

Speech Property-Based FEC for Internet Telephony Applications

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Overview

- Voice over IP (VoIP)
 - Improved quality for VoIP
- Approach
 - Performance of the G.729 loss concealment
 - Speech Property-Based FEC (SPB-FEC)
- Evaluation
 - Reference FEC schemes
 - Network model
 - Objective speech quality measurement
- Conclusions

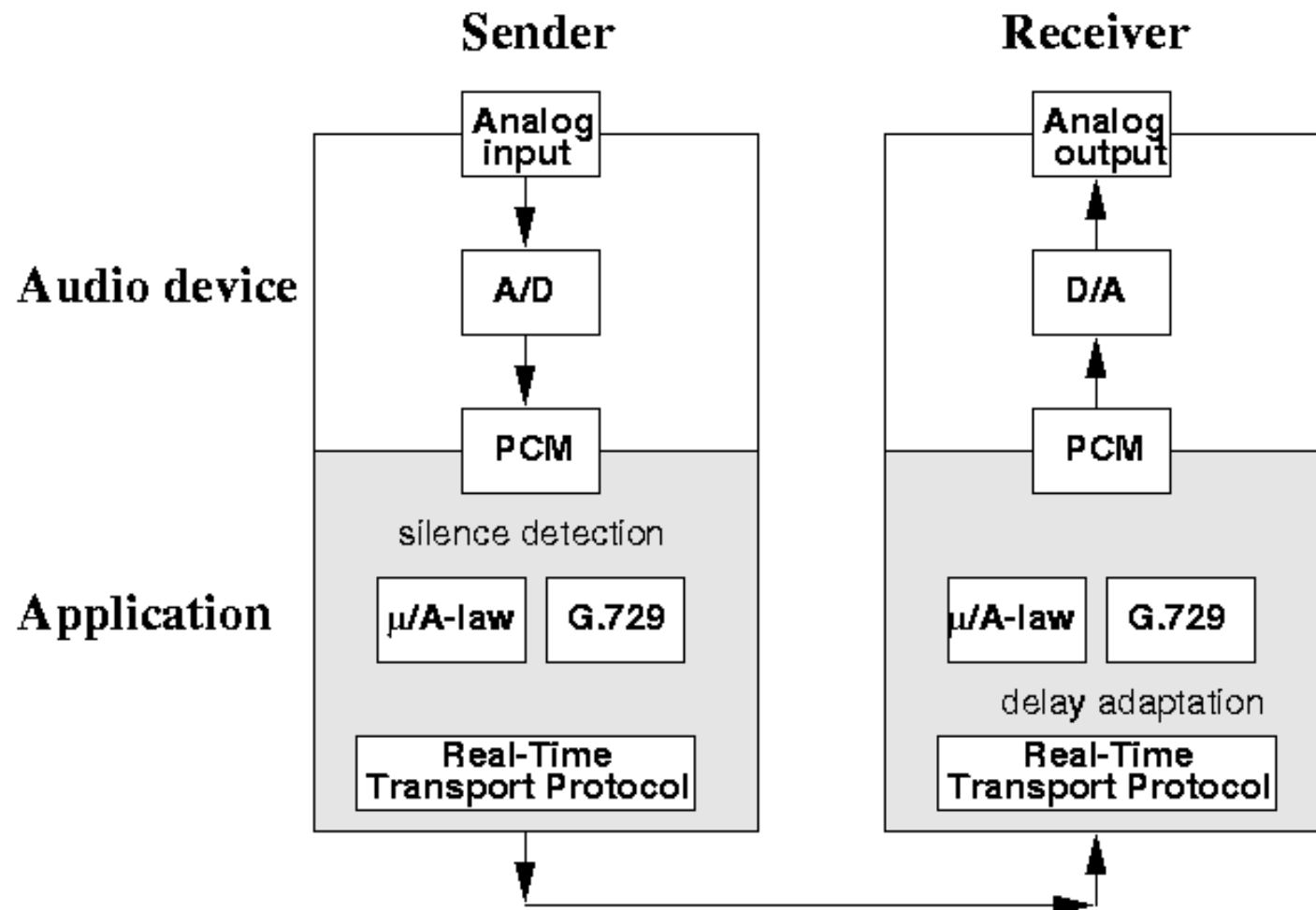
Voice over IP

- Main drivers:
 - current economical incentives (Internet flat rate pricing) \Rightarrow *Internet Telephony*
 - service integration, unified packet-switching infrastructure
- One of the main problems:
 - satisfaction of real-time QoS demands in a packet-switched network (fundamental tradeoff: statistical multiplexing vs. reliability \Rightarrow *packet loss*)

