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S. Wenger
J. Lennox
Vidyo, Inc.
B. Burman
M. Westerlund
Ericsson
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**Using Codec Control Messages in the RTP Audio-Visual Profile with
Feedback with Layered Codecs
draft-wenger-avtext-avpf-ccm-layered-00**

Abstract

This document fixes a shortcoming in the specification language of the Codec Control Message Full Intra Request (FIR) as defined in [RFC5104](#) when using with layered codecs. In particular, a Decoder Refresh Point needs to be sent by a media sender when a FIR is received on any layer of the layered bitstream, regardless on whether those layers are being sent in a single or in multiple RTP flows. The other payload-specific feedback messages defined in [RFC 5104](#) and [RFC 4585](#) as updated by [RFC 5506](#) have also been analyzed, and no corresponding shortcomings have been found.

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[1.](#) Introduction and Problem Statement

[RFC 4585](#) [[RFC4585](#)] and [RFC 5104](#) [[RFC5104](#)] specify a number of payload-specific feedback messages which a media receiver can use to inform a media sender of certain conditions, or make certain requests. The feedback messages are being sent as RTCP receiver reports, and [RFC 4585](#) specifies timing rules that make the use of those messages practical for time-sensitive codec control.

Since the time those RFCs were developed, layered codecs have gained in popularity and deployment. Layered codecs use multiple sub-bitstreams called layers to represent the content in different fidelities. Depending on the media codec and its RTP payload format in use, single layers or groups of layers may be sent in their own

RTP streams (in MRST or MRMT mode as defined in [RFC 7656](#) [[RFC7656](#)]), or multiplexed (using media-codec specific multiplexing mechanisms) in a single RTP stream (SRST mode as defined in [RFC 7656](#) [[RFC7656](#)]). The dependency relationship between layers forms a directed graph, with the base layer at the root. Enhancement layers depend on the base layer and potentially on other enhancement layers, and the target layer and all layers it depends on have to be decoded jointly in order to re-create the uncompressed media signal at the fidelity of the target layer.

Implementation experience has shown that the Full Intra Request command as defined in [RFC 5104](#) [[RFC5104](#)] is underspecified when used with layered codecs and when more than one RTP stream is used to transport the layers of a layered bitstream at a given fidelity. In particular, from the [RFC 5104](#) [[RFC5104](#)] specification language it is not clear whether an FIR received for only a single RTP stream of multiple RTP streams covering the same layered bitstream necessarily triggers the sending of a Decoder Refresh Point (as defined in [RFC 5104](#) [[RFC5104](#)] [section 2.2](#)) for all layers, or only for the layer which is transported in the RTP stream which the FIR request is associated with.

This document fixes this shortcoming by:

- a. Updating the definition of the Decoder Refresh Point (as defined in [RFC 5104](#) [[RFC5104](#)] [section 2.2](#)) to cover layered codecs, in line with the corresponding definitions used in a popular layered codec format, namely H.264/SVC [[H.264](#)]. Specifically, a decoder refresh point, in conjunction with layered codecs, resets the state of the whole decoder, which implies that it includes hard or gradual single-layer decoder refresh for all layers;
- b. Requiring that, when a media sender receives a Full Intra Request over the RTCP stream associated with any of the RTP streams over which a part of the layered bitstream is transported, to send a Decoder Refresh Point;
- c. Require that a media receiver sends the FIR on the RTCP stream associated with the base layer (the option of receiving FIR on enhancement layer-associated RTCP stream as specified in point b) above is kept for backward compatibility); and
- d. Providing guidance on how to detect that a layered codec is in use for which the above rules apply.

While, clearly, the reaction to FIR for layered codecs in [RFC 5104](#) [[RFC5104](#)] and companion documents is underspecified, it appears that this is not the case for any of the other payload-specific codec

control messages defined in any of [RFC 4585](#) [[RFC4585](#)], [RFC 5104](#) [[RFC5104](#)], or [RFC 5506](#) [[RFC5506](#)]. A brief summary of the analysis that led to this conclusion is also included in this document.

2. Requirements Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119](#) [[RFC2119](#)].

3. Updated definition of Decoder Refresh Point

The text below updates the definition of Decoder Refresh Point in [section 2.2 of RFC 5104](#) [[RFC5104](#)].

Decoder Refresh Point: A bit string, packetized in one or more RTP packets, that completely resets the decoder to a known state.

