

AT&T Open Single Port

G.fast DPU Specification

Revision 1.0

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# Revision History

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| Revision | Date | Author | Description |
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# Scope

This document defines the technical specifications for the AT&T Open 4-Port G.fast DPU submitted to the Open Compute Project.

# Overview

This document describes the technical specifications of the AT&T Open 4 Port G.fast Distribution Point Unit (ODPU). The system is a physical unit that is self‐contained, and not part of a rack or other physical chassis system. The 4 port ODPU can provide up to 1Gbps of symmetrical broadband service (with DTA) using the 106MHz G.fast or 1.5 to 2Gbps using the 212Mhz G.fast technology.

The customer-facing G.fast ports on this ODPU is primarily twisted pair. This design allows for power to be supplied by the customer-facing ports, called reverse power feed, and thus allows the unit to be placed in locations where power is not available.

This system is typically deployed in outside plant serving single family homes or small business. As we evolve the technology, extending beyond the 106MHz to facilitate higher speeds, the rate reach factor becomes critical justifying the need for fewer port ODPU to be able to meet customers demand for higher bandwidth. Applications of this design include some specific variations and considerations in order to address a broader market and set of collaborators for this project. Specifically, the set of variations considered include:

1. Outdoor enclosure/NID serving SFU’s, small businesses in strip mall
2. Use of twisted pair wiring to the customers
3. Includes reverse power feed for twisted pair

# Outdoor Enclosure

The AT&T Open 4 port DPU is mainly targeted for use outdoor, designed for deployment in pedestals, poles, and underground enclosures. This package emphasizes robust weather resistance and environmental robustness.

**Figure 1 – Outdoor DPU**

# Reverse Power Feed

Reverse power feed is one of various ODPU powering methods defined in TR-301. Here, the ODPU draws its power from the customer premises via the copper lines between those premises and the ODPU. The reverse power feed capacity and ODPU power consumption need to be such that the ODPU can be fully operational when only a single customer is connected. Any back-up battery would be located in the customer premises. Reverse powering shall have two power splitters (one located at the customer premises and another at the remote node-ODPU) to enable power to be inserted at the customer end of a link and extracted at the remote node-ODPU. Within the remote node -ODPU, if it operates with multiple power-fed lines then there shall be a power extraction and combiner unit. The purpose of this unit is to combine the multiple power feed inputs to produce a single power source output. The power load should be shared amongst the input power sources.

# Software Stack

Software to drive the AT&T Open 16-Port G.fast DPU is based on same approach taken for the Open GPON and XGS-PON specs. As shown in Figure 2, and moving from the bottom to the top of the figure, the ODPU has Firmware and a Driver that runs in the silicon and provides a management interface toward a standard management agent called a Persistent Management Agent (PMA). A PMA manages a single ODPU and there is a PMA Aggregator (PMAA) that manages many. In the software stack, we will develop an open scale-out PMA with aggregation included. The ON.Labs VOLTHA project is an open multi-protocol management and control plane agent, and will be used to derive OpenFlow, as well as NETCONF/YANG interfaces to the control plane applications and configuration controllers. From these interfaces upwards, the same applications are used that were developed for GPON and XGS-PON in order to configure and control the G.fast system as part of an access network. This re-use of the networking stack is intentional because GPON and XGS-PON are both popular backhaul technologies for G.fast ODPUs.



Figure 2 - Software stack for Open -Port G.fast DPU

To support this application, the Open 4-Port G.fast DPU minimizes the number of components populated on the system board and leverages external, scalable, available and re‐usable components instead.

This is the most basic and economic instantiation of this design. Management is performed through external processes and is communicated through a virtual LAN that isolates that traffic from customer traffic. Specifically, there is a need to support OOB (out of band management) LAN. The design does still support a variety of power supply options, airflow options, and a baseboard management controller (BMC) to manage these resources.

# G.fast Network Application

A G.fast Access network supports customers of various types, including both single and multi-family dwelling units, and including options for one or more customers per ODPU and multiple ODPUs per location. A novel and key feature of G.fast is the ability to reverse-power the ODPU from one or more attached customer ports. This allows placing ODPUs on poles or at the curb where powering is difficult.

Some key features include:

Figure 3 shows G.fast Access technology, which is typically deployed in twisted pair or coax loops that are less than 500m, and which support about a gigabit of bandwidth when both directions are added up. The split of bandwidth used for upstream and downstream is configurable, and can be symmetric (e.g. 500x500M) or can be asymmetric (e.g. 750Mx250M). G.fast can be deployed in various configurations, some of which are shown in Figure 4.



