



International High Performance Digital Media With Dynamic Optical Multicast

An Experimental Architecture and Prototype Optical
Digital Media Service – Demonstration of Current
Research Status at the 7th Annual Global LambdaGrid
Workshop

Prague, Czech Republic
September 17-18, 2007

Overview

- A Consortium of Research Centers From Around the World Has Formed a Cooperative Partnership To Explore the Key Issues Related to the Challenges and Opportunities Related to Using Lightpaths for High Performance Digital Media (HPDM)
- At the Annual Global LambdaGrid Workshop in Prague, Demonstrations Have Been Designed to Show the Current Project Status (Not Final Results, Products or Services)
- Multiple Sites Require High Performance/High Volume/High Definition Digital Media Streaming Simultaneously Among All Locations (Multi-Point to Multi-Point)
- Traditional L3 Techniques Cannot Be Used for Many Types of High Definition Media
- These Techniques Were Designed for Many Small Information Flows – Not for Large Scale Flows
- This Consortium Is Designing and Developing New L1/L2 Capabilities That Can Provide Large Scale HPDM Service Solutions

GLIF Demonstrations

- This Research Consortium Has Designed and Implemented an International HPDM Testbed (HPDMnet), and It Is Being Used for Experiments and Demonstrations
- A Specific Instantiation of the HPDMnet Testbed Was Created For the Global LambdaGrid Workshop
- Various Architectural Approaches And Technologies, Including Middleware, Are Being Developed and Investigated On Research Testbeds, Including HPDMnet
- Component Technologies Being Showcased Include Optical Multicast, UCLP, HARC and G-Lambda
- The Research Will Continue And Further Demonstrations Are Planned

Selected Demo Techniques Include the Following:

- Dynamic L2 and L1 (lightpath) allocation and adjustment, a particularly important emerging technique
- Capabilities for persistent and dynamic large scale L1/L2 resources, allocated in response to requirements
- Integrated, addressable WAN and LAN paths
- High level path control capabilities signalled by application processes
- Branching HPDM streams by setting parameters through the device control systems (“optical multicast”)
- Individually selecting multiple path options can be individually selected to optimize stream flows
- Reliance on an Architectural framework that assumes an SOA context

The Application Point of View

- ◆ This initiative is designed and developing a GLIF service, instantiated at GOLEs that will be usable by any large scale media application
- ◆ The service can be customized for a wide range of specialized applications
- ◆ Digital media can include visualization, animation, video, imaging, et al
- ◆ Media can be of any size or type
- ◆ The service will be media protocol coding/decoding agnostic
- ◆ Audio channels and Interactivity are also considerations
- ◆ This capability provides support that allows for the highest possible quality service

Application Service Considerations

- ◆ Application signaling
- ◆ GLIF media service discovery, including topology considerations
- ◆ Service Use, with monitoring and performance guarantees
- ◆ Service termination
- ◆ Analysis/reporting
- ◆ APIs for integration into other GLIF SOA compliant frameworks.

Example: MusicGrid Lesson



Example:

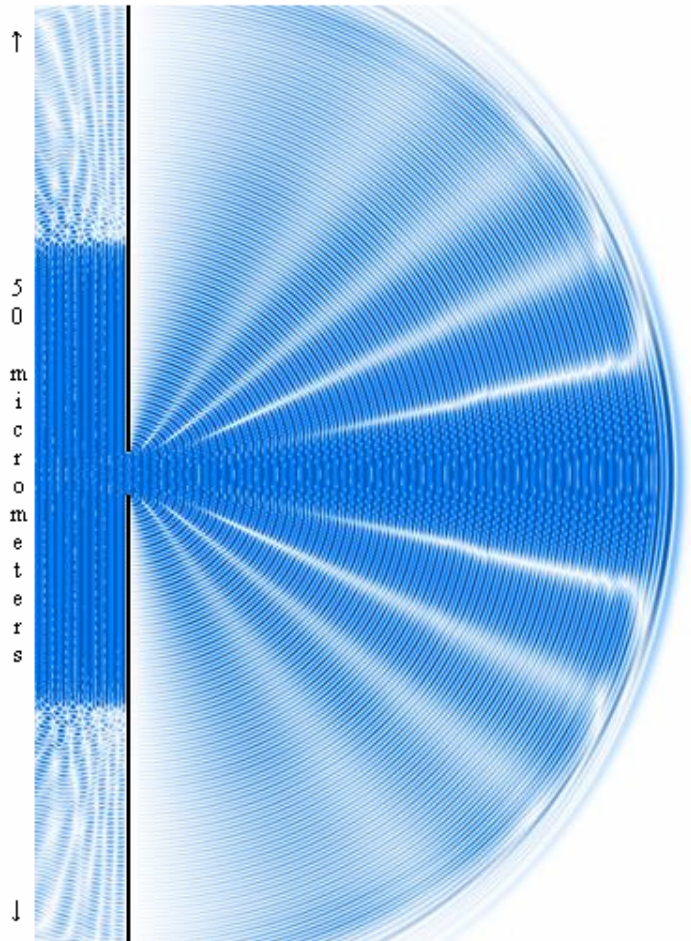
HD Digital Media Steaming from AIST, Akihabara, Tokyo,
Using EL/GL



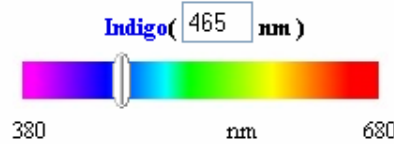
Example: Nanotech Virtual Instrument



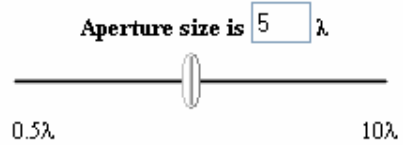
This simple educational tool simulates a single slit experiments for parameters such as different slit size and different incident light wavelength.