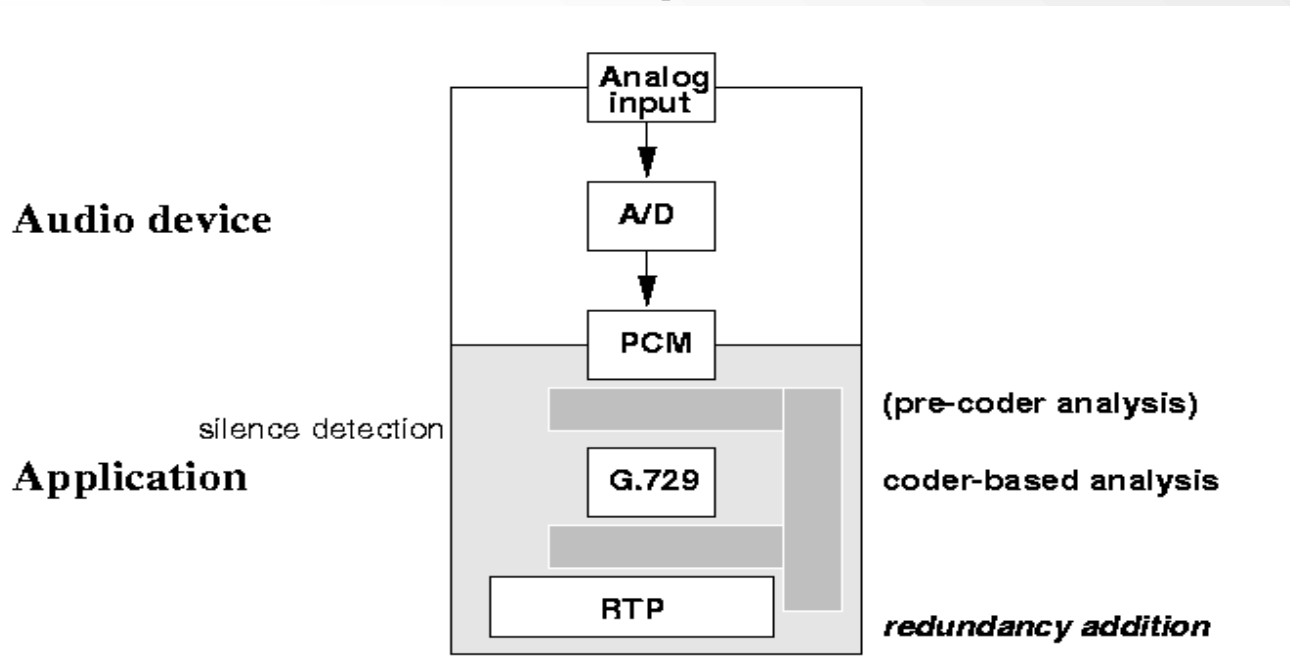
QoS for Voice over IP flows

- high compression (backward adaptive coding: ITU-T G.729, G.723.1)
 - no further sender adaptation / network adaptation (transcoding) possible
 - amplifies high perceptual impact of burst losses (error propagation)
- + tolerance to isolated losses (speech stationarity \Rightarrow extrapolation of coder state \Rightarrow loss concealment)
- \Rightarrow enhance the loss resiliency of high-compressing codecs with open-loop error control (FEC)

