Evolvable, sustainable, low power optical network architectures

Prof. David Payne

CTVR, Trinity College Dublin

CTVR / the telecommunications research centre

Acknowledgments

Dr. Marco Ruffini

CTVR, Trinity College Dublin

Prof. Linda Doyle

Director CTVR, Trinity College Dublin

and

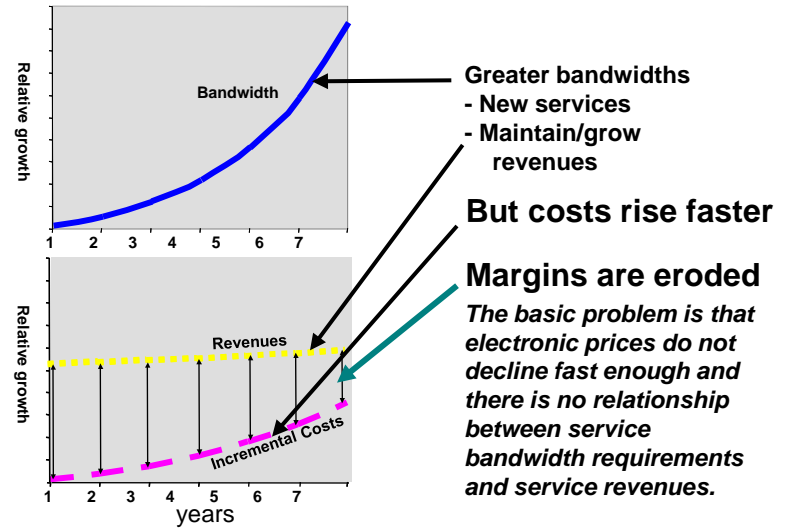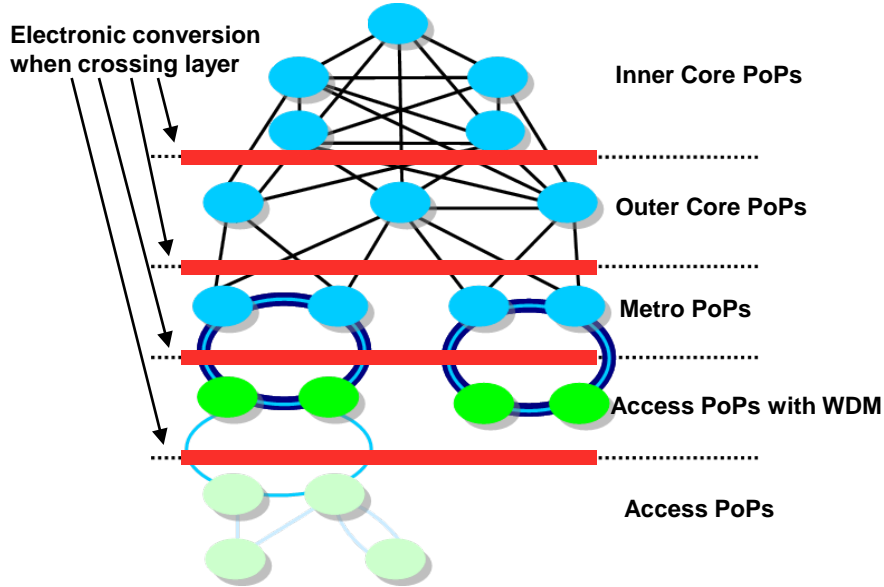## *Prof. Nick Doran and Dr. Farsheed Farjady*

Swansea University, Wales

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ICT and telecommunications networks can be part of the solution for addressing climate change, not part of the problem!

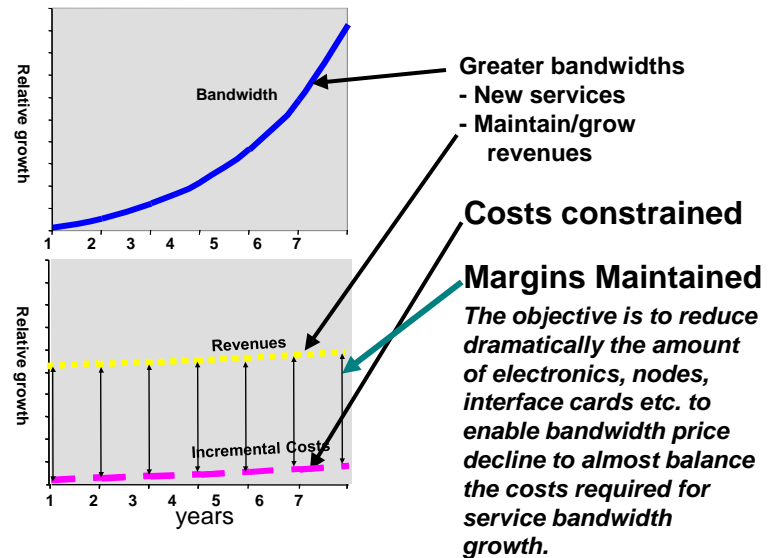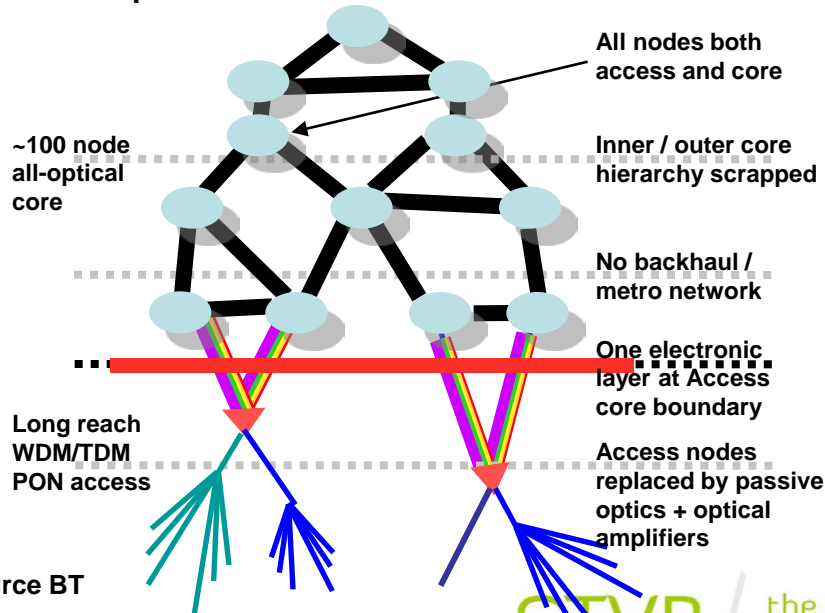CTVR / the telecommunications research centre

Evolvable & sustainable networks:

- **Remains economically viable**

  - as demand and services evolve
  - and supports a range of business and ownership models

- **Low power consumption**

  - "Green" network solutions

- Can scale to meet service growth requirements

  - particularly those enabled by FTTP
  - Access bandwidth scales indefinitely up to limits of fibre technology.

- Can adopt new technologies

  - while co-existing with previous generations
  - re-use installed physical infrastructure

- Efficiently use network resources

  - e.g. spectrum, bandwidth, infrastructure (cables & fibre), equipment and components, man-power, processing power, space, storage etc.

- Major reduction in electronic equipment per unit of user bandwidth.

  - Reduced number of nodes, interface ports, OEO conversions, and line cards.
  - Cost per unit bandwidth needs to fall almost inline with bandwidth growth!

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Today's Electronics Centric Architecture

Electronic conversion when crossing layer

Inner Core PoPs

Outer Core PoPs

Metro PoPs

Access PoPs with WDM

Access PoPs

Future Optical Network Architecture

~100 node all-optical core

All nodes both access and core

Inner / outer core hierarchy scrapped

No backhaul / metro network

One electronic layer at Access core boundary

Long reach WDM/TDM PON access

Access nodes replaced by passive optics + optical amplifiers

Source BT

ECOC Sept 2011

Relative growth

Bandwidth

Greater bandwidths
- New services
- Maintain/grow revenues

But costs rise faster

Margins are eroded
The basic problem is that electronic prices do not decline fast enough and there is no relationship between service bandwidth requirements and service revenues.

Relative growth

Revenues

Incremental Costs

years

Relative growth

Bandwidth

Greater bandwidths
- New services
- Maintain/grow revenues

Costs constrained

Margins Maintained
The objective is to reduce dramatically the amount of electronics, nodes, interface cards etc. to enable bandwidth price decline to almost balance the costs required for service bandwidth growth.

Relative growth

Revenues

Incremental Costs

years

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5

Future network architecture

- Fibre to the premises access networks
  - Necessary for future service and bandwidth requirements.

- Elimination of majority of central offices/local exchanges.
  - Reduces node count, port count and line card count

- Bypass Metro networks
  - Long reach access direct to core

- Optical core network with optical circuit switching
  - Reduces core network OEO conversions and minimises core packet router size.
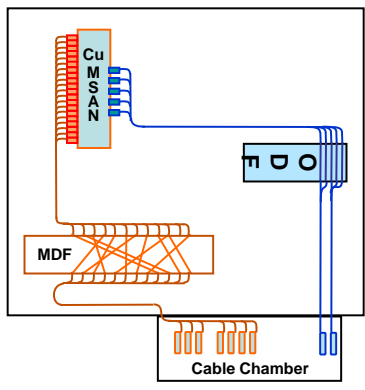
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Cost effective and Energy efficient architecture
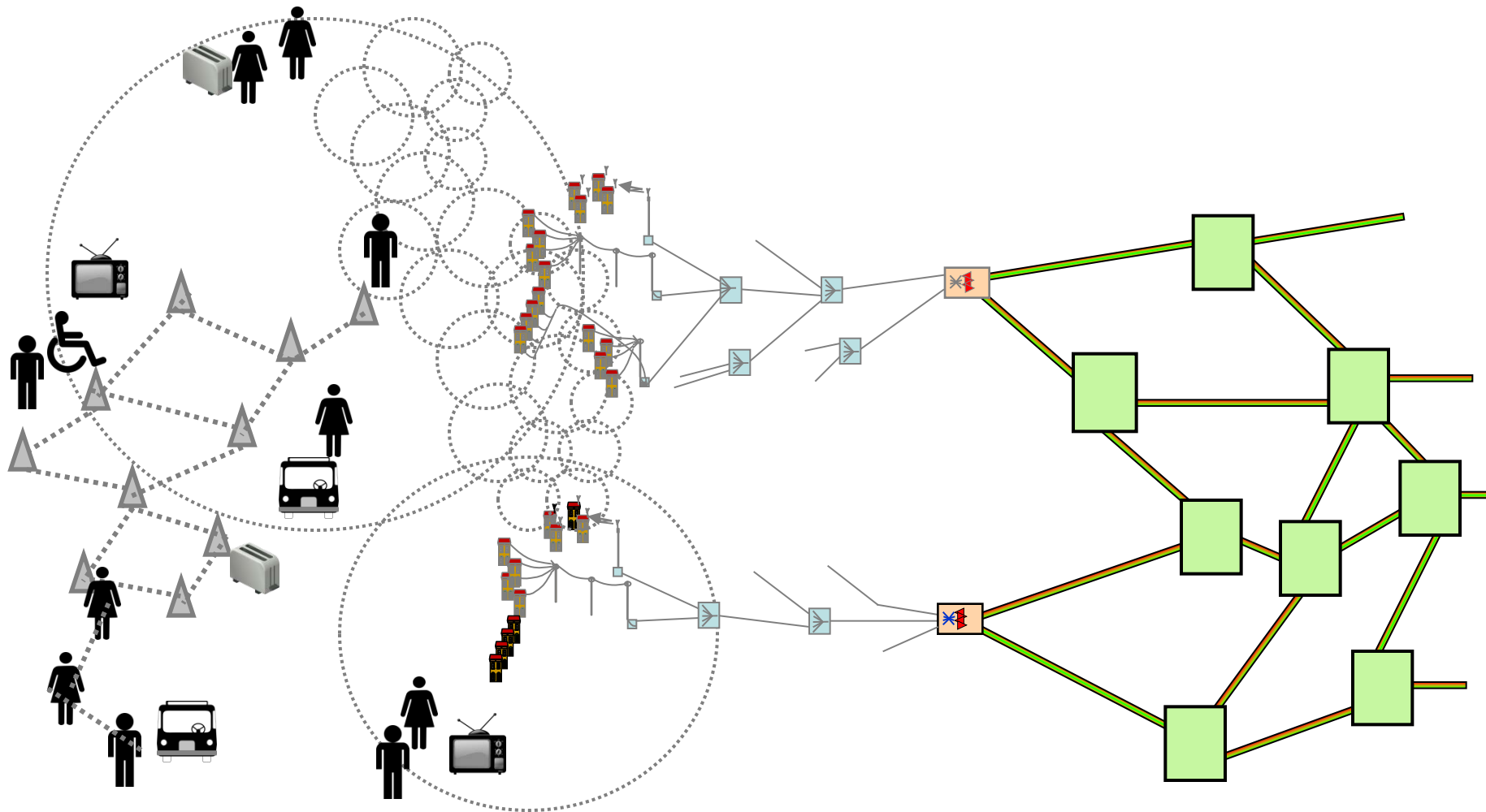
self-architecting wireless + FTTH via LR-PON + flat core

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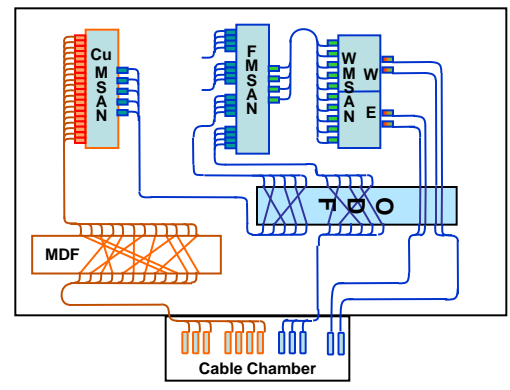# Access nodes (Local Exchange) in electronic centric network architecture

Small Local Exchange with Copper MSAN only (no fibre customers)
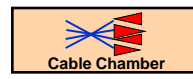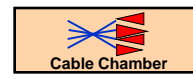
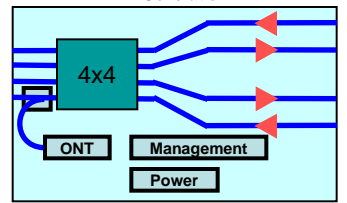**Medium Local Exchange with Copper MSAN & Fibre MSAN**
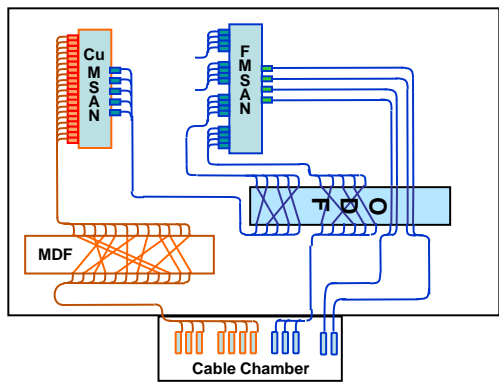
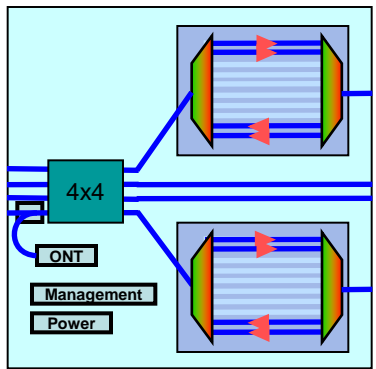**Large Local Exchange with Copper MSAN, Fibre MSAN & WDM MSAN**

