

# 400G Ethernet in the field: towards game-changing technologies

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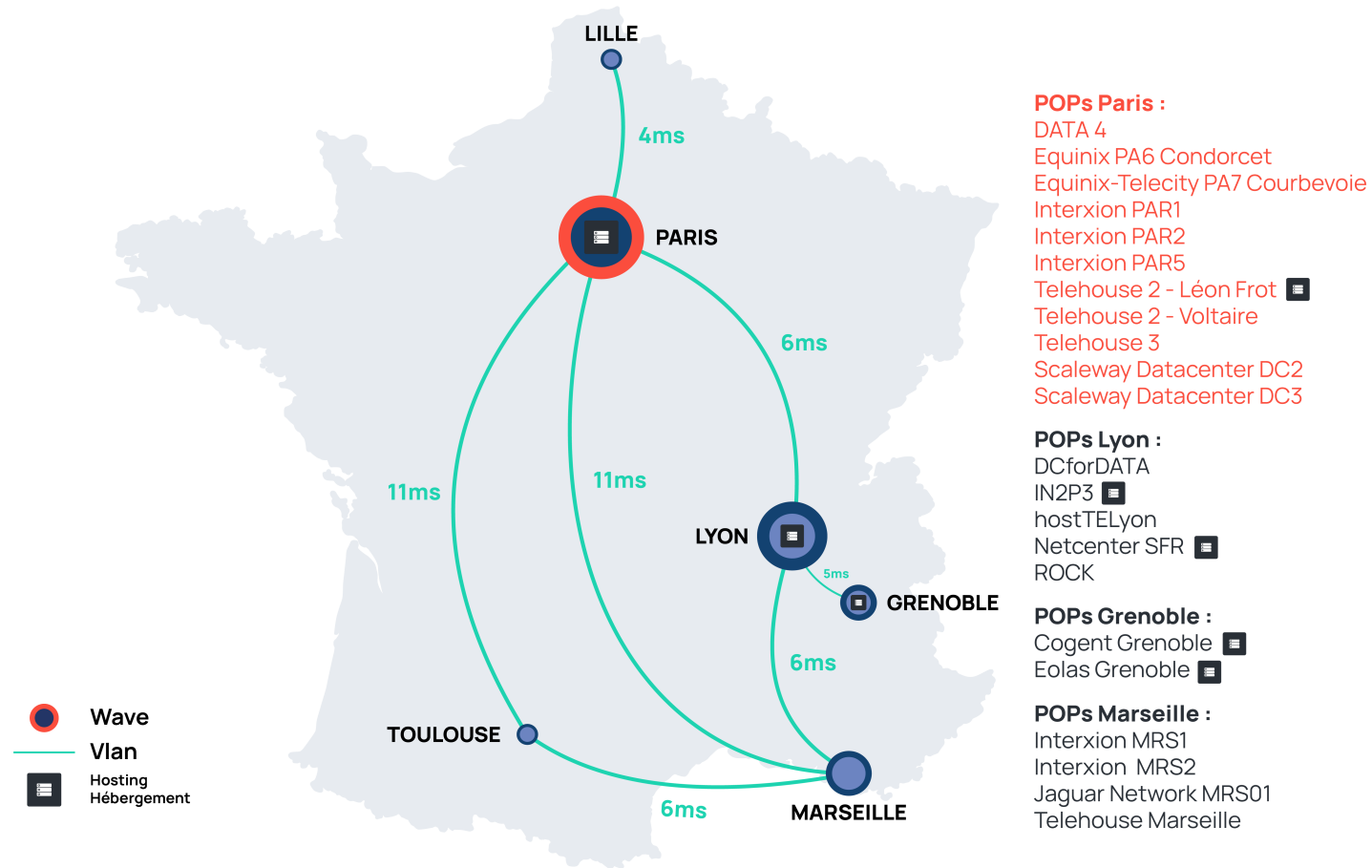
# Agenda

- Who are we?
- What technologies for metro-distance backbone?
- Why are we changing?
- How to use 400G-ZR?
- More 400G ethernet
- Conclusion





