

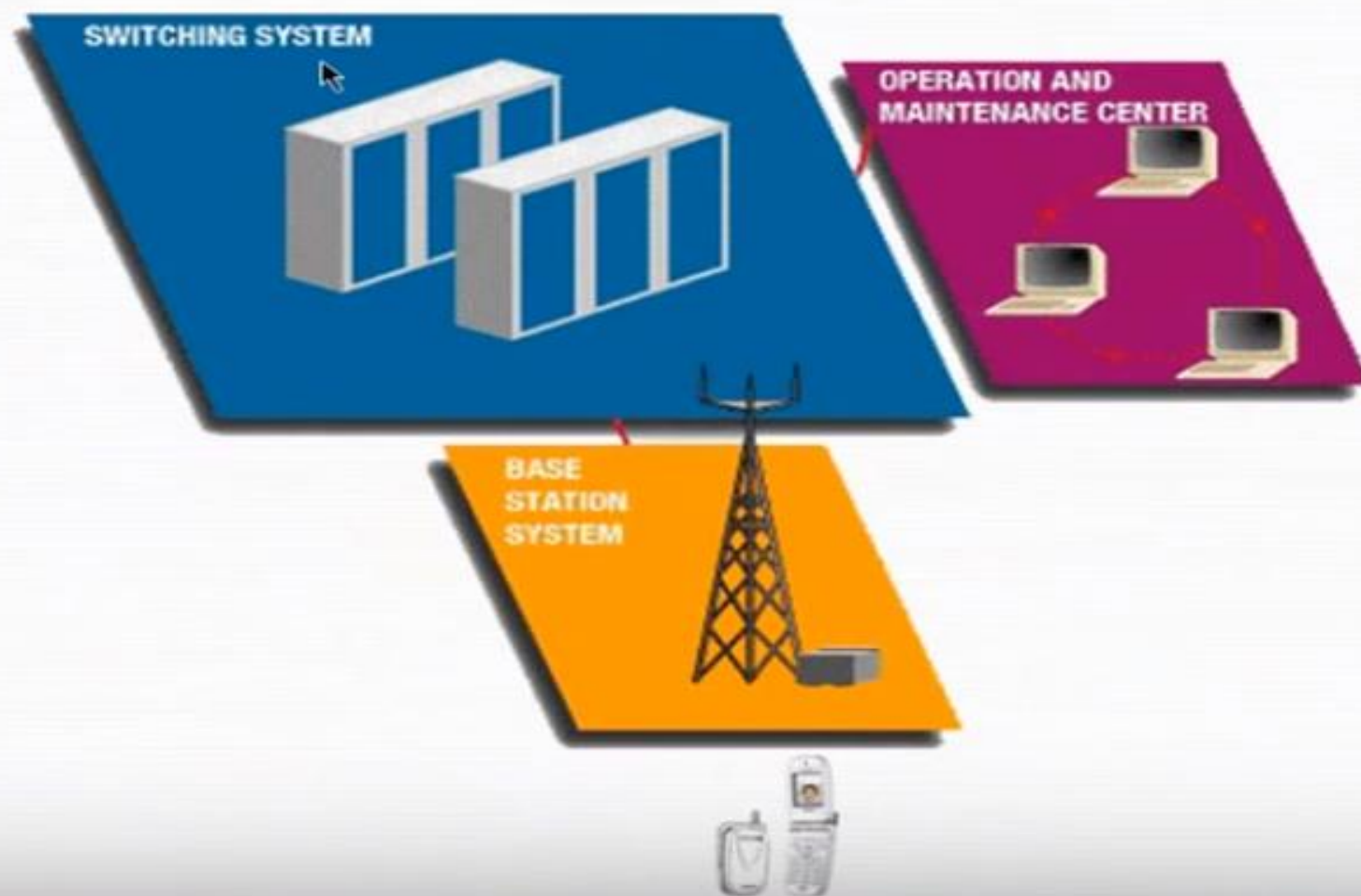
GSM

Global System for Mobile Communication

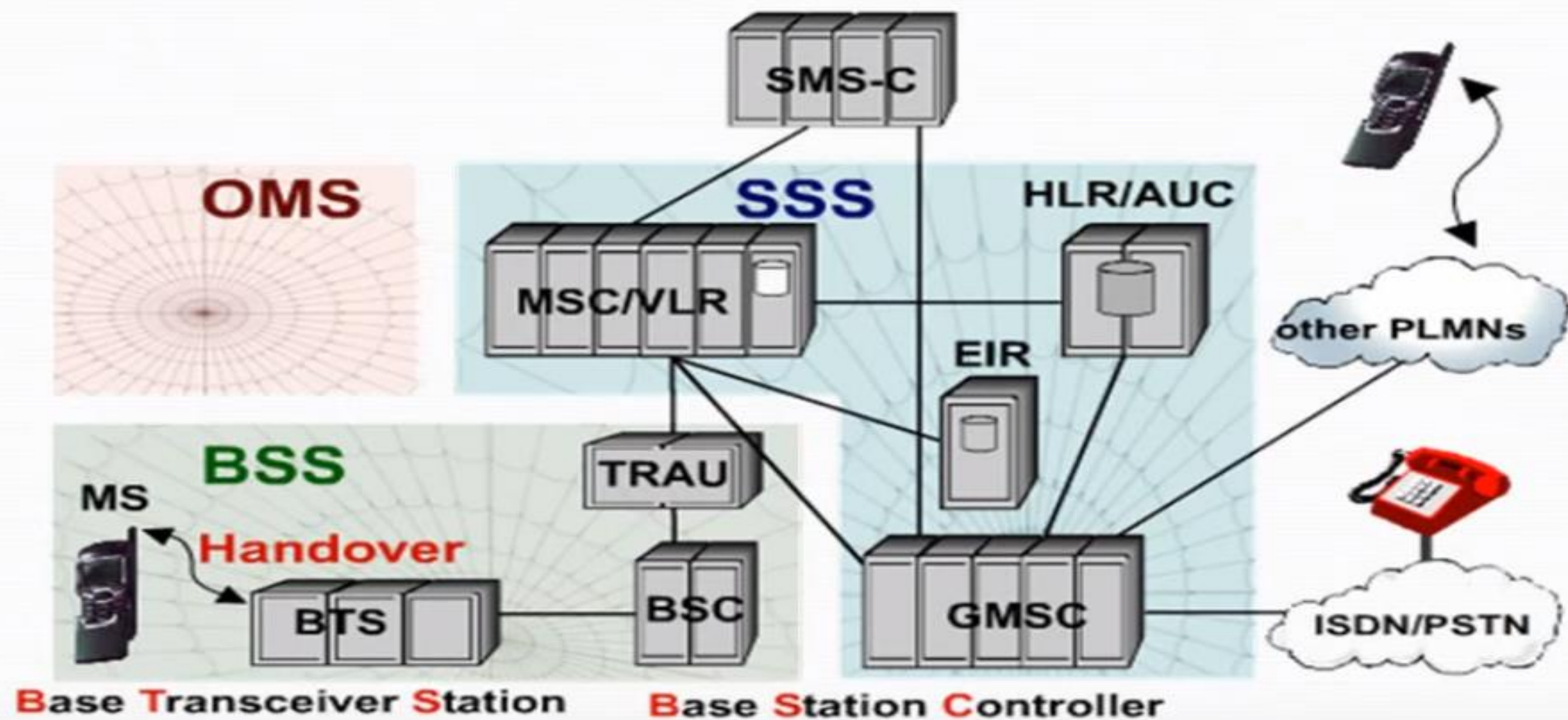
Hany El-Ghaish

GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

- GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



PLAN

RSS

MS

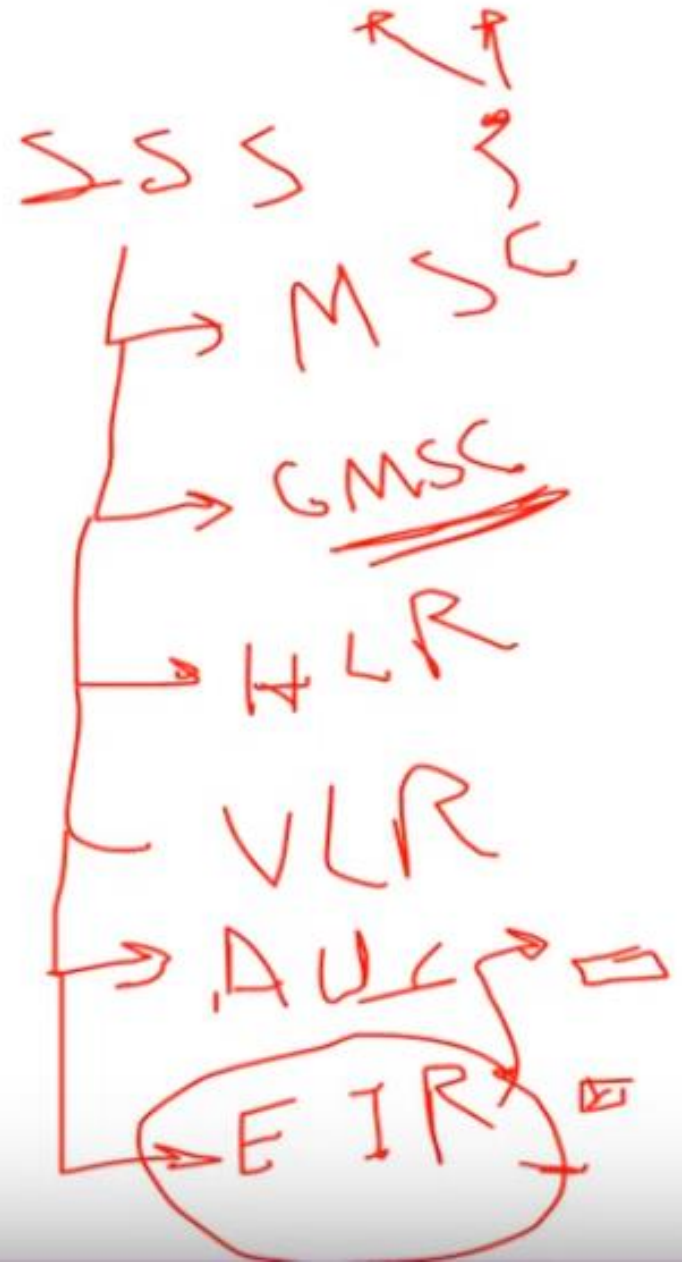
BSS

BS

BT

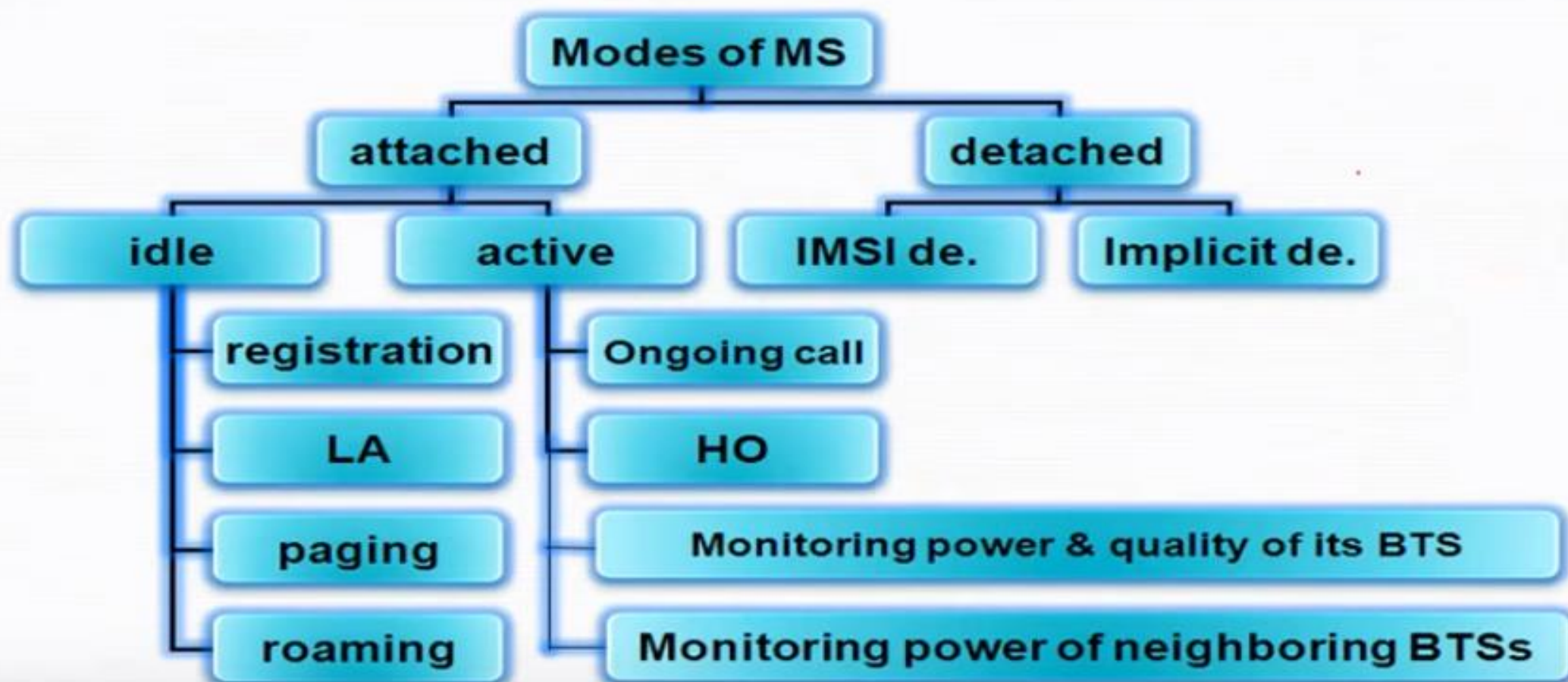
TRAU

SS



GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

-The Mobile station (MS)



Types of MSs

Vehicle mounted MS

- ☐ Mounted to dashboard of vehicle.
- ☐ Antenna mounted on outside.
- ☐ More powerful.

