INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 15430

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Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Private Integrated Services Network — Specification, functional model and information flows — Wireless terminal call handling additional network features

Technologies de l'information — Télécommunications et échange d'information entre systèmes — Réseau privé à intégration de services — Spécification, modèle fonctionnel et flux d'information — Caractéristiques de réseau additionnelles pour le traitement d'appel de terminal sans fil

Reference number
ISO/IEC 15430:1999(E)

Contents

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO/IEC 15430 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Telecommunications and information exchange between systems*.

Introduction

This International Standard is one of a series of International Standards defining services and signalling protocols applicable to Private Integrated Services Networks (PISNs). The series uses ISDN concepts as developed by ITU-T and conforms to the framework of International Standards for Open Systems Interconnection as defined by ISO/IEC.

This particular International Standard specifies the Wireless terminal call handling additional network features.

Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Private Integrated Services Network — Specification, functional model and information flows — Wireless terminal call handling additional network features

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the Wireless terminal call handling additional network features (ANF-WTMI, ANF-WTMO), which are applicable to various basic services supported by Private Integrated Services Networks (PISN). Basic services are specified in ISO/IEC 11574.

Additional network feature Wireless terminal incoming call (ANF-WTMI) directs incoming calls to a WTMI user within a PISN regardless of the WTMI user's geographical location within the PISN, provided the WTMI user's location is known.

Additional network feature Wireless terminal outgoing call (ANF-WTMO) detects an outgoing call from a WTMO user and establishes it as a basic call, regardless of the user's geographical location within the PISN. It also provides the WTMO user's service profile for use by outgoing call control, or alternatively passes the call to the WTMO user's home location for processing.

Service specifications are produced in three stages, according to the method described in CCITT Recommendation I.130. This International Standard contains the stage 1 and stage 2 specifications of ANF-WTMI and ANF-WTMO. The stage 1 specification (clauses 6 and 7) specifies the service as seen by users of PISNs. The stage 2 specification (clauses 8 and 9) identifies the functional entities involved in the service and the information flows between them.

2 Conformance

In order to conform to this International Standard, a stage 3 International Standard shall specify signalling protocols and equipment behaviour that are capable of being used in a PISN which supports the services specified in this International Standard. This means that, to claim conformance, a stage 3 International Standard is required to be adequate for the support of those aspects of clauses 6 and 7 (stage 1) and clauses 8 and 9 (stage 2) which are relevant to the interface or equipment to which the stage 3 International Standard applies.

3 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/IEC 11571:1994, *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Numbering and sub-addressing in private integrated services networks.*

ISO/IEC 11574:1994, *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Private Integrated Services Network – Circuit-mode 64 kbit/s bearer services - Service description, functional capabilities and information flows.*

ISO/IEC 11579-1:1994, *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Private integrated services network - Part 1: Reference configuration for PISN Exchanges (PINX).*

ISO/IEC 13242:1997, *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Private Integrated Services Network - Specification, functional model and information flows - Route Restriction Class additional network feature.*

ISO/IEC 13872:1995, *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Private Integrated Services Network - Specification, functional model and information flows - Call diversion supplementary services.*

ISO/IEC 15055:1997, *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Private Integrated Services Network - Specification, functional model and information flows - Transit counter additional network feature.*

ISO/IEC 15428:1999, *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Private Integrated Services Network - Specification, functional model and information flows - Wireless Terminal Location Registration supplementary service and Wireless Terminal Information Exchange additional network feature.*

ISO/IEC 15432:1999, *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Private Integrated Services Network - Specification, functional model and information flows - Wireless Terminal Authentication supplementary services (WTAT and WTAN).*

ITU-T Rec. I.112:1993, *Vocabulary of terms for ISDNs.*

CCITT Rec. I.130:1988, *Method for the characterization of telecommunication services supported by an ISDN and network capabilities of an ISDN (Blue Book).*

ITU-T Rec. I.210:1993, *Principles of telecommunication services supported by an ISDN and the means to describe them.*

ITU-T Rec. Z.100:1993, *Specification and Description Language.*

4 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

4.1 External definitions

This International Standard uses the following terms defined in other documents:

— Address (ISO/IEC 11571)
— Additional network feature (ANF) (ISO/IEC 15428)
— Basic service (ITU-T Rec. I.210)
— Call, basic call (ISO/IEC 11574)
— Complete (PISN) number (ISO/IEC 11571)
— Fixed part (FP) (ISO/IEC 15428)
— Home data base (HDB) (ISO/IEC 15428)
— Home PINX (ISO/IEC 15428)
— Number, PISN number (ISO/IEC 11571)

— Partial (PISN) number (ISO/IEC 11571)
— Private Integrated Services Network (PISN) (ISO/IEC 11579-1)
— Private Integrated Services Network Exchange (PINX) (ISO/IEC 11579-1)
— Route access class (RAC) (ISO/IEC 13242)
— Service (ITU-T Rec. I.112)
— Service profile (ISO/IEC 15428)
— Signalling (ITU-T Rec. I.112)
— Supplementary Service (ITU-T Rec. I.210)
— User (ISO/IEC 11574)
— Visitor data base (VDB) (ISO/IEC 15428)
— Visitor PINX (ISO/IEC 15428)
— Wireless Terminal Mobility (WTM) (ISO/IEC 15428)

This International Standard refers to the following basic call functional entities (FEs) defined in ISO/IEC 11574:

— Call Control (CC)
— Call Control Agent (CCA)

This International Standard refers to the following basic call inter-FE relationships defined in ISO/IEC 11574:

— r1
— r2
— r3

This International Standard refers to the following basic call information flows defined in ISO/IEC 11574:

— RELEASE request/indication
— SETUP request/indication
— SETUP response/confirmation
— SETUP REJECT request/indication

This International Standard refers to the following basic call information flow service elements defined in ISO/IEC 11574:

— Call History
— Connection Type
— Destination Number
— Destination Subaddress
— Originating Number
— Originating Subaddress

4.2 Other definitions

4.2.1
WTM call: A call which is processed by ANF-WTMI or ANF-WTMO.

4.2.2
WTMI user: A user whose incoming calls are processed by ANF-WTMI.

4.2.3
WTMO user: A user whose outgoing calls are processed by ANF-WTMO.

4.2.4
Incoming WTM call: A call whose called user is a WTMI user.

4.2.5
Outgoing WTM call: A call whose calling user is a WTMO user.

5 Symbols and abbreviated terms

ANF	Additional Network feature
ANF-WTMI	ANF Wireless TerMinal Incoming call
ANF-WTMO	ANF Wireless TerMinal Outgoing call
CC	Call Control (functional entity)
CCA	Call Control Agent (functional entity)
FE	Functional Entity
FP	Fixed Part
HDB	Home Data Base
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
PINX	Private Integrated Services Network Exchange
PISN	Private Integrated Services Network
RAC	Route Access Class
SDL	Specification and Description Language
SS	Supplementary Service
VDB	Visitor Data Base
WTM	Wireless Terminal Mobility

6 ANF-WTMI stage 1 specification

6.1 Description

6.1.1 General description

ANF-WTMI enables calls to be directed to a WTMI user within the PISN. As there is no predetermined access for the connection of a WTMI user to the PISN, the directing of such calls requires that information regarding the location of the WTMI user is available.

6.1.2 Qualifications on applicability to telecommunication services

ANF-WTMI is applicable to all basic services defined in ISO/IEC 11574.

6.2 Procedures

6.2.1 Provision/withdrawal

Not applicable

6.2.2 Normal procedures

6.2.2.1 Activation/deactivation/registration/interrogation

ANF-WTMI shall be permanently activated.

Registration and interrogation are not applicable to this ANF.

6.2.2.2 Invocation and operation

For each WTMI user, information shall be maintained relating to the location of the WTMI user within the PISN.

ANF-WTMI shall be invoked for an incoming call when analysis of the destination number indicates that the called user is a WTMI user. Once invoked, ANF-WTMI shall route the call to the WTMI user using the destination number to determine the address of the PISN access currently in use by the WTMI user.

Further processing of the call shall follow normal basic call procedures.

6.2.3 Exceptional procedures

6.2.3.1 Activation/deactivation/registration/interrogation

Not applicable

6.2.3.2 Invocation and operation

If the PISN is unable to complete an incoming call to a WTMI user, an indication that the call was unsuccessful shall be sent to the calling user. Normal basic call failure procedures shall be used.

6.3 Interaction with other supplementary services and ANFs

Interactions with other supplementary services and ANFs for which PISN International Standards were available at the time of publication of this International Standard are specified below.

6.3.1 Calling Line Identification Presentation (SS-CLIP)

No interaction

6.3.2 Connected Line Identification Presentation (SS-COLP)

No interaction

6.3.3 Calling/Connected Line Identification Restriction (SS-CLIR)

No interaction

6.3.4 Calling Name Identification Presentation (SS-CNIP)

No interaction

6.3.5 Connected Name Identification Presentation (SS-CONP)

No interaction

6.3.6 Calling/Connected Name Identification Restriction (SS-CNIR)

No interaction

6.3.6 Call Completion to Busy Subscriber (SS-CCBS)

No interaction

6.3.7 Call Completion on No Reply (SS-CCNR)

No interaction

6.3.8 Call Transfer (SS-CT)

No interaction

6.3.9 Call Forwarding Unconditional (SS-CFU)

If SS-CFU has been activated, the invocation of SS-CFU shall take precedence over the directing of calls by means of ANF-WTMI.

