



Chaire de recherche
industrielle Vantrix en
optimisation vidéo



Fast HEVC Intra Mode Decision Based on Edge Detection and SATD Costs Classification

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ÉTS

Le génie pour l'industrie

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Outline

- Introduction
- Problem statement
- Background
- Literature review
- Proposed method
- Experimental results
- Conclusion

Introduction

- New demands for video coding standards
 - Demand for high quality video (4K × 2K and 8K × 4K)
 - Video delivery on mobile devices
 - High resolution 3D or multiview video

- HEVC can reduce the bit rate by half relative to the previous H.264/MPEG-4 standard

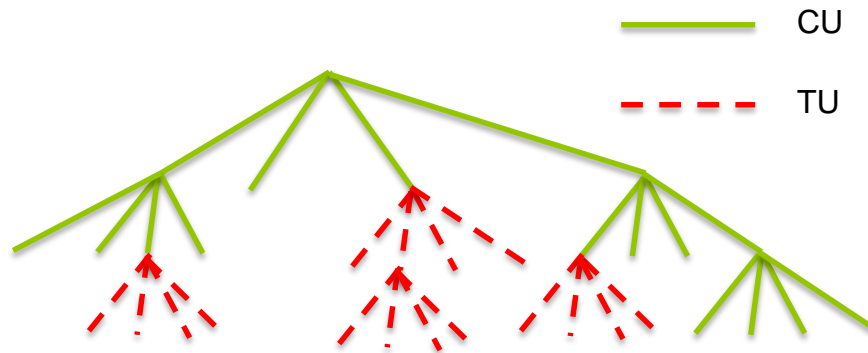
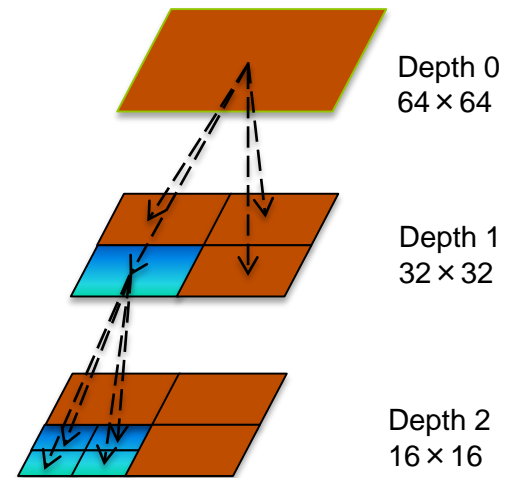
Problem Statement

- HEVC encoding could require up to 10x more computational complexity than H.264 with 2x-3x for decoding [1]
 - Need for new algorithms to reduce its complexity without sacrificing the coding performance
- Our focus is on HEVC intra coding complexity reduction
 - All-intra profile to replace the current intra coding techniques

[1] M. Goldman, “AVC and HEVC: The Future of Encoding”, PBS Technology Conference, 2012

