

ITUWebinars

**Fourth Joint ETSI ISG F5G, BBF, CCSA TC6 and ITU-T SG15
Workshop on "FTTR"
(Fibre-to-The-Room)**

10 July 2024
14:00 - 18:00 CEST
Montreal, Canada

<https://itu.int/go/FTTR-4>

FTTR : Fiber To The Room

Move forward (fiber) broadband coverage in the home LAN

P. Chanclou, S. Le Huerou, H. Le Bras, J-Y Cloarec, F. Saliou, Olivier Bouffant

Orange Innovation Networks,

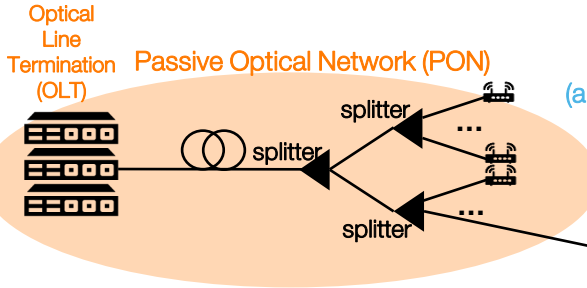
The 10th July 2024





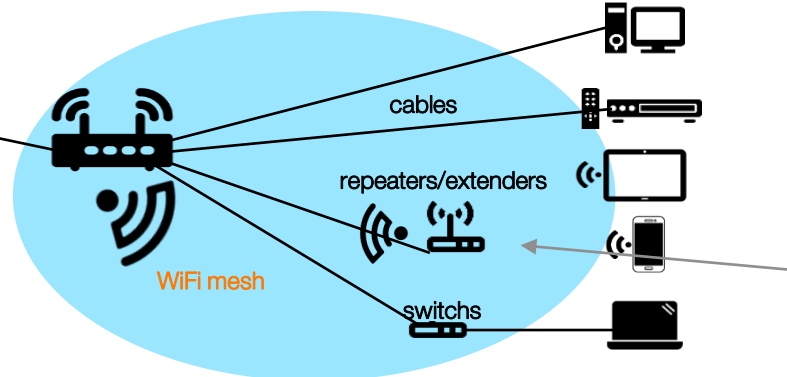
What role does the **smart connectivity at home** have in telco strategy

FTTH network

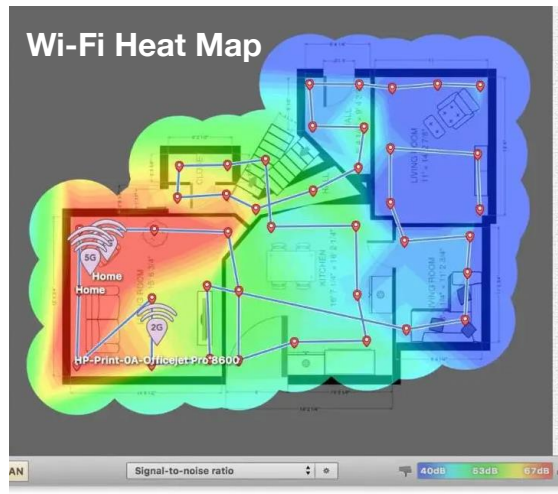


Home network

residential gateway (aka CPE, home gateway, Box,...) home network infrastructure end-devices



For proper coverage, you may need Wi-Fi Extenders





What role does the **smart WiFi** have in telco strategy

Key benefits of Orange Smart Wi-Fi solution



Improve the Wi-Fi of the customer with the best throughput

- ✓ The gateway is always on the **best Wi-Fi channel** (Automatic Channel Selection algorithm) by periodically scanning Wi-Fi environment
- ✓ Devices are automatically put on the **best Wi-Fi band** (Band Steering algorithm)
- ✓ IPTV service over Wi-Fi is protected



Extend Wi-Fi coverage at home with a Wi-Fi repeater

- ✓ Orange Smart Wi-Fi solution is integrated in the Wi-Fi repeater
- ✓ Devices are automatically put on the **best Wi-Fi access point** (Client Steering algorithm) in order to provide the **best throughput**
- ✓ **Seamless roaming** between access points: fast roaming, without service interruption



MESH Wi-Fi system to create an optimal Wi-Fi coverage

- ✓ Adapt the number of Wi-Fi repeaters to customer's home (up to 4 repeaters)
- ✓ The topology of Wi-Fi repeaters is automatic & dynamic : **best access point connection**
- ✓ Compatible with **IPTV and VoWi-Fi services**
- ✓ The **Smart Wi-Fi system has a global view** to



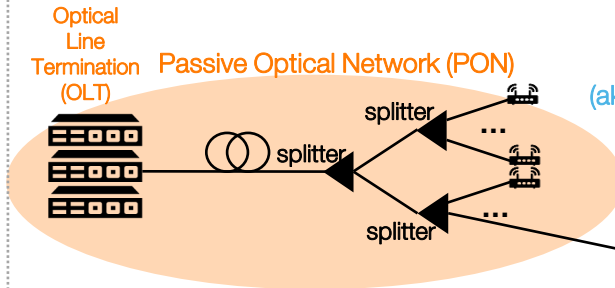
Offer the best user experience

- ✓ Wi-Fi repeater **easy to install**: push button pairing
- ✓ **One Wi-Fi network** (same name & security key) for all the access points, with auto-configuration
- ✓ **Mobile application**, to help the user to install and find a good position for the repeater
- ✓ **Home network map and status** available to the customer
- ✓ **Lot of data are available** to evaluate and improve the solution

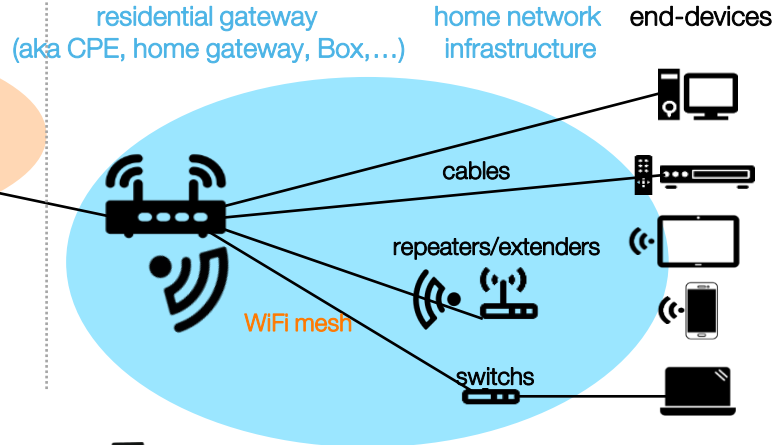
What role does the **smart connectivity at home** have in telco strategy



FTTH network



Home network



- Vendor OLT-A
- Vendor OLT-A (new card/shelf)
- Vendor OLT-B
- Vendor OLT-C



- Vendor Gateway-D
- Vendor Gateway-E
- Vendor Gateway-F
- Vendor Gateway-G
- Vendor Gateway-H



- Vendor WiFi Extender-I
- Vendor WiFi Extender-J
- Vendor WiFi Extender-K
- Wifi Extender not sourced by Telco-L/M....

Example of combinatory OLT/Gateway/Wifi Extender by footprint (country):

≈ 2 OLT vendors	≈ 4 fiber Gateway vendors	≈ 2 WiFi extender vendors
≈ 6 to 8 OLT cards / shelves	≈ 12 Gateway products	≈ 3 WiFi extender products

Interoperability is a must to support multi-vendors and multi-versioning operations



Fiber for smart Home: Optical Home LAN

An ideal WiFi backhauling of several WiFi Extenders : limit RF interference and optimize spectrum resource allocation.

Optical Home LAN connectivity: PtP and PON technologies are the relevant technologies. We must have a perennial Home LAN infrastructure (fiber) permitting higher throughput in the future.

Smart WiFi is still a must for **Home LAN**. For Orange, the smart WiFi ecosystem is home-based to achieve the HomeLAN excellence. Smart WiFi must rely on WFA EasyMesh.

