Telecommunication Networks and Services

Signalling 2 (GSM)

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Signalling

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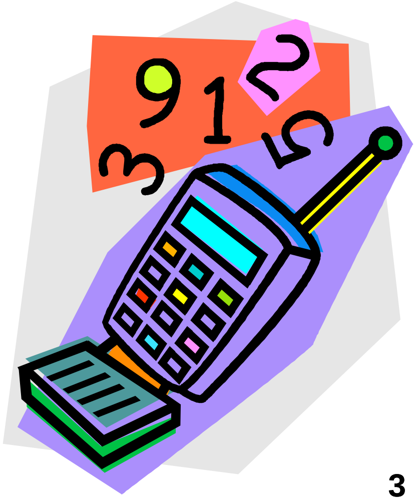
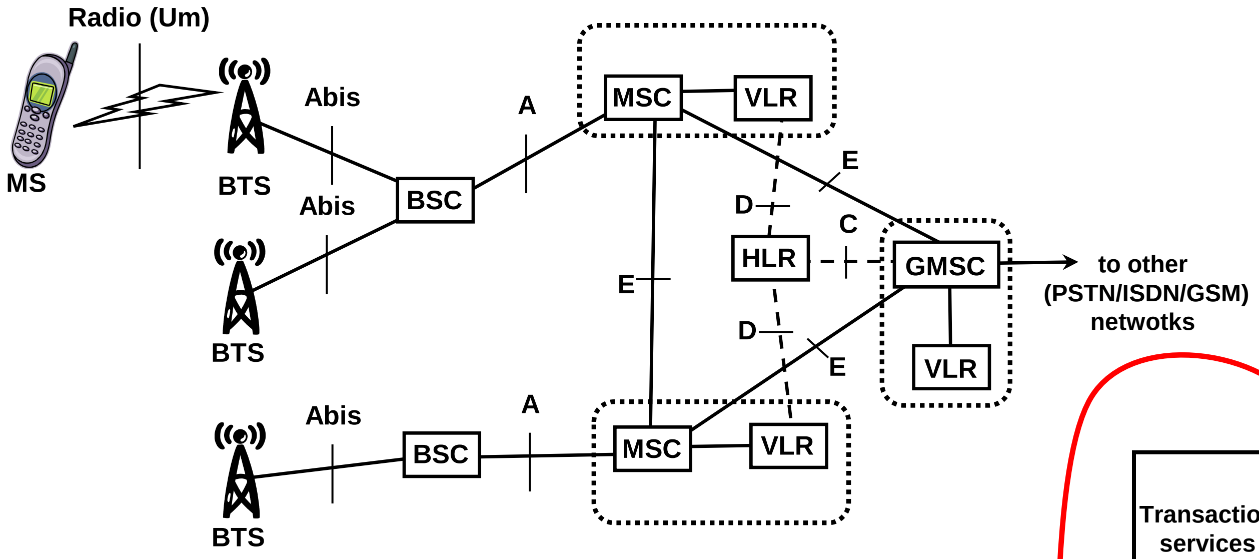


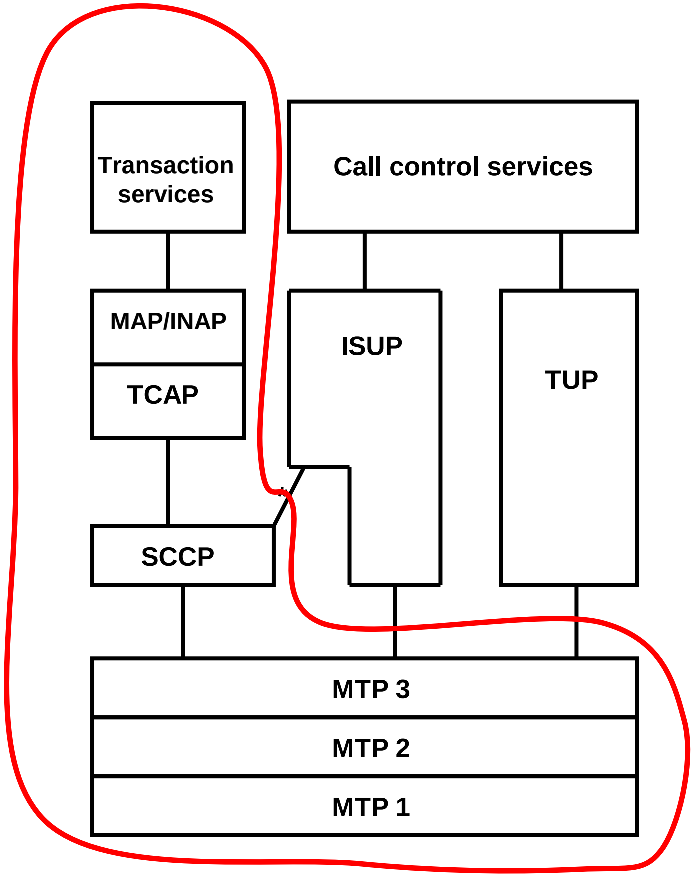
GSM signalling

- Signalling of GSM is based on the ISDN signalling systems
  - SS7/DSS1
- But, because of mobility, roaming, radio access a lot of new problems to be solved, e.g.:
  - Authentication of subscribers, encryption of signals/voice transmission (ciphering)
  - Management of query/response transactions
    - e.g.: data base query between the MSC and HLR to learn the location of a called mobile subscriber
  - Establishment of a signalling connection between different signalling networks
    - in case of roaming

GSM interfaces in CS domain



- Continuous line: data (voice) + signalling
- Dashed line: only signalling
- On C, D, E, F & G interfaces: SCCP/TCAP/MAP protocols are used



SCCP

- SCCP: Signalling Connection Control Part
- Main problem: 14 bits long Point Codes used in MTP-3 are not suitable for every SP to have a globally unique address
  - not a problem in ISDN, because there trunk lines are to be controlled, and two ends of every trunk line belong always to the same network,
  - ISDN: if in a call more than one trunks are used: several, independent signalling connections
  - a signalling connection may be:
    - international
    - in between different operators of the same country (national interconnecting)
    - inside the network of an operator (national – for historical reasons)
  - But in GSM in case of roaming there is a need of a direct signal exchange between network elements of different operators, e.g.:
    - SMSC – MSC
    - HLR – MSC (VLR)

SCCP

- Solution: Global Titles (global, not SS7-related addresses)
  - Most typically: telephone number
  - A telephone number is assigned to every network element, that may be reached from an other network
- SCCP translates between the global (tel. number) and local (MTP-3 SPC) addresses
- 3 different services (SCCP „classes”):
  - connectionless, every signal sent independently (maybe on different route)
  - connectionless, every signal between two particular network elements sent always on the same route (sequence of signals is kept)
  - connection-oriented: connection establishment, usage, clearing phases
    - used at A interface in call control

TCAP

- TCAP: Transaction Capabilities Application Part
  - SCCP provides only the transparent signal transfer
- TCAP supports the query-response data base transactions
  - e.g.: matches the response with the query
  - a transaction may contain several operations – management of operations within a transaction

MAP/INAP

- MAP: Mobile Application Part
- INAP: Intelligent Network Application Part
  - e.g.: green/blue or premium rate number translation
- MAP: management of the communication between the network elements at C, D, E, F, G interfaces of GSM

