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Introduction:

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Technical Specification

3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Core Network; Customised Applications for Mobile network Enhanced Logic; (CAMEL) Phase 4 - Stage 2 IM CN Interworking (Release 5)



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Foreword

This Technical Specification has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

The present document specifies the stage 2 description for the third phase (see 3GPP TS 22.078 [2]) of the Customized Applications for Mobile network Enhanced Logic (CAMEL) feature within the 3GPP system.

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

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 - y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.
 - z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.
-

1 Scope

The present document specifies the stage 2 description for the Customized Applications for Mobile network Enhanced Logic (CAMEL) feature which provides the mechanisms to support services of for the IP Multimedia Core Network (IM CN) Subsystem.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

- [1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".
- [2] 3GPP TS 22.078: "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; Customised Applications for Mobile network Enhanced Logic (CAMEL);Service description, Stage 1".
- [3] 3GPP TS 22.228: "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Systems Aspects; IP Multimedia (IM) Subsystem –Stage 1.
- [4] 3GPP TS 23.228: "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Systems Aspects; IP Multimedia (IM) Subsystem –Stage 1.
- [5] 3GPP TS 23.218: "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Core Networks; IP Multimedia (IM) Session Handling; IP Multimedia Call Model.
- [6] 3GPP TS 24.228: "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Core Networks; Signalling flows for the IP multimedia call control based on SIP and SDP.
- [7] 3GPP TS 29.002: "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Core Network; Mobile Application Part (MAP) specification".
- [8] 3GPP TS 29.078: "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Core Network; Customised Applications for Mobile network Enhanced Logic (CAMEL) Phase 3 CAMEL Application Part (CAP) specification".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

IP Multimedia Core Network Service Switching Function (imcnSSF): functional entity that interfaces the IM-SSF to the gsmSCF. The concept of the imcnSSF is derived from the IN SSF, but uses different triggering mechanisms because of the nature of the mobile network.

IP Multimedia SSF (IM-SSF)

3.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in the present document are listed in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

| | |
|-----------|---|
| BCSM | Basic Call State Model |
| CAMEL | Customized Applications for Mobile network Enhanced Logic |
| CAP | CAMEL Application Part |
| CSCF | Call State Control Function |
| DP | Detection Point |
| EDP | Event Detection Point |
| FTN | Forwarded To Number |
| GPRS | General Packet Radio Service |
| gsmSCF | GSM Service Control Function |
| gsmSRF | GSM Specialised Resource Function |
| gsmSSF | GSM Service Switching Function |
| HPLMN | Home PLMN |
| HSS | Home Subscriber Server |
| IE | Information Element |
| IF | Information Flow |
| IP | Internet Protocol |
| ISC | IM-CN Service Control |
| I-CSCF | Interrogating CSCF |
| IM | IP Multimedia |
| IM-BCSM | IP Multimedia Basic Call State Model |
| IMCN | IP Multimedia Core Network |
| imcnSSF | IM CN Service Switching Function |
| IM-CSI | IP Multimedia CAMEL Subscription Information |
| IM-SSF | IP Multimedia Service Switching Function |
| IPLMN | Interrogating PLMN |
| MGCF | Media Gateway Control Function |
| MO | Mobile Originating |
| MT | Mobile Terminating |
| NNI | Network Node Interface |
| O-IM-BCSM | Originating IP Multimedia Basic Call State Model |
| O-IM-CSI | Originating IP Multimedia CAMEL Subscription Information |
| PIC | Point In Call |
| PLMN | Public Land Mobile Network |
| P-CSCF | Proxy CSCF |
| SIP | Session Initiation Protocol |
| S-CSCF | Serving CSCF |
| T-IM-BCSM | Terminating IP Multimedia Basic Call State Model |
| T-IM-CSI | Terminating IP Multimedia CAMEL Subscription Information |
| TDP | Trigger Detection Point |
| UNI | User Network Interface |
| VPLMN | Visited PLMN |

4 <?>

4.1 Architecture

This subclause describes the functional architecture needed to support CAMEL interactions with the S-CSCF in the IP Multimedia Subsystem. The IM-SSF is a SIP Application Server that interfaces SIP to CAP. The generic SIP Application Server behaviour of the IM-SSF is specified in TS 23.218[5].

4.1.1 Functional Entities used for CAMEL at IP Multimedia Registration

Figure 4.1 shows the functional entities involved when an MS registers for IP Multimedia session requiring CAMEL support.

Subscriber data is transferred from the HSS to the CSCF during the SIP Registration. The subscriber data includes CAMEL related information.

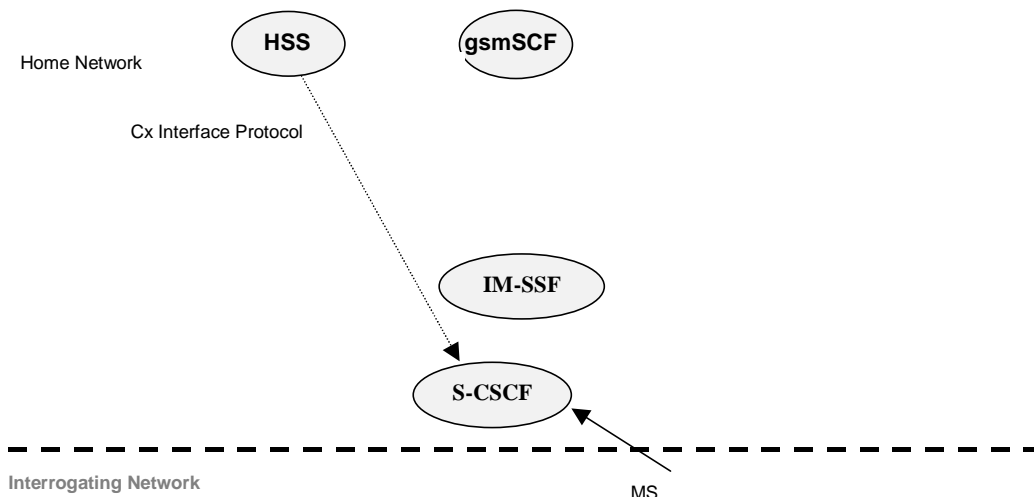


Figure 4.1: Functional architecture for support of CAMEL when mobile registers for IP Multimedia session

4.1.2 Functional Entities used for CAMEL for MO and MT IP Multimedia session

Figure 11.2 shows the functional entities involved in a Mobile Originated IP Multimedia session requiring CAMEL support.

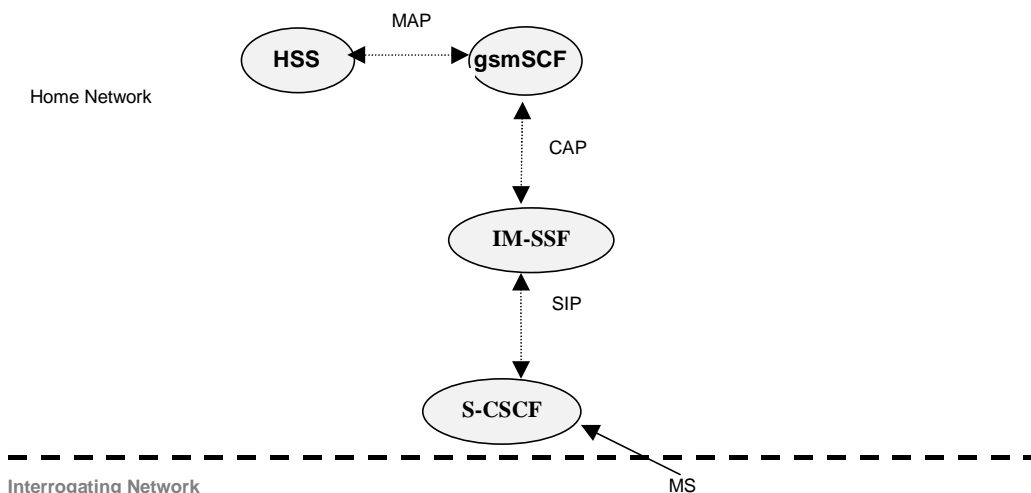


Figure 4.2: Functional architecture for support of CAMEL control of a MO IP Multimedia session

4.2 Interfaces defined for an IM-SSF based Application Server

4.2.1 CSCF – IM-SSF interface

This interface is the IP Multimedia Service Control interface (ISC). This interface shall be based on SIP as detailed in 3GPP TS 23.228 [4].

4.2.2 IM-SSF - gsmSCF interface

This interface is used by the gsmSCF to control an IP Multimedia session in a certain IM-SSF. Relationships between the IM-SSF and the gsmSCF on this interface are opened as a result of the IM-SSF sending a request for instructions to the gsmSCF. This interface shall be based on 3GPP TS 29.078[8].

4.2.3 HSS – CSCF interface

This interface is used to send CAMEL related subscriber data to a CSCF, e.g. IM-CSI.

4.3 Detection Points (DPs)

Certain basic call events may be visible to the GSM Service Control Function (gsmSCF). The DPs are the points in call at which these events are detected.

~~Editor's Note: The DPs for Mobile Originated IP Multimedia session and Mobile Terminated IP Multimedia session will be described here~~

A DP can be armed in order to notify the gsmSCF that the DP was encountered, and potentially to allow the gsmSCF to influence subsequent handling of the call. If the DP is not armed, the processing entity continues the processing without gsmSCF involvement.

Three different types of DPs are identified:

- Trigger Detection Point - Request (TDP-R).

This detection point is statically armed and initiates a CAMEL control relationship when encountered and there is no existing relationship due to the same CSI. Processing is suspended when the DP is encountered.

- Event Detection Point - Request (EDP-R).

This detection point is dynamically armed within the context of a CAMEL control relationship. Processing is suspended when encountering the DP and the imcnSSF waits for instructions from the gsmSCF.

- Event Detection Point - Notification (EDP-N).

This detection point is dynamically armed within the context of a CAMEL control relationship. Processing is not suspended when encountering the DP.

The DPs are characterized in the following clauses.

4.3.1 Arming/Disarming mechanism

A DP may be statically armed or dynamically armed.

The following arming rules apply:

- DPs for a mobile originating call handling is statically armed in the IM-SSF as a result of O-IM-CSI and D-IM-CSI data delivery from the HSS. Likewise, DPs for mobile terminating call handling is statically armed in the IM-SSF as a result of T-IM-CSI data delivery from the HSS. Static arming of DPs in the IM-SSF occurs during the UE's registration in the IMS CN. Basically, when the IM-SSF is notified of the UE's initial registration, the IM-SSF queries the HSS for the subscriber's CAMEL Subscription Information via the Si interface.

- A DP is dynamically armed by the gsmSCF within the context of a CAMEL control relationship (between the imcnSSF and the gsmSCF).

The following disarming rules apply:

- A statically armed DP is disarmed when the IP Multimedia CSI data is withdrawn in the HSS/HLR. Only TDP-Rs can be disarmed using this mechanism.
- If an armed EDP is met, then it is disarmed.
- If an EDP is met that causes the release of the related leg, then all EDPs related to that leg are disarmed.
- If a call session is released, then all EDPs related to that call session are disarmed.
- If an EDP is met, then other EDPS are disarmed, in accordance with the implicit disarming rule table specified in TS 23.078 (refer to the section for "Rules for Implicit Disarming of Event Detection Points").

If an EDP is armed, it can be explicitly disarmed by the gsmSCF by means of the RequestReportBCSMEvent information flow.

4.3.2 Criteria

Criteria are the conditions that must be met in order for the imcnSSF to request instructions from the gsmSCF.

DP criteria are checked in the IM-SSF. Criteria for originating DPs (i.e. Collected Info, Analysed Information, and Route Select Failure TDPs) are checked in the IM-SSF associated with the originating UE's S-CSCF. Criteria for terminating DPs (i.e. T_Busy and T_No_Answer) are checked in the IM-SSF associated with the terminating UE's S-CSCF.

Based on the Initial Filter Criteria information, the S-CSCF forwards the SIP message to the IM-SSF. The DP encountered is identified based on the SIP message received from the S-CSCF. Refer to Table 4.3 and Table 4.4 for mapping of SIP messages to CAMEL IM-BCSM Detection Points.

4.3.2.1 Criteria at Collected Info

The following criteria are applicable for DP Collected Info:

- Destination number triggering criterion: The HLR may store a list of up to 10 destination numbers and/or up to 3 number lengths. There is no restriction on the nature of address. There is no restriction on the numbering plan indicator. This criterion may be defined to be either "enabling" or "inhibiting".

Triggering at DP Collected Info shall be strictly based on the destination number received from the S-CSCF.

The destination number received from the S-CSCF shall not be modified before conditional triggering check takes place.

If the destination number triggering criterion is enabling, then the imcnSSF may establish a dialogue with the gsmSCF if:

- the destination number matches one of the destination number strings defined in the list; or
- the length of the destination number matches one of the destination number lengths defined in the list.

In this test the destination number matches one of the destination number strings in the list if:

- the nature of address of destination number is the same as the nature of address of the destination number string;
- the destination number is at least as long as the destination number string in the list; and
- all the digits in the destination number string in the list match the leading digits of the destination number.

If the destination number triggering criterion is inhibiting, then the imcnSSF may establish a dialogue with the gsmSCF if:

- the destination number does not match any of the destination number strings defined in the list; and

- the length of the destination number does not match any of the destination number lengths defined in the list.

In this test the destination number matches one of the destination number strings in the list if:

- the nature of address of destination number is the same as the nature of address of the destination number string;
- the destination number is at least as long as the destination number string in the list; and
 - all the digits in the destination number string in the list match the leading digits of the destination number.

4.3.2.2 Criteria at DP Analysed Information

4.3.2.2.1 General

The following criteria are applicable for DP Analysed Information:

- Destination number triggering criterion: The HLR may store a list of up to 10 destination numbers. There is no restriction on the nature of address. There is no restriction on the numbering plan indicator.

For MO calls, triggering at DP Analysed Info shall be based on the destination number received in the Connect operation from the gsmSCF during a Mobile Originating CAMEL Service.

4.3.2.2.2 Number comparison

The following procedure shall be performed for the comparison of the destination number triggering criterion and the address information in the given order.

1. The numbering plan indicators of both numbers are ignored.
2. The type of number/nature of address indicators of both numbers are compared. If there is a match of the type of number indicator, then the check shall be performed by comparing the digits as defined in step 6. If there is no match of the type of number the comparison procedure shall continue as follows.
3. If there are other type of number/nature of address indicators present than "unknown", "national (significant) number" or "international number" then the destination number does not match the destination number triggering criterion. Otherwise the comparison procedure shall continue as follows.
4. If there is a number with type of number/nature of address "unknown" this number shall be translated based on the numbering plan of the serving entity in either of the following ways:
 - if the leading digits refer to an international prefix, those digits shall be removed and the type of number/nature of address shall be set to "international number".
 - if the leading digits refer to a national (trunk) prefix, those digits shall be removed and the type of number/nature of address shall be set to "national (significant) number".

If the leading digits refer neither to an international prefix nor to a national (trunk) prefix, then the destination number does not match the destination number triggering criterion.

If there is a match of the type of number/nature of address indicator after this number modification, then the check shall be performed by comparing the digits as defined in step 6, otherwise the comparison procedure shall continue as follows.

5. If there is a number with type of number/nature of address "national (significant) number" this number shall be translated based on the numbering plan of the serving entity to international format by adding the country code of the serving entity to the number string. After this modification both numbers shall be in international format and shall be checked by comparing the digits as defined in step 6.
6. If the number digits of the address information are compared with the number digits of the destination number triggering criterion, then there is a match if:
- the destination number is at least as long as the destination number string of the destination number triggering criterion; and
 - all the digits in the destination number string of the destination number triggering criterion match the leading digits of the destination number.

The check described in this clause shall be repeated for every number contained in the destination number triggering criterion of the D-IM-CSI until a match is recognised and DP Analysed_Info is triggered, or until all the destination numbers have been checked without a match being recognised. In the latter case DP Analysed_Info is not triggered.

4.3.2.3 Criteria at DP Route Select Failure

The HLR may store a list of up to 5 cause values.

The following criteria are applicable for DP Route Select Failure:

- Release cause code.

The trigger criteria is met if the cause code received from the terminating party's network (could be a PSTN or an IMS network) is equal to at least one of the cause codes in the trigger criteria list.

(Editor's note: use of release cause code is FFS).

If a O-IM-BCSM was already invoked and there is a relationship with the gsmSCF at that moment, then no additional relationship shall be initiated.

4.3.2.4 Criteria at DP T Busy and T No Answer

The HSS may store a list of up to 5 cause values.

The triggering is based on the release cause code received from terminating UE's P-CSCF.

The following criteria are applicable for DP T Busy and T No Answer:

- Release cause code.

The trigger criteria are met if the cause code received from the terminating UE's P-CSCF is equal to at least one of the cause codes in the trigger criteria list. (FFS)

If trigger criteria are satisfied, then the corresponding Service Logic shall be invoked.

4.4 Description of CAMEL Subscriber Data

4.4.1 IP Multimedia CAMEL Subscription Information (IM-CSI)

This subclause defines the contents of the IP Multimedia CAMEL Subscription Information. IM-CSI data are provisioned in the HSS for subscribers having originating and/or terminating IP Multimedia CAMEL services. This information shall be sent by the HSS to the IM-SSF via the Si Interface.~~CSCF via the Cx Interface.~~ The IM-CSI data contains the O-IM-CSI, D-IM-CSI, and VT-IM-CSI.

4.4.1.1 Originating IP Multimedia CAMEL Subscription Information (O-IM-CSI)

4.4.1.1.1 gsmSCF Address

Address to be used to access the gsmSCF for a particular subscriber. The address shall be an E.164 number to be used for routing.

4.4.1.1.2 Service Key

The Service Key identifies to the gsmSCF the service logic that shall apply.

4.4.1.1.3 Default ~~IP Multimedia~~Call Handling

The Default ~~IP Multimedia~~Call Handling indicates whether the IP Multimedia session shall be released or continued as requested in case of error in the IM-SSF to gsmSCF dialogue.

4.4.1.1.4 TDP List

The TDP List indicates on which detection point triggering shall take place.

4.4.1.1.5 CAMEL Capability Handling

CAMEL Capability Handling indicates the phase of CAMEL which is asked by the gsmSCF for the service.

4.4.1.1.6 CSI Status

The CSI state indicates whether the O-IM-CSI is active or not.

4.4.1.1.7 Notification Flag

The notification flag indicates whether changes of the O-IM-CSI shall trigger the Notification on Change of Subscriber Data.

4.4.1.1.8 DP Criteria

The DP criteria indicate whether the imcnSSF shall request the gsmSCF for instructions.

4.4.1.2 Dialled Services IP Multimedia CAMEL Subscription Information (D-IM-CSI)

4.4.1.2.1 gsmSCF Address

Address to be used to access the gsmSCF for a particular subscriber. The address shall be an E.164 number to be used for routing.

4.4.1.2.2 Service Key

The Service Key identifies to the gsmSCF the service logic that shall apply.

4.4.1.2.3 Default Call Handling

The Default Call Handling indicates whether the IP Multimedia session shall be released or continued as requested in case of error in the IM-SSF to gsmSCF dialogue.

4.4.1.2.4 CAMEL Capability Handling

CAMEL Capability Handling indicates the phase of CAMEL which is asked by the gsmSCF for the service.

4.4.1.2.5 CSI Status

The CSI state indicates whether the D-IM-CSI is active or not.

4.4.1.2.6 Notification Flag

The notification flag indicates whether changes of the D-IM-CSI shall trigger the Notification on Change of Subscriber Data.

4.4.1.2.7 DP Criteria

The DP criteria indicate whether the imcnSSF shall request the gsmSCF for instructions.

4.4.1.3 Terminating IP Multimedia CAMEL Subscription Information (VT-IM-CSI)

4.4.1.3.1 gsmSCF Address

Address to be used to access the gsmSCF for a particular subscriber. The address shall be an E.164 number to be used for routeing.

4.4.1.3.2 Service Key

The Service Key identifies to the gsmSCF the service logic that shall apply.

4.4.1.3.3 Default Call Handling

The Default Call Handling indicates whether the IP Multimedia session shall be released or continued as requested in case of error in the IM-SSF to gsmSCF dialogue.

4.4.1.3.4 TDP List

The TDP List indicates on which detection point triggering shall take place. The following trigger detection points are allowed: DP Terminating Attempt Authorised, DP T Busy, and DP T No Answer.

4.4.1.3.5 CAMEL Capability Handling

CAMEL Capability Handling indicates the phase of CAMEL which is asked by the gsmSCF for the service.

4.4.1.3.6 CSI Status

The CSI state indicates whether the VT-IM-CSI is active or not.

4.4.1.3.7 Notification Flag

The notification flag indicates whether changes of the VT-IM-CSI shall trigger the Notification on Change of Subscriber Data.

4.4.1.3.8 DP Criteria

The DP criteria indicate whether the imcnSSF shall request the gsmSCF for instructions.

4.4.1.4 Other CAMEL Data

4.4.1.4.1 gsmSCF address list for CSI

The gsmSCF address list for CSI indicates a list of gsmSCF addresses to which Notification on Change of Subscriber Data is to be sent. This list is common to all CSI.

4.5 Description of CAMEL State Models

Editor's Note: The text, diagrams and tables in section 4.5 are at an early stage of development. Further work is required to complete section 4.5.

In the IM Subsystem, calls are controlled by the Serving CSCF (S-CSCF) where a subscriber is registered. A state model describes the call control behaviour of an IM-SSF.

4.5.1 General Handling

The Basic Call State Model (BCSM) is used to describe the handling of originating and terminating calls. It identifies the points in a call where gsmSCF based service applications is permitted to interact with the call control capabilities of an IM-SSF. Figure 4.3 illustrates how transitions between states, Detection Points and Points In Call components are shown in the BCSM diagrams.

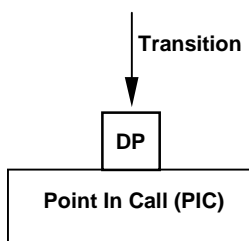
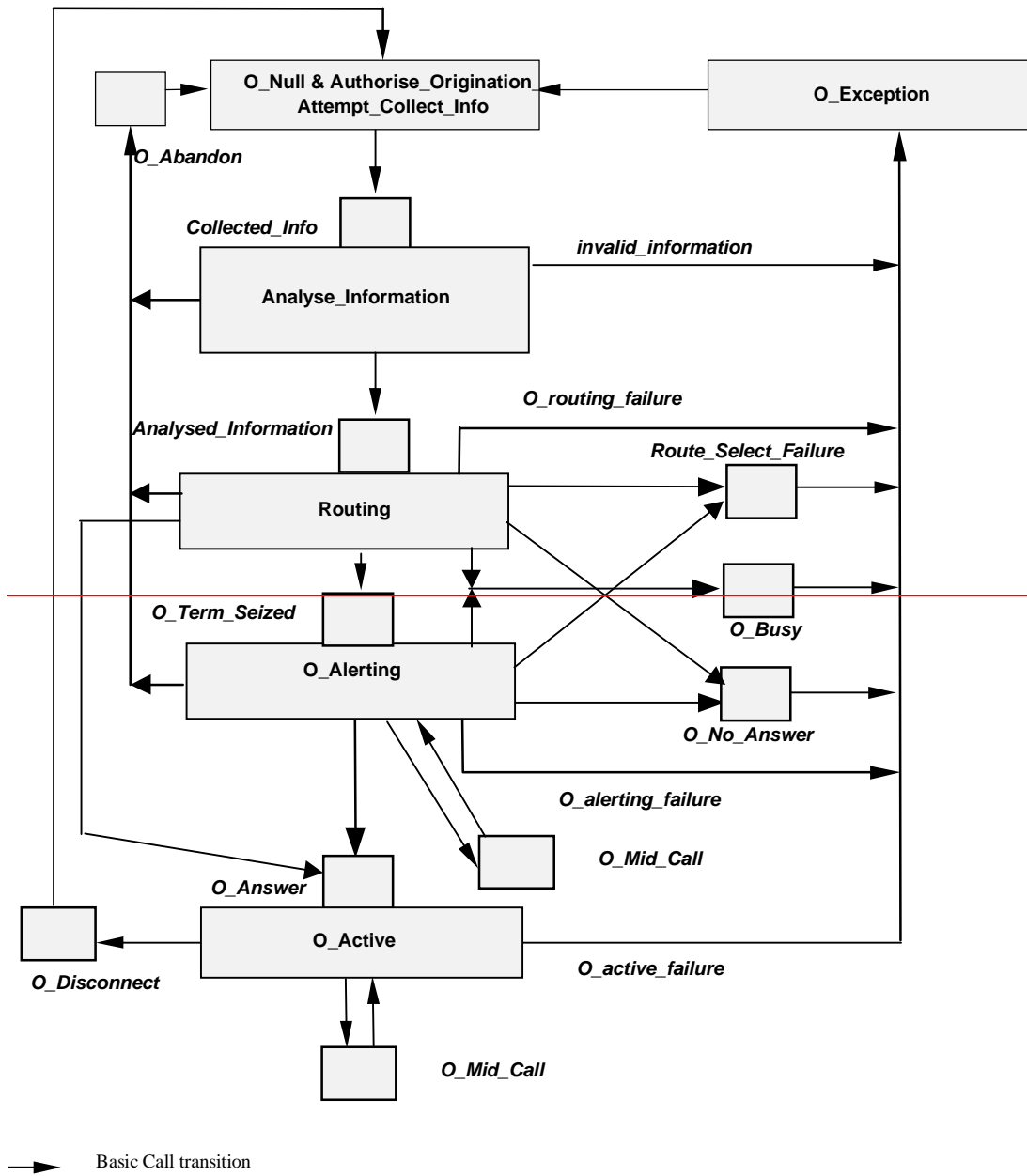


Figure 4.3: BCSM Components

4.5.2 Originating CAMEL Call State Model (O-IM-BCSM)

4.5.2.1 Description of the O-IM-BCSM

The O-IM-BCSM is used to model the behaviour of an IM-SSF for an originating call. When an armed DP is encountered, O-IM-BCSM processing is suspended at the DP and the IM-SSF indicates this to the gsmSCF if appropriate.



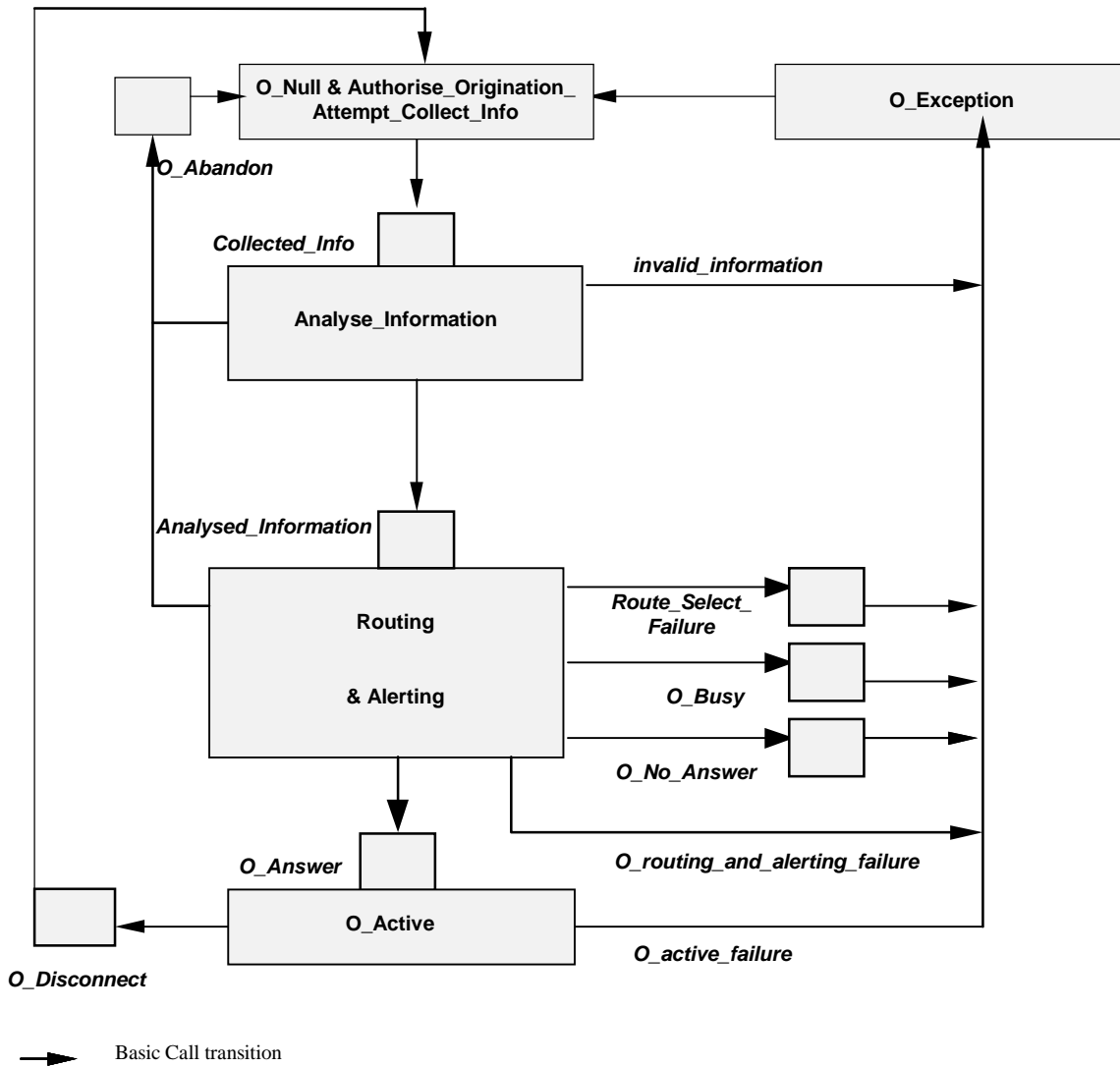


Figure 4.4: Originating CAMEL Basic Call State Model

The following table defines the DPs that apply to originating calls.

Table 4.1: Description of the O-IM-BCSM DPs in an IM-SSF

| CAMEL Detection Point: | DP Type | Description: |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--|
| DP Collected_Info | TDP-R | Indication that the O-IM-CSI is analysed or the gsmSCF has initiated a session attempt. In the later case the DP is neither triggered nor reported. |
| DP Analysed_Information | TDP-R | Availability of routing address and nature of address. |
| DP Route_Select_Failure | TDP-R, EDP-N, EDP-R | Indication that the session establishment failed. |
| DP O_Busy | EDP-N, EDP-R | Indication that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a busy indication is received from the terminating party, - a not reachable event is determined upon a SIP error response. |
| DP O_No_Answer | EDP-N, EDP-R | Indication that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an application timer associated with the O_No_Answer DP expires, - a no answer event is determined upon SIP a error response |
| DP O_Answer | EDP-N, EDP-R | Indication that the session is accepted and answered by the terminating party. |
| DP O_Disconnect | EDP-N, EDP-R | A disconnect indication is received from the originating party or from the terminating party. |
| DP O_Abandon | EDP-N, EDP-R | Indication that a disconnect indication is received from the originating party during the session establishment procedure. |

4.5.2.2 Description of Points In Call

This sub-clause describes the Points In Call for originating calls. The entry events, actions and exit events are described for each Point in Call.

~~Editor's Note: Further work is required to complete the sub-sections below.~~

~~4.5.2.2.1~~ 4.5.2.2.1 O_Null & Authorise_Origination_Attempt_Collect_Info

Entry events:

- Disconnection and clearing of a previous call (DP O_Disconnect) or default handling of exceptions by IM-SSF completed.
- Abandon event is reported from Analyse_Information or Routing and Alerting PIC.
- Exception event is reported.

Actions:

- Interface is idled.
- Originating call: SIP INVITE request message containing the dialled number is received from MS.
- Information being analysed e.g., O-IM-CSI is analysed.

Exit events:

- Originating CSI is analysed.

- An exception condition is encountered. For this PIC, if the call encounters one of these exceptions during the PIC processing, the exception event is not visible because there is no corresponding DP. Example exception condition: Calling party abandons call.

4.5.2.2.2 ~~4.5.2.2.2~~ Analyse_Information

Entry events:

- Originating CSI is analysed. (DP Collected Info).
- New routeing information is received when Busy event (DP O_Busy), Route Select Failure event (DP Route_Select_Failure), Not Reachable event (DP O_Busy) or No Answer event (DP O_No_Answer) is reported from Routing and Alerting PIC.
- New routeing information is received when Disconnect event is reported from O_Active PIC.

Actions:

- Compare the called party number with the dialled services information.

Exit events:

- Availability of routeing address and nature of address. (DP Analysed_Information).
- An exception condition is encountered (e.g. wrong number)- this leads to the O_Exception PIC.
- Calling party abandons the call- this leads to the O_Abandon DP.

4.5.2.2.3 ~~4.5.2.2.3~~ Routing and Alerting

Entry events:

- Availability of routeing address and nature of address. (DP Analysed_Information).

Actions:

- Information is being analysed and/or translated according to dialling plan to determine routeing address.
- Routeing address being interpreted.
- Call is being processed by the terminating half BCSM. Continued processing of SIP call session setup (e.g., ringing) is taking place. Waiting for indication from terminating half BCSM that the call has been answered by terminating party.

Exit events:

- Indication from the terminating half BCSM that the call is accepted and answered by terminating party (DP O_Answer).
- An exception condition is encountered - this leads to the O_Exception PIC.
- Calling party abandons the call- this leads to the O_Abandon DP.
- A busy indication is received from the terminating party - this leads to the O_Busy DP.
- A not reachable indication is received from the terminating party - this leads to the O_Busy DP.
- Attempt to select the route for the call fails - this leads to the Route_Select_Failure DP.

If the no reply timer expires and DP O_No_Answer is armed - this leads to the O_No_Answer DP.

4.5.2.2.4 ~~4.5.2.2.4~~ O_Active

Entry events:

- Indication from the terminating half BCSM that the call is accepted and answered by the terminating party (DP O Answer).

Actions:

- SIP session established between originating party and terminating party. - Call release is awaited.

Exit events:

- A disconnection indication is received from the originating party, or received from the terminating party via the terminating half BCSM. (DP - O Disconnect).
- An exception condition is encountered.

4.5.2.2.5 ~~4.5.2.2.5~~ O_ExceptionEntry events:

- An exception condition is encountered. In addition to specific examples listed above, exception events include any type of failure, which means that the normal exit events for a PIC can not be met.

Actions:

- Default handling of the exception condition is being provided. This includes general actions necessary to ensure that no resources remain inappropriately allocated such as:
 - If any relationship exists between the imcnSSF and the gsmSCF, the imcnSSF shall send an error information flow closing the relationships and indicating that any outstanding call handling instructions will not run to completion.
 - Resources made available for setting up the SIP call session are released.

Exit events:

- Default handling of the exception condition by IM-SSF completed.

4.5.3 Mapping of SIP Method/Response to O-IM-BCSM Detection Points

This sub-clause describes mapping of SIP methods and responses to CAMEL Detection Points.

Table 4.2: Mapping of SIP Method/Response to CAMEL O-IM-BCSM DPs

| CAMEL O-IM-BCSM DP: | SIP Method/Response |
|-------------------------|---|
| DP Collected_Info | INVITE |
| DP Analysed_Information | N/A |
| DP Route_Select_Failure | 404 Not Found 482 Loop Detected 483 Too Many Hops |
| DP O_Busy | 486 Busy Here 600 Busy Everywhere |
| DP O_No_Answer | 603 Decline 408 Request Timeout |
| DP O_Answer | 200 OK |
| DP O_Disconnect | BYE |
| DP O_Abandon | CANCEL |

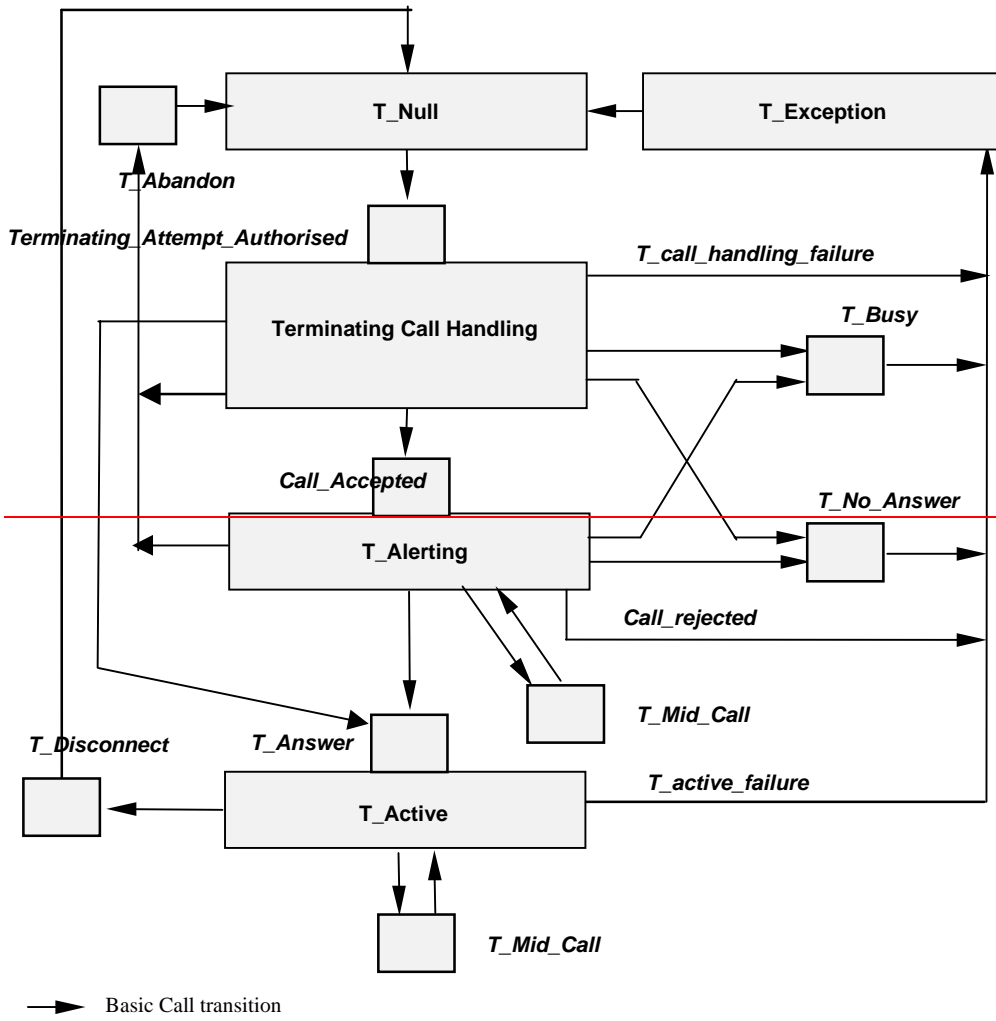
Editor's Note: The above mapping is incomplete. Further study is required to complete the table. Use of status code 603 Decline for DP O_No_Answer requires further study. Use of status codes 404, 482, 483 etc for DP Route_Select_Failure requires further study.

Editor's Note: The above mapping needs to consider all potential SIP responses mentioned in RFC 2543bis to determine which ones are appropriate. As indicated above, multiple responses may be mapped to the same DP.

