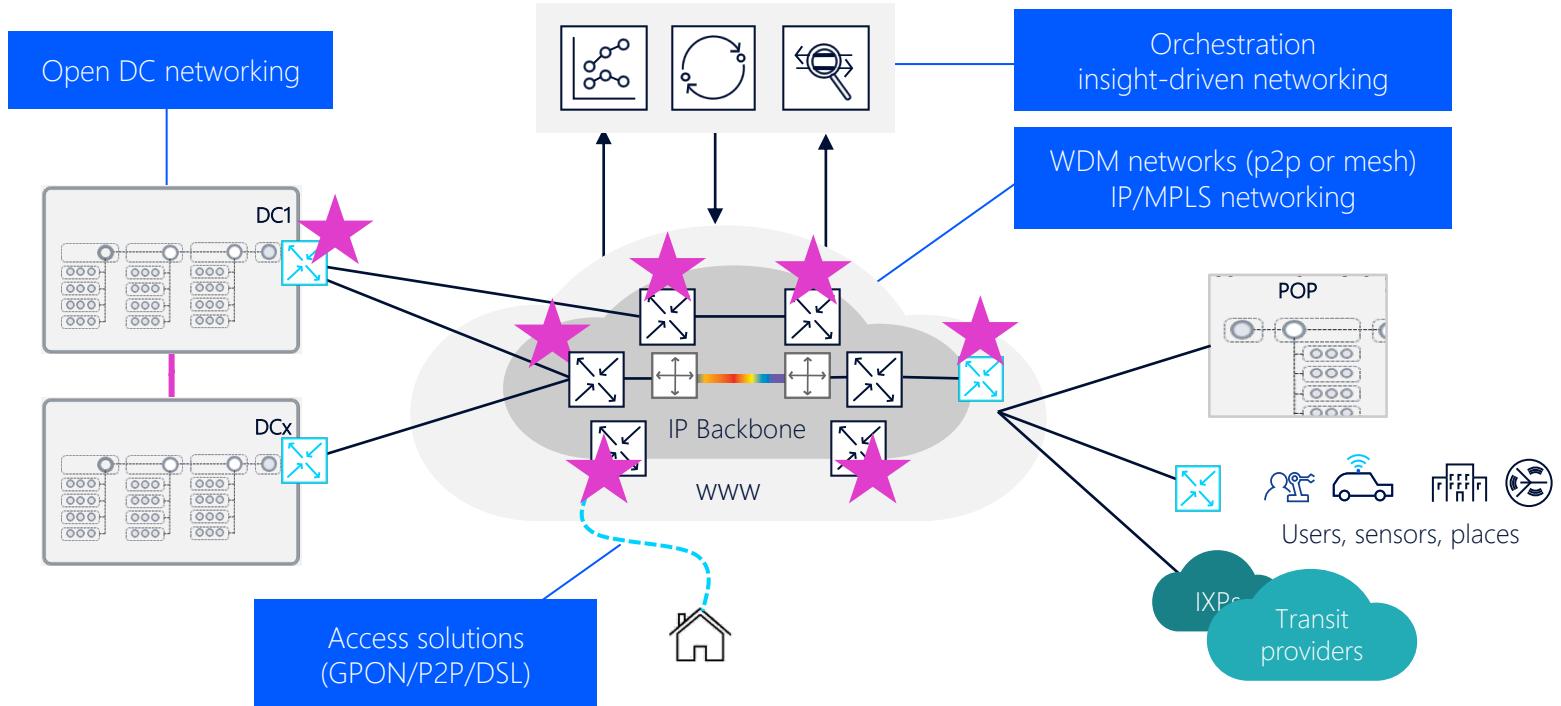


# Get ready for the 800GE reality

Jonas Vermeulen  
Technical Sales  
EMEA Webscale Business

NOKIA

# Nokia is taking care of your interconnectivity needs



# New interconnectivity needs driven by...

**3x**

Acceleration in  
global bandwidth  
consumption 2022

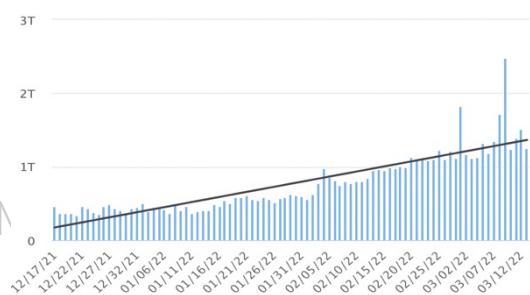
**Accelerated data  
consumption** during  
and after COVID



**1T**

Once rare 1 Tbs attacks  
now daily occurrence!

DDoS traffic is exponential  
– growing faster than video  
or any other form of  
Internet content



