



# There's no time like the present!

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*"The world is changing very fast. Big will  
no longer beat small.*

*It will be the **fast beating the slow.**"*

**Rupert Murdoch**





AI, and especially Machine Learning, is making everything ***scale faster and at lower cost.***

**Nielson's Law:** Bandwidth doubles every 21 months (~45% CAGR)

**Comcast:** Bandwidth doubles every 18 months (~60% CAGR)

**Emerging trends** expected to fuel increase in connectivity and data:



Near Term



Longer Term





# Network owners are having to change



## HyperScale

Invest in space  
Cellular  
Wi-Fi  
Invest



## Service Provider

Fixed Wireless Access  
Content  
In home opps  
RF  
Edge DC



## Enterprise

SaaS  
MTDC/ Cloud DC  
Private LTE



## In Building

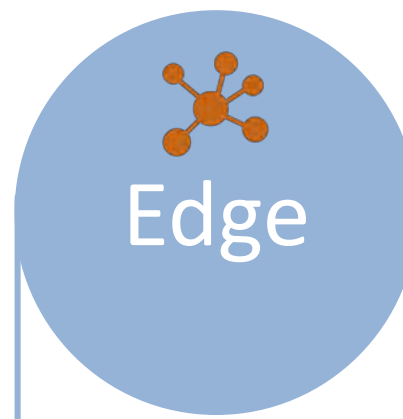
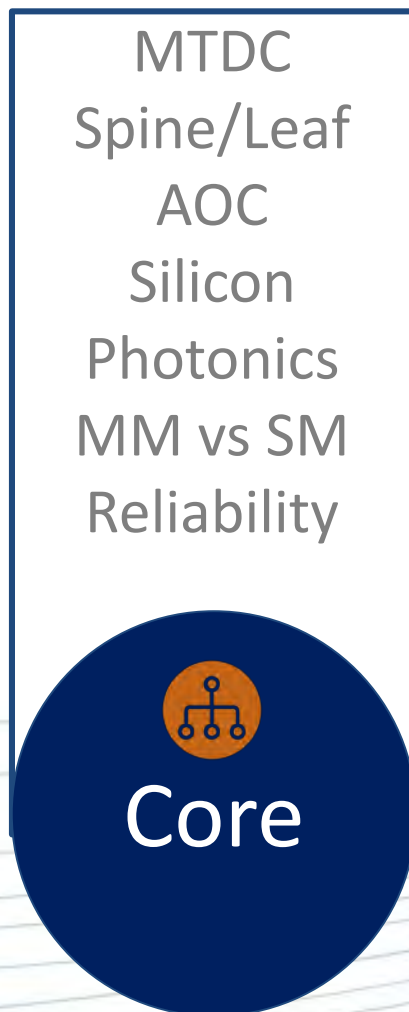
Wireless (Wi-Fi?)  
Ownership from operator to building owner  
WiFi or unlicensed LTE?  
IoT?



