

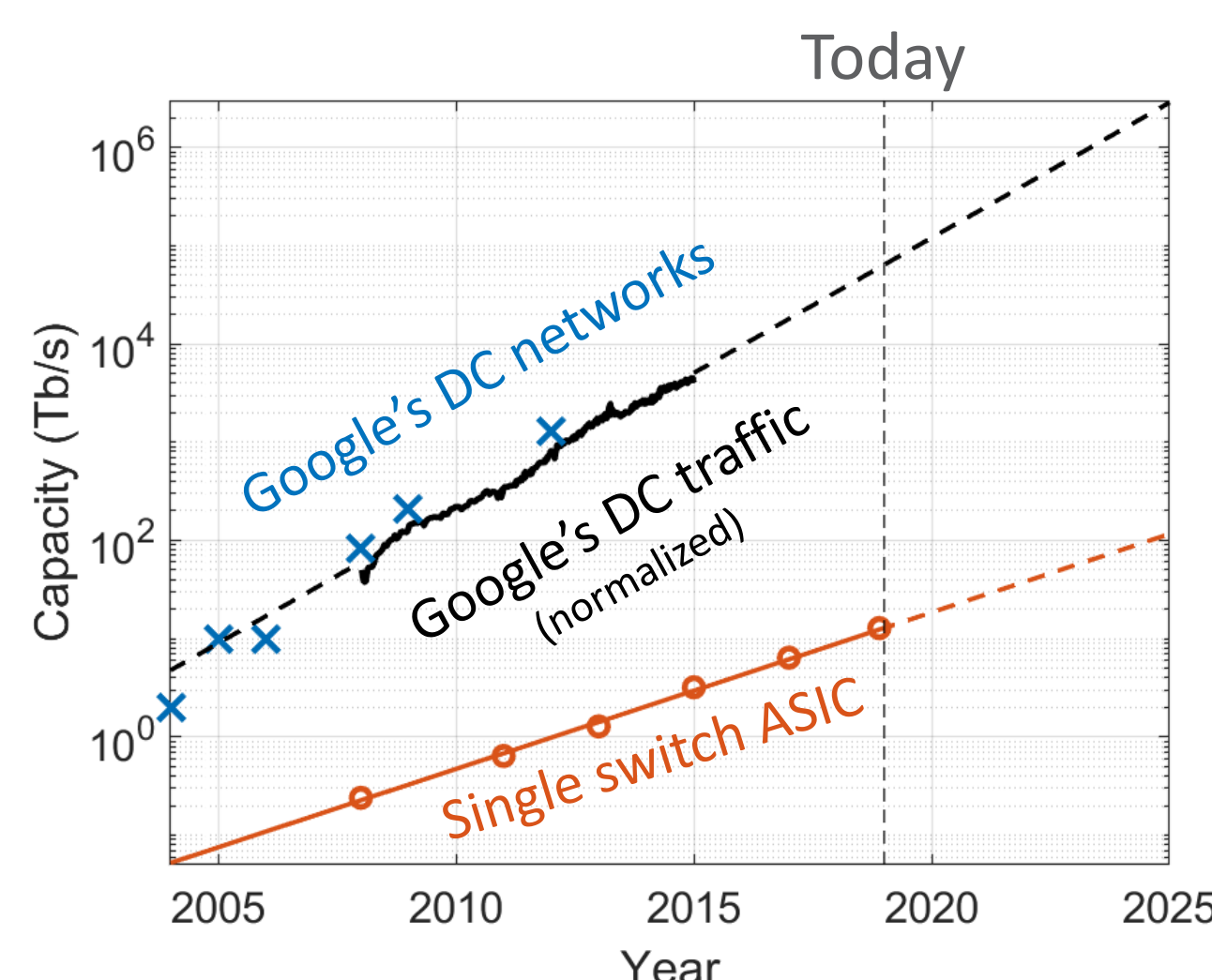
An Optical Fabric for High-Bandwidth and Low-Latency Compute Clusters

Max Mellette¹ and George Porter^{1,2}
(max@infocusnetworks.com)

