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#### **Lecture Outline:**

- 1. Key Components of Structured Cabling Systems
- 2. Key Components of FTTx Cabling
- 3. Fiber splitters and other FOC components, LCP's (BEP's), NAP's and IOO's (OTO's)
- 4. Active Equipment in FTTx cabling: OLT and ONU/ONT
- 5. Introduction to GPON FTTx Cabling
- 6. Introduction to Network Topologies
- 7. FTTx Cabling Architecture
- 8. Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling





**Key Components of SCS** 

COPPER SOLUTION

**COPPER CABLES** CAT5E, CAT6, CAT6A, CAT7

PATCH PANELS 24P, 48P

**KEYSTONE JACKS** CAT5E,CAT6

**FACEPLATE** 1P, 2P, 3P, 4P, 6P

PATCH CORDS CAT5E, CAT6

**COPPER PRE-TERMS** 



MODULAR PLUG WITH RUBBER BOOTS













#### FIBER SOLUTION

**FOC CABLES** OS1/OS2, OM1, OM2, OM3, OM4

FIBER PATCH PANELS 24C, 48C, 72C, 96, 144C, 216C, 288C

**FOC ADAPTERS** SC, LC, FC, ST, MU, E2K, MTRJ, MTP/MPO

**OPTICAL INDOOR OUTLET** 1P, 2P, 4P

FIBER PATCH CORDS / PIGTAILS SC, LC, FC, ST, MU, E2K, MTRJ, MTP/MPO

FIBER PRE-TERMS

FIBER CONNECTORS WITH RUBBER **BOOTS** SC, LC, FC, ST, MU, E2K, MTRJ, MTP/MPO











**Key Components of FTTx Cabling** 

FTTx SOLUTION

FOC CABLES, SM G-652-D OS1/OS2

FIBER PATCH PANELS, SM 24C, 48C

FOC ADAPTERS, SM SC-UPC, SC-APC

OPTICAL INDOOR OUTLET, SM 1P, 2P, 4P

FIBER PATCH CORDS/ PIGTAILS, SM SC-UPC, SC-APC

FIBER PRE-TERMS SC-UPC, SC-APC

FIBER CONNECTORS WITH RUBBER BOOTS, SC-UPC, SC-APC











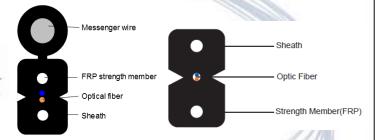


FOC HORIZONTAL DROP CABLES G657-A1 & A2 (1 CORE, 2 CORE)

SPLITTER FIBER PATCH PANELS
1: 04 PLC, 1:08 PLC, 1:16 PLC,
1:32 PLC. 1:64 PLC

FTTx DISTRIBUTION BOX (WITH SPLITTER/S) 1: 04 PLC, 1:08 PLC, 1:16 PLC, 1:32 PLC. 1:64 PLC













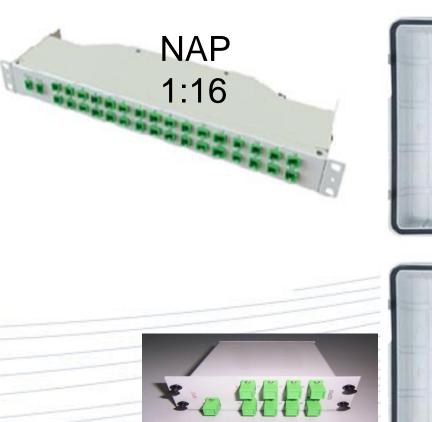


#### **Key Components of FTTx Cabling**

## What's splitter

Fiber optic splitter is used to split the fiber optic light into several parts at a certain ratio. It is a power distributor. And it also can combine the light into one fibre.

For example, a 1X2 50:50 fiber optic splitter will split a fiber optic light beam into two parts, each get 50 percent of the original beam.









#### **Key Components of FTTx Cabling**

#### Classification

#### ♦ By Technology & Process

FBT Splitter (Fused Bi-Conical Taper) PLC Splitter (Planar Lightwave Circuit)

#### **♦** By fiber type:

Single-mode splitter (Both FBT and PLC splitter, we are focus on SM splitter for this presentation)

Multi-mode splitter (Only available for FBT type)

#### **♦** By configuration:

Single-mode splitter

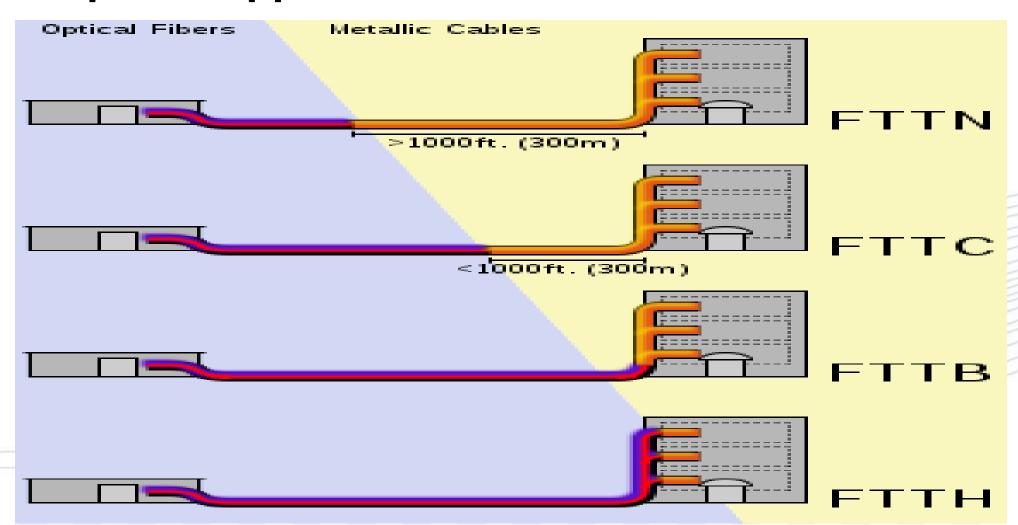
1x2,1x4,1x8,1x16,1x32,1x64, 2x4,2x8,2x16,2x32,2x64

Parameters	PLC splitter	FBT splitter
Operating Wavelength (nm)	1260~1620	1310±40 1490±10 1550±40
Split Ratio	even split	95%:5% 90%:105 80%:20% 70%:30% 60%:40% 50%:50% for 1X2 type, others are even split
Reliability	good	bad when two many 1x2 splitters spliced together
Volume	small	small for single steel pipe splitter, big for cascaded splitter
Price	Expensive for low Channel	good cost performance for 1X2,1x4



**Key Components of FTTx Cabling** 

## **Splitter Applications**







## Active Equipment Involved in FTTx Cabling



#### **EPON OLT**





- Dual Power Supply(Optional): Dual DC, Dual AC or DC+AC
- Splitting ratio: 1:64 (EPON); 1:128(GPON)
- Bandwidth allocation
- ONU Batch software upgrade

4 PORT EPON	Cassette OLT (4 * EPON, 4*10G, 8 * Combo GE), Default AC single-power	EPON OLT
8 PORT EPON	Cassette OLT (8 * EPON, 4*10G, 8 * Combo GE), Default AC single-power	EPON OLT
8 PORT GPON	Cassette OLT (8 * GPON, 4 *GE combo port; 2* 10G SFP+ port, 1* console port), Default AC single-power	GPON OLT
16 PORT GPON	Cassette OLT (16 * GPON, 4 *GE combo port; 2* 10G SFP+ port, 1* console port), Default AC single-power	GPON OLT





## Active Equipment Involved in FTTx Cabling

#### **EPON ONU Products**

<b>Products</b>	Type	User interface				
	SFU					
	SFU					
	SFU	_ -1GE RJ45				
	SFU	IGE RJ45				
	SFU					
	SFU					
	SFU	1GE RJ45 +CATV (W for single fiber)				
	SFU					
	SFU	4FE RJ45				
	SFU					
	SFU	4GE RJ45				
	HGU	4FE RJ45+11n 300M WIFI				
	HGU	4GE RJ45+11n 300M WIFI				
	HGU	4GE RJ45+11n 300M WIFI+CATV (W for single fiber)				
	HGU	4FE RJ45+11n 300M WIFI+CATV (W for single fiber)				
	HGU	1GE+3FE RJ45+11n 300M WIFI+CATV (W for single fiber)				
	SFU	4FE+1CATV				
	SFU	105 : 255 : 100 ATV / (\\\\\ for a single file an)				
	SFU	1GE+3FE+1CATV (W for single fiber)				
	POE (PD)	8FE RJ45				
	MDU	8FE RJ45				
	MDU	16FE RJ45				
	MDU	24FE RJ45				



8 FE RJ45 / POE

1GE RJ45 SFU



1 GE RJ45 + CATV



## Active Equipment Involved in FTTx Cabling

**GPON ONU Products** 

Products	Туре	User interface		
	GPON SFU			
	GPON SFU	1GE RJ45	nance resolution accidentus	
	GPON SFU	IGE N343	1 GE RJ45	
	GPON SFU		I OL KOTO	
	GPON SFU	1GE RJ45 +CATV (W for single fiber)		
	GPON SFU	TOE NOTO TO NEV (VV TOE SINGLE HOOF)		
	GPON HGU	1GE RJ45 +1FE+1VOIP	444	
	GPON HGU	4GE RJ45		
	GPON HGU	4FE RJ45+11n 300M WIFI		
	GPON HGU	4GE RJ45+11n 300M WIFI	1 GE RJ45 +	
	GPON HGU	4GE RJ45+11n 300M WIFI+CATV (W for single fiber)	CATV	
	GPON HGU	4FE RJ45+11n 300M WIFI+CATV (W for single fiber)	1 1	
	GPON HGU	1GE+3FE RJ45+11n 300M WIFI+CATV (W for single fiber)		
	GPON HGU	4GE+2VOIP+11n 300M WIFI+1USB	1000015	
	GPON HGU	4GE+2VOIP+11n 300M WIFI+1CATV+1USB	•	
	GPON HGU	(W for single fiber)	4GE + 2VOIP+	
GPON HGU	4GE+2VOIP+2WIFI+2USB	4GE + 2VOIP+		
	31 3111133	(2.4G 2*2 300M; 5.0G 3*3 1300M)	USB + 1 USB	
	GPON HGU	4GE+2VOIP+2WIFI+2USB		
		(2.4G 3*3 450M; 5.0G 3*3 1300M)		









