

# Passive Optical Networking

Greg Dawes

Zhone Technologies Sr. Sales Engineer

Fiber to the Room Workgroup Chair

# Agenda

- What is Passive Optical Networking
- Types of PON
- PON Components
- Copper to PON Comparison
- PON Installation
- Why PON

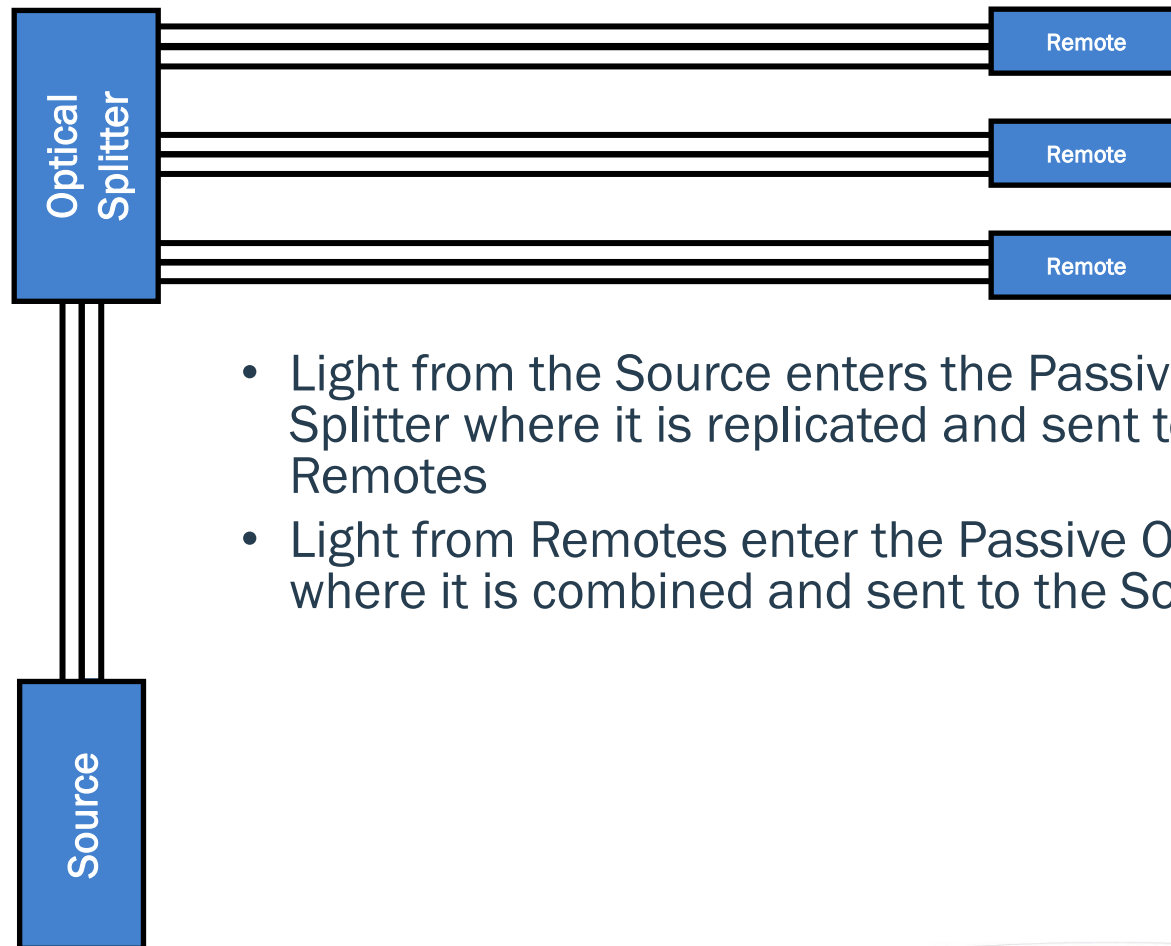
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# Passive Optical Networking

- A Passive Optical Network provides a shared common Single Mode Fiber optic network infrastructure to multiple endpoints that is completely passive.
  - Passive – No powered equipment between endpoints
- Passive Optical Networks were developed:
  - To remove the cost of intermediate electronics in both copper and fiber networks.
    - Optical Splitters instead of Active Electronics
    - Single-mode Fiber for extended distances
  - To reduce the amount of fiber required for the network
    - Transmit and Receive over a Single fiber
    - Single fiber to the optical splitter located close to the endpoints

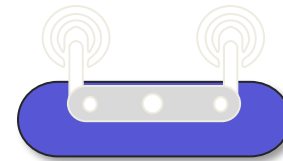
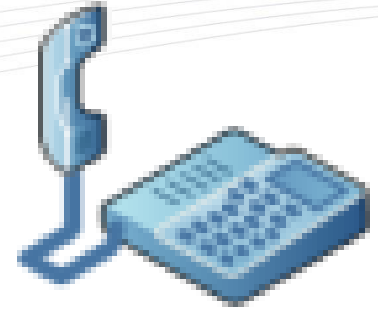
# Passive Optical Network



- Light from the Source enters the Passive Optical Splitter where it is replicated and sent to all the Remotes
- Light from Remotes enter the Passive Optical Splitter where it is combined and sent to the Source

# PON Applications

- Integrate all Guest Room services onto a single optical infrastructure
- High Speed Internet Access
- Voice Services
  - Analog Telephones
  - VoIP (w/ PoE) Telephones
- Video Services
  - RF (QAM) Video
  - IP Video (IPTV)
- WiFi Access Point
- Monitoring Services
  - Building Automation Systems
  - Security Cameras and Systems
  - Sensors and Monitoring



# Who's Installing PON

- Hospitality (Hotels/Resorts)
- MDU – Residential and Office
- Hospital/Health Care Facilities
- Federal Agencies
  - Department of Defense (DoD)
  - Joint Interoperability Test Certification (JITC)
- Universities
- Manufacturing Facilities
- Data Centers

