

Performance Evaluation of Maximum Likelihood Decoding Combined with Error Resilient Video Coding



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Video Optimization



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Department of Software
and IT Engineering



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Outline



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- ☐ Literature review
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- ☐ Experimental setup and results
- ☐ Conclusions



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Introduction

□ Digital video communications



Video Chatting



Video Conferencing



Mobile TV &
Video Calling

**Channel
bandwidth
limitations**

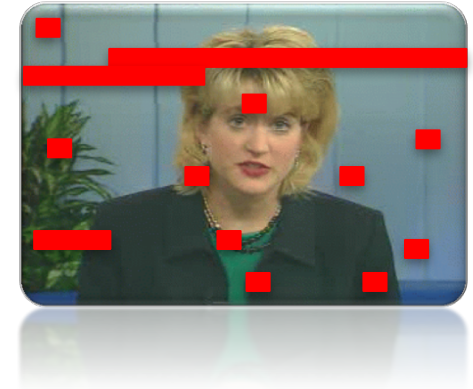
**Compression!
e.g. H.264, HEVC**

**Video signals
high data
volume**

Problem statement



- Corrupted Video Packets (bit errors)
(e.g. attenuation, fading)
- Lost Video Packets
(e.g. network congestion)



Error propagation in **compressed** video!

Problem statement



☐ Retransmissions

☹ Not always possible in **real-time applications**:

✓ Broadcasting: mobile TV, ...

✓ Conversational services: video conferencing, ...

☐ Error resilience

😊 Minimizes the impact of errors on the end-user quality

☹ Reduces the compression efficiency (requiring additional bandwidth)

☐ Error correction and concealment

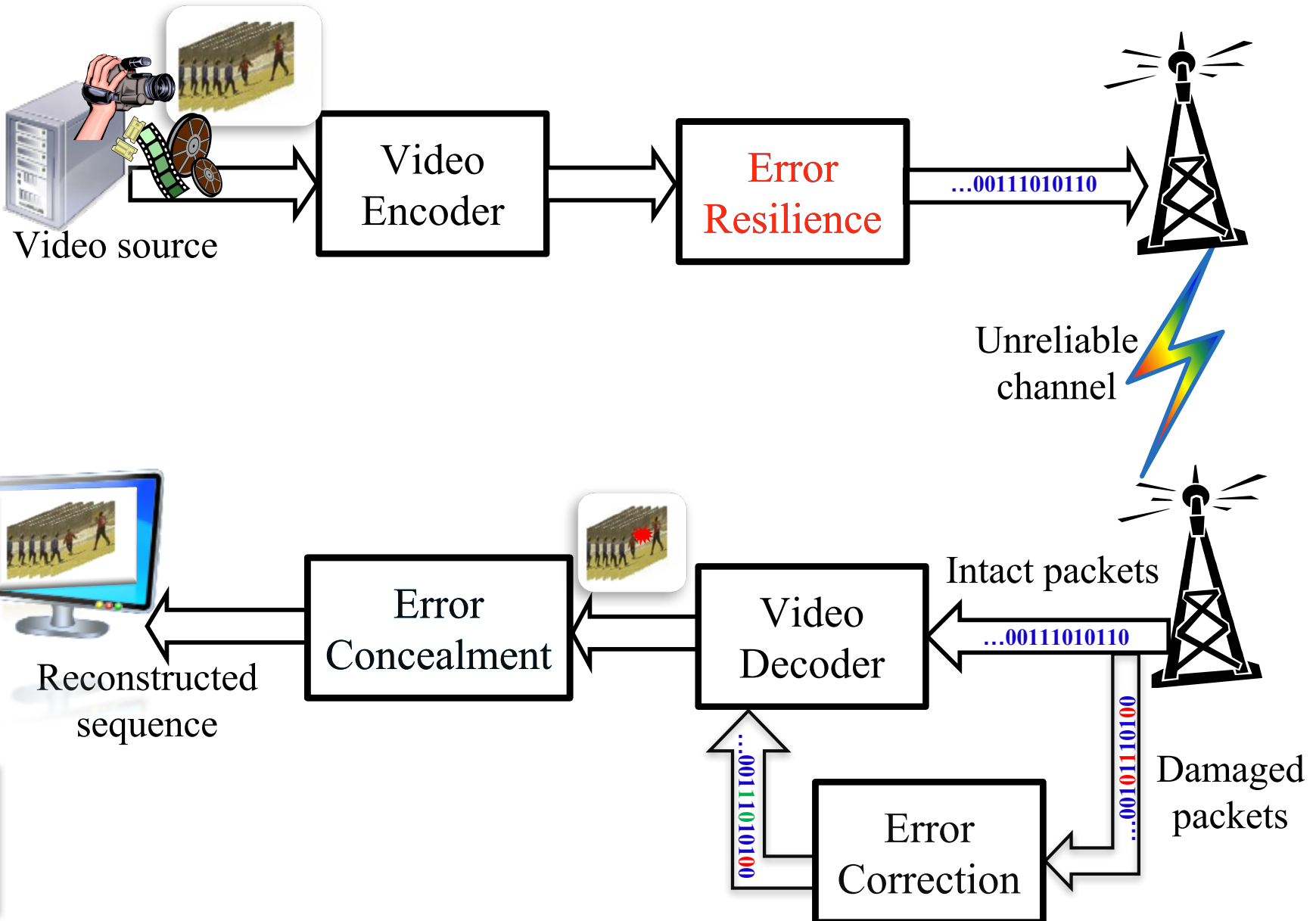
😊 Estimates missing pixels

😊 No additional bandwidth required

Problem statement



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□ Error Resilience (ER):

➤ Intra Refresh Macroblocks [1]

➤ ER-Rate Distortion Optimization [2]

- optimal mode decision (md)
- motion estimation (me)

–RDO: Minimize the distortion D, given a maximum rate R

$$J_{md} = D_{SSD} + \lambda_{md} \cdot R_{md}$$

$$J_{me} = D_{SAD} + \lambda_{me} \cdot R_{me}$$

➤ Weighted Error resilience [3]

- Reduce the usage of *sensitive* MBs for prediction
- Motion vectors assigned to MBs with less impact on error propagation

Sensitive MBs : MBs with high impact on error propagation

$$J_{md} = w_{md} \cdot D_{SSD} + \lambda_{md} \cdot R_{md}$$

$$J_{me} = w_{me} \cdot D_{SAD} + \lambda_{me} \cdot R_{me}$$

Weighting factors

[1] J. Liao, et al., “Adaptive intra block update for robust transmission of H.263”, 2000.

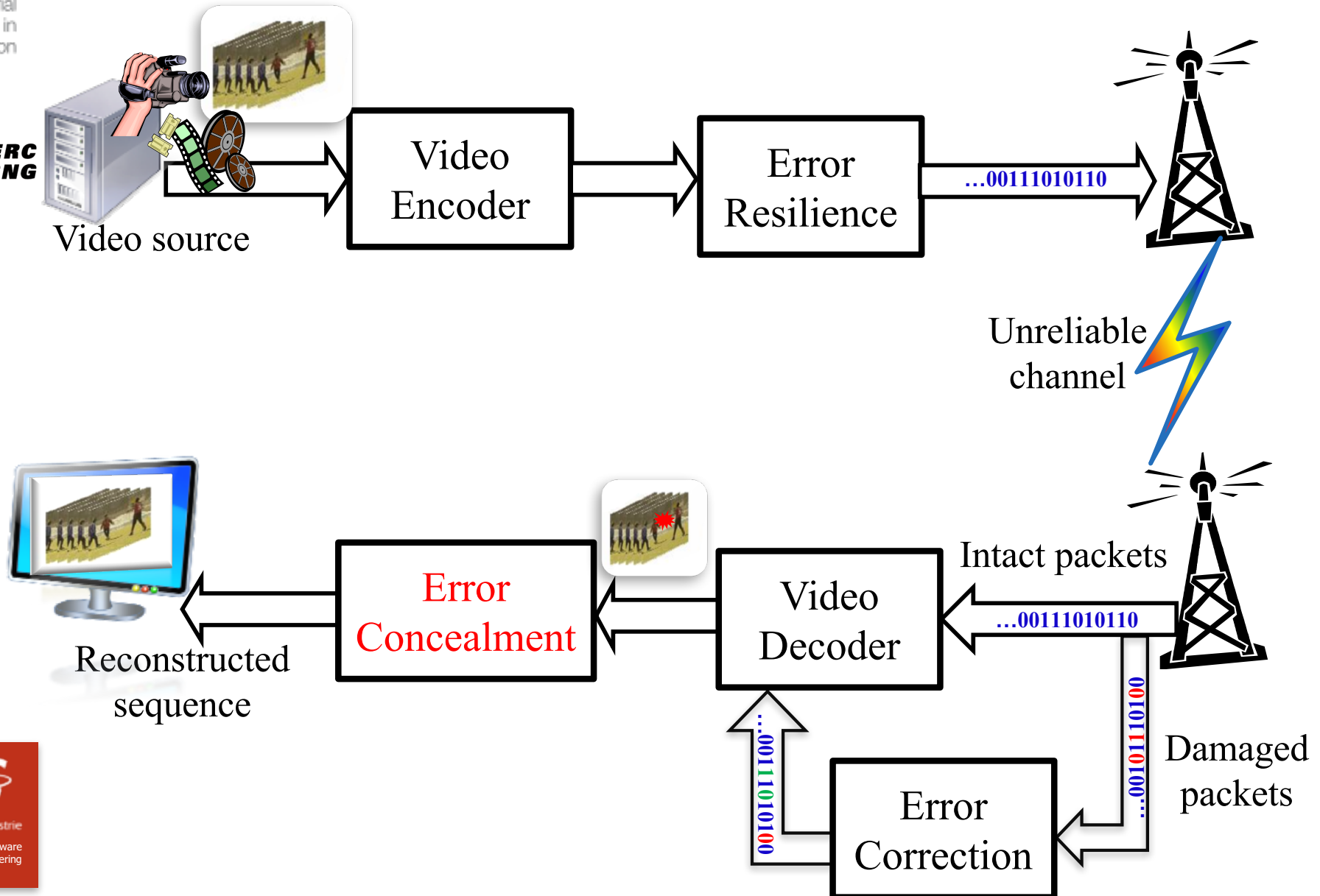
[2] T. Stockhammer, et al., “Rate-distortion optimization for JVT/H.26L video coding in packet loss environment”, 2002.