Transportable MS

- ☐ Can be handheld.
- ☐ Antenna is not connected to handset.

Handheld MS

- ☐ Hand carried
- ☐ Antenna connected to handset.
- ☐ Pocket-sized.
- ☐ Can be vehicle mounted.

GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

-The Mobile station (MS)

1- Mobile equipment (ME)

- it is the terminal used by user
- Can be purchased from any store
- Without SIM no calls can be made
- It has an International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI)



IDENTITY NUMBERS

The IMEI:

- Is a 15-digit number
- Verifies that the mobile station is type-approved and not stolen



GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

2- Subscriber identity module (SIM) .

An electronic microchip for storing information

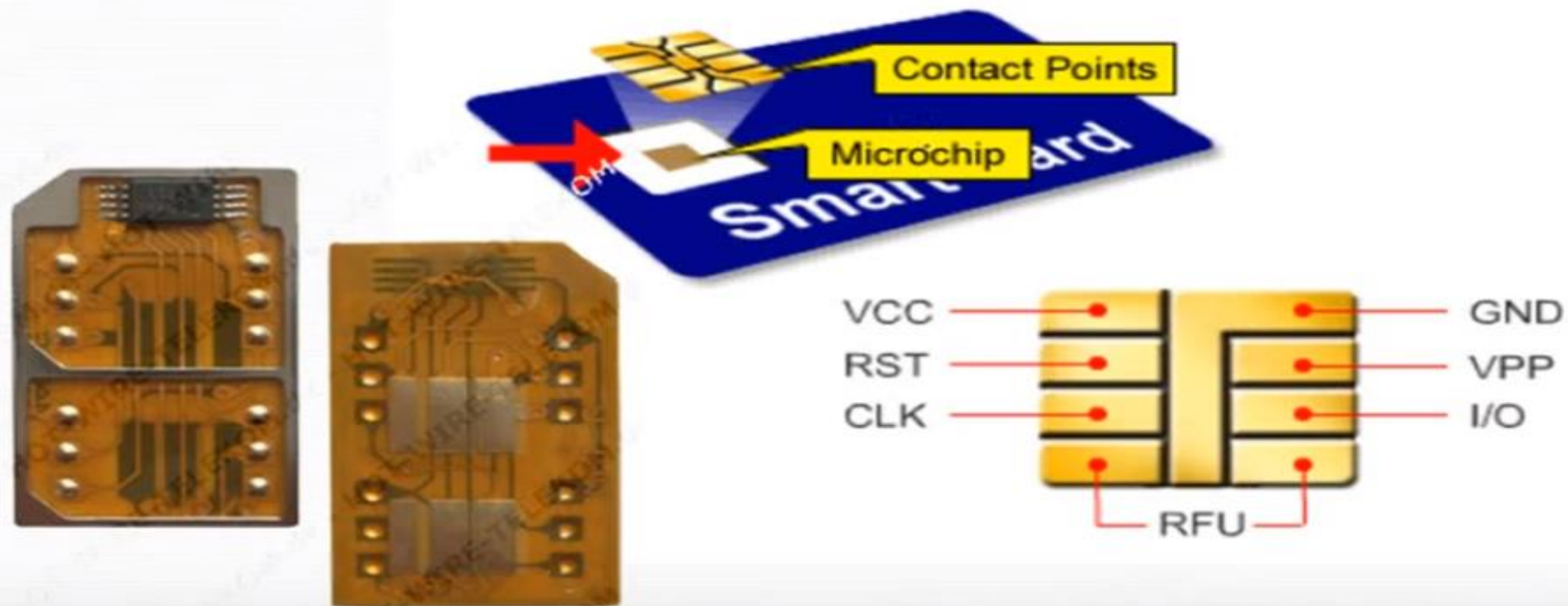
Information stored on SIM includes:

- Subscriber identification
- Charging
- Security



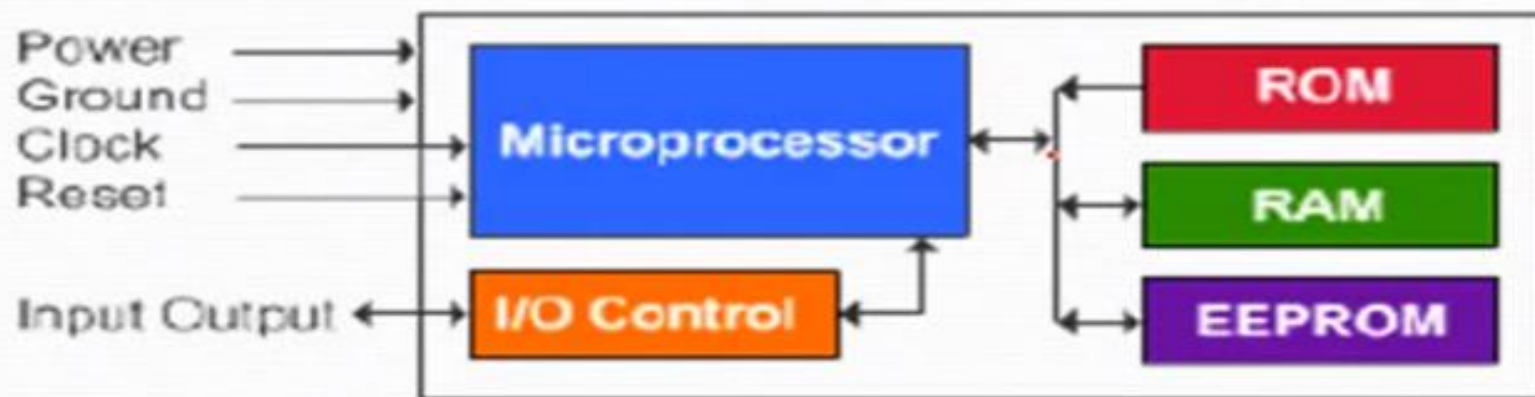
GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

2- Subscriber identity module (SIM)



GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

2- Subscriber identity module (SIM)



- CPU: Central Processing Unit - Microprocessor
- ROM: Read Only Memory (Non Volatile)
- EEPROM: Electrically Erasable Programmable RO Memory (Non Volatile)
- RAM: Random Access Memory (Volatile)

IDENTITY NUMBERS

MSISDN

Mobile Station ISDN

IMSI

International Mobile Subscriber Identity

MSRN

Mobile Station Roaming Number

TMSI

Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity Number

~~Fixed Fixed~~

LM SI

HLR

SIM

MSISDN

no.

IM SI → LVA
on / off

LAI →

A₃

A₅

A₈

K_i

A₈

L
change

IDENTITY NUMBERS

The MSISDN:

- Is the number dialed to reach a mobile station
- Has a maximum of 15 digits

SWEDEN:  -  -  - 

International Prefix	CC Country Code	NDC National Destination Code	SN (7 digits in North America) Subscriber Number
-------------------------	-----------------------	--	---

IDENTITY NUMBERS

MSISDN

Mobile Station ISDN

IMSI

International Mobile Subscriber Identity

MSRN

Mobile Station Roaming Number

TMSI

Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity Number

IDENTITY NUMBERS

The MSISDN:

- Is the number dialed to reach a mobile station
- Has a maximum of 15 digits

SWEDEN:



IDENTITY NUMBERS

The IMSI is the non-dialable number for identifying a subscriber in the GSM network. The IMSI is stored on the SIM card.



AUSTRALIA:

505

01

0987654321

MCC
Mobile
Country
Code

MNC
Mobile
Network
Code

MSIN
Mobile Subscriber
Identity Number

IDENTITY NUMBERS

The MSRN is used to route a call to the serving MSC/VLR service area of the called subscriber.

FRANCE:



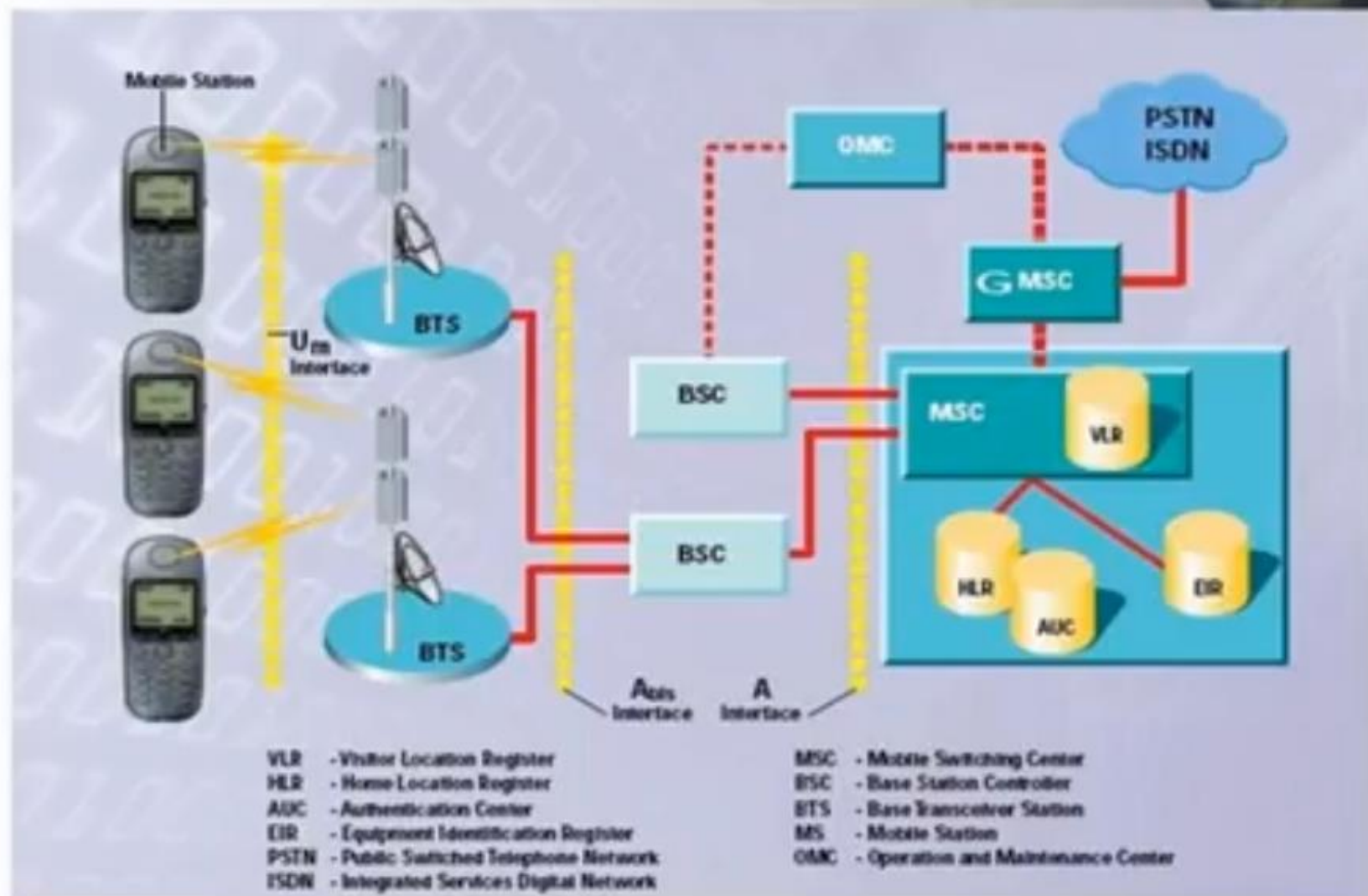
IDENTITY NUMBERS

A TMSI:

- Used instead of the IMSI within an MSC/VLR service area
- Keeps the subscriber's IMSI confidential

2463720

GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

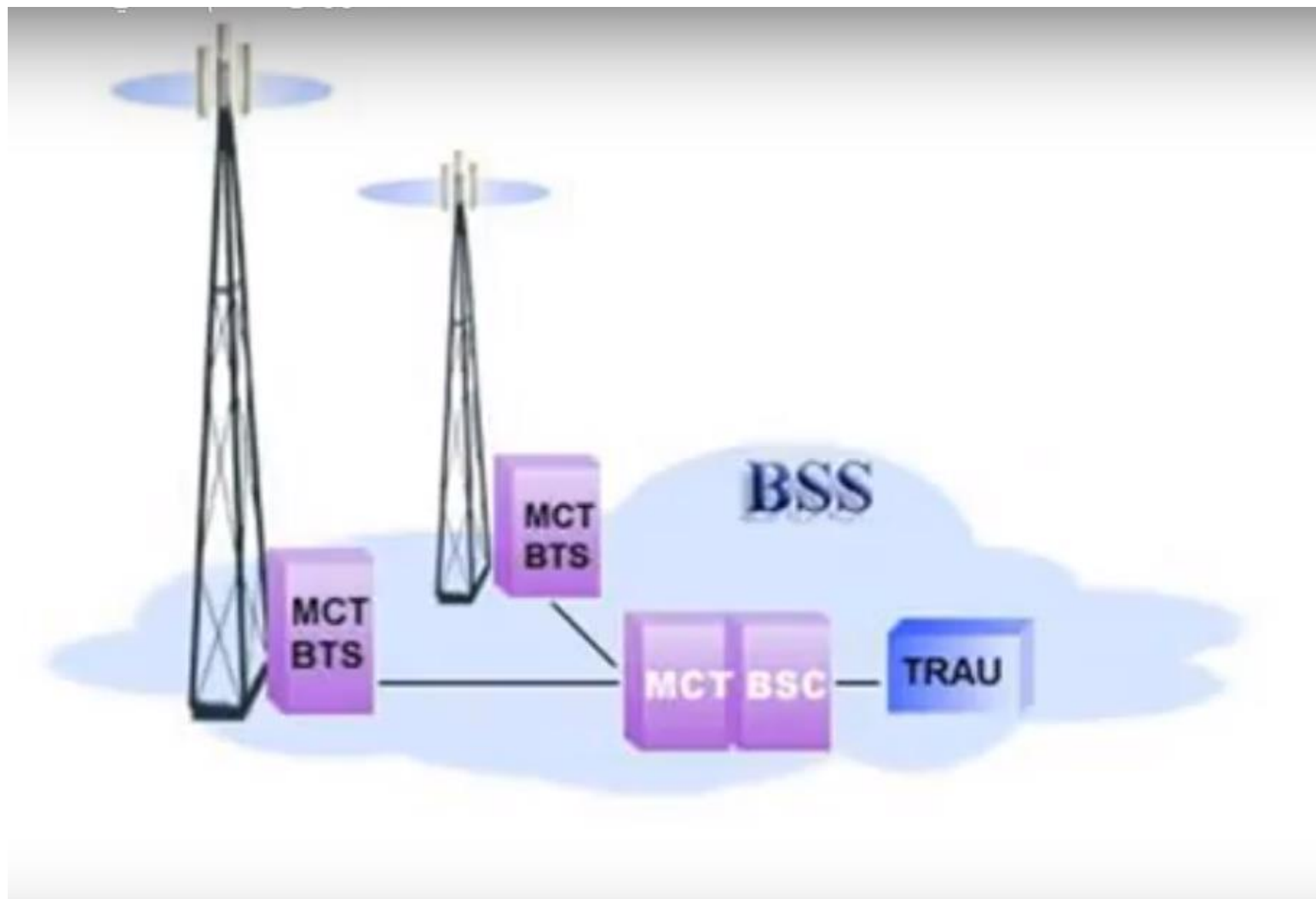


GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

-The base station subsystem (BSS)

1- The Base Transceiver station (BTS)

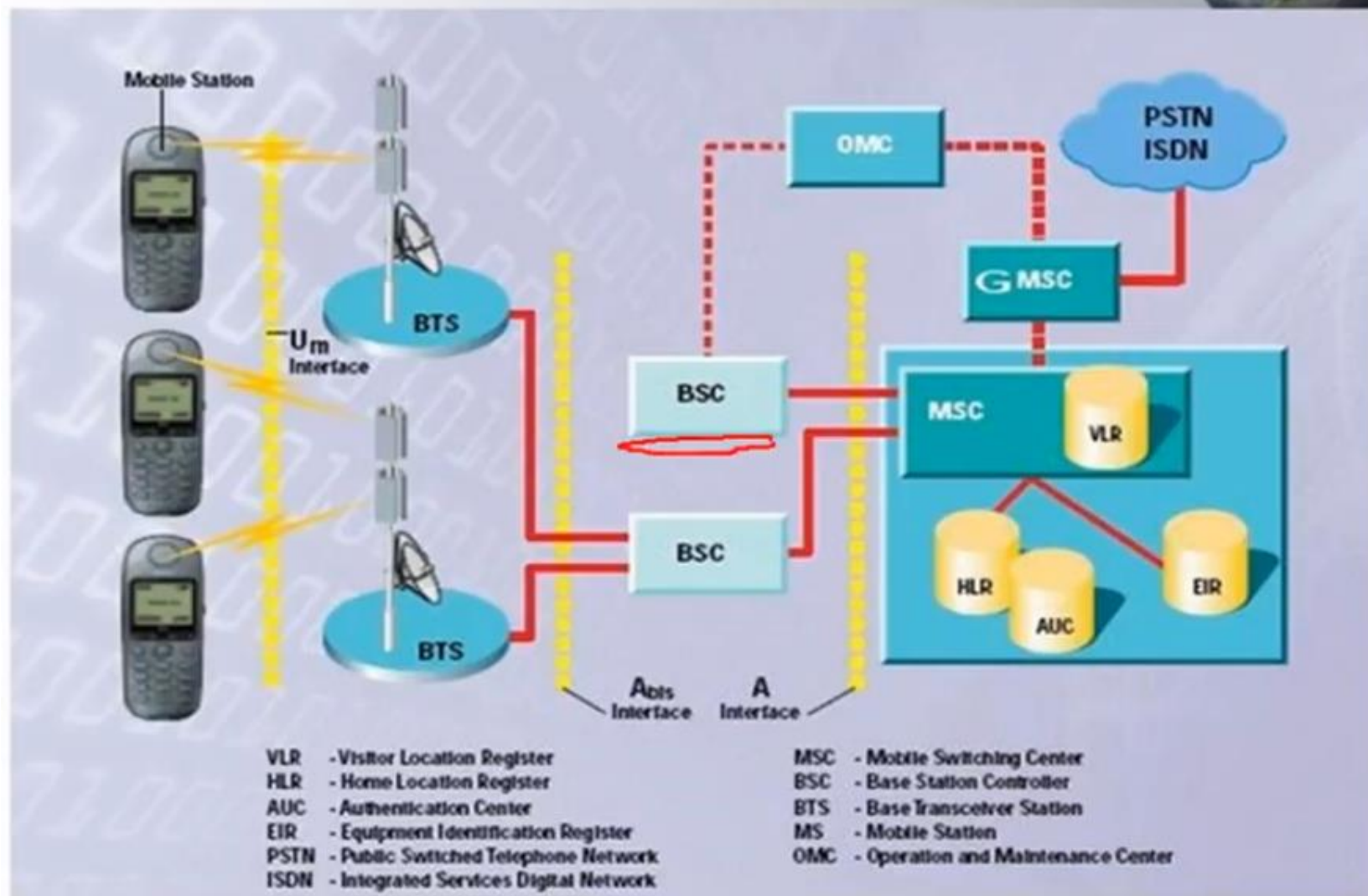
- it contains the RF transmission equipment
- Each cell has one BTS
- Each BTS consists of one or more transceiver
- It has an International cell global Identity (CGI)
- It performs channel coding, ciphering and modulation



- Base Transceiver station



GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



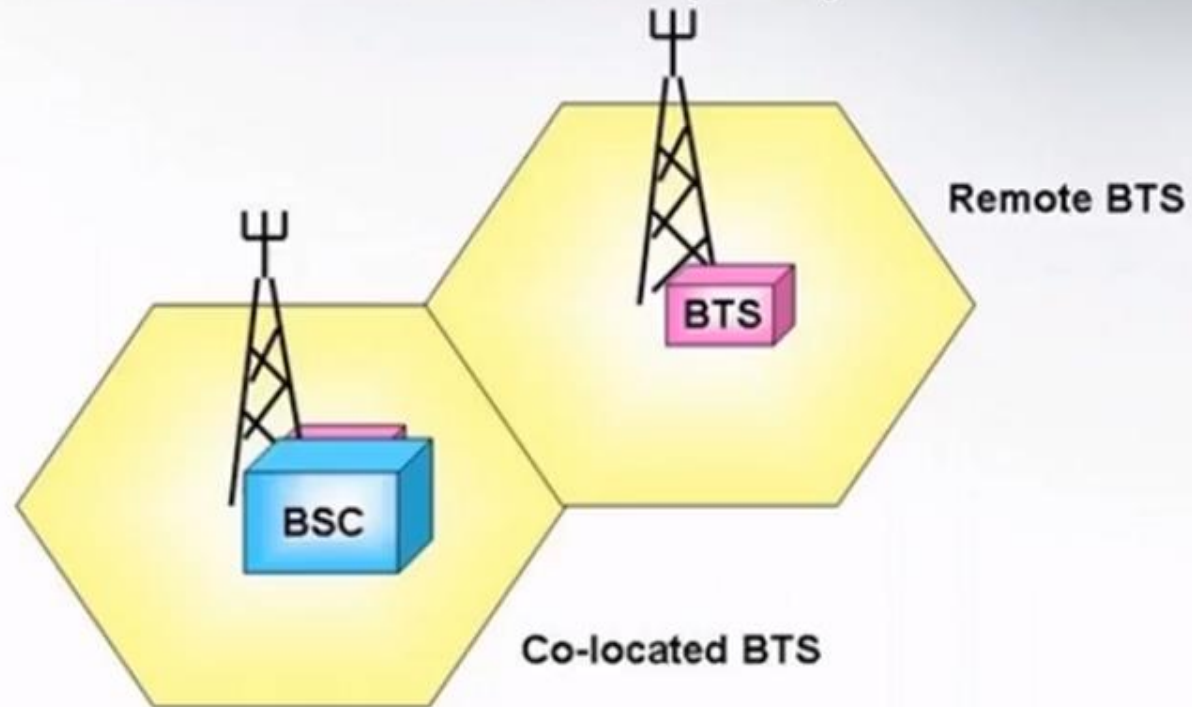
2- The base station controller (BSC)

-It carries out all control functions in the BSS as:

- 1. Paging**
- 2. Channel allocation**
- 3. Dynamic power control**
- 4. Handover**
- 5. Frequency hopping**

GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

■ The base station controller (BSC)