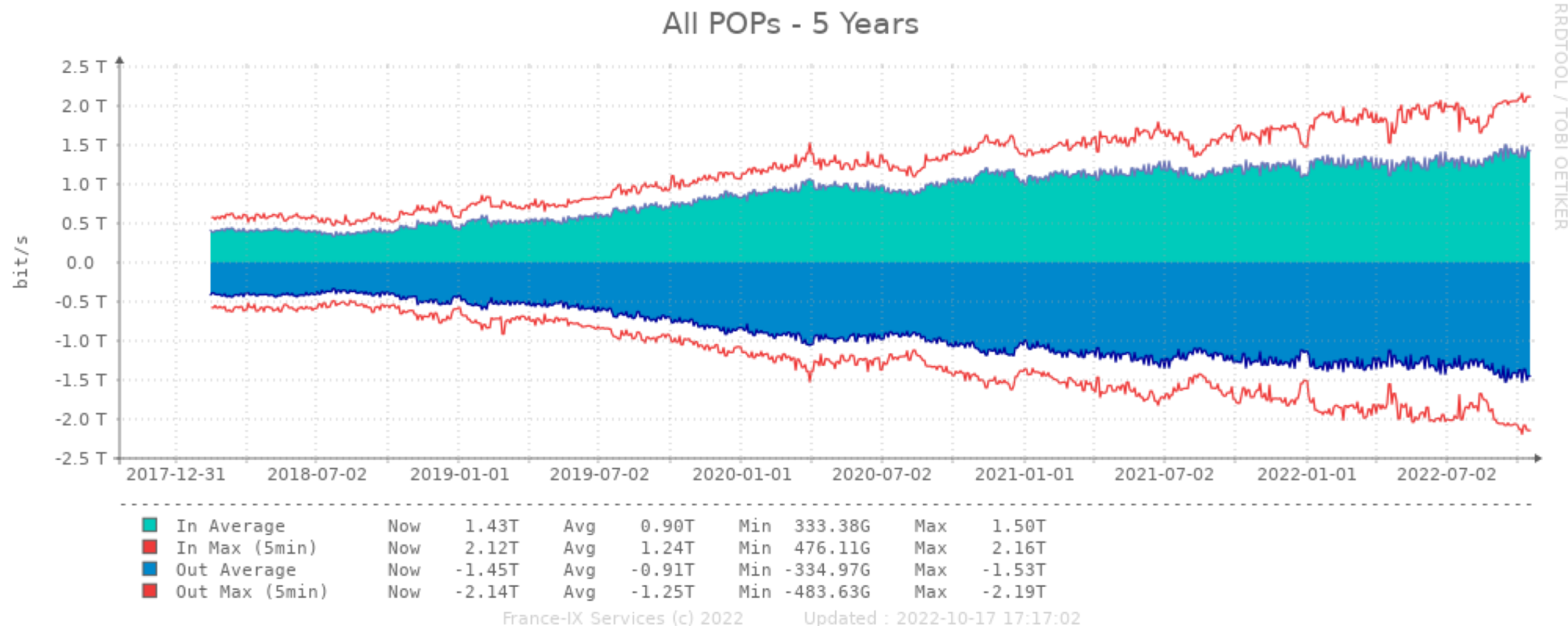
# FrancelX platforms & interconnections



\* map shows service catalog, not actual infrastructure



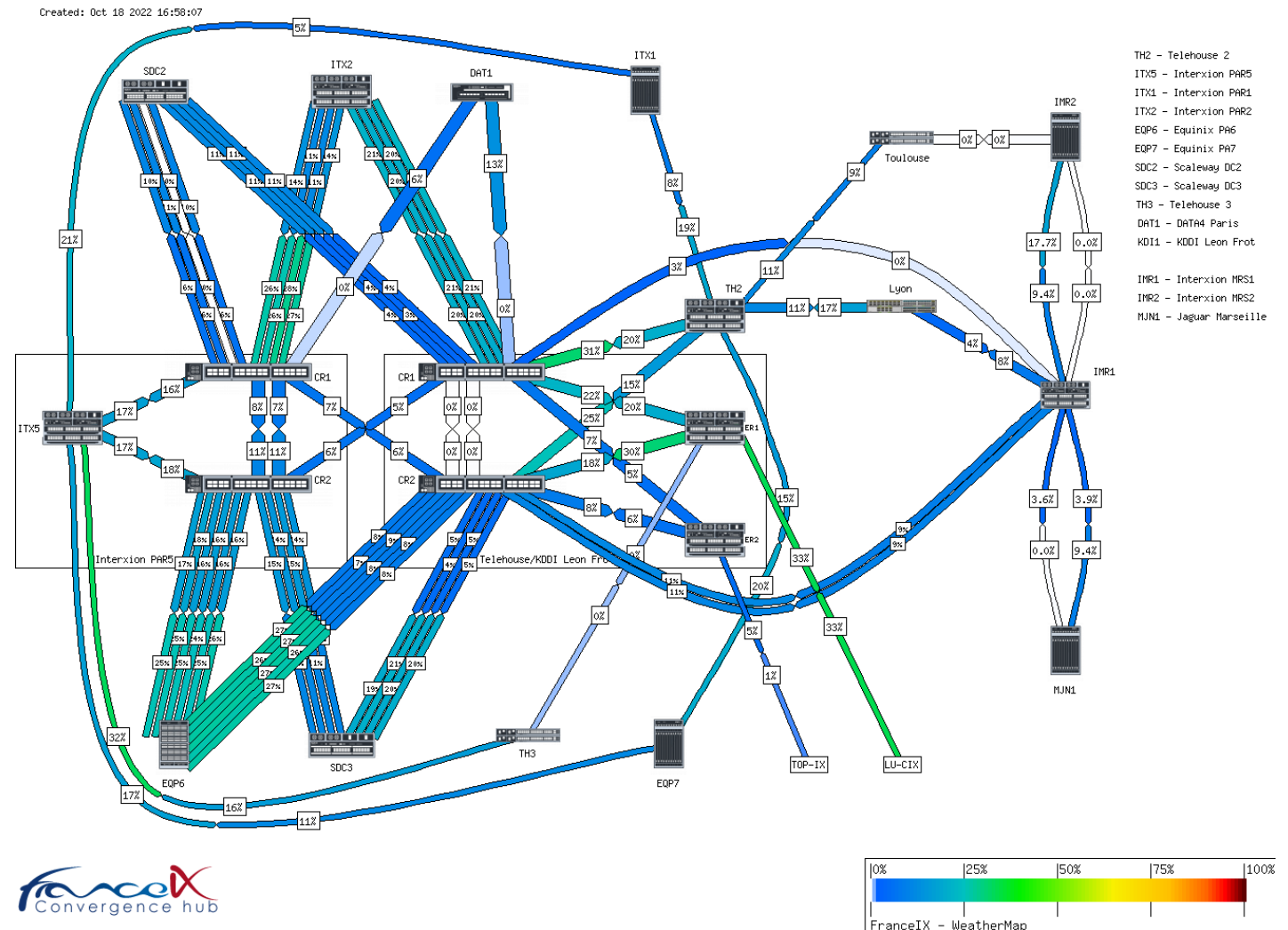
# Steadily growing!



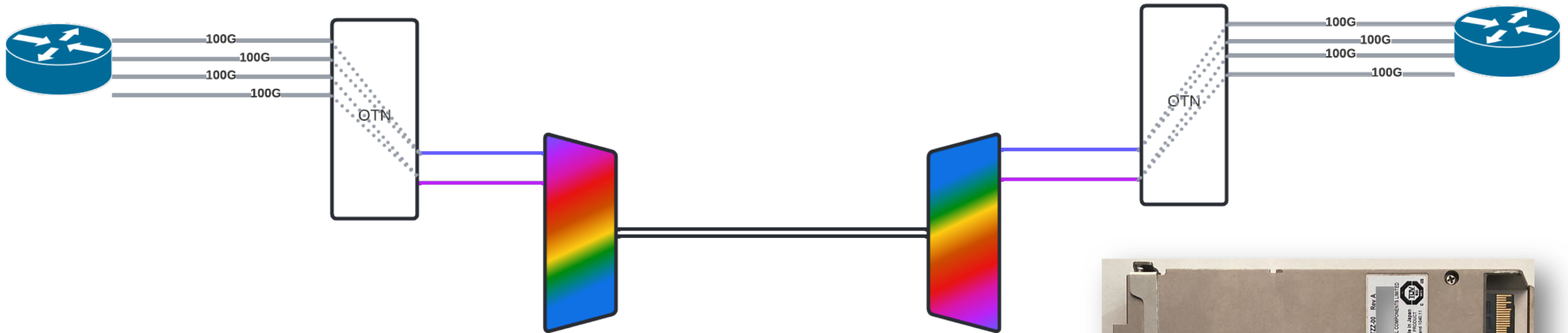


# Focus on MPLS backbone

- Mainly **dark fibers** lit by FranceIX
- Historically **n\*10G to n\*100G** capacities provided by muxponders or DWDM optics
- Highest capacity links up to 600G inter-PoPs
- Need for a cost-effective and performant optical transport solution