**50%**

Emissions reduction  
by Nokia products &  
operations by 2030

Increased focus on power  
efficiency and sustainability



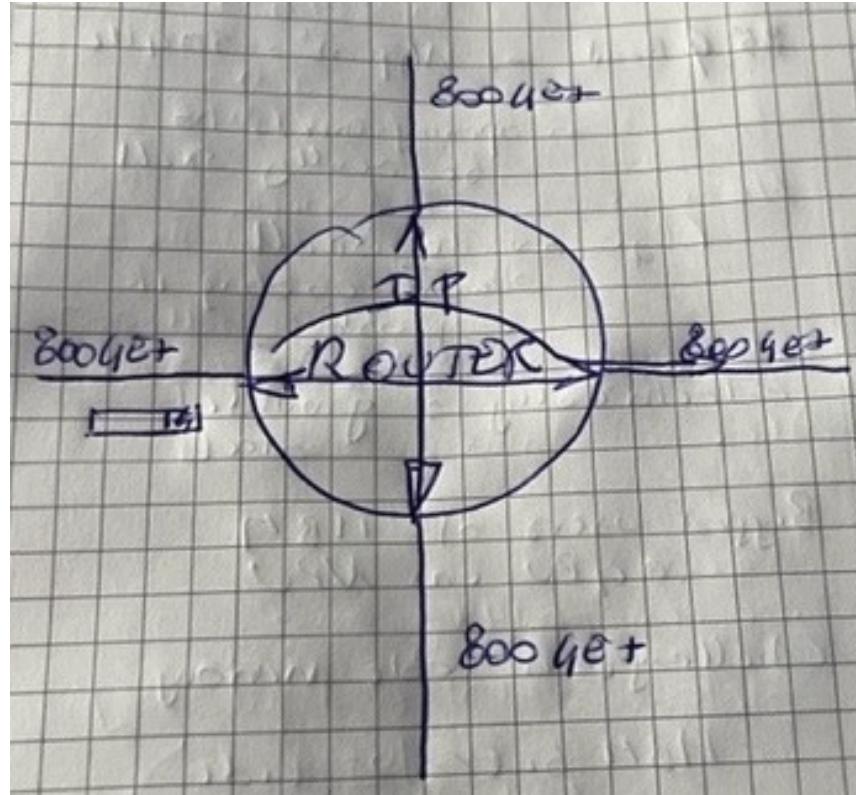
## How are routers (re)designed to cope with this?

# Routers are simple

.... or not so much?

## A router's simple task

- Receive a packet
- Find the next-hop
- Send out the packet



# Routers are simple

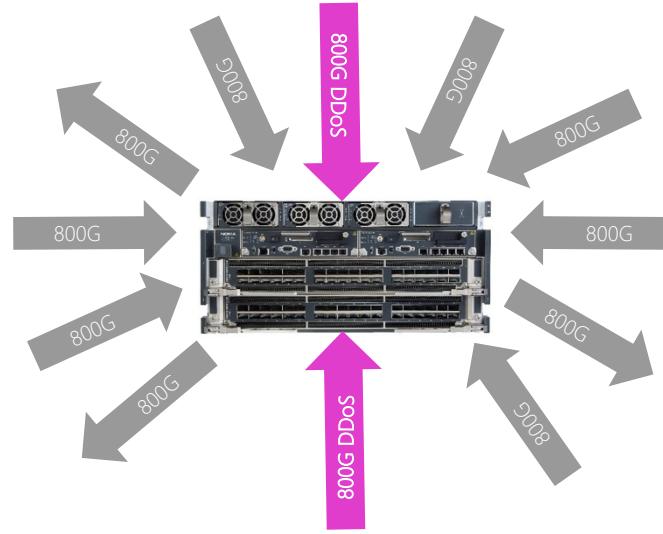
.... or not so much?

But...

- Multiple billion times per second (and growing)
- Preferably without any hickups (aka packet drops)

And

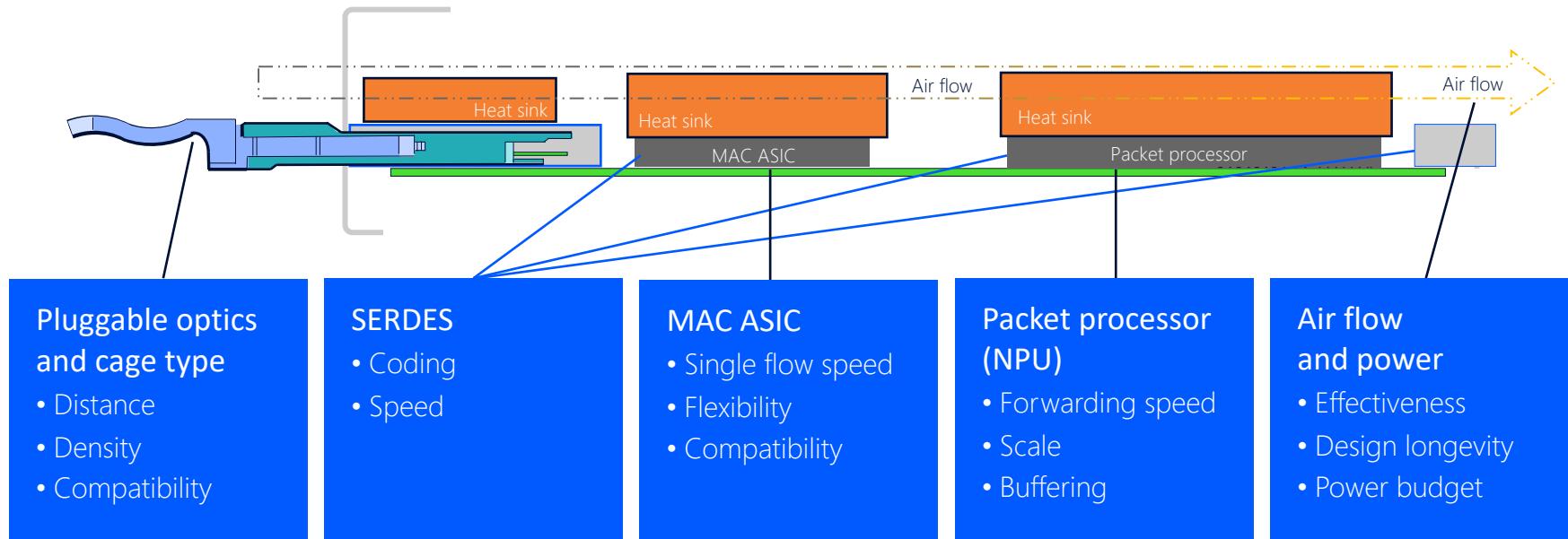
- Do it for more than just goodput IPv4  
(also IPv6, MPLS, VLAN, VPN, L2, PW, GRE, SDH,  
VXLAN, Video, MBH, Multicast, QoS, ... [ever growing  
list])
- Deal with "not-so-good" traffic (aka DDoS)
- With practical constraints like manageability,  
cost, power, ...



