



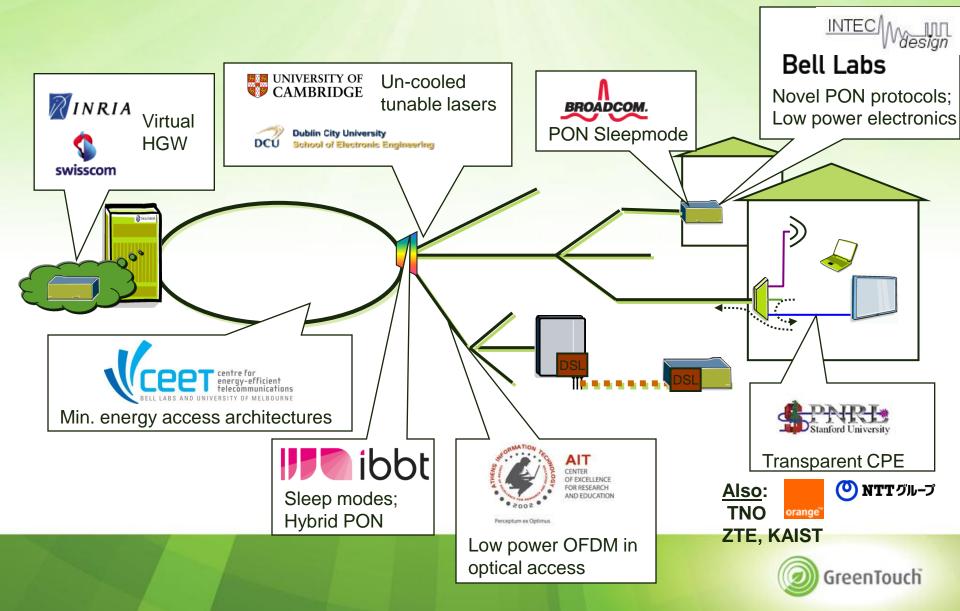
Moving Toward Energy Efficient Access Networks

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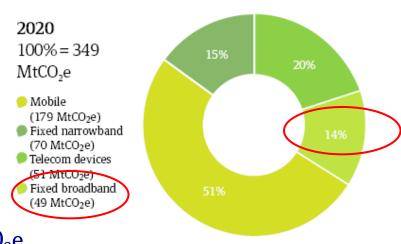
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GreenTouch Wireline Access 50x reduction power per user / 500x efficiency gain



Why is energy reduction of fixed broadband important?

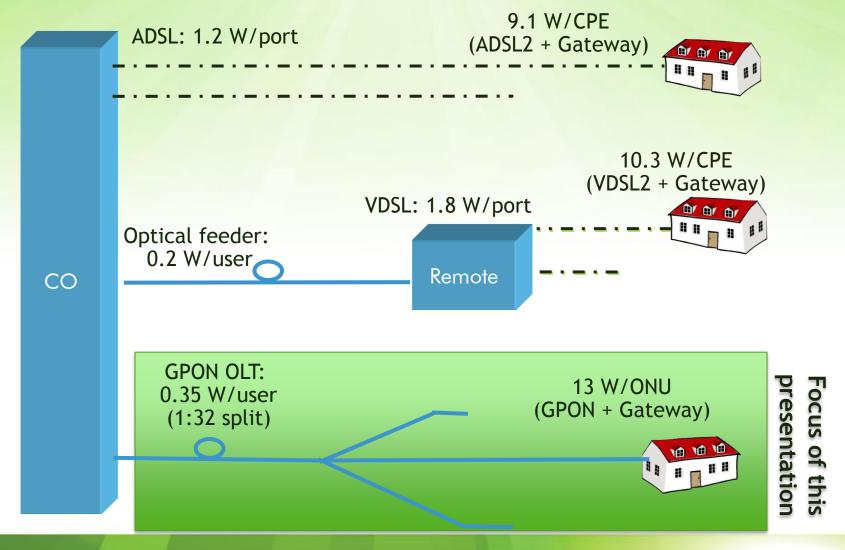
- Fixed Broadband is an important part of the total carbon footprint of ICT
- Lower power reduces cost
 - Reduces OPEX
 - Allows for higher density, hence reduced floorspace
 - 2x for additional consumption (supply, cooling)
 - Reduces back-up battery
 - Alternative supplies in remotes (e.g. reverse power feed via DSL)



