

Requirements for GMPLS Control of Flexible Grids

CCAMP WG, IETF 82nd, Taipei, Taiwan

draft-zhang-ccamp-flexible-grid-requirements-01.txt

Fatai Zhang (zhangfatai@huawei.com)

Xiaobing Zi (zixiaobing@huawei.com)

O. Gonzalez de Dios (ogondio@tid.es)

Ramon Casellas (ramon.casellas@cttc.es)

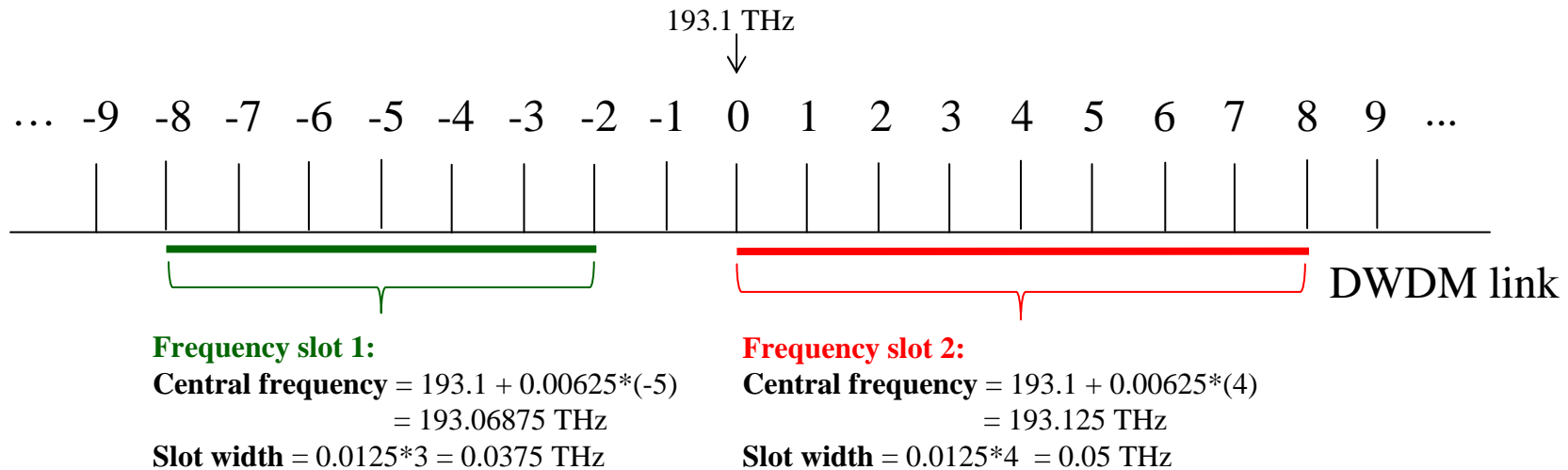
Contents

- What is Flexi-Grid?
- Impacts on WSON by Flexi-Grid
- Routing and Spectrum Assignment (RSA) models
- Requirements of GMPLS Control

What is Flexi-Grid? (1)

- ◆ Introduced in the draft revised version of [G.694.1] , which is planned to be consented in December SG15 plenary meeting.
- ◆ Enabling different passbands (slot widths) on a single fibre. In this way,
 - ◆ It will be possible to offer in the future a mixture of several bitrates on a single fibre, each with its own passband.
 - ◆ It will be possible to increase the spectral efficiency on a fibre. With the current fixed grid it is only “possible” to use a width of 12.5GHz, 25GHz, 50GHz and 100GHz. For future bitrates of e.g. 400Gbit/s it would be advantageous to permit slot widths somewhere in between 50GHz and 100GHz.

What is Flexi-Grid? (2)



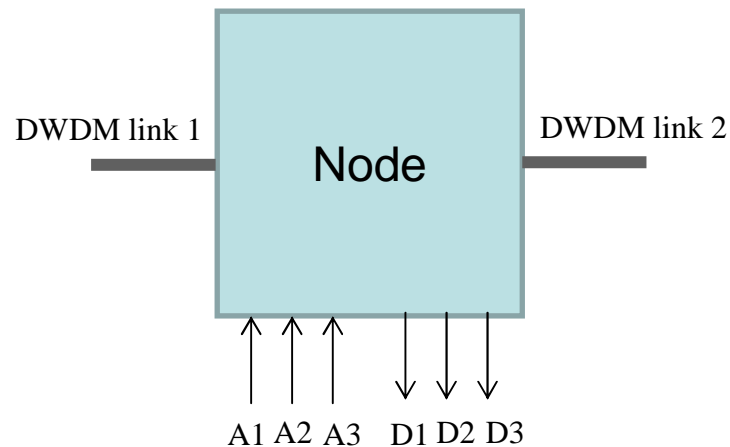
Flexi-Grid: a new WDM frequency grid defined with the aim of allowing flexible optical spectrum management, in which the Slot Width of the frequency ranges allocated to different channels are flexible (variable sized).

