

Challenges in Fixed / Mobile Converged broadband access networks

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- Introduction: COMBO project
- Motivations and enablers
- Approaches to convergence of fixed and mobile broadband networks
 - ◆ Next Generation Point of Presence (NG-POP)
 - ◆ Functional convergence
 - ◆ Structural convergence
- Collaboration issues

Key facts

- COvergence of fixed and Mobile BrOadband access/aggregation networks
- Work programme topic: ICT-2011.1.1 Future Networks
- Type of project: Large scale integrating project
- Project start: 1st January 2013
- Project duration: 36 months

Partners



LUND UNIVERSITY

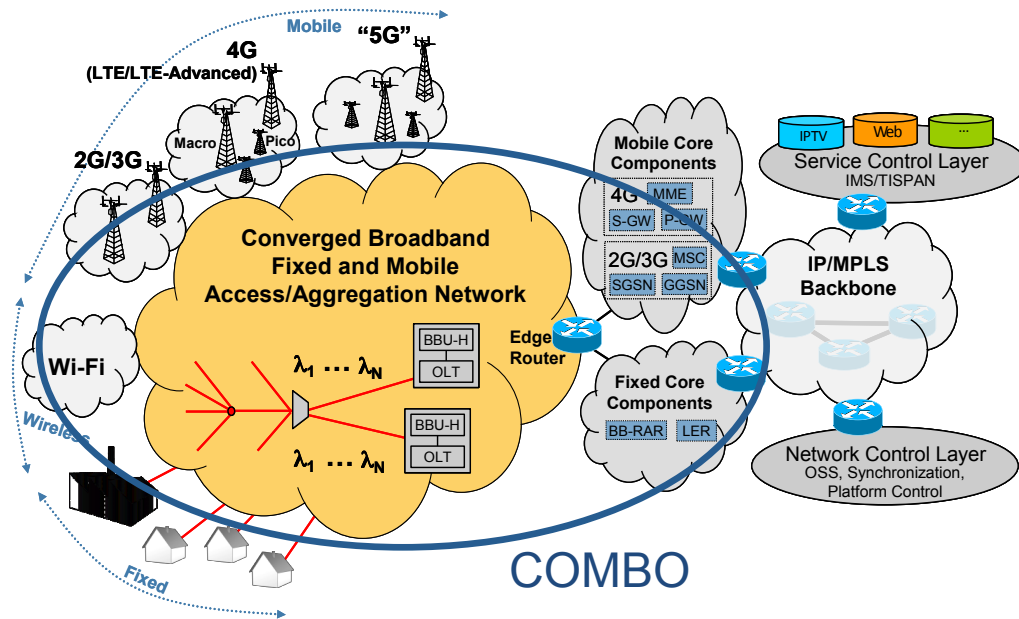


Motivation

- In the past, fixed and mobile access networks have been optimized and evolved independently, with partly contradicting trends
- Access infrastructures represent long term *investments (> 50% of total ICT) and about 90% of network energy consumption: a sustainable network evolution strategy is required for the next decade*

Focus area

- Level of integration and functional distribution needs to be investigated and optimized



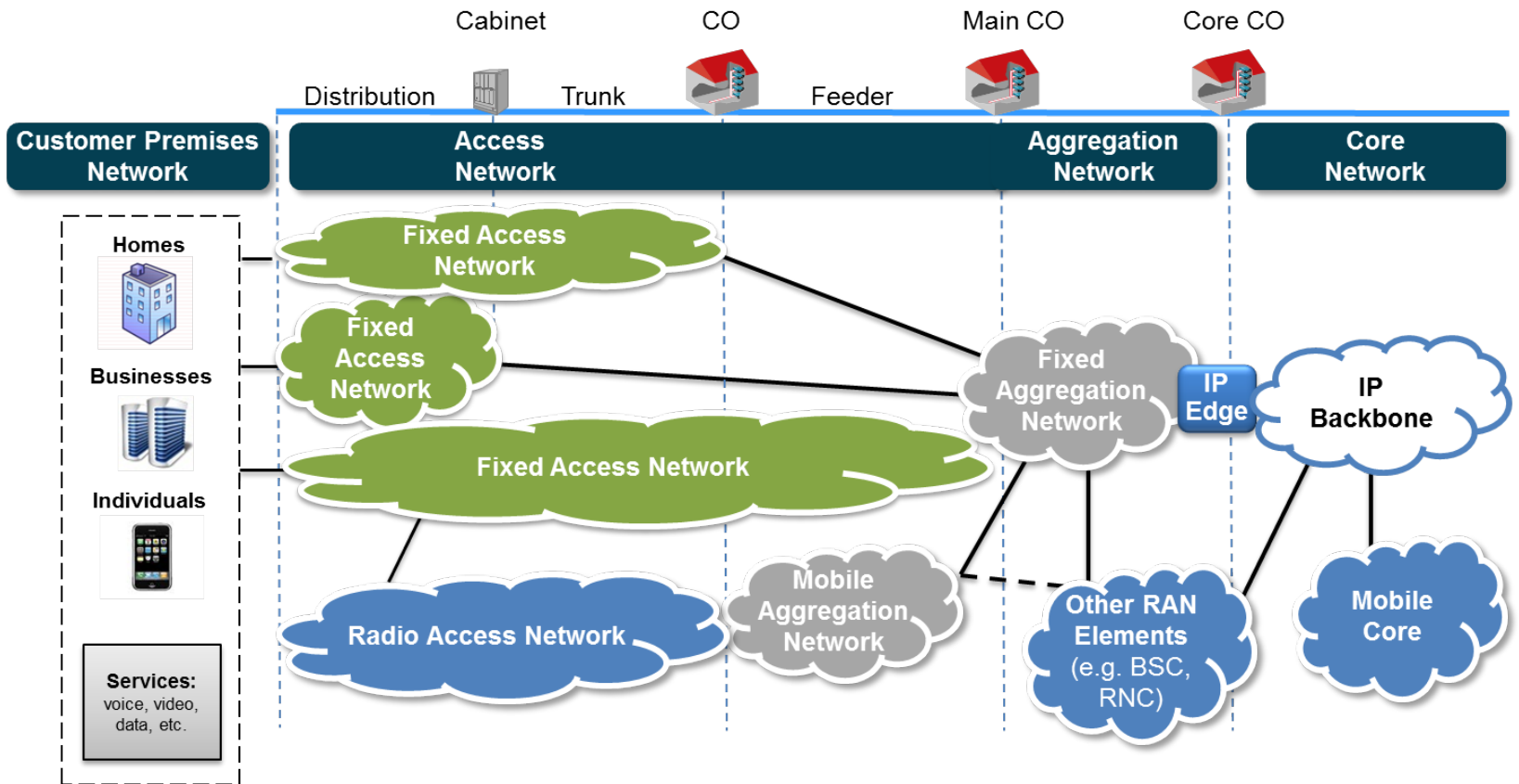
Main target

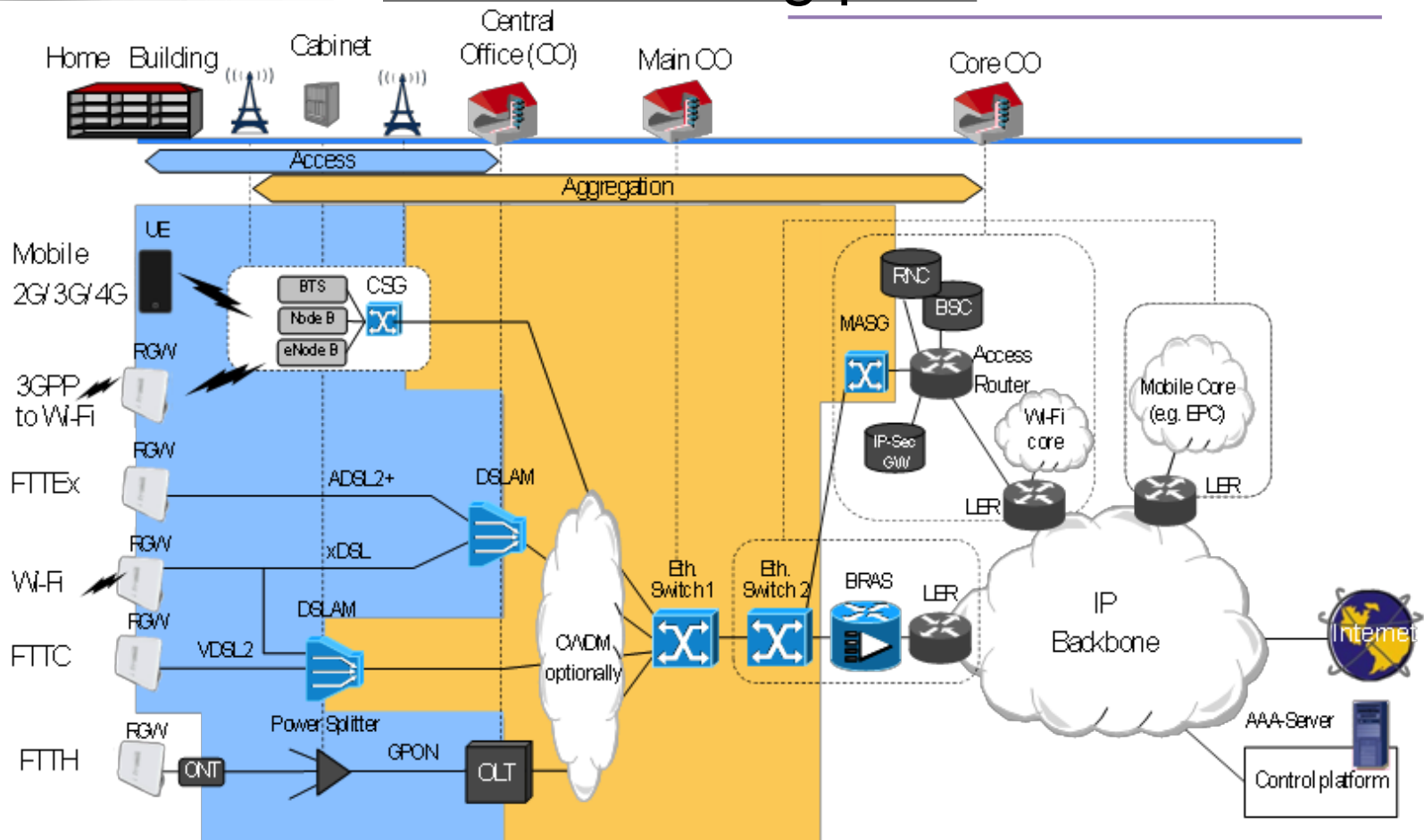
COMBO targets a unified access and aggregation network by converging fixed and mobile networks (Fixed / Mobile network Convergence, FMC), enabling:

- optimal and seamless **quality of experience** for the end-user
- improved network structure ensuring reduced **cost** and **energy consumption** *while bandwidth is increasing*

Objectives/challenges

- Define optimised FMC architectures (L1-2 to 4)
 - Adapt network structure (structural convergence)
 - Determine where to place the intelligence in the network (functional convergence)
- Assess multi-operator FMC scenarios
- Drive standardization bodies with respect to FMC architectures
- Define sustainable business models
- Demonstrate experimentally FMC in lab tests and field trials





