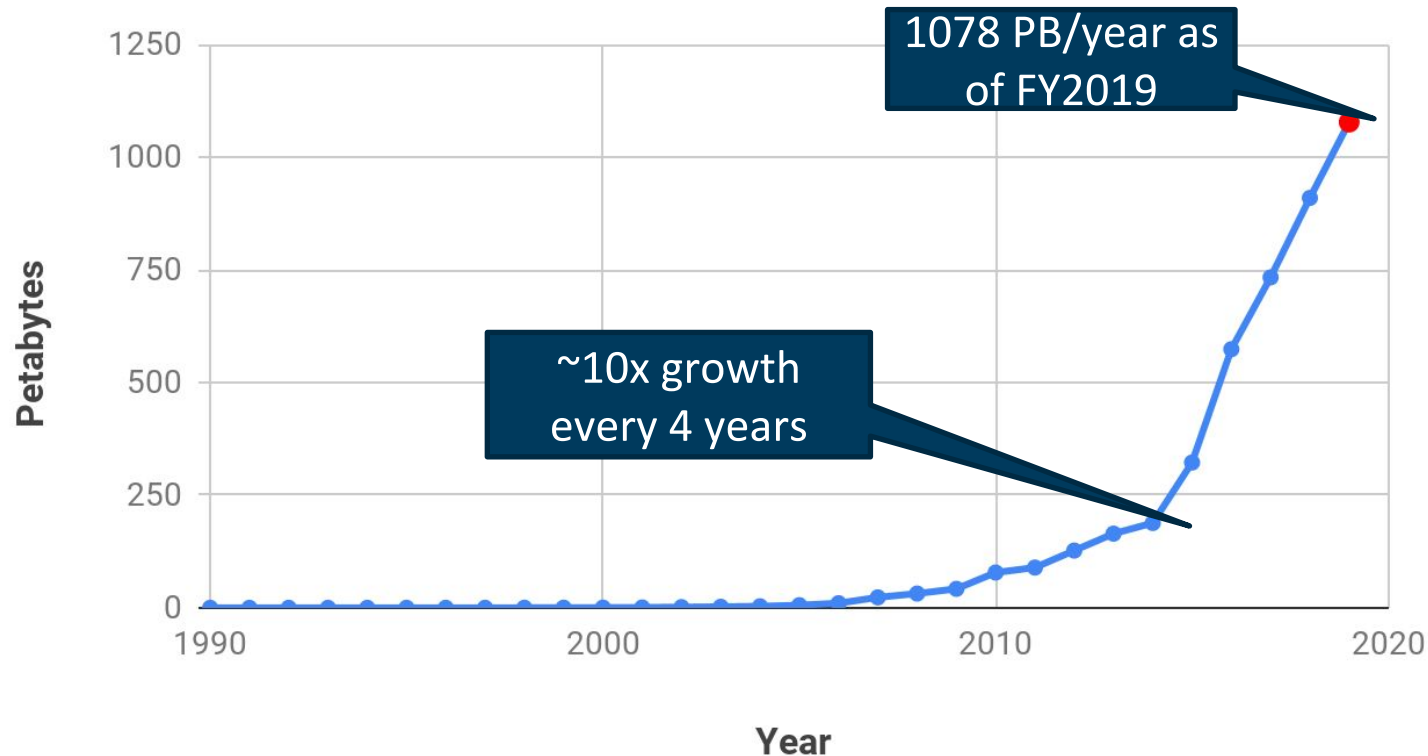
# Our Vision Drives the ESnet Approach to the Mission

Scientific progress will be **completely unconstrained** by the physical location of instruments, people, computational resources, or data.

