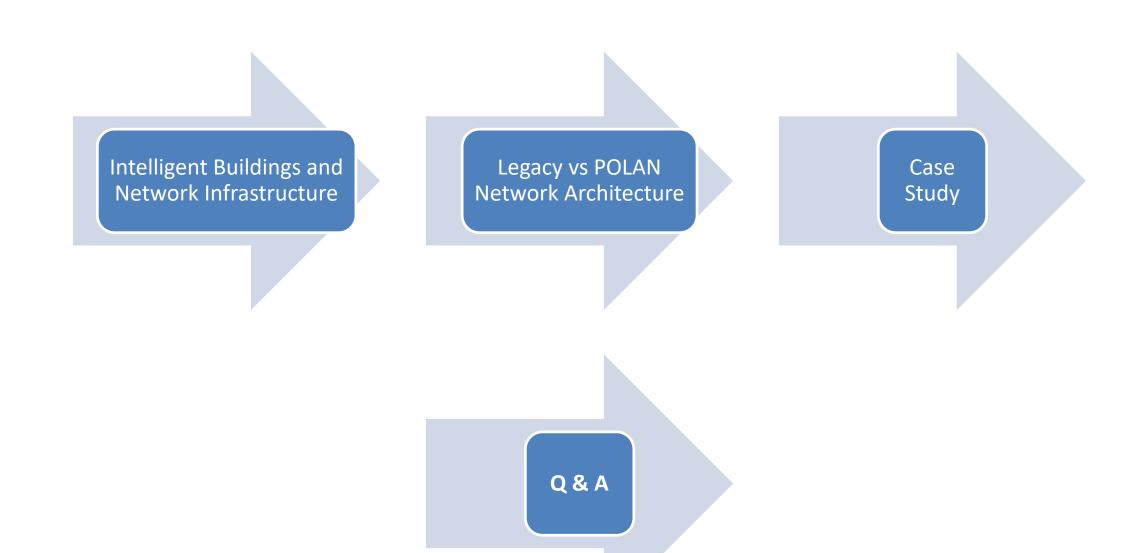
"Passive Optical LAN - Game Changer: An Integrator's Perspective"

Para Munaweera BSc, MSc, MBA



Today's Session





What drives the changes in Enterprise Data network?



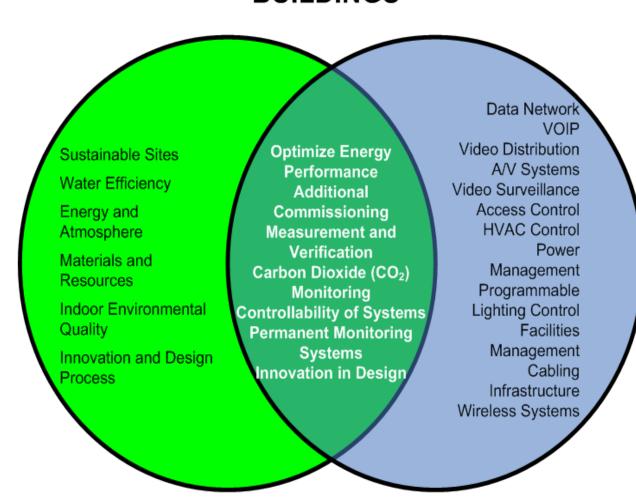
Intelligent Buildings and Network Infrastructure

