

# Evolution of telecom network infrastructure for broadcast and interactive applications

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To IP and beyond!

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# Digitalization of Video contents is changing the Television Models

## Video from **Analog** to **Digital**

*New content formats, high definition, compression algorithms are driving the digitalization of the network making TV delivery interactive and high quality*



## From **Video** to **File**

*Each Production Center creates new Digital Contents with the possibility to customize according to different diffusion ways and to include interactivity and advertisement*



## From **Video** Network to **Multi-service** Network

*Looking for new business opportunities TV Operators invest in new services (Virtual Network Operator) or new business model (leased capacity, network sharing) along with its traditional core business*



# Digitalization of Video contents is changing the Competitive Marketplace

## COMPETITIVE TRANSFORMATION

**TV Broadcaster & Cable Operators**

...enter TELEVISION

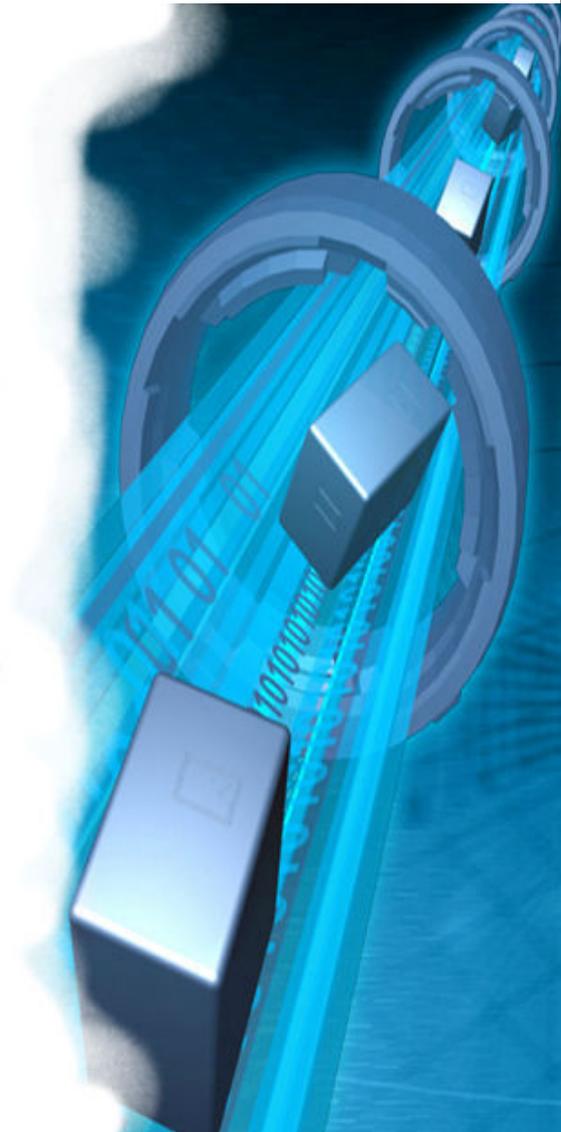
...enter VOICE and DATA

**Fixed & Mobile Telco**

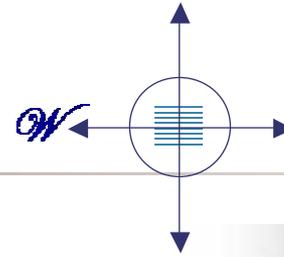
 1990's    2000's    Today & Future

**None** → **Weak** → **Fierce**

COMPETITION Timescale



Sailing into the right direction..