Figure 3 – G.fast Access Technology



Figure 4 – G.fast Access Network

# Physical Overview

## Maximum Dimensions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Inches | Millimeters |
| Length -  |  |  |
| Width –  |  |  |
| Height –  |  |  |
|  |

## Top View

The top view of the Open 4-Port G.fast DPU shows the PCBs and associated components in the system (illustrative only).

5

## Front View

The front view of the Open 4-Port G.fast DPU shows the external connectors and associated components in the system (illustrative only).

2

1

## Panel LED Definitions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| LED Name | Description | State |
| Diag | LED to indicate system diagnostic test results | Green – NormalAmber – InitializingRed – Fault detectedOff – No Power |
| SFP+ Speed LED | LED built intoSFP+ cage to indicate port speed | Green 3 blinks/pause – 10G Green 2 blinks/pause – 2.5G Green 1 blink/pause – 1G Off – No Link/Port down |
| SFP+ Enable LED | LED built intoSFP+ cage to indicate SFP status | On Green – SFP installed and active Flashing indicates activityOn Amber– SFP installed, but has a faultOff – No SFP installed or Administered down |
| G.fast  | 4 LEDs to indicate G.fast port status | Green – NormalAmber – InitializingRed – Fault detectedOff – No Link/Port down |

### SFP+ Interface Module support

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 10Gb SFP+ Modules | Standard 10Gb Ethernet modules, as well as XGS-PON SFP+ ONT modules, as well as 2.5G GPON SFP ONT modules. |

# System Overview

## Main Block Diagram





Figure 5 - Main system Block diagram

Figure 5 shows two options of the high level block diagram of the ODPU using xPON ONT SoC integrated with the G.fast components and SFP+ ONT

* GPON optics or SFP+ for uplink
* xPON ONT SoC or SPF+ ONT
* DFE to support 4 ports of G.fast
* Analog Front End (AFE) chips as needed to support 4 ports of G.fast
* Twisted pair connector
* Reverse power feed components

**Hardware Components**

The G.fast modem is comprised of two primary components, the DFE and the AFE.

**DFE** – The Digital Front End (DFE) is the heart of the modem, and is responsible for all of the signal processing and “baseband” type functions, up to and including the Ethernet interface to the uplink.

**AFE** – The Analog Front End (AFE) is digitally coupled to the DFE, and is primarily responsible for converting the digital signals from the DFE into electrical waveforms that are emitted by the ODPU onto the transmission media, as well as receiving electrical waveforms from the transmission media, converting them into their digital analogs, and sending them to the DFE for decoding.

#### Supporting different Uplink connectivity modes

The Open 4-Port G.fast DPU uplink connectivity and configuration architecture can support various uplink link modes which can be configured differently based on the required bandwidth (e.g. 1G, 2.5G or 10G). For example -

* For **1G** – A 1G Ethernet SFP or PON ONT operating at 1G
* For **2.5G** – Typically a GPON SFP ONT operating at 2.5G x 1.25G
* For **10G** – A 10G Ethernet SFP+ or PON ONT operating at 10G

# Functional Hardware Blocks

# Software Support

The Open 8-Port G.fast DPU supports a base software package composed of the following components:

### BMC support

OpenBMC Is there a desire for IPMI or a true BMC?

### ONIE (Optional CPU Module)

Initialization and firmware updates

### Open Network Linux

See <http://opennetlinux.org/>for latest supported version (Is this feasible/desired?)

### Overall System Software

See <http://opencord.org> for information and documentation

See <https://github.com/opencord/cord> for software source

# General Specifications

## Power Consumption

The total estimated system power consumption of the AT&T Open 8-Port G.fast DPU is ~10Watts. This is based upon worst case power assumptions for traffic, optics used, and environmental conditions.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Main Blocks | Qnt. | Typ. (W) | Max. (W) | Total Typ. (W) | Total Max. (W) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Total estimated Power |   |   |   |  |  |

# Specification Requirements

Environmental placement requirements differ for the outdoors and indoors units.

## Safety

* UL/ Canada
* CB (Issued by TUV/RH)
* China CCC

## Electromagnetic Compatibility

* GR-1089-CORE
* FCC Title 47, Part 15, Subpart B Class A

## ROHS

Restriction of Hazardous Substances (6/6)

Compliance with Environmental procedure 020499-00 primarily focused on Restriction of Hazardous Substances (ROHS Directive 2002/95/EC) and Waste and Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC)