FEC and NC performance evaluation <update from Sept. 2018 Interim meeting presentation>

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Previous presentations

Already mentioned in NWCRG as an interesting topic + a few hints

 "Performance and Feature Comparison of Erasure Correcting Coding Software Libraries", Steinwurf

o <u>https://www.ietf.org/proceedings/89/slides/slides-89-nwcrg-4.pdf</u>

• Also, for a concrete use-case:

- "FECFRAME-extension: Adding convolutional FEC codes support to the FEC Framework", Vincent Roca et al. (slides 13-23)
 - <u>https://datatracker.ietf.org/meeting/98/materials/slides-98-tsvwg-sessb-63-fecframe-drafts-00</u>

Several aspects

1. Codec parameters

• how to initialize/control the codec?

2. Performance metrics

what?

3. Evaluation methodology

how?

4. Communication channels considered

which use-cases?

5. Tools

• a hackathon's project?



Topic 1: defining the codec parameters

- what are the parameters?
- how to derive the parameters?
 - depending on the flow features (real-time or not)

Topic 1: defining the codec parameters (2)

- we often express windows in number of symbols
 - e.g., if we assume CBR flows (e.g., before or after FEC encoding), with symbols of fixed size, time constraints of a real-time flow are easily translated into # symbols
 - e.g., an encoding window of maximum size 20 symbols
- otherwise we can express windows in seconds
 - e.g., an encoding window size of 0.2s means "as many symbols that can fit in a 0.2s encoding window"

symbol size (E) (in bytes)

assumed constant

Topic 1: defining the codec parameters (3)

at an encoder

- code rate (cr)
- current and max encoding window size (ew_size/ew_max_size),
 - ✓ in symbols or seconds
- with a real-time flow: max. FEC-related latency budget (max_lat)
 - ✓ in seconds
 - max amount of time to devote to FEC encoding and decoding
 - ✓ used to derive ew_max_size along with other parameters

Topic 1: defining the codec parameters (4)

- at a decoder
 - Inear system maximum size (ls_max_size)
 - in symbols

max. number of received or lost source symbols in the linear system

- with a real-time flow: decoding window max. size (dw_max_size)
 - in symbols or seconds
 - maximum number of received or lost source symbols that are still within their latency budget

Topic 1: defining the codec parameters (4)

• a possible, non exhaustive, answer: "RLC FEC Scheme"

o see: https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-tsvwg-rlc-fec-scheme

	res	
<u>3.1</u> . Poss	sible Parameter Derivations	Ī
3.1.1.	Case of a CBR Real-Time Flow	3
	Other Types of Real-Time Flow	_
3.1.3.	Case of a Non Real-Time Flow	L

• is there another (better?) way to derive these parameters?

Topic 2: Performance metrics

usual metrics:

- erasure correction performance
 - average overhead, decoding failure probability WRT number packets received, ...
- codec oriented
 - encoding and decoding speed, number of finite field operations, maximum amount of memory, ...

• but also:

 required code rate (i.e., amount of redundancy) to achieve a certain quality (residual packet erasures below a threshold, e.g., 10⁻³), for a FEC-related latency

Topic 2: Performance metrics (2)

- time is difficult to catch...
 - e.g., to evaluate FEC-related latency on the whole path
 - ✓ requires to be reproducible
 - easier with a CBR source flow

Topic 3: Evaluation methodology

- 3 main approaches
 - theoretical analyzes

important but not addressed thereafter

simulated end-to-end transmission



+ fully controlled and reproducible

- accuracy needs to be checked

real-world experiments

important, but not addressed thereafter

+ maximum accuracy (if done correctly)

- complex, partial control, less reproducible

Topic 3: Evaluation methodology (2)

- example of simulated transmission system: "eperftool"
 - (cf. <u>http://openfec.org</u>)

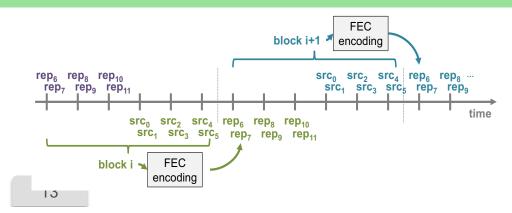
- a single process for everything
- no true transmission, it's simulated
- true FEC encoding, true FEC decoding, with a fully operational codec
- packet losses are simulated (various loss models, possibility to use true loss traces)

Topic 3: Evaluation methodology (3)

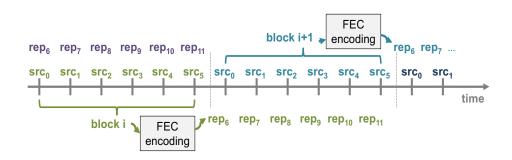
beware of codec design choices

- how source and repair packets are transmitted (tx order) will impact results significantly...
- example: block FEC code, CBR output

single output leaky bucket: sending repair packets takes time and delays source packets



two output leaky buckets: repair and source packets transmitted in parallel



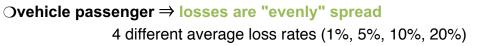
Topic 3: Evaluation methodology (4)

- less an issue with sliding window FEC codes
 - there's an incentive to encode and transmit regularly
 - unlike block codes, there's usually no big bunch of repair packets to transmit

Topic 4: Communication channels considered

- we need channel models representative of a target use-case
- we've been using 3GPP SA4 official mobility traces
 - which packets are lost?
 - not universal (obtained under precise circumstances) but useful
 - freely available

(See <u>https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01571609v1/en/</u>)





Opedestrian \Rightarrow **loss bursts**

4 different average loss rates (1%, 5%, 10%, 20%)



3 km/h vehicle passenger, 20% average loss rate



Wrap up

- perf. evaluation is essential but non trivial
- requires to also define codec parameters and their derivation



we need to share experience/tools/channels/good practices/...

• who's interested in addition to myself and Morten?