



Smart SFP

Introduction

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Company overview

- Privately held, established in 2013
- Member of Skolkovo High-tech research and development park
- 40+ employers
- Moscow HQ, Management, Sales, Support
- Saint Petersburg R&D and manufacturing
- London, UK International sales office
- Hamburg, Germany International warehouse
- Sales channels System Integrators, VAR, OEM
- Target markets Europe, US, Canada, Asia



Portfolio



Smart SFP

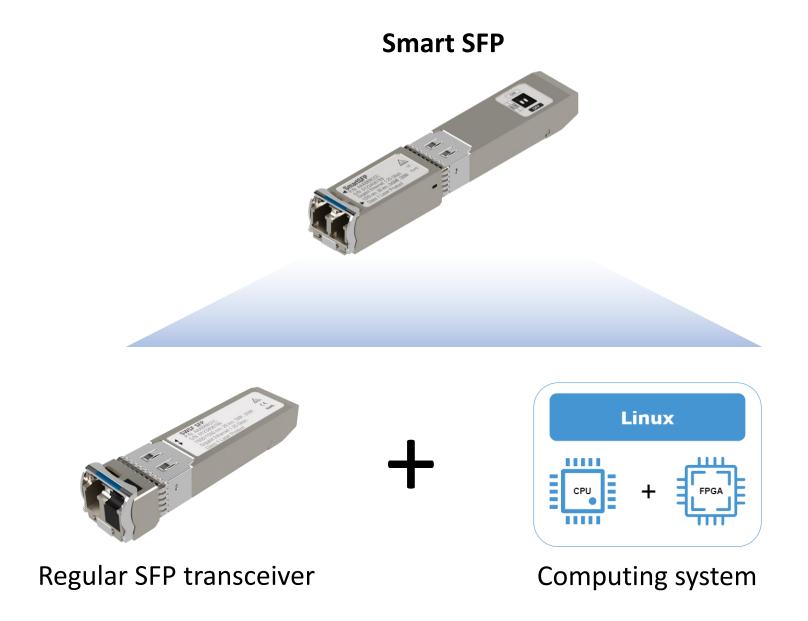


Smart NIC

Agenda

- What is Smart SFP?
- Problems to solve
- Why Smart SFP?
- Architecture
- Products overview
- Summary

What is Smart SFP



Problem to solve

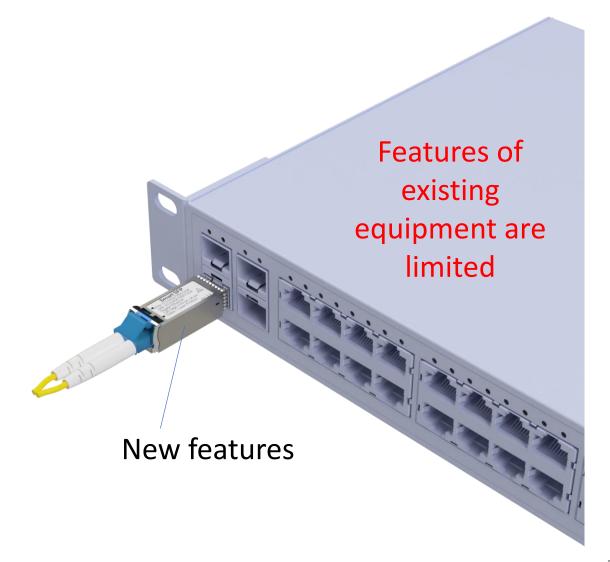
Extension of the existing equipment features

