
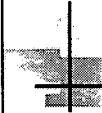


E-PON Solution and Business Prospects

노 장 래

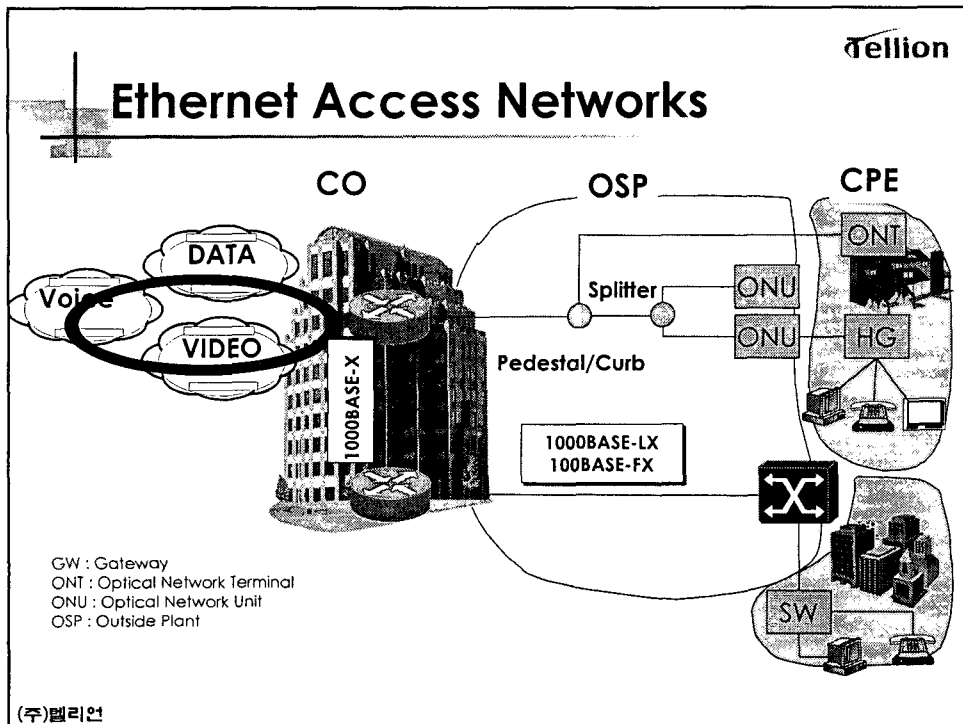
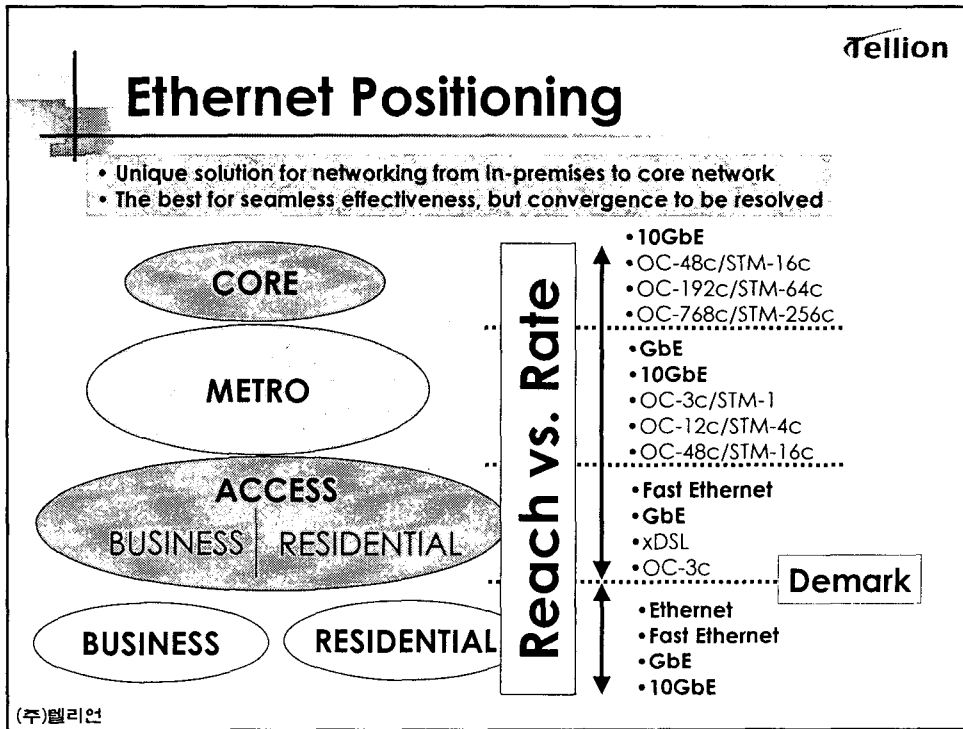
Tellion, Inc.
jrroh@tellion.com

