

WEBINAR:

# OPEN ETHERNET NETWORKING FOR MODERN AI/ML WORKLOADS

A BLUEPRINT FOR BUILDING THE AI FACTORY



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NETWORKS

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# IP Infusion Corporate Overview

## 25 Years of Network Innovation

**HQ: Silicon Valley**

With Global Presence

**Technology Leader in Open Networking**

Telecom Infra Project, GigaOm, O-RAN Plugfest

**R&D Centers**

Bengaluru, Ottawa, Montreal, Israel

**2.4M**

Ports Shipped

**120K+**

Licenses Sold

**10,000s**

Carrier Deployments

**400 Employees**

**+100**

New Customers in 2022 and 2023 each

**600+**

Customers

**15**

of Top 88 Global Telecoms

## Product and Technology Leadership



**OcNOS**

Carrier Grade NOS



Control Plane



White Box Solutions



**IP Maestro**

Point-and-Click EMS

## Total Network Disaggregation



Service Provider



Data Center



OEM

# IP Infusion Advantages for Open Networking



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Most  
Comprehensive  
Open NOS



The Widest HW  
Solution Ecosystem



Open Optics  
Ecosystem



Centralized  
Monitoring and  
Management



24/7 Professional  
Support

**600+**

Modern Networking Features

**40+**

Supported Hardware Platforms

**100+**

Qualified Optical Transceivers

# IP Infusion Client Roster

## NETWORK OPERATORS



## NETWORK EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS





# About Edgecore



Portfolio of Open Networking Products, Solutions and Services



Delivering to Large Tier1's and Enterprise Customers Worldwide



Independent Branded Company  
Accton Owned Subsidiary Since 2010



Worldwide Sales and Support,  
Headquartered in Hsinchu Taiwan



Flexible Business Model Solutions  
Provider



Telecom



AI & Data Center



Enterprise

OcNOS

NOS Software

Edge-core  
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# About Accton: The Parent Company of Edgecore

With over 35 years of experience, Accton is a well-known technology ODM/JDM provider for global enterprises, recognized for innovative technologies and manufacturing excellence, earning a distinguished industry reputation.

- Established in **1988**
- Global operating sites extend across **North America, Europe, and Asia**
- Number of Employees: **6,500**
- 2024 Revenue: **USD3.4 billion**



Manufacturing in  
**China**  
Space: 71,040 m<sup>2</sup>



Manufacturing in  
**Zhunan, Taiwan**  
Space: 15,518 m<sup>2</sup>



Manufacturing in  
**Vietnam**  
Space: 11,340 m<sup>2</sup>

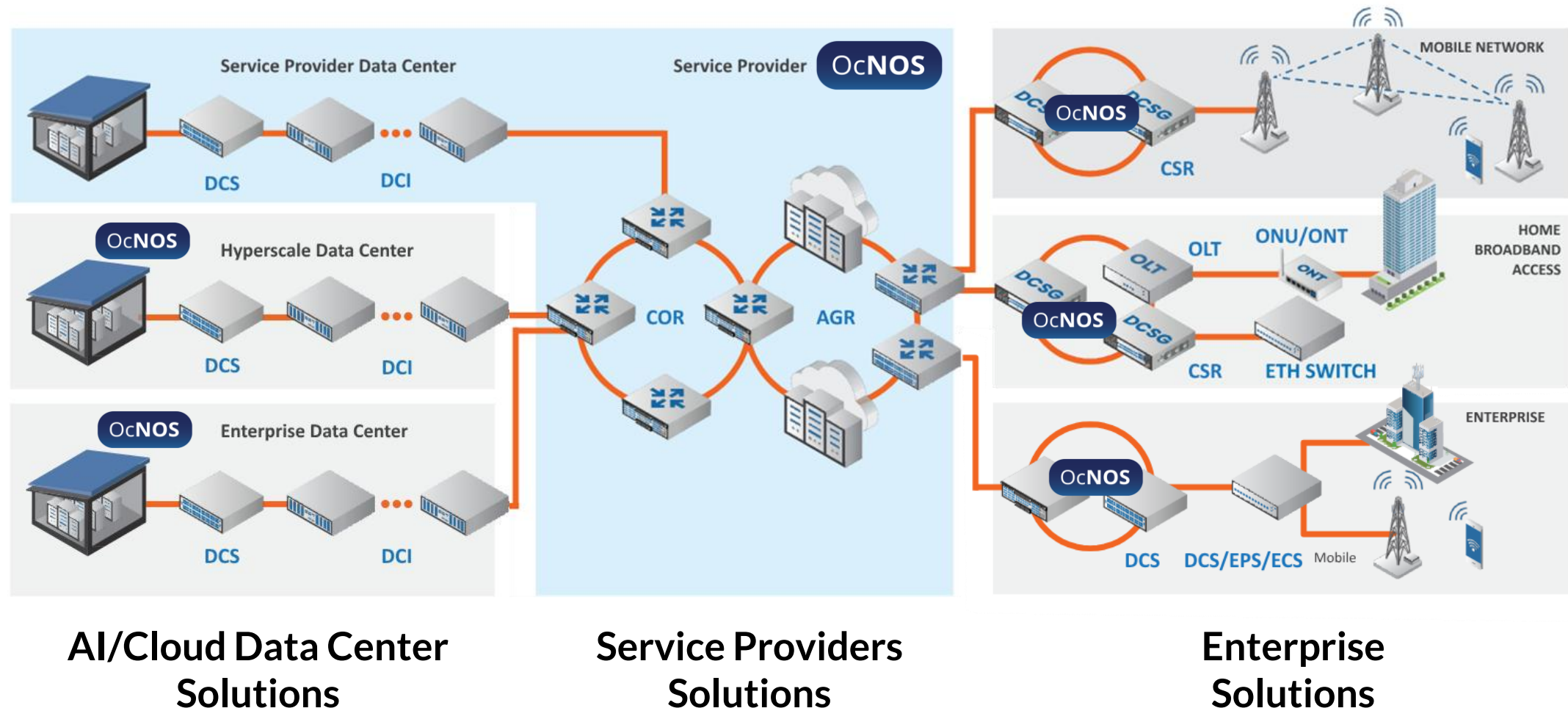


Office and Warehouse  
in the **United States**



**Brand new facility**  
launched in 2024, in  
**Zhubei, Taiwan**

# Open Networking Solutions from Edge to Core





# Edgecore Data Center Portfolio

IP Infusion OcNOS Qualified

2022

More than 50% of DC switches in 2<sup>nd</sup> largest marketplace

2025

World's largest Payment Gateway DC using Edgecore



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## Spine Switches

Tomahawk family



**DCS501**

32x 100G - TH1 - 3.2T



**DCS500**

64x 100G - TH2 - 6.4T



**DCS511**

32x 400G - TD4 - 12.8T



**DCS510**

32x 400G - TH3 - 12.8T



**DCS520**

64x 400G - TH4 - 25.6T



**AIS800-640/D**

64x 800G - TH5 - 51.2T



**AIS800-320/D**

32x 800G - TH5 - 25.6T

## Leaf Switches

Trident family



**DCS202**



**DCS201**

6x 100G, 48 x 10G - TD3 - 1.08T



**DCS203**

8x 100G, 48x 25G - TD3 - 2.0T



**DCS204**

32x 100G - TD3 - 6.4T



**DCS240**

32x 400G - TD4 - 12.8T



**DCS230**

8x 400G, 48x 100G - TD4 - 8.0T

## DC Mgmt/ Enterprise Switches

Trident family



**EPS202**



**EPS201**

48x 1G, 4x 25G - TD3 - 480G



**EPS203**

36x 2.5G, 12x 10G, 4x 25G - TD3 - 560G



**EPS121**

48x1G, 6x10G - TD3-X2 - 108G



**EPS122**

48x1G(POE), 6x10G - TD3-X2

**AI DC** – a. High Radix b. Suits Leaf and Spine c. Low Latency d. E-W traffic

Qualified with IP Infusion OcNOS

**Enterprise/Cloud DC** – a. 25/100/400G  
b. Over-Sub c. E-W and N-S traffic

# Edgecore Data Center Portfolio

IP Infusion OcNOS Qualified – by Use Case



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## Trident Family

- a. Higher Buffer than Tomahawk
- b. Better QOS
- c. Feature Rich(Virtualization, IP)



