

burst丢包模型：The Gilbert Model模型分析

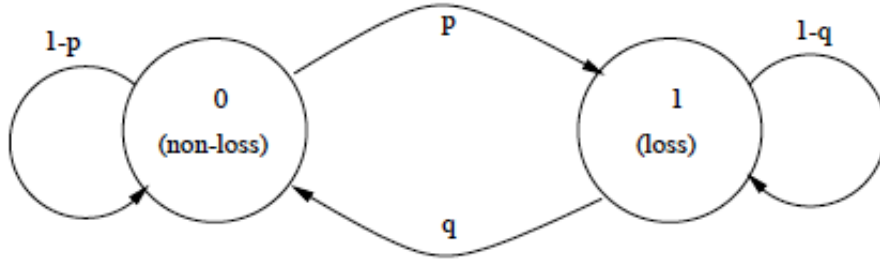


Figure 2: The Gilbert Model

上图假设non-loss状态不丢包，loss状态必丢包

假设 $m_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$ 表示长度为 i 的burst连续丢包数的个数, $n-1$ 表示最大burst连续丢包数，并假设 m_0 为发送的总包数，则可以近似估计

$$p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} m_i}{m_0 - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} m_i \cdot i} \quad (1)$$

$$q = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} m_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} m_i \cdot i} \quad (2)$$

整体丢包率为

$$loss_rate = \frac{p}{p+q} \quad (3)$$

burst期望长度

$$b = \frac{1}{q} \quad (4)$$

例子：假设真实测得的包裹接受状态序列为 (0表示收到，1表示丢包)

$$0010001011000111 \quad (8)$$

则 $m_0 = 16, m_1 = 2, m_2 = 1, m_3 = 1$

$$p = \frac{2+1+1}{16-1 \cdot 2+2 \cdot 1+3 \cdot 1} = 0.44 \quad (6)$$

$$q = \frac{2+1+1}{1 \cdot 2+2 \cdot 1+3 \cdot 1} = 0.57 \quad (7)$$

因此可以通过在真实环境测试丢包序列后，计算出p,q值，通过对比模型的p,q值与真实测试结果得出的p,q值的差距来判断该模型的好坏

参考文献

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