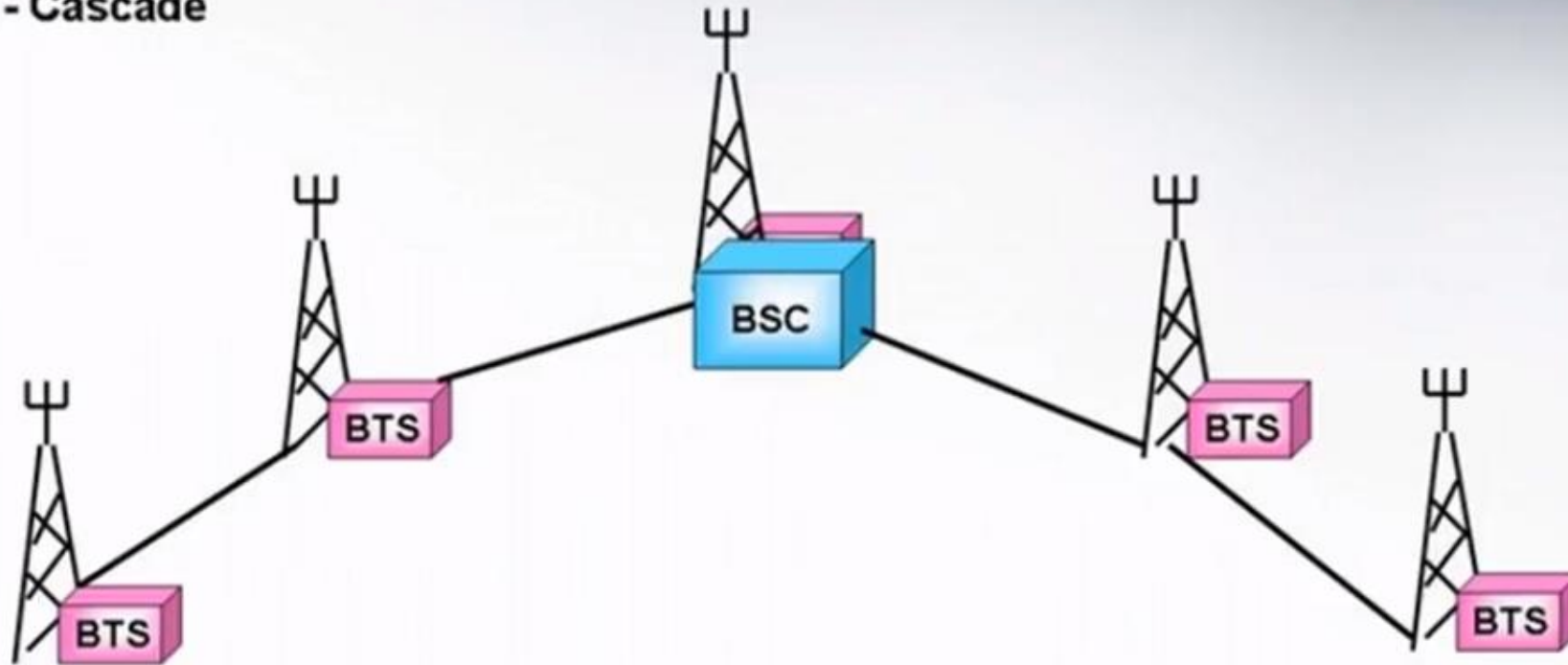


GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



BSS Link configuration

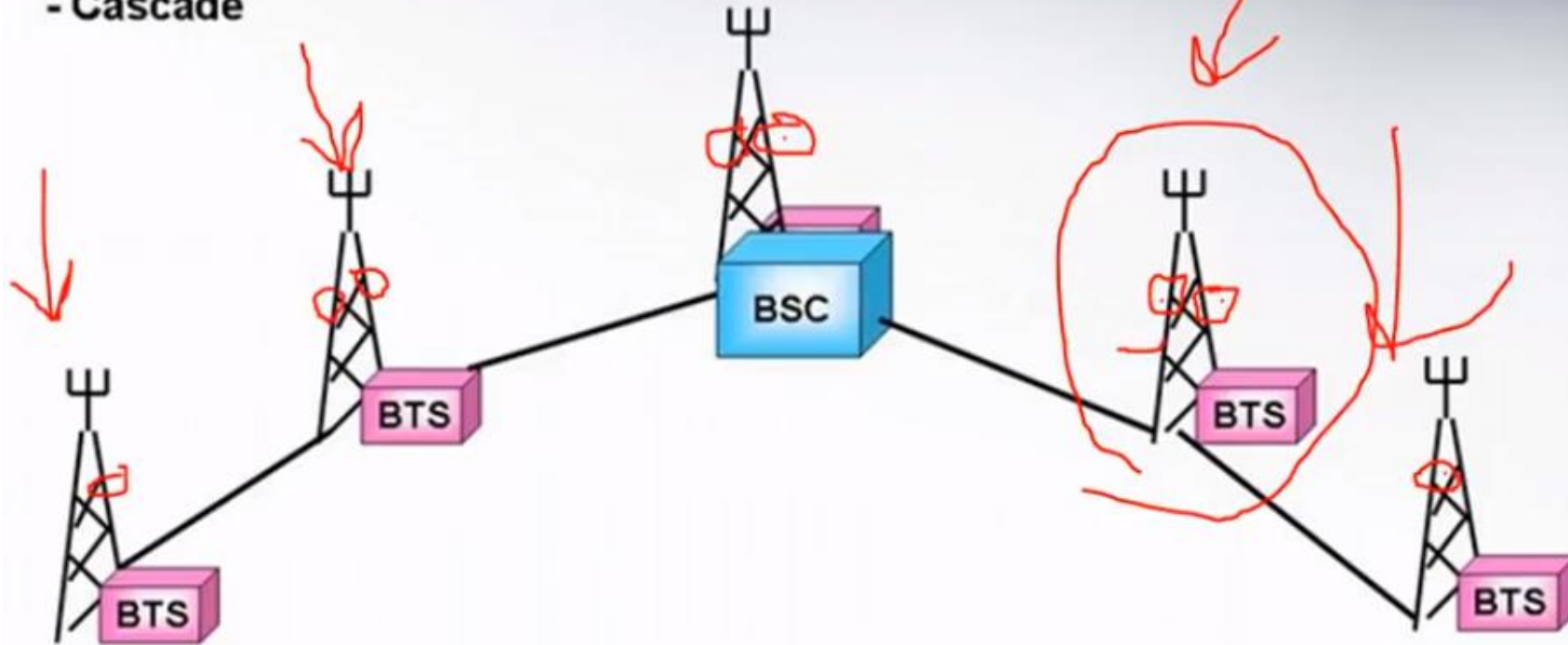
- Cascade



GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

BSS Link configuration

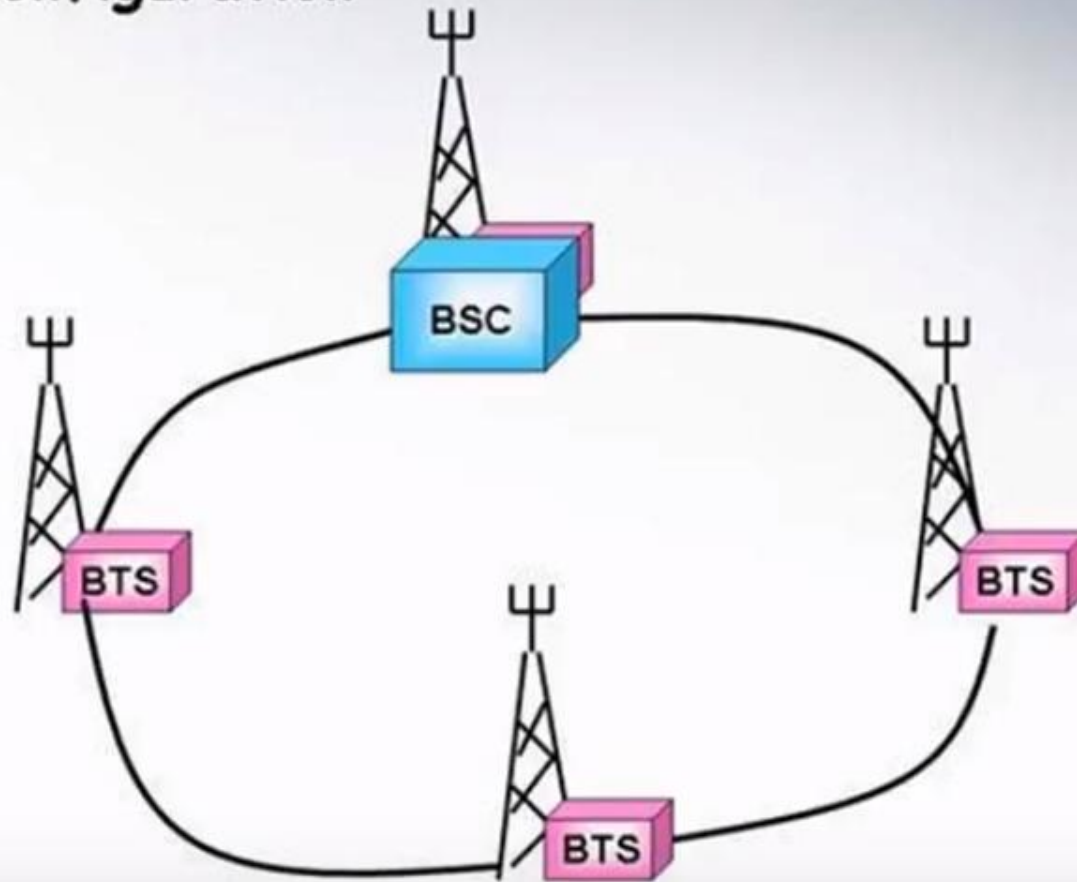
- Cascade



GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

BSS Link configuration

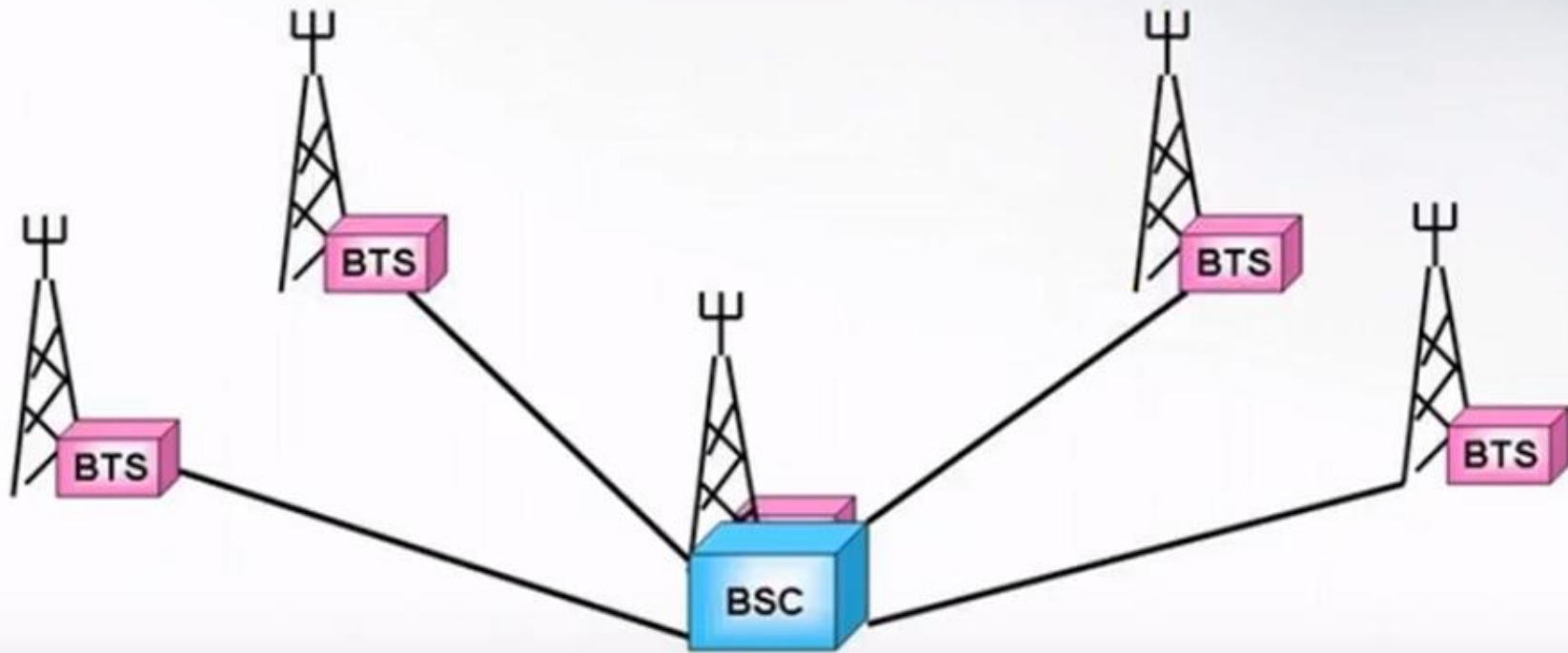
- loop