6.3.10 Call Forwarding Busy (SS-CFB)

No interaction

NOTE SS-CFB may not be available to the WTMI user.

6.3.11 Call Forwarding No Reply (SS-CFNR)

No interaction

NOTE SS-CFNR may not be available to the WTMI user.

6.3.12 Call Deflection (SS-CD)

No interaction

6.3.13 Path Replacement (ANF-PR)

No interaction

6.3.14 Call Offer (SS-CO)

No interaction

6.3.15 Call Intrusion (SS-CI)

No interaction

6.3.16 Do Not Disturb (SS-DND)

No interaction

6.3.17 Do Not Disturb Override (SS-DNDO)

No interaction

6.3.18 Advice of Charge (SS-AOC)

No interaction

6.3.19 Recall (SS-RE)

No interaction

6.3.20 Call Interception (ANF-CINT)

No interaction

NOTE Failure of ANF-WTMI can be a cause for invoking ANF-CINT.

6.3.21 Transit Counter (ANF-TC)

ANF-TC may apply to the redirected call to the WTMI user.

6.3.22 Route restriction class (ANF-RRC)

Either the calling user's RAC or the WTMI user's RAC shall be used.

6.3.23 Message Waiting Indication (SS-MWI)

A message waiting indication for the WTMI user shall be directed to the visited location.

6.3.24 Wireless terminal location registration (SS-WTLR)

An incoming call to a WTMI user may be rejected if it occurs while SS-WTLR is invoked or if the WTMI user is in the deregistered state.

NOTE ANF-WTMI requires that SS-WTLR has been invoked for the WTMI user at that location.

6.3.25 Wireless terminal information (ANF-WTINFO)

No interaction

6.3.26 Wireless terminal outgoing call (ANF-WTMO)

No interaction

6.3.27 Authentication of wireless terminal (SS-WTAT)

ANF-WTMI may cause the invocation of SS-WTAT.

6.3.28 Authentication of network (SS-WTAN)

No interaction

6.4 Interworking considerations

No specific requirements.

6.5 Overall SDL

Figure 1 contains the dynamic description of ANF-WTMI using the Specification and Description Language (SDL) defined in ITU-T Rec. Z.100. The SDL process represents the behaviour of the PISN in providing ANF-WTMI. Input and output signals represent stimuli from/to basic call control.

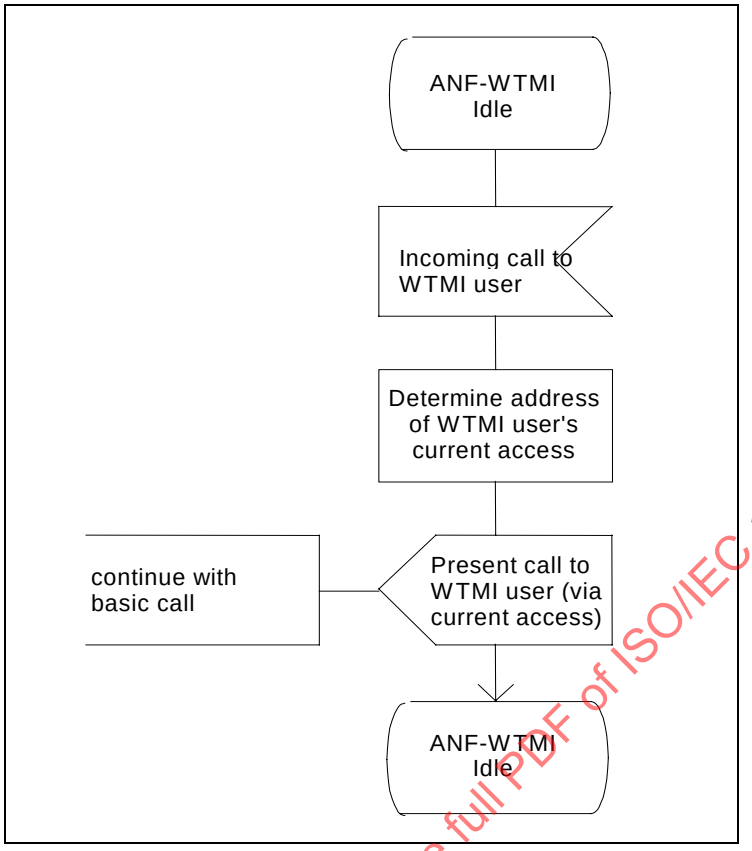

Figure 1 - ANF-WTMI, overall SDL

7 ANF-WTMO stage 1 specification

7.1 Description

7.1.1 General description

ANF-WTMO permits the PISN to verify the identity of a WTMO user when it initiates a call from its current visited location. ANF-WTMO also provides access to the WTMO user's service profile for use by outgoing call control, or alternatively, passes the call to the WTMO user's home location for processing.

7.1.2 Qualifications on applicability to telecommunication services

ANF-WTMO is applicable to all basic services defined in ISO/IEC 11574.

7.2 Procedures

7.2.1 Provision/withdrawal

Not applicable

7.2.2 Normal procedures

7.2.2.1 Activation/deactivation/registration/interrogation

ANF-WTMO shall be permanently activated.

Registration and interrogation are not applicable to this ANF.

7.2.2.2 Invocation and operation

ANF-WTMO is an extension of basic call control which replaces certain procedures that basic call control is unable to perform satisfactorily for WTMO users. It may be invoked when a call request is recognised as being initiated by a WTMO user.

NOTE 1 The PISN need not invoke ANF-WTMO on all outgoing calls. Examples of when it might not be invoked are:

- when applying a fixed service profile to all WTMO users;
- when allowing outgoing WTM calls without prior location registration.

If ANF-WTMO is invoked, the PISN shall verify that the WTMO user is registered as a visiting user, and if so, set the originating number to the complete PISN number of the WTMO user, unless it is already that.

NOTE 2 Positive identification does not guarantee that the WTMO user's identity is actually the one claimed to be; this additional validation would be part of supplementary service SS-WTAT.

ANF-WTMO shall then make the WTMO user's service profile available for use by outgoing call control, with further call establishment following normal basic call procedures. Alternatively, the call may be processed at the WTMO user's home location.

NOTE 3 The criteria to be used in determining whether the call should be processed locally or at the home location are beyond the scope of this International Standard but could include the following:

- service not supported at visitor location;
- all outgoing WTM calls are processed at the home location;
- service profile details not complete at visitor location.

7.2.3 Exceptional procedures

7.2.3.1 Activation/deactivation/registration/interrogation

Not applicable

7.2.3.2 Invocation and operation

The PISN may reject the call request with an appropriate failure indication for any of the following reasons:

- no originating number provided;
- the indicated WTMO user is not registered at that location area.

Furthermore, all restrictions and exceptional procedures for basic call establishment shall apply.

7.3 Interaction with other supplementary services and ANFs

Interactions with other supplementary services and ANFs for which PISN International Standards were available at the time of publication of this International Standard are specified below.

7.3.1 Calling Line Identification Presentation (SS-CLIP)

No interaction

7.3.2 Connected Line Identification Presentation (SS-COLP)

No interaction

7.3.3 Calling/Connected Line Identification Restriction (SS-CLIR)

No interaction

7.3.4 Calling Name Identification Presentation (SS-CNIP)

No interaction

7.3.5 Connected Name Identification Presentation (SS-CONP)

No interaction

7.3.6 Calling/Connected Name Identification Restriction (SS-CNIR)

No interaction

7.3.7 Call Completion to Busy Subscriber (SS-CCBS)

No interaction

7.3.8 Call Completion on No Reply (SS-CCNR)

No interaction

7.3.9 Call Transfer (SS-CT)

No interaction

7.3.10 Call Forwarding Unconditional (SS-CFU)

No interaction

7.3.11 Call Forwarding Busy (SS-CFB)

No interaction

7.3.12 Call Forwarding No Reply (SS-CFNR)

No interaction

7.3.13 Call Deflection (SS-CD)

No interaction

7.3.14 Path Replacement (ANF-PR)

No interaction

7.3.15 Call Offer (SS-CO)

No interaction

7.3.16 Call Intrusion (SS-CI)

No interaction

7.3.17 Do Not Disturb (SS-DND)

No interaction

7.3.18 Do Not Disturb Override (SS-DNDO)

No interaction

7.3.19 Advice of Charge (SS-AOC)

No interaction

7.3.20 Recall (SS-RE)

No interaction

7.3.21 Call Interception (ANF-CINT)

No interaction

7.3.22 Transit Counter (ANF-TC)

ANF-TC may apply for an outgoing call. The transit counter value may be reset at the home location.

7.3.23 Route restriction class (ANF-RRC)

No interaction

7.3.24 Message Waiting Indication (SS-MWI)

No interaction

7.3.25 Wireless terminal location registration (SS-WTLR)

No interaction

NOTE ANF-WTMO may require that SS-WTLR has been invoked for the WTMO user at that location.

7.3.26 Wireless terminal information (ANF-WTINFO)

No interaction

7.3.27 Wireless terminal incoming call (ANF-WTMI)

No interaction

7.3.28 Authentication of wireless terminal (SS-WTAT)

ANF-WTMO may cause the invocation of SS-WTAT.

