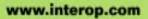


Point to Point GbE and OAM for EFM

Bruce Tolley Manager, Emerging Technologies, Cisco Systems September 2001 btolley@cisco.com

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IEEE Standards Work in Process

• IEEE 802.3 Ethernet Working Group

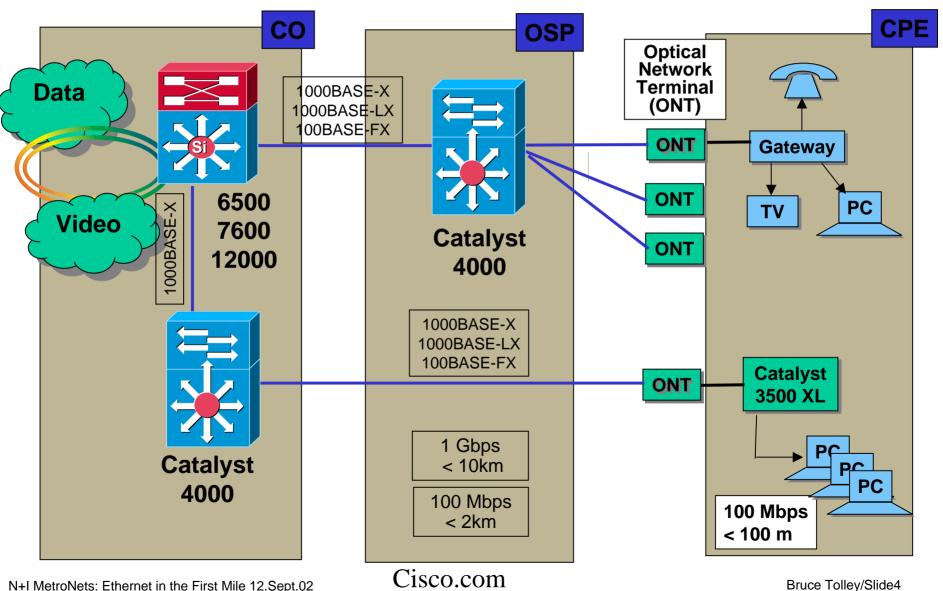
- IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet Task Force
- IEEE 802.3ah Ethernet in the First Mile Task Force Point to point Ethernet over copper and fiber
 - Point to multipoint Ethernet on SM fiber (PON*)
 - IEEE802.3af DTE Power Task Force
 - Electrical power over Cat 5 cabling
- IEEE 802.17 Working Group
 - Resilient Packet Ring (RPR)
 - Defines media access control protocol for SM fiber rings
 - Uses optical interfaces (PHYs) defined by IEEE 802.3z and 802.3ae 10 Gigabit
 - RPR networks can deliver "Ethernet services"

*PON= passive optical network N+I MetroNets: Ethernet in the First Mile 12.Sept.02

- Provide a family of physical layer specifications
 - •1000BASE-X >= 10 km over single SM fiber
 - 1000BASE-X extended temperature range optics
- Support far-end OAM* in subscriber access networks, which includes
 - Remote failure indication
 - Remote loopback
 - Link monitoring

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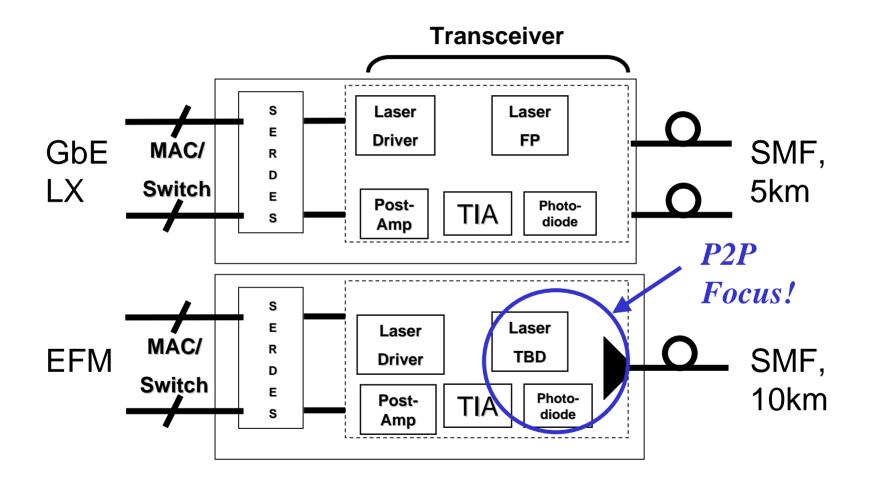
Pt-Pt Architecture: Residential and Business



