Tim Panton

WebRTC On Moving Devices

Part 1 - Bandwidth and Networks kamailioworld 2023

Tim Panton

tim@pi.pe

@steely-glint@chaos.social

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@steely-glint@chaos.social

Rendezvous.team Race car to pit realtime video

Screen recording from a prototype

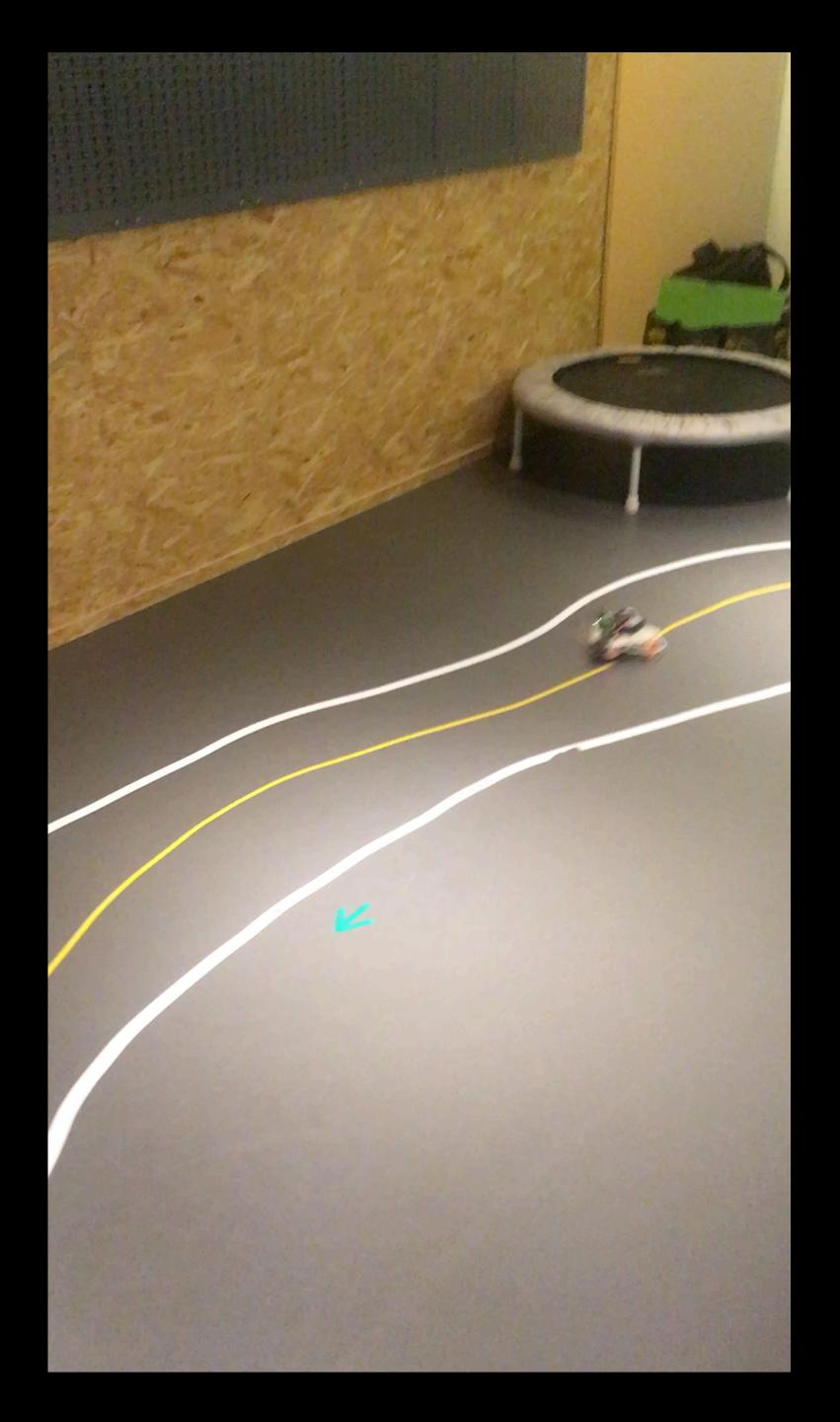


Clank RoboCars race

Teach an ai by example By driving 'through the lens'

(not quite how it turned out)





Engineering goals (Common factors)

