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Facsimile – Group 3 protocols

**Procedures for real-time Group 3 facsimile
communication over IP networks**

Recommendation ITU-T T.38



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For further details, please refer to the list of ITU-T Recommendations.

Recommendation ITU-T T.38

Procedures for real-time Group 3 facsimile communication over IP networks

Summary

Recommendation ITU-T T.38 defines the procedures to be applied to allow Group 3 facsimile transmission between terminals where, in addition to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) or integrated services digital network (ISDN), a portion of the transmission path used between terminals includes an IP network, e.g., the Internet.

This revision of this Recommendation consolidates material from ITU-T T.38 (09/2010) with ITU-T T.38 (2010) Erratum 1 (04/13), ITU-T T.38 (2010) Amd. 1 (10/2014), T.Imp38 (02/2015), and adds new material to Appendix V related to multiple ITU-T T.38 domains connected in series.

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FOREWORD

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Recommendation ITU-T T.38

Procedures for real-time Group 3 facsimile communication over IP networks

1 Scope

This Recommendation defines the procedures to be applied to allow Group 3 facsimile transmission between terminals where, in addition to the PSTN or ISDN, a portion of the transmission path used between terminals includes an IP network, e.g., the Internet.

2 Normative references

The following ITU-T Recommendations and other references contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and other references are subject to revision; users of this Recommendation are therefore encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and other references listed below. A list of the currently valid ITU-T Recommendations is regularly published. The reference to a document within this Recommendation does not give it, as a stand-alone document, the status of a Recommendation.

- [ITU-T E.180] Recommendation ITU-T E.180/Q.35 (1998), *Technical characteristics of tones for the telephone service.*
- [ITU-T F.185] Recommendation ITU-T F.185 (1998), *Internet facsimile: Guidelines for the support of the communication of facsimile documents.*
- [ITU-T G.711] Recommendation ITU-T G.711 (1988), *Pulse code modulation (PCM) of voice frequencies.*
- [ITU-T G.729] Recommendation ITU-T G.729 (2007), *Coding of speech at 8 kbit/s using conjugate-structure algebraic-code-excited linear prediction (CS-ACELP).*
- [ITU-T H.225.0] Recommendation ITU-T H.225.0 (2003), *Call signalling protocols and media stream packetization for packet-based multimedia communication systems.*
- [ITU-T H.245] Recommendation ITU-T H.245 (2009), *Control protocol for multimedia communication.*
- [ITU-T H.248.1] Recommendation ITU-T H.248.1 (2013), *Gateway control protocol, Version 3.*
- [ITU-T H.248.2] Recommendation ITU-T H.248.2 (2013), *Gateway control protocol: Facsimile, text conversation and call discrimination packages.*
- [ITU-T H.323] Recommendation ITU-T H.323 (2003), *Packet-based multimedia communications systems.*
- [ITU-T Q.850] Recommendation ITU-T Q.850 (1998), *Usage of cause and location in the Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. 1 and the Signalling System No. 7 ISDN user part.*
- [ITU-T Q.931] Recommendation ITU-T Q.931 (1998), *ISDN user-network interface layer 3 specification for basic call control.*
- [ITU-T T.4] Recommendation ITU-T T.4 (2003), *Standardization of Group 3 facsimile terminals for document transmission.*

- [ITU-T T.6] Recommendation ITU-T T.6 (1988), *Facsimile coding schemes and coding control functions for Group 4 facsimile apparatus.*
- [ITU-T T.30] Recommendation ITU-T T.30 (2005), *Procedures for document facsimile transmission in the general switched telephone network.*
- [ITU-T T.37] Recommendation ITU-T T.37 (1998), *Procedures for the transfer of facsimile data via store-and-forward on the Internet.*
- [ITU-T T.66] Recommendation ITU-T T.66 (2002), *Facsimile code points for use with Recommendations V.8 and V.8 bis.*
- [ITU-T V.8] Recommendation ITU-T V.8 (2000), *Procedures for starting sessions of data transmission over the public switched telephone network.*
- [ITU-T V.21] Recommendation ITU-T V.21 (1988), *300 bits per second duplex modem standardized for use in the general switched telephone network.*
- [ITU-T V.33] Recommendation ITU-T V.33 (1988), *14 400 bits per second modem standardized for use on point-to-point 4-wire leased telephone-type circuits.*
- [ITU-T V.34] Recommendation ITU-T V.34 (1998), *A modem operating at data signalling rates of up to 33 600 bit/s for use on the general switched telephone network and on leased point-to-point 2-wire telephone-type circuits.*
- [ITU-T V.150.1] Recommendation ITU-T V.150.1 (2003), *Modem-over-IP networks: Procedures for the end-to-end connection of V-series DCEs.*
- [ITU-T V.152] Recommendation ITU-T V.152 (2010), *Procedures for supporting voice-band data over IP networks.*
- [ITU-T V.153] Recommendation ITU-T V.153 (12/2009), *Interworking between ITU-T T.38 and ITU-T V.152 using IP peering for real-time facsimile services.*
- [ITU-T X.420] Recommendation ITU-T X.420 (1999) | ISO/IEC 10021-7:2003, *Information technology – Message Handling Systems (MHS): Interpersonal Messaging System.*
- [ITU-T X.680] Recommendation ITU-T X.680 (2002) | ISO/IEC 8824-1:2002, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of basic notation.*
- [ITU-T X.691] Recommendation ITU-T X.691 (2002) | ISO/IEC 8825-2:2002, *Information technology – ASN.1 encoding rules: Specification of Packed Encoding Rules (PER).*
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- [IETF RFC 2198] IETF RFC 2198 (1997), *RTP Payload for Redundant Audio Data.*
- [IETF RFC 2327] IETF RFC 2327 (1998), *SDP: Session Description Protocol.*
- [IETF RFC 3261] IETF RFC 3261 (2002), *SIP: Session Initiation Protocol.*

- [IETF RFC 3264] IETF RFC 3264 (2002), *An Offer/Answer Model with Session Description Protocol (SDP)*.
- [IETF RFC 3550] IETF RFC 3550 (2003), *RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications*.
- [IETF RFC 4733] IETF RFC 4733 (2006), *RTP Payload for DTMF Digits, Telephony Tones and Telephony Signals*.
- [IETF RFC 5109] IETF RFC 5109 (2007), *RTP Payload Format for Generic Forward Error Correction*.
- [IETF RFC 5939] IETF RFC 5939 (2010), *Session Description Protocol (SDP) Capability Negotiation*.
- [IETF RFC 6466] IETF RFC 6466 (2011), *IANA Registration of the 'image' Media Type for the Session Description Protocol (SDP)*.
- [ISO/IEC 8825-2] ISO/IEC 8825-2:2008, *Information technology – ASN.1 encoding rules: Specification of Packed Encoding Rules (PER)*.

3 Definitions

Unless otherwise noted, the definitions in [ITU-T F.185] shall apply. This Recommendation defines the following terms:

3.1 emitting gateway: The IFP peer which initiates IFT service for a calling G3FE. It initiates a TCP or UDP connection to a receiving gateway to begin an IFT session.

3.2 G3 facsimile equipment (G3FE): In this Recommendation, G3FE refers to any entity which presents a communications interface conforming to [ITU-T T.30], [ITU-T T.4] and, optionally, [ITU-T T.6]. A G3FE may be a traditional G3 facsimile machine, an application with an ITU-T T.30 protocol engine, or any of the other possibilities mentioned in the network model for IP facsimile.

3.3 receiving gateway: The IFP peer which accepts a TCP or UDP connection from an emitting gateway, providing IFT service to a called G3FE.

3.4 ITU-T T.38/G3: In this Recommendation, ITU-T T.38/G3 refers to an ITU-T T.38 endpoint that supports G3FE, but excludes the ITU-T T.30/V.34 procedures.

3.5 ITU-T T.38/ITU-T V.34G3: In this Recommendation, ITU-T T.38/ITU-T V.34G3 refers to an ITU-T T.38 endpoint that supports G3FE and includes the ITU-T T.30/V.34 half-duplex procedures.

3.6 ITU-T T.38 transport mode: The actual *protocol stack* below the ITU-T T.38 protocol layer. There are three main ITU-T T.38 transport modes, labelled as "UDPTL/UDP", "RTP/UDP" and "TPKT/TCP".

NOTE – There might be variations of an ITU-T T.38 transport mode. E.g., in case of security enhanced ITU-T T.38 transport modes: "UDPTL/DTLS/UDP", "SRTP/UDP" and "TPKT/TLS/TCP".

4 Abbreviations and acronyms

This Recommendation uses the following abbreviations:

- ANSam amplitude-modulated Answer tone
- CI Call Indicator (signal)

CM	Call Menu (signal)
CJ	Call Menu terminator (signal)
DTLS	Datagram Transport Layer Security
ECM	Error Correction Mode
FD	Facsimile Device
FEC	Forward Error Correction
FoIP	Facsimile over IP ([ITU-T T.38])
G3FE	Group 3 Facsimile Equipment
GW	Gateway
IAF	Internet-Aware Fax device
IFP	Internet Facsimile Protocol
IFT	Internet Facsimile Transfer
INFOh	Half duplex INFO sequence
IP	Internet Protocol
FoIP	Facsimile over IP ([ITU-T T.38])
G3FE	Group 3 Facsimile Equipment
GW	Gateway
JBIG	Joint Bi-level Image experts Group (ITU-T T.38 coding scheme)
JM	Joint Menu (signal)
LSB	Least Significant Bit
MG	Media Gateway ([ITU-T H.248])
MGC	Media Gateway Controller ([ITU-T H.248])
MoIP	(Data) Modem over IP ([ITU-T V.150.1])
MMR	Modified Modified Read (ITU-T T.38 coding scheme)
MPh	[ITU-T V.34] half-duplex Modulation Parameter sequence
MSB	Most Significant Bit
O/A	(SDP) Offer/Answer
OLC	Open Logical Channel
RTCP	Real-Time Control Protocol
RTP	Real-Time Protocol
SDP	Session Description Protocol
SDP O/A	SDP Offer/Answer
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol
SUB	Sub-address
TCF	Training Check Function

TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TLS	Transport Layer Security
TPKT	Transport Protocol Data Unit Packet
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UDPTL	Facsimile UDP Transport Layer (protocol)
VBD	Voiceband Data
VBD over IP	Voiceband Data over IP ([ITU-T V.152])

5 Introduction

The availability of IP networks such as the Internet for international communication provides the potential for utilizing this transmission medium in the transfer of Group 3 facsimile messages between terminals. Since the characteristics of IP networks differ from those provided by the PSTN or ISDN, some additional provisions need to be standardized to maintain successful facsimile operation.

The protocol defined in this Recommendation specifies the messages and data exchanged between facsimile gateways and/or IAFs connected via an IP network. The reference model for this Recommendation is shown in Figure 1.

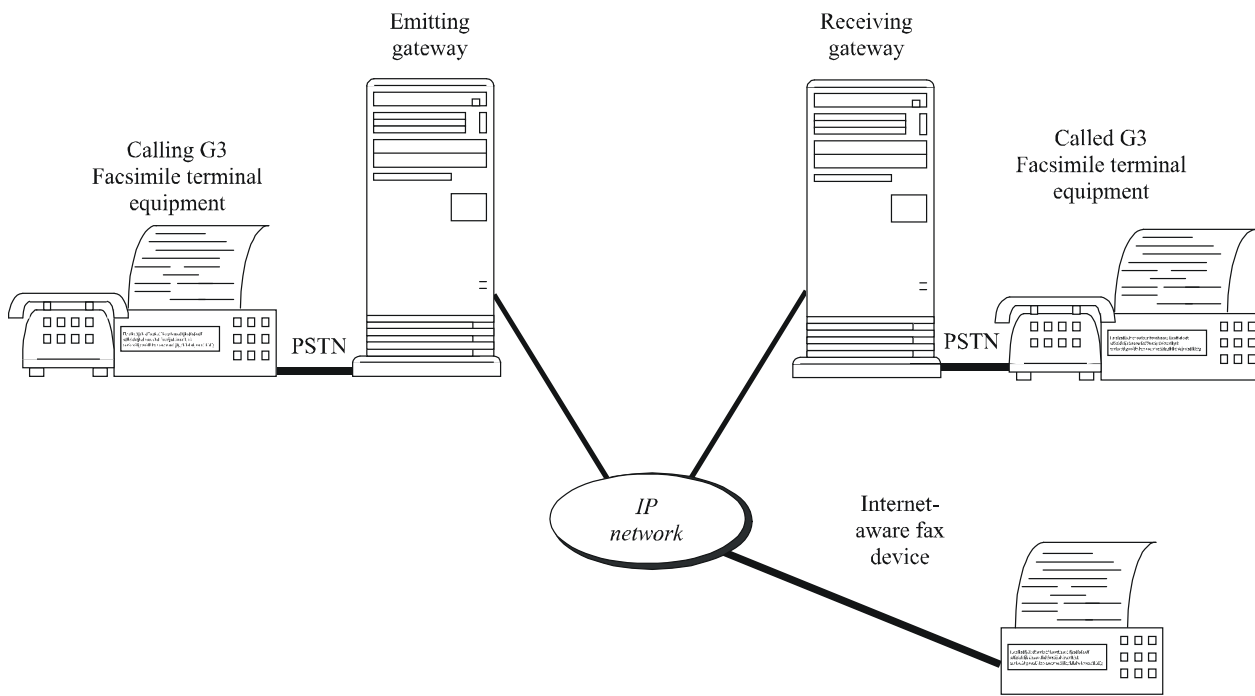
This model shows a traditional Group 3 facsimile terminal connected to a gateway emitting a facsimile through an IP network to a receiving gateway which makes a PSTN call to the called Group 3 facsimile equipment. Once the PSTN calls are established on both ends, the two Group 3 terminals are virtually linked. All standard [ITU-T T.30] session establishment and capabilities negotiation is carried out between the terminals. For non-[ITU-T V.34] G3FEs, TCF is either generated locally or transferred between the terminals, depending on the mode of operation to synchronize modulation rates between the gateways and G3FEs.

An alternate scenario would be a connection to a facsimile-enabled device (for example, a PC) which is directly connected to an IP network. In this case, there is a virtual receiving gateway as part of the device's facsimile-enabling software and/or hardware. In other environments, the roles could be reversed, or there might be two facsimile-enabled network devices. The protocol defined by this Recommendation operates directly between the emitting and receiving gateways. Communication between the gateways and facsimile terminals and/or other devices is outside the scope of this Recommendation.

The protocol defined in this Recommendation was chosen on the basis of efficiency and economy. For optimum performance, the IP transmission paths should have reasonably low delays to meet the ITU-T F.185 requirements. Good image quality is provided by error control in the network in addition to the means provided by the ITU-T T.30 protocol.

Reliable data transport is provided in two ways: by using TCP over IP networks, or by using UDP over IP networks with optional means for error control.

Three call control protocols are supported: [ITU-T H.323], SIP, and [ITU-T H.248]. ITU-T H.323 systems may utilize either method as described in Annex D of [ITU-T H.323]. These environments are being used to support voice transmission over IP as an alternative to the PSTN. Since facsimile generally uses the same facilities as voice communications, it may be desirable to utilize these environments when implementing facsimile over IP.



T.38_F1

Figure 1 – Model for facsimile transmission over IP Networks

Under some circumstances, it may be necessary to make some adjustments to the procedures between the gateway and the Group 3 terminal. Any such adjustments should not go beyond those available in the ITU-T T.30 protocol. These adjustments are implementation-dependent.

The protocol defined in this Recommendation focuses on the interval where a network connection has been established between two peers (gateway or IAF) implementing the real-time facsimile document transfer over Internet protocol.

Management issues, such as directory services (converting PSTN numbers to IP addresses when required), network hunting, user authentication and CDR (call detail record) collection and network management (SNMP or others) are important but are not addressed in this Recommendation. Standardization of these issues will allow the implementation of a network based on third-party management devices, including sharing such devices with other Internet gateways such as Internet telephony and video, remote access and e-mail.

In addition, user interface aspects, such as the way that the facsimile operator selects the PSTN number of the destination or identifies himself to the system (for security purposes) are also not in the scope of this Recommendation. However, it is reasonable to assume that the facsimile operator uses the Group 3 terminal equipment keypad (using DTMF signals) or the IAF keyboard to provide the gateway with the required information.

Some of these issues mentioned here are being addressed in other ITU-T Recommendations and IETF RFCs. Specifically, [ITU-T H.323]/[ITU-T H.225.0], [ITU-T H.248], and SIP and the gatekeeper/call agent Recommendations address some of the above-mentioned dependencies.

It is intended that all procedures in this Recommendation conform to the requirements of [ITU-T F.185].

The main body of this Recommendation describes the protocol and communication procedures between the emitting gateway and the receiving gateway. Communication between the gateways

and the calling and called G3FEs, as well as call control procedures, are described in Annexes B, D, E and F.

This Recommendation provides a version number that explicitly defines which syntax and version dependent form of the ASN.1 is supported. This version number is not meant to imply that an ITU-T T.38 device will support a given feature or function, only that it is capable of syntactically parsing the ASN.1 defined in a particular version of [ITU-T T.38].

ITU-T T.38 ASN.1 version numbers

ASN.1 version	Version-dependent content summary	Original documentation
0	1998 ASN.1 syntax	Initial publication (1998), Amendment 1 (1999), Amendment 2 (02/00)
1	1998 ASN.1 syntax, TPKT, IAF support	Amendment 3 (11/00) NOTE – Some early implementations supporting TPKT indicate version 0.
2	2002 ASN.1 syntax	Updated Recommendation (2002)
3	[ITU-T V.34], [ITU-T V.33] support, 2002 Syntax extended	
4	Defined defaults for negotiated parameters in Annex D	

The ITU-T T.38 version number is a mandatory attribute (see Table B.1) that shall be exchanged between the emitting and receiving gateways. An endpoint shall signal the version that it supports in the ITU-T T.38 version attribute in its offer. The recipient of the offer shall accept that version or modify the version attribute to be an equal or lower version when transmitting an answer to the initial offer. The recipient of an offer shall not respond with an answer containing a higher version than that which was offered.

Early implementations of ITU-T T.38 equipment may not provide an ITU-T T.38 version number. In receipt of SDP without the version attribute, the endpoint shall assume that the version is 0. Version 0 devices are recommended to explicitly advertise their version.

5.1 Conventions

5.1.1 SDP offer/answer protocol variants

This Recommendation provides example signalling syntax. There are two models for the session description protocol (SDP) concerning the indication and negotiation of media and transport capabilities:

- The name "legacy SDP Offer/Answer" indicates SDP Offer/Answer, according to [IETF RFC 3264];
- The name "revised SDP Offer/Answer" indicates SDP Offer/Answer, according to [IETF RFC 5939] and [b-IETF RFC 6871].

6 Communication between gateways

6.1 Internet protocol – TCP or UDP

The public Internet service provides two principal modes of data transmission:

- TCP (transmission control protocol) – A session-based, confirmed delivery service;
- UDP (user datagram protocol) – Datagram service, non-confirmed delivery.

This Recommendation allows the use of either TCP or UDP depending on the service environment. It defines a layered protocol such that the ITU-T T.38 messages exchanged for TCP and UDP implementations are identical.

6.2 Gateway facsimile data transfer functions

The emitting gateway shall demodulate the ITU-T T.30 transmission received from the calling terminal. The ITU-T T.30 facsimile control and image data shall be transferred in an octet stream structure using the IFP packets, over a transport protocol (TCP or UDP). The following signals are not transferred between gateways but are generated or handled locally between the gateway and the G3FE: CNG, CED, and in one mode, TCF. The gateways may indicate the detection of the tonal signals CNG and CED so that the other gateway can generate them.

The receiving gateway shall decode the transferred information and establish communication with the called facsimile terminal using normal ITU-T T.30 procedures. The receiving gateway shall forward all relevant responses from the called terminal to the emitting gateway.

The facsimile data transfer structure is described in clause 7.1.3. The flow between gateways is described in clause 8.

6.2.1 Treatment of non-standard facilities requests

The emitting gateway may optionally ignore NSF, NCS and NSS, take appropriate action or pass the information to the receiving gateway. The receiving gateway may optionally ignore NSF, NCS and NSS or take appropriate action, including passing the information to the receiving G3FE. Information in other frames related directly to these frames may be altered by the gateway.

7 IFT protocol definition and procedures

7.1 General

This clause contains the textual description of the IFT protocol. The IFT protocol is specified by the ASN.1 description in Annex A. In the case of a conflict between the ASN.1 and the text, the ASN.1 governs. The ASN.1 encoding in Annex A should employ the BASIC-ALIGNED version of packed encoding rules (PER) according to [ITU-T X.691].

7.1.1 Bit and octet transmission order

Transmission order is as defined in [IETF RFC 791] "Internet Protocol", quoted herein as reference:

- The order of transmission of the header and data described in this document is resolved to the octet level. Whenever a diagram shows a group of octets, the order of transmission of those octets is the normal order in which they are read in English. For example, in the following diagram the octets are transmitted in the order they are numbered.

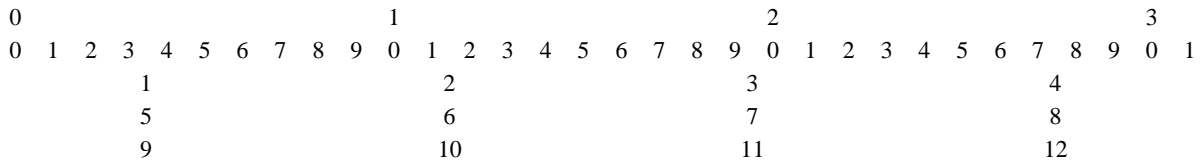


Figure 2 – Transmission order of octets (based on [IETF RFC 791], Figure 10)

- Whenever an octet represents a numeric quantity, the left most bit in the diagram is the high order or most significant bit. That is, the bit labelled 0 is the most significant bit. For example, the following diagram represents the value 170 (decimal).

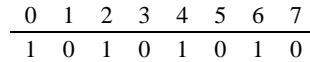


Figure 3 – Significance of bit (based on [IETF RFC 791], Figure 11)

- Similarly, whenever a multi-octet field represents a numeric quantity, the left most bit of the whole field is the most significant bit. When a multi-octet quantity is transmitted, the most significant octet is transmitted first.

7.1.2 Mapping of the ITU-T T.30 bit stream

The ITU-T T.30 bit stream is mapped so that *bit* order is maintained between the PSTN and IP networks. This means that the first bit transmitted is stored in the MSB of the first octet, where the MSB is defined as in clause 7.1.1.

7.1.3 IFP packet layers for TCP/IP and UDP/IP

The IFP packets described in clause 7.2 are combined with the appropriate headers for TCP/IP and UDP/IP as shown in Figures 4, 5 and 6. In Figure 4, the UDPTL header represents the additional header information required for error control over UDP. The TPKT header defined in [IETF RFC 1006] shall precede the IFP packet in TCP implementations as shown in Figure 4. Implementations using TPKT shall set the version to 1 or higher. Version 0 implementations shall not use TPKT.

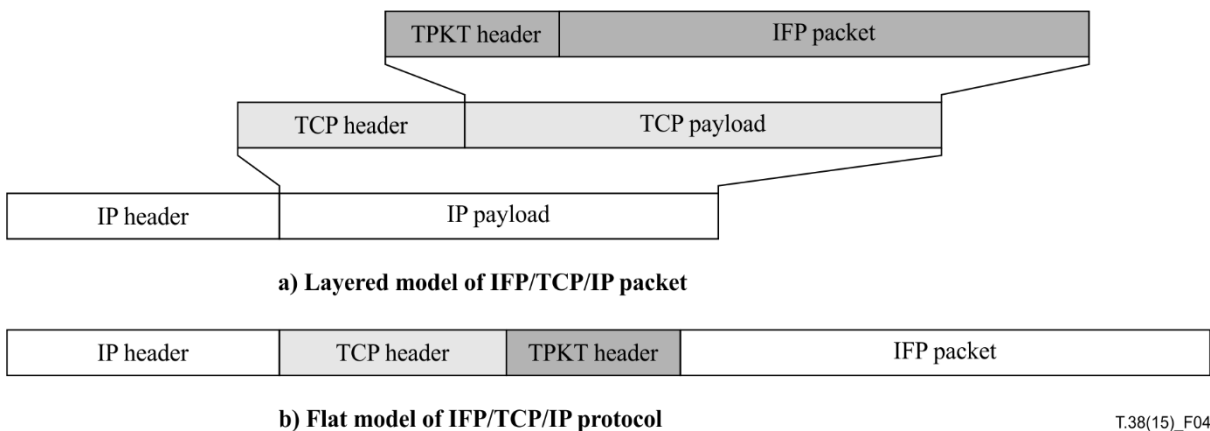


Figure 4 – High-level TCP/TPKT/IP packet structure

For the UDP transport, IFP data may be encapsulated in UDPTL, as shown in Figure 5, or alternatively encapsulated in RTP, as shown in Figure 6.

In Figure 5, the UDPTL header represents the additional header information required for error control over UDP. When UDPTL encapsulation is used, the payload structure is as defined in Annex A for UDPTLPacket.

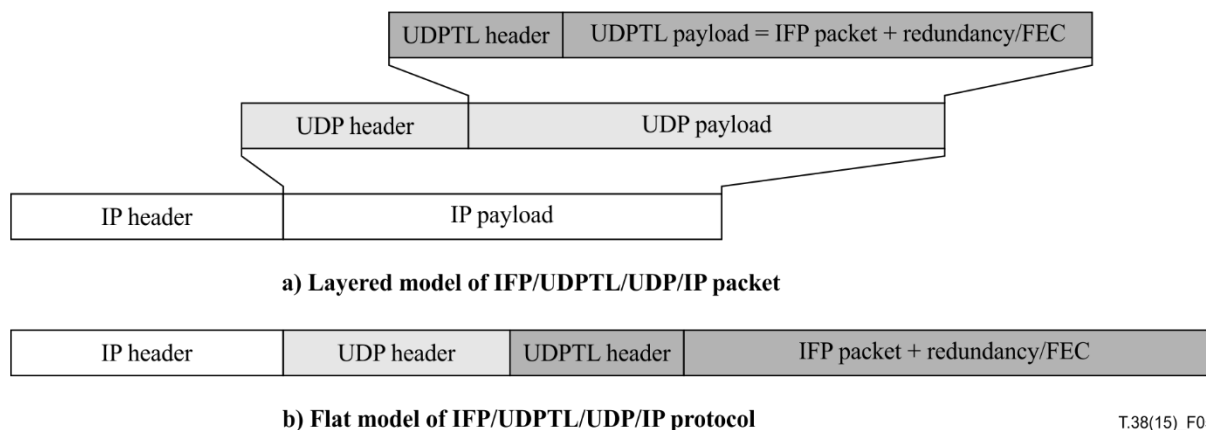


Figure 5 – High-level UDPTL/UDP/IP packet structure

RTP encapsulation of ITU-T T.38 facsimile signals may only be used if both gateways negotiate this capability during call set-up. This negotiation is described in Annexes B, D and E, or Annex D of [ITU-T H.323]. With RTP encapsulation, the optional redundancy and FEC mechanisms described in [IETF RFC 2198] and [IETF RFC 5109] may be used.

Figure 6 represents the packet structure when optional RTP encapsulation is used. Within an RTP packet, an IFP packet may be optionally combined with a redundant IFP packet [IETF RFC 2198] or with an FEC packet ([IETF RFC 5109] and [IETF RFC 2198]). Another valid [IETF RFC 5109] option, not shown in Figure 6, allows FEC packets to be sent as a separate RTP stream rather than being combined with IFP packets into RTP packets. The RTP payload corresponds to a single IFP packet when [IETF RFC 2198] is not used to combine it with a redundant IFP packet or with an FEC packet.

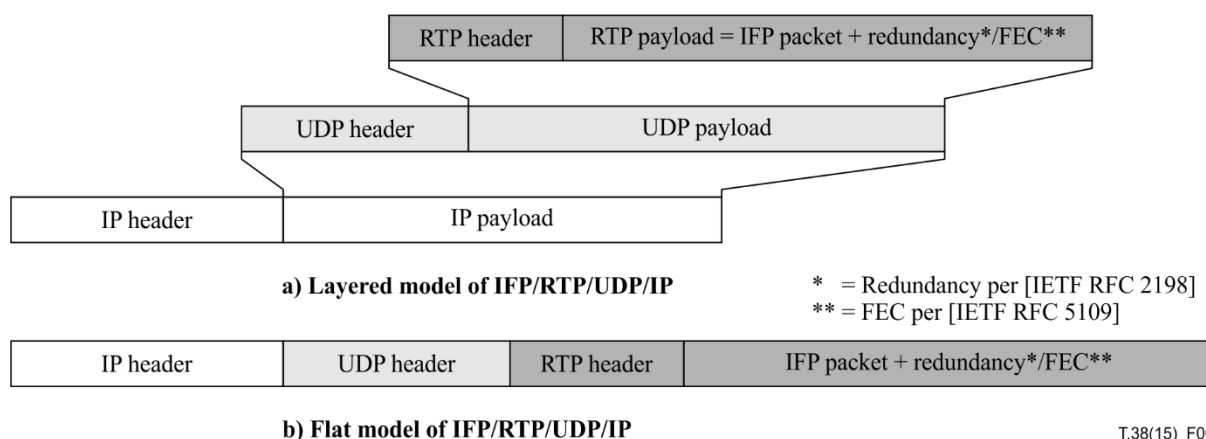


Figure 6 – High-level RTP/UDP/IP packet structure

7.2 IFP packet format

In the following discussion, a message is the protocol or data information transferred in one direction from a G3FE to or from a gateway during a single period. It may include, for example, one or more HDLC frames, or a "page" of Phase C data. Messages may be sent across the IP network in multiple packets. The packets may, for example, contain partial or full, singular or multiple HDLC frames. Support for multiple packets is provided in this protocol. The DATA element uses fields to support partial and full HDLC frames.

IFP operates (listens) over TCP/IP or UDP/IP using a port determined during call set-up. All communication between IFP peers is done using packets, identified as IFP packets.

Table 1 summarizes the IFP packets (for full explanation, refer to the following subclauses).

Table 1 – IFP packet elements

Field	Description
TYPE	Type of message
DATA	Dependent on TYPE

7.2.1 ITU-T T.38 packet

The ITU-T T.38 packet element provides an alert for the start of a message. It is used by the IFP peer to verify message alignment. It is identified by an ASN.1 application tag. When data is read by the peer from its TCP/IP or UDP/IP stack, and the expected tag is not present, the session should be immediately aborted by the receiver.

7.2.2 TYPE

The TYPE element describes the function of, and optionally the data of, the packet. The legitimate TYPEs are given in Table 2. Each TYPE is separately explained in the following subclauses. The table also indicates whether the TYPEs are Mandatory or Optional for implementations using TCP and UDP.

If the TYPE element is not recognized, it and the related data element shall be ignored.

Table 2 – IFP packet TYPE field

TYPE	DATA Type	Mandatory	Description
ITU-T T30_INDICATOR	Regular	Yes	Carries indication about the presence of a facsimile signal (CED/CNG), preamble flags or modulation indications
ITU-T T30_DATA	Field	Yes	ITU-T T.30 HDLC Control and Phase C data (e.g., ITU-T T.4/ITU-T T.6 image segment)

NOTE – If both G3FE devices are identified via DIS/DCS exchange as Internet-aware fax (IAF) devices, the use of ITU-T T30_INDICATOR is optional.

7.2.3 DATA-Field

The DATA-Field element contains the ITU-T T.30 HDLC control data and the Phase C image (or BFT) data. The structure of the DATA-Field is defined in clause 7.4. The structure carries the modulation data as well as indicators for the end of an HDLC frame, the status of the frame check sequence (FCS) for an HDLC frame, and whether the data represents the end of a message.

7.3 TYPE definitions

The following clauses describe the message TYPEs.

7.3.1 T30_INDICATOR

The T30_INDICATOR TYPE is used by the gateways to indicate the detection of signals such as CED, HDLC preamble flags, and modem modulation training. It is sent by the receiving gateway to the emitting gateway, and by the emitting gateway to the receiving gateway. The use of this message is mandatory, except in the case where both G3FE devices are identified via DIS/DCS exchange as Internet-aware fax devices. A peer may send this message in order to notify its peer about upcoming messages. The T30_INDICATOR TYPE has one of the following values (see Table 3):

Table 3 – Listing of T30_INDICATOR values

Signal/Indication
No signal
CNG (1100 Hz)
CED (2100 Hz)
ITU-T V.21 preamble
ITU-T V.27 2400 modulation training
ITU-T V.27 4800 modulation training
ITU-T V.29 7200 modulation training
ITU-T V.29 9600 modulation training
ITU-T V.17 7200 modulation short training
ITU-T V.17 7200 modulation long training
ITU-T V.17 9600 modulation short training
ITU-T V.17 9600 modulation long training
ITU-T V.17 12 000 modulation short training
ITU-T V.17 12 000 modulation long training
ITU-T V.17 14 400 modulation short training
ITU-T V.17 14 400 modulation long training
ITU-T V.8 ANSam signal
ITU-T V.8 signal
ITU-T V.34-ctrl-channel-1200
ITU-T V.34-pri-channel
ITU-T V.34-CC-retrain
ITU-T V.33 12 000 modulation training
ITU-T V.33 14 400 modulation training
ITU-T V.34-pri-channel
ITU-T V.34-CC-retrain
ITU-T V.33 12 000 modulation training
ITU-T V.33 14 400 modulation training

"No signal" indicator may be sent whenever there is no signal in TDM input. For example, it may be used when the modem is changed from [ITU-T V.21] to [ITU-T V.17], or from [ITU-T V.17] to [ITU-T V.21] one.

NOTE – It is the responsibility of the gateway receiving the indicator to properly generate the appropriate analogue signal, including, for example, the ON-OFF cadence, and to terminate it appropriately.

7.3.2 T30_DATA TYPE

The T30_DATA TYPE is used to indicate that the packet contains data in the DATA element and what modulation was used to carry the data. The T30_DATA TYPE is used to indicate HDLC control data, Phase C data ([ITU-T T.4]/[ITU-T T.6] or other) and, whenever ITU-T V.34 modulation is used, the ITU-T V.8 control signal data and ITU-T V.34 control and primary channel data.

It has the following values (see Table 4):

Table 4 – Listing of T30_DATA values

Modulation
ITU-T V.21 Channel 2
ITU-T V.27 <i>ter</i> 2400
ITU-T V.27 <i>ter</i> 4800
ITU-T V.29 7200
ITU-T V.29 9600
ITU-T V.17 7200
ITU-T V.17 9600
ITU-T V.17 12 000
ITU-T V.17 14 400
ITU-T V.8
ITU-T V.34-pri-rate
ITU-T V.34-CC-1200
ITU-T V.34-Pri-Ch
ITU-T V.33 12 000
ITU-T V.33 14 400

NOTE – If both G3FE devices are identified via DIS/DCS exchange as IAF devices, T30_DATA values shall be ignored.

7.4 The IFP DATA element

The DATA Element of the IFP packets contains the data from the PSTN connections and some indication of the data format. The DATA element is a structure containing one or more Fields. Each Field has two parts: the first part indicates the Field-Type; the second part contains the Field-Data. The meanings for the Field-Type are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 – Field-Type and Field-Data description

Field-Type	Field-Type description
HDLC data	Data transmitted over the PSTN connection as HDLC. This includes the ITU-T T.30 control messages as well as Phase C data sent using ECM.
	The Field-Data that follows contains some, or all, of a single HDLC data frame starting with the address frame of the HDLC frame, up to but not including FCS. Bit stuffing is removed from all data. The end of a frame is indicated by the FCS field. The gateway is responsible for bit stuffing, FCS generation and separating frames with one or more flag (0x7E) when sending the HDLC data to a G3FE.
HDLC-Sig-End	Indicates that the HDLC power level has dropped below the turnoff threshold. There is no Field-Data with this Field-Type. This field type can be used during ITU-T V.34 operation for terminating control channel at the end of a session.
HDLC-FCS-OK	Indicates the end of an HDLC frame and that the proper FCS was received. It also indicates that this frame is not the final frame. There is no Field-Data with this Field-Type.
HDLC-FCS-Bad	Indicates the end of an HDLC frame and that the proper FCS was not received. It also indicates that this frame is not the final frame. There is no Field-Data with this Field-Type.
HDLC-FCS-OK-Sig-End	Indicates the end of an HDLC frame and that the proper FCS was received. In non- ITU-T V.34 mode, it also indicates that ITU-T V.21 modulation should terminate. In ITU-T V.34 mode, flags shall be sent following the frame. There is no Field-Data with this Field-Type.
HDLC-FCS-BAD-Sig-End	Indicates the end of an HDLC frame and that the proper FCS was not received and transmission should terminate. It also indicates that this frame is the final frame. There is no Field-Data with this Field-Type.
ITU-T T.4-Non-ECM	ITU-T T.4 Phase C data that is not sent using ECM or TCF data in the case of Method 2 of rate adaptation. It also indicates that this is not the end of the Phase C data.
	The Field-Data that follow are the demodulated Phase C data, including fill bits and RTC.
ITU-T T.4-Non-ECM-Sig-End	ITU-T T.4 phase C data that is not sent using ECM or TCF data in the case of Method 2 of rate adaptation. It also indicates that this is the end of the Phase C data.
	The Field-Data that follow are the demodulated Phase C data, including fill bits and RTC.
cm-message	The data of the CM signal is translated into the facsimile application profile (see Table 8).
	The Field-Data is a single IA5 character of the profile number in Table 8. For example, a "1" indicates Profile 1.

Table 5 – Field-Type and Field-Data description

Field-Type	Field-Type description
jm-message	Response to the cm-message as defined in clause 10.1.
	The Field-Data is an IA5 character string of length two octets. The first character is "A" if it is an ACK, or "N" if it is a nACK. The second character is "0" if the first character is "A" and the appropriate nACK value as shown in Table 9. For example, nACK(1) is represented as "N1".
ci-message	Data transmitted in the ITU-T V.8 CI signal is mapped to an IA5 character.
	The Field-Data that follows contains the IA5 character octet of either "4" or "5" based on the decode of bits 6-8 of the CI call function bits. Note that b8 is the MSB and b6 the LSB.
ITU-T V.34-rate	Indicates the negotiated primary channel data signalling rate between receiving gateway and receiving G3FE.
	The Field-Data is an IA5 character string of length three octets – the two least significant digits are always 0 and not represented. The first octet after the ITU-T V.34-pri-rate field type is the most significant digit of the data rate (e.g., "024" represents 2400 bit/s). (Note that the rate of 2400 bit/s between receiving gateway and receiving G3FE is disallowed due to possible symbol-rate mismatch.)

Multiple fields can appear in a single IFP DATA Element. The example below shows two HDLC frames arranged in a single DATA Element.

Field-Type	HDLC-Data	FCS-OK	HDLC-Data	FCS-OK-Sig-End
Field part description	First HDLC frame. The HDLC octets with zero stuffing and FCS removed in the Field-Data.	Indicates end of HDLC frame and more data to follow	Second HDLC frame	Indicates end of HDLC frame and end of HDLC data

NOTE – When the Field-Type DATA element is received, the receiver should analyse it by examining each field separately. If the receiver does not recognize a certain Field-Type of the field it is examining, the entire field shall be skipped, and the receiver shall continue with the next field.

The IFP peer may elect to send the message data in several packets. Although relatively large packets may be sent, smaller data packets are recommended. It is entirely up to the emitting gateway to decide on the size of packets being sent. The xx-Sig-End Field-Types indicate the end of the message data. Note that for each packet sent, the whole header is repeated.

A message with zero length data field may be sent to indicate, as early as possible, that T30_DATA messages are coming. Alternately, the appropriate T30_INDICATOR signal for high speed could be sent. Implementations shall support both methods.

Partial HDLC frames are also supported. The next example shows how two HDLC frames would be transmitted using three consecutive IFP packets. (Data transport headers are not shown.)

TYPE element	DATA element								
	ITU-T V.21 Data	Field-Type: HDLC Data	HDLC Address (0xff)	HDLC Control	HDLC Octet 1	HDLC Octet 2	HDLC Octet 3	HDLC Octet 4	HDLC Octet 5
ITU-T V.21 Data	Field-Type: HDLC Data	HDLC Octet 7	HDLC Octet 8	HDLC Octet 9	Field-Type FCS-OK				
ITU-T V.21 Data	Field-Type: HDLC Data	HDLC Address (0xff)	HDLC Control	HDLC Octet 1	Field-Type FCS-OK-Sig-End				

7.5 Limitation of ITU-T V.21 frame packet size

To reduce the gateway processing delay, the use of smaller ITU-T V.21 frame data packets is more beneficial for interconnected gateways to flexibly perform jitter buffer adjustment according to the network situation and compatibility of the facsimile terminal.

The maximum ITU-T V.21 packet size shall be 7 bytes, except for IAF devices. Larger ITU-T V.21 frames shall be sent in multiple packets.

NOTE – The implementation that conforms to the 2005 and the previous versions of this Recommendation may not limit the size.

8 IFP message flow for facsimile modulations up to ITU-T V.17

The gateways follow the ITU-T T.30 message flow and use the packet format in clause 7 to transmit these messages. This means, for example, that error correction in ECM mode is done between the sending G3FE and the receiving G3FE. The PPS, PPR, etc., signals are sent between the end G3FE devices. In another example, negotiation of security keys, etc., as proscribed in Annex H of [ITU-T T.30] is done between the end G3FE devices. Examples of typical message flows are shown in Appendix I.

There are two methods of handling the TCF signal for determining the high-speed data rate. Either of these methods ensures that both PSTN facsimile sessions be conducted at the same speed.

8.1 Data rate management method 1

Method 1 of data rate management requires that the TCF training signal be generated locally by the receiving gateway. Data rate management is performed by the emitting gateway based on training results from both PSTN connections.

Method 1 is used for TCP implementations and is optional for UDP implementations.

When a confirmation to receive (CFR) or a failure to train (FTT) is received from a G3FE at the receiving gateway, an ITU-T T.30 HDLC packet (indicating CFR or FTT respectively) should be forwarded to the emitting gateway.

Based on the results of a TCF received from a G3FE and the ITU-T T.30 HDLC packet (CFR or FTT) forwarded from a receiving gateway, an emitting gateway shall transmit FTT or CFR according to Table 6.

Table 6 – Decision table of signalling rate of an emitting gateway

ITU-T T.30 signal message forwarded from receiving gateway	TCF signal received from a G3FE at emitting gateway	Signal to be transmitted to G3FE (emitter)
CFR	Success	CFR
FTT	Success	FTT
CFR	Failure	FTT
FTT	Failure	FTT

In the case where the emitting device is an Internet-aware fax (IAF) device and there is no emitting gateway, the IAF device shall respond to FTTs from the receiving gateway with appropriate DCS responses, including possibly modulation changes.

In the case where the Receiving Device is an IAF device and there is no receiving gateway, the IAF device shall respond to DCS from the emitting gateway with CFR, but shall be prepared for a DCS if the emitting gateway generates an FTT.

In the case where the emitting device and the receiving device are IAF devices, the emitting device shall send DCS with the modulation bits set to 0, and the receiving device shall respond with CFR. The data rate over the IP network is established during call set-up.

8.2 Data rate management method 2

Data rate management method 2 requires that the TCF be transferred from the sending G3FE to the receiving G3FE rather than having the receiving gateway generate it locally. Speed selection is done by the G3FEs in the same way as they would on a regular PSTN connection.

In the case where the emitting device is an Internet-aware fax (IAF) device and there is no emitting gateway, the IAF device shall respond to FTTs from the receiving gateway with appropriate DCS + TCF responses, including possibly modulation changes.

In the case where the receiving device is an IAF device and there is no receiving gateway, the IAF device shall respond to DCS from the emitting gateway with either CFR or FTT, depending upon the received TCF signal.

In the case where the emitting device and the receiving device are IAF devices, the emitting device shall send DCS with the modulation bits set to 0, and the receiving device shall respond with CFR. The data rate over the IP network is established during call set-up. Data Rate Management Method 2 is mandatory for use with UDP. Method 2 is not recommended either for use with TCP, or for the case where both G3FE devices are identified via DIS/DCS exchange as IAF devices.

9 IFT over UDP transport

9.1 IFT over UDP transport using UDPTL protocol: IFT/UDPTL/UDP

9.1.1 Overview of UDPTL protocol

In the following discussion, a packet is regarded as a block of information which has the overall structure of that presented in clause 7.1.3.

The layered model in Figure 5-a may be visualised more simply (Figure 5-b) in a flat space which allows packets to be regarded as a composite of headers plus the IFP payload. It is the IFP payload which is used to convey facsimile related information between gateways; all other information should be regarded as overhead necessary for the safe transportation and interpretation of

IFP messages as described in clause 7. This clause describes the UDPTL payload. Descriptions of the IP and UDP headers and payloads are found in [IETF RFC 791] and [IETF RFC 768], respectively.

UDPTL packets comprise a sequence number and a variable length, octet aligned, payload.

UDPTL packets are based upon the principle of framing. Each packet may contain one or more IFP packets in its payload section. The first packet in any payload is always formatted in accordance with the specifications of clause 7, and must correspond to the sequence number supplied in the header (for instance, the first field in a payload with sequence number 15 must have been generated 5 payloads later than the first field in the payload with sequence number 10). The IFP packet in a UDPTL payload is referred to as the "primary". Additional fields may be included in a payload after the primary. These fields are referred to as "secondaries" and may or may not be formatted as per clause 7 specifications depending on their form.

9.1.2 UDPTL header section format

The UDPTL sequence number is used to identify the sequencing in a payload.

9.1.2.1 UDPTL sequence number element

Each packet, and therefore primary field, has its own corresponding unique sequence number which specifies an ordering at the receiving gateway should packets arrive out of sequence. To enable gateways to be synchronized upon receipt of any packet, the first primary field transmitted shall have sequence number zero. Successive primaries shall have linearly increasing (integer adjacent) sequence numbers.

9.1.3 UDPTL payload section format

During ITU-T H.323 capabilities exchange, a gateway shall indicate its support of the available error protection schemes, parity FEC, or redundancy. Based on these capabilities, a choice may be made on which scheme is used for error protection. If a capability is indicated to receive both parity error correction frames and redundant frames, then either scheme may be used. If, however, a gateway indicates a capability to receive only redundant error protection frames, then the transmitting gateway may not send parity FEC frames. The support of parity FEC is optional; a gateway providing parity FEC receive services should, however, also be capable of receiving redundant messages. A gateway may choose not to send any error correction messages.

The IFP payload section comprises one or more fields. The basic format of an UDPTL payload is as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7 specifies the order in which different messages are to be assembled into the UDPTL payload. It is invalid to transmit both redundant and FEC fields within the same packet.

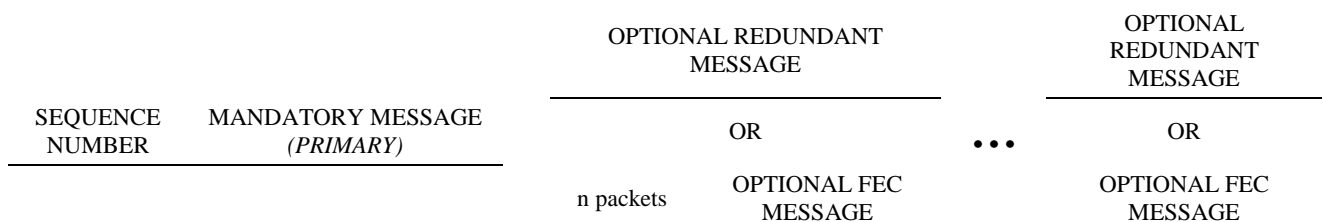


Figure 7 – Basic format of UDPTL payload section (UDP header not shown)

9.1.3.1 UDPTL FEC message format

An FEC contains a parity-encoded representation of a number of primaries. The number of primary IPF packets represented by an FEC field is given by the fec-n-packets element of the UDPTLPacket.

9.1.4 IFP/UDP facsimile data transfer functions

9.1.4.1 Use of redundancy messages

Each primary contains an IFP packet. As packets, and therefore primaries, are assigned unique and linearly increasing sequence numbers, receiving gateways can detect packet loss and re-sequencing requirements. By imposing a simple structure, it is possible to provide error recovery by means of transmitting redundant information in the form of prior primary packets within each payload. The strategy used is to assemble additional n prior packets after the primary, with monotonically decreasing sequence numbers. Thus, should each payload contain a primary and two or more secondary fields, a loss of two consecutive UDPTL packets will be protected against. In order to provide a redundancy service in the UDPTL, it is necessary to maintain a buffer of "old" primaries for assembly into new packets. An illustration of such a buffer is provided in Figure 8 to demonstrate by example the principles of redundancy transfer.

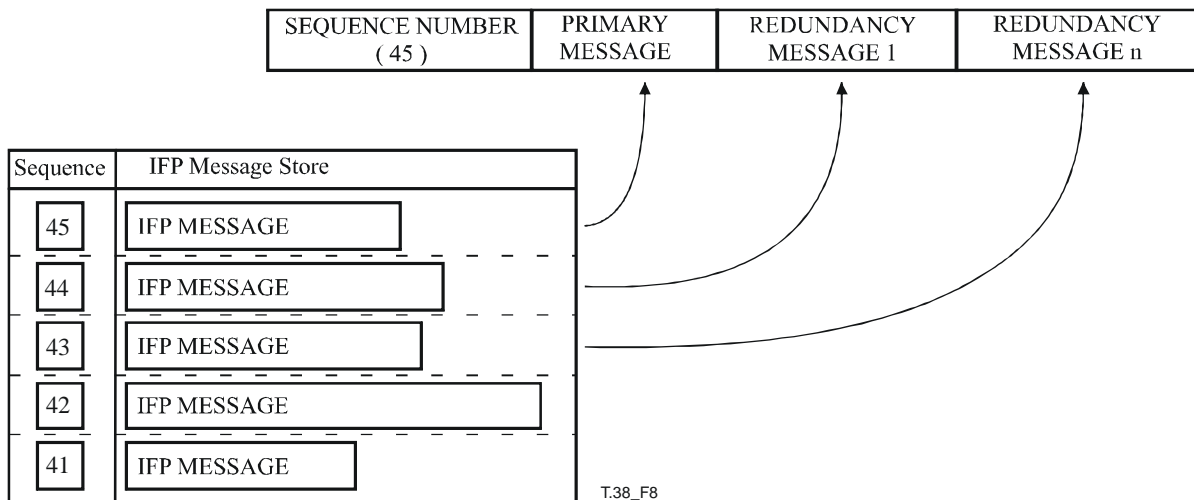


Figure 8 – Including prior (secondary) IFP packets (fields) into a UDPTL packet

Note that the UDPTL scheme is only capable of transmitting a block of redundant IFP packets whose sequence numbers are contiguous. Thus, if the current IFP packet has sequence number C and it is desired to redundantly transmit the IFP packet from UDPTL packet sequence number $C-2$, then the UDPTL packet must contain all the IFP packets from $C, C-1, C-2$ in the given order.

Gateways need not be capable of transmitting redundant packets. Receiving gateways may ignore them.

9.2 IFT over UDP transport using RTP protocol: IFT/RTP/UDP

For UDP transport, the RTP protocol ([IETF RFC 3550]) may be used as an alternative to UDPTL. The RTP protocol is used when both gateways negotiate this capability during call set-up. This negotiation is described in Annexes B and D.

Additional capabilities available to RTP streams may optionally be used as long as these are negotiated by both gateways. These include redundancy ([IETF RFC 2198]) and FEC ([IETF RFC 5109]).

There are a few differences which must be considered when using RTP instead of UDPTL. These differences result from differences in the payload format and operational procedures for RTP and UDPTL. Along with the similarities between these formats, these differences are highlighted in Table 7.

Table 7 – Similarities and differences between RTP and UDPTL

Feature	UDPTL mechanism	RTP mechanism
Payload format	UDPTLPacket specified in Annex A	Without redundancy and FEC, RTP payload is a single IFP packet. When FEC packets constitute a separate stream ([IETF RFC 5109]), the RTP payload is a single IFP packet. With [IETF RFC 2198]-based redundancy, the RTP payload structure is as specified in [IETF RFC 2198]. With FEC that uses [IETF RFC 2198] encapsulation, the RTP payload structure is as specified in [IETF RFC 5109] and [IETF RFC 2198].
Negotiation necessary to use RTP or UDPTL protocol	In order to be used, the UDPTL-based ITU-T T.38 capability must be proposed by one gateway and selected/accepted by the other gateway. The capability declaration and negotiation procedures are per Annexes B, D, and E, or Annex D of [ITU-T H.323].	In order to be used, the RTP-based ITU-T T.38 capability must be proposed by one gateway and selected/accepted by the other gateway. The capability declaration and negotiation procedures are per Annexes B, D and E of ITU-T T.38, or Annex D of [ITU-T H.323].
Payload sequencing	UDPTL sequence number	RTP sequence number
Redundancy	Uses mechanism defined in clause 9	[IETF RFC 2198]
FEC	Uses mechanism defined in Annex C	[IETF RFC 5109], with or without [IETF RFC 2198] encapsulation

Each RTP packet starts with a fixed RTP header. The following describes the payload specific fields of the RTP fixed header when the RTP packet encapsulates fax:

- Payload type (PT): The payload type for fax is a dynamic payload type identified by the name "t38". If redundancy is used per [IETF RFC 2198], the payload type must indicate the payload format RED (as per [IETF RFC 2198]).
- Marker (M) bit: The marker bit is not used for fax and MUST be set to zero. The Marker bit should be ignored by the receiver of the packet.

