

# Chile y el Desafío de la Fibra Óptica

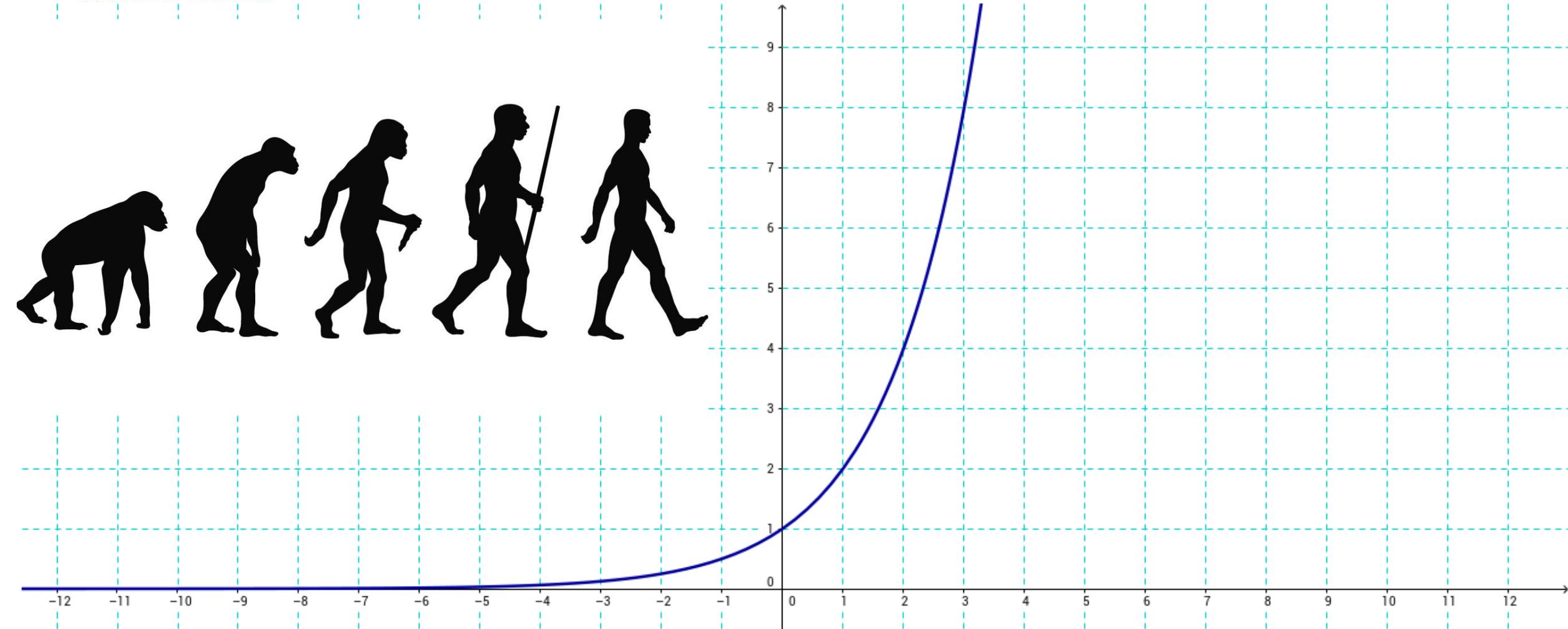
*¿Estamos preparados?*

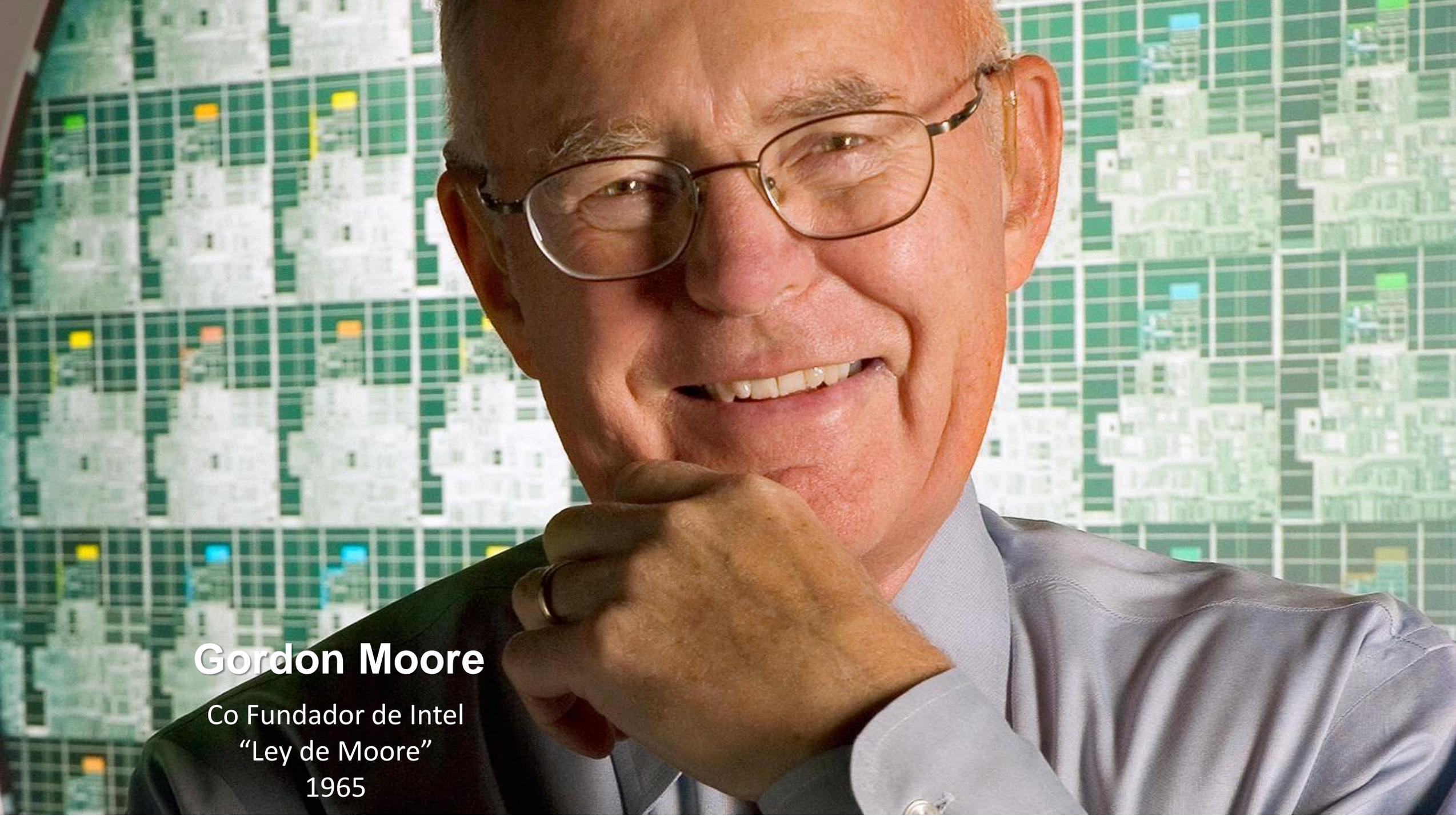
# Chile y el Desafío de la Fibra Óptica

*¿Estamos preparados?*



# Avances Tecnológicos y uso de datos





## **Gordon Moore**

Co Fundador de Intel  
"Ley de Moore"  
1965

The cover of Electronics magazine features a man in a dark suit and tie, holding a pipe in his mouth. He is looking towards the camera with a serious expression. Behind him is a complex array of electronic equipment, including control panels with numerous buttons and dials, and large circular displays or monitors. The overall color palette is muted, with greys, blues, and browns.

# Electronics

Cold-cathode tubes to count and store: page 80

Dosimeter measures laser radiation: page 93

35th anniversary—the experts look ahead: page 99

April 19, 1965

75 cents

A McGraw-Hill Publication

Below: David Sarnoff reviews  
electronics' past 35 years: page 100

# MORE THAN MOORE

BY M. MITCHELL WALDROP

nature

International weekly journal of science

## THE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY WILL SOON ABANDON ITS PURSUIT OF MOORE'S LAW. NOW THINGS COULD GET A LOT MORE INTERESTING.

**N**ext month, the worldwide semiconductor industry will formally acknowledge what has become increasingly obvious to everyone involved: Moore's law, the principle that has powered the information-technology revolution since the 1960s, is nearing its end.

A rule of thumb that has come to dominate computing, Moore's law states that the number of transistors on a microprocessor chip will double every two years or so — which has generally meant that the chip's performance will, too. The exponential improvement that the law describes transformed the first crude home computers of the 1970s into the sophisticated machines of the 1980s and 1990s, and from phones and the wired-up Internet to the smartphones and tablets that are so prevalent today. Moore's law was not a law of nature; it was a rule that developers came up with. It was a self-reinforcing cycle: as existing chips; consumers rushed to meet that demand, manufacturers rushed to meet that demand. Moore's law, in fact, the semiconductor industry has followed Moore's law every two years to the present day, and suppliers are doing so in the future, called Moore's law.

It has been largely thanks to this road map that computers have followed the law's exponential demands.

Not for much longer. The doubling has already started to falter, thanks to the heat that is unavoidably generated when more and more silicon circuitry is jammed into the same small area. And some even more fundamental limits loom less than a decade away. Top-of-the-line microprocessors currently have circuit features that are around 14 nanometres across, smaller than most viruses. But by the early 2020s, says Paolo Gargini, chair of the road-mapping organization, "even with super-aggressive efforts, we'll get to the 2–3-nanometre limit, where features are just 10 atoms across. Is that a device at all?" Probably not — if only because at that scale, electron behaviour will be governed by quantum uncertainties that will make transistors hopelessly unreliable. And despite vigorous research efforts, there is no obvious successor to today's silicon technology.

The industry road map released next month will for the first time lay out a research and development plan that is not centred on Moore's law. Instead, it will follow what might be called the More than Moore strategy: rather than making the chips better and letting the applications follow, it will start with applications — from smartphones and supercomputers to data centres in the cloud — and work downwards to see what chips are needed to support them. Among those chips will be new generations of sensors, power-management circuits and other silicon devices required by a world in which computing is increasingly mobile.

The changing landscape, in turn, could splinter the industry's long tradition of unity in pursuit of Moore's law. "Everybody is struggling with what the road map actually means," says Daniel Reed, a computer scientist and vice-president for research at the University of Iowa in Iowa

City. The Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) in Washington DC, which represents all the major US firms, has already said that it will cease its participation in the road-mapping effort once the report is out, and will instead pursue its own research and development agenda.

Everyone agrees that the twilight of Moore's law will not mean the end of progress. "Think about what happened to airplanes," says Reed. "A Boeing 787 doesn't go any faster than a 707 did in the 1950s — but they are very different airplanes", with innovations ranging from fully electronic controls to a carbon-fibre fuselage. That's what will happen with computers, he says: "Innovation will absolutely continue — but it will be more nuanced and complicated."

### LAYING DOWN THE LAW

The 1965 essay<sup>1</sup> that would make Gordon Moore famous started with a meditation on what could be done with the still-new technology of integrated circuits. Moore, who was then research director of Fairchild Semiconductor in San Jose, California, predicted wonders such as home computers, digital wristwatches, automatic cars and "personal portable communications equipment" — mobile phones. But the heart of the essay was Moore's attempt to provide a timeline for this future. As a measure of a microprocessor's computational power, he looked at transistors, the on-off switches that make computing digital. On the basis of achievements by his company and others in the previous few years, he estimated that the number of transistors and other electronic components per chip was doubling every year.

Moore, who would later co-found Intel in Santa Clara, California, underestimated the doubling time; in 1975, he revised it to a more realistic two years<sup>2</sup>. But his vision was spot on. The future that he predicted started to arrive in the 1970s and 1980s, with the advent of microprocessor-equipped consumer products such as the Hewlett Packard hand calculators, the Apple II computer and the IBM PC. Demand for such products was soon exploding, and manufacturers were engaging in a brisk competition to offer more and more capable chips in smaller and smaller packages (see 'Moore's lore').

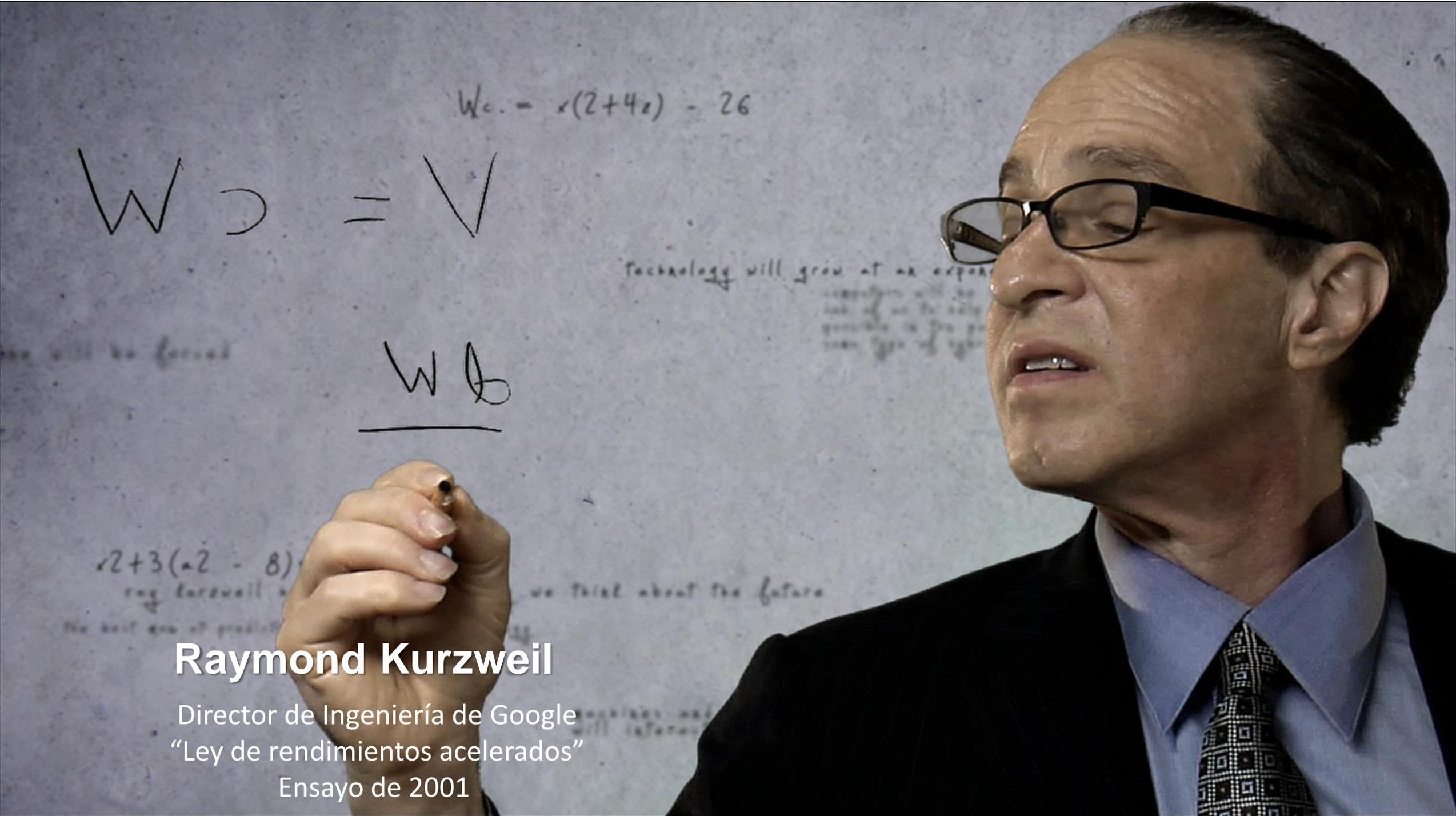
This was expensive. Improving a microprocessor's performance meant scaling down the elements of its circuit so that more of them could be packed together on the chip, and electrons could move between them more quickly. Scaling, in turn, required major refinements in photolithography, the basic technology for etching those microscopic elements onto a silicon surface. But the boom times were such that this hardly mattered: a self-reinforcing cycle set in. Chips were so versatile that manufacturers could make only a few types — processors and memory, mostly — and sell them in huge quantities. That gave them enough cash to cover the cost of upgrading their fabrication facilities, or 'fabs', and still drop the prices, thereby fuelling demand even further.

Soon, however, it became clear that this market-driven cycle could not sustain the relentless cadence of Moore's law by itself. The chip-making process was getting too complex, often involving hundreds of stages, which meant that taking the next step down in scale required a network of materials-suppliers and apparatus-makers to deliver the right upgrades at the right time. "If you need 40 kinds of equipment and only 39 are ready, then everything stops," says Kenneth Flamm, an economist who studies the computer industry at the University of Texas at Austin.

To provide that coordination, the industry devised its first road map. The idea, says Gargini, was "that everyone would have a rough estimate of where they were going, and they could raise an alarm if they saw roadblocks ahead." The US semiconductor industry launched the mapping effort in 1991, with hundreds of engineers from various companies working on the first report and its subsequent iterations, and Gargini, then the director of technology strategy at Intel, as its chair. In 1998,

the effort became the International Technology Roadmap for Semiconductors, with participation from industry associations in Europe, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea. (This year's report, in keeping with its new approach, will be called the International Roadmap for Devices and Systems.)

► **NATURE.COM**  
To hear more about what will come after Moore's law, visit: [go.nature.com/nppjyx](http://go.nature.com/nppjyx)



$$Wc. = x(2+4x) - 26$$

$$W \supset = V$$

technology will grow at an exponential rate

$$\frac{W \supset}{\text{---}}$$

$$2+3(x-2) - 8$$

we think about the future

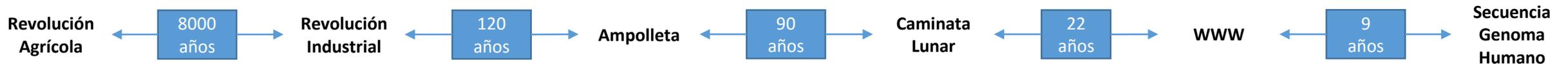
# Raymond Kurzweil

Director de Ingeniería de Google  
"Ley de rendimientos acelerados"

Ensayo de 2001

# Ley de rendimientos acelerados y singularidad tecnológica

## El Ritmo acelerado de los cambios...

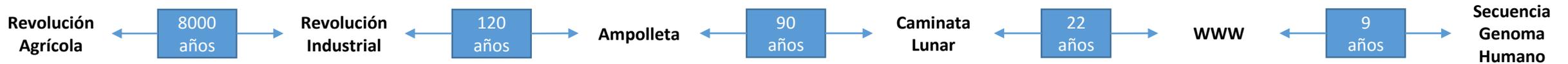


8000  
años



# Ley de rendimientos acelerados y singularidad tecnológica

El Ritmo acelerado de los cambios...

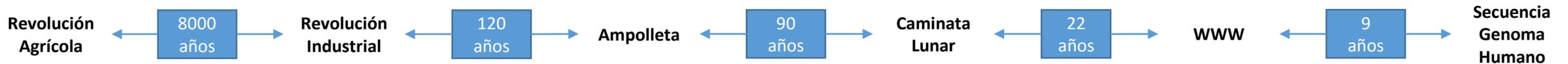


120  
años

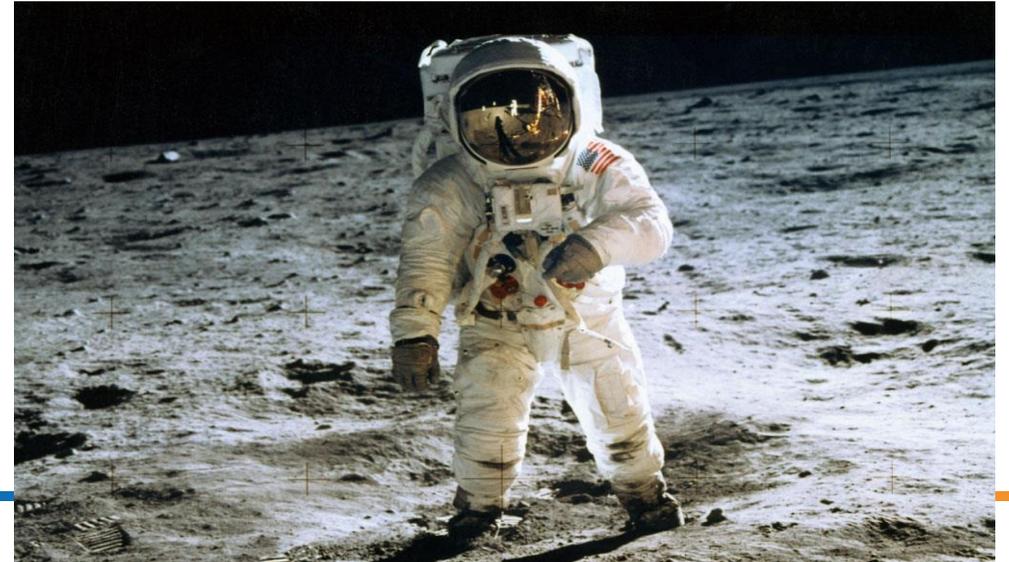


# Ley de rendimientos acelerados y singularidad tecnológica

El Ritmo acelerado de los cambios...

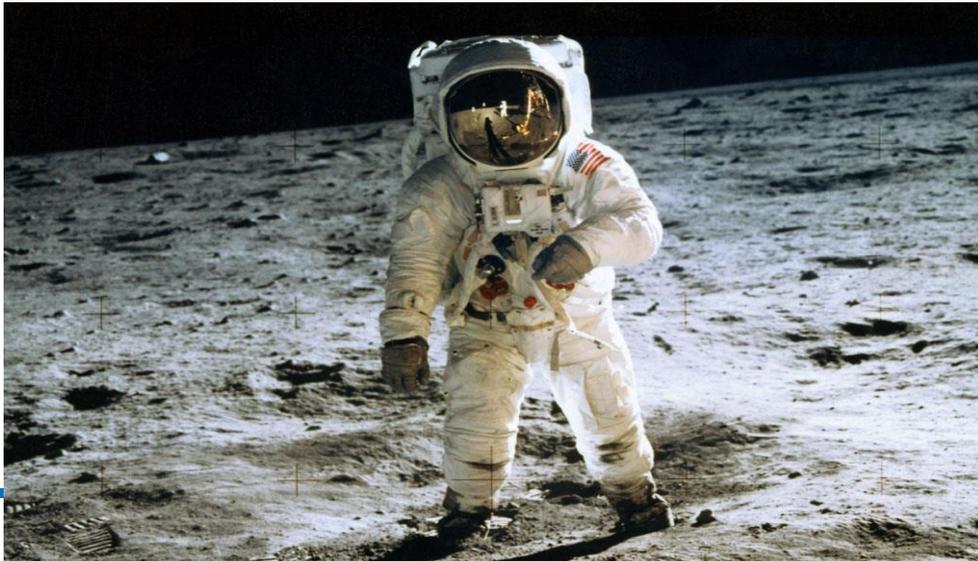
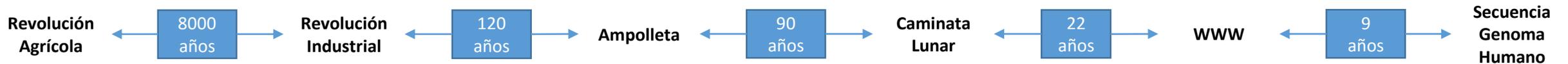


90  
años



# Ley de rendimientos acelerados y singularidad tecnológica

## El Ritmo acelerado de los cambios...

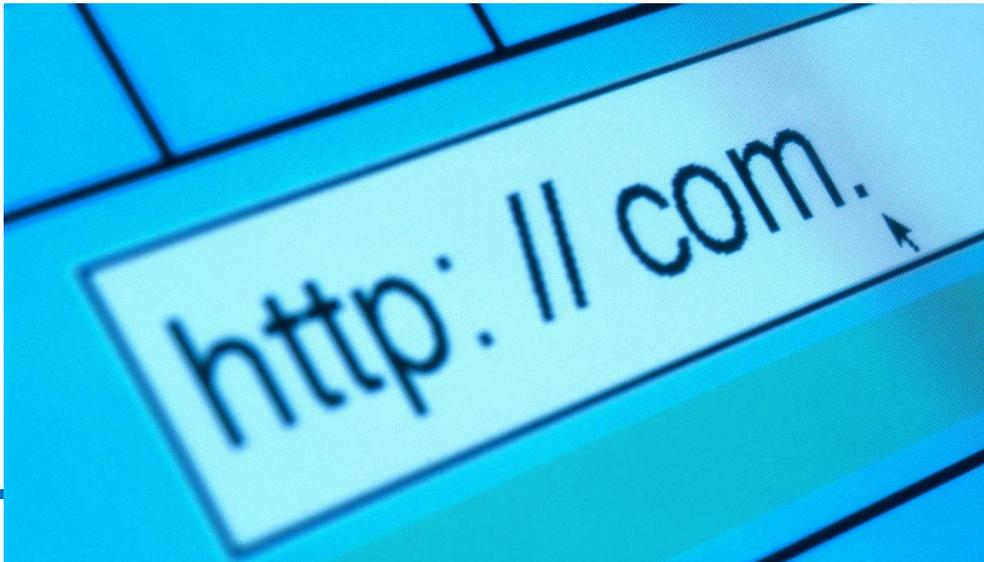
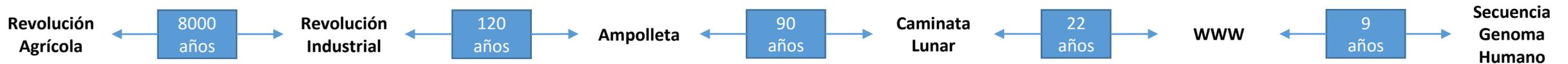


22  
años



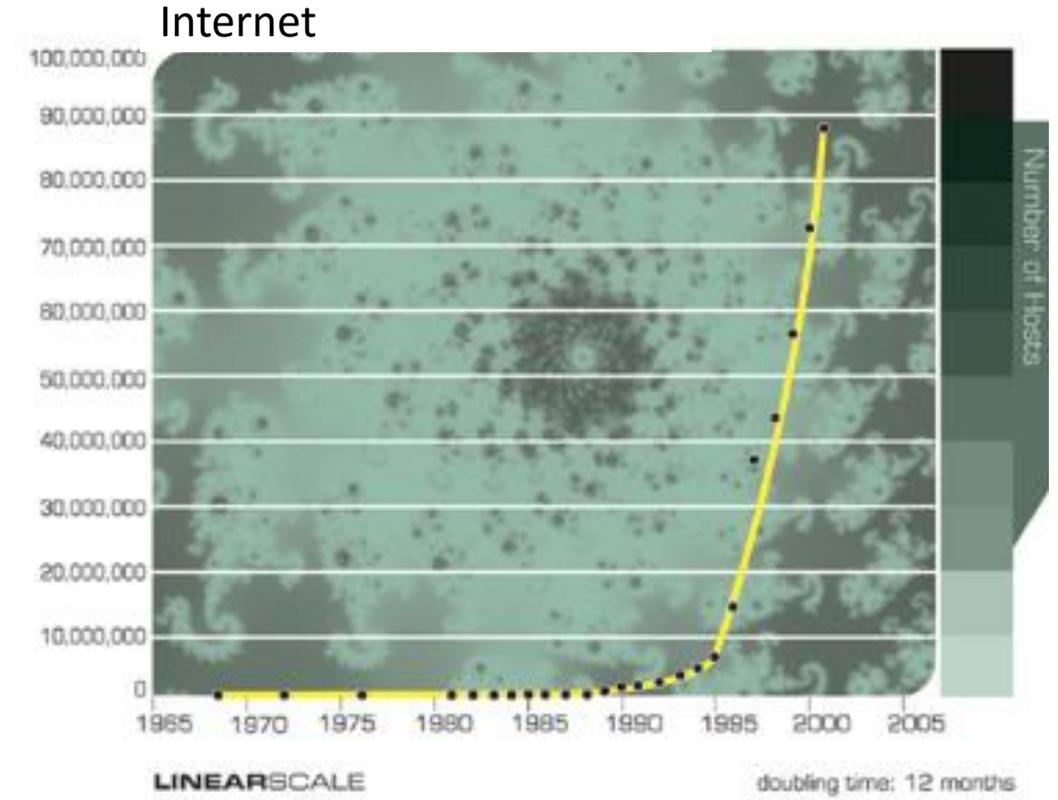
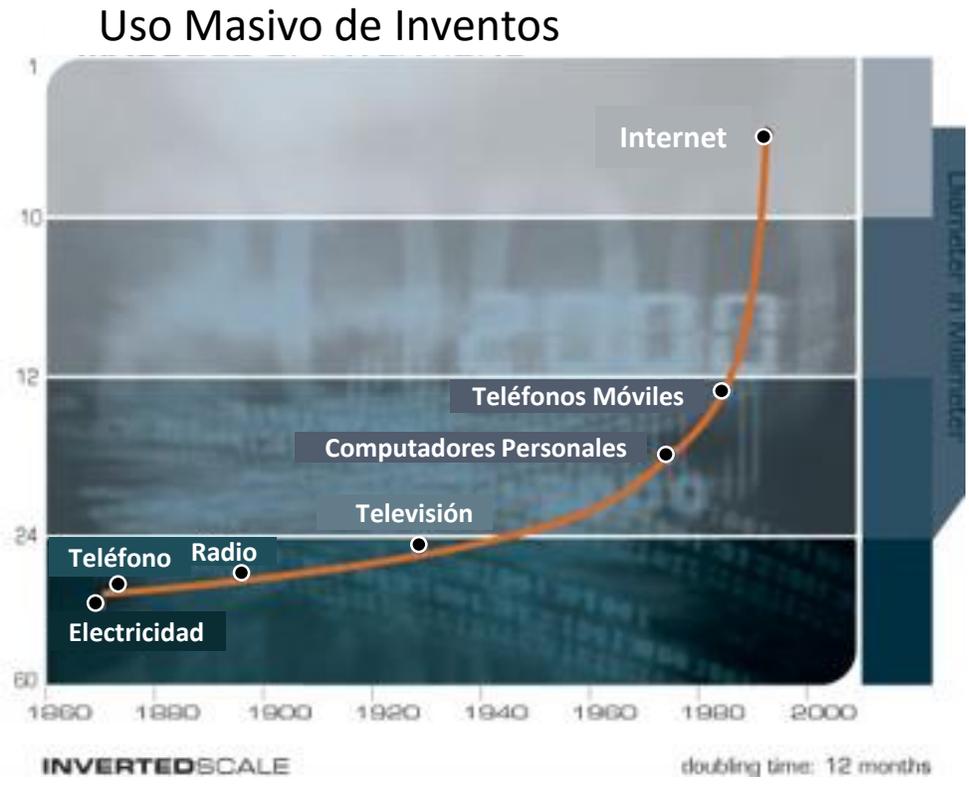
# Ley de rendimientos acelerados y singularidad tecnológica

