



US 20070060163A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**

**Jabri et al.**

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2007/0060163 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Mar. 15, 2007**

(54) **METHODS AND SYSTEM FOR COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN EQUIPMENT USING ONE OR MORE INTERLEAVED MOBILE LEVEL STUFFING SEQUENCES**

**Publication Classification**

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
*H04Q 7/20* (2006.01)  
(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **455/450**

(75) Inventors: **Marwan A. Jabri**, Tiburon, CA (US);  
**Albert C. Wong**, Rohnert Park, CA (US);  
**Brody Kenrick**, San Francisco, CA (US)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method of interleaving one or more messages during a mobile level set-up procedure between a first terminal and a second terminal. The method includes initiating a communication session between the first terminal and the second terminal through a telecommunication medium and transferring a first message from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium. The method also includes thereafter transferring a first mobile level stuffing sequence from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium thereafter transferring a second message from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium, and thereafter transferring a second mobile level stuffing sequence from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium. The method further includes receiving, at the first terminal, a third mobile level stuffing sequence from the second terminal and detecting a mobile level based in part on the third mobile level stuffing sequence.

Correspondence Address:  
**TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP**  
**TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER**  
**EIGHTH FLOOR**  
**SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834 (US)**

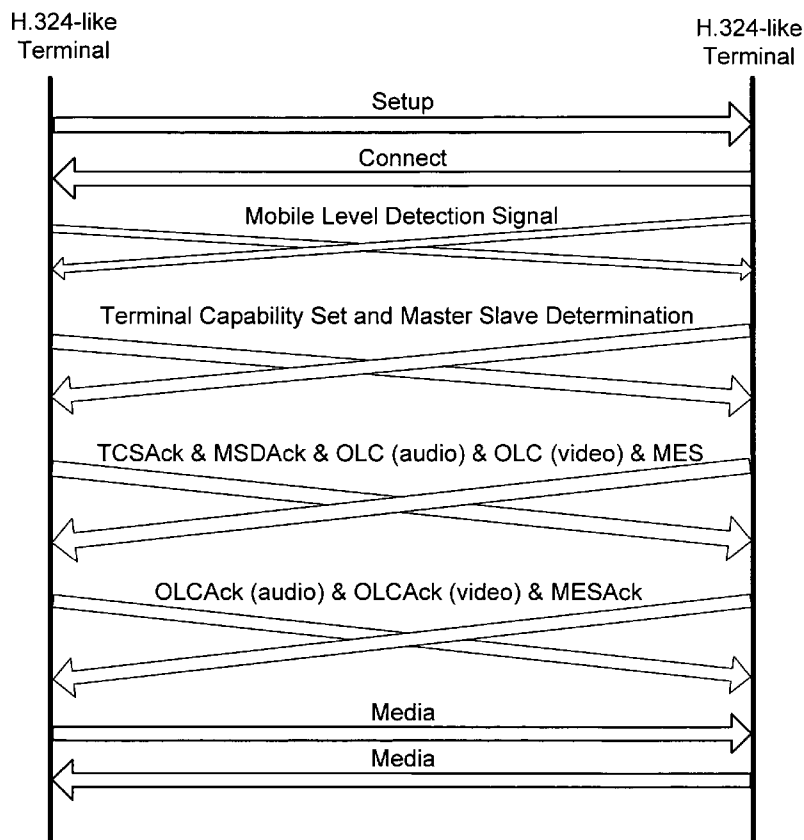
(73) Assignee: **Dilithium Networks Pty Ltd.**, Broadway (AU)

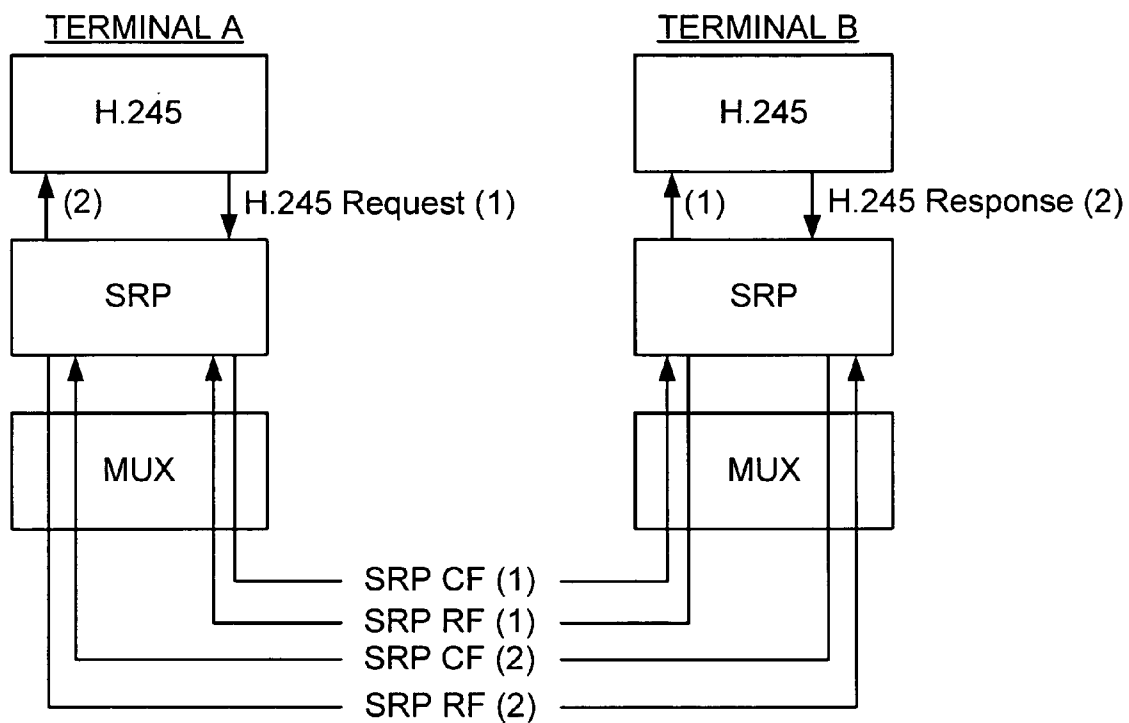
(21) Appl. No.: **11/482,515**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 7, 2006**

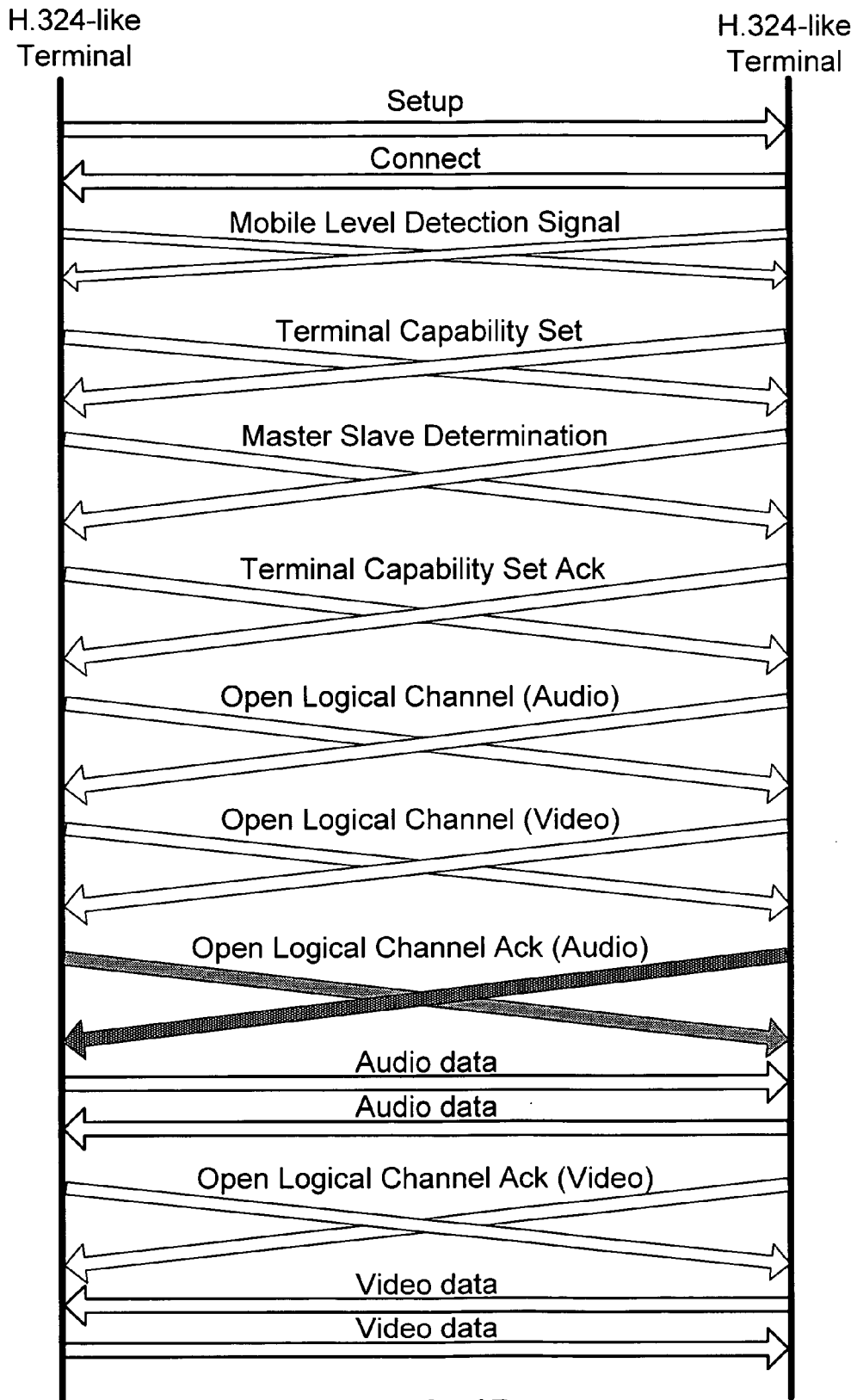
**Related U.S. Application Data**

(60) Provisional application No. 60/697,788, filed on Jul. 8, 2005.