[3] S. Nyamweno, et al., “Error resilient video coding via weighted distortion”, 2009.

Literature review



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Literature review



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□ Error Concealment:

Spatial

Using spatial correlation [1]

- Smoothness property of the spatially-adjacent pixels
- Interpolation by using four nearest intact pixels
- Multi-directional or edge interpolation

Temporal

Using temporal correlation [2]

- Motion information recovery
- Boundary matching algorithm (BMA)

Spatio-Temporal

Using both spatial and temporal correlation

- spatio-temporal boundary matching and partial differential equation (STBMA) [3]



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[1] D. Robie, et al., "The Use of Hough Transforms in Spatial Error Concealment", 2000.

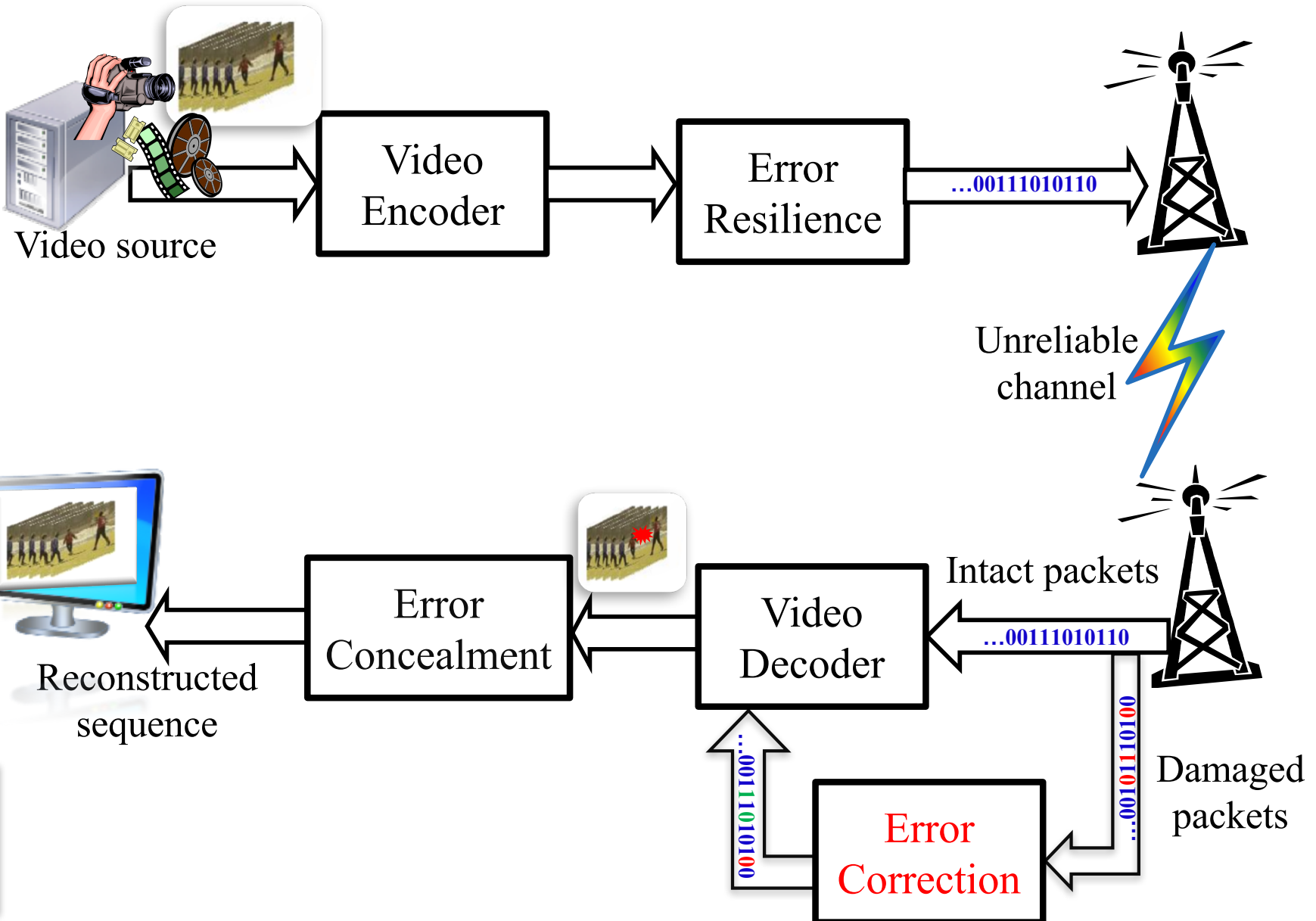
[2] Y. Su, et al., "A Non-Iterative Motion Vector Based Global Motion Estimation Algorithm", 2004.

[3] Y. Chen, et al., "Video error concealment using spatio-temporal boundary matching and partial differential equation", 2008.

Literature review



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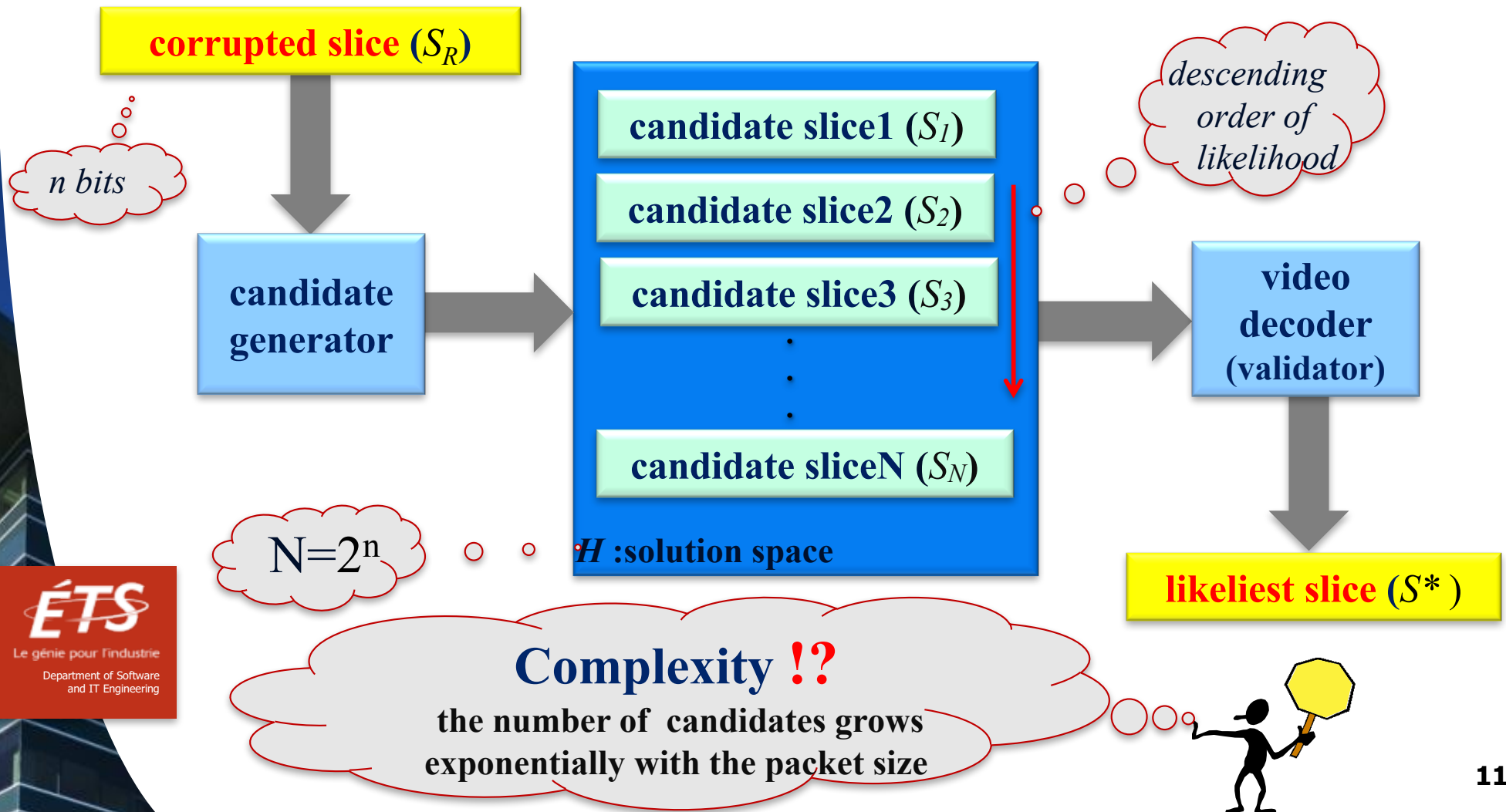
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Literature review



□ Error Correction: Slice Level

$$S^* = \arg \max_{S_T \in H} \{ P(S_T | S_R) \}$$



Literature review



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□ Error Correction: Slice Level



➤ Reduce the Computational Complexity:

- The number of candidates considered is limited.

- ✓ 300 candidates are considered [1], [2]

➤ Definition of a Valid Slice:

- The number of macroblocks carried in the slice is used as an additional constraint.

- ✓ assume a slice carries an entire picture [3]

- ✓ assume a slice carries a row of macroblocks [2]

- ✓ use data partitioning (H.264 Extended Profile) to obtain more information about the corrupted slice [4]

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[1] D. Levine, et al., "Iterative joint source-channel Decoding of H.264 compressed video", 2007.

