

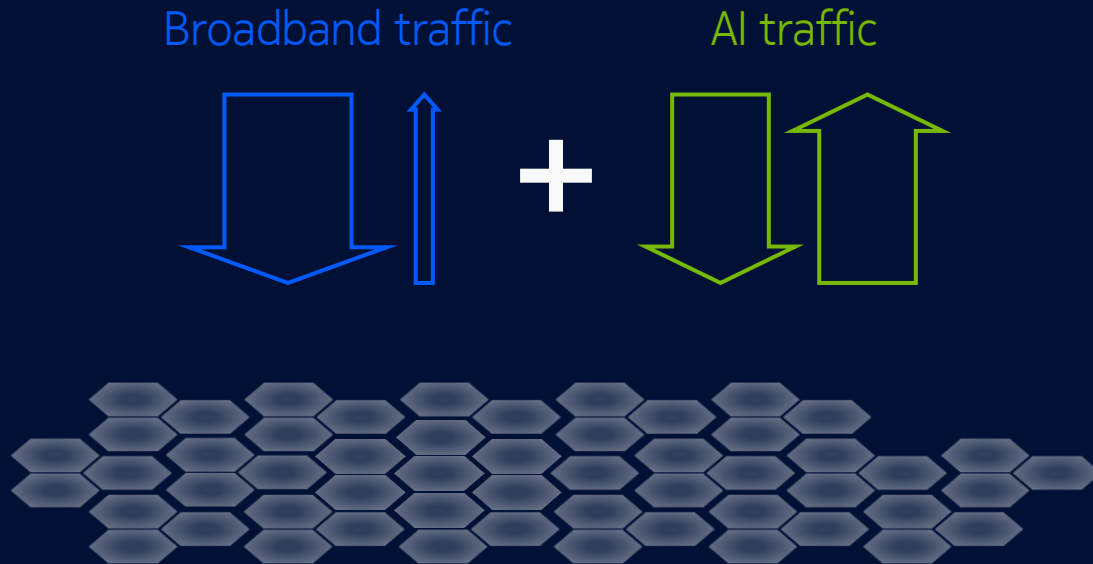
# Optical Technology and Standards for Modern Mobile Networks

Capitalizing on Optics in 5G, 6G and Cloud RAN – OFC 2026

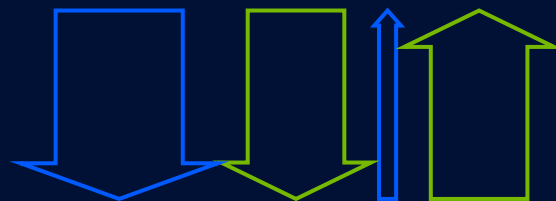
Andrew Bender  
CTO Fixed Networks

The Nokia logo is displayed in white, uppercase letters. It is positioned within a large, stylized white arrow shape that points to the left. The arrow is composed of two thick, parallel lines that converge to a point on the left side. The background of the slide is a gradient of blue, transitioning from a darker blue on the left to a lighter blue on the right.

