

Optical Connectivity in The Datacentre

Tony Chan Carusone, Chief Technology Officer

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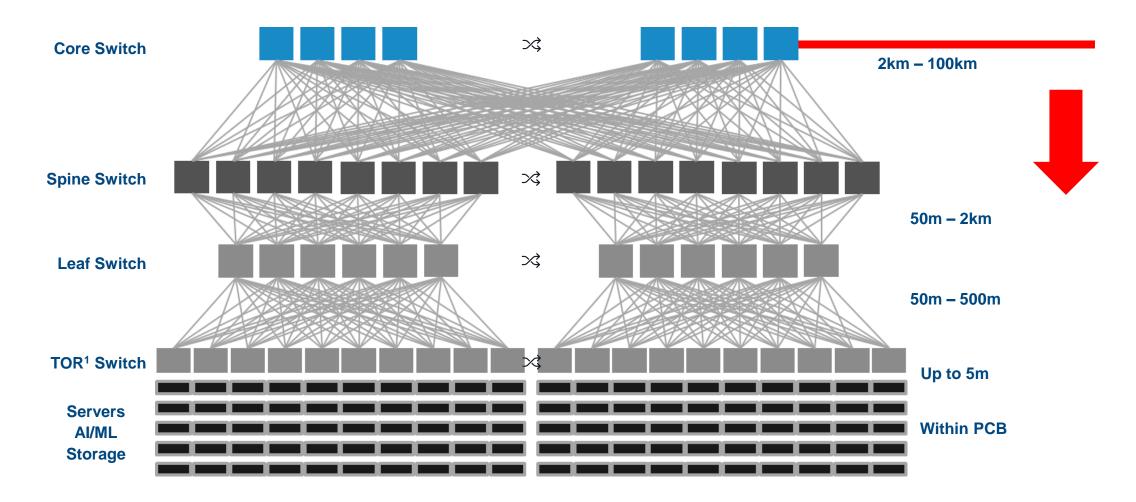
Agenda

- The role of optical connectivity in the datacentre
- Key optical transceiver technologies
- Q & A