## COMPETITIVE TRANSFORMATION

Necessary  
Response

Service  
Transformation

Traditional  
Approach

*From...*

**Single Service**  
**"Video" (TV) - "Voice" (Telco)**

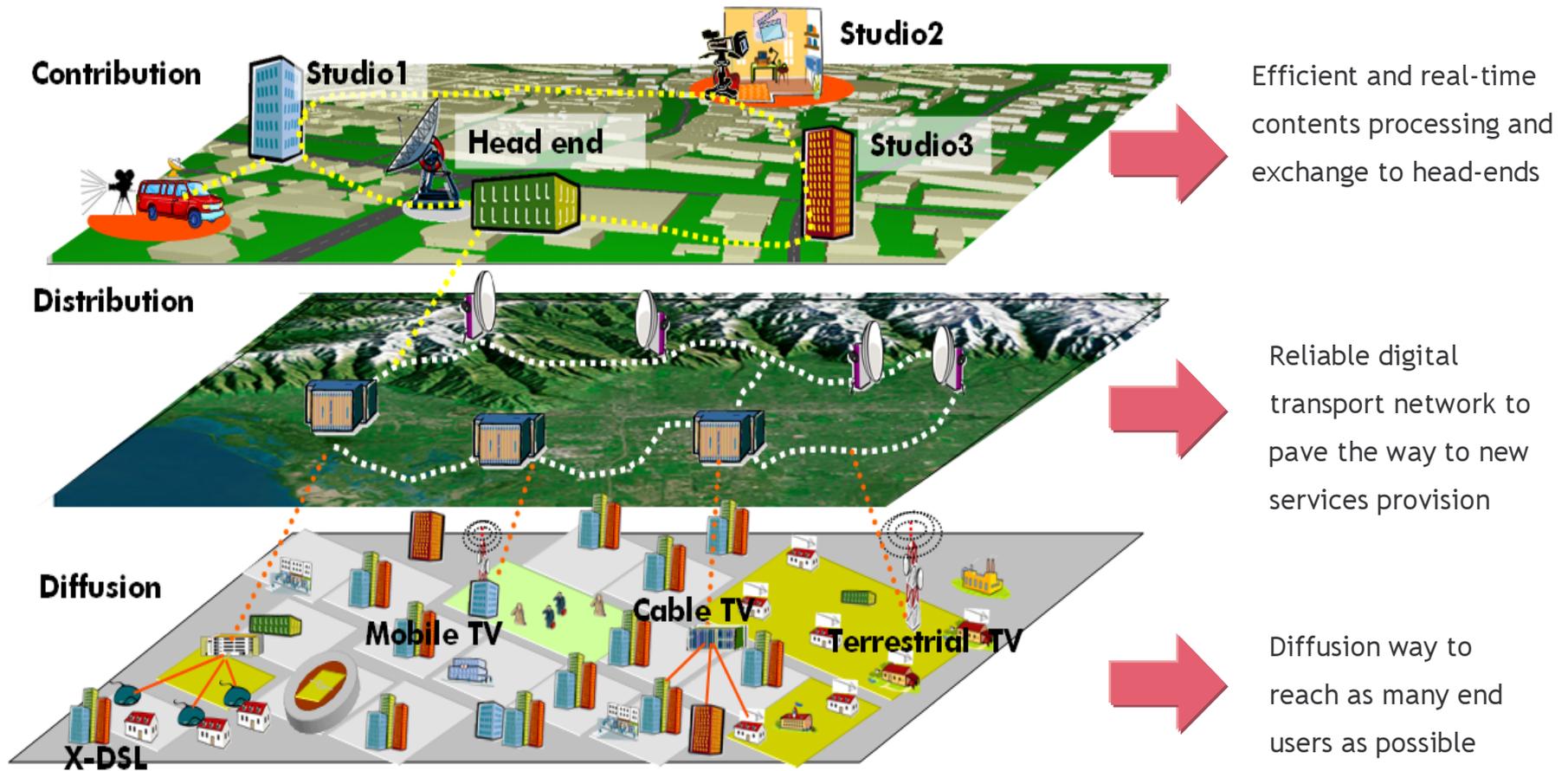
Thought  
Leadership

*To...*

**Multi Service**  
**"Video, Data, Voice"**



# The Building Blocks of Digital Video Networks



# Challenging TV business as a result of increasing competition

## COMPETITIVE TRANSFORMATION

### Challenges Television

From the traditional TV to **new media**

- Digital TV (interactivity, HD)
- CATV (pay per view)
- IPTV (TV on demand)
- Mobile TV (new contents)

New Television Networks requires best in class and state of the art telecom technology