10 Message flow for ITU-T V.8 signals and Annex F of ITU-T V.34 facsimile

10.1 ITU-T V.8 negotiation

[ITU-T V.8] is used as a means to negotiate capabilities of facsimile and modem devices. This includes the modulations and the applications supported by the devices. During the negotiation procedure the ANSam, CI, CM, JM and CJ signals are interchanged between the calling and called G3FEs. The CM and JM signals are compelled end-to-end in order to fully verify a matching application or capability set. In the ITU-T T.38 reference configuration, the CM information received by the emitting gateway from the calling G3FE is transferred to the receiving gateway that then uses it appropriately (possibly modifying it) and transmits it to the receiving G3FE. The receiving G3FE in response, transmits its JM signal to the receiving gateway. The receiving gateway then passes the information (again modifying it if necessary) to the emitting gateway, that in turn, transmits it to the calling G3FE. Once the emitting gateway has the JM information, it has full knowledge of the connection capabilities.

At the initiation of a call, the ANSam signal begins the ITU-T V.8 exchange for both ITU-T V.34 facsimile and ITU-T V.8-based modems. Call initiation in a multimode gateway, including ITU-T V.8-based modems and ITU-T V.34 G3FEs, is described in Annex F.

This clause describes the handling of ANSam and the ITU-T V.8 exchange for call initiation in facsimile-only gateways as well as for supporting ITU-T V.34 turn-around polling (see clause 10.3.5) and re-starting ITU-T V.34 in manual mode (see clause 10.3.6).

ANSam shall be detected by the receiving gateway and generated by the emitting gateway. When ANSam is detected by the receiving gateway, it shall be reported using the **v8-ansam** indicator if the emitting gateway is ITU-T V.34 capable. If the emitting gateway is not ITU-T V.34 capable, the receiving gateway shall report ANSam using the **ced t30**-indicator.

In the event that there is a timeout in response to an ANSam generated by the emitting gateway, resulting in an ITU-T V.21 response, either gateway may elect to prevent a possible return to ITU-T V.8 negotiations by resetting the ITU-T V.8 bit of the DIS message (bit 6, first octet).

An emitting gateway shall report the facsimile application profile (FAP) to the receiving gateway when it has detected two identical/consecutive CM signals, and has verified that the call function category octet contains a facsimile function. If the call function is not a valid facsimile value, then the call can be terminated as being a non-supported call type. The profile is transmitted to the receiving gateway using the **cm-message** data Field-Type, where it is regenerated for transmission to the receiving G3FE.

The facsimile application profile contains a base profile number. The base profile represents the contents of the call function and modulation modes of the ITU-T V.8 CM signal. Table 8 shows the six possible valid facsimile profiles.

Table 8 – List of valid facsimile profiles

Description	ITU-T V.8 identifying code-points	Profile No.
G3 Facsimile Terminal: (Sending Facsimile)	Call Function = 4 Modulation = ITU-T V.17, V.29, V.27 <i>ter</i> , V.21	1
G3 Facsimile Terminal: (Receiving Facsimile)	Call Function = 5 Modulation = ITU-T V.17, V.29, V.27 <i>ter</i> , V.21	2

Table 8 – List of valid facsimile profiles

Description	ITU-T V.8 identifying code-points	Profile No.
ITU-T V.34 HDX and G3 Facsimile Terminal: (Sending Facsimile)	Call Function = 4 Modulation = ITU-T V.34 HDX, V.17, V.29, V.27 <i>ter</i> , V.21	3
ITU-T V.34 HDX and G3 Facsimile Terminal: (Receiving Facsimile)	Call Function = 5 Modulation = ITU-T V.34 HDX, V.17, V.29, V.27 <i>ter</i> , V.21	4
ITU-T V.34 HDX-only Facsimile Terminal: (Sending Facsimile)	Call Function = 4 Modulation = ITU-T V.34 HDX-only	5
ITU-T V.34 HDX-only Facsimile Terminal: (Receiving Facsimile)	Call Function = 5 Modulation = ITU-T V.34 HDX-only	6

The receiving gateway shall transmit an acknowledgement (ACK) when it has received two identical/consecutive JM signals, and has determined that the profile being requested by the emitting gateway is acceptable to the remote terminal. The receiving gateway shall transmit a negative acknowledgement (NAK) to the emitting gateway if the profile is not acceptable. The value of the NAK depends upon the JM response. See Table 9.

Table 9 – Negative acknowledgement (NAK) message to invalid profiles

NAK(0)	No compatible mode available
NAK(1)	No ITU-T V.34 fax, use G3 fax – Response for profiles 1 and 2
NAK(2)	ITU-T V.34 fax only. Response for profiles 5 and 6

Upon completion of the ITU-T V.8 signalling, the emitting and receiving gateways shall proceed with the appropriate modulation specified, as indicated by the **jm-message** response.

10.2 ITU-T V.34 data rate management

The two gateways shall independently proceed with phase 2 and phase 3 of ITU-T V.34 half-duplex handshake as described in clause 12 of [ITU-T V.34].

To prevent the overflow of data from the calling terminal (calling G3FE) being transmitted to the answering terminal (receiving G3FE), the primary channel data signalling rate of the calling G3FE/emitting gateway terminal-gateway pair shall be less than, or equal to, the primary channel data signalling rate of the receiving gateway/receiving G3FE terminal gateway pair. Preference is to ensure that the rates are equal and the fastest compatible rate is selected. When the calling G3FE/emitting gateway rate is less than that of the receiving gateway/receiving G3FE rate and the data is arriving at a rate slower than is being transmitted to the receiving G3FE terminal, gaps may be filled with HDLC flags between frames. Note that the only possibility for avoiding a data signalling rate incompatibility is by the receiving gateway disallowing a data rate of 2400 bit/s. Once an ITU-T T.30 session has begun, data rate changes shall be managed to preserve these requirements.

10.2.1 Control channel start-up

Control channel start-up can occur after training of the primary channel, or after sending data in the primary channel (ITU-T T.30 Phase C), if there is no request to change the primary channel data rate via a control channel retrain.

The control channel rate shall be 1200 bit/s. Support for control channel rate of 2400 bit/s is for further study.

The data rate shall be negotiated in the control channel start-up or control channel retrain of the ITU-T V.34 half-duplex handshake. The emitting gateway shall be responsible for the correct selection of the data rates for the primary channel of the G3FEs. It is not necessary to constrain the equipment at both ends to the same symbol rate. The emitting gateway, once trained up, shall exchange HDLC flags in the control channel until it receives the primary channel signalling rate of the receiving gateway/receiving G3FE pair via the **v34-pri-rate** message. Once the emitting gateway has information of both its own negotiated data rate and the data rate selected by the receiving gateway/receiving G3FE pair, the emitting gateway shall determine if it must change the primary channel rate between itself and the calling G3FE, using a control channel retrain with a modified MP_h. The local rate parameter shall be set to a value that is less than or (preferably) equal to the receiving G3FE value. Once the rate selection criteria has been met, the receiving gateway and the emitting gateway can pass on the ITU-T T.30 DIS, DCS signals, etc., as normal. If the ITU-T T.30 messages such as DIS are received from the receiving gateway while a control channel retrain is in progress between the emitting gateway and the calling G3FE, the emitting gateway shall buffer the incoming message and delay transmission of the ITU-T T.30 messages until the rate selection and negotiation procedure is completed. Once completed, DIS, etc., can be transmitted from the emitting gateway to the calling G3FE.

10.2.2 Control channel retrain

Once an ITU-T T.30 session is established (i.e., after T.30 Phase B has started with the exchange of DIS), the primary channel data rate can be changed between pages or between partial pages via control channel retrain. Either the sending G3FE or the receiving G3FE can initiate a data rate change by sending **AC**. A control channel retrain from the G3FEs can be signalled using the **v34-CC-retrain** indicator. A gateway may initiate a retrain sequence at an appropriate time in response to this indicator. The retrain sequence can cause a MP_h exchange between a gateway and a G3FE, resulting in a new data signalling rate for the primary channel.

When a control channel retrain occurs in an attempt to change the primary channel data rate, the requirement to prevent data overflow, as defined in clause 10.2, shall be preserved. Either the calling G3FE or the receiving G3FE may initiate a data rate change request, leading to two main cases to consider. For each case, the rate may increase or decrease. The behaviour for each case is defined below:

- Retrain initiated by the calling G3FE
 - In this case, no signals are sent from the emitting gateway to the receiving gateway.
 - a) The calling G3FE requests a rate increase.
 - If the rate request would result in the calling G3FE rate to be greater than the rate between the receiving gateway and the receiving G3FE, the emitting gateway shall not allow the rate increase, else it may allow it.
 - b) The calling G3FE requests a rate decrease.
 - The emitting gateway may change the rate as requested.
- Retrain initiated by the receiving G3FE
 - In this case, the receiving gateway shall send the **v34-CC-retrain** indicator, followed by the **v34-pri-rate** message with the new data rate that is selected.

- a) The receiving G3FE requests a rate increase.

The receiving gateway may change the rate as requested. The emitting gateway may, at an appropriate time, initiate a control-channel retrain with the sending G3FE, and increase the data rate of the calling G3FE if it is less than or equal to the new rate of the receiving G3FE.

- b) The receiving G3FE requests a rate decrease.

The receiving gateway may change the rate as requested. If the new rate indicated by the **v34-pri-rate** message is less than the calling G3FE rate, the emitting gateway shall, at the appropriate time, initiate a control-channel retrain with the sending G3FE and decrease the primary channel data rate of the calling G3FE so that it is less than or equal to the new rate of the receiving G3FE.

Note that a control channel retrain may be initiated at any time when the control channel is active. One appropriate time for the emitting gateway to initiate the required retrain is after the post-page message exchange but before the start-up of the primary channel.

10.3 Facsimile mode

10.3.1 Control channel

Control channel data exchange begins after the MP_h exchanges are complete and the parameters for the control channel rate and the primary channel rate have been agreed.

The control channel is a full duplex channel that, unlike the non-ITU-T V.34 fax modes, sends flags in the absence of data (compared to silence for the non-ITU-T V.34 modes). It is the responsibility of the gateway or IAF to generate flags as needed during control channel operations.

Control channel packets are sent using **v34-CC-1200** t30-data "modulation" value with Field-Types of **hdlc-xxx**.

The **hdlc-xxx-sig-end** Field-Types indicate the end of an HDLC message. Flags shall be sent after this instead of "silence" as in non-ITU-T V.34 operation.

10.3.2 Switch from control channel to primary channel

The source terminal indicates its intention to shut down the control channel and switch to the primary channel by sending continuous ONEs of at least 40 in number and until it detects that the recipient terminal has stopped sending flags.

An emitting gateway shall signal a receiving gateway or IAF that it is ready to transition to the primary channel by sending the **v34-primary-channel** indicator.

10.3.3 Primary channel

Annex F of [ITU-T T.30] requires that all image data be sent using ECM. This means that primary channel data shall be sent in packets using **v34-primary-channel** Data Value and Field-Types of **hdlc-xxx**.

In the case where the calling G3FE/emitting gateway primary rate is less than that of the receiving gateway/receiving G3FE rate, causing the data to arrive at a rate slower than is being transmitted to the receiving G3FE, HDLC flags shall be used to fill between frames.

10.3.4 Switch from primary channel to control channel

The emitting gateway shall send the **v34-control-channel-1200** indicator after the primary channel turn-off sequence is complete. After receiving the **v34-control-channel-1200** indicator, the receiving gateway shall initiate the turn-off of the primary channel between it and the called G3FE.

If a change in the primary channel bit rate is not desired, the control channel starts up per clause 10.3.1. If a change in primary channel bit rate is desired, the **v34-CC-retrain** t30-indicator is sent per clause 10.2.2 instead of the **v34-control channel** t30-indicator.

10.3.5 Turn-around polling mode

Turn-around polling is accomplished by shutting down the control channel after a DTC command and initiating a ITU-T V.8 exchange with CM (ANSam is not used). The source terminal (calling G3FE) indicates its intention to do turn-around polling by sending DTC and sends flags until continuous ONEs are detected. After the ONEs are detected, the source terminal is quiet for 70 ms and then initiates CM. The receiving terminal indicates its intention to shut down the control channel and switch to ITU-T V.8 exchange by sending continuous ONEs of at least 40 in number and until it detects that the source terminal has stopped sending flags.

Turn-around polling shall be supported between the calling G3FE and the receiving G3FE as follows.

The receiving gateway shall detect the ITU-T T.30 DTC signal. After receiving DTC, the receiving gateway shall prepare to detect continuous ONEs from the receiving G3FE. Upon detection of continuous ONEs, it shall send the **v8 indicator** to the emitting gateway.

The emitting gateway, after receiving the **v8 indicator** from the receiving gateway, shall send continuous ONEs to the emitting G3FE until the G3FE stops sending flags. The emitting gateway will then shut down the control channel, and prepare to receive the CM message from the emitting G3FE device. Upon receipt of the CM message, it shall forward the facsimile application profile (FAP) to the receiving gateway using the **cm-message**.

The receiving gateway, upon detecting turn-off of the control channel from the receiving G3FE, shall go quiet until it receives the facsimile application profile. Upon receiving the profile, it shall send the appropriate CM to the receiving G3FE.

The emitting gateway shall transmit an (ACK or nACK) to the receiving gateway after it has received two identical JM signals from the emitting G3FE, as described in clause 10.1. The operation is identical to normal ITU-T V.8 negotiation except the emitting and receiving gateways switch behaviour.

10.3.6 Manual entry into Annex F of ITU-T V.34 operation

Manual entry into ITU-T V.34 is accomplished by the calling G3FE responding with CI to a DIS from the receiving G3FE with bit 6 set to 1. The receiving G3FE responds to CI with ANSam, thus initiating the normal ITU-T V.8 sequence described in clause 10.1.

To support manual entry, the emitting gateway shall be capable of detecting CI after sending DIS in non-ITU-T V.34 mode. If CI is received in response to DIS, the emitting gateway shall send a **ci-message** to the receiving gateway, and prepare to receive the **V.8ANSam** signal in response.

When the receiving gateway, operating in non-ITU-T V.34 mode, receives the **ci-message**, it shall regenerate the CI signal to the receiving G3FE, and prepare to receive ANSam from it.

10.3.7 Disconnect

At the end of a call, a gateway shall indicate the end of the control channel with the **hdlc-xxx-sig-end** or the **no-sig** indicator to the remote gateway.

10.4 Compatibility with equipment conforming to prior versions of this Recommendation

An ITU-T T.38 device conforming to earlier versions of ITU-T T.38 (ASN.1 versions 0, 1, 2) will not be able to interpret some messages added to enable ITU-T V.34 capability. This generally should not present a problem because the gateways should discover during the call set-up exchange what their respective capabilities are, including what version of ITU-T T.38 is supported. (For example, see Annexes B, D and E). The following table shows the possible combinations and the resulting compatibility.

Emitting gateway ITU-T V.34 HDX capable	Receiving gateway ITU-T V.34 HDX capable	Comment
No	No	Standard ITU-T T.38
No	Yes	Fallback to Standard ITU-T T.38
Yes	No	Fallback to Standard ITU-T T.38
Yes	Yes	ITU-T V.34 HDX ITU-T T.38 procedures used

A non-ITU-T V.34 (ITU-T V.8) facsimile device will not recognize the amplitude modulation or phase reversals on an ANSam signal and will treat the signal as CED. An ITU-T T.38 device conforming to earlier versions of this Recommendation will not be able to understand the T30_INDICATOR V.8 ANSam signal.

An ITU-T T.38 device conforming to this version of ITU-T T.38 shall only send signals defined in previous versions of ITU-T T.38 to another device conforming to previous versions of ITU-T T.38. An ITU-T T.38 device detecting a T30_INDICATOR V.8 ANSam signal shall map this signal into a T30_INDICATOR CED signal before sending it to an ITU-T T.38 device indicating version 0, 1, or 2 capability. An ITU-T T.38 gateway conforming to version 3 of ITU-T T.38 may not advertise ITU-T V.8 capability or respond to ITU-T V.8 handshake with an external facsimile device when interoperating with a version 0, 1, or 2 ITU-T T.38 device.

11 Security considerations

See Appendix VI for security considerations from a historical perspective.

Annex A

ASN.1 notation

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation.)

A.1 ITU-T T.38 (2002) ASN.1 notation

```
T38 DEFINITIONS AUTOMATIC TAGS ::=
BEGIN
```

```
IFPPacket ::= SEQUENCE
{
    type-of-msg          Type-of-msg,
    data-field           Data-Field OPTIONAL
}
```

```
Type-of-msg ::= CHOICE
{
    t30-indicator ENUMERATED
    {
        no-signal,
        cng,
        ced,
        v21-preamble,
        v27-2400-training,
        v27-4800-training,
        v29-7200-training,
        v29-9600-training,
        v17-7200-short-training,
        v17-7200-long-training,
        v17-9600-short-training,
        v17-9600-long-training,
        v17-12000-short-training,
        v17-12000-long-training,
        v17-14400-short-training,
        v17-14400-long-training,
        ...,
        v8-ansam,
        v8-signal,
        v34-cntl-channel-1200,
        v34-pri-channel,
        v34-CC-retrain,
        v33-12000-training,
        v33-14400-training
    },
```

```
t30-data ENUMERATED
{
    v21,
    v27-2400,
    v27-4800,
    v29-7200,
    v29-9600,
    v17-7200,
    v17-9600,
    v17-12000,
    v17-14400,
    ...,
    v8,
```

```

        v34-pri-rate,
        v34-CC-1200,
        v34-pri-ch,
        v33-12000,
        v33-14400
    }
}

Data-Field ::= SEQUENCE OF SEQUENCE
{
    field-type      ENUMERATED
    {
        hdlc-data,
        hdlc-sig-end,
        hdlc-fcs-OK,
        hdlc-fcs-BAD,
        hdlc-fcs-OK-sig-end,
        hdlc-fcs-BAD-sig-end,

        t4-non-ecm-data,
        t4-non-ecm-sig-end,
        ...,
        cm-message,
        jm-message,
        ci-message,
        v34rate
    },

    field-data      OCTET STRING (SIZE(1..65535)) OPTIONAL
}

UDPTLPacket ::= SEQUENCE
{
    seq-number      INTEGER (0..65535),
    primary-ifp-packet TYPE-IDENTIFIER.&Type(IFPPacket),
    error-recovery CHOICE
    {
        secondary-ifp-packets SEQUENCE OF TYPE-IDENTIFIER.&Type(IFPPacket),

        fec-info      SEQUENCE
        {
            fec-npackets INTEGER,
            fec-data    SEQUENCE OF OCTET STRING
        }
    }
}
END

```

A.2 ITU-T T.38 (1998) ASN.1 notation

```

T38 DEFINITIONS AUTOMATIC TAGS ::=
BEGIN
IFPPacket ::= SEQUENCE
{
    type-of-msg      Type-of-msg,
    data-field       Data-Field OPTIONAL
}

```

```

Type-of-msg ::= CHOICE
{
    t30-indicator ENUMERATED
    {
        no-signal,
        cng,
        ced,
        v21-preamble,
        v27-2400-training,
        v27-4800-training,
        v29-7200-training,
        v29-9600-training,
        v17-7200-short-training,
        v17-7200-long-training,
        v17-9600-short-training,
        v17-9600-long-training,
        v17-12000-short-training,
        v17-12000-long-training,
        v17-14400-short-training,
        v17-14400-long-training,
        ...
    },
    data ENUMERATED
    {
        v21,
        v27-2400,
        v27-4800,
        v29-7200,
        v29-9600,
        v17-7200,
        v17-9600,
        v17-12000,
        v17-14400,
        ...
    }
}
Data-Field ::= SEQUENCE OF SEQUENCE
{
    field-type ENUMERATED
    {
        hdlc-data,
        hdlc-sig-end,
        hdlc-fcs-OK,
        hdlc-fcs-BAD,
        hdlc-fcs-OK-sig-end,
        hdlc-fcs-BAD-sig-end,
        t4-non-ecm-data,
        t4-non-ecm-sig-end
    },
    field-data OCTET STRING (SIZE (1..65535)) OPTIONAL
}
UDPTLPacket ::=SEQUENCE
{
    sE-NUMBER INTEGER (0..65535),
    primary-ifp-packet TYPE-IDENTIFIER.&Type(IFPPacket),
    error-recovery CHOICE
}

```

```
{
  secondary-ifp-packets SEQUENCE OF TYPE-IDENTIFIER.&Type(IFPPacket),
  fec-info              SEQUENCE
  {
    fec-npackets        INTEGER,
    fec-data            SEQUENCE OF OCTET STRING
  }
}
END
```

Annex B

ITU-T H.323 call establishment procedures

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation.)

B.1 Introduction

This annex describes system level requirements and procedures for Internet-aware facsimile implementations and Internet-aware facsimile gateways conforming to this Recommendation to establish calls with other ITU-T T.38 implementations including those using the procedures defined in this annex as well as Annex D of [ITU-T H.323].

B.2 Communication between facsimile terminal and gateway

Communication between a sending Group 3 facsimile terminal and the incoming gateway is generally effected using dial-up procedures over the PSTN. Basic and optional ITU-T T.30 procedures are supported.

The gateway may receive the facsimile transmission from the calling terminal as a modem signal on the PSTN if the gateway supports a direct dial-in procedure. Where the gateway is located within the network, it may receive the transmission in the form of a PCM-encoded digital channel. Internet-aware facsimile (IAF) implementations are connected directly to the IP network and act as a gateway for call establishment.

B.2.1 Transfer of addressing information

The conveyance of the ITU-T E.164 address of the called terminal from the calling terminal to the emitting gateway may be by manual procedures using prompts, by means of double dialling, or by any other suitable means. In addition, there are some applications which may benefit from placing the destination ITU-T E.164 address in the IRA (Internet routing address)/ISP (Internet selective polling) signals, as described in [ITU-T T.30].

B.3 Communication between gateways

B.3.1 Overview

B.3.1.1 Call set-up

Call set-up for ITU-T T.38 Annex B compliant implementations is based on the fast connect procedure defined in [ITU-T H.323]. ITU-T T.38 implementations may operate in two distinct ITU-T H.323 compatible environments.

- 1) A facsimile-only over IP environment. In this environment, no voice support is provided. The procedures and requirements of this annex shall apply to implementations operating in this environment unless they are superseded by implementation of ITU-T H.323 Annex D.
- 2) A facsimile and voice over IP environment. Implementations in this environment shall use the methods described in Annex D of [ITU-T H.323].

ITU-T T.38 Annex B implementations shall use the fast connect procedure for call set-up and shall not initiate ITU-T H.245 negotiation. However, ITU-T T.38 Annex B devices shall support ITU-T H.245 when the remote device is not an ITU-T T.38 Annex B device or otherwise needs to start ITU-T H.245.

B.3.1.2 Media channels

Annex D of [ITU-T H.323] requires that ITU-T T.38 facsimile packets are sent on a separate TCP/UDP port from ITU-T H.225.0 call signalling. All required ports are usually established during the initial **fastStart** exchange. A minimal ITU-T T.38 Annex B implementation requires a TCP port for call signalling and either a UDP port for UDPTL, or two UDP ports for RTP (one for RTP and one for RTCP), or a TCP port for ITU-T T.38 facsimile information.

B.3.1.3 Usage of ITU-T H.245

Endpoints conforming to this annex are required to support [ITU-T H.245], but shall not initiate communication over the ITU-T H.245 control channel. Rather, ITU-T T.38 Annex B devices shall only transmit ITU-T H.245 messages over the ITU-T H.245 control channel after first either receiving a TCS message or a request to establish a separate ITU-T H.245 control channel. ITU-T T.38 Annex B devices shall advertise ITU-T T.38 support in the initial TCS message that it sends and it should indicate support for ITU-T G.711 in order to be interoperable with the broadest range of ITU-T H.323 devices.

NOTE – Previous versions of this annex specified that devices shall only support fast connect procedures, so it is important for interoperability with older devices that newer devices do not initiate ITU-T H.245 communication unless the other device first initiates ITU-T H.245 communication.

B.3.2 Basic call set-up

ITU-T H.323 implementations have a multi-phase call set-up procedure, which includes:

- RAS (registration, admissions and status) signalling using UDP between the endpoint and the gatekeeper.
- ITU-T H.225.0 call signalling either directly between endpoints, or between endpoints and gatekeeper depending on the call model in use, using TCP/IP.
- ITU-T H.245 capability negotiation and logical channel management using TCP/IP, with messages either tunnelled within the ITU-T H.225.0 call signalling channel or transmitted via a separate TCP/IP connection.

Although support for RAS is mandatory, an ITU-T H.323 endpoint is not required to use RAS unless a gatekeeper is present in the network and willing to provide service to the endpoint. Thus, an Annex B implementation could be used with or without a gatekeeper. It could obtain its IP addresses in any fashion desired, such as LDAP or a personal directory. However, if placed in a gatekeeper environment, it would register and operate as per [ITU-T H.323].

Implementations conforming to this annex shall conform to ITU-T H.323 RAS signalling. RAS signalling allows an ITU-T T.38 implementation to initiate a call, using the ITU-T H.323 well-known TCP port, and provides dynamic assignment of the port to use for the ITU-T T.38 messages.

Implementations conforming to this annex utilize ITU-T H.323 call set-up messages as described in clause 8.1.1 of [ITU-T H.323]: "Basic call set-up – neither endpoint registered" assuming this to be the case. The initial text of clause 8.1 of [ITU-T H.323]: "Phase A – Call Set-up" is also relevant to ITU-T T.38 implementations. The rest of clause 8.1 of [ITU-T H.323] applies if one or both endpoints are registered with a gatekeeper.

Implementations conforming to this annex shall initially start calls by opening a TCP/IP session and sending an ITU-T H.225.0 SETUP message with the fast connect fields filled in, as described in clause 8.1.7 of [ITU-T H.323].

The receiving terminal replies with an ITU-T H.225.0 ALERTING, CALL PROCEEDING, PROGRESS, or CONNECT message as per the procedures of ITU-T H.323 "fast connect". The

Annex B implementation may include video, voice, or data OLC elements in the "fastStart" structure, but if present such data types shall follow OLC elements containing facsimile proposal(s). The OLC elements pertinent to facsimile are described in the next clause.

B.3.3 Capabilities negotiation

There are several options that need to be negotiated to determine which options the gateways support and use. See Table B.1.

Table B.1 – Gateway option capability support indications

Option	Description
Data rate management method	Method 1: Local generation of TCF is required for use with TCP. Method 2: Transfer of TCF is required for use with UDP (UDPTL or RTP). Method 2 is not recommended for use with TCP.
Data transport protocol	The emitting gateway may indicate a preference for either UDP/UDPTL, or UDP/RTP, or TCP for transport of ITU-T T.38 IFP packets. The receiving device selects the transport protocol.
Fill bit removal	Indicates the capability to remove and insert fill bits in Phase C, non-ECM data to reduce bandwidth in the packet network. Optional. (Note)
MMR transcoding	Indicates the ability to convert to/from MMR from/to the line format for increasing the compression of the data and reducing the bandwidth in the packet network. Optional. (Note)
JBIG transcoding	Indicates the ability to convert to/from JBIG to reduce bandwidth. Optional. (Note)
Maximum buffer size	For UDP (UDPTL or RTP) modes, this option indicates the maximum number of octets that can be stored on the remote device before an overflow condition occurs. It is the responsibility of the transmitting application to limit the transfer rate to prevent an overflow. The negotiated data rate should be used to determine the rate at which data is being removed from the buffer.
Maximum datagram size	This option indicates the maximum size of a UDPTL packet or the maximum size of the payload within an RTP packet that can be accepted by the remote device.
Version	This is the version number of ITU-T T.38. New versions shall be compatible with previous versions.
NOTE – Bandwidth reduction shall only be done on suitable Phase C data, i.e., MH, MR and – in the case of transcoding to JBIG – MMR. MMR and JBIG require reliable data transport such as that provided by TCP. When transcoding is selected, it shall be applied to every suitable page in a call.	

These capabilities are negotiated using the OLC elements as defined in the T38faxProfile of [ITU-T H.245] version 7 (or higher).

Two unidirectional, reliable or unreliable, logical channels (sender to receiver channel and receiver to sender channel) as shown in Figure B.1 or, optionally, one bidirectional reliable channel as shown in Figure B.2 shall be opened for the transfer of ITU-T T.38 packets. ITU-T T.38 packets can be transferred using either TCP or UDP (UDPTL or RTP). In general, the usage of TCP is more effective when the bandwidth for facsimile communication is limited, or for IAF to IAF transfers since TCP provides flow control. On the other hand, the usage of UDP (UDPTL or RTP) may be more effective when the bandwidth for facsimile communication is sufficient.

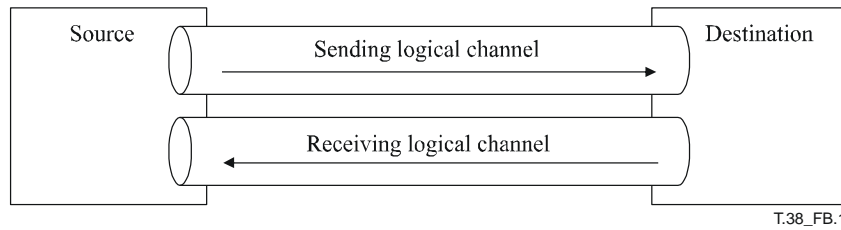


Figure B.1 – A pair of unidirectional channels

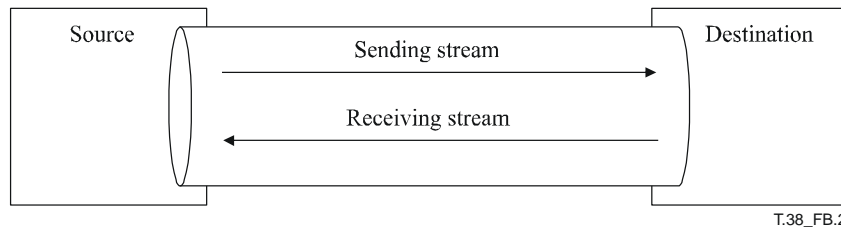


Figure B.2 – A single bidirectional channel

The sender terminal specifies a TCP/UDP port in the **OpenLogicalChannel** in the **fastStart** element of *Set-up when transmitting ITU-T T.38 via TCP or UDPTL*. The receiver terminal shall provide its TCP (or UDP) port in the **OpenLogicalChannel** of the **fastStart** element as specified by the procedures in clause 8.1.7 of [ITU-T H.323]: "Fast connect".

The receiver should open the TCP/UDP port based on the preference of the sender. If the sender terminal has a preference for UDP (UDPTL or RTP) or TCP, then it shall provide its preference in the **OpenLogicalChannel** with the appropriate port in the **fastStart** sequence. The receiving terminal can select the transport, TCP or UDP (UDPTL or RTP), by specifying one of the two in **OpenLogicalChannel** structures in the **fastStart** element of *Connect*.

When transmitting ITU-T T.38 over RTP, the **OpenLogicalChannel** contains the generic audio capability defined in Annex G and shall be included in the **fastStart** element in the Setup message as specified in clause 8.1.7 of [ITU-T H.323]: "Fast Connect". The parameter names in the generic audio capability are named the same as those used in the ITU-T H.245 ASN.1.

All ITU-T T.38 Annex B implementations shall include a T38fax OLC with **t38FaxUdpOptions** and **transferredTCF** set in the **fastStart** structure. Note that all ITU-T H.323 Annex D devices supporting ITU-T T.38 also are required to include these structures. In addition, ITU-T T.38 Annex B devices should include an OLC with **t38FaxTcpOptions** and **localTCF** set and with **tcp** selected as the **t38FaxProtocol** choice. Optionally, ITU-T T.38 Annex B devices may include an OLC with the T38RTP generic audio capability specified with the **transferredTCF** included in the **fastStart** structure. As described in clause 8.1.7 of [ITU-T H.323], the order in which OLCs are included in the **fastStart** element indicates preference on the part of the sender. The receiver only includes the OLCs that it wishes to use in the **fastStart** element of the CONNECT message or other message containing the **fastStart** element.

NOTE – In the first version of this annex, it was not possible to use a single bidirectional reliable channel. In order to retain backward compatibility, the endpoint may specify support for bidirectional reliable channels by including the **t38FaxTcpOptions SEQUENCE** and setting the **t38TCPBidirectionalMode** field to TRUE. If the other endpoint does not include the **t38FaxTcpOptions SEQUENCE**, the endpoint shall assume that a single bidirectional reliable channel for ITU-T T.38 is not supported and shall use either two unidirectional reliable or unreliable channels.

B.3.4 Examples of call set-up OLCs

The examples in this clause illustrate the OLC elements that are sent in various cases. The rules of clause 8.1.7 of [ITU-T H.323] are followed using OLC definitions in [ITU-T H.245]. Refer to [ITU-T H.245] for the relevant ASN.1.

B.3.4.1 TCP, UDP (UDPTL), or RTP support

The default case requires support for both TCP and UDP (UDPTL). In this case, the sender shall send OLCs for **T38/TCP&localTCF** and **T38/UDPTL&transferredTCF**. Optionally, the sender may send OLCs for **T38RTP&transferredTCF**. If the receiver wishes to use UDP, an OLC for **T38/UDPTL&transferredTCF** is returned. If the receiver wishes to use RTP, an OLC for **T38RTP&transferredTCF** is returned. Otherwise, the OLC for **T38/TCP&localTCF** is returned.

B.3.4.2 UDP (UDPTL) with data rate management method 1 support

For the case where the sender wishes to use data rate management method 1 and UDP (UDPTL) for data transport, it shall send OLCs for **T38/UDPTL&transferredTCF**, **T38/UDPTL&localTCF**, **T38/TCP&localTCF**. If the receiver agrees to use **UDPTL&localTCF**, an OLC for **T38/UDPTL&localTCF** is returned.

B.3.4.3 RTP with data rate management method 1 support

For the case where the sender wishes to use data rate management method 1 and RTP for data transport, it shall send OLCs for **T38RTP&transferredTCF** and **T38RTP&localTCF**. If the receiver agrees to use **RTP&localTCF**, an OLC for **T38RTP&localTCF** is returned.

B.3.5 Mandatory call set-up messages

The Annex B implementation shall support the following clauses of [ITU-T H.225.0] for call set-up:

- Mandatory elements in Table 4 of [ITU-T H.225.0], i.e., ALERTING, CONNECT, CALL PROCEEDING, SETUP, RELEASE COMPLETE, etc., shall be supported by ITU-T T.38 endpoints conforming to Annex B. Note that there is no requirement to send ALERTING if CONNECT, CALL PROCEEDING, or RELEASE COMPLETE is sent within 4 seconds of the receipt of SETUP, as described in [ITU-T H.323]. Note also that gateways shall send CALL PROCEEDING.
- The Information elements of FACILITY, as described in clause 7.4.1 of [ITU-T H.225.0].
- The Information elements of ALERTING, as described in clause 7.3.1 of [ITU-T H.225.0].
- The Information elements of CALL PROCEEDING, as described in clause 7.3.2 of [ITU-T H.225.0].
- The Information elements of CONNECT, as described in clause 7.3.3 of [ITU-T H.225.0].
- The information elements of PROGRESS, as described in clause 7.3.7 of [ITU-T H.225.0].
- The Information elements of RELEASE COMPLETE, as described in clause 7.3.9 of [ITU-T H.225.0].
- The Information elements of SETUP, as described in clause 7.3.10 of [ITU-T H.225.0].
- The ASN.1 of [ITU-T H.225.0], as described in [ITU-T H.225.0].

NOTE – ITU-T H.225.0 ASN.1 supports a large number of optional features. ITU-T T.38 Annex B implementations may implement the full range of optional ITU-T H.225.0 features, including authentication features that are potentially available. They may also implement ITU-T H.450.x supplementary services. ITU-T H.225.0 options are outside (i.e., prior) to the OLC negotiations. If a real time fax endpoint ([ITU-T H.323] Annex D or [ITU-T T.38] Annex B) makes use of ITU-T H.450.x supplementary services, it

must take into account that the remote endpoint may or may not support them. In the worst case, the supplementary service is ignored by the receiver. Thus the requesting endpoint must handle this condition, with, for example, a timeout mechanism.

B.3.6 Mapping of call progress signals

For call set-up and call progress, the return signals can be simplified to the set shown in Table B.2. These are all returned prior to or instead of a connect message.

The CONNECT message is returned when the gateway, *by some means*, determines that a connection to the terminal G3FE has been established. If CED or FSK flags are detected, the appropriate ITU-T T.38 messages can be sent. This level of call set-up and progress works in both ITU-T H.323 as well as non-ITU-T H.323 environments.

Table B.2 – Call Progress Mapping

Meaning	Mapping/Comments
Busy1. Subscriber busy tone as defined in [ITU-T E.180].	ITU-T Q.850 cause value 17.
Busy2. Sometimes referred to as "Distinctive Busy" on some PABX models.	ITU-T Q.850 cause value 17.
Congestion busy as defined in [ITU-T E.180].	ITU-T Q.850 cause value 34.
Ring1. Ringing tone as defined in [ITU-T E.180]. This is an intermediate call progress indicator. It can be used to generate a ringback signal to the originating G3FE as if it were an end-to-end PSTN connection.	ALERTING
Ring2. Ringing tone similar to Ring1 where two short rings are generated instead of one long ring. This is an intermediate call progress result.	ALERTING
SIT intercept. Special information tones are defined in [ITU-T E.180]. Intercept Tone is one combination of tones – frequency and duration.	ITU-T Q.850 cause value 4. NOTE – SIT tones are not distinguished because they generally indicate a problem with the number to dial.
SIT vacant. Special information tones are defined in [ITU-T E.180]. Circuit vacant tone is one combination of tones – frequency and duration.	ITU-T Q.850 cause value 4.
SIT reorder. Special information tones are defined in [ITU-T E.180]. Reorder tone is one combination of tones – frequency and duration.	ITU-T Q.850 cause value 4.
SIT no circuit. Special information tones are defined in [ITU-T E.180]. No circuit tone is one combination of tones – frequency and duration.	ITU-T Q.850 cause value 4.

B.3.7 Usage of the maxBitRate in messages

ITU-T T.38 is a data application (UDPTL or TCP) or audio capability (RTP) per [ITU-T H.245]. An ITU-T H.245 OLC requires that the **maxBitRate** field be set. For gateway implementations, this field should indicate the maximum modem rate for the TDM network that is supported by the gateway. The rate for IAF devices is to be defined but shall not be set to zero. Note that the units for **maxBitRate** is 100 bit/s (Note 1). The maxBitRate field shall not be used to negotiate fax transmission rates and is included only as a hint to the called party as to the maximum required bandwidth.

NOTE 1 – The unit value is different for non-ITU-T H.323 controlled ITU-T T.38 endpoints (see for example Annex H). This implies the correct signalling conversion in the case of an ITU-T T.38 call between two endpoints located in ITU-T H.323 and non-ITU-T H.323 network domains. Also refer to clause H.4.1 for further information on the use of this parameter.

B.3.8 DTMF transmission

UserInputIndication as described in Annex D of [ITU-T H.323] is an ITU-T H.245 signal and may be used if the ITU-T H.245 control channel is utilized. Other mechanisms as described in [ITU-T H.323] or [ITU-T H.225.0] may also be employed.

B.3.9 Interoperability

Both ITU-T H.323 direct call model and ITU-T T.38 Annex B require a well-known port to initiate call signalling. As described in Appendix IV of [ITU-T H.225.0], the ITU-T H.323 well-known port for call signalling via TCP is 1720. ITU-T T.38 Annex B endpoints should use the ITU-T H.323 well-known port. In order for a single implementation (such as a gateway) to support multiple endpoints, dynamic ports must be used. A facsimile gateway conforming to this annex shall support ITU-T H.323 RAS.

ITU-T T.38 Annex B implementations shall set **h245Tunnelling** to TRUE in all ITU-T H.225.0 messages.

Annex C

The optional forward error correction scheme for UDPTL

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation.)

C.1 Overview of the optional forward error correction mechanism

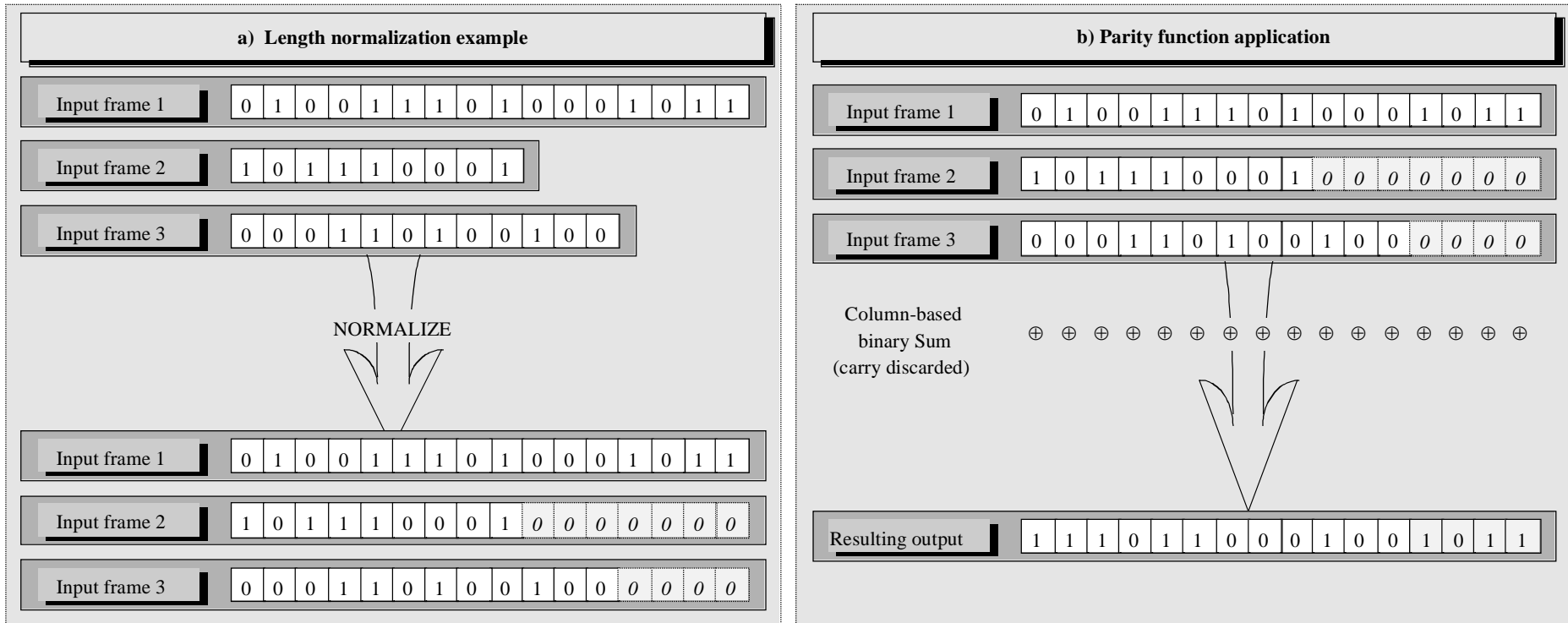
The parity FEC scheme is symmetrical in that it is identical in both encode and decode modes, and may be computed for an arbitrary number of arbitrarily sized IFP messages. A transmitting gateway generates FEC messages by passing in a number of primary IFP packets; these FEC messages may then be assembled into a packet in accordance with Figure 5.

Receiving gateways which detect the loss of a primary IFP packet that is covered by an FEC message may be able to reconstruct it by passing in the remaining (received) primary IFP packets and the FEC message itself to the parity encode/decode algorithm. Certain conditions apply in order for a lost primary IFP packet to be recovered using the parity encoder/decoder; these shall be discussed in the following clauses.

C.2 Parity encode/decode scheme operation and characteristics

The parity scheme accepts a number of arbitrarily sized IFP messages. It aligns them vertically and zero pads the shorter length messages to produce a 2D matrix as shown in Figure C.1 a). A one-bit piece-wise sum is then performed on a column by column basis (equivalent to exclusive OR logic function) across the width of the matrix, each summation resulting in a binary digit. This process is illustrated in Figure C.1 b). The output from the parity scheme is the row of resulting binary data.

The basic error recovery scheme works by assuming that 1 loss in n packets may occur. If the $(n + 1)^{\text{th}}$ packet contains an FEC message generated from the primary IFP packets of the n preceding packets, then provided no more than one of the first n packets is lost, any missing IFP message can be reconstructed. The generation and reconstruction of primary IFP packets using the parity scheme outlined above is described in the following clauses.



T.38_FC.1

Figure C.1 – Illustration of Length normalization and Parity function operation

C.2.1 Generating and transmitting FEC messages

By utilizing a buffer similar to that shown in Figure C.2, it is possible to pass multiple prior primary IFP packets into the parity FEC algorithm for processing. The FEC scheme returns with a frame of encoded data that may then be assembled into a packet after the current primary IFP packet. The transmitting gateway must decide in advance the number of prior IFP messages it shall use to generate the FEC information. The n prior primary IFP packets are sent to the parity encoding scheme which results in a single message of FEC data of length l octets where l is the largest message length value encountered in the list of primary IFP packets plus 2 octets. Finally, the newly generated FEC message is assembled as in Figure C.2 and inserted into the packet after the primary IFP packet.

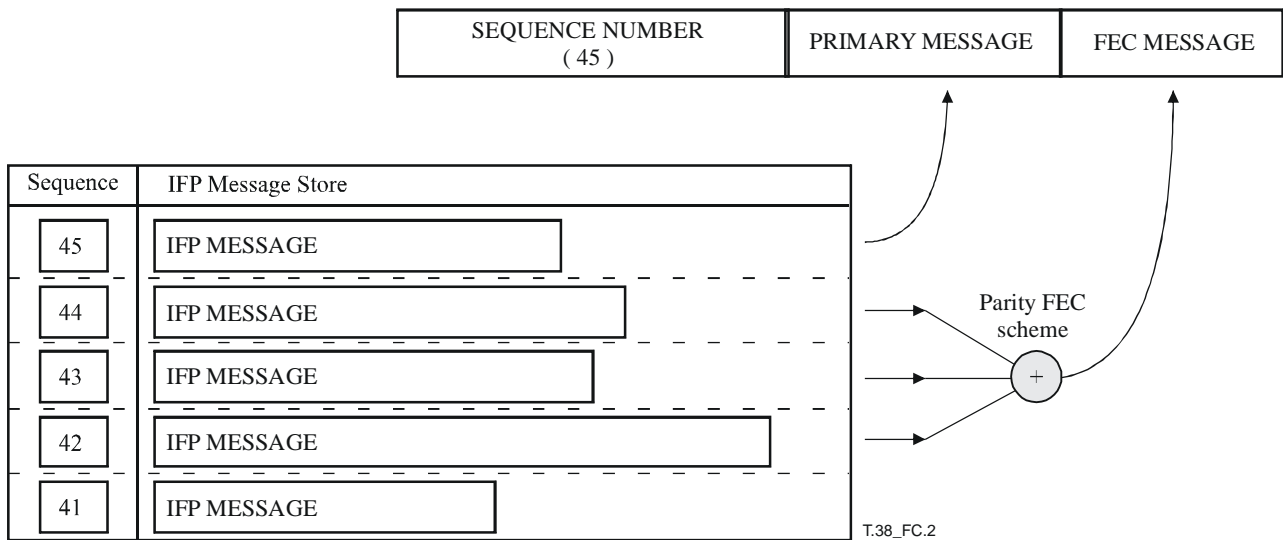


Figure C.2 – Generation and packetization of a single parity FEC frame

Multiple FEC messages may be sent in a single packet, each generated from $fec_npackets$ (i.e., the number of) prior primary IFP packets. Unlike the instance where only one FEC message is present, when multiple FEC messages are transmitted in a single packet, the contributing primary IFP packets for each FEC message are not consecutive, but are interleaved. This is illustrated in Figure C.3 which shows an example providing protection against a burst of three consecutive lost packets.

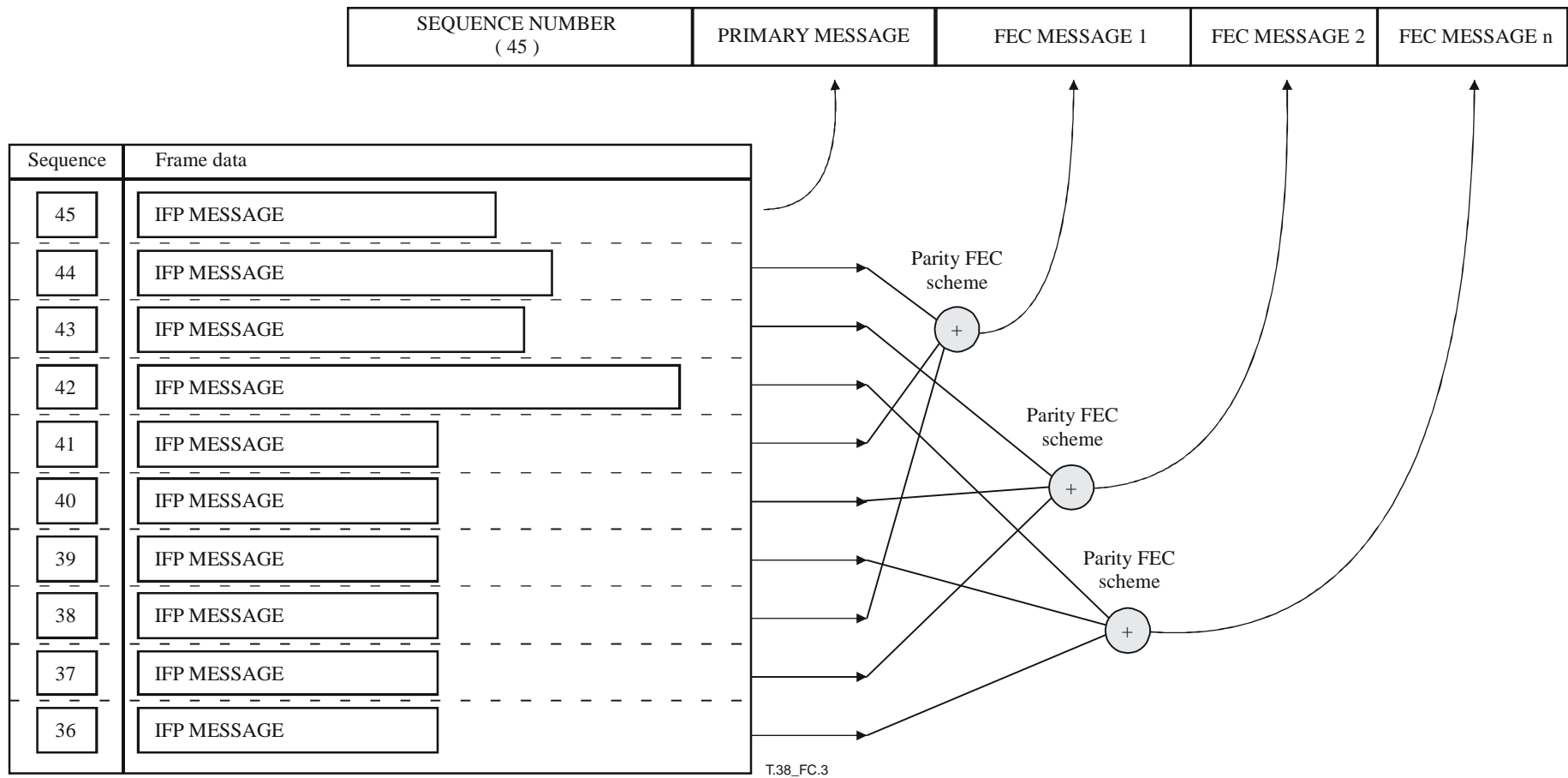


Figure C.3 – Generating multiple FEC messages to protect against burst errors

C.2.2 Receiving FEC messages and primary IFP packet reconstruction

A gateway in receipt of FEC messages in a packet must determine from the UDPTL packet:

- the number of FEC messages present in the packet;
- the sequence numbers of the primary IFP packets contained in each FEC message;
- the sequence numbers of any packets which have been "lost" over the network.

In order to determine the sequence numbers of the primary IFP packets encoded in a given FEC message, the receiving gateway must extract the number of primary IFP packets covered by that frame. For a packet containing a single FEC message, the sequence numbers covered by that message are simply those from $[Seq - 1]$ to $[Seq - (n + 1)]$ where n is the value in the `fec_npackets` element and Seq is the value in the `seq-number` element. For a UDPTL packet containing m FEC messages with sequence number Seq and a message control field setting of n , the sequence number ranges for FEC message I (for $1 \leq I \leq m$) are trivially extracted from the following equations:

$$\text{StartSeq} = Seq - I$$

$$\text{EndSeq} = Seq - I - (n - 1)m$$

Intermediate sequence numbers between these ranges are linearly spaced with gap m . Once the sequence numbers of the primary IFP packets encoded in an FEC message have been determined, the receiving gateway may check to determine whether any of the primary IFP packets listed has failed to arrive. If one, and only one, of these primary IFP packets has failed to arrive, then the FEC message and the remaining (delivered) primary IFP packets may be sent to the parity algorithm to recover the missing sequence.

The number of FEC messages, m , is the number of octet strings contained in the **fec-data** element (as encoded in the SEQUENCE OF construct).

Annex D

SIP/SDP call establishment procedures

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation.)

