**FSO-based Reconfigurable** Networks in Data Centers (DCs) and **Picocell Backhaul** 

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## FSO-based DC Network (FireFly [Sigcomm-14])

- Current DC Networks: Wires and switches.
- FSO-based DC Network (FireFly):
  - Many (40-60) <u>steerable</u> FSO links on each rack.
  - Links steered in real-time, based on traffic.
  - Near-optimal performance possible.
  - Benefits: <u>No wires</u>, incremental expansion, possible lower cost.



## FSO in DCs: Key Challenges

- Small and low-cost steerable FSO devices.
  - Including ATP (to handle rack vibrations and autodeployment). Indoors; Link range is only 25-50m.
- Line of sight: Alternative to a ceiling mirror (e.g., devices on poles over racks [ICC 2016])
- Auto deployment: # of "links" is huge (100-500k).
  - Ideally, an integrated board with 40-60 FSO devices, capable of auto-acquisition and alignment, for a rack.
- Network management challenges are tractable.

## FSO for Picocell Backhaul (FSONet [MobiCom '17])

- Picocells = small-cell cellular networks; 100-200m range.
- Backhaul network: connects picocells to "hubs." Wireless solution is desired.
- FSONet Architecture: Reconfigurable network based on steerable FSO links.
  - Embeds redundancy in network (instead of singular links)
  - <u>Key idea</u>: Switch between "high-capacity less-reliable" and "low-capacity very-reliable" subnetworks, based on traffic and weather conditions.
  - In adverse conditions, use only short links (< 100m). Ensure many short links; they do arise naturally here.



## FSO Network Architecture Challenges

- One way to handle outdoor effects at smaller (100-500m) ranges: Embedding redundancy at network-level. E.g.,
  - Have multiple paths (some using shorter links)
  - Reconfigurable networks that "adapt" to weather.
  - Networks tailored for expected weather and traffic
  - Multi-tier networks (FSONet is 2-tier).
  - Other creative possibilities?