

Economic Feasibility of several EFM Options



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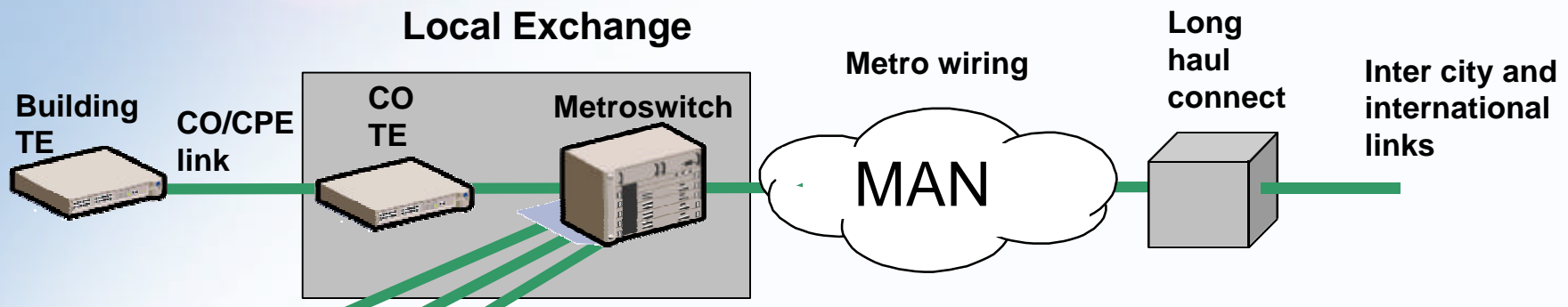


Cost to the user will be a major factor
in the adoption of EFM

The user cares about the overall
system cost benefit argument, not just
the cost of the last mile



Cost model for a WAN connection



Total user cost = Cost of EFM link + data usage fee

←→
The EFM link is a fixed cost

Assume cost of link will be recovered from the subscriber

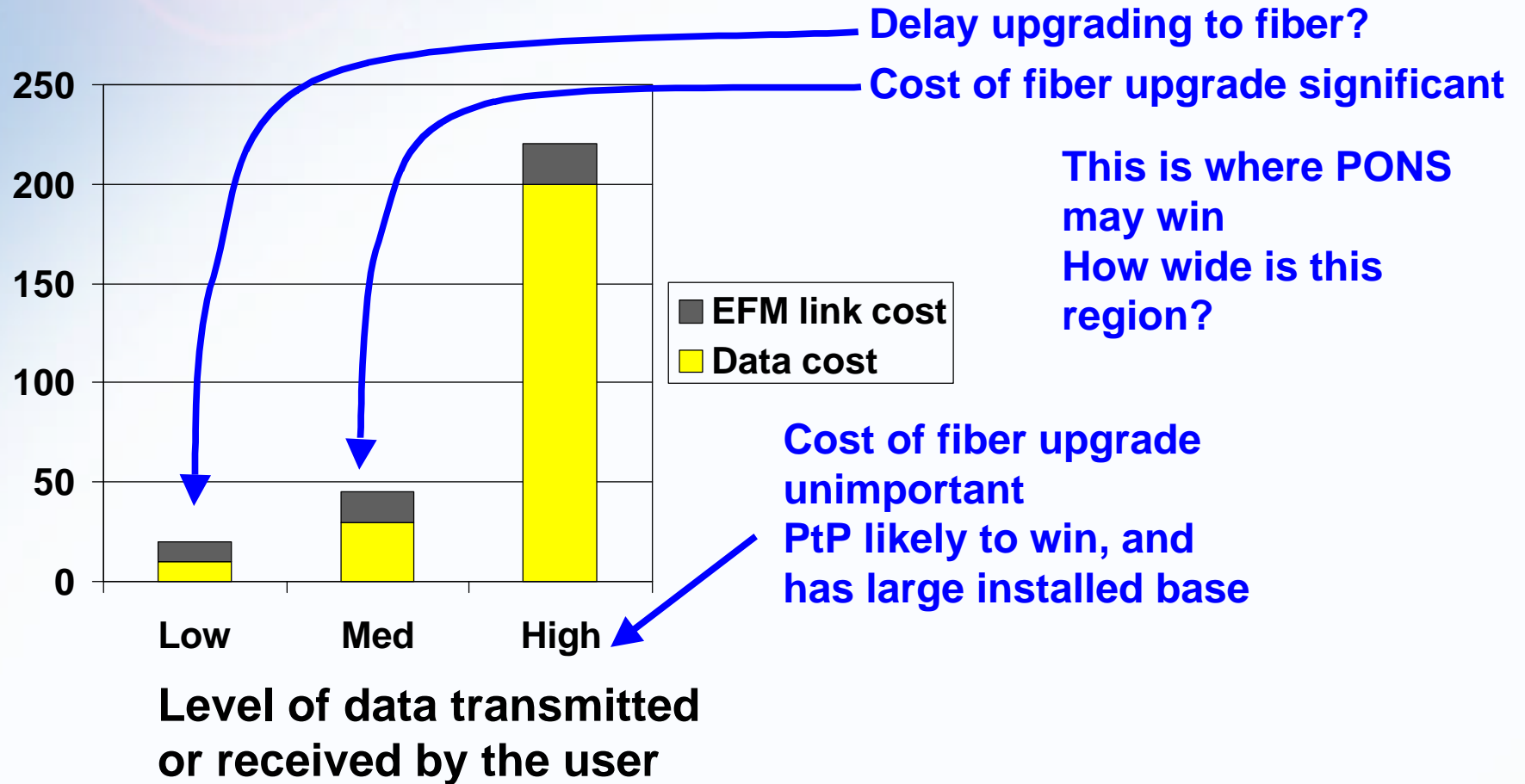
←→
Cost for network usage generally shared between many users