4.5.4 Terminating CAMEL Call State Model (T-IM-BCSM)

4.5.4.1 Description of the T-IM-BCSM

The T-IM-BCSM is used to model the behaviour of an IM-SSF for a terminating call. When a DP is encountered, T-IM-BCSM processing is suspended at the DP and IM-SSF indicates this to the gsmSCF if appropriate.



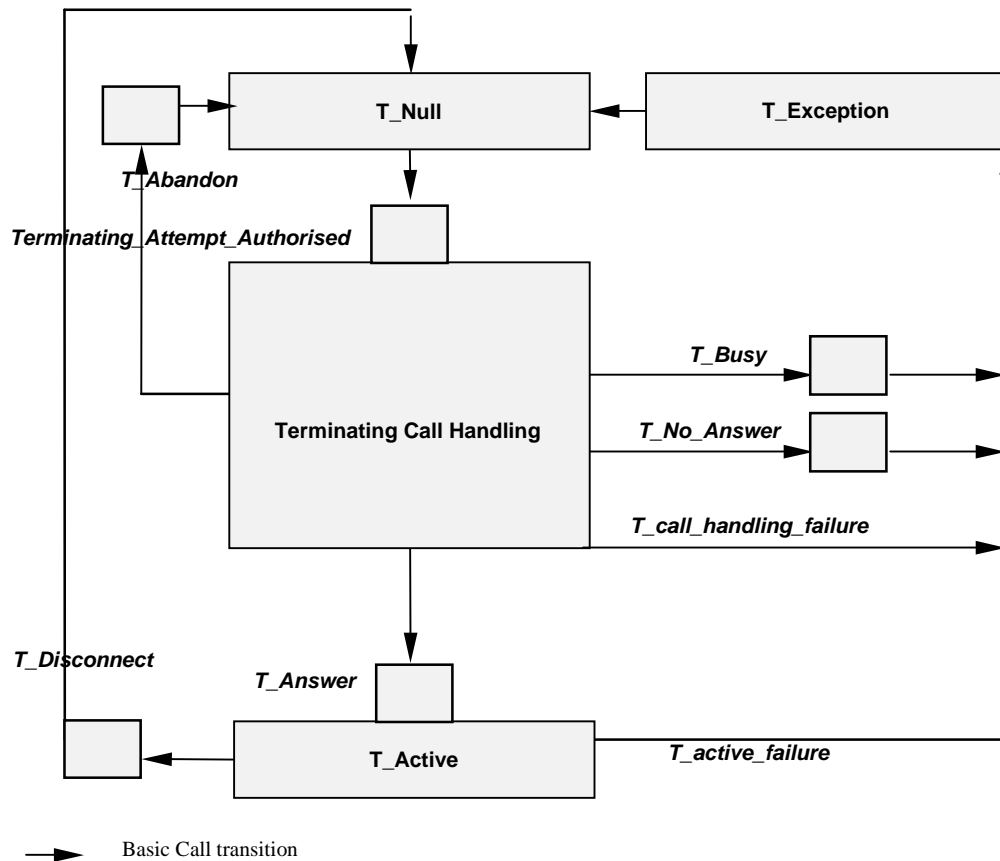


Figure 4.5: Terminating CAMEL Basic Call State Model

The following table defines the DPs that apply to terminating calls.

Table 4.3: Description of T-IM-BCSM DPs in the S-CSCF

| CAMEL DP: | DP Type | Description: |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| DP Terminating_Attempt_Authorised | TDP-R | Indication that the T-IM-CSI is analysed. |
| DP T_Busy | TDP-R, EDP-N, EDP-R | Indication that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a busy indication is received from the terminating party, - a not reachable event is determined upon a SIP error response. |
| DP T_No_Answer | TDP-R, EDP-N, EDP-R | Indication that an application timer associated with the T_No_Answer DP expires. |
| DP T_Answer | EDP-N, EDP-R | Session is accepted and answered by terminating party. |
| DP T_Disconnect | EDP-N, EDP-R | A disconnect indication is received from the terminating party or from the originating party. |
| DP T_Abandon | EDP-N, EDP-R | A disconnect indication is received from the originating party during the session establishment procedure. |

Editor's Note: Further work is required to complete the DP Type and Description columns in the table above.

4.5.4.2 Description of Points In Call

This sub-clause describes the Points In Call for terminating calls. The entry events, actions and exit events are described for each Point in Call.

~~Editor's Note: Further work is required to complete the sub-sections below.~~

4.5.4.2.1 ~~4.5.4.2.1~~ T_Null

Entry events:

- Disconnection and clearing of a previous call (DP T_Disconnect) or default handling of exceptions by IM-SSF completed.
- Abandon event is reported from Terminating Call Handling PIC.
- Exception event is reported.

Actions:

- Interface is idled.
- SIP INVITE message for terminating call request is received, the appropriate information is analysed.
- T-IM-CSI is analysed.

Exit events:

- Terminating CSI is analysed.
- An exception condition is encountered. For this PIC, if the call encounters one of these exceptions during the PIC processing, the exception event is not visible because there is no corresponding DP.
Example exception condition is:
- Calling party abandons call.

4.5.4.2.2 ~~4.5.4.2.2~~ Terminating Call Handling

Entry events:

- Terminating CSI (if available) is analysed. (DP Terminating Attempt Authorised).
- New routeing information is received when Busy event (DP T_Busy) or No Answer event (DP T_No_Answer) is reported from Terminating Call Handling PIC.
- New routeing information is received when Disconnect event is reported from T_Active PIC.
- New routeing information is received when the terminating party not reachable is reported from Terminating Call Handling PIC.

Actions:

- Routeing address and call type being interpreted. The next route or terminating access is being selected.
- The terminating party is being alerted. Waiting for the call to be answered by terminating party.

Exit events:

- Call is accepted and answered by terminating party.
- An exception condition is encountered - this leads to the T_Exception PIC. Example exception conditions: the SIP call session request was not successful.
- Calling party abandons the call - this leads to the T_Abandon DP.
- A busy indication is received from the terminating party's P-CSCF - this leads to the T_Busy DP.

- Not reachable event detected from the terminating party's P-CSCF this leads to the T_Busy DP.
- If no reply timer expires and DP T_No_Answer is armed - this leads to the T_No_Answer DP.

4.5.4.2.3 ~~4.5.4.2.3~~—T_Active

Entry events:

- Indication that the call is accepted and answered by the terminating party. (DP T_Answer).

Actions:

- SIP session established between originating party and terminating party.
- Call release is awaited.

Exit events:

- A disconnection indication is received from the terminating party, or received from the originating party via the originating half BCSM. (DP T_Disconnect).
- An exception condition is encountered. In addition to specific examples listed above, exception events include any type of failure that means that the normal exit events for a PIC can not be met.

4.5.4.2.4 ~~4.5.4.2.4~~—T_Exception

Entry events:

- An exception condition is encountered. In addition to specific examples listed above, exception events include any type of failure, which means that the normal exit events for PIC cannot be met.

Actions:

- Default handling of the exception condition is being provided. This includes general actions necessary to ensure that no resources remain inappropriately allocated such as:
 - If any relationship exists between the imcnSSF and the gsmSCF, the imcnSSF shall send an error information flow closing the relationships and indicating that any outstanding call handling instructions will not run to completion.
 - . Resources made available for setting up the SIP call session are released.

Exit events:

- Default handling of the exception condition by IM-SSF completed.

4.5.5 Mapping of SIP Method/Response to T-IM-BCSM Detection Points

This sub-clause describes mapping of SIP methods and responses to CAMEL Detection Points.

Table 4.4: Mapping of SIP Method/Response to CAMEL T-IM-BCSM DPs

| CAMEL T-IM-BCSM DP: | SIP Method/Response |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| DP Terminating_Attempt_ _Authorised | INVITE |
| DP T_Busy | 486 Busy Here 600 Busy Everywhere |
| DP T_No_Answer | 603 Decline 408 Request Timeout |
| DP T_Answer | 200 OK |
| DP T_Disconnect | BYE |
| DP T_Abandon | CANCEL |

Editor's Note: The above mapping is incomplete. Further study is required to complete the table. Use of status code 603 Decline for DP T_No_Answer requires further study.

Editor's Note: The above mapping needs to consider all potential SIP responses mentioned in RFC 2543bis to determine which ones are appropriate. As indicated above, multiple responses may be mapped to the same DP.

5 Procedures for IM-SSF Application Server

The SDLs in this specification illustrate how CAMEL modifies the normal multimedia call. They do not attempt to show all the details of multimedia handling in all the modes that support CAMEL.

The text in this clause is a supplement to the definition in the SDL diagrams; it does not duplicate the information in the SDL diagrams.

5.1 Overall SDL Architecture

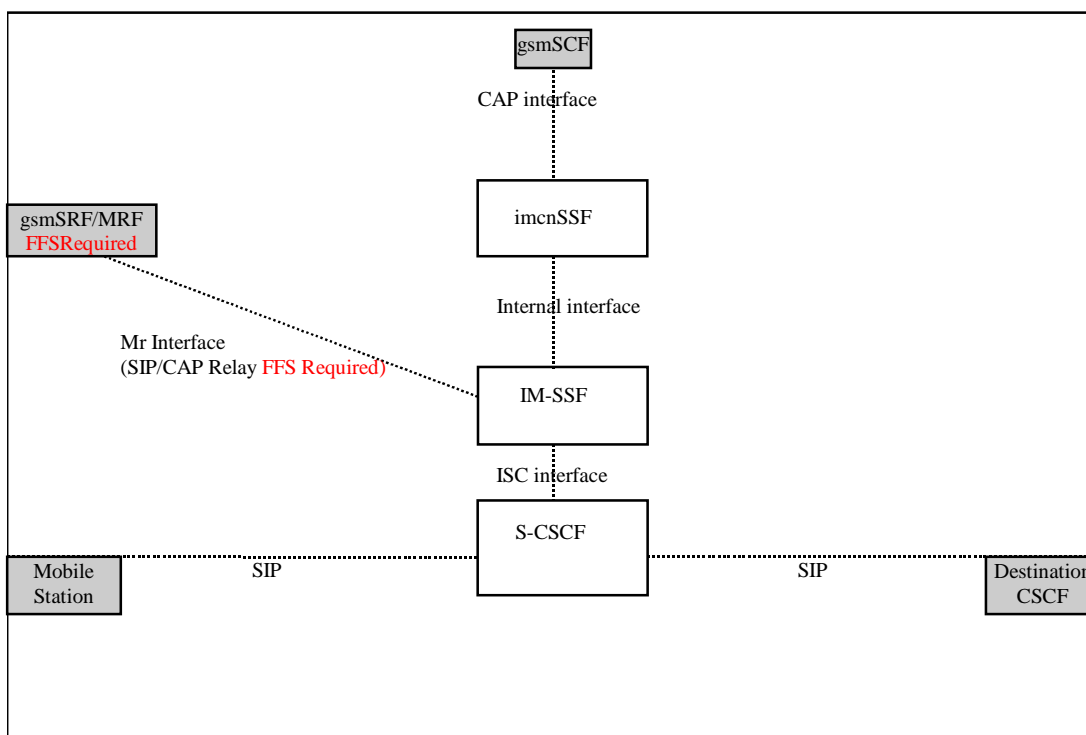


Figure 5.1: Outgoing Case (IM-SSF relay)

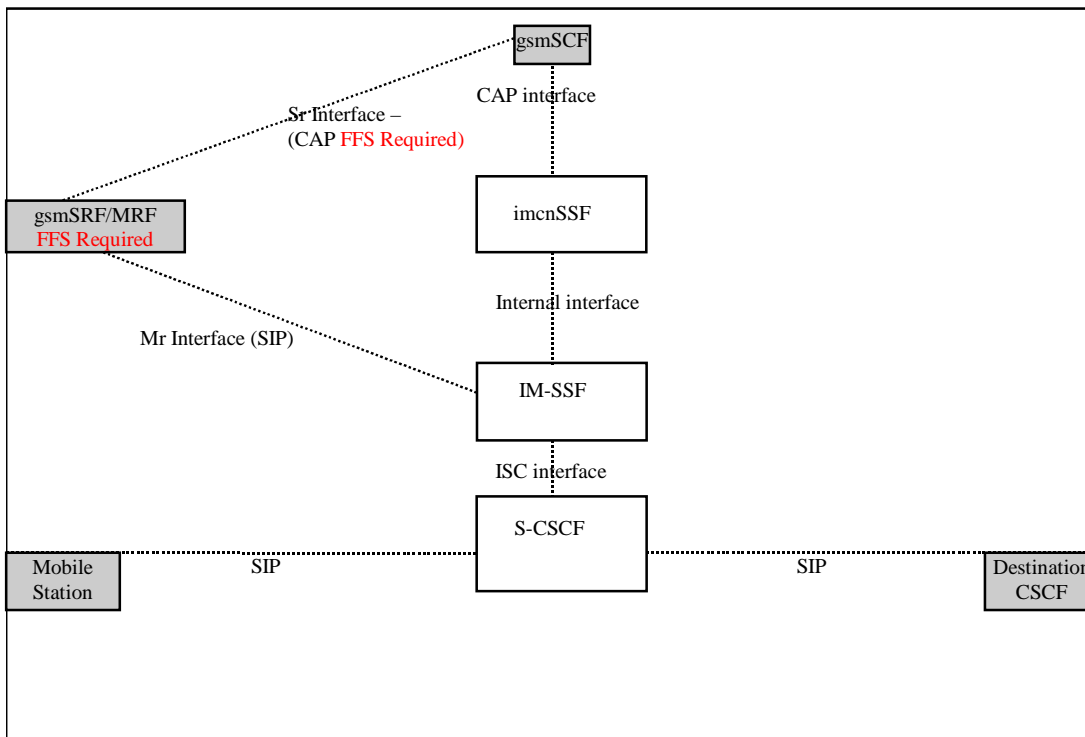


Figure 5.2: Outgoing Case (direct path gsmSCF to gsmSRF/MRCF)

5.1.1 Handling of Registration and Deregistration in the IM-SSF

The functional behaviour of the IM-SSF is specified in 3GPP TS 23.218 [Error! Reference source not found.]. The procedures specific to CAMEL are specified in this subclause:

- Procedure CAMEL_IMCN_Register;
- Procedure CAMEL_IMCN_DeRegister.

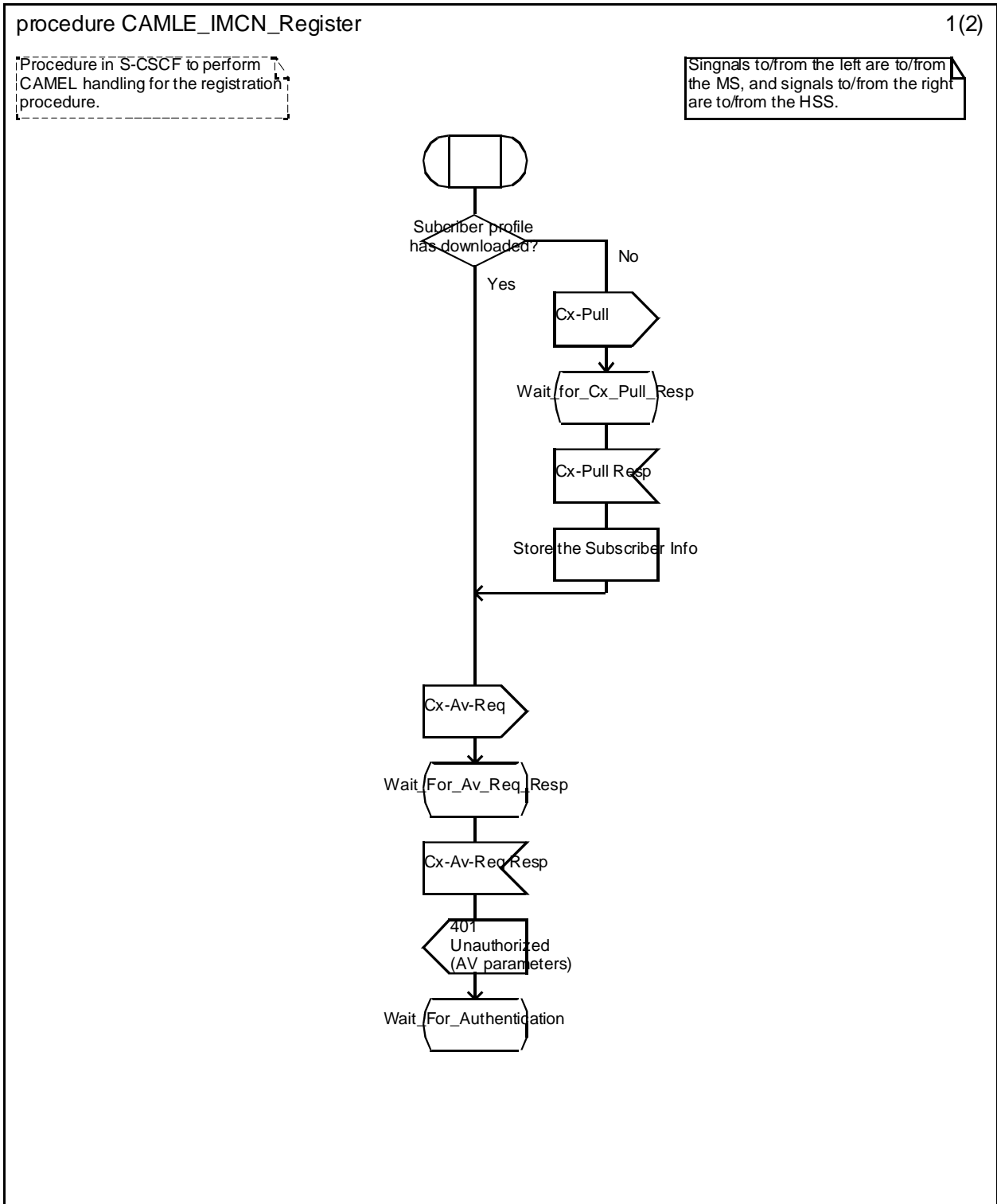


Figure 5.3a

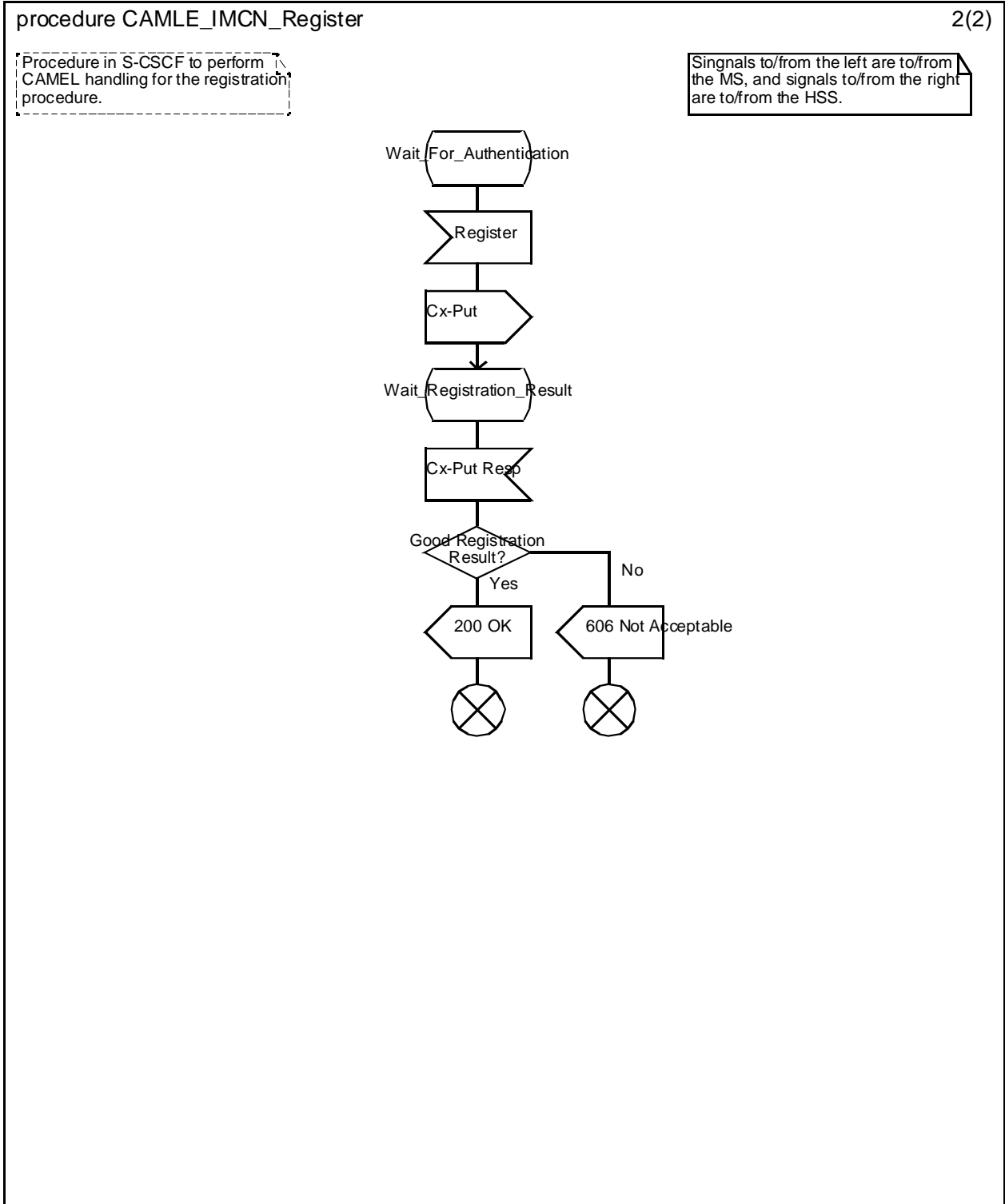


Figure 5.18b

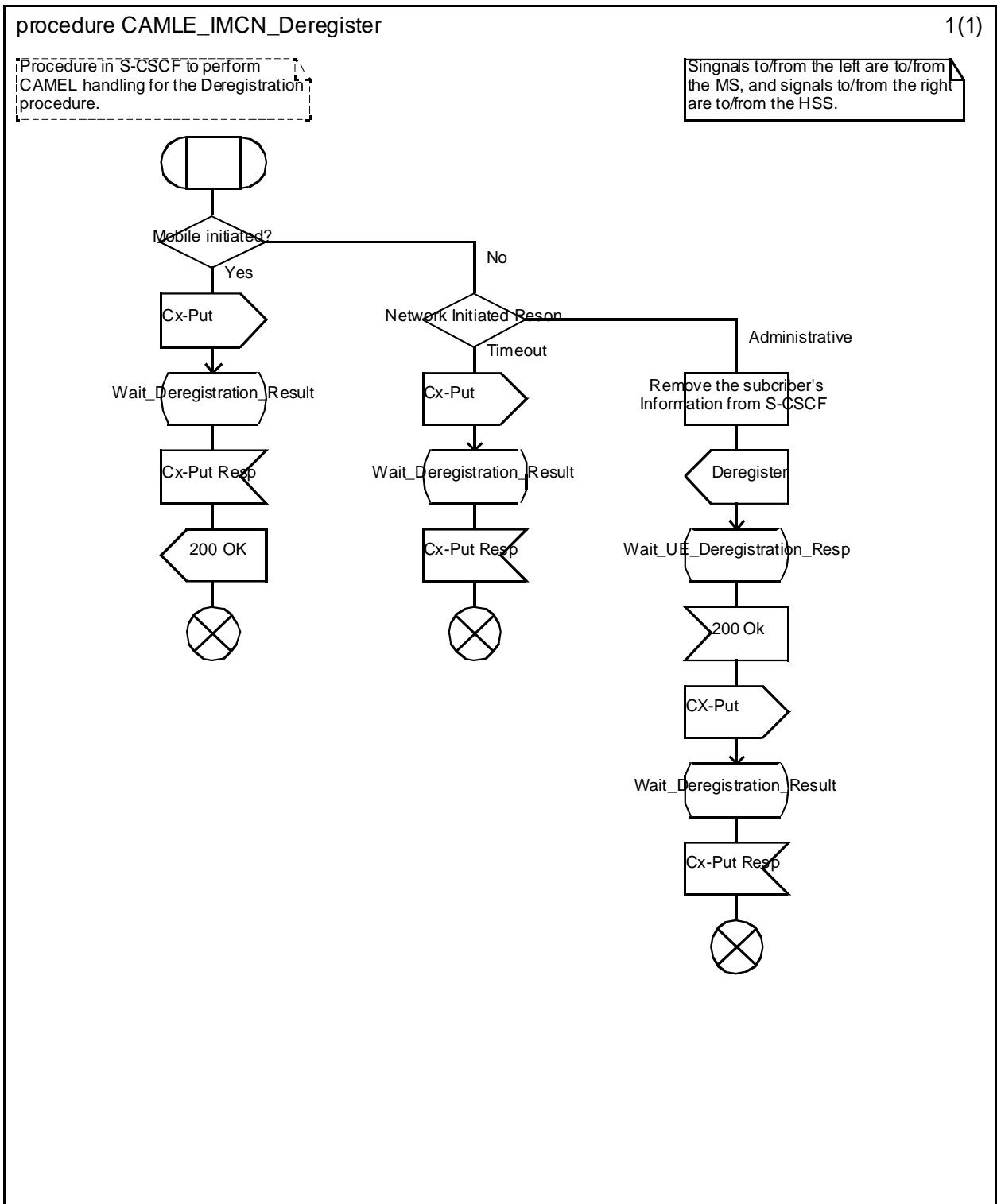


Figure 5.4a

5.1.2 Handling of Mobile Originated Calls in the IM-SSF

The functional behaviour of the IM-SSF is specified in 3GPP TS 23.218 [5]. The procedures specific to CAMEL are specified in this subclause:

- Procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MO_INVITE;

- Procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MO_BYE;
- Procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MO_CANCEL;
- Procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MO_Response_Code.

5.1.2.1 Actions of the IM-SSF on receipt of Int_Error

The IM-SSF checks the default Call Handling parameter in the relevant CSI.

If the default call handling is release, a BYE indication is sent to the MS. The IM-SSF then releases all resources and the invoked CAMEL procedure ends.

If the call handling is continue, the IM-SSF continues processing without CAMEL support.

5.1.2.2 Actions of the IM-SSF on receipt of Int_Continue

The IM-SSF continues processing without any modification of call parameters.

5.1.2.3 Actions of the IM-SSF on receipt of Int_Continue_With_Argument

The IM-SSF continues processing with modified call parameters. The IM-SSF shall modify the call parameters by the information received in the Int_Continue_With_Argument message. Call parameters that are not included in the Int_Continue_With_Argument_Message are unchanged.

5.1.2.4 Actions of the IM-SSF on receipt of Int_Connect

The IM-SSF continues processing with modified call parameters. The IM-SSF shall transparently modify the call parameters with the received information. Call parameters which are not included in the Int_Connect message are unchanged.

5.1.2.5 Actions of the IM-SSF on receipt of Int_Release_Call

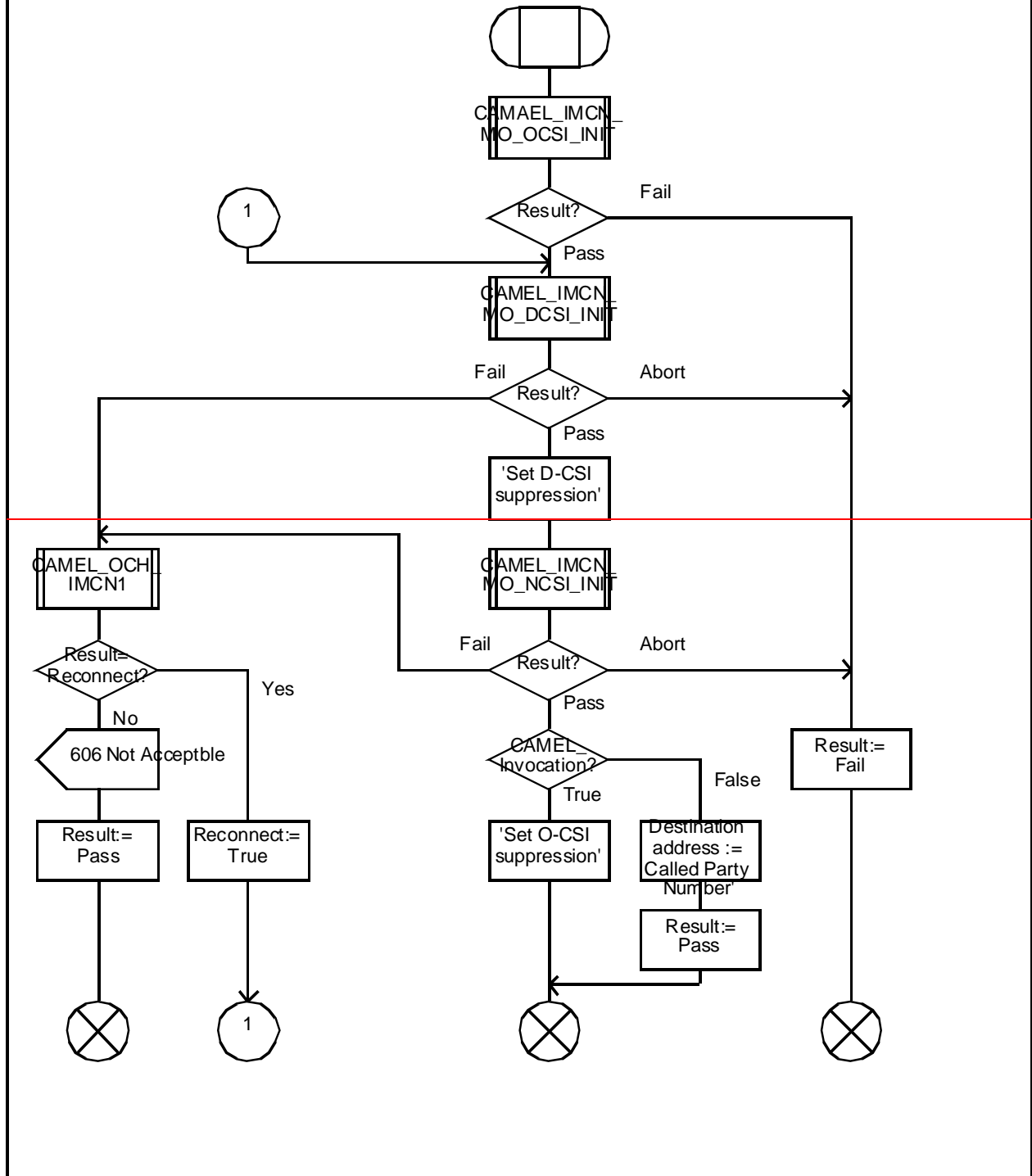
A BYE is sent to the MS, and a BYE is sent to the destination CSCF. The release cause received in the Int_Release_Call is used. The IM-SSF then releases all call resources and all CAMEL processing ends.

procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MO_INVITE

1(1)

/* Procedure in the IM-SSF to perform CAMEL handling for an outgoing call INVITE request. */

/* Signals to/from the left are to/from the MS; signals to/from the right are to/from the S-CSCF. */



procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MO_INVITE

1(1)

/* Procedure in the IM-SSF to perform CAMEL handling for an outgoing call INVITE request. */

/* Signals to/from the left are to/from the MS; signals to/from the right are to/from the S-CSCF. */

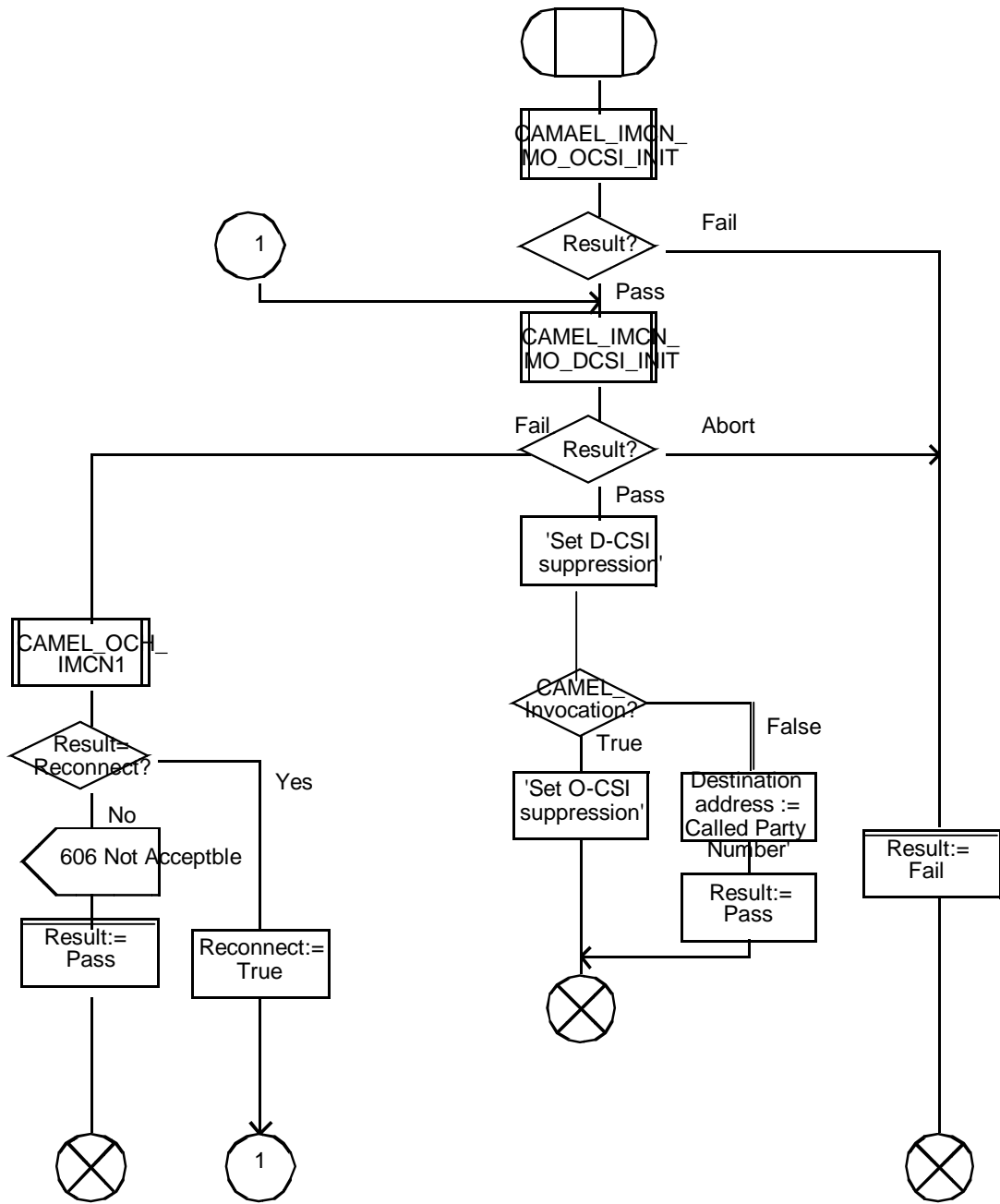


Figure 5.5a Procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MO_INVITE (sheet 1)

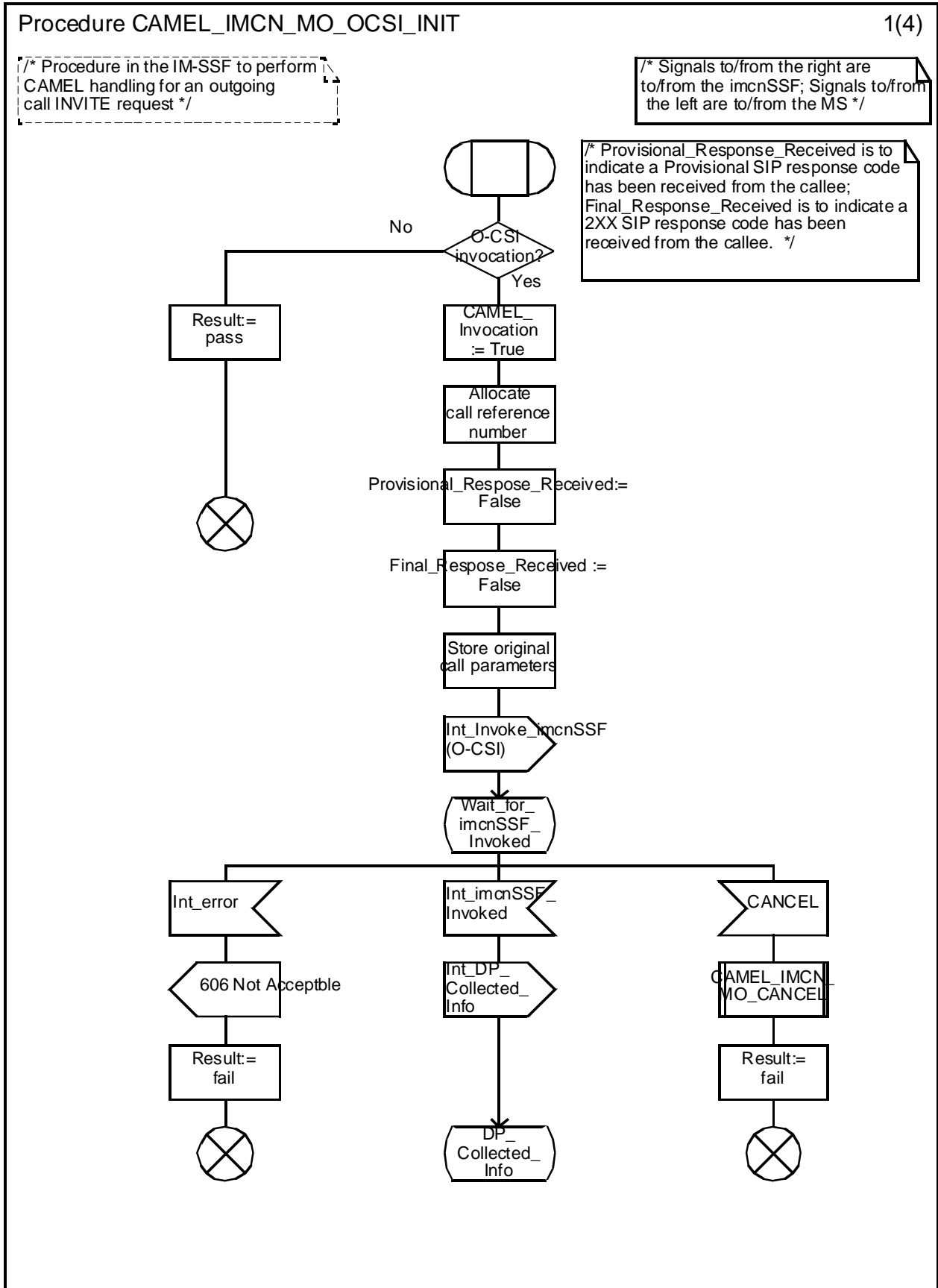


Figure 5.6a

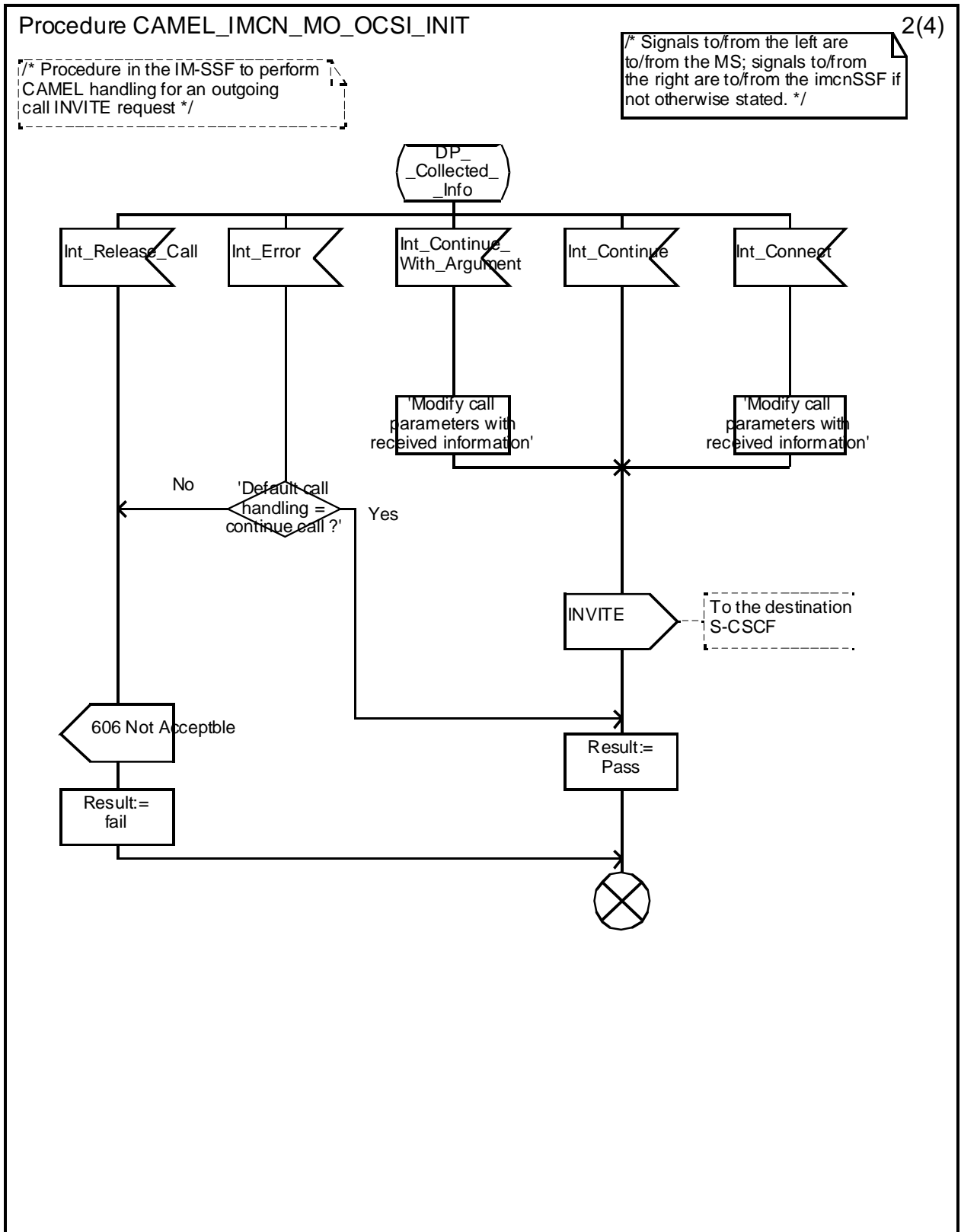


Figure 5.6b

Procedure

3(4)