Access nodes in LR-PON optical network architecture

LR-PON optical card
1st Generation

LR-PON optical card
2nd Generation DWDM

Spare fibre ports for future upgrade

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Optical Core Node Structure

AWGs
(min = degree or sufficient for 1 λ per metro-node otherwise number determined by traffic matrix)

Metro/core Node

Duct routes out of Metro node to other nodes

Scaleable to many fibre pairs

P λs/PON

Non-Blocking Optical Space Switch

AWGs

OLT

Ethernet Switch

Ports for Ethernet VCs and VLANs direct to core or to local LANs

For simplicity assume all ports are bi-directionall traffic

Blades for local traffic

Blades for traffic to other metro nodes

Packet (IP) Router

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Simplification of country network (Ireland example)
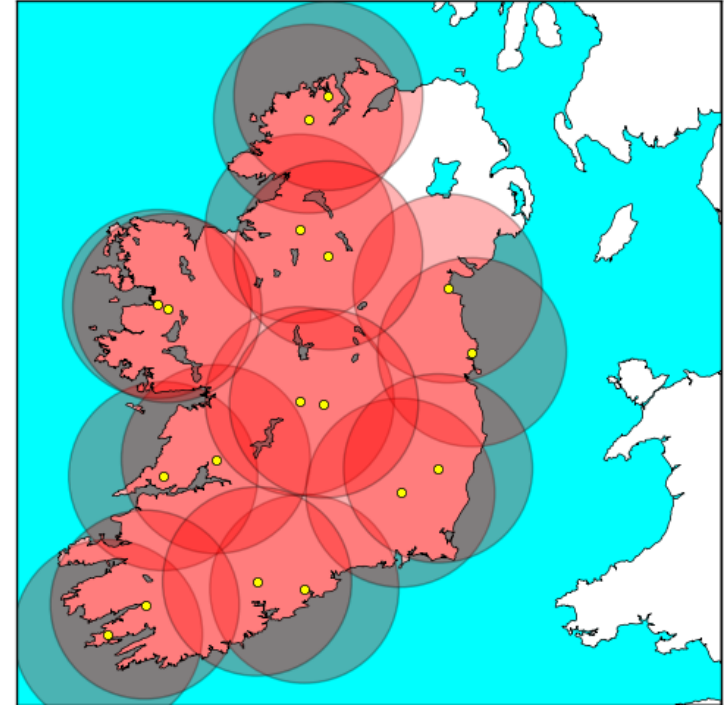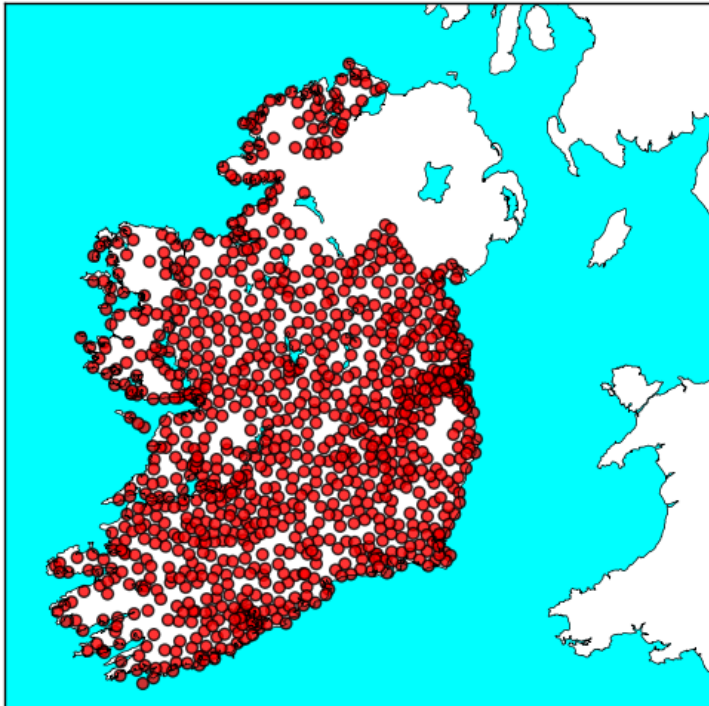
Ireland with all 1100 exchange buildings

Ireland with 18 nodes

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Simplification of country network (UK example)
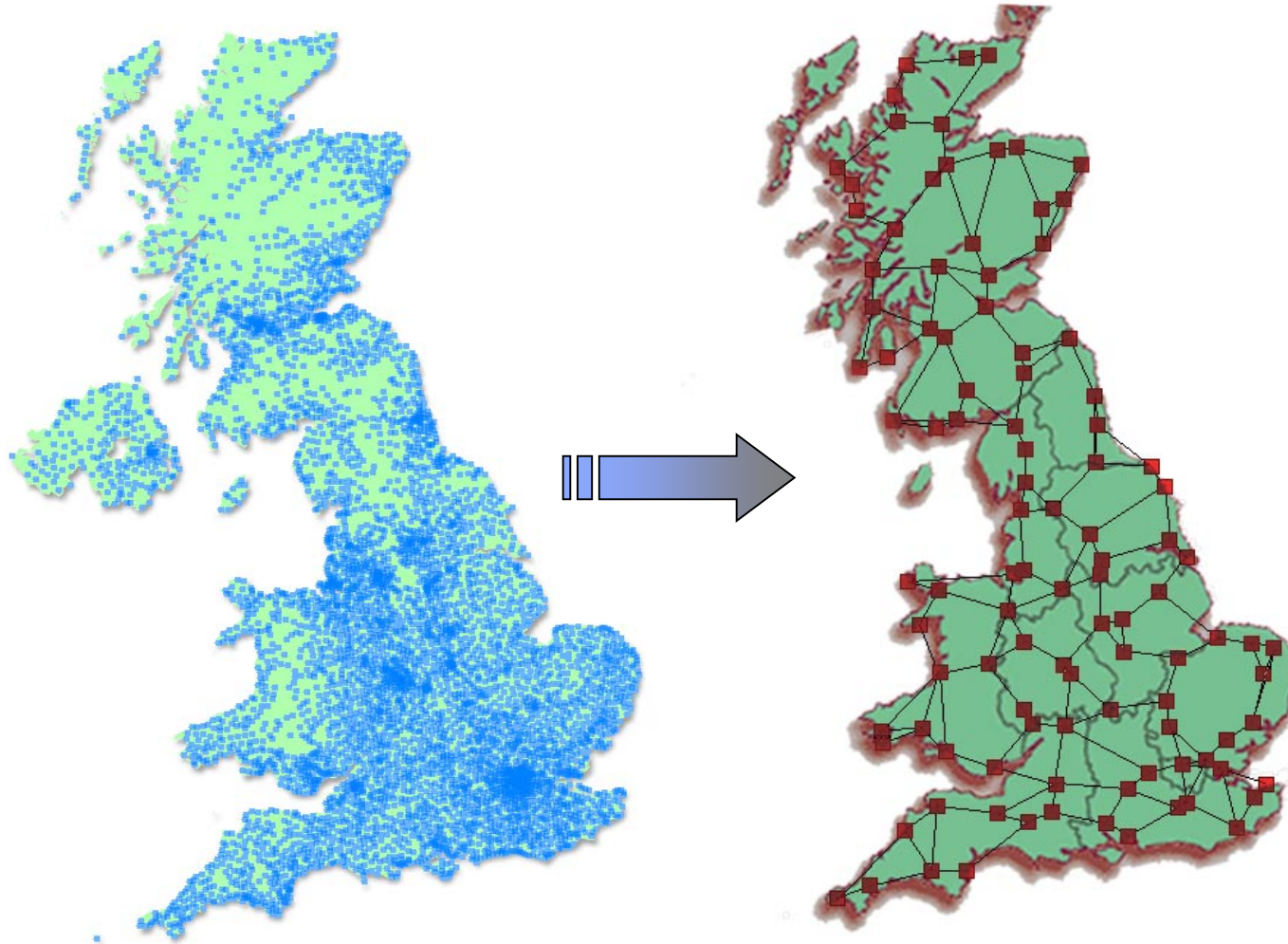
UK With All Exchanges

UK with~100 nodes

Source BT

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Economic comparisons

Cash Flow

Legend:
- Option 3: Std GPON + 21cn GE B'haul
- Option 0: Pt-Pt fibre GE B'haul
- Option 3: Std GPON + 21cn GE B'haul
- Option 4: Amplified GPON
- Option 5: LR-PON
- Option 8: VDSL Cab + 21cn GE B'haul

Source BT

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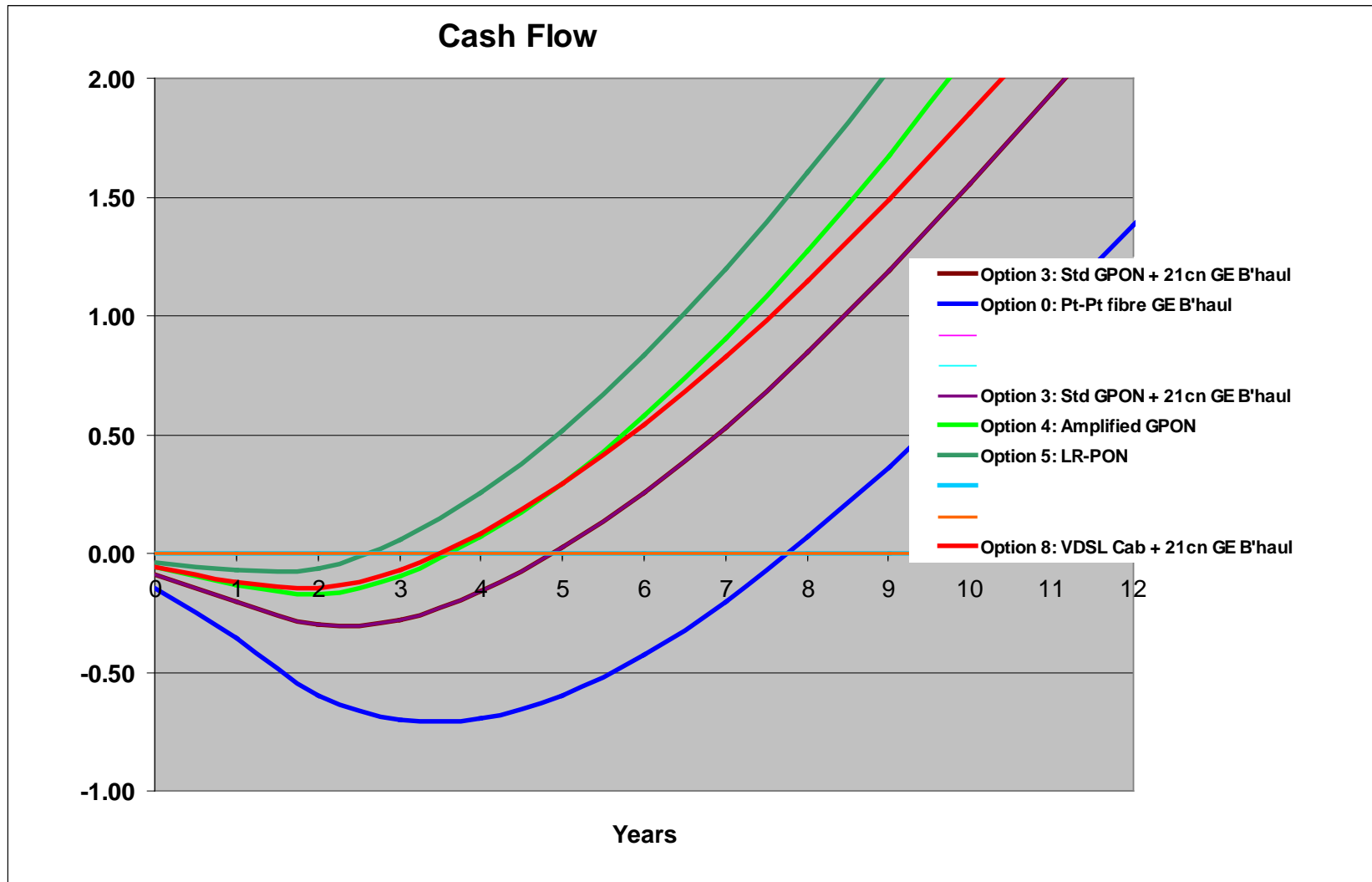
Operational & Environmental Benefits "Green Network"

Based on Ipswich Exchange serving ~15,000 customers

~2003

900 racks

~800 kw

~2008 21C MSAN

20 racks

50-100 kw
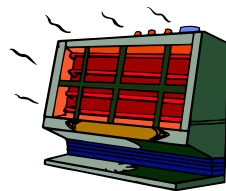
Future
Long Reach PON

<1 rack

~100W
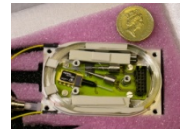
1 per ~1000 customers

Source BT

User power BAU v LR-PON + flat core

Power per user: BAU v LR-PON + flat core
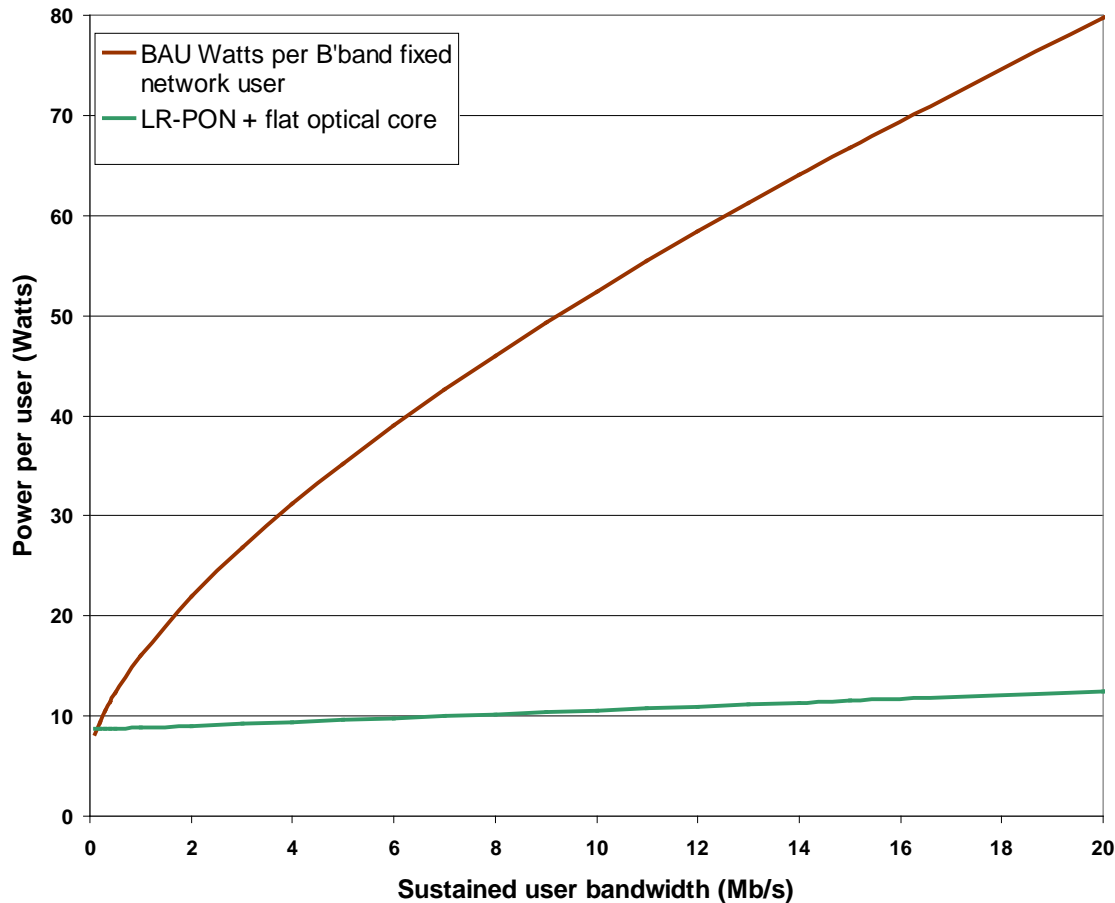
Comparison of relative power consumption against user sustained bandwidth. BAU case versus LR-PON plus flat optical core.