Frequency Slot: The frequency range allocated to a channel and unavailable to other channels within a flexible grid. A frequency slot is defined by its **nominal central frequency** and its **slot width**.

Central Frequency = $193.1 \text{ THz} + n \cdot 0.00625 \text{ THz}$

Slot Width : the full width (in Hz) of a frequency slot, a multiple (m) of 12.5 GHz.

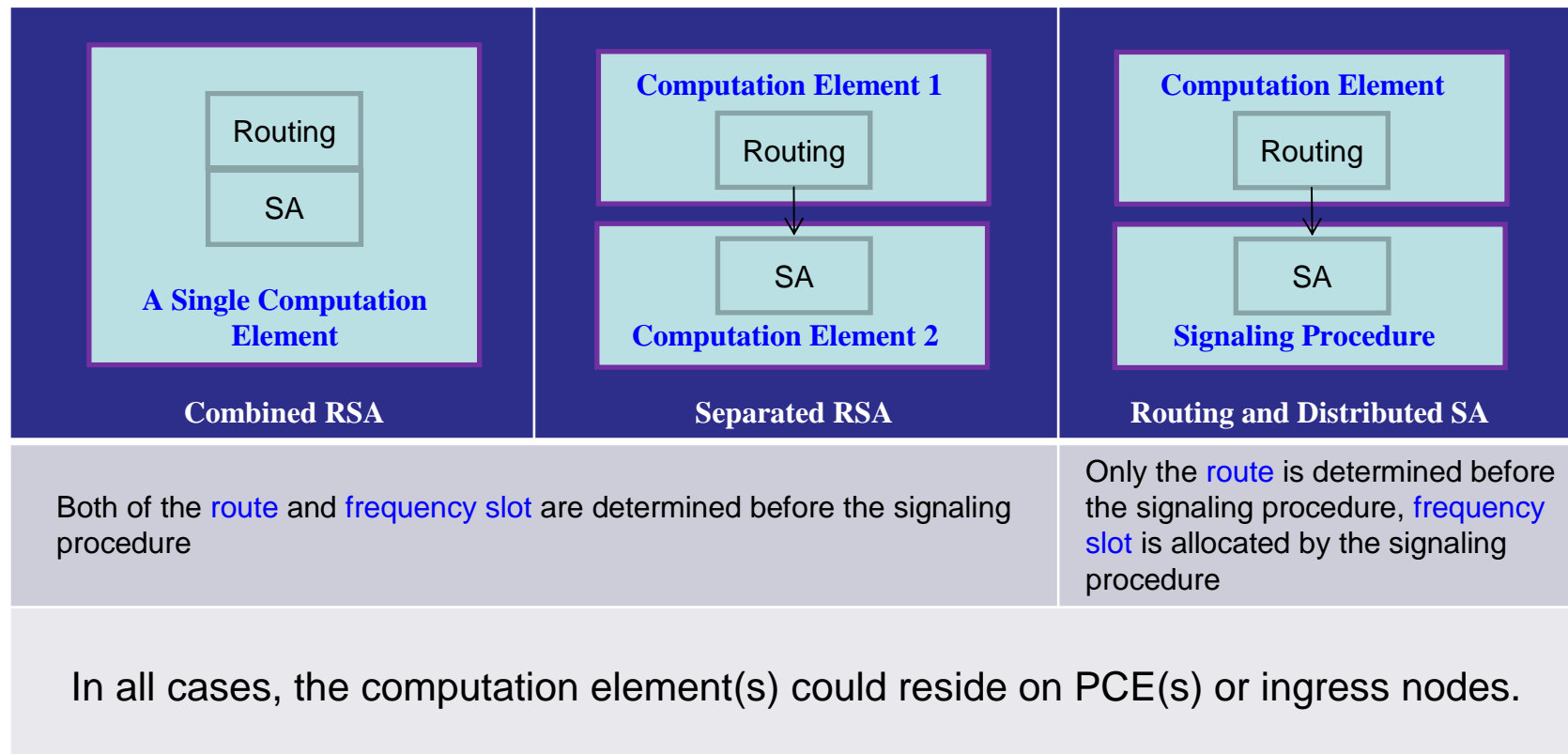
Impacts on WSON: Flexible Grid Specific Info.