/* Procedure in the IM-SSF to perform CAMEL handling for an outgoing call INVITE request */

/* Signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSSF if not otherwise stated. */

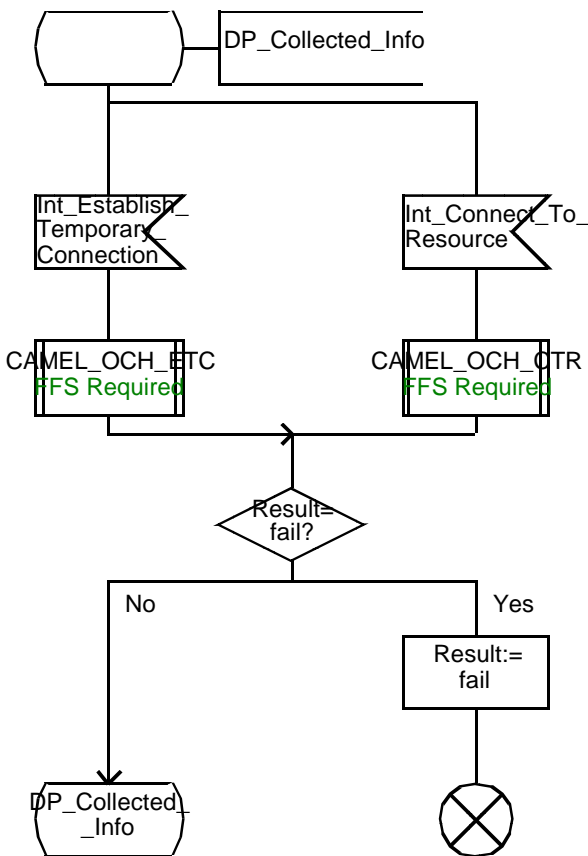


Figure 5.6c

Procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MO_OCSI_INIT

4(4)

/* Procedure in the IM-SSF to perform CAMEL handling for an outgoing call INVITE request */

/* Signals to/from the left are to/from the MS. */

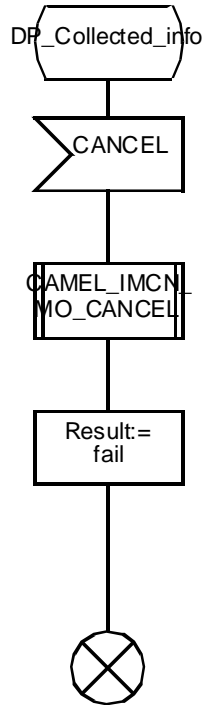


Figure 5.6d:

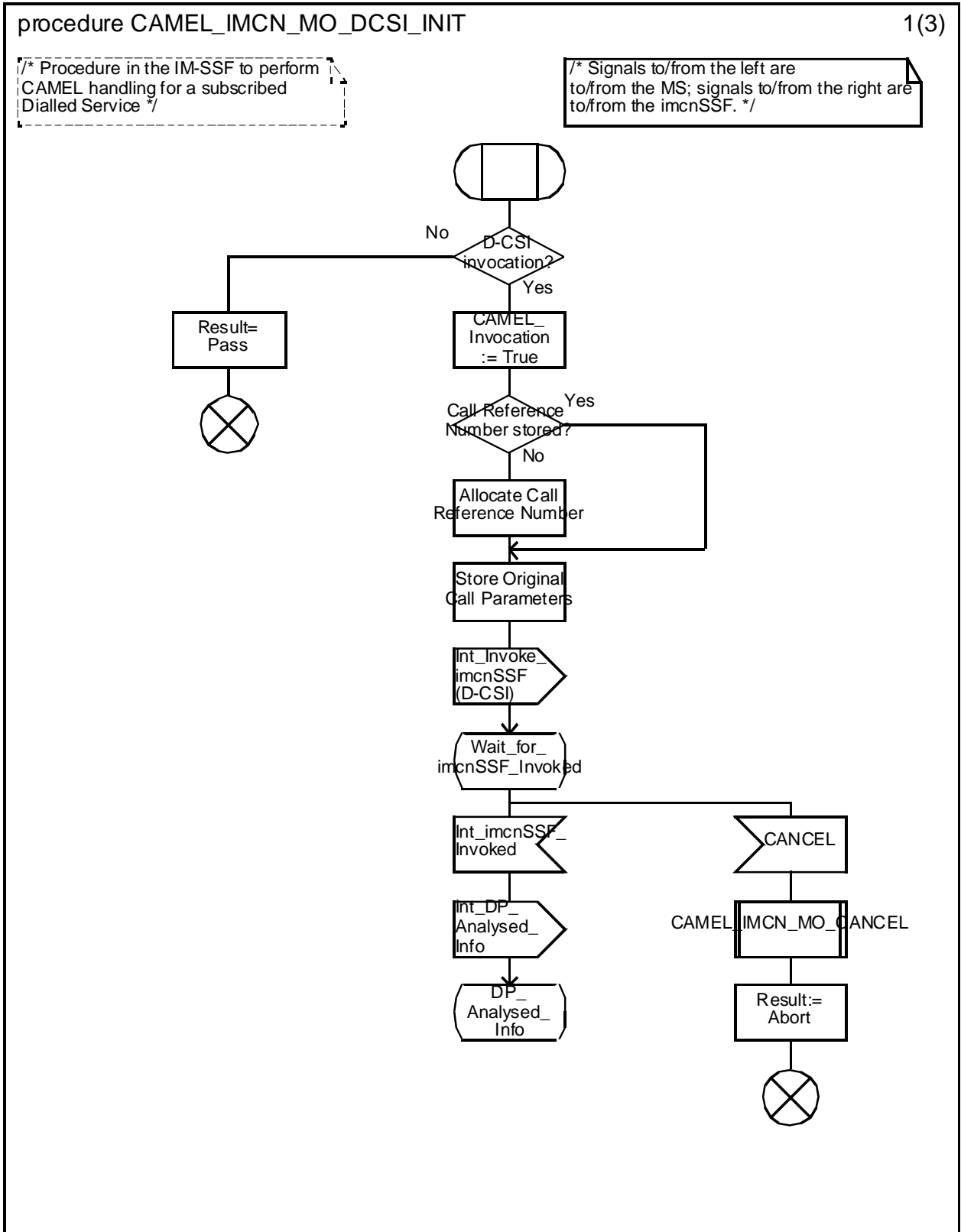


Figure 5.7a

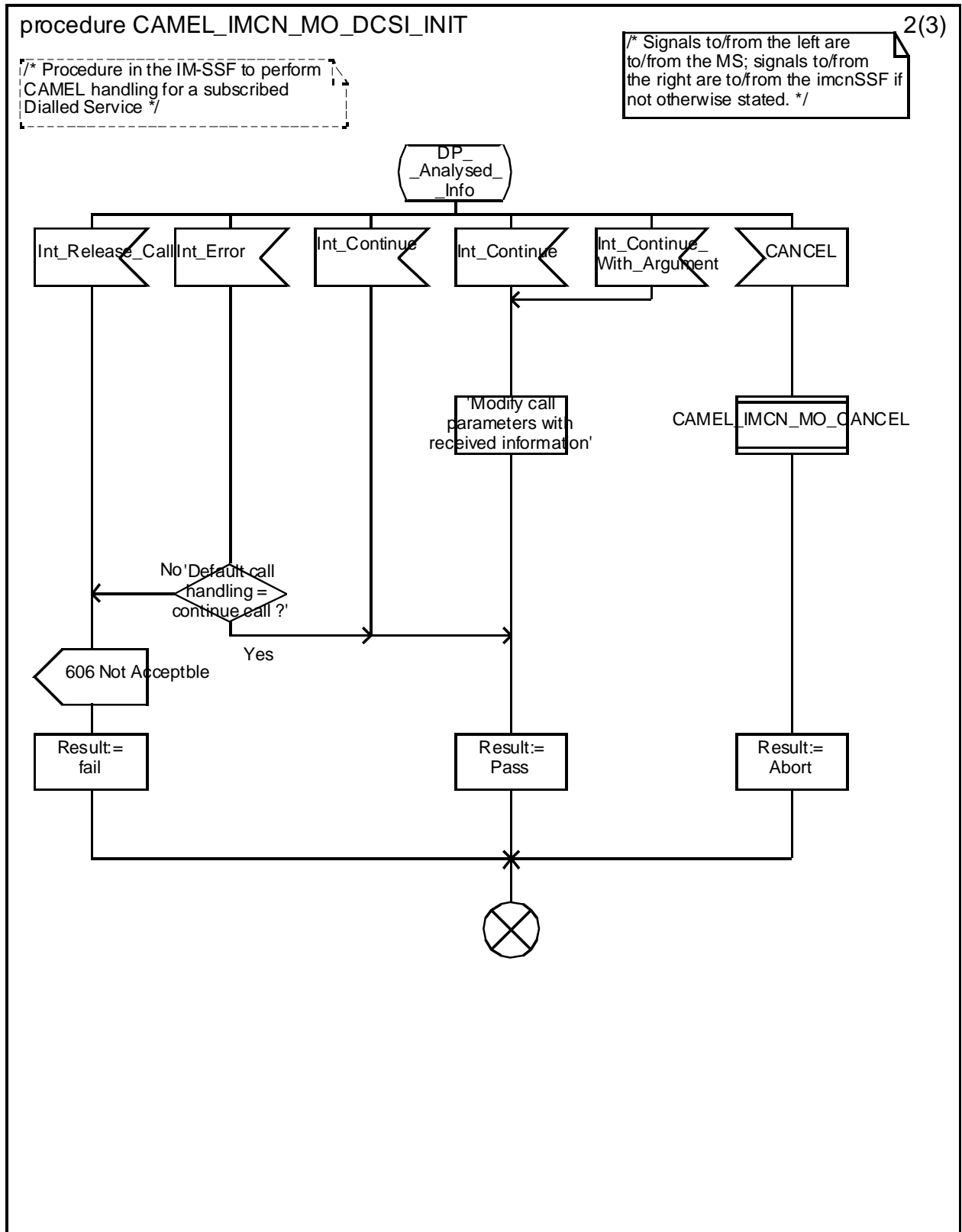


Figure 5.7b:

procedure

3(3)

/* Procedure in the IM-SSF to perform CAMEL handling for a subscribed Dialed Service */

/* Signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSSF if not otherwise stated. */

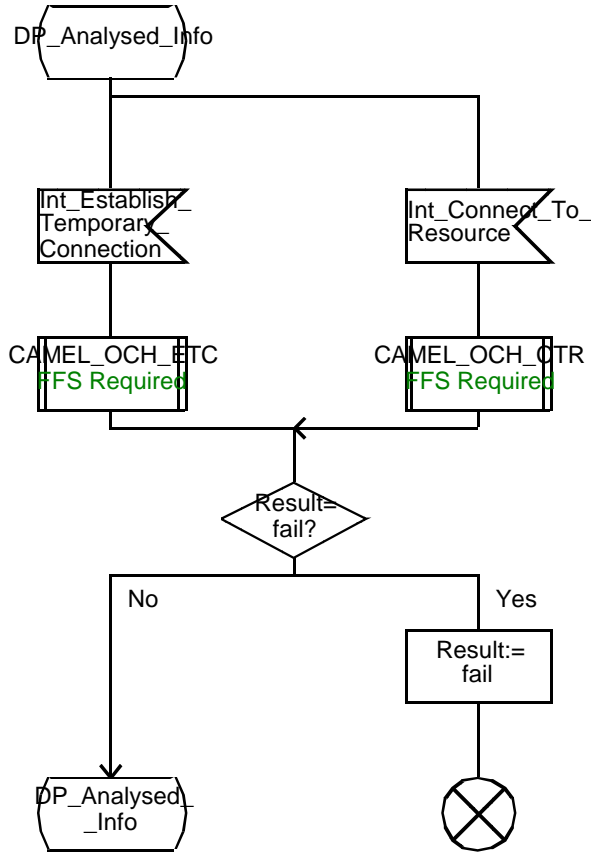


Figure 5.7c

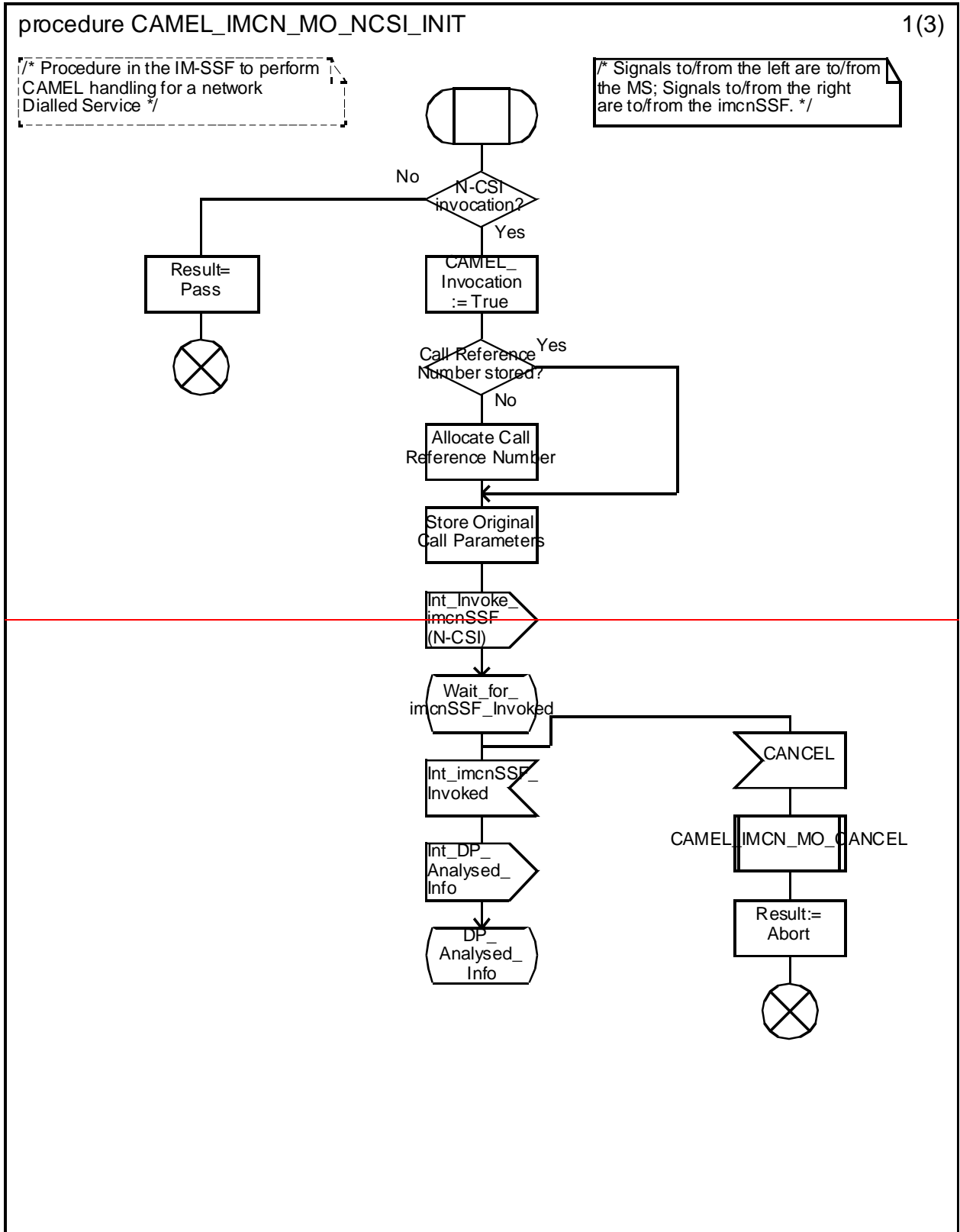


Figure 5.8a:

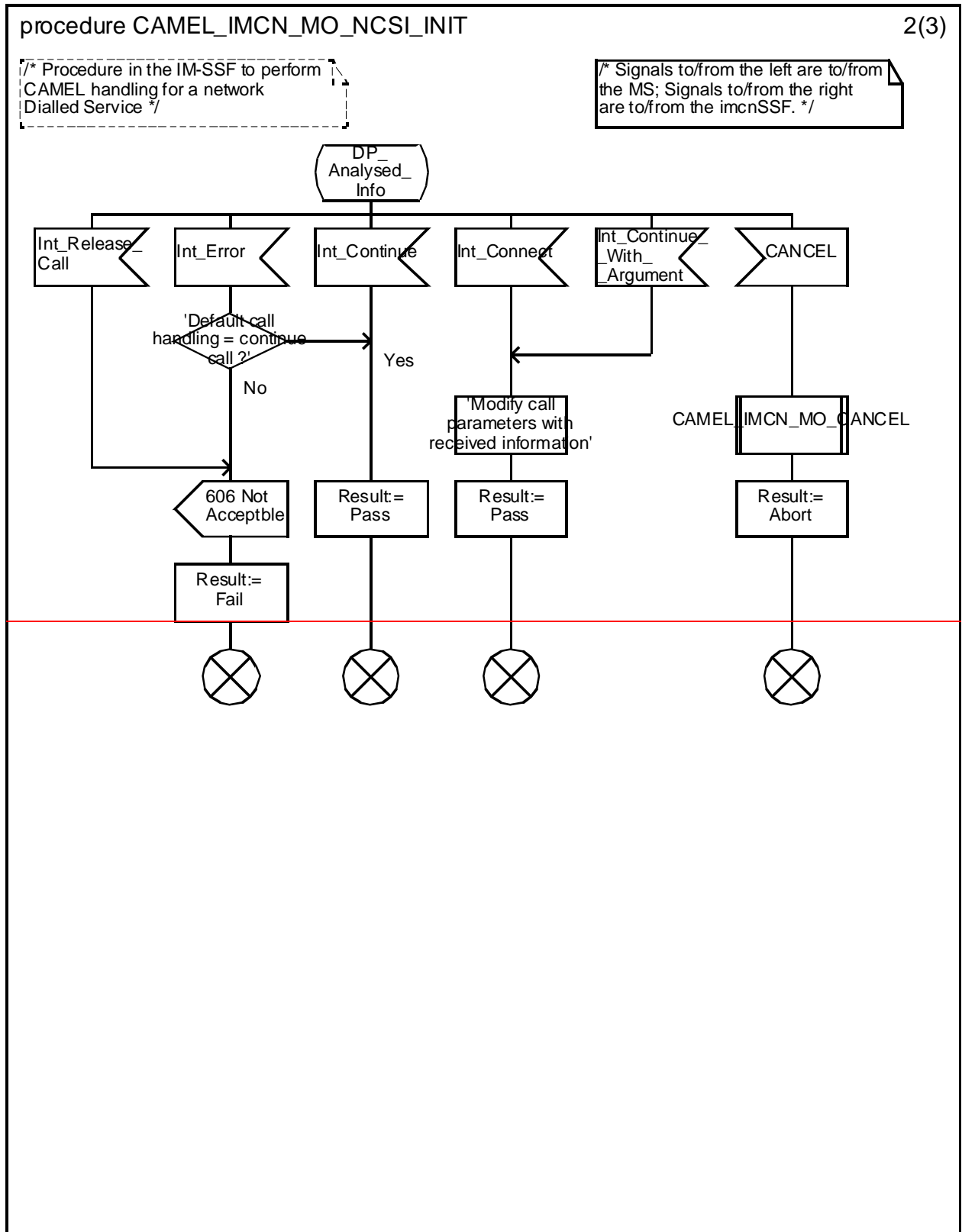


Figure 5.8b

procedure

3(3)

/* Procedure in the IM-SSF to perform CAMEL handling for a network Dialed Service */

/* Signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSSF if not otherwise stated. */

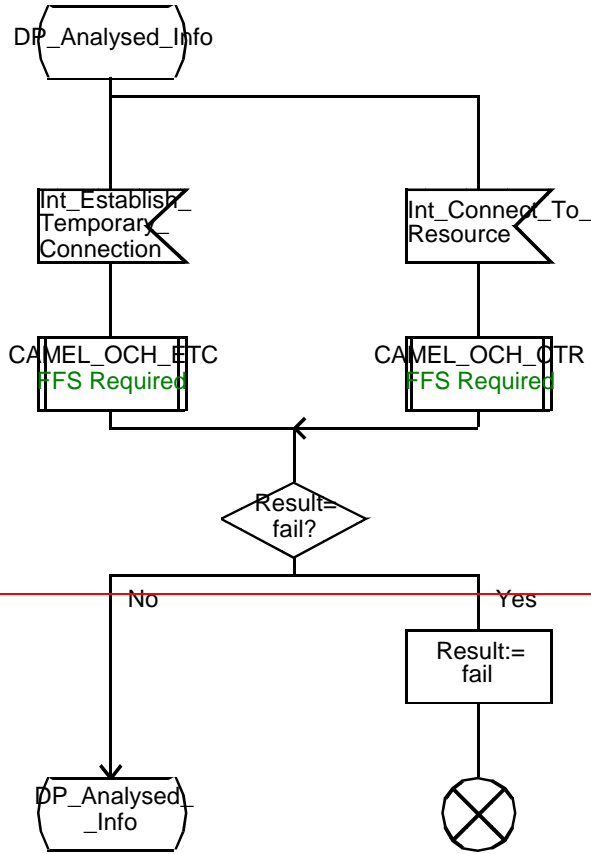


Figure 5.8c:

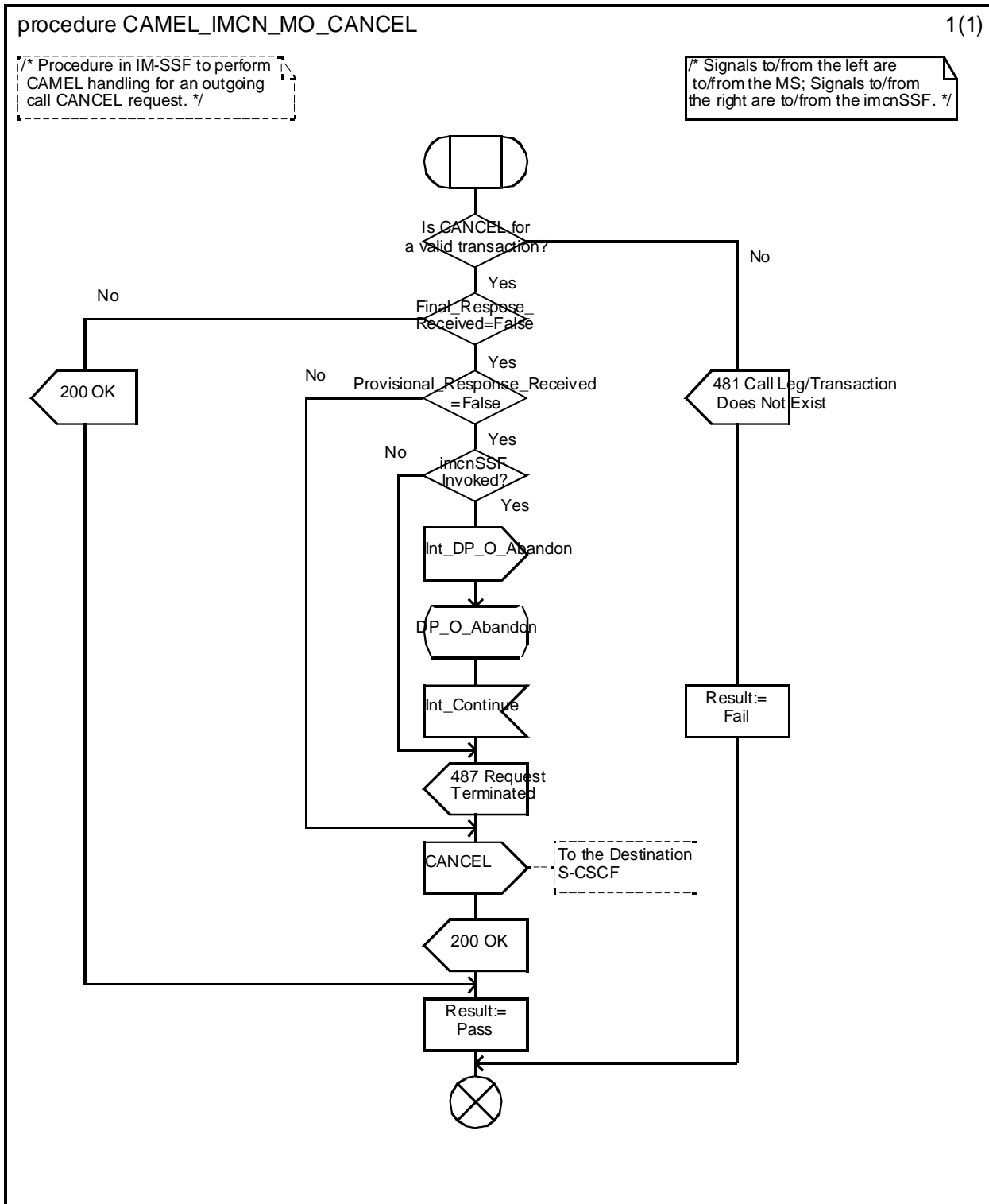


Figure 5.9

procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MO_BYE

1(3)

/* Procedure in the IM-SSF to handle an outgoing call on the BYE request from caller or callee*/

/* Signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSSF if not otherwise stated. */

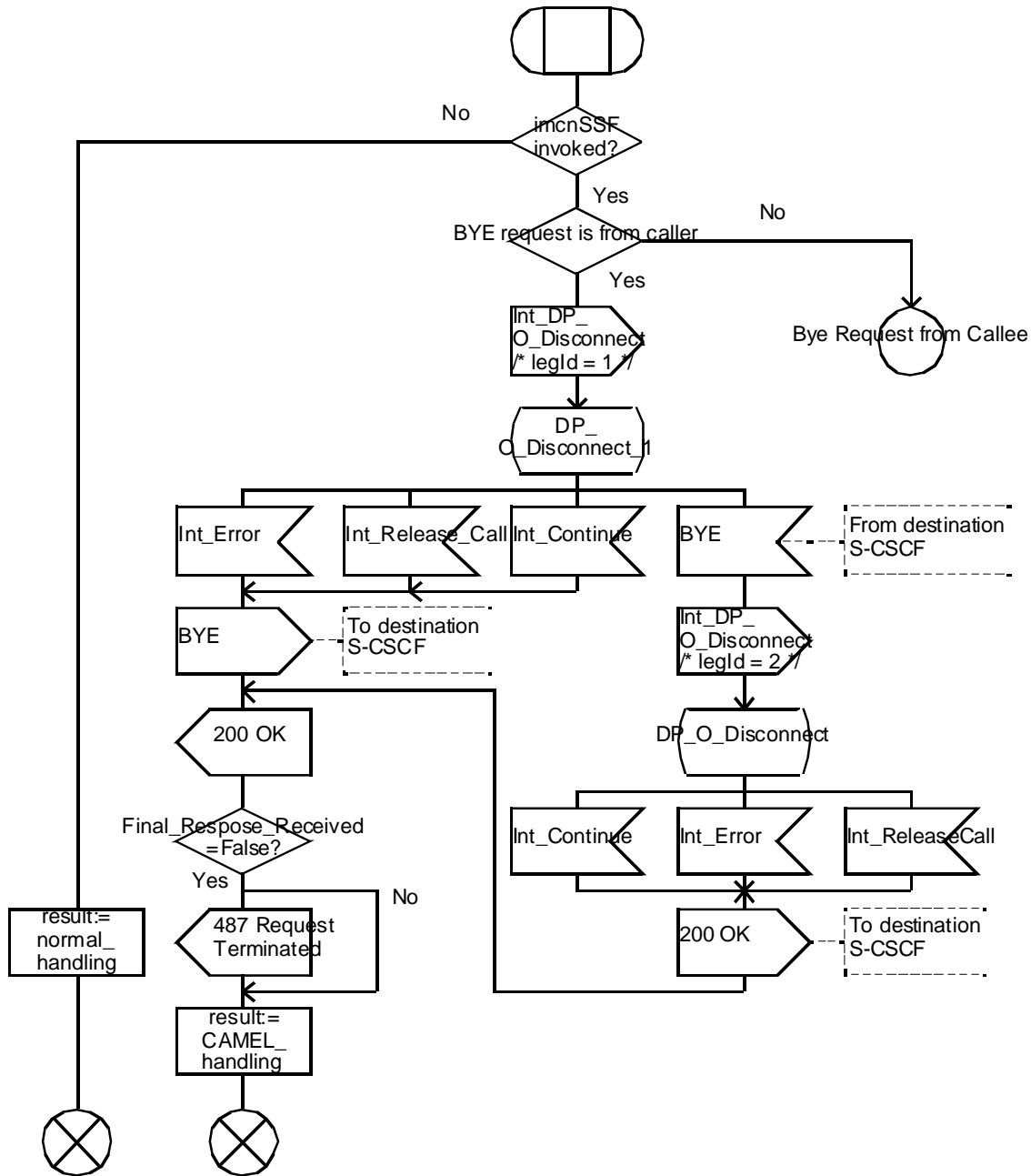


Figure 5.10a

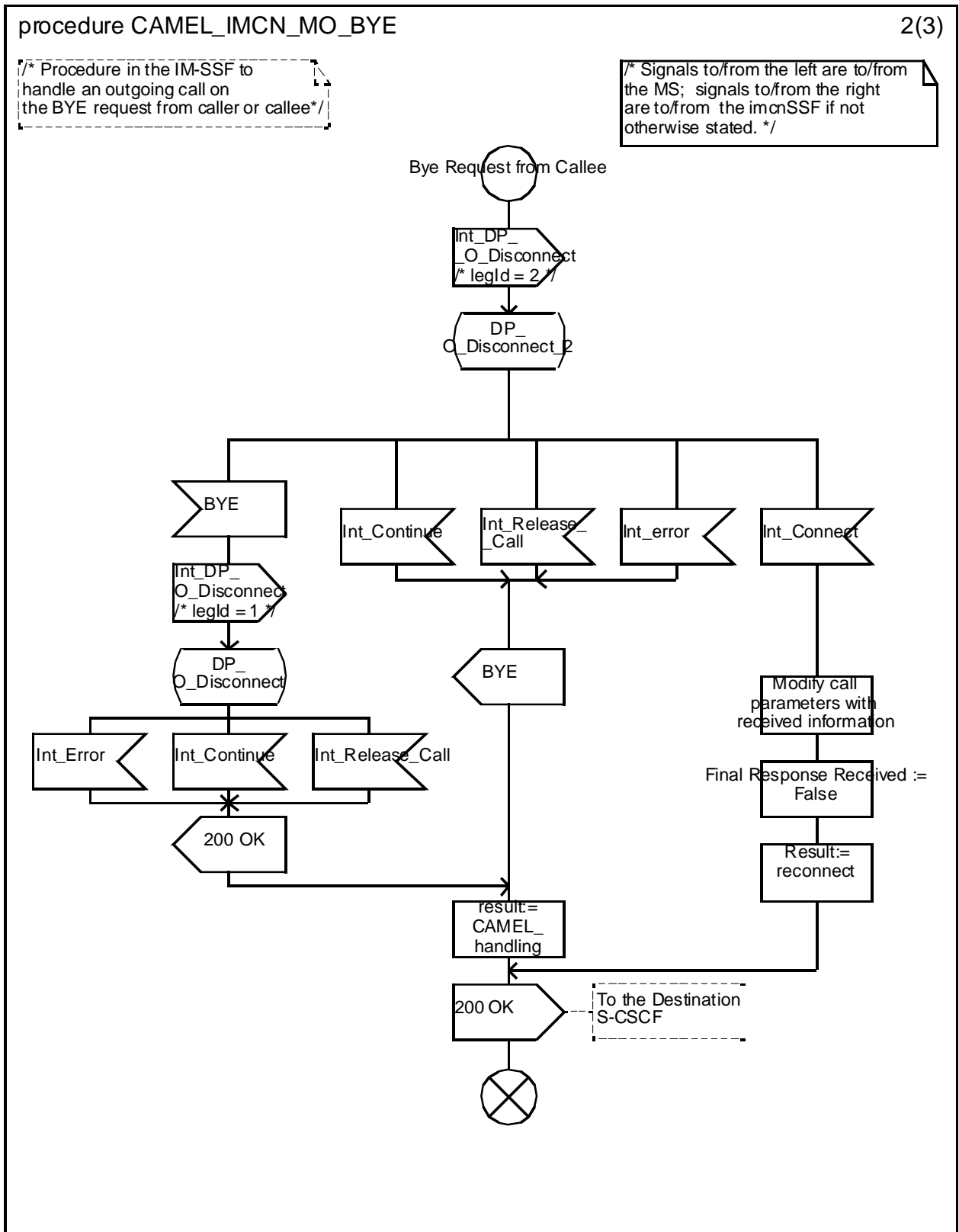


Figure 5.10b

procedure

3(3)

/* Procedure in the IM-SSF to handle an outgoing call on the BYE request from caller or callee */

Signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSSF if not otherwise stated.