Identifiers in GSM

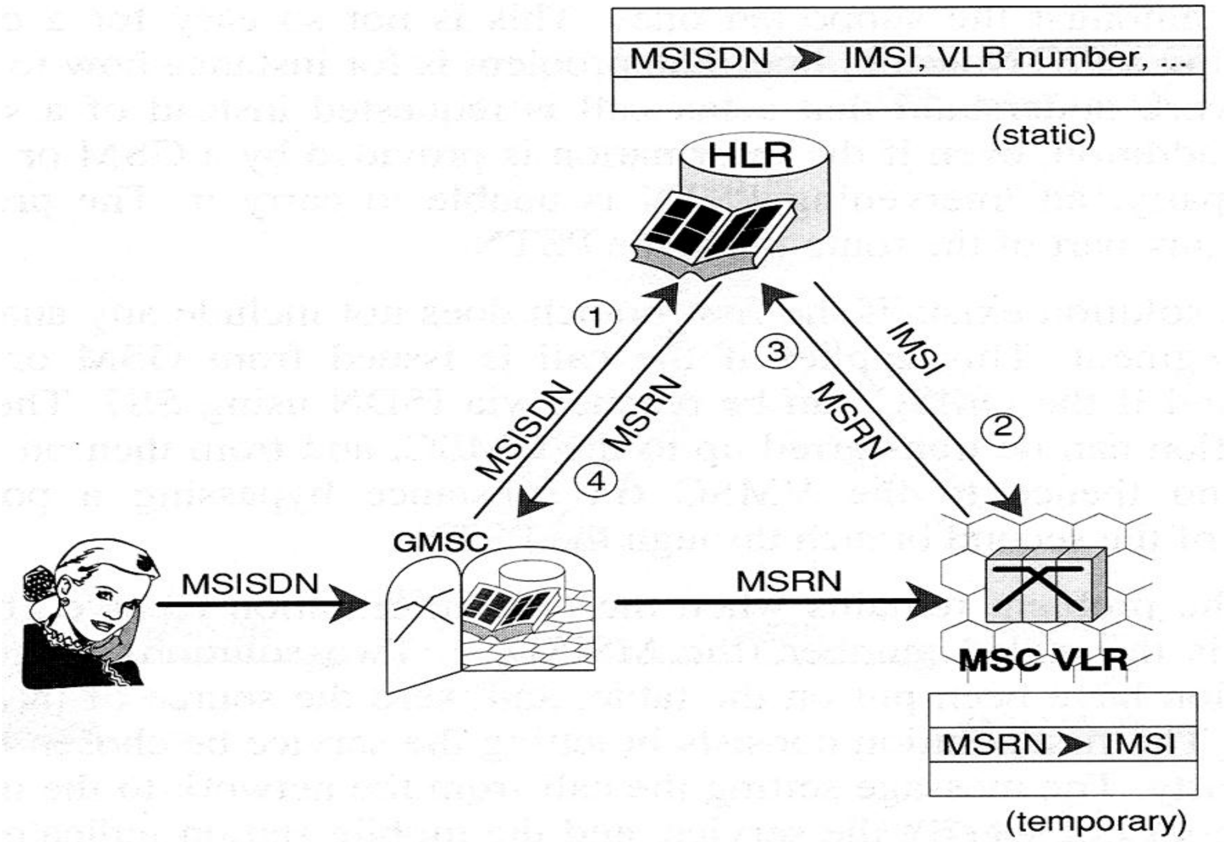
- **MSISDN**: Mobile Station ISDN Number
  - telephony number
  - unique worldwide
  - MSISDN = Country Code (Hungary: 36) + Network Identifier („area code”) (Hungary:20/30/70) + Subscriber Number
- **IMSI**: International Mobile Subscriber Identity,
  - in GSM network this identifies the subscribers
    - in data bases (HLR, VLR - index)
  - assigned to SIM cards
  - unique worldwide
  - IMSI = Mobile Country Code (Hungary: 216) + Mobile Network Code (Hungary:01/30/70) + Mobile Subscriber Identifier (10 digits)
  - at operator change: MSISDN may be kept (number portability) but SIM card and so the IMSI must be changed

Identifiers in GSM

- IMEI: International Mobile Equipment Identity
  - identifier of the mobile terminal
  - unique worldwide
  - IMEI = <equipment type+producer id> (8 digits) + <serial number> (6 digits) + <control digit> (1 digit) (+<software version id> (1 digit))
  - To query: *#06#
    - works on every GSM terminal
    - written under the battery, too
    - if they are different (or the latter is not present): the mobile is probably stolen!
      - exception: the SW version number is not always displayed by *#06# or it is not written under the battery

Identifiers in GSM

- **MSRN**: Mobile Station Roaming Number
  - used when a MS is called
  - assigned to MSC(VLR)



User Confidentiality

- Authentication
  - Verification of the identity of the subscriber
- Ciphering
  - Encryption of user speech and signal transmission in the Air interface
- IMEI check
  - verification of the Mobile Equipment by checking the validity of the International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI)
- User Confidentiality
  - Tariff structure
    - - called: right to hide location, not to be discovered even implicitly
    - - caller: to know in advance how expensive the call will be
  - Avoidance of the broadcast of user's IMSI in the air interface – TMSI

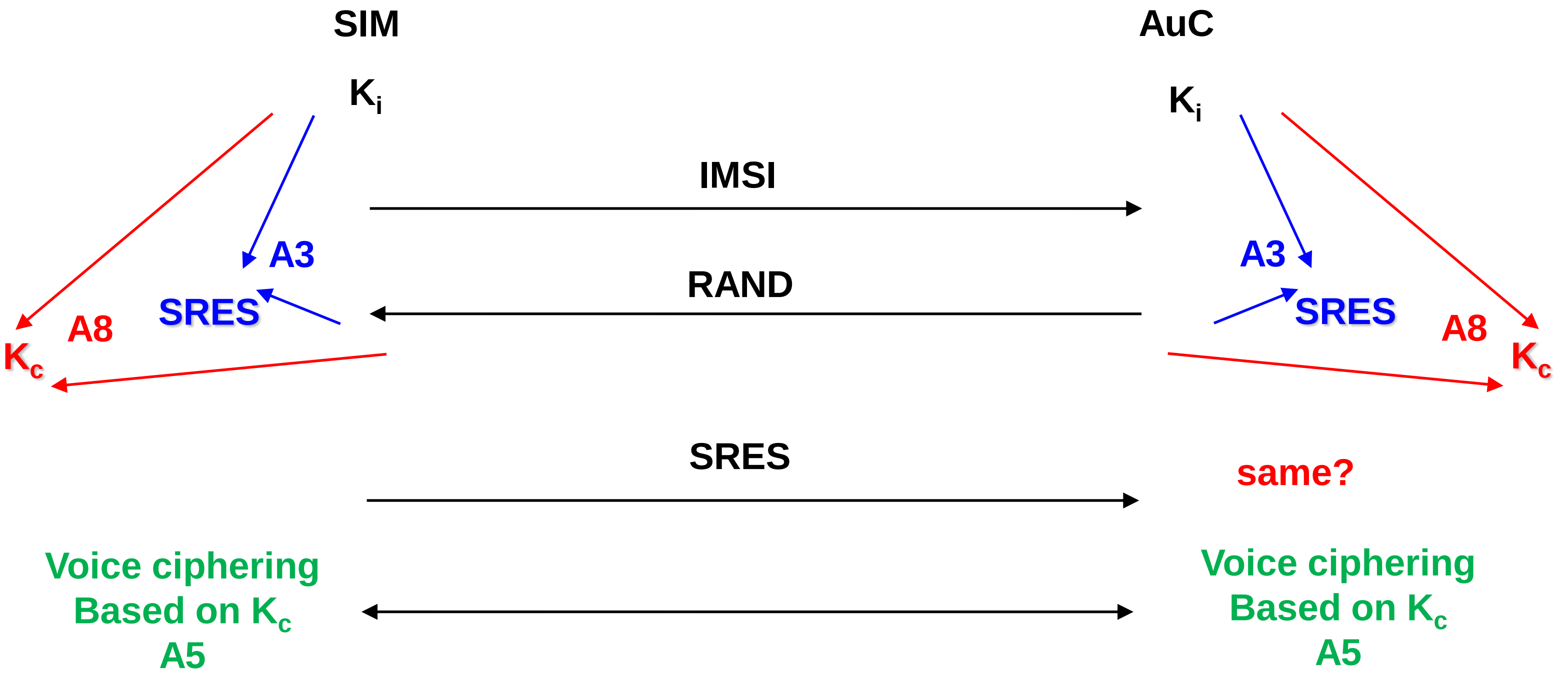
Authentication

- Problem: On the Radio Interface anyone can call in the name of anyone else by using a public identifier
  - And the cheated pays…
- Therefore the network must check the identity - authentication
- Private identifier needed
- But this must NEVER be transmitted through the radio interface
- But, then how ????