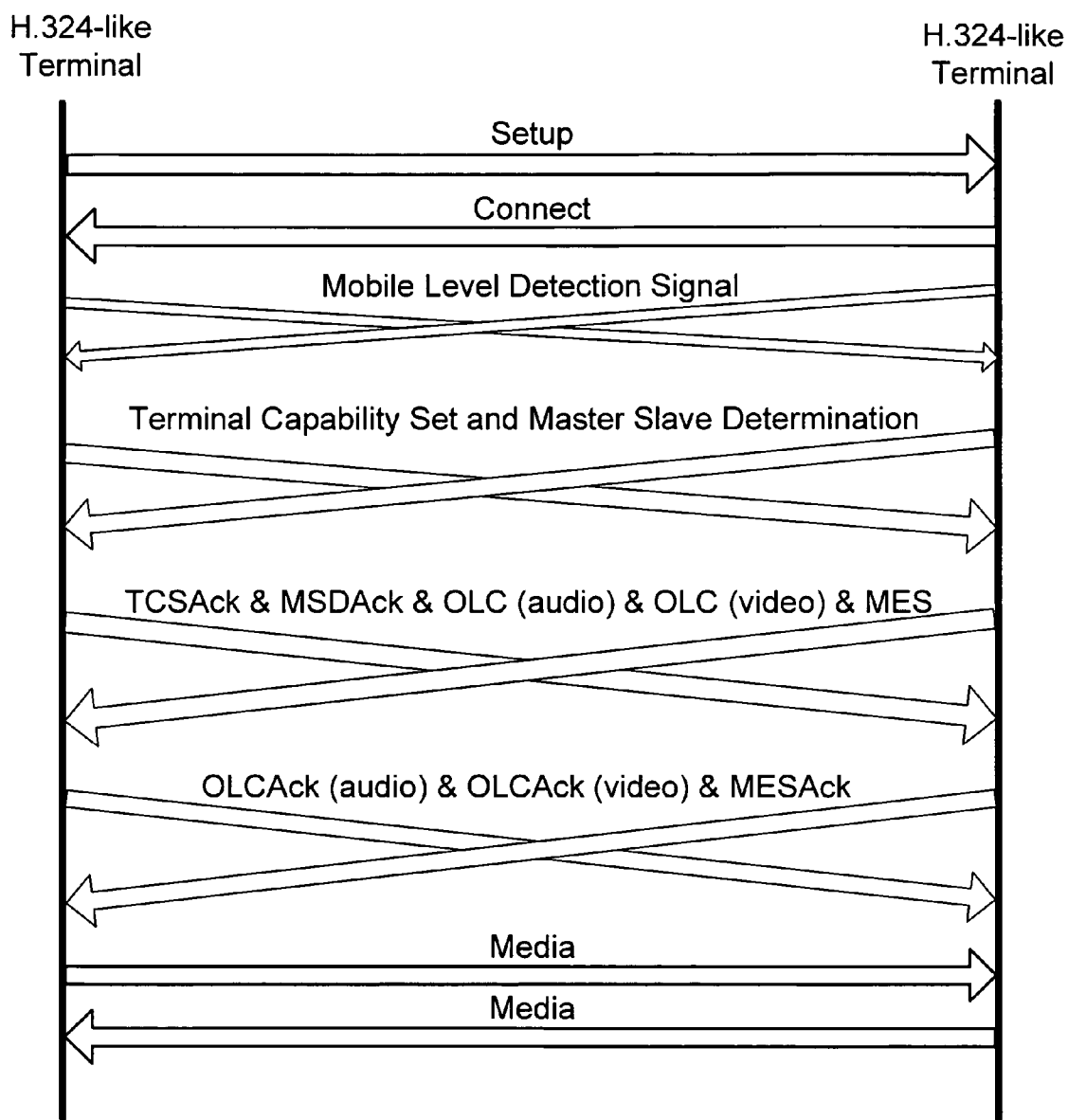




**FIG. 1A**  
**PRIOR ART**



**FIG. 1B**  
**PRIOR ART**



**FIG. 2**

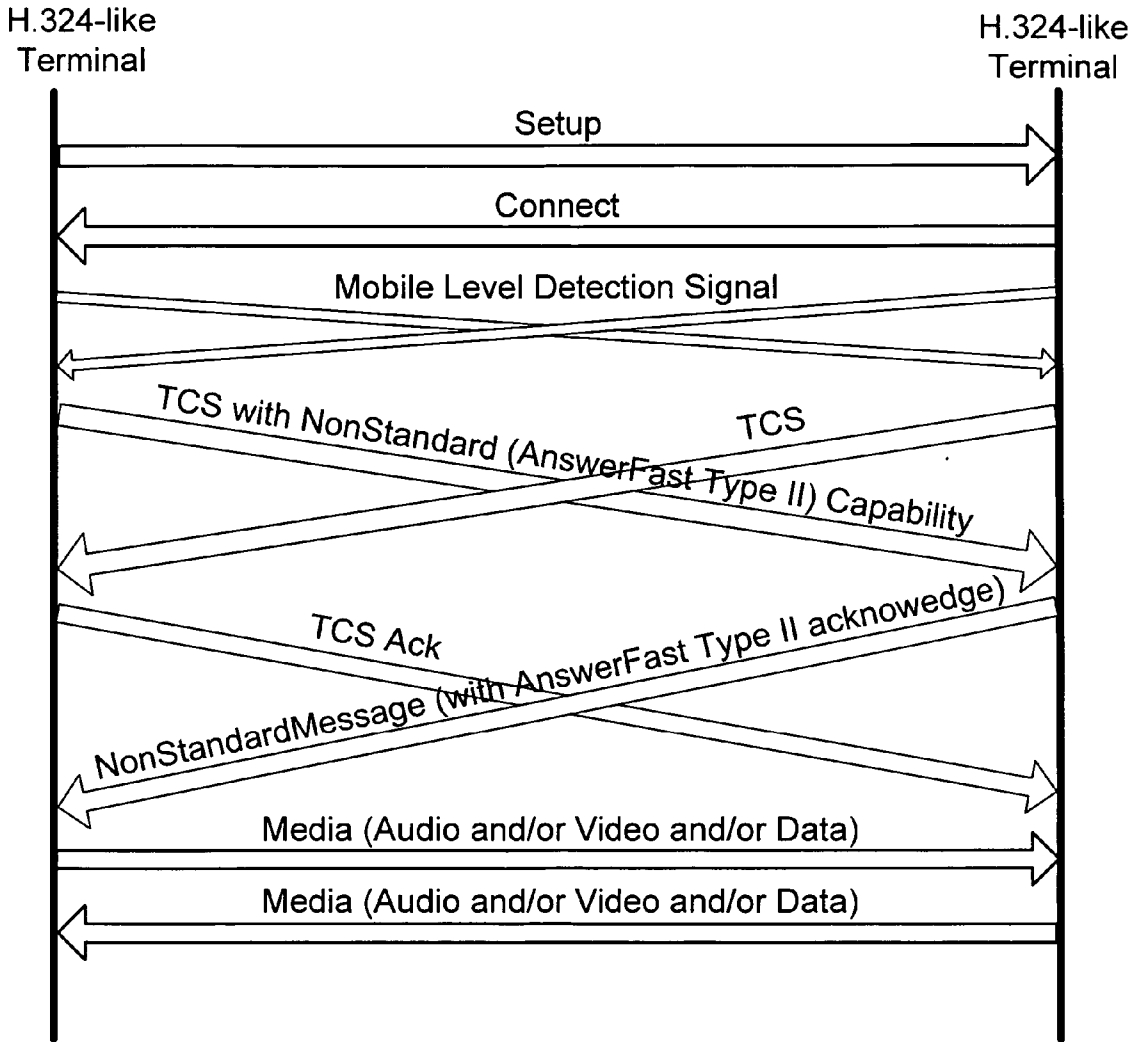


FIG. 3

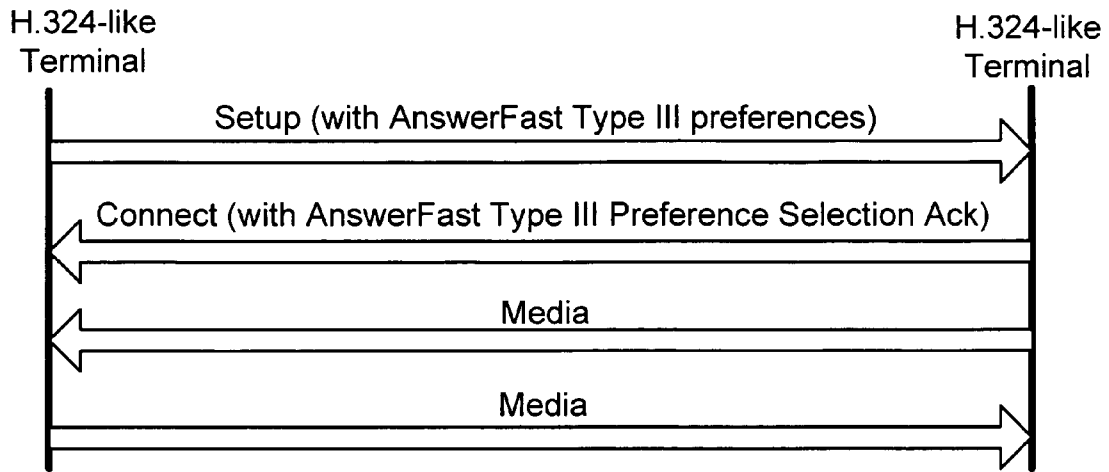
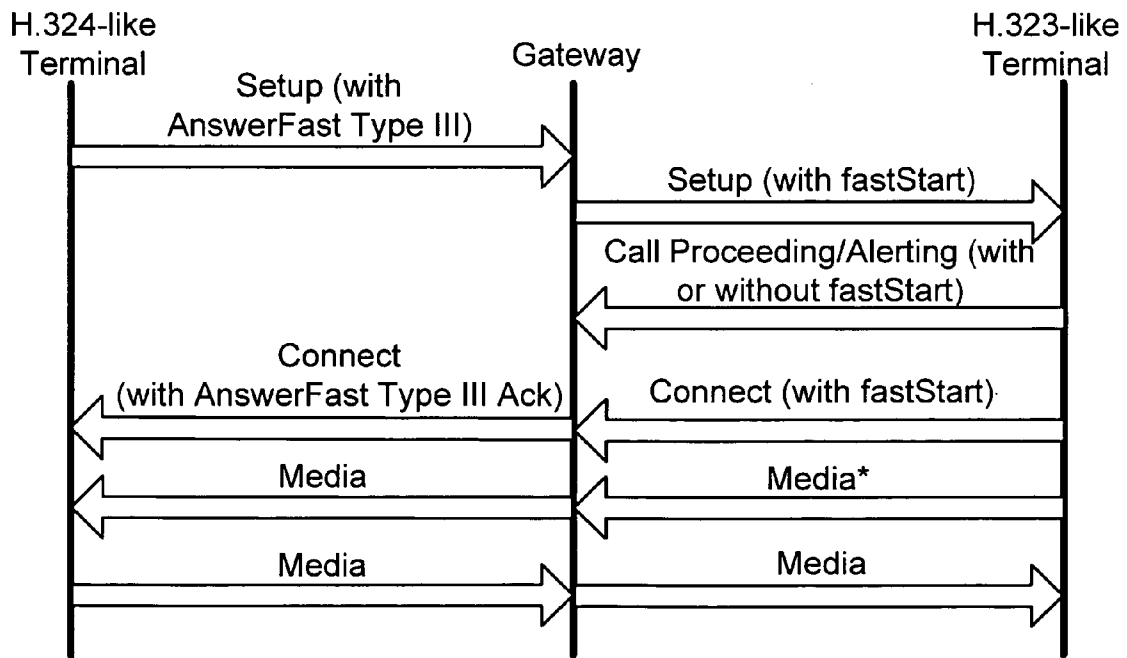


FIG. 4



\* Note that if the mediaWaitForConnect is set to TRUE in the Setup message then the media is not transmitted until after the Connect message is sent.

FIG. 5

```
Type2Request ::= SEQUENCE
{
    version INTEGER (1..255),
    license INTEGER (1..MAX),
    terminalType INTEGER (0..255), -- For MSD
    multiplexEntryDescriptors SET SIZE (1..15) OF
        MultiplexEntryDescriptor OPTIONAL, -- MTE
    ...
}
```

**FIG. 6**

```
Type2Response ::= SEQUENCE
{
    sequenceNumber SequenceNumber,
    version INTEGER (1..255),
    license INTEGER (1..MAX),
    decision CHOICE -- MSD result based on "terminalType" compare
    {
        master NULL, -- if terminalType is the same then caller
        slave NULL, -- is always the master
    },
    multiplexTableEntryNumber SET SIZE (1..15) OF
        MultiplexTableEntryNumber OPTIONAL,
    logicalChannels SEQUENCE OF OpenLogicalChannel,
    ...
}
```

**FIG. 7**

```

Type3Setup ::= SEQUENCE
{
    version      INTEGER (1..255),
    license      INTEGER (1..MAX),
    terminalType INTEGER (0..255), -- For MSD
    profiles     SEQUENCE (1..30) OF INTEGER (0..65535),
    mediaWaitForConnect BOOLEAN,
    ...
}

```

**FIG. 8**

```

Type3Connect ::= SEQUENCE
{
    version      INTEGER (1..255),
    license      INTEGER (1..MAX),
    decision     CHOICE -- MSD result based on "terminalType" compare
    {
        master   NULL, -- is always the master
        slave    NULL
    },
    profile      INTEGER (0..65535),
    ...
}