D.1 Introduction

This annex describes system level requirements and procedures for Internet-aware facsimile implementations and Internet-aware facsimile gateways conforming to ITU-T T.38 to establish calls with other ITU-T T.38 implementations using the procedures defined in [IETF RFC 3261] (SIP) and [IETF RFC 2327] (SDP) and the 'image' media type as defined in [IETF RFC 6466]. SIP [IETF RFC 3261] uses the embedded SDP Offer/Answer protocol (see clause D.2.3.0) for indication and negotiation of media configurations (for example, a specific ITU-T T.38 configuration).

D.2 Communication between gateways

D.2.1 Overview

D.2.1.1 Call set-up

Call set-up for Annex D of ITU-T T.38 compliant implementation is based on SIP (session initiation protocol) defined in [IETF RFC 3261]. As in Annex B, implementations may operate in two distinct compatible environments:

- 1) A facsimile-only over IP environment – In this environment, no voice support is provided. The procedures and requirements of D.2.2.3 shall apply to implementations operating in this environment.
- 2) A facsimile and voice over IP environment – The procedures and requirements of this annex shall apply to implementations operating in this environment.

D.2.1.2 Media and signalling channels

NOTE – The term "channel" is reused from ITU-T H.323 terminology (see Annex B), and is synonymous with "IP transport connection" in this annex.

ITU-T T.38 facsimile packets are sent on a separate TCP/UDP port from SIP call signalling. A minimal Annex D of ITU-T T.38 implementation requires:

- for the IP transport connection for SIP: a TCP/UDP port (default is 5060) for call signalling; and
- for the IP transport connection for media (depending on the ITU-T T.38 transport mode):
 - a UDP port for "UDPTL/UDP";
 - one or two UDP ports for "RTP/UDP" (depending on RTCP usage); or
 - a TCP port for "TPKT/TCP" for ITU-T T.38 facsimile information

D.2.1.3 Usage of SDP

Endpoints conforming to this annex are required to support SDP, including the extensions described below.

D.2.1.3.1 SDP parameter definitions

The SDP parameters shown in Table D.1 are defined by this Recommendation.

Table D.1 – ITU-T T.38 SDP parameter definitions

No.	Parameter name	Definition
1	T38FaxVersion	This is the version number of ITU-T T.38. New versions shall be compatible with previous versions. Absence of this parameter indicates version 0. The version is expressed as an integer value.
2	T38MaxBitRate	Indicates the maximum fax transmission rate supported by the endpoint and shall not be used to negotiate actual transmission speeds. (NOTE 1)
3	T38FaxFillBitRemoval	Indicates the capability to remove and insert fill bits in Phase C (refer to [ITU-T T.30]), non-ECM data to reduce bandwidth. This is a boolean parameter (inclusion = true, exclusion = false). (NOTE 2)
4	T38FaxTranscodingMMR	Indicates the ability to convert to/from MMR from/to the line format for increasing the compression of the data and reducing the bandwidth in the packet network. This is a boolean parameter (inclusion = true, exclusion = false). (NOTE 2)
5	T38FaxTranscodingJBIG	Indicates the ability to convert to/from JBIG to reduce bandwidth. This is a boolean parameter (inclusion = true, exclusion = false). (NOTE 2)
6	T38FaxRateManagement	Indicates the fax rate management model as defined in [ITU-T T.38]. Values may be "localTCF" or "transferredTCF".
7	T38FaxMaxBuffer	Indicates the maximum number of octets that can be stored on the remote device before an overflow condition occurs. It is the responsibility of the transmitting application to limit the transfer rate to prevent an overflow. The negotiated data rate should be used to determine the rate at which data is being removed from the buffer. Value is an integer.
8	T38FaxMaxDatagram	The maximum size of the payload that can be accepted by the remote device. This is an integer value.
9	T38FaxMaxIFP	This parameter signals the maximum IFP frame size the offering endpoint is capable of accepting.
10	T38FaxUdpEC	Indicates any desired error correction scheme, either FEC or redundancy or none. Valid options are "t38UDPFEC", "t38UDPRedundancy" and "t38UDPNoEC". This parameter shall only be present when using UDPTL as the transport for [ITU-T T.38].
11	T38FaxUdpECDepth	If the parameter is specified, then the 'minred' value indicates that the offering endpoint wishes to receive at least that many redundancy frames per UDPTL datagram (when the answering endpoint chooses to use t38UDPRedundancy as the error correction mode), or that the offering endpoint wishes to receive at least that many FEC frames per UDPTL datagram (when the answering endpoint chooses to use t38UDPFEC as the error correction mode). Additionally, if 'maxred' is specified, it indicates that the offering endpoint wishes to receive no more than that many redundancy frames or FEC frames per UDPTL datagram.

Table D.1 – ITU-T T.38 SDP parameter definitions

No.	Parameter name	Definition
12	T38FaxUdpFECMaxSpan	Indicates that offering endpoint may not be able to properly process FEC frames that span more than the specified number of IFP frames.
13	T38VendorInfo	Indicates the manufacturer of the endpoint.
14	T38ModemType	Indicates modem capability supported by the ITU-T T.38 endpoint. Valid options are: "t38G3FaxOnly" (0) and "t38G3AndV34G3" (1). Note: if not provided, the implied value of this parameter is "t38G3FaxOnly".
NOTE 1– See also the informative note in clause H.4 on how the parameter T38MaxBitRate has been interpreted in existing implementations.		
NOTE 2 – If omitted in signalling then default value (= 'false').		

Only parameter "**T38FaxRateManagement**" is mandatory, all other parameters are optional. See also clause D.2.3.5 with respect to parameter usage in SDP Offer/Answer, and summary in Annex H.

D.2.2 Basic call set-up

D.2.2.1 Choosing call set-up mechanism

Annex B indicates that ITU-T H.323 FastCall Setup is the basic mechanism for establishing a ITU-T T.38 call. The method described in this annex is intended for use in conjunction with this mechanism in a decomposed gateway model. In addition, this annex may also be used if the emitting gateway is aware that the destination gateway supports the call establishment mechanism of this annex.

D.2.2.2 SIP call set-up

According to [IETF RFC 3261] section 1, SIP supports a five-phase process for establishing and terminating a call:

User location	Determination of the end system to be used for communication
User capabilities	Determination of the media and media parameters to be used
User availability	Determination of the willingness of the called party to engage in communications
Call set-up	"Ringing", establishment of call parameters at both called and calling party (via embedded SDP Offer/Answer protocol, see clause D.2.3.0)
Call handling	Including transfer and termination of calls

SIP can also be used in conjunction with other call set-up and signalling protocols, for example, in an ITU-T H.248 to ITU-T H.323 interworking function.

SIP can invite users to sessions with and without resource reservation (by usage of embedded SDP Offer/Answer, see clause D.2.3.0). SIP does not reserve resources, but can convey to the invited system the information necessary to do this.

D.2.2.3 Facsimile-only connection

The emitting gateway sends a SIP INVITE request (with the appropriate options set) for an ITU-T T.38 facsimile connection with the receiving SIP server. The receiving server will likely be the receiving gateway; however, it may also proxy or redirect the SIP connection to the actual gateway through SIP or other means. In any case, a response will be sent to the emitting gateway indicating acceptance, redirection or failure of the request.

If accepted (or a redirected INVITE is accepted), the ITU-T T.38 facsimile call proceeds.

Once the call is completed, the call may be disconnected with a SIP BYE command.

See also clause D.2.4.1 for an example of SIP/SDP signalling.

D.2.2.4 Voice and facsimile connection

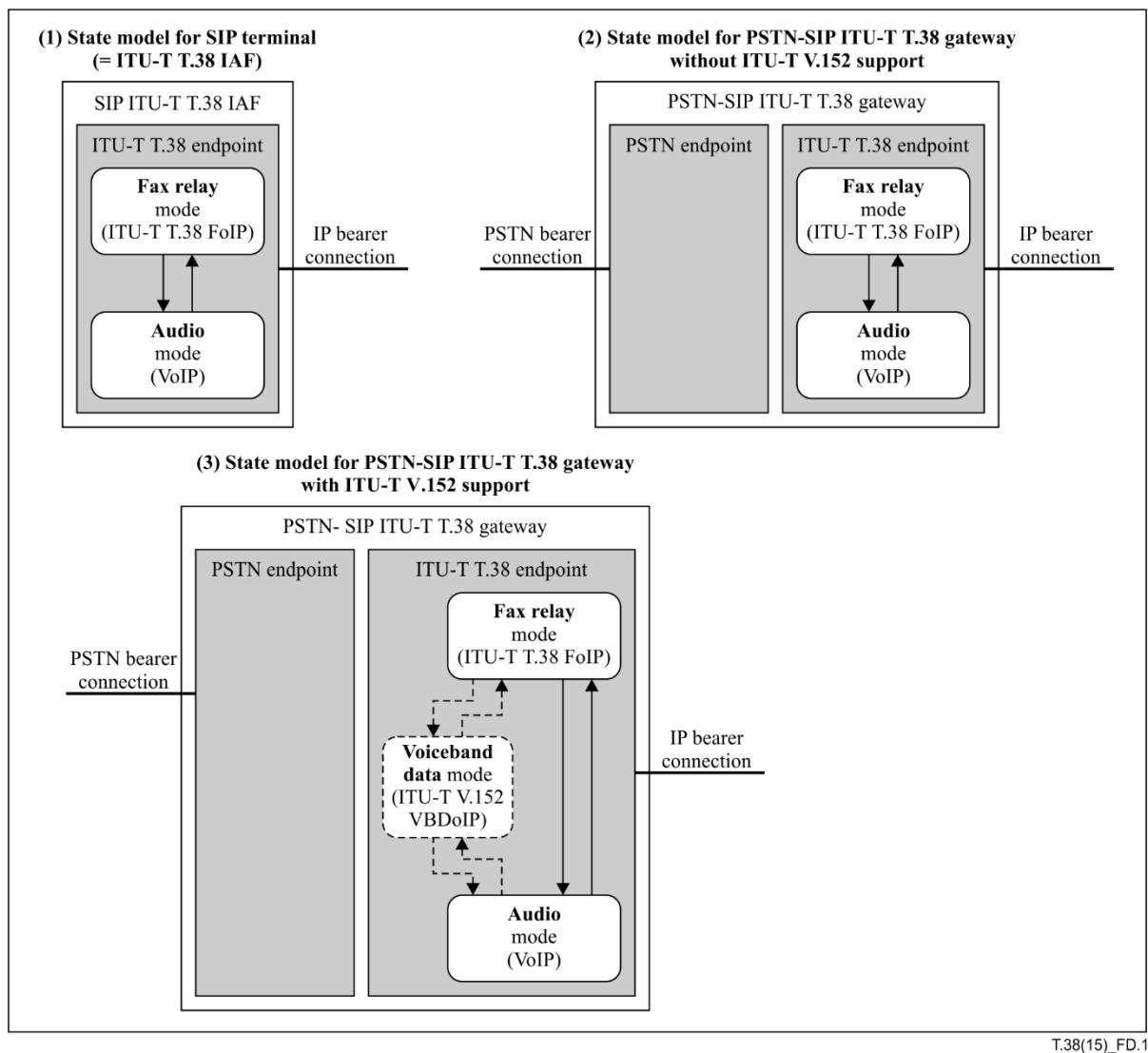
A SIP INVITE (inclusive SDP Offer) is made to the called party requesting a voice connection per the requirements of [IETF RFC 3261]. A voice connection is then established (which implies the initial state "Audio mode" at the very beginning of the call, see next clause).

D.2.2.4.1 State model for the voice and facsimile call

Figure D.1 illustrates the state model, embedded in example SIP devices. The two operational modes, for the "voice and facsimile call" type, are:

- *Audio* mode (VoIP), characterized by one or multiple voice codecs; and
- *Fax relay* mode (FoIP), characterized by one or multiple ITU-T T.38 configurations (a "ITU-T T.38 configuration" comprises the ITU-T T.38 transport variant and all ITU-T T.38 parameter settings).

There might be additional modes like ITU-T V.152 VBDVoIP or packet relay modes for non-G3FE modem, but such state transitioning is out of the scope of this Recommendation.



T.38(15)_FD.1

Figure D.1 – State model for the voice and facsimile call – Example ITU-T T.38 SIP equipment

There might be one or multiple state changes during the lifetime of the call.

NOTE – Example: the emulation of a PSTN "alternate speech-fax" call by the SIP domain, with consecutive call phases of speech-fax-speech, may lead to state transitioning "audio to fax relay to audio".

The state transitioning may be either:

- Tightly coupled with SIP/SDP signalling (e.g., an incoming SIP message may enforce a state change), see clause D.2.2.4.2; or
- Autonomous (i.e., a local decision, possibly due to previous agreements), see clause D.2.2.4.3.

The two state transitioning methods for SIP are consistent with Annex E (which may facilitate interoperability between SIP- and ITU-T H.248-controlled ITU-T T.38 endpoints):

The "SIP-controlled state transitioning" method relates to the "MGC-strict controlled transitioning" in case of ITU-T H.248 gateways (see clause E.2.2.1: "*ITU-T T.38 media gateway controller (MGC) method*"), and the "Autonomous state transitioning" to the ITU-T H.248 "MG autonomous transitioning" concept (see clause E.2.2.2: "*ITU-T T.38 Autonomous Transitioning method*").

D.2.2.4.2 SIP-controlled state transitioning between voice and facsimile

Upon detection of facsimile by the receiving gateway, a SIP INVITE request is sent to the emitting gateway (with the same Call-ID as the existing voice connection) for an ITU-T T.38 facsimile connection.

The receiving gateway should only use the ITU-T V.21 preamble generated by the answering FAX endpoint as the trigger for detection, and it should generate the INVITE request no more than 200 milliseconds after the ITU-T V.21 preamble begins, in order to allow the maximum amount of time for the session to transition into ITU-T T.38 mode before the answering FAX endpoint begins transmitting NSF, CSI or DIS.

Upon completion of the facsimile call establishment (noted in clause D.2.2.3), the ITU-T T.38 facsimile call proceeds with an ITU-T T.38 V.21 flags indicator packet if it is an ITU-T T.38/G3 connection.

During the switchover, the receiving gateway should mute the voice channel in both directions until the facsimile connection transition either succeeds or fails. During this period, the receiving gateway should ensure that silence is generated towards both the emitting gateway and the answering FAX endpoint. The receiving gateway should initiate the muting of the channel immediately upon detection of facsimile, as described above. If the receiving gateway is unable to mute the voice channel towards the emitting gateway within 800 milliseconds after detection of facsimile, (or the time when the ITU-T V.21 preamble generated by the answering FAX endpoint concludes), it may still mute the voice channel, but there is a possibility that doing so may cause one or both FAX endpoints to terminate the session if the muting occurs after the answering FAX endpoint has begun transmitting NSF, CSI or DIS.

The voice channel may be used again once the end of facsimile transmission is detected. Alternatively, some implementations may choose to replace the voice channel with a facsimile channel.

Once the call is completed, the call may be disconnected with a SIP BYE command.

See also clause D.2.4.2 for an example of SIP/SDP signalling.

D.2.2.4.3 Autonomous state transitioning between voice and facsimile

Autonomous state transitioning shall only be possible under the following conditions:

- local and remote side shall both support ITU-T T.38; and
- local and remote side shall agree beforehand on the particular ITU-T T.38 configuration (e.g., ITU-T T.38 transport variant, ITU-T T.38 parameter settings).

Both conditions may be easily addressed by the usage of *Revised SDP Offer/Answer* in SIP (see clause D.2.3.0): ITU-T T.38 shall be offered as *latent configuration*. A positive response by the *Answerer* side may permit then for autonomous state transitioning.

NOTE 1 – The term "latent" reflects the considered, possible later transitioning from audio to fax relay.

NOTE 2 – There might be one or multiple ITU-T T.38 (latent) configuration(s) indicated by the *Offerer* (e.g., when multiple ITU-T T.38 transport capabilities would be supported).

D.2.2.5 Support of ITU-T T.38 and ITU-T V.34G3 facsimile and fallback to ITU-T T.38/G3 facsimile

D.2.2.5.1 Problem statement

In networks that provide voice, facsimile and data modem connections, gateways shall have the ITU-T V.8 capability (detecting and transmitting ITU-T V.8 CM/JM/CJ sequences) in order to

support ITU-T T.38 based FoIP sessions with ITU-T V.34 facsimile terminals. When both emitting and receiving gateways are capable of ITU-T T.38/V.34G3 facsimile, the transition to ITU-T T.38 and ITU-T V.34G3 may occur after the detection of facsimile capability in the ITU-T V.8 CM/JM's call function octet, and proceed according to clause 10. The receiving gateway may also initiate a transition to ITU-T T.38 mode after ANSam is detected, if it knows that the network does not support data modem connections (either in the ITU-T V.150.1 MoIP mode or in the ITU-T V.152 VBD oIP mode).

D.2.2.5.2 Fallback scenarios

In situations where one or both gateways are not ITU-T V.34 capable, fallback to an ITU-T T.38/G3 session shall occur. There are three possible cases:

- 1) ITU-T V.34 FD (calling) – ITU-T T.38/G3 GW – ITU-T T.38/G3 GW – ITU-T V.34 FD (answering)
- 2) ITU-T V.34 FD (calling) – ITU-T T.38/V.34 G3 GW – ITU-T T.38/G3 GW – ITU-T V.34 FD (answering)
- 3) ITU-T V.34 FD (calling) – ITU-T T.38/G3 GW – ITU-T T.38/V.34G3 GW – ITU-T V.34 FD (answering)

In all three cases, after going off-hook, the answering facsimile device (FD) sends ANSam to the receiving (ITU-T T.38/G3 or ITU-T T.38/V34G3) GW. The receiving GW passes ANSam to the emitting GW by either tone-relay or VBD ([IETF RFC 4733] and [ITU-T V.152]). Upon detecting ANSam, the calling ITU-T V.34 FD sends ITU-T V.8 CM sequences indicating that it is capable of both ITU-T V.34 and G3 facsimile. The emitting gateway will detect the ITU-T V.8 CM sequences and is responsible for blocking the audio CM signal. The emitting gateway shall prevent more than one complete CM sequence being transmitted to the receiving gateway (and, therefore, to the answering facsimile device) so that the answering facsimile device will not falsely start the JM transmission.

The emitting gateway, after the CM sequence is detected and suppressed, will initiate SIP negotiation for voice to ITU-T T.38 switch. During the SIP negotiation (using SDP Offer/Answer), the ITU-T V.34 modem capability will be exchanged via the T38ModemType (see clause D.2.1.3.1) parameter.

NOTE – It may be necessary to suppress the ITU-T V.8 CM sequence audio. However, the method and procedure to do so are for further study.

- The call flow for cases #1 and #2 is shown in Figure D.2. In these cases, the emitting gateway itself is an ITU-T T.38/G3 only gateway. After the ITU-T V.8 CM is detected, it can send out JM with G3 only capability to the calling FD immediately, without waiting for the result of SIP/SDP negotiation.
- The call flow for study case #3 is shown in Figure D.3. In this case, the emitting gateway itself is an ITU-T T.38/ITU-T V.34G3+ITU-T T.38/G3 GW. After the ITU-T V.8 CM is detected, it will initiate the SIP ReInvite (using SDP Offer/Answer for re-negotiating an ITU-T T.38 configuration) for an ITU-T T.38 channel. It will send out JM to the calling FD only after the end of SIP/SDP negotiation, since it does not know until then what modulation the receiving gateway supports. The emitting gateway shall send an ITU-T V.8 JM signal to inform the calling FD that the network supports only G3 fax.

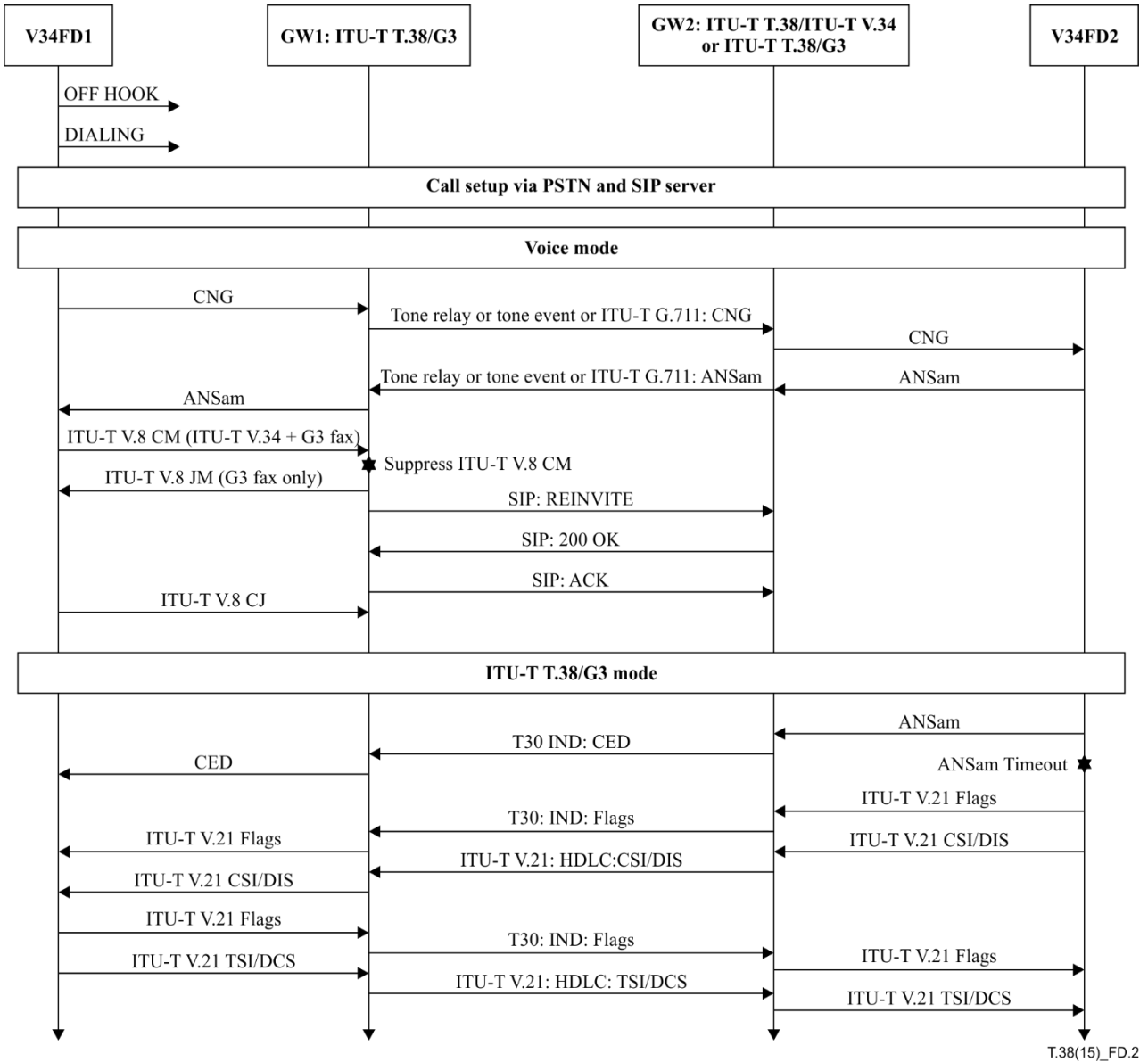
After receiving JM with G3 only capability, the calling FD responds with CJ sequences to end the ITU-T V.8 procedures, and conditions itself for a standard G3 facsimile (see Figure F.5-10 in [ITU-T T.30]). The FoIP session will then fall back to ITU-T T.38/G3 mode after the ANSam timeout at the answering ITU-T V.34 facsimile device (see Figure 6a in [ITU-T T.30]).

The emitting gateway, after the CM sequence is detected and suppressed, will initiate SIP negotiation for transitioning from voice to ITU-T T.38. During the SIP negotiation, the ITU-T V.34 modem capability will be exchanged via the T38ModemType parameter (see clause D.2.1.3.1).

- The call flow for cases #1 and #2 is shown in Figure D.2. In these cases, the emitting gateway itself is an ITU-T T.38/G3 only gateway (providing the SDP Offerer role in SDP Offer/Answer procedures). After the ITU-T V.8 CM is detected, it can send out JM with G3 only capability to the calling FD immediately, without waiting for the result of SIP/SDP negotiation (which must be a positively acknowledged SDP answer).
- The call flow for study case #3 is shown in Figure D.3. In this case, the emitting gateway itself is an ITU-T T.38/ITU-T V.34G3+ITU-T T.38/G3 GW. After the ITU-T V.8 CM is detected, it will initiate the SIP ReInvite (using SDP Offer/Answer for re-negotiating an ITU-T T.38 configuration) for an ITU-T T.38 channel. It will send out JM to the calling FD only after the end of SIP/SDP negotiation, since it does not know until then what modulation the receiving gateway supports. The emitting gateway shall send an ITU-T V.8 JM signal to inform the calling FD that the network supports only G3 fax.

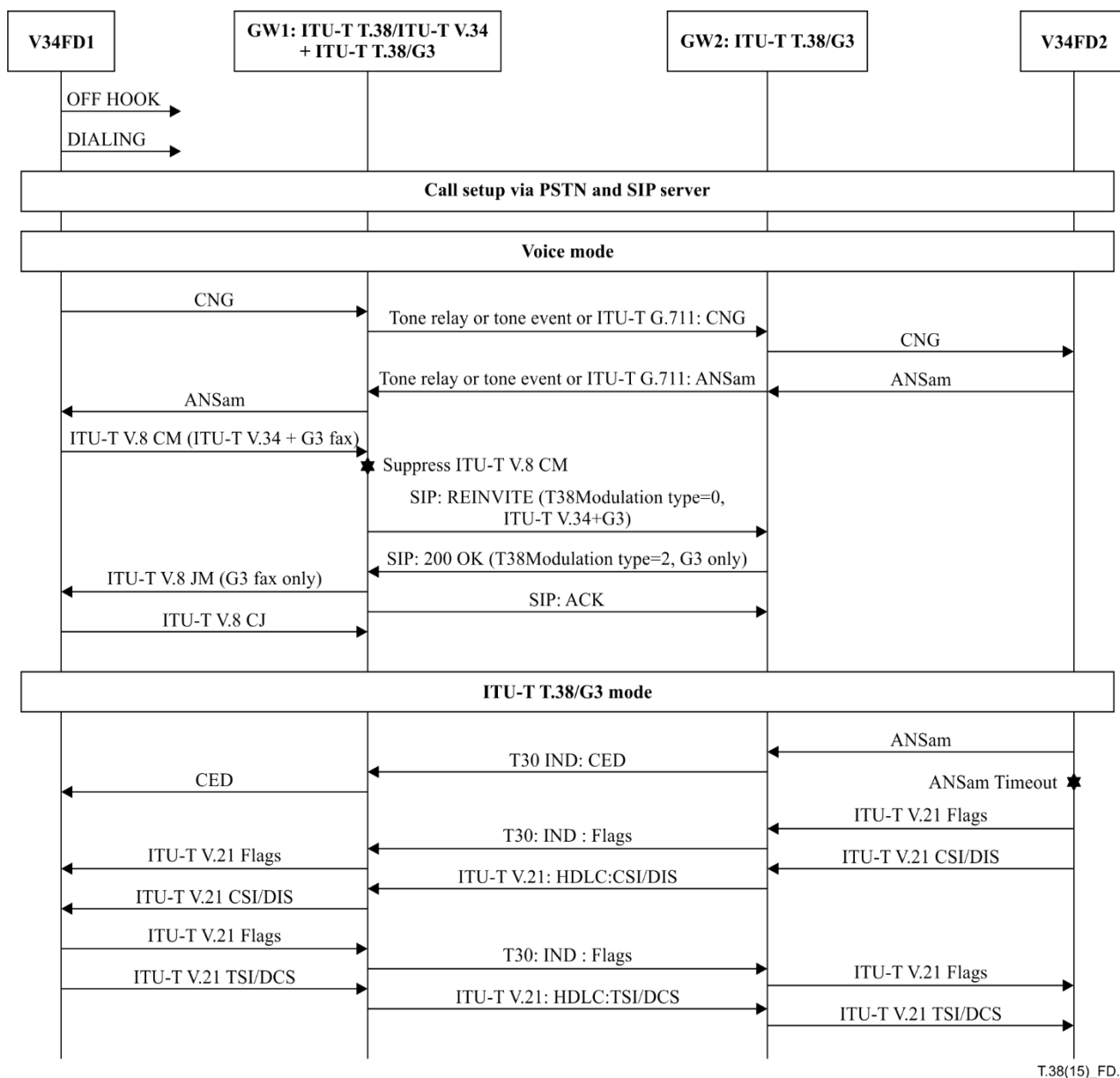
After receiving JM with G3 only capability, the calling FD responds with CJ sequences to end the ITU-T V.8 procedures, and conditions itself for a standard G3 facsimile (see Figure F.5-10 in [ITU-T T.30]). The FoIP session will then fall back to ITU-T T.38/G3 mode after the ANSam timeout at the answering ITU-T V.34 facsimile device (see Figure 6a in [ITU-T T.30]).

Voice to fax transition with SIP: Fallback to G3 from ITU-T V.34 fax



**Figure D.2 – Call set-up with SIP (fallback from ITU-T V.34 fax to G3),
Emitting GW supports G3 only**

Voice to fax transition with SIP: Fallback to G3 from ITU-T V.34 fax



T.38(15)_FD.3

Figure D.3 – Call set-up with SIP (fallback from ITU-T V.34 fax to G3), Receiving GW supports G3 only

D.2.3 Capabilities indication and negotiation

There are several capabilities that need to be negotiated to determine which options the gateways support and use. These are described in Table B.1.

IETF RFC 2327 session description protocol (SDP) provides mechanisms for describing sessions for SIP. There are several ITU-T T.38 specific parameters that may be negotiated when establishing an ITU-T T.38 media stream. For historic reasons, this is done differently for the UDPTL/TCP and TPKT/TCP transport versus the RTP/UDP transport.

D.2.3.0 SDP Offer/Answer protocol for indication and negotiation of ITU-T T.38 configurations

The SIP message shall provide an SDP Offer for the indication and negotiations of ITU-T T.38 configurations. The "revised SDP Offer/Answer" protocol (see clause 5.1.1) should be supported

and is recommended due to its advantages, particularly concerning ITU-T T.38 (as a potential parallel media configuration to audio and as a possible later configuration after a speech call phase, due to multiple ITU-T T.38 transport variants, etc.). The "legacy SDP Offer/Answer" protocol (see clause 5.1.1) may be used as a minimum solution, permitting limited ITU-T T.38 services (e.g., increased call set-up delays due to possible multiple SDP O/A cycles (NOTE 1), no support of autonomous state transitioning).

NOTE 1 – E.g., it is not possible to define multiple *ITU-T T.38 parameter settings* for the same *ITU-T T.38 transport variant* (i.e., multiple ITU-T T.38 configurations) within a single "m="-line section for ITU-T T.38.

D.2.3.1 Negotiation for UDPTL/UDP and TPKT/TCP transport

New attributes (section 6 [IETF RFC 2327] of SDP) are required to support this Recommendation when using the UDPTL and TCP transports. Note that the attributes defined below are specific to the use of ITU-T T.38 with either the UDPTL or TCP transport and do not apply to the use of ITU-T T.38 with RTP (see D.2.3.2). Specifically, the following options are registered with IANA as valid att-field and att-value values per the procedure noted in Appendix B of SDP ([IETF RFC 2327]). Note that options without values are boolean – their presence indicates that they are valid for the session. These capabilities are negotiated using the following ABNF elements defined for use with this Recommendation:

```

Version
  att-field="T38FaxVersion"
  att-value = 1*(DIGIT)
  ;see clause 5, Table on ITU-T T.38 ASN.1 version numbers:
  ;Version 0, the default, refers to ITU-T T.38 (1998)
  ;Version 1, refers to ITU-T T.38 (2000)
  ;Version 2, refers to ITU-T T.38 (2002)
  ;Version 3, refers to ITU-T T.38 (2005, 2007)
  ;Version 4, refers to ITU-T T.38 (2010)
Maximum Bit Rate
  att-field="T38MaxBitRate"
  att-value = 1*(DIGIT)
Fill Bit Removal
  att-field="T38FaxFillBitRemoval"
MMR Transcoding
  att-field="T38FaxTranscodingMMR"
JBIG Transcoding
  att-field="T38FaxTranscodingJBIG"
Data Rate Management Method
  att-field="T38FaxRateManagement"
  att-value = "localTCF" | "transferredTCF"
UDPTL Options
Maximum Buffer Size
  att-field="T38FaxMaxBuffer"
  att-value = 1*(DIGIT)
  ;optional
Maximum Datagram Size
  att-field="T38FaxMaxDatagram"
  att-value = 1*(DIGIT)
  ;optional
Maximum Primary IFP Size
  att-field = "T38FaxMaxIFP"
  att-value = 1*(DIGIT)
Error Correction
  att-field="T38FaxUdpEC"
  att-value = "t38UDPNoEC" | "t38UDPFEC" | "t38UDPRedundancy"
Error Correction Depth

```

```

    att-field = "T38FaxUdpECDepth"
    att-value = minred [ SP maxred ]
    minred = 1*(DIGIT)
    maxred = 1*(DIGIT)
Error Correction Span
    att-field = "T38FaxUdpFECMaxSpan"
    att-value = 1*(DIGIT)
T38VendorInfo
    att-field="T38VendorInfo"
    att-value = t35country-code SP t35extention SP manufacturer-code
    t35country-code = 1*(DIGIT)
    t35extension = 1*(DIGIT)
    manufacturer-code = 1*(DIGIT)
    ;optional
    ;0 to 255 for t35country-code and t35extension
    ;t35country-code is defined in ITU-T T.35 Annex A.
    ;t35extension is defined in ITU-T T.35 Annex B
    ;The value of "manufacturer-code" is assigned nationally
    ;and identifies an equipment manufacturer.
    ;Example a=T38VendorInfo:0 0 37

```

D.2.3.2 Negotiation for RTP/UDP

The MIME type registration for "audio/T38" defines several optional parameters that may be used with ITU-T T.38 over RTP. Those parameters are supplied in a semicolon separated list of "parameter" or "parameter=value" pairs using the "a=fmtp" parameter defined in SDP; the "parameter" form is used for boolean values, where presence equals "true" and absence "false". The ABNF parameter definitions are repeated here:

```

Version
    Name=T38FaxVersion
    Value= 1*(DIGIT)
    ;see clause 5, Table on ITU-T T.38 ASN.1 version numbers:
    ;Version 0, the default, refers to ITU-T T.38 (1998)
    ;Version 1, refers to ITU-T T.38 (2000)
    ;Version 2, refers to ITU-T T.38 (2002)
    ;Version 3, refers to ITU-T T.38 (2005, 2007)
    ;Version 4, refers to ITU-T T.38 (2010)
Maximum Bit Rate
    Name=T38MaxBitRate
    Value= 1*(DIGIT)
Fill Bit Removal
    Name=T38FaxFillBitRemoval
    ;Boolean
MMR Transcoding
    Name=T38FaxTranscodingMMR
    ;Boolean
JBIG Transcoding
    Name=T38FaxTranscodingJBIG
    ;Boolean
Data Rate Management Method
    Name=T38FaxRateManagement
    Value = "localTCF" | "transferredTCF"
Maximum Buffer Size
    Name=T38FaxMaxBuffer
    Value = 1*(DIGIT)
    ;optional
Maximum Datagram Size
    Name=T38FaxMaxDatagram
    Value = 1*(DIGIT)
    ;optional

```

```

Maximum Primary IFP Size
  Name = T38FaxMaxIFP
  Value = 1*(DIGIT)
T38VendorInfo
  Name =T38VendorInfo
  Value = t35country-code SP t35extention SP manufacturer-code
  t35country-code = 1*(DIGIT)
  t35extension = 1*(DIGIT)
  manufacturer-code = 1*(DIGIT)
  ;optional
  ;0 to 255 for t35country-code and t35extension
  ;t35country-code is defined in ITU-T T.35 Annex A.
  ;t35extension is defined in ITU-T T.35 Annex B
  ;The value of "manufacturer-code" is assigned nationally
  ;and identifies an equipment manufacturer.
  ;Example a=fmtp:100 T38VendorInfo=0 0 37, where 100 is the dynamic payload
type value.

```

NOTE – There is no Error Correction defined for this Recommendation over RTP redundancy, and FEC can be declared for RTP payloads according to the SDP usage defined in [IETF RFC 2198] and [IETF RFC 5109].

D.2.3.3 Declaration of ITU-T T.38 in SDP

The image/t38 MIME content type in SDP indicates this Recommendation.

This choice is consistent with image/tiff used in [ITU-T T.37] and image/g3fax used for [ITU-T X.420].

D.2.3.4 Use of either TCP or UDP

Two logical channels (sender to receiver channel and receiver to sender channel) shall be opened for the transfer of ITU-T T.38 packets. ITU-T T.38 packets can be transferred using either TCP or UDP. In general, the usage of TCP is more effective when the bandwidth for facsimile communication is limited, or for IAF to IAF transfers since TCP provides flow control. On the other hand, the usage of UDP may be more effective when the bandwidth for facsimile communication is sufficient.

Note that during the SIP call set-up, the calling party suggests the transport (TCP or UDP) by listing its preferred first in the SDP of a SIP INVITE. The receiver should open the TCP/UDP port based on the preference of the sender, but the receiver decides.

In support of ITU-T T.38 choice of UDP or TCP transport, SDP extensions:

- indicate UDPTL (facsimile user datagram protocol transport layer) as a valid transport value (third field);
- indicate TCP (transmission control protocol) as a valid transport value (third field);
- indicate RTP/AVP (real-time protocol/audio-video profile) as a valid transport value (third field);
- indicate RTP/SAVP (real-time protocol/secure audio-video profile) as a valid transport value (third field);
- indicate other RTP profiles (e.g., AVPF and SAVPF) as a valid transport value (third field);
- include t38 as a valid format type value (fourth field). This value is used when the transport value is UDPTL or TCP;

- include an RTP payload type as a valid format type value (fourth field). This value is used when the transport value is RTP/AVP or RTP/SAVP. This payload type is mapped via an 'rtptime' attribute to the MIME type "audio/t38".

When the transport layer is RTP, standard RTP mechanisms for packet redundancy ([IETF RFC 2198]) and FEC protection ([IETF RFC 5109]) may be used. The declaration of these mechanisms in SDP is described in [IETF RFC 2198] and [IETF RFC 5109].

NOTE – As t38 is not an RTP-defined value, it has to be a MIME sub-type of the media type. As a result, this is awaiting the publication of an IETF RFC to define the registration of audio/t38 with IANA as a valid MIME content-type per the procedure noted in Appendix B of SDP ([IETF RFC 2327]).

D.2.3.5 SDP parameter usage in SIP/SDP Offer/Answer negotiations

This clause (see also summary in Annex H) describes the use of ITU-T T.38 SDP parameters when utilized with the SIP/SDP offer/answer model.

T38MaxBitRate is declarative and the answer is independent of the offer. The parameter simply indicates the maximum transmission bit rate supported by the endpoint.

T38FaxFillBitRemoval is negotiated. If the answering entity does not support this capability or if the capability was not in the offer, this parameter shall not be present in the answer.

NOTE 1 – Then default behaviour according to the semantic 'false' applies.

T38FaxTranscodingMMR is negotiated. If the answering entity does not support this capability or if the capability was not in the offer, this parameter shall not be present in the answer.

NOTE 2 – Then default behaviour according to the semantic 'false' applies.

T38FaxTranscodingJBIG is negotiated. If the answering entity does not support this capability or if the capability was not in the offer, this parameter shall not be present in the answer.

NOTE 3 – Then default behaviour according to the semantic 'false' applies.

T38FaxRateManagement is declarative and the answer must contain the same value.

T38FaxVersion is negotiated. The entity answering the offer shall return the same or a lower version number.

T38FaxMaxBuffer is declarative and the answer is independent of the offer. This parameter simply signals the buffer space available on the offering endpoint and the answering endpoint. The answering endpoint may have more or less buffer space than the offering endpoint. Each endpoint should be considerate of the available buffer space on the opposite endpoint.

T38FaxMaxDatagram is declarative and the answer is independent of the offer. This parameter signals the largest acceptable datagram for the offering endpoint and the answering endpoint (i.e., the maximum size of the RTP payload). The answering endpoint may accept a larger or smaller datagram than the offering endpoint. Each endpoint should be considerate of the maximum datagram size of the opposite endpoint. If an offer includes the **T38FaxMaxIFP** parameter, then this parameter shall be included as well.

T38FaxMaxIFP is declarative and the answer is independent of the offer. This parameter signals the maximum IFP frame size that the offering endpoint is capable of accepting, exclusive of any framing, error correction or other overhead. The answerer may specify a larger or smaller maximum IFP size than the offerer. Each endpoint should consider the maximum IFP size specified by the opposite endpoint. If this parameter is included in an offer, then the **T38FaxMaxDatagram** parameter shall be included in the offer as well.

T38FaxUdpEC is negotiated only when using UDPTL as the transport (NOTE 1). This parameter can have one of three values (see also Table D.2): *t38UDPNoEC*, *t38UDPRedundancy*, or

t38UDPFEC. If the answering endpoint supports the offered error correction mode, then it shall return the same value in the answer, otherwise a different value shall be returned. Based on this capability exchange, a choice may be made on which scheme is used for error correction as follows:

Table D.2 – Value range for SDP parameter "T38FaxUdpEC"

T38FaxUdpEC	Description
t38UDPNoEC	No secondary IPF packets will be sent. The number of secondary messages is set to zero in UDPTL.
t38UDPRedundancy	Only redundant error correction messages may be sent.
t38UDPFEC	The endpoints can use either redundancy or FEC error correction scheme. (NOTE – this is consistent with clause 9.1.3)

NOTE 4 – The declaration of multiple ITU-T T.38 error correction schemes is possible in a single SDP offer/answer cycle in case of *revised SDP offer/answer* (see clause 5.1.1), but implies multiple SDP offer/answer cycles in case of *legacy SDP offer/answer* (because there might be no multiple appearances of the same ITU-T T.38 SDP attribute),

T38FaxUdpECDepth is declarative and the answer is independent of the offer, and is relevant only when using UDPTL as the transport. If the parameter is specified, then the 'minred' value indicates that the offering endpoint wishes to receive **at least** that many redundancy frames per UDPTL datagram (when the answering endpoint chooses to use t38UDPRedundancy as the error correction mode), or that the offering endpoint wishes to receive **at least** that many FEC frames per UDPTL datagram when the answering endpoint chooses to use t38UDPFEC as the error correction mode). Additionally, if 'maxred' is specified, it indicates that the offering endpoint wishes to receive **no more** than that many redundancy frames or FEC frames per UDPTL datagram. The answerer may specify a larger or smaller minimum or maximum error correction depth than the offerer. Each endpoint should be considerate of the minimum and maximum error correction depth specified by the opposite endpoint.

T38FaxUdpFECMaxSpan is declarative and the answer is independent of the offer, and is relevant only when using UDPTL as the transport. If the parameter is specified, it indicates that offering endpoint may not be able to properly process FEC frames that span more than the specified number of IFP frames, and if the answering endpoint generates FEC frames spanning more than the specified number of IFP frames, the offering endpoint may have no option but to ignore them (resulting in no effective error correction for the session). The answerer may specify a larger or smaller maximum span than the offerer. Each endpoint should be considerate of the maximum span specified by the opposite endpoint.

T38VendorInfo is declarative and the answer is independent of the offer. The parameter merely indicates the manufacturer of the endpoint.

T38ModemType is negotiated. If the parameter is not present in the SIP/SDP negotiation, The Group 3 facsimile only (t38G3FaxOnly) is assumed.

D.2.4 Examples of call set-up

D.2.4.1 SIP Invite for facsimile-only calls

The default case requires support for both TCP and UDP. A UDPTL or RTP encapsulation method may be used in conjunction with UDP transport. In this case, two 'm=' lines are listed with the preferred one first in the INVITE. The rejected media connection will be indicated with a port number set to zero in the response (in case of *Legacy SDP Offer/Answer*).

D.2.4.1.1 Example 1 – Agreement on ITU-T T.38-over-UDPTL/UDP, multiple transport variants offered

For a two-party facsimile-only call between ITU-T T.38 gateways, when UDPTL encapsulation is used in conjunction with the UDP transport protocol:

Table D.3 – Example SIP/SDP encoding – "Example 1" in Legacy SDP Offer/Answer syntax

SIP/SDP encoding	Comments
<pre> 1) OFFER (here in <i>SIP INVITE</i>): C->S: INVITE sip:+1-212-555-1234@bell-tel.com SIP/2.0 Via: SIP/2.0/UDP kton.bell-tel.com From: A. Bell <sip:+1-519-555-1234@bell-tel.com> To: T. Watson <sip:+1-212-555-1234@bell-tel.com> Call-ID: 3298420296@kton.bell-tel.com Cseq: 1 INVITE Subject: Mr. Watson, here is a fax Content-Type: application/sdp Content-Length: ... v=0 o=faxgw1 2890844526 2890842807 IN IP4 128.59.19.68 e=+1-212-555-1234@bell-tel.com t=2873397496 0 c=IN IP4 128.59.19.68 m=image 49170 udptl t38 a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC m=image 49172 tcp t38 a=T38FaxRateManagement:localTCF </pre>	<p>The <i>Offerer</i> is supporting two ITU-T T.38 configurations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU-T T.38-over-UDPTL/UDP; and • ITU-T T.38-over-TPKT/TCP. <p>NOTE – The <i>Offerer</i> is providing just some ITU-T T.38 parameters, but not all. It is recommended to signal explicitly all ITU-T T.38 parameters in order to ensure unambiguous ITU-T T.38 configuration settings.</p>
<pre> 2) ANSWER (here in <i>SIP 200 OK</i>): S->C: SIP/2.0 200 OK Via: SIP/2.0/UDP kton.bell-tel.com From: A. Bell <sip:+1-519-555-1234@bell-tel.com> To: T. Watson <sip:+1-212-555-1234@bell-tel.com> Call-ID: 3298420296@kton.bell-tel.com Cseq: 1 INVITE Contact: sip:watson@boston.bell-tel.com Content-Type: application/sdp Content-Length: ... v=0 o=faxwatson 4858949 4858949 IN IP4 192.1.2.3 c=IN IP4 boston.bell-tel.com m=image 5002 udptl t38 a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC m=image 0 tcp t38 </pre>	<p>The <i>Answerer</i> is rejecting the TPKT/TCP option (via the SDP null port semantic) and accepting UDPTL/UDP transport.</p>

Table D.4 provides the encoding of example 1 in *Revised* SDP Offer/Answer syntax (just SDP syntax is illustrated, without the SIP header lines).

Table D.4 – Example SIP/SDP encoding – "Example 1" in Revised SDP Offer/Answer syntax

SDP encoding (shortened SDP description)	Comments
<pre> 1) OFFER (embedded in SIP INVITE): ... ; ACTUAL CONFIGURATION (due to backward compatibility) m=image 49170 udptl t38 a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC m=image 49172 tcp t38 a=T38FaxRateManagement:localTCF ; ; POTENTIAL CONFIGURATIONS a=tcap:1 udptl ; ITU-T T.38 FoUDPTL/UDP transport variant a=tcap:2 tcp ; ITU-T T.38 FoTPKT/TCP transport variant a=mcap:1 t38 ; ITU-T T.38 FoIP codec (subtype = 't38') ; Transport-independent ITU-T T.38 parameters a=acap:11 T38FaxVersion:4 ; Transport-dependent ITU-T T.38 parameters for UDPTL/UDP a=acap:12 T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC a=acap:13 (... additional ITU-T T.38 UDPTL attributes should be included) ; Transport-dependent ITU-T T.38 parameters for TPKT/TCP a=acap:21 T38FaxRateManagement:localTCF a=acap:22 (... additional ITU-T T.38 TPKT attributes should be included) ; Preferences a=pcfg:1 t=1 m=1 a=-ms:11,12,13,14,... a=pcfg:2 t=2 m=1 a=-ms:11,21,... </pre>	<p>Offered (2) potential configurations: Preference 1: ITU-T T.38 FoUDPTL/UDP Preference 2: ITU-T T.38 FoTPKT/TCP</p> <p>NOTE – The media type in a potential configuration ("a=pcfg:") is identical to the actual configuration (i.e., here 'image').</p>
<pre> 2) ANSWER (embedded in SIP 200 OK): ... a=acfg:1 </pre>	<p>The Answerer agrees to UDPTL/UDP transport and the correspondent parameter settings.</p>

The following main advantages may be noted concerning *Revised* versus *Legacy* SDP Offer/Answer:

- "null port" semantic is not required for rejecting media configurations;
- there is an explicit indicated, preferred order with regards to the offered media configurations; and
- the answerer in *legacy* SDP Offer/Answer could principally select both ITU-T T.38 configurations (which may require subsequent Offer/Answer cycles).

D.2.4.1.2 Example 2 – Agreement on ITU-T T.38-over-RTP/UDP with RTP forward error correction

For a two-party facsimile-only call between ITU-T T.38 gateways, when RTP encapsulation is used in conjunction with the UDP transport protocol:

Table D.5 – Example SIP/SDP encoding – "Example 2" in Legacy SDP Offer/Answer syntax

SIP/SDP encoding	Comments
<pre> 1) OFFER (here in <i>SIP INVITE</i>): C->S: INVITE sip:+1-212-555-1234@bell-tel.com SIP/2.0 Via: SIP/2.0/UDP kton.bell-tel.com From: A. Bell <sip:+1-519-555-1234@bell-tel.com> To: T. Watson <sip:+1-212-555-1234@bell-tel.com> Call-ID: 3298420296@kton.bell-tel.com Cseq: 1 INVITE Subject: Mr. Watson, here is a fax Content-Type: application/sdp Content-Length: ... v=0 o=faxgw1 2890844526 2890842807 IN IP4 128.59.19.68 e=+1-212-555-1234@bell-tel.com t=2873397496 0 c=IN IP4 128.59.19.68 m=audio 49170 RTP/AVP 100 101 a=rtpmap:100 t38/8000 a=fmtp:100 T38FaxRateManagement=transferredTCF a=rtpmap:101 parityfec/8000 a=fmtp:101 49173 IN IP4 128.59.19.68 m=image 49172 tcp t38 a=T38FaxRateManagement:localTCF </pre>	
<pre> 2) ANSWER (here in <i>SIP 200 OK</i>): S->C: SIP/2.0 200 OK Via: SIP/2.0/UDP kton.bell-tel.com From: A. Bell <sip:+1-519-555-1234@bell-tel.com> To: T. Watson <sip:+1-212-555-1234@bell-tel.com> Call-ID: 3298420296@kton.bell-tel.com Cseq: 1 INVITE Contact: sip:watson@boston.bell-tel.com Content-Type: application/sdp Content-Length: ... v=0 o=faxwatson 4858949 4858949 IN IP4 192.1.2.3 c=IN IP4 boston.bell-tel.com m=audio 5002 RTP/AVP 100 101 a=rtpmap:100 t38/8000 a=fmtp:100 T38FaxRateManagement=transferredTCF a=rtpmap:101 parityfec/8000 a=fmtp:101 5004 IN IP4 192.1.2.3 m=image 0 tcp t38 </pre>	

This example shows forward error correction (FEC) as defined for RTP media streams in [IETF RFC 5109]. In this case, a separate UDP port is allocated to the FEC stream. For the case when [IETF RFC 2198] encapsulation is used in conjunction with FEC, the SDP descriptors in this example will need to be modified per [IETF RFC 5109].

For secure RTP, the third field (transport protocol) on the 'm=' lines would have been RTP/SAVP rather than RTP/AVP.

Table D.5 provides the encoding of example 2 in *Revised* SDP Offer/Answer syntax (just SDP syntax is illustrated, without the SIP header lines).

Table D.5 – Example SIP/SDP encoding – "Example 2" in Revised SDP Offer/Answer syntax

SDP encoding (shortened SDP description)	Comments
<pre> 1) OFFER (embedded in SIP INVITE): ... ; ACTUAL CONFIGURATION (due to backward compatibility) m=audio 49170 RTP/AVP 100 101 a=rtpmap:100 t38/8000 a=fmtp:100 T38FaxRateManagement=transferredTCF a=rtpmap:101 parityfec/8000 a=fmtp:101 49173 IN IP4 128.59.19.68 m=image 49172 tcp t38 a=T38FaxRateManagement:localTCF ; ; POTENTIAL CONFIGURATIONS a=tcap:1 RTP/AVP ; ITU-T T.38 FoRTP/UDP transport variant a=tcap:2 tcp ; ITU-T T.38 FoTPKT/TCP transport variant a=mcap:1 t38 ; ITU-T T.38 FoIP codec (subtype = 't38') ; Transport-independent ITU-T T.38 parameters a=acap:11 T38FaxVersion:4 ; Transport-dependent ITU-T T.38 parameters for RTP/UDP a=mcap:2 parityfec/8000 ; Forward Error Correction a=mfcap:2 T38FaxRateManagement=transferredTCF a=mfcap:2 49173 IN IP4 128.59.19.68 a=acap:12 (... additional ITU-T T.38 RTP attributes should be included, if required) ; Transport-dependent ITU-T T.38 parameters for TPKT/TCP a=acap:21 T38FaxRateManagement:localTCF a=acap:22 (... additional ITU-T T.38 TPKT attributes should be included) ; Preferences a=pcfg:1 t=1 m=1,2 pt=1:100,2:101 a=-ms:11,... a=pcfg:2 t=2 m=1 a=-ms:11,21,22,... </pre>	<p>Offered (2) potential configurations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference 1: ITU-T T.38 FoRTP/UDP inclusive forward error correction method • Preference 2: ITU-T T.38 FoTPKT/TCP
<pre> 2) ANSWER (embedded in SIP 200 OK): ... a=acfg:1 </pre>	<p>The <i>Answerer</i> agrees to RTP/UDP transport and the correspondent parameter settings.</p>

D.2.4.2 SIP Invite for voice and facsimile call types

D.2.4.2.1 Revised SDP Offer/Answer for voice/facsimile call types

The voice and facsimile call represents a dual-state model (clause D.2.2.4.1) and shall always start in *Audio* mode according to clause D.2.2.4. Any possible transitioning to the *Fax relay* mode will occur then in a later stage (after successful call establishment) during the lifetime of the call. There are, consequently, at least two *media configurations* negotiated between Offerer and Answerer. However, the Fax relay mode represents in the dual-state model a *potential configuration*, and even a *latent configuration* (due to later usage).

