Kalman filter QoS of WebRTC

1、理论推导

1.1 符号表示

X_bar: 向量 X;

X hat: X 的估计值;

X(i): 向量 X 的第 i 个分量;

[x y z]: 包含元素 xyz 的行向量;

X_bar^T: 向量 X_bar 的转置向量;

 $E{X}$: 随机变量 X 的期望;

1.2 推导过程

$$d(i) = t(i) - t(i-1) - (T(i) - T(i-1))$$

t(i)是当前数据包组 i 最后一个数据包的到达时间,T(i)是当前数据包 i 组最后一个数据包的发送时间,d(i)表示当前数据包组从发送到接收所消耗的时间间隔。如果 d(i) > 0 表示数据包组 i 相对于数据包组 i-1 在路上花费的时间更长,预示着有网络拥塞的可能。

$$d(i) = dL(i) / C(i) + m(i) + v(i)$$

dL(i)表示相邻数据包组的长度差,C(i)表示信道容量,m(i)表示排队时延,v(i) 零均值高斯白噪声。其中[1/C(i) m(i)]是我们要求的值。这个式子也是接收端 kalman 滤波的理论基础。

推导:

定义: theta_bar(i) = $[1/C(i) m(i)]^T$ 为 i 时刻状态列向量;

h_bar(i) = [dL(i) 1]^T 为数据包长度差列向量;

theta_bar(i+1) = theta_bar(i) + u_bar(i); u_bar(i)表示零均值高斯平稳过程;

Q(i) = E{u_bar(i) * u_bar(i)^T} 表示 u_bar(i)的协方差;

 $diag(Q(i)) = [10^{-13} 10^{-3}]^{T}$

估计过程:

theta_hat(i) = [1/C_hat(i) m_hat(i)]^T; 目标估计值

z(i) = d(i) - h_bar(i)^T * theta_hat(i-1); 计算残差

上述式子的意义: 用上一时刻估计值估算本时刻的时间消耗:

 $d_hatL(i)/C + m_hat(i-1)$

然后用当前观测值 d(i)和估算值求出残差 z(i)。

theta_hat(i) = theta_hat(i-1) + z(i) * k_bar(i); 目标估计值迭代过程;

