



(51) International Patent Classification:

H04N 21/2343 (2011.01) H04N 21/6373 (2011.01)
H04N 21/24 (2011.01) H04N 21/6379 (2011.01)
H04N 21/6583 (2011.01) H04N 21/647 (2011.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2013/056977

(22) International Filing Date:

28 August 2013 (28.08.2013)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

61/704,651 24 September 2012 (24.09.2012) US
61/812,256 16 April 2013 (16.04.2013) US
13/939,314 11 July 2013 (11.07.2013) US

(71) Applicant: **MOTOROLA MOBILITY LLC** [US/US];
600 North US Highway 45, Libertyville, Illinois 60048
(US).

(72) Inventors: **RAMAMURTHY, Arjun**; 8358 New Salem
Street, San Diego, California 92126 (US). **LUTHRA,
Ajay**; 13695 Winstanley Way, San Diego, California
92130 (US).

(74) Agents: **BRETSCHER, John T.** et al.; 600 North US
Highway 45, Libertyville, Illinois 60048 (US).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,
AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY,
BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM,
DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT,
HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR,
KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME,
MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ,
OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA,
SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM,
TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM,
ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,
GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ,
UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ,
TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV,
MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM,
TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW,
KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report (Art. 21(3))

(54) Title: METHOD AND DEVICES FOR EFFICIENT ADAPTIVE BITRATE STREAMING

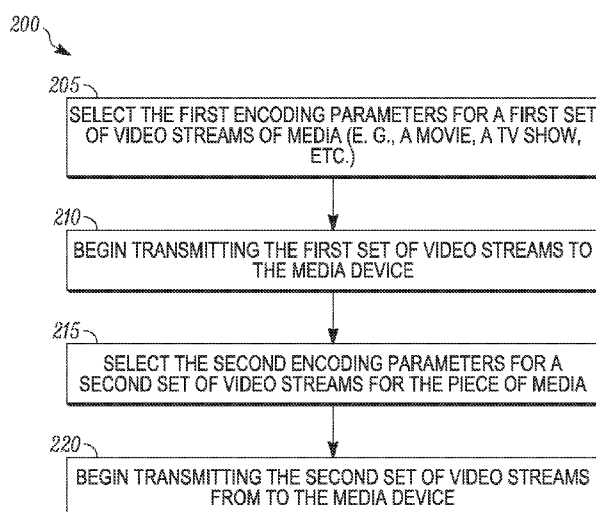


FIG. 2

(57) Abstract: Methods and systems for a content server (105) to select sets of video streams having different encoding parameters for transmitting the sets of video streams to a media device (120) are disclosed herein. In some embodiments, a method for transmitting video streams for a media program from a server (105) to a media device (120) includes: selecting (205), by the server (105), first encoding parameters including a first bitrate for a first set of video streams for the media program based on a first estimated bandwidth capacity for a network (115) linking the server (105) and the media device (120), transmitting (210) the first set of video streams from the server (105) to the media device (120), determining (215), by the server (105), second encoding parameters including a second bitrate for a second set of video streams for the media program, and transmitting (220) the second set of video streams from the server (105) to the media device (120).

METHODS AND DEVICES FOR EFFICIENT ADAPTIVE BITRATE STREAMING

BACKGROUND

[0002] Streaming of media over a network from a content server to a media device has been widely adopted for media consumption. Two network protocols used for media streaming include the user datagram protocol Internet protocol (“UDP IP”) and the transfer control protocol (“TCP”) IP. The UDP IP is often used for media streaming for relatively reliable networks, such as in-home streaming over wired connections. The TCP IP is often used for streaming over less reliable networks.

[0003] The HTTP-based live streaming protocol, used with the TCP IP, allows a content server to publish variant playlist files to media devices. A variant playlist file identifies multiple sets video streams for a media program, such as a movie, a television program, etc., where each set of video streams has unique encoding parameters (e.g., bit rates, resolutions, etc.) for the media program. The media devices may dynamically switch between the sets of video streams identified in the variant playlist file as the sets of video streams are transmitted from the content server to the media devices. The media devices may choose to receive an initial set of video streams identified in the variant playlist file based on initial network conditions, initial buffer conditions, etc. For example, the media devices may choose to receive a set of high definition video streams identified in the variant playlist file if the initial network conditions, the initial buffer conditions, etc., support the streaming of the high definition set of video streams. If the initial network conditions degrade or if the initial buffer conditions degrade, etc., then the media devices may choose to receive a set of low definition video streams identified in the variant playlist file. That is, the media device may dynamically choose different sets of video streams to receive from the content server where the different sets of video streams have different encoding parameters.

[0004] Selection and transmission of the sets of video streams are driven by the media devices. In response to a selection of a set of video streams identified in the variant

playlist file, the content server passively transmits the set of video streams to the media device. The media device may have limited information about the overall system conditions (e.g., network conditions to other media devices) and hence might not select a set of video streams that is suitable for the current media device's network conditions. Further, some types of media devices select the highest resolution and highest bit-rate sets of video streams to receive. Typically the content server services multiple media devices, transmitting multiple sets of video streams to the media devices. If a media device requests a set of video streams with high resolution and high bit rate, then a large portion of content server resources or network bandwidth may have to be allocated in order to service that media device. Consequently, the other media devices serviced by the content server may experience degraded performance such as intermittent interruptions in the transmission of video streams.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

[0005] While the appended claims set forth the features of the present techniques with particularity, these techniques, together with their objects and advantages, may be best understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings of which:

[0006] Figure 1 depicts a video streaming system according to some embodiments;

[0007] Figure 2 depicts a high-level flow diagram of a method for transmitting sets of video streams for a media program from a content server to a media device according to some embodiments; and

[0008] Figure 3 depicts software elements of a content server according to some embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0009] Turning to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like elements, techniques of the present disclosure are illustrated as being implemented in a suitable environment. The following description is based on embodiments of the claims

and should not be taken as limiting the claims with regard to alternative embodiments that are not explicitly described herein.

[0010] Described herein are techniques for a content server to select sets of video streams having different encoding parameters for transmitting the sets of video streams to a media device. In the following description, for purposes of explanation, numerous examples and specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of particular embodiments. Particular embodiments as defined by the claims may include some or all of the features in these examples alone or in combination with other features described below and may further include modifications and equivalents of the features and concepts described herein.