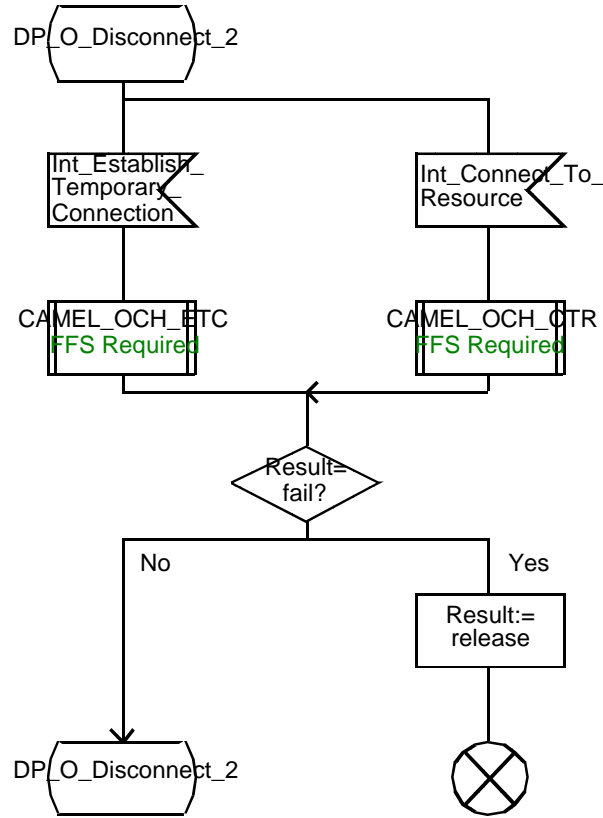


Figure 5.10c

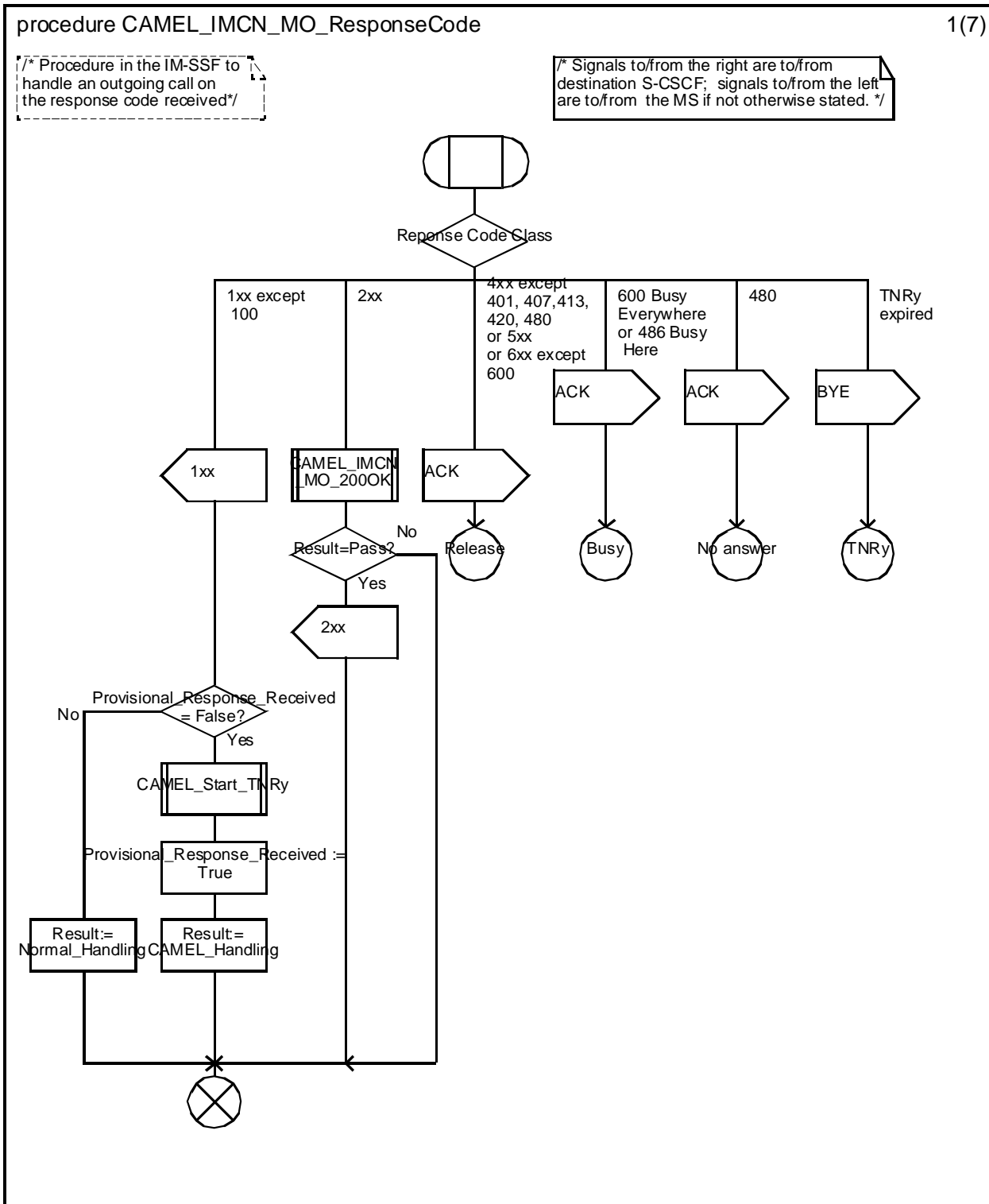


Figure 5.11a

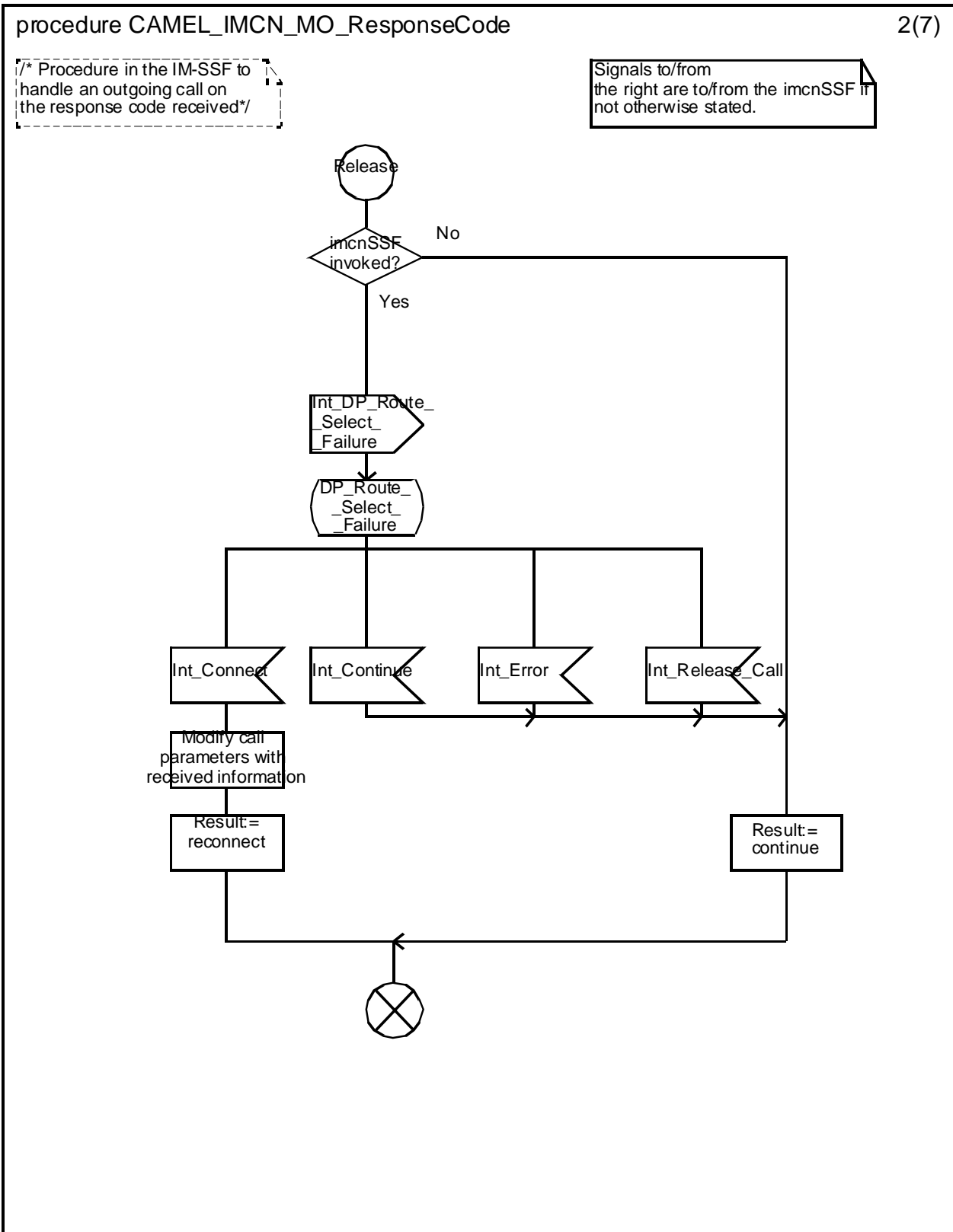


Figure 5.11b

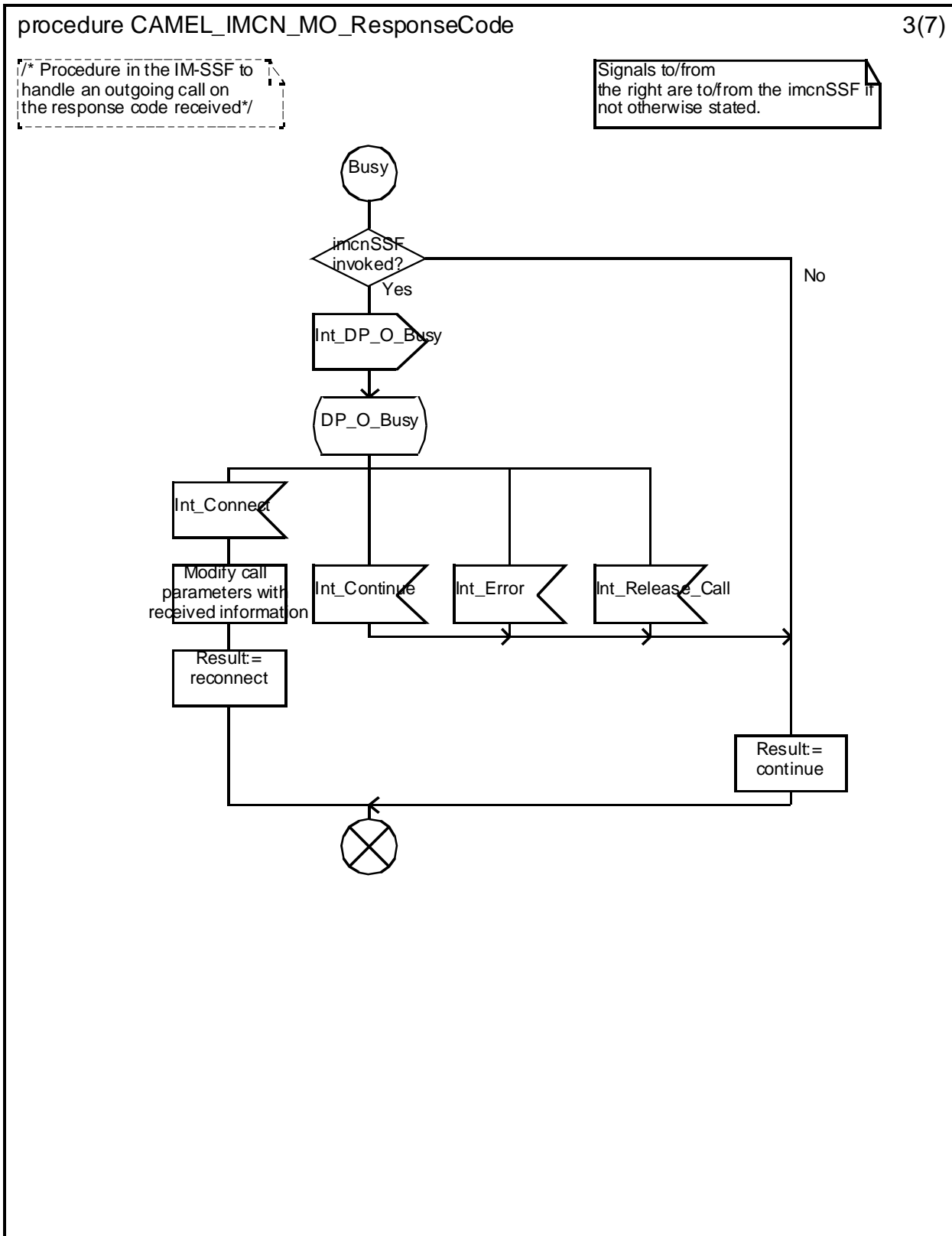


Figure 5.11c

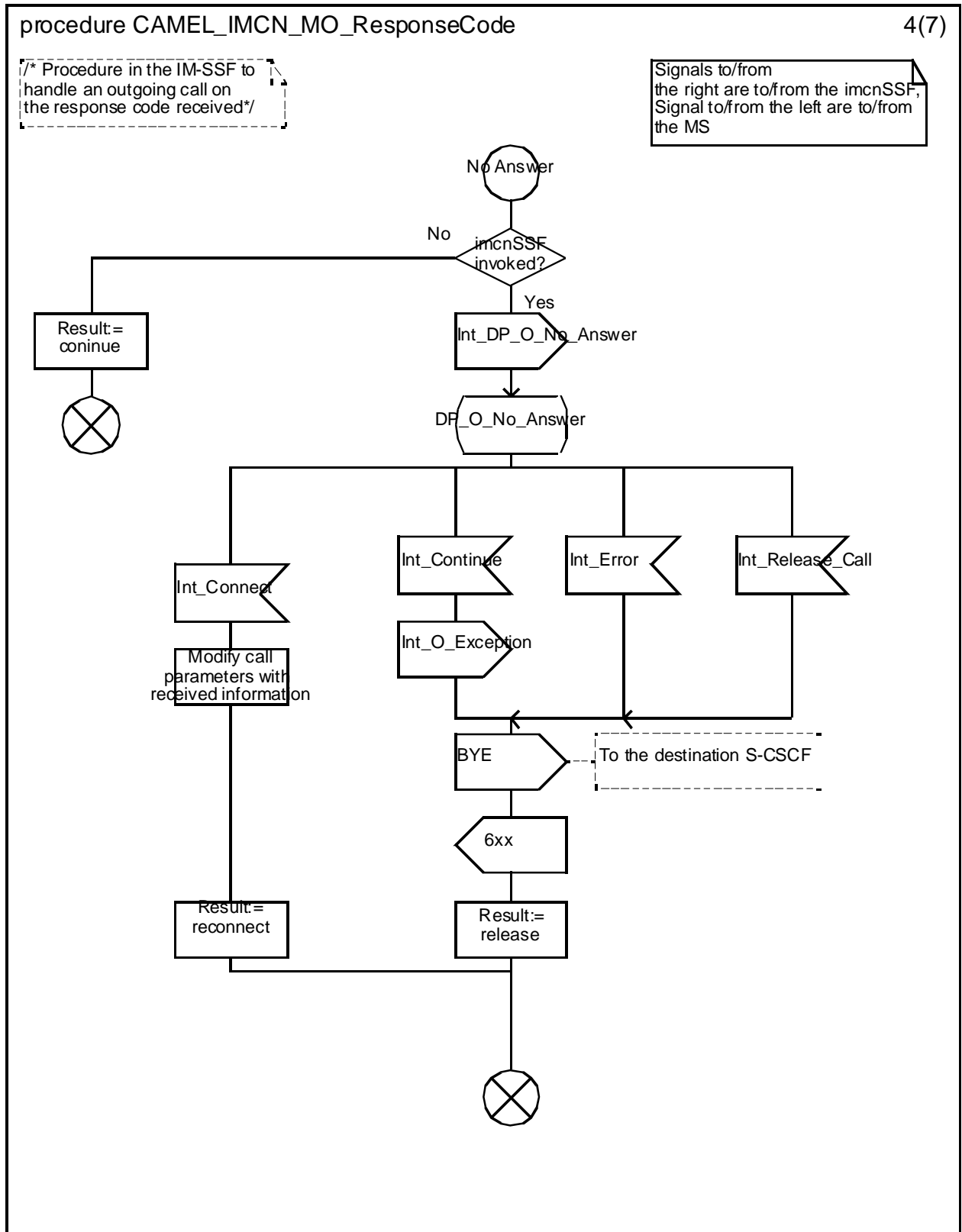


Figure 5.11d

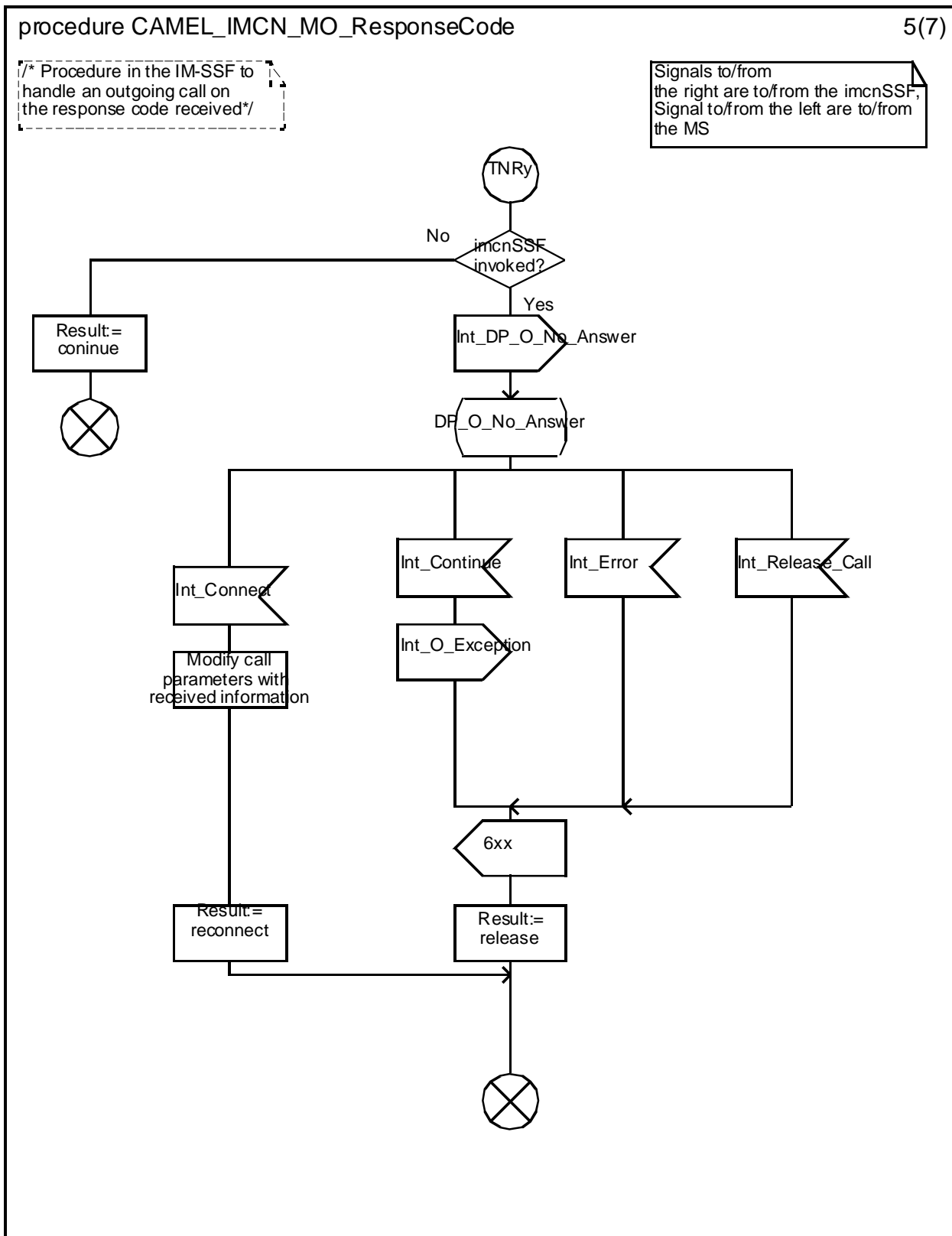


Figure 5.11e

procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MO_ResponseCode

6(7)

/* Procedure in the IM-SSF to handle an outgoing call on the response code received*/

Signals to/from the left are to/from the MS; signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSSF if not otherwise stated.

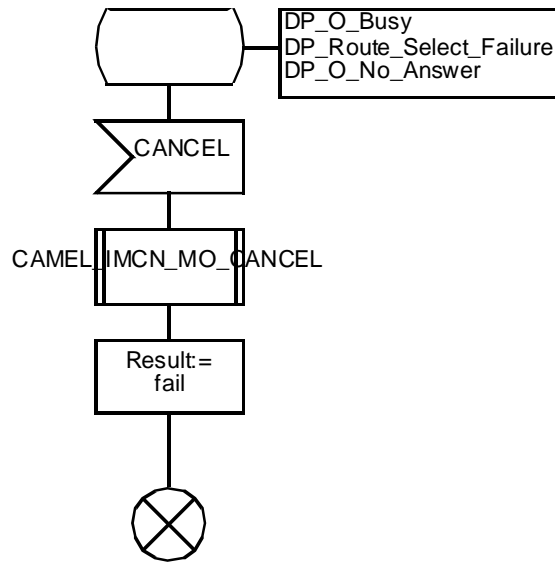


Figure 5.11f

procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MO_ResponseCode

7(7)

/* Procedure in the IM-SSF to handle an outgoing call on the response code received*/

Signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSSF if not otherwise stated.

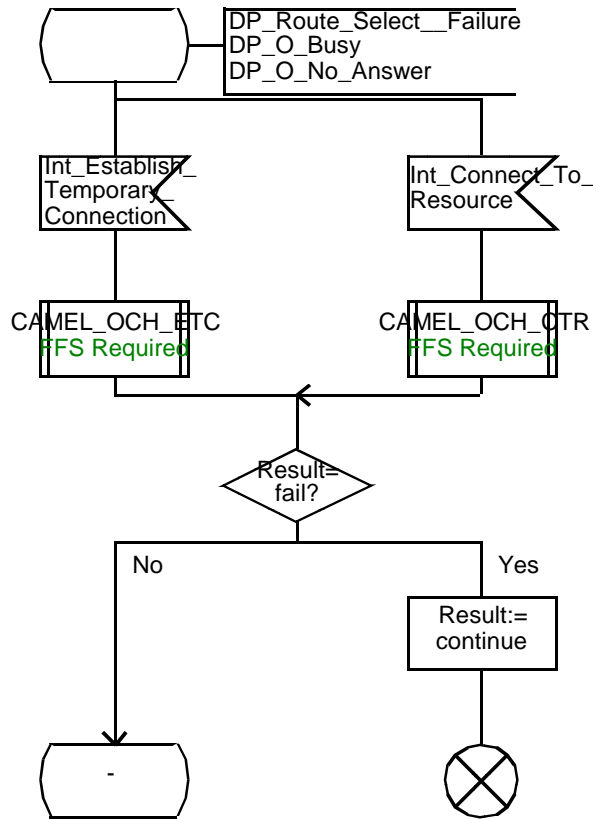


Figure 5.11g

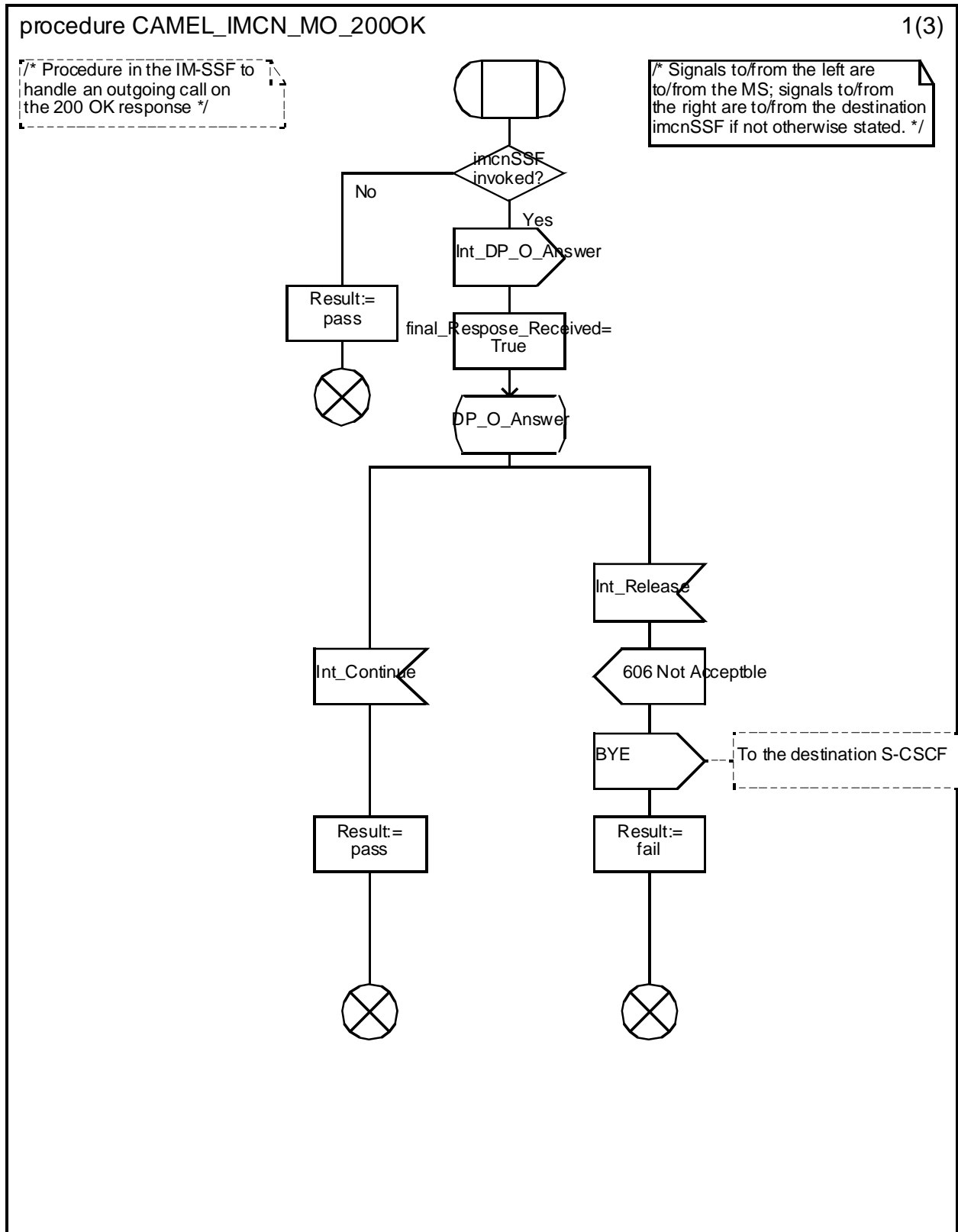


Figure 5.12a

procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MO_200OK

2(3)

/* Procedure in the IM-SSF to handle an outgoing call on the 200 OK response */

/* Signals to/from the left are to/from the MS; signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSSF if not otherwise stated. */

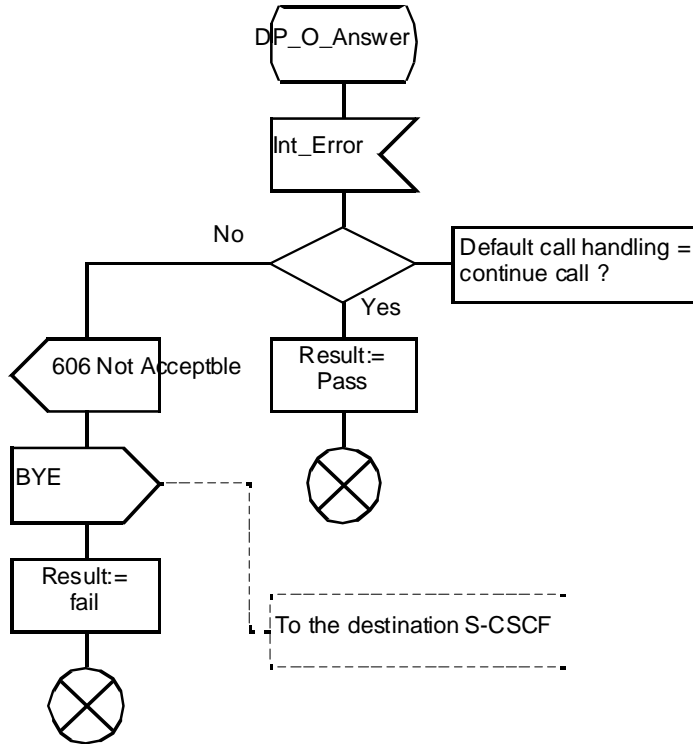


Figure 5.12b

procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MO_200OK

3(3)

/* Procedure in the IM-SSF to handle an outgoing call on the 200 OK response */

/* Signals to/from the left are to/from the MS; signals to/from the right are to/from the destination S-CSCF if not otherwise stated. */

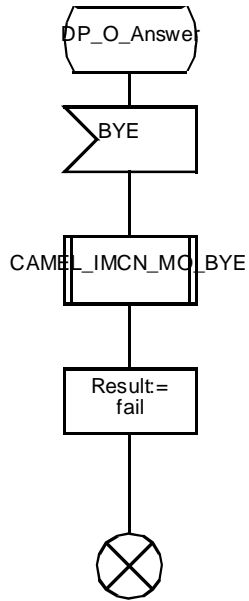


Figure 5.12c

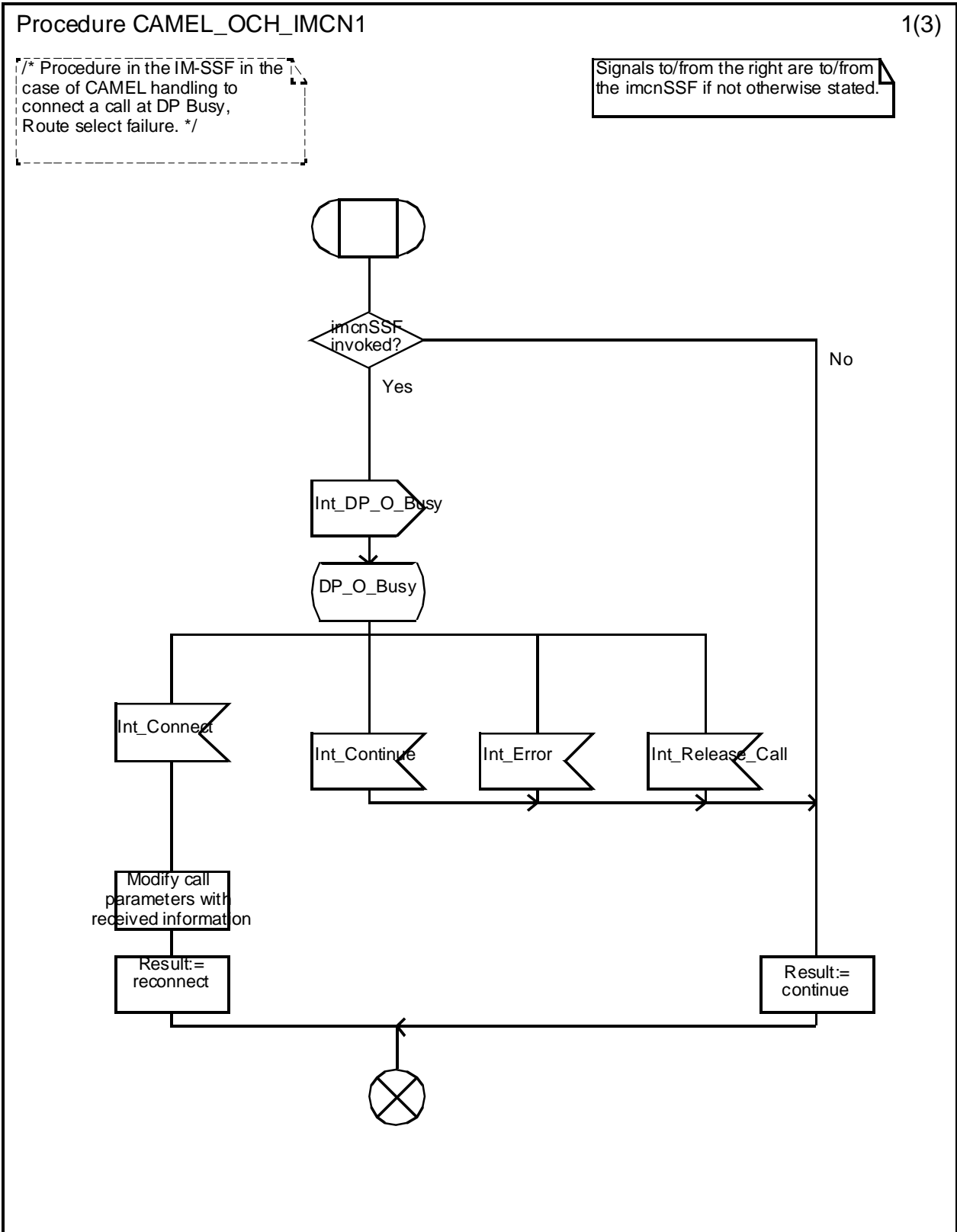


Figure 5.13a

Procedure CAMEL_OCH_IMCN1

2(3)

/* Procedure in the IM-SSF in the case of CAMEL handling to connect a call at DP Busy, Route select failure. */

Signals to/from the left are to/from the MS; signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSSF if not otherwise stated.

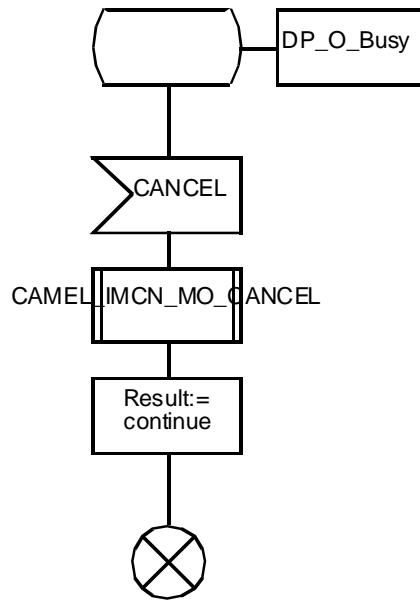


Figure 5.13b

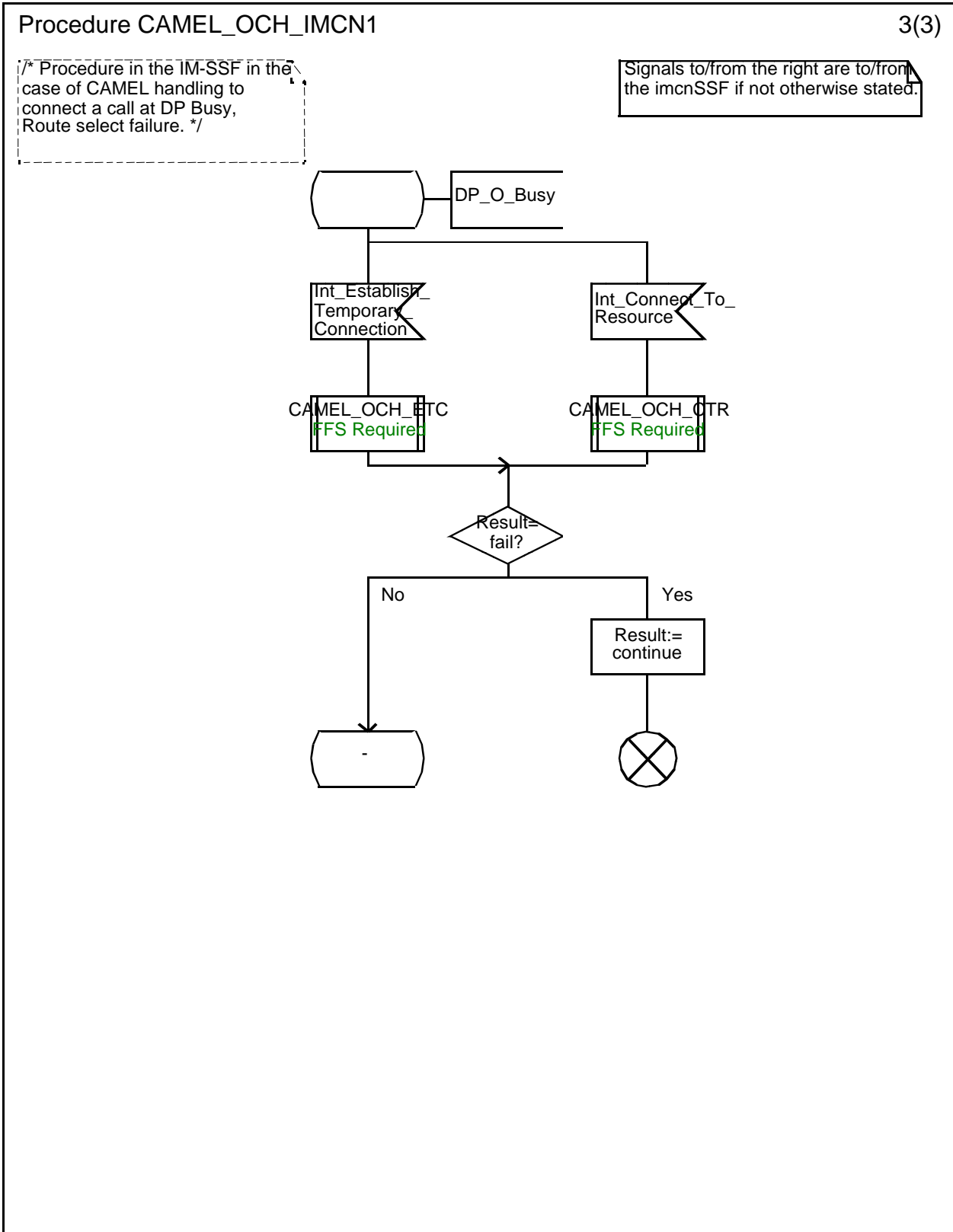


Figure 5.13c

5.1.3 Handling of Mobile Terminated Calls in the IM-SSF

The functional behaviour of the S-CSCF for handling terminating calls is specified in 3GPP TS 23.218 [5]. The procedures specific to CAMEL are specified in this subclause:

- Procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MT_INVITE;
- Procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MT_BYE;
- Procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MT_CANCEL
- Procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MT_Response_Code.

5.1.3.1 Actions of the IM-SSF on receipt of Int_Error

The IM-SSF checks the default Call Handling parameter in the relevant CSI.

If the default call handling is release, a BYE indication is sent to the originating CSCF. The IM-SSF then releases all resources and the invoked CAMEL procedure ends.

If the call handling is continue, the IM-SSF continues processing without CAMEL support.

5.1.3.2 Actions of the IM-SSF on receipt of Int_Release_Call

The IM-SSF BYE message is sent to the originating CSCF and resources are released.

5.1.3.3 Actions of the IM-SSF on receipt of Int_Continue_With_Argument

The IM-SSF shall replace the call parameters by the information received in the Int_Continue_With_Argument message. Call parameters that are not included in the Int_Continue_With_Argument_Message are unchanged.

5.1.3.4 Actions of the IM-SSF on the receipt of Int_Connect

Editor's note : Text to be provided in future

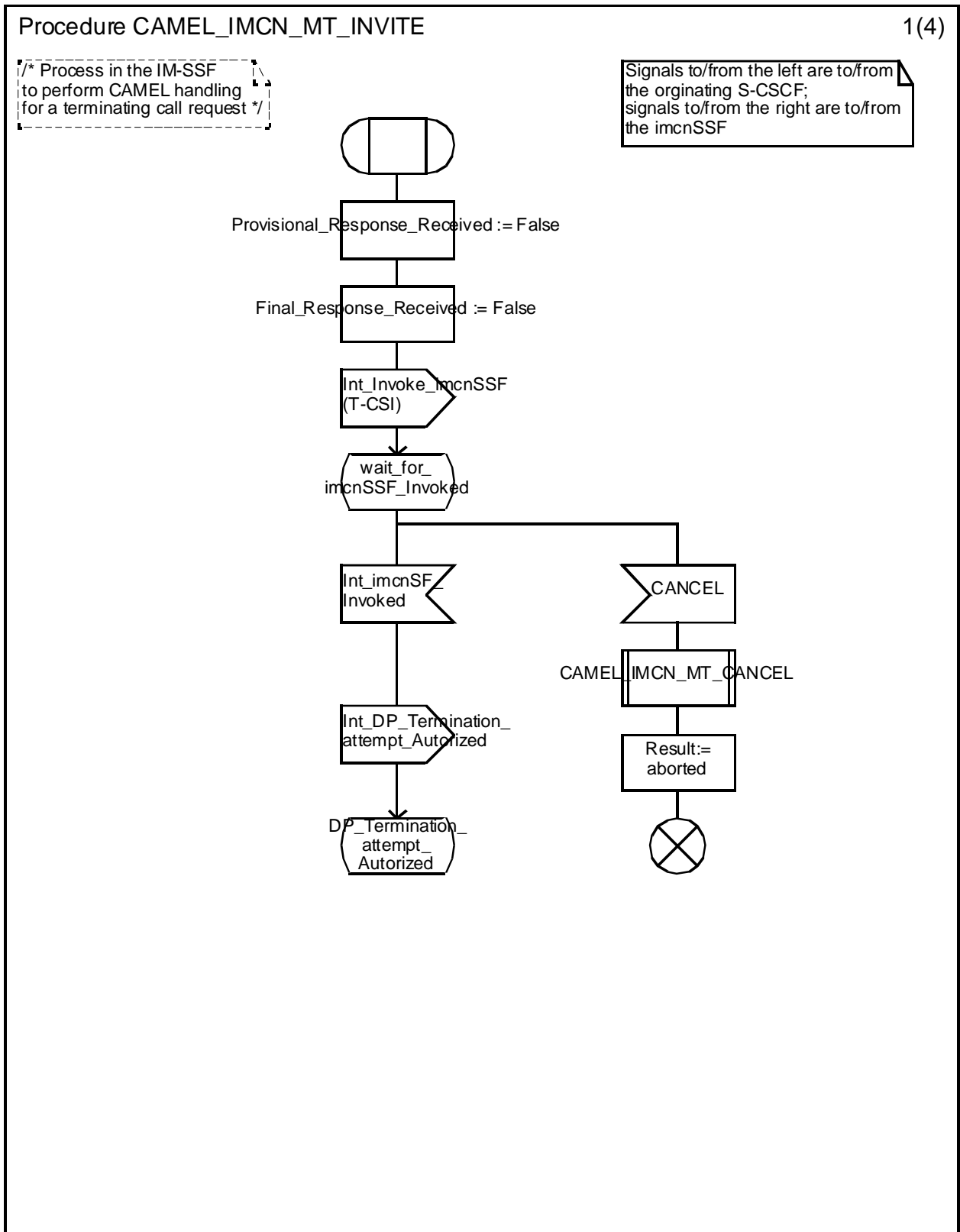


Figure 5.14a

Procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MT_INVITE

2(4)

/* Process in the IM-SSF to perform CAMEL handling for a terminating call request */

Signals to/from the left are to/from the originating S-CSCF; signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSSF, if not otherwise stated.