7.3.29 Authentication of network (SS-WTAN)

No interaction

7.4 Interworking considerations

No specific requirements.

7.5 Overall SDL

Figure 2 contains the dynamic description of ANF-WTMO using the Specification and Description Language (SDL) defined in ITU-T Rec. Z.100. The SDL process represents the behaviour of the PISN in providing ANF-WTMO. Input and output signals represent stimuli from/to basic call control.

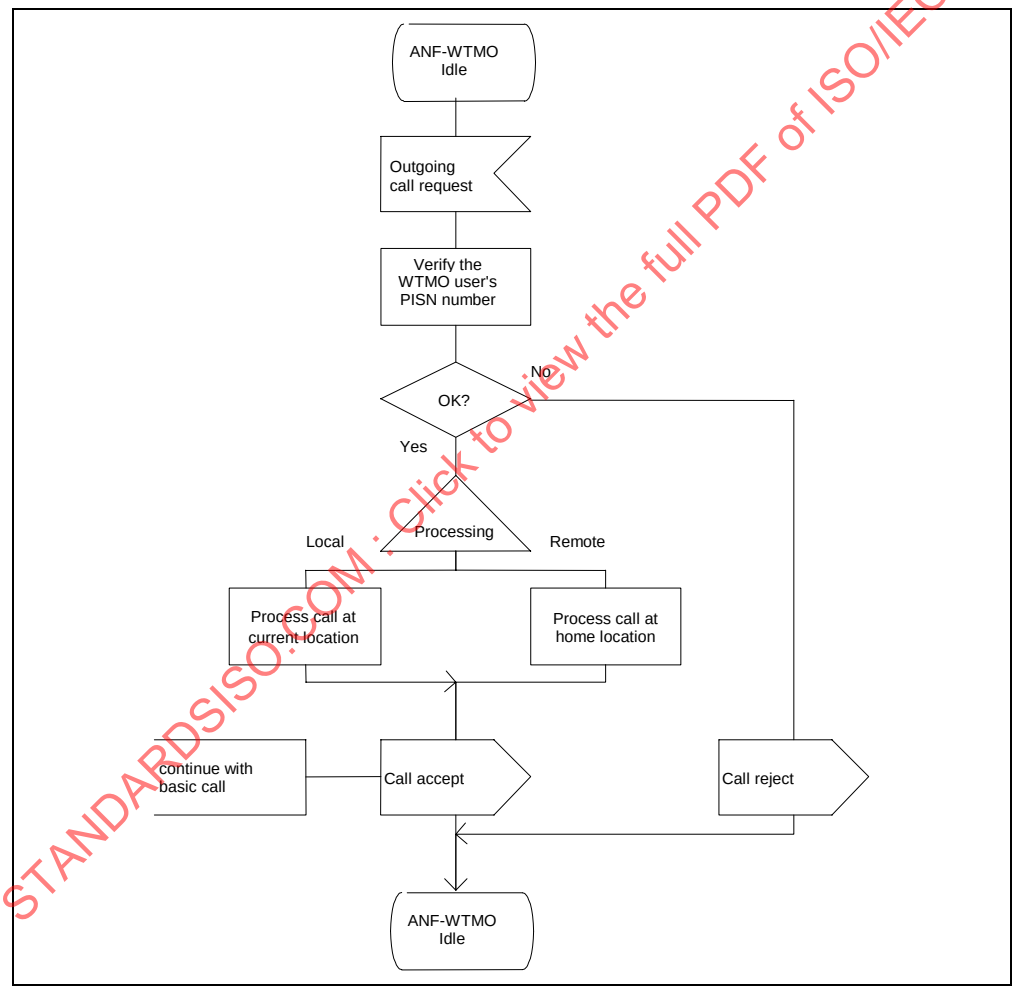

Figure 2 - ANF-WTMO, overall SDL

8 ANF-WTMI stage 2 specification

8.1 Functional model

8.1.1 Functional model description

The functional model shall comprise the following functional entities:

FE1: Incoming WTM call execution;

FE2: Incoming WTM call detection and control;

FE3: Routing information provision;

FE4: Visited location control and execution;

FE5: WTM service access agent.

The following functional relationships shall exist between these FEs:

ra: between FE1 and FE2;

rb: between FE2 and FE3;

rc: between FE1 and FE4 and between FE4 and FE5.

Figure 3 shows these FEs and relationships.

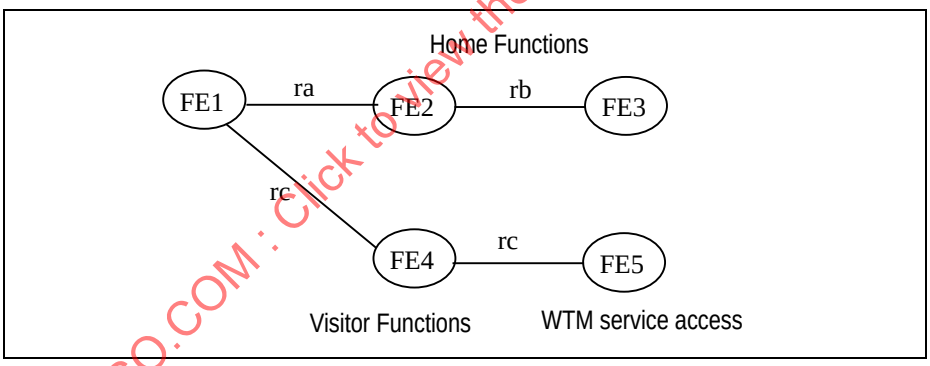

Figure 3 - Functional model for ANF-WTMI

8.1.2 Description of functional entities

8.1.2.1 Incoming WTM call execution, FE1

On request from FE2, this FE directs an incoming call to the WTMI user by initiating call establishment towards the WTMI user's location and passing the WTMI user's identity.

8.1.2.2 Incoming WTM call detection and control, FE2

This FE detects an incoming call to a WTMI user and requests FE1 to redirect the call to the WTMI user's location on the basis of information obtained from FE3.

8.1.2.3 Routing information provision, FE3

This FE provides details of the WTMI user's location within the PISN to FE2 on request.

8.1.2.4 Visited location control and execution, FE4

This FE detects the incoming call and directs it to the WTMI user's indicated PISN access.

8.1.2.5 WTM service access agent, FE5

This FE extends the incoming call to the appropriate WTMI user using the identity provided by FE4.

8.1.3 Relationship of functional model to basic call functional model

Figure 4 shows an example of the relationship between the functional model and a basic call.

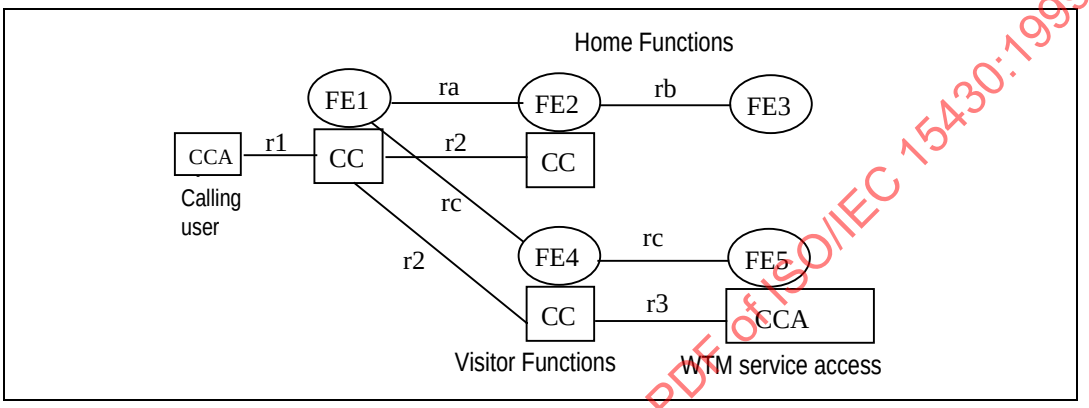

Figure 4 - Example relationship between model for ANF-WTMI and basic call

8.2 Information flows

8.2.1 Definition of information flows

In the tables listing the service elements in information flows, the column headed "Request" indicates which of these service elements are mandatory (M) and which are optional (O) in a request/indication information flow, and the column headed "Confirm" indicates which of these service elements are mandatory (M) and which are optional (O) in a response/confirmation information flow.

8.2.1.1 DIVERT

DIVERT is a confirmed information flow across ra from FE2 to FE1 which is used to cause FE1 to direct an incoming call to a WTMI user. The response indicates acceptance or failure.

Table 1 lists the service elements within the DIVERT information flow.

Table 1 - Contents of DIVERT

Service elements	Allowed value	Request	Confirm
Visitor PINX	PISN number	M	
Connection type		M (note 1)	
Calling user's PISN number (Originating number)		M (note 1)	
Calling user's subaddress (Originating subaddress)		O (note 1)	
WTMI user's PISN Number		O (note 2)	
WTMI user's alternative ID		O (note 2)	
WTMI user's subaddress (Destination subaddress)		O (note 1)	
Call History		O (note 1)	
Divert result	Accepted or Rejected		M

NOTE 1: This service element shall be obtained from the basic call SETUP request/indication information flow.

NOTE 2: At least one of these service elements shall be included.

