



WHITE PAPER: OPEN RACK SOLUTION BLUEPRINT

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Executive Summary

This document describes the main characteristics of Open Rack configurations for compute, storage and hybrid installations. Examples of rack configurations, including power feed and networking, are provided.

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Introduction

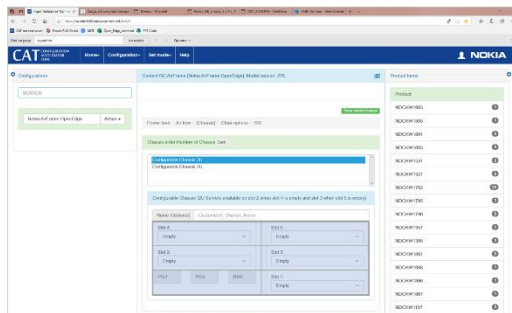
This document describes different options in configuring Nokia Open Rack systems. Nokia Build to Order model (BtO) allows users to configure server, JBOD and rack level configurations from pre-validated components, which are selectable in Nokia configurator tool. Configurations can be defined in ways that best fits user requirements. The tool will generate a detailed asset file of the complete system, which the integrating factory will use to build the defined configuration. Servers, JBOD's, switches, power distribution units and the related cabling are all factory integrated and tested, after which the system is packed and delivered to customer site in turnkey mode. The customer only needs to power up the system and use Nokia data center manager (NADCM) to upload device MAC addresses and IP plan from asset file and start automated deployment for the Hardware configuration.

1 Open Rack deployment options

A typical Open Rack datacenter deployment flow is shown in Figure 1. The process starts with capturing user requirements, such as processing performance, storage needs, space constraints, power feed, as so on. A configurator tool is used to build the needed configuration, which can be compute only, storage intensive or hybrid rack level configuration.

Input:

- Application requirements
- Customer preferences
- Site requirements
- SW options
- Licences, etc.



1. Configuration



Order



2. Factory integration



Ship to site

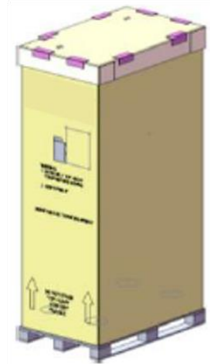


Figure 1 Typical Open Rack configuration/order/deployment flow

When the configuration is completed, the tool will generate an asset file that contains a detailed description of the configuration throughout the system hierarchy (sled/JBOD/rack) and a detailed bill of materials for the entire system. The asset file documents the system and serves as the assembly instruction for the integration step.

The next chapters detail the typical configuration options for Open Rack sleds, JBOD's and racks.

Open Rack building blocks

Open Rack configurations uses the following hardware building block types:

- **Rack:** provides mounting positions for Open Rack HW products
- **Power Shelf:** Feeds power from the site power feed to Nokia Open Rack HW building blocks
- **Server node:** 2 OU 1/3 shelf dual socket Purley based server including interconnection adapters, security modules, storage devices, cooling, power and HW management
- **Ethernet Switches** provides interconnection between server nodes and aggregation switches and routers
- **Interconnection products:**
 - MSA compliant SFP, SFP+, SFP28, QSFP, QSFP28 pluggable transceivers
 - SFP+/SFP28/QSFP/QSFP28 Direct Attach Cables (passive copper)
 - SFP+/SFP28/QSFP/QSFP28 Active Optical Cables
 - QSFP to 4x SFP+, QSFP28 to 4x SFP28 and QSFP28 to 2x QSFP28 break out cable (passive copper)

