

5G-MOBIX German Trial Site

Results and Lessons learnt on 5G for CAM

5G for CAM solutions

Adaptive QoS solution for Vehicular Media Communications

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5GMOBIX



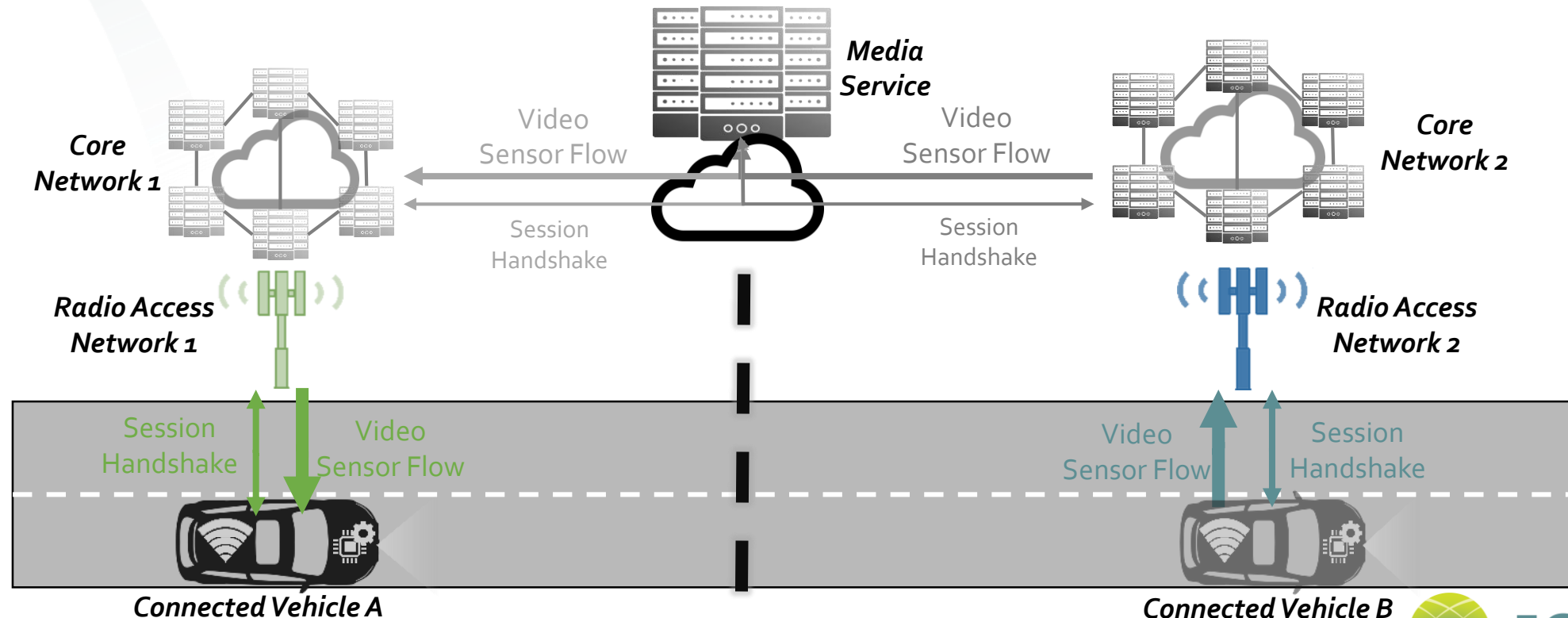
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Agenda

- Motivation
 - CCAM Scenario
 - Issues
- Solution
 - Standards
 - Implementation
- Results
 - Testbed Setup
 - Validation
- Conclusions
 - Existing limitations
 - Future Work

Motivation: Scenario

- Vehicles has lots of sensors
- Vehicles gets connectivity
- Vehicles can act as external sensors for a wider understanding of the environment [2]
 - New CCAM services and applications
 - Supported by MEC infrastructures for quick handshake of local sessions [4]



Motivation: Issues

- Regulatory
 - Trust
 - MEC handshake and Negotiation
 - Privacy
 - Encryption
- Technical
 - RAN of Cellular Networks are tuned for content consumption
 - Download is faster than Upload
 - QoS is highly dynamic [8]
 - Concurrency
 - Geographical distance from Base Station
 - *Peer communications are limited*
 - NATs
 - Different domains for each peer
 - MEC accessible from different Networks
 - *Quick bootstrapping*
 - Session establishment & Handshake
 - Changes IP addresses (roaming)
 - Video encoding setup
 - Buffering & GOP size

Solution: Standards

- WebRTC Video Streaming for Peer Communications
 - Video/Audio + Data Channel – SRTP + SCTP
 - QoS Monitored – SRTCP <https://www.w3.org/TR/webrtc-stats/>
 - E2E Encrypted + Handshake – DTLS
 - NAT Transversal – STUN + ICE
 - Real-time – SRTP + UDP
 - Rooms for multicast / multi-party
 - Format Negotiation – ICE
- H.264 AVC encoder config for prompt processing
 - Bitrate
 - Framerate & GOP
 - B-frames means reorder
 - Big GOP size means discrete jump in
 - Industry universal HW acceleration and support