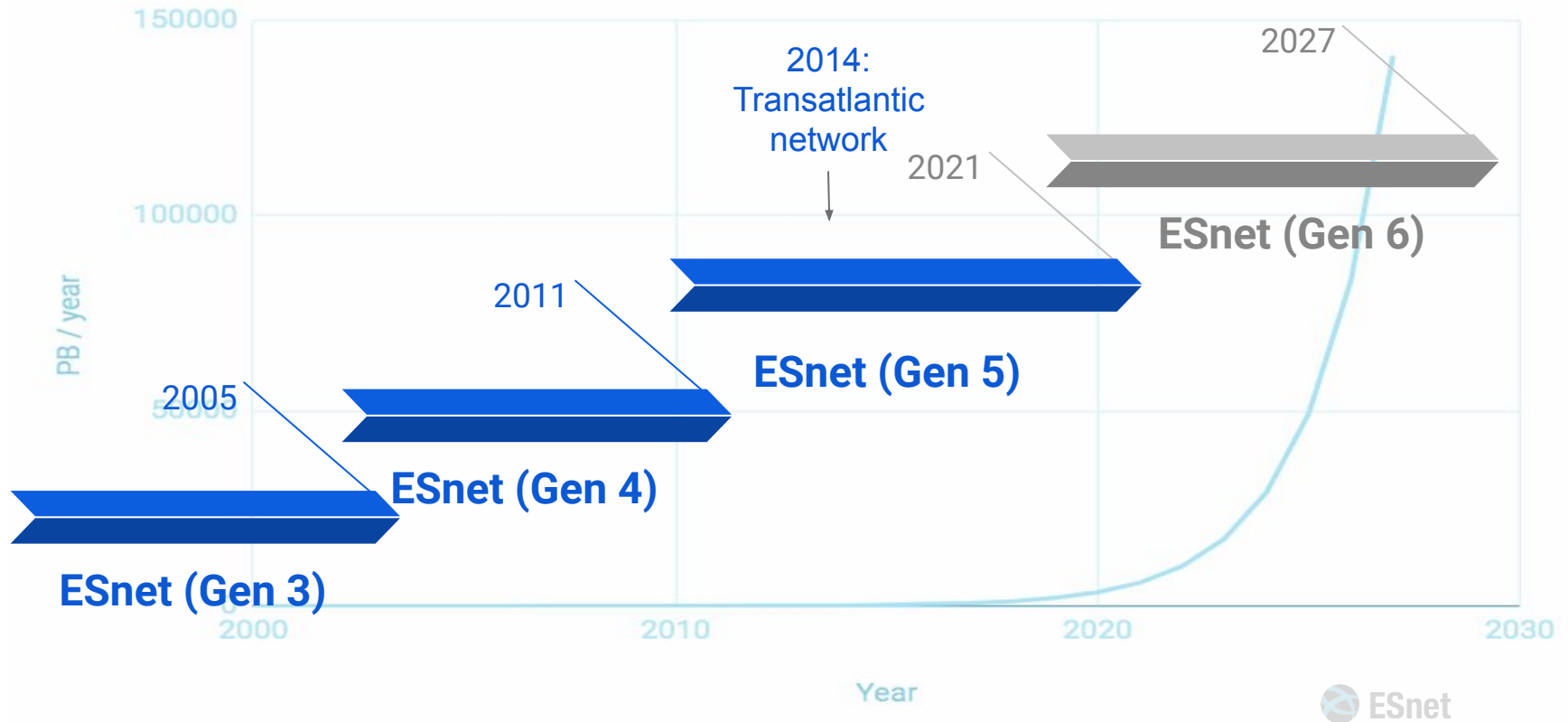


# An Exabyte Network Today

