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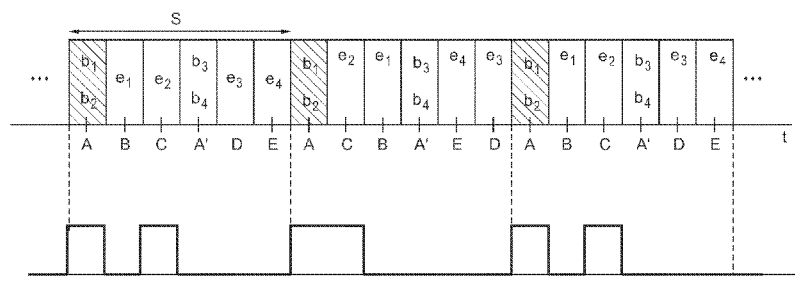
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(54) Title: METHOD FOR TRANSMITTING VIDEO CONTENTS FROM A SERVER TO A TERMINAL OF A USER WITHIN SERVICE PERIODS OF A RADIO TRANSPORT CHANNEL



One figure

(57) Abstract: The invention related to a method for transmitting video contents from a server to a terminal of a user within service periods (S) of a radio transport channel, each video content being encoded by using scalable codec technology for integrating a scalable codec base layer (b₁, b₂, b₃, b₄) and at least one enhancement layer (e₁, e₂, e₃, e₄), each service period (S) comprising: - at least one multiplexed time-sliced radio burst (A, A') comprising at least a part of the base layers (b₁, b₂, b₃, b₄); - several multiplexed time-sliced radio bursts (B, C, D, E) comprising the enhancement layers (e₁, e₂, e₃, e₄) and the eventual remaining base layers (b₁, b₂, b₃, b₄); said method enabling to permute, between two consecutive service periods (S), the transmission order of the enhancement layers bursts (B, C, D, E).

Method for transmitting video contents from a server to a terminal of a user within service periods of a radio transport channel

The invention relates to a method for transmitting video contents from a server
5 to a terminal of a user within service periods of a radio transport channel, to a server for transmitting video contents to a terminal of a user within service periods of a radio transport channel and to a terminal for receiving video contents from such a server.

10 Broadcast operators and wireless network operators providing television (TV) services, as for example live and/or near live TV services, redouble of efforts to provide for their customers video contents with the best possible Quality of Experience (QoE), i.e. with minimal channel change delays and minimal error in video frames, since excessive delay between the switching request and the
15 start of the media rendering for newly-joined channel obviously leads to a drop in users' satisfaction.

Besides, above mentioned operators have to take into account the users accessing to their TV services with handheld terminals, such as personal digital
20 assistants (PDA) or smartphones, for which it is crucial to save the power consumption in order to maintain the battery life of their terminals as long as possible.

Amongst the solutions that have been already proposed to reduce the channel
25 change delay, some of them consist in grouping several video contents in same radio transport channels.

The article "Optimal Channel Changing Delay for Mobile TV over DVB-H" (M. Rezaei, I. Bouazizi, V. K. M. Vadakital, M. Gabbouj) describes a solution which
30 enables to tune three parameters, i.e. the value of the receiving delay (also called off-time duration), the buffering delay and the decoder refresh delay, in order to achieve better quality for compressed video with minimum channel

change delay and minimum power consumption in a DVB-H receiver (Digital Video Broadcasting-Handheld) of an handheld terminal.

More precisely, this solution consists in selecting the optimal values for each of
5 the three above mentioned parameters, particularly by impacting on the values of the buffering delay and of the decoder refresh delay, in order to maximize the off-time duration while minimizing the channel change delay.

However, in the case of a Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) transport scheme of
10 layered video contents, for example video contents which are encoded with the H264 SVC (Scalable Video Coding) standard, this solution is not sufficient to optimize the power saving of a receiver of a handheld terminal.

The invention aims to improve the prior art by proposing a simple method for
15 transmitting layered video contents from a server to a terminal of a user, in particular by means of a TDM transport scheme, while optimizing the power saving of said terminal without impacting negatively on channel change delays.

For that purpose, and according to a first aspect, the invention relates to a
20 method for transmitting video contents from a server to a terminal of a user within service periods of a radio transport channel, each video content being encoded by using scalable codec technology for integrating a scalable codec base layer and at least one enhancement layer, each service period comprising:

- at least one multiplexed time-sliced radio burst comprising at least a part
25 of the base layers;
- several multiplexed time-sliced radio bursts comprising the enhancement layers and the eventual remaining base layers;

said method enabling to permute, between two consecutive service periods, the transmission order of the enhancement layers bursts.