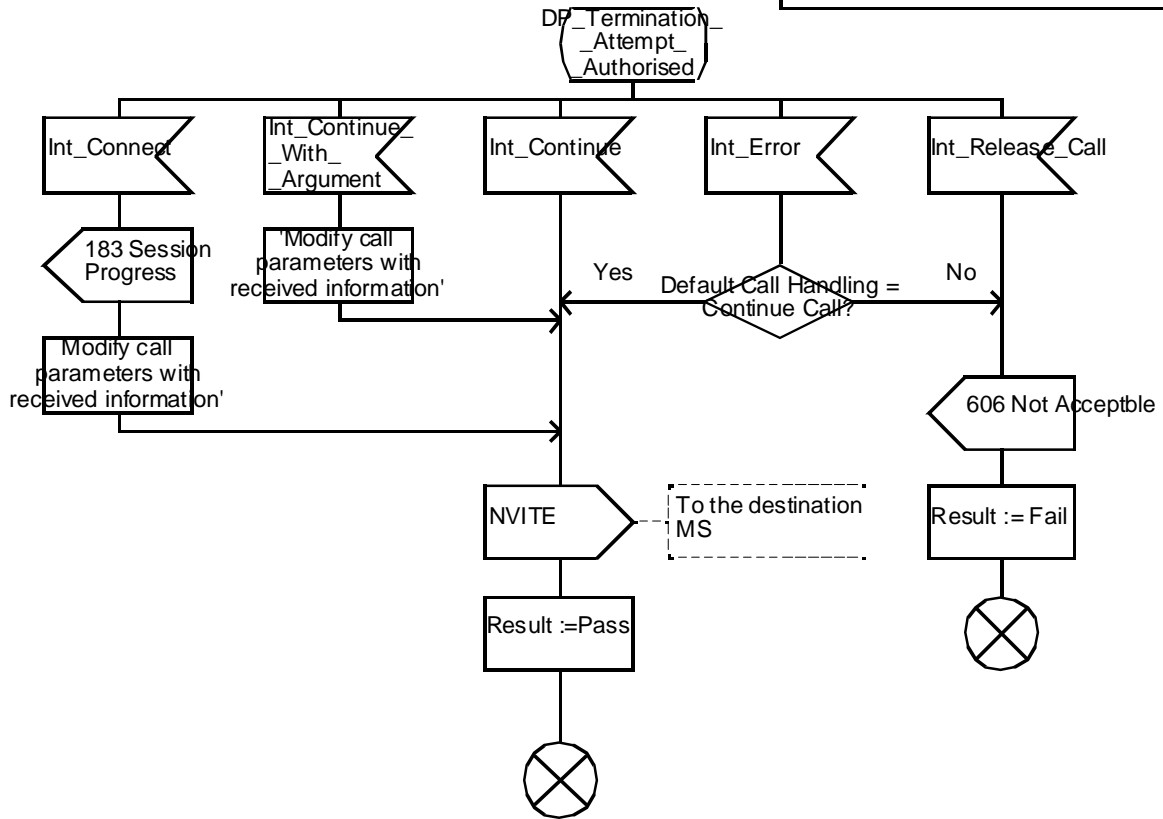


Figure 5.14b

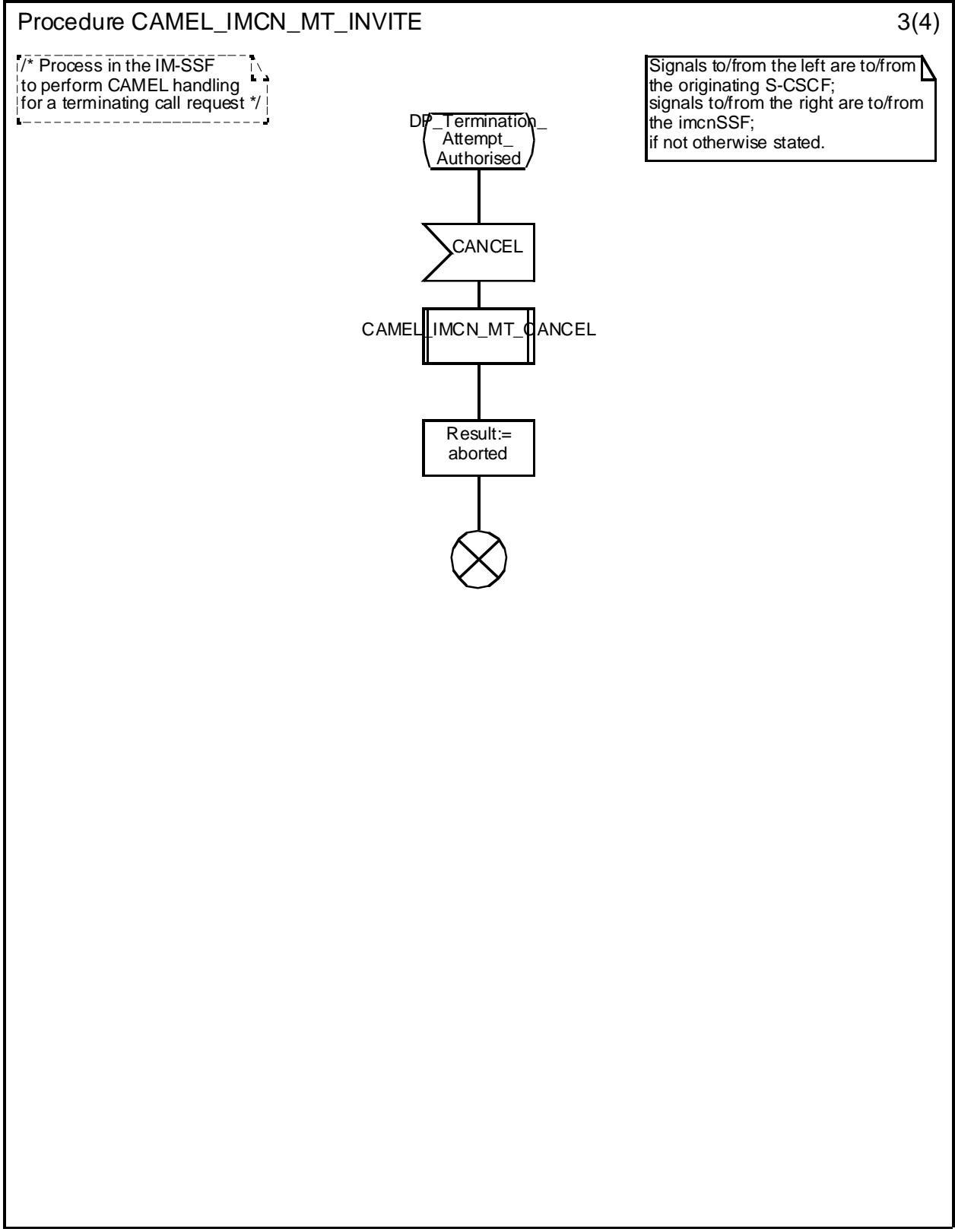


Figure 5.14c

Procedure

4(4)

/* Process in the IM-SSF to perform CAMEL handling for a terminating call request */

Signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSSF.

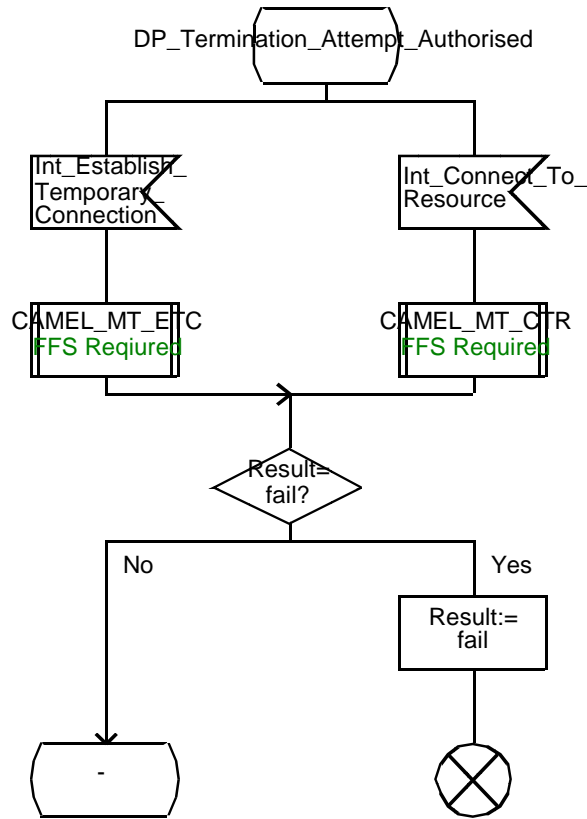


Figure 5.14d:

Fi

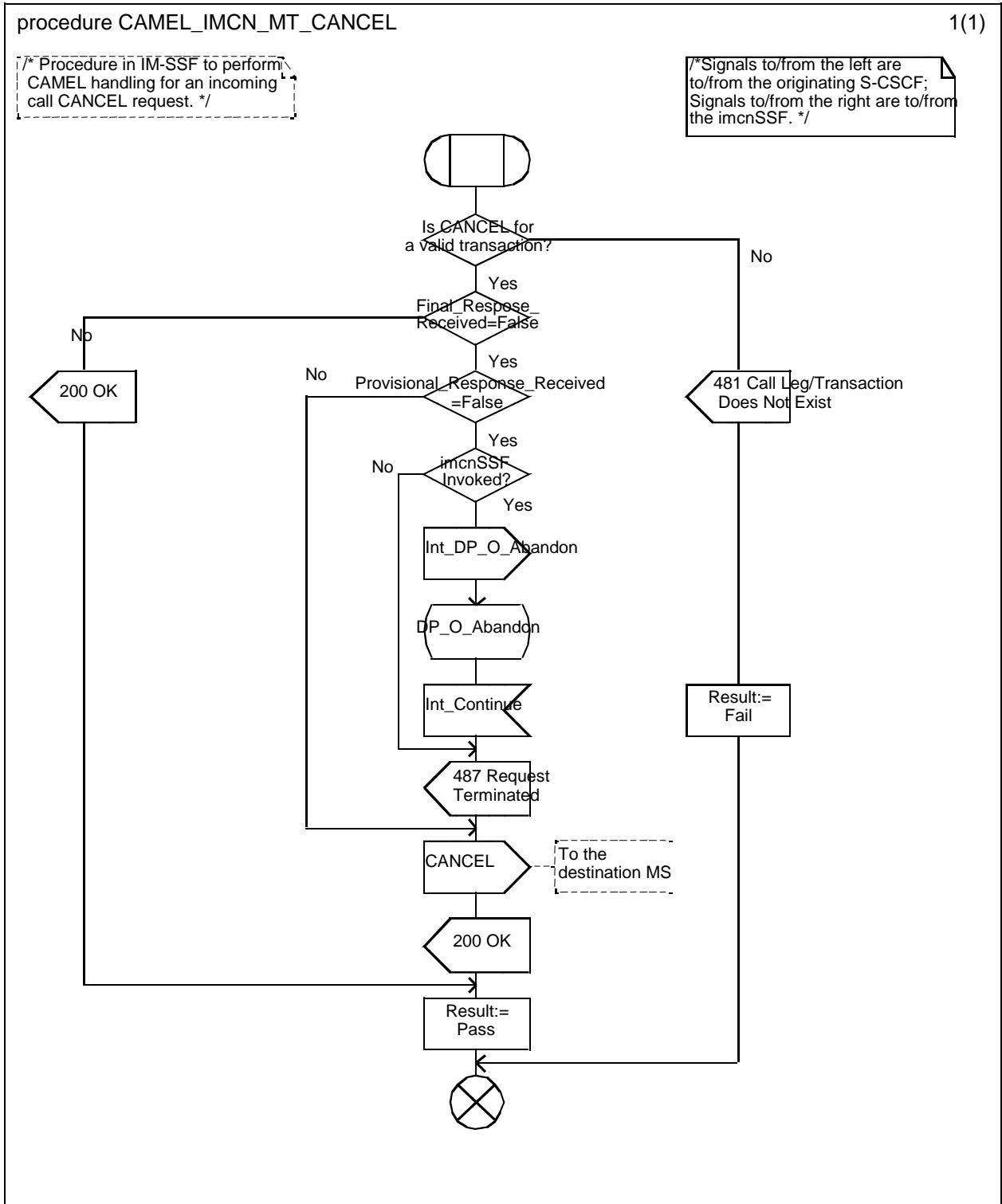


Figure 5.15

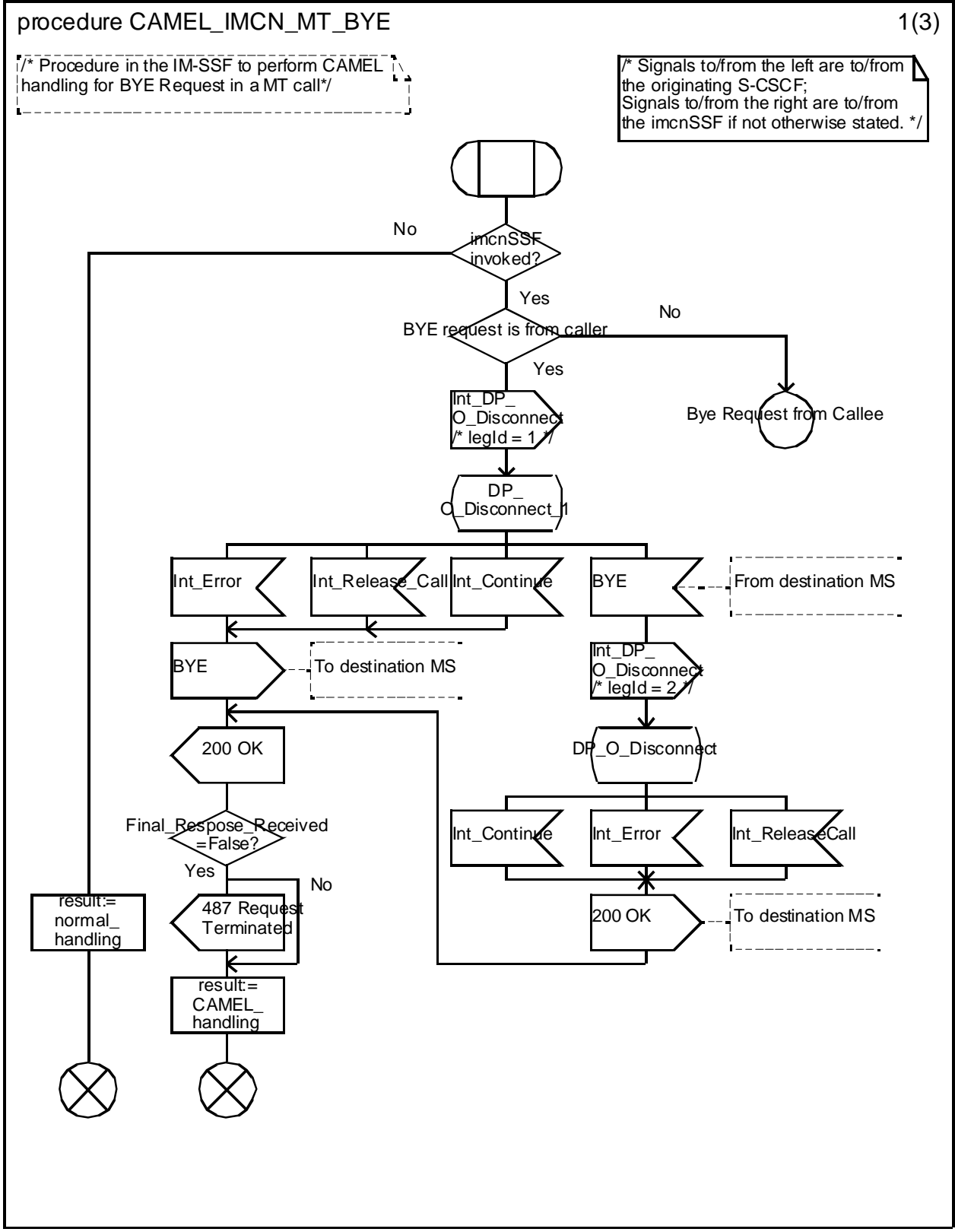


Figure 5.16a

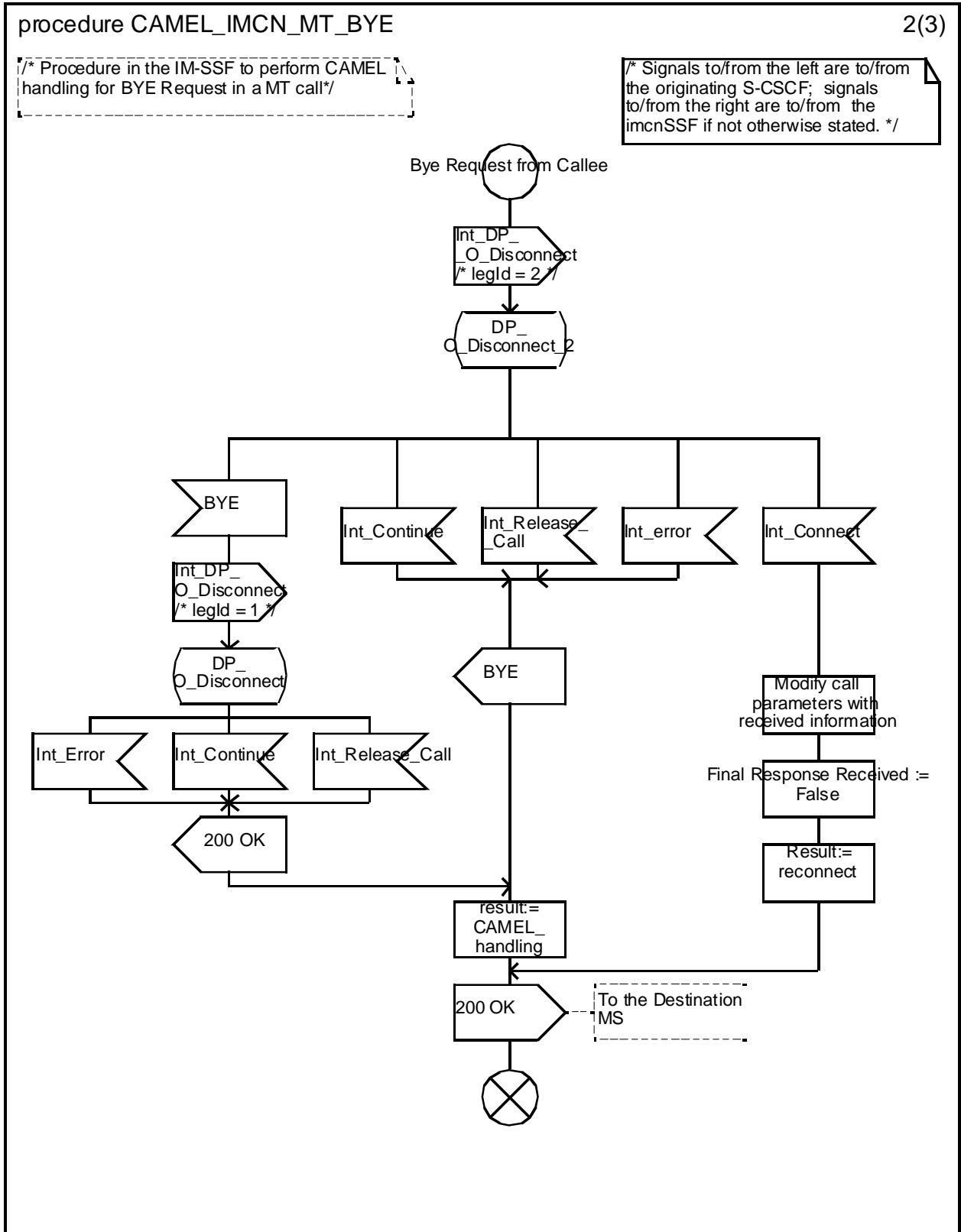


Figure 5.16b

procedure

3(3)

/* Procedure in the IM-SSF to perform CAMEL handling for BYE Request in a MT call*/

Signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSSF if not otherwise stated.

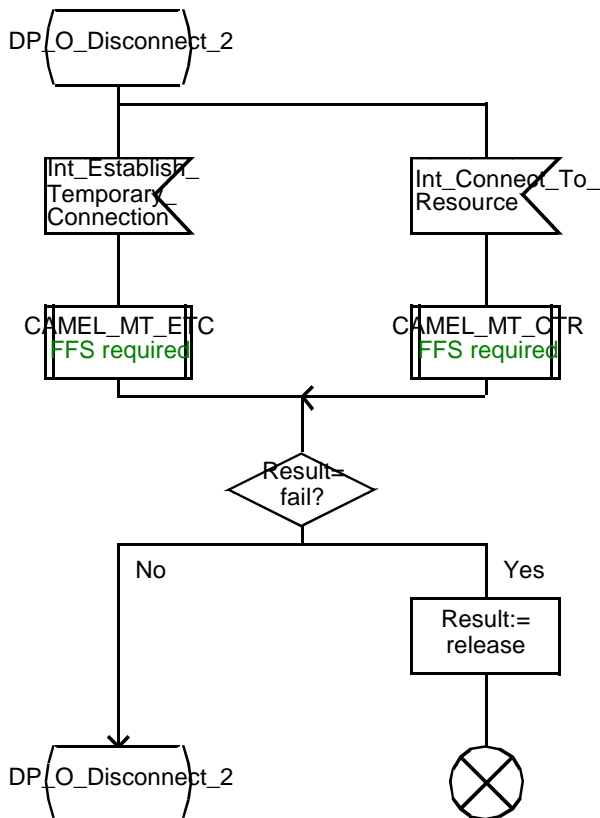


Figure 5.16c

Fi

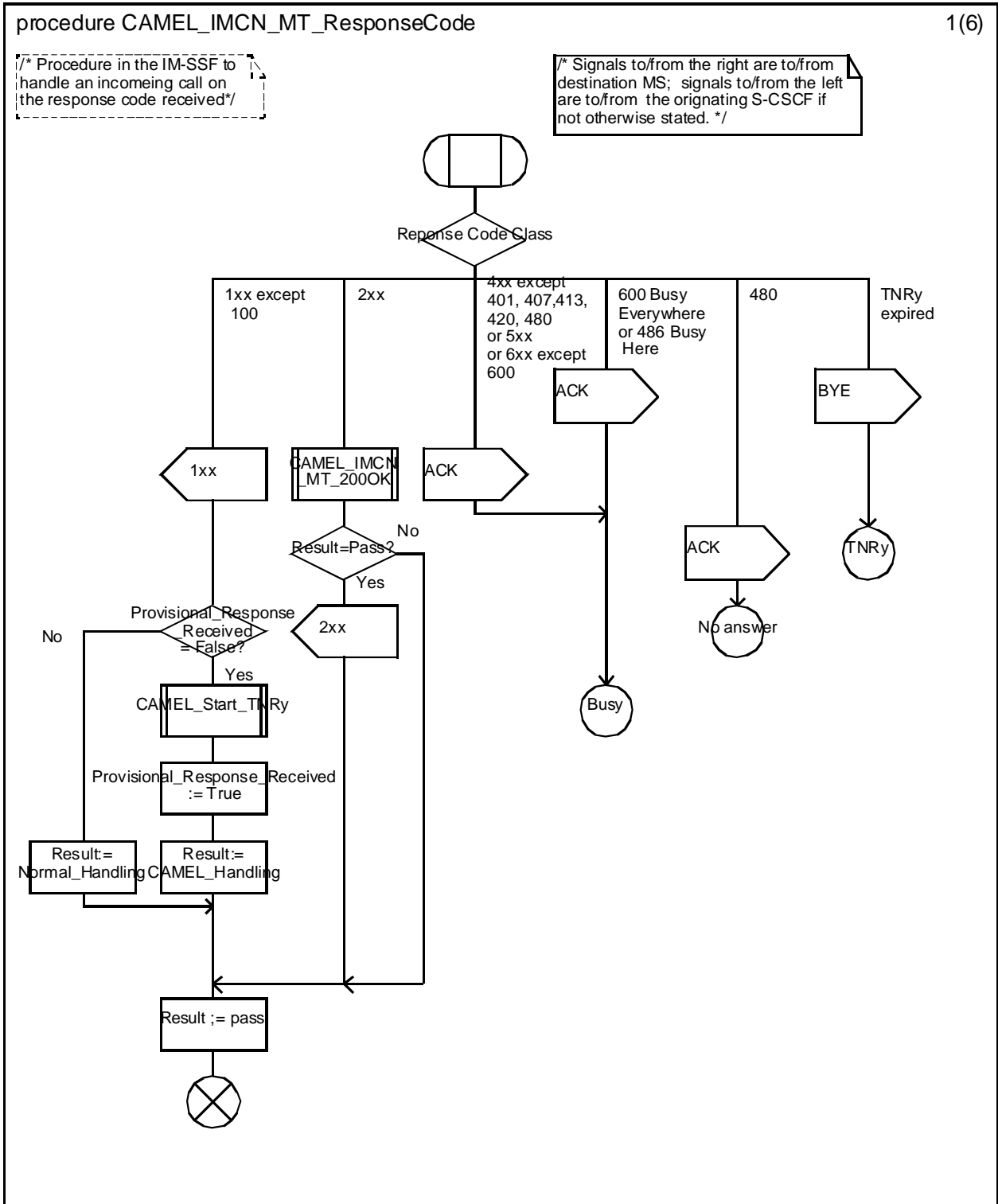


Figure 5.17a

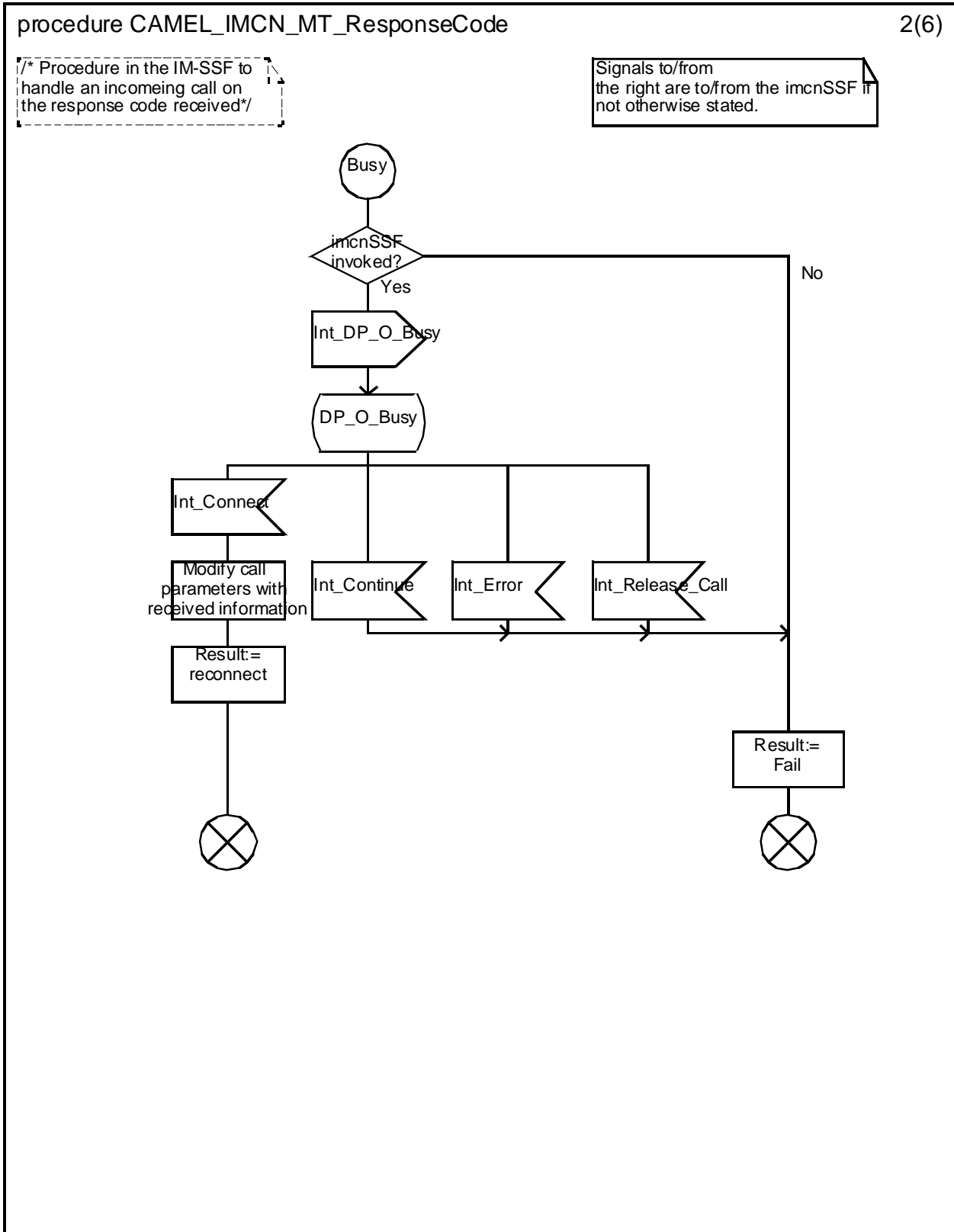


Figure 5.17b

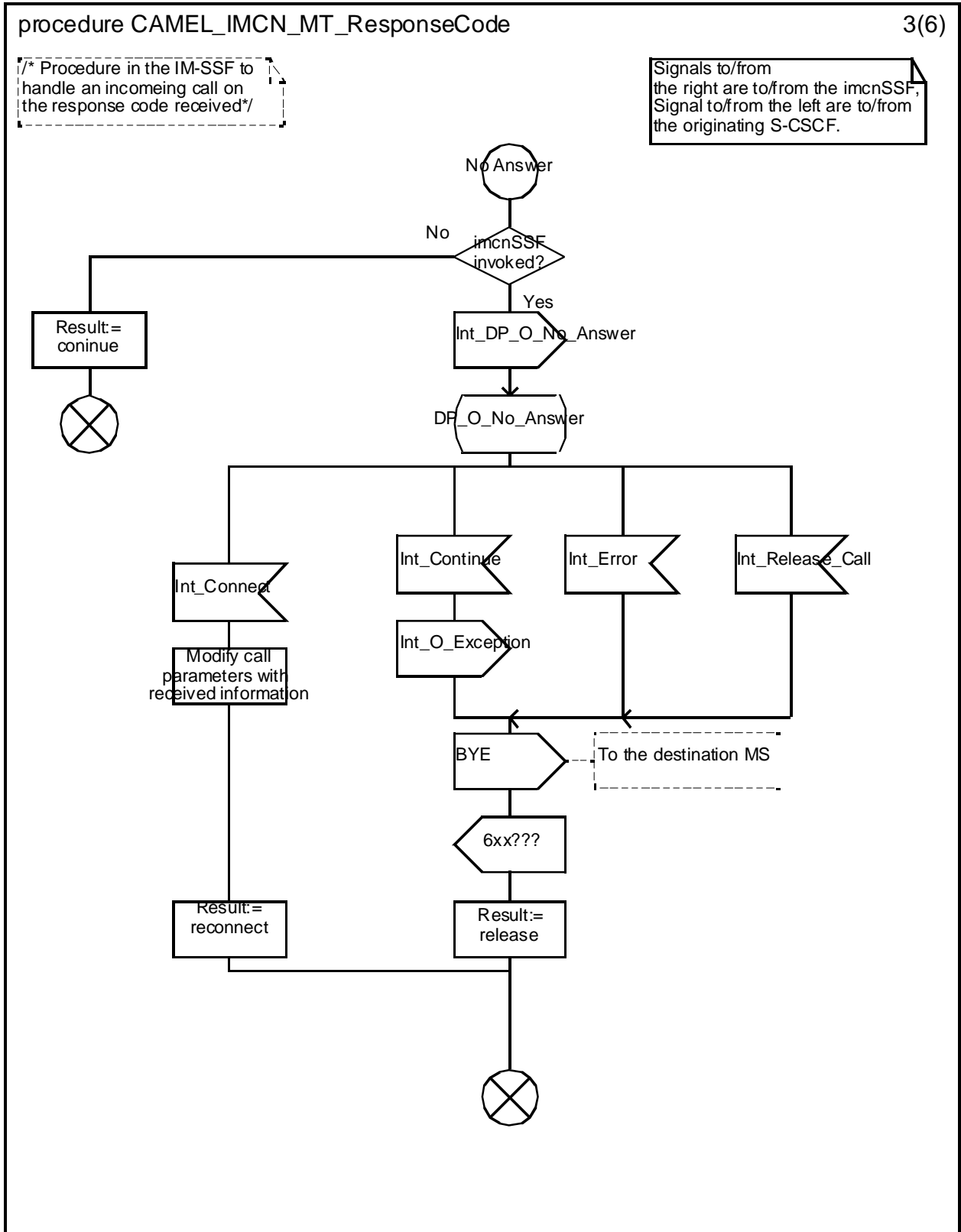


Figure 5.17c

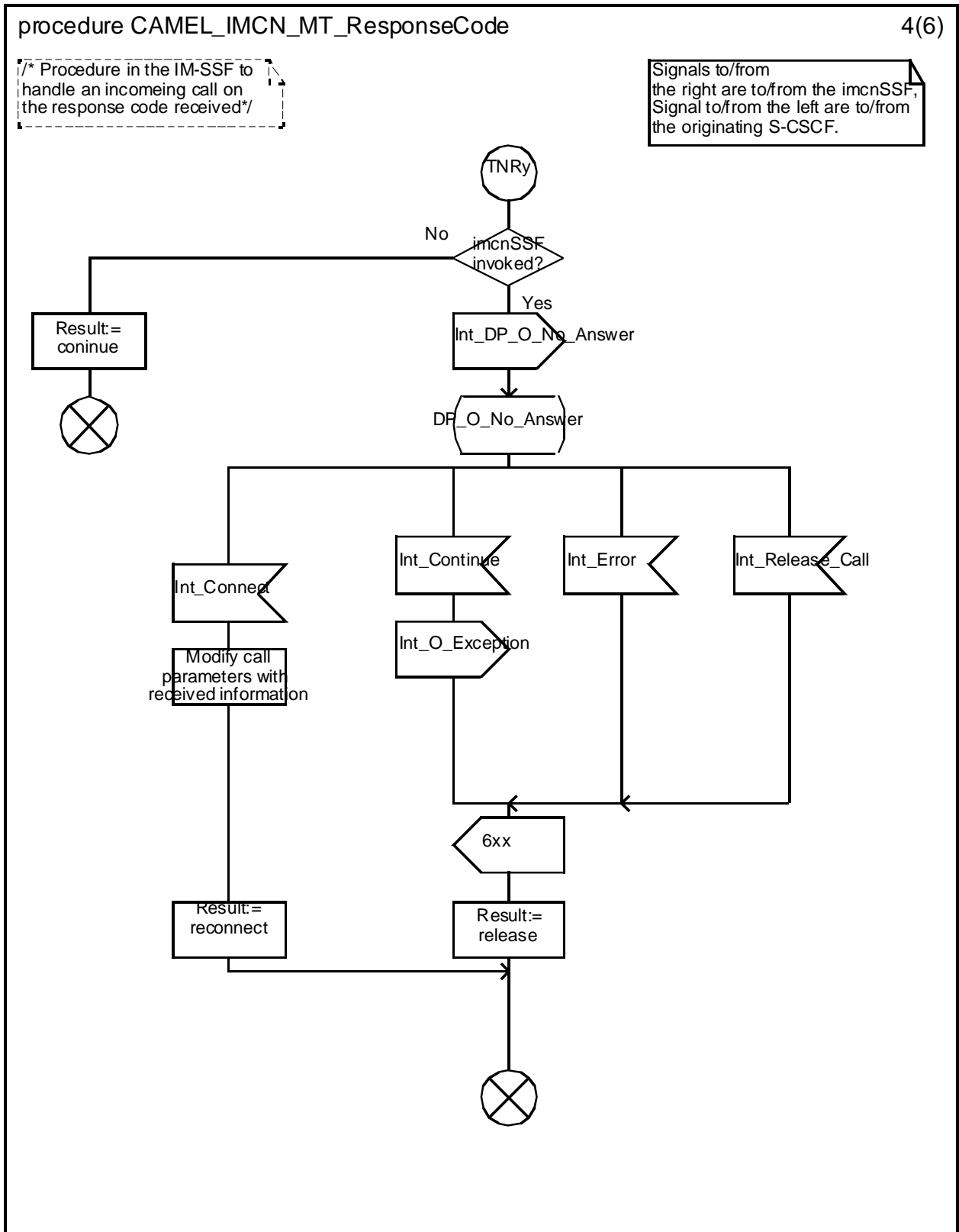


Figure 5.17d

procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MT_ResponseCode

5(6)

/* Procedure in the IM-SSF to handle an incoming call on the response code received*/

Signals to/from the left are to/from the originating S-CSCF; signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSSF if not otherwise stated.

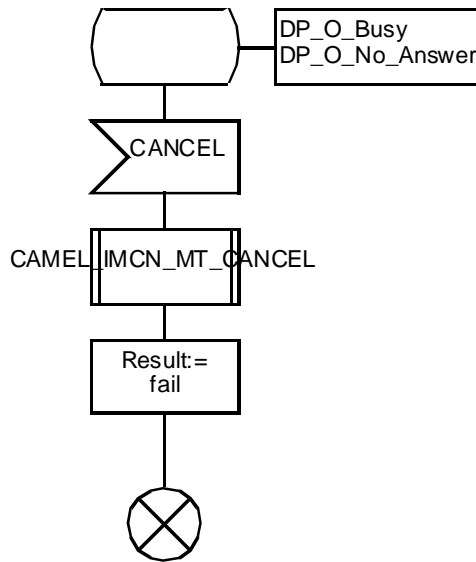


Figure 5.17e

procedure CAMEL_IMCN_MT_ResponseCode

6(6)

/* Procedure in the IM-SSF to handle an incoming call on the response code received*/

Signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSSF if not otherwise stated.

