# MEDIA SYNCHRONISATION ON DISTRIBUTED MULTIMEDIA SYSTEMS

Fabio Bastian

•

Department of Mathematics, Statistics, and Computing Science

University of New England

A thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Science of the University of New England

July 1994

#### Abstract

Multimedia results from the integration of new types of computer media (e.g. digital audio, digital video, etc.) with traditional media types available in computer systems (e.g. text, graphics, etc.).

One problem facing developers of multimedia systems is the temporal relationship inherent to multimedia presentations. This temporal relationship imposes real-time synchronisation requirements on the processing of multimedia information. However, the current generation of computer systems were not designed to handle the real-time characteristics of multimedia systems and fall short in supporting this requirement.

This thesis presents a framework for a distributed software architecture which takes into consideration the media synchronisation. The framework attempts to meet the following goals:

- To provide a synchronisation formalism to specify the temporal relations required in multimedia applications. The formalism must hide the details about the different characteristics of each media stream.
- To provide a platform that supports the described synchronisation formalism and transparently provides multimedia applications with the correct synchronisation. The platform must provide multimedia applications with a set of controlling functions so that applications can accurately control the behaviour of presentations.

#### Acknowledgements

First, I would like to thank my supervisor, Dr. Patrick Lenders, for his support and encouragement during my research at UNE. He provided me with a great research environment and the opportunity to work in the exciting field of multimedia.

I also would like to thank the staff members of the Department of Mathematic, Statistics, and Computing Science for their collaboration and friendship. Special thanks are due to Mr. Norman Gaywood for sharing his sound technical background and Mrs. Meg Vivers for been so helpful and patient during my many queries in the department.

I would also like to thank the former head of department, Dr. Cris Radford, for his strong support and assistance.

Most importantly, I have to thank my wife Sandra for putting up with my ups and downs during this period. Her understanding and support gave me the strength and confidence to complete this research.

Finally, I would like to dedicate this thesis to my parents. If I was ever able to finish this research it was because of their care and love during the last 20+ years.

## **Papers Published**

Fabio Bastian and Patrick Lenders, Media Synchronisation on Distributed Multimedia Systems, Proceedings of the 1994 International Conference on Multimedia Computing and Systems, Poster Sessions, Boston, USA, May 1994

## **Table of contents**

Abstract	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Papers Published	v
Table of Figures	ix
Introduction	1
1.1. Multimedia systems	1
1.2. Distributed multimedia systems	
1.3. Media synchronisation	3
1.4. Research objectives	
1.5. Organisation of the thesis	
Continuous Media Characteristics and Requirements	
2.1. Introduction	
2.2. Characteristics of continuous media	
2.2.1. Temporal dimension	
2.2.2. Tolerance to errors	
2.2.3. Storage demands for continuous media	
2.2.4. Time requirements for continuous media	
2.3. Continuous media requirements	
2.3.1. Storage requirements	
2.3.1.1. Storing continuous media files continuously	
2.3.1.2. File system buffering	
2.3.2. Communication requirements	
2.3.2.1. Transport protocols	
2.3.2.2. Performance guarantee	
2.3.3. Operating systems requirements	
2.3.3.1. Scheduling mechanism	
2.3.3.2. Preemptible kernel	
2.3.3.3. Data transfer	
2.3.4 General requirements	
2.3.4.1. Data compression	
2.4. Quality of service reservation.	
Media Synchronisation	
3.1. Introduction	
3.2. Media synchronisation definitions	
3.2.1. Synchronisation	
3.2.2. Types of synchronisation	
3.2.2.1. Intra-stream synchronisation	
3.2.2.2. Inter-stream synchronisation	
3.2.3. End-user synchronisation	
3.3. Sources of delays	
3.3.1. Retrieval delays	
3.3.2. Transmission delays	