1 GE RJ45

1 GE RJ45

1 GE RJ45

1 GE RJ45









1 GE RJ45 +

1 GE RJ45 +

1FE + VOIP

4 GE RJ45 +

WIFI

4GE RJ45





4GE + 2VOIP + 2 WIFI + 2USB

4GE + 2VOIP+

WIFI + 1 USB +

1 CATV





Active Equipment Involved in FTTx Cabling

## **GPON ONU Higlights**

4LAN + 2 Voice + WiFi

4LAN + 2 Voice + WiFi + CATV









Active Equipment Involved in FTTx Cabling

## **Smart PON - All in one (For home, Hotels)**



#### Description

2GE+1RJ11+WIFI+HDMI+IPTV+2USB+Zigbee

2GE+1RJ11+WIFI+HDMI+IPTV+2USB

2GE+1RJ11+WIFI+HDMI+OTT+2USB+Zigbee

2GE+1RJ11+WIFI+HDMI+OTT+2USB







#### **GPON OVERVIEW**

PON/GPON grew from a requirement for more bandwidth in the Service Provider Market. (Higher access speeds than DSL could deliver) More Bandwidth (2.5G Downstream and 1.2G Upstream)

- Higher Subscriber density
- Best replacement for aging copper / coax infrastructure
- Environmentally friendly green
- Reduce power and TCO (Total Cost of Ownership)
- Long term life expectancy of the fiber infrastructure
- Lower capital expenditures, since AN eqpt. and components are considerably reduced and/or completely excluded in the FTTx network
- Lower operating costs through reduction of active components, support for greater distances between equipment nodes
- Reduced re-occurring operating and maintenance costs





#### **GPON OVERVIEW**

- The adoption and worldwide acceptance grew as GPON FTTH proved that it has contributed much to the service providers in terms of time, money and human resources
- Contributes to the improved client service levels and over-all customer satisfaction;
   thus enhancing retention rates
- And most notably, GPON FTTH technology solutions; introduced new opportunities and services applications to service providers, introducing additional revenue streams which can be adopted and integrated into their present services offering; thereby increasing top line revenue without increasing cost





#### **Basic Parameters of GPON**

- > GPON identifies 7 transmission speed combination as follows:
  - 0.15552 Gbit/s up, 1.24416 Gbit/s down
  - 0.62208 Gbit/s up, 1.24416 Gbit/s down
  - 1.24416 Gbit/s up, 1.24416 Gbit/s down
  - 0.15552 Gbit/s up, 2.48832 Gbit/s down
  - 0.62208 Gbit/s up, 2.48832 Gbit/s down
  - 1.24416 Gbit/s up, 2.48832 Gbit/s down
  - 2.48832 Gbit/s up, 2.48832 Gbit/s down

Among them, 1.24416 Gbit/s up, 2.48832 Gbit/s down is the mainstream speed combination supported at current time.

- Maximum logical reach: 60 km
- Maximum physical reach: 20 km
- Maximum differential fibre distance: 20 km

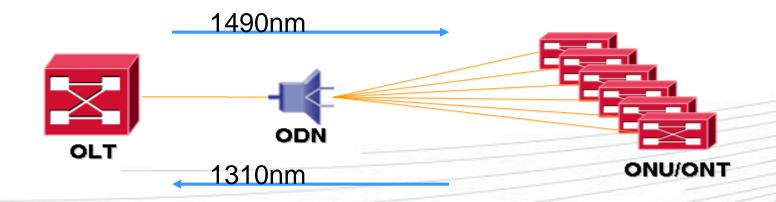
> Split ratio: 1: 64, it can be up to1: 128





#### **GPON** Principle----Data Multiplexing

GPON adopts Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM) technology, facilitating bi-direction communication over a single fiber.



To separate upstream/downstream signals of multiple users over a single fibre, GPON adopts two multiplexing mechanism:

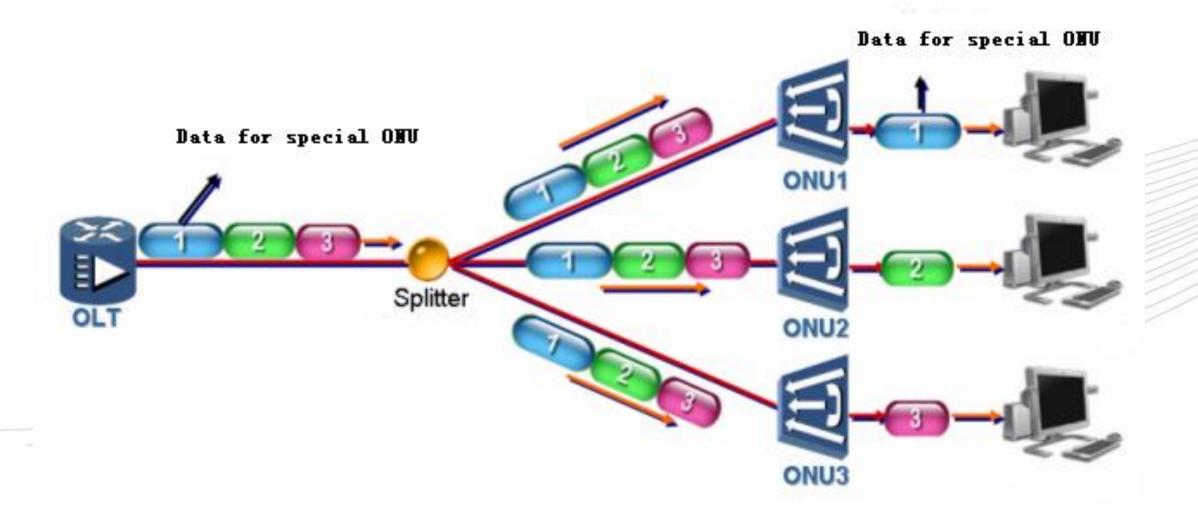
- In downstream direction, data packets are transmitted in a broadcast manner;
- In upstream direction, data packets are transmitted in a TDMA manner.





## Introduction to GPON FTTx Cabling

#### **GPON Principle----Downstream Data**

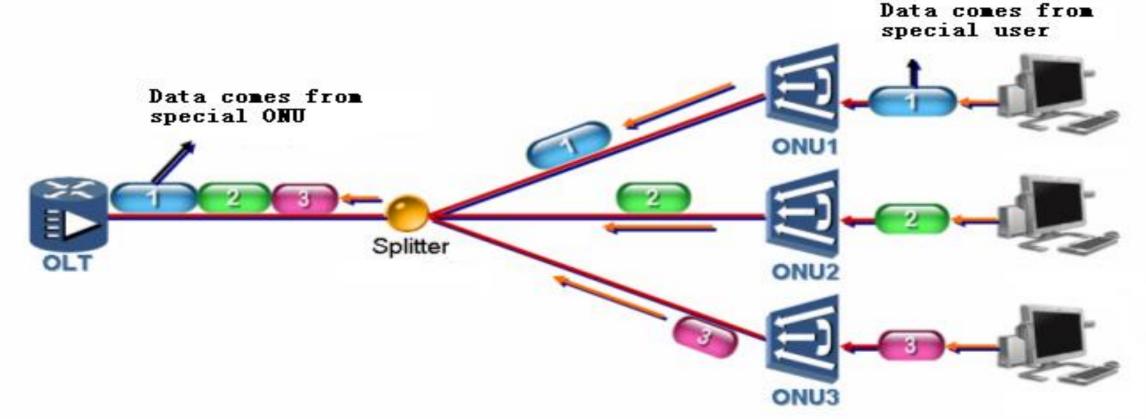






## Introduction to GPON FTTx Cabling

#### **GPON Principle----Upstream Data**

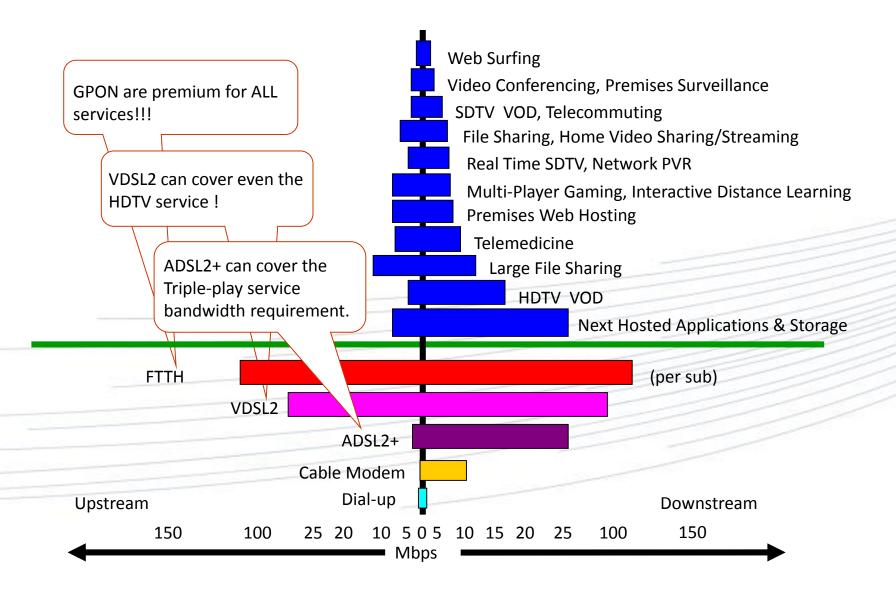






## Introduction to GPON FTTx Cabling

### Consumer's Bandwidth Reqmts. Met By FTTH



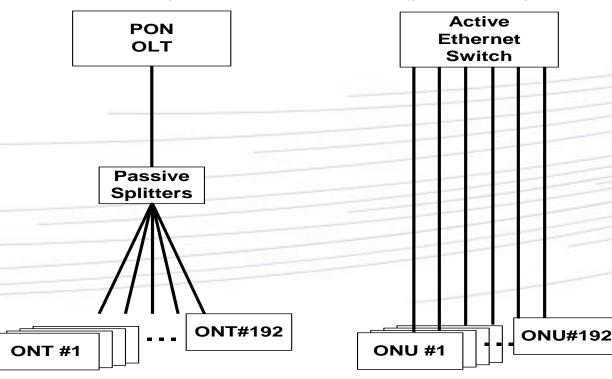




### Introduction to Network Topologies

#### **Ethernet Vs. PON FTTx**

- There are 2 choices for Fiber Access:
  - Point to Point
  - Point to Multi-point
- Point to Point is sometimes called Active Ethernet
- Point to Multi-point is called PON (passive optical network)