8.2.1.2 ENQUIRE

ENQUIRE is a confirmed information flow across rb from FE2 to FE3 which requests information regarding the current location of the WTMI user. The response indicates the WTMI user's current location or diversion destination or a failure reason.

Table 2 lists the service elements within the ENQUIRE information flow.

Table 2 - Contents of ENQUIRE

Service element	Allowed value	Request	Confirm
Destination number (note1)		M	
Connection type		M	
WTMI user's PISN number	Complete number		O (note 2)
WTMI user's alternative ID			O (note 2)
Enquiry result	- Visitor area known - CFU activated - WTMI user deregistered - Collision with Location Update - WTMI user unknown - WTMI user's location not known - Incompatible basic services		M
Visitor PINX	Complete PISN number		O (note 3)
WTMI user's diverted-to address			O (note 4)
WTMI user's diversion subscription options			O (note 4)
WTMI user's name			O (note 4)

NOTE 1: WTMI user's (partial or complete) PISN number.

NOTE 2: If the Enquiry result contains visitor area known at least one of these service elements shall be included.

NOTE 3: If the Enquiry result contains visitor area known this service element shall be included.

NOTE 4: This optional service element shall be included if the Enquiry result is "Call Forward Unconditional activated" and if the information is available. SS-CFU overrides ANF-WTMI, as specified in 6.3.9.

8.2.1.3 INFORM

INFORM is an unconfirmed information flow across rc from FE1 to FE4 and from FE4 to FE5 which conveys the WTMI user's identity.

Table 3 lists the service elements within the INFORM information flow.

Table 3 - Contents of INFORM

Service element	Allowed value	Request
WTMI user's PISN number		O (note)
WTMI user's alternative ID		O (note)

NOTE: At least one of these service elements shall be included.

8.2.2 Relationship of information flows to basic call information flows

DIVERT request/indication shall be sent related to a basic call but independently of any basic call information flow.

DIVERT response/confirmation shall be sent

— in conjunction with the r2_RELEASE request/indication information flow,

— or related to a basic call but independently of any basic call information flow.

ENQUIRE request/indication and response/confirmation shall be sent independently of a basic call.

INFORM request/indication shall be sent in conjunction with the r2_SETUP and r3_SETUP request/indication information flow.

8.2.3 Examples of information flow sequences

A stage 3 International Standard for ANF-WTMI shall provide signalling procedures in support of the information flow sequences specified below. In addition, signalling procedures should be provided to cover other sequences arising from error situations, interactions with basic call, interactions with other supplementary services, different topologies, etc.

In the figures, ANF-WTMI information flows are represented by solid arrows and basic call information flows are represented by broken arrows. An ellipse embracing two information flows indicates that the two information flows occur simultaneously. Within a column representing an ANF-WTMI functional entity, the numbers refer to functional entity actions listed in 8.3. The following abbreviations are used:

req	request
ind	indication
resp	response
conf	confirmation

8.2.3.1 Normal operation of ANF-WTMI

Figure 5 shows the information flow sequence for normal operation of ANF-WTMI.

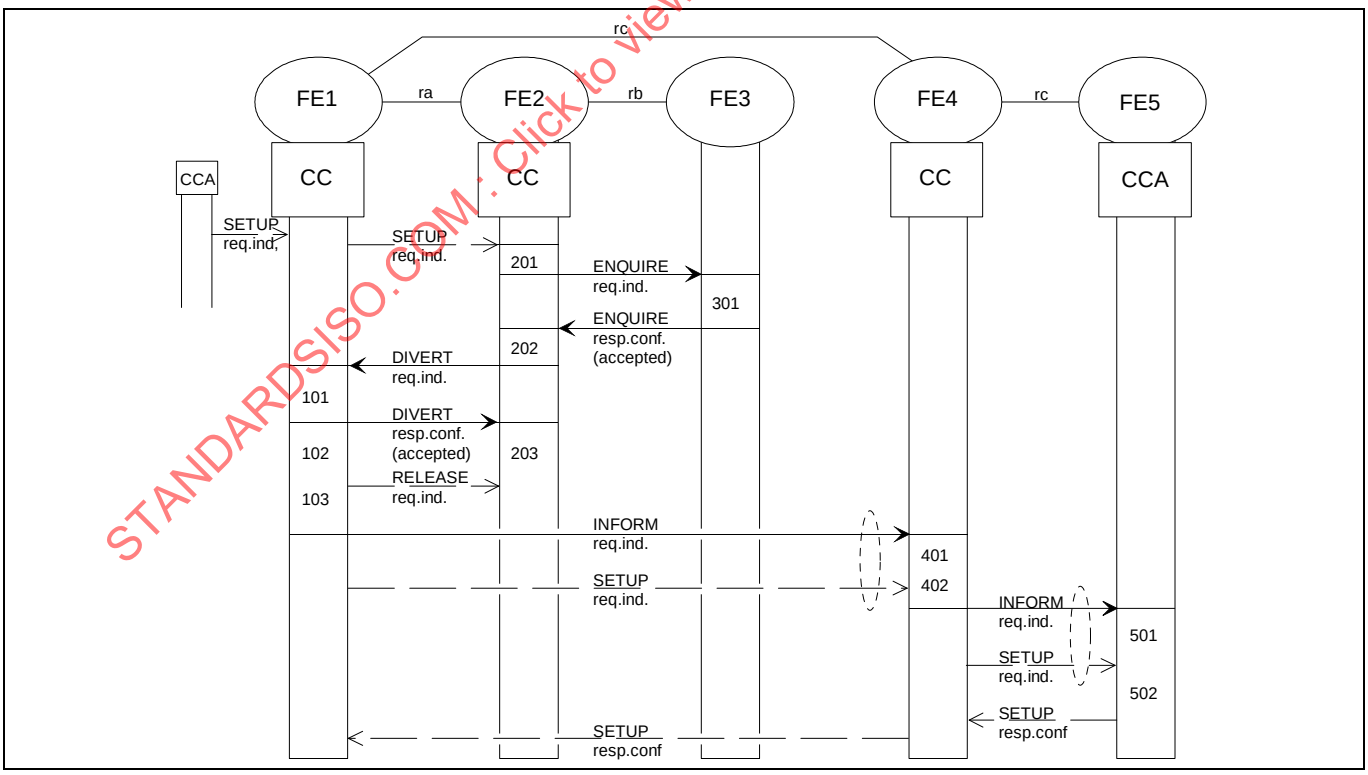

Figure 5 - Information flow sequence - normal operation of ANF-WTMI

8.2.3.2 Unsuccessful operation of ANF-WTMI

Information flow sequences for unsuccessful WTMI operation are shown in Figure 6 to Figure 9.

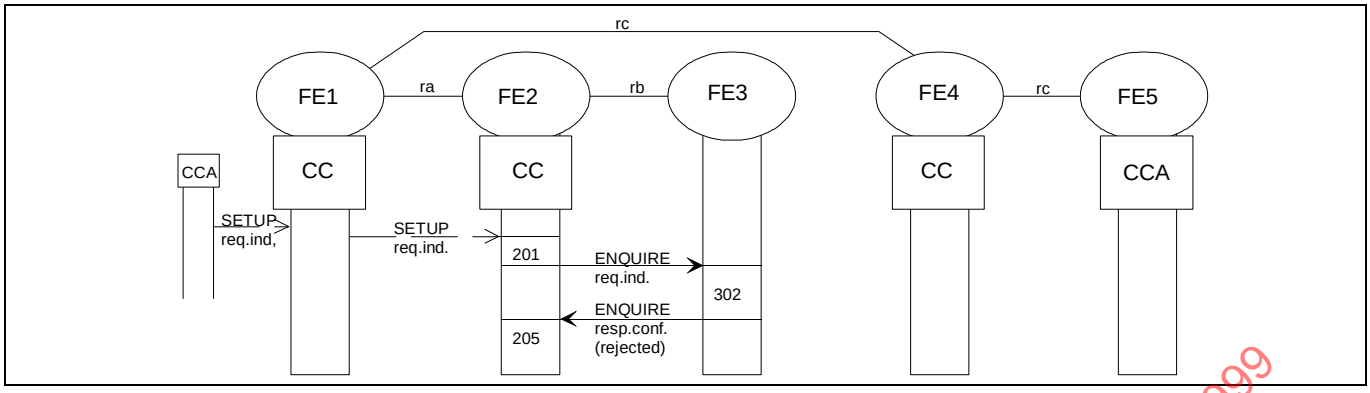

Figure 6 - Information flow sequence for unsuccessful WTMI operation: WTMI user (location) not known at home PINX or WTMI user deregistered