Examples for "hard" single layer decoder refresh points are Intra pictures in H.261 [[H.261](#)], H.263 [[H.263](#)], MPEG-1 [[MPEG-1](#)], MPEG-2 [[MPEG-2](#)], and MPEG-4 [[MPEG-4](#)]; Instantaneous Decoder Refresh (IDR) pictures in H.264 [[H.264](#)], and H.265 [[H.265](#)]; and Keyframes in VP8 [[RFC6386](#)] and VP9 [[I-D.grange-vp9-bitstream](#)]. "Gradual" decoder refresh points may also be used; see for example H.264 [[H.264](#)]. While both "hard" and "gradual" decoder refresh points are acceptable in the scope of this specification, in most cases the user experience will benefit from using a "hard" decoder refresh point.

A decoder refresh point also contains all header information above the syntactical level of the picture layer (or equivalent, depending on the video compression standard) that is conveyed in-band. In H.264 [[H.264](#)], for example, a decoder refresh point contains parameter set Network Adaptation Layer (NAL) units that generate parameter sets necessary for the decoding of the following slice/data partition NAL units (and that are not conveyed out of band).

When a layered codec is in use, the above definition (and, in particular, the requirement to COMPLETELY reset the decoder to a known state) implies that the decoder refresh point includes hard or gradual single layer decoder refresh points for all layers.

4. Full Intra Request for Layered Codecs

When a media receiver or middlebox has decided to send a FIR command (based on the guidance provided in [Section 4.3.1 of RFC 5104](#) [[RFC5104](#)], it MUST do so in the RTCP stream related to the forward RTP stream that carries the base layer of the layered bitstream, and the Feedback Control Information (FCI, and in particular the SSRC

field therein) MUST also refer to the forward RTP stream that carries the base layer.

When a Full Intra Request Command is received by the designated media sender in the RTCP stream associated with any of the RTP streams in which any layer of a layered bitstream are sent, the designated media sender MUST send a Decoder Refresh Point ([Section 3](#)) as defined above at its earliest opportunity. The requirements related to congestion control on the forward RTP streams as specified in sections [3.5.1.5](#) of [RFC 5104](#) [[RFC5104](#)] apply for the RTP streams both in isolation and combined.

Note: the requirement to react to FIR commands associated with enhancement layers is included for robustness and backward compatibility reasons.

5. Identifying the use of Layered Codecs (Informative)

The above modifications to [RFC 5104](#) unambiguously define how to deal with FIR when layered bitstreams are in use. However, it is surprisingly difficult to identify this situation. In general, it is expected that implementers know when layered coding (in its commonly understood sense: with inter-layer prediction between pyramided-arranged layers) is in use and when not, and can therefore implement the above updates to [RFC 5104](#) correctly. However, there are use cases of the use of layered codecs that may be viewed as somewhat exotic today but clearly are supported by the video coding syntax, in which the above rules would lead to suboptimal system behavior. Nothing would break, and there would not be an interop failure, but the user experience may suffer through the sending or receiving of Decoder Refresh Points at times or on parts of the bitstream that are unnecessary from a user experience viewpoint. Therefore, this informative section is included that provides the current understanding of when a layered codec is in use and when not.

The key observation made here is that the RTP payload format negotiated for the RTP streams, in isolation, is not necessarily an indicator for the use of layering. Some layered codecs (including H.264/SVC) can form decodable bitstreams including only (one or more) enhancement layers, without the base layer, effectively creating simulcastable sub-bitstreams in a scalable bitstream that does not take advantage of inter-layer prediction. In such a scenario, it is potentially (though not necessarily) unnecessary--or even counter-productive--to send a decoder refresh point on all RTP streams using that payload format and SSRC.

One good indication of the likely use of layering with interlayer prediction is when the various RTP streams are "bound" together on

the signaling level. In an SDP environment, this would be the case if they are marked as being dependent from each other using the grouping framework [RFC 4588](#) [[RFC4588](#)] and the layer dependency [RFC 5583](#) [[RFC5583](#)]. Conversely, one good indication of the use of simulcast is when simulcasting is explicitly being signaled, for example through the use of [[I-D.ietf-mmusic-sdp-simulcast](#)], except when simulcast stream identifiers are explicitly defined as dependent according to [[I-D.ietf-mmusic-rid](#)].

6. Layered Codecs and non-FIR codec control messages (Informative)

Between them, [RFC 4585](#) [[RFC4585](#)] (as updated by [RFC 5506](#) [[RFC5506](#)]) and [RFC 5104](#) [[RFC5104](#)] define a total of seven Payload-specific Feedback messages. For the FIR command message, guidance has been provided above. In this section, some information is provided with respect to the remaining six codec control messages.