**Virtually Any Local Area Network**

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# Types of PON

- GPON – Gigabit PON (ITU G.984)
  - 2.5 Gbps Downstream / 1.25 Gbps Upstream today
  - 10GPON (ITU G.987) products out in 2014
    - 10 Gbps Downstream / 2.5 Gbps Upstream
  - WDM PON on the roadmap
    - Point-to-Point over a shared medium with 1 Gbps dedicated per channel
- EPON/GEAPON – Ethernet PON (IEEE 802.3ah)
  - 1.25 Gbps symmetrical today
  - 10G EPON (IEEE 802.3av) products out in 2014
    - 10 Gbps Symmetrical
    - 10 Gbps Downstream / 1.25 Gbps Upstream
- Main differences are speed and the type of data traffic supported
  - EPON supports Ethernet traffic only
  - GPON supports Ethernet, TDM, and ATM traffic
  - Both types are used globally for FTTx deployments

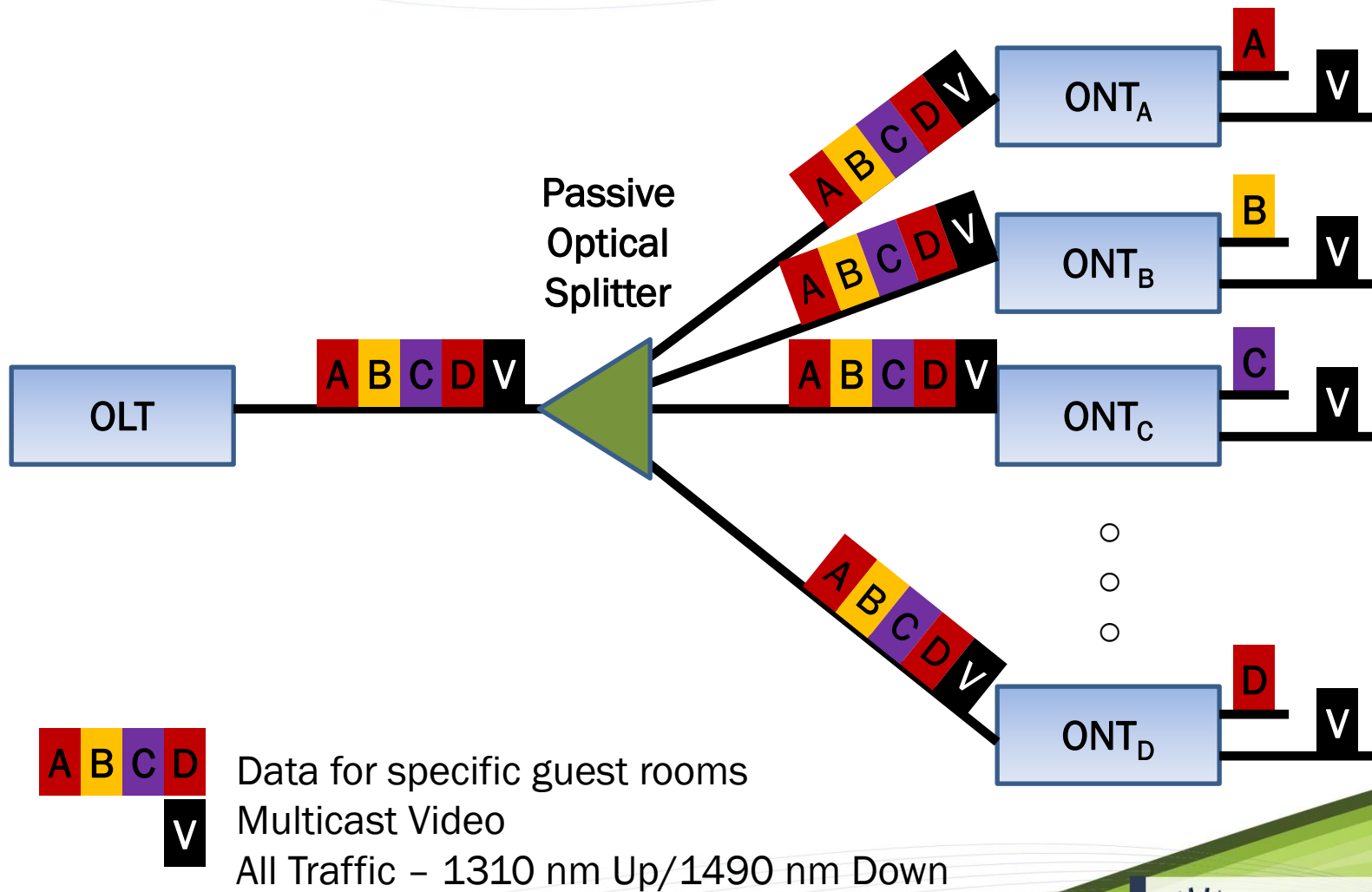
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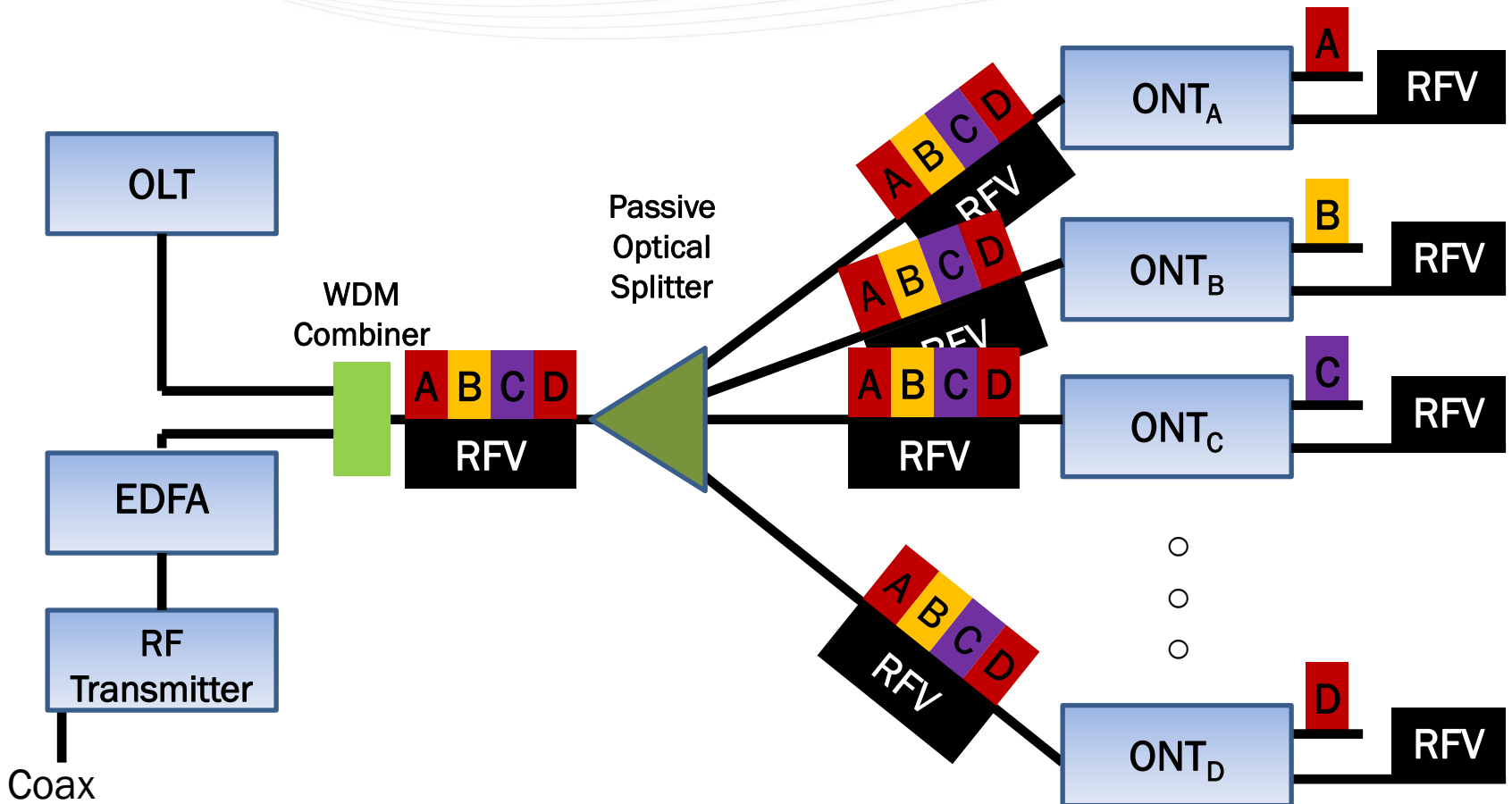
# PON Components