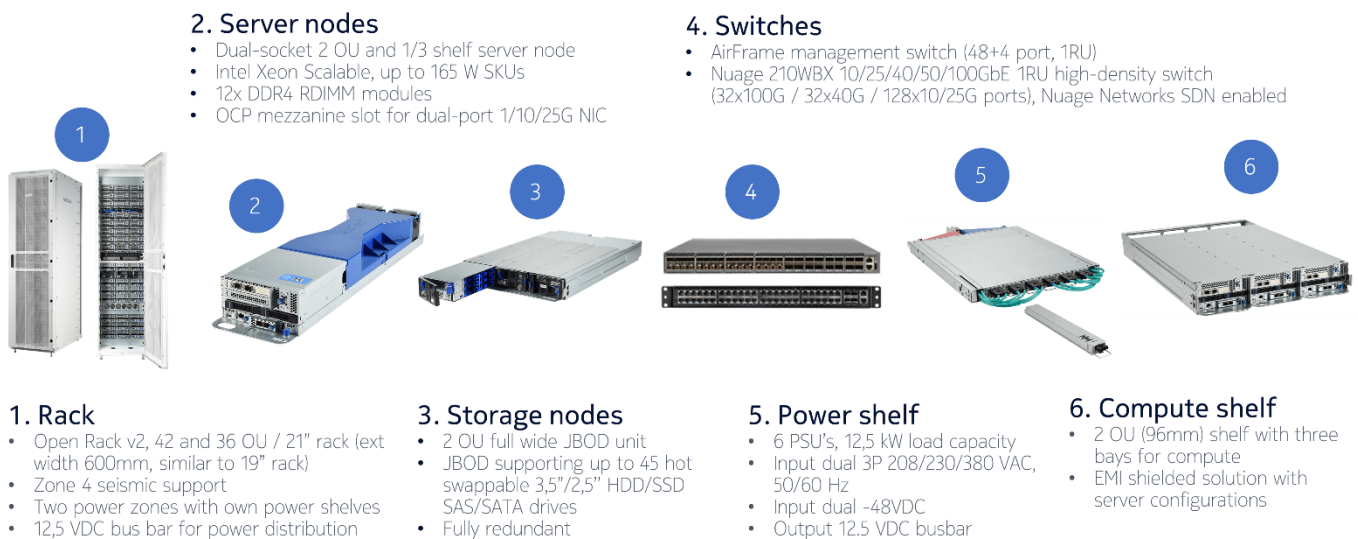


Figure 2 Open Rack building blocks

Server configuration options

Telco NFV optimized Open Rack server is a dual-socket 2 OU and 1/3 shelf server barebone. It supports Intel Xeon Purley platform processor(s) and up to 12x DDR4 RDIMM modules max. 2933 MT/s. A single node is capable of supporting 165W TDP processors.

OCP mezzanine slot supports dual port NICs up to 100Gb Ethernet. Mezzanine slot has PCIe x16 connection towards Socket 0. In addition, there are two PCIe card slots for flexible expansion use, both with PCIe x16 connections. Lower expansion slot is connected to Socket 0 and upper slot to Socket 1. Barebone has two 2,5" bays for SATA or NVMe devices from U.2 interface and two M.2 slots with SATA and NVMe interfaces.

The different configuration options of an Open Rack server sled are illustrated in Figure 3.