- Low latency Video
- High quality Video
- Low weight

- Low cost
- Ease of use (should not get in the way)
- **Remote control**



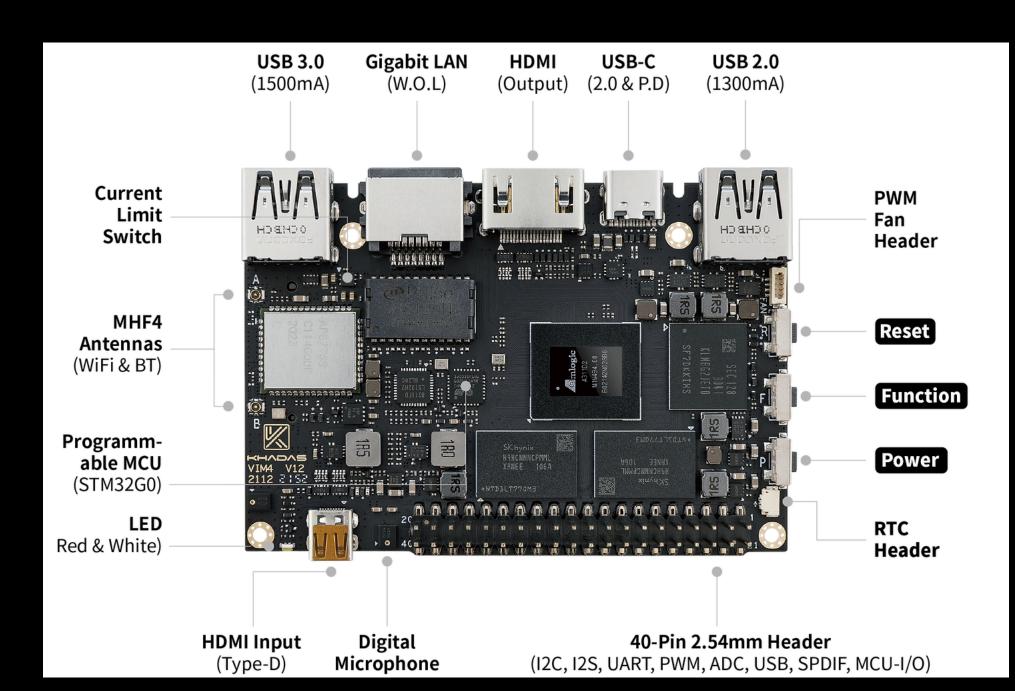
Differences from 'normal' WebRTC Not another video conference!

- P2P
- One way Video
- Low Network Latency
- Variable network

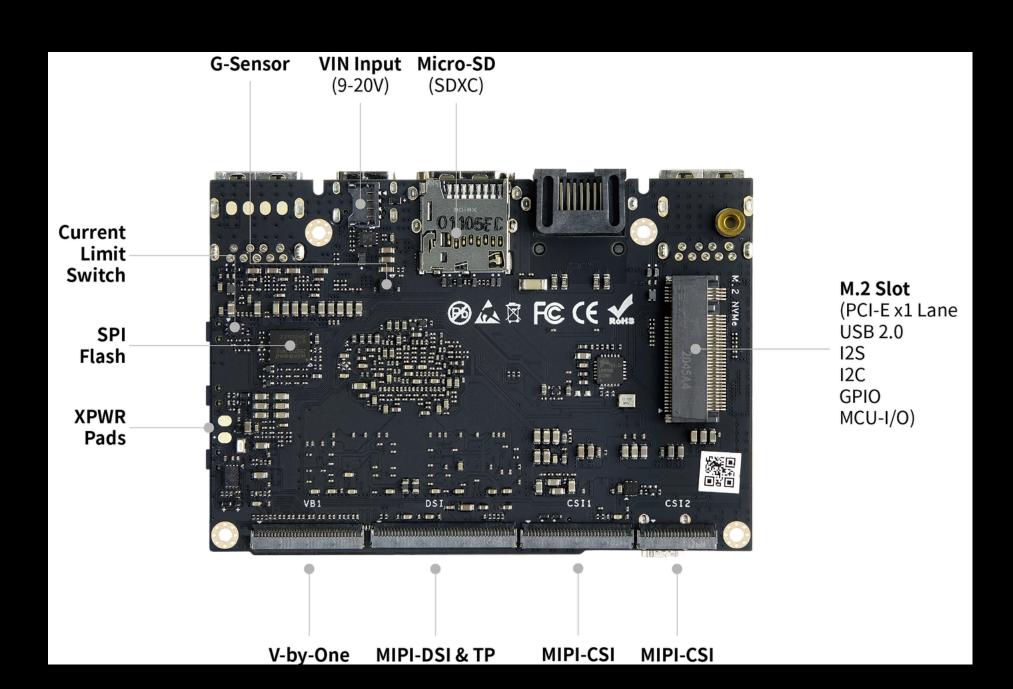
- Hardware encoders
- Small devices
- Not libwebrtc
- Data side channels