Optical Home LAN interoperability :

- FTTRoom existing deployments [2022 – 2025?] : preliminary business:

- Necessary to install ONU-WiFi Extender from same vendor as FTTH fiber Gateway

-To address mass market Optical Home LAN deployment, we need to decrease prices and reduce vendors dependency:

- Interoperability based standard specification, the key word for sourcing and to respond to increasing volume demands
- Multi-source purchases
- Open to telco's ecosystem (Management, Smart Wi-Fi ...) for Home LAN



Fiber for smart Home: Optical Home LAN



The prpl's open-source based residential gateway software allows to achieve a reliable and innovative Home LAN. It could also simplify the management of combinations and the optimization of the different equipment connected to the Home LAN.

So, it is obvious that Optical Home LAN should be supported connectivity by prpl specification to ease of use.

Management:

BBF TR-069 & TR-181 data model must describe the specific component objects for such devices connectivity

BroadbandForum/cwmp-
data-models



Interoperability:

- Optical Home LAN based on PON must be certified as “BBF.247” with potential adaptations
- Optical Home LAN based on PtP must support ITU-T G.986 & 9806 with PLOAM and OMCI optionally



Energy efficiency:

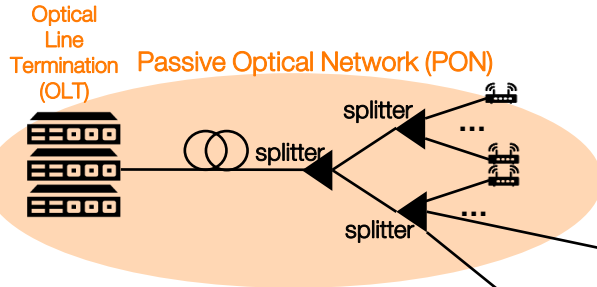
Optical Home LAN (PtP and PON) must support the ITU-T G.suppl.45 mechanisms

Fiber infrastructure : We need to define a single optical fiber connector type. Do we need specific connector for power over optical cable?



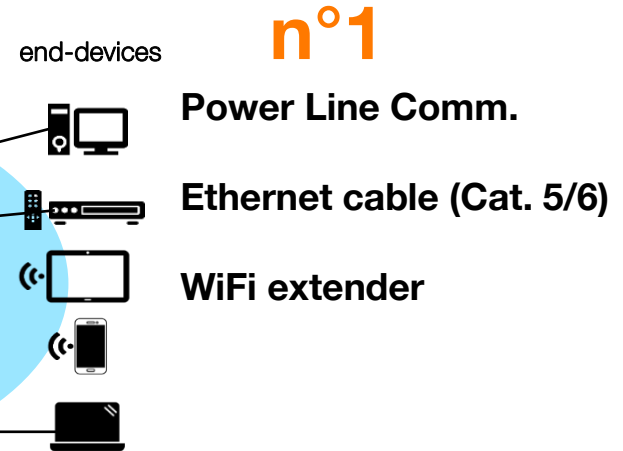
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FTTH network

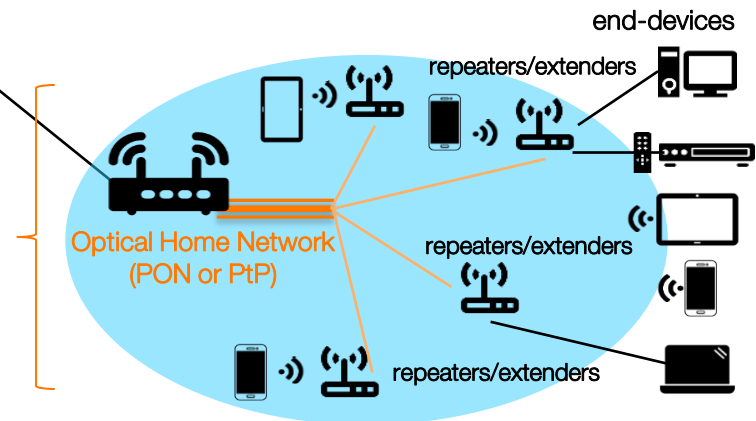


FTTH with GPON or XGS-PON

Home network



n°2



Gateway : **OLT (PON or PtP)** functions included in the residential gateway

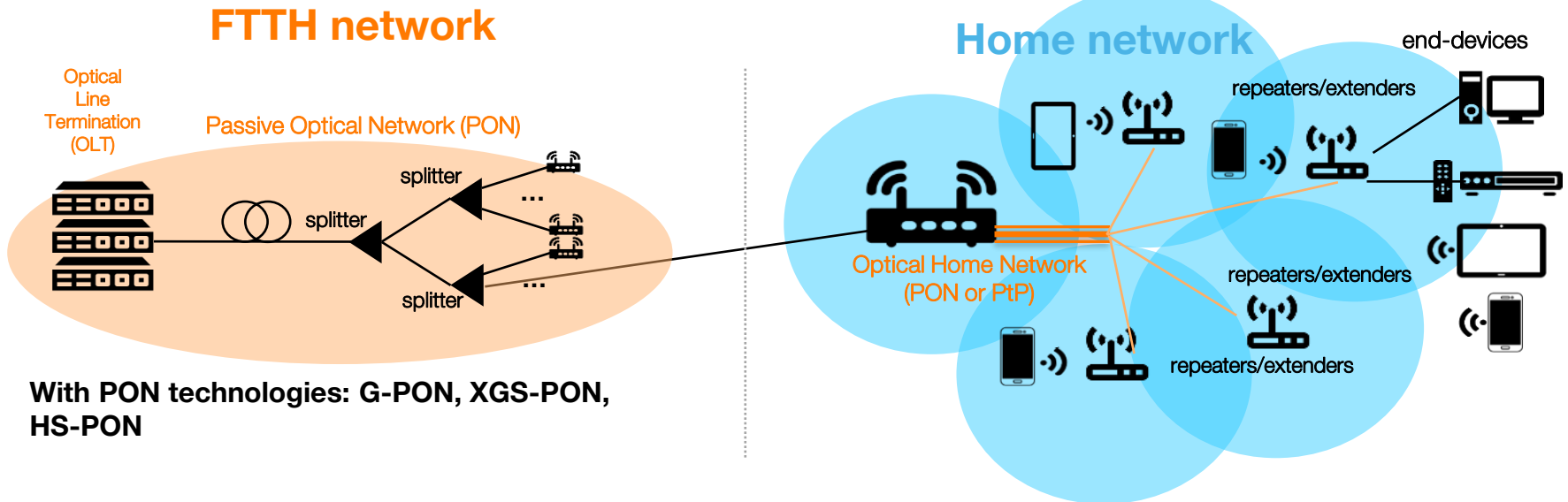
Fibre plant : **Optical Home LAN optical fibre**

Several **Wi-Fi extenders** with the benefits of a fibre backhaul

Coverage



Home LAN connectivity and WiFi coverage



With PON technologies: G-PON, XGS-PON, HS-PON

To achieve an efficient WiFi coverage, we need several WiFi extenders with an ideal backhaul connectivity through a Home LAN infrastructure : PtP or PtMP topologies



Building and in-home optical cabling

Apparent installation on the wall

Refusal from some customers because of aesthetic reasons

→ New solution for a more aesthetic cabling

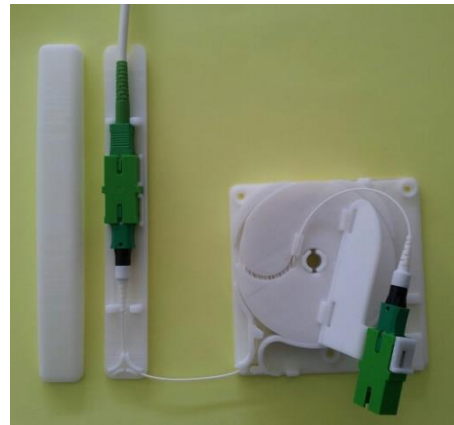
- 900µm cable connectorized at both sides
- Optical outlet with a wiring system to manage the overlength of cable
- Accessories to ensure a minimum bending radius in the corners and accessories to pass through the walls



