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September 16-18, 2008

L.A. Convention Center, Los Angeles, California

IMS Migrations

*IMS Enabling Common Network
Convergence*

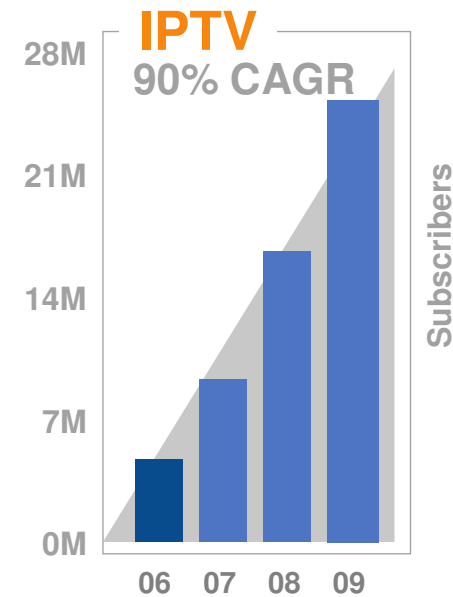
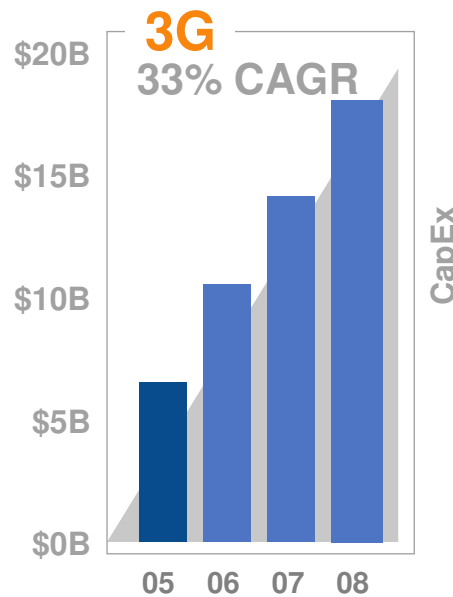
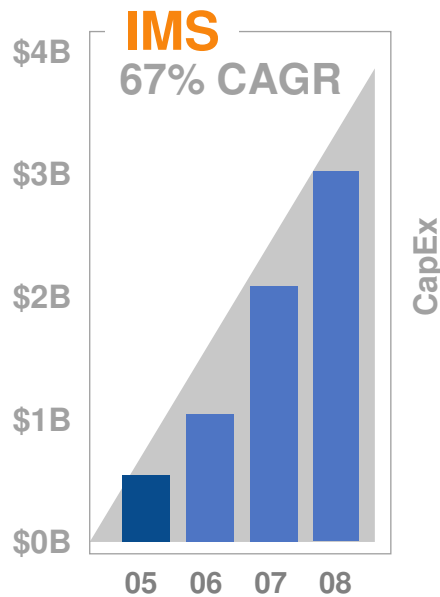
Michael Coward
CTO and Co-founder