LR-PON case power consumption is dominated by access power (ONU) consumption.

BAU quickly becomes dominated by core network power consumption as user bandwidth rise.

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Environmental considerations

Synopsis of World Energy Problem:

- Solar energy input on Earth's surface = 1.07×10^9 TWhrs/yr

- 2010 world primary energy usage $\quad = 1.48 \times 10^5$ TWhrs/yr

- Ratio human to solar energy input $\quad = 1/7700$.

- Gives rise to **0.01°C** average temperature rise if **NO** green house gases were produced.

- *Problem is not energy consumption it is green house gas emissions.*

- *Can ICT help reduce carbon emissions and be at least carbon neutral of even carbon negative?*

  - *Smart 2020 report suggests the environmental benefit from ICT could be five times its environmental cost by 2020*

- *Can the architecture for cost reduction also be used for environmental sustainability?*

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World energy use

World Primary Energy and Projected Growth

Chart legend:
- World primary energy (red)
- OECD (blue)
- Non-OECD (orange)

Y-axis: TeraWatt hours (0 to 250,000)
X-axis: 1965 to 2025
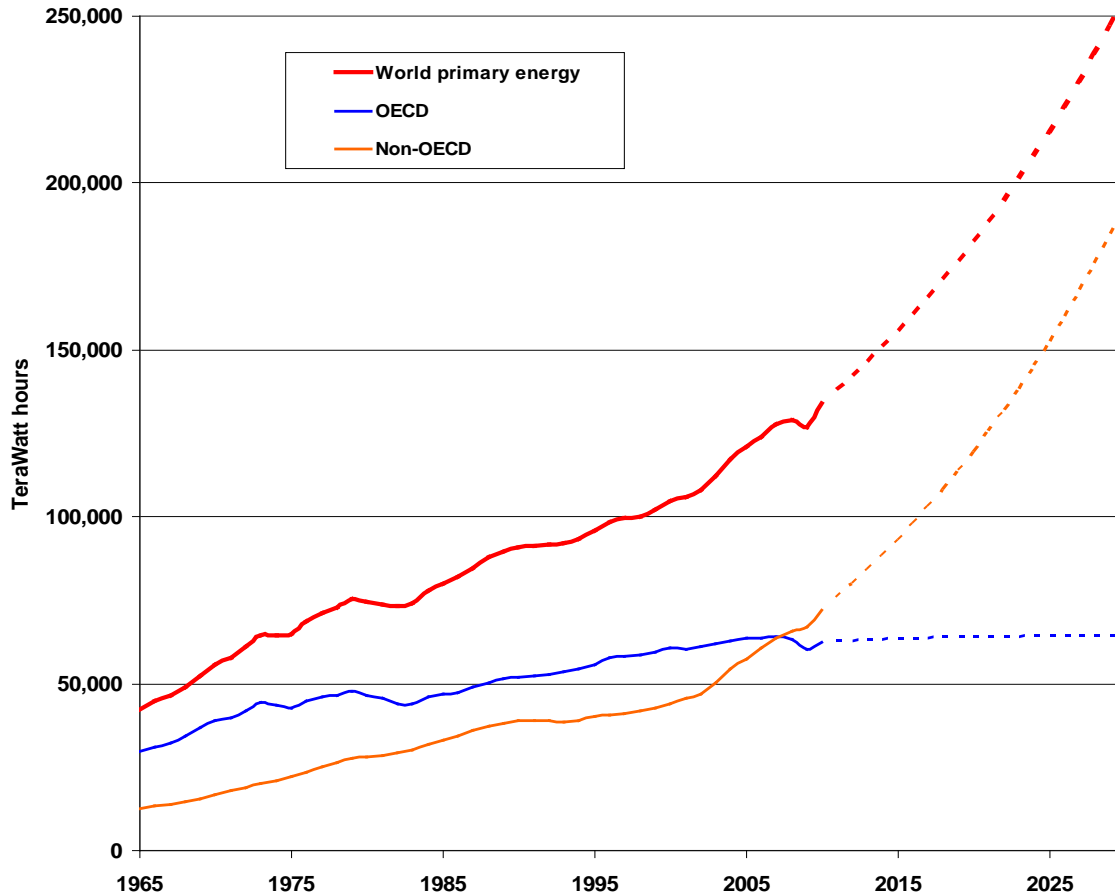
Most of the growth in primary energy use is from the developing non OECD countries particularly the BRIC countries Brazil, Russia, China and India.

But per capita use still lags the OECD.

These projections are trend lines but assume renewables grow at 11% per annum to 2030. They are therefore less pessimistic than the Smart 2020 BAU case.

Sources:
REN21. 2011. Renewables 2011 Global Status Report).
BP statistical review.
IEA
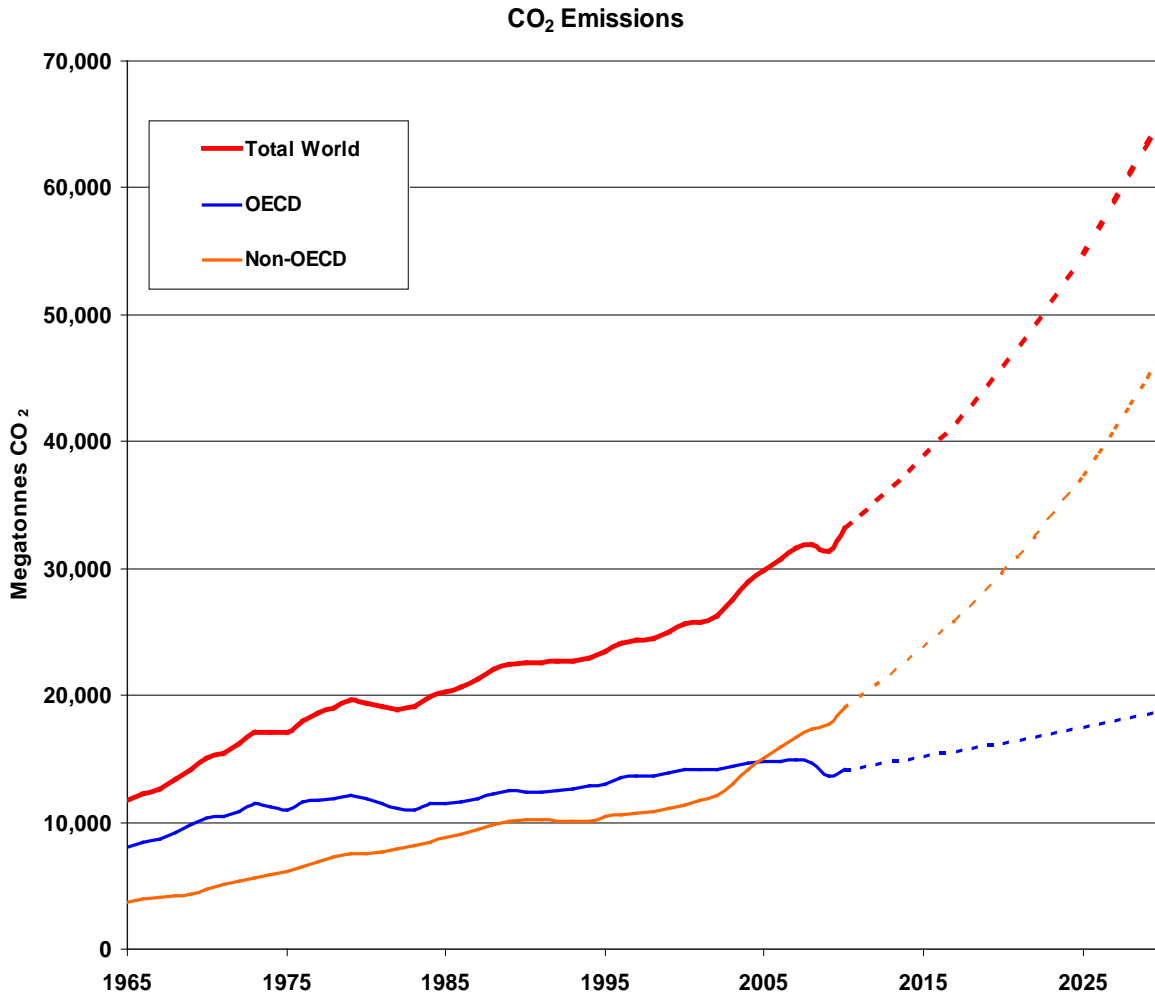
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World CO$_2$ emissions

CO$_2$ Emissions

Legend:
- Total World (red)
- OECD (blue)
- Non-OECD (orange)

Y-axis: Megatonnes CO$_2$ (0 to 70,000)
X-axis: 1965 to 2025

Growth in CO$_2$ largely tracks growth in primary energy because renewables even at 11% growth do not have enough impact.

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World energy use by fuel type

World Primary energy by fuel type (TWHrs)

The dominant fuels are the fossil fuels Coal, Oil and Gas

Note that Coal exceeds Oil after ~2015 due to the growth of coal usage in non-OECD countries particularly China.

In this scenario Renewables grow slower than Coal using the 11% renewable growth rate.

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World CO$_2$ emissions by fuel type
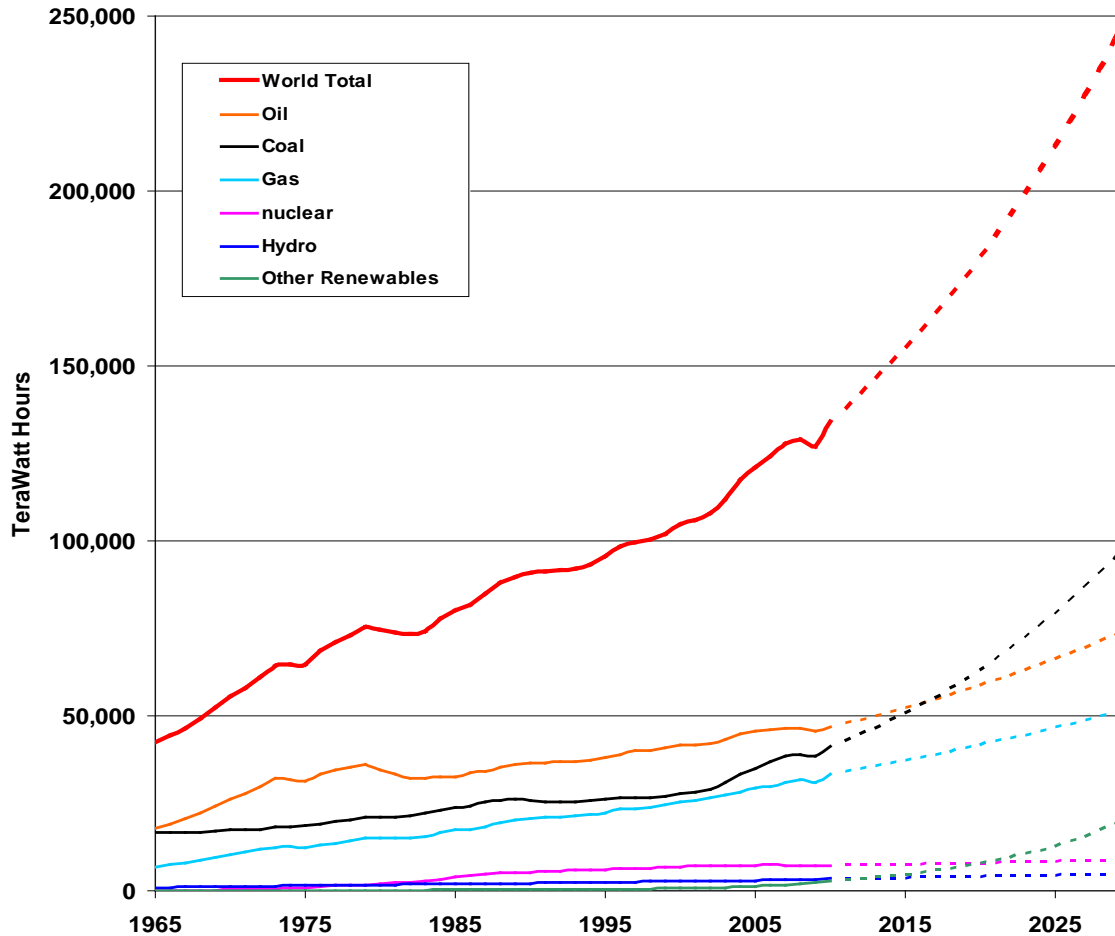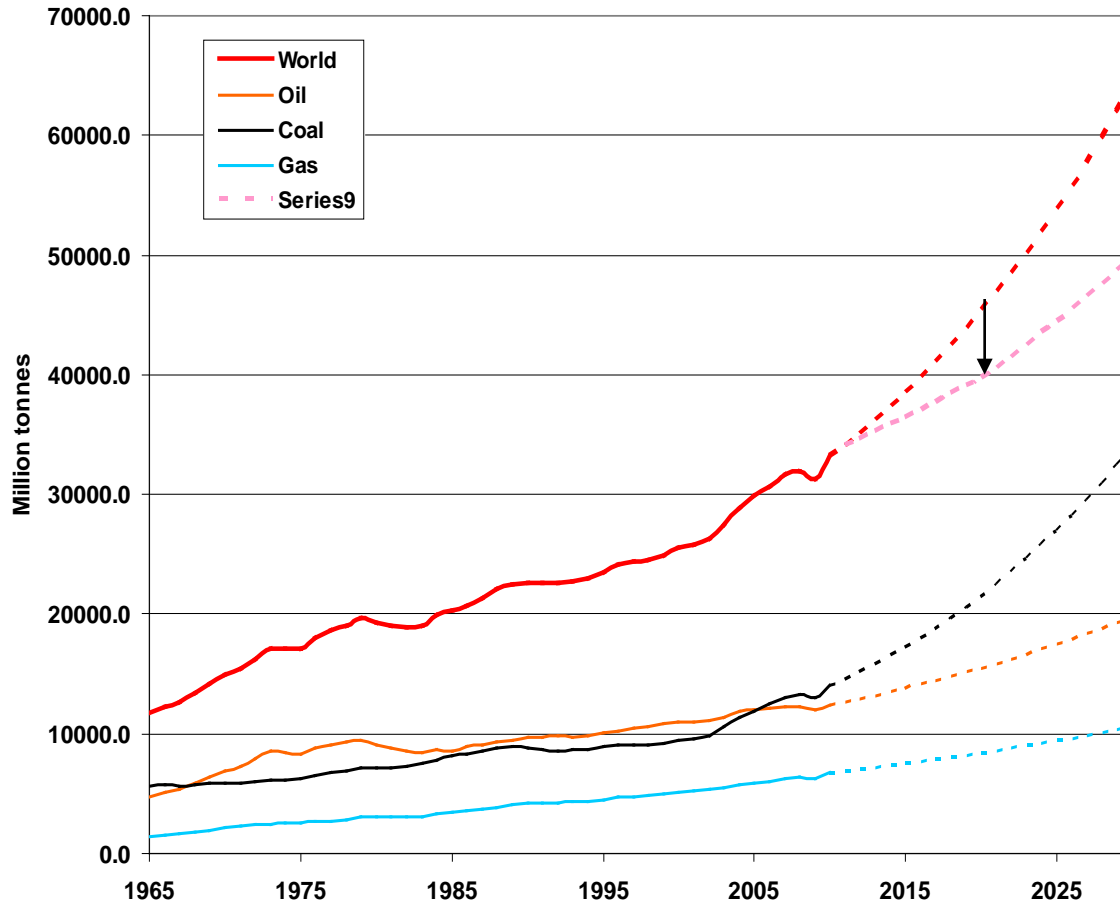
World C0$_2$ Emissions by fuel type

Growth in CO$_2$ largely tracks growth in primary energy because renewables even at 11% growth do not have enough impact.