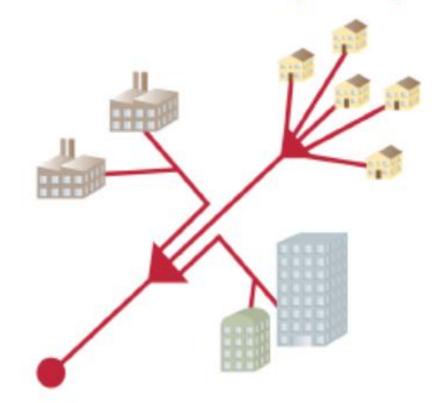




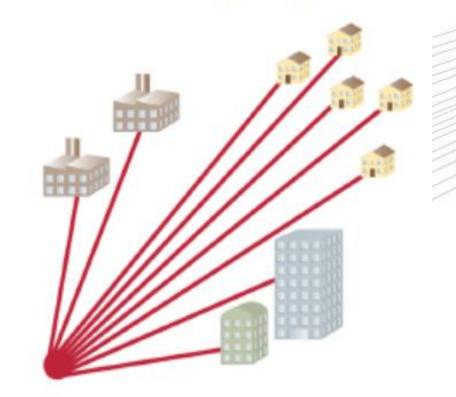
Introduction to Network Topologies

## Topology

#### Point to Multi-Point [P2MP]



### Point to Point [P2P]

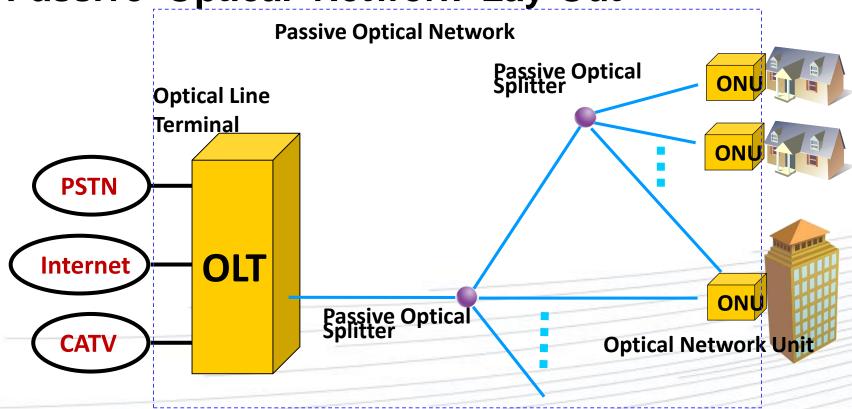






## Introduction to Network Topologies

**Passive Optical Network Lay-Out** 

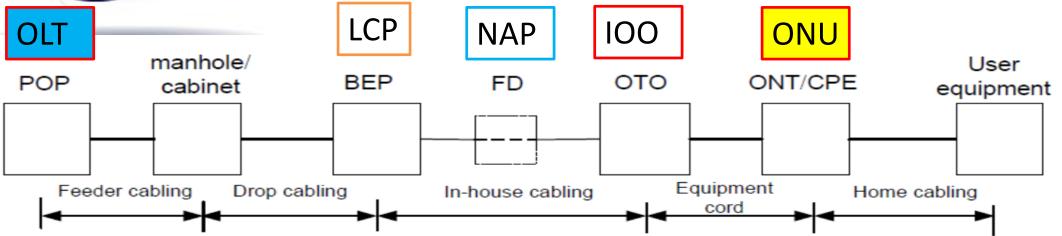


- > PON is a kind of passive optical network featuring one-to-multiple-point architecture;
- ➤ PON is short for Passive Optical Network;
- ➤ PON consists of Optical Line Terminal (OLT), Optical Network Unit (ONU) and Passive Optical Splitter.





#### Introduction to Network Topologies



Key

BEP Building Entry Point

CPE Customer Premises Equipment

FD Floor Distributor

ONT Optical Network Termination

OTO Optical Telecommunications Outlet

POP Point of Presence

LCP Local Convergence Point

NAP Network Access Point

IOO Indoor Optical Outlet









Figure 1 FTTH in-house installation reference model



## Introduction to Network Topologies

Access Node [AN] (Operator)

OLT

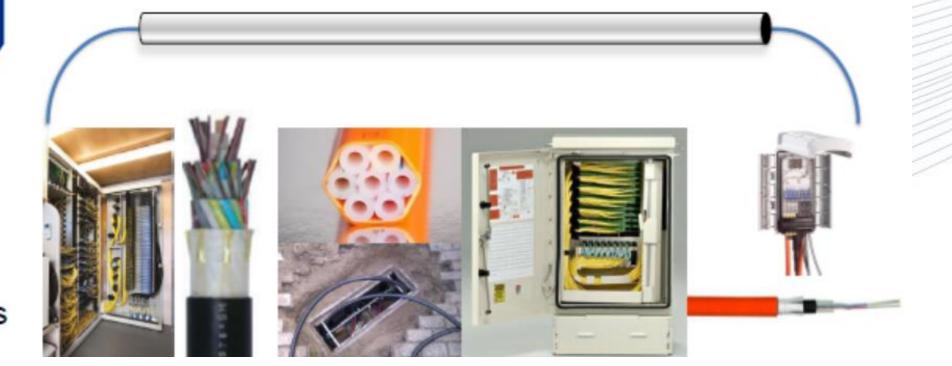
Customer Premise [CP]



**Active** 

**Passive** 

But it really consists of many different components



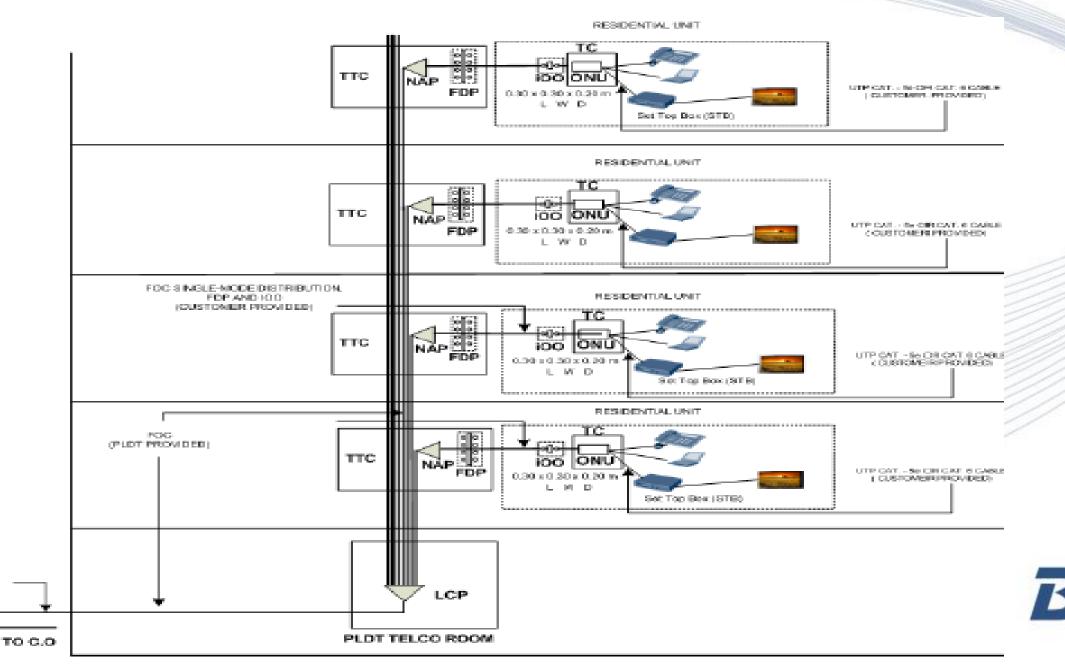




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# **GPON – FTTx Cabling Designs and Solution**

