Development Scenario of SoftSwitch Standards in China and China Telecom's Considerations on Network Evolution

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Outline

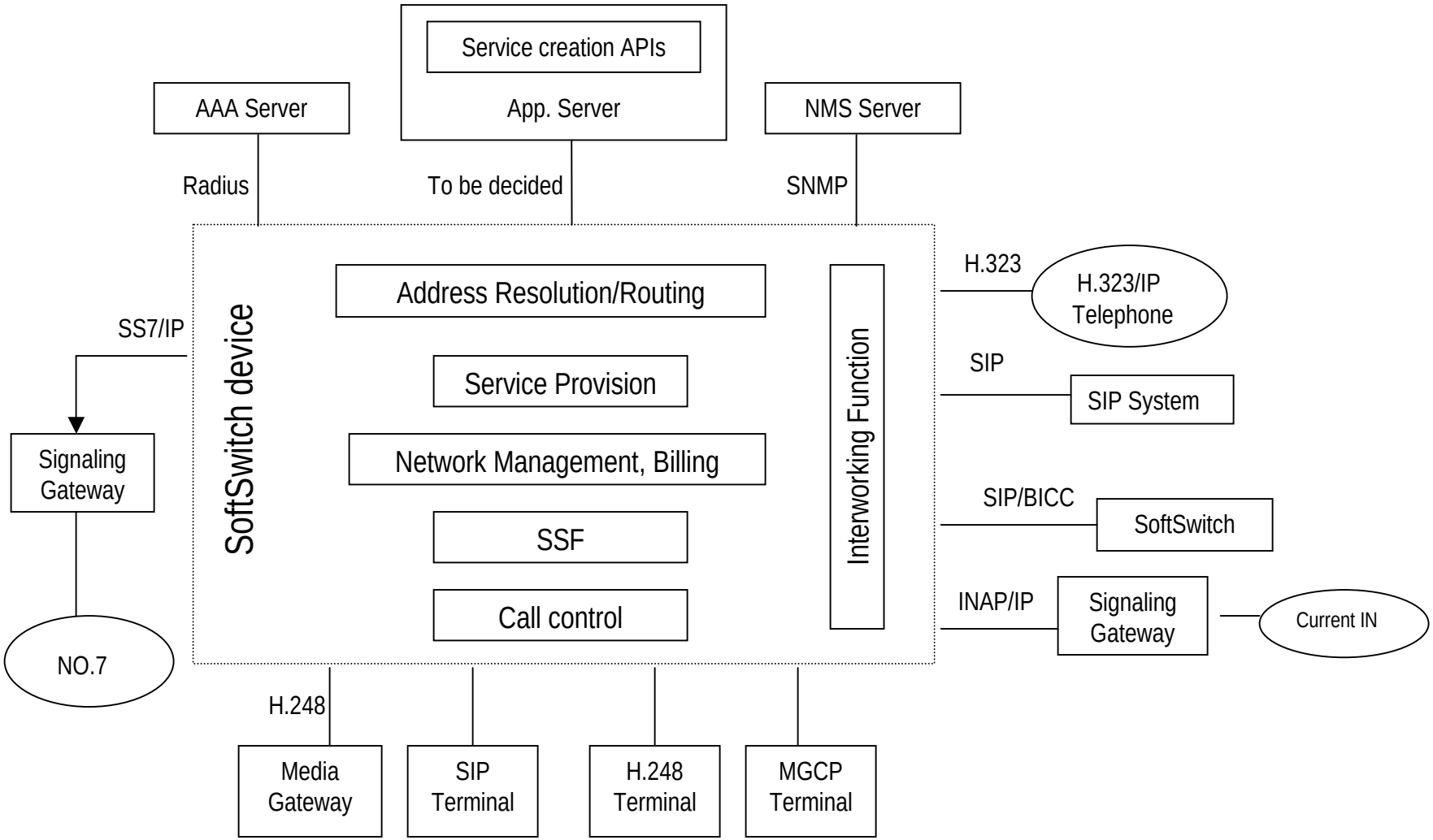
- **SoftSwitch Standards Development in CCSA**

- **China Telecom's Considerations on Network Evolution**

Development of SoftSwitch Industrial Standards

- **CCSA started to develop specifications and standards related to softswitch network in 2001, which include:**
  - Network equipment specifications and relevant testing specifications
  - Network protocol specifications and relevant testing specifications
  - Softswitch-based interface specifications and relevant testing specifications
  - Access equipment and terminals specifications and relevant testing specifications
  - Softswitch-based access management specifications and relevant testing specifications
  - Service architecture/API/service classification and general requirements
- **CCSA has published 59 series of softswitch specifications up to now.**

