



# The Great Compromise for WDM and TDM Coexistence in 100G EPON (IEEE 802.3ca)

Michael "Mike" Emmendorfer  
Vice President, Systems Engineering and Architecture  
CTO Networks Group  
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# Background on 100G EPON (IEEE 802.3ca) Wavelength Options and WDM vs. TDM Coexistence

- **The debate for the 100G PON Wavelength Plan and support for either WDM “or” TDM Coexistence with 802.3av has been an open topic since the inception of the working group (September 2015)**
- **The WDM coexistence “Plan A” would define all four IEEE 802.3ca 100G EPON wavelengths to avoid the defined IEEE 802.3av 10G EPON upstream wavelength of 1270nm ±10 occupying 1260-1280 nm**
  - **From:** johnson\_3ca\_1a\_0916 and harstead\_3ca\_1\_0117 also known as “Proposed Wavelength Plan A”
  - **From:** zhang\_3ca\_1\_1116 and harstead\_3ca\_1\_0117 also known as “Cost Optimization Proposed for Plan A”
  - **From:** guo\_3ca\_1\_0117 known as “Proposed Wavelength Plan A 2 nm wide”
- **The TDM coexistence “Plan B” would define one of the four IEEE 802.3ca 100G EPON wavelengths to overlap with the defined IEEE 802.3av 10G EPON upstream wavelength of 1270nm ±10 occupying 1260-1280nm**
  - **From:** harstead\_3ca\_2b\_0916 and harstead\_3ca\_1\_0117 also known as “Original Plan B”
  - **From:** zhang\_3ca\_1\_1116 and harstead\_3ca\_1\_0117 also known as “Modified Plan B (1)”
  - **From:** zhang\_3ca\_1\_1116 and harstead\_3ca\_1\_0117 also known as “Modified Plan B (2)”
- **All of the above mentioned proposals overlap with the defined IEEE 802.3ah “EPON” and G.984 “GPON” upstream wavelength plans**
  - **EPON:** IEEE 802.3ah 1310 nm ±50
  - **GPON:** G.984.2 1310 nm ±50, G.984.5 1310 nm ±40, G.984.5 1310 nm ±20
  - **Both Plan A and Plan B require EPON and GPON to not share the same fiber.**
- **The Committee Struggled Over the Selection of the Wavelength Plan Either: Plan A “or” Plan B because this also meant picking WDM “or” TDM.**
  - **“The Great Compromise is possibly a path to making a wavelength selection while also defining support for WDM and TDM”**

# Objectives for The Great Compromise for TDM and WDM Coexistence in 100G EPON (IEEE 802.3ca)

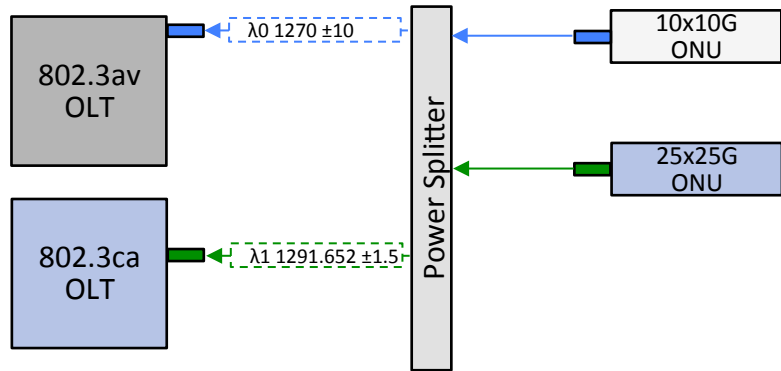
- The Compromise Uses Plan B (Modified Plan B) while “also” supporting both TDM “and” WDM Coexistence
- Defines support for both TDM and WDM coexistence in the IEEE 802.3ca standard to enable choice and flexibility for different operator deployment scenarios (See following slides for “The Great Compromise Deployment Scenarios”)
  - Instead of the committee picking either TDM or WDM we can define both
- Defines four upstream wavelengths using the Modified Plan B option for IEEE 802.3ca
  - Recall that the  $\lambda_0$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ ,  $\lambda_3$  wavelengths are different between Plan A “WDM” and Plan B “TDM”
  - This presentation uses “Modified Plan B” with upstream  $\lambda_0$  1270  $\pm$ 10,  $\lambda_1$  1291.652  $\pm$ 1.5,  $\lambda_2$  1298.365  $\pm$ 1.5, and  $\lambda_3$  1305.148  $\pm$ 1.5
  - Modifications to the exact wavelength values used in Plan B may may change slightly moving forward
- The Great Compromise takes the best attributes from both Optical Plan A and Plan B:
  - Plan A (WDM Coexistence)
    - Enabled 25G x 25G capacity to be attained because there are no 10G ONUs sharing the wavelength
    - Allowed 10G EPON or XGS-PON OLTs to coexist with 802.3ca thus not requiring a forklift of those systems to initially deploy 802.3ca systems on the same ODN
      - What “The Great Compromise” does is allow for a delay in the use of those overlapping 802.3av/XGS lambdas until late in the 802.3ca deployment cycle e.g. when 100G ONUs are needed, and thus essentially the 802.3av wavelength could be the last one used
  - Plan B (TDM Coexistence)
    - Enables the use of 802.3av and 802.3ca to just four upstream wavelengths
    - Enables four wide channel (3 nm) wavelengths and this means lower cost compared to narrow channels
    - Use of 802.3av upstream wavelength 1260-1280 allows the fewest wavelengths in the ZDW 1300-1324 nm region
    - Enabled coexistence and backward compatibility with 10G EPON
      - The 802.3ca OLT could support 802.3av completely from the same chip, port, and single wideband 1260-1280 receiver if desired