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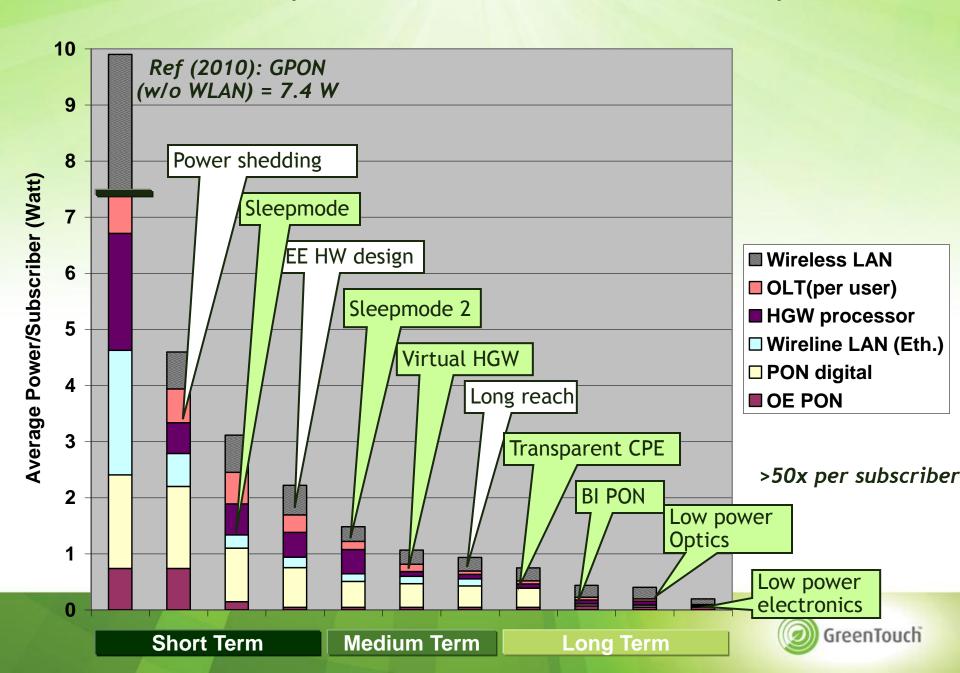


Dissipation in Current Fixed Access





GPON Improvements - GreenTouch roadmap



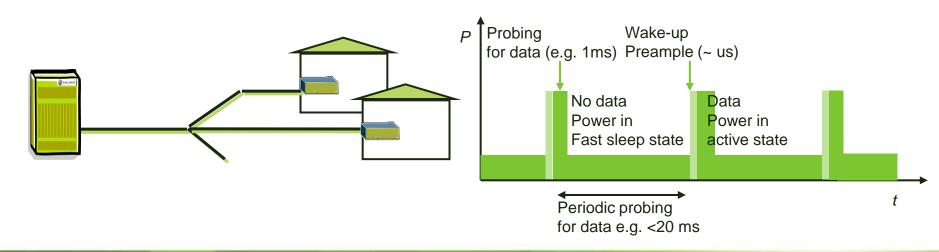
Energy Saving Techniques

- Short term
 - Sleep modes
 - Energy Efficient Hardware design
- Medium term
 - Sleep modes 2
 - Virtual Home Gateway
 - Long reach access
- Long term
 - Bit-Interleaving PON
 - Transparent CPE
 - Low power electronics and optics



Fast Sleep Mode

- Aim for awake time ONU proportional to useful payload
- Challenges
 - Schedule probing cycles and awake time with minimum impact on QoE
 - Minimize power during sleep state
 - Minimize fast wake-up

