NGN Interconnection Standards & Protocols

AGENDA

• NGN ENVIRONMENT
• LICENSING CONDITIONS
• REGULATORY INITIATIVES
• INTERCONNECTION
• PROTOCOLS
• ISSUES

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NGN CONCEPT

Central Office Switch

Call Control

Switching

Interfaces

SDH Transport with Overlay packets for data

NGN Components

Call Server

IP/MPLS

Gateways

Common IP MPLS Transport on SDH/DWDM and fiber
NGN CONCEPT

TDM Architecture

NGN Architecture

IN (Services)

Services

Call Control

Subscriber X Trunk

Service

Session Control

Transport User Equipment

Standard Interface (SIP/NGN)

Standard Interface (SIP/MGCP/H.248)
NGN Principles: Technology Evolution Towards NGN

→ Separation of layers
In the transport layer, IP traffic exchanged at layer 2 or 3.
An application like VoD may be provided directly as shown.
A service may require more than one type of interconnection.
Next Generation Networks (NGN)

- A crucial feature of NGN architecture is the separation of the main functional levels.
- NGN strategy of implementation typically is based on a horizontal platform that means separation of service, transport and control layers.
- The service, transport and control layers thus be technically and commercially separated and provided by different market players. Therefore, it has to be ensured that interconnection is possible at all functional levels in a reasonable manner in order to ensure overall service interoperability.
LICENSING CONDITIONS

Interconnection between the networks of different SERVICE PROVIDERs shall be as per National Standards of CCS No.7 issued from time to time by Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC) and also subject to technical feasibility and technical integrity of the Networks and shall be within the overall framework of interconnection regulations issued by the TRAI from time to time. (Clause 26.1 of UASL agreement)
LICENSING CONDITIONS (Cont…)

It shall be mandatory for the LICENSEE to provide interconnection to all eligible Telecom Service Providers as well as NLD Operators whereby the subscribers could have a free choice to make inter-circle/ international long distance calls through NLD/ ILD Operator. (Clause 26.5 of UASL agreement)
LICENSING CONDITIONS (Cont…)

• Direct interconnectivity among all Telecom Service Providers in the licensed SERVICE AREA is permitted. LICENSEE shall interconnect with other Service Providers, subject to compliance of prevailing regulations, directions or determinations issued by TRAI. (Clause 26.6 of UASL agreement)

• Point of Inter-connection (POI) between the networks shall be governed by Guidelines/ Orders/ Directions/ Regulation issued from time to time by Licensor/ TRAI. (Clause 26.7 of UASL agreement)
The LICENSEE is permitted to provide, SERVICE by utilizing any type of network equipment, including circuit and/or packet switches, that meet the relevant International Telecommunication Union (ITU)/Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)/International standardization bodies such as 3GPP/3GPP-2/ETSI/IETF/ANSI/EIA/TIA/IS. *(Clause 2.2 (d)(i)of UASL agreement)*
LICENSING CONDITIONS (Cont…) 

• The LICENSEE shall ensure the Quality of Service (QoS) as prescribed by the LICENSOR or TRAI.

• The LICENSEE shall adhere to such QoS standards and provide timely information as required therein

(Clause 28(i) of UASL agreement)
Recommendations of TRAI NGN-eCO

• Two NGN operators are to be interconnected through Session Border Controller (SBC).

• NGN and traditional PSTN/PLMN are to be interconnected through Media Gateway and Signalling Gateway.

• The interconnection between two NGN networks of different operators need to be tested as per the standards defined by TEC or any other standard independent agency nominated by the Licensor/TRAI.