# Network Changes/ Effects



More Macro sites  
Multi use of fibre  
NGPON2 adoption



Edge Computing  
Edge/ Cloud DC  
Higher Freq Spectrum mgmt





# Mobile Edge Computing: Data Centres moving closer to the Edge

**Core Compute**  
High Latency  
Centralised  
Client owned



**Service Provider  
prime  
locations**

**Edge Computing**  
Low Latency  
Distributed  
Co-Located/  
POP

## 2017 This Is What Happens In An Internet Minute



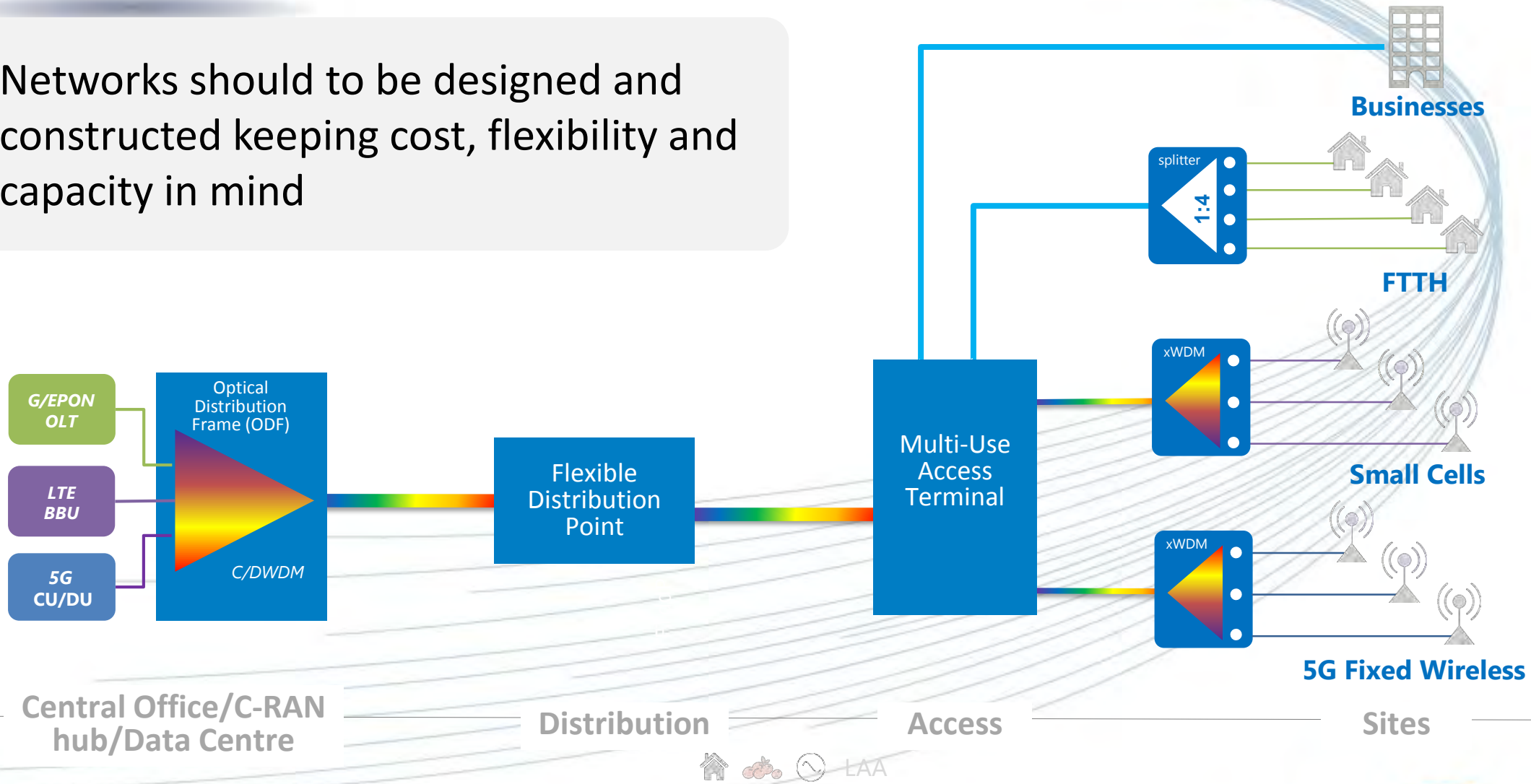
By 2025 60% of cloud servers will be deployed in Edge locations





# Converged Access Network Architecture

Networks should to be designed and constructed keeping cost, flexibility and capacity in mind