Technologies and protocols

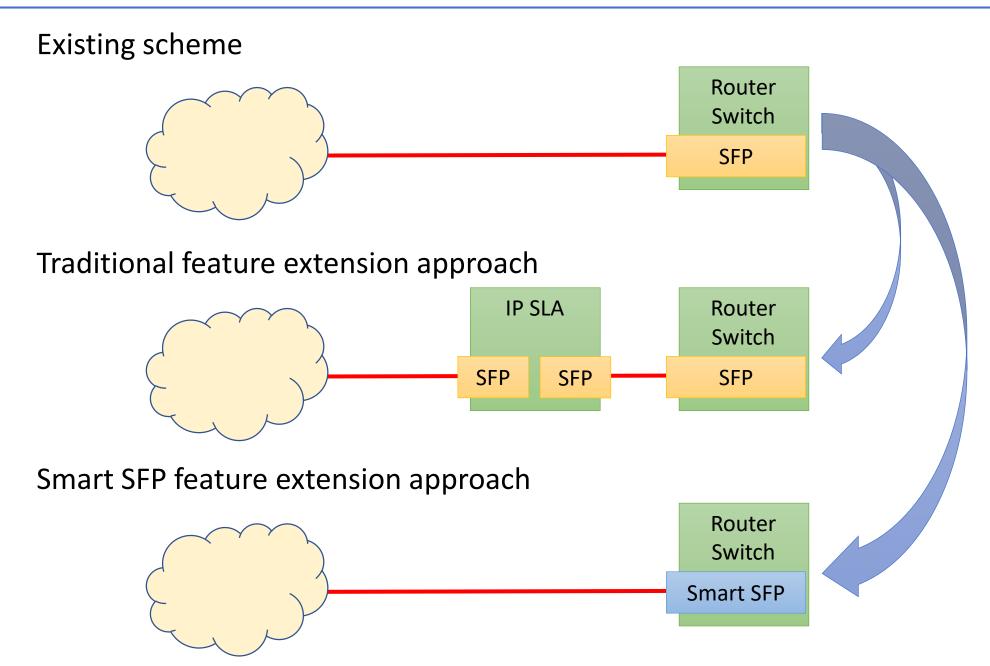
- Monitoring and measurement
- OTDR
- Precision network time server
- Tunneling

Addition data processing

- DPDK
- P4



Why Smart SFP?



Why Smart SFP?

Technical and economical reasons:

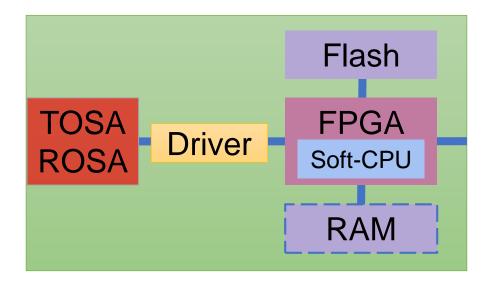
- Cheaper than standalone device, there are no unnecessary ports/features which increase the price
- Cheaper than changing the existing device to the new model
- Cheaper than activating new features in the existing device
- Very small possibility of custom feature development for the existing devices
- No free space in the rack

Administrative reasons:

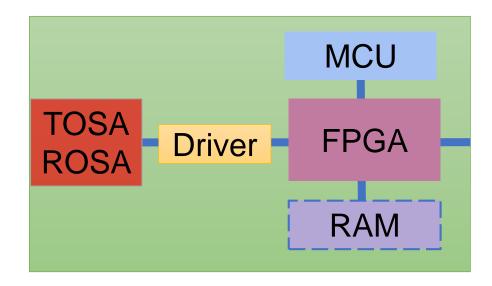
- No additional agreement needed to connect to electricity, cable infrastructure, rack place
- Allows to use simplified procurement procedure buy as SFP not as SLA probe
- Allows to perform procedures as upgrade of existed device instead of purchase a new one
- Allows not to certify existing devices

"Classic" Smart SFP architecture

FPGA and Soft-CPU



FPGA and MCU



Limitations of Soft-CPU and MCU:

- Low performance
- Lack of standard software
- Software development and debugging are complicated
- Integration of customer's software aren't possible

Smart SFP architecture – Hardware

Complete computing system:

- ARM CPU
- RAM
- Flash
- FPGA

Fiber Copper Trans. Optic driver FPGA FPGA

Features:

- Linerate 1G/10G
- Dual fiber 1310 nm
- Single fiber 1310/1550 nm, 1270/1330 nm
- CWDM (optional)
- Up to 20 km (LX), optional up to 80 km (EX, ZX)
- RJ-45, 10/100/1000BASE-T, 2.5G/5G/10GBASE-T
- Digital Diagnostics Monitoring (DDM)
- MSA compliant
- Multi-vendor compatibility (brand-equivalent P/N, EEPROM IDs)

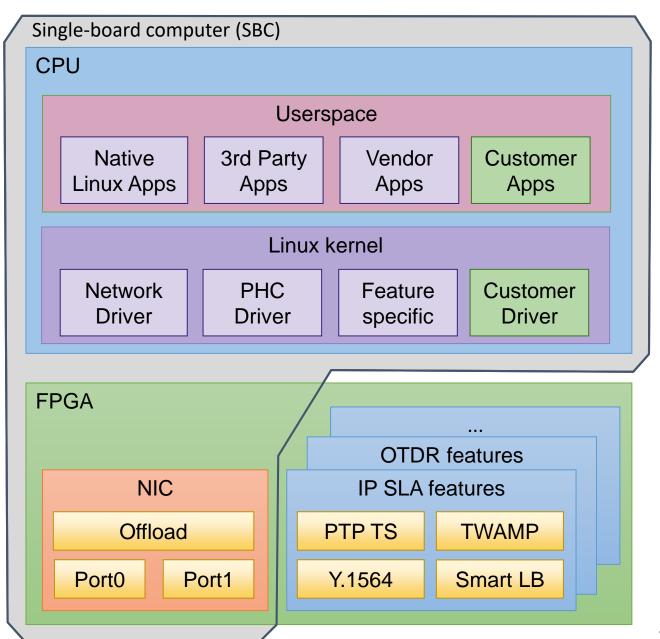


Smart SFP architecture – Software

- Standard Debian OS
- Linux kernel 5.x

Advantages of using Linux:

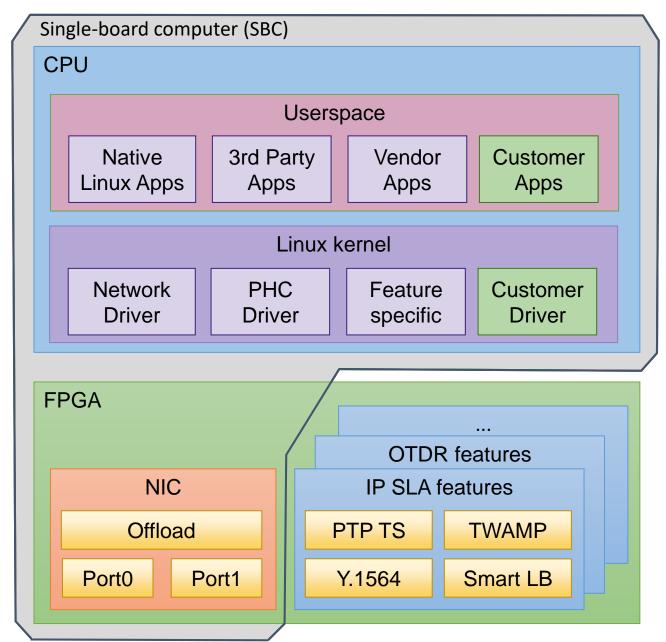
- Short Time to Market
- A lot of standard software
- A lot of network protocols support
- Manage through standard utilities
- High speed of software development
- Share codebase with other projects
- Easy to integrate customer's software



Smart SFP architecture – FPGA

Features:

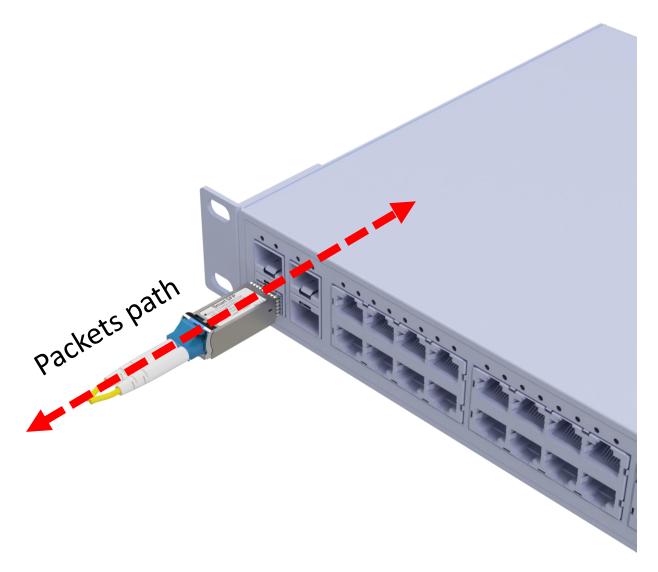
- Wire-speed traffic processing
- Offload: HW timestamping,
 PTP HW Clock, UDP/TCP offload
- IP SLA: BW, loss, delay, jitter
- Statistics: RMON, NetFlow, IPFIX
- Microburst analyzer
- Streaming telemetry
- Packet capture
- Tunneling MPLS, VXLAN
- OTDR
- Switching, QoS, filtering
- P4



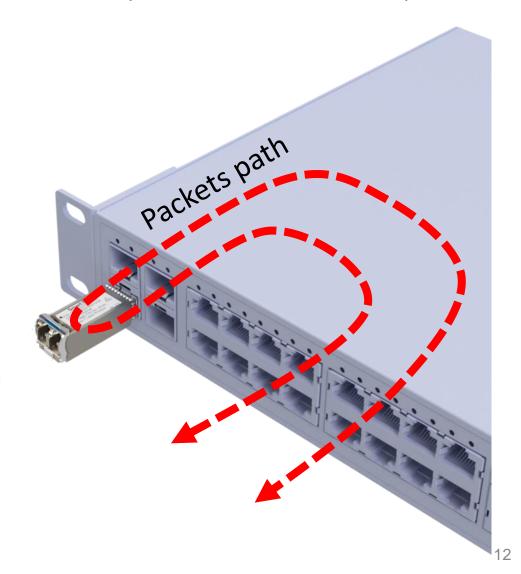
Installation

In-line

1. (Bump-in-the-wire, BITW)



