“Passive Optical LAN - Game Changer: An Integrator’s Perspective”

Para Munaweera
BSc,MSc,MBA
Today's Session

1. Intelligent Buildings and Network Infrastructure
2. Legacy vs POLAN Network Architecture
3. Case Study
4. Q & A
Intelligent Buildings and Network Infrastructure

- Energy Conservation
- Operational Efficiency
- Enhanced Financials
- Occupant Experience
- Sustainability

Intelligent Building
Intelligent Buildings and Network Infrastructure

Strength of an Intelligent building is the network that provide:

- Security, Scalability and Comfort
- Reduction of OPEX
- Opportunities for future services and enhancements
- Ease of use and administration

Demand for bandwidth for intelligent building and integration of services is the key for LAN upgrade.
Drivers of LAN Upgrade

**Convergence**
Legacy LAN typically need parallel sub-systems (equipment, cabling and management) to deliver voice, data, video, CCTV, security, WiFi, public announcements...

Reduce costs with one network to deliver all services

**High capacity**
Remove the bottlenecks with a Gigabit network to increase the efficiency and communication between employees, suppliers and customers

Improve the business performance

**Mobility**
New WiFi technologies require refresh of all LAN switches with N- BASE-T and replacement of cables.

- 802.11ac Wave 1 - require 1Gb/s
- 802.11ac Wave 2 – require 3.6Gb/s
- 802.11ax – require 10Gb/s

Efficient WiFi backhaul today and in the future

Being smart with your investment means investing the same amount of money in new technology that will help you answer the challenges
The primary drivers contributing to a successful POLAN adoption are:

- Scalability and reliability
- Ease of use and administration
- Energy savings and environmental sustainability
- Optimized bandwidth connectivity
- Advanced security
- Lowest total cost of ownership (TCO)
- Sustainability: Reducing the carbon footprint
Evolution of PON Technology

Technology Evolution

- **GPON (ITU-T G.984)**
  - DS: 2.5 Gbps
  - US: 1.2 Gbps
  - Year: 2010

- **GEPON (IEEE 802.3ah)**
  - DS: 1 Gbps
  - US: 1 Gbps
  - Year: 2010

- **10G EPON (IEEE 802.3av)**
  - DS: 10 Gbps
  - US: 10 Gbps
  - Year: 2012

- **XG PON (ITU-T G.987)**
  - DS: 10 Gbps
  - US: 2.5 Gbps
  - Year: 2015

- **NG PON2**
  - Year: 2020
  - Higher data rate, longer reach, higher split ratios, new multiplexing method

- **NG PON3**
  - Year: 2020

**Time Line**

2010 2012 2015 2020
Passive Optical Local Area Network

Based on Gigabit Passive Optical Networks (GPON) technology

GPON Key facts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bandwidth per PON</th>
<th>Downstream: 2.5Gb/s, upstream:1.2Gb/s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth per user</td>
<td>1Gb/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside plant</td>
<td>Passive. Split 1:128. Reach: 20km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>Data, voice, video, WiFi backhaul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolution</td>
<td>Graceful migration to TWDM-PON 40Gb/s symmetrical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GPON OLT (access node)

1:n Passive splitter

Optical fiber feeder

Optical fiber distribution

GPON ONT (end-user modem)

>100M users connected with fiber

1st choice of operators, utilities, governments

GPON is the fastest growing access technology worldwide

Ref: Nokia POLAN
Passive Optical Local Area Network

Ref: Tellabs
Legacy vs POLAN Network Architecture

Figure 1: Comparing the configurations of a Passive Optical LAN to a traditional copper-based active Ethernet LAN
Exceed the expectations of your LAN performance with POLAN (Passive Optical LAN)

Premium service experience
- High capacity, market proven solution
- All services converged on one LAN
  - voice, video, data, WiFi, surveillance, signage, etc

Lower cost to operate
- Simple network, easy to operate
- Low power consumption
- Low floor space

Long term solution
- Fiber life span: 50+ years
- Low cost evolution:
  - same cables
  - same access node

Ref: Nokia POLAN
Benefits of Passive Optical LAN

Fibre to the Office: 50% TCO savings with Passive Optical LAN

- Equipment:
  - 30 switches
  - 1 fiber OLT + ONT access points

- Cabling:
  - Bulky CATx Cable bundles
  - Small-diameter fiber bundle

- Traditional LAN vs. Passive Optical LAN:
  - Power: 2.5KW vs. 1.5KW
  - Floor space: 25m² vs. <1m²

Ref: Nokia POLAN
Benefits of Passive Optical LAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Optical Fiber</th>
<th>Copper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAPEX cost (2K-user optical LAN)</td>
<td>&lt;$300,000</td>
<td>&gt;$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifecycle</td>
<td>30-50 years</td>
<td>Approx. 5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>12 miles</td>
<td>300 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (per 1K Ft.)</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>39 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumed</td>
<td>2 watts per user</td>
<td>More than 10 watts per user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum bandwidth</td>
<td>69 Tbps</td>
<td>10 Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Hard to tap, easy to alarm</td>
<td>Emits EMI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Benefits of Passive Optical LAN