BUILDINGS

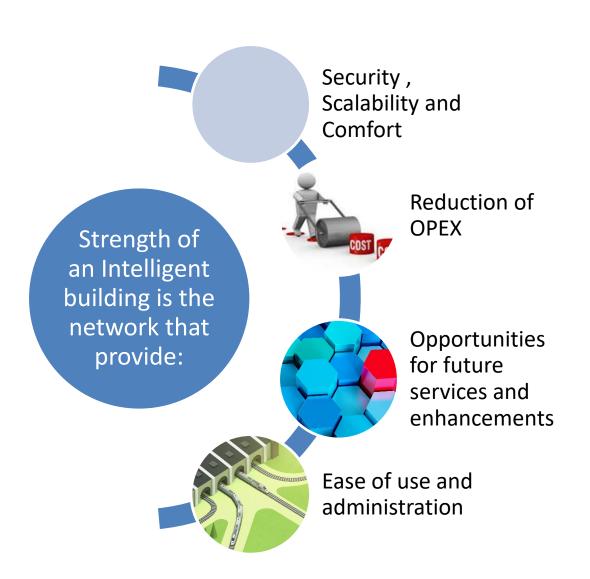
GREEN



THE COMMONALITY OF SMART AND GREEN BUILDINGS



Intelligent Buildings and Network Infrastructure



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



POLAN – Network of Future

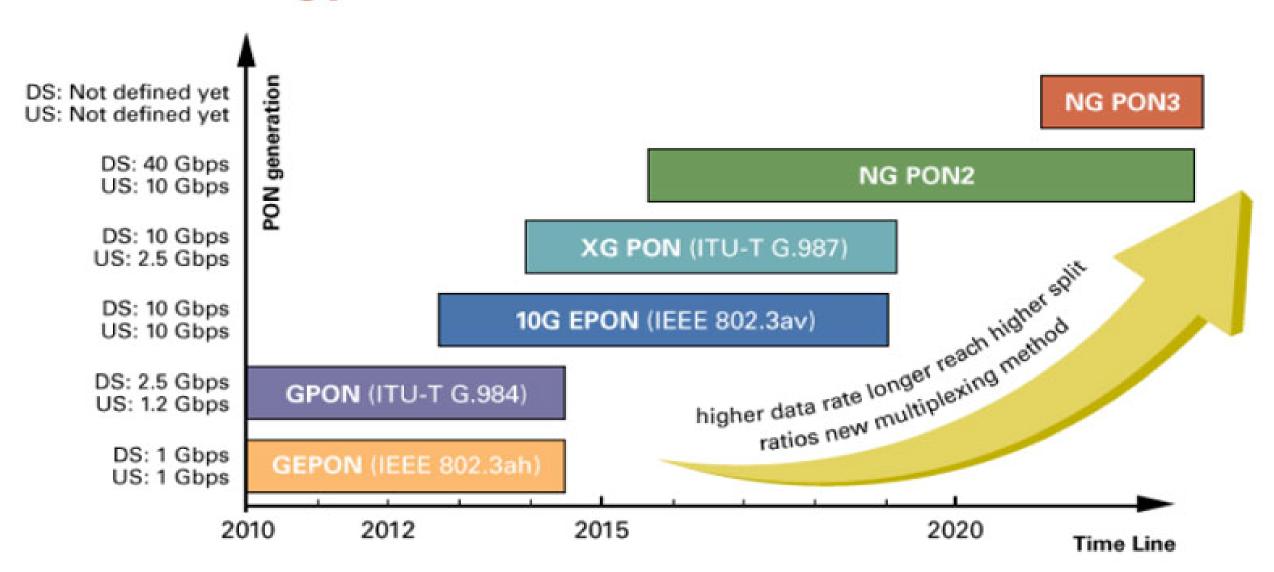
The primary drivers contributing to a successful POLAN adoption are:

- 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

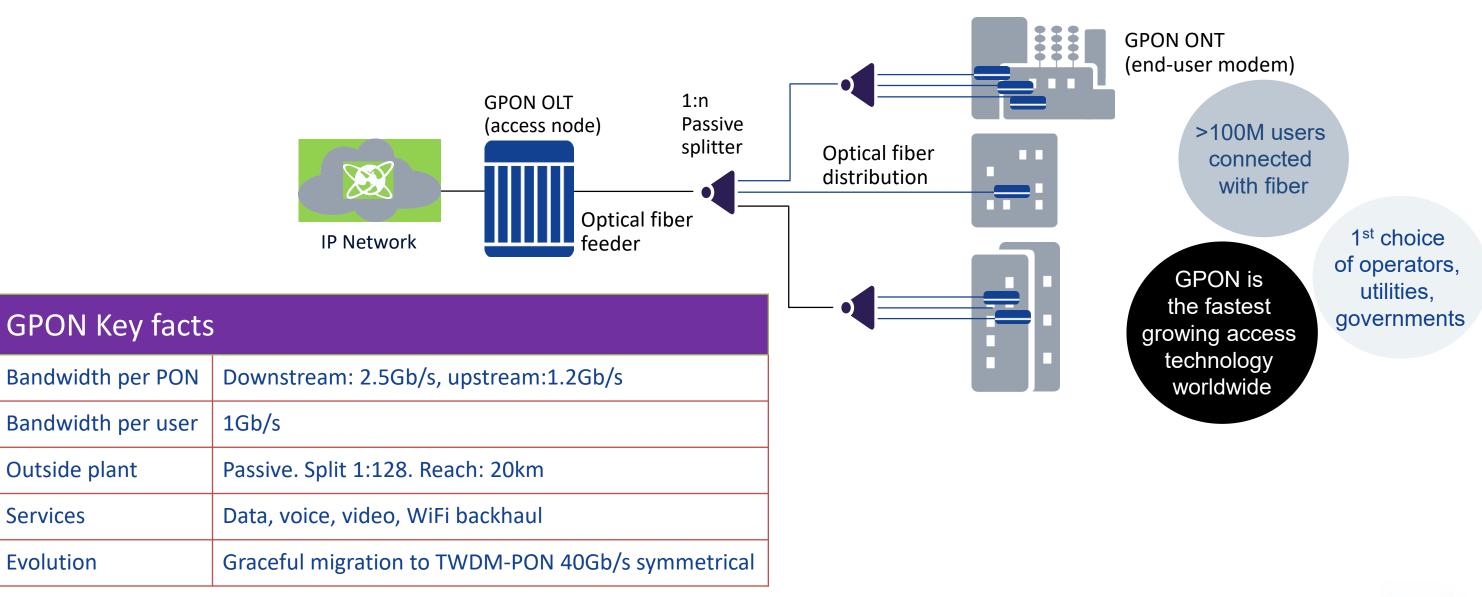
Technology Evolution





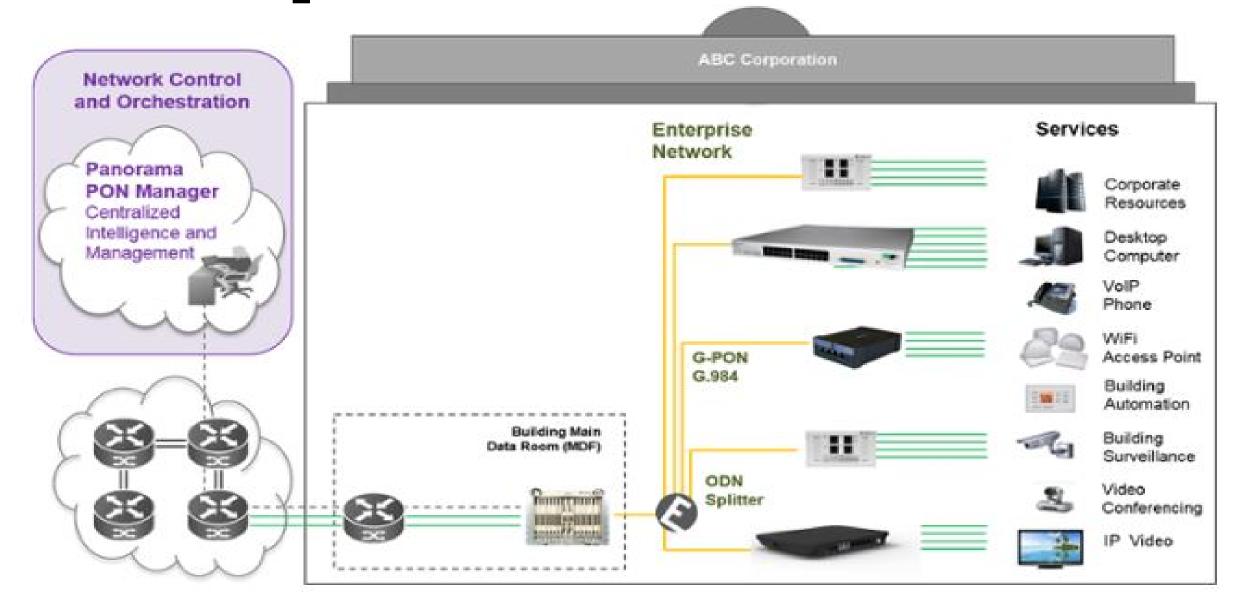
Passive Optical Network

Based on Gigabit Passive Optical Networks (GPON) technology



BICSI MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Passive Optical Local Area Network