Continuous Computing

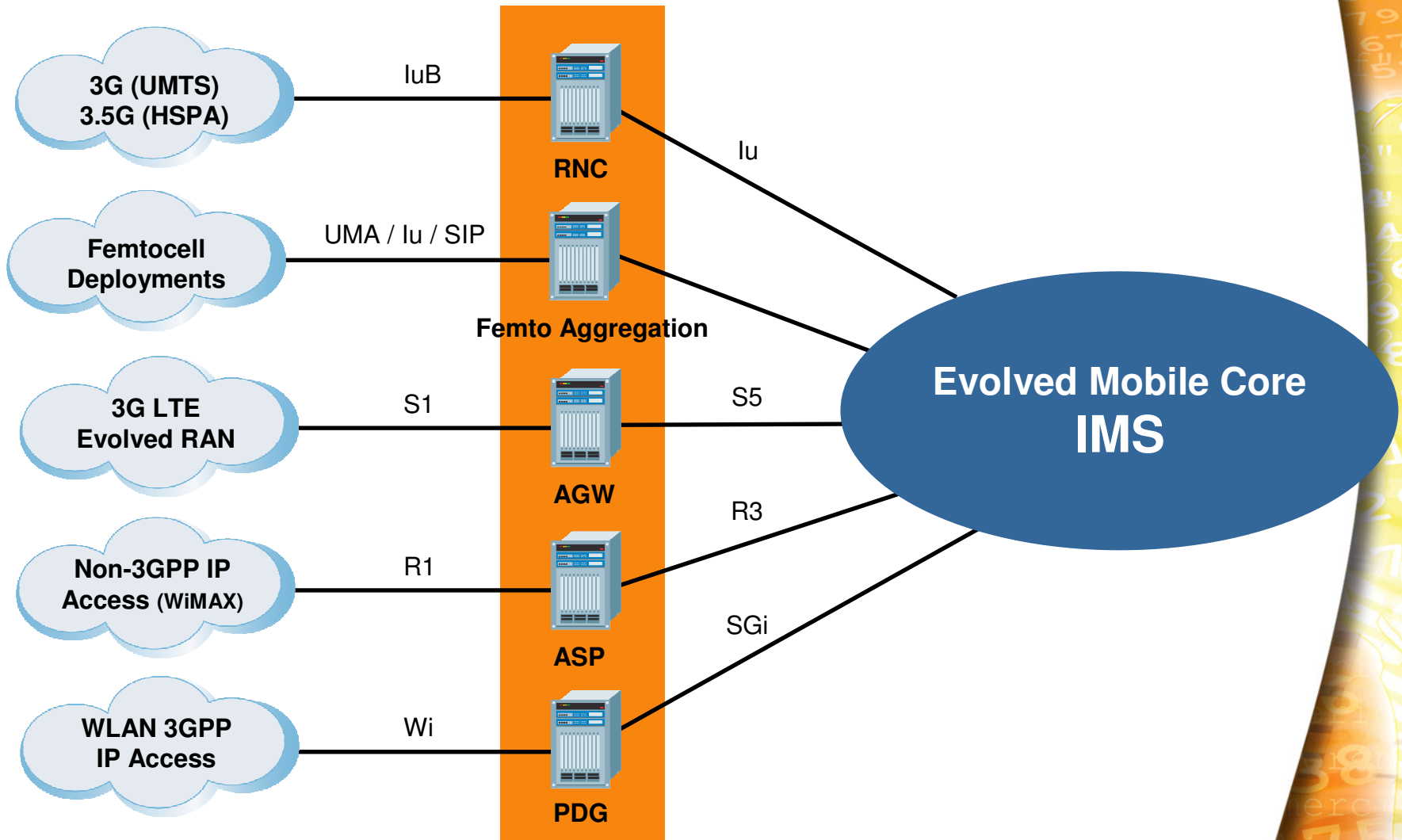


- New wave of telecom infrastructure
 - IMS – New generation of Fixed/Mobile Convergence
 - 3G-LTE – Equipment in development
 - WiMax – High bandwidth Fixed and Mobile service
 - IPTV – Highest bandwidth service ever deployed



Sources: Dell'Oro, Frost & Sullivan, Gartner, In-Stat, VDC

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Why IMS?

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- Quickly deliver new services
 - Common platform framework makes it easy to trial new services
 - Integrate latest multimedia technologies & trends
 - Boost competitiveness and margins
- Scale winners and dump losers
 - Common infrastructure components mean no stranded investment when services ramp down
 - Leverage common equipment to add capacity for new applications instantly
- Choice
 - Standards: 3GPP/3GPP2 based
 - Allows the use of commercial off-the-shelf hardware
 - Enables competition and drives competitive pricing