DWDM Links: The **available frequency ranges** MUST be known to perform Spectrum Assignment (SA) procedure, because the resource allocated to a flexi-LSP is a frequency range on each DWDM link.

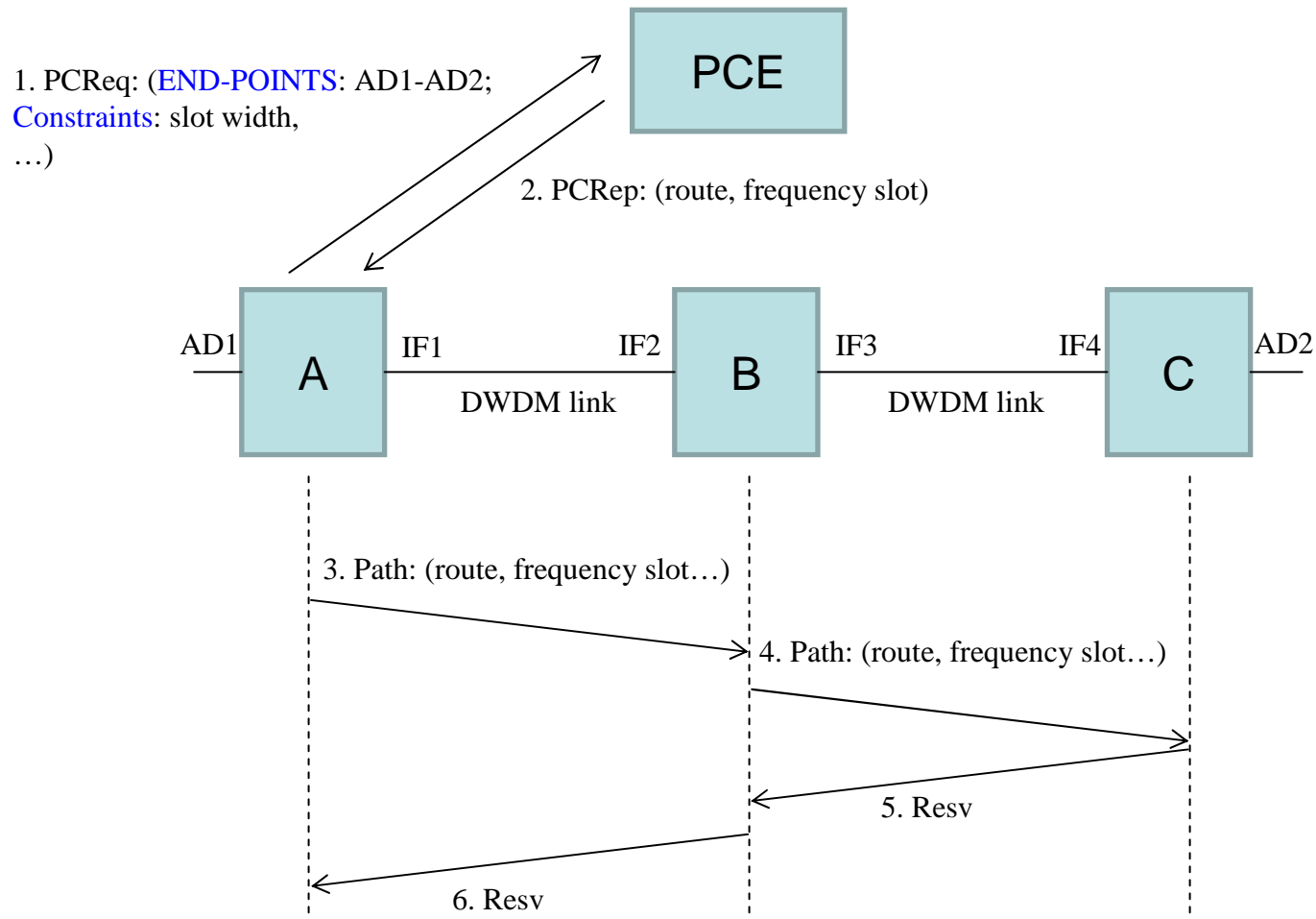
ADD/DROP Interfaces: The **available central frequencies** and **slot width requirement** MUST be known to perform Spectrum Assignment (SA) procedure. The central frequency of a ADD/DROP interface could be fixed or tunable.