SoftSwitch Functional Architecture



Delivery of NGN Services

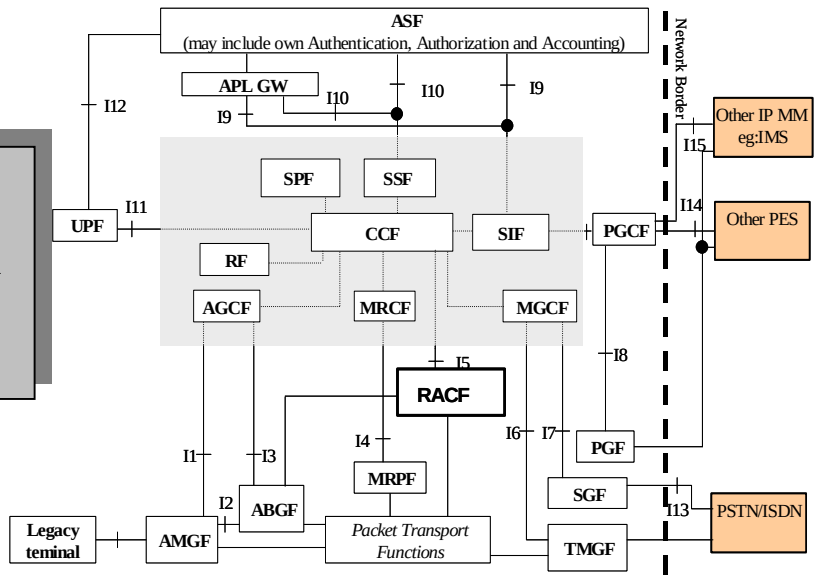
From Service point of view

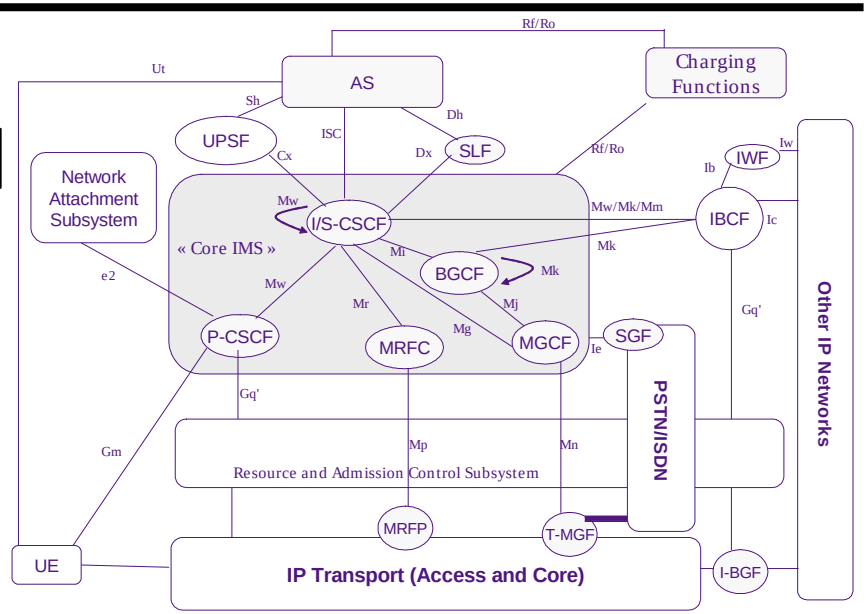
PSTN /ISDN Emulation Service

PSTN /ISDN Simulation Service

IP Multimedia Service

From network point of view





CS based

IMS based

CCSA's Contribution to International Standards

- China submitted a total of 270 NGN-related contributions to ITU-T SG11/13/19/FG from 2005 to February 2006.
- The contributions cover a wide range of areas including service requirement, architecture, security, QoS, future bearer network, network evolution, signalling, FMC,and user database.
- The quality of contributions is improving. 19 draft recommendations on international standards were developed based upon China's proposals. Breakthroughs were made in the following areas:
  - Call server-based PSTN/ISDN Emulation: architecture and network delivery.
  - Resources control, including signalling requirement and relevant requirements
  - FMC: requirement and delivery

Agenda

SoftSwitch Standards Development in CCSA

- **China Telecom's Considerations on Network Evolution**

China Telecom Status (by 2006.2)

- **PSTN subscribers 154.5M**
- **PHS subscribers 58.52M**

Total: 213 M

- **Broadband subscribers 22.43M**

NGN Focuses at Different Stages

Near-term: tap potentials and enhance efficiency	Mid-term: broadband mgmt. and contr.	Long-term: add value

Maturity of broadband managemer
And control technologies and
completion of IMS equipment testi

Completion of softswitch national/corporate standards

1. Softswitch equip. spec.
2. MGW equip. spec.
3. SIP spec.
4. H.323 spec.
5. H.248 spec.
6. MGCP spec.
7. Sigtran spec.
8. … …

Deployment of small-scale softswitch network

1.smart HLR trial

2.soft switch networks trial

3.Interconnection testing and network access testing

Deployment of large-scale softswitch network

1. Large-scale deployment of smart HLR and softswitch networks
2. Relations between IMS and softswitch
3. IP backbone and IP MAN

1. Control of broadband value chain
2. Completion of national/corporate IMS standards
3. IMS equipment testing, interconnection and network access testing
4. IMS trial deployment
5. 3G larges-scale Development
6. FMC and Multi Play