## El Ritmo acelerado de los cambios...

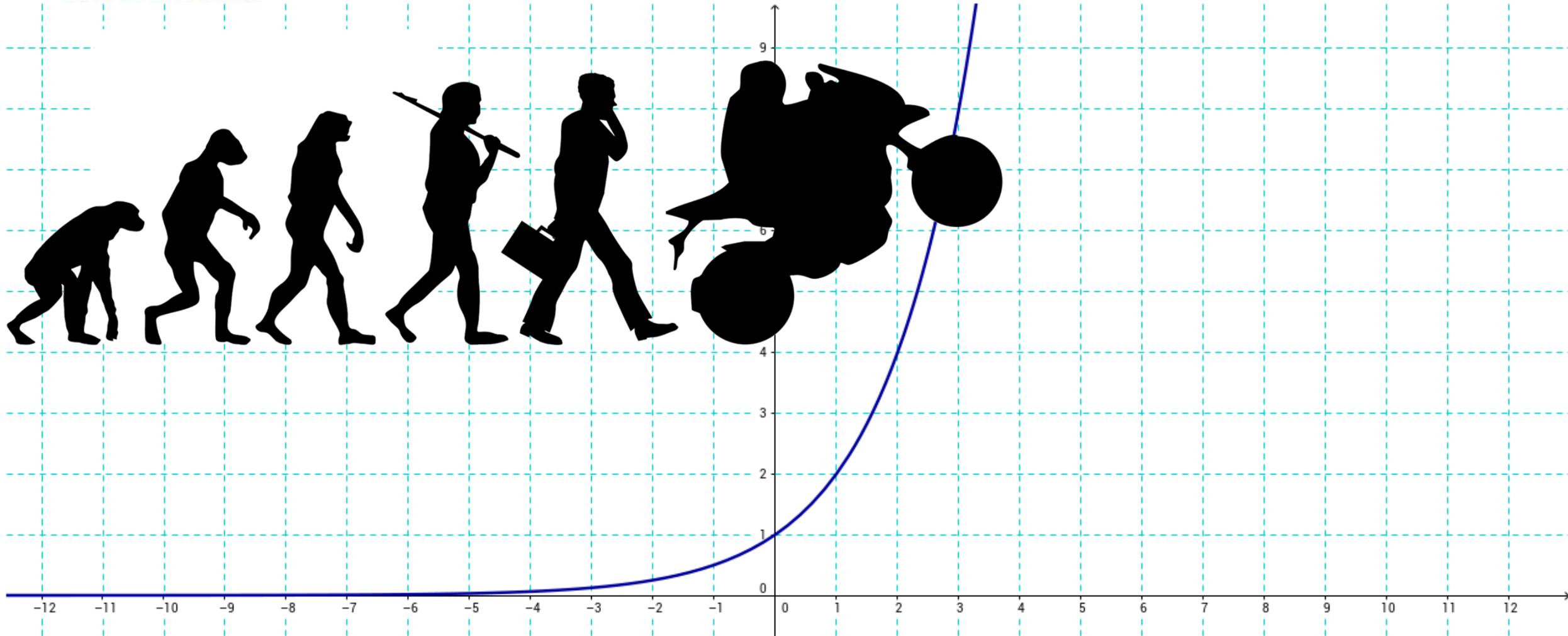


# Ley de Rendimientos Acelerados

## Usos Masivos de Inventos e Internet



# Avances Tecnológicos y uso de datos



# Uso de Datos: Penetración de Internet

2015\*

400 MILLONES DE USUARIOS DE INTERNET

3.2 BILLONES DE USUARIOS DE INTERNET

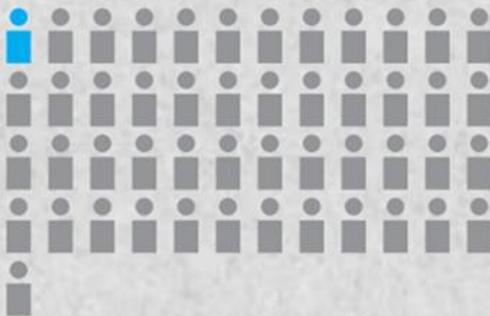
Países Desarrollados



Países Desarrollados



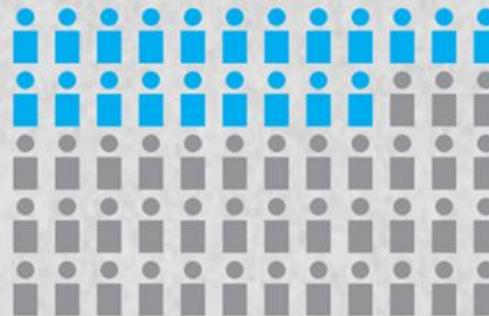
Países en vía desarrollo



LDCs



Países en vía desarrollo



LDCs



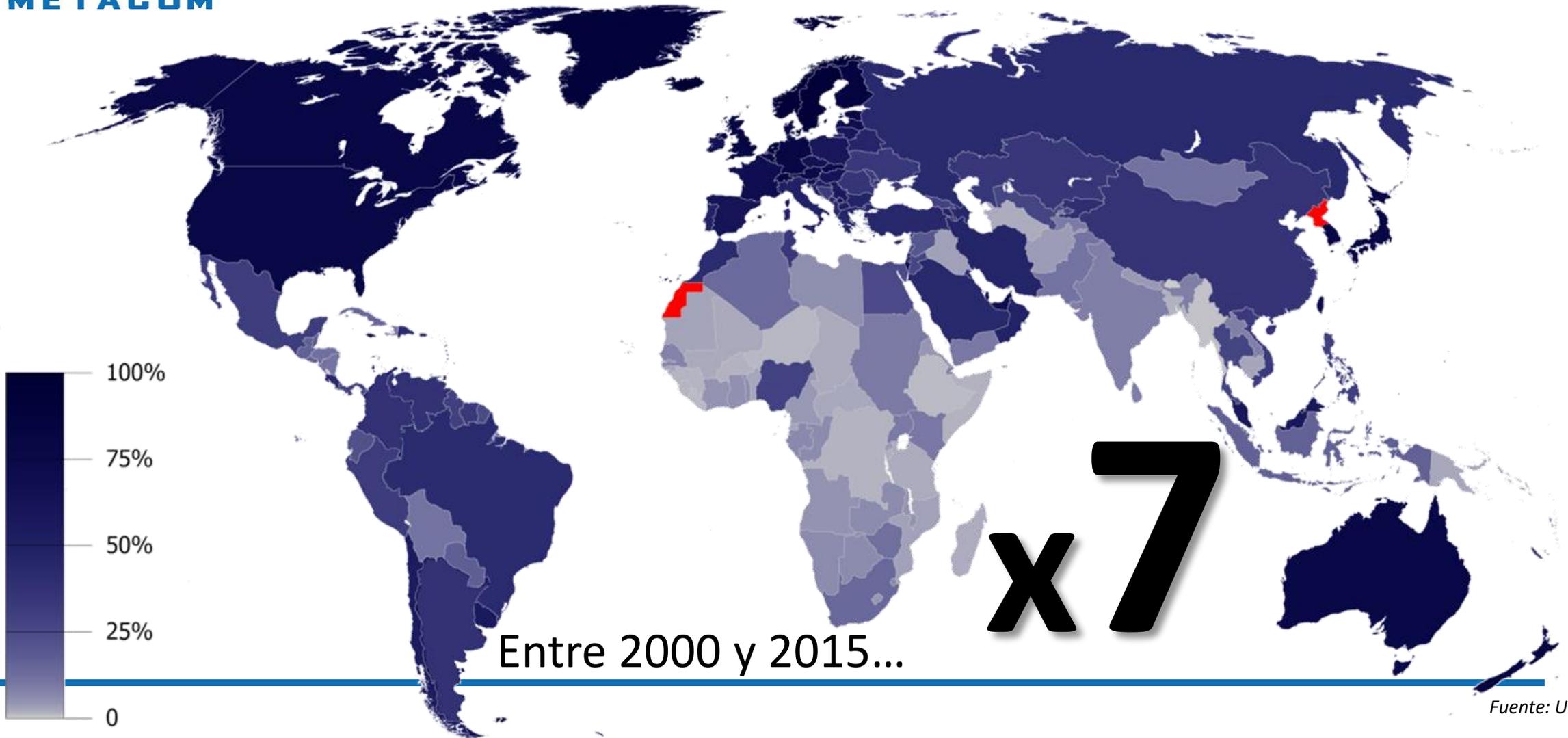
100 Millones de  
Personas (valores  
redondeados)

Online

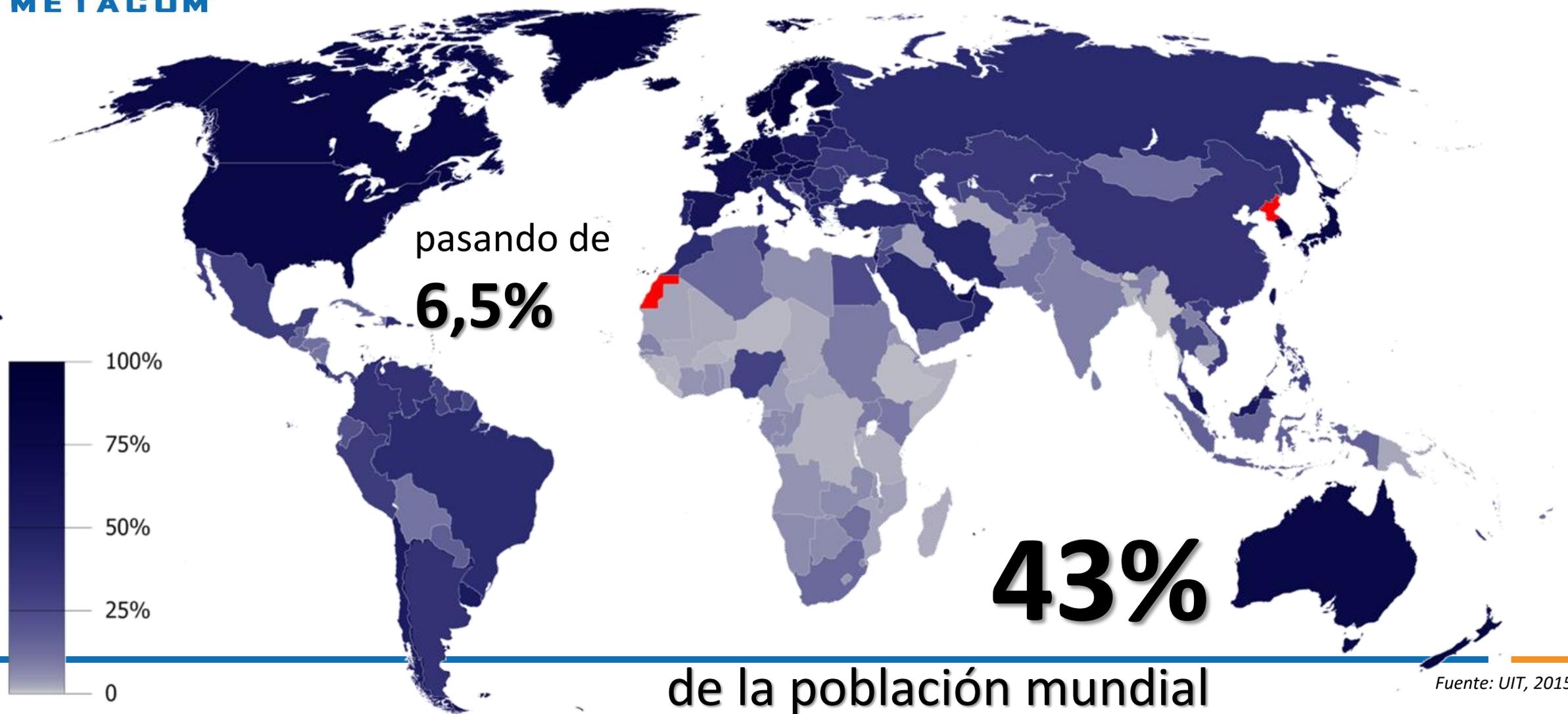
Offline

Fuente: UIT  
Nota: \* Estimación

# Uso de Datos: Penetración de Internet



# Uso de Datos: Penetración de Internet



# Dos medios clásicos de transporte de datos

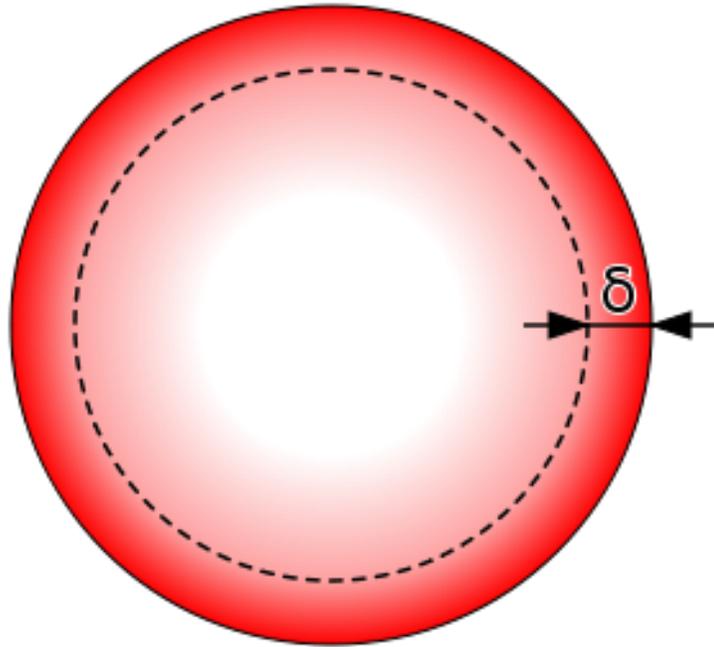


# Medios de transporte de datos: implicancias del aumento de la velocidad



La transmisión de datos a través de medios no guiados genera problemas provocados por la reflexión que sufre la señal en los distintos obstáculos existentes en el medio

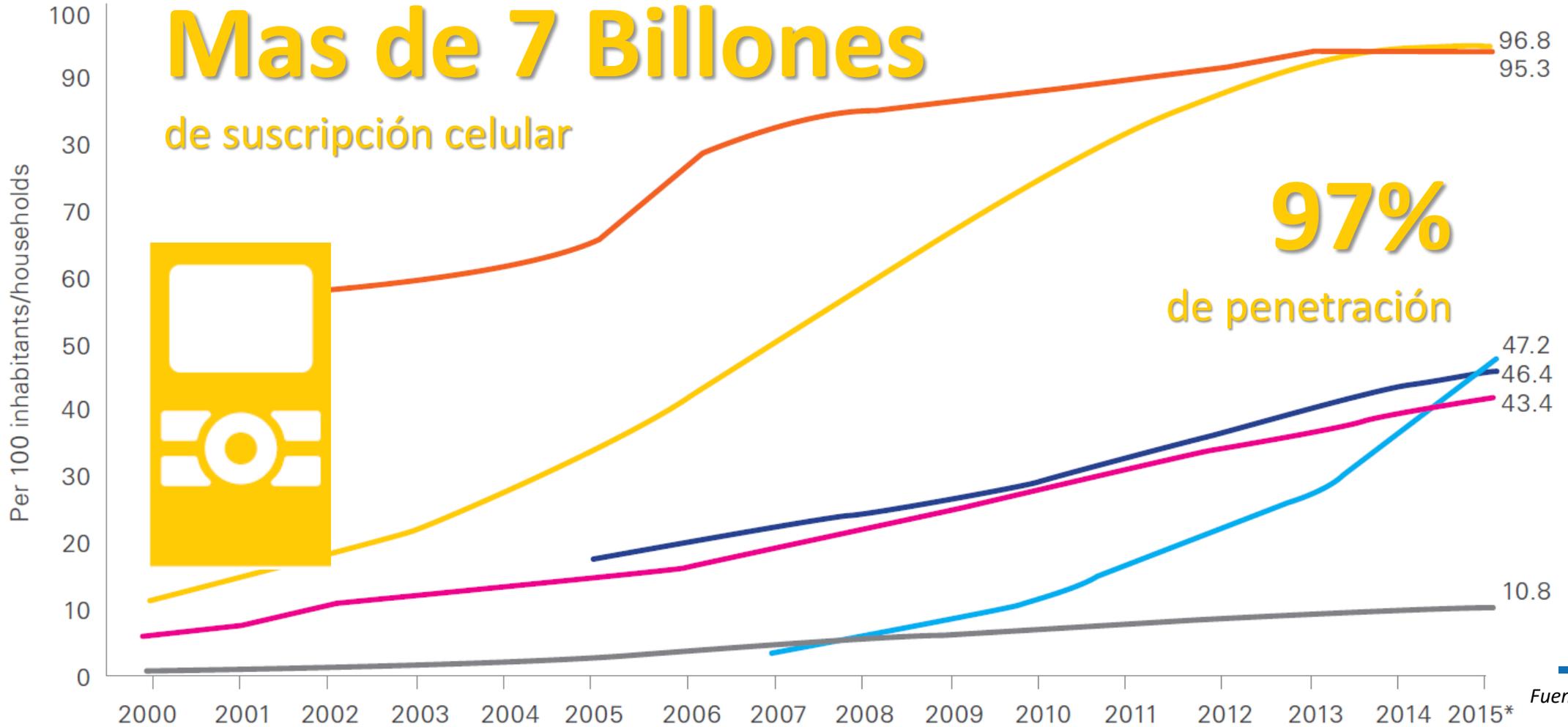
# Medios de transporte de datos: implicancias del aumento de la velocidad



La energía en altas frecuencias se irradia y **tiende a circular solamente por su superficie**, en razón del denominado **“Efecto Kelvin”**

Las ondas electromagnéticas en frecuencias del orden de los GHz no pueden ser transmitidas - con pérdidas razonables - con ningún tipo de cable de cobre, cualquiera sea su geometría.

# ¿Qué ha sucedido en los últimos 15 años en el mundo?

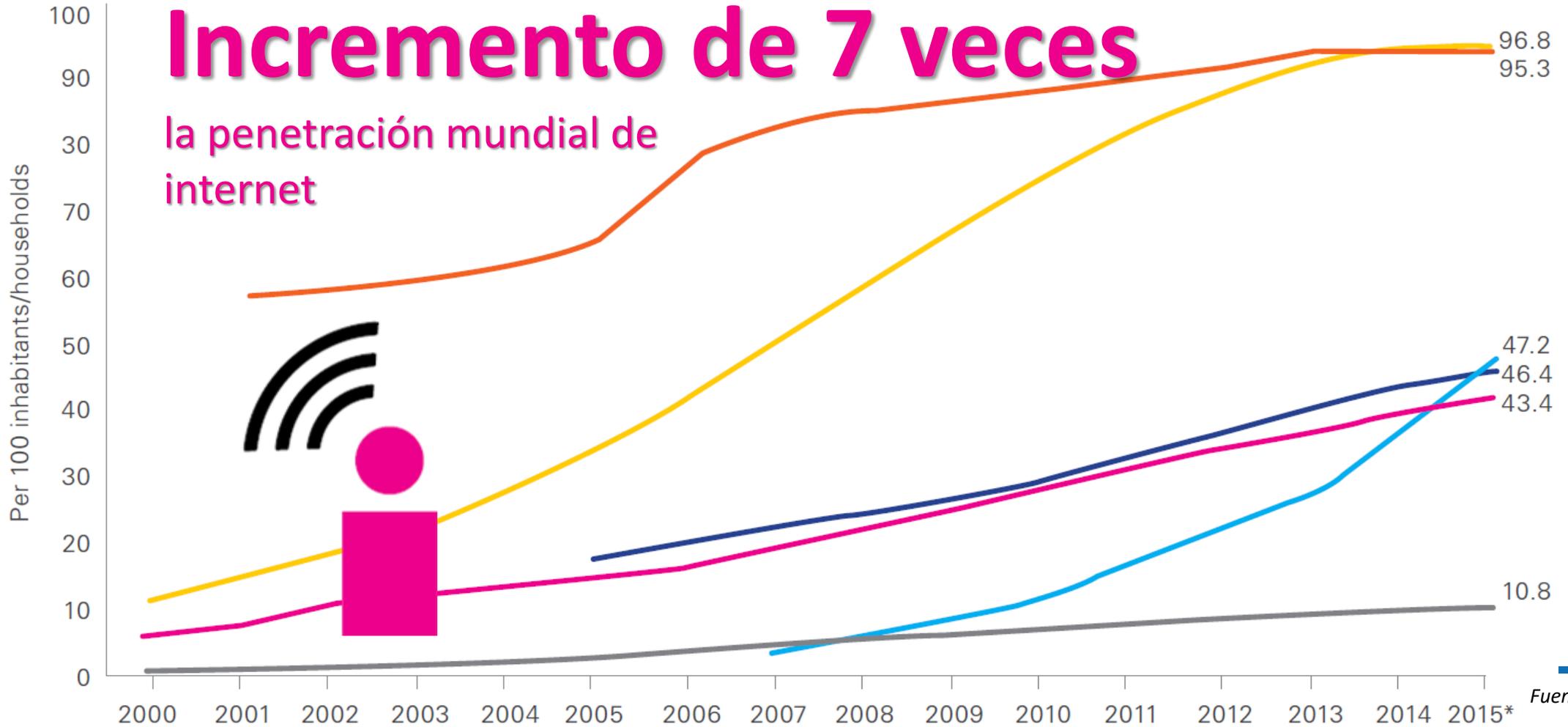


Fuente: UIT, 2015

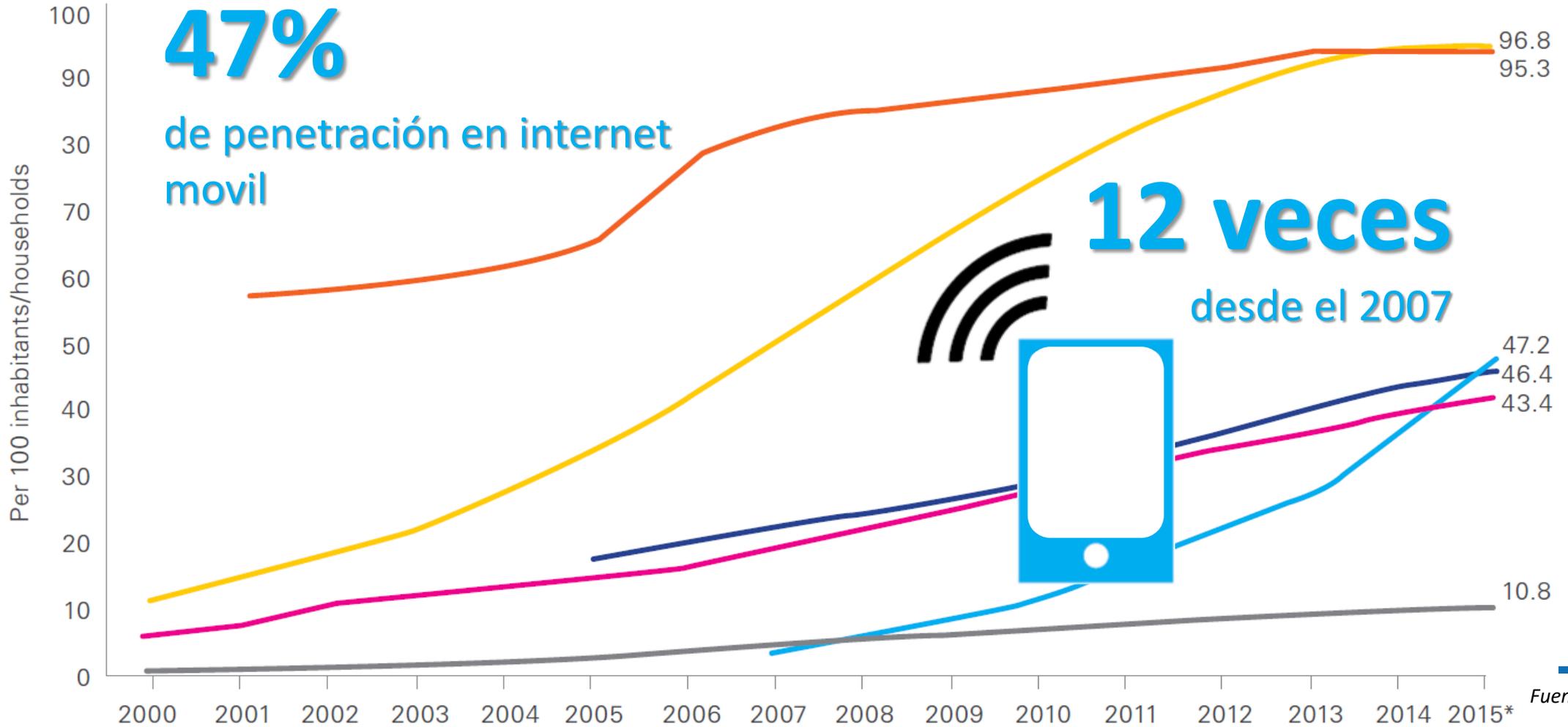
# ¿Qué ha sucedido en los últimos 15 años en el mundo?

