

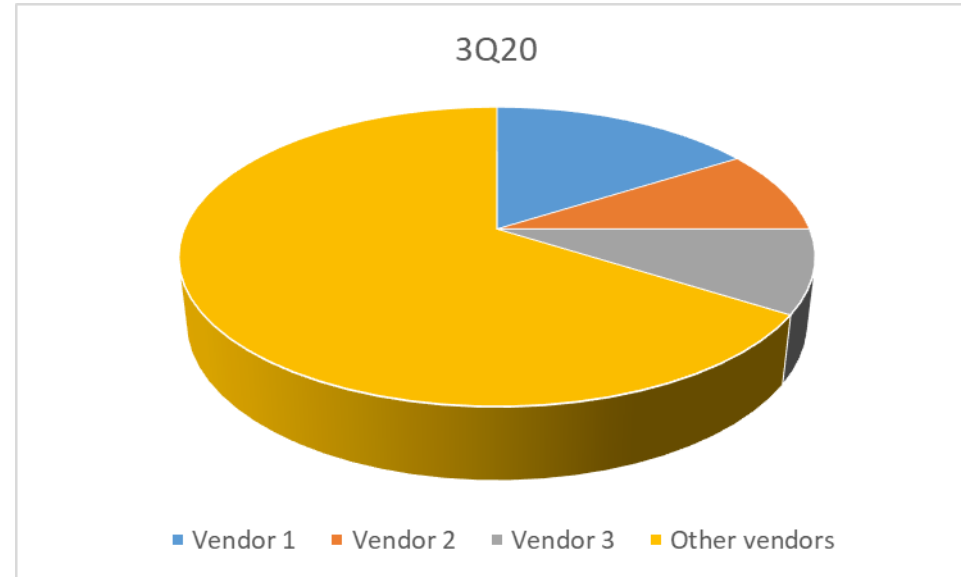
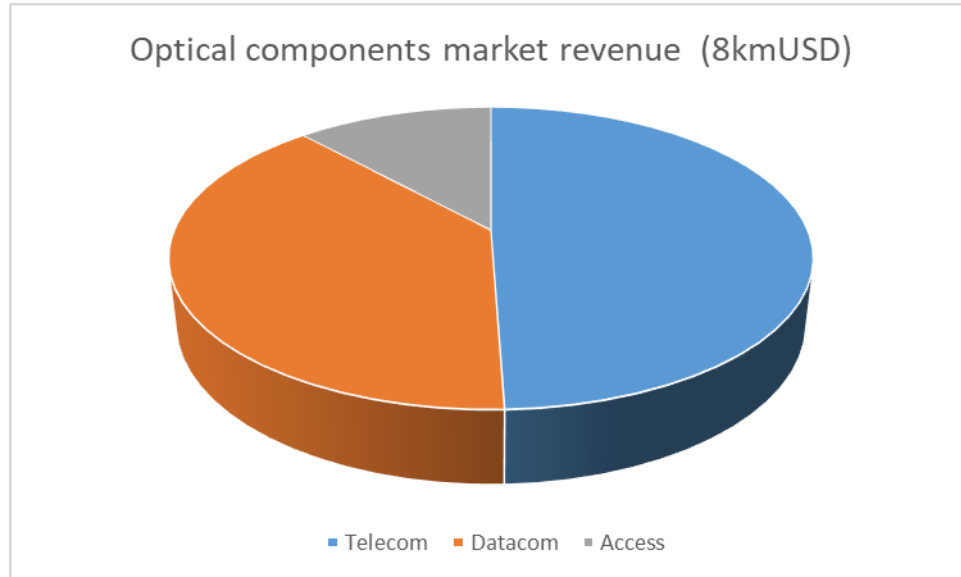
# Challenges for Photonics as 5G Booms

An aerial view of a city, likely New York City, with a dense network of blue lines overlaid on the buildings and streets, representing data connections or photonics infrastructure. The lines are most concentrated in the center and spread out towards the edges of the frame. The background shows a cityscape with various buildings and a clear sky with some clouds.

EPIC Online Technology Meeting on Commercial  
Challenges for Photonics as 5G Booms  
(in cooperation with COBO)



# The optical components market



Telecom= wide area networks (WAN), including amplifiers and ROADM  
Datacom= components for data centers, enterprise, and LANs  
Access= FTTx and CATV

- The optical components market is a healthy but fragmented market, where competition fosters innovation but also poses profitability challenges
- It is dominated by telecom (moderate volumes, higher cost) and datacom (higher volumes, lower cost) products: where does 5G fit?

# The mobile transport network



5G led to the introduction of a new “mobile transport network” segment, with its own peculiarities

- Short distances, as in access networks
- High capacity and multiple topologies, as in WANs
- New advanced features, such as self-configurable components and low latency transmission and switching.