The arrow shows the benefit produced by ICT this result is pro-rated from the Smart2020 study for the year 2020.

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Electricity generation

Electricity by fuel type

Legend:
- World total
- Coal/Peat
- Oil
- Gas
- Nuclear
- Hydro
- Total renewables

Y-axis: TeraWatt hours
X-axis: 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030
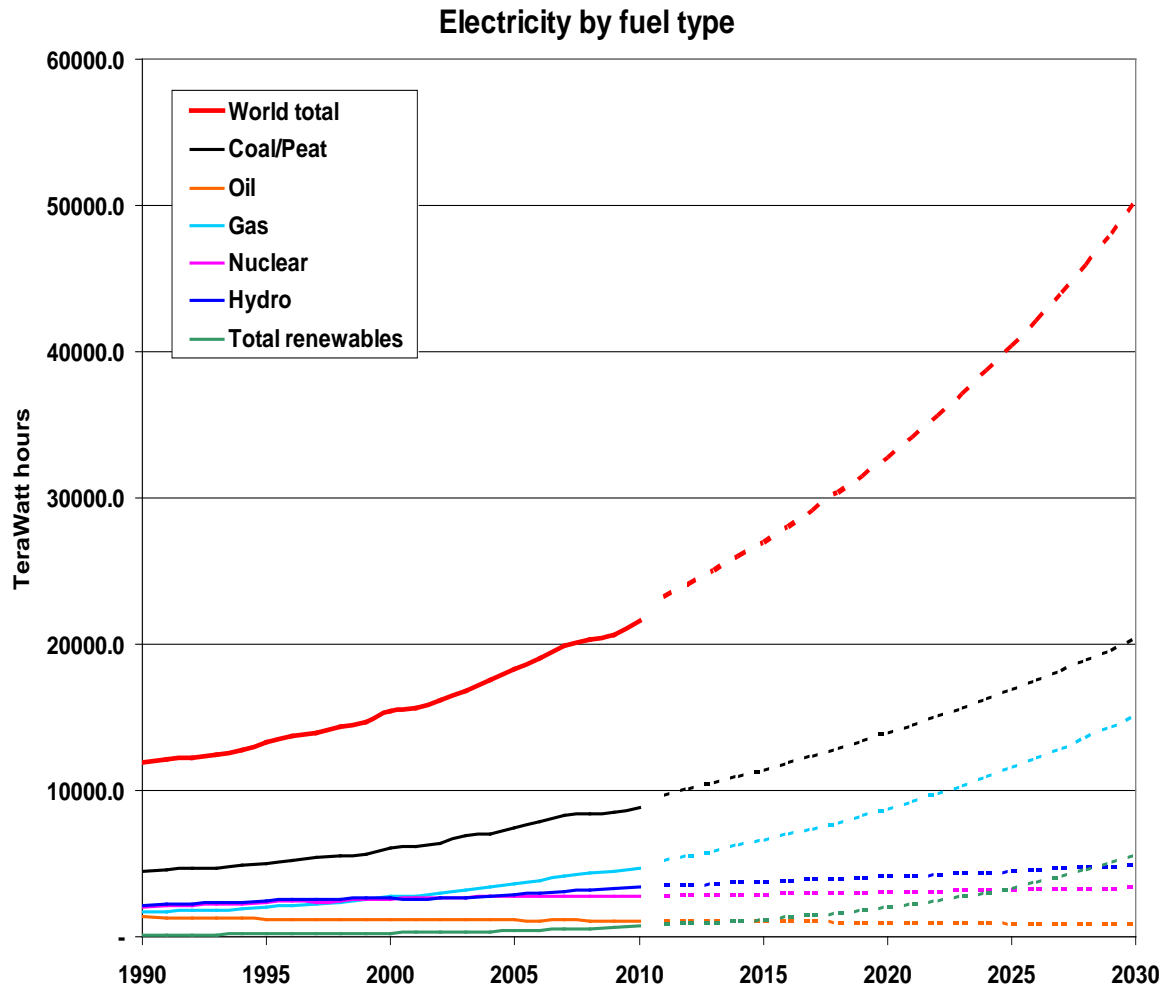
Electrical energy production is set to almost triple over the next two decades.

Energy used to produce electricity has the greatest potential for production from renewable sources.

Telecommunications networks and ICT equipment use electrical energy.

As renewable energy production grows and the environmental impact reduces the negative impact of ICT also reduces.

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C0₂ from electricity generation

CO₂ From Electricity Generation
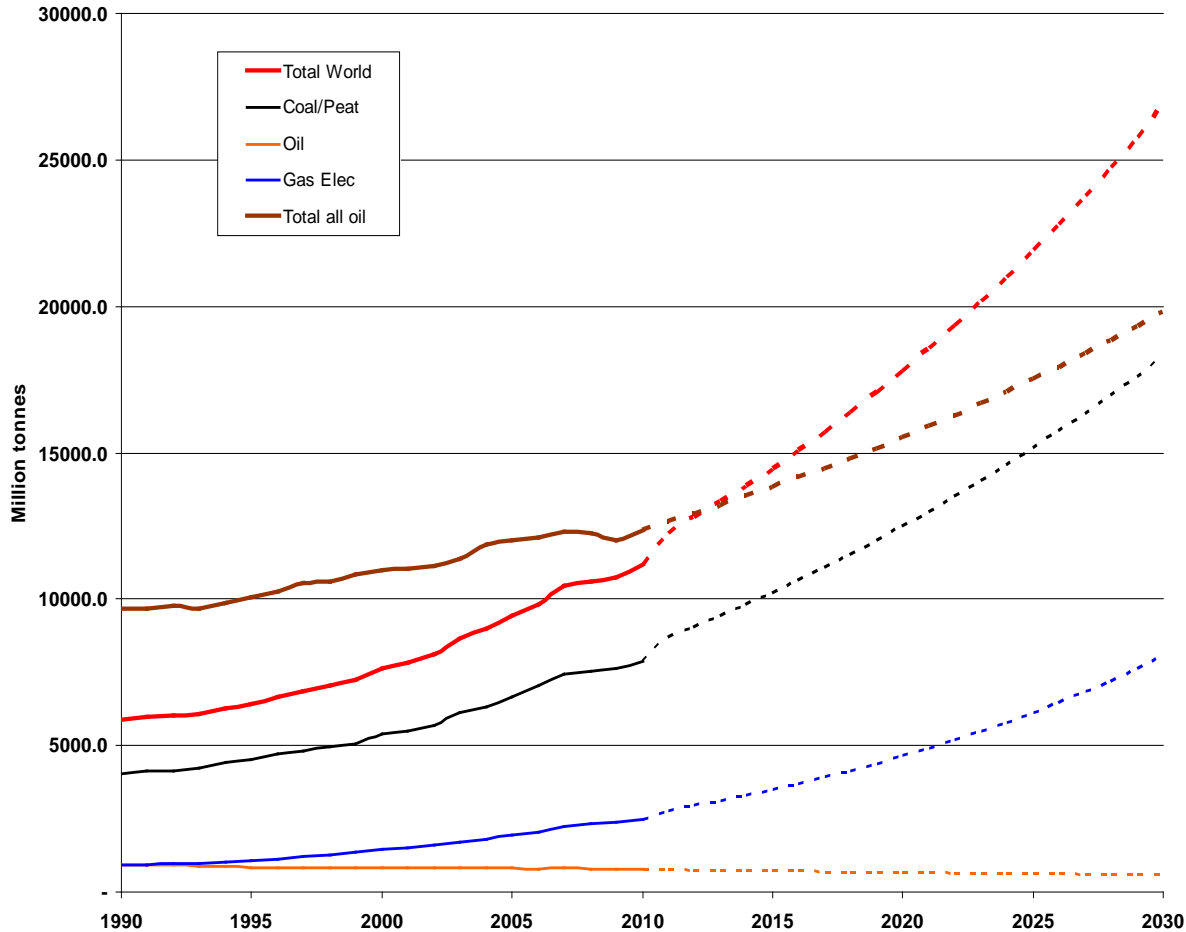
Coal dominates CO_2 emissions from electricity production.

Electricity from oil has the smallest contribution and is declining.

Gas is relatively clean compared to coal so CO_2 growth is slower than coal.

Also shown is the curve for CO_2 from all oil usage. Electricity emissions are set to pass total oil emissions around 2012.

Note: electricity emissions are reduce by greater use of renewables, Majority of oil emissions are not!

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Transport - Oil Use

Transport Energy use
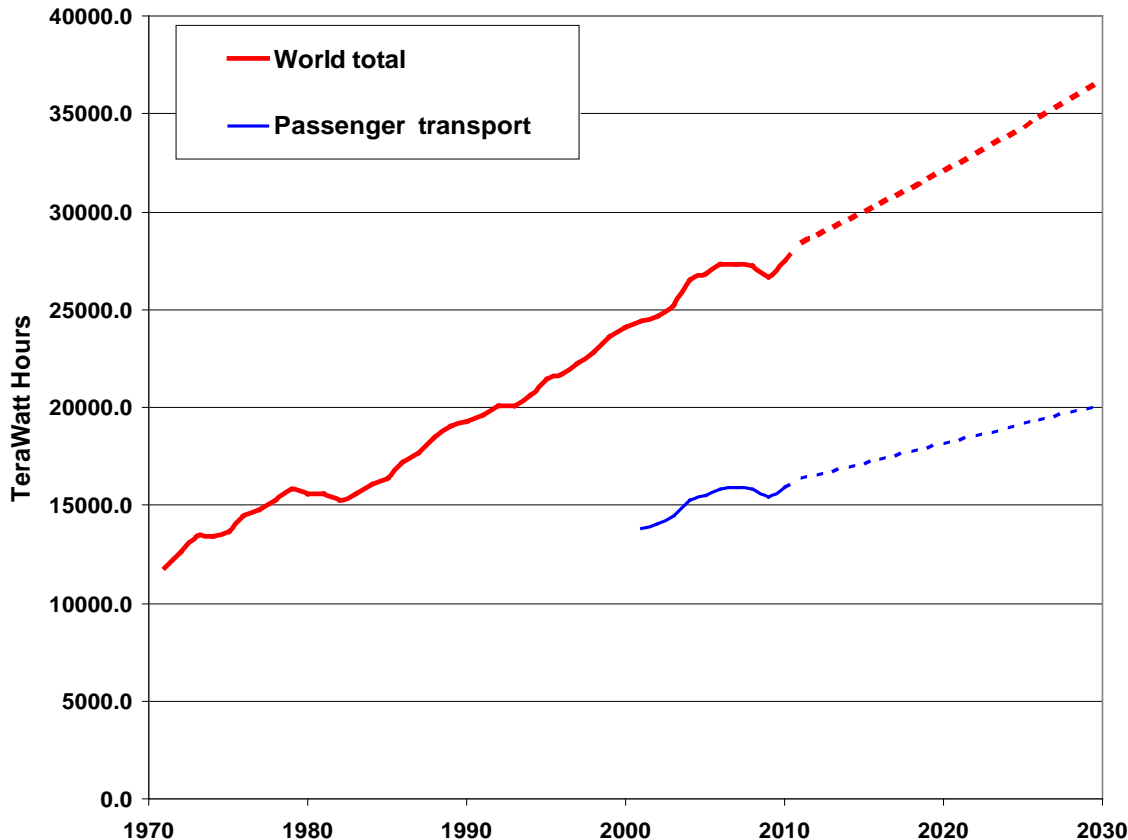
Transport accounts for ~60% of all oil use.

~60% of oil used for transport is used for passenger travel.

This is a sector that ICT and broadband telecomms could offset via high quality low latency video conferencing, remote whiteboard, video calls etc. and e-commerce and e-government generally.

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Transport – CO_2 emissions

Transport CO_2 Emissions
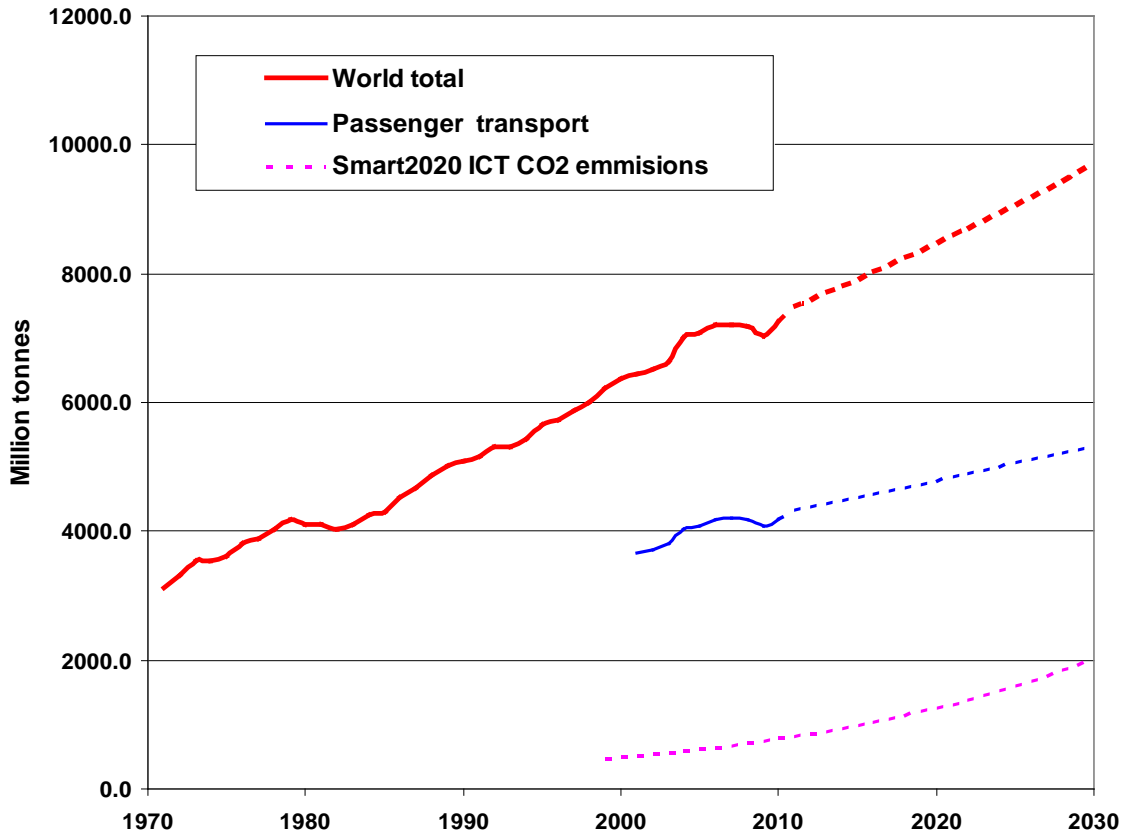
Transport produces ~22% of the worlds CO_2 Emissions and is not mitigated by renewable energy electricity production.