- In the Main Distribution Frame (MDF)
  - Optical Line Terminal (OLT)
    - A modular chassis or multiport fixed box
    - Performs as a L2/L3 switch
- In the Intermediate Distribution Frame (IDF)
  - Passive optical splitters
    - Splits the optical signals up to 64 ways
    - Passive so no electricity is required
- In the Guest Room
  - Optical Network Terminal (ONT)
    - Also known as Optical Network Unit (ONU)
    - Provides connectivity for:
      - HSIA, Phones, TVs, Mini-Bar, Door Locks, CCTV...

# PON Diagram - IPTV



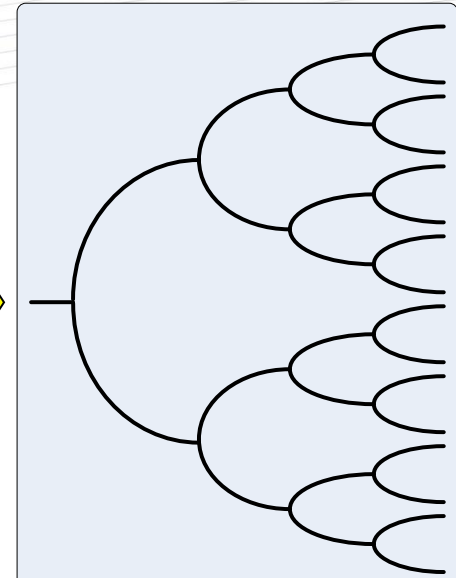
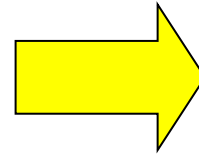
# PON Diagram - RF Video



Data for specific guest rooms (1310 nm Up/1490 nm Down)  
 RF Video (1550 nm Down)