30

According to a second aspect, the invention relates to a server for transmitting video contents to a terminal of a user within service periods of a radio transport channel, said server comprising means to encode each video content by using

scalable codec technology for integrating a scalable codec base layer and at least one enhancement layer, said server also comprising means to multiplex in each service period:

- 5 - at least one time-sliced radio burst comprising at least a part of the base layers;
- several time-sliced radio bursts comprising the enhancement layers and the eventual remaining base layers;

said server further comprising means to permute, between two consecutive service periods, the transmission order of the enhancement layers bursts.

10

According to a third aspect, the invention relates to a terminal for receiving video contents from such a server, said terminal comprising a receiver integrating a buffer enabling to decode firstly the multiplexed scalable codec base layer of the video content requested by the user of said terminal and then
15 to decode the multiplexed enhancement layers for said video content.

Other aspects and advantages of the invention will become apparent in the following description made with reference to the appended figure that represents temporally in parallel:

- 20 - the transmission, within service periods of a radio transport channel, of video contents from a server to a terminal according to a method of the invention (on the top graph);
- the behaviour of the receiver of said terminal during said services periods (on the bottom graph).

25

The invention here described concerns video contents which are broadcasted and encoded by using scalable codec technology for integrating a scalable codec base layer b and at least one enhancement layer e.

- 30 Indeed, scalable codecs encode each video content according to a layered system consisting of multiple layers of different visual importance: a base layer b and at least one enhancement layer e.

The base layers b provide a correct video quality for their corresponding video contents, i.e. video basic quality and/or video basic temporal and spatial resolution (video minimal quality), the enhancement layers e further increasing the video quality and/or the spatial and temporal resolution of said video contents.

In particular, each video content is encoded by using scalable codec technology for integrating a scalable codec base layer b and at least one enhancement layer e. To do so, the server comprises means to encode each video content in this way.

According to an embodiment, the video contents are encoded by using a scalable video coding, as for example the H264 SVC (Scalable Video Coding) standard.

The encoded video contents are transmitted from the server to a terminal of a user within service periods S of a radio transport channel. According to an embodiment, the encoded video contents are transmitted by using a Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) transport scheme.

Generally, notably when using a TDM transport scheme, the length of the service periods S is constant. In particular, the length of the service periods S can be comprised between one second and a dozen of seconds. According to an embodiment, the length of the service periods S can also be variable.

To be transmitted to a terminal of a user, the encoded video contents are multiplexed. In particular, the invention can be implemented in an existing broadcast/multicast and unicast service platform, such as a third Generation (3G) or fourth Generation (4G) wireless network or a Digital Video Broadcasting/Satellite Handheld (DVB-SH) network, to provide mobile television, for example live or near live mobile television, in an efficient way.

In particular, the method of the invention would enable network operators to provide service differentiation to servers implementing Scalable Video Coding (SVC) encoders in keeping the advantage of time-slicing for handheld terminals, i.e. power saving, while reducing the negative impact of Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) scheme on the channel change delay.

For example, the invention can be implemented in the platform proposed by Alcatel-Lucent® for Digital Video Broadcasting/Satellite Handheld (DVB-SH) technology. In that case, the invention would be implemented in the Internet Protocol Encapsulator (IPE) located inside the Mobile interactive TeleVision (MiTV) service platform of the Alcatel-Lucent® AGMTS solution.

The invention can also be implemented in the Radio Network Controller (RNC) or in the Media Center (MCE) – eNodeB products of Alcatel-Lucent® implementing evolved Multimedia Broadcast Multicast Service (eMBMS).

The invention is also fully compliant with the Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) mode or with the Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) mode.

20

For transmitting the encoded video contents to a terminal of a user, the server comprises means to multiplex in each service period S:

- at least one time-sliced radio burst comprising at least a part of the base layers b (hereafter called “base layers burst”);
- several time-sliced radio bursts comprising the enhancement layers e and the eventual remaining base layers b (hereafter called “enhancement layers bursts”).

25

For receiving video contents from the server, the terminal of a user comprises a receiver integrating a buffer enabling to decode firstly the multiplexed scalable codec base layer b of the video content requested by the user of said terminal and then to decode the multiplexed enhancement layers e for said video content.

30

In particular, the terminal can be a handheld terminal, such as a personal digital assistant (PDA) or a smartphone.