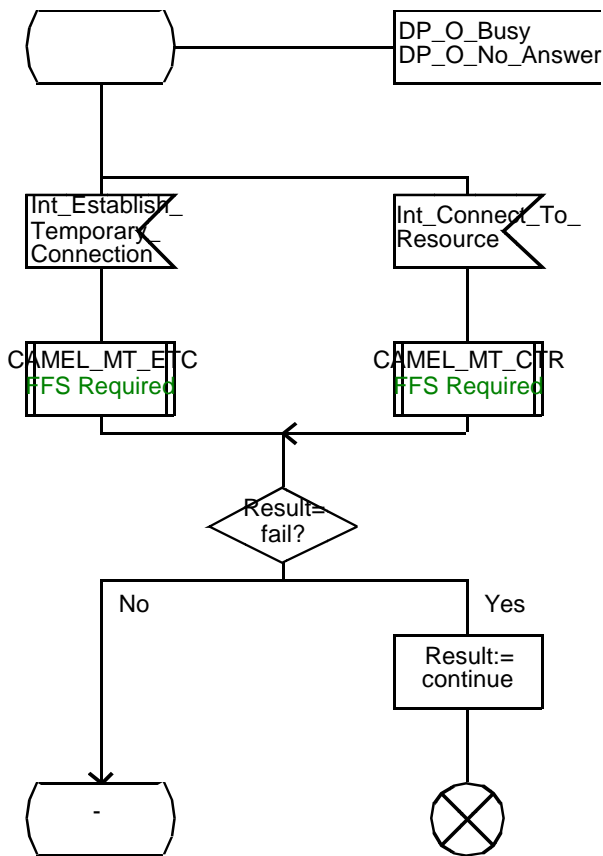


Figure 5.18f

Fi

Procedure

1(3)

/* Process in the IM-SSF to handle an incoming 200 OK response */

/* Signals to/from the left are to/from the originating S-CSCF; signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSSF if not otherwise stated. */

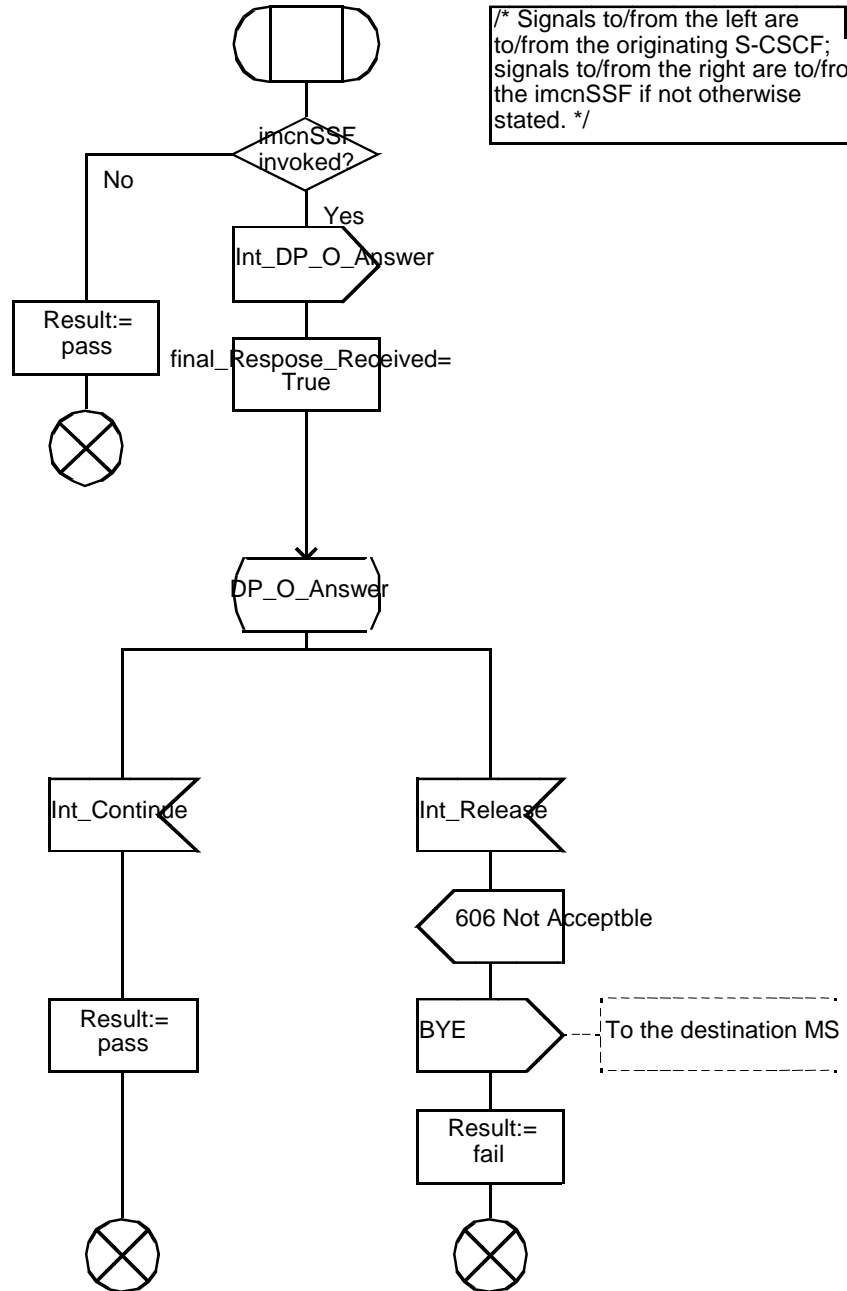


Figure 5.19a

Fi

Procedure

2(3)

/* Process in the IM-SSF to handle an incoming 200 OK response */

/* Signals to/from the left are to/from the originating S-CSCF; signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSSF if not otherwise stated. */

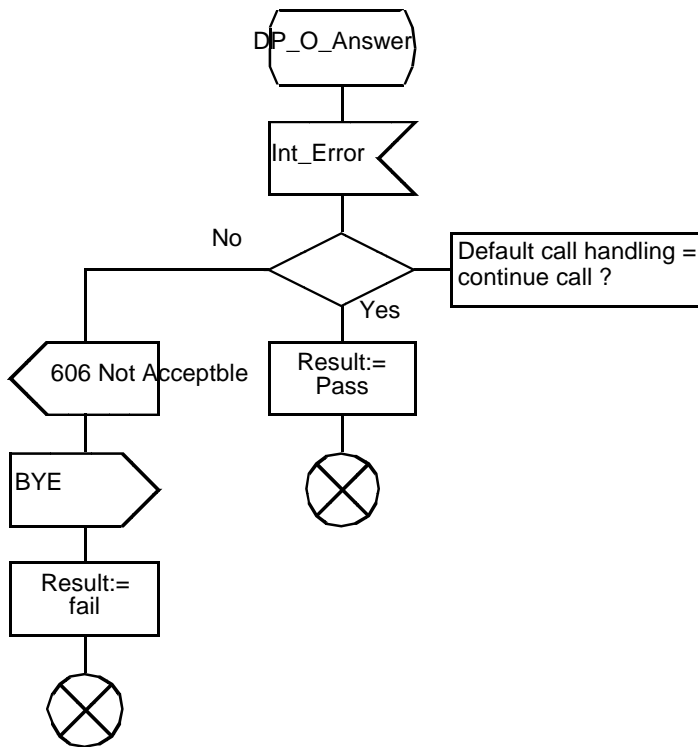


Figure 5.19b

Fi

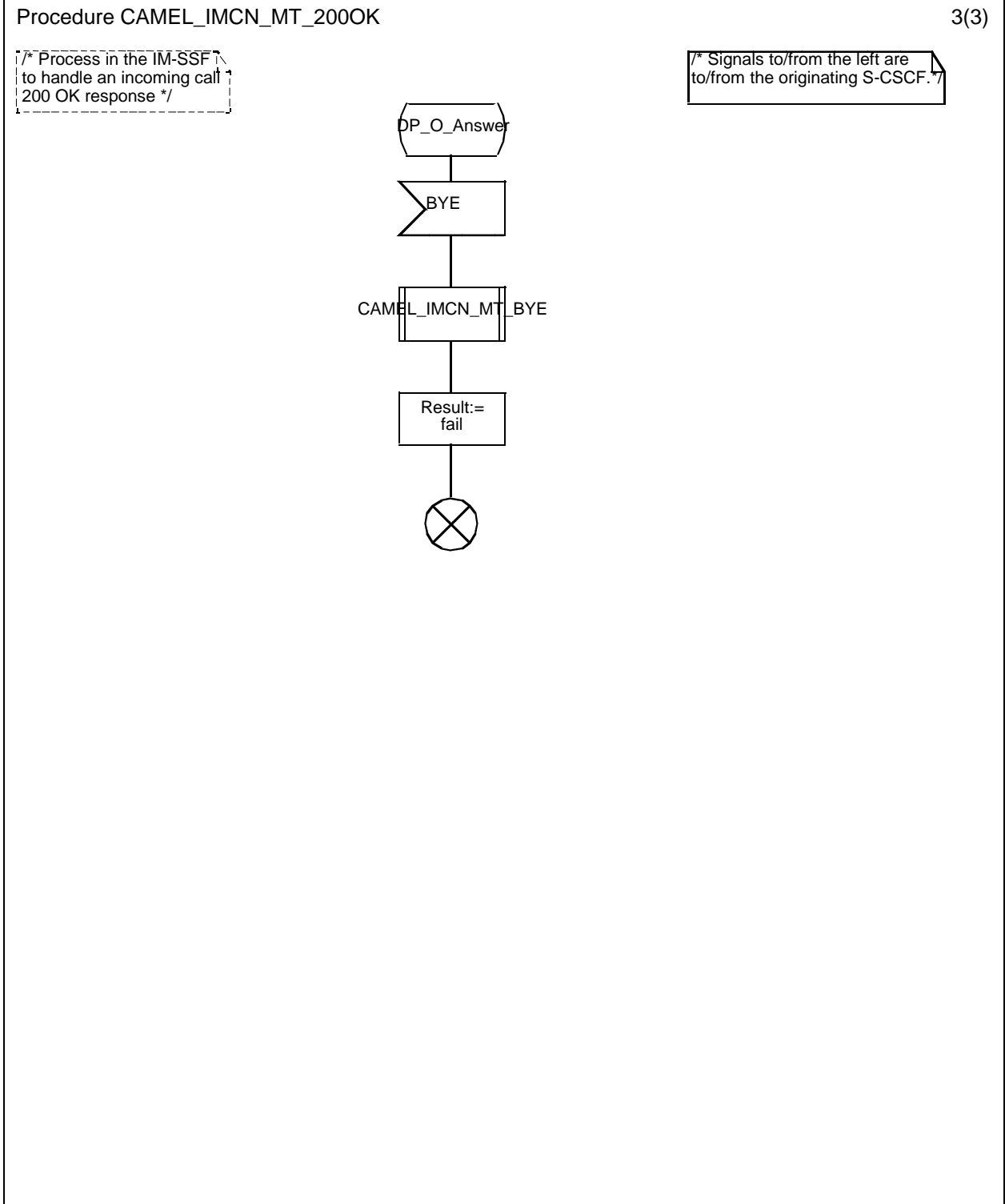


Figure 5.19c

Procedure CAMEL_Start_TNRy

1(1)

Prodedure in IM-SSF to start the timer TNRy

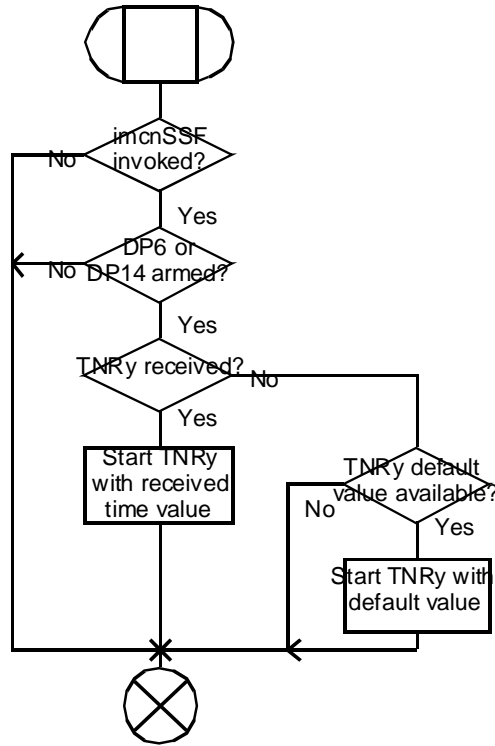


Figure 5.20a

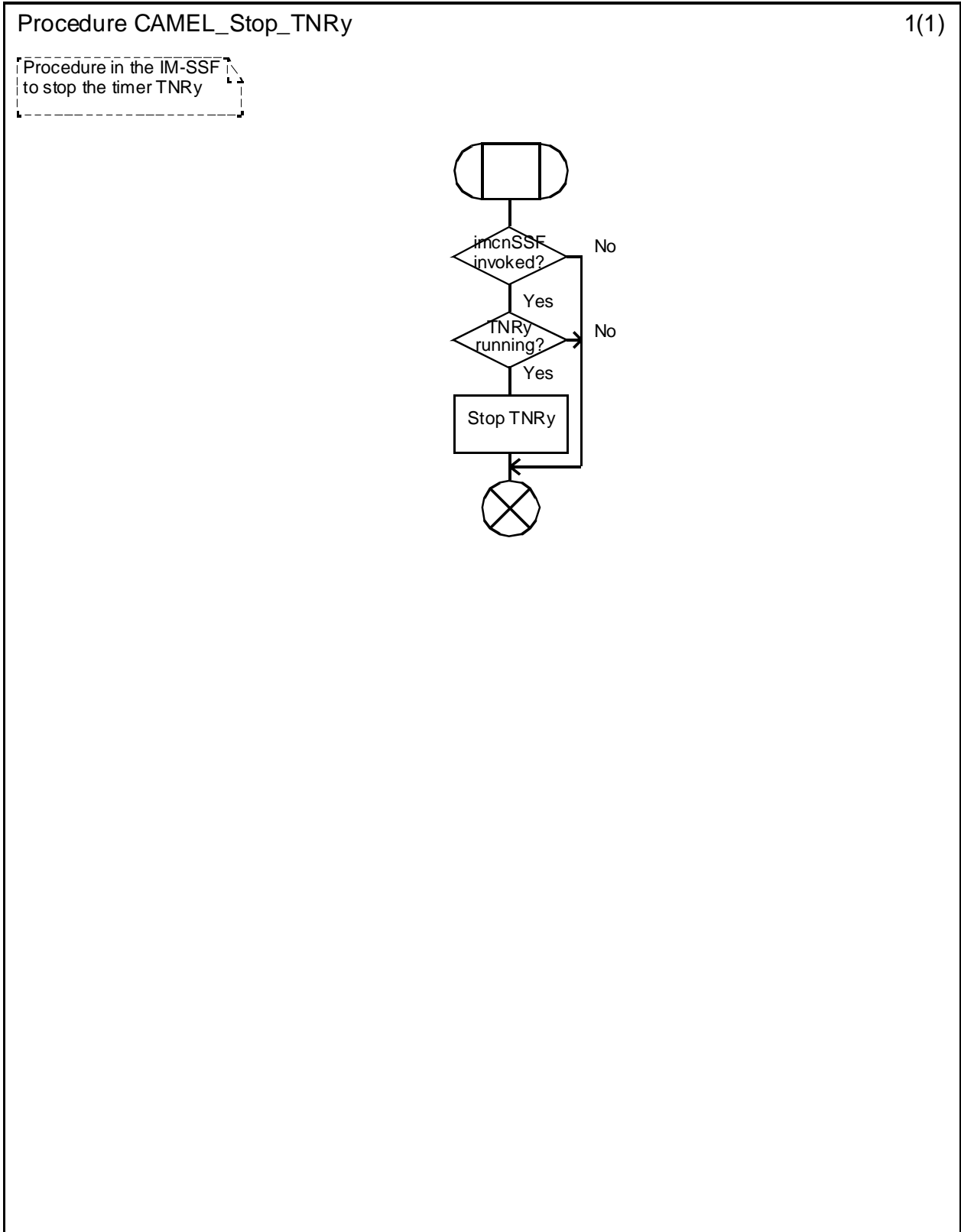


Figure 5.21a

5.1.4 Handling of call in the imcnSSF

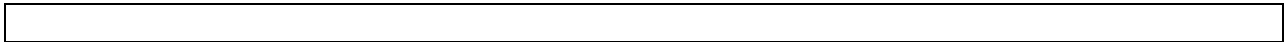
Handling of mobile calls in the imcnSSF may involve the following process and procedures:

- imcnSSF;
- imcnCheck_Criteria;
- imcnConnect_To_Resource;
- imcnHandle_AC;
- imcnHandle_ACR;
- imcnHandle_CIR;
- imcnHandle_CIR_leg;
- imcnComplete_FCI_record;
- imcnComplete_all_FCI_records;
- imcnHandle_O_AcceptCall;
- imcnHandle_T_AcceptCall.

The detailed error handling for the process gsmSSF and the associated procedures is specified in 3GPP TS 29.078 ([8]).

5.1.4.1 Behaviour of the imcnSSF in the process imcnSSF

5.1.4.2 Process imcnSSF and procedures



Process imcnSSF

1(33)

```

/* Invocation of imcnSSF in MO,
MT call case. */

```

```

/* Timers used in the imcnSSF process:

```

Tssf: Application timer in the ssf.

Tcp: Timer for call period.

This timer measures the duration of a call period.

Tsw: Timer for tariff switch.

At the expiration of this timer, a new tariff switch shall be started.

Tw: Warning timer.

At the expiration of this timer, a warning tone shall be played to the calling party.

DELTA: time, measured in the imcnSSF, elapsed between the time an

ApplyChargingReport operation is send to the imcnSCF and an

ApplyCharging operation is received from the imcnSCF.

Tccd: Control of call duration timer.

This timer supervises if after sending of ACR a new AC is received.

Tccd has a value range of 1 to 20 seconds.

Ranges for the default values for Tssf.

- non user interaction Tssf timer value: 1 second to 20 seconds

- user interaction Tssf timer value: 1 minute to 30 minutes

```

*/

```

```

/* TASK definition:

```

The sending of an Application_Begin signal opens a new relationship to the imcnSCF.

The sending of an Application_End or Abort signal terminates the relationship to the imcnSCF.

```

*/

```

```

/* Decision box definitions (1)

```

'armed TDPs for this CSI?'

It is questioned whether or not the ongoing call can encounter further TDPs which are indicated in the current CSI.

'Call to be released?'

It is questioned whether or not the ongoing call will be released immediately after imcnSSF has responded; that is the ongoing call will not send any signals furtheron to the imcnSSF.

NOTE: In this case the imcnSSF shall also go to idle.

```

*/

```

```

/* Decision box definitions (2)

```

The following decisions are used by procedures in CCF.

'imcnSSF invoked?'

Is the imcnSSF process in any state other than Idle?

```

*/

```

Figure 5.22 a

Process imcnSSF

2(33)

/* Invocation of imcnSSF in MO, MT call case. */

/* Signals to/from the left are to/from the IM-SSF; signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSCF. */

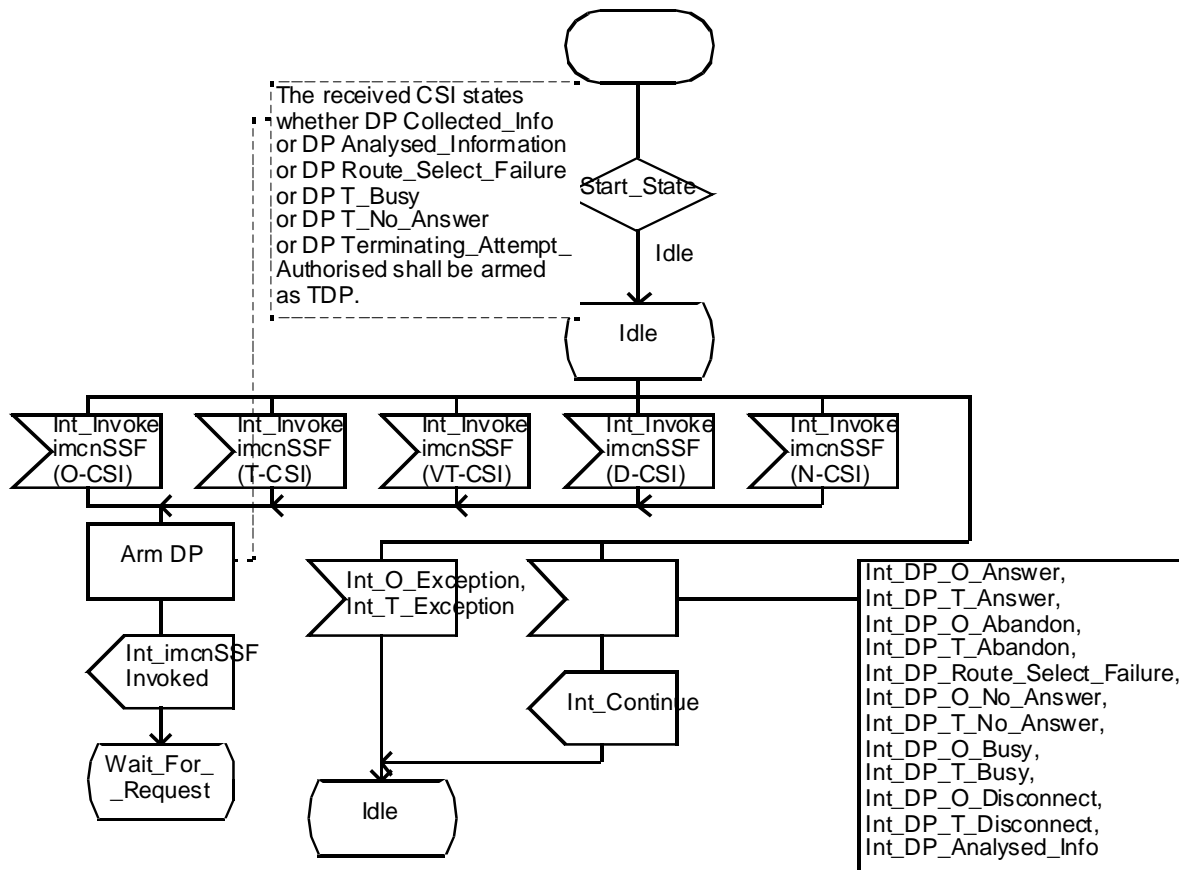


Figure 5.22b

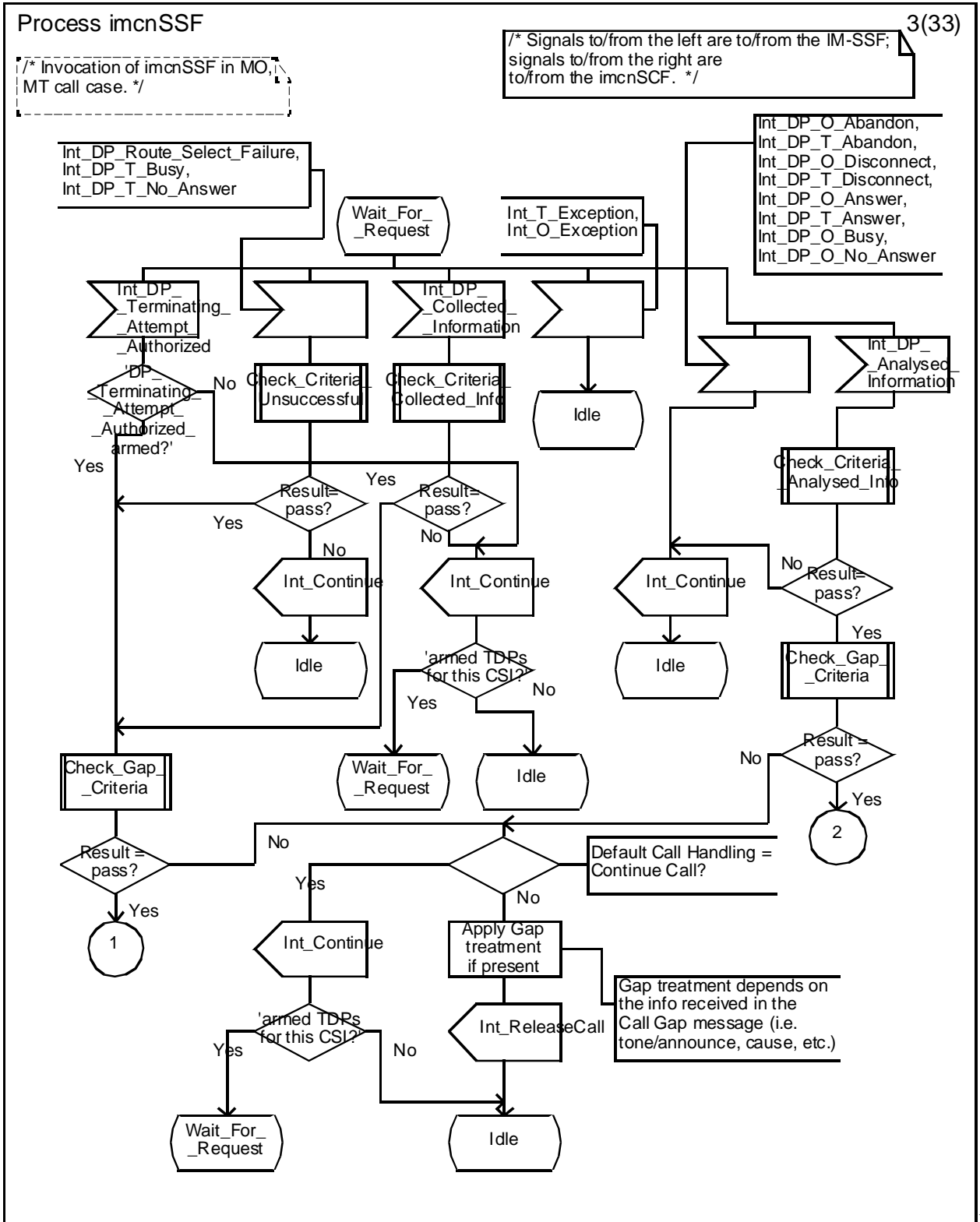


Figure 5.22c

Process imcnSSF

4(33)

/* Invocation of imcnSSF in MO, MT call case. */

/* Signals to/from the left are to/from the IM-SSF; signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSCF. */

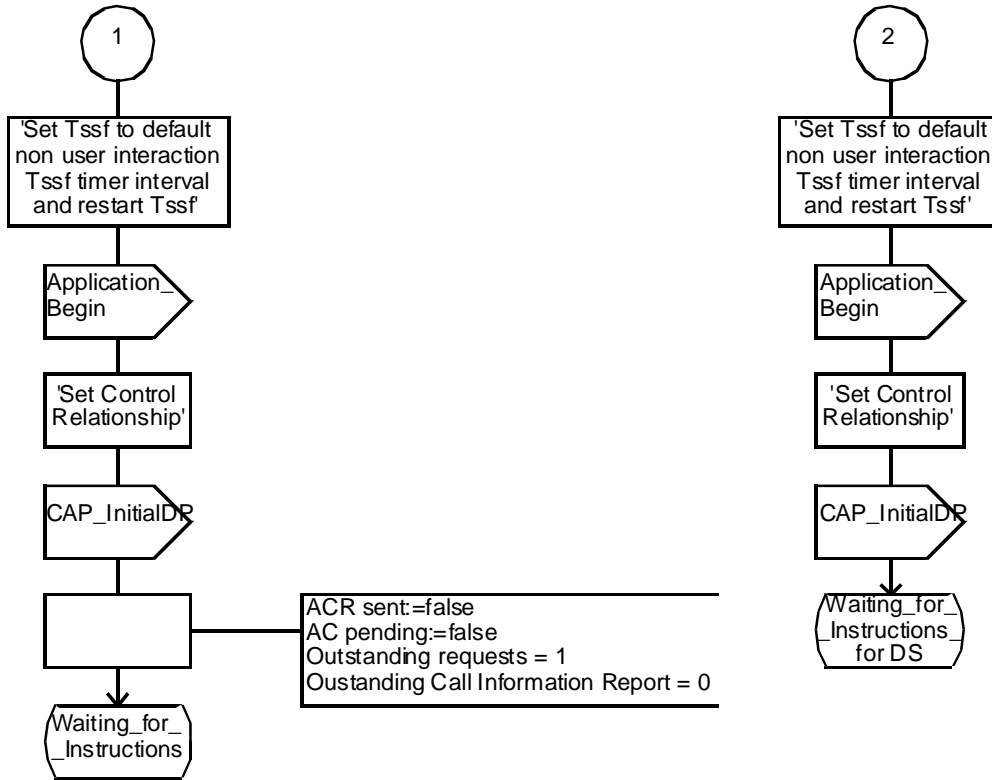


Figure 5.22d

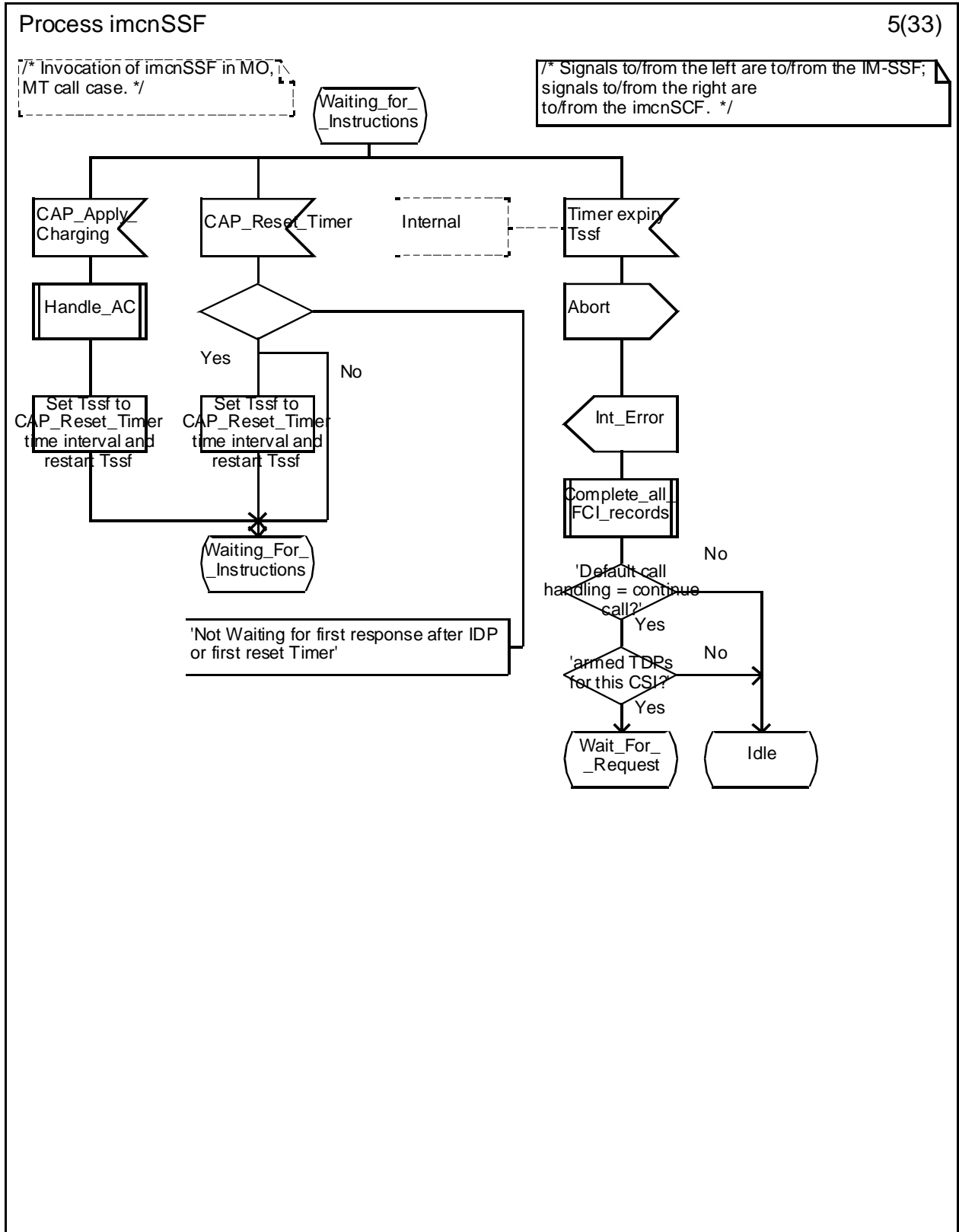


Figure 5.22e

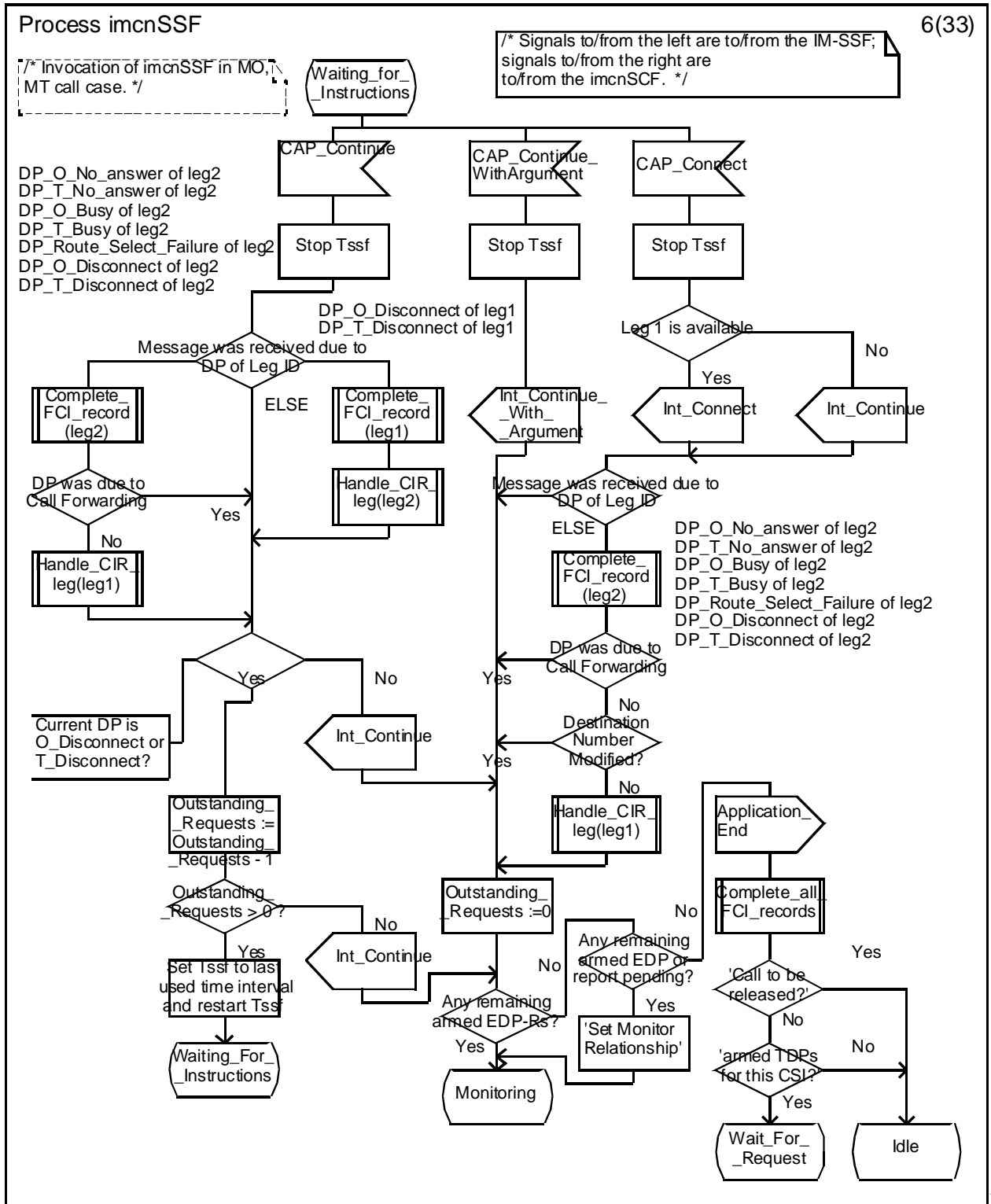


Figure 5.22f

Fi

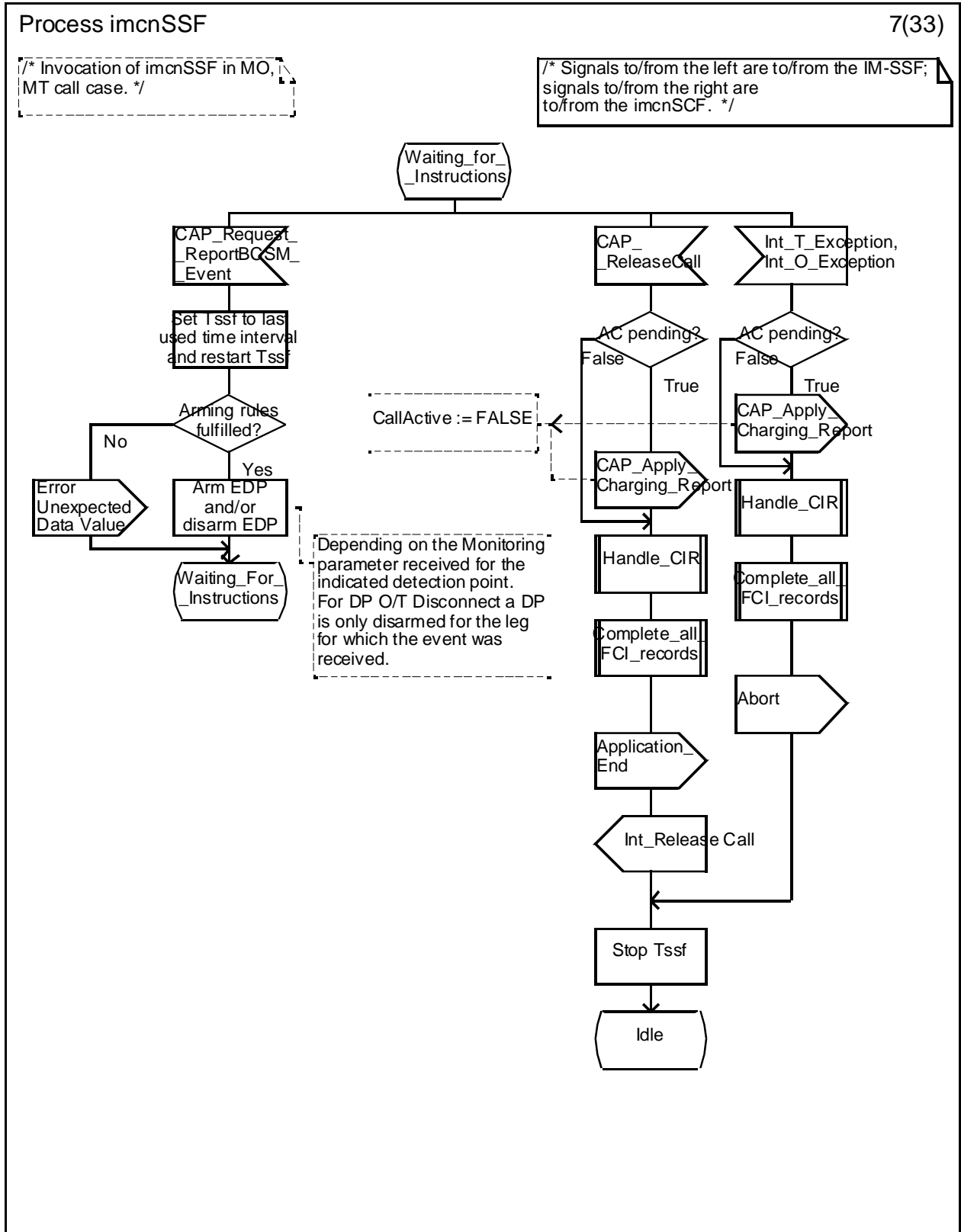


Figure 5.22g

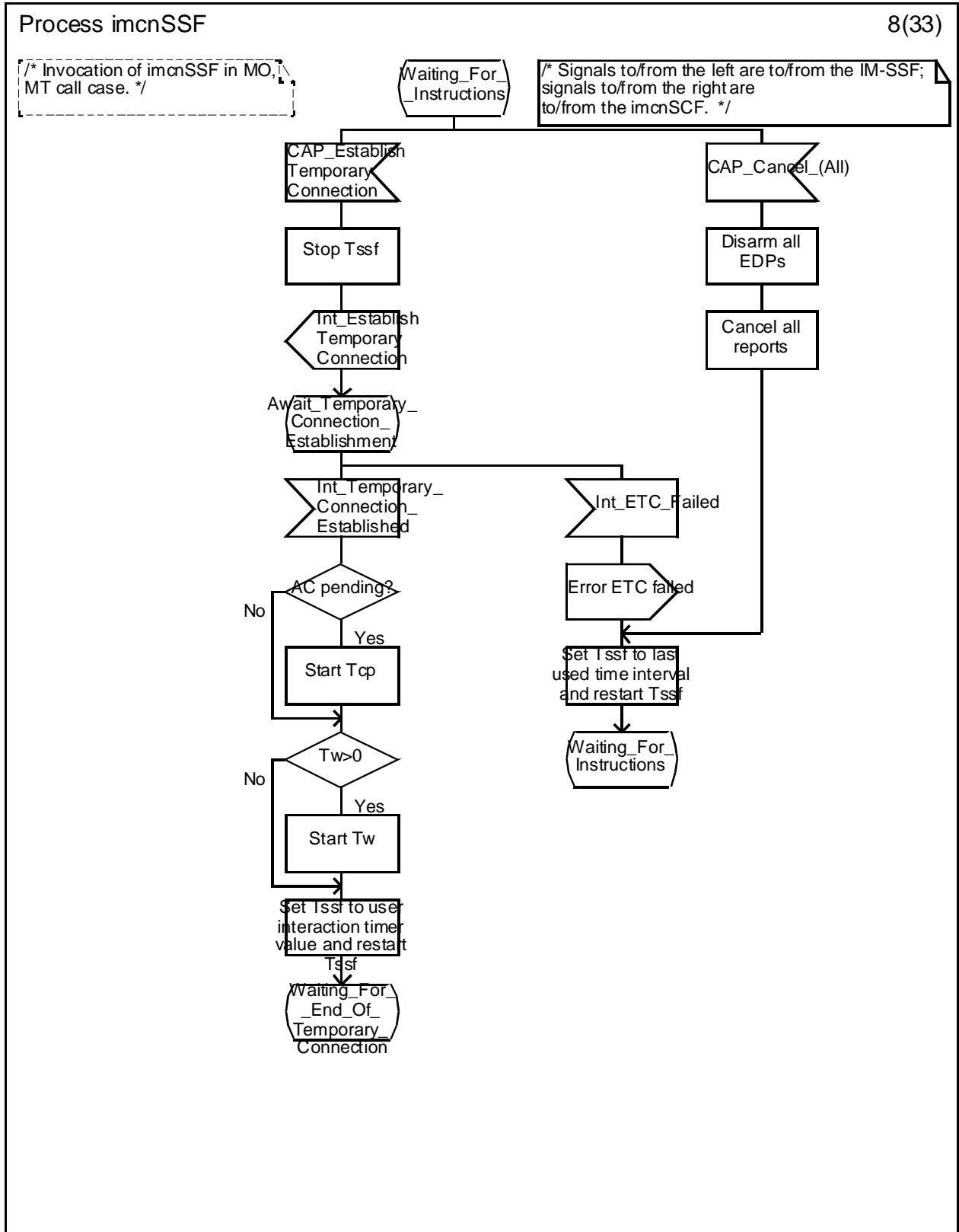


Figure 5.22h

Process imcnSSF

9(33)