Revised SDP Offer/Answer shall be used consequently for such negotiations due to its support of such configuration concepts.

D.2.4.2.2 Example 3 – Agreement on ITU-T G.711 audio and ITU-T T.38-over-RTP/UDP with RTP packet redundancy for ITU-T T.38

NOTE – This example was historically located in the section of "facsimile-only" calls (clause D.2.4.1 in previous ITU-T T.38 releases), but belongs to the "voice and facsimile" call types.

For a two-party voice and fax call between gateways, when RTP encapsulation is used in conjunction with the UDP transport protocol:

Table D.6 – Example SIP/SDP encoding – "Example 3" in *Legacy* SDP Offer/Answer syntax

SIP/SDP encoding	Comments
<p>1) OFFER (here in <i>SIP INVITE</i>):</p> <pre>C->S: INVITE sip:+1-212-555-1234@bell-tel.com SIP/2.0 Via: SIP/2.0/UDP kton.bell-tel.com From: A. Bell <sip:+1-519-555-1234@bell-tel.com> To: T. Watson <sip:+1-212-555-1234@bell-tel.com> Call-ID: 3298420296@kton.bell-tel.com Cseq: 1 INVITE Subject: Mr. Watson, here is a fax Content-Type: application/sdp Content-Length: ... v=0 o=faxgw1 2890844526 2890842807 IN IP4 128.59.19.68 e="+1-212-555-1234@bell-tel.com t=2873397496 0 c=IN IP4 128.59.19.68 m=audio 49170 RTP/AVP 121 0 100 a=rtpmap:100 t38/8000 a=fmtp:100 T38FaxRateManagement=transferredTCF a=rtpmap:121 red/8000 a=fmtp:121 100/100 m=image 49172 tcp t38 a=T38FaxRateManagement:localTCF</pre>	
<p>2) ANSWER (here in <i>SIP 200 OK</i>):</p> <pre>S->C: SIP/2.0 200 OK Via: SIP/2.0/UDP kton.bell-tel.com From: A. Bell <sip:+1-519-555-1234@bell-tel.com> To: T. Watson <sip:+1-212-555-1234@bell-tel.com> Call-ID: 3298420296@kton.bell-tel.com Cseq: 1 INVITE Contact: sip:watson@boston.bell-tel.com Content-Type: application/sdp Content-Length: ... v=0 o=faxwatson 4858949 4858949 IN IP4 192.1.2.3 c=IN IP4 boston.bell-tel.com m=audio 5002 RTP/AVP 121 0 100 a=rtpmap:100 t38/8000 a=fmtp:100 T38FaxRateManagement=transferredTCF a=rtpmap:121 red/8000 a=fmtp:121 100/100 m=image 0 tcp t38</pre>	

This example shows redundant encoding for RTP fax as defined in [IETF RFC 2198]. For ITU-T G.711 encoding of voice, redundancy is not used.

Table D.7 provides the encoding of example 3 in *Revised* SDP Offer/Answer syntax (just SDP syntax is illustrated, without the SIP header lines).

Table D.7 – Example SIP/SDP encoding – "Example 3" in Revised SDP Offer/Answer syntax

SDP encoding (shortened SDP description)	Comments
<pre> 1) OFFER (embedded in SIP INVITE): ... ; SESSION CONFIGURATIONS a=sescap:1 1,2 ; VoIP = ITU-T G.711, FoIP = ITU-T T.38 RTP/UDP a=sescap:2 1,3 ; VoIP = ITU-T G.711, FoIP = ITU-T T.38 TPKT/TCP ; LATENT CONFIGURATIONS for ITU-T T.38 a=tcap:1 RTP/AVP ; ITU-T T.38 FoRTP/UDP transport variant a=tcap:2 tcp ; ITU-T T.38 FoTPKT/TCP transport variant a=mcap:2 t38 ; ITU-T T.38 FoIP codec (subtype = 't38') a=mcap:3 red/8000 ; RTP packet redundancy a=mficap:3 %2%/%2% ; RFC 2198 redundancy format (ITU-T T.38) a=mficap:2 T38FaxRateManagement=transferredTCF a=acap:11 T38FaxVersion:4 ; Transport-dependent ITU-T T.38 parameters for RTP/UDP a=acap:12 (... additional ITU-T T.38 RTP attributes should be included, if required) ; Transport-dependent ITU-T T.38 parameters for TPKT/TCP a=acap:21 T38FaxRateManagement:localTCF a=acap:22 (... additional ITU-T T.38 TPKT attributes should be included) a=lcfg:2 mt=audio t=1 m=2,3 pt=2:121,3:100 a=-ms:11,... a=lcfg:3 mt=image t=2 m=2 a=-ms:11,... ; ACTUAL CONFIGURATION (due to backward compatibility) m=audio 49170 RTP/AVP 121 0 100 a=rtpmap:100 t38/8000 a=fmtp:100 T38FaxRateManagement=transferredTCF a=rtpmap:121 red/8000 a=fmtp:121 100/100 m=image 49172 tcp t38 a=T38FaxRateManagement:localTCF ; ; POTENTIAL CONFIGURATION a=mcap:1 PCMU/8000 ; audio codec ; Preferences a=pcfg:1 t=1 m=1 pt=1:0 a=-ms: </pre>	<p>Offered (2) potential configurations (as session configurations due to 'voice' and 'facsimile'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference 1: Audio (PCMU) and ITU-T T.38 FoRTP/UDP inclusive packet redundancy • Preference 2: Audio (PCMU) and ITU-T T.38 FoTPKT/TCP <p>The two ITU-T T.38 options are indicated as latent configurations. The audio mode is specified as "<i>a=pcfg:1</i>". There are consequently two session configurations indicated.</p>
<pre> 2) ANSWER (embedded in SIP 200 OK): ... a=sescap:1 </pre>	<p>The <i>Answerer</i> agrees to the 1st offered configuration.</p>

Figure D.4 below illustrates the two possible session configurations, *offered* in this example.

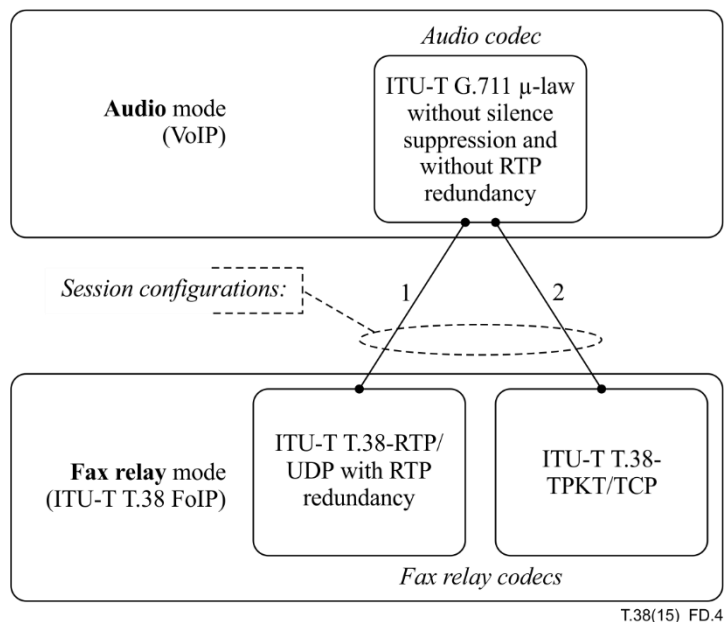


Figure D.4 – Potential session configurations offered in example 3

D.2.4.2.3 Example 4 – Multiple audio codecs, single ITU-T T.38 options

Multiple audio codec options may be offered for the "voice connection". Figure D.5 illustrates an example with ITU-T G.729 and ITU-T G.711 μ -law.

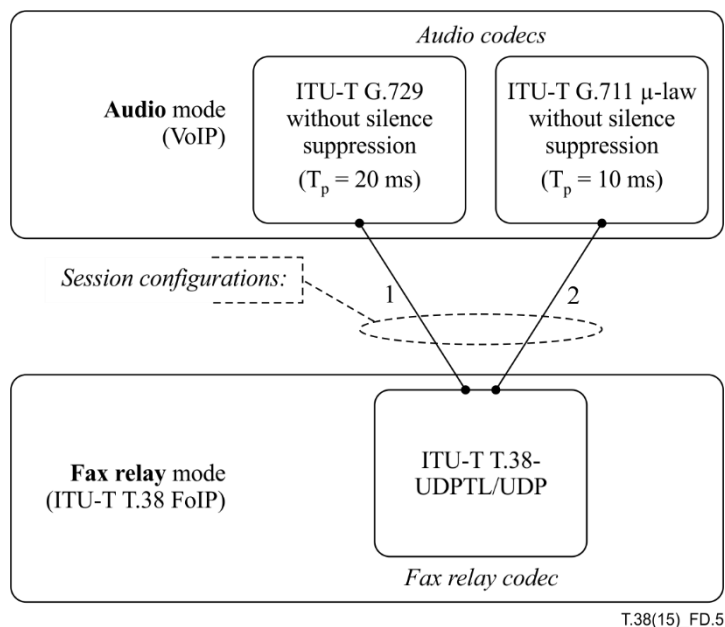


Figure D.5 – Potential session configurations offered in example 4

Table D.8 provides example SDP syntax.

Table D.8 – Example SIP/SDP encoding – "Example 4" in Revised SDP Offer/Answer syntax

SDP encoding (shortened SDP description)	Comments
<pre> 1) OFFER (embedded in <i>SIP INVITE</i>): ... ; SESSION CONFIGURATIONS a=sescap:1 1,3 ; VoIP = G.729, FoIP = ITU-T T.38 UDPTL/UDP a=sescap:2 2,3 ; VoIP = G.711, FoIP = ITU-T T.38 UDPTL/UDP ; LATENT CONFIGURATION for T.38 a=tcap:2 udptl ; ITU-T T.38 FoUDPTL/UDP transport variant a=mcap:5 t38 ; ITU-T T.38 FoIP codec (subtype = 't38') a=acap:11 T38FaxVersion:4 a=acap:12 T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF a=acap:13 T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPRedundancy a=acap:14 (... additional ITU-T T.38 attributes may be incl.) a=lcfg:3 mt=image t=2 m=5 a=11,12,13,14,... ; ACTUAL CONFIGURATION (due to backward compatibility) ... ommitted ... ; POTENTIAL CONFIGURATIONS a=tcap:1 RTP/AVP ; transport for VoIP a=acap:1ptime:20 ; forITU-T G.729 a=acap:2ptime:10 ; for ITU-T G.711 a=mcap:1 G729/8000 ; audio codec 1 a=mcap:2 PCMU/8000 ; audio codec 2 a=pcfg:1 t=1 a=-ms:1 m=1 pt=1:18 a=pcfg:2 t=1 a=-ms:1 m=2 pt=1:0 </pre>	<p>Offered (2) potential configurations (as session configurations due to 'voice' and 'facsimile'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference 1: Audio [ITU-T G.729] and fax relay (ITU-T T.38 FoUDPTL/UDP) • Preference 2: Audio (PCMU) and fax relay (ITU-T T.38 FoUDPTL/UDP) <p>NOTE – The problem of audio codec individual packetization times of the legacy SDP Offer/Answer syntax is solved in revised SDP Offer/Answer by media-specific "a=acap:" attributes.</p>
<pre> 2) ANSWER (embedded in <i>SIP 200 OK</i>): ... a=sescap:2 </pre>	<p>The <i>Answerer</i> does not support ITU-T G.729 and agrees to the 2nd session configuration.</p>

D.2.4.2.4 Example 5 – SIP device with additional ITU-T V.152 support

The SIP device may additionally support ITU-T V.152 VBD_oIP (in comparison to example 4) as a media capability option for non-G3FE modem traffic. Both audio codec options (ITU-T G.729 and ITU-T G.711 μ -law) shall use the same packetization T_p equals to 20 ms, without enabled silence suppression. ITU-T G.711 μ -law shall be also used as ITU-T V.152 VBD codec. Figure D.6 illustrates the resulting four possible session configurations.

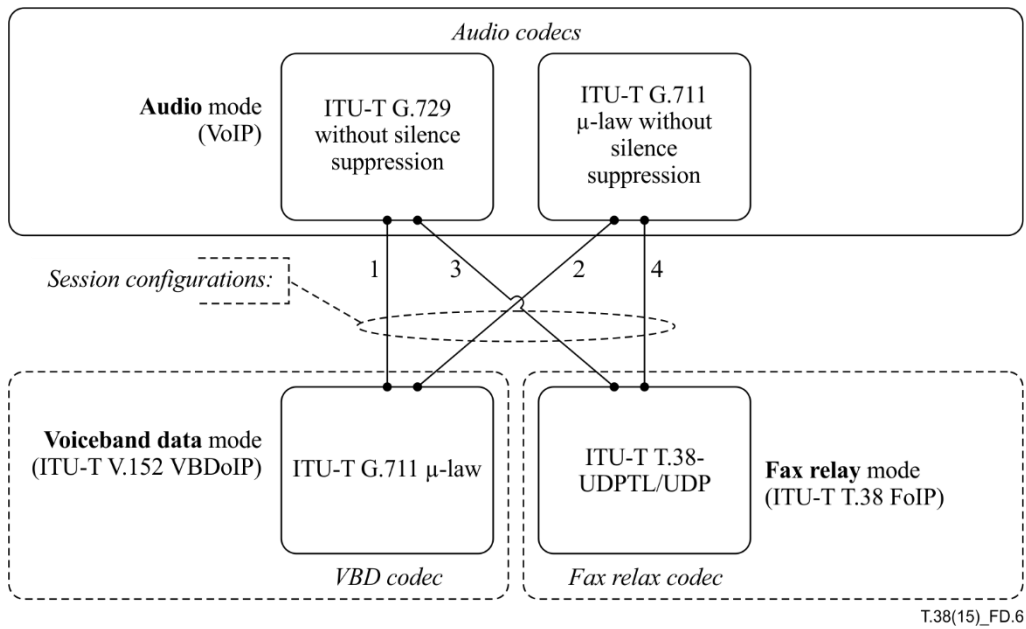


Figure D.6 – Potential session configurations offered in example 5

Table D.9 provides example SDP syntax.

Table D.9 – Example SIP/SDP encoding – "Example 5" in Revised SDP Offer/Answer syntax

SDP encoding (shortened SDP description)	Comments
<pre> 1) OFFER (embedded in SIP INVITE): ; SESSION CONFIGURATIONs a=sescap:1 1 ; VoIP = ITU-T G.729, VBDvIP = ITU-T V.152 (ITU-T G.711) a=sescap:2 2 ; VoIP = ITU-T G.711, VBDvIP = ITU-T V.152 (ITU-T G.711) a=sescap:3 3,5 ; VoIP = ITU-T G.729, FoIP = ITU-T T.38 UDPTL/UDP a=sescap:4 4,5 ; VoIP = ITU-T G.711, FoIP = ITU-T T.38 UDPTL/UDP ; LATENT CONFIGURATION for ITU-T T.38 a=tcap:2 udptl ; ITU-T T.38 FoUDPTL/UDP transport variant a=mcap:5 t38 ; ITU-T T.38 FoIP codec (subtype = 't38') a=acap:11 T38FaxVersion:4 a=acap:12 T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF a=acap:13 T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPRedundancy a=acap:14 (... additional ITU-T T.38 attributes may be incl.) a=lcfg:5 mt=image t=2 m=5 a=11,12,13,14,... ; ACTUAL CONFIGURATION (due to backward compatibility) ... omitted ... ; ; POTENTIAL CONFIGURATIONs a=tcap:1 RTP/AVP ; transport for VoIP & VBDvIP a=mcap:1 G729/8000 ; audio codec 1 a=mcap:2,3 PCMU/8000 ; audio codec 2 & VBD codec a=mscap:3 gpmv vbd=yes ; for V.152 PCMU a=pcfg:1 t=1 a=-ms m=1,3 pt=1:18,3:99 a=pcfg:2 t=1 a=-ms m=2,3 pt=2:0,3:99 a=pcfg:3 t=1 a=-ms m=1 pt=1:18 a=pcfg:4 t=1 a=-ms m=2 pt=2:0 </pre>	<p>Offered (4) potential configurations (as session configurations due to 'voice' and 'facsimile'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference 1: Audio [ITU-T G.729], VBD (ITU-T V.152 PCMU) & NTE [IETF RFC 4733] • Preference 2: Audio (PCMU), VBD (ITU-T V.152 PCMU) & NTE [IETF RFC 4733] • Preference 3: Audio [ITU-T G.729] and fax relay (ITU-T T.38 FoUDPTL/UDP) • Preference 4: Audio (PCMU) and fax relay (ITU-T T.38 FoUDPTL/UDP)
<pre> 2) ANSWER (embedded in SIP 200 OK): ... a=sescap:4 </pre>	<p>The <i>Answerer</i> prefers the 4th session configuration.</p>

D.2.4.2.5 Example 6 – Single audio codec, three ITU-T T.38 configurations concerning error correction methods

The SIP device may offer the three ITU-T T.38 error correction methods as alternatives. [ITU-T G.729] shall be used for audio codec. Figure D.7 illustrates the resulting three possible session configurations.

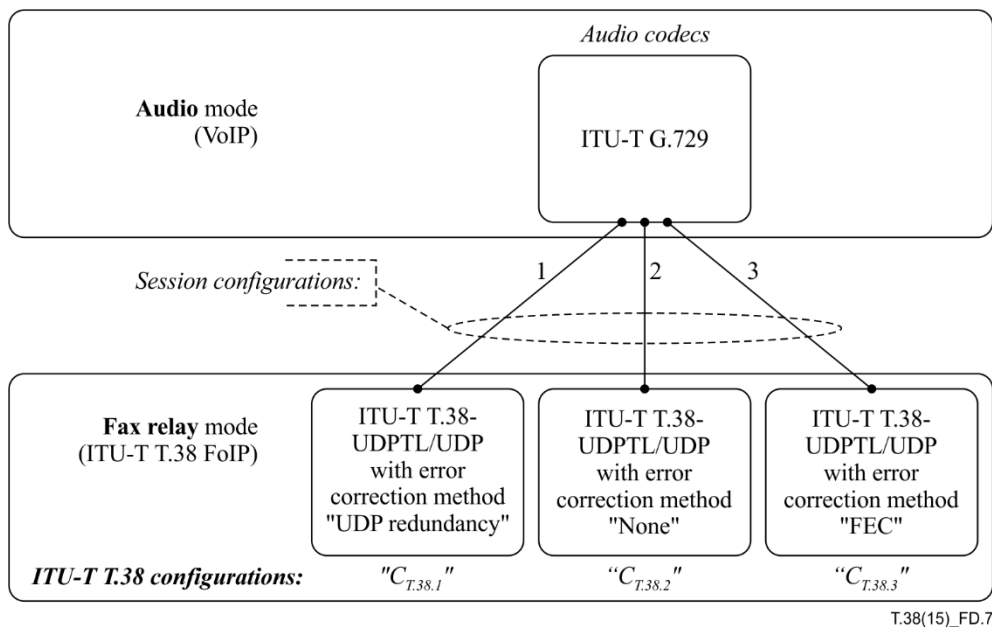


Figure D.7 – Potential session configurations offered in example 6

Figure D.8 provides the detailed parameter/value settings of ITU-T T.38 configurations $C_{T.38,1}$, $C_{T.38,2}$ and $C_{T.38,3}$.

Media "Voiceband data (if fax)"		
ITU-T T.38 configuration $C_{T.38,1}$:	ITU-T T.38 configuration $C_{T.38,2}$:	ITU-T T.38 configuration $C_{T.38,3}$:
0) T38 transport mode = UDPTL/UDP	0) T38 transport mode = UDPTL/UDP	0) T38 transport mode = UDPTL/UDP
1) T38FaxVersion = 4	1) T38FaxVersion = 4	1) T38FaxVersion = 4
2) T38MaxBitRate = 14400	2) T38MaxBitRate = 14400	2) T38MaxBitRate = 14400
3) T38FaxFillBitRemoval = FALSE	3) T38FaxFillBitRemoval = FALSE	3) T38FaxFillBitRemoval = FALSE
4) T38FaxTranscodingMMR = FALSE	4) T38FaxTranscodingMMR = FALSE	4) T38FaxTranscodingMMR = FALSE
5) T38FaxTranscodingJBIG = FALSE	5) T38FaxTranscodingJBIG = FALSE	5) T38FaxTranscodingJBIG = FALSE
6) T38FaxRateManagement = transferredTCF	6) T38FaxRateManagement = transferredTCF	6) T38FaxRateManagement = transferredTCF
7) T38FaxMaxBuffer = 1800	7) T38FaxMaxBuffer = 1800	7) T38FaxMaxBuffer = 1800
8) T38FaxMaxDatagram = 150	8) T38FaxMaxDatagram = 150	8) T38FaxMaxDatagram = 150
9) T38FaxUdpEC = t38UDPRedundancy	9) T38FaxUdpEC = t38UDPNoEC	9) T38FaxUdpEC = t38UDPFEC
10) T38VendorInfo = -	10) T38VendorInfo = -	10) T38VendorInfo = -
11) T38ModemType = t38G3FaxOnly	11) T38ModemType = t38G3FaxOnly	11) T38ModemType = t38G3FaxOnly

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(NOTE – The three SDP parameters $T38FaxMaxIFP$, $T38FaxUdpECDepth$ and $38FaxUdpFECMaxSpanare$ not shown in this example).

Figure D.8 – ITU-T T.38 configurations $C_{T.38,1}$, $C_{T.38,2}$ and $C_{T.38,3}$ (used for session configurations) in example 6

Table D.10 provides example SDP syntax.

**Table D.10 – Example SIP/SDP encoding – "Example 6"
in revised SDP Offer/Answer syntax**

SDP encoding (shortened SDP description)	Comments
<pre> 1) OFFER (embedded in SIP INVITE): ; SESSION CONFIGURATIONS a=sescap:1 1,3 ; VoIP = G.729, FoIP = ITU-T T.38 UDPTL/UDP with packet red a=sescap:2 1,4 ; VoIP = G.729, FoIP = ITU-T T.38 UDPTL/UDP with NoEC a=sescap:3 1,5 ; VoIP = G.729, FoIP = ITU-T T.38 UDPTL/UDP with FEC ; LATENT CONFIGURATION for ITU-T T.38 a=tcap:2 udptl ; ITU-T T.38 FoUDPTL/UDP transport variant a=mcap:5 t38 ; ITU-T T.38 FoIP codec (subtype = 't38') a=acap:11 T38FaxVersion:4 a=acap:12 T38MaxBitRate:14400 ; Note: the exclusion of attributes " T38FaxFillBitRemoval", " T38FaxTranscodingMMR" and " T38FaxTranscodingJBIG" means value "FALSE" (see [IETF RFC 4612]). a=acap:16 T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF a=acap:17 T38FaxMaxBuffer:1800 a=acap:18 T38FaxMaxDatagram:150 a=acap:19 T38ModemType:t38G3FaxOnly a=acap:21 T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPRedundancy ; error correction scheme 1 a=acap:22 T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPNoEC ; error correction scheme 2 a=acap:23 T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC ; error correction scheme 3 a=lcfg:3 mt=image t=2 m=5 a=11,12,16,17,18,19,21 ; ITU-T T.38 configuration #1 a=lcfg:4 mt=image t=2 m=5 a=11,12,16,17,18,19,22 ; ITU-T T.38 configuration #2 a=lcfg:5 mt=image t=2 m=5 a=11,12,16,17,18,19,23 ; ITU-T T.38 configuration #3 ; ACTUAL CONFIGURATION (due to backward compatibility) ... ommitted ... ; ; POTENTIAL CONFIGURATIONS a=tcap:1 RTP/AVP ; transport for VoIP a=acap:1 ptime:10 ; for ITU-T G.711 a=mcap:1 G729/8000 ; audio codec 1 a=pcfg:1 t=1 a=-ms:1 m=1 pt=1:18 </pre>	<p>Offered (4) potential configurations (as session configurations due to 'voice' and 'facsimile'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference 1: Audio [ITU-T G.729] and fax relay (ITU-T T.38 FoUDPTL/UDP with error correction method "t38UDPRedundancy") i.e., ITU-T T.38 using packet redundancy as error correction • Preference 2: Audio [ITU-T G.729] and fax relay (ITU-T T.38 FoUDPTL/UDP with error correction method "t38UDPNoEC") i.e., ITU-T T.38 without any error correction • Preference 3: Audio [ITU-T G.729] and fax relay (ITU-T T.38 FoUDPTL/UDP with error correction method "t38UDPFEC") i.e., ITU-T T.38 using forward error correction as error correction
<pre> 2) ANSWER (embedded in SIP 200 OK): ... a=sescap:1 </pre>	<p>The <i>Answerer</i> prefers the 1st session configuration.</p>

D.2.5 Minimum call set-up messages

The implementation of this annex shall support the minimum requirements for a SIP client and server as defined in [IETF RFC 3261] sections A.1 and A.2.

All clients **MUST** be able to generate the INVITE and ACK requests. Clients **MUST** generate and parse the Call-ID, Content-Length, Content-Type, CSeq, From and To headers. Clients **MUST** also parse the Require header. A minimal implementation **MUST** understand SDP ([IETF RFC 2327]). It **MUST** be able to recognize the status code classes 1 through 6 and act accordingly.

A minimally compliant server implementation **MUST** understand the INVITE, ACK, OPTIONS and BYE requests. A proxy server **MUST** also understand CANCEL. It **MUST** parse and generate,

as appropriate, the Call-ID, Content-Length, Content-Type, CSeq, Expires, From, Max-Forwards, Require, To and Via headers. It MUST echo the CSeq and Timestamp headers in the response. It SHOULD include the Server header in its responses.

D.2.6 Mapping of call progress signals

For call set-up and call progress, the return signals can be simplified to the following set (see Table D.11). These are all returned prior to or instead of a 200 OK response to the INVITE request.

Table D.11 – Call progress mapping

Meaning	SIP response mapping
Busy1. Subscriber busy tone as defined in [ITU-T E.180].	486 Busy here
Busy2. Sometimes referred to as Distinctive Busy on some PABX models.	486 Busy here
Congestion busy as defined in [ITU-T E.180].	600 Busy everywhere
Ring1. Ringing tone as defined in [ITU-T E.180]. This is an intermediate call progress indicator. It can be used to generate a ringback signal to the originating G3FE as if it there were an end-to-end PSTN connection.	180 Ringing
Ring2. Ringing tone similar to Ring1 where two short rings are generated instead of one long ring. This is an intermediate call progress result.	180 Ringing
SIT Intercept. Special information tones are defined in [ITU-T E.180]. Intercept tone is one combination of tones – frequency and duration.	503 Service unavailable
SIT vacant. Special information tones are defined in [ITU-T E.180]. Circuit vacant tone is one combination of tones – frequency and duration.	503 Service unavailable
SIT Reorder. Special information tones are defined in [ITU-T E.180]. Reorder tone is one combination of tones – frequency and duration.	503 Service unavailable
SIT No Circuit. Special information tones are defined in [ITU-T E.180]. No Circuit tone is one combination of tones – frequency and duration.	503 Service unavailable
NOTE – SIT tones are not distinguished because this generally indicates a problem with the number dialled.	

The SIP 200 OK message in response to an INVITE request is returned when the gateway, *by some means*, determines that a connection to the terminal G3FE has been established. If CED or FSK flags are detected, the appropriate ITU-T T.38 messages can be sent.

D.2.7 DTMF transmission

SIP can transfer collected DTMF dialling digits as a SIP URL as defined in [IETF RFC 3261] section 2:

sip:+1-212-555-1212@gateway.com;user=phone

DTMF transmission during an established voice and facsimile connection may be completed using the RTP tone payload described in [IETF RFC 4733].

D.2.8 Interoperability

Both SIP and Annex B require a well-known port to initiate call signalling. As described in SIP, its well-known port is 5060. Endpoints in this annex shall use the SIP well-known port by default.

D.2.8.1 Fall-back procedure

In case of an unsuccessful negotiation of an ITU-T T.38 session between gateways, it is recommended that, in order to maximize the success rate of facsimile calls in GSTN, gateways should fall back to ITU-T V.152 with ITU-T G.711 as VBD codec. If ITU-T V.152 is not an available mode, then non-ITU-T V.152 audio with ITU-T G.711 codec is a possible alternative. One example of achieving this is described in D.2.4.2.4.

Annex E

ITU-T H.248.1 call establishment procedures

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation.)

E.1 Introduction

This annex describes system level requirements and procedures for Internet-aware facsimile implementations and Internet-aware facsimile gateways conforming to ITU-T T.38 to establish calls with other ITU-T T.38 implementations using [ITU-T H.248.1] and either one of the following procedures:

- a) A media gateway controlled paradigm via the procedures defined by [ITU-T H.248.1]. This paradigm shall be referred to as the *T.38 MGC Transitioning method*. Using this method, a call is set up using the normal procedures as described in [ITU-T H.248.1], but if ITU-T T.38 has to be supported, the packages as described in [ITU-T H.248.2] are taken into account, so that the detection and generation of fax tones are enabled. Upon detection of fax signals, the MGC is notified by the emitting MG about the event, and gives the command to the receiving part via its controlling MGC to generate the signals. Answering signals are handled in the same way. When all signals needed are communicated between both fax terminals via the MGs and MGCs, the MGCs will modify the contexts to put them into fax-mode. This scenario can take up to 20 Megaco commands.
- b) A paradigm that allows for transitioning between a VoIP call and a FoIP call (using ITU-T T.38) by media gateways (MG) that support ITU-T T.38 without the real-time intervention of a media gateway controller (MGC). Note that throughout this annex the term "media gateway controller" is used as to indicate a MGC as defined in [ITU-T H.248] as well as a gatekeeper as defined in [ITU-T H.323]. The only involvement of the MGC will be during initial connection capabilities negotiation between the media gateways using SDP descriptors. At this stage, both the MGs and the MGCs are unaware of the type of connection (i.e., voice, fax, modem, etc.). The mechanism in this alternative is an optional procedure that complements the existing mechanisms in Annex B (ITU-T H.323 procedures), Annex D (SIP-SDP procedures), Annex E (ITU-T H.248.1 procedures), and Annex D of [ITU-T H.323]. This paradigm shall be referred to as the *ITU-T T.38 Autonomous Transitioning method*.

E.2 Communication between gateways

E.2.1 Overview

E.2.1.1 Gateway architecture

The method described in this annex is intended for use in conjunction with other methods in a decomposed gateway model as shown in Figure E.1. In this model, the media gateway controller (MGC) has knowledge of all the endpoints within a domain and has control over connections being created and terminated at its media gateways (MG).

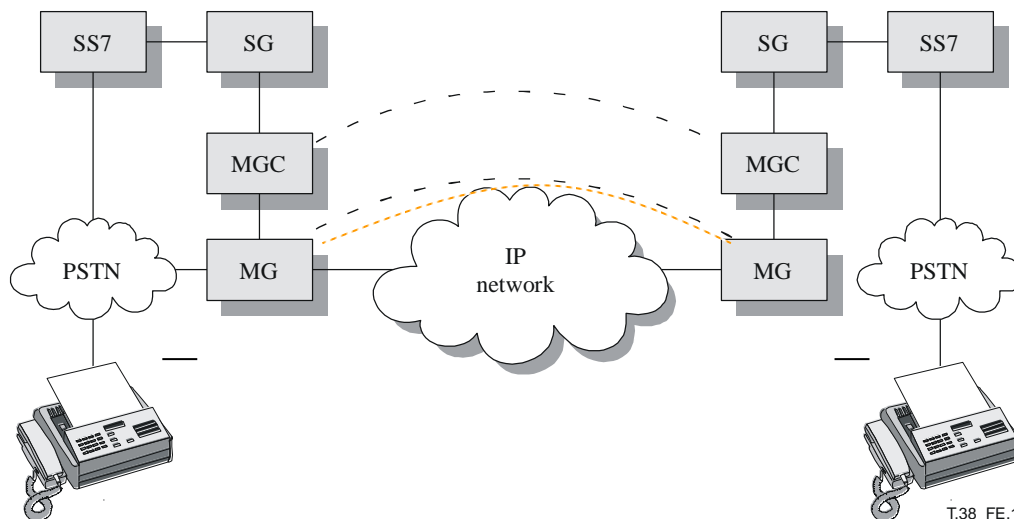


Figure E.1 – Typical decomposed model

The mechanism in this annex complements the mechanism of Annex D of [ITU-T H.323] (which describes a simple case without a decomposed gateway). In the situation where more than one MGC is involved in a call, the mechanism in this annex (other methods are for further study) is used to signal between them.

E.2.1.2 Call set-up

Call set-up for implementations compliant to this annex is based on [ITU-T H.248.1]. As in the basic Annex B, implementations may operate in two distinct compatible environments:

- 1) A facsimile-only over IP environment – In this environment, no voice support is provided. The procedures and requirements of clause D.2.2.1 shall apply to implementations operating in this environment.
- 2) A facsimile and voice over IP environment – The procedures and requirements of clause E.2.2.2 shall apply to implementations operating in this environment.

E.2.1.3 Media channels

ITU-T T.38 facsimile packets are sent on a separate TCP/UDP port from ITU-T H.248 message transport. A minimal implementation of this annex requires a TCP, UDP or SCTP port for call signalling (ITU-T H.248 message) transport and either a UDP port or a TCP port for ITU-T T.38 facsimile information.

E.2.2 Basic call set-up

According to clause 8.2.1 of [ITU-T H.248.1]:

- the connection model for the protocol describes the logical entities, or objects, within the media gateway that can be controlled by the media gateway controller. The main abstractions used in the connection model are Terminations and Contexts;
- a *termination* is an object that sources and/or sinks media streams;
- a *context* represents a collection of *terminations* in a single conference.

Terminations recognize events that invoke a response by the MGC to create another event (e.g., recognizing off-hook invokes play dial tone). This interaction proceeds throughout a typical call set-up process initiated at the MG (e.g., [ITU-T H.323] Fast Connect Setup).

It shall be possible to establish a facsimile over IP call using either of the following two mechanisms:

- 1) *ITU-T T.38 MGC transitioning method*: A mechanism in which the MGC decides when and whether it is possible to transition from VoIP to ITU-T T.38 FoIP based in tone events sent to it (via [ITU-T H.248] and the packages described in Annex F of [ITU-T H.248.1]) by the MGs. For [ITU-T H.248] it is described in clause E.2.2.1. In an ITU-T H.323 environment, the replacement of a voice channel with a ITU-T T.38 channel is done according to the procedures of clause D.5 of [ITU-T H.323].
- 2) *ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method*: A mechanism for transitioning between a VoIP call and a FoIP call (using ITU-T T.38) by MGs without the intervention of a media gateway controller (MGC), as described in clause E.2.2.2, or without the need to request modification of a call as described in Annex D (SIP/SDP). Note that the packages described in [ITU-T H.248.2] are not needed when supporting this method. In an ITU-T H.323 environment, the procedures of clause D.3 of [ITU-T H.323] (fastStart) or clause D.4 of [ITU-T H.323] (non-fastStart) are used to set up two parallel channels.

A MG shall indicate support of the *ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method* by including in the initial capabilities exchange or set-up message support for both audio and image/t38 media streams, using the mechanisms described below.

Media gateways that use SDP (see [IETF RFC 2327]) to exchange capabilities (such as, but not limited to, SIP or ITU-T H.248 MGs), shall indicate support for the *ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method* by including in the first SDP to be exchanged at least two media descriptors (i.e., "m=..." lines), one of type audio and one media descriptor of type image/t38, in which the port number is not set to zero (this is for compatibility with SIP terminals, for which setting the port to zero means non-support of that media type). This is illustrated in the following examples, which show only the SDP portion and in which only the media line is important. Also, note that when using [ITU-T H.248], the media descriptors must be separated by a version descriptor (aka v-line), as shown in Appendix III:

NOTE – All examples in this annex illustrate the ITU-T H.248 text encoding method, which uses SDP syntax in the ITU-T H.248 local and remote descriptors. All SDP information elements as defined for ITU-T T.38 (see Annex D) may be also used in ITU-T H.248 signalling. The examples below illustrate typically just a subset (indicated by "*additional attributes may be included*").

- SDP examples illustrating support of the *ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method*:

- Example 1:

```
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=audio 2222 RTP/AVP 0
(... additional attributes may be included)
m=image 4444 udpt1 t38
a=T38FaxVersion:1
a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC
a=T38FaxMaxBuffer:2000
a=T38FaxMaxDatagram:512
a=T38MaxBitRate:14400
(... additional attributes may be included)
```

- Example 2:

```
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=audio 2222 RTP/AVP 0 8 13
a=ptime:20
```

(... additional attributes may be included)

```
m=audio 1111 RTP/AVP 18 129
a=ptime:10
a=rtpmap:129 telephone-event/8000
a=fmtp:129 0-15
(... additional attributes may be included)
m=image 4444 udptl t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC
(... additional attributes may be included)
```

- SDP examples illustrating non-support of the ITU-T *T.38 autonomous transitioning method*:

- Example 3:

```
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=audio 2222 RTP/AVP 0 8 13 140
a=ptime:20
a=rtpmap:140 telephone-event/8000
a=fmtp:140 0-15
(... additional attributes may be included)
m=image 0 udptl t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC
a=T38FaxMaxBuffer:1536
a=T38FaxMaxDatagram:512
(... additional attributes may be included)
```

- Example 4:

```
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=audio 2222 RTP/AVP 0 8 13 140
a=ptime:20
a=rtpmap:140 telephone-event/8000
a=fmtp:140 0-15
(... additional attributes may be included)
```

- Example 5:

```
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=image 8190 udptl t38
a=T38FaxVersion:0
a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC
a=T38FaxMaxBuffer:2000
(... additional attributes may be included)
```

Note that examples 3 and 4 shall be construed as indicating that, at the instance of time the SDP was exchanged, the *ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method* shall not be used, as well as indicating that the media gateway that sent the SDP does not support (at that instance of time) ITU-T T.38. In such a case, the call will proceed as mandated by the call establishment control protocol being used (which may be, but not limited to [ITU-T H.323], SIP, or [ITU-T H.248]); if it is [ITU-T H.248], then the procedures in clause E.2.2.1 shall be used. Also, note that, although in examples 3 and 4 the SDP does not indicate support of ITU-T T.38, this does not mean that either the MG or the MGC cannot request, at a later stage of the call, to transition to ITU-T T.38 by sending a new SDP

(for example within an ITU-T H.248 Modify command or a SIP INVITE command) containing a media attribute of type image/t38 (as described either in Annex D or in clause E.2.2.1).

Example 5 will cause both MGs to immediately transition to FoIP (using ITU-T T.38); however, any future transitioning to any other mode of operation (e.g., voice, voiceband data, etc.) shall be controlled by the MGC.

An ITU-T H.323-capable media gateway shall indicate support of the *ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method* during the ITU-T H.245 capabilities exchange by opening two parallel channels in each direction, one for voice, the other for ITU-T T.38, as described in clause D.3 of [ITU-T H.323] for fastStart, or in clause D.4 of [ITU-T H.323] for non-fastStart. Two MGs that mutually support the *ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method* shall autonomously, on detection of the appropriate facsimile signals or on reception of a ITU-T T.38 UDP (or TCP) packet at its ITU-T T.38 UDP (or TCP) port, mute the audio channel and transition to the ITU-T T.38 channel.

The media gateway controller shall decide at the start of the call which method to use (i.e., whether to control the transitioning from audio to facsimile or to let the MGs autonomously transition), based on data derived from capability messages exchanged as described above between the media gateways.

Hence, the MGC shall not control the transition between VoIP and FoIP only if both MGs that are establishing the connection have mutually indicated that they support the *ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method* (by the means described above). Note that in ITU-T H.323 fastStart, there is no explicit negotiation of which method to use, autonomous or MGC-based: the fastStart element will indicate that the call is either a pure voice call (which may turn out eventually to be switched to a ITU-T T.38 call using clause D.5 of [ITU-T H.323]), or it may consist of a separate channel for voice and a separate channel for ITU-T T.38 as per clause D.3 of [ITU-T H.323]. The latter shall be used by an MGC (i.e., gatekeeper) as indication that the MGs shall use the *ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method*. When non-fastStart procedures are used, the terminal capability negotiation will indicate if ITU-T T.38 and voice can be used simultaneously or not (the terminal capability negotiation procedures may also be used after a fastStart call set-up, and will be instrumental in indicating that the autonomous or MGC switchover procedures are supported).

Absence of a MG indicating support of the *ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method* must be construed, by both the MGs and the MGCs, as an indication to use the existing call establishment procedures which depend on the call control protocol being used (SIP, [ITU-T H.323] or [ITU-T H.248]), which can be one of the following:

- *ITU-T T.38 MGC transitioning method* (for [ITU-T H.248]) described in clause E.2.2.1;
- the method described in Annex B (ITU-T H.323 procedures);
- the procedure described in Annex D (SIP/SDP procedures).

The fact that a MGC knows that the *ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method* shall be used for a particular call does not preclude the possibility of the MGC to request to receive notifications from the MGs indicating detection of facsimile tones or transition to FoIP (using ITU-T T.38). The possible usage of such notifications is out of the scope of this Recommendation.

E.2.2.1 ITU-T T.38 media gateway controller (MGC) method

Note that two cases exist for the use of this mechanism:

- 1) If the call agent (MGC & gatekeeper) controls both MGs, then [ITU-T H.248] and the packages described in Annex F of [ITU-T H.248.1] are used to modify the existing connection between the two MGs.

- 2) If different call agents are involved (e.g., when two different service providers are involved in completing a call), then MGC-MGC communication is required (i.e., using the mechanism of Annex D). On confirmation of a connection, the on-ramp call agent instructs its media gateway (via [ITU-T H.248]) to initiate a ITU-T T.38 session with the off-ramp MG.

This method of transitioning from VoIP to FoIP shall be the default method unless the MGs have indicated mutual support of the *ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method* using the mechanisms described in this clause.

E.2.2.1.1 Facsimile-only connection

Digits are collected by the media gateway (MG) and sent to the calling agent to invite the called party on a facsimile call.

Once connected, the call proceeds as in Annex B.

E.2.2.1.2 Voice and facsimile connection

Digits are collected by the media gateway (MG) and sent to the calling agent to invite the called party to a voice connection as defined in [ITU-T H.248.1]. A voice connection is set up.

Upon detection of CNG by the emitting media gateway (MG), the calling agent is informed (via [ITU-T H.248.1]) of this event and instructs the destination MG to play CNG. If the destination MG then notifies the MGC of a CED (or ITU-T V.21 flags) event and is capable of ITU-T T.38, the MGC requests that each MG open a ITU-T T.38 connection. Details for discrimination of the call as facsimile is described in clause 8 of [ITU-T H.248.2]. The MGC may also request that a new MG handle the facsimile connection. The ITU-T T.38 protocol proceeds with a ITU-T T.38 ITU-T V.21 flags indicator packet.

Note that if ITU-T T.38 is not supported by one of the MGs, the MGC may choose to abort a fax relay connection and attempt to make a connection over a conditioned audio channel, using procedures and methods as defined in ITU-T V.152. Note also that it is possible that legacy systems may use a pass-through service with non-ITU-T V.152/G.711 codec configurations.

Full flexibility of switching between MGs (e.g., voice+facsimile, voice-only or facsimile-only) and deciding on options will not be possible if the MGC is not notified of the facsimile events (and the MG alone detects facsimile and switches blindly to ITU-T T.38). Upon completion of the facsimile call (ITU-T T.38 completion) by the off-ramp media gateway (MG), the calling agent is informed (via [ITU-T H.248.1]) of this event and may request that the connection be reverted to voice.

E.2.2.2 ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method

To use this method, the MGs must mutually agree to do so at the start of the call. Refer to clause E.2.2 (Basic call set-up) for the mechanisms to be used by an MG to indicate to the MGC and the remote MG that it supports the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method.

The MG will negotiate at the start of the call all possible media descriptors; thus, an audio descriptor and an image/t38 descriptor would both be included. Therefore, ITU-T T.38 options of a subsequent fax phase to the call are negotiated at the same time as the audio parameters.

Note that for the case of using ITU-T H.248 call set-up procedures, the fact that both MGs may have indicated in the audit that they support ITU-T T.38 as well as audio (and responded with two media descriptor lines) shall not be used as an indication of support of the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method.

It shall be in the creation of a context where support of the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method is indicated. Hence, the ITU-T H.248 MGC will need to include both an audio and an image

descriptor in the Local descriptor portion of the Add Ephemeral command (refer to clause III.2.2 3) for an example, with the port numbers set to \$, and with the ReserveGroup property, of the LocalControl descriptor, set to True, thus effectively asking the MGs to reserve resources for both the image and audio descriptors. However, if for some reason, (e.g., lack of resources) both audio and image resources cannot be reserved at the time of the start of the call, the image media descriptor, within the response SDP, shall either have its port set to zero (recommended for compatibility with SIP capable terminals) or be omitted altogether, thus indicating non-support of the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method as well as initializing the call as voice, and hence by default both gateways and the media gateway controller shall use the *MGC method*.

E.2.2.2.1 Facsimile-only connection

Digits are collected by the media gateway (MG) and sent to the calling agent to invite the called party on a facsimile call.

Once connected, the call proceeds as in Annex B.

E.2.2.2.2 Voice and facsimile connection

Digits are collected by the media gateway (MG) and sent to the calling agent to invite the called party to a voice connection as defined in [ITU-T H.248.1]. Because the MGC and the MGs have no indication that a call is going to be voice or facsimile, the MGs shall set up a voice connection and no ITU-T T.38 packets are sent. The MGs remain in this mode until they detect such criteria (refer to clause E.2.2.2.1) that cause them to determine that a fax call is starting. At this point, the MGs shall start the image/t38 connection and mute the audio connection. The MGs will remain in fax mode until they detect such criteria that cause them to determine that the fax transmission is complete, at which point they will mute the image/t38 connection and re-enable the audio/RTP connection. This process may continue indefinitely until the call is terminated.

E.2.2.2.2.1 MG-to-MG signalling of facsimile tones/signals

When using voice high-compression encoding techniques such as, but not limited to, [ITU-T G.729], some fax tonal signals may not get correctly transported across the packet network. Hence, it is recommended that a gateway detect these signals and transport them across the packet network via other mechanisms. The following methods exist to pass information about the detected signals and tones to the peer fax terminal over the packet network:

Method 1

Tone pass through: The tone is sent in-band using a lower compression algorithm such as the one used for voiceband data (VBD), e.g., encoded using ITU-T G.711 or ITU-T G.726-32k over RTP/UDP/IP.

Upon detection of a tone, the MG switches autonomously to VBD, in which mode an appropriate codec is used (e.g., [ITU-T G.711]), and passes the tone in the voice RTP payload. The receiving gateway has to detect the tone from the packet network, and has to switch to VBD, to pass the signal to the fax terminal.

This method should only be used if both media gateways have indicated support of a common lower compression codec or support of the VBD state. The mechanisms used for indicating such support may be via SDP exchange or other mechanisms, which are outside the scope of this Recommendation.

Method 2

Tone relay (see [IETF RFC 4733] – RTP Payload for DTMF Digits, telephony tones and telephony signals).

All information needed to regenerate the tone is passed in the RTP payload. The BIWF in the peer MG has to generate the tones towards the fax terminal.

Before using this method, it is recommended that media gateways should mutually indicate support of this method via SDP ([IETF RFC 2327]) exchange or other call capability exchange mechanisms, which are beyond the scope of this Recommendation.

A gateway that does not support this RTP payload type must be capable of discarding these packets without affecting its operation.

Method 3

Tone detection indication ([IETF RFC 4733] – RTP Payload for DTMF Digits, telephony tones and telephony signals):

Event messages (NTE) are used to pass events as described in [IETF RFC 4733], chapter 3.11 (Data modems and Fax Events). The peer MG may use this message to switch to VBD or ITU-T T.38, dependent on the current state, and shall generate the tones with the characteristics as described in [ITU-T T.30].

When using this method, the following events are to be sent, as defined in Table 3 of [IETF RFC 4733]:

Event Encoding (decimal)

ANS (=CED) 32

CNG 36

V.21 channel 2, "0" bit 39 (see Note)

V.21 channel 2, "1" bit: 40 (see Note)

NOTE – In the superseded [b-IETF RFC 2833] used in versions of this annex approved before 2010, there existed no IETF RFC 2833 event for ITU-T V.21 preamble flags. Only ITU-T V.21 channel 2, bit "0" and bit "1" events existed, which are passed to the transmitting MG. To be able to discriminate between a fax and a data call, the receiving MG must be able to decode the preamble flag, out of the RTP NTE messages. However, IETF RFC 4734 (which is one of the IETF RFCs which obsoletes IETF RFC 2833), provides an event for the ITU-T V.21 preamble flag that has the value 54 (decimal). It is recommended that implementations use the IETF RFC 4734 ITU-T V.21 preamble flag event instead of the ITU-T V.21 channel 2 bit "0" and bit "1" events needed in earlier implementations.

The number of flags to be detected before switchover is a parameter which must be chosen in such a way that the receiving MG sends enough IETF RFC 4733 messages towards the transmitting MG, before it switches to ITU-T T.38.

After the switchover to ITU-T T.38, the ITU-T V.21 flags are passed over UDPTL.

Before using this method, it is recommended that media gateways should mutually indicate support of the RTP payload types indicated above via SDP exchange or other call capability exchange mechanisms, which are beyond the scope of this Recommendation.

A gateway that does not support these RTP payload types must be capable of discarding these packets without affecting its operation.

Method 4

After switchover to ITU-T T.38, if the tonal signals still exist, then the media gateway shall send ITU-T T.38 packets of Type t30-indicator, to signal the presence of facsimile signals.

E.2.2.2.2 VoIP to FoIP transition criteria

Upon detection of CNG by the emitting media gateway (MG), it is possible to determine with sufficient confidence that it is a facsimile call because CNG is only sent by a G3FE. Hence, if a ITU-T T.38 capability has been mutually successfully negotiated between the MGs, the MG will switch to ITU-T T.38 and, in accordance with the ITU-T T.38 protocol, transmit to the remote MG the ITU-T T.38 CNG indicator packet. The remote MG will switch to ITU-T T.38, on receipt at its ITU-T T.38 UDP (or TCP) port, of the ITU-T T.38 CNG indicator packet.

When in audio/RTP mode, receipt of any ITU-T T.38 packet at a designated ITU-T T.38 UDP (or TCP) port should be a criterion for switching to image/t38 mode (see clause E.2.2.2.1). The implementation of how this is done is out of the scope of this Recommendation. However, one recommended method is that of which, receipt at its local ITU-T T.38 UDP (or TCP) port of a valid UDP (or TCP) packet can be assumed to be a ITU-T T.38 packet and hence cause autonomous transition to ITU-T T.38, if the source IP address of that packet corresponds with that of the remote MG, with which the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transition method (as well as the ITU-T T.38 capabilities) was mutually successfully negotiated, because only ITU-T T.38 UDPTL packets must be sent to negotiated image/t38 UDP port number. The same applies for ITU-T T.38 TCP packets. The ITU-T T.38 UDP (or TCP) port should only be activated if the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transition method (and a mutual set of ITU-T T.38 capabilities) is supported by the MGs establishing the call. (This would avoid falsely transitioning autonomously to ITU-T T.38 on receipt of any valid UDP packet if ITU-T T.38 autonomous transition method is not mutually supported between the MGs.)

MGs that are operating with the autonomous method must not rely solely on detection of the CNG tone, as this tone is only mandatory for automatic G3FEs and manual G3FEs conforming to the post-1993 version of [ITU-T T.30].

If CNG is not present, then the MGs shall transition to ITU-T T.38 on detection of the ITU-T V.21 preamble, which is sent by all G3FEs except ITU-T V.34 G3FEs. ITU-T V.34 facsimiles use ITU-T V.8 signals that will have to be detected by the MG in order to support the procedures in clause 10. The ITU-T T.38 protocol proceeds with an ITU-T T.38 ITU-T V.21 flags indicator packet. The emitting MG, on receipt of the ITU-T T.38 ITU-T V.21 flags indicator packet, shall transition to ITU-T T.38 if not already in ITU-T T.38 mode.

Optionally, if mutually supported by the media gateways involved in the call (via SDP exchange or other means), a media gateway may choose to transmit the ITU-T V.21 preamble to the peer gateway over the packet network using IETF RFC 4733 events (i.e., method 3 stated in clause E.2.2.2.1). [IETF RFC 4733] has defined four dedicated events (37-40) for relaying FSK-encoded binary information per channel. When using this method, IETF RFC 4733 RTP packets shall be generated by grouping events as well as by using the redundancy mechanisms, as defined in [IETF RFC 4733]/[IETF RFC 2198].

Detection of the call function set to *facsimile* within the ITU-T V.8 signals CI/CM/JM shall also indicate transition to image/t38 mode and the procedures in clause 10. See also Annex F.