### Challenges TV Operators

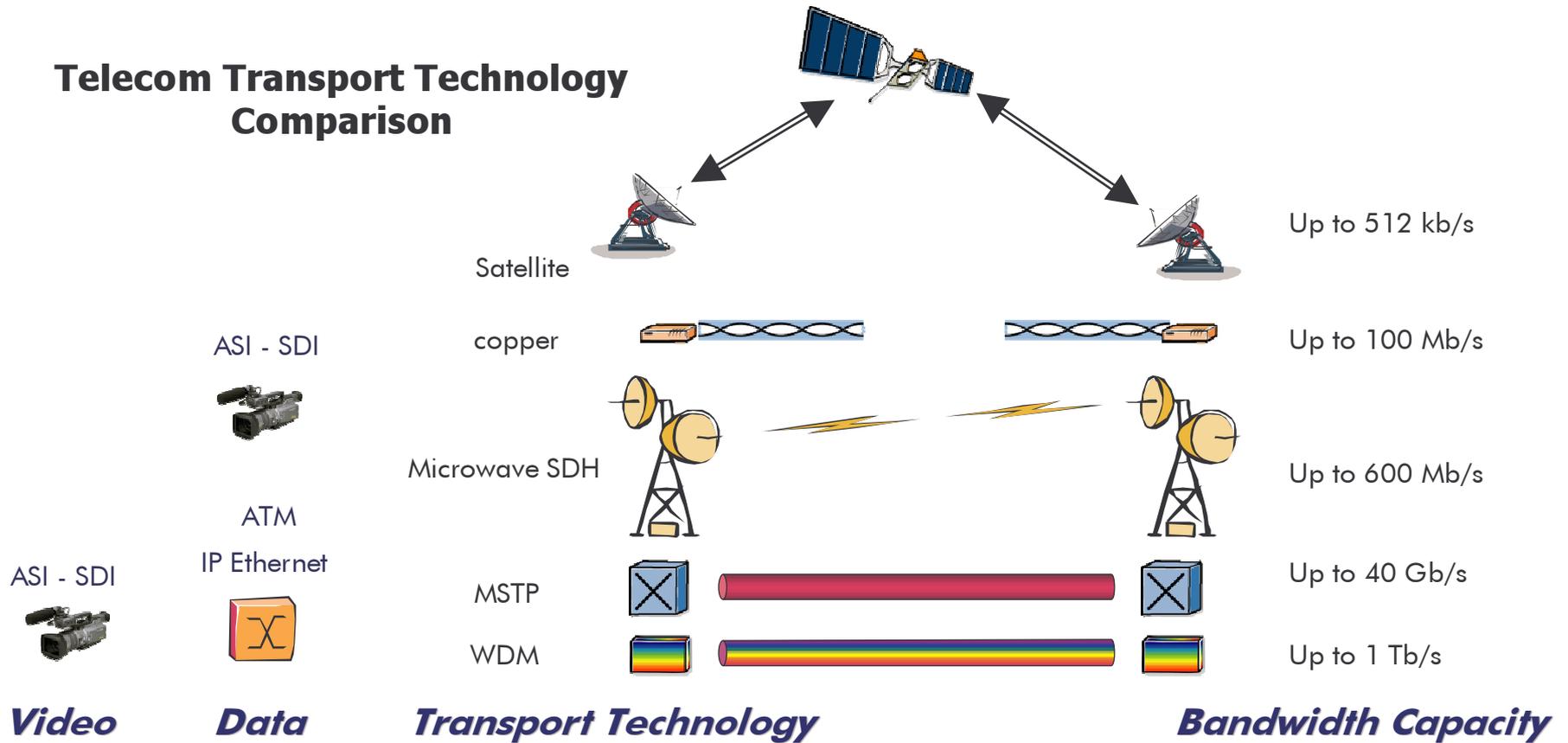
TV Broadcasters have different **telecommunication business model** and can rely on:

- Wireless Microwave
- With leased telecommunication (LL, VPN or lambdas)
- Managed Networks from a Telco
- With owned Optical fiber

Selection for Right Transport Technology  
for Digital Video Networks is not easy

# Choosing the Right Transport Technology

## Telecom Transport Technology Comparison



Alcatel-Lucent is the ONLY telecom vendor that owns ALL technologies

## With Digital Microwave licence

Available **bandwidth** is “only” 155Mb/s and **video circuits** must be optimized

ASI-SDI **270Mb/s** must fit in 155Mb/s telecom frames

Mapping Options:

- 34 or 45Mb/s **TDM** fixed bit rate
  - Low efficiency
- **GFP-F** mapping on VCx-v (NG-SDH)
  - Highest efficiency
  - Circuit oriented
  - Highest reliability (traffic segregation)
  - Highest security
- Gigabit **Ethernet**
  - High flexibility
  - High reliability only with MPLS (high bit rate)



**Contribution Network**  
Typical Rates from 1,5 to 100 Mbit/s  
**(dual) unidirectional point to point path**

**Distribution Network**  
Typical Rates from 18 to 24 Mbit/s  
**unidirectional point to multipoint path**



NG-SDH with GFP-F mapping on VCx-v offers best in class and more efficient digital video transport technology for Contribution and Distribution Networks

## With leased lines

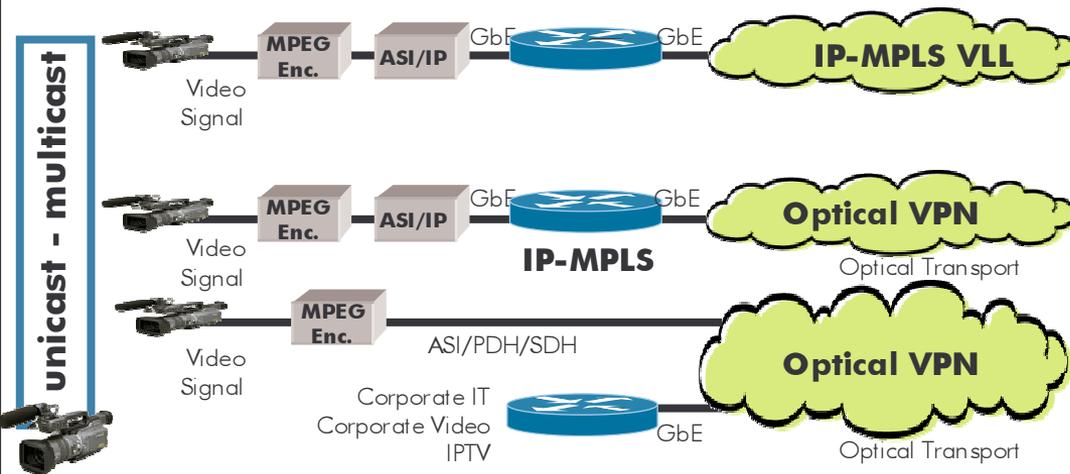
### Video are circuits and Leased Lines can be virtual

Telecom Service Providers offer for LL is different in the countries.

- GbE LL in average are cheaper but need QoS

### Business Model:

- Telecom SPs invest in QoS and TV broadcasters invest on flexibility



**Telecom SP** implements the L3 VPN and provides high reliable MPLS links

**Telecom SP** implements the L2 VPN with Multi Service Optical Transport  
**TV broadcaster** implements Video circuits and FTP and Data virtual services

Optical VPN for best in class unicast and multicast Digital Video Circuits  
IP-MPLS for highest Quality of Service differentiation