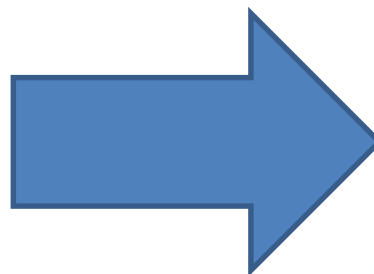
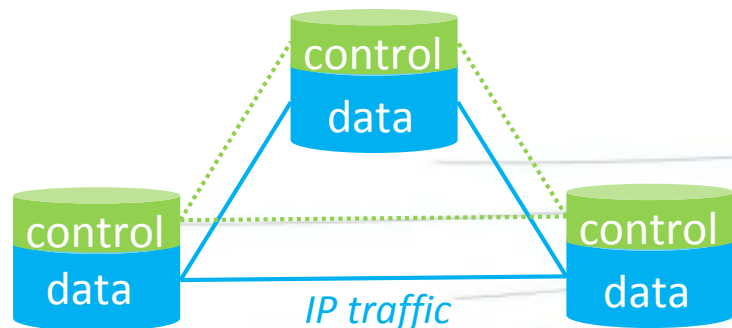


# SDN - Software Defined Networking

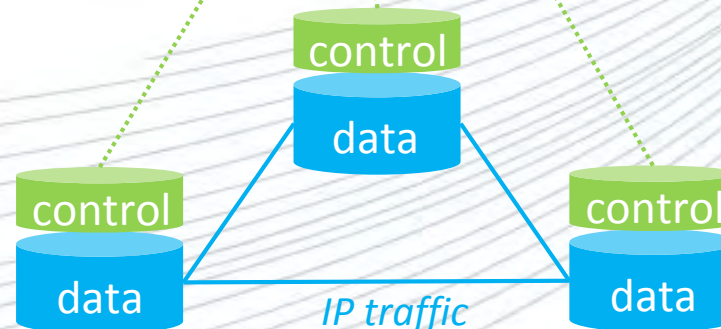
## TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE



No centralised control/orchestration.  
Each element individually touched.  
Static Routing.



