

#### ITU / BDT- COE workshop

Nairobi, Kenya,

7-11 October 2002

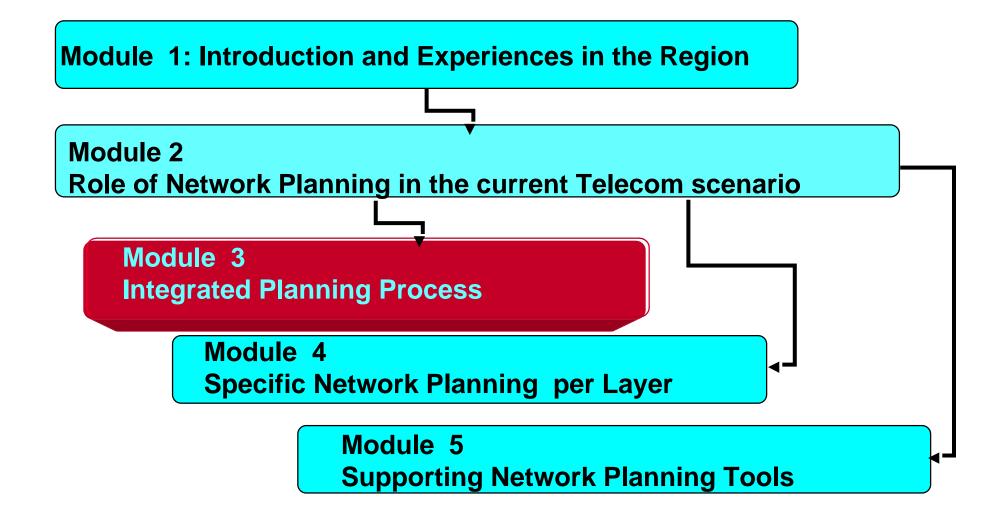
#### **Network Planning**

Lecture NP- 3.1

#### **Integrated Planning Process**



## BDT - COE workshop on Network Planning



#### **Content Module 3**

Define basic processes and methods to have an integrated and interactive view for the different planning activities

- Definition of processes for the different planning activities and corresponding interrelations and sequence
- Typical methods for services and traffic forecasting
- Technical functions for design, dimension, optimize and cost solutions
- Business related activities and documentation transfer to operations

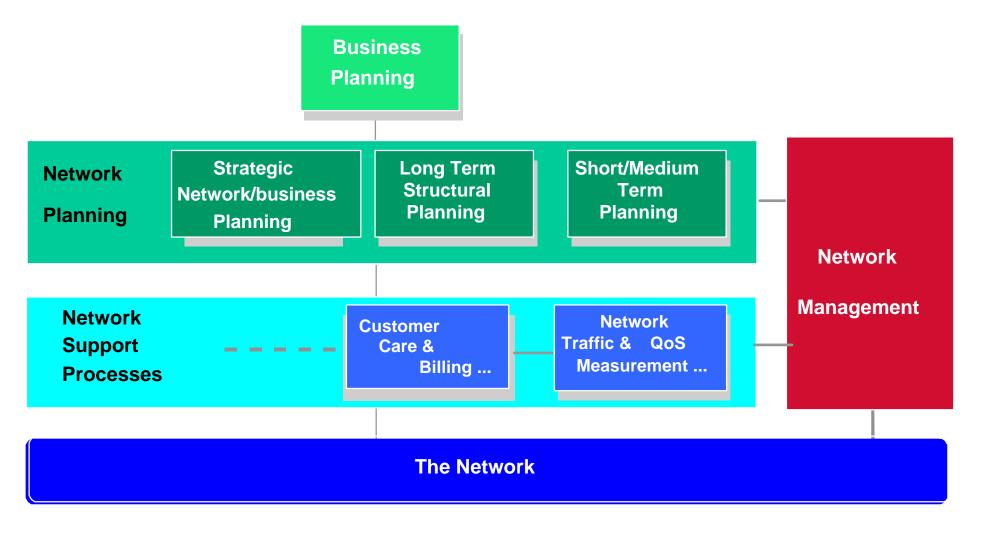


### **Content Chapter 3.1**

- Definition of processes and interrelations
- Network design tasks
- Parameters and Data to be used in the planning



#### Network Planning Scope: Related Processes





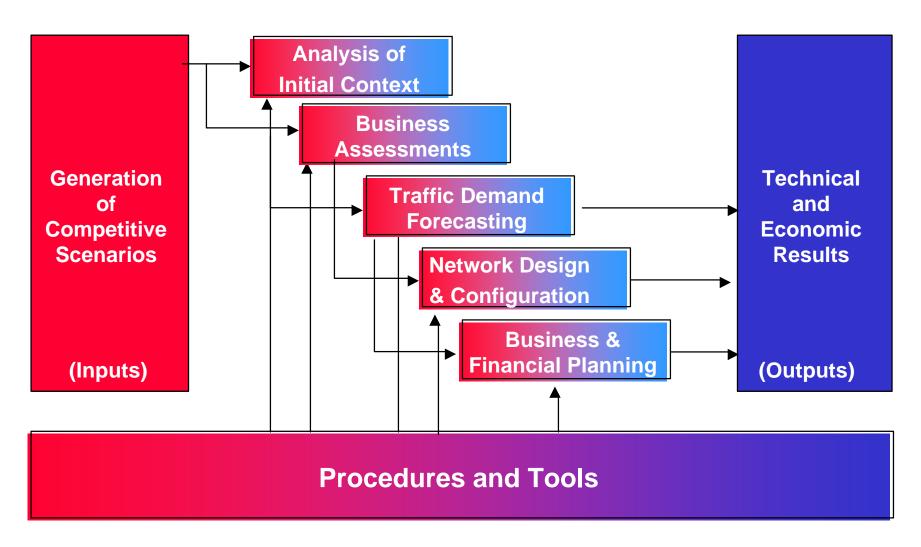
October 8th

#### Network Planning Flows among Processes

- Data on topologies, architectures, location, routing, etc from long term planning are transferred to the medium term and iteratively to short term activities
- Planning results are transfered to NM applications and viceversa, NM measurements and status are provided as inputs to the planning activities
- Operating System Processes also provide data to the short/medium term planning activities on the traffic demand, performance and Origin/destination flows



#### Planning Methodology: Integrated Iterative Planning Process



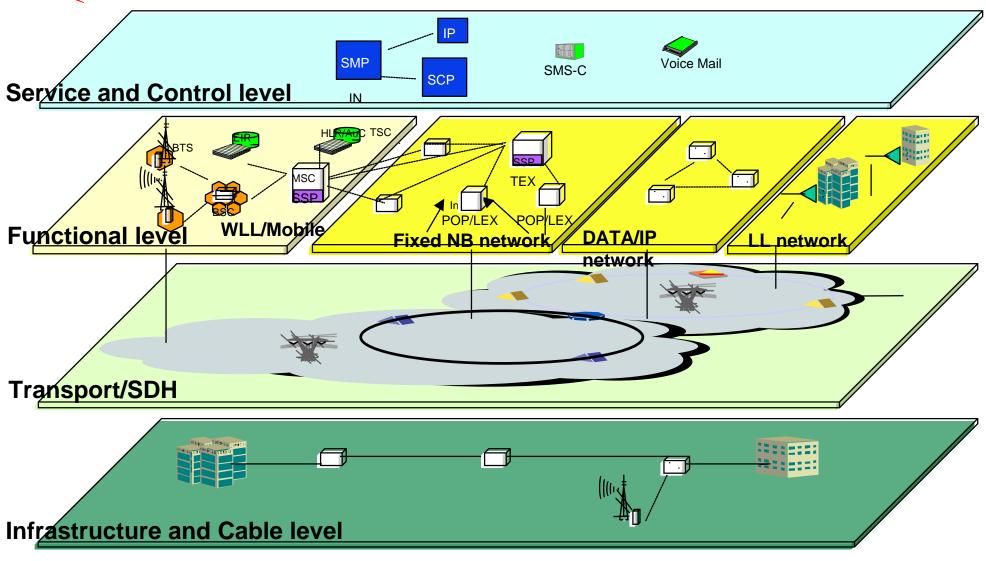


# Network Planning Iterative sub-processes

- Telecom network scenarios are generated with the premises derived from realistic competitive sitiation
- Final objective is to have a quantified design fullfilling the strategy for the operator and the requirements of the society
- Defined processes and tasks are needed for all solutions and technologies. Internal data and alghoritms vary for each case
- Feedback among activities is needed to incorporate results of the optimization on the inputs and assumptions
- Business assesment is made at the process start to select feasible solutions. More detailed business plan is obtained at the end



### Network Planning Strategic view: Network Layer Modeling



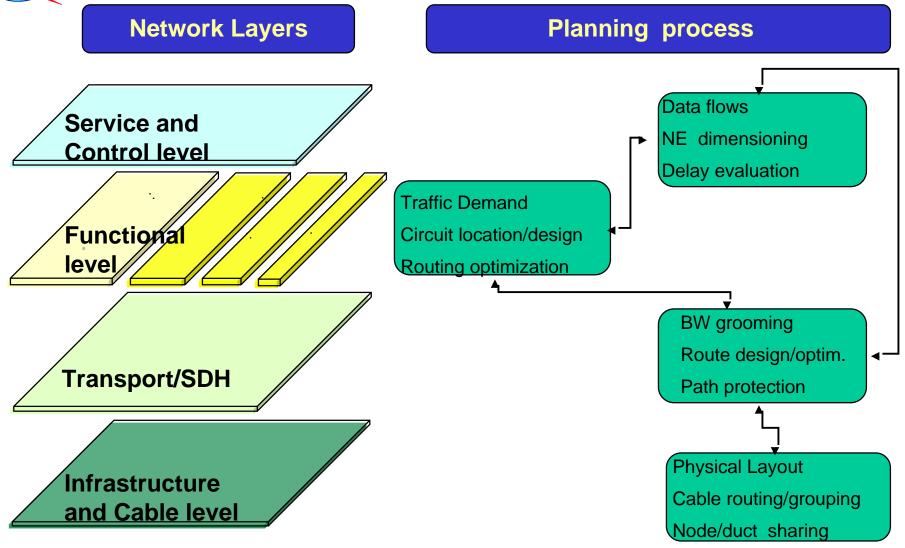
October 8th

ITU/BDT-COE Network Planning/ Integrated Planning Process - O.G.S.

Lecture NP - 3.1 - slide 9



#### Planning Methodology: Multilayer planning sequence



October 8th

ITU/BDT-COE Network Planning/ Integrated Planning Process - O.G.S.

**Lecture NP - 3.1 - slide 10** 

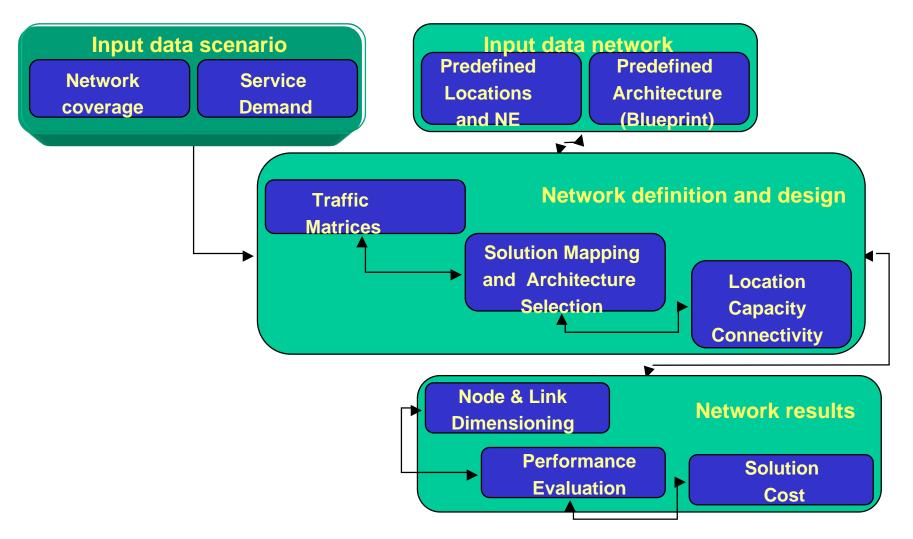


## Network Planning Task sequence

- Starts with services and traffic demand projection
- First design is made for the functional level: switching, routing, mobile, data, etc.
- Intermediate results are given as inputs for Transmission and control layers
- Transmission results are provided as inputs to the Physical layer
- Iteration is made among layers and basically to the functional for consolidation



### Planning Methodology: The Functional Network Design Tasks





- Input categories
  - Geo-scenario
  - Customers, Services and traffic
  - Existing network
  - Technology characteristics and capacities
  - Performance
  - Economical



#### Geo scenario

- Number of differentiated service areas: (Metropolitan, Suburban, Villages, Rural)
- Surface for each area
- Distance to the core service area
- Population per area (volume and density)
- Number and distribution of households
- Customer density and clustering
- Digitalised maps (scales 1:5000 to 1:1000)
- Regulatory rules
- Interconnection locations and constraints



- Customers, services and traffic (1)
  - Customer segments
    - Residential (Low and High end)
    - SOHO
    - SME
    - Large institutions and corporations
  - Services
    - POTS, 64kb/s data, ISDN Basic/primary access
    - Leased Lines (64, n x 64, 2 Mb/s)
    - ADSL (high speed internet), HDSL, SDSL
    - IP mode
    - Video
    - FO, SDH, Managed bandwidth



- Customers, services and traffic (2)
  - Traffic (per customer class and service type)
    - Customer calling rate
    - Erlangs per customer
    - IN messages per call
    - IP sessions per customer
    - Average Packet and Bit rates per IP mode flow and/or customer (PCR and SCR)
    - NM and control messages/packet rate



#### Technology related:

- Physical elements sizes (cabinets, racks, boards, etc.)
- Capacity per main NE:
  - Switches, routers, ADM, CxC and RSU
  - Processors (Packet Rate, Message Rate, etc.)
  - Memory
  - Channels (max bandwidth and guaranteed)
- Routing types
- Load sharing rules
- Performance parameters (Availability, QoS, etc.)



#### Existing network:

- Existing node locations, sizes and service areas
- Existing link locations and capacities
- Existing cable maps, capacities and spares
- Existing NE locations, capacity and filling degree
- Building locations, capacities and conditioning
- % reusability of civil infrastructure in primary over all area
- % reusability of civil infrastructure in secondary over all area



#### Performance

- Waiting lists per customer type
- Call completion rates (overall, per type and per O/D)
- QOS (Loss probability, Node and End to end Delays, etc.)
- Availability (MTBF, MTTR, etc.) in overall and per cause: power,
   HW, SW, etc.
- Bit error rate



#### Economical

- Generic (for all technologies)
- Interest rates
- Change rates
- Amortization periods
- Reference costs (per solution)
- NE costs for typical economy of scale (minimum configuration and incremental per modularity)
- Civil works and labor-force
- Engineering, installation, testing and commissioning
- Operational and Maintenance resources
- Interconnection
- Marketing and overheads