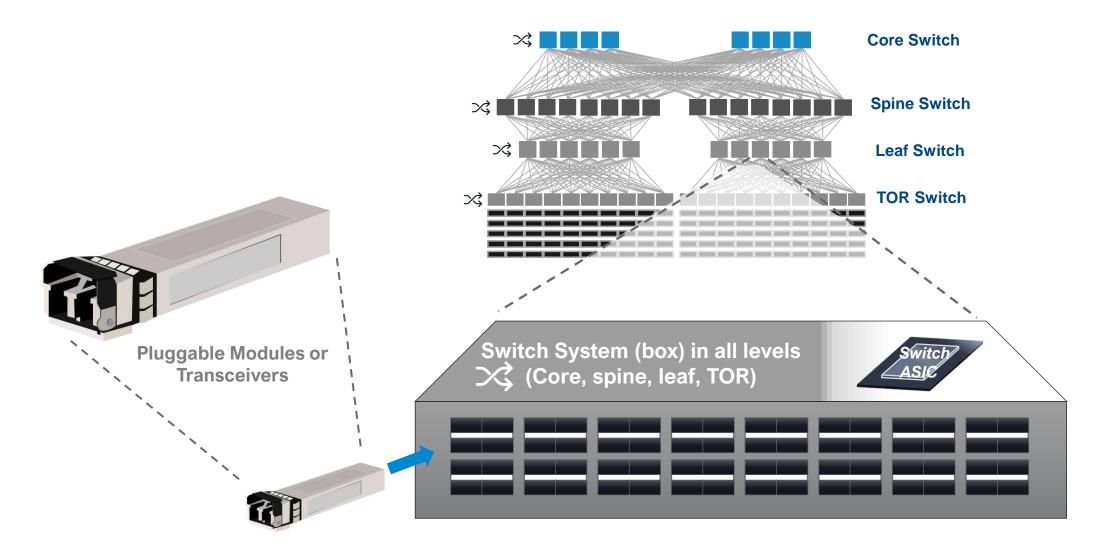


Proliferation of Optics in The Datacentre

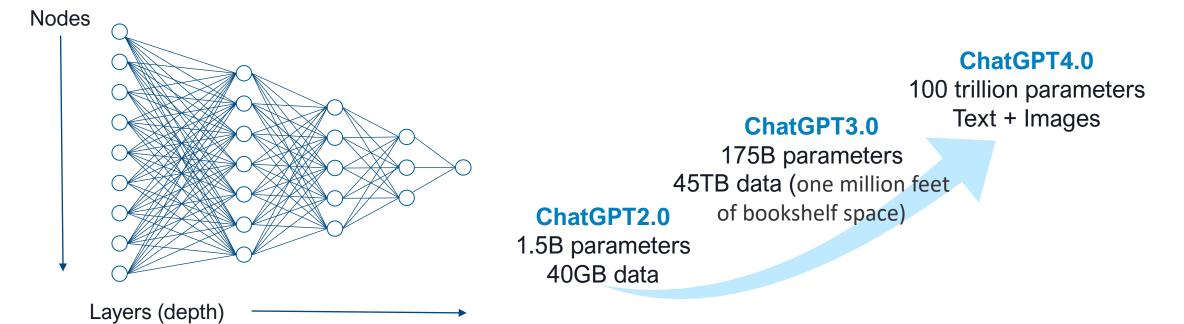




Optical Modules in The Datacentre

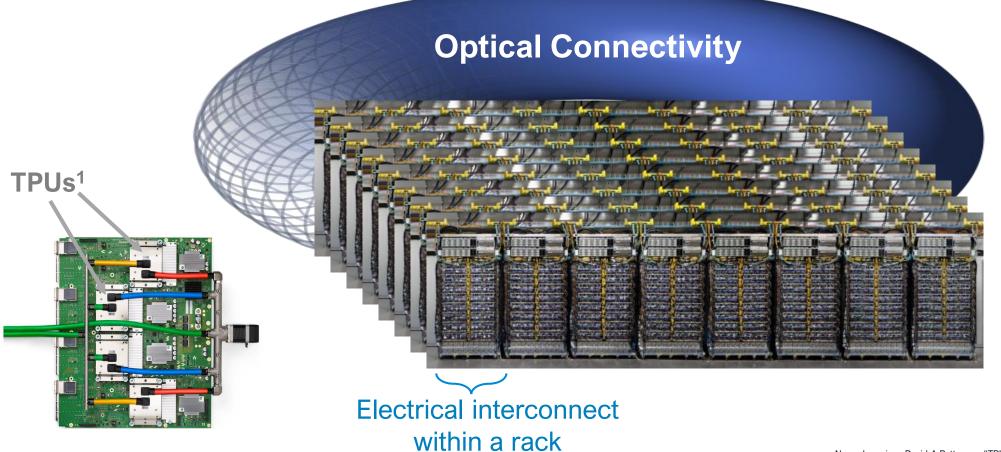


Deeper Neural Networks - New Hardware Requirements



The "deep" in deep learning refers to the depth of layers in a neural network

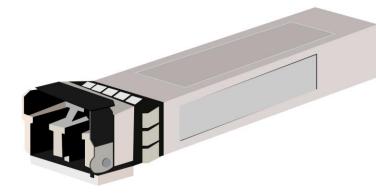
Google TPU v4: 4096-Chip AI Supercomputer

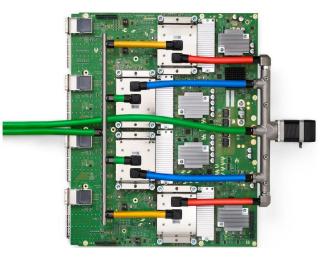


Norm Jouppi, ... David A Patterson, "TPU v4: An Optically Reconfigurable Supercomputer for Machine Learning with Hardware Support for Embedding," *ISCA*, June 21, 2023