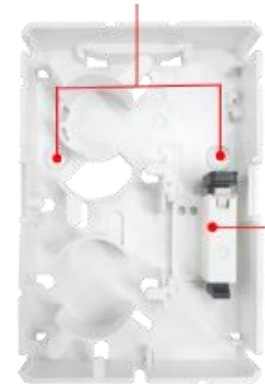
Standard cable



900µm cable



Holes of installation on the wall or junction box



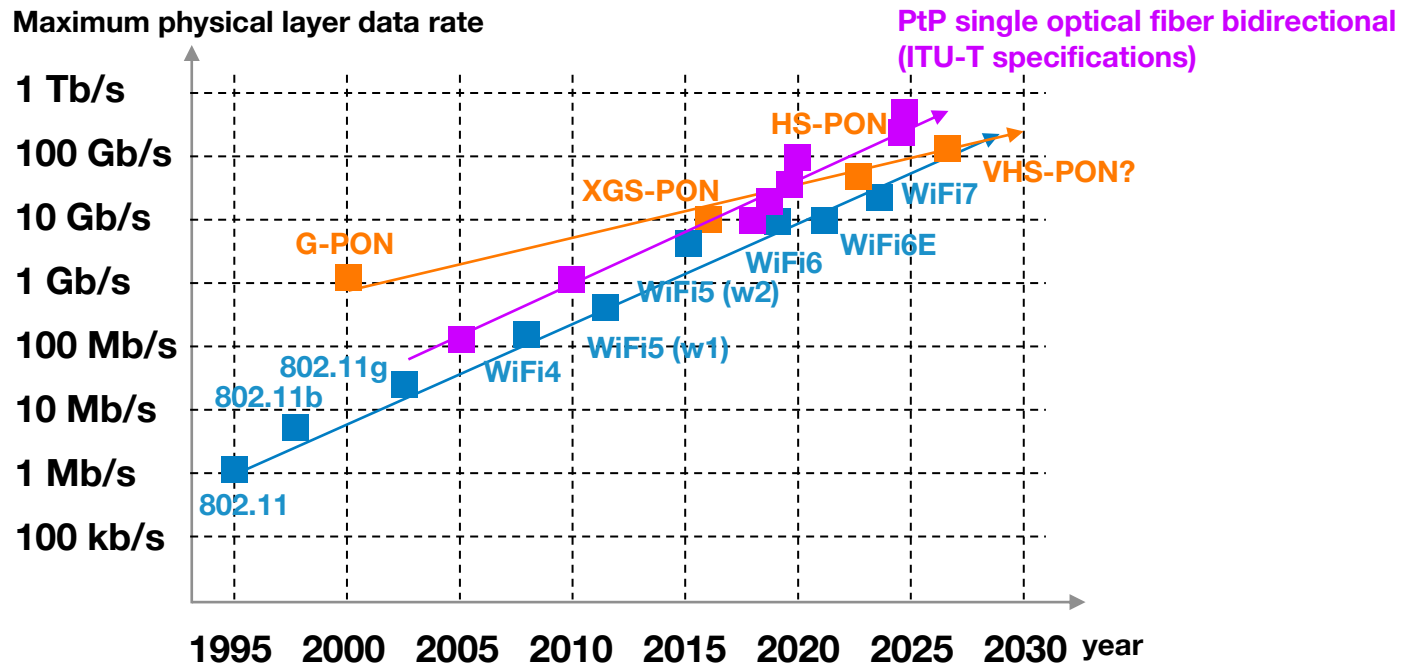
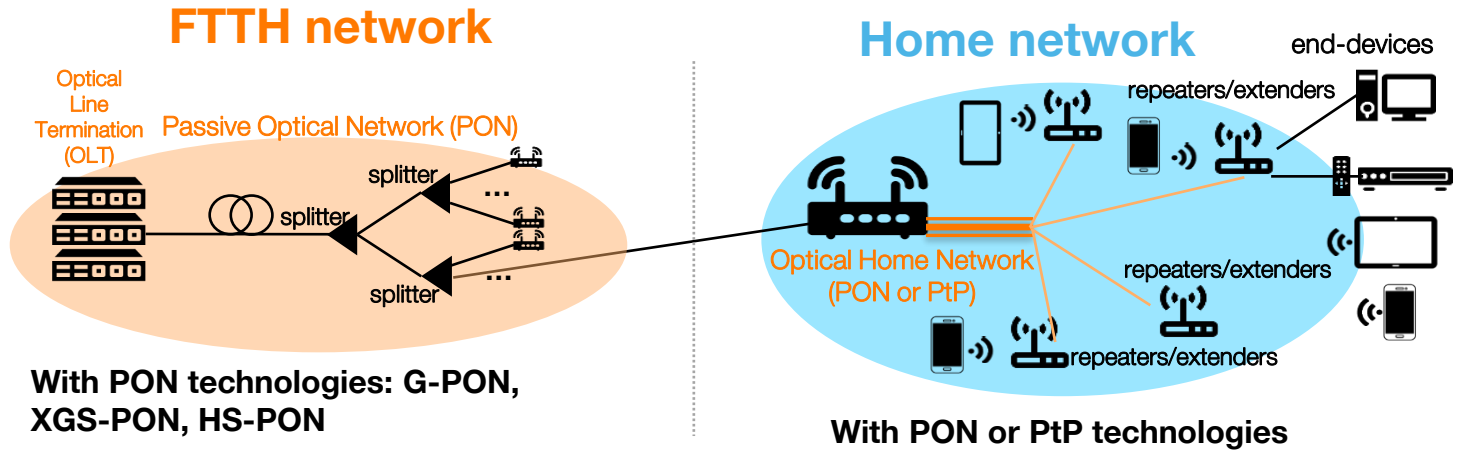
XC adapter

Standardisation in ITU-T Q18/SG15 for « In-premises Networking »