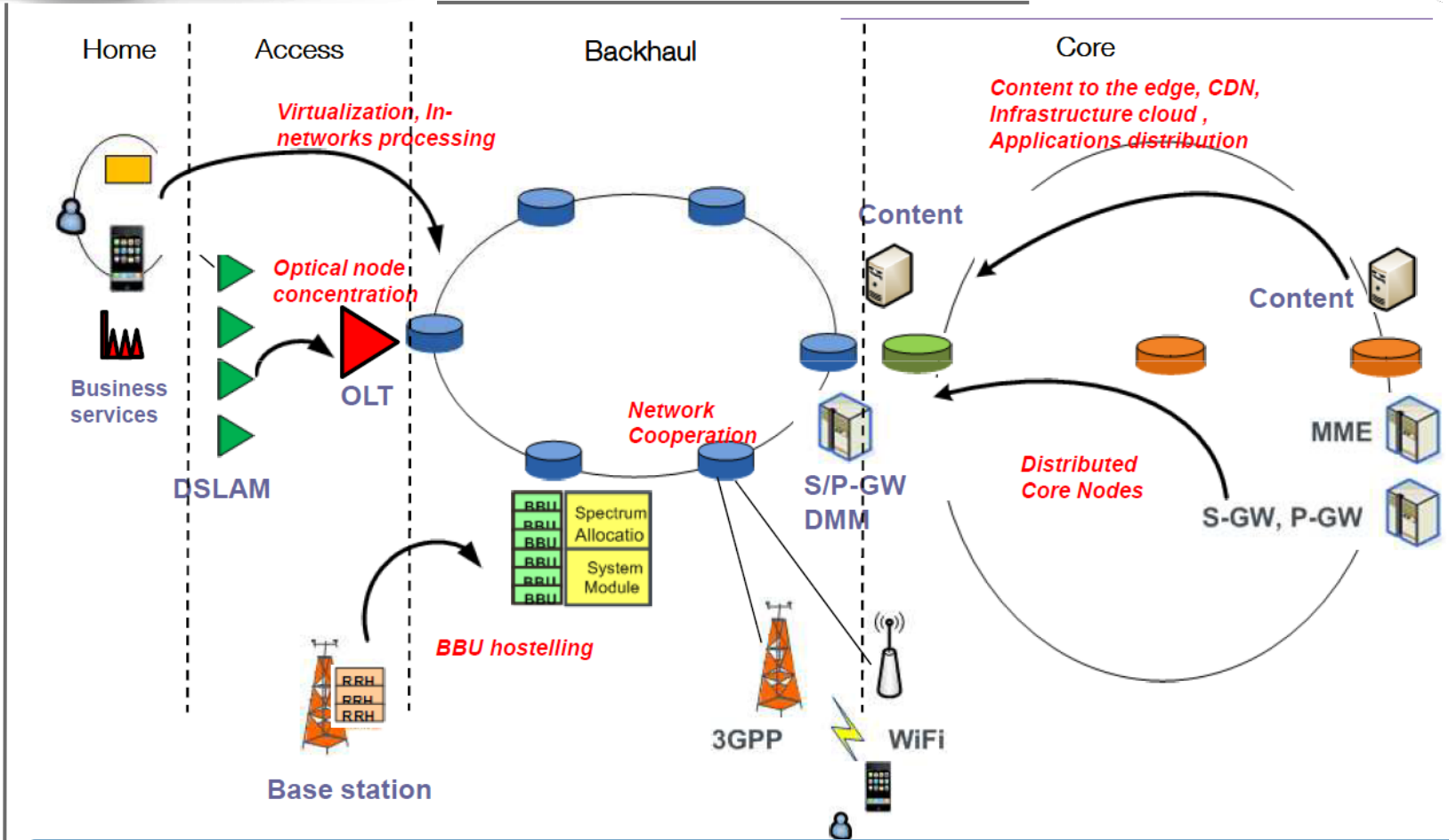
Some parts of the network (e.g. in aggregation) are already mutualized

Functional convergence

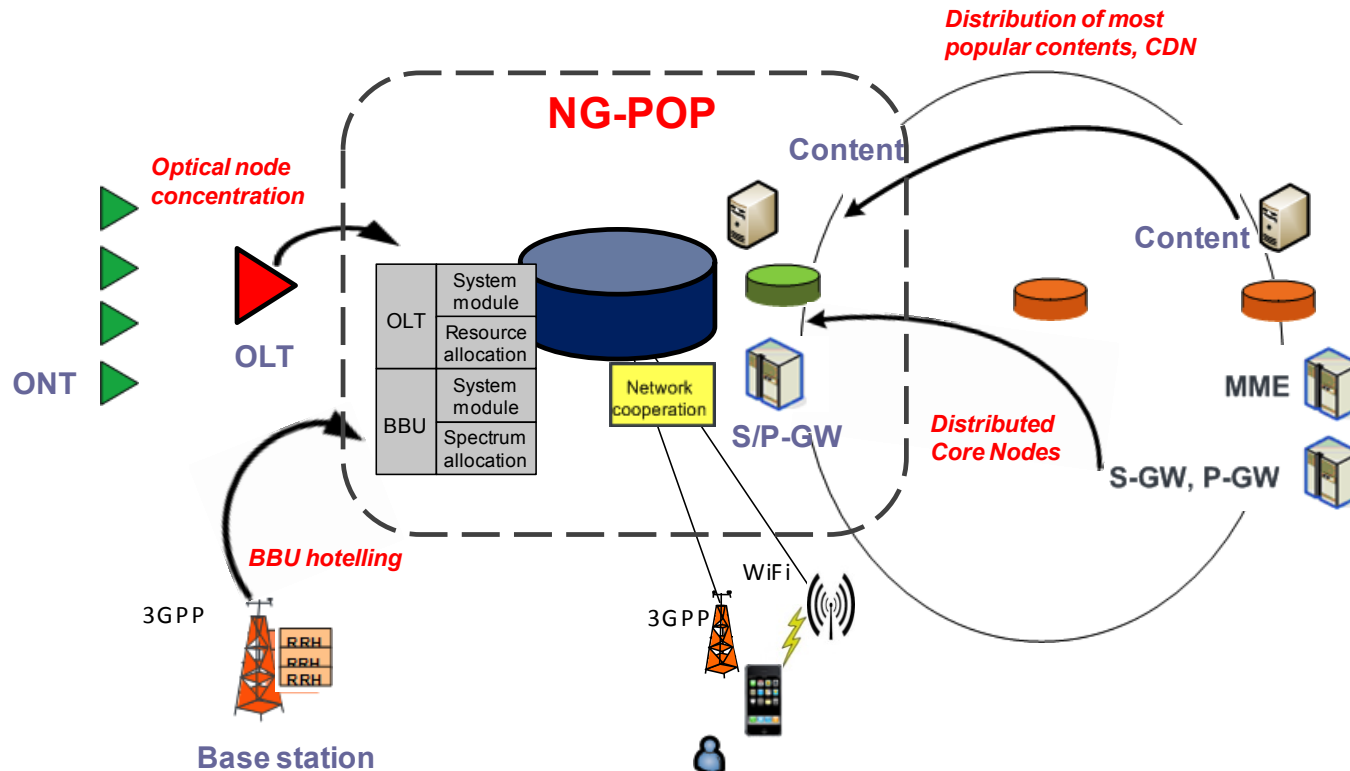
- Unified control mechanisms
- Advanced sleep modes
- Streamlining of protocol stack
- Generalized 3D handover mechanisms
- Advanced network-level offloading schemes (fixed and mobile)
- Openness of network interfaces
- Harmonization of authentication and subscriber management

Structural convergence

- Optical access node concentration
- Heterogeneous radio access networks combining small and macro-cells
- BBU hostelling with resource pooling (C-RAN)
- Mobile fronthaul technologies based on Digital Radio over Fibre (D-RoF)
- Multi-wavelength and multi-service optical access and aggregation technologies

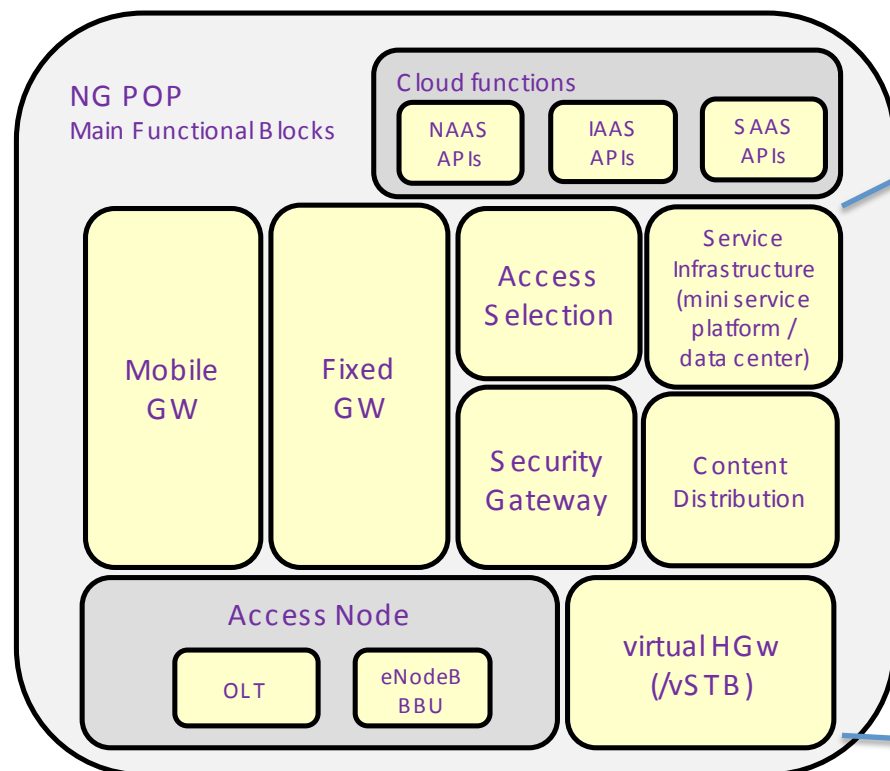


Concentration of functionalities in access and distribution of functionalities from core



■ New concept of **Next Generation Point of Presence (NG-POP):**

- ◆ **Functional convergence**, i.e. the harmonization and convergence of fixed and mobile network functions
- ◆ **Structural convergence**, i.e. the mutualization of fixed and mobile infrastructures and equipment

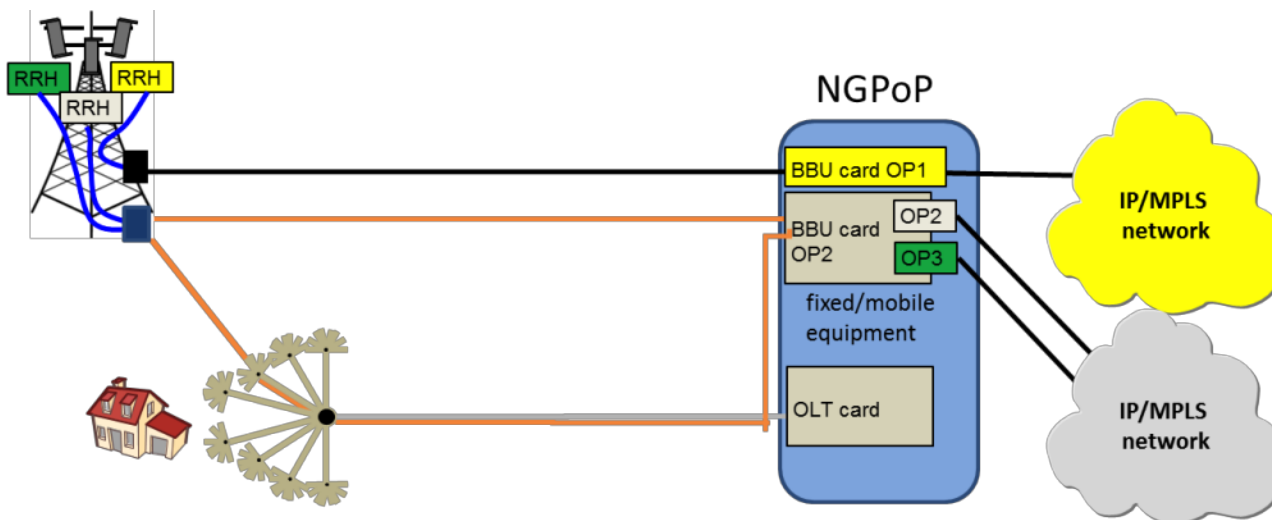


Logical components: mobile GW, Security GW, Home GW, content distribution,...