Authentication

- Producer: Generates a 128 (in UMTS: 256) bit long private key (long enough) to each SIM card
  - K_i – Individual Subscriber Key
  - Off-line presents (paper, CD, …) to the service provider buying the SIM
  - Stores in Authentication Centre (AuC):
    - IMSI – K_i assignment

Authentication – theory

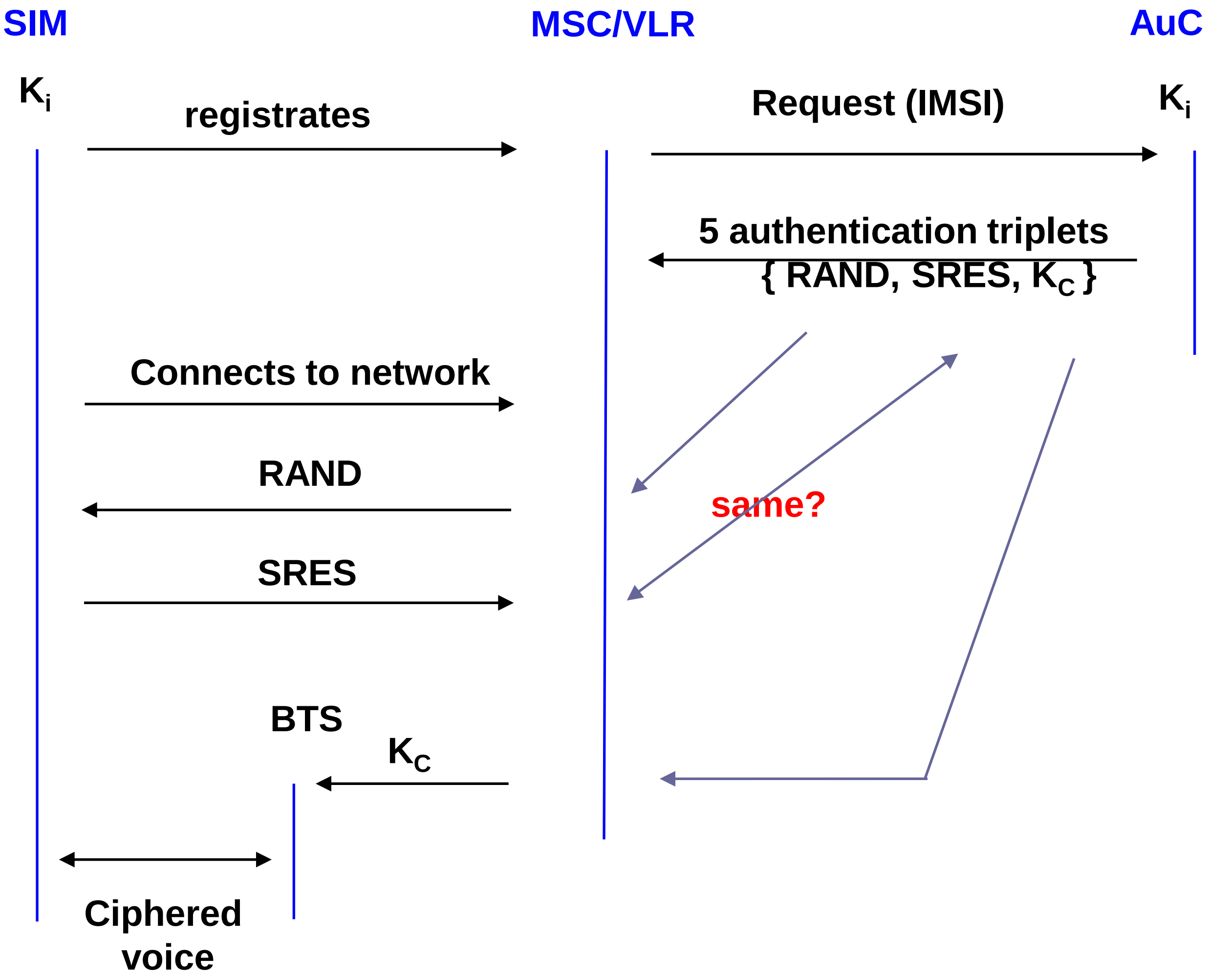


RAND: Random Number
SRES: Signed Result
Kc: Ciphering Key

REQUIRES TOO LARGE SIGNALLING TRAFFIC

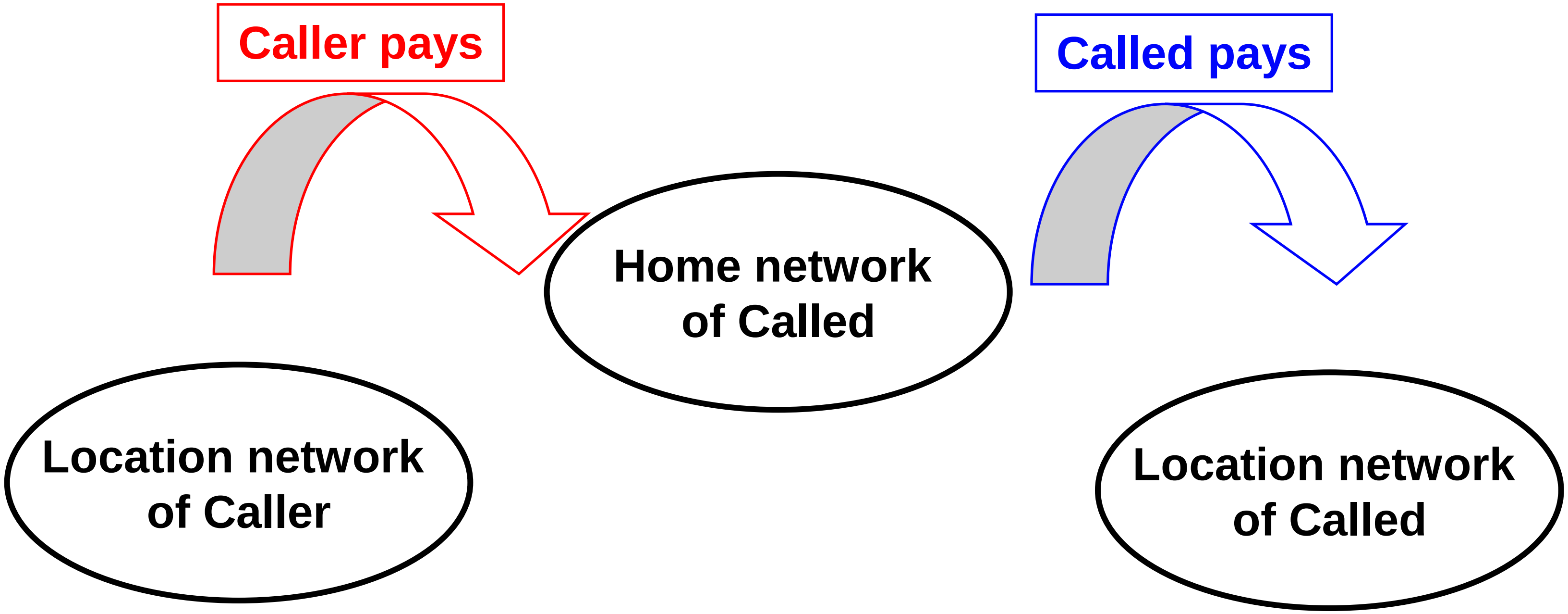
LET US INVOLVE THE SERVING MSC!