[0011] Figure 1 depicts a video streaming system 100 according to one embodiment. The video streaming system 100 includes a content server 105, a network 115, a set of media devices 120, and a transcoder element 122. Content server 105 transmits sets of video streams to media devices 120 via network 115. A set of video streams may be for a media program, such as a movie, a television program, etc. Each video stream in a set of video streams may be a short segment of video (e.g., two second, ten seconds, etc.). A set of video streams may include thousands of video streams for a media program, such as a two-hour movie. The sets of video streams may be provided to content server 105 from transcoder element 122. Transcoder element 122 may include a number of transcoder resources 123 where each transcoder resource may provide a set of video streams having unique encoding parameters (e.g., a bit rate, a resolution, etc.). Network 115 may include the Internet, various intranets, etc. Network 115 may include wired links and wireless links. It is understood that the various references made herein to “media” and “video” include both video content and audio content.

[0012] Content server 105 may include a set of processors 105a and a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium (memory) 105b. Memory 105b may store instructions, which the set of processors 105a may execute to carry out various embodiments described herein. Content server 105 may include a number of computer

devices that share a domain. Each media device 120 may include a set of processors 120a and a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium (memory) 120b. Memory 120b may store instructions, which the set of processors 120a may execute to carry out various embodiments described herein.

[0013] Each media device 120 may also include a buffer-management module 120c and a receive buffer 120d. Receive buffer 120d receives video packets for a set of video streams transmitted from content server 105 to media device 120 for a media program. The video packets may be retrieved by the set of processors 120a from receive buffer 120d as media device 120 consumes the video packets. As used herein, encoded content such as video packets may be divided into fixed-duration segments (e.g., chunks). The segments or chunks are typically between two and ten seconds in duration, although they may be longer or shorter. In some embodiments, shorter segments reduce coding efficiency, while larger segments impact speed to adapt to changes in network throughput.

[0014] In some embodiments, receive buffer 120d includes three buffer sections 130a, 130b, and 130c. First buffer section 130a may be for video packets that media device 120 has received from content server 105 but has not consumed for media play. Media device 120 may have acknowledged receipt of the video packets in first buffer section 130a to content server 105 via an acknowledgment. Buffer-management module 120c may monitor the rate at which video packets in first buffer section 130a are retrieved for consumption by media device 120.

[0015] Second buffer section 130b may be for video packets that media device 120 has received from content server 105 but has not consumed for media play. Media device 120 may not have sent acknowledgments to content server 105 for the video packets in second buffer section 130b. Portions of second buffer section 130b may be categorized as portion of first buffer section 130a as acknowledgments for video packets in second buffer section 130b are transmitted to content server 105 from media device 120. Buffer-management module 120c may track the portions of second buffer section 130b that are

categorized as a portion of first video buffer 130a when media device 120 sends an acknowledgment to content server 105 for acknowledging receipt of the video packets in second buffer section 130b.

[0016] Third buffer section 130c may be available for receipt of video packets. Buffer management module 120c may monitor third buffer section 130c to determine when third buffer section 130c receives video packets and when third buffer section 130c is categorized as a portion of second buffer section 130b. Portions of first buffer section 130a may be categorized as a portion of third buffer section 130b as video packets from first buffer section 130a are consumed. That is, the portion of first buffer section 130a for which video packets are consumed may receive new video packets from content server 105.

[0017] The sizes of first, second, and third buffer sections 130a through 130c together define the maximum buffer size for video packet buffering according to some embodiments. The maximum buffer size may be allocated by media device 120 when opening an initial connection with content server 105. The maximum buffer size typically remains unchanged after the allocation.

[0018] The sizes of first, second, and third buffer sections 130a through 130c may vary relative to each other as video packets are received and consumed by media device 120. As described briefly above, the size of first buffer section 130a may vary depending on the rate at which the set of processors 120a retrieves video packets from first buffer section 130a. Variation of the size of the first buffer section 130a affects the sizes of second and third buffer sections 130b and 130c. For example, if media device 120 retrieves video packets from first buffer section 130a at a relatively high rate, first buffer section 130a may be relatively small, and second and third buffers sections 130b and 130c may be relatively large, as a result. Alternatively, if media device 120 retrieves video packets from first buffer section 130a at a relatively low rate, first buffer section 130a may be relatively large, and second and third buffers sections 130b and 130c may be relatively small, as a result.

[0019] The combined size of second and third buffer sections 130b and 130c defines a “current window size.” According to some embodiments, media device 120 transmits the current window size to content server 105 in each communication (e.g., acknowledgment, request, etc.) that media device 120 sends to content server 105. The current window size informs content server 105 of the maximum number of video packets (e.g., TCP IP segments) that content server 105 may transmit to media device 120 before media device 120 transmits another communication (e.g., an acknowledgment) to content server 105. According to some embodiments, the current window size is transmitted in a header of each communication packet (e.g., TCP IP packet header) sent from media device 120 to content server 105. In an initial communication transmitted by media device 120 to content server 105, media device 120 may transmit an initial current window size and in subsequent communications may transmit updated current window sizes when the current window size changes from the initial window size. Content server 105 may store and track the current window size of media device 120.

[0020] According to further embodiments, content server 105 may estimate a current bandwidth capacity of network links of network 115 linking content server 105 and media device 120. Content server 105 may determine current bandwidth capacity via a variety of methods. For example, content server 105 may determine the amount of time it takes for the media device 120 to respond to each transmission that content server 105 sends to media device 120. Specifically, media device 120 may transmit an acknowledgment for each transmission received from content server 105. Content server 105 may determine a round-trip time from the time of transmission to the time of receiving an acknowledgement. Based on the round-trip time and how much data were transmitted, content server 105 may estimate the current bandwidth capacity between content server 105 and media device 120. Content server 105 may use additional information for estimating the current bandwidth capacity, such as the transmission bandwidth of content server 105.