1 Tensor Processing Unit – is a purpose-built processing IC for neuronal networks

Optical Modules



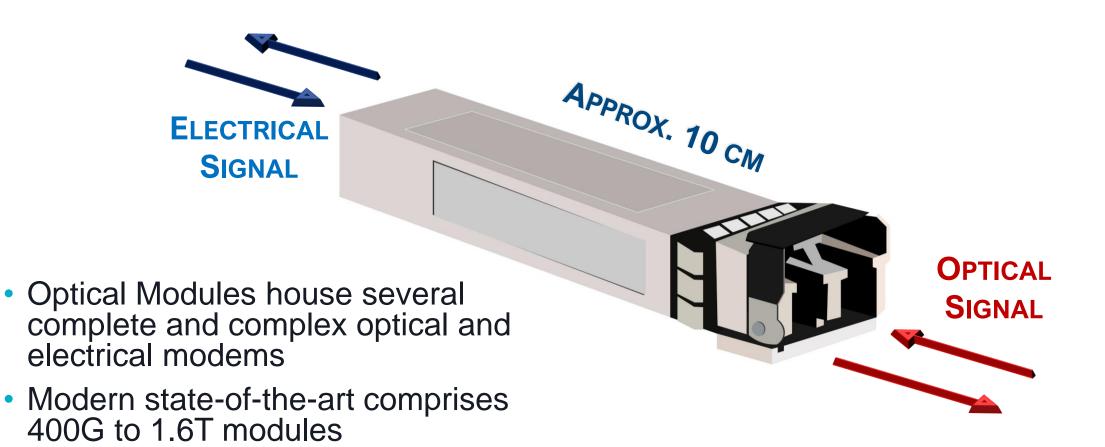


Optical modules / transceivers on the back side of the circuit board

Norm Jouppi, ... David A Patterson, "TPU v4: An Optically Reconfigurable Supercomputer for Machine Learning with Hardware Support for Embedding," *ISCA*, June 21, 2023



Optical Modules





- DSP = "Digital Signal Processor"
- TIAs & Drivers are analog amplifiers

PAMA DSP

 Detectors and Lasers perform optical ↔ electrical conversion

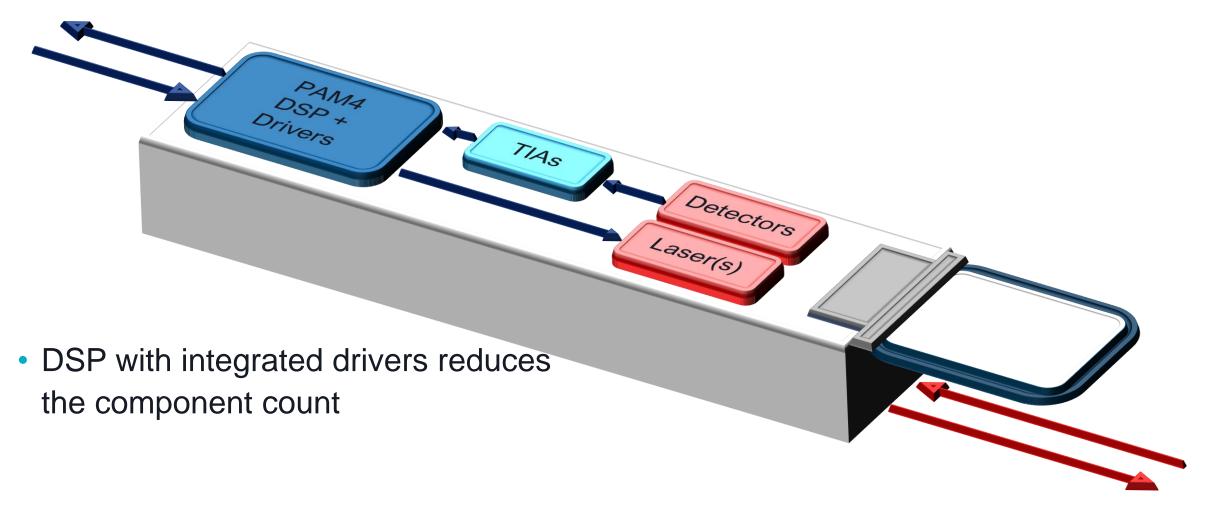


Detectors

Laser(s)

TIAS

Drivers





 Silicon photonics allows for integration of several optoelectronic components into a single silicon die

PAMA DSP + Drivers



TIAS

Laser

Silicon Photonics

- Alternative architecture
 eliminates DSP
- No receive and retransmit function to reset noise and timing jitter ⇒ "Linear Pluggable Optics"