Structure of an Internet Audio Tool

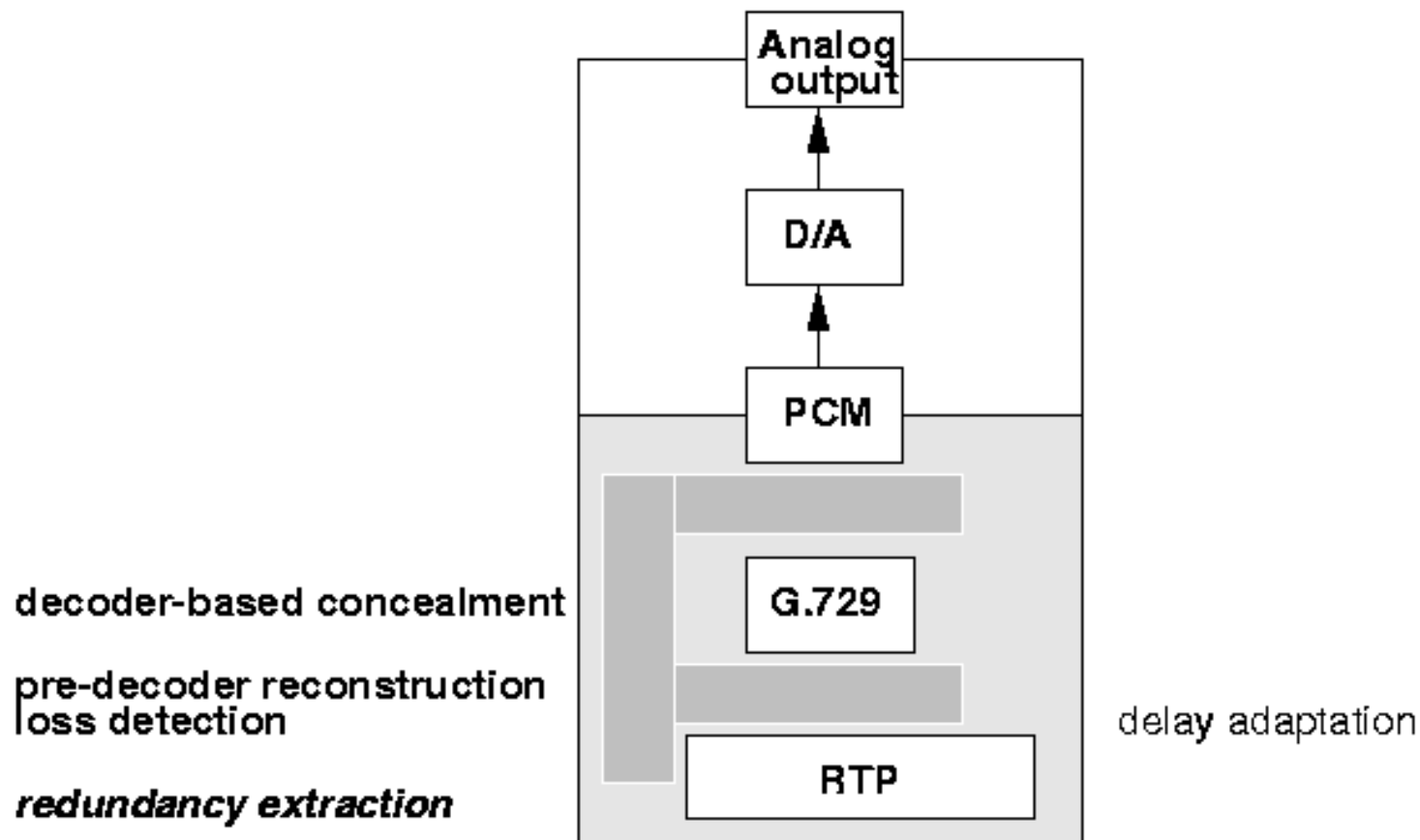


Additional components: Sender



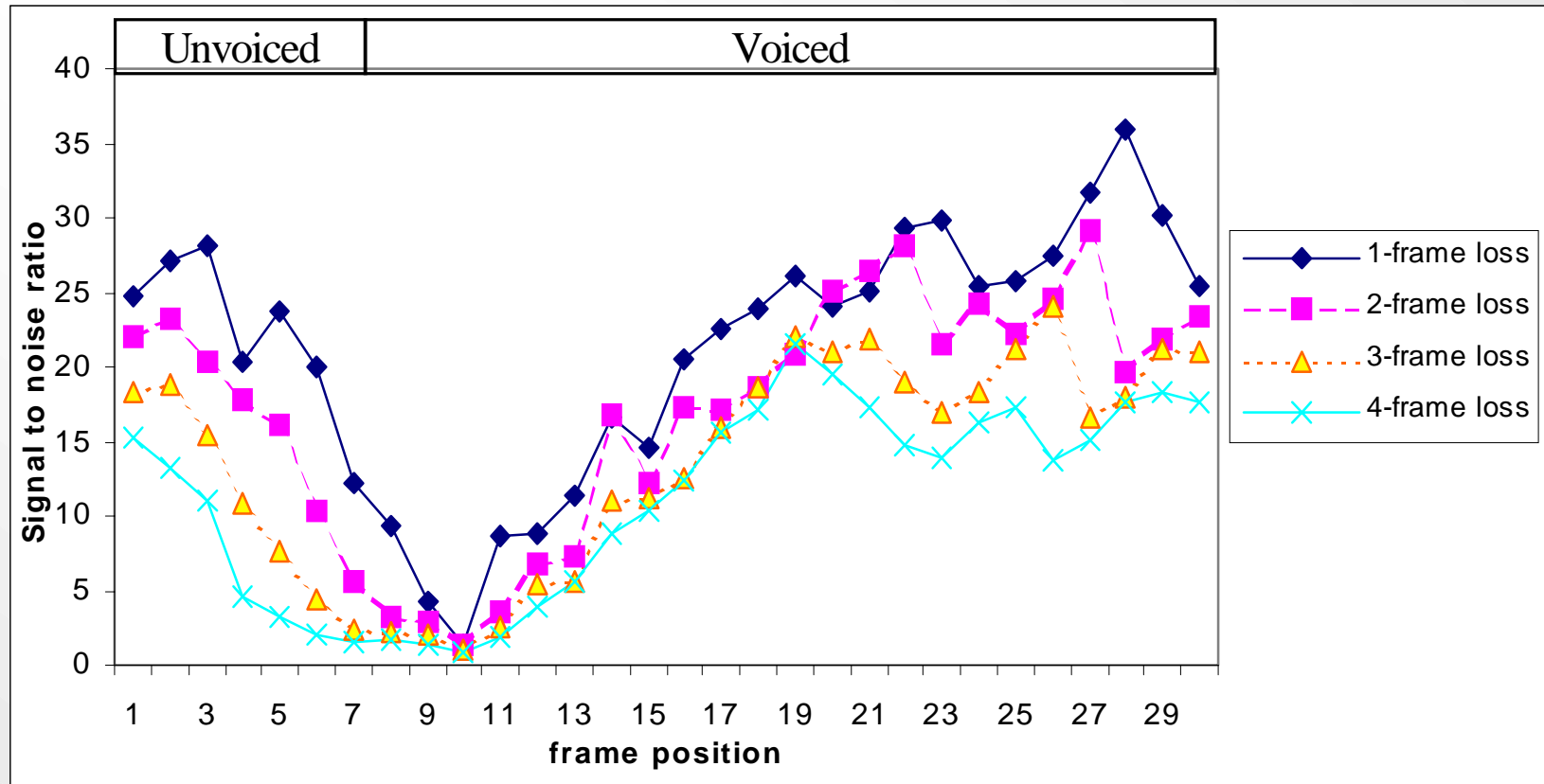
- G.729 coder used both for the payload and the redundancy
- Side information available at the encoder is used
- Decoder concealment process is taken into account