```

**FIG. 9**

## Profile 0

Mobile Level 2

G.723.1 Audio on LCN1

MUX table 1={LCN1,RC,UCF}

## Profile 1

Mobile Level 2

GSM-AMR Audio on LCN1

MUX table 1={LCN1,RC,UCF}, 2={LCN2,RC,UCF}

## Profile 2

Mobile Level 2

G.723.1 Audio on LCN1

H.263 QCIF Video on LCN2

MUX table 1={LCN1,RC,UCF}, 2={LCN2,RC,UCF}

## Profile 3

Mobile Level 2

GSM-AMR Audio on LCN1

H.263 QCIF Video on LCN2

MUX table 1={LCN1,RC,UCF}, 2={LCN2,RC,UCF}

## Profile 4

Mobile Level 2

GSM-AMR Audio on LCN1

MPEG4 QCIF Video on LCN2

MUX table 1={LCN1,RC,UCF}, 2={LCN2,RC,UCF}

**FIG. 10**

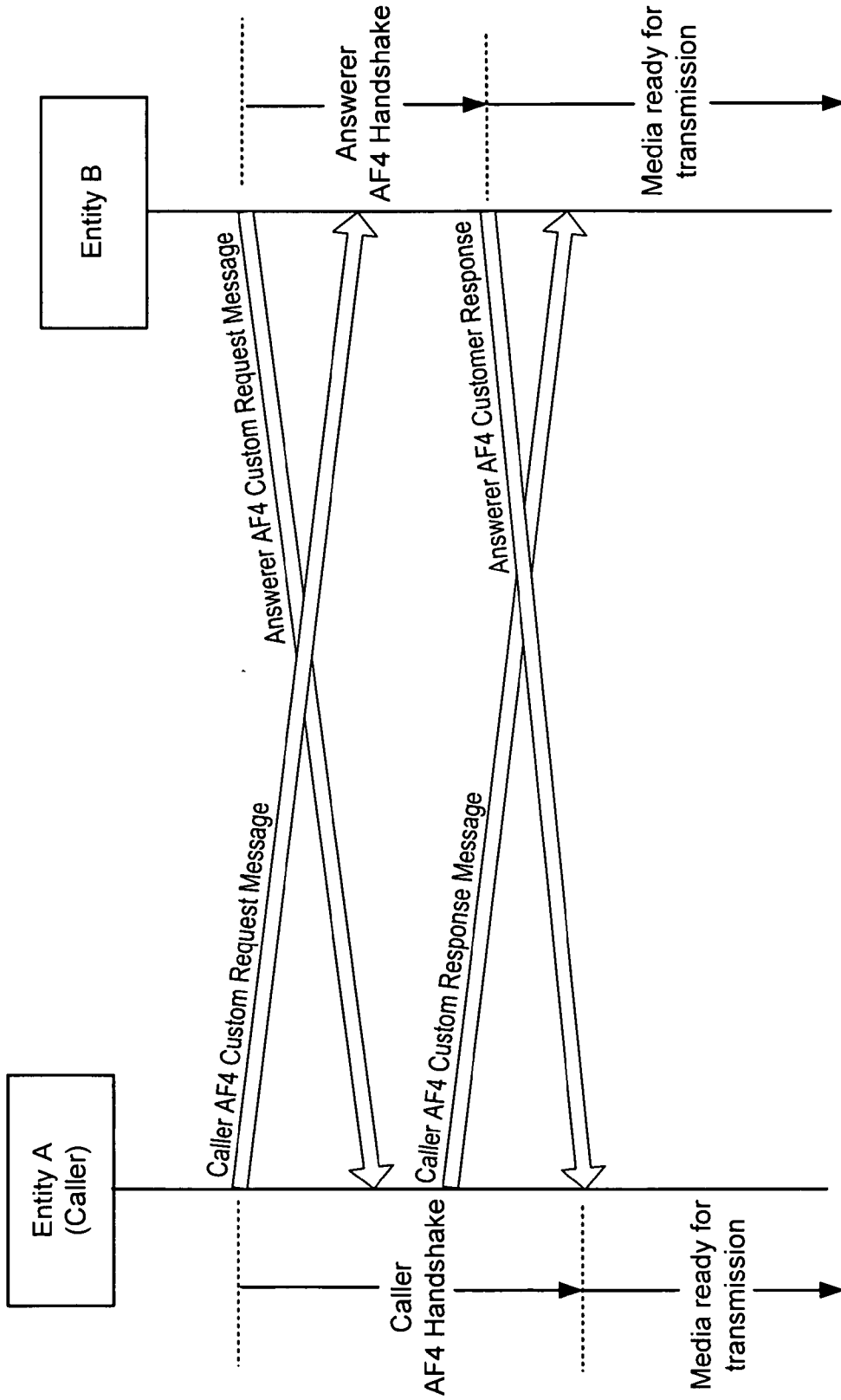


FIG. 11

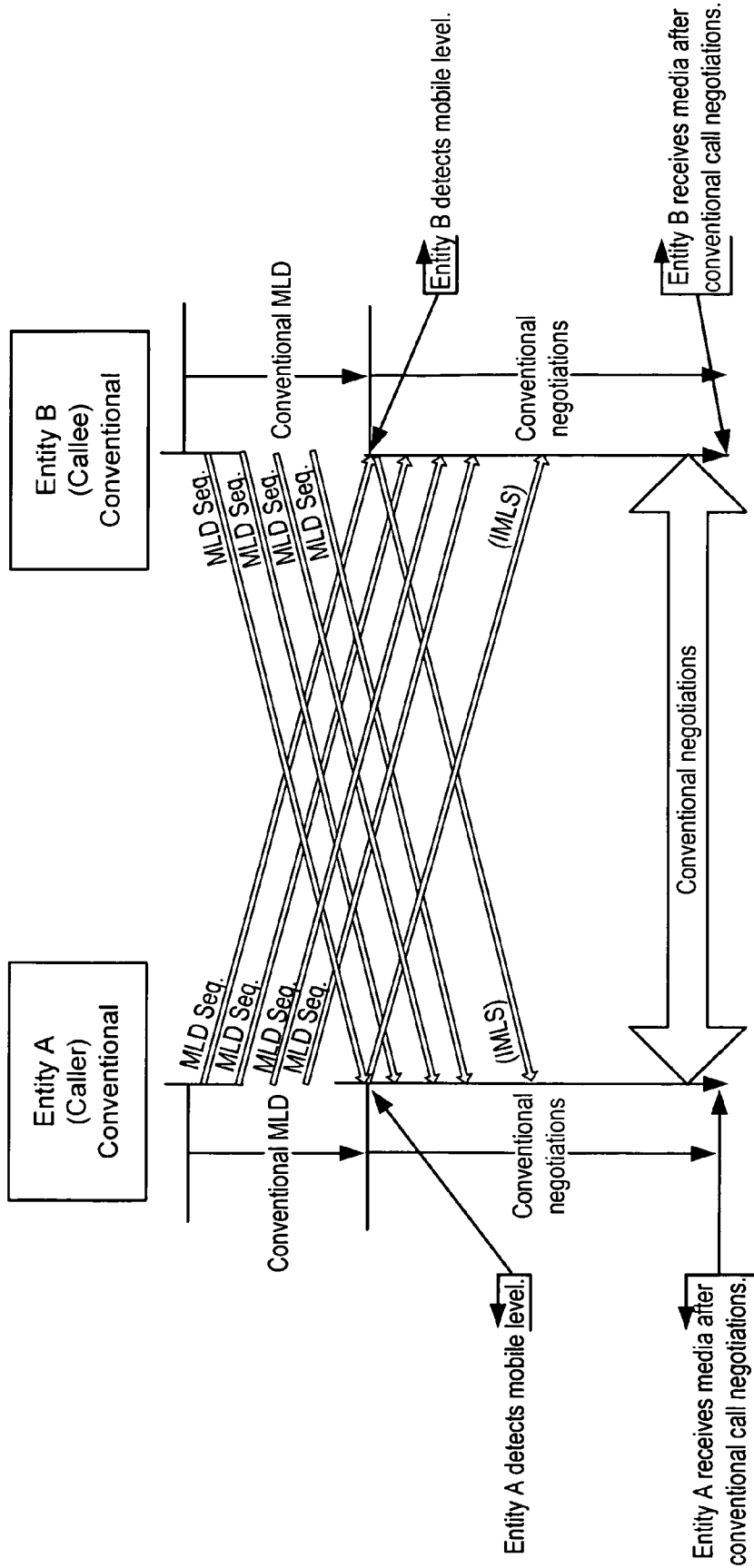


FIG. 12

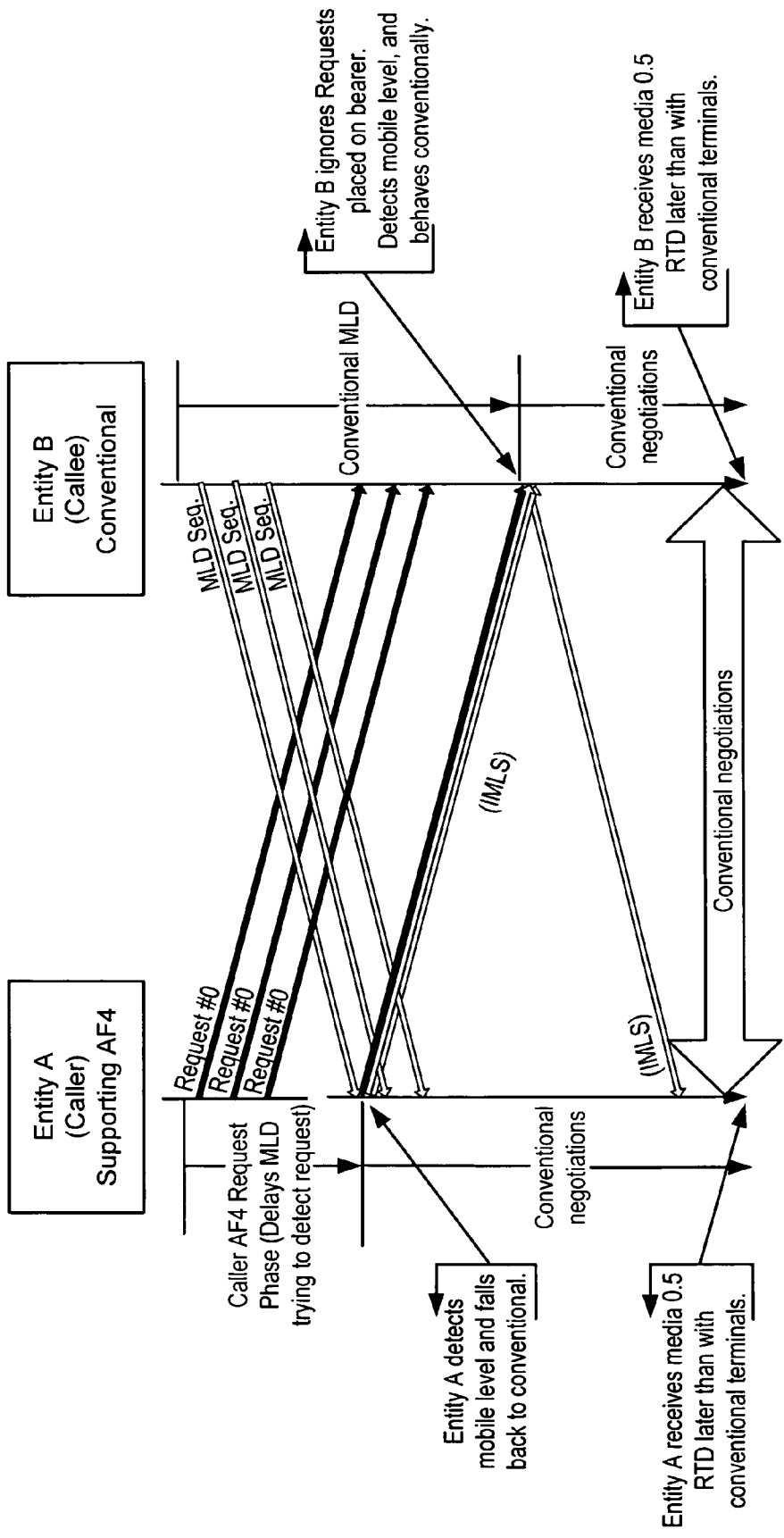


FIG. 13

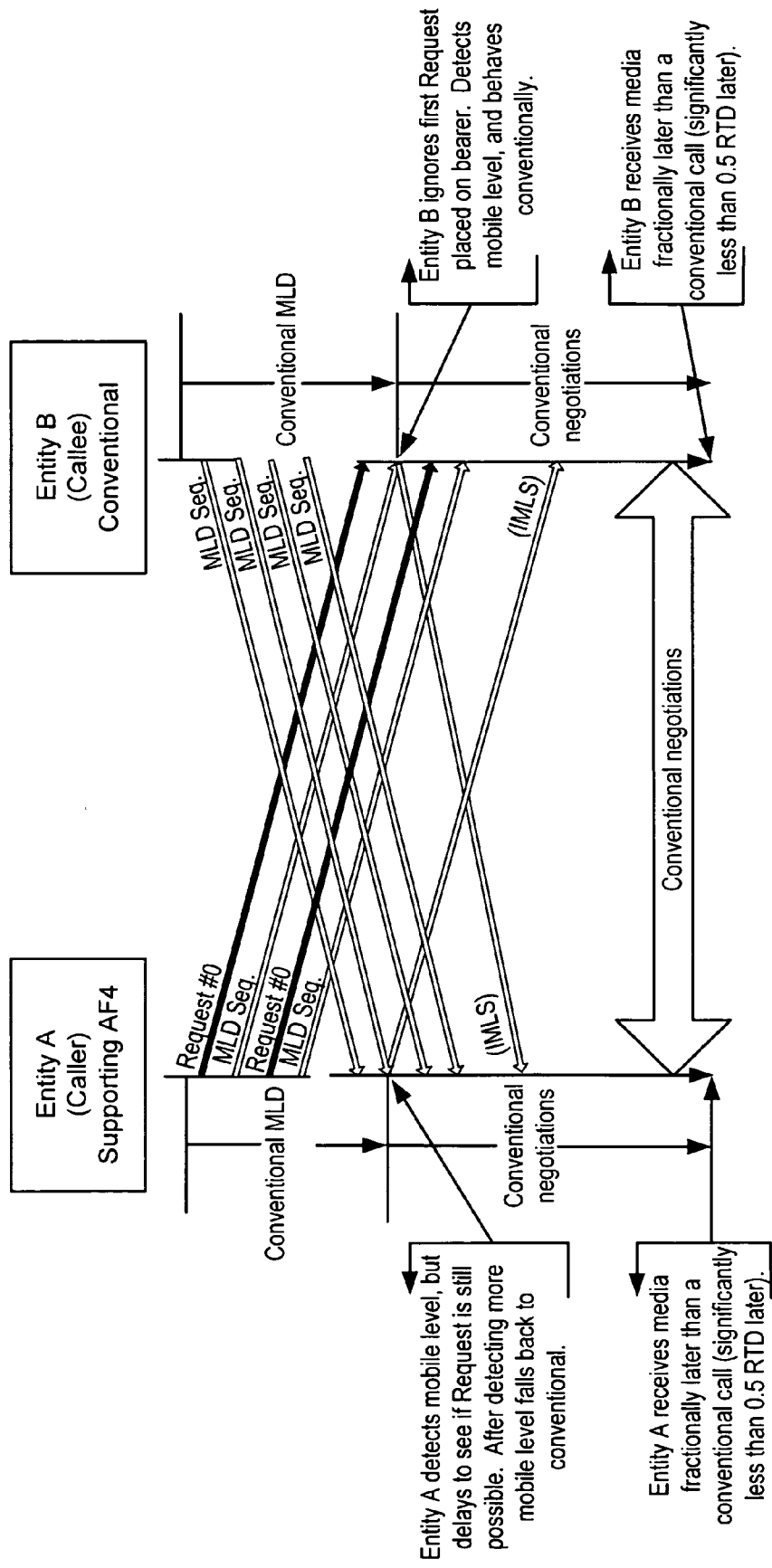


FIG. 14

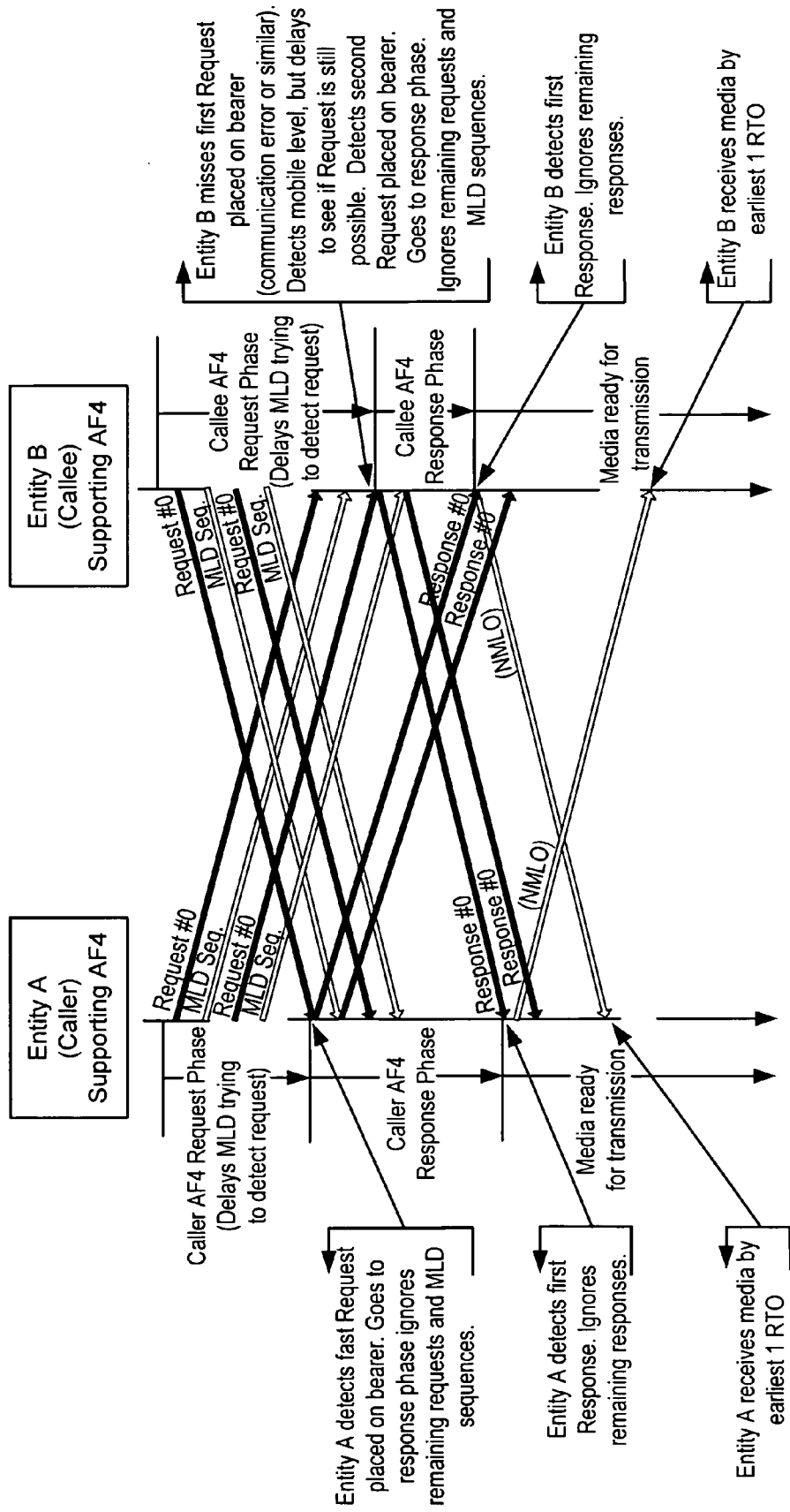


FIG. 15

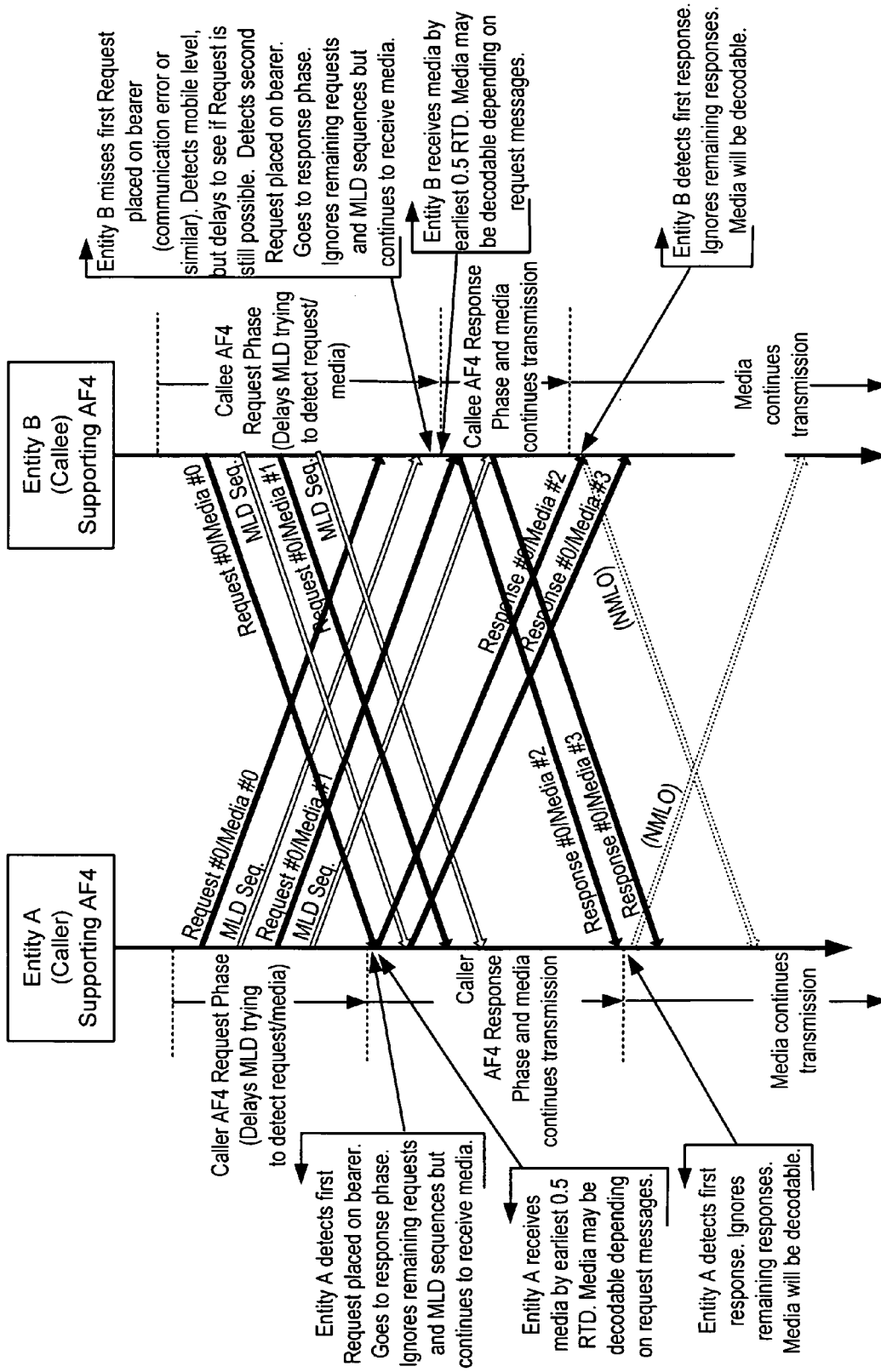


FIG. 16

**METHODS AND SYSTEM FOR  
COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN EQUIPMENT  
USING ONE OR MORE INTERLEAVED MOBILE  
LEVEL STUFFING SEQUENCES**

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED  
APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional No. 60/697,788, filed Jul. 8, 2005, which is incorporated by reference herein for all purposes.

COPYRIGHT NOTICE

[0002] A portion of this application contains computer codes, which are owned by Dilithium Networks Pty Ltd. All rights have been preserved under the copyright protection, Dilithium Networks Pty Ltd. ©2003.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The present invention relates generally to methods and systems for telecommunication between equipment (“terminals”). In particular, the invention provides methods for providing communications between terminals using one or more interleaved mobile level stuffing sequences between one or more messages that establish preference modes of operation according to a specific embodiment. More particularly, the invention may be provided to reduce a time required to establish calls between terminals that may or may not implement the ITU-T H.324 Recommendation and other Standards and Recommendations derived from or related to this such as the 3G-324M recommendation developed and adopted by the Third Generation Partnership Projects (3GPP and 3GPP2). Merely by way of example, the invention has been applied to multimedia telecommunications between 3G-324M (H.324M based protocol) multimedia handsets on a mobile telecommunications network, and between 3G-324M multimedia handsets and H.323 based terminals on a packet network using a Multimedia Gateway to mediate between the protocols used at each endpoint, but it would be recognized that the invention may also include other applications or one or more handsets without such protocols.

[0004] H.324 is an International Telecommunication Union (ITU) protocol standard for multimedia communication over general switched telephone networks (GSTN). H.324M is an extension of H.324 for operations over mobile networks, and 3G-324M is a recommendation by the third generation partnership program (3GPP) defining adaptation of H.324M for use within 3GPP and also adopted by 3GPP2. We call H.324—like equipment devices and systems employing protocol based or derived from H.324. H.324—like equipment can connect to other H.324—like equipment via switching centers and to other non-H.324—like equipment through multimedia gateways. An example of a non-H.324—like equipment is an H.323 equipment. H.323 is an International Telecommunication Union protocol Standard for multimedia communication over non-guaranteed bandwidth packet networks. An H.323—like equipment is an equipment that employs a protocol based or derived from the H.323 protocol.

[0005] Without any loss of generality, we will use the term “H.324” to indicate H.324—like equipment including H.324M and 3G-324M equipment and “H.323” to indicate H.323—like equipment.

[0006] Also without any loss of generality we use the term “equipment” to indicate either a user end equipment such as a handset, or network end equipment such as a switch or gateway. The term “equipment” covers the meaning of “entity”. We also use the terms “equipment” and “terminal” interchangeably, and they both indicate the same meaning in the present document.

[0007] If a call is made between equipments which are an embodiment of the H.324, H.324M or 3G-324M, the first stage of the call is to establish an end-to-end bearer between the equipments. This stage is called Call Signaling and is outside the scope of H.324, except where modems and the General Switched Telephony Network are used. The second stage of the call is to establish the H.324 session, to provide a means of transporting video, audio and data between the equipments in a format that is known to, and supported by the equipments. In order to do this H.324M makes use of two further ITU-T Recommendations.

[0008] The first of these Recommendations used is H.223 “Multiplexing protocol for low bit rate multimedia communication”. H.223 specifies a frame-oriented multiplexing protocol which allows the transfer of any combination of digital voice, video and data (e.g. command and control) information over a single communication link. The H.223 may have a number of modes of operation, specified in Annexes A, B and C of the H.223 Recommendation that are intended to provide increased resilience in the presence of errors. These are also known as Mobile Levels 1, 2 and 3. H.223 without the application of any of these Annexes is also sometimes referred to as operating at Mobile Level 0 (base-line). H.324 has the concept of Logical Channels which is a way of providing virtual channels over the circuit switched link. The role of the multiplexer is to combine (multiplex) parts of the data chunks written on the logical channels into frames known as a Multiplexer Protocol Data Unit (MUX-PDU). Logical Channel 0 is always available and is used for Command and Control. Data (voice, video, command and control and other general data) is passed to/from the H.223 multiplexer through bitstream chunks called service data units (SDUs). Before being multiplexed, these different SDUs go through Adaptation Layers where extra information may be added for purposes such as error detection, sequence numbering and retransmission requests.

[0009] The second of these Recommendations is H.245 “Control protocol for multimedia communication” which specifies the syntax and semantics of terminal information messages as well as procedures to use them for in-band negotiation at the start of or during communication. The messages cover receiving and transmitting capabilities and preferences, logical channel signaling and control and indication. The messages that are specified in H.245 are expressed in the ITU-T Abstract Syntax Notation (ASN. 1) and can be classified as of Request, Response, Command or Indication type. H.245 messages are encoded according to the ASN.1 standard before being transmitted. When a terminal sends an H.245 message of type Request it requires that an appropriate message of type Response is sent by the remote terminal. If the Response (sometimes referred to as an Ack for Acknowledgement) is not received within a certain time, the sending terminal will re-transmit the Request or take another appropriate action if no response has been received for repeated Requests. Re-transmission of

requests may occur a number of times. Many of the H.245 messages associated with call setup are of the Request type.

[0010] H.245 also requires a reliable link layer for proper operation. The principal means of providing this, specified in Annex A of H.324, is to use the Simple Retransmission Protocol (SRP) or the Numbered Simple Retransmission Protocol (NSRP), in which one or more H.245 messages, known collectively as a MultimediaSystemControl PDU and in the present document as an H.245 PDU, are formed into SRP Command Frames prior to sending, and the receiving terminal must send an SRP Response Frame (Sometimes referred to as an SRP Ack) to acknowledge correct receipt of an SRP Command Frame. No further H.245 messages may be sent by a terminal until the SRP Ack for the last message has been received.

