ITU-BDT Training and trials on network planning tools for evolving network architectures

Moscow - Russian Federation, 4-8 June 2007

Session 3.2

Network planning at different time scales, long, medium and short term

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Session 3.2-1

Network planning at different time scales:

. Long term network planning (Target network)

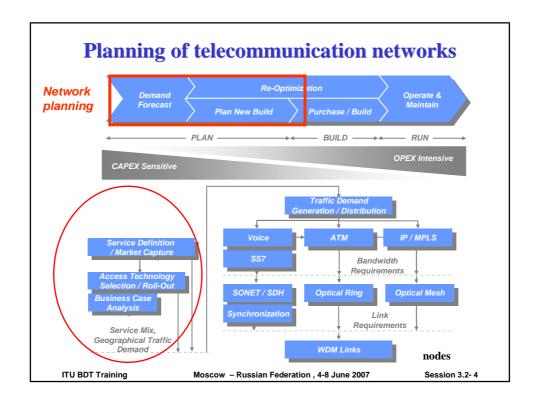


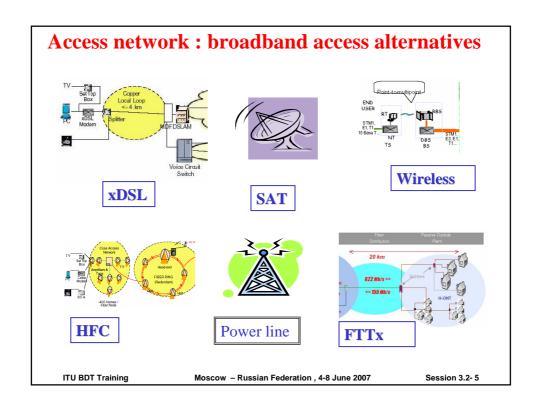


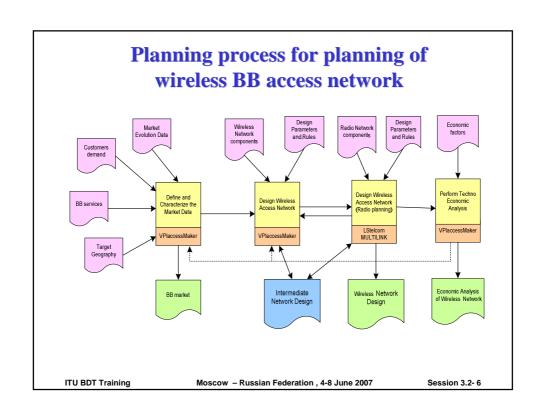
Target network planning as bases for preparing of comprehensive master plans - master plans are usually based on long term assessments.

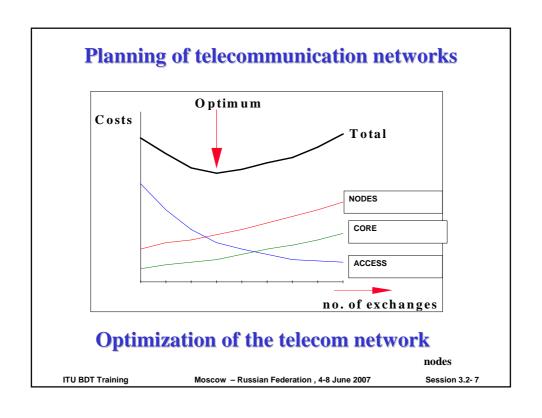
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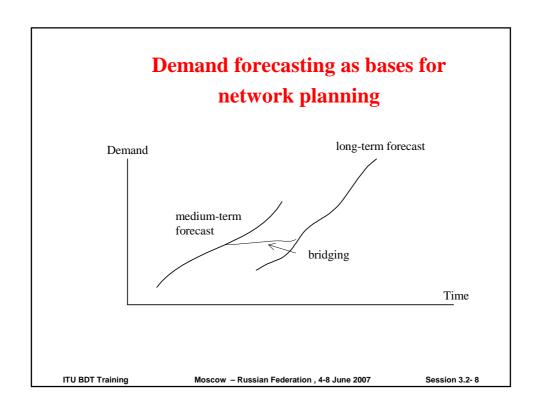
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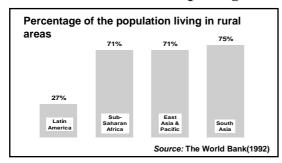