Authentication – practical implementation



User Confidentiality – Tariff

- Tariff structure
  - - called: right to hide location, not to be discovered even implicitly (through price of the call)
  - - caller: to know in advance how expensive the call will be



Caller pays

Called pays

Home network of Called

Location network of Caller

Location network of Called

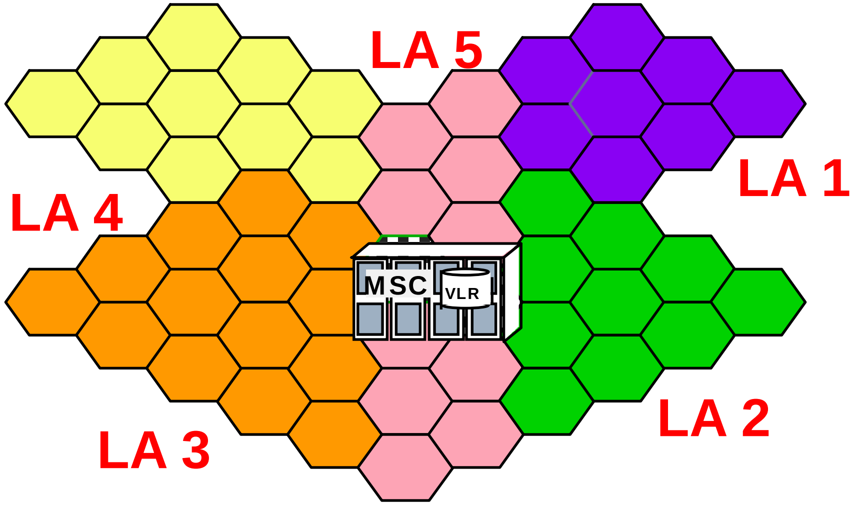
Usage of TMSI instead of IMSI

- Do not send „sensitive” identifier through radio IF
- At very first connection (LU): IMSI
- MSC gives a „random” identifier (this is the TMSI)
- At next connection – use TMSI instead of IMSI
- But how can the MSC whether the TMSI was assigned by itself or by an other MSC?
- MS sends not only the TMSI, but the LAI where it got the TMSI
- If LAI not own, MSC asks the „old” MSC

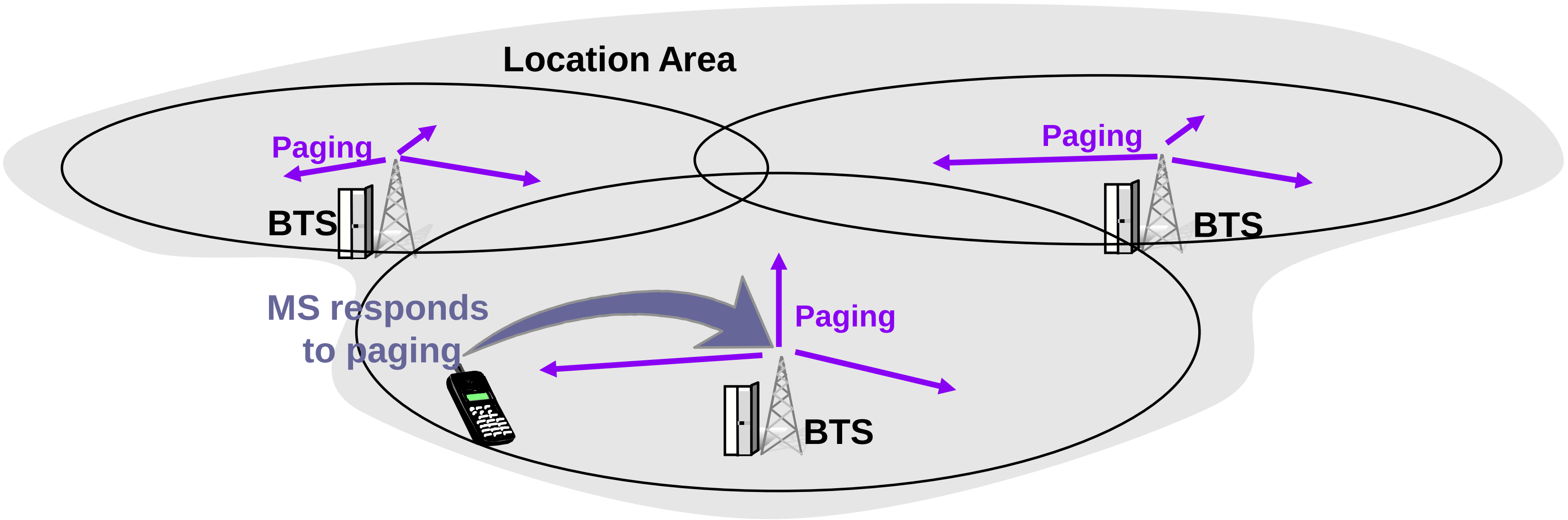
Mobility Management (MM)

- The network must know the location of a MS to be able to connect a call, or deliver an SMS to it
  - If the world were just one area
    - No need for location management
    - But Paging in every cell of the world ☹
  - Divide the world to smaller areas – to Page an MS only in a limited part of the world
    - Location Area – LA
    - Often LA = Area served by an MSC, but at heavy traffic areas it is divided logically into more LAs
  - But then the network must keep track the movement of MSs
    - Additional signalling need
    - Additional network elements, processes
    - Still worth