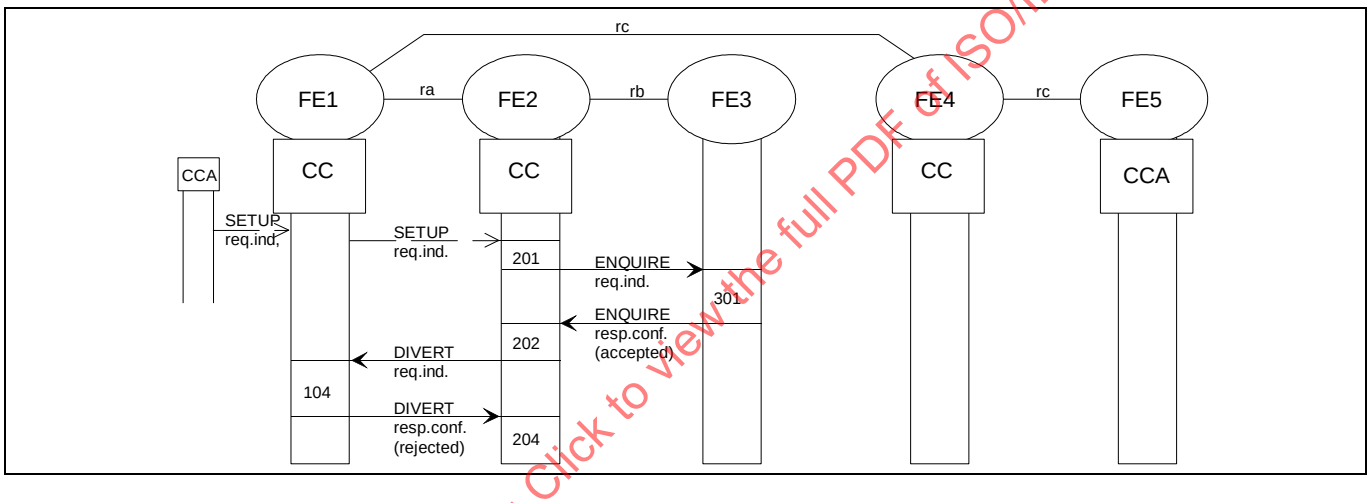

Figure 7 - Information flow sequence for unsuccessful WTMI operation: rejection of diversion

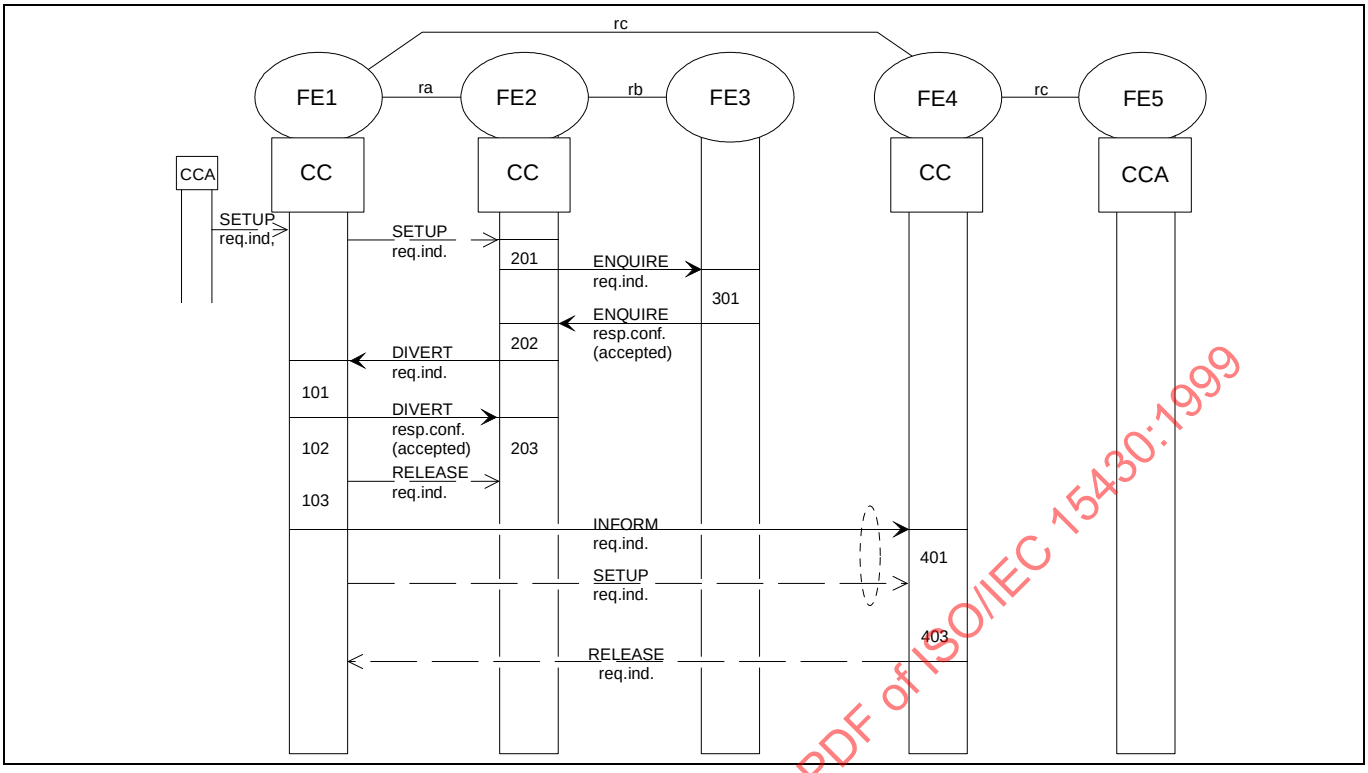

Figure 8 - Information flow sequence for unsuccessful WTMI operation: WTMI user not known at visitor PINX

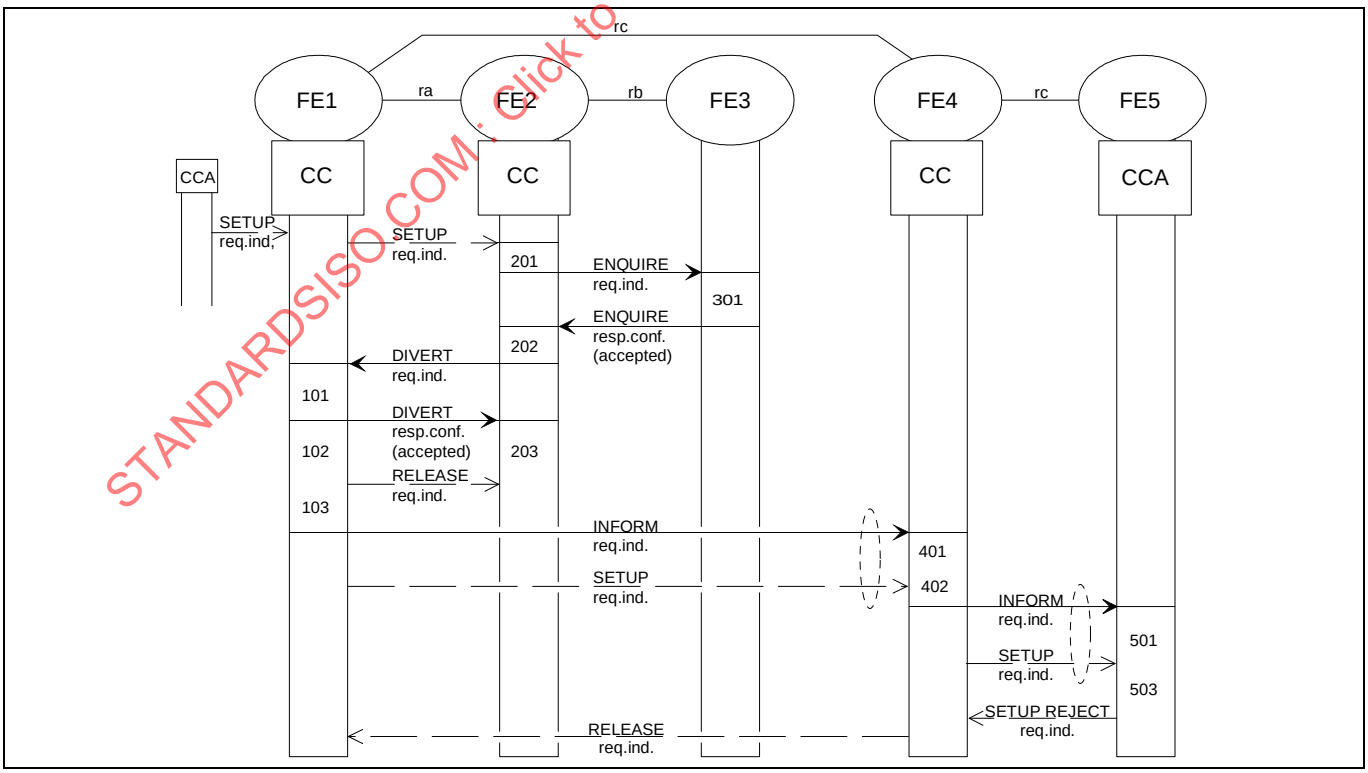

Figure 9 - Information flow sequence for unsuccessful WTMI operation: WTMI user not accessible

8.3 Functional entity actions

The following FE actions shall occur at the points indicated in the figures of 8.2.3.

8.3.1 Functional entity actions of FE1

101 Receive DIVERT req.ind from FE2. Formulate positive DIVERT resp.conf and send it to FE2.

102 Stimulate release of original basic call towards the WTMI user.

103 Stimulate new call setup using the PISN number of the Visitor PINX. Use WTMI user's identity already provided in the DIVERT req.ind to generate INFORM req.ind and send it to FE4 with the basic call SETUP req.ind.