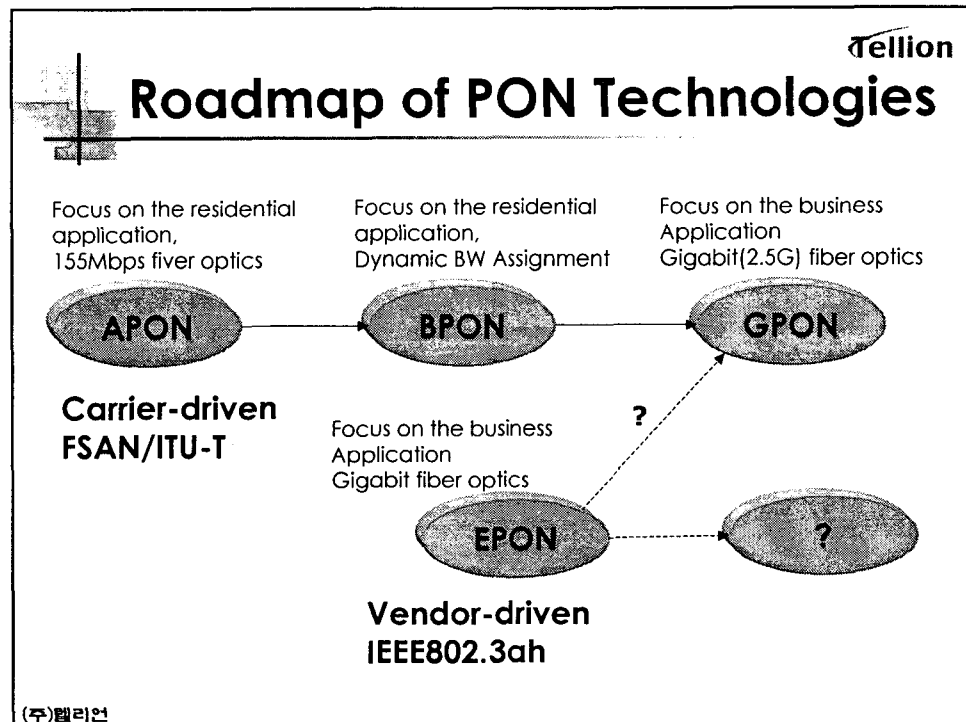
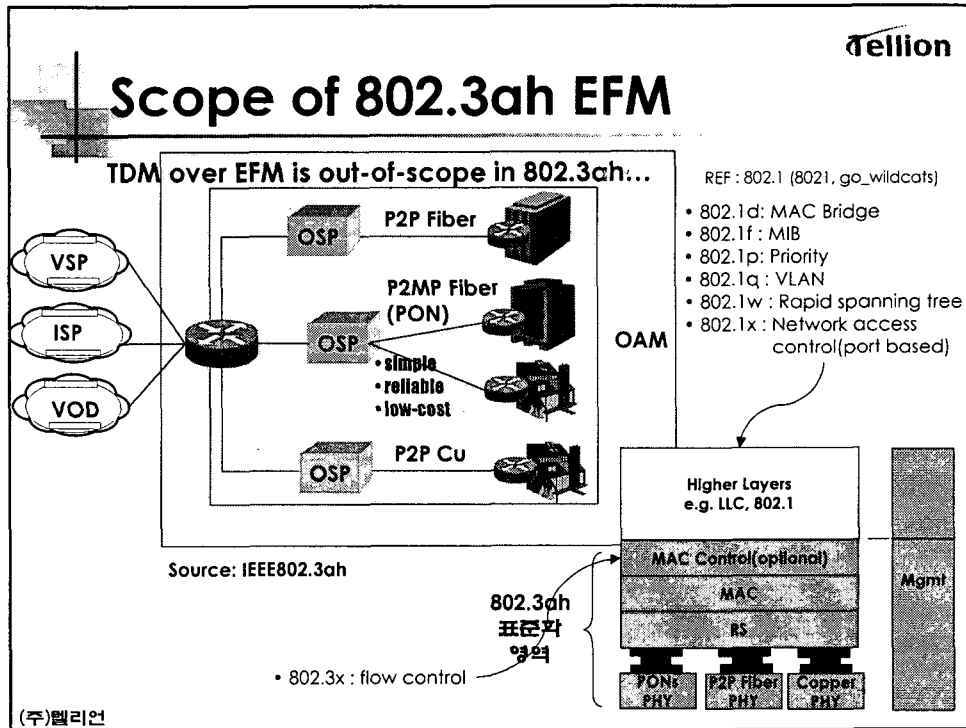
(주)텔리언




- Trend of PON Technologies
- E-PON Solutions
- E-PON Cost Model
- E-PON Business Prospects
- Wrap-Up

(주)텔리언








Comparison of PON Alternatives

	Pros.	Cons.
ATM-PON (BBT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maturity of technology • Multi-service QoS (ATM QoS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively higher cost • Complexity of installation and operation
E-PON (AllOptic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower-cost of BW • Optimized for data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many E-QoS issues to be resolved • OAM&P
G-PON (FlexLight)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BW efficiency over 90% (low overhead) • Transparency toward ATM and TDM edge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immaturity of technology


(주)텔리언



Hot Issues : EPON

- **Evolutionary design**
 - MAC/MPCP
 - Upper layer compatible
- **Carrier-class design**
 - OAM
 - Protection
 - Security
 - QoS, Traffic control
 - Dynamic bandwidth assignment, SLA
 - WDM overlay
- **Harmonizing of networking requirements**
 - ILEC, CLEC, MSO
 - FTTB, FTTH, FTTC


(주)텔리언



Vendors & Products

- **Equipment**
 - AllOptic
 - Salira
 - Wave7
 - Quantum Bridge
 - Optical Solutions
- **Component and Module**
 - BroadLight
 - NEC
 - Passave
 - Gould
 - Teemphotonics