Ref: Tellabs



Legacy vs POLAN Network Architecture

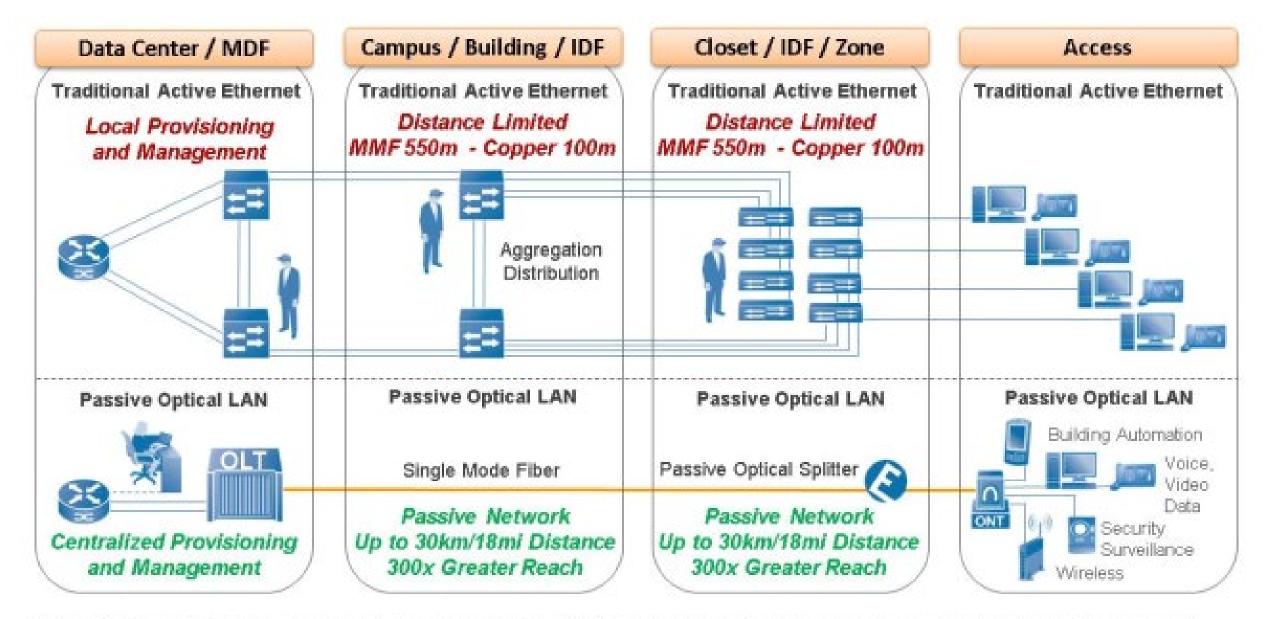
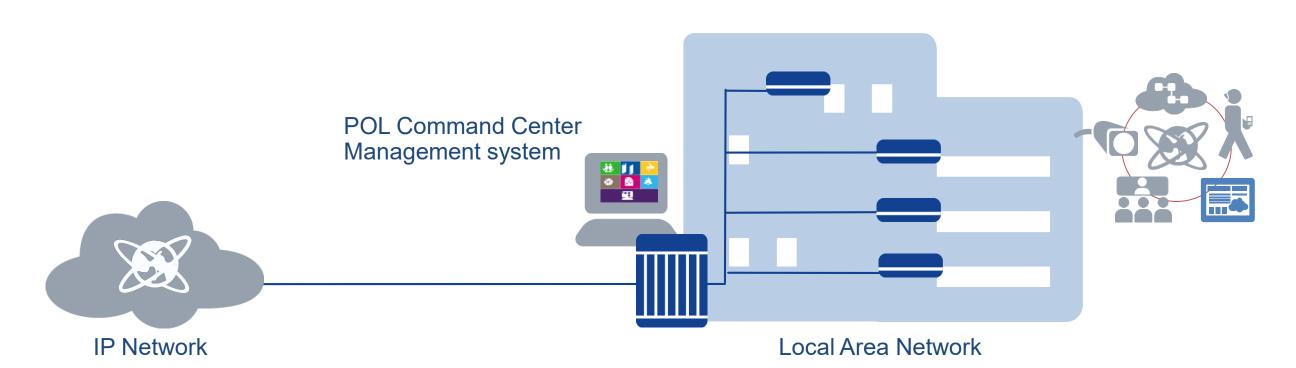


Figure 1: Comparing the configurations of a Passive Optical LAN to a traditional copper-based active Ethernet LAN