Elementary components: LI, session management, NAT, accounting, policy based routing, QoS enforcement, authentication, L2 forwarding, ...

Resources: Computation, Storage, Forwarding

Several functional blocks of different nature need to be considered for functional convergence (access, networking, content, services)

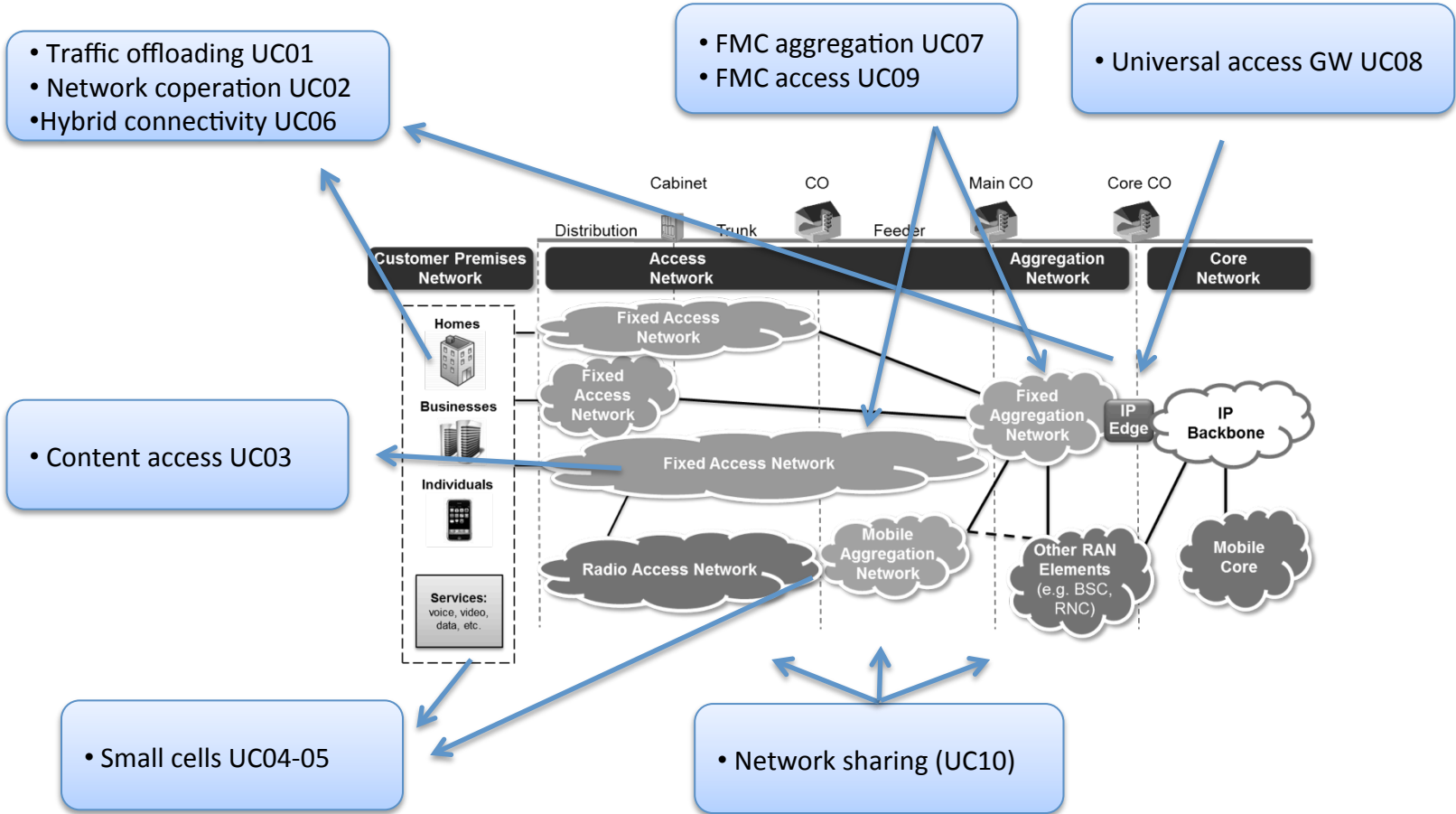


- OP1** Mobile operator sharing NG-POP and tower of OP2 but using its own equipment
- OP2** OP2 provides converged network to the other operators and hosts co-location point at NGPOP and tower
- OP3** OP3 uses the co-location points of OP2 and also the FMC network resources and functions of OP2

■ Structural convergence targets mutualization:

- ◆ Mutualization of **locations (NG-POP)**
- ◆ Mutualization of **fibre infrastructure**
- ◆ Usage of the same **technologies (FTTH/BBU)**
- ◆ Integration of fixed and mobile access **equipment**

■ Use cases are focused on different network segments



- Assess and optimize **economic** efficiency
 - ◆ Cost estimation and minimization
 - ◆ Business ecosystems
- **Energy efficiency** (sustainability)
 - ◆ Energy consumption analysis
 - ◆ Energy saving strategies
- Specific requirements and “novelty”
 - ◆ Assessment includes optimized **network design**
 - ◆ Calculations based on maps and **geographic** data
- Focuses more on structural convergence, but addresses functional convergence too

Consolidate work on different R&D challenges

- Exchange on informations on:
 - ◆ CAPEX/OPEX
 - ◆ Energy consumption
 - ◆ Traffic
 - ◆ Business models
- Any R&D topics covered by COMBO
 - ◆ Structural/ functional convergence
 - ◆ Streamlining protocol stacks
 - ◆ Traffic offloading
 - ◆ CDN
 - ◆ access-agregation network architectures/technologies
 - ◆ Traffic monitoring & performance management
- standardisation
- Common testbeds

Thank you for your attention

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- Making fixed and mobile networks converge is a desirable though very complex target for network operators and vendors
 - ◆ Basic technologies present
 - ◆ Traffic constant increase
 - ◆ New actors positioning
 - ◆ FMC already happening in basic forms

- Better integration of fixed and mobile networks would result in both
 - ◆ an optimal and seamless quality of experience for the end user
 - ◆ an improved network infrastructure ensuring increased performance, reduced cost and also reduced energy consumption

- COMBO is designing a unified access and aggregation architecture leading to Fixed-Mobile Convergence
 - ◆ based on Next Generation Point of Presence
 - ◆ with a better distribution of all essential functions, equipment and infrastructures of convergent networks
 - ◆ enabling a network with better services at lower operational costs

Key questions

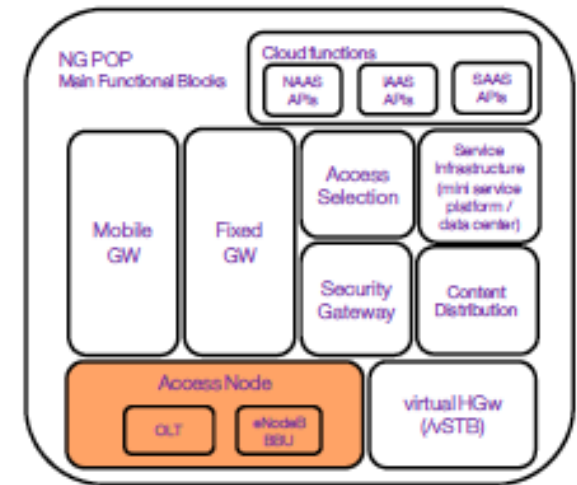
- Which are the optimum levels of convergence?
- Which network functions and equipment should be centralized or distributed?
- How will convergence impact handover mechanisms?
- How will convergence impact data traffic?

Key requirements

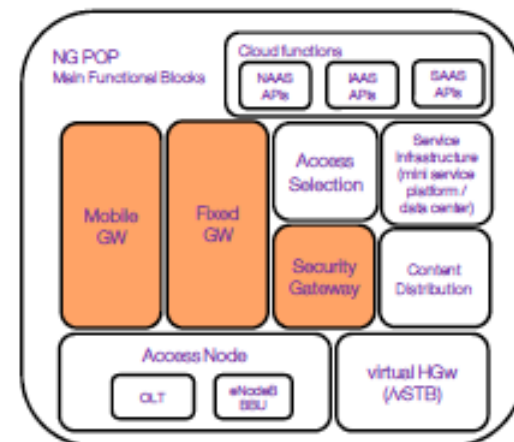
- Increasing traffic and changing applications
- Reduced network cost and energy
- Openness of network interfaces
- Seamless performance monitoring and management
- Multi service flexible network to cope with future services

Toward Access Nodes Concentration in both Fixed and Mobile access

- Fiber access technologies will re-structure **fixed** as well as **mobile access** networks
 - FTTH capacity and longer reach compared to xDSL allow **Optical Access Nodes concentration in less central offices** (>80% of reduction)
 - C-RAN mobile access will leverage on fiber availability to **centralize Base Stations processing** from Layer 1, using Remote Radio Head
- **Different kinds of NG POP can be envisaged**, depending on local country existing network, regulation, operator's position..., e.g.
 - fixed/mobile access nodes deployed in central offices and “backhauled” to a more central POP with networking and services features
 - standalone NG POP integrating access, networking and services nodes functions
- We **focus first on the concentration of NG POP access nodes** (Optical and Cellular), as main costs and energy issues are in the access



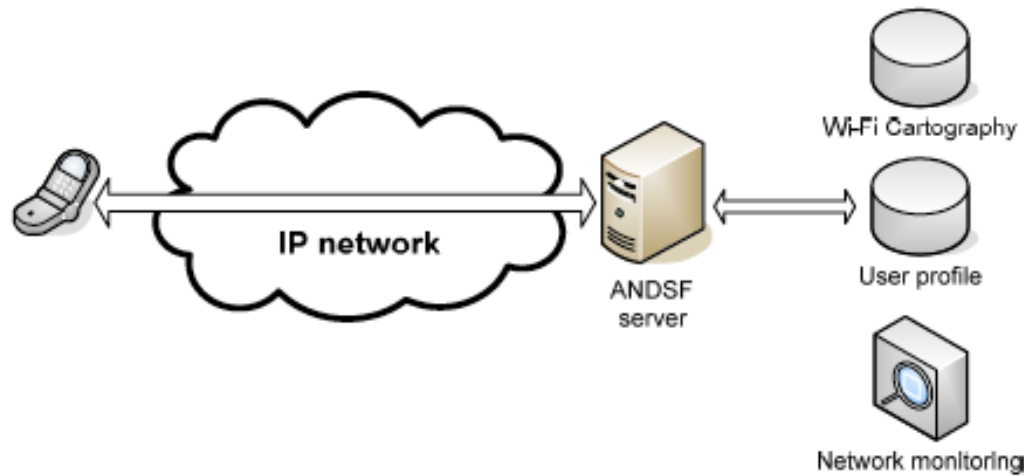
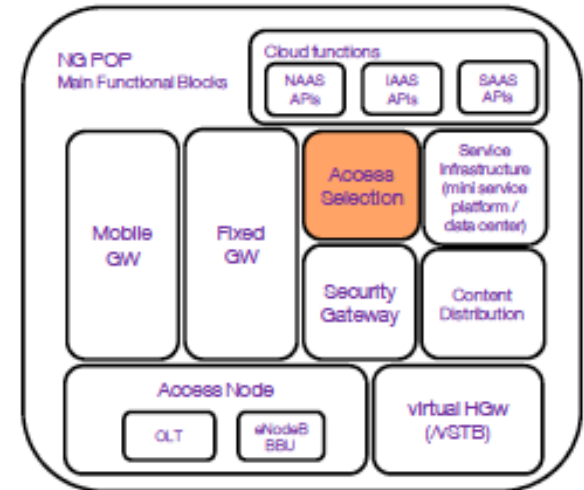
NG POP Fixed and Mobile Gateways