# The Great Compromise Deployment Scenarios

Option 1a: WDM and TDM Scenarios use different upstream optics for 25x25G ONUs and 50x50G ONUs

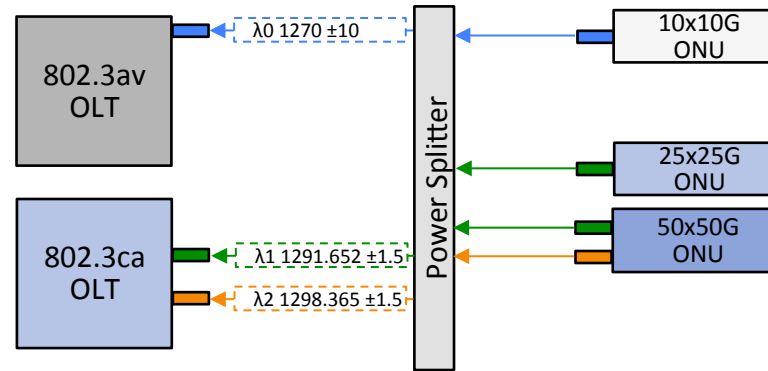
## 1<sup>st</sup> Gen 802.3ca – 25G-EPON

### WDM Deployment Scenario



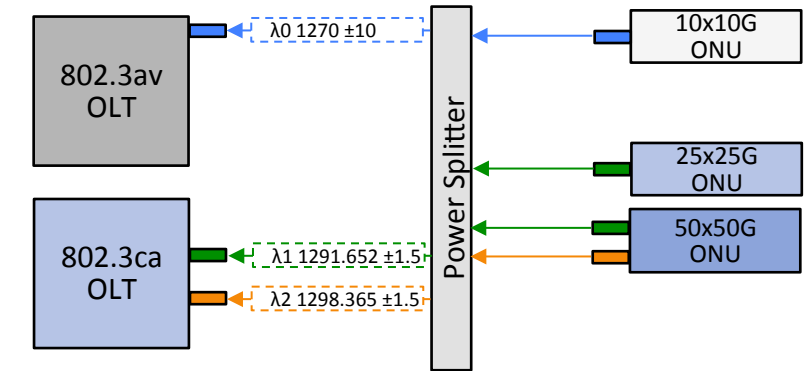
## 2<sup>nd</sup> Gen 802.3ca – 50G-EPON