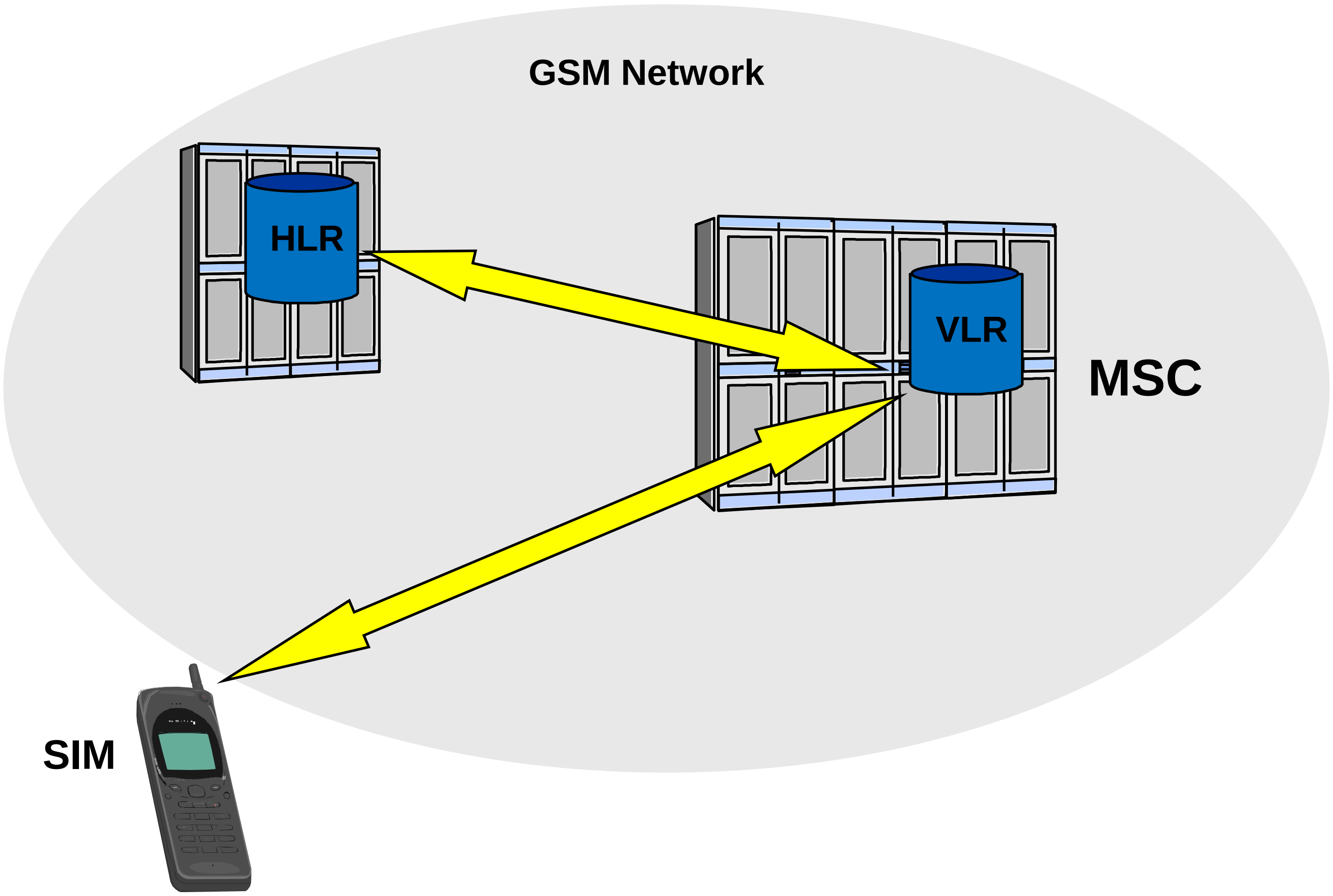
Location Areas



- Area served by an MSC/VLR can be divided into smaller units: **Location Area**
- The maximum size of LA can be one MSC area and the minimum size is one cell
- A subscriber can move within this area without having to make a normal location update
- Paging is done in all cells of the LA where the subscriber is currently located



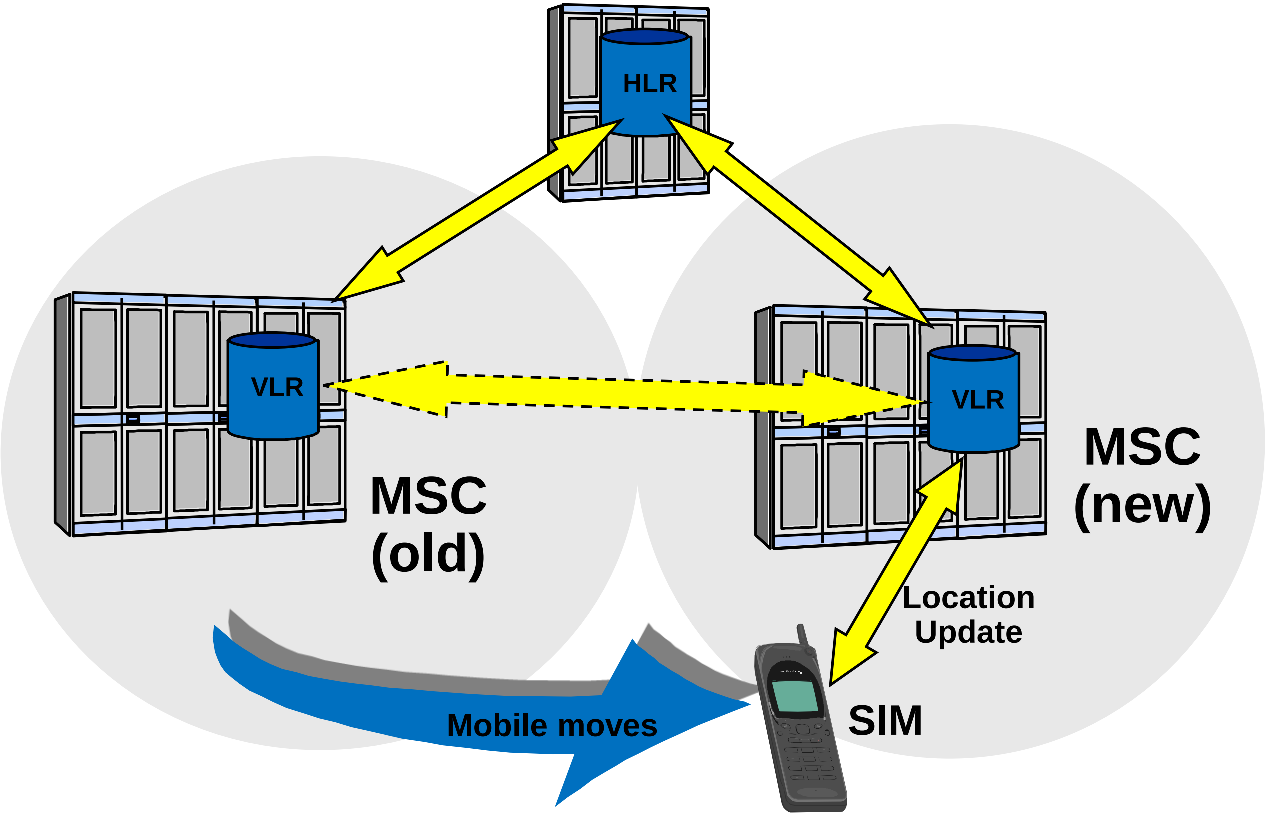
Databases involved in MM in a GSM Network



Location update

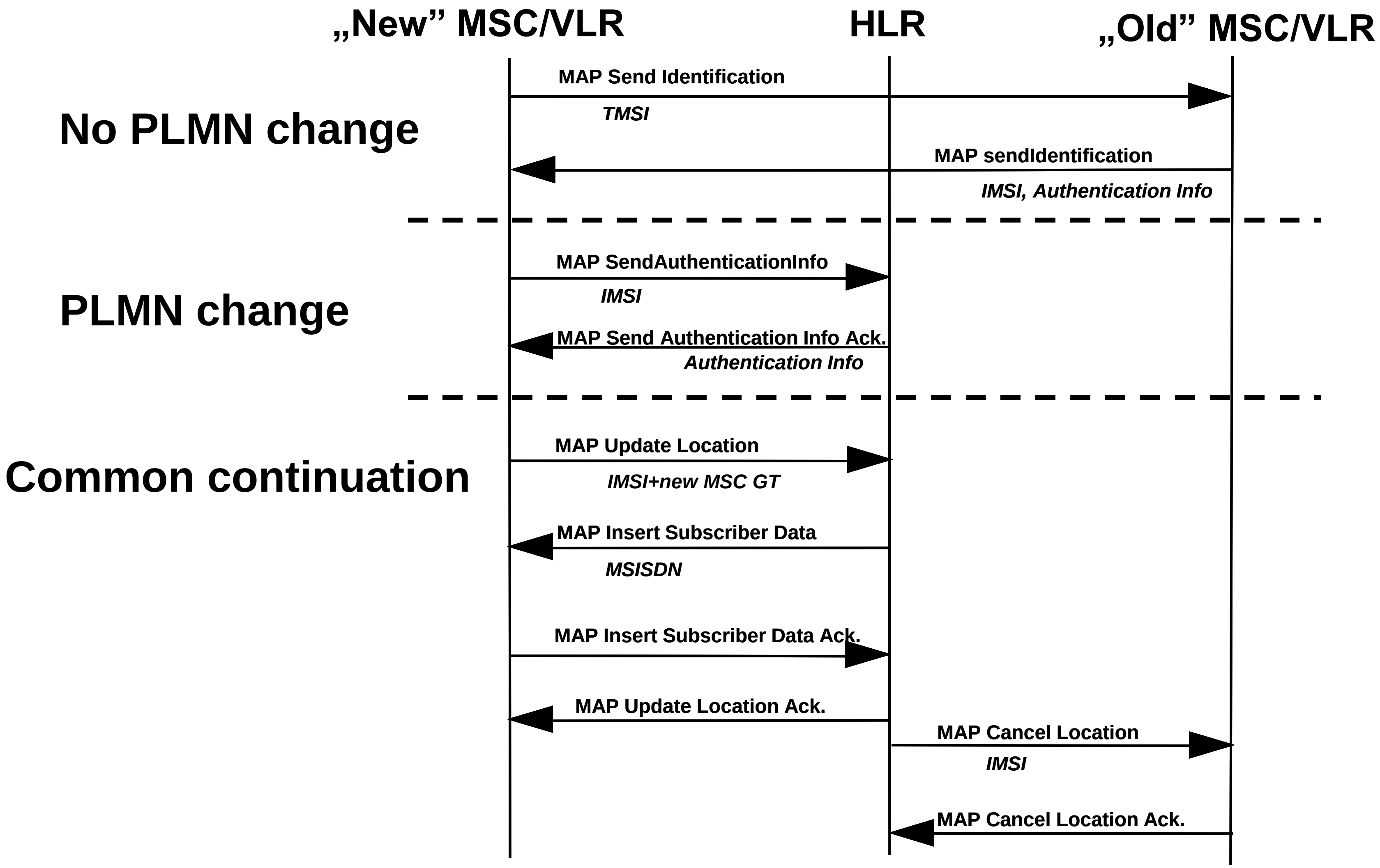
- The Mobile Station monitors the information broadcast by the network (BTS).
- The Mobile Station stores the current location area identity (LAI) in the SIM card.
- The Mobile Station continues to monitor the broadcast information.
- If the location area identity being broadcast by the network is other than the one stored in SIM, the Mobile Station starts the location update (LU) procedure.