[0021] In some embodiments, content server 105 may estimate the current bandwidth capacity by measuring the current bandwidth for each transmission that content server 105 sends to media device 120. In some embodiments, the current bandwidth is compared against a current bitrate for each transmission that content server 105 sends to media device 120. When the current bitrate is greater than that supportable by the current bandwidth, content server 105 decreases the current bitrate by setting a transcoder adjustment factor. When the current bitrate is less than supportable by the current bandwidth, content server 105 increases the current bitrate using the transcoder adjustment factor. As used herein, the transcoder adjustment factor is a fudge factor that accounts for the fact that when sent a command to create a certain outcome, a transcoder may not necessarily produce the desired certain outcome.

[0022] Content server 105 may generate a number of playlist files 140 for the sets of video streams that may be provided by transcoder resources 123. Each playlist file 140 may include uniform resource identifiers (“URIs”) for the video streams generated by transcoder resource 123. Each playlist file 140 is for a set of video streams having unique encoding parameters (e.g., bit rate, resolution, etc.) according to one embodiment. The encoding parameters for resolution may include QVGA, HVGA, VGA, 480p30, and 720p30 resolutions. The encoding parameters for bitrate may be from 200 Kbps to 5 Mbps, for example. For example, a first playlist file 140 may be for a first set of video streams for a media program having encoding parameters of 480p30 resolution and a 3 Mbps bit rate, a second playlist file 140 may be for a second set of video streams for the media program having 720p30 resolution and a 3 Mbps bit rate, a third playlist file 140 may be for a third set of video streams for the media program having 720p30 resolution and a 5 Mbps bit rate, etc.

[0023] While content server 105 provides a set of video streams for a media program to media device 120, content server 105 may change the particular set of video streams that content server 105 transmits to media device 120 where the two sets of video streams may have different encoding parameters (e.g., resolutions, bit rates, etc.). For example, as

content server 105 provides a set of video streams for a media program to media device 120, content server 105 may change the particular set of video streams transmitted to media device 120 to change the resolution and the bit rates of the set of video streams to adjust to changes in the current window size of receive buffer 120d or the current bandwidth capacity of networks links linking content server 105 and media device 120.

[0024] According to some embodiments, if the current bandwidth capacity between content server 105 and media device 120 is reduced, content server 105 may switch from transmitting high bit rate (e.g., 3 Mbps rate) video streams to transmitting lower bit rate (e.g., 500 Kbps) video streams to accommodate the reduced current bandwidth capacity. Content server 105 may also switch from transmitting a high resolution (e.g., 720p30) set of video streams to transmitting a lower resolution (e.g., VGA) set of video streams. Conversely, if the current bandwidth capacity between content server 105 and media device 120 increases, content server 105 may switch from transmitting a low bit rate (e.g., 500 Kbps) set of video streams to transmitting a higher bit rate (e.g., 2 Mbps) set of video streams to accommodate the increased current bandwidth capacity. Content server 105 may also switch from transmitting a low resolution (e.g., VGA) set of video streams to transmitting a higher resolution (e.g., 720p30) set of video streams.

[0025] According to some embodiments, if the current window size for receive buffer 120d is lowered by media device 120 as media device 120 receives a set of video streams for a media program, content server 105 may switch from transmitting a high bit rate (e.g., 3 Mbps rate) set of video streams to transmitting a lower bit rate (e.g., 500 Kbps) set of video streams to accommodate the reduced current window size. On the other hand, if the current window size for receive buffer 120d is increased by media device 120 as media device 120 receives a set of video streams, content server 105 may switch from transmitting a low resolution set of video streams to transmitting a higher resolution set of video streams to accommodate the increased current bandwidth capacity. Content server 105 may similarly switch from transmitting high or low resolution sets of video streams to transmitting lower or higher resolution sets of video streams, respectively, to

adjust to reduced or increased current window sizes. Content server 105 may change the set of video streams transmitted to media device 120 at packet boundaries, key frame boundaries, or other locations in the media program where a change in the set of video streams is least likely to be noticed by a user.

[0026] In accordance with the present disclosure, the set of video streams chosen by content server 105 for transmission may have encoding parameters including a first bitrate, where the encoding parameters are based on a first estimated bandwidth capacity for a network linking the server 105 and the media device 120. Thereby, media device 120 may consume a set of video streams that are delivered at a resolution, bitrate, etc., that are suited for the current bandwidth capacity. According to an alternative embodiment, the encoding parameters may be set to a level lower than is permitted by the current bandwidth capacity. This provides some headroom, allowing for the current bandwidth capacity to drop lower, yet still ensure that the transmission of the set of video streams continues without unexpected degradation, pauses, dropped video packets, etc.

[0027] According to some embodiments, content server 105 may dynamically request that the set of video streams provided to content server 105 from transcoder element 122 have the encoding parameters determined by content server 105. According to one embodiment, content server 105 may dedicate one transcoder resource 123 included in transcoder element 122 to media device 120. The dedicated transcoder resource 123 may then provide the set of video streams to content server 105 for subsequent transmission to media device 120.

[0028] In some embodiments, content server 105 determines second encoding parameters including a second bitrate for a second set of video streams. This information is sent to the transcoder resource 123 to generate the second set of video streams on demand. Media device 120 may consume the second set of video streams that are delivered at a resolution, bitrate, etc., that are suited for the current bandwidth capacity.

[0029] In some embodiments, the first and second video streams include a plurality of video packets that are formed from one or more predetermined segment sizes and that are configured to be received by and stored in receive buffer 120d of media device 120. The second encoding parameters may be determined based on the number of video packets in the first set of video streams that has been received by the media device 120. For example, the number of video packets in the first set of video streams that has been received by media device 120 determines the fullness of receive buffer 120d. In addition, the second encoding parameters may be determined further based on the download rate at which the number of video packets in the first set of video streams have been received by the media device 120.

[0030] In some embodiments, the download rate at which the number of video packets in the first set of video streams has been received by the media device 120 is determined by content server 105. Content server 105 may determine the desired subsequent media bitrates and resolutions based on the download rate, on the fullness of the receive buffer 120d, and on a minimum time duration for unstalled playback of video streams. The minimum time duration for unstalled playback is herein defined as the minimum media duration buffered by the media device 120 (e.g., 2 to 4 seconds).