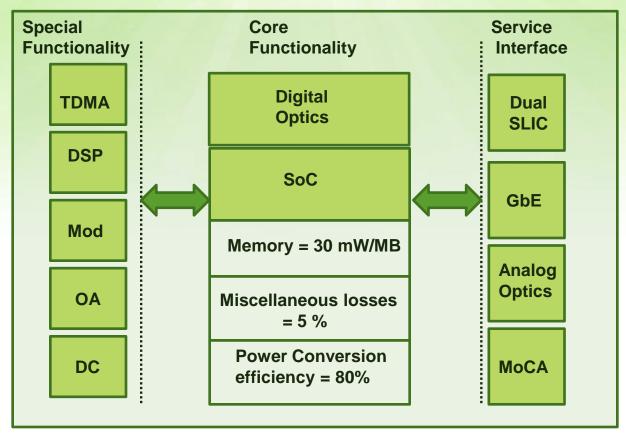








ONU Power Consumption Model (Active)



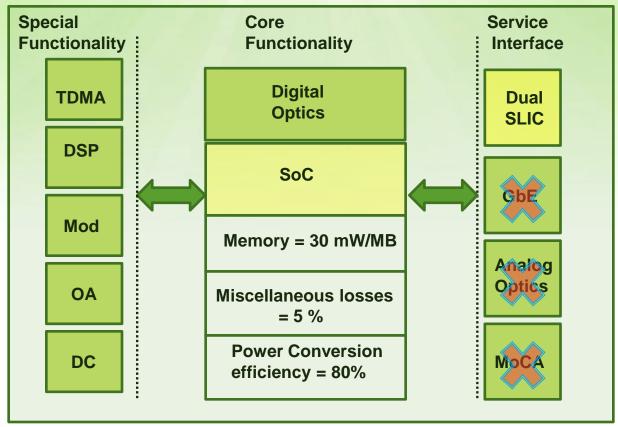
Special functionality may be required for some system concepts and may not be for others.

TDMA: Time Division Multiple Access; DSP: Digital Signal Processing; Mod: Modulator; OA: Optical Amplification; DC: Dispersion Compensation; SoC: System on Chip; SLIC: Subscriber Line Interface Circuit; GbE: Gigabit Ethernet; MoCA: Multimedia over Coaxial Alliance





ONU Power Consumption Model (Power Shedding)





: Component not used

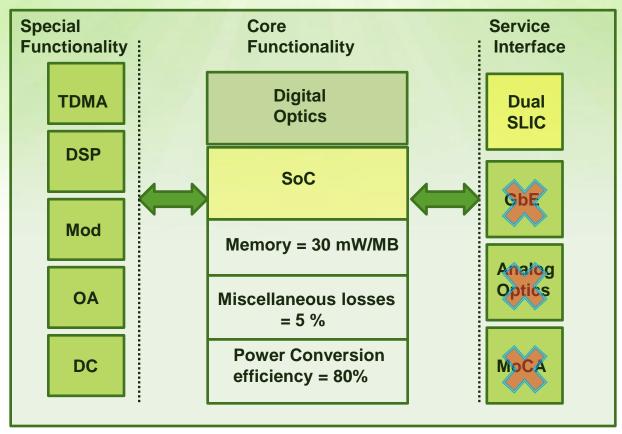


: Low activity (in SLICs due to no on-hook transmission; SoC: due to reduced processing speed)





ONU Power Consumption Model (Doze state)





: Component not used



: Low activity (in SLICs due to no on-hook transmission; SoC: due to reduced processing speed)

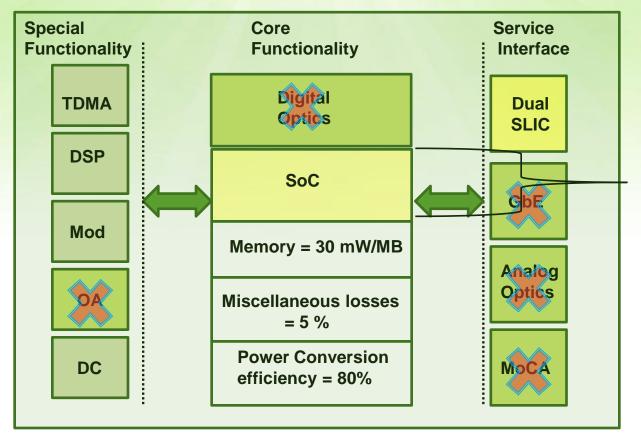


:50 % power savings





ONU Power Consumption Model (Sleep state)