Additional components: Receiver



- No generic (PCM-level) concealment

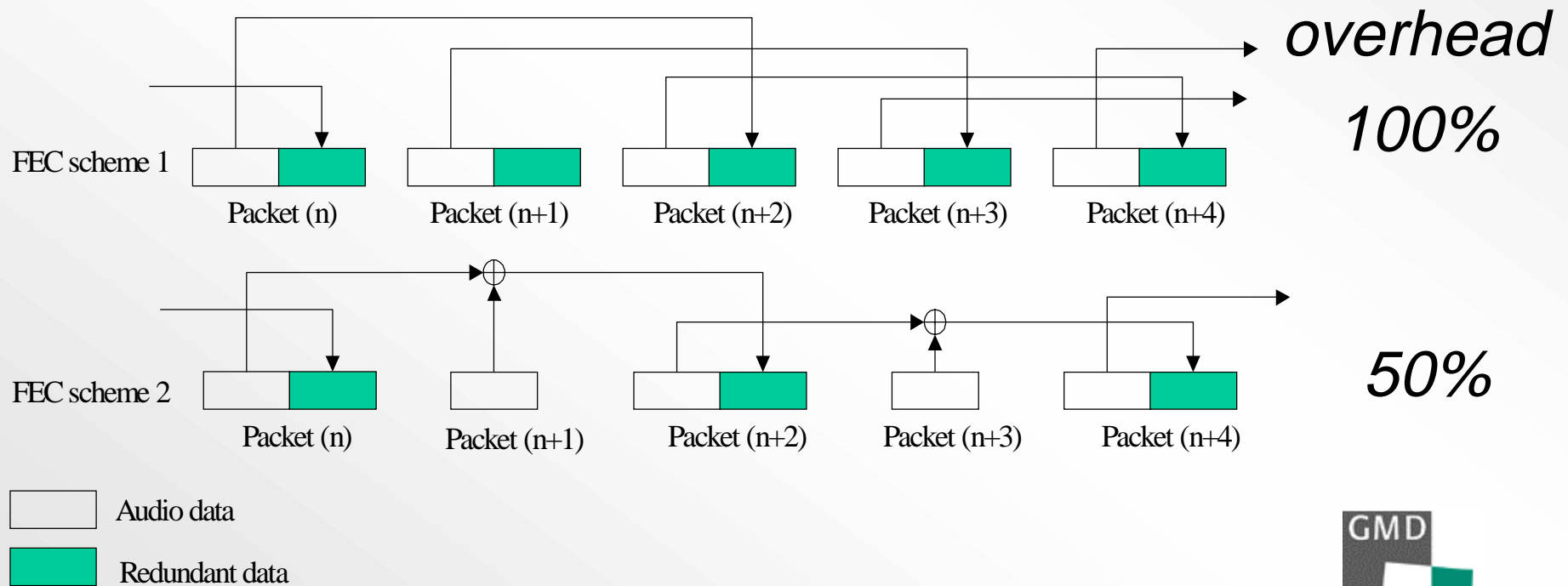
Performance of G.729 loss concealment



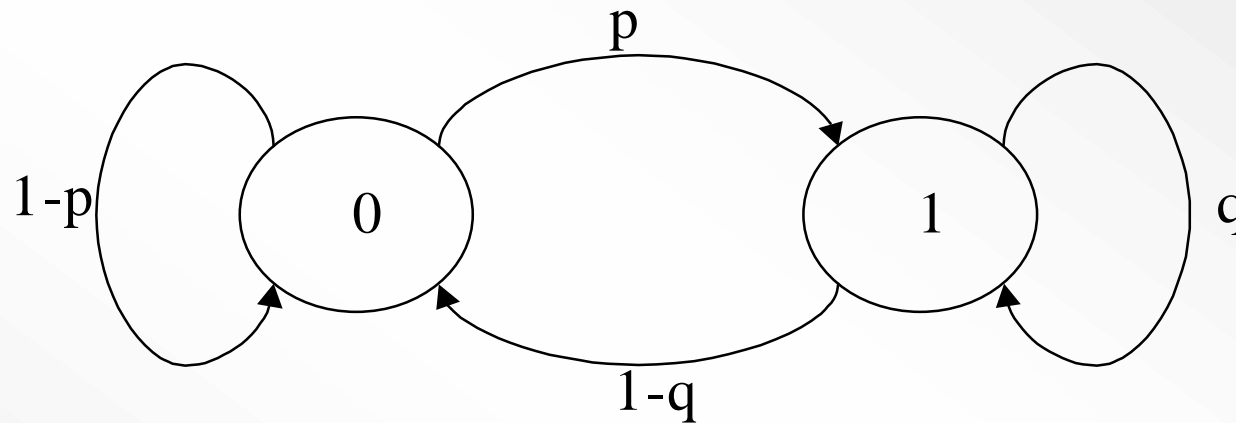
- Decoder fails to conceal losses at unvoiced/voiced transition due to lack of state (synthesis filter parameters, excitation)

Speech Property-Based FEC

- Adjust amount of redundancy adaptively to loss concealment performance: *overhead* \approx 40-50%
- Comparison with two reference FEC schemes