# Optical Splitters

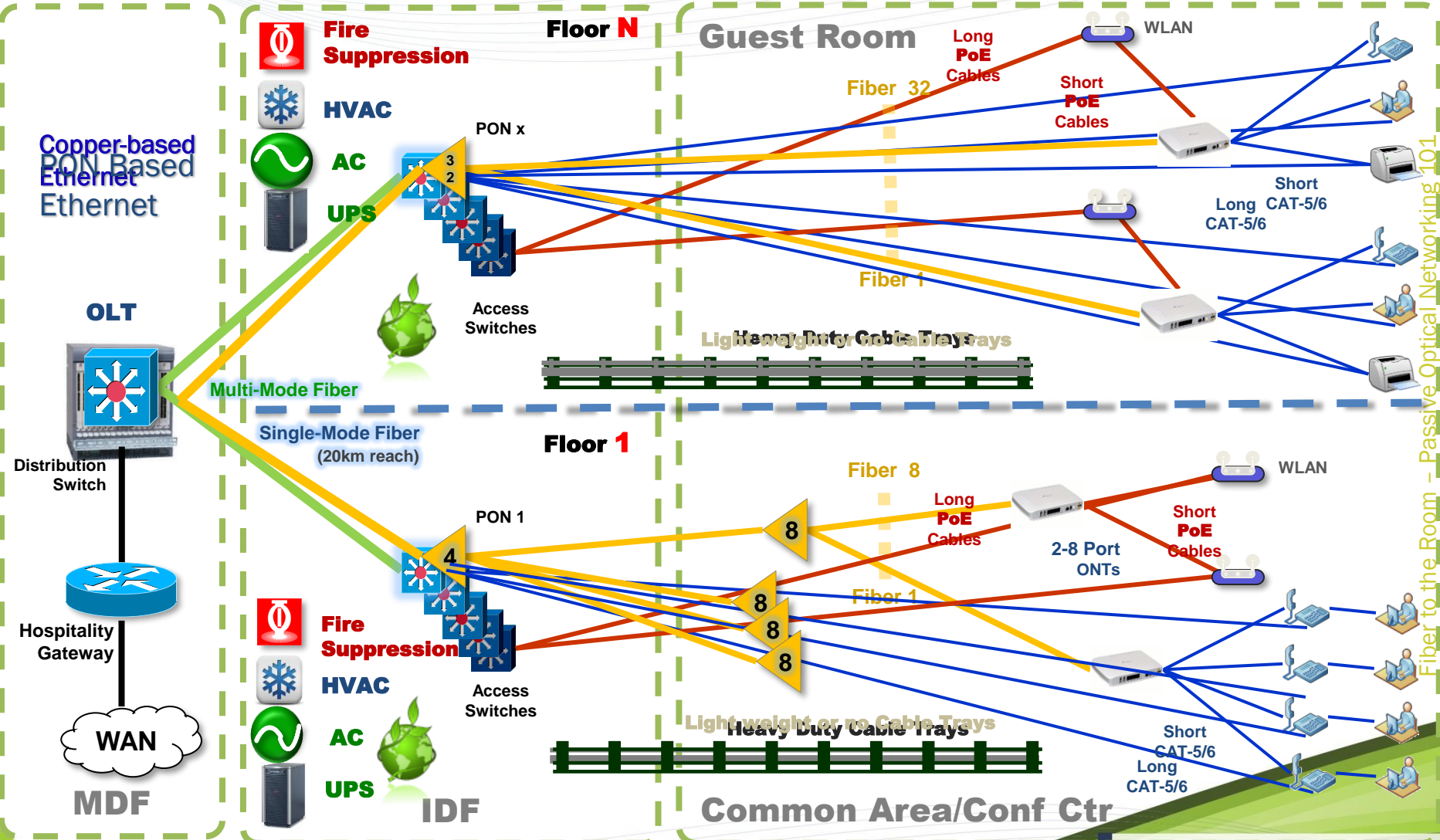
- Optical splitters are critical to the Passive Optical Network
  - Splits an incoming light source into two separate paths
  - Repeating this split multiplies the number of devices that can be connected to a single port
- Optical Splitters come in a number of configurations
  - 1x2, 1x4, 1x8, 1x16, 1x32, 1x64
  - 2x2, 2x4, 2x8, 2x16, 2x32, 2x64
- Ports are all equal
  - The light is replicated
  - Has no affect on bandwidth



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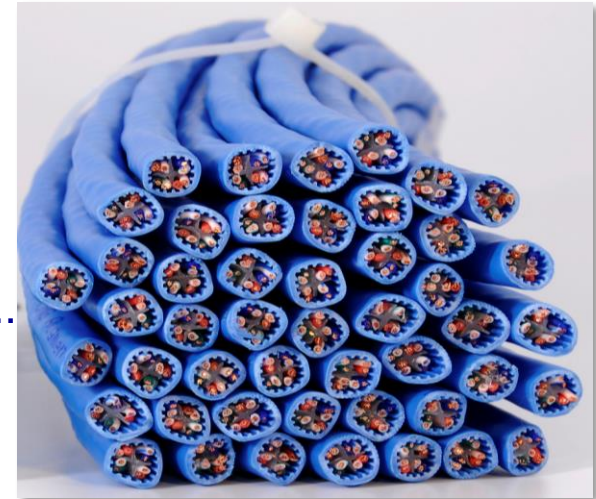
# Copper Verses Fiber Network





# Copper Solution Limitations

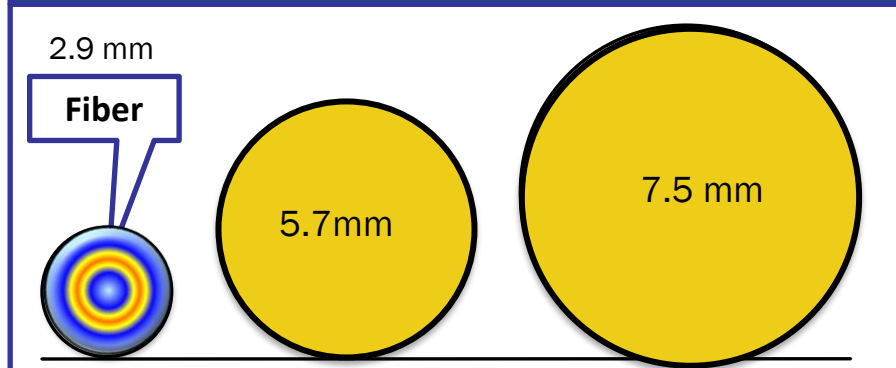
- Ethernet services have been delivered the same way for over 15 years (stacking Ethernet switches)
- Each new Ethernet Switch generation is:
  - More Expensive
  - Requires More Power
  - Requires More Space
  - Requires Copper infrastructure upgrades
    - Cat3, Cat5, Cat5e, Cat6, Cat6a, Cat7, Cat8 ...
    - Replacing copper is extremely expensive
    - Copper is inherently insecure
- Power and Carbon Footprint Reduction Mandates
  - US Gov – Exec Order 13423 → 30% energy reduction by 2015



