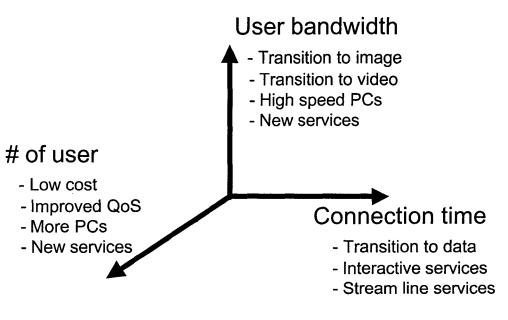
저가형 WDM-PON 기술

한국과학기술원, 전자전산학과 노베라 옵틱스 코리아

이창희



Traffic Growth



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Bandwidth Demands

Advanced home user

Services	Bandwidth [Mb/s]
Three HDTV Channels	57.6
Telecommuting/VPN	2
Video Conference (Phone)	1
Two web Surfing	3
Interactive Gaming	1
Two Phone services	0.128
Other New services	?
Total bandwidth	> 64.728

Business subscriber requires ~ Gb/s services Bottleneck moves to Metro/Access networks

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Why WDM in Metro/Access?

Increase of access and metro traffic

Data traffic increases 2 x /year.

Dramatic reduction of WDM device cost

DFB laser < \$500

WDM /channel < \$150

High competition

Future proof system



Low Cost Solutions

Reduce equipment cost

Bi-directional transmission to save fiber costs

Reduce WDM source costs

Reduce WDM component costs

Reduce operating cost

Plug and play architecture

Eliminate manual adjustment and manual troubling shooting

Reduce management cost with passive networks

Reduce inventory costs

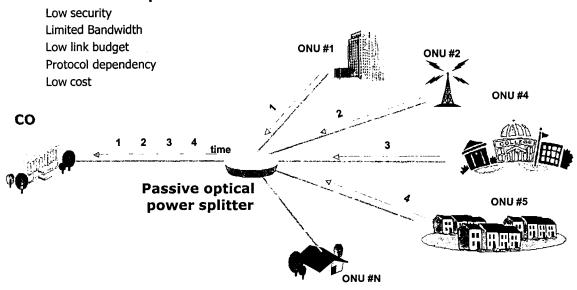


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Access Network Architectures (Passive TDMA)

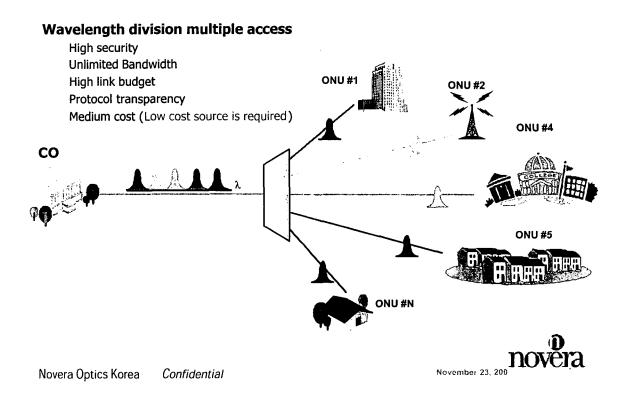
Time Domain Multiple Access



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Access Network Architectures (Passive WDMA)



Comparison of PONs

Access method		TDMA	WDMA
	Protocol	No	Yes
Transparency	Bit rate	No	Yes
(independency)	Collision	No	Yes
	λ	Yes	No
Legacy support		No	Yes
Graceful upgrade	•	No	Yes
Security and priv	асу	Low	High
Cost		Low	Medium (Source cost)

WDMA PON (WDM-PON) is the ultimate solution provided a low source cost.

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Transmitter Options

F-P Laser

Lowest cost, but not adequate performance

Wavelength specified source

DFB laser

High performance, expensive/high maintenance cost

Tunable laser

High cost, technology not mature

Wavelength selection free solutions

Novera solution; Wavelength locked F-P LD (KAIST, 1999)

Spectrum sliced ASE (Lucent, 1995)

Reflective SOA (Corning, 2001)

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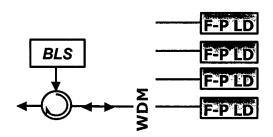
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Wavelength Locked F-P LDs

Lasing wavelength of F-P LD was locked to spectrum sliced ASE light wavelength.

FP can be modulated directly.
No isolator and TEC for FP LD.
Lowest cost and highest performance
Patent pending (Korea and U.S.A., 1999)







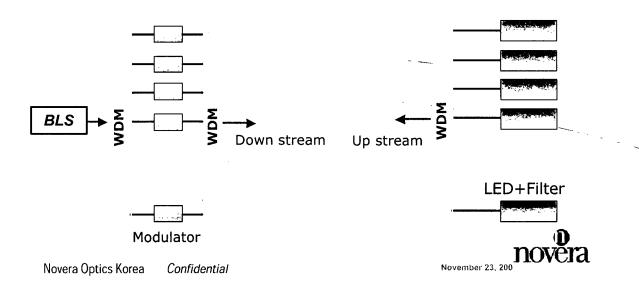
Spectrum Sliced ASE

Needs external modulator for down stream.

