

Odysseus-2001

MediaPEP

An *ActiveUMTS* QoS Management Server,
An Internet Protocol Booster and
An Adaptive Media Transcoder Switch for
E2E-IP Integration of Mobile Wireless
Interactive Telepresence Applications

Project Overview – Update 1.12.2000

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ICM N CTO FutureLab

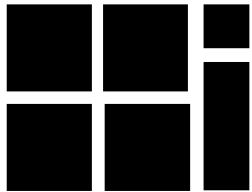
ICM Server requirements



What are we going to talk about ?

- Wireless Radio Communication (UMTS and beyond)
- Mobile Internet
- Interactive Multimedia (MPEG-4, Real-Time Video)
- Integrated Solutions
- Mobile Communication Devices
- Quality of Service and Performance Enhancements

Project Partners & Roles



Heinrich Hertz Institute

MPEG-4
Error Robustness;
Adaptive Bit Rate Transcoding;
Access Network Support



Technology University of Berlin

Wireless Access
Protocol Design;
Active Networking;
Mobile Videoconferencing



Technology University of Ilmenau

UMTS Conform IP QoS Methodology;
Interval-based Runtime Data Transport
Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation;
Telematics Services

SIEMENS

Project Leader & Chief Architect

Northeastern University (Boston)
Network Computing Lab / SCADS

Scaleable and Dependable
Server Architecture

Wireless Video Car Promotion Service



The Quadriga-2000 Project

<http://www.quadriga-2000.com>

The History

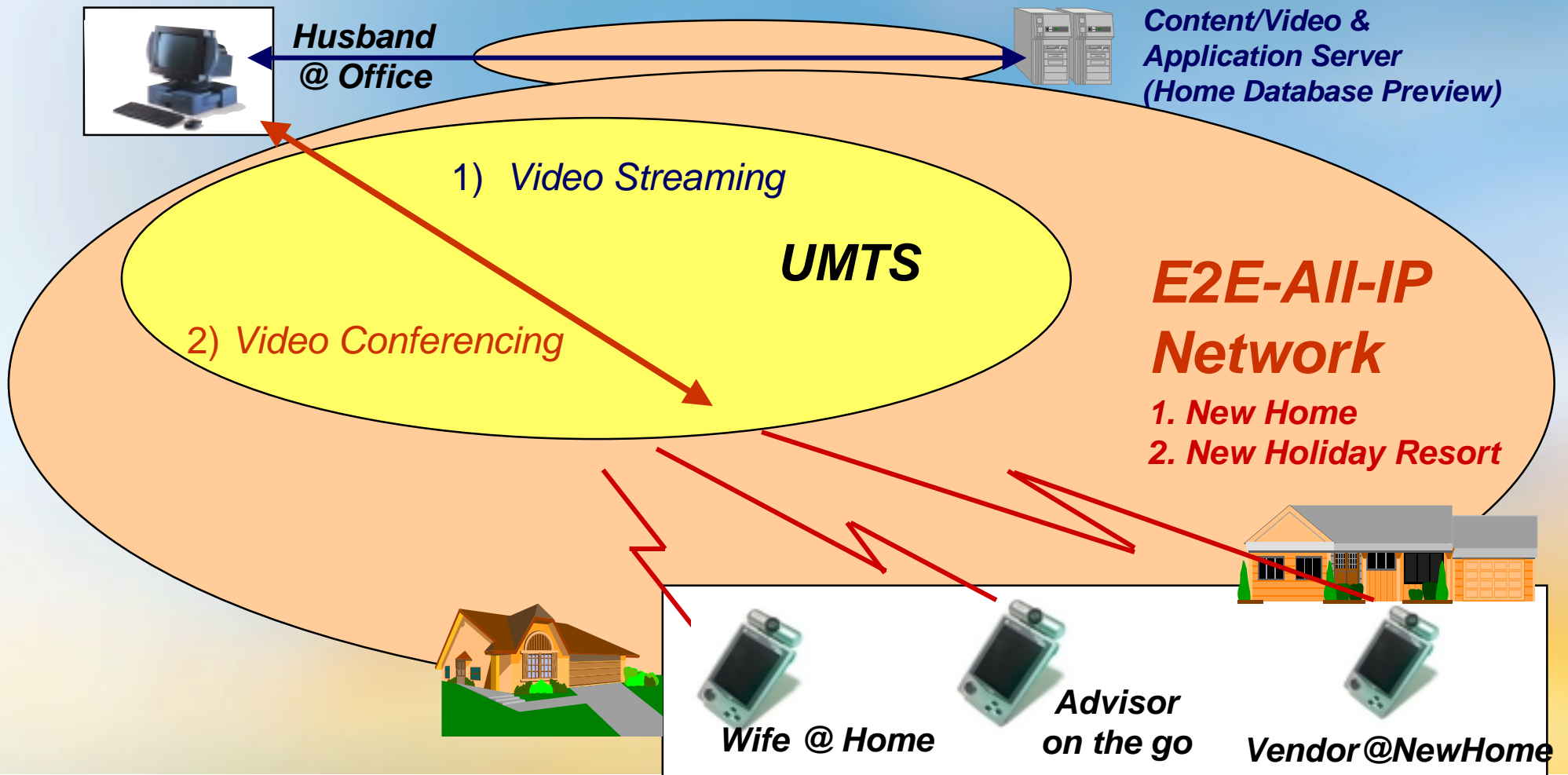
A Vertical Mobile Enterprise Solution
for the Automotive Industry
(Prototype)