“From simple, uniform, best-effort  
IP forwarding to ... Life-over-IP”

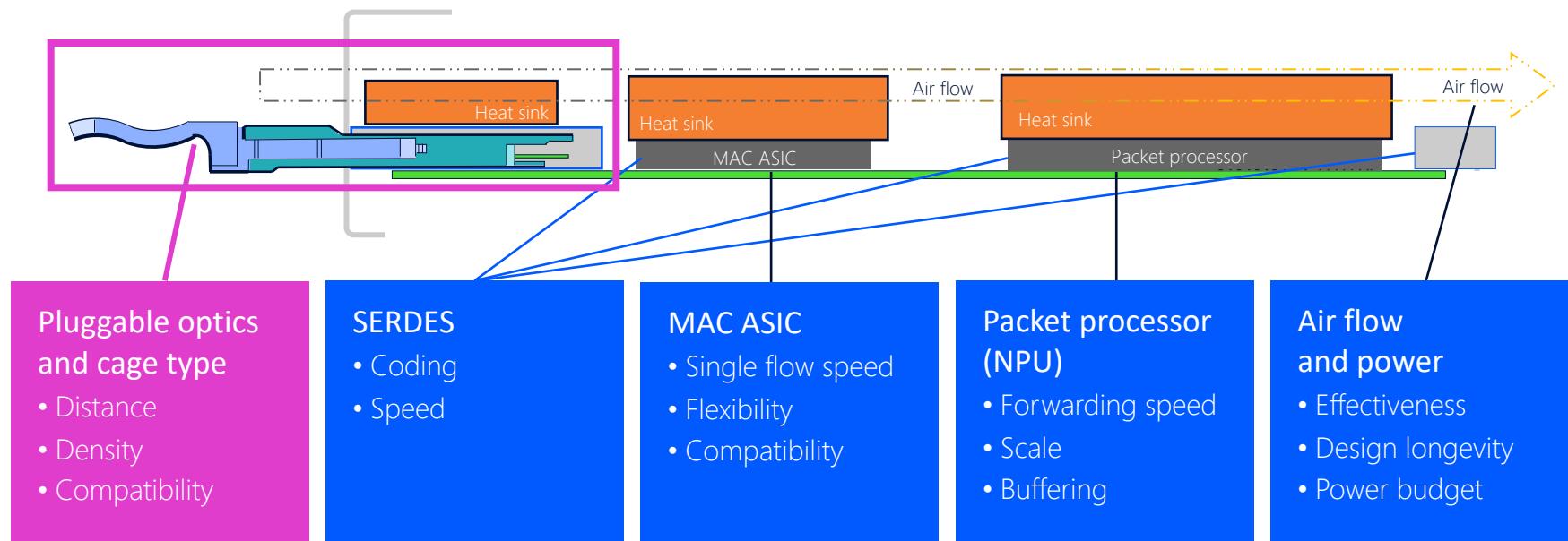
# How do we build for scale and power efficiency?

Key technology evolutions on the router enabling 800GE



# How do we build for scale and power efficiency?

Key technology evolutions on the router enabling 800GE

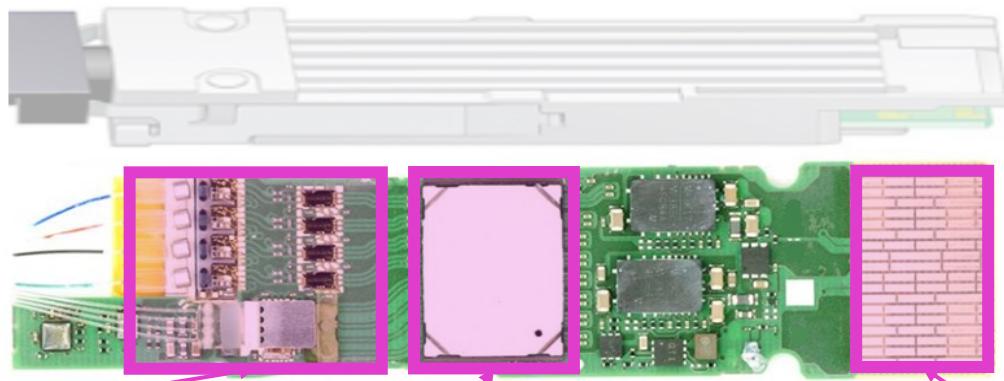


# Pluggables for 400G and beyond...

## Optical interface technology enablers

### Formfactor

- Packaging
- Mechanics and cooling
- Routerinterface density



Arbitrary example photo of an optical pluggable PCB for illustration purpose

### Photonics and drivers

- Optical modulation and number of wavelengths (lambda's) are the key factor affecting cost and performance.

