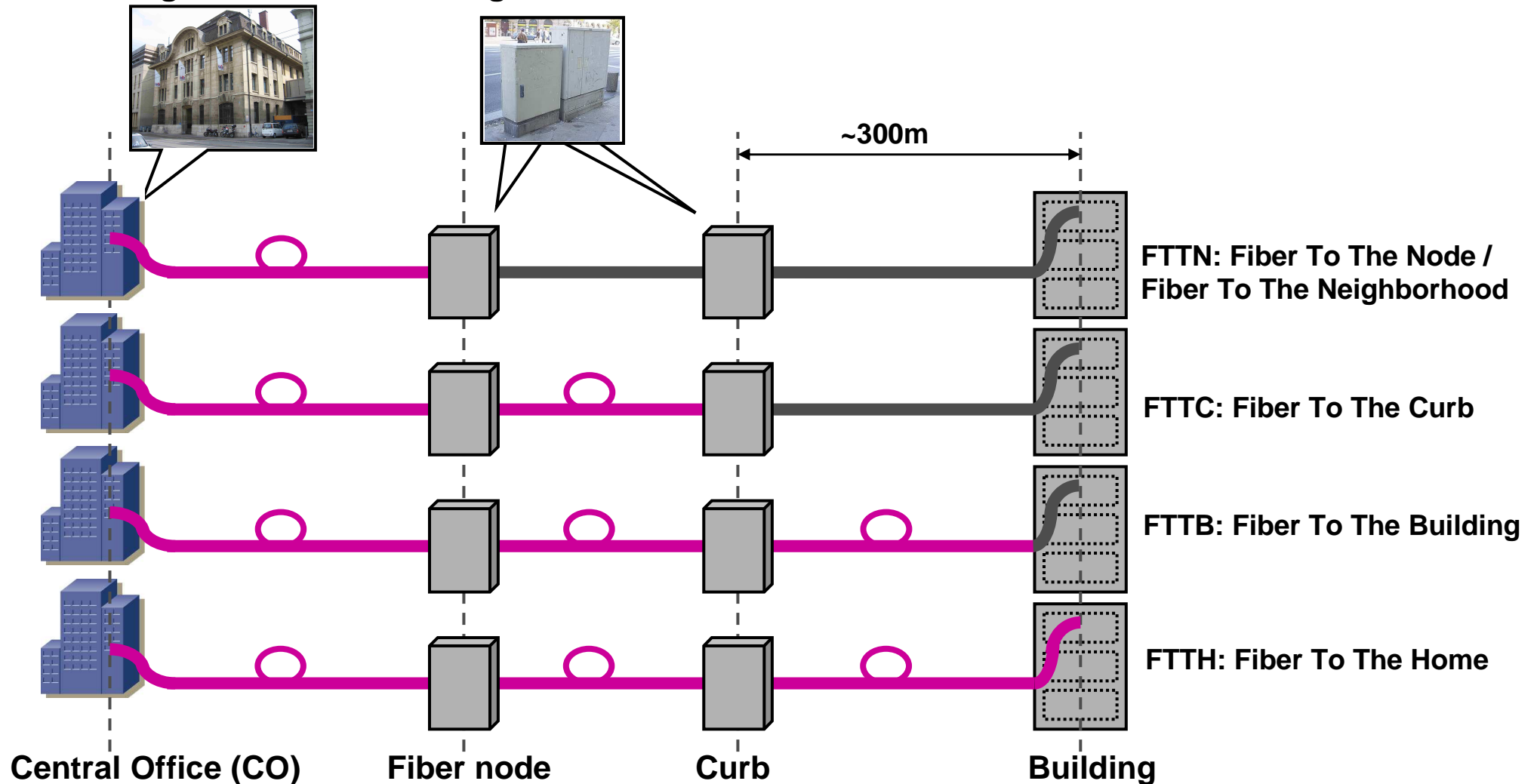


• Fiber network architecture terms

FITL → Fiber In The Loop. (Local) loop = connection from telco building to customer building.