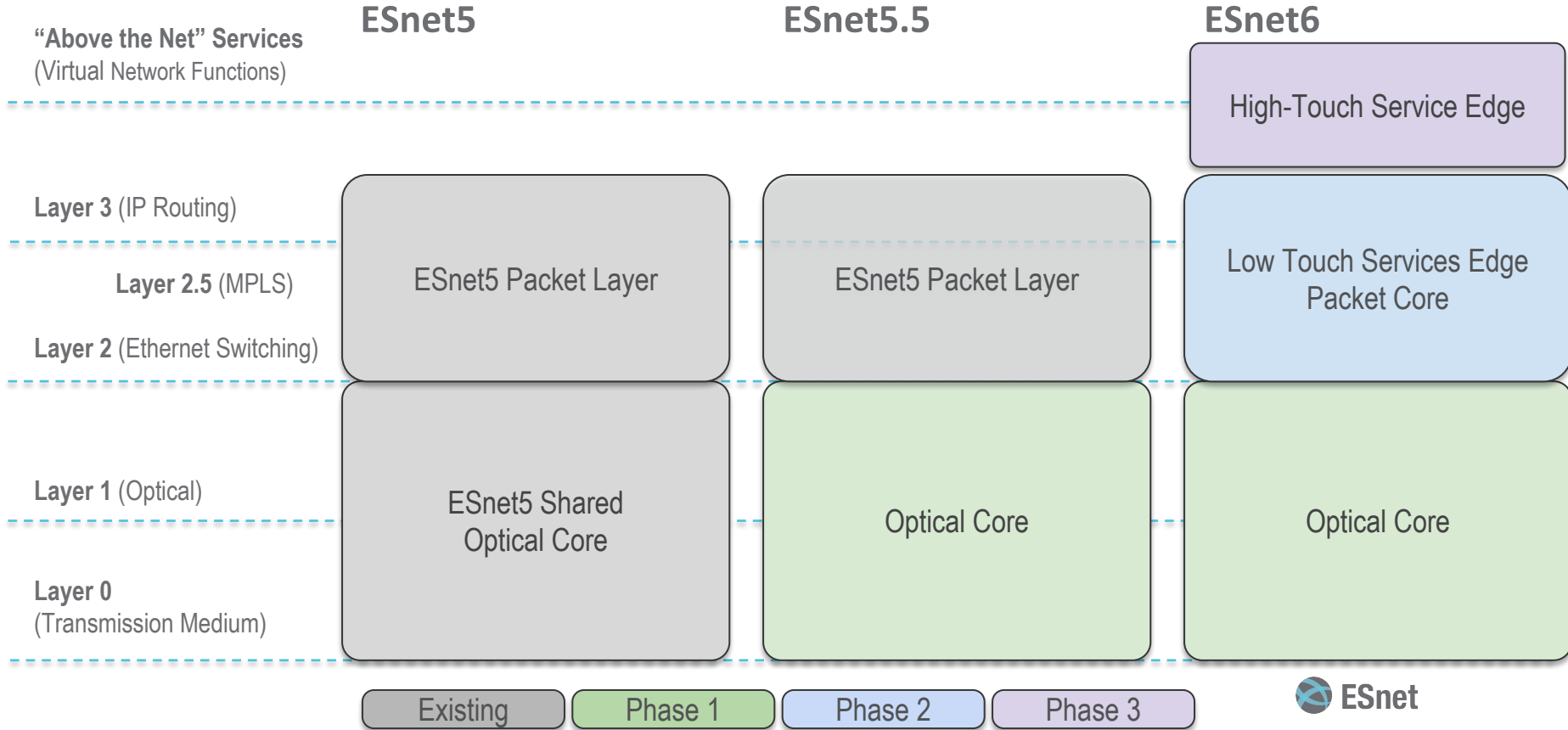
Yearly aggregate traffic in PB carried by ESnet



