

# 100BASE-X over SMF

## 5 Criteria

<b>Ulf Jönsson</b>	<b>Ericsson</b>	<b>Matthew Squire</b>	<b>Hatteras Networks</b>
<b>Hans Mickelsson</b>	<b>Ericsson</b>	<b>Steve Jackson</b>	<b>Hatteras Networks</b>
<b>Craig Easley</b>	<b>Extreme Networks</b>	<b>Gerry Pesavento</b>	<b>Alloptic</b>
<b>David Cunningham</b>	<b>Agilent Technologies</b>	<b>Sergiu Rotenstein</b>	<b>Nbase Xyplex</b>
<b>Brock Myers</b>	<b>Harmonic Inc.</b>	<b>Wenbin Jiang</b>	<b>E2O Comm.</b>
<b>Curtis Knittle</b>	<b>Harmonic Inc.</b>	<b>François Ménard</b>	<b>IMS Experts-Conseils</b>
<b>K. Seto</b>	<b>Hitachi Cable</b>	<b>Gabriel Papandrea</b>	<b>OKI Network Tech.</b>
<b>Thomas Murphy</b>	<b>Infineon</b>	<b>Philip Yim</b>	<b>Turin Networks</b>
<b>Dora van Veen</b>	<b>Lucent</b>	<b>Trung Nguyen</b>	<b>National Semiconductor</b>
<b>Erland Sundberg</b>	<b>Telia</b>	<b>David Horne</b>	<b>Intel</b>
<b>Meir Bartur</b>	<b>Zonu</b>	<b>George Eaton</b>	<b>Intel</b>
<b>Lisa Peng</b>	<b>Corning</b>	<b>Tad Szostak</b>	<b>3M</b>

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# Proposal for New Objective

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- EFM lacks one solution - The optical subscriber line optimized for low-cost P2P fiber access
- Add new objective:

**100BASE-X  $\geq$  10 km over SM fiber**

# Broad Market Potential

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- Operators' business case
  - Consumer market extremely sensitive to cost
  - Low first installation cost
  - Support for several physical layers
  - Support for a wide variety of services
  - Flexible L2 topology
  - Only one type of fiber for the entire network (i.e. SMF)
- P2P 100Mbps FTTH is happening now!
  - Where: In Europe, Japan, US and elsewhere
  - Large incumbents
    - e.g. NTT, KPN, Telia
  - Entrant operators
    - e.g. KingCom, Bredbandsbolaget, WINfirst

# Broad Market Potential

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- Current market projections for public P2P fiber access
  - 20K lines already installed in Sweden
  - Expect up to 400,000 lines installed by Q4 2002
  - >1M lines world-wide in 2-3 years (maybe even before IEEE 802.3ah is approved standard)
  - 100Mbps P2P fiber prominent access technology in Japan by 2005
    - Source: “*Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications of Japan*”. *Broadband News* 10/16/2001

# Broad Market Potential

- 100Mbps sufficient for short and medium term services

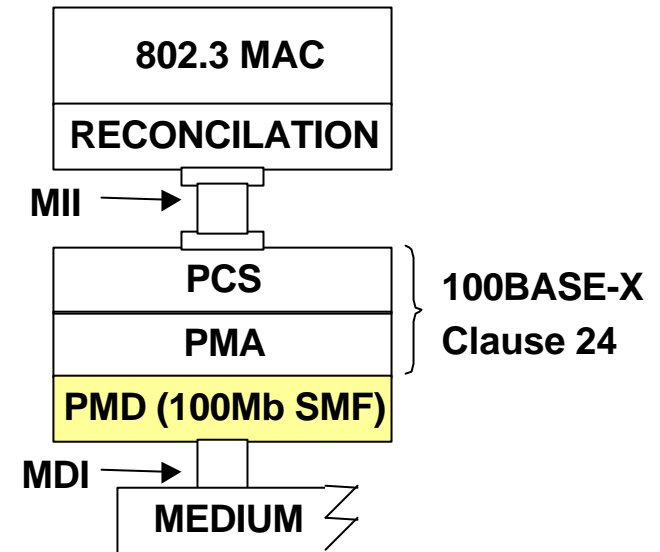
	Example worst case scenario	Generated traffic, DL (Mbps)
TV & VoD	2 * HDTV (20Mbps/ch) + 2 TV (5Mbps/ch)	50
Video Conferencing	~2Mbps	2
Web browsing	<10Mbps	10
Streaming sound	CD quality (200kbps)	0,2
Telephony	~100kbps	0,1
<b>Approximate total</b>		<b>62,3</b>

