



# From Charging for QoS to Charging for QoX

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1<sup>st</sup> COST 605 Meeting  
Sevilla, 3 April 2008

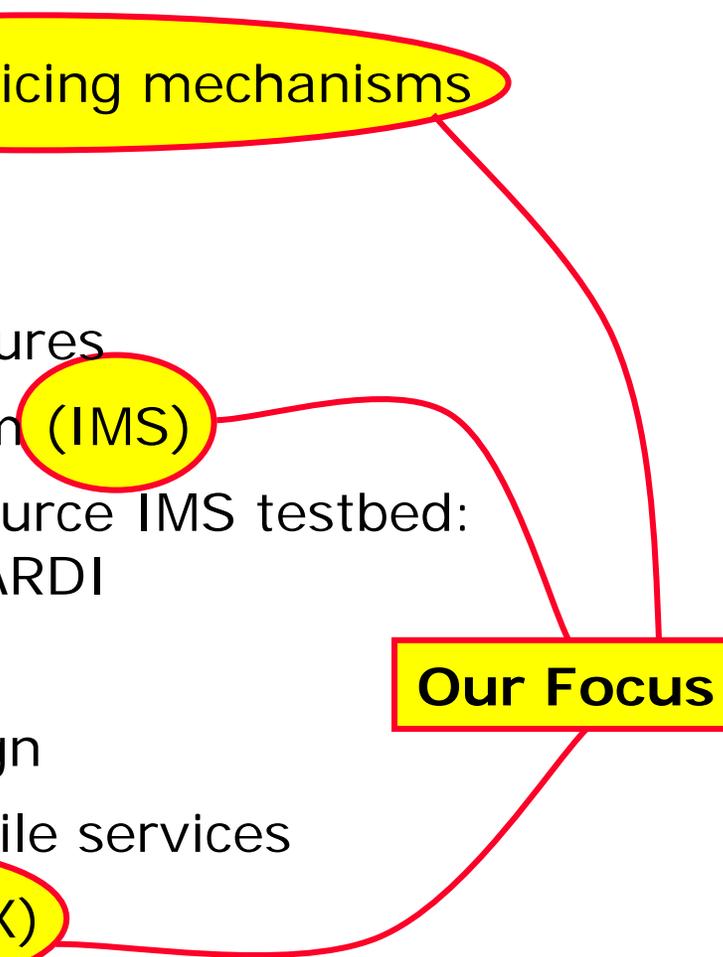
# Agenda



- Research Interests
- QoS is Dead – Long Live QoX?
- How to Measure Quality-of-Experience
- Towards QoX-based charging
- Conclusions: is it worth the effort?

- **Topic 1: Internet Economics**
  - Focus: Feasible **user-focused pricing mechanisms**
  - Game theoretic models
- **Topic 2: Future Charging Architectures**
  - Focus: IP Multimedia Subsystem **(IMS)**
  - Project series based on OpenSource IMS testbed: CAMPARI – CAIPIRINA – BACCARDI
- **Topic 3: User-centric Service Design**
  - Focus: intuitive interactive mobile services
  - Quality-of-Experience **(QoE/QoX)**

**Our Focus**



# Once upon a time...

- 10-15 years ago: Internet Economics  $\cong$  Internet pricing
- Fundamentally different pricing approaches:
  - charge for functionality
  - charge for scarcity
  - charge for quality
- QoS – an „eternal“ source of inspiration
  - Tragedy of the commons
  - Paris Metro Pricing
  - ECN Pricing
  - Effective bandwidth pricing
  - Cumulus Pricing Scheme
  - Contract and Balance Mechanism
  - ...

- But: what has happened to one of our favorite research topics?
- Remember:
  - IntServ → complexity, statefulness
  - DiffServ → valuable add-on, emergency fallback
  - MPLS → not really a QoS architecture
- The pragmatic approach: Sprint et al.
  - Core Network → strict overprovisioning
  - Access Network → natural bottleneck
- Killer question: Any grand QoS research challenges left after all?
- Newcomer issues: resilience, access bandwidth management
- The latest candidate: 3GPP IMS and ETSI/TISPAN NGN

- Due to capacity overprovisioning, congestion pricing has never become a real option.
- Among the classical QoS parameters, only capacity is charging-relevant.
- Since 2-3 years, flat rate schemes (plus „fair use“ policies) dominate tariffing landscape.
- Utility functions are useful in theory, but a source of constant criticism in practice.
- User feedback is welcome, but only in a most simple form.
- From a technological perspective, the demand for flexible, scalable and multi-dimensional charging frameworks is still increasing. Most recent example: IMS.