Transition

2001 2003 2005 2008

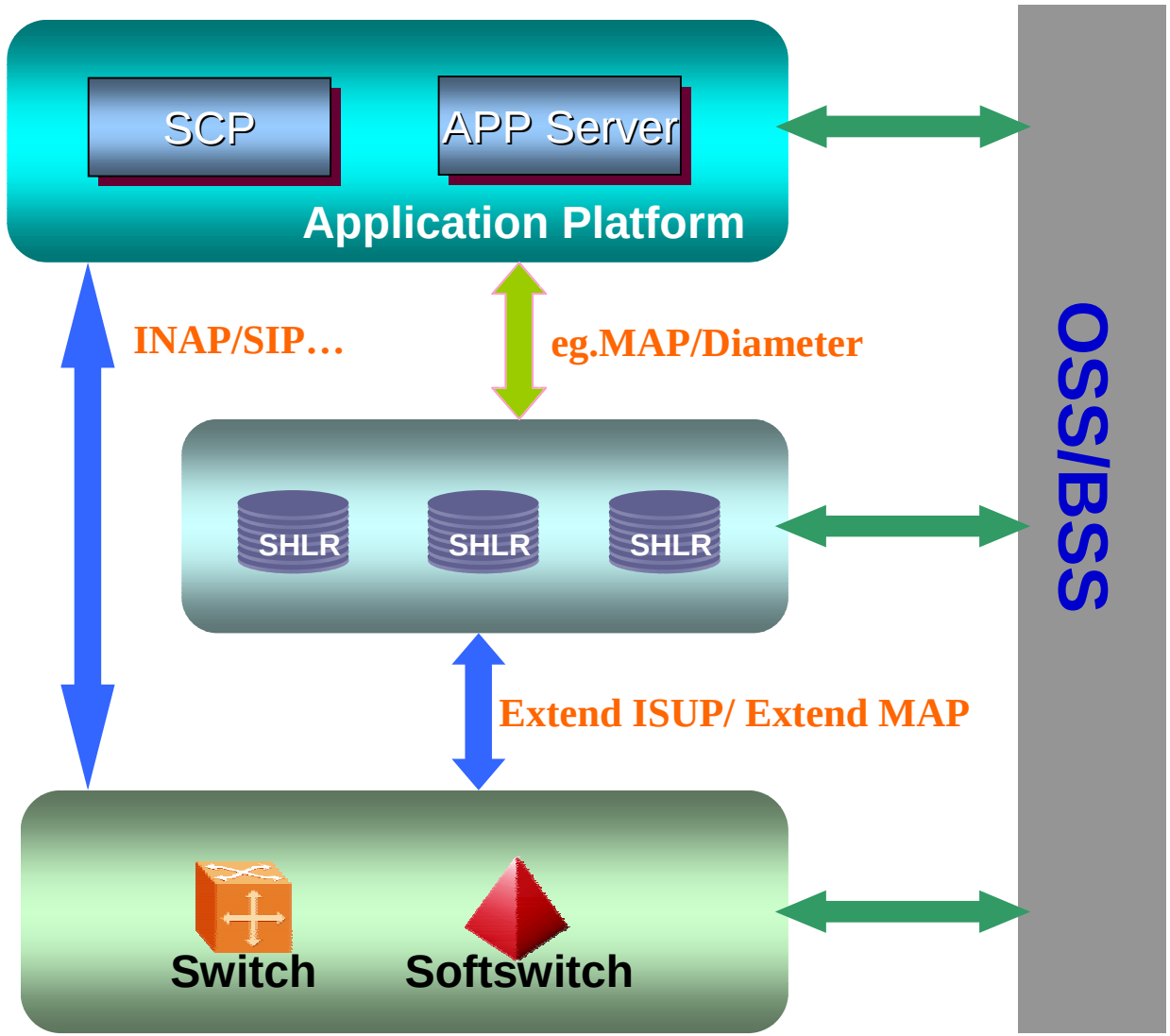
NGN focuses of China's fixed operators:

- Near-term: enhance effectiveness and increase cash flow through network intelligence (smat HLR)
- Mid-term: improve the manageability and operability of broadband networks and create a rational broadband value chain to facilitate the transformation
- Long-term: add values (multiplay and FMC) based upon an integrated, manageable and operable broadband network.