## Incremento de 7 veces

la penetración mundial de internet

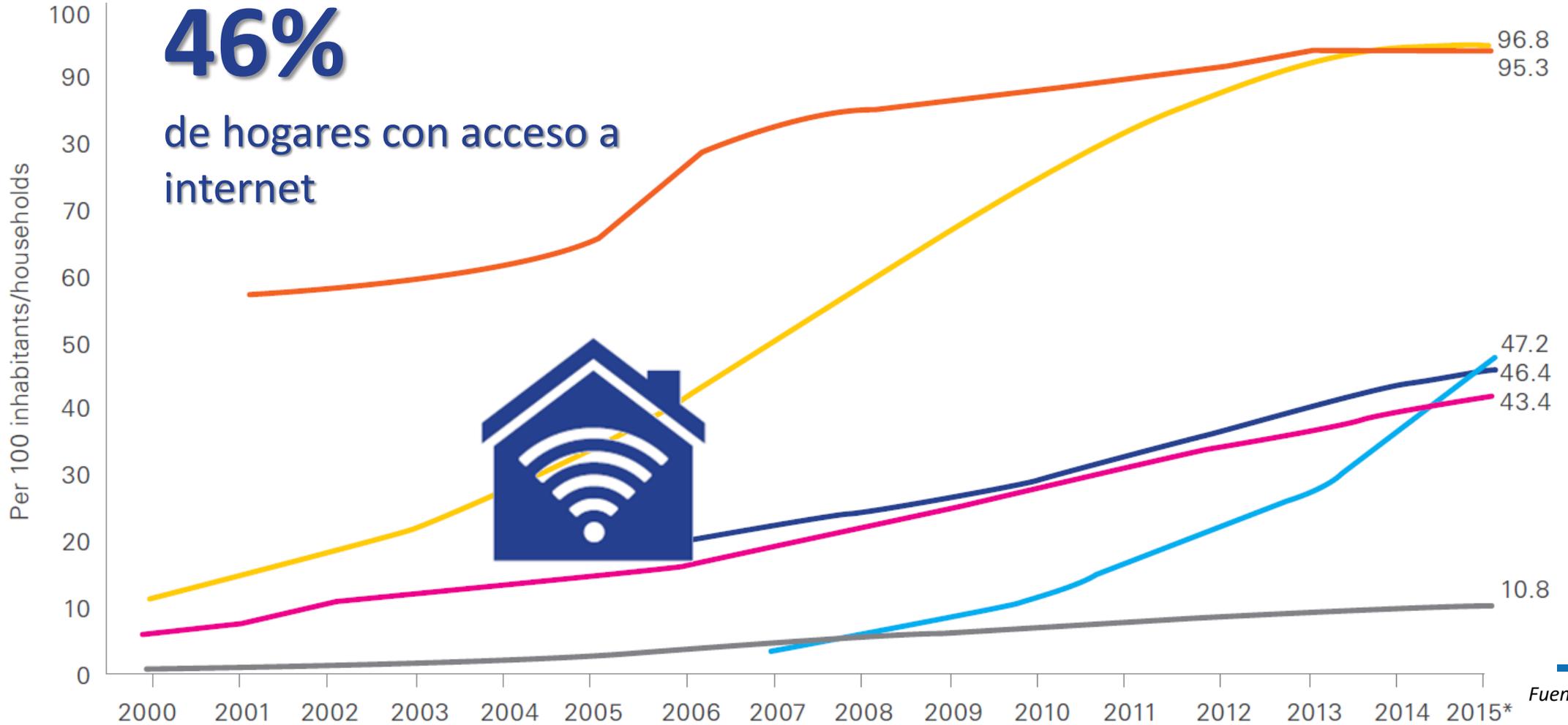


# ¿Qué ha sucedido en los últimos 15 años en el mundo?

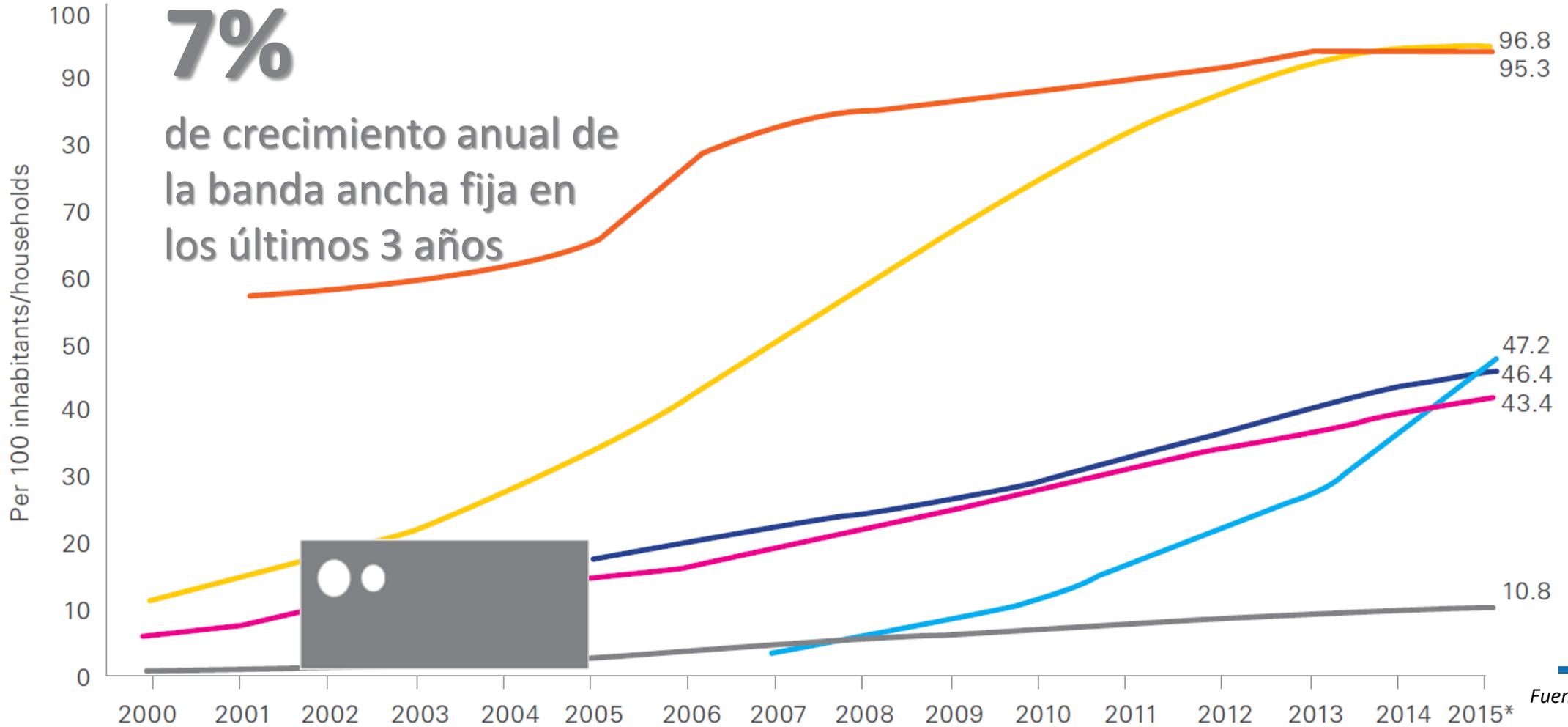


Fuente: UIT, 2015

# ¿Qué ha sucedido en los últimos 15 años en el mundo?

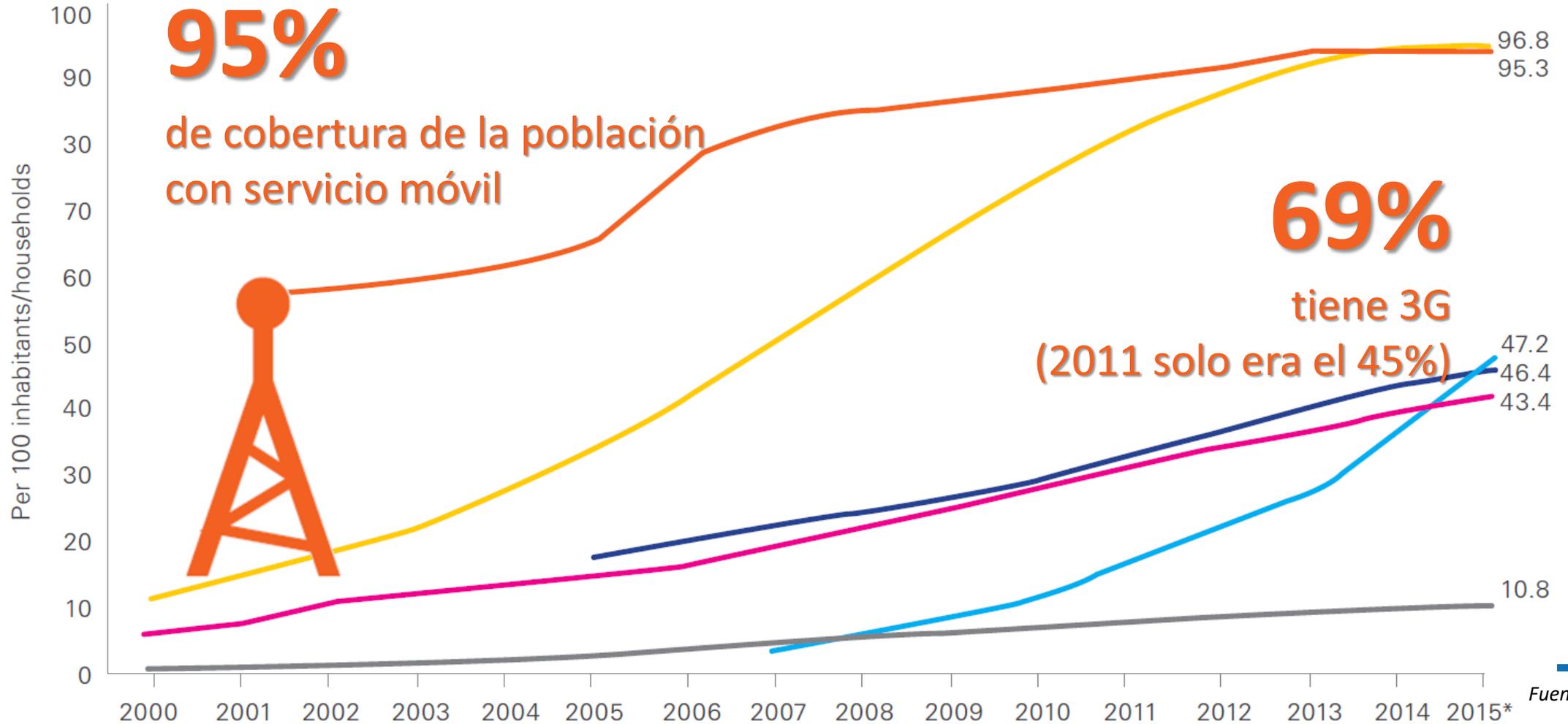


# ¿Qué ha sucedido en los últimos 15 años en el mundo?

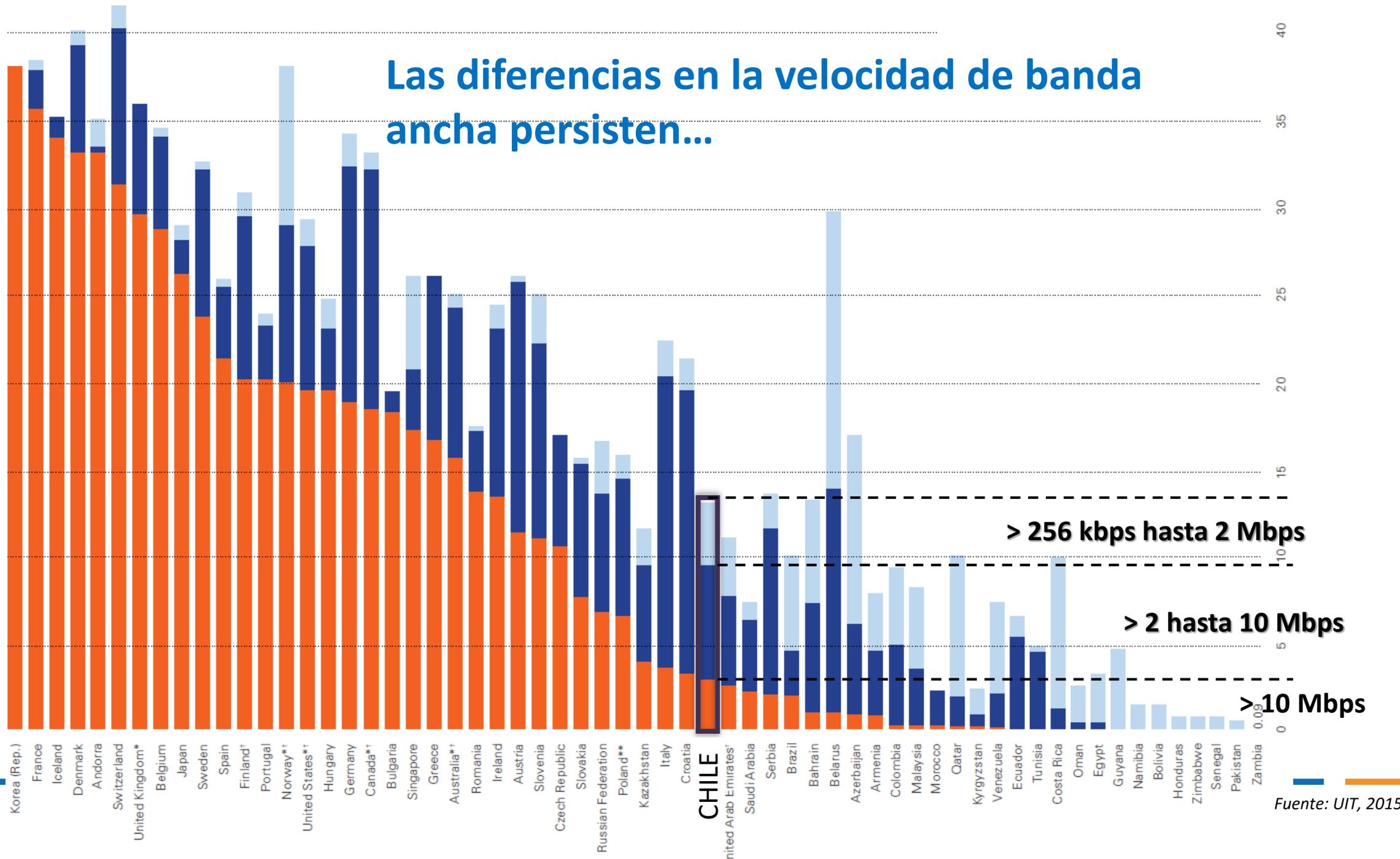


Fuente: UIT, 2015

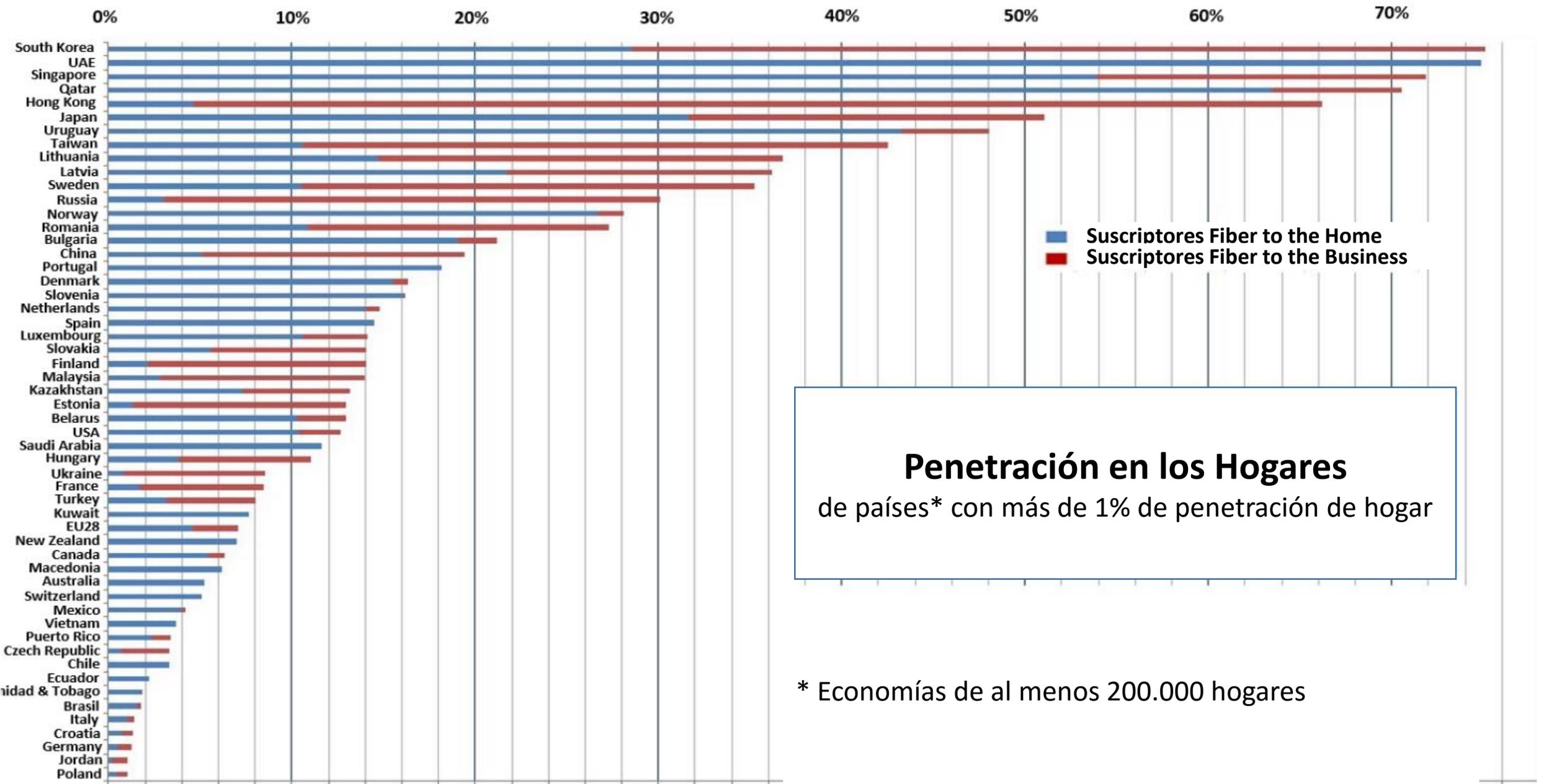
# ¿Qué ha sucedido en los últimos 15 años en el mundo?



las suscripciones de banda ancha fija, por cada 100 habitantes, por velocidad, principios de 2014 (países seleccionados)



Fuente: UIT, 2015



**Penetración en los Hogares**  
de países\* con más de 1% de penetración de hogar

\* Economías de al menos 200.000 hogares

# Fibra Óptica

*La ¿nueva? Carretera Digital*



# 1952

El físico **Narinder Singh Kapany**, apoyándose en los estudios de John Tyndall, realizó experimentos que condujeron a la **invención de la fibra óptica**.

*Fiber  
Optics*

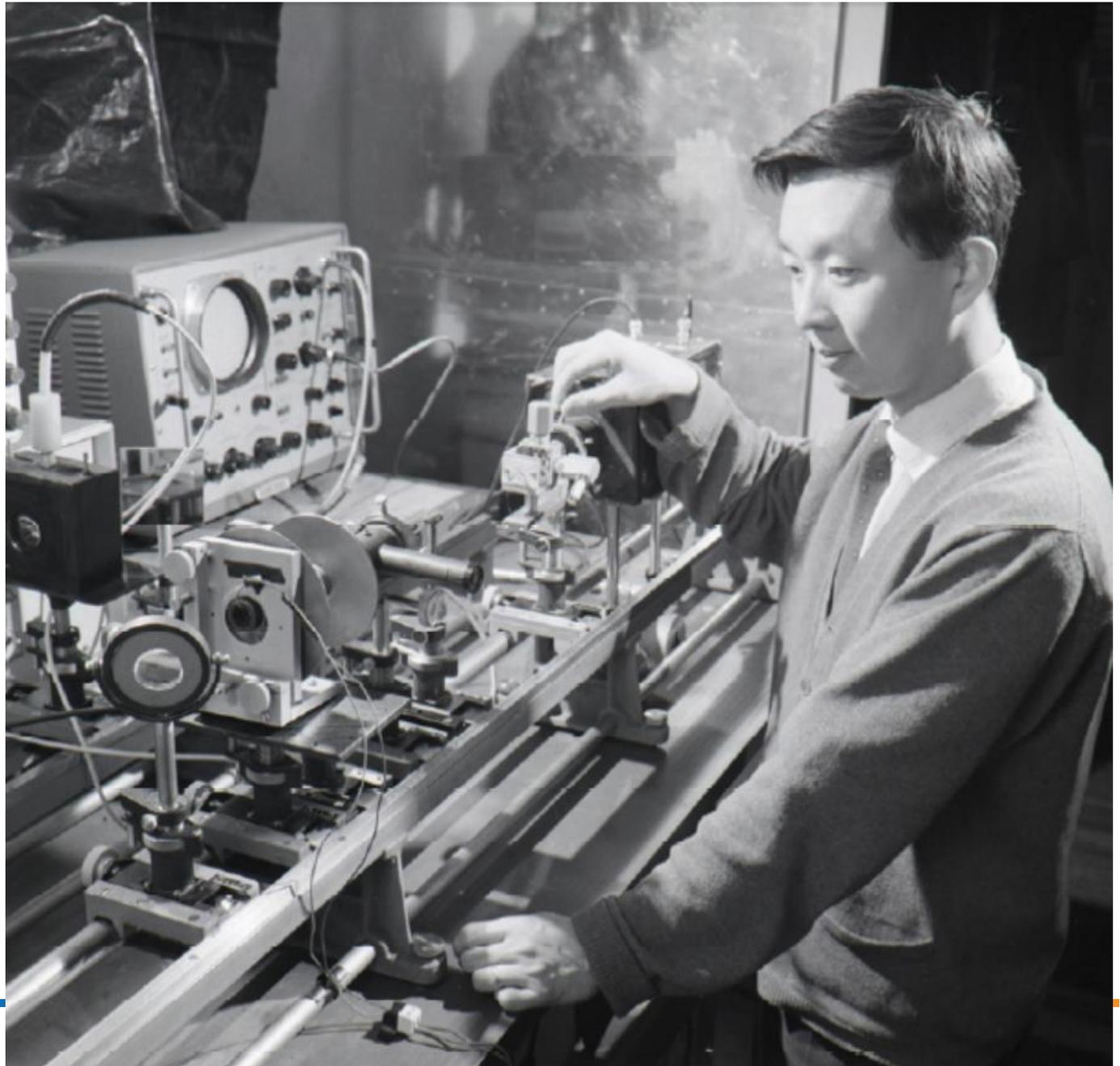


LIFE

# 1965

El Ingeniero Eléctrico

**Charles Kao** propone la aplicación de la Fibra óptica para **Telecomunicaciones**, en su Tesis Doctoral “Waveguides for millimetric and submillimetric electromagnetic waves” (*Guía de onda para ondas electromagnéticas milimétricas y submilimétricas*)



# 1966

## Charles Kao y el Standard Telecommunications Laboratories

Su trabajo pionero se llevó a cabo en el Standard Telecommunications Laboratories (STL) en Harlow, Inglaterra. **En este estudio se propuso por primera vez usar fibra de vidrio para implementar la comunicación óptica,** que describe la base de la comunicación de fibra óptica de hoy



# 2009

**Charles Kao** recibe el **Premio Nobel de Física** por su aporte de la Fibra Óptica en Telecomunicaciones

**“Padre de la Comunicación por Fibra Óptica”**



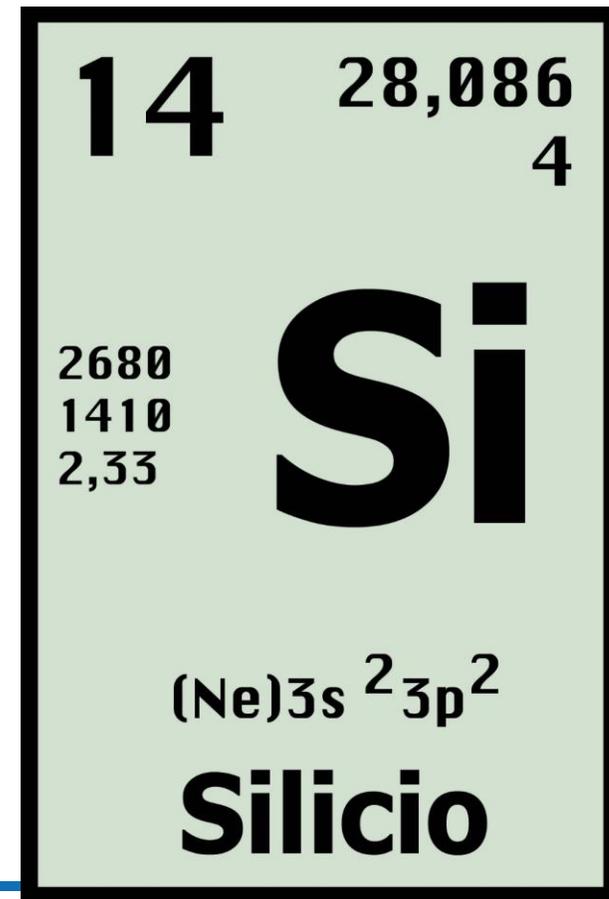
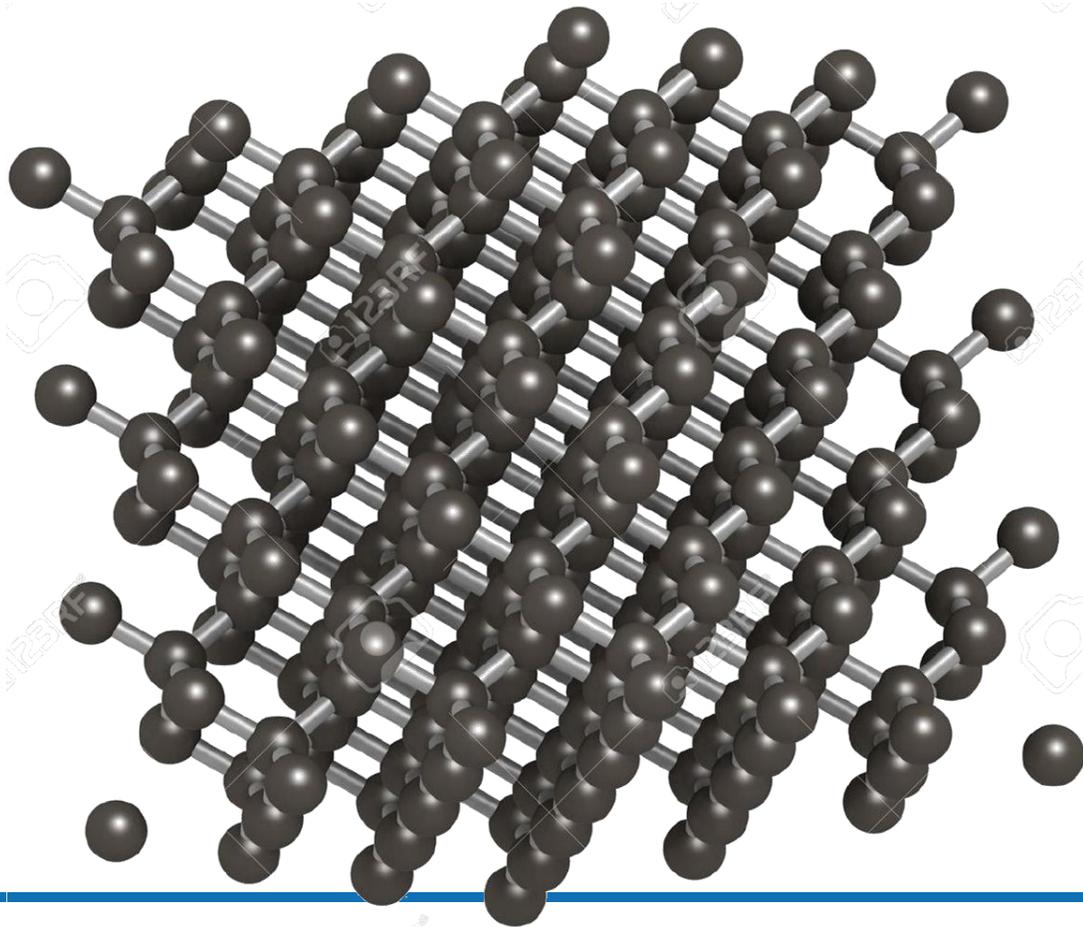
Charles K. Kao, Ph.D. and his wife Gwen