# Future wireless networks



Future  
wireless  
networks

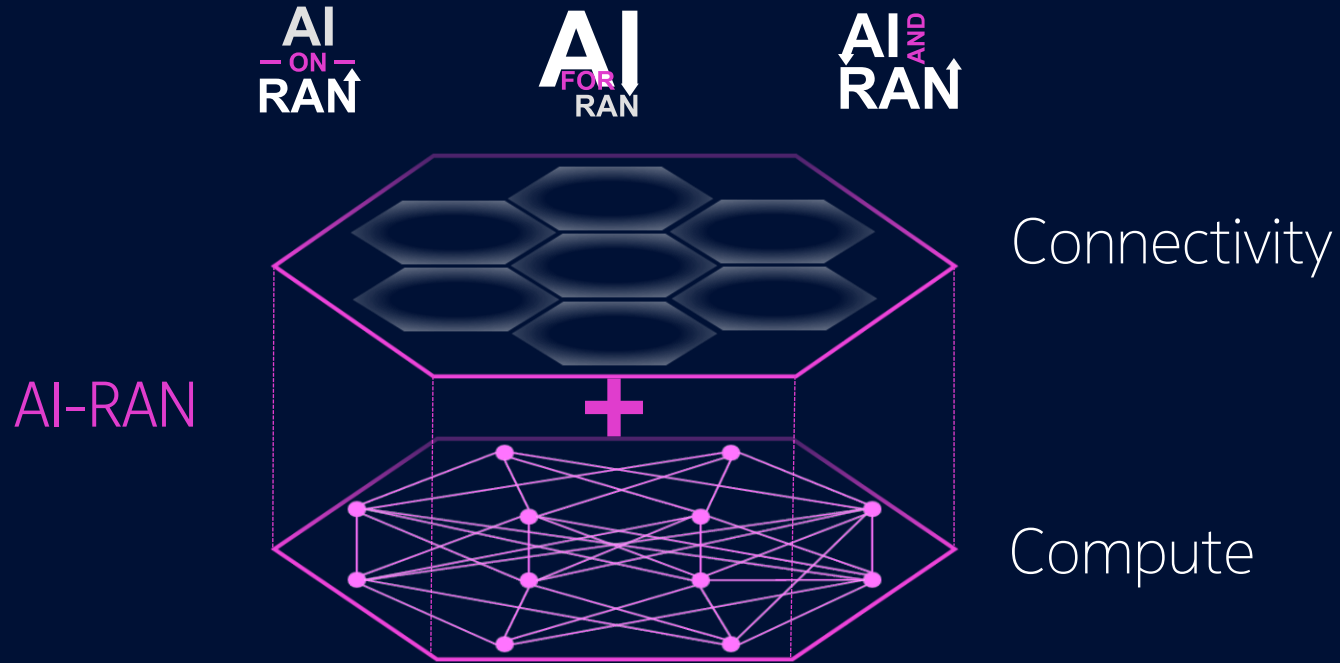


... must be AI-native

INNOVATION

PERFORMANCE

# Connecting and processing with AI-RAN



# The monetization imperative will grow with Advanced 5G and 6G

## Global learnings from 5G deployments & monetization



**Subscription conversion**  
5G conversion, 5G data rates



**FWA as a service** for home & enterprise, service bundle with slicing



**5G customer experience**  
event based services, data speed

## New monetization opportunities



**Computing offload**  
Edge compute and AI-RAN



**Gaming experience**  
Service bundle with slicing



**Critical Comms**  
Utility, defence and enterprise



**Immersive experience**  
XR, digital twin, metaverse



**AI RAN**  
AI monetization, OPEX saving, network as Code



**5G IoT with eRedCap**  
Low power, low cost IoT use cases



**Network sensing**  
Positioning, localization, asset tracking



**Space comms**  
NTN, UAV

# Staying ahead in the AI supercycle

Advancing connectivity ready for the demands and opportunities of the AI era

## Performance

Driver for growth

- AI-RAN
- Radio access
- Datacenter networking
  - Optical
  - Core
  - IP Routing

## Automation

Simplify network complexity

- RAN SMO
- Core automation
- Network infra-automation
- Autonomous networks
- AI in RAN services