Example device -VIM4 ~200 euro

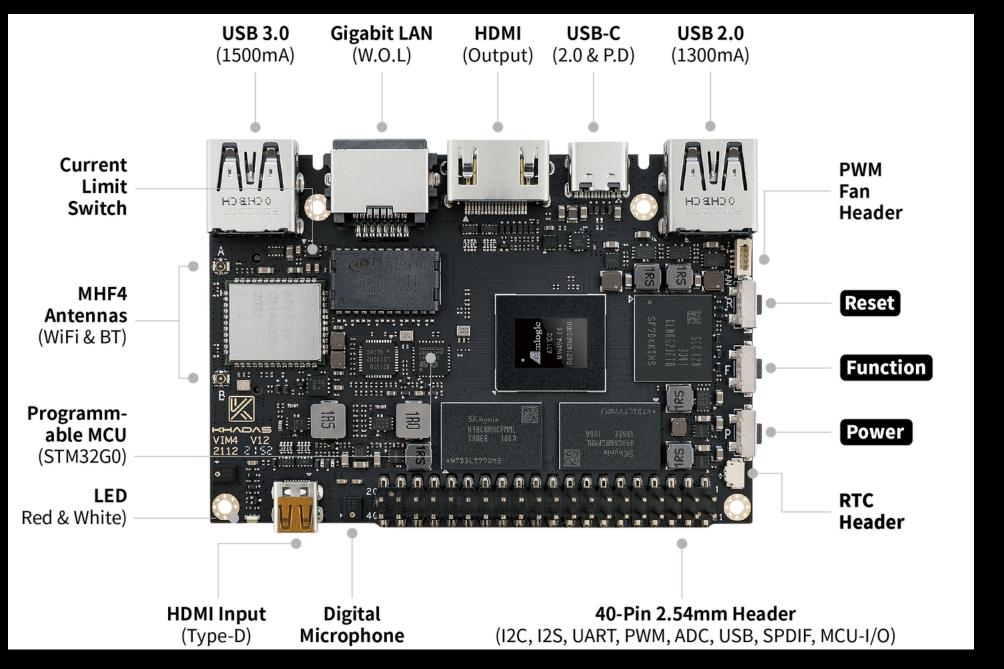
- H.264 and H.265 encoding at 4K 50fps Wifi
- 8 ARM cores
- 8Gb RAM
- 32Gb flash



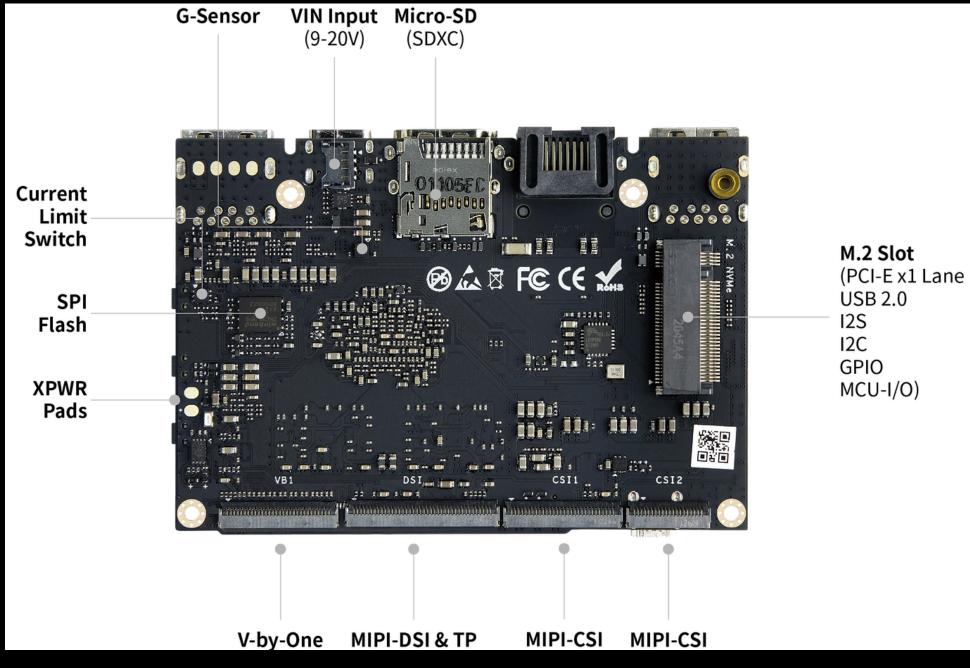
- M2 slots for 4/5g and drive
- Ubuntu
- 185g in case+camera