**CET**  
METACOM®



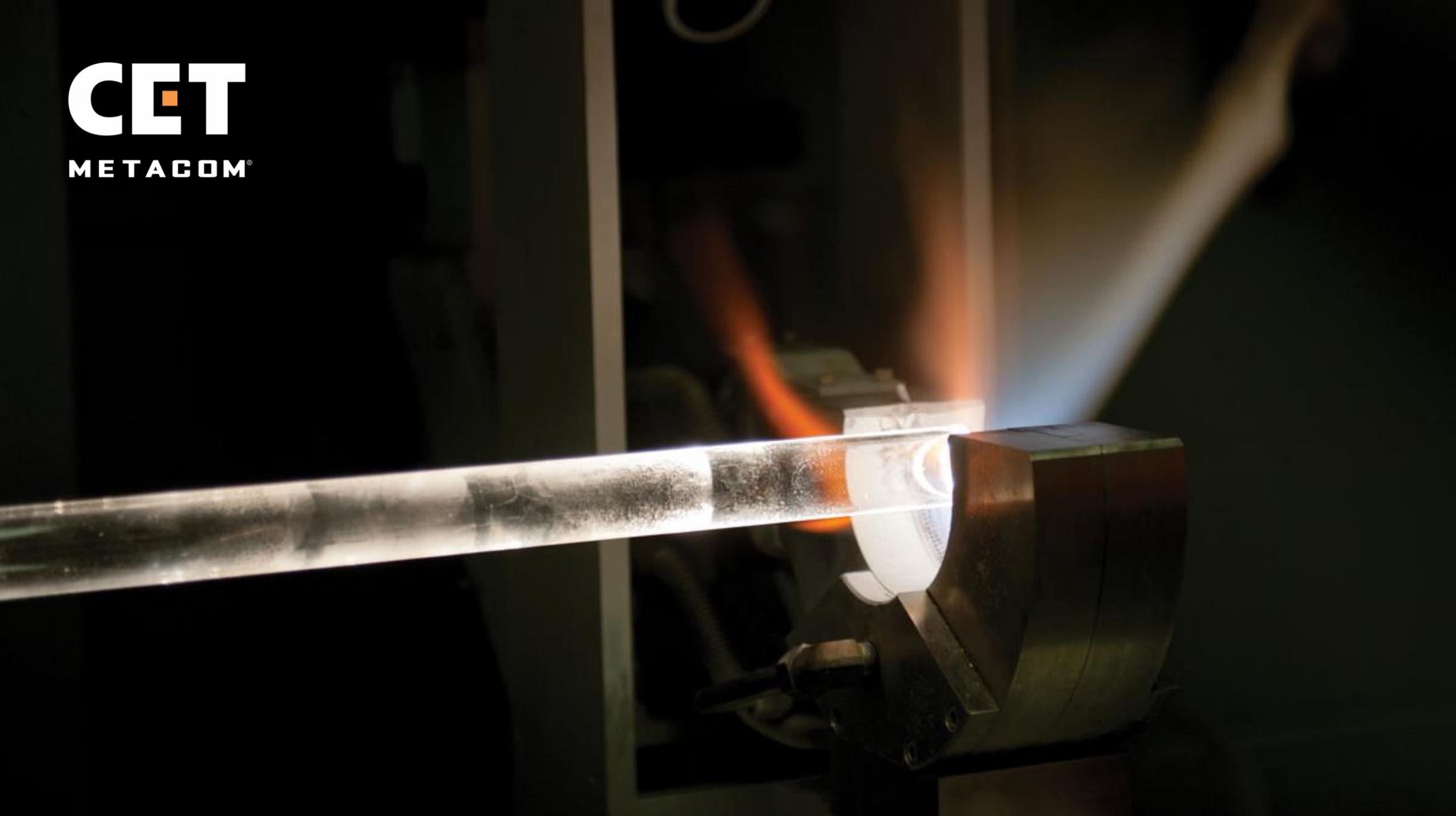


**CET**  
METACOM<sup>®</sup>



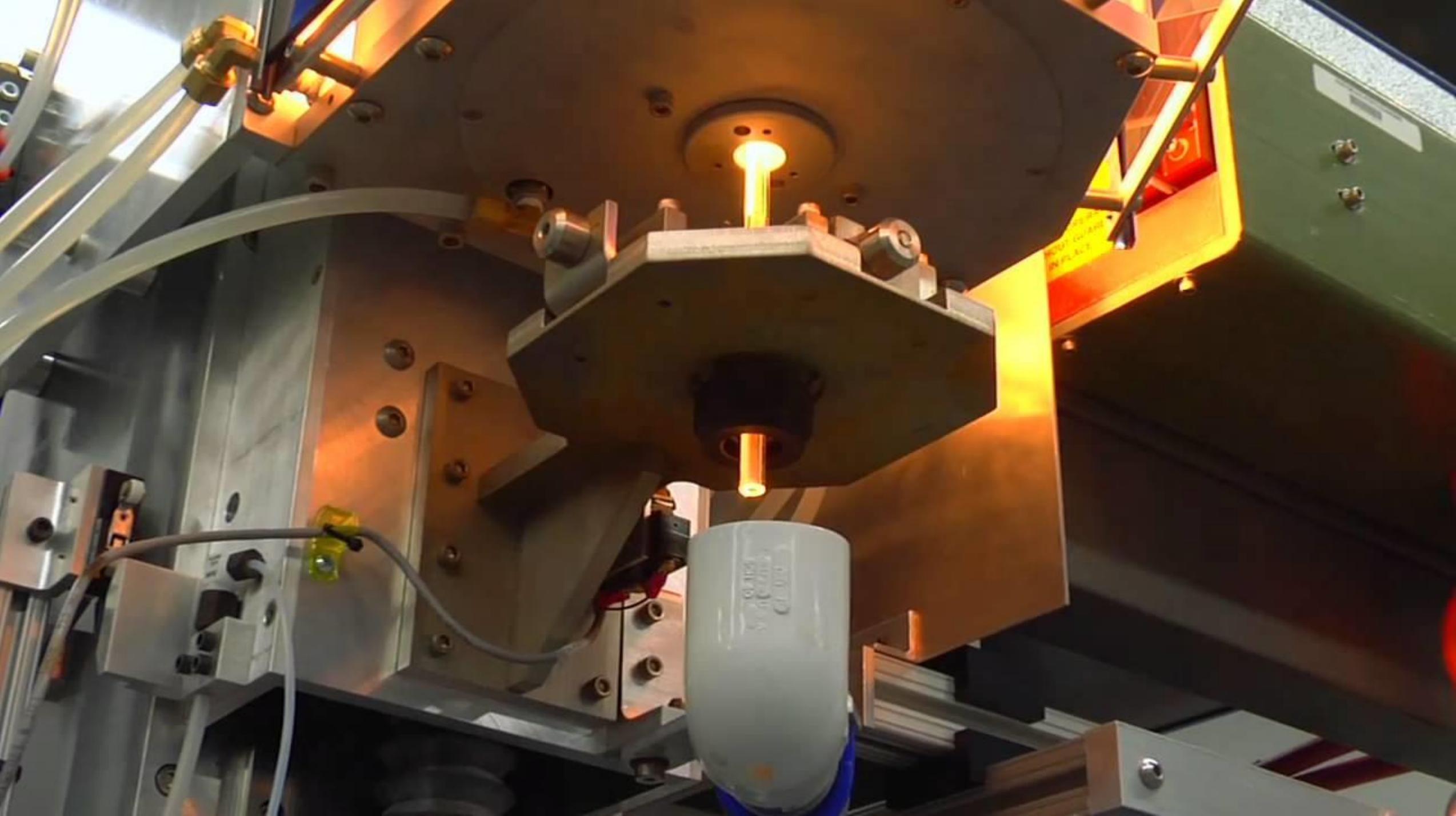


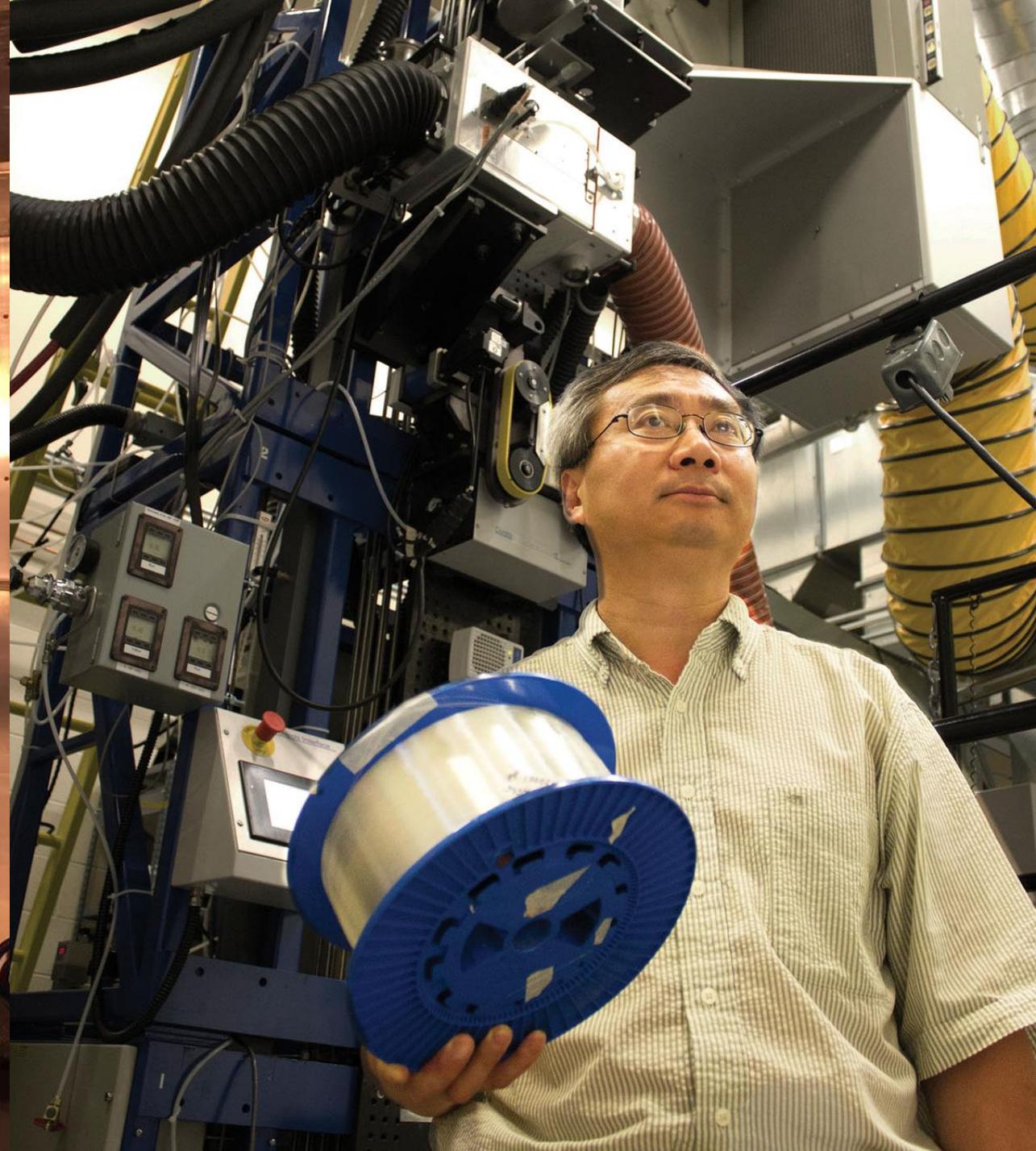
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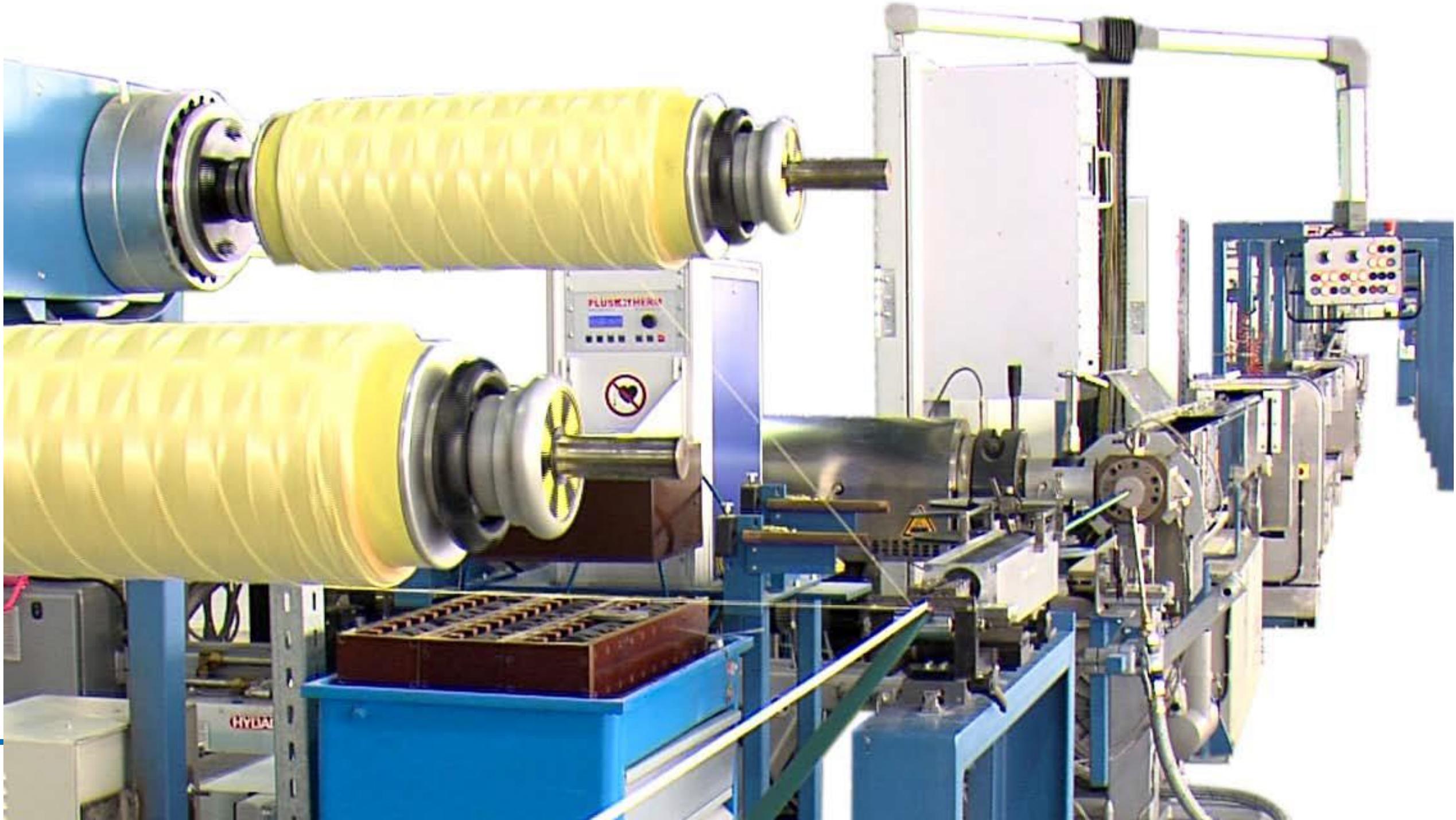


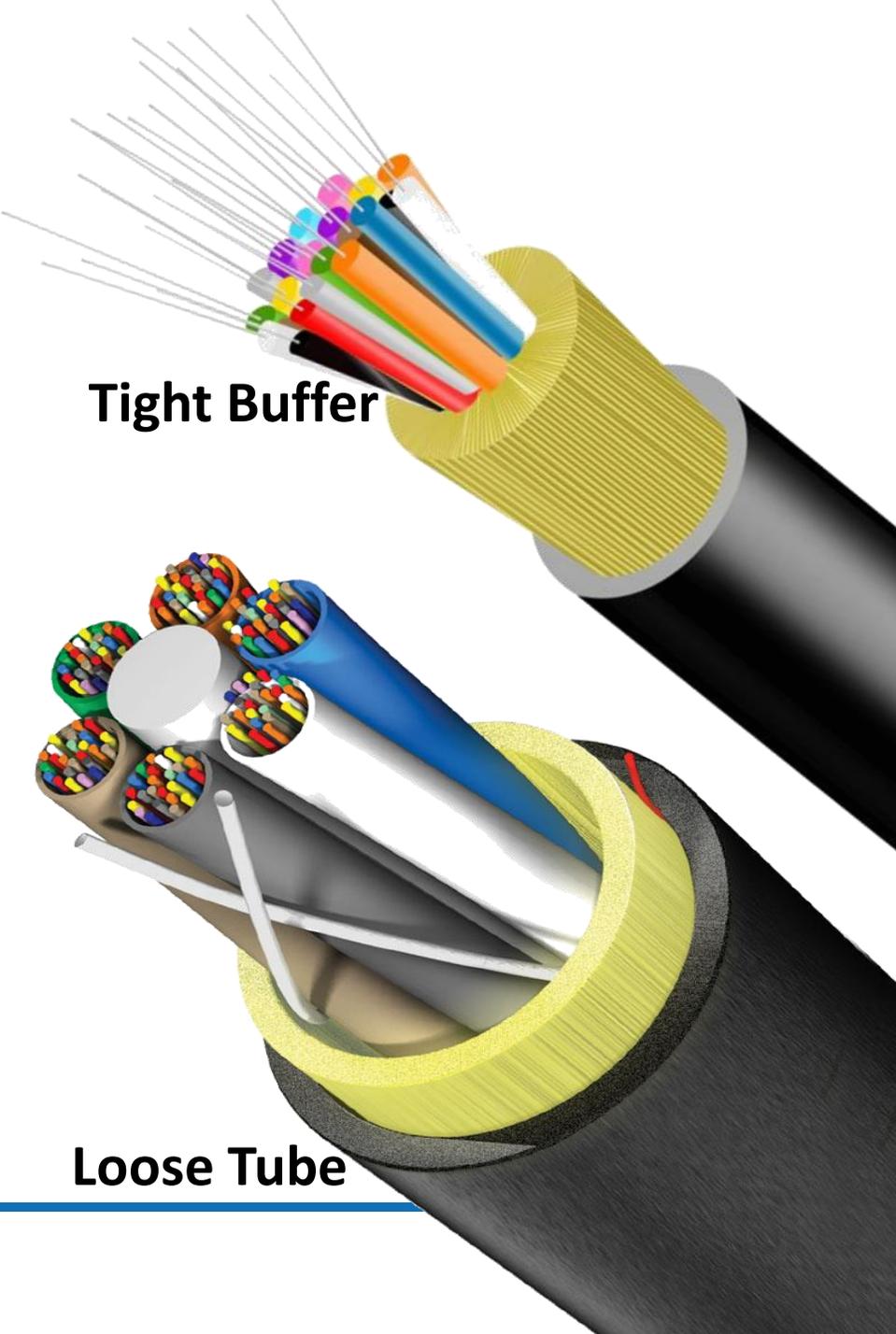






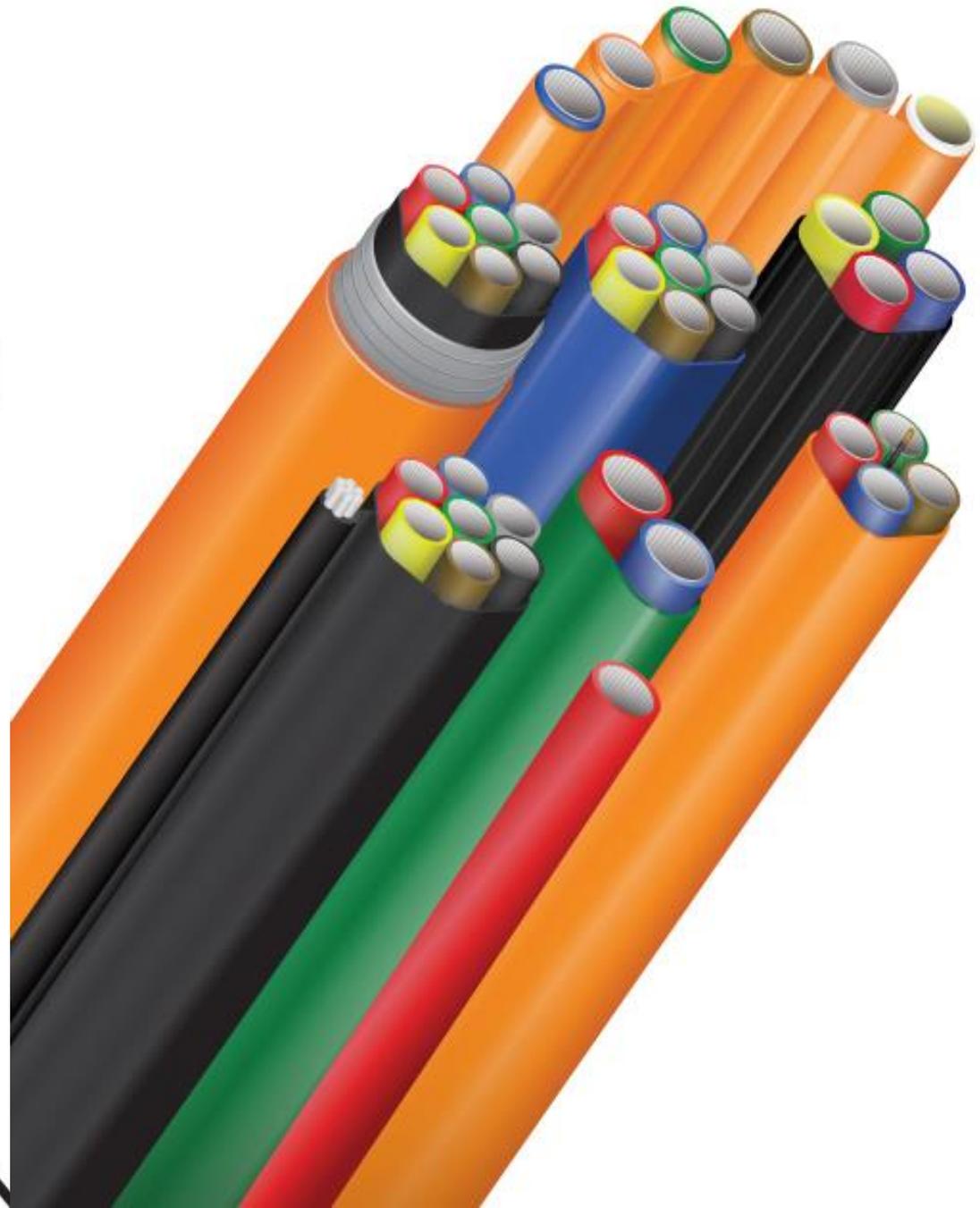
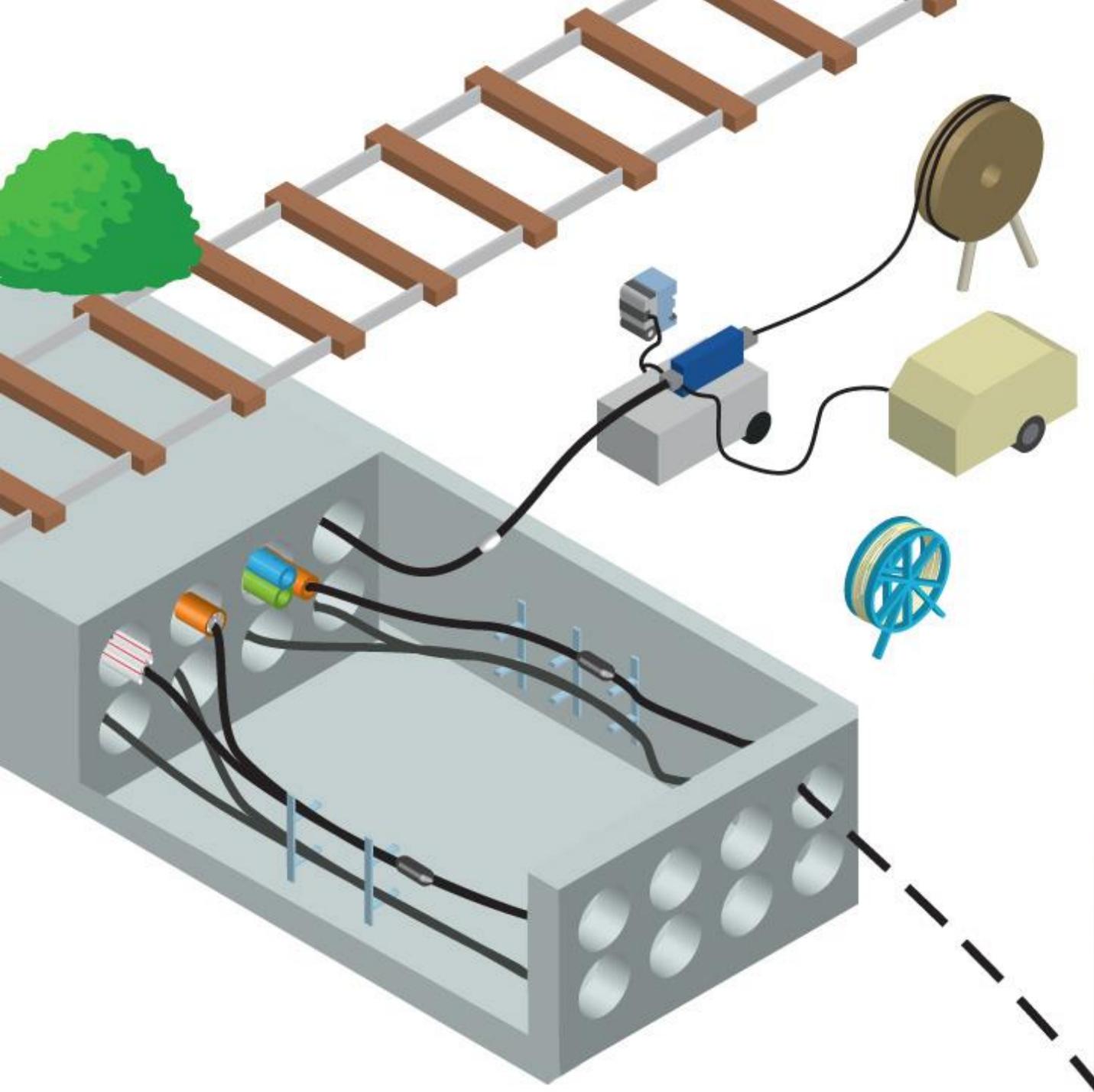
**CET**  
METACOM®





**Tight Buffer**

**Loose Tube**











**South America Pacific Link (SAPL)**

Propietario:  
Ocean Networks

**South America-1 (SAm-1)**

Propietario:  
Telefónica

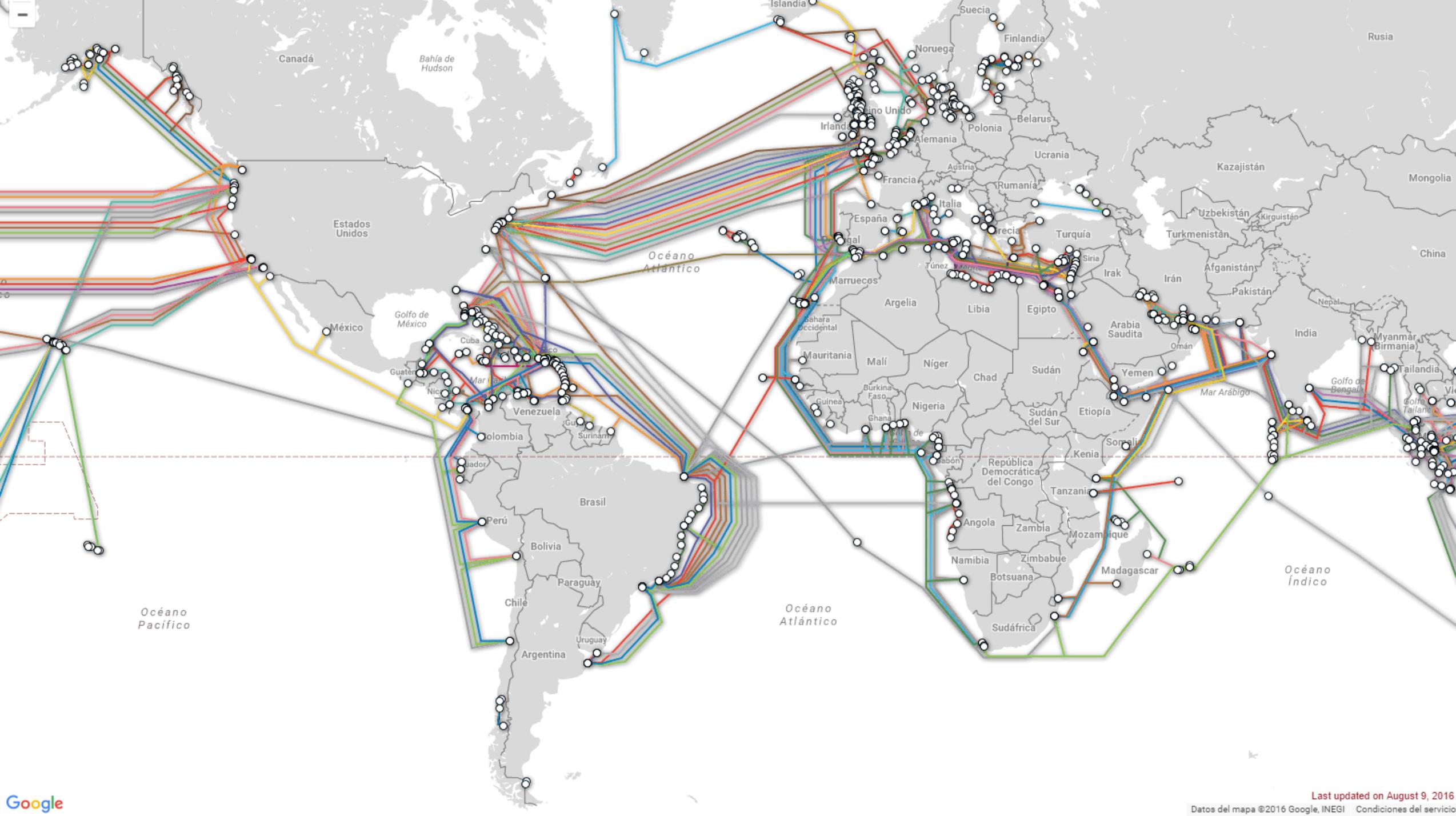
**Pan American (PAN-AM)**

Propietario:

T&T, Telefonica del Peru, Softbank Telecom, Telecom Italia Sparkle, Sprint, CANTV, Tata Communications, Telefónica de Argentina, Telstra, Verizon, Entel Chile, Telecom Argentina, Telconet, Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad, Corporacion Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, C&W Networks, Embratel

**South American Crossing (SAC)/Latin American Nautilus (LAN)**

Propietarios:  
Level 3, Telecom Italia Sparkle



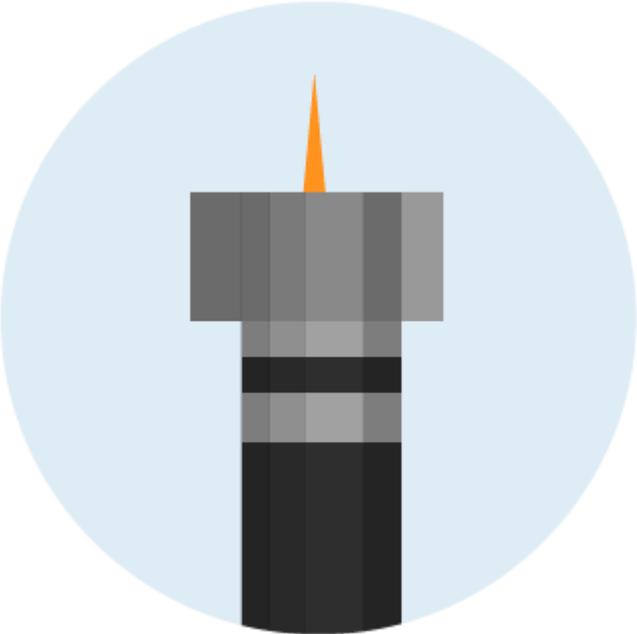
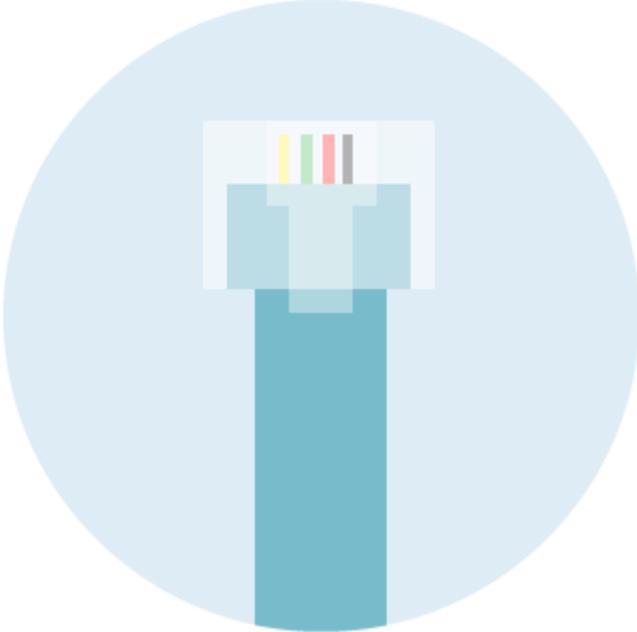
Last updated on August 9, 2016

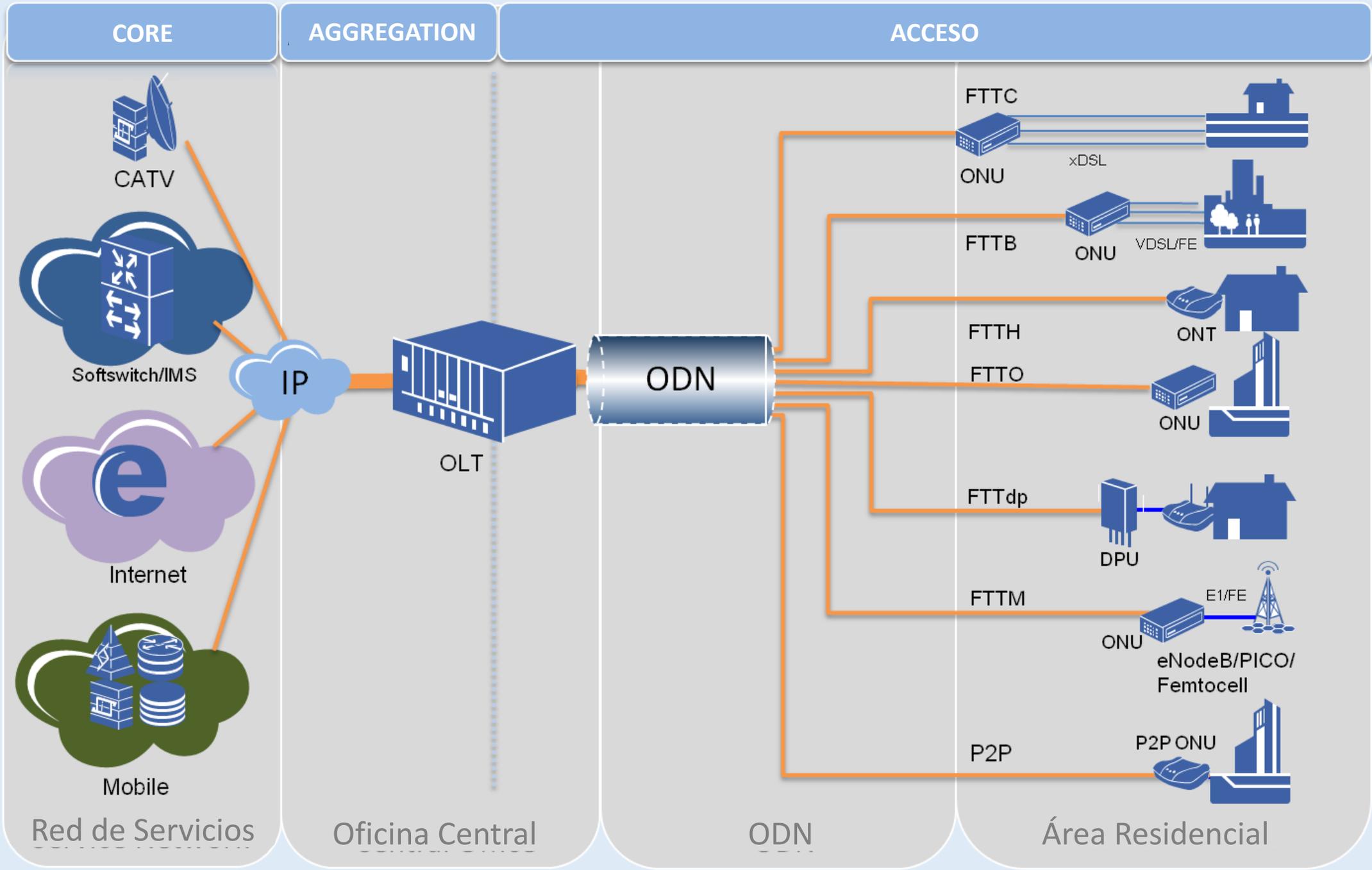
Datos del mapa ©2016 Google, INEGI Condiciones del servicio

# Desafíos Tecnológicos

*¿Problemas a la velocidad de la Luz?*

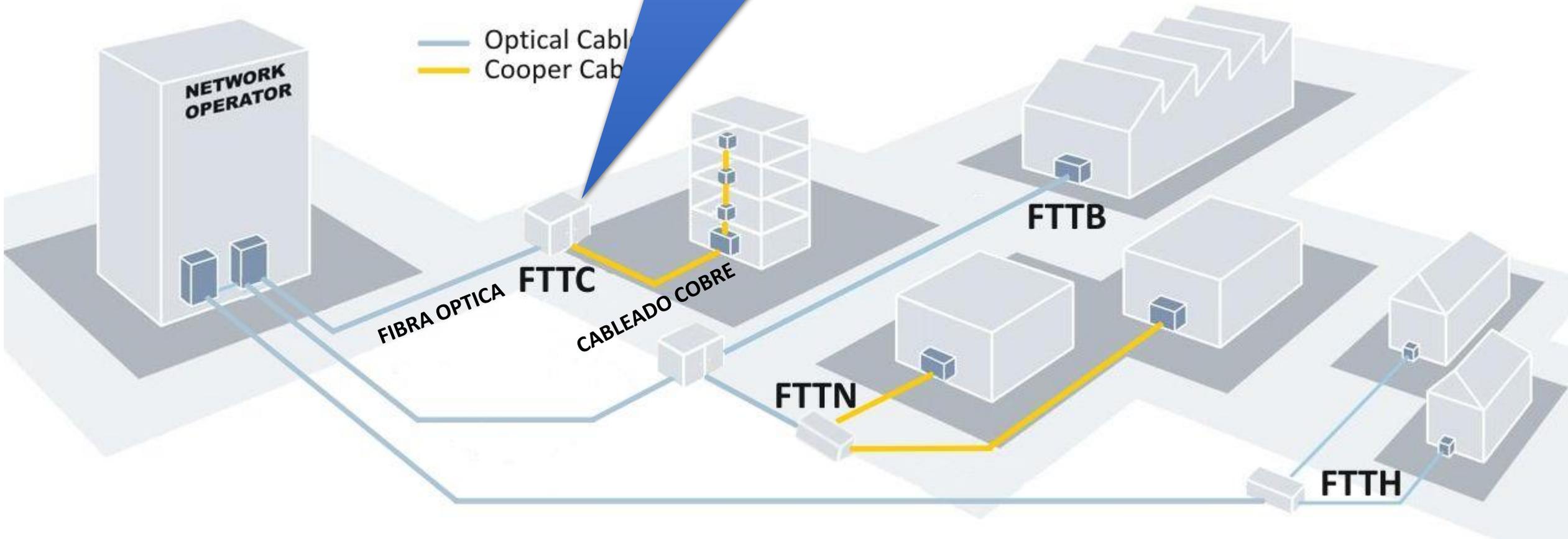






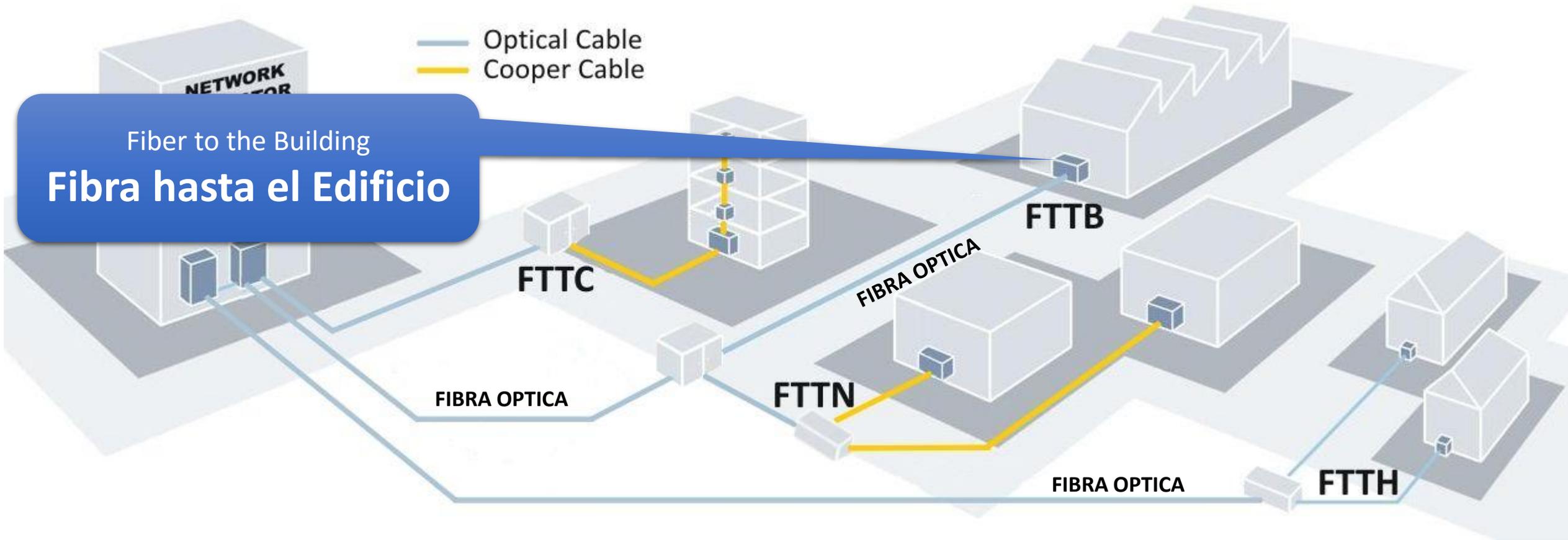
Fiber to the Curb  
**Fibra hasta la acera**

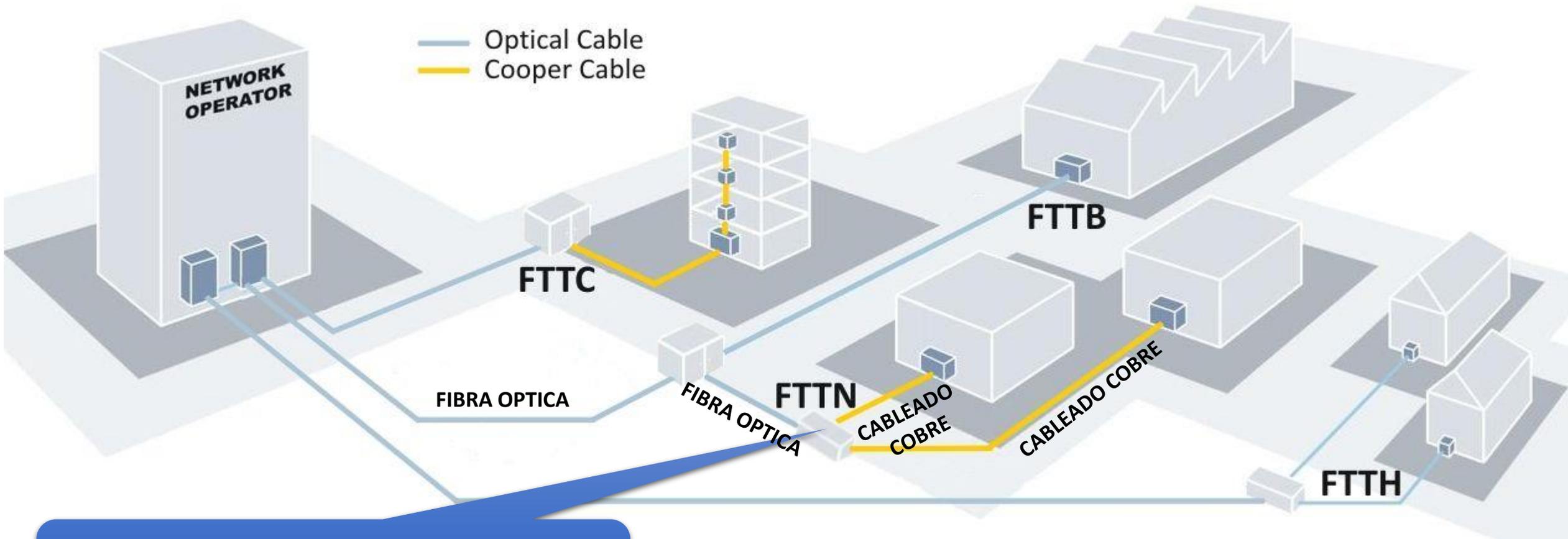
**FTTX**



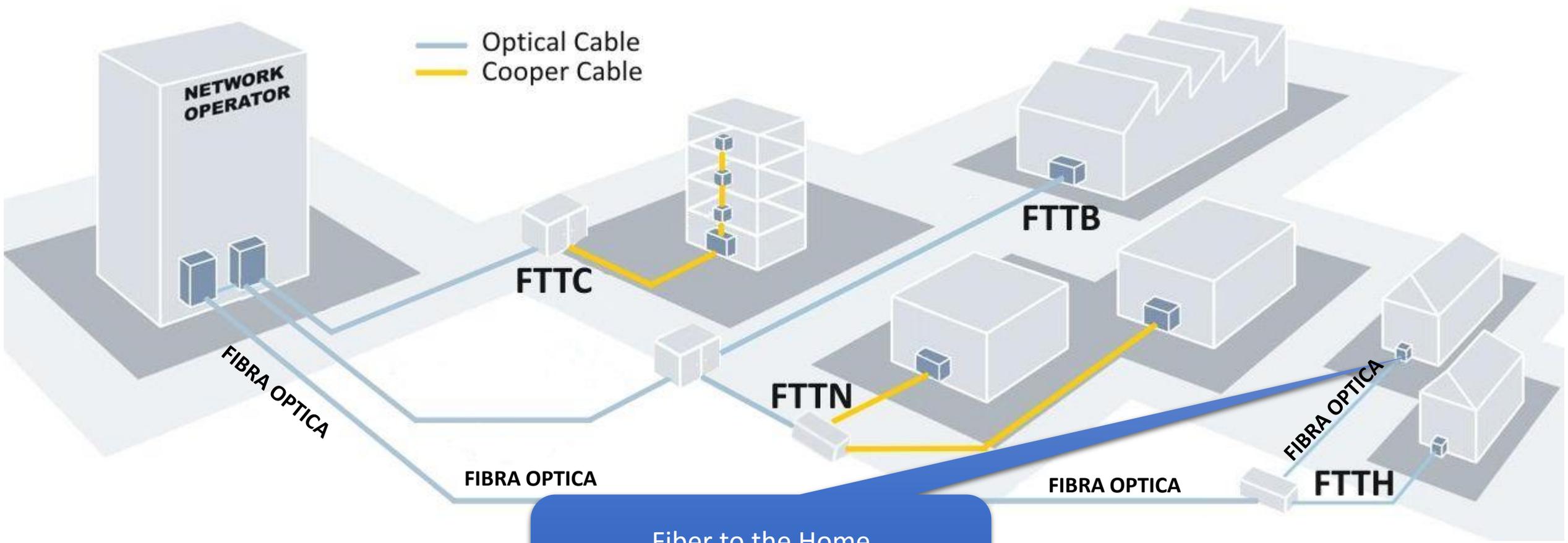
— Optical Cable  
— Cooper Cable

Fiber to the Building  
**Fibra hasta el Edificio**

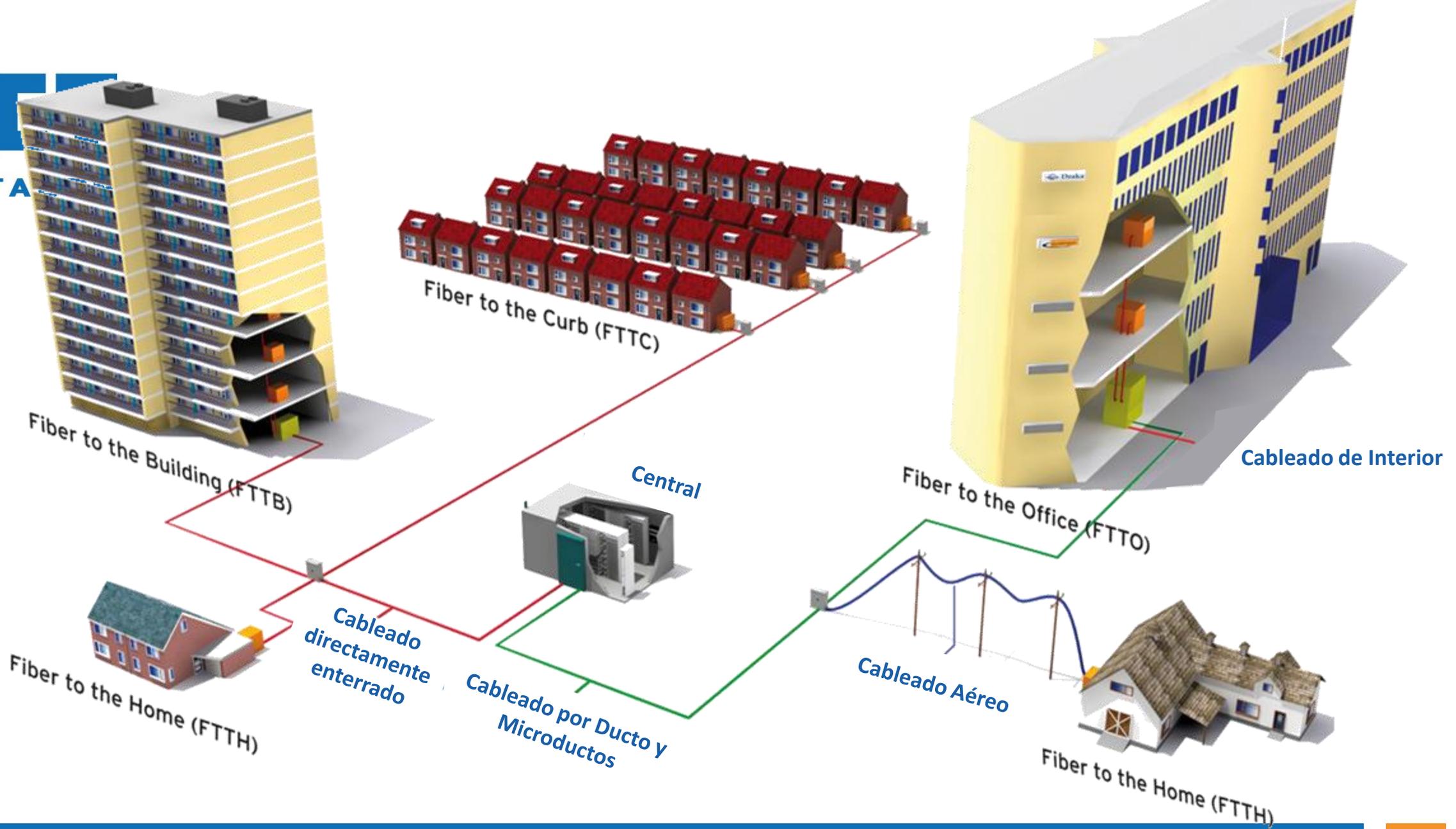


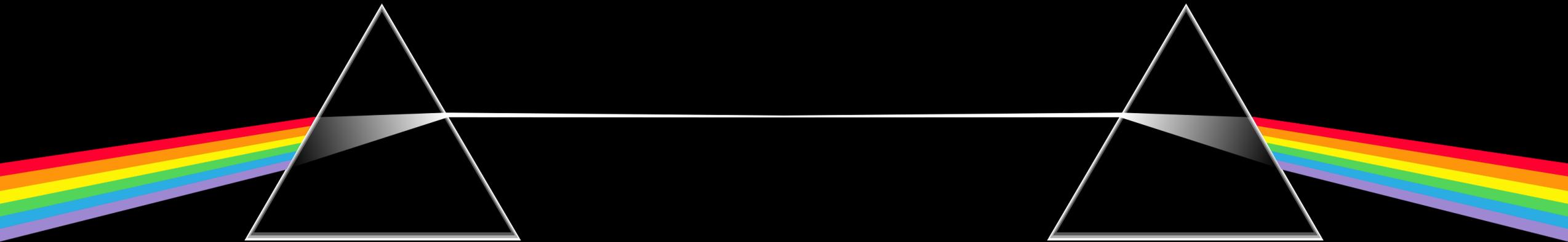


Fiber to the Node  
**Fibra hasta el Nodo**



Fiber to the Home  
**Fibra hasta la Casa**





Múltiples señales ópticas de diferentes longitudes de onda son combinadas en la forma de una sola señal óptica

Una simple señal óptica es refractada para separar múltiples señales ópticas de diferentes longitudes de onda



# Recomendaciones G.984.x: GPON



**International  
Telecommunication  
Union**

International Telecommunication Union

**ITU-T**

TELECOMMUNICATION  
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR  
OF ITU

**G.984.1**

(03/2008)

SERIES G: TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS AND MEDIA,  
DIGITAL SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS

Digital sections and digital line system – Optical line  
systems for local and access networks

