Network Evolution to NGN and Convergence



1.3.2: Mobile Network Evolution to NGN



ITU/ITC Regional Seminar on Network Evolution to Next Generation Networks and Fixed Mobile Convergence for CEE, CIS and Baltic States



Moscow, Russian Federation 27-30 April 2004

John Visser, P.Eng. Sr. Mgr., International Network Standards

Phone: +1-613-763-7028

Fax: +1-613-765-6257

Mobile: +1-613-276-6096

Email: jvisser@nortelnetworks.com

NETWORKS





Abstract: Mobile Network Evolution to NGN

Change is necessary. As we manage our lives more and more on telecommunications networks, we increase the traffic they must carry. This increases costs but does not drive up revenues as connectivity becomes a commodity. Today, we have different networks for different services, different networks for different enterprises. We have boundaries within service providers that cause different services to be provided by different platforms without something ensuring the overall consistency of the user experience. At many levels the transformed network needs to eliminate these boundaries. This is essential both for end user satisfaction and for operator profitability.



Outline

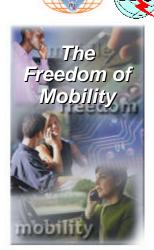
- What do end users and operators want?
- Mobility is a key dimension of the NGN
- Review: ITU-T SSG: forward looking areas
- Major shifts occurring
 - Subscriber base
 - What the access technologies can deliver
- Convergence of Telecoms, Data, Broadcasting
 - · Wireless access and network transformation
 - Blending user devices
- Realizing the Vision

ITU/ITC Regional Seminar, Moscow, Russian Federation - 2

End Users Value ...

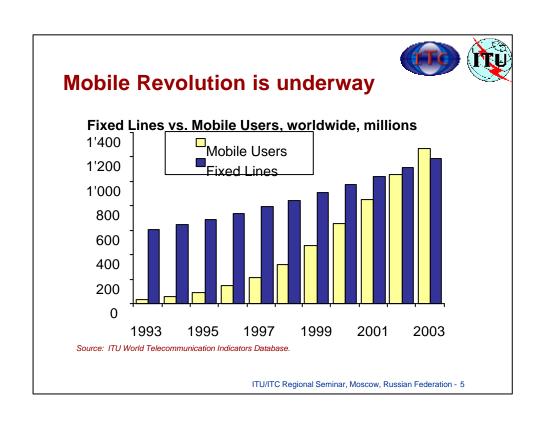






... for enhanced productivity and user experience







Forecasts

Many available!

- Example: Yankee Group, News Release 24 Jun 03:
 - estimate 18.6 percent of world's population currently has mobile phones
 - global wireless user base will increase 49% over next 4 years, reach 1.72 billion by 2007
 - global cellular subscriber revenue will grow from \$387 billion in 2002 to \$584 billion in 2007, similar in value to crude oil production*
 - Mobility is a key dimension of the NGN

* Underscore added

ITU/ITC Regional Seminar, Moscow, Russian Federation - 6



Summary of SSG Mandate

- Lead SG on IMT-2000 and beyond and for mobility
 - Primary responsibility within ITU-T for overall network aspects of IMT-2000 and beyond
- To study:
 - Vision for IMT-2000 and Beyond (circa 2010)
 - Identification and globalization of IMT-2000 Family members
 - Support harmonization of evolving IMT-2000 Family members
 - · Convergence of fixed and wireless networks
- To assist developing countries in applying IMT-2000
- Emphasis on strong cooperative relations and complementary programs with SDOs, 3GPPs
- Make use of provisional working procedures specific to SSG:
 - Recommendation A.9: Provisional working procedures for SSG