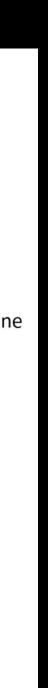
Example device -VIM4 ~200 euro

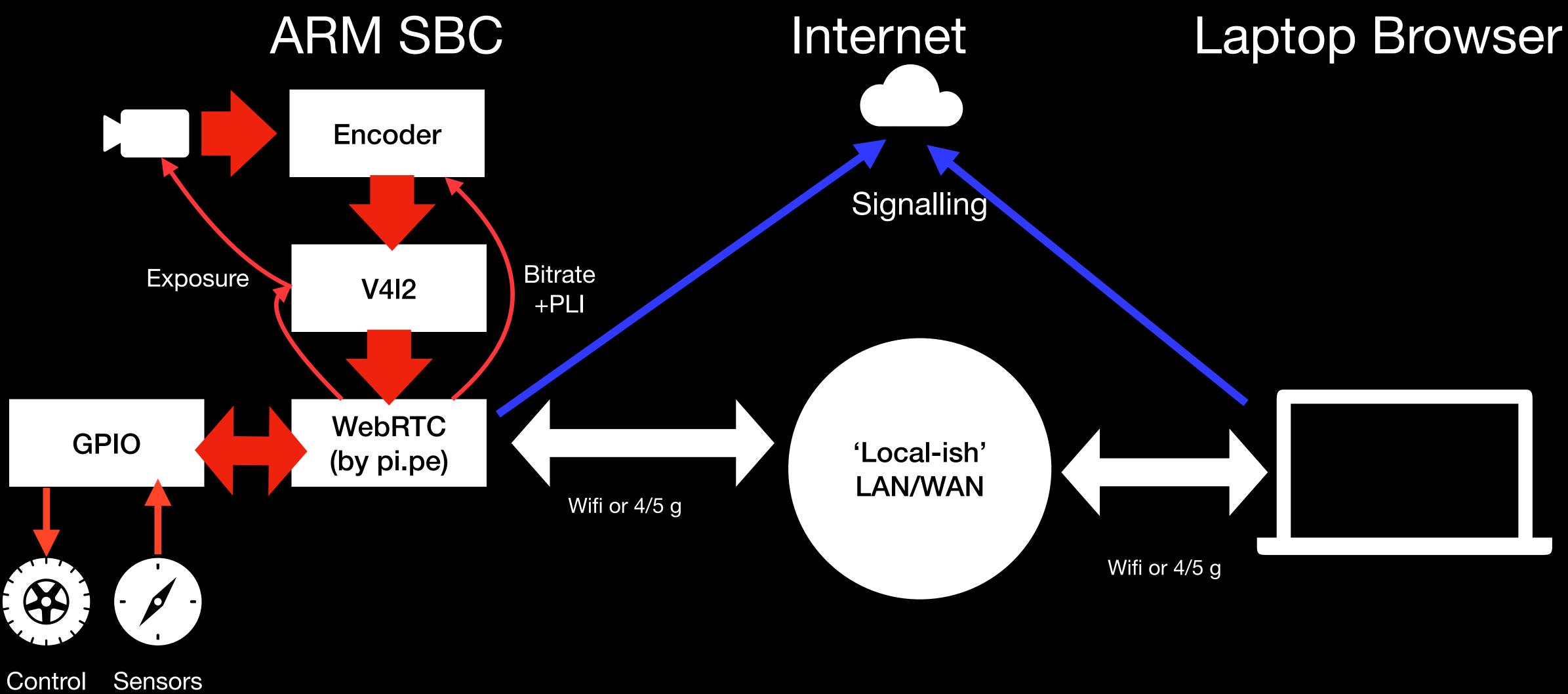


- H.264 and H.265 encoding at 4K 50fps
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- Wifi
- M2 slot for 4/5g
- Ubuntu
- 185g in case+camera