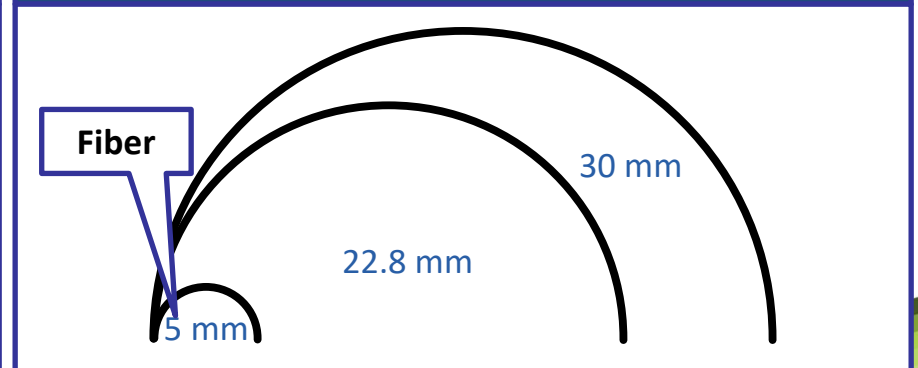
# Fiber Cable Vs. Copper Cable

Riser Rated Cables	Fiber Optic Cable	Tier 1 Vendor Category 5e UTP	Tier 1 Vendor Category 6a UTP
10G Distance	40 km	45 m	100 m
Cable OD	2.9 mm	5.7 mm	7.5 mm
Weight	4 lb / 1000 ft	22 lb / 1000 ft	39 lb / 1000 ft
Minimum Bend Radius	5 mm	22.8 mm	30 mm
Tensile Strength (Installation)	48 lbf	25 lbf	25 lbf

Relative Cable Diameter Comparison



Relative Bend Radius Comparison



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# ONT Installation Options

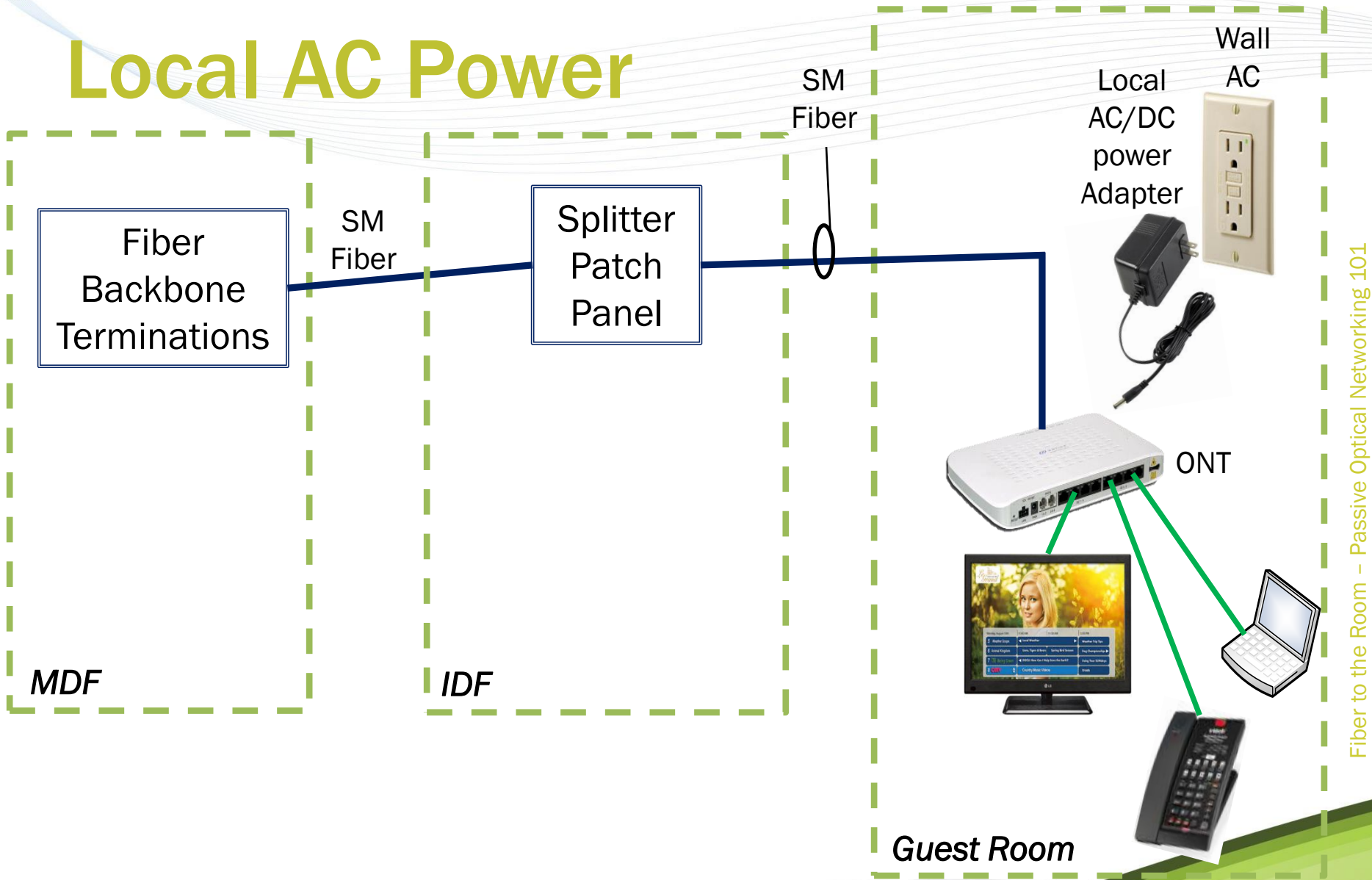
- ONT should be mounted in or near the guest room
  - Wall Plate Form Factor ONT
  - Standalone Form Factor ONT
    - Structured Cabling Box
    - Hidden (soffit or behind furniture)
- Must be readily accessible by maintenance personnel
- Must NOT be readily accessible by guests
- Cable Connections
  - PON Connection
  - HSIA Connections
  - Phone Connections
  - TV Connections
- Power



# ONT Powering Options

- The Optical Network Terminal is an active component and requires a power source.
- There are three basic powering options available.
  - Local AC power
    - ONT plugs into a wall outlet or is directly connected to the electrical line
  - Distributive DC Power
    - Power source is located in the IDF
    - Requires a copper pair to be run with the fiber cable
  - Centralized DC Power
    - Large DC power plant in the MDF
    - Requires a copper pair to be run to each ONT