IMS: Layered Architecture

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Application Layer

Applications can be provided in common pools or separately

Voice

Video

Data

Content Services

Session Control Layer

IMS provides coordination or synchronization as required

Call / Session Control

Media and End Point Layer

Flexibility of IMS core to coordinate end user experience. Multiple access networks can be used, supporting multiple clients and endpoints

IP / MPLS Core

IP Multi-service

ULH / LH

SONET / SDH

Metro DWDM

3G Mobile

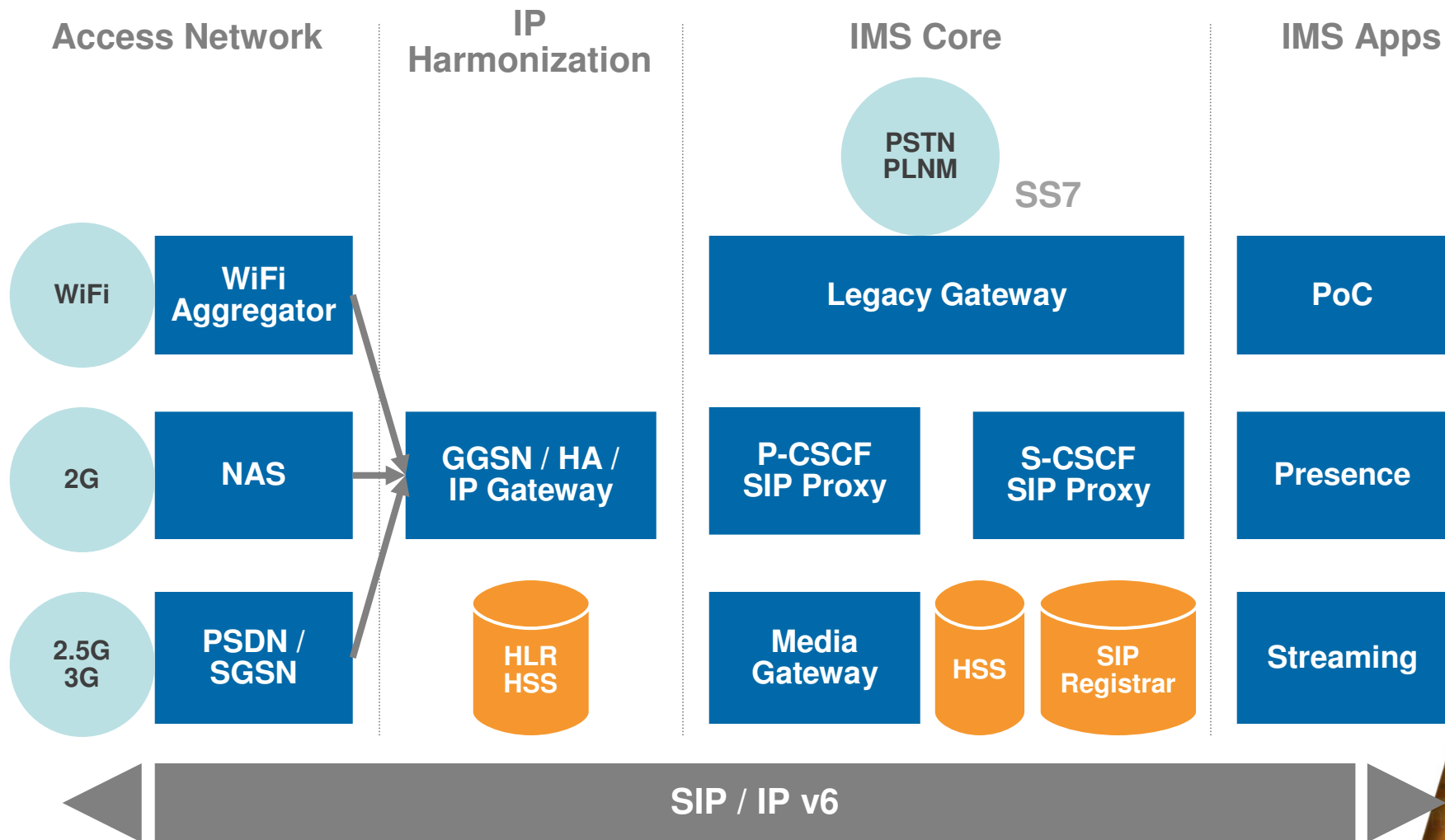
Data Center

Consumer

Enterprise

Features Diagram