WebRIC - Network interaction How to tweak WebRTC

- BWE estimate bandwidth -> Manage encoder params to keep within available bitrate
- NACK ->Request resend of packet(s)
- PLI -> Request sending of new Full Frame (HUGE)

Preliminary results



BWE

- Fast changing network conditions confuse BWE
 - Constrain changes to 'acceptable' range
 - Bitrate changes are costly on some encoders
 - Prioritise fast recovery over occasional lost frames
 - Inconsistent quality is disconcerting
 - 'Speeding up' to catch up is confusing to the user

NAK

- Low Latency Network makes NAK very valuable
 - If rtt < frame interval
 - At 30fps that's 33ms
 - Wifi (and some 5g)
 - Keep a small cache of old packets to resend quickly Roughly 2 frames worth of data + most recent keyframe

PL

- Network drops (shadow or handover) cause PLI
 - De-clog the pipe
 - Clear packet cache on full frame
 - Clear the send queue
 - Only send 1 full frame at a time
 - Ignore repeated PLI whilst full frame in flight

Codec stuff

Hardware codecs are odd...

- Bit rates are quantised with sweet spots
- Some re-configs send a full frame
- Only send full frames on request
 - All the bitrate goes to movement (spacial opt)
- V4I2 creates bursty data flows need pacer
- Always lie in the a=fmtp about the profile claim 42e01f
 - Some decoders will ignore stuff they _can_ decode.



• Look at the path (if you can)

- 4g roaming SIMs (especially) can give odd results
- Client isolation on wifi networks
- Often better results if the 2 ends are _not_ on the same network
 - E.g. 4g->4g worse than 4g-> wifi



On Device Recordings

- Use a gstreamer tee or pipe relay to write to file on an SD card
 - Simple but...
 - Limited capacity on SD
 - Limited bitrate SDcards stall
 - Few keyframes
- Some GPUs support multiple encoders on the same input



On Laptop Recording

- Use media recorder API
- Suffers from same frame drops as the live version
- Plenty of space
- True record of what was _seen_ in the pit
- Preserved in crashes (Clank hits walls _often_)



Data Channel

Normal use

- Control
 - Exposure
 - Motors

- Monitoring
 - Gsensor
 - Temp
 - Range

Management

- Remote access
- Remote updates

(nat traversal and security for free)



2022/23 Robocars Training that AI didn't go well

- Yellow line
- Ditch Tensor flow
- Explicable code
- Can lose a lot of weight 350g

- Pizero not Coral
- Lighter battery
- Save on cloud bills

Coral ery oud bills



Line follower In java with help from ChatGPT

- V4I2-ctl -c saturation=80
- Read RGB from /dev/video0
- Converts a line to HSV
- Looks for largest group of yellow pixels
- Steers towards centre of yellow
- Write to /sys/class/pwmchip0/ pwm[01]/duty_cycle
- 30 fps