[2] N. Nguyen, et al., "Iterative joint source- channel decoding for H.264 video transmission using virtual checking method at source decoder", 2010.

[3] G. Sabeva, et al., "Robust decoding of H.264 encoded video transmitted over wireless channels", 2006.

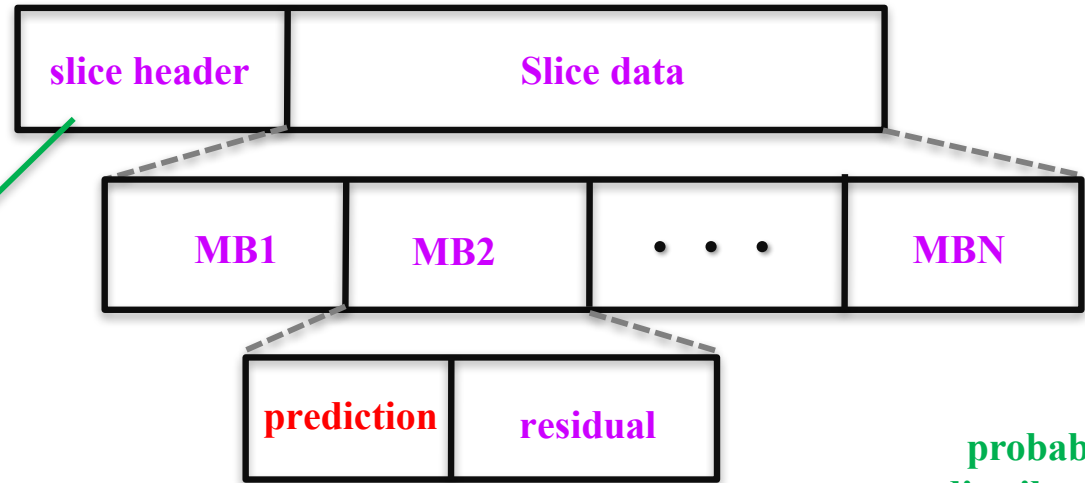
[4] C. Weidmann, et al., "Combined sequential decoding and error concealment of H.264 Video", 2004.



□ Error Correction: Syntax Level

Syntax in slice header:

first_mb_in_slice
Slice_type
pic_parameter_set_id
frame_num
pic_order_cnt_lsb
num_ref_idx_active
⋮



Likeliest Syntax $\rightarrow s_i^* = \operatorname{argmax}_{s_{i,T} \in C_i} \left\{ P(s_{i,R} | s_{i,T}) \times P(s_{i,T} | \Psi_i, s_1^*, s_2^*, \dots, s_{i-1}^*) \right\}$

probability
distribution of
the Syntax

Maximum Likelihood Decoding (MLD)

SE: Syntax Element

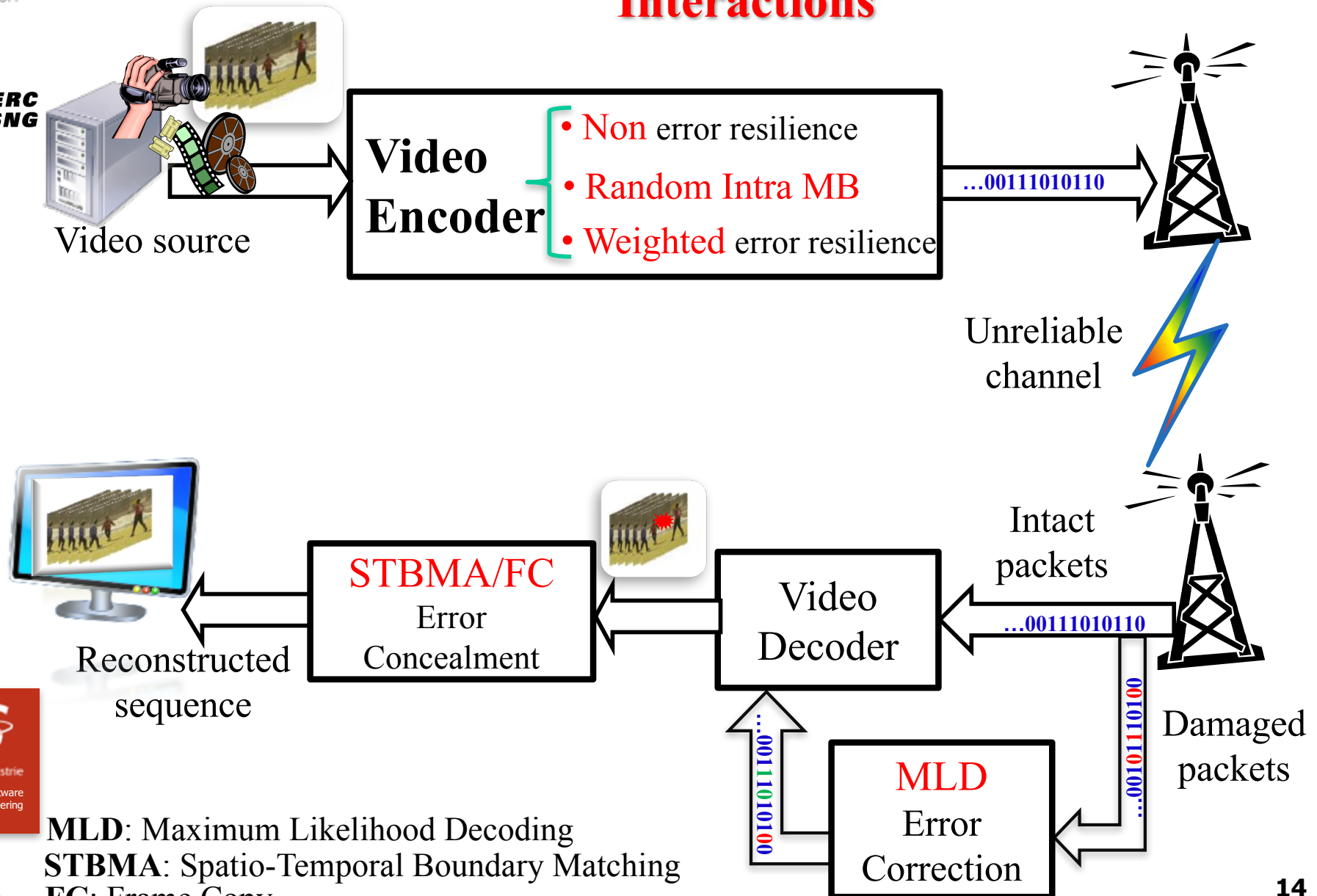
- Generate only a set of valid SEs in each step of correction process
- Stop correction** : at the end of the slice or more than one bit error in SE
- Modeled probability of first five SEs of slice header: e.g. *first_mb_in_slice*, ...
- Modeled SEs in prediction part of slice data : e.g. *intra 4*4_pred_mod*, ... [1],[2]

[1] F. Caron, et al., "A maximum likelihood approach to correct transmission errors for joint source-channel decoding of H.264 coded video", 2013.

[2] F. Caron, et al., "Video error correction using soft-output maximum likelihood decoding applied to H.264 baseline profile".

Proposed approach

Error Resilience and Error Correction Interactions



Experimental setup



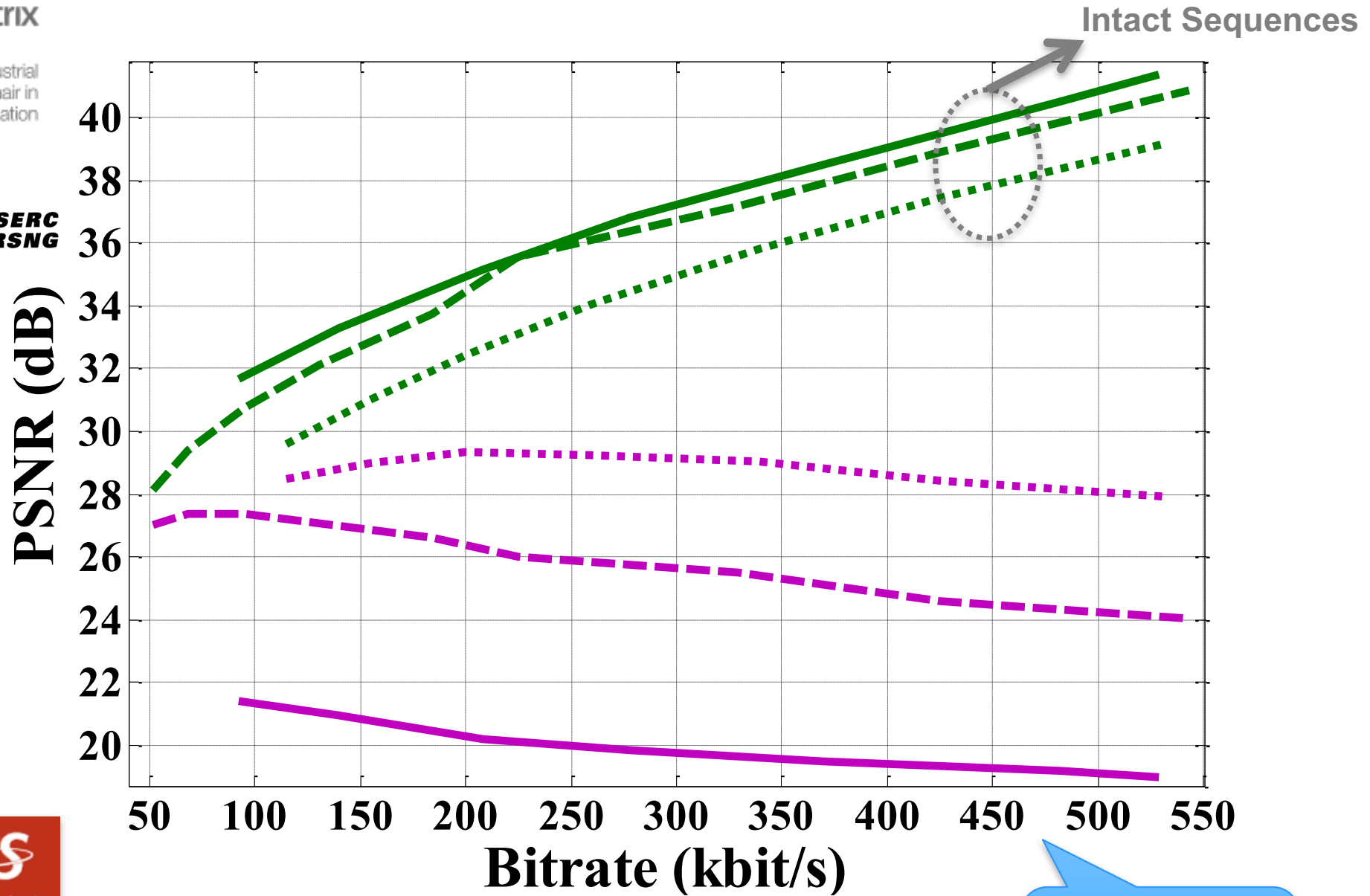
❖ **Coding Option :** Non ER (**S**)
20% Random Intra MB Updating (**RIU**)
Weighted ER (**W**)

