

Face Tracking for Optimized Bitrate Control in Low Delay Video Encoding

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1 Introduction

In recent years, there is increasing demand for high-quality video conferencing solutions. Due to availability of high-speed and low-delay internet, video conferencing has proved to be an efficient alternative to face-to-face meeting. Video telephony has grown into a multi-billion dollar industry and has huge commercial significance. To address this growing need there has been constant improvement in low-delay video coding techniques along with better techniques to ensure low-delay transmission reliability at the network level. The tremendous increase in smartphone usage has led to increase in video telephony over cellular networks whose bandwidth is highly constrained. Therefore, it is very important to develop methods of delivering high quality video with less bandwidth requirement.

The most commonly used video coding standards like H.264/AVC have been designed to exploit the spatial and temporal redundancy in the input video stream to achieve high data compression. The techniques of spatial and temporal prediction forms the core principle of these video coding standards. However, after encoding the video the perceptual redundancies still remains, since human attention does not focus on the whole scene but only a small region of fixation called region-of-interest (ROI) [6]. Therefore, reducing the perceptual redundancy gives a new dimension towards achieving lower bit-rate at acceptable perceptual quality.

The goal of this work is to identify the salient region of a frame, which is the face of the participant in a video conference. Since the attention of the viewer is mostly focused on the face of the other participants during a video conference call, improving the quality of the face region (ROI) can improve the overall perceptual quality. In this work, we assume ideal capture conditions and use the results of the face tracking directly as side information for the H264/AVC encoder's bitrate control. This work explores the methods of region of interest(ROI) based encoding to exploit the available bandwidth to encode regions that are of high importance to perceptual quality with higher quality. Face region in the input stream is allocated an above-average bit-count to yield a better visual quality than the background regions. It is also the aim of this work to develop and extensively evaluate the strategy of uneven bit-allocation and also to identify its limitations.

1.1 ROI-based Coding

In conventional video coding, all regions of a frame are considered equally important to the viewer. It is assumed that all regions contribute equally to the perceptual quality. However, the study of Human Visual System (HVS) shows that human eyes can only focus on one area in a frame at any given point in time which is called region of interest. For example, it has been found out in [14] that humans normally perceive clearly a small region of 2–5° of the visual angle.

In video coding, the compression gains from spatial and temporal prediction is reaching saturation level. Further compression from these techniques demand exponential growth in computational capabilities. Therefore, perceptual coding can provide an ef-

ficient solution towards lower bitrate video coding. Some of the commonly used video codecs use the fact that high frequency components are less important to the human visual system and perform preferential coding based on spatial frequency. The higher frequency components which are not so important to the perceptual quality are encoded with higher QP. However, such preferential coding does not take into account the region of interest to the viewer in the frame to be encoded. All high frequency components are coded with higher quantization irrespective of the region belonging to ROI.

The ROI-based coding is not a common practice in video coding because it is very hard to automatically detect important regions in generic contents that contribute the most to the perceptual quality. There are many ways of detecting region of interest, most of which are application specific. The most common approach is usage of difference image based moving object detector. In these systems any moving object is considered as ROI. A typical use-case for such a system is video surveillance. In addition to difference image based motion detection, global motion estimation is used in ROI detection [11] in applications like aerial surveillance.

In generic video content region of interest constantly keeps changing depending on the context. For instance, in a movie, the ROI can depend on context of the scene. Developing generic techniques for detection of ROI in such videos is very difficult. There have been attempts to use eye tracker to record the foveation points of a human observer on the receiver which was used to apply foveation filter in video coding of the sender. An advancement over such approach is proposed in [12] which optimizes rate control to maximize foveal visual quality metric. These generic ROI detectors are very hard to implement due to uncommon availability of eye tracking mechanism at the receiver.

The region of interest in the video conferencing scenario is going to be the face region predominantly. Due to recent improvements in face detection algorithms it is possible to detect the face with good accuracy. The study in [1] shows how boosting quality of the face regions can improve the overall perceived quality of the video. This work aims to study possible ways of improving perceptual quality of the video by detecting face region and coding it with higher quality than rest of the frame.

