GSM Network and Services



UMTS and IMS - the future of 3GPP

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3GPP process

- Release 99
 - new radio interface, WCDMA
- Release 04
 - separation of MSC into switching and logical nodes
 - ATM as transport layer
- Release 05
 - Removing of Circuit Switched domain (optional)
 - IP as transport layer
 - IMS for applications







R99





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WCDMA

- Wide band
 - 5 MHz carrier
- Code Division
 - used for both multiple access and cells
 - frequency division duplex, but there is a specification for time division duplex
- Pros
 - higher max bit rate
 - more robust carrier, softer handover, ...
 - flexible resource sharing!
 - 155MHz of new spectrum!

HSDPA

- High Speed Downlink Packet Access
 - a shared channel
 - downlink only
 - speed > 10 Mb/s
 - smart retransmission
- A WLAN killer?



QoS in 3GPP

- More QoS parameters
 - conversational: fixed delay, fixed bit rate
 - streaming: variable delay, fixed bit rate
 - interactive: variable delay, variable bit rate
 - background: "best effort
- IP core network needs to support QoS
 - DiffServ, MPLS, ..
- How is QoS supported over the air?



IP in 3GPP



Voice in 3GPP Rel 04



"All-IP"

- "All IP" describes how all transport layers in Rel 5/6 are replaced by IP.
- User IP is transported on top of different IP layers.
- The IP layers can be implemented on top of ATM, SDH, Ethernet, ...



IMS - Rel 05

- IP Multimedia Subsystem
- An application network:
 - VolP

- - -

- IM, messaging, presence
- streaming, video, audio..
- location based services
- All services can be delivered without IMS, so why IMS?
- It's easier to charge for services!





IMS – the good part

- IMS uses SIP as the session management protocol.
- Applications are not defined by 3GPP, rather existing protocols are supported allowing easier deployment of applications.