- Up to 70% less capex.
- Up to 80% less power consumption
- Up to 90% less space Utilization
- Graceful migration to fully converged IP Network
- Future proof fiber optic cabling infrastructure
- With less quantity and smaller size fiber cabling, Optical LAN can reduce cabling plastics by 65%
- 5 – 9’s reliability, Physical redundancy and provisional QOS
Benefits of Passive Optical LAN - Space Saving

Better utilization for the IDF space

- **Legacy Copper LAN**
  - 2,000 Gigabit Ethernet
  - In Eighteen (18) racks

- **Optical LAN**
  - 8,000 Gigabit Ethernet
  - In One (1) rack
Benefits of Passive Optical LAN

- Central Management System
- Elimination of Security Breach
- The POLAN does not require switching in the distribution layer and replaces it with dedicated optical arrays. Helps total flow of the data in the network.
- Easy Management (OLT and ONT only)
POLAN Benefits - Network Reliability

Legacy Copper Based LAN

- Reliability $> 99.938\%$ (325 downtime minutes/year) $\approx 8.7$ hours
- Reliability $> 99.961\%$ (204 downtime minutes/year) $\approx 3.5$ hours
- Reliability $= > 99.9999\%$ (30 downtime seconds/year)

This architecture requires two network interface cards in each end-user workstation.

Passive Optical LAN

$\text{OLAN Reliability} = > 99.999\%$ (5.13 downtime minutes/year)
Benefits of POLAN

• The system provides a 99.999% high availability with 15 years MTBF for the ONTs and 25 Years MTBF for the OLTs. This leads to 6 9s downtime per year. (Average annual LAN downtime is 30 seconds with lower MTBFs).

• A 2:N PON optical splitter provides two optical paths to and from the primary and secondary PON interfaces on the OLT(s). Passive Splitters are available in 2:2, 2:4, 2:8, 2:16 and 2:32 configurations.
Benefits of POLAN - Network Security

Optical Plant Infrastructure Security
- Fiber is more secure than copper
- Fiber is not susceptible to interference nor does it introduce interference

ONT Security
- No access at ONTs
- No information stored at ONTs
- ONTs face plate can be alarmed and ONTs can be mounted in lockable covers

Element Management Security
- Role-based access for users through strict authentication and authorization
- Based on user’s credentials, privileges can be defined on what user can view and modify
- Activity logging (leads to enhanced administrator training and less rogue events)
- Full IPv6 and IPsec security supported
Benefits of POLAN

Resiliency

• Dual homing to redundant datacenter (WAN) routers
• OLT equipment redundancy is provided in terms of power supply, control and interface cards
• In POL Optical plant redundancy / diversity / PON Type-B protection is available.
• OLT can be made redundant by deploying them in geographically dispersed locations
Benefits of POLAN

Simplicity

• Architecture is much easier and simple
• Automation with software defined resources allocated dynamically in real time.
• Accomplish faster installation, operations tasks & daily MACs by managing centrally
• IT Workforce Stability
• Less upfront training and no constant certification / recertification.
Benefits of POLAN

• The Legacy QoS is based on offering the best effort service to the end POLAN provides end-to-end managed QoS per port.
• With POL, the centralized management reduces time, cost and resources for the management of the network
• Many OLTs/ ONTs in different location can be managed/ connected / disconnected / monitored from one central location.
• Minimum downtime to restore services.
Passive Optical LAN Case Study: United Arab Emirates
### Building Facts (Mixed Development)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Buildings</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Interconnected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Floors</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 basements + 9 floors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Zones</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Guest Rooms</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Restaurants</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Club</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting Rooms</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Rooms / Business Center</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>2,448,129 SQ FT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car Park / No. Of Cars</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of IDF's</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Structured Cabling Data Points</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of ELV Systems</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POLAN Deployment in Hospitality Industry – Case Study

18 ELV Systems - System Requirements carefully identified for design
Design Considerations

Legacy Design with 20,000 RJ45 end points

Fiber Back Bone Design for Legacy network with Main and Redundancy

CCTV Camera end points - 1350

Four Building Structures - Interlinked

Two Data Centers with Full redundancy

Network should support 18 ELV systems and other MEP systems required data connectivity.
Design Considerations

• Redundant backbone cabling to all intermediate distribution frame (IDF) or telecommunications rooms (TRs) service the access layer of the network.
• 802.1x authentication for all devices to adhere with information security and protection.
• Physical security safeguards and procedures to not only limit access to both physical and virtual data and notification of intrusions
• infrastructure type and level of security should be present during any pre-design requirements phase.
Network Architecture – Main and Redundancy
POLAN Architecture