[0011] The combined effect of the requirement to send an H.245 Response message for each H.245 Request Message received, and of the need to receive an SRP Ack for every SRP Command Frame sent means that a single H.245 Request message may take some time to be conveyed successfully. The communication involved in sending an H.245 Request message from one terminal (A) to another (B), and getting an H.245 Response (Ack) message back is shown in FIG. 1A, which also shows the SRP Command Frames (SRP CF) and SRP Response Frames (SRP RF or SRP Ack) involved when single H.245 messages are formed into single SRP Command Frames. The H.324 standard allows for multiple H.245 messages to be concatenated into a single SRP Command Frame; however this capability is often not implemented, in which case such terminals may respond only to the first H.245 message encountered in an SRP Command Frame. In some cases, terminals which do not support this capability may malfunction upon receipt of an SDU containing multiple H.245 requests or responses.

[0012] We will refer to the sequence of H.245 Request and Response shown in FIG. 1A as a “round trip” and the time associated with completing it as a “round trip delay”.

[0013] The key steps involved in setting up and connecting a typical H.324 call are as follows:

[0014] 1. Call signaling (bearer establishment)—outside the scope of H.324. Normally a modem connection if GSTN, through ISDN, or signaling through mobile switching centers in the mobile case.

[0015] 2. Mobile level detection (MLD)—Where a common Mobile Level is agreed on between equipments. This step is performed by H.324 equipment that supports mobile extensions such as H.324M and 3G-324M equipment.

[0016] 3. Terminal Capability Exchange (TCS)—H.245 Messaging

[0017] 4. Master Slave determination (MSD)—H.245 Messaging

[0018] 5. Open / Close Logical Channels (OLC)—H.245 Messaging

[0019] 6. Multiplexer Table Entries Exchange (MTE)—H.245 Messaging

[0020] Steps (3) to (6) are performed using a sequence of H.245 Request and Response messages as described above and illustrated in FIG. 1A. The full sequence of Request and

Response messages involved in an H.324 call is shown in FIG. 1B. Note the order of steps (5) and (6) above can be interchanged. It should be noted that Steps (3) to (6) relate to procedures that are defined by underlying state machines that are also known as Signaling Entities. The relevant signaling entities are:

[0021] 1. Capability Exchange Signaling Entity (CESE)

[0022] 2. Master Slave Determination Signaling Entity (MSDSE)

[0023] 3. Logical Channel Signaling Entity (LCSE)

[0024] 4. Multiplex Table Signaling Entity (MTSE)

[0025] Once these steps have completed, media (video, audio and data) can flow between the terminals. Note the H.245 messages flow on the Logical Channel 0 which as previously described is predefined and carried by the means of the multiplexer predefined Multiplex Table Entry 0. Once other Multiplex Table Entries have been exchanged these can also be used in conjunction with H.245 messages.

[0026] The key steps above are often handled sequentially; however this results in as many as ten H.245 message round trip delays in order to establish an H.324 session with two logical channels in each direction. In addition, the SRP scheme (or Numbered version-NSRP, in cases where the mobile level is greater than zero) used for H.324/H.245, which requires an SRP message to be received by the endpoint for every message sent, prior to sending any other message, regardless of whether it is associated with the same Signaling Entity or not, further limits the scope to pipeline messages on the network, making call setup slower than if this were not the case. SRP messages are not shown in FIG. 1B.

[0027] For H.324M, the Terminal Capabilities Set request (TCS) step described above and shown in FIG. 1B is preceded by a mobile level detection / multiplexer synchronization phase. This consists of each terminal transmitting a repeating pattern of bits (flags) that indicate the highest Mobile Level that it operates at. Each terminal examines the flags that it is receiving. If these flags represent a lower Mobile Level then the terminal drops down to the same lower level. When both terminals are transmitting the same flag sequence this step completes.

[0028] Arising from the set of procedures described above that are required to take place to establish an H.324M call, when a call is made from a terminal which is an embodiment of the H.324 it is prone to suffer from long call setup time, which is the interval between the time that the call signaling is initiated to the time that the exchange of voice and video commences between an H324—like end-point (H.324, H.324M or 3G-324M) and other terminals whether H.324—like or not.

[0029] The ITU Recommendation H.323 uses H.245 in a similar manner to H.324 for signaling command, control and indication messages related to a call. Unlike H.324, H.323 is equipped with a number of features to speed up the call setup time between H.323 equipment. Similar techniques exist for the IETF Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) protocol.

[0030] Thus there exists a need for techniques to speed up the call setup between H.324 like terminals and other terminals either of the H.324 type directly, or terminals such

as H.323 via multimedia gateways. The differences between the H.324 protocol (and its extensions such as H.324M and 3G-324M) and H.323 and other protocols mean that additional aspects need to be considered when introducing call establishment speed-up techniques for H.324—like terminals. Such differences include the information about mobile levels where they are used and the messaging and information related to the H.223 multiplexer such as its multiplex table entries, adaptation layers and so on.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0031]** According to the present invention, techniques for telecommunications are provided. In particular, the invention provides methods for providing communications between terminals using one or more interleaved mobile level stuffing sequences between one or more messages that establish preference modes of operation according to a specific embodiment. More particularly, the invention may be provided to reduce a time required to establish calls between terminals that may or may not implement the ITU-T H.324 Recommendation and other Standards and Recommendations derived from or related to this such as the 3G-324M recommendation developed and adopted by the Third Generation Partnership Projects (3GPP and 3GPP2). Merely by way of example, the invention has been applied to multimedia telecommunications between 3G-324M (H.324M based protocol) multimedia handsets on a mobile telecommunications network, and between 3G-324M multimedia handsets and H.323 based terminals on a packet network using a Multimedia Gateway to mediate between the protocols used at each endpoint, but it would be recognized that the invention may also include other applications or one or more handsets without such protocols.

**[0032]** According to an embodiment, a method of interleaving one or more messages during a mobile level set-up procedure between a first terminal and a second terminal is provided. The method includes initiating a communication session between the first terminal and the second terminal through a telecommunication medium and transferring a first message from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium. The method also includes thereafter transferring a first mobile level stuffing sequence from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium, thereafter transferring a second message from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium, and thereafter transferring a second mobile level stuffing sequence from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium. The method further includes receiving, at the first terminal, a third mobile level stuffing sequence from the second terminal and detecting a mobile level based in part on the third mobile level stuffing sequence.

**[0033]** According to another embodiment of the present invention, a computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program for interleaving one or more messages during a mobile level set-up procedure between a first terminal and a second terminal is provided. The computer-readable medium includes one or more codes directed to initiating a communication session between the first terminal and the second terminal through a telecommunication medium and one or more codes directed to transferring a first message from the first terminal to the second terminal

through the telecommunication medium. The computer-readable medium also includes one or more codes directed to thereafter transferring a first mobile level stuffing sequence from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium, one or more codes directed to thereafter transferring a second message from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium, and one or more codes directed to thereafter transferring a second mobile level stuffing sequence from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium. The computer-readable medium further includes one or more codes directed to receiving, at the first terminal, a third mobile level stuffing sequence from the second terminal and one or more codes directed to detecting a mobile level based in part on the third mobile level stuffing sequence.

**[0034]** According to a specific embodiment of the present invention, a method of establishing a communications session between a first H.324—like terminal and a second H.324—like terminal is provided. The method includes establishing a bearer channel between the first H.324—like terminal and the second H.324—like terminal, thereafter transferring a first message from the first H.324—like terminal to the second H.324—like terminal through the telecommunication medium, and thereafter transferring a first mobile level stuffing sequence from the first H.324—like terminal to the second H.324—like terminal through the telecommunication medium. The method also includes thereafter transferring a second message from the first H.324—like terminal to the second H.324—like terminal through the telecommunication medium, thereafter transferring a second mobile level stuffing sequence from the first H.324—like terminal to the second H.324—like terminal through the telecommunication medium, and receiving, at the first H.324—like terminal, a third mobile level stuffing sequence from the second H.324—like terminal. The method further includes establishing a mobile level based in part on the third mobile level stuffing sequence and establishing the communication session utilizing one or more H.245 messages.

**[0035]** According to another specific embodiment of the present invention, a computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program for establishing a communications session between a first H.324—like terminal and a second H.324—like terminal is provided. The computer-readable medium includes one or more codes directed to establishing a bearer channel between the first H.324—like terminal and the second H.324—like terminal, one or more codes directed to thereafter transferring a first message from the first H.324—like terminal to the second H.324—like terminal through the telecommunication medium, and one or more codes directed to thereafter transferring a first mobile level stuffing sequence from the first H.324—like terminal to the second H.324—like terminal through the telecommunication medium. The computer-readable medium also includes one or more codes directed to thereafter transferring a second message from the first H.324—like terminal to the second H.324—like terminal through the telecommunication medium and one or more codes directed to thereafter transferring a second mobile level stuffing sequence from the first H.324—like terminal to the second H.324—like terminal through the telecommunication medium. The computer-readable medium further includes one or more codes directed to receiving, at the first H.324—like terminal, a

third mobile level stuffing sequence from the second H.324-like terminal, one or more codes directed to establishing a mobile level based in part on the third mobile level stuffing sequence, and one or more codes directed to establishing the communication session utilizing one or more H.245 messages.

[0036] According to a particular embodiment of the present invention, a method of communicating media during a mobile level set-up procedure is provided. The method includes establishing a bearer channel between a first terminal and a second terminal through a telecommunication medium and receiving, at the second terminal, a first message transmitted through the telecommunication medium from the first terminal to the second terminal. The first message includes first media and is received prior to receiving an H.245 message. The method also includes receiving, at the second terminal, a first mobile level stuffing sequence transmitted through the telecommunication medium from the first terminal to the second terminal, receiving, at the second terminal, a second message transmitted through the telecommunication medium from the first terminal to the second terminal, wherein the second message comprises second media, and receiving, at the second terminal, a second mobile level stuffing sequence transmitted through the telecommunication medium from the first terminal to the second terminal. The method further includes thereafter decoding the first media based in part on the first message.

[0037] According to another particular embodiment, a computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program for communicating media during a mobile level set-up procedure is provided. The computer-readable medium includes one or more codes directed to establishing a bearer channel between a first terminal and a second terminal through a telecommunication medium and one or more codes directed to receiving, at the second terminal, a first message transmitted through the telecommunication medium from the first terminal to the second terminal. The first message includes first media and is received prior to receiving an H.245 message. The computer-readable medium also includes one or more codes directed to receiving, at the second terminal, a first mobile level stuffing sequence transmitted through the telecommunication medium from the first terminal to the second terminal, one or more codes directed to receiving, at the second terminal, a second message transmitted through the telecommunication medium from the first terminal to the second terminal, wherein the second message comprises second media, and one or more codes directed to receiving, at the second terminal, a second mobile level stuffing sequence transmitted through the telecommunication medium from the first terminal to the second terminal. The computer-readable medium further includes one or more codes directed to thereafter decoding the first media based in part on the first message.

[0038] According to yet another embodiment of the present invention, a method of transferring preferences for a call established using an accelerated call setup procedure during a mobile level set-up procedure is provided. The method includes establishing a bearer channel between a first terminal and a second terminal through a telecommunication medium and receiving, at the second terminal, a first message transmitted through the telecommunication medium from the first terminal to the second terminal. The

first message includes one or more preferences for a call setup procedure and is received prior to receiving an H.245 message. The method also includes receiving, at the second terminal, a first mobile level stuffing sequence transmitted through the telecommunication medium from the first terminal to the second terminal and receiving, at the second terminal, a second message transmitted through the telecommunication medium from the first terminal to the second terminal. The second message includes one or more preferences for the call setup procedure. The method further includes receiving, at the second terminal, a second mobile level stuffing sequence transmitted through the telecommunication medium from the first terminal to the second terminal and establishing the call based in part on the first message.

[0039] According to yet another alternative embodiment of the present invention, a method of transferring preferences for a call established using an accelerated call setup procedure between a first terminal and a second terminal is provided. The method includes initiating a communication session between the first terminal and the second terminal through a telecommunication medium, transferring a first message from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium, and thereafter transferring a first mobile level stuffing sequence from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium. The method also includes thereafter transferring a second message from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium and thereafter transferring a second mobile level stuffing sequence from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium. The method further includes receiving, at the first terminal, a third message from the second terminal and establishing the call based in part on the third message.

[0040] In a specific embodiment, the present invention provides a method for providing communications between first and second stations, e.g., terminals, handsets. The method includes initiating a communication session between a first terminal and a second terminal through a telecommunication medium. The method also includes transferring at least one mobile level stuffing sequence interleaved between at least a first message associated with a set of first preference modes of operation and at least a second message associated with a set of second preference modes of operation through the telecommunication medium.

[0041] In an alternative specific embodiment, the present invention provides a method for providing communications between first and second stations. The method includes transferring one or more multiplexed flags interleaved between at least a first message associated with a set of first preference modes of operation and at least a second message associated with a set of second preference modes of operation through a telecommunication medium.

[0042] In an alternative specific embodiment, the present invention provides a system for providing communications between first and second stations, e.g., terminals, entities. The system having one or more memories. The one or more memories including one or more codes directed to initiating a communication session between a first terminal and a second terminal through a telecommunication medium. There are also one or more codes directed to transferring at

least one mobile level stuffing sequence interleaved between at least a first message associated with a set of first preference modes of operation and at least a second message associated with a set of second preference modes of operation through the telecommunication medium. Depending upon the embodiment, the first message and second message may be one of a variety of types used to provide one or more preference modes of operations, which we call Type I, II, III, and IV below.

[0043] As noted, we call these methods Type I, II, III, and IV and we number them for ease of reference in the present document. Such methods may be combined or used with conventional techniques depending upon the embodiment. Additionally, a preferred embodiment of the present invention uses the Type IV methods that have been sequenced with mobile level flags according to these embodiments. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize many variations, alternatives, and modifications.

[0044] In a specific embodiment, we define the various methods as follows:

[0045] 1. Type I: Concatenation of H.245 messages so the number of standard SRP/NSRP command messages is reduced, in order to start media communication.

[0046] 2. Type II: Incorporation of H.245 Non-Standard messaging capabilities to incorporate information about the equipment involved in the call so the number of H.245 and SRP/NSRP message exchanges are minimized, in order to start media communication.

[0047] 3. Type III: Incorporation of equipment preferences information in the call signaling protocol exchange as to eliminate the need for further information exchange between the equipment in order to start media communication following call signaling.

[0048] 4. Type IV: Incorporation of equipment preferences information in the first burst of bits transmitted by the equipment on the bearer as soon as the bearer is available for data transmission. The burst of bits could represent the preferences information, an encrypted version of it, or an encoded version of it where the encoding is meant for protection against errors due to interference or other conditions. The burst of bits may be repeated a number of times to increase the likelihood of another entity supporting Type IV to detect the information, and to avoid issues with synchronisation of the start of bearer data transmission/transport.

[0049] In each case the method provides a means to revert to the behavior of a terminal conforming with the H.324 standard.

Type 1: Speed-up by Concatenation of H.245 Messages in SRP/NSRP Command Frames

[0050] This method exploits the capability to concatenate multiple H.245 messages within a single SRP/NSRP (H.245 PDU) Command Frame as a mean to reduce the number of H.245, SRP/NSRP messages and associated round-trip delays. The H.245 messages have to be concatenated in a way as not to violate dependencies.

[0051] The usage of H.245 within H.324 allows equipment to concatenate multiple H.245 elements into a single PDU, thus avoiding the need to use two round trips for each

request/response pair due to the need for an SRP/NSRP response to be received for each H.245 PDU before the next PDU is allowed to be transmitted.

[0052] The method uses concatenated H.245 to send multiple H.245 messages, each originating from different Signaling Entities that have no dependencies on each other, within a single H.245 PDU.

[0053] Interoperability with equipment that do not support concatenated H.245 is achieved by noting that such equipment ignore the second and subsequent H.245 elements in a PDU, so will not send any required H.245 Response messages if the ignored message is an H.245 Request message. Therefore the first concatenated H.245 PDU sent should contain at least two Request messages, where the first message must be a Request. If only the Ack for the first message is received, the sending equipment will retransmit those Requests and any other messages that have not been acknowledged, and in doing this and in sending any and all subsequent H.245 messages should revert to sending only a single H.245 message in each subsequent H.245 PDU. If responses to all H.245 messages in the first H.245 PDU are received, the sending equipment can continue to use concatenated messages. The use of this technique will reduce the number of round trip delays if concatenated messages are supported. This method does not define any protocol elements additional to those already allowed and defined by the H.245 and H.324 standards. It can be considered to be utilizing the existing protocols in a smart fashion, rather than an extension to it.

[0054] Preferably, the present invention provides a method of initiating a call between users with reduced call set-up times using one or more telecommunication networks. The method is provided between at least a pair of H.324—like terminals coupled to the one or more telecommunication networks. The method includes transmitting a call signaling message from a first terminal to a second terminal through a telecommunication network to initiate a call, establishing a bearer channel between the first terminal and the second terminal once the call signaling message has been received by the second terminal, and determining a common mobile level. As used herein and throughout the specification, the term “first terminal” and “second terminal” are provided for illustrative purposes only. Functionality associated with each of these terminal can be interchanged, combined, or the like, without departing from the scope of the claims defined herein. Additionally, the method includes determining two or more H.245 messages associated with set up parameters for an initial predetermined mode of operation, concatenating the two or more H.245 messages into one SRP command frame according to a predetermined size of the SRP command frame, and transmitting the SRP command frame including the two or more H.245 messages from the first terminal to the second terminal through a telecommunication network. Moreover, the method includes transmitting an SRP acknowledge message by the second terminal once the SRP command frame has been received by the second terminal, processing at least the two or more H.245 messages during a predetermined time period, and establishing the initial predetermined mode of operation between the first terminal and the second terminal through the bearer channel.