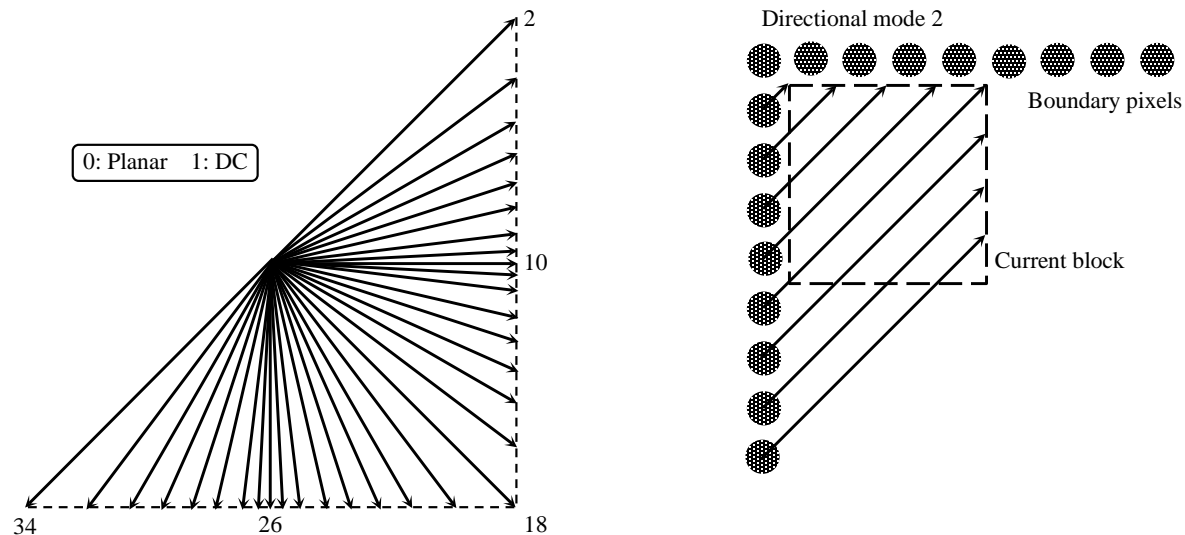
Background

- Coding unit splitting
- Segmentation units
 - Coding tree units (CTUs)
 - Coding units (CUs)
 - Transform units (TUs)
 - Prediction units (PUs)



Background

- Intra mode decision
- HEVC intra modes
 - 33 directional modes
 - DC to predict the homogeneous regions
 - Planar to produce smooth sample surfaces



Background

- Intra mode decision processes (HM)
 - Rough mode decision (RMD)
 - SATD: Sum of absolute transformed differences

$$J_{RMD} = D_{SATD} + \lambda_{RMD} \times B_{RMD}$$

- Rate distortion optimization (RDO)
 - SSE: Sum of squared errors

$$J_{RDO} = D_{SSE} + \lambda_{RDO} \times B_{RDO}$$

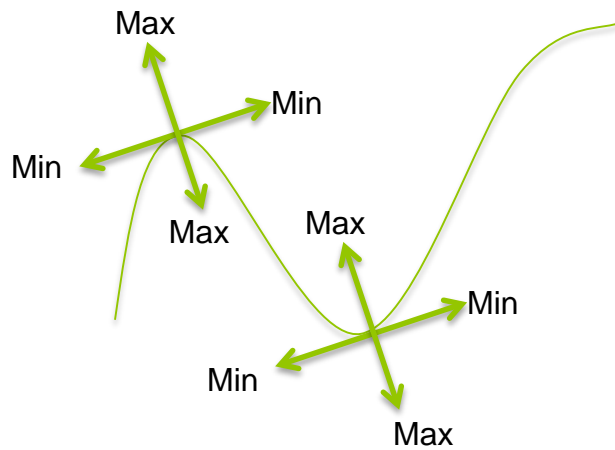
Literature Review

- Edge detection
- Neighboring blocks' modes
- RDO cost estimation

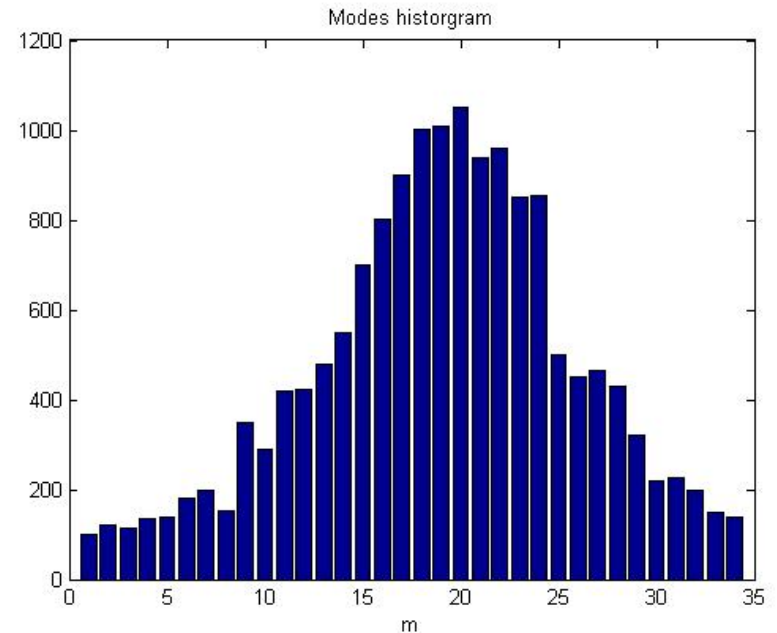
Literature Review



- Mode decision
 - Edge detection [2, 3, 4]



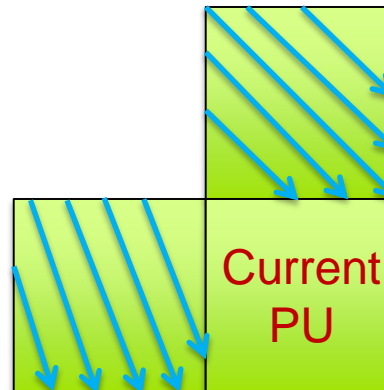
Gradient and edge direction



- [2] G. Chen, L. Sun, Z. Liu and T. Ikenaga, “Fast Mode and Depth Decision HEVC Intra Prediction Based on Edge Detection and Partitioning Reconfiguration”, ISPACS 2013
- [3] T. L. da Silva, L. V. Agostini, L. A. da Silva Cruz, “Fast HEVC Intra Prediction Mode Decision based on Edge Direction Information”, European Signal Processing Conference, Aug. 2012
- [4] W. Jiang, H. Ma, Y. Chen, “Gradient based Fast Mode Decision Algorithm for Intra Prediction in HEVC”, CECNet 2012

Literature Review

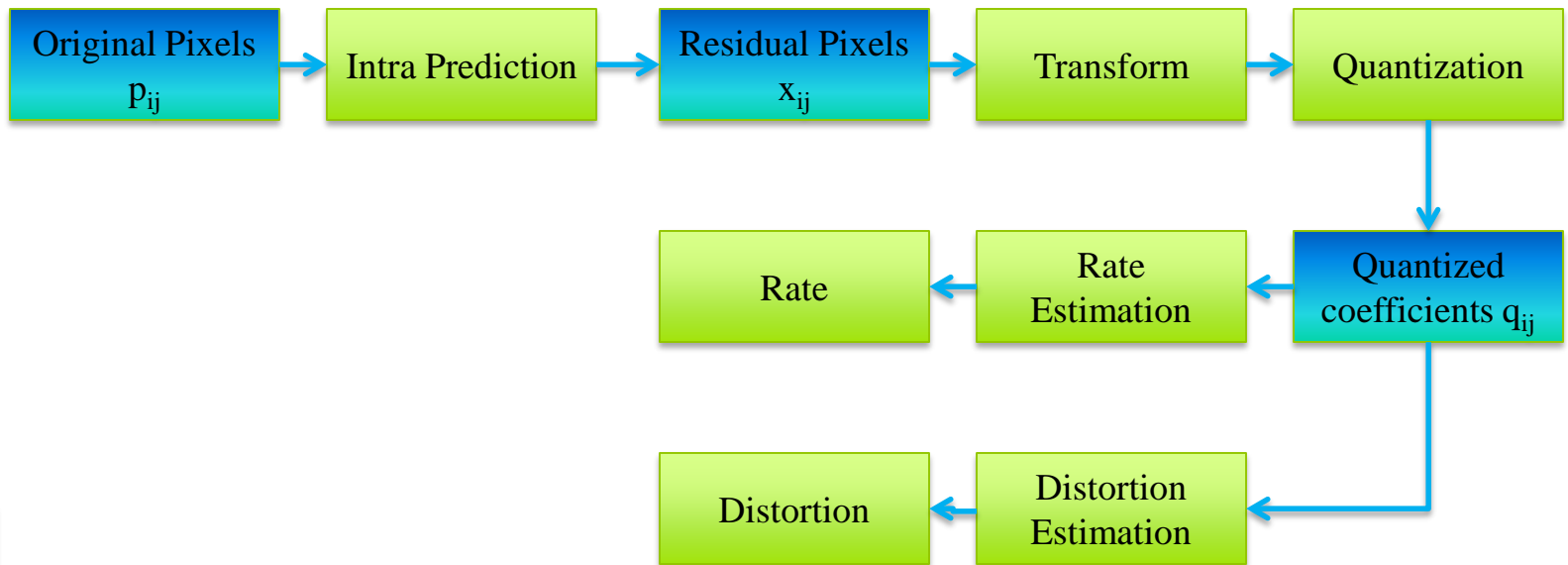
- Mode decision
 - neighboring blocks [5]



[5] Y. Wang, X. Fan, L. Zhao, S. Ma, D. Zhao and W. Gao, “A Fast Intra Coding Algorithm for HEVC”, IEEE International Conference on Image Processing, Oct. 2014

Literature Review

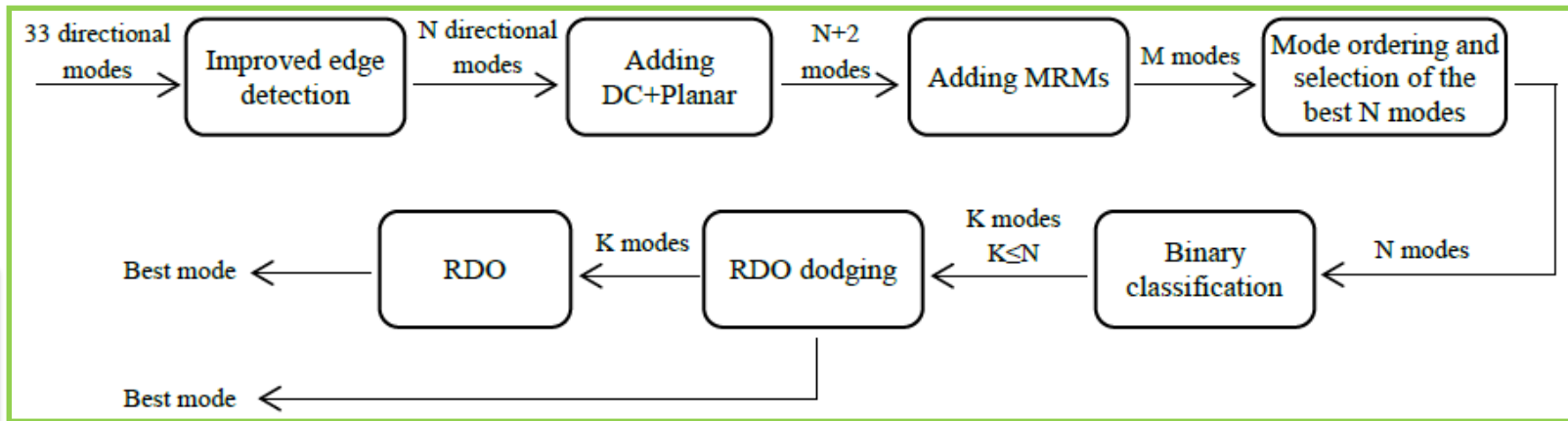
- Mode decision
 - RDO cost estimation [6]



[6] Z. Sheng, D. Zhou, H. Sun and S. Goto, “Low-Complexity Rate-Distortion Optimization Algorithms for HEVC Intra Prediction”, MMM Part I, LNCS 8325, Springer 2014

Proposed Method

- Intra mode decision based on
 - Improved edge detection
 - Most relevant modes (MRMs) of the neighboring blocks
 - Selecting promising candidates based on SATD



