PS48600-3B/2900-X8   48V600A

	PS48600-3B/2900-X8 48V600A
	( )
	.00/
	: :PS48600-3B :48V600A
	1-46 45 4505
	17731889142

ps48600-3b/2900   PS48600-3B/2900.

PS48600-3B/2900-X8 PS48600-3B/2900-X9 PS48600-3B/2900-X10

80   300Vac
100A/3P× 1   -X8 -X9
100A/3P× 2   -X10
16A/3P× 1 16A/1P× 1   -X9 -X10

-42   -58Vdc
600A
500A× 2
160A× 3 100A× 2

63A× 2 32A× 3 10A× 2

63A× 2 32A× 3 10A× 2

R48-2900U   R48-3200e

80 300Vac   80 300Vac

45 65HZ   45 65HZ

 0.99   0.99

-42 -58Vdc   -42 -58Vdc

0 60.4A   0 66.7A

 92   96

        ×   ×   (mm)

88× 287× 132.5   3.5kg

600× 400× 1600   95kg(   )

ps48600-3b/2900   ps48600-3b/2900

                              ps48600-3b/2900

                      ps48600-3b/2900   600a   -48

v *   34800w

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·   ROHS   EN55022 CLASS B   EMC

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·

·   1min

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·

·

80-300Vac 45 65Hz -42~-58Vdc 600A

>92% R48-2900U M522S 1600mm(H)× 600mm(W)× 400mm(D) <120kg( )

1

ps48600-3b/2900 ps48600-3b/2900-x8 ps48600-3b/2900-x9 ps48600-3b/2900-x10

2

r48-2900u m500s

3

0.99

120-290v 91

(llvd+blvd

100 10

1min

rs232 rs485/422 modem

yd/t983

400 mm

83kg

4

85   290vac

45-65hz

0.99

-42   -58v

0   60a

92

PS48600-3B/2900   PS48600-3B/2900
DSP   3G

PS48600-3B/2900,PS48600-3B
/2900-X2,PS48600-3A\2900-X3,PS48600-3A\2900-X4   X1,X2,X3   X4

400   mm

83kg

DPS   13.8W/1n

CE UL NEBS TLC

85Vac290Vac

-40-65

ID

85-290Vac

1x100A/3P X1   X2

2x100A/3P,   X3

2x16A/3P   3*16A/1P X2   X3

-42~-58Vdc

600A

500Ax2

18   160Ax3,100Ax2

63Ax2,32x3,10Ax2

63Ax2,32Ax2,10Ax2

R48-2900U   85~290Vav

45~65Hz

0.99

-42   -58V

0   60A

92%

2900W

M500F

200

8

10

/   /

x   x   mm

132x86x344 0.8kg

132.5x85.5x287 3.5kg

1600x600x400   83kg

May 24, the news (special author Du Jianmin) has gone through more than ten years from the concept to the pilot test to the coming full implementation. In these more than ten years, who is the biggest beneficiary of the number-carrying transfer network, which is not only a topic of great concern to operators, but also a hot spot for all kinds of curious people to rest assured. So what are the factors that affect the user bring-in and take-out, and who is the real biggest beneficiary in the end?

I. What are the key factors affecting user portability

To be frank, all three operators have users who can't stand themselves and want to bring them out. For those users who tend to switch or leave the network, the operators' operational early warning system also has a general forecast. What factors affect the user's choice of entry?

Network experience may be the primary consideration. Whether it is through mobile phones or telephone calls, or through fixed-line broadband Internet access, these have become just the needs of users. If the resident's network signal is poor or the network experience is poor, and this situation can

not be improved for a long time, then the user's network transfer will be a probable event. In terms of network, the number of 4G base stations and the wide coverage of fixed network home, China Mobile is undoubtedly the largest and widest industry.