[0055] According to another embodiment, the present invention provides a computer-readable medium including

instructions for initiating a call between users with reduced call set-up times using one or more telecommunication networks. The computer-readable medium is provided between at least a pair of H.324—like terminals coupled to the one or more telecommunication networks. The computer-readable medium includes one or more instructions for transmitting a call signaling message from a first terminal to a second terminal through a telecommunication network to initiate a call, one or more instructions for establishing a bearer channel between the first terminal and the second terminal once the call signaling message has been received by the second terminal, and one or more instructions for determining a common mobile level. Additionally, the computer-readable medium includes one or more instructions for determining two or more H.245 messages associated with set up parameters for an initial predetermined mode of operation, one or more instructions for concatenating the two or more H.245 messages into one SRP command frame according to a predetermined size of the SRP command frame, and one or more instructions for transmitting the SRP command frame including the two or more H.245 messages from the first terminal to the second terminal through a telecommunication network. Moreover, the computer-readable medium includes one or more instructions for transmitting an SRP acknowledge message by the second terminal once the SRP command frame has been received by the second terminal, one or more instructions for processing at least the two or more H.245 messages during a predetermined time period, and one or more instructions for establishing the initial predetermined mode of operation between the first terminal and the second terminal through the bearer channel.

Type II: Speed-up using H.245 Non-Standard Messages/  
Data Elements

[0056] A second method that is the subject of the present invention for reducing the number of sequential steps that are required to establish an H.324—like call proposes the use of Non-Standard messaging capabilities of the H.245 protocol. H.245 allows a number of ways of adding non-standard extensions. There are a number of ways to add non-standard messages, or data elements of existing messages, in H.245 in order to speed up the call. The most interesting of these is the use of a nonstandard Capability within the H.245 TerminalCapabilitySet message and a NonStandardMessage H.245 Response message. These messages can be used to signal that the calling equipment is capable of operating in a particular way, and to provide proposals and preferences to the remote terminal relating to Master Slave Determination, Logical Channel(s) to be opened and Multiplexer Table Entries embedded within these non-standard extensions to accelerate call set-up. If the remote terminal supports this method, it will signal the calling terminal using a non-standard extension which will also indicate that it accepts, and may also propose modifications or provide other information, including for example the Multiplexer Table Entries that it is using.

[0057] If the called terminal does not support this method, it will simply ignore the non-standard extension and not respond with the non-standard response, but a standard response. The call will then proceed as for a standard H.324—like call. The Type II method does not require non-supporting terminals to handle Type I method.

[0058] Preferably, the invention provides a method of initiating a call between users with reduced call set-up times using one or more telecommunication networks. The method includes transmitting a call signaling message from a first terminal to a second terminal through a telecommunication network to initiate a call and establishing a bearer channel between the first terminal and the second terminal once the call signaling message has been received by the second terminal. The method also includes determining a common mobile level for operation. The method provides one or more custom Non-Standard H.245 messages or custom Non-Standard fields in standard H.245 messages. The one or more custom H.245 messages or custom Non-Standard fields are associated with one or more set up parameters for an initial preferred or predetermined mode of operation. Additionally, the method includes transmitting the one or more custom Non-Standard H.245 messages or custom Non-Standard fields in standard H.245 messages from the first terminal to the second terminal, transmitting a custom Non-Standard response message associated with the one or more custom Non-Standard H.245 messages or custom Non-Standard fields from the second terminal to the first terminal, and processing the one or more custom H.245 messages or custom Non-Standard fields during a predetermined time period. Moreover, the method includes establishing the initial predetermined mode of operation between the first terminal and the second terminal through the bearer channel based upon at least one or more of the custom H.245 messages or custom Non-Standard fields.

[0059] According to another embodiment, the present invention provides a computer-readable medium including instructions for initiating a call between users with reduced call set-up times using one or more telecommunication networks. The computer-readable medium is provided between at least a pair of H.324—like terminals coupled to the one or more telecommunication networks. The computer-readable medium includes one or more instructions for transmitting a call signaling message from a first terminal to a second terminal through a telecommunication network to initiate a call, one or more instructions for establishing a bearer channel between the first terminal and the second terminal once the call signaling message has been received by the second terminal, and one or more instructions for determining a common mobile level for operation. Additionally, the computer-readable medium includes one or more instructions for providing one or more custom Non-Standard H.245 messages or custom Non-Standard fields in standard H.245 messages. The one or more custom H.245 messages or custom Non-Standard fields are associated with one or more set up parameters for an initial predetermined mode of operation. Moreover, the computer-readable medium includes one or more instructions for transmitting the one or more custom Non-Standard H.245 messages or custom Non-Standard fields in standard messages from the first terminal to the second terminal, one or more instructions for transmitting a custom Non-Standard response message associated with the one or more custom Non-Standard H.245 messages or custom Non-Standard fields from the second terminal to the first terminal, and one or more instructions for processing the one or more custom H.245 messages or custom Non-Standard fields during a predetermined time period. Also, the computer-readable medium includes one or more instructions for establishing the initial predetermined mode of operation between the first terminal

and the second terminal through the bearer channel based upon at least one or more of the custom H.245 messages or custom Non-Standard fields.

Type III: Speed-up by Incorporation of Equipment Preferences in Call Signaling Phase

**[0060]** A third method for reducing call set up times for H.324 terminals proposes passing information during the call signaling phase (bearer establishment) where it is possible to embed user-defined information into the bearer establishment protocol. This method allows an H.324—like calling equipment to specify equipment preferences or pre-determined modes in terms of media communication and the underlying configurations for the multiplexer and the logical channels. There are a number of ways to represent such preferences including preference codes (numeric or alphanumeric string representing pre-defined preference configuration) and explicit preferences expressed in a format such as the ITU-T Abstract Syntax Notation (ASN. 1) format. We call these preferences (coded or explicit) profiles. In the case of explicit preferences or profile, a list of profiles can be transmitted as part of the bearer setup signal or message. A profile (coded or explicit) specifies exact values for the all aspects of the multiplexer and H.245 channels necessary to set up a call. For example, the Mobile Level, Master Slave Determination request parameters, media formats for each logical channel and the multiplexer table entries for each logical channel must be defined. The answering equipment then selects the profiles to use in user-defined information embedded in the bearer establishment (call signaling) signal or message. This allows the terminals to exchange the parameters of the H.245 channel at the time the called equipment accepts the call, rather than requiring multiple round trips after the call is accepted.

**[0061]** The bearer establishment (call signaling) is typically specific to the network where the H.324—like equipment is being used. In the context of 3G-324M, the call signaling uses an ITU-T Q.931 —like call signaling protocol that allows the incorporation of the preference information messages. The Q.931 allows for the incorporation of user-defined information in the protocol messages. Q.931 signaling can be complex, but for the purpose of our description here it can be simplified to two messages. A “Setup” Q.931 message containing the calling party information and other parameter is transmitted from the calling equipment to the called terminal. The called terminal will respond with a “Connect” message to answer the call (e.g. user pressed the answer button). In this context the H.324—like equipment preferences are incorporated in the “Setup” message transmitted by the calling equipment. As mentioned earlier the preference messages can be incorporated in the user defined part of the Q.931 message. When the called terminal answers the call by transmitting the “Connect” Q.931 message, it incorporates its preferred mode of operation in the user defined field of its “Connect” response message. The Setup and Connect messages are described further in the ITU-T Q.931 Recommendation and in the 3GPP technical specification documents. Note that the 3GPP2 equivalent documents exist for the CDMA counterpart of the WCDMA 3GPP.

**[0062]** In the case of ISDN networks (e.g. H.324 over ISDN) and networks signaled using SS7 protocols, a configuration similar to that described above for 3GPP can be used.

**[0063]** In the case of GSTN networks, the call signaling protocols such as V.8, and V.8bis can be augmented to incorporate equipment preference codes.

**[0064]** Ability to utilize coded or explicit preferences overcome some limitations that call signaling protocols may have on the amount of user-defined information that can be included in their messages or signals.

**[0065]** Preferably, the present invention provides a method of initiating a call between users with reduced call set-up times using one or more telecommunication networks. The method includes providing one or more preferences for a call associated with a first terminal (e.g., handset, gateway, and other equipment) and a second terminal (e.g., handset, gateway, and other equipment). The one or more preferences are associated with an initial mode of operation for the call between the first terminal and the second terminal. The method also includes processing the one or more preferences as a Custom Message (e.g., user defined based upon preferences) and embedding the Custom Message in a predetermined field of a call initiation message. The method transfers the Custom Message from the first terminal to the second terminal through a telecommunication network using call signaling and processes the Custom Message by the second terminal. The method includes transferring a Custom Response Message by the second terminal using a call signaling response message to indicate to the first terminal the initial mode of operation and exchanging information between the first terminal and the second terminal after the initial mode of operation has been established.

**[0066]** Note that this method of incorporating equipment preference modes of operation in the call signaling is particularly efficacious when used in conjunction with H.323 fast connect in the context of an H.324/H.323 gateway that mediates calls between H.324—like and H.323—like equipment, respectively. It is similarly efficacious when used in the context of an H.324/SIP gateway that mediates calls between H.324—like and SIP equipment.

**[0067]** According to another embodiment, the present invention provides a computer-readable medium including instructions for initiating a call between users with reduced call set-up times using one or more telecommunication networks. The computer-readable medium is provided between at least a pair of H.324—like terminals coupled to the one or more telecommunication networks. The computer-readable medium includes one or more instructions for providing one or more preferences for a call associated with a first terminal and a second terminal. The one or more preferences are associated with an initial mode of operation for the call between the first terminal and the second terminal. Additionally, the computer-readable medium includes one or more instructions for processing the one or more preferences as a Custom Message, one or more instructions for embedding the Custom Message in a predetermined field of a call initiation message, and one or more instructions for transferring the Custom Message from the first terminal to the second terminal through a telecommunication network using call signaling. Moreover, the computer-readable medium includes one or more instructions for processing the Custom Message by the second terminal, one or more instructions for transferring a Custom Response Message by the second terminal using a call signaling response message to indicate to the first terminal the initial

mode of operation, and one or more instructions for exchanging information between the first terminal and the second terminal after the initial mode of operation has been established.

Type IV: Speed-up by Incorporation of Equipment Preferences in First Data Burst on Bearer Channel

[0068] Another method for speeding up the call setup is by communicating the Equipment Preferences information described in Type III above on the bearer channel instead of the signalling channel. The Equipment Preferences information can be embedded in an ASN.1 encoded message or using other type of syntax. The message can be further encoded for noise immunity purposes using error control techniques to improve immunity against data corruption due to air-interface of communication channel conditions. The Equipment Preference information can be transmitted on the bearer channel as soon as it is established, and may be repeated a number of times. We call the preferences message transmitted by the caller terminal (entity that originated the call) the Caller AF4 Request and the message transmitted by the answerer terminal the Answerer AF4 Request. The answerer message may contain preferences or may be empty. Once the answerer terminal detects the Caller AF4 Request, it analyses the request and transmits an Answerer AF4 Response which incorporates the accepted preferred mode. As soon as the Caller detects the Answerer AF4 Response it can start transmitting media according to the accepted preference mode. The Caller needs to be able to accept media according to the preferences it indicated in the Caller AF4 Request as it is transmitting the request. The Answerer needs to be able to accept media as it is transmitting its response. The Answerer (called) terminal also transmits an Answerer Request message when the earer is available The Answerer Request message could incorporate Equipment Preferences. However for the purpose of speeding up the session setup time, the Caller may ignore the Answerer Request message and simply transmit an empty Response or even not transmit a response. Therefore as both terminals would transmit their request and their response, once the Preferences are detected and decoded correctly to yield the computer program recognizable description, the terminals can automatically switch to the Preferred mode of operation without having to undergo further negotiation. Note that standard operations such as mobile level detection and H.245 procedures can be performed at a later time.

[0069] Note that for the purpose of avoiding conflict and speeding up the session setup time, the Answerer entity is the entity taking control of the decision, in that, the Answerer terminal needs to respond to the Caller proposed Equipment Preferences and ignore the response that Caller terminal transmits to the Answerer Request.

[0070] Another aspect to be considered is the framing of the AF4 Request and Response messages. In order to facilitate the detection of these messages (whether encoded for noise immunity or not) in the bitstream on the bearer, the messages can be framed using a sequence of one or more byte-codes. The framing sequences would not be involved in the error control coding if used. The longer the framing sequence the better protection of the message is achieved in the presence of noise.

[0071] If one of the terminals does not support this mode of session establishment speed-up, or AF4 Response is not

received, or there is conflict with the AF4 modes supported by the terminals, then another type of speed-up technique can be tried until a type is recognized or the terminals would proceed with the base-line mode of operation (without speed-up methods).

[0072] In a specific embodiment, the present invention provides a system for processing a call between users with reduced call set-up times using one or more telecommunication networks. The system has one or more memories, which may be in a single device or multiple devices. The memory or memories include various computer codes that carry out the functionality described herein. The codes can be in software, hardware, or a combination of these, depending upon the embodiment. Code is directed to providing one or more preferences for a call associated with a first terminal and a second terminal. Preferably, the one or more preferences are associated with an initial mode of operation for the call between a first terminal and a second terminal. Code is directed to processing the one or more preferences as a Custom Message and code is directed to establishing a bearer channel between the first terminal and the second terminal. The system also has code directed to transferring the Custom Message from the first terminal to the second terminal through a telecommunication network using the bearer channel. Depending upon the embodiment, other computer code can exist to carryout the functionality described herein.

[0073] According to a particular embodiment of the present invention, a method for providing communications between first and second stations is provided. The method includes initiating a communication session between a first terminal and a second terminal through a telecommunication medium and transferring at least one mobile level stuffing sequence interleaved between at least a first message associated with a set of first preference modes of operation and at least a second message associated with a set of second preference modes of operation through the telecommunication medium.

[0074] In a specific embodiment, the set of first preference modes includes a single preference mode and the set of second preference modes is a single preference mode. In another specific embodiment, the set of first preference modes includes multiple preference modes and the set of second preference modes includes multiple preference modes. In one embodiment, the first message and the second message are a same message type. In one other embodiment, the set of first preferences mode and the set of second preference modes are a same set of preference modes. According to an embodiment, the first message further includes data and the data includes media information. According to another embodiment, the second message further includes data and the data includes media information.

[0075] In another specific embodiment, the method further includes transferring a second mobile level stuffing sequence before the first message. In yet another specific embodiment, the method further includes transferring a second mobile level stuffing sequence after the second message. In a particular embodiment, the one mobile level sequence includes a plurality of mobile level stuffing sequences. In another particular embodiment, the set of first preference modes of operation is for a first terminal and a second

terminal. In one embodiment, the set of second preference modes of operation is for a first terminal and a second terminal. In one other embodiment, the method also includes determining if a second terminal is capable to operate in a subset of a set of first preference modes and initiating conventional mobile level set-up if the second terminal is not capable to operate in a subset of a set of first preference modes. In an embodiment, the first message is no message. In another embodiment, if the second terminal does not support the method, the terminals continue with conventional session setup with minimal overhead. In yet another embodiment, if the second terminal does not support the method, the terminals continue with conventional session setup with no overhead.

[0076] According to an alternative embodiment, the set of first preference modes of operation is the empty set, includes a preference mode, or includes a plurality of preference modes. According to another alternative embodiment, the set of second preference modes of operation is the empty set, includes a preference mode, or includes a plurality of preference modes.

[0077] According to another specific embodiment of the present invention, a system for providing communications between first and second stations is provided. The system includes one or more codes directed to initiating a communication session between a first terminal and a second terminal through a telecommunication medium and one or more codes directed to transferring at least one mobile level stuffing sequence interleaved between at least a first message associated with a set of first preference modes of operation and at least a second message associated with a set of second preference modes of operation through the telecommunication medium. In an embodiment, the one or more codes are provided in one or more memories in the first terminal or the one or more codes are provided in one or more memories of the second terminal. In another embodiment, the set of first preference modes of operation is the set of second preference modes of operation. In yet another embodiment, the set of first preference modes of operation is not the set of second preference modes of operation.

[0078] According to yet another specific embodiment of the present invention, a method for providing communications between first and second stations is provided. The method includes transferring one or more multiplexed flags interleaved between at least a first message associated with a set of first preference modes of operation and at least a second message associated with a set of second preference modes of operation through a telecommunication medium. In an embodiment, the one or more multiplexed flags include one or more mobile level stuffing sequences. In another embodiment, the one or more multiplexed flags include one or more mobile level flags.

[0079] According to an alternative embodiment of the present invention, a system for providing communications between first and second stations is provided. The system has one or more memories. The one or more memories include one or more codes directed to initiating a communication session between a first terminal and a second terminal through a telecommunication medium. There are also one or more codes directed to transferring at least one mobile level stuffing sequence interleaved between at least a first message associated with a set of first preference

modes of operation and at least a second message associated with a set of second preference modes of operation through the telecommunication medium.

[0080] The objects, features, and advantages of the present invention, which to the best of our knowledge are novel, are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. The present invention, both as to its organization and manner of operation, together with further objects and advantages, may best be understood by reference to the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0081] FIG. 1A is a diagram useful in illustrating the communications that flow between two H.324 terminals when an H.245 Request message is sent from one terminal to the other;

[0082] FIG. 1B illustrates session Set-up for a call between H.324—like equipment. Note in this case unidirectional video channels are used (e.g. video over adaptation layer AL2 of the H.223 multiplexer).