- Gateways at the **Access Router** level allow
 - **user's traffic routing flexibility**, e.g. towards local content, core IP network, CDN, Internet peering points,...
- Mobile core gateway: **EPC nodes** distribution
 - **S/P GW** distribution
 - intermediate steps considering core network offload solutions based **Local-GW** in the NG POP (3GPP S-IPTO)
 - **Security GW** for untrusted access (e.g. WiFi, Femto, small cells, ...)
 - Control entities (MME, HSS, AAA) not considered (in a first step)
- Fixed core gateway: **BNG** model
 - **per-user and per-session** traffic management
 - **WiFi GW** features included
 - **Additional services** functions

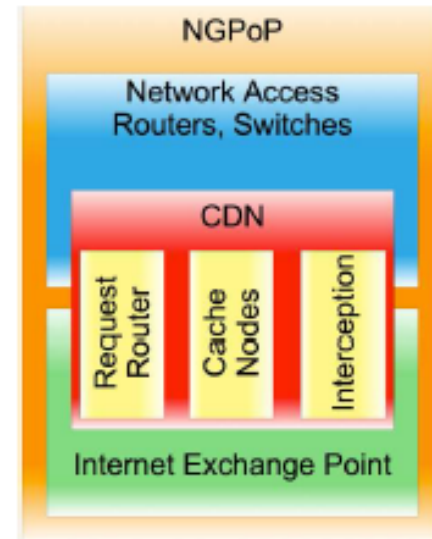
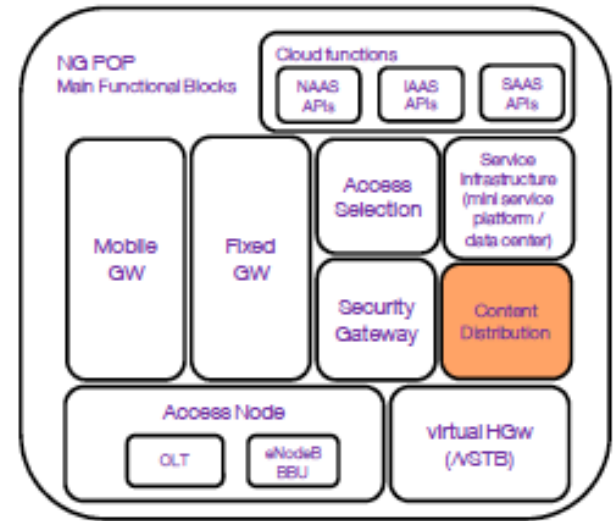
Access Selection functions in the NG POP

- Multi-access terminals need appropriate access networks detection and selection functions
- ANDSF foresees to properly assist the terminal in this aim
 - identification of the user and its location
 - selection of appropriate access networks according to user's profile, location and QoS obtained through access monitoring

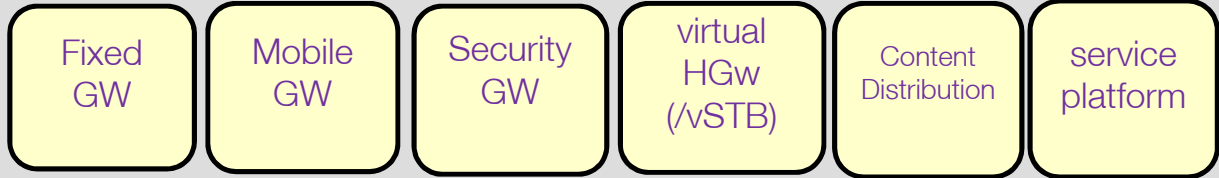


CDN functions in NGPoP

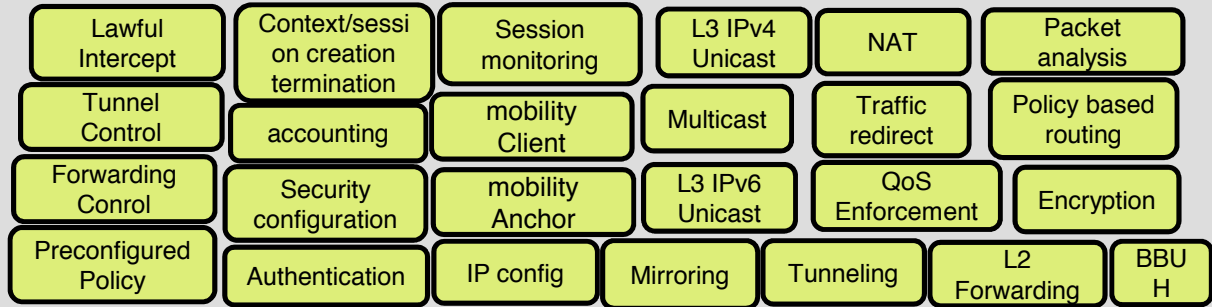
- **Cache Nodes** in NGPoP
- **Request Routers** integrated with Cache Nodes.
Allow directing end users to the best nodes based on routing information
- In case Request Router is a separate component it should be connected in the same location as **Internet Exchange Points**
- Flexibility at **hardware resources relocation**
- Opportunity of **resource reservation** for specified content provider or set of content providers in case of Live and VoD



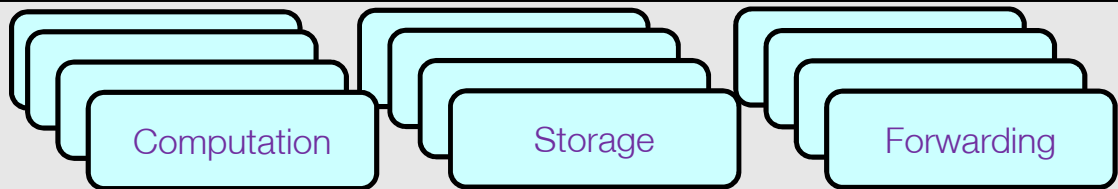
APIs APIs APIs



Logical Components level



Elementary components level



Resources level

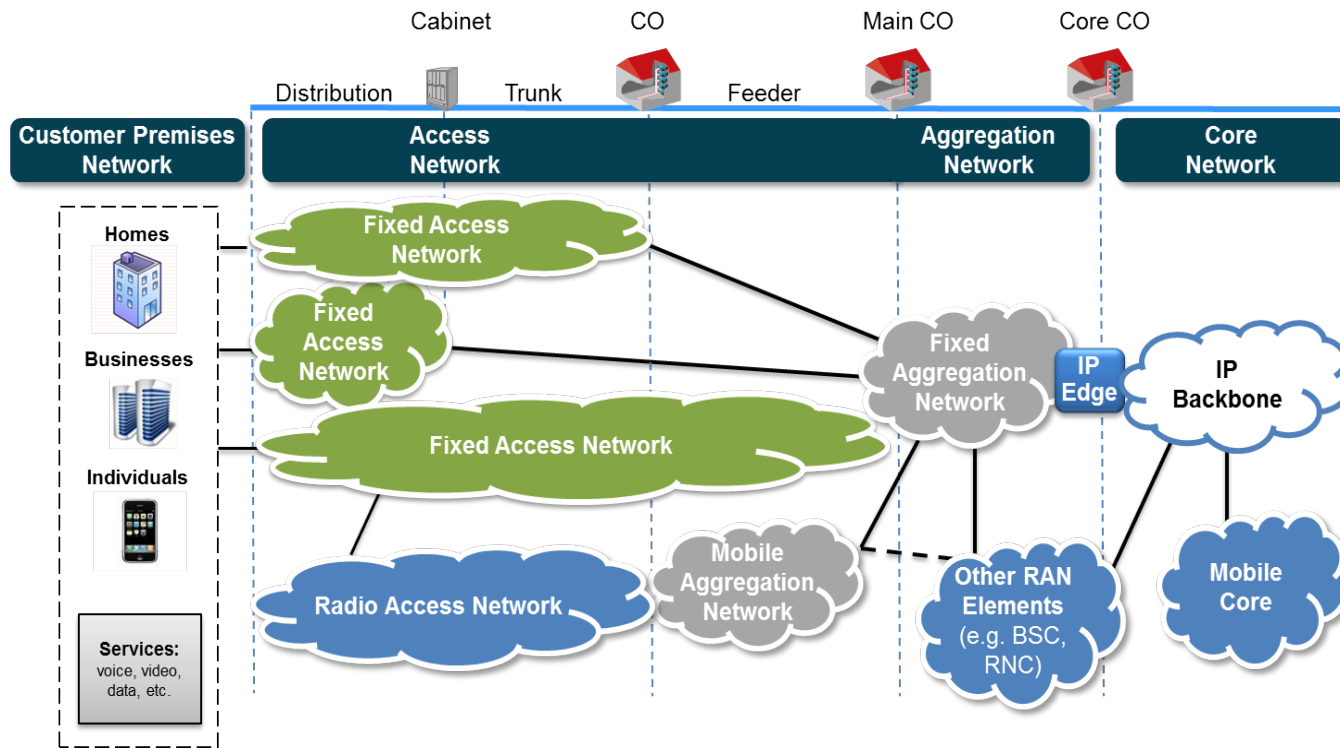
WP2

- WP2 is provides the initial project framework for FMC networks, including:
 - ◆ Definition of the reference architecture.
 - ◆ SotA and future evolution in both fixed and mobile networks
 - ◆ Provides the requirements for future FMC networks
 - ◆ Key Performance Indicators to measure and compare future FMC architectures
 - ◆ Converged fixed and mobile traffic scenarios analysis and modelling

- WP2 is divided in four tasks that will be developed mainly during the 1st

Task 2.1 Reference framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of the reference framework and network use cases 	COMPLETED
Task 2.2 Fixed and mobile network evolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of the art, evolution and independent roadmaps 	COMPLETED
Task 2.3 FMC traffic modelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current traffic demands, forecast and traffic models 	
Task 2.4 Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements and KPI for FMC networks 	

- Reference framework has been defined (today's fixed and mobile network)
 - ◆ With main elements and functions and network segments

