

# 浅析低延迟直播协议设计： RTP/RTCP

# 哪些场景延迟必须要低？

## 微信群视频



## ME



# 为什么基于TCP的协议延迟不够低

## 无丢包

- 数据队列1-10
- 每秒传输1个单位数据
- 第10个单位的数据在第9s开始传输

## 有丢包

- 数据队列1-10
- 每秒传输1个单位数据
- 中间丢失了第4个数据，重传
- 第10个单位的数据在第10s开始传输

# 对丢包的处理是核心区别



搬砖的！嘿！叫你  
呢！把砖搬进去，一  
个都不能少！



8砖/min  
掉砖捡起来+5s/砖



把砖搬进去，自己看  
着办吧。

老板：为什么只有一  
块！？  
民工：前面的都掉在  
路上了



呼哧呼哧  
呼哧呼哧  
呼哧呼哧  
呼哧呼哧  
呼哧呼哧



# Catalog

- RTP
- RTCP
- FEC
  - XOR
  - Reed Solomon
- DCCP
- A Custom Demo
- References

# RTP

## include

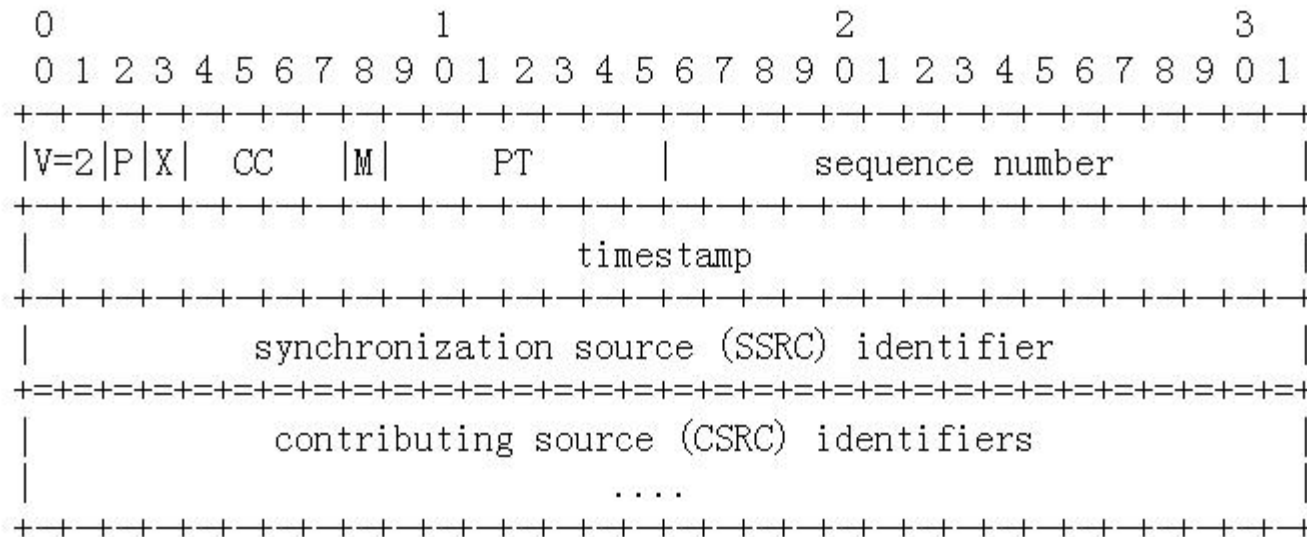
- end-to-end delivery services for data with real-time characteristics
- payload type identification
- sequence numbering
- Timestamping and delivery monitoring

## exclude

- ensure timely delivery or provide other quality-of-service guarantees
- delivery or prevent out-of-order delivery

# RTP Fixed Header Fields

The RTP header has the following format:



# Sample RTP network

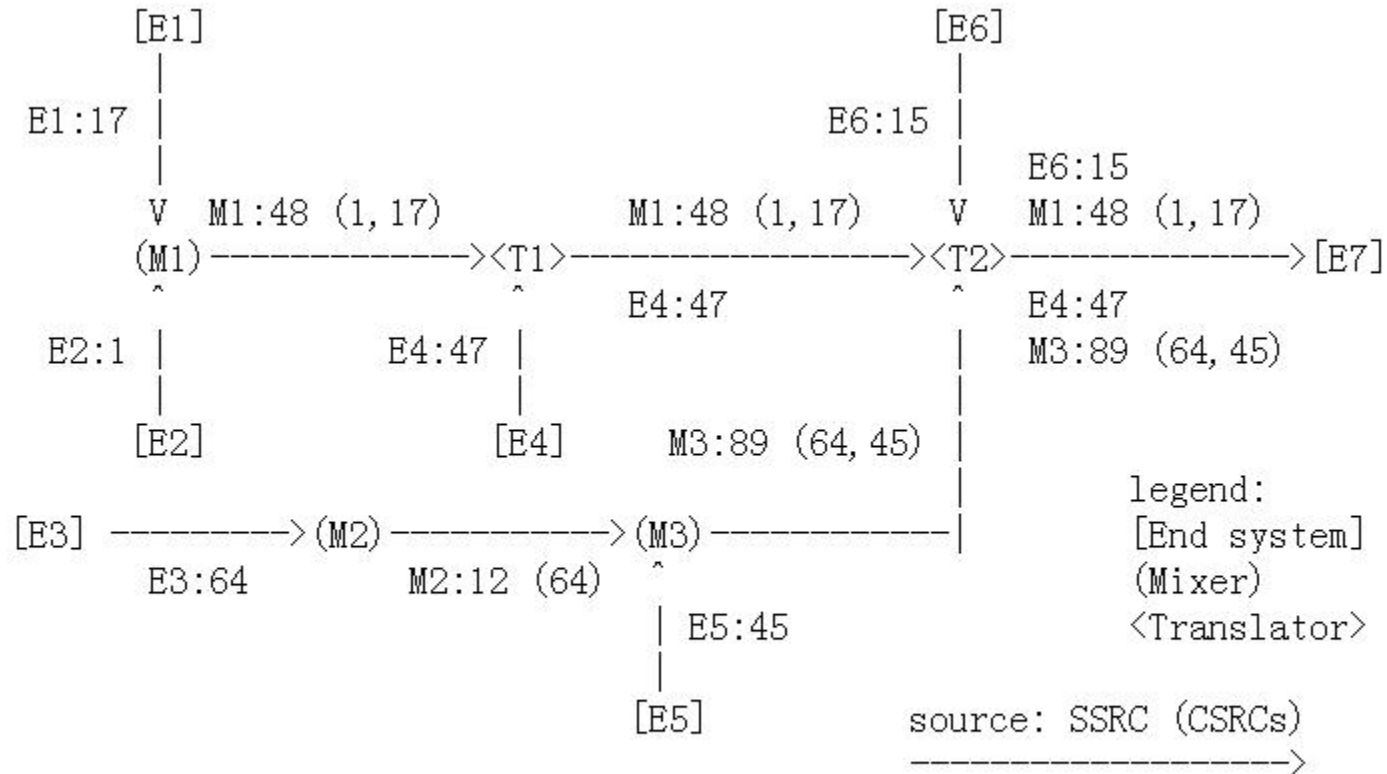


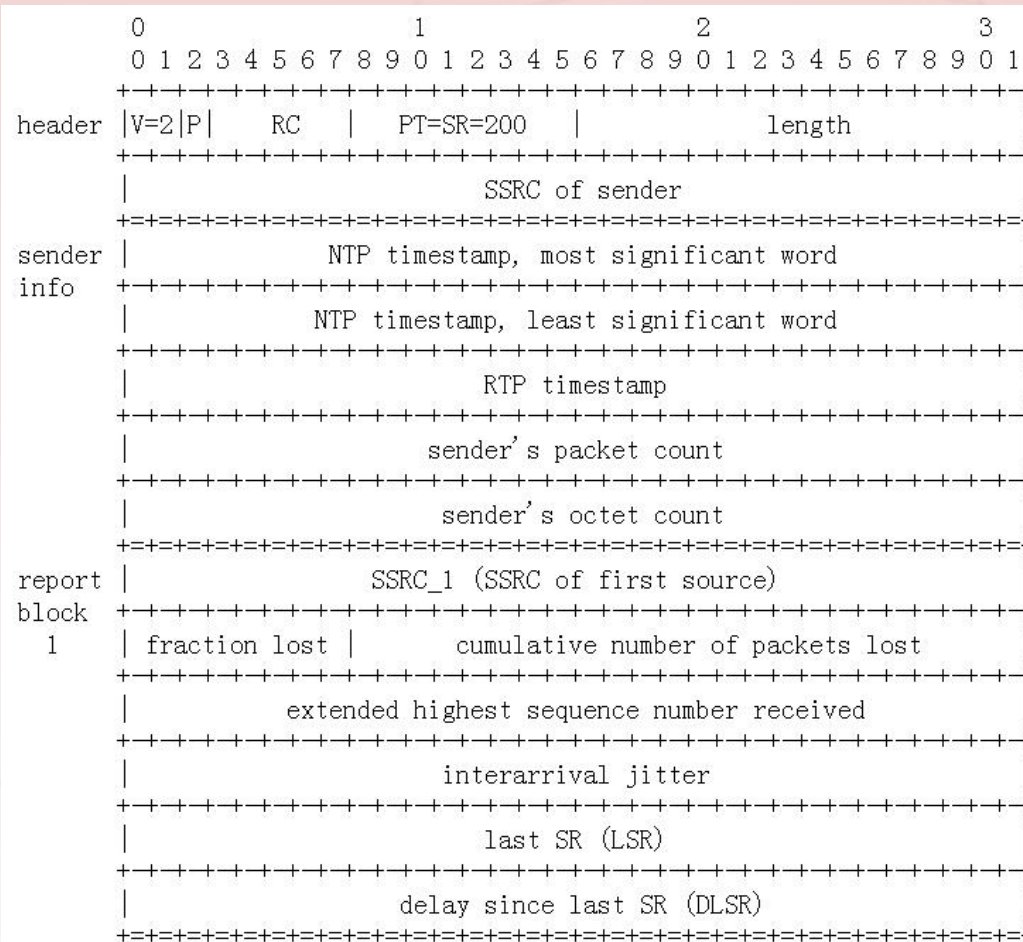
Figure 3: Sample RTP network with end systems, mixers and translators