i 时刻状态和 i-1 时刻的迭代关系: i-1 时刻的状态+i 时刻的残差和 i 时刻的

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kalman 增益的乘积,其中 i 时刻的 kalman 增益计算公式如下:
         k_bar(i) = ((E(i-1) + Q(i)) * h_bar(i)) / (var_v_hat(i) + h_bar(i)^T * (E(i-1) + h_bar(i)) / (var_v_hat(i) + h_bar(i))^T * (E(i-1) + h_bar(i)) / (var_v_hat(i) + h_bar(i))^T * (E(i-1) + h_bar(i))^T
Q(i) * h bar(i)
         E(i) = (I - k_bar(i) * h_bar(i)^T) * (E(i-1) + Q(i))
         其中 I 是 2*2 单位阵。
         var_v_hat(i) = max(beta * var_v_hat(i-1) + (1 - beta) * z(i)^2, 1),
         上述的方差使用指数平均滤波估算得出。
         beta = (1 - chi)^{(30/(1000 * f_max))}
         f_{max} = max\{1/(t(j) - T(j-1))\} for j in i-K+1, ..., i; 过去 K 个数据包组中的最
大码率; chi 是范围在[0.1 0.001]之内的过滤系数。
         如果 z(i) > 3 * sqrt(var_v_hat(i)), 那么将用后者取代 z(i)计算 theta_hat(i)。
2 代码注释
初始化过程:
OveruseEstimator::OveruseEstimator(const
OverUseDetectorOptions& options)
         : options_(options),
             num_of_deltas_(0),
             slope_{options_{initial_slope}}, // 1/C = (8.0 / 512.0)
             offset_(options_.initial_offset), // m(i)初始化为0。
             prev_offset_(options_.initial_offset), // m(i-1)初始化为0。
             E_(), // 元素为[100, 1e-1]的对角阵;
             process_noise_(), // [1e-13, 1e-3]的过程噪声向量;
             avg_noise_(options_.initial_avg_noise), // 零均值噪声;
             var_noise_(options_.initial_var_noise), // 方差=50
             ts_delta_hist_() {
    memcpy(E_, options_.initial_e, sizeof(E_));
    memcpy(process_noise_, options_.initial_process_noise,
                   sizeof(process_noise_));
}
void OveruseEstimator::Update(int64_t t_delta,
                                                                  double ts_delta,
                                                                  int size_delta,
                                                                  BandwidthUsage current_hypothesis) {
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const double min_frame_period =
UpdateMinFramePeriod(ts_delta);
 const double t_ts_delta = t_delta - ts_delta; //计算d(i)
 double fs_delta = size_delta; //计算dL(i)
 ++num_of_deltas_;
 if (num_of_deltas_ > kDeltaCounterMax) {
   num_of_deltas_ = kDeltaCounterMax;
 }
 // Update the Kalman filter. 更新对角线元素加上随即噪声。
 E_[0][0] += process_noise_[0];
 E_[1][1] += process_noise_[1];
 if ((current_hypothesis == kBwOverusing && offset_ < prev_offset_)</pre>
Il (current_hypothesis == kBwUnderusing && offset_ > prev_offset_))
{
   // for what?
   E_[1][1] += 10 * process_noise_[1];
 }
 const double h[2] = {fs_delta, 1.0}; //定义h_bar(i)
 // Eh = h_bar * E_; // 1 * 2 行向量;
 const double Eh[2] = \{E_{0}[0] \cdot h[0] + E_{0}[1] \cdot h[1],
                    E_[1][0]*h[0] + E_[1][1]*h[1]}; //计算期望?
 // z(i) = d(i) - h_bar(i)^T * theta_hat(i-1)的计算残差过程,
 // 其中[slope_ offset_] 为theta_hat(i-1), [fs_delata 1]为h_bar(i);
 const double residual = t_ts_delta - slope_*h[0] - offset_;
 const bool in_stable_state = (current_hypothesis == kBwNormal);
 // 残差上限不能超过噪声方差平方根的3倍,限制残差波动范围。
 const double max_residual = 3.0 * sqrt(var_noise_);
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// We try to filter out very late frames. For instance periodic
// key frames doesn't fit the Gaussian model well.
 // 更新噪声估计, 残差被限制在3.0 * sqrt(var_noise_)之内;
 if (fabs(residual) < max_residual) {</pre>
   UpdateNoiseEstimate(residual, min_frame_period,
                        in_stable_state);
 } else {
   UpdateNoiseEstimate(residual < 0 ? -max_residual :</pre>
                        max_residual, min_frame_period,
                        in_stable_state);
 }
 const double denom = var_noise_+ h[0]*Eh[0] + h[1]*Eh[1];
 const double K[2] = {Eh[0] / denom, Eh[1] / denom}; // k_bar
 const double IKh[2][2] = \{\{1.0 - K[0]*h[0], -K[0]*h[1]\},
                        \{-K[1]*h[0], 1.0 - K[1]*h[1]\}\};
 const double e00 = E_{0}[0][0];
 const double e01 = E_{0}[1];
 // Update state.
 E_{0}[0] = e00 * IKh[0][0] + E_{1}[0] * IKh[0][1];
 E_{0}[1] = e01 * IKh[0][0] + E_{1}[1] * IKh[0][1];
 E_{1}[0] = e00 * IKh[1][0] + E_{1}[0] * IKh[1][1];
 E_{1}[1] = e01 * IKh[1][0] + E_{1}[1] * IKh[1][1];
 // The <u>covariance</u> matrix must be positive <u>semi</u>-definite.
 bool positive_semi_definite = E_{0}[0] + E_{1}[1] >= 0 \&\&
     E_{0}[0] = E_{1}[1] - E_{0}[1] + E_{1}[0] >= 0 & E_{0}[0] >= 0
0;
 assert(positive_semi_definite);
 if (!positive_semi_definite) {
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LOG(LS_ERROR) << "The over-use estimator's covariance matrix"
   "is no longer semi-definite.";
 }
 // 得到估计结果: slope_为1/C, offset_为m(i)
 // theta_hat(i) = theta_hat(i-1) + z(i) * k_bar(i);
 slope_ = slope_ + K[0] * residual;
 prev_offset_ = offset_;
 offset_ = offset_ + K[1] * residual;
}
double OveruseEstimator::UpdateMinFramePeriod(double
ts_delta) {
 double min_frame_period = ts_delta;
 if (ts_delta_hist_.size() >= kMinFramePeriodHistoryLength) {
   ts_delta_hist_.pop_front();
 }
 std::list<double>::iterator it = ts_delta_hist_.begin();
 for (; it != ts_delta_hist_.end(); it++) {
   min_frame_period = std::min(*it, min_frame_period);
 }
 ts_delta_hist_.push_back(ts_delta);
 return min_frame_period;
}
void OveruseEstimator::UpdateNoiseEstimate(double
residual, double ts_delta, bool stable_state) {
 if (!stable_state) {
   return;
 }
 // Faster filter during startup to faster adapt to the <a href="jitter">jitter</a> level
 // of the network. |alpha| is tuned for 30 frames per second, but
 // is scaled according to Its_deltal.
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double alpha = 0.01;
 if (num_of_deltas_ > 10*30) {
   alpha = 0.002;
 }
 // Only update the noise estimate if we're not over-using.
// Ibetal is a function of alpha and the time delta since the
// previous update.
 const double beta = pow(1 - alpha, ts_delta * 30.0 / 1000.0);
 avg_noise_ = beta * avg_noise_ + (1 - beta) * residual;
 var_noise_ = beta * var_noise_
           + (1 - beta) * (avg_noise_ - residual)
              * (avg_noise_ - residual);
 if (var_noise_ < 1) {</pre>
   var_noise_ = 1;
 }
}
```