Elements Involved in a Location Update



1. „New” MSC/VLR acquires:
   - IMSI,
   - User Profile (MSISDN),
   - Authentication triplets
2. Inform HLR about new MSC area
3. Inform „Old” MSC/VLR that MS has moved – can clear

Location Update



„New” MSC/VLR

HLR

„Old” MSC/VLR

No PLMN change

MAP Send Identification

TMSI

MAP sendIdentification

IMSI, Authentication Info

PLMN change

MAP SendAuthenticationInfo

IMSI

MAP Send Authentication Info Ack.

Authentication Info

Common continuation

MAP Update Location

IMSI+new MSC GT

MAP Insert Subscriber Data

MSISDN

MAP Insert Subscriber Data Ack.

MAP Update Location Ack.

MAP Cancel Location

IMSI

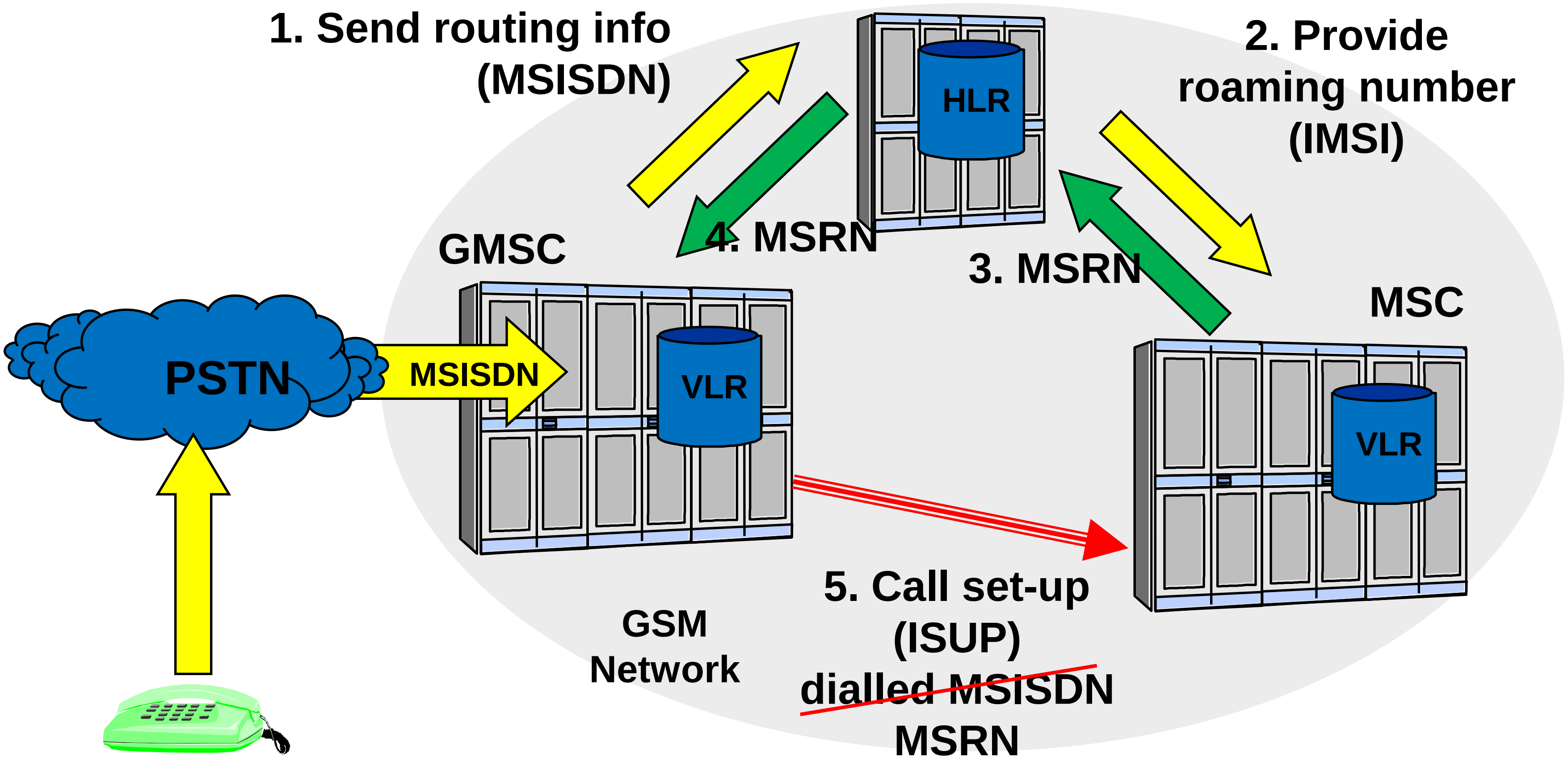
MAP Cancel Location Ack.

LU variants

- „Normal” (Generic LU)
- Periodic

- Switch on (IMSI Attach)
- Switch off (IMSI Detach)

Routing the call inside the GSM network



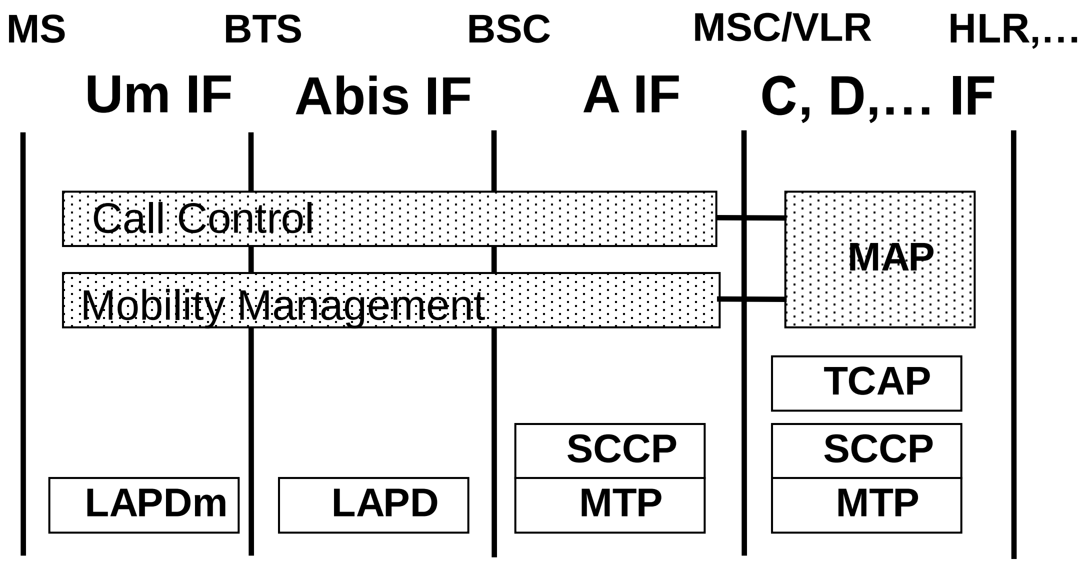
HLR and serving MSC (VMSC – Visited MSC) may be in different networks – SCCP Global Title