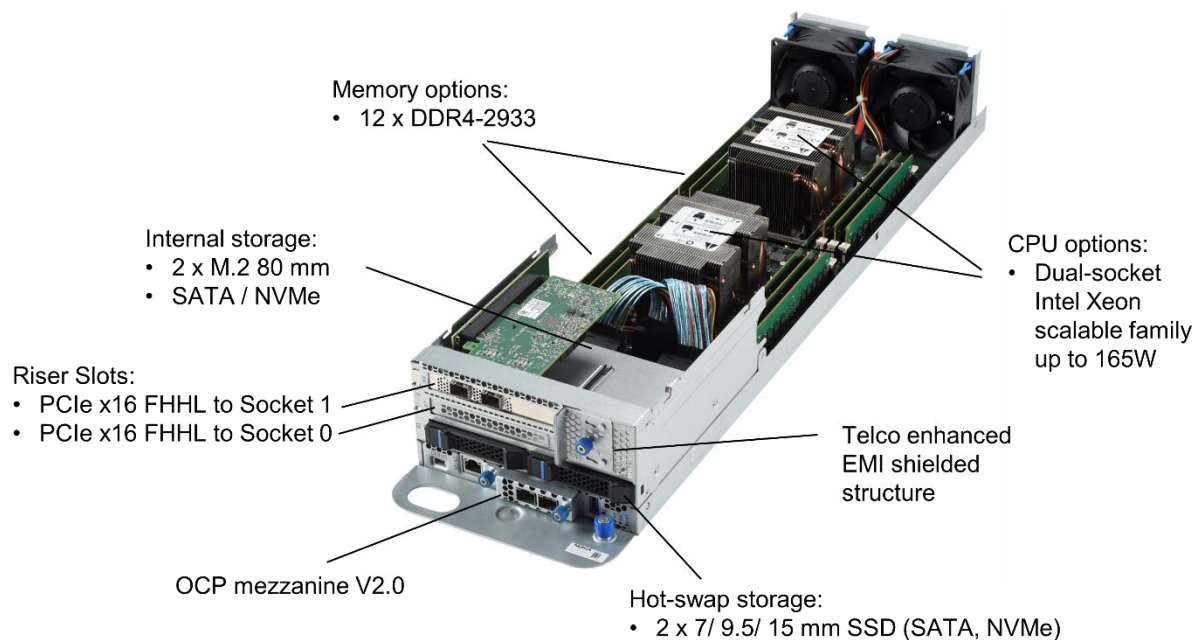


Figure 3 Open Rack Server sled configuration options

Some of the key choices in configuring a server are described below.

- Server barebone

- Server motherboard with or without QAT (Lewisburg PCH C627 or C621)
- CPU and memory options
- NIC card options for OCP mezzanine and PCIE FHHL slots
- Storage controller RAID and HBA options
- Accelerator options
- Local storage options dual 2.5" U.2 NVMe/SATA devices + dual M.2 devices

JBOD configuration options

JBOD node is 2 OU and full width unit that has three independent drive sleds for storage devices. Tool-less design allows users to upgrade, maintain and replace the devices with ease.

The JBOD implementation consists of 3 identical disk sleds each with a capacity of 15 drives.

Both 3,5" and 2,5" drives are supported. With 2,5" form factor drives heights of 7 mm, 10 mm and 15mm are supported. Both form factors have own type of mechanical fittings / disc carriers for the easy drive insertion and removal. With these form factors both HDDs and SSDs with either SATA or SAS interface are supported. With these features the JBOD allows equipping of disks according to each needed configuration.

The SAS interface chaining will allow several different configuration options.

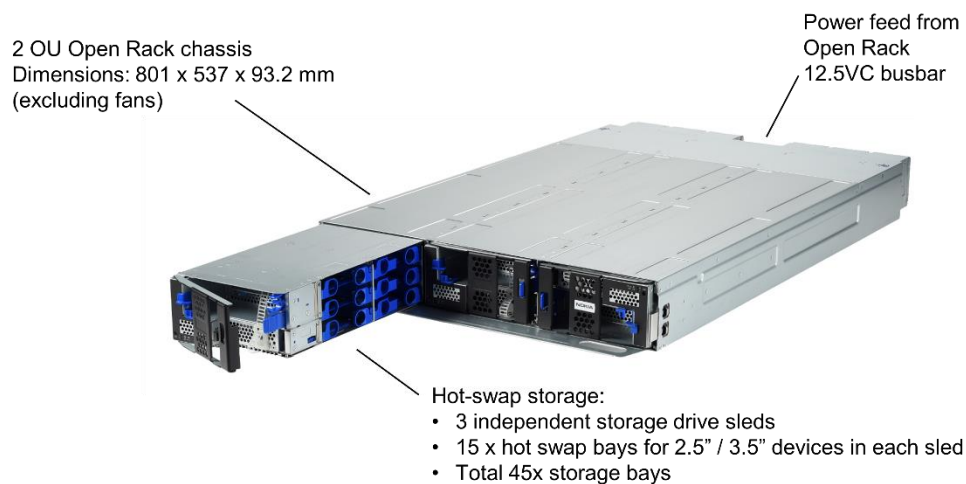


Figure 4 Open Rack JBOD configuration options

Some of the key choices in configuring a JBOD are described below.