(주)텔리언

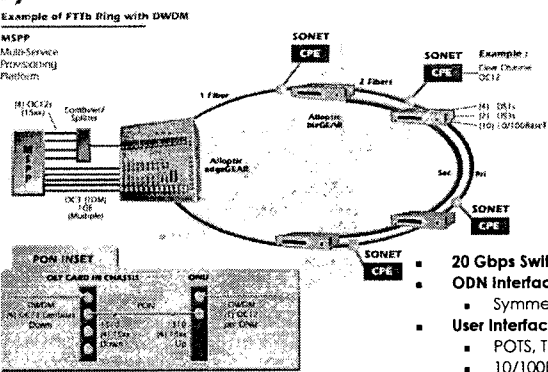



AllOptic Solution

Source: AllOptic


ALLOPTIC
Example of FTTB Ring with DWDM

MSP Multi-Service Provisioning Platform

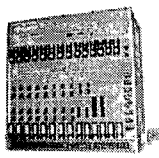




CurBG.E.A.R.




HomeG.E.A.R.



edgeG.E.R.R. 2000

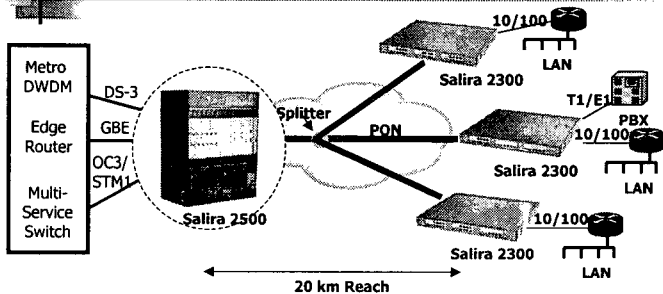
- 20 Gbps Switch With Layer 2/3 Switching/Routing
- ODN interface
 - Symmetric 1.25 Gigabit Ethernet Bandwidth
- User Interface
 - POTS, T1, DS3
 - 10/100BaseT
 - dedicated wavelength services
- Topology
 - tree, diverse ring, star, bus, point-to-point topologies
- Resiliency/QoS...
 - Guaranteed QoS using TOS Field and DIFFSERV
 - Protection
 - VLAN closed user groups, VPN, IPsec, tunneling

(주)텔리언



Source: Salira

Salira Solution



The diagram shows a central Salira 2500 unit connected to Metro DWDM, Edge Router, and Multi-Service Switch. It is connected via DS-3, GBE, and OC3/STM1 to a Splitter. The Splitter connects to three Salira 2300 units via PON. Each Salira 2300 unit is connected to a LAN (10/100), T1/E1, and PBX (10/100). A 20 km Reach is indicated between the Salira 2500 and the Salira 2300 units.


Salira 2500 Key Features

- Highest port density Optical Line Terminal (OLT) – 5376 Ports
- Up to 14 Optical Line Cards (14 GE & PON ports)
- Up to 8 Redundant, Trunk Line Cards (24 DS-3 ports, 8 OC3/STM1 ports)
- 2 System Controller Cards
- 16 2300s per PON Link

Salira 2300 Key Features

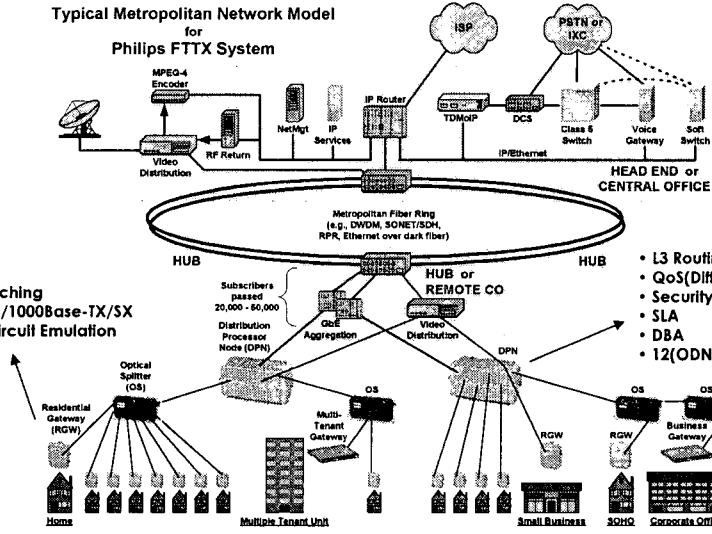
- First multi-customer Optical Network Unit (ONU)
- PON uplink, GbE port
- Fixed bay for 8 port 10/100Mbps module and two additional bays for modular plug-ins
- 8 port 10/100 Mbps modular plug-in
- 4 port T1/E1 modular plug-in