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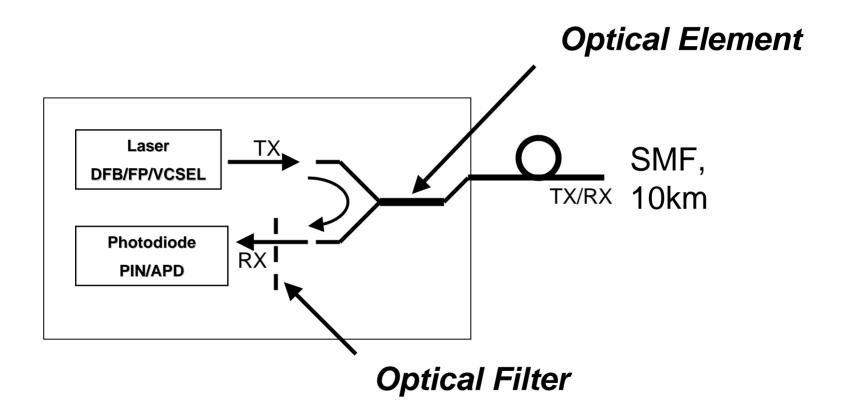
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GbE LX vs. Single Fiber P2P



Source:P. Kelly, IEEE 802.3ah

P2P Focus



Source:P. Kelly, IEEE 802.3ah

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P2P Transceiver Wavelength Candidates

Option	Upstream	Downstream
1	13x0 nm	
2	13x0 nm+∆	13x0 nm- ∆
3	13x0 nm	15x0 nm
4	15x0 nm	
5	15x0 nm+ ∆	15x0 nm- ∆

Source: IEEE 802.3

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P2P on Single SM Fiber Transceivers

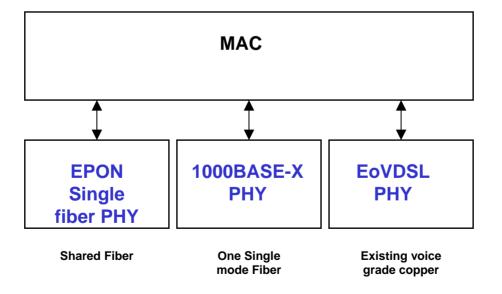
- Value to customer: fiber relief
- Various options under consideration
- Technology already exists in other applications, e.g. HFC
- Different up- and downstream wavelengths lead to difference transceivers at each end of link
- Single wavelength solutions are not straightforward
- IEEE 802.3ah will investigate cost/volume/manufacturability tradeoffs

Extended Temperature Range Optics

- -40 to +85^o Celsius an absolute requirement for residential EFM applications where ONT has to sit outside house or MXU
- Applies to EPON, 1000BASE-LX, and birectional 1000BASE-X
- Task force will investigate system vs. optics module tradeoffs and temperature ranges