Also shown is the Smart2020 estimates for ICT $C0_2$ contribution modified to take into account and 11% growth of renewables for electricity generation. This is ~2.3% of world emissions in 2010.

Because ICT emission are mainly produced from electricity generation it directly benefits from any increase in renewable electricity generation.

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Smart2020 estimates of ICT CO_2 contributions

The global footprint by subsector

Emissions by geography
% of $GtCO_2e$

- Telecoms infrastructure and devices
- Data centres
- PCs, peripherals and printers*

Year				
2002	28	14	57	% of 0.53
2007	37	14	49	% of 0.83
2020	25	18	57	% of 1.43

CAGR %   5   7   5

* Printers were 11% of the total ICT footprint in 2002, 8% in 2007 and will be 12% in 2020.
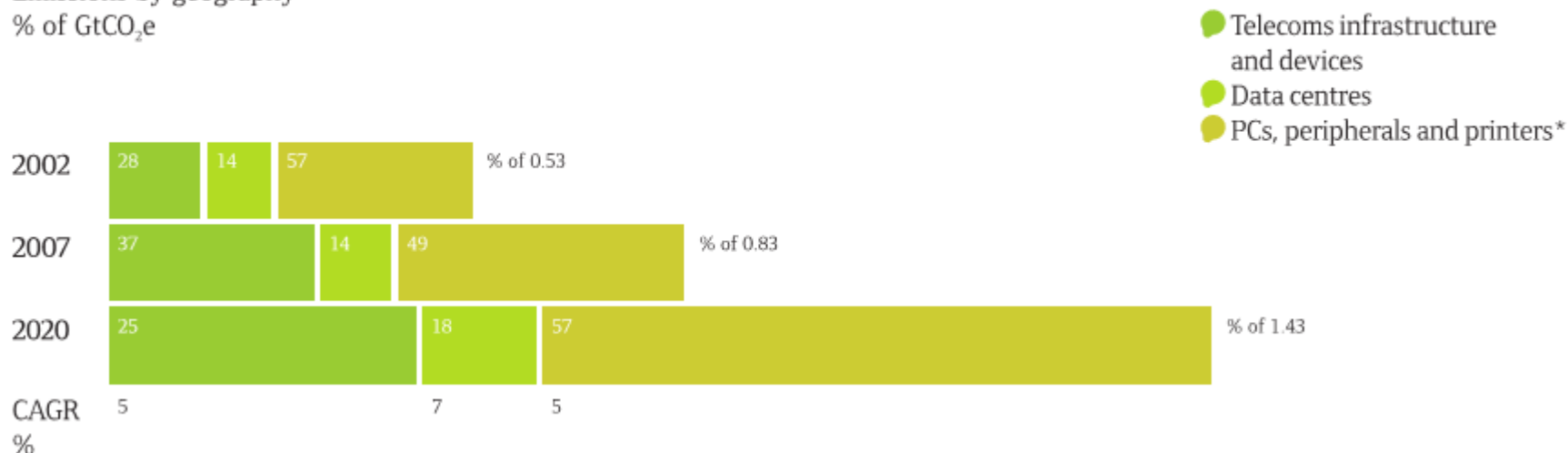
- **Telecommunications networks estimated to contribute 25% of ICT CO_2 in 2020.**

- **Where does this come from and can it be reduced?**

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Smart 2020 – ICT offsetting CO2 emissions

Fig. 8 ICT: The enabling effect

GtCO$_2$e

7.8 GtCO$_2$e of ICT-enabled abatements are possible out of the total BAU emissions in 2020 (51.9 GtCO$_2$e)

The SMART opportunities including dematerialisation were analysed in depth

Industry
- Smart motors
- Industrial process automation
- Dematerialisation* (reduce production of DVDs, paper)

Transport
- Smart logistics
- Private transport optimisation
- Dematerialisation (e-commerce, videoconferencing, teleworking)
- Efficient vehicles (plug-ins and smart cars)
- Traffic flow monitoring, planning and simulation

Buildings
- Smart logistics†
- Smart buildings
- Dematerialisation (teleworking)
- Smart grid‡

Power
- Smart grid
- Efficient generation of power, combined heat and power (CHP)

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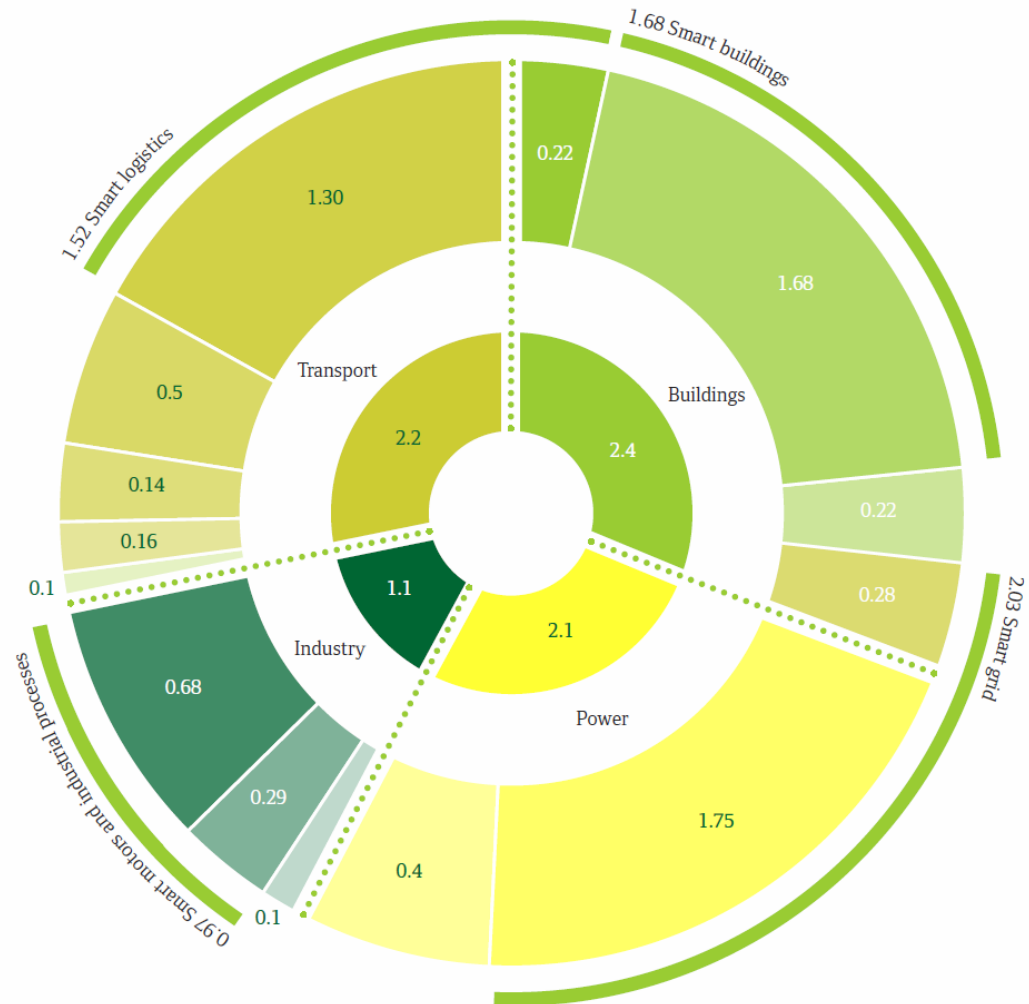
Telecommunications energy Use

- Telecommunications energy consumption is driven by:

  - Growth in usage

    - both time on line and higher sustained bandwidth rates.
    - *particularly in the developed world – predominantly OECD*

  - Growth in customers/subscribers

    - mainly fixed line broadband and Mobile
    - adoption/deployment of high bandwidth access e.g. FTTH
    - *particularly in the developing world – predominantly non - OECD*

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User bandwidth growth
Drives network costs and energy consumption

Average Internet user bandwdith growth in busy hour (FTTH)
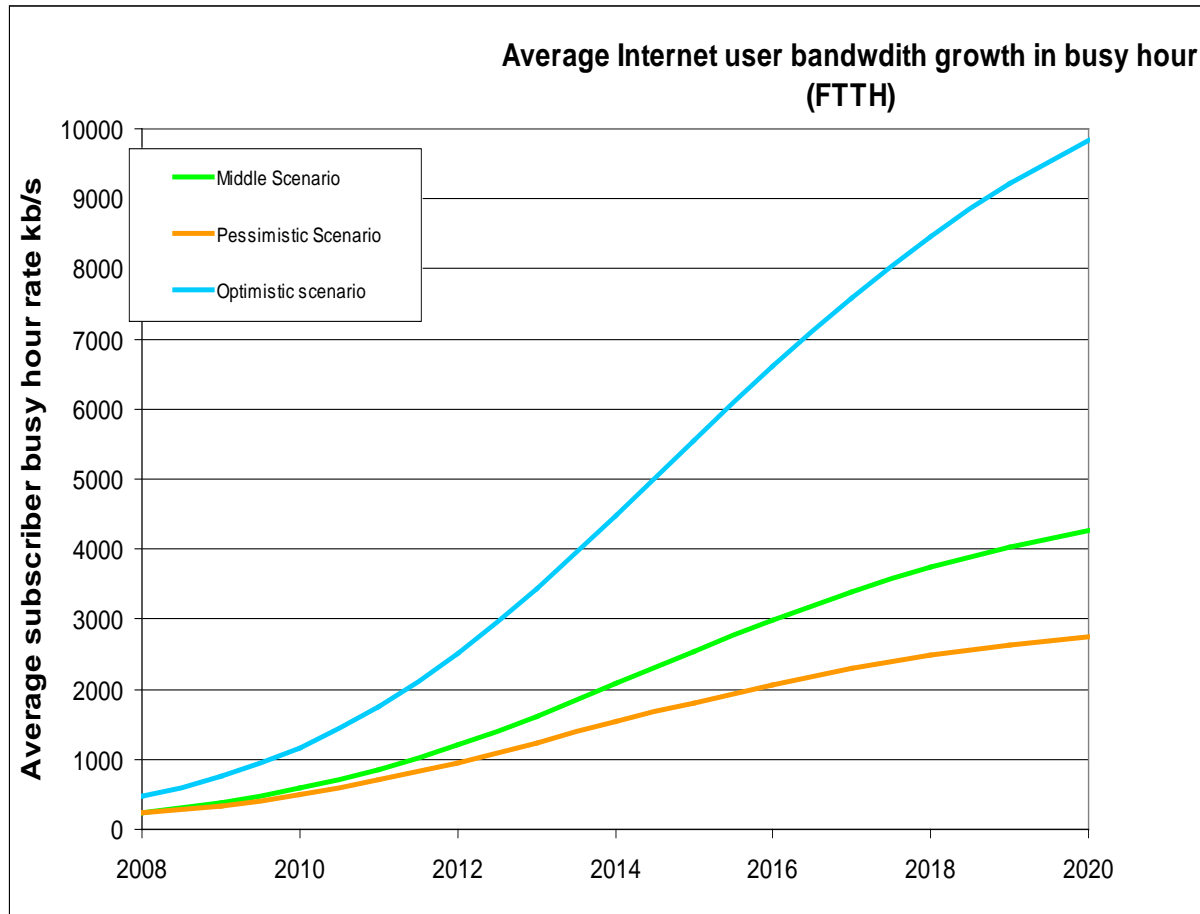
User bandwidth growth scenarios: the major growth is driven by personalised video rather than broadcast video and a growing transition from standard definition to HD quality (assumes 1080p bandwidth would grow to ~30Mb/s to remove compression artefacts).

The different scenarios show different growth in personalised video usage and adoption and delivery of HD media.

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Growth in Users and technology

Growth of major telecomms services
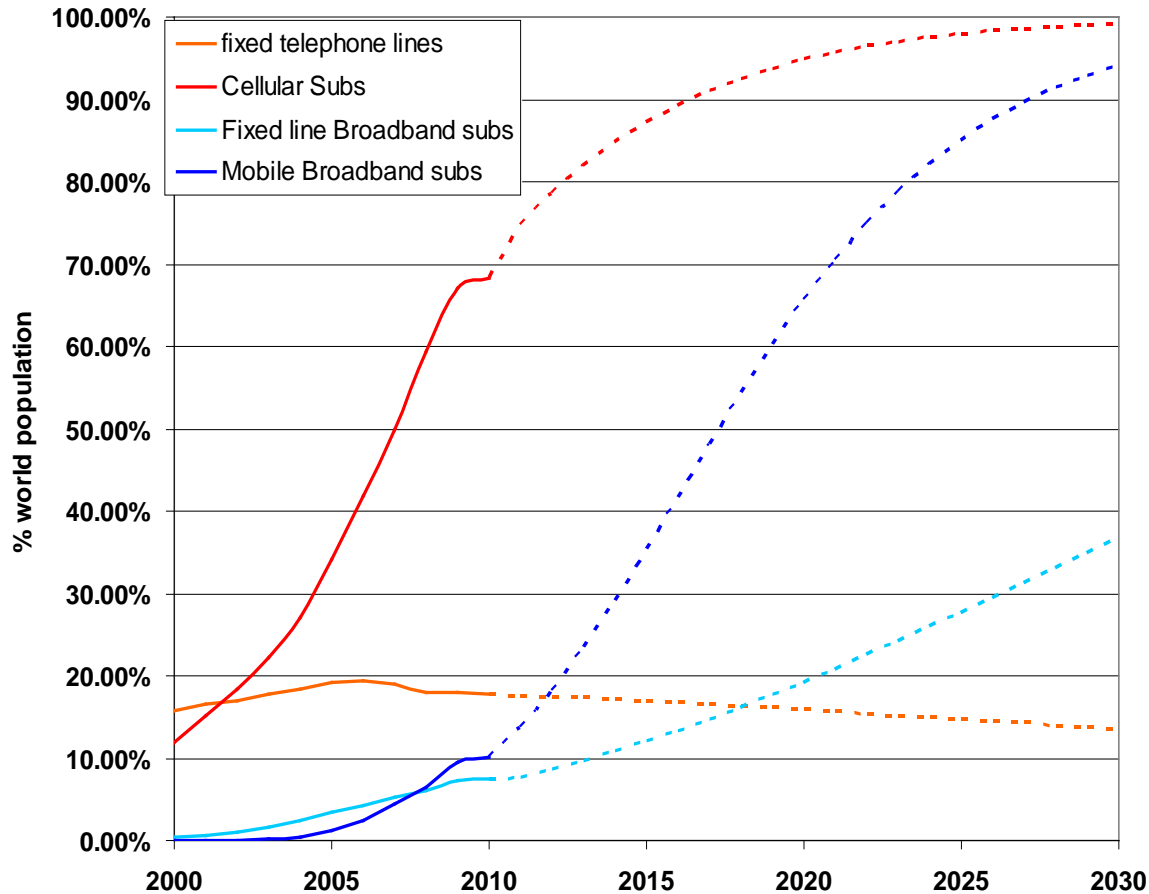
Growth of mobile both cellular and broadband services, particularly in the developing world, dominates the growth of communications services. note: Broadband substitutes NB cellular i.e. is a subset of cellular users.

Fixed line broadband growth is slower due to the need to build infrastructure in the developing world.

Note: Kinks around 2008-9 are due to world recession and assumption that recovery occurs from 2011.

