



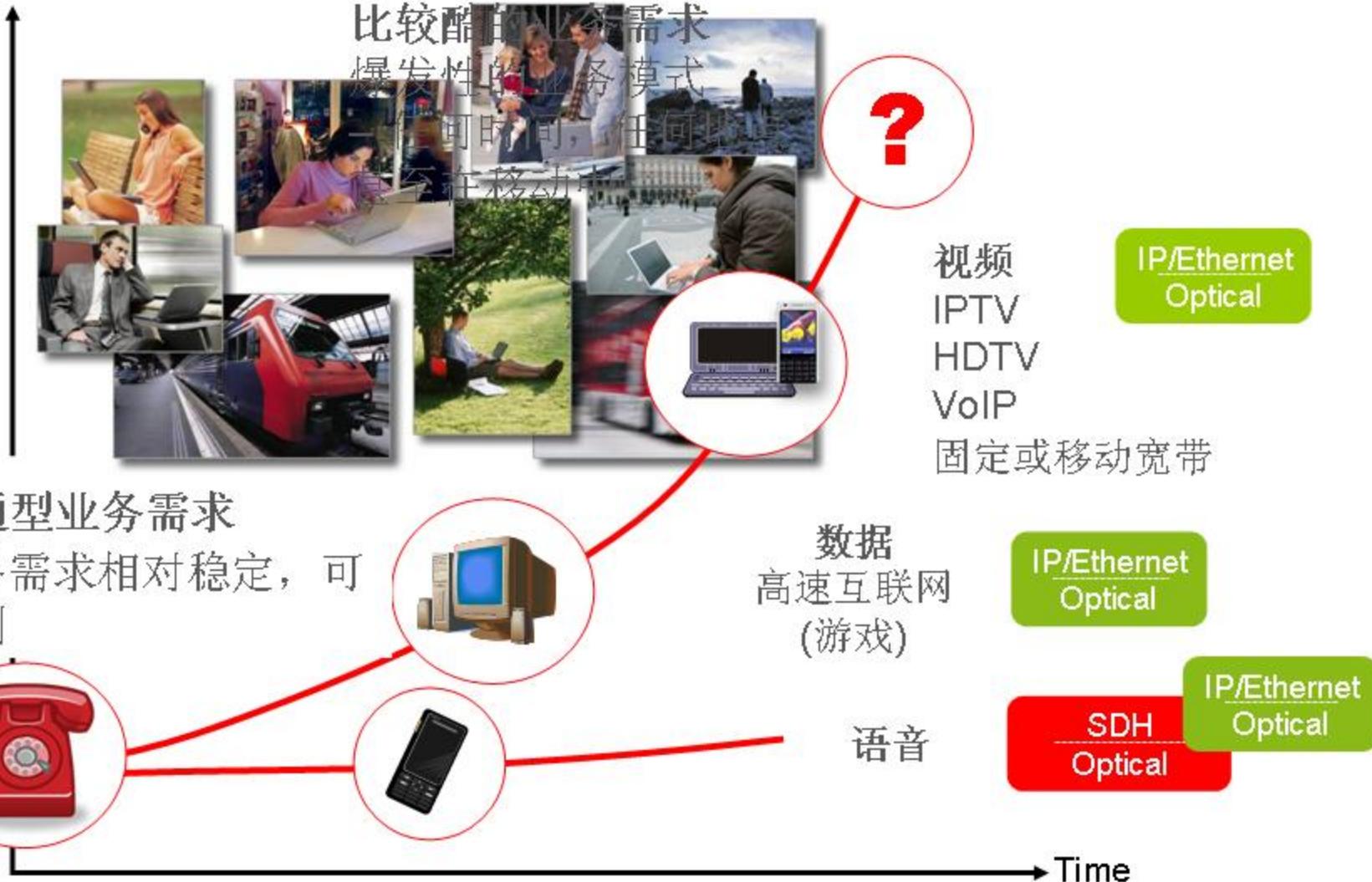
## 光网络演进展望

方榆

爱立信（中国）通信有限公司

# 支持多样性业务的统一的光传输平台

带宽需求



# “ALL-IP”背景下的传输网络定位

- › 业务及网络IP化（“ALL-IP”），能够降低运营商经营成本和有效提升服务质量及收益，已成为全业务宽带运营的基础。
  - 更好支持多种（全）业务，并共享基础设施；
  - 更快的引入新业务，更高效的网络负荷以及统一网络管理。
- › 网络IP化的误区：
  - 忽略了低层级设备在保障连接和降低网络成本上的关键作用；
  - 忽略了租用线路业务的重要性；
- › “ALL-IP”背景下，传送网的功能仍是提供面向中长期（基于月或年）的连接，并能提供针对网络故障的快速业务恢复。
  - 面向“ALL-IP”业务的传送网
  - 而非采用ALL-IP技术



