

# Radio-over-Fiber Quintuple-Play Service Provision for Deep Fiber-to-the-Home Passive Networks

R. Llorente<sup>1</sup>, M. Morant<sup>1</sup>, E. Pellicer<sup>1</sup>, **M. Herman**<sup>2</sup>, Z. Nagy<sup>2</sup>,  
J.Herrera<sup>3</sup>, J. Correcher<sup>3</sup>, T. Alves<sup>4</sup>, A. Cartaxo<sup>4</sup>, T. Quinlan<sup>5</sup>,  
S.Walker<sup>5</sup>, C. Rodrigues<sup>6</sup>, P. Cluzeaud<sup>7</sup>, A. Schmidt<sup>8</sup>, R.Sambaraju<sup>9</sup>,  
R.Piesiewicz<sup>10</sup>, E. Rico<sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Nanophotonics Technology Center, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia (Spain)

<sup>3</sup>Fibernova Systems S.L., Valencia (Spain)

<sup>5</sup>School of Computer Science and Electronic Engineering, University of Essex (UK)

<sup>7</sup>THALES Communications, Gennevilliers (France)

<sup>9</sup>CORNING Incorporated, Corning, NY (USA)

<sup>11</sup>DAS Photonics S.L, Valencia (Spain)

<sup>2</sup>Towercom a.s., Bratislava (Slovak Republic)


<sup>4</sup>Instituto de Telecomunicações, IST Lisboa (Portugal)

<sup>6</sup>PT Inovação, Aveiro (Portugal)

<sup>8</sup>Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft, Dresden (Germany)

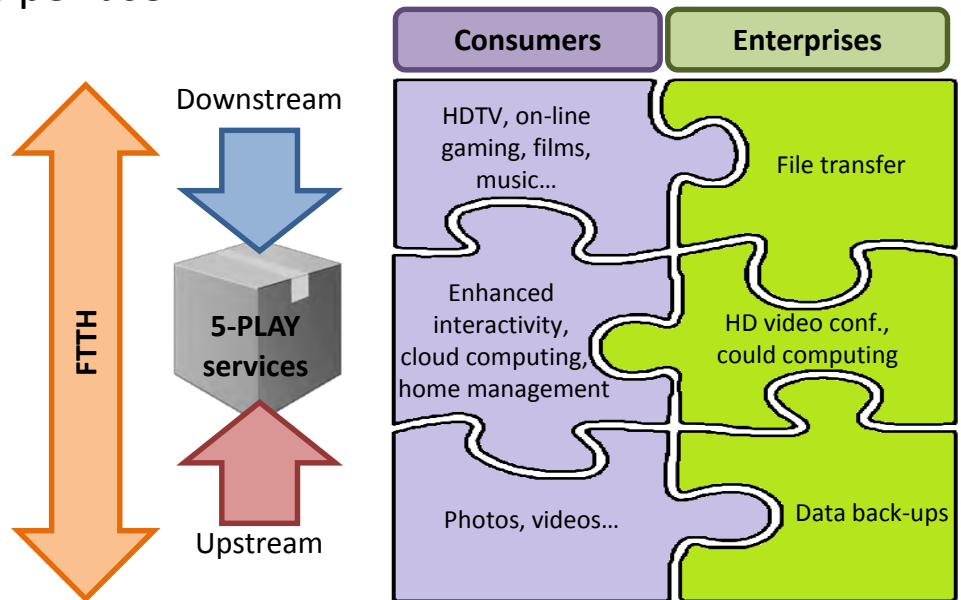
<sup>10</sup>Wrocławskie Centrum Badan EIT+ sp. Wrocław (Poland)

# Outline

- 
- **Motivation**
  - **Deep FTTH network with legacy coaxial support**
  - **Experimental deployment in a real FTTH network**
  - **Open-house show-room demonstrator**
  - **Conclusion**

# Motivation

- In the last decade, user's bitrate demand has grown roughly 50-60% per year
- The broadband adoption is fast and (seems) very addictive:
  - 41% of UK users would rather keep Internet connection than TV [\*]
  - 84% of German user in their 20s would rather give up their car or partner than the broadband connection [\*]
- Fiber-to-the-home (FTTH) access is a flexible, future-proof access technology that enables the provision of Gb/s bitrates per user



