Efficient Multiplexing for Mobile Video Streaming Network Systems Lab SFU **School of Computing Science, Simon Fraser University 1. Mobile Video** 2. Features of Our Technologies

Broadcast to many subscribers Receivers with limited resources: energy, processor, display Our work: efficient multiplexer used at base stations

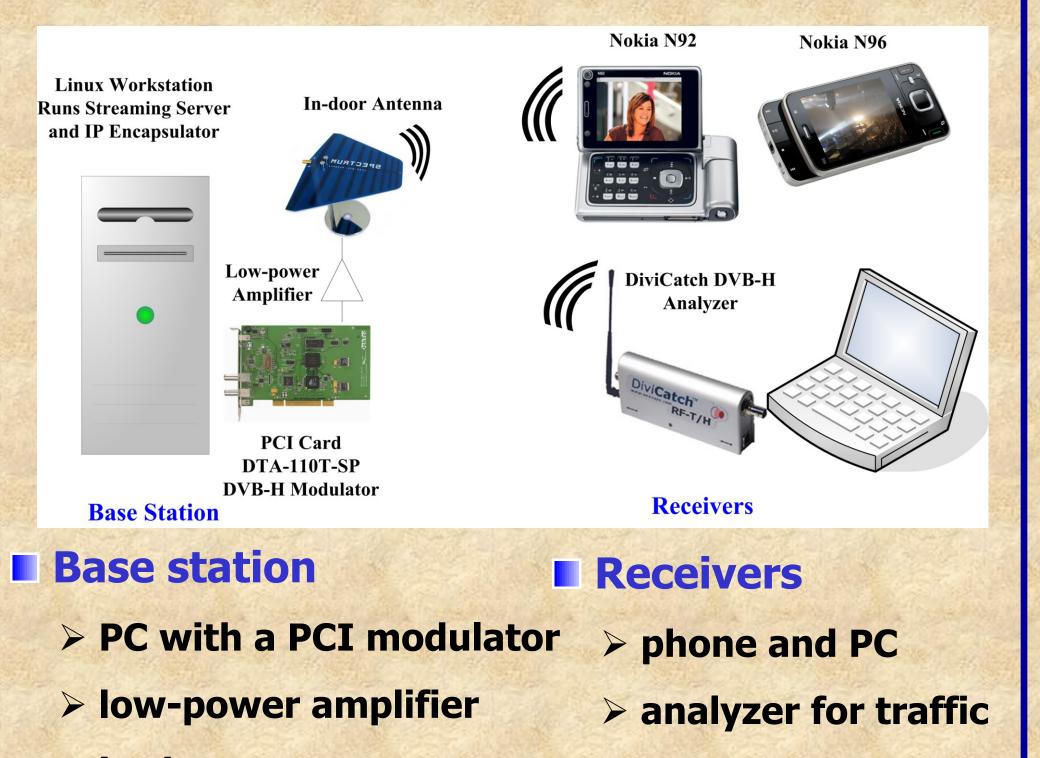


Optimal utilization of wireless bandwidth: broadcast more video streams -> achieve higher net profits High energy saving for mobile receivers: prolong viewing time and reduce toxic battery waste Real-time dynamic adaptation: dynamically adapt to changes of broadcast schedules and insertions of commercials Support for heterogeneous receivers: support diverse receivers for more subscribers \rightarrow higher revenue

No manual configuration: automatically choose the best parameters for each video stream

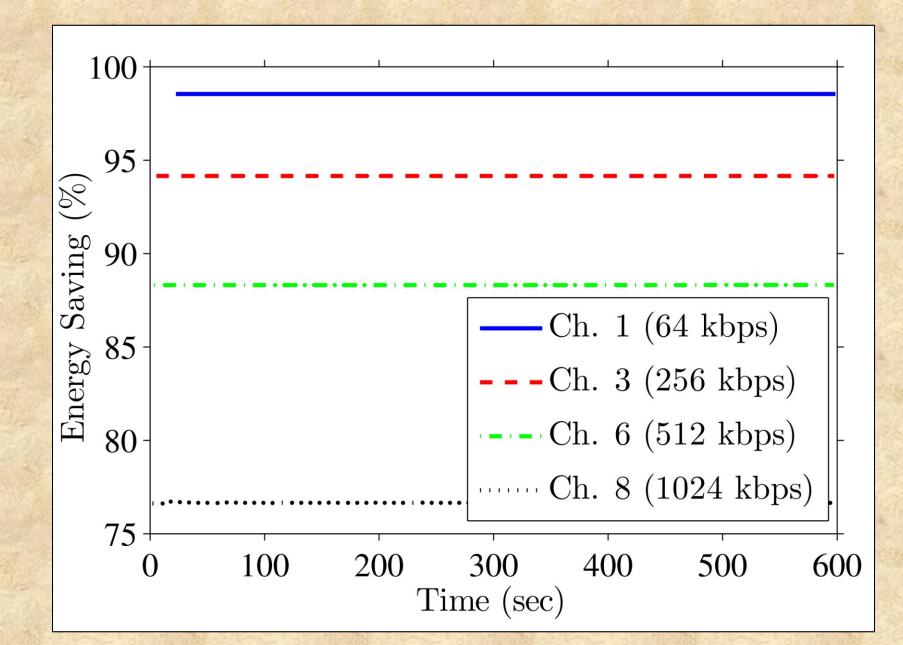
Low deployment cost: function with and without expensive transcoders -> suitable for small- and large-scale service providers

4. High Energy Saving **3. Real Implementation**



Challenge: schedule video transmission to maximize **battery** life

- > mobile devices must wake up slightly earlier than each burst \rightarrow overhead
- The problem is NP-hard
- We propose several optimal/ near-optimal scheduling algorithms



5. Fast Channel Switching

Challenge: achieve small switching delay AND high energy saving

- \rightarrow trade-off: longer inter-burst period \rightarrow higher energy saving \rightarrow higher switching delay
- We propose simulcast schemes with guaranteed delay bounds
 - \succ sending reduced quality bursts very often \rightarrow low delay
 - > sending full quality bursts less frequently > high energy saving

6. Heterogeneous Receivers

Challenge: efficiently support heterogeneous mobile receivers Tablets receive at higher resolution Smartphones receive at lower resolution to save more energy