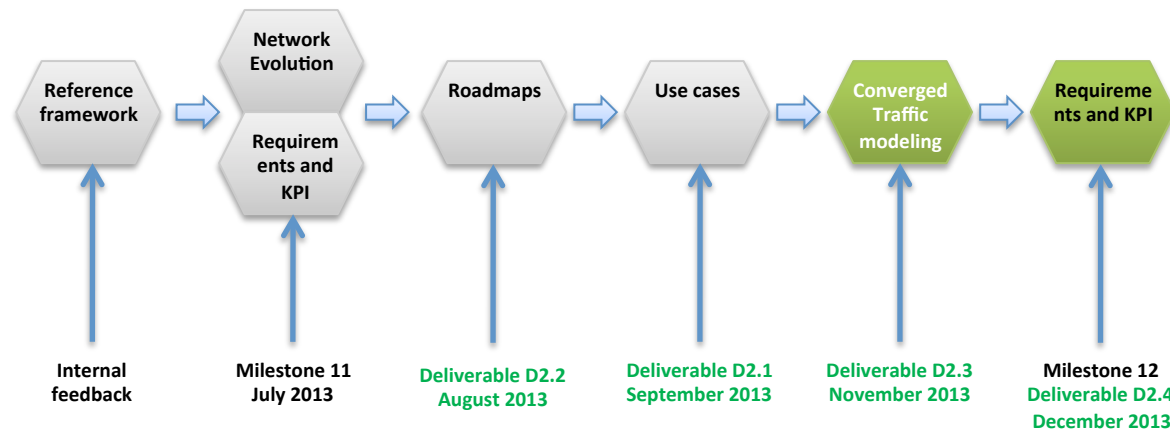


- Ten FMC network use cases have been specified

- ◆ Use cases define the needs, i.e., detailed expectations from the network (WP3 will analyze them and will propose solutions)
- ◆ Four basic areas of convergence between fixed and mobile networks

FMC area	Use Case
Unified Wireless Access Networks	UC01 - FMC access for mobile devices
	UC02 - Enhanced FMC access for mobile devices
	UC03 - Converged CDN for unified service delivery
Access Resource Sharing	UC04 – Reuse of infrastructure for indoor small cell deployment
	UC05 - Effective backhaul deployment for outdoor small cells
	UC06 - Common fixed and mobile access termination in hybrid connectivity for FMI customer services
Aggregation Resource Sharing	UC07 - Support for large traffic variations between public, residential, and business areas
	UC08 - Universal Access Gateway (UAG) for fixed and mobile aggregation network
	UC09 - Convergent access and aggregation technology supporting fixed and mobile broadband services
Operator Cooperation	UC10 – Network sharing

- State of the art, evolution and independent roadmaps for fixed and mobile network have been completed
- An initial set of requirements and KPIs have been delivered based on the network use cases
- Currently working on:
 - ◆ Analysis of traffic models and studies about how traffic will evolve in different FMC network scenarios
 - ◆ Final set of requirements and KPIs

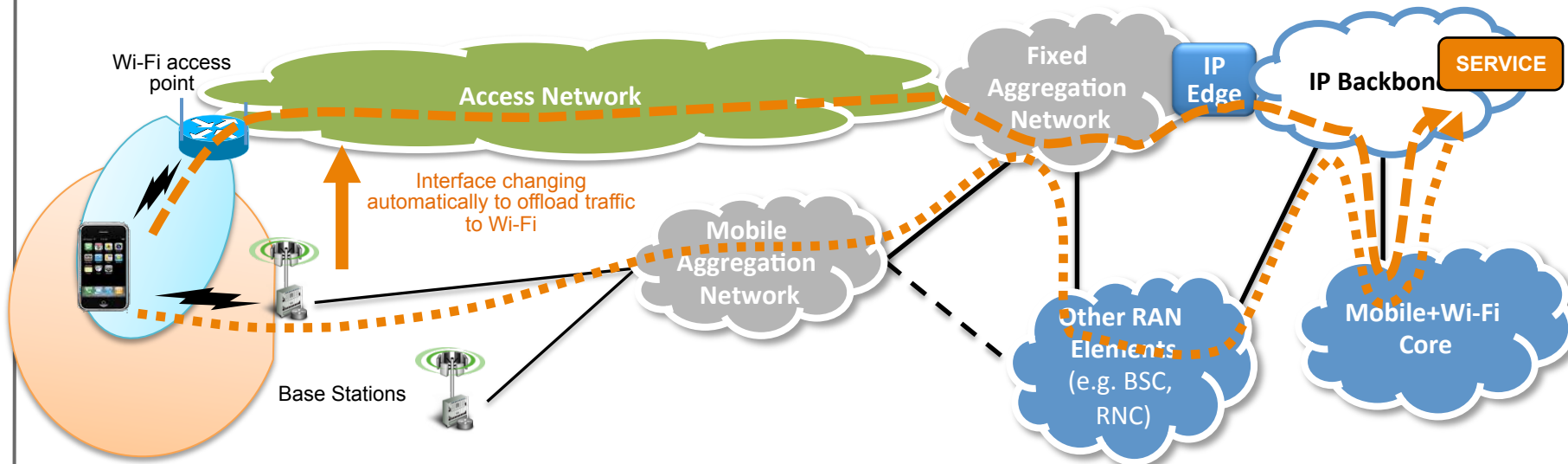


WP2 uses cases

- Each network use case provides the following data:
 - ◆ Goal: what do users or operators need?
 - ◆ Today's situation: to explain better what are the main changes proposed
 - ◆ Potential impact: impact of this FMC use case on the network in terms of benefits
 - ◆ Convergence classification: functional or structural convergence
 - ◆ Flow: explain how this use case works with an example

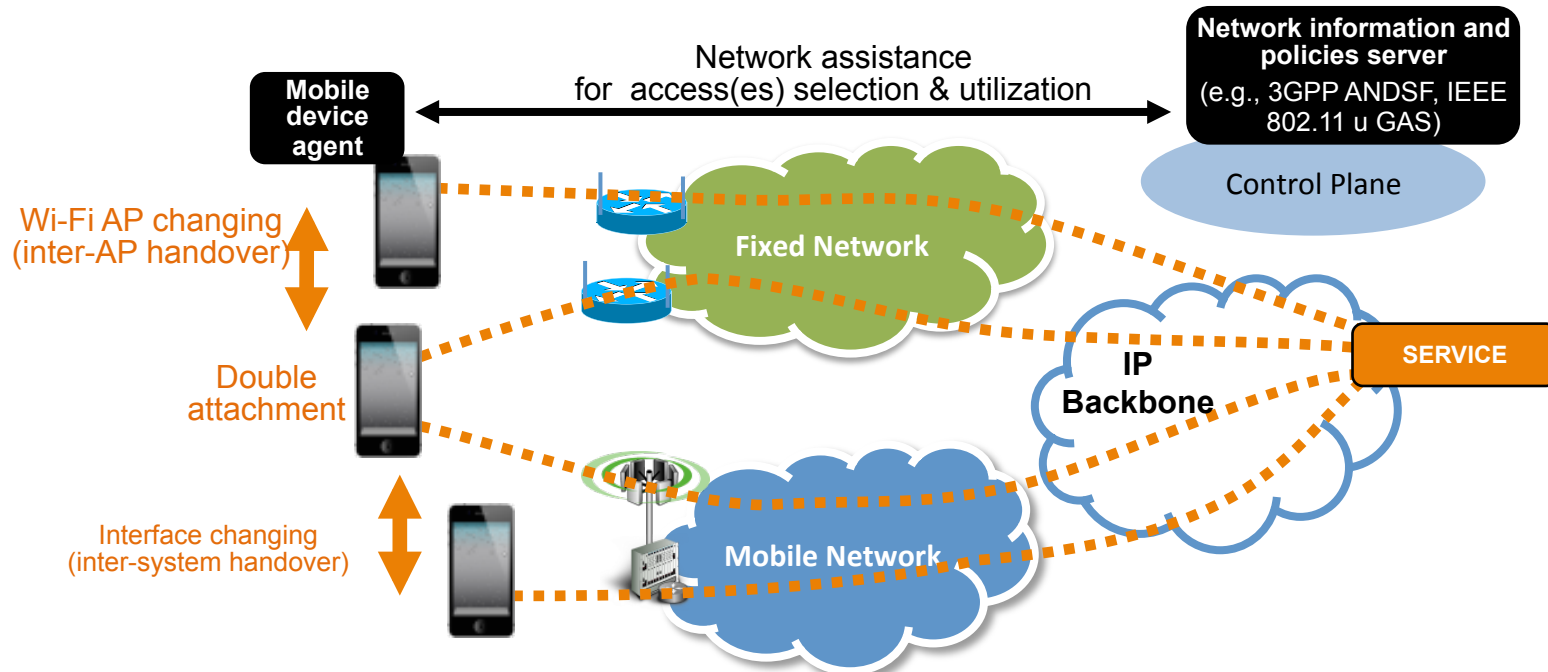
- UC01 - FMC access for mobile devices

- ◆ Wi-Fi smart offloading solutions to divert mobile traffic into Wi-Fi networks



■ UC02 - Enhanced FMC access for mobile devices

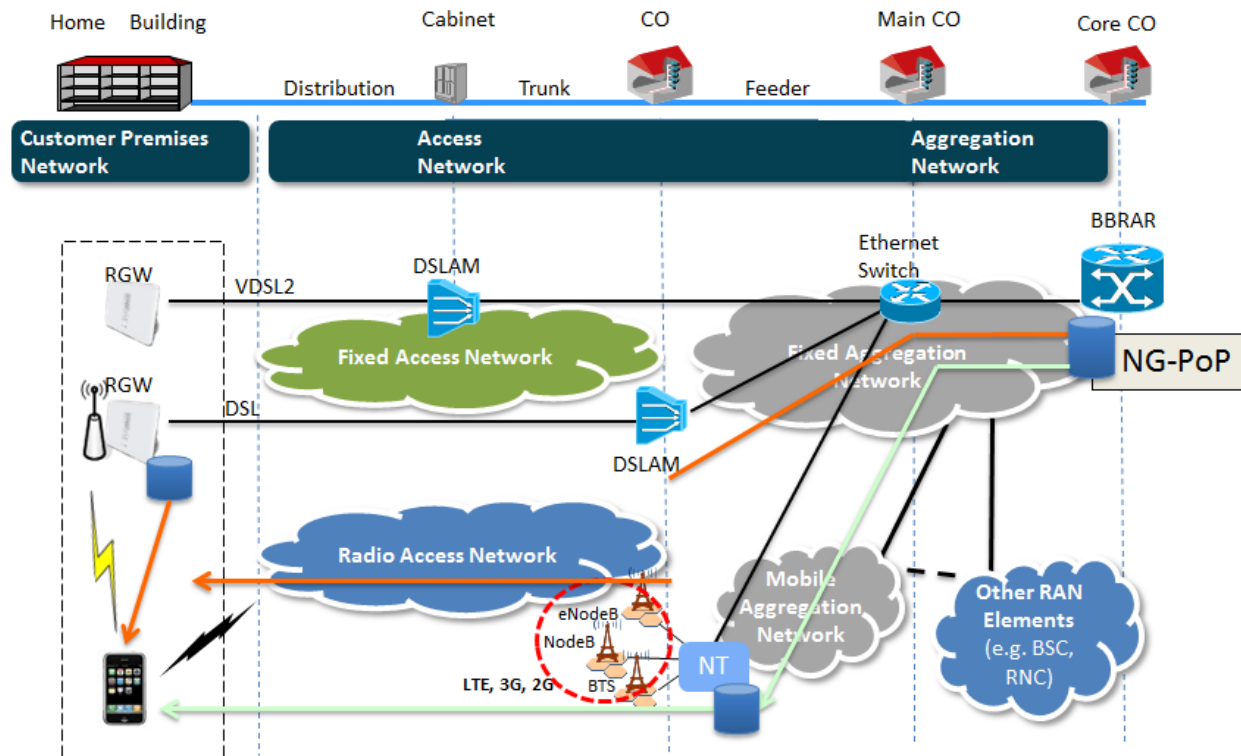
- ◆ Enhance Wi-Fi and Mobile networks cooperation by providing double attachment and mobility features with a smart network assistance to the mobile devices