GMSC and serving MSC (VMSC – Visited MSC) may be in different networks – (international) transit switches

GSM protocols

- Previously discussed: Protocos among MSC, VLR, HLR, EIR (C, D, E, F, G interfaces): SCCP/TCAP/MAP
- Let us have a look at the protocols between the MSC and MS (A, Abis, Um (radio) interfaces) -- simplified
  - Lower layers:
    - A interface: MTP + SCCP
    - Abis interface: LAPD (old friend...)
    - Radio (Um) interface: LAPDm: modified LAPD (optimized for radio channels – e.g. shorter messages, etc.)
  - Two special protocols above them:
    - MM – Mobility Management
    - CC – Call Control (~DSS1)

GSM protocols



MS BTS BSC MSC/VLR HLR,…

Um IF Abis IF A IF C, D,… IF

Call Control

Mobility Management

MAP

TCAP

SCCP

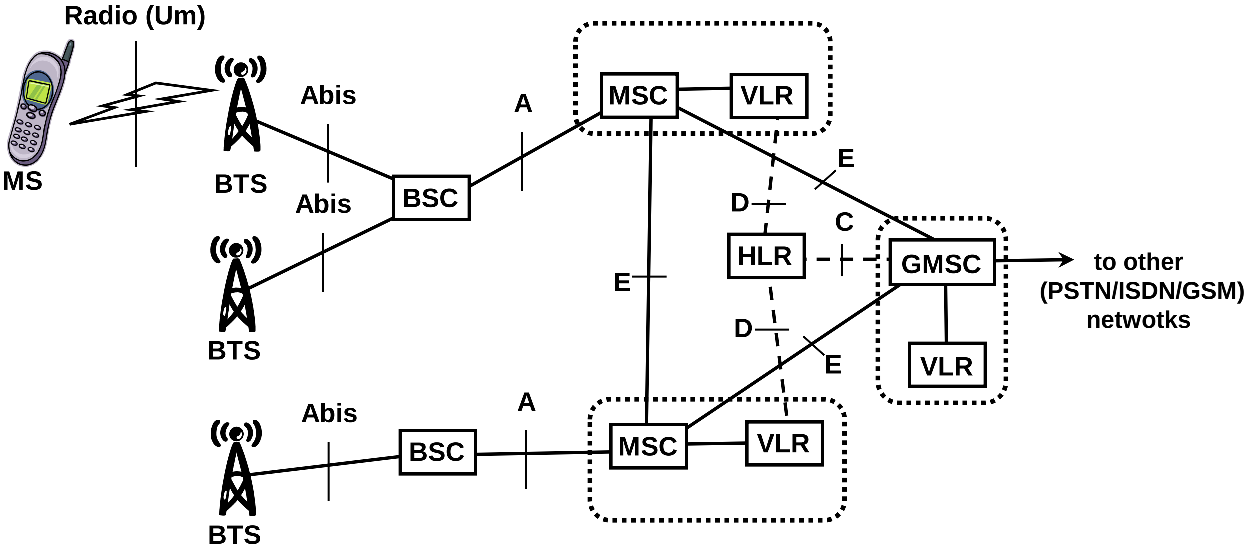
MTP

LAPDm

LAPD

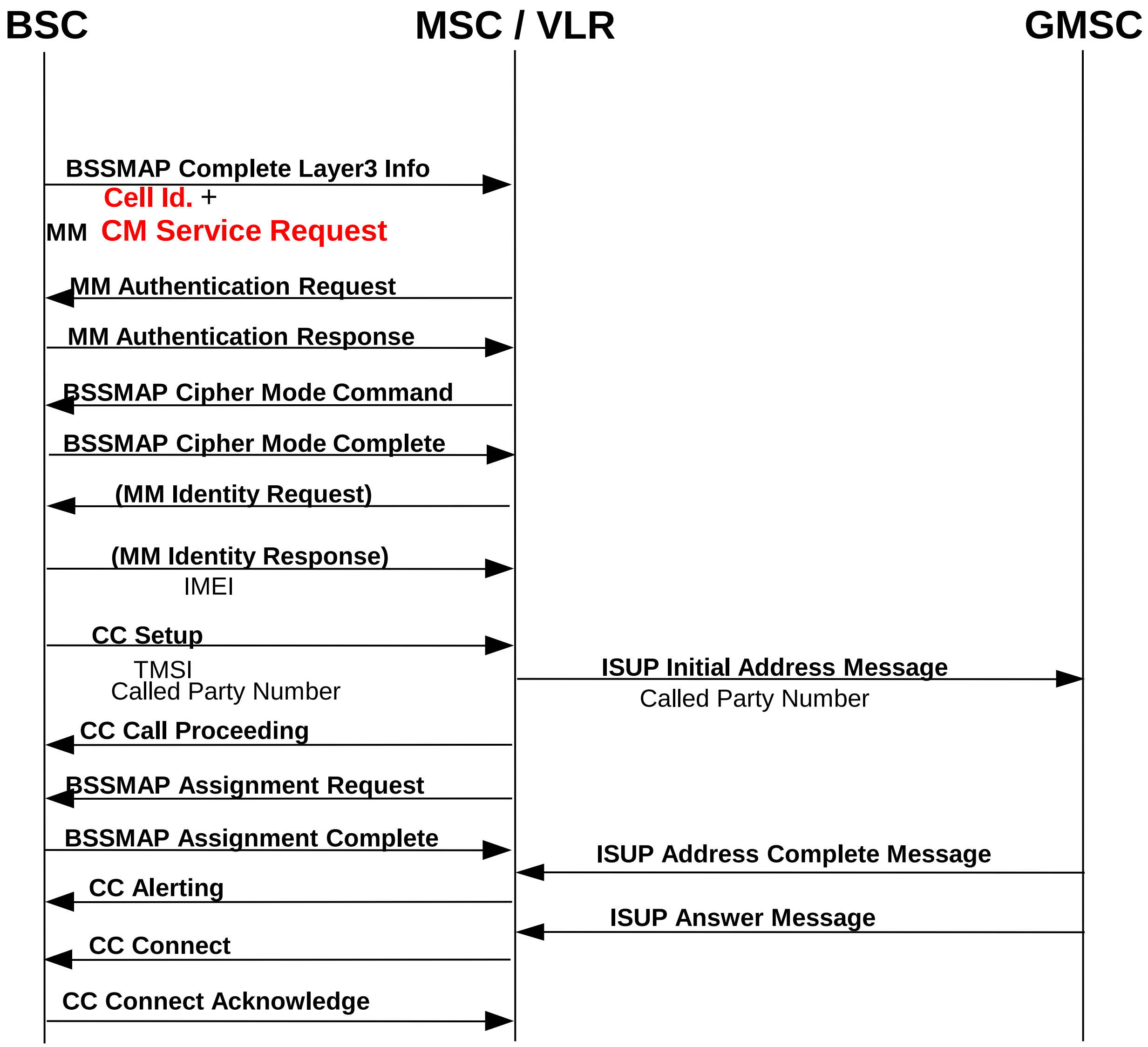
SCCP

MTP



Mobile Originated (MO) Call

- Connection indication
- Authentication
- Ciphering
- IMEI check (optional)
- Call setup – as in DSS1
- The exception: radio channel assignment



BSC

MSC / VLR

GMSC

BSSMAP Complete Layer3 Info

Cell Id. +

MM CM Service Request

MM Authentication Request

MM Authentication Response

BSSMAP Cipher Mode Command

BSSMAP Cipher Mode Complete

(MM Identity Request)

(MM Identity Response)