**AS7326-56X | DCS203**  
8x 100G, 48x 25G – TD3 – 2.0T



**AS5835-54T | DCS202**  
6x 100G, 48x 10G – TD3 – 1.08T



**AS4625-54T | EPS121**  
48x1G, 6x10G – TD3-X2 – 108G



**AS5835-54X | DCS201**  
6x 100G, 48x 10G – TD3 – 1.08T



**AS7816-64X | DCS500**  
64x 100G – TH2 – 6.4T



**AS7726-32X | DCS204**  
32x 100G – TD3 – 6.4T



**AS9736-64D | DCS520**  
64x 400G – TH4 – 25.6T



**AS9726-32DB | DCS511**  
32x 400G – TD4 – 12.8T



**AS9716-32D | DCS510**  
32x 400G – TH3 – 12.8T



**AS9817-64D | AIS800-64O/D**  
64x 800G – TH5 – 51.2T

128 Gbps

1.08 – 2.0 Tbps

3.2 – 6.4 Tbps

12.8 – 25.6 Tbps

51.2 Tbps

Management Switch

Storage Fabric Switch

AI Fabric Switch

# Edgecore AI Solution

OcNOS

Deployment proven, open standards-based disaggregated Networking OS providing high performance, extensive programmability, flexibility and interoperability



## Data Center Switches

High performance, low latency switches for GPU interconnect and leaf/spine use cases, bringing advanced load balancing and congestion control features needed for the critical parts of your network

## Edgecore GPU Server Portfolio

### AGS8200



8 x Intel Habana Gaudi2  
2 x Intel Xeon Gold 6448H/5418N  
Up to 2TB DDR5 memory  
6 x 400G on board RoCEv2 QSFP-DD ports for scale out  
1 x OCP 3.0 card with 2 x 100G ports  
Internal: 2\*M.2 SATA SSD  
Front: 16\*HDD/SSD + 8\*NVME  
System: 1+1 CRPS 2700W redundant/hot-swappable AC/DC  
GPU: 3+3 CRPS 3000W redundant/hot-swappable AC/DC  
14+1 hot-swappable Fan

### AGS8300

NEW!



8 x Intel Habana Gaudi3  
2 x Intel Xeon Gold 6448H/5418N  
Up to 2TB DDR5 memory  
6 x 800G on board RoCEv2 QSFP ports for scale out  
1 x OCP 3.0 card with 2 x 100G ports  
Internal: 2\*M.2 SATA SSD  
Front: 16\*HDD/SSD + 8\*NVME  
System: 1+1 CRPS 2700W redundant/hot-swappable AC/DC  
GPU: 4+2 CRPS 3000W redundant/hot-swappable AC/DC  
14+1 hot-swappable Fan

### AGS8500

NEW!



8 x AMD MI300X 8-GPU with Infinity Fabric  
2 x AMD EPYC 9004/TURIN series processors  
Up to 2TB DDR5 memory  
1 x PCIe NIC with 2 x 100G ports  
Internal: 2\*U.2 SSD 960GB  
Front: 4\*U.2 SSD 3.84TB  
8x LP slots for scale out  
System: 2 CRPS 3200W redundant/hot-swappable AC/DC  
GPU: 4 CRPS 5200W redundant/hot-swappable AC/DC  
10 Fan on front side, 8 on rear side and 6 on middle side

## GPU Servers (AGS Series)

State-of-the-art GPU servers for AI, machine learning, and data analytics to accelerate your most demanding workloads

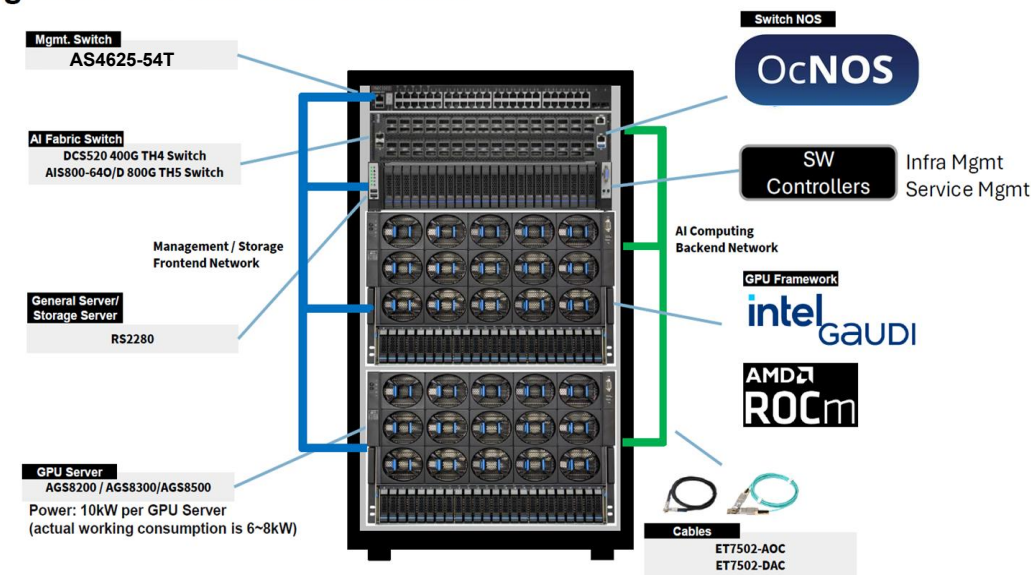
Intel Gaudi 2, Gaudi 3  
AMD MI 300, MI 325

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## Edgecore AI Rack Total Solution



## Transceivers and Cables

Enhance your network's performance and reliability with our high-quality transceivers and network cables, designed for seamless connectivity and superior data transmission

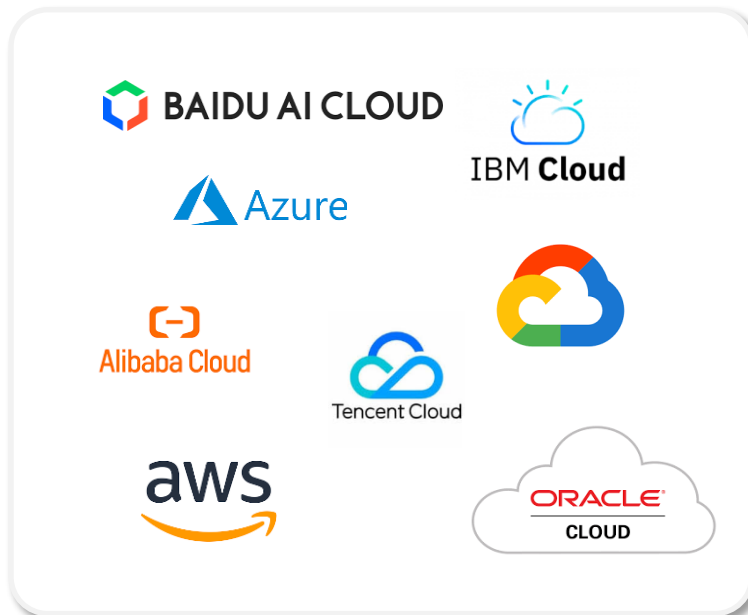


# The Modern - Accelerated Compute Systems

- Next phase in Evolution of Computer Systems
- Every new modern Server/Workstation now has compute accelerators to power today's modern applications

Types of AI customers

- Cloud service providers
- Colo providers
- Enterprises (various verticals: logistics, oil exploration, chemical, government, etc.)



## \*Public cloud hosted GaaS vs on-prem AI DC cost comparison:

Average 3-Year Reserved H100 public cloud price:

8,000 GPUs

$8000 * \$3.00/\text{hour} * 24 \text{ hours/day} * 365 \text{ days/year} * 3 \text{ years} = \$631\text{M}$

## \*On-prem AI DC

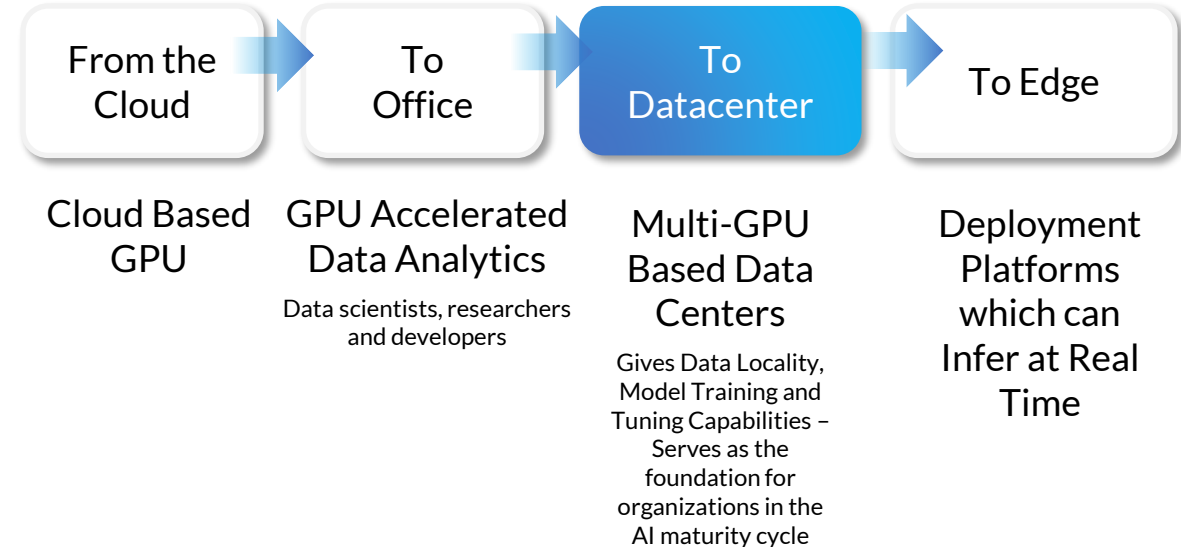
1,000 H100 GPU servers (8 GPUs per server):