/* Invocation of imcnSSF in MO, MT call case. */

/* Signals to/from the left are to/from the IM-SSF; signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSCF. */

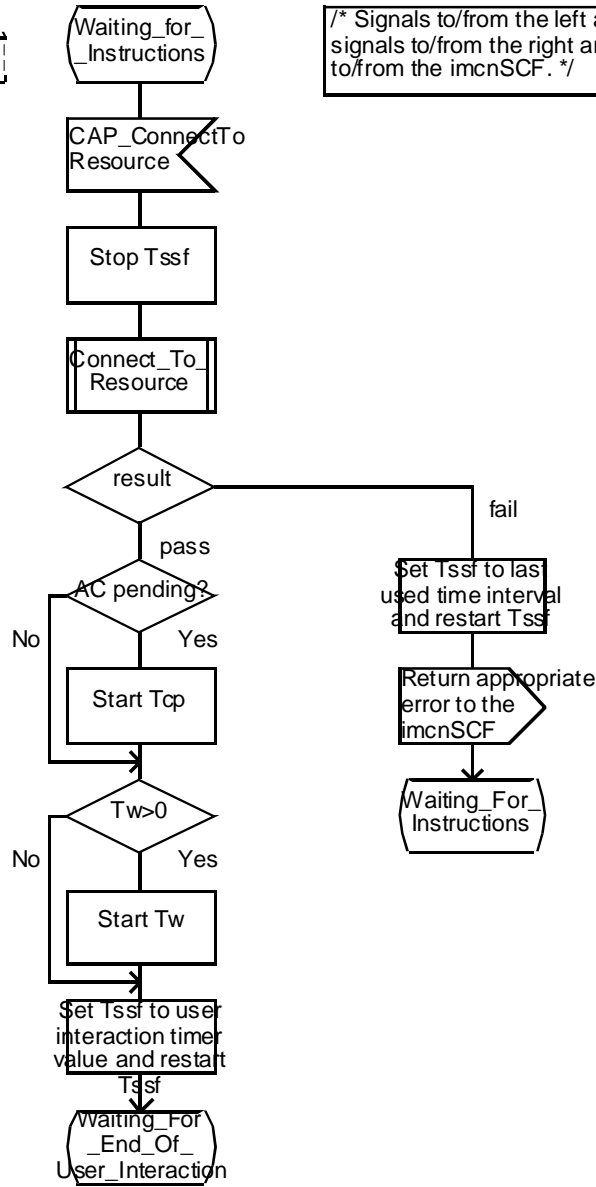


Figure 5.22i

Process imcnSSF

10(33)

/* Invocation of imcnSSF in MO, MT call case. */

/* Signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSCF. */

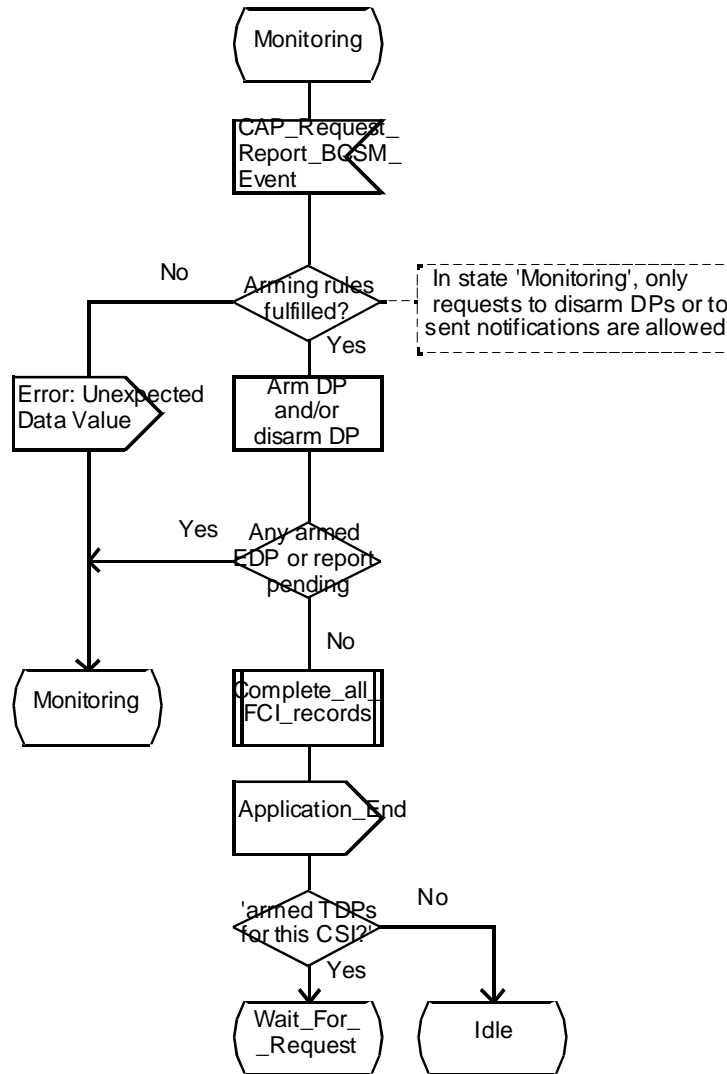


Figure 5.22j

Process imcnSSF

11(33)

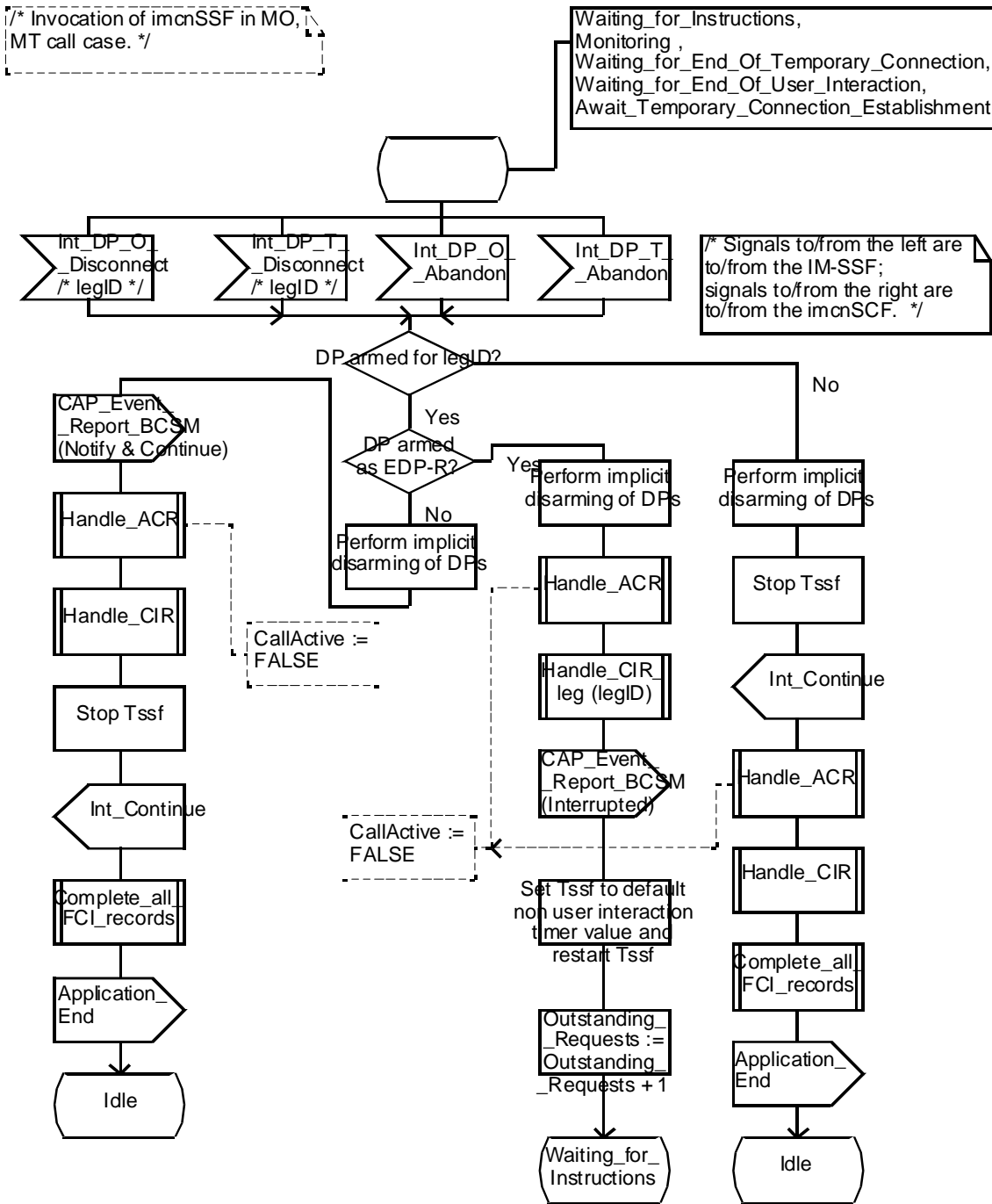


Figure 5.22k

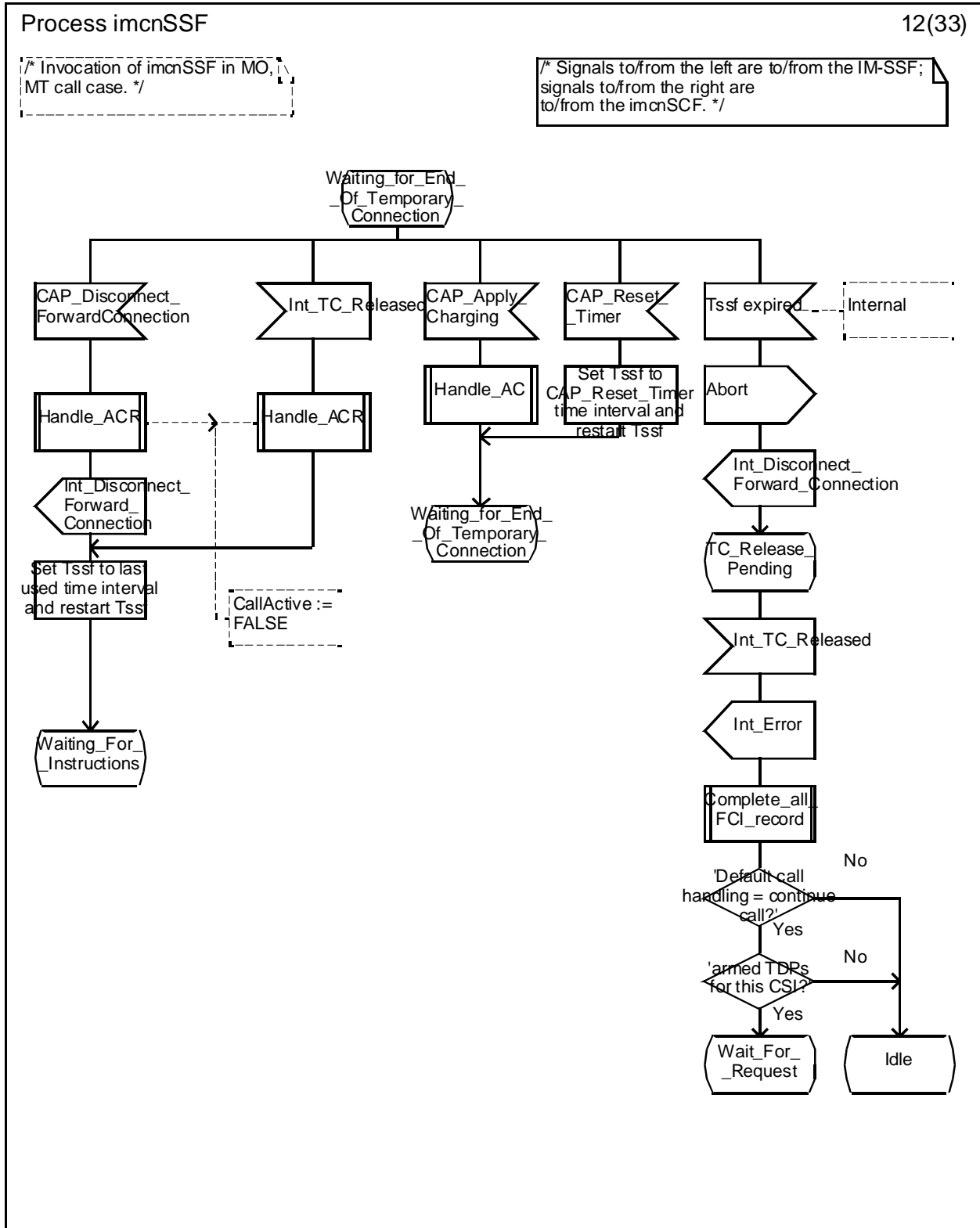


Figure 5.22.1

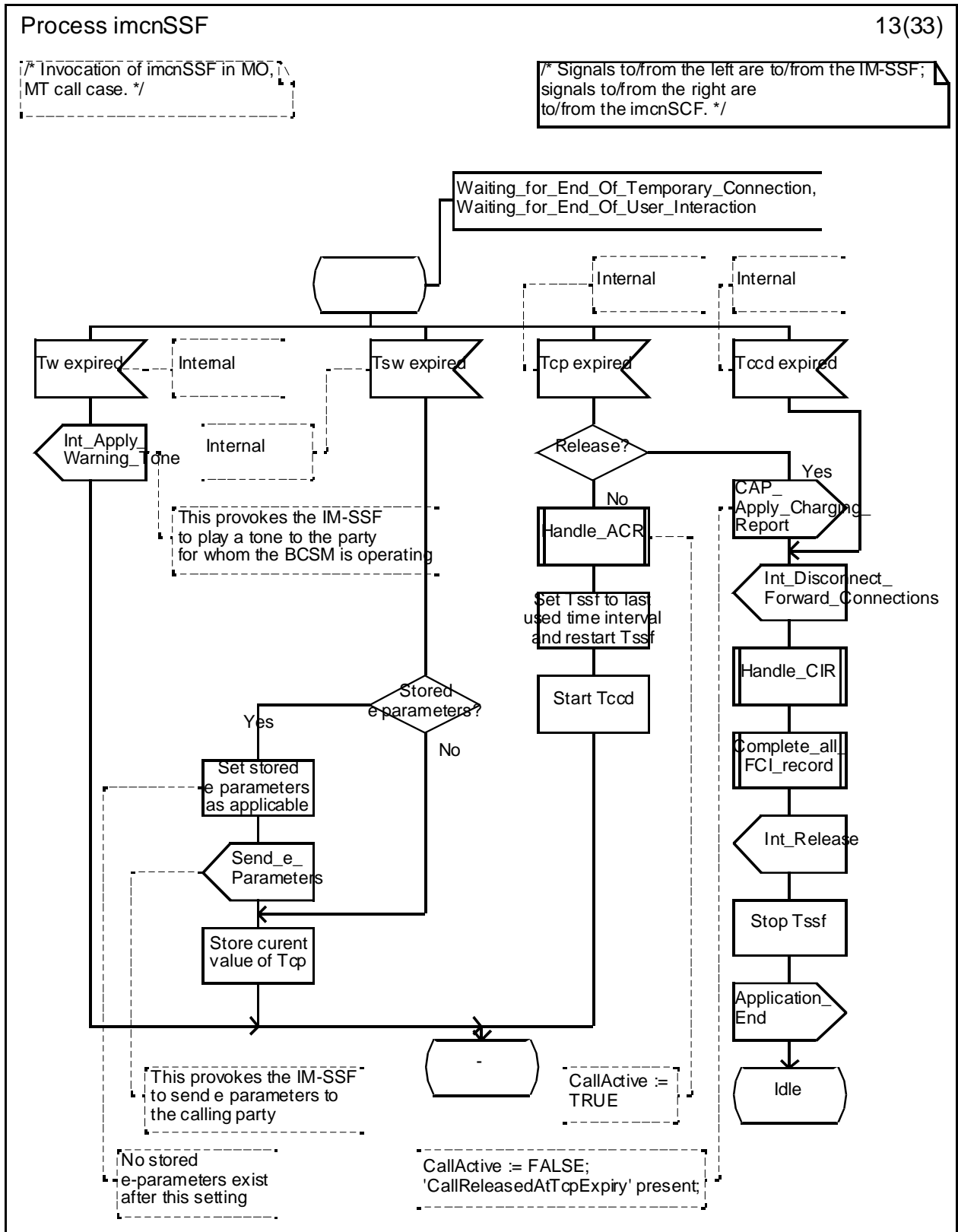


Figure 5.22m

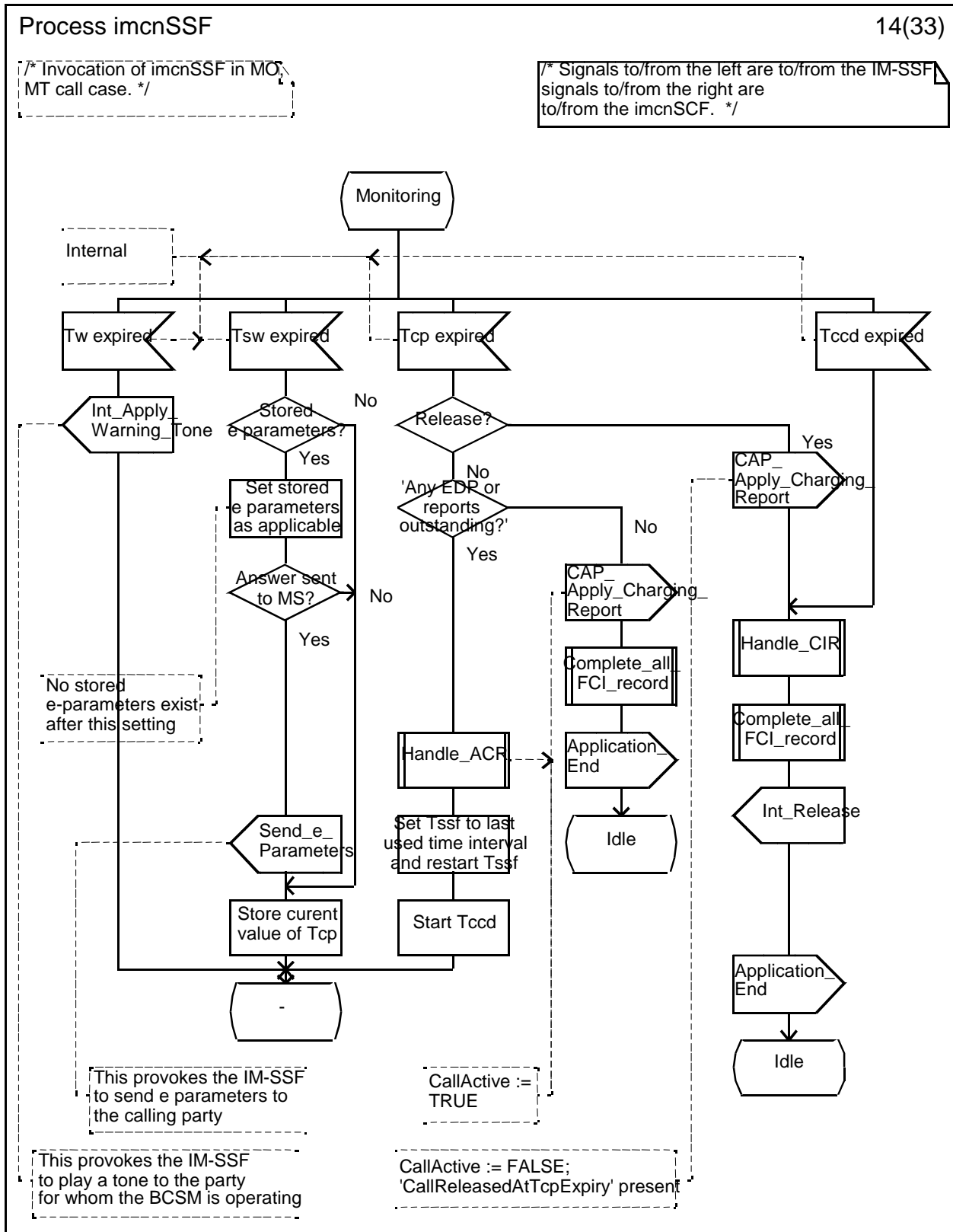


Figure 5.22n

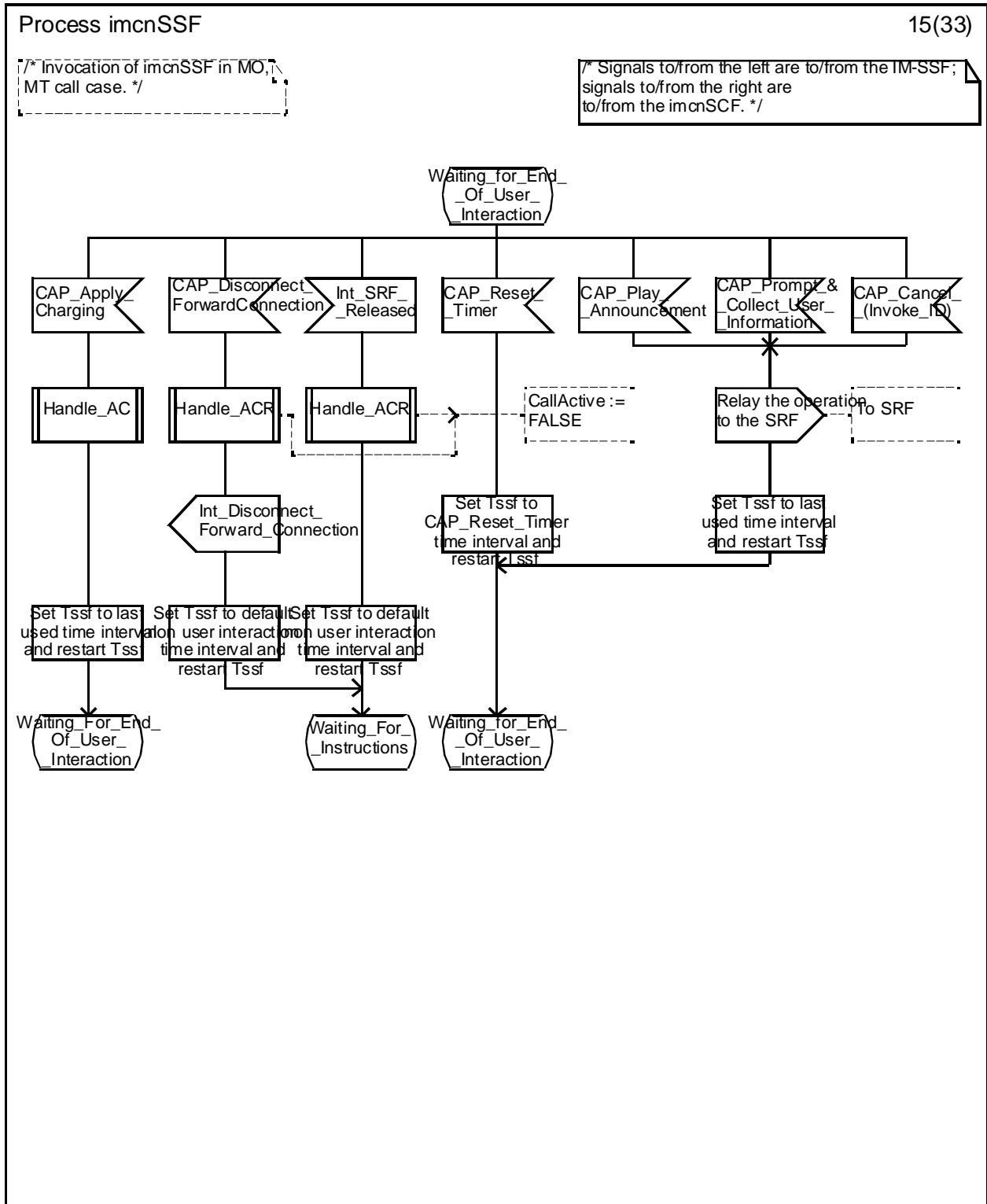


Figure 5.22o

Fi

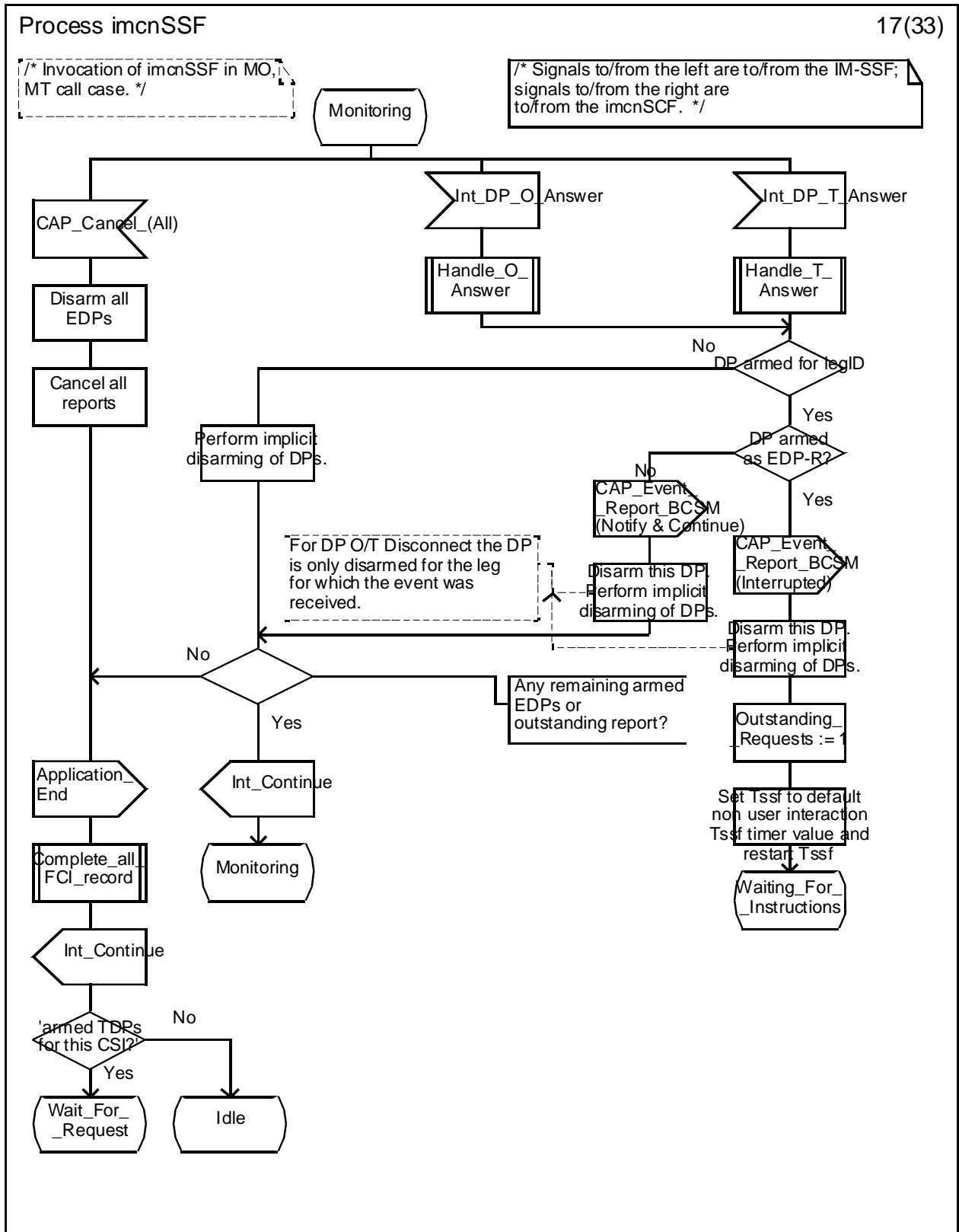


Figure 5.22 q

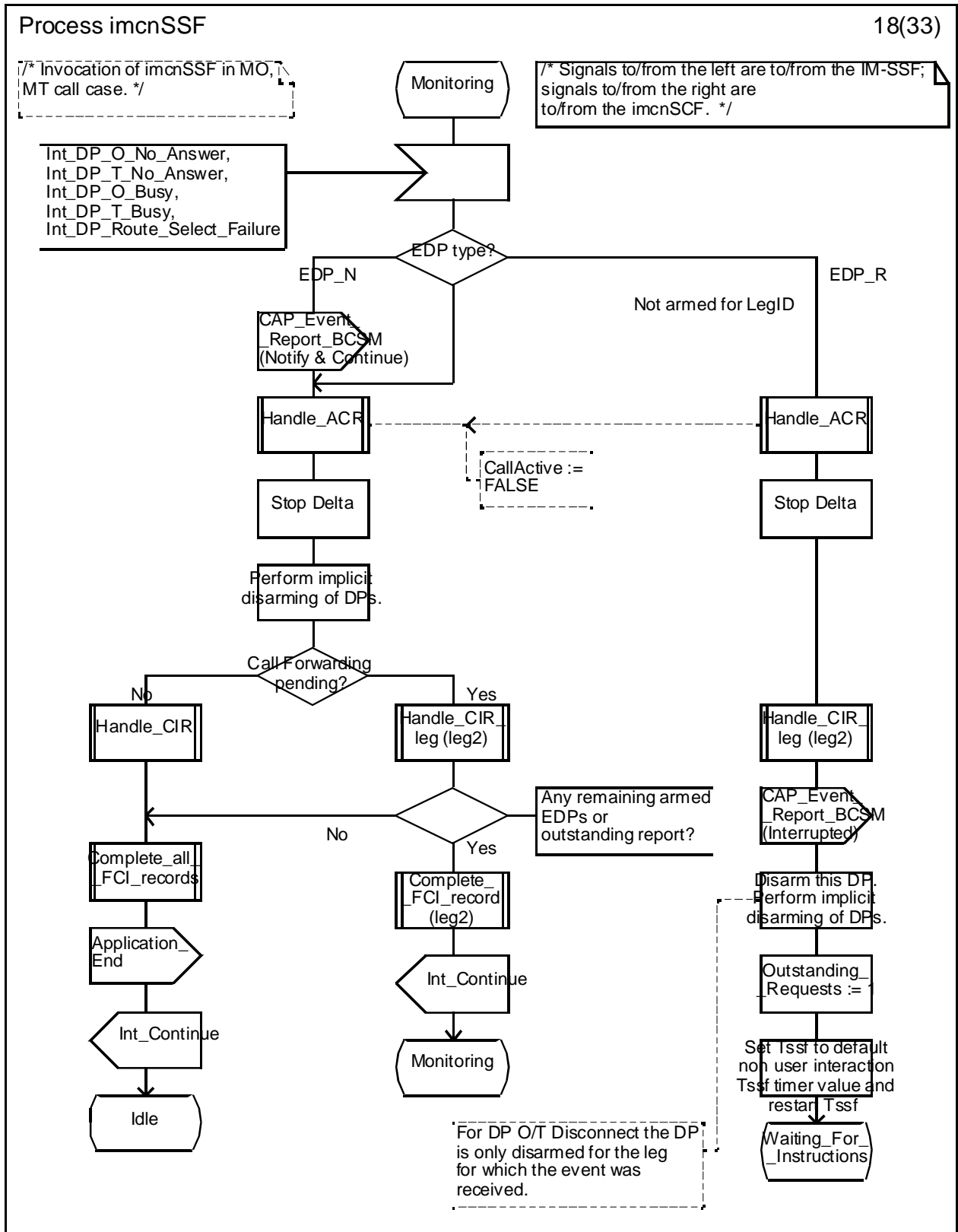


Figure 5.22r

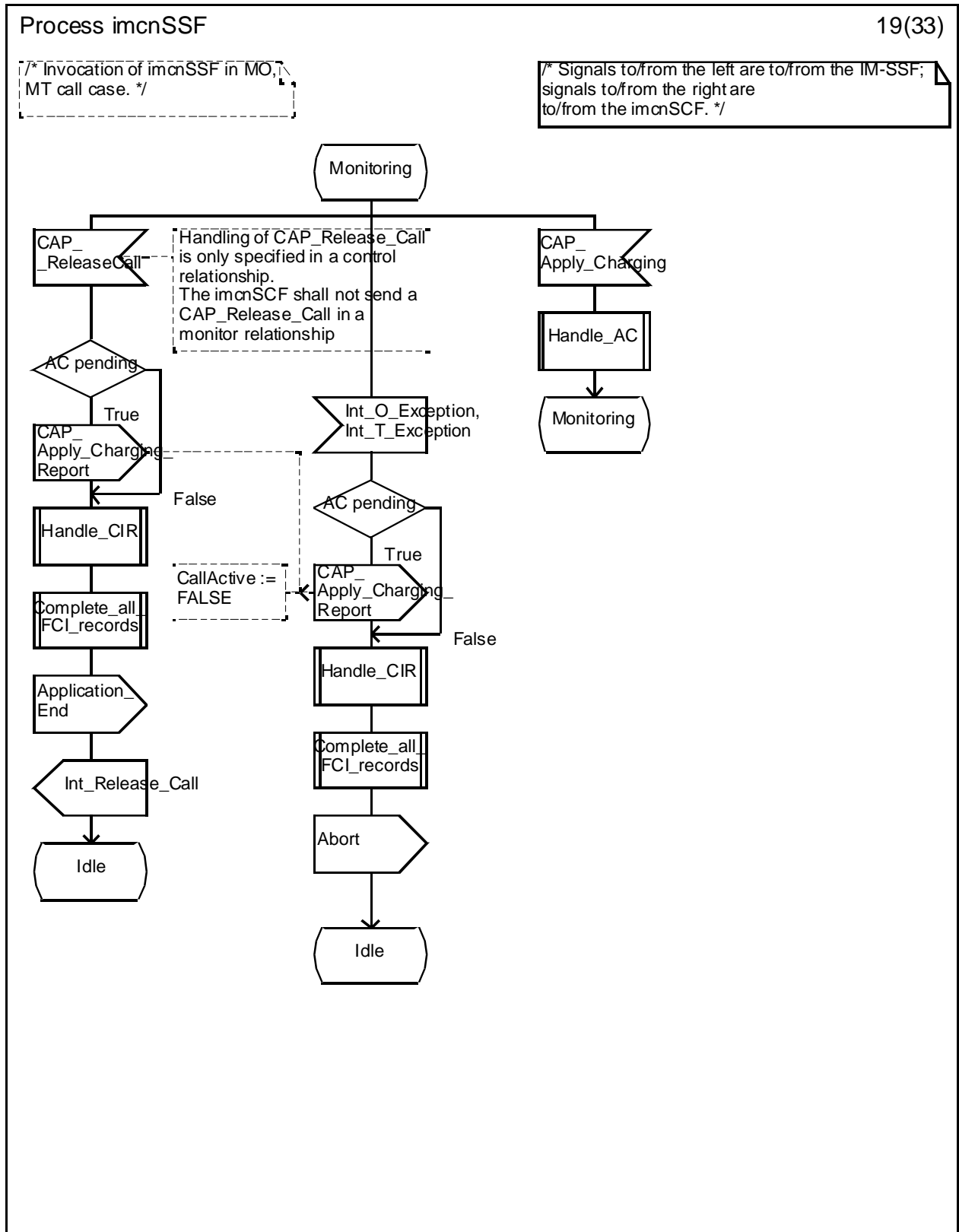


Figure 5.22s

Process imcnSSF

20(33)