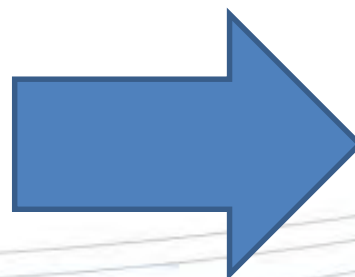
## SDN



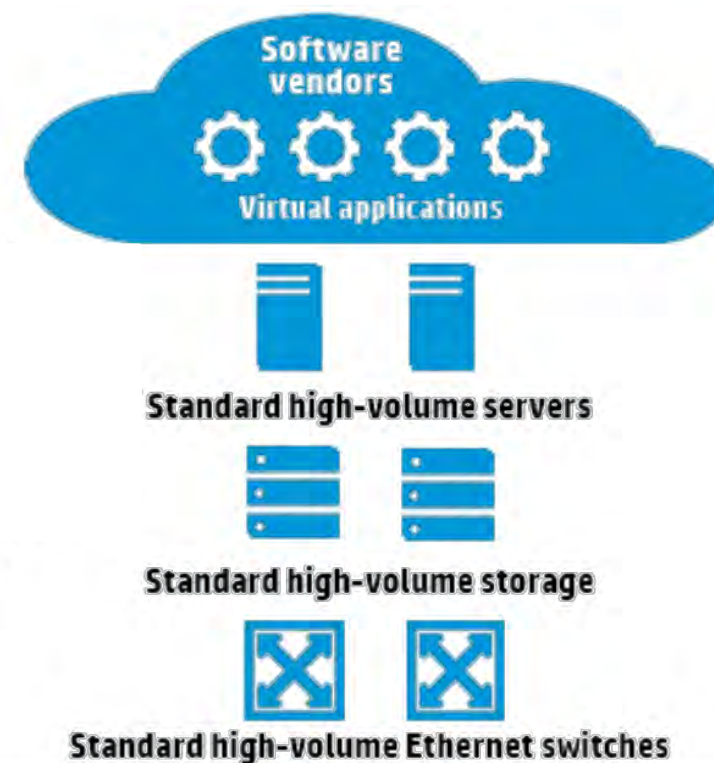


# NFV – Network Function Virtualization

## CLASSIC



## NFV





# So how do we transmit this data?

Parallel and Serial

40GBASE-SR4

100GBASE-SR10

Duplex

10GBASE-SR  
10GBASE-LRM  
10GBASE-LX4

25GBASE  
50GBASE  
100GBASE  
200GBASE

OM5

10 Gb/s  
2002

40 Gb/s  
2010

100 Gb/s  
2010

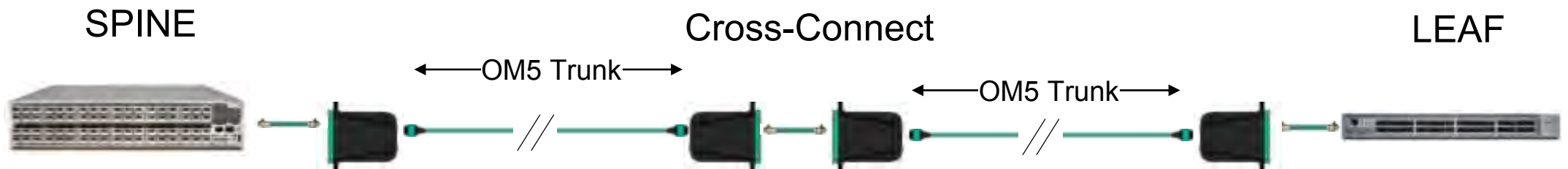
100 Gb/s  
2017 Duplex

200 Gb/s  
2018 Duplex



# So how to we transmit this data?

## 10GBASE-SR



## 200GBASE-SR

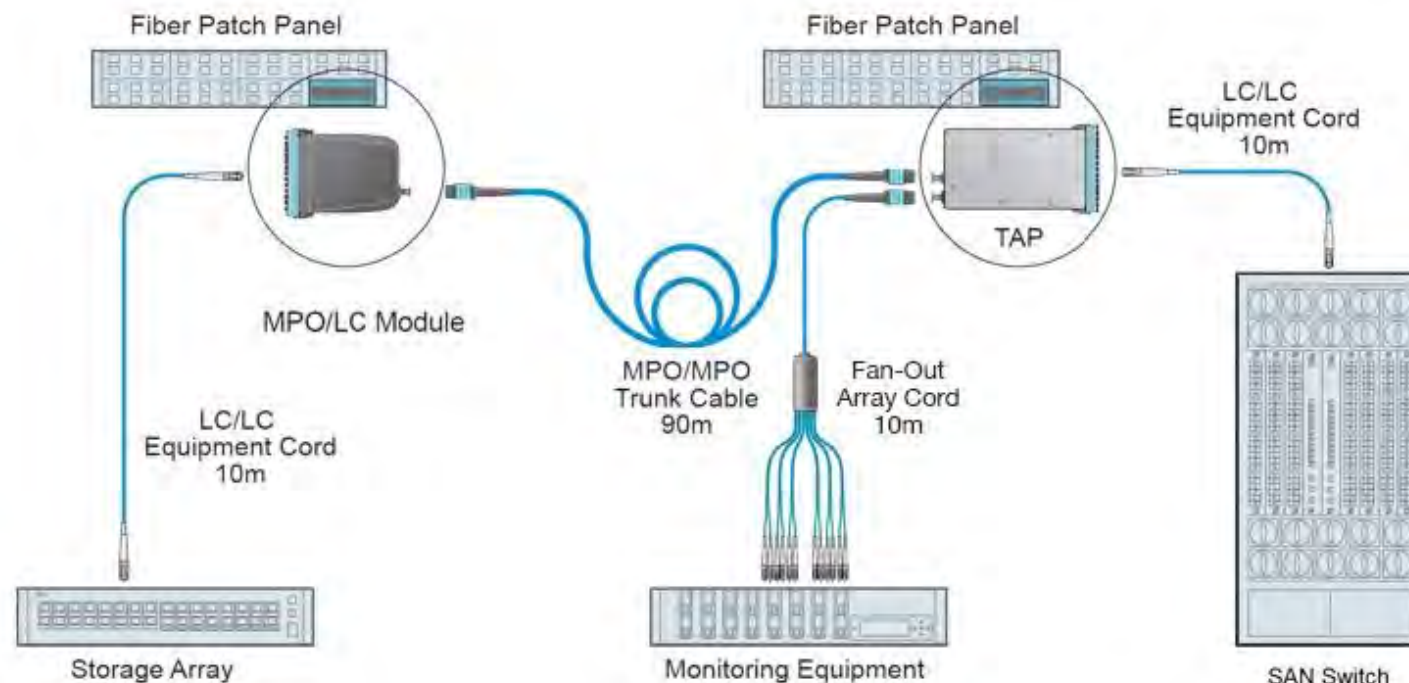




# Increased use of TAP/ Monitors

Passively monitor network links without impacting traffic

- Non-intrusive troubleshooting
- No IP address or power required
- Lawful intercept
- Network performance monitoring





# Copper – multigigabit changes

- Class D (Cat 5e) and Class E (Cat 6) are not fully specified to support the requirements of 2.5GBASE-T or 5GBASE-T
- ISO/IEC TR 11801-9905 / TIA TSB-5021 provide guidelines to qualify existing Class D and Class E (Cat 6) installations
  - ALSNR risk assessment guidelines
  - Mitigation steps
  - Category 6A recommended for new installations