$1,000 * \$120\text{K} = \$120\text{M}$

64 IP Infusion TH5 bundles + frontend-network/storage-fabric switches < \$3M

3Y power cost ~ \$37M (US industrial avg)

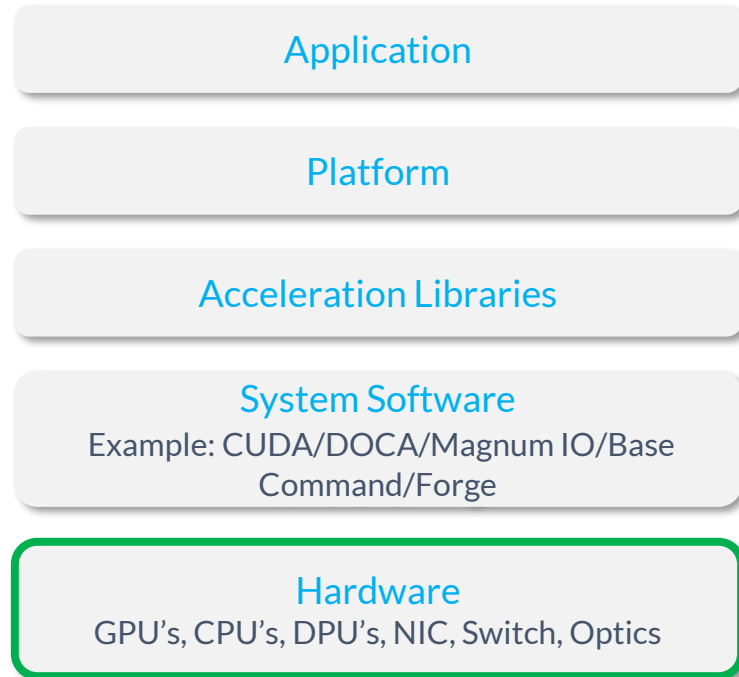
3Y TCO savings > 74%



Availability of Cloud Based AI Acceleration Systems Today



# AI Stack and Performance



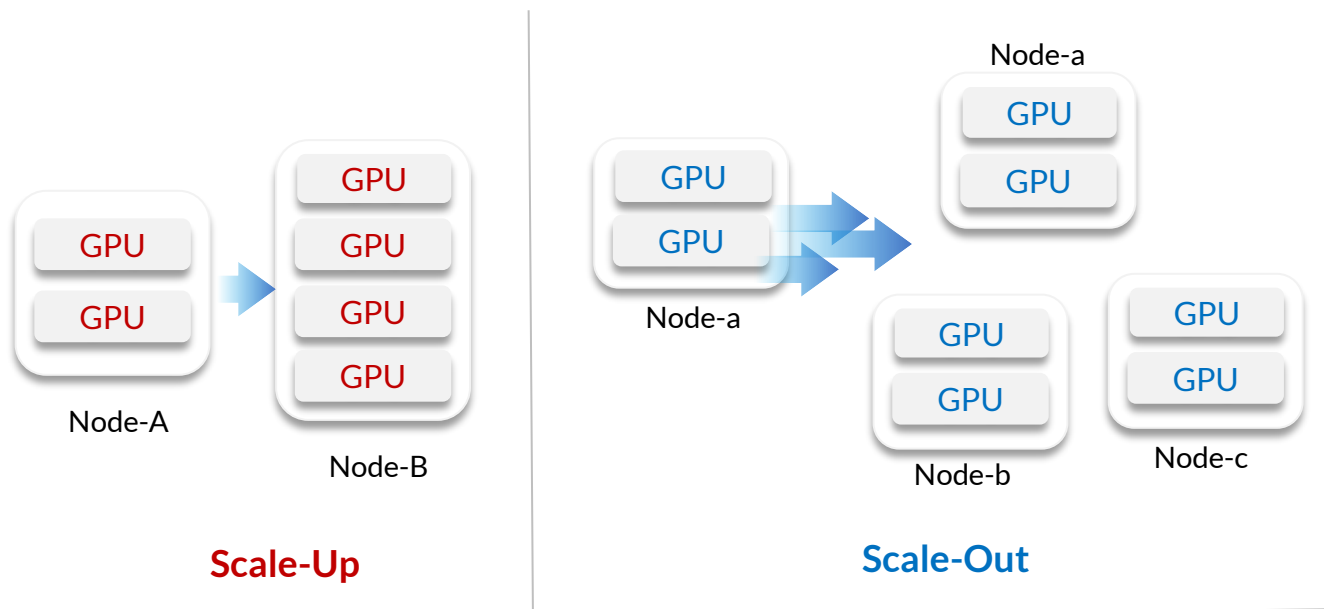
## GPU's have different architectures for different workloads:

- Large Scale LLM Training and Inference  
NVIDIA B200, H100  
AMD MI 300, MI 325  
Intel Gaudi
- Data Analytics, Conversational AI, Language Processing  
NVIDIA H100
- Gaming, 3D Rendering  
NVIDIA L405
- Machine Learning  
NVIDIA Grace

### Nature of GPU workloads

- GPU's perform parallel processing, to maximize GPU efficiency the data must always be available. Which in turn requires High bandwidth with low latency and low jitter.
- As AI models and related datasets are growing, there is a need for multi-GPU systems.
- Certain AI models can be efficiently run on multi-GPU systems

# Multi-GPU Systems & Performance



- Overall performance of multi-GPU dependent on:
  - ‘Data Must Always be Available for the GPU’
- Hardware
- Data Management
- GPU utilization
- Network Configuration
- GPU to GPU communication All to All – PCIe not sufficient
- Chip-to-Chip Interconnect technologies such as ('Nvlink + NvSwitch', AMD Infinity Fabric, *UA link*)

