# IP Routers: 400G and beyond

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### Major industry trends With COVID accelerating the impact

Digitalization of home, school and work has transformed our world and accelerated **data consumption** 

Acceleration in global bandwidth consumption 2022



Today's fast growing network **threats** are just the tip of tomorrow's iceberg

100%

YoY growth in DDoS traffic (2020)



The planet is under stress and **sustainability** is now a pressing issue for global networks

50%

Emissions reduction by Nokia products & operations by 2030



## The 400G Wave Satisfying the increased capacity requirements



- Capacity requirements drive 400G optical module revenue
- Many module variants depending on the use case, cost and technology evolution
- 800G optical modules are around the corner (with benefits to early adopters)

400G+ wave driven via router innovation



# Enabling the 400G+ Wave Key technology evolutions



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# Pluggable optics and cage types

Diversity and uniformity

#### Cage types 100G+: QSFP28, QSFP28-DD, QSFP56, QSFP-DD 400, QSFP-DD 800 becoming • 100G-: SFP, SFP28, SFP56, SDF-DD universal





Lambda

## 800G Around the corner



- First QSFP-DD 800 enabled router ports in 2022
- 1x800GE clear-channel standard in process
- First 800G optics mid-'22
  - 2x400 & 8x100 (16-18W)
  - 25% -43% power savings over 400G
  - Price neutral to 400G





NOKIA

Clear economic and power advantages to 800G

## Pluggables for 400G and Beyond ... Optical interface technology enablers

#### Formfactor

Packaging

Photonics & Drivers

- Mechanics and Cooling
- Router Interface density

Optical modulation and number of

affecting cost and performance.

wavelengths (lambda's) are the key factor

100G Lambda is BARE-MINIMUM for 800G

100G Lambda MULTI-SOURCE AGREEMENT

#### DSP/MLG

- Modulation/Demodulation digital signal processing
- One of KEY factors in defining power/thermal envelopes of the module

#### Attachment Unit Interface (AUI)

Arbitrary example photo of an optical pluggable PCB for illustration purpose

- Data transmitted over Electrical SerDes links
- 400G today relies on 56G SerDes
- 100G SerDes is KEY for 800G

#### IEEE P802.3ck

#### SerDes

#### • Serializer/Deserializer

- Connection between ASICs and towards cage
- Increasing speeds of an individual lane: 10G, 28G, 56G
- Latest specification: 100G SerDes (802.3ck)
  - Use of PAM4 modulation
  - Well-aligned with optics evolution (100G Lambda)
- Benefits
  - Higher I/O possible
  - Better power characteristics and cost
- Complex, but necessary evolution

### MAC ASIC and Forwarding ASIC

# Separate MAC / NPU

- MAC evolution (400GE 800GE ...)
- Flexibility
- Enables value add:
  - Intelligent Aggregation
  - Pre-classification & pre-buffering
  - FlexE
  - Encryption



# **Memory Matters**

- Choices impact performance/scale
- Lookup memory
  - FIB
  - ACLs, uRPF, ...
- Buffer memory
  - Ingress/egress
  - Size
  - Full/partial



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System architecture Design Considerations

Mechanical design of huge significance Midplane vs. Orthogonal Direct Cross Connect Line card pitch & orientation Cooling design Power design Impacts

- Density
- Power consumption
- Optics support





#### **800G Optics Evolution**

### Cooling today's and tomorrow's optics



## Optics cooling design



#### Dual sided PCB



#### Stacked SFP Cages

- Classic DC design
- Large heat sink only on top cage
- Bottom cage always hotter imbalanced optical performance
- DD Design point ~13W optics in all cages at 40C
- Limits applicability to future optics
- Fans might have to run faster

#### Belly-to-Belly SFP Cages

- Future proof design
- Large dedicated heat sink per cage
- Even cooling to all cages
- Cooling to 26W+ in all cages at 40C

# Enabling 400G and beyond on IP routers Design choices along the datapath

## Platform

Mechanical design Power Cooling

## Dataplane & chipset interconnect

Forwarding MAC SERDES

## Pluggable Optics SFPDD-100, QSFP28, QSFP56-DD, QSFPDD-800