Smart HLR Introduced to Fixed Network

Smart HLR system components：

- Core: SHLR
- Switch,Softswitch
- Application platform
- BSS/OSS



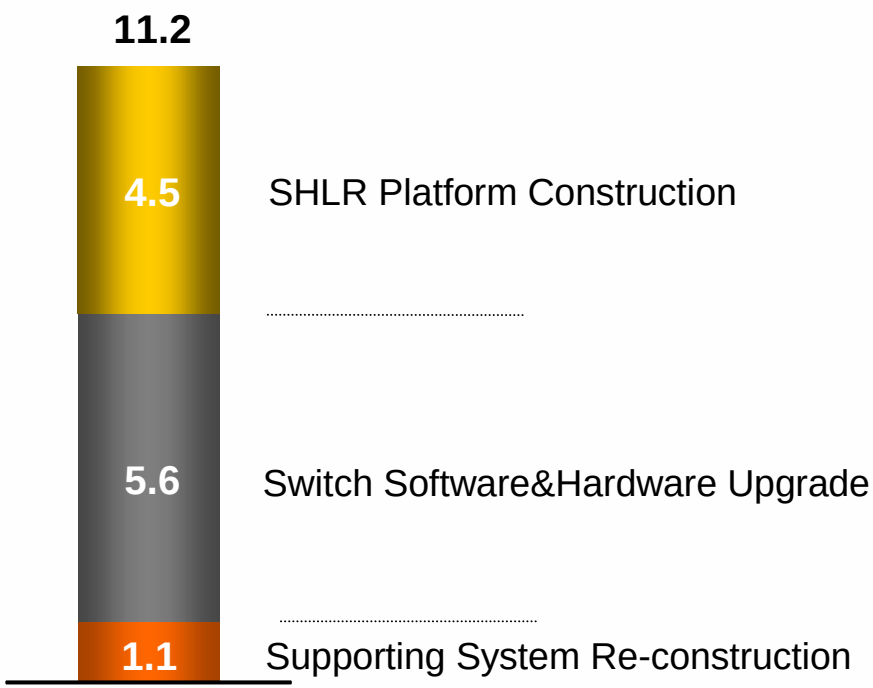
Case of SHLR

Trial and Operation in Fujian Subsidiary

Oct. 2003	Initial trial in Quanzhou Branch
Oct. 2004	Commercial operation in Quanzhou Branch
Jan. 2005	Full upgrade in Fujian Subsidiary

Investment

RMB/User*



Note: * Users based on total local subs as of 2004

New Services Provided

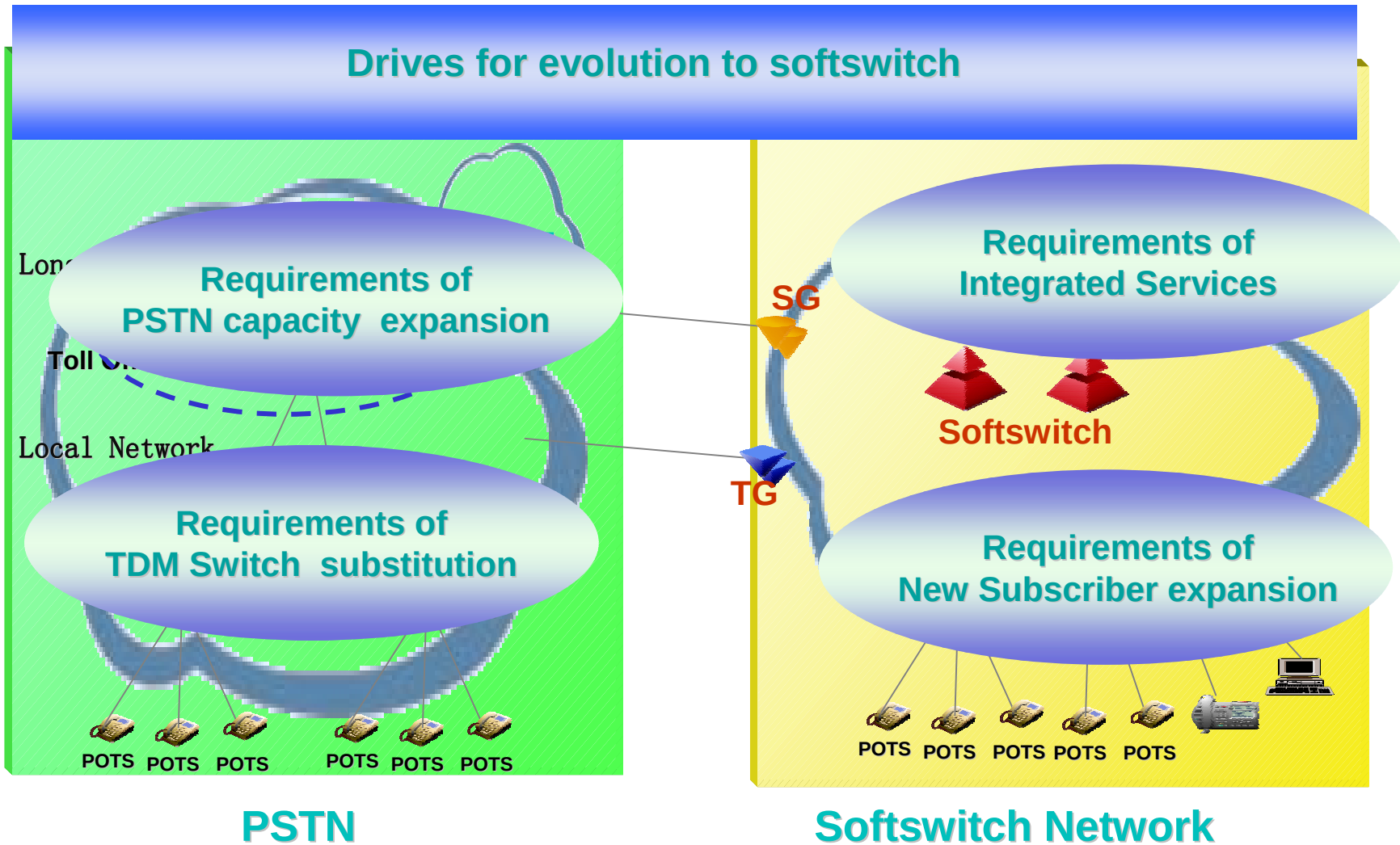
Number Portability
Simultaneous ring
Fixed-phone personal ring tone
One number
... ...