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TEM IMS Deployments

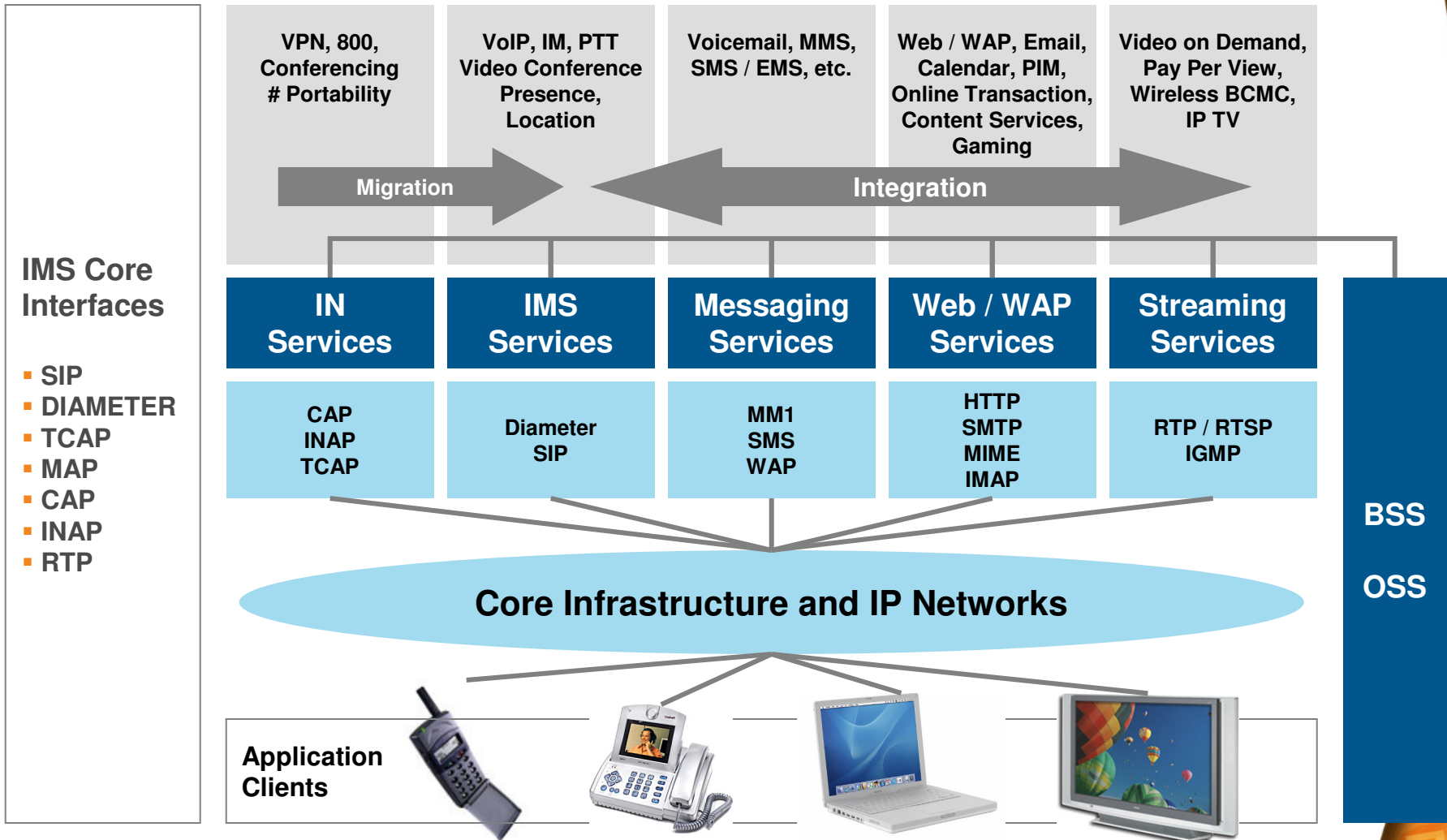
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- Pure IMS architecture
 - Logical network elements
 - Separation of signaling and media
 - This is the architecture everyone is moving towards
- All-in-one IMS box
 - Lot of current IMS announcements are for these “pizza boxes”
 - Meets scalability requirements for trial deployments
 - Extension of current NGN products
 - SBC migrating to a IMS server
- CSCF + HSS + Existing NGN components
 - Add in a SIP Server (CSCF), modify a HLR and reuse existing NGN infrastructure
 - Step1 foray for any TEM into IMS