### WDM Deployment Scenario

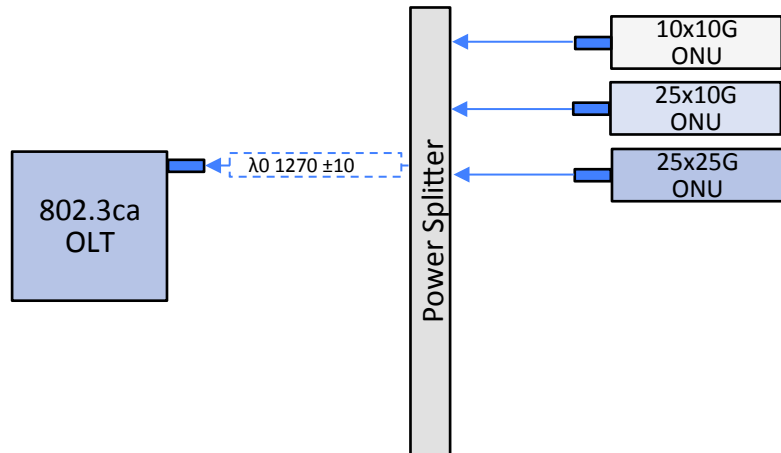


## 3<sup>rd</sup> Gen 802.3ca – 100G-EPON

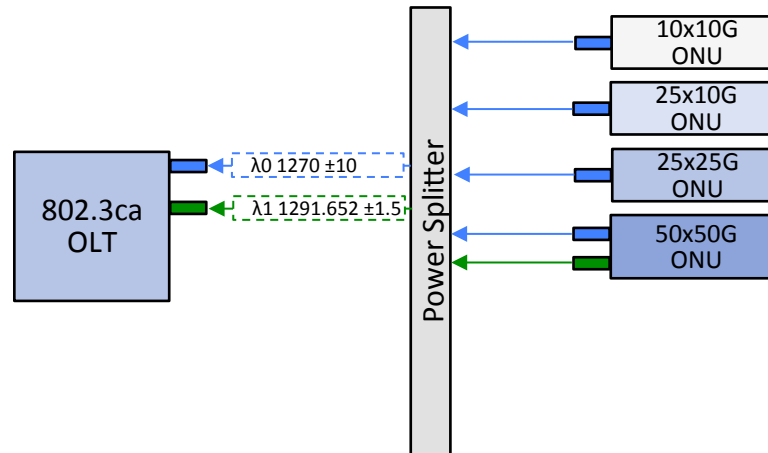
### WDM Deployment Scenario



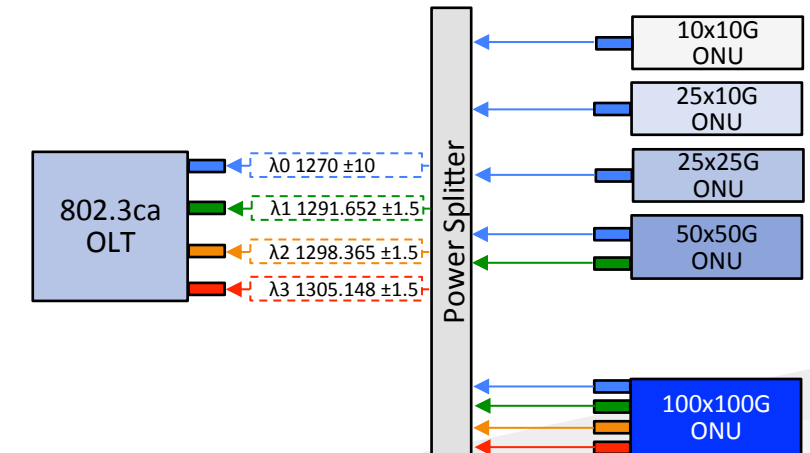
### TDM Deployment Scenario



### TDM Deployment Scenario



### TDM Deployment Scenario

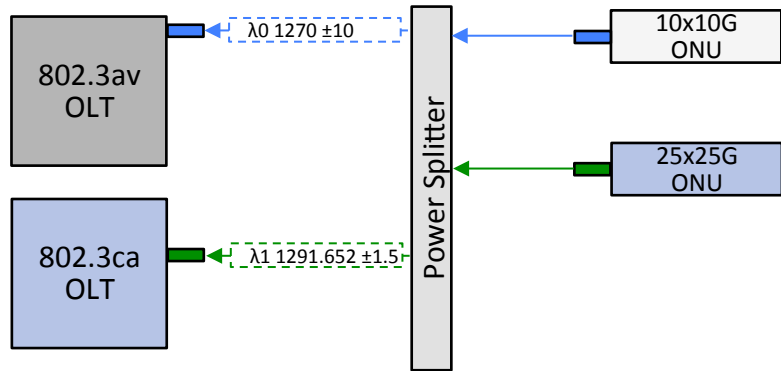


# The Great Compromise Deployment Scenarios

Option 1b: Adds 75x75G ONUs to WDM and TDM (benefit for WDM is it extends the service of 10G OLTs)