# QoS is Dead, Long Live QoX?

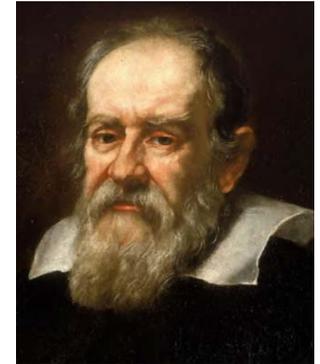


- The meaning of QoS
  - „Quality-of-Service: The collective effect of service performance which determine the degree of satisfaction of a user of the service“ [ITU-T E.800, 1995]
  - „QoS is ... used to define the network’s capability to meet the requirements of users and applications“ [Kilkki 1999]
  - „Quality-of-Service is defined as the ability of the network to provide a service at an assured service level“ [Soldani 2006]
  - “QoS provided by a transport service is defined in terms of the way a traffic stream is affected when it is transported through the network. This is typically in terms of the probability of cell loss, delay, and cell delay variation.” (Courcoubetis 2003)
- **Observation:** QoS nowadays reduced to technical context (in contrast to the original intention!)
- **Hence:** need for a new end-to-end user-centred quality concept
- **Recent proposal:** Quality-of-Experience (QoE/QoX)

- What QoX is about
  - “QoE has been defined as an extension of the traditional QoS in the sense that QoE provides information about the delivered service from an end-user point of view.” [Lopez et al. 2006]
  - “QoE is how a user perceives the usability of a service when in use – how satisfied he/she is with a service in terms of, e.g., usability, accessibility, retainability and integrity.” [Soldani '06]
  - “QoE is defined as overall acceptability of an application or service, as perceived subjectively by the end user. It includes the complete end-to-end system effects (client, terminal, network, services infrastructure etc). Overall acceptability may be influenced by user expectations and context.” [ITU-T SG 12, 2007]
  - “Quality of Experience includes everything that really matters.” [Kilkki's Mission Statement on LinkedIn, 2008]

# How to Measure QoX

- **First question:** Can „quality“ be measured at all?  
→ Galileo's principle: „Measure what is measurable, and make measurable what is not so.“
- User tests and Mean Opinion Score (MOS)
- Subjective vs instrumental metrics
- PESQ and TOSQA: the standard way
- PSQA: a neural network approach
- The E-Model (ITU-T Rec. G.107)



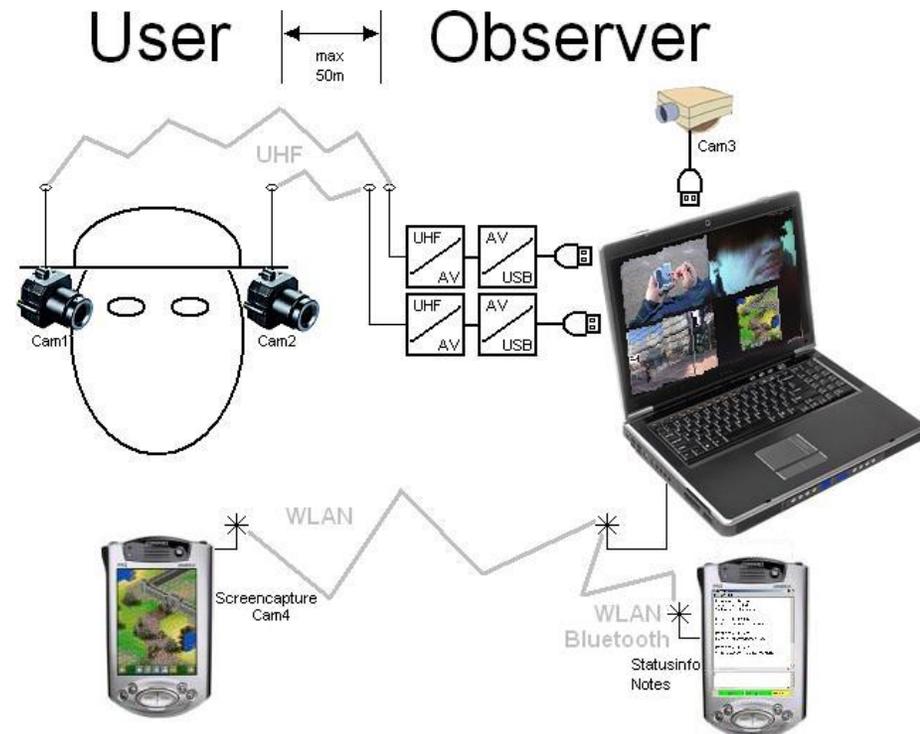
$$R = R_0 - I_s - I_d - I_e + A$$

Diagram illustrating the E-Model equation for QoX measurement:

- $R$ : Reference value
- $R_0$ : Voice signal quality
- $I_s$ : Delay impairments
- $I_d$ : Codec distortion
- $I_e$ : Expectation factor
- $A$ : (Not explicitly labeled in the diagram)

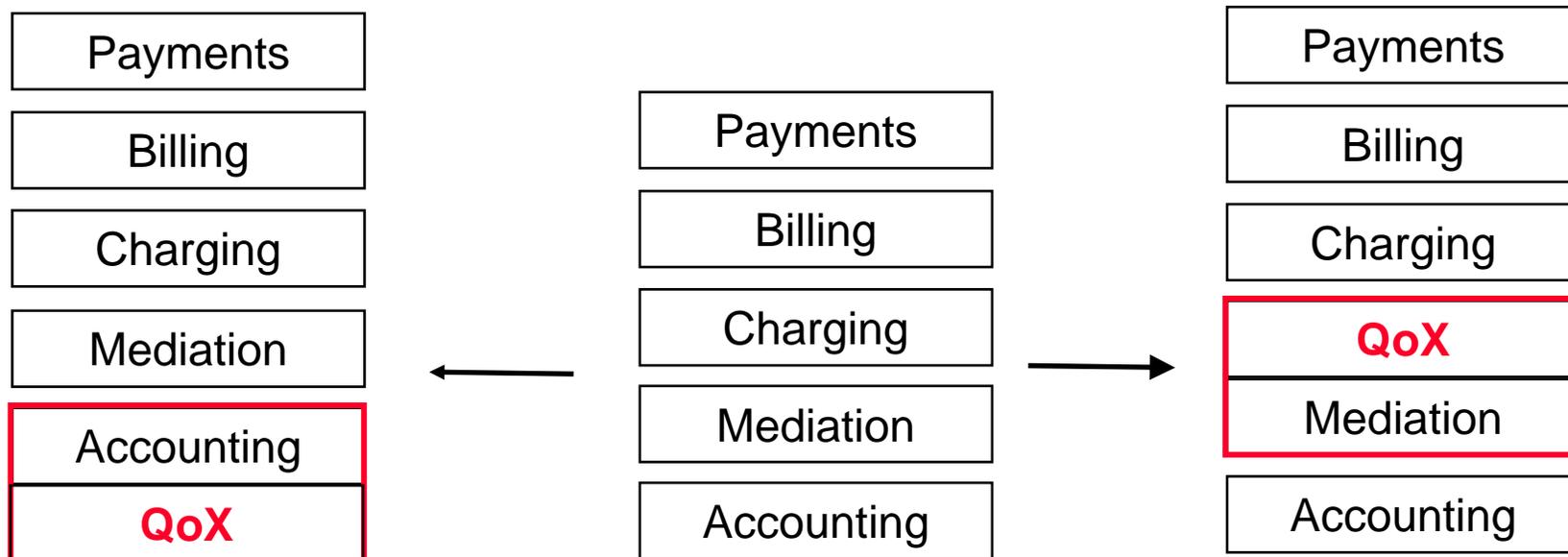
# Example: LiLiPUT – A Mobile User Test Environment

- Lightweight Lab Equipment for Portable User Testing in Telecommunications
  - Goal: lightweight, transportable and flexible equipment for user tests in various real life environments
  - Idea: use state-of-the-art telecommunications
- ⇒ fully wireless approach



# Charging for QoX

- **Question:** Does QoX make sense without QoX-based charging? If yes, how could QoX-based charging look like?
- **Idea I:** summarize input quality parameters by single scalar, e.g. through PSQA algorithm [Rubino/Tuffin et al.]
- **Idea II:** charging based on direct user feedback



- QoS is dead – in two ways (at least)
- QoE/QoX – the end user principle re-invented
- Fundamental question: should charging be included in the QoX research agenda?
- Next question: what are the scenarios behind?
- Final question: is it worth the effort?
- And the answer ... ?

# Some References



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