- Each three storage "sled" inside JBOD are independent
- 15 x hot swap bays for 2.5" / 3.5" devices in each sled
- Total 45x storage bays for either SATA or SAS HDD or SSDs

Rack configuration options

Build to order model (BtO) allows user to configure server and JBOD configurations from validated components that are available in BtO tool. Those L10 level configurations could be used with selected rack layout that fits best for users' requirements. Available rack space is divided in to four identical 8 OU areas that are called as "Block". Different block types are available to be selected from for each four rack locations. This gives flexibility of different rack layout options that are filled with user specified L10 level server and JBOD configurations.

In addition to that user need to select required power feed option and whether to use payload and management switches delivered together with rack or not. Selected options will be used to build rack system together with required rack mechanics and cables.

Cabling will be factory integrated based on selected block types and tested with configured devices. Partially configured rack systems support future expansions with full rack cabling that makes expansion device installation straightforward. Seismic kit, Door set, Side panel set, and spine switch reservation are optional items that user can select.

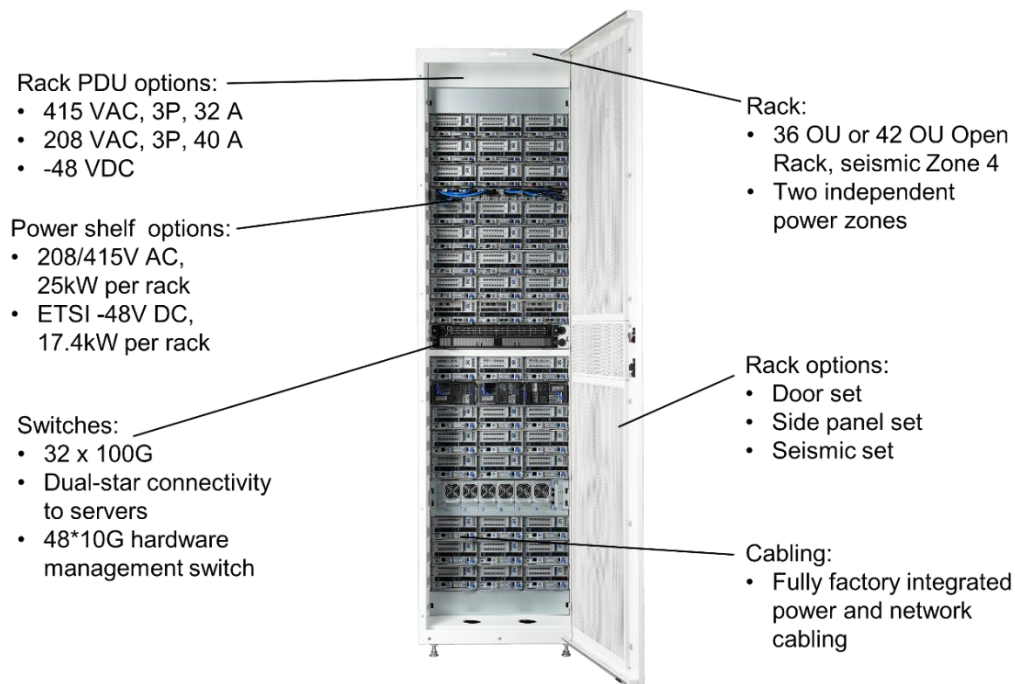


Figure 5 Open Rack system level configuration options

Rack configuration Block types

Build-to-order (BtO) rack is available with flexible configurations. Rack cabling is defined selecting required block types in three or four identical rack areas. Based on these definitions BtO rack system can be ordered in a complete, factory-integrated rack system.



Figure 6 Available blocks for BtO templates in 420U and 360U racks

OR19 BtO configurations use 42 OU or 36 OU Open Rack v2 rack frame which color is white. These rack systems are available with three different power feed options and use always two power zone rack configurations. Rack has support for seismic kit that improves rack seismic characteristics for NEBS Zone 4 compliancy with 850kg (42OU) / 750kg (36OU) IT load.

42OU rack have 4 OU area in the middle of rack that is reserved for Leaf and HW-management switches. Optional spine switch option is available in position OU41 and this option blocks other use for this location. Two 3 OU areas are reserved for power feed. Remaining locations inside the rack are reserved for IT gears.

