GSM and Similar Architectures

Lesson 01 GSM Services

Global system for mobile communications (GSM)

- A mobile communication standard
- GSM communication— uses cellular networks
- The GSM standard operates in the frequency ranges of 900, 1800, and 1900 MHz

Global system for mobile communications (GSM)

- Tri-band (operable in GSM 900/1800/1900) phones enable easy international roaming in GSM networks
- GSM— a second generation (2G) communication standard

Three types of integrated services for voice and data

- Teleservices
- Supplementary services
- Bearer services

Teleservices

Teleservices (Point-to-point cellular broadcast)

- Telephone/fax
- Voice full 13 kbps
- SMS up to 160 characters
- Emergency number 112
- MMS—GIF, JPG, WBMP
- Teletext
- Videotext access
- Fax group 3

Half data rate speech Enhanced full rate speech Can be implemented differently



Supplementary services

Supplementary services

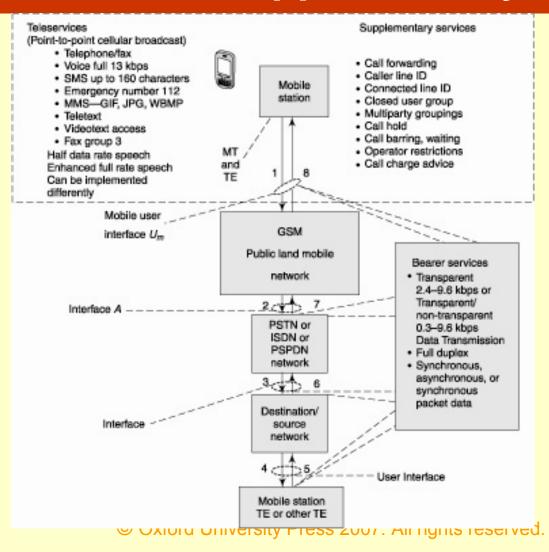
- Call forwarding
- Caller line ID
- Connected line ID
- Closed user group
- Multiparty groupings
- Call hold
- Call barring, waiting
- Operator restrictions
- Call charge advice

Bearer services

Bearer services

- Transparent
 2.4–9.6 kbps or
 Transparent/
 non-transparent
 0.3–9.6 kbps
 Data Transmission
- Full duplex
- Synchronous, asynchronous, or synchronous packet data

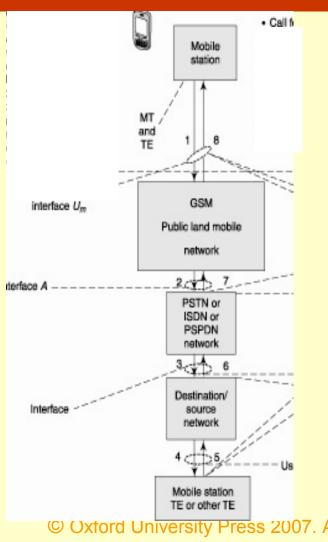
Integration of teleservices, bearer services, and supplementary services



Connection

- Establishes between two TEs—the source and the destination
- The destination TE may or may not belong to a GSM network

Connection between two terminal equipments or mobile terminals



Interfaces

- A mobile terminal acts as an interface between a communications network (for example, interface between the GSM public land mobile network) and terminal, TE — the source or destination of the service
- The TE used by a caller to connect and talk (communicate) and MT for mobile communication

Connection

 Depends on the source—destination network which may be a GSM, PSTN (public switched telephone network), ISDN (integrated services digital network), PSPDN (public switched public data network), or any other network carrying the data to the end-point TE

Connection from caller

- A caller TE transmits through interface 1 to a GSM public land mobile network
- Through 2 to a PSTN network
- Through 3 to a source—destination network
- Through 4 to a terminal or mobile station TE
- In place of the PSTN network, there may be an ISDN or PSPDN network

Connection from called TE to caller MT

 The connected TE communicates back by transmitting through interfaces 5, 6, 7, and 8

Sets of the Interfaces

- Four sets of interfaces (1, 8), (2, 7), (3, 6), and (4, 5). There is a transceiver in each set
- The symbol U_m (user mobile interface) conventionally denotes the interface (1, 8)
- Symbol A denotes a mobile network interface (2, 7) to a PSTN or other wired network

Four transceivers

- Transmit as well as receive in full duplex mode
- Full duplex mode means simultaneous two-way transmission
- The MT interface can also be half-duplex transmission
- Half duplex means that two-way transmission possible but not both ways at the same time

Teleservices

- Services offered by a mobile-service network to a caller (TE)
- Ttelephonic-voice at full data rate (13.4 kbps)
- Fax
- SMS
- Emergency number 112 for emergency calls

Teleservices

- MMS [supporting GIF, JPG, WBMP, teletext, and videotext access (GIF, JPG, and WBMP are formats of files that store pictures)]
- Point-to-point from a TE to another TE
- A point-to-point service is implemented using cellular communication

Additional teleservices (introduced in phase 2 of GSM)

- Half data-rate speech or enhanced fullrate speech services, and these may or may not be rendered by cellular and pointto-point access systems
- A GSM smart phone, which connects to a GSM public land mobile network

Additional teleservices

 A number of teleservices including phone, voice data (for example, recorded message played on auto-answer of incoming calls), SMS, and MMS to another GSM or PSTN network

Phase 2 Supplementary Services

- Caller line forwarding (redirection), caller line identification
- Line identification to the caller
- Closed user group formation
- Multiparty groupings (e.g., in an enterprise)
- Call holding, call waiting, and barring calls from specified numbers or groups

Phase 2 Supplementary Services

- Restricted provisioning of certain services to the users
- Internet and email access granted on special requests from users)
- Providing information regarding call charges, remaining phone account balance, etc

Bearer services

 Transmission of data (voice signals are also transmitted as data) between two user network interfaces [(1,8) and (4,5) using the intermediate interfaces [(2,7) and (3,6)] at a mobile network

Bearer

- Means a set of data which is transmitted from or received by a TE i.e., the voicedata or data set that has been formatted in certain specified formats
- This data transmits at certain standardized rates through the interfaces

Bearer

 Voice-data— data that is obtained after digitizing, coding, encoding, appending error detection and correction bits, and encrypting of a voice signal

Bearer Services

- Each TE has a user interface
- The interface (1, 8) of a mobile station connects the MT to a GSM public land mobile network
- The interface (4, 5) of a PSTN phone connects to a PSTN network

Bearer Services

- An intermediate PSTN network acts as an interface for a GSM public land mobile network
- In place of PSTN, there may be ISDN, PSPDN, or some other network

Bearer service (service through the interfaces)

- (a) transparent and uses data rates of 2.4 kbps, 4.8 kbps, or 9.6 kbps or
- (b) non-transparent and uses lower data rates (300 bps to 9.6 kbps

Bearer services classification

- Synchronous data transfer
- Asynchronous data transfer
- Synchronous data packet transfer

Summary

- GSM 900/1800/1900 bands
- Teleservices
- Supplementary services
- Bearer services
- Connection using interfaces
- Four type of interfaces

End of Lesson 01 GSM Services