

# Consensus Building on Greater than 50 Gb/s Bidirectional optical access PHYs

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# Outline

- ▶ Background
- ▶ Basic requirements for optical access Ethernet
- ▶ Market considerations
- ▶ Potential solutions for BiDi PMDs

# Background activities

- ▶ This work is an extension of the 802.3cp project on bidirectional optics for access networks, and aims to standardize speeds higher than 50 Gb/s
- ▶ Several NEA sessions were held where the bidirectional higher speed idea was socialized
  - ▶ Generally well received, with no obvious major issues raised
- ▶ At the recent SG15 plenary, it was agreed to begin work on an amendment of recommendation G.9806 that would cover higher speed bidirectional fiber access links
  - ▶ Just as the current G.9806 heavily leverages the work done in 802.3cp, this new amendment is expected to follow the same model

# Existing BiDi Ethernet Access

Part of P802.3ah EFM (2004)

- ▶ 100BASE-BX10 (Cl 58, 66)
  - ▶ Similar to ITU-T G.985
- ▶ 1000BASE-BX10, (Cl 59, 66)
  - ▶ Similar to ITU-T G.986

Part of P802.3cp (2021)

- ▶ 10GBASE-BR10, 20, 40 (Cl 158)
- ▶ 25GBASE-BR10, 20, 40 (Cl 159)
- ▶ 50GBASE-BR10, 20, 40 (Cl 160)
  - ▶ Similar to ITU-T G.9806

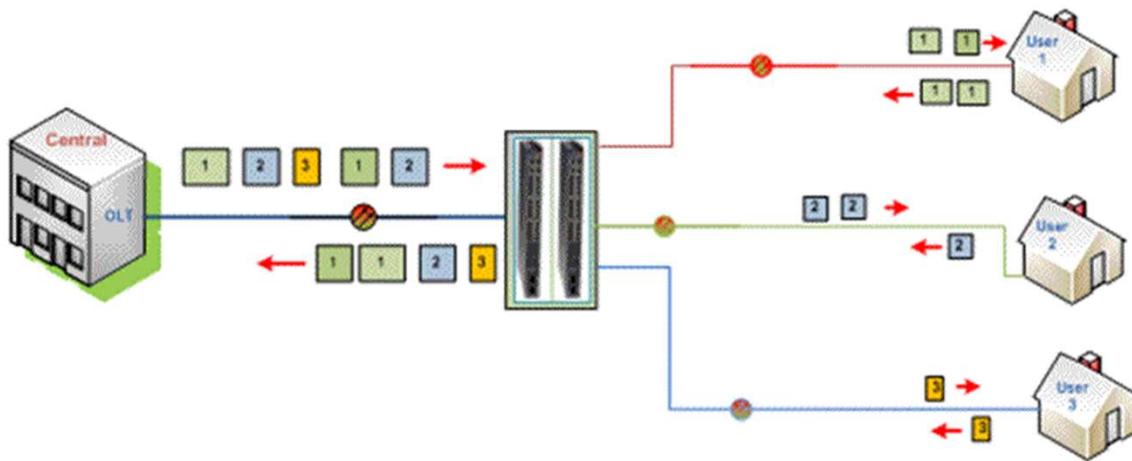
# Requirements for Access Ethernet

- ▶ Operate over single strand of single mode fiber (G.652)
- ▶ Same reach and loss budget as lower rate PMDs
- ▶ Silent start behavior (ONU only speaks when spoken to)
- ▶ Power saving behavior (EEE and link rate adaptation)
- ▶ OAM features, such as Port-ID
- ▶ Support for synchronization / ToD

# Market considerations

- ▶ There are three main applications for P2P access Ethernet
  - ▶ FTTBusiness
  - ▶ FTTHome
  - ▶ Wireless fronthaul (and backhaul)

# Use of P2P for FTTH



# FTTH market share by technology

- ▶ Worldwide FTTH market is quite large
  - That figure expected to remain steady over the next decade
  - Market currently in a crossover period
    - GPON and EPON are slowly declining in economic volume
    - XG(S)-PON and 10GEPON are increasing in volume
  - P2P (aka Active Ethernet) responsible for a steady portion of FTTH
    - Basically, 5% of the worldwide market

## P2P for G.fast backhaul

- ▶ G.fast is a high-speed copper technology
- ▶ Common usage is to place ONUs at the drop point or entry point of building
- ▶ Those ONUs need a backhaul solution, and P2P is one potential solution