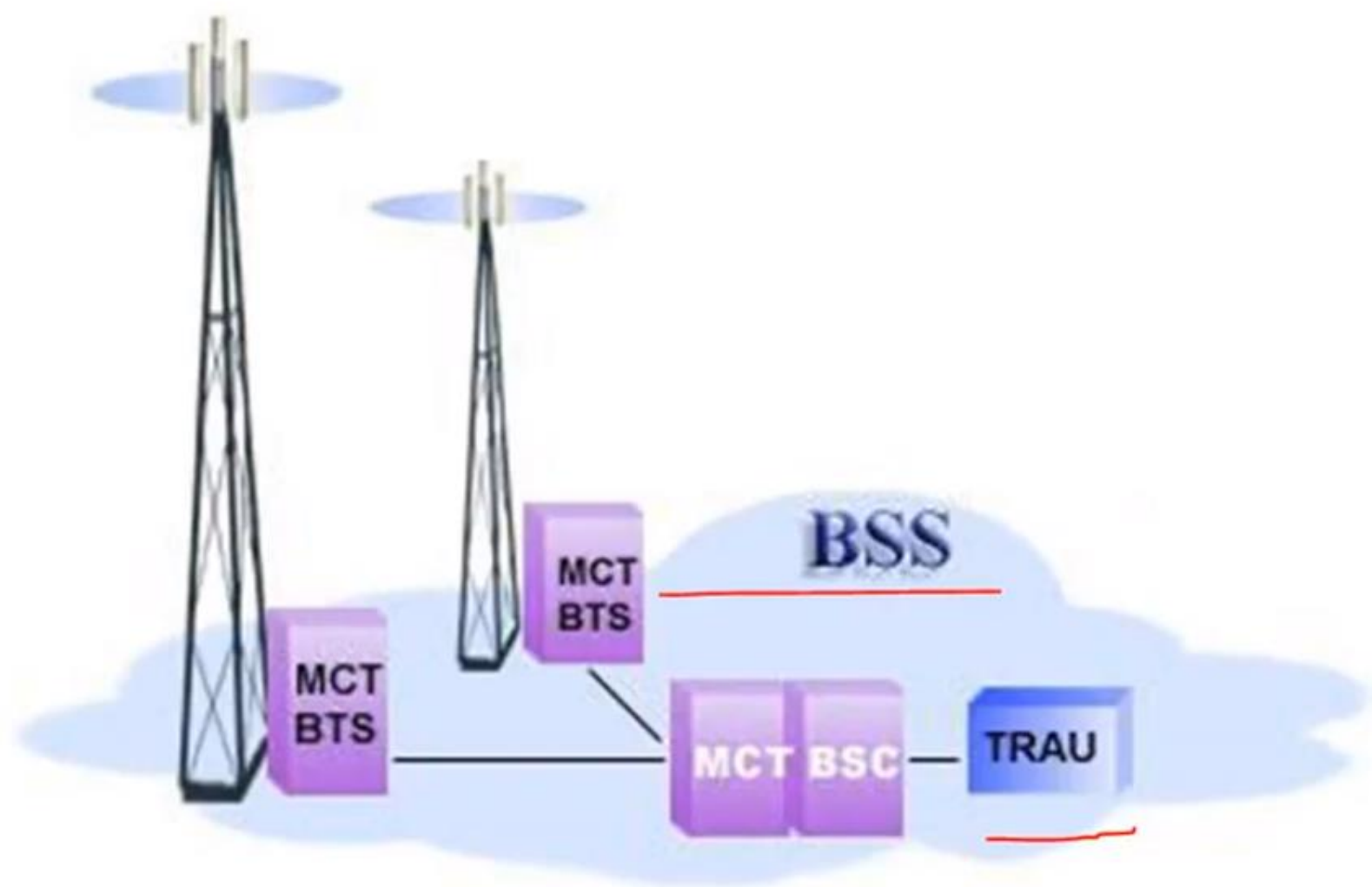


GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

BSS Link configuration

- Star

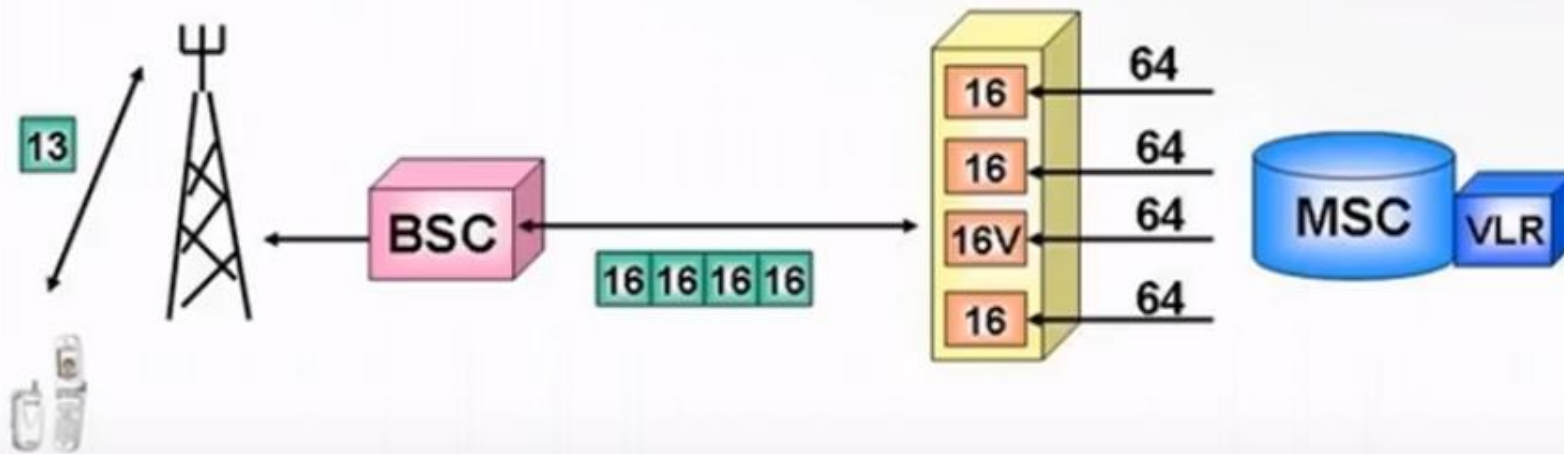




GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

3- The transcoding and rate adaptation unit (TRAU)

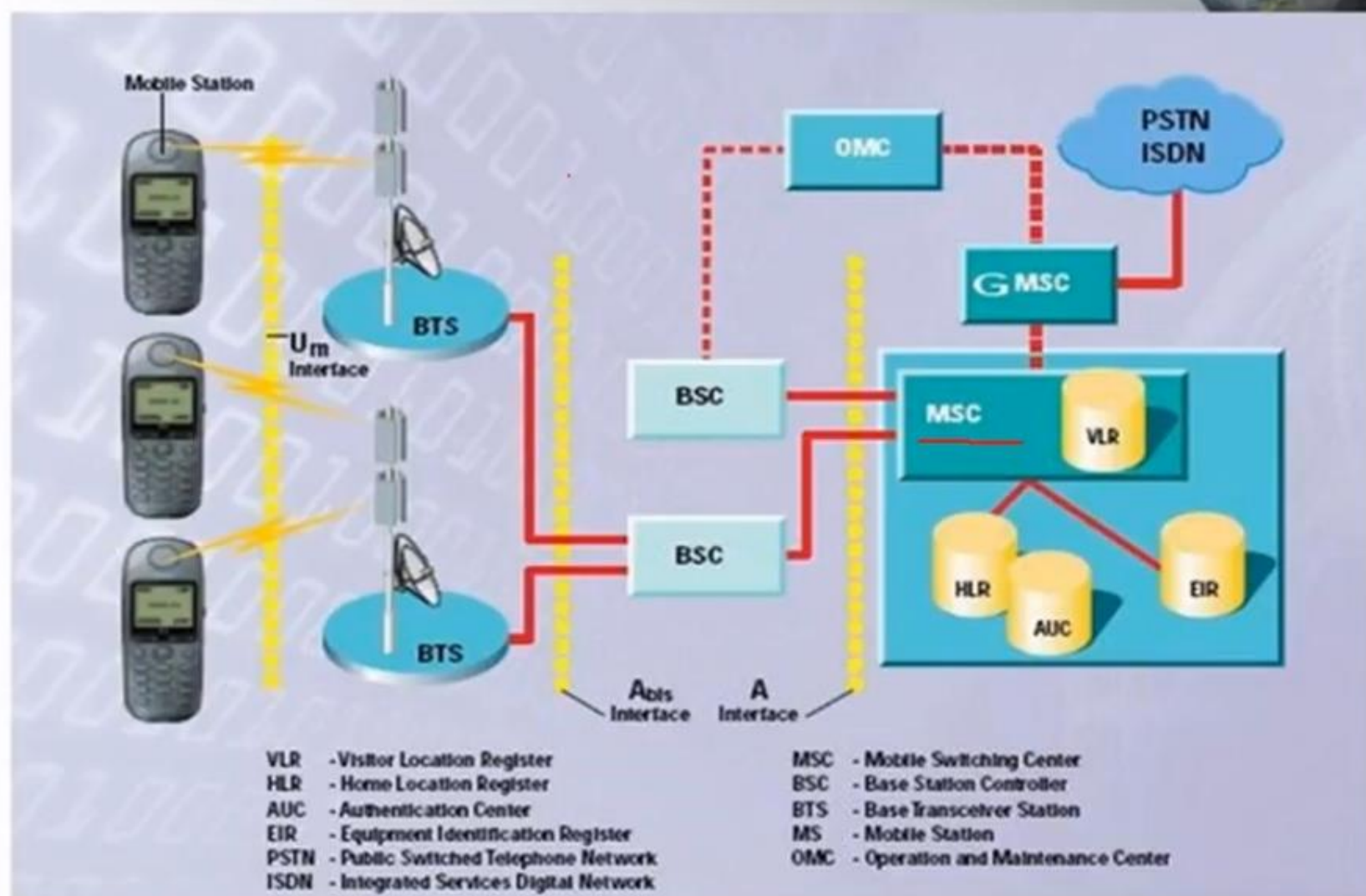
- It is used for speech compression/decompression
- Also adaptation of data to the requirement of the air interface