[0031] In some embodiments, if the estimated download rate is greater than zero, then content server 105 determines whether a new bitrate is greater than a maximum allowable bitrate. The maximum allowable bitrate is herein defined as the combination of the highest bitrate and resolution used to support best viewing experience of a specific media device 120 and may be preset by content server 105. If the new bitrate is greater than the maximum allowable bitrate, then content server 105 dials down the bitrate for the second set of video streams with a corresponding second bitrate for the second set of video streams. If the new bitrate is less than the maximum allowable bitrate, content server 105 determines the second bitrate for the second set of video streams based on the predetermined segment size.

[0032] In some embodiments, if the estimated download rate is less than zero, then content server 105 determines a new segment size for the second set of video streams and the corresponding second bitrate for the second set of video streams. In this scenario, a pre-created alternative media representation is used. If this alternative media segment is unavailable, a low bitrate audio-only stream is served to the media device 120.

[0033] In general, if the estimated download rate is greater than zero and content server 105 determines a new segment size for the second set of video streams, then the new segment size is greater than the previous segment size, e.g., the segment size has been increased. Similarly, if the download rate is less than zero, then the new segment size is less than the previous segment size, e.g., the segment size has been decreased.

[0034] Content server 105 may generate a playlist file 140 for the set of video streams for transmission to media device 120. If content server 105 determines that a different set of video files having different encoding parameters are to be transmitted to media device 120, content server 105 may generate a new playlist file 140 for the different set of video files. Different playlist files 140 may include different lists of URIs for different sets of video streams for the media program. The video streams identified in one playlist file 140 have the same encoding parameters (resolution, bit rate, etc.). Content server 105 may include playlist file 140 in each transmission that content server 105 transmits to media device 120. If the current bandwidth capacity from content server 105 to media device 120 changes or if the current window size of receive buffer 120d changes, then content server 105 may determine a different set of video streams to transmit to media device 120 based on the changes. The different set of video streams have different encoding parameters (e.g., higher or lower resolution, higher or lower bit rate, etc.) which may be better suited for the changes to the current bandwidth capacity or the changes to the current window size. Content server 105 may request that the transcoder element 122 provides the different set of video streams to content server 105. Content server 105 may transmit a different playlist file 140 for the different set of video

streams to media device 120 so that media device 120 may retrieve the different video streams.

[0035] In some embodiments, each media device in the set of media devices 120 may be prohibited from selecting encoding parameters for its downloads. This prevents any one media device 120 from selecting encoding parameters that could consume network bandwidth and content server resources to the detriment of the other media devices 120. Instead, content server 105 may control the sets of video streams that each media device 120 receives. The content server 105 may also perform load balancing based on current bandwidth capacities for all of the media devices 120 and may load balance based on the current buffer windows of all of the media devices 120 where each media device 120 might not know the current buffer windows of other media devices 120.

[0036] According to some embodiments, content server 105 may track the current bandwidth capacities or the current window sizes of a number of media devices 120. Content server 105 may determine a playlist file to transmit to each media device 120 based on the current bandwidth capacity or on the current window size for the media device 120. Content server 105 may dedicate one transcoder resource 123 to a number of media devices 120, where transcoder resource 123 may provide a number (e.g., five, ten, fifteen, etc.) of sets of video streams having different encoder parameters.

[0037] In some embodiments, the current bandwidth for the first set of video streams is determined by estimating the bandwidth using a fraction of the predetermined media chunk size in the first set of video streams. The fraction of the predetermined segment size is adaptable based on the total chunk size. For example, it may be anywhere from 10% to 100% of the total chunk size.

[0038] According to some embodiments, content server 105 may dynamically change the temporal lengths of the video streams transmitted to media device 120 based on the current bandwidth capacity, the current window size, or other information. For example, content server 105 may create and transmit initial playlist file 140 that includes URIs for

ten-second video streams and may thereafter generate and transmit a subsequent playlist file 140 that includes URIs for three-second video streams based on the current bandwidth capacities or the current window sizes to provide optimal transmission of the set of video streams to media device 120. As described above, content server 105 may generate and transmit the subsequent playlist file 140 dynamically as a set of video streams is transmitted and as conditions change for the current bandwidth capacity. Dynamic changes to playlist files 140 may include changes in the temporal lengths of the video streams. For example, the initial playlist file may include an initial number of identifiers for a first set of video streams that are each ten seconds in length, and the subsequent playlist file may include a larger number of identifiers for a second set of video stream that are each three seconds in length.

[0039] Figure 2 depicts a high-level flow diagram of a method 200 for transmitting sets of video streams for a media program from content server 105 to media device 120 according to some embodiments. The high-level flow diagram represents an example embodiment, and those of skill in the art understand that various steps of the high-level flow diagram may be combined or added without deviating from the scope and the purview of the embodiment.

[0040] At 205, content server 105 selects first encoding parameters for a first set of video streams for the media program (e.g., a movie, a TV show, etc.). The first encoding parameters include a first bitrate, among other things. Content server 105 selects the first encoding parameters based on a first estimated bandwidth capacity for network 115 linking content server 105 and media device 120. Content server 105 may select the first encoding parameters to optimally use the first estimated bandwidth capacity for transmitting the set of video streams to media device 120.

[0041] At 210, content server 105 begins transmitting the first set of video streams to media device 120 across network 115. The set of video stream may be transmitted from content server 105 to media device 120 based on requests for the video streams transmitted from media device 120 to content server 105 where the requests may include

identifiers (e.g., URIs) included in playlist file 140 for the set of video streams. The current bandwidth capacity of network 115 may change based on a variety of conditions, such as changing network traffic. The first current window size of receive buffer 120d may also change based on a variety of conditions, such as media device 120 performing other operations.

[0042] At 215, content server 105 determines (and selects) the second encoding parameters for a second set of video streams for the media program. The second encoding parameters include a second bitrate, among other things. Content server 105 may select the second encoding parameters based on the fullness of receive buffer 120d. Content server 105 may select the second encoding parameters additionally based on the download rate at which the number of video packets in the first set of video streams has been received by media device 120.

[0043] At 220, content server 105 begins transmitting the second set of video streams to media device 120. The quality of the media program consumed by media device 120 may increase and decrease with the different sets of video streams transmitted to media device 120. However, because the sets of video streams are selected based on bandwidth capacity of network 115, the video streams may be optimized for the current conditions, and the sets of video streams may be transmitted with little or no network packets being dropped and with little or no interruption of consumption of the sets of video streams by media device 120.