---

**Gigabit-capable passive optical networks  
(GPON): General characteristics**



**CET**  
METACOM®

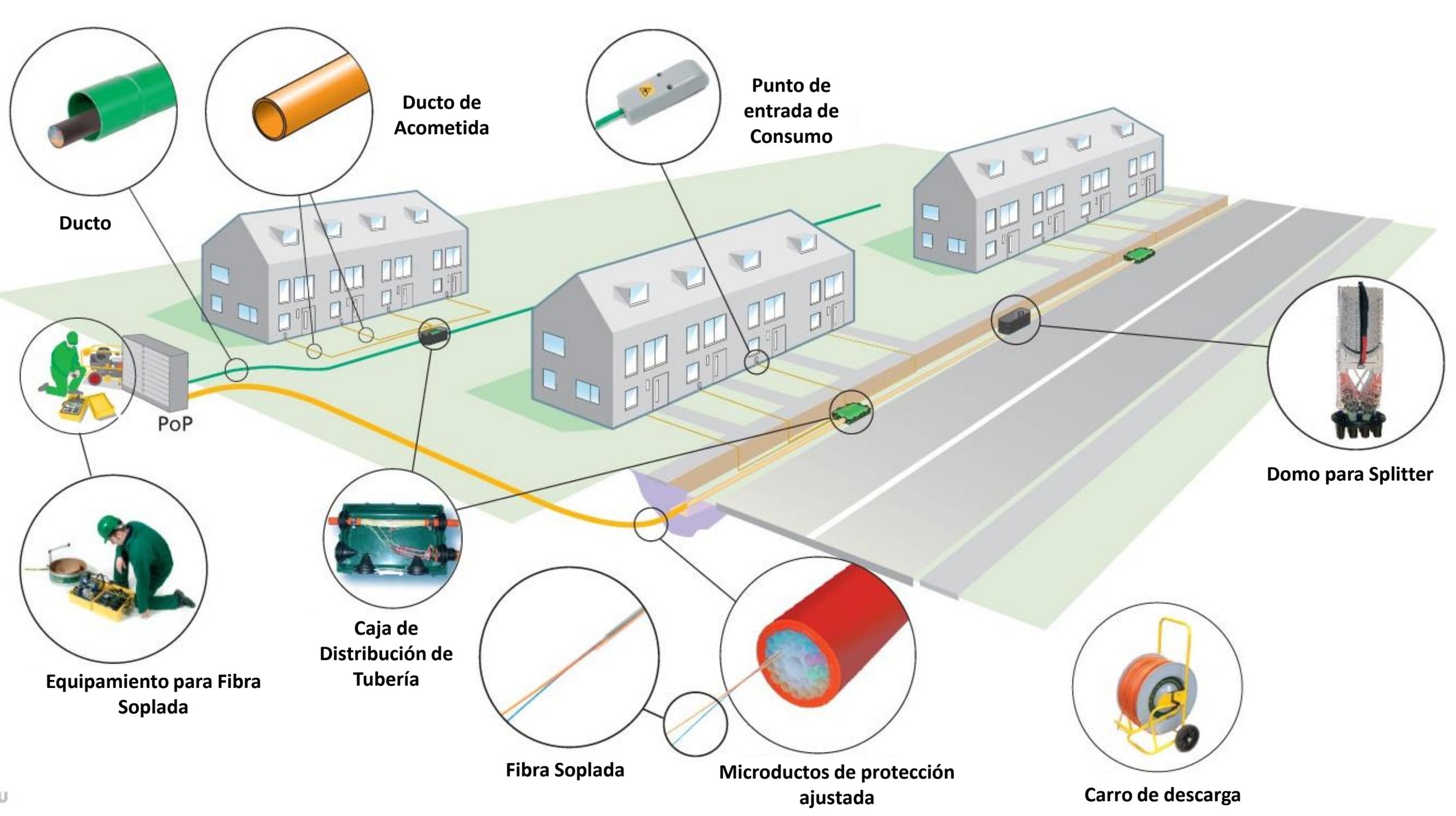
**1310 [nm]**  
*Upstream*

**1490 [nm]**  
*Downstream*

**1550 [nm]**  
*Video*

**CET**  
**METACOM®**





# Desafíos Tecnológicos

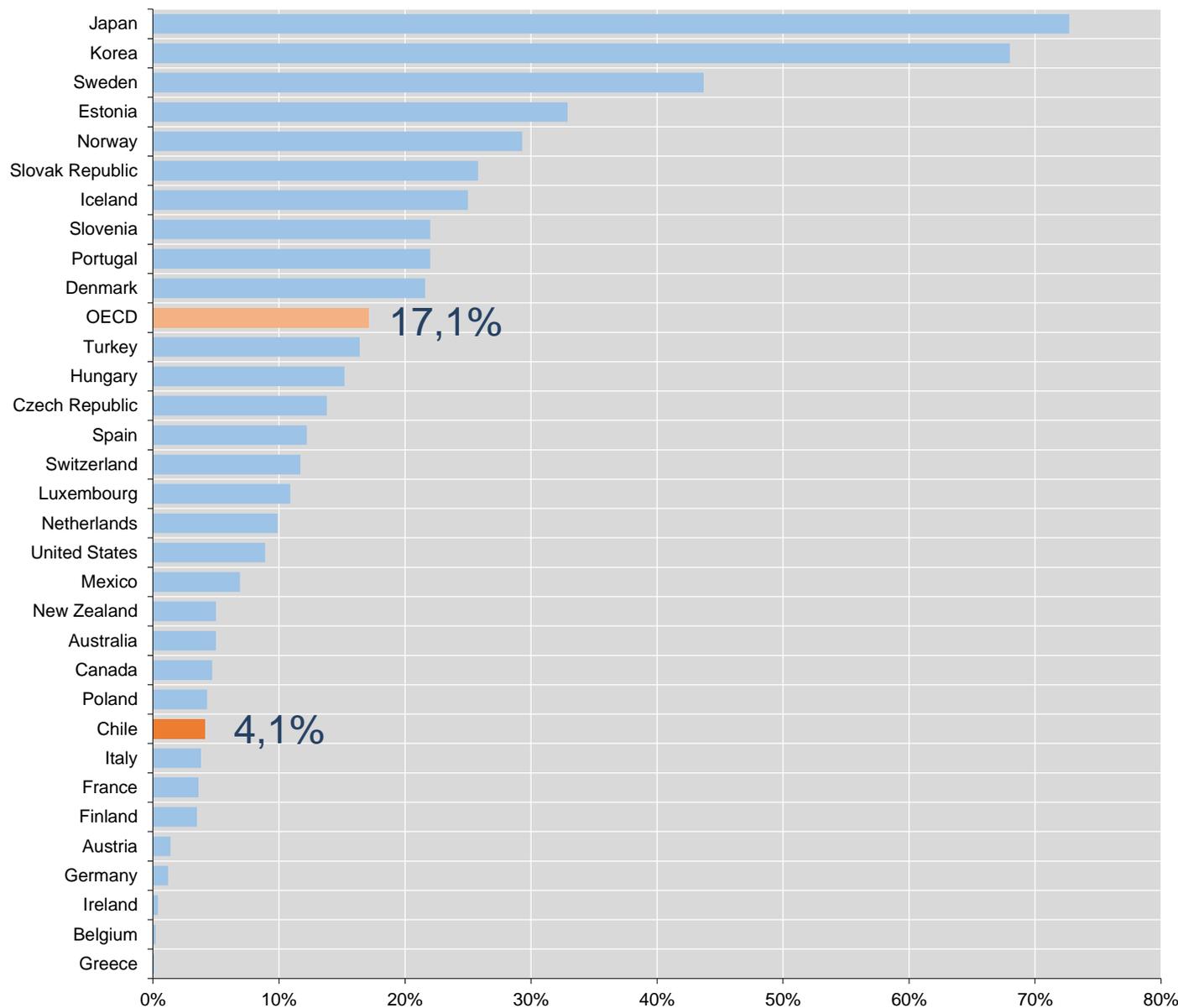
## Situación Actual del FTTH/B en Chile

Datos FTTH/B	Diciembre de 2014		Otras arquitecturas FTTx <sup>(*)</sup>	Diciembre de 2014	
	Abonados	Casas pasadas		Abonados	Casas Pasadas
Total de FTTH/B en Chile	133.700	461.000	Total de FTTN en Chile (**)	518.700	3.370.000
Entel	7.500	11.000	Entel	38.000	70.000
GTD Group	60.000	100.000	Claro Chile	87.500	n/a
Telefonica Chile/ Movistar	66.200	350.000	Telefonica Chile/ Movistar	108.200	400.000
			VTR	285.000	2.900.000

(\*) Otras arquitecturas FTTx refieren a Fibre-to-the-Node/Curb+VDSL/VDSL2, Fibre-to-the-Last-Amplifier (cable) y FTTx/LAN

(\*\*) El número total de casas pasadas toma en cuenta la superposición de la red entre los jugadores.

### Porcentaje de conexiones de Fibra Óptica sobre el total de las suscripciones de Banda Ancha



OCDE:

**17,1%**

Chile:

**4,1%**

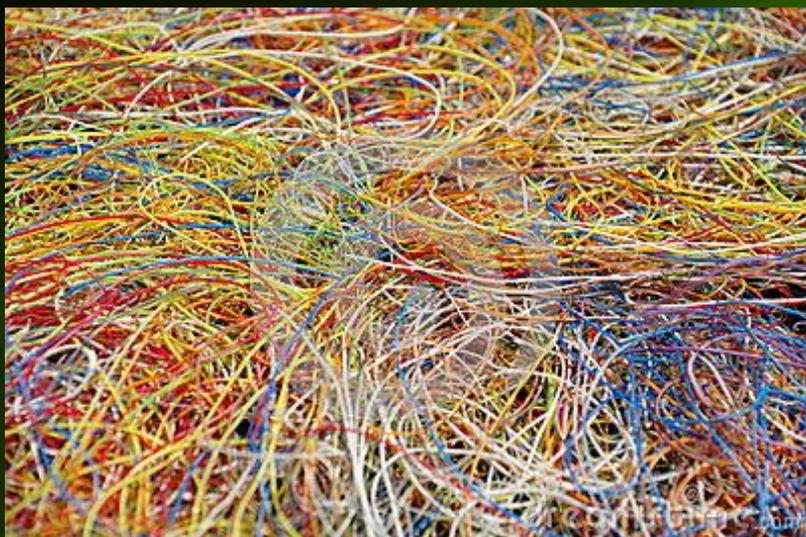
# Beneficios del FTTH: Resumen en Cifras Estadísticas

Hasta  
**54%**  
menos



Hasta  
**70%**

# Beneficios del FTTH: Resumen en Cifras Estadísticas



**87%**

menos consumo de  
plástico



**95%**

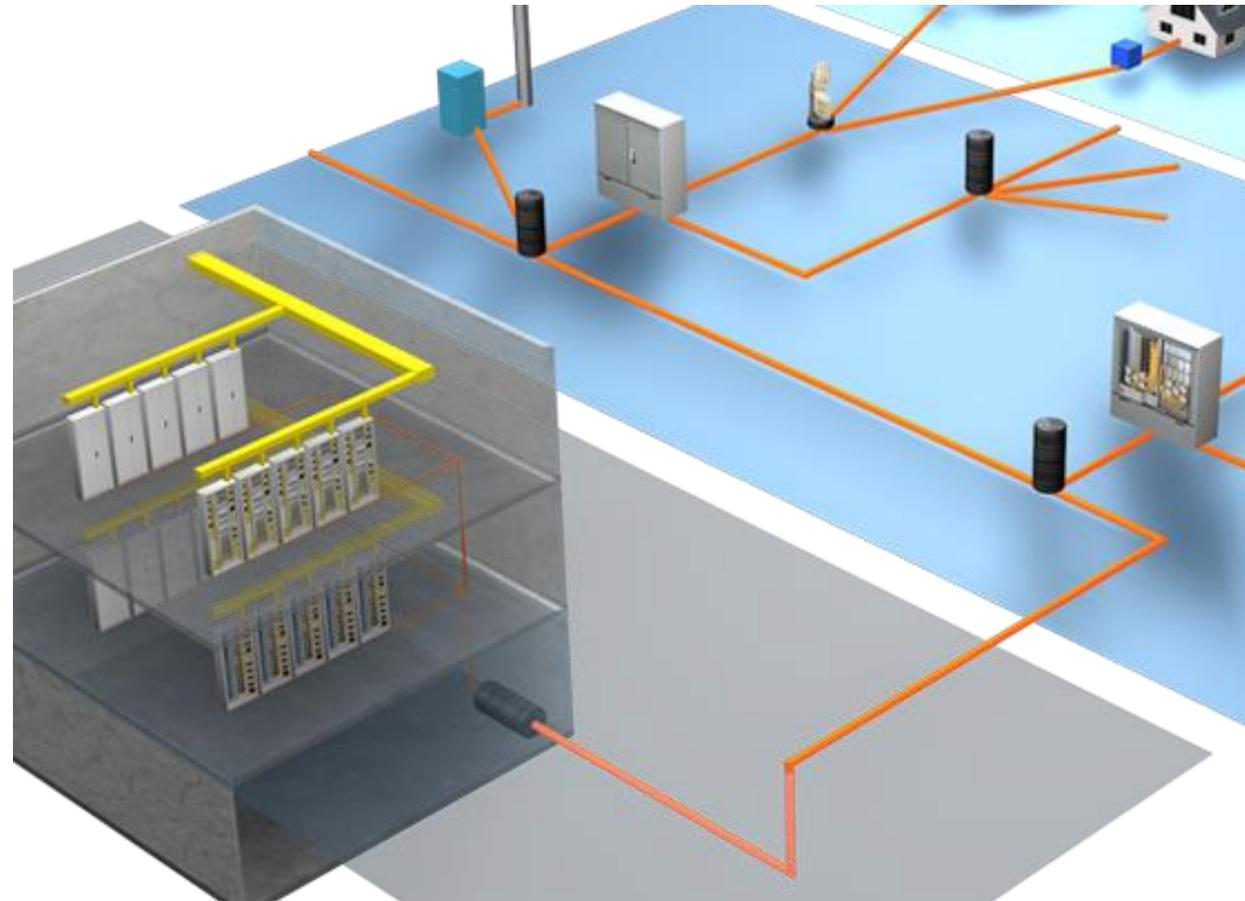
menos puertos activos



**70%**

menos consumo de  
Energía

# Beneficios del FTTH: Resumen en Cifras Estadísticas



**89%**

menos ocupación en bandejas

**33%**

menos de ocupación en Rack

**69%**

menos cables

**¡Activos en un solo lugar!**



 PING  
19 ms

 DOWNLOAD SPEED  
1.96 Mbps

 UPLOAD SPEED



64.53.178.171  
WideOpenWest

☆☆☆☆☆ Rate Your ISP

Chicago, IL  
Hosted by  
Comcast



# Desafíos Tecnológicos: Migración total al FTTH

## DOCSIS

DOCSIS 1.x, DOCSIS 2.0,  
DOCSIS 3.0, DOCSIS 3.1



## xDSL

ADSL, ADSL2, ADSL2+,  
VDSL, VDSL2





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**ESCALABILIDAD**



**International  
Telecommunication  
Union**

## ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION  
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR  
OF ITU

## G.987

(06/2012)

SERIES G: TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS AND MEDIA,  
DIGITAL SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS

Digital sections and digital line system – Optical line  
systems for local and access networks

**10-Gigabit-capable passive optical network  
(XG-PON) systems: Definitions, abbreviations  
and acronyms**

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# Desafíos Tecnológicos: Infraestructura a prueba de futuro



**2010**



**Actualmente**

# Desafíos Tecnológicos: Infraestructura a prueba de futuro



A screenshot of a Facebook desktop interface. The main content area shows a notification for 'Terremoto En Chile' with a green warning icon. The text reads: 'COMPROBACIÓN DEL ESTADO DE SEGURIDAD DE FACEBOOK', 'Busca y conéctate rápidamente con los amigos que estén en la zona. Confirma que están bien si sabes que se encuentran fuera de peligro.', and '¿Estás en la zona afectada? Si, avisar a mis amigos.'. Below this are two buttons: 'Todos mis amigos en la zona' and 'Busca a tus amigos'. A message box states: 'Parece que ninguno de tus amigos está en la zona afectada.'. On the right, there is a section titled 'INFORMACIÓN SOBRE LA SITUACIÓN DE EMERGENCIA' with a map of Chile showing an affected area and a text block: 'El Servicio Geológico de Estados Unidos ha informado de que se ha producido un terremoto de magnitud 8,3 aproximadamente a 46 km al oeste de Illapel, Chile. Los temblores se han notado en toda la región y el seísmo ha generado una advertencia de tsunami.'. At the bottom right, there is a 'Servicios de emergencia 1-3-3' link. The footer contains navigation links: 'Información', 'Crear anuncio', 'Crear página', 'Desarrolladores', 'Empleo', 'Privacidad', 'Cookies', 'Gestión de anuncios', 'Condiciones', and 'Ayuda'. It also includes 'Facebook © 2015' and 'Español (España)'.

# Situación en Chile: Desafíos Tecnológicos



# Situación en Chile: Desafíos Tecnológicos



# Desafíos **Formativos**

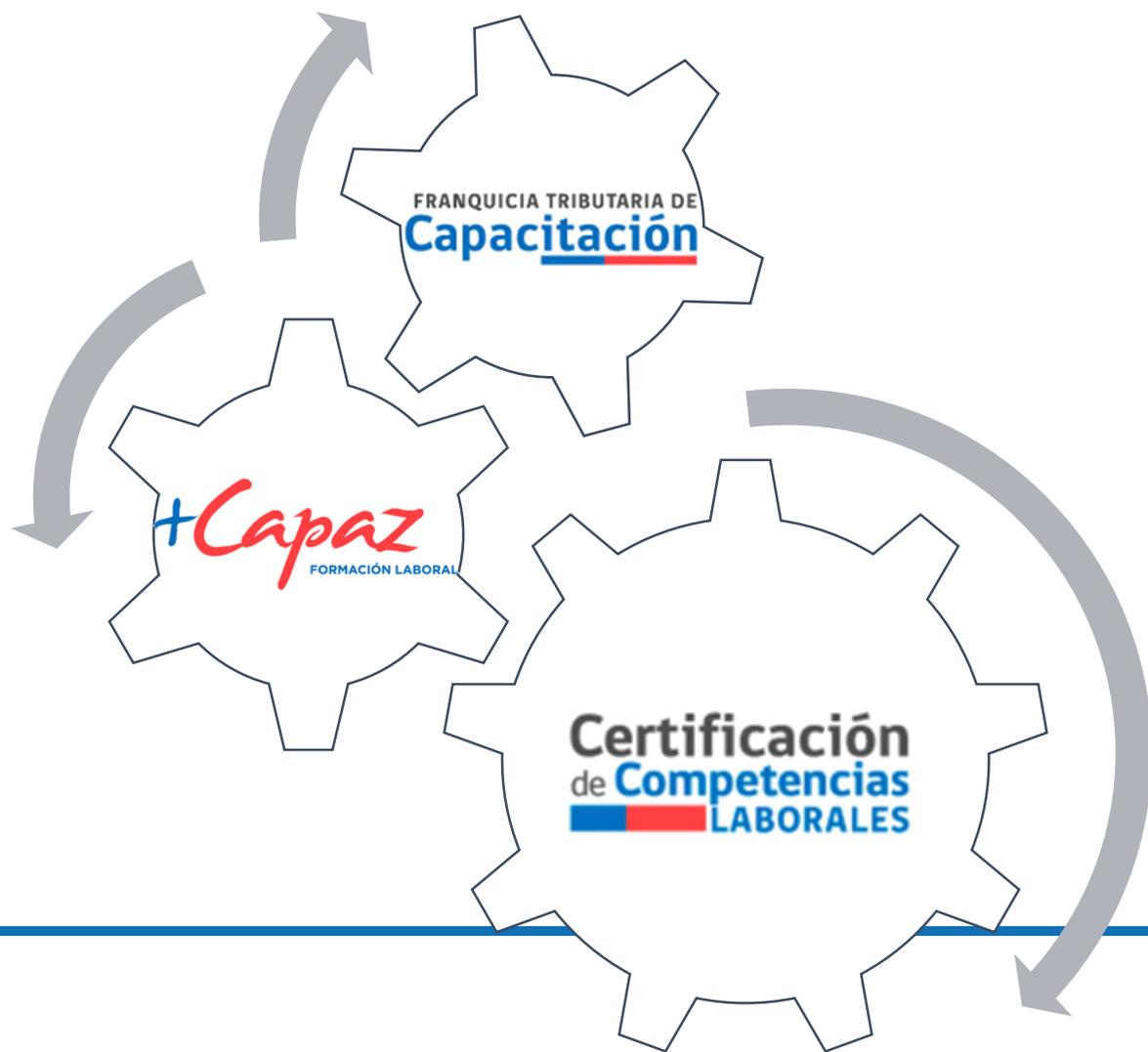
*¿Problemas a la velocidad de la Luz?*



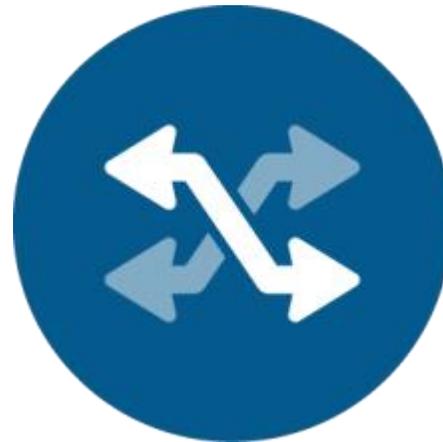
# Situación en Chile: Desafíos Formativos



# Situación en Chile: Desafíos Formativos



# Situación en Chile: Desafíos Formativos



# Situación en Chile: Desafíos Formativos

Licencia SEC

Reverso

**Instalador Eléctrico** N° FOLIO **023384**



Nombre	MARIA EUGENIA DONOSO RAMIREZ
Licencia	10824351-1
Clase	A
Fecha Visación	14/08/2009
Registro	 Por orden del Superintendente

**Instalador Eléctrico**

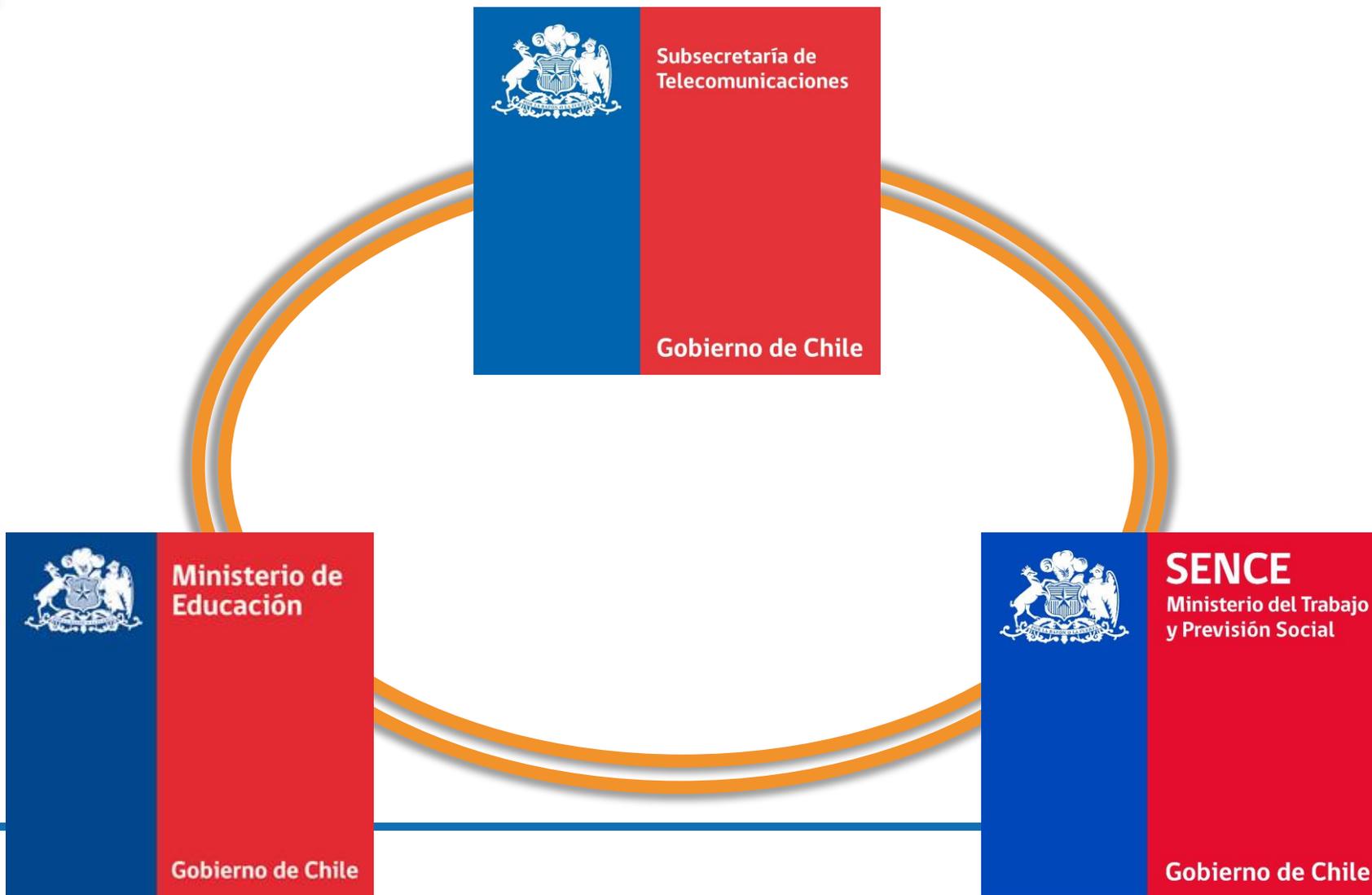
Esta Licencia se otorgó en conformidad a la Ley General de Servicios Eléctricos y sus Reglamentos, para ejercer las funciones de Instalador Eléctrico y de Electricista de Recintos de espectáculos Públicos y será visada cada 5 años.

