

《Tile-based Caching Optimization for 360° Videos》

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目的:

decide which tiles and tile resolutions to cache, each tile should be *as close as possible* to the required ones.

For Multiple-versions case:

高：浪费带宽，低：降低用户QoE

$x_{ir} = 1$ ，表示以第r大的分辨率存储第i个tile，否则为0

差距：归一化平方误差

$$\text{dist}(q_r, q_{\tilde{r}}) = \frac{1}{D} (q_r - q_{\tilde{r}})^2$$

满足

$$\sum_{i \in \mathcal{T}} \sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}} \beta_{ir} x_{ir} = C$$

时，使平均平方误差度量最小化

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} Q(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{T}} \min_{\mathcal{R}_i} \sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}} p_{ir} \min_{j \in \mathcal{R}_i} \text{dist}(q_r, q_j)$$

For Layered-encoding case:

区别：当缓存的不足以提供请求的才会受到影响。

$x_{i\ell}^L = 1$, 表示第 i 个tile会缓存第 i 层到第 ℓ 层layers (L表示一共的layer数)

normalized error:

$$\text{dist}_L(q_r, q_\ell) = \frac{1}{D} (q_r - q_\ell)_+^2$$

满足：

$$\sum_{i \in \mathcal{T}} \sum_{\ell_i \in \mathcal{R}} \left(\sum_{r=1}^{\ell_i} \gamma_{ir} \right) x_{i\ell_i}^L = C$$

条件下，最小化距离：

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}^L} Q(\mathbf{x}^L) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{T}} \min_{\ell_i \in \mathcal{R}} \sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}} p_{ir} \text{dist}_L(q_r, q_{\ell_i})$$

考虑覆盖指标：

$$B(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{T}} p_i \min \left\{ \sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}} x_{ir}, 1 \right\}$$

结合两个指标得到最终的结合的函数：

$$\max_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}) = \alpha B(\mathbf{x}) + (1 - \alpha)(1 - Q(\mathbf{x}))$$