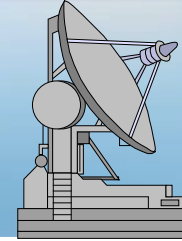
Wireless Video Car Promotion Service Video Streaming

Car Community Service



Background/ CeBIT Show Case: "Houses for Sale on Air" (HiCell) m-Commerce
A Real Life Application Scenario to Save Time and Money via Remote Home Visit





Why do we do that (Internet over wireless) ?

- ⌘ Question: The idea of Internet has been: a single approach over whatever kind of technologies. So, why does it not work with wireless?
- ⌘ Answer: Wireless kills TCP/UDP performance, because
 - ⌘ **TCP** cannot distinguish between error and congestion based losses; thus, it **must always activate Congestion Control**.
 - ⌘ **UDP applications suffer from packet losses** (a single loss of a high compression video may result in unacceptable video quality).
 - ⌘ **Handover ?**

Multimedia in a Mobile Environment

Consequences:

When communication conditions get worse and error rate increases in a wireless link, transmission jitter increases, because error packets are retransmitted based on the Radio Link Control protocol located in the data link layer.

The Project's Challenge:

Application-aware QoS Management for UMTS and Beyond

Application's Premise: „ALL-IP“, but NOT „IP alone“ !

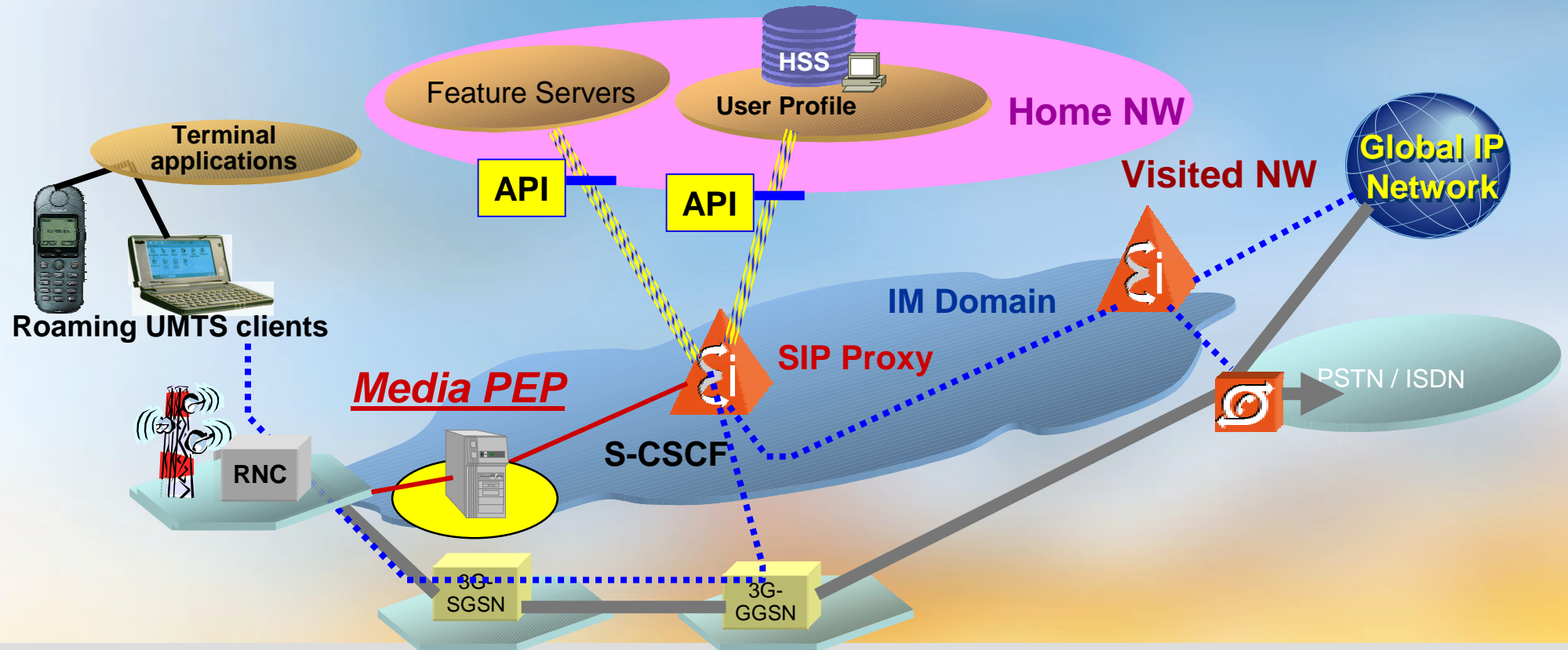
