FORUM ON NEXT GENERATION STANDARDIZATION

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NGN services and progress in ITU-T related standardization activities

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Outline

- NGN services and related ITU-T standardization approach
- Services in NGN Release 1
- Some emerging service topics in NGN Release 2
  - IPTV [few elements, details in following presentation]
  - Managed delivery services
  - NID related services
  - Multimedia Communication Centre services

Services in NGN

Service aspects from ITU-T definition of NGN - Y.2001

- Independence of service-related functions from underlying transport technologies
- Decoupling of service provision from transport, and provision of open interfaces
- Support for a wide range of services, applications and mechanisms based on service building blocks
- Unified service characteristics for same service as perceived by the user
- Converged services between Fixed and Mobile networks
- Unfettered access by users to networks and to service providers and/or services of their choice
- Compliant with all Regulatory requirements, for example concerning emergency communications and security/privacy, etc.

Service dimensions in NGN Release 1 (still apply)

- **Preservation of existing services**
- **Expansion of service features**
- **Creation of new business opportunities**

Next Generation Services

- From today's networks
  - Services are typically "vertically integrated"
  - Services require specific infrastructure components for their delivery
- to NGN : flexible service creation and provisioning
  - Horizontal Convergence: services are no more vertically integrated
  - **Network functions are componentised**
  - New paradigm: **standard "capabilities" as service enabling toolkit**
- Key objectives in NGN service standardisation
  - Not just a new voice network
  - *"Service level equal or better than in circuit-switched networks"*
  - Services specified in terms of required "capabilities"
  - Service definitions not an objective like in legacy world
    - **Public Interest Services are a special case**

Service Shift as consequence of NGN service vs transport stratum separation

Capabilities for NGN Release 1 (Y.2201) and Release 2

- Transport connectivity
- Communication modes
- Multicast
- Media resource management
- Codecs
- Access Networks, network attachment
- User networks
- Interconnection, Interoperability and Interworking
- Numbering, naming, addressing
- Identific., authentic., authoriz.
- Security
- Routing
- QoS
- OAM and Survivability
- Accounting and Charging
- Management

NGN Rel. 2 capabilities

- Mobility handling
- Service enablers
- Open service environment
- Profile management
- Policy management
- PSTN/ISDN emulation and simulation
- Public Interest Services support
- Critical infrastructure protection
- Non disclosure of info across NNI
- Inter-provider exchange of user-related information
- Context awareness
- Identity management
- Content management
- IPTV services support capabilities
- Enterprise Networks support capabilities
- IPV6 support capabilities

Service enablers (as named in Y.2201)

Capabilities providing features for specific or advanced services, and/or enabling access to, and/or handling of, specific information provided by these capabilities

Main Standards Development Organisations sources for service enablers: 3GPP (IMS) and Open Mobile Alliance

- Group management
- Personal information management
- Message handling
- Presence
- Location management
- Push
- Device management
- Session handling
- Web-based application support
- Data synchronization

Drivers for advanced application scenarios

Service enablers as components for building services: examples of mapping from Y.2201

Services\Service Enablers	Presence	Location management	Group management	Message handling	Multicast support	Push	Session handling
Real-time Conversational Voice services							X
Real-time Text							X
Messaging services	X		X	X			X
Push to talk over NGN	X		X				X
Point to Point interactive multimedia services			X				X
Collaborative interactive communication services		X	X				X
Content Delivery Services		X				X	
Push-based Services		X				X	
Broadcast/Multicast Services					X		
Hosted and transit services for enterprises			X				X
Information Services	X	X				X	
Presence and general notification services	X	X	X				
3GPP Release 6 and 3GPP2 Release A OSA-based services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Data retrieval applications	X					X	
VPN services			X		X		

NGN Release 1 service objectives (Y.2000-series Sup.1 "NGN Rel.1 scope")

Services expected to be supported in NGN Release 1

- PSTN/ISDN Emulation services
- PSTN/ISDN Simulation services
- Multimedia services *-> see backup slides*
- Data communication services (including VPNs)
- Public Interest Services *-> see backup slides*
- NGN is not intended to preclude access to the Internet

It's a Provider decision which services will be actually deployed

ITU-T NGN-GSI now working on NGN Release 2

- New service scenarios, service and functional requirements and capabilities, architecture extensions, mechanisms and protocols
- Rel.2 Requirements planned for approval in Q2-Q3 2009
- Rel.1 activity still ongoing (some stage 1 docs, but mainly protocols)

"Release" concept to be replaced by **"Capability Set"**

- But "Release" still to be used for Scope and High Level Reqts docs

PSTN/ISDN Emulation and Simulation: evolution towards NGN preserving the existing services

In evolution path to NGN, NGN Release 1 shall support:

- legacy terminal equipment (e.g. PSTN/ISDN phones)
- PSTN/ISDN-like capabilities

PSTN/ISDN Emulation

- From the end user perspective, the NGN "appears" supporting the same types of services offered by the existing PSTN/ISDN
- Legacy terminals are enabled to continue to use existing telecommunication services while connected to NGN

PSTN/ISDN Simulation

- NGN terminals in an NGN network are enabled to use PSTN/ISDN-like service capabilities
- But legacy terminals with terminal adaptations may be used too
- Implemented over IP-based control infrastructure (e.g. using SIP)

IMS-based Real Time Conversational Multimedia Services (Y.2211)

Y.2211 : service requirements, features, architecture, implementation scenarios of IMS-based real time conversational multimedia services

- PSTN/ISDN simulation services
  - services based on IMS capabilities (a.k.a. MMedia Telephony in 3GPP)
  - PSTN/ISDN emulation services defined in PSTN/ISDN documents
- Customized ring tones
  - Enabling SPs to deliver customized multimedia ring-back tone to calling party (CRBT) and ringing tone to called party (CRT)
  - CBT (customized background tone) added in Y.2214 *->see backup slides*
- Universal personal telecommunication (UPT)
  - enabling use of unique UPT number to bind all available terminals
- Additional services and service features (in Appendix)
  - Multimedia conference, IP Centrex

Work is ongoing on protocol aspects in SG11 - alignment with 3GPP

IMS-based Real Time Conversational Multimedia Services versus Service Features - extract from Y.2211 Appendix III

	PSTN/ISDN Simulation Services																UPT	CRBT	MultiCONF	IP Centrex	CRT
Service Features	OIP	OIR	TIP	TIR	MCID	ACR	CDIV	HOLD	CB	CCBS	CW	MWI	CONF	AOC	ECT	RC					
Authorization Code (AC)																	O				
Automatic Communication Back (ACB)										C											
Customized Announcement (CA)						O	O	O	O		O	O		O			O	C	O	O	
Customized Background Tone (CBT)																			O		
Communication Distribution (CDIST)																				O	
Communication Forwarding (CF)							C													C	
Communication Hold (HOLD)								C					O						C	C	
Communication Logging (CL)	O	O	O	O	C	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Customized Routing (CR)							O										C			O	
Customized ringing (CRG)																	O			C	C

NGN Release 2 service objectives

Services expected to be supported in NGN Release 2

- *IPTV services* **-> few elements here, see following presentation**
- *Managed delivery services*
- *NID related services*
  - Services using tag-based identification
  - Ubiquitous Sensor Network services
- Additional multimedia services
  - Visual surveillance services
  - *Multimedia communication centre services*
- Enterprise services (support by NGN of services for enterprises)
  - Virtual Leased Line, Business Trunking, Hosted services

