







At the FD  $t_5$ , the ONU reports its request using the DBRu field, which is represented by the symbol R in the Fig. 3. The request R is the total packet length of a queue of the ONU. The OLT collects the requests of ONUs during the FD  $t_6$ , then the requests are used at the FD  $t_7$  to update the requests of T-CONT types 2, 3 and 4.

We explain the request update mechanism for the T-CONT type 2. Because of the pipelined scheme, at the end the FD  $t_1$ , the T2 stage generates the grant result  $G2(t_1)$  which may contain the grant for the ONU. Suppose the request R is the request of a queue of T-CONT type 2 in the ONU. When the ONU sends the request R, the grant result  $G2(t_1)$  has not been delivered to the ONU. It means that the grant result  $G2(t_1)$  is not reflected in the request R. Similarly,  $G2(t_2), \dots, G2(t_6)$  are not reflected in the request R. Since the ONU sends the DBRu field before it transmits its packets [1], the grant result  $G2(t_0)$  is not reflected in the request R. Therefore, to get the correct request of the queue of the T-CONT type 2, the OLT needs to remember the most recent seven grants and then subtract them from the request R at the beginning of T2 stage. That is, the correct request is calculated by

$$r_2 = R - \sum_{i=0}^6 G2(t_i) \quad (1)$$

where the variable  $r_2$  is the true request for a queue of the T-CONT type 2. In a similar way to the request update of the T-CONT type 2, we can compute the true requests for the T-CONT types 3 and 4.

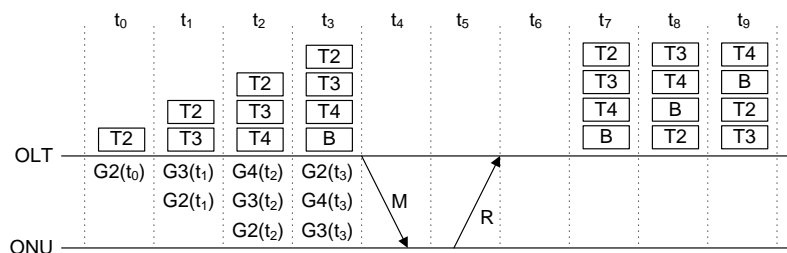


Fig. 3. Request update mechanism of PDF

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