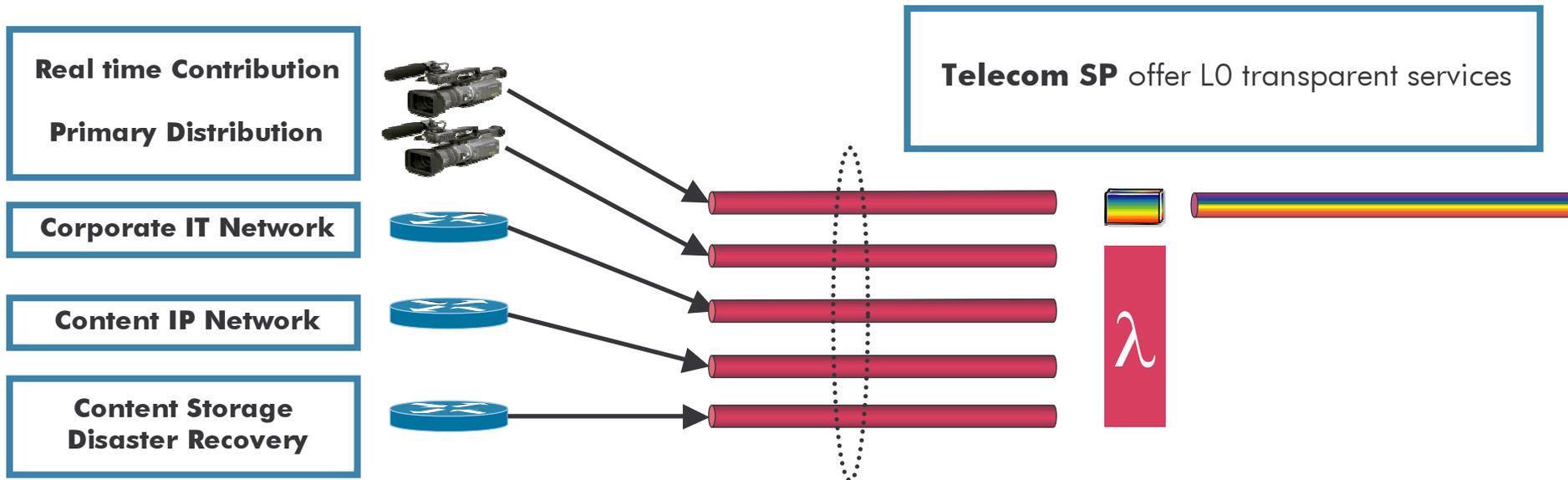
## With lambda services inter studios

Lambda services offer **highest bandwidth** and transparent services

Lambda services enable Centralized Real-Time graph facilities connected over distance

WDM technology supports ASI, SDI, HD-SDI as well as Ethernet, ATM and SDH

Each WDM lambda can transport up to 40Gb/s (100Gb/s in the future)



Lambda Services boost inter-studio connectivity  
with significant low delay and high quality available in native definition

## With optical fiber inter studios

The owner of a dark fiber or the right of use can implement any telecommunication technology to **optimize the operational costs for Video and IT**

- From different Head-ends to a Centralized Real-Time graph facility
- Share contents and files
- Create hot stand-by head-ends and distribution sites
- Implement business continuity or disaster recovery sites
- Extension of the local area network over distance

The business case turn positive when the transmission **overpass 10Gb/s**



Metro DWDM supports 32 protected lambdas @10Gb/s (or40Gb/s)  
Metro CWDM supports 8 protected lambdas @2,5Gb/s (or 10Gb/s)

Optical fibers let TV broadcasters independent from telecom  
Business case turn positive after 10-20Gbit

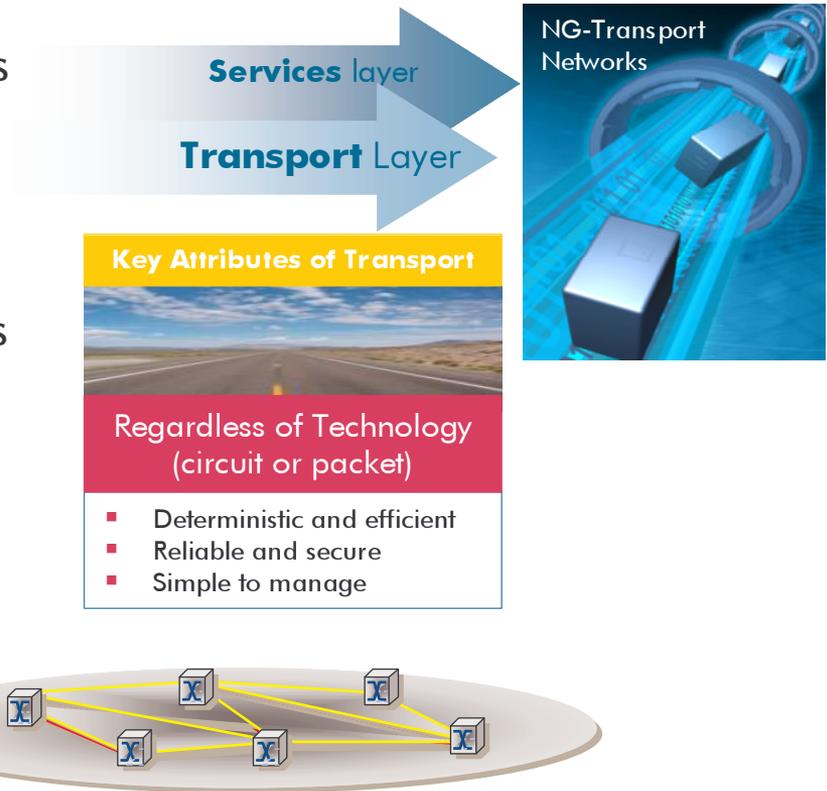
## With national optical network

Owner of the telecom network **must** guarantee:

- **Continuance Operation** of Telecom Services
- Appropriate **SLA** to each user
- **Integrity** and **security** of data flow

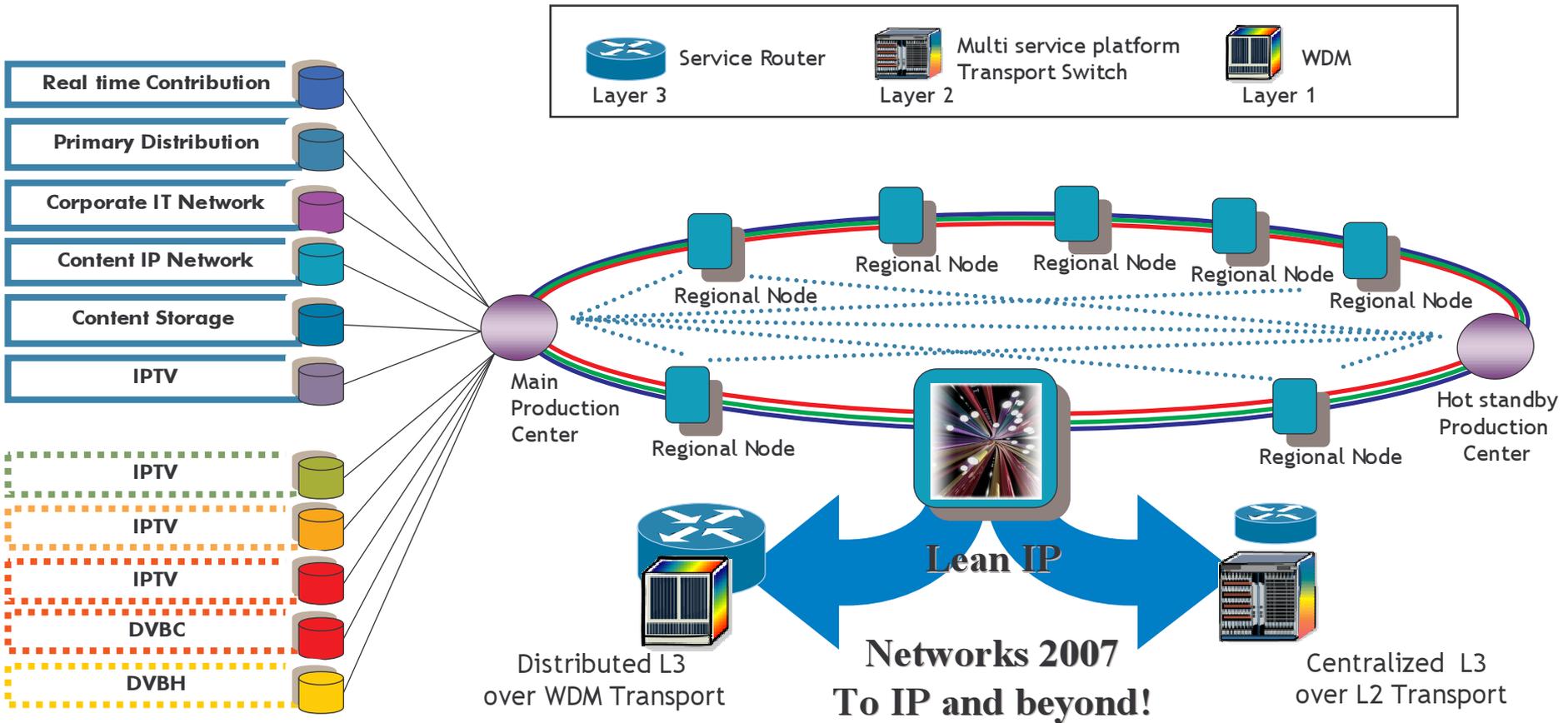
Owner of telecom network implements services for:

- Content Studios
- Video Production
- Regional Video Distribution
- IT Corporate
- IPTV
- Corporate Video
- Etc.