(주)텔리언



Source: Philips & Wave7

Wave7 Solution

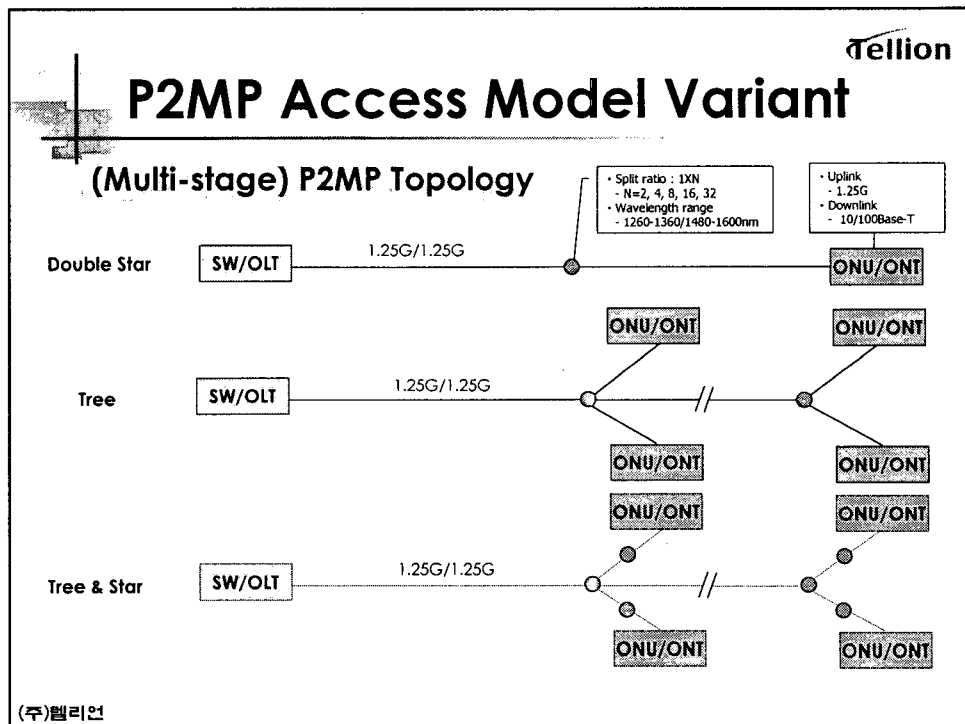
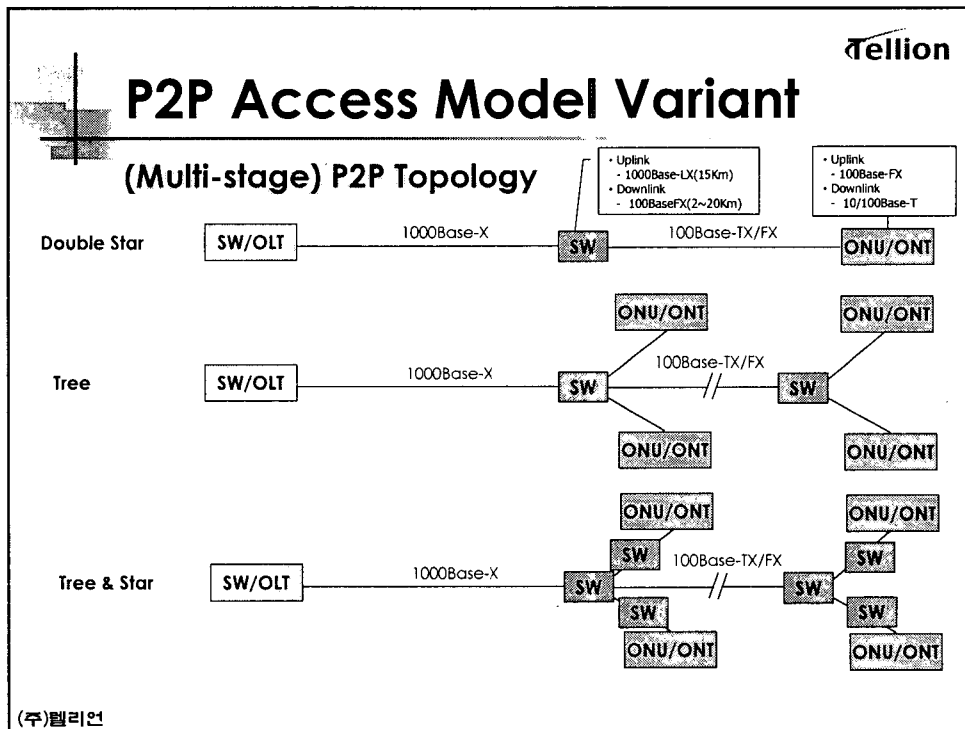



The diagram illustrates a Typical Metropolitan Network Model for Philips FTTX System. It shows a Metropolitan Fiber Ring (e.g., DWDM, SONET/SDH, RPR, Ethernet over dark fiber) connecting HUBs and HUB or REMOTE CO. The HUBs are connected to a HEAD END or CENTRAL OFFICE containing an IP Router, TDM/IP, DCS, Class 6 Switch, Voice Gateway, and Soft Switch. The HUBs also connect to various services like MPEG-4 Encoder, NetMgt, IP Services, and Video Distribution. The HUBs are connected to Residential Gateway (RGW) for Homes, Multi-Tenant Unit, Small Business, and Corporate Office. The HUBs also connect to a Distribution Processor Node (DPN) which provides L2 Switching, 10/100/1000Base-TX/SX, and TDM Circuit Emulation. The HUBs also connect to a DPN which provides L3 Routing (RIPv2), QoS (DiffServ), Security (W7), IP VPN, SLA, DBA, and 12 (ODN) x 8 (split ratio).