IMEI

CC Setup

TMSI

Called Party Number

ISUP Initial Address Message

Called Party Number

CC Call Proceeding

BSSMAP Assignment Request

BSSMAP Assignment Complete

ISUP Address Complete Message

CC Alerting

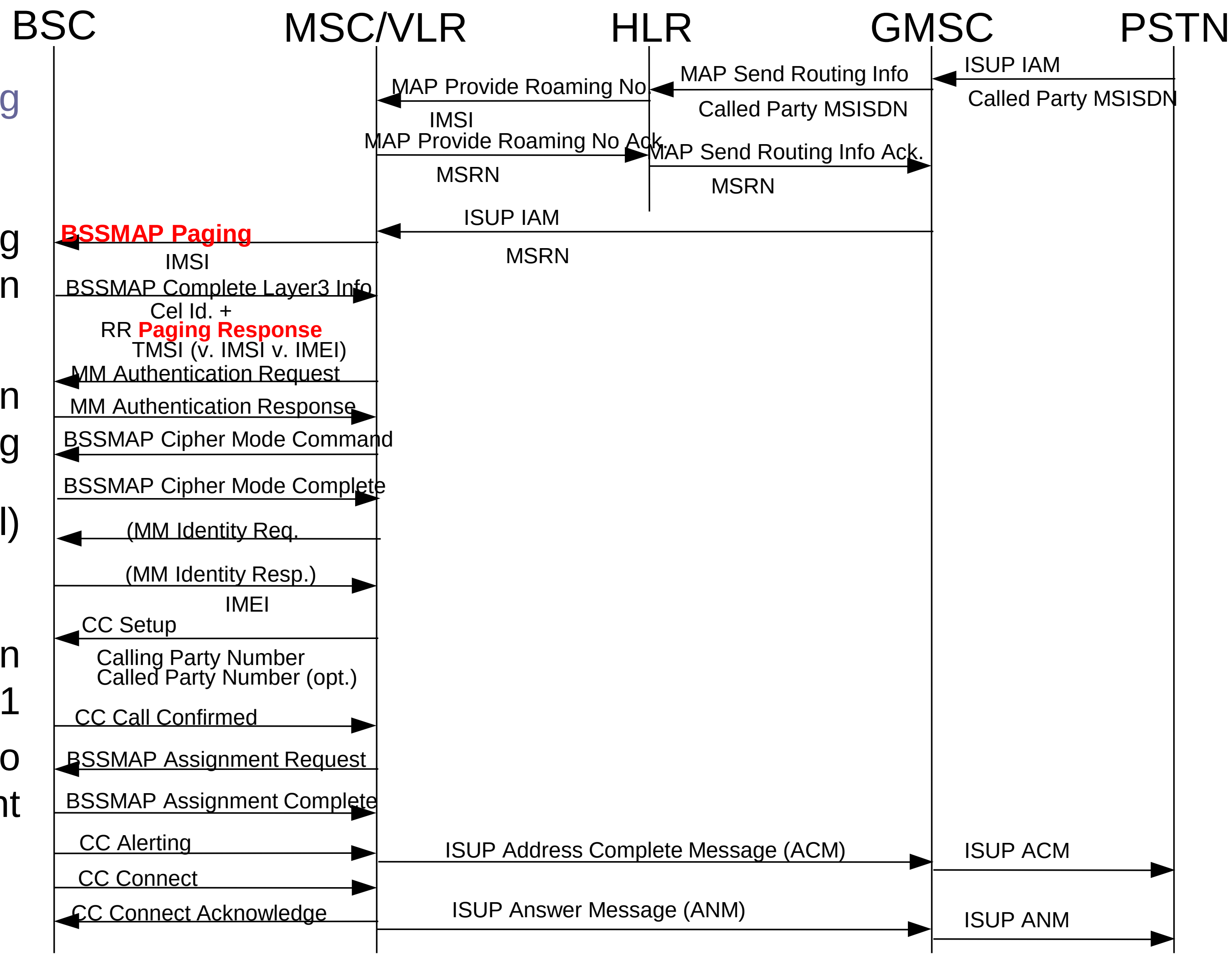
ISUP Answer Message

CC Connect

CC Connect Acknowledge

Mobile Terminated (MT) Call

- MSRN acquiring
- Paging
- Conn. indication
- Authentication
- Ciphering
- IMEI check (optional)
- Call setup – as in DSS1
- The exception: radio channel assignment



BSC MSC/VLR HLR GMSC PSTN

ISUP IAM
Called Party MSISDN

MAP Send Routing Info
Called Party MSISDN

MAP Provide Roaming No
IMSI

MAP Provide Roaming No Ack.
MSRN

MAP Send Routing Info Ack.
MSRN

ISUP IAM
MSRN

BSSMAP Paging
IMSI

BSSMAP Complete Layer3 Info
Cel Id. +
RR Paging Response
TMSI (v. IMSI v. IMEI)

MM Authentication Request

MM Authentication Response

BSSMAP Cipher Mode Command

BSSMAP Cipher Mode Complete

(MM Identity Req.

(MM Identity Resp.)
IMEI

CC Setup
Calling Party Number
Called Party Number (opt.)

CC Call Confirmed

BSSMAP Assignment Request

BSSMAP Assignment Complete

CC Alerting

ISUP Address Complete Message (ACM)

ISUP ACM

CC Connect

CC Connect Acknowledge

ISUP Answer Message (ANM)

ISUP ANM

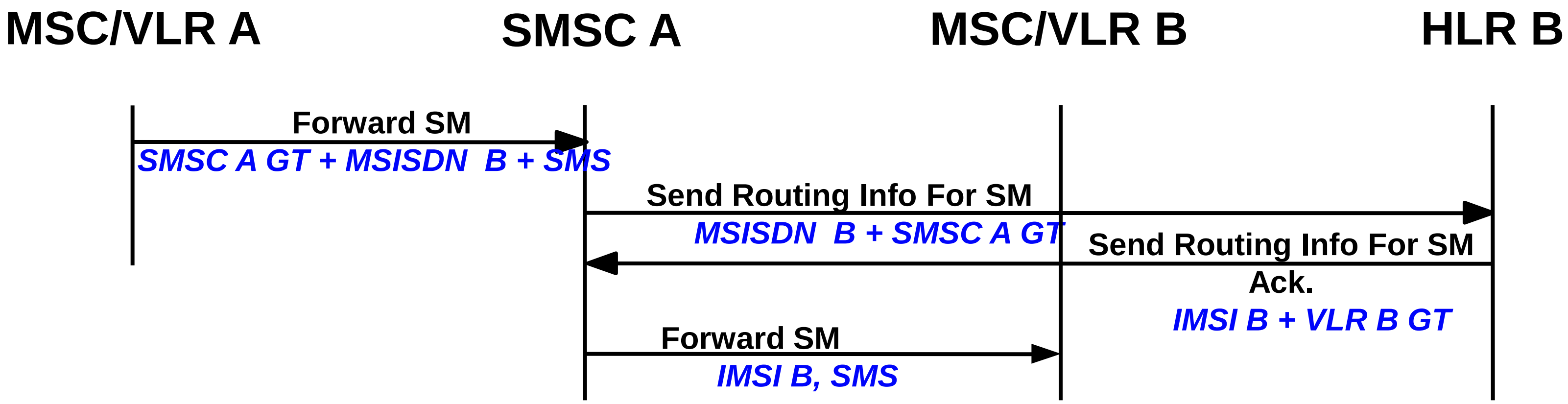
Short Message Service

- Signalling service, no voice lines involved
- Datagram service
  - Not requiring the end-to-end establishment of a traffic path between sender and receiver
  - Sender sends SM to SMSC of its home PLMN
  - SMSC delivers it to receiver
- Not guaranteed service
- Asymmetric: Mobile Originating Short Message transmission is considered as a different service from Mobile Terminating Short Message transmission

Successful SMS transmission

A: sender

B: receiver


MSC/VLR A
SMSC A
MSC/VLR B
HLR B
Forward SM
SMSC A GT + MSISDN B + SMS
Send Routing Info For SM
MSISDN B + SMSC A GT
Send Routing Info For SM
Ack.
IMSI B + VLR B GT
Forward SM
IMSI B, SMS