*Traffic generated to one subscriber*

# Compatibility

## Backward Compatibility

- 100BASE-X PCS & PMA assumed, and the 802.3 MAC
  - No change to Clause 24
  - Retain all state machines, 4B/5B coding etc. of 100BASE-X
- Only need to add a new PMD to the 100BASE-X family
- Auto-negotiation restrictions
  - Full Duplex only, cannot be negotiated to HD (CSMA/CD)
  - 100Mbps only, rates cannot be negotiated (neither 10/100 nor 100/1000)



# Compatibility

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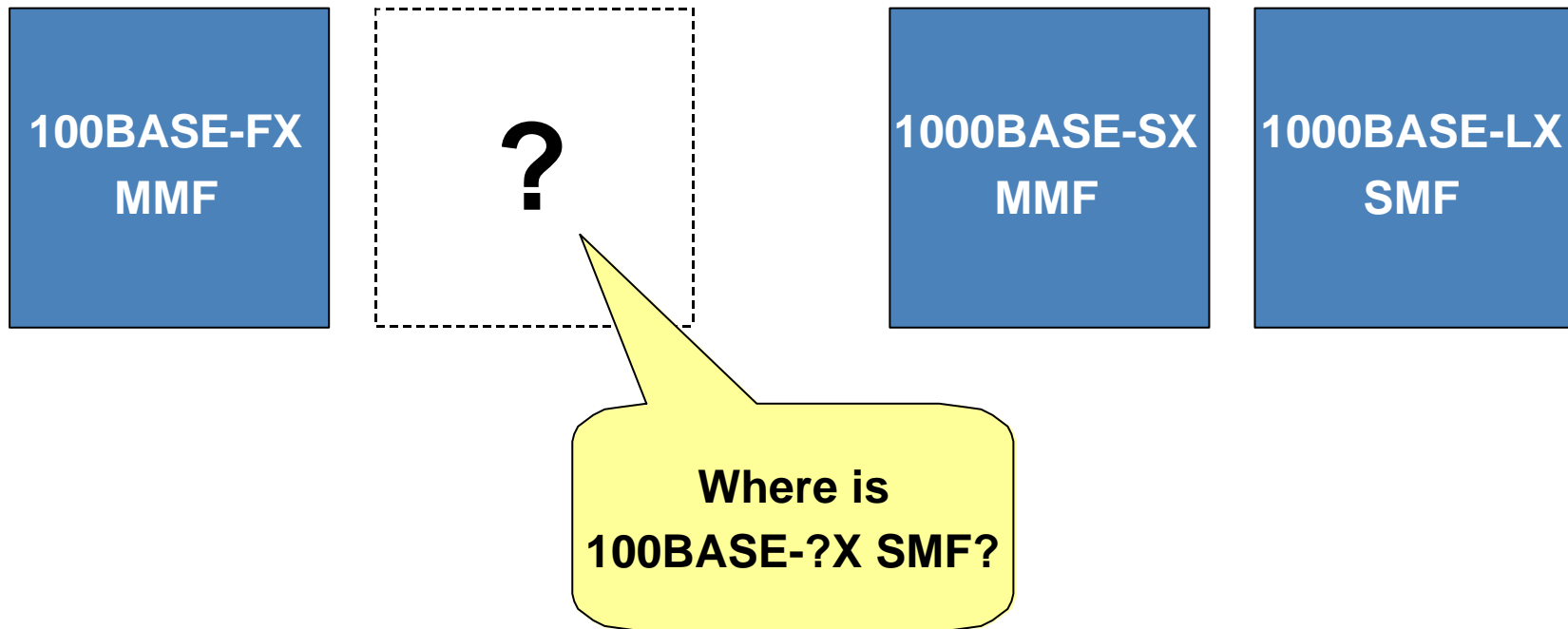
## Forward Compatibility