# Local AC Power

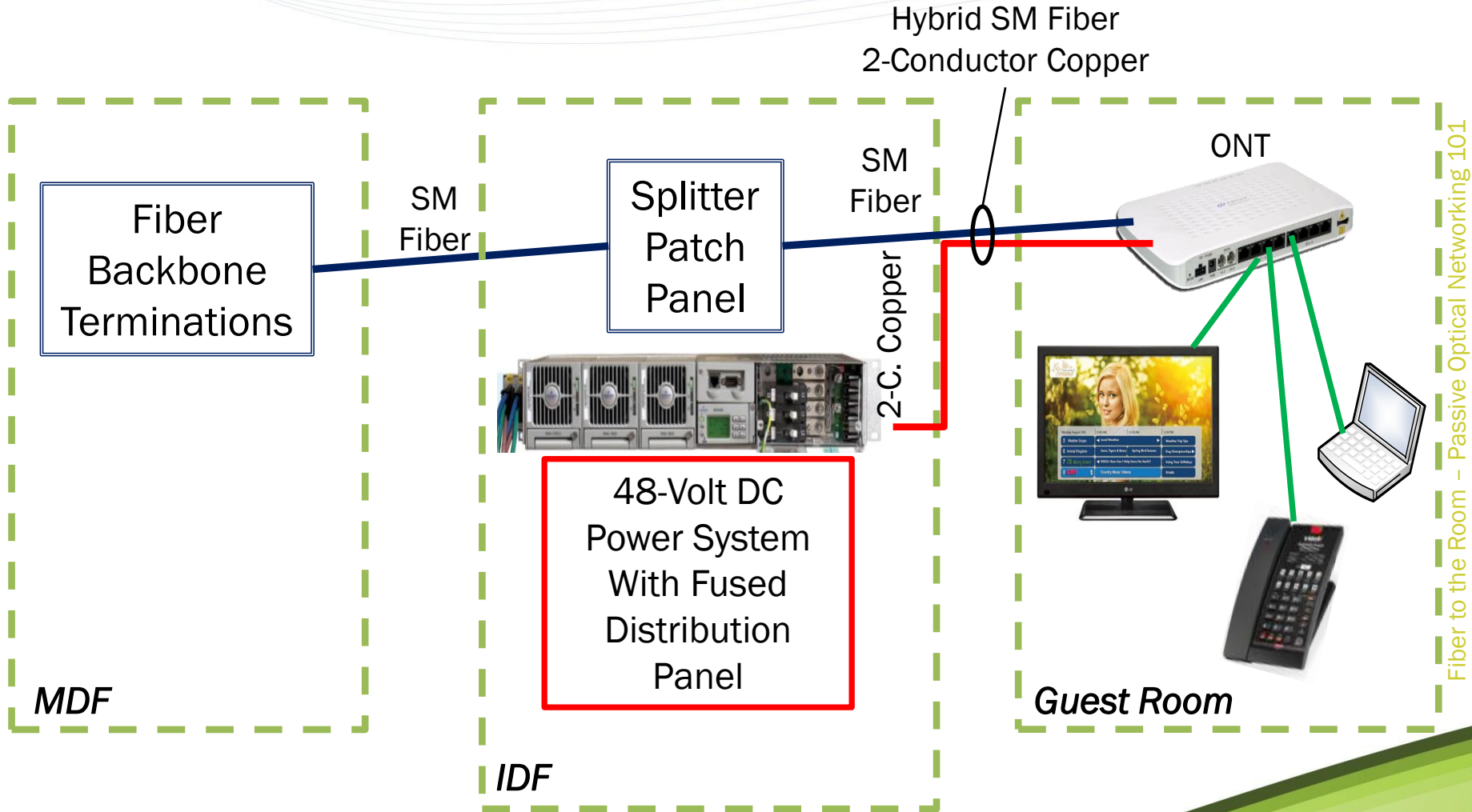


MDF

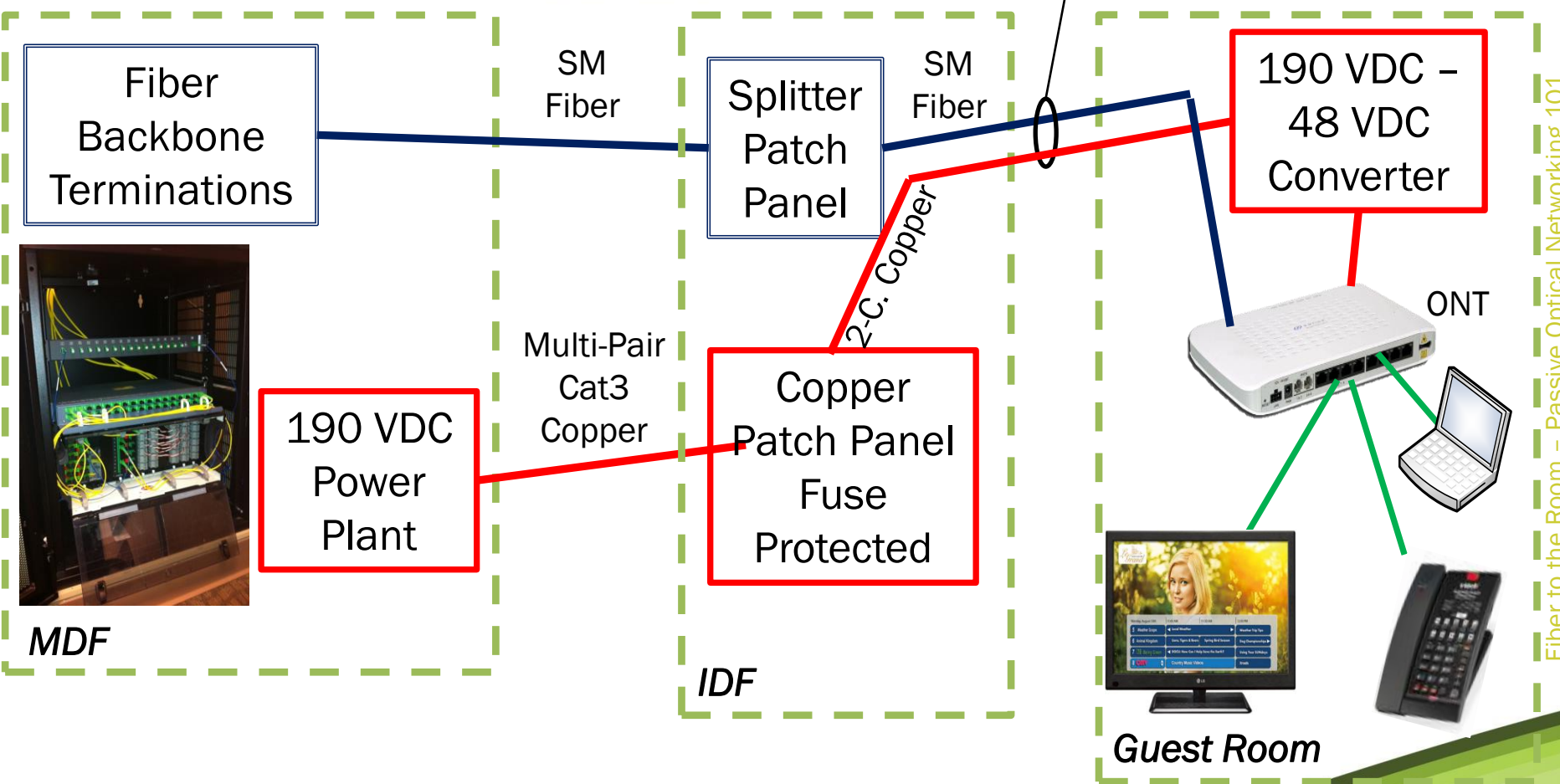
IDF

Guest Room

# Distributive DC Power



# Centralized DC Power





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# Key Value Advantages of PON

## Advantages

**Lower TCO** (Total Cost of Ownership)



**Green IT** (Saves Power & Space/Reduces Carbon Footprint)



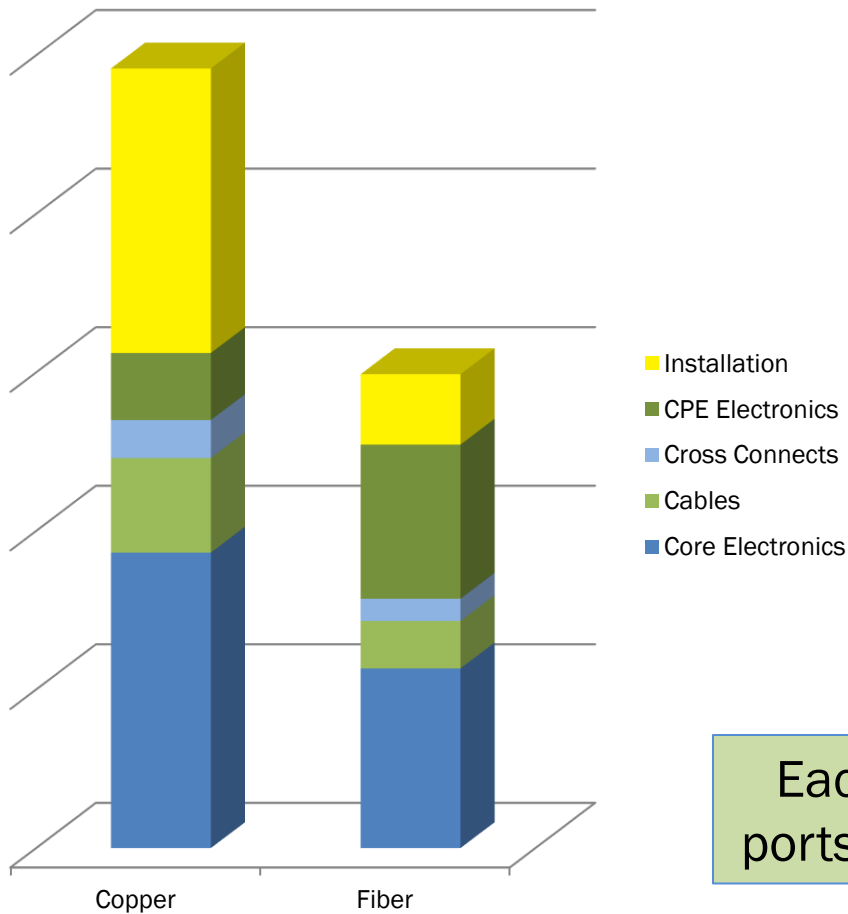
**High Availability and Security**



**Future-Proof Infrastructure**



# 215 Room CAPEX Comparison



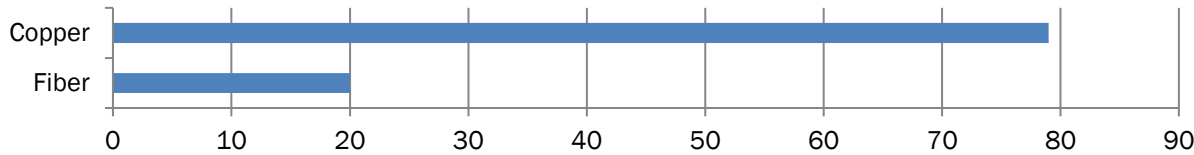
Fiber Savings	
Installation	75%
CPE Electronics	-130%
Cross Connects	41%
Cables	50%
Core Electronics	39%
<b>Total Savings</b>	<b>39%</b>

Each guest room has 4 Ethernet ports plus a Wireless Access Point .