- **Outcome as of Sept. 2005**

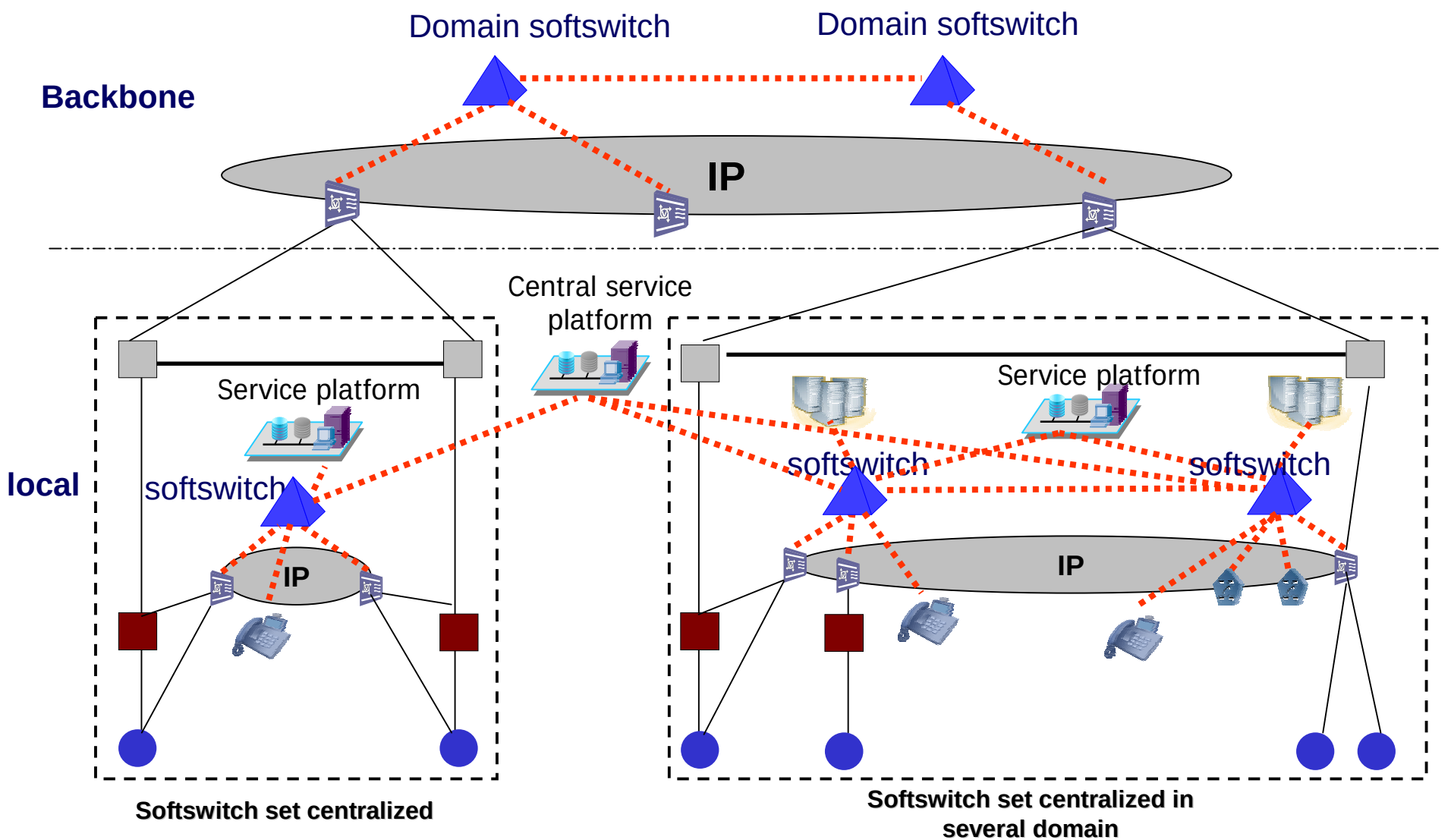
Over 470 thousand users, accounting for around 4% of total local subscribers