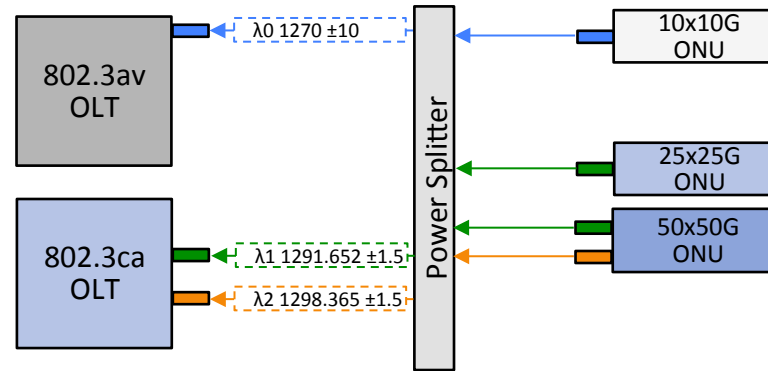
## 1<sup>st</sup> Gen 802.3ca – 25G-EPON

### WDM Deployment Scenario



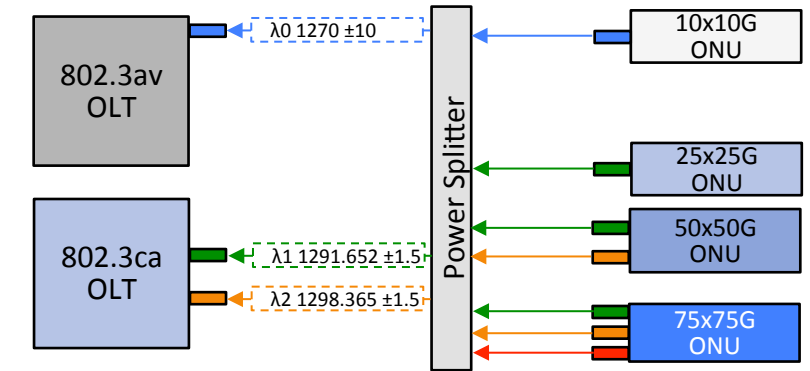
## 2<sup>nd</sup> Gen 802.3ca – 50G-EPON