Proposed Method

- Edge detection operator

$$\vec{G} = G_x \vec{j} + G_y \vec{i}$$

$$G_x = p_{i-1,j+1} + 2 \times p_{i,j+1} + p_{i+1,j+1} - p_{i-1,j-1} - 2 \times p_{i,j-1} - p_{i+1,j-1}$$

$$G_y = p_{i+1,j-1} + 2 \times p_{i+1,j} + p_{i+1,j+1} - p_{i-1,j-1} - 2 \times p_{i-1,j} - p_{i-1,j+1}$$

$$|\vec{G}| = \sqrt{G_x^2 + G_y^2} \longrightarrow |G_x| + |G_y| \quad \text{Ang}(\vec{G}) = \text{atan}\left(\frac{G_y}{G_x}\right) \longrightarrow G_y/G_x$$

-1	0	1
-2	0	2
-1	0	1

(a) G_x

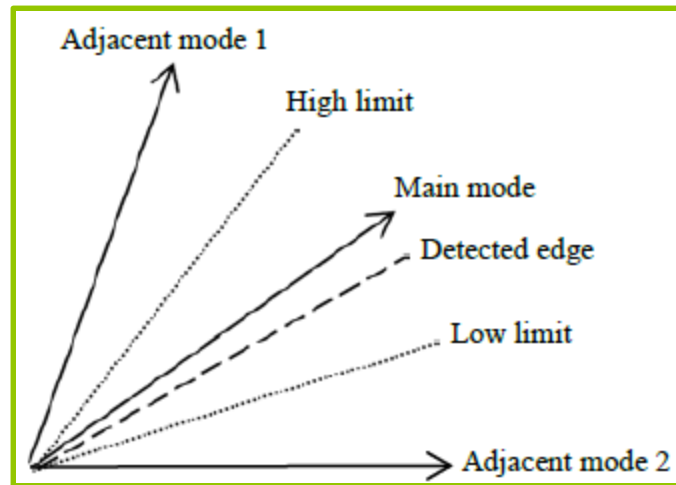
-1	-2	-1
0	0	0
1	2	1

(b) G_y

Sobel masks

Proposed Method

- Three assigned modes for each edge



Detected edge and three related modes

Proposed Method

- High and low limits of G_y/G_x for angular modes

Mode	lowLimit	highlimit	Mode	lowLimit	highLimit
2	-1.15928	-1	18	0.86261	1.15928
3	-1.53711	-1.15928	19	0.65057	0.86261
4	-1.98666	-1.53711	20	0.50336	0.65057
5	-2.59240	-1.98666	21	0.38574	0.50336
6	-3.61354	-2.59240	22	0.27674	0.38574
7	-5.76314	-3.61354	23	0.17352	0.27674
8	-11.61240	-5.76314	24	0.08611	0.17352
9	-40.73548	-11.61240	25	0.02455	0.08611
10	$-\infty$	-40.73548	26	-0.02455	0.02455
10	40.73548	∞	27	-0.08611	-0.02455
11	11.61240	40.73548	28	-0.17352	-0.08611
12	5.76314	11.61240	29	-0.27674	-0.17352
13	3.61354	5.76314	30	-0.38574	-0.27674
14	2.59240	3.61354	31	-0.50336	-0.38574
15	1.98666	2.59240	32	-0.65057	-0.50336
16	1.53711	1.98666	33	-0.86261	-0.65057
17	1.15928	1.53711	34	-1	-0.86261

Proposed Method

- Weights of main and adjacent modes

$$\text{mainModeWeight} = |G_x| + |G_y|$$

$$\text{modeWeightFactor} = (\text{highLimit} - \frac{G_y}{G_x}) / (\text{highLimit} - \text{lowLimit})$$

$$\text{adjacentMode1Weight} = (1 - \text{modeWeightFactor}) \times (|G_x| + |G_y|)$$