Source for data to 2009 - ITU

ECOC Sept 2011

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Technology substitution trends

World Technology Volumes

Legend:
- O DSL Lines (millions)
- O Cable modem Lines (millions)
- O VDSL lines (millions)
- O Fibre lines (millions)
- O Other B'bnd Lines (millions)
- O Total Broadband Internet lines (millions)
- O Total all internet lines (milions)
- O NB (Dial up internet) lines (millions)
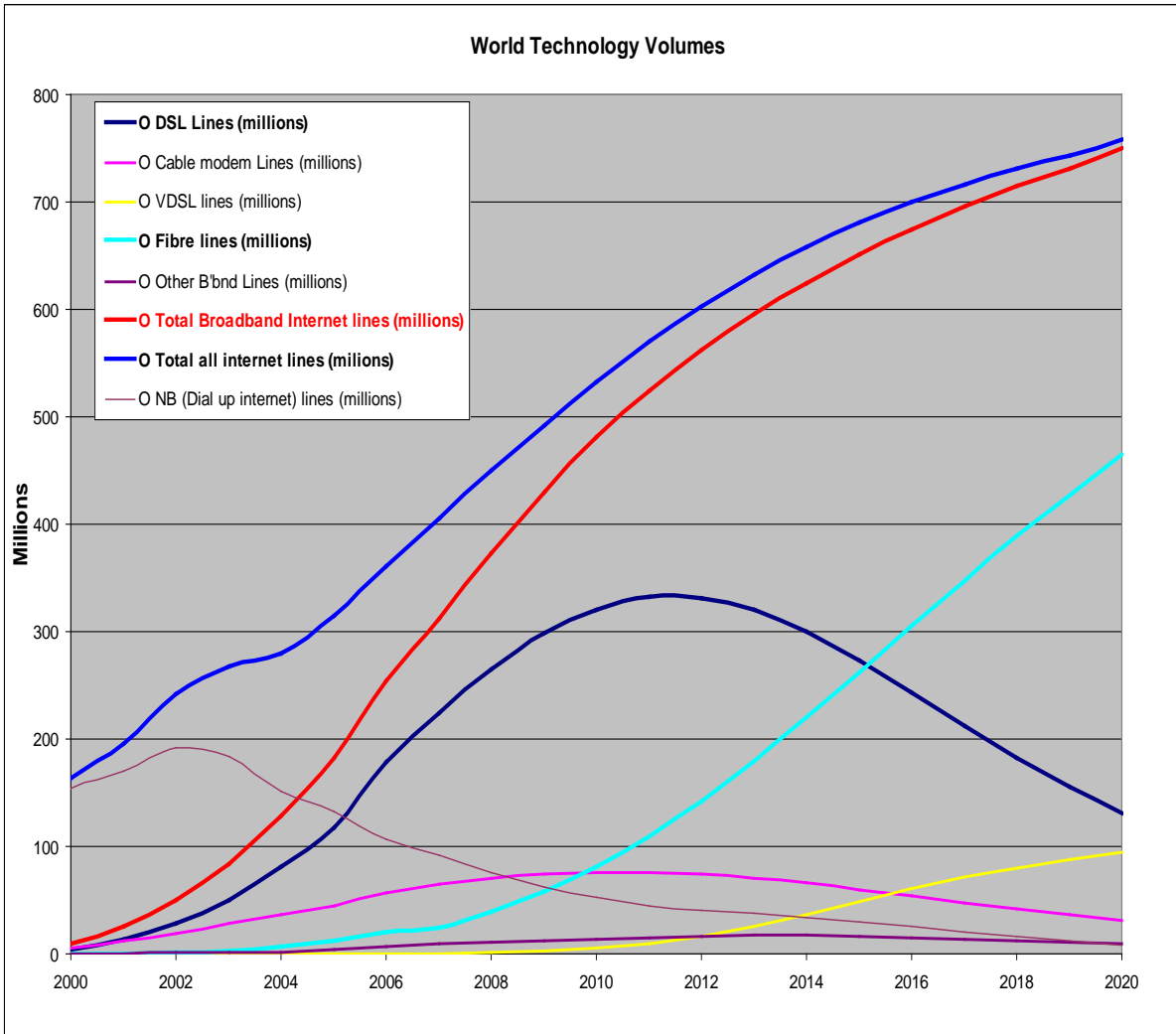
A substitution model such as this is required for self consistent forecasts of the energy consumed by telecommunications networks.

Network bandwidth depends on relative deployments of access technologies. In the developed world new generations of technology substitute older technologies.

In the developing world it can be expected that countries installing new infrastructure will adopt latest generation technology and leap-frog developed countries.

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Telecoms energy consumption

Energy consumption of ICT & Telecommunications
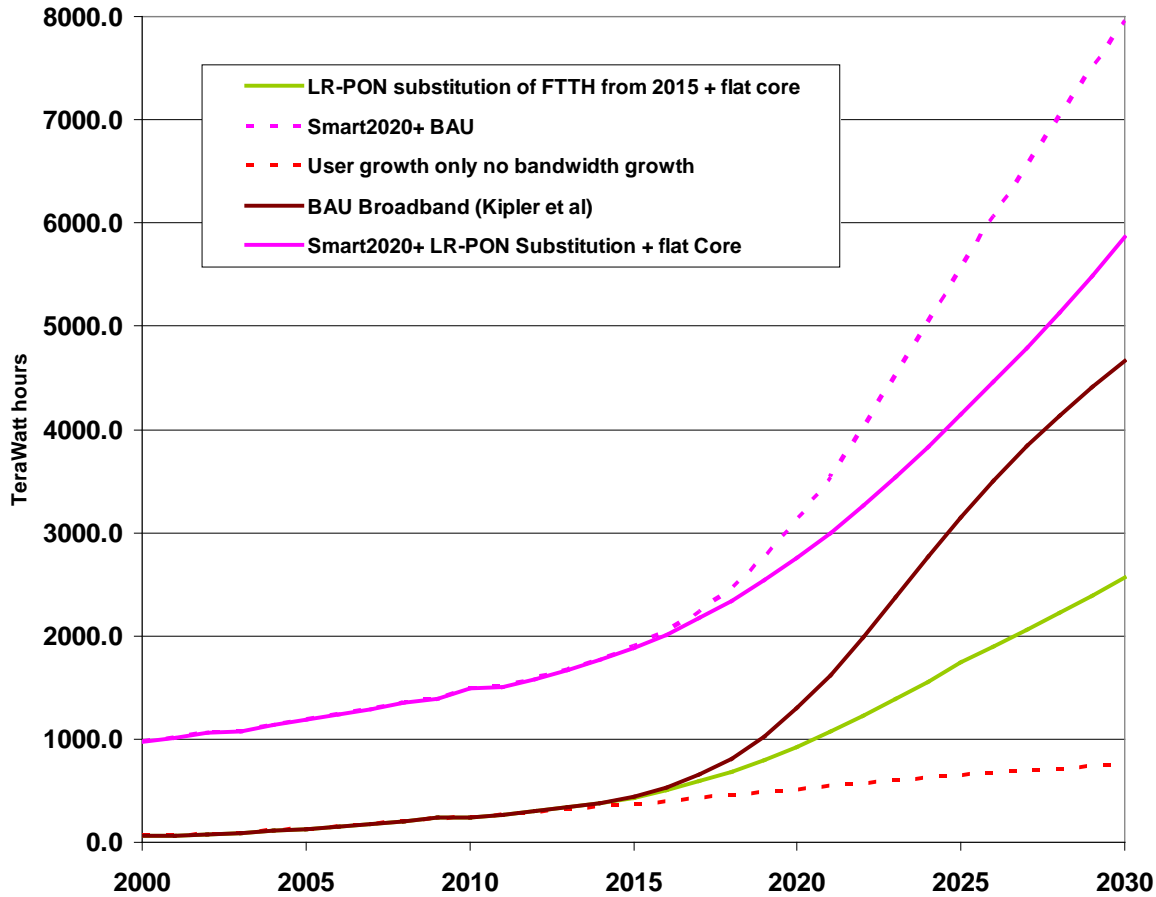
Combining growth in user bandwidth with user and technology growth, taking into account technology substitution, energy consumption for telecommunications can be derived.

The effect of user and technology growth only is shown by the red dashed line.

The brown line shows the effect of increasing user bandwidth for the BAU network (after Kilper et al).

The green curve shows the effect of introducing LR-PON + flat core (assumed to be introduced after 2015).

The magenta curve shows an estimate of ICT energy consumption based on the Smart 2020 report but modified by the effects of bandwidth growth.

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Telecoms technology energy consumption - BAU

Telecomms energy consumption BAU case

Legend:
- Telephone lines
- DSL Lines
- Fibre lines
- Wireless B'bnd Users
- Cellular Users

Y-axis: TeraWatt hours (0.00 to 3000.00)
X-axis: 2000 to 2030
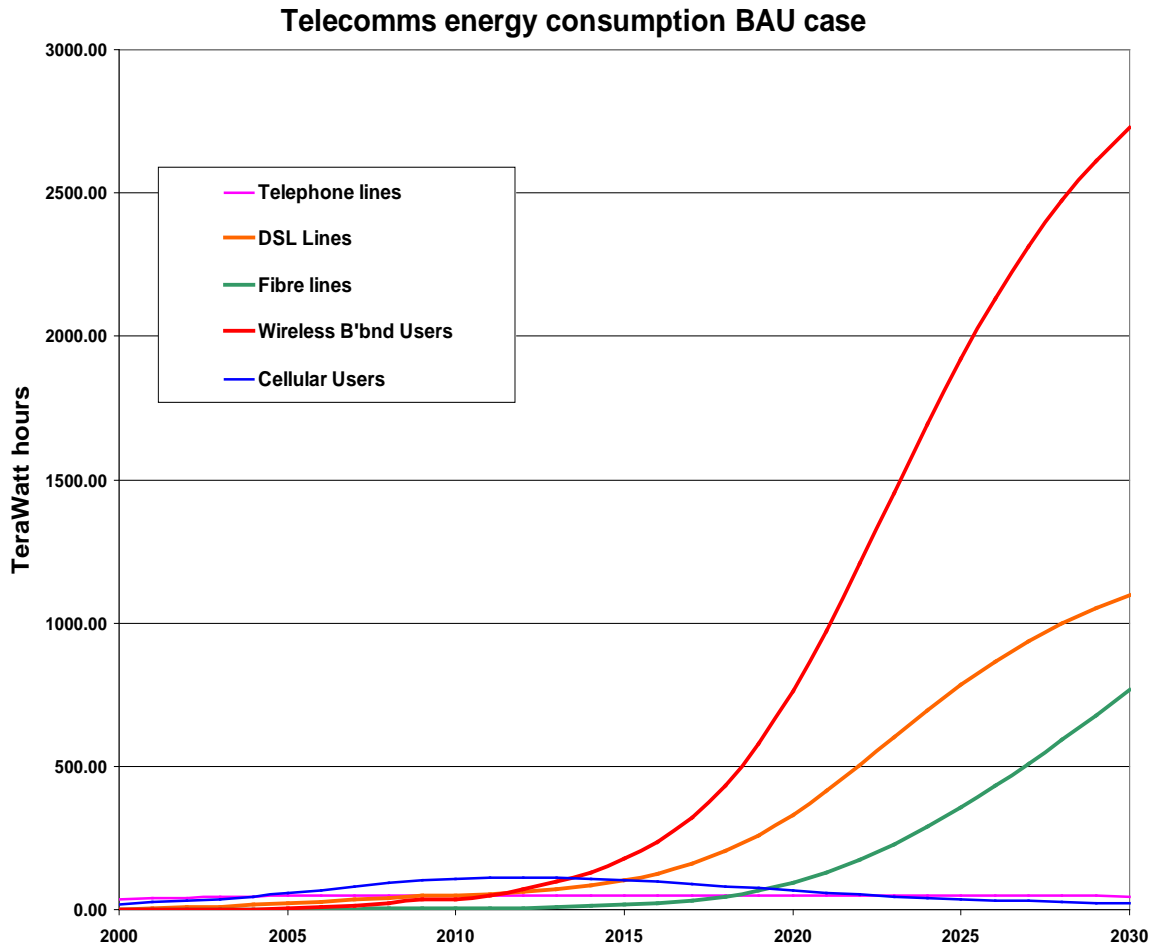
Mobile broadband dominates the power consumption simply because of the huge numbers and projected growth.

Narrow band services, fixed line telephony and voice cellular are small in comparison.

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Telecoms technology energy consumption LR-PON + flat core

Telecomms energy LR-PON + flat core

Legend:
- Telephone lines
- DSL Lines
- Fibre lines
- Wireless B'bnd Users
- Cellular Users
- CTVR LR-PON + flat core

Y-axis: **TeraWatt hours** (from -200.00 to 1800.00)
X-axis: 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030
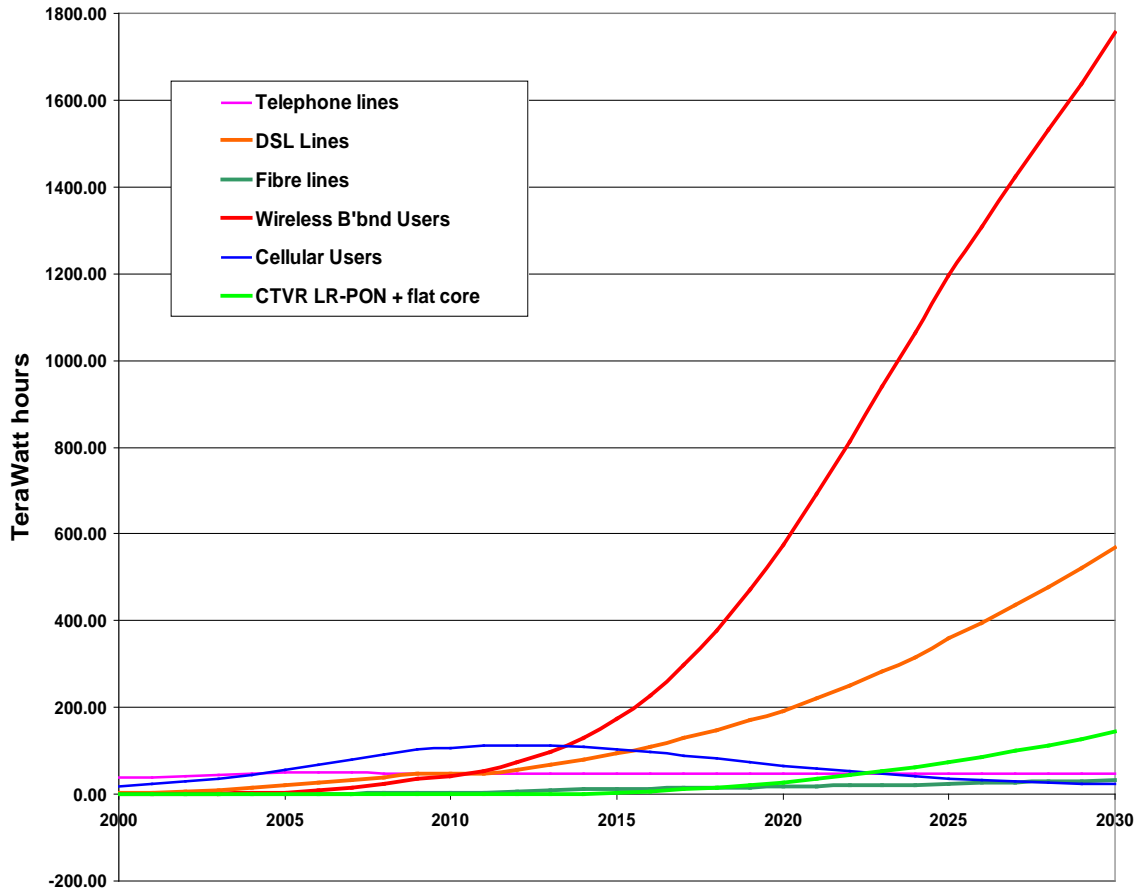
Mobile broadband still dominates the power consumption but the total power consumed is reduced by ~1000TWhrs by 2030 due to off loading traffic onto the LR-PON f flat core network.

