

Emerging DSL Standards

DSL Variant	Availability	Applications	Advantages	Disadvantages
HDSL2 (High bit rate DSL 2)	Most standards agreed upon, but not all formally ratified; deployment possible in the second half of this year	Successor to widely used HDSL standard; replacement for leased-line T1	Supports symmetric speeds up to T1 rates; uses only one copper loop and is potentially rate-adjustable	Greater power requirements
UADSL (G.lite) (Universal Asymmetric DSL)	Final standard expected June 1999; deployment begins in the second half of this year	Telecommuters, small offices, and home offices; consumer Internet connectivity	Reduced complexity and deployment requirements; "splitterless" deployment possible	Speed limitations (Max. 1.5 Mbps/384 Kbps asymmetric and 384 Kbps symmetric)
VDSL (Very high bit rate DSL)	No formal standards yet; some testing expected by end of this year, deployment in two to three years	On-demand video and other multimedia applications, corporate data distribution	Speeds up to 52 Mbps possible (34 Mbps symmetric)	Likely to have 1,000- to 4,500-foot distance limitation, depending on speed

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Universal ADSL And Its Competitors

TECHNOLOGY	SOURCE	MAXIMUM RATE	LINE CODING	ADVANTAGES
UADSL (Universal ADSL, also called G.lite or G.992.2)	ITU standard	384 Kbps symmetric and 1.5 Mbps/384 Kbps asymmetric at 18,000 feet or less	DMT ADSL	Vendor agnostic, industry- standard technology
MVL (Multiple Virtual Line)	Paradyne	768 Kbps symmetric at 12,000 feet (approximate); 128 Kbps symmetric at 35,000 feet	QAM	Long maximum distance, fast symmetric bandwidth
Nortel 1-Meg Modem	Nortel Networks	320 Kbps/1.3 Mbps asymmetric at 18,000 feet or less	QAM ADSL	Integrates easily with existing Nortel backhaul equipment
Cisco EZ-DSL	Cisco	1 Mbps symmetric; 1 Mbps/7 Mbps asymmetric at less than 18,000 feet	CAP RADSL	Fast asymmetric bandwidth

DATA: VENDORS

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