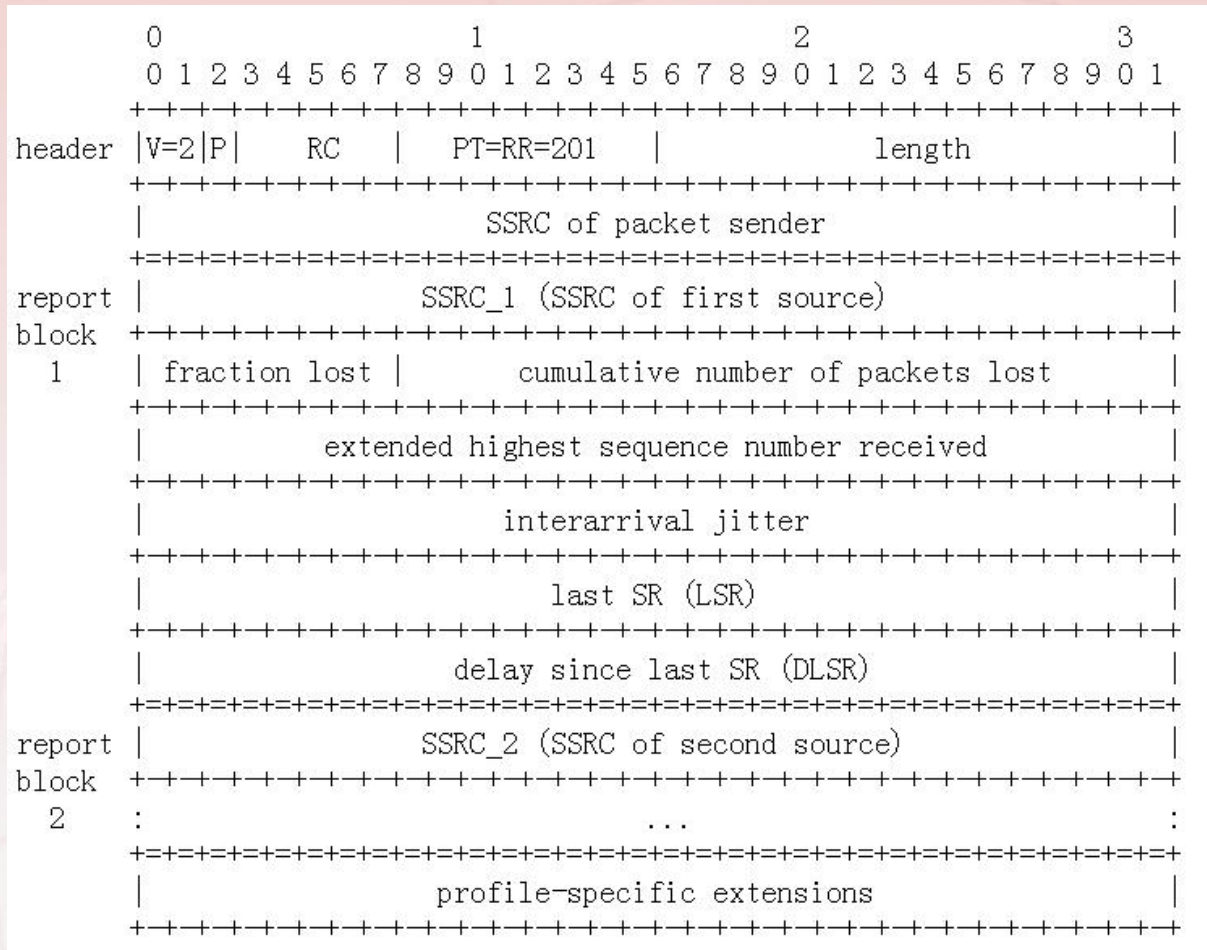
# RTCP

- Feedback on the quality of the data distribution
- Persistent transport-level identifier
- Controlled rate to scale up
- Convey minimal session control information

# RTCP Sender Report



# RTCP Receiver Report



# Analyzing

## Interarrival Jitter

If  $S_i$  is the RTP timestamp from packet  $i$ , and  $R_i$  is the time of arrival in RTP timestamp units for packet  $i$ , then for two packets  $i$  and  $j$ ,  $D$  may be expressed as

$$D(i, j) = (R_j - R_i) - (S_j - S_i) = (R_j - S_j) - (R_i - S_i)$$

The interarrival jitter SHOULD be calculated continuously as each data packet  $i$  is received from source  $SSRC_n$ , using this difference  $D$  for that packet and the previous packet  $i-1$  in order of arrival (not necessarily in sequence), according to the formula

$$J(i) = J(i-1) + (|D(i-1, i)| - J(i-1))/16$$

Whenever a reception report is issued, the current value of  $J$  is sampled.

The interarrival jitter  $J$  is defined to be the mean deviation (smoothed absolute value) of the difference  $D$  in packet spacing at the receiver compared to the sender for a pair of packets.

## Round-Trip Time

```
[10 Nov 1995 11:33:25.125 UTC]      [10 Nov 1995 11:33:36.5 UTC]
n          SR(n)                    A=b710:8000 (46864.500 s)
----->
                                v          ^
ntp_sec =0xb44db705 v                ^ dlsr=0x0005:4000 ( 5.250s)
ntp_frac=0x20000000 v                ^ lsr =0xb705:2000 (46853.125s)
(3024992005.125 s) v                ^ RR(n)
r          v
----->
                                |<-DLSR->|
                                (5.250 s)

A      0xb710:8000 (46864.500 s)
DLSR -0x0005:4000 ( 5.250 s)
LSR  -0xb705:2000 (46853.125 s)
-----
delay 0x0006:2000 ( 6.125 s)
```

Figure 2: Example for round-trip time computation

# Options for Repair of Streaming Media

- Retransmission
- Forward Error Correction
  - Media-Independent FEC
  - Media-Specific FEC
- Interleaving

# Forward Error Correction

- FEC is one of the main methods used to protect against packet loss over packet-switched networks.