104 Receive DIVERT req.ind from FE2. Formulate negative DIVERT resp.conf and send it to FE2.

8.3.2 Functional entity actions of FE2

201 Detect an incoming call to a WTMI user and send ENQUIRE req.ind to FE3.

202 Receive positive ENQUIRE resp.conf from FE3. Use contents of ENQUIRE to construct DIVERT and send DIVERT req.ind to FE1.

203 Receive positive DIVERT resp.conf from FE1.

204 Receive negative DIVERT resp.conf from FE1 and stimulate the release of the original basic call or try another FE1.

205 Receive negative ENQUIRE resp.conf from FE3 and stimulate the release of the original basic call.

8.3.3 Functional entity actions of FE3

301 Receive ENQUIRE req.ind from FE2. Get the PISN number of the Visitor PINX from the HDB. Formulate positive ENQUIRE resp.conf and send to FE2.

302 Receive ENQUIRE req.ind from FE2. Formulate negative ENQUIRE resp.conf, insert the reason, and send it to FE2.

8.3.4 Functional entity actions of FE4

401 Receive INFORM req.ind with the basic call SETUP req.ind from FE1.

402 If the WTMI user is registered in the VDB, stimulate basic call establishment to the WTM service access and send INFORM req.ind with the SETUP req.ind.

403 If the WTMI user is not registered in the VDB, stimulate the release of basic call.

8.3.5 Functional entity actions of FE5

501 Receive INFORM req.ind from FE4 with the basic call SETUP req.ind.

502 If the WTMI user is accessible, stimulate basic call establishment to the WTMI user's terminal.

503 If the WTMI user is not accessible (e.g. out of range), stimulate the release of basic call.

8.4 Functional entity behaviour

The FE behaviours shown below are intended to illustrate typical FE behaviour in terms of information flows sent and received.

The behaviour of each FE is shown using the Specification and Description Language (SDL) defined in ITU-T Rec. Z.100. Each input and output symbol is labelled to show the source FE of input signals or the destination FE of output signals.

8.4.1 Behaviour of FE1

Figure 10 shows the normal behaviour of FE1.

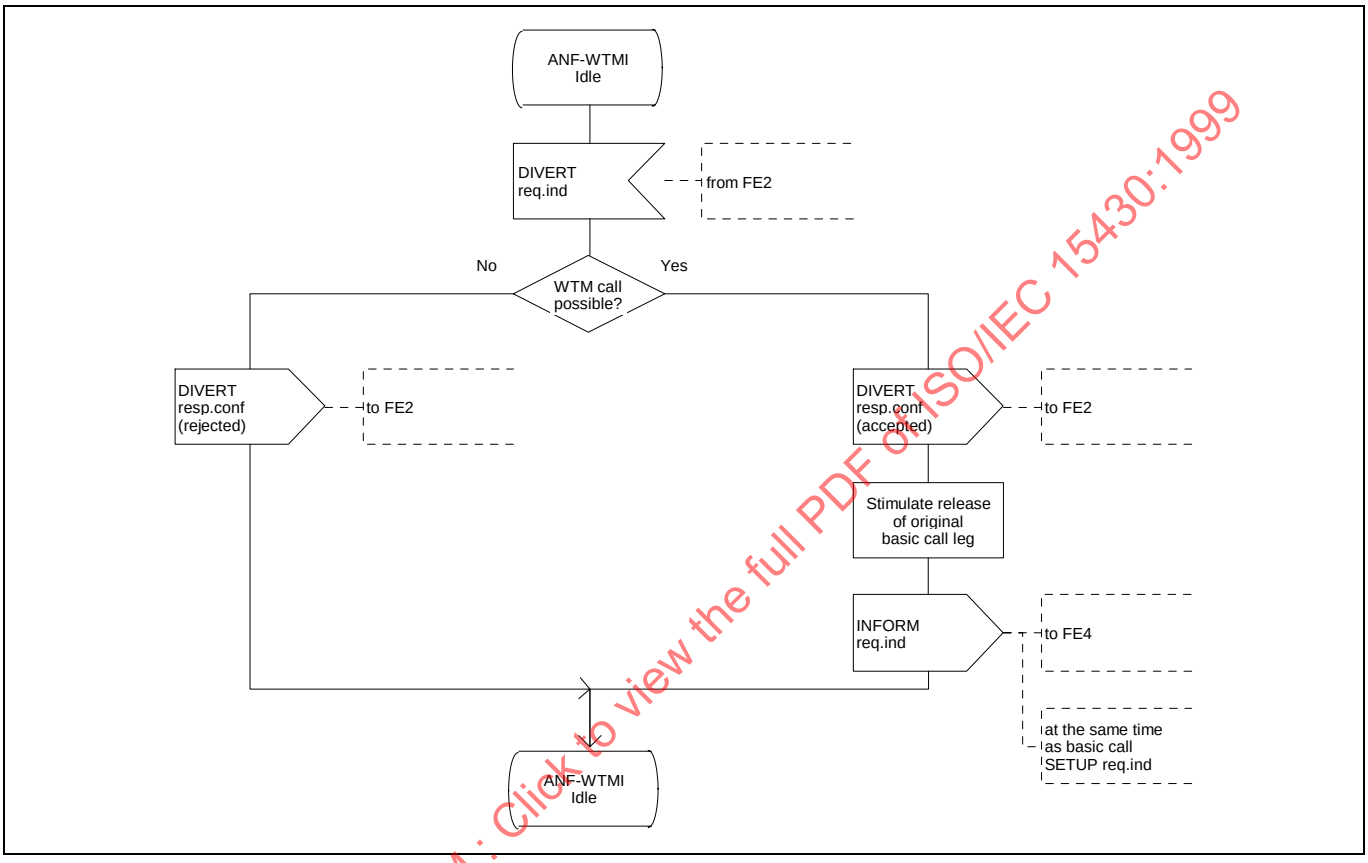

Figure 10 - ANF-WTMI, SDL for functional entity FE1

8.4.2 Behaviour of FE2

Figure 11 shows the normal behaviour of FE2.

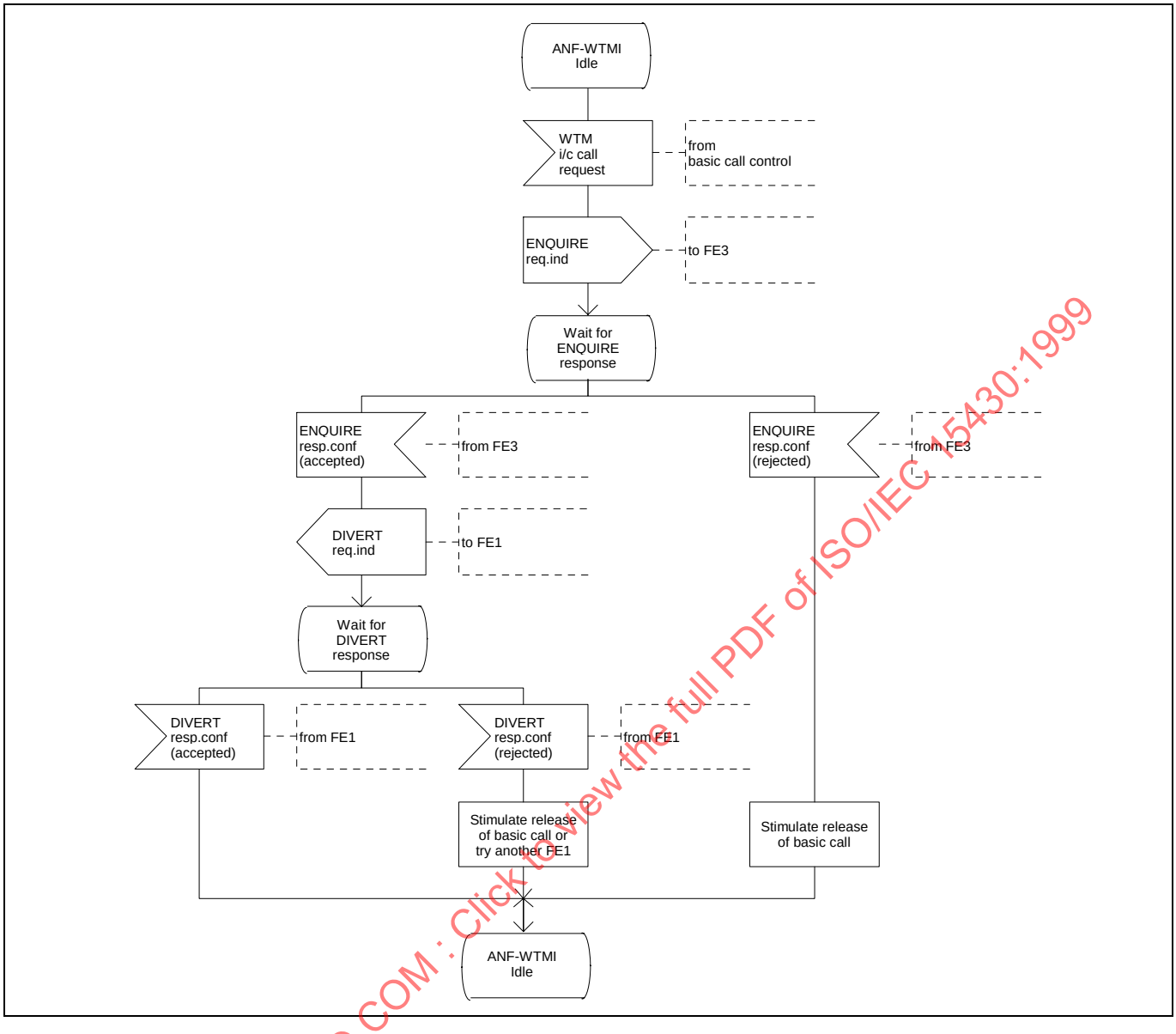

Figure 11 - ANF-WTMI, SDL for functional entity FE2

8.4.3 Behaviour of FE3

Figure 12 and Figure 13 show the normal behaviour of FE3.

