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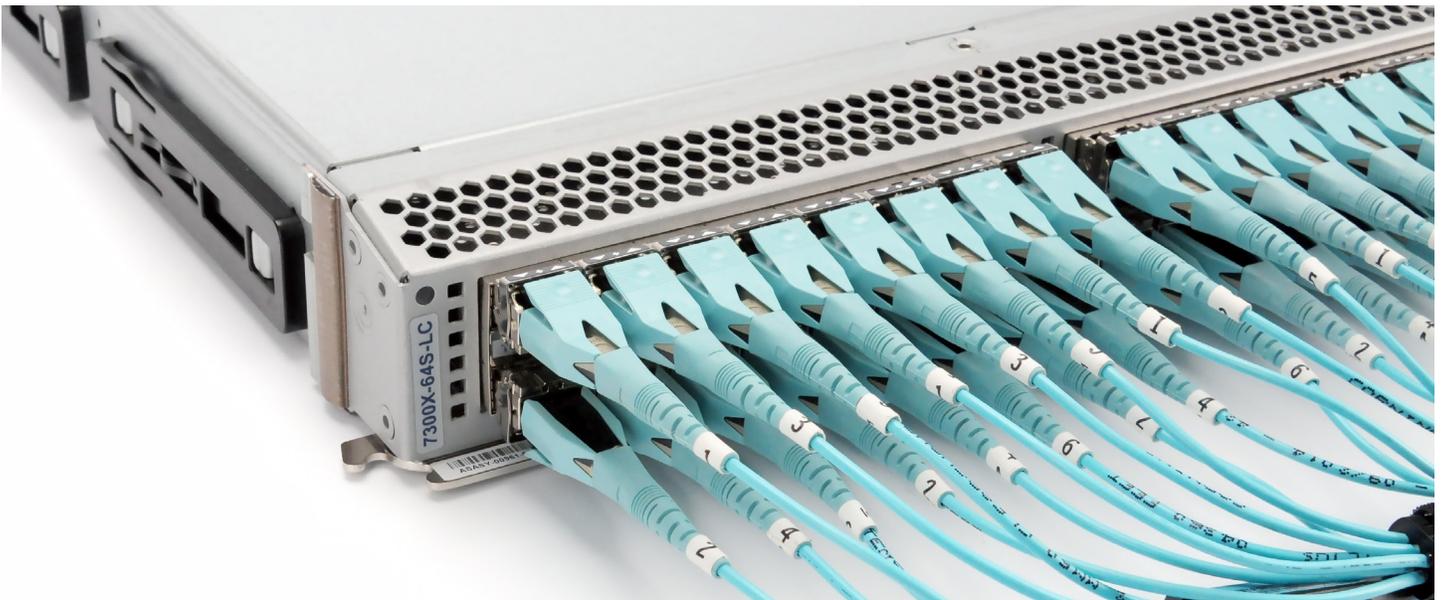
DATA CENTER

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Journal

The Economics of Port Breakout

by Jennifer Cline and David Hessong



Port-breakout deployments have become a popular networking tool and are driving the large industry demand for parallel optics transceivers. Today, port breakout is commonly used to operate 40/100Gbps (40/100G) parallel optics transceivers as four 10/25Gbps (10/25G) links. Breaking out parallel ports is beneficial for multiple applications, such as building large scale spine-and-leaf networks and enabling today's high-density 10/25G networks. The latter task is the focus of this article.

The Cisco Visual Networking Index predicts that Internet Protocol (IP) traffic will increase at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 22 percent from 2015 to 2020, driven by explosive growth in wireless and mobile devices. All of that data is translating to growth in both enterprise and cloud data centers. This growth explains why data centers are often the earliest adopters of the fastest network speeds

and are consistently searching for solutions that preserve rack and floor space. Just a few years ago, a density revolution occurred in the structured-cabling world, doubling the density of passive data center optical hardware to 288 fiber ports of either LC or MTP connectors in a 4U housing. This increase has now carried over to the switching side, where deployment of a port breakout configuration can as much as triple the port capacity of a switch card operating in a 10G or 25G network.