<http://www.icc-opticalwireless.org>

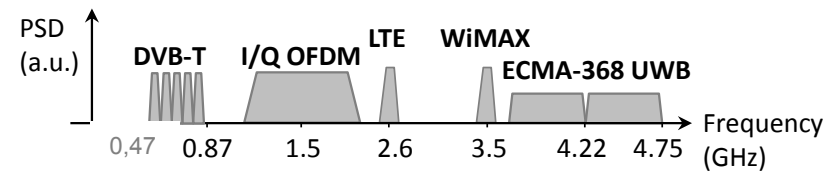
[\*] FTTH Council Europe, "FTTH: shaping the future of a content-based world", white paper 2012

# Quintuple-play service provision

- FIVER optical access architecture is based on WDM LR-PON user provision :

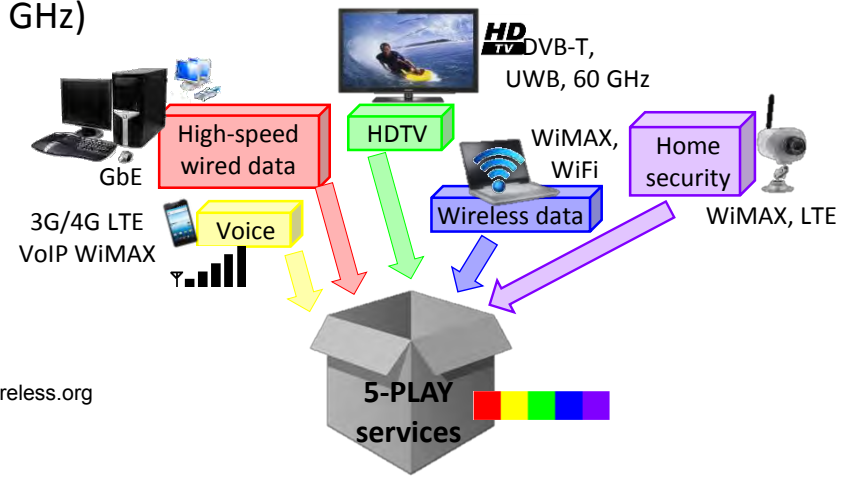
- Different network services provided **in coexistence**

## Multi-Format Radio-over-Fibre OFDM Bundle



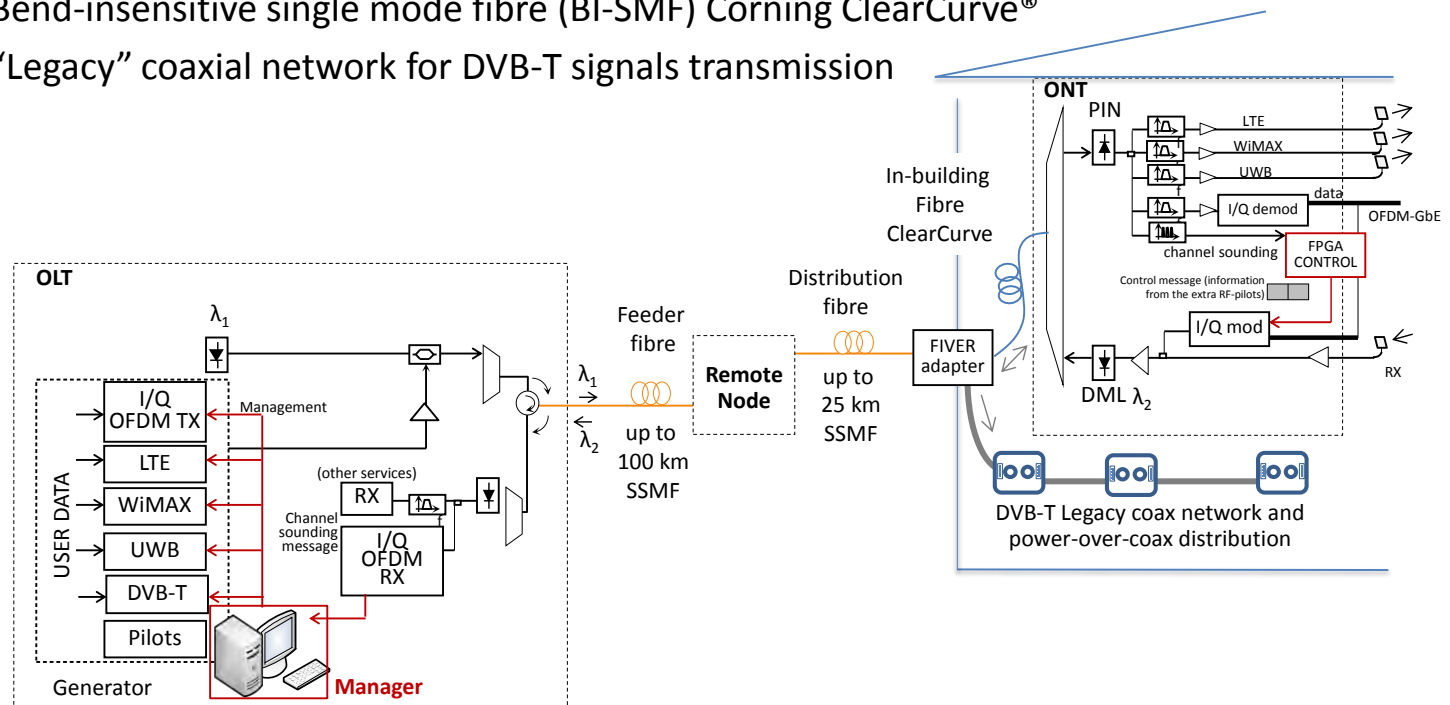
- All signals transmitted are **OFDM-based**:

- DVB-T signals (ETSI EN 300 744) in the UHF band up to 862 MHz for digital TV broadcasting
    - Ad-hoc OFDM signal, between 1 and 2 GHz, to provide features of GbE service
    - LTE (3GPP TS 36.101 Release 8) signal for voice service transmitted in Band E-UTRA 7 with up to 20 MHz bandwidth
    - WiMAX (IEEE 802.16) signal for wireless data transmission, security and domotic services at 3.5 GHz with up to 20 MHz bandwidth
    - UWB (ECMA-368) signals for high-definition audio and video provisioning transmitted in band 2 and 3 of band group 1 (from 3.696 to 4.752 GHz)



# Deep FTTH network with legacy coaxial support

- FIVER optical network integrates the access network and the in-building distribution:
  - Single  $\lambda$  allocated per user in a PON architecture
  - Long-reach access network enabled by OFDM bundle and compensation in place [\*]
  - Simple FIVER adapter sub-system for in-building distribution
  - In-building distribution includes:
    - Bend-insensitive single mode fibre (BI-SMF) Corning ClearCurve®
    - “Legacy” coaxial network for DVB-T signals transmission

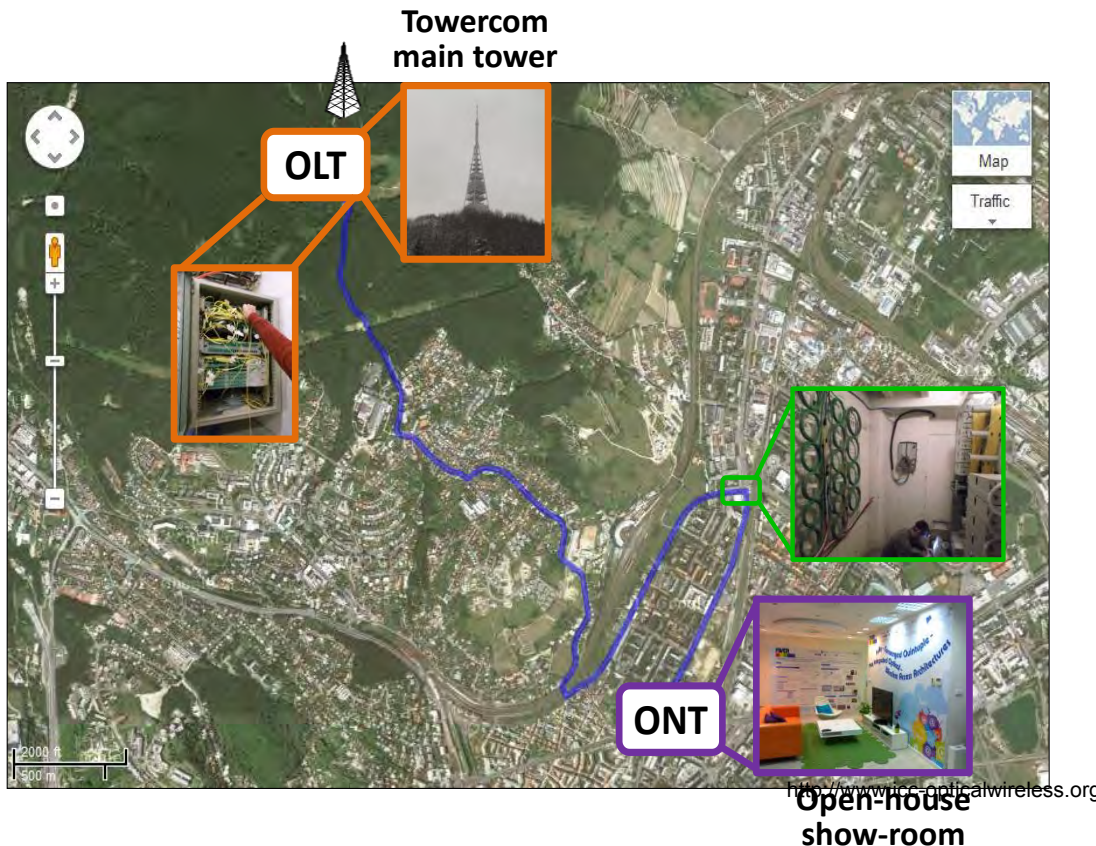


<http://www.icc-opticalwireless.org>

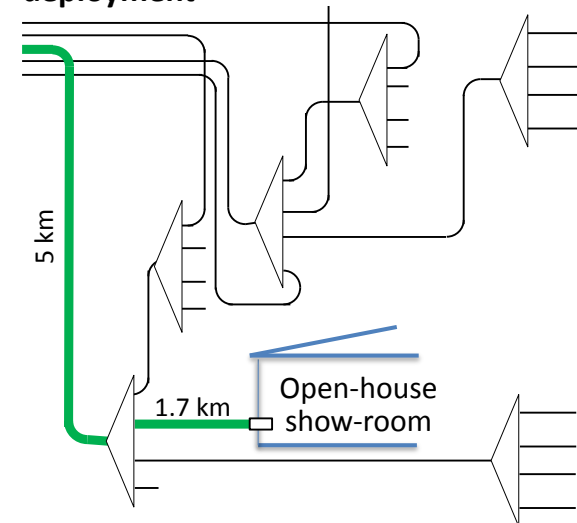
[\*] M. Morant, T. Alves, A. Cartaxo, R. Llorente, “Transmission impairment compensation using broadband channel sounding in multi-format OFDM-based long-reach PONs”, OFC 2012, paper OW3B.2, March 2012.

# Experimental deployment in a real FTTH network

- FIVER network was evaluated in the real FTTH deployment of Towercom operator in Bratislava
  - The open-house demonstrator was installed in a commercial mall in December 2012 at Račianske mýto 1/C, Bratislava