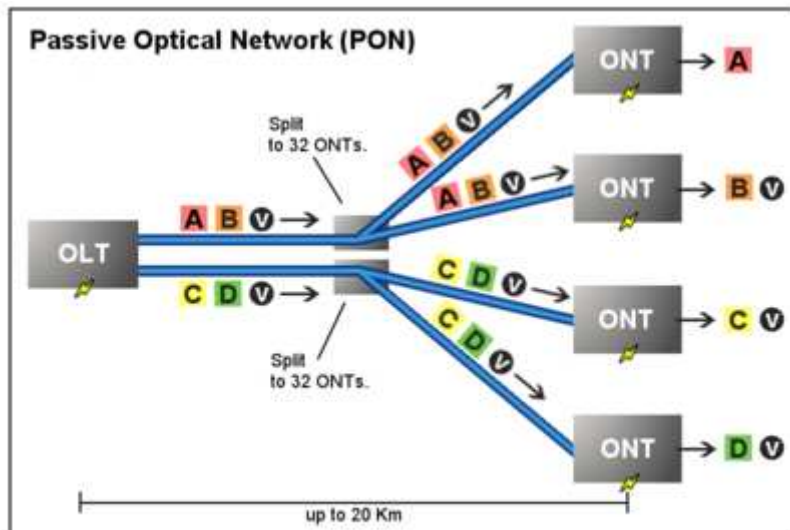
— Fiber (optical)
— Cable (copper)



• Fiber distribution network technologies

PON (Passive Optical Network):

- Point to multipoint fiber network.
- Use of unpowered optical splitters.
- + Passive (no electrical power needed)
- No buffering of frames / packets (collisions)



Key: **A** - Data or voice for a single customer. **V** - Video for multiple customers.

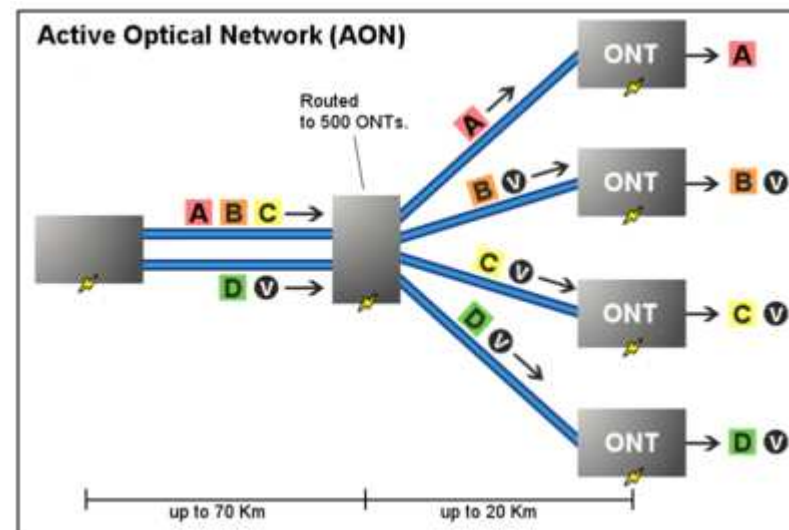
Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FTTH>

Direct fiber:

- 1 dedicated fiber to each customer.
- + Dedicated bandwidth for each customer
- Expensive

AON (Active Optical Network):

- Use of active switches (usually Ethernet) to distribute the signals.
- + Buffering of frames (reduce collisions)
- Electrical power needed (reliability)