[0044] According to some embodiments, content server 105 receives the first current window size and the second window size in transmissions transmitted from media device 120. The transmissions may be initial transmissions to establish a transmission session, acknowledgments for received transmissions, etc. Media device 120 may include information for current window size in each transmission (acknowledgement) that media device 120 sends to content server 105.

[0045] Method 200 may be executed a number of times simultaneously by content server 105 for a number of media devices 120. Content server 105 may track current window sizes and current bandwidth capacities for the number of media devices 120 and may change the set of video streams transmitted to each media device 120 in the number of media devices independently based on the current window size and the current bandwidth capacity for each media device 120. That is, content server 105 may chose encoding parameters for the sets of video streams to optimize the transmissions of the sets of video streams. According to an alternative embodiment, method 200 and other embodiments described herein are executed in whole or in part by a proxy server that is a server gateway between content server 105 and media device 120.

[0046] Figure 3 depicts software elements of content server 105. Content server 105 may include a playlist-file controller 300 for storing playlist files 140 in memory 105b and for reading playlist files 140 from memory 105b. Content server 105 may include a transmission analyzer 305 for extracting information for current window size from transmissions received by content server 105 from media device 120. Content server 105 may also include a network-bandwidth analyzer 315 that estimates the current bandwidth capacity between content server 105 and media device 120. Network-bandwidth analyzer 315 may include a round-trip analyzer 320 that determines round-trip times of sets of transmissions transmitted between content server 105 and media device 120. Network-bandwidth analyzer 315 may determine current bandwidth capacity of network links of network 115 linking content server 105 and media device 120 based on the round-trip times generated by round-trip analyzer 320.

[0047] Transmission analyzer 305 may provide the current window size to a playlist-generation module 325, and network-bandwidth analyzer 315 may provide the current bandwidth capacity to playlist-generation module 325. Playlist-generation module 325 may use the current window size and the current bandwidth capacity to determine a set of video streams to transmit to media device 120 where the set of video streams has a set of encoding parameters for the current bandwidth capacity and for the current window size

of receive buffer 120d. Playlist-generation module 325 may also generate playlist file 140 for the set of video streams. The generated playlist file 140 is stored in memory by playlist-file controller 300. Content server 105 configures the transcoder resources 123 accordingly to generate the desired media chunks.

[0048] An example implementation follows. In some embodiments, a method to measure the bandwidth at the TCP-IP level at “sub-segment” intervals is disclosed. This gives the server 105 the benefit to pro-actively act upon changing network bandwidth. Additionally, based on the estimated buffer depth or buffer fullness and on a transcoder adjustment factor, a new segment bitrate is determined. A command is sent to the transcoder elements 122 and the content server 105 is configured accordingly to generate the corresponding playlist information.

[0049] In some embodiments, the following methods can be used in both a one-to-one adaptive bitrate transcoding and one-to-many adaptive bitrate statistical multiplexing scenarios. The following methods adopt the common principle of rapid fall during bitrate downshift and slow, gradual rise during bitrate upshift. Also, in general, the methods can change segment durations less frequently, e.g., once for multiple segment durations.

[0050] The following terms are defined for ease in explanation of Method 1:

- $BW_{estimated}$ is the estimated bandwidth.
- $R_{currentBitrate}$ is the bitrate of the current chunk.
- $BW_{projected}$ is the projected bandwidth.
- $R_{newBitrate}$ is the bitrate used for the next chunk.

```
#define MAX_ALLOWABLE_BITRATE 6000 // in bits per second (bps)
```

```
#define MAX_BITRATE_WITH_XCODE_FUDGE_FACTOR 5200 //bps
```

```
BWestimated = getCurrentBandwidth();
```

```
if(BWestimated <= RcurrentBitrate)
```

```
{
```

```
    // a coarse estimation of client buffer based on empirical data
```

```

    BWprojected = BWestimated >> 1;
    // a rapid fall and coarse estimation of transcoder fudge factor
    BWprojected = BWprojected >> 1;
    if(RcurrentBitrate <= MAX_ALLOWABLE_BITRATE)
        RnewBitrate = RcurrentBitrate = BWprojected;
} else
{
    if(RcurrentBitrate < MAX_ALLOWABLE_BITRATE)
    {
        // 12.5% is the step size
        BWprojected = RcurrentBitrate + (RcurrentBitrate >>3);
        // transcoder fudge factor of 33%
        if(BWestimated > (BWprojected + BWprojected/3))
            // increase with transcoder fudge factor
            RnewBitrate = RcurrentBitrate = BWprojected;
    } else
    {
        RnewBitrate = MAX_BITRATE_WITH_XCODE_FUDGE_FACTOR;
        RcurrentBitrate = MAX_BITRATE_WITH_XCODE_FUDGE_FACTOR;
    }
}

```

[0051] The following terms are defined for ease in explanation of Method 2:

- T_{create} is the time it takes to transcode the media chunk.
- T_{chunkDuration} is the duration of the new chunk.
- T_{downloadRate} is the estimated time to download the media chunk being created.
- B_{totalAvailableBits} is the total available bits to create the new media chunk.
- XcodeSpeedFactor is the speed of transcoding. This could be real-time or faster than real-time.

//Based on the device, the following value is set.

```

#define MIN_TIME_DURATION_FOR_UNSTALLED_PLAYBACK    3 // in seconds
function compute estimated TdownloadRate()
{
    BWestimated = getCurrentBandwidth();
    bufferDepth = getClientBufferDepth();
    Tcreate = TchunkDuration (in secs)/XcodeSpeedFactor;
    TdownloadRate = bufferDepth -
    MIN_TIME_DURATION_FOR_UNSTALLED_PLAYBACK - Tcreate ;
    if(TdownloadRate > 0)
    {
        BtotalAvailableBits = TdownloadRate x BWestimated;
        RnewBitrate = BtotalAvailableBits / TchunkDuration;
        if(RnewBitrate > (MAX_ALLOWABLE_BITRATE<<1))
        {
            TchunkDuration++;
            computeTdownloadRate();
            exit;
        }
    } else
    {
        // decrease TchunkDuration
        TchunkDuration--;
        if(TchunkDuration > 0)
        {
            computeTdownloadRate();
            exit;
        }
        if(alternate representation available)
        {