Population and usage development trends

Findings of the United Nations:

- all growth in population will concentrate in urban areas, no growth in rural areas
- most of the growth will concentrate in urban areas of less developed regions



Users will concentrate in urban areas; as urban areas put higher pressure on the individual to "do what the others do" and from technical point it is easier to connect people in urban areas

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Session 3.2-9

Millennium Development Goals

	and co	one lines ellular bers per pulation	Pers compute per 100 p		Internet u 100 pop	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
World	10	41	2	10	<1	11
Developed regions	38	125	9	45	<1	45
Developing regions	2	25	<1	3	0	5

Source: World Telecommunication Indicators Database

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Worldwide fixed and mobile subscribers

telephone subscribers, millions 2,500 2,000 Mobile 1,500 1,000 Fixed 500 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 Source: TMG, Inc. (2004 estimate and 2005 forecast).

Worldwide fixed-line and mobile

- Mobile passed fixed in 2002 globally; since then the gap has grown
- Today almost every country has more mobile than fixed line subscribers



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Session 3.2-11

Network planning at different time scales as seen in the evolution steps to NGN

- > In respect to strategies for introduction of the new equipment
- ➤ In respect to strategies for coexisting of the present and future technology

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Strategies for introduction of the new equipment

Consolidation:

Optimize the installed PSTN to reduce capital (CAPEX) and operational expenses (OPEX). Consolidation can be combined with a selection of future-safe products to prepare migration to NGN

Expansion:

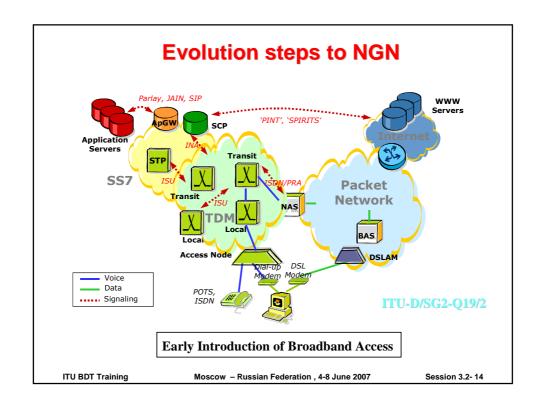
Keep the existing PSTN infrastructure and services, but introduce an overlay NGN (based on broadband access) for addressing new customers and introducing new services (e.g., multimedia).

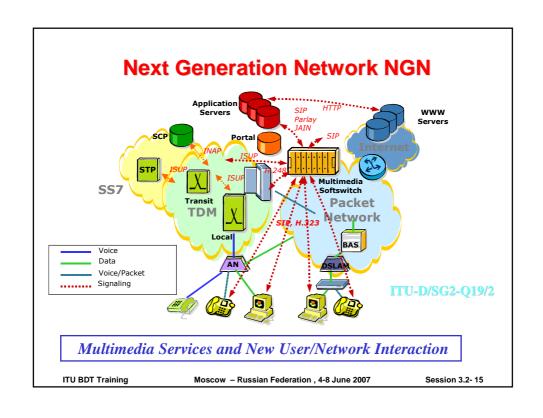
* Replacement:

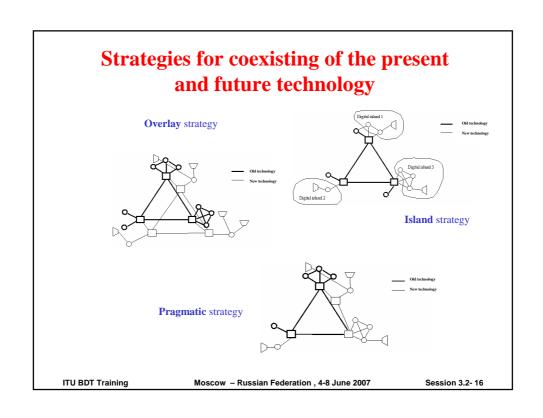
Replace PSTN components (at their end-of-life) with equivalent NGN components.