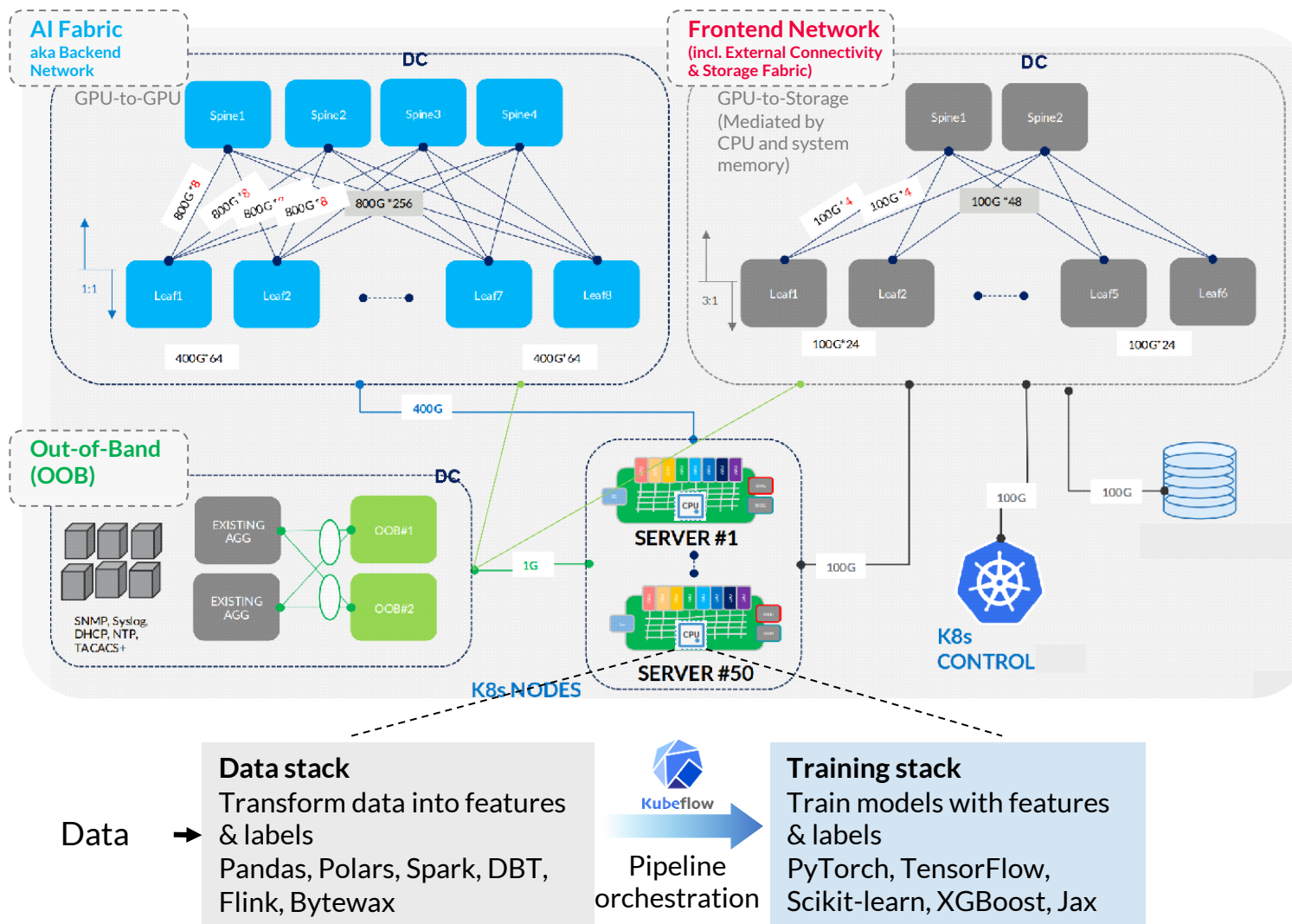
## Multi GPU Systems

- Scale-Up - Has inherent Weak Fault Tolerance
- Scale-Out – Has Robust Fault Tolerance

Scale-Out

- Network Topology
- Bandwidth and Latency
- Network Protocols
- Data Transferring Techniques
- Management Methods

# OcNOS AI/ML Use Case Review



## OcNOS Network Service Highlights

Powering AI/ML data center network

### AI Fabric (aka Backend Network)

- Ethernet based Layer 3 IP network
- Dynamic load balancing to avoid collision of long lasting elephant flows
- Lossless ROCEv2 (*RDMA over Converged Ethernet*) transport via PFC (*Priority Flow Control*) and ECN (*Explicit Congestion Notification*)
- Efficient support for mixed traffic types via ETS (*Enhanced Traffic Selection*)

### Frontend Network (incl. External Connectivity & Storage Fabric)

- EVPN-VxLAN overlay network
- Dynamic load balancing to avoid collision of long lasting elephant flows
- Lossless ROCEv2 (*RDMA over Converged Ethernet*) transport via PFC (*Priority Flow Control*) and ECN (*Explicit Congestion Notification*)
- Efficient support for mixed traffic types via ETS

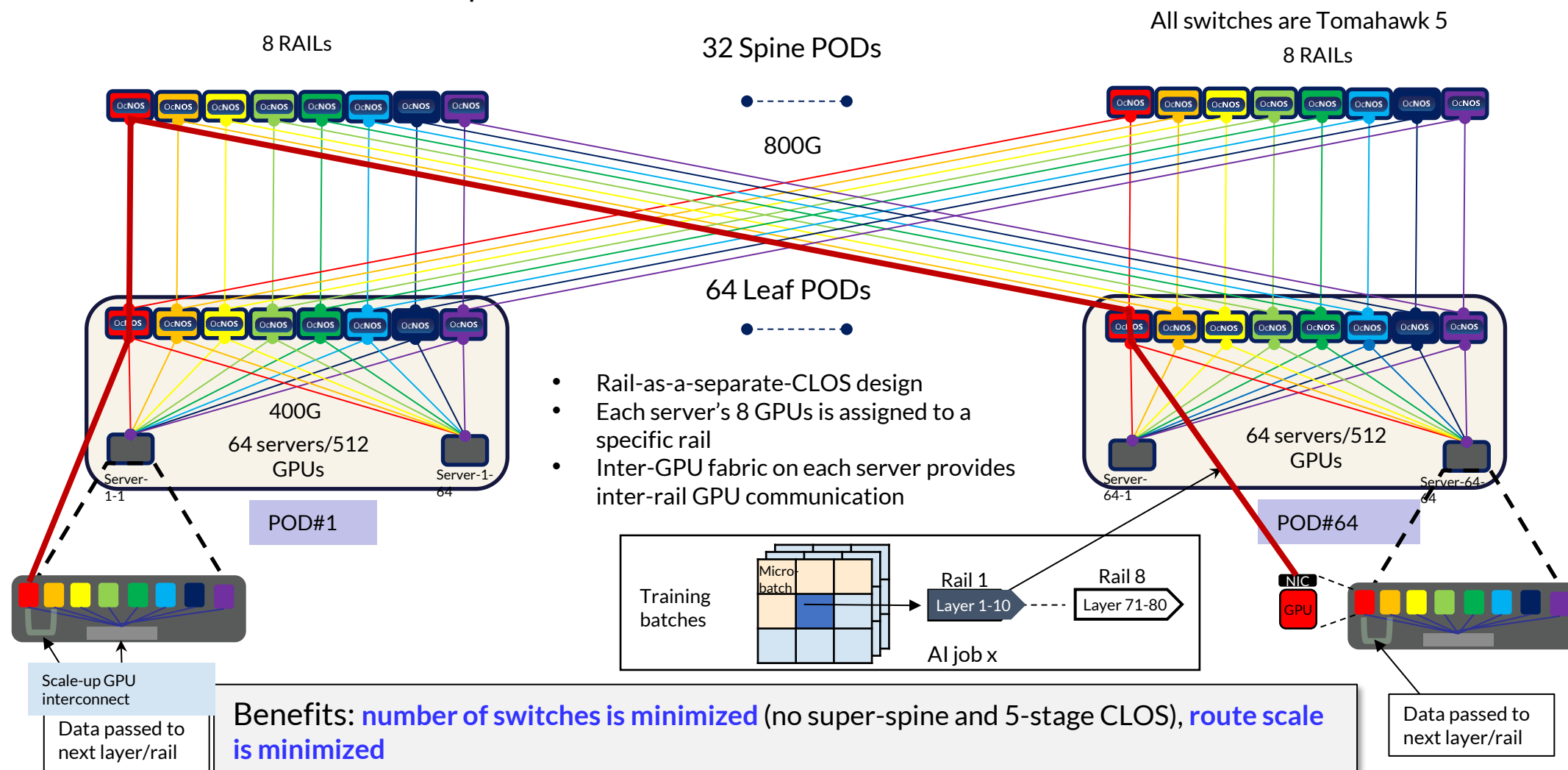
### Out-of-Band (OOB) Device Management

- Layer 2 and layer 3 feature support
- Redundancy and availability
- Access control and security

# Scaling the AI Fabric – A Modular Approach

Rail Architecture – 32k GPU Example

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# Route Scale for 32K GPU AI Fabric

What each leaf and spine must hold

	Leaf	Spine
Advertises	64 /32 local GPU IPs	Own loopback
Receives	<b>4,064 routes</b> (from all other leaves of the same rail + loopbacks of spine peers)	<b>4,160 routes</b> (local GPU IPs on each of 64 leaf neighbors + loopbacks of leaf neighbor)
Adj-RIB-In	<b>129,056 paths</b> (32-way ECMP per remote /32, single path for each spine peer loopback)	<b>4,160 paths</b> (single path per each leaf neighbor for its local GPU IPs, single path for each leaf neighbor loopback)
FIB	<b>4,064 routes</b> (one shared 32-way ECMP next-hop group comprised of spine peers reused by all remote prefixes)	<b>4,160 routes</b> (single next-hop switch for each route)
Re-advertises	None	<b>4,160 /32s</b> to 64 leaf neighbors

Note: OcNOS supports BGP peer group, BGP graceful restart and HW based fast link failover to reduce BGP updates resulted from events like link failure and BGP control plane restart

# AI/ML Workload and Management/Control Traffic Types

Traffic Type	Typical Volume	Frequency	Purpose	Characteristics	Transport Fabric	
1. Gradient Synchronization / All-Reduce	Very High	Per step or iteration	Sync model parameters	Long-lived, high-throughput, latency sensitive	GPU <-> GPU	AI Fabric
2. Activation and Feature Map Data	Very High	Per step or iteration	Exchange intermediate tensors during model/ pipeline parallelism	Long-lived, high-throughput, latency sensitive	GPU <-> GPU	
3. Checkpointing	Moderate to High	Periodic (every N minutes/steps)	Save model snapshots	Large, bursty file transfers	CPU <-> storage	Frontend Network/ Storage Fabric
4. Bulk I/O	Moderate to High	Periodic (every N minutes/steps)	Load training data / write results	Large-volume, often parallel	CPU <-> storage	
5. Control Messaging	Low	Continuous, small bursts	Job coordination, sync	Small packets, periodic or bursty	worker nodes <-> monitoring/ management system(s)	
6. Logs / Telemetry	Very Low	Steady or bursty	Record metrics or events	Low rate, asynchronous	worker nodes <-> monitoring/ management system(s)	