Type-B PON Redundancy

Fiber route Diversity

2:32 Splitter
Optical Line Terminal (OLT)

Optical Line Terminal is the main brain

Functionality:

• Switching
• Central aggregation
• Replace multiple L2 switches (Distribution and Access)
• Redundancy
Optical Network Terminal (ONT):

- ONT is a media converter installed in the work area
- ONT encodes and encrypts the signal
- Three wavelengths are used between the ONT and the OLT.
  - 1310 nm voice/data transmit
  - 1490 nm voice/data receive
  - 1550 nm video receive
- ONT provides Data, VOIP, IP Video Services and POTS to the end users.
- ONT supports Power over Ethernet (PoE)
Optical Splitter and Fiber Management

- Splitters and their wall/rack mounted closures are completely passive components.
- The function of fiber Splitters is to split single fiber into multiple fibers. They are available in “splits” (2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 8, 2 x 16, 2 x 32, and 2 x 64).
Optical Splitter and Fiber Management

1×8 (1-slot)  1×16 (2-slot)  1×32 (3-slot)
3M™ Splitter Modules

3M™ Splitter Panel Mount Modules
3M™ Splitter Rack Mount Shelves
## Fiber Management

### Cable Diameter Relative Comparison

| Diameter | 2.9 mm | 5.7 mm | 7.5 mm |

### Bend Radius Relative Comparison

- 6 mm
- 10 mm (1 inch)
- 25 mm
- 30 mm

### Riser-rated Cables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Riser-rated Cables</th>
<th>Bend-insensitive SM Fiber Cable</th>
<th>Category 6 UTP</th>
<th>Category 6A UTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10G Distance</td>
<td>40,000 m</td>
<td>45 m</td>
<td>100 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable Outer Diameter</td>
<td>2.9 mm</td>
<td>5.7 mm</td>
<td>7.5 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>4 lb/1,000 ft</td>
<td>22 lb/1,000 ft</td>
<td>39 lb/1,000 ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Bend Radius</td>
<td>10 mm (down to 5 mm)</td>
<td>22.8 mm</td>
<td>30 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tensile Strength (Installation)</td>
<td>At least 50 lbf</td>
<td>25 lbf</td>
<td>25 lbf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Intended Outcomes from POLAN Deployment

• Reduction of IDF rooms from 40 to 10.
• The No. of the Splitters 2:32, 243 (Data Network – 195, CCTV – 52).
• The No. of 4 ports ONT - 6672 (Data Network – 6250, CCTV - 422)
• Reduction of No. of cables from 20,000 to 6672
• 50% Saving on space
• 50% Saving on power and cooling
• Significant direct cost saving
# Legacy vs POLAN Cost Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>POLAN Offered Price (USD)</th>
<th>Traditional LAN Offered Price (USD)</th>
<th>% Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Supply of Material</td>
<td>2,322,136.70</td>
<td>3,931,159.42</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Supply of Racks &amp; Accessories</td>
<td>310,759.40</td>
<td>425,724.64</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tools, Scaffolding &amp; Consumables</td>
<td>26,110.23</td>
<td>81,521.74</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Detailed Engineering &amp; Shop Drawings</td>
<td>228,901.08</td>
<td>498,188.41</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Installation</td>
<td>356,658.70</td>
<td>561,594.20</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Testing &amp; Commissioning</td>
<td>63,175.60</td>
<td>117,753.62</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Active Equipment's</td>
<td>5,666,666.67</td>
<td>9,963,768.12</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Supply and Installation of Containment</td>
<td>815,217.39</td>
<td>2,251,811.59</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Add for Project Management + Back Office (10% of above Costs)</td>
<td>978,962.58</td>
<td>1,783,152.17</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,768,588.35</td>
<td>19,614,673.91</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Legacy vs POLAN Cost Comparison

A Supply of Material  F Testing & Commissioning
B Supply of Racks & Accessories  G Active Equipments
C Tools, Scaffolding &  H Supply and Installation of Containment
D Detailed Engineering & Shop  I Add for Project Management + Back Office (10% of above Costs)
E Installation
Outcomes from POLAN Deployment Efforts

• Strong financial justification for change
• Space and Power savings will lead to reduction of carbon foot print
• Proof of Concept to be deployed for acceptance
• Education and awareness among the property developers, end users etc.
• Certifications and opportunity to develop new skill set
• Forums / Seminars / Focus Groups to create awareness
• Institutionalization / Regulatory Frame work

POLAN is the future of in building networks. Telco operators are moving towards GPON based FTTH. Enterprise network will follow the trend soon.
Thank You!

Para Munaweera  
Senior Project Manager  
Tamdeed Projects, Etisalat  
United Arab Emirates  
para@eim.ae  
+971 50 5582628