- Baseline profile of H.264 (JM 18.5)
- First 100 frames QCIF sequence (176x144): *Football, Crew, Harbour, Soccer and City*
- Coded in IPPP... format, Frame Rate of 15 Hz
- Slice: One row of Macroblocks

- Corrupted frame: 21th-80th randomly
- Channel bit error rate (BER): [10^{-5} , 10^{-4}]
- average PSNR from frames 21 to 80

❖ **Decoding Option :** Frame Copy Error Concealment (**FC**)
Spatio Temporal Boundary Matching (**STBMA**)
Maximum Likelihood Decoding (**MLD**)

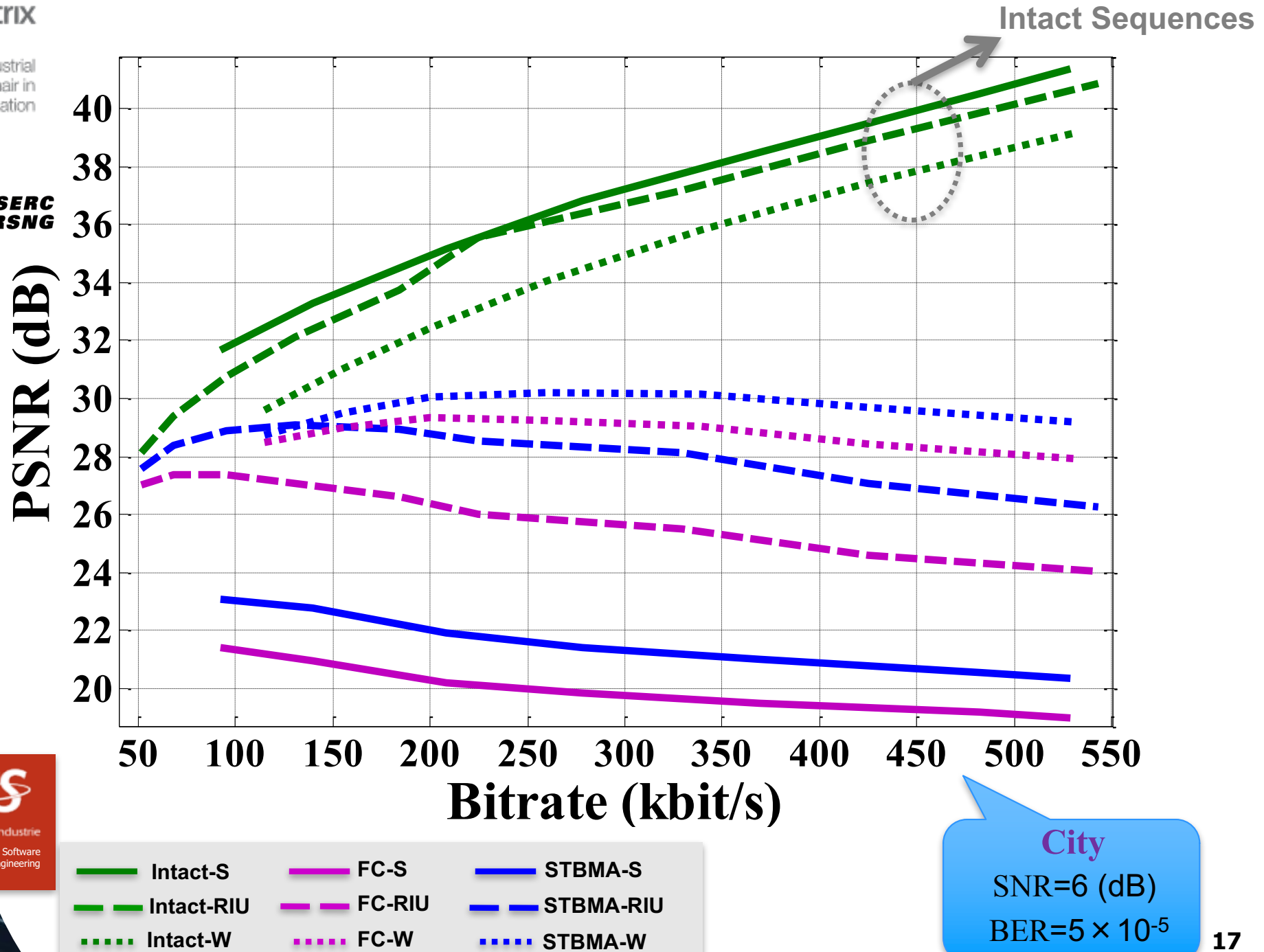
Rate Distortion Curve



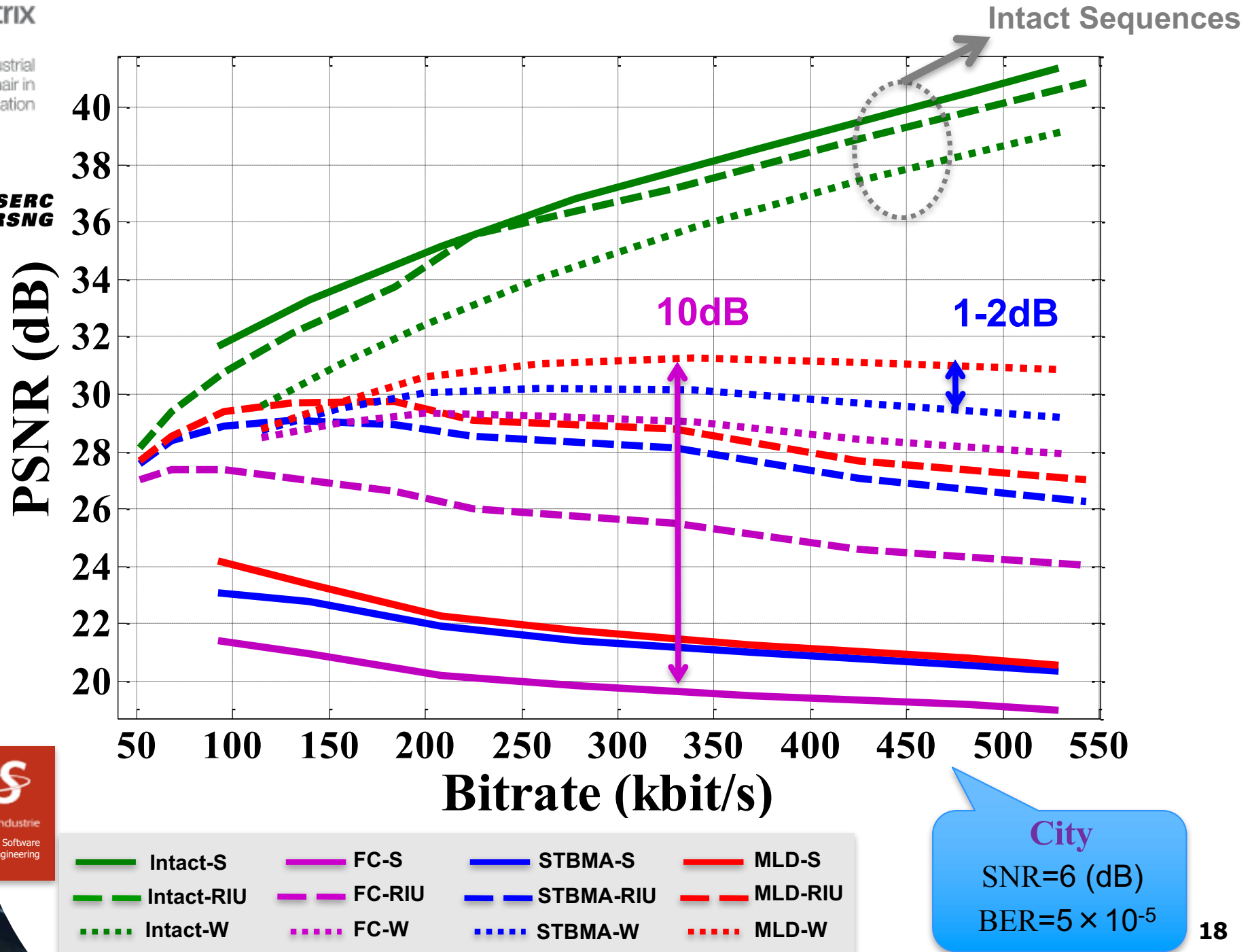
— Intact-S
 - - Intact-RIU
 ... Intact-W
 — FC-S
 - - FC-RIU
 ... FC-W