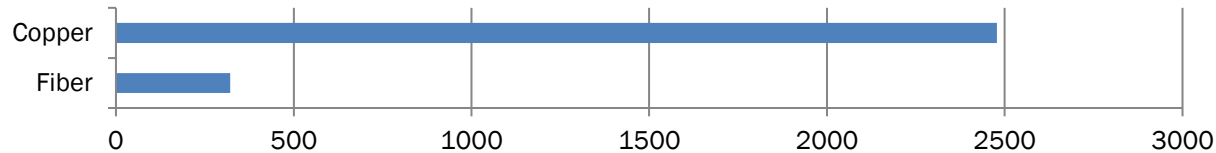
Fiber to the Room - Passive Optical Networking 101

# 215 Room OPEX Comparison

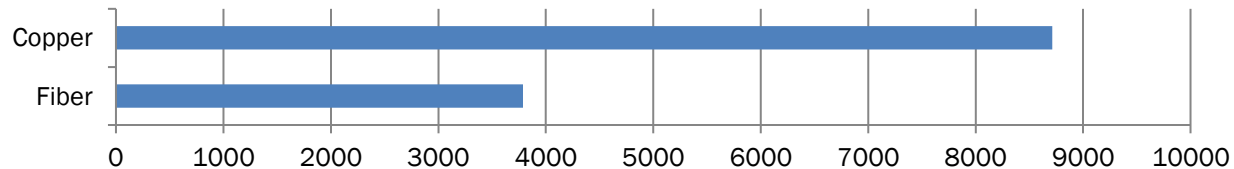
## MDU Space Requirements (RU)



## Total Cable Weight (Pounds)



## Power Requirements (Watts)



## Annual Maintenance (\$)



Fiber to the Room - Passive Optical Networking 101

# Eco-Friendly Solution

## Green Benefits

### Reduction in Power Consumption

Savings of 40% to 60% in Electricity and Back-up Systems

### Reduction in HVAC requirements

Up to \$400k in HVAC for a 2000 port Ethernet solution

### Reduction in Non-Renewable Materials

Up to 8000 lbs in Plastic & Copper (Cat-5/6) in a building with 4000 Ethernet ports

### Reduction in Cabling Costs

Point to Multi-Point Fiber is Cheaper Than Copper Homeruns

### Floor Space Savings

Reduce or eliminate **IDF** closets and reduce footprint in **MDF** room

### Ceiling Space and Fire Load Savings

Savings in Fire Suppression Systems, and overhead Cable Tray Infrastructure



Conventional Cables

144 Multi-Mode Fibers  
144 Copper Cat5 Cables



PON Fiber Cables

144 Single-Mode fibers

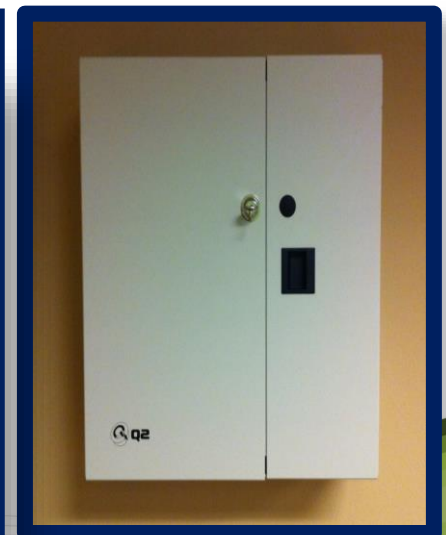
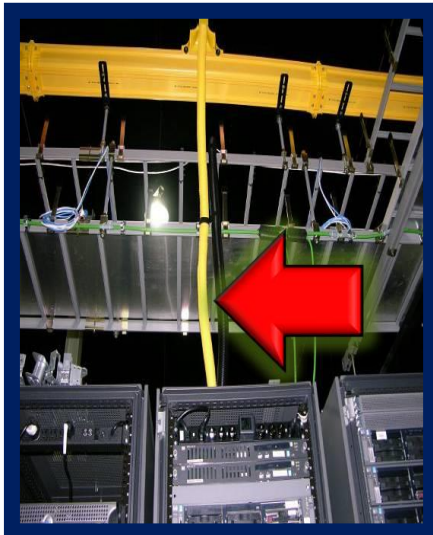
Fiber to the Room – Passive Optical Networking 101

# Cable Congestion



## PON Installation

- Reduced Installation Costs
- Reduced Volume of Flammable materials
- Faster deployment
- Eliminate periodic Cable upgrades
- Eliminate power loss on PoE
- LEED Certification advantages



Fiber to the Room - Passive Optical Networking 101

# Secure and Reliable

## Security / Reliability

### Ultra Secure

- No Tempest Shielding Required
- AES 128-bit Encryption
- MAC & IP ACL's
- RADIUS Authentication (802.1x)

### Highly Reliable

- Five-9's Availability on ALL Components
- Fiber Has A Better Bend Radius & Tensile Pull Strength Than Cat5/6 Cabling



Fiber to the Room – Passive Optical Networking 101

# Scalable and Future-Proof

## Future Proof

### Single Mode Fiber supports future PON Technology advances

- (XGPON will work over a GPON)

### LAN Electronic Upgrades do NOT require recurring *Cable* upgrades

- ANSI / TIA / EIA reviews cabling standards every 5 years
- Expected Copper Cabling Useful life is 7-10 years (*typical*)

### Single Mode Fiber maximum line rate is unknown

- Current achievable rate is 108 Tbps (NEC)

*\* By NEC Laboratories America (using DWDM) 2011*

#### Traditional Ethernet Solution Lifespan

[ CAT-3 (1991) → CAT-5 (199X) → CAT-5e (2003) → CAT-6 (2008) → CAT-6a (2008) → CAT-8 (2013) ]



7-10 YEARS

#### Single Mode Fiber Lifespan



25+ YEARS





# Resources

- PON Webinar – 2012
- Fiber Design Guide – 2014
- Fiber 101 Webinar – 2013
  - <http://collaboration.htng.org/inroom/protected/documents.php?prot=Y&gpId=376&action=show&dcat=24&gdid=25416>
- Association of Passive Optical LANs (APOLAN)
  - <http://www.apolanglobal.org/>
- BICSI Documentation
  - <http://www.bicsi.org/>

# Questions?

# Thank You