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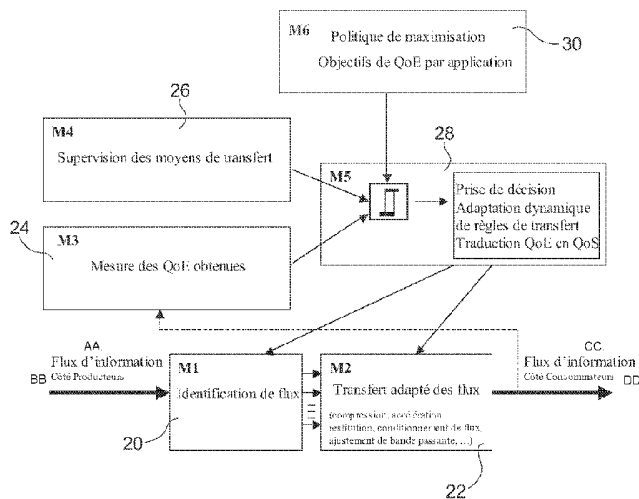
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(54) Title: METHOD FOR OPTIMIZING THE TRANSFER OF INFORMATION IN A TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK

(54) Titre : PROCÉDE D'OPTIMISATION DU TRANSFERT D'INFORMATIONS DANS UN RESEAU DE TELECOMMUNICATION



- 26... Supervision of the transfer means
- 24... Measurement of the QoE obtained
- 20... Identification of streams
- 30... Maximization policy
- QoE objects per application
- 28... Decision taking
- Dynamic adaptation of transfer rules
- Translate QoE into QoS
- 22... Adapted transfer of streams
- (compression, acceleration, replay, stream conditioning, passband tuning, etc.)
- AA... Information stream
- BB... Producer side
- CC... Information stream
- DD... Consumer side

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a method of optimizing the transfer of information in a telecommunication network comprising a plurality of information producers P_i , a plurality of C_j , and information consumer means transfers the said information between the said producers and the said consumers within the framework of a plurality of applications A_k , this method comprises the following steps: a) defining a quality of experience objective QoE representing the capacity of a consumer C_j to utilize the information transferred within the framework of each application A_k implemented in the network and a level of criticality of the consumers C_j and/or of the applications A_k representing the relative importance of the said applications A_k and/or of the said consumers C_j , b) determining in a continuous manner at least one parameter representative of the real quality of experience "QoE" for at least one consumer, c) dynamically determining operational settings for the transfer of information from the producers P_i to the consumers C_j as a function of the transfer means available, d) dynamically and continually adapting the said information transfer means as a function of the settings defined in step (c).

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(57) Abrégé : L'invention concerne un procédé d'optimisation du transfert d'informations dans un réseau de télécommunication comportant une pluralité de producteurs d'informations P_i , une pluralité de C_j , et des moyens de consommateurs d'informations transfert desdites informations entre lesdits producteurs et lesdits consommateurs dans le cadre d'une pluralité d'applications A_k , ce procédé comporte les étapes suivantes : a) définir un objectif de qualité d'expérience QoE représentant la capacité d'un consommateur C_j à exploiter l'information transférée dans le cadre de chaque application A_k mise en oeuvre dans le réseau et un niveau de Criticité des Consommateurs C_j et/ou des Applications A_k représentant l'importance relative desdites Applications A_k et/ou desdits Consommateurs C_j , b) déterminer de façon continue au moins un paramètre représentatif de la qualité réelle d'expérience "QoE" pour au moins un consommateur, c) déterminer dynamiquement des consignes de fonctionnement du transfert d'information depuis les producteurs P_i jusqu'aux consommateurs C_j en fonction des moyens de transfert disponibles, d) adapter dynamiquement et continuellement lesdits moyens de transfert d'information en fonction des consignes définies à l'étape (c).

METHOD FOR OPTIMISING THE TRANSFER OF INFORMATION IN A
TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Technical field

The invention pertains to the field of telecommunications networks and relates more specifically to a method for optimising the transfer of information in a telecommunications network comprising a plurality of producers of information P_i , a plurality of consumers of information C_j , and means of transfer of said information between said producers and said consumers within the framework of a plurality of applications A_k .

The invention also relates to a device for optimising the transfer of information in a telecommunications network comprising a plurality of producers of information, a plurality of consumers of information and means of transfer of said information between said producers and said consumers.

Prior art

The configuration of a system for optimising the transfer of information of a communications network aiming to maximise the performance perceived by the consumers is a complex operation, in particular due to the fact that it is difficult to establish a link between the parameters of the system and the perceived performance in a context where the consumption of information and the means of transfer vary.

Indeed, the known systems for optimising the transfer of information of a communications network are

configured according to criteria that are proper to the means of transfer and/or to the consumption of information without a direct link with the perceived performance.

5 Furthermore, in the methods for optimising the transfer of information of prior art, the quality of service levels agreed upon between operators and users of services, i.e. the SLA (Service Level Agreement), are not described as parameters expressing the
10 perceived performance but as SLS parameters (Service Level Specifications) expressing the performance of information transfer in packet mode such as jitter, delay, loss, or the availability of the service.

 These systems are generally configured according
15 to an estimate of the impact of a certain parameter value on the perceived performance. These parameters also depend on the means of transfer and of the consumption of information and must be revised each time the means of transfer and/or the consumption of
20 information vary substantially. In communications networks comprising numerous changes in terms of means of transfer and/or of consumption of information, this task becomes humanly impossible. This results in that the performance perceived by the end user of a service
25 is not controlled.