- ⚡ **IP** was initially designed as a „dump“ pipeline to transport packets between the terminals **of a *wired network***.
- ⚡ **Yet**, IP does work only in tuples with other control & management protocols **on top of IP**.
- ⚡ Thus, **TCP and UDP** were designed to support the two basic Internet services: reliable/connection-oriented and unreliable/connectionless to handle latency and packet loss.
- ⚡ **Later**, even these mechanisms were not sufficient enough to support *new media, services and applications*. This is how protocols such as **XTP, RTP, RTSP, RTCP, RSVP, MPLS, etc.** emerged.

However, there are no control mechanisms for packet loss due to access fluctuations in mobile wireless networks.

Therefore, we have to shift the packet control & management paradigm to the layers under IP and truly „embrace“ - [] - IP within the application and the media access.

The Idea: MediaPEP

Adaptable QoS Management for Mobile Multimedia Services in UMTS



MediaPEP = Media Performance Enhanced Proxy = QoS Management Server, Internet Protocol Booster & Media Transcoder Switch

What are we expecting ?

1. **Media Performance Enhanced Proxy**

- *ActiveUMTS* QoS Management Server: Prototype
- MPEG-4 MAC-IP Booster: Prototype
- *Adaptive* MPEG-4 Transcoder Switch: Prototype