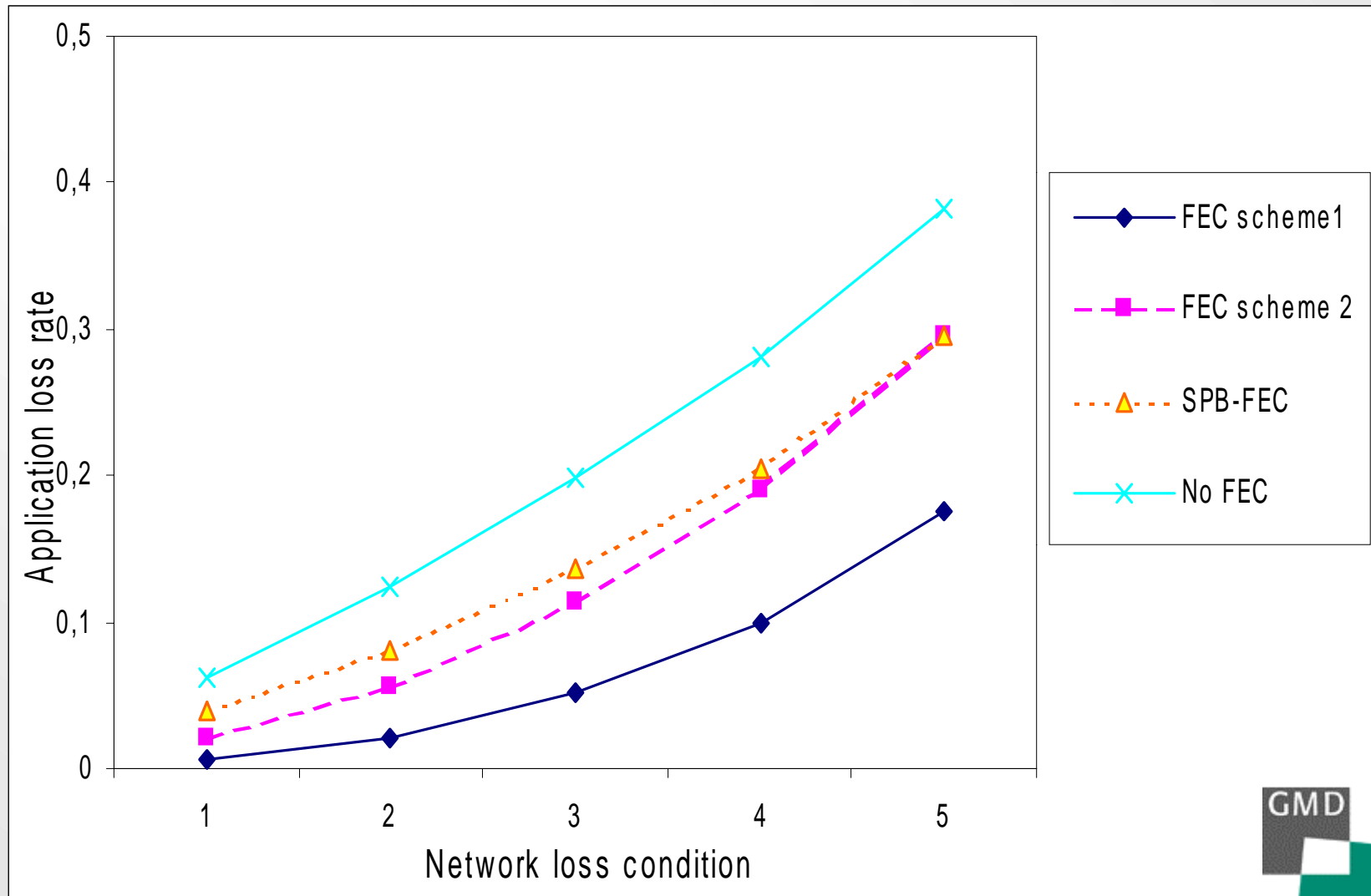


Network Model



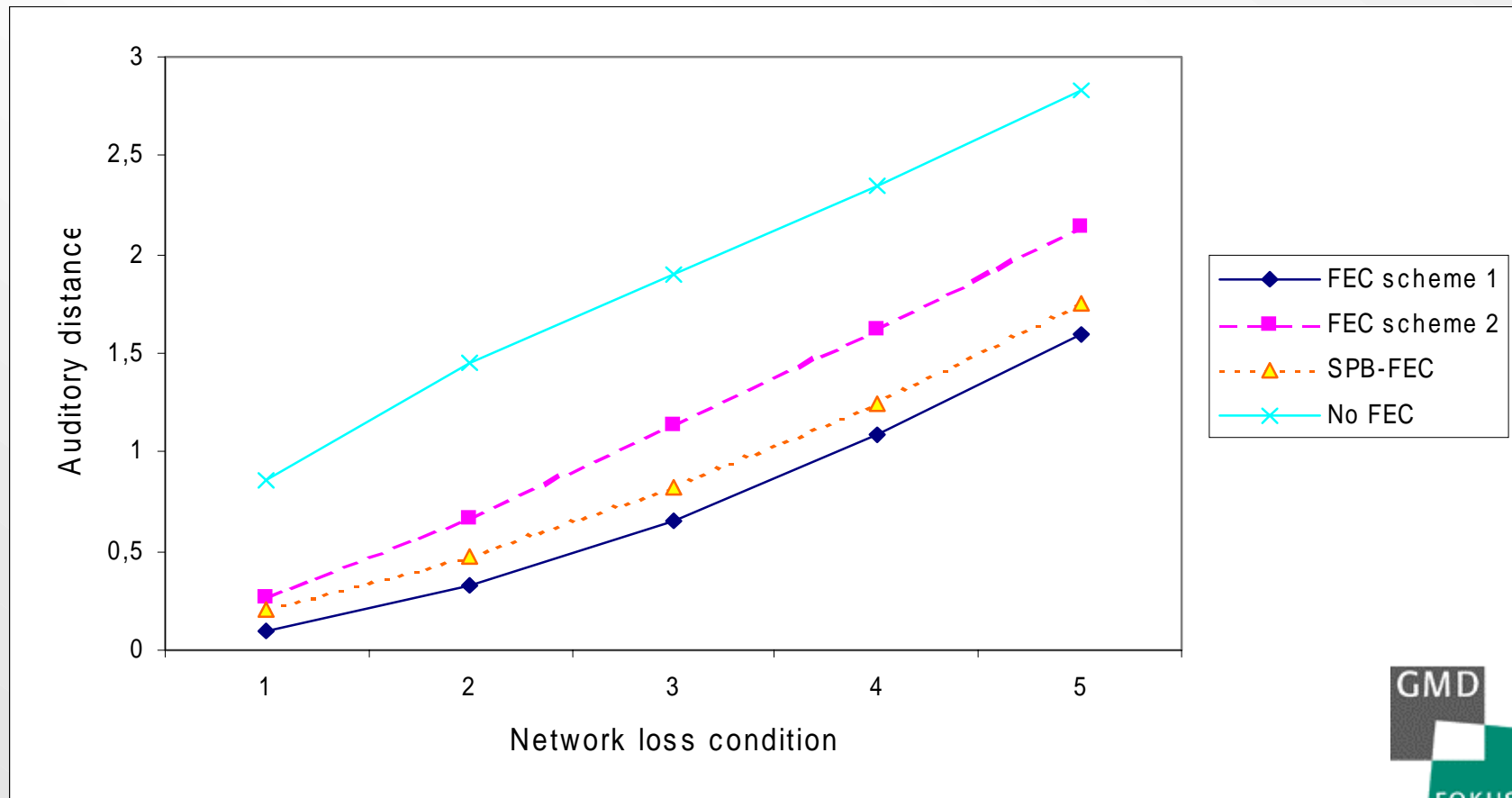
Network loss condition 1	Network loss condition 2	Network loss condition 3	Network loss condition 4	Network loss condition 5
$p=0.05,$ $q=0.2$	$p=0.1,$ $q=0.3$	$p=0.15,$ $q=0.4$	$p=0.2,$ $q=0.5$	$p=0.25,$ $q=0.6$