 Patent EP 1252744 of the applicant describes a method and a device for dynamic optimisation of the quality of service in a packet mode data transmission network, wherein a plurality of sources S_i and a
30 plurality of destinations D_i are connected to a transit network via a plurality of access networks, each source

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being able to send data at a maximum speed $L_{\max,s,x}$, and each destination being able to receive data at a maximum speed $L_{\max,x,d}$, said sources each comprising a means of classifying and of controlling the speed of the data emitted. The method described in this document
5 optimises the quality of transfer of the information according to parameters consisting of objectives expressed as quantifiable performance limited to the SLS parameters of a packet transmission service
10 although the expected service from a communication network is a data transfer service. It does not allow for the direct translation of the objectives of perceived performance. Therefore, the optimisation mechanisms may not produce the expected results and
15 there is a real difficulty in carrying out the translation of the objectives.

In one embodiment, the invention is arranged to overcome the insufficiencies of prior art described hereinabove by means of a method and of a device that
20 constantly and automatically adapt the data transfers by observing the results in terms of quality of experience QoE representing the capacity of a consumer to make use of the information transferred within the framework of any application implemented in the network.

25

Description of the invention

The invention advocates a method for optimising the transfer of information in a telecommunications network comprising a plurality of producers of information P_i , a plurality of consumers of information
30 C_j , and means of transfer of said information between

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said producers and said consumers within the framework of a plurality of applications A_k .

The method according to the invention comprises the following steps:

5 a - defining an objective of quality of experience QoE representing the capacity of a consumer C_j to make use of the information transferred within the framework of each application A_k implemented in the network and a level of Criticality of the Consumers C_j and/or of the
10 Applications A_k representing the relative importance of said Applications A_k and/or of said Consumers C_j ,

b - determining continuously at least one parameter representing an actual quality of experience 'QoE' pour at least one consumer,

15 c - determining dynamically operating instructions of the transfer of information from the producers P_i to the consumers C_j according to the means of transfer available,

d - adapting dynamically and continuously said
20 means of transfer of information according to the instructions defined in the step c).

The method according to the invention further comprises the following steps:

- determining the rules of arbitration between
25 different data flows exchanged via the network for the use of the means of transfer,

- determining the rules for using the means of transfer in such a way as to allocate said means according to the type of flow,

30 - determining the types of flow adaptation to be carried out during the transfer,

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- configuring each adaptation defined in the preceding step in such a way as to make use of a range of possible values of said operating parameters in order to better satisfy the totality of the needs of the applications making use of the information transmitted via the network.

Preferentially, the adaptation of the means of transfer further comprises the following steps:

- adjusting dynamically the operating instructions of the transfer of information according, on the one hand, to the effects on the transfer of the mechanisms for selective acceleration, compression and rendering reliable, and on the other hand, to the impact on the quality of operation 'QoE' perceived by the consumer of the information,

- adjusting dynamically the operating parameters relating to mechanisms for selective acceleration, compression and protection in such a way as to reduce the load emitted in the network while still controlling the quality of operation 'QoE' perceived by the consumer of the information.

According to the invention, in the event of a flow controlled from end to end, said adaptation comprises at least one selective acceleration allowing for the use of the resources of the network optimising the performance of the applications making use of the information transmitted via said network.

According to the invention, in the event of a flow with high data redundancy, said adaptation comprises at least one compression of the information transiting via the network.

According to the invention, in the event of a set of flows with redundant information, said adaptation comprises a restitution of the information via an indexing and a temporary memorisation of the redundant
5 information.

According to the invention, in the event of elastic flows, said adaptation comprises a dynamic distribution of input flows in the network for each type of flow:

10 According to the invention, in the event of flow exchanged in real time, said adaptation comprises at least one optimisation of the integrity of the information by mechanisms for enhancing the reliability.

According to the invention, in the event of flows
15 that can flow via several paths, said adaptation comprises a selection of an optimal path.

According to the invention, in the event of audio data transfers, the parameter representing the quality of operation 'QoE' is the MOS (Mean Opinion Score)
20 measured by algorithms for estimating the audible quality.

According to the invention, in the event of the transfer of video data, the parameter representing the quality of operation 'QoE' is an MDI (Media Delivery
25 Index) measured by algorithms for estimating the visual quality.

According to the invention, in the event of applications proceeding with client-server interactions, the parameter representing the quality of operation
30 'QoE' is the transaction delay characterised by the latency of the consumer between the sending of his

query to a producer of data and the reception of the last information unit produced for this query.

According to the invention, in the event of a transfer of information in the form of packets transmitted without dynamic transformation taking into account the state of the network, the state of the Producer-Consumer synchronisation or the content of said packets, the parameter representing the quality of operation 'QoE' is one of the following parameters: the absolute transfer latency of the packets, the jitter of these packets, the packet loss rate or a transfer speed.

In all cases wherein a multiplicity of indicators intervenes in order to characterise the perceived performance, the parameter representing the quality of operation 'QoE' is an AQS (for Application Quality Score) index representing the rate of availability of the totality of the performance objectives set for a given application.

The method according to the invention is implemented by a device for optimising the transfer of information in a telecommunications network comprising a plurality of producers of information, a plurality of consumers of information and means of transfer of said information between said producers and said consumers, said device comprising:

a - means for defining an objective of quality of experience QoE representing the capacity of a consumer C_j to make use of the information transferred within the framework of each application A_k implemented in the network and a level of Criticality of the Consumers C_j and/or of the Applications A_k representing the relative

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importance of said Applications A_k and/or of said Consumers C_j ,

b - means for continuously determining at least one parameter representing an actual quality of experience 'QoE' for at least one consumer,

c - means for dynamically determining operating instructions of the transfer of information from the producers P_i to the consumers C_j according to the means of transfer available.