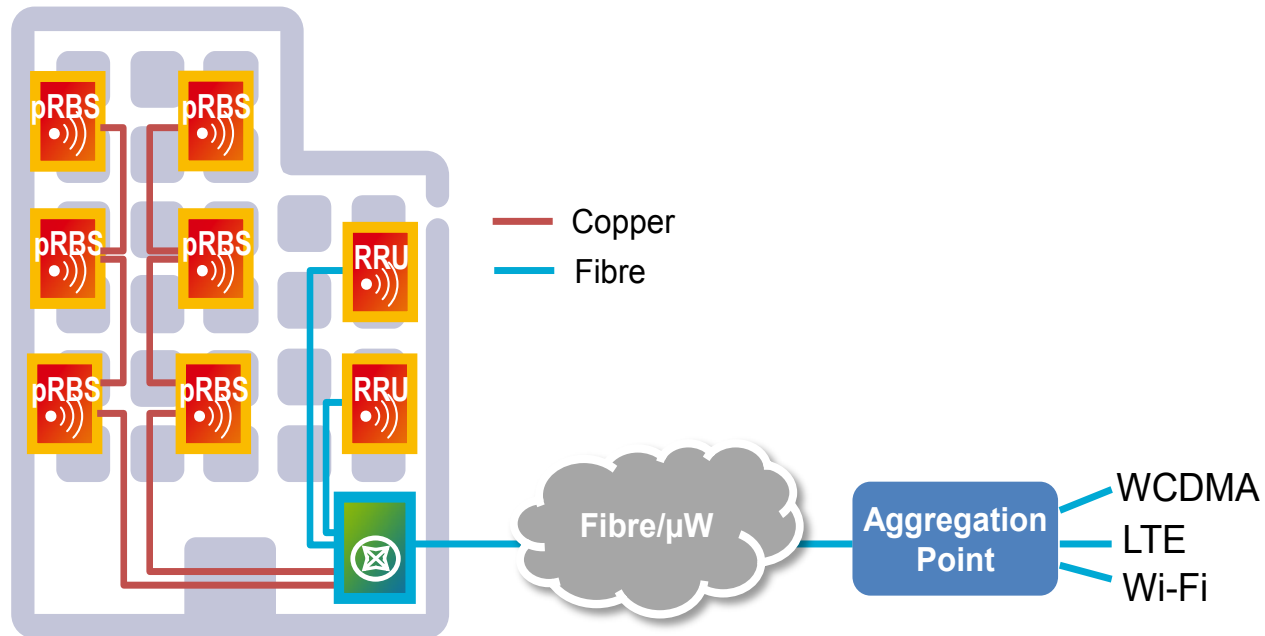
WP2 - Task 2.1 - Action Point: FMC network use cases

■ UC03 - Converged CDN for unified service delivery

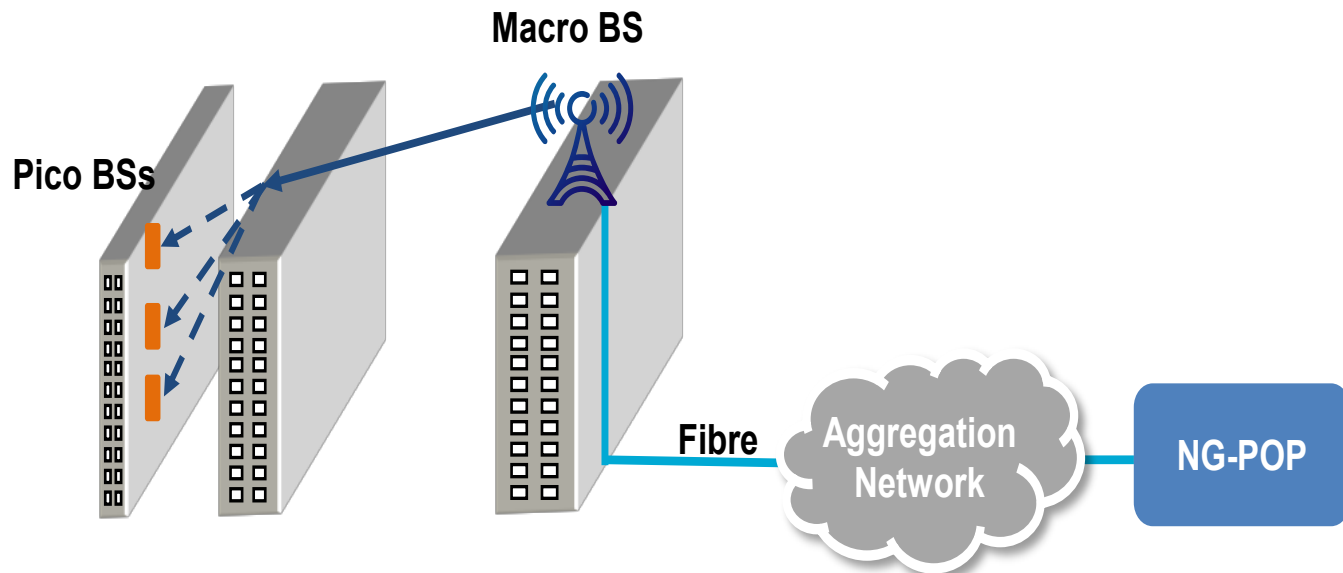
- ◆ The target is to offload and cache frequently requested content close to the users. Collaborative caching among fixed / mobile access network



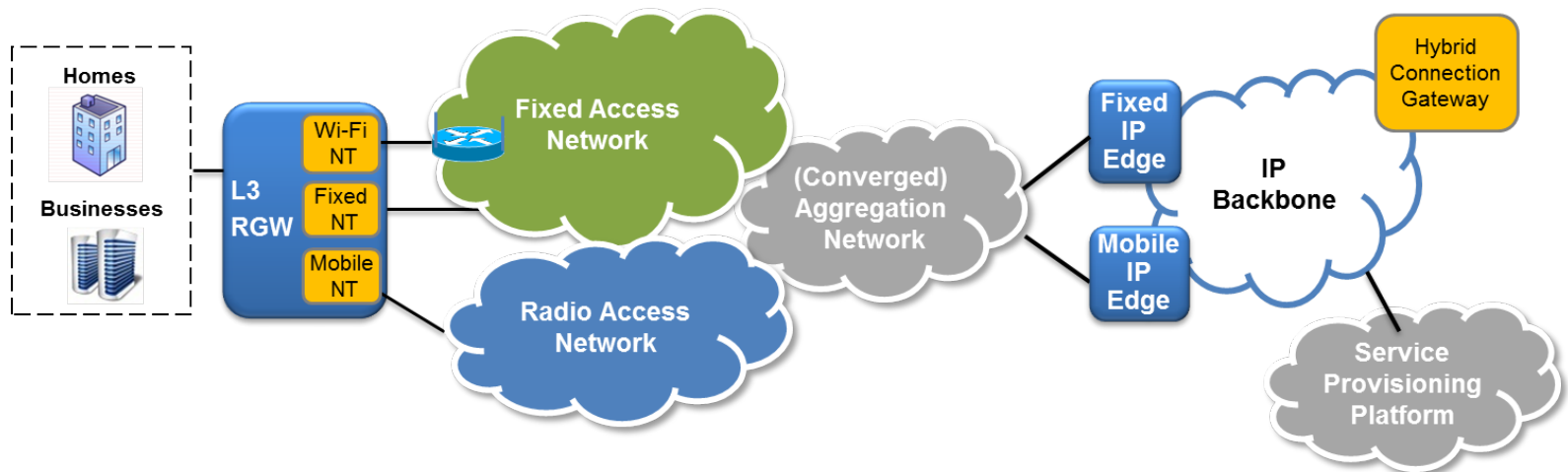
- UC04 – Reuse of infrastructure for indoor small cell deployment
 - ◆ Reuse existing residential and business indoor copper/fibre infrastructure to reduce small cell deployment time and costs



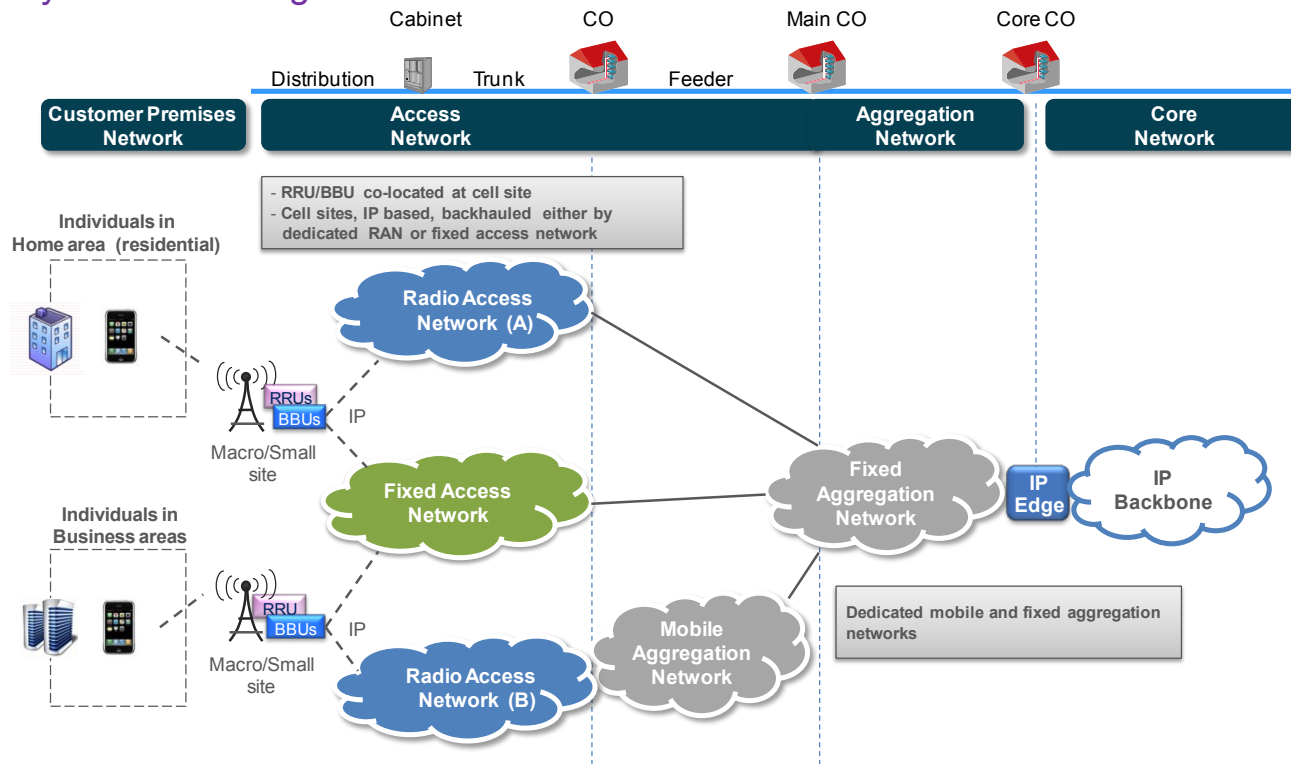
- UC05 - Effective backhaul deployment for outdoor small cells
 - ◆ Deploy backhaul/fronthaul connection for outdoor small cells quickly and easily