### DSP/Multi-link gearbox

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

### Attachment Unit Interface (AUI)

- Data transmitted over Electrical SerDes links from module to chipset

# Diversity and uniformity

Pluggable optics and cage types

## Cage types becoming universal

- Narrow (100G-): SFP, SFP28, SFP56, SDF-DD, SFP112, SFP112-DD
- Wide (100G+): QSFP28, QSFP28-DD, QSFP56, QSFP112, QSFP-DD 400, QSFP-DD 800



## Interesting evolutions...

- 100G Single Lambda: 800G, higher 100G/400G density, cost reduction
- 400G ZR/ZR+: Coherent to enable “Pragmatic IPoDWDM” designs



# SFP 'Narrow' cages

1 channel



**SFP+**

**SFP 28**

**SFP-DD**

**SFP 112**

Ethernet speed	10G	25G	100G	100G
Interface to ASIC (AUI)	1 x 10G XAUI	1 x 25G CAUI-1	2 x 50G 100GAUI-2	1 x 100G 100GAUI-1
Modulation	10G NRZ	25G NRZ	100G PAM4	100G PAM4
Typical optical connection	LC (1 l)	LC (1 l)	LC (1 l) PAM4 or BiDi or MPO LR1, FR1, DR1, SR1.2, SR2	LC (1 l) PAM4 LR1, FR1, DR1
Power consumption	1.5W	1.5-3W	4W	<3.5W

# SFP112, SFP-DD and QSFP28: 100G Single Lambda

## Complementary deployment options

### Single Lambda portfolio on the fiber

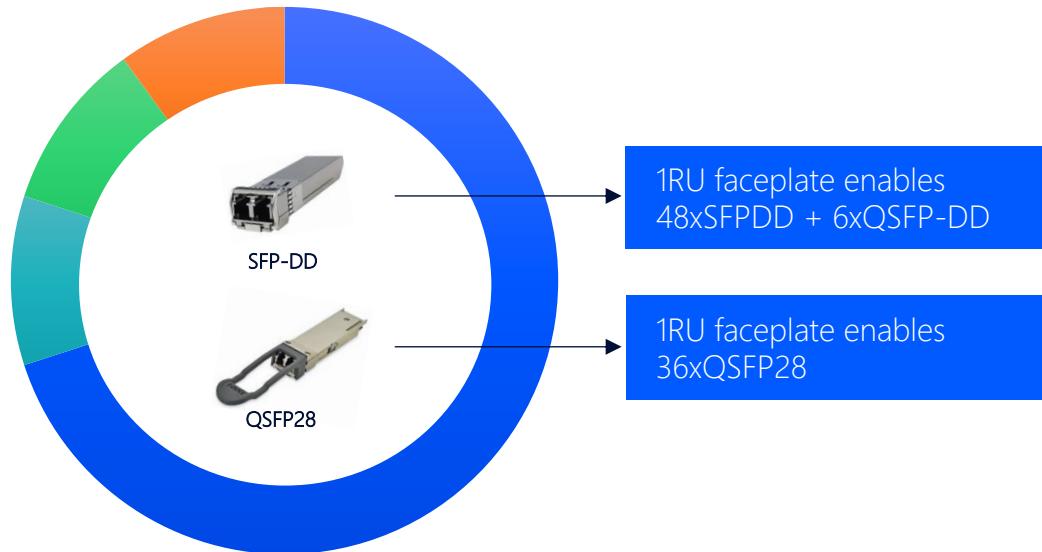
- 100G SR1.2 100M MMF
- 100G DR 500 m SMF
- 100G FR 2 km SMF
- 100G LR 10 km SMF

### Compatible with 4x100G QSFP

- 4x100G DR/FR/LR
- 8x100G DR/FR/LR

### 100G future proof investment

- PAM4 forward compatible



## QSFP 'Wider' cages

4 channel



	<b>QSFP +</b>	<b>QSFP 28</b>	<b>QSFP-DD</b> ::::	<b>QSFP 112</b>	<b>QSFP-DD800</b> ::::
Ethernet speed	40G	100G	400G	400G	800G
Interface to ASIC	4 x 10G XLAUI	4 x 25G CAUI-4	8 x 50G 400GAUI-8	4 x 100G 400GAUI-4	8 x 100G 800GAUI-8
Modulation	10G NRZ	25G NRZ	100G PAM4	100G PAM4	100G PAM4
Typical optical connection	MPO LC (4 I MUX)	MPO LC (4 I MUX, or 1 l)	MPO LC (4 or 8 I MUX)	MPO LC (4 I MUX)	MPO LC (8 I MUX)
Power consumption	3.5W	3.5-5.5W	14W to 23.3W (coherent)	< 8W	16-18W

# QSFP-DD800G

## Introducing 800G



### QSFP-DD MSA

Formal announcement of QSFP-DD800 MSA May 24, 2021

- Designed to be backwards compatible with existing QSFP-DD
- Point-to-point or breakout for high density 100G applications

### Pluggable modules

Available

- QSFP-DD 800G DR8 (500m)
- QSFP-DD 800G DR8+ (2km)
- QSFP-DD 2x400G FR4 (2km)
- QSFP-DD 8x100G LR1 (10km)