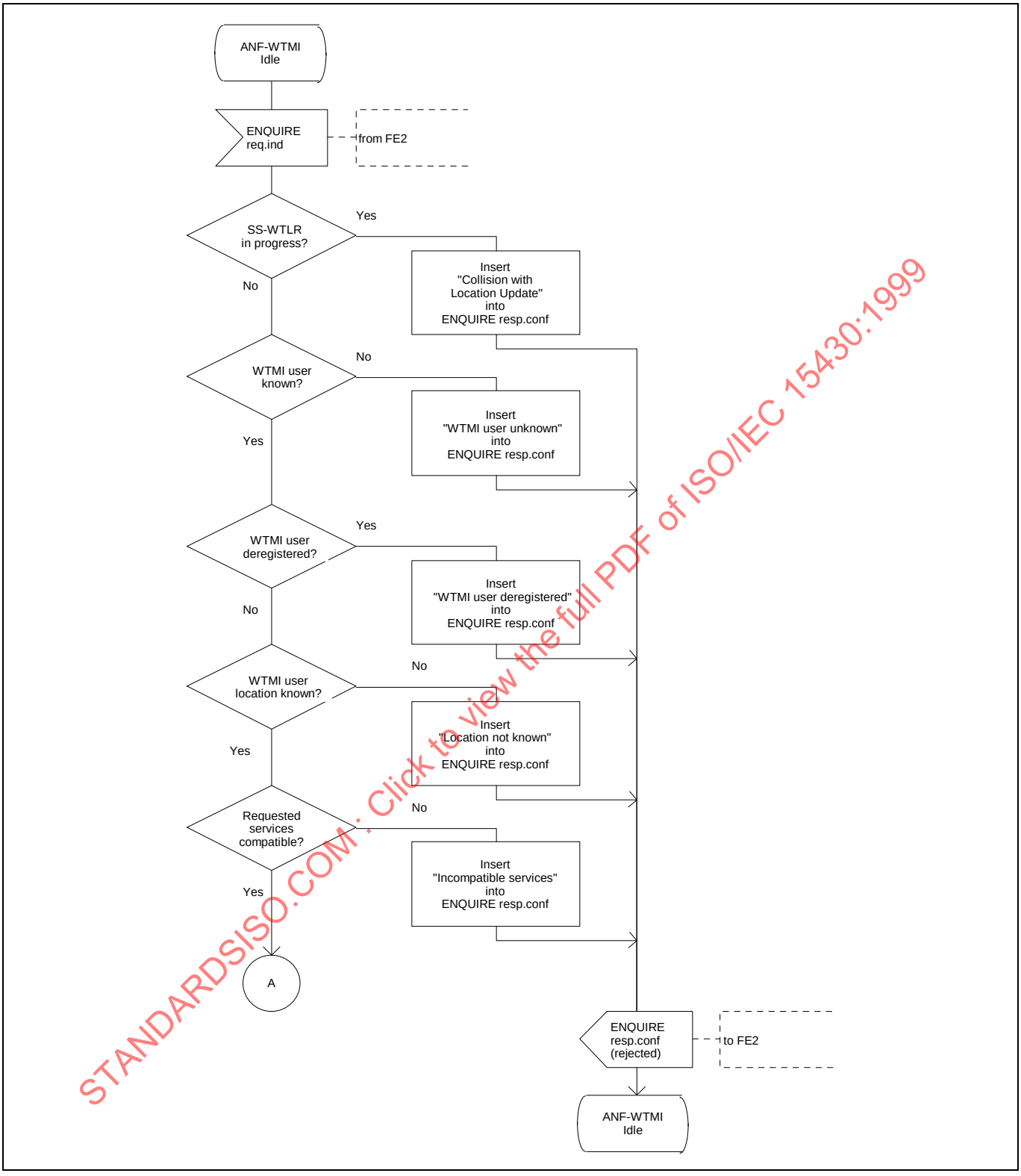

Figure 12 - ANF-WTMI, SDL for functional entity FE3 (page 1 of 2)

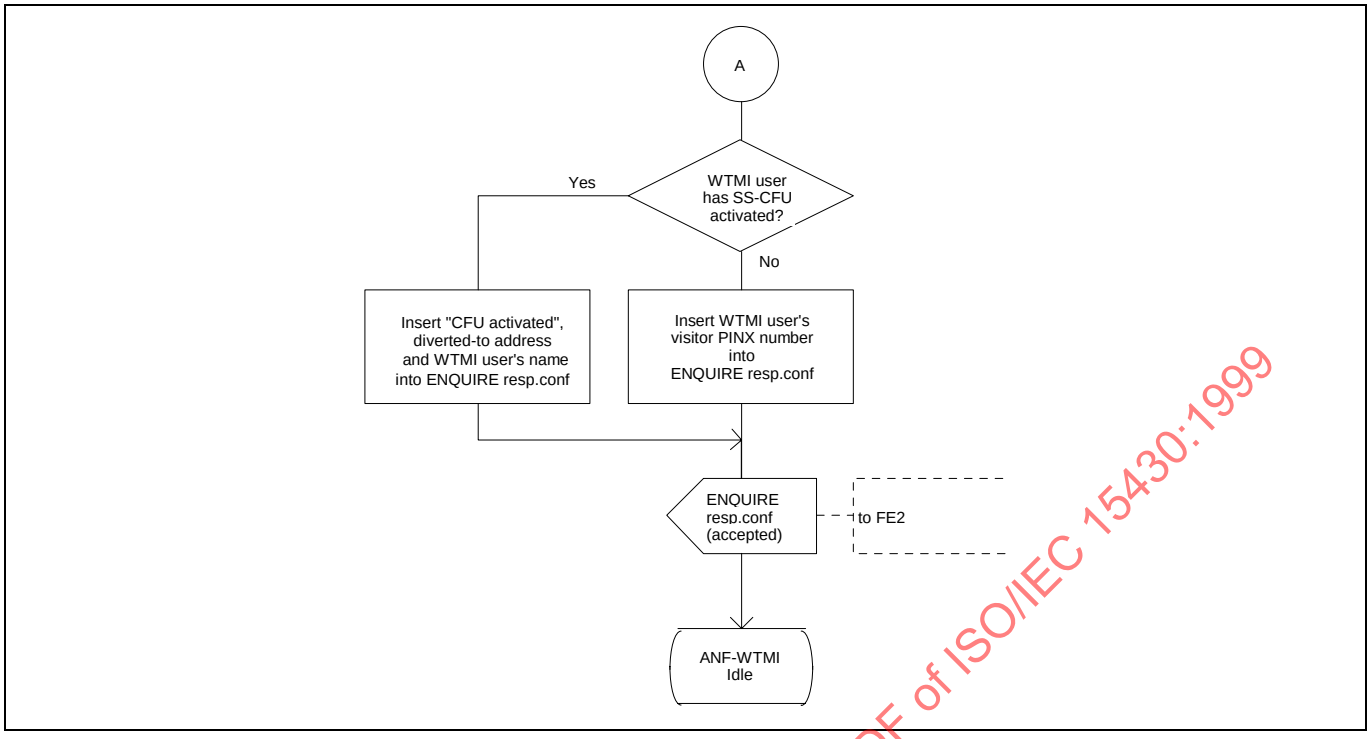

Figure 13 - ANF-WTMI, SDL for functional entity FE3 (page 2 of 2)

8.4.4 Behaviour of FE4

Figure 14 shows the normal behaviour of FE4.

