GARR



GARR-X phase 0 GARR network status GARR-X project updates

Massimo Carboni

9° WORKSHOP GARR, Rome - June 16th, 2009



GARR User Community































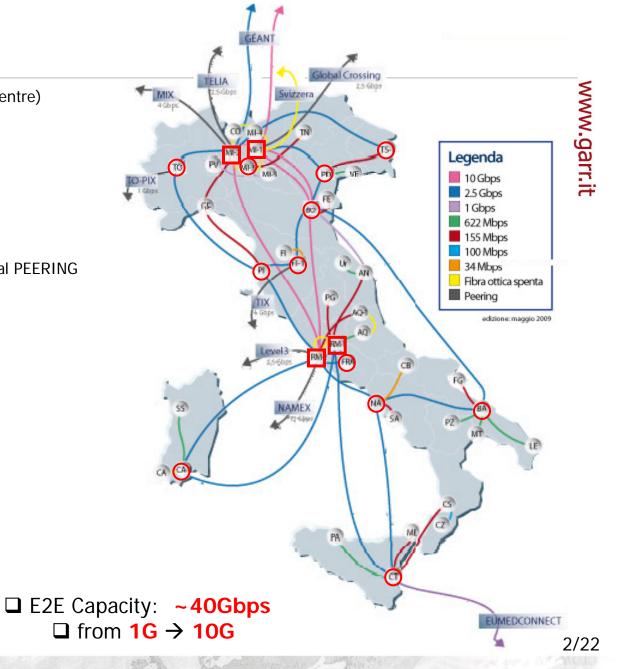


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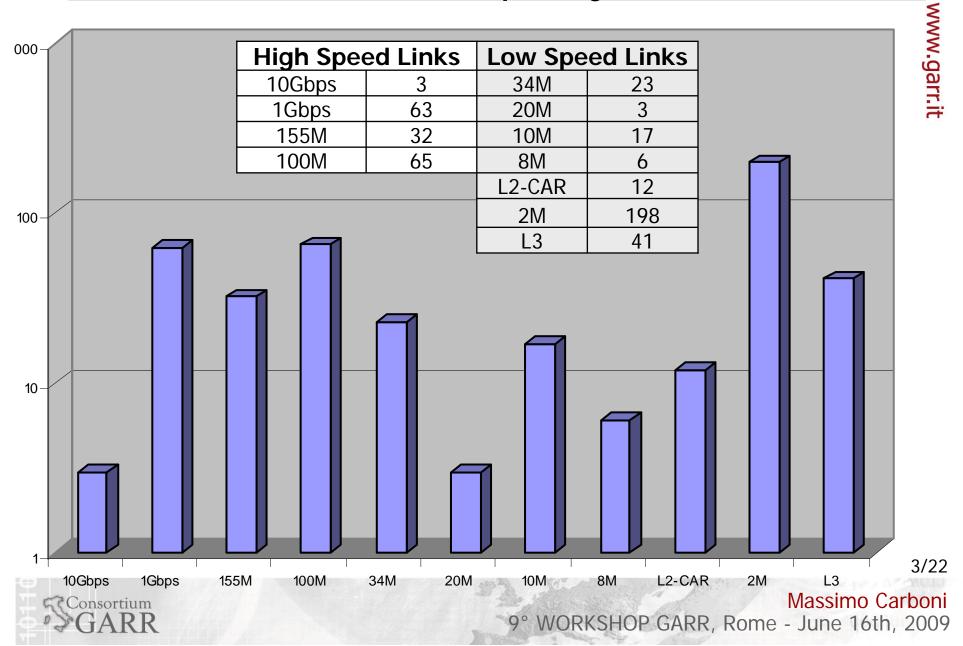
GARR Network