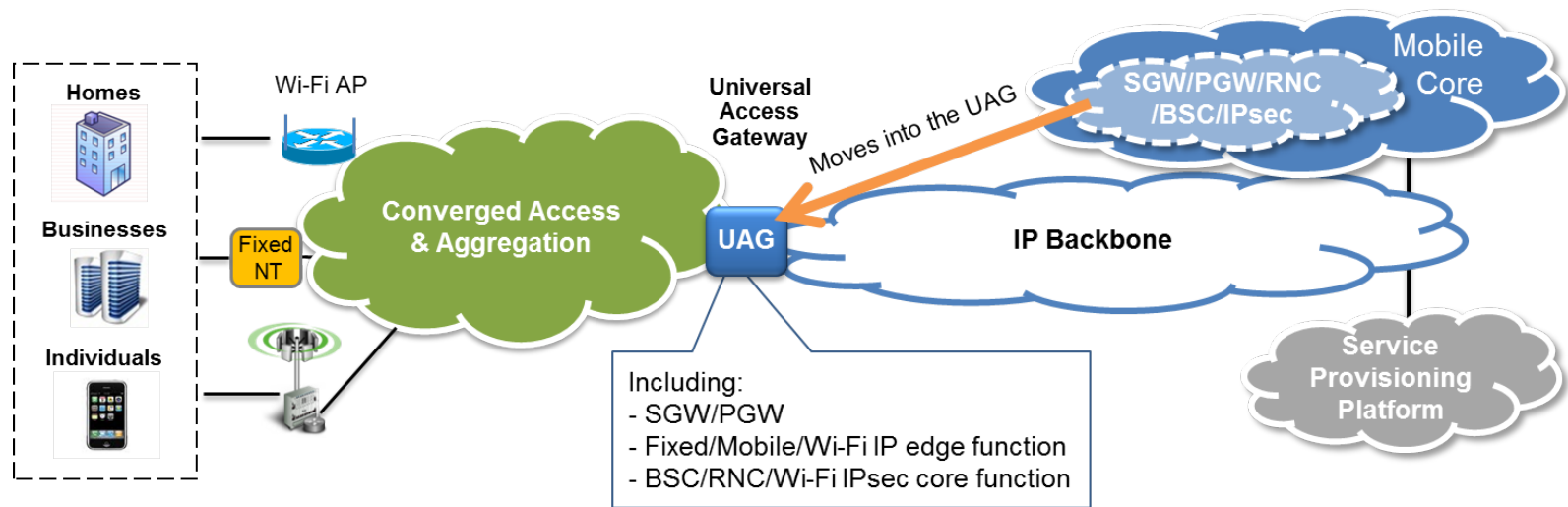
- UC06 - Common fixed and mobile access termination in hybrid connectivity for FMC customer services
 - ◆ Provide to the user dynamic optimum bandwidth and efficient resource via available fixed, cellular mobile, and wireless LAN technologies



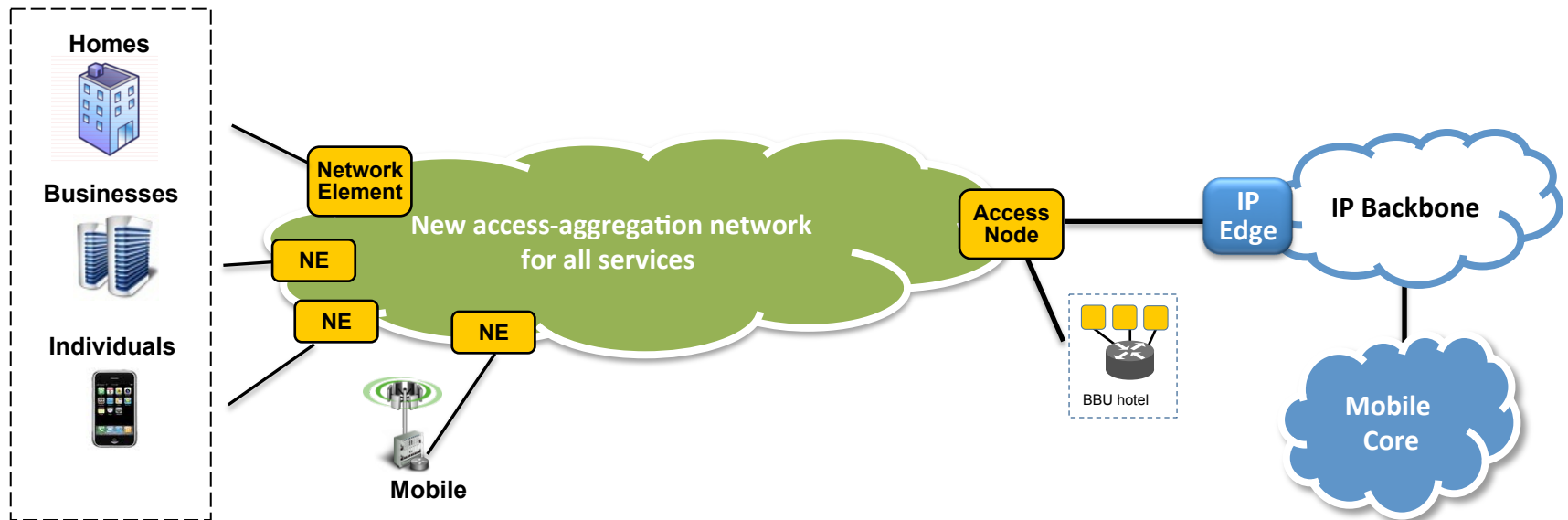
- UC07 - Support for large traffic variations between public, residential, and business areas
 - ◆ Common fixed-mobile aggregation network for all services and types of access networks with dynamic handling of network resources



- UC08 - Universal Access Gateway (UAG) for fixed and mobile aggregation network
 - ◆ Integration of fixed and mobile IP edge functionality in order to realize an efficient transport/control and optimize costs by reducing the number of network elements



- UC09 - Convergent access and aggregation technology supporting fixed and mobile broadband services
 - ◆ Use the same network for a single model of access and aggregation network able to support all types of services: residential, business and mobile backhauling



■ UC10 – Network sharing

- ◆ Enable multi-operator network capabilities to reduce costs and support more flexible business models by utilizing existing infrastructure for both fixed and mobile services

NetCo

License supplier

Site supplier

Backhaul supplier

Equipment supplier

Services supplier

Provides shared radio capacity

Owns active radio network

Owns sites/backhaul (or leases)

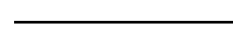
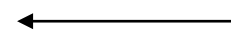
Consolidate sites

Uses spectrum licenses of operators

€/site/month

+

€/customer/month



Asset transfer

€/site

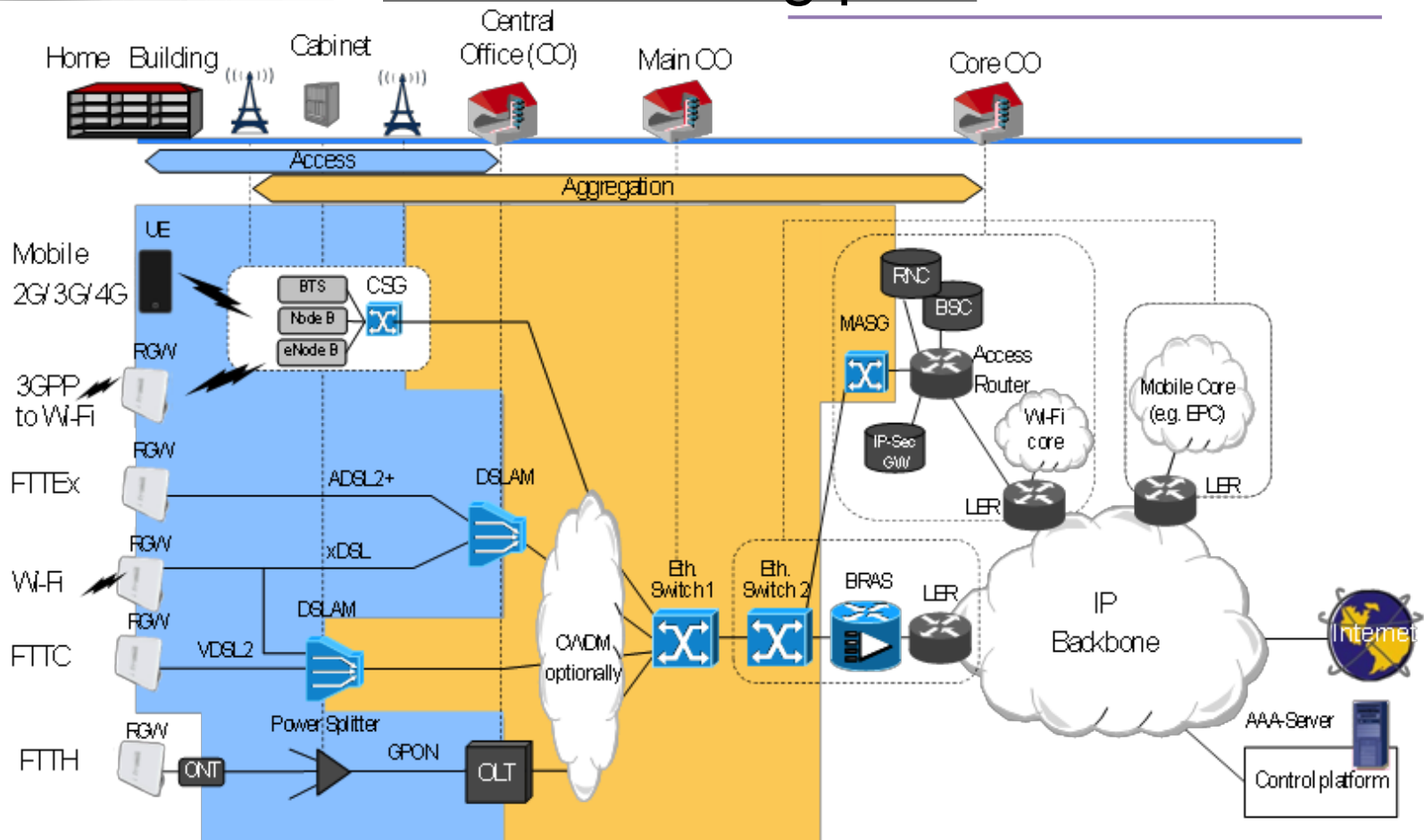
Operator X

Operator Y

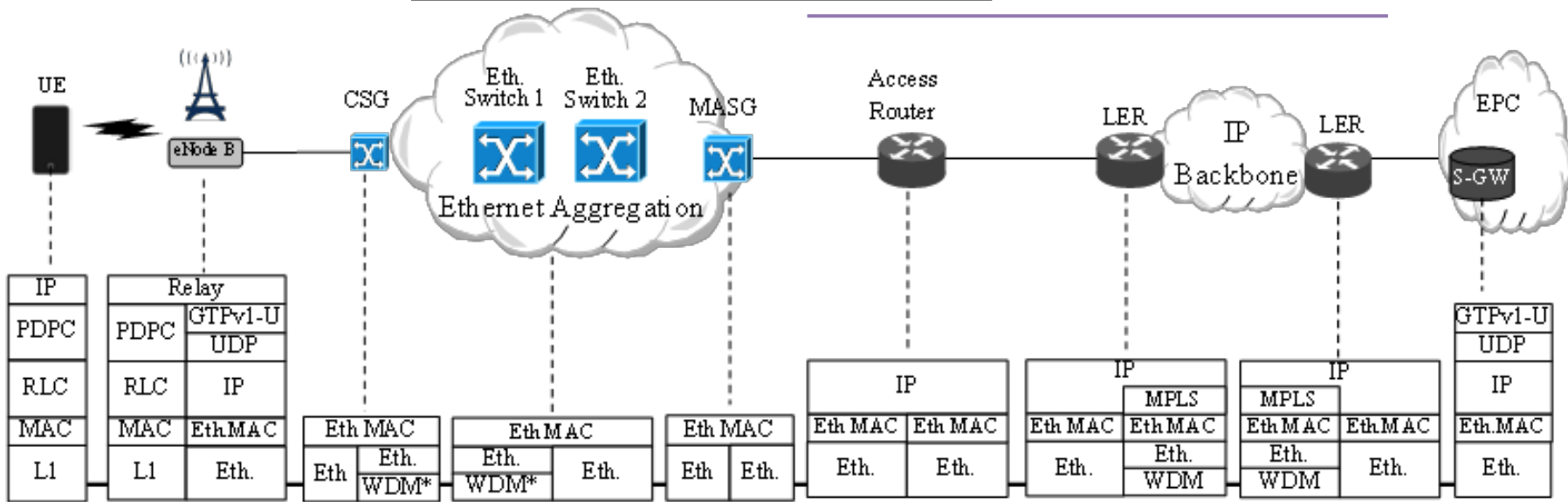
Operator Z



WP3 BACKUP SLIDES



Some parts of the network (e.g. in aggregation) are already mutualized



- Parts of the fixed network are used by the mobile network (here for the connection of eNode-B and S-GW) ^{* optionally}
 - ◆ But different protocols are used and encapsulated
- Harmonization of functions and mutualization of equipments should go further
 - ◆ Streamlining of protocol stacks should be targeted, as well as unified control mechanisms (functional convergence)
 - ◆ Mutualization of fixed and mobile equipments and infrastructures (structural convergence) could be more effective, in particular in the access