# Now and then, OTN muxponders



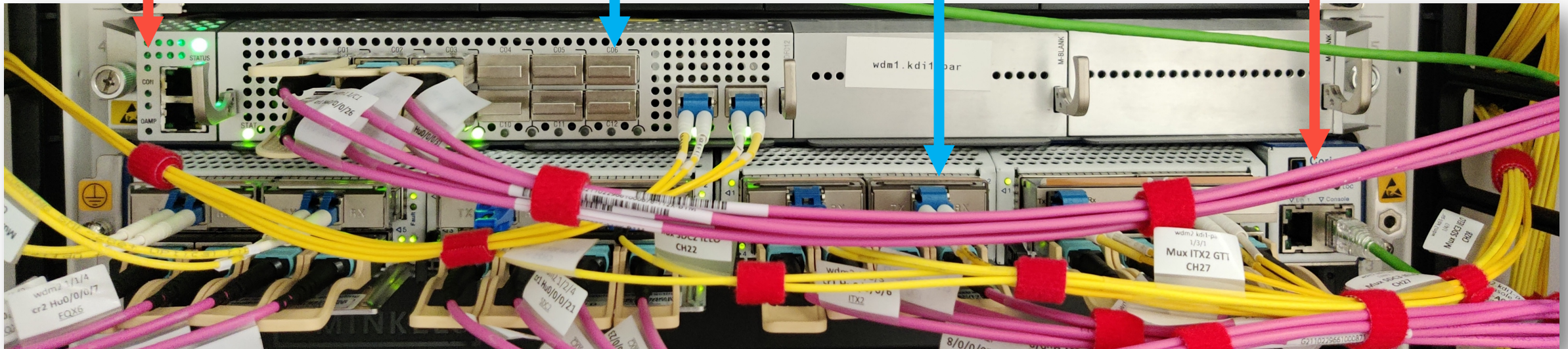
# Muxponders in their natural environment

Nokia 1830 PSI-M

Coriant Groove G30

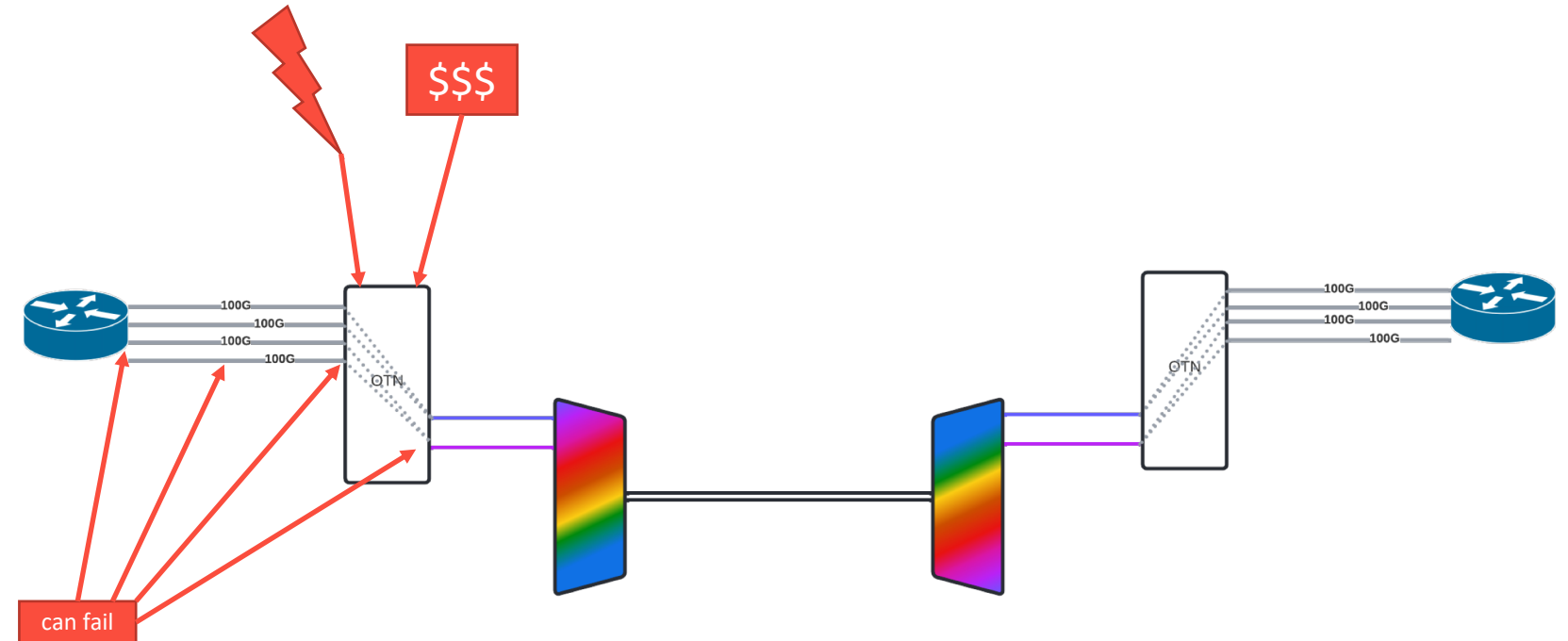
DFC12 – 12\*100G clients &  
2\*600G lines