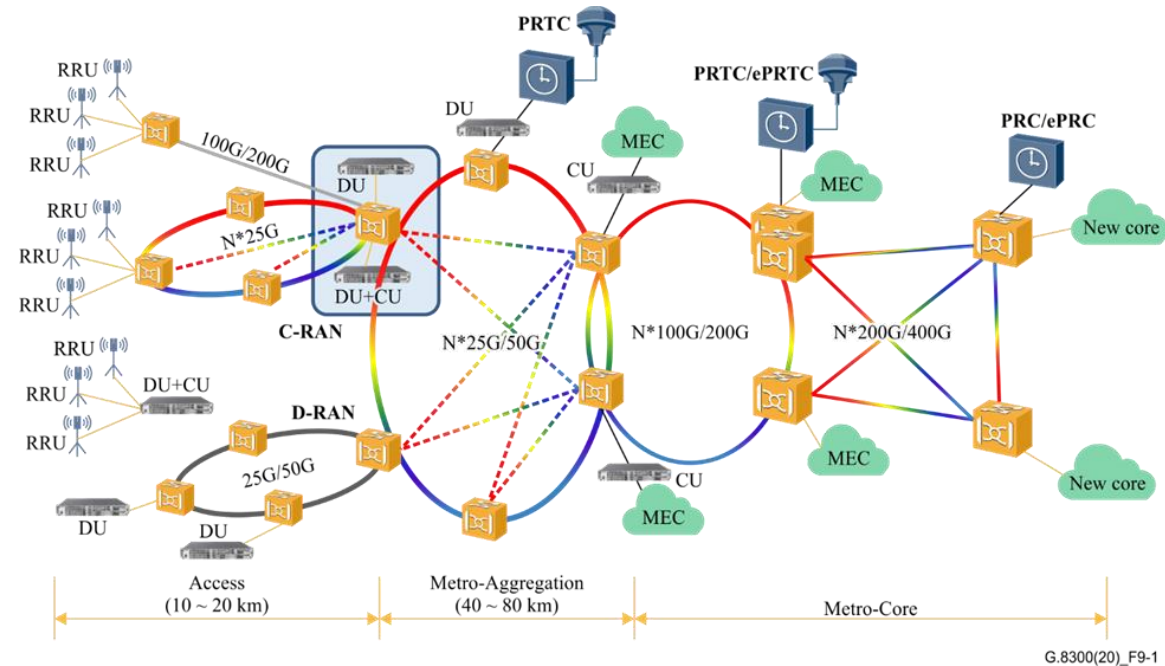
What does it imply for optical components?

- Potential product volumes are high, as in datacom
- Target cost is low, as in access
- Required features are demanding, as in WAN

5G requires new optical components: the high volumes make the business opportunity appealing but initial investments and risks are big too

- Standardization, multi-source agreements, pilot lines for prototypes, public co-funding are possible tools to mitigate the risk and accelerate the introduction of such new technologies

Example of mobile transport network topology, from ITU-T Recommendation G.8300

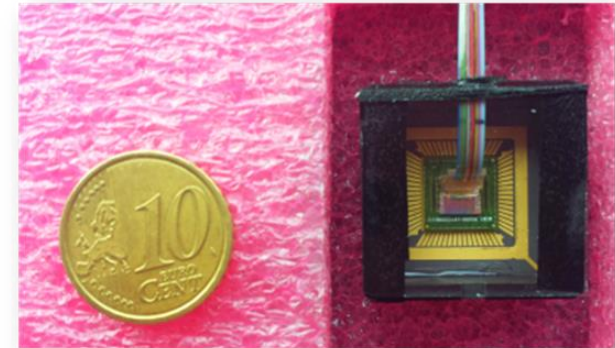


# Examples of new enabling optical technologies for 5G transport

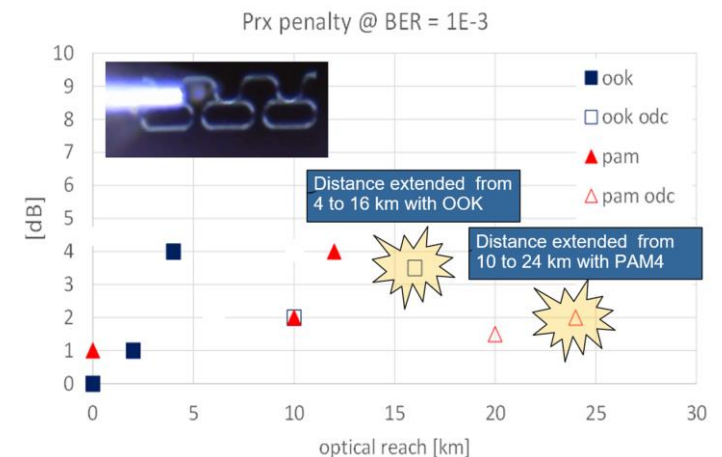


- Self-tunable, multi-vendor interoperable, bidirectional DWDM SFP28 (e.g., based on ITU-T G.698.4)
- Ultra cost-effective bidirectional "grey" SFP28 for very short distances (<2km)
- Cost-effective 100G (400G later) coherent optical interfaces targeting short distances (~20 km)
- High speed (50-200G) direct detection optical interfaces, enabled by:
  - [New modulation formats](#)
  - [Tunable chromatic dispersion compensators in integrated photonics](#)
  - [Advanced receiver architectures](#)
- [Small form factor, cost effective ROADMs based on silicon photonics](#)
- Integrated photonics, tunable optical filters, e.g., for WDM overlay over PON

Packaged mini-ROADM



50G reach with a 3 micro-rings dispersion compensator



# Integrated photonics ecosystem challenges



- Integrated photonics, especially silicon photonics, is a key enabling technology for all those new developments, but ...
  - Multi-project wafers are ideal for proof-of-concept demos but not for products or engineered prototypes
  - No widely accepted standards and design libraries exist for PICs, as for electrical ICs
  - Silicon fabs are reluctant to divert resources on products with much lower volumes than the consumer market, which is their cash cow
  - Skills such as co-packaging with high-speed electrical ICs and III-V/Si integration are not so common yet
  - Different business models exist (see picture) and choosing one is not obvious
- In Europe there is a unique knowhow that could lead to significant industrial impact but more coordination and resource sharing among the various initiatives is needed.