### WDM Deployment Scenario

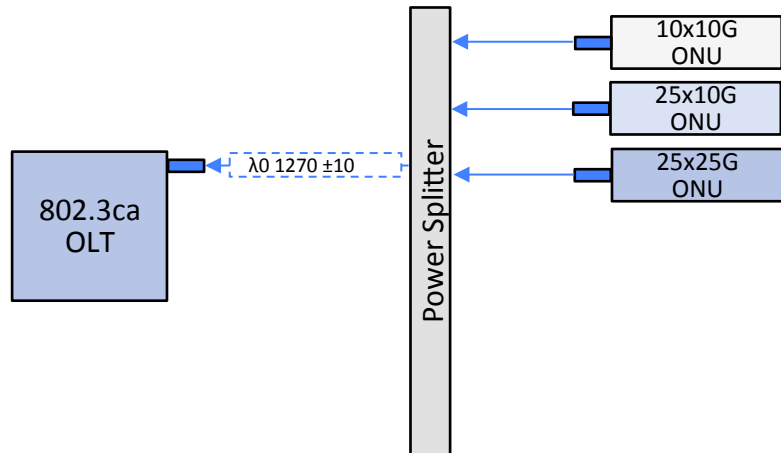


## 3<sup>rd</sup> Gen 802.3ca – 100G-EPON

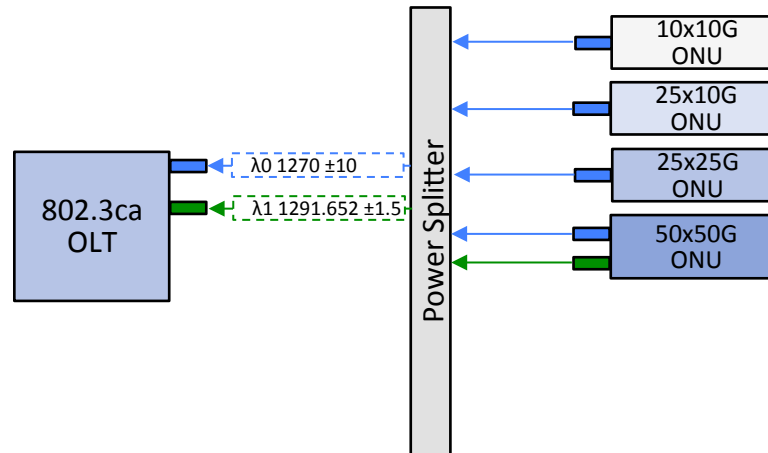
### WDM Deployment Scenario



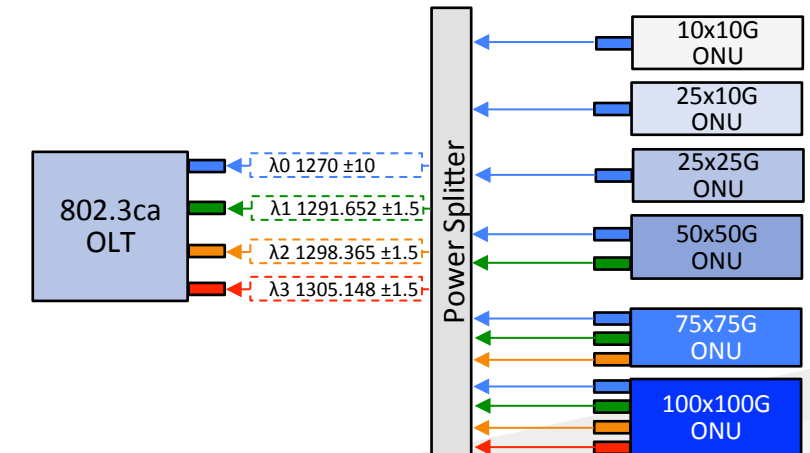
### TDM Deployment Scenario



### TDM Deployment Scenario



### TDM Deployment Scenario

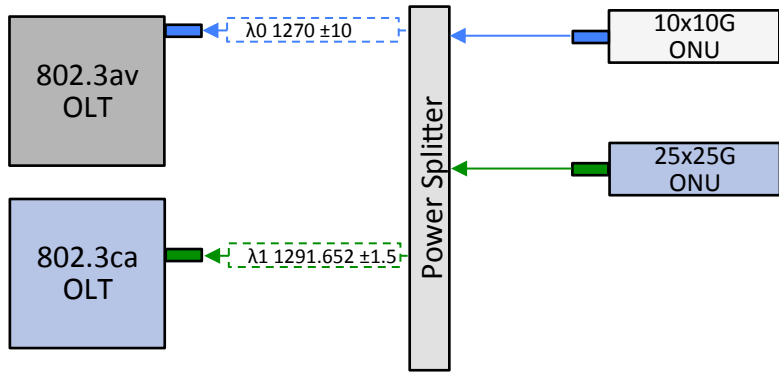


# The Great Compromise Deployment Scenarios

Option 2a: WDM and TDM Scenarios have an option to use the same 25x25G “and” 50x50G ONUs  
 TDM uses Wideband Rx “or” 2 channel Rx in 802.3ca OLT in 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Gen Deployments

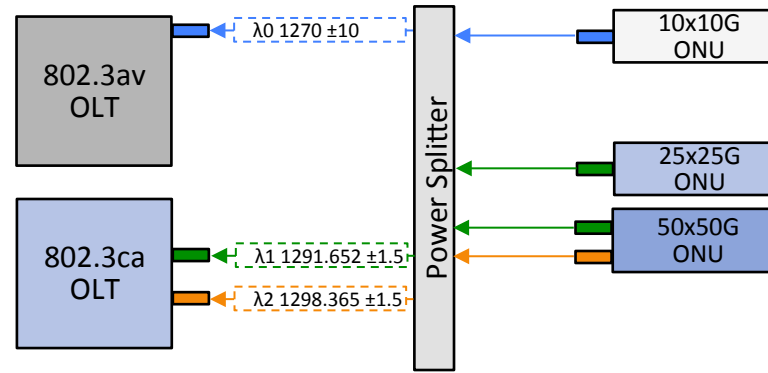
## 1<sup>st</sup> Gen 802.3ca – 25G-EPON

### WDM Deployment Scenario



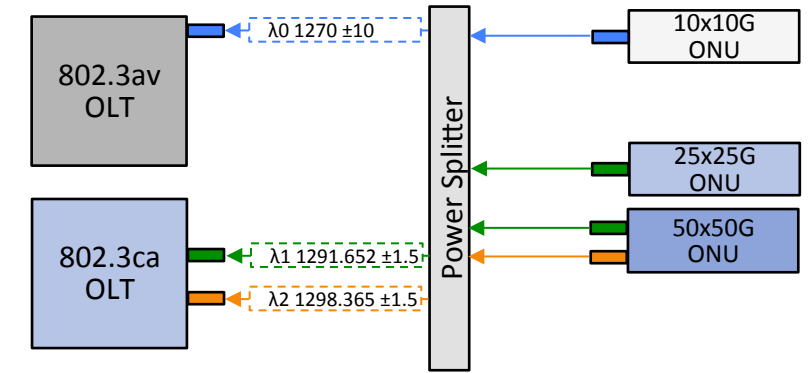
## 2<sup>nd</sup> Gen 802.3ca – 50G-EPON

