A Technique for Moving Large Datasets over High-Performance Long Distance Networks

Bradley W. Settlemyer

Jonathan M. Dobson

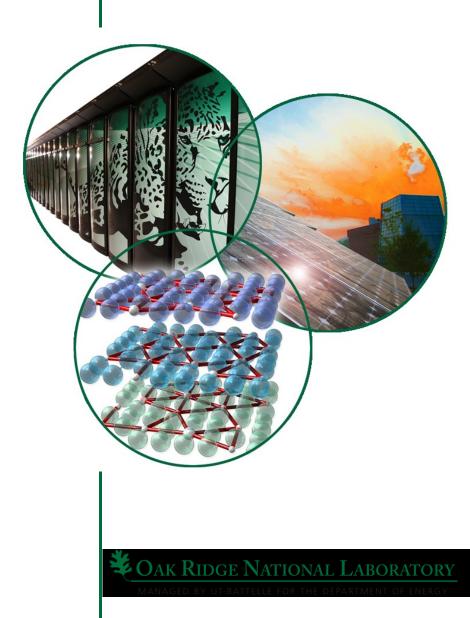
Stephen W. Hodson

Jeffery A. Kuehn

Stephen W. Poole

Thomas M. Ruwart





Network Overview



- Easily configurable dedicated network
- 2 dedicated lambdas (1 for each loop endpoint)
 - 9.6 Gbps





Impedance Matching

Analogy to Transmission Line Impedance Matching

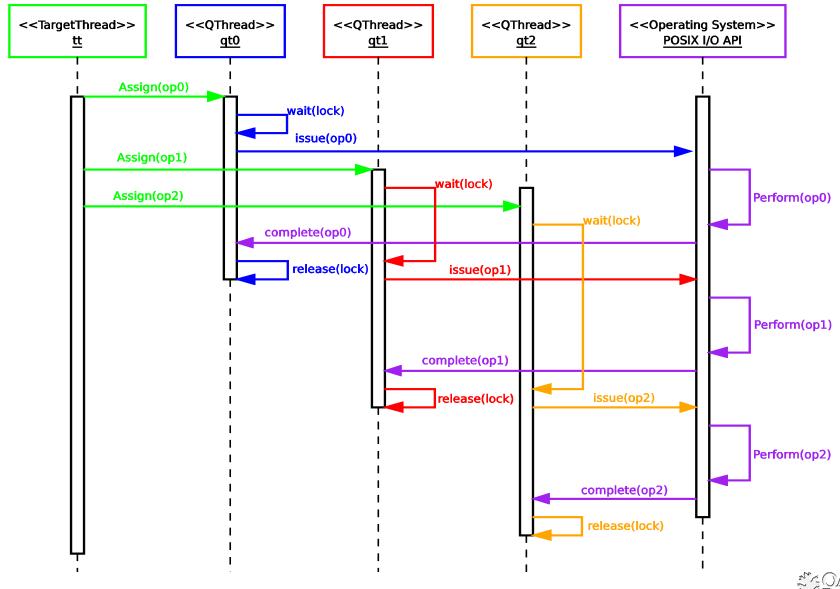
- Consider a transmission line composed of 3 segments connected at 4 points
- The Impedance at the connection points must be matched properly in order to maintain maximum amplitude of a the signal from one end to the other
- An impedance mismatch results in a decrease in the signal strength/amplitude and signal noise from reflections at the mismatched interfaces
 Impedance Matched