1. Choose the color of light source. Wavelength appears in nanometers



2. Choose slit size in multiples of incident wavelength

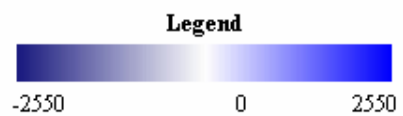


3. Run test and watch the animation

Run Test Animate Stop



Frame # 5, time is 115fs

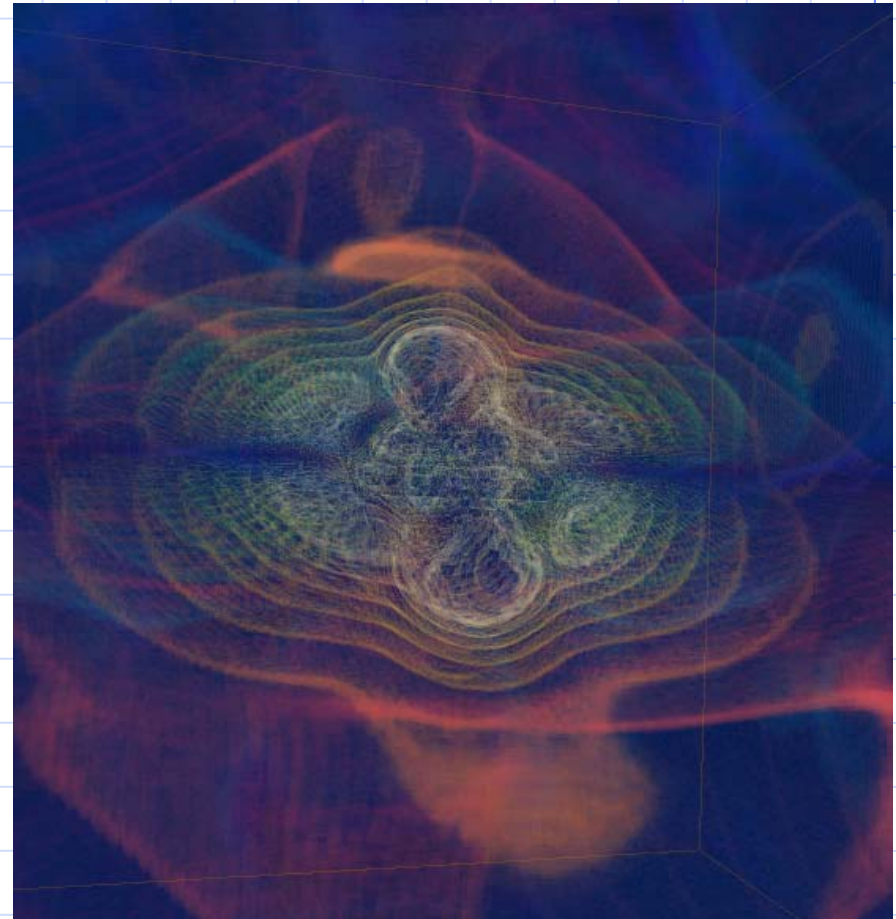


50 micrometers

Click the picture to zoom in (picture will appear in a new window)

Example: Enlightened - Visualization of remote data

- ◆ Data generated by remote simulation
- ◆ Here: a black hole simulation
- ◆ Need to explore and visualize the dataset
- ◆ Enhanced Amira visualization system to take advantage of optical networks