10 Preferentially, this device comprises a plurality of distributed modules comprising:

- a module M1 in charge of discriminating the flow of data of producers and of applications making use of said flow,

15 - a module M2 in charge of adapting the recognised flow of data in order to carry out a transfer of information that complies with the criteria and with the priorities optimising the quality of operation 'QoE' perceived by the consumer of the information,

20 - a module M3 in charge of quantifying said quality of operation 'QoE' perceived by the consumer of the information,

- a module M4 in charge of estimating the means of transfer available within said network,

25 - a module M5 in charge of selecting the transfer parameters optimising said quality of operation 'QoE',

- a module M6 in charge of coordinating the preceding modules in order to implement a chosen policy of maximising the performance of the applications making use of the information exchanged via the network.

In order to select the transfer parameters that optimise said quality of operation 'QoE, said module M5 comprises a software implementing either a fuzzy logic based processing, or a Bayesian network based processing, or a decision tree based processing, or a neural network based processing, or an empirical model based processing.

Thanks to the invention the complexity of the configuration of such a device is reduced.

10 Furthermore, it is not necessary to define parameters that are proper to the means of transfer and/or to the consumption of information, and it is also not necessary to revise the parameters when the means of transfer and/or the consumption of information
15 vary.

Moreover, the perceived performance is no longer subject to the correct configuration of the mechanisms according to the means of transfer and/or of the consumption of information.

20

Brief description of the drawings

Other characteristics and advantages of the invention shall appear in the following description, taken by way of a non-exhaustive example, in reference to the annexed figures wherein:

25 - figure 1 shows a general diagram of a distributed information system around a network wherein is implemented the method according to the invention,

- figure 2 shows a diagram showing the adaptation of the transfer function for the flows of data,

- figure 3 shows a block diagram of the device according to the invention,

- figure 4 shows a translation of the QoE indicators into target SLS templates,

5 - figure 5, shows a process of triggering the device for the transformation of the flows driven by the QoE indicators,

- figure 6 shows the projection of an auditory QoE (G.711 flow qualified by an MOS ITU) based on two SLS
10 parameters loss and latency.

Detailed description of particular embodiments

The network shown in figure 1, comprises a plurality of producers of information P_i , 2, a plurality of consumers of information C_j , 4, and means of transfer
15 of said information between said producers 2 and said consumers 4 within the framework of a plurality of applications A_k .

In the rest of this description, the means of transfer designate all of the mechanisms making it
20 possible to deliver information according to an exchange protocol defined between producers 2 and consumers 4, the term communication designating the transfer of information as well as the exchange protocol between communicating entities or between
25 communicating and intermediary entities.

The Consumption of information within the communications network stands for all of the information that the Consumers can make use of and is delivered by the producers 2 at each instant.

The performance perceived by the consumers 4 within the framework of an application A_k stands for the capacity of these consumers to make productive use of the information transferred. In what follows, the term "End-user QoE" (Quality of Experience) or "QoE" shall be used as a synonym of the performance perceived by the consumers 4.

The producers 2 and the consumers 4 are considered in the sense of applications using software and/or hardware resources in order to provide a service to the end consumer.

The applications can be multimedia communications applications such as telephony, videotelephony, videoconferencing, multimedia distribution applications such as on-demand video, broadcasts, content syndications, consultation applications such as directories, interactive WeB services, information-sharing applications such as peer-to-peer exchanges, distributed databases, and more generally, computer applications of which the elements execute on distant machines and, synchronise themselves and exchange information via the network.

In reference to figure 1, the producers 2 and the consumers 4 are connected to a transit network 6 via a plurality of access networks 8.

The participants (machines or users) of an application in a network shown in figure 1 have the roles of consumers and of producers of information. These roles can change during the life of an application, for example during a session.

These participants connect to the network at geographical or administrative points and, from a network standpoint, they form a unit referred to as a User. A user can be an agency, a company or a mobile individual. The transport technologies used can be wired or wireless.

This invention takes advantage of the uniformity provided by the telecommunications networks in packet mode which are characterised by the fact that the digital information is transported from one point to another in groups called packets, substantially comprised of a header containing the routing directives and information data. The sequences of packets in the same transfer of information are referred to as the flow of data. These flows are characterised by a time function.

The main technology currently used to access these telecommunications networks in packet mode is the IP protocol (Internet Protocol). This protocol is preserved from end to end even if optimisation and encapsulation techniques can on certain segments carry out transport structure translations.

The most widely known examples of telecommunications network segments in packet mode are the DVB networks, the MAC IEEE networks (Ethernet, WiFi, WiMax), the MPLS networks.

The transit network 6 represents a capacity of transport that is substantially shared between a multitude of users and/or private networks. The characteristic of this capacity of transport remains stable as seen from a user standpoint despite the

variability of his own consumption or of the production of information that the user may not explicitly inform the network manager of by a change in subscription or an opening/closing of a session.

5 The access networks 8 represents the limited capacities of transport where the data flows undergo substantial distortions due to the speeds that are much less than those of the sending speeds of the physical terminal elements, or of competitions between users
10 served by an access network 8. These high distortions appear during period of time referred to as congested.

The device of this invention can be introduced at the tie and aggregation points but does not require a generalised deployment.

15 The mechanism of adaptation of the traffic according to the invention is shown schematically by a short loop shown in figure 2 connecting all of the consumers 4 to all of the producers 2 via the network 6.

20 This loop comprises a module 10 representing a global adapter which adjusts the system in an optimal position by comparing the QoE results obtained with the predefined QoE objectives.

25 The traffic changes with the consumption of information carried out via the system by all of the consumers 4 from all of the producers 2 as well as with the flow characteristic of the network.