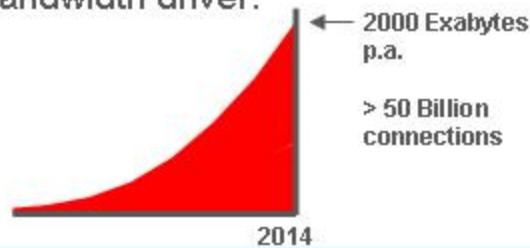
ALL-IP并非意味着传送网络采用全IP技术！



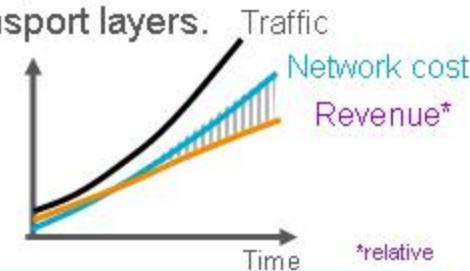
# 主要业务驱动力及网络需求

量  
容

Consumers still prioritise access to mobile and broadband services highly, despite recession. Video/TV/internet is the big bandwidth driver.



Rising investment is driving new operator strategies: Flatter networks with cost/complexity balance between routed and transport layers.

能  
耗

Increased cost of energy, cooling etc is causing TCO to rise. Optical switching (as one example) offers many-fold reductions in power.



个性化服务

Retain value in networking through delivery of services with high perceived value, and service portfolios with wide choice.

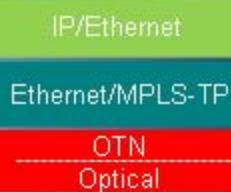


# 光传输网络面临的挑战

优化业务支撑能力



专注于IP和宽带的领域



简化网络



1. 动态、及时的业务支撑能力，最低的TCO，相对独立的多业务平台是光传输网络融合的基本需求
2. 强调IP业务，强调各网络层面优化的融合网络
3. 面向IP业务的包交换网络，同时支持支持面向连接的传输技术如WDM
4. 统一的网络管理平台管理，具备在不同网络层面全面管理诸如WDM, MPLS-TP, Ethernet等技术
5. 更具远见的网络规划工具，及时的提供新业务部署及宽容需求的管理