CHM1 – 4\*100G clients &  
2\*200G CFP2 lines

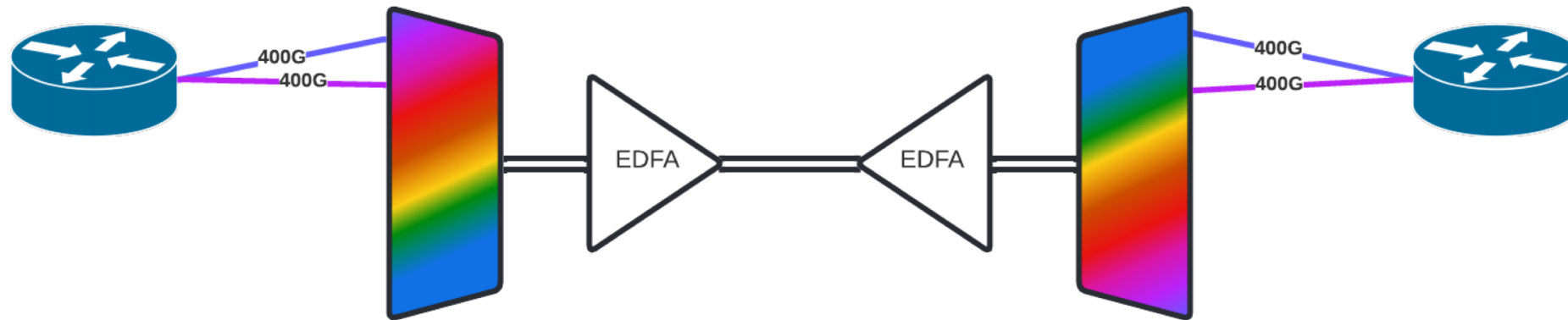


# So why are we stopping muxponders?

- Cost
- Power consumption
- Complexity
- Multiple points of failure
- Cabling nightmare
- IP hardware is 400G-ready



# 400G in the backbone – 400G-ZR model

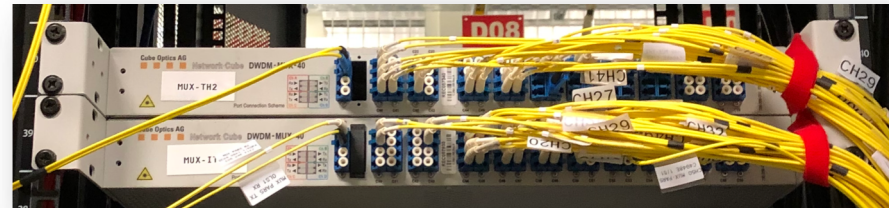
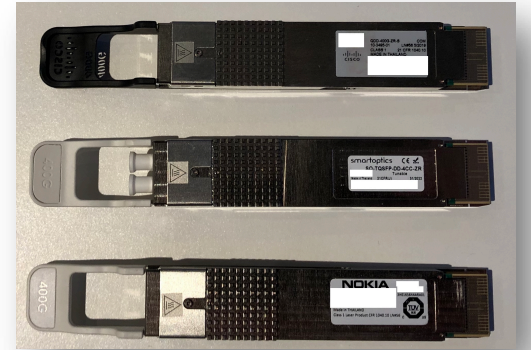


- Cost: **-43%** for the first 400G w/ booster only, up to **-53%** at 1,2T
- Power consumption:
  - Coriant: 2\*685W for 1,6Tbps = 1,14W/Gbps
  - 400G-ZR: 15W/module, 30W/EDFA, total 180W for 1,6Tbps = 0,11W/Gbps **(90% decrease)**
- Complexity: less active components
- ~~Multiple points of failure~~
- Cabling nightmare ended with standard LC/LC single-mode cables
- IP hardware is 400G-ready – and happy to operate at those speeds