- L2 Switching
- 10/100/1000Base-TX/SX
- TDM Circuit Emulation

- L3 Routing (RIPv2)
- QoS (DiffServ)
- Security (W7), IP VPN
- SLA
- DBA
- 12 (ODN) x 8 (split ratio)

(주)텔리언






A Cost Model

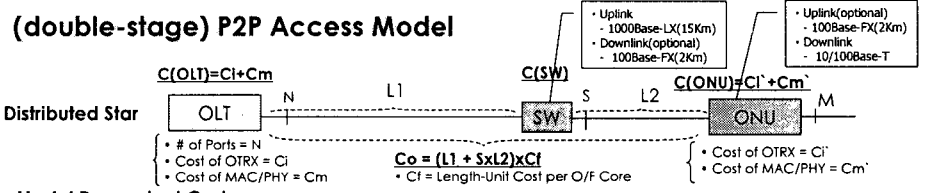
- **Optimizing life cycle cost**
 - **Objective function (refer to ITU-T)**
 - CAPEX
 - Active equipments, Passive infrastructure, Supporting facilities, Building
 - OPEX
 - Staff expenses, Admin expenses, Technical expenses, Sales & marketing expenses
 - **Dependent variables**
 - EPON-dependent system cost
 - OTRX, PHY(1.25G transceiver), MAC(controller)
 - Cable length
 - Splitter position
 - Split stage
 - Split ratio

(주)텔리언



A Cost Model for Star Topology

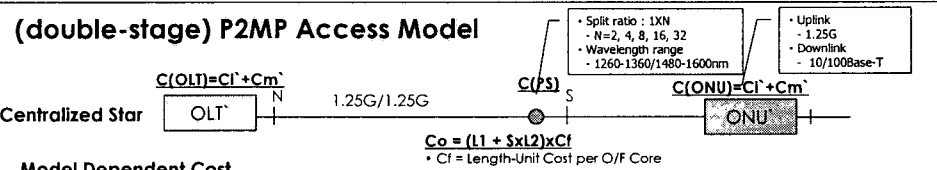
(double-stage) P2P Access Model



Model Dependent Cost

1. CAPEX : Equipment + OSP
 - Equipment Cost : $C(\text{per port}) = [C(\text{OLT}) + C(\text{SW}) + S \times C(\text{ONU, ONT})] / M \times S$ for $S = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 32$
 - OSP Cost : $C(\text{per port}) = [C_o + \text{Cabinet Cost} + \text{Power Feed Cost}] / M \times S$
3. OPEX : Labor/Installation + OAM&P + Customer Support


(double-stage) P2MP Access Model



Model Dependent Cost

1. CAPEX : Equipment + OSP
 - Equipment Cost : $C(\text{per port}) = [C(\text{OLT}) + C(\text{PS}) + S \times C(\text{ONU})] / M \times S$ for $S = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 32$
 - OSP Cost : $C(\text{per port}) = [C_o + \text{Cabinet Cost}] / M \times S$
3. OPEX : Labor/Installation + OAM&P + Customer Support

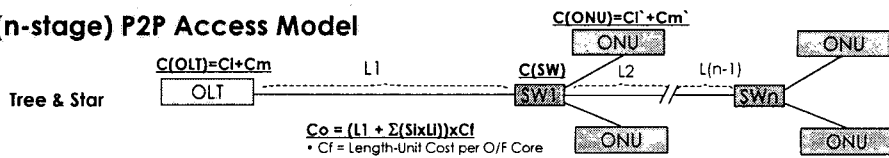
(주)텔리언



A Cost Model for Tree Topology

(n-stage) P2P Access Model

Tree & Star



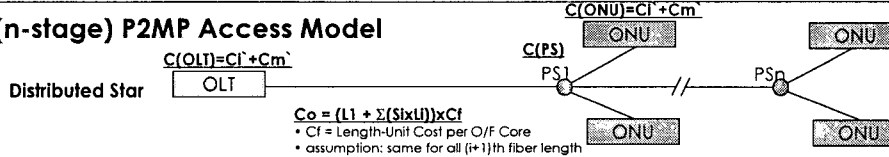
$C_o = (L1 + \sum(SixLi)) \times Cf$
 • Cf = Length-Unit Cost per O/F Core
 • assumption: same for all (i+1)th fiber length

Model Dependent Cost

- CAPEX : Equipment + OSP
 - Equipment Cost : $C(\text{per port}) = [C(\text{OLT}) + \sum C(\text{SW}) + (32 - (n+1)) \times C(\text{ONU}, \text{ONT})] / M \times S$
 - OSP Cost : $C(\text{per port}) = [C_o + \text{Cabinet Cost}] / M \times S$
- OPEX : Labor/Installation + OAM&P + Customer Support + Power Feed

(n-stage) P2MP Access Model

Distributed Star




$C_o = (L1 + \sum(SixLi)) \times Cf$
 • Cf = Length-Unit Cost per O/F Core
 • assumption: same for all (i+1)th fiber length

Model Dependent Cost

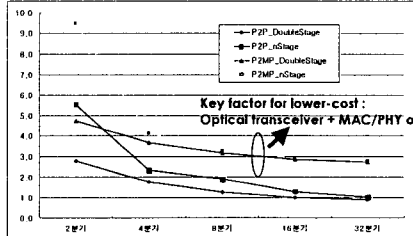
- CAPEX : Equipment + OSP
 - Equipment Cost : $C(\text{per port}) = [C(\text{OLT}) + \sum C(\text{PS}) + (32 - (n+1)) \times C(\text{ONU})] / M \times S$
 - OSP Cost : $C(\text{per port}) = [C_o + \text{Cabinet Cost}] / M \times S$
- OPEX : Labor/Installation + OAM&P + Customer Support