# The evolution of the ESnet network



# Implementation Context



# ESnet5.5 ~ 11 Tbps of Circuits

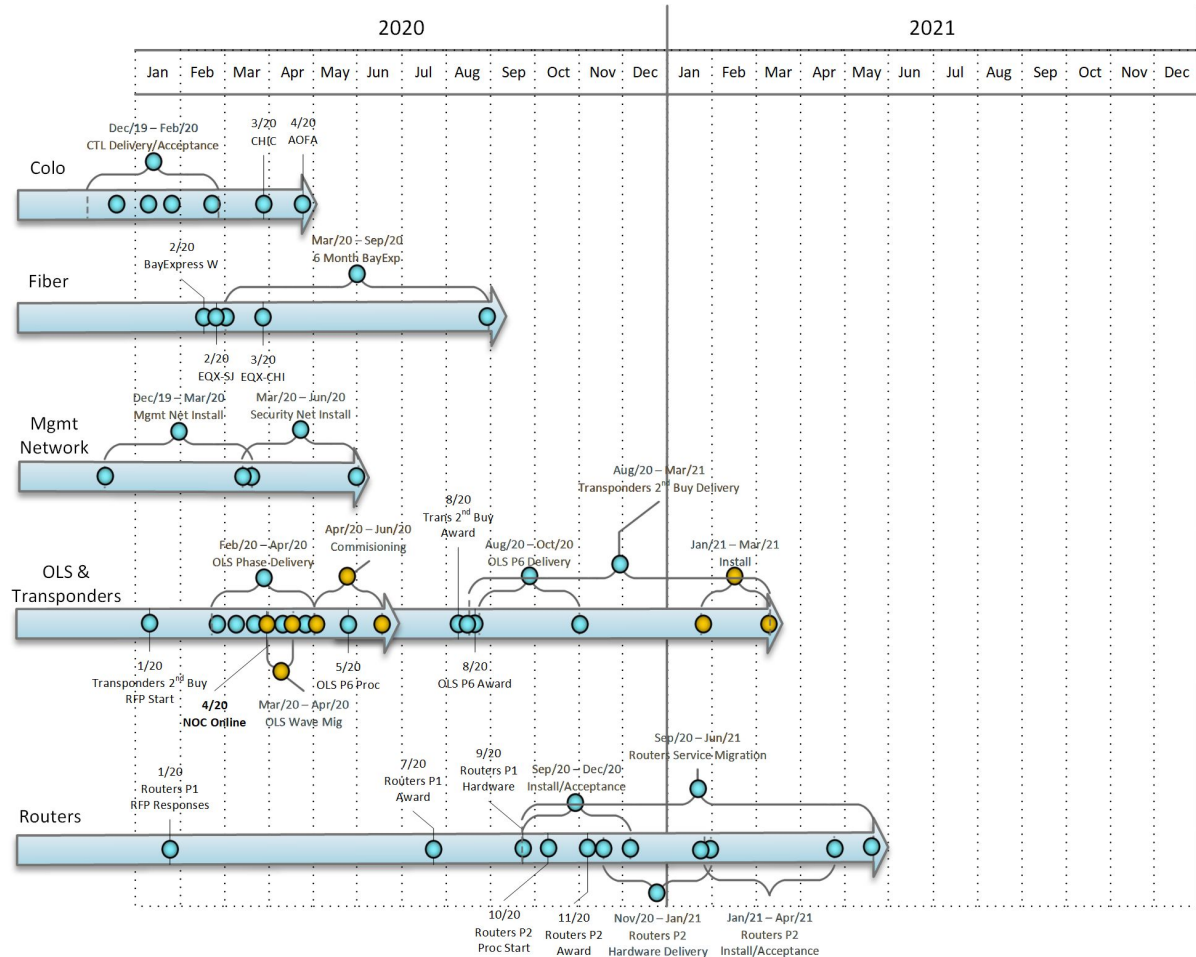
- Circuits are defined here as client gray optics, across transponder & FlexLS to client gray optics on the far end.
- Phase 1 of the transponders (Groove CHM2T) will provide enough capacity to:
  - Replace 77 ESnet5 circuits on our shared Ciena infrastructure
  - Add 8 circuits for pending capacity upgrades
  - Plus 57 circuits for ESnet6 router turnup next fall/winter.
- We will re-optimizing Circuits after the ESnet6 routers are deployed.
  - Decom all the 10G muxes
  - Migrate parallel links to 400G client side interfaces if/where possible