More than RMB 32 million revenue

China Telecom's SoftSwitch Strategy



SoftSwitch Network Structure of China Telecom



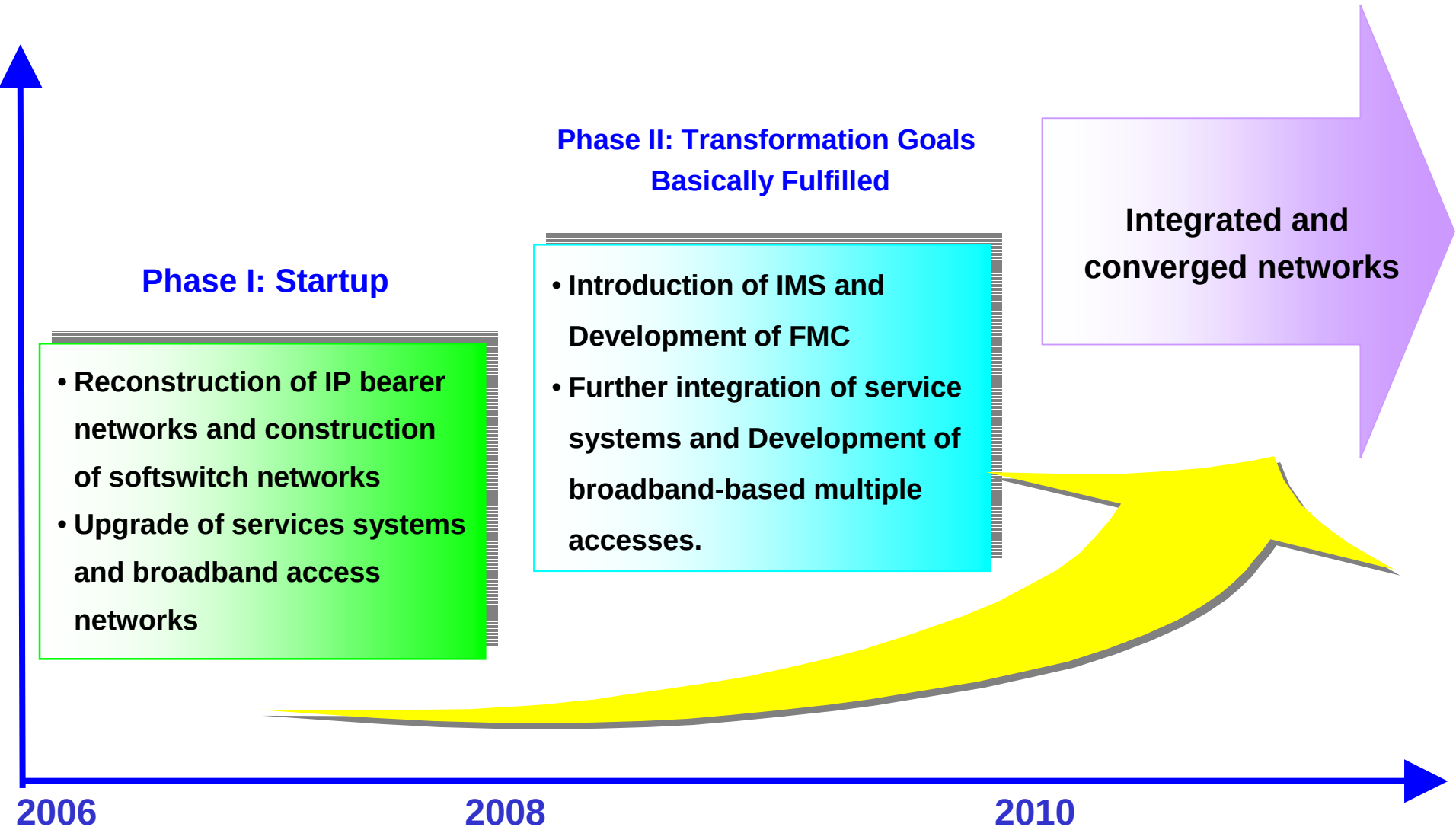
Trial Commercial Services of China Telecom

Service name	Main function description
Video Communication	Point-to-point video communication for broadband subscribers
IP Centrex	Short-number service within broadband group subscribers
UPT Personal Tone	Fixed-line, PHS and mobile numbers are bound through UPT. UPT and Personal Tone can be bound or provided separately.
Web800	'PC-to-Phone' 800 service
UC (Unified Communications)	Combines enterprise office system with telecom capabilities. Provides service features such as address book, point-to-point video, instant message, click-to-conference, etc.