### WDM Deployment Scenario

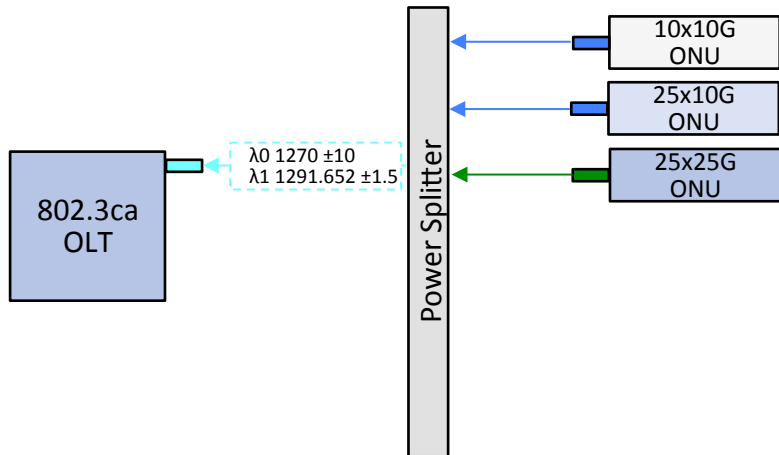


## 3<sup>rd</sup> Gen 802.3ca – 100G-EPON

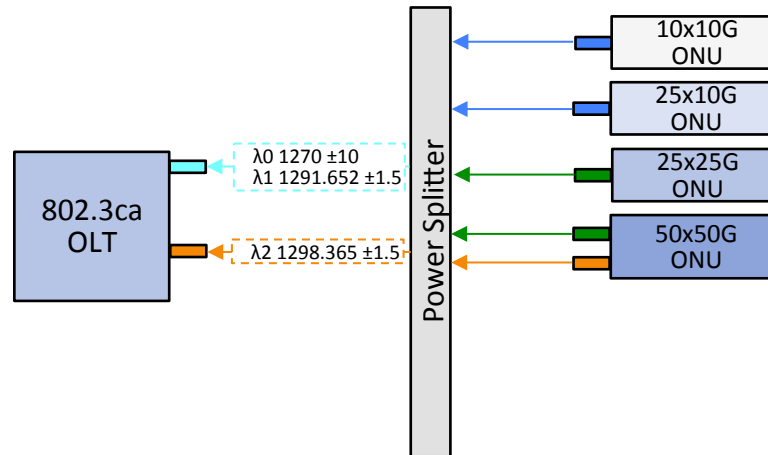
### WDM Deployment Scenario



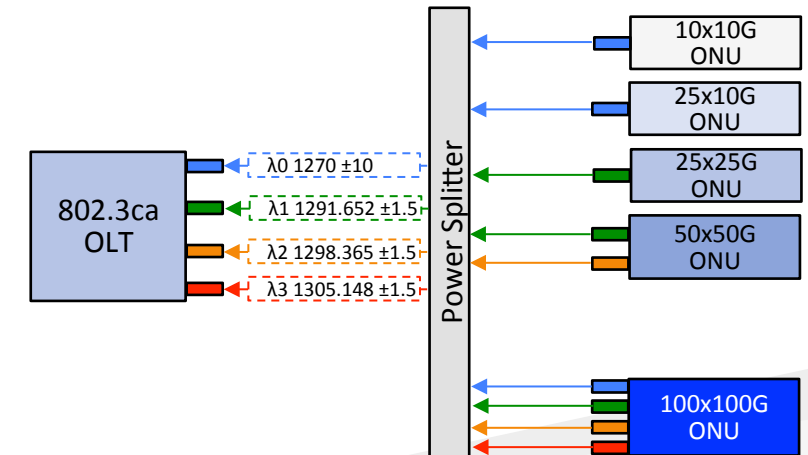
### TDM Deployment Scenario



### TDM Deployment Scenario



### TDM Deployment Scenario

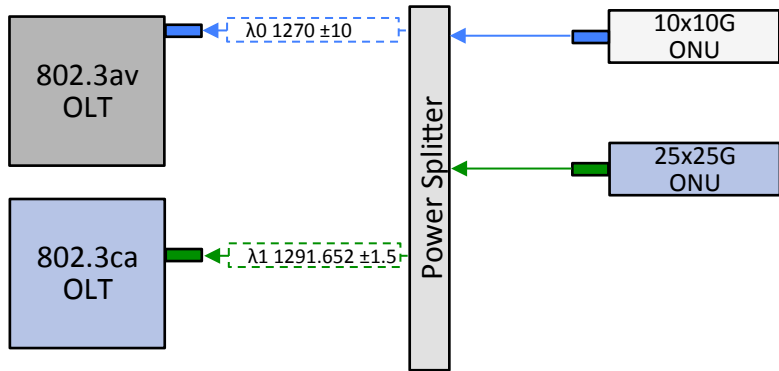


# The Great Compromise Deployment Scenario

Option 2b: Adds 75x75G ONUs to WDM and TDM (same optics for both scenarios)