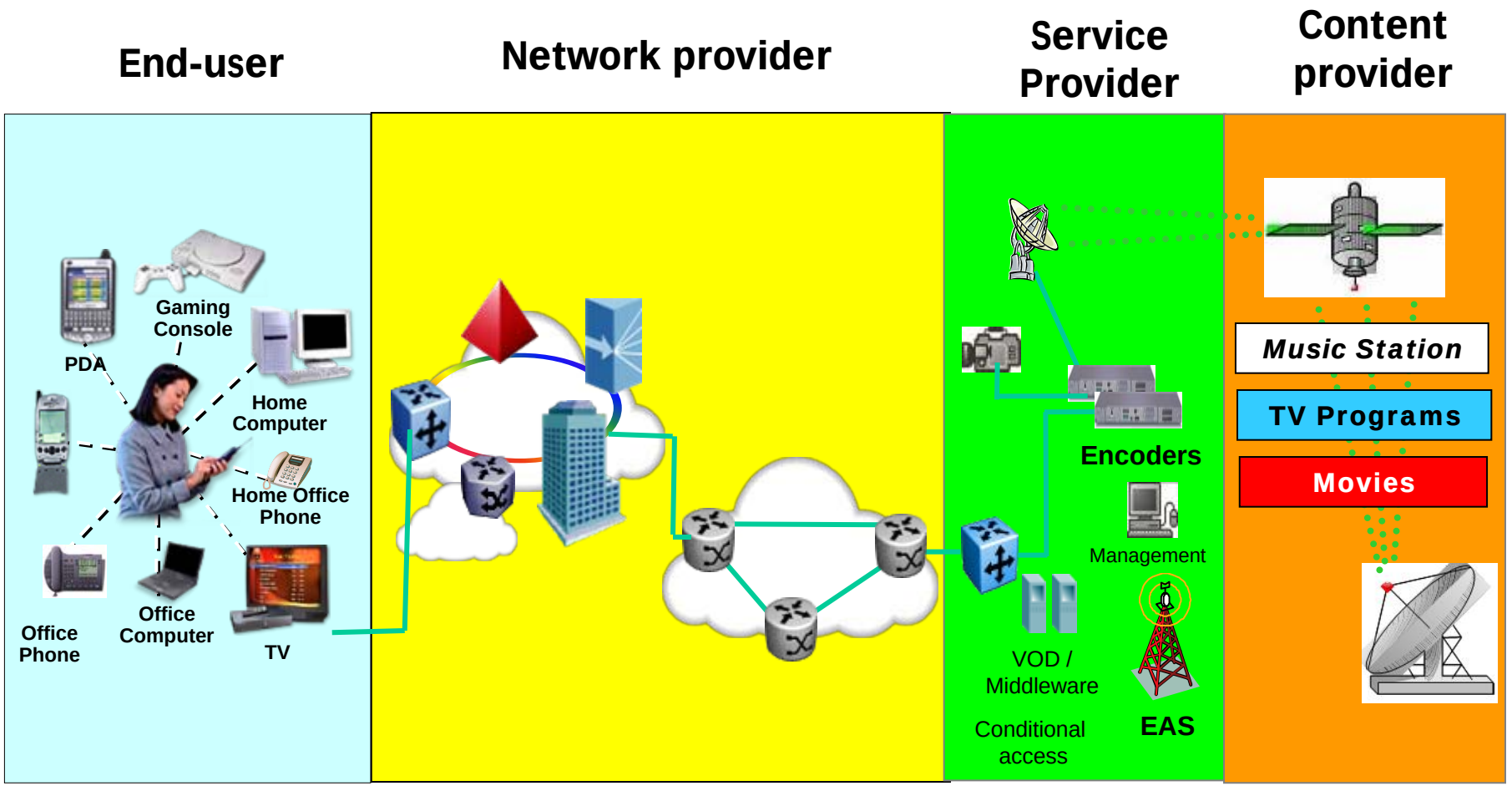
- *Home network services (support of services in home network environments)*

Source: NGN Rel.2 Scope (Y.2000-series Sup.7 – Sept 08 approval)

A key differentiator of NGN Release 2: IPTV

- **IPTV definition:**
  - Multimedia services such as television/video/ audio/text/graphics/data
  - Delivered over IP-based networks managed to support the required level of QoS/QoE, security, interactivity and reliability
- **Key features of IPTV**
  - Supportable by NGN
  - Bi-directional networks
  - Real time and non-real time service delivery

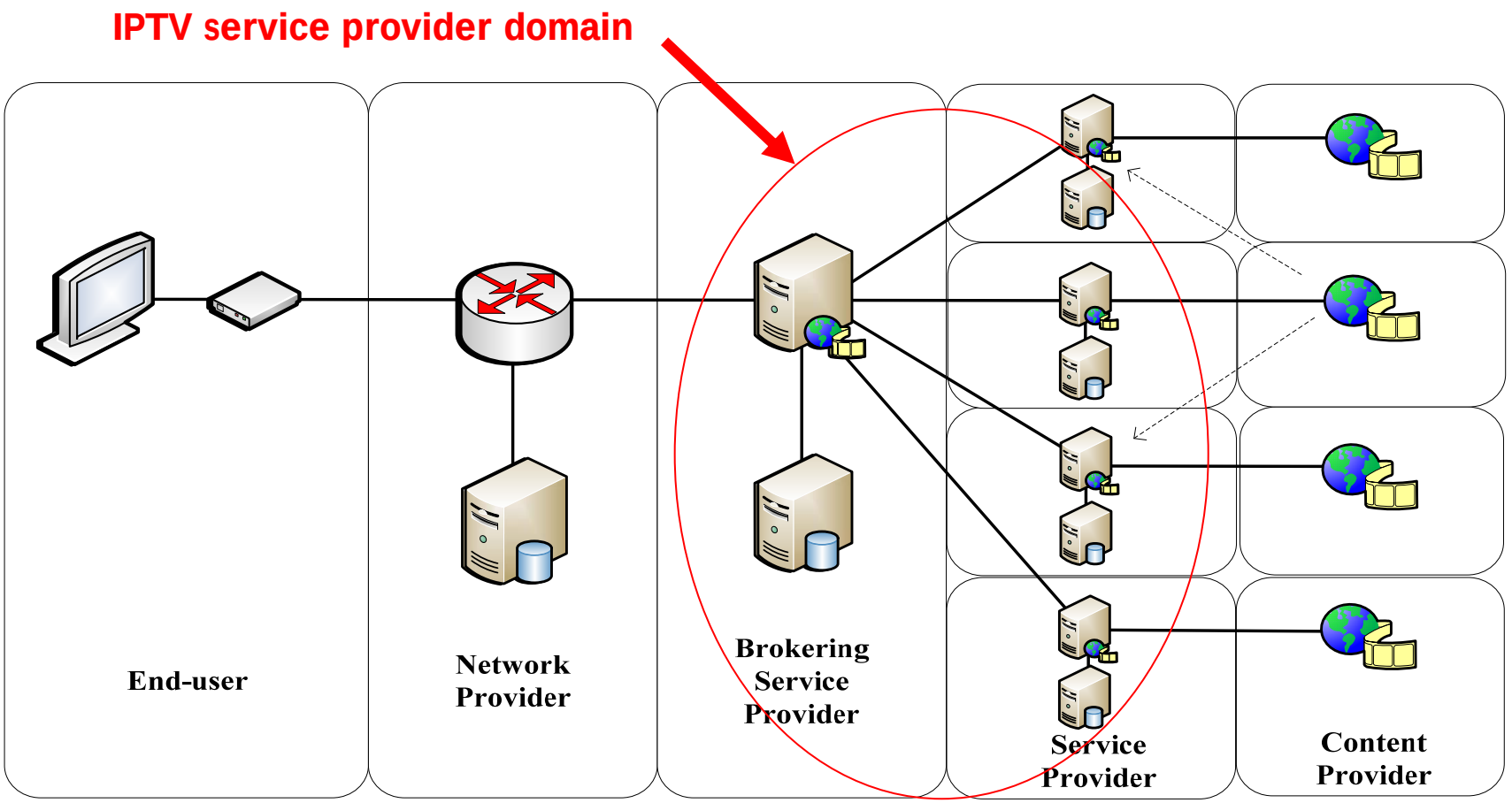
IPTV domains



These domains do not define a business model.