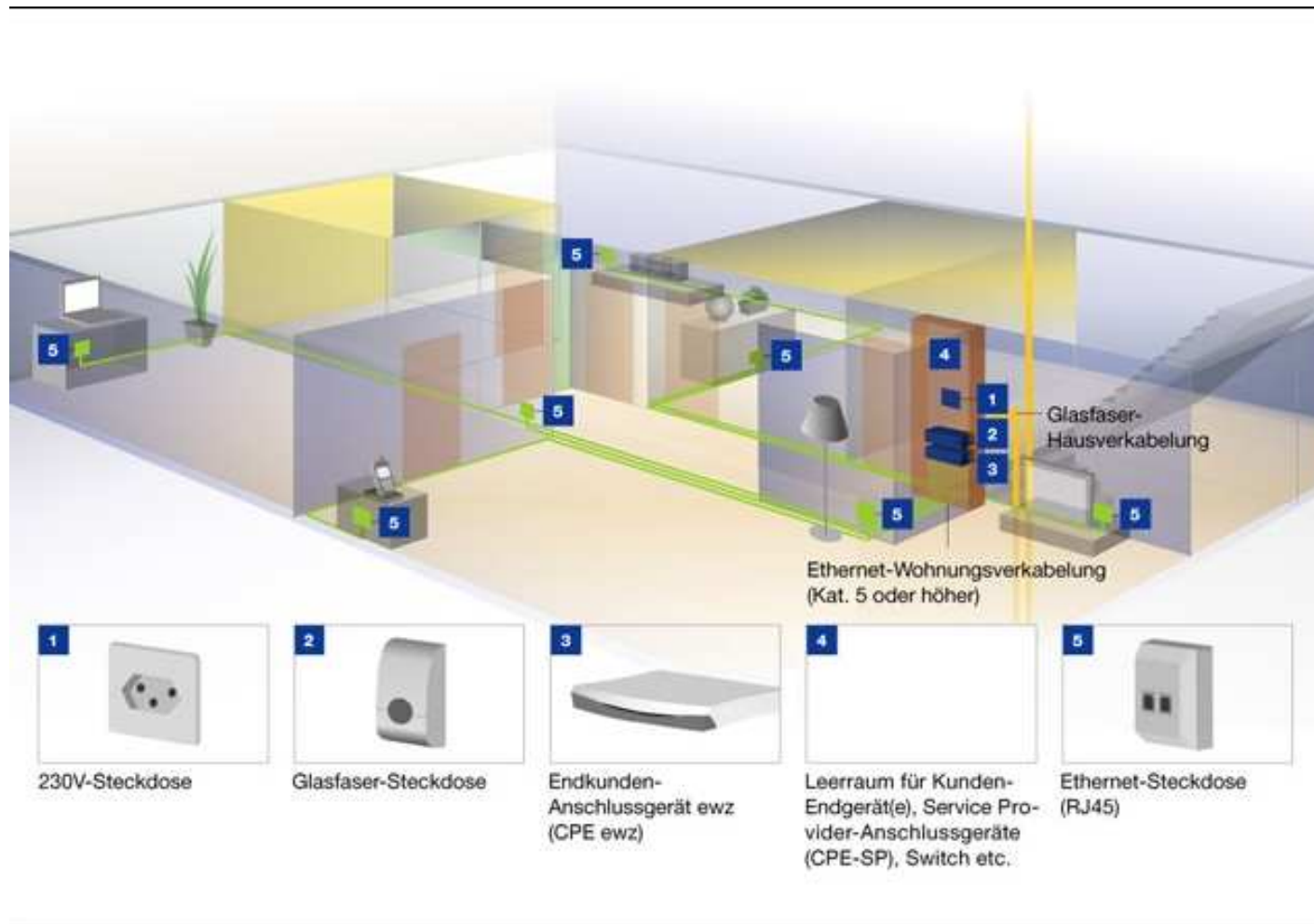
Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FTTH>