- 43 POPs (University and Research Centre)
- → PEERING: 76 Gbps
 - **52.5Gbps** vs GEANT2
 - □ 10G + 2.5G IP Access
 - □ 3*10GE E2E links
 - □ 9*1GE E2E links
 - ☐ 3x2.5Gbps IP Transit
 - ☐ 2 Milan + 1 Rome
 - ☐ 7x1Gbps+10Gbps National PEERING
- BackBone Capacity ~110Gbps
- ☐ 7 TLC Operators
 - ☐ Telecom Italia
 - ☐ Infracom (ex Autostrade TLC)
 - □ Fastweb
 - ☐ Interoute (ex Eurostrada)
 - WIND
 - BT-Italia (ex Albacom)
 - □ COLT-Telecom
- 3 International IP Carrier
 - Global Crossing
 - Telia
 - ☐ Level3
- □ Access Capacity: ~60Gbps
 - □ Starting from $2M \rightarrow 10G$
 - N.Access Links: 500
 - N.Backbone Links: 62



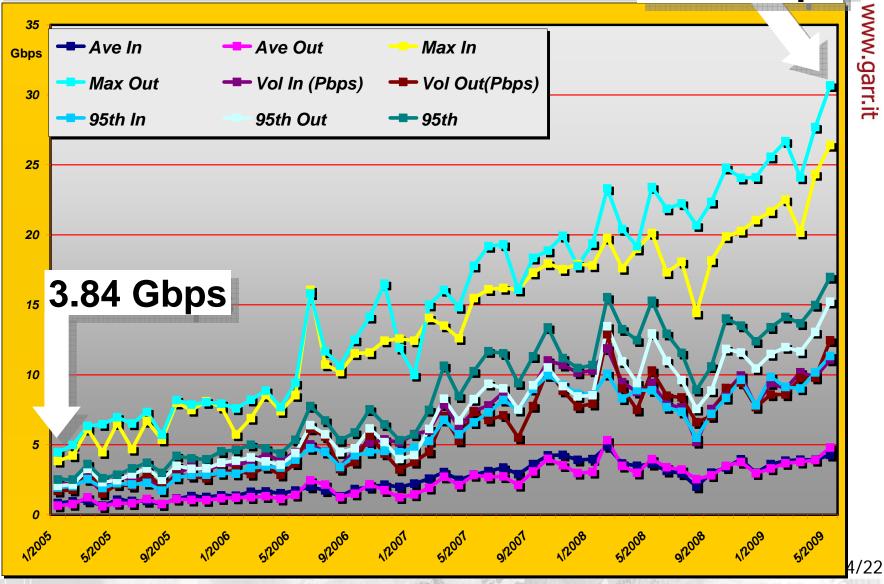


GARR User's Access Capacity



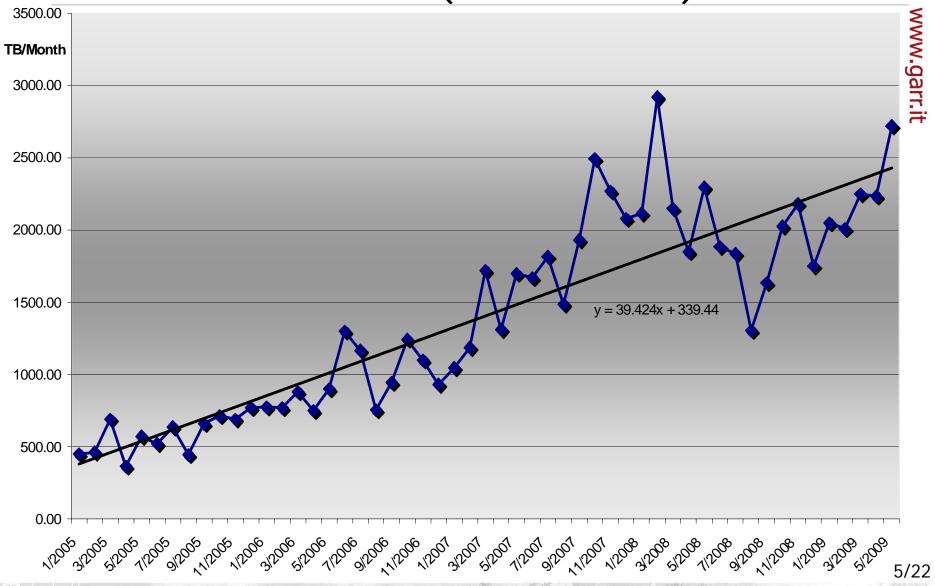
GARR Traffic Trends

30.67 Gbps



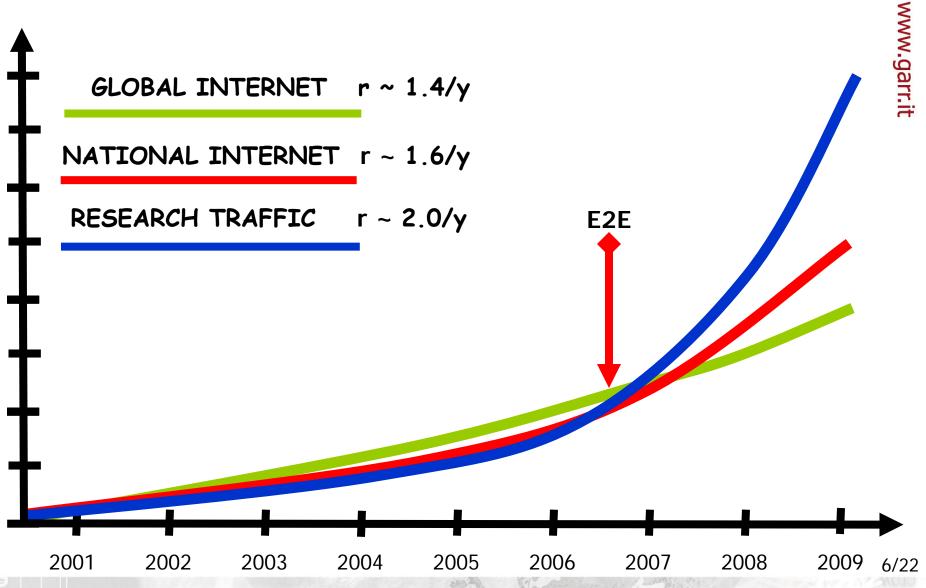


Global Traffic Trend (→ 1/1/2005)





Traffic Evolution



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From GARR-G to GARR-X

- From GARR-G to GARR-X
 - GARR-X is the Project for the GARR network evolution in the next (at least) 6 years
 - The GARR-X network implementation starts at the end of this year (GARR-X Phase 0)
 - The transition from GARR-G network to the new infrastructure will take place through a continuous process
- Why GARR-X?
 - Increasing the flexibility and the efficiency of the technical and economic model of the network
 - Keeping pace with user requirements
 - Providing the same services everywhere in the country



The key evolution factors

- Long term leasing of optical fibres (both for backbone and access) under the exclusive control of GARR
- Acquiring and installing new generation equipments (router and photonic)
 - High level of reconfiguration
 - Multi lambda capacity on the same fibre pair
 (10Gbit/s, 40Gbit/s → 100Gbit/s when available)
- The direct control and management of the whole network infrastructure (today only at IP level)