The knowledge of region of interest in input video can be used for many other purpose in addition to its use in video coding to improving perceptual quality. For instance, ROI information can be used in developing techniques for smart thumbnail display in group video conferencing solutions. In group video conferencing, an active person is detected based on the source of voice and is displayed on the main screen and other participants are displayed on the smaller windows with down-scaling of the entire video. If the face coordinates of the participant is transmitted along with the bit-stream as meta-data, a cropped version of video can be displayed to show only the face in thumbnail display. This can improve overall user-experience.

1.2 Bitrate Control

The bitrate control module is responsible for controlling the bit-consumption of the encoder to guarantee smooth playback. Bitrate control is not video coding standard specific and operates independent of any chosen video coding standard. There are various

flavors of bitrate control like Constant Bitrate (CBR), Variable Bitrate (VBR) and Average Bitrate (ABR). In this work, CBR type of bitrate control is considered since it is most commonly used in video conferencing and other real-time streaming applications.

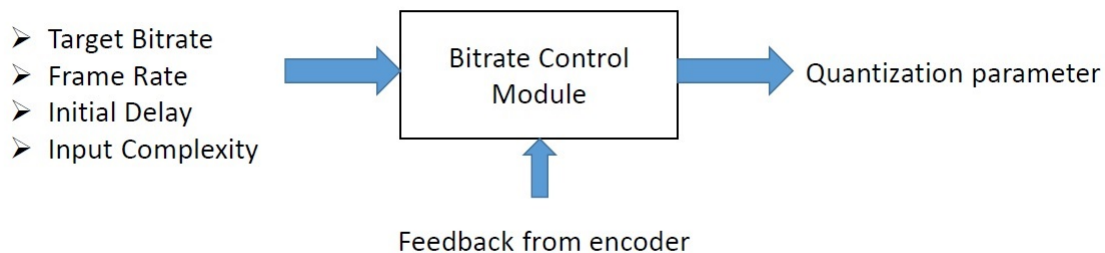


Figure 1: Bitrate Control Module Functionality

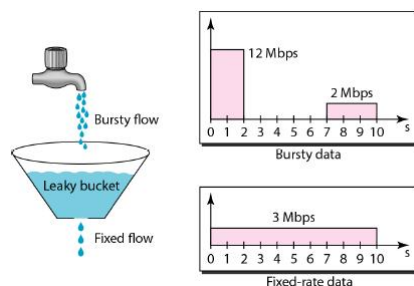


Figure 2: Leaky Bucket Model

Figure 1 illustrates the functionality of the bitrate control module. The main purpose of the bitrate control module is to ensure smooth playback of the encoded video under given bandwidth and delay constraints. It estimates the video bitrate based on the available network bandwidth, ensures the coded bitstream can be transmitted successfully and makes full use of the limited bandwidth [10]. It achieves this by controlling the quantization parameter (QP) used during the encoding. The quantization parameter is computed considering the input bitrate, framerate, input complexity (spatial and temporal activity) and acceptable delay of the system. The module also takes the feedback from the encoder regularly to make better QP decision. The feedback from the encoder gives information about the content of the video and helps the bitrate control to compute right QP for a given bit-budget.

The functionality of the Bitrate control module can be illustrated with the help of leaky-bucket model [10]. The output data-rate of a video encoder varies depending on the

input complexity of the video (motion in the frame). It also depends on the picture type of the encoded frame. A frame can be encoded with spatial prediction (Key/I-frames), single direction temporal prediction (P-frames) and Bi-direction temporal prediction (B-frames). The key/I-frames consume a lot of bits compared to inter pictures (P-frames and B-frames). In a video streaming scenario considering a constant bitrate channel, the throughput is maximum when data-rate is constant and equal to the available bandwidth. Therefore, the output data of the encoder is smoothened using a theoretical buffer called Video Buffer Verifier (VBV). The VBV buffer is a virtual buffer modeled by the bitrate control module to ensure that video stream can be correctly buffered, and played back at the decoder end. This is equivalent to a leaky-bucket model as shown in Figure 2 [15], where the output of the encoder with variable rate (bursty output) is stored in a buffer (leaky bucket) which is draining at a constant rate. Any underflow or overflow of this buffer causes glitch in the video streaming. To ensure that there is no VBV buffer overflow or underflow, encoder's quantization parameter is adapted on a macroblock level so that the maximum allowed bit-count for an encoded frame is not exceeded.