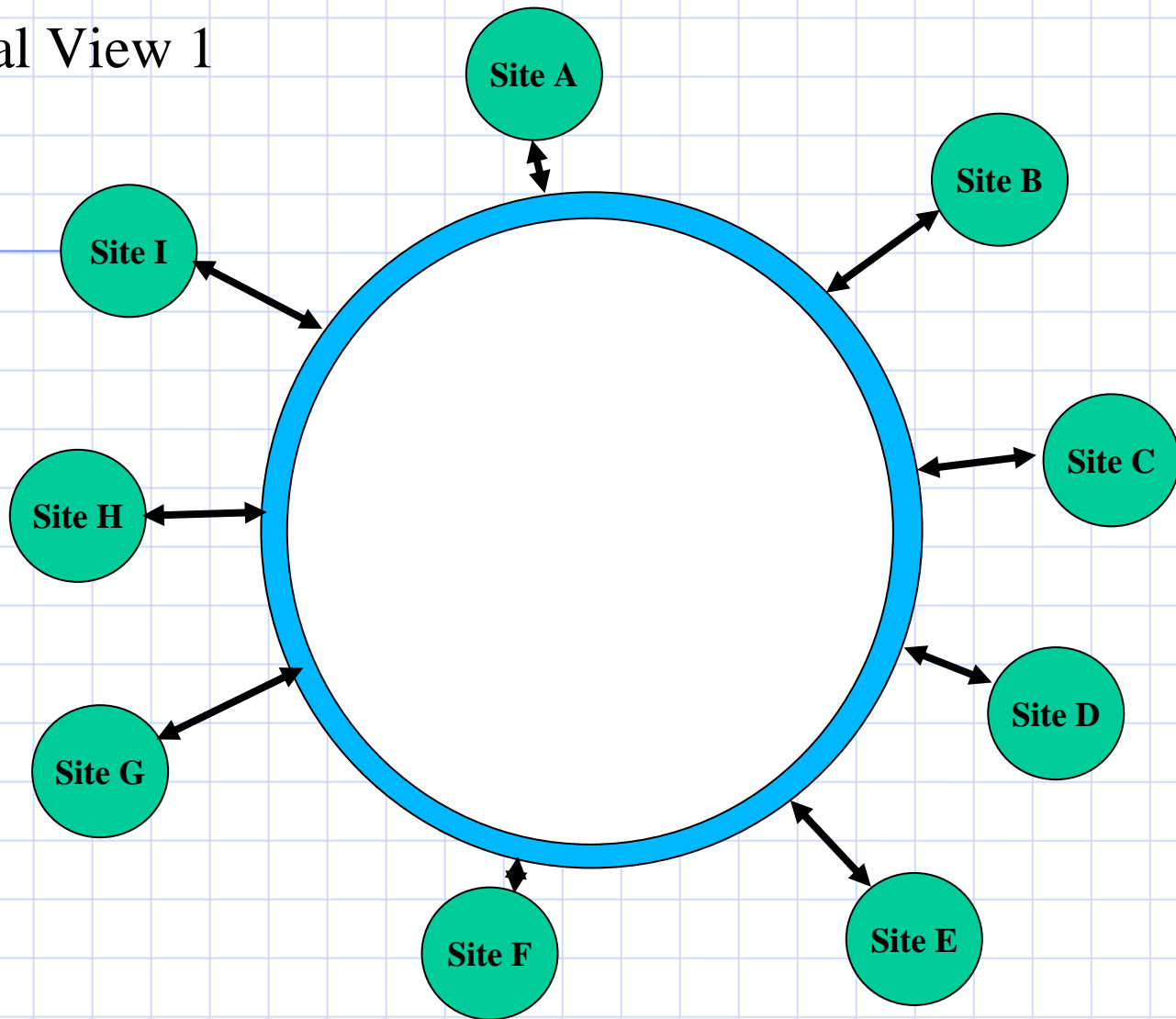




Displays: Multiple Monitors, Tiled Displays, Etc.