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

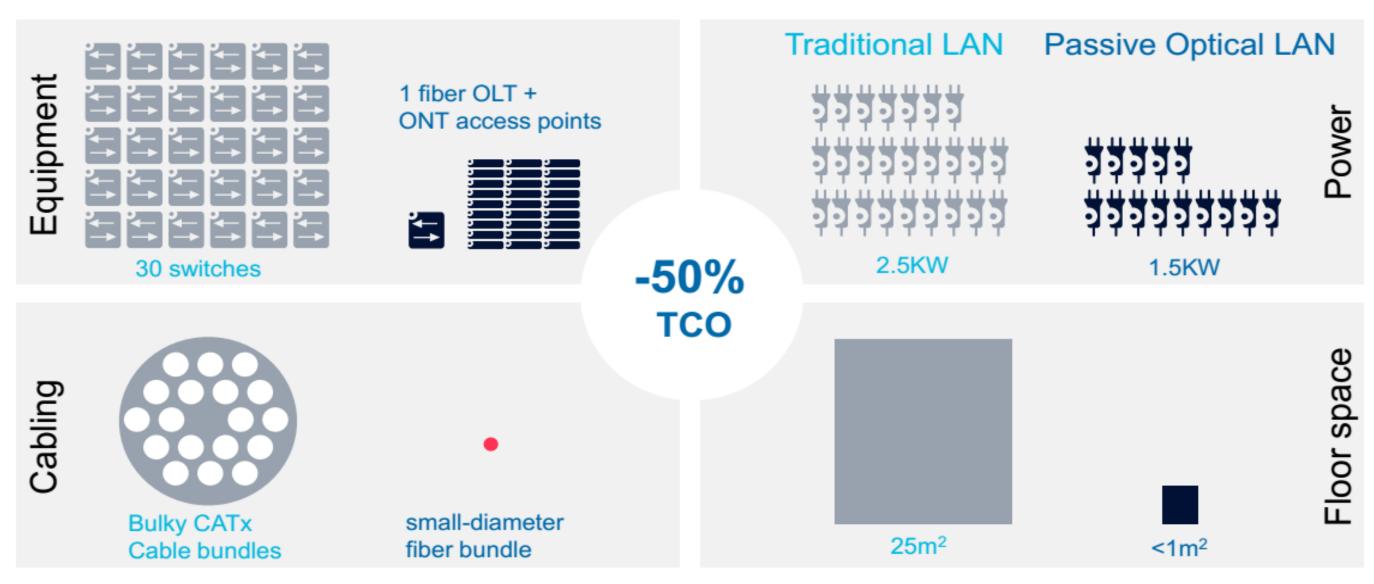
Long term solution

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

Ref: Nokia POLAN



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



Ref: Nokia POLAN



Structured Cabling vs. POL (typical values)

	Optical Fiber	Copper	
CAPEX cost (2K-user optical LAN)	<\$300,000	>\$1,000,000	
Lifecycle	30-50 years	Approx. 5 years	
Distance	12 miles	300 feet	
Weight (per 1K Ft.)	4 lbs.	39 lbs.	
Energy consumed	2 watts per user	More than 10 watts per user	
Maximum bandwidth	69 Tbps	10 Gbps	
Security	Hard to tap, easy to alarm	Emits EMI	