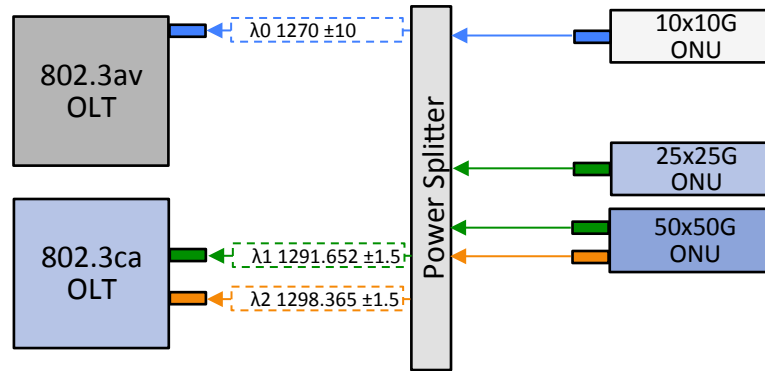
## 1<sup>st</sup> Gen 802.3ca – 25G-EPON

### WDM Deployment Scenario



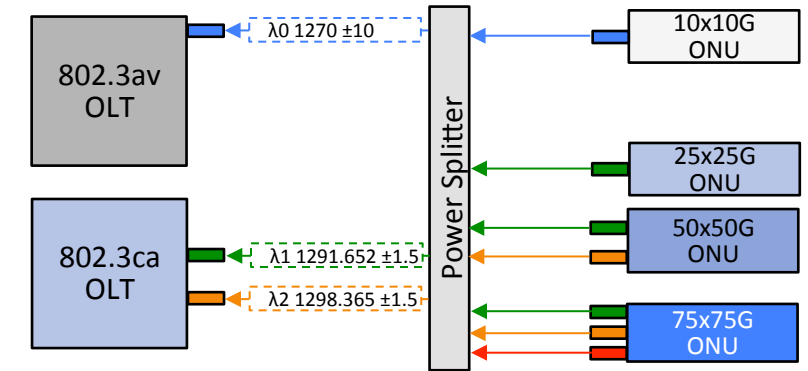
## 2<sup>nd</sup> Gen 802.3ca – 50G-EPON