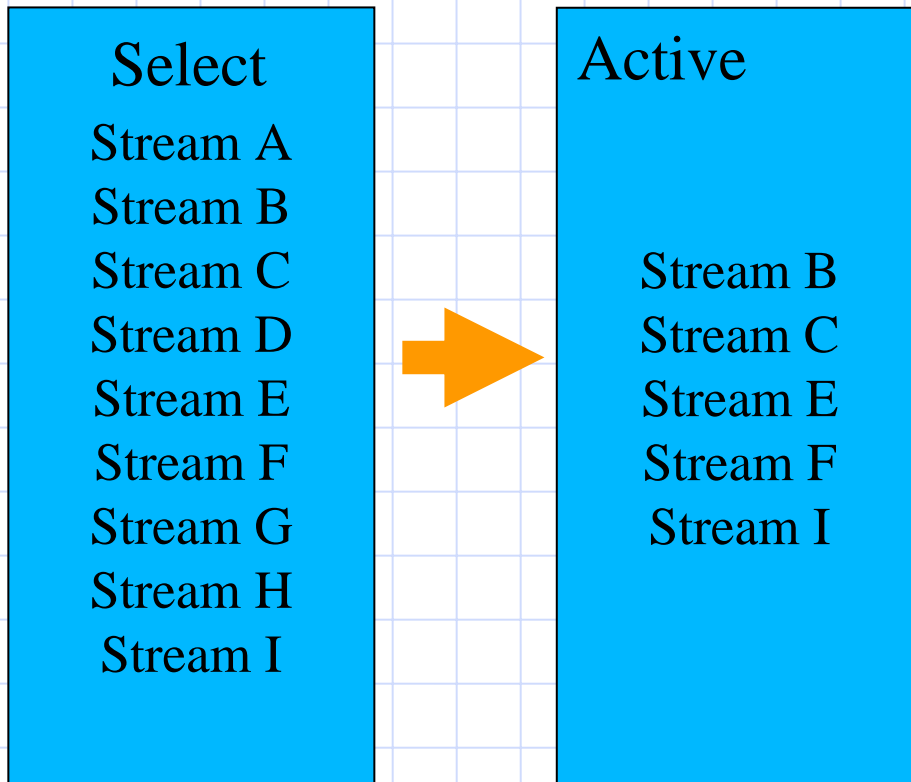


Logical View 1



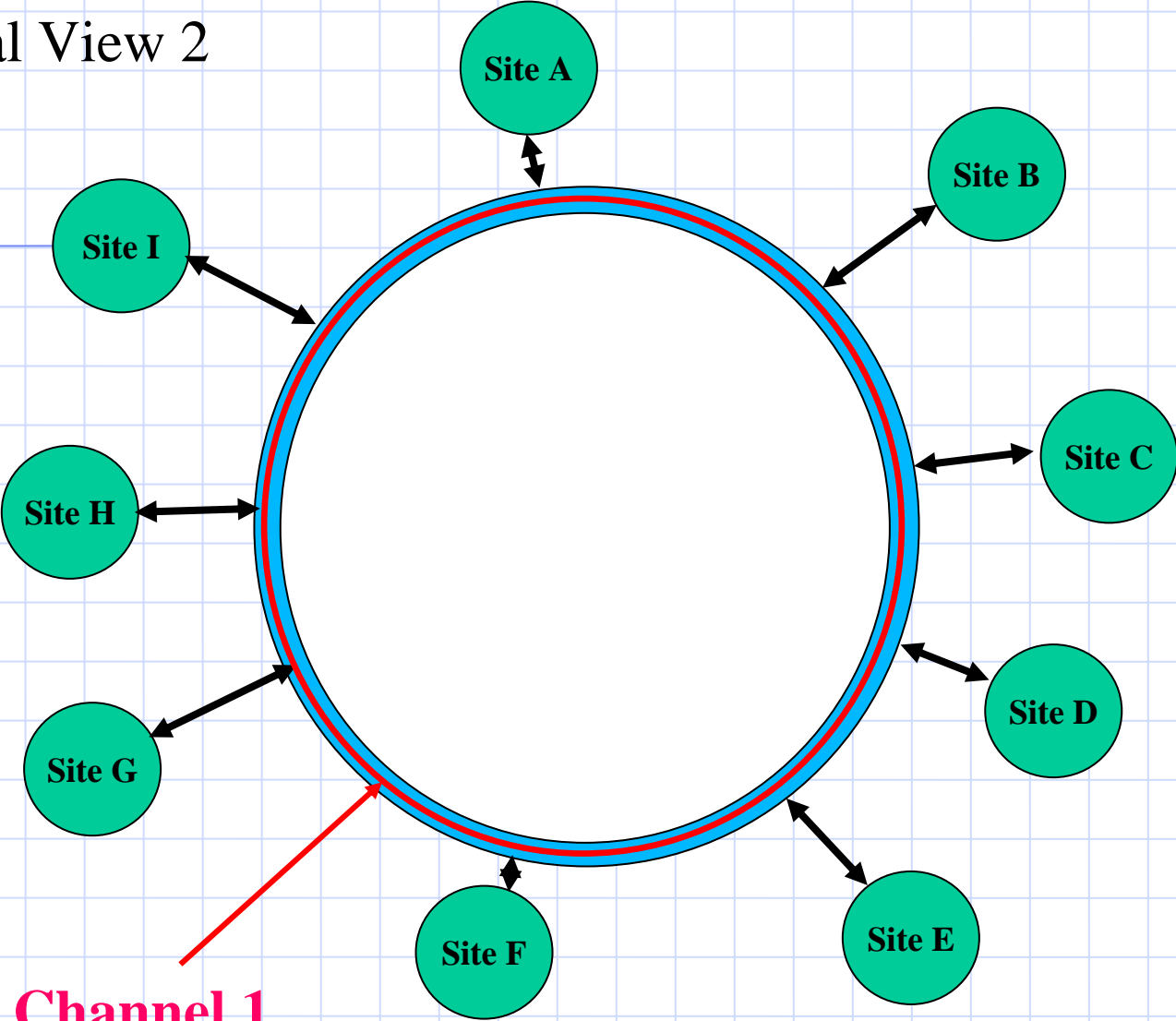
Each site can send and receive multiple streams

Logical Interface



**Note “Stream” – Not Site –
Each Site Can Support
Many-to-Many**

Logical View 2



**Control Channel 1
Using Argia**



About UCLP / Argia

- ◆ Argia is a production grade version of UCLP
- ◆ Argia is middleware that allows end-users (people or applications) to treat network resources as software objects and provision and re-configure lightpaths within a single domain or across multiple, independently managed domains
- ◆ Users can also join or divide lightpaths and hand off control and management of these private sub-networks to other users or organizations
- ◆ Argia enables the virtualization of a network that can be reconfigured by the end-user without any interaction by the optical network manager
- ◆ <http://www.inocybe.ca>



Argia Resource Management Center

- ◆ The first step is to create the Physical Network in Argia

The screenshot displays the Argia Resource Management Center interface. The main window shows a physical network topology map of the CANARIE NET, overlaid on a map of the Canadian Arctic region. The map includes several nodes: CHCG10ME1, TORO10ME3, ome-ott01, ome-mon01, and NYCN10ME1. Arrows indicate connections between these nodes. A 'Palette' on the left lists network elements such as CISCO ONS 15454, NORTEL HDXC, and NORTEL OME 6500. The 'Resource Explorer' on the left shows a tree view of physical and logical networks. The 'Outline' pane at the bottom left lists the nodes and physical links. The 'Properties' pane at the bottom right shows configuration details for the selected node CHCG10ME1.

Section	Property	Value
General	Communications Protocol:	ITL1
	IP Address:	199.212.24.193
Configuration	Transport Protocol:	SSL
	Port:	4082
	Connections	

scampbell is a PN Admin @ITI https://bar...clp.ca:8443 53M of 127M

Creating Logical Resources: The Logical Network

- Logical Resources are displayed by the Logical Network Editor. Note that at this point, the network resources have been virtualized, but no connections have been made.