- 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

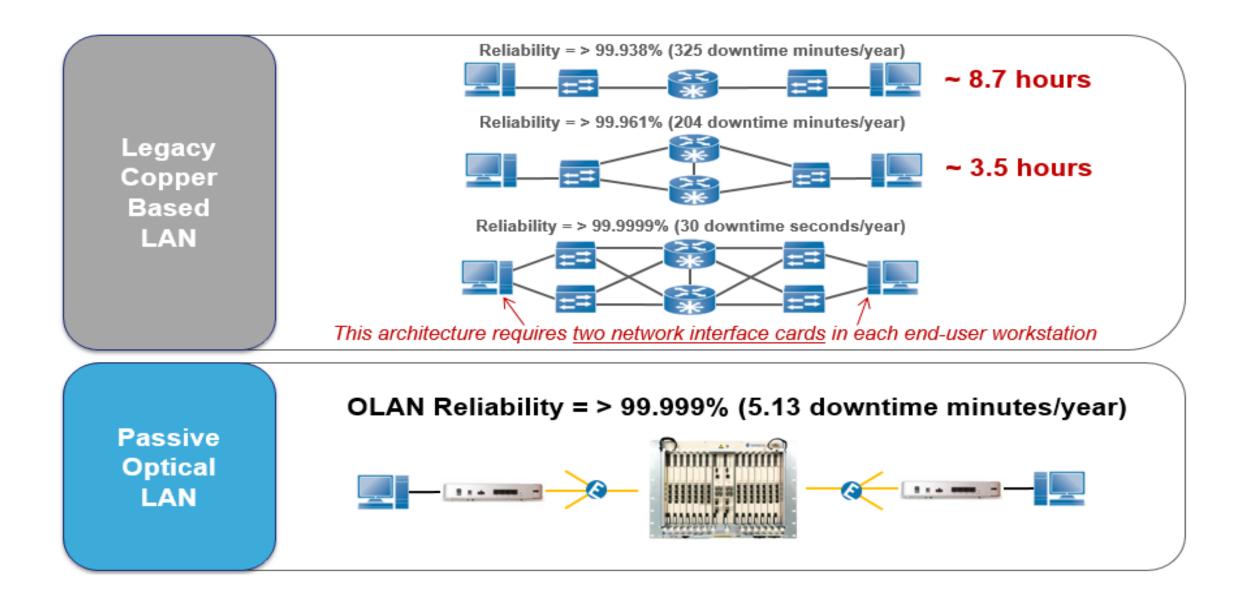




- Central Management System
- Elimination of Security Breach
- The POLAN does not require switching in the distribution layer and replaces it with dedicated optical arrays
- Helps total flow of the data in the network
- Easy Management (OLT and ONT only)



POLAN Benefits - Network Reliability



• The system provides a 99.999% high availability with 15 years MTBF for the ONTs and 25 Years MTBF for the OLTs.

• 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



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



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.



- The Legacy QoS is based on offering the best effort service to the end POLAN provides end-to-end managed QoS per port.
- With POLAN, 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.

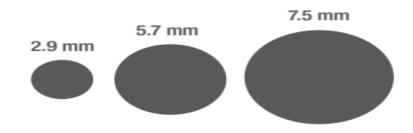


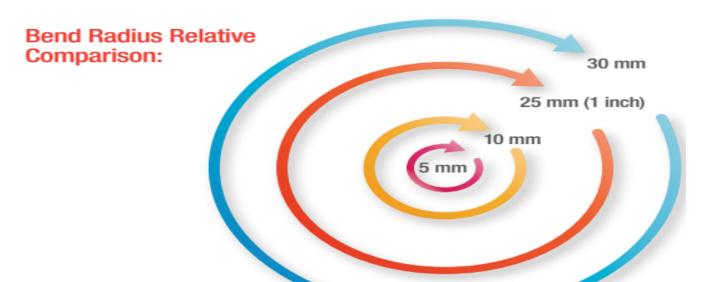
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Passive Optical LAN: Network Components

Comparison of Cables Legacy vs. Fiber

Cable Diameter Relative Comparison





Riser-rated Cables	Bend-insensitive SM Fiber Cable	Category 6 UTP	Category 6A UTP
10G Distance	40,000 m	45 m	100 m
Cable Outer Diameter	2.9 mm	5.7 mm	7.5 mm
Weight	4 lb/1,000 ft	22 lb/1,000 ft	39 lb/1,000 ft
Minimum Bend Radius	10 mm (down to 5 mm)	22.8 mm	30 mm
Tensile Strength (Installation)	At least 50 lbf	25 lbf	25 lbf



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" (2×2 , 2×4 , 2×8 , 2×16 , 2×32 , and 2×64).









3M™ Fan-out Modules

3M™ Splitter Modules



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



Optical Line Terminal (OLT)

Optical Line Terminal is the main brain

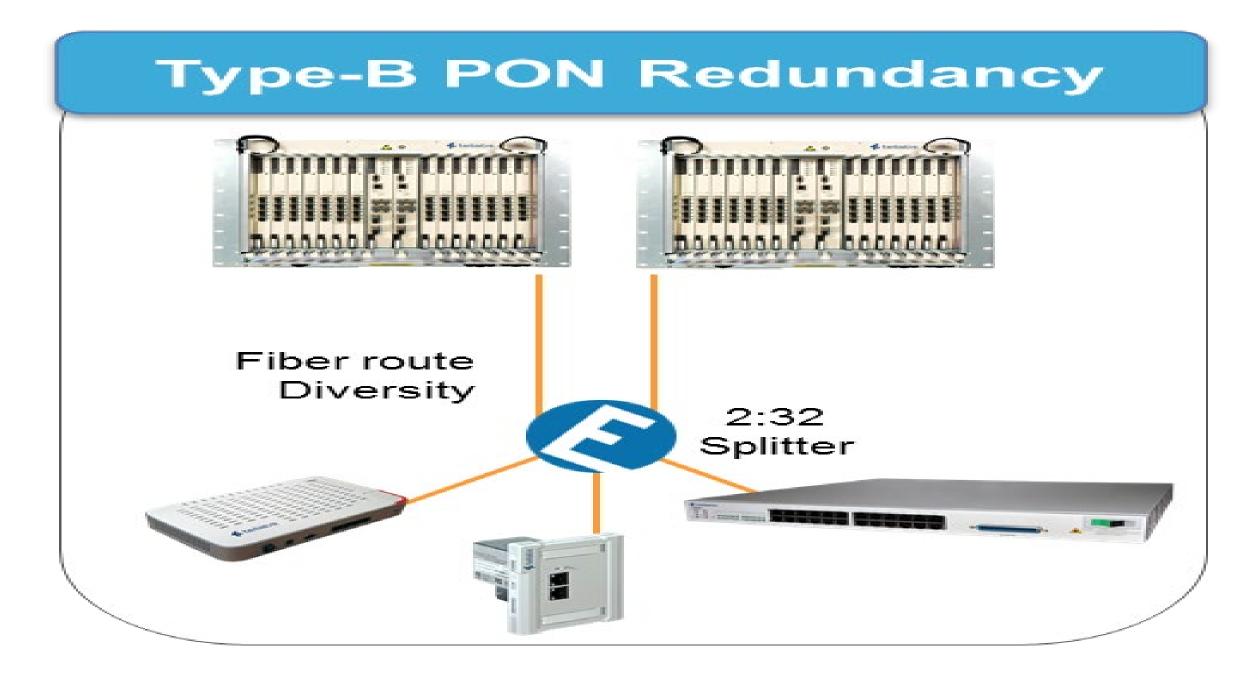
Functionality:

- Switching
- Central aggregation
- Replace multiple L2 switches (Distribution and Access)
- Redundancy





POLAN Architecture





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)



Passive Optical LAN Case Study: United Arab Emirates

POLAN Deployment in Hospitality Industry – Case Study

Building Facts (Mixed Development)						
No. of Buildings	4	4 Interconnected				
No. of Floors	12	3 basements + 9 floors				
No. of Zones	60					
No of Guest Rooms	600					
No. of Restaurants	16					
Health Club	2					
Meeting Rooms	40					
Office Rooms / Business Center	18					
Area	2,448,129 SQ FT					
Car Park / No . Of Cars	800					
No. of IDF's	60					
No. of Structured Cabling Data Points	20,000					
No. of ELV Systems	18					



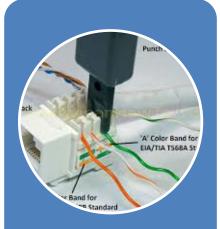
POLAN Deployment in Hospitality Industry – Case Study

18 ELV Systems- System Requirements carefully identified for design

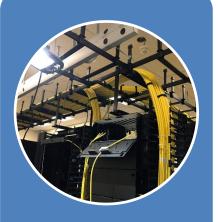
Access Control System Radio Communication System Parking Management System **Building management** Master Clock System Guest Room Management System Active Network and PABX system Intercommunication System Audio Visual AND Video Conferencing Public Addressing System Background Music System Fire Alarm System Structured Cabling System Digital Signage System **CCTV System PTV System**



Design Considerations



Legacy Design with 20,000 RJ45 end points



Fiber Back
Bone Design for
Legacy network
with Main and
Redundancy



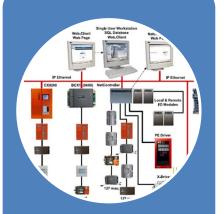
CCTV Camera end points -1350



Four Building Structures -Interlinked



Two Data
Centers with
Full
redundancy)



