

### Video delivery over the FTTH network

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## Video is the high bandwidth FTTH application

#### Application

#### bandwidth (Mb/s)

54.3

2 x HDTV	2 x 20 Mb/s	40.0
2 x standard digital video TV	2 x 2 Mb/s	4.0
CD quality sound	200 kb/s	0.2
telephony	<100 kb/s	0.1
web surfing	10 Mb/s (max)	10.0

total bandwidth



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#### Video delivery can be in-band or out-ofband

#### Out-of-band – Video over RF

- Dedicates a wavelength to downstream overlay video services using radio frequency (RF) technology
- Closely resembles traditional cable delivery method
- Fundamentally a one-way system
- Targeted services (VoD) implemented via *narrowcasting*
- The RBOCs have chosen this approach for FTTP
- In-band Video over IP
  - Packetized video content
  - Bandwidth intensive; easily breaks as it scales
  - Regarded as more highly interactive
  - A converged network

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Hybrid RF-IP is also possible



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# $\frac{\text{Applications}_{(\text{Present + Future})} + \text{Technology}_{(\text{Present})}}{\Rightarrow \text{delivery method}}$

#### Present and future applications

- HDTV is a present and competitive offering in US
- >1 HDTV per home may become reality
- Present technology
  - B-PON

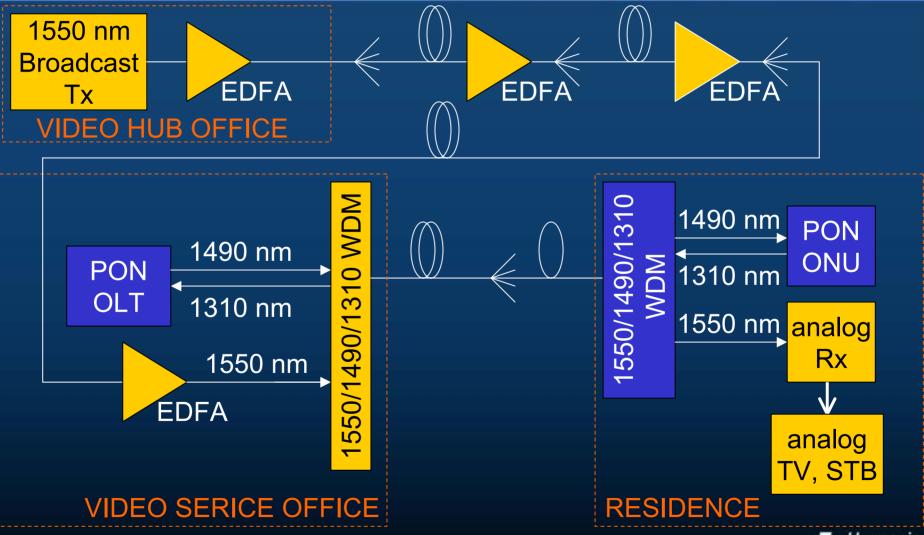
$$\frac{622 \text{ Mb/s}}{32 \text{ users}} \times \frac{1 \text{ user}}{3 \text{ TV}} \sim 6.5 \text{ Mb/s / TV}$$

No mass market IP TV or IP set top boxes

The emergence of HDTV, as well as RF-based digital products and standards makes the RF overlay a practical choice.



## EPON and ATM-PON specifications accommodate the RF video overlay





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## The RF video overlay is highly developed and low risk

#### In the home

- The "analog" TV is the most common residential gateway in the world.
- Analog video serves multiple TVs without extra set top boxes
- Digital set top box volume driven by CATV applications digital video and video on demand
- Most homes are already "wired" with coax.
- At the Headend / Central Office
  - Broadcast video scales with demand better than IP video
  - Headend infrastructure equipment for video overlay is proven and mature
    - for analog video
    - digital broadcast video
    - for video on demand
    - for HDTV

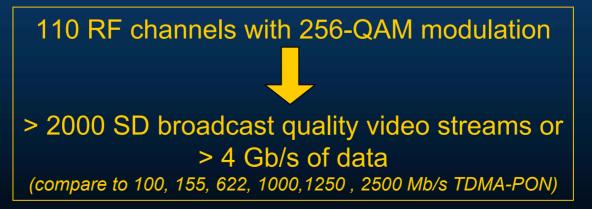


### The RF video overlay is bandwidth efficient

modulation format	data rate in 6 MHz RF channel
	Mb/s
256-QAM	38
64-QAM	28
QPSK	10
QPSK	10