WP4

Status of Performance management

■ Performance monitoring state of the art

- ◆ List of parameters and methods used today
- ◆ Active and passive methods
- ◆ Intrusive and non-intrusive methods
- ◆ Monitoring on different OSI layers
 - QoS for different physical media and technologies
 - QoS for network layer
 - QoS and QoE for application layer

Current status

■ Performance monitoring

- ◆ Monitoring parameter relation to QoS/QoE and use cases
- ◆ Leads to monitoring parameters for FMC network

■ Performance optimization

- ◆ Use cases for performance optimization
- ◆ Leads to performance optimization for FMC networks

■ Use case evaluation

- ◆ Not started

Performance monitoring and optimization use cases covering e.g.

- Network adaptation to traffic demands
 - ◆ Small cell network hand over and vertical hand over
- Content delivery
 - ◆ Service assurance and core off-loading
- RAN-transport interaction
 - ◆ BBU hostelling and adaptive BBU-RRU connections
- Energy efficiency
 - ◆ Sleep modes in access network equipment and off-loading

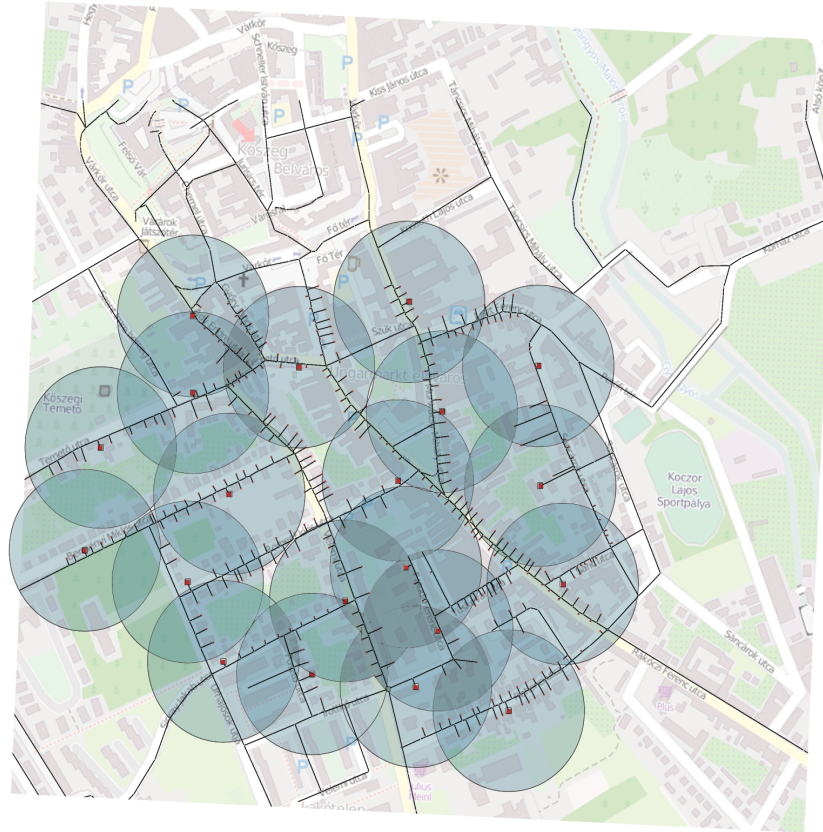
WP5

- Assess and optimize **economic** efficiency
 - ◆ Cost estimation and minimization [Task 5.2]
 - ◆ Business ecosystems [Task 5.3]
- **Energy efficiency** (sustainability) [Task 5.4]
 - ◆ Energy consumption analysis
 - ◆ Energy saving strategies
- Specific requirements and “novelty” [Task 5.1]
 - ◆ Assessment includes optimized **network design**
 - ◆ Calculations based on maps and **geographic data**

- “*Macroscopic*” case studies
 - ◆ **Goal:** Estimate the cost of various network architectures
 - ◆ **Methodology:** Excel based dimensioning and estimation
 - ◆ **Scale:** “Core CO” area, few millions of subscribers
- “*Microscopic*” case studies
 - ◆ **Goal:** evaluate how a network architecture adapts to various environments and geographic conditions
 - ◆ **Methodology:** network planning, optimization of physical infrastructure & technology configurations
 - ◆ **Scale:** area of a single Central Office, up to 100.000 subscribers

- Geometric estimation tool for macroscopic case studies ready for state of the art fixed & mobile
 - ◆ Refined geometric models
 - A. Mitcsenkov et al., “Geometric versus geographic models for the estimation of an FTTH deployment”, Telecommunication Systems, 2013
- Software implemented for physical infrastructure optimization
 - ◆ Fixed network planning: scalable map-based network planning heuristics
 - A. Mitcsenkov et al., “Geography- and infrastructure-aware topology design methodology for broadband access networks (FTTx)”, Photonic Network Communications, 2011
 - ◆ Mobile network planning: Okumura-Hata model
 - Interaction with METIS is more than welcome, especially for small cells!
- Technology optimization tool: COMBO fixed & mobile network scenarios implemented

Step 4
Locate antenna sites
(mobile cells)



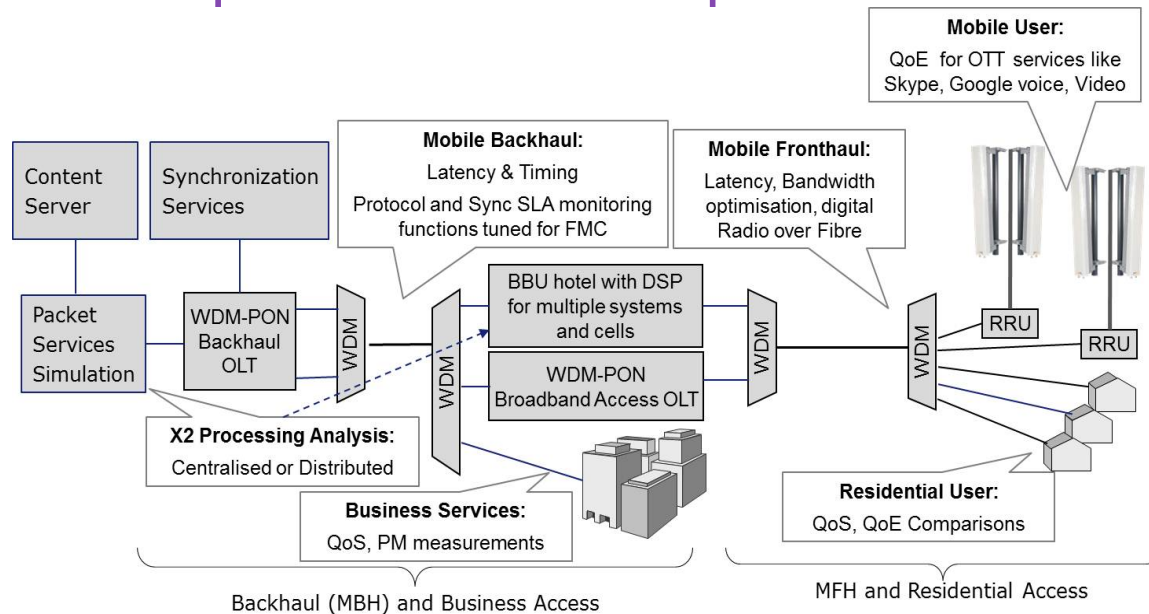
“FMC” aspects:

- Co-located fixed & mobile network elements
 - Backhaul network for mobile ~ fixed access
 - ...
- (needs the network planning approach)

WP6

■ Practical/Demonstration Work Package

- ◆ Task 6.1 WP Coordination
- ◆ Task 6.2 Lab Based Practical Work & Development
- ◆ Task 6.3 Operator Based Experimental Phase



- Deliverable D6.1 Completed End of June
 - ◆ Captured partner intended activities
 - ◆ 11 Partners
 - 3 Operators
 - 6 Vendors
 - 2 Academic
- Partners now working in lab activities
 - ◆ Emphasis on progress beyond state of the art
 - ◆ FMC Solutions play-pen

■ Topics

- ◆ Fronthaul, Backhaul
- ◆ Synchronization
- ◆ Layer 1 & 2 issues incl WDM-PO, MPLS-TP
- ◆ WiFi Offloading
- ◆ Energy Analysis
- ◆ Control Plane
- ◆ QoS, PM, QoE
- ◆ Topology & Architecture
- ◆ NFV topics and performance benchmarking

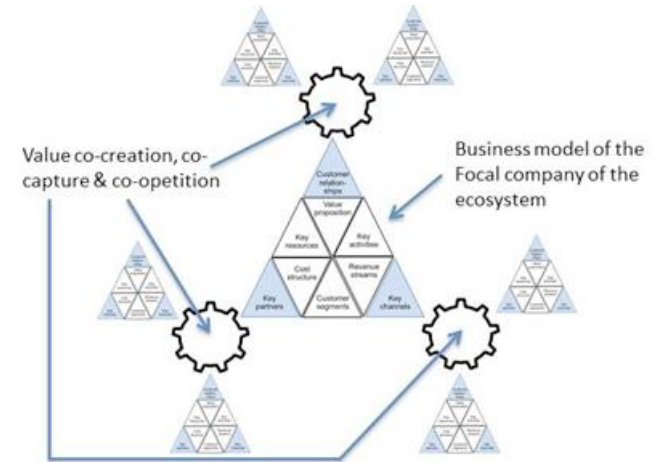
■ Next Steps

- ◆ Lab Phase (inc. development, build of test beds) - until Jan 2015
- ◆ Field/Operator based experiments – mid 2015 operational

Methodology:

■ Specification and Analysis of:

- Business ecosystem
- Actors/roles
- Business Model for each actor
- Value streams and relations between different actors in the Business Ecosystem



Tools to be used (examples):

- Business Model Canvas
- Mactor
- Value Network analysis through cost-value allocation