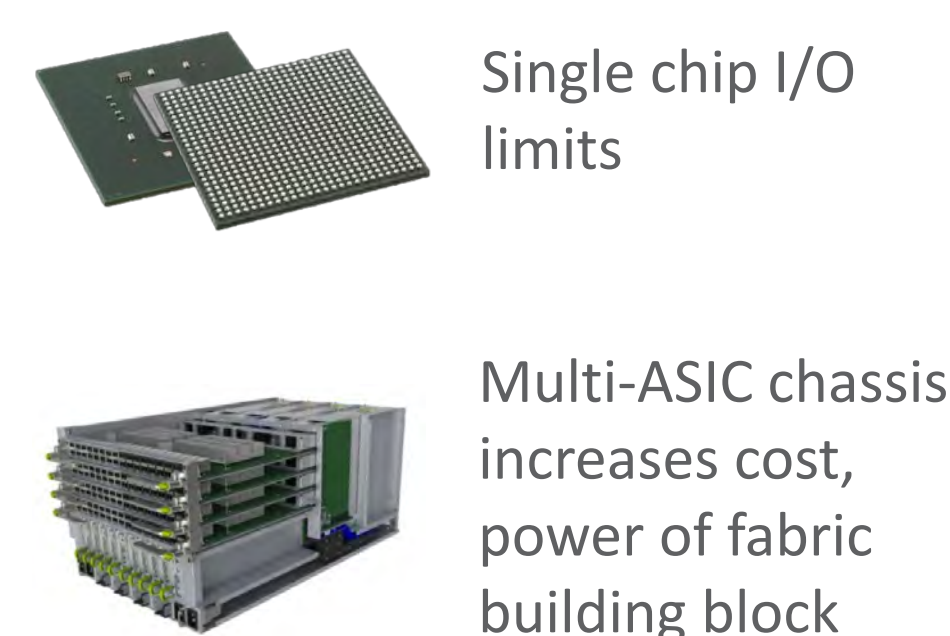
¹ **inFocus NETWORKS**

² **UC San Diego**
JACOBS SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

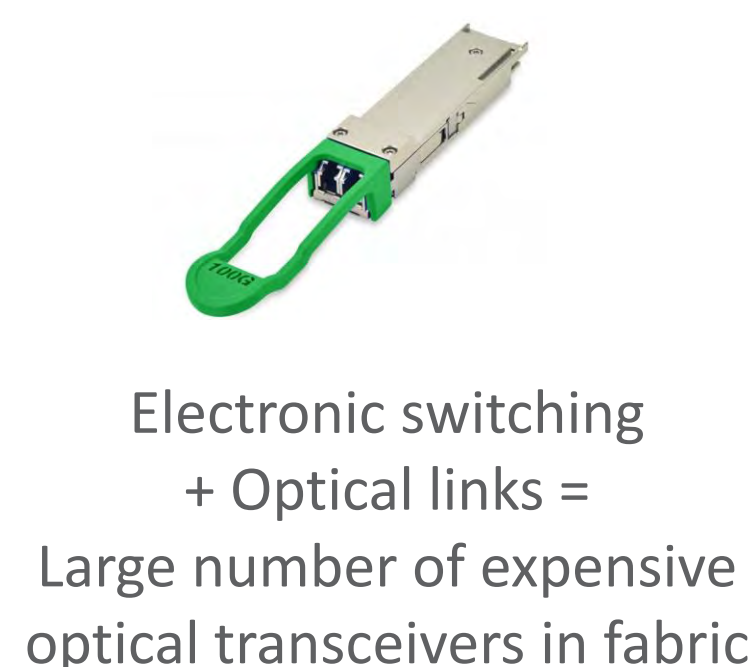
Challenges for Data Center Networking Infrastructure