6.1. Picture Loss Indication (PLI)

PLI is defined in [RFC 4585](#) [[RFC4585](#)] [section 6.3.1](#). The prudent response to a PLI message received for an enhancement layer is to "repair" (through whatever source-coding specific means) that enhancement layer and all dependent enhancement layers, but not the reference layer(s) used by the enhancement layer for which the PLI was received. The encoder can figure out by itself what constitutes a dependent enhancement layer and does not need help from the system stack in doing so. Insofar, there is nothing that needs to be specified herein.

6.2. Slice Loss Indication (SLI)

SLI is defined in [RFC 4585](#) [[RFC4585](#)] [section 6.3.2](#). The authors' current understanding is that the prudent response to a SLI message received for an enhancement layer is to "repair" (through whatever source-coding specific means) the affected spatial area of that enhancement layer and all dependent enhancement layers, but not the reference layers used by the enhancement layer for which the SLI was received. The encoder can figure out by itself what constitutes a dependent enhancement layer and does not need help from the system stack in doing so. Insofar, there is nothing that needs to be specified herein. SLI has seen very little implementation and, as far as it is known, none in conjunction with layered systems.

6.3. Reference Picture Selection Indication (RPSI)

RPSI is defined in [RFC 4585](#) [[RFC4585](#)] [section 6.3.3](#). While a technical equivalent of RPSI has been in use with non-layered systems for many years, no implementations are known in conjunction of

layered codecs. The authors' current understanding is that the reception of an RPSI message on any layer forces the encoder to "repair" the bitstream on that layer and all dependent layers without the need of any system-provided guidance. Insofar, RPSI should work without further need for specification language.

6.4. Temporal-Spatial Trade-off Request and Notification (TSTR/TSTN)

TSTN/TSTR are defined in [RFC 5104 \[RFC5104\] section 4.3.2](#) and 4.3.3, respectively. The TSTR request allows to communicate (typically user-interface-obtained) guidance of the preferred trade-off between spatial quality and frame rate. A technical equivalent of TSTN/TSTR has seen deployment for many years in non-scalable systems.

The Temporal-Spatial Trade-off request and notification messages include an SSRC target, which (similarly to FIR) may refer to an RTP stream carrying a base layer, an enhancement layer, or multiple layers. Therefore, the authors' current understanding is that the semantics of the message applies to the layers present in the targeted RTP stream.

It is noted that per-layer TSTR/TSTN is a mechanism that is, in some ways, counterproductive in a system using layered codecs. Given a sufficiently complex layered bitstream layout, a sending system has flexibility in adjusting the spatio/temporal quality balance by adding and removing temporal, spatial, or quality enhancement layers. At present it is unclear whether an allowed (or even recommended) option to the reception of a TSTR is to adjust the bit allocation within the layer(s) present in the addressed RTP stream, or to adjust the layering structure accordingly--which can involve more than just the addressed RTP stream.

Until there is a sufficient critical mass of implementation practice, it is probably prudent for an implementer not to assume either of the two options (or any middleground that may exist between the two), be liberal in accepting TSTR messages, perhaps responding in TSTN indicating "no change," not sending TSTR messages except when operating in SRST mode as defined in [RFC 7656 \[RFC7656\]](#), and contribute to the IETF documentation of any implementation requirements that make per-layer TSTR/TSTN useful.

6.5. H.271 Video Back Channel Message (VBCM)

VBCM is defined in [RFC 5104 \[RFC5104\] section 4.3.4](#). What was said above for RPSI ([Section 6.3](#)) applies here as well.

7. Acknowledgements

The authors want to thank Mo Zanaty for useful discussions.

8. IANA Considerations

This memo includes no request to IANA.

9. Security Considerations

The security considerations of [RFC 4585](#) [[RFC4585](#)] (as updated by [RFC 5506](#) [[RFC5506](#)]) and [RFC 5104](#) [[RFC5104](#)] apply. The clarified response to FIR does not require any updates.

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Appendix A. Change Log

NOTE TO RFC EDITOR: Please remove this section prior to publication.

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Authors' Addresses

Stephan Wenger
Vidyo, Inc.

Email: stewe@stewe.org

Jonathan Lennox
Vidyo, Inc.

Email: jonathan@vidyo.com

Bo Burman
Ericsson
Kistavagen 25
SE - 164 80 Kista
Sweden

Email: bo.burman@ericsson.com

Magnus Westerlund
Ericsson
Farogatan 6
SE- 164 80 Kista
Sweden

Phone: +46107148287

Email: magnus.westerlund@ericsson.com