To understand how port breakout deployments work we must first understand the transceivers that the network is using. The dominant high-density 1Gbps (1G) and 10G transceiver is the enhanced small form-factor pluggable (SFP+). As speeds have increased to 40G, the quad small form-factor pluggable (QSFP) has become the high-density transceiver of choice. In parallel 40G applications, four 10G coppers traces run into the back of the QSFP transceiver,

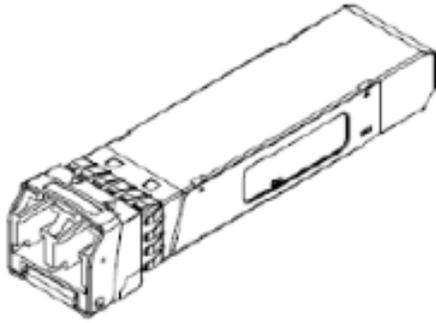


Figure 1. SFP+ transceiver.

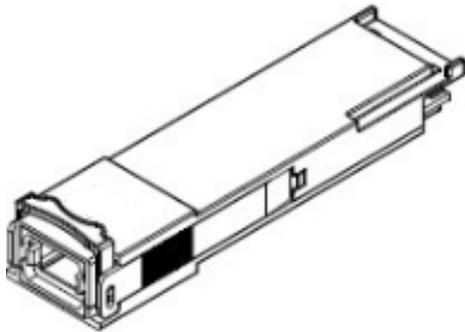


Figure 2. QSFP transceiver.

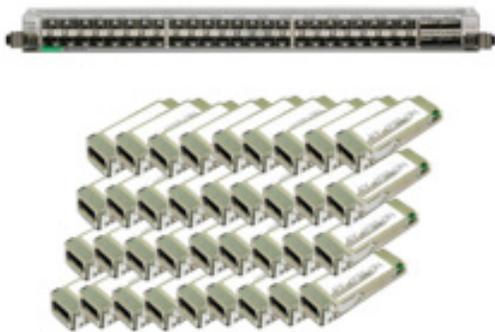


Figure 3. 48x10G SFP+ line card.



Figure 4. 36x40G QSFP line card.

and four discrete 10G optics send light out of the front of the transceiver over eight fibers. This design allows a 40G transceiver to operate as either four discrete 10G links or one native 40G link.

The first and most obvious benefit of running a 10G network over parallel ports is the density that's achievable over a single switch line card. High-density SFP+ switch line cards typically come with a maximum of 48 ports. Today, however, you can purchase a high-density QSFP line card with 36 ports. If it operates in breakout mode, each of the 40G ports can serve as four discrete 10G ports, tripling the line card capacity to 144x10G ports on a single line card. Figures 3 and 4 show this configuration.

As previously mentioned, a 36-port 40G QSFP line card in port-breakout mode supports a total of 144x10G links, as each 40G port acts as 4x10G links. To support this same number of 10G links with traditional SFP+ transceivers, 3x48-port SFP+ line cards would be necessary, as Figure 5 shows. As the volume of 10G port-capacity requirements increase, this effect continues to grow. For every chassis fully loaded with 40G line cards operating in 10G port-breakout mode, three chassis would be necessary if the network were built with traditional 48-port 10G SFP+ line cards. By deploying 40G line cards, the occupied space in the data center drops considerably.

In addition to space savings, which is critical in the data center, economic savings in both capex and opex become available. Let's first focus on capex savings by looking at the costs to deploy a 10G network with standard SFP+ high-density line cards and the cost to deploy a 10G network using high-density QSFP line cards.

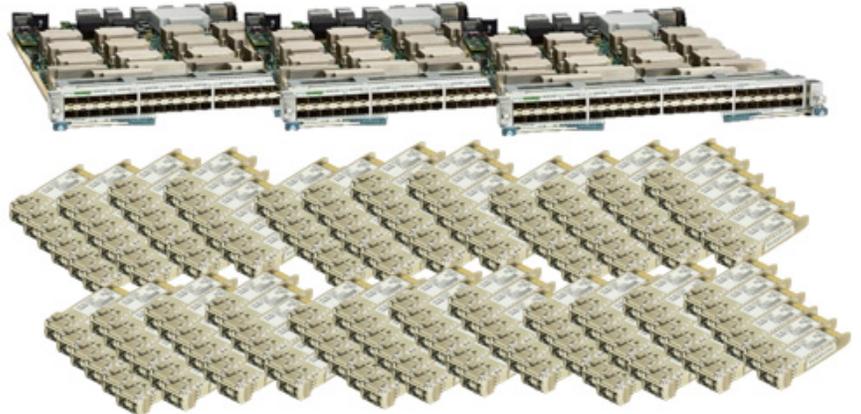


Figure 5. SFP+ line cards and transceivers to support 144x10G links.