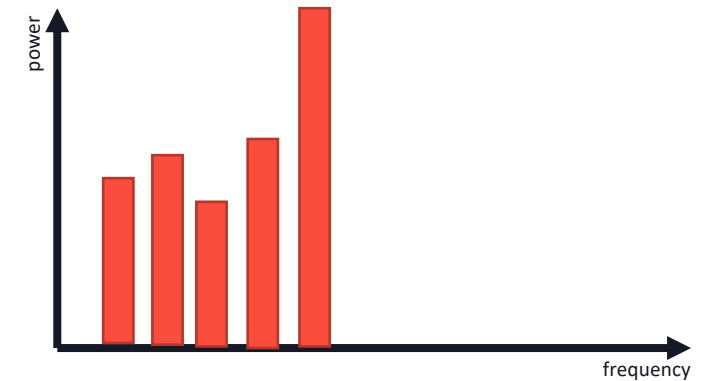
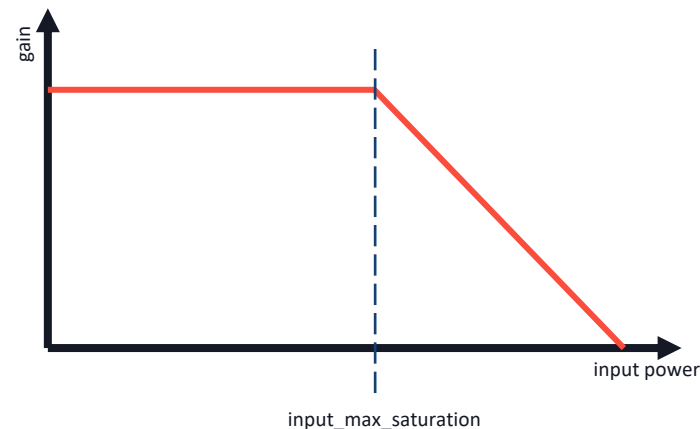
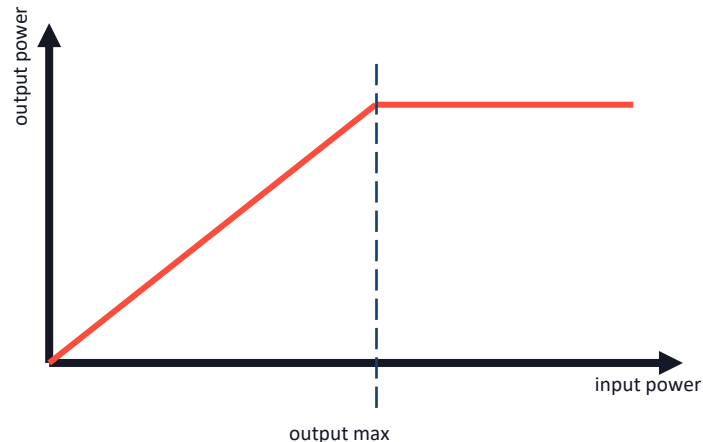
# 400G-ZR, building blocks

- ZR optics:
  - Competition is around the corner
  - Compatibility broadens
  - TX -8dBm, RX ~-21dBm depending on OSNR – amplification required
- EDFA amplifier:
  - Some homework to do!
  - Gain? Saturated output power? Channel equalization?
- Regular DWDM mux...
  - Better check your mux's specs
  - Channel passband ~75GHz required