**TITULO Y/O COMPETENCIA:**  
ING. DE EJECUCION EN ELECTRICIDAD / U. DEL BIO-BIO



Jefe Departamento

# Situación en Chile: Desafíos Formativos

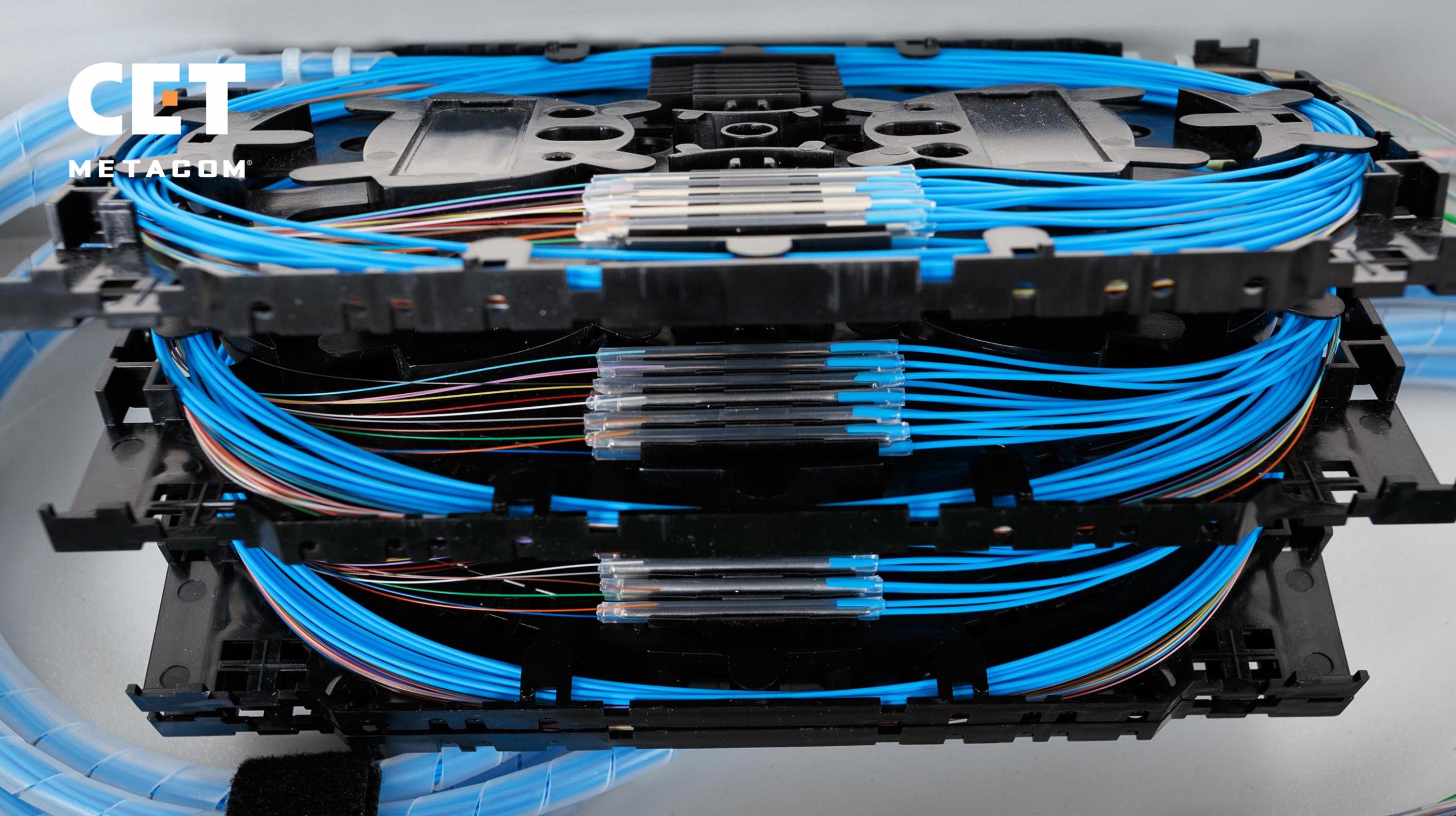


# “Tocando la Fibra”

*El desafío a nuestra Idiosincrasia*



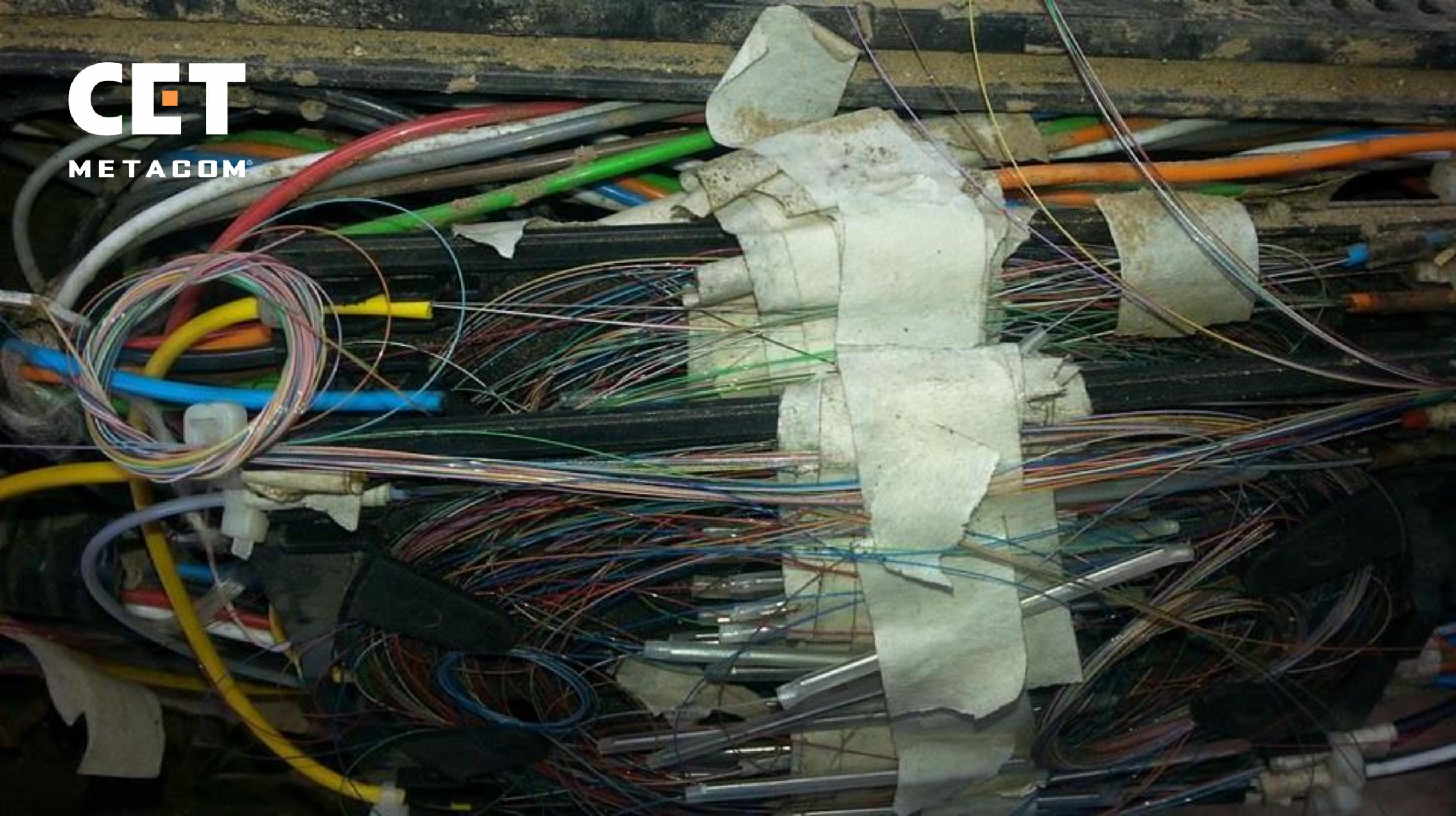
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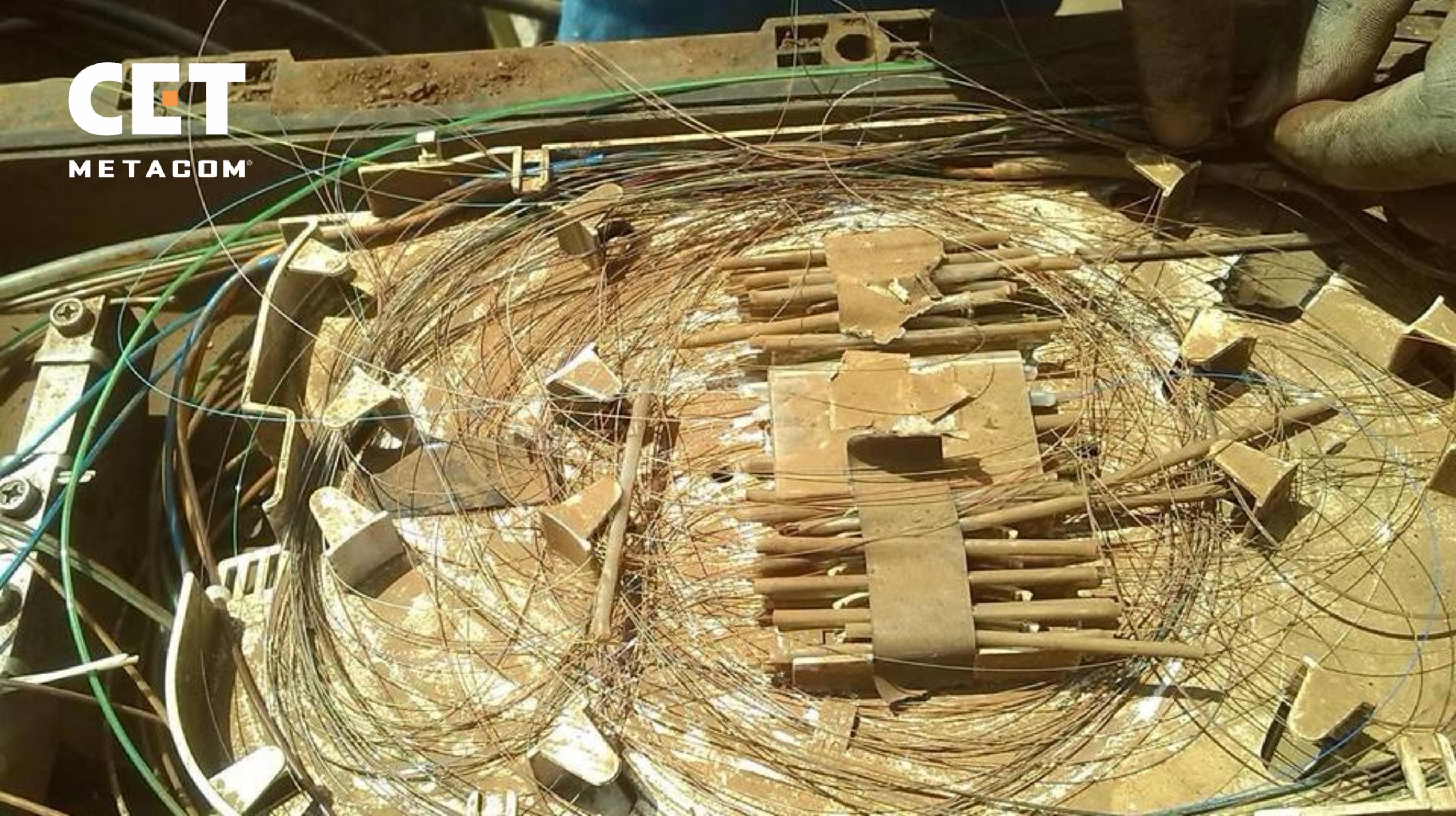
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¿Afecta esto el rendimiento de la red?

**¡LÓGICO!**

- Calidad de Servicio
  - Costos de Mantenimiento
  - Tiempos significativos de identificación de fibras
  - Degradación del empalme: variación del índice de refracción
  - Pérdidas Ópticas por Macroflexiones
-

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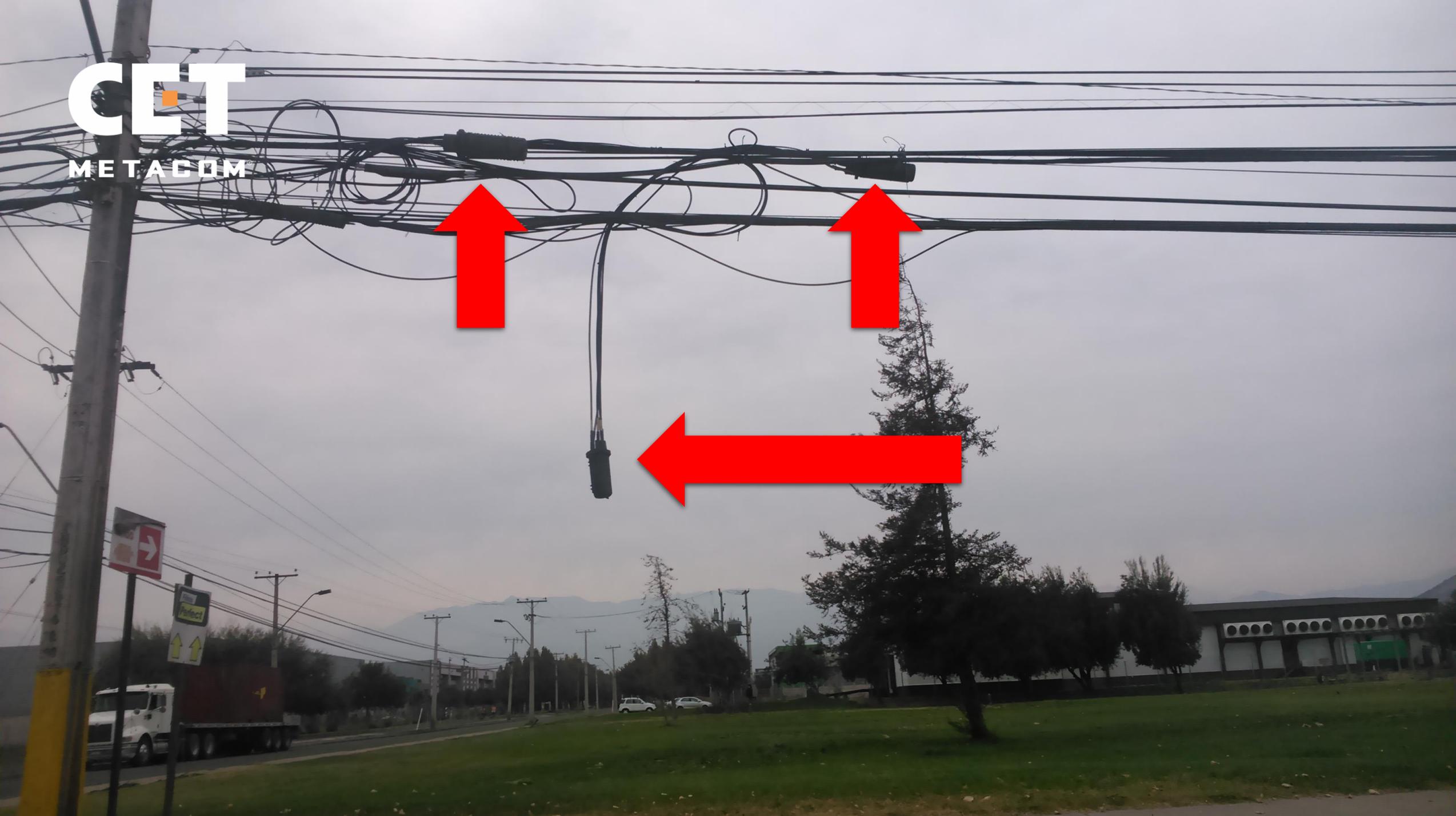


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Lampa, Barros Luco. Agosto 2016.









**CET**  
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Ñuñoa, Diagonal Oriente con Pedro de Valdivia. Agosto 2016.



**CET**  
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Ñuñoa, Diagonal Oriente con Pedro de Valdivia. Agosto 2016.



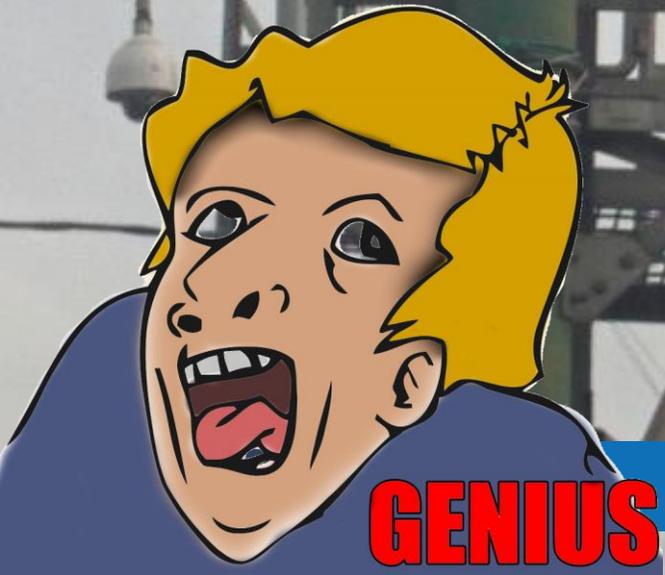






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Providencia, Pedro de Valdivia con Hernán Cortés. Agosto 2016.



**GENIUS**



**CET**  
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Providencia. Santa Isabel con Antonio Varas. Agosto 2016.

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Providencia. Santa Isabel con Italia. Agosto 2016.



# ¿Afecta esto el rendimiento de la red?

## ¡LÓGICO!

- Calidad de Servicio
  - Costos de Mantenición
  - Uso de grúas para trabajos sobre cableado
  - Pérdidas Ópticas por Macroflexiones
  - Potencial Vandalismo
  - Seguridad del Integrador: Riesgo de Electrocución
-

**! WARNING**

**AMBIENTE DE  
BAJA PRECISIÓN**

**! WARNING**

**ELEMENTOS DE  
SEGURIDAD**



**! WARNING**

**ETC.**

**! WARNING**

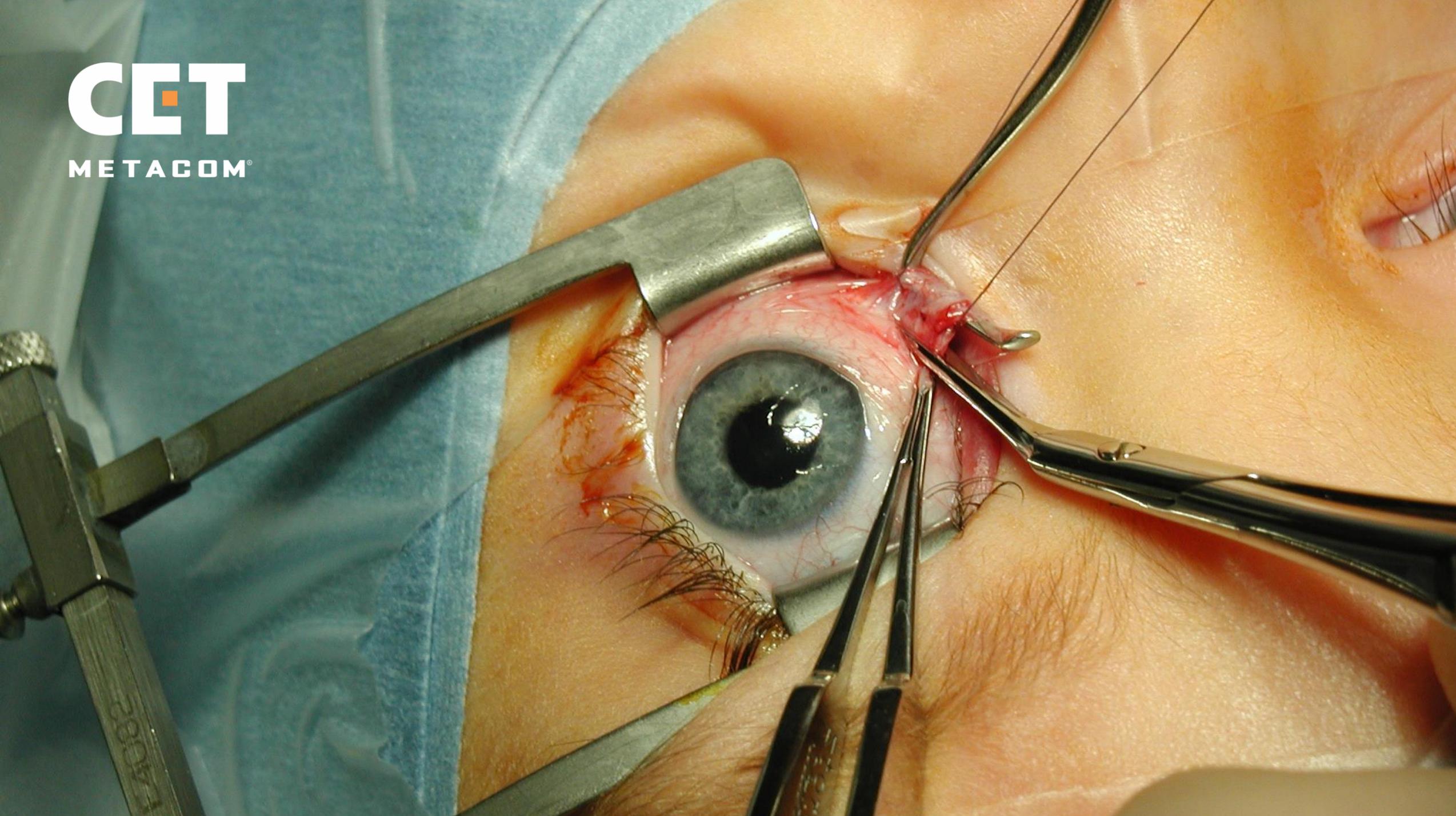
**AMBIENTE  
POLUTO**

¿Afecta esto el rendimiento de la red?

**¡LÓGICO!**

- Calidad de Servicio
  - Costos de Mantenimiento
  - Seguridad del Integrador: Visión / Riesgos de Explosión
  - Calidad del Empalme: Fusión con impurezas, pérdidas ópticas por fenómenos de absorción y esparcimiento
-

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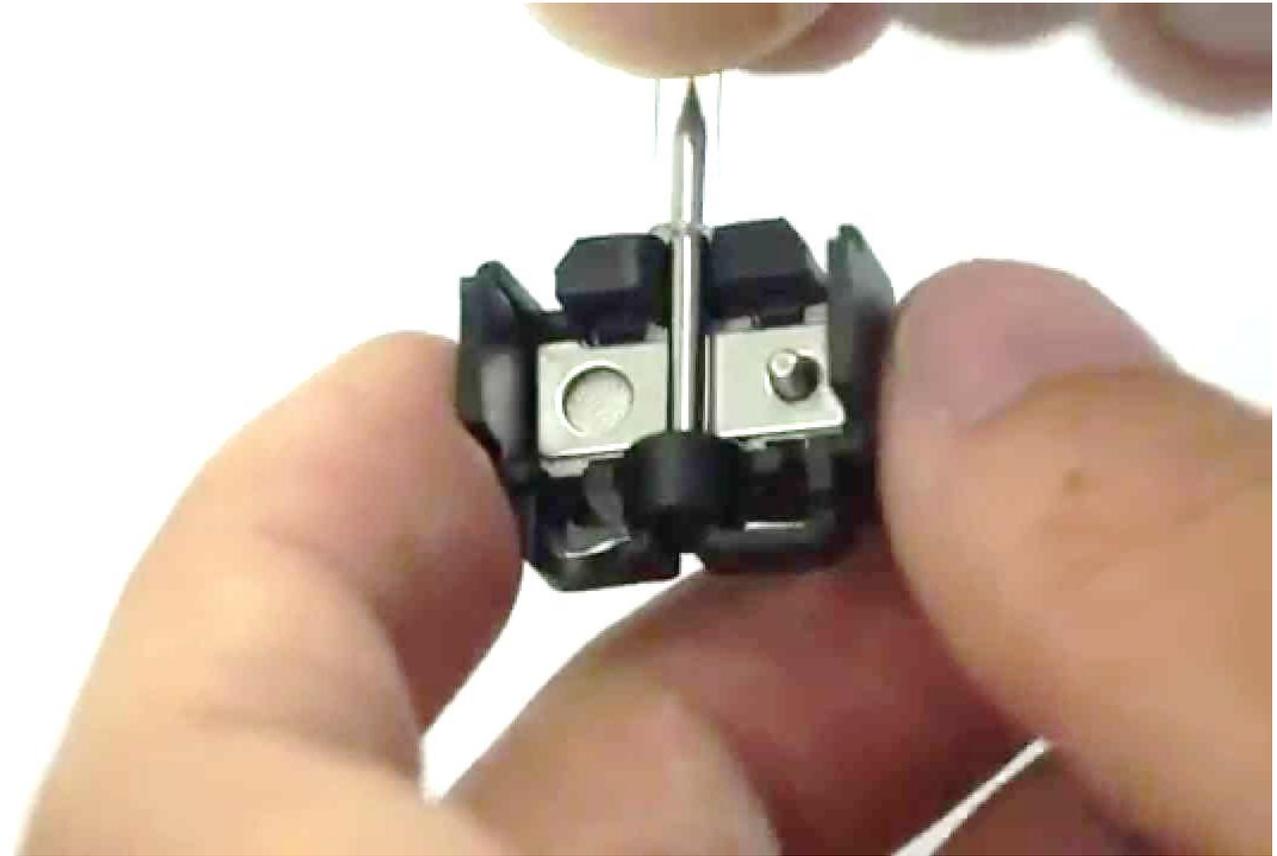
La simple solución...





No deben realizarse en espacios cerrados como **alcantarillas**, **interior mina**, o cercanos a **cualquier atmósfera que pueda ser explosiva**.

## Empalmes por Fusión





**! WARNING**

**!!!PUNTO DE  
IGNICIÓN!!!**



Taiwan, 01 Agosto de 2014



**San Juanico, Noviembre de 1984**

CT  
METACOM®



Santiago, Eleuterio Ramirez, Agosto 2016

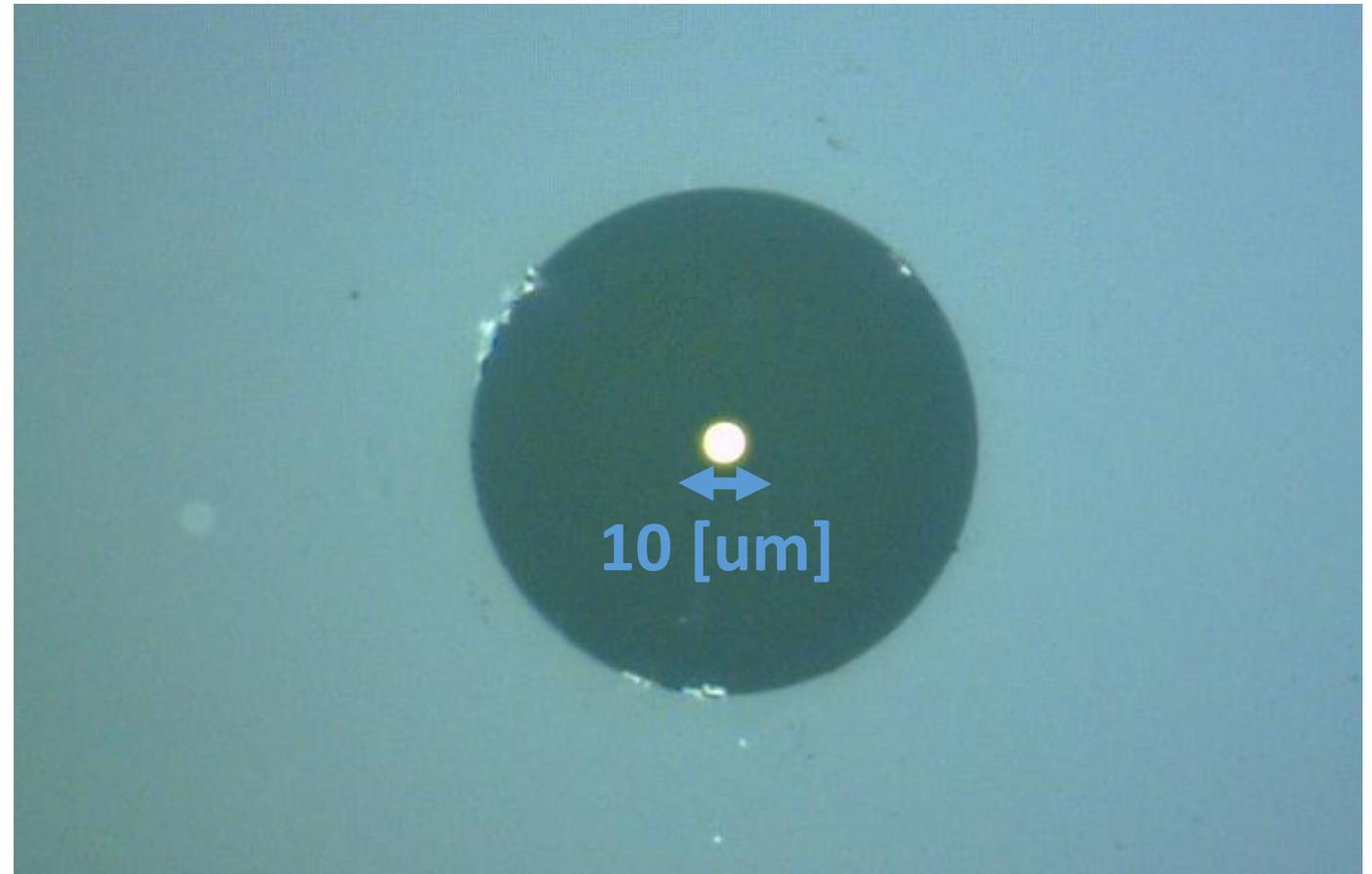
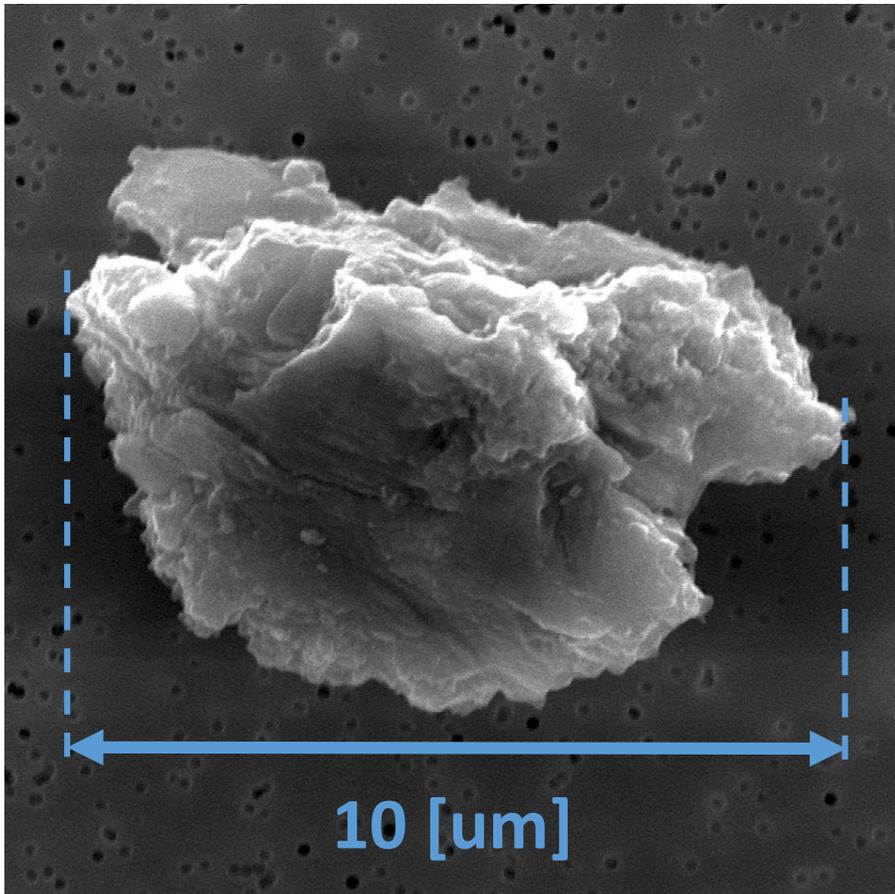
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Santiago, Eleuterio Ramirez, Agosto 2016

# Impurezas del Ambiente

- El Polvo en una oficina está típicamente entre **2.5 [um]** y **10 [um]**



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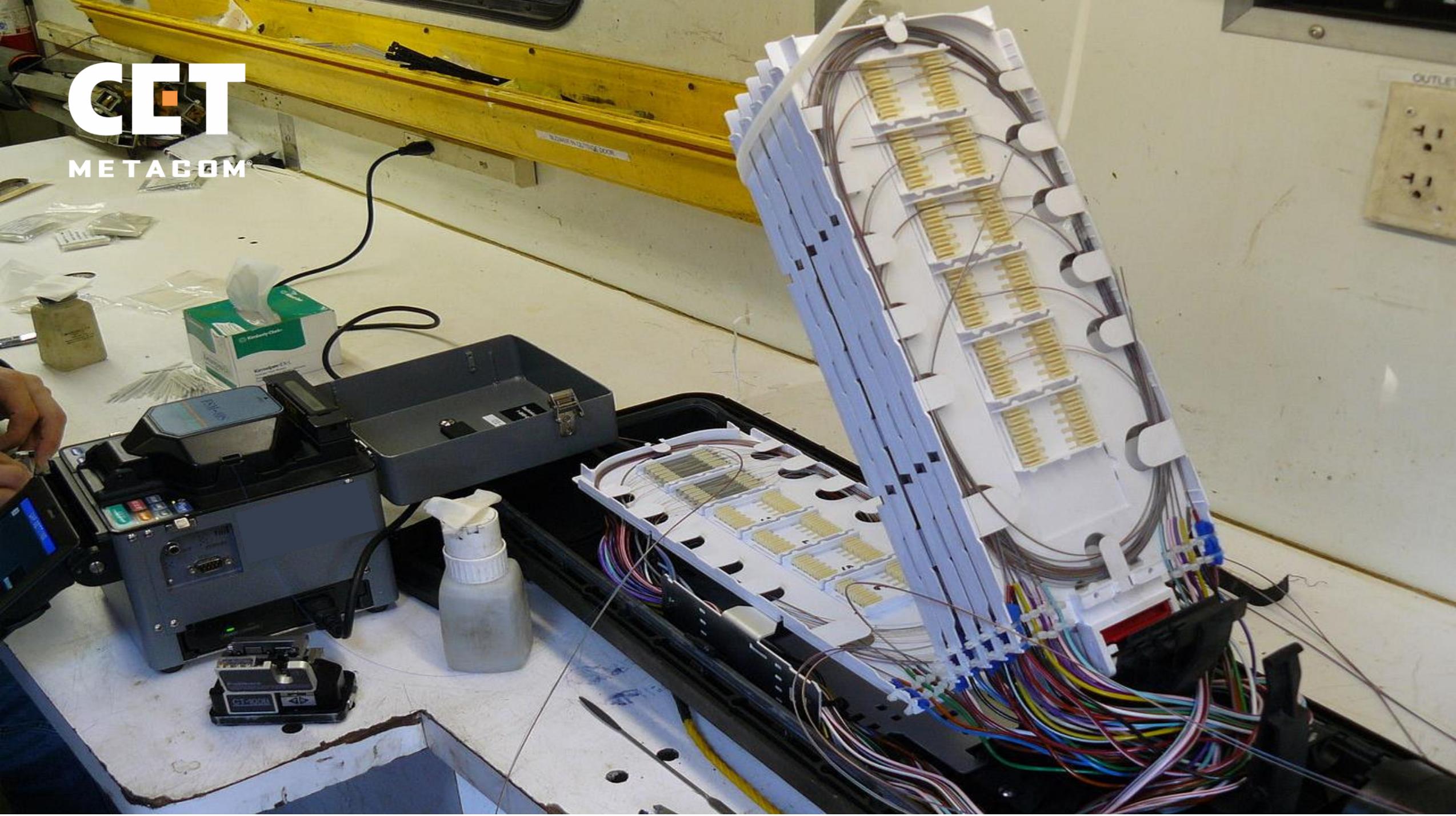


