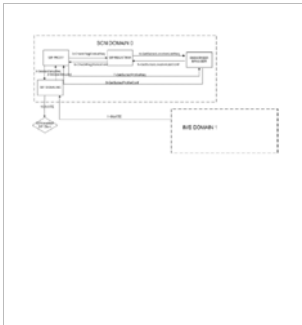Fig. 7. Detailed call flow to an SCN-enabled client

Context

We have witnessed a tremendous growth in various technologies such as WiFi, VoIP, enterprise IP, IP-TV, and WiMax, where IP is the common link shared between all of them. IMS architecture is envisaged to allow the true realization of convergence, by opening up doors for the operators to provide their subscriber base with the delivery of media rich services independent from the location of the user and the access technologies. The initial standard was originally defined by 3GPP [1][2] [3][4]. ETSI TISPAN and the ITU are also working on the IMS architecture [5]. IMS service architecture is comprised of a layered system consisting of interop- erable modular components, which enable the service providers to implement and manage new services in a rapid and efficient way. Doing so, it also eliminates the reliance on a single vendor for components. This service layer is built on top of the IMS Core Layer, which consists of Call Session Control Functionalities (CSCF's), namely P-CSCF (Proxy-CSCF), Serving-CSCF (S-CSCF), and Interrogating- CSCF (I-CSCF), as well as Breakout Gateway Control

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