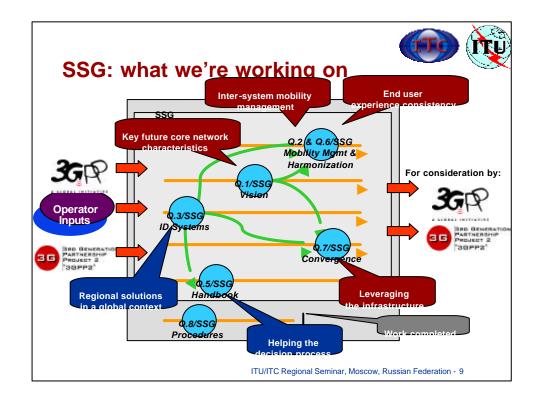


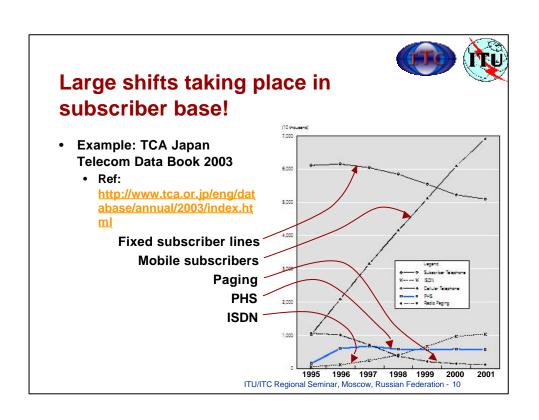
SSG Mandate translated into Study Questions

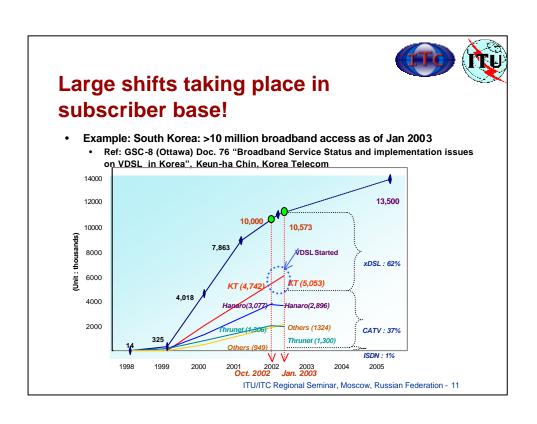
<u> </u>	<u>Questions</u>
• Q.1/SSG	Service and network capability requirements and network architecture ("Vision")
• Q.2/SSG	NNI Mobility Management protocol
• Q.3/SSG	Identification of existing and evolving IMT-2000 Systems ("ID Systems")
• Q.4/SSG	Interworking functions to be used with existing and evolving IMT-2000 systems
 Q.5/SSG 	Preparation of a Handbook on IMT-2000 ("Handbook")
• Q.6/SSG	Harmonisation of existing IMT-2000 Systems
• Q.7/SSG	Convergence of fixed and existing IMT-2000 systems ("Convergence")
• Q.8/SSG	Special Study Group working procedures ("Procedures")

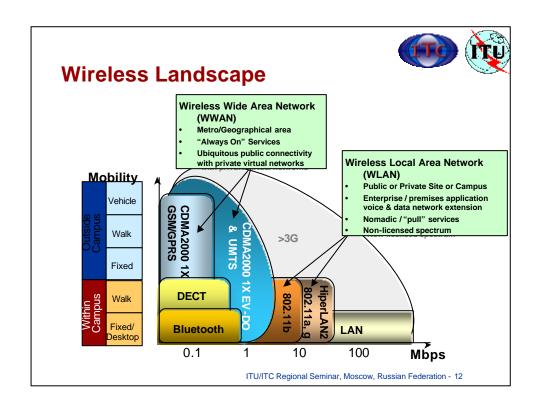
Details available at: http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/ssg/questions.html

(now deleted: work finished)