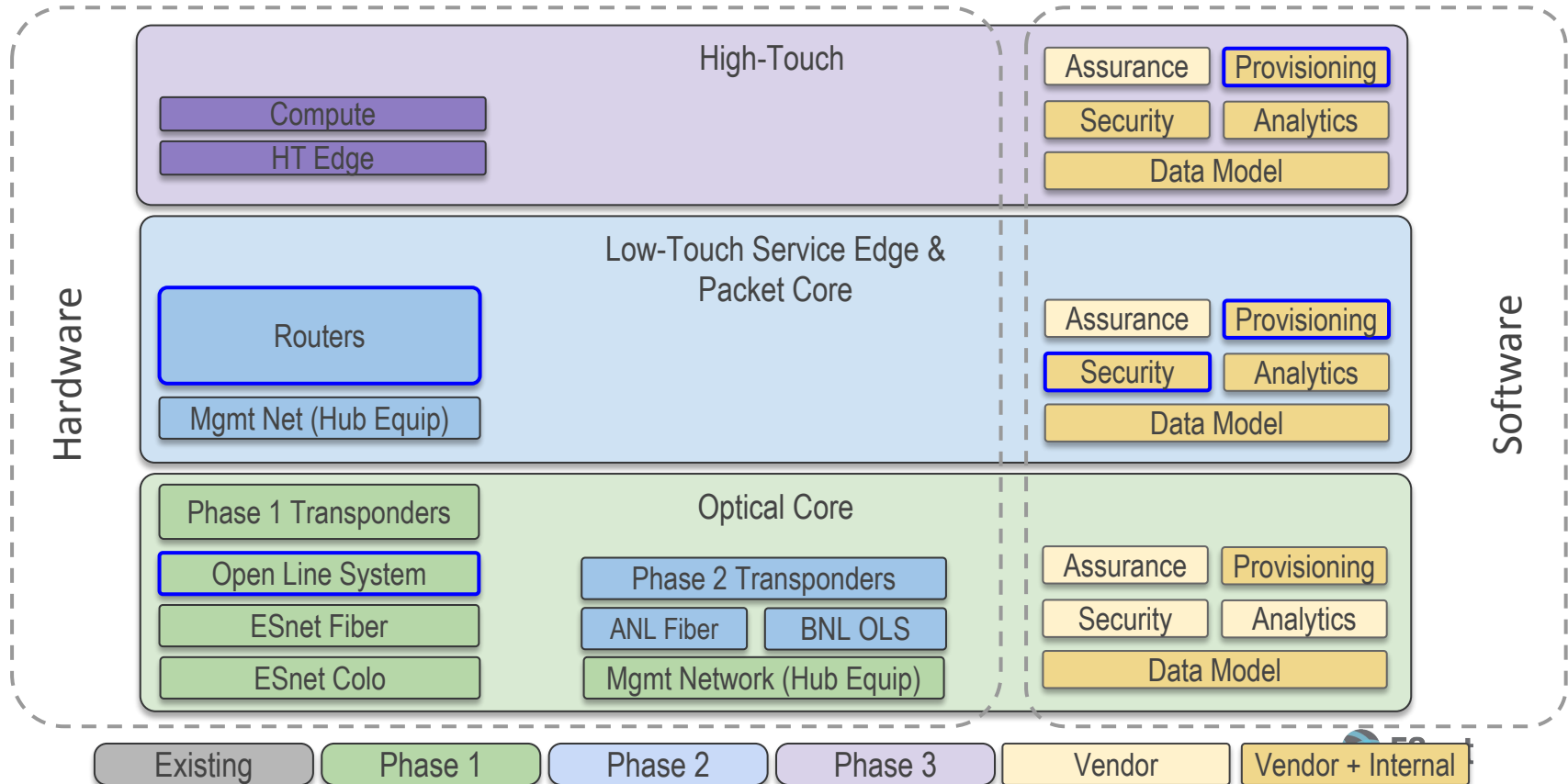
# ESnet6

## Summary Schedule

BTW, High-Touch prototypes in FY20 & FY21, and equipment & service deployment in FY22 not shown.



# ESnet6 Network System



# Key Implementation Strategies

## Hardware: COTS

- All the hardware we are purchasing is commercial-off-the-shelf.

## Software: Buy vs. Build

- Integrate supported components whenever we can and develop from ground up **only when it is required**.
- *Most software effort is focused on **Integration**.*

## Installation: Leverage Subcontractors

- Use installation subcontractor and the colo operator's staff to manage logistics and physical installs, coordinated by ESnet staff.