Media gateways that support the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transition method should not determine to switch to facsimile based on detection of a CED tone. The CED tone is the same tone as the ANS tone (defined in ITU-T V.25). The latter tone is sent by some non-fax modems.

Note that if ITU-T T.38 is not supported by one of the MGs, the MGs may decide to attempt the facsimile call over ITU-T G.711 only if ITU-T G.711 was received in audio media descriptor (using ITU-T G.711 in this case is beyond the scope of this annex).

E.2.2.2.2.3 FoIP to VoIP transition criteria

The MGs shall autonomously transition from fax (image/t38 connection) to a voice (audio/RTP connection) when the MG detects one of the following:

- a) Detection of the ITU-T T.30 DCN message: Following detection of the ITU-T T.30 DCN message, the MG will transmit the corresponding ITU-T T.38 packet and subsequently transition to voice. Following receipt of ITU-T T.38/ITU-T T.30 DCN packet, the MG will play out the ITU-T T.30 DCN and subsequently transition to voice.
- b) Detection of bidirectional silence: It is recommended that an MG transition back to voice mode after detecting more than 7 s of bidirectional silence (this value was chosen in order to allow for the ITU-T T.30 T2 timer).
- c) Receipt from the MGC of an appropriate command modifying the call to audio. A ITU-T H.248 Modify, a SIP INVITE command in which only the audio descriptor is present or the appropriate messages as per clause D.5 of [ITU-T H.323] can do this.

E.2.3 Event and signal indication

There are several events and signals that need to be transferred from the MG to the MGC and vice versa during the set-up of a fax call. These events are defined in ITU-T H.248 packages. The base packages are in Annex E of [ITU-T H.248.1]. Additional signals for fax are defined in [ITU-T H.248.2].

E.2.4 Capabilities negotiation

There are several options that need to be negotiated to determine which options the gateways support and use. These are described in Table B.1 and are defined as SDP extensions in clause D.2.3. They are also defined as binary types in the IP Fax package of ITU-T H.248.2.

An ITU-T T.38 Annex E implementation may use the SDP extensions to describe the fax media terminations in text mode of the protocol. An ITU-T H.248.1 implementation shall use the IP fax package as the preferred method to describe the fax media termination. These media descriptors indicate the capabilities of, or requested of a media gateway (e.g., TCP, UDPTL or RTP transport).

In addition, as well as being able to identify that a call is using ITU-T T.38 transport for facsimile, [ITU-T H.248.1] may also indicate other transports.

E.2.5 Examples of call set-up

Examples of the ITU-T T.38 MGC procedure are described in clauses III.2.1 and III.2.2.

Examples of the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method are described in clauses III.2.3 and III.2.4.

E.2.6 Minimum call set-up messages

The implementation of this annex shall support the minimum requirements for [ITU-T H.248.1] as noted in clause 8.2 of [ITU-T H.248.1].

E.2.7 Mapping of call progress signals

For call set-up and call progress, the return signals are identical to those in Annex B (for ITU-T H.323 Fast Connect set-up) and Annex D (for SIP).

E.2.8 DTMF transmission

[ITU-T H.248.1] supports collection of DTMF digits to make a call.

DTMF tones transmission during an established voice and facsimile call is handled within the DTMF packages of clauses E.5 and E.6 of [ITU-T H.248.1].

E.2.9 Interoperability

Both [ITU-T H.248.1] and Annex B require a well-known port to initiate call signalling. ITU-T T.38 Annex E endpoints shall use the ITU-T H.248.1 well-known port of 2944 for the text protocol and 2945 for the binary protocol.

Annex F

Interworking procedures: ITU-T T.38 and ITU-T V.150.1 in the same gateway

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation.)

F.1 Introduction

This annex describes the procedures that shall be used by gateways that have both ITU-T T.38 and ITU-T V.150.1 capabilities in the same gateway. Such a gateway shall indicate these capabilities by use of the appropriate external signalling mechanism (ITU-T H.323, ITU-T H.248 or SIP/SDP) as defined in the relevant Recommendations. The terms "FoIP" and "MoIP" as used in this annex are synonymous to ITU-T T.38 and ITU-T V.150.1 respectively.

This type of gateway shall only transition to FoIP from MoIP. These procedures do not include any transitions directly from audio to FoIP nor do they replace the audio and ITU-T T.38 configuration procedures as defined in Annexes B, D and E.

A gateway with these joint capabilities shall initially behave as an ITU-T V.150.1 gateway. That is all the call discrimination procedures up to the point at which ITU-T T.38 procedures are invoked are defined in clause 20 of [ITU-T V.150.1]. The transition from MoIP to FoIP occurs when a gateway (in MoIP mode) detects and verifies the presence of an ITU-T T.30 facsimile signal such as ITU-T V.21 Channel 2 HDLC encoded flags or an ITU-T V.8 CM signal on the telephony link to the gateway.

This switching mechanism shall use state signalling event (SSE) protocol as defined in Annex C of [ITU-T V.150.1]. Figures F.1 and F.2 illustrate this transition for two facsimile triggering events. Figure F.1 shows a transition to Standard G3 facsimile, and Figure F.2 shows a similar transition to ITU-T V.34 facsimile.

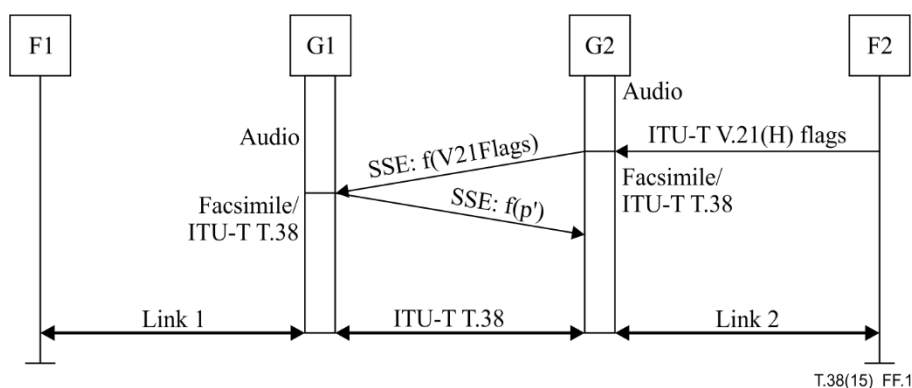


Figure F.1 – ITU-T T.38 FoIP (MoIP transition to ITU-T T.30 fax)

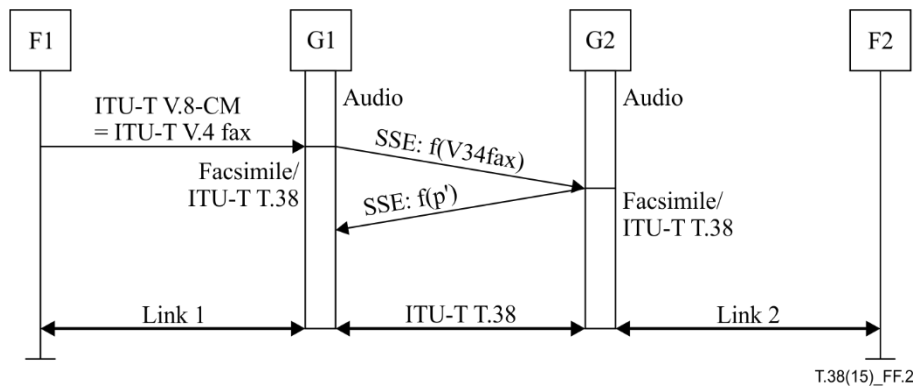


Figure F.2 – ITU-T T.38 FoIP (MoIP transition to ITU-T V.34 fax)

Upon the detection of a facsimile event, the gateway shall transmit a SSE:f(RIC) to the peer gateway, where SSE:f is the FAX RELAY SSE transition indication. RICs are reason identifier codes and are defined in clause F.2. The use of SSE shall comply with Annex C of [ITU-T V.150.1].

[ITU-T V.150.1] defines the SSE:f event code in clause C.5.2 of [ITU-T V.150.1] and it has a decimal value of 4.

F.2 SSE reason identifier codes for ITU-T T.38 transition

The following RICs are defined for the SSE:f event:

V21Flags: This RIC indicates that the gateway has detected and verified that it has received HDLC flags modulated on ITU-T V.21 channel 2 as defined in [ITU-T T.30].

V8Profile: This RIC indicates that the gateway has received a ITU-T V.8 CM sequence that is a valid facsimile connection request. This RIC has as additional information – the Profile and ITU-T T.66 codes (if present) – that is used in the "t30-data(cm-message)" of this Recommendation.

p' State Transition: This is the same signal as used in MoIP. It performs the same behaviour as an ACK. The value is chosen to be consistent with [ITU-T V.150.1].

The table below summarizes the RICs for ITU-T T.38 SSEs.

Name	Code (decimal)	Additional informational content
Null	0	None
V21Flags	1	None
V8Profile	2	"cm-message"
p' State Transition	19	None

In both examples, the use of SSE:f may be used as an equivalent signal from ITU-T T.38. For example SSE:f(V21Flags) may be used as t30-indicator:FLAGS and SSE:f(V8profile(cm-message)) may be used as t30-data:cm-message.

A gateway is not required to wait for the SSE:f(p') message in response to its SSE:f request. The gateway shall transmit the equivalent ITU-T T.38 IFP message immediately after issuing the SSE:fr request. The gateway shall then follow the procedures as defined in this Recommendation.

F.3 Mode override from ITU-T V.34 Group 3 facsimile to standard Group 3 facsimile

This annex describes a procedure by which ITU-T V.34 HDX-enabled terminals can be forced by media gateways to operate in standard Group 3 mode. The procedures can be used if both facsimile terminals are ITU-T V.34 G3FEs and if either or both of the connecting gateways do not support the ITU-T T.38/ITU-T V.34 procedures as defined in clause 10.

Upon detection of an ITU-T V.8 CM signal the gateway should determine from the Call Function if the CM is being transmitted by the ITU-T V.34 capable facsimile terminal. If so verified the ingress gateway shall block the audio transmission and transmit silence. In order to prevent call failure, the gateway shall prevent transmission of more than a single CM sequence.

Blocking the transmission of CM to the answering terminal will cause a timeout and standard ITU-T T.30 signals will be generated as a consequence (see Figures 6a and 6b of [ITU-T T.30]). The transition from MoIP to FoIP occurs when the gateway detects and verifies the presence of an ITU-T T.30 facsimile signal such as ITU-T V.21 flags on the telephony link to the gateway. To prevent any further attempts of the terminals to connect using ITU-T V.34, the ITU-T V.8 bit in the ITU-T T.30 DIS message relayed by the gateways should be set to 0.

This switching mechanism shall use state signalling event (SSE) protocol as defined in Annex C of [ITU-T V.150.1] or payload type procedures as defined in clause 10 of [ITU-T V.152].

Figure F.3 shows a transition to Standard G3 facsimile using SSE switching procedures.

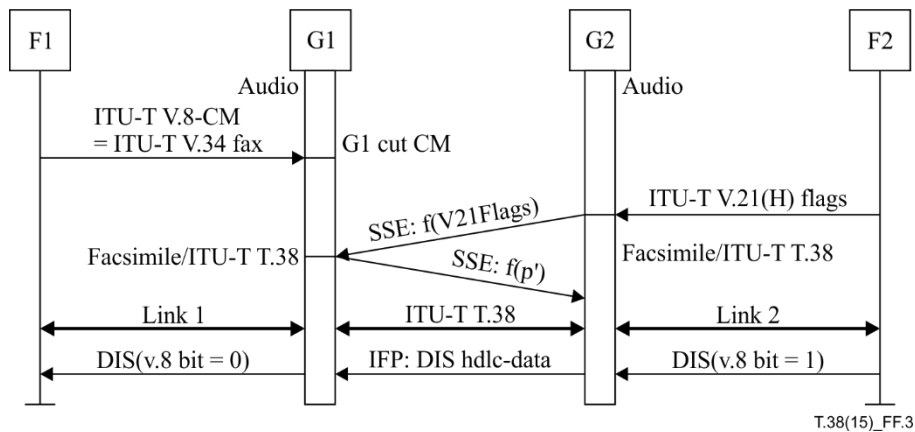


Figure F.3 – ITU-T T.38 FoIP (MoIP fallback and transition to ITU-T T.30 fax by SSE)

Figure F.4 shows a transition to standard G3 facsimile using payload type switching procedures.

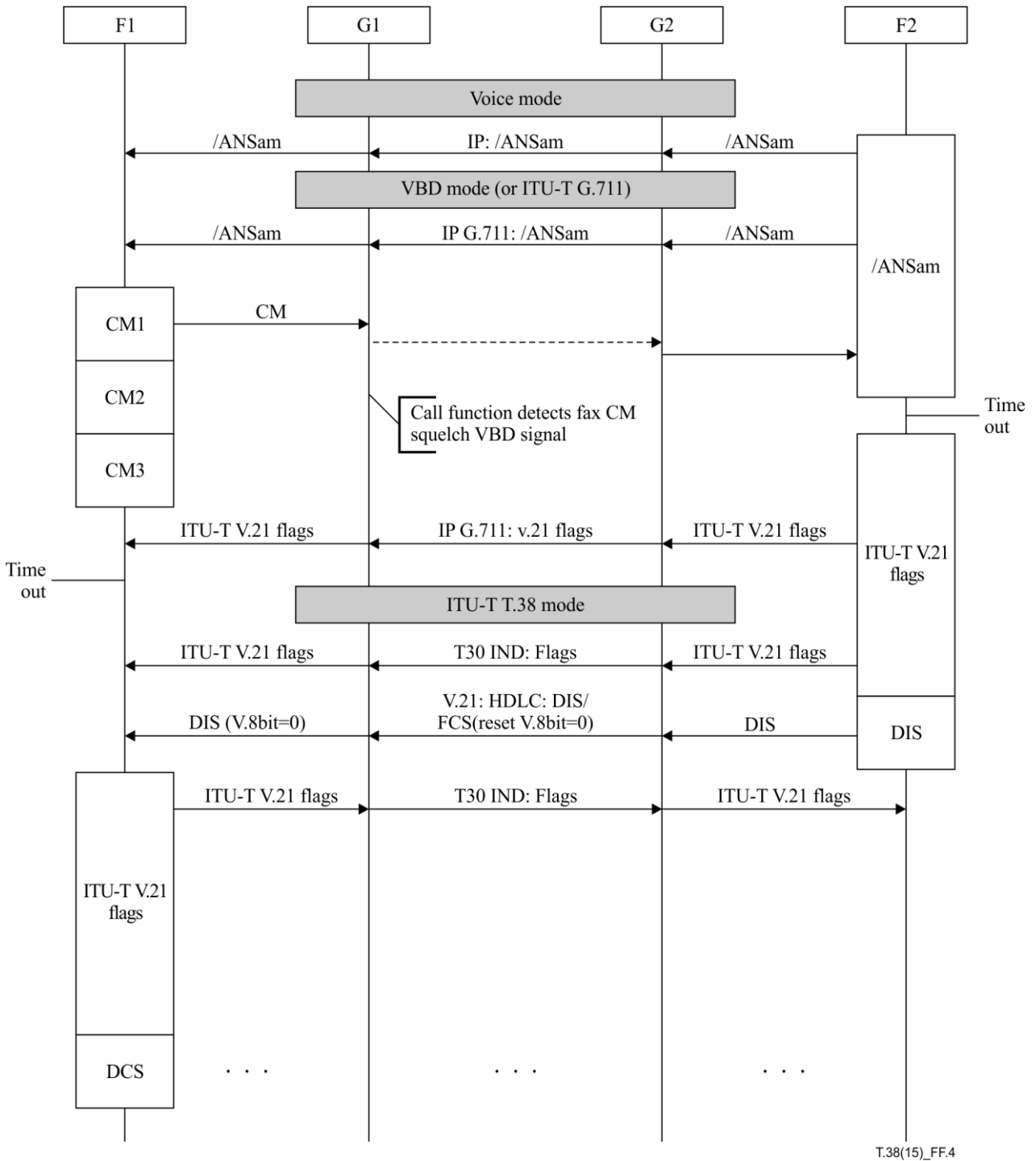


Figure F.4 – ITU-T T.38 FoIP (MoIP fallback and transition to ITU-T T.30 fax by Payload)

F.4 External signalling

The use of SSEs is negotiated during the call set-up phase. Annexes E and F of [ITU-T V.150.1] describe the SDP and ITU-T H.323 syntax accordingly to be incorporated by a MoIP/FoIP gateway.

NOTE – The definition of the ITU-T H.248 syntax for [ITU-T V.150.1] is to be defined.

Annex G

ITU-T H.245 capability definition for ITU-T T.38 over RTP

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation.)

This annex defines a generic ITU-T H.245 capability that allows for the transport of ITU-T T.38 over RTP. It is intended that this capability would be signalled as an **audioCapability** within ITU-T H.245-based systems.

Note that [ITU-T H.245] already defines an ITU-T T.38 capability for transport of IFP packets over UDP and TCP, which is a **dataApplicationCapability**. The capability definition in this annex is not intended to replace that definition, but rather to provide a means of transporting ITU-T T.38 IFP packets over RTP only.

Capability name:	T38RTP
Capability class:	Audio Capability
Capability identifier type:	Standard
Capability identifier value:	itu-t (0) recommendation (0) t (20) 38 h245-audio-capability(0)
maxBitRate:	This parameter is optional.
collapsing:	This field shall not be included and shall be ignored if received.
nonCollapsing:	This field shall be present and consist of the parameters defined below.
nonCollapsingRaw:	This field shall not be included and shall be ignored if received.
transport:	This field shall not be included.

Parameters for this capability are defined in the following tables:

Parameter name:	BooleanOptions
Parameter description:	This is a nonCollapsing capability. Contains various Boolean options that must be conveyed.
Parameter identifier value:	0
Parameter status:	Mandatory
Parameter type:	BooleanArray LSB is bit 0. Bit value 1 = TRUE. Bit 0 – fillBitRemoval Bit 1 – transcodingJBIG Bit 2 – transcodingMMR All other bits are reserved and shall be ignored.
Supersedes:	–

Parameter name:	Version
Parameter description:	This is a nonCollapsing capability. This identifies the version of the ITU-T T.38 protocol.
Parameter identifier value:	1
Parameter status:	Optional. If absent, version 0 is assumed.
Parameter type:	unsignedMin
Supersedes:	–

Parameter name:	T38FaxRateManagement
Parameter description:	This is a nonCollapsing capability. This specifies the fax rate management modes.
Parameter identifier value:	2
Parameter status:	Required. Only one sub-parameter of T38FaxRateManagement may be included in this parameter.
Parameter type:	genericParameter
Supersedes:	–

Parameter name:	T38FaxRateManagement-localTCF
Parameter description:	This is a nonCollapsing capability that is an element of T38FaxRateManagement.
Parameter identifier value:	0
Parameter status:	Optional
Parameter type:	logical
Supersedes:	–

Parameter name:	T38FaxRateManagement-transferredTCF
Parameter description:	This is a nonCollapsing capability that is an element of T38FaxRateManagement.
Parameter identifier value:	1
Parameter status:	Optional
Parameter type:	logical
Supersedes:	–

Parameter name:	t38FaxMaxBuffer
Parameter description:	This is a nonCollapsing capability. This specifies the maximum buffer size.
Parameter identifier value:	3
Parameter status:	Optional
Parameter type:	unsigned32Max
Supersedes:	–

Parameter name:	t38FaxMaxDatagram
Parameter description:	This is a nonCollapsing capability. This specifies the maximum datagram size.
Parameter identifier value:	4
Parameter status:	Optional
Parameter type:	unsigned32Max
Supersedes:	–

Annex H

Signalled and provisioned ITU-T T.38 protocol parameters

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation.)

H.1 Introduction

The call-individual configuration of ITU-T T.38 endpoints requires the negotiation for some ITU-T T.38 parameters. The purpose of this annex is to clarify the configuration of ITU-T T.38 endpoints and ITU-T V.152-to-ITU-T T.38 (ITU-T V.153) interworking functions, and the definition of default parameter values.

Table H.1 provides a summary for all ITU-T T.38 parameters, independent for any ITU-T T.38 signalling protocol type and also independent of any ITU-T T.38 transport mode. The default values are bold faced.

Table H.1 – ITU-T T.38 Configurations (= ITU-T T.38 parameter/value settings; generic format, i.e., signalling protocol independent and ITU-T T.38 transport unconditional)

No.	Parameter	Value
0	T38 Transport Mode	UDPTL/UDP RTP/UDP TPKT/TCP
1	T38FaxVersion	0 1 2 3 4
2	T38MaxBitRate	9600 14400 33600
3	T38FaxFillBitRemoval	FALSE TRUE
4	T38FaxTranscodingMMR	FALSE TRUE
5	T38FaxTranscodingJBIG	FALSE TRUE
6	T38FaxRateManagement	localTCF transferredTCF
7	T38FaxMaxBuffer	... 1800 ...
8	T38FaxMaxDatagram	... 150 ...
9	T38FaxMaxIFP	... 40 ...
10	T38FaxUdpEC	t38UDPFEC t38UDPRedundancy t38UDPNoEC
11	T38FaxUdpECDepth	<i>minred</i> :... 1 ... <i>maxred</i> :... none ...
12	T38FaxUdpFECMaxSpan	... 3 ...
13	T38VendorInfo	\$... \$ <i>parameter omitted</i>
14	T38ModemType	t38G3FaxOnly t38G3AndV34G3

H.2 Transport conditional ITU-T T.38 parameters

H.2.1 Transport mode for ITU-T T.38 IFP Packets

Some ITU-T T.38 parameters are dependent on the applied transport mode (UDPTL/UDP vs RTP/UDP vs TPKT/TCP). The question of mandatory versus optional ITU-T T.38 parameters may be therefore considered under the condition of the mutually agreed ITU-T T.38 transport.

The ITU-T T.38 transport is negotiated in SDP via the "c=" line (IP version) and "m=" line (field 'proto').

H.2.2 Overview of transport-dependent ITU-T T.38 parameters

H.2.2.1 Transport mode "UDPTL/UDP"

Table H.2 provides a summary of all the defined ITU-T T.38 parameters. It may be concluded that **all** parameters may be principally optional, and may thus be omitted in control plane signalling protocols. In the case of absent parameters in signalling messages, the local ITU-T T.38 endpoint will apply the default parameter values. The default parameter values may be further refined in an "ITU-T T.38 profile" definition (which may be, for example, a subset of a SIP or ITU-T H.248 interface profile), if not already implicitly given by ITU-T T.38 itself.

**Table H.2 – ITU-T T.38 SDP parameter (Semantics according to SDP IETF RFC 3264 capability negotiation protocol) –
(1) Negotiated IP transport = UDPTL/UDP**

No.	Name	Syntax (SDP)	Semantic (SIP/SDP) Ref.: Clause D.2.3.5	Mandatory/ Optional?	Type and unit	(Provisioned) Default value
1	Version	T38FaxVersion	Parameter is negotiated. The entity answering the offer <i>shall return</i> the same or a lower version number.	Recommended (Note 8). If omitted then default value.	INTEGER (0..255), [-]	0
2	Maximum Bitrate	T38MaxBitRate	Parameter is declarative and the answer is independent of the offer. The parameter simply indicates the maximum transmission bit rate supported by the endpoint.	Recommended (Note 9). If omitted then default value.	INTEGER (0..2 ¹⁶ -1), [bit/s] (Note 6)	14 400 (Note 1)
3	Fill Bit Removal	T38FaxFillBitRemoval	Parameter is negotiated. If the answering entity does not support this capability or if the capability was not in the offer, this parameter shall not be present in the answer.	Optional. If omitted then default value.	BOOLEAN, [-]	FALSE
4	MMR Transcoding	T38FaxTranscodingMMR	Parameter is negotiated. If the answering entity does not support this capability or if the capability was not in the offer, this parameter shall not be present in the answer.	Optional. If omitted then default value.	BOOLEAN, [-]	FALSE
5	JBIG Transcoding	T38FaxTranscodingJBIG	Parameter is negotiated. If the answering entity does not support this capability or if the capability was not in the offer, this parameter shall not be present in the answer.	Optional. If omitted then default value.	BOOLEAN, [-]	FALSE
6	Data Rate Management Method	T38FaxRateManagement	Parameter is declarative and the answer must contain the same value.	Mandatory. If omitted then default value.	ENUMERATION, [-]	'transferredTCF' (Note 4)
7	Maximum Buffer Size	T38FaxMaxBuffer	Parameter is declarative and the answer is independent of the offer. This parameter simply signals the buffer space available on the offering endpoint and the answering endpoint. The answering endpoint may have more or less buffer space than the offering endpoint. Each endpoint should be considerate of the available buffer space on the opposite endpoint.	Optional. If omitted then default value.	INTEGER (0..2 ¹⁶ -1), [bytes]	1800 (Note 2)

**Table H.2 – ITU-T T.38 SDP parameter (Semantics according to SDP IETF RFC 3264 capability negotiation protocol) –
(1) Negotiated IP transport = UDPTL/UDP**

No.	Name	Syntax (SDP)	Semantic (SIP/SDP) Ref.: Clause D.2.3.5	Mandatory/ Optional?	Type and unit	(Provisioned) Default value
8	Maximum Datagram Size	T38FaxMaxDatagram	Parameter is declarative and the answer is independent of the offer. This parameter signals the largest acceptable datagram for the offering endpoint and the answering endpoint (i.e., the maximum size of the xyz payload). The answering endpoint may accept a larger or smaller datagram than the offering endpoint. Each endpoint should be considerate of the maximum datagram size of the opposite endpoint.	Optional. If omitted then default value.	INTEGER (0..2 ¹⁶ -1), [bytes]	150 (Note 3)
9	Maximum IFP Size	T38FaxMaxIFP	Parameter is declarative and the answer is independent of the offer. This parameter signals the maximum IFP frame size the offering endpoint is capable of accepting.	Optional. If omitted then default value. . If T38FaxMaxIFP is included in an offer, then inclusion of this parameter is Mandatory in that offer.	INTEGER (0..2 ¹⁶ -1), [bytes]	40 (Note 3) (Note 7)
10	Error Correction	T38FaxUdpEC	Parameter is negotiated only when using UDPTL as the transport. If the answering endpoint supports the offered error correction mode, then it shall return the same value in the answer; otherwise, the T38FaxUdpEC parameter shall not be present in the answer.	Optional. If omitted then default value.	ENUMERATION, [-]	't38UDPRedundancy' (Note 5)

**Table H.2 – ITU-T T.38 SDP parameter (Semantics according to SDP IETF RFC 3264 capability negotiation protocol) –
(1) Negotiated IP transport = UDPTL/UDP**

No.	Name	Syntax (SDP)	Semantic (SIP/SDP) Ref.: Clause D.2.3.5	Mandatory/ Optional?	Type and unit	(Provisioned) Default value
11	Error Correction Depth	T38FaxUdpECDepth	Parameter is declarative and the answer is independent of the offer, and is relevant only when using UDPTL as the transport. If the parameter is specified, then the 'minred' value indicates that the offering endpoint wishes to receive at least that many redundancy frames per UDPTL datagram (when the answering endpoint chooses to use t38UDPRedundancy as the error correction mode), or that the offering endpoint wishes to receive at least that many FEC frames per UDPTL datagram (when the answering endpoint chooses to use t38UDPFEC as the error correction mode). Additionally, if 'maxred' is specified, it indicates that the offering endpoint wishes to receive no more than that many redundancy frames or FEC frames per UDPTL datagram.	Optional. If omitted then default value.	INTEGER (0..2 ¹⁶ -1), [frames]	1 for 'minred', none for 'maxred' (Note 3)
12	Error Correction Span	T38FaxUdpFECMaxSpan	Parameter is declarative and the answer is independent of the offer, and is relevant only when using UDPTL as the transport. If the parameter is specified, it indicates that offering endpoint may not be able to properly process FEC frames that span more than the specified number of IFP frames.	Optional. If omitted then default value.	INTEGER (0..2 ¹⁶ -1), [frames]	3
13	Vendor Information	T38VendorInfo	Parameter is declarative and the answer is independent of the offer. The parameter merely indicates the manufacturer of the endpoint.	Optional..	Space separated List of three INTEGERS (Note 10)	No default value configured

**Table H.2 – ITU-T T.38 SDP parameter (Semantics according to SDP IETF RFC 3264 capability negotiation protocol) –
(1) Negotiated IP transport = UDPTL/UDP**

No.	Name	Syntax (SDP)	Semantic (SIP/SDP) Ref.: Clause D.2.3.5	Mandatory/ Optional?	Type and unit	(Provisioned) Default value
14	Supported Modem	T38ModemType	Parameter is declarative and indicates the modem capability supported by the gateway.	Optional. If omitted then default value (0)	Enumeration	t38G3FaxOnly
<p>NOTE 1 – The bitrate of the ITU-T V.17 modem is used as default value due to the majority of deployed G3FE devices, which are supporting ITU-T V.17 modem speed.</p> <p>NOTE 2 – The proposed default maximum buffer size relates to a conservative estimate of ITU-T V.17 modem data for one second (= 1800 bytes due to 14400 bit/s times one second).</p> <p>NOTE 3 – The maximum datagram size (which is the maximum size of the UDPTL PDU) is a result of the packetization time, the maximum bitrate (modem speed) and the redundancy level (andFEC). The proposed default value of 150 bytes represents a conservative estimate under the conditions of fastest modem speed, a maximum redundancy level of '3', and packetization time of 20 ms. Dependency between T38FaxMaxDatagram, T38FaxMaxIFP and T38FaxUdpECDepth can be defined as: $T38FaxMaxDatagram \geq UDPTL\ header + T38FaxMaxIFP + T38FaxUdpECDepth * (number\ of\ bytes\ per\ FEC\ or\ number\ of\ bytes\ per\ redundant\ frame) +$ additional bytes for error recovery due to ASN.1 structure.</p> <p>NOTE 4 – Because data rate management method 2 is mandatory for UDP (see clause 8.2).</p> <p>NOTE 5 – Because the packet redundancy method is simpler and more widely deployed as forward error correction methods.</p> <p>NOTE 6 – The interpretation of the unit value of T38MaxBitRate parameter is specific to a given protocol.</p> <p>NOTE 7 – The default value was calculated similarly to that of T38FaxMaxDatagram (in Note 3 of this table).</p> <p>NOTE 8 – The main ITU-T T.38 capability set are related to a particular ITU-T T.38 version. It is therefore recommended to signal this parameter.</p> <p>NOTE 9 – This parameter is recommended to be signalled in order to avoid potential interoperability problems (see clause B.3.7 which mandates this parameter for ITU-T H.323-controlled ITU-T T.38 endpoints).</p> <p>NOTE 10 – See clauses D.2.3.1 and D.2.3.2.</p>						

H.2.2.2 Transport mode "TPKT/TCP"

For further study.

H.2.2.3 Transport mode "RTP/UDP"

For further study.

H.3 Guidelines for signalling ITU-T T.38 protocol parameters

A default ITU-T T.38 configuration could be provisioned in *all* ITU-T T.38 entities of a particular ITU-T T.38 domain, which would allow omitting the indication, signalling and negotiation of all ITU-T T.38 configuration details between ITU-T T.38 on-ramp and off-ramp gateways or IAFs.

However, the complete provisioning approach is not recommended, primarily due to:

- Default values for ITU-T T.38 parameters were not entirely specified for ITU-T T.38 versions 0 to 3, thus a potential source of ambiguity.
- It may be not excluded that different ITU-T T.38 versions could use different default value settings.
- Spatial horizon of a single ITU-T T.38 domain may span multiple IP network domains (e.g., ITU-T T.38 endpoints located in different provider domains, and each provider has its own preferred ITU-T T.38 default configuration settings).

It is therefore recommended to signal *entire* ITU-T T.38 configuration settings. For instance:

- Just signalling the *mandatory* ITU-T T.38 parameters is considered to be insufficient due to the ITU-T T.38 version-dependent capability sets.
- Or just signalling the ITU-T T.38 *version number* (via parameter *T38FaxVersion*) in order to refer a particular ITU-T T.38 capability set is considered to be insufficient due to the optional nature of this parameter in previous ITU-T T.38 versions.

H.4 Legacy Interpretation of SDP Parameters

H.4.1 T38MaxBitRate

Prior to the 2010 version of this Recommendation, the resolution of the T38MaxBitRate parameter was not defined. Consequently, many implementations have used different values for this resolution. While this oversight has now been corrected, there will still be potential interoperability issues between implementations. Since SDP changes are not managed by the ASN.1 syntax version number, the intent of this clause is to provide some guidance on how to manage these differences.

The values used in the parameter represent the various maximum Group 3 bit rates supported by an implementation, consequently they will indicate the set of rates of {33600, 31200, 28800, 26400, 24000, 21600, 19200, 14400, 12000, 9600, 7200, 4800, 2400} depending upon the modulations supported. Implementers have represented these values in the T38MaxBitRate using resolution of 100 bit/s or 1 bit/s.

If on receiving the parameter it has a value stated in the set above, it can be assumed that the resolution is 1 bit/s. If, however, the value is in the set of {336, 312, 288, 264, 240, 216, 192, 144, 120, 96, 72, 48, 24}, then the assumed resolution is 100 bit/s.

Note according to most implementers, only 100 and 1 bit/s resolutions have been used in the field.

Appendix I

Session examples

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

I.1 Session examples

This appendix contains a number of examples to show how the sending and receiving G3FEs communicate with the gateways and what packets the gateways exchange. All examples show a TCP implementation using Method 1 rate adaptation.

Time proceeds downward. Information flows on the solid lines in the direction of the arrows. The box superimposed on each line indicates what information is being transmitted. All information between the G3FE and a gateway is ITU-T T.30/T.4/T.6-conforming information. Information transmitted between the gateways is in the form of packets as described in this Recommendation. The contents of the labelling box on a packet transmission indicates the packet type, followed by any additional information which is carried in the packet's payload.

Dashed lines are used to clarify the point in time at which a piece of information begins transmission (for example, T30_INDICATOR: Flags packets are sent when flags are noticed, not necessarily when the flags begin or end transmission). Dashed lines do not indicate any type of information flow.

Packet labels indicate the type of packet as well as any field information, for field-type packets. For example, a label such as "ITU-T V.21:HDLC:TSI/FCS" indicates an ITU-T V.21 HDLC (ITU-T T.30 Control) packet with a field containing TSI information and a field indicating FCS. Due to space constraints, the FCS is generalized to include FCS and FCS-Sig-End.

I.1.1 Two traditional facsimile devices communicating using ECM

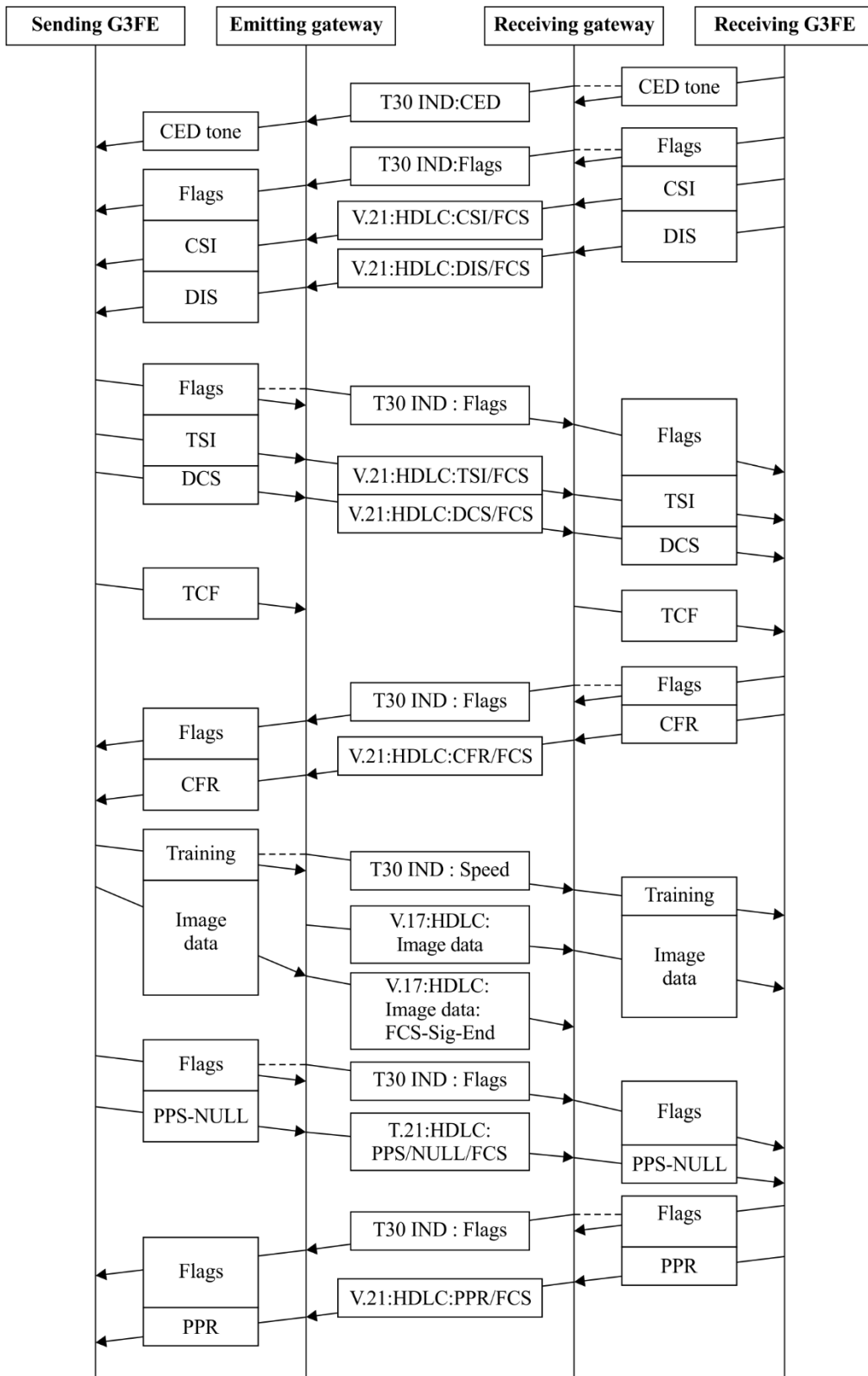
Figure I.1 shows two traditional Group 3 facsimile devices that use the PSTN for communicating with facsimile gateways. ECM is used for image transfer. The example begins after the transport connection/session has been established and the receiving G3FE has answered a call from the receiving gateway and is about to generate CED.

I.1.2 Traditional facsimile device and Internet-aware facsimile device

Figure I.2 shows a traditional Group 3 facsimile device sending to an Internet-aware facsimile device without using ECM. The example begins after the transport connection/session has been established and the Receiving is about to generate CED.

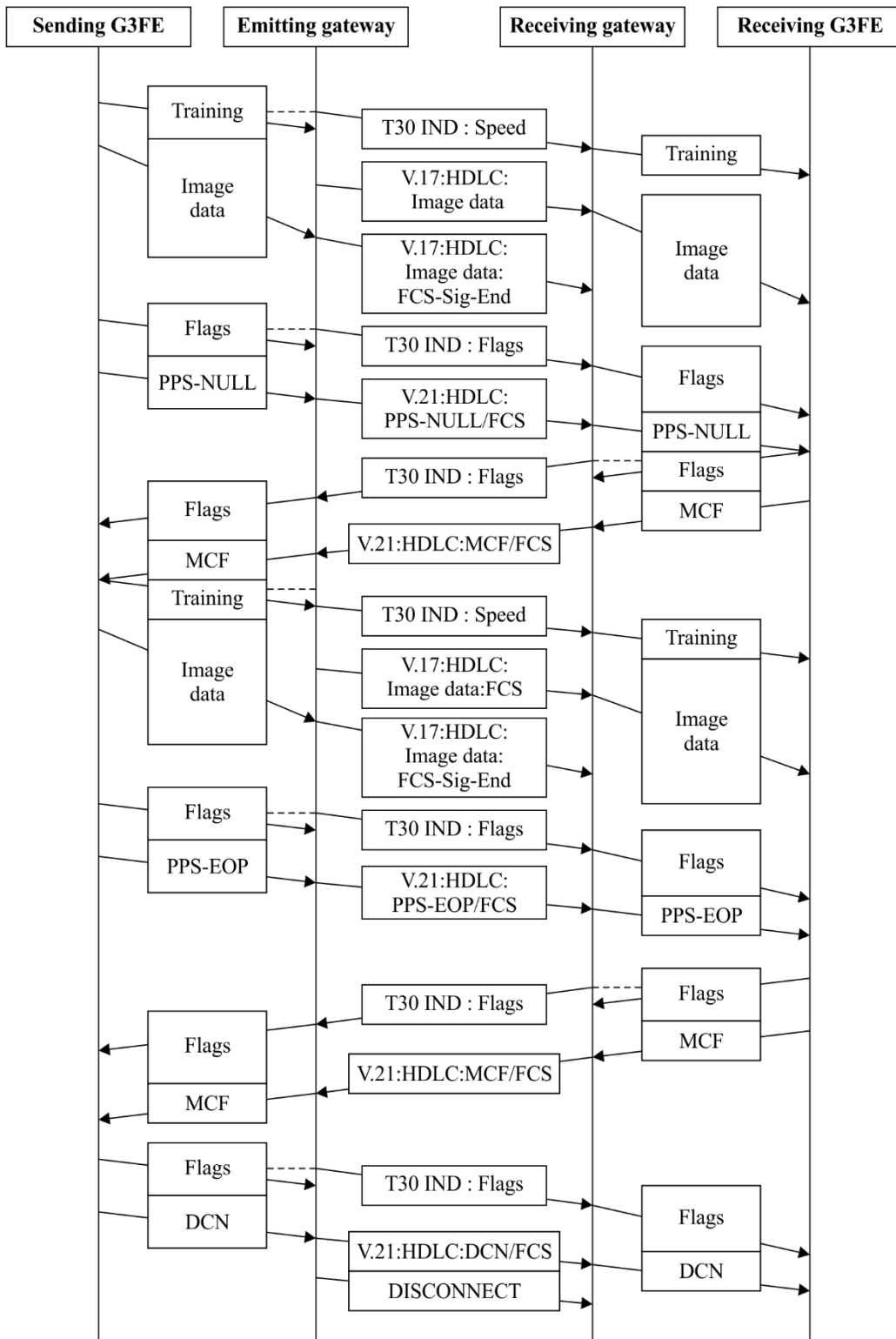
I.1.3 Two traditional facsimile devices using frequent frames

Figure I.3 shows two traditional Group 3 facsimile devices that use the PSTN for communicating with facsimile gateways. It is similar to the scenario described in clause I.1.1, except that the image transfer does not use ECM and the receiving gateway does not wait for complete HDLC BCS sequences before beginning to send frames.



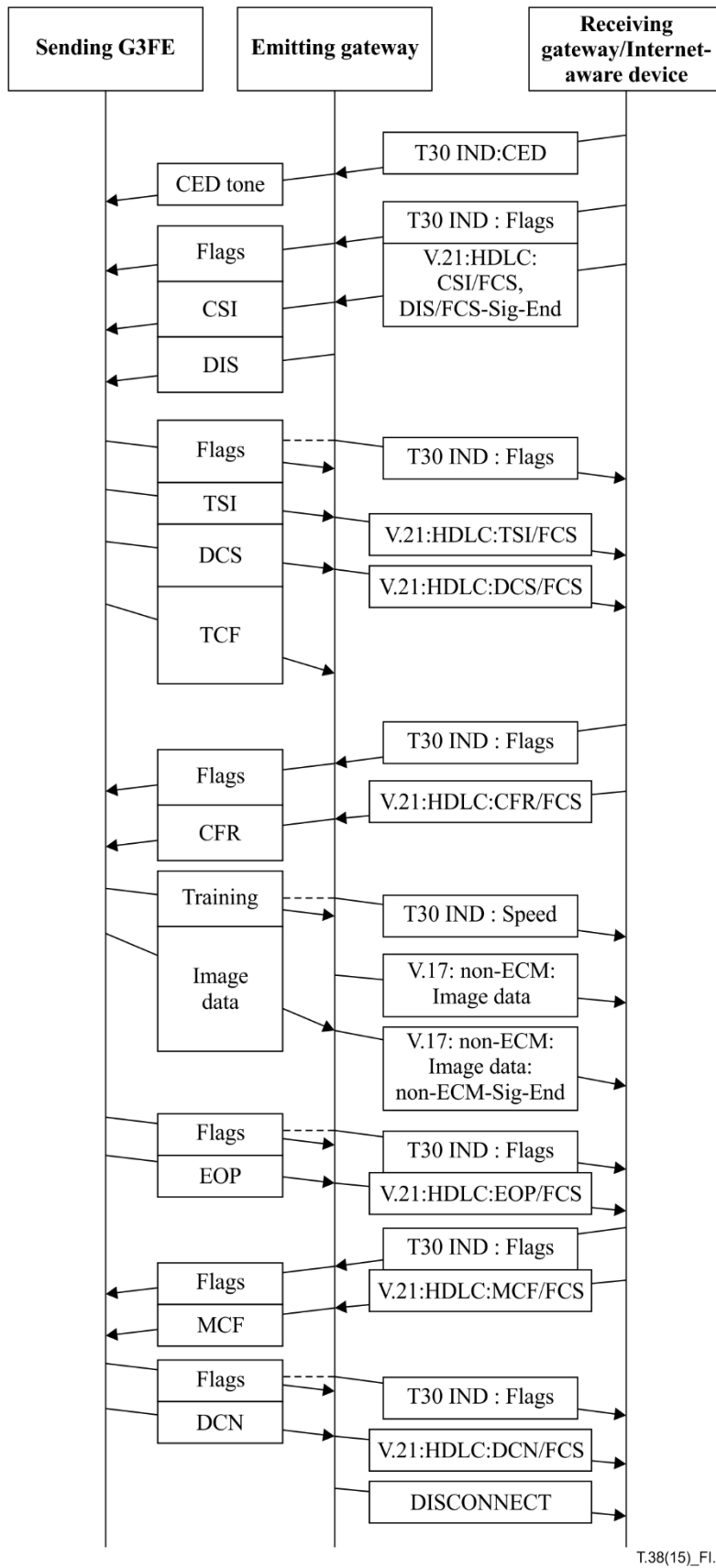
T.38(15)_Fl.1a

Figure I.1 – Two Group 3 facsimile devices communicating through gateways (sheet 1 of 2)



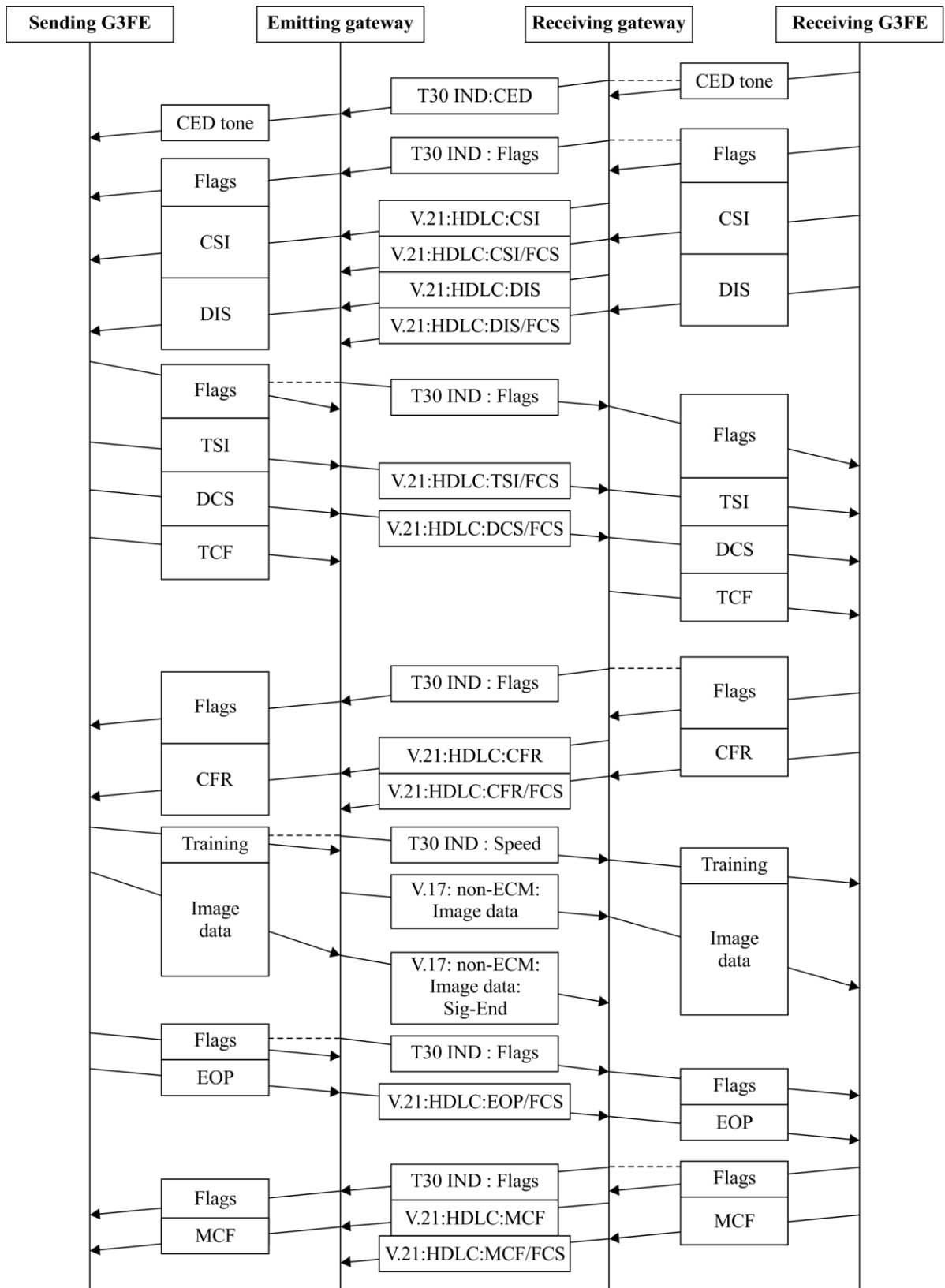
T.38(15)_F1.1b

Figure I.1 – Two Group 3 facsimile devices communicating through gateways (sheet 2 of 2)



T.38(15)_FI.2

Figure I.2 – Traditional facsimile device and Internet-aware device



T.38(15)_FI.3

Figure I.3 – Use of multiple frames per BCS sequence

I.2 IAF device

This clause addresses the sequences that are considered in IAF device communication.

I.2.1 Sender is an IAF device, receiver is G3fax

CFR signal receive timing at the IAF device

It is recommended that IAF devices wait to receive the CFR signal, taking into account the period during which the Gateway sends TCF to G3fax. As Figure I.4 shows, this prevents the DCS signal of the IAF device from colliding at the gateway with the CFR signal of the G3fax.

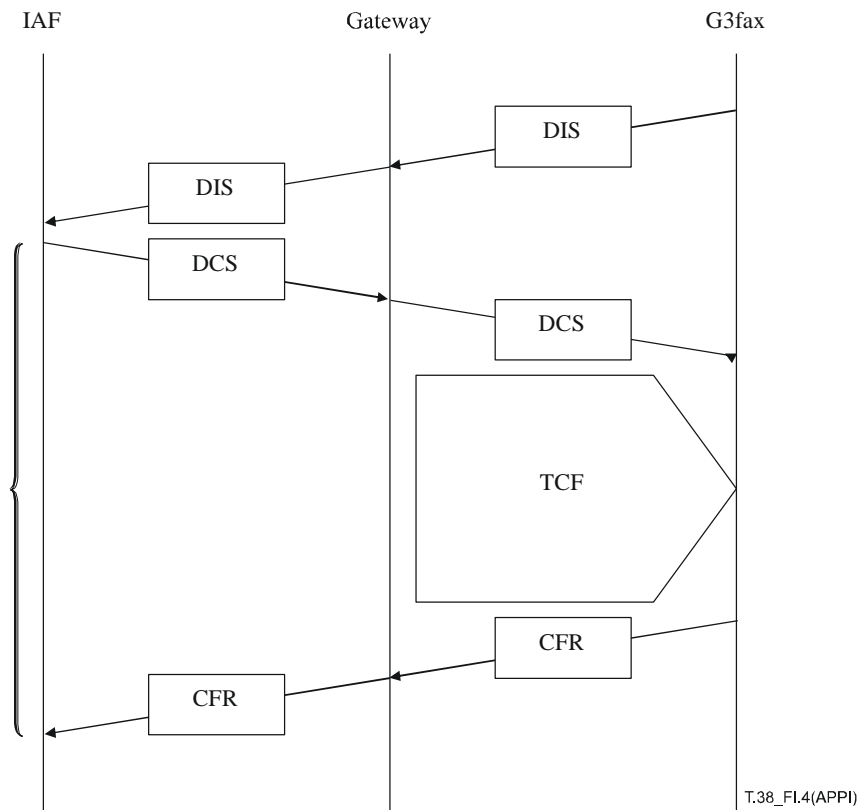


Figure I.4 – IAF transmit timing from DCS to CFR

I.2.2 Receiver is an IAF device, sender is G3fax

CFR signal send timing at the IAF device

It is recommended that IAF devices send the CFR signal, after taking into account the period during which the gateway receives TCF from the G3fax device. As Figure I.5 shows, this prevents the TCF from colliding with the CFR signal from the IAF device.