In the provision of an actual service, one provider may play in multiple domains and multiple providers may play in the same domain.

A large spectrum of IPTV business models



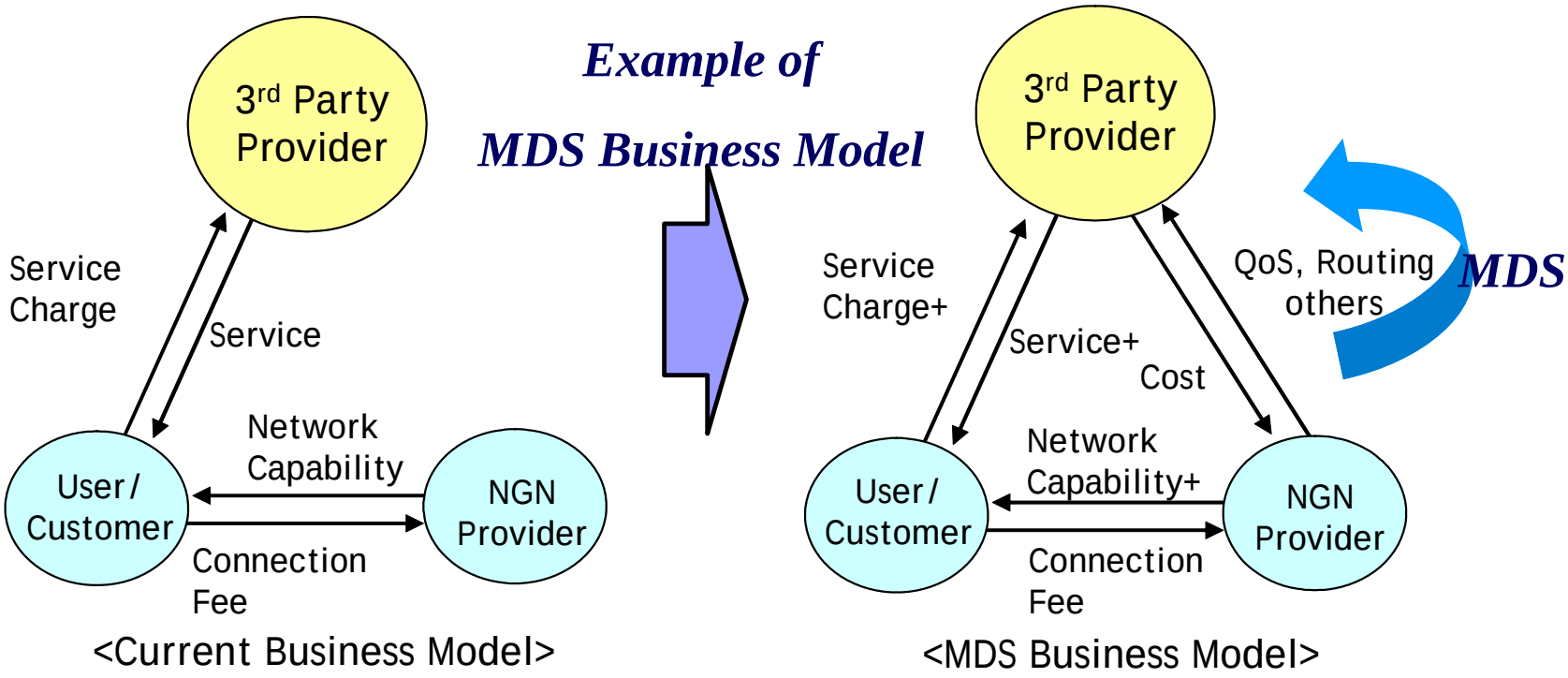
From Y.iptvbs (launched in Jan 09): Web-based IPTV brokering reference model

High level requirements for IPTV - 1

- **An extended set of requirements in Y.1901**
  - Required, Recommended, Optional
  - Requirements not specific to the support over NGN
  - **High level requirements of NGN to support IPTV (included in NGN Rel.2 – Y.2201 Rel.2) have been derived from Y.1901**
- **IPTV service offering**
  - Required:
    - IPTV On demand services (including push VoD)
    - retransmission broadcast services (including linear TV)
    - interactive services
    - end-user selection of preferred language option (audio, subtitles, etc.) among predefined languages
  - Recommended:
    - cPVR and nPVR (client and network Personal Video Recorder)
    - trick mode functionality (stored content pause/rewind/forward)
    - availability to other end-users of end-user generated content

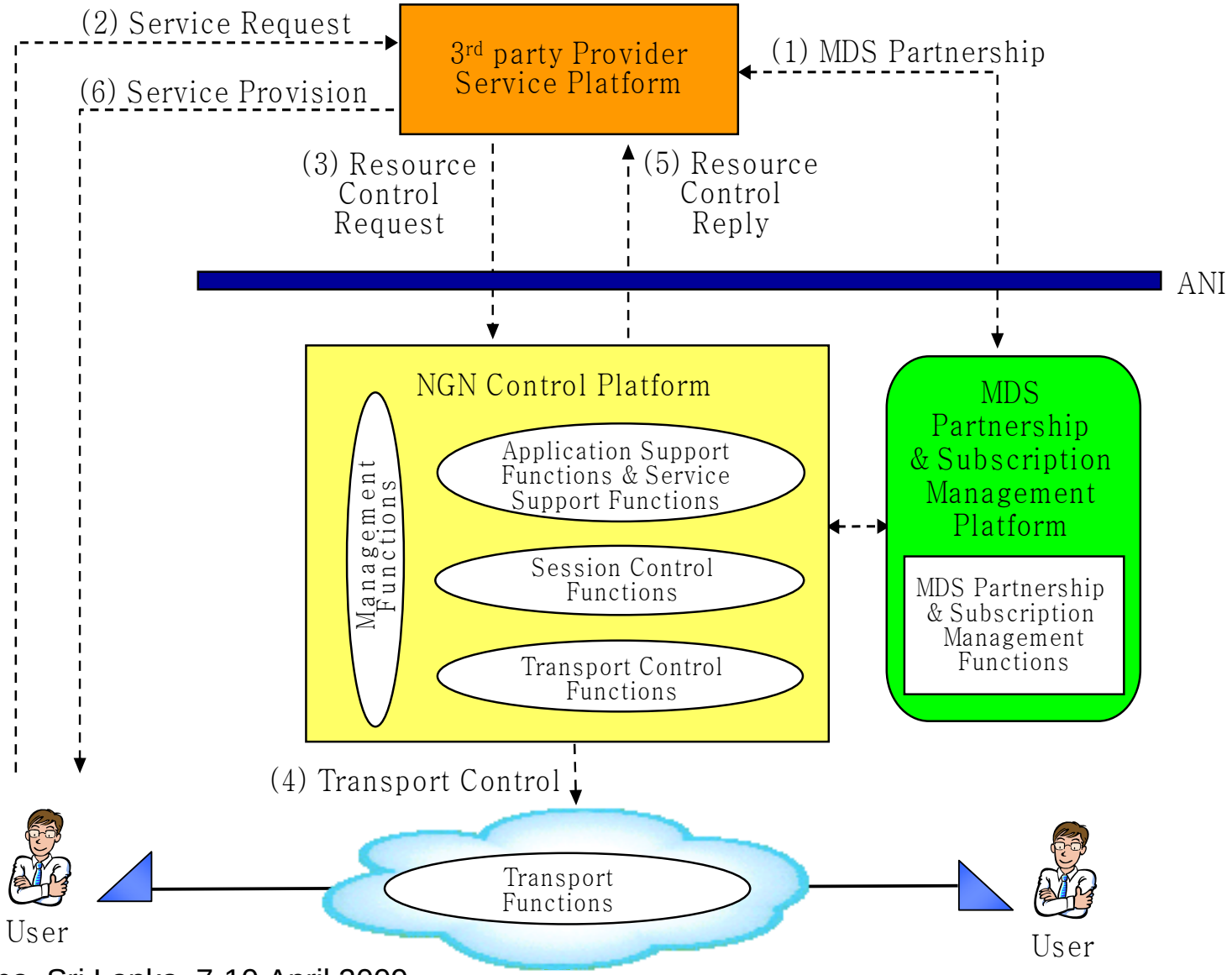
Scenarios of 3rd parties services: Managed Delivery Services (MDS) – Y.2212