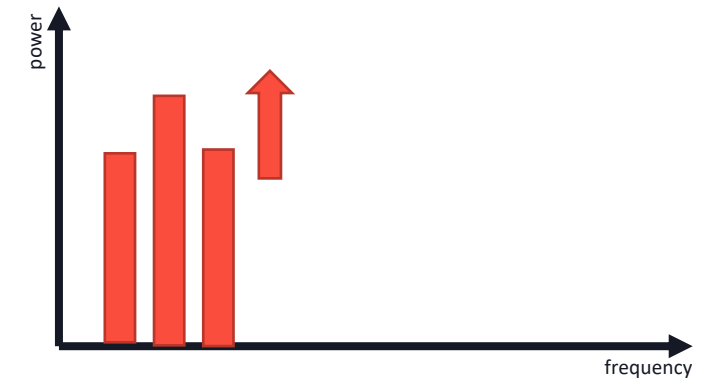
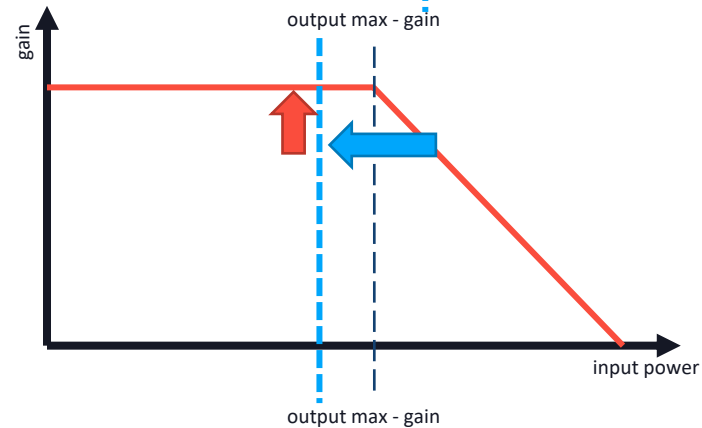
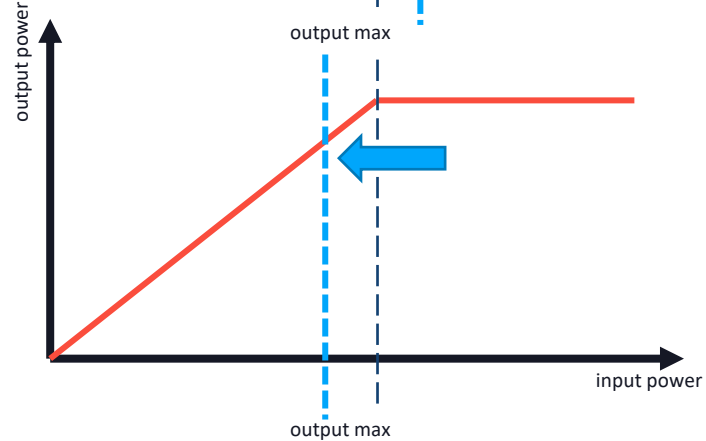
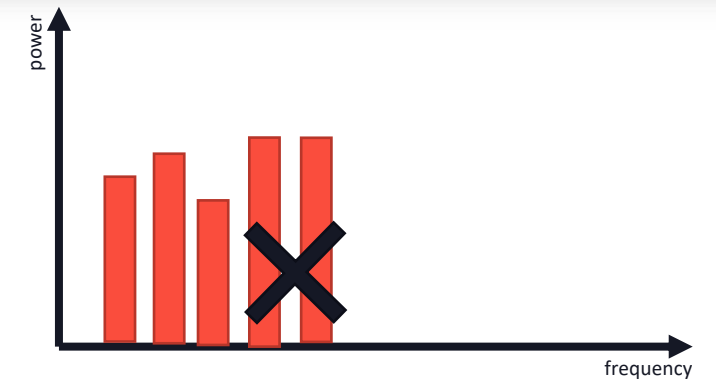
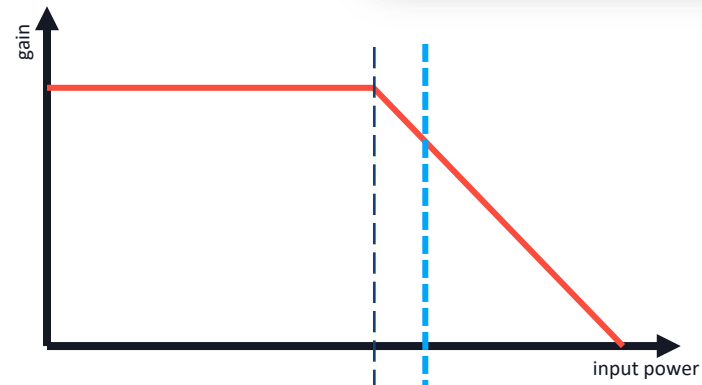
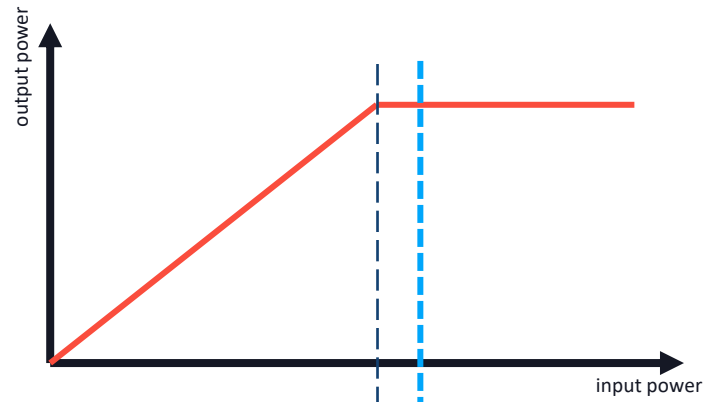
# EDFA 101, learnt by experience

- Most EDFAs have settable gain:
  - +0 to +30dB depending on application and model
  - gain is almost the same on all channels
- But they can't melt your fiber:
  - Total combined power usually limited around +20dBm



# EDFA 101 (cont'd)

- Saturated EDFA is dangerous when channels drop!