Reflected Wave Impedance Mismatched No Signal Degradation

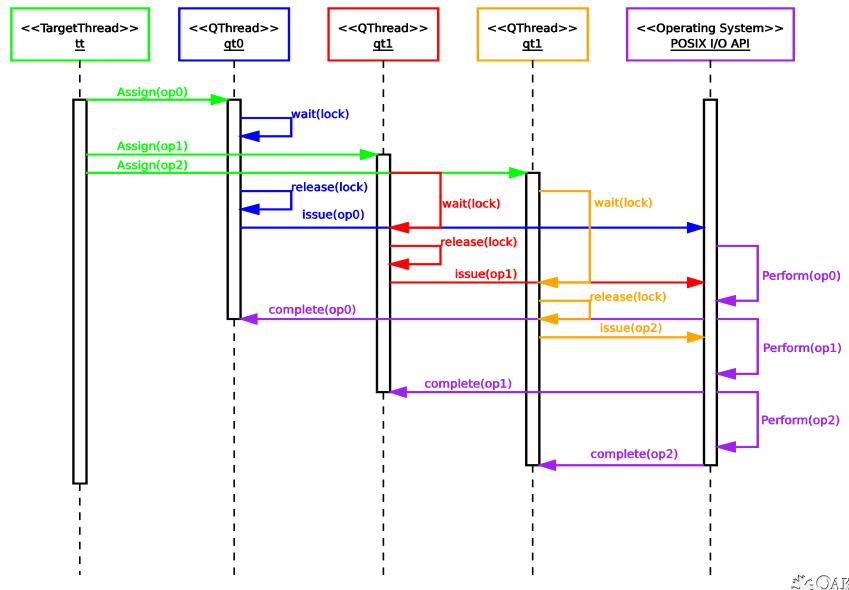
3 Managed by UT-Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy

IEEE MSST 2011

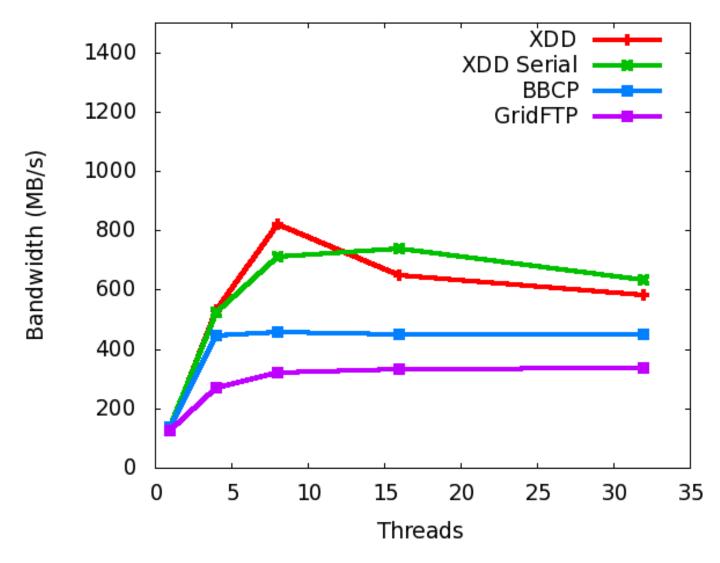
Serial Ordering



Loose Ordering



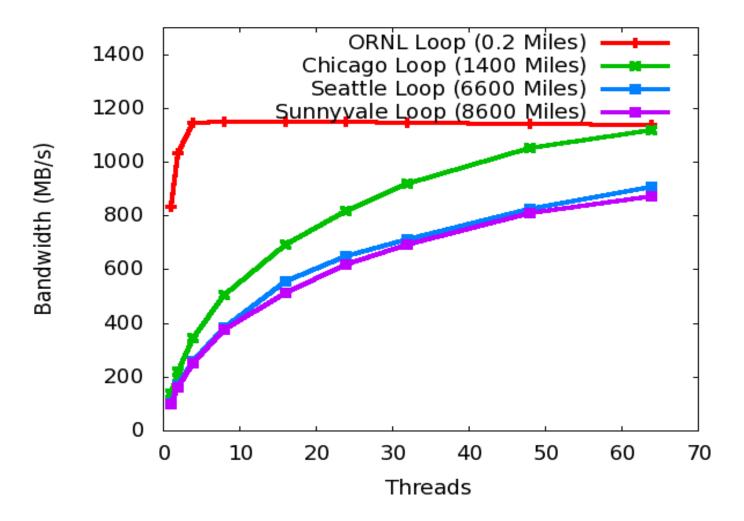
File Transfer Performance Sunnyvale Loop



6 Managed by UT-Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy



File Transfer Multi-host Performance



Two source endpoints and two destination endpoints



Future Work

- Further exploration serial scheduling
- 40Gbit networks
 - Multi-NIC works now
- Parallel file system transfer scheduling
- Zero copy networking
 - Infiniband
 - UDT
- Dynamic Thread Matching
- Multiple file copy



Thank You!