30 An adaptation of the transfer of information stabilises the system at an optimal position. This adaptation operates with dynamic parameters of which the values depend on the results observed.

Figure 2 also shows the possible controls between the participants. These controls carried out on knowledge limited to the sole participants in direct interaction and to their limited perception can slow down their transfer. A well-known example is that of the TCP mechanism defined by IETF (for Internet Engineering Task Force) which restrains the performance as soon as the network uses means of transmission by satellite.

- 10 The adaptation implemented can consist of:
- a selective acceleration,
 - a compression of the information,
 - a suppression of the redundancies and restitution of the information already transferred,
 - 15 - a conditioning of flow,
 - an adjustment of bandwidth,
 - a selection of a path in a transit network,
 - a selection of access network
 - a selection of transit network.

20 A known example of selective acceleration is an algorithm modifying the TCP control flow to have a TCP emitter use a higher sending speed.

25 An ISO SCPS-TP standard has been defined in order to improve the interoperability of the players in transmissions by satellite. The acceleration is selective due to its application to certain flows, for example, the flows flowing via means of transmission by satellite which undergo substantial transmission latency.

Other selection criteria can be introduced so as to improve the QoE rather than improve a priori the network.

5 This invention relates to the orchestration and the configuration (initial values, target values for the adapting mechanisms, selection criteria for the mechanisms with multiple choices, optimisation criteria) of the adapting mechanisms, not the operation of these mechanisms.

10 Driving the system is conducted by the objectives of QoE and a policy for maximising the QoE.

In a preferred mode of implementation, the method according to the invention comprises a phase consisting in defining, on the one hand, objectives of QoE
15 representing the expected results in situations of congestion where the system of transfer cannot satisfy maximum performance for each application, and on the other hand, a maximisation policy consisting of a model of conduct which defines the arbitration directives and,
20 where applicable, the tactics in order to maintain the system in optimal operation.

To that effect, the method according to the invention is based on transfer algorithms that process the flows of data in a way that is transparent to the
25 applications and best use the capacities of the network. These algorithms are specialised by type of data flow and are implemented in means of adaptation.

Preferentially, the algorithms applied are according to the environment, changing with the needs
30 of the applications, the capacities of the network and the means of adaptation available.

The choice of these algorithms is made according to the performances of QoE obtained and by evaluating the difference with the expected objectives.

Figure 3 schematically shows a device allowing for the implementation of the method according to the invention. This device comprises:

- a module M1 20 in charge of discriminating the flow of data of producers 2 and of applications A_k making use of said flow,
- 10 - a module M2 22 in charge of adapting the recognised flow of data in order to carry out a transfer of information that complies with the criteria and with the priorities optimising the quality of operation 'QoE' perceived by the consumers 4 of the
15 information,
- a module M3 24 in charge of quantifying said quality of operation 'QoE' perceived by the consumers 4 of the information,
- a module M4 26 in charge of estimating the means
20 of transfer available within said network,
- a module M5 28 in charge of selecting the transfer parameters optimising said quality of operation 'QoE',
- a module M6 30 in charge of coordinating the
25 preceding modules in order to implement a chosen policy of maximising the performance of the applications making use of the information exchanged via the network.

Figure 4 highlights the capacity of adaptation of an automatic translation in actual environment, not a priori, of an objective of QoE into SLS parameters.

The curve 40 shows three zones of operation:

- a first zone where the QoE indicator is degraded only very slightly with a transfer function that is more and more restrictive,

- a second zone 44 where the QoE indicator becomes
5 very sensitive to the transfer function,

- a third zone 46 where the QoE indicator is highly degraded and goes out of the acceptable limits.

The second curve shows the translation of the QoE into multiple parameters. In particular, this curve
10 shows substantial operating ranges for each of the parameters as well as very different gradients in the zone 44.

Each translation as such creates a space of possible values.

15 The maximisation of the performance of the applications is obtained by self-adapting mechanisms that will monitor the QoE indicators and which stabilise themselves across all of the values of optimal SLS parameters, via successive translations of
20 the reachable QoE indicators into SLS parameters.

As such, instead of adjusting the self-adapting mechanisms on the values of SLS parameters calculated a priori, these mechanisms will make use of the space of possible values in order to better satisfy the totality
25 of the needs.

The elements for the adaptation base can have linear and/or non-linear effects on the SLS parameters.

The first category comprises the conditionings of flows and the adjustment of bandwidth, and the second
30 category, comprises substantially elements referred to as transformation devices.

Figure 5 shows the effect of a triggering of a device for transformation such as compression, acceleration, enhancing reliability, etc.

With known mechanisms, the maximisation of
5 performance was based solely on the SLS configuration in such a way as to adjust the adaptation mechanisms. This invention makes it possible to dynamically introduce mechanisms that will modify the translation function of QoE into SLS parameters.

10 For example, the observance of a rate of loss that is too high (parameter k in figure 6), which causes zone 2 mentioned in figure 5 to be left, triggers the implementation of enhancing reliability which does however have the defect of introducing a delay
15 (parameter j in figure 6). This triggered implementation modifies the translation function QoE into SLS and as such can enlarge the balanced zone (zone 2) giving more latitude in adjusting the system.