• ewz.zürinet (1/6) Hausinstallation



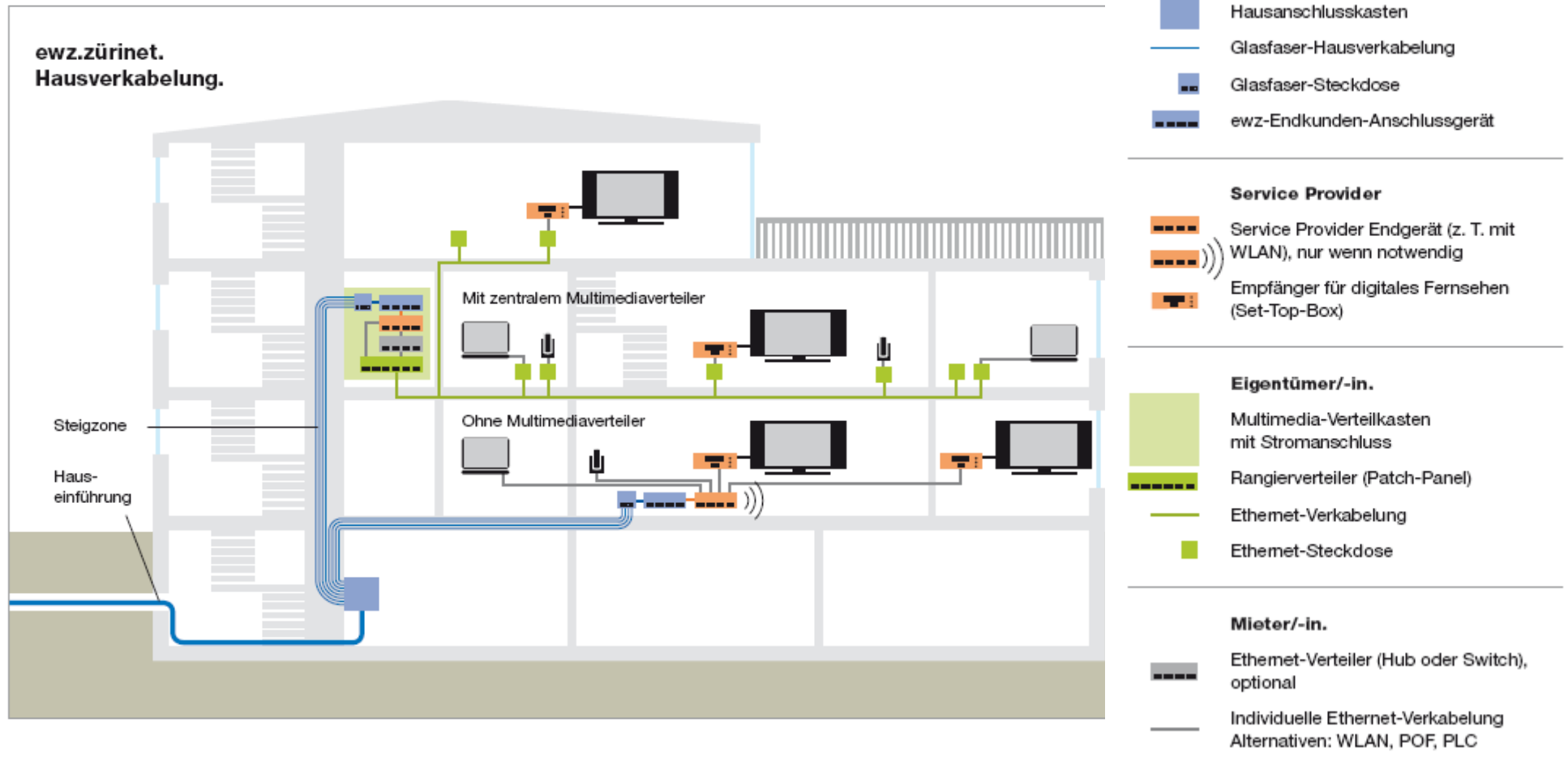
Source: http://www.stadt-zuerich.ch/content/ewz/de/index/telecom/ewz_zuerinet.html

• ewz.zürinet (2/6): Wohnungsanschluss (1/2)



Source: http://www.stadt-zuerich.ch/content/ewz/de/index/telecom/ewz_zuerinet.html

• ewz.zürinet (3/6): Wohnungsanschluss (2/2)



Source: http://www.stadt-zuerich.ch/content/dam/stzh/ewz/Deutsch/Telecom/Publikationen%20und%20Broschueren/hauseigentuemer_broschuere.pdf

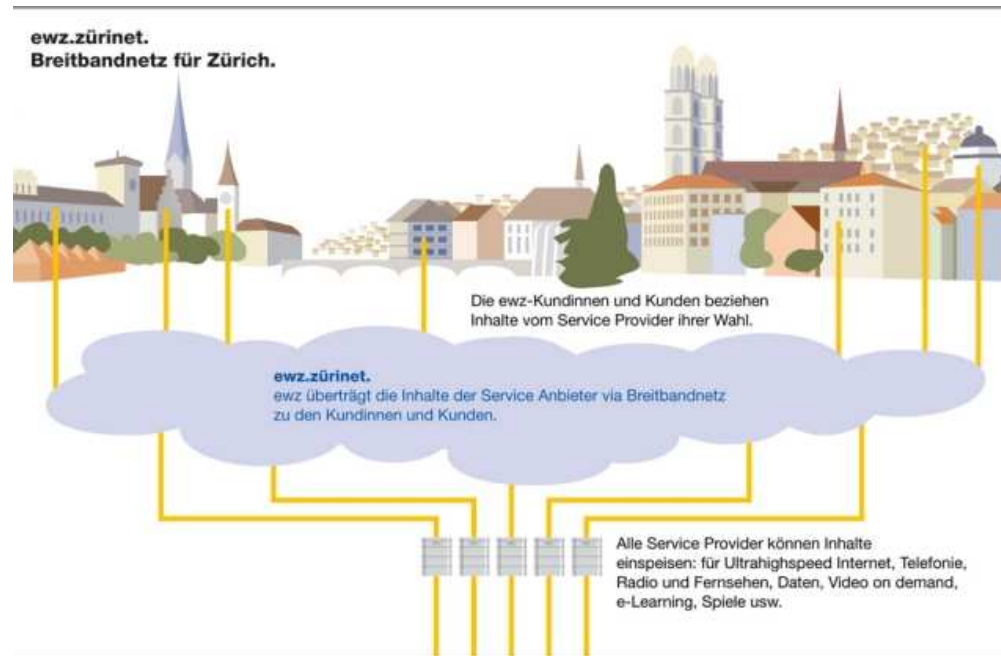
- **ewz.zürinet (4/6):**
Diskriminierungsfreier Zugang:

EWZ installs 4 fibers to each home.

1 fiber is reserved for EWZ, the other 3 may be used by other providers (also by EWZ).

The customer / home owner selects his preferred provider(s) and grants these the right to use the fiber(s) and offer services.

Template contract see <http://www.hev-zuerich.ch/aktuelles/ewz.zuerinet.pdf>



Source: http://www.stadt-zuerich.ch/content/ewz/de/index/telecom/ewz_zuerinet/das_breitbandnetzfralle.html

- **ewz.zürinet (5/6):**

Carrier Ethernet as base technology for connecting customers:

Advantages of Ethernet as base technology:

- Proven technology (successfully deployed in LANs around the world)
- Simple
- Integrates well with TCP/IP (ARP, multicast)

Differences of carrier (grade) Ethernet versus LAN:

- + Reliability (99.999%, protection switching < 50ms in case of failures)
- + Scalability (many customers)
- + Service management (supervision of SLA – Service Level Agreement)
- + QoS (Quality of Service)

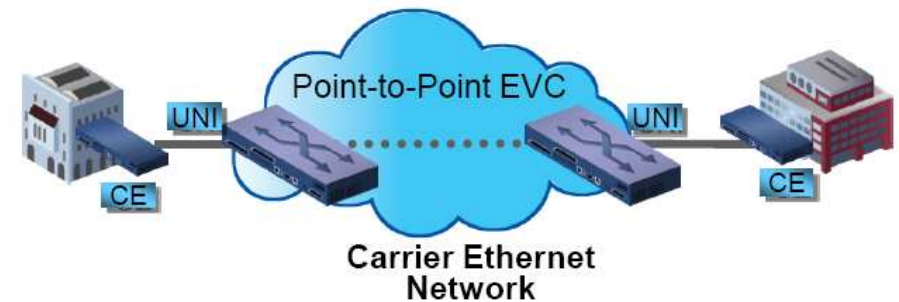
• ewz.zürinet (6/6):

ewz.zürinet services:

1. E-Line:

→ Ethernet Private Line (like leased line, but based on Ethernet)

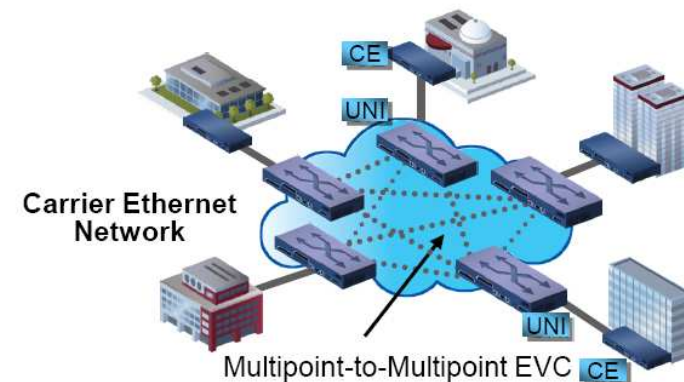
→ Application: Residential Internet access



2. E-LAN:

→ Multipoint layer 2 service (like Ethernet LAN, but metropolitan span)