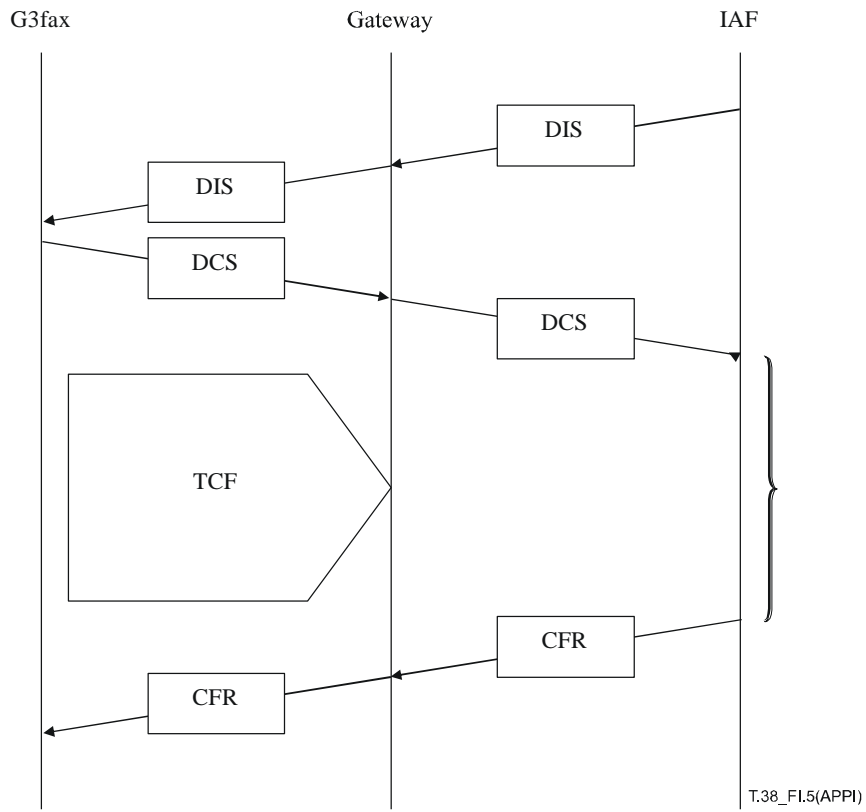


Figure I.5 – IAF receive timing from DCS to CFR

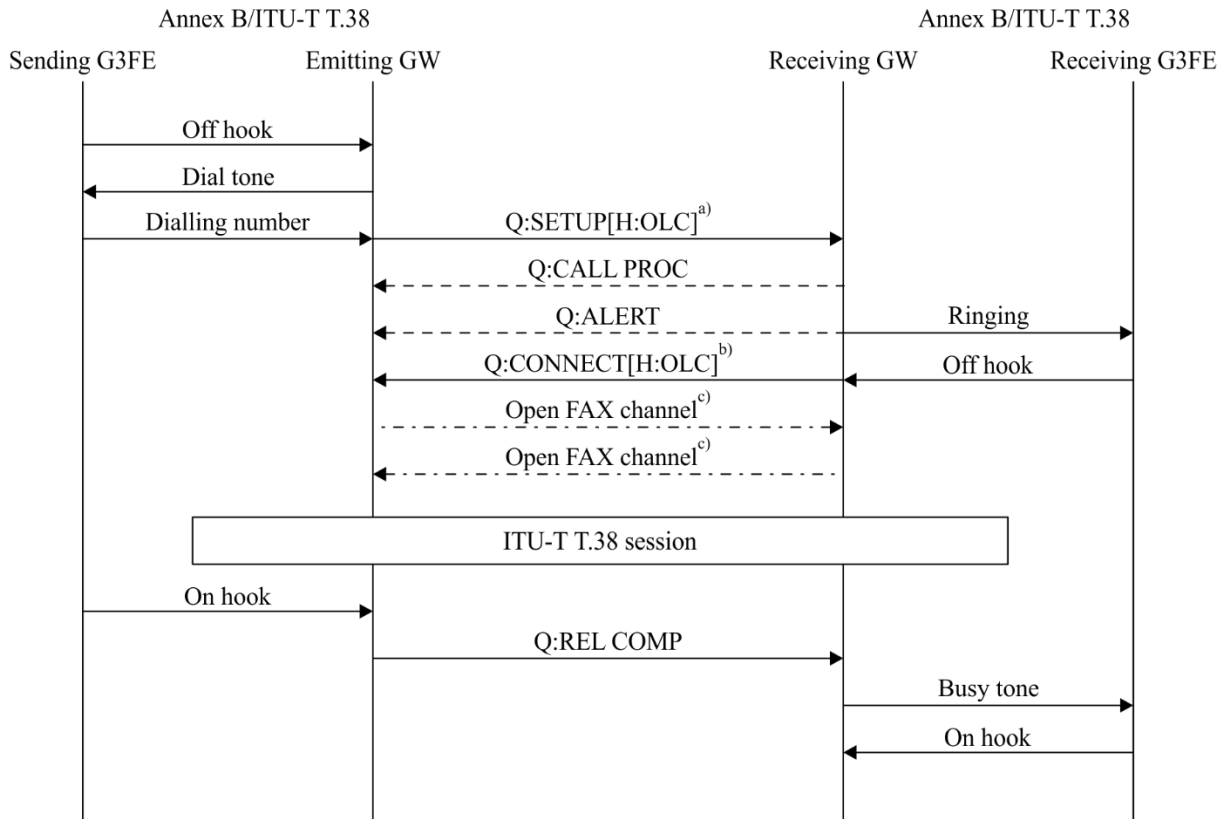
Appendix II

Examples of call establishment procedures described in Annex B of ITU-T T.38

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

II.1 Sequence examples of call establishment procedures

II.1.1 Between Annex B of ITU-T T.38 gateways



T.38(15)_FII.1.1

- Mandatory
- Optional
- Conditional

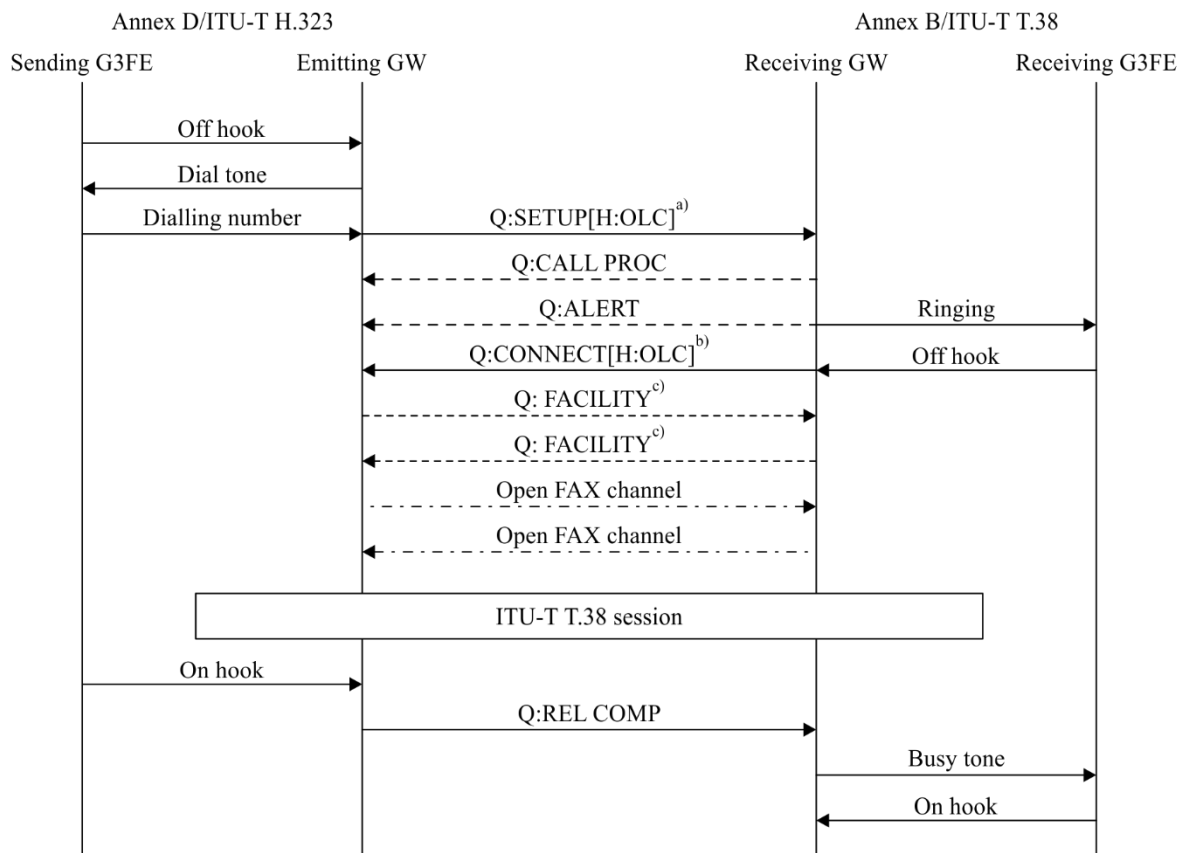
Q: ITU-T Q.931 message within ITU-T H.225.0
H: ITU-T H.245 message

- ^{a)} SETUP contains Setup-UUIE, which includes fastStart element that is linked to *OpenLogicalChannel (OLC)* of ITU-T H.245.
- ^{b)} CONNECT contains Connect-UUIE which includes fastStart element which is linked to *OpenLogicalChannel (OLC)* of ITU-T H.245.
- ^{c)} FAX channel is opened using either TCP or UDP. This phase specifically describes the operation of TCP connection between Annex B/ITU-T T.38 devices. When UDP applies, this phase does not appear because UDP is connection-less transport.

NOTE – Basically, the same between-gateway sequences will apply to the Internet aware fax devices which do not function as a gateway to G3FE.

II.1.2 Between Annex B of ITU-T T.38 and Annex D of ITU-T H.323 gateways

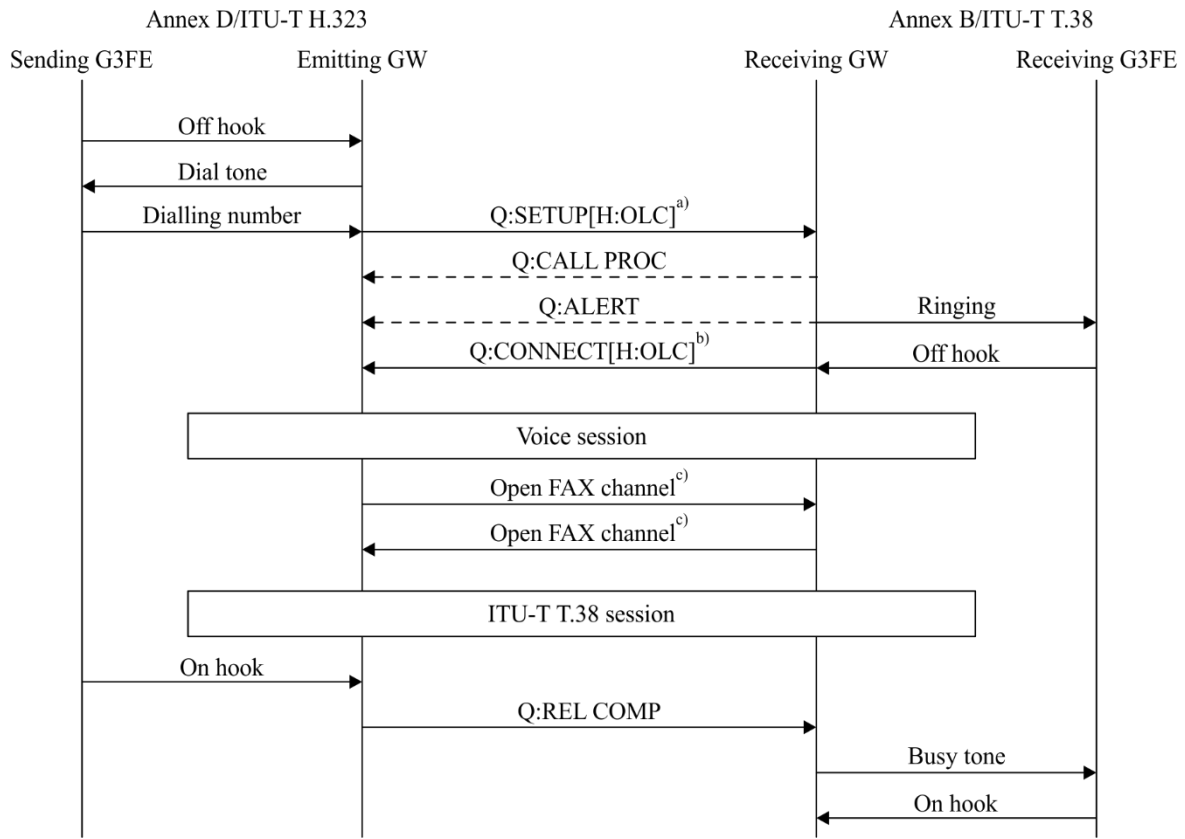
II.1.2.1 Normal connection and disconnection sequence (Annex B of ITU-T T.38 supporting only FAX)



T.38(15)_Fil.1.2-1

- a) Annex D/ITU-T H.323 implementation uses fastStart element to send OLCs which include voice and facsimile capabilities.
- b) Annex B/ITU-T T.38 implementation returns OLC which includes only facsimile capability in response to SETUP from Annex D/ITU-T H.323 implementation. Note that Annex B/ITU-T T.38 implementation does not return the value of ITU-T H.245 port.
- c) Annex D/ITU-T H.323 implementation needs to open ITU-T H.245 channel to exchange capabilities which have not been sent. Thus, it sends a FACILITY message with a FacilityReason of startH245 to facilitate opening ITU-T H.245 channel with the peer. In response, Annex B/ITU-T T.38 implementation returns a FACILITY message with a FacilityReason of noH245 to indicate that it does not support ITU-T H.245 operation. This sequence allows FAX communication without opening ITU-T H.245 channel when Annex D/ITU-T H.323 implementation does not need a voice channel.

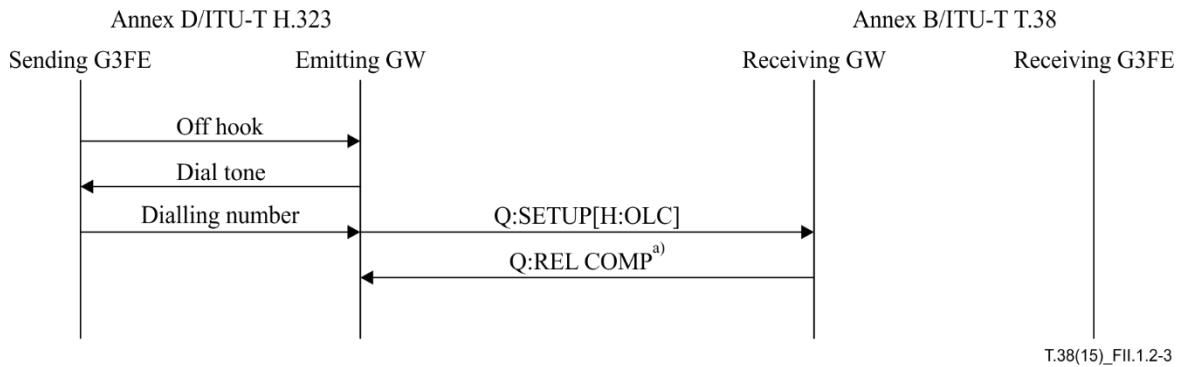
II.1.2.2 Normal connection and disconnection sequence (Annex B of ITU-T T.38 supporting FAX and voice)



T.38(15)_FII.1.2-2

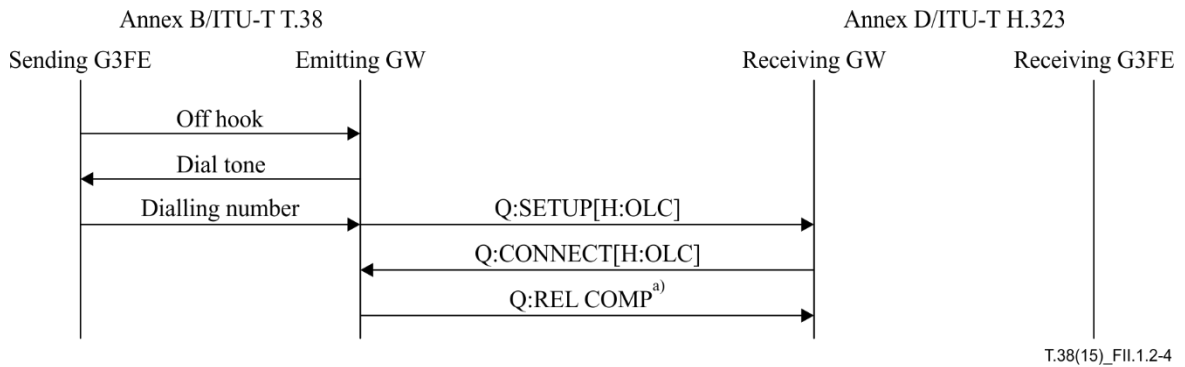
- a) Annex D/ITU-T H.323 implementation uses fastStart element to send OLC, which includes voice capability as minimum.
- b) Annex B/ITU-T T.38 implementation returns OLCs which include both voice and facsimile capabilities in response to SETUP from Annex D/ITU-T H.323 implementation. Note that Annex B/ITU-T T.38 implementation supporting voice and FAX is capable of ITU-T H.245 procedures.
- c) This opens the FAX channel negotiated by exchanging OLCs in ITU-T H.245 procedures from both directions. Note that variables such as the voice conversation, CNG, CED and ITU-T V.21 signals (which do not appear in the figure) will trigger the sequence. Annex D/ITU-T H.323 and Annex B/ITU-T T.38 implementations need to recognize ITU-T T.30 signals (such as CNG, CED and ITU-T V.21) sent from the peer terminal. These cannot be forwarded via ITU-T T.38 until the FAX channel is opened.
- NOTE 1 – Annex B/ITU-T T.38 supporting FAX and optional voice shall use the methods in Annex D/ITU-T H.323 as described in B.3.1.1. Thus, the above figure shows the sequences conforming to Annex D/ITU-T H.323.
- NOTE 2 – The switching mechanism should refer to section "D.5 replacing an existing audio stream with a ITU-T T.38 fax stream" in Annex D/ITU-T H.323.

II.1.2.3 Connection rejected sequence 1 (when the calling side, Annex D of ITU-T H.323, does not support Fast Connect Procedures)



a) Annex B/ITU-T T.38 implementation rejects connection by sending ITU-T Q.931: RELEASE COMPLETE when it receives SETUP message without fastStart element.

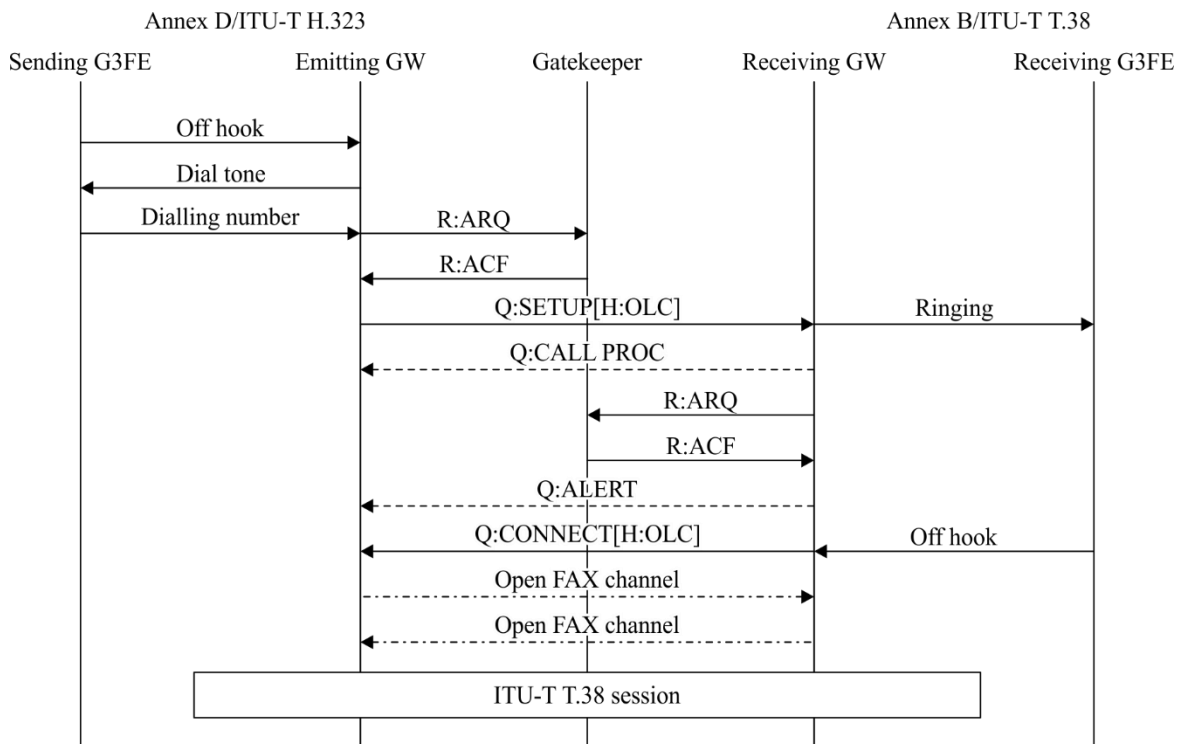
II.1.2.4 Connection rejected sequence 2 (when the called side, Annex D of ITU-T H.323, does not support Fast Connect Procedures)



a) Annex B/ITU-T T.38 implementation rejects connection by sending ITU-T Q.931: RELEASE COMPLETE when it receives CONNECT message without fastStart element in response to its SETUP message with fastStart element.

II.1.3 Between Annex B of ITU-T T.38 supporting FAX and Annex D of ITU-T H.323 gateways that are both registered to the same Gatekeeper

II.1.3.1 Normal connection sequence (when Gatekeeper has chosen Direct Call Signalling)



T.38(15)_Fil.1.3-1

R RAS (Registration, admission and status) messages

NOTE – Various call models are described in 8.1/ITU-T H.323.

II.2 Protocol data used in call establishment procedures

II.2.1 General

Two Recommendations – [ITU-T H.225.0] (as a subset of [ITU-T Q.931]) and [ITU-T H.245] – define the protocol data used in Call establishment procedures of Annex B, while [ITU-T H.323] gives the general protocol design of the whole system. For example, SETUP message is defined in Table 13 of [ITU-T H.225.0] and its user-user information element (UUIE) is defined as Setup-UUIE under H323-UU-PDU in [ITU-T H.225.0]. Then fastStart element which is defined as SEQUENCE OF OCTET STRING by ASN.1 definition of Setup-UUIE encapsulates OpenLogicalChannel which is defined under MultimediaSystemControlMessage in [ITU-T H.245].

Additionally, RAS messages need to be understood to fully implement Annex B. RAS is also defined in [ITU-T H.225.0] as RasMessage using ASN.1 and Table 18 of [ITU-T H.225.0] gives its support requirements.

II.2.2 Examples of the protocol data

II.2.2.1 Supported ITU-T H.225.0 (ITU-T Q.931) message types

Tables II.1 to II.3 show the supported ITU-T H.225.0 (ITU-T Q.931) message types in three phases.

Table II.1 – Messages of call setup phase

Message type	transmit	receive
ALERT	CM ^{a)}	M
CALL PROC	CM ^{a)}	M
CONNECT	M	M
CONNECT ACK	F	F
PROGRESS	O	O
SETUP	M	M
SETUP ACK	O	O
M Mandatory O Optional F Forbidden CM Conditional Mandatory ^{a)} Note that gateways shall send ALERT and CALL PROC messages while IAF (Internet-aware fax) may not send them. Note that Annex D of [ITU-T H.323] GW may send ALERTING or CALL PROC to an IAF.		

Table II.2 – Messages of call release phase

Message type	transmit	receive
DISCONNECT	F	F
RELEASE	F	F
RELEASE COMP	M	M

Table II.3 – Messages of other phase

Message type	transmit	receive
FACILITY	CM ^{a)}	M ^{a)}
^{a)} Note that Annex B of ITU-T T.38 implementation shall receive and send FACILITY when connecting to Annex D of ITU-T H.323 implementation.		

II.2.2.2 Information elements of SETUP

Tables II.4 to II.6 show information elements of SETUP message.

Table II.4 – Information elements of SETUP

Information element	Parameter	Status	Description
Protocol discriminator	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
Call reference	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
Message type	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
Bearer capability	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
Calling party number	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	O	
Calling party subaddress	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	CM	
Called party number	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	O	
Called party subaddress	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	CM	
User-user	protocolIdentifier	M	ITU-T H.225.0 version number
	SourceInfo	M	EndpointType
	destinationAddress	M	Used by Gatekeeper
	destCallSignalAddress	M	TransportAddress (IP address + Port number)
	activeMC	M	FALSE
	conferenceID	M	NULL
	conferenceGoal	M	NULL
	callType	M	PointToPoint
	callIdentifier	M	GloballyUniqueID
	mediaWaitForConnect	M	TRUE
	canOverlapSend	M	if TRUE, support overlap sending
fastStart	M	Reference: Table II.5	

Table II.5 – Parameters of fastStart(OpenLogicalChannel)

Parameters	Description
ForwardLogicalChannelNumber	
ForwardLogicalChannelParameters	
PortNumber	
Data Type	Reference: Table II.6 dateType is linked with DataApplicationCapability in Annex B. Note that DataApplicationCapability in Annex B is only extraction among CHOICES of application of [ITU-T H.245].

Table II.5 – Parameters of fastStart(OpenLogicalChannel)

Parameters	Description
MultiplexParameters	sessionID, mediaChannel and mediaControlChannel in H2250LogicalChannelParameters
ReverseLogicalChannelParameters	
Data Type	Reference: Table II.6 dateType is linked with DataApplicationCapability in Annex B. Note that DataApplicationCapability in Annex B is only extraction among CHOICES of application of [ITU-T H.245].
MultiplexParameters	sessionID, mediaChannel and mediaControlChannel in H2250LogicalChannelParameters

Table II.6 – Parameters of dataType(DataApplicationCapability)

Parameter	Status	Description
Application	–	CHOICE index shall be encoded to indicate the use of t38fax.
t38fax	M	
t38FaxProtocol	M	CHOICE index of DataProtocolCapability shall be encoded to indicate the use of TCP or UDP.
t38FaxProfile	M	
FilBitRemoval	M	
TranscodingJBIG	M	
TranscodingMMR	M	
Version	M	
t38FaxRateManagement	M	CHOICE index shall be encoded to indicate the use of localTCF or transferredTCF.
t38FaxUdpOptions	O	
t38FaxMaxBuffer	O	
t38FaxMaxDatagram	O	
t38FaxUdpEC	O	CHOICE index shall be encoded to indicate the use of t38UDPFEC or t38UDPRedundancy.
MaxBitRate	M	Units 100 bit/s

II.2.2.3 Information elements of ALERT

Table II.7 shows information elements of ALERT message.

Table II.7 – Information elements of ALERT

Information element	Parameter	Status	Description
Protocol discriminator	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
Call reference	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
Message type	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
User-user	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	

II.2.2.4 Information elements of CALL PROC

Table II.8 shows information elements of CALL PROC message.

Table II.8 – Information elements of CALL PROC

Information element	Parameter	Status	Description
Protocol discriminator	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
Call reference	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
Message type	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
User-user	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	

II.2.2.5 Information elements of CONNECT

Table II.9 shows information elements of CONNECT message.

Table II.9 – Information elements of CONNECT

Information element	Parameter	Status	Description
Protocol discriminator	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
Call reference	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
Message type	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
User-user	protocolIdentifier	M	ITU-T H.225.0 version number
	destinationInfo	M	EndpointType
	conferenceID	M	NULL
	callIdentifier	M	GloballyUniqueID
	FastStart	M	Reference: Table II.5

II.2.2.6 Information elements of RELEASE COMPLETE

Table II.10 shows information elements of RELEASE COMPLETE message.

Table II.10 – Information elements of RELEASE COMPLETE

Information element	Parameter	Status	Description
Protocol discriminator	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
Call reference	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
Message type	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
Cause	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	CM	Either the Cause IE or ReleaseCompleteReason in User-user shall be present.
User-user	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	

II.2.2.7 Information elements of FACILITY

Table II.11 shows information elements of FACILITY message.

Table II.11 – Information elements of FACILITY

Information element	Parameter	Status	Description
Protocol discriminator	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
Call reference	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
Message type	Reference [ITU-T H.225.0]	M	
User-user	protocolIdentifier	M	ITU-T H.225.0 version number
	reason	M	FacilityReason
	callIdentifier	M	GloballyUniqueID

Appendix III

ITU-T H.248 call establishment procedure examples for facsimile-capable media gateways

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

III.1 Introduction

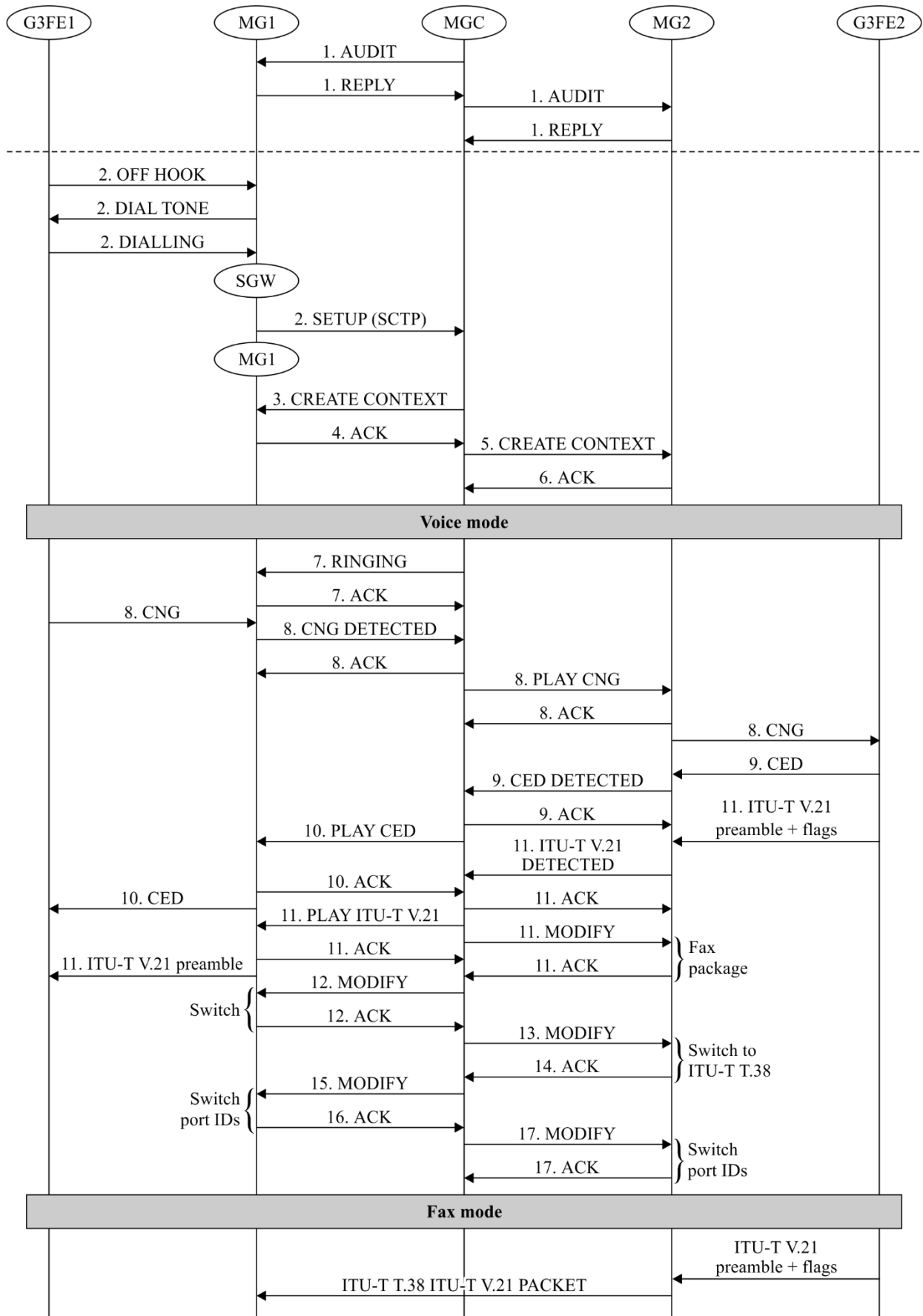
This appendix describes examples of the procedures for Internet-aware facsimile implementations and Internet-aware facsimile gateways conforming to this Recommendation to establish calls with other ITU-T T.38 implementations using the procedures defined by Annex E and [ITU-T H.248.1]. In addition, this appendix describes examples of MG/MGC interactions for establishing a call between ITU-T H.248 endpoints and ITU-T H.323 endpoints. The examples are divided into two main categories:

- Call set-up procedures that allow MGs to transition from voice/audio state to ITU-T T.38 state using the MGC controlled method;
- Call set-up procedures that allow MGs to autonomously transition from voice/audio state to ITU-T T.38 state.

III.2 Examples of call set-up

III.2.1 Voice to fax call set-up with ITU-T H.248 endpoints using the ITU-T T.38 transitioning method

This call flow example describes a voice call that originates and terminates in the SCN and is transported through the packet network. The packet network signalling in this example is not specified but any signalling protocol such as [ITU-T H.323] or SIP can be used – the purpose of the example is to describe MG/MGC interactions, involved when the MGs and the MGC support the MGC procedure, including the detection of fax and switching from voice to fax.



T.38(15)_FIII.1

Figure III.1 – Voice to fax call set-up with ITU-T H.248 endpoints

The sequence of events is as follows:

- 1) At some point before a call, the media gateway controller will have issued an audit capabilities command to the media gateways under its control and will know what the voice and fax capabilities are for each gateway. In the scenarios below, if both Media Gateways support ITU-T T.38, then this is the preferred mode for IP fax operations. In the event that one or both media gateways do not support ITU-T T.38, then the fax call may proceed over the IP voice channel. However, since ITU-T T.30 facsimile may fail over a compressed voice codec, it would be preferable to use an ITU-T G.711 codec for communication between the media gateways. 'W-' is used to indicate that a wild-card answer with a union of information on all terminations on the MG is requested, not an audit of each termination on the MG. In the example, MG1 indicates support of ITU-T T.38; however, the audit shall not be used to infer support of either the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method or the ITU-T T.38 MGC transitioning method as described in clause E.2.2. This shall be done on a call-by-call basis during the Add Ephemeral (see point 3 below).

The MGC audits MG1.

MGC to MG1:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 9 {
  Context = - {W-AuditValue = * {Audit{Packages}}}
```

MG1 replies. MG1 to MGC:

```
MEGACO/1 [125.125.125.111]:55555
Reply = 9 {
  Context = - {
    AuditValue = * {
      Packages {al, rtp, ipfax, fax, ctyp, cg}
      ; al = analog line pkg, rtp = rtp pkg, ipfax = ITU-T T.38 fax pkg, fax = fax pkg
      ; ftmd = fax/textphone/modem tones detection pkg
      ; ctyp = Call Type Discrimination package)
      ; cg =call progress tones generator pkg
    }
  }
}
```

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 10 {
  Context = - {W-AuditCapabilities = * {Audit{Media }}}
```

MG1 replies. MG1 to MGC:

```
MEGACO/1 [125.125.125.111]:55555
Reply = 10 {
  Context = - {
    AuditValue = * {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 $
m=audio $ RTP/AVP 0 18
v=0
c=IN IP4 $
m=image $ udpt1 t38
          } ; RTP profile for G.711 is 0, G.729 is 18, t38 is ITU-T T.38
          }
        },
```

```
}  
}  
}
```

A similar exchange happens between the MGC and MG2.

- 2) The end user decides to send a fax from device F1 and enters the phone number. The fax device gets dial tone and then dials the phone number. As a result, the central office within the local SCN loop sends an SS7 message to the signalling gateway (SG). The SG sends a *Setup* message to the MGC after receiving this IAM from a SCN switch that conveys the called and calling phone numbers. SCTP (for example) carries the SS7 signalling from the SG to the MGC.
- 3) From the IAM message, the MGC may infer which circuit on which MG is involved and where to terminate the call. How the MGC does this is outside the scope of this appendix. The endpoints are found by the media gateway controller (MGC) and it sets up the audio channel between the two media gateways and instructs the SS7 facility of the receiving CO to connect to the end phone destination, which results in the generation of ringing. So, to start, the controller determines that a connection needs to be made from MG1 to MG2. The MGC creates a Context for the call. Both the TDM termination DS0/1/1, and an RTP termination are added to a new context in MG1. Mode is ReceiveOnly since Remote descriptor values are not yet specified. Preferred codecs are in the MGC's preferred order of choice. The MGC sets to CHOOSE (i.e., \$) the fields in the SDP in the Local descriptor that the MG will set itself. Also, in order for the MGC to infer whether both gateways support the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method or ITU-T T.38 MGC transitioning method, the MGC instructs MG1 to respond with the values of both its audio RTP/AVP capabilities and its image/t38 capabilities. Note that this is achieved by including in the LocalControl descriptor "ReserveGroup=True" to ask the MG to reserve resources for both audio and image media descriptors. In addition, "ReserveValue = True" to ask the MG to reserve resources for all the possible codecs offered in the media descriptor (alternatively, an MGC may include ReserveValue=false to ask for the most preferred codec; however, if omitted, a MG by default must set this value to false).

MGC to MG1:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555  
Transaction = 11 {  
  Context = $ {  
    Add = DS0/1/1 {  
      Events = 1 {al/on, ctyp/dtone }  
      }, ; SCN termination prepared to listen for tones  
    Add = $ {  
      Media {  
        Stream = 1 {  
          LocalControl { Mode = ReceiveOnly, ReserveGroup = True, ReserveValue =  
True},  
          Local {  
v=0  
c=IN IP4 $  
m=audio $ RTP/AVP 18 0  
v=0  
c=IN IP4 $  
m=image $ udpt1 t38  
          }; IP termination for audio  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

- 4) MG1 acknowledges the new Termination and fills in the Local IP address and UDP port. In this example, MG1 supports both offered codecs, hence returns both codecs in the same preference order provided by the MGC (thus leaving the final choice to MG2). MG1 sets the RTP port to 2222. Also, because MG1 does not support the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method for transitioning between VoIP and FoIP, it omits the image media descriptor line all together (alternatively, it could have set the ITU-T T.38 port to 0).

```
MEGACO/1 [124.124.124.222]:55555
Reply = 11 {
  Context = 2000 {
    Add = DS0/1/1, ; SCN termination added
    Add = RTP/1 {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=audio 2222 RTP/AVP 18 0 ;MG1 supports both offered codecs
a=ptime:20
          } ; IP termination added
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

- 5) Assume that the MGC has control over the remote MG2 also. The MGC, based on the reply of MG1, has inferred that the ITU-T T.38 MGC Transitioning method shall be used to transition between VoIP and FoIP, and will now associate DS0/2/2 with a new Context on MG2, and establish an RTP Stream (i.e., RTP/2 will be assigned), SendReceive connection through to the originating user, User 1. MGC includes in the LocalControl descriptor of the ephemeral termination the property "ReserveValue=False" to indicate to MG2 to select a codec.

MGC to MG2:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 30 {
  Context = $ {
    Add = DS0/2/2 {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          LocalControl {Mode = SendReceive } },
          Events = 10 {al/of, ctyp/dtone },
          Signals = {al/ri }
        }
      },
      Add = $ {
        Media {
          Stream = 1 {
            LocalControl {Mode = SendReceive, ReserveValue=False },
            Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 $
m=audio $ RTP/AVP 18 0
          },
          Remote {
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=audio 2222 RTP/AVP 18 0
a=ptime:20
          } ; RTP profile for G.729 is 18
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
}

```

- 6) This is acknowledged. Also, based on the remote SDP provided, MG2 can infer that the ITU-T T.38 MGC transitioning method shall be used for transitioning from a VoIP state to a FoIP state. The stream port number is 1111 (in the SDP). Also, MG2 selects the first codec in the offered priority codec list as the preferred codec, i.e., ITU-T G.729 (RTP payload type = 18).

MG2 to MGC:

```

MEGACO/1 [125.125.125.111]:55555
Reply = 30 {
  Context = 5000 {
    Add = DS0/2/2,
    Add = RTP/2 {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 125.125.125.111
m=audio 1111 RTP/AVP 18
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

- 7) The above IPAddr, UDPport, and selected codec need to be given to MG1 now. Also, because the MGC knows that the ITU-T T.38 MGC transitioning method shall be used, it needs to indicate to MG1 that it has to detect facsimile tones and inform it appropriately as well as apply ringing tone ringback to the DS0/1/1 termination and change it to a SendReceive.

MGC to MG1:

```

MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 12 {
  Context = 2000 {
    Modify = DS0/1/1 {
Events = 10 { ctyp/dtone}, ; detect facsimile tones

Signals {cg/rt} }, ;apply ringing tone
    Modify = RTP/1 {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          LocalControl {Mode = SendReceive }
          Remote {
v=0
c=IN IP4 125.125.125.111
m=audio 1111 RTP/AVP 18
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

from MG1 to MGC:

```

MEGACO/1 [124.124.124.222]:55555
Reply = 12 {
  Context = 2000 {Modify = DS0/1/1, Modify = RTP/1}
}

```

- 8) The calling fax machine typically will start to generate CNG calling tones. When the CNG tone event is detected by the first media gateway (MG1), this event shall be reported to the media gateway controller. The media gateway controller then shall issue a command to the second media gateway (MG2) to generate a CNG tone. At this point, the full duplex channel is still in a voice mode and using the indicated audio codec such as ITU-T G.723.1 and ITU-T G.729A.

from MG1 to MGC:

```
MEGACO/1 [124.124.124.222]:55555
Transaction = 50 {
  Context = 2000 {
    Notify = DS0/1/1 {
      ObservedEvents = 1 {
        19991212T22110001: ctyp/dtone{dtt=cng} }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

from MGC to MG1:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Reply = 50 {
  Context = 2000 {Notify = DS0/1/1}
}
```

MGC to MG2:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 31 {
  Context = 5000 {
    Modify = DS0/2/2 {
      Signals {ctyp/callsig{callSigname=cng}}; issue CNG at remote end
    }
  }
}
```

MG2 to MGC:

```
MEGACO/1 [125.125.125.111]:55555
Reply = 31 {
  Context = 5000 {Modify = DS0/2/2}
}
```

- 9) In the previous step, the MG2 generated a CNG tone requested by the MGC in the Signals descriptor. In the typical case, if the final destination phone number is fax capable, a CED tone will be generated by the recipient fax machine. This step is illustrated here. However, if there is not a fax receiver on the line, the typical response will be via voice.

from MG2 to MGC:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 70 {
  Context = 5000 {
    Notify = DS0/2/2 {
      ObservedEvents = 10 {
        19991212T22110031: ctyp/dtone{dtt=ANS}}; CED and ANS are equivalent. Reported under the name ANS.
      }
    }
  }
}
```

from MGC to MG2:

```
MEGACO/1 [125.125.125.111]:55555
```



```

Reply = 70 {
  Context = 5000 {Notify = DS0/2/2}
}

```

- 10) Assuming that a CED has been generated by the recipient fax device, the MG2 will then receive the CED and uses its tone detection algorithms to detect that it actually is a CED.

NOTE – Some research was done to check out modem answer tones, which are defined in ITU-T V.25 and [ITU-T V.8]. The modem answer tone without phase reversals is known as ANS in ITU-T V.25 and with answer tones is ANS (with a bar on top denoting Phase reversals). Some modems and DSPs may have a difficult time distinguishing among the CED, ANS and ANS(bar). However, the group felt that if a CED-like tone was generated in response to a CNG, there is a very high likelihood that the tone is indeed a CED and not one of the ANS tones. Higher end modems are able to discriminate between ANS_{am} and the other modem and fax tones.

Since a CNG was reported by the calling side and a CED by the called side, the media gateway controller will issue a command instructing MG1 to play the CED. Both media gateways shift into a fax mode (either ITU-T T.38 if supported, or [ITU-T G.711]). From this point, the ITU-T V.21 fax data will be conveyed between the media gateways. Note that at this point, the MGC could decide that there is sufficient confidence to switch to fax, unless, for example, some other answer tone has been detected, such as ANS_{am} (see step 18). For the purpose of this example, it does not believe it has sufficient confidence.

MGC to MG1:

```

MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 13 {
  Context = 2000 {
    Modify = DS0/1/1 {
      Signals {ctyp/ans{anstype=ans}}
    }
  }
}

```

MG1 to MGC:

```

MEGACO/1 [124.125.125.222]:55555
Reply = 13 {
  Context = 2000 {Modify = DS0/1/1}
}

```

- 11) When MG2 detects an ITU-T V.21 carrier followed by flags, it will send a message to the MGC reporting this event. At this point, the MGC is certain that the call is a fax and will initiate a switch, first on the DS0 terminations. Note that ITU-T V.21 flags are not signalled to MG1. The event causes the MGC to ask MG1 to play v21flags to its SCN termination.

MG2 notifying MGC of ITU-T V.21 carrier event:

from MG2 to MGC:

```

MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 71 {
  Context = 5000 {
    Notify = DS0/2/2 {
      ObservedEvents = 10 {
        19991212T22110031:ctyp/dtone{dtt=v21flag}}
      }
    }
  }
}

```

MGC responds.

from MGC to MG2:

```

MEGACO/1 [125.125.125.111]:55555
Reply = 71 {
  Context = 5000 {Notify = DS0/2/2}
}

```

MGC sends a command to MG1 to send the ITU-T V.21 flags on its SCN termination and hand over the continuation of the session to the fax package.

MGC to MG1:

```

MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 5{
  Context = 2000 {
    Modify = DS0/1/1 {
      Signals {ctyp/ans{anstype=v21flags, SignalType=TimeOut}}
    }
    Events = 2 { fax/faxconnchange}
  }
  Media{
    TerminationState
      {fax/faxstate = TrainT;
    }
  }
}
}
}
}

```

MG1 to MGC:

```

MEGACO/1 [124.125.125.222]:55555
Reply = 5 {
  Context = 2000 {Modify = DS0/1/1}
}

```

The MG must generate the v21flags signal until the ITU-T V.21 flags indication arrives in the ITU-T T.38 media stream (see step 17) and then continue until the ITU-T V.21 flags termination is indicated in the ITU-T T.38 media stream.

- 12) At this point the SCN termination on MG2 and MG1 shall be put into fax mode (this stage is Negotiating). Only the example of MG2 is shown. Note that in the case of MG2, since the ctyp package is not mentioned in the Events Descriptor, the MG is no longer required to perform call type discrimination event notification. Also, since CNG is not mentioned in the signal descriptor, this signal is terminated.

MGC to MG2:

```

MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 33{
  Context = 5000 {
    Modify = DS0/2/2 {
      Events = 12 { fax/faxconnchange}
    }
    Signals{},
  }
  Media{
    TerminationState
      {fax/faxstate = Negotiating;
    }
  }
}
}
}
}

```

And MG2 responds.

MG2 to MGC:

```
MEGACO/1 [125.125.125.111]:55555
Reply = 33 {
  Context = 5000 {Modify = DS0/2/2}
```

- 13) At this point in the call, the switch to fax continues with a request for each MG to switch to ITU-T T.38 mode. Note that the MGC is aware that the MGs support ITU-T T.38 as a result of a previous audit. If ITU-T T.38 was not available, then the audio mode may be changed to ITU-T G.711 (the details of this are out of scope). Selection among the voice, fax and data modes will have been achieved, unless some other answer tone has been detected, such as ANSam. In the event that ANSam is detected, the two MGs should be switched into a mode where they can conduct a ITU-T V.8 session to further determine the type of call (e.g., ITU-T V.34 fax, ITU-T V.90 data, text telephone, etc.). The handling of ITU-T V.34 fax calls in this environment is for further study.

MGC to MG1:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 15 {
  Context = 2000 {
    Modify = RTP/1 {
      Media {
        TerminationState {ipfax/faxstate = Negotiating;
      }
      Stream = 1 {
        Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=image 2222 udpt1 t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC
        } ; change to ITU-T T.38 in the IP connection
      }
    }
  }
}
```

- 14) Following is the response from MG1. MG1 changes one of the a= fields: The ITU-T T.38 parameter transferredTCF is changed by MG1 to localTCF. MG1 may also change the port number if it does not want to switch the use of the existing voice channel to faxport. In this example, it changes the port from 2222 to 3333.

from MG1 to MGC:

```
MEGACO/1 [124.124.124.222]:55555
Reply = 15 {
  Context = 2000 {Modify = RTP/1 {
    Media {
      Stream = 1 {
        Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=image 3333 udpt1 t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:localTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC
        }; the IP connection brought into fax mode
      }
    }
  }
}
```

- 15) The new media information must be passed on to MG2.

MGC to MG2:

```

MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 32 {
  Context = 5000 {
    Modify = RTP/2 {
      Media {
        TerminationState          {ipfax/faxstate = Negotiating;
        }
        Stream = 1 {
          Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 125.125.125.111
m=image 1111 udpt1 t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:localTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC
          },
          Remote {
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=image 3333 udpt1 t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:localTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

- 16) This is acknowledged MG2 elects NOT to change the port (it remains as 1111), and does not change any ITU-T T.38 parameters.