```

```

        // configure packager to publish alternate representation chunks
        RnewBitrate = lowestPermissibleBitrate(withAltRep);
        TchunkDuration = lowestCorrespondingChunkDuration(withAltRep);
    } else
    {
        // playback stall detected
        // use lowest permissible bitrate, could be audio-only too
        RnewBitrate = lowestPermissibleBitrate(withoutAltRep);
        // would be 1 second for video. Can be > 1 second for audio only
        TchunkDuration = lowestCorrespondingChunkDuration(withoutAltRep);
    }
}
}
sendCommand2Transcoder (fudgeFactor, RnewBitrate, TchunkDuration) ;

```

[0052] Both the above methods use a measurement window for bandwidth estimation as described below in Method 3. As used herein, the measurement window is the minimum number of bytes to be downloaded by the media device 120, after which the content server 105 makes the bandwidth calculation. It is defined by total chunk size ($B_{\text{totalChunkSize}}$) divided by the scale factor ($K_{\text{scaleFactor}}$).

```

if ( $B_{\text{totalChunkSize}} \leq 180000$ )
    KscaleFactor = 1.2;
else if ( $B_{\text{totalChunkSize}} > 180000 \ \&\& \ B_{\text{totalChunkSize}} \leq 350000$ )
    KscaleFactor = 1.3;
else if ( $B_{\text{totalChunkSize}} > 350000 \ \&\& \ B_{\text{totalChunkSize}} \leq 500000$ )
    KscaleFactor = 1.4;
else if ( $B_{\text{totalChunkSize}} > 500000 \ \&\& \ B_{\text{totalChunkSize}} \leq 600000$ )
    KscaleFactor = 1.6;
else if ( $B_{\text{totalChunkSize}} > 600000 \ \&\& \ B_{\text{totalChunkSize}} \leq 750000$ )
    KscaleFactor = 2;

```

```

else if (BtotalChunkSize > 750000 && BtotalChunkSize <= 1000000)
    KscaleFactor=2.3;
else if (BtotalChunkSize > 1000000 && BtotalChunkSize <= 1250000)
    KscaleFactor=2.8;
else KscaleFactor=3;
BtotalChunkSize is in Bytes.

```

[0053] The $K_{\text{scaleFactor}}$ is for 2-second long segments. This $K_{\text{scaleFactor}}$ might change with varying segment durations. A benefit of this method is that it is not necessary to wait until the entire segment is downloaded to compute the bandwidth capacity. Instead an adaptive algorithm is used where the measurement window is a function of the $B_{\text{totalChunkSize}}$ and $K_{\text{scaleFactor}}$. As illustrated in Method 3, the measurement window (size in bytes) changes for different total chunk sizes. For example, if the total chunk size is greater than 600 KB and less than 750 KB, the scale factor is 2 (e.g., the measurement window = $B_{\text{totalChunkSize}} / K_{\text{scaleFactor}}$). Hence, for varying chunk sizes, the scale factor changes, and accordingly the measurement window (size in bytes) adapts.

[0054] In some embodiments, the device profile is also considered in the decision-making in both Method 1 and 2 approaches. This supports optimized streaming for the device and promotes an appropriate MAX_ALLOWABLE_BITRATE to avoid playback stalls.

[0055] In view of the many possible embodiments to which the principles of the present discussion may be applied, it should be recognized that the embodiments described herein with respect to the drawing figures are meant to be illustrative only and should not be taken as limiting the scope of the claims. Therefore, the techniques as described herein contemplate all such embodiments as may come within the scope of the following claims and equivalents thereof.

CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A method for transmitting video streams for a media program from a server (105) to a media device (120), the method comprising:
 - selecting (205), by the server (105), first encoding parameters including a first bitrate for a first set of video streams for the media program based on a first estimated bandwidth capacity for a network (115) linking the server (105) and the media device (120);
 - transmitting (210) the first set of video streams from the server (105) to the media device (120);
 - determining (215), by the server (105), second encoding parameters including a second bitrate for a second set of video streams for the media program; and
 - transmitting (220) the second set of video streams from the server (105) to the media device (120).
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the first and second video streams comprise a plurality of video packets that are formed from one or more predetermined segment sizes.
3. The method of claim 2 wherein determining the second encoding parameters is based on a number of video packets in the first set of video streams that have been received by the media device.
4. The method of claim 3 wherein the number of video packets in the first set of video streams that have been received by the media device determines a fullness of a receive buffer.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein determining the second encoding parameters is further based on a download rate at which the number of video packets in the first set of video streams have been received by the media device.
6. The method of claim 5 wherein the download rate at which the number of video packets in the first set of video streams have been received by the media device is determined by the server by comparing the fullness of the receive buffer to a minimum time duration for unstalled playback of the first set of video streams.
7. The method of claim 2 wherein the first estimated bandwidth capacity is determined by the server by measuring a current bandwidth for the first set of video streams for the media program.
8. The method of claim 7 wherein the current bandwidth is compared against a current bitrate for the first set of video streams for the media program.
9. The method of claim 7 wherein the current bandwidth for the first set of video streams for the media program is determined by estimating the bandwidth using a fraction of the predetermined segment size in the first set of video streams for the media program.

10. A server (105) for transmitting a set of video streams to a media device (120), the server (105) comprising:
 - a set of processors (105a); and
 - a computer-readable storage medium (105b) comprising instructions for controlling the set of processors (105a) to be configured for:
 - selecting (205) first encoding parameters including a first bitrate for a first set of video streams for the media program based on a first estimated bandwidth capacity for a network (115) linking the server (105) and the media device (120);
 - transmitting (210) the first set of video streams from the server (105) to the media device (120);
 - determining (215) second encoding parameters including a second bitrate for a second set of video streams for the media program; and
 - transmitting (220) the second set of video streams from the server (105) to the media device (120).