# FTTWireless

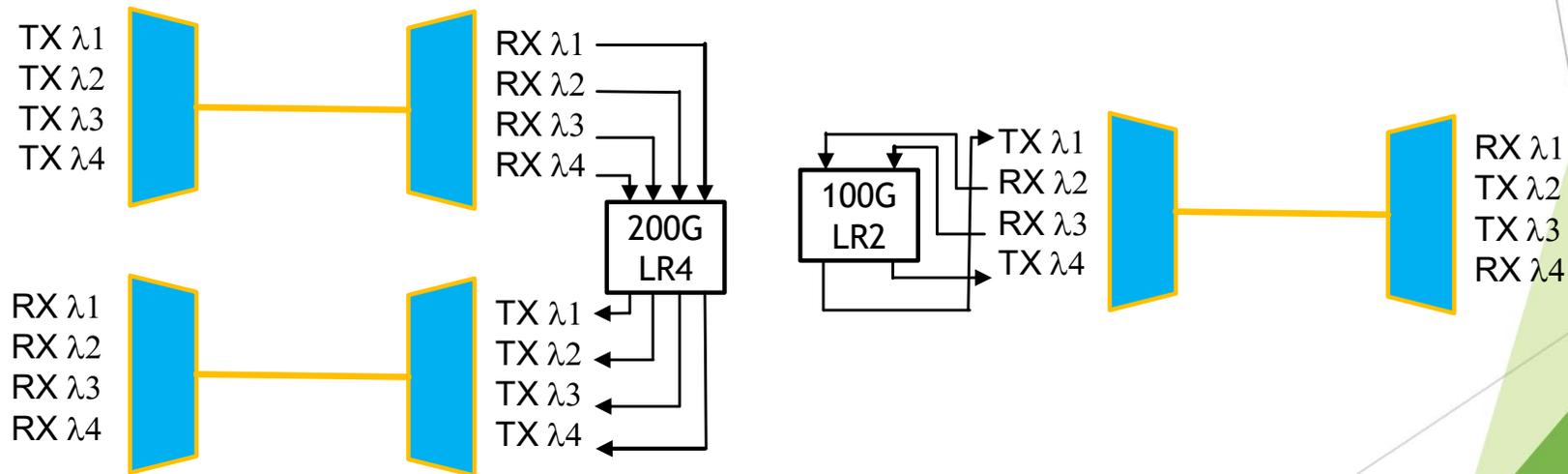
- ▶ eCPRI is a major application of P2P PMDs
  - ▶ eCPRI is more efficient than its predecessor, but 5G uses so much more bandwidth that we still need 25G up to 100G links in the fronthaul
- ▶ Volumes of 50G bidirectional modules already significant
  - ▶ Perhaps 200 thousand ports per year
- ▶ Interesting linkage of BiDi and wireless
  - ▶ Wireless systems need good Time-of-day data
  - ▶ Using conventional dual-fiber optics can have fiber delay skew
  - ▶ Bidirectional optics can't have skew, as there is only one fiber

## Potential solutions and challenges

- ▶ It is highly desirable to reuse existing PMDs and their sub-components
  - ▶ 50G per wave, 100G per wave, coherent
- ▶ As speeds increase, the design space becomes naturally smaller
  - ▶ No chance of uncooled wide spectrum bands
  - ▶ Fiber dispersion is far more severe
  - ▶ Four wave mixing can be a factor

# Maximizing reuse

- ▶ Starting from a multi-wavelength PHY of bandwidth  $2B$ , it should be possible to define a bidirectional PHY of bandwidth  $B$  that has no new optical components