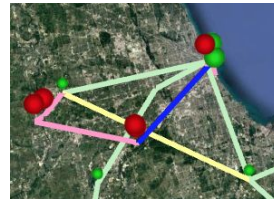
# Colo and Fiber Status Feb 28 2020



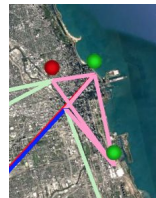
Bay Area



Chicago Metro



Chicago Downtown



# ESnet6 Management Network

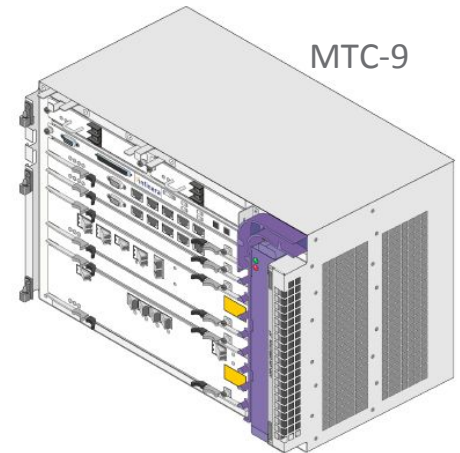
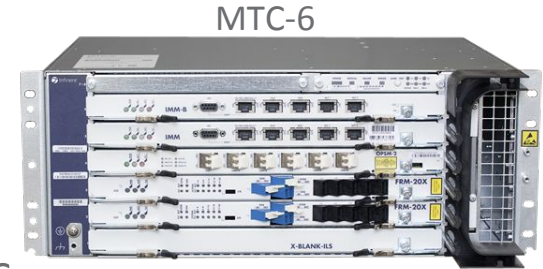
- Provides in band and out of band (oob) connectivity to the management ethernet and serial consoles of all the equipment (except ILA).
- IPv6 only network (It's 2020, this should be easy right?)
- Cellular LTE instead of POTS modems for oob
- Consists of
  - Opengear IM7200
  - Juniper QFX 5110

# What is the Optical Core?

- An "OPEN" line system. De-coupled line equipment from transponders. No restrictions on using non-line system vendor components.
- The Optical Core provides point-to-point Ethernet circuits between backbone routers and service edge devices and within the backbone.
- It operates at Layer-1.
- The Optical Core uses DWDM (Dense Wave Division Multiplexing) to provide static, un-protected, high-capacity links to the Packet Core.

# ESnet6 Optical Core Open Line System Technical Summary

- Infinera Flex-ILS: Colorless, Directionless, Contentionless (CDC), Redundant
  - 2 CDC drop mux's per ROADM node
  - Redundant shelf processors, including amp sites
  - RAMAN on 75 spans (>20dB of loss)
- Integrated OTDR @ 130 locations (RAMAN & Metro)
- **Completely open line system**
  - No per-wave license restrictions
- 6 & 9 slot chassis are being deployed
  - MTC6 only at AC and 19" rack locations