Data rates

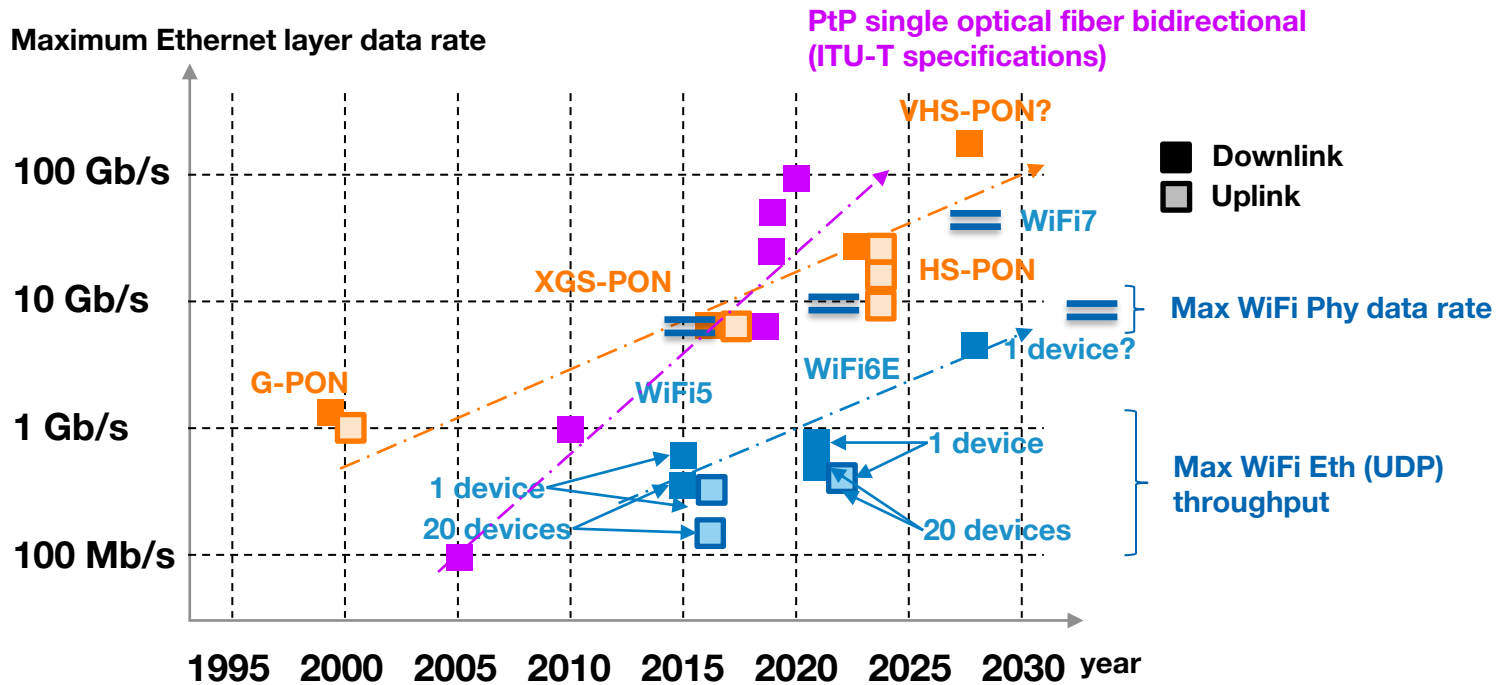
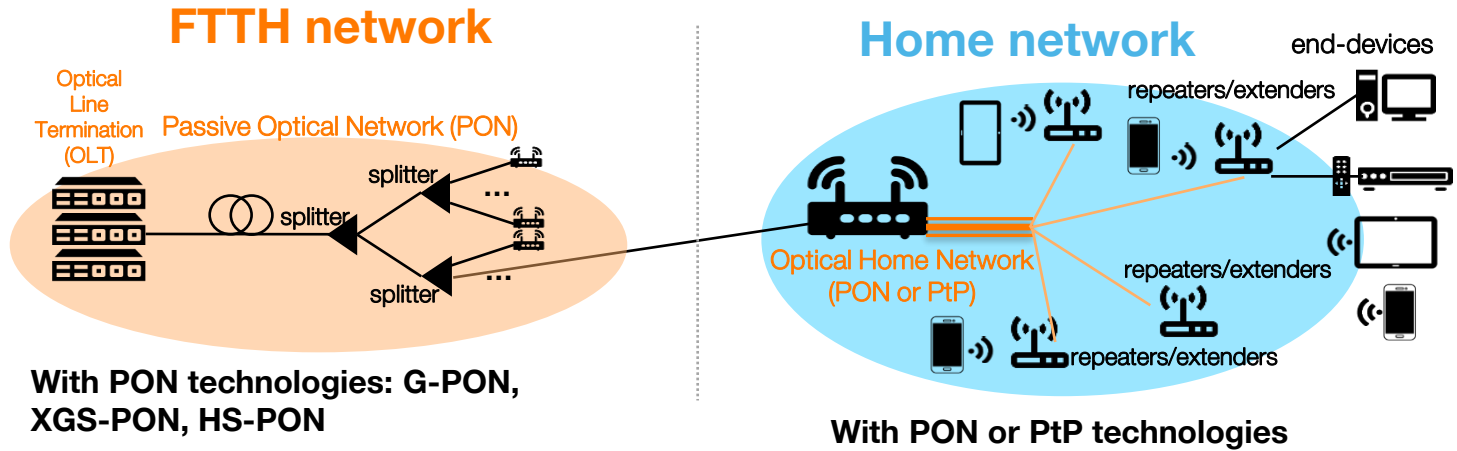


PON, PtP and WiFi maximum data rates





PON and WiFi maximum Ethernet throughput

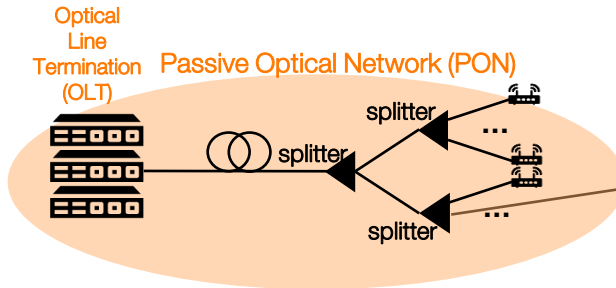


The number of antennas on the WiFi device side has a great impact : you can double the throughput with a device with two antennas (2x2) compared with a device with one antenna (1x1)



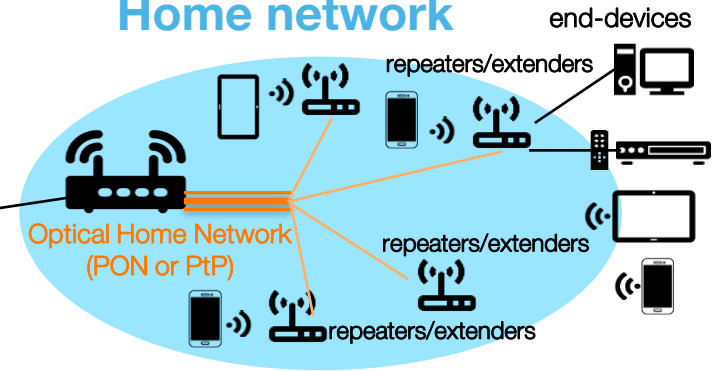
PON and WiFi maximum Ethernet throughput

FTTH network



With PON technologies: G-PON, XGS-PON, HS-PON

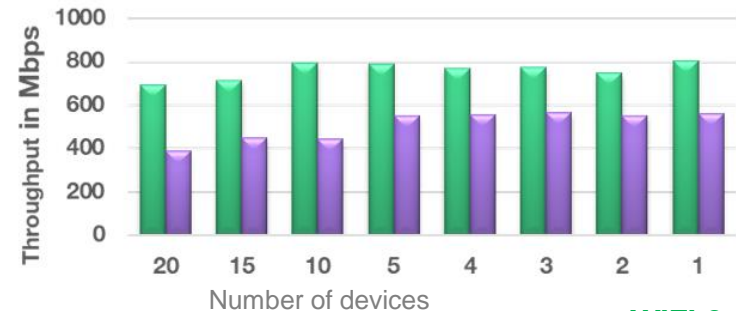
Home network



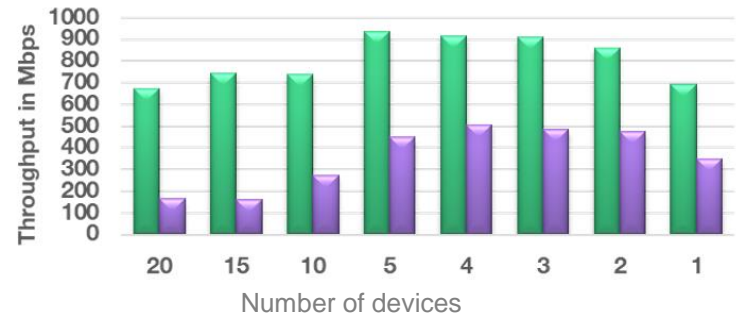
With PON or PtP technologies

WiFi traffic load measurements (device with 2 spatial streams) :
nearly constant with WiFi 6