(주)텔리언



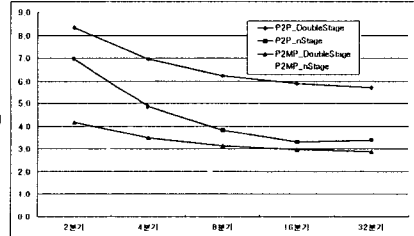
Cost Analysis

Relative Equipment Cost



Key factor for lower-cost :
Optical transceiver + MAC/PHY overhead

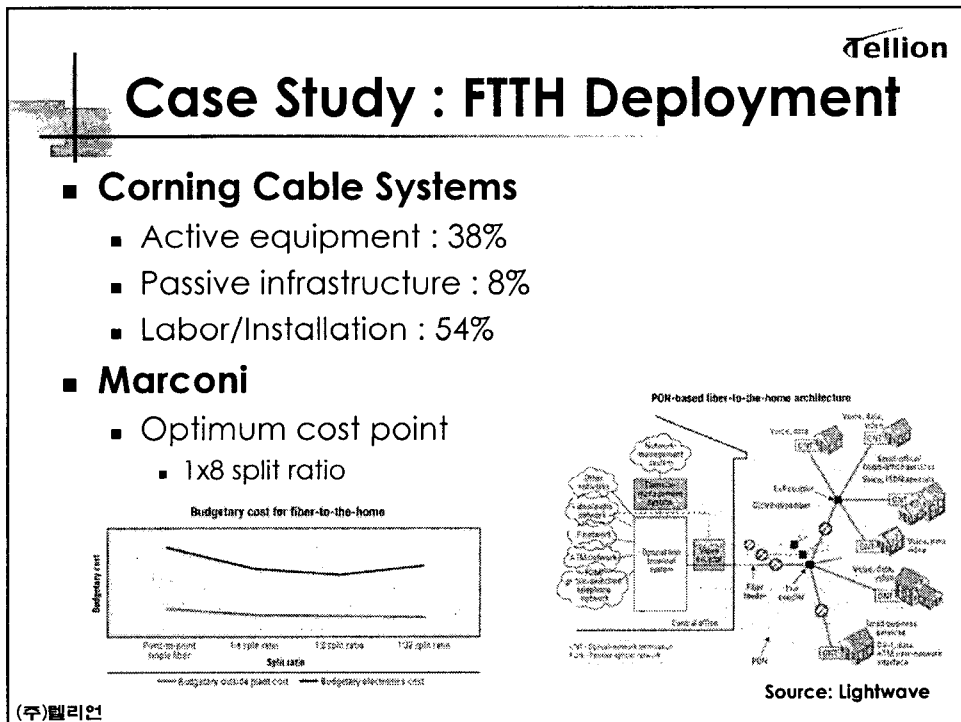
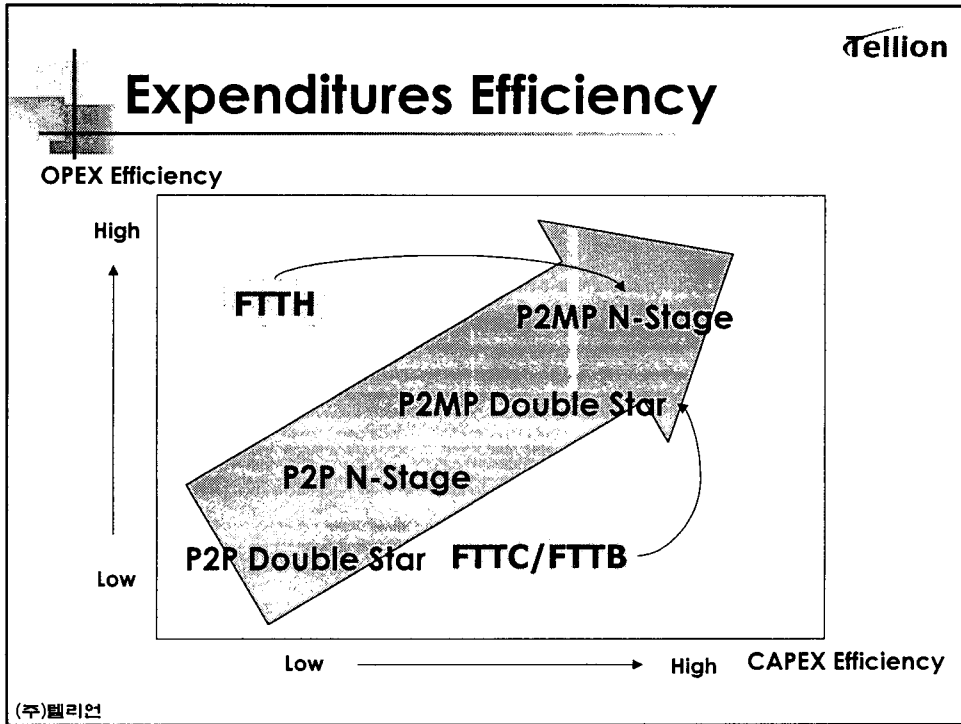
Relative Cabling Cost




[ASSUMPTION]

- Equipment cost covers only PON dependent cost, which means the selected variables are optical transceiver, PHY, MAC and relevant add-on logic.
- Number of stages in P2MP is two.
- Number of subscriber-side ports in 1st stage SW or PS : one less than 2nd stage
- The uplink of 2nd SW in P2P model is expanded from 100Base-FX to 1000Base-LX when number of ONUs in 2nd stage becomes four.
- Fiber in sub-stage is of equal length.