Solution: QoS Adaptive Implementation

- 3 Levels

- Start from worst fidelity

- Boost Start time

- Step-by-step

- Avoid quality leaps

- Computer Vision

- Favour Resolution
 - Damage Framerate
 - Keep quick access for GOP

- Parameters

- Reporting Period

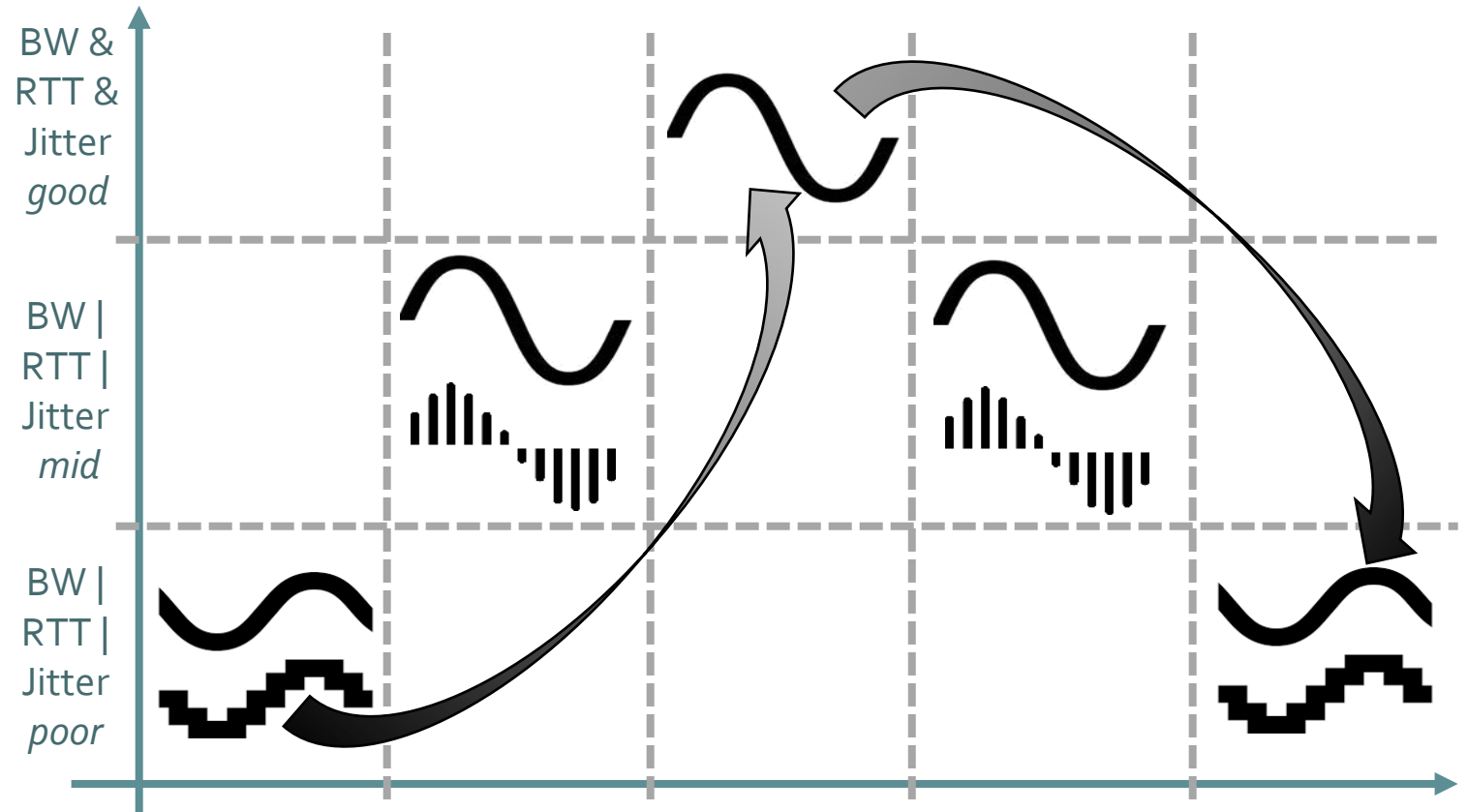
- Resolution

- Framerate & GOP size

- Upgrade & Downgrade

- Mid divider coefficient

- Poor divider coefficient



Results: Scenarios

Server for handshake
Gateway for Traffic



Server for handshake
No Gateway – Direct communication



Results: Validation

- RTCP Report Period
 - The more frequent the faster reaction (500ms – 1s)
- QoS levels (3)
 - Favour quick reaction
 - Avoid ping-pong effects
- Setup comparison
 - Gateways are not transparent adding reaction latencies
- Encoding and Streaming Pipelines do not react immediately
 - ~2s to sense issues from RTCP metrics
 - ~0,7s Receiver Reaction time

Results: Conclusions

- Cellular Networks are not tuned for Vehicular communications of video sensor flows
- Applications need to deal with changeable conditions of wireless networks
- Visibility on networking issues is myopic as far as gateways or network functions come into play
- Canonical MEC brings limitations for multi-carrier sessions
- QoS techniques are crucial for boosting and enforcing live communications

Thank you



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