City
SNR=6 (dB)
BER= 5×10^{-5}

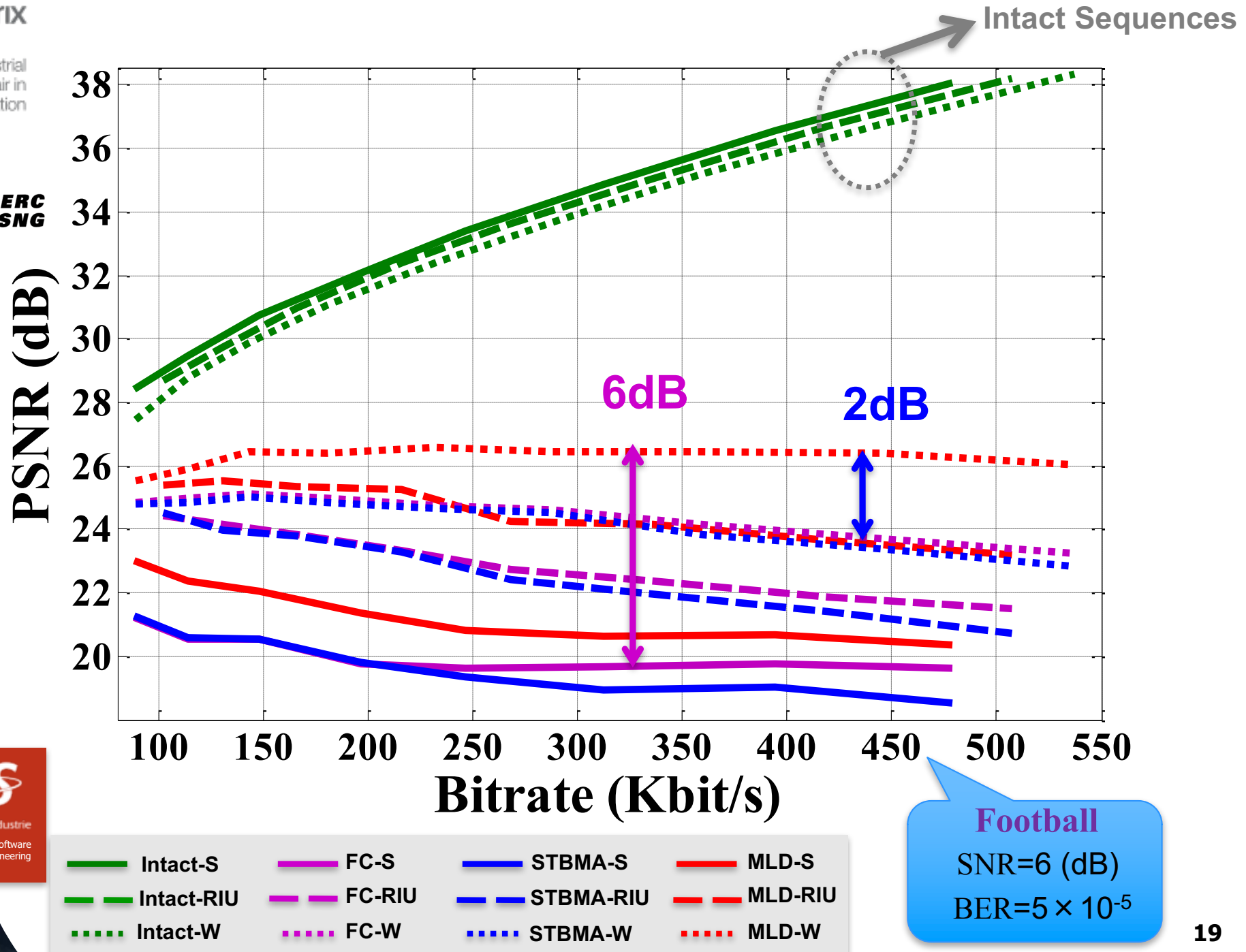
Rate Distortion Curve



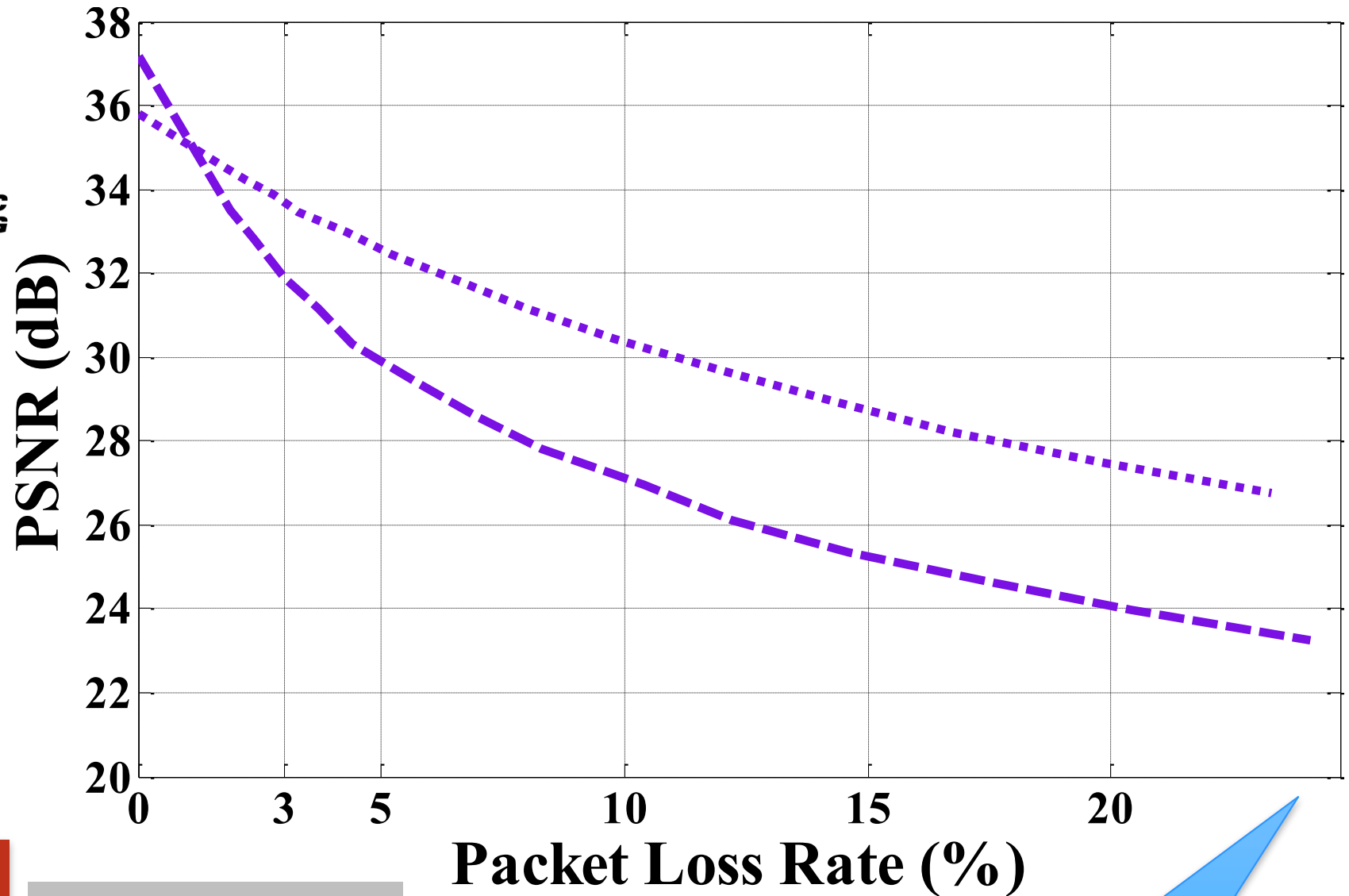
Rate Distortion Curve



Rate Distortion Curve



PSNR vs PLR



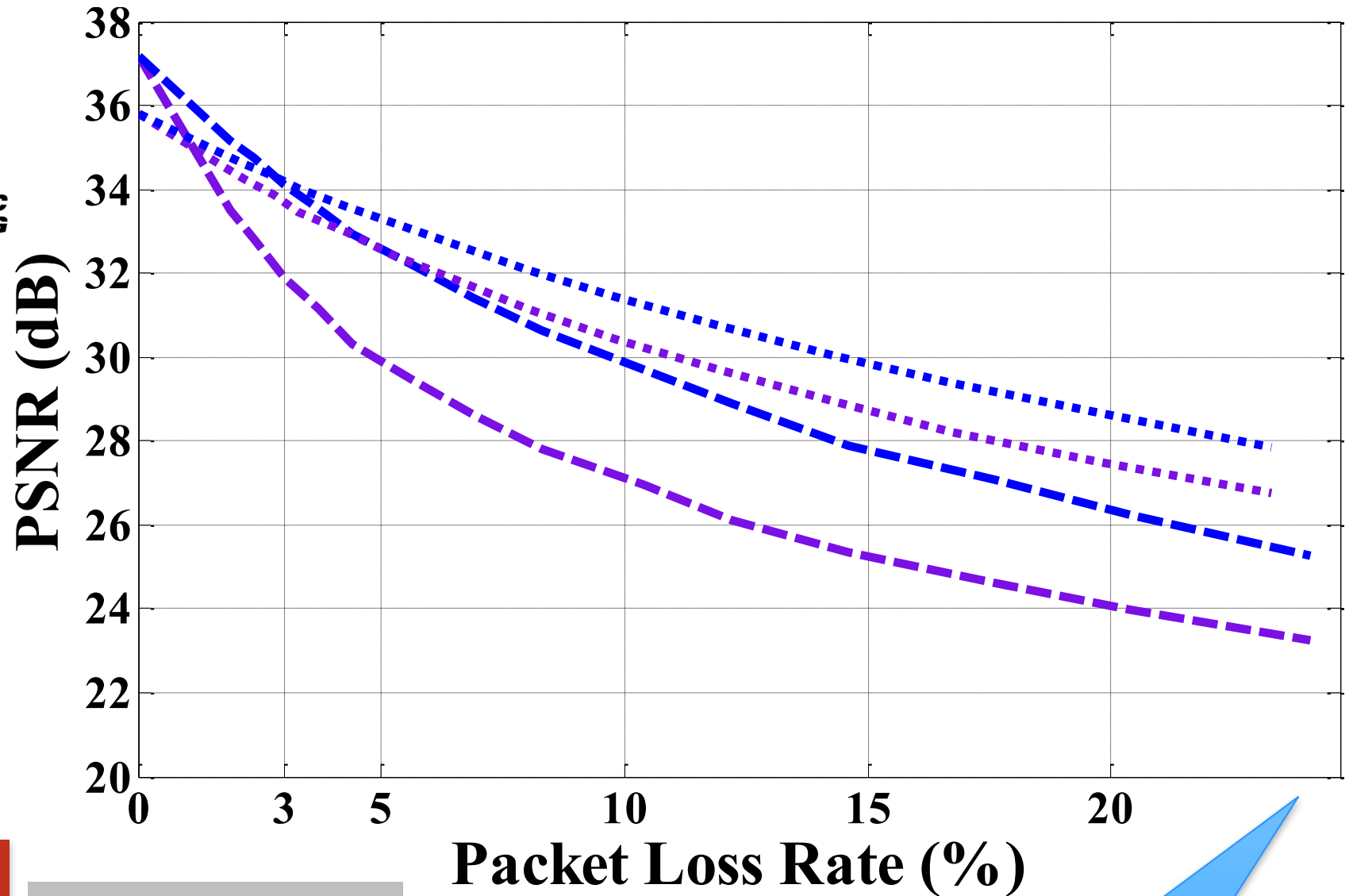
$$PLR = 1 - (1 - BER)^N$$

FC-RIU
FC-W

City

Bit Rate=229kbps
BER=[10^{-5} , 10^{-4}]