2. **Error-robust Mobile MPEG-4 Video Conferencing System MINT: Prototype**

3. **UMTS Conform E2E-IP QoS Methodology and Algorithms: Implementations**

4. **Source Code**

5. **Documentation: FSpec (level 1 & 2)**

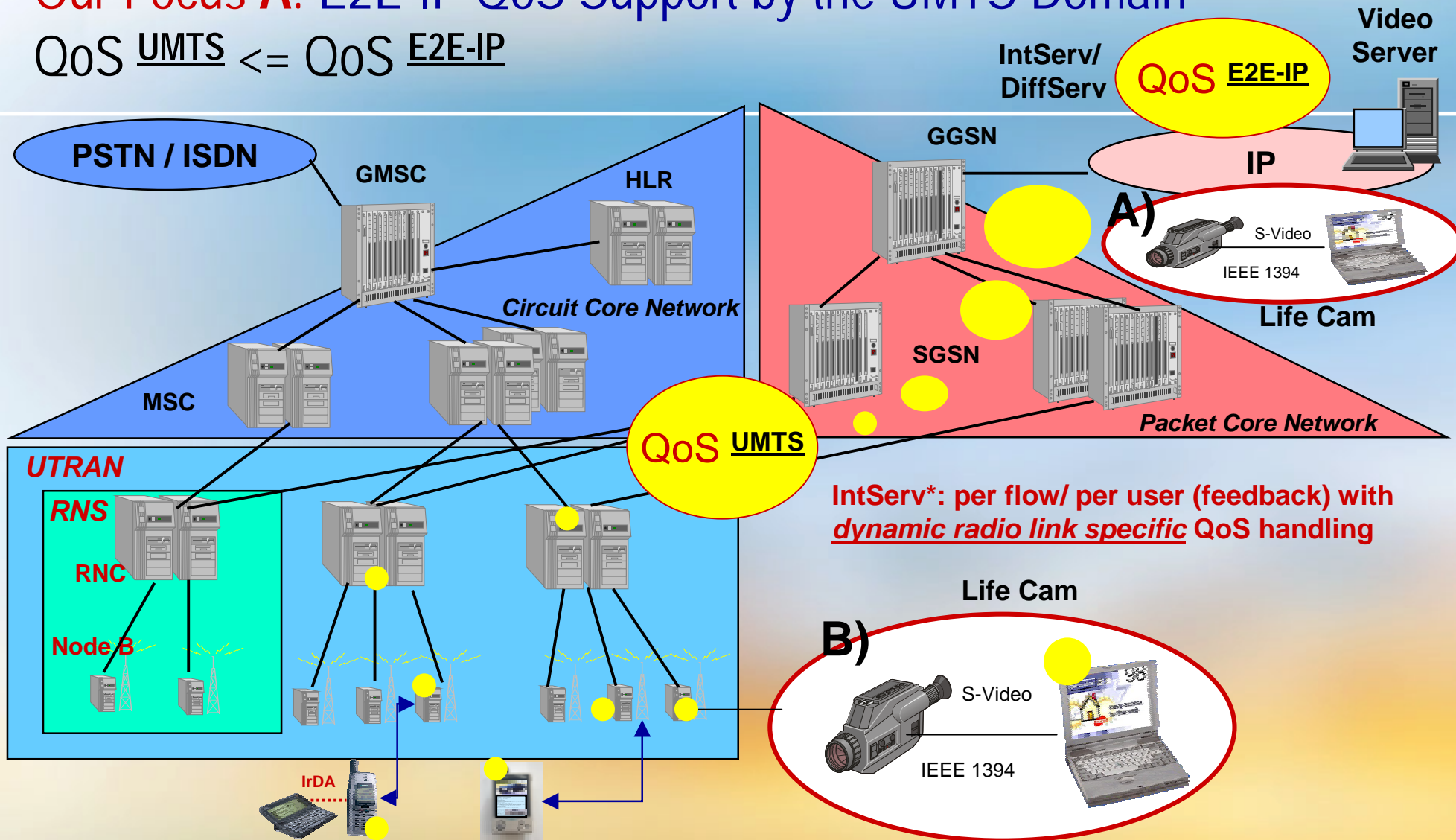
6. **Test Reports**

7. **IETF RFCs**

8. **Patents**