- EFM OAM mechanism supported
  - Included in the PMD, if required (i.e. if the EFM 1000BASE-X PMD does this)
- Physical medium compatibility through SMF
  - Compatible with existing 1000BASE-LX
  - Provides upgrade paths to higher speeds and multiple wavelengths, with fiber plant untouched

# Distinct Identity

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- No 802 standard for 100BASE-X over SMF exists





# Technical Feasibility

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- Well proven technology
  - Many years experience with 100Mbps or higher rates on SMF
  - 100Mbps optical SMF components exist
  - Vendors can supply 100Mbps SMF Ethernet when needed
  - Links and systems in commercial operation
- Minimize EFM efforts - reuse of an existing PMD, e.g.:
  - FDDI 100Mbps SMF
  - SONET OC-3/STM-1

# Technical Feasibility

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- Lower complexity means easier manufacture & deployment
  - Link budgets easy to fulfil – generous margins for patching, splicing & aging
  - Low optical output power & sensitivity requirements – simplified transceiver design
  - Simplified design implies improved yield in manufacture & simpler assembly
- Low power consumption gives several indirect benefits
  - Lower operating power consumption, smaller battery plant @ ONU
  - Access networks more friendly to Global environment ;-)
  - Lower heat dissipation – relaxed cooling requirements (fans, AC)
  - Facilitates compact design of aggregation devices (ONUs)

# Economical Feasibility

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- Volumes of a simple low cost 100BASE-X SMF PMD will be driven by
  - P2P FTTH
  - Fiber to the desk
  - Fiber to the antenna (Used in the 3G access networks)
- Today, 100BASE-X NIC is outselling 1000BASE-X NIC more than 100 times
  - Source: Dell'Oro Market Report

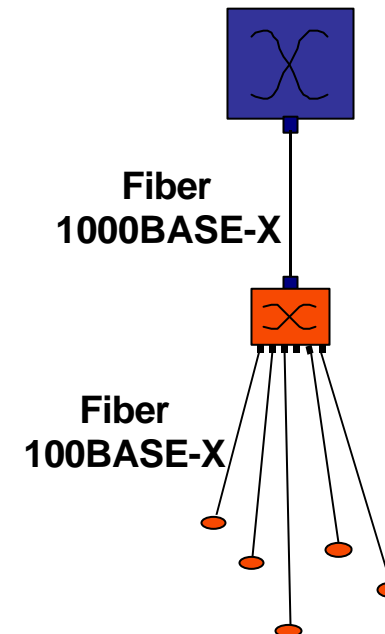
# Economical Feasibility

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- Consider both transceiver cost and cost of switching components
- Lower speed and relaxed link budget facilitates low cost TRx
  - Lower assembly costs
  - Low cost silicon processes for the module ASICs
  - Low-cost components, e.g. connectors, mechanical splices, etc.
  - Lower power consumption, thereby lower operating costs