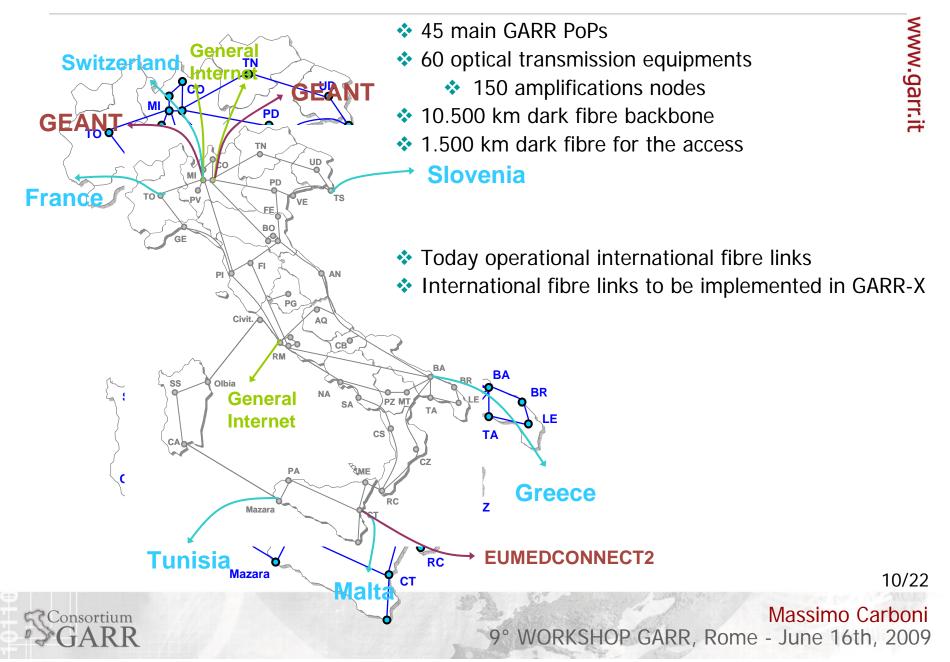


The GARR-X network characteristics

- Low incremental costs for the network infrastructure evolution (after the first bulk investment)
- Flexibility to satisfy the (present and future) users requirements
 - Implementing dedicated networks on GARR-X infrastructure for special groups of users in order to support specific services or applications
- Integration with extended Campus LAN, MAN and RAN
- Low cost and high bandwidth guaranteed access to the network
 - FastEthernet, 1Gigabit and 10Gigabit Ethernet on
 - Optical fibre (preferred solution ≥ 1Gbit/s)
 - Direct circuit by telco operators (<1Gbit/s)
 - Circuits aggregations by means of telco operators network (<100Mbit/s)



