

GETTING NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE READY FOR 5G

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UTStarcom – a global telecom infrastructure provider

- Founded in 1991, started trading on NASDAQ in 2000 (UTSI)
- Operating entities in Hong Kong; Tokyo, Japan; San Jose, USA; Delhi and Bangalore, India; Hangzhou, China
- Strong customer base, multiple deployments for tier 1 operators worldwide







Focus on delivering innovative cutting-edge, packet optical transport, synchronization, wireless and fixed broadband access products and solutions coupled with carrier grade Software Defined Networking (SDN) platform

5G NETWORK





- ✓ **High bandwidth**: 10Gbit/s per user
- ✓ Low latency: 4ms for eMBB, 1ms for URLLC
- ✓ Density: 1 000 000 devices per km²
- Flexible connection: >10K nodes Full-Mesh data connection
- High spectral efficiency: up to 30bit/s/Hz (downlink)
- Mobility: stationary to <500km/h</p>
- ✓ Energy efficiency

5G REQUIRES NEW TRANSPORT NETWORK





5G REQUIREMENTS TO INFRASTRUCTURE



Architecture: L3 Access to Core, high density, DCI-like

Scalability, flexibility, service agility

Bandwidth: Access: 10G/100G, Aggregation/Core: 100G/200G/400G

Latency: Fronthaul <100µs, DU-CU 1.5...10ms

High synchronization accuracy: ±10ns positioning, ±130ns CA, CoMP, ±390ns...±1.5µs basic system

Network slicing: network-as-a-service, optimized per application/use case, service isolation

Carrier-grade infrastructure: sub-50ms protection, end-toend OAM, performance monitoring, management

Transport

network

for

5G TRANSPORT NW IN A NUTSHELL: FH/MH/BH



Fronthaul

- ✓ Ethernet-based, eCPRI, NGFI
- ✓ Star or ring
- Required BW depends on functional split, num. of antennas
- ✓ Up to 20km
- ✓ Low latency <100us</p>

Midhaul

✓ L2/L3

- ✓ Ring or mesh P-to-MP or MP-to-MP
- Statistical multiplexing possible
- ✓ 20-40km
- ✓ Normal latency <1ms</p>

Backhaul

UTISTARCOM®

- ✓ L2/L3
- ✓ Mesh MP-to-MP
- ✓ Statistical multiplexing possible
- ✓ Access <20km
 Aggregation 10-80km
 Core 20-300km
- ✓ Latency <10ms



TODAY'S NETWORKS





5/21/2018

FUTURE BACKHAUL INFRASTRUCTURE







SIMPLICITY AND SCALABILITY: SR



- Segment Routing source routing paradigm: a source can define a route as an ordered list of instructions (segments)
- Standardization in IETF: SPRING (Source Packet Routing In NetworkinG) – in progress



2 flavors:

- SR MPLS: segment list is a stack of labels
- SRv6: segment list is a list of IPv6 addresses in SRH of IPv6 header

Simple

- Complete control e2e path
- Removes LDP, RSVP-TE complicity

Scalable

- Does not require any path signaling
- The network fabric is stateless

Seamless deployment

- Runs natively on MPLS or IPv6 data plane
- Can coexist with existing networks



SRV6-BASED NETWORK SERVICES







Traffic Engineering: steer traffic along any path in the network **E2E service**, e.g. from IoT device to VM in DC

Variety of services: VPLS, VPWS, L3VPN, EVPN, VxLAN Failure Protection: FRR/TI-LFA provide sub-50msec protection

Network programming: Program a path, and actions along the path

...and much more!

Fronthaul	Midhaul	Backhaul Aggregation	/ Backhaul Core	5G CN
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SRV6-BASED NETWORK SLICING







SRV6-BASED DC INTERCONNECT (DCI)





SKYFLUX UAR: SRV6 ROUTERS FAMILY





<u>UAR500</u>

• SRv6

- 800Gbps capacity
- Interfaces up to 100GE
- Modular full-redundant, 5RU

• EANTC- The European Advanced Networking Test Center

Multi-vendor interoperability testing @ EANTC lab in Berlin (March 2018)

✓ SRv6 live demo during MPLS+SDN+NFV @ Paris 2018 (April 2018)



TIMING OVER PACKET NETWORK



Clustered Distributed Timing Architecture



TIMING OVER PACKET NETWORK





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Thank you

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