[0083] FIG. 2 illustrates an embodiment of the method of using concatenated H.245 between two H.324 terminals to reduce connection times for H.324 calls;

[0084] FIG. 3 illustrates an embodiment of the method of using non-standard extensions of H.245 messages to reduce connection times for H.324 calls;

[0085] FIG. 4 illustrates an embodiment of the method of using bearer “user” information to reduce connection times for H.324 calls;

[0086] FIG. 5 illustrates an embodiment of the method of using bearer “user” information to reduce connection times for calls between an H.324 terminal and an H.323 terminal using a gateway;

[0087] FIG. 6 illustrates an embodiment of the ASN.1 Syntax description for Type II Request;

[0088] FIG. 7 illustrates an embodiment of the ASN.1 Syntax description for Type II Response;

[0089] FIG. 8 illustrates an embodiment of the ASN.1 Syntax description for Type III Request;

[0090] FIG. 9 illustrates an embodiment of the ASN.1 Syntax description for Type III Response;

[0091] FIG. 10 illustrates an embodiment of some coded Profiles, and their description, that can be used in Type III Request and Response.

[0092] FIG. 11 illustrates an embodiment of the Type IV speed-up technique according to the present invention.

[0093] FIG. 12 illustrates an example of a conventional communication flow using mobile level detect sequences between two terminals.

[0094] FIG. 13 illustrates an example of a communication flow using the Type IV technique to establish a connection between two terminals.

[0095] FIG. 14 illustrates an example of a communication flow using an interleaved sequence using mobile level stuffing sequences according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0096] FIG. 15 illustrates an example of an alternative example of a communication flow using an interleaved sequence using mobile level stuffing sequences according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention.

[0097] FIG. 16 illustrates an example of a further alternative example of a communication flow using an interleaved sequence with media using mobile level stuffing sequences according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0098] According to the present invention, techniques for telecommunications are provided. More particularly, the invention provides methods for reducing the time required to establish calls between terminals that implement the ITU-T H.324 Recommendation and other Standards and Recommendations derived from or related to this such as the 3G-324M recommendation developed and adopted by the Third Generation Partnership Projects (3GPP and 3GPP2). More specifically, it relates to (i) a method and apparatus for concatenating the H.245 messages that are required to pass between the terminals at the start of the call to establish the capabilities of both terminals and agree on the type and format of media and data to be exchanged (ii) a method and apparatus for using non-standard H.245 messages to accelerate such establishment (iii) a method and apparatus of informing each terminal of the capabilities of the other and proposing the type and format of media and data to be exchanged by means of any user-defined fields that are inserted in the call signaling protocol that is used for bearer establishment prior to the start of the H.324 stage of the call, and (iv) a method and apparatus of informing each terminal of the capabilities of the other and proposing the type and format of media and data to be exchanged by means of messages that are transmitted on the bearer channel prior to the initiation of the H.324 Standard procedures. These methods may be used separately or severally to reduce the time that is taken from the point when a user requests the establishment of a call to the point where media starts to be exchanged between the terminals. Merely by way of example, the invention has been applied to the establishment of multimedia telecommunication between 3G-324M (H.324M based protocol) multimedia handsets on a mobile telecommunications network, and between 3G-324M multimedia handsets and H.323 based terminals on a packet network using a Multimedia Gateway to mediate between the protocols used at each endpoint, but it would be recognized that the invention may also include other applications.

[0099] The methods described above are generic and can be implemented in many different ways by a person skilled with the field. We describe below example embodiments to illustrate the methods which can be adapted easily to suite specific equipment needs.

##### Type I Example Embodiment:

[0100] In a particular embodiment of this method of concatenated H.245 messages a terminal combines H.245 Request Terminal Capabilities (TCS) and Request Master Slave Determination (MSD) messages into a single H.245 PDU. It also concatenates TCS and MSD Response Messages (Acks), multiple Open Logical Channel Requests (OLC) and Multiplex Table Entry Send Request (MES) in a

single H.245 PDU. Finally it combines OLC and MES responses into a third H.245 PDU. The process of setting up an H.324 call between two terminals which support this embodiment of the concatenation method is illustrated in FIG. 2. The result of adopting this approach reduces the number of round trips required for call setup from around ten to three. This embodiment requires that the MSDSE and CESE state machines can run in parallel, and that the multiple LCSE and MTSE state machines can run in parallel. This embodiment is merely one example of the application of the method of concatenated H.245 messages in the present invention; other concatenations of messages can be constructed; these may put different constraints on the signaling entity state machines within the implementation of H.245.

[0101] Optionally, the method also includes reverting to a normal operation if one of the terminals does not support Type I (i.e. concatenated H.245 messages). The calling terminal in this case detects that because it would not have received the H.245 response to the second of the concatenated H.245 messages. In this case the calling terminal would revert to individual H.245 messages in the SRP command frames and retransmit the H.245 messages individually from the second message onwards. There can be many other variations, alternatives, and modifications.

[0102] Alternatively, the method can also be applied to the Numbered Simple Retransmission Protocol (numbered version of SRP which includes a sequence number in the SRP command and SRP acknowledgement frames) and other like variations. Of course, there can be other variations, modifications, and alternatives.

##### Type II Example Embodiment:

[0103] In a particular embodiment of the method of using custom H.245 messages, a non-standard Capability is used. An H.324—like equipment requires that the first H.245 message it sends is a Terminal Capability Set (TCS) message. The calling equipment includes a capability of type NonStandardParameter in the TCS it sends to the answering equipment. This capability is identified by a NonStandardIdentifier with a unique Object Identifier. This capability contains Equipment Preferences which are the additional parameters needed by the called terminal to start the call, including terminalType (needed for MSD in the same manner as it is required for standard H.245 operation) and Multiple Table Entry (MTE) Descriptors. FIG. 6 shows an example of an ASN.1 description containing the syntax for all of these data. By including this NonStandard Capability, the calling party is required to accept the decision of the called party as to whether this method is used, and what channels are selected.

[0104] If the called equipment does not support this method the calling equipment receives a conventional TCSAck and normal H.245 negotiation is then used to continue the call set-up.

[0105] If a called terminal receives a TCS containing the NonStandard capability relating to this method and itself supports the method, it will perform a master slave determination by comparing the terminalType value in the received NonStandard capability with the value for the local terminal. The highest value will be selected as the master. In the event of equal terminal type values, the calling terminal will be selected as the master.

[0106] The called terminal will analyze the received capability table and capability descriptors to determine the Open Logical Channel and multiplex table entries for the new connection. The called terminal will respond with a normal TCSAck if it cannot derive an acceptable channel configuration, or if it is unable to accept the multiplexEntryDescriptors provided. The remainder of the call set-up will then be via normal H.245 negotiation.

[0107] If acceptable channel configurations and multiplex table entries can be derived, the called party will replace the normal TCSAck with an H.245 ResponseMessage of the type NonStandardMessage. See FIG. 7 for an ASN.1 Syntax description of the encoded data. The NonStandard Identifier of the non-standard response message will have the same Object Identifier as the NonStandard capability which identifies this method.

[0108] Note that the called terminal does not include any additional or Non Standard capabilities into the TCS it sends to the calling terminal, even if it supports this method. The calling terminal must wait to receive either a TCSAck or the NonStandard Message before proceeding.

[0109] The process of setting up an H.324 call between two terminals which support this embodiment of the method of using custom H.245 messages is illustrated in FIG. 3. This embodiment offers one and a half less round trip exchanges than the embodiment of the method of Concatenated H.245.

[0110] By embedding the Equipment Preferences as a NonStandard capability on the TerminalCapabilitySet request message ensures that the called terminal would not malfunction or hang-up as it is required to be able to handle the case of a non-standard Capability being communicated to it.

[0111] The second key aspect is that the encapsulation of the custom message in the TerminalCapabilitySet request message allows the terminal to transmit the custom message in the first H.245 message after the mobile level determination is done, and hence it does not have to wait.

[0112] The third aspect is that the TerminalCapabilitySet request containing the Type II message embedded as a non-standard Capability can be transmitted using the Type I mode (together with one or more H.245 messages).

[0113] The fourth aspect is that the called terminal responds with an Ack message that informs the calling terminal of the preferred modes of the called terminal and its selection of one of the preferred modes of the calling terminal if the calling terminal presented several preferences in its Type II message.

#### Type III Example Embodiment:

[0114] In a particular embodiment of the method of using call signaling "user" information, Q.931 User-User Information Element is used in the SETUP and CONNECT PDUs. This Information Element is filled with an ASN.1 encoded structure (See FIG. 8) including terminalType (needed for MSD in the same manner as it is required for standard H.245 operation) and a list of profiles the calling terminal wishes to offer. By including this Information Element, the calling party is required to accept the decision of the called party as to whether this method is used, and what profile is selected.

[0115] Each profile dictates the Mobile Level, Multiplex Table Entries, Logical Channels used and codecs used for each Logical Channel. FIG. 10 illustrates some examples of profiles. The profile contains all the information required to immediately begin a call and establish media between the terminals without the need to go through further H.245 signaling after the bearer is set up.

[0116] If the called terminal does not support this method, the calling terminal receives a Q.931 CONNECT PDU without a User-User Information Element and normal call set-up is then used.

[0117] If a called terminal receives a SETUP PDU containing the User-User Information Element relating to this method and itself supports the method, it will perform a master slave determination by comparing the terminalType value in the received Information Element with the value for the local terminal. The highest value will be selected as the master. In the event of equal terminal type values, a technique such as selecting the calling terminal as the master can be used to resolve the conflict.

[0118] The called terminal will also select one of the offered profiles. If none of the offered profiles are suitable then no User-User Information Element should be added to the Q.931 CONNECT PDU, and the call proceeds as normal.

[0119] If a profile is suitable then the master slave determination result and the selected profile is encoded according to the ASN.1 Syntax for the response and added to the Q.931 CONNECT PDU as a User-User Information Element. FIG. 9 illustrates a particular embodiment.

[0120] The process of setting up an H.324 call between two terminals which support this embodiment of the method of using call signaling "user" information is illustrated in FIG. 4.

#### Type IV Example Embodiment:

[0121] The embodiment is illustrated in FIG. 11 where the Equipment Preferred modes (Request and Response messages shown in FIG. 11) are transmitted on the bearer channel. The Equipment Preferred modes can be similar to that described in the Type III embodiment section and can be an explicit description of preferred modes or a coded (index for look-up in a table of common modes).

[0122] Note in the example embodiment shown in FIG. 4 the Answerer (Entity B) is the Decision maker which selects the preferred mode of operation from Preference Modes proposed by the Caller (Entity A) in its Request Message. The Caller Preference Modes in its Request Message could include one or more Preference Modes. The Answerer Request Message could be empty or could include dummy informational messages. The Caller Request Message could be empty or could include dummy informational messages. The Answerer Response Message carries the adopted Preference Mode (i.e. the Answerer decides which mode to proceed with).

[0123] Note the roles of the decision making can be reversed. That is, the Caller could make the decision of preference mode to be adopted from the Preferences transmitted by the Answerer in its Request Message.

[0124] Another way to select a Decision Maker is to have both terminals transmit a random number and have the

terminal with highest (or lowest) number be the decision maker. In case of a tie, the scheme would assume the Caller (or Answerer) to be the Decision maker.

[0125] Many possible schemes for appointing a Decision Maker are possible. The important aspect is the “rule” for appointing a Decision maker has to be adopted and used by both Terminals. There is no real advantage in using one or the other. The one illustrated in the embodiment is the simplest. With reference to FIG. 11, the Caller AF4 Request message can be constructed according to the procedure below:

[0126] Type IV Requests and Responses Construction Procedure

[0127] Step A: Let S1=the Equipment Preferences message (explicit or coded such as an index in a table). The Equipment Preferences include information as described in the Type III technique and illustrated in FIG. 10. The message can be expressed as an encoded ASN.1 string or using another syntax.

[0128] Step B: Let S2=S1 encoded for error robustness. If no error coding is used then S2 is equal to S1.

[0129] Step C: Let S3=S2 framed with framing flag sequence for facilitating detection and synchronization. Note frame flag emulation in the S2 needs to be detected and protected. Protection can utilise a repetition mechanism. For example if the framing flag is <f1><f2>, and an <f1><f2> occurs in S2, then the <f1><f2> is replaced by <f1><f2><f1><f2> by the transmitter. The receiver will replace any received <f1><f2><f1><f2> by <f1><f2>. Note that if error encoding is used then this could be signaled by using a different set of framing flags in this procedure.

[0130] Step D: S4=S3 framed padded with framing flag sequence in order to extend the length of the string (number of octets) to a multiple of 160 octets. This optional step is practical for 3G-324M implementation as the transmission time slots typically correspond to 160 octets. If padding is not important then S4 is same as S3.

[0131] The caller and answerer terminals transmit their Request message constructed as described above one or more times (typically a minimum of 2) back to back (separated only by padding or synchronization and framing flags) in order to avoid cases where the first few octets of S4 could have been lost because of bearer setup timing.

[0132] After the caller terminal transmits its preferred modes it expects a response or a Conventional H.324—like initial bearer transmission of this method of session speed-up is not supported. What the answerer first transmits on the bearer channel can be ignored by the caller and only used by the caller to notice that the called (answerer) terminal supports this method of session speed-up. The called terminal transmits its response which incorporates the accepted mode of operation as described in the Type III operation with the only difference being that the messages would be constructed according the construction procedure above with the message being the response message.

[0133] Once the caller terminal receives the response it can start transmitting its media. The called terminal will be in position to accept media when it has transmitted its response.

[0134] Note that the caller will be in a position to accept media according to its proposal when it transmits its request.

[0135] Note if the terminals do not recognize the messages or cannot detect them (e.g. because of corruption) then they can proceed according to Type II speed-up.

Embodiment in the Context of a H.324/H.323 Gateway:

[0136] A further embodiment demonstrating use with a gateway to an H.323 terminal using “FastConnect” is illustrated by FIG. 5. These embodiments offer a maximum reduction in call set up time. These embodiments eliminate all round trip exchange for H.245 messages and, for the H.324 call segment, initial mobile level detection.

Embodiment in the Context of a H.324/SIP Gateway:

[0137] The embodiment in this context is similar to that of the H.324/H.323 gateway with the exception that the gateway converts the information (Type I, II, III and/or IV) to SIP signaling messages.

[0138] Additionally, any terminal may support Type III and another terminal may support Type I/II/IV. Both terminals should be able to operate at their common support type (i.e. in this case Type II) as if the calling terminal would not receive the Type III response in the call signaling phase. The general mode is that terminals fall back to the highest common mode and within that mode to the highest supported version. Of course, there may be variations, alternatives, and modifications. Before discussing the various interleaving methods according to embodiments of the present invention, we have briefly provided certain information about various techniques that we have evaluated below.

[0139] A conventional method for establishing communications between two terminals is provided below.

[0140] 1. Entity A (or terminal) transmits mobile level flags only; repeated until detection occurs;

[0141] 2. Entity B (or terminal) transmits mobile level flags only; repeated until detection occurs;

[0142] 3. Entity A detects mobile level flags from Entity B; (Entity A knows both its mobile level (“ML”) and Entity B’s mobile level (“ML”), completing the IMLS—Initial Mobile Level Setup) [Time at 0.5 round trip delay “RTD”];

[0143] 4. Entity B detects mobile level flags from Entity A; (Entity B knows both its ML and Entity A’s ML, completing IMLS) [Time at 0.5 RTD];

[0144] 5. Negotiations to establish a communication connection take place after the IMLS is completed; and

[0145] 6. Overall delay to seeing media is worst of the two entities IMLS point.

[0146] RTD+Conventional setup after IMLS]\*.

[0147] Further details of the above method can be found throughout the present specification and more particularly in reference to the Figure below.

[0148] FIG. 12 illustrates an example of a conventional communication flow 1200 using mobile level detect sequences between two terminals. This diagram is merely an example, which should not unduly limit the scope of the claims herein. One of ordinary skill in the art would recog-

nize many variations, modifications, and alternatives. As shown, the example includes a caller and receiver, which is termed callee in this example. The method illustrates entity A and entity B, which are conventional. A time line is illustrated in the vertical lines from an upper region of the illustration to a lower region of the illustration. As shown, entity A (or terminal) transmits mobile level flags only; repeated until detection occurs. Entity B (or terminal) transmits mobile level flags only; repeated until detection occurs.

[0149] In the conventional method, entity A detects mobile level flags from Entity B. In the present method, entity A knows both its mobile level ("ML") and Entity B's mobile level ("ML"), completing the IMLS—Initial Mobile Level Setup. Timing for round trip delay in the method is about 0.5 RTD. As shown, entity B detects mobile level flags from Entity A. Here, entity B knows both its ML and Entity A's ML, completing IMLS, which has a RTD of about 0.5. Next, the two entities begin negotiations to establish a communication connection after the IMLS is completed. An overall delay to seeing media is often worst of the two entities IMLS point. We calculate the delay to be about 0.5 RTD+Conventional setup after IMLS, as shown. These and other limitations can be improved in part using methods and systems according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0150] Another method for establishing communications between two terminals is briefly outlined below.

[0151] 1. Entity A transmits one (or more) Type IV frames;

[0152] 2. Entity B transmits mobile level flags only; repeated until detection occurs;

[0153] 3. Entity A detects mobile level flags from entity B [Time at 0.5 RTD];

[0154] 4. Entity B ignores (i.e., assumed noise/corruption) the Type IV frames from entity A;

[0155] 5. Entity A performs fallback, and begins sending mobile level flags to entity B; (Entity A knows both its ML and Entity B's ML, completing IMLS—Initial Mobile Level Setup) [Time at 0.5 RTD];

[0156] 6. Entity B detects mobile level flags from entity A (Entity B knows both its ML and Entity A's ML, completing IMLS) [Time at 1.0 RTD];

[0157] 7. Negotiations take place after IMLS completed; and

[0158] 8. Overall delay to seeing media is worst of the two entities IMLS point.

[0159] RTD+Conventional setup after IMLS].

[0160] Further details of the above method can be found throughout the present specification and more particularly in reference to the Figure below.

[0161] FIG. 13 illustrates an example of a communication flow using the Type IV technique to establish a connection between two terminals. This diagram is merely an example, which should not unduly limit the scope of the claims herein. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize many variations, modifications, and alternatives. As shown, the example includes a caller and receiver, which is termed callee in this example. The method illustrates entity A, which supports the Type IV call. A time line is illustrated in the vertical entity A transmits one (or more) Type IV frames.