3.3.3. Presentation delays	20
3.4. Techniques for maintaining synchronisation	20
3.4.1. Buffering media streams	20
3.4.2. Discarding frames	
3.4.3. Changing the QoS	
3.4.4. Pausing the presentation	
The State of the Art in Media Synchronisation Support	
4.1. Introduction	
4.2. Synchronisation at the operating system and storage device level	
4.2.1. University of North Carolina	
4.2.2. Simon Fraser University, Canada	
4.2.3. Syracuse University	
4.3. Synchronisation at the network communication level	
4.3.1. Purdue University	
4.3.2. BBN	
4.3.3. Lancaster University	
4.3.4. University of Pennsylvania	
4.3.5. University of California at San Diego	
4.3.6. University of California at Berkeley	
4.4. Synchronisation at the presentation level	
4.4.1. University of California at Berkeley	
4.4.2. IBM European Networking Center	
4.4.3. Cambridge University	
4.4.4. Syracuse University	
4.4.5. CNET, France	
4.5. Assessment	
A Distributed Framework for Media Synchronisation Support	
5.1. Introduction	
5.2. Formal temporal relationship	
5.2.1. Intra-stream synchronisation	
5.2.2. Inter-stream synchronisation	
5.2.2.1. Describing the objects involved in the	
synchronisation	
5.2.2.2 Specifying temporal relationship among multiple	
objects	
5.3. The distributed synchronisation architecture	42
5.3.1. The synchronisation abstraction	
5.3.1.1. Server processes and the synchronisation protocol	
5.3.1.2. Interaction between the SP source and the SP at the	
destination	47
5.3.1.3. Client processes and the synchronisation protocol	
An Experimental Implementation	
6.1. Introduction	
6.2. The distributed synchronisation architecture implementation	
6.2.1. The OSF/1 environment	
6.2.2. The SP application programming interface	
6.2.3. The SP implementation	
6.2.4. Clients and servers implementation	
6.2.4.1. MPEG video objects	
•	
6.2.4.2. U_law audio objects	
6.2.5. Device servers	
6.3. The presentation application	

6.4. Performance	
6.4.1. Single audio object	
6.4.2. Single video object	
6.4.3. Audio and video objects together	
6.5. Assessment	
Conclusion	
References	

.

## **Table of Figures**

Figure 2.1. Storage requirements for continuous media	8
Figure 2.2. Timing requirements	8
Figure 3.1. Intra-stream synchronisation	16
Figure 3.2. Inter-stream synchronisation	18
Figure 3.3. Discarding late frames	
Figure 4.1. University of Pennsylvania - composition and decomposition protocols	26
Figure 4.2. The Tenet real-time protocol suite	27
Figure 4.3. The continuous media I/O server	28
Figure 4.4. IBM ENC synchronisation language syntax	30
Figure 4.5. Temporal relations and correspondent Petri Nets	31
Figure 5.1. Object types and characteristics	35
Figure 5.2. Multimedia objects and synchronisation units	36
Figure 5.3. Synchronisation File	38
Figure 5.4. Synchronisation events	39
Figure 5.5. A synchronisation event section	40
Figure 5.6. Complex synchronisation rules	40
Figure 5.7. The synchronisation file to the welcome multimedia presentation	42
Figure 5.8. The Distributed Synchronisation Architecture (DSA)	44
Figure 5.9. Server processes and the SP	47
Figure 5.10. Fine grain synchronisation at the destination	
Figure 5.11. Client processes and the SP	
Figure 6.1. Base operations for application objects	51
Figure 6.2. Creating and destroying session objects	52
Figure 6.3. Attaching and detaching stream objects	52
Figure 6.4. The SPDU fields	53
Figure 6.5. The presentation application main screen	56
Figure 6.6. The synchronisation file for the audio presentation	57
Figure 6.7. Single audio object processing times	57
Figure 6.8. The synchronisation file for the video presentation	
Figure 6.9. The performance and timings for the video objects	
Figure 6.10. The synchronisation file for the video presentation	
Figure 6.11. The timings for the audio visual presentation	60