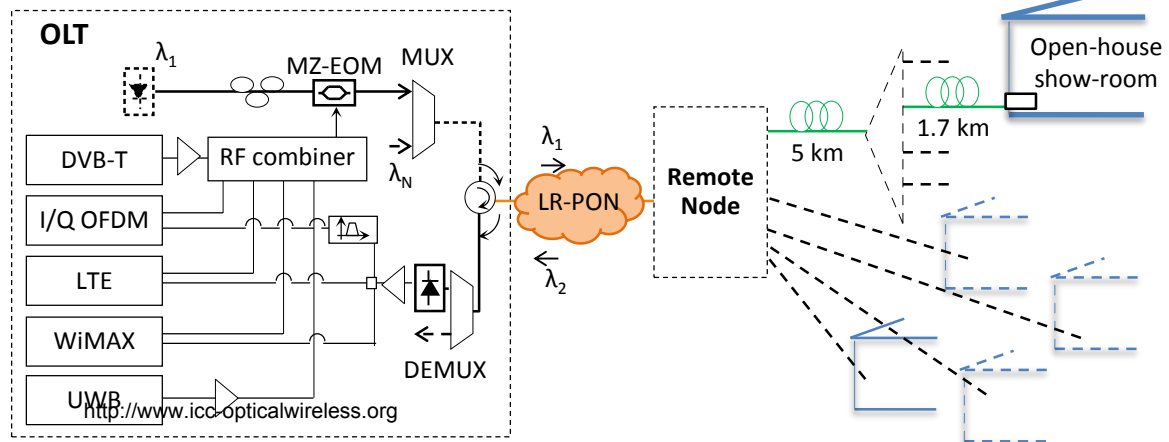
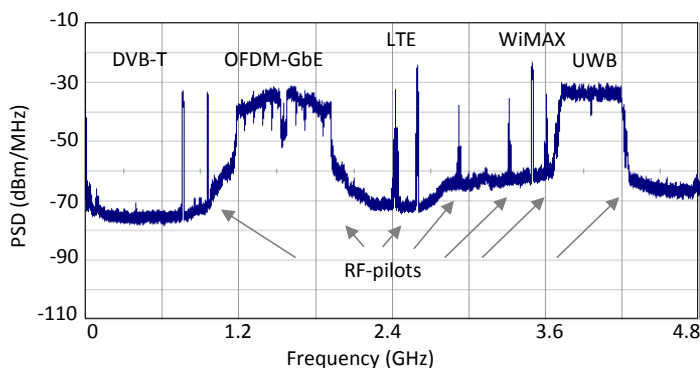
Towercom fibre deployment



# Experimental deployment in a real FTTH network

- At the central office (OLT):
  - The quintuple-play services are generated with commercial devices and combined
    - Two neighbor DVB-T channels (ch57 and ch58) generated with Ikusi MAC-401 generators at 762 MHz and 770 MHz, using 8 MHz each with 8k carrier mode in 64-QAM modulation
    - OFDM-GbE generated with an I/Q OFDM modem manufactured by Fibernova Systems
    - A 3GPP LTE signal working in the band of 2.6 GHz
    - A WiMAX signal at 3.5 GHz band using commercial RuggedMAX™ WiN7200 base station
    - A UWB channel working in 528 MHz at 3.96 GHz with Wisair transmitter
  - External Mach-Zehnder modulator (MZ-EOM) working at quadrature bias
  - Multi-user operation combining different wavelengths with an optical multiplexer (MUX)
  - Downstream and upstream paths are divided using optical circulators

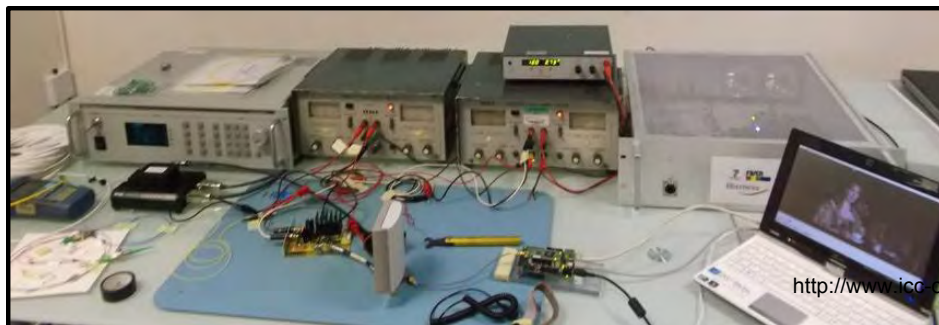
Multi-Format Radio-over-Fibre OFDM Bundle