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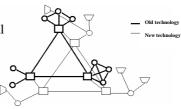
Strategies for coexisting of the present and future technology

Overlay strategy

Deployment of overlay NGN access network

- Residential gateways RGW and access gateways AGW are being deployed in the areas served by existing TDM equipment for new and business subscribers to meet their demands on new state-of-the-art services
- Overlay NGN access network with Class 5 softswitches is created.
- ➤ Gradually, this network is expanded till the total replacement of the existing TDM equipment





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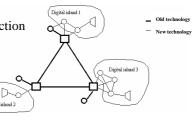
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Strategies for coexisting of the present and future technology

Island strategy

Deployment of NGN islands in the access network

- PSTN exchanges are replaced with AGW and residential gateways RGW situated at the customer site
- ➤ NGN class 5 islands are formed in the TDM network, connected via MAN
- ➤ Trunk gateways TGW are used for interconnection with PSTN



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Fixed network users potential

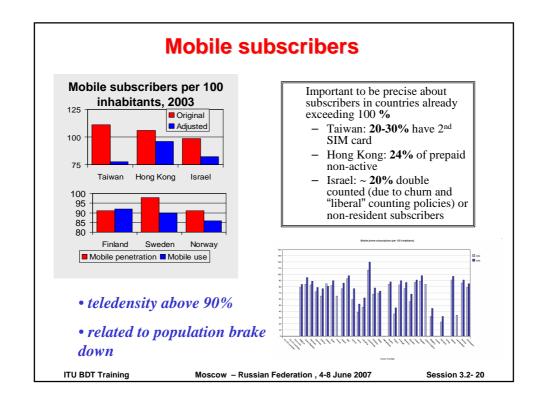
Highly developed countries (close to saturation):

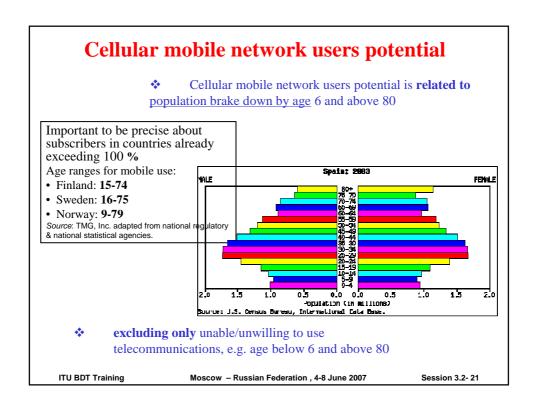
Country	Population (in thousands)	Teledensity [%]	Average house- hold size	Teledensity per house- hold [%]	Percent of residential lines
Australia	19,157	53,86	2,64	101,2	75,0
Canada	30,750	63,45	2,65	98,2	63,9
France	58,892	56,89	2,46	94,0	69,2
Germany	82,260	65,08	2,16	95,5	77,0
Italy	57,298	48,07	2,71	96,9	79,2
Japan	126,919	55,83	2,70	116,8	75,8
New Zealand	3,831	44,81	2,91	103,0	78,5
Republic of Korea	47,300	48,86	3,04	105,5	74,1
Spain	40,600	50,62	3,25	100,8	83,5
Sweden	8,881	68,20	2,22	98,7	67,9
Switzerland	7,204	74,42	2,39	99,6	60,0
United Kingdom	59,766	59,086	2,38	93,0	71,0
United States of America	275,130	64,58	2,58	94,1	67,6

• teledensity per <u>house-hold</u> about 100% •<u>ratio</u> residential to business from 2/1 to 3/1

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Impact of Cellular mobile on Fixed network New mobile subscribers added 1997-2002 Network growth (compound annual growth rate in %) New telephone lines added 1997-2002 Low Income 12,5 76,5 Lower Middle Income 14,4 67,6 Upper Middle Income 4,4 57,4 **High Income** 1,2 29,9 Africa 6,0 74,9 Americas 2,3 28,7 Asia 11,8 43,3 Europe 2,6 46,3 Oceania 0.4 24.3 WORLD 5,3 40,2 Case of Italy (1997-2002): 1,4 % CAGR for fixed network, 35,2 % CAGR for mobile network fixed network teledensity 44,79 %, residential lines 76,5 % Year **1997**: cellular mobile teledensity 20.46 % Year 2003: fixed network teledensity 48,40 %, residential lines 79,2 % (2001) cellular mobile teledensity 101.76 % Moscow - Russian Federation , 4-8 June 2007 ITU BD1 Training Session 3.2- 22