### 100G SerDes

Architected to leverage the IEEE 802.3 ck work to fit 800G

- 100G PAM4 electrical, using 50Gbaud signaling

### Transceiver

QSFP-DD form-factor

- 0/70°C case temperature
- 25% -43% power savings over 400G
- Price neutral to 400G

**Clear economic and power advantages to 800G**

# What's the status of coherent transceivers?

## 800D QSFP-DD ZR/ZR+

- 800G @120GBaud
- Modulation and power
- 400G QPSK (LH) (~24w)
- 400G PCS (Regional) (~24w)
- 800G 16QAM (LR) (~22w)
- 800G 16QAM (OIF 800GZR) (~24w)
- 800G 16QAM (ZR+) (~27w)

Available Mid-2024  
QSFP112-DD  
QSFP-DD 800

## 400G QSFP-DD ZR+ 0 dBm

- Higher Tx power
- ~100km unamplified
- Up to 750 km (pt-pt) or 6-7 ROADMs\*
- OpenZR+ MSA compliant
- OpenROADM 5.0 compliant
- FlexGrid (6.25, 12.5, 25, 50, 75, 100 GHz)

Available now  
QSFP56-DD

## 400G QSFP-DD ZR/ZR+ -10 dBm

- OIF-400G-ZR compliant
- Up to 500km (pt-pt) or 3-4 ROADMs\*
- OpenZR+ MSA compliant
- FlexGrid 6.25, 12.5, 25, 50, 75 & 100GHz.

Available now  
QSFP56-DD

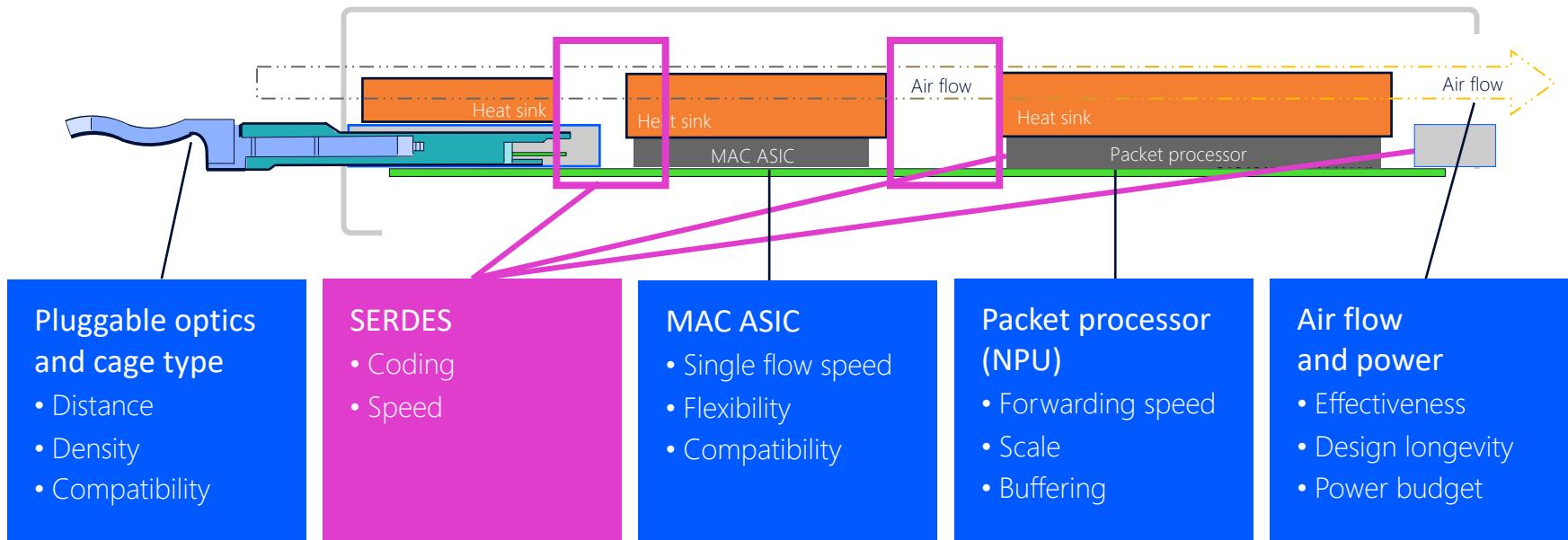
## 100G QSFP ZR

- Up to 300km amplified and up to 120 km unamplified reach
- Full C-Band Tunable 50/100 GHz grid
- ~6w