# 基于包业务传输网络融合

## 可持续发展的弹性网络

- 全面支持各种业务， TDM, WDM, Ethernet
- 灵活弹性的进行容量扩展

## 平滑的升级路线的技术

- 提供预设QoS业务的能力 (GFP,VCAT,LCAS, 保护等)
- 利用MPLS-TP技术传输平台中支持MPLS, IP业务的静态复用等特性

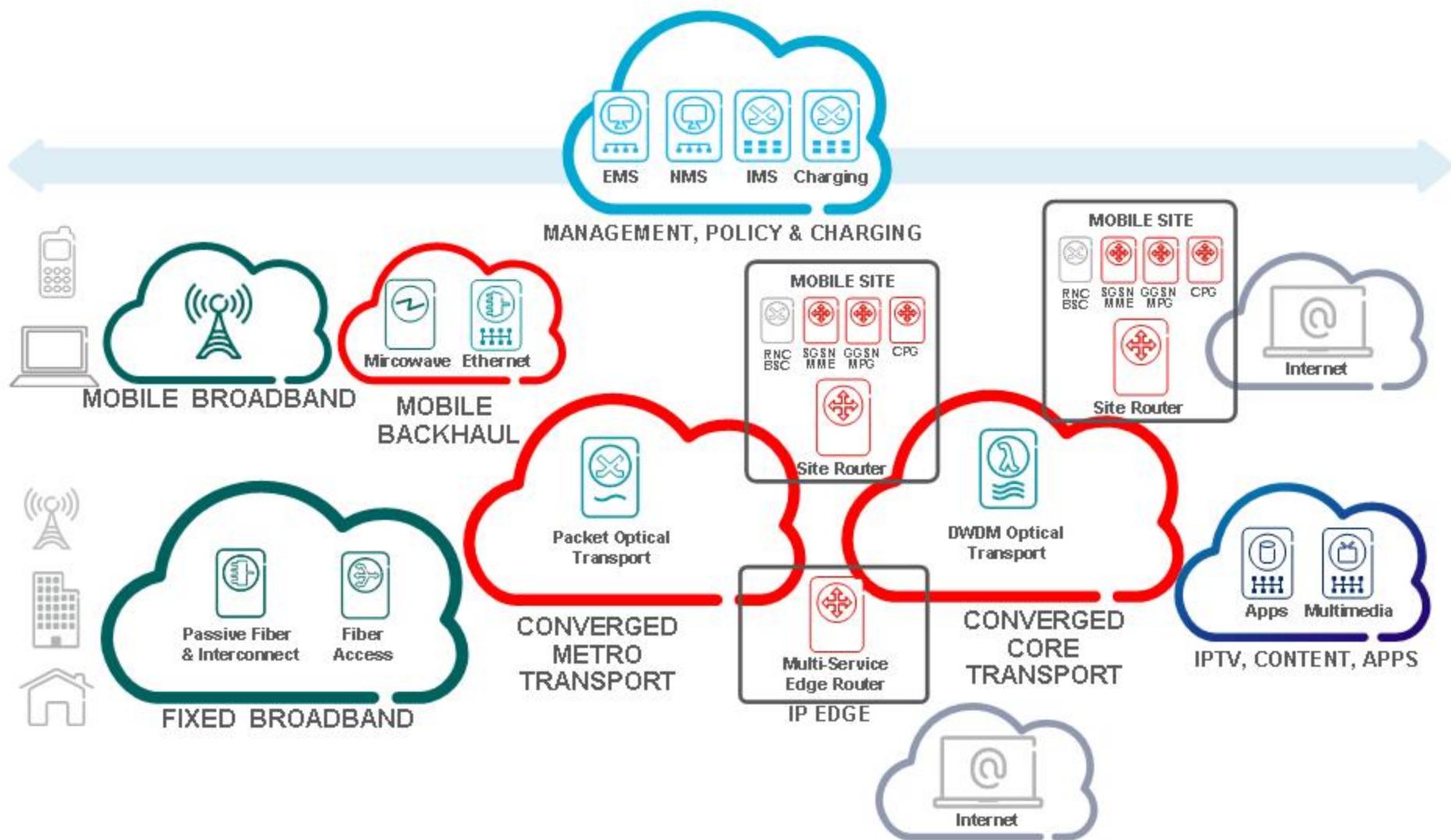
## 适合各种应用场景的解决方案

- 有现有的SDH/MSPP网络升级
- 新建的包交换传输网络
- 移动回传网路的演进

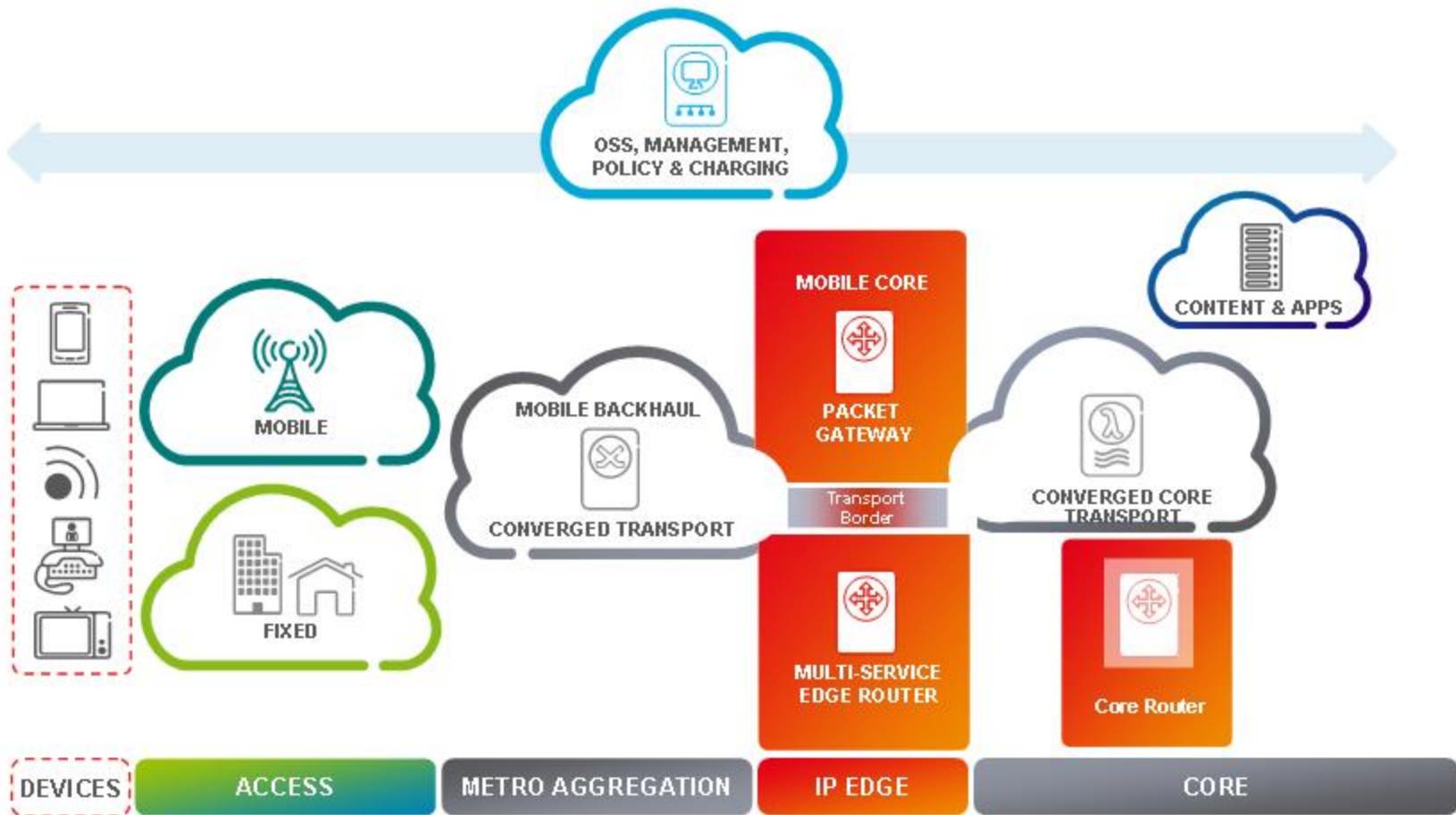
## MPLS-TP Drivers

- IP和光传输技术的结合
- 整合现有网络
- 跨平台的可操作性
- 低成本

# 端到端ALL-IP的参考网络架构



# 端到端 ALL-IP的网络架构



光传输链接所有 IP

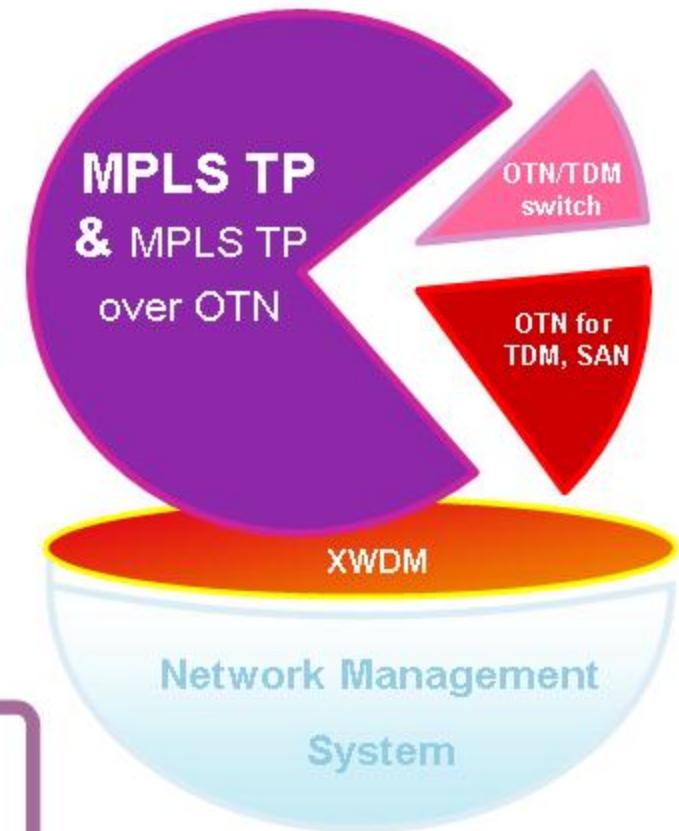
# POTP 概念

## Packet Optical Transport

**Packet based technologies** to accomodate packet-based services:  
MPLS TP is the target

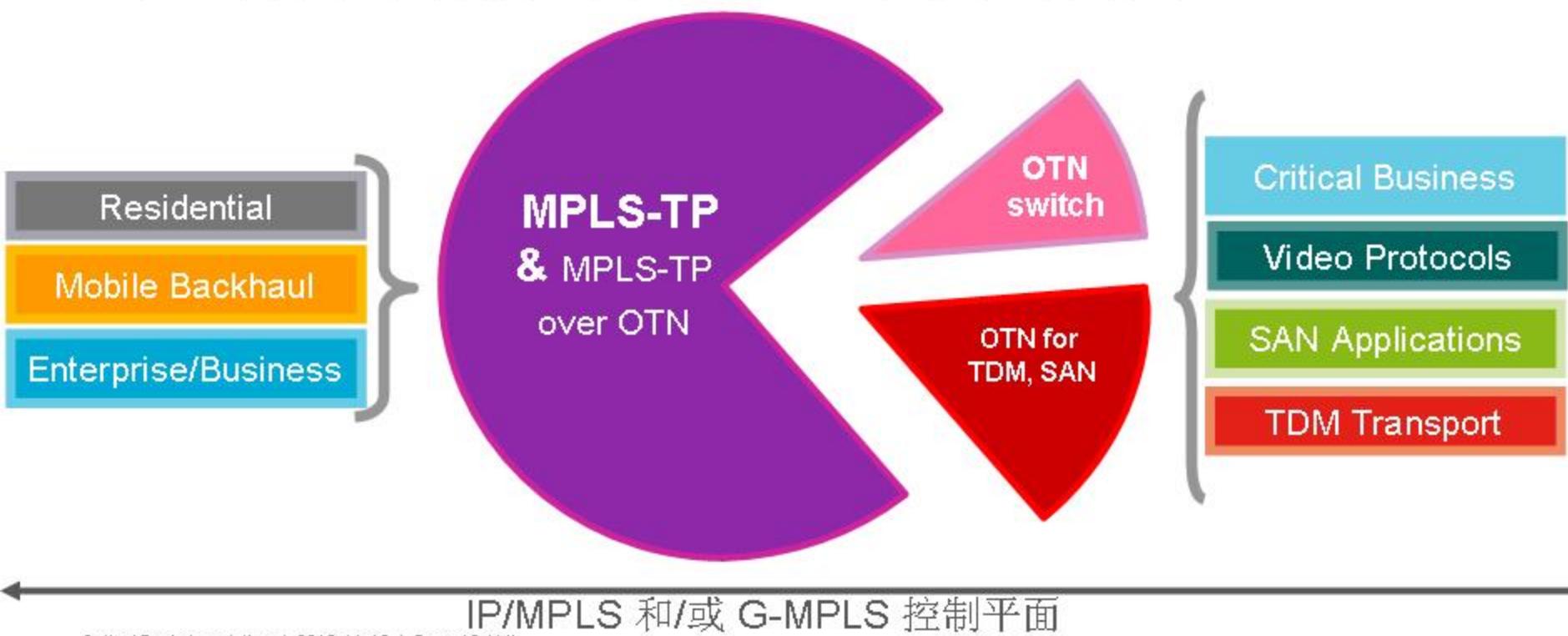