CLAIMS

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1. Method for optimising the transfer of information in a telecommunications network comprising
5 a plurality of producers of information P_i , a plurality of consumers of information C_j , and means of transfer of said information between said producers and said consumers within the framework of a plurality of applications A_k ,
- 10 method characterised in that it comprises the following steps:
- a - defining an objective of quality of experience QoE representing the capacity of a consumer C_j to make use of the information transferred within the framework
15 of each application A_k implemented in the network and a level of Criticality of the Consumers C_j and/or of the Applications A_k representing the relative importance of said Applications A_k and/or of said Consumers C_j ,
- b - determining continuously at least one
20 parameter representing an actual quality of experience 'QoE' for at least one consumer,
- c - determining dynamically operating instructions for the transfer of information from the producers P_i to the consumers C_j according to the means of transfer
25 available,
- d - adapting dynamically and continuously said means of transfer of information according to the instructions defined in the step c).
- 30 2. Method according to claim 1, characterised in that it further comprises the following steps:

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- determining rules of arbitration between different data flow exchanged via the network for the use of the means of transfer,

5 - determining rules for using means of transfer in such a way as to allocate said means according to the type of flow,

- determining the types of adaptation of flows to be carried out during the transfer,

10 - configuring each adaptation defined in the preceding step in such a way as to make use of a range of possible values of said operating parameters in order to better satisfy the totality of the needs of the applications making use of the information transmitted via the network.

15

3. Method according to claims 1 and 2, characterised in that said adaptation of the means of transfer further comprise the following steps:

20 - adjusting dynamically the operating instructions for the transfer of information according, on the one hand, to the effects on the transfer of the mechanisms for selective acceleration, compression and enhancing reliability, and on the other hand, to the impact on the quality of operation 'QoE' perceived by the
25 consumer of the information,

- adjusting dynamically the operating parameters relating to mechanisms for selective acceleration, compression and protection in such a way as to reduce the load emitted into the network while still
30 controlling the quality of operation 'QoE' perceived by the consumer of the information.

4. Method according to claims 1 and 2, characterised in that in the event of a flow controlled from end to end, said adaptation comprises at least one
5 selective acceleration making it possible to use the resources of the network optimising the performance of the applications making use of the information transmitted via the network.

10 5. Method according to claims 1 and 2, characterised in that in the event of a flow with high data redundancy, said adaptation comprises at least one compression of the information transiting via the network.

15 6. Method according to claims 1 and 2, characterised in that in the event of a set of flows with redundant information, said adaptation comprises a restitution of the information by an indexing and a
20 temporary memorisation of the redundant information.

7. Method according to claims 1 and 2, characterised in that in the event of elastic flows, said adaptation comprises a dynamic distribution of
25 input flows in the network for each type of flow.

8. Method according to claims 1 and 2, characterised in that in the event of a flow exchanged in real time, said adaptation comprises at least one
30 optimisation of the integrity of the information by mechanisms for enhancing reliability.

9. Method according to claims 1 and 2, characterised in that in the event of a flow that can flow via several paths, said adaptation comprises a selection of an optimal path.

10. Method according to one of claims 1 to 9 wherein, in the event of audio data transfers, the parameter representing the quality of operation 'QoE' is the MOS (Mean Opinion Score) measured by algorithms for estimating the audible quality.

11. Method according to one of claims 1 to 9 wherein, in the event of video data transfers, the parameter representing the quality of operation 'QoE' is an MDI (Media Delivery Index) measured by algorithms for estimating the visual quality.

12. Method according to one of claims 1 to 9 wherein, in the event of applications proceeding with client-server interactions, the parameter representing the quality of operation 'QoE' is the transaction delay characterised by the latency of the consumer between the sending of his query to a producer of data and the reception of the last information unit produced for this query.

13. Method according to one of claims 1 to 9 wherein, in the event of a transfer of information in the form of packets transmitted without dynamic transformation taking into account the state of the

network, the state of the Producer-Consumer synchronisation or the content of said packets, the parameter representing the quality of operation 'QoE' is one of the following parameters: the absolute
5 transfer latency of the packets, the jitter of these packets, the packet loss rate or a transfer speed.

14. Method according to one of claims 1 to 9 wherein, in all cases wherein a multiplicity of
10 indicators intervenes in order to characterise the perceived performance, the parameter representing the quality of operation 'QoE' is an AQS (for Application Quality Score) index representing the rate of availability of the totality of the performance
15 objectives set for a given application.

15. Device for optimising the transfer of information in a telecommunications network comprising a plurality of producers of information, a plurality of
20 consumers of information and means of transfer of said information between said producers and said consumers, said device being characterised in that it comprises:

a - means for defining an objective of quality of experience QoE representing the capacity of a consumer
25 C_j to make use of the information transferred within the framework of each application A_k implemented in the network and a level of Criticality of the Consumers C_j and/or of the Applications A_k representing the relative importance of said Applications A_k and/or of said
30 Consumers C_j ,

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b - means for continuously determining at least one parameter representing an actual quality of experience 'QoE' for at least one consumer,

5 c - means for dynamically determining operating instructions of the transfer of information from the producers P_i to the consumers C_j according to the means of transfer available.

10 16. Device set forth in claim 15, characterised in that it comprises a plurality of distributed modules comprising:

- a module M1 (20) in charge of discriminating the flow of data of producers and of applications making use of said flow,

15 - a module M2 (22) in charge of adapting the recognised flow of data in order to carry out a transfer of information that complies with the criteria and with the priorities optimising the quality of operation 'QoE' perceived by the consumer of the
20 information,

- a module M3 (24) in charge of quantifying said quality of operation 'QoE' perceived by the consumer of the information,

25 - a module M4 (26) in charge of estimating the means of transfer available within said network,

- a module M5 (28) in charge of selecting the transfer parameters optimising said quality of operation 'QoE',

30 - a module M6 (30) in charge of coordinating the preceding modules in order to implement a chosen policy

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of maximising the performance of the applications making use of the information exchanged via the network.

17. Device set forth in claim 16, characterised in
5 that in order to select the transfer parameters that
optimise said quality of operation 'QoE, said module M5
(28) comprises a software implementing either a fuzzy
logic based processing, or a Bayesian network based
processing, or a decision tree based processing, or a
10 neural network based processing, or an empirical model
based processing.