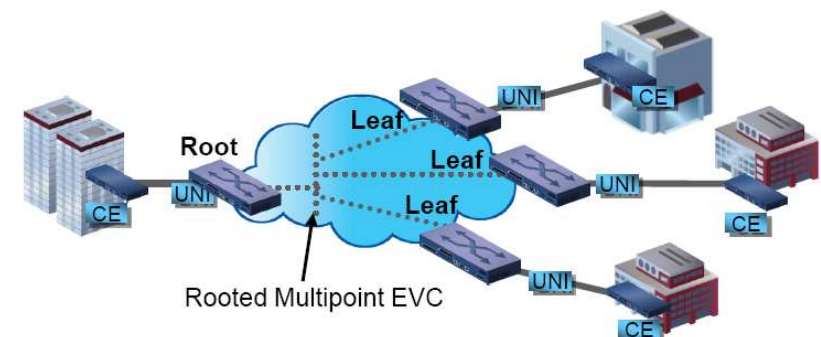
→ Application: Connection of branch offices



3. E-Tree:

→ Point to multipoint (1 root, multiple leaves, no direct connection between leaves)

→ Application: Video distribution (Video on Demand)

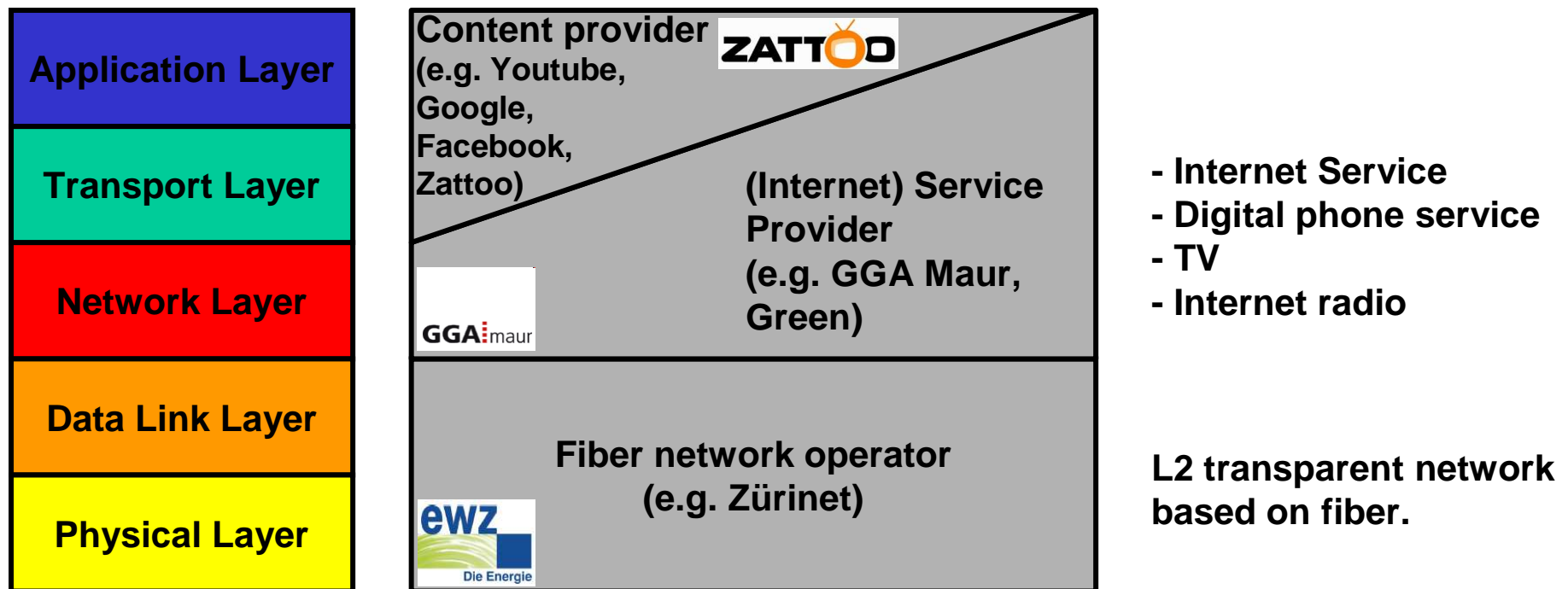


Source: http://www.security-zone.info/download/kongress09/s8_ewz.pdf

- **Separation between providers through protocol layers**

Clear separation between fiber network operator (L1+L2) and ISP (\geq L3).

ISPs of course see themselves also as content provider (TV, Video on Demand, Internet radio).



See also <http://www.slideshare.net/ceobroadband/ftth-conference-2009-ewz-zurinet-case>