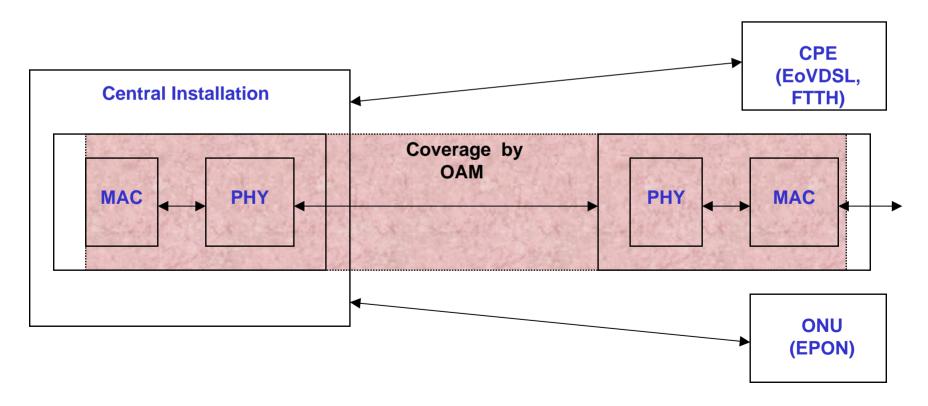
Common OAM for all EFM PHYs

• Goal: Common OAM capability for all EFM PHYs



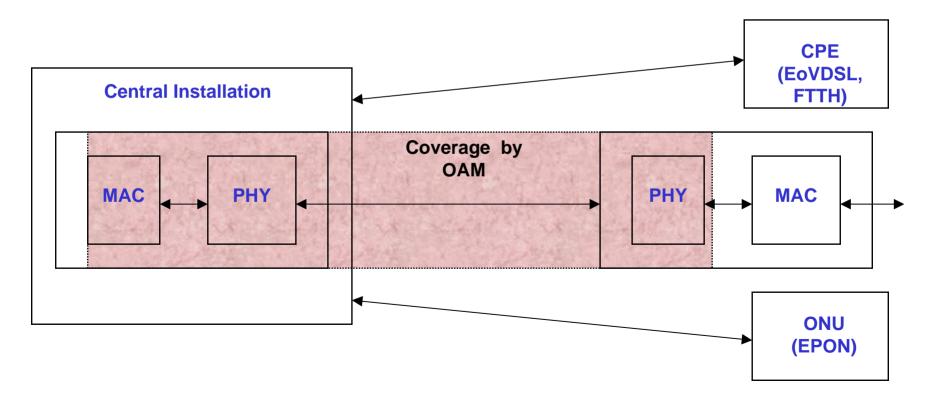
MAC/PHY Demarcation Point

• Both CPE MAC and PHY are owned by the service providers



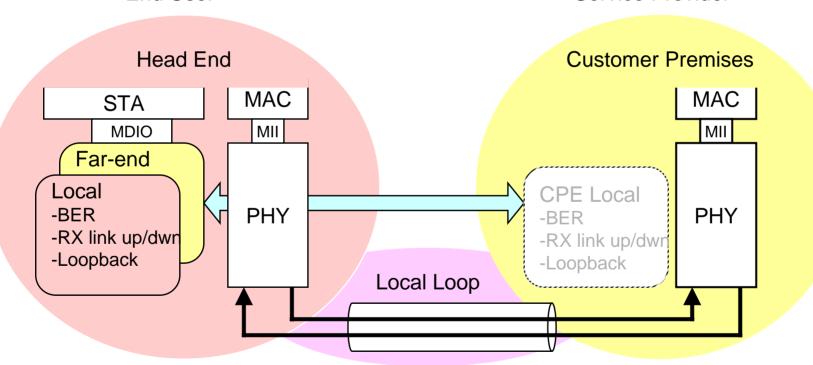
PHY-Only Demarcation Point

- Only PHY is managed at customer premises
- E.g., media converter model

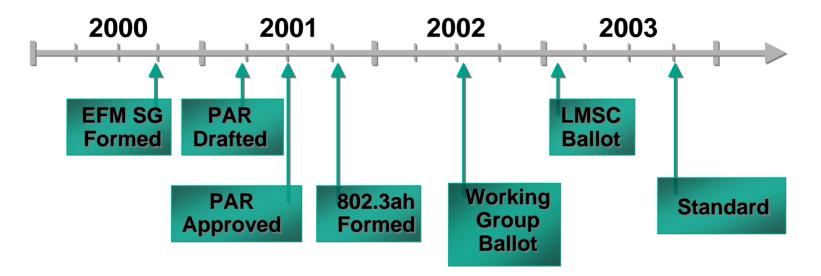


Operations Model: Head-End Manages CPE

 CPE local stats/status is read/written by OLT or head end End User
Service Provider



Possible Schedule for IEEE 802.3ah Task Force



- EFM SG (Ethernet in the First Mile Speed Study Group)
- PAR (Project Authorization Request)
- 802.3ah—the name of the project and the name of the subcommittee of IEEE 802.3 chartered with writing the Ethernet in the first mile standard
- Working group ballot—task force submits complete draft to larger 802.3 committee for technical review and ballot
- LMSC—LAN/MAN Standards Committee ballot; any member of the superset of 802 committees may vote and comment on draft

N+I MetroNets: Ethernet in the First Mile 12.Sept.02

Ethernet: The Fundamental Layer 2 Infrastructure



Summary and Conclusions

- Customers are building P2P networks today with 1000BASE-LX
- Customer need for fiber relief will drive 1000BASE-X for single SM fiber transceiver
- ONTs at residential customer premises have to be environmentally hardened
- EFM customers require remote loopback and remote failure indication
 - OAM mechanism will be built in PHY and/or MAC layer, EPON needs upstream access control monitoring

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