The original fixed line broadband, fibre and DSL technologies have similarly reduced. and are substituted by LR-PON.

Total power consumption is reduced by 57% compared to BAU case

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Telecoms CO$_2$ emissions

CO2 emmissions for Telcomms networks

Legend:
- BAU Broadband (Kipler et al)
- User growth only no bandwidth growth
- Smart2020+ BAU
- LR-PON substitution of FTTH from + flat core
- Smart2020+ LR-PON Substitution + flat Core
- Smart2020 Estimates of ICT CO2 Offset

Y-axis: Mtonnes CO2 (0.0 to 8000.0)
X-axis: 2000 to 2030
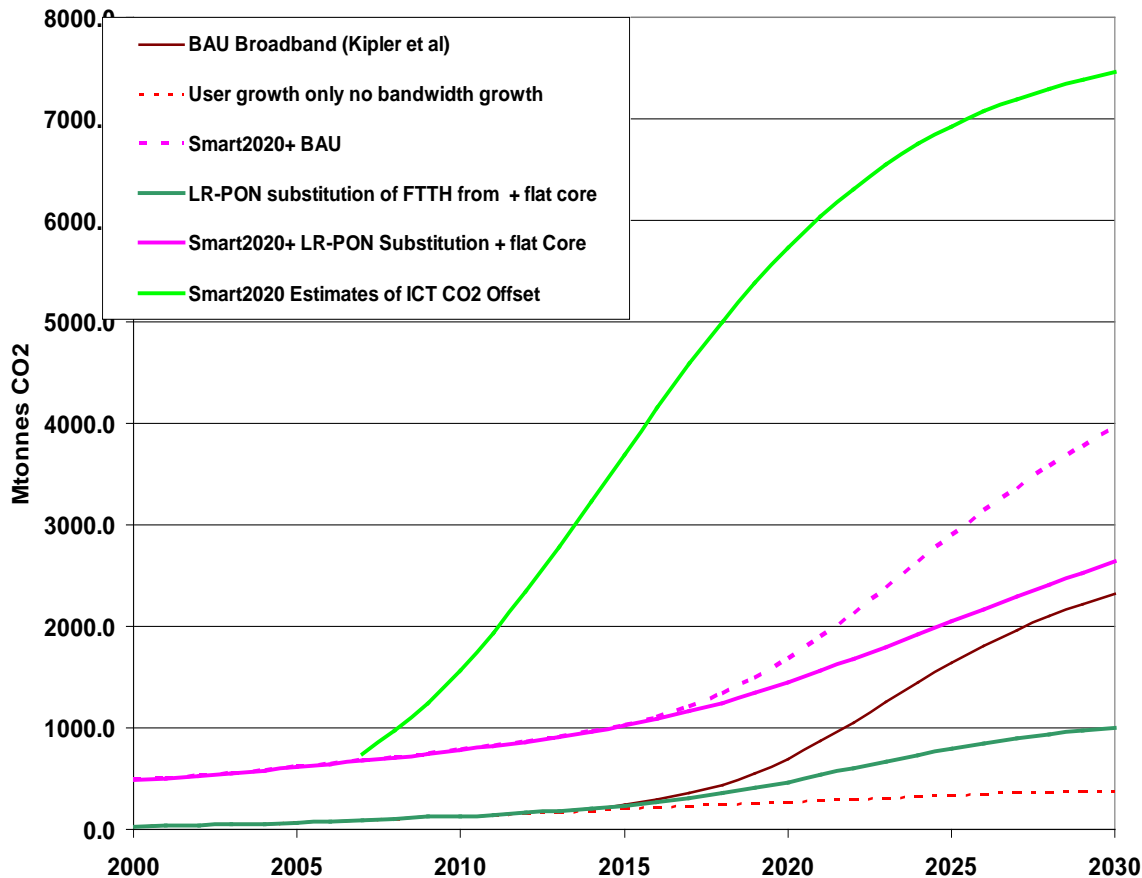
These curves show the resulting CO2 emissions from telecoms networks and the total ICT emissions derived from the Smart2020 report.

The LR-PON +flat core, assumed to be introduced from 2015, reduces emissions by 40% compared to the BAU case.

The bright green curve shows the offset of CO2 emissions identified in the smart 2020 report.

The percentages of telecoms to ICT emissions for 2020 2030
BAU case   42%
LR-PON + flat core   32%
Smart2020estimate 25%
The increase over Smart2020 due to increased energy consumption with increasing user bandwidth (Kilper et al)

ICT always produces a net benefit to offsetting GHG emissions

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Telecoms CO_2 reduction strategies

- Wind and solar energy for remote network nodes:
  - Wireless base stations
  - Amplifier node for LR-PON
  - Small local exchanges/COs
    - If not eliminated by LR-PON solutions.

- Bandwidth mitigation
  - Turn traffic as early as possible to avoid growing core traffic.
  - CPE storage to reduce data centre storage.
  - Or thin client technology to reduce CPE power consumption.

- Note: telecoms and ICT directly benefit from renewable energy for electricity generation.

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Access Technology Evolution – by WDM overlay

To metro nodes

Local Exchange

FMSAN

GPON GPON GPON GPON

Day one FTTH - GPON

Cable chamber

Transition Joint

9 BFT (2.5 x 4 mm)

4 fibre BFU

BFT Manifold

BFT 1/1 SPN1

GPON-ONU

BFT1/2 SPN2 BFT1/3 SPN3

BFT2/1 SPN8 BFT2/2 SPN9 BFT2/3 SPN10 BFT1/6 SPN6

GPON-ONU

1 BFT (2.5 x 6 m)

BFT1/7 SPN7

7 BFT (3.5 x 5 mm)

4 fibre BFU

BFT1/4 SPN4

BFT1/5 SPN5

BFT Manifold

Tube Intercept Joint

Swept Tees

Satellite SPNs

Fibre lean cable back towards Exchange

GPON-ONU

GPON-ONU

GPON-ONU

GPON-ONU

WDM couplers fitted day one

- enables access and metro fibre re-use via WDM overlay

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Access Technology Evolution – by WDM overlay

To metro nodes

FMSAN

Local Exchange

GPON GPON GPON GPON

Cable chamber
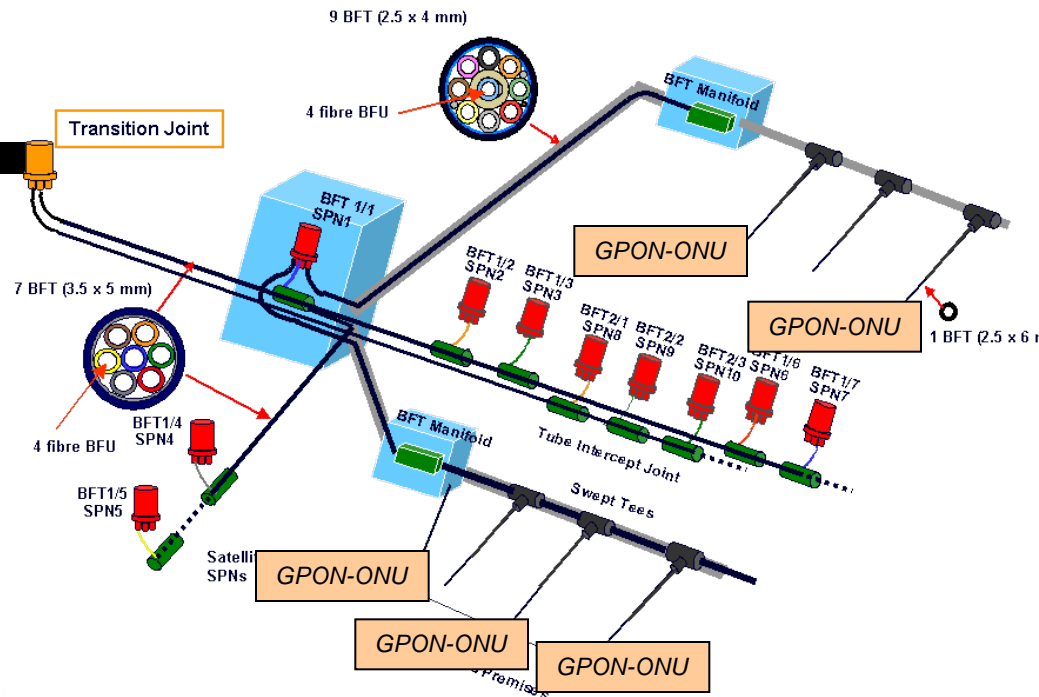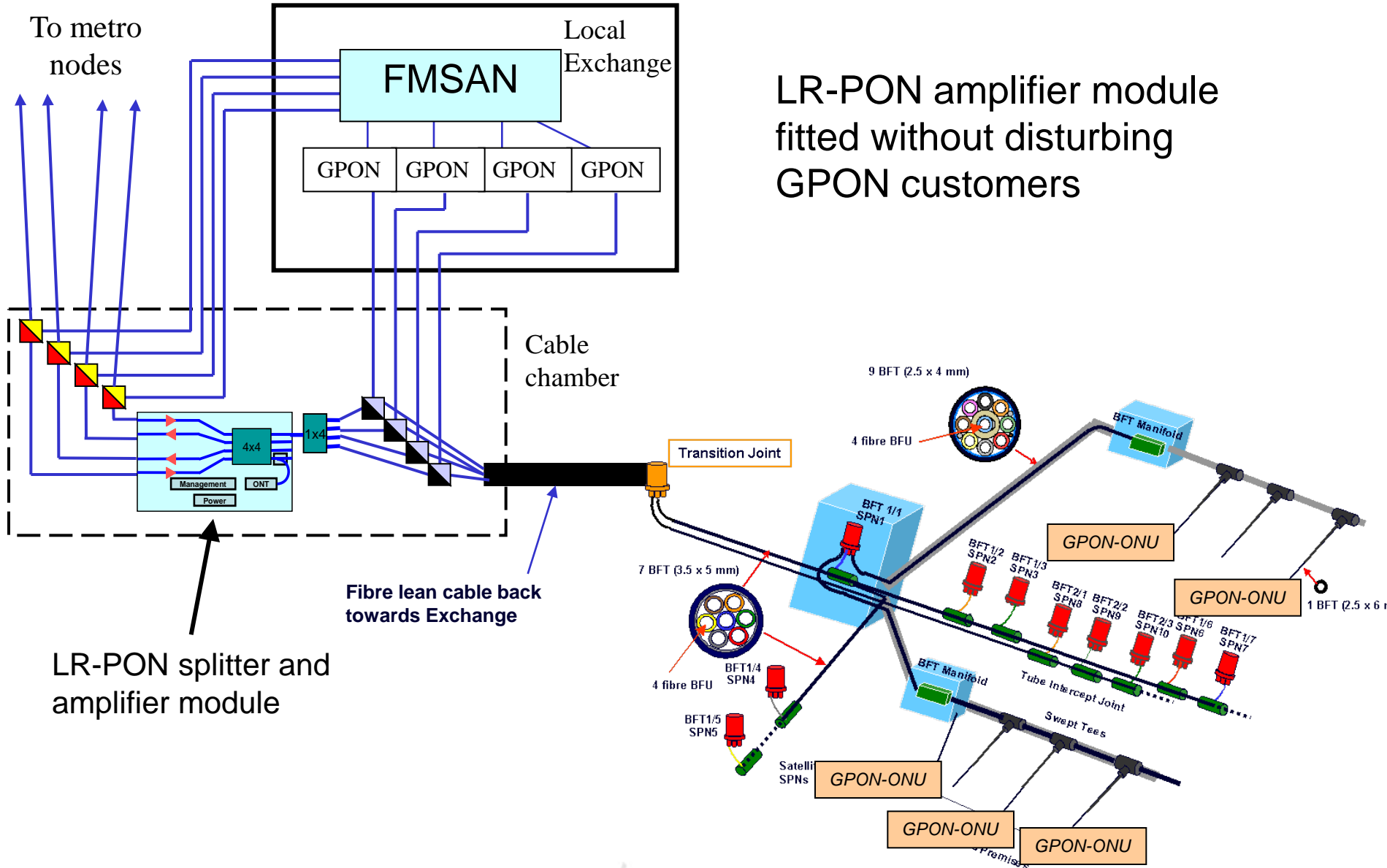
LR-PON amplifier module fitted without disturbing GPON customers