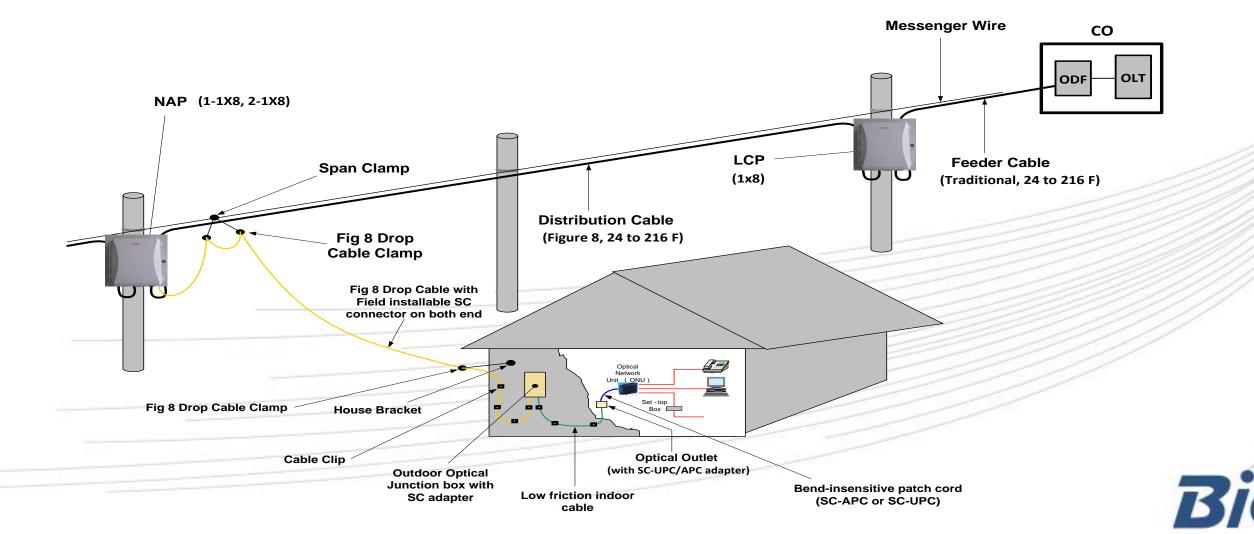
## FTTx Cabling Architecture





# **GPON – FTTx Cabling Designs and Solution**FTTx Cabling Architecture

#### OPTICAL DISTRIBUTION NETWORK WITH POLE MOUNT NAP AND LCP





## Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

#### TRADITIONAL LAN CABLING:

#### **DETAILS:**

 $\triangleright$  Number of Floors = 05 floors

Ground Floor = MDF Location

Grd Flr. To 5th Flr. = 15 rooms or tenant units

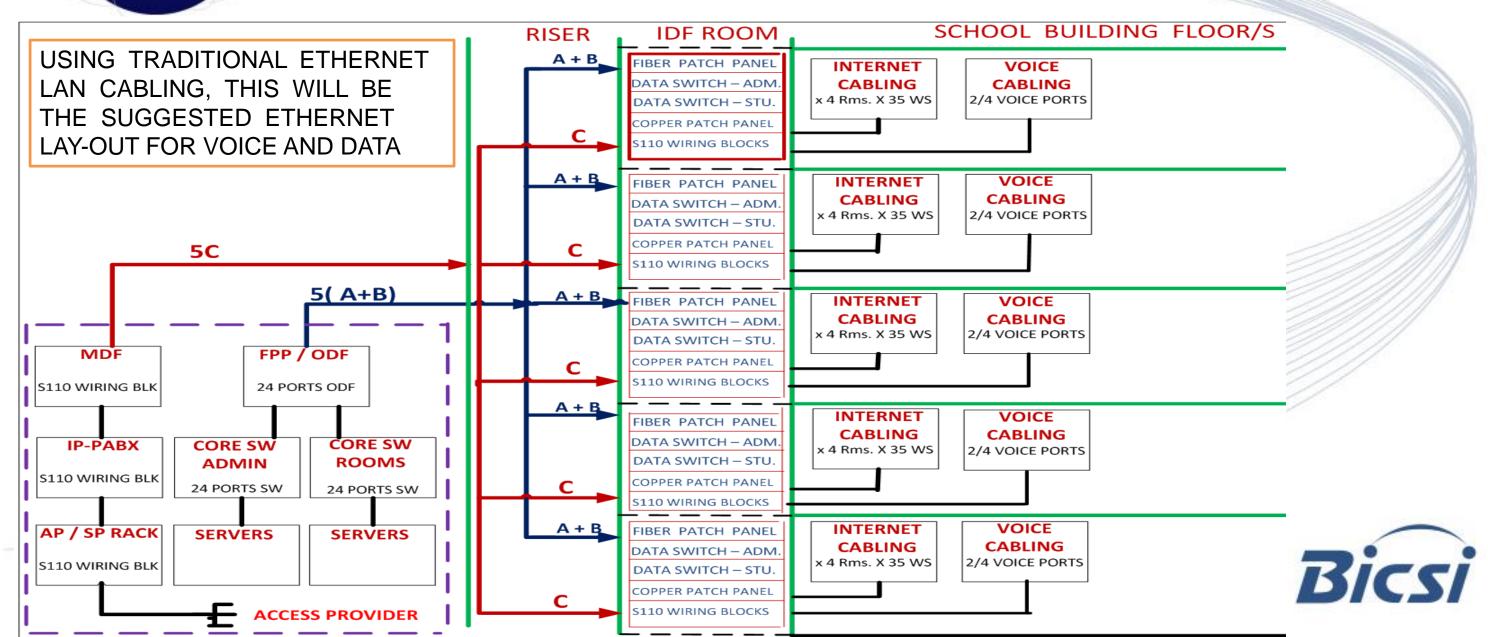
#### **ASSUMPTIONS:**

- Need to have at least 2 voice ports per room
- Need to have at least 2 data ports per room
- Need to have 6 CCTV ports per floor
- Need to have at least 2 access control or biometrics
- Need to have at least 1 port paging systems or intercom/s
- Need to have 4 data ports for digital signage/s on every floor



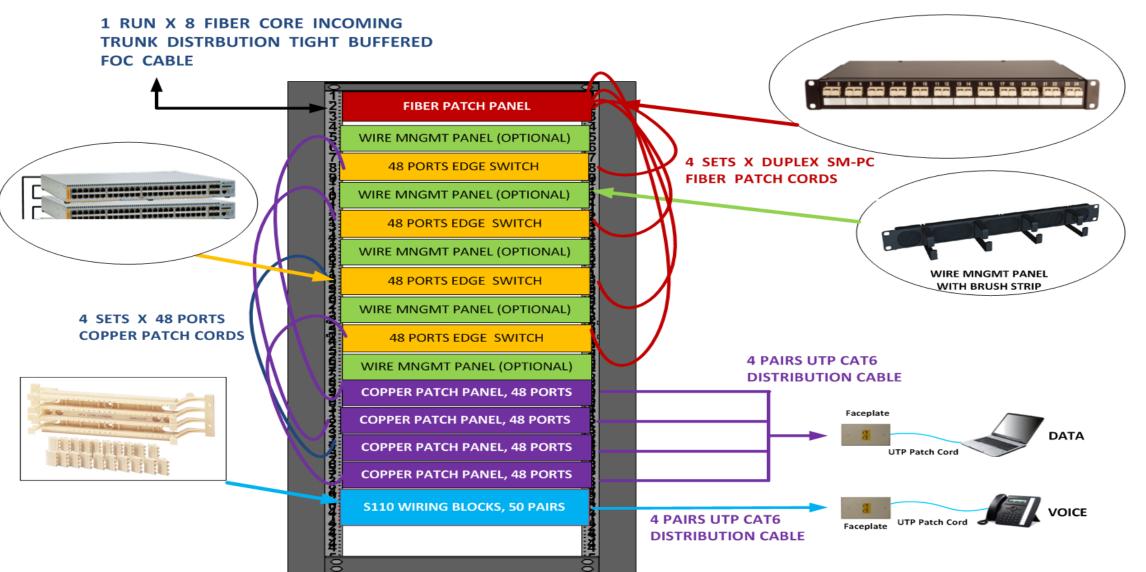


Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling





### Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

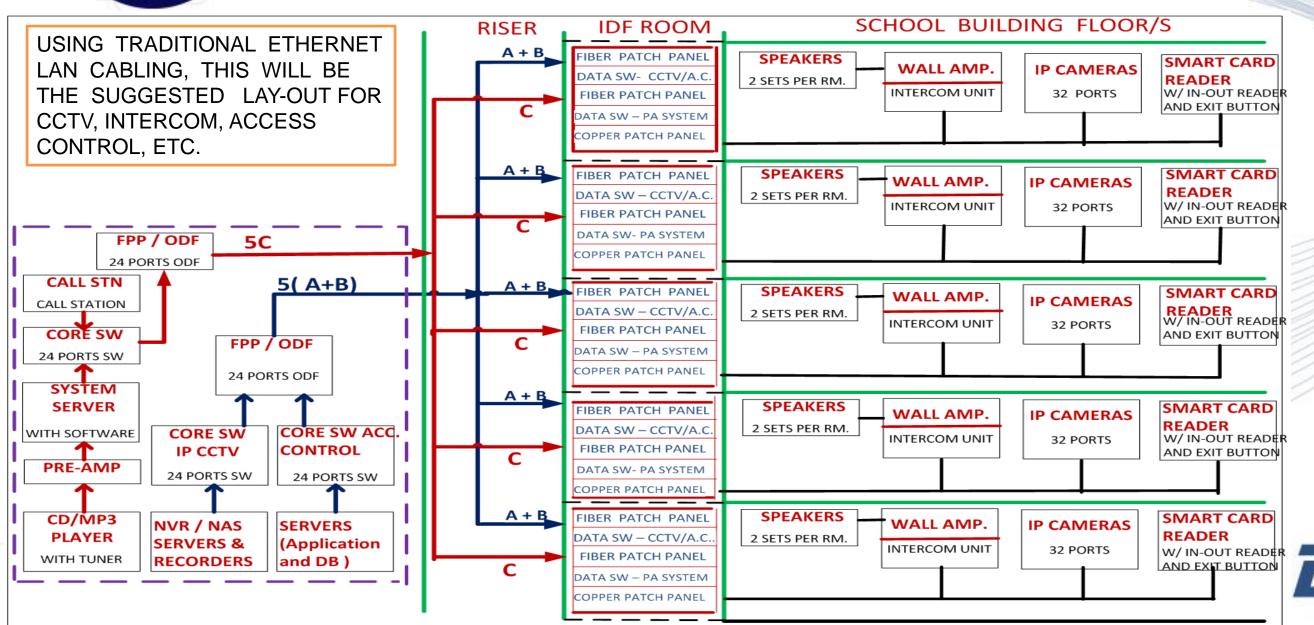




IDF PER FLOOR – BAYFACE RACK
MOUNT LAY-OUT



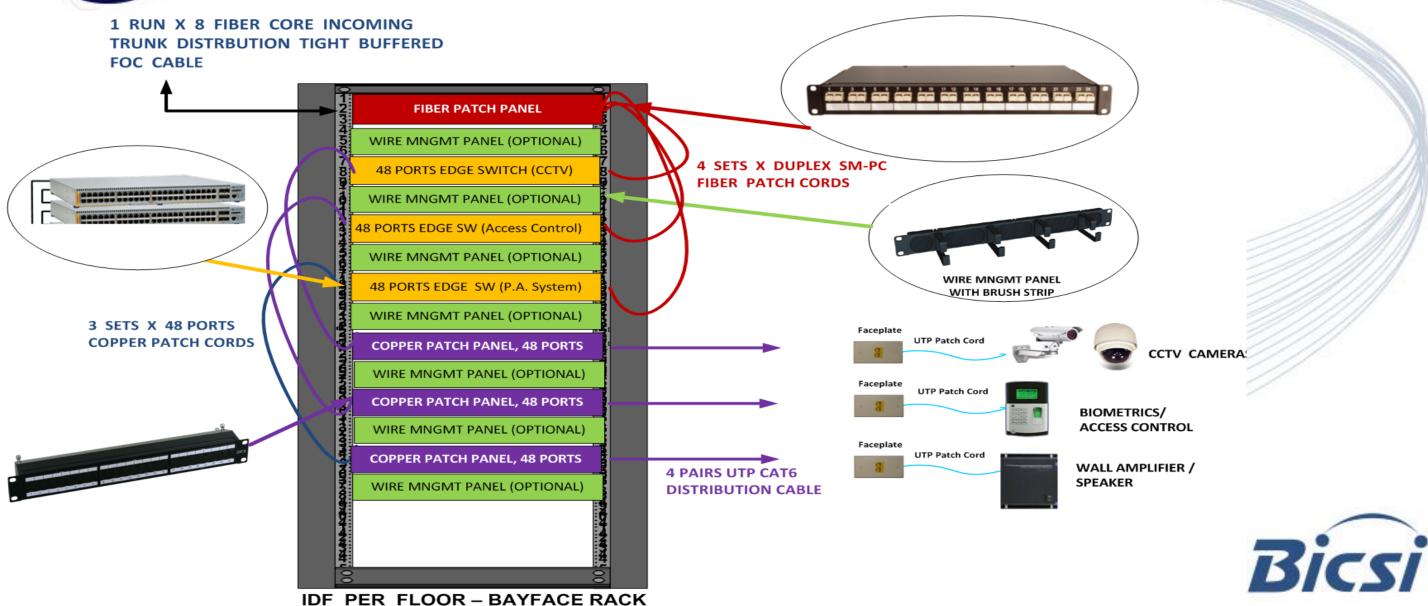
## Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling







### Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling



MOUNT LAY-OUT



## Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

#### GPON FTTx CABLING:

#### **DETAILS:**

Number of Floors = 05 floors

Ground Floor = MDF Location

Grd Flr. To 5th Flr. = 15 rooms or tenant units

#### **ASSUMPTIONS:**

	Number	of	SC Ports	Per	Room	=	2	
--	--------	----	----------	-----	------	---	---	--