**Optical facilities** to flexibly accomodate growing bandwidth demands: WDM, OTN

**Transport networks' facilities:**  
reliability, manageability, security



# 融合的光传输网络

- 在区域应用中，带有面向连接特性的MPLS协议可以满足绝大部分的业务L2传输需求
- WDM和OTN的平台支持，是L1网络的必须
- 在业务和应用复杂的节点，OTN交叉进行疏导



# WHY NEED POTP/P-OTS?



- › **TDM switching:** native TDM switching fabrics for Voice services
- › **Ethernet switching:** scalable network with Ethernet switching of 1GE, 10GE
- › **Connection Oriented Ethernet (COE) : MPLS-TP**
- › MPLS-TP switching & aggregation that makes Ethernet performing like SDH networks
  - Reserves the BW and class of services to guarantee QoS performances
- › **Circuit Emulation Services (CES)** reliably transport TDM circuits across Metro Ethernet Networks
- › **Synchronization for MBH**
  - Synch E is the physical layer technology
  - Precision Time Protocol 1588v2 is the packet layer technology
- › **Protection** 50ms recovery, 5' 9s traffic availability
- › **OAM** for fault management
- › **OTN switching** allows packet optical layer to transparently carry any TDM or packet traffic on wavelengths, it optimizes the bandwidth
  - Add flexibility at sub-wavelength, transporting ODUx stream towards the Core networks
- › **ROADM** starting with low directions (starting from 2 degree) and scaling up
- › **OTN interfaces** for end to end network monitoring



OTN  
SWITCHING

OPTICAL  
SWITCHING



**ERICSSON**