## Monetization

New revenue potential

- IMS innovation
- 5G Advanced
- Network slicing
- Immersive voice

# 6G standardization objectives



## Extreme efficiency

on both existing and new spectrum  
for improved cost per GB



## Efficient 5G-6G MRSS

for optimized spectrum sharing



## Single stand-alone

streamlined and lean architecture



## Enhanced cyber-security assurance

user privacy, reliability and resilience



## 6G native IoT technology

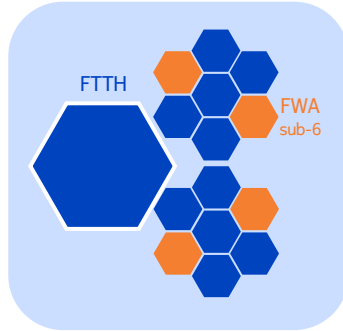
in the first release



## Scalable 6G RAT

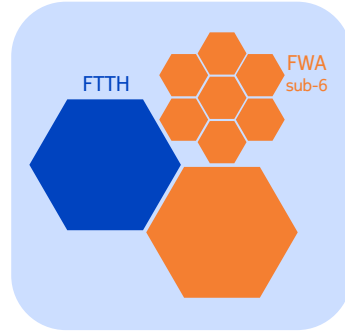
supporting diverse device types  
from IoT to higher capability.

# Fixed wireless access as a complement to FTTH



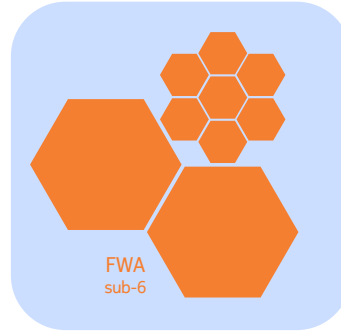
Fiber complement

Use 5G FWA where the fiber cost or TTM is prohibitive



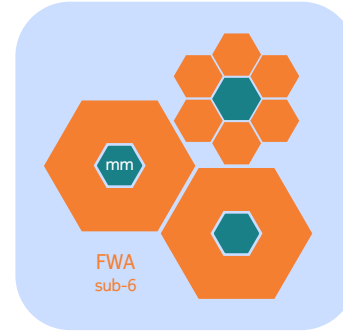
Fast time-to-market

Instant coverage with 5G, build fiber later



Broadband competition

Mobile challenger, fast TTM, and low start-up cost



mmWave overlay

Increase network capacity where you need it

# MOPA work products

## Supporting the evolution

- **Market Outlook [MOPA-MO]:** The market outlook for optical technologies in the context of mobile applications.
- **Requirements & Blueprints [MOPA-RBP]:** General functional requirements, and mobile optical blueprints for C-RAN, D-RAN and VRAN, based on available technologies.
- **New Technologies [MOPA-NT]:** Relevant emerging and future technologies that could be included in the blueprints.

# MOPA roadmap for optical mobile transport

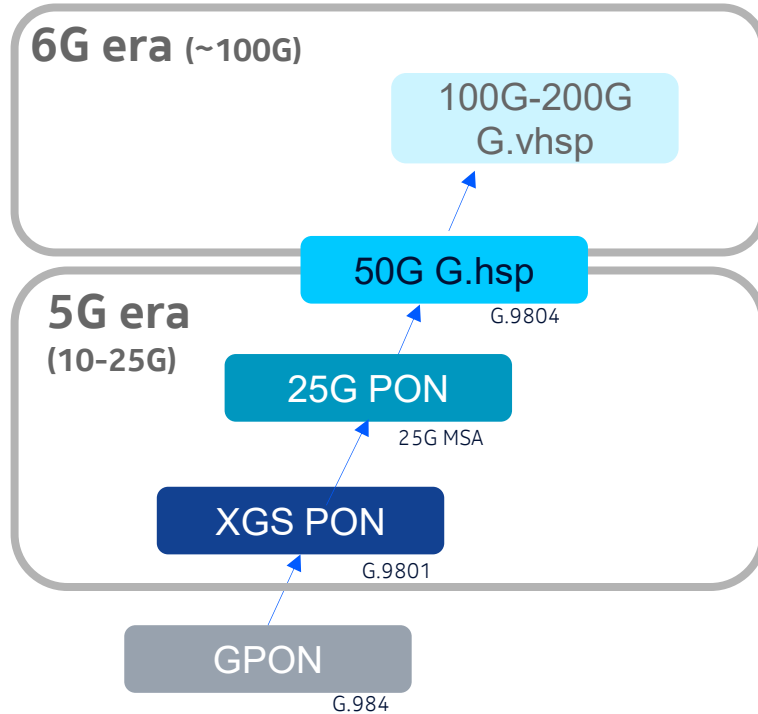
In current and future mobile networks

## Mobile Transport Evolution Roadmap

Network Phase	Strategic Service Category	Line Rate Evolution
5G	<u>eMBB</u> / <u>mMTC</u>	10G → 25G
5G-Advanced	URLLC / Advanced <u>eMBB</u>	25G → 50G
6G (2030 Launch)	AI-Native / Integrated Sensing	50G → 100G