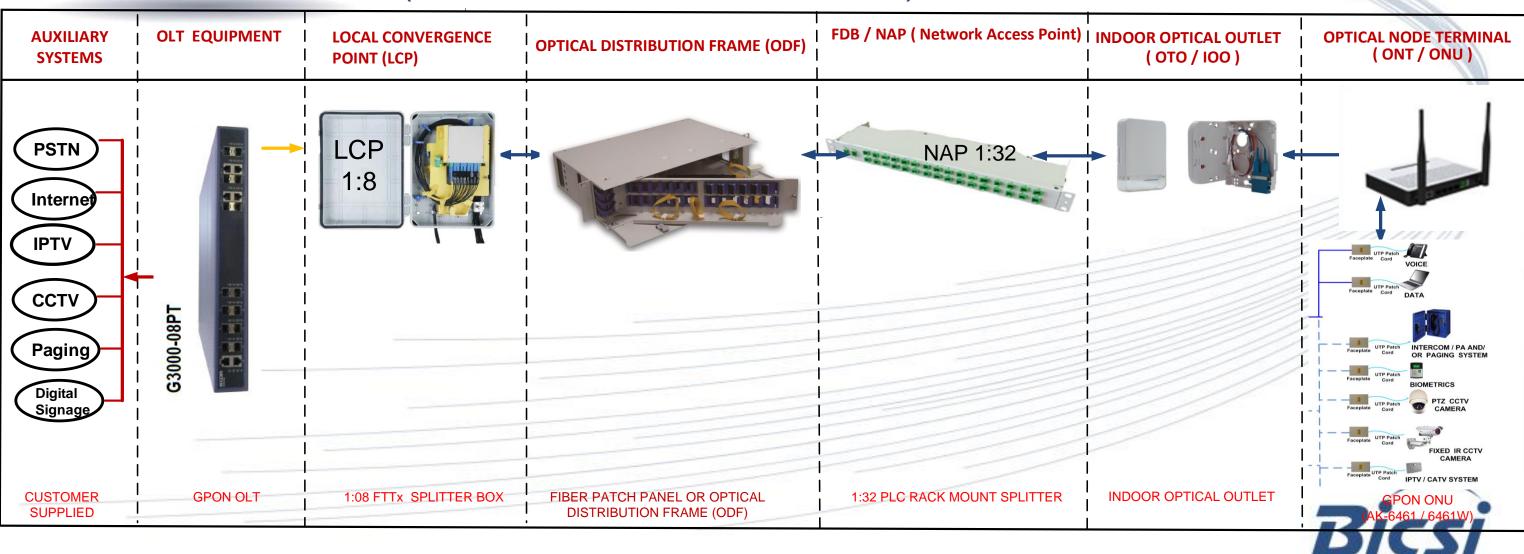
- G657A1 indoor drop fiber core = 1 or 2
- No. of SC Adapter/s per I.O.O.
  = 2
- No. of LCP (Local Convergence Point) = 0
- No. Of Network Access Point (NAP) = 05
- No. of Fiber Distribution Panel per Flr.
  = 05 (optional)
- No. of ONT's (optical node terminal)/floor = 15





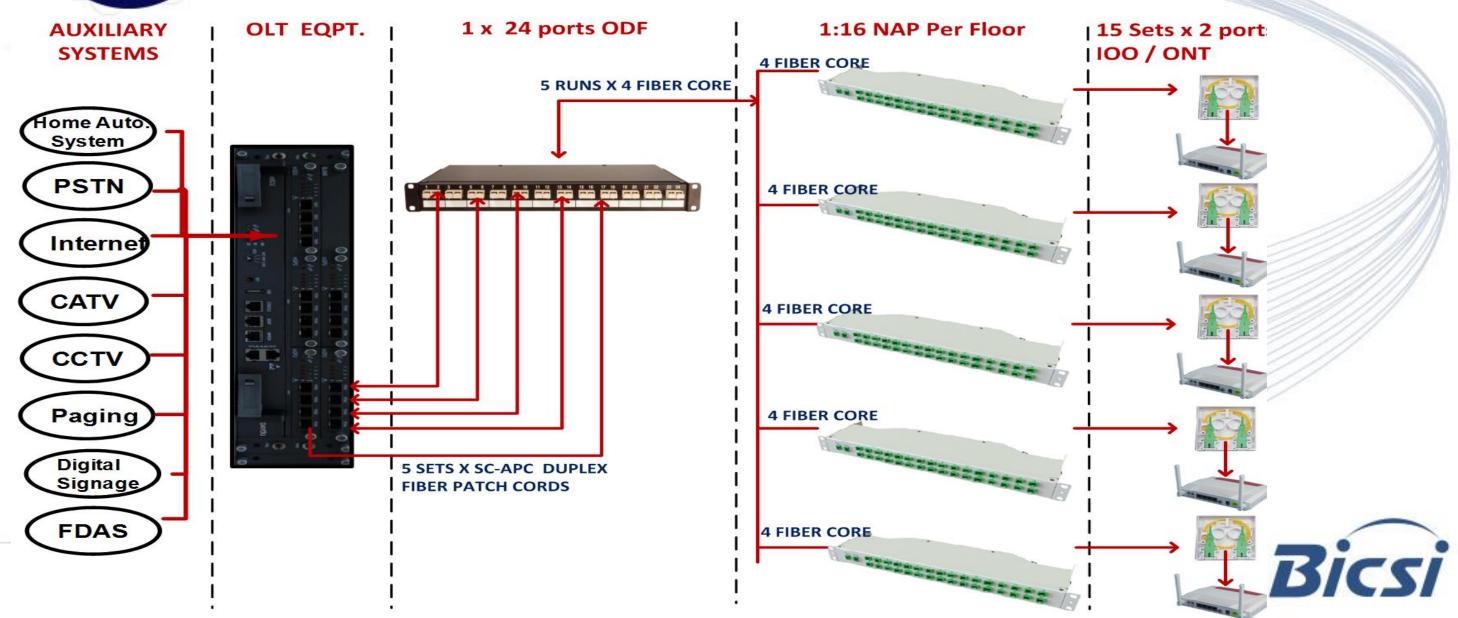
## Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

#### GPON FTTH EQPT. REQUIREMENTS (FOR TELECOMS AND ENTERPRISE NETWORK)





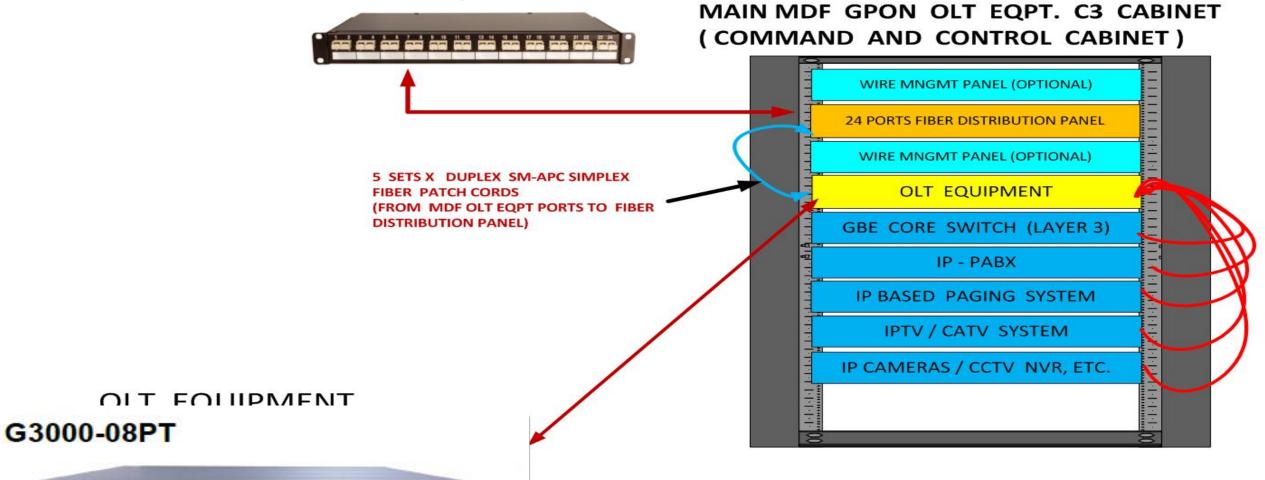
Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling





Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

#### PROPOSED MDF BAY RACK LAY-OUT

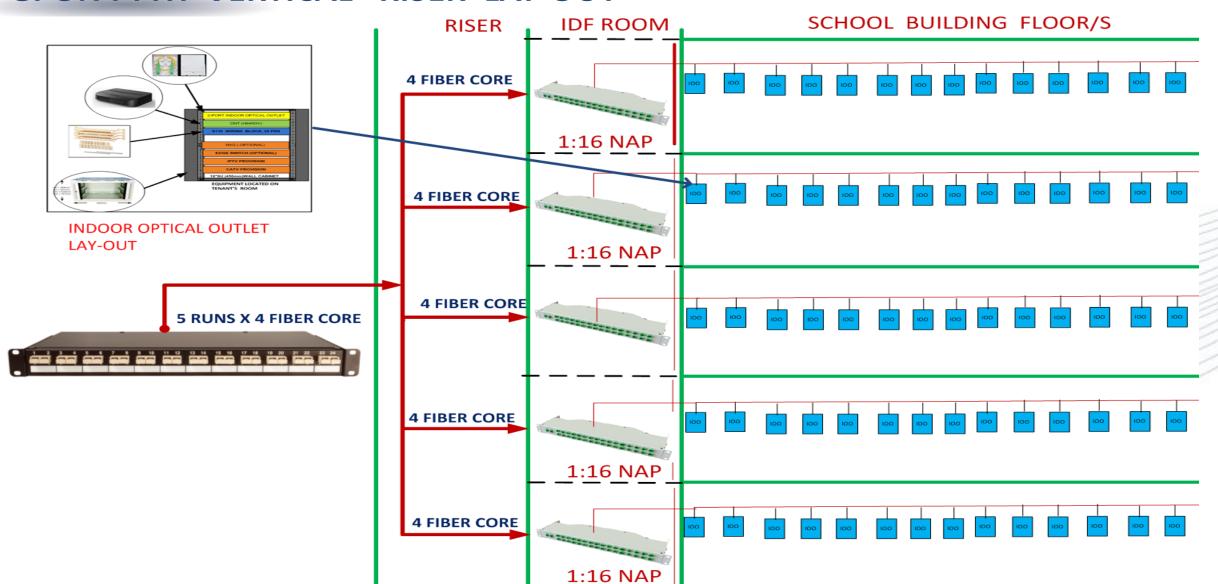






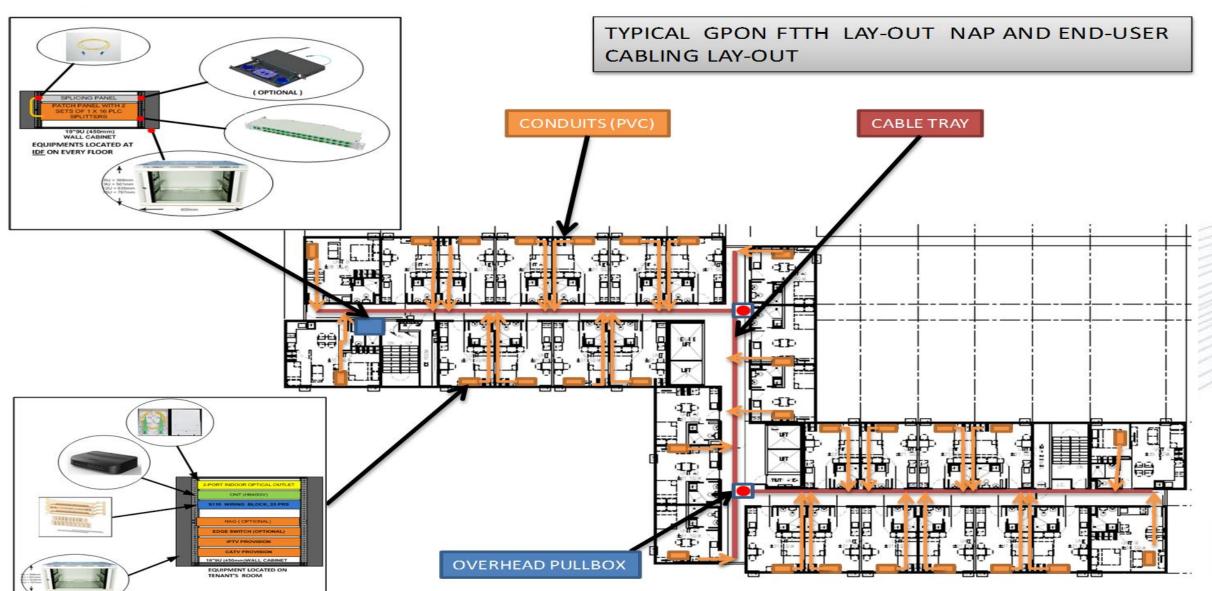
Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

#### **GPON FTTH VERTICAL RISER LAY-OUT**



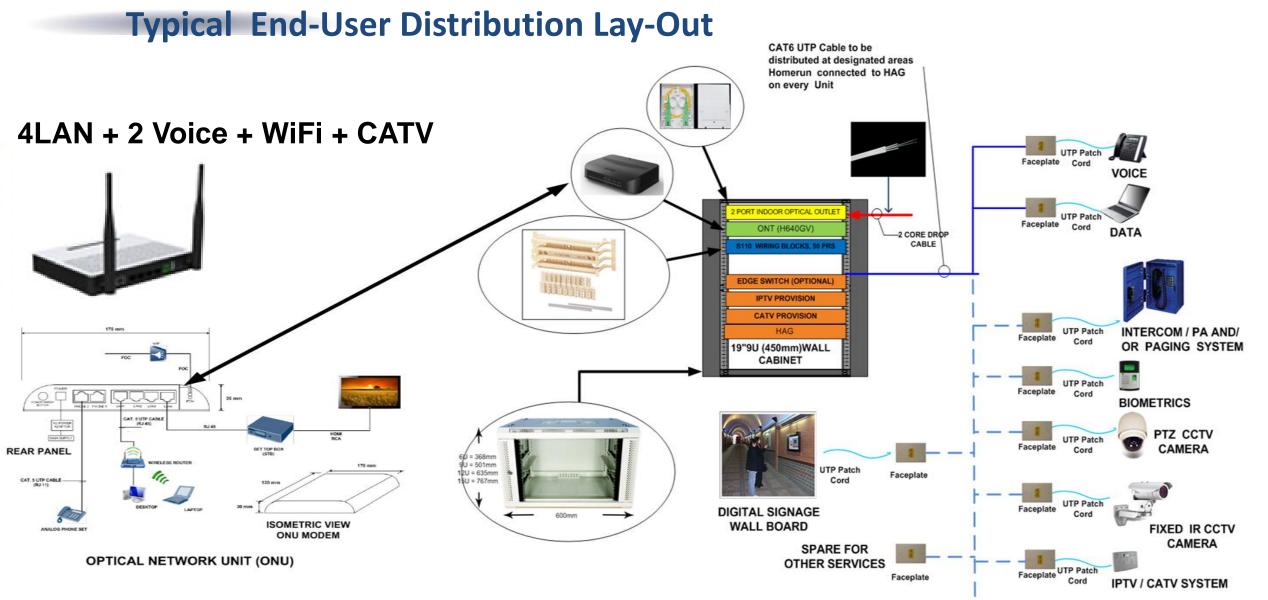
















Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

#### **SOGO HOTEL DETAILS:**

١	Number of Floors	=	12
	Number of Basements	=	02

With Mezzanine and Roof Deck

➤ Number of Rooms per Floor

 $3^{rd}$  to 12<sup>th</sup> floor = 14 rooms x 12 floors

❖ Ground Floor = 05 rooms

❖ Mezzanine Floor = 07 rooms

❖ 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor = 07 rooms

> Total No. of ONT Units = 175 units

#### **GPON FTTH ASSUMPTIONS:**

- ➤ No. of hori. drop fiber runs (2 core LFIC)
- ➤ No. of SC Adapter/s per I.O.O.
- No. of Indoor Optical Outlets (OTO)/IOO = 175
- ➤ No. of LCP's (1:8)
  - ❖ 1 active LCP / 1 spare LCP
- > No. Of NAP's (1:16)

= 27

175

02

02

❖ 2 NAP's per Floor (1 ADMIN NAP AND 1 HOTEL GUEST NAP)



#### Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

#### FTTH PROJECT - NUMBER OF ONT UNITS PER FLOOR

FLOORS	CORE A	CORE B	TOTAL
ROOF DECK	0	1	1
13 <sup>TH</sup>	0	1	1
12 <sup>TH</sup>	14	1	15
11 <sup>TH</sup>	14	1	15
10 <sup>TH</sup>	14	1	15
9 <sup>TH</sup>	14	1	15
8 <sup>TH</sup>	14	1	15
<b>7</b> <sup>TH</sup>	14	1	15
6 <sup>TH</sup>	14	1	15
5 <sup>TH</sup>	14	1	15
4 <sup>TH</sup>	14	1	15
3 <sup>RD</sup>	14	1	15
2 <sup>ND</sup>	0	7	7
MEZZANINE	0	7	7
GRD	0	5	5
BASEMENT 1	0	3	3
BASEMENT 2	0	1	1
TOTAL:	140	35	175



### Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

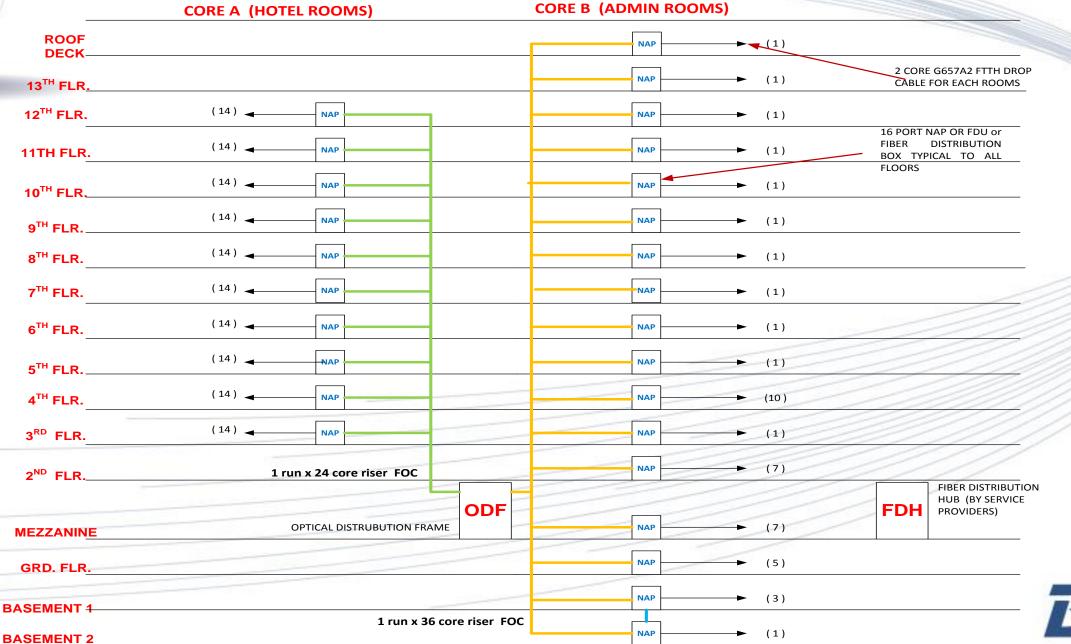
FTTH PROJECT – SERVICES OFFERED PER FLOOR

TITITIKOGEGI O								
	FLOORS	VOICE	DATA	WIFI	CCTV	AD TV	CATV	
	ROOF DECK	0	0	1	2	0	0	
	13 <sup>TH</sup>	1	1	1	2	0	0	
	12 <sup>TH</sup>	14	14	2	2	1	14	
	11 <sup>TH</sup>	14	14	2	2	1	14	
	10 <sup>TH</sup>	14	14	2	2	1	14	
	9 <sup>TH</sup>	14	14	2	2	1	14	3
	8 <sup>TH</sup>	14	14	2	2	1	14	3
	<b>7</b> <sup>TH</sup>	14	14	2	2	1	14	8
	6 <sup>TH</sup>	14	14	2	2	1	14	3
	5 <sup>TH</sup>	14	14	2	2	1	14	3
	4 <sup>TH</sup>	14	14	2	2	1	14	
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	14	14	2	2	1	14	
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	2	2	2	3	0	0	
	MEZZANINE	2	2	2	3	0	0	
	GRD	3	3	2	7	3	0	
	BASEMENT 1	1	1	1	2	0	0	7
	BASEMENT 2	1	1	1	2	0	0	
	TOTAL	150	150	29	41	13	150	