China Telecom's NGN Practice

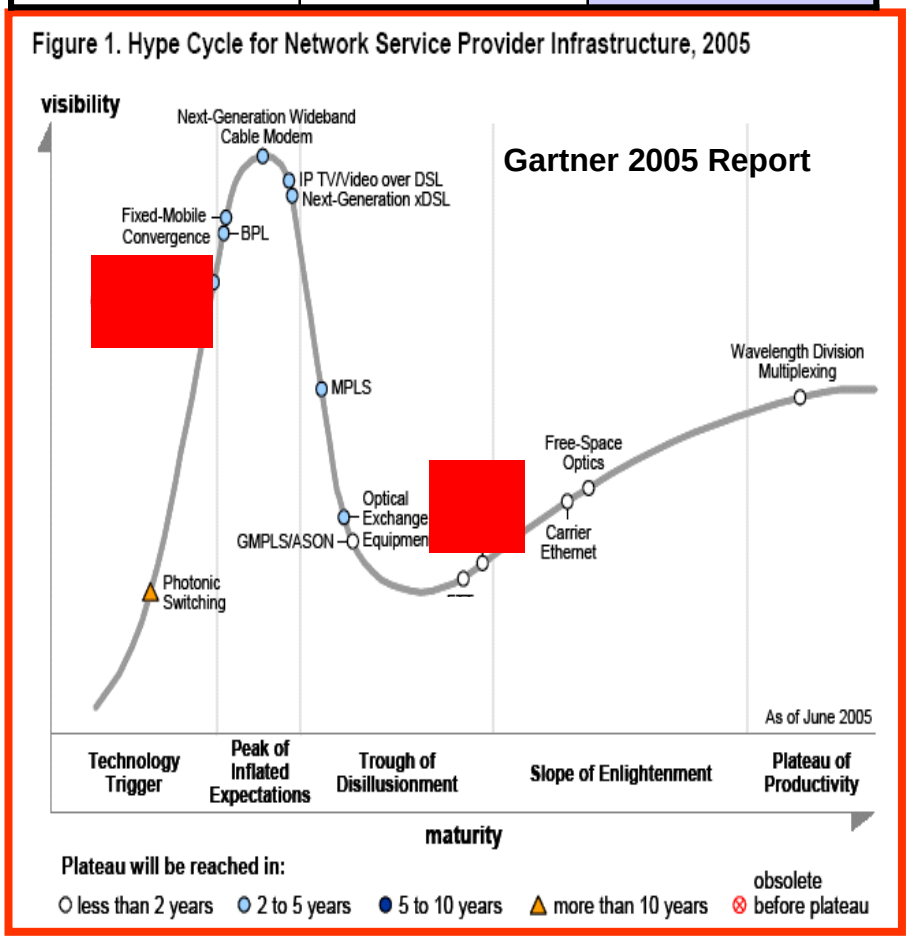
- July 2001: Launched NGN softswitch trial project
- July 2002 ~ Jan. 2003: Conducted Phase 1 field trial and evaluated more than 2, 600 test items in 4 cities with products from 5 vendors
- Apr.2003 ~ Dec.2003: Conducted Phase 2 field service tests, including API test, interoperability test, service experiment, trial running, etc.
- 2004: Put NGN softswitch in trial commercial deployment in Guangdong, IPTV testing and commercial trial in 5 Province,
- 2005: Put NGN softswitch into commercial operation on long distance networks and north China, deploy smart HLR in fixed network, IP network "CN2" deployment
- 2006 ~ : focus on IMS solution for fixed operator and FMC

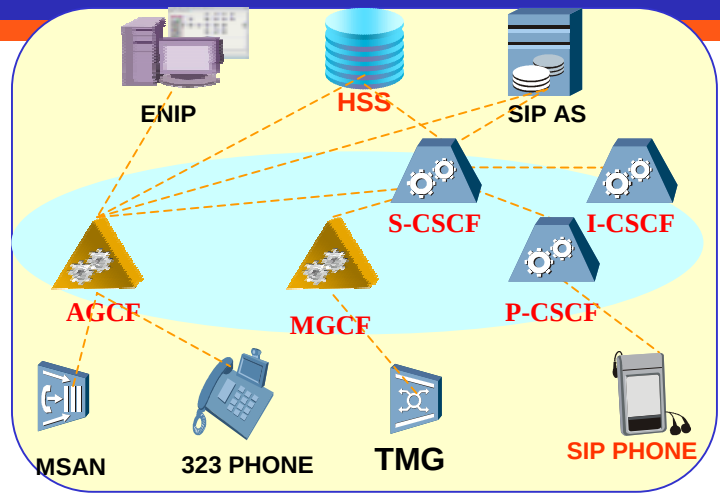
China Telecom's Considerations on Network Evolution

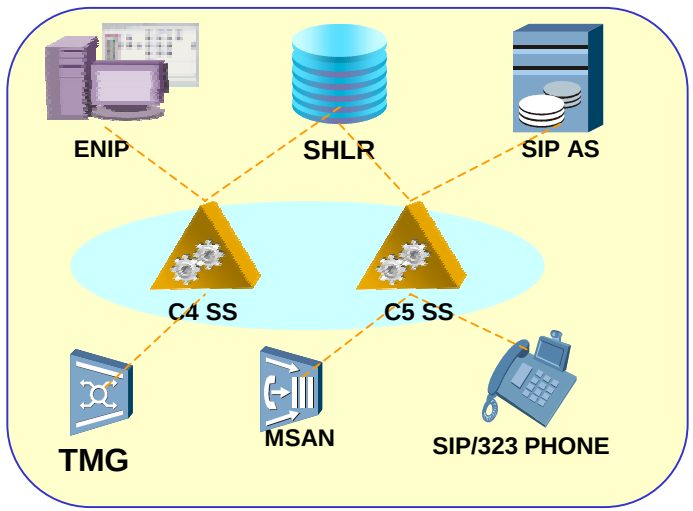


Future Core Control Network: Substantive Progress Made for IMS Standards

Near-term: tap potentials and enhance efficiency	Mid-term: broadband mgmt. and contr.	Long-term: add value







- According to Gartner, IMS will become mature in 2 to 5 years.
- IMS is a better core network architecture for multimedia broadband users and softswitch is a mature control core of voice networks.