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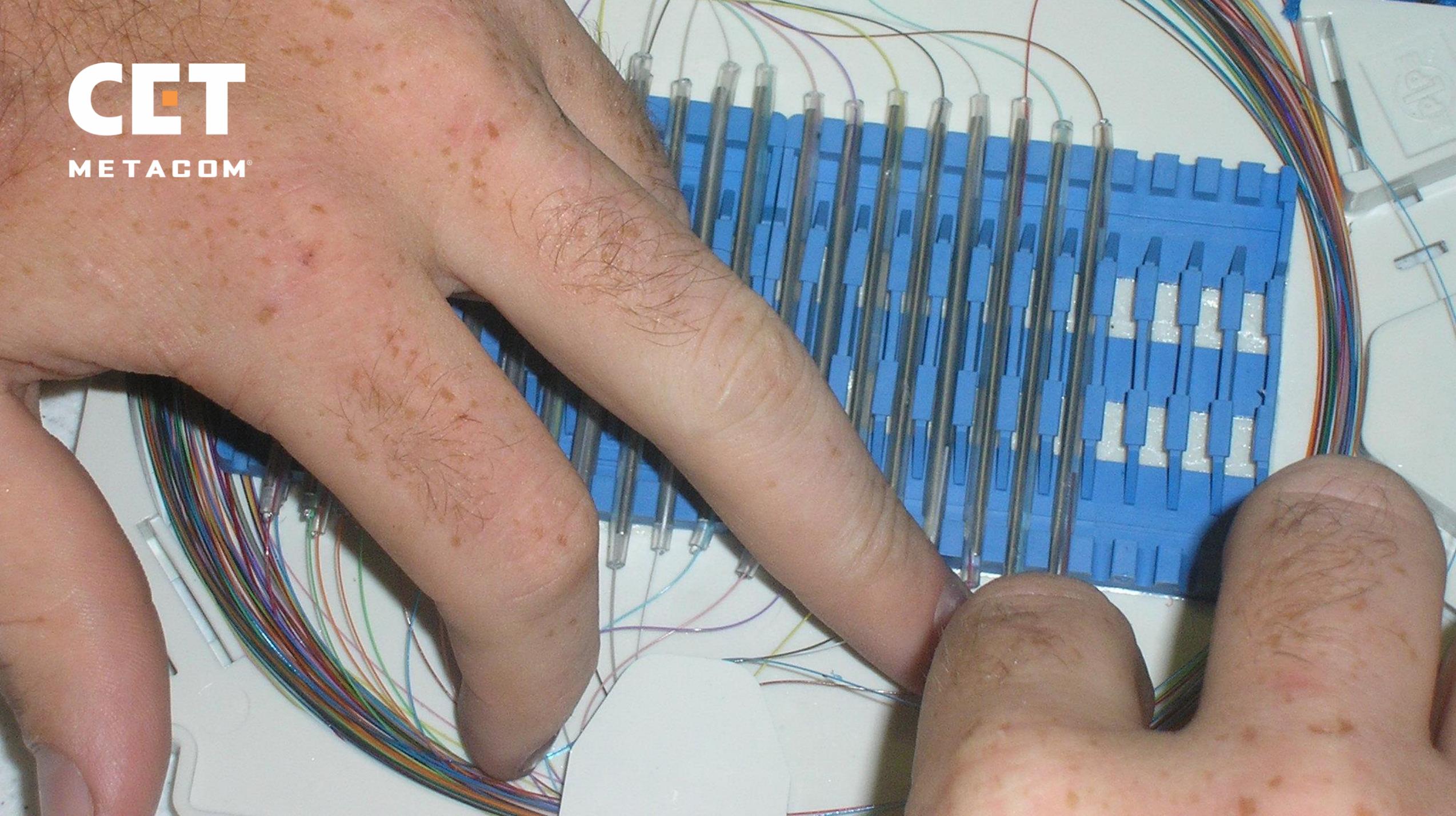
← Ingreso de la Mufa para su revisión y preparación



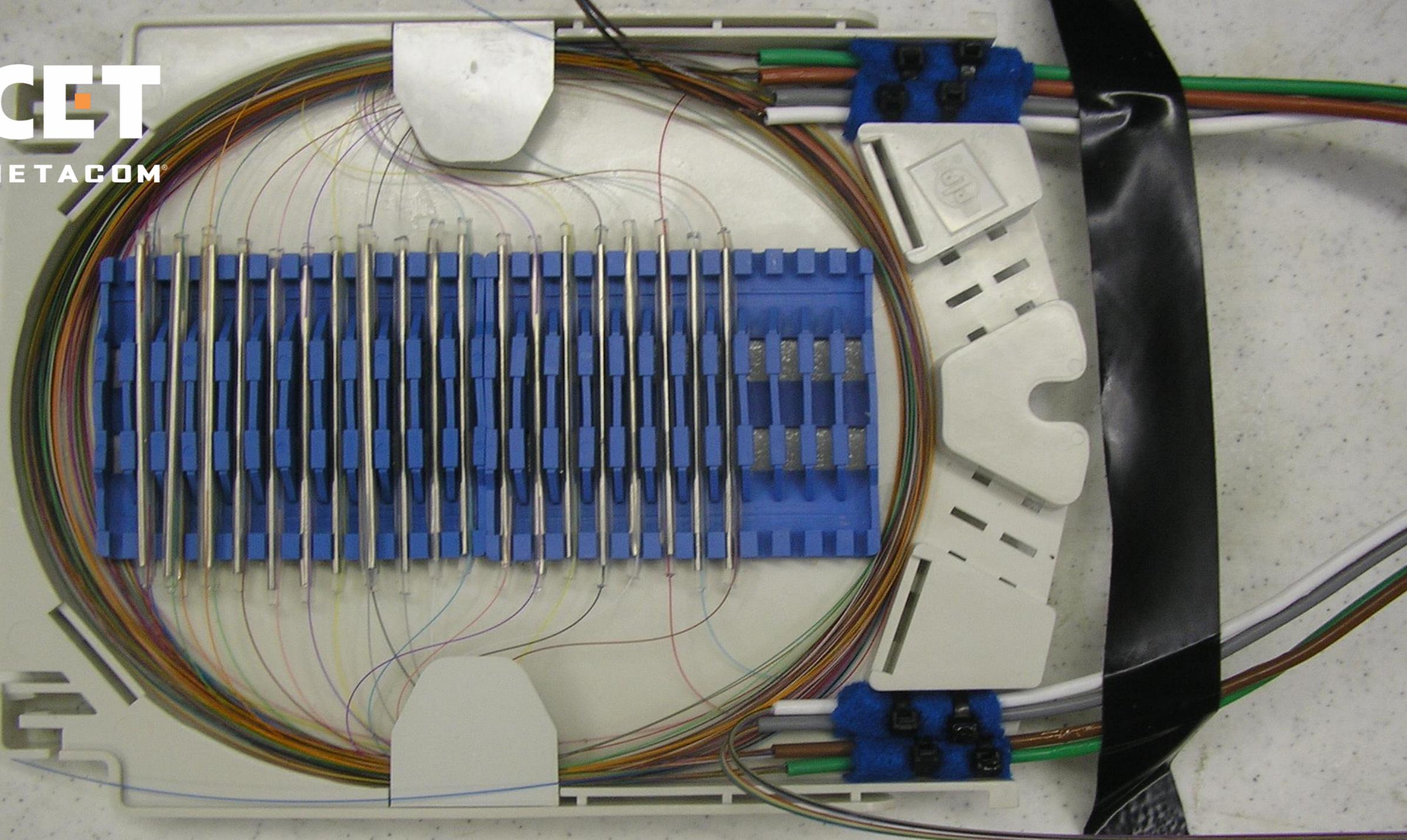
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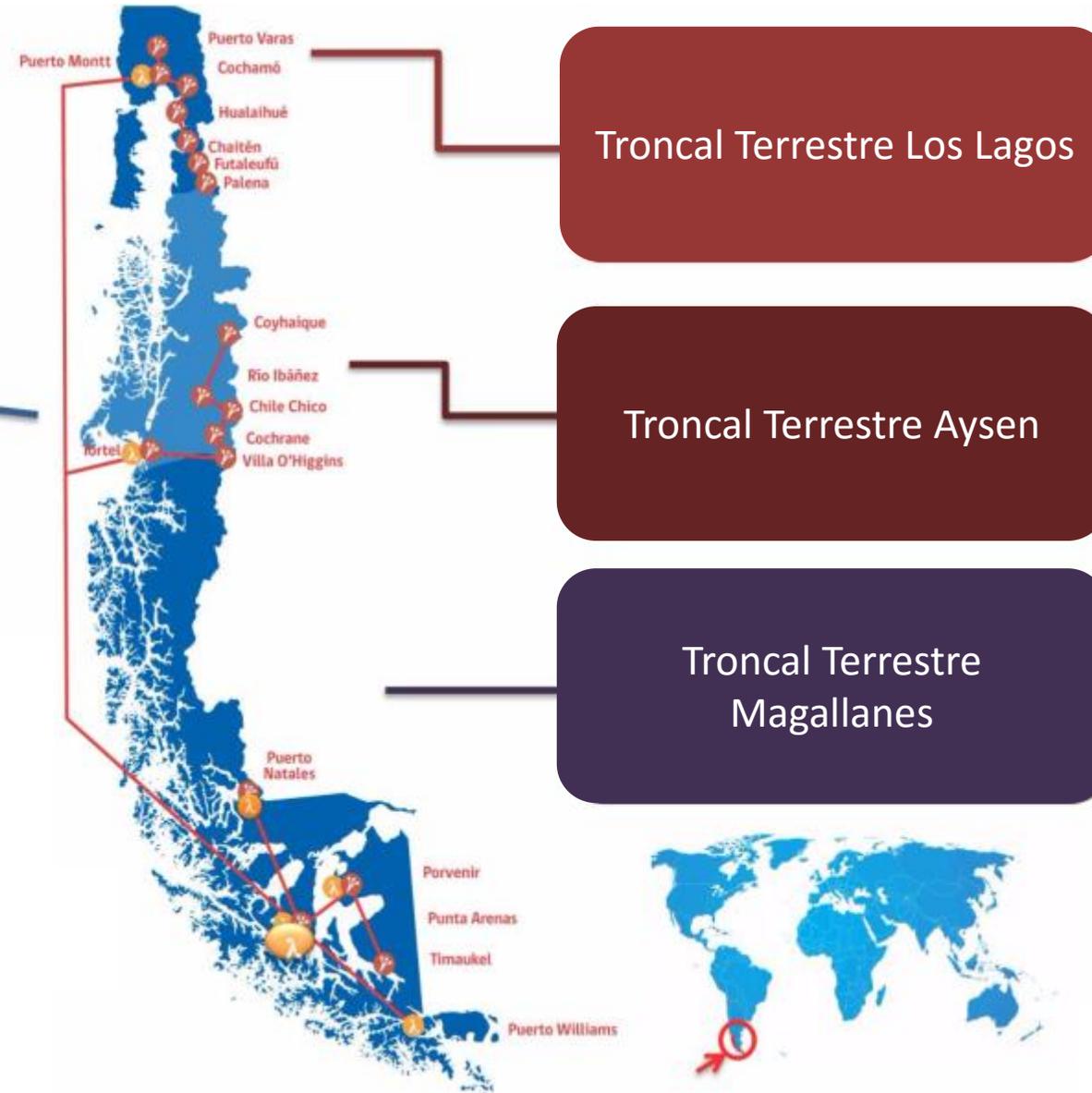
# Nuestra Óptica

*Preparándonos para un Chile Inteligente*



Troncal Submarino

Una combinación nacional de fibra óptica submarina con redes de acceso FTTH, representa un avance estratégico hacia un verdadero **país digital**



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**Capacidad de crecimiento futuro,  
en forma inteligente**

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MEDICAL

MEDICAL

Health Care  
Doctor  
Hospital  
Pharmacist  
Nurse  
Dentist  
First Aid  
Surgeon  
Emergency

MEDICAL

Health Care  
Doctor  
Hospital  
Pharmacist  
Nurse  
Dentist  
First Aid  
Surgeon  
Emergency

MEDICAL

MEDICAL

MEDICAL

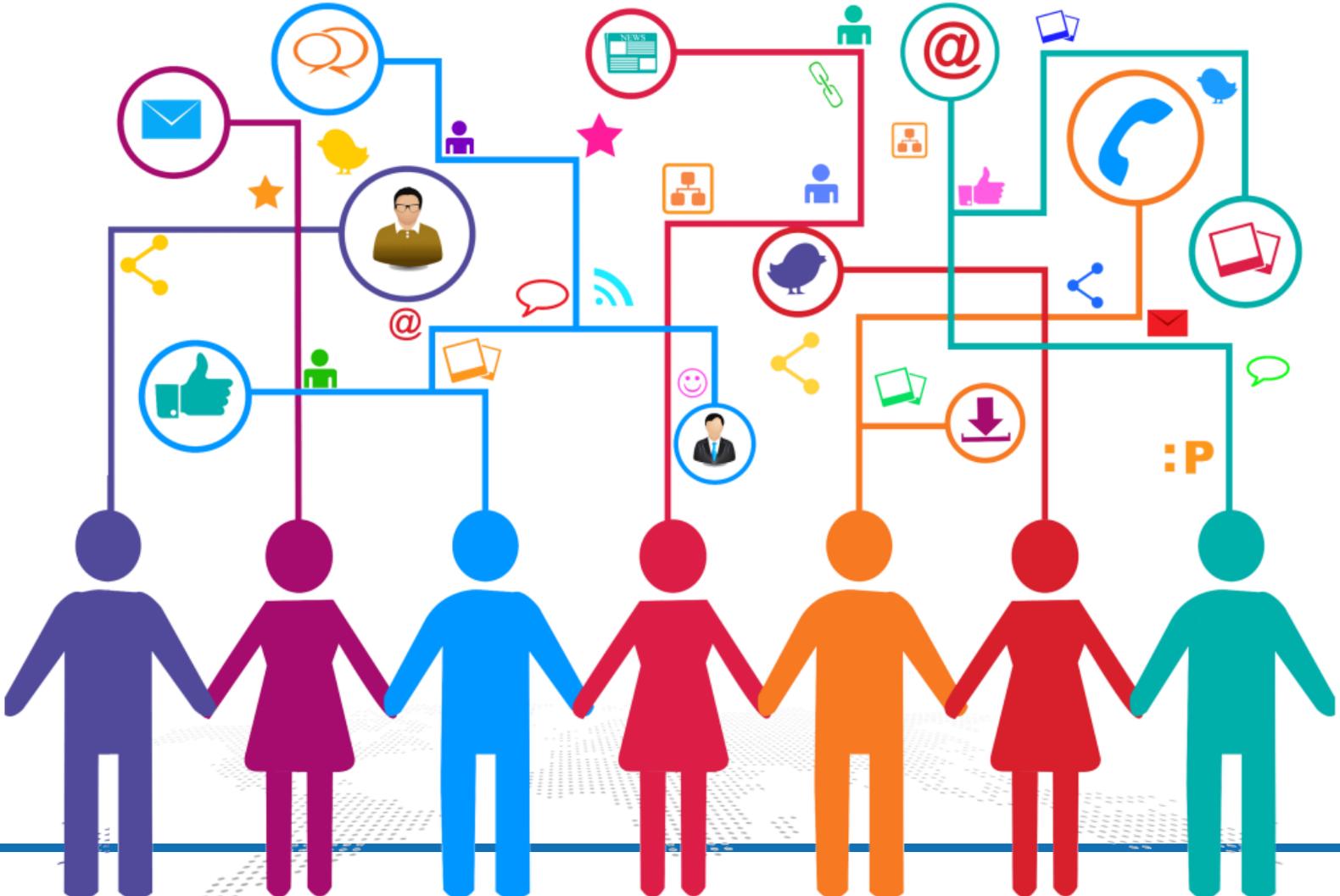
MEDICAL

Health Care  
Doctor  
Hospital  
Pharmacist  
Nurse  
Dentist  
First Aid  
Surgeon  
Emergency

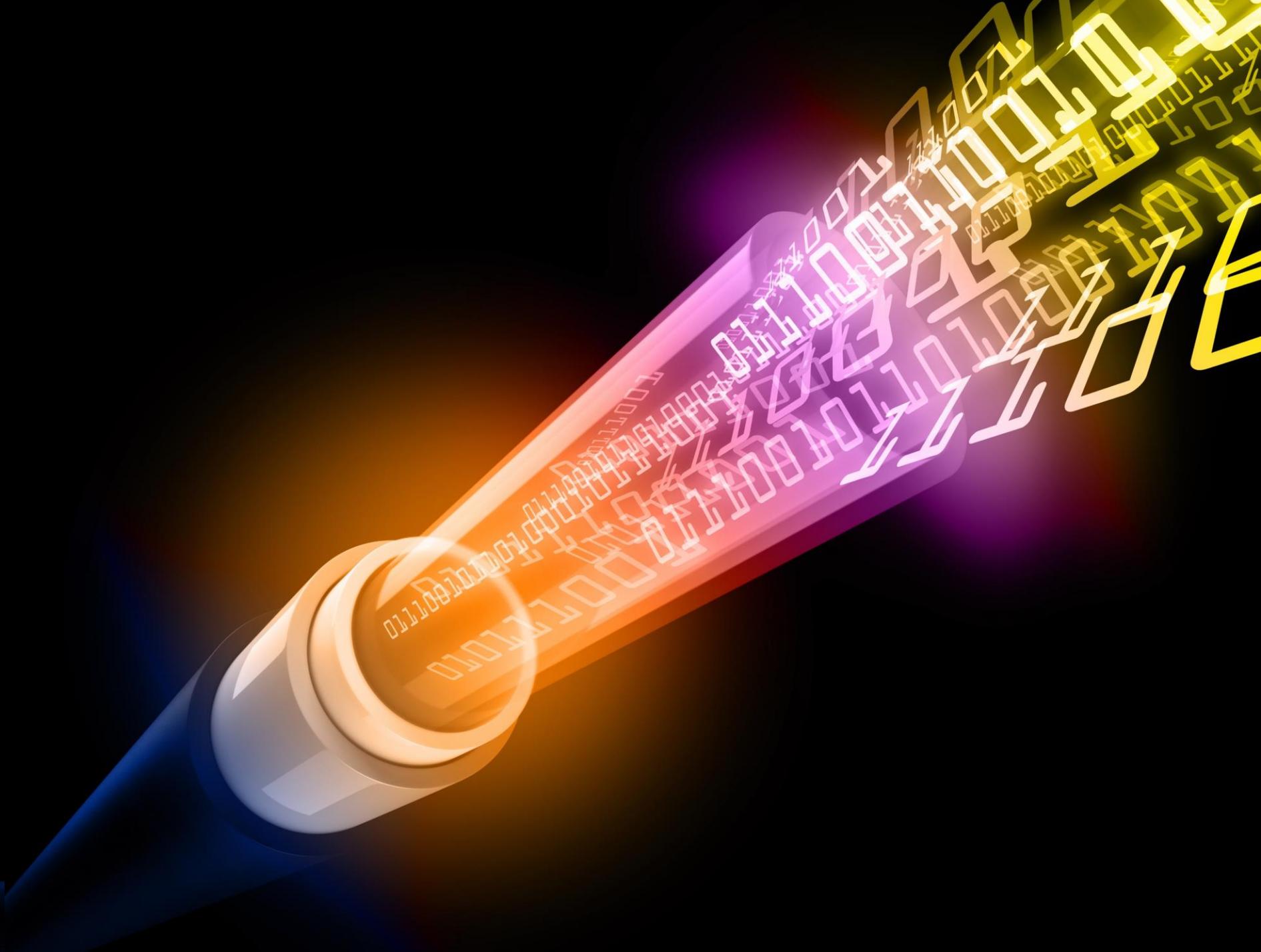


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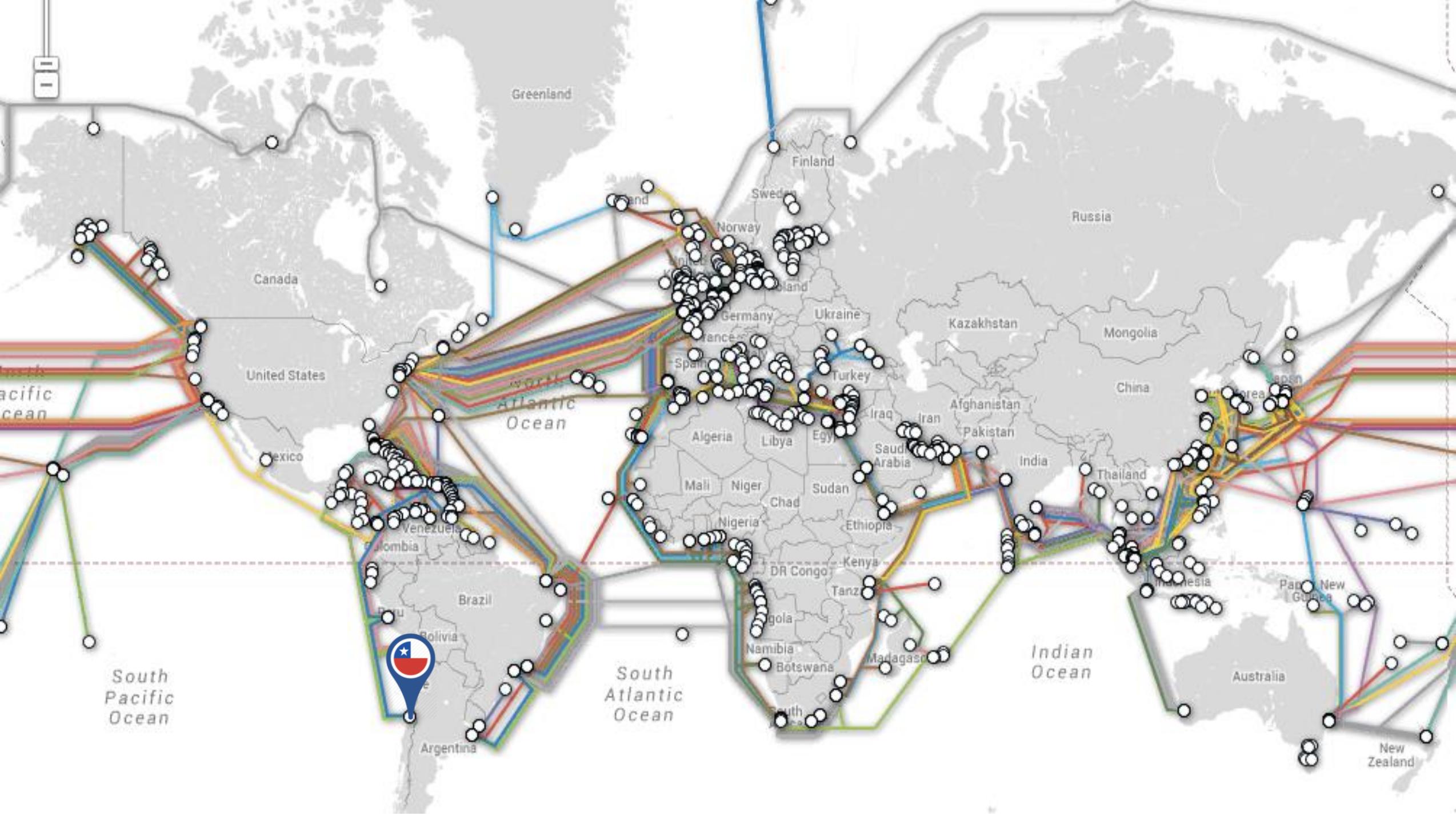


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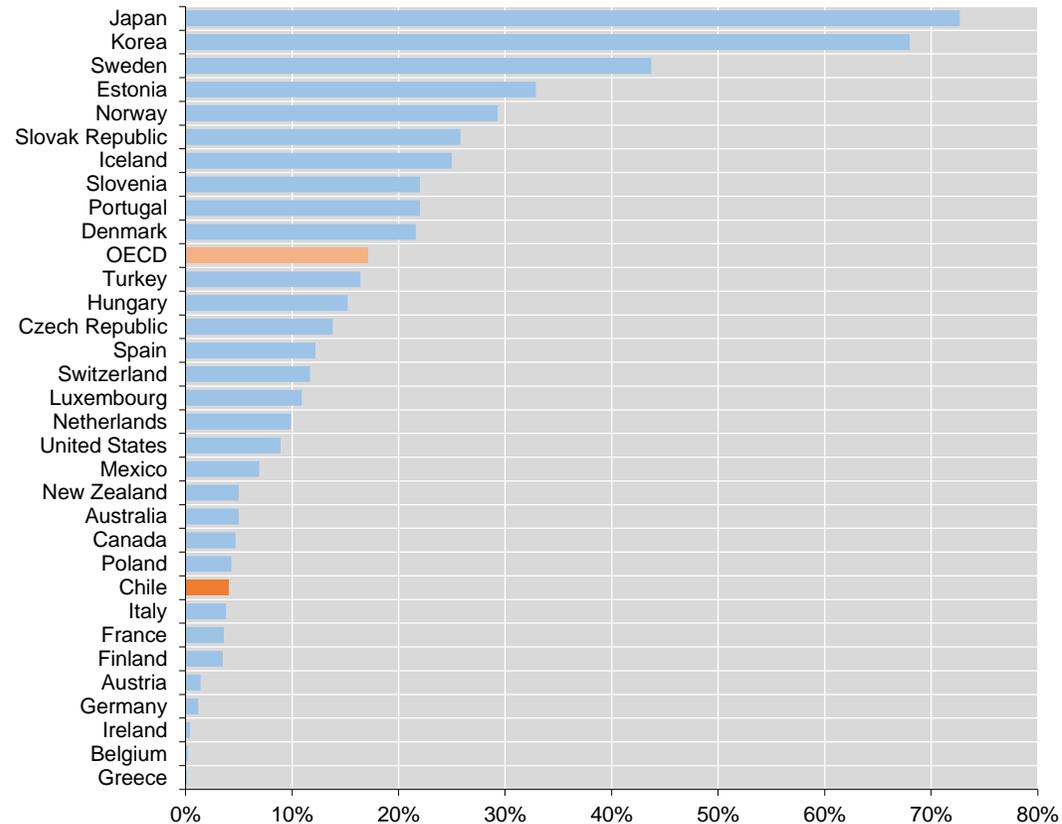




# Nuestra Óptica: Preparándonos para un Chile inteligente



Porcentaje de conexiones de Fibra Óptica sobre el total de las suscripciones de Banda Ancha



# Nuestra Óptica: Preparándonos para un Chile inteligente



# Chile y el Desafío de la Fibra Óptica

*¿Estamos preparados?*