# QoS setting Example for Each AI/ML Traffic Type

## AI Fabric

ETS Setting

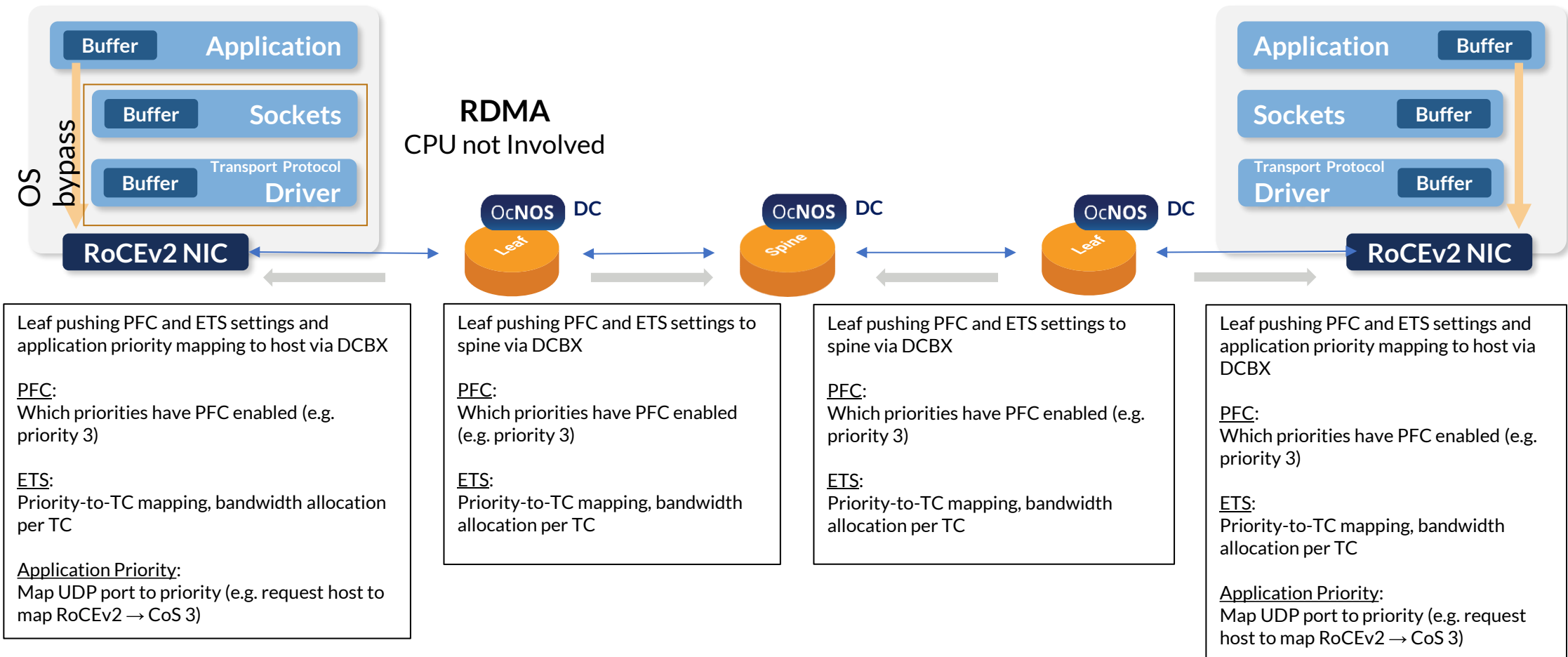
Traffic Type	DSCP	802.1p PCP	Forwarding Class	Queue Number	Scheduling (within class)	PFC Enabled	ECN Enabled
CNP	46 (EF)	5 or 7	CNP-LOSSLESS	7 (Highest Priority)	Strict Priority (SP)	YES	(N/A - source of ECN signal)
RoCEv2 Data	26 (AF31)	3 or 4	ROCE-LOSSLESS	4 (High Priority)	WRR / SP (if truly single class)	YES	YES

## Frontend Network/ Storage Fabric

ETS Setting

Traffic Type	DSCP	802.1p PCP	Forwarding Class	Queue Number	Scheduling (within class)	PFC Enabled	ECN Enabled
CNP	46 (EF)	7	CNP-LOSSLESS	7 (Higher SP)	Strict Priority (SP)	YES	(N/A – source of ECN signal)
AI/ML Storage I/O (RoCEv2)	26 (AF31)	4	STORAGE-ROCE	4	WRR (min bandwidth)	YES	YES
AI/ML Management/Control	46 (EF)	5	AI-CONTROL	5 (Highest SP)	Strict Priority (SP)	NO	YES
Logs / Telemetry	0 (Default)	0	BEST-EFFORT	0	WRR / DRR	NO	YES

# Enabling Hop-by-Hop Lossless Transport via DCBX



DCBX ensures every switch and NIC along the path reserves consistent bandwidth and maps CoS values to queues the same way



# Dynamic Load Balancing (DLB)

- Traditional ECMP hash-based link selection is fixed throughout the flow even when port load and port queue size change  
(destination prefix, packet hash) → output link/nexthop
- DLB dynamically selects output member link in an ECMP group (i.e. group of next hops for a destination prefix) for a flow

(destination prefix, dynamic index) → output link/nexthop

Dynamically change based on the following conditions

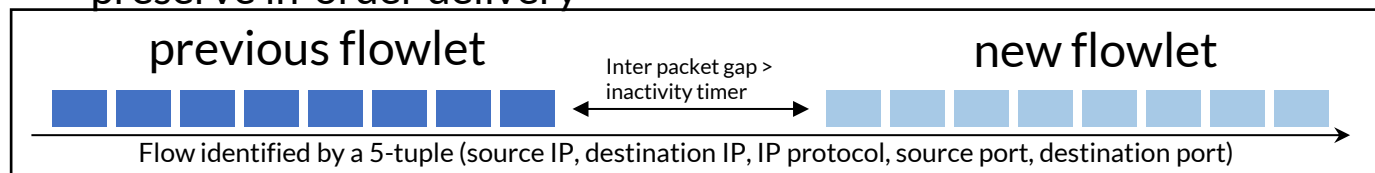
Link utilization

Queue depth / buffer pressure

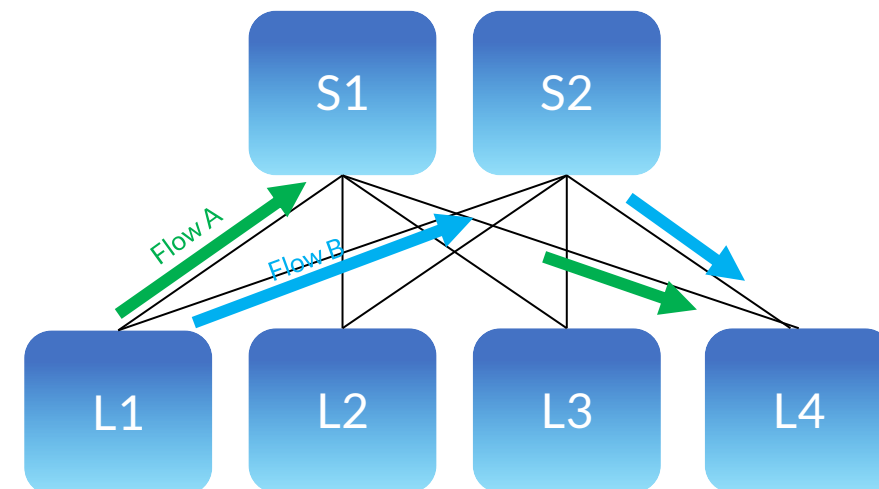
Packet drops

LAG/ECMP member availability

- Change of output link for a flow only takes effect for new flowlet to preserve in-order delivery



- Reactive Path Rebalancing (RPR) mode of DLB probabilistically reassigns a continuous incoming stream to a better quality (less loaded) egress member if quality is good by a configured delta



# Network Observability – Example Sensor Paths

Per leaf

Metric category	Paths per interface	Interfaces	Total paths
Interface counters	1	80 (64 downlinks+16 uplinks)	80
Optics metrics	1	80	80
Queue stats (per-queue)	8	80	640
Buffer depth (per-port)	1	80	80
BGP neighbor state (1 per uplink port)	1	16	32
Grand Total			912 paths