PSNR vs PLR



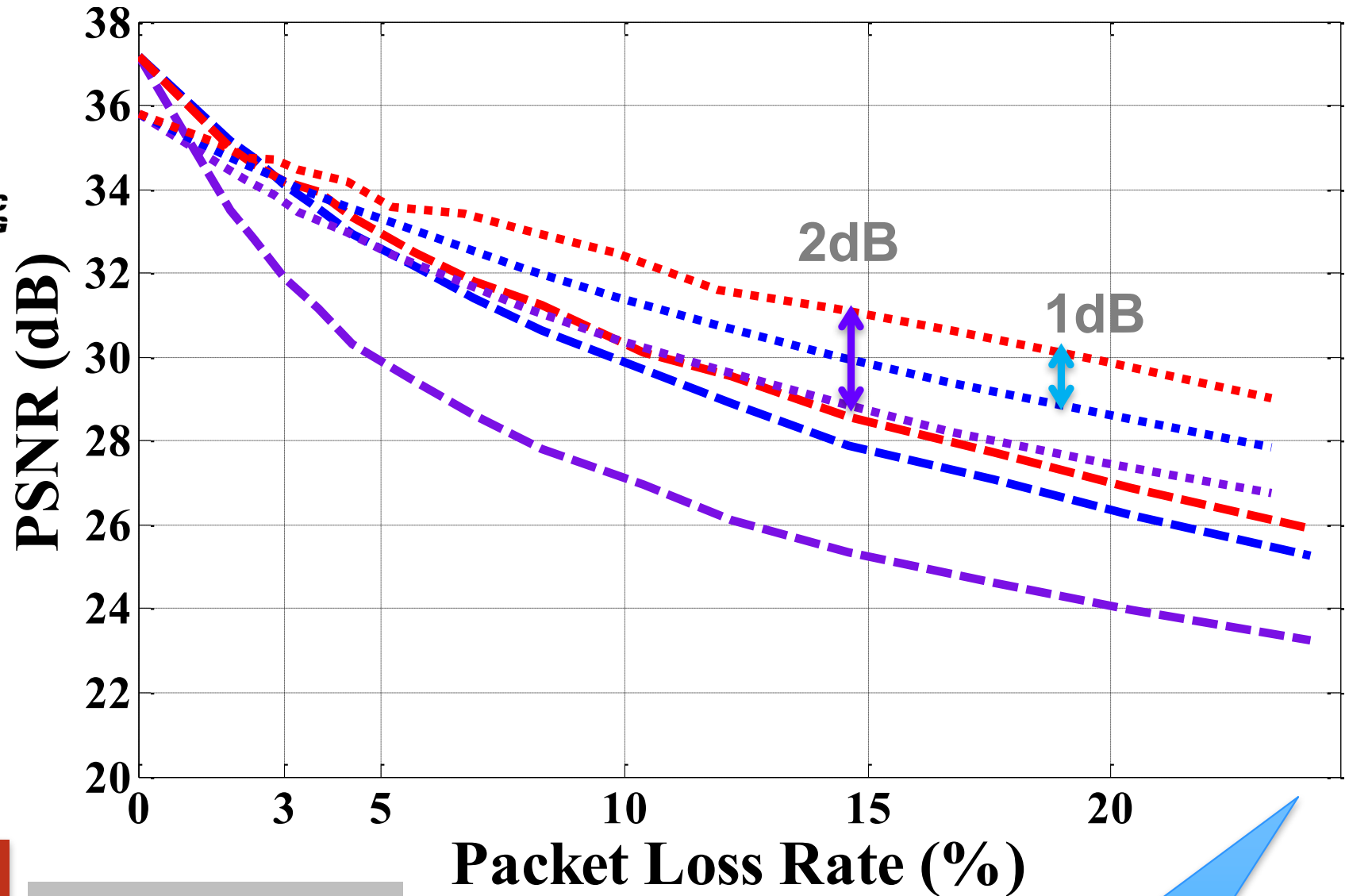
$$PLR = 1 - (1 - BER)^N$$

FC-RIU STBMA-RIU
 FC-W STBMA-W

City

Bit Rate=229kbps
BER=[10^{-5} , 10^{-4}]

PSNR vs PLR



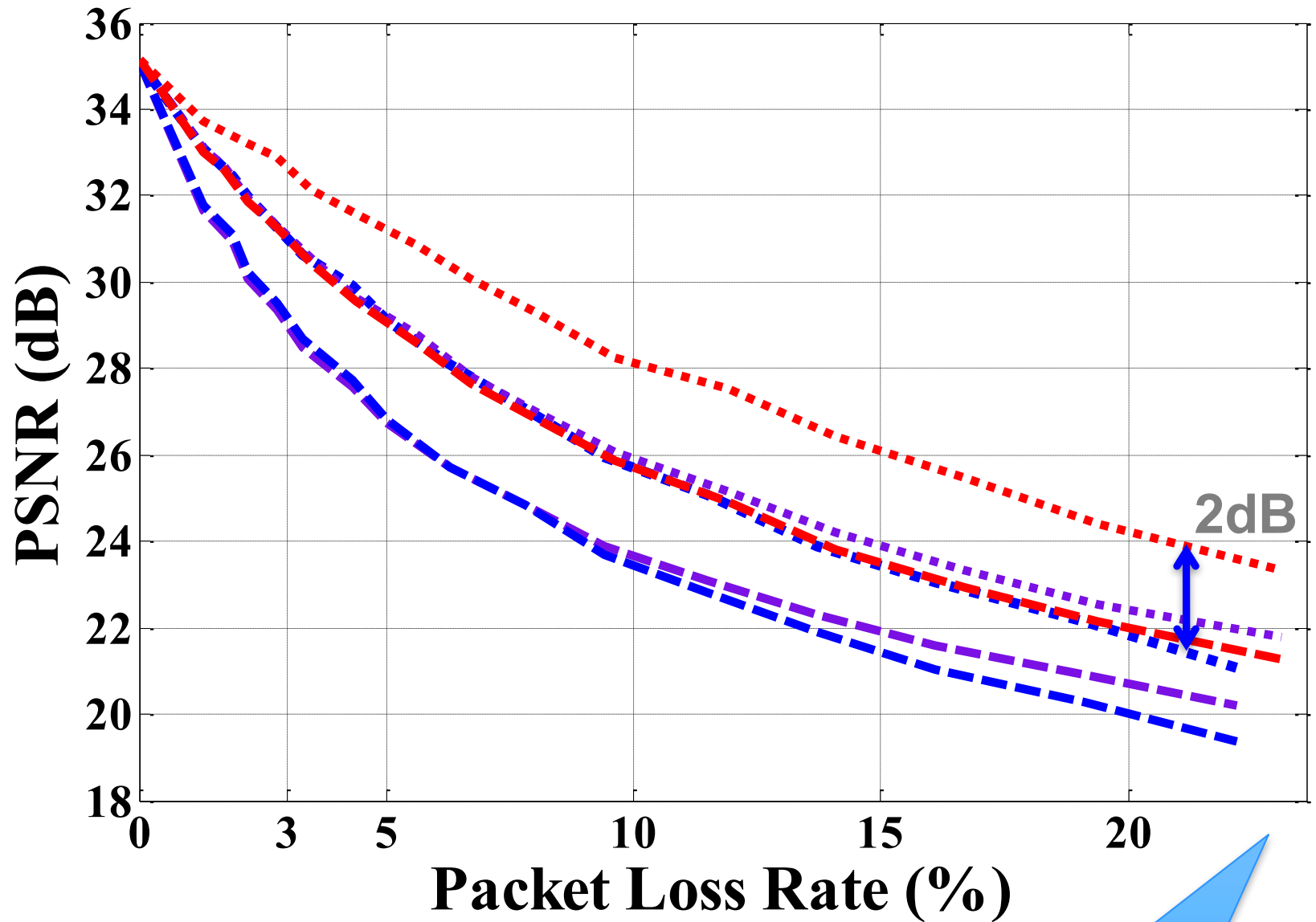
$$PLR = 1 - (1 - BER)^N$$

FC-RIU STBMA-RIU MLD-RIU
 FC-W STBMA-W MLD-W

City

Bit Rate=229kbps
BER=[10^{-5} , 10^{-4}]