36OU rack have 4 OU area in the middle of rack that is reserved for Leaf and HW-management switches. Optional spine switch option is available in position OU24 that is dedicated for Spine use. Two 3 OU areas are reserved for power feed. Remaining locations inside the rack are reserved for IT gears.

IT gear space is divided in three (36OU) or four (42OU) identical 4x 2 OU blocks inside rack frame which are available for node installation. Cabling inside one block is defined with block templates. Block templates has three (36OU) / four (42OU) possible locations inside the rack (block 1 to block 4) and switch port usage is different for each rack location to avoid overlapping switch ports.

Compute block template (4x 25GbE)

Compute block template supports 1-4 Compute triplets. Supported Compute server nodes should have 4x25GbE connection towards Leaf switches and one management connection towards HW-management switch.

Compute template always includes cabling for all 4 Compute node triplets inside template even when partially equipped.

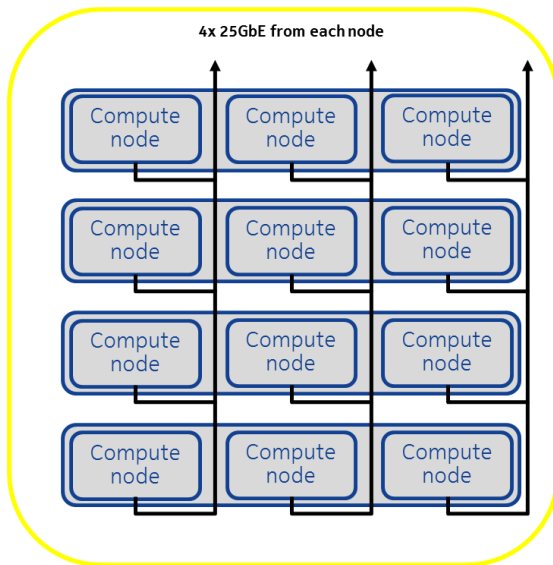


Figure 7 Compute block connectivity principle

Storage 3 block template (4x 25GbE)

Storage 3 block template supports 1x Storage Controller triplet and 3x JBODs. Supported Storage Controller nodes should have 4x25GbE connection towards Leaf switches and one management connection towards HW-management switch. Each JBOD in this template has two miniSAS cables connected towards dedicated Storage Controller node inside the same template. Two additional mini-SAS cables connect three drive sleds together inside one JBOD. Each single Storage Controller node controls all 45 device slots inside one JBOD node. Storage 3 template fully reserves one block from rack.

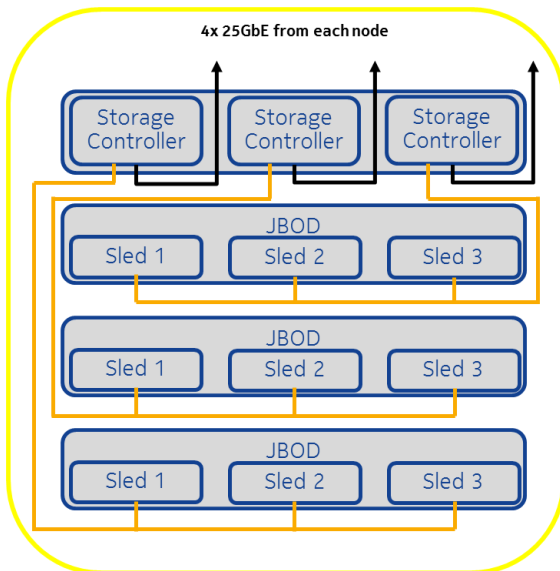


Figure 8 Storage 3 block connectivity principle

Storage 1 block template (4x 25GbE)

Storage 1 block template supports 2x Storage Controller triplets and 2x JBODs. There are two independent Storage Controller triplet / JBOD configurations inside this block template. Supported Storage Controller nodes should have 4x25GbE connection towards Leaf switches and one management connection towards HW-management switch. Each JBOD sled with Storage 1 template has two miniSAS cables connected towards dedicated Storage Controller node inside the same template. Each single Storage Controller node controls 15 device slots inside JBOD node. Storage 1 template fully reserves one block from rack.