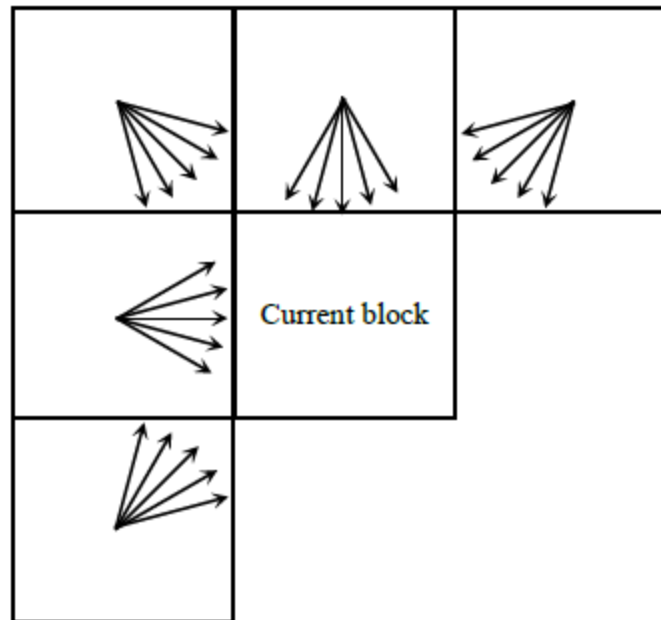
$$\text{adjacentMode2Weight} = \text{modeWeightFactor} \times (|G_x| + |G_y|)$$

– Special mode (10)

$$\text{modeWeightFactor} = 0.5 \times (1 + 40.73548 / \left| \frac{G_y}{G_x} \right|)$$

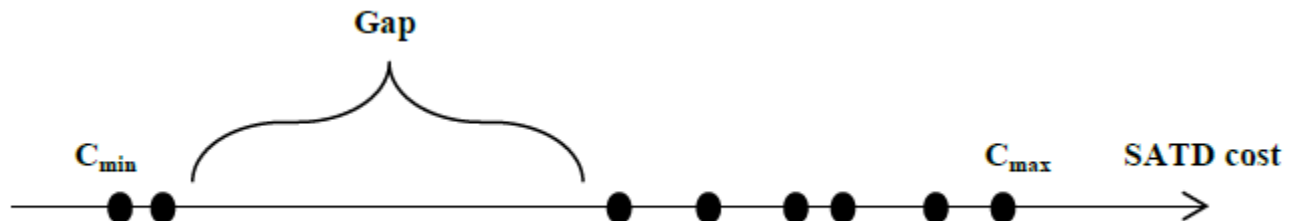
Proposed Method

- Adding DC, planar and most relevant modes (MRMs)
- MRM: A neighboring mode that based on its direction is a promising mode for the current block
 - $2n+1$ modes



Proposed Method

- Mode ordering, binary classification
- RDO dodging
 - If the mode with lowest cost is one of MRMs select it as a final mode



