

GSC-11

GSC11/ (06)

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

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## Outline

- GSC-11
- SoftSwitch Standards Development in CCSA
- · China Telecom's Considerations on Network **Evolution**



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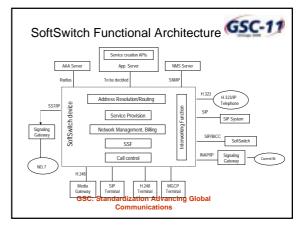
## Development of SoftSwitch

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 specification

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#### GSC-11 **Delivery of NGN Services** PSTN /ISDN PSTN /ISDN From Emulation Simulation Multimedia Service Service Service point of From network point of CS based ation Advancing of munications **IMS** bas

#### 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
- 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
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#### Future Plan



- SHLR-Network Intelligence
- FMC
- IMS based network requirements
- · Service Requirements

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# China Telecom Status (by 2006.2)

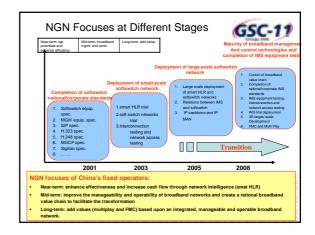


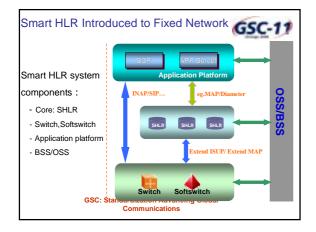
- PSTN subscribers 154.5M
- PHS subscribers 58.52M

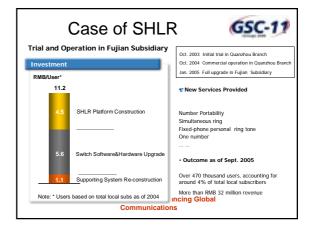
Total: 213 M

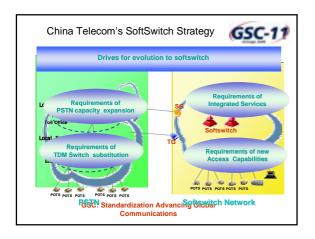
Broadband subscribers 22.43M

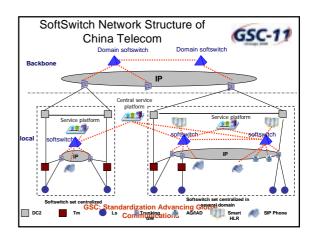
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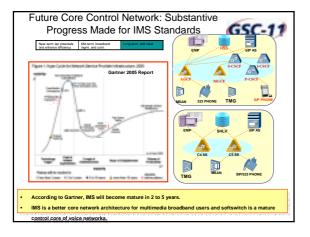
Commercial Services of China Telecom	
Service name	Main function description
Video Communication	Point-to-point video communication for broadband subscribers
IP Centrex	Short-number service within broadband group subscribers
UPT Personal Tone	Fixed-line, PHS and mobile numbers are bound through UPT.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

#### 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 yendors
- 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

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# 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

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## 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.

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#### Technical Highlights of CN2



- · Multi-services bearing capability
- · IPv6-supported hardware platform
- · MPLS-based new technologies: Traffic Engineering,
- State-of-the-art in terms of network scale and equipments: 10G port capacity, 640G switching fabric
- · Hierarchical QoS
- Multi-vendor network

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#### 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 3layered 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.

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## 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
- 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.



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