Downlink

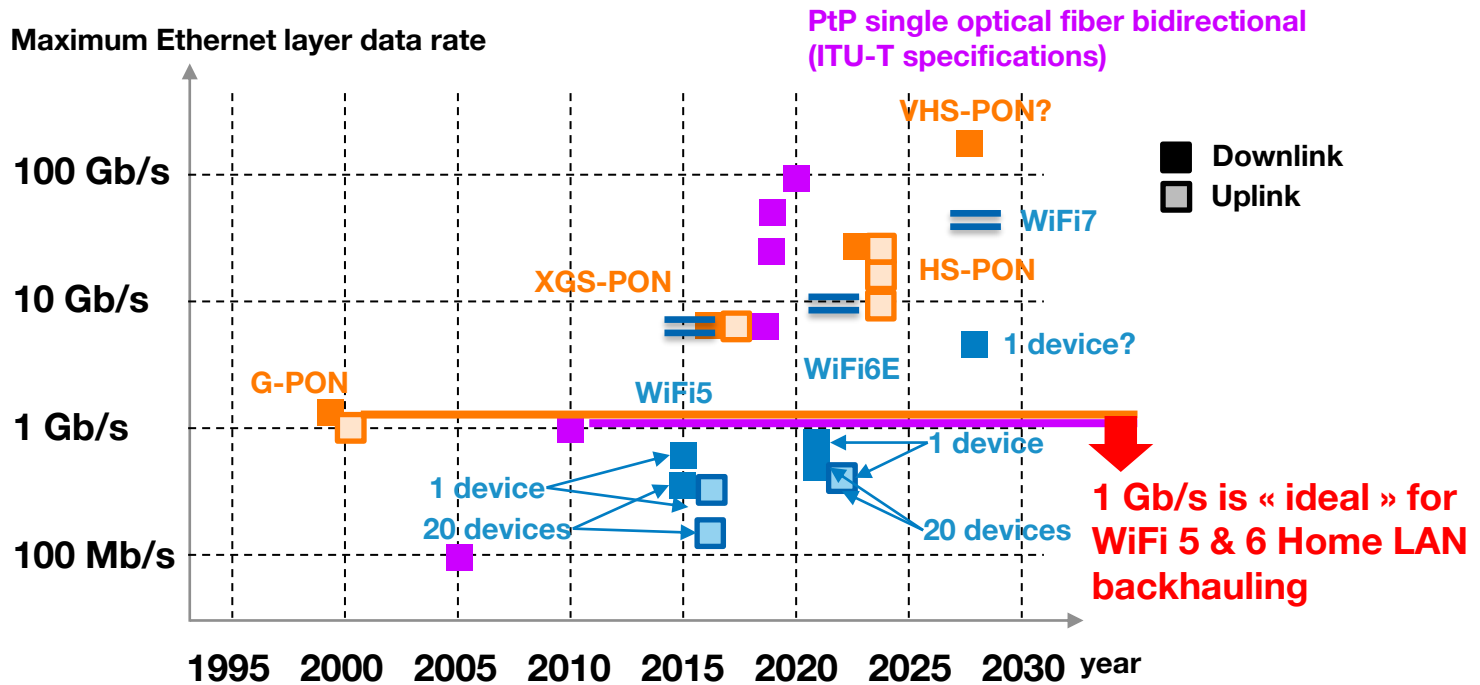
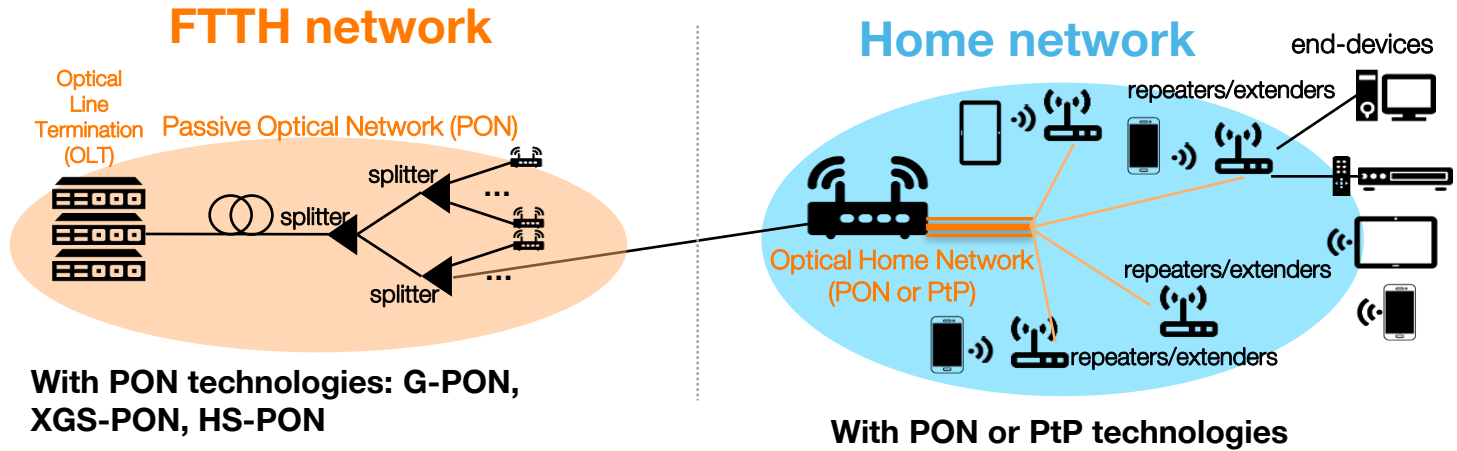


Uplink





PON and WiFi maximum Ethernet throughput



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Latency



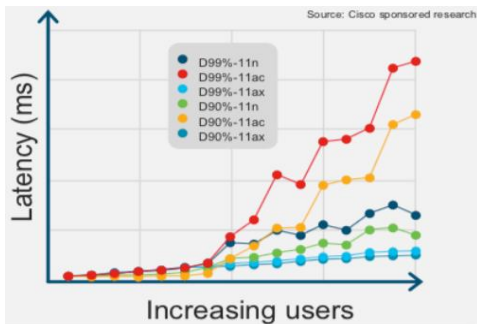
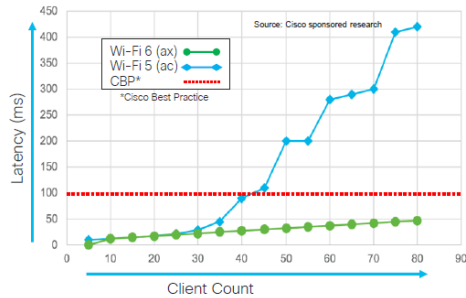
WiFi latency and jitter

WiFi – Latency with 80 devices

WiFi – Latency with 40 devices

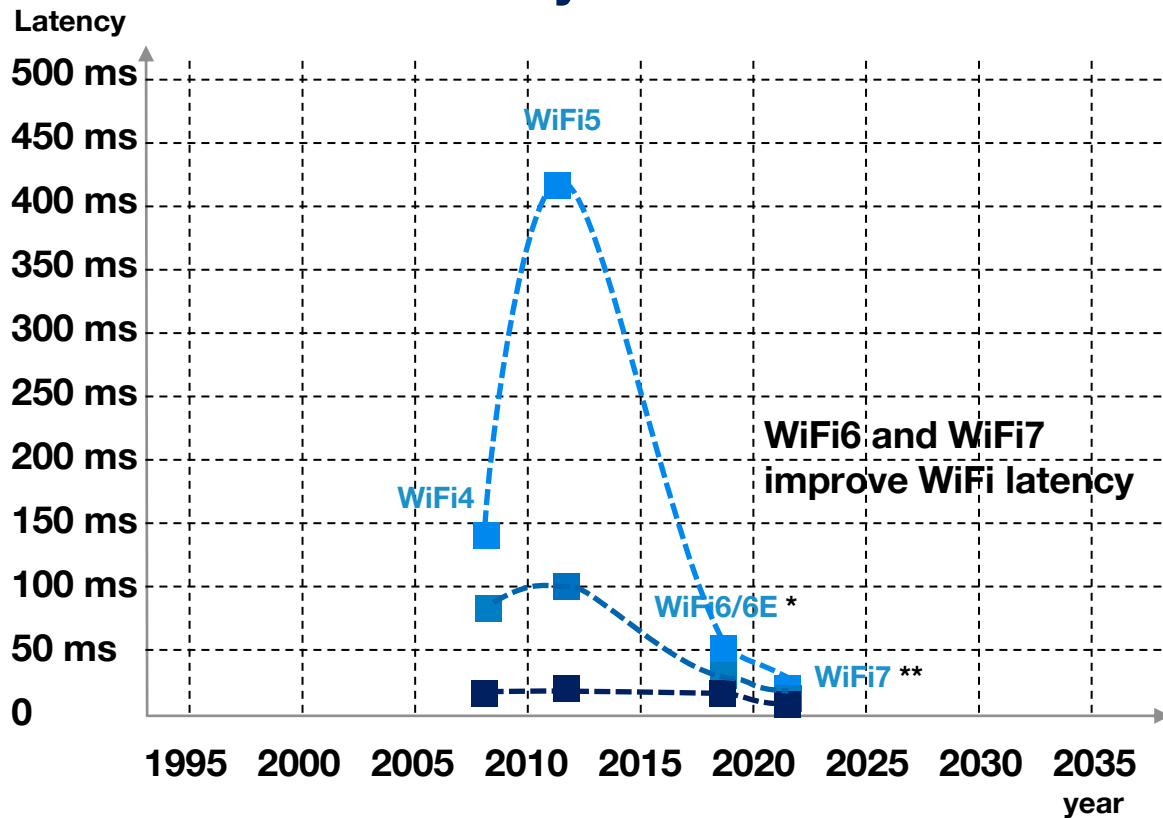
WiFi – Latency with 20 devices

Source Cisco:



WiFi KPI Jitter:

- <20 ms : good
- 20-40 ms : acceptable
- >40 ms : poor



* OFDMA, preamble puncturing features
 ** Multi-Link Operation (MLO)

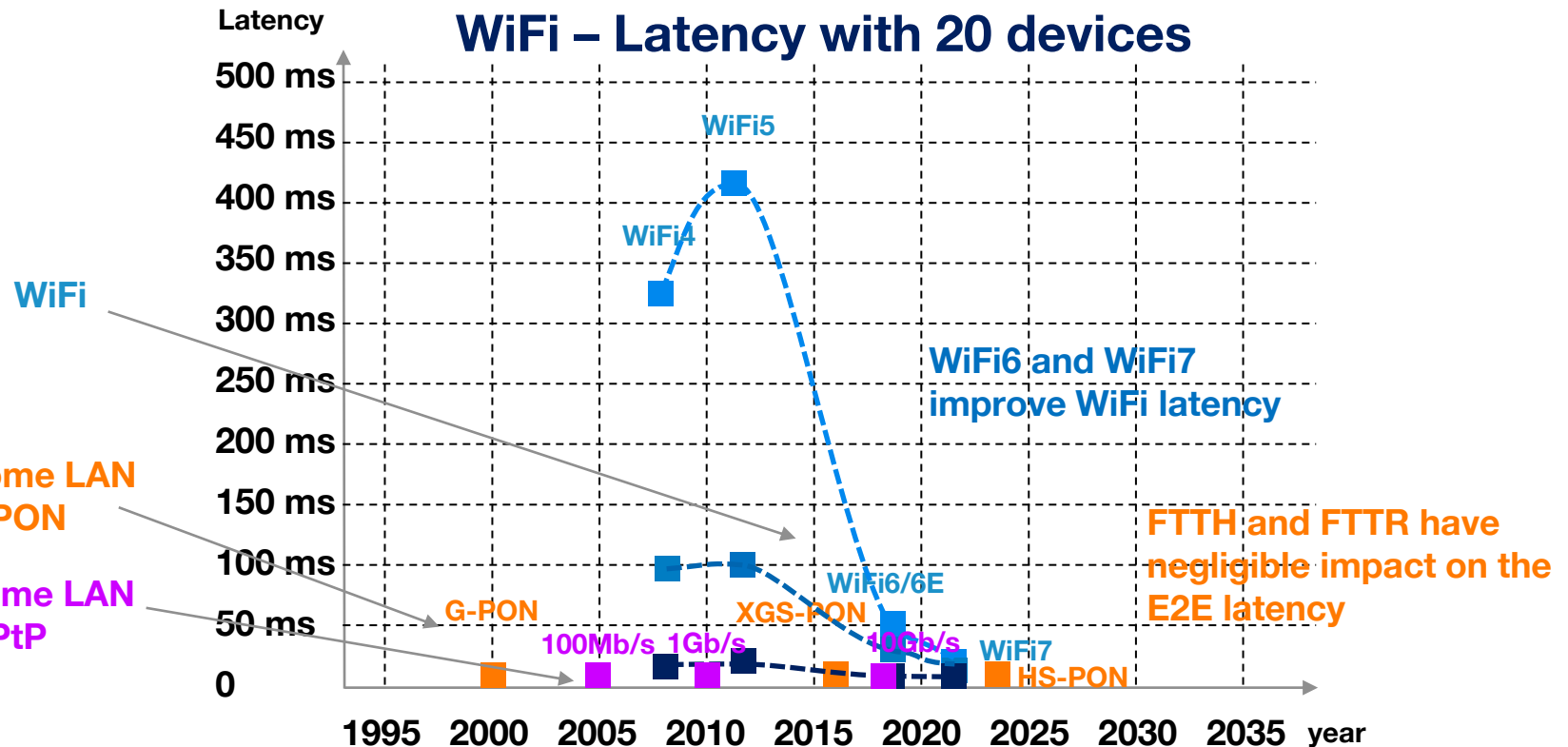


PON and WiFi latency

WiFi – Latency with 80 devices

WiFi – Latency with 40 devices

WiFi – Latency with 20 devices



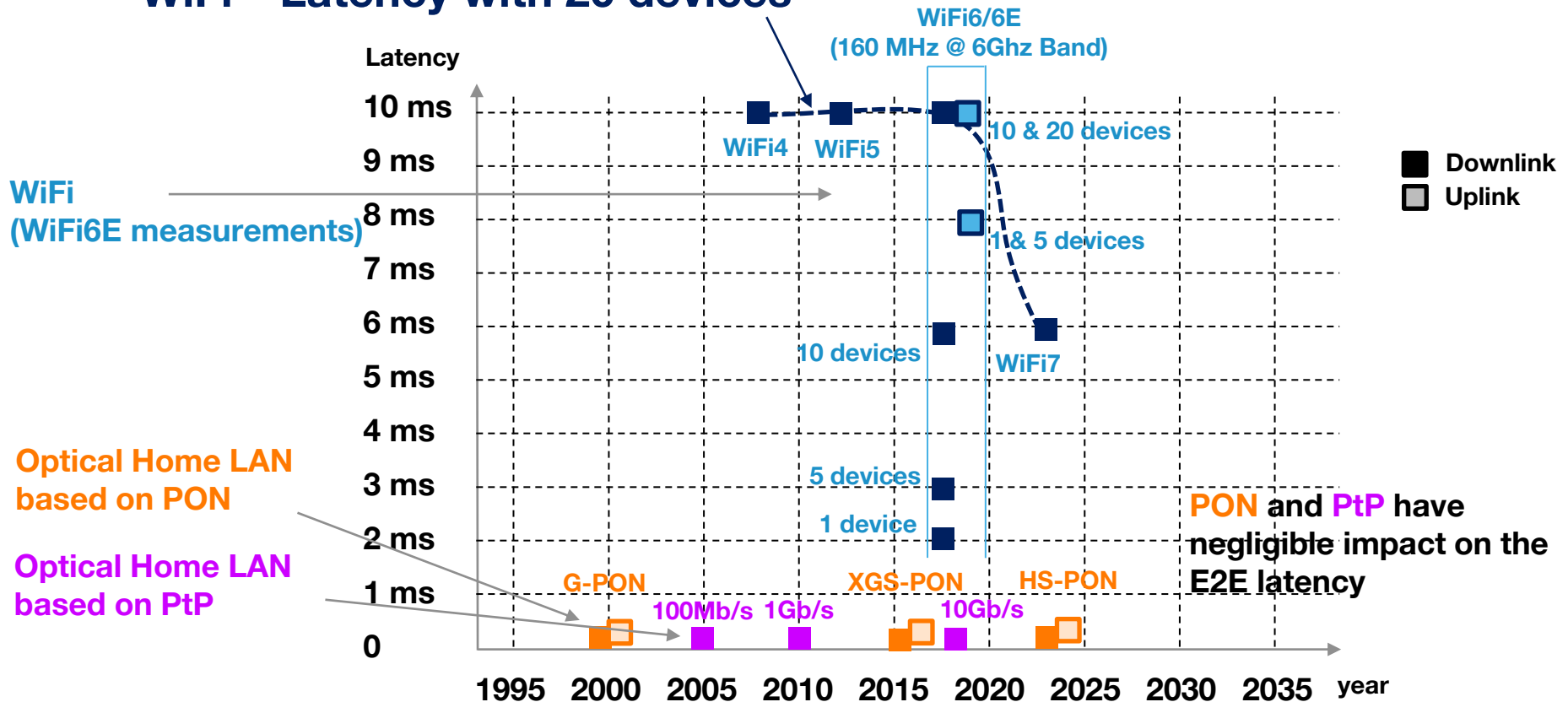
Without fiber (5 μ s /km), Latency PON D/S 25 μ s & U/S \approx 86 μ s

Without fiber (5 μ s /km), Latency PtP D/S & U/S 20 μ s



PON, PtP and WiFi latency

WiFi – Latency with 20 devices



Without fiber (5 μ s /km), Latency PON D/S 25 μ s & U/S \approx 86 μ s

Without fiber (5 μ s /km), Latency PtP D/S & U/S 20 μ s



Data Rates, Latency and Jitter: FTTH, Optical Home LAN and WiFi

Coverage synthesis: a Home LAN connectivity based on an efficient and easy-install cable infrastructure.