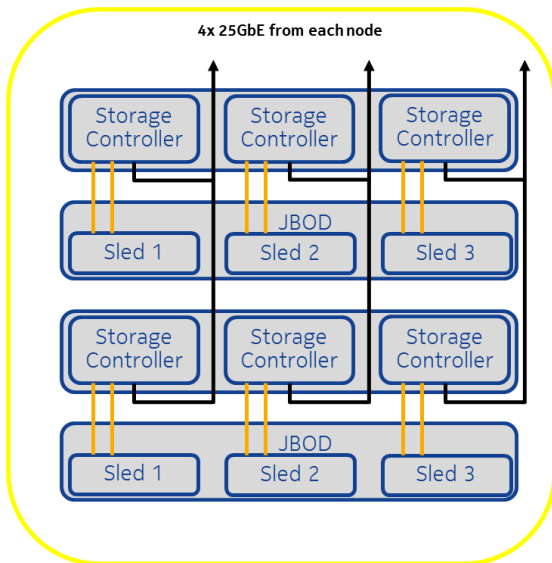


Figure 9 Storage 1 block connectivity principle

Compute + Storage 1 block template (4x 25GbE)

Compute + Storage 1 block template supports 2x Compute triplets and one Storage Controller triplet and one JBOD. Supported Storage Controller and Compute nodes should have 4x25GbE connection towards Leaf switches and one management connection towards HW-management switch. Each JBOD sled has two miniSAS cables connected towards dedicated Storage Controller node inside the same template. Each single Storage Controller node controls 15 device slots inside JBOD node. Supported Compute triplet amount is 0-2

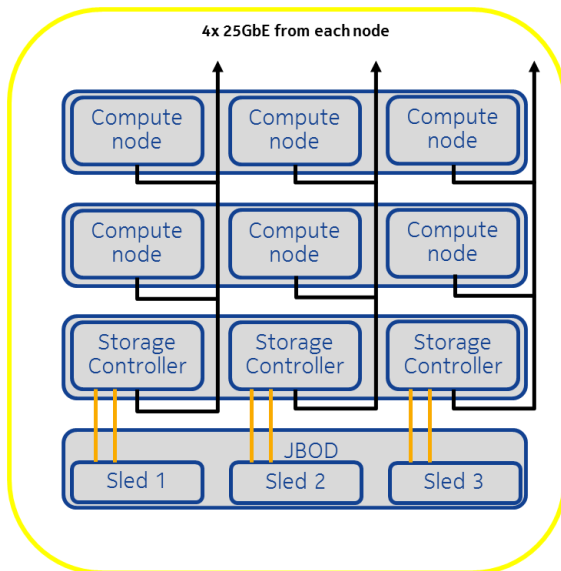


Figure 10 Compute + Storage 1 block connectivity principle

Compute block template (4x 50GbE)

4x 50GbE Compute block template supports 1-4 Compute triplets. Supported Compute server nodes should have 4x50GbE connection towards Leaf switches and one management connection towards HW-management switch. Compute template always includes cabling for all 4 Compute node triplets inside template even when partially equipped. Additional Leaf switch pairs reserve space from middle blocks and those blocks support less triplets.

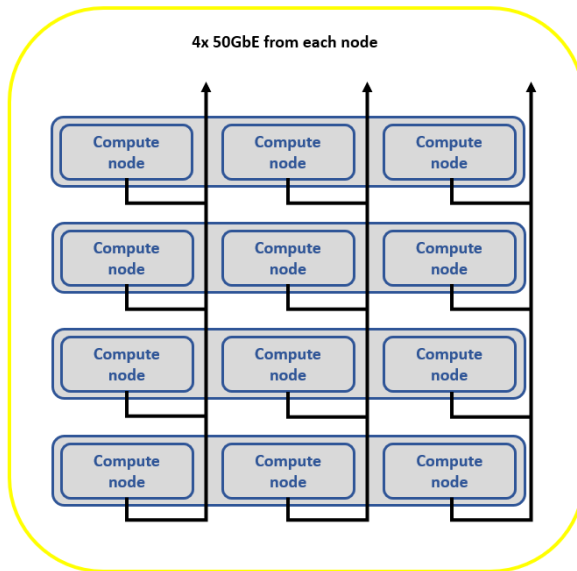


Figure 11 Compute (4x 50GbE) block connectivity principle

Compute + Storage 1 block template (4x 50GbE)