# ESnet6 Optical Core

## Phase 1 Transponder Details

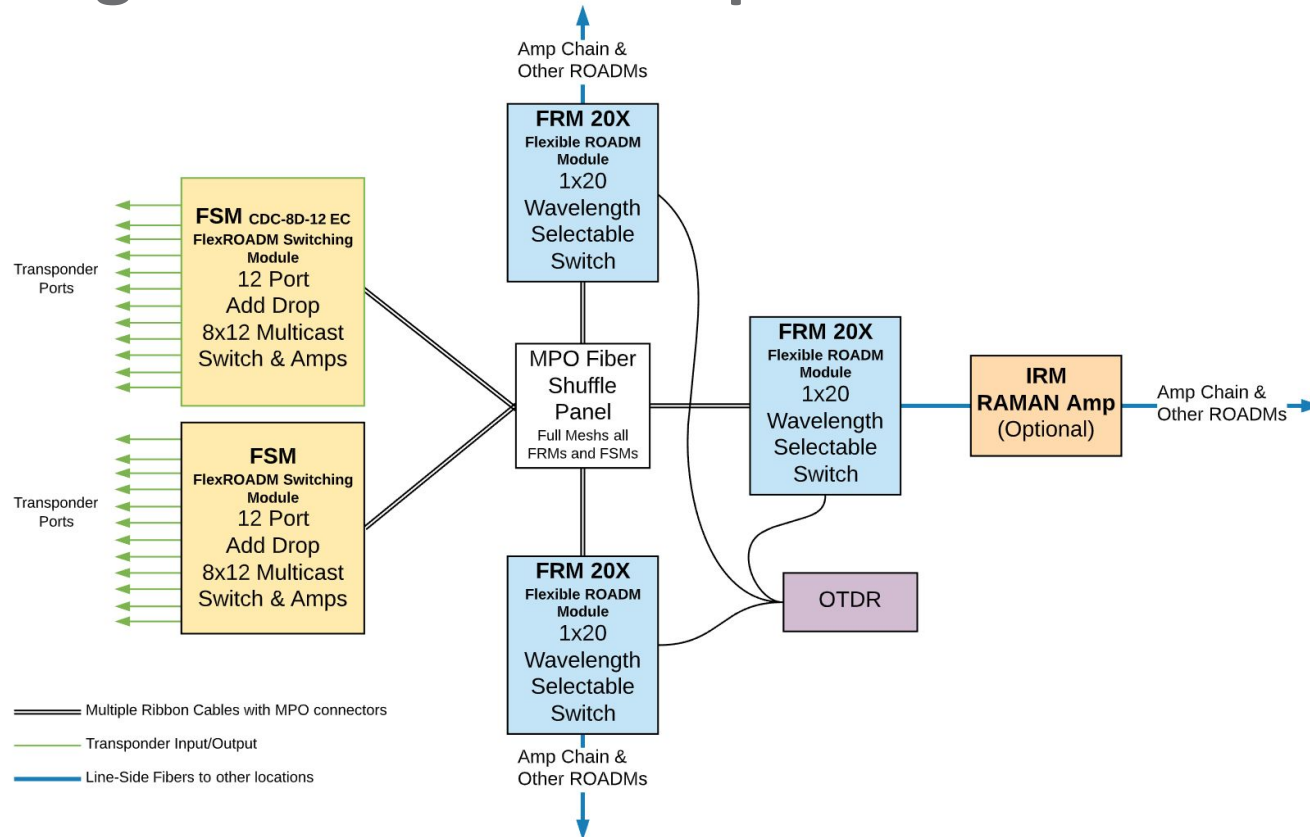
- Phase 1 transponders are ~50% of total ESnet6 capacity
  - Coriant Groove (recently bought by
    - G30 Chassis - 2 at most ROADM nodes
    - CHM2T 1.2Tb Tunable Transponders
      - 2 100G-600G transponders per card
      - Flexible 100G/200G/400G client port muxing
      - Acacia DSPs under the covers
      - Full license to use all features & ports except for MACSEC
    - XTM2 10G muxes (during transition to ESnet6)
      - No waves < 100G!
- ESnet 5.5 Optical Core will only use:
  - 100G client optics: QSFP28-LR4 & AOC
  - 10G client optics: SFP+ LR 10G