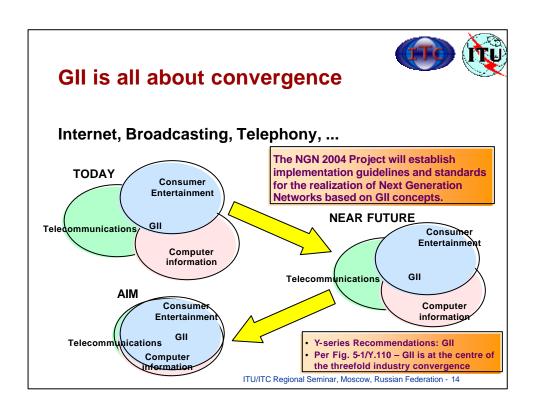


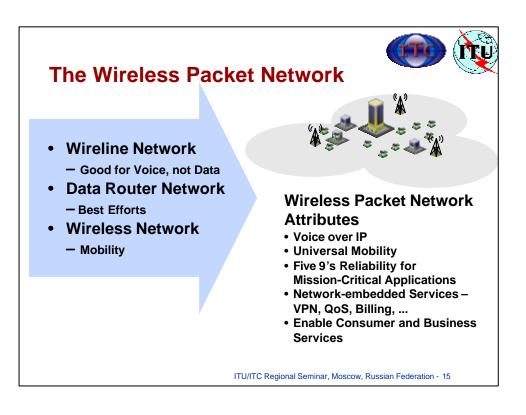




Looking forward: the Internet and Telecoms Convergence

- PSTN designed for voice
 - Data added by making it behave like voice (modems, ...)
- ISDN designed for both data and voice
 - Voice treated as data using CS paradigm (2B+D, ...)
- Internet designed around "best effort" data transfer (IP, ...)
 - QoS, performance issues for voice, high quality audio, high quality video, real time interactive applications
 - · can be addressed using a "managed" internet
- Major changes in data capabilities of access interfaces



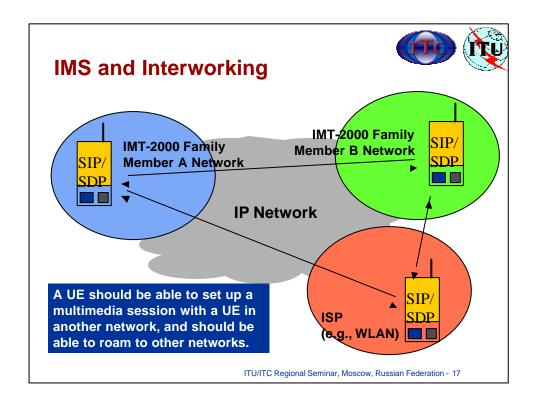






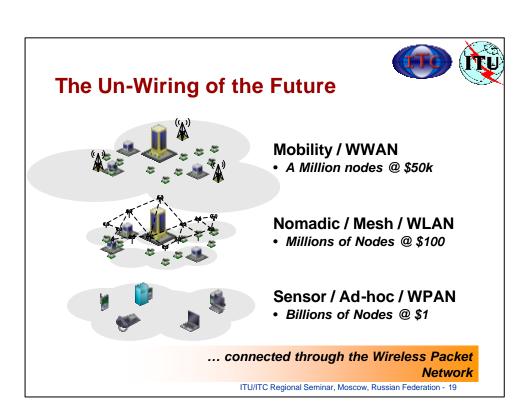
What does this mean for the IMT-2000 Core Network?

- Common CN solution: IP-based using IETF protocols
- Integration of Wireless LANs into basic mobile telecommunications paradigm
- · Common issues to be dealt with:
 - QoS
 - Fraud/Privacy
 - · CS (legacy) interworking
 - Charging
 - ...
 - Solution: do it on a common infrastructure
 - But there are issues ...