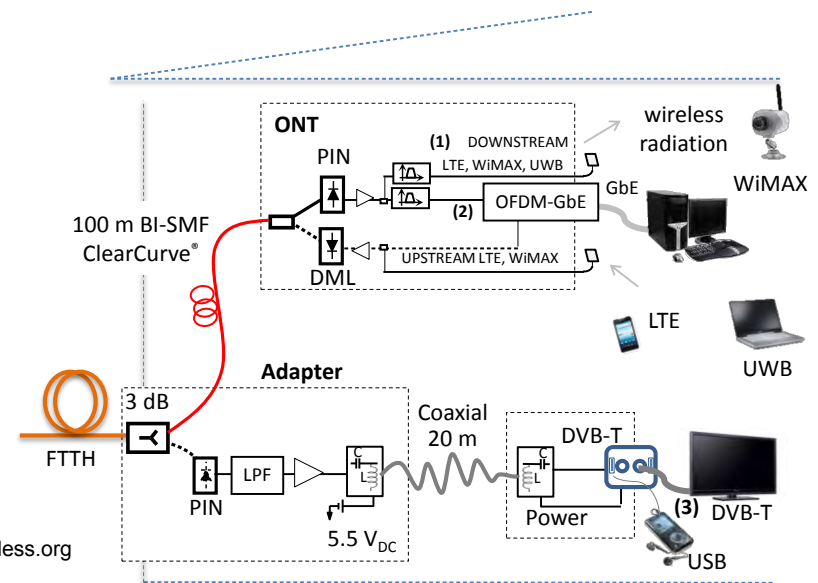
# Experimental deployment in a real FTTH network

- After the FTTH transmission, the optical signal is divided in two branches:
  - In-building fiber network using bend-insensitive single mode fiber to receive/radiate the OFDM-GbE, LTE, WiMAX and UWB signals
    - For the upstream a directly modulated laser (DML) is used characterized by threshold  $I_{th}=8.1$  mA and bias  $I_{bias}=30$  mA currents
    - Control information is included in the upstream information of the custom OFDM-GbE, but could be also included in LTE or WiMAX signals as it is transmitted in a TCP packet
  - The DVB-T signals are injected in the legacy coaxial network with simultaneous low-power distribution
    - USB 3.0 devices can be charged directly from the TV plug

Receiver installed in open-house demonstrator



<http://www.icc-opticalwireless.org>

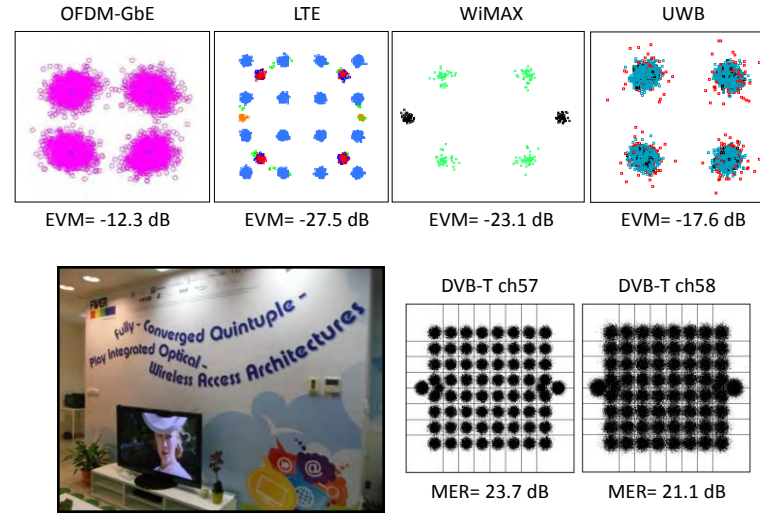




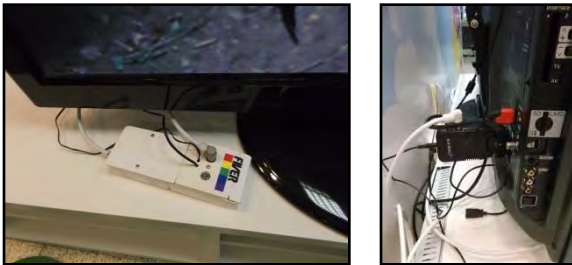
# Open-house show-room demonstrator



- All wireless signals are compliant with the EVM antenna requirements specified in current standards
- Ethernet data is correctly received using the OFDM-GbE signal with  $2.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$  bit error rate (BER)
- DVB-T TV channels are correctly received at the TV
- A digital TV receiver is connected to the low-power distribution supply