The fibre based interconnections to other NRENs

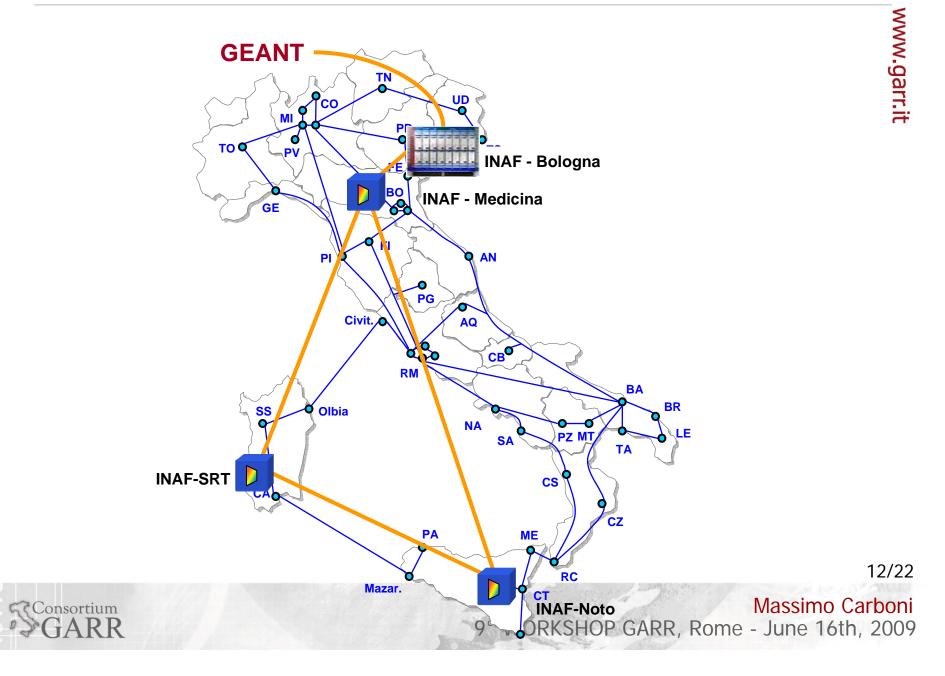


The users' benefits

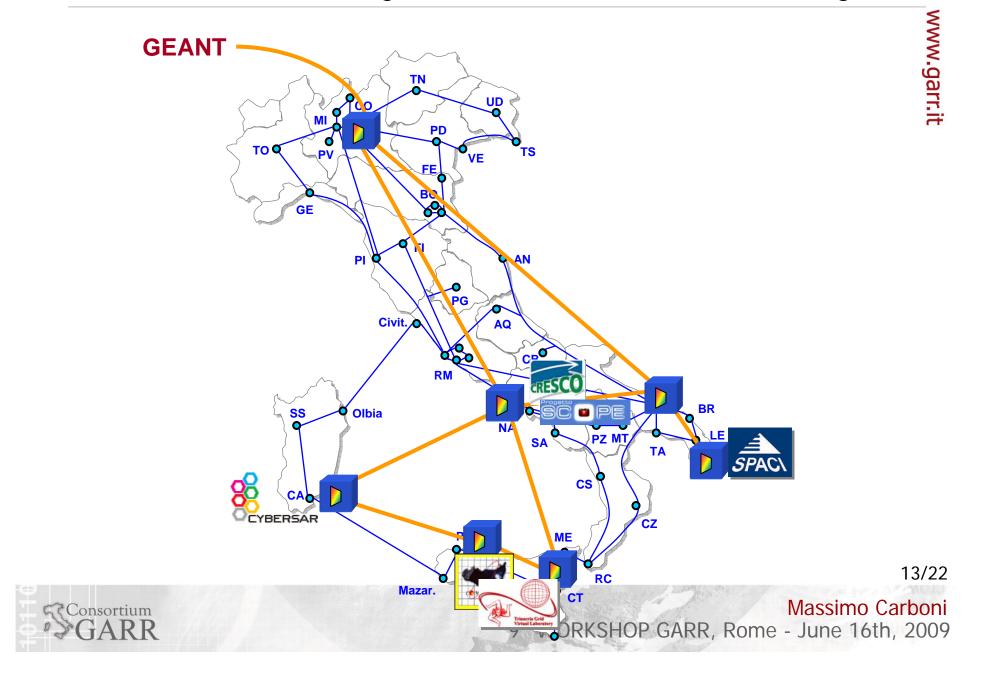
- Higher network access capacity
 - The aggregate network access capacity will raise of about 50% in the first year and four times in 6 years
- Better performances
 - Reduced delay and jitter for the Real-time applications
 - Reduced time for faults detection and resolution
- New services
 - Dedicated end-to-end circuits on the whole country
 - Bandwidth on-demand
 - Optical private networks and L2/L3 MPLS VPN
 - Storage and Local Area Network Extension (Disaster Recovery applications)
- ... also extended to international multi domain level
- Improve and extend the user applications support
 - Grid and Cloud Computing
 - Telemedicine
 - E-learning
 - Multimedia content access (Museums, Libraries, Music Conservatories, Public record offices)
 - Voice over IP (VoIP)



INAF Radio astronomy OPN (eVLBI project)