The screenshot displays the Resource Management Center interface for creating a logical network. The main window shows a map of Canada with several virtualized network resources represented as boxes with arrows pointing to their geographic locations. The resources are:

- CHCG1OME1 CANARIE NET (West Coast)
- TORO1OME3 CANARIE NET (Central)
- ome-ott01 CANARIE NET (East Coast)
- ome-mon01 CANARIE NET (North East)
- NYCN1OME1 CANARIE NET (South East)

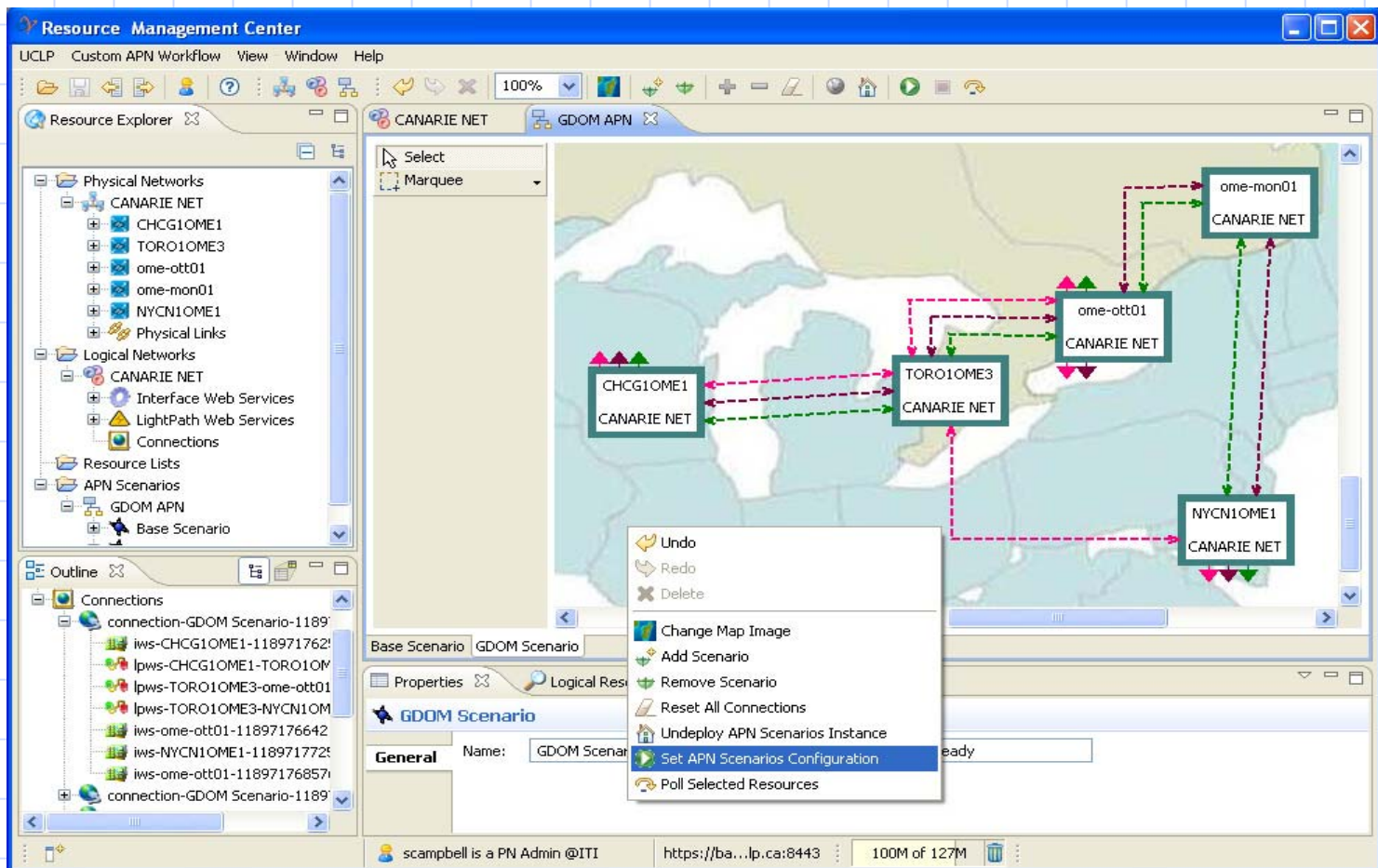
The Resource Explorer on the left shows the hierarchy of the CANARIE NET logical network, including Logical Networks, Interface Web Services, and LightPath Web Services. The Properties pane at the bottom shows the configuration for the CANARIE NET logical resource pool:

Property	Value
Name	CANARIE NET
Type	Logical Network
Leasor	
Expiration Date	
Connection Router	Shortest Path
Owner	ITI
Resource List Exported?	<input type="checkbox"/>

The status bar at the bottom indicates the user is scampbell, a PN Admin @ITI, and the URL is https://bart.uclp.ca:8443. The system shows 35M of 127M memory usage.

Creating the Multicast Connections: The APN

- ◆ An Articulated Private Network (APN) is created with the resources from the Logical Network. The topology of the APN is configured (and color coded) to represent the network that will be configured when the APN is executed.
- ◆ The APN is deployed as a web service so all of the connections can be made with a single call.