Note that the SoC power consumption will further reduce compared to doze state due to even reduced processing



: Component not used



: Low activity (in SLICs due to no on-hook transmission; SoC: due to reduced processing speed)

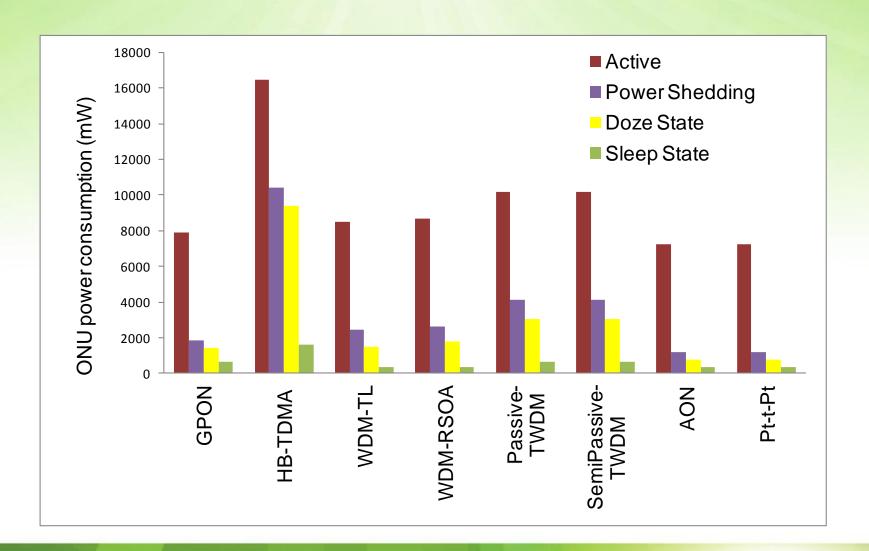


:50 % power savings





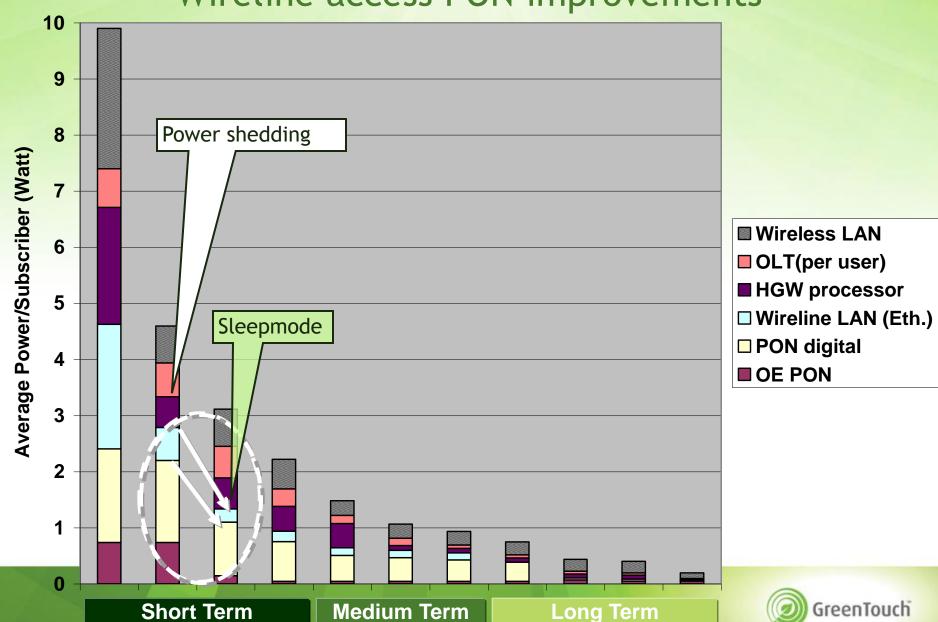
ONU Power Consumption in Different States