Results: Application-level loss rate



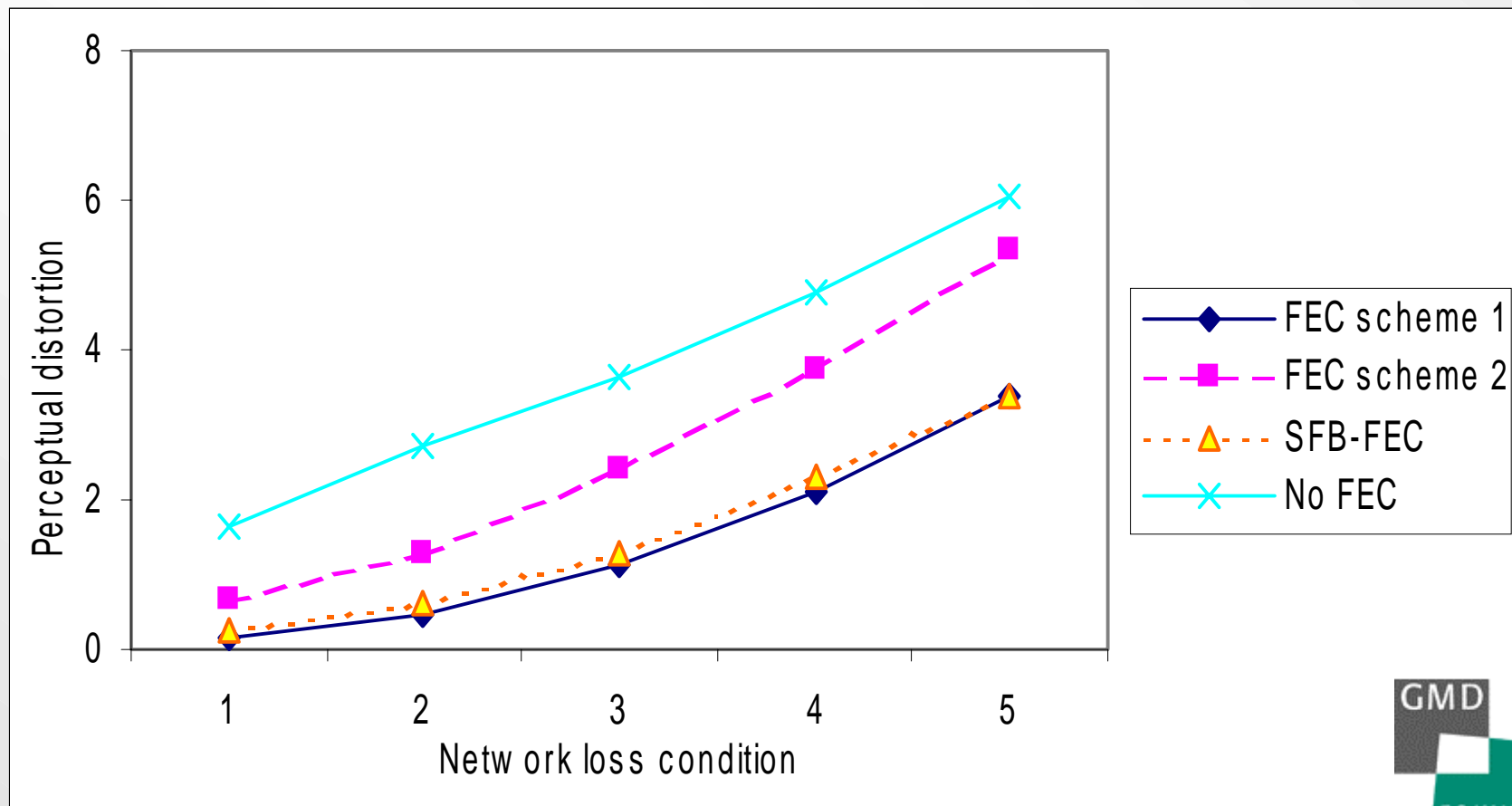
Results: Auditory Distance

- Application of recent advances in objective speech quality measurement: ITU P.861A



Results: Perceptual Distortion

- Enhanced Modified Bark Spectral Distortion (EMBSD; Temple University)



Conclusions

- SPB-FEC exploits differences in „concealability“ to adjust the amount of added redundancy
- simple network model & objective speech quality measures showed the reduction of necessary redundancy to maintain a good output quality
- Speech samples:
 - www.fokus.gmd.de/glone/products/voice/spb-fec
- end-to-end operation: add network adaptivity
- mapping to network prioritization (DiffServ)