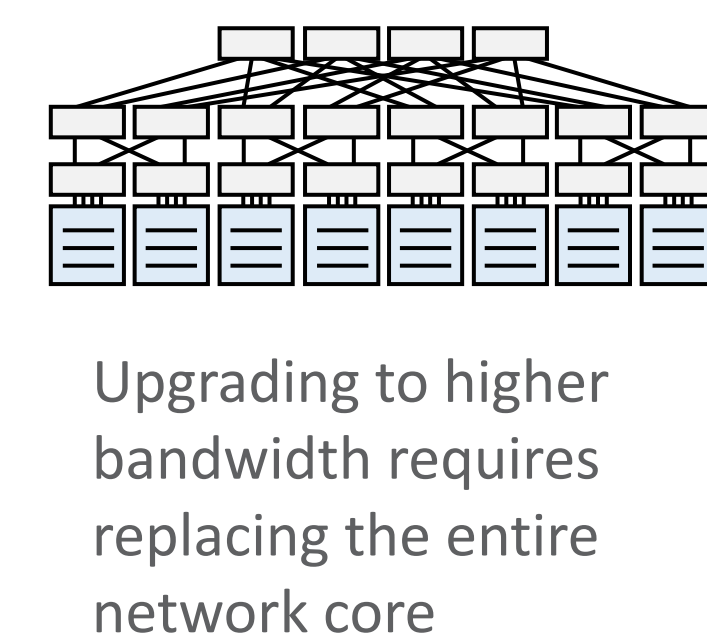
1. ASIC scaling



2. OEO conversion



3. Upgrades



Optical Switching

Opportunities:

Transparent switching...

- ✓ Sidesteps ASIC scaling bottlenecks
- ✓ Reduces the number of OEO conversions
- ✓ Survives multiple link speed upgrades

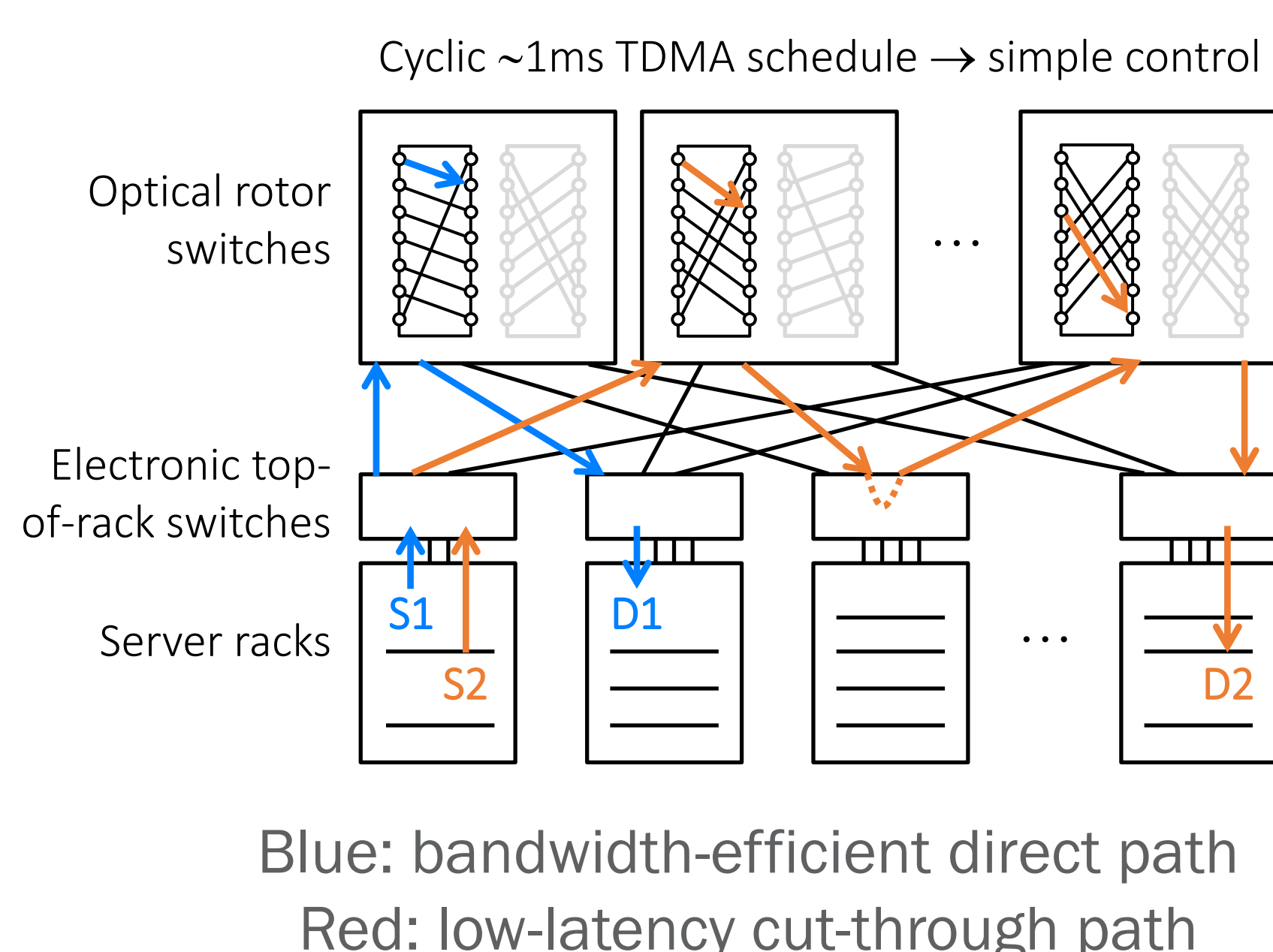
Challenges:

Transparent switching means...

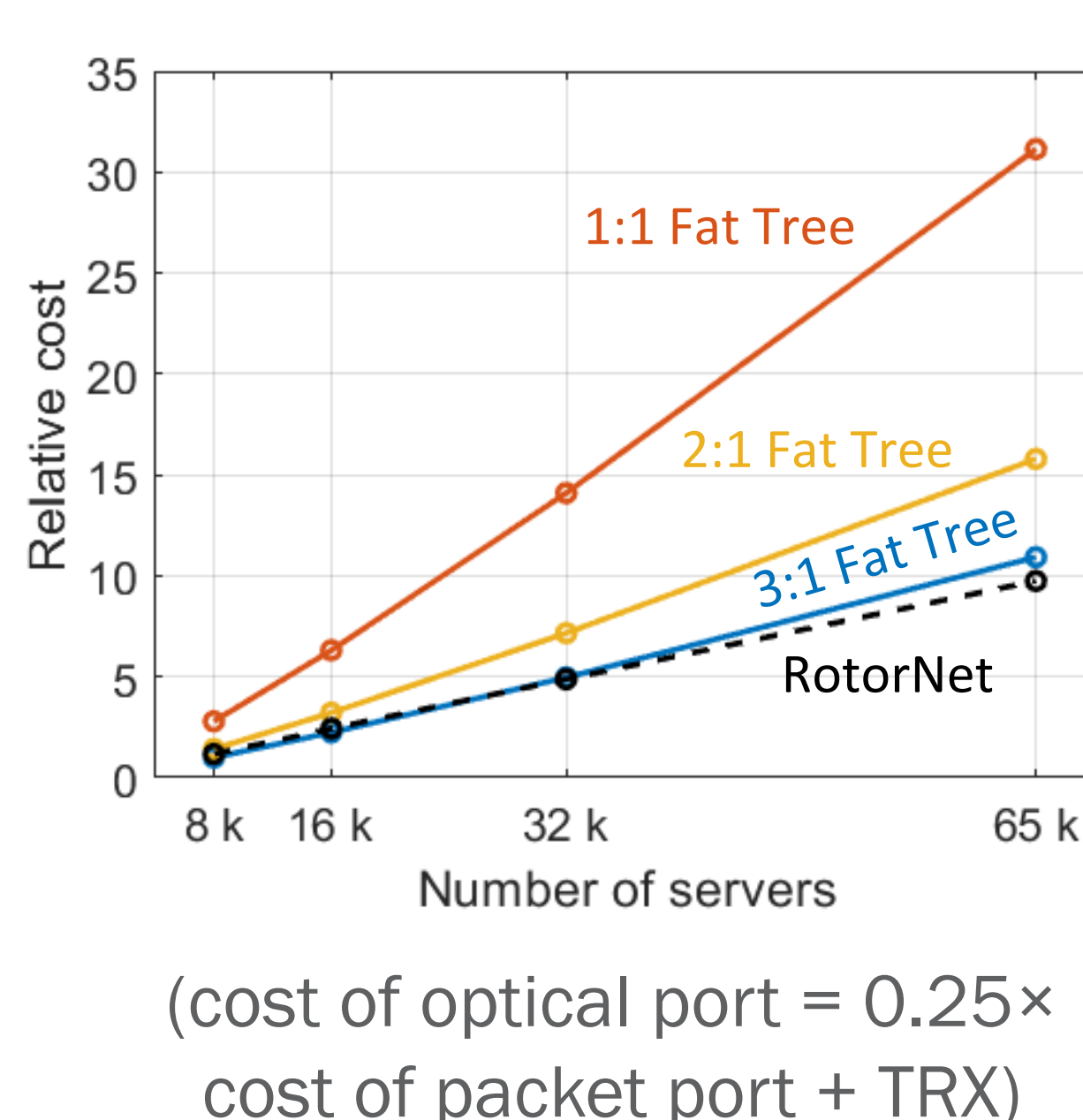
- Routing and forwarding are external
- Control complexity a major issue
- No signal regeneration
- High radix, low-loss, fast switching are required, but are difficult to achieve