Available 2H-2023  
QSFP28

# How do we build for scale?

Key technology evolutions on the router enabling 400G – 800G - beyond



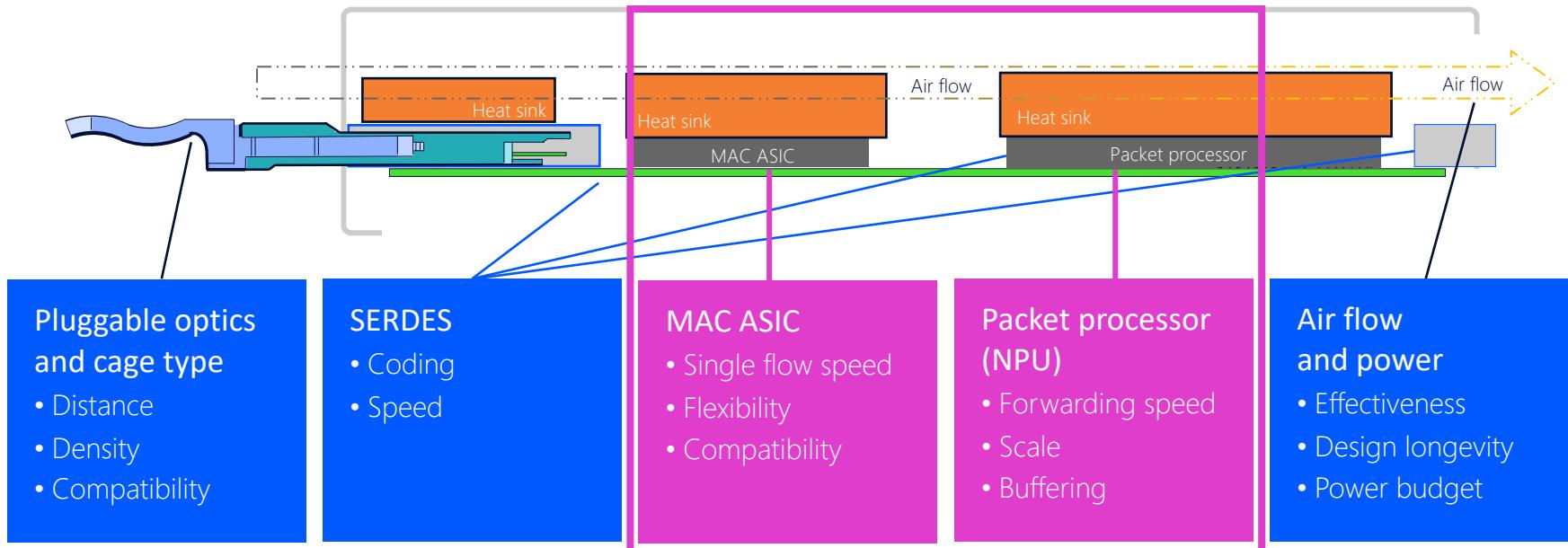
# SerDes

- Serializer/deserializer
  - Connection between ASICs and towards cage
  - Increasing speeds of an individual lane: 10G, 28G, 56G
- Latest specification: 100G SerDes (802.3ck) for chip-to-chip or chip-to-module communication
  - Use of PAM4 modulation
  - Well-aligned with optics evolution (100G Lambda) – resulting in less active components and complexity in the transceivers
- Benefits
  - Higher I/O possible
  - Better power characteristics and cost
- Complex, but necessary evolution



# How do we build for scale?

Key technology evolutions on the router enabling 400G – 800G - beyond



# MAC ASIC and Packet Processor (NPU)

Evolving the router's data-plane to higher speeds, scale and capabilities

## MAC

- 800GE and higher
- Enabling 'universal ports'
- Optional support for
  - MACSec
  - Flex-E
  - Intelligent aggregation

## Store

- Buffer characteristics
  - Location (ingress, egress, both)
  - Size
  - Bandwidth (full vs. partial)

## Forward

- Lookup/forwarding speed
- Scale
  - FIB scale
  - ACL scale
  - uRPF impact
- Scale

Enabling 800G+ interfaces requires an evolution across  
the main forwarding components\* of the router