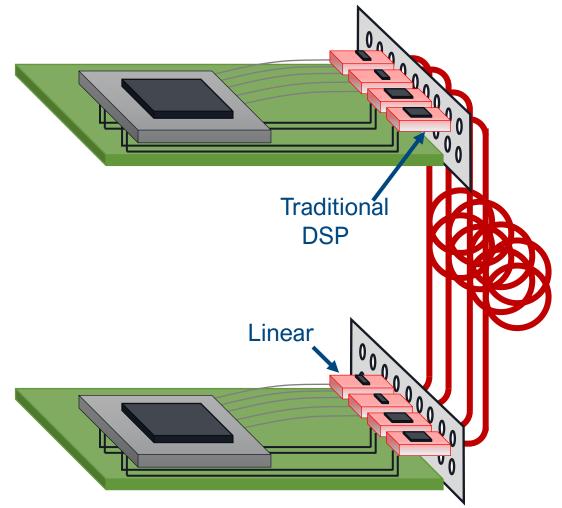
Detectors

Laser(s)

TIAS

Drivers

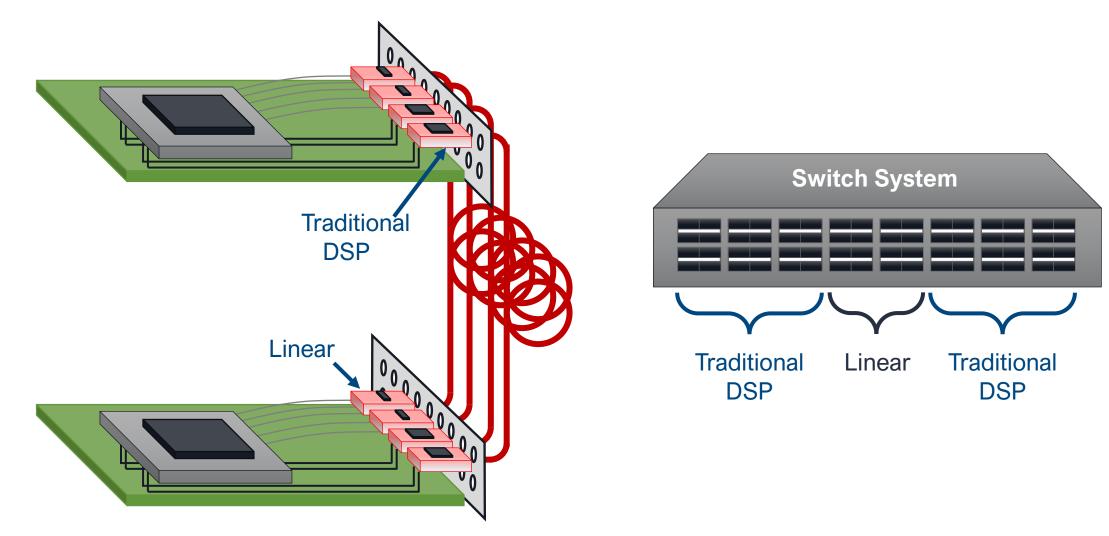
Traditional DSP vs. Linear Pluggable Optics



- Traditional DSP optical modules are a workhorse of optical connectivity
 - Robust and reliable
 - Backward & forward compatible
 - Robust ecosystem
 - Flexible deployment
- Linear pluggable modules create an end-to-end link where every intervening connection and component is interdependent
 - Potential for power and latency savings



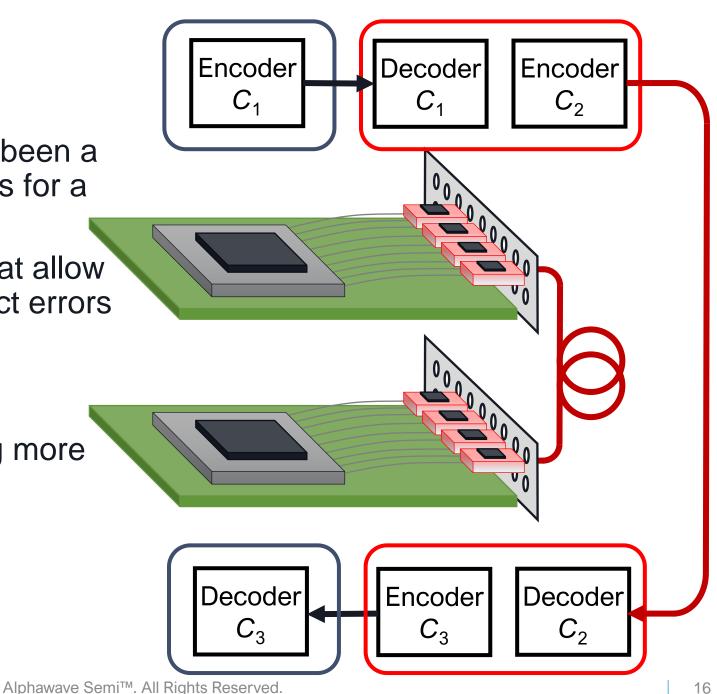
Traditional DSP vs. Linear Pluggable Optics