Per spine

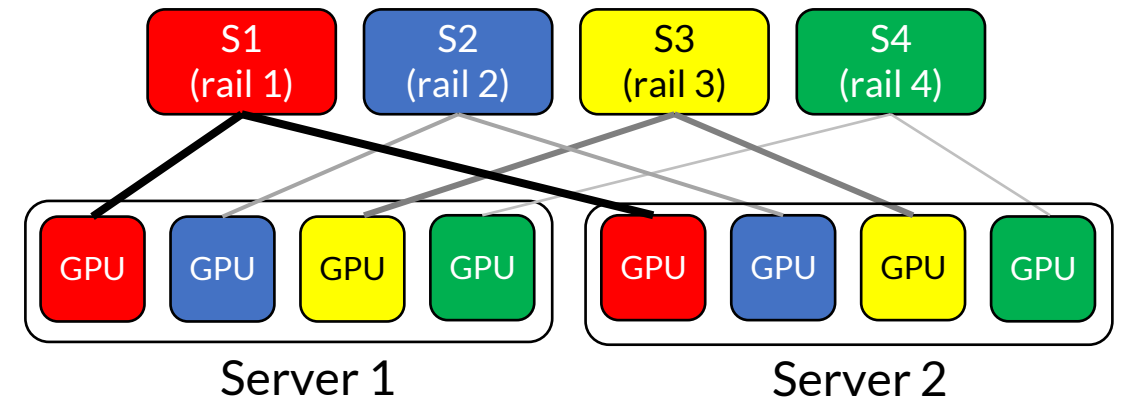
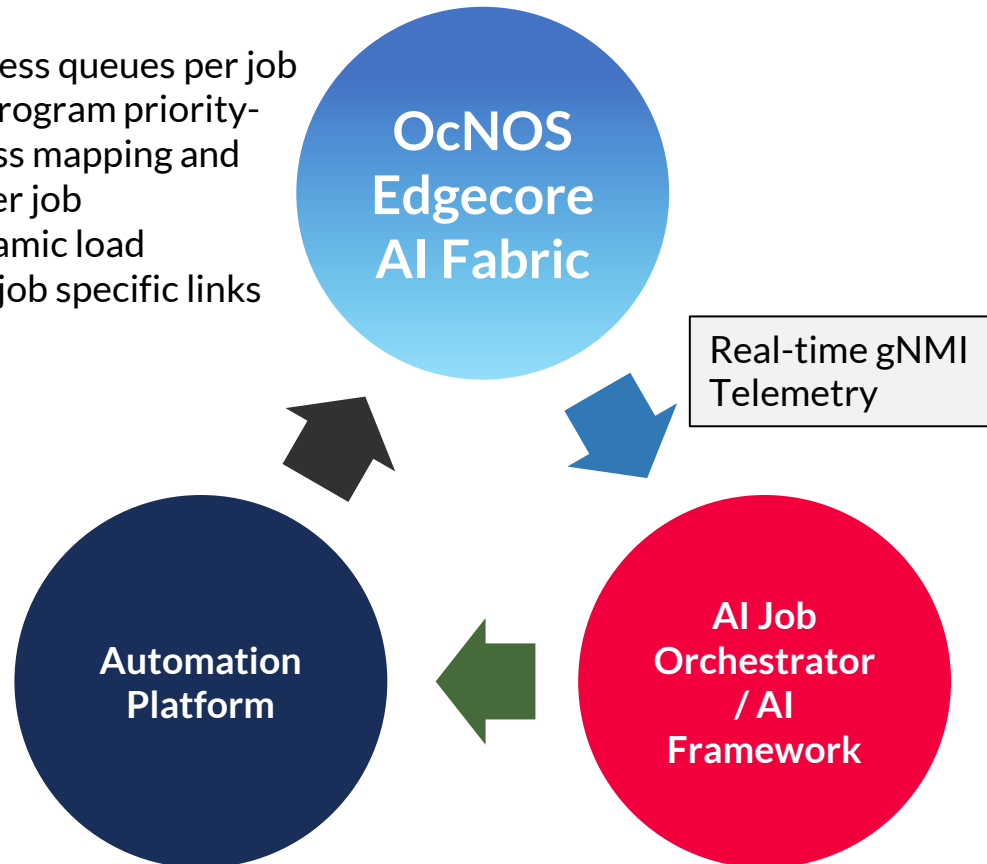
Metric category	Paths per interface	Interfaces	Total paths
Interface counters	1	32	32
Optics metrics	9 (1 module + 8 per-lane)	32	288
Queue stats (per-queue)	8	32	256
Buffer depth (per-queue)	8	32	256
BGP neighbor state (1 per port)	1	32	64
Grand Total			896 paths

**Optional paths** (for more granularity)

- **Per-lane optics metrics** for media side (8 lanes/port) in addition to per-port module level optics metrics
- **Per-queue buffer depth**
- Optional per-lane optics can be enabled only on spines to monitor fiber links
- Although per-queue buffer depth monitoring is more critical on leaves, leaves already have many sensor paths

# Closed-loop OcNOS Fabric and AI Workload Orchestrator Integration

- Reserve lossless queues per job
- Program/reprogram priority-to-traffic-class mapping and bandwidth per job
- Activate dynamic load balancing on job specific links



Rail	Link Utilization	Buffer Depth	Action
1	90%	High	Offload gradient aggregation to rail 2 GPUs temporarily
2	30%	Low	Additionally perform Layer 1's gradient aggregation temporarily
3	50%	Medium	Normal scheduling
4	10%	Low	Start next micro-batch from rail 4 instead of rail 1 (i.e. rail 4 -> Layer 1)

# Driving GPU Efficiency with Efficient Networking

## Key Design Considerations

- Usage of RDMA – High Bandwidth flows and Utilization
- Usage of Low Jitter Tolerance
- Design Network for Non-Blocking paths with High Bandwidth
- Predictive Performance



AI  
Factories

- Single or few workloads
- Extremely Large Models
- One/Few users

InfiniBand

AI Cloud

- Multi Tenant
- Variety of Workloads
- Less complex jobs

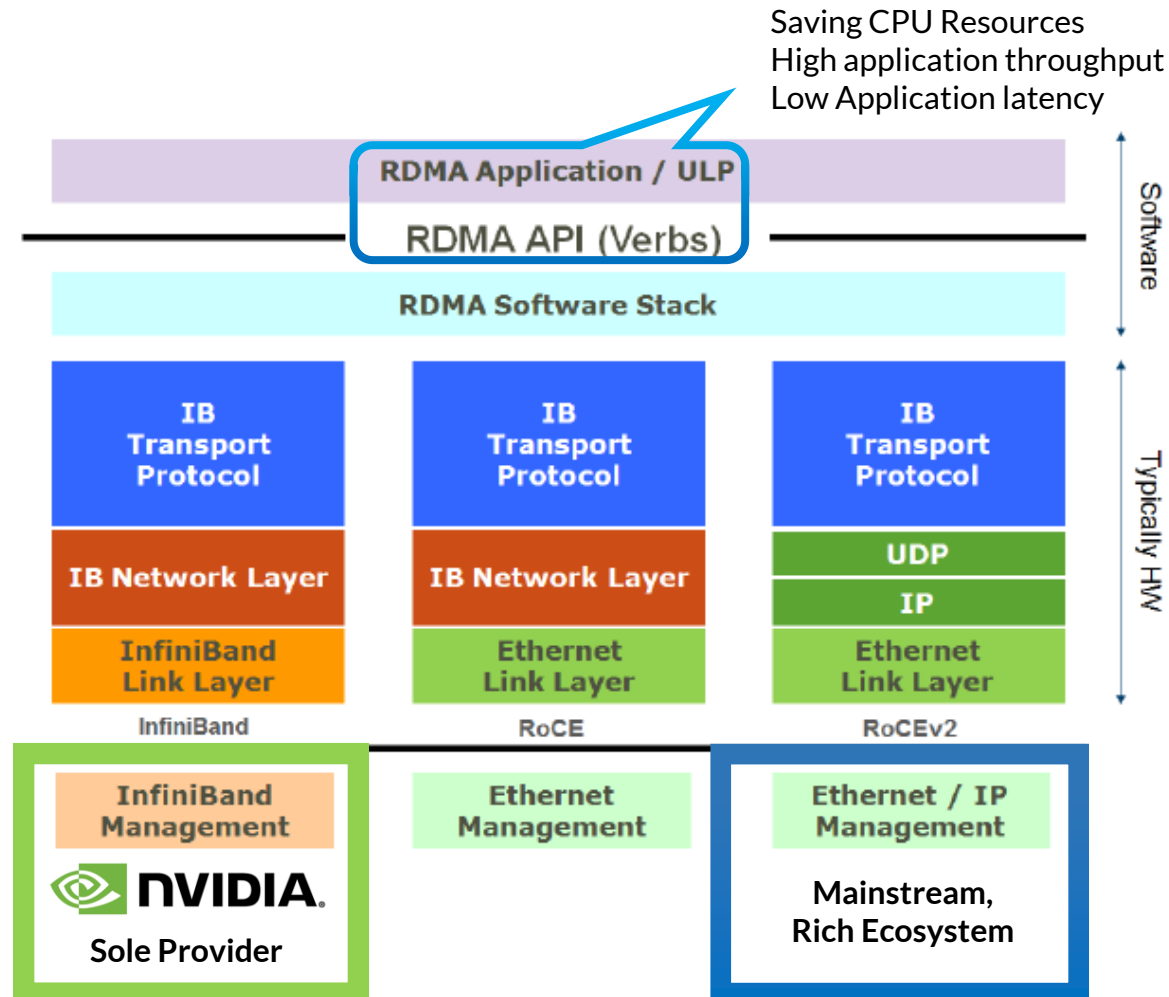
Ethernet

Increasing AI workloads and Large-Scale Gen AI training has shown standard Ethernet to be slow.