18. A device for optimising the transfer of
information in a telecommunications network
15 substantially as herein described with reference to the
accompanying drawings.

19. A method for optimising the transfer of
information in a telecommunications network
20 substantially as herein described with reference to the
accompanying drawings.

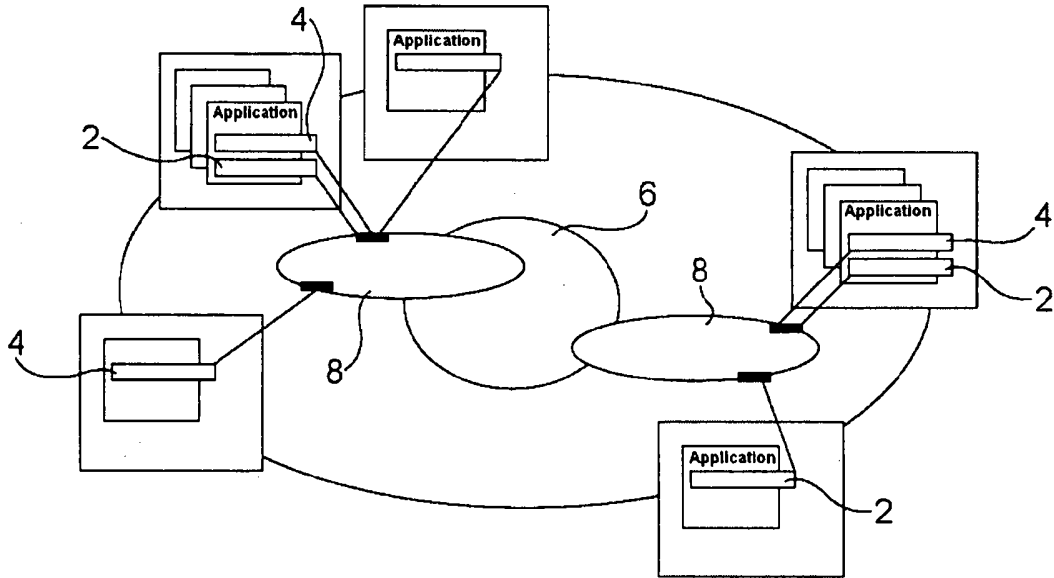


FIG. 1

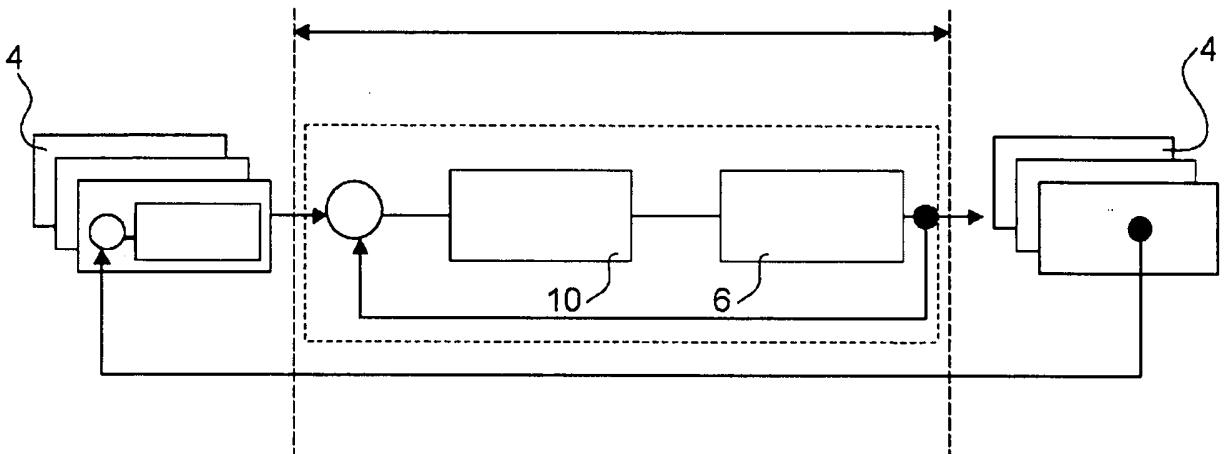