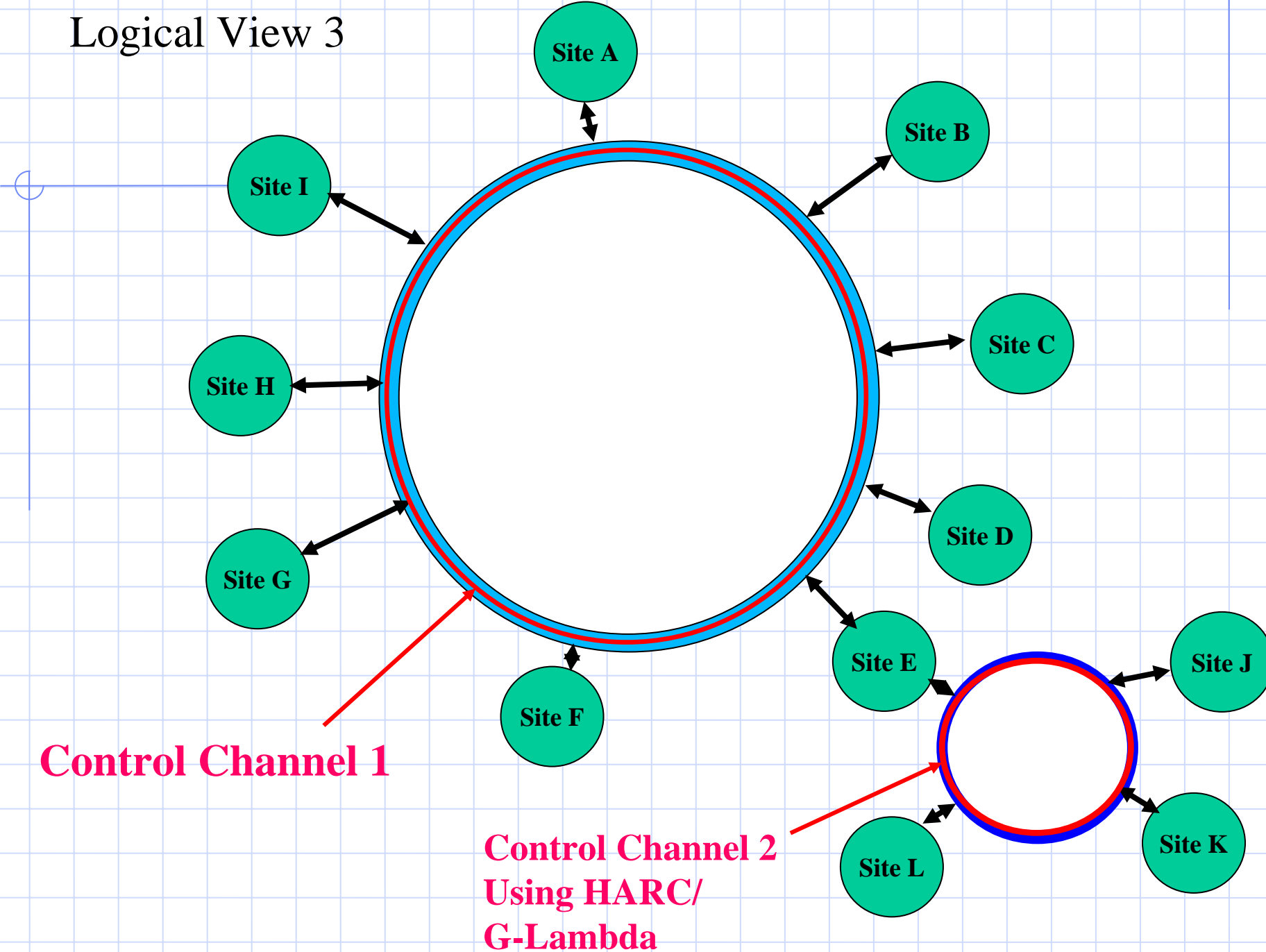
The Connected APN

The screenshot displays the Resource Management Center interface, showing a network diagram of the CANARIE NET and GDOM APN. The interface includes a menu bar (UCLP, Custom APN Workflow, View, Window, Help), a toolbar, and several panels:

- Resource Explorer:** Shows a tree view of Physical Networks (CANARIE NET, CHCG1OME1, TORO1OME3, ome-ott01, ome-mon01, NYCN1OME1, Physical Links) and Logical Networks (CANARIE NET, Interface Web Services, LightPath Web Services, Connections). It also lists APN Scenarios (GDOM APN, Base Scenario).
- Diagram:** A map-based network diagram showing connections between nodes: CHCG1OME1 CANARIE NET, TORO1OME3 CANARIE NET, ome-ott01 CANARIE NET, ome-mon01 CANARIE NET, and NYCN1OME1 CANARIE NET. Connections are shown with red and green arrows.
- Outline:** Shows a list of connections under the GDOM Scenario, including iws-CHCG1OME1-118971762, ipws-CHCG1OME1-TORO1OME3, ipws-TORO1OME3-ome-ott01, ipws-TORO1OME3-NYCN1OME1, iws-ome-ott01-11897176642, iws-NYCN1OME1-1189717725, and iws-ome-ott01-11897176857.
- Properties:** Shows the GDOM Scenario details, including Name: GDOM Scenario and Status: Scenario ready.

The status bar at the bottom indicates the user is scampbell is a PN Admin @ITI, the URL is https://ba...lp.ca:8443, and the page number is 111M of 127M.