(주)텔리언





Carrier Consensus : SBC

Bit Rate	Preference	Positioning
155M up, 1.25G down	No consensus on need	R, B, S, M
622M up, 1.25G down	Medium-High	R, B, S, M
<u>1.25G up, 1.25G down</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>B, S, M</u>
622M up, 2.5G down	Medium-High	R, B, S, M
1.25G up, 2.5G down	Medium	B, M
2.5G up, 2.5G down	Medium	B, M
2.5G up, 10G down	Low	B
10G up, 10G down	Low	B

Service Requirements

- TDM for business applications
- Dynamic Bandwidth Assignment
- Triple play for business model

Distance Consensus

- 10Km : Low
- 15Km : Low-Medium
- 20Km : High

(주)텔리언



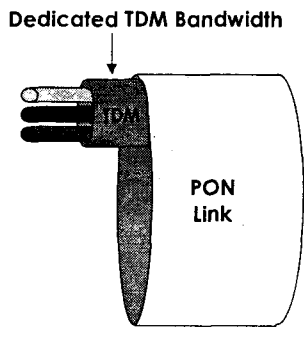
Service Capabilities On Need

- Native TDM
- Dynamic Bandwidth Assignment
- Mixing Video and Data
- SLA

(주)텔리언

tellion

Native Mode TDM



Dedicated TDM Bandwidth

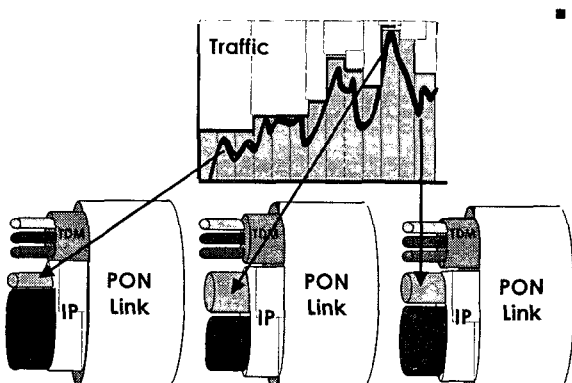
- **TDM traffic is transported over dedicated bandwidth in its native protocol**
 - To protect legacy investments and maintains existing revenue streams
 - To reduce protocol conversion complexity

Refer. Salira materials

(주)텔리언

tellion

Real Time DBA

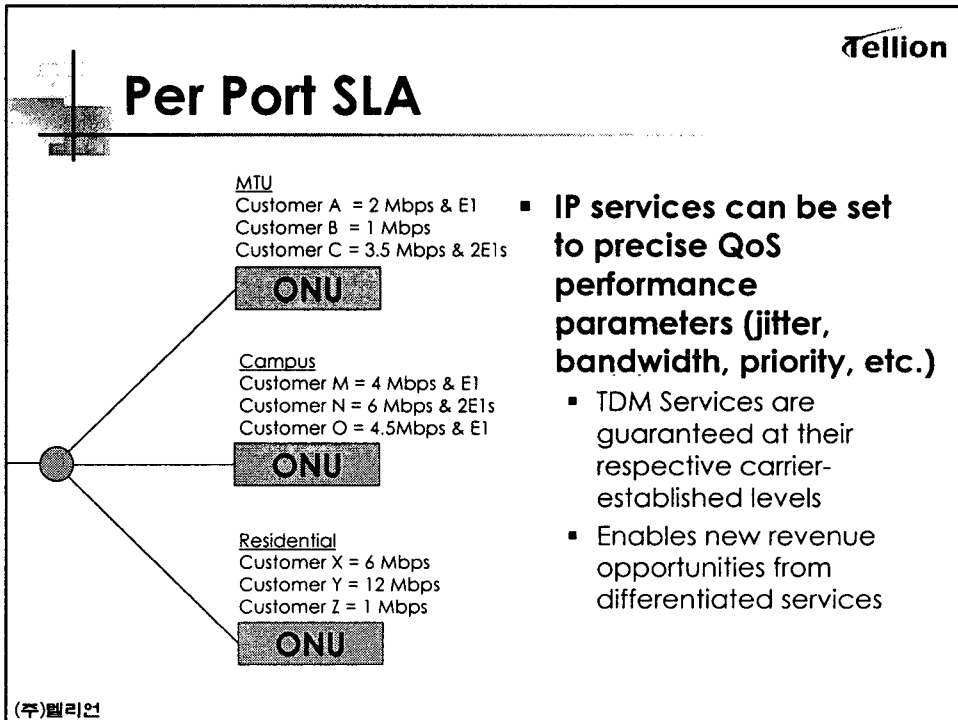
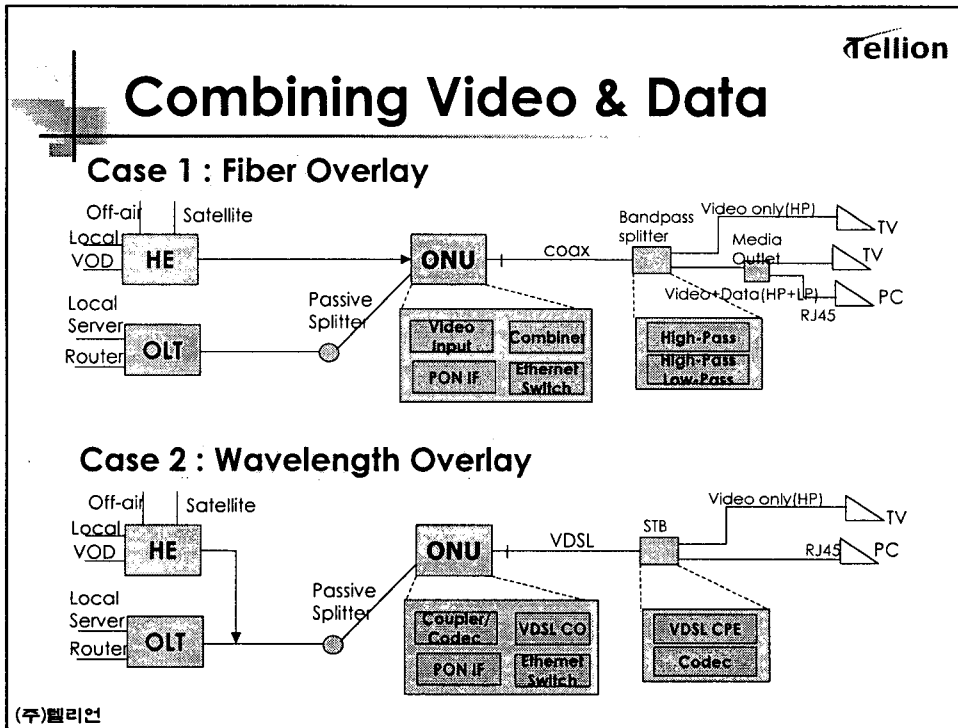