Private Networks are the first TV broadcasters' step in the telecom world for Internal Video Services, Corporate IT... and external ?

# Designing a national optical network for Video Services



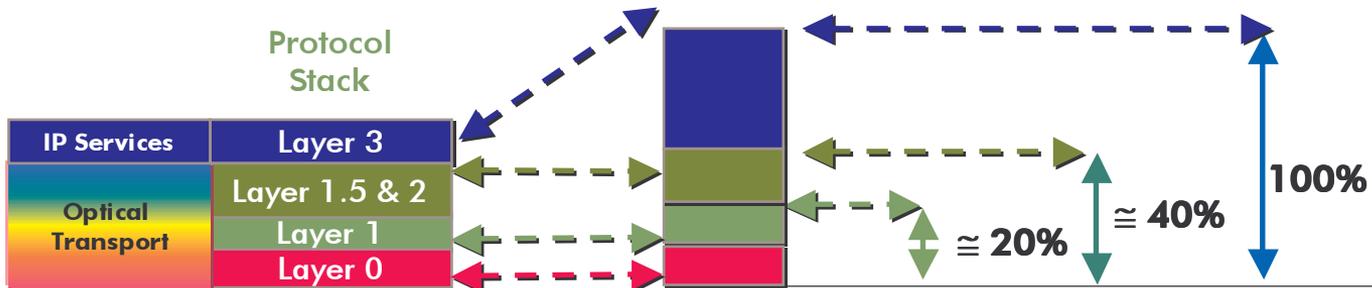
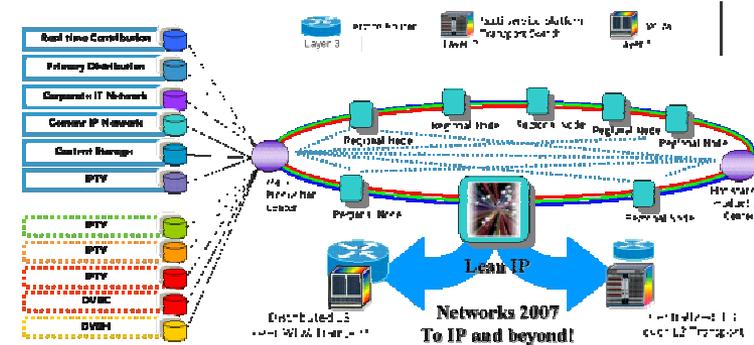
Alcatel-Lucent has both Solutions  
and supports Customers in this critical phase

# Designing an national optical network for Video

Video needs (unicast or multicast) circuits  
 Telecom **Services** (voice and data) moves to IP  
 Telecom technology is moving to **lean IP**

- **Service L3 Layer**
  - Responsible for the SLA of each user of the network
- **Transport L2 Layer**
  - Responsible for the integrity of data transmitted over a telecom network

**Network optimization** achieved by managing bytes at the **lowest layer possible** that satisfies Quality of Service and end-to-end connectivity requirements



**Cost (CAPEX) per managed byte normalized to total protocol stack cost up to Layer 3**

100%

≈ 40%

≈ 20%

cross-connect where you can, switch where you need, route where you must

## Conclusions

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### **Voice and Data are entering in the TV or TV is entering in the voice and data world ?**

Video Digitalization compels a strong innovation in the telecom world and creates new content formats, high definition, and interactive TV

Telecom Operators enter the Broadcasting Market offering Mobile and IP TV

TV Broadcasters invest in telecom to secure their main content asset optimizing Digital Microwave networks or even investing in optical fiber

New TV networks can support content contribution and distribution, as well as DVB-x, IPTV and other services



Alcatel-Lucent experience in the Telecom and TV World supports TV operators implementing profitable telecom networks in competitive world of digital video

[www.alcatel-lucent.com](http://www.alcatel-lucent.com)

***Thank You***