Our Focus **A**: E2E-IP QoS Support by the UMTS Domain

$QoS_{UMTS} \leq QoS_{E2E-IP}$



Our Focus **B**: Selection Criteria for QoS Management Functions

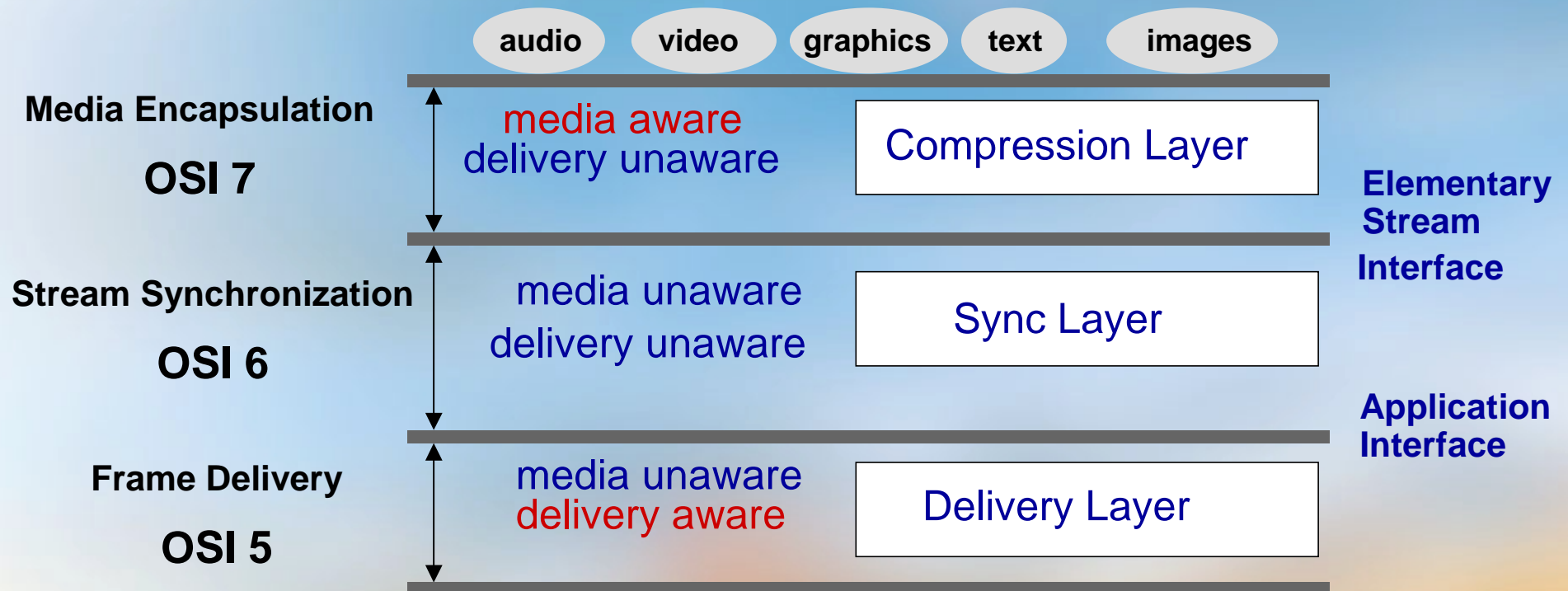


QoS Selection Criteria

1. *UMTS & ETSI standardization*
2. *QoS principles*
3. *QoS specification*
4. *QoS architecture*
5. *QoS mechanisms*