Entity B transmits mobile level flags only; repeated until detection occurs. As also shown, entity A detects mobile level flags from entity B. A round time delay is about 0.5 RTD. Entity B ignores the Type IV frames from entity A, which entity B assumes is noise/corruption and/or other artifact. Of course, depending upon the embodiment, there can be other flags inserted, combined, and removed with the Type IV frames or the like.

[0162] Once entity A detects mobile level sequences from entity B, entity A performs a fallback process. Entity A begins sending mobile level flags to entity B. Here, entity A knows both its ML and Entity B's ML, which completes the IMLS—Initial Mobile Level Setup. The round trip delay is about 0.5 RTD. As also shown, entity B detects mobile level flags from entity A. Entity B knows both its ML and Entity A's ML, which completes the IMLS. The time associated with the process is 1.0 RTD. Thereafter, the method initiates negotiations to take place after IMLS has been completed. An overall delay to seeing media is worst of the two entities IMLS point. The delay is about 1.0 RTD+Conventional setup after IMLS. These and other limitations may be overcome with the present method and system, which will be described in more detail below.

[0163] A method for communicating between two terminals using an interleaved mobile level flag sequence according to an embodiment of the present invention is provided below.

[0164] 1. Entity A transmits one (or more) Type IV frames to entity B;

[0165] 2. Entity B transmits mobile level flags only to entity A and is often repeated until detection occurs;

[0166] 3. Entity A transmits a block of mobile level flags to entity B;

[0167] 4. Entity A detects mobile level flags from entity B [Time at 0.5 RTD];

[0168] 5. Entity B ignores (e.g., assumed noise/corruption) the Type IV frames from entity A;

[0169] 6. Entity B detects mobile level flags from entity A (Entity B knows both its ML and entity A's ML, completing IMLS—Initial Mobile Level Setup) [Time at 0.5 RTD+transmission time for custom message (could be zero for null message)];

[0170] 7. Entity A detects more mobile level flags from entity B, and decides to fallback assuming other end does not support the Type IV frames (A knows both its ML and B's ML, completing IMLS) [Time at 0.5 RTD+decision time (which is implementation dependent) 1];

[0171] 8. Negotiations take place after IMLS completed;

[0172] 9. Overall delay to seeing media is worst of the two entities IMLS point.

[0173] RTD+max(Type IV transmit time, Type IV fallback detect time)+Conventional setup after IMLS]; and

[0174] 10. Perform other steps as desired.

[0175] The above sequence of steps provides method according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown, the method uses a combination of steps including a way of establishing communications between two terminals

using an interleaved mobile level detection technique according to a specific embodiment. Preferably, the present method establishes communications using a desired preference mode of operation in a faster manner than conventional techniques. Of course, other alternatives can also be provided where steps are added, one or more steps are removed, or one or more steps are provided in a different sequence without departing from the scope of the claims herein. Additionally, the various steps can be implemented using a computer code or codes in software, firmware, hardware, or any combination of these. Depending upon the embodiment, there can be other variations, modifications, and alternatives.

**[0176]** FIG. 14 illustrates an example of a communication flow using an interleaved sequence using mobile level stuffing sequences according to an embodiment of the present invention. This diagram is merely an example, which should not unduly limit the scope of the claims herein. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize many variations, modifications, and alternatives. As shown, Type IV request messages and mobile level flags have been interleaved according to a specific embodiment. As also shown, entity A transmits one (or more) Type IV frames to entity B. Entity B transmits mobile level flags only to entity A and is often repeated until detection occurs. Entity A transmits a block of mobile level flags to entity B. Entity A detects mobile level flags from entity B. A time associated with the detection of the mobile level flags from entity B to detection by entity A is about 0.5 RTD.

**[0177]** In a specific embodiment, entity B ignores (e.g., assumed noise/corruption) the Type IV frames from entity A since entity B cannot support the preference mode associated with the Type IV requests. Entity detects mobile level flags from entity A (since Entity B knows both its ML and entity A's ML, which completes the IMLS—Initial Mobile Level Setup). In a specific embodiment, a round trip delay is 0.5 RTD+transmission time for custom message (could be zero for null message).

**[0178]** Entity A detects more mobile level flags from entity B, and decides to fallback assuming other end does not support AF4. Here, entity A knows both its ML and entity B's ML, which completes the IMLS. A round trip delay is 0.5 RTD+decision time (implementation dependent) according to a specific embodiment. As shown, the method initiates negotiations to take place after IMLS completed. An overall delay to seeing media is worst of the two entities IMLS point. That is, the delay is 0.5 RTD+max (Type IV Transmit time, Type IV fallback detect time )+Conventional setup after IMLS. Of course, there can be other variations, modifications, and alternatives.

**[0179]** Depending upon the specific embodiment, certain delay time may be reduced. That is, the present method and system provides for a reduced fallback time, which is often significantly less than 0.5 RTD. Of course, there can be other variations, modifications, and alternatives.

**[0180]** The above sequence of steps provides method according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown, the method uses a combination of steps including a way of establishing communications between two terminals using an interleaved mobile level detection technique according to a specific embodiment. Preferably, the present method establishes communications using a desired preference mode of operation in a faster manner than conventional

techniques. Of course, other alternatives can also be provided where steps are added, one or more steps are removed, or one or more steps are provided in a different sequence without departing from the scope of the claims herein. Additionally, the various steps can be implemented using a computer code or codes in software, firmware, hardware, or any combination of these. Depending upon the embodiment, there can be other variations, modifications, and alternatives.

**[0181]** An alternative method for communicating between two terminals using an interleaved mobile level flag sequence is provided below.

**[0182]** 1. Entity A transmits one (or more) Type IV frames to entity B;

**[0183]** 2. Entity B transmits one (or more) Type IV frames to entity A;

**[0184]** 3. Entity A transmits a block of mobile level flags to entity B;

**[0185]** 4. Entity B transmits a block of mobile level flags to entity A,

**[0186]** 5. Entity A detects the Type IV frames from entity B (while mobile level flags are ignored) [Time at 0.5 RTD];

**[0187]** 6. Entity B detects the Type IV frames from entity A (while the mobile level flags are ignored) [Time at 0.5 RTD];

**[0188]** 7. Each entity acts on the Type IV preferences (No conventional negotiations take place);

**[0189]** 8. An overall delay to seeing media is worst of the two entities IMLS point

**[0190]** RTD with tunneled media, 1.0 RTD without tunneled media]; and

**[0191]** 9. Perform other steps, as desired.

**[0192]** The above sequence of steps provides method according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown, the method uses a combination of steps including a way of establishing communications between two terminals using an interleaved mobile level detection technique according to a specific embodiment. Preferably, the present method establishes communications using a desired preference mode of operation in a faster manner than conventional techniques. Of course, other alternatives can also be provided where steps are added, one or more steps are removed, or one or more steps are provided in a different sequence without departing from the scope of the claims herein. Additionally, the various steps can be implemented using a computer code or codes in software, firmware, hardware, or any combination of these. Depending upon the embodiment, there can be other variations, modifications, and alternatives.

**[0193]** FIG. 15 illustrates an example of an alternative example of a communication flow using an interleaved sequence using mobile level stuffing sequences according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention. This diagram is merely an example, which should not unduly limit the scope of the claims herein. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize many variations, modifications, and alternatives. An alternative method for communicating between two terminals using an interleaved mobile level flag sequence is provided below. As shown, entity A transmits

one (or more) Type IV frames to entity B. Entity B transmits one (or more) Type IV frames to entity A.

[0194] Next, certain mobile level flags are interleaved into the sequence. That is, entity A transmits a block of mobile level flags to entity B and entity B transmits a block of mobile level flags to entity A. Depending upon the embodiment, there can also be other blocks of flags that are inserted or combined with any of the above flags and Type IV frames. Of course, there can be other variations, modifications, and alternatives.

[0195] In a specific embodiment, each of the entities can support the Type IV frames.

[0196] Entity A detects the Type IV frames from entity B (while mobile level flags are ignored) [Time at 0.5 RTD]. Entity B detects the Type IV frames from entity A (while the mobile level flags are ignored) [Time at 0.5 RTD]. Each entity acts on the Type IV preferences using the Type IV preferences to establish an initial mode of operations for each of the entities. Here, no conventional negotiations take place according to a specific embodiment.

[0197] As shown, an overall delay to seeing media is worst of the two entities IMLS point. That is, round trip delay is 0.5 RTD with media sent in the IV message and 1.0 RTD with media not sent until after mode determination. Of course, there can be other variations, modifications, and alternatives.

[0198] The above sequence of steps provides a method according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown, the method uses a combination of steps including a way of establishing communications between two terminals using an interleaved mobile level detection technique according to a specific embodiment. Preferably, the present method establishes communications using a desired preference mode of operation in a faster manner than conventional techniques. Of course, other alternatives can also be provided where steps are added, one or more steps are removed, or one or more steps are provided in a different sequence without departing from the scope of the claims herein. Additionally, the various steps can be implemented using a computer code or codes in software, firmware, hardware, or any combination of these. Depending upon the embodiment, there can be other variations, modifications, and alternatives.

[0199] An alternative method for communicating between two terminals using an interleaved mobile level flag sequence is provided below.

[0200] 1. Entity A transmits one (or more) Type IV frames to entity B comprising media;

[0201] 2. Entity B transmits one (or more) Type IV frames to entity A comprising media;

[0202] 3. Entity A transmits a block of mobile level flags to entity B;

[0203] 4. Entity B transmits a block of mobile level flags to entity A;

[0204] 5. Entity A detects the Type IV frames from entity B and the media (while mobile level flags are ignored) [Time at 0.5 RTD];

[0205] 6. Entity B detects the Type IV frames from entity A and the media (while the mobile level flags are ignored) [Time at 0.5 RTD];

[0206] 7. Each entity acts on the Type IV preferences and possibly on the media if it is acceptable to the receiver (In this embodiment, no conventional negotiations take place);

[0207] 8. An overall delay to seeing acceptable media is the worst of the two entities IMLS point

[0208] RTD if tunneled media is acceptable to receiver, 1.0 RTD if tunneled media is not acceptable to the receiver]; and

[0209] 9. Perform other steps, as desired.

[0210] The above sequence of steps provides a method according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown, the method uses a combination of steps including a way of establishing communications between two terminals using an interleaved mobile level detection technique according to a specific embodiment. Preferably, the present method establishes communications using a desired preference mode of operation in a faster manner than conventional techniques. Of course, other alternatives can also be provided where steps are added, one or more steps are removed, or one or more steps are provided in a different sequence without departing from the scope of the claims herein. Additionally, the various steps can be implemented using a computer code or codes in software, firmware, hardware, or any combination of these. Depending upon the embodiment, there can be other variations, modifications, and alternatives.

[0211] FIG. 16 illustrates an example of an alternative example of a communication flow using an interleaved sequence including media using mobile level stuffing sequences according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention. This diagram is merely an example, which should not unduly limit the scope of the claims herein. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize many variations, modifications, and alternatives. An alternative method for communicating between two terminals using an interleaved mobile level flag sequence is provided below. As shown, entity A transmits one (or more) Type IV frames to entity B comprising media. Entity B transmits one (or more) Type IV frames to entity A comprising media.

[0212] Next, certain mobile level flags are interleaved into the sequence. That is, entity A transmits a block of mobile level flags to entity B and entity B transmits a block of mobile level flags to entity A. Depending upon the embodiment, there can also be other blocks of flags that are inserted or combined with any of the above flags and Type IV frames. Of course, there can be other variations, modifications, and alternatives.

[0213] In a specific embodiment, each of the entities can support the Type IV frames with media. Entity A detects the Type IV frames from entity B (while mobile level flags are ignored) [Time at 0.5 RTD]. Entity B detects the Type IV frames from entity A (while the mobile level flags are ignored) [Time at 0.5 RTD]. Each entity acts on the Type IV preferences using the Type IV preferences and the media, if it is acceptable to the receiver, to establish an initial mode of operations for each of the entities. Here, no conventional negotiations take place according to a specific embodiment. As shown, an overall delay to seeing media is worst of the two entities IMLS point. That is, round trip delay is 0.5 RTD. Of course, there can be other variations, modifications, and alternatives.

[0214] The above sequence of steps provides a method according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown, the method uses a combination of steps including a way of establishing communications between two terminals using an interleaved mobile level detection technique according to a specific embodiment. Preferably, the present method establishes communications using a desired preference mode of operation in a faster manner than conventional techniques. Of course, other alternatives can also be provided where steps are added, one or more steps are removed, or one or more steps are provided in a different sequence without departing from the scope of the claims herein. Additionally, the various steps can be implemented using a computer code or codes in software, firmware, hardware, or any combination of these. Depending upon the embodiment, there can be other variations, modifications, and alternatives.

[0215] Additionally, although certain methods and systems of the above description has been provided in terms of the Type IV communication format, there can be various modifications, alternatives, and variations. That is, other types of communication formats may be used, depending upon the specific embodiment. Additionally, the present method and system for interleaving the mobile levels can be used at any time during the communication session and are not limited to a time period associated with establishing the communication session. Of course, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize other variations, modifications, and alternatives.

[0216] Although each of the above techniques has been described according to specific techniques including Type I, Type II, Type III, and Type IV, there can be various modifications, alternatives, and variations. That is, one or more of the various types can be combined with other types according to a specific embodiment. Additionally, a specific sequence of methods using certain types can be performed. As merely an example, a method using Type III and then Type IV and then Type II and then Type I and then a standard mode of operation can be performed. Alternatively, any combination of these types depending upon the application can also be performed according to specific embodiments. In a specific embodiment, Type II may be performed if Type III fails or is not supported. Alternatively or in combination, Type I may be performed if Type II fails or is not supported. Any practical combination of these may be used depending upon a level of support for each of the terminals according to a specific embodiment. In general, however, techniques using the call signaling process for embedding messages for the initial mode of operation may be performed before those techniques using processes after call signaling has been established. Of course, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize many variations, modifications, and alternatives.

[0217] The previous description of the preferred embodiment is provided to enable any person skilled in the art to make or use the present invention. The various modifications to these embodiments will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, and the generic principles defined herein may be applied to other embodiments without the use of the inventive faculty. Thus, the present invention is not intended to be limited to the embodiments shown herein but is to be accorded the widest scope consistent with the principles and novel features disclosed herein. For example, the functionality above may be combined or further separated, depending upon the embodiment. Certain features may also be

added or removed. Additionally, the particular order of the features recited is not specifically required in certain embodiments, although may be important in others. The sequence of processes can be carried out in computer code and/or hardware depending upon the embodiment. Of course, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize many other variations, modifications, and alternatives.

[0218] According to embodiments of the present invention, the Fast Session Setup procedure is simplified, retaining the ability to expand it in the future. For example, the establishment of a typical video telephony session between two H.324M terminals requires the completion of several procedures such as mobile level detection and H.245 messaging.

[0219] The introduction of faster session setup techniques into H.324 will make setup times consistent with similar protocols (H.323 and SIP) and will significantly enhance the user experience. Described herein are a proposed new annex and two supporting appendices to the H.324 recommendation. In an embodiment, the technique is referred to as Fast Session Setup (FSS), which was previously known as Answer fast Type 4. Described herein is a proposed new annex to H.324 Recommendation, for a technique for reducing session setup time. The technique is described more fully below.

[0220] In an embodiment, a Bearer-based Fast Session Setup Procedure is provided. Embodiments of the present invention define a fast session setup (FSS) procedure as an alternative procedure for establishing an audio and video communication session in H.324. Following this procedure, a terminal transmits the preferred operation mode as the first bits on the bearer channel. These bits are prevented from emulating existing mobile level flags, including the baseline H.324 mode, so they are ignored by existing terminals, maintaining interoperability. The procedure allows significant reduction of the session setup time.

[0221] A number of documents are relevant to some embodiments of the present invention. These documents include: H.324 ITU-T Recommendation—Terminal for low bit-rate multimedia communication. 03/2002; 3GPP TS 24.008 —Mobile radio interface layer 3 specification; Core Network Protocols; 3GPP TS 26.110 —Codec for circuit switched multimedia telephony service; General description; and 3GPP TS 26.111 —Codec for circuit switched multimedia telephony service; Modifications to H.324.

[0222] Throughout the present specification, a number of terms of art are utilized. Some of these terms of art are defined as follows: inferred common mode (ICM): The media mode determined by both terminals based on the local profile request and peer profile request (always the same for both terminals); normal mobile level operation (NMLO): The normal operation of the H.223 multiplexer on the bearer channel. This is Phase E of H.324; and simultaneous determination: An FSS procedure mode whereby both terminals determine the common mode for media channels (ICM) from their respective request messages.

[0223] Format Conventions

[0224] The numbering, field mapping and bit transmission conventions used herein are consistent with those used in ITU-T V.42 and 3.2/H.223.

Symbols and Abbreviations	
FEA	Frame Emulation Avoidance procedure
FI	Frame Information
FSS	Fast Session Setup
PSR	FSS Payload Segmentation and Reassembly
MDU	Message Data Unit
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
Overview	

[0225] The FSS procedure is made in the following steps: (1) FSS Phase; (2) Media Exchange Phase. A terminal may interrupt the FSS Phase by transmitting standard mobile level sequence flags and continue with normal level set-up procedure.

[0226] Frames & Synchronization Flags

[0227] The FSS frames are octet aligned and have the structure shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

H.324 - Structure of the Fast Session Setup frames.	
Frame Information (FI)	(1 octet)
Reserved (Always 0x00)	(1 octet)
Payload Length (PL)	(0 or 1 octet)
Payload	(0 or more octets up to 150 octets)
CRC	(2 octets)

[0228] The Frame Information (FI) bit allocation is shown in Table 2. Bit 8 is reserved and shall be set to 1. Bit 7 represents the Last Segment (LS) flag, and the three following bits represent the Segment Sequence Number (SSN). The three least significant bits are reserved and shall be set to 0. The use of LS and SSN are specified in the PSR procedure.