# Unequal Level Protection

```
Packet A          #####
                  :
Packet B          ##### :
                  :
ULP FEC Packet #1 @##### :
                  :
Packet C          ##### :
                  :
Packet D          #####
                  :
ULP FEC Packet #2 @#####
                  :
                  :<--L0-->:<--L1-->:
```

Figure 1: Unequal Level Protection

# FEC Packet

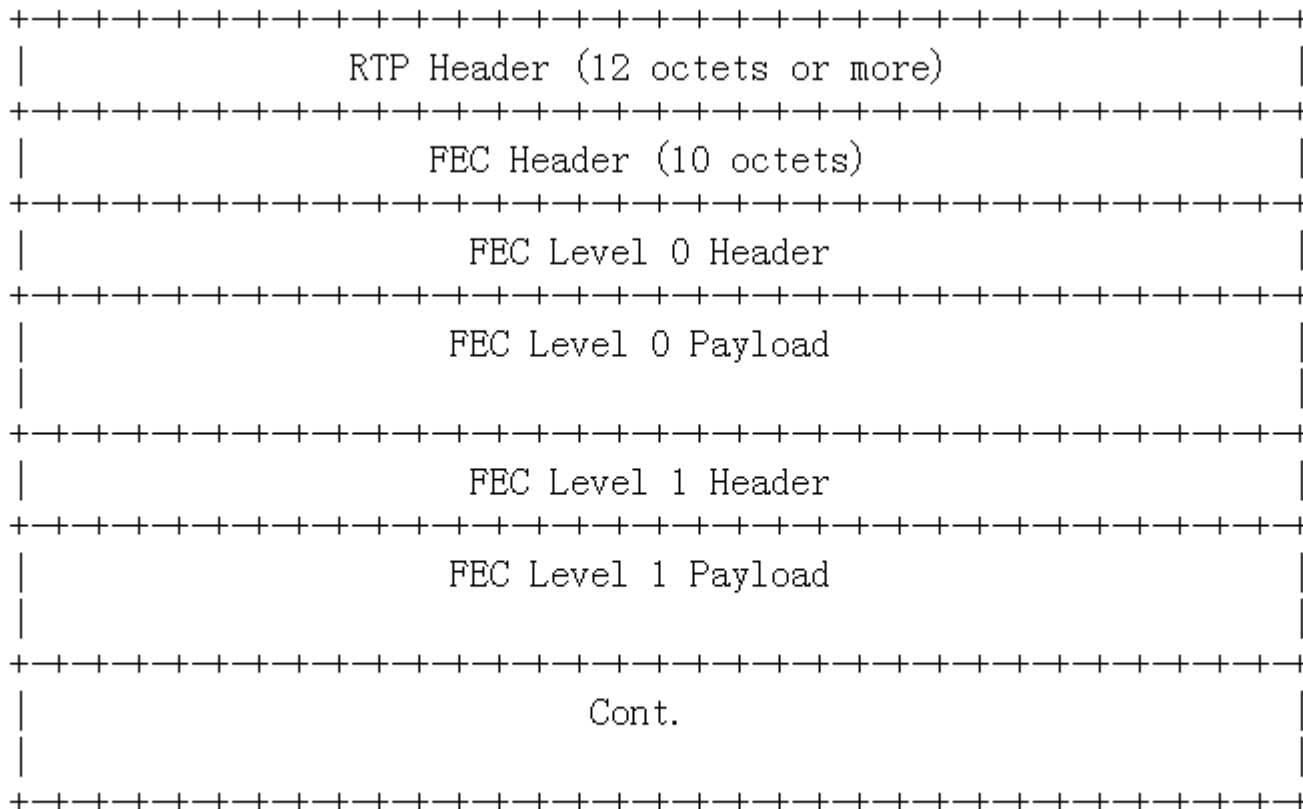


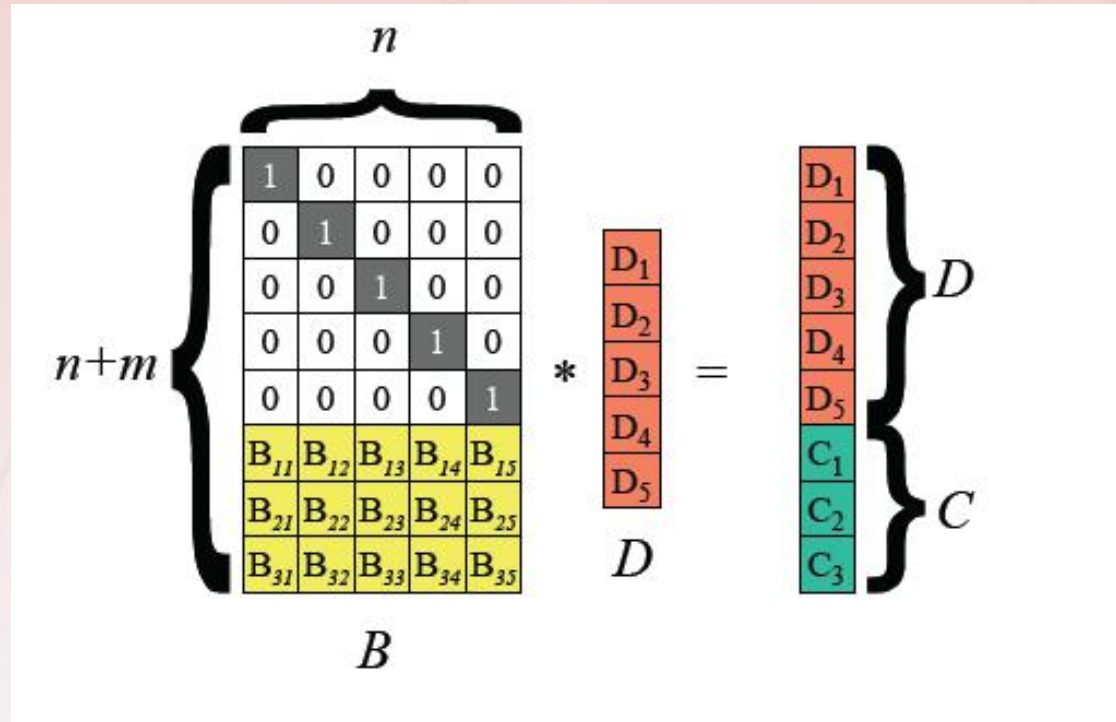
Figure 2: FEC Packet Structure



# XOR

- Data  $a, b, c, d$
- Let  $e = \text{XOR}(a, b, c, d)$
- Then
  - $a = \text{XOR}(b, c, d, e)$
  - $b = \text{XOR}(a, c, d, e)$
  - $c = \text{XOR}(a, b, d, e)$
  - $d = \text{XOR}(a, b, c, e)$

# Reed Solomon



# Datagram Congestion Control Protocol

- The Datagram Congestion Control Protocol (DCCP) is a transport protocol that provides bidirectional unicast connections of congestion-controlled unreliable datagrams. DCCP is suitable for applications that transfer fairly large amounts of data and that can benefit from control over the tradeoff between timeliness and reliability.

# Brief demo:zoom

Thanks

# References

- RFC3550
  - RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications
- RFC3551
  - RTP Profile for Audio and Video Conferences with Minimal Control
- RFC5109
  - RTP Payload Format for Generic Forward Error Correction
- RFC4340
  - Datagram Congestion Control Protocol (DCCP)
- RFC2354
  - Options for Repair of Streaming Media