MPEG encoding + statistical multiplexing + 256-QAM modulation

up to 18 broadcast quality video streams within a 6-MHz bandwidth





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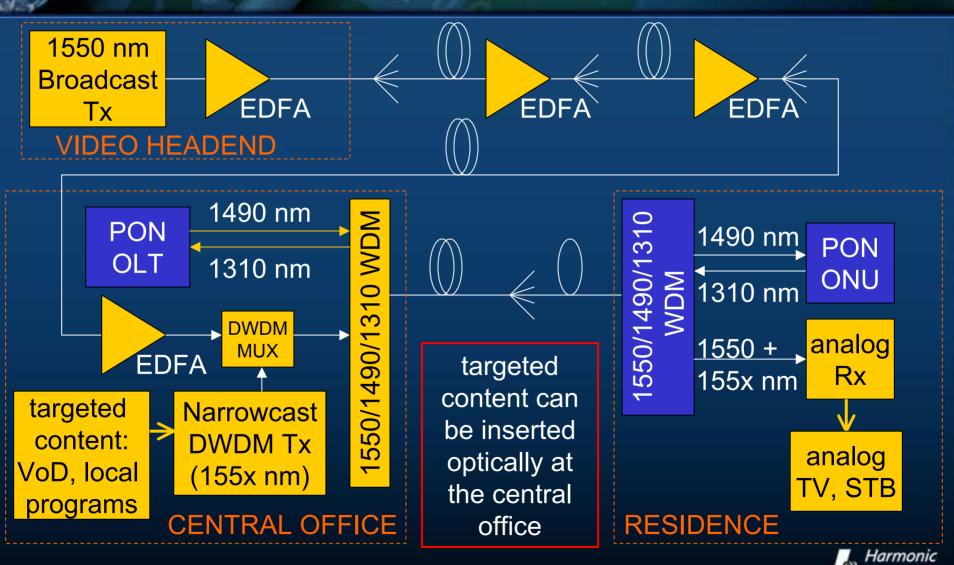
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## RF video overlay enables both broadcast and targeted content

- Not all video content is broadcast
- Video on Demand content is unique to the subscriber
- Optical Narrowcasting uses DWDM to assign bandwidth segments to targeted service groups of multiple 32-user PONs
  - Broadcast and Narrowcast content are optically MUXed using DWDM
  - Content is deMUXed at the ONT via RF Sub-Carrier Multiplexing (SCM)
    - Both wavelengths shine on the same photodiode. No DWDM deMUX required at the ONT



### RF video overlay uses DWDM for narrowcasting



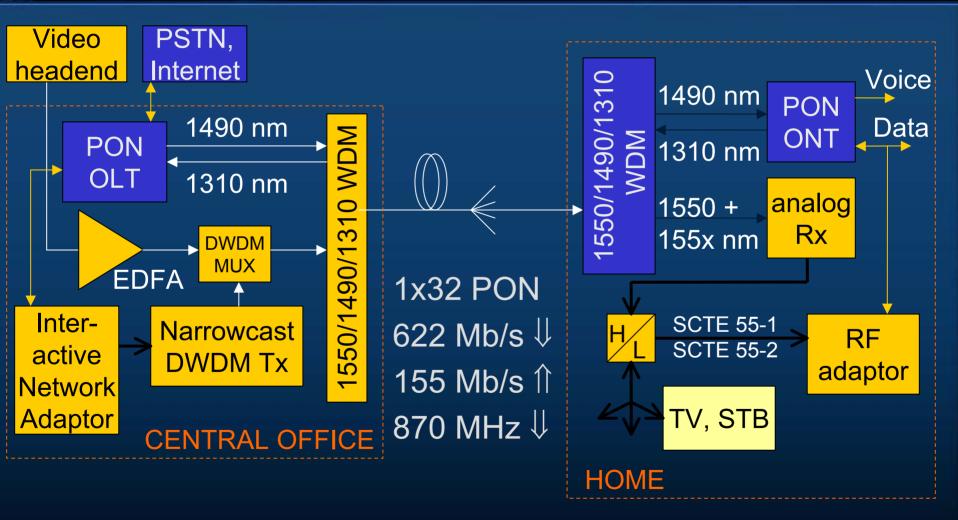
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## The Return Path is the RF video overlay's weakness

- The RF video overlay does not naturally accommodate the cable return path
  - Limits use commodity two-way cable set-topboxes
- Solution: *The RF adaptor* 
  - Co-located at the ONT
  - Enables interactive video services over RF overlay architecture
  - Demodulates upstream RF (5-42 MHz) QPSK set top box communications and translates into IP packets



### Fiber to the Premises





### Summary

- Present HDTV bandwidth requirements are ~10 times greater than SDTV
  - Video over switched infrastructures (xDSL, ATM-PON, IP) is challenging
- RF video is very bandwidth efficient.
- RF video accommodates a flexible mix of broadcast and narrowcast content
- The RF adaptor allows use of standard two-way set top boxes
- RF video leverages mature technology
- RF video is the selection of record for the US RBOCs FTTP plans

