

Quality of experience issues in multimedia provision

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Currently, the success of providing novel multimedia services over wired/wireless networks depends on how good the quality of the service is and whether it meets an end user's expectations. Thus, it is critical for equipment manufacturers, network operators and service providers to be able to assess, predict and possibly control the end-to-end perceptual multimedia (e.g., voice and video) quality for commercial and technical reasons.

The Quality of Service (QoS) perceived as user satisfaction has received through past years some efforts from the research community, introducing the concept of the Quality of Experience (QoE). The evaluation of the QoE will provide an end user with a range of potential choices, covering the possibilities of low, medium, or high quality levels. This QoE evaluation will also give service providers and network operators the capability to minimize the storage and network resources by allocating only the ones that are necessary to maintain a specific level of user satisfaction.

This special issue focuses on novel accurate, efficient and robust QoE models for multimedia services, including both VoIP and video services, novel QoE-driven cross-layer architectures, including performance evaluation, traffic man-

agement and cross-layer solutions. More specifically, this special issue consists of 11 research papers, which have been classified into three Sections. Sections 1 and 2 both consist of papers that deal with QoE estimation models in VoIP and Video services respectively, while Section 3 deals with QoE-driven Adaptation and Management schemes. More specifically:

– Section 1 is devoted to VoIP Quality Assessment Models, consisting of 2 papers that present, evaluate and demonstrate novel estimation models.

In the first paper of this section, Maria-Dolores Cano and Fernando Cerdan carry out a subjective QoE assessment for VoIP applications in a real wireless environment. Skype, Gizmo5, ooVoo, and Damaka are the selected VoIP applications under study. Afterwards, the authors compare QoE results with QoS evaluation from the captured video calls made during the poll. The paper results show that there is no precise match on both assessments, because of the QoE parameters that cannot be inferred from QoS analysis, due to the different effect of some QoS parameters which prevail, or even because of the popularity of the VoIP application.

In the second paper of the VoIP section, Sofiene Jellassi, Habib Youssef, Christian Hoene and Guy Pujolle propose novel no-reference parametric speech quality estimate models, which account for the voicing feature of signal wave included in missing packets. The authors develop separate speech quality estimate models, which capture the perceptual effect of the lost voiced or unvoiced packets, using elaborated simple and multiple regression analyses. A new speech quality estimate model, which mixes voiced and unvoiced quality scores to compute the overall speech quality score at the end of an assessment interval, is proposed following a rigorous multiple linear regression analysis.

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AUTHOR'S PROOF

109 – Section 2 deals with the Video Quality Assessment Mod- 163
110 dels, consisting of 4 papers that present, evaluate and 164
111 demonstrate novel estimation and prediction models. 165

112 The first paper of this section, authored by Quan 166
113 Huynh-Thu and Mohammed Ghanbari, examines the ac- 167
114 curacy of PSNR in predicting video quality for differ- 168
115 ent video scenes and frame rates, the authors show that 169
116 PSNR follows a monotonic relationship with subjective 170
117 quality in the case of full frame rate encoding when the 171
118 video content and codec are fixed. More specifically, it 172
119 is shown that PSNR is inaccurate in measuring video 173
120 quality of a video content encoded at different frame 174
121 rates because it is not capable of assessing the percep- 175
122 tual trade-off between the spatial and temporal quali- 176
123 ties. 177

124 In the second paper of this section, Jose Joskow- 178
125 icz and J. Carlos Lopez Ardao propose a novel para- 179
126 metric model, which provides estimation for the per- 180
127 ceived quality of video, coded with different codecs, 181
128 at any bit rate and display format. The validity of the 182
129 proposed model is supported by an experimental set of 183
130 more than 1500 processed video clips, coded in MPEG- 184
131 2 and H.264/AVC, in various bit rates and display for- 185
132 mats. 186

133 The third paper of this section, authored by Xiaodong 187
134 Gu, Guoping Qiu, Xu Feng, Liu Debing, Chen Zhibo 188
135 presents a region of interest weighted pooling strategy for 189
136 video quality, considering the influence of visual atten- 190
137 tion. Apparent and coherent performance improvement 191
138 is achieved by applying the proposed pooling strategy 192
139 on PSNR and SSIM, together with a highly reduction in 193
140 computation complexity. 194

141 In the fourth paper of this section, the authors Georgios 195
142 Gardikis, George Xilouris, Evangelos Pallis and Anasta- 196
143 sios Kourtis present a joint assessment of network- and 197
144 perceived-QoS in video delivery networks, with the aim 198
145 of correlating these two parameters for a specific network 199
146 and service configuration. This framework/architecture is 200
147 implemented with open source software tools and is be- 201
148 ing demonstrated in an actual WiMAX streaming video 202
149 distribution platform. 203

150 – Section 3 deals with QoE-driven Adaptation and Manage- 204
151 ment Schemes for both Video and VoIP services, consist- 205
152 ing of five papers. 206

153 The first paper of this section, authored by Florence 207
154 Agboma and Antonio Liotta contributes towards the re- 208
155 latively new but growing discipline of QoE management 209
156 in content delivery systems. The paper focuses on the 210
157 development of a QoE-based management framework 211
158 for the construction of QoE models for different types 212
159 of multimedia contents delivered onto three typical mo- 213
160 bile terminals—a mobile phone, PDA and a laptop. A 214
161 215
162

statistical modelling technique is employed which, cor- 163
relates QoS parameters with estimates of QoE percep- 164
tions. 165

166 In the second paper of this section, the authors E. Jam- 167
168 meh, I. Mkwawa, A. Khan, M. Goudarzi, L. Sun and 168
169 E. Ifeakor present a QoE-driven adaptation scheme for 169
170 voice and video over IP to solve the optimization problem 170
171 to provide optimal QoE for networked voice and video 171
172 applications. The adaptive VoIP architecture was imple- 172
173 mented and tested both in NS2 and in an Open IMS Core 173
174 network to allow extensive simulation and test-bed eval- 174
175 uation. Results show that the scheme was optimally re- 175
176 sponsive to available network bandwidth and congestion 176
177 for both voice and video and optimised delivered QoE 177
178 for different network conditions, and is friendly to TCP 178
179 traffic. 179

180 The third paper, authored by Jânio M. Monteiro, Car- 180
181 los T. Calafate, Mário S. Nunes, evaluates the qual- 181
182 ity enhancements introduced by the integration of sev- 182
183 eral H.264/SVC layers with a Raptor coding protection 183
184 scheme. The aim of the paper is to improve the distribu- 184
185 tion of video over loss prone networks in terms of rate- 185
186 distortion performance by assessing several alternative 186
187 packetization options and protection schemes. 187

188 In the fourth paper, the authors Chris Develder et al. 188
189 propose an architecture combining a real-time video qual- 189
190 ity monitoring platform in a heterogeneous home network 190
191 based on UPnP QoS v3. From a research perspective, the 191
192 authors propose a new subjective test procedure that re- 192
193 vealed user preference for temporal scalability over qual- 193
194 ity scalability. 194

195 Finally, the fifth paper of this section, authored by 195
196 Zhenyu Na, Qing Guo, Zihe Gao, Jiaqi Zhen, Changyu 196
197 Wang, presents a novel adaptive traffic prediction AQM 197
198 (ATPAQM) algorithm, operating in two granularities. 198
199 In coarse granularity, it adopts an improved Kalman 199
200 filtering model to predict traffic and calculates aver- 200
201 age packet loss ratio (PLR) at every prediction inter- 201
202 val. In fine granularity, upon receiving a packet, it 202
203 regulates packet dropping probability according to the 203
204 calculated average PLR. Simulation results show that 204
205 the proposed algorithm outperforms other algorithms 205
206 in queue stability, packet loss ratio and link utiliza- 206
207 tion. 207

208 The guest editors would like to thank all the au- 208
209 thors of the papers that selected this special issue in or- 209
210 der to publish their research results. We are also grate- 210
211 ful to all our reviewers for their constructive and help- 211
212 ful comments and suggestions to help us to keep the 212
213 quality high. We have the feeling that this special is- 213
214 sue has successfully accomplished its scope by contribut- 214
215 ing a small piece in the research community of QoE is- 215
216 sue. 216

AUTHOR'S PROOF

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Harilaos Koumaras was born in Athens, Greece in 1980. He received his B.Sc. degree in Physics in 2002 from the University of Athens, Physics Department, his M.Sc. in Electronic Automation and Information Systems in 2004, being scholar of the non-profit organization Alexander S Onassis, from the University of Athens, Physics and Informatics Department and his Ph.D. in 2007 on digital video quality prediction from the University of Athens, Informatics Department, having granted the four-year scholarship of NCSR "Demokritos". He has received twice the Greek State Foundations (IKY) scholarship during the academic years 2000–01 and 2003–04. He has also granted with honors the classical piano and harmony degrees from the classical music department of Attiko Conservatory. He joined the Digital Telecommunications Lab at the National Centre of Scientific Research "Demokritos" in 2003 and since then he has participated in EU-funded and national funded projects with presentations and publications at international conferences, scientific journals and book chapters. At the same time, he is an associate lecturer at the Business College of Athens (BCA) and City University of Seattle, teaching modules related to Information Technology, Data Networks and Mathematics. His research interests include objective/subjective evaluation of the perceived quality of multimedia services, video quality and picture quality evaluation, video traffic modeling, digital terrestrial television and video compression techniques. Currently, he is the author or co-author of more than 40 scientific papers in international journals, technical books and book chapters, numbering 65 non-self citations. He is an editorial board member of Telecommunications Systems Journal and a reviewer of EURASIP Journal of Applied Signal Processing and IEEE Transactions on Broadcasting. Dr. Koumaras is a member of IEEE, SPIE and National Geographic Society.



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