MG2 to MGC:

```

MEGACO/1 [125.125.125.111]:55555
Reply = 32 {
  Context = 5000 {
    Modify = RTP/2 {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 125.125.125.111
m=image 1111 udpt1 t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:localTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

- 17) Now, MG1 needs to be given the new media information from MG2.

MGC to MG1:

```

MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 15 {
  Context = 2000 {
    Modify = RTP/1 {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          Remote {
v=0
c=IN IP4 125.125.125.111
m=image 1111 udpt1 t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:localTCF

```

```

a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC
    }
  }
}
}
}

```

from MG1 to MGC:

```

MEGACO/1 [124.124.124.222]:55555
Reply = 15 {
  Context = 2000 { Modify = RTP/1}
}

```

The fax call will now proceed in ITU-T T.38 mode between the MGs. The first from MG2 message will be a ITU-T T.30 Indicator packet containing ITU-T V.21 flags. This will be generated by the continued appearance of this signal on the DS0 since the MG has no memory of previous events.

Note that the event/faxconnchange is left on the event list of both MGs and so each state change will result in a Notify to MGC; however, MGC need not explicitly set the fax/faxstate in response since faxstate should be set implicitly by each MG as it changes state. MGC may take no action for most state changes but will likely take the appropriate action for states such as Disconnect.

- 18) Variant: In the event that a CED or similar tone is detected by the MG2, it will always report this to the MGC. For the case where the MGC had not previously received notification of CNG detection by MG1, the group felt that it is still not clear whether a fax or data mode is applicable. However, the compressed voice codecs are not adequate in either case, so the MGC should place both MGs into a data-capable mode (i.e., ITU-T G.711) or wait for additional tones to further discriminate the call.
- 19) If the MG2 has the facility to detect an ITU-T V.21 carrier followed by flags, it will send a message to the MGC reporting this event. (It is assumed that MGs will generally not have memory of prior events, so that the notification of ITU-T V.21 and flags will be sent even if the MGC has already placed the two MGs into a fax mode.) If the MGC had not previously placed the two MGs into a fax mode, it will do so now. If the MGs are already in an ITU-T G.711 mode, the MGC shall have the choice of not requesting a mode change or of requesting that the two media gateways switch to an ITU-T T.38 mode.

MG2 notifying MGC of ITU-T V.21 carrier event:

from MG2 to MGC:

```

MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 4 {
  Context = 5000 {
    Notify = DS0/2/2 {
      ObservedEvents = 10 {
        19991212T22110031:ctyp/dtone{dtt=v21flag}}
      }
    }
  }
}

```

- 20) Variant: At this point in the call, the selection among the voice, fax and data modes will have been achieved, unless some other answer tone has been detected, such as ANSam. In the event that ANSam is detected, the two MGs should be switched into a mode where they can conduct an ITU-T V.8 session to further determine the type of call (e.g., ITU-T V.34 fax, ITU-T V.90 data, text, telephone, etc.) The handling of ITU-T V.34 fax calls in this environment is for further study.

MG notifying MG2 of an ANSam event:

from MG2 to MGC:

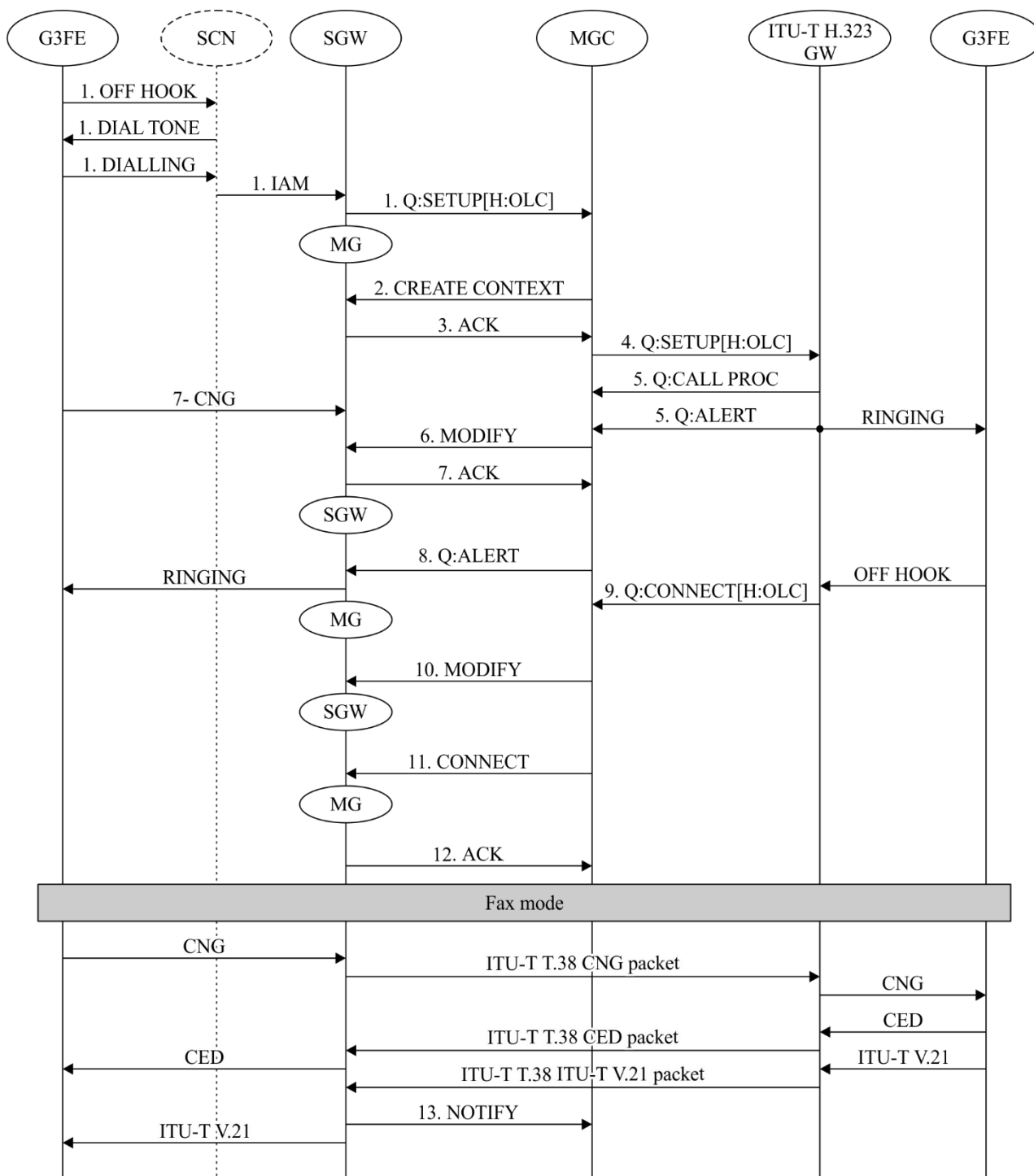
```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 4 {
  Context = 5000 {
    Notify = DS0/2/2 {
      ObservedEvents = 10 {
        19991212T22110031:ctyp/dtone{dtm=ansam}}
      }
    }
  }
}
```

III.2.2 Fax-only call set-up between ITU-T H.248 and an ITU-T H.323 endpoint

This facsimile-only call flow example (see Figure III.2) describes a facsimile call that originates in the SCN and is terminated in the packet network. The packet network signalling in this example is ITU-T H.323 but other signalling protocols such as SIP can be used. The purpose of the example is to describe MG/MGC interactions.

The assumption is made that the signalling between the signalling gateway (SGW) and MGC is based on [ITU-T Q.931]. This does not indicate that no other signalling can be used on this interface. Capabilities described here are generic line package descriptions (but could also be SDP or ITU-T H.245 messages).

The media gateway is configured for voice and fax; however, the ITU-T H.323 endpoint is fax only, taking the calls into fax-only mode. (i.e., it is likely an ITU-T T.38 Annex B endpoint).



T.38(15)_FIII.2

Figure III.2 – Fax-only call set-up between ITU-T H.248 and an ITU-T H.323 endpoint

- 1) The SGW sends a *Setup* message to the MGC after receiving an IAM from a SCN switch. From the Setup message, the MGC may infer which circuit on which MG is involved and where to terminate the call. How the MGC does this is outside the scope of this Recommendation.
- 2) The MGC creates a Context for the call. The Context contains two terminations: one for the SCN side and one for the packet side. Also, in order for the MGC to infer whether both gateways support the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method or the ITU-T T.38 MGC transitioning method, the MGC instructs MG1 to respond with the values of both its

audio RTP/AVP capabilities and its image/t38 capabilities. Note that in the LocalControl descriptor, ReserveGroup = True to ask the MG to take both audio and image media descriptors (in addition, an MGC may include ReserveValue = false to ask for the most preferred codec. However, if omitted, an MG by default must set this value to false in accordance with [ITU-T H.248]):

MGC to MG:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 11 {
  Context = $ {
    Add = DS0/1/1 {
      Events = 1 { ctyp/dtone, fax/faxconnchange, al/of}
    }, ; the SCN side termination listening for call type indicating tones
    Add = $ {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          LocalControl { Mode = ReceiveOnly, ReserveGroup = True },
          Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 $
m=audio $ RTP/AVP 18 0
v=0
c=IN IP4 $
m=image $ udptl t38
      } ; the IP side term. showing capability of RTP audio with PT 0 (G.711
      PCMU) and 18 (G.729).
    }
  }
}
}
```

- 3) The MG accepts the Context creation and fills in the unknown (\$) parameters. MG1 does not support the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method; hence, it omits the image media line in the response:

```
MEGACO/1 [124.124.124.222]:55555
Reply = 11 {
  Context = 2000 {
    Add = DS0/1/1,; the SCN termination is accepted
    Add = RTP/1 {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=audio 2222 RTP/AVP 18
      } ; the IP RTP termination is accepted with audio payload type 18.
    }
  }
}
}
```

This shows how the MG reports to the MGC what parameters it filled in.

- 4) The MGC sends a *Setup* message to the destination endpoint, here assumed to be an ITU-T H.323 endpoint (terminal, GW, etc.). It indicates in the fastStart element that either the capability to use UDP or TCP may be used for the ITU-T T.38 facsimile stream.

- 5) The ITU-T H.323 endpoint sends a *CallProceeding* message followed by an *Alerting* message back to the MGC, informing it of the mode to be used (assume UDP for both directions) and the transport address; followed by an *Alerting* message, indicating that it is ringing the G3FE.
- 6) The MGC sends a Modify command to the MG to set the mode and remote termination description on the packet side:

MGC to MG:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 1450 {
  Context = 2000 {
    Modify = RTP/1 {
      Events= 3 {fax/faxconnchange},
      Media {
        TerminationState {
          fax/faxstate=Prepare;
          ipfax/ipftrpt=T38UDPTL;
        }
        Stream = 1 {
          Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=image 2222 udptl t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC
          } ; modify media stream 1 to use image media , udptl transport for T38
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

- 7) The MG accepts the Modify commands. At about this time, the MG may detect a CNG on the line; thus notifies the MGC, which acknowledges. Since there is no way to initiate a playing of CNG on the ITU-T H.323 endpoint, the MGC will wait until the connection is open. Note that the MGC may not receive a CNG before the ITU-T H.323 *Connect*:

from MG to MGC:

```
MEGACO/1 [124.124.124.222]:55555
Reply = 1450 {
  Context = 2000 {Modify = RTP/1 {
    Media {
      Stream = 1 {
        Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=image 3333 udptl t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC
          } ; The fax udptl/t38 transport channel is accepted on the IP session
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
MEGACO/1 [124.124.124.222]:55555
Transaction = 50 {
  Context = 2000 {
Notify = DS0/1/1 {
  ObservedEvents = 1 {
    19991212T22110001:ctyp/dtone{dtt=cng} }
  }
}
```

```
}  
}
```

from MGC to MG:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555  
Reply = 50 {  
  Context = 2000 {Notify = DS0/1/1}  
}
```

- 8) The MGC sends an *Alerting* message to the SGW.
- 9) The called endpoint, at some instance, sends a *Connect* message to the MGC once the G3FE goes off-hook. Note that this message only contains facsimile capabilities and does not include an ITU-T H.245 port
- 10) A Modify command to the MG to change the mode of the SCN side termination to SendRecv and to fax mode. Also, the indication of fax capabilities to be set up on the ITU-T T.38 is also included in this command (this information was included in the *Connect* from the ITU-T H.323 endpoint):

MGC to MG:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555  
Transaction = 30 {  
  Context = $ {  
    Modify = DS0/1/1 {  
      Media {  
        TerminationState { fax/faxstate = Prepare},  
        Stream = 1 {  
          LocalControl { Mode=SendReceive } } },  
        Events = 10 {al/of, ctyp/dtone, fax/faxconnchange },  
        Signals = {al/ri }  
      } ; modify SCN termination to reflect that we are connected through  
      Modify = RTP/1 {  
        Media {  
          TerminationState { ipfax/faxstate = Prepare,  
                             ipfax/ipftrpt=T38UDPTL },  
          Stream = 1 {  
            Local {  
v=0  
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222  
m=image 2222 udptl t38  
a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF  
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC  
          } ; modify media stream 1 to use image media , udptl transport for T38  
            LocalControl { Mode = SendReceive  
              }  
            }  
          },  
          Events = 2 { ipfax/faxconnchnng }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

- 11) The MGC sends a *Connect* message to the SGW to indicate the call is connected.
- 12) The MG accepts the Modify command that was sent to it earlier (see point 10).

from MG to MGC:

```
MEGACO/1 [124.124.124.222]:55555  
Reply = 14 {  
  Context = 2000 {  
    Modify = RTP/1 {  
      Media {  
        Stream = 1 {  
          Local {
```

```

v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=image 3333 udptl t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC
    }; The fax udptl/t38 transport channel is accepted on the IP session
    }
    },
    Modify = DS0/1/1
    }; The modify is accepted on the DS0 session
}

```

At this point, the call proceeds in ITU-T T.38 mode between the gateways. Likely the originating G3FE is still sending CNG so this will be sent first, followed by CED from the destination G3FE.

- 13) Note that since the MG has been asked to indicate when the fax connection state changes, after the ITU-T V.21 flags packet is received, the MG notifies the MGC of this event.

from MG to MGC:

```

MEGACO/1 [124.124.124.222]:55555
Transaction = 60 {
  Context = 2000 {
    Notify = RTP/1 {
      ObservedEvents = 1 {
        19991212T22110001:ipfax/faxconnchange{faxconnchnng=Negotiating }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

from MGC to MG:

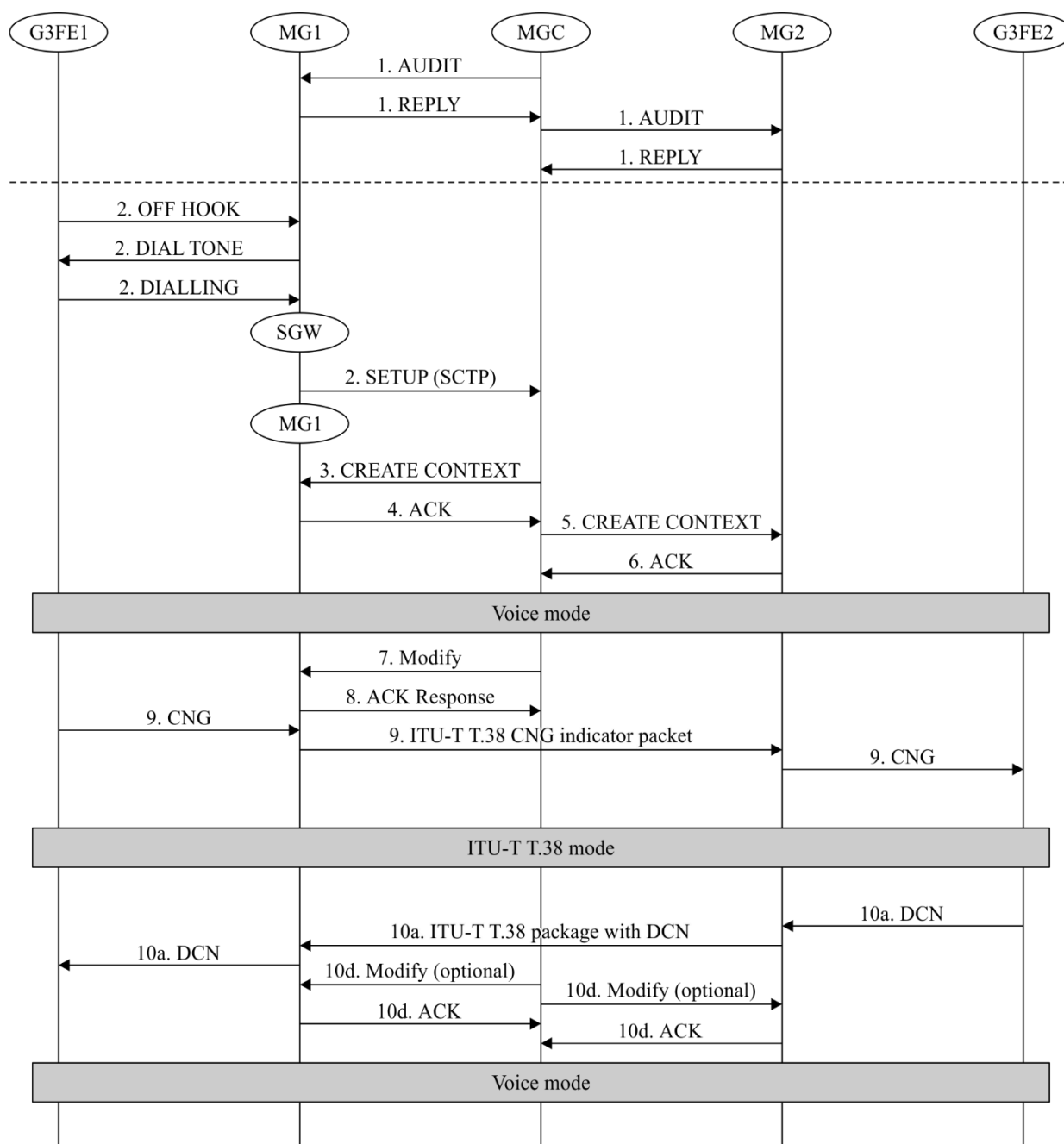
```

MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Reply = 60 {
  Context = 2000 {Notify = RTP/1}
}

```

III.2.3 Voice to fax call set-up with ITU-T H.248 endpoints that support the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method

This call flow example (see Figure III.3) describes a voice call that originates and terminates in the SCN and is transported through the packet network. The packet network signalling in this example is not specified but any signalling protocols such as ITU-T H.323 or SIP can be used. The purpose of the example is to describe MG/MGC interactions when operating in the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning mode including indication of support of the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning mode, the detection of fax and switching from voice to fax. Note that, in contrast to the switchover to ITU-T T.38 fax mode under control of the MGC (i.e., the ITU-T T.38 MGC transitioning method), the fax package defined in Annex F of [ITU-T H.248.1] does not need to be supported by the MGs.



T.38(15)_FIII.3

Figure III.3 – Voice to fax call set-up with ITU-T H.248 endpoints that support autonomous transition between VoIP and FoIP

The sequence of events is as follows:

- 1) At some point before a call, the media gateway controller will have issued an audit capabilities command to the media gateways under its control and will know what the voice and fax capabilities are for each gateway. In the scenarios below, if both media gateways support ITU-T T.38, then this is the preferred mode for IP fax operations. In the event that one or both media gateways do not support ITU-T T.38, then the fax call may proceed over the IP voice channel. However, since ITU-T T.30 facsimile may fail over a compressed voice codec, it would be preferable to use an ITU-T G.711 codec for communication between the media gateways. 'W-' is used to indicate that a wild-carded answer with a union of information on all terminations on the MG is requested, not an audit of each termination

on the MG. Note that MG1 indicates to the MGC that it supports ITU-T T.38; however, the audit shall not be used to indicate support of the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method or the ITU-T T.38 MGC transitioning method (as described in clause E.2.2). This shall be done on a call-by-call basis during the Add ephemeral (see point 3 below).

The MGC audits MG1.

MGC to MG1:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 9 {
  Context = - {W-AuditValue = * {Audit{Packages}}}
```

MG1 replies. MG1 to MGC:

```
MEGACO/1 [125.125.125.111]:55555
Reply = 9 {
  Context = - {
    AuditValue = * {
      Packages {al, rtp, ipfax, fax, ctyp, cg}
      ; al = analog line pkg, rtp = rtp pkg, ipfax = ITU-T T.38 fax pkg, fax = fax pkg
      ; ftmd = fax/textphone/modem tones detection pkg
      ; ctyp = Call Type Discrimination package)
      ; cg =call progress tones generator pkg
    }
  }
}
```

MGC to MG1:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 10 {
  Context = - {W-AuditCapability = * {Audit{Media }}}
```

MG1 replies. MG1 to MGC:

```
MEGACO/1 [125.125.125.111]:55555
Reply = 10 {
  Context = - {
    AuditCapability = * {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          Local {

v=0
c=IN IP4 $
m=audio $ RTP/AVP 0 18
v=0
c=IN IP4 $
m=image $ udpt1 t38
          } ; RTP profile for G.711 is 0, G.729 is 18, t38 is ITU-T T.38
          }
        },
      }
    }
  }
}
```

A similar exchange happens between the MGC and MG2.

- 2) The end user decides to send a fax from device F1 and enters the phone number. The fax device gets dial tone and then dials the phone number. As a result, the central office within the local SCN loop sends an SS7 message to the signalling gateway (SG). The SG sends a *Setup* message to the MGC after receiving this IAM from a SCN switch that conveys the

called and calling phone numbers. Sigtran's SCTP carries the SS7 signalling from the SG to the MGC.

- 3) From the IAM message, the MGC may infer which circuit on which MG is involved and where to terminate the call. How the MGC does this is outside the scope of this Recommendation. The endpoints are found by the media gateway controller (MGC) and it sets up the audio channel between the two media gateways and instructs the SS7 facility of the receiving CO to connect to the end phone destination, which results in the generation of ringing. So, to start, the controller determines that a connection needs to be made from MG1 to MG2. The MGC creates a Context for the call. A TDM termination DS0/1/1, an audio/RTP termination and an image/t38 termination are added to a new context in MG1. Mode is ReceiveOnly since Remote descriptor values are not yet specified. Preferred codecs are in the MGC's preferred order of choice. The MGC sets to CHOOSE (i.e., \$) the fields in the SDP in the Local descriptor that the MG will set itself. Also, in order for the MGC to infer whether both gateways support the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method or the ITU-T T.38 MGC transitioning method, the MGC instructs MG1 to respond with the values of both its audio RTP/AVP capabilities and its image/t38 capabilities. Note that this is achieved by including in the LocalControl descriptor "ReserveGroup=True" to ask the MG to reserve resources for both audio and image media descriptors. In addition, "ReserveValue=True" to ask the MG to reserve resources for all the possible codecs offered in the media descriptor (alternatively an MGC may include ReserveValue=false to ask for the most preferred codec; however, if omitted a MG by default must set this value to false).

MGC to MG1:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 11 {
  Context = $ {
    Add = DS0/1/1 {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          }
        }
      }

    Add = $ {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          LocalControl { Mode = ReceiveOnly, ReserveGroup=True, ReserveValue=True },
          Local {

v=0
c=IN IP4 $
m=audio $ RTP/AVP 18 0
v=0
c=IN IP4 $
m=image $ udpt1 t38

          }; IP termination for audio
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

- 4) MG1 acknowledges the new termination and fills in the local IP address and UDP port. It also supports and can reserve resources for all the codecs offered in the list within the media descriptor of the SDP block in local, thus leaving the final choice of codec for the remote gateway. MG1 sets the RTP port to 2222. Because the MG supports the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method for transitioning between VoIP and FoIP; it also sets the ITU-T T.38 port to 4444 and includes the supported ITU-T T.38 capabilities. If the MG did not support autonomous transitioning between VoIP and FoIP; it would set the ITU-T T.38 port to 0 or omit the image media descriptor line altogether, and would proceed as indicated in clause III.2.1.

```
MEGACO/1 [124.124.124.222]:55555
Reply = 11 {
  Context = 2000 {
    Add = DS0/1/1, ; SCN termination added
    Add = RTP/1 {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=audio 2222 RTP/AVP 18 0 ; MG1 can reserve resources for both codecs
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=image 4444 udpt1 t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC

          } ; IP termination added
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

- 5) The MGC will now associate DS0/2/2 with a new Context on MG2, and establish an RTP Stream (i.e., RTP/2 will be assigned) and ITU-T T.38 stream SendReceive connections through to the originating user, User 1. Also, because MG1 supports the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method, the MGC needs to find out whether the MG2 supports the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method, for which the MGC will ask MG2 by including an audio media descriptor and an image media descriptor with the ports set to \$ in the Add ephemeral of the create context message and including, in the LocalControl descriptor, the property "ReserveGroup=True" to ask the MG to take both audio and image media descriptors, as well as indicating that the remote MG supports the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method. Note that, in addition, the MGC includes ReserveValue=false to ask for the most preferred Code.

MGC to MG2:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 30 {
  Context = $ {
    Add = DS0/2/2 {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          LocalControl {Mode = SendReceive}, ReserveGroup=True, ReserveValue=false }
        },
      }
    },
    Add = $ {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          LocalControl {Mode = SendReceive },

```

```

        Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 $
m=audio $ RTP/AVP 18 0
v=0
c=IN IP4 $
m=image $ udpt1 t38
        },
        Remote {
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=audio 2222 RTP/AVP 18 0
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=image 4444 udpt1 t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC

        } ; RTP profile for G.711 is 0
    }
}
}
}
}

```

- 6) This is acknowledged. Also, because MG2 supports the ITU-T T.38 Autonomous Transitioning method for transitioning between VoIP and FoIP, it includes in the SDP response both an audio and an image media descriptor with valid port numbers. The RTP stream port number is different from the Megaco of ITU-T H.248 control port number. In this case, it is 1111 (in the SDP). The ITU-T T.38 stream port number is different from the Megaco/ITU-T H.248 control port number. In this case, it is 5555 (in the SDP). Also, from the remote SDP, MG2 knows that it shall transition between VoIP and FoIP using the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method. If the remote SDP did not have both the audio and an image media descriptor, MG2 would have defaulted to using the ITU-T T.38 MGC transitioning method for transitioning from an audio/RTP connection to an image/t38 connection and the procedures in point 7 of clause III.2.1 follow. Also, MG2 chooses ITU-T G.729 (payload type = 18) as the voice codec to use.

MG2 to MGC:

```

MEGACO/1 [125.125.125.111]:55555
Reply = 30 {
    Context = 5000 {
        Add = DS0/2/2,
        Add = RTP/2 {
            Media {
                Stream = 1 {
                    Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 125.125.125.111
m=audio 1111 RTP/AVP 18
v=0
c=IN IP4 125.125.125.111
m=image 5555 udpt1 t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC

                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
}
}
}

```


- 7) The above IPAddr and UDPport and voice codec need to be given to MG1 now. As well as indicating that MG2 supports the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method for transitioning between VoIP & FoIP. Also apply ringing tone ringback to the DS0/1/1 termination and change it to a SendReceive.

MGC to MG1:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 12 {
  Context = 2000 {
    Modify = DS0/1/1 {

      Signals {cg/rt} }, ;apply ringing tone
      Modify = RTP/1 {
        Media {
          Stream = 1 {
            LocalControl {Mode = SendReceive, ReserveGroup=True },
            Remote {

v=0
c=IN IP4 125.125.125.111
m=audio 1111 RTP/AVP 18
v=0
c=IN IP4 125.125.125.111
m=image 5555 udpt1 t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFECC

            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

from MG1 to MGC:

```
MEGACO/1 [124.124.124.222]:55555
Reply = 12 {
  Context = 2000 {Modify = DS0/1/1, Modify = RTP/1}
}
```

- 8) MG1 acknowledges, and shall use the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method for transitioning from audio/RTP connection to an image/t38 connection.
- 9) The calling fax machine typically will start to generate CNG calling tones. It is envisioned that the first media gateway (MG1) will detect the CNG tone event and will determine that a facsimile call is commencing. Hence, MG1 will switch to image/t38 mode, mute its audio/RTP connection and transmit (via its image/t38 connection) to MG2 the ITU-T T.38 CNG indicator packet. MG2, on receipt of the ITU-T T.38 CNG indicator packet, will transition to image/t38 mode. This may be implemented such that receipt at its ITU-T T.38 UDP port of a valid IP/UDP packet whose source IP address corresponds to that of MG1 can be assumed to be a ITU-T T.38 packet causing a transition to ITU-T T.38. Hence, on transition to image/t38 mode, this packet will be decoded and analysed to be of type CNG, thus playing out the appropriate CNG tone. In order to avoid any unwanted UDP packet arriving at the ITU-T T.38 UDP port, this port should be activated only if the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method (and ITU-T T.38 capabilities) was successfully negotiated before the call. From here on, both MGs will operate in accordance with this Recommendation. If there were no CNG tone, then MG1 would transition the ITU-T T.38 on detection of a sufficient number of ITU-T T.30 preamble flags (also known as the

ITU-T V.21 preamble flags) and send the corresponding ITU-T T.38 ITU-T V.21 preamble indicator packet.

Alternatively: If IETF RFC 4733 telephone events are supported by both MGs (i.e., methods 2 and 3 described in clause E.2.2.2.1), and indicated either via SDP exchange or other mechanisms beyond the scope of this Recommendation, then a MG1 may choose to send the corresponding CNG, CED and ITU-T V.21 preamble across the packet network as described in clause E.2.2.2.1 and transition to ITU-T T.38 only on detection of a sufficient number of ITU-T V.21 preamble flags.

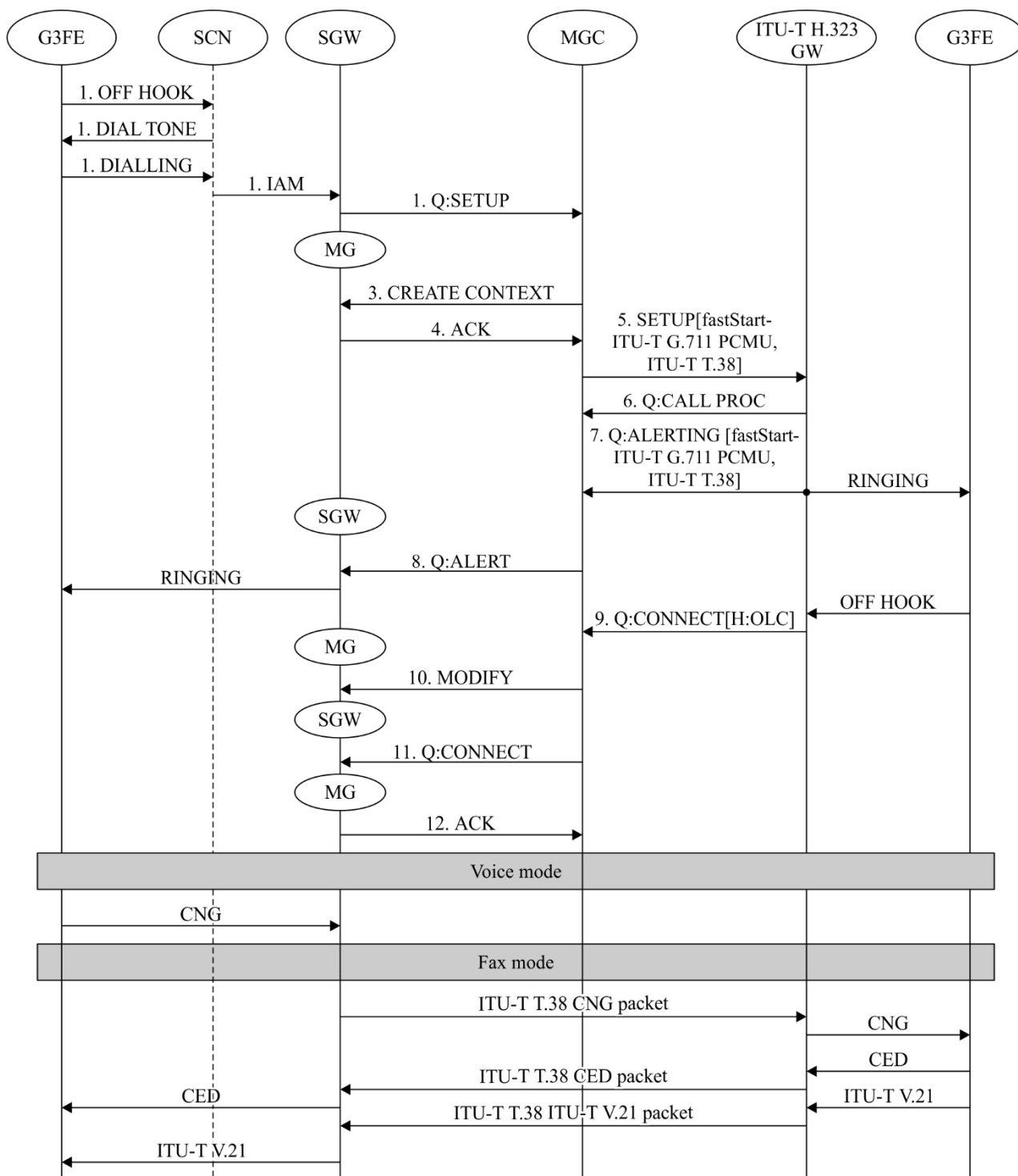
- 10) The MGs shall revert back to the audio/RTP connection (VoIP) based on detection of any of the following:
 - a) Detection of an ITU-T T.30 DCN message;
 - b) Detection of bidirectional silence. It is recommended to detect transition back to voice mode on detection of more than 7 s of bidirectional silence to allow for the ITU-T T.30 T2 timers (within the G3FEs) to time out;
 - c) Detection of voice;
 - d) Reception of a Modify command in which only an audio media descriptor is present.

III.2.4 Voice to fax call set-up between ITU-T H.248 and ITU-T H.323 endpoints that support the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method

This facsimile-only call flow example (see Figure III.4) describes a facsimile call that originates in the SCN and is terminated in the packet network. The packet network signalling in this example is clause D.3 of [ITU-T H.323], but other signalling protocols such as SIP can be used. The purpose of the example is to describe MG/MGC interactions.

The assumption is made that the signalling between the signalling gateway (SGW) and MGC is based on [ITU-T Q.931]. This does not indicate that no other signalling can be used on this interface. Capabilities described here are generic line package descriptions (but could also be SDP or ITU-T H.245 messages).

The media gateway and the ITU-T H.323 endpoint are configured for voice and fax. The purpose of the example is to describe MG/MGC and ITU-T H.323-endpoint/MGC interactions when operating in the ITU-T T.38 autonomous mode including indication to use the ITU-T T.38 autonomous mode, the detection of fax and switching from voice to fax.



T.38(15)_FIII.4

Figure III.4 – Voice to fax call set-up with ITU-T H.248 and ITU-T H.323 endpoints that support ITU-T T.38 Autonomous Transition between VoIP and FoIP

- 1) The SGW sends a *Setup* message to the MGC after receiving an IAM from a SCN switch.
- 2) From the IAM message, the MGC may infer which circuit on which MG is involved and where to terminate the call. How the MGC does this is outside the scope of this Recommendation.
- 3) The MGC creates a Context for the call. The Context contains two terminations: one for the SCN side and one for the packet side. The MGC sets to CHOOSE (i.e., \$) the fields in the

SDP in the Local descriptor that the MG will set itself. Also, in order for the MGC to infer whether MG1 supports the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method or the ITU-T T.38 MGC transitioning method, the MGC instructs MG1 to respond with the values of both its audio RTP/AVP capabilities and its image/t38 capabilities. Note that this is achieved by including in the LocalControl descriptor "ReserveGroup=True" to ask the MG to reserve resources for both audio and image media descriptors. In addition, the MGC may include ReserveValue=false to ask for the most preferred codec; however, if omitted, an MG by default should set this value to false:

MGC to MG:

```
MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 11 {
  Context = $ {
    Add = DS0/1/1 {
      Events = 1 { ctyp/dtone, fax/faxconnchange, al/of}
    }, ; the SCN side termination listening for call type indicating tones
    Add = $ {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          LocalControl { Mode = ReceiveOnly, ReserveGroup=True },
          Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 $
m=audio $ RTP/AVP 18 0
v=0
c=IN IP4 $
m=image $ udpt1 t38
          } ; the IP side termination showing capability of RTP audio with PT 0
          and 18.
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

- 4) The MG accepts the Context creation and fills in the unknown (\$) parameters. The MG supports the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method; hence, it includes the image media line with an appropriate port number in the response and selects [ITU-T G.729] as the preferred codec:

```
MEGACO/1 [124.124.124.222]:55555
Reply = 11 {
  Context = 2000 {
    Add = DS0/1/1,; the SCN termination is accepted
    Add = RTP/1 {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=audio 2222 RTP/AVP 18
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=image 5555 udpt1 t38
          } ; the IP RTP termination is accepted with audio payload type 0. Also,
          the MG indicates that it supports the ITU-T T.38 Autonomous Transitioning method for
          transitioning between VoIP and FoIP.
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

This shows how the MG reports to the MGC what parameters it filled in.

- 5) The MGC sends a *Setup* message to the destination endpoint, here assumed to be an ITU-T H.323 endpoint (terminal, GW, etc.). Also, because it knows that the MG supports the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method, it indicates this in the fastStart element by the capability of simultaneous support of at least one audio codec and of receiving and transmitting ITU-T T.38 FoIP.
- 6) The ITU-T H.323 endpoint sends a *CallProceeding* message followed by an *Alerting* message with fastStart back to the MGC, informing it that it supports the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method by indicating its capability of simultaneous support of at least one audio codec and of receiving and transmitting ITU-T T.38 FoIP.
- 7) The MGC sends an *Alerting* message to the SGW.
- 8) The MGC sends a Modify command to the MG to set the mode and remote termination description on the packet side.
- 9) The called endpoint at some instance sends a *Connect* message to the MGC once the G3FE goes off-hook. Note that this message contains both the audio and facsimile capabilities and does not include an ITU-T H.245 port.
- 10) A Modify command is sent to the MG to change the mode of the SCN side termination to SendRecv. The remote endpoints audio and fax capabilities are also included in this command (this information was included in the *Connect* from the ITU-T H.323 endpoint). This also indicates that the remote endpoint supports the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method and that the call shall initially be set up as a voice call.

MGC to MG:

```

MEGACO/1 [123.123.123.4]:55555
Transaction = 30 {
  Context = $ {
    Modify = DS0/1/1 {
      Media {
        TerminationState { fax/faxstate = Prepare},
        Stream = 1 {
          LocalControl { ReserveGroup=True } },
          Events = 10 {al/of, fax/faxconnchange },; the MGC requests the MG to send it
an event when it transitions to ITU-T T.38.
          Signals = {al/ri }
        } ; modify SCN termination to reflect that we are connected through
        Modify = RTP/1 {
          Media {
            TerminationState {ipfax/faxstate=Prepare,
                               ipfax/ipftrpt=T38UDPTL },
            Stream = 1 {
              Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=audio 1111 RTP/AVP 18
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=image 2222 udpt1 t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC
          } ; modify media stream 1 to use image media, udpt1 transport for T38
            LocalControl { Mode = SendReceive
          }
        },
        Events = 2 { ipfax/faxconnchnng }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

- 11) The MGC sends a *Connect* message to the SGW to indicate the call is connected.
- 12) The MG accepts the Modify commands:

from MG to MGC:

```
MEGACO/1 [124.124.124.222]:55555
Reply = 14 {
  Context = 2000 {
    Modify = RTP/1 {
      Media {
        Stream = 1 {
          Local {
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=audio 2222 RTP/AVP 18
v=0
c=IN IP4 124.124.124.222
m=image 3333 udptl t38
a=T38FaxRateManagement:transferredTCF
a=T38FaxUdpEC:t38UDPFEC
          }; The fax udptl/t38 transport channel is accepted on the IP session and the
T.38 Autonomous Transitioning method shall be used for transitioning between VoIP
and FoIP
          }
        }
      },
      Modify = DS0/1/1
    }; The modify is accepted on the DS0 session
  }
}
```

At this point, the call proceeds in voice mode between the gateways. The MGC knows from the responses from both gateways that the ITU-T T.38 autonomous transitioning method shall be used by both gateways for transitioning between VoIP and FoIP. Likely, the originating G3FE would send a CNG at which point the originating gateway will mute its audio/RTP port and transition to FoIP mode and send over the IP network the corresponding ITU-T T.38/T.30_Indicator (CNG) packet. If no CNG tone was sent or detected, then the MGs would use the ITU-T V.21 preamble as the transitioning criteria. Because the destination gateway received the UDP packet at its UDP port that has been assigned for ITU-T T.38, it assumes that it is an ITU-T T.38 packet and that it must transition to ITU-T T.38 mode. From here on, both gateways will operate in accordance with this Recommendation.

Alternatively: If IETF RFC 4733 telephone events are supported by both MGs (i.e., methods 2 and 3 described in clause E.2.2.2.2.1), and indicated either via SDP exchange or other mechanisms beyond the scope of this Recommendation, then a MG1 may choose to send the corresponding CNG, CED and ITU-T V.21 preamble across the packet network as described in clause E.2.2.2.2.1 and transition to ITU-T T.38 only on detection of a sufficient number of ITU-T V.21 preamble flags.

The gateways shall revert back to the audio/RTP connection (VoIP) based on detection of any of the following:

- Detection of an ITU-T T.30 DCN message;
- Detection of bidirectional silence. It is recommended to detect transition back to voice mode on detection of more than 7 s of bidirectional silence to allow for the ITU-T T.30 T2 timers (within the G3FEs) to timeout.

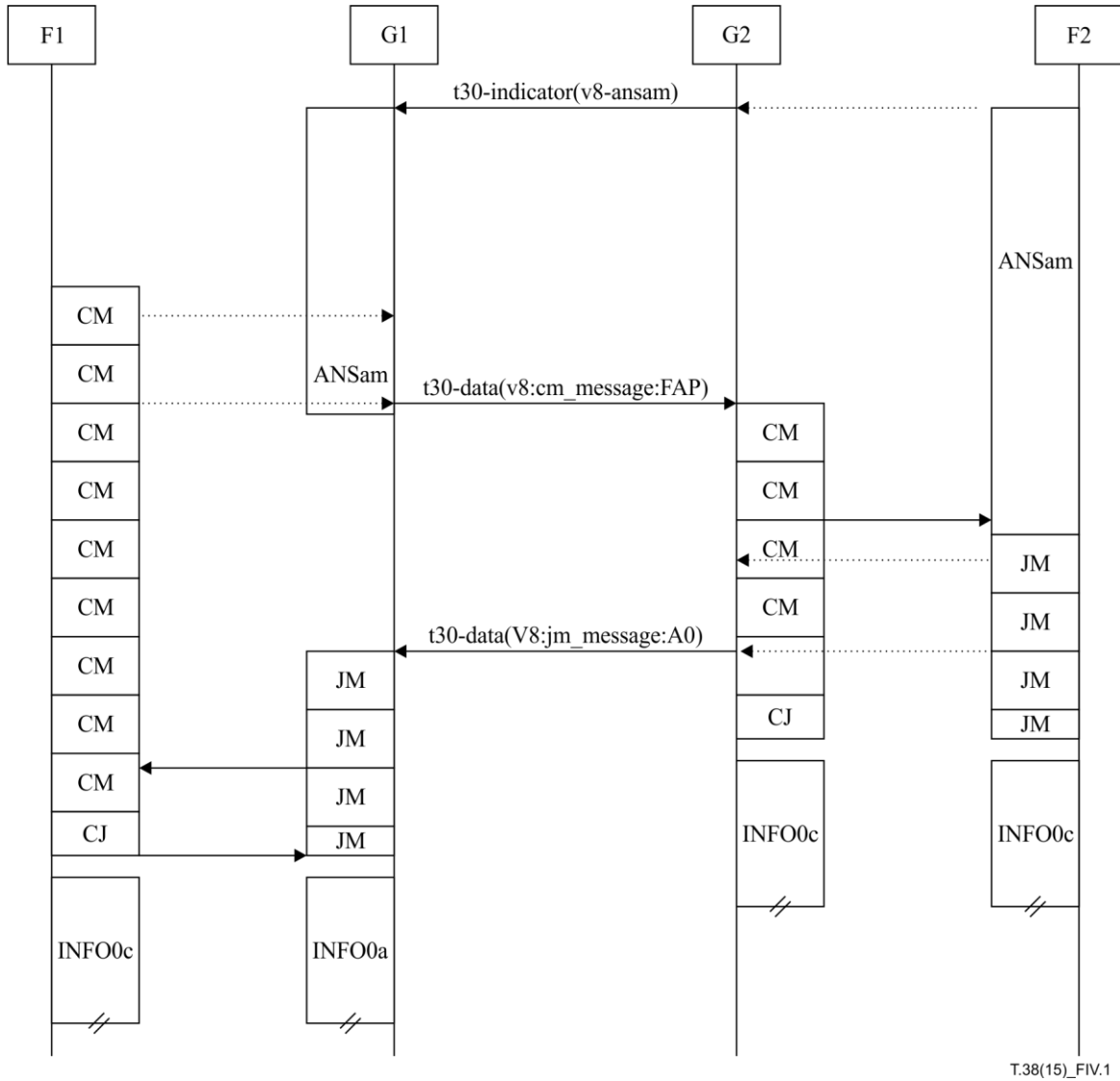
Appendix IV

ITU-T V.34 session examples

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

IV.1 ITU-T V.34 session examples

This clause contains several examples of signal flow in an ITU-T V.34 half-duplex fax session. In the diagrams, the labels F1, G1, G2 and F2 are used as shorthand for emitting G3FE, emitting gateway, receiving gateway and receiving G3FE, respectively.



T.38(15)_FIV.1

Figure IV.1 – ITU-T V.8 signalling (using profiles and acks)

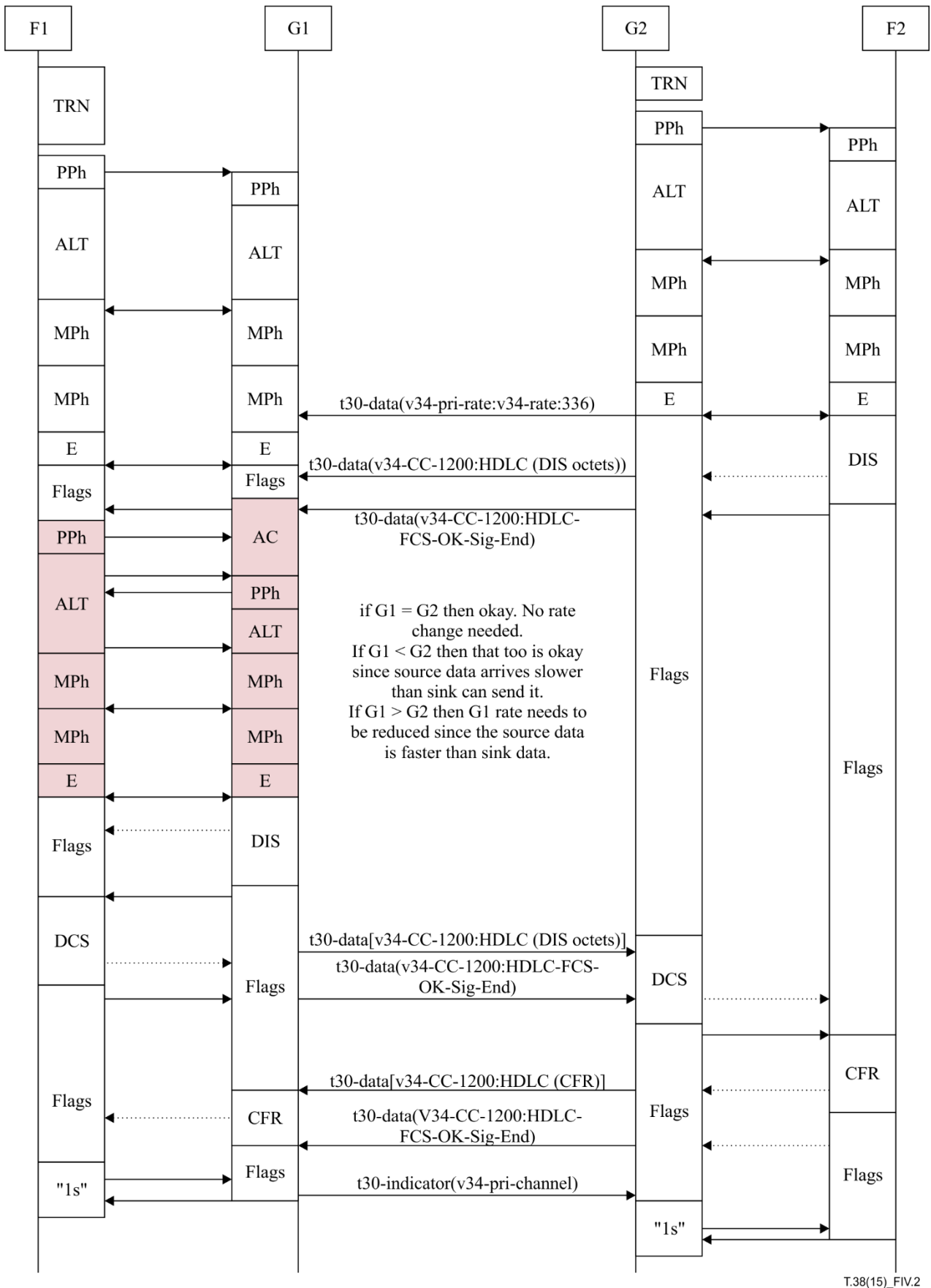
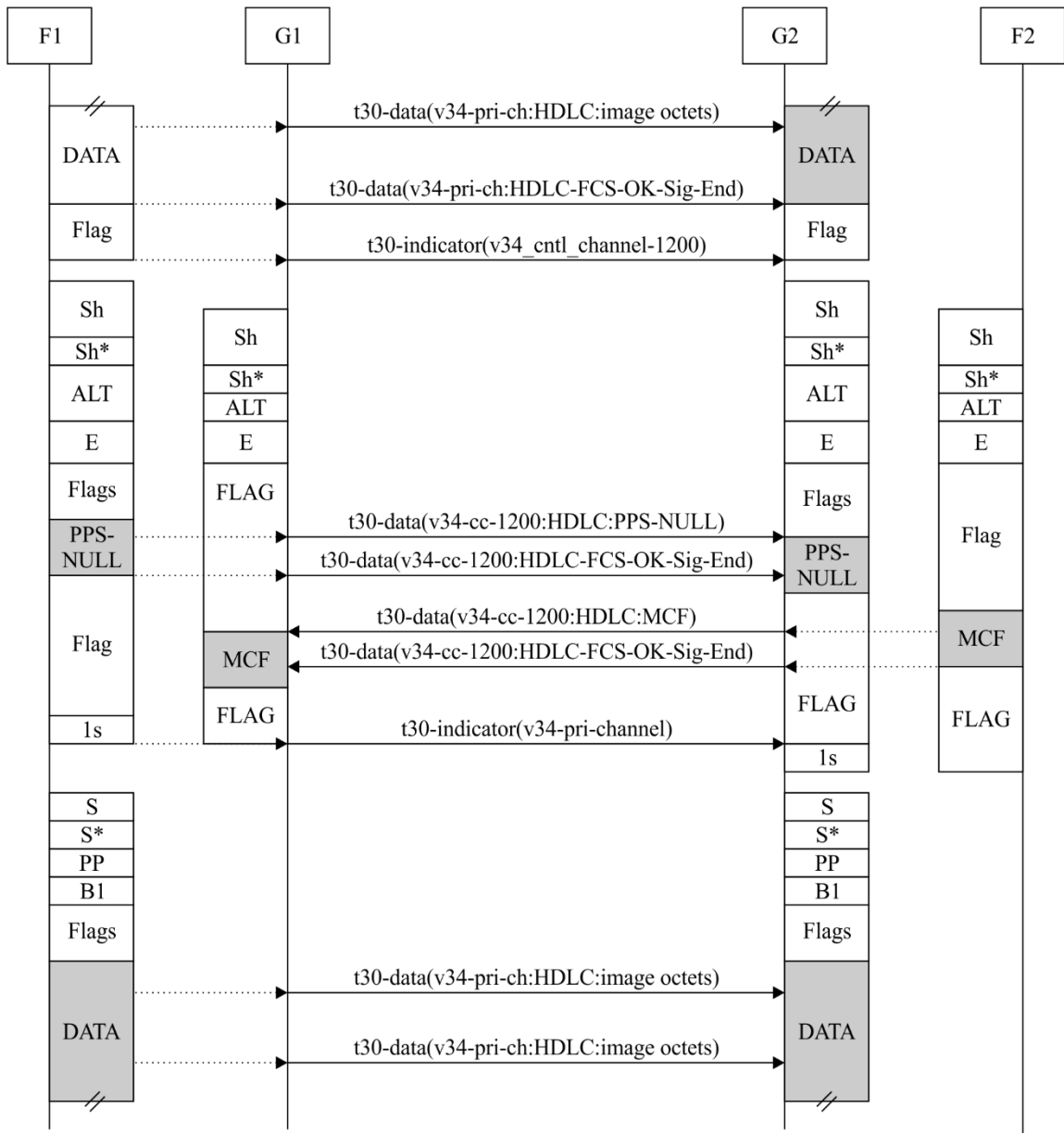
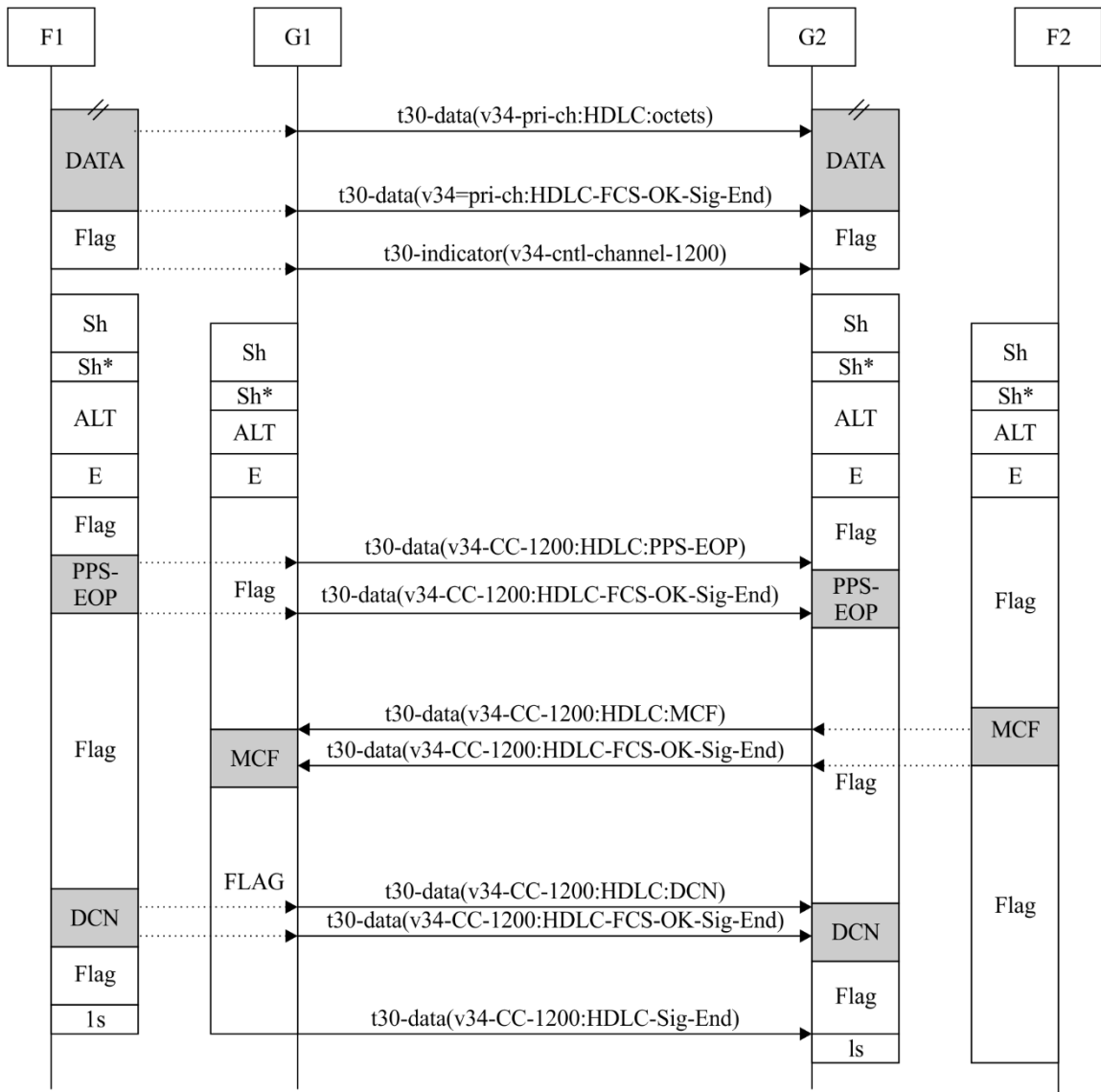


Figure IV.2 – Data rate negotiation and control channel start-up



T.38(15)_FIV.3

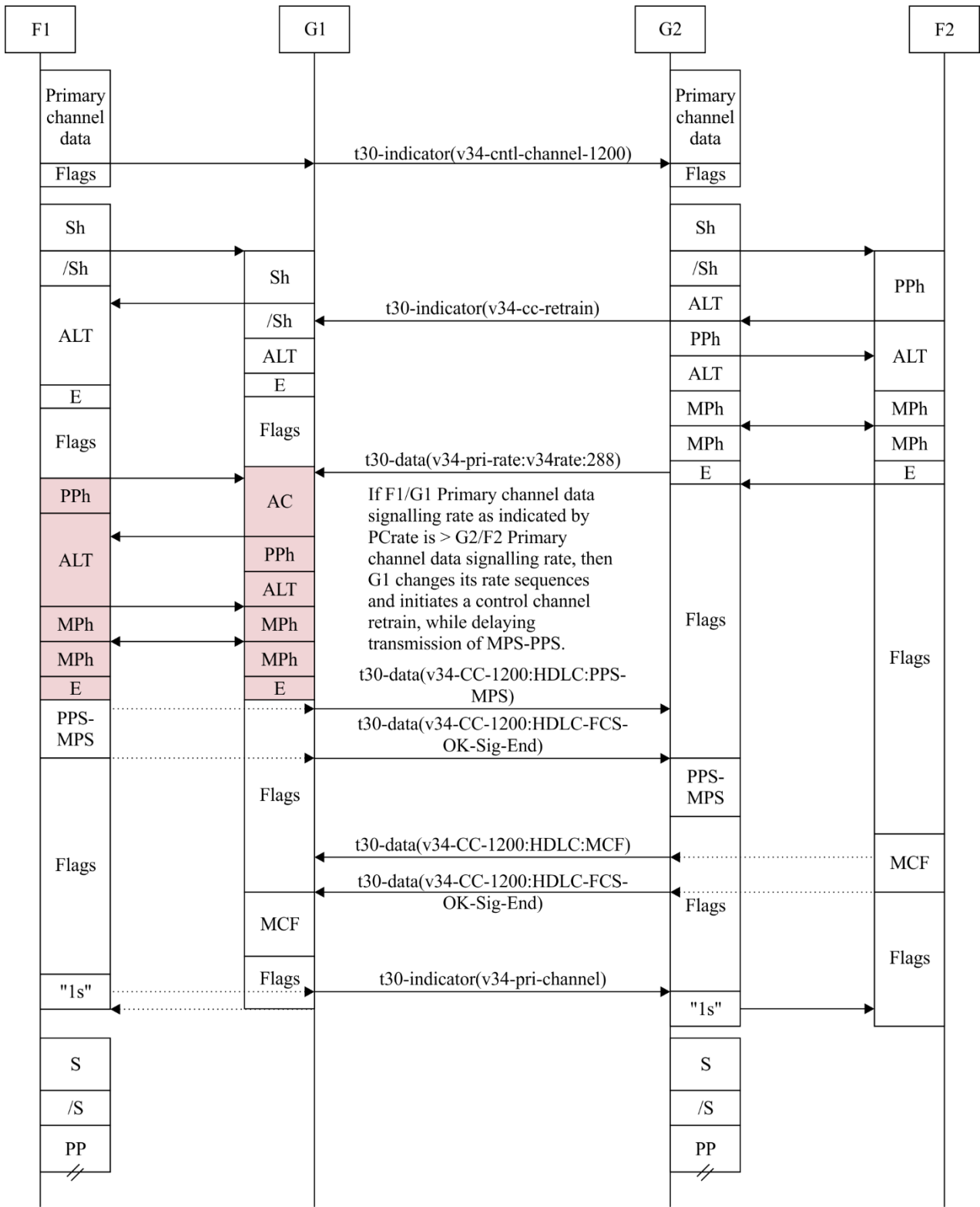
Figure IV.3 – Between partial pages



T.38(15)_FIV.4

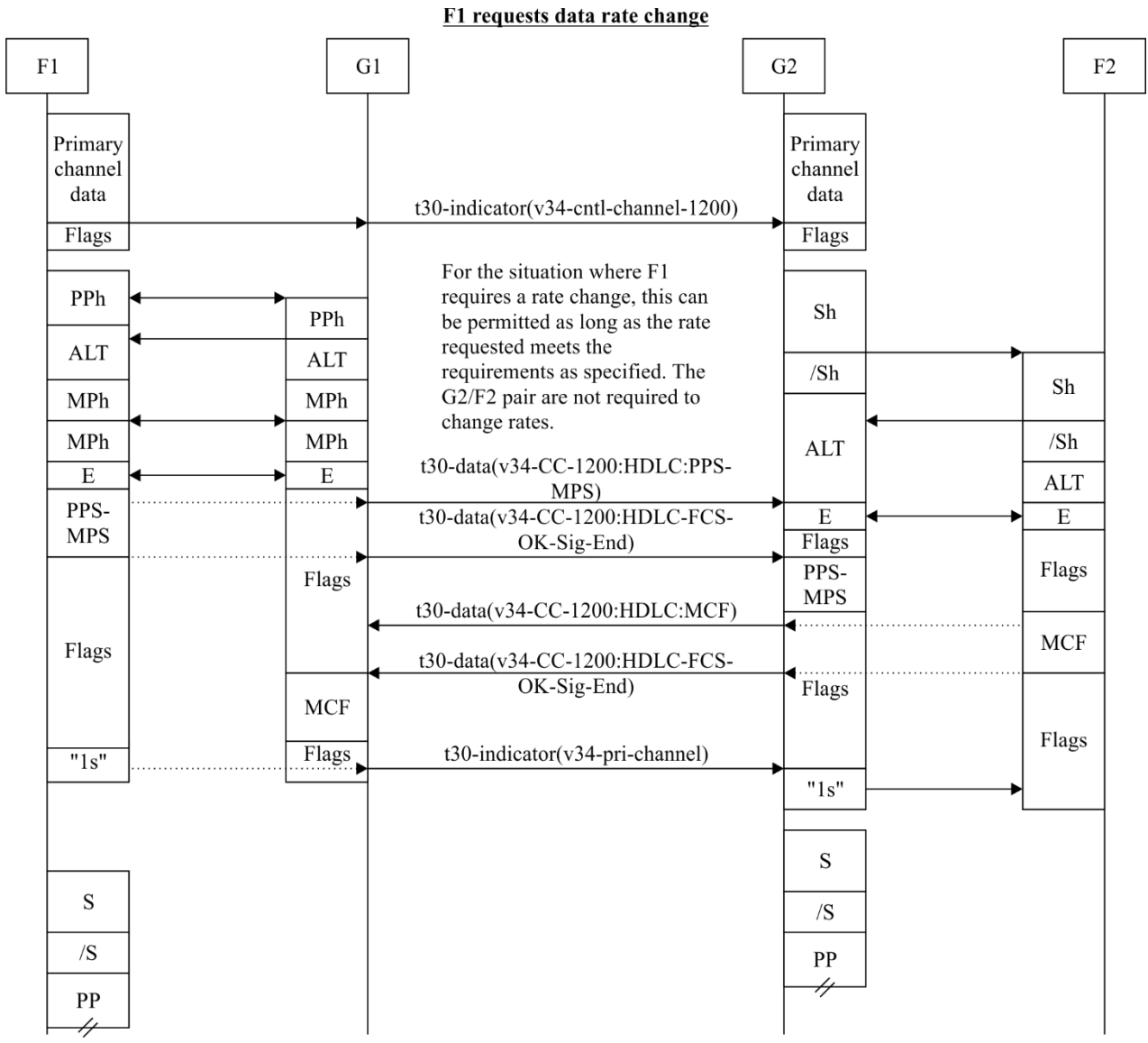
Figure IV.4 – Last page

F2 requests data rate change



T.38(15)_FIV.5

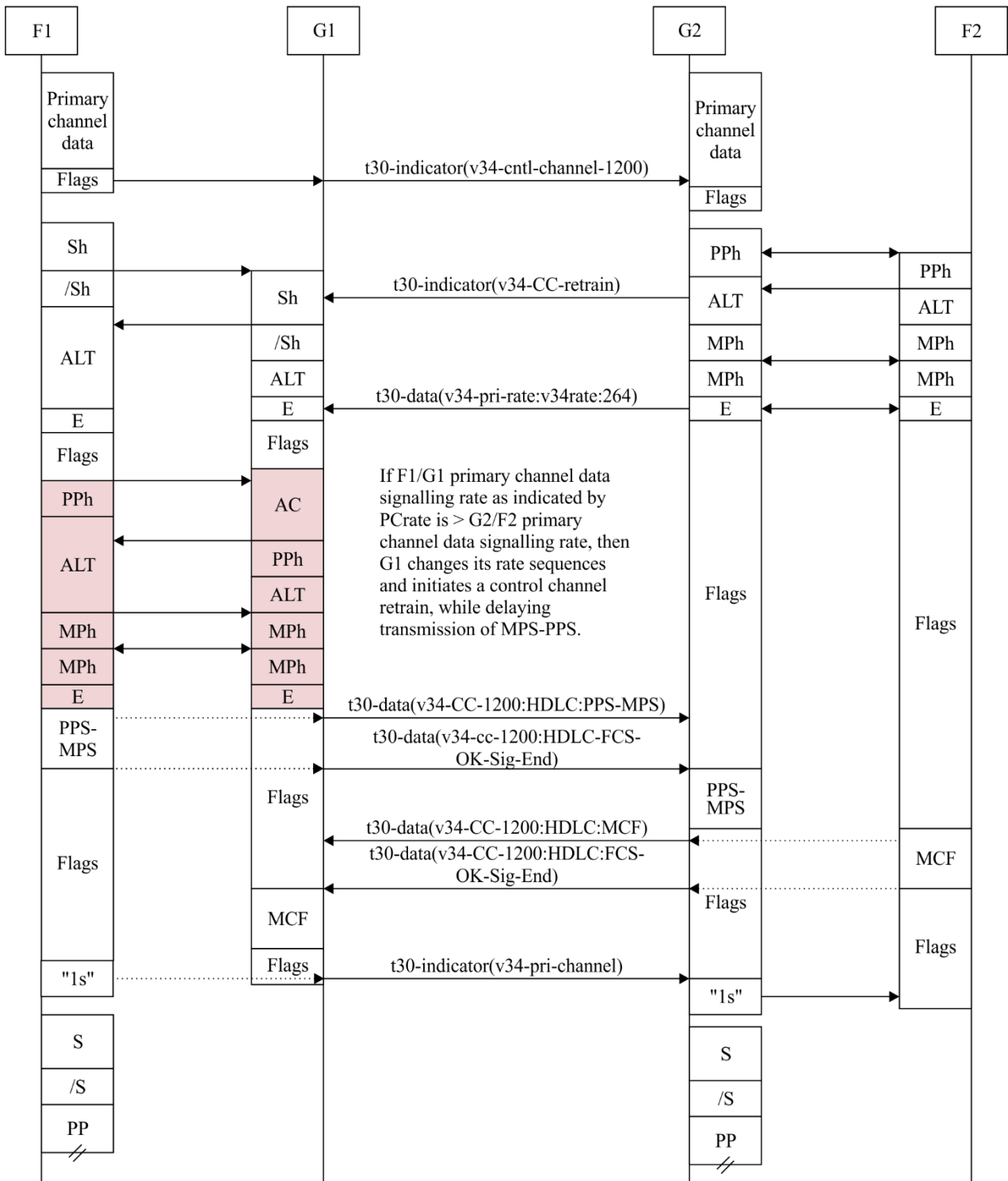
Figure IV.5 – Data rate change sequence when receiving G3FE initiates retraining



T.38(15)_FIV.6

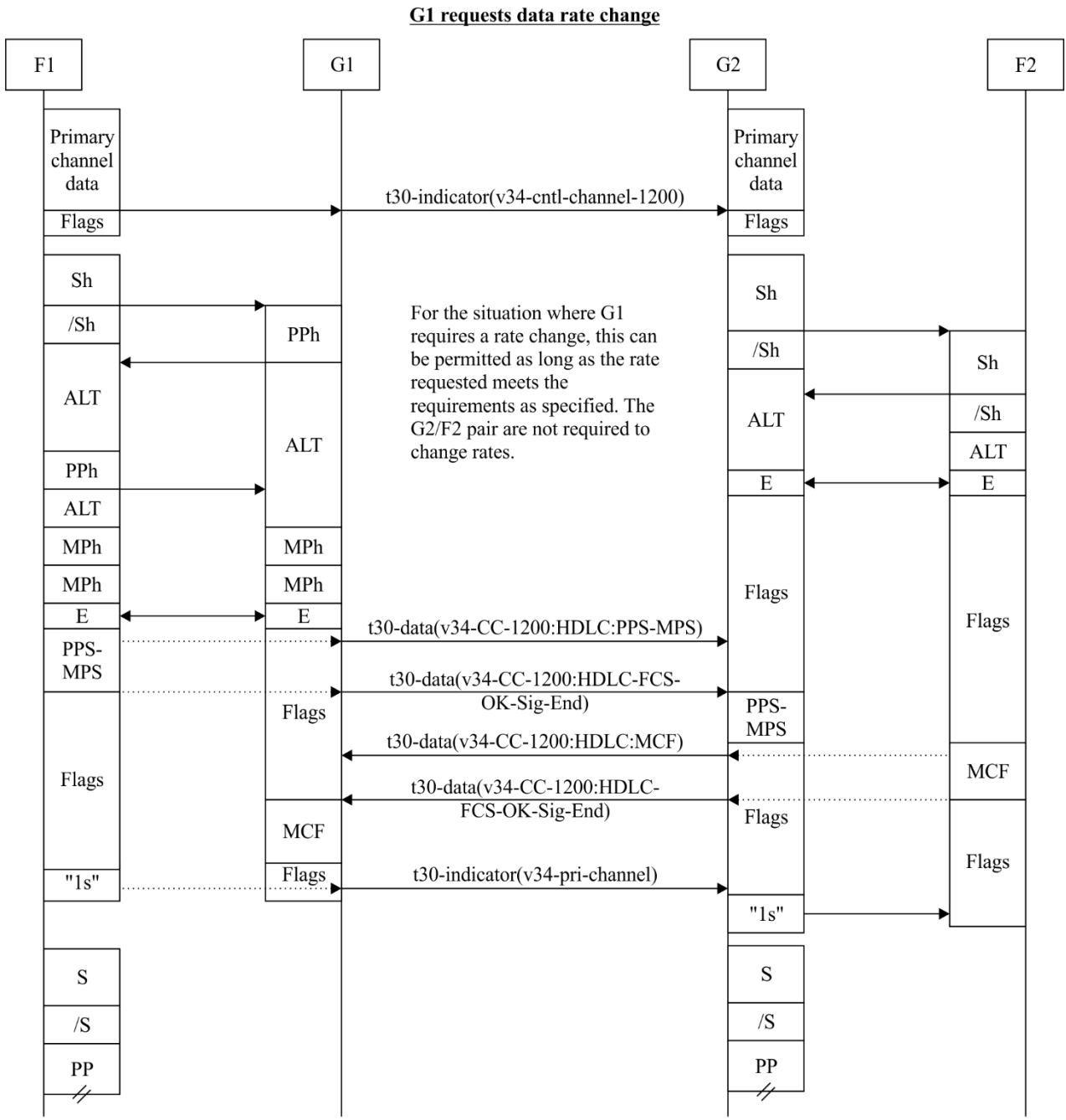
Figure IV.6 – Data rate change sequence when calling G3FE initiates retraining

G2 requests data rate change



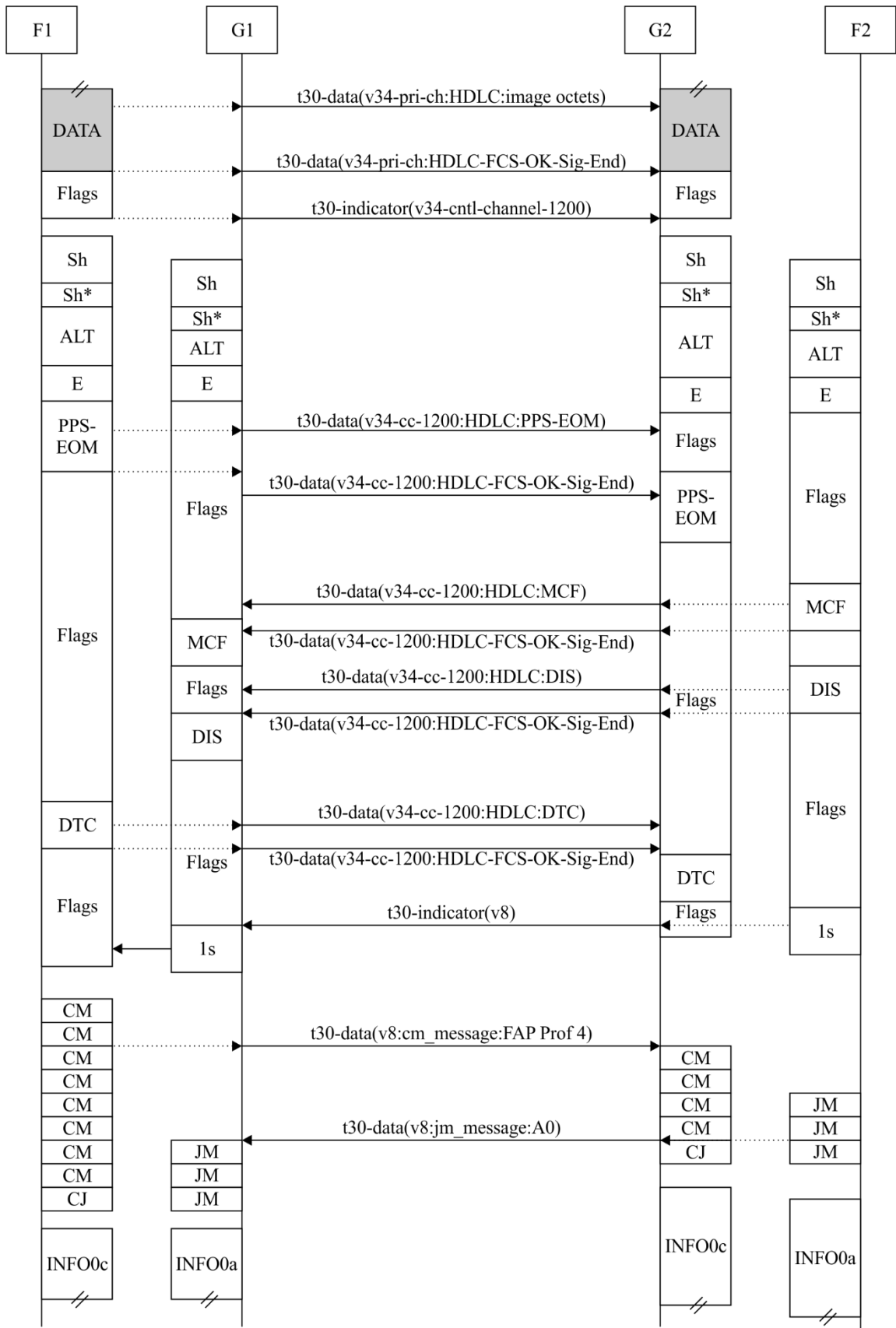
T.38(15)_FIV.7

Figure IV.7 – Data rate change sequence when receiving gateway initiates retraining



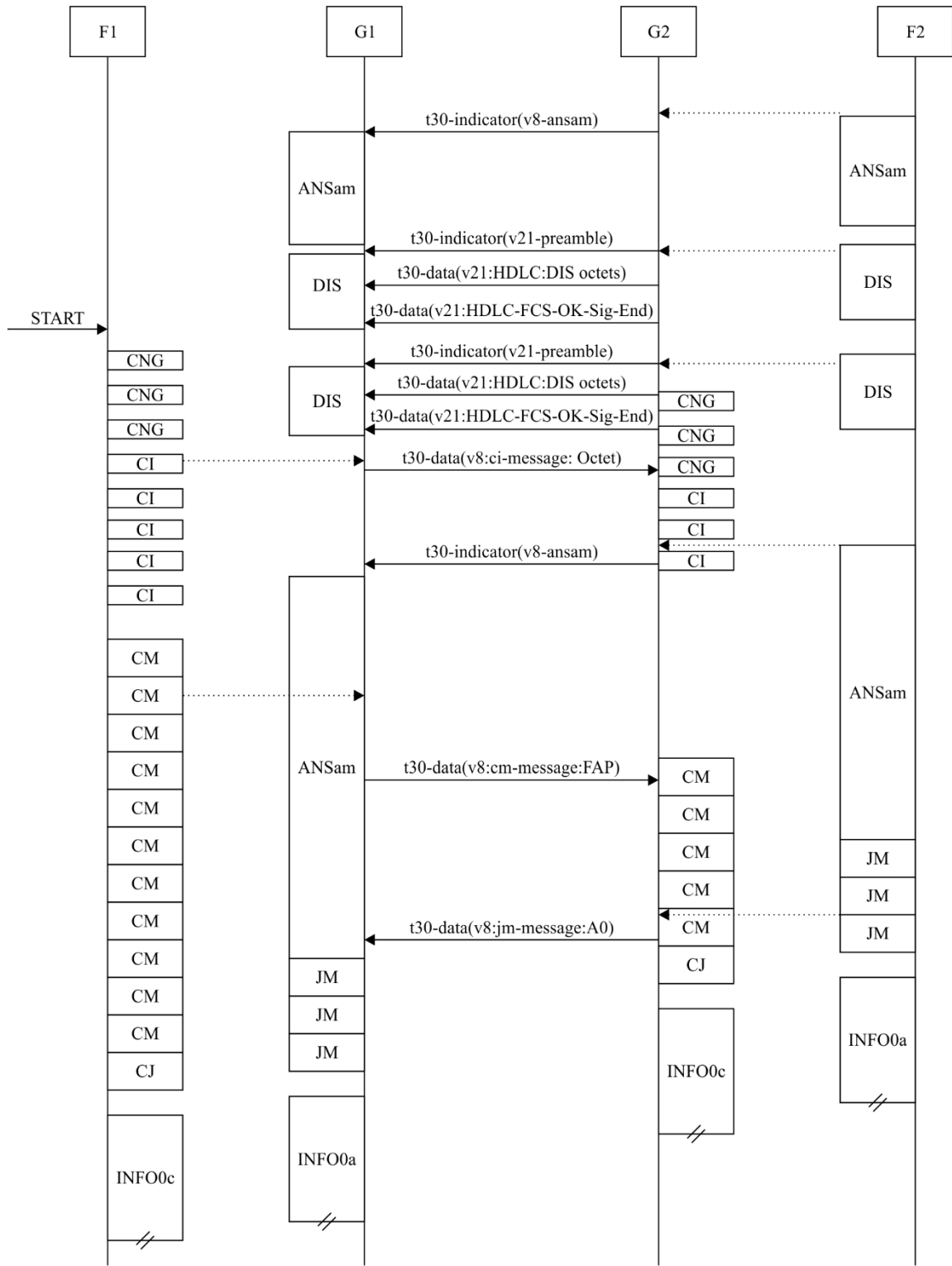
T.38(15)_FIV.8

Figure IV.8 – Data rate change sequence when emitting gateway initiates retraining



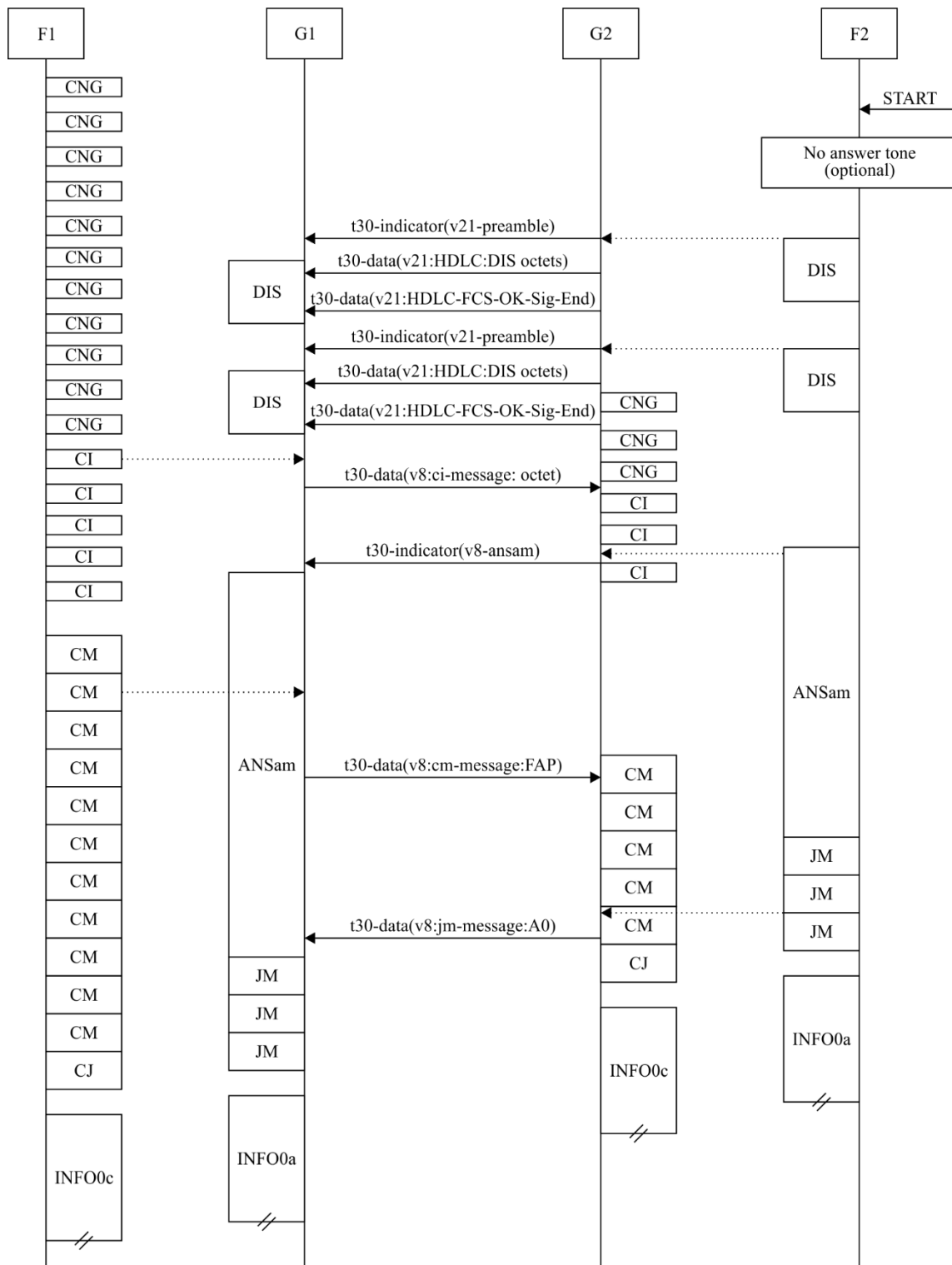
T.38(15)_FIV.9

Figure IV.9 – Turn-around polling



T.38(15)_FIV.10

Figure IV.10 – Manual Transmit (DIS has bit 6 set to 1 to indicate ITU-T V.8 capability)



T.38(15)_FIV.11

Figure IV.11 – Manual Receive (DIS has bit 6 set to 1 to indicate ITU-T V.8 capability)

Appendix V

ITU-T T.38 implementation guidelines

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

This appendix provides guidance for implementers to improve interoperability amongst ITU-T T.38 devices, based on experience gained with actual implementations of the ITU-T T.38 specification.

V.1 General issue

V.1.1 Transmission bit order

The transmission bit order complies with clauses 7.1.1 and 7.1.2. As an example, DIS frame starts with "7E FF C8 01 ...":

7E	FF	C8	01
01111110	11111111	11001000	00000001
B E	B E	B E	B E

'B' means "beginning" and 'E' means "end" in each octet. 'B' bit is first stored in an octet of IP packet and is first transmitted.

V.1.2 Interval between packets

An interval between a preamble packet and an ITU-T T.30 signal packet, and an interval between a training packet and an image packet, may be necessary for some gateway implementations, because they do not have enough buffers for dealing with multiple packets. When multiple ITU-T T.30 signals like CSI and DIS are sent, an interval between the signals may be necessary for some gateway implementations for the same reason.

In addition, when packets are sent to gateway, they should be sent at the negotiated modem speed in DIS/DCS exchange. IAF implementations may be particularly prone to this problem because there is no fax terminal connected to GSTN where the modem limits the rate at which packets can be created.

V.1.3 Preamble packet between ITU-T T.30 signals

Some implementations incorrectly send a preamble packet between ITU-T T.30 signal packets. An ITU-T T.38 implementation that receives a sequence of this type, should handle it properly. For example, the received preamble packet before "sig-end" in field-type should be regarded as flag (0x7e).

V.1.4 Disassembly of one signal in packet

Some implementations send one ITU-T T.30 signal frame in one packet and other implementations send it in multiple packets. Therefore, an ITU-T T.38 implementation should handle both situations and assemble the multiple packets when necessary. This principle applies to image packets as well. Some implementations place an entire HDLC frame (between flags) into a single packet, others may ignore the frame boundaries when inserting the data into packets.

V.1.5 Limitation of packet size

Some implementations limit the packet size to receive even in **tcp** mode. The limitation often relates to the size of one ECM packet. It is the responsibility of the sender to address this situation.

One possibility is to use the same packet size regardless of whether the transport protocol is **tcp** or **udp** and regardless of whether the remote side is an IAF or a gateway.

In **udp** mode, the `t38FaxMaxDatagram` value negotiated in call set-up, should be used to determine the size of the packets.

V.1.6 Packet of transferred TCF

A series of ZEROs for 1.5 s must be sent in one or more packets in transferred TCF, based on the negotiated modem speed in DIS/DCS exchange. An IAF sender must generate the TCF if the receiving ITU-T T.38 devices is not an IAF.

V.1.7 Network engineering guidelines

V.1.7.1 Network engineering with T.38 gateways

V.1.7.1.1 Single T.38 FoIP network domain

Figure V.0a recalls again the underlying network configuration, which was the baseline when ITU-T T.38 was developed.

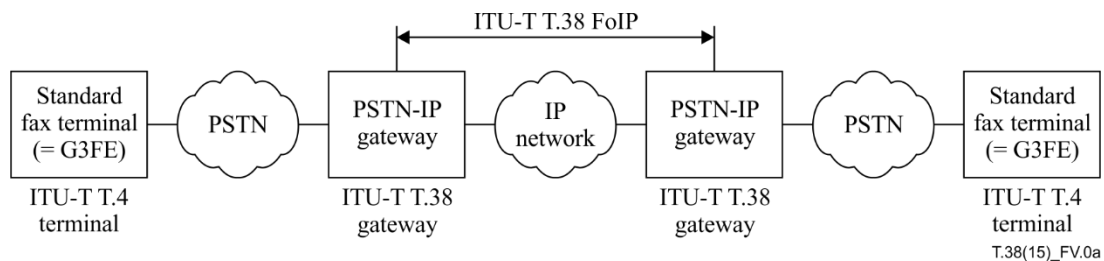


Figure V.0a – End-to-end facsimile transmission over a single interim IP network domain

Thus, there is supposed to be a single IP network domain only within the end-to-end communication path for facsimile information. Such a network configuration is the primary scope of T.38, see Figure 1, but also all illustrations related to network configurations in Annexes D, E and F, as well as in Appendices II, III and IV. The T.38 FoIP service was not designed to cover multiple IP network domains (as outlined in next clause).

V.1.7.1.2 Multiple T.38 FoIP network domains

Figure V.0b illustrates an end-to-end facsimile transmission over multiple interim IP network domains.

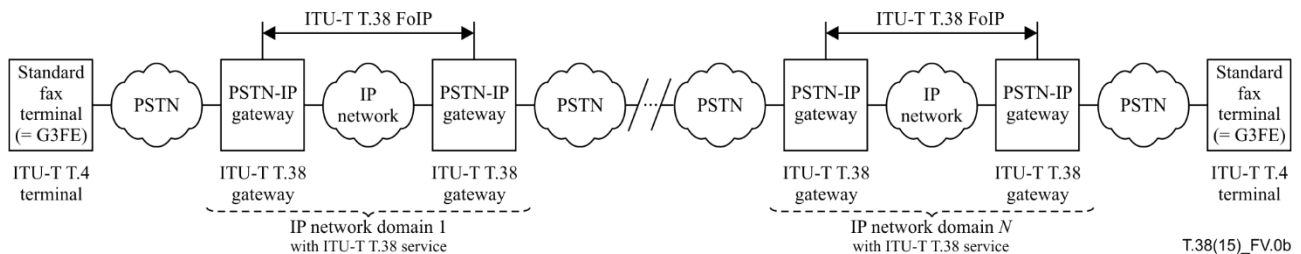


Figure V.0b – End-to-end facsimile transmission over multiple interim IP network domains

A multiple ITU-T T.38 domain configuration could be e.g. the result when:

- ITU-T T.38 is used at (IP) access network level and TDM is used at core network level; or
- multiple network operators use TDM for core-to-core network interconnection.

It has to be noted that ITU-T T.38 was *not* designed for end-to-end facsimile transmission over multiple interim IP network domains, hence may *not* provide any guarantees for reliable service support. Such kind of ITU-T T.38 network engineering is therefore *not recommended!*

Background:

The ITU-T T.38 gateway is supposed to be connected directly with a remote fax terminal across a PSTN link. There are timing conditions at modem level, protocol timers at T.30 endpoints, inherent delays of ITU-T T.30-to-ITU-T T.38 transcoders and ITU-T T.38 capabilities such as data rate management tuned for such a network and gateway model. There is a single on-ramp and off-ramp ITU-T T.38 supposed to be in the communication path. The occurrence of ITU-T T.38 gateway pairs, linked via an interim PSTN domain (as the result of a Figure V.0b configuration), was out of scope when ITU-T T.38 was designed.

Alternative IP emulation service for facsimile transport:

End-to-end facsimile transmission over multiple interim IP network domains could use voiceband data over IP (VBD oIP) [ITU-T V.152] as alternative transport. It is recommended that all IP domains should use consistently ITU-T V.152 in an end-to-end manner.

V.1.7.2 Network engineering with ITU-T V.153 gateways

A ITU-T V.153 gateway is positioned for the interconnection of two IP network domains and provides a ITU-T T.38 (FoIP) to ITU-T V.152 (VBD oIP) interworking service, see [ITU-T V.153]. There are similar network engineering constraints due to ITU-T T.38.

V.1.7.2.1 Single ITU-T T.38 FoIP network domain

Figure V.0c recalls again the underlying network configuration for ITU-T T.38 to ITU-T V.152 interworking (see also Figure 2/[ITU-T V.153]):

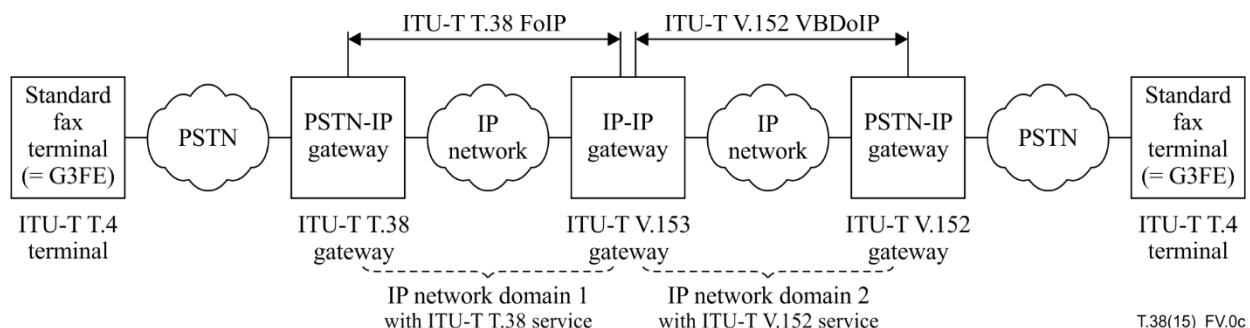


Figure V.0c – End-to-end facsimile transmission over a single pair of ITU-T T.38 and ITU-T V.152 IP network domains, using a ITU-T V.153 gateway

Such a network solution is feasible and implies the usage of a V.153 gateway at the interconnection point of the two IP network domains.

V.1.7.2.2 Two interconnected ITU-T T.38 FoIP network domains

Multiple ITU-T T.38 FoIP network domains might be interconnected via IP-to-IP gateways, such as an *ITU-T IP-to-IP voice gateway* [b-ITU-T G.799.3] or *3GPP Transition gateway* [b-ETSI TS 129 238]. Figure V.0d illustrates the network configuration.

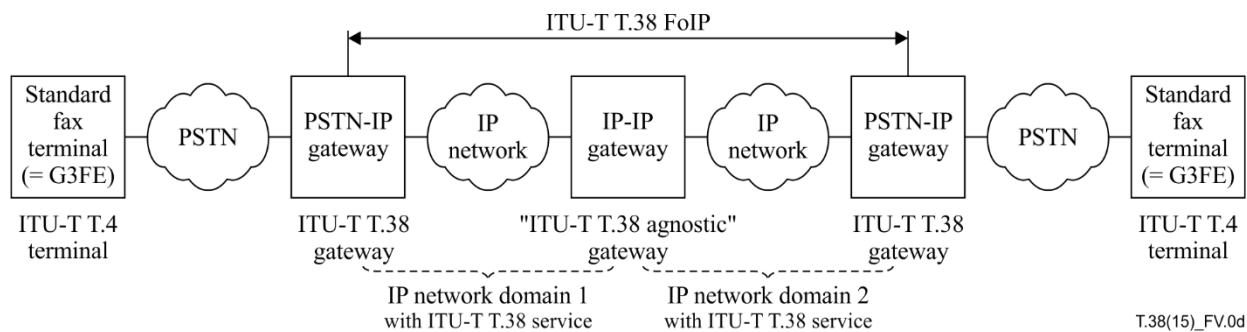


Figure V.0d – End-to-end facsimile transmission over two interconnected ITU-T T.38 FoIP network domains

T.38(15)_FV.0d

Such a network solution is feasible under the condition that the IP-to-IP gateway is not enabled for any kind of ITU-T T.38 processing! The IP-to-IP gateway is rather required to provide a pure packet forwarding mode (e.g., *UDP transparent forwarding* in case of ITU-T T.38 transport mode "UDPTL/UDP"), resulting in a single, virtual ITU-T T.38 FoIP domains across the two IP networks.

It is up to the control plane to indicate and negotiate a common ITU-T T.38 configuration across all interconnected IP network segments.

V.1.7.2.3 Multiple ITU-T T.38 FoIP network domains interrupted by ITU-T V.152 VBDolP network sections

Figure V.0e illustrates such a configuration at the example of ITU-T T.38 FoIP network domains, interconnected by an interim ITU-T V.152 VBDolP domain.

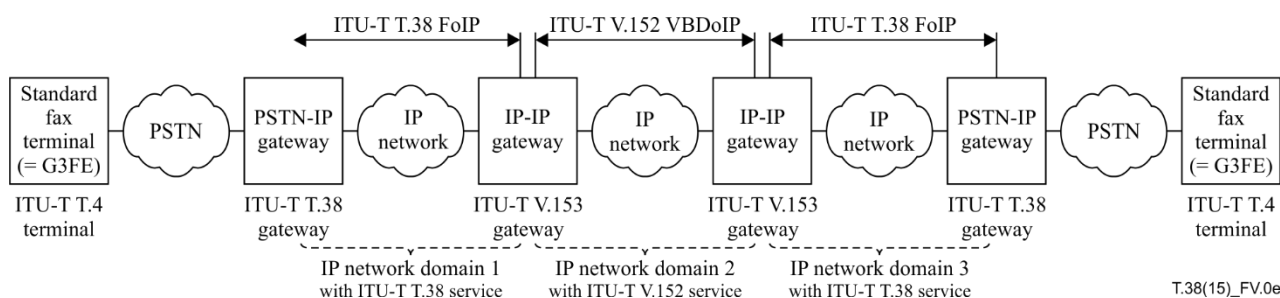


Figure V.0e – Multiple ITU-T T.38 FoIP network domains interrupted by ITU-T V.152 VBDolP network sections

T.38(15)_FV.0e

Such kind of network engineering could lead to problems because they were out of scope during the design of ITU-T T.38, ITU-T V.152 and ITU-T V.153. Thus, again there are no guarantees for reliable service support due to similar reasons as outlined in clause V.1.7.1.2. Such kind of T.38 network engineering is therefore *not* recommended.

V.2 IAF issues

V.2.1 ITU-T T.30 timer value

When both implementations are IAFs, ITU-T T.30 timer values may be extended by two or three times. Extension of the timers allows two terminals to have successful facsimile transactions in certain difficult environments. These environments include narrow-band transports or when there is a high degree of network delay and/or loss of packets. Bit 123 in DIS/DCS is the negotiation bit that indicates an IAF device.

V.2.2 Data rate between IAFs

When TCP is selected, the data rate between IAFs is not limited by modem speeds indicated in DIS/DTC (see clause 8.1) and can be as fast a rate as both sides can support. TCP allows both sides to ignore the MaxBitRate attribute and rely on the protocol itself to throttle the data transfer between the two IAFs.

V.2.3 Data rate between IAFs and gateways

If a gateway does not support TCP, an IAF shall send data so as to not cause a buffer overflow in the receiving gateway. A potential problem arises because the messages and data are sent without HDLC framing (insertion of FLAGS and ZEROS) and an IAF is not limited by a fax modem in the speed that it can generate messages and data. The likely effect of this problem for image data is one or more ECM frames in error.

The sending IAF should send packets that, by some means, account for the overhead due to the HDLC framing that is added by the receiving gateway, so as to not overflow the gateway's buffer.

V.3 Call set-up issues

V.3.1 CalledPartyNumber in Setup (Annex B)

The destination fax number should be set in CalledPartyNumber of Setup. Some receiving gateways have several fax ports and use the information to select one.

V.3.2 Announcement of voice capability

ITU-T H.323 gateway implementations generally support voice communication as the default and initial call type. When an ITU-T T.38 Annex B implementation calls an ITU-T H.323 Annex D implementation, the ITU-T T.38 implementation may need to indicate voice capability in call set-up, even if it wants only fax communication.

V.3.3 Incorrect use of the colon (":") in several ITU-T T.38 attributes in Annex D

Some equipment vendors have incorrectly implemented the ABNF as defined in Annex D for several parameters: T38FaxFillBitRemoval, T38FaxTranscodingMMR, and T38FaxTranscodingJBIG. Several implementers incorrectly assumed that these attributes have a value (an "att-value" in SDP) following a colon (e.g., "a=T38FaxTranscodingJBIG:0"), but they do not. Implementers should treat the presence of the attribute as "true" and absence as "false", regardless of any attribute value that might be present. Furthermore, implementers shall not construct SDP attribute lines for these Boolean attributes that include a colon and attribute value. A proper attribute line for T38FaxTranscodingJBIG, for example, is "a=T38FaxTranscodingJBIG".

The correct behaviour of these parameters is defined in clauses D.2.3.1 and D.2.3.2.

V.3.4 Case sensitivity of udptl and T38MaxBitRate in SIP and ITU-T H.248.1

There are case differences between the ITU-T T.38 and IANA definitions of udptl (UDPTL) and T38MaxBitRate (T38maxBitRate) for SIP and ITU-T H.248.1. The preferred implementation is the ITU-T T.38 definitions, namely udptl and T38MaxBitRate.

V.4 Others

V.4.1 Delay to report the DCN to MGC

It is possible for a gateway after receiving a DCN signal from a transmitting facsimile terminal to initiate the transition to AUDIO. If this mode switch is too fast, there is a possibility that the payout

of the DCN signal from the remote gateway may be truncated prematurely due to receiving the transition request from a media gateway controller.

When the DCN transition mode is adopted, delay (for example, 600 ms) is needed between when the MG(DSP) detects the DCN and reports this event to the MGC, to ensure that the gateway can send the complete DCN to the facsimile terminal.

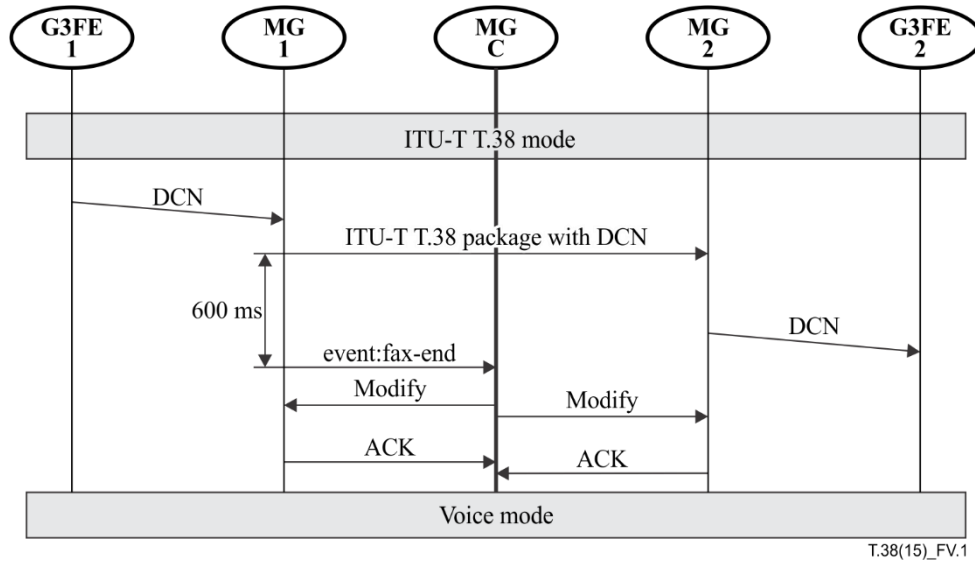


Figure V.1 – MG1 uses timer before initiating mode transition request

Appendix VI

Security considerations from a historical perspective

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

VI.1 Historical origin and use of Recommendation ITU-T T.38

Recommendation ITU-T T.38 itself does not define any explicit means for security support. The rationale behind it can be found in the historical usage and evolution of packet-switched networks with real-time transport of facsimile data.

Figure VI.1 simplifies the history by dividing the past two decades into four significant phases. The predecessor technology of ITU-T T.38 is ITU-T X.38 (see [b-ITU-T X.38]). ITU-T T.38 shares many capabilities from ITU-T X.38. ITU-T X.38 itself (phase 1) did not provide any security support, primarily because:

- ITU-T X.38 was only used between two gateways (the emitting and receiving gateway);
- network access via PSTN only, and PSTN is per se a trusted domain (as circuit-switched network); and
- packet data network (PDN) is an overlay on top of a circuit-/frame-switched network, again a network technology highly robust against potential security attacks.

ITU-T T.38 was initially (and still is) deployed in PSTN emulation systems (PES; phase 2). IP transport was/is limited on the network core level, typically a managed (and trusted) IP network.

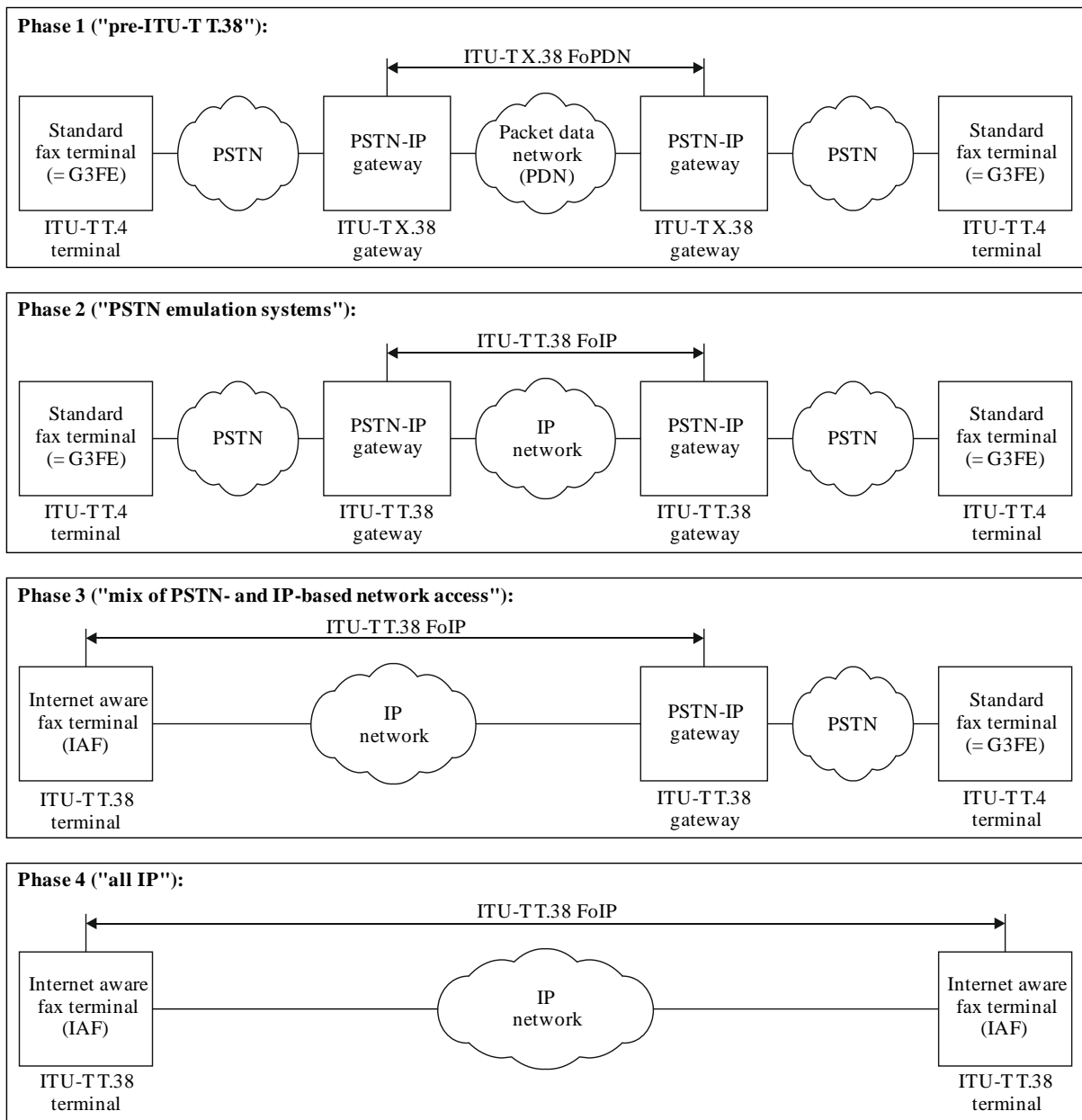
Recommendation ITU-T T.38 (1998 to 2010) primarily gave scope to such types of service deployments (phase 2), thus, there were no explicit security requirements received for support by ITU-T T.38. This assumption could be confirmed by the stage 1/2 specification for ITU-T T.38: the service definition for Internet facsimile F.185 [ITU-T F.185] does not define any security requirements.

NOTE – [b- Nagireddi] mentions using the ITU-T T.38 FEC capability for security support:

"Forward error correction is used in many digital communication systems. It is also useful in ITU-T T.38 ... based fax calls as given in ... A FEC technique also helps to encrypt the transmitted bits that help in sending secured VoIP voice and fax. Some FEC - based techniques are reported as patented for VoIP as a part of a secured VoIP communication"

Almost all new wireline and wireless access technologies provide IP support; this means that ITU-T T.38 PSTN-IP gateways (phase 3) may no longer be required. The ITU-T T.38 endpoint is located in the IP-based end user equipment itself, the so called IAF terminal. The IP-based access network becomes the focal point of security discussions (e.g., trusted or untrusted network segment).

The last evolution step would be an all IP network (phase 4). ITU-T T.38 might then be replaced by better-suited IP transport technologies, but typically still be dependent on legal requirements for electronic documents.



T.38(10)-Amd.1(14) F.V1.1

Figure VI.1 – Real-time facsimile over packet networks – Simplified network evolution over the past two decades

VI.2 Application vs network/transport level security

ITU-T T.38 usage in deployments with IP-based network access (phase 3) appears to be the most critical scenario from a security perspective. Security could in principle be supported at multiple protocol layers; see Figure VI.2.

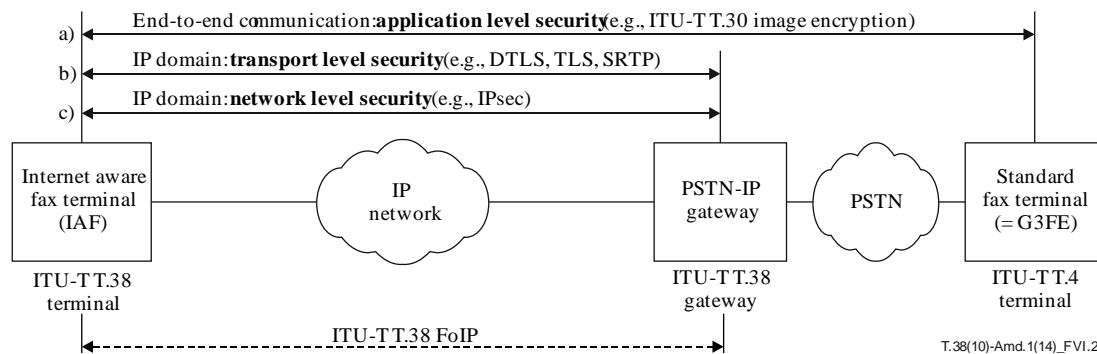


Figure VI.2 – Application vs network/transport level security

The scope of network and transport level security is limited to the IP network. There are multiple options for transport level security, which are dependent on the ITU-T T.38 transport mode (see clause 3.6).

Application level security would be related to the encoding of the facsimile document (also known as image) itself. [ITU-T T.30] defines two optional security support functions (see Annexes G and H in [ITU-T T.30]), in order to provide document confidentiality and document integrity.

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