

It is true that more the number of QoS parameters, the definition of the quality will be more precise. On the other hand, ensuring and exercising all the parameters may induce extra load on the network. Moreover, the current QoS parameters are exhaustive in context of priority(ARP), quality (QCI) index and bandwidth(AMBR, GBR and MBR).

Bit rate for APN and UE is also included in the existing system. But not introducing a new QCI does not mean that the current quality of VoLTE can not be improved.

Following are a few suggestions that can be taken into consideration for better quality of voice call:

- ➔ Mean Opinion Service - For the value MoS, instead of rating (stars) there can be options to check the check box. The values could be real options like delay in connection, noise disturbance, muting etc to be more precise. Still this method is not reliable and sufficient.
- ➔ A new QCI value with priority higher than conversational messages can be provided for emergency services. For this QCI, the service could be made seamless by providing highest priority to each packet.  
But in order to avoid its exploitation, provision of this service should be capped. The upper limit can be decided based on the aggregate of past usage or could be declared as a new constant value fixed and same for all.  
The upper limit of this usage could be both bandwidth or time.
- ➔ **Reduction in Post Dial Delay(PDD)**- Certain measures are needed to be taken to moderate PDD. One such provision is high availability of network. Although switch overs and fail overs have their own overhead cost, it proves efficient when it comes to ready availability of the network. Moreover, PDD caused due to loss of packets can be cured by using the existing Traffic Flow Template (TFT) functionality. A traffic flow Template filter with port or IP address as its criteria, can sort and streamline the traffic in the appropriate direction.