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

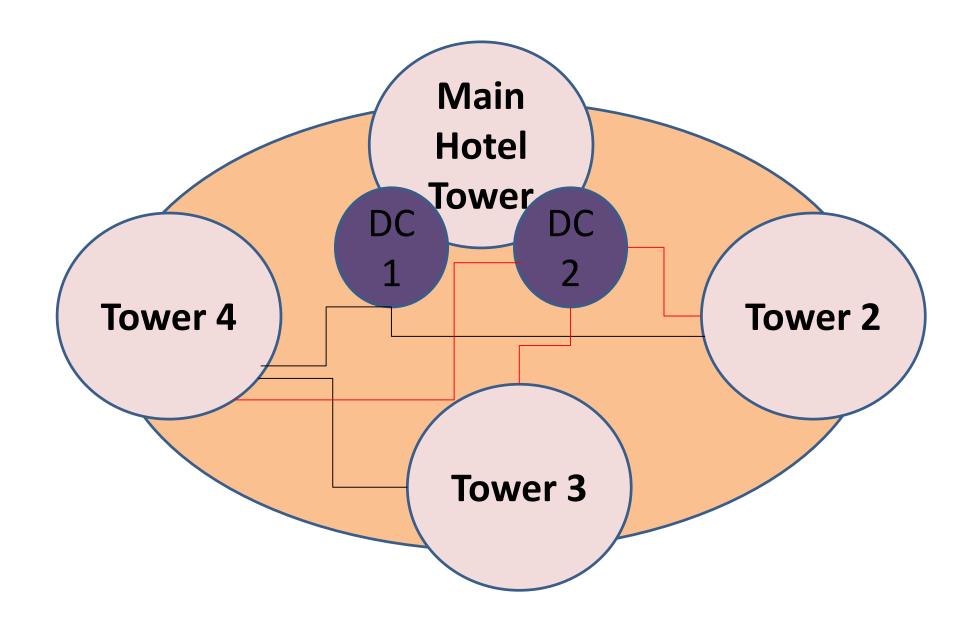


Design Considerations

- 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





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 / Access Control- 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
- · Reduction of installation cost and faster deployment



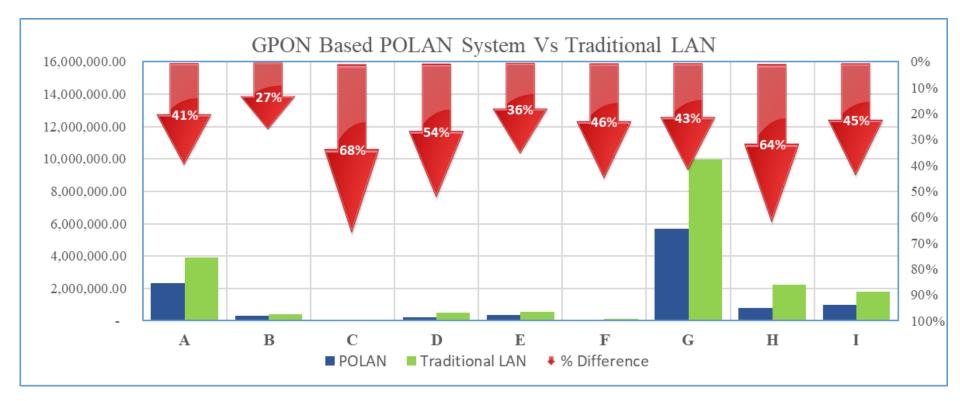
Legacy vs POLAN Cost Comparison

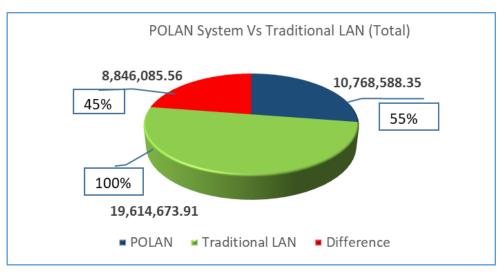
Summary of Cost - GPON Based POLAN System Vs Traditional LAN

Item No.	Item Description	POLAN	Traditional LAN		
		Offered Price	Offered Price	% Difference	
		(USD)	(USD)		
•	C				
1	Supply of Material	2,322,136.70	3,931,159.42	41%	
2	Supply of Racks & Accessories				
	Supply of Nacks & Accessories	310,759.40	425,724.64	27%	
3	Tools, Scaffolding & Consumables				
<u> </u>	10015, Bealfording & Consumables	26,110.23	81,521.74	68%	
4	Detailed Engineering & Shop Drawings	000 001 00	400 100 41	5 40 /	
_		228,901.08	498,188.41	54%	
5	Installation	256 650 70	EC1 EO4 OO	200/	
		356,658.70	561,594.20	36%	
6	Testing & Commissioning	63,175.60	117,753.62	46%	
		00,170.00	111,100.02	40 / 0	
7	Active Equipment's	5,666,666.67	9,963,768.12	43%	
		0,000,000.01	0,000,100.12	1070	
8	Supply and Installation of Containment	815,217.39	2,251,811.59	64%	
	Add for Project Management + Back Office (10% of above	010,21100	2,201,011100	32 70	
9	`	050 000 50	1 500 150 15	4507	
	Costs)	978,962.58	1,783,152.17	45%	
	Total	10 700 000 00	10 014 070 01	450/	
		10,768,588.35	19,614,673.91	45%	



Legacy vs POLAN Cost Comparison





- A Supply of Material
- B Supply of Racks & Accessories
- C Tools, Scaffolding &
- D Detailed Engineering & Shop
- E Installation

- F Testing & Commissioning
- G Active Equipments
- H Supply and Installation of Containment
- Add for Project Management + Back Office (10% of above Costs)

POLAN Strategies

- 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!

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