PSNR vs PLR



$$PLR = 1 - (1 - BER)^N$$

FC-RIU STBMA-RIU MLD-RIU
 FC-W STBMA-W MLD-W

Football

Bit Rate=336kbps
BER=[10^{-5} , 10^{-4}]

Sequence Name	Encoding Type	Bit Error Rate								
		10^{-5}			5×10^{-5}			10^{-4}		
		FC	STBMA	MLD	FC	STBMA	MLD	FC	STBMA	MLD
City	RIU (329kbps)	32.8	34.74 (1.94)	34.59 (1.79)	26.97	29.71 (2.74)	30.13 (3.16)	23.97	26.23 (2.26)	26.89 (2.92)
	W (339kbps)	34.21	34.6 (0.39)	34.76 (0.55)	30.42	31.44 (1.02)	32.51 (2.09)	27.5	28.66 (1.16)	29.89 (2.39)
Football	RIU (336kbps)	30.07	30.23 (0.16)	31.97 (1.9)	23.09	22.83 (-0.26)	25.08 (1.99)	20.19	19.37 (-0.82)	21.09 (0.90)
	W (359kbps)	31.61	31.55 (-0.06)	33.03 (1.42)	25.14	24.9 (-0.24)	27.52 (2.38)	21.77	21.29 (-0.48)	23.33 (1.56)
Harbour	RIU (350kbps)	31.23	31.37 (0.14)	31.59 (0.36)	27.39	27.85 (0.46)	28.15 (0.76)	24.41	24.89 (0.48)	25.41 (1)
	W (350kbps)	31.09	31.15 (0.06)	31.11 (0.02)	27.53	27.62 (0.09)	27.87 (0.34)	24.74	24.73 (-0.01)	25.28 (0.54)
Crew	RIU (329kbps)	33.72	34.21 (0.49)	34.96 (1.24)	28.01	28.67 (0.66)	29.94 (1.93)	24.81	25.27 (0.46)	26.32 (1.51)
	W (379kbps)	35.12	35.25 (0.13)	36.06 (0.94)	30.21	30.46 (0.25)	32.17 (1.96)	26.93	27.17 (0.24)	28.66 (1.73)
Soccer	RIU (304kbps)	31.13	32.45 (1.32)	33.82 (2.69)	22.81	24.34 (1.53)	26.08 (3.27)	19.47	20.53 (1.06)	21.99 (2.52)
	W (351kbps)	34.27	34.52 (0.25)	36.07 (1.8)	26.4	26.92 (0.52)	29.94 (3.54)	22.07	22.56 (0.49)	25.04 (2.97)

❖ The difference between each method with the corresponding FC approach appears in parentheses.

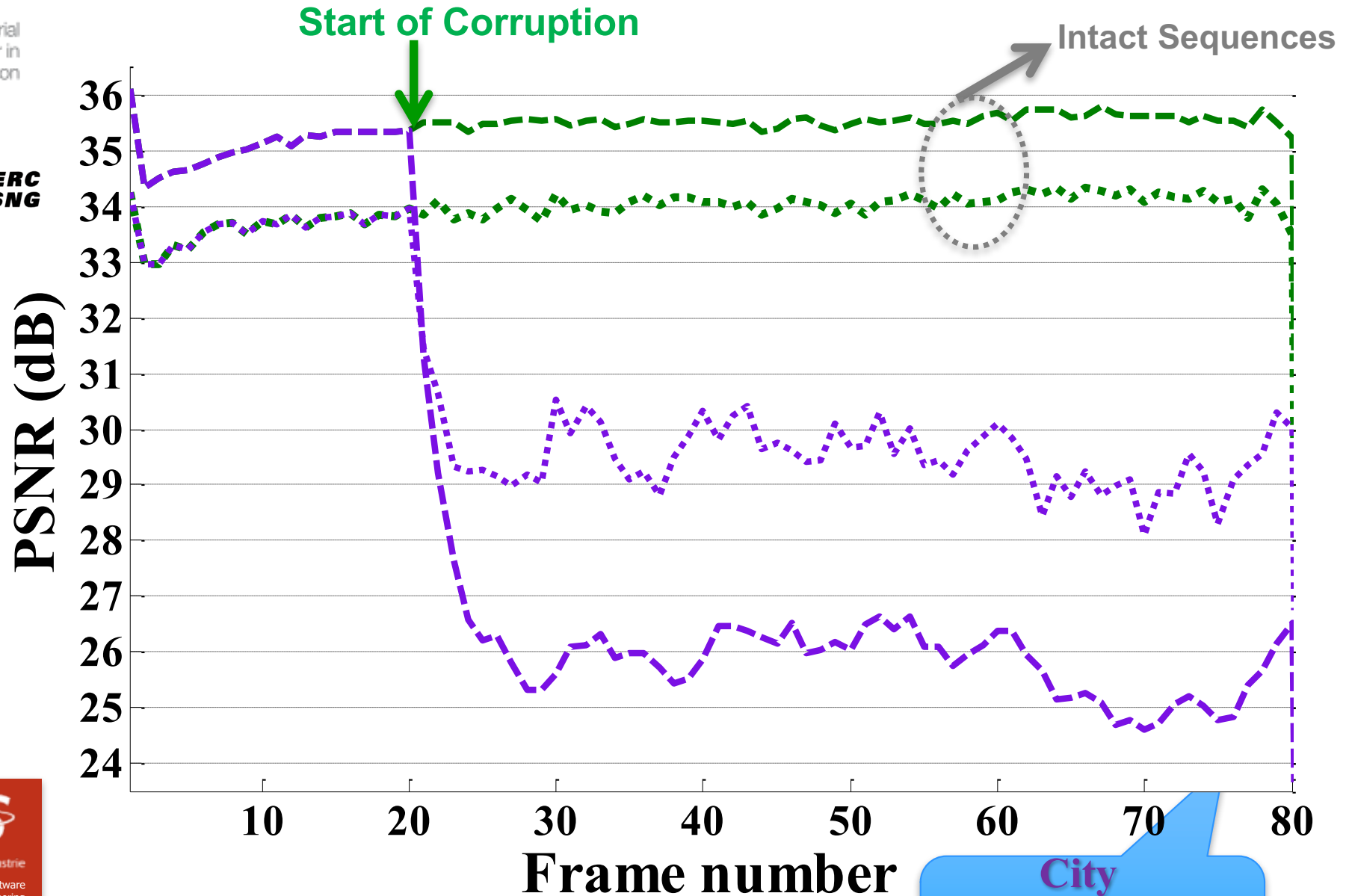
Average PSNR

	Encoding Type	Bit Error Rate								
		10^{-5}			5×10^{-5}			10^{-4}		
		FC	STBMA	MLD	FC	STBMA	MLD	FC	STBMA	MLD
Average	RIU	31.79	32.6	33.39	25.65	26.68	27.88	22.57	23.26	24.34
	W	33.26	33.41	34.21	27.94	28.27	30	24.6	24.88	26.44