$$Gap = \alpha \times (C_{max} - C_{min})$$

$$\alpha \leq 1$$

Experimental Results

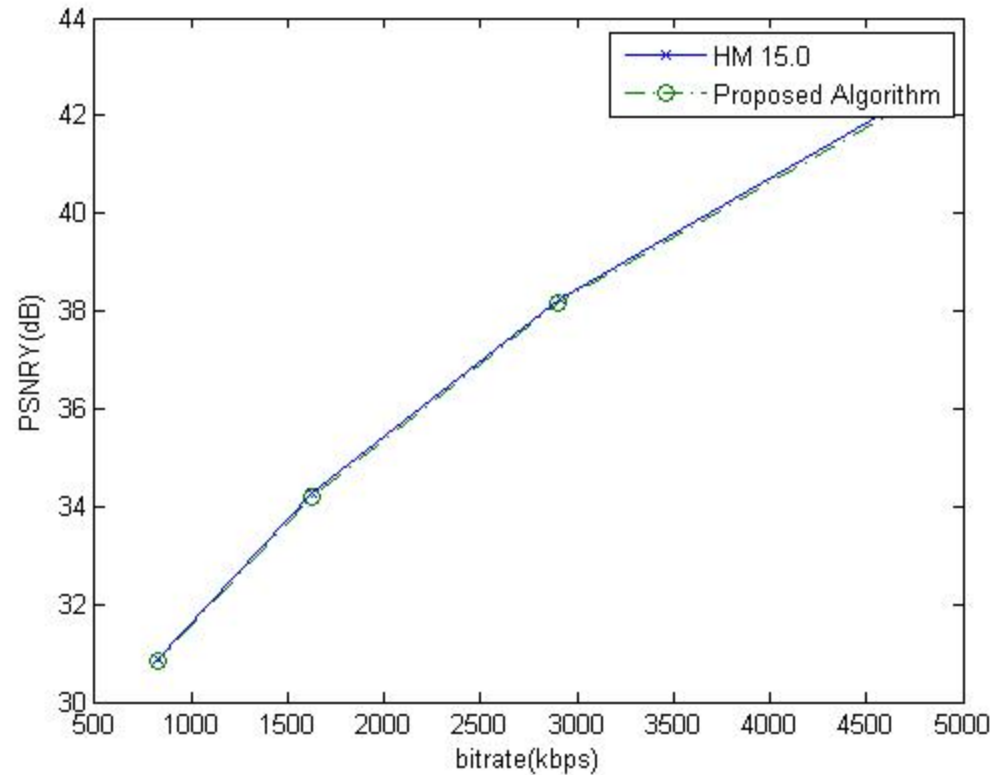
- Implementation setup
 - HEVC test model HM 15.0 (All-Intra profile)
 - Implementation platform: Intel® i7-3770 CPU-3.40, 12 GB of RAM, running Windows 7
 - 100 first frames of the recommended sequences [7]
 - Quantization parameters: 22, 27, 32, 37
 - Parameters of the algorithm: $N = 8$ and $\alpha = 1/4$ for block sizes 4×4 and 8×8 and $N = 3$ and $\alpha = 2/3$ for block sizes 16×16 , 32×32 and 64×64 , $n=3$

[7] F. Bossen, “Common Test Conditions and Software Reference Configurations”, JCTVC-L1100, 12th Meeting, Geneva, Jan. 2013

Experimental Results (Versus HM 15.0)

Class	Video Sequences	ΔT (%)	BD-Rate (%)	BD-PSNR _Y (dB)
A 2560x1600	Traffic	-35.4	0.95	-0.051
	PeopleOnStreet	-34.1	1	-0.057
	NebutaFestival	-34.1	0.53	-0.039
	SteamLocomotiveTrain	-37.8	0.48	-0.025
B 1920x1080	Cactus	-36.1	1.34	-0.05
	Kimono	-39.2	0.79	-0.028
	ParkScene	-37.5	0.87	-0.039
	BasketballDrive	-38.4	2.17	-0.059
	BQTerrace	-35.2	0.79	-0.048
C 832x480	BQMall	-34.3	1.15	-0.068
	PartyScene	-32.8	1.18	-0.092
	RaceHorsesC	-34.7	0.72	-0.047
	BasketballDrill	-33.1	0.8	-0.039
D 416x240	RaceHorses	-34.1	0.99	-0.065
	BasketballPass	-36	1.45	-0.085
	BlowingBubbles	-33.7	1.01	-0.06
	BQSquare	-32.7	1.38	-0.123
E 1280x720	Vidyo1	-36.8	1.31	-0.066
	Vidyo3	-37.4	1.23	-0.069
	Vidyo4	-37.7	1.33	-0.061
Average		-35.6	1.07	-0.059
Jiang's algorithm		-20	0.74	-0.040
da Silva's algorithm		-18.9	1.3	-0.062

Experimental Results



RD curve of the proposed method and HM 15.0 for the RaceHorses sequence

Originality of the Work

- Using an improved edge detector
 - Considering three adjacent modes for each detected edge
- Using all five possible neighboring blocks and select only the relevant modes from them
- Using low-complex SATD in a novel way
 - Select the promising modes based on a Gap
- Simple to implement

Conclusion

- Goal
 - Optimize HEVC intra coding processes for complexity reduction for the same quality
- Procedure
 - Obtain the best intra mode based on edge detection and binary classification
 - We have achieved 35% time reduction using the proposed approach with about 1% BD-rate increment



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