- 5 According to a first embodiment, all the base layers b of the video contents are inserted in a same base layer burst, the enhancement layers e being inserted in enhancement layers bursts to be sent separately, all of said bursts being sent to the terminal within services periods S of a radio transport channel.
- 10 During a service period S , the base layer burst is sent first to the terminal, the receiver of which decoding with its buffer the base layer b corresponding to the video content requested by the user of said terminal. Then, the enhancement layers e corresponding to each of the base layers b inserted in the base layer burst are sent successively to the terminal, the receiver of which waking up
- 15 again when it receives the successive enhancement layers bursts comprising the enhancement layers e corresponding to the previously decoded base layer b .

- According to an embodiment, each video content is encoded for integrating a
- 20 base layer b and one enhancement layer e .

- When the base layer b and the enhancement layer e of the requested video content are not inserted in contiguous radio bursts, the receiver of the terminal has to wake up twice in a same service period S to recover both of the layers b ,
- 25 e of said video content, which has a negative impact on the power consumption saving benefit. Indeed, the receiver needs time to wake up, because its oscillator needs time to begin oscillating, and a bit more time to stabilize at the desired frequency, whereas most of the amplifiers in said receiver can wake up and stabilize in a short time.

30

To overcome this problem, the method of the invention enables to permute, between two consecutive service periods S , the transmission order of the enhancement layers bursts. To do so, the server comprises means to permute

the transmission order of the enhancement layers bursts in this way. Preferably, the transmission order of the enhancement layers bursts is permuted in a circular way.

- 5 Moreover, to avoid additive signalling to signal the position order of a video content, the method of the invention can provide for using a deterministic permutation law known by the receiver of the terminal.

10 The method periodically permits the receiver of the terminal to wake up only once during a service period S to recover the requested layers b , e . For instance, when there are P video contents to be transmitted to the terminal (P being a positive integer), each of said video content being encoded for integrating a base layer b and one enhancement layer e , the receiver of the terminal wakes up only once every P service period S .

15

A transport scheme as the above described one, with all the P base layers b of the P video contents inserted in a same base layer burst, permits to minimize the channel change delay, but in return it decreases the off-time duration of the receiver of the terminal, which increases the power consumption of said
20 terminal. Nevertheless, the method of the invention enables to reduce a little the power consumption of the terminal.

According to a preferred embodiment, each service period S comprises several base layers bursts, at least two enhancement layers bursts being inserted
25 between two consecutive base layers bursts, wherein the transmission order of said inserted enhancement layers bursts is permuted between two consecutive service periods S .

In this embodiment, M base layers b (M being a positive integer such as $M \leq P$)
30 are inserted in a same base layer burst, the remaining $P-M$ base layers b being inserted in other base layers bursts. The optimal transport scheme, which provides minimal channel change delay and maximal off-time duration, enables to smartly distribute the P base layers b in L base layers bursts per service

period S , each of the L base layers bursts comprising M base layers b , L being the superior integer part of P/M .

In this embodiment, the channel change delay is increased between two video
5 contents whose respective base layers b are inserted in two different base
layers bursts, but in compensation the off-time duration of the receiver of the
terminal is increased, which enables power saving in said terminal.

Preferably, the inserted enhancement layers bursts comprise the enhancement
10 layers e corresponding to the base layers b of the preceding base layer burst.
Thus, not only the transmission order of the enhancement layers bursts is
permuted between two consecutive service periods S , but also between two
consecutive base layers bursts in a same service period S , which permits more
frequently, i.e. every M period, the receiver to wake up only once to recover the
15 requested layers b , e .

The figure represents an example of this latter embodiment, corresponding to
the case with $P=4$ and $M=2$. More precisely, the server transmits four video
contents to the terminal of a user, the respective base layers b_1 , b_2 and b_3 , b_4 of
20 said video contents being inserted respectively in two base layers bursts A , A' ,
and their respective enhancement layers e_1 , e_2 , e_3 , e_4 being inserted
respectively in four enhancement layers bursts B , C , D , E .

In relation with the top graph of the figure, the enhancement layers bursts B , C
25 are inserted between the base layers bursts A , A' of the first service period S
and comprise the enhancement layers e_1 , e_2 corresponding respectively to the
base layers b_1 , b_2 of the preceding base layer burst A .