# 400G-ZR real-world deployment

- In Paris metro area between Interxion PAR5 and Data4 Paris-Saclay
- About 60km of dark fiber
- OSNR is 36.4dB
- Tx pwer and channel number are tunable from CLI
- Rx power irrelevant here

```
=====
QSFP-DD Connector
=====
Description      : QSFP-DD Connector
Interface        : 1/2/c1
FP Number       : 1
Licensed        : Yes
Admin State     : up
Oper State      : up
IfIndex         : 
Last State Change : 03/10/2022 16:09:12
Last Cleared Time : N/A
Breakout        : c1-400g
RS-FEC Config Mode : None
MAC Chip Number  : 1

Transceiver Data
=====
Transceiver Status : operational
Transceiver Type   : QSFP-DD
Model Number      : 
TX Laser Wavelength: 1545.321 nm
TX Laser Frequency : 194.000 THz
Laser Tunability   : fully-tunable
Present Channel    : 40
Configured Chann* : 40
50GHz Ch Min/Max  : 135/605
100GHz Ch Min/Max : 13/61
DAC Percent       : 50.00 %
RxDTV Adjust      : Disabled
Diag Capable      : yes
Number of Lanes    : 1
Connector Code     : LC
Manufacture date   : 2022/01/10
Serial Number      : 
Part Number        : 
Vendor OUI         : 
Media              : Ethernet
Optical Compliance : 400G-ZR-Amp 400G-ZR-Unamp
Link Length support: Unknown

Transceiver Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM)
=====
=====
Value High Alarm High Warn Low Warn Low Alarm
Temperature (C) +53.0 +80.0 +75.0 +15.0 -5.0
Supply Voltage (V) 3.21 3.46 3.43 3.17 3.13
=====

Transceiver Lane Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM)
=====
=====
High Alarm High Warn Low Warn Low Alarm
Lane Tx Output Power (dBm) 0.00 -2.00 -13.00 -14.00
Lane Rx Optical Pwr (avg dBm) 2.00 0.00 -21.02 -23.01
=====

Lane ID Temp(C)/Alm Tx Bias(mA)/Alm Tx Pwr(dBm)/Alm Rx Pwr(dBm)/Alm
=====
1 - - -8.47 -7.98
=====

Coherent Optical Module
=====
Cfg Tx Target Power: -8.00 dBm
Cfg Rx LOS Thresh : -23.00 dBm
Present Rx Channel : 40
Cfg Rx Channel : 40 (auto)
Disp Control Mode : automatic
Cfg Dispersion : 0 ps/nm
Sweep Start Disp : -25500 ps/nm
CPR Window Size : 32 symbols
Sweep End Disp : 2000 ps/nm
Compatibility : longHaul
Rx LOS Reaction : squelch
Cfg Alarms : modflt mod netrx nettx hosttx
Alarm Status :
Defect Points :

Rx Q Margin : 1.7 dB
SNR/OSNR X Polar : 16.8 dB / 36.4 dB
SNR/OSNR Y Polar : 16.8 dB / 36.4 dB
Chromatic Disp : 1019 ps/nm
Diff Group Delay : 2 ps
Pre-FEC BER : 2.500E-03

Module State : ready
Tx Turn-Up States : init laserTurnUp laserReadyOff laserReady
modulatorConverge outputPowerAdjust
Rx Turn-Up States : init laserReady waitForInput adcSignal opticalLock
demodLock
=====
* indicates that the corresponding row element may have been truncated.
```

# 400G-ZR and its friends

- 400G-ER8: 40km, 1310nm, price tag -75% compared to muxponder
- 400G-LR4: up to 10km, 1310, price tag -90%





# Conclusions

- 400G is more than ready for production
- Your backbone loves it:
  - Cheap
  - Consumes less power
  - Reduces complexity
- Lowers significantly the bar for high-capacities in the backbone: where another technology was relevant, 400G is better now
- High capacities are also generally cheaper

# Together, your internet even better

W W W . F R A N C E I X . N E T

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