- Transcoding and rate adaptation unit



GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



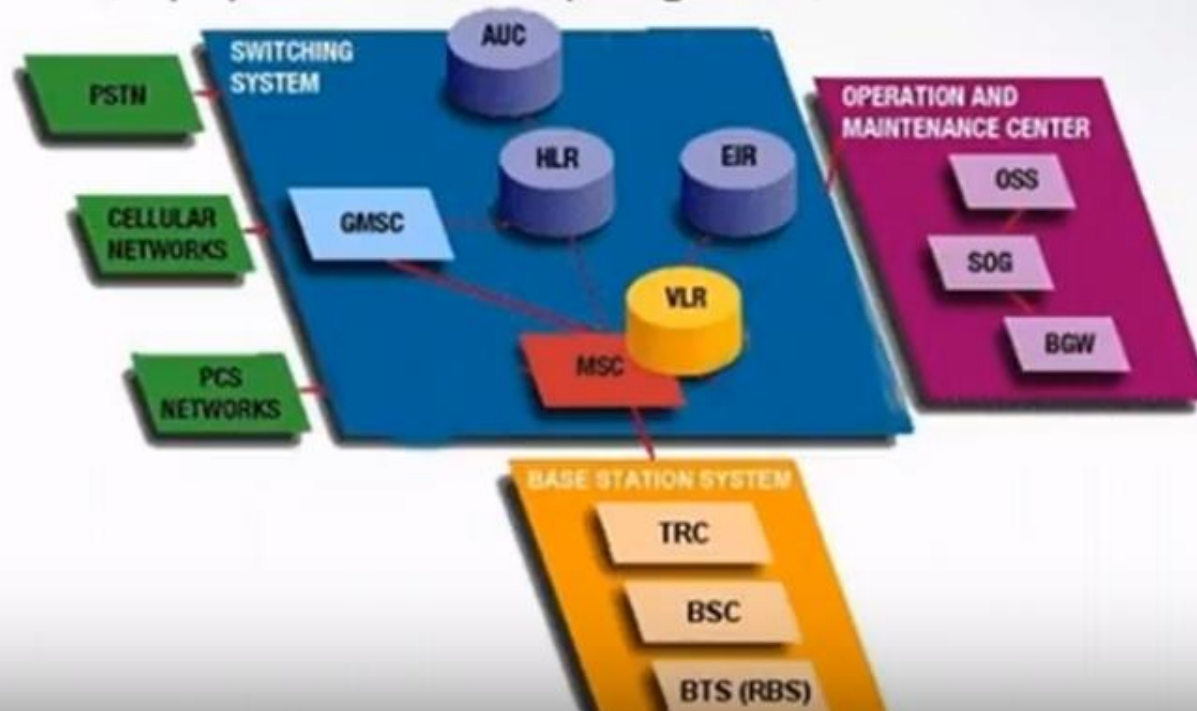
- The Mobile service switching center (MSC)

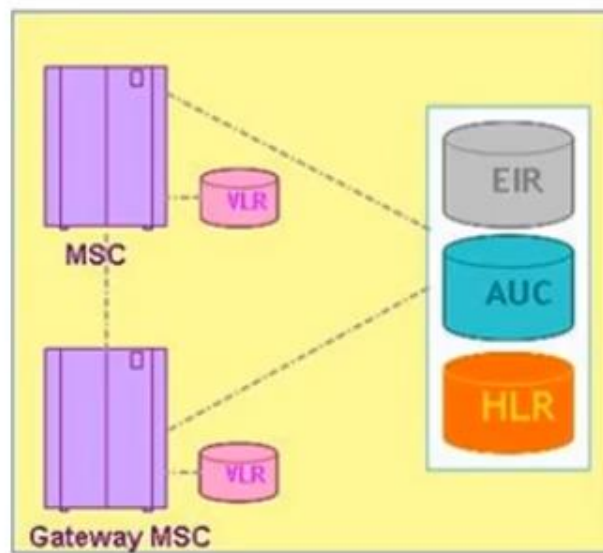
- It is an electronic computerized exchange provides the interface between MS and the fixed network
- It will not contain any subscriber parameters

1. Charging
2. Switching and call routing
3. Communication with HLR and VLR
4. Communication with other MSCs
5. Control of connected BSCs

GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

- The MSC is connected to:
 1. HLR (Home location register)
 2. VLR (Visitor location register)
 3. AUC (Authentication register)
 4. EIR (Equipment identity register)



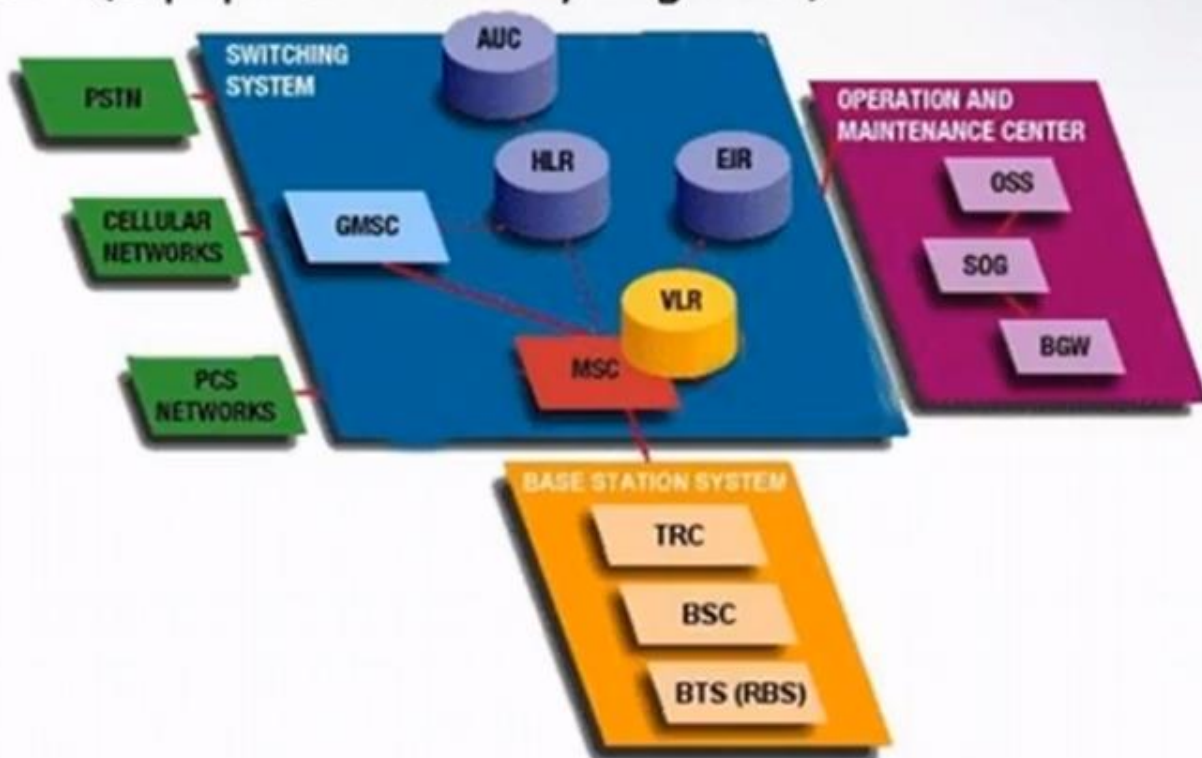


IMSI	MSISDN	Visiting MSC/VLR	Allowed Service
IMSI	MSISDN	Visiting MSC/VLR	Allowed Service
IMSI	MSISDN	Visiting MSC/VLR	Allowed Service
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GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



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 2. VLR (Visitor location register)
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 4. EIR (Equipment identity register)



GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



2. VLR (Visitor location register)

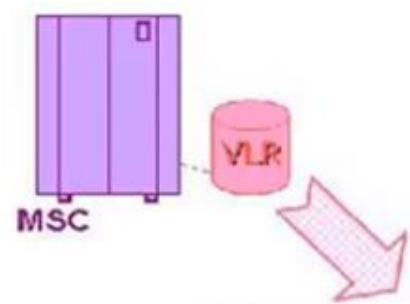
- A temporary storage location for subscription information for MSs which are within MSC service area
- VLR contains :
 - Mobile status (free, busy,...etc)
 - Temporary MS identity (TMSI)
 - Temporary MS roaming number (MSRN)

GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



2. VLR (Visitor location register)

- A temporary storage location for subscription information for MSs which are within MSC service area
- VLR contains :
 - Mobile status (free, busy,...etc)
 - Temporary MS identity (TMSI)
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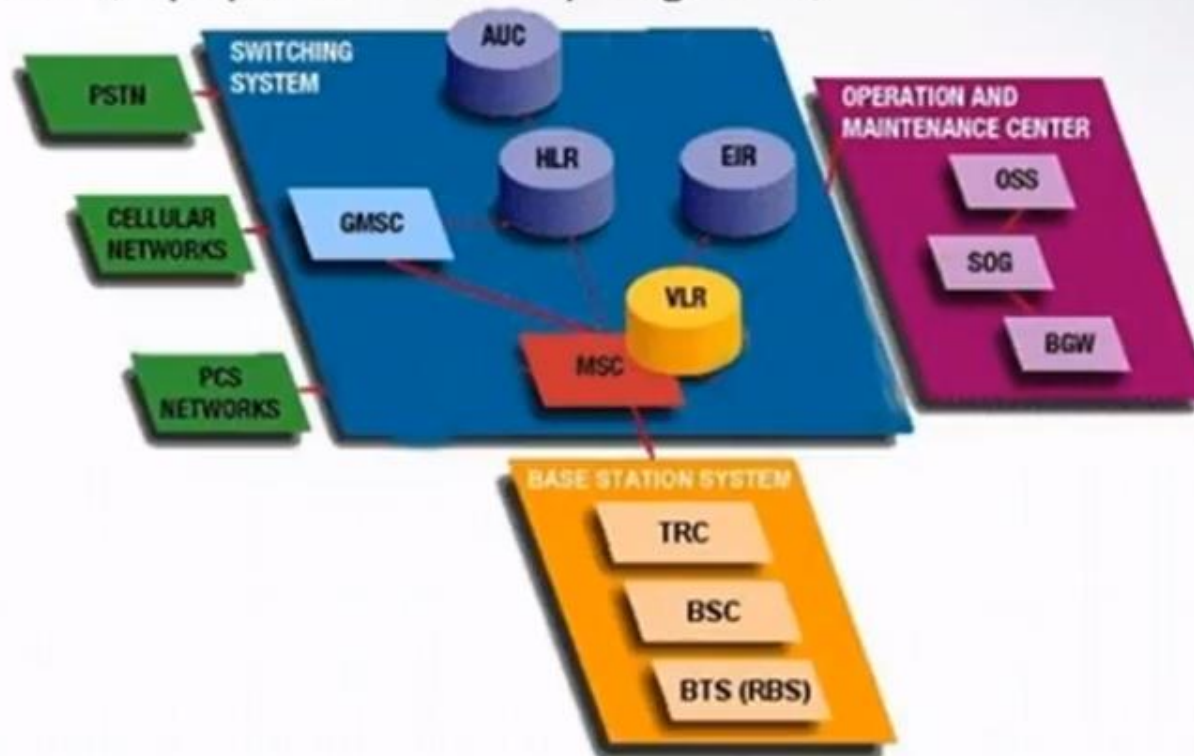


IMSI	MSISDN	Location Area	Allowed Service
IMSI	MSISDN	Location Area	Allowed Service
IMSI	MSISDN	Location Area	Allowed Service
IMSI	MSISDN	Location Area	Allowed Service
IMSI	MSISDN	Location Area	Allowed Service

GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



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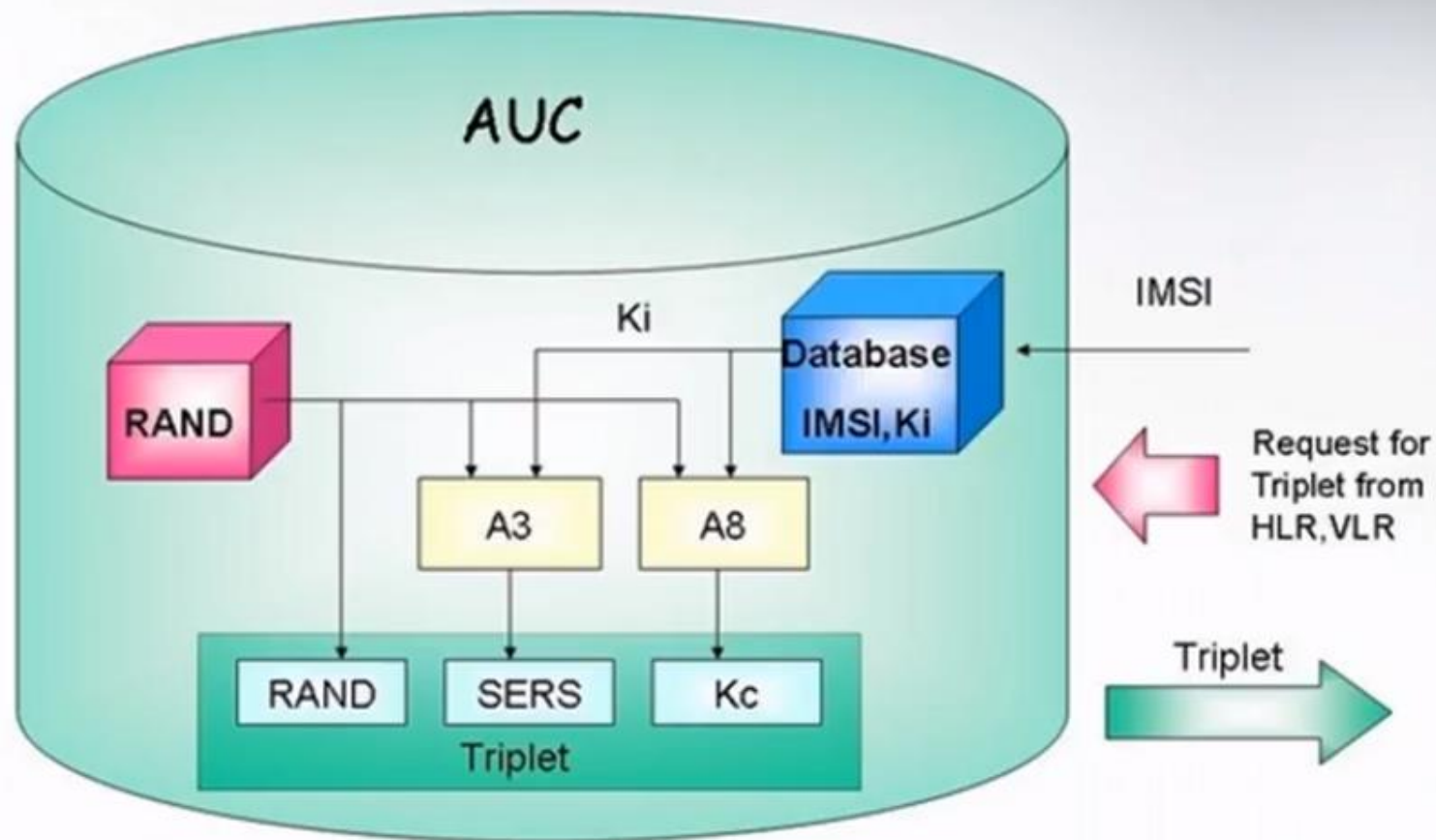


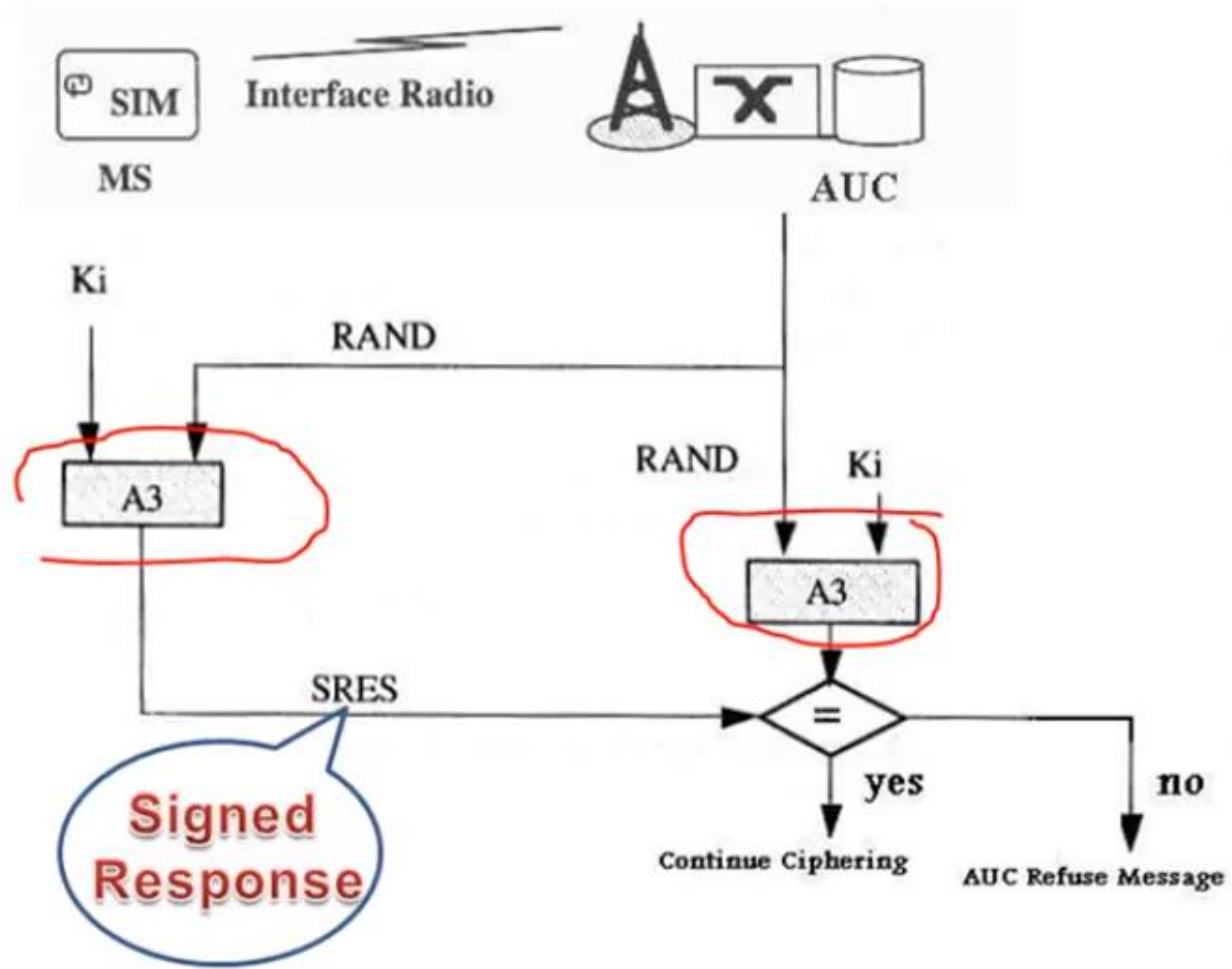
GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

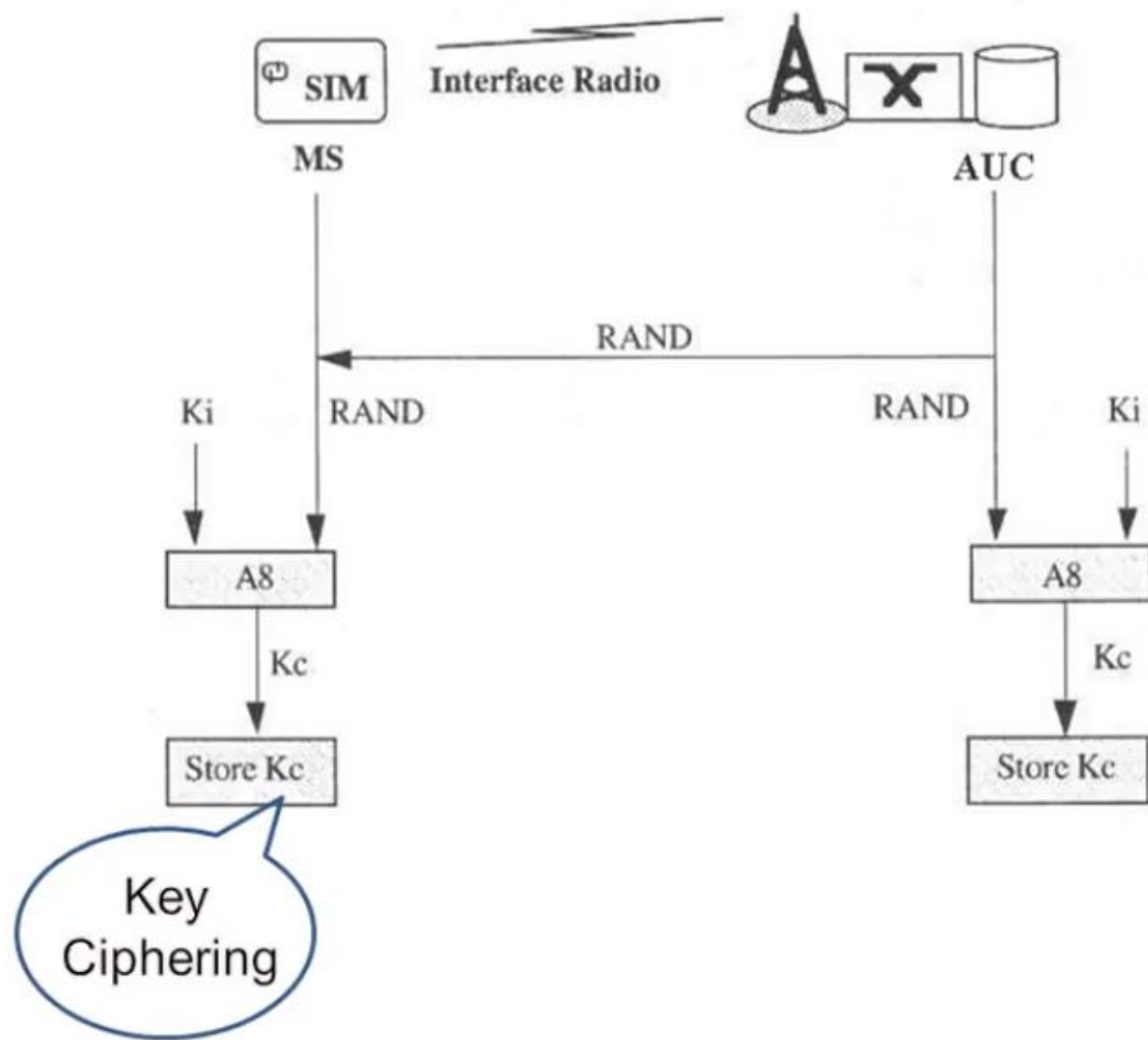


3. Authentication

- It is a processor system that performs the authentication function



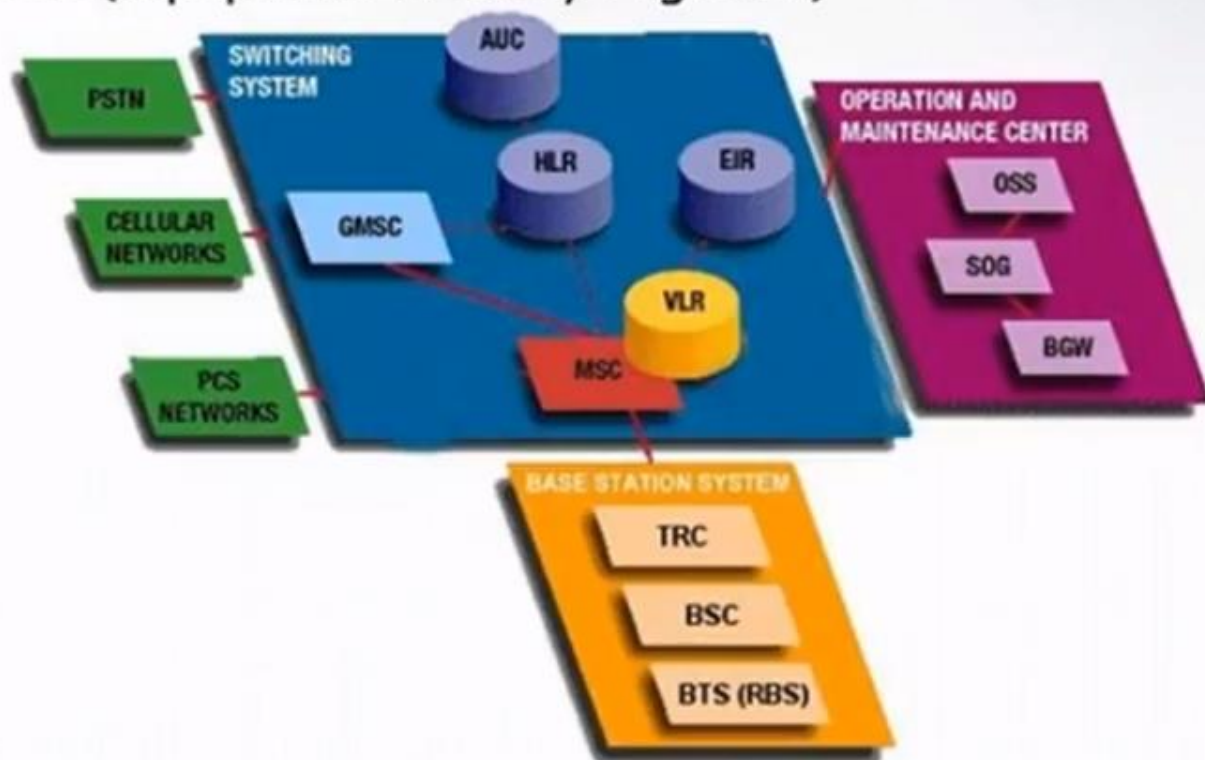




GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



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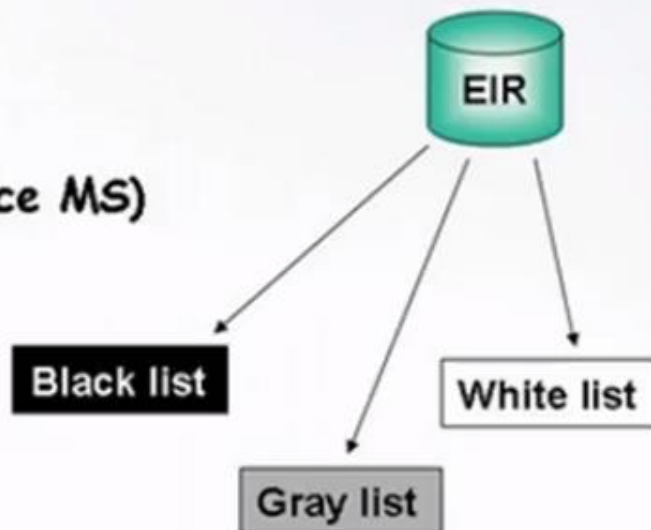


GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



4. EIR (Equipment identity register)

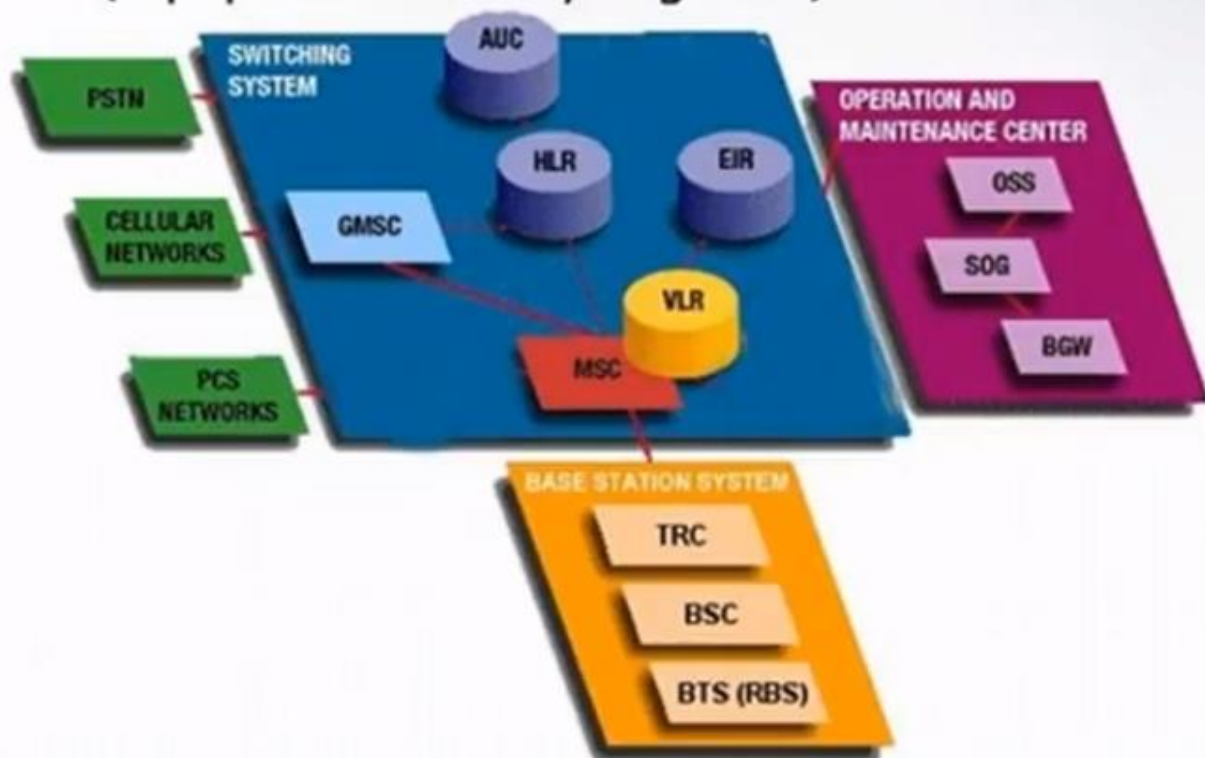
- As the subscriber and equipment are separate in GSM so we use a separate authentication process for MS equipment
- EIR is a centralized database for validation of international mobile equipment identity (IMEI)
- EIR contains 3 lists:
 - White list (for valid MS equipment)
 - Black list (for stolen or denied service MS)
 - Gray list (for mal-performance MS [e.g. faulty software])



GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



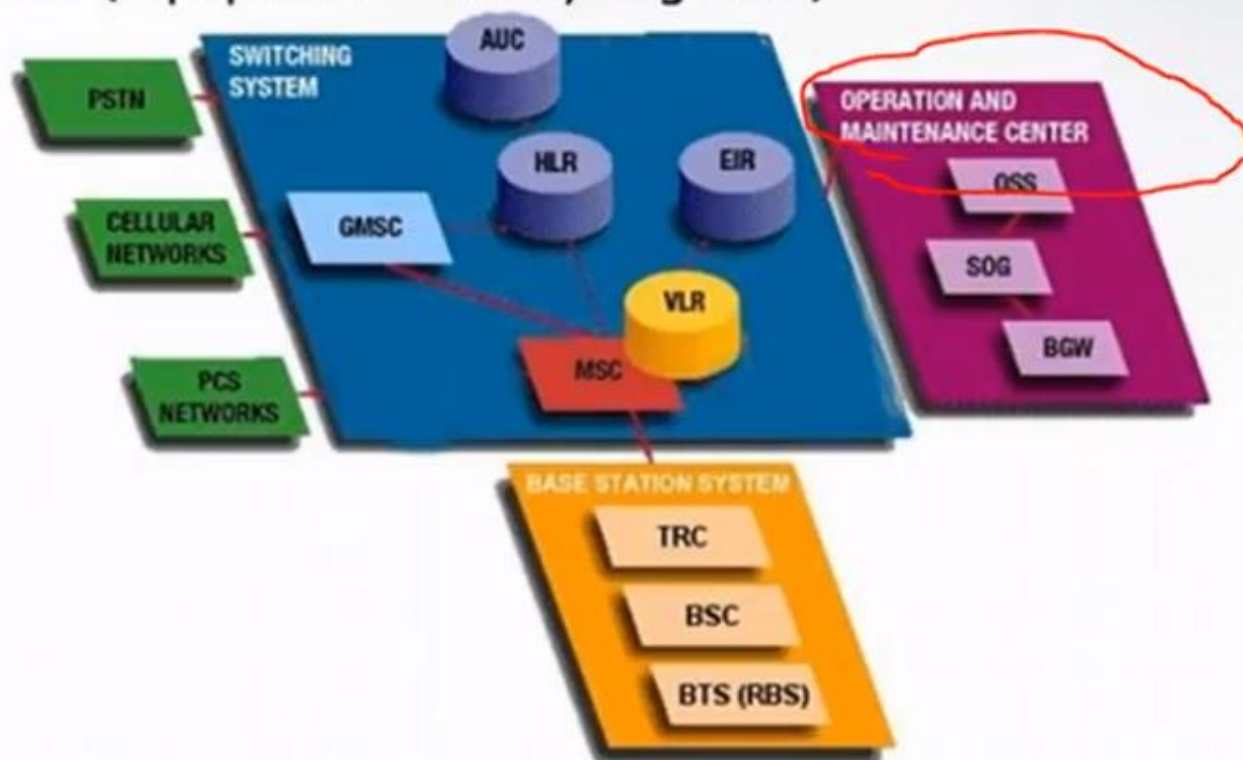
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GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



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 4. EIR (Equipment identity register)



GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



3-The Operation and maintenance center (OMC):-

A-The Operation and Maintenance Center for Radio part (BSS) (OMC-R)

B-The Operation and Maintenance Center for switching parts (OMC-S)

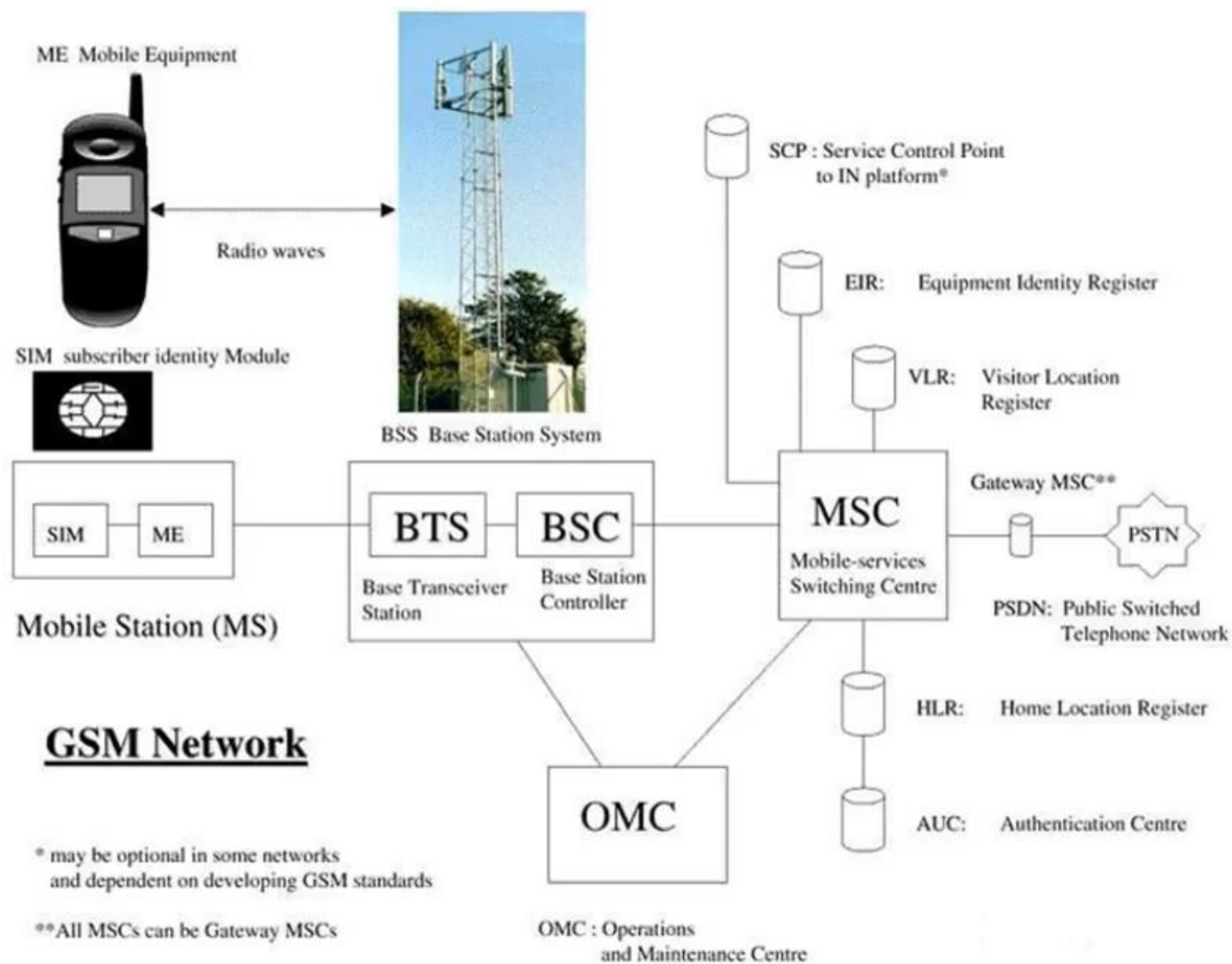


GSM NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



The Operation and maintenance center (OMC)





Thanks