\*Different implementations/combinations possible

# The ease of having universal ports

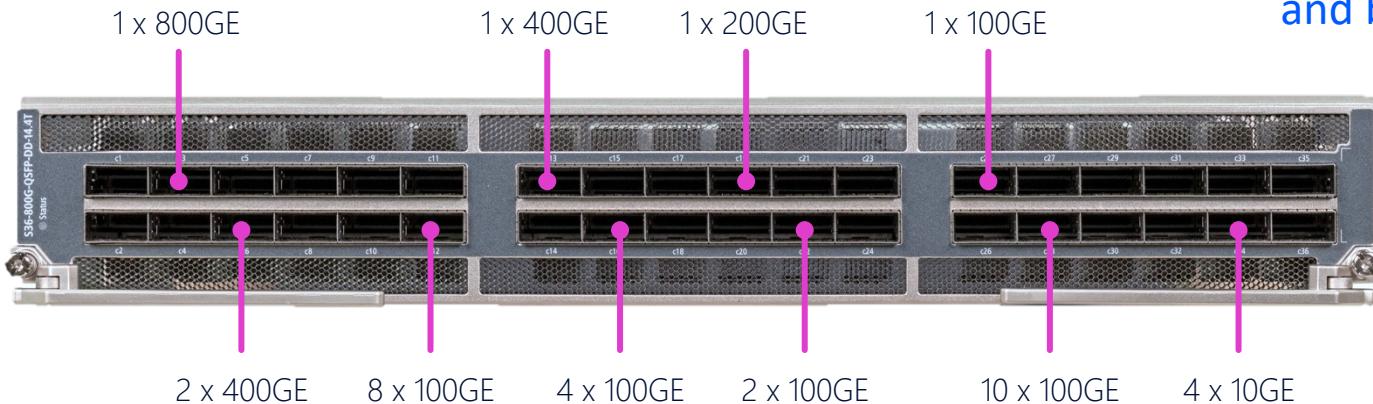
**QSFP+**

**QSFP-DD** ::::

**QSFP-DD800** ::::

**QSFP 28**

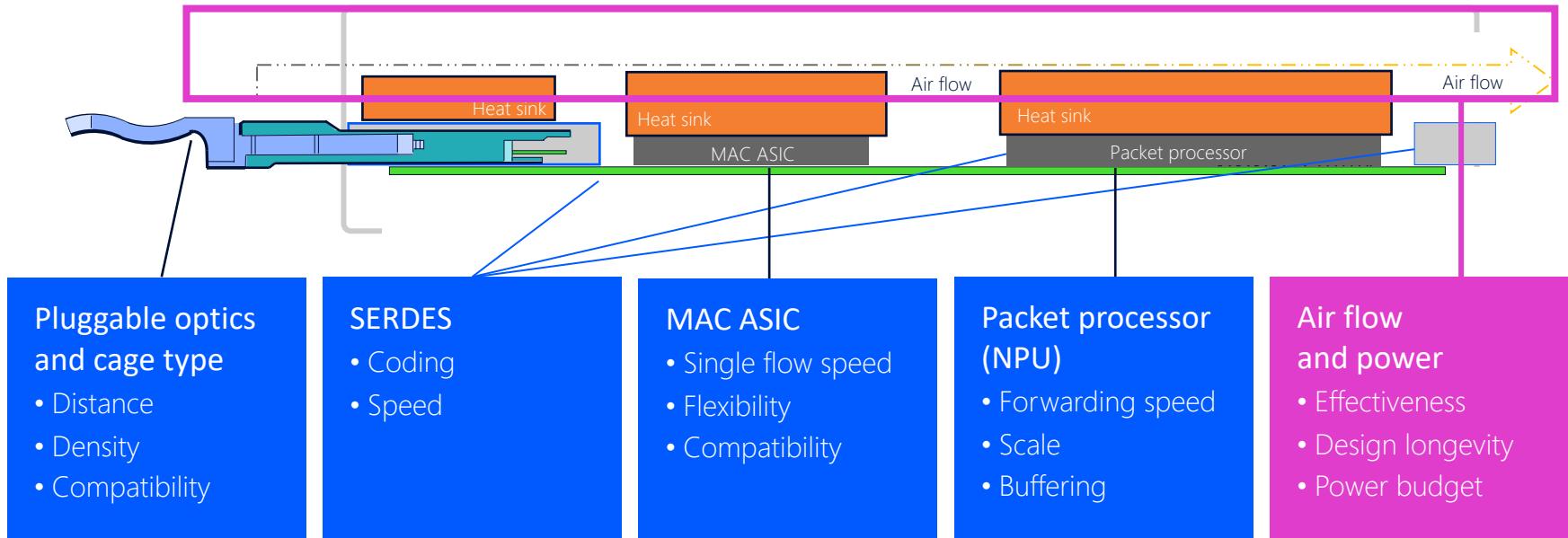
**QSFP 112**



Your choice to use each port at whatever speed and breakout you like

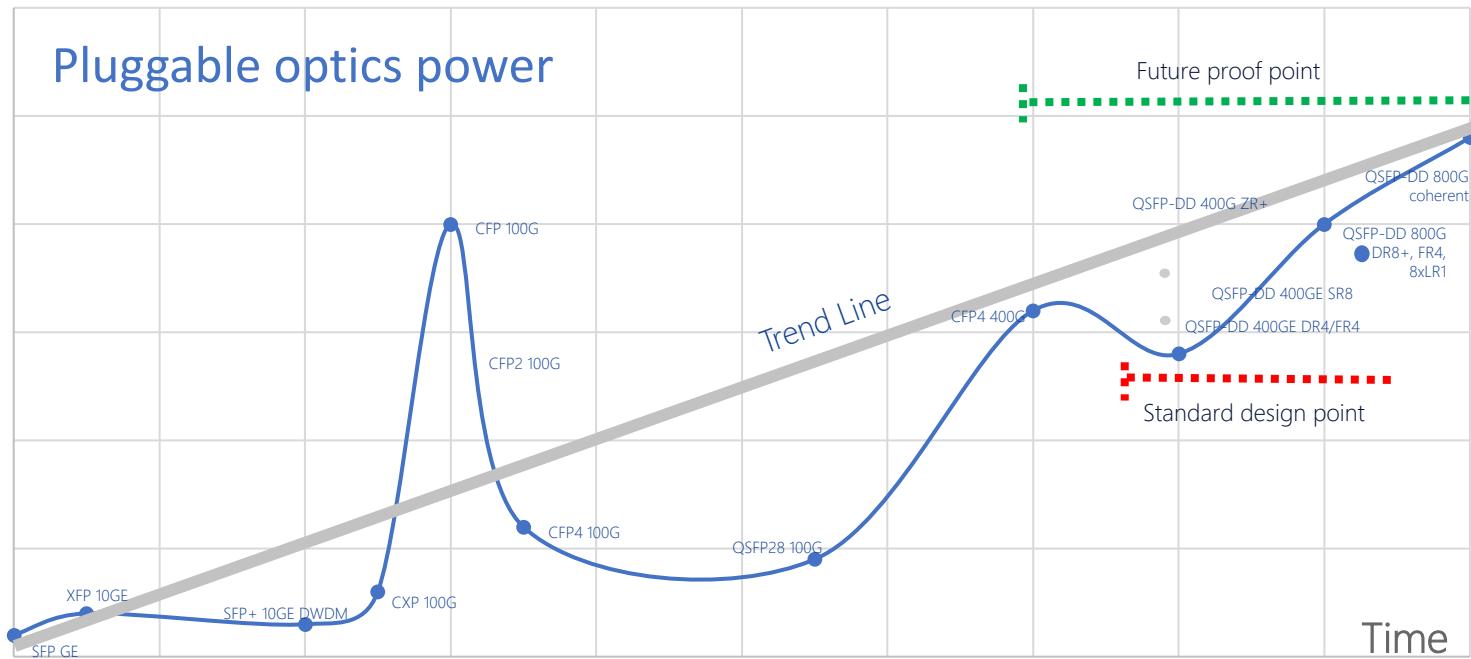
# How do we build for scale?