Throughput synthesis:

- With advanced WiFi (WiFi6), the traffic load is nearly constant in function of number of devices.
- 1 Gb/s optical Home LAN is a possible for backhauling WiFi 5&6 and 10Gb/s could be relevant for all WiFi including WiFi 7 and future WiFi.

Latency synthesis:

- For advanced WiFi typical average value is about 2 to 10 ms. WiFi latency decrease by clustering the devices.
- For Optical Home LAN based on PON & PtP typical average value is about 25 & 20 μ s downstream and 86 & 20 μ s upstream, respectively.

Jitter synthesis:

- For advanced WiFi typical average value is < 1 ms (typ. 100 μ s).
- For Optical Home LAN based on PON & PtP typical average value is about 0.2 μ s downstream and < 50 μ s & 0.2 μ s upstream.

Conclusion:

- 20 – PON and PtP are the ideal Wi-Fi companions to achieve an “ideal” Home LAN backhaul.

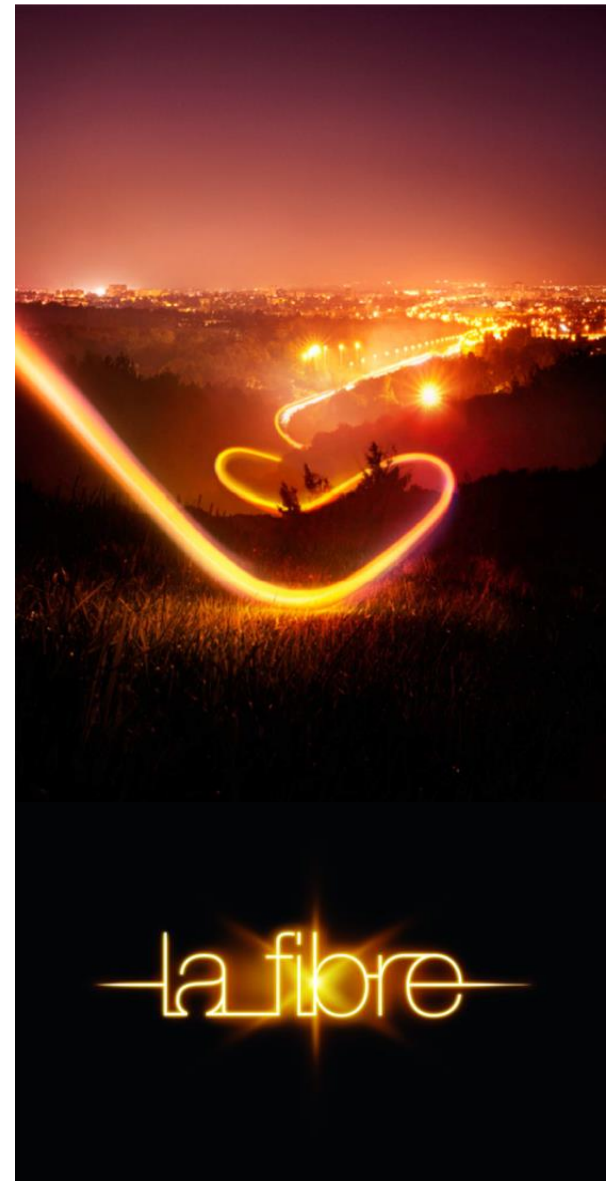
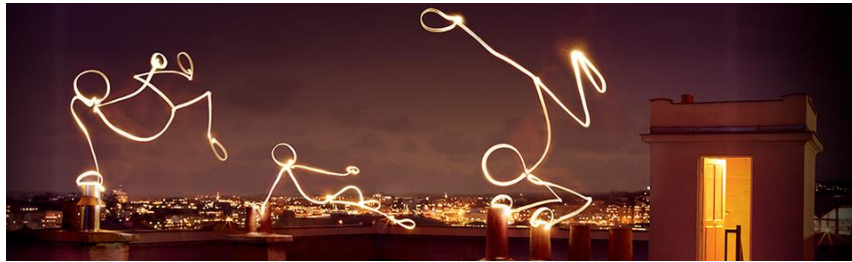
Conclusion



The three broadband companions
FTTHome, Optical Home LAN, WiFi

- 1** Optical Home LAN is an **emerging connectivity**
- 2** « **FTTH like** » experience for users & continuity of our field expertise **up to the rooms**
- 3** PON and PtP are the **ideal companions** of WiFi with an “ideal” in-house backhaul performance for throughput, jitter and latency.
- 4** **Interoperability** and open to **Home LAN ecosystem** are keys for mass deployment

Thank You.





PON and WiFi maximum throughput for laptop and smartphone devices

The main developments of WiFi

	WiFi 6 /6E	WiFi 7
Frequency	2.4 , 5 , 6 GHz	2.4 , 5 , 6 GHz
Maximum bandwidth	160 MHz	320 MHz
Best modulation	QAM 1024	QAM 4096
MIMO	8	16



WiFi 7 is 20% more data rate close to the access point

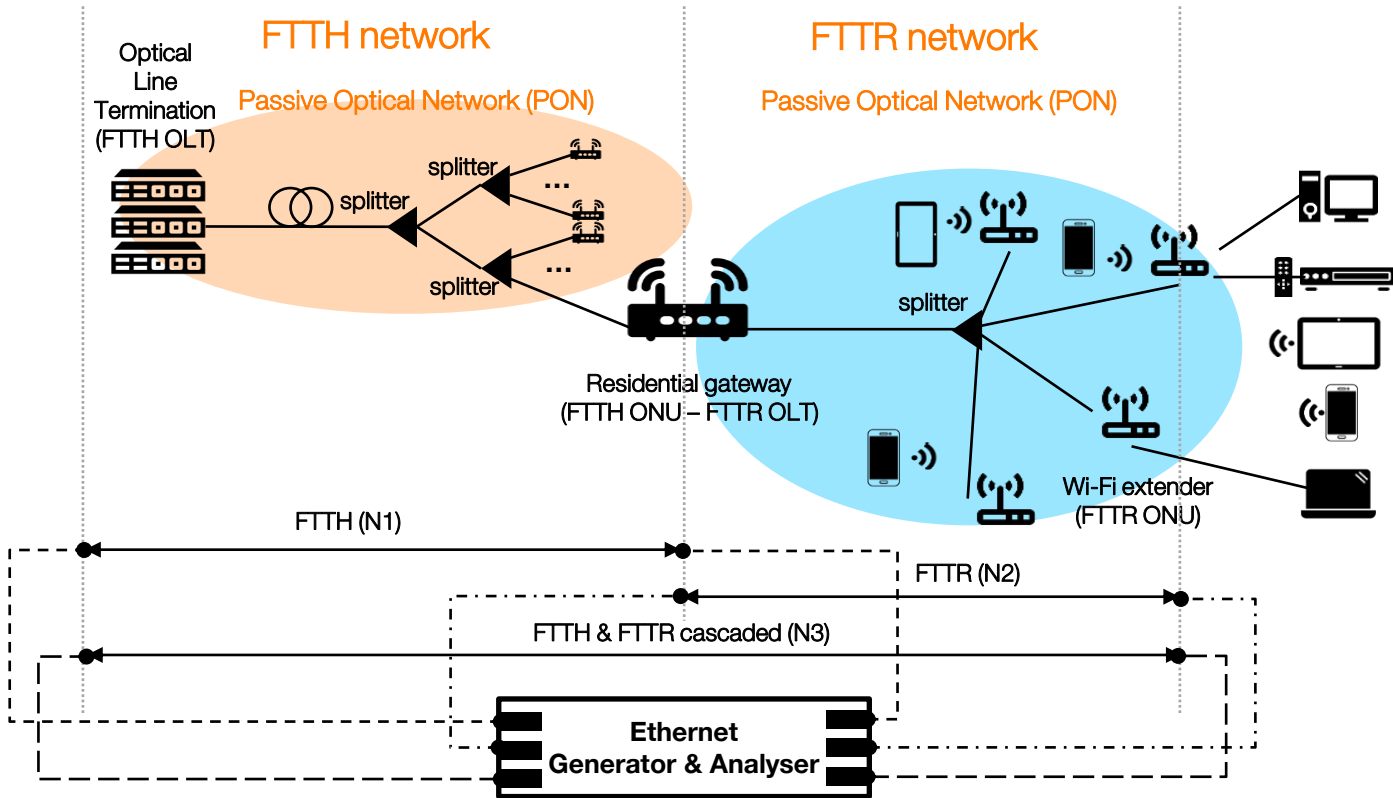
	WiFi 6 /6E		WiFi 7		
Bandwidth	80 MHz	160 MHz	80 MHz	160 MHz	320 MHz
Maximum theoretical physical layer data rate	4.8 Gbps (8x8)	9.6 Gbps (8x8)	11.5 Gbps (16x16)	23 Gbps (16x16)	46 Gbps (16x16)
e.g. laptop →→ Maximum theoretical physical layer data rate (3x3:3)	1.8 Gbps	3.6Gbps	2.1 Gbps	4.3 Gbps	8.6 Gbps
e.g. smartphone →→ Maximum theoretical physical layer data rate (2x2:2)	1.2 Gbps	2.4 Gbps	1.4 Gbps	2.8 Gbps	5.7 Gbps