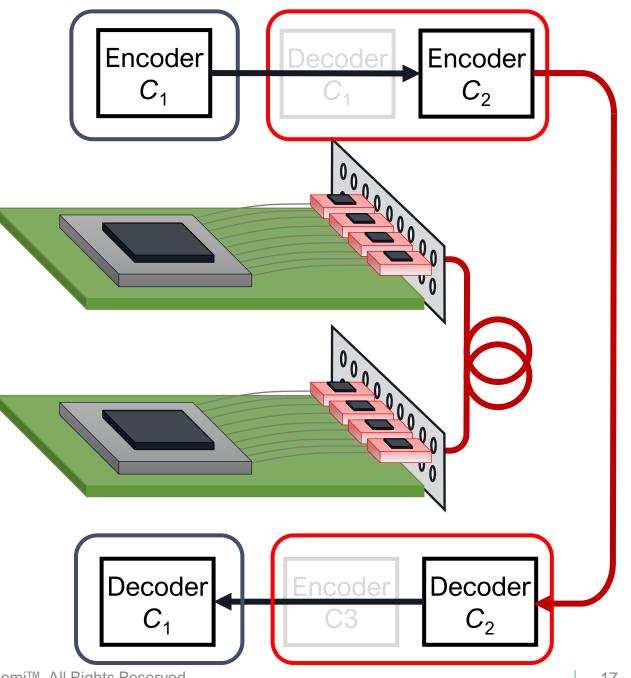
FEC Backgrounder

- Forward error correction has been a key component of optical links for a long time
- Encoders add redundancy that allow decoders to detect and correct errors in transmission
 - No retransmission required
 ⇒ "Forward" Error Correction
- Higer data rates are requiring more powerful FEC
 - More complex decoding
 - More power consumption
 - More latency



200G Concatenated FEC

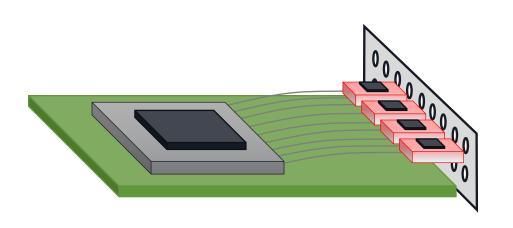
- Concatenating codes provides double-protection to the optical link
- Allows for relatively simple constituent codes