## ROCE ( RDMA over Converged Ethernet)

- ROCEv2 (RDMA over Converged Ethernet) uses IB packet header and encapsulates with UDP header
  - Efficient data transfer where the OS is bypassed and enables fast access to remote data
    - Supports message passing, sockets, and storage protocols
    - Support by all major operating systems
- ROCE is an Open Source and a formal IBTA (Infiniband Trade Association) standard

# RDMA, RoCEv2 and UEC



BROADCOM™ AMD

UltraEthernet  
Consortium

UEC is enhancing RoCEv2 drawbacks  
and improve in many layers that ideal  
for mixing workloads



# Driving GPU Efficiency with Efficient Networking

Dimension	InfiniBand (IB)	iWARP	RoCE v2
Specification / Release	IBTA Spec 1.0 (2000)	IETF RDP (2003)	IBTA Annex 17 (2014)
Wire format	Native IB frame	IB frame carried in <b>TCP/IP</b>	IB frame carried in <b>UDP/IP</b> (UDP 4791) <i>[RoCE v1 was L2 Hdr, with v2 it supports L3 is routeable with ECMP and DLB]</i>
Layer reach	Proprietary L1/L2 switched fabric	Routable Layer-3; crosses subnets	Routable Layer-3; crosses subnets
Switching & control	IB switches + Subnet Manager	Standard Ethernet/IP switching & routing; <b>no PFC required</b>	Lossless Ethernet switches with <b>PFC</b>
Lossless guarantee	Built-in credit-based flow control	<b>No lossless fabric needed</b> ; TCP is reliable & in-order, tolerates loss/retransmit	PFC
Congestion control	IB-CC (link-level credits)	<b>TCP window/ECN</b> (Reno/CUBIC/DCTCP, etc.) — <b>window-based</b>	DCQCN most common (Reactive CC w/ ECN)
CPU involvement	Near-zero copy RDMA; minimal CPU	Same as IB	Same as IB
Scalability limits	Tens of thousands of nodes per fabric (topology-dependent)	Scales with IP routing—data-center or multi-DC	Scales with IP routing—data-center or multi-DC
Typical deployments	HPC supercomputers, AI clusters that value lowest latency	-	Large AI clusters, cloud RDMA services, multi-site fabrics
Strengths	Lowest latency, mature HPC software stack	<b>No PFC required</b> ; works on standard IP networks; resilient to loss/reorder (TCP)	L3 routeability, coexists with traditional IP, flexible
Weaknesses	Requires dedicated hardware & management; higher CapEx	Higher TCP/IP latency, small ecosystem	Adds UDP/IP overhead; still needs PFC/ECN tuning for true lossless ness <i>[Go-Back N Retransmission – requires lossless and In-order delivery]</i>

Latency: IB<RoCEv2<i-WARP

# UEC – Building Blocks

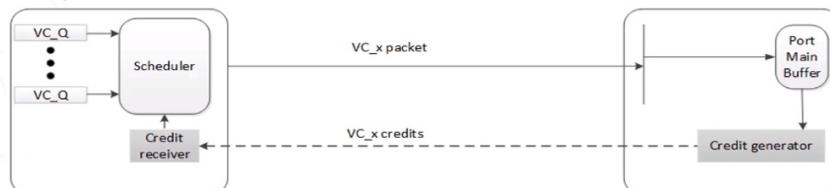
**AI FH** – Allows for smaller packet size required and sufficient for Fabric communication

**LLR** – Mechanism to allow for link partners to request retransmission upon FEC failures

**CBFC** – Targets to provide link layer level lossless operations for VC

## Credit Based Flow Control

- Targets to provide link-layer lossless operations for each lossless VC over links between two peer devices to enable lossless buffering in Rx devices.
  - Virtual Channel represents parts of port traffic and can be flexibly configured as lossless or lossy
- At receiver end
  - Pre-allocate for a port in Rx device headroom buffer space for lossless traffic
  - Generate credit generation based on port buffer availability in receiver
  - Advertise credits to Tx device
- CBFC Credit messages are used for transmission of credits from receiver to sender
- The sender keeps track of the available credits and its scheduler is allowed to schedule a VC queue only if it has credits



## AI Fabric Header for Routed Flows

- **Reduced IPG (Inter-Packet Gap)**
  - 1B to 8B based on packet alignment (vs. Ethernet standard 12B)
- **Optimized Fabric Header: Fields [ ] Are Optional**

DA (6B)	SA (6B)	[VLAN (4B)]	AFH EtherType (2B)	[AFH_Extension (0B - 4B)]
---------	---------	-------------	--------------------	---------------------------

- **Retains Ethernet-like structure for coexistence with IPv4/v6**
  - Minimize overhead for small packets by combining L2 (MAC) and L3 (IP) headers
  - Addressing is overlaid on SA/DA, usable for single-tier (eg scale-up) and multi-tier (eg scale-out) fabrics
  - EtherType indicates the presence of a AFH\_Hdr or a standard header such as IPv4/v6
  - VLAN tag is optional (eg for security)
  - AFH\_Hdr includes fields commonly used for routing (hop count, traffic class, congestion, etc.)
  - Allows for coexistence with standard IPv4/v6 packets and interop with standard MACs
  - Supports ECN and other fabric notifications
- **AFH format is user-defined**
  - AFH Address space (# address bits) can be defined by system designer
  - AFH EtherType determines AFH Extension Size, which can be 0, 2, 3, or 4 bytes
  - TU can simultaneously support two different AFH formats with different AFH EtherTypes

NOTE: AFH was developed prior to UEC, and while AFH and the UEC's Unified Forwarding Header (UFH) have some similarities, they are distinct and not equivalent

## Link-Layer Retry Architecture

- **LLR Scope**
  - LLR retransmits packets due to FEC/CRC errors on a full duplex Ethernet link
    - Much faster recovery than end-to-end "TCP level" retransmission
  - LLR does not protect against dropped packets due to buffer congestion
- **LLR Architecture**
  - Ethernet extensions:
    - A sequence number is placed in each packet's preamble.
    - Data receiver sends ACK/NACK messages (8B Control Ordered Set) for correctly or incorrectly received packets.
  - MAC TX contains replay buffer to support retransmission upon receiving NACK.
    - After receiving NACK, packet stream replays from lost or corrupted packet
    - It is a Go-back-N packet-based protocol.
  - Initialization Sequence
    - Handshake between link partners to reset starting sequence numbers before sending traffic

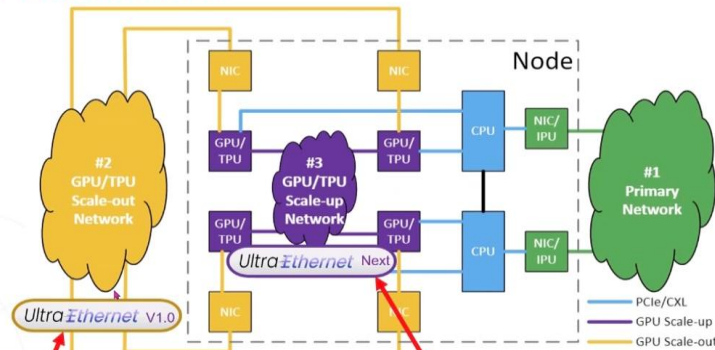
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## UltraEthernet



Incredibly Strong Industry Reception: 100+ Companies Worldwide

## UEC Target Networks



UEC 1.0 target was **Scale-Out** networking

UEC work is underway on **Scale-Up** networking  
(known as ULN = UET Local Networks)

2

Energy-efficient ASICs and optics reduce power per Gbps, aligning with green Data Center narrative

Extended Reach for Copper Cables	Linear Pluggable Optics (in addition to retimed pluggables)	Co-Packaged Optics
Four Meter DAC (2x IEEE spec)	33% - 50% Reduction in Optics Power	Lowest Power and Cost Optics