RotorNet: An Optical Cluster Network

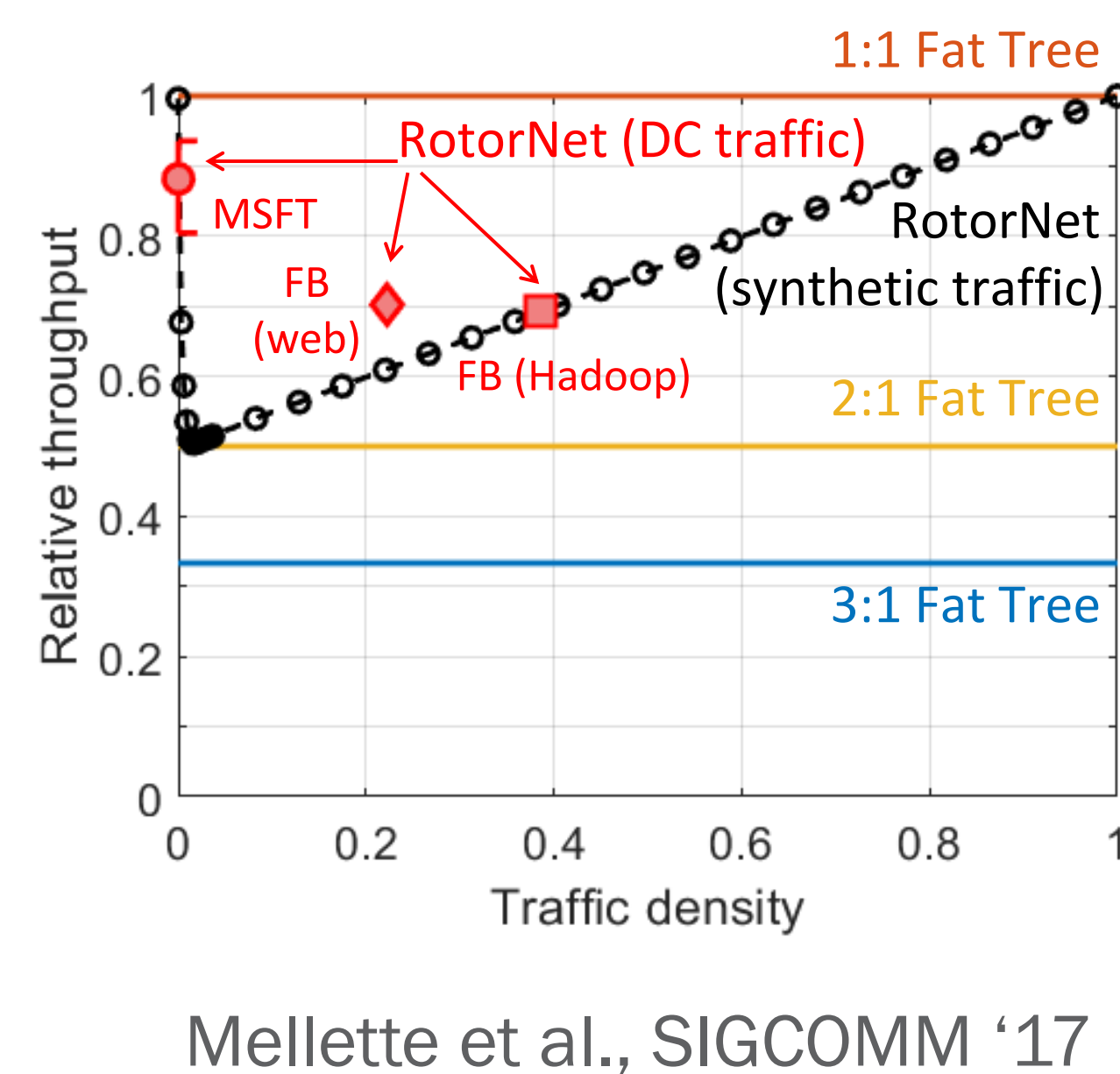
Topology:



Cost:



Throughput:



Latency:

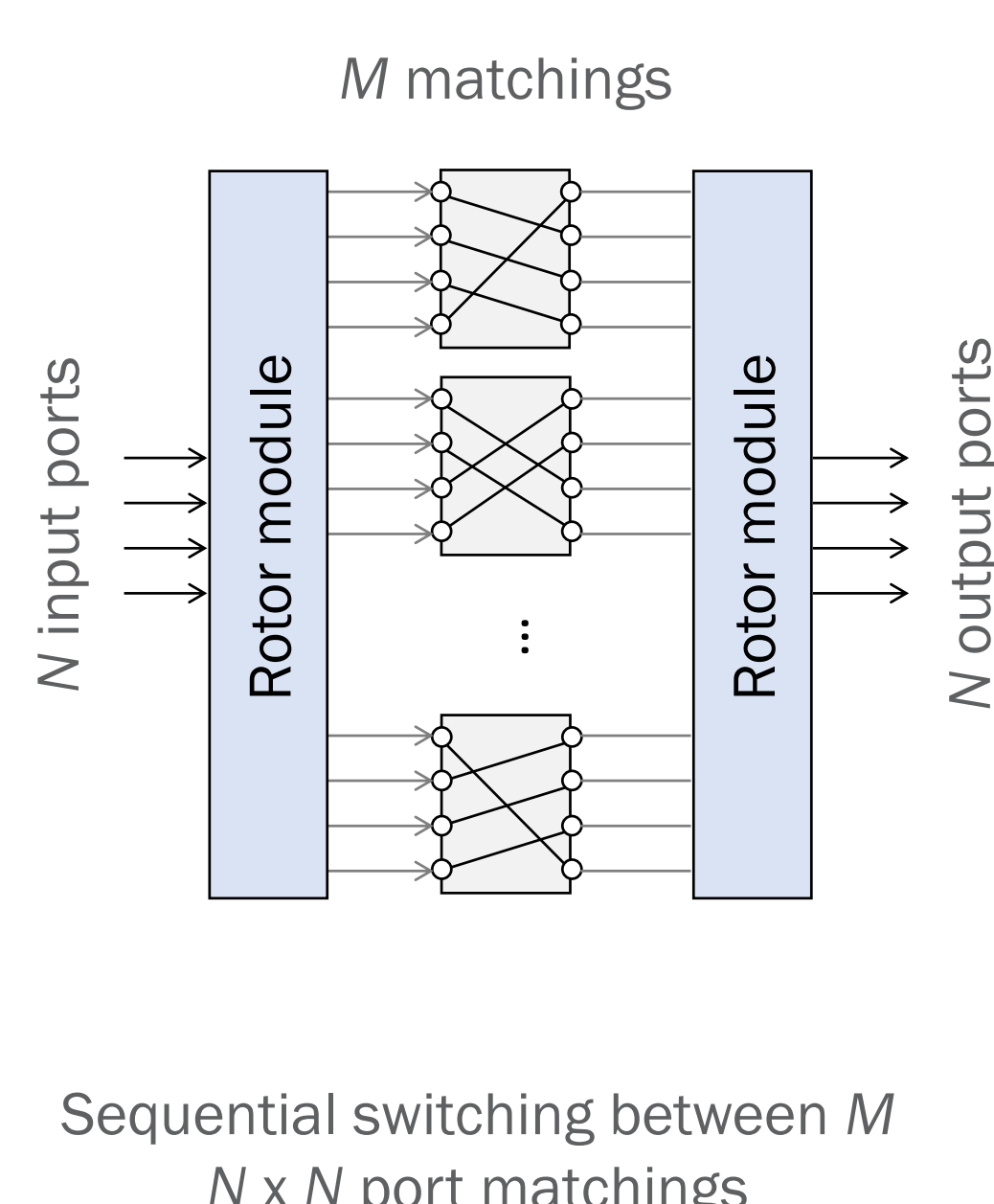
Simulated 95 th percentile flow completion time (77 kB flows)				
Websearch traffic load:		1%	5%	10%
Network Architecture:	Fat Tree	71 μ s	144 μ s	172 μ s
	RotorNet	80 μ s	155 μ s	287 μ s