Wireline access PON improvements



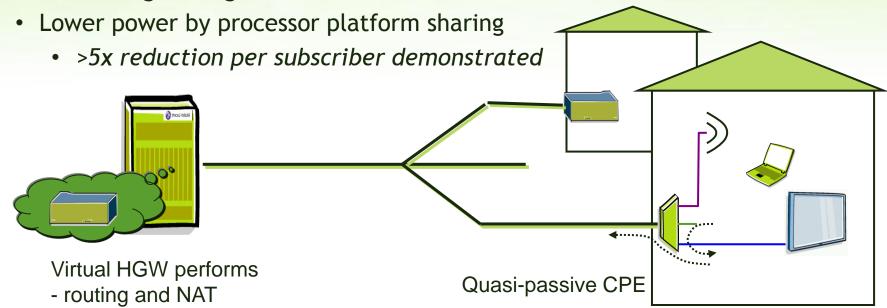
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Virtual Home Gateway / Quasi-passive CPE

- Transparent CPE providing connectivity in-house and to network
 - Functions of current CPE moved to virtual HGW in network
 - Low power connectivity ("quasi-passive") or transparant ("passive") CPE
- Savings:
 - Cut-through of high bitrate services to terminal: LAN interfaces on CPE







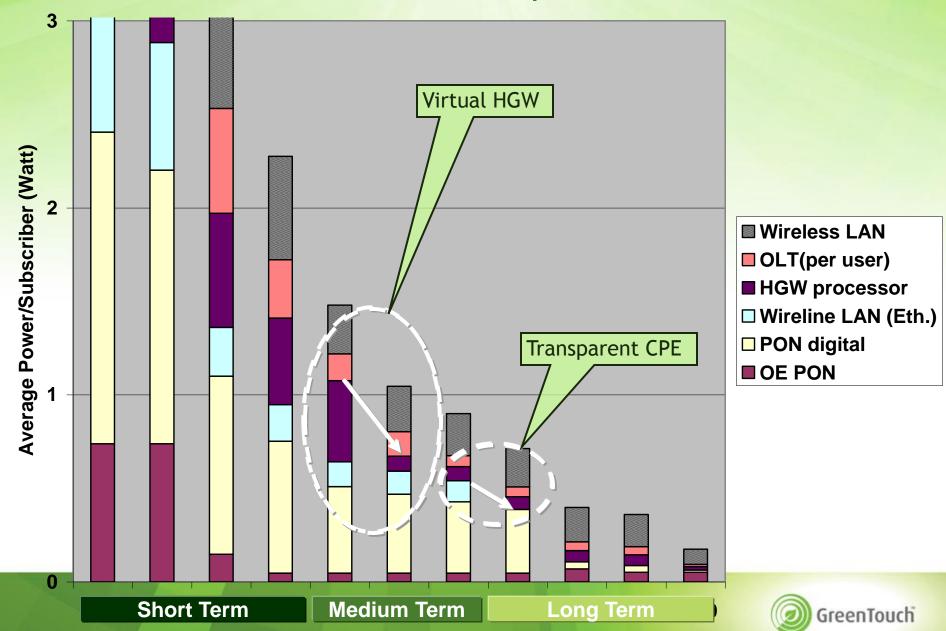
- OAM management

- firewalling





Wireline Access Improvements

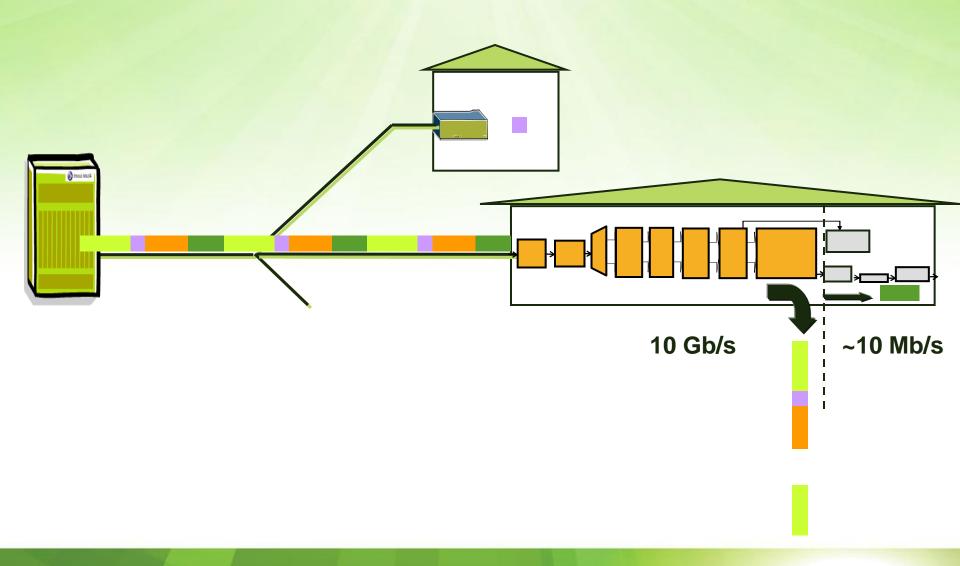


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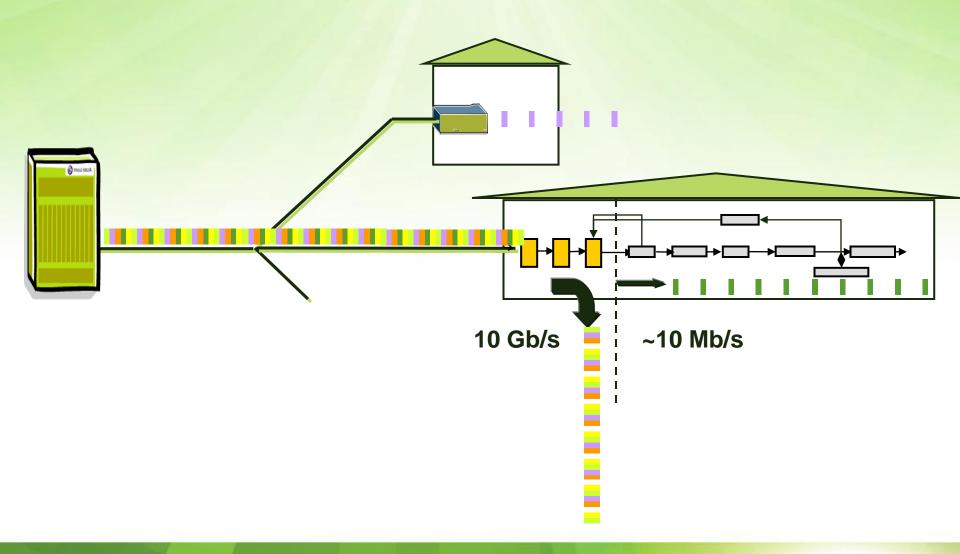