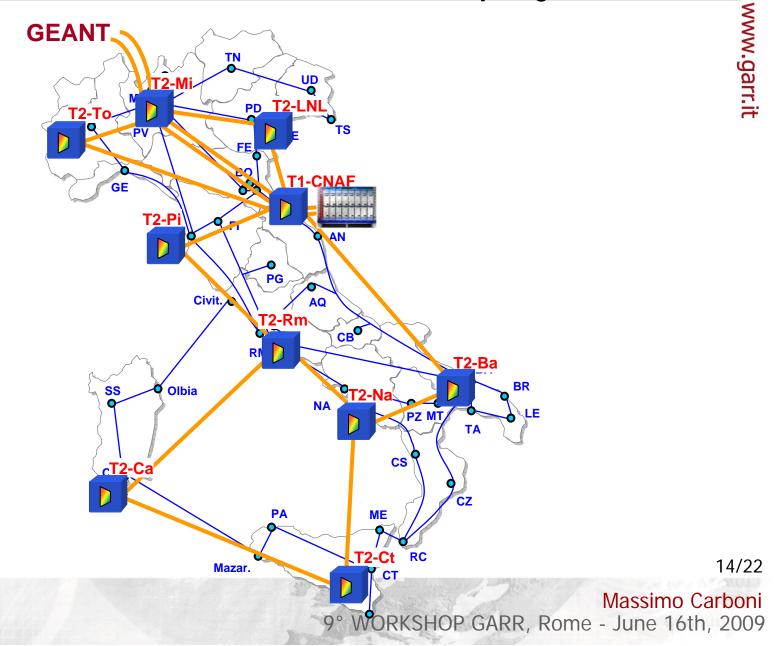


OPN of GRID Projects in the south of Italy



INFN T1-T2 national OPN (LHC project)

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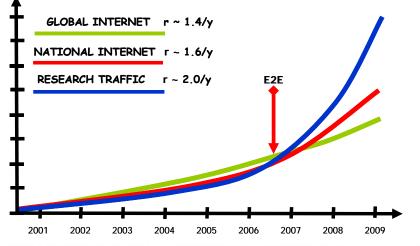


GARR-X Phase 0: goals

- Total network bandwidth evolution
 - Initial increase factor of backbone capacity
 - IP: ≥ 2 (~ 8 in 3 years)
 - end-to-end circuits : 2 (~10 in 3 years)
 - Initial increase factor of access capacity
 - 1,5 (~4 in 6 years)

Keeping below the today value the global network

expenditure per year





Design criteria

- Empowering the backbone
 - leasing optical fibers along the higher traffic lines and between the points of major traffic aggregation, instead of leasing telco operators circuits
- Pushing the optical fiber adoption for the user sites access to the network
 - PRO: unlimited access bandwidth potentiality
 - CONTRA: possible decreasing of SLA
 - → in the time to repair due to fiber cut
- Large adoption of low bandwidth (<100Mbps) circuits aggregation through telco operators MPLS/VPN services
 - PRO: low cost
 - CONTRA: reduced bandwidth evolution (<100M) and advanced services provision
- lambda multiplexing on dark fibers by means DWDM equipments