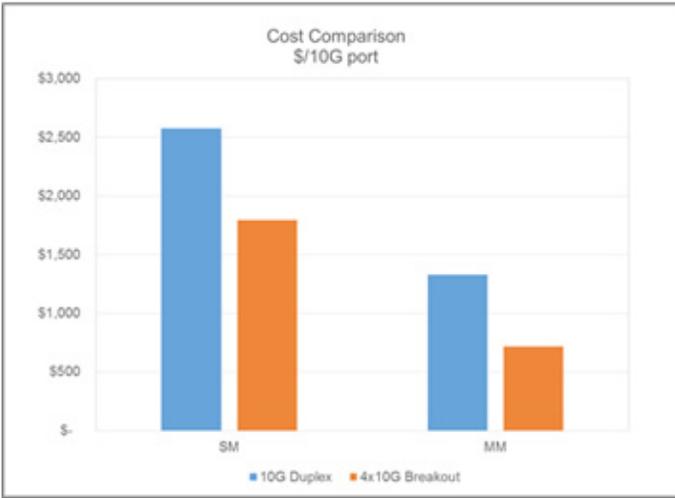


Figure 6. Cost comparison.

We evaluated a scenario with an eight-slot chassis fully populated with 36-port QSFP line cards. The line cards were populated with 40G parallel optic transceivers operating in breakout mode for a total chassis port count of 1,152x10G ports. Achieving the equivalent 10G port capacity using 10G SFP+ line cards requires a total of three eight-slot chassis with 48-port line cards. The cost comparison includes the cost of the switch chassis, the line cards and the associated transceivers, using standard list pricing for all components. The chassis cost in Figure 6 includes the required power supplies, fan trays, supervisors, system controller and fabric modules. As the number of chassis needed to support the 10G port density increases when using SFP+ transceivers, these additional required components increase as well. As a result, the study shows that on a per-port basis, deploying discrete 10G ports costs almost 85 percent more compared with deploying 40G ports in breakout mode for multimode applications. Figures 6 and 7 show the results in graphical and tabular form, respectively.

10G Duplex MM

	Qty	Unit Price	Extended Price
Chassis	3	\$ 100,000	\$ 300,000
Line Card	24	\$ 20,000	\$ 480,000
Tx Rx	1,152	\$ 650	\$ 748,800
Per 10G Port			\$ 1,327

40G to 4x10G Breakout MM

	Qty	Unit Price	Extended Price
Chassis	1	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Line Card	8	\$ 30,000	\$ 240,000
Tx Rx	288	\$ 1,690	\$ 486,720
Per 10G Port			\$ 718

Figure 7. Cost comparison. The chassis cost includes the chassis, power supplies and cords, system controller, fan trays, and fabric modules.

Now let's evaluate the opex benefits. To begin, most vendors' 40G and 10G switch chassis and line cards have similar power requirements. An approximately 67-percent reduction in required power and cooling comes from reducing the number of chassis and line cards by two-thirds, in addition to the space savings discussed above. And as an added benefit, we can save the additional power required to operate the transceivers. The data in Figure 8 shows a greater than 60-percent transceiver-power savings when deploying multimode breakout configurations.

In addition to the benefits in space savings and cost, you can gain an additional benefit on Day 2 when you increase your network speeds from a high-density 10G (or 25G) architecture to a native 40G (or 100G) network. As the network moves from breakout 10G (or 25G) to native 40G (or 100G), the existing 40/100G optics and line cards operating in breakout mode can continue to handle the native 40/100G links. This approach allows for two speed generations out of the switches, line cards and associated parallel optic transceivers.

	10G Duplex	4x10G Breakout
Per Transceiver	1 W	1.5 W
No. of Transceivers	1152	288
Per 10G Port	1W	0.375 W

Because parallel optic transceivers operate over eight fibers, it's important to consider how to design the data center structured cabling to support breakout mode. Recommended designs include solutions that employ Base-8 MTP connectivity for the optical infrastructure to optimize fiber utilization and port mapping. As Figures 9a, 9b and 9c show, deploying connectivity with an eight-fiber MTP connector interface allows a simple and optimized solution to breakout to four LC duplex ports for patching to 10G equipment ports.

