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Efficient Optical Core Networks

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Uhrenturm der TVM

Towards 6G...

ТШ



consumption, Ultra-Low latency multiple tech. Coexistance, etc.

Optical technology evolution





Use of BVT (Bandwidth Variable Transponders) \rightarrow Support different configurations (bitrate, modulation, fec) \rightarrow min OSNR, required frequency slots (FS)

Optical network core requirements







[* Expected = 2018 CISCO VNI Forecast]

Issues faced by operators:

- How to model realistic traffic models?
- How to cope with traffic increase?
- How to reduce blocked/partially breached demands?
- Increase spectrum utilization efficiency
- Reduce investments (SDM, BDM,...)

RCSA Problem







Multi-period RCSA problem



[1] ONDM2021 "Transmission-Aware Bandwidth Variable Transceiver Allocation in DWDM Optical Networks"



Multi-period RCSA problem



SDM vs BDM







Avg.Fiber/link



Allocated









Multi-period RCSA problem



[2] OFC 2020 " HeCSON: Heuristic for Configuration Selection in Optical Network Planning"

[3] ECOC 2020 "Planning Optical Networks for Unexpected Traffic Growth"

[4] OFC2021 "Towards Dynamic Network Reconfigurations for Flexible Optical Network Planning"

[5] ONDM2021 "Evaluation of Lightpath Deployment Strategies in Flexible-Grid Optical Networks"

Case study: Nobel-Germany

- Comparing three approaches:
 - Approach 1: LP Upgrade
 - Approach 2: LP Upgrade + LP Addition
 - Approach 3: LP Upgrade + LP Addition + LP Reroute



Conclusions





5G/6G keep increasing BW requirements of demands



Spectral efficiency



Coping with requirements at lowest cost