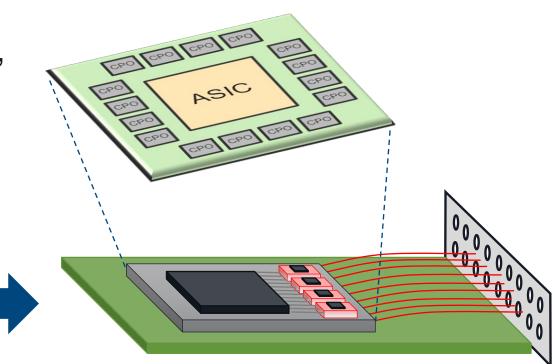




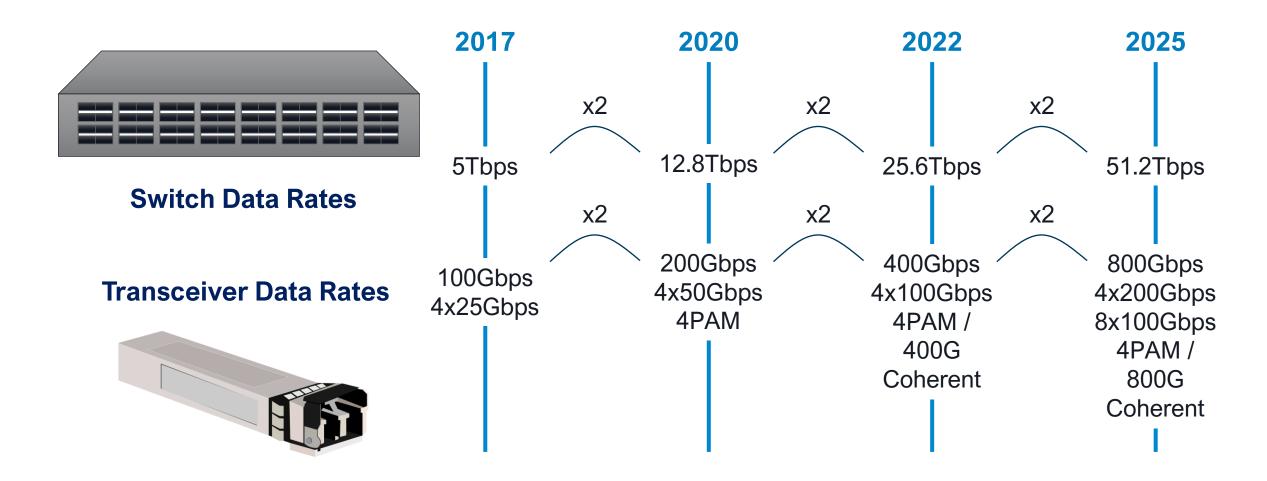
Co-Packaged Optics

- Shortens/eliminates the electrical link
- Complicates assembly and field service
- Concentrates system complexity, power, and R&D in the ASIC



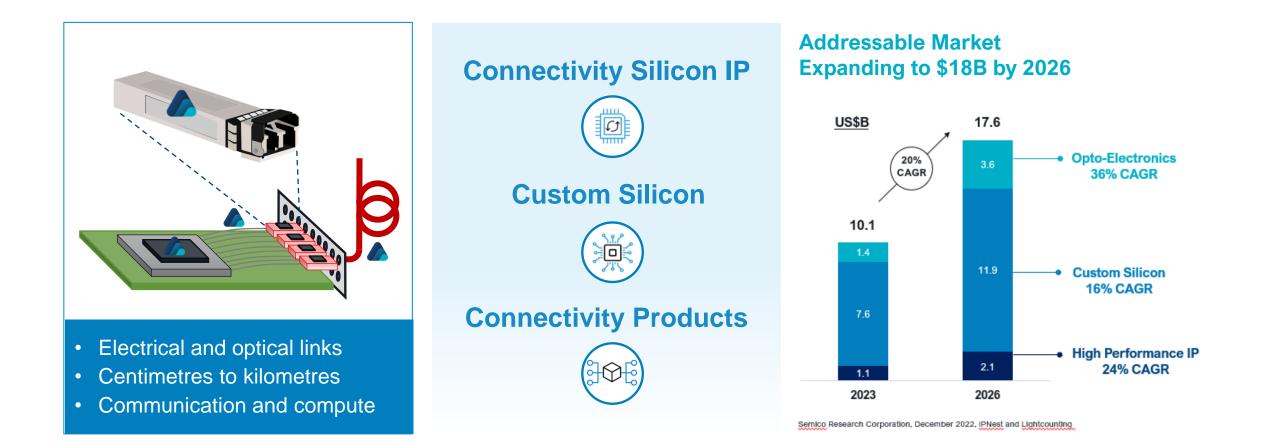


Evolution of Datacentre Rates





Alphawave Solutions



Summary

- Optical connectivity is playing a growing role in data centres
 - Higher data rates limit the reach of copper cables
 - High-bandwidth low-latency connectivity over longer distances is being required by scale-out of more compute and new network architectures
- Pluggable optical modules are a workhorse of data centre optical connectivity
- The DSP is the key component in pluggables, making them robust, reliable, backward & forward compatible
- The proliferation of optical connectivity in datacentres is making room for new technologies tailored to emergent demands