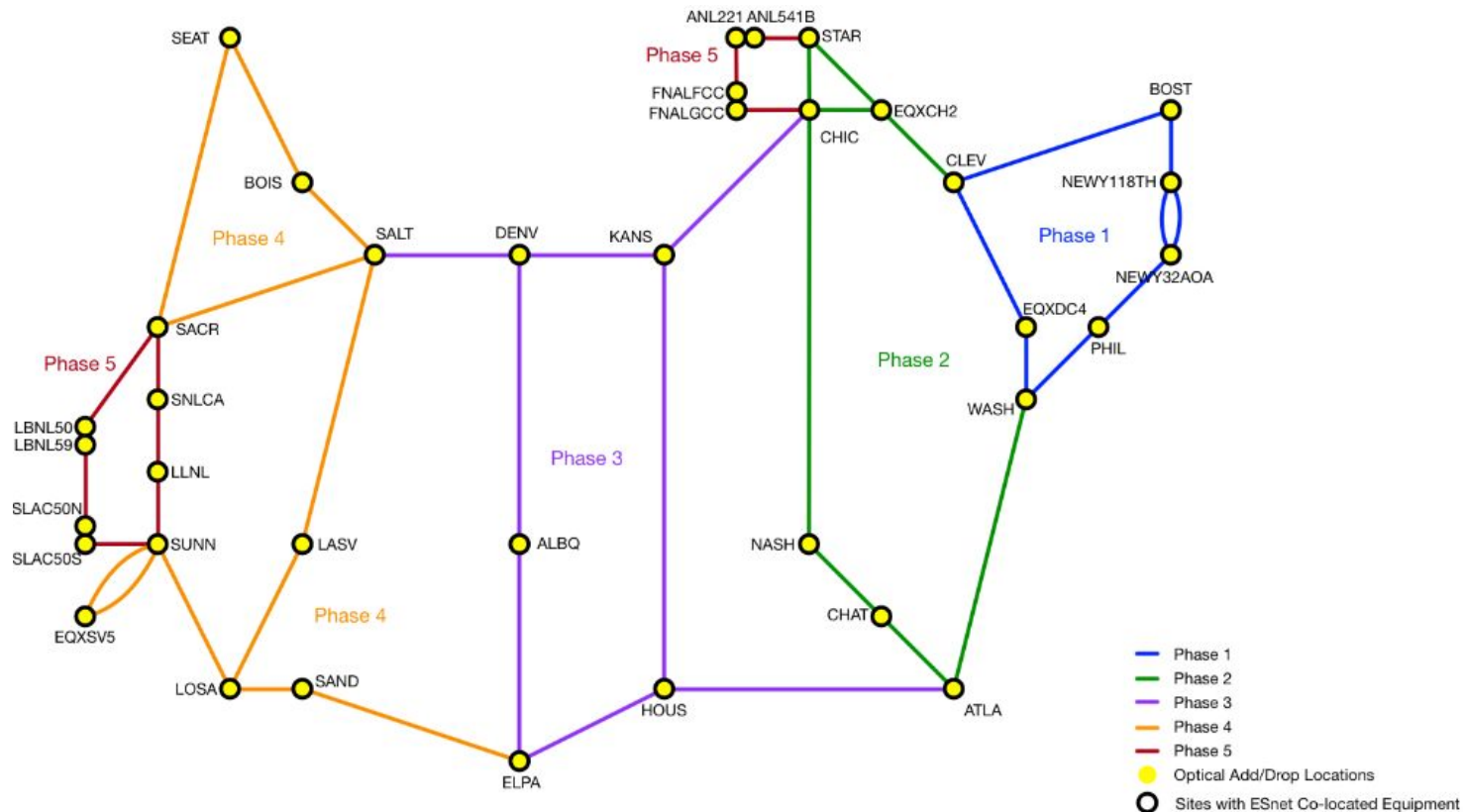
# Open Line System Architecture

## 3 Degree ROADM Example



Example node is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a rack with components distributed across 4 MTC-6 chassis.

# OLS Installation Phases





# What is the Packet Core?

- The Packet Core provides network reachability between backbone and service edge sites. It operates at Layer-2 and above.
- Packet Core uses SR-MPLS (Segment Routing, an extension of MPLS) to provide a programmable, flexible, resilient forwarding plane.
- Commercial PCE (path computation engine) used for managing overlays.

# Router Procurement

- Currently in the RFP process for ESnet6 routers
- 2 hardware configurations and a PCE Software component requested
- Proposals are currently being reviewed
- Award an MSA late March/early April
- First phase purchase: Summer 2020
- Installation 4QCY2020
- Installation services proposals also requested

# What is High Touch?

- A programmable data plan for development and deployment of innovative science data services.
  - Provides unprecedented flexibility to customize packet processing at scale.
  - Developing new services to support emerging science application workflows not currently supported by mainstream packet edge routers without the huge expense of contracting router vendors to develop (and support) the capability.
  - Platform for research into features and functions that will educate the design and architecture of ESnet7.
- First High Touch Service: **Precision Network Telemetry**
  - We can get detailed insights into how the network is behaving.
  - We can profile how flows are performing in our network and take proactive action.
  - We can use the detailed flow information for traffic engineering, capacity planning, or anomaly detection (e.g., AI/ML applications)

Questions...