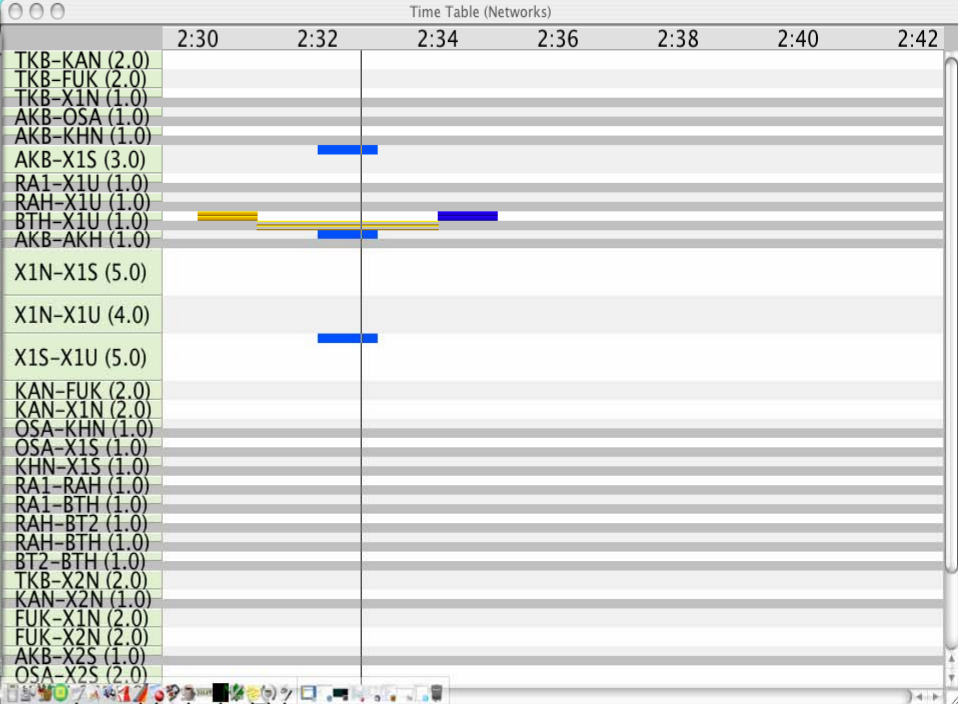
Logical View 3



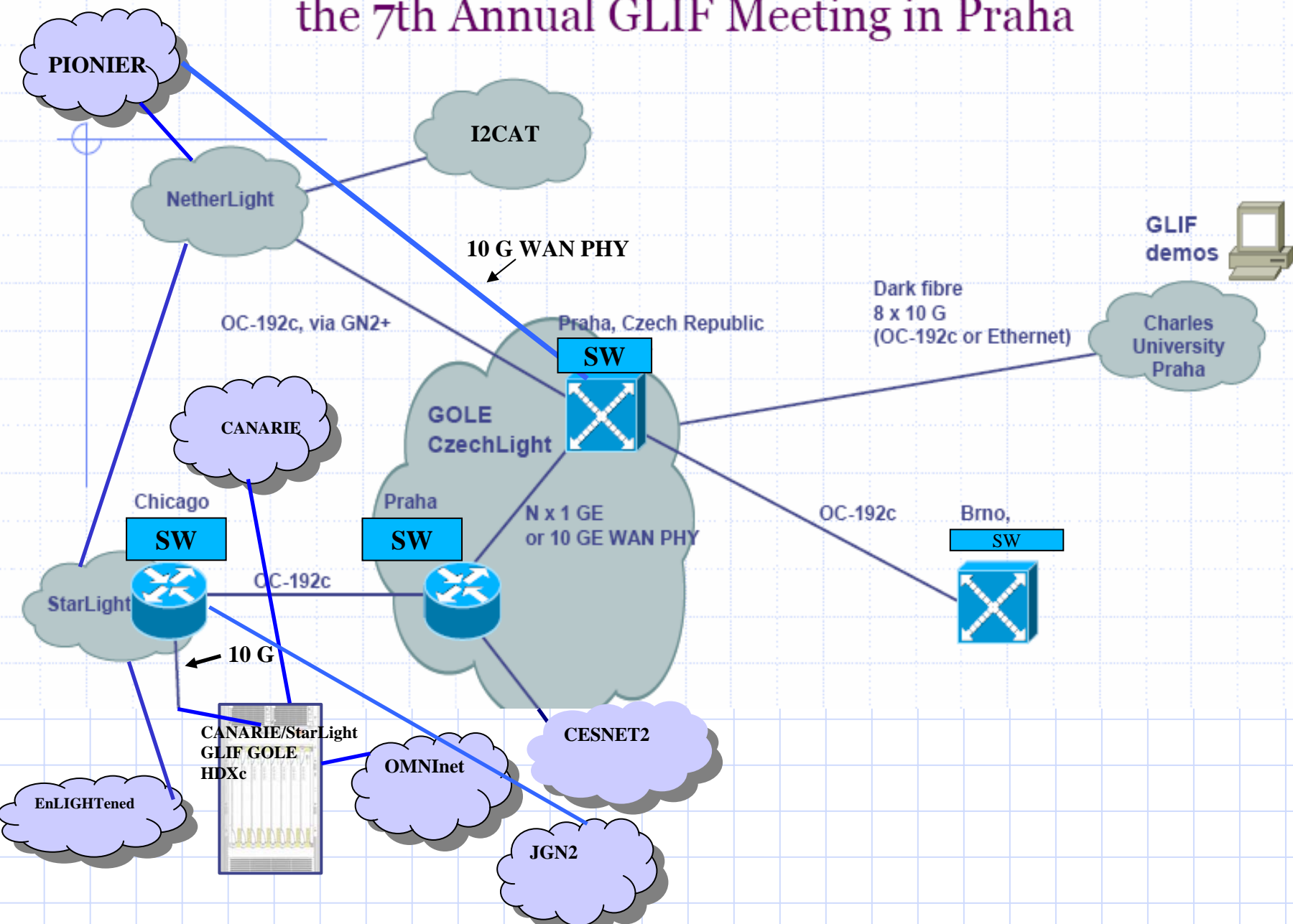


- /O=MCNC/OU=GCNS/OU=mcnc.org
- /C=JP/O=AIST GTRC/CN=Hidemoto
- /O=MCNC/OU=GCNS/OU=mcnc.org
- /O=MCNC/OU=GCNS/OU=mcnc.org
- /O=MCNC/OU=GCNS/OU=mcnc.org
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- /O=Louisiana State University/OU=C
- /O=Louisiana State University/OU=C
- /C=JP/O=AIST GTRC/CN=Atsuko Ta

```
glif02.cesnet.cz:1 (glambda)
10.33: icmp_seq=3654 ttl=62 time=277 ms
10.33: icmp_seq=3655 ttl=62 time=277 ms
10.33: icmp_seq=3656 ttl=62 time=277 ms
10.33: icmp_seq=3657 ttl=62 time=277 ms
10.33: icmp_seq=3658 ttl=62 time=277 ms
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10.33: icmp_seq=3660 ttl=62 time=277 ms
10.33: icmp_seq=3661 ttl=62 time=277 ms
10.33: icmp_seq=3662 ttl=62 time=277 ms
10.33: icmp_seq=3663 ttl=62 time=277 ms
10.33: icmp_seq=3664 ttl=62 time=277 ms
```



Infrastructure and Connectivity for the 7th Annual GLIF Meeting in Praha



Ref:

- ◆ Additional Information is available through the presentations on this demonstrations made during the GLIF working group meetings

Demonstration Participants

◆ **CESNET**

- ◆ Jan Radil
- ◆ Vladimir Trestik
- ◆ Jan Furman
- ◆ Jan Nejman
- ◆ Stanislav Sima
- ◆ Michal Krsek
- ◆ Michal Martin
- ◆ Lada Altmanov

◆ **Communications Research Centre**

- ◆ Michel Savoie
- ◆ Bobby Ho
- ◆ Hanxi Zhang
- ◆ Scott Campbell

Demonstration Participants (Cont.)

◆ **Canarie**

- ◆ Bill St Arnaud
- ◆ Herve Guy
- ◆ Darcy Quesnel
- ◆ Jun Jian
- ◆ Thomas Tam

◆ **i2CAT**

- ◆ Artur Serra