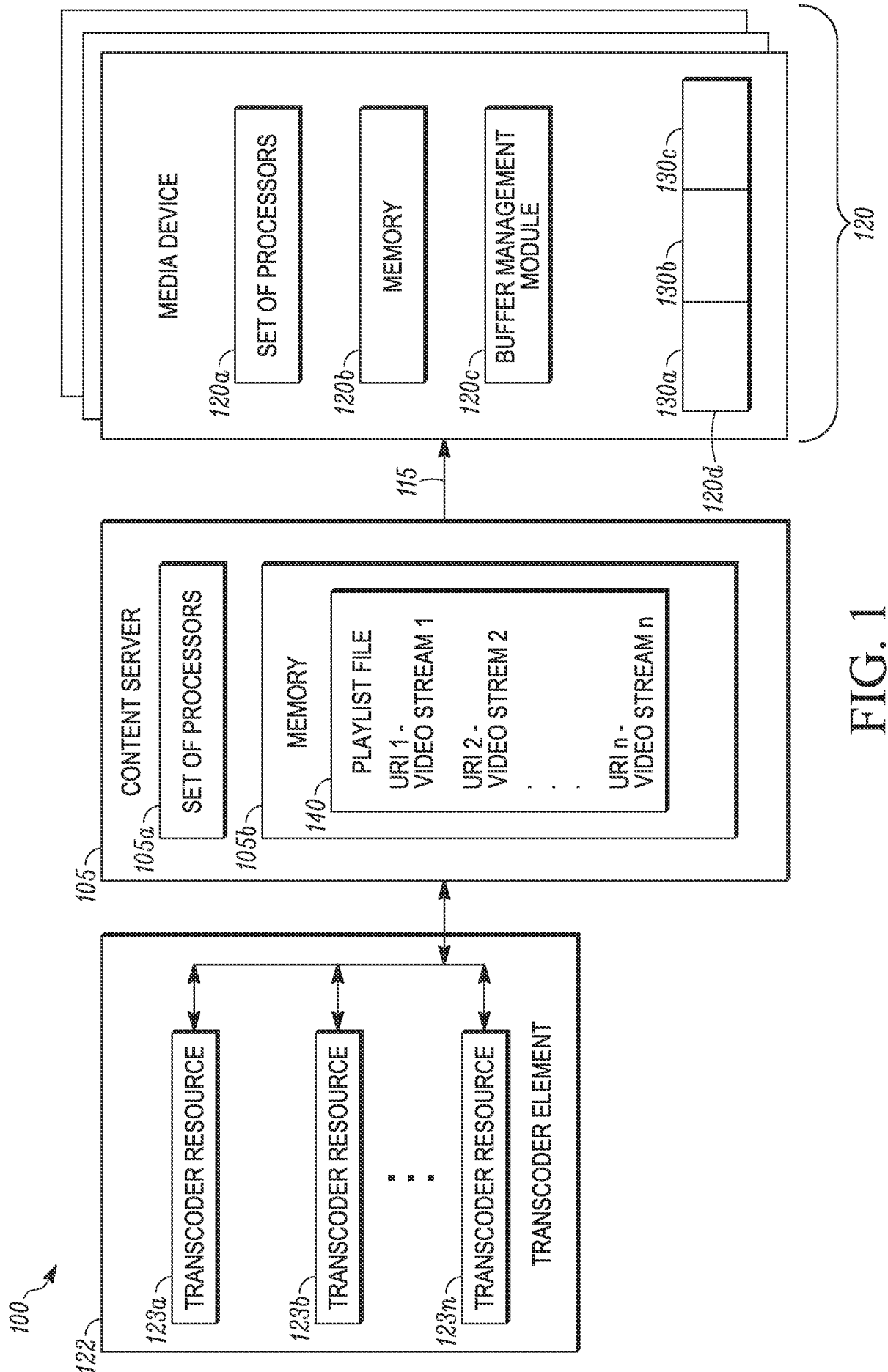


FIG. 1

2/3

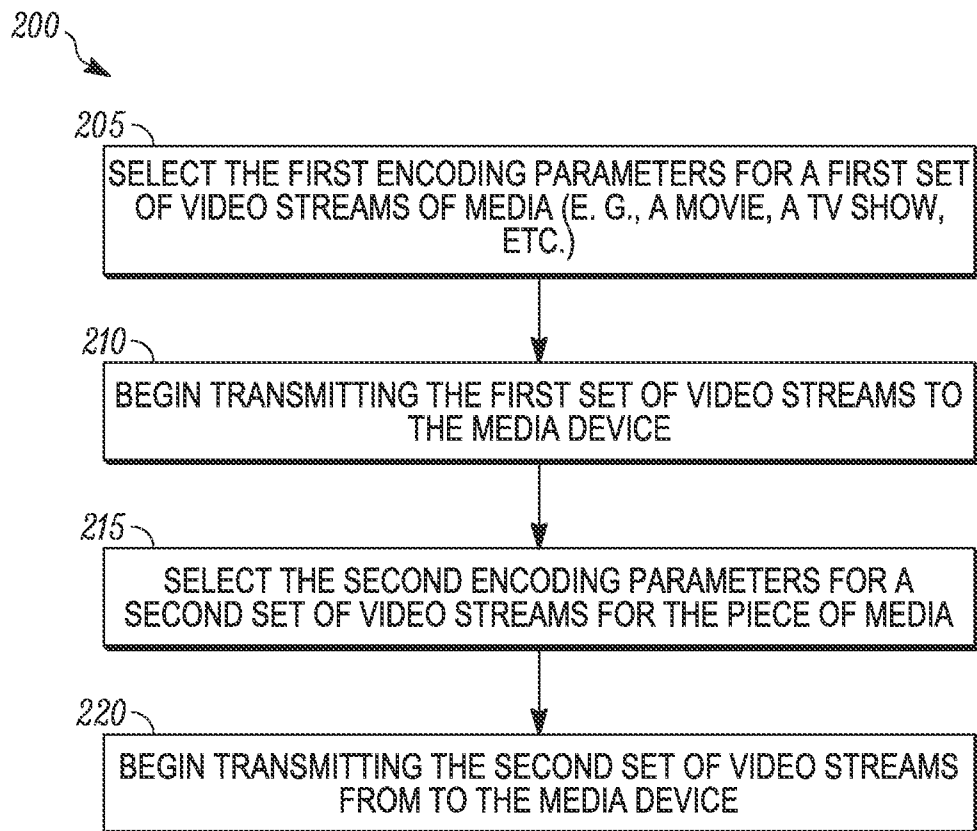


FIG. 2

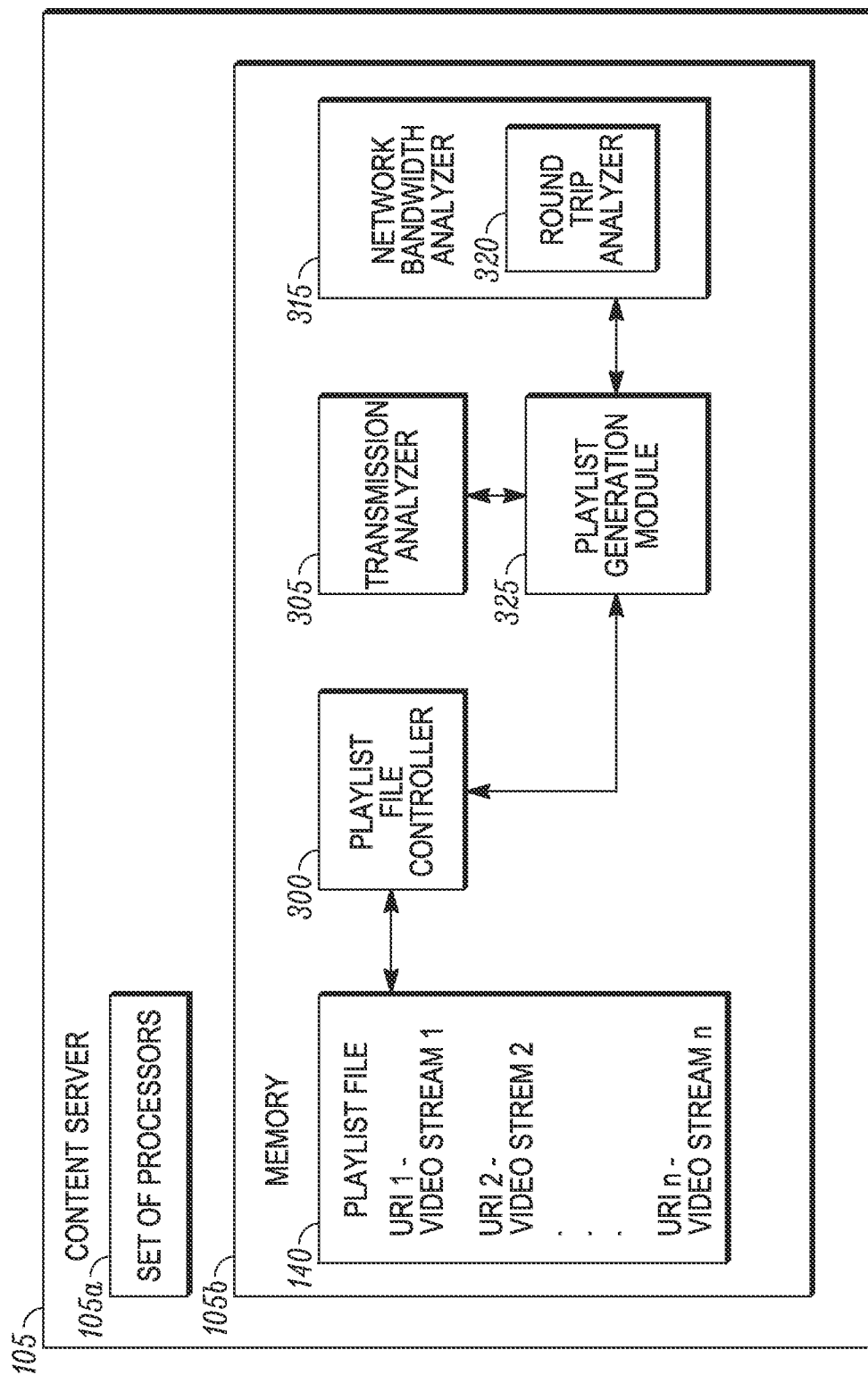


FIG. 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2013/056977

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. H04N21/2343 H04N21/24 H04N21/6583 H04N21/6373 H04N21/6379
H04N21/647

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)

H04N

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 practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2008/109865 A1 (SU GEORGE P [US] ET AL) 8 May 2008 (2008-05-08) abstract paragraph [0022] - paragraph [0039] paragraph [0058] - paragraph [0062] -----	1-10
A	US 2007/236599 A1 (VAN BEEK PETRUS J L [US]) 11 October 2007 (2007-10-11) abstract figure 6 paragraph [0037] - paragraph [0038] -----	1-10
A	WO 2004/056028 A1 (KONINKL PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV [NL]; PHILIPS CORP [US]; WIESENTHAL HAR) 1 July 2004 (2004-07-01) abstract figure 4 page 10, line 15 - line 31 ----- -/-	1-10

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 October 2013

Date of mailing of the international search report

07/11/2013

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Sery, Franck