- NGN dynamic features and comprehensive service delivery control capabilities are made available **via MDS** by the NGN Provider **through ANI** to 3rd Party Providers and their customers
- 3rd Party Providers can offer enhanced services to their customers



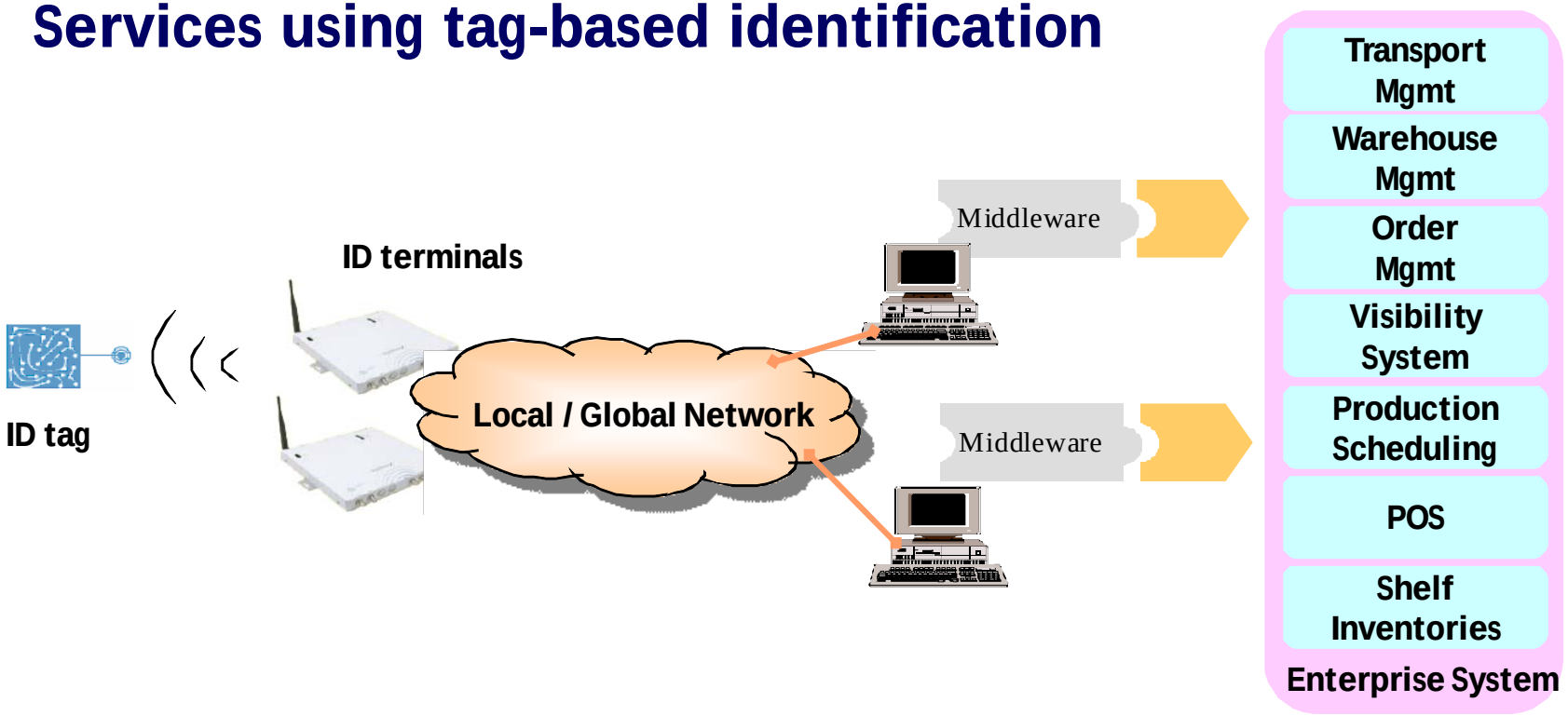
A win-win situation for both 3rd Party Provider and NGN Provider

MDS provisioning mechanisms – one example of MDS service scenarios



Network aspects of Identification systems (NID) (*)

- **NID components:** Tag (+ Sensor), Reader (Writer), Data processing system (local system, network, server, ..), Middleware
- **Services using tag-based identification**



(*) including NID based on RFID (using radio waves to identify objects)

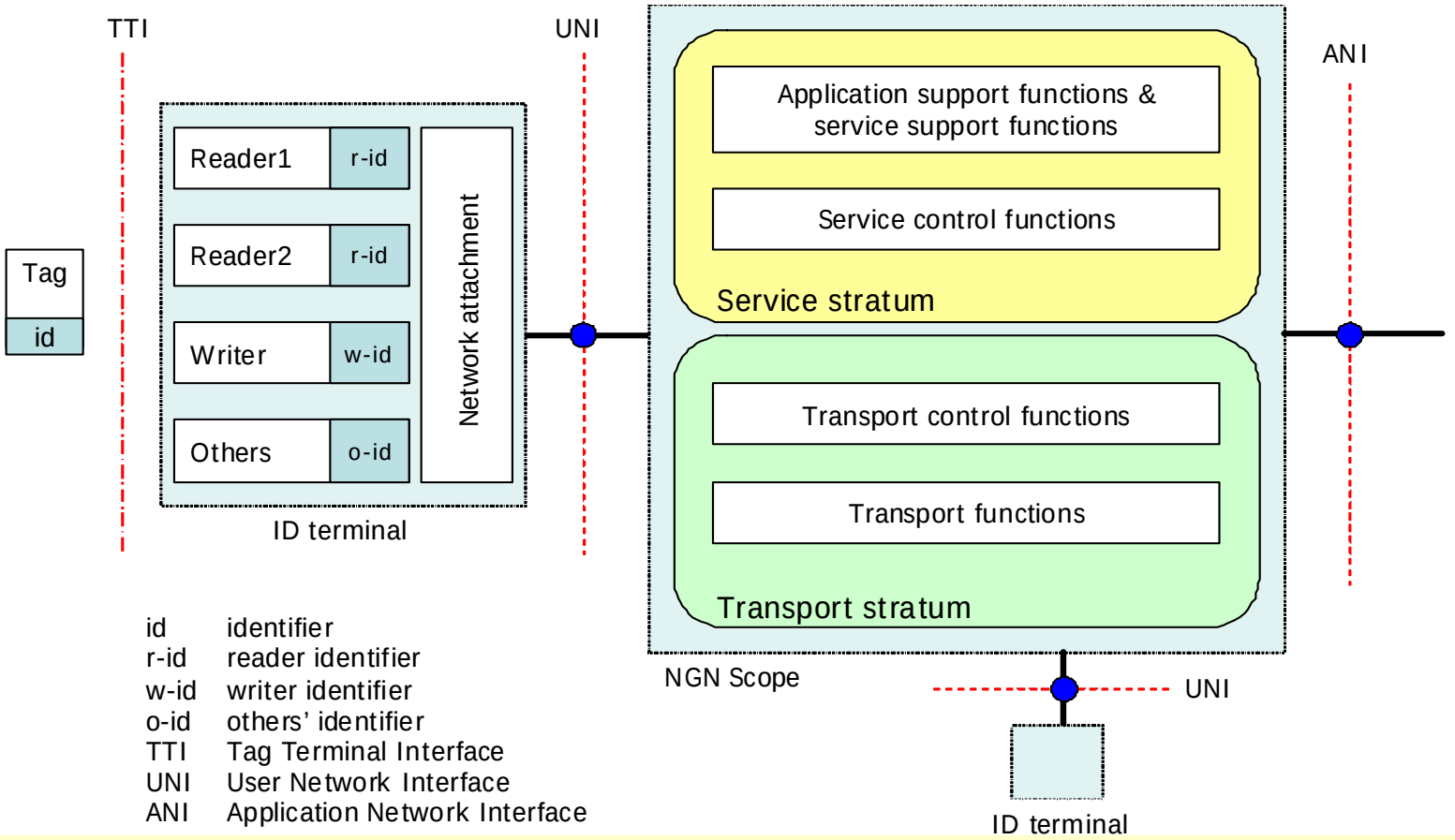
NID application trends

- From B2B to B2C, G2B, G2C -> *see backup slides*
- Access and distribution of multimedia content
- More intelligence in tags (combination with sensors and other sources of information)
- Tags and readers as parts of MM-Terminals (mobile phones)
- Applications need global service and network capabilities (to support their various requirements)
- Unlimited number of potential applications
- Towards the « Internet of things »
- Privacy and security aspects are very important

NID standardisation aspects

- Key standardisation objectives are interoperability and interworking, and economy of scale
- NGN as the network platform with necessary flexibility to support a large number of potential applications
- A number of standardisation issues to be worked out

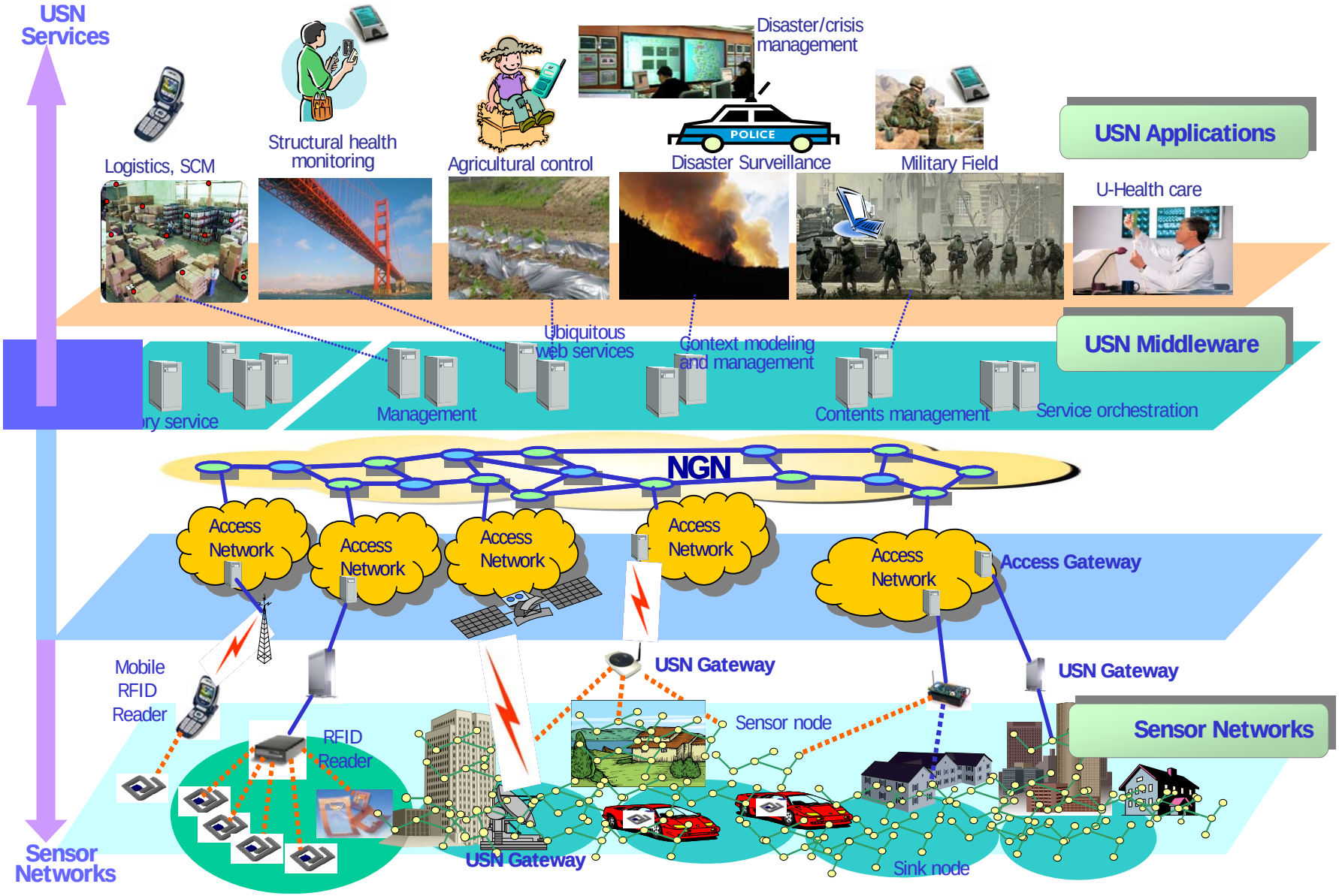
NGN as network platform: services over NGN using tag-based identification- reference service architecture model (JCA-NID/Y.2213)



Services are provided to end users via the following 3 operations:

- identifier reading
- identifier resolution
- information access (from ID terminal's point of view)

Towards Ubiquitous Sensor Networks (USN) services



USN highlights

- *Ubiquitous Sensor Networks* **(USN) [Y.USN-reqts] draft definition**:

  a conceptual structured network which delivers sensed information and knowledge services to anyone, anywhere and at anytime where the information and knowledge is developed via context awareness

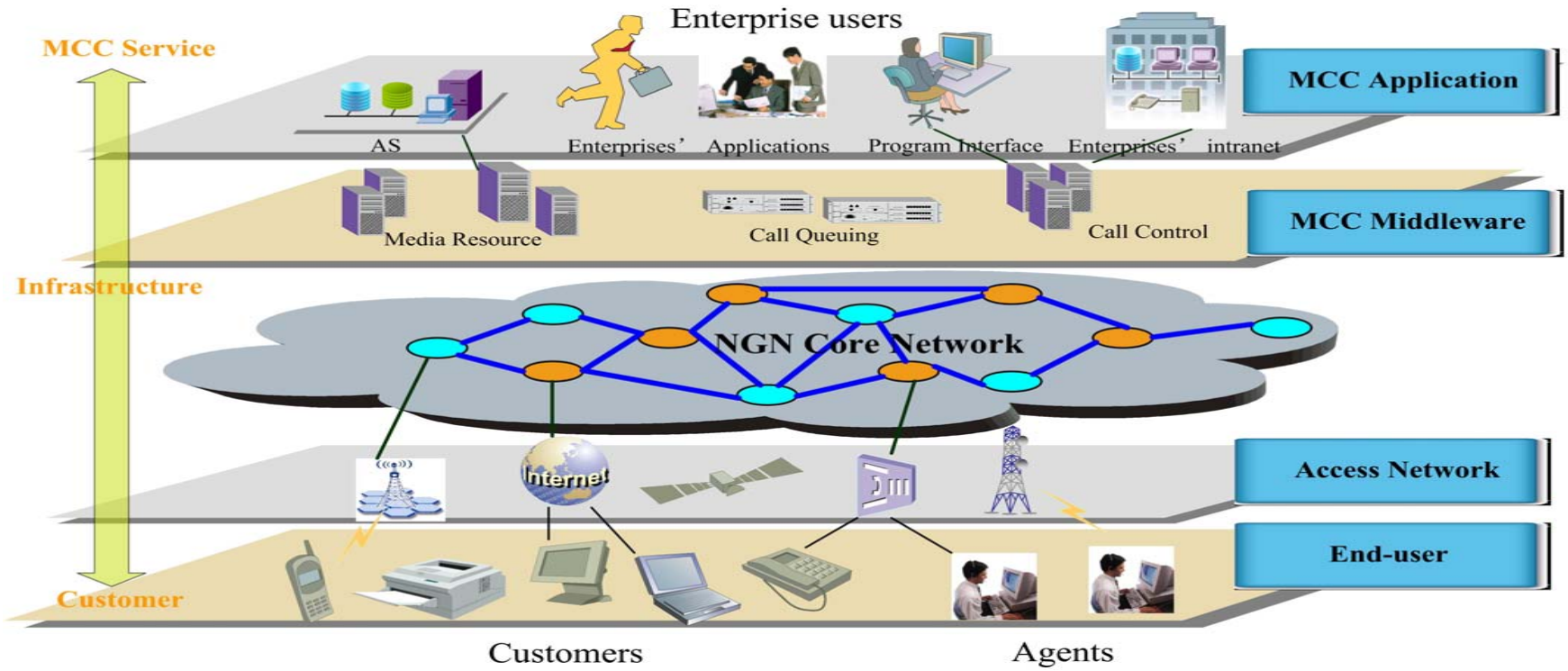
  NOTE: work is ongoing to harmonize USN terminology across all ITU-T efforts (via JCA-NID)
- Sensors combined with tags open new possibilities to monitor and transmit various parameters like temperature, humidity, pressure, acceleration, position, sound level, …
- Ubiquitous Sensor Networks can support a large number of applications -> evolution towards a service infrastructure
- USN is an important element of the ITU-T initiative “ICT and climate change”

NID developments in ITU-T

- **JCA-NID : overall ITU-T coordination on NID aspects**
  - http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/jca/nid/index.html
- **Services using tag-based identification**
  - Approved: [Y.2213], [F.771], [H.621], [X.668], [X.1171]
  - TAP: [E.101]
  - Ongoing: [Y.idserv-arch], *[X.rfpg]*
- **Ubiquitous Sensor Networks: no approved docs for now**
  - USN requirements for NGN
    - Y.USN-reqts - Requirements for support of USN applications and services in NGN environment
  - USN security
    - X.usnsec-1 - Security framework for ubiquitous sensor network
    - X.usnsec-2 - USN middleware security guidelines
    - X.usnsec-3 - Secure routing mechanisms for wireless sensor network
  - USN middleware
    - F.usn-mw - Service description and requirements for USN middleware

Multimedia Communication Centre (MCC) services [Y.ngn-mcc "NGN service requirements to support MCC services"]

- MCC services
  - provide enterprises with an advanced, more efficient and uniform way to manage their customer service (multimedia, advanced call queuing and control, enterprise's supervisor agents)
  - offer to end-users enhanced enterprise's customer services through NGN
  - are offered to end-users via the interaction between enterprise applications (developed by enterprise users) and the NGN



Your requirements for NGN Global Standards

- **ITU-T NGN GSI works on the NGN standardisation roadmap (topics, priorities, timeframe)**
  - Coordination inside ITU-T, cooperation with other SDOs
- **Consideration of regional requirements is essential**
  - ETSI (Europe), ATIS (North America) and CJK (China-Japan-Korea) have been the main contributing regions up to now
  - **Inputs from all regions are very welcomed !**

Thank you for your attention

Questions ?

Backup slides

Future Networks Focus Group (FG-FN)

- Creation approved at Jan 2009 SG13 meeting (SG13 as "parent SG")
- Goals (ToR): "to collect and identify visions of FN based on new technologies, to assess the interactions between FN and new services, to familiarize ITU-T and standards communities with emerging attributes of FN, and to encourage collaboration between ITU-T and FN communities (e.g. research groups such as IRTF (International), GENI/FIND (US), FP7/FIRE (EU), CNGI (China), AKARI/NwGN (Japan), FIF (Korea) as well as ISO/IEC JTC1/SC6)"
- One year lifetime for now (1st meeting, Geneva, 6-10 July 09 - TBC)
- Initial discussions on FN at Jan 09 SG13 meeting (Q.21)
  - Agreed draft definition: "FN is a network which is able to provide revolutionary services, capabilities, and facilities that are hard to provide using existing network technologies.
    Note: FN provides mechanisms that benefit every participant as much as they contribute. It will be studied based on clean-slate approaches."
  - First contributions on key FN concepts and aspects
    - Cross-layer communication, infrastructure virtualization, resource data management, mobility, services

NOTE: Focus Groups are an ITU-T instrument created to assist study groups by providing a flexible working environment for the quick development of deliverables. Focus Groups have membership open to any organization/individuals.

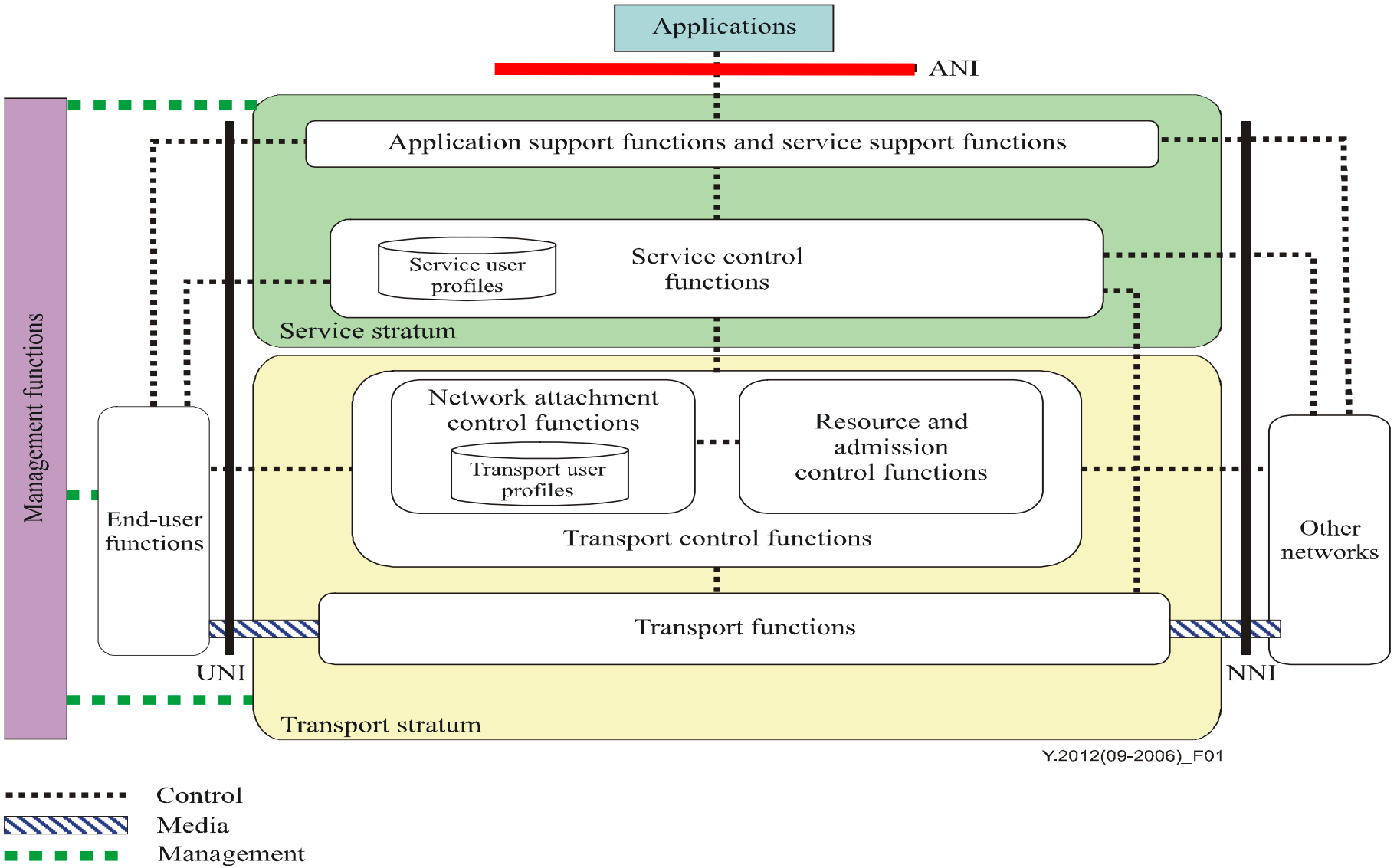
ITU-T SG 13 Questions [2009-2012] - 1

Question Number	Question title	Status
1/13	Coordination and planning	Continuation of Q.1/13
2/13	Network terminology	Continuation of Q.11/13
3/13	Requirements and implementation scenarios for emerging services and capabilities in an evolving NGN	Continuation of Q.2/13
4/13	Requirements and frameworks for QoS enablement in the NGN	Continuation of Q.4/13
5/13	Principles and functional architecture for NGN (including ubiquitous networking)	Continuation of Q.3/13
6/13	Mobile telecom network architecture for NGN	Continuation of Q.1/19
7/13	Impact of IPv6 to an NGN	Continuation of Q.9/13
8/13	Mobility management	Continuation of Q.6/13 and Q.2/19
9/13	MM mechanisms supporting multi-connections for multiple access technologies	New (from SG19)
10/13	Identification of evolving IMT-2000 systems and beyond	Continuation of Q.3/19
11/13	Convergence of existing and evolving IMT and fixed networks	Continuation of Q.6/13 and Q.5/19

ITU-T SG 13 Questions [2009-2012] - 2

Question Number	Question title	Status
12/13	Evolution towards integrated multi-service networks and interworking	Continuation of Qs.7 and Q.12/13
13/13	Step-by-step migration to NGN networks	Continuation of Q.4/19
14/13	Service scenarios and deployment models of NGN	Continuation of Q.8/13
15/13	Applying IMS and IMT in Developing Country mobile telecom networks	New (from SG19)
16/13	Security and identity management	Continuation of Q.15/13
17/13	Packet forwarding and deep packet inspection for multiple services in packet-based networks and NGN environment	Continuation of Q.14/13
18/13	Requirements and framework for enabling COTS components in an open environment	Continuation of Q.16/13
19/13	Distributed services networking (DSN)	New (from SG13)
20/13	Public data networks	Continuation of Q.13/13
21/13	Future networks	New (from SG13)

Application Network Interface in NGN Release 1 Reference Architecture (Y.2012)



Multimedia services: expansion of the service features
Source: NGN Rel.1 Scope

- Real-time conversational voice and multimedia
- Messaging, e.g. IM, SMS, MMS
- Push to talk over NGN
- Point-to-point interactive multimedia, e.g. real-time voice/text/video
- Collaborative interactive communication, e.g. multimedia conferencing
- Content delivery, e.g. radio/video streaming
- Push-based services, e.g. MMS notification
- Broadcast services (relying on multicast capability), e.g. emergency community notification
- Information services, e.g. motorway traffic status
- Location-based services, e.g. tour guide service
- Presence and general notification services
- Hosted and transit services for enterprises, e.g. IP Centrex
- 3GPP Release 6/3GPP2 Release A OSA-based services

Related work continues (or has essentially started) in NGN Release 2

Regulatory and legal requirements: Public Interest Services

- Emergency telecommunications (including Early Warning)
  - individual-to-authority, e.g. calls to Emergency SP
  - authority-to-authority, e.g. TDR
  - Authority-to-individual, community notification services
- Support for users with disabilities
- Lawful Interception
- Service unbundling
- Number portability
- Network or Service Provider selection
- Prevention of unsolicited bulk telecommunications
- Malicious communication identification
- User identifier presentation and privacy

NGN shall provide capabilities for support of Public Interest Services required by regulations or laws of national or regional administrations and international treaties

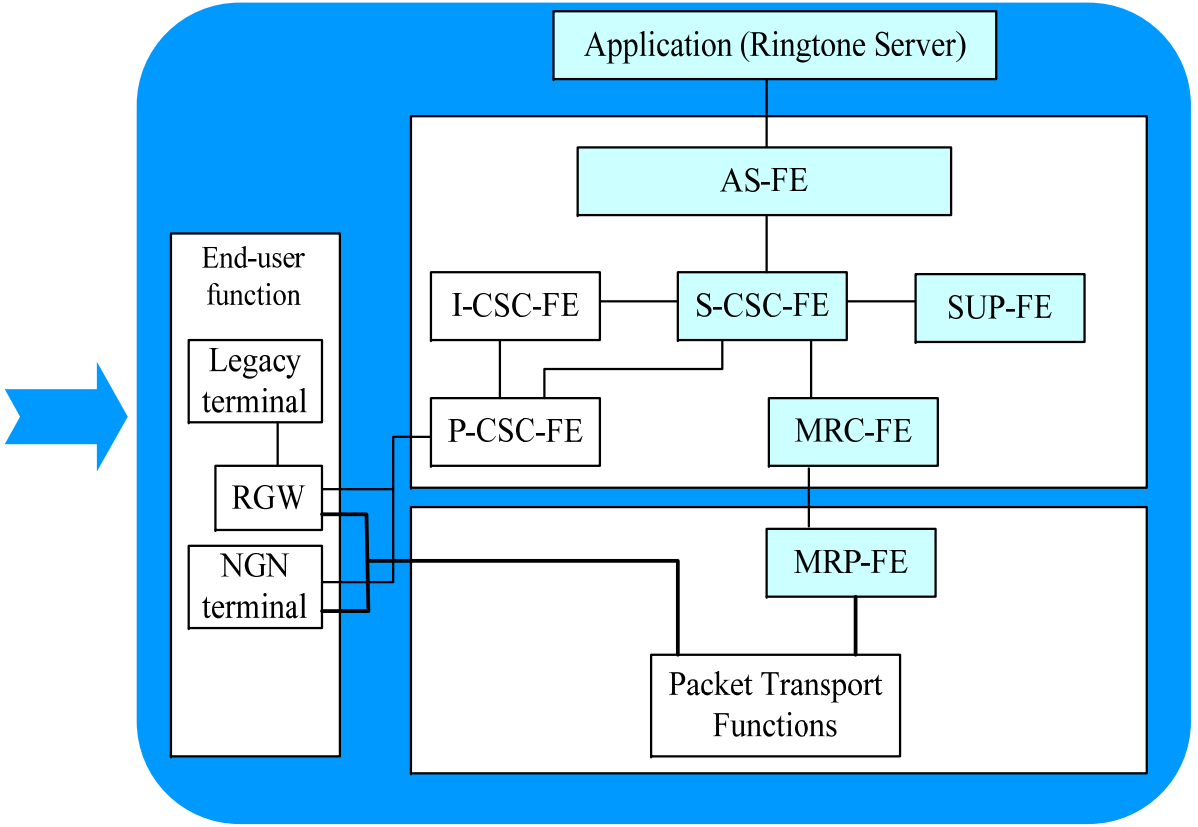
Customized multimedia ring services

Y.2214 (currently in AAP): Service requirements and functional models for customized multimedia ring (CMR) services

- Enabling a SP to deliver customized multimedia ring-back tone to calling party (CRBT) and ringing tone to called party (CRT)
- CBT (customized background tone): additional CMR service allowing the service subcriber to present customized media to both called party and calling party in parallel with the established communication
- CMR functional models developed for
  - Call Server (CS) based environment and IMS based environment
  - Converged (PSTN/CS, IMS/CS, PSTN/CS/IMS) environments
    - with application level or service control level convergence
- CMR use cases, features and information flows for various functional models

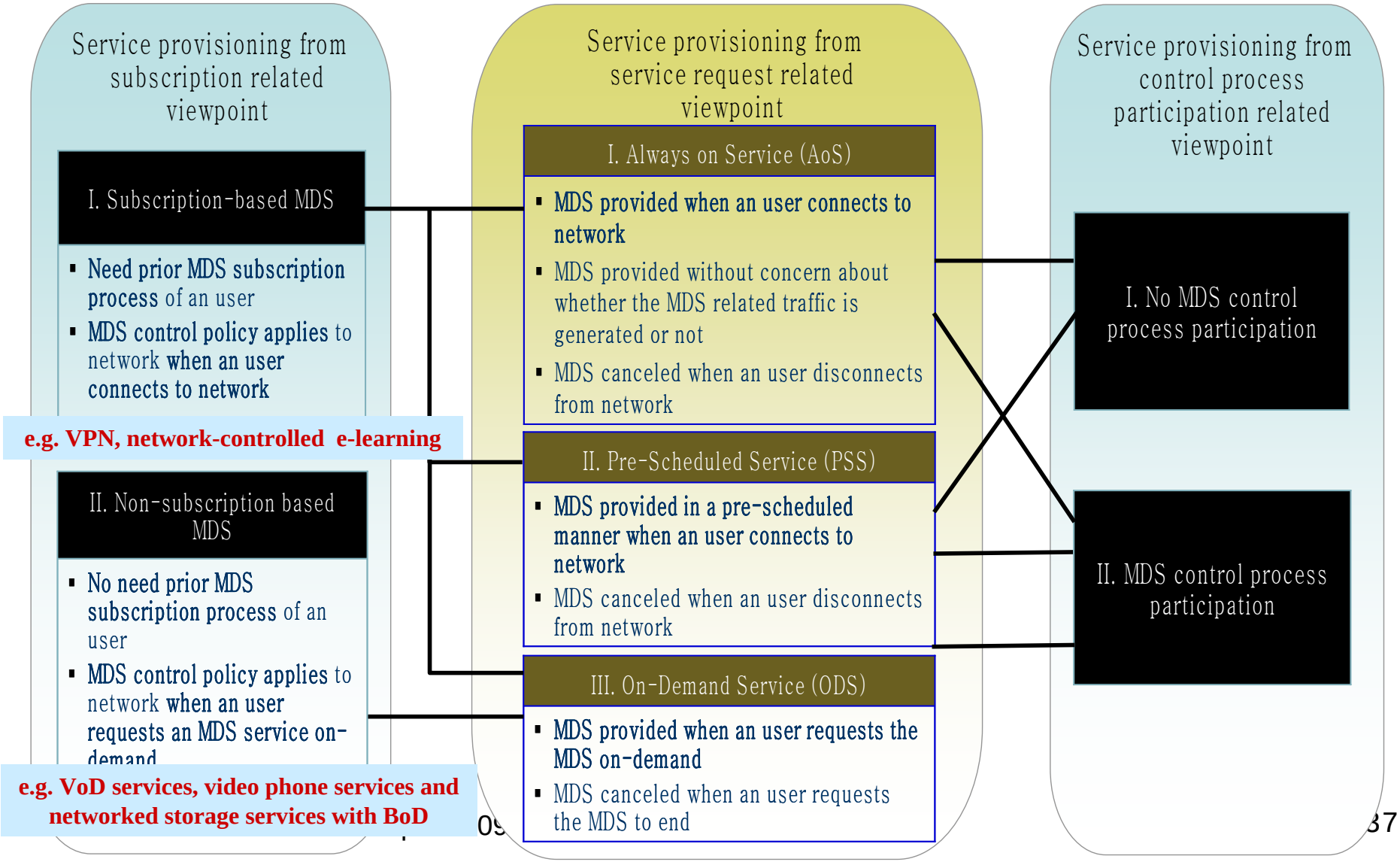
CMR functional models – Y.2214

Example of CRT functional model in IMS based environment with ringing tones stored in Application (Ringtone Server) – alternative storage location being MRP-FE

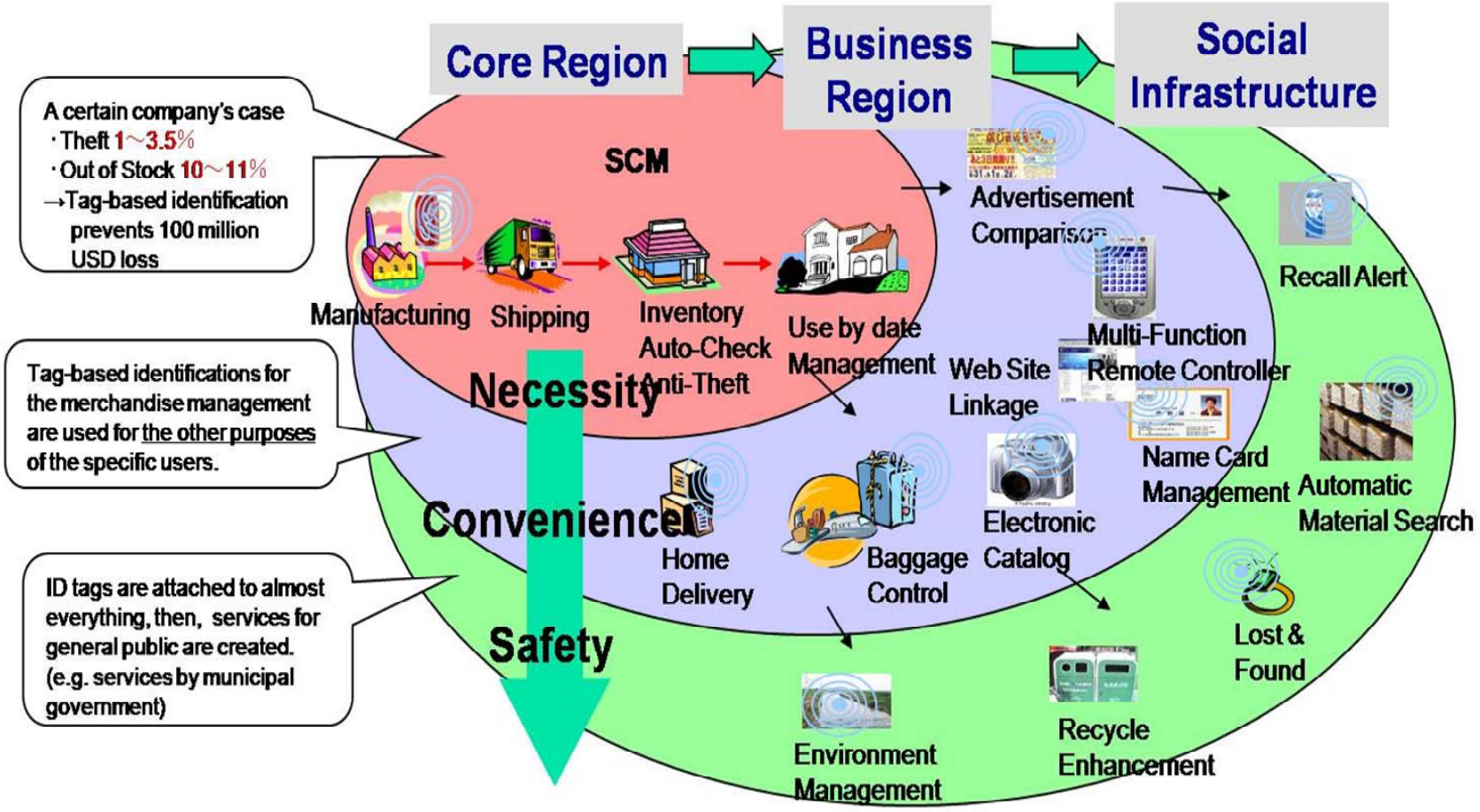


MDS provisioning types

o **MDS focus on on-line business area, particularly where broadband real-time interaction is involved and an added value is required via customization**



Services using tag-based identification: development model from an application perspective (Y.2213)



- New business opportunities for telco providers
- Throughout this process of application expansion for the same identifiers/ID tags, interoperability among B2B and B2C/B2B2C services using tag-based identification is an essential issue (and the same or interoperable technical standards are utilized by multiple entities for multiple purposes)