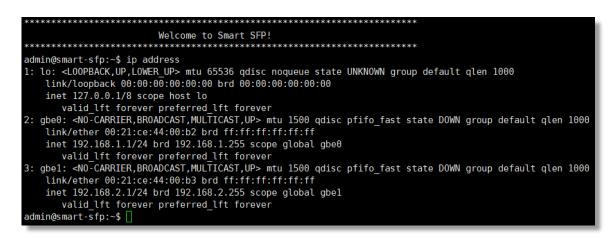
Out-of-line
2. (Smart SFP-on-a-Stick)



Management

Management:

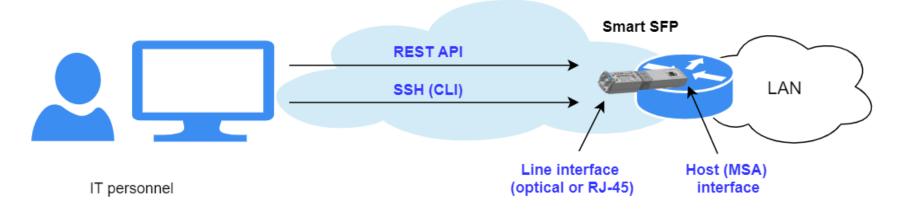
- Remotely by IP address via Line and Host interfaces
- SSH and REST API
- Standard Linux shell and configuration utilities (ip, ifconfig, ethtool, ...)



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Software installation and update:

- Remote software upgrade
- Use apt-get <...> or dpkg <...> to install additional software
- Complete system recovery auto and manual (DIP switches)



Power consumption







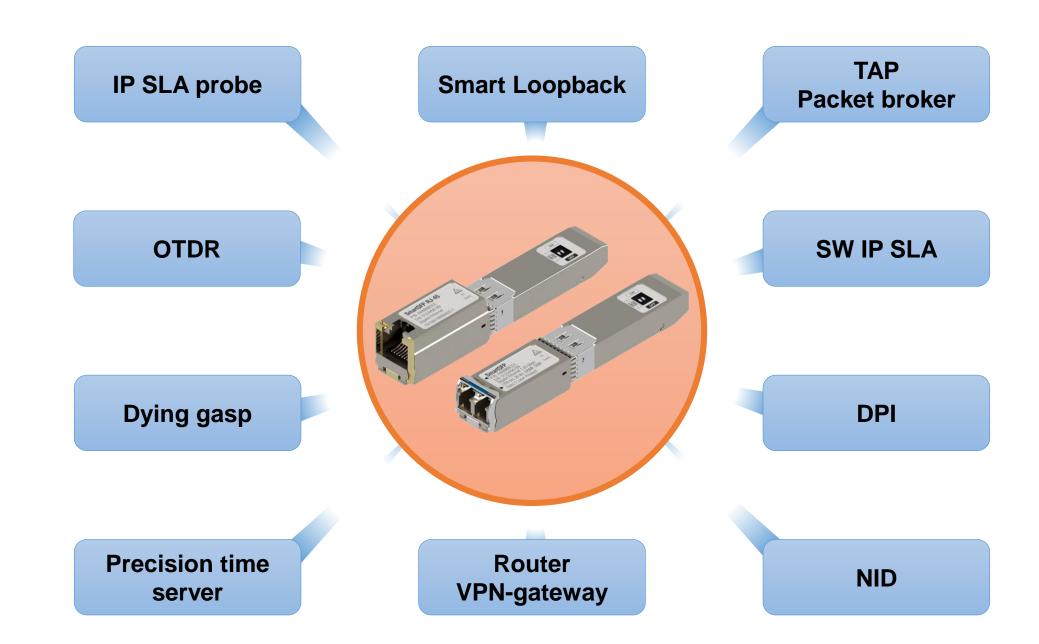
Power consumption is similar





100-120 km

Products overview



Summary

Regular SFP

✓ Transmits packets



- ✓ Transmits packets
- ✓ Acts as IP SLA probe for network monitoring
- ✓ Allows to perform network activation tests
- ✓ Helps with network troubleshooting
- Detects and measures distance to the break point of the optical cable