Supported by
G-PON

Supported by
XGS-PON



FTTHome + FTTRoom latency and jitter



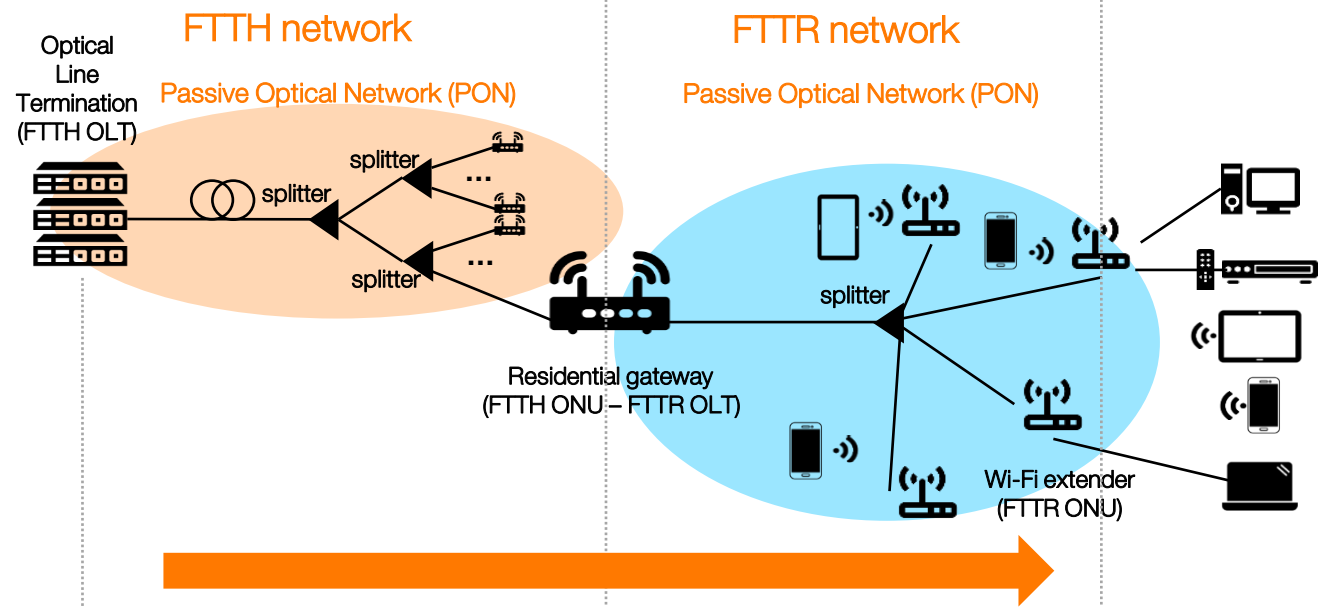
G-PON technology

- DT (Delay Tolerance) of 1 (125 μ s long cycle)
- 100 Mbit/s T-CONT (Transmission-CONTainer) type 1 ("fixed")

No fiber (only patch cord) : 5 μ s/km



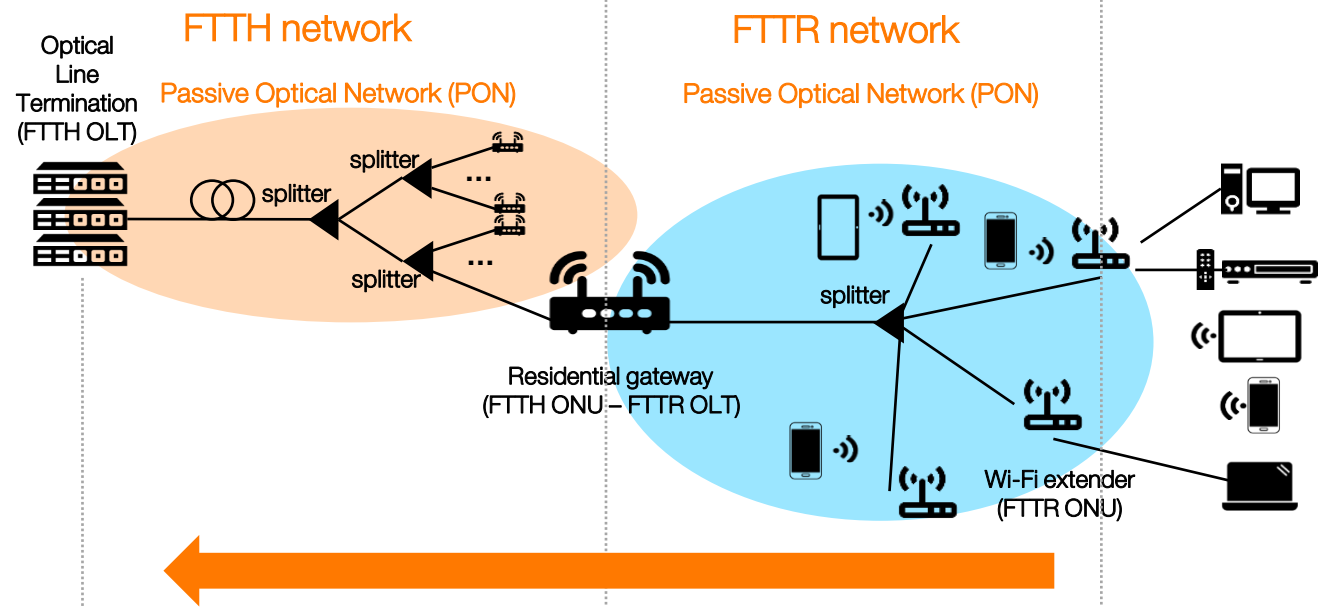
FTTHome + FTTRoom latency and jitter



Downstream	FTTHome	FTTRoom
Latency (μ s)	Mean = 24.17 [Min 25.57 / Max 28.45]	Mean = 23.64 [Min 22.01 / Max 24.23]
	Mean = 40.19 [Min 38.24 / Max 51.34]	
Jitter (μ s)	Mean = 0.09 [Min 0 / Max 3.87]	Mean = 0.21 [Min 0 / Max 1.84]
	Mean = 0.24 [Min 0 / Max 3.81]	



FTTHome + FTTRoom latency and jitter



Upstream	FTTHome	FTTRoom
Latency (μ s)	Mean = 82.01 [Min 26.65 / Max 391.86]	Mean = 106.7 [Min 19.03 / Max 455.6]
	Mean = 170.05 [Min 39.24 / Max 590.34]	
Jitter (μ s)	Mean = 36.78 [Min 0 / Max 348.28]	Mean = 35.75 [Min 0 / Max 230.52]
	Mean = 36.96 [Min 0 / Max 348.36]	