Figure 8. Transceiver-power comparison.

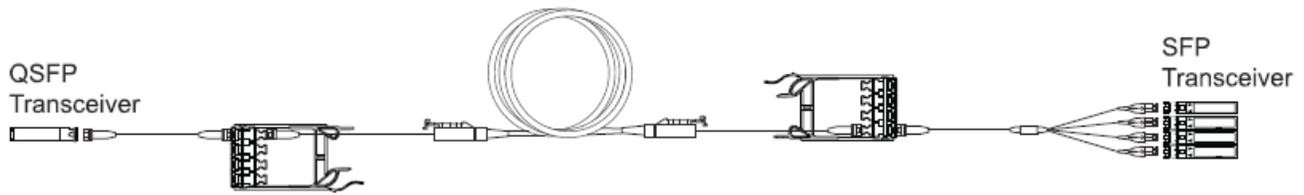


Figure 9a. Port breakout using an eight-fiber harness.

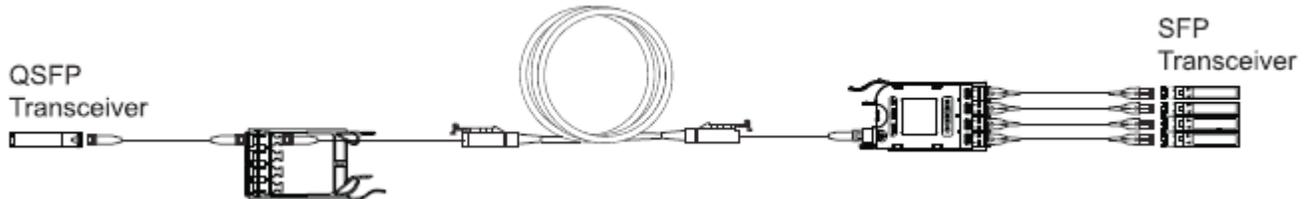


Figure 9b. Port breakout using an eight-fiber module.

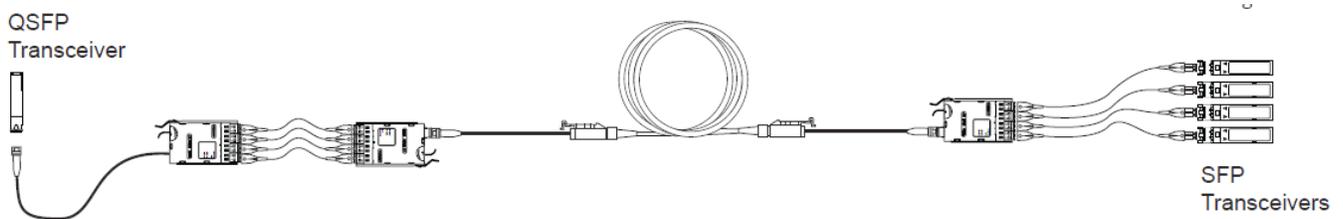


Figure 9c. Port breakout with a cross-connect, using an eight-fiber port-breakout module.

Figures 9a and 9b depict structured-cabling designs in which a dedicated cabling backbone is installed between the equipment with 40/100G and 10/25G ports. Figure 9a is useful when all four of the 10/25G ports are colocated in a single equipment unit, whereas the layout in Figure 9b is helpful when the patch cords from the structured cabling must reach different equipment ports in a cabinet. Figure 9c, however, offers the most flexibility for the data center structured cabling by breaking out the 40G (MTP) ports into LC duplex ports at a cross-connect location. Using a cross-connect implementation in a central patching area, any 10/25G breakout port from the 40/100G switch can be patched to any piece of equipment requiring a 10/25G link.

All of the values in this article, plus additional networking benefits in spine-and-leaf architectures not covered in detail, help to explain the popularity of parallel optic transceivers for high-density 10G and 25G networks. Although our focus has been on Ethernet networks in the data center, the same approach works in storage-area networks (SANs) over Fibre Channel. SAN-director line cards are available with parallel optic QSFP transceivers operating in 4x16G-FC, enabling high-density 16GFC SAN fabrics. The benefits explain why both Ethernet and Fibre Channel have eight-fiber parallel optic choices for all existing speeds on their

roadmaps, including 400G and beyond. When evaluating options to deploy 10G or 25G, you should evaluate breaking out of parallel ports owing to the networking and economic advantages it provides. ■

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