- ◆ Sergi Figuerola
- ◆ Berenguer Vilajoliu
- ◆ Eduard Grasa
- ◆ Francisco Iglesias

◆ **Inocybe**

- ◆ Mathieu Lemay

◆ **LONI**

- ◆ Lonnie Leger
- ◆ Ben Blundell
- ◆ Charles McMahon

Demonstration Participants (Cont.)

◆ Louisiana State University

- ◆ Andrei Hutanu
- ◆ Jon MacLaren
- ◆ Dan Katz
- ◆ Gabrielle Allen
- ◆ Ed Seidel

◆ National Institute of Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)

- ◆ Tomohiro Kudoh
- ◆ Atsuko Takefusa
- ◆ Hidemoto Nakada

◆ Nortel

- ◆ Rodney Wilson
- ◆ Éric Bernier
- ◆ Dave Yeung
- ◆ Wai-Chau Hui
- ◆ Michael Ward
- ◆ Ted Swinwood
- ◆ Inder Monga

Demonstration Participants (Cont)



- ◆ **Masaryk University**

- ◆ Petr Holub

- ◆ **MCNC**

- ◆ Lina Battestilli

- ◆ Gigi Karmous-Edwards

- ◆ John Moore

- ◆ Yufeng Xin

- ◆ Steve Thorpe

- ◆ Syam Sundar

- ◆ **Northwestern University**

- ◆ Joe Mambretti

- ◆ Jim Chen

- ◆ Fei Yeh

Demonstration Participants (Cont.)

◆ SARA

- ◆ Pieter de Boer
- ◆ Ronald van der Pol
- ◆ Jorrit Adriaanse
- ◆ Paul Wielinga
- ◆ Mark Meijerink

◆ StarLight

- ◆ Linda Winkler
- ◆ Alan Verlo

◆ SURFnet

- ◆ Kees Negers
- ◆ Erik-Jan Bos
- ◆ Bram Peetersh

◆ University van Amsterdam

- ◆ Cees de Laat
- ◆ J.P. Velders
- ◆ Paola Grosso
- ◆ Jeroen Roodhart

International High Performance Digital Media With Dynamic Optical Multicast: Demonstration Contributors

CANARIE

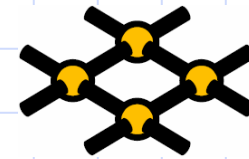
CRC



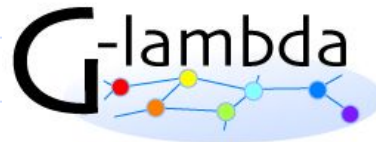
NORTEL



SURF
NET



i2cat



STARLIGHTSM

NL Light

LSU



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