RotorNet enables (at similar deployment cost to a 3:1 Fat Tree):

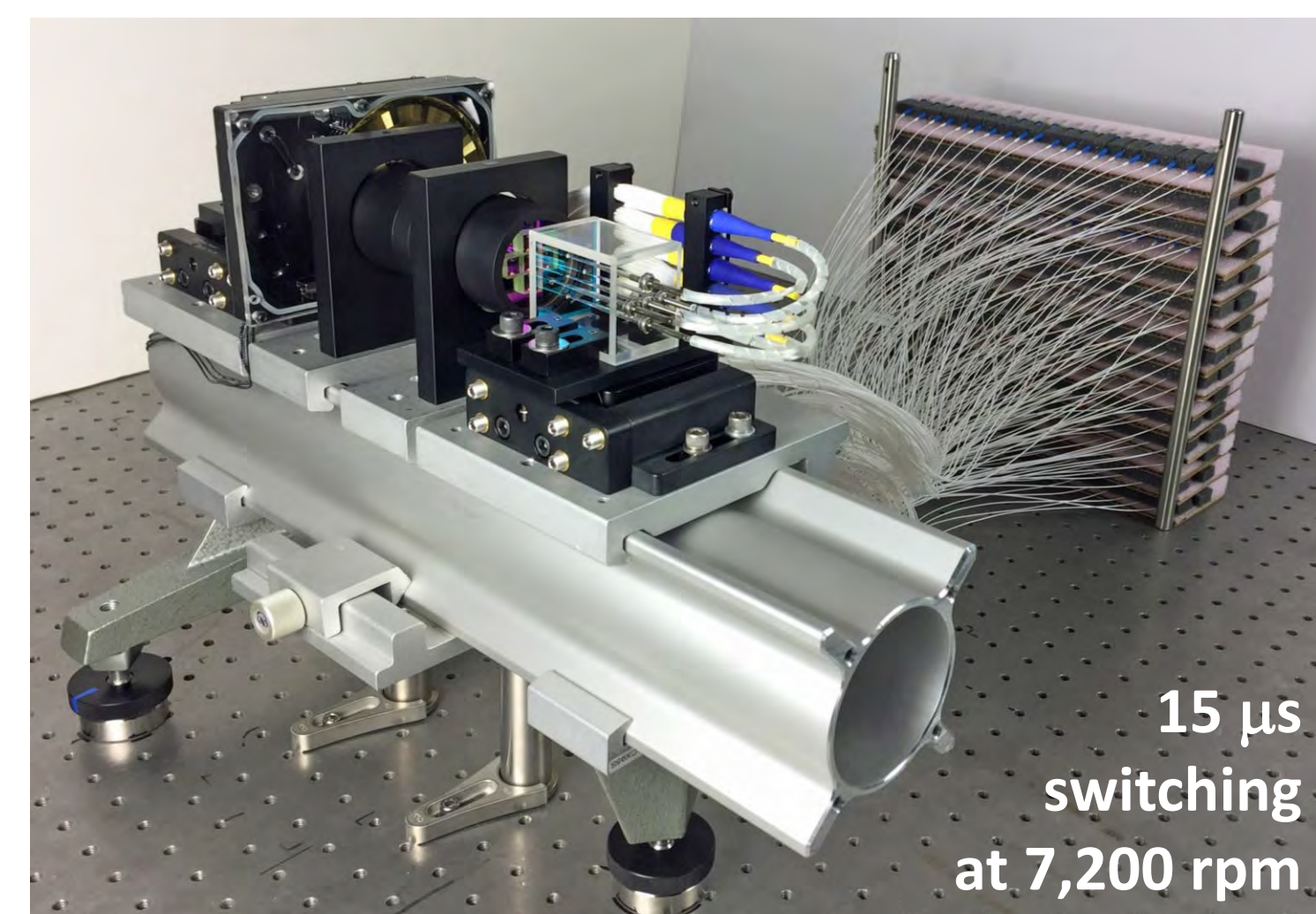
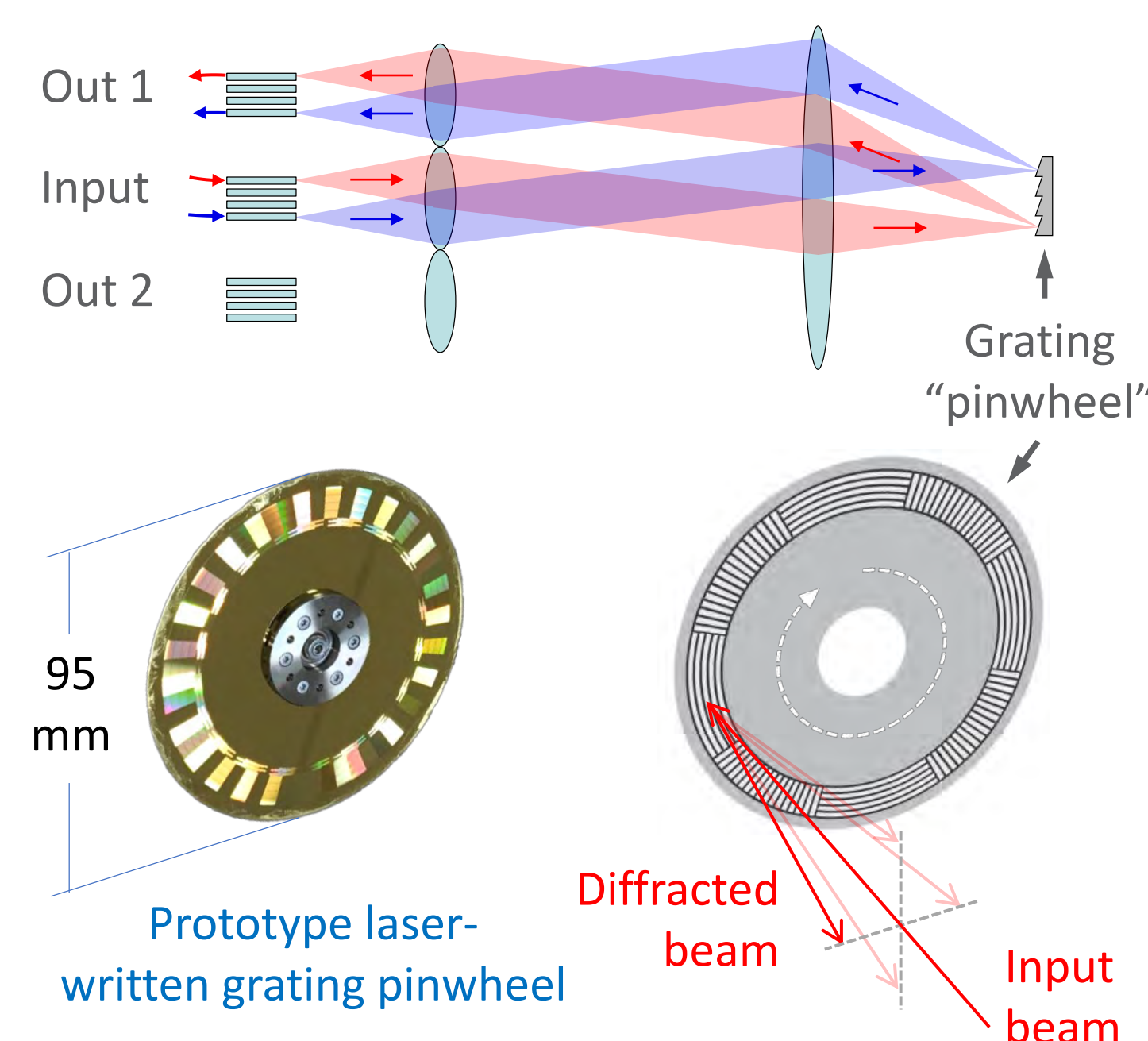
- ✓ 1.5–3x higher throughput
- ✓ Similar flow completion times
- ✓ Optical link speed upgrades without replacing the network core

Rotor Switch: A Novel Optical Switch

Rotor switch diagram:



Rotor module optical layout:



Prototype rotor module: 61 ports \times 4 matchings
~4 dB loss* over 100 nm (2 dB loss designed)
*can improve grating efficiency by 2 dB
→ Scales to 2,048+ ports with larger pinwheel

Acknowledgement