- ISO/IEC 11801 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition
  - Upgrades minimum office cabling to Class E (Cat 6)
  - Recommends Class E<sub>A</sub> (Category 6A) in Offices to support applications above 1 Gb/s

ISO/IEC TR 11801-9904 Risk Assessment Tables

Class D (Cat 5e)				
Bundled Distance	Speed	Victim Length		
		1 m to 20 m	20 m to 75 m	75 m to 100 m
Up to 20 m	2.5G	Low	Low	Low
	5G	Low	Low	Medium
20 m to 75 m	2.5G	N/A	Low	Medium
	5G	N/A	Medium	High
75 m to 100 m	2.5G	N/A	N/A	Medium
	5G	N/A	N/A	High

Class E (Cat 6)				
Bundled Distance	Speed	Victim Length		
		1 m to 20 m	20 m to 75 m	75 m to 100 m
Up to 20 m	2.5G	Negligible	Low	Low
	5G	Negligible	Low	Low
20 m to 75 m	2.5G	N/A	Low	Low
	5G	N/A	Medium	Medium
75 m to 100 m	2.5G	N/A	N/A	Medium
	5G	N/A	N/A	High

Class E <sub>A</sub> (Cat 6A)				
Bundled Distance	Speed	Victim Length		
		1 m to 20 m	20 m to 75 m	75 m to 100 m
Up to 20 m	2.5G	None	None	None
	5G	None	None	None
20 m to 75 m	2.5G	N/A	None	None
	5G	N/A	None	None
75 m to 100 m	2.5G	N/A	N/A	None
	5G	N/A	N/A	None

Multigigabit developments driving increased adoption of Category 6A cabling in buildings



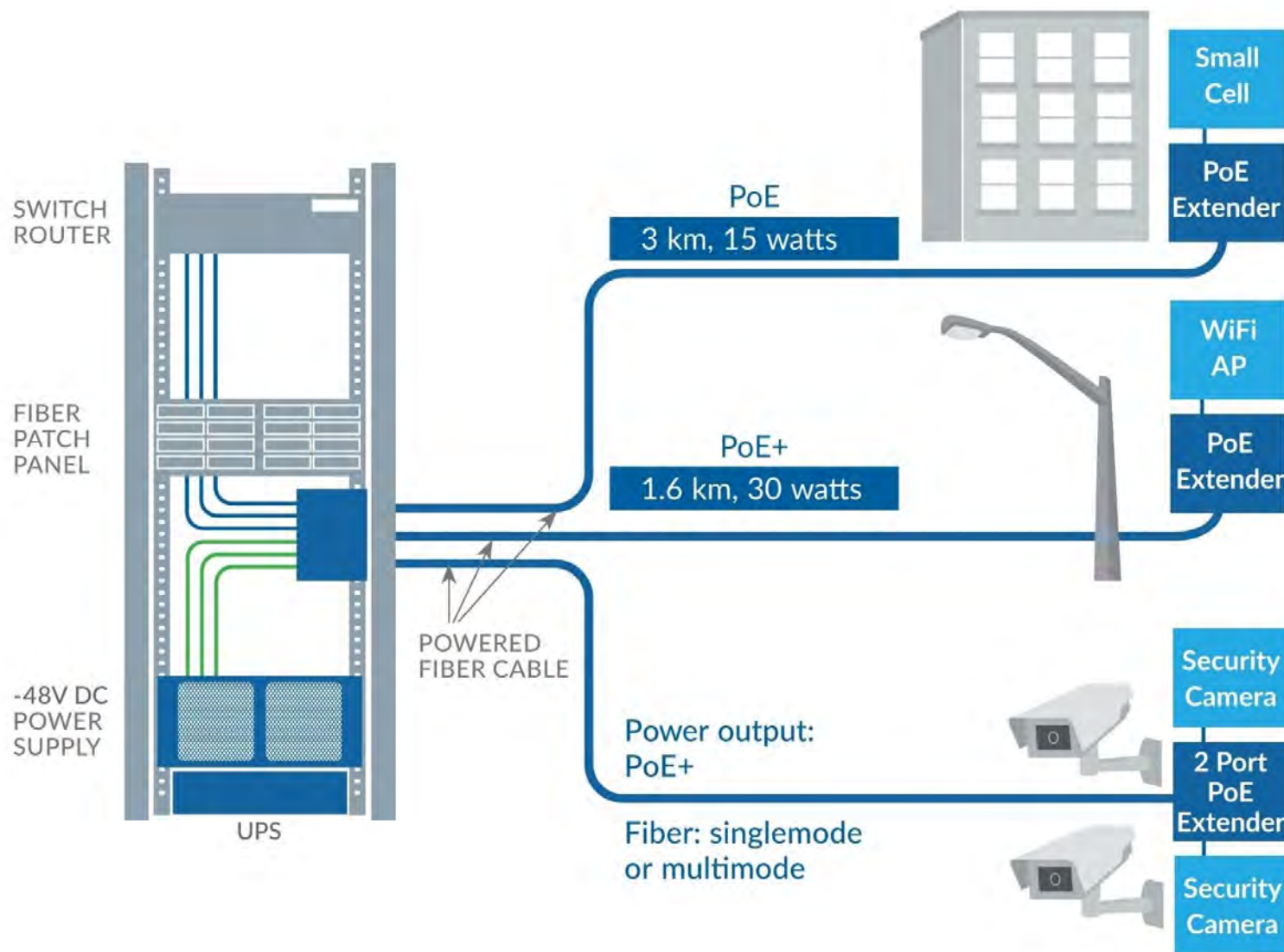
# Network Challenge – Providing Power and Comms to Edge Devices







# Solving the Power and Comms Challenge



**Consider:**

**WDM?**

**Daisy Chain powered devices?**



# Key Takeaways



## Convergence

Network  
Convergence will be a necessity to cater for all the future demands of the network



## The future is here

The demand for bandwidth, low latency and capex/opex savings drives virtualization and edge computing



## Flexible

Network operators need to be able to support multiple network applications on a single network. In order to support edge computing and SDN/NFV, data centre architectures will be deployed in central offices



## Migration ready

The data centre architectures in the central office need to focus on providing the required density and flexibility in a High Speed Migration structured cabling solutions that must be able to support the next generations of applications

THANK YOU

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