LED and filter can be used for low speed up stream.

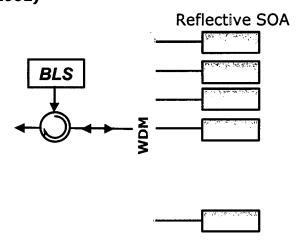
High cost due to external modulator.

Lucent Technology (1995)



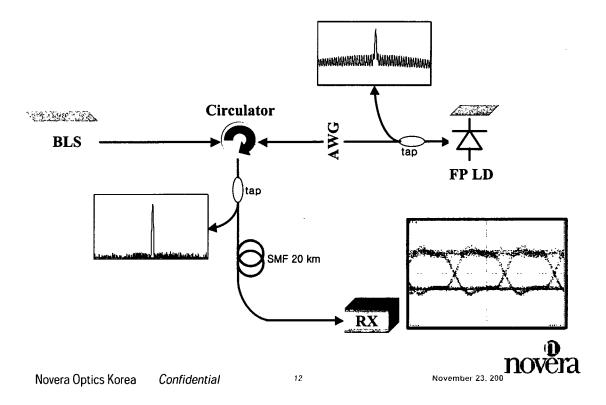
Reflective SOAs

Spectrum sliced ASE light was amplified by reflective SOA. SOA can be modulated directly.
SOA is an expensive component.
Corning (2001)

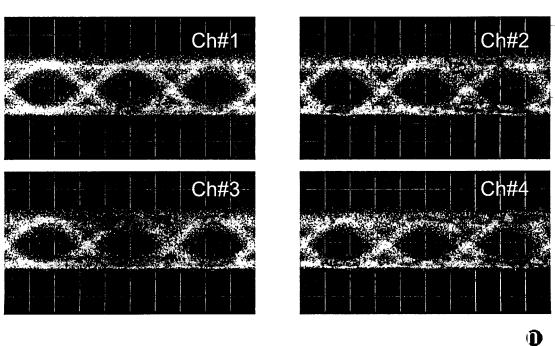


Wavelength locked FP Laser

(improves performance considerably)

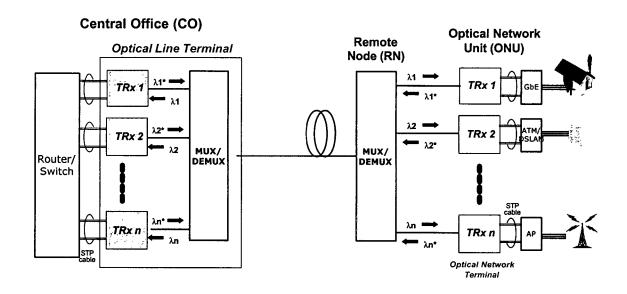


Measured Eye Diagrams after 30 km upstream transmission @ 1.25 Gb/s



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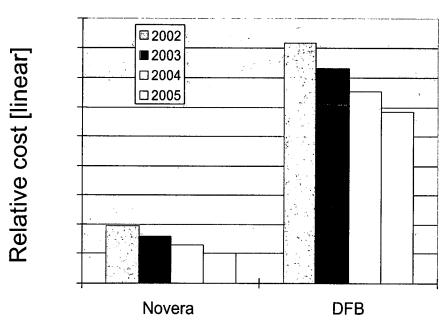
WDM PON for Broadband Access



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Material Cost per ONU

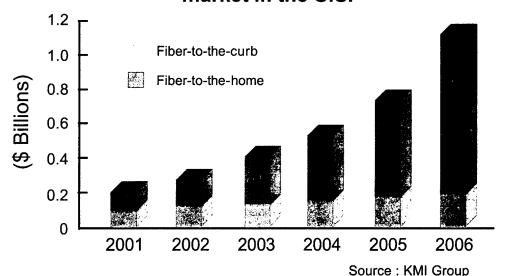


Estimated cost based on RHK component cost prediction. Calculated for 32 subscribers

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PON Market Estimation

Annual fiber-in-the-loop equipment market in the U.S.



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Features of NovaPON™

High capacity WDM-PON

High reliability due to no active elements in field

Protocol transparency

High security and privacy

Point-to-point dedicated connectivity

Transmission-speed/length: Gigabit-Ethernet/20 km of SMF

Maximum number of ONUs: 32

Low fiber count through bi-directional transmission Wavelength locked FP LDs

Low equipment cost; FP LDs instead of expensive DFB LDs

Low operation cost; free from wavelength restriction

Low inventory costs; Non-wavelength specified lasers

High compatibility

Graceful (or modular) upgrade

Supporting legacy systems without protocol conversion

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