/* Invocation of imcnSSF in MO, MT call case. */

/* Signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSCF. */

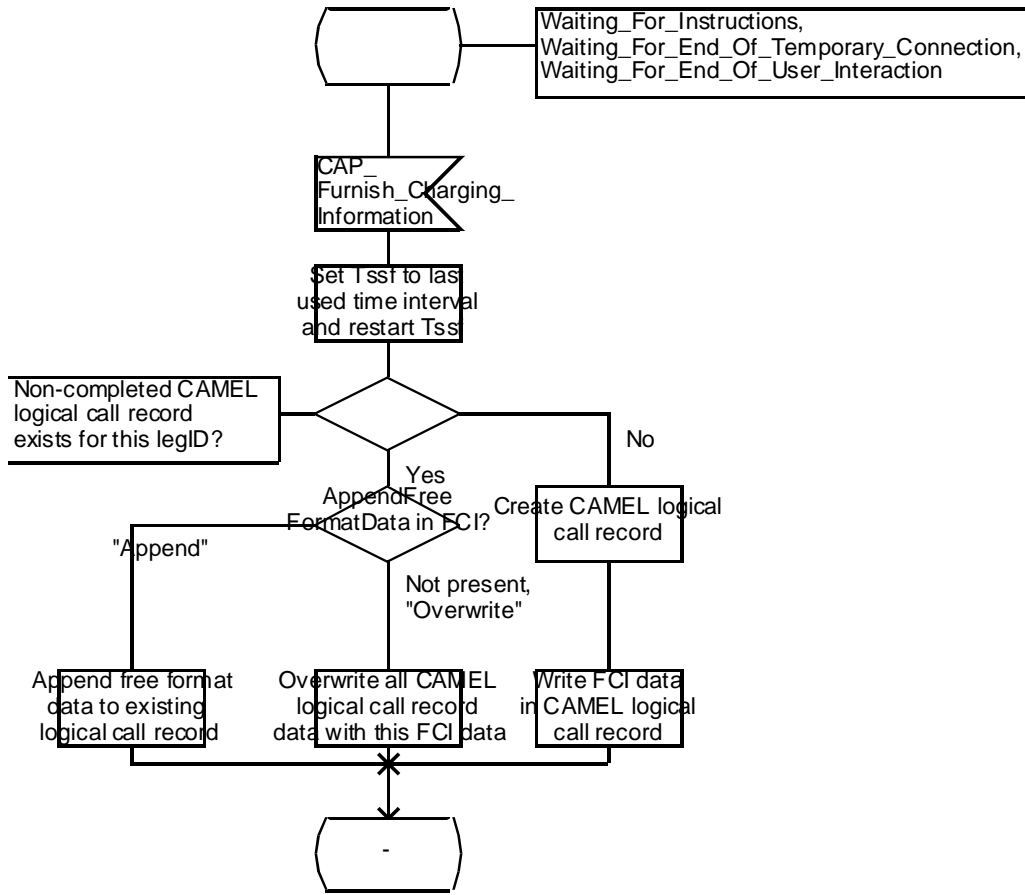


Figure 5.22t

Process imcnSSF

21(33)

/* Invocation of imcnSSF in MO, MT call case. */

/* Signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSCF. */

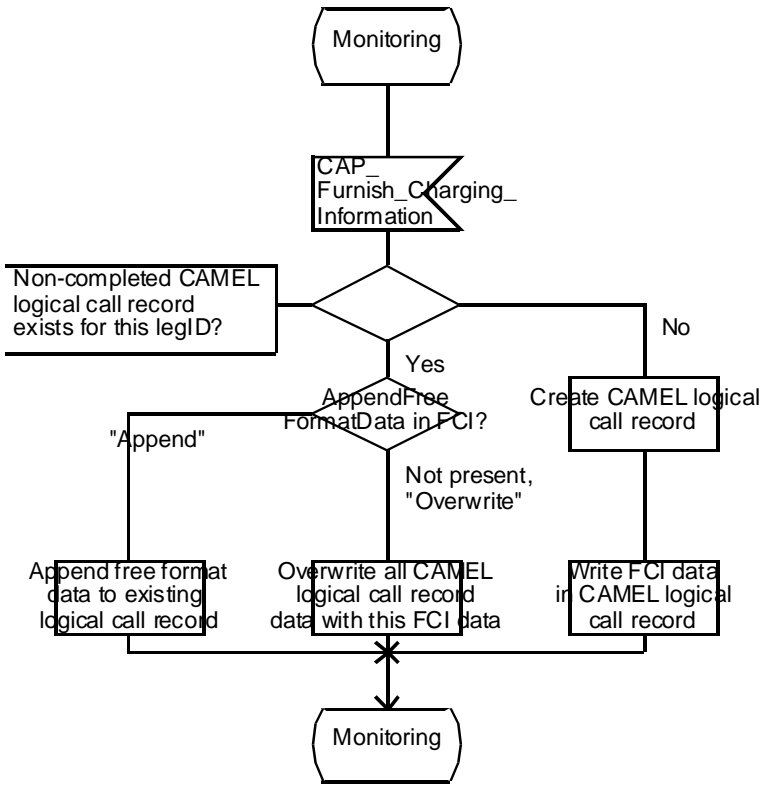


Figure 5.22u

Process imcnSSF

22(33)

/* Invocation of imcnSSF in MO, MT call case. */

/* Signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSCF. */

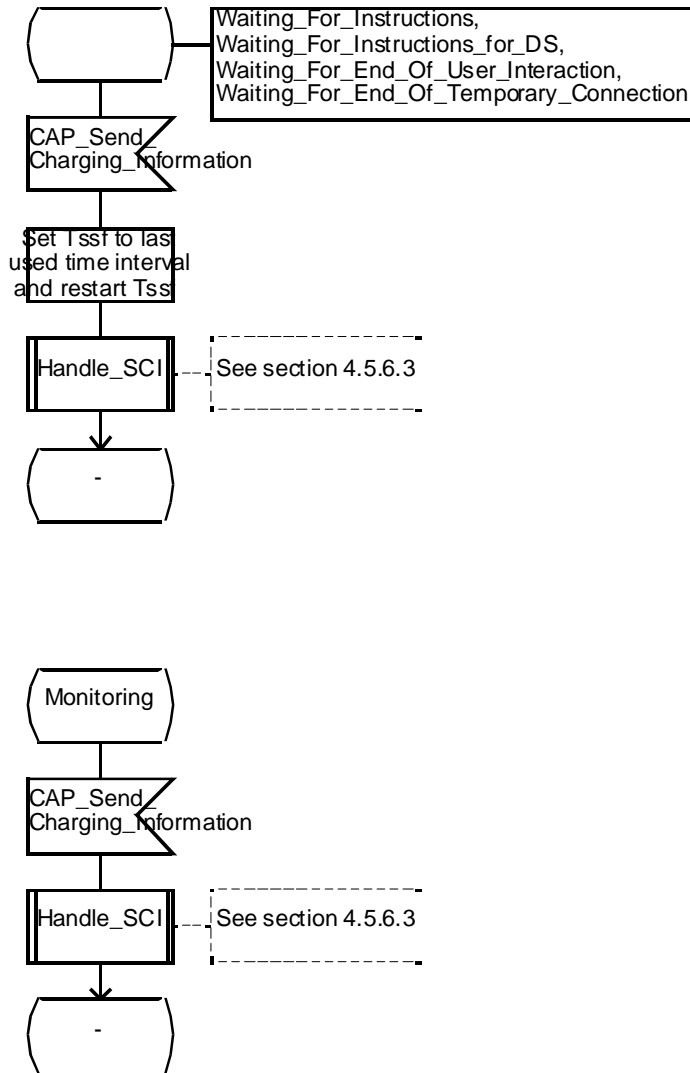


Figure 5.22v

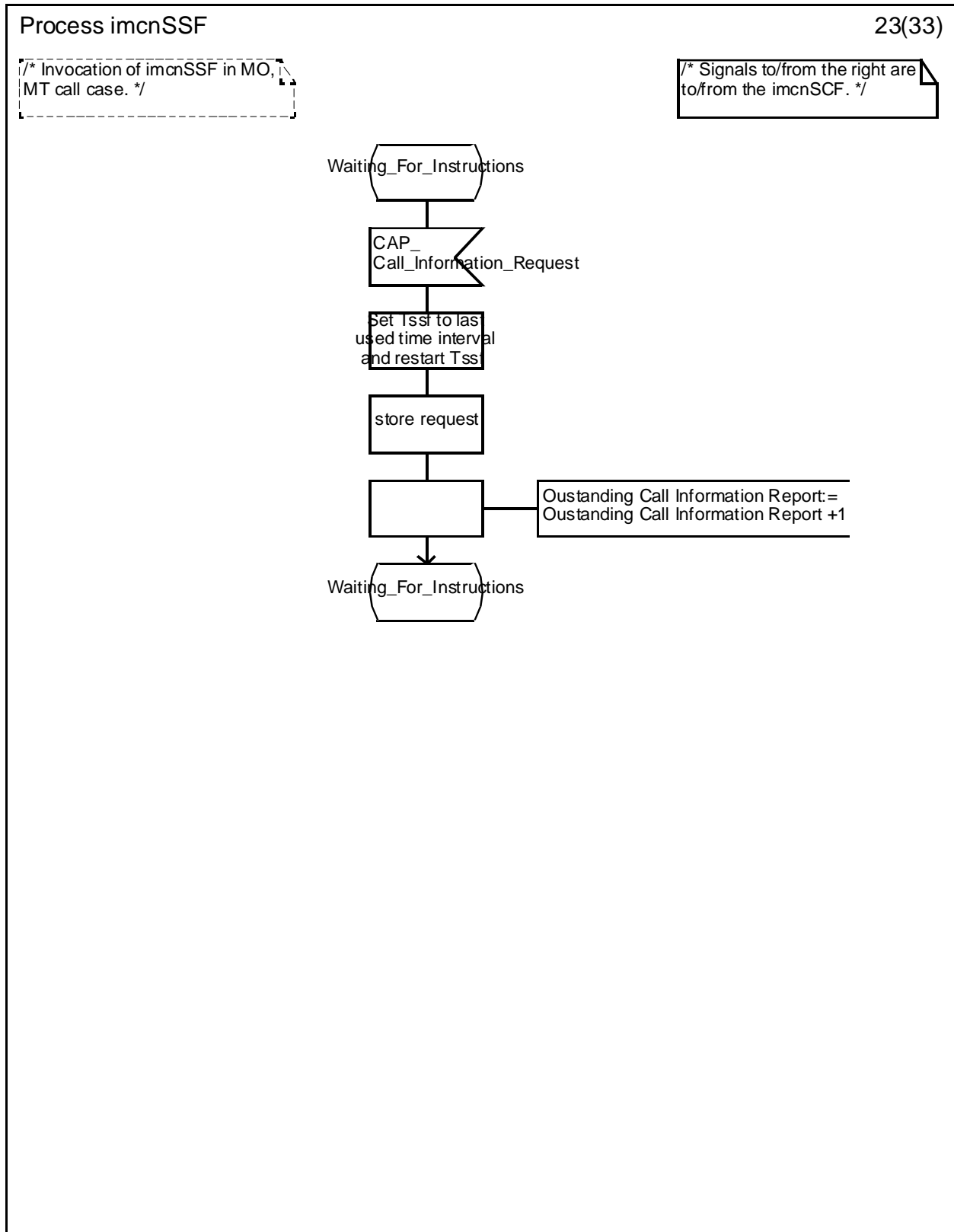


Figure 5.22w

Process imcnSSF

24(33)

/ Invocation of imcnSSF in MO, i
MT call case. */*

/ Signals to/from the left are
to/from the IM-SSF. */*

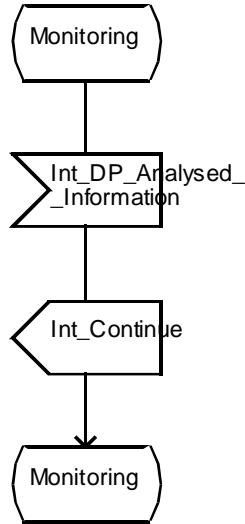


Figure 5.22x

Fi

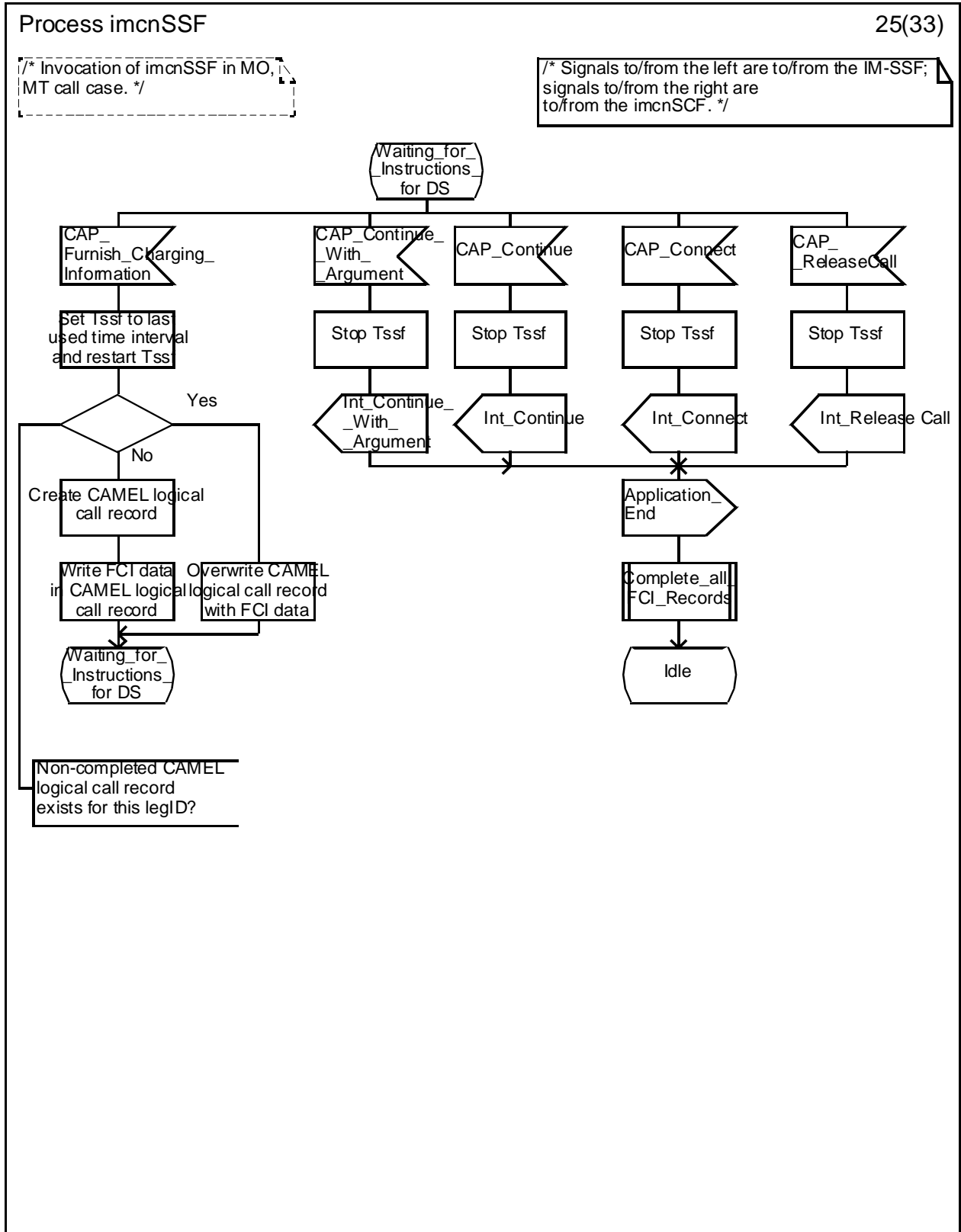


Figure 5.22y

Process imcnSSF

26(33)

/* Invocation of imcnSSF in MO, MT call case. */

/* Signals to/from the left are to/from the IM-SSF; signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSCF. */

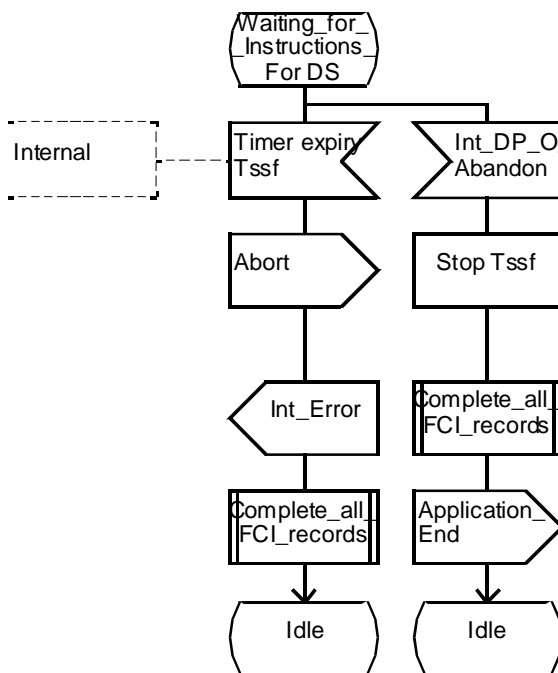


Figure 5.22z

Process imcnSSF

27(33)

/* Invocation of imcnSSF in MO, MT call case. */

/* Signals to/from the left are to/from the IM-SSF; signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSCF. */

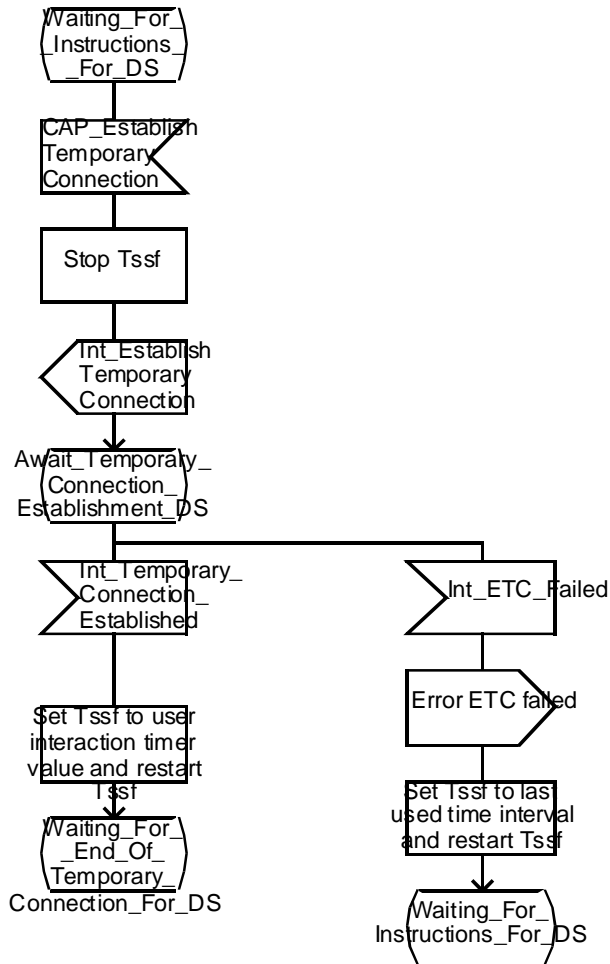


Figure 5.22aa

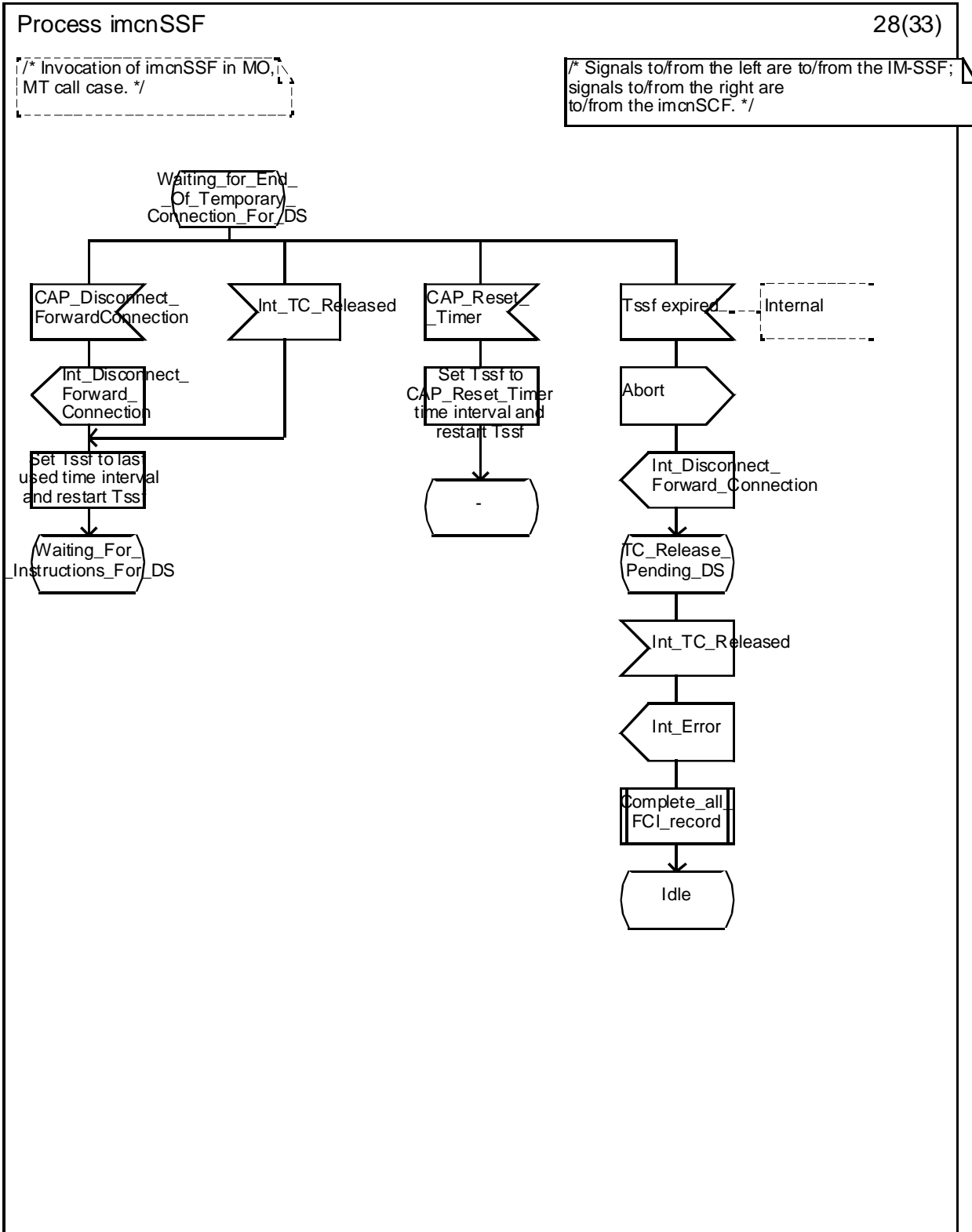


Figure 5.22bb

Fi

Process imcnSSF

29(33)

/* Invocation of imcnSSF in MO, MT call case. */

/* Signals to/from the left are to/from the IM-SSF; signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSCF. */

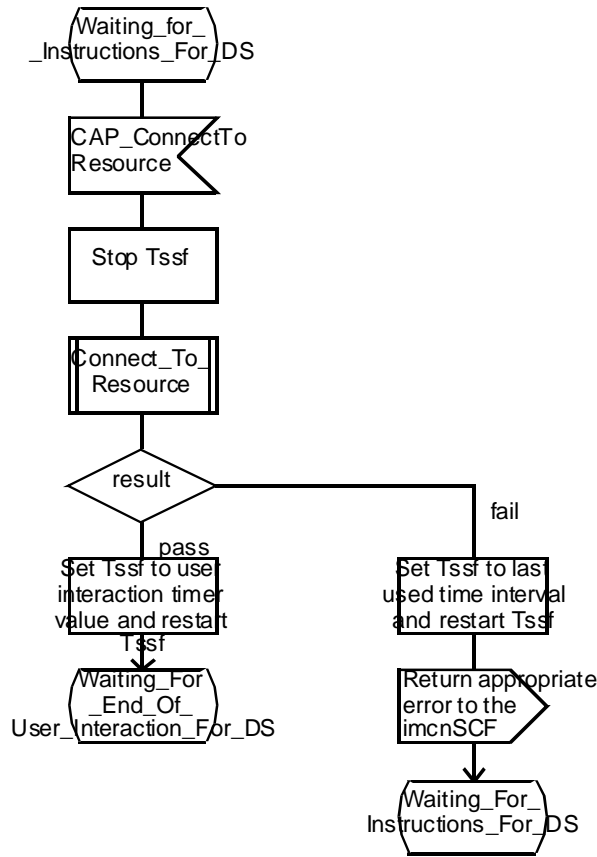


Figure 5.22cc

Process imcnSSF

30(33)

/* Invocation of imcnSSF in MO, MT call case. */

/* Signals to/from the left are to/from the IM-SSF; signals to/from the right are to/from the imcnSCF. */

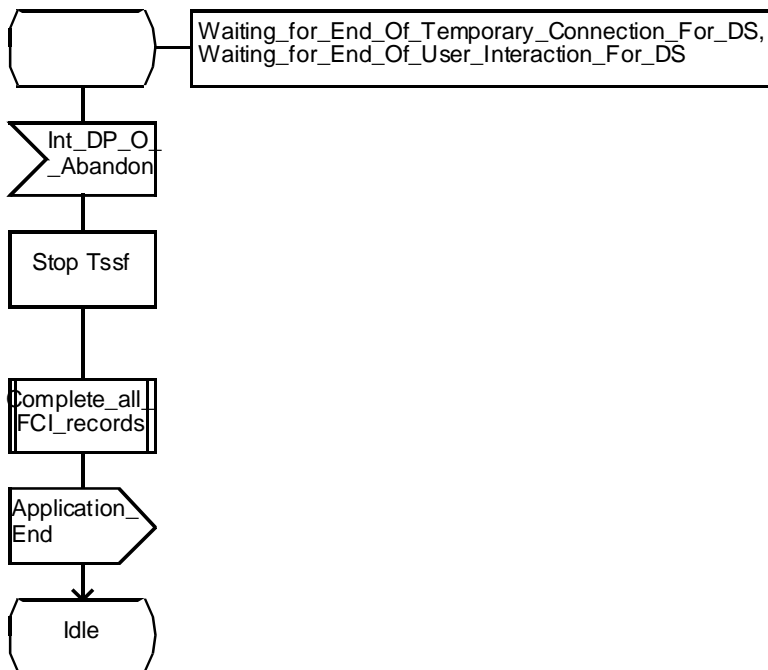


Figure 5.22dd

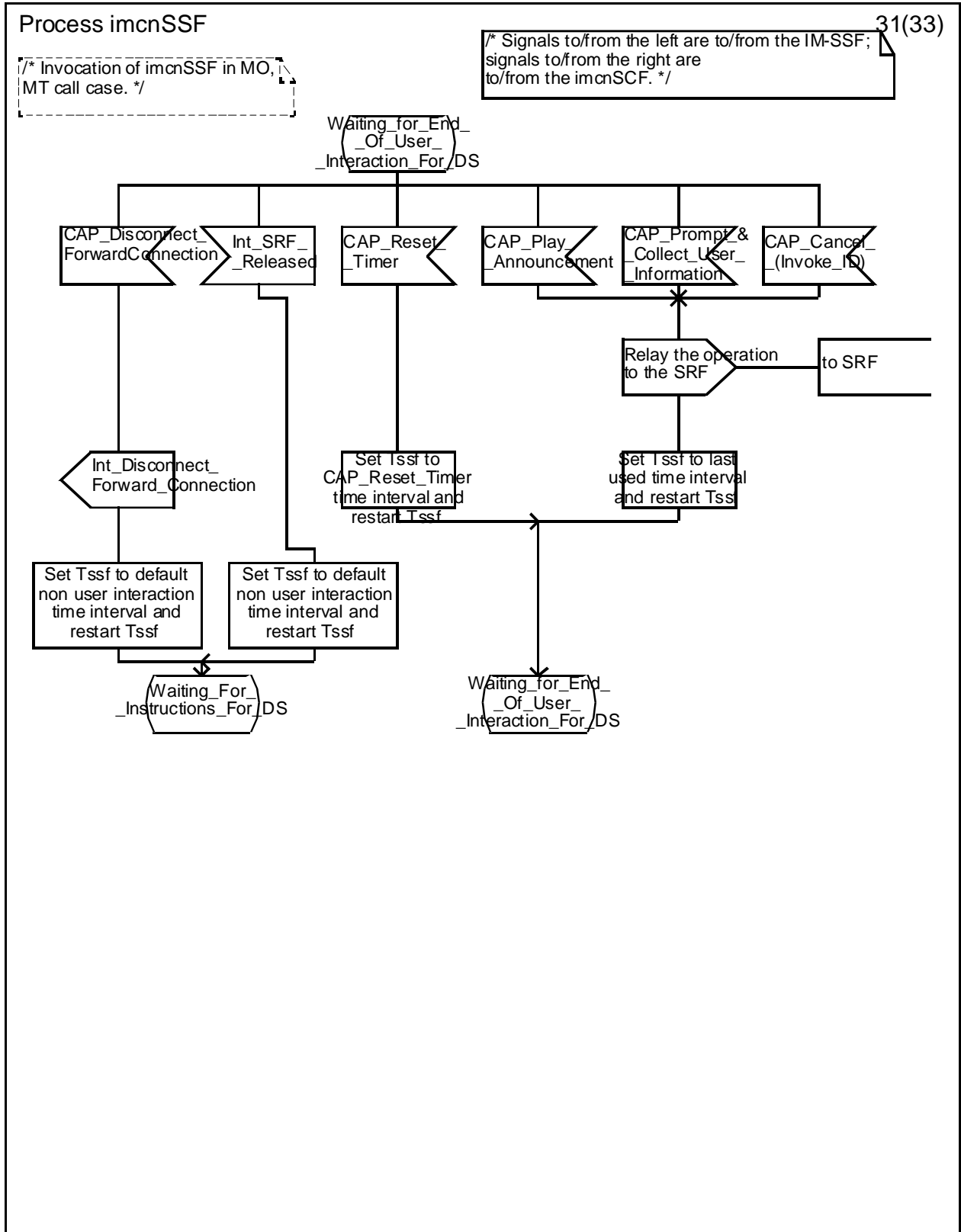


Figure 5.22ee

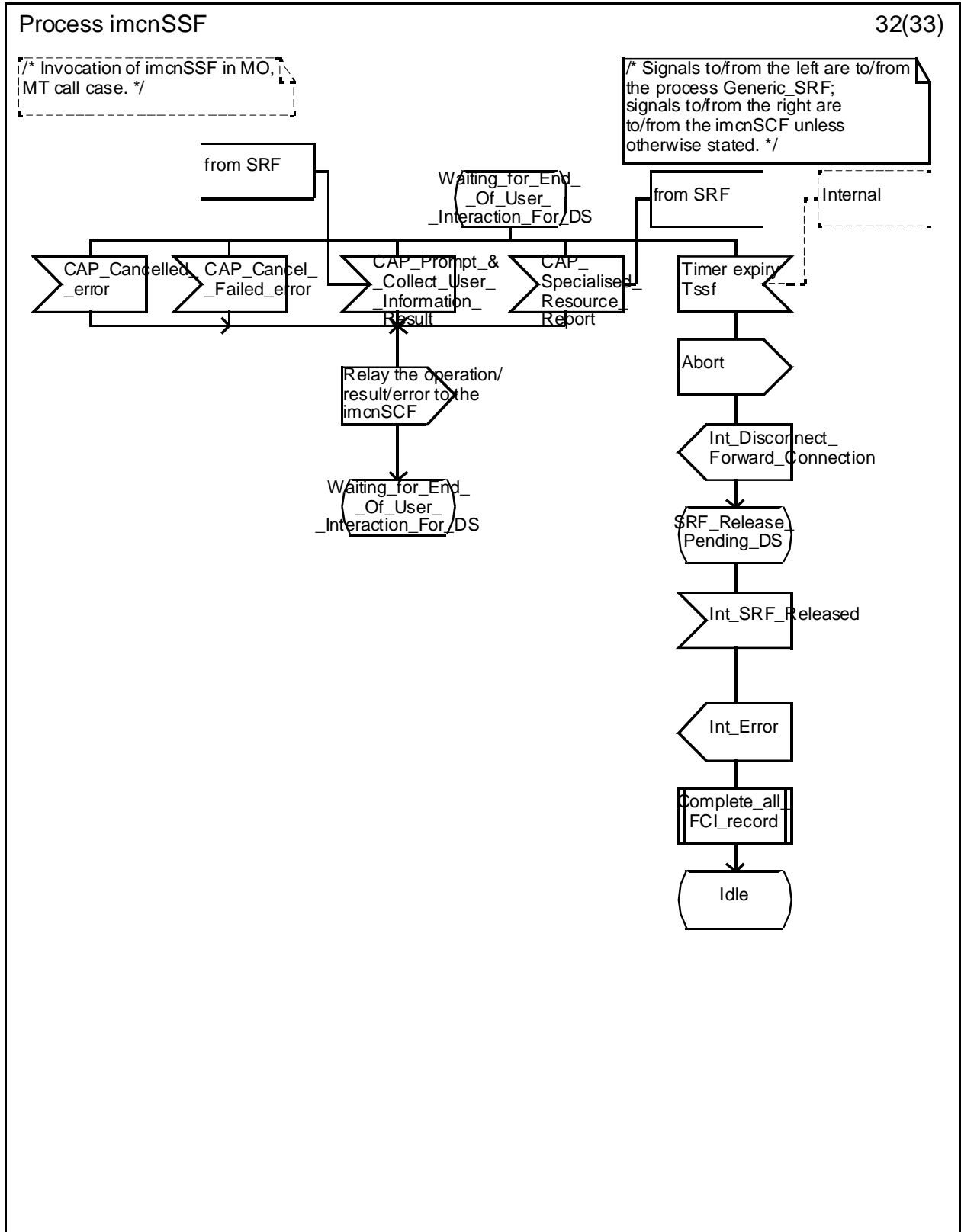


Figure 5.22 ff

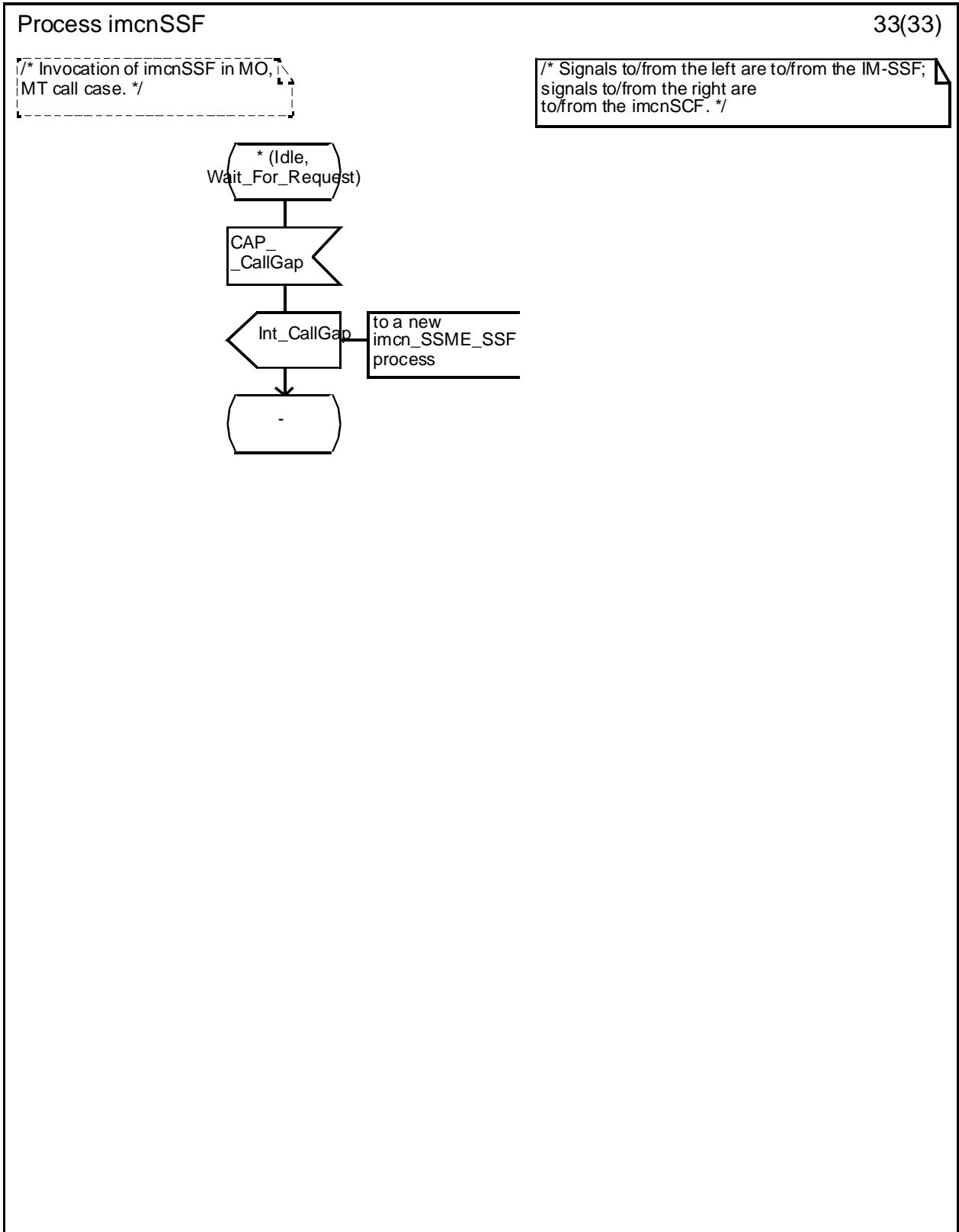


Figure 5.22gg

5.2 Descriptions of information Flows

5.2.1 imcnSSF to gsmSCF information flows

Editor's Note : Place holder for the IF descriptions

5.2.2 gsmSCF to imcnSSF information flows

Editor's Note : Place holder for the IF descriptions

5.2.3 Optional (service logic dependant) gsmSCF to gsmSRF information flows

Editor's Note : Place holder for the IF descriptions

5.2.4 HSS to IM-SSF information flows

Editor's Note : Place holder for the IF descriptions