Besides, the enhancement layers bursts D , E are inserted between the base
30 layer burst A' of the first service period S and the base layer burst A of the
following service period, said enhancement layers bursts comprising the
enhancement layers e_3 , e_4 corresponding respectively to the base layers b_3 , b_4
of the preceding base layer burst A' .

The bottom graph of the figure represents the behaviour of the receiver of the terminal during services periods. According to this graph, the user of the terminal watches the video content corresponding to the layers b_2 , e_2 .

5

In the first service period S , the base layer b_2 and the enhancement layer e_2 of the video content 2 are inserted in two non contiguous radio bursts A , C . Thus, the receiver of the terminal has to wake up twice to recover both of the layers b_2 , e_2 and to decode them with its buffer.

10

In the second service period, the server has permuted the transmission order of the enhancement layers bursts B , C , so that the enhancement layers burst C comprising the enhancement layer e_2 is contiguous to the base layer burst A . Thus, in this period, the receiver of the terminal has to wake up only once to
15 recover both of the layers b_2 , e_2 and to decode them with its buffer.

In the third service period, the server has permuted the transmission order of the enhancement layers bursts B , C again, so that the base layer b_2 and the enhancement layer e_2 are not inserted in contiguous radio bursts A , C anymore.

20 Thus, the receiver has to wake up twice to recover both of the layers b_2 , e_2 and to decode them with its buffer.

With this smart repartition of the base layers b_1 , b_2 , b_3 , b_4 in two base layers bursts A , A' and this smart repartition of the enhancement layers bursts B , C , D ,
25 E within service periods S , the receiver can achieve the reception of the requested layers b_2 , e_2 during contiguous radio bursts every two service periods S .

The description and drawings merely illustrate the principles of the invention. It
30 will thus be appreciated that those skilled in the art will be able to devise various arrangements that, although not explicitly described or shown herein, embody the principles of the invention and are included within its spirit and scope. Furthermore, all examples recited herein are principally intended expressly to

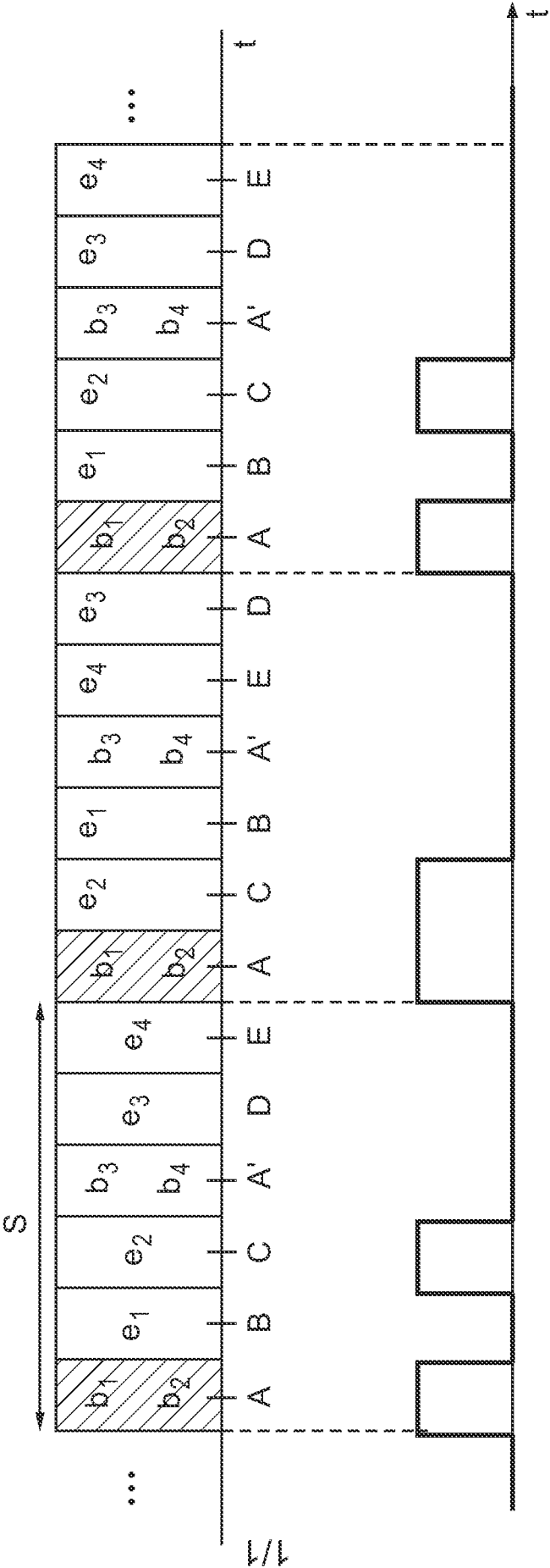
be only for pedagogical purposes to assist the reader in understanding the principles of the invention and the concepts contributed by the inventor(s) to furthering the art, and are to be construed as being without limitation to such specifically recited examples and conditions. Moreover, all statements herein
5 reciting principles, aspects, and embodiments of the invention, as well as specific examples thereof, are intended to encompass equivalents thereof.