4x 50GbE Compute + Storage 1 block template supports 2x Compute triplets and one Storage Controller triplet and one JBOD. Supported Storage Controller should have 4x25GbE connection towards Leaf switches. Compute nodes should have 4x 50GbE connection towards Leaf switches and both having one management connection towards HW-management switch. Each JBOD sled have two miniSAS cables connected towards dedicated Storage Controller node inside the same template. Each single Storage Controller node controls 15 device slots inside JBOD node. Supported Compute triplet amount is 0-2.

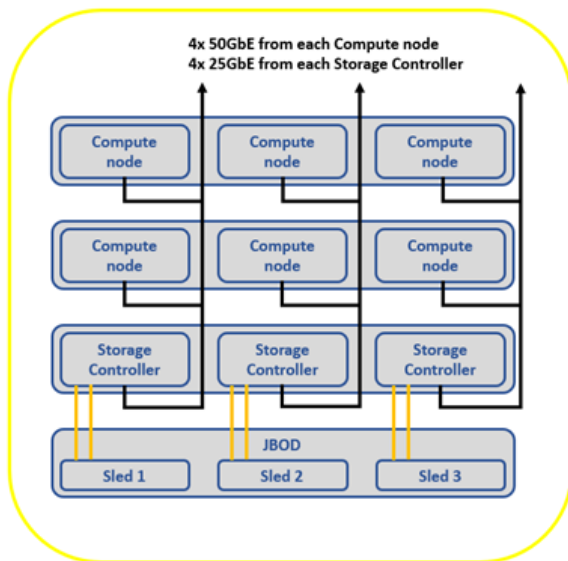


Figure 12 Compute + Storage 1 (4x 50GbE) block connectivity principle

Rack mechanical and power options

Build-to-order (BtO) allows customization in mechanical and power distribution of ordered open rack solution.

Following options are available:

Rack options:

- 36 OU or 42 OU Open Rack, seismic Zone 4
- Two independent power zones
- Rack additional options:
 - Door set
 - Side panel set
 - Seismic set
 - Air blockers/blank panels for empty server/cubby chassis positions
 - EIA 19" mounting shelf for e.g. Ethernet switch

A suitable PDU is selected based on geographical region and the type of power feed supported at the installation site:

- 415 VAC, 3P, 32 A
- 208 VAC, 3P, 40 A
- -48 VDC

There are two power shelf options available (AC/DC). Maximum allowed configuration power consumption depends on selected power system:

- 208/415V AC, 25kW per rack
- ETSI -48V DC, 17.4kW per rack

Empty rack positions are equipped with blank panels that prevent air circulation between rack front and rear.

Airflow thru unused server positions inside three bay shelf can be blocked using server blank panels. Airflow thru the slots between Ethernet switches are blocked with cable management accessory that also blocks the airflow.

2 Conclusion

Open Rack data center deployments come in large variety of use cases and system requirements. A good degree of flexibility is mandatory in configuring the HW for optimized TCO, performance, site power distribution variants and overall competitiveness. The Nokia configurator tool allows scaling the system from small number of servers to multiple racks, while allowing tailoring of the HW configuration of each server according to customer needs.

3 Glossary

BtO: Built to Order

OCP: Open Compute Project

RMC: Rack Management Controller

4 References

1. Open Rack server specification: <https://www.opencompute.org/documents/nokia-telco-enhanced-openrack-server-specification>
2. Open compute marketplace: <https://www.opencompute.org/products>

5 License

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6 About Open Compute Foundation

The Open Compute Project Foundation is a 501(c)(6) organization which was founded in 2011 by Facebook, Intel, and Rackspace. Our mission is to apply the benefits of open source to hardware and rapidly increase the pace of innovation in, near and around the data center and beyond. The Open Compute Project (OCP) is a collaborative community focused on redesigning hardware technology to efficiently support the growing demands on compute infrastructure. For more information about OCP, please visit us at <http://www.opencompute.org>

7 Appendix A. [Title]