**New Paradigm for AI Interconnect:**  
Includes Features from Copper SerDes and Optical DSPs

- 800G DPO\$ to 800G LPO\$ = up to 50% saving
- Generic 800G 2xDR4 power consumption is 14.5W while 800G LPO is typical 7.5W, reflecting 48%+ saving

3

## Cut Down TCO: Electrical Cable for Short-Reach Connection

- Direct Attach Copper (DAC)
- Active Electrical Cable (AEC)



ET7502-DAC-xM

	400G DR Optical Transceiver	400G AEC Cable	400G DAC Cable
Max Length	500 meters	7 meters	3 meters
Power consumption	10 watt	5 watt	0.3 watt

Max length and power consumption for 400G connectivity

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4

## Cut Down TCO: LPO Module + Fiber Cable

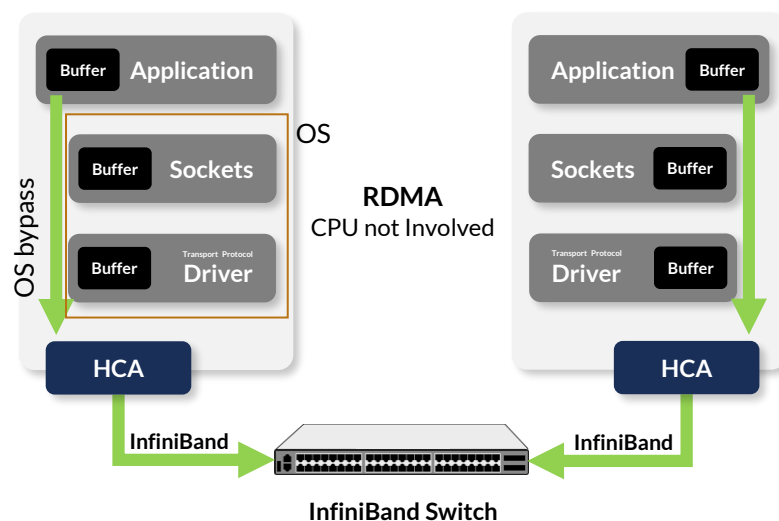
- Linear-drive Pluggable Optics (LPO)
- After eliminating some DSP modules
  - Lower power consumption
  - Lower latency
  - Need tuning per model per port

	800G DR Optical Transceiver	800G LPO Module
Latency	50~70 nanosecond	Less than 10 nanosecond
Power consumption	Typical 14.5 watt	Typical 7.5 watt

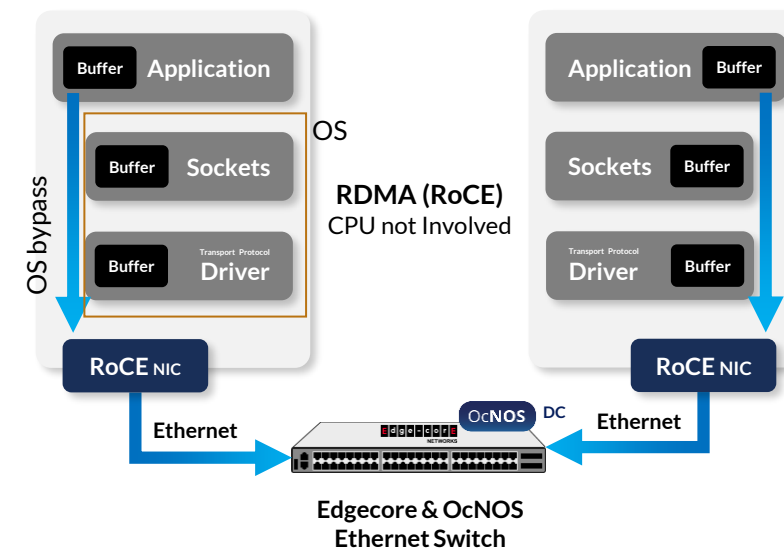
Latency and power consumption for 800G connectivity

# OcNOS AI/ML Solution Customer Benefits

AI/ML Networks with RDMA over  
**InfiniBand**



AI/ML Networks with RDMA over  
**Converged Ethernet (RoCE)**



Choose **Edgecore and OcNOS Ethernet Fabric** for you AI Cluster if you need:

## Ubiquity and Interoperability

Seamless integration with existing network infrastructure + modern AI networking stack

## Mature Open Ecosystem

Widest and rapidly evolving ecosystem of compatible AI switches and optics with global support

## Superior TCO

Ready to deploy open networking solution with perpetual licensing, and leading support pricing



## WEBINAR:

OPEN ETHERNET NETWORKING FOR MODERN  
AI/ML WORKLOADS BUILDING THE AI FACTORY

# Q&A



**ALAN HUANG**  
Senior Product Manager  
**ip**infusion™



**SUJAY GUPTA**  
Senior Solutions Manager





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# THANK YOU

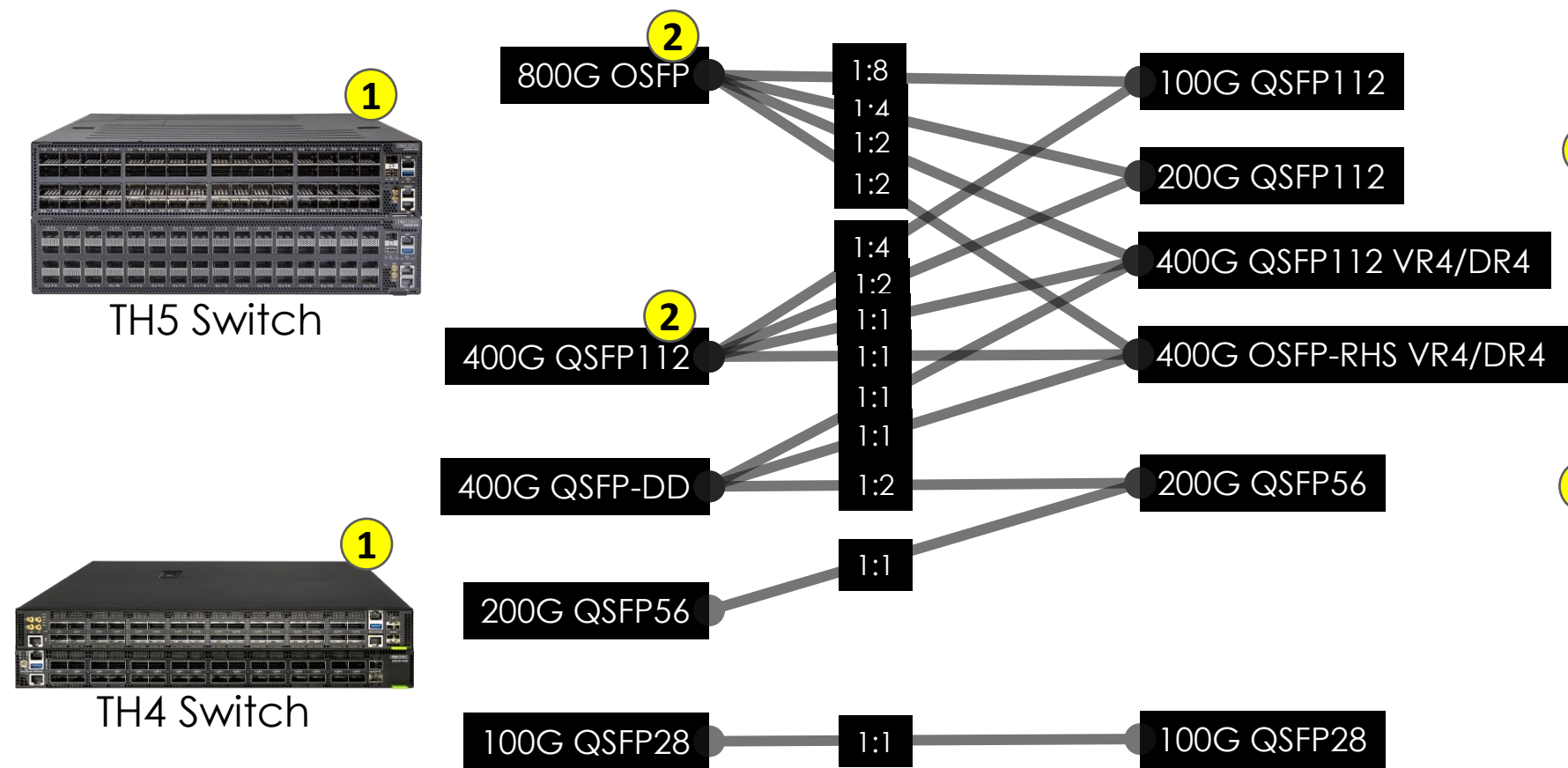


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# Switch – Optics – NIC



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