NGN Is a Controllable Architecture

- Telecom operators is seeking for solutions that can control IP networks.
- Providing operations with capabilities to control and manage IP-based networks and services
- Network convergence capabilities - IMS
- Flexible extension and combination in the service plane
- Access control, ID and management in the user access plane – NASS and RACE

IMS Is the Future Platform of Convergence

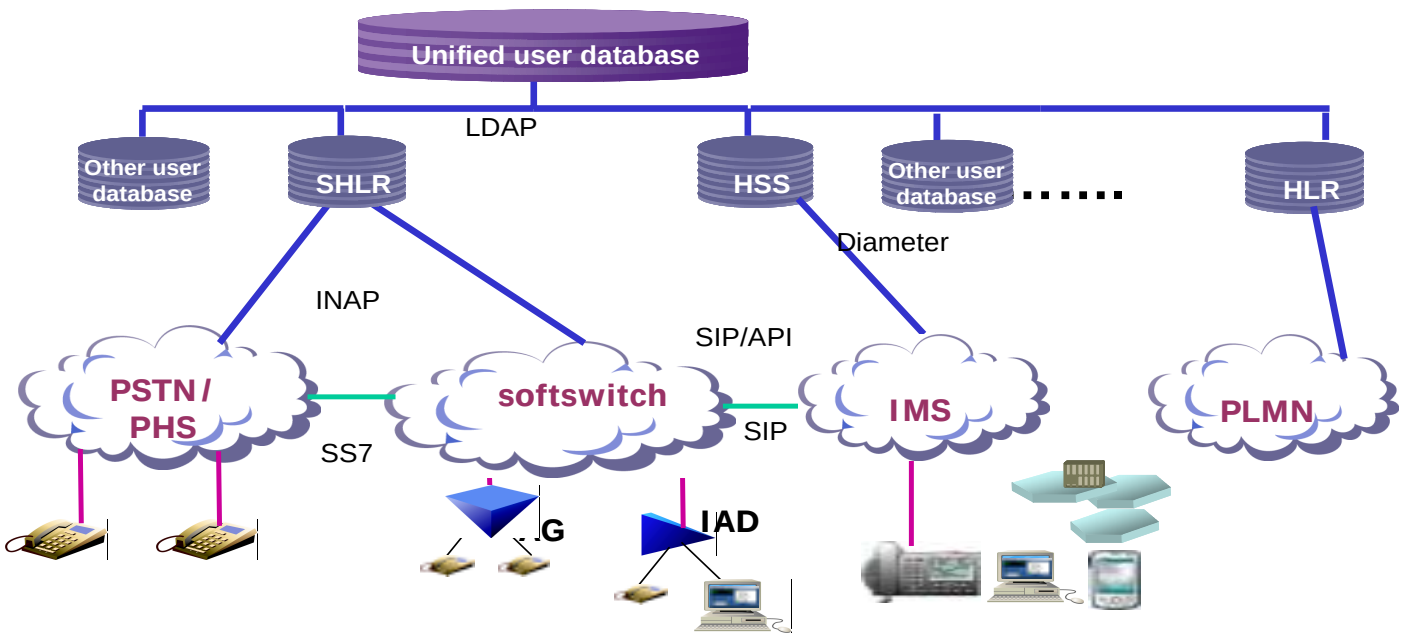
- Adoption of SIP signaling as call control, enhanced service control capability.
- Better openness and higher degree of standardization
- IMS is the future network architecture, which can improve the controllability and manageability of IP stream. IMS architecture is design for service control and convergence.
- Wireless and wire line access have a single core network, a centralized user database in the network layer, an integrated billing system and service development platform, a unified services authentication architecture and automatic roaming abilities through nationwide network.

Considerations on IP MAN

- Identify levels, enhance functions, standardize equipment and focus upon performance
- Clear Network levels. The separation of layer 2 and layer 3, construction of a clear 3-layered routing network (backbone metropolitan area network) and a 2-layered access network (broadband access network).
- Flat network structure. Reducing the physical and logic cascade progression of IP MAN through backbone MAN having large capacity and a small number of nodes and broadband access network having wide coverage.
- Differentiation of network quality. Differentiate service mechanisms through IP MAN and provide differentiated services of varied QoS for different services and users.
- Concentration of management and control. Construct a clear service access control layer to have a centralized management and control of services BRASs and SRs.
- Standardization of equipment requirements. The functions and performance of new equipment must be able to meet the management requirements of the MAN.

Unified User Database

- Unified user database is a logic entity, It realizes centralized storage and usage of user data based upon user databases of service networks.
- Logic centralization. Data can be stored and used in a centralized way through the introduction of a logic data layer and distributed database technology. All networks have to go through the access gateways to access the integrated user database.



Need further study

THANK YOU

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