Transparent consumption is essential. Now the national level has been promoting the governance of "customization without knowledge". The reason why "uninformed customization" has risen to the national level, of course, reflects the seriousness of the problem, but also reflects the operator's inaction or slow action to rectify the work, or even indulge or tolerate the spread of "uninformed customization". In fact, from the user's point of view, this is no different from robbery or theft.

The quality of complaint service determines the final choice of users. If there are problems, whether the operator is in charge or not; if the operator is in charge, whether it can be solved eventually, these ultimately determine whether the users who have the tendency to switch to the network will stay or not, and also determine the number of users brought in. Although operators have repeatedly emphasized user demand-oriented, but in the specific business process, this orientation also needs to be further reflected in the quality of service.

2. What is the user mobility rate brought about by the number-carrying network transfer?

If we compare the number of users who transact the service with the total user data at that time, we can conclude that the business transactional rates as of June 2016 and December 2018 are about 0.32% and 0.98%, respectively. Is the inter-network mobility rate such as users high or low?

The situation in Hong Kong and Taiwan may serve as a reference for us. It is reported that in Hong Kong, China, since 1999, the proportion of number carriers per year has dropped from the initial 15% to the present 4%. In Taiwan, the total number of mobile subscribers in 2017 is 28.78 million, the number-carrying transfer network among users is about 3 million, and the annual activity of the transfer network is 10%. The users in Hong Kong and Taiwan are generally small in size, and how much they can use for reference is still not well appreciated.

China Institute of Information and Communications has predicted the number-carrying data of China. The total number of mobile users is 1.55 billion. The annual activity of network-switching during the pilot period is 0.3%-0.5%, and the number of users of network-switching is between 4.65 million and 7.75 million annually.

Whether it is 0.32% or 0.98% in the pilot provinces, or 4% or 10% in Hong Kong and Taiwan, or 0.3% to 0.5% predicted by the China Institute of Communications and Communications, the participation of the number-carrying network is not as much as it shows when participating in hot discussions on the Internet.

3. The situation of pilot provinces and cities shows that China Telecom seems to win.

We learned from the regular briefing of the State Council's policy held by the Information Office of the State Council on May 21 that the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology has organized relevant enterprises to carry out experiments in five provinces and municipalities. At present, nearly 2 million people have completed the work of carrying numbers to transfer networks.

According to the latest data from open channels, as of the end of December 2018, 167,000 people had been transferred to the network with numbers. Of particular concern is the addition of 630,000 people in 2018, an increase of 62% over the previous year. Last year, the simple process of new launch was very popular with users. After the launch of the new process, the number of carriers has risen sharply, and reached the peak of monthly carriers in December 2018.

At present, we have not yet queried the latest data from open channels to the user's carrying in and out among the three major operators. However, the past data also deserve our attention, and the historical data of China Telecom has shown that the number of users brought in by China Telecom is relatively leading.

According to the data from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, by the end of June 2016, more than 450,000 users in five provinces (municipalities) had handled the number-carrying business. Among them, China Telecom brought in 168,000, brought out 66,000; China Mobile brought in 162,000, brought out 250,000; China Unicom brought in 147,000, brought out 161,000.

Past data show that, in terms of scale, China Telecom has the largest number of users, while China Mobile has the highest number of users; China Unicom has the highest rate of users. This is also very understandable, China Mobile has the largest number of users, and only from a probability point of view, China Mobile should also have the largest number of potential users. Therefore, the final investigation of the situation of bringing in and bringing out, or from a variety of ratios to analyze.

Fourth, the majority of users are the biggest beneficiaries of the number-carrying network

It is very clear to tell you that the biggest beneficiaries of carrying number to transfer network are not any of the three major operators. Even if a certain operator may bring in more users, even the ratio of user's carrying amount to carrying amount is the largest. In fact, the biggest beneficiaries of carrying numbers to the network are the vast number of users. With the people as the center, the concept of "carrying numbers to transfer networks" is to develop the network with people as the center.