Traffic

- **Distributed network intelligence enables the system to poll for available time slots in all connected ONUs**
 - Shared bandwidth enables over-subscription
 - Delivers better amortization of equipment and fiber

Real Time Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation automatically adjusts individual customer "pipe size" to accommodate bursty traffic

(주)텔리언



Tellion

EPON Camp's Value Proposition

- Gigabit, symmetrical bandwidth
 - 1.25 Gbps scaling to 10 Gbps
- TDM and IP Ethernet
- Real Time Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation
- High subscriber density per PON
- QoS, Security and SLA enforcement
- Carrier-class design (OSP, five nines availability)

(주)텔리언

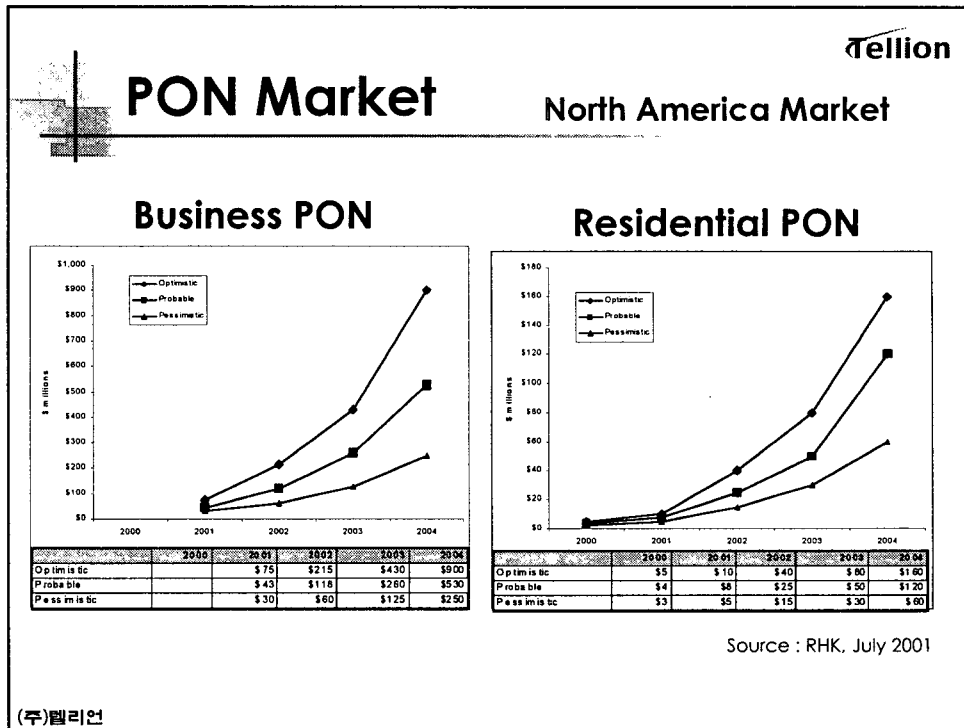
Tellion


Application Focus & Roadmap

Concentrated Application Focus Expanded Product Line Cost Reduction, Growth

Time →

(주)텔리언





Wrap-Up

- **Hurdles to clear**
 - Unbundling issues
 - Technological maturity
 - Acceptance by carrier customers
- **Alternatives as new revenue generation**
 - EPON for rural application, GPON for business application, and APON multi-service application
- **Viewpoint of overall network planning**
 - Trade-off between revenue generation and investment
- **Willingness to pay for our better future**
 - Absolutely, FTTH is the future. But,...

(주)텔리언