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O-E-O, No Need to Slow: The Optical Routing Revolution

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Our Networks

Scenario

- Routers connected in **point-to-point**, DCI, any-to-any mesh, or in low-capacity chains and rings Benefits
- No optical design and planning process, no λ inventory and routing

Current "Grey" deployments



Multiservice Networks

Service providers are being driven to expand service delivery with

- Broadband Access (FTTx)
- Business Services
- Mobile access

Most service providers started out with Business services



Growing Demand

Bandwidth needs Increase:

- Home users expecting higher data rates. Driven by Augmented Reality and IoT Smart Homes
- Business services expected to grow AI assisted Applications
- Increasing importance of **low** latency networks
- · Efficiency in network operations and ability to expand



TRADITIONAL APPROACH E-O O-E-O... O-E-O O-E-O O-E

- Router to Router add latency
- Bottlenecks created by OEO conversion
- High power consumption
- Cost and complexity of scaling
- Impact on end-user experience and operational efficiency



IP OVER OPTICAL Technology trends fueling IPoDWDM



Routing as only electrical grooming. Optics integration is a viable option



IP OVER OPTICAL IPoDWDM benefits and challenges

Benefits

Cost, footprint and power consumption

No transponder platform

Architecture

- More distributed packet switching
- Seamless network bridging

Management and interop

 Open management interfaces, as defined by industry forums and standard organizations, foster vendor interop and disaggregation and create automation potential

Management

Loss of e2e optical management and visibility

Challenges

- Needs multi-layer management integration
- Existing single vendor solutions create lock-in

Operations

- Optical planning and performance guarantee
- Responsibility for troubleshooting and RMAs
- Coexistence with legacy services and brownfield network segments

Devices

- Asynchronous software upgrade cycles
- Only newer routers support coherent pluggable transceivers

OPTICAL BYPASS SAVES POWER AND IMPROVES SCALABILITY Simplifying Network Architecture

OLS with optical bypass



Power dissipation

- IP fabric ~0.15W/Gb, 400G plug ~20W
- Forwarding a 400G wavelength consumes
 - ~100W through the IP fabric
 - ~4W through a ROADM



Optical Routing for Regional Service Providers









Capacity growth

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Low capacity

- IP topology: daisy chain ring. One or few wavelengths in between neighboring routers
- DWDM topology: Chain of point-to-point OLS cheapest for one channel. Optical bypass OLS is ready for growth.

Moderate capacity

- IP topology: High-capacity site is taken out of the daisy-chainring forming an additional ring in the IP layer
- DWDM topology: chain of pointto-point OLS with regenerations similar CapEx as ROADM ring with next neighbor connections and optical bypass

Medium to high capacity

- IP topology: multiple IP rings up to full hub&spoke
- DWDM topology: ROADM ring with optical bypass much lower cost than point-to-point OLS chain with multiple regenerations



Improving Network Resilience

- WDM networks can route further distances
- Fibre loss easier to absorb
- Loss of router does not impact Optical signals
- Optical protection for 1+1 Optical paths switch at < 50ms

Real-World Examples



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Conclusion



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Thank you

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