FIG. 2

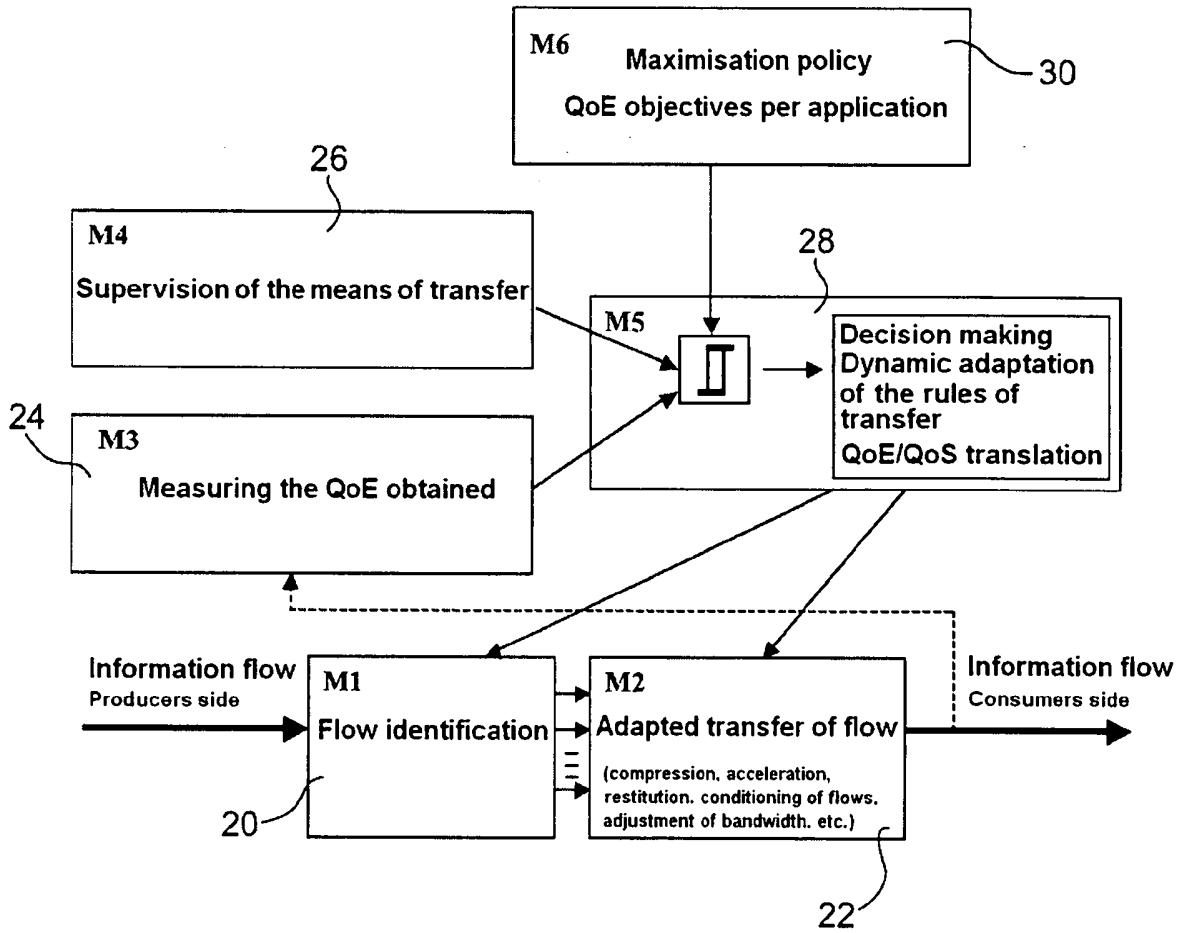


FIG.3

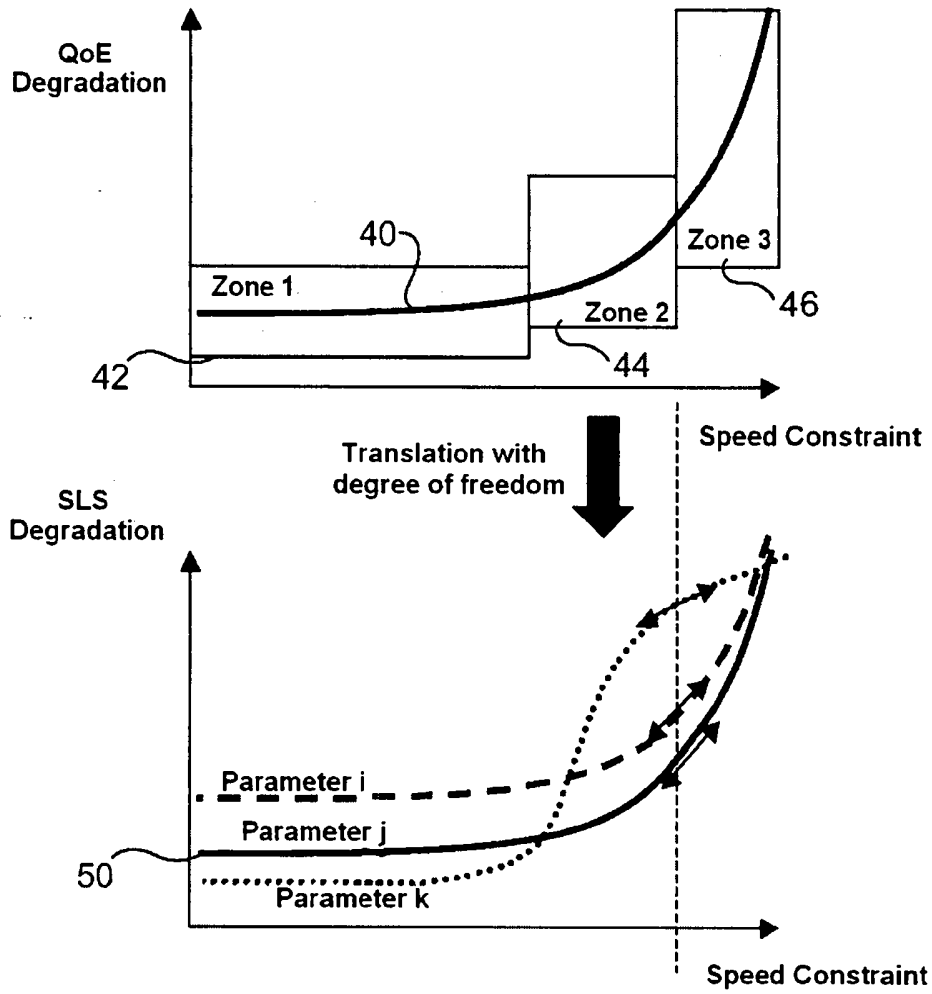


FIG.4

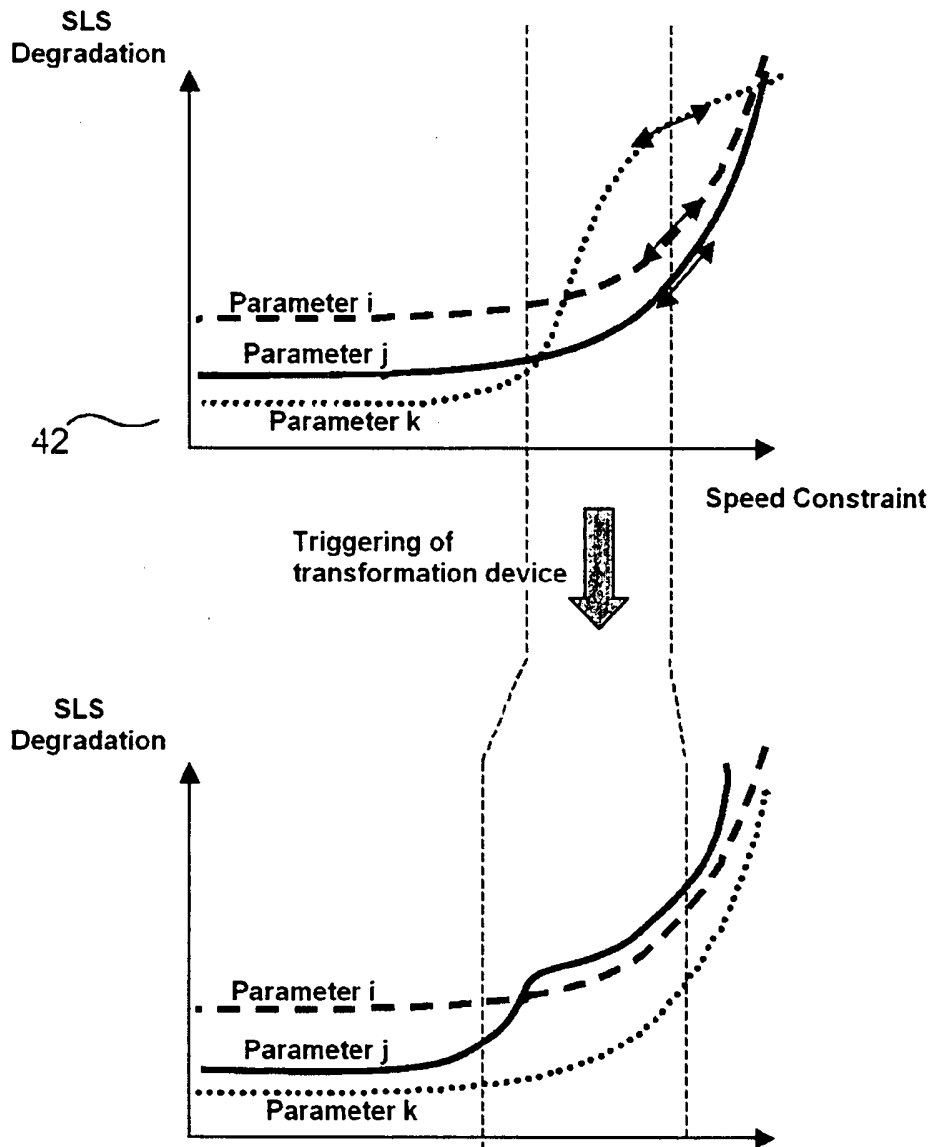


FIG.5

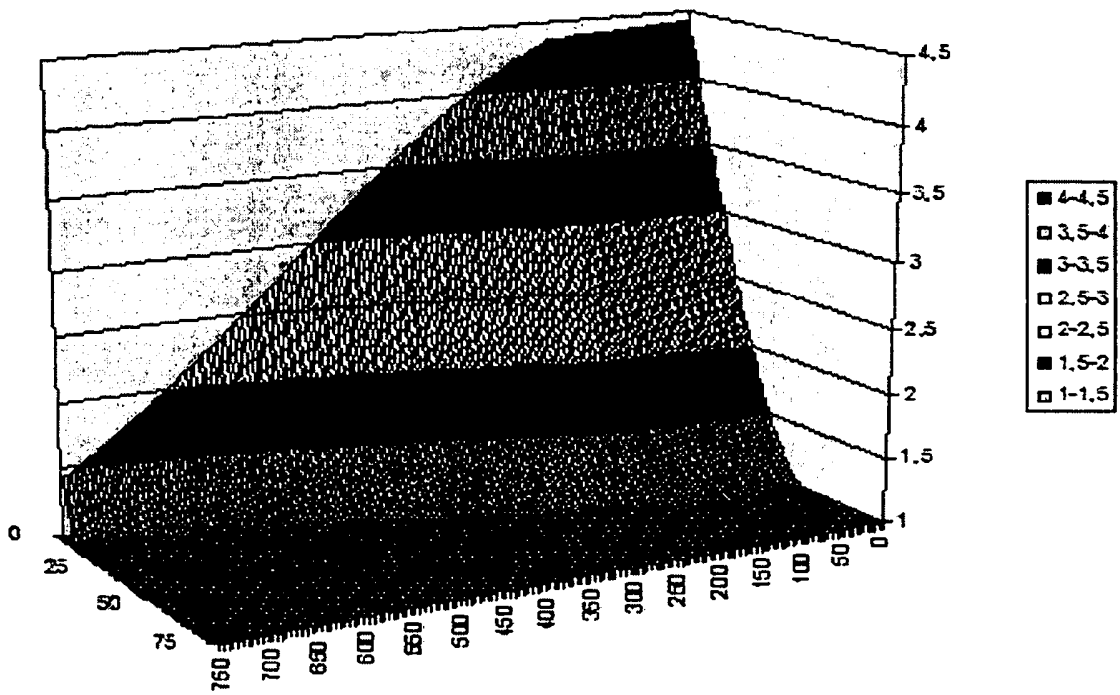


FIG.6