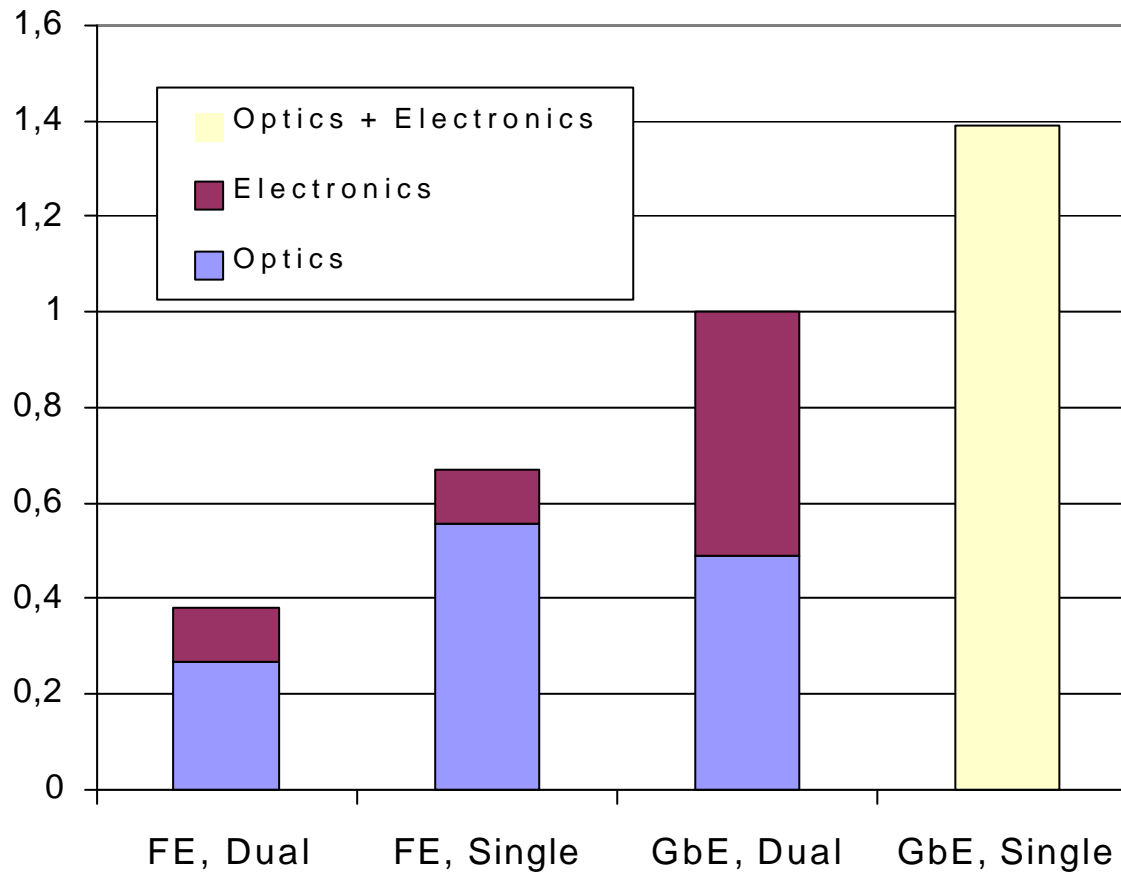
# Economical Feasibility

- Low-cost switching components
  - Lower power consumption of switching components
    - GbE consumes roughly twice as much power as FE
  - Lower cost switch core
  - Less memory required
- Enables a low-cost P2P public Ethernet access architecture
  - Low cost switches in the field (aggregation switches in the network)
  - Low cost switches at customer premises (demarcation switch)



# Economical Feasibility

## Relative Cost per Port



### Sources:

- Component Vendors
- Passive Network Vendors
- System Integrators
- Dell'Oro Market Report

# Economical Feasibility

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- 1000BASE-X P2P fiber not economically feasible for a majority of the subscriber lines
  - 100Mbps sufficient for short and medium term services
  - No point in having subscribers pay for a more expensive 1Gbps connection
- P2P fiber must be treated separately from PON P2MP
  - P2P cannot afford the premium TRx costs that PON requires

# Conclusion

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## **New 100BASE-X SMF PMD Needed!**

- There is a broad market for 100Mbps P2P
- 100Mbps P2P accommodates current services with headroom for future growth
- 100BASE-X SMF can be specified based on existing stds
- No changes reqd. to Clause 24 (100BASE-X PCS & PMA)
- 100BASE-X SMF makes the P2P architecture economically feasible
- 100BASE-X over SMF meets the 5 criteria