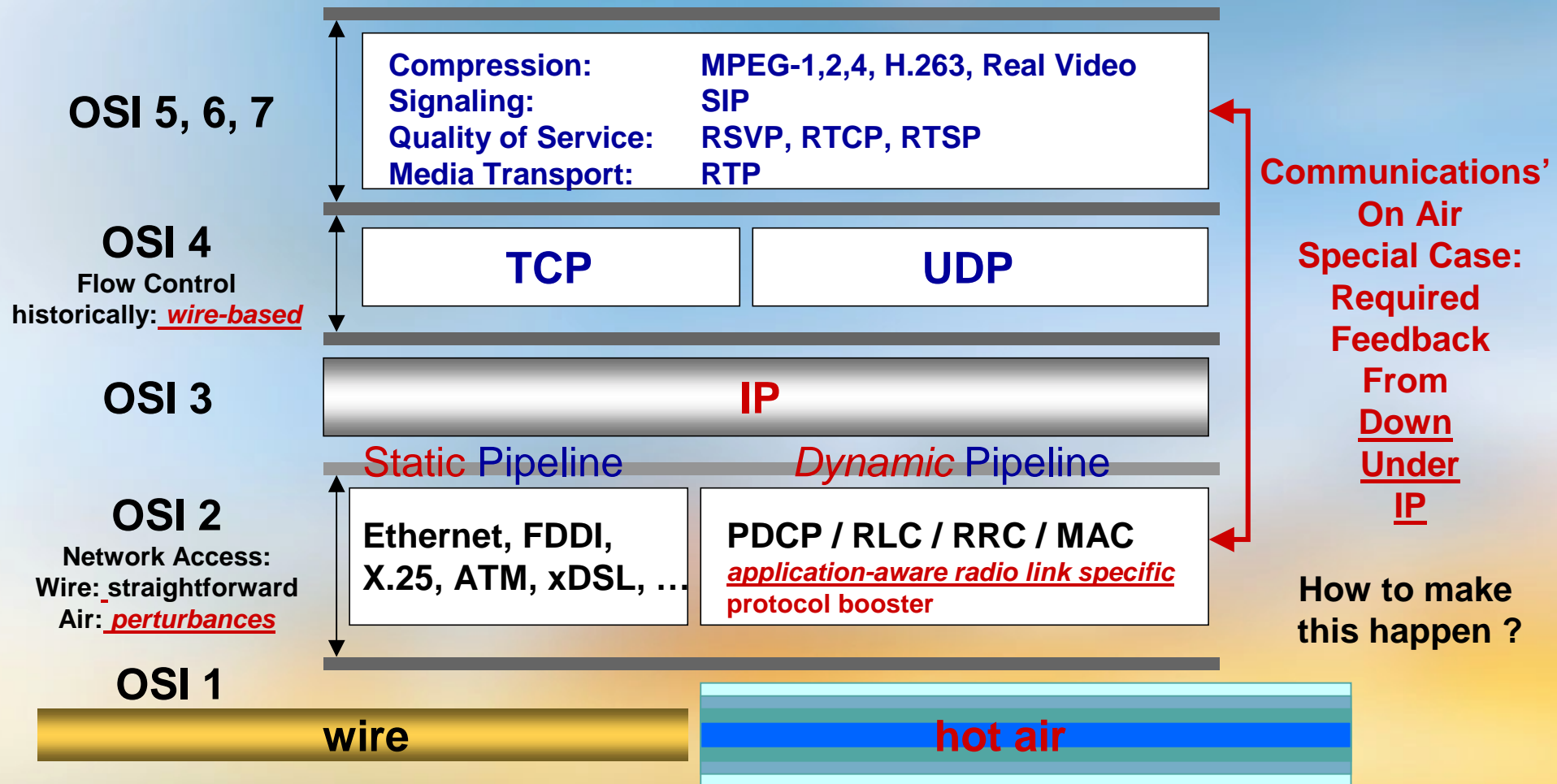
1. *QoS provision (mapping, admission, reservation)*
2. *QoS management (monitoring, availability, degradation, maintenance, scalability)*
3. *QoS control mechanisms (scheduling, shaping, policing, flow control, flow synchronization)*

Our Focus C: Mobile Multimedia Applications → Horizontal Integration or E2E Optimized Synchronous Delivery of Different Media Types



- **Compression Layer (OSI 7, Application)** performs media encoding and decoding of Elementary Streams
- **Sync Layer (OSI 6, Presentation)** manages Elementary Streams, their synchronisation & hierarchical relations
- **Delivery Layer (OSI 5, Session)** ensures **transparent access to content** irrespective of delivery technology
- The boundary between the Compression Layer and the Sync Layer is named **Elementary Stream Interface**
- The boundary between the Sync Layer and the Delivery Layer is named **Application Interface**

The Requirement: Embracing IP or Vertical Integration of Mobile Multimedia within [IP]



The Solution: An *ActiveUMTS* QoS Management Architecture for a Real Time Joint Viewing Telepresence Service in m-Commerce: Trial Configuration