Installing EFM doesn't automatically increase the cost of this part

Assume user pays for bandwidth used

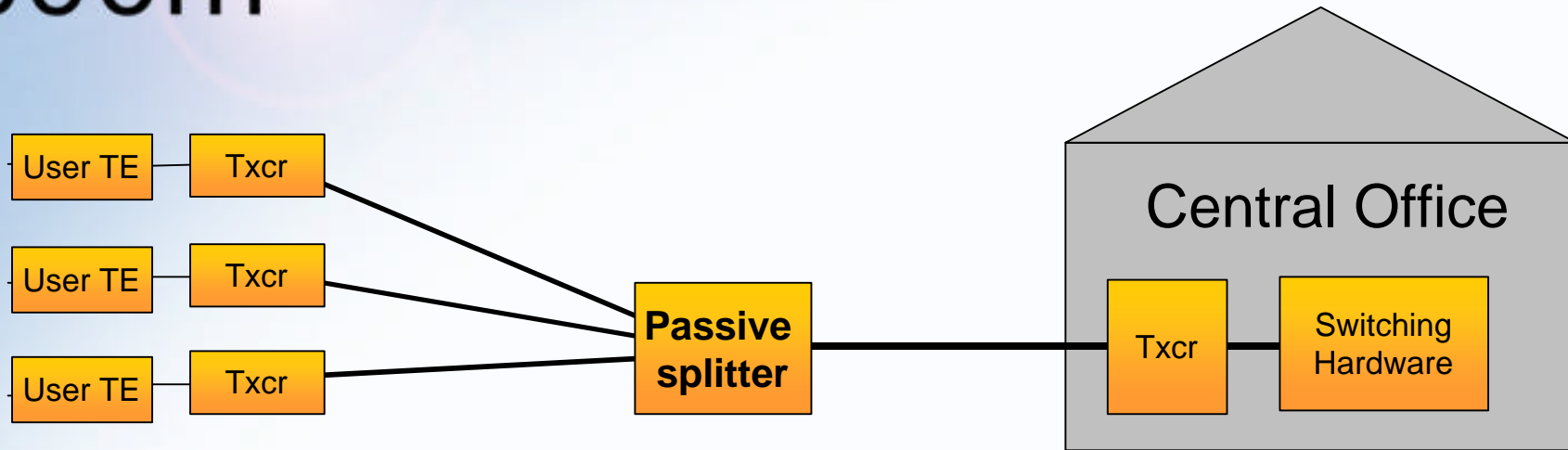


Some possible user scenarios





Architecture assumed for cost model



- Option # 1) **All VDSL**
- Option # 2) **1000BasePONS** **Splitter** **1000basePONS**
- Option # 3) **All 1000baseLX**