TABLE 2

H.324 - Structure of the Fast Session Setup Frame Information (FI) field.							
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	LS	SSN3	SSN2	SSN1	0	0	0 Octet 1

[0229] The Payload Length (PL) field indicates the payload size in octets before the application of the Frame Emulation Avoidance (FEA) procedure. The FSS frame payload (FSS-PDU) shall not exceed 150 octets. The receiver shall support overall FSS-MDU payload length of up to 1050 octets excluding octets inserted during FEA.

[0230] The Payload corresponds to an H.245 genericRequest message as defined in "Object Identifier Assignment for Fast Session Setup Procedure," which is encoded according to Packed Encoding Rules (PER) as defined in ITU-T Rec. X.691.

[0231] The CRC (cyclic redundancy check) field is 16 bits and is determined by applying the CRC described in 8.1.1.6./V.42 to the entire frame, excluding the FSS Synchronization Flags and before FEA. On detecting a CRC error, the corresponding FSS frame shall be discarded.

[0232] The FSS Synchronization Flag is defined as shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

H.324 - Structure of the FSS Synchronization Flag.		
0xA3	1 0 1 0	0 0 1 1
0x35	0 0 1 1	0 1 0 1

[0233] One FSS Synchronization Flag shall be inserted immediately before and after each FSS Frame. Only one FSS Synchronization Flag shall exist between two consecutive FSS Frames.

[0234] Payload Segmentation and Reassembly (PSR) Procedure

[0235] This procedure is identical to CCSRL procedure in C.8.1/H.324 with the following modifications:

[0236] FSS LS flag shall be used in place of CCSRL LS. LS shall be set to 1 on the FSS-PDU containing the last segment of an FSS-MDU. It shall be set to 0 otherwise.

[0237] The SSN shall be set to 0 for the first segment and monotonically incremented for each segment, the maximum value of SSN shall be 6. The value 7 is reserved.

[0238] Flag Emulation Avoidance

[0239] Before transmitting an FSS frame onto the bearer, an FEA procedure shall be performed against synchronization flags for all mobile levels of H.324. Frame Information, Sequence Number, Payload Length, Payload and CRC are included in the FEA procedure. All octets with values 0xA3, 0x35, 0xE1, 0x4D, 0x1E, 0xB2, 0x19, 0xB1 and 0xC5 shall be duplicated by inserting adjacently an octet with the same value. The value 0x7E shall have inserted adjacently an octet with the value 0xC5.

[0240] Mobile Flags Interleaving

[0241] A terminal may transmit up to 10 stuffing sequences of its highest supported mobile level, as described in C.6.1/H.324, between FSS Frames. For mobile level 0, up to 20 flags may be inserted.

[0242] FSS Profile Exchange

[0243] Procedure

[0244] Once the bearer is established, if a terminal supports FSS, it shall immediately send an FSS Request frame. The frame should be repeated until an FSS Request frame is detected, or one of the conditions in "Fast Session Setup Fallback Procedure Specification" is fulfilled. For the latter case, the procedure in the "Fast Session Setup Fallback Procedure Specification" shall be followed.

[0245] When an FSS Request is detected and the payload is decoded successfully, the terminal accepts it by beginning the exchange and processing of media data as determined by the ICM at NMLO using the agreed mobile level.

[0246] For the master-slave determination, when the terminalType fields in the FSS Request frames of the two terminals are identical the caller shall be the master. When the terminalType fields differ, the terminal which has higher terminalType value shall be the master.

[0247] Unexpected FSS frames shall be ignored.

[0248] Logical Channel Numbers

[0249] Logical channel numbers are assigned by the message originator in H.245 OpenLogicalChannel request messages contained in mediaProfile. For the case of bi directional logical channels, the reverse logical channel number shall be the same as the forward logical channel number.

[0250] Symmetric Logical Channel Operation

[0251] Logical channels having symmetric codec capability shall include H.245 OpenLogicalChannel request message with reverseLogicalChannelParameters of the same dataType with the same logical channel number.

[0252] Multiplex Table Entries

[0253] The logical channel number shall be mapped to H.223 multiplex entry index. For example, if logical channel 1 is opened, multiplex entry index 1 will be associated to this logical channel as “{LCNI, RC UCF}“. For reverse logical channels, the logical channel number shall be mapped to multiplex entry index at the H.223 demultiplexer.

[0254] Fast Session Setup Fallback Procedure Specification

[0255] A fallback procedure shall be used by a FSS terminal to switch to normal operation mode.

[0256] During fallback, a terminal shall stop transmitting FSS frames, ignore the FSS outcome and continue using normal start up procedures. The following conditions shall initiate fallback:

[0257] More than 10 valid consecutive mobile level stuffing flags are detected, as described in C.6/H.324. At mobile level 0, the number of consecutive flags shall be more than 20.

[0258] A normal start up procedure with a normal H.245 TerminalCapabilitySet message as the first non-empty H.223 MUX-PDU at an agreed initial mobile level is detected, regardless of whether the terminal has completed the FSS procedure.

[0259] If a terminal does not detect a valid FSS frame or normal start up procedure within a multiple of the timer T401.

[0260] The steps for provision of communication are as listed in clause C.5/H.324 with the following modifications:

[0261] Phase D: Fast Session Setup phase, as specified herein, is inserted before the level set-up procedure. If FSS is completed successfully, H.245 message exchange is skipped and opened logical channels operate immediately. If FSS fallback occurs, the connection continues from initial mobile level setup phase.

[0262] Object Identifier Assignment for Fast Session Setup Procedure

Object Identifier Value	Clause Reference
{ itu-t(0) recommendation(0) h(8) 324 generic-capabilities(1) fastSessionSetup(0) explicit profile (2) }	
Parameter name:	profileVersion
Parameter description:	Version number.

-continued

Object Identifier Value	Clause Reference
Parameter identifier value:	1
Parameter status:	Mandatory
Parameter type:	unsignedMin
Supersedes:	—
Parameter name:	terminalType
Parameter description:	Terminal type as defined in 7.4/H.324.
Parameter identifier value:	2
Parameter status:	Mandatory
Parameter type:	unsignedMax
Supersedes:	—
Parameter name:	mobileLevel
Parameter description:	First octet indicates initial mobile level. Second octet: MSB indicates using H.223 Annex A double flag mode; next bit indicates using H.223 Annex B optional header mode; other bits are reserved and shall be set to 0. Other octets shall be ignored.
Parameter identifier value:	3
Parameter status:	Mandatory
Parameter type:	octetString
Supersedes:	—
Parameter name:	mediaProfile
Parameter description:	One or more H.245 OpenLogicalChannels specifying media channel preferences. Other H.245 ASN.1 structures may be appended such as UserInputIndication.
Parameter identifier value:	4
Parameter status:	Optional
Parameter type:	octetString
Supersedes:	—

[0263] Additionally, it is also understood that the examples and embodiments described herein are for illustrative purposes only and that various modifications or changes in light thereof will be suggested to persons skilled in the art and are to be included within the spirit and purview of this application and scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of interleaving one or more messages during a mobile level set-up procedure between a first terminal and a second terminal, the method comprising:

establishing a bearer channel between the first terminal and the second terminal through a telecommunication medium;

transferring a first message from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium;

thereafter transferring a first mobile level stuffing sequence from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium;

thereafter transferring a second message from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium;

thereafter transferring a second mobile level stuffing sequence from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium;

receiving, at the first terminal, a third mobile level stuffing sequence from the second terminal; and

detecting a mobile level based in part on the third mobile level stuffing sequence.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the first message comprises a first non-standard message and the second message comprises a second non-standard message.

3. The method of claim 2 wherein the first non-standard message and the second non-standard message comprise one or more coded preferences.

4. The method of claim 2 wherein the first non-standard message and the second non-standard message comprise one or more standard messages transferred prior to detecting a mobile level.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein the one or more standard messages comprises at least one of an open logical channel message, a terminal capability set message, a master slave determination message, or a multiplexer table entry message.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the first message and the second message are free from mobile level flags.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein the first message and the second message are characterized by an identical content.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein the first mobile level stuffing sequence and the second mobile level stuffing sequence are identical.

9. The method of claim 1 wherein the first mobile level stuffing sequence is characterized by a first number of mobile level flags and the second mobile level stuffing sequence is characterized by a second number of mobile level flags.

10. The method of claim 1 wherein the first terminal and the second terminal are H.324—like terminals.

11. A computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program for interleaving one or more messages during a mobile level set-up procedure between a first terminal and a second terminal, the computer-readable medium comprising:

one or more codes directed to establishing a bearer channel between the first terminal and the second terminal through a telecommunication medium;

one or more codes directed to transferring a first message from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium;

one or more codes directed to thereafter transferring a first mobile level stuffing sequence from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium;

one or more codes directed to thereafter transferring a second message from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium;

one or more codes directed to thereafter transferring a second mobile level stuffing sequence from the first terminal to the second terminal through the telecommunication medium;

one or more codes directed to receiving, at the first terminal, a third mobile level stuffing sequence from the second terminal; and

one or more codes directed to detecting a mobile level based in part on the third mobile level stuffing sequence.

12. The computer-readable medium of claim 11 wherein the first message comprises a first non-standard message and the second message comprises a second non-standard message.

13. The computer-readable medium of claim 12 wherein the first non-standard message and the second non-standard message comprise one or more coded preferences.

14. The computer-readable medium of claim 12 wherein the first message and the second message are free from mobile level flags.

15. The computer-readable medium of claim 12 wherein the first terminal and the second terminal are H.324—like terminals.

16. A method of establishing a communications session between a first H.324—like terminal and a second H.324—like terminal, the method comprising:

establishing a bearer channel between the first H.324—like terminal and the second H.324—like terminal;

thereafter transferring a first message from the first H.324—like terminal to the second H.324—like terminal;

thereafter transferring a first mobile level stuffing sequence from the first H.324—like terminal to the second H.324—like terminal;

thereafter transferring a second message from the first H.324—like terminal to the second H.324—like terminal;

thereafter transferring a second mobile level stuffing sequence from the first H.324—like terminal to the second H.324—like terminal;

receiving, at the first H.324—like terminal, a third mobile level stuffing sequence from the second H.324—like terminal;

establishing a mobile level based in part on the third mobile level stuffing sequence; and

establishing the communication session utilizing one or more H.245 messages.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein establishing the mobile level comprises detecting a predetermined number of mobile level stuffing sequences transferred from the second H.324—like terminal to the first H.324—like terminal.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein the predetermined number is greater than or equal to 10.

19. The method of claim 17 wherein the predetermined number is greater than or equal to 20.

20. The method of claim 16 wherein establishing the mobile level is performed in less than one round trip delay.

21. The method of claim 20 wherein establishing the mobile level is performed at one half round trip delay.

22. The method of claim 17 wherein the predetermined number of mobile level stuffing sequences comprise a contiguous sequence of mobile level stuffing sequences

23. The method of claim 16 wherein the one or more H.245 messages comprise at least one of an open logical channel message, a terminal capability set message, a master slave determination message, or a multiplexer table entry message.

24. The method of claim 16 wherein the first message comprises a first non-standard message and the second message comprises a second non-standard message.

25. The method of claim 24 wherein the second H.324—like terminal is not adapted to transfer the first non-standard message.

26. The method of claim 16 wherein the first message comprises H.245 structures.

27. The method of claim 26 wherein the H.245 structure comprises an open logical channel message.

28. The method of claim 16 wherein establishing the communication session utilizing the one or more H.245 messages comprises utilizing a non-standard field of the one or more H.245 messages.

29. The method of claim 28 wherein the non-standard message field is in a terminal capability set message.

30. The method of claim 28 wherein the non-standard message field comprises one or more preferences for the communication session.

31. A computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program for establishing a communications session between a first H.324—like terminal and a second H.324—like terminal, the computer-readable medium comprising:

one or more codes directed to establishing a bearer channel between the first H.324—like terminal and the second H.324—like terminal;

one or more codes directed to thereafter transferring a first message from the first H.324—like terminal to the second H.324—like terminal;

one or more codes directed to thereafter transferring a first mobile level stuffing sequence from the first H.324—like terminal to the second H.324—like terminal; the first H.324—like terminal to the second H.324—like terminal;

one or more codes directed to thereafter transferring a second mobile level stuffing sequence from the first H.324—like terminal to the second H.324—like terminal;

one or more codes directed to receiving, at the first H.324—like terminal, a third mobile level stuffing sequence from the second H.324—like terminal;

one or more codes directed to establishing a mobile level based in part on the third mobile level stuffing sequence; and

one or more codes directed to establishing the communication session utilizing one or more H.245 messages.

32. The computer-readable medium of claim 31 wherein establishing the mobile level comprises detecting a predetermined number of mobile level stuffing sequences transferred from the second H.324—like terminal to the first H.324—like terminal.

33. The computer-readable medium of claim 31 wherein establishing the mobile level is performed in less than one round trip delay.

34. A method of communicating media during a mobile level set-up procedure, the method comprising:

establishing a bearer channel between a first terminal and a second terminal;

receiving, at the second terminal, a first message transmitted from the first terminal to the second terminal,

wherein the first message comprises first media and is received prior to receiving an H.245 message;

receiving, at the second terminal, a first mobile level stuffing sequence transmitted from the first terminal to the second terminal;

receiving, at the second terminal, a second message transmitted from the first terminal to the second terminal, wherein the second message comprises second media;

receiving, at the second terminal, a second mobile level stuffing sequence transmitted from the first terminal to the second terminal; and

thereafter decoding the first media based in part on the first message.

35. The method of claim 34 further comprising thereafter decoding the second media based in part on the second message.

36. The method of claim 35 wherein the first message further comprises preferences for decoding the first media and the second message further comprises preferences for decoding the second media.

37. The method of claim 34 wherein the first media comprises audio and the second media comprises video.

38. The method of claim 34 wherein the first message is received prior to receiving an open logical channel message.

39. The method of claim 38 wherein the first message is received prior to receiving a terminal capability set message.

40. The method of claim 34 wherein the first media comprises a first portion of a video stream and the second media comprises a second portion of the video stream.

41. The method of claim 34 wherein the first media is encoded using a first codec and the second media is encoded using a second codec.

42. The method of claim 34 further comprising establishing a call session between the first terminal and the second terminal based in part on the first message.

43. The method of claim 42 wherein the first message further comprises preferences for establishing the call session.

44. The method of claim 34 wherein the first media is received at the second terminal at less than one round trip delay after establishing the bearer channel.

45. The method of claim 44 wherein the first media is received at the second terminal at one half a round trip delay after establishing the bearer channel.

46. A computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program for communicating media during a mobile level set-up procedure, the computer-readable medium comprising:

one or more codes directed to establishing a bearer channel between a first terminal and a second terminal;

one or more codes directed to receiving, at the second terminal, a first message transmitted from the first terminal to the second terminal, wherein the first message comprises first media and is received prior to receiving an H.245 message;

one or more codes directed to receiving, at the second terminal, a first mobile level stuffing sequence transmitted from the first terminal to the second terminal;

one or more codes directed to receiving, at the second terminal, a second message transmitted from the first terminal to the second terminal, wherein the second message comprises second media;

one or more codes directed to receiving, at the second terminal, a second mobile level stuffing sequence transmitted from the first terminal to the second terminal; and

one or more codes directed to thereafter decoding the first media based in part on the first message.

47. The computer-readable medium of claim 46 further comprising one or more codes directed to decoding the second media based in part on the second message.

48. The computer-readable medium of claim 46 wherein the first message is received prior to receiving at least one of an open logical channel message or a terminal capability set message.

49. The computer-readable medium of claim 46 further comprising one or more codes for establishing a call session between the first terminal and the second terminal based in part on the first message, wherein the first message further comprises preferences for establishing the call session.

50. A method of transferring preferences for a call established using an accelerated call setup procedure during a mobile level set-up procedure, the method comprising:

establishing a bearer channel between a first terminal and a second terminal through a telecommunication medium;

receiving, at the second terminal, a first message transmitted through the telecommunication medium from the first terminal to the second terminal, wherein the first message comprises one or more preferences for a call setup procedure and is received prior to receiving an H.245 message;

receiving, at the second terminal, a first mobile level stuffing sequence transmitted through the telecommunication medium from the first terminal to the second terminal;

receiving, at the second terminal, a second message transmitted through the telecommunication medium from the first terminal to the second terminal, wherein the second message comprises one or more preferences for the call setup procedure;

receiving, at the second terminal, a second mobile level stuffing sequence transmitted through the telecommunication medium from the first terminal to the second terminal; and

establishing the call based in part on the first message.

51. The method of claim 50 wherein the first message is received prior to receiving an open logical channel message.

52. The method of claim 51 wherein the first message is received prior to receiving a terminal capability set message.

53. A method of transferring preferences for a call established using an accelerated call setup procedure between a first terminal and a second terminal, the method comprising:

establishing a bearer between the first terminal and the second terminal;

transferring a first message from the first terminal to the second terminal;

thereafter transferring a first mobile level stuffing sequence from the first terminal to the second terminal;

thereafter transferring a second message from the first terminal to the second terminal;

thereafter transferring a second mobile level stuffing sequence from the first terminal to the second terminal;

receiving, at the first terminal, a third message from the second terminal; and

establishing the call based in part on the third message.

54. The method of claim 53 wherein the first message is received prior to receiving an open logical channel message.

55. The method of claim 53 wherein the first message is received prior to receiving a terminal capability set message.

\* \* \* \* \*