Standard XG-PON



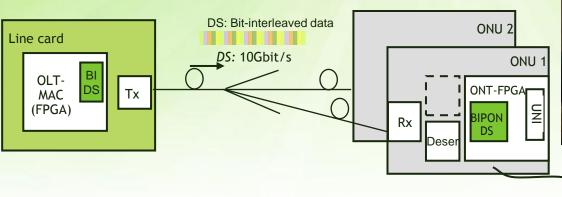


Bit-Interleaving PON





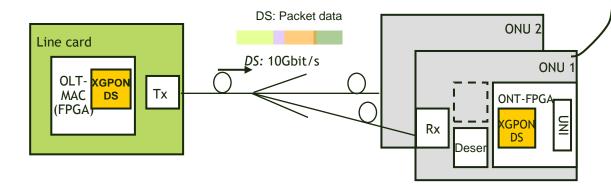
Demonstrator





Delta





Bell Labs



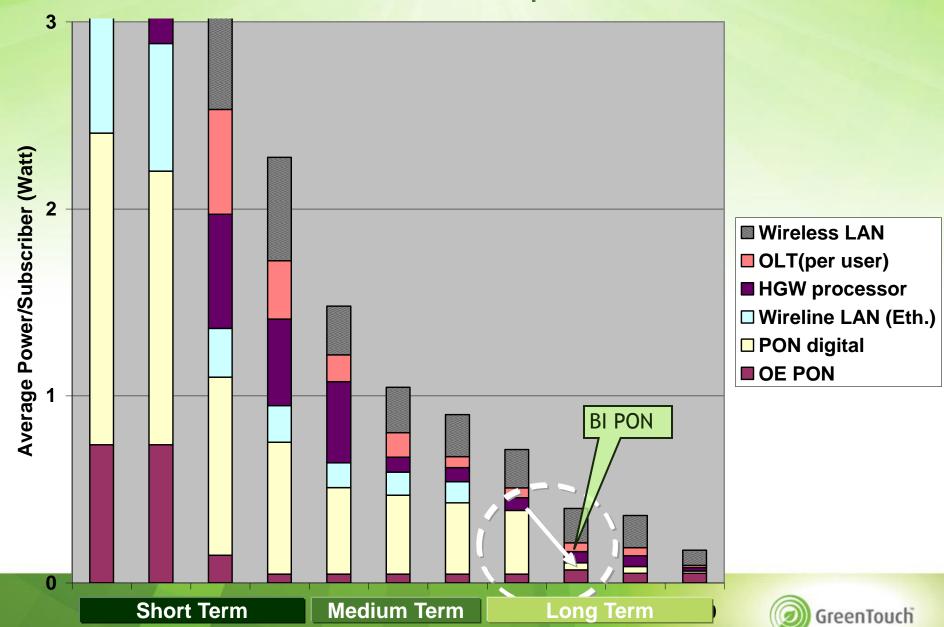


More than order of magnitude better efficiency of MAC electronics for Bi-PON than XG-PON in cyclic sleep mode!

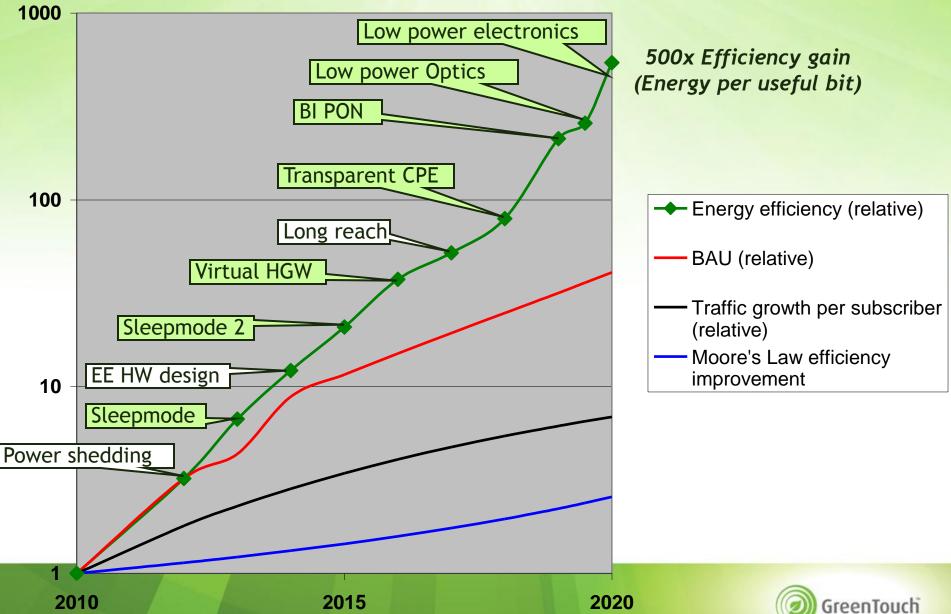




Wireline Access Improvements



Conclusion: Wireline Access Energy efficiency







http://www.greentouch.org

http://www.ict-oase.eu

Thanks for your Attention.. Any Questions?

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