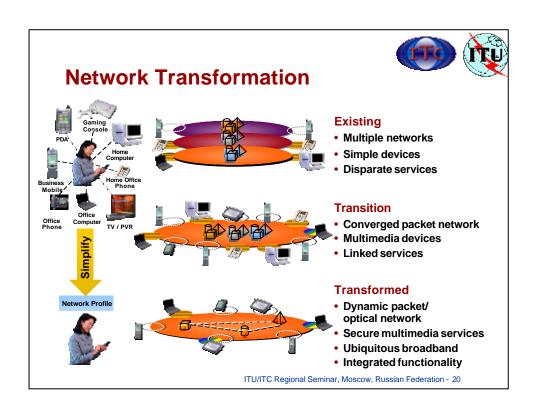


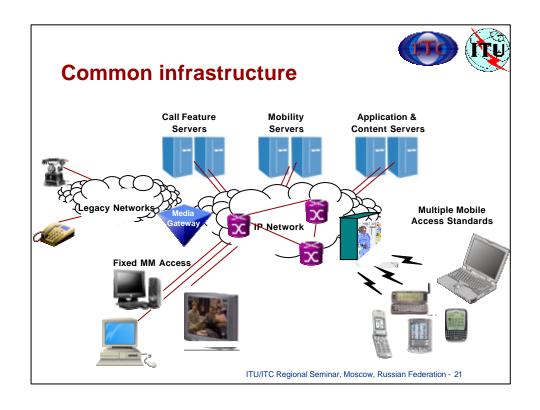


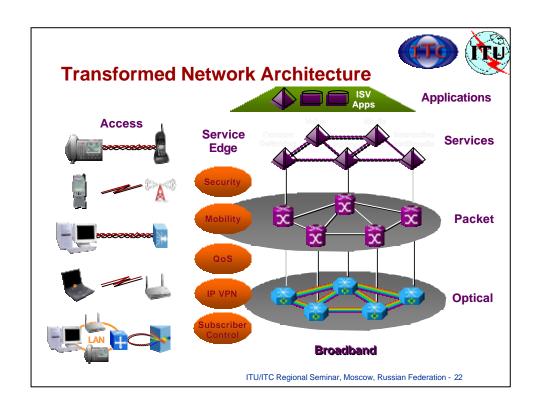
- PC, phone(s) and PDA: different user interfaces to the same network-based application
- · Common, network-based directory for:
 - · Phone numbers
 - · Buddies & presence
 - Email address book
 - · All applications
- · Just one address to reach the user
- Unified, network-based, user profile applying to all terminals
 - E.g., set presence location, (call routing preferences), etc., on any terminal and it applies to all

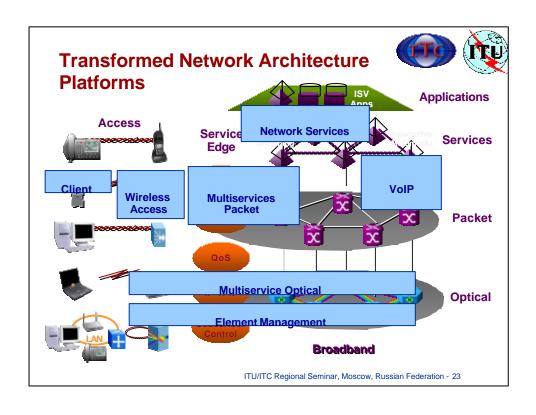














Some Key Work Areas for Realizing the Vision

SERVICE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT Voice quality & functionality

- Presence technology
- **Application integration**
- Server & database integrity
- Security
- Multi-service networking
- Carrier grade scaling, performance, reliability
- **Mobility services**

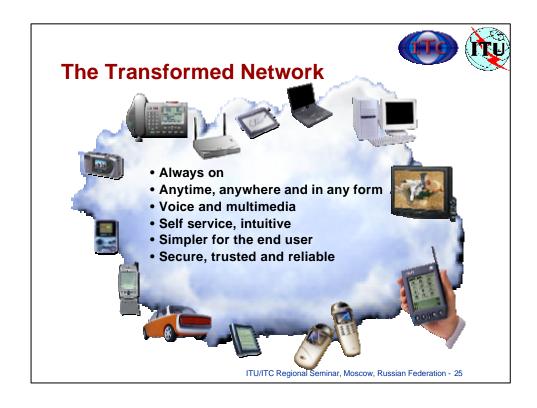
COMMON OPTICAL & PACKET FOUNDATION

- **Multi-service access**
- High speed high density
- Lambda management Photonic switching

NETWORKING ATTRIBUTES

- System availability
- Interoperability
- Hardware availability
- **Distributed software**
- Real-time software
- **Management integration**
- **Scalability**
- Solution integration

Much interesting and challenging work still to be done!





Thank you!