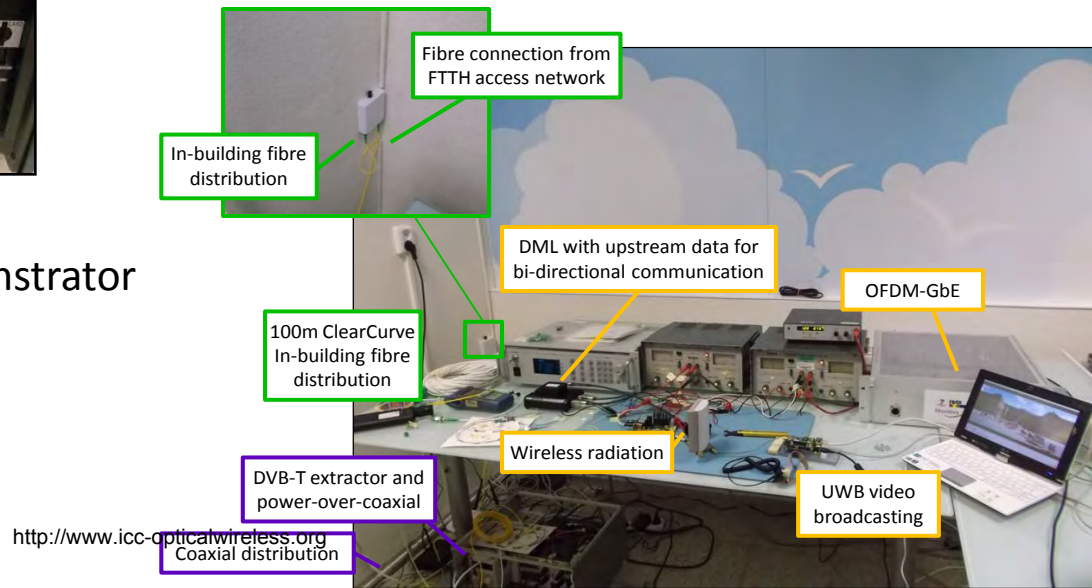
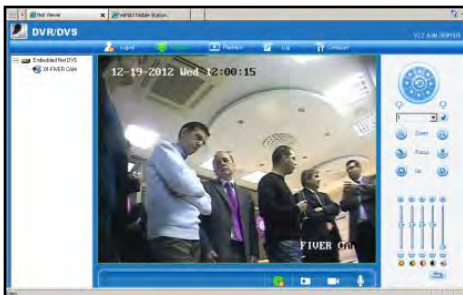


Low-power over coaxial distribution



- A WiMAX security camera was installed in the open-house demonstrator

Security camera



# Converged and hybrid 5-PLAY service provision

- This integrated transmission approach permits the **hybrid service provision** of quintuple-play services with the **possibility of receiving the same service over different technologies**
  - This is enabled by the unique centralized radio-over-fibre bundle of signals proposed by FIVER project

Example of video-on-demand received with different technologies

DVB-T



UWB



UWB at  
60 GHz



WiMAX



# Centralized management

- Operator control panel for centralized management at the OLT
- Enables the provision of custom pack of contents or each subscriber

## Status of the quintuple-play service signals



Received quality of FIVER quintuple-play signals

Alarms

## Control of the quintuple-play signals:

- Turn on/off each service
- Change centre frequency of each signal OFDM-GbE, LTE, WiMAX, UWB and DVB-T
- Configure the bandwidth of each signal according to current wireless standards
- Change the transmitted power of each signal
- Manage the RF-pilots for channel sounding

# Conclusion

- We have demonstrated the converged and hybrid provision of quintuple-play services employing only OFDM-based RoF optical transmission in a deep FTTH network including:
  - Digital television broadcasting with DVB-T signals
  - High-speed data with OFDM-GbE signal
  - Voice service with LTE
  - Wireless data, domotics and security service with WiMAX
  - High-definition audio and video with UWB
- The demonstration was done in a real FTTH network installed in Bratislava including a hands-on demonstration in a open-house show-room
- The attendants to the open-house demonstrator were especially interested in the plug-and-play functionalities of the quintuple-play services using commercial available devices
- Also the attendants liked the possibility of getting the same service using different devices and different technologies



THALES



CORNING



*The European Commission is acknowledged for partly funding this work through:*



***FP7 ICT-4-249142 FIVER project***

**Fully-Converged Quintuple-Play Integrated Optical-Wireless Access Architectures**

*www.ict-fiver.eu*

*Support from Spanish National projects **TEC2009-14250 ULTRADEF**  
and **TEC2012-38558-C02-01 MODAL** is also acknowledged*