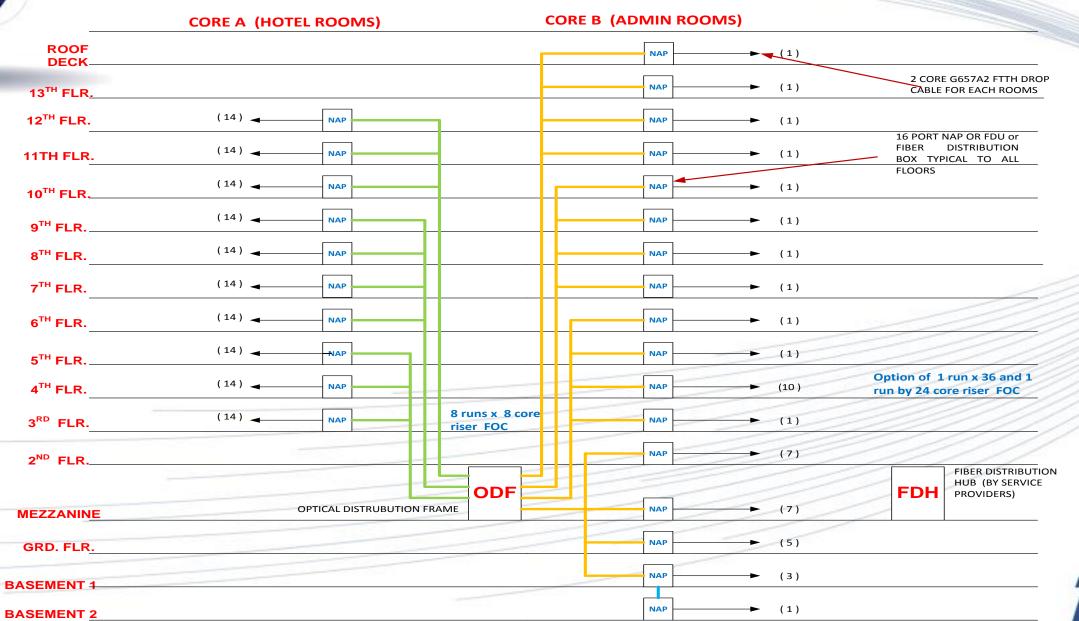
#### Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM - FIBER OPTIC VERTICAL RISER CABLE SYSTEM (OPTION 01)



#### Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling





SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM - FIBER OPTIC VERTICAL RISER CABLE SYSTEM (OPTION 02)

Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

NAP/FDB SAMPLES W/ 1:16 FIBER SPLITTERS 01

Splitter in cassette box





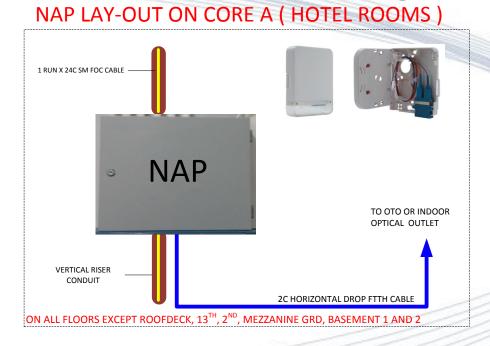
PLC splitter with 0.9mm tails =



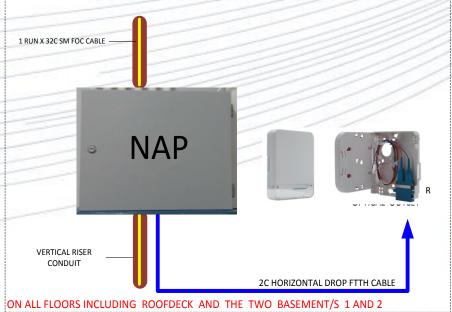


NAP/FDB SAMPLES W/ 1:16 FIBER SPLITTERS 02





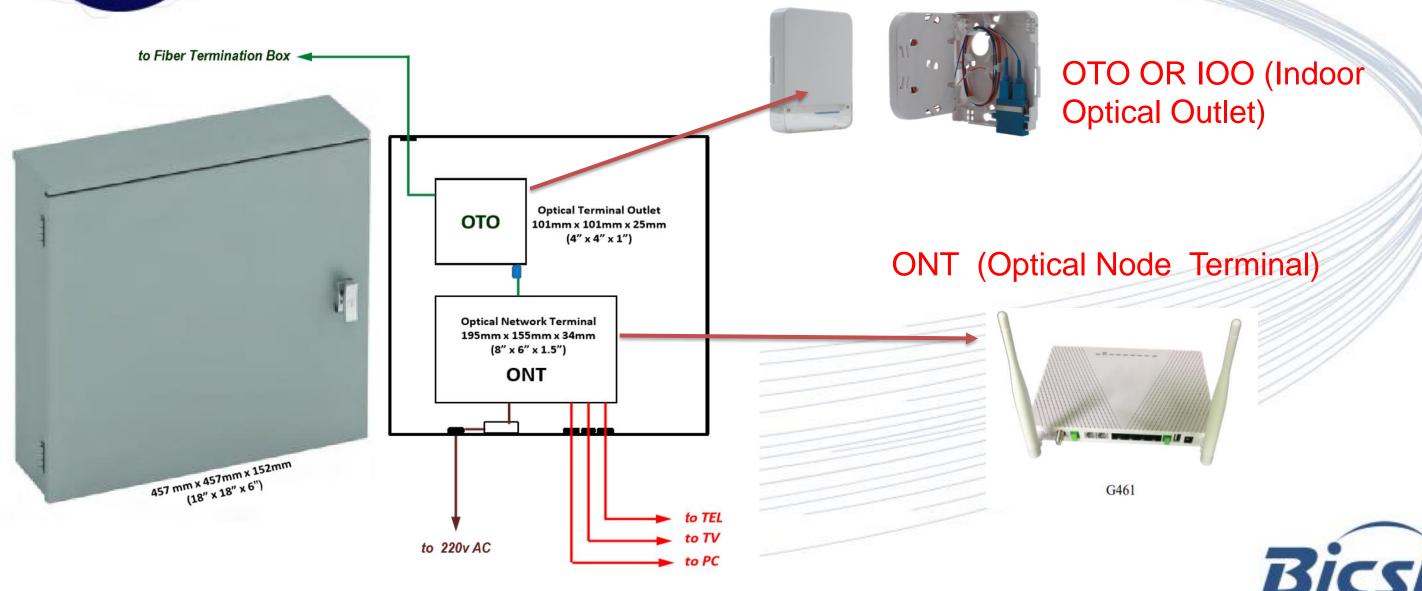
#### NAP LAY-OUT ON CORE A (ADMIN ROOMS)







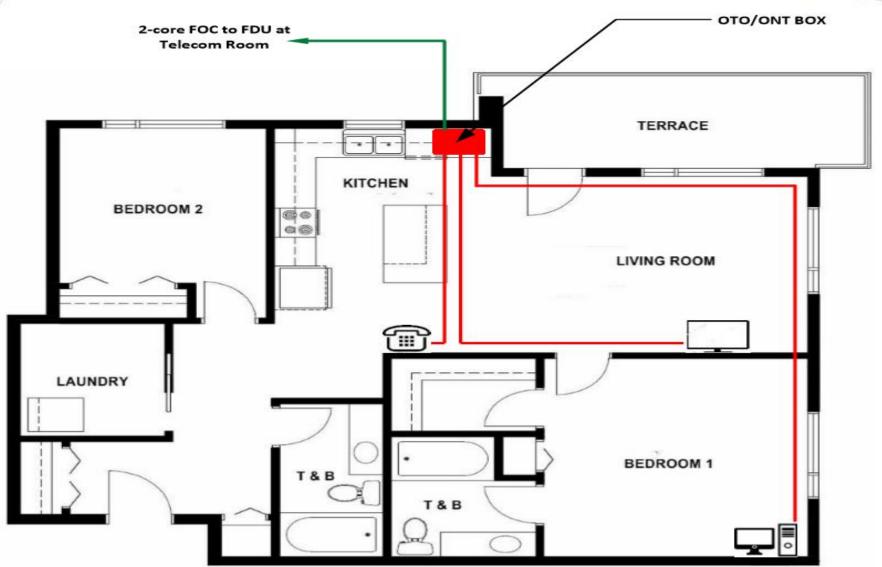
Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling



DETAILS OF OTO/ONT BOX ON TYPICAL GUEST ROOM



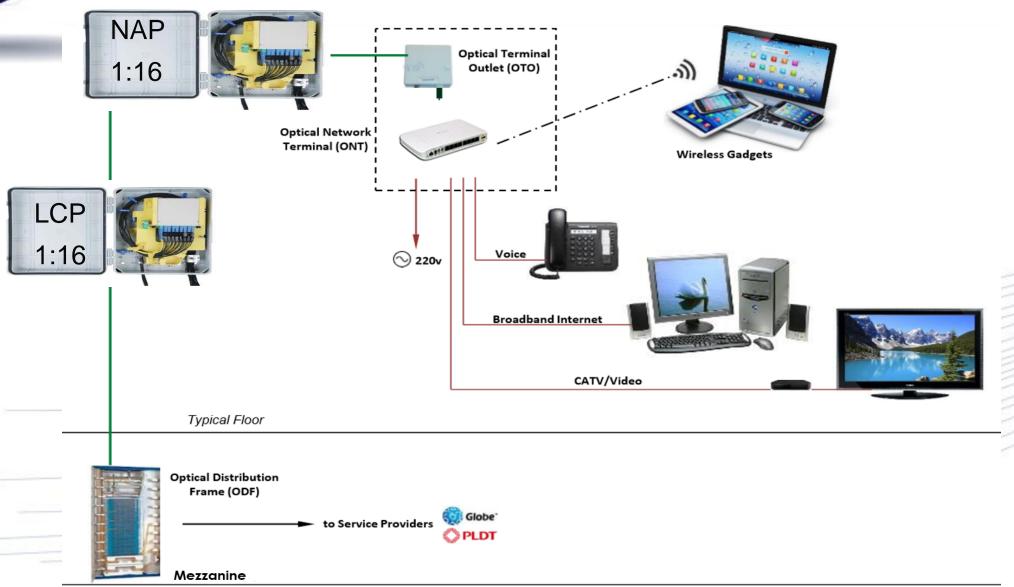
Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling





SAMPLE LAY-OUT PLAN OF OTO / ONT BOX ON TYPICAL GUEST ROOM









#### Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

#### **BORACAY HOTEL DETAILS:**

Number of Building/s
= 02 (Building A and Building B)

Number of Floors
= 05 (Building A and Building B)

Number of Rooms per Floor

❖Ground Flr. To 5<sup>th</sup> Flr. = 38 rooms x 5 floors 2 buildings

❖Total No. Of IOO = 380

❖Total No. of ONT Units = 380 units

#### **GPON FTTH ASSUMPTIONS:**

 $\triangleright$  No. of riser trunk FOC cable (4 core) = 10 (5 runs per building x 2 buildings)

 $\triangleright$  No. of hori. drop fiber runs (2 core LFIC) = 380

No. of SC Adapter/s per I.O.O.
= 02

➤ No. of Indoor Optical Outlets OTO/IOO = 380

 $\triangleright$  No. of LCP's (1:2) = 02

 $\triangleright$  No. Of NAP's (1:32) = 20 (10 NAP's per building)

❖ 2 NAP's per Floor





Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

#### FTTH PROJECT - SERVICES OFFERED PER FLOOR

#### **BUILDING A**

FLOORS	VOICE	DATA	WIFI	IPTV	CATV	AD TV	CCTV
						HALLWAY	HALLWAY
5 <sup>TH</sup> FLOOR	38	38	38	38	38	01	02
4 <sup>TH</sup> FLOOR	38	38	38	38	38	01	02
3 <sup>RD</sup> FLOOR	38	38	38	38	38	01	02
2 <sup>ND</sup> FLOOR	38	38	38	38	38	01	02
1 <sup>ST</sup> FLOOR	38	38	38	38	38	01	02
TOTAL:	190	190	190	190	190	05	10





### Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

#### FTTH PROJECT - NUMBER OF ONT UNITS PER FLOOR

FLOORS	BLDG. 4 CORE (CABLERUNS)	BLDG. 2 CORE HORI. (DROP CABLE RUNS)	NO. OF LCP	NO. OF NAP	NO. OF IOO	NO. OF ONT
5 <sup>™</sup> FLOOR	02	38		02	38	38
4 <sup>™</sup> FLOOR	02	38		02	38	38
3 <sup>RD</sup> FLOOR	02	38		02	38	38
2 <sup>ND</sup> FLOOR	02	38		02	38	38
1 <sup>ST</sup> FLOOR	02	38	01	02	38	38
TOTAL:	10	190	01	10	190	190





Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

#### FTTH PROJECT - SERVICES OFFERED PER FLOOR

#### **BUILDING B**

FLOORS	VOICE	DATA	WIFI	IPTV	CATV	AD TV	CCTV
						HALLWAY	HALLWAY
5 <sup>TH</sup> FLOOR	38	38	38	38	38	01	02
4 <sup>TH</sup> FLOOR	38	38	38	38	38	01	02
3 <sup>RD</sup> FLOOR	38	38	38	38	38	01	02
2 <sup>ND</sup> FLOOR	38	38	38	38	38	01	02
1 <sup>ST</sup> FLOOR	38	38	38	38	38	01	02
TOTAL:	190	190	190	190	190	05	10





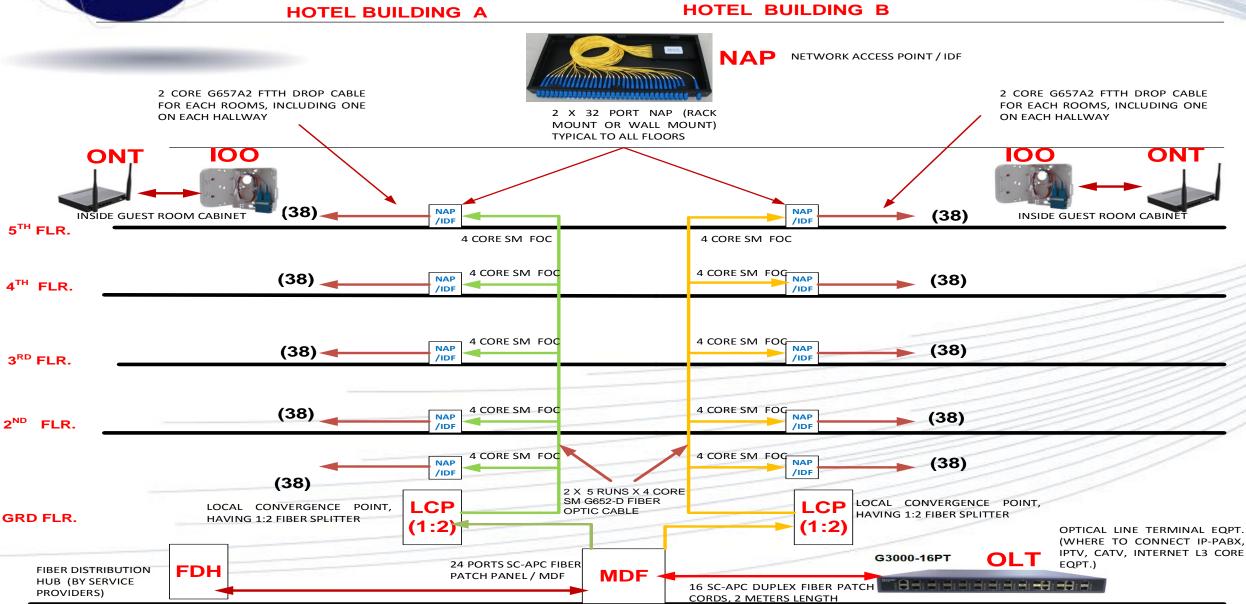
### Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

#### FTTH PROJECT - NUMBER OF ONT UNITS PER FLOOR

FLOORS	BLDG. 4 CORE (CABLERUNS)	BLDG. 2 CORE HORI. (DROP CABLE RUNS)	NO. OF LCP	NO. OF NAP	NO. OF IOO	NO. OF ONT
5 <sup>™</sup> FLOOR	02	38		02	38	38
4 <sup>™</sup> FLOOR	02	38		02	38	38
3 <sup>RD</sup> FLOOR	02	38		02	38	38
2 <sup>ND</sup> FLOOR	02	38		02	38	38
1 <sup>ST</sup> FLOOR	02	38	01	02	38	38
TOTAL:	10	190	01	10	190	190





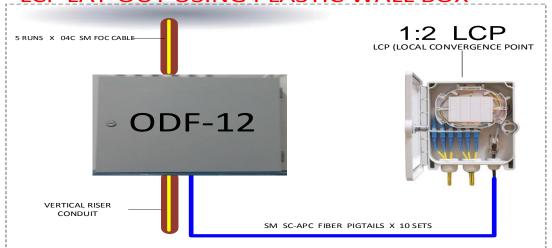






#### Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

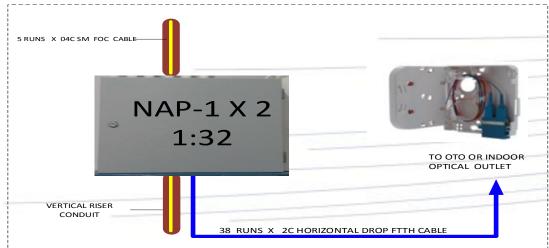
#### LCP LAY-OUT USING PLASTIC WALL BOX

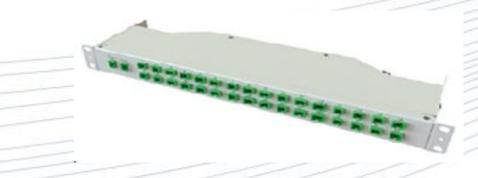


- Cable entry port diameter is 11 15 mm
- 2. Drop cable output port is 16, having 2 mm width
- No light should passed on each output port of both LCP and NAP
- The cable entry port has removable grommet.
- The LCP and NAP maintains the use of plastic strain relief and duct plug to hold the drop cables.

NAP/IDF WITH 1:32 FIBER SPLITTERS

#### NAP LAY-OUT ON BLDG. A AND B







DETAILS OF LCP AND NAP ON EACH BLDG. AND PER FLOOR



Traditional LAN Cabling Vs. GPON FTTx Cabling

Case Study: 20 Storey building, 394 nodes

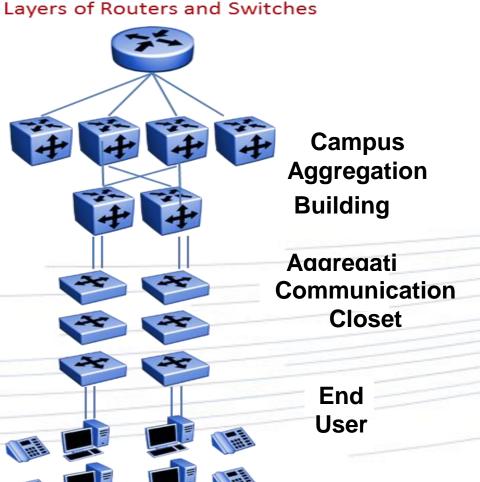
Present Method of Deployment Layers of Routers and Switches

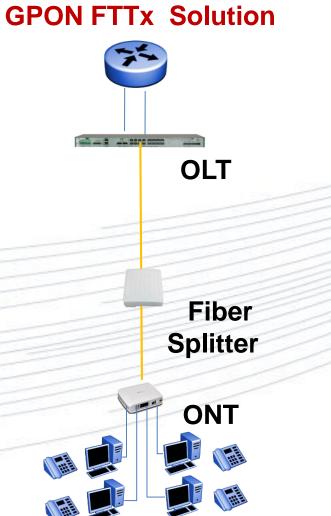
Cost: \$1586K

Space: 212RU

Cable Weight: 12705 lbs

Power: 35485 watts





Cost: \$515K

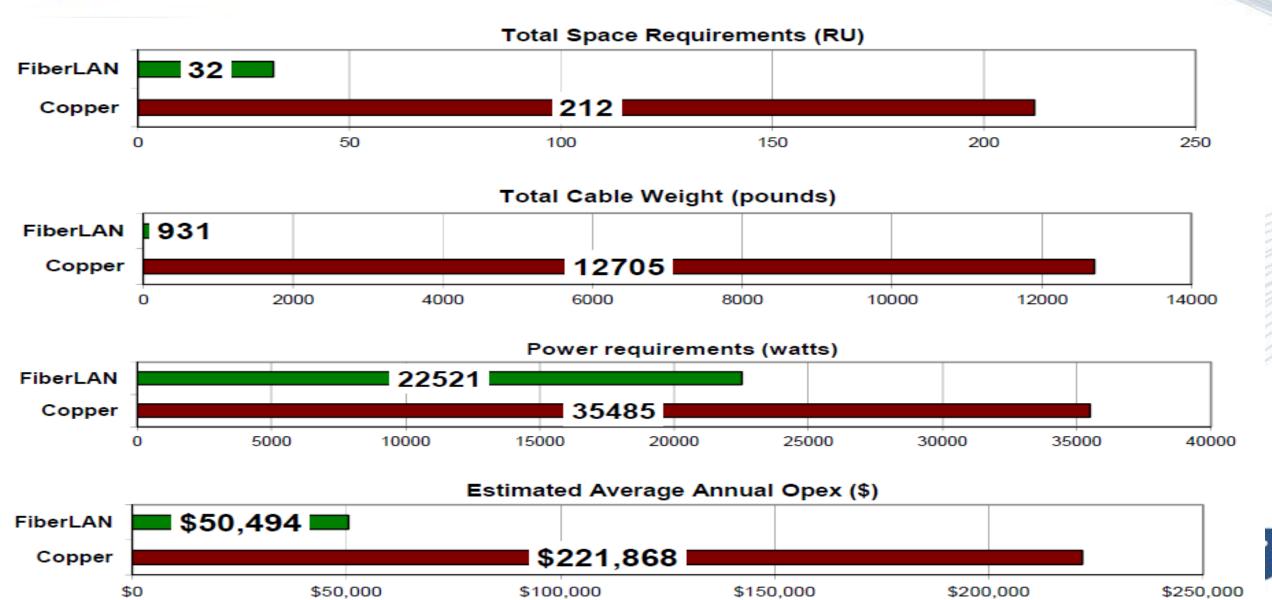
Space: 32RU

Cable Weight: 931 lbs

Power: 22521 watts











# **Thank You**

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