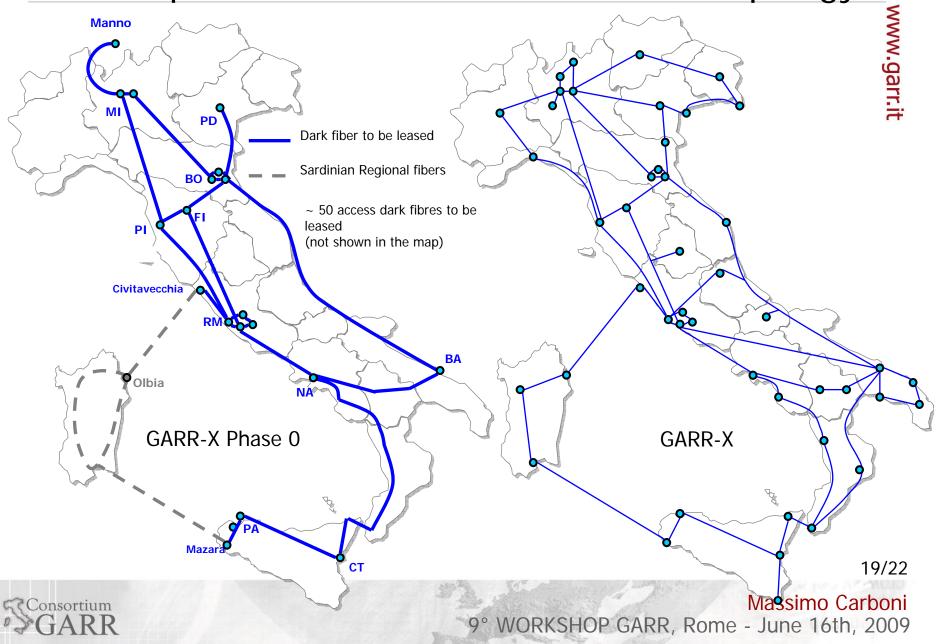


GARR-X Phase 0: procurement procedures

- Tender to lease dark fibers (backbone and access) for 6 years, including maintenance service and housing for amplification nodes
- 2. Tender to lease Telco operators **circuits** for 3 years, if dark fiber is not available or too expensive
 - different technology circuits (lambda, SDH and low capacity xDSL access)
- 3. Tender for **DWDM equipments** to manage and operates lambdas on the leased dark fiber, including maintenance service for 6 years
- 4. Tender for core and access **routers**, including maintenance service for 5 years