Relative Cost estimates used in the model

	User TE	User FOT	Fiber	Splitter	CO TE	TOTAL User p.a.
BR-ISDN	100	0	0	0	220	64
56K Modem	120	0	0	0	180	60
ADSL	220	0	0	0	250	94
VDSL	300	0	0	0	370	134
1G base PONs	250	350	900	300	5000	241
1000baseLX	250	175	1200	0	670	339

Notes:-

All costs are relative (percentages)

Costs in blue are one off equipment costs, costs in black are p.a.

Active equipment is assumed to have a life of 5 years

Fiber and splitters are assumed to have a 10 year life

Splitter and PONS CO TE cost assumed spread over 32 users



Estimates for cost of using WAN bandwidth

- Current day example
 - Assume 20 kbit hours, for every day of the year adds 1% extra relative cost point
- Two cases modelled
 - Data costs as per above
 - Bandwidth costs reduce by a factor of 100



Residential cost model- (2 hours use per day)

Preferred Solution

Solution too slow

Data cost as per current day example

	10 kB *2hr	100 kB *2hr	1MB *2hr	10Mb*2hr	100Mb*2hr	1Gb*2hr
B-ISDN	65	74	164	1064	10064	100064
56 K modem link =	61	70	160	1060	10060	100060
ADSL link	95	104	194	1094	10094	100094
VDSL Link	135	144	234	1134	10134	100134
1G Pons link	242	251	341	1241	10241	100241
1000baseLX to CO	340	349	439	1339	10339	100339

Data= costs 100 times lower

	10 kB *2hr	100 kB *2hr	1MB *2hr	10Mb*2hr	100Mb*2hr	1Gb*2hr
B-ISDN	64	64	65	74	164	1064
56 K modem link =	60	60	61	70	160	1060
ADSL link	94	94	95	104	194	1094
VDSL Link	134	134	135	144	234	1134
1G Pons link	241	241	242	251	341	1241
1000baseLX to CO	339	339	340	349	439	1339

DSL wins

Dedicated Fiber wins
PONs wins



Business cost model- (20 hours of use per day)

Preferred Solution

Solution too slow

Data cost as per current day example

	10 kB *10hr	100 kB *10hr	1MB *10hr	10Mb*10h	100Mb*10h	1Gb*10hr
B-ISDN	69	114	564	5064	50064	500064
56 K modem link =	65	110	560	5060	50060	500060
ADSL link	99	144	594	5094	50094	500094
VDSL Link	139	184	634	5134	50134	500134
1G Pons link	246	291	741	5241	50241	500241
1000baseLX to CO	344	389	839	5339	50339	500339

Data= costs 100 times lower

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B-ISDN	64	65	69	114	564	5064
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1G Pons link	241	242	246	291	741	5241
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VDSL wins

Dedicated Fiber wins

PONs wins



Conclusion

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- At low data rates the cost of data is low, so upgrading the first mile adds a lot to overall user costs
 - Temptation to stay with Twisted pair as long as possible points to strong demand for VDSL solution
- At high data rates the cost of the first mile link is likely to be insignificant
 - Customer will be attracted by the benefits of a dedicated fiber link, and by already installed fiber
- PONS may offer a cheaper first mile optical link, but will this be significant when considering the overall cost to the user?
 - The proposition may be compelling only to a narrow range of customers
 - Marginal customers may be attracted by other aspects of PtP fiber

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