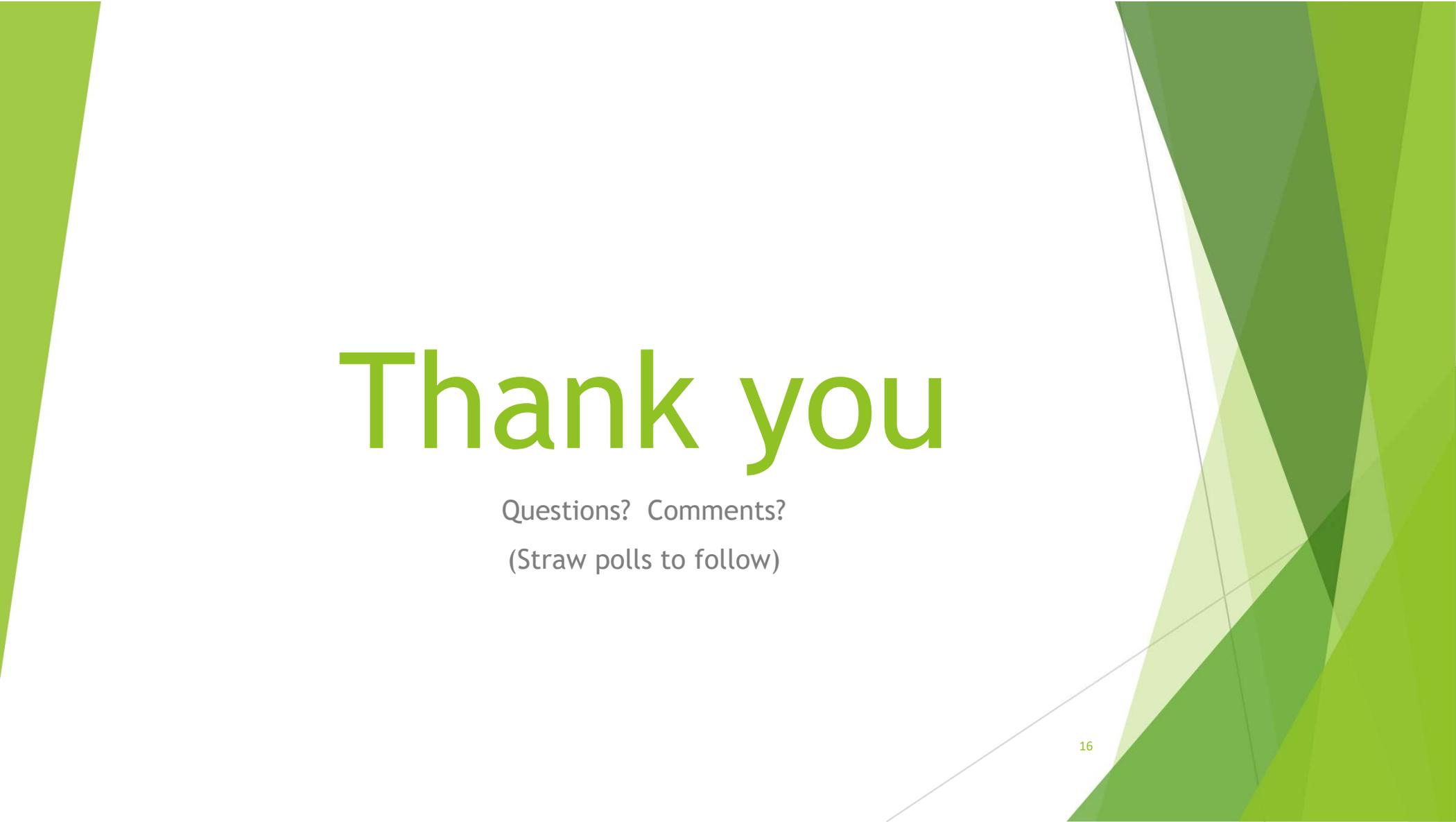


## Speeds of possible interest

- ▶ 100GBASE-BR - Definite interest in this speed
  - ▶ Two wavelengths at 100G each
  - ▶ Four wavelengths at 50G each
- ▶ 200GBASE-BR - Some question on the market demand
  - ▶ Four wavelengths at 100G each
  - ▶ Eight wavelengths at 50G each
- ▶ 400GBASE-BR - Some indications that this is attractive
  - ▶ Eight wavelengths at 100G each
  - ▶ Two coherent wavelengths at 400G each

## Conclusions

- ▶ P2P optical access appears to be a viable use case for Ethernet technology
  - ▶ Certainly technically feasible, leveraging existing PHYs
  - ▶ Market opportunity is of reasonable size
- ▶ Why do this work in 802.3?
  - ▶ This is the rightful home of this technology
  - ▶ The special requirements (silent start) can reach a wider audience



# Thank you

Questions? Comments?  
(Straw polls to follow)

## Straw Poll #1

- ▶ I would participate in the “Greater than 50 Gb/s Bidirectional optical access PHYs” Study Group in IEEE 802.3
  - ▶ Yes xx No xx Abs xx

## Straw Poll #2

- ▶ I believe my affiliation would support my participation in the “Greater than 50 Gb/s Bidirectional optical access PHYs” Study Group in IEEE 802.3
  - ▶ Yes xx    No xx    Abs xx