All enablement leads towards an application server where the “killer app” services reside for service provider revenue \$ generation

Leverage Legacy Services

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- Low entry level: Field trials
 - Many IMS functions per blade
 - Single chassis solution
- High end: Major subscriber base
 - Many blades per IMS function
 - Architecture will scale up to a multi-rack solution (if needed)
- Need scalable Distributed Fault Tolerant (DFT) architecture to enable roll-out from initial field trial to major subscriber uptake
 - Using the same underlying architecture
 - Deployed equipment & application reuse

IMS network security has to be protected across all external boundaries

- Inter-operator boundaries (Session Border Controllers)
 - TLS - IPsec
 - Protect privacy of billing records
 - Protect security of IMS signaling – SIP spoofing -> fraud, DoSA
 - Back-to-back User Agents
- Subscriber SIP interface (Proxy-CSCF)
 - 100,000's of subscribers each requiring a different AES-128 key
 - Requirement for dedicated Packet Processing blades

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- IMS Service Switching Function (IMS-SSF)
 - Provides access to existing roaming services (interface to CAMEL)
 - Makes CAMEL service environment look like SIP
- IMS-SSF can be expanded to support other network needs
 - Bespoke IMS-SSF can be tailored to map a wide range of operator legacy services into the emerging IMS infrastructure
 - Difficult to realize full interoperability with a COTS solution
 - Need a technology partner with a wide ranging & deep understanding of relevant protocols & network element semantics

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- Enables scalability & consolidation of network elements
 - No longer a need for strict individualization of network elements
- Copes with real world network demand for:
 - Content-aware traffic management
 - QoS
 - Billing
 - End-to-end security
 - Interoperability challenges
 - Seamless roaming service expectations
 - UE idiosyncratic “features” supported across the network
 - Dialogue translators between operator domains
 - Working with legacy networks

- Systemic use of common protocols
 - SIP for call control
 - Can be used to handle complex dialogues
 - DIAMETER for handling transactions
 - Primarily to provide Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) framework
 - Also proving to be a powerful tool for Billing & WiMAX applications
- Logical partitioning into well-defined functional elements
 - With specified (common) interfaces for a cohesive solution
 - Possible to meld legacy applications into the IMS framework
 - HLR -> HSS

Next Generation IP Systems

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ATCA



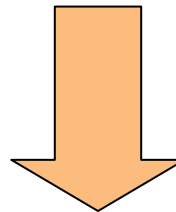
Compute



Packet Processing



Switching



Wireless
Access Gateway



Femtocell
Aggregator



SGSN/GGSN



RNC



App Server

eNodeB



xGSN



ASN/CSN



CSCF

IMS offers solutions for operator requirements:

- Quick new application development
 - Increases ARPU, Decreases Churn
- Service rollouts without stranded investment
 - Decreases CapEx, Increases ROI

IMS is here to stay!



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Thank you

mike.coward@ccpu.com