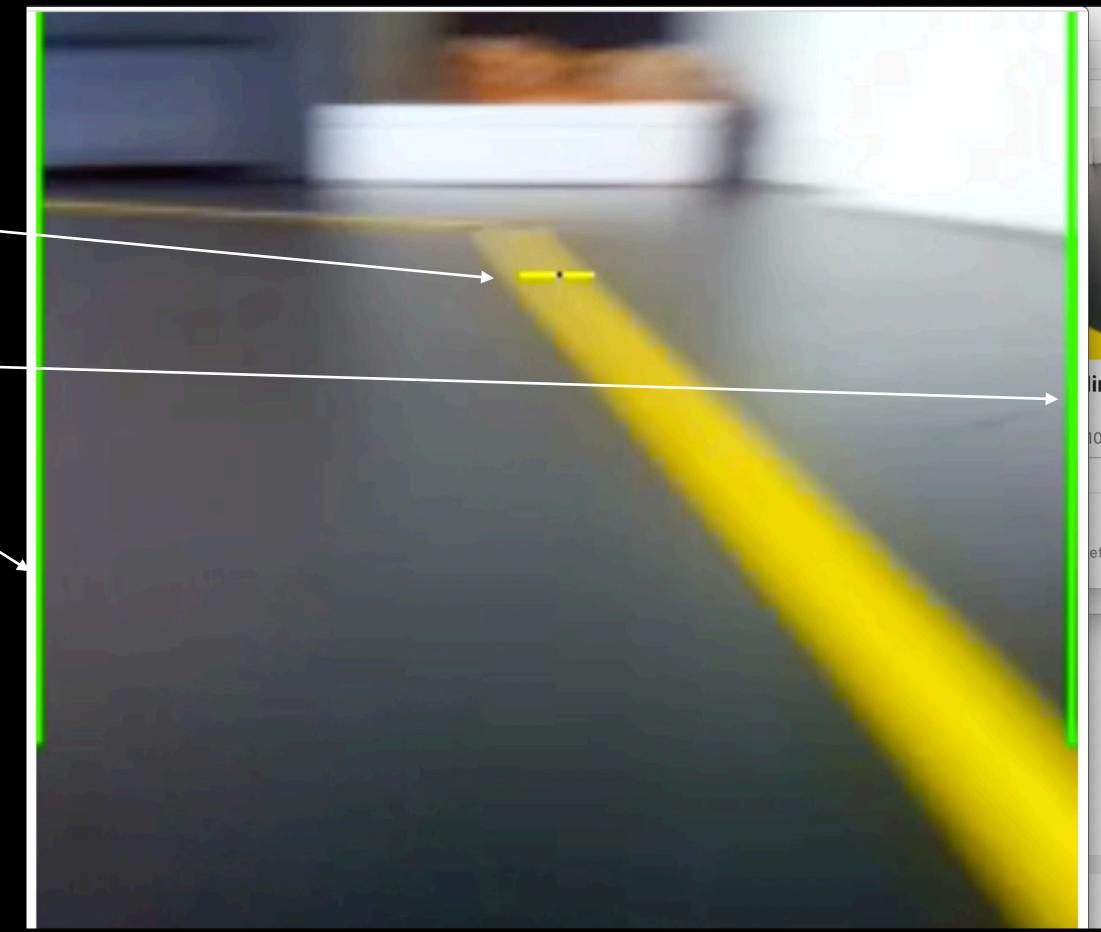
https://github.com/steely-glint/clank2

```
private int toHSV(byte[] frame, int midlineStart) {
int last = midlineStart + lineLen;
int yellowStart = 0;
int yellowLength = 0;
int maxLen = 0;
int center = -1;
boolean inBlob = false;
int pixel = 0;
for (int i = midlineStart; i < last; i += bpp) {</pre>
    int r = Byte.toUnsignedInt(frame[i]);
    int g = Byte.toUnsignedInt(frame[i + 1]);
    int b = Byte.toUnsignedInt(frame[i + 2]);
    float[] hsv = rgb_to_hsv(r, g, b);
    boolean y = isYellow(hsv);
    if (y) {
        if (inBlob) {
            yellowLength++;
        } else {
            inBlob = true;
            yellowStart = pixel;
            yellowLength = 1;
    } else {
        if (inBlob) {
            if (yellowLength > maxLen) {
                center = yellowStart + (yellowLength / 2);
                maxLen = yellowLength;
            inBlob = false;
            yellowLength = 0;
    if (y) {
        if (high != null) {
            int rgb = high.getRGB();
            frame[i] = (byte) ((rgb & 0xff0000) >> 16);
            frame[i + 1] = (byte) ((rgb & 0x00ff00) >> 8);
            frame[i + 2] = (byte) (rgb \& 0x0000ff);
    pixel++;
// cover the case that it is yellow to the right hand edge
if (inBlob && (yellowLength > maxLen)) {
    center = yellowStart + (yellowLength / 2);
```



But you still want to know what it is thinking Patch the video on the way through

- Paint target bright yellow
- Paint sides with motor speed indicators
- Use v4l2 to turn up the hue



Only WebRTC Can Do This

In browser, low latency, P2P live video

Part 2 **Cameras and Encoders**

 At Commcon in 2 weeks (<u>commcon.xyz</u>) Both talks available as video/slides (after commcon)



Thanks! Questions? I'm a bit deaf, (too many bad echo cancellers) so SHOUT!

- Contact:
 - tim@pi.pe
 - @steely_glint@chaos.social
- Consulting on opensource WebRTC and pi.pe