RSA Models



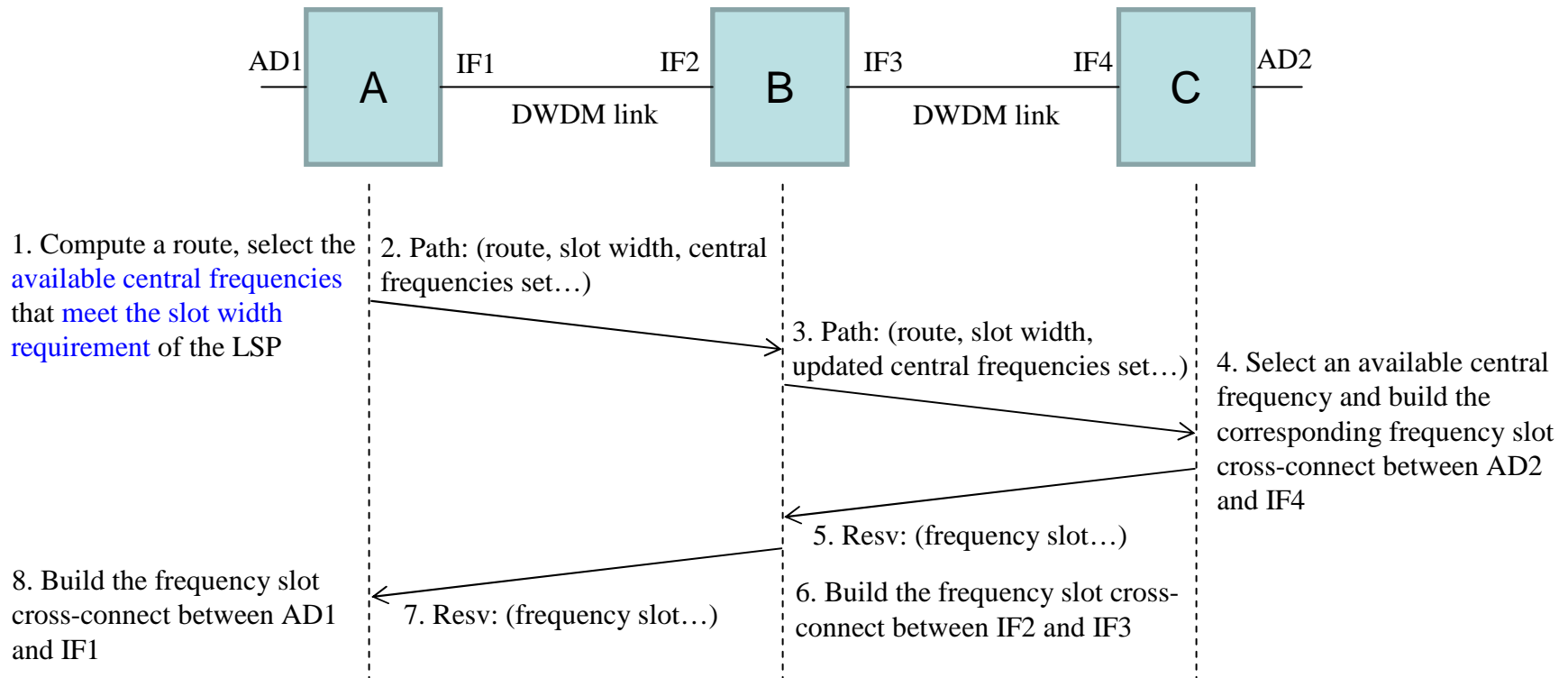
Routing and Spectrum Assignment (RSA): Compute a route and assign a frequency slot for a flexi-LSP.

Example – Combined RSA



Note: The frequency slot cross-connect for this flexi-LSP can be created at Path or Resv stage.

Example – Distributed RSA



GMPLS Requirements for Flexi-Grid Control

◆ Routing Aspects:

- ✓ WSON related information (except wavelength availability) (See Section 6.2 of RFC6163)
 - Eg. connectivity matrix, signal compatibility and processing...
- ✓ Available Frequency Ranges of each link (Link information)

◆ Signaling Aspects:

- ✓ WSON signaling reqs (except Identifying Wavelengths) (See Section 6.1 of RFC6163)
 - Eg. Signal compatibility information (FEC, Modulation, OEO...)
- ✓ Identifying the Slot Width Requirement
- ✓ Identifying the Central Frequency assigned to a LSP

◆ PCE Aspects:

- ✓ Depends on the RSA models
- ✓ Signal compatibility constraints
- ✓ Frequency Constraints (slot width, Available central frequencies)

Open Issue: Contiguous vs non-contiguous

- Whether flexi-grid can support non-contiguous frequencies? (ie., can a flexi-LSP use some non-contiguous frequencies on a link?)
 - This responsibility is in the scope of ITU-T SG15.
 - The latest revised version of [G.694.1] can not support that.

Next Steps

- Monitor the progress of ITU-T work
- Refine it according to the feedback from the meeting or mailing list