PSNR vs Frame number



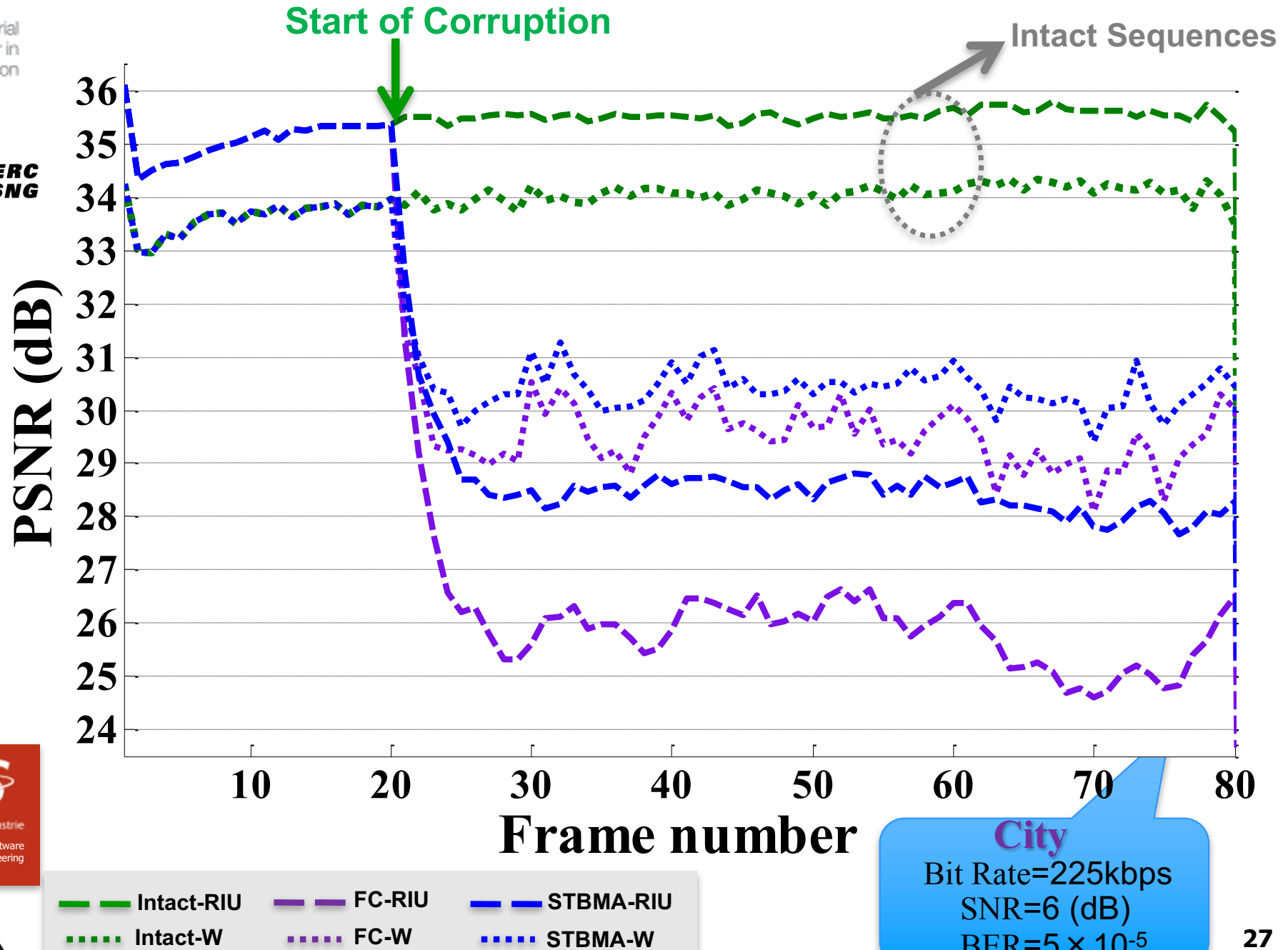
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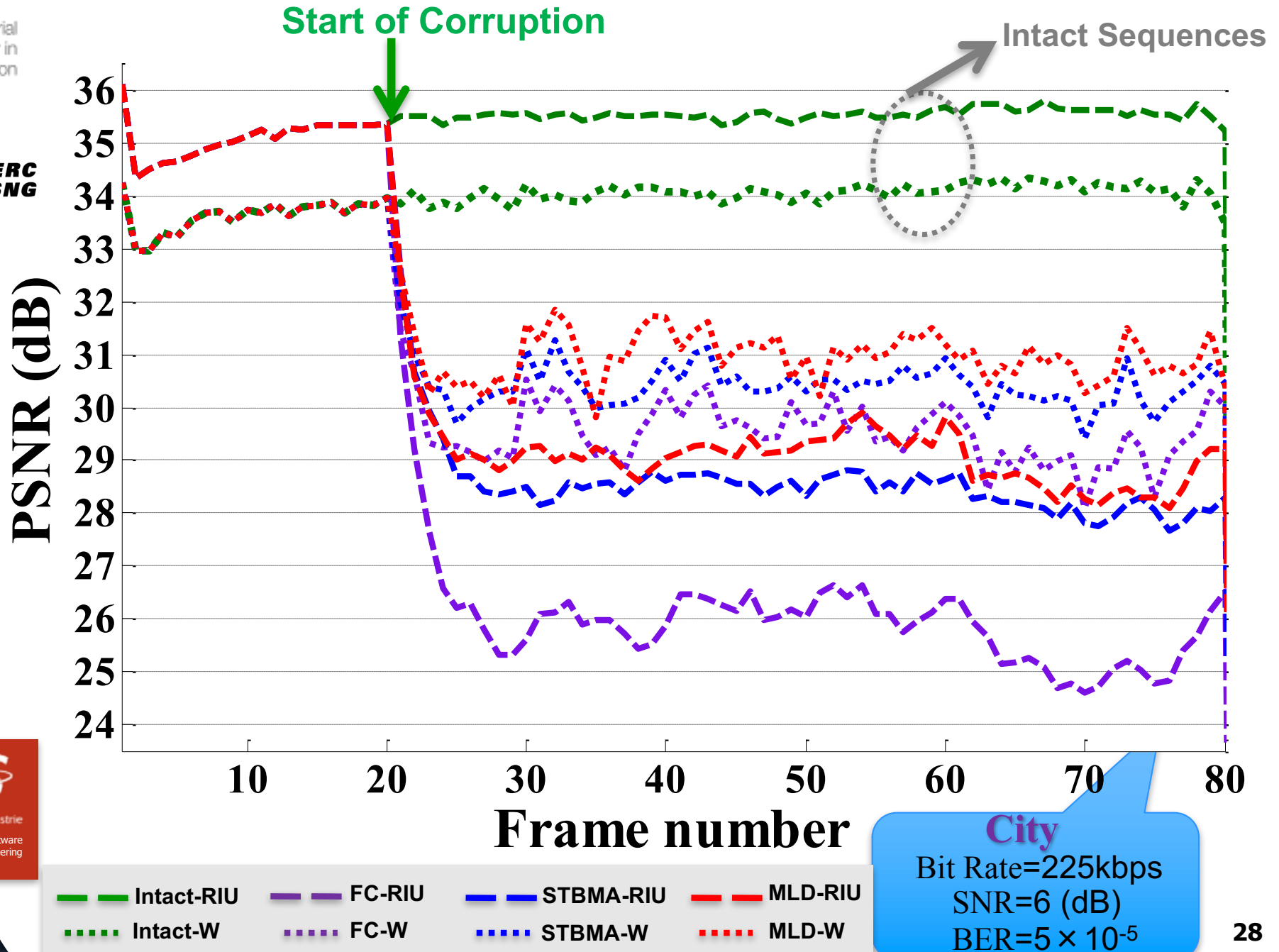
— Intact-RIU — FC-RIU
... Intact-W ... FC-W

City
Bit Rate=225kbps
SNR=6 (dB)
BER= 5×10^{-5}

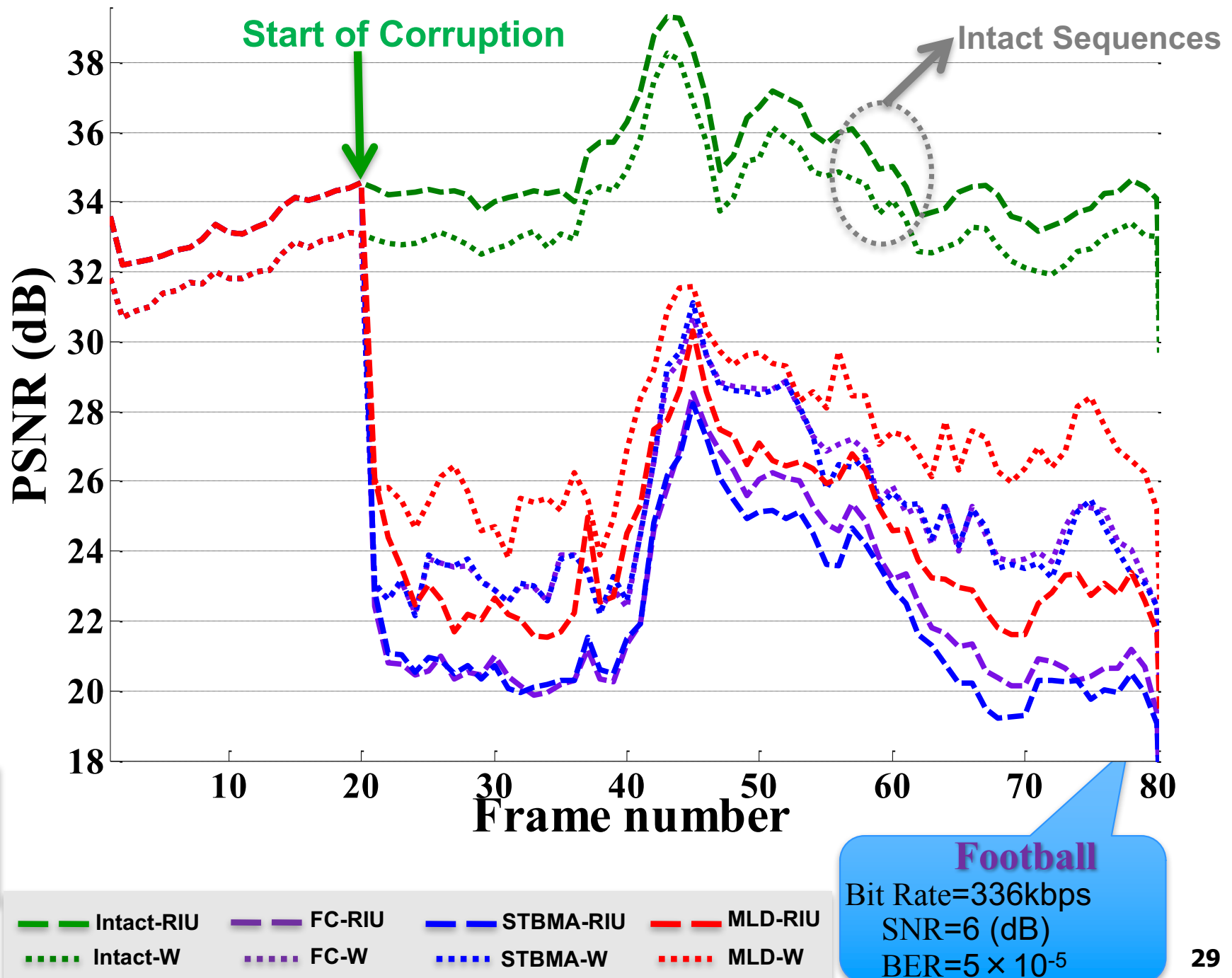
PSNR vs Frame number



PSNR vs Frame number



PSNR vs Frame number



Conclusions



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□ Coding Option :

Non Error Resilience
Random Intra MB Updating
Weighted Error Resilience

□ Decoding Option :

Frame Copy Error Concealment
Spatio Temporal Boundary Matching
Maximum Likelihood Decoding

On average, the interaction of **weighted** error resilience and **MLD** :

- 2 dB gains over FC
 - 1 dB gains over STBMA
 - 10 dB gains over FC with non-error resilience
- with the same weighted error resilience

□ Future step:

The SEs related to the residuals are not modeled in MLD, we expect this combination to perform even better when the SEs are modeled in future research studies.



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