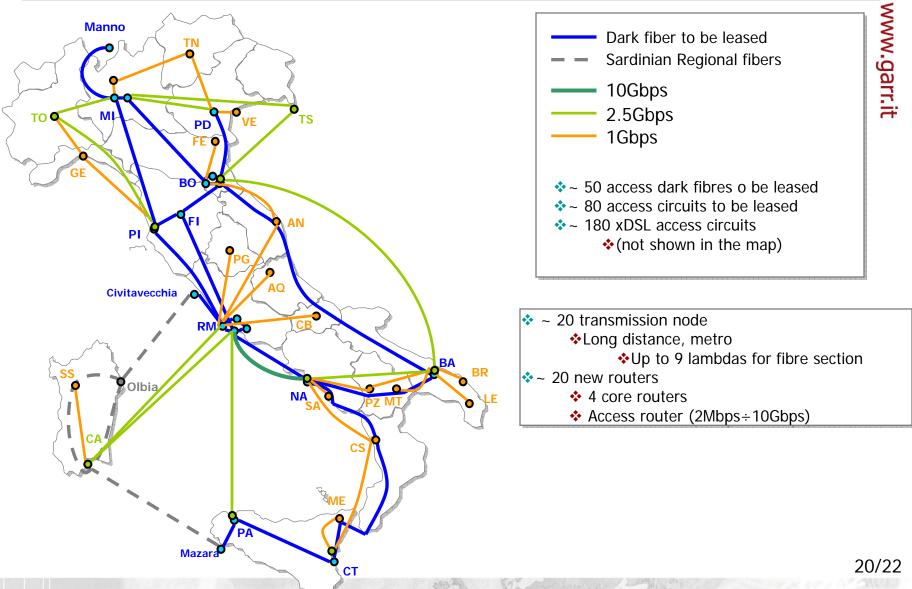


GARR-X-phase0: the dark fiber backbone topology

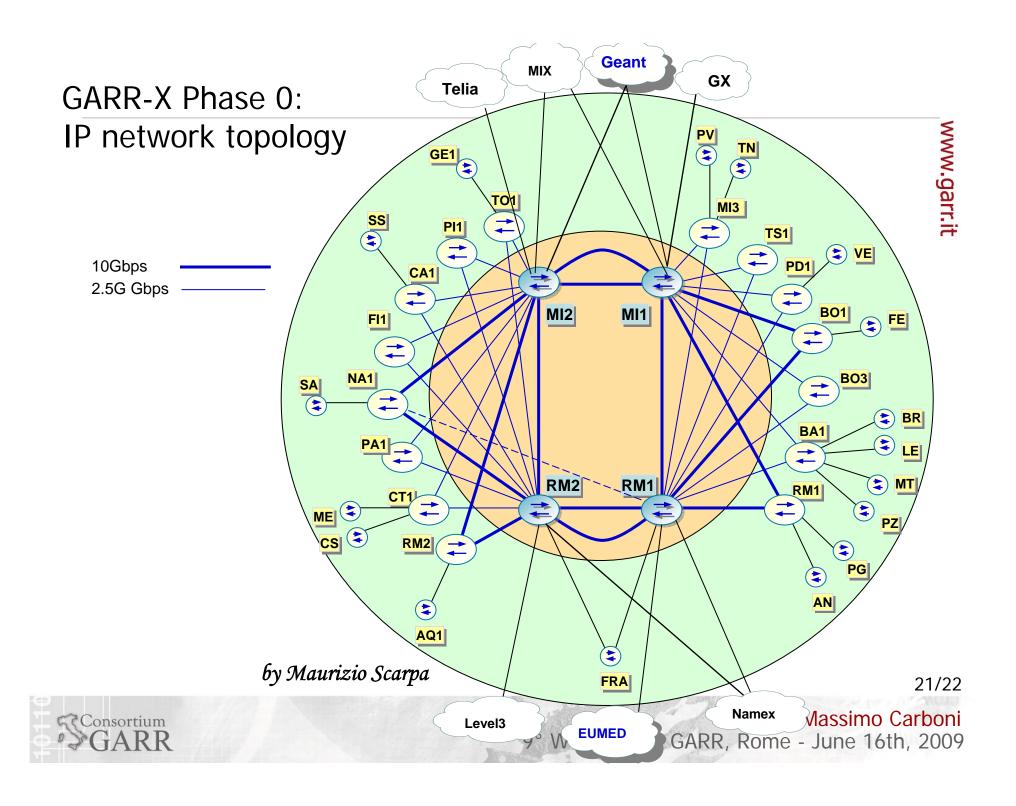


GARR-X Phase 0: circuits topology for the backbone

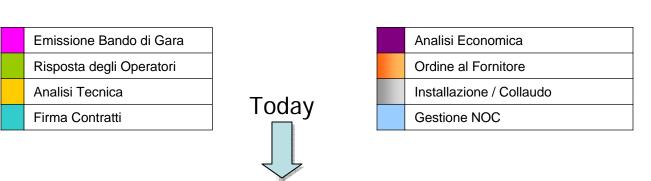
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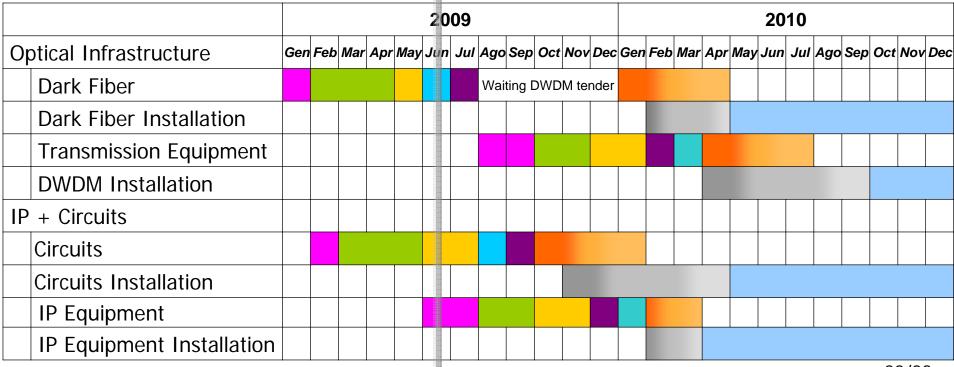


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GARR-X Phase 0: Tenders Status







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The Italian Academic & Research Network



That's all folks

Massimo Carboni

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