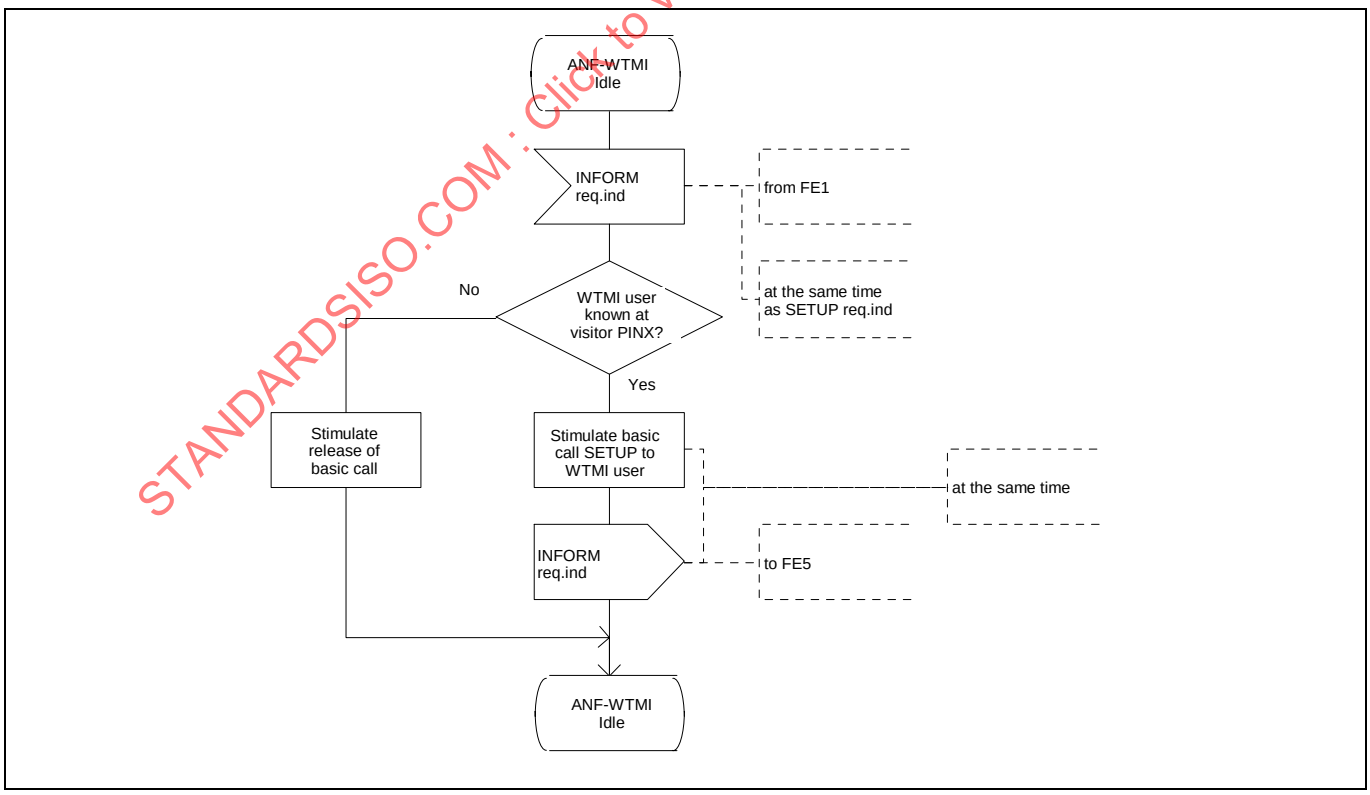

Figure 14 - ANF-WTMI, SDL for functional entity FE4

8.4.5 Behaviour of FE5

Figure 15 shows the normal behaviour of FE5.

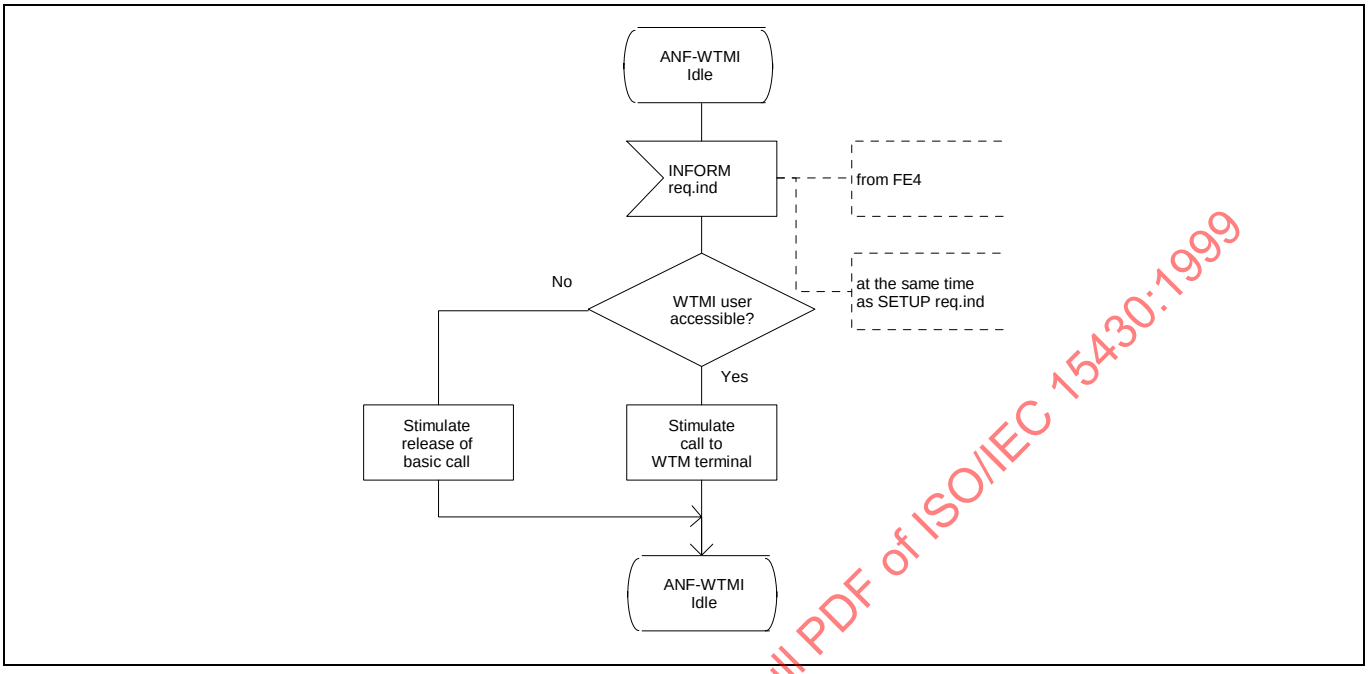

Figure 15 - ANF-WTMI, SDL for functional entity FE5

8.5 Allocation of functional entities to physical equipment

The allocation of FEs to physical locations is shown in Table 4.

Within the context of Table 4:

- the originating PINX is the PINX to which the calling user is attached;
- the terminating PINX is the PINX to which the FP is connected;
- a transit PINX is any other PINX through which the call passes.

For the purposes of this International Standard, the visitor PINX shall be the terminating PINX.

Table 4 - Allocation of FEs to physical locations

	FE1	FE2	FE3	FE4	FE5
Scenario 1	Originating PINX	Home PINX	Home PINX	Visitor PINX	Terminating PINX
Scenario 2	Originating PINX	Home PINX	Home PINX	Visitor PINX	FP
Scenario 3	Originating PINX	Transit PINX	Home PINX	Visitor PINX	Terminating PINX
Scenario 4	Originating PINX	Transit PINX	Home PINX	Visitor PINX	FP
Scenario 5	Originating PINX	Originating PINX	Home PINX	Visitor PINX	Terminating PINX
Scenario 6	Originating PINX	Originating PINX	Home PINX	Visitor PINX	FP
Scenario 7	Home PINX	Home PINX	Home PINX	Visitor PINX	Terminating PINX
Scenario 8	Home PINX	Home PINX	Home PINX	Visitor PINX	FP
Scenario 9 (note)	Transit PINX	Transit PINX	Home PINX	Visitor PINX	Terminating PINX
Scenario 10 (note)	Transit PINX	Transit PINX	Home PINX	Visitor PINX	FP
NOTE: In scenarios where FE1 and FE2 are both allocated to a transit PINX, this shall be the same transit PINX.					

8.6 Interworking considerations

If the calling user is in another network, "Originating PINX" is replaced by "Incoming Gateway PINX" in Table 4.

The incoming gateway PINX is the PINX which links the calling user's network to the PISN.

9 ANF-WTMO stage 2 specification

9.1 Functional model

9.1.1 Functional model description

The functional model shall comprise the following functional entities:

FE1: Outgoing WTM call detection and control;

FE2: Visited location information provision;

FE3: Home location WTM call control.

The following functional relationships shall exist between these FEs:

ra: between FE1 and FE2;

rb: between FE1 and FE3.

Figure 16 shows these FEs and relationships.

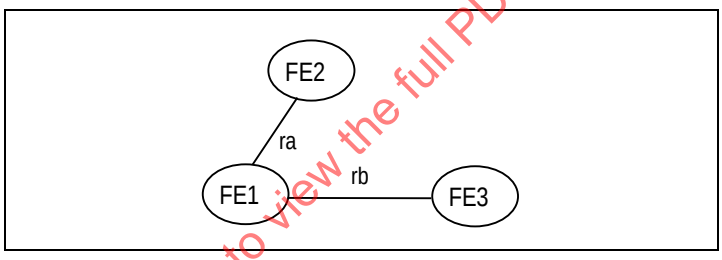

Figure 16 - Functional model for ANF-WTMO

9.1.2 Description of functional entities

9.1.2.1 Outgoing WTM call detection and control, FE1

This functional entity controls the actions of ANF-WTMO and interacts with outgoing call control. If required, it will use the originating number (i.e. the WTMO user's PISN number) to redirect the call to the home location for processing.

9.1.2.2 Visited location information provision, FE2

This functional entity retrieves data from the VDB and verifies the originating number when requested by FE1.

9.1.2.3 Home location WTM call control, FE3

This functional entity receives a WTM call for further processing when it is redirected by FE1 to the home PINX of the WTMO user.

9.1.3 Relationship of functional model to basic call functional model

FE1 shall be co-located with the originating CC.

FE3, if present, shall be co-located with the CC representing the WTMO user's home PINX.

Figure 17 shows an example of the relationship between the functional model and a basic call.