

Comparison of Energy-Saving and Performance-Optical Passive Optical Devices



AI Overview

Energy-saving optical devices prioritize reduced power consumption, often at the cost of latency or throughput, while performance-oriented devices maximize speed and reliability, typically consuming more energy.

Energy-Saving Passive Optical Devices

Energy-saving devices in optical networks, particularly in Passive Optical Networks (PONs), focus on minimizing power consumption through techniques such as sleep modes, dozing, and traffic aggregation. Optical Network Units (ONUs) and Optical Line Terminals (OLTs) can enter low-power states when idle, reducing overall energy consumption significantly. Key characteristics include:

- Low operational power:** Devices consume minimal energy during idle periods.
- Sleep/Doze modes:** ONUs can temporarily shut down or reduce activity, waking only when data transmission is required.
- Traffic aggregation:** Data is buffered and transmitted in bursts to maximize sleep duration, though this may introduce additional latency.
- Integration with SDN:** Software-Defined Networking allows centralized control to optimize energy usage dynamically.

Energy-saving devices are ideal for networks with variable traffic patterns or where sustainability and operational cost reduction are priorities. However, aggressive energy-saving strategies can increase packet delay and may slightly reduce throughput.

Performance-Oriented Passive Optical Devices

Performance-oriented devices prioritize high throughput, low latency, and reliability. These devices are designed to handle continuous high data rates without entering low-power states, ensuring consistent network performance. Key features include:

- Always-on operation:** Devices remain fully active to maintain maximum performance.

Article Content

Progress in Passive Silicon Photonic Devices: A Review

This category includes modulators, which encode electrical data onto an optical carrier; photodetectors, which convert optical signals back into electrical ones; and light sources such as

Mixed-signal and digital signal processing ICs | Analog

Analog Devices is global leader in the design and manufacturing of analog, mixed signal, and DSP integrated circuits to help solve the toughest engineering

Energy-Saving Performance and Optimization Study of Adaptive

In the context of global energy challenges, adaptive shading systems have emerged as pivotal components in building energy efficiency research. This study systematically evaluates critical

Energy Saving vs. Performance: Trade-offs in Optical Networks

The thesis discusses the trade-off between maximizing energy saving and a possible performance degradation at the network and/or at the device level in both access and core optical networks.

Evaluating power saving techniques in passive optical access

Passive optical networks (PONs) are a preferred technology for implementing fiber-to-the-home networks. Though PONs minimize power consumption compared to digital subscriber loops

Analysis and Comparison of Daylighting Technologies: Light Pipe

This article analyzes and compares three daylighting technologies: light pipes, optical fibers, and heliostats. This work aims to evaluate their efficiency, sustainability, and cost

Passive Optical Network vs Ethernet: A Comparison

Choosing between Passive Optical Network and Ethernet? This guide compares their architecture, performance, and costs for enterprise IT networks.

(PDF) A Survey of Energy Conservation Schemes for ...

In this study, we have surveyed the energy conservation schemes for present and next generation PON (TWDM and OFDM PONs) with a focus on ONU based schemes.

Full article: Reducing Power Consumption in Optical Access Networks ...

We present a comparative analysis of the energy requirements of both architectures, focusing on active and passive components, and evaluate their impact on overall energy consumption.

Assessment of Energy-Saving Modes Based on Real User Traffic in

Abstract: This work evaluates standardized PON energy-saving modes based on real packet traces. Bursty traffic enables notable savings even at high bitrates, with Watchful Sleep

A Comprehensive Analysis of Methods for Improving and Estimating

This paper presents a comprehensive review of methods aimed at improving the energy efficiency (EE) of wired access passive optical networks (PONs) and active optical networks (AONs).

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Progress in passive daytime radiative cooling: A review from optical ...

Abstract By exploiting the 3 K coldness of outer space as heat sink of terrestrial thermal radiation, passive daytime radiative cooling (PDRC) can achieve sub-ambient temperatures without

Energy-efficient next generation passive optical network supported ...

Passive Optical Network (PON) supported networks are a promising infrastructure of the next generation access network. Achieving low energy consumption while providing high data rate

Performance analysis of passive optical networks with energy saving ...

Abstract Improving the energy efficiency has become an important aspect of designing optical access networks to minimize their carbon footprints. In this context, interleaved polling with

A review of complex window-glazing systems for

Therefore, this paper also examines techniques for conducting energy and daylight performance simulations for buildings that make use of

Energy efficient hybrid WDM-TDM passive optical networks ...

The rapid increase in internet services demands high capacity and brings high energy dissipation. For broadband access networks, energy efficient passive optical networks (PONs) are

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Additionally, enterprises are saving capital costs, on-going operational costs, on energy and of the rack space while exceeding their environmental sustainability goals. Plus, businesses deploying Passive

Optical and electrical programmable computing energy use comparison

Abstract and Figures Optical computing has been proposed as a replacement for electrical computing to reduce energy use of math intensive programmable applications like machine

Performance analysis of passive optical networks with energy saving ...

Simulation results on the performance of energy saving for varying sleep periods are shown in Fig. 13, Fig. 14, where the percentage of optical transceiver power (compared to the baseline case

Passive Optical Device

We further argue that InP offers high-performance components for data center interconnects whose monolithic integration can produce electro-optic circuits that lead to significant energy savings, and,

Energy Conservation in Passive Optical Networks: A Tutorial and Survey

The Passive Optical Network (PON) has been evolving continuously in terms of architecture and capacity to keep up with the demand for high-speed Internet access in the access network segment.

Energy Conservation in Passive Optical Networks: A Tutorial and Survey

We present a comprehensive survey of the energy conservation research efforts in PON starting from conventional PON to SDN based PON leveraging virtual and physical network functions. This article

How Does a Passive Optical Network (PON) Reduce Power

Its core advantage lies in reducing the use of active devices, thereby lowering overall power consumption. This article will delve into how PON achieves lower energy consumption through

Energy Saving vs. Performance: Trade-offs in Optical Net-works

Abstract The energy consumption of communication networks is continuously growing. Many energy saving approaches have been proposed at the device, system, and network level. The most

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