• TEC is to prepare Interface Requirement (IR) for connectivity between two NGN networks.
INTERCONNECTION: INTRODUCTION

Interconnection in PSTN/PLMN are based on Network Interface Characteristics

- CCS7 signalling
- Synchronisation
- Transmission parameters
- EMI/EMC Requirements
- Safety Requirements
- Environmental Conditions

At present TEC issues Interface Requirement Certificate for interconnection between two networks according to TEC IRs
Interconnection Evolution -1

Phase 1

Operator 1
Digital Switch
MFR2/CCS7
TDM Interface
Digital Switch
Operator 2

Phase 2

Operator 1
Digital Switch
CCS7
TDM Interface
Digital Switch
Operator 2

ITU SEMINAR
Interconnection Evolution - 2

Present Scenario of interconnecting PSTN and IP networks
Interconnection Evolution -3

Interconnection between two IP networks

Operator 1

Softswitch

Core IP Network

MGW

Operator 2

Softswitch

Core IP Network

MGW

SGW

TDM Interface
Interconnection Evolution -4

Operator 1

Softswitch
Core IP Network
MGW
SGW
Router
IP Interface

Operator 2

Softswitch
Core IP Network
MGW
SGW
Router

Interconnection between two IP networks using routers
Interconnection between two IP networks using Gateway Controller
The Soft Switch Approach

- **Service**
  - SCP
  - Billing
  - NMS
  - App Server
  - Media Server

- **Control**
  - Softswitch

- **Core**
  - Core Packet Network
  - Signaling Gateway
  - Media Gateway
  - LMG
  - IAD
  - SBC
  - Soft-Phone

- **Access**
  - SS7 Network
  - PSTN/ISDN
  - MSAN
  - Broadband Access
  - Private Network
  - PBX
  - Soft-Phone

25/10/2010
Interconnection in NGN

Next Generation Network (NGN) should be capable of interworking with:

– Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)
– Public Land Mobile Networks (PLMN)
– Internet
– Broadcast networks
– Packet cable networks
– Access Networks (Access Gateways, CPE devices)
Interconnection in NGN

The interconnection function should support

– Control and signalling interworking;

– Media interworking;

– Application services protocol interworking
Interconnection in NGN

• In all cases, the network must take certain measures to
  - Protect itself by security filtering
  - Ensure Protocol Interworking
  - Enable routing by Global Address

• These functions must be performed at the border of the network.

• The Network border is a point where signalling and media cross over from one network to another managed by different entities.
Issues related to Interconnection in NGN

- Interoperability issues due to a wide variety of protocol variants, network topologies, and media codecs
- End-to-End QoS across networks
- Security, both at UNI and NNI
- Monitoring (SLAs, Lawful Intercept, etc.)
- Privacy of network topology and user information
- Point of Interconnection
Session Border Controller (SBC)

SBC is a device that is deployed at the edge and core of a service provider’s network to control signalling and media streams as they enter and exit the network.

The “edge” is any IP-IP network border such as between a service provider and a customer OR between a service provider and an enterprise network.

The “core” is any IP-IP network border such as those between two service providers.
Session Border Controller (SBC)

The physical connectivity between two NGN operators has to be through a device having Session Border Controllers (SBC) functionality which support different physical interfaces with 1+1 redundancy with no single point of failure for that device.
Session Border Controller (SBC)

The SBC has the following functionalities Network Security.

- Denial of Service attacks and overload control
- IP Address and ID management
- Network Address Translation and Firewall Traversal
- Converting between IPv4 and IPv6 for devices
- Lawful Interception
- Quality of Service (QoS) management
- Protocol Translation and Software version adjustments
- Call accounting/Generations of CDRs
Protocols for Interconnection

- SIP/SIP-I: Session Initiation Protocol
- BICC CS-2
- SIGTRAN: Signalling Transport
- MGCF
- RADIUS/DIAMETER
Lawful Interception Requirements

• All communications, Fixed or Mobile, Voice or Multimedia are subject to LI according to security regulations.
• The LI system must create and manage multiple concurrent streams to multiple LEAs.
• In case of moving target, LI service should be handed over to one authority to another while crossing LEAs areas of Jurisdiction.
• The Interception must be unobtrusive, without the knowledge of any session participants.
• Where network deploys encryption, LI information must be decrypted.
Services

- Core
- Transport
- Access
- CPE

REGULATION

Network Provider
THANK YOU

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