# PON technology standards progression for 5G and 6G

ITU-T G-series Recommendations



## Anyhaul using PON

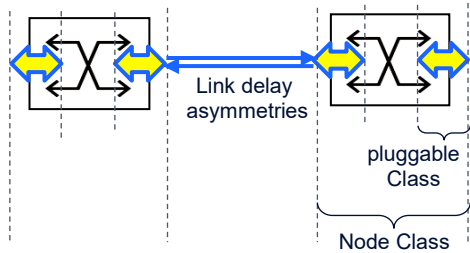
- G.Sup66 (2020)  
5G wireless fronthaul requirements in PON
- G.Sup.LLSoTDM (on-going)  
Low Layer Split over T(W)DM PON

## Low Latency for Fronthaul

- G.Sup71 (2023)  
OLT Capabilities for Cooperative DBA

# MOPA brings tight sync parameters to standards

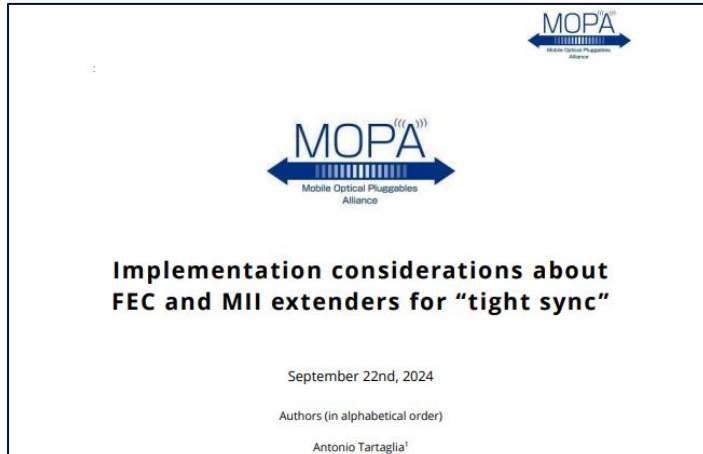
## Pluggables participate to end-end ICTEI:



## Keeping Tight Sync parameters per pluggable specifies:

- 1) Internal average Tx and Rx latencies, per lane  
=> allows for PTP correction of their asymmetries
- 2) Classification of remaining (uncorrectable) variations  
=> part of total Node cTE (Node level: ITU-T G.8273.2)

	Class A.10	Class A.20	Class B.10	Class B.20	Class C.2	Class C.10
Max constant time error budget allocated to one pluggable	+/- 5ns	+/- 10ns	+/- 2ns	+/- 4ns	+/- 0.2ns	+/- 1ns
$\Delta T_{max}$ +/- 5ns	$\Delta T_{max}$ +/- 10ns	$\Delta T_{max}$ +/- 2ns	$\Delta T_{max}$ +/- 5ns	$\Delta T_{max}$ +/- 0.2ns	$\Delta T_{max}$ +/- 1ns	
$\Delta m_{max}$ +/- 5ns	$\Delta m_{max}$ +/- 10ns	$\Delta m_{max}$ +/- 2ns	$\Delta m_{max}$ +/- 5ns	$\Delta m_{max}$ +/- 0.2ns	$\Delta m_{max}$ +/- 1ns	



Included in **SNIA SFF 8472**  
 ongoing in **SNIA SFF 8636** and **OIF CMIS**



NOKIA