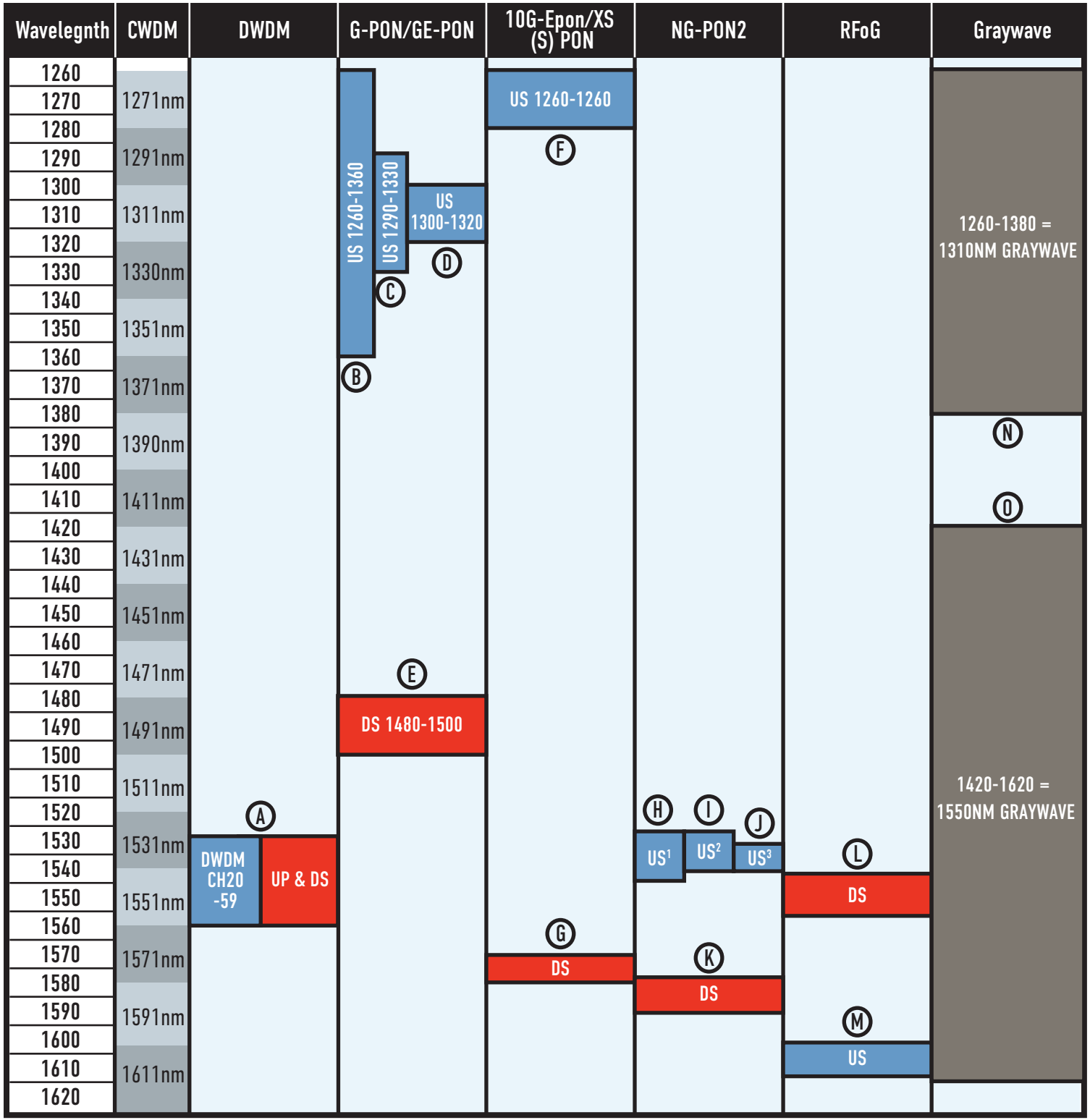
WAVELENGTH DEPLOYMENTS IN OPTICAL NETWORKING



KEY

UPSTREAM

DOWNSTREAM

A: The C-Band ranges from 1531nm to 1570nm. Common DWDM deployments are in this range using ITU channel 59 (1530.33nm) to ITU Channel 20 (1561.42nm) for send and receive.

B,C,D & E: G-PON and GE-PON have had upstream range compressed over time with implementations using a tighter and tighter range. Downstream uses 1480nm to 1500nm.

F & G: 10G-Epon, XG-PON, and XGS-Pon us 1260nm-1280nm for upstream and 1575nm to 1580nm for downstream.

H, I, J & K: There are a few NG-PON 2 implementations for the upstream signal; WIDE = 1524nm-1544nm, NARROW = 1524nm - 1540nm, and Calibrated ONU uses 1532nm to 1540. Downstream is 1596nm to 1603nm.

(1) WIDE = 1524nm-1544nm
(2) NARROW =1524nm-1540nm
(3) Calibrated ONU = 1532nm to 1540

L & M: Radio frequency over glass uses 1610nm upstream and 1550nm downstream.

N: Standard 1310nm based greywave optics can technically range from 1260nm to 1380nm, though tend to typically be 1310+/-10nm.

O: Standard 1550nm based greywave optics can technically range from 1420nm to 1620nm, though tend to typically be 1550+/-10nm.

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