CLAIMS

1. Method for transmitting video contents from a server to a terminal of a user
5 within service periods (S) of a radio transport channel, each video content being
encoded by using scalable codec technology for integrating a scalable codec
base layer (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4) and at least one enhancement layer (e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4),
each service period (S) comprising:
- at least one multiplexed time-sliced radio burst (A, A') comprising at least
10 a part of the base layers (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4);
 - several multiplexed time-sliced radio bursts (B, C, D, E) comprising the
enhancement layers (e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) and the eventual remaining base
layers (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4);
- said method being characterized in that it enables to permute, between two
15 consecutive service periods (S), the transmission order of the enhancement
layers bursts (B, C, D, E).
2. Method for transmitting according to claim 1, characterized in that each
service period (S) comprises several base layers bursts (A, A'), at least two
20 enhancement layers bursts (B, C, D, E) being inserted between two consecutive
base layers bursts (A, A'), wherein the transmission order of said inserted
enhancement layers bursts is permuted between two consecutive service
periods (S).
- 25 3. Method for transmitting according to claim 2, characterized in that the
inserted enhancement layers bursts (B, C, D, E) comprise the enhancement
layers (e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) corresponding to the base layers (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4) of the
preceding base layers burst (A, A').
- 30 4. Method for transmitting according to any of claims 1 to 3, characterized in
that the length of the service periods (S) is variable.

5. Method for transmitting according to any of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the video contents are encoded by using the H264 SVC standard.
6. Method for transmitting according to any of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that the encoded video contents are transmitted by using a Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) transport scheme.
7. Method for transmitting according to any of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that the transmission order of the enhancement layers bursts (B, C, D, E) is permuted in a circular way.
8. Method for transmitting according to any of claims 1 to 7, characterized in that the base layers (b_1 , b_2 , b_3 , b_4) provide a correct video quality for their corresponding video contents, the enhancement layers (e_1 , e_2 , e_3 , e_4) increasing the video quality and/or the spatial and temporal resolution of said video contents.
9. Server for transmitting video contents to a terminal of a user within service periods (S) of a radio transport channel, said server comprising means to encode each video content by using scalable codec technology for integrating a scalable codec base layer (b_1 , b_2 , b_3 , b_4) and at least one enhancement layer (e_1 , e_2 , e_3 , e_4), said server also comprising means to multiplex in each service period (S):
- at least one time-sliced radio burst (A, A') comprising at least a part of the base layers (b_1 , b_2 , b_3 , b_4);
 - several time-sliced radio bursts (B, C, D, E) comprising the enhancement layers (e_1 , e_2 , e_3 , e_4) and the eventual remaining base layers (b_1 , b_2 , b_3 , b_4);
- said server further comprising means to permute, between two consecutive service periods (S), the transmission order of the enhancement layers bursts (B, C, D, E).

10. Terminal for receiving video contents from a server according to claim 9, said terminal comprising a receiver integrating a buffer enabling to decode firstly the multiplexed scalable codec base layer (b_1 , b_2 , b_3 , b_4) of the video content requested by the user of said terminal and then to decode the multiplexed
- 5 enhancement layers (e_1 , e_2 , e_3 , e_4) for said video content.



One figure

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. H04H20/33 H04H20/42
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
H04H

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, INSPEC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	THOMAS SCHIERL ET AL: "Using H.264/AVC-based Scalable Video Coding (SVC) for Real Time Streaming in Wireless IP Networks", CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS, 2007. ISCAS 2007. IEEE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON, IEEE, PI, 1 May 2007 (2007-05-01), pages 3455-3458, XP031182049, ISBN: 978-1-4244-0920-4	10
A	page 3455, left-hand column, lines 32-38 page 3457, left-hand column, line 47 - right-hand column, line 9 page 3458, right-hand column, lines 1-4; figure 4; table 1 -----	1,9



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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