### WDM Deployment Scenario

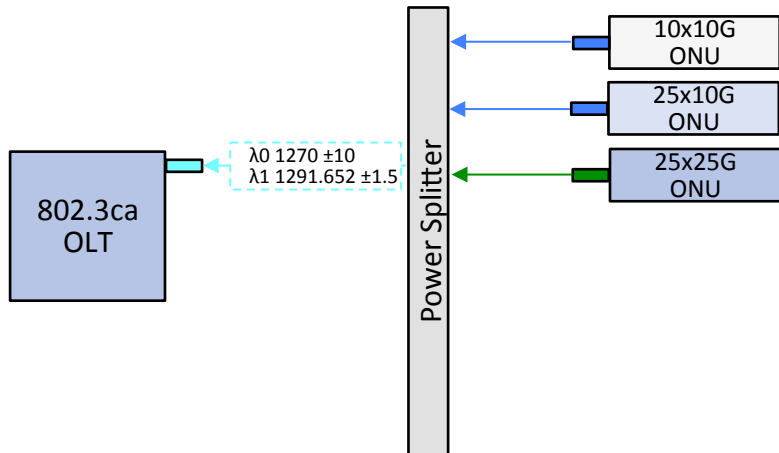


## 3<sup>rd</sup> Gen 802.3ca – 100G-EPON

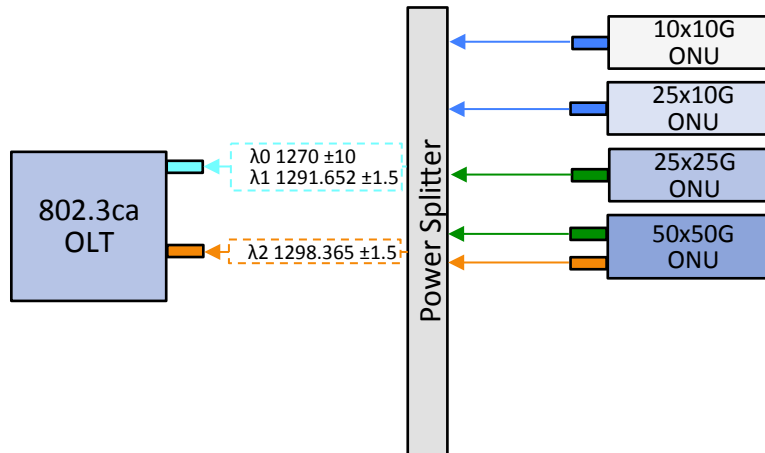
### WDM Deployment Scenario



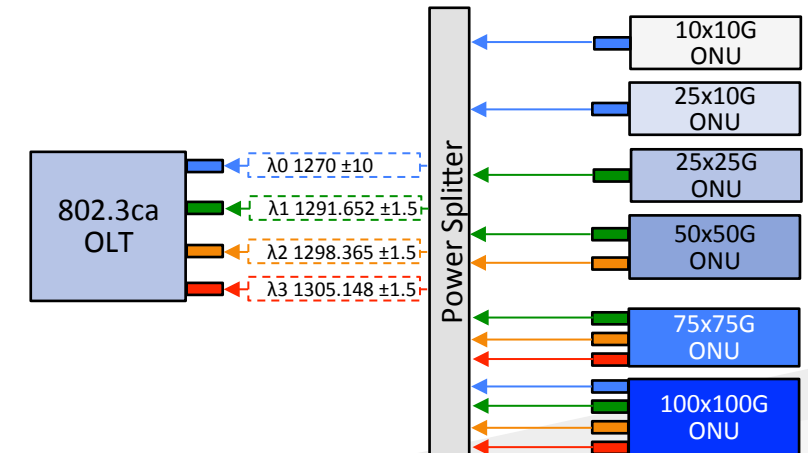
### TDM Deployment Scenario



### TDM Deployment Scenario



### TDM Deployment Scenario



# The Great Compromise Conclusions

- 1. The Compromise Uses Plan B (Modified Plan B) while “also” supporting both TDM “and” WDM Coexistence**
- 2. The Compromise takes the best attributes from both Plan A and Plan B optical plans:**
  - Enabled 25G x 25G capacity to be attained because there are no 10G ONUs sharing the wavelength
  - Allow for a delay in the use of those overlapping 802.3av/XGS lambdas until late in the 802.3ca deployment cycle e.g. when 100G ONUs are needed, and thus essentially the 802.3av wavelength could be the last one used
  - Enables four wide channel (3 nm) wavelengths and this means lower cost compared to narrow channels
  - Use of 802.3av upstream wavelength 1260-1280 allows the fewest wavelengths in the ZDW 1300-1324 nm region
- 3. The Compromise Allows the 802.3ca Task Force to define support for both TDM and WDM to enable flexibility for operator use cases and deployment scenarios while keeping the permutations low for the industry**
  - WDM enables operators to keep legacy 10G OLTs deployed
  - TDM enables operators to keep 10G ONUs deployed while serving all customers from 802.3ca OLT
- 4. The Compromise Supports Several Deployment Scenarios**
  - Option 1a:
    - WDM and TDM Scenarios use different upstream optics for 25x25G ONUs and 50x50G ONUs
    - Option 1 bifurcates both the 25x25G and 50x50G ONU market because the optics are different
    - Option 1 when TDM is deployed allows lambda 0 to be used for 10x10G, 25x10G, and 25x25G ONUs this should have positive benefits on ONU costs (Require removal of 10G OLTs)
    - Option 1 when WDM is chosen the forklift / removal of the 802.3av 10G OLTs may be delayed until 100G ONUs are deployed (that would use lambda 0)
  - Option 2a:
    - TDM Scenario has an option to use the same 25x25G “and” 50x50G ONUs as used in the WDM Scenario
    - TDM uses Wideband Rx “or” 2 channel Rx in 802.3ca OLT in 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Gen Deployments
    - Option 2 keeps the ONU market for 25x25G and 50x50G large because they are used in TDM or WDM Scenarios
    - Option 2 keeps the 10G ONU market alive by supporting 10x10 and 25x10 ONUs (10x10 ONUs used in TDM or WDM Scenarios)
  - Optional support for 75x75G ONUs was covered for TDM or WDM if desired by the Task Forces
- 5. The Working Group Needs to Study the Deployment Scenarios and Options of the Compromise Proposal**



Thank You  
Mike.Emmendorfer@arris.com