Management **ONT**

Power

4x4

1x4

Fibre lean cable back towards Exchange

LR-PON splitter and amplifier module

Transition Joint

9 BFT (2.5 x 4 mm)

4 fibre BFU

BFT Manifold

BFT 1/1 SPN1

7 BFT (3.5 x 5 mm)

4 fibre BFU

BFT1/4 SPN4

BFT1/5 SPN5

BFT1/2 SPN2

BFT1/3 SPN3

BFT2/1 SPN8

BFT2/2 SPN9

BFT2/3 SPN6

BFT1/6

BFT1/7 SPN7

GPON-ONU

GPON-ONU

1 BFT (2.5 x 6 m

BFT Manifold

Tube Intercept Joint

Swept Tees

Satelli SPNs

GPON-ONU

GPON-ONU

GPON-ONU

Premises

CTVR / the telecommunications research centre

Access Technology Evolution – by WDM overlay

To metro nodes

FMSAN

Local Exchange

GPON | GPON | GPON | GPON

LR-PON ONUs replace GPON ONUs

Cable chamber

4x4

1x4

Management | ONT

Power

Fibre lean cable back towards Exchange

Transition Joint

9 BFT (2.5 x 4 mm)

4 fibre BFU

BFT Manifold

LR-PON splitter and amplifier module

7 BFT (3.5 x 5 mm)

BFT 1/1 SPN1

BFT1/2 SPN2 | BFT1/3 SPN3

BFT2/1 SPN8 | BFT2/2 SPN9

BFT2/3 SPN10 | BFT1/6 SPN6 | BFT1/7 SPN7

LR-PON-ONU

LR-PON-ONU

1 BFT (2.5 x 6 m

4 fibre BFU

BFT1/4 SPN4

BFT Manifold

Tube Intercept Joint

Swept Tees

BFT1/5 SPN5

Satellite SPNs

LR-PON-ONU

LR-PON-ONU

LR-PON-ONU

Premises

CTVR / the telecommunications research centre

Access Technology Evolution – by WDM overlay

To metro nodes

Exchange Building Released

When all GPON is replaced Exchanges building can be released.
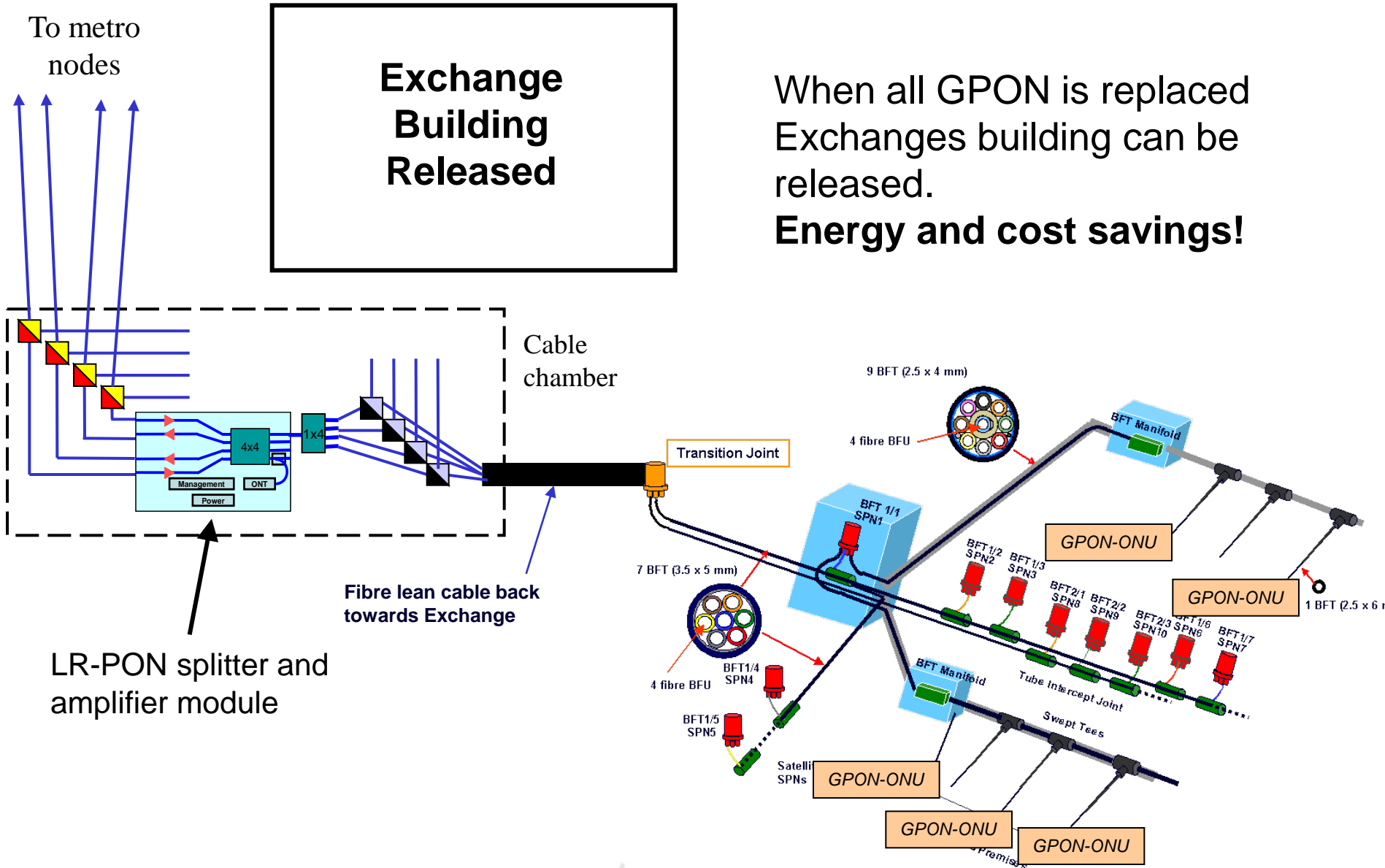**Energy and cost savings!**

Cable chamber

4x4

1x4

Management   ONT

Power

Fibre lean cable back towards Exchange

LR-PON splitter and amplifier module

Transition Joint

9 BFT (2.5 x 4 mm)

4 fibre BFU

BFT Manifold

BFT 1/1 SPN1

GPON-ONU

BFT1/2 SPN2   BFT1/3 SPN3

BFT2/1 SPN8   BFT2/2 SPN9

GPON-ONU

1 BFT (2.5 x 6 m

7 BFT (3.5 x 5 mm)

BFT2/3 SPN6   BFT 1/6 SPN10   BFT 1/7 SPN7

4 fibre BFU

BFT1/4 SPN4

BFT Manifold

Tube Intercept Joint

BFT1/5 SPN5

Satelli SPNs

GPON-ONU

Swept Tees

GPON-ONU

GPON-ONU

GPON-ONU

Premises

CTVR / the telecommunications research centre

Evolution of LR-PON - by WDM upgrade

Working Metro-node

ONTs fitted with DWDM bandpass blocking filter from day one

ONT

NTE

DP

Cabinet

Exchange Site

4x4

OLT

Tx
Rx

Stand-by Metro-node
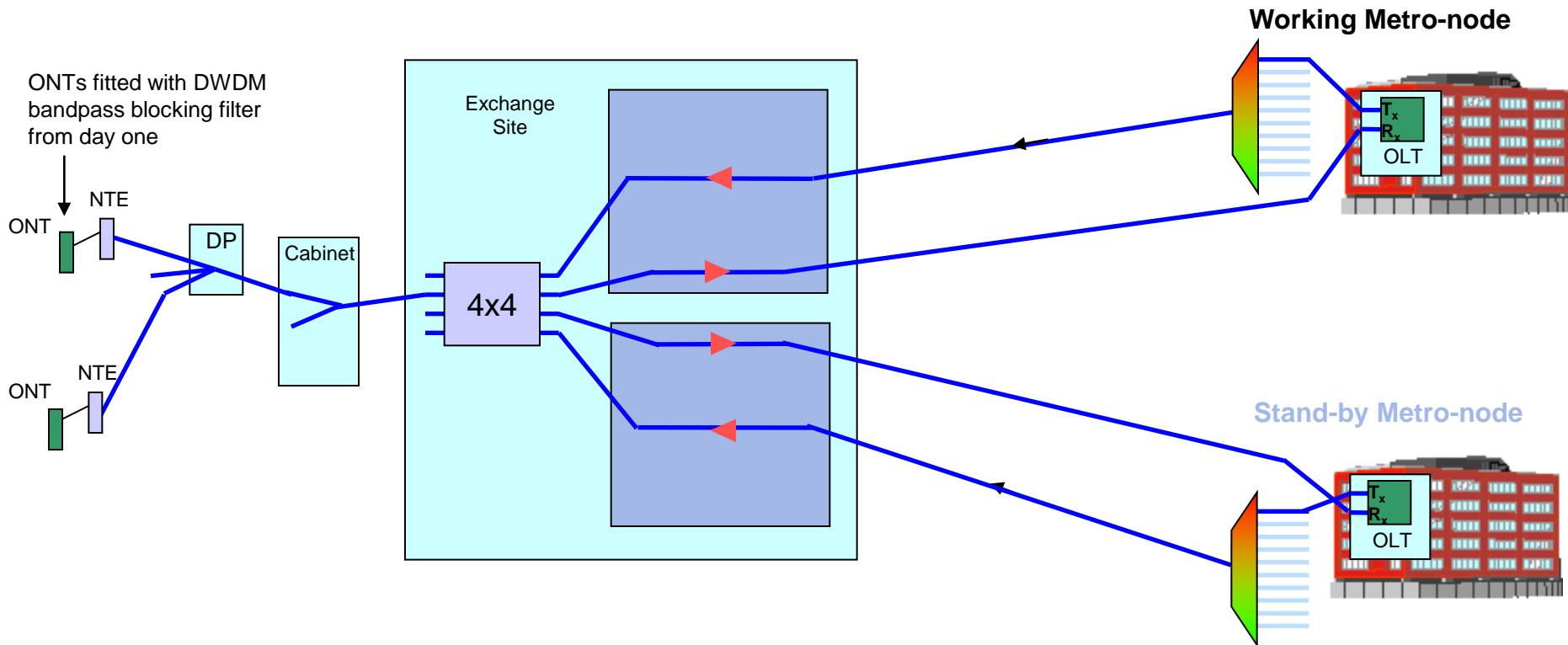
OLT

Tx
Rx

Initial LR-PON assumed to use a single wavelength and two fibre working in the long reach section from exchange site to metro-node

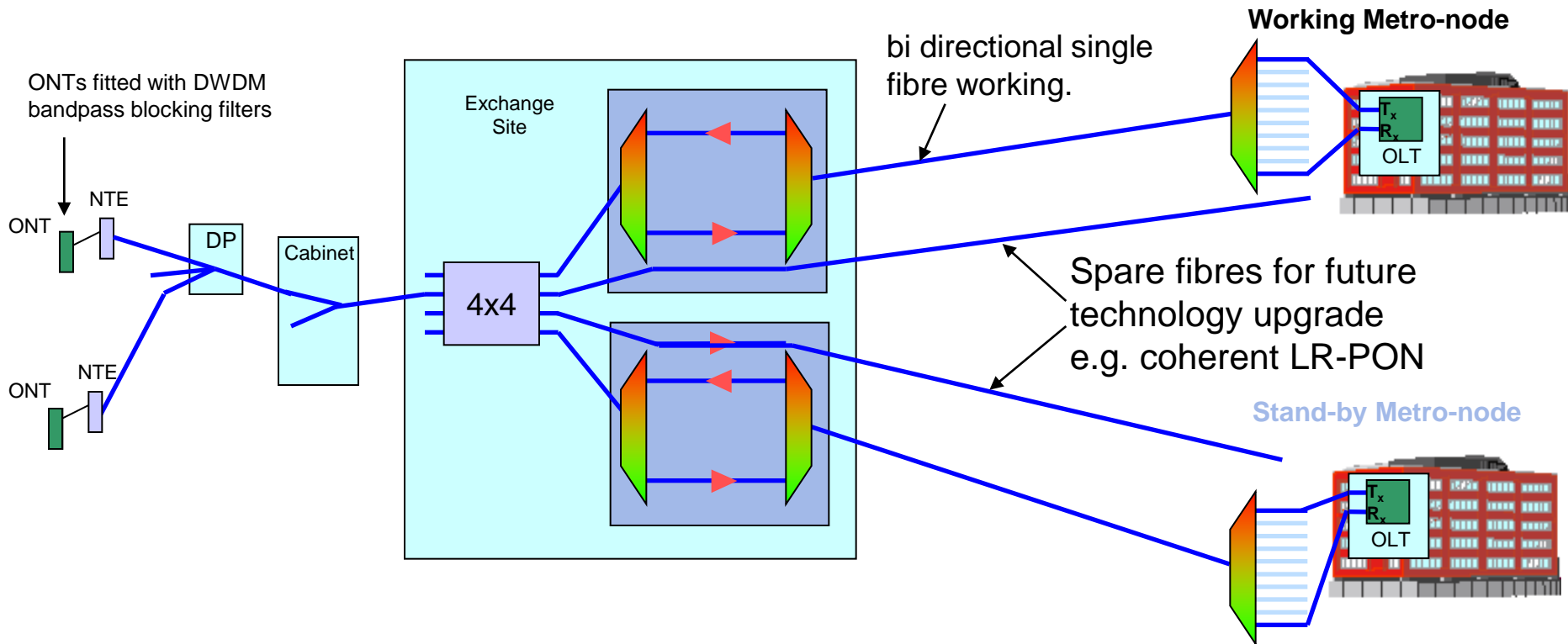# Evolution of LR-PON - by WDM upgrade

Working Metro-node

ONTs fitted with DWDM bandpass blocking filter from day one

ONT

NTE

DP

Cabinet

Exchange Site

4x4

OLT

Tx
Rx

Stand-by Metro-node
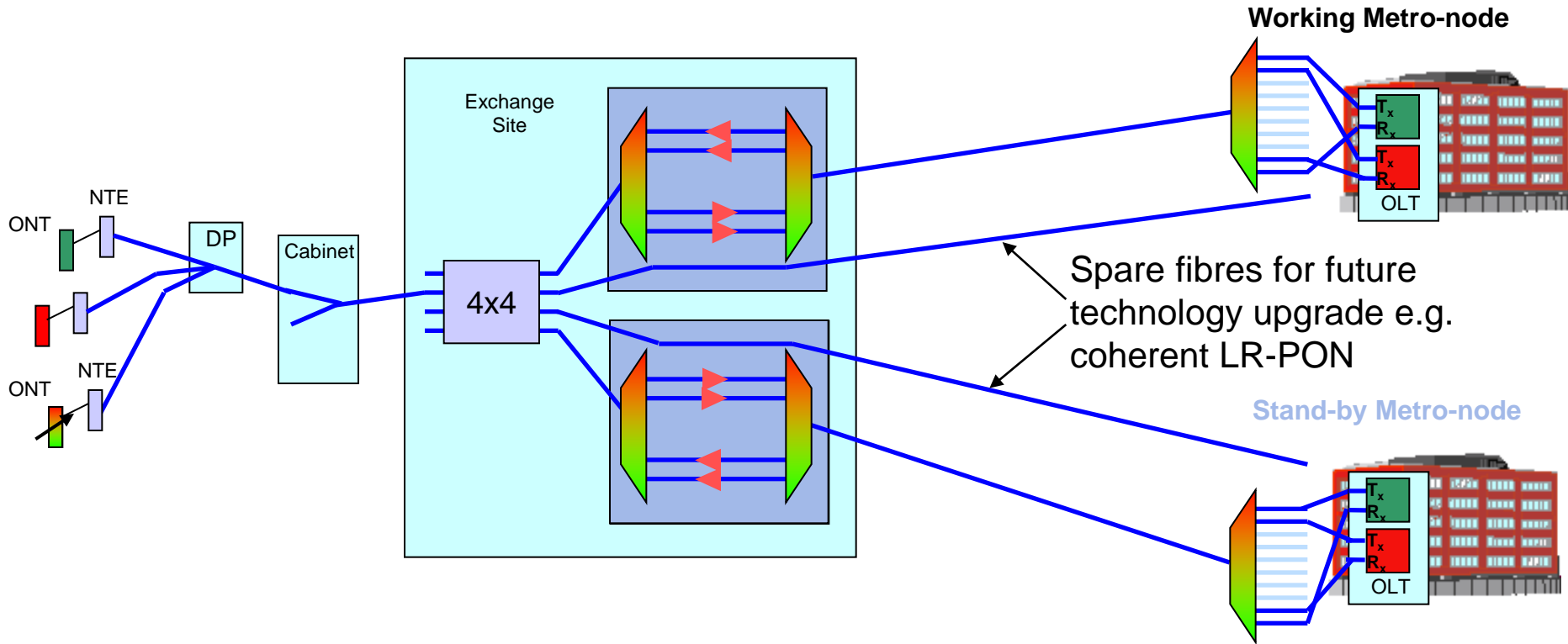
OLT

Tx
Rx

DWDM can be added as bandwidth demands increase.

Note: not needed until user sustained rates exceed 20Mb/s for 512 split LR-PON

Evolution of LR-PON - by WDM upgrade

Working Metro-node

ONTs fitted with DWDM bandpass blocking filters

ONT   NTE

ONT   NTE

DP

Cabinet

Exchange Site

4x4

bi directional single fibre working.

OLT

Spare fibres for future technology upgrade e.g. coherent LR-PON

Stand-by Metro-node

OLT

With WDM added bi-directional, single fibre working can be used in the long reach part of the LR-PON leaving two fibres spare for future technology upgrades.

Evolution of LR-PON - by WDM upgrade

Working Metro-node

Exchange Site

4x4

NTE

ONT

DP

Cabinet

Spare fibres for future technology upgrade e.g. coherent LR-PON

Stand-by Metro-node

Tx Rx

OLT

Bandwidth upgrade is simple addition of OLT cards at the metro-node and ONU euiped to receive the new waveleths.

When tuneable receivers are installed at the ONU full wavelength flexibility is enabled.

Summary

- ICT and telecommunications are a solution towards combating climate change.

- We maintain that LR-PON + flat optical core offers:
  - An economic and environmentally sustainable solution.
  - An evolvable solution adaptable to new technologies
  - Ability to grow user peak rates and user sustained bandwidth by several orders of magnitude.

- Mobile Broadband will dominate telecoms energy consumption for the next two decades.

  Reduce impact via:
  - A common network for wireless backhaul and fixed network services?
  - Off-load of mobile broadband traffic onto fixed network via WiFi equipped ONUs?

CTVR / the telecommunications research centre

Thank you

CTVR / the telecommunications research centre