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2013/056977

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 2004/097660 A1 (NOKIA CORP [FI]; NOKIA INC [US]; LEON DAVID [US]; VARSA VIKTOR [US]; C) 11 November 2004 (2004-11-11) page 4, line 10 - page 7, line 34 figure 3 page 17, line 4 - page 18, line 25 -----	1-10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2013/056977

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2008109865 A1	08-05-2008	US 2008109865 A1	08-05-2008
		US 2011202674 A1	18-08-2011

US 2007236599 A1	11-10-2007	NONE	

WO 2004056028 A1	01-07-2004	AU 2003288595 A1	09-07-2004
		CN 1729641 A	01-02-2006
		EP 1576754 A1	21-09-2005
		JP 2006511124 A	30-03-2006
		KR 20050084400 A	26-08-2005
		US 2006233201 A1	19-10-2006
		WO 2004056028 A1	01-07-2004

WO 2004097660 A1	11-11-2004	AT 446631 T	15-11-2009
		DK 1616267 T3	04-01-2010
		EP 1616267 A1	18-01-2006
		ES 2332315 T3	02-02-2010
		JP 4347883 B2	21-10-2009
		JP 2006524452 A	26-10-2006
		KR 20060011964 A	06-02-2006
		MX PA05011247 A	14-12-2005
		MY 140711 A	15-01-2010
		RU 2367011 C2	10-09-2009
		TW I266201 B	11-11-2006
		US 2004267956 A1	30-12-2004
		WO 2004097660 A1	11-11-2004