Key technology evolutions on the router enabling 400G – 800G - beyond



# 800G optics evolution

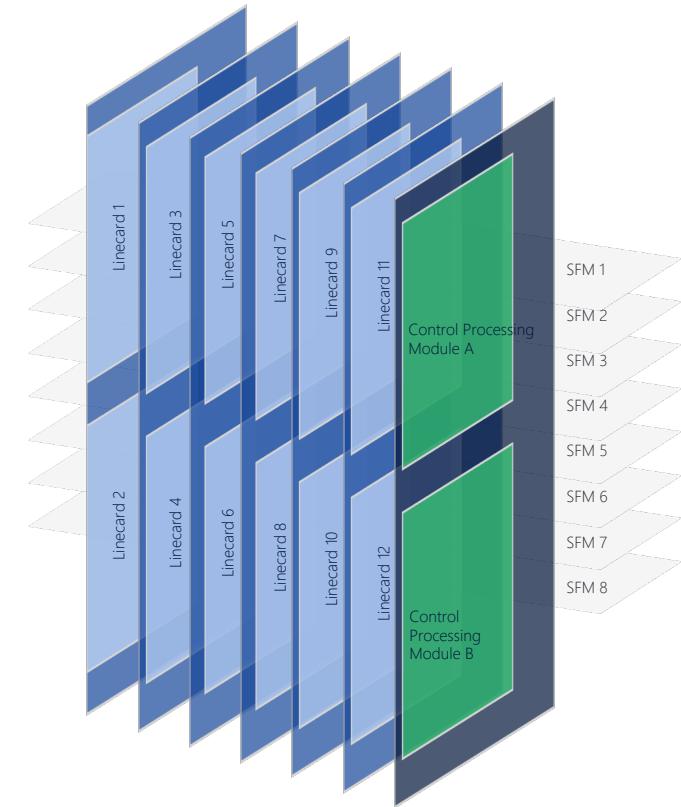
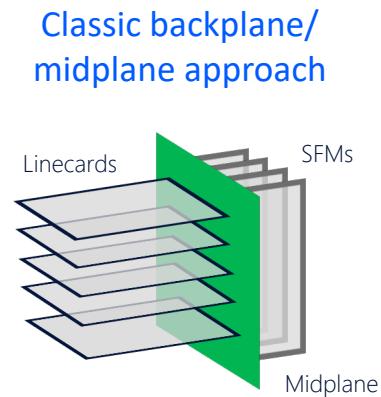
Cooling today's and tomorrow's optics



# Stacking more linecards into a chassis => Chassis system architecture

## Design considerations

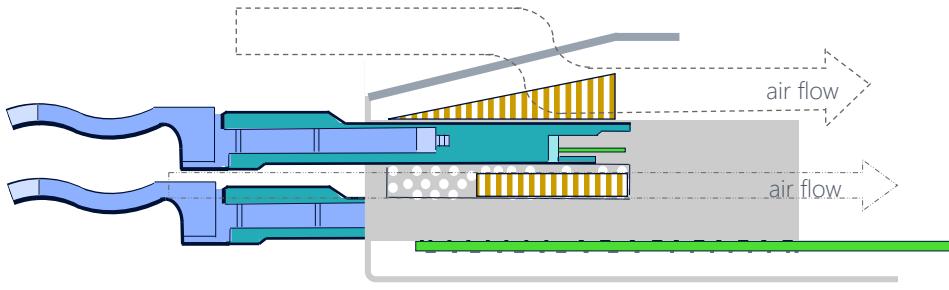
- Mechanical design of huge significance
- Midplane vs. orthogonal direct cross connect
- Line card pitch and orientation
- Cooling design
- Power design
- Impacts
  - Density
  - Power consumption
  - Optics support



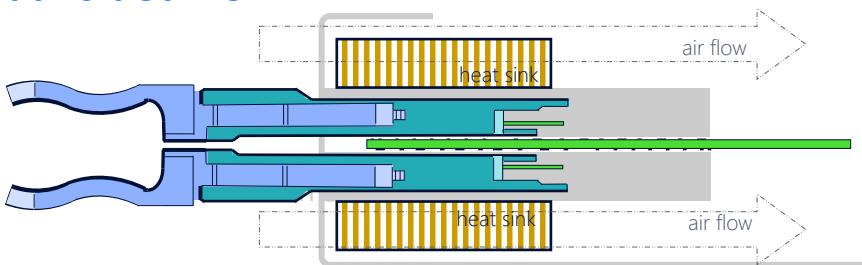
NOKIA

# Optics cooling design

## Single-sided PCB



## 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 40°C
- 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 28W+ in all cages at 40°C

# Enabling 800G and beyond on IP routers

Design choices along the datapath

## Platform

- Mechanical design
- Power
- Cooling

## Dataplane and chipset interconnect

- Forwarding
- MAC
- SERDES

## Pluggable optics

- SFPDD-100, QSFP28,  
QSFP56-DD,  
QSFPDD-800

NOKIA