A typical bitrate control allocates bits at every macroblock and adjusts the QP. In a simple approach one would try to distribute the bitrate evenly across all macroblocks in the frame. Since load efficiency is of high importance it is not advisable to do multi-pass encoding for optimal bitrate allocation. Therefore, over-allocation in one macroblock has to be compensated by under-allocation (using a higher QP) for neighboring macroblocks, regardless of the image content. However, a more intelligent allocation strategy should take the image content into account. Thus parts of the image with higher importance (ROI) should be given a higher share of the overall bit-count which results in higher visual quality. Background regions would get a lower proportion of the bit-count.

2 Related Work

The concept of region of interest based encoding has been around for a while. The different approaches of using ROI information to improve perceptual quality can be broadly classified into following categories based on which stage of processing the ROI information is used.

- Preprocessing - Blurring
- Video encoding - During RDO, bitrate control

The input video stream can be directly altered based on the ROI information. Many pre-processing approaches are also used to directly reduce unimportant information by applying a non-uniform distortion filter in a scene. For instance, the image is divided into foreground (ROI) and background (non-ROI) and the non-ROI parts are blurred in [5] to save bits during encoding. The work in [8] is an example for codec independent ROI encoding. It can work with any codec and arbitrary ROI detector. In this approach input video stream is modified only to contain relevant information. The non-ROI pixels are replaced such that these regions can be very efficiently compressed by the encoder.

The non-ROI macroblocks are either replaced by corresponding block from the previous frame or a black block. The non-ROI regions are reconstructed with post-processing assuming zero motion vector. This approach is used in scenarios where non-ROI regions are mostly discarded completely at the receiver end.

In video encoding, multiple approaches exist to preferentially code ROI regions with higher quality at the cost of non-ROI regions. The ROI information can be directly used in rate-distortion optimization (RDO) during video encoding to alter the quality of ROI region. One such approach is presented in [13] in which non-ROI macroblocks are encoded only using AMC-based modes (Active MB Concealment). The non-ROI macroblocks are encoded with only motion vector but no residual information. This creates a bias to choose larger distortion for non-ROI blocks to save bits during Lagrangian optimization.

A more common way of ROI encoding is by altering the rate control module to allocate higher bits to ROI regions. The work in [7] proposes a bit-allocation and rate control scheme for enhancing regional perceptual quality using SSIM as the quality metric for distortion-quantization modeling. Statistical analysis is adopted to obtain the relation between SSIM of reconstructed MBs and corresponding QP (from 20 to 51 in this paper) after standard video coding.

The ROI-based encoding specific to video conferencing is proposed in [9] for H.263. This work proposes an algorithm to track face using motion-vector information. Once ROI is detected, it proposes modification of bit-allocation for both CBR and VBR mode of rate control. The QP for these blocks is predicted from the rate modeling of ROI and non-ROI blocks. The work described in [6] goes a step further in face detection based ROI encoding schemes by enhancing finer facial feature to improve the perceptual quality in high-resolution HEVC encoding. In this approach, different weights are assigned to the background, face, eyes, mouth and nose regions which are in-turn used to alter quality by ROI-based adaptive CTU (Coding Tree Unit) partition structure for HEVC.

Most of the previous work concerned with modification of rate control to achieve better quality in ROI macroblocks deals with altering bit-allocation module. This work proposes ways of achieving ROI encoding in rate control modules that do not have explicit bit-allocation at the macroblock level. The previous works mentioned above proposes effective methods to create the quality difference between ROI and non-ROI. They do not throw sufficient light on determining optimal quality difference to achieve best perceptual quality. The goal of this work is also to come up with a guideline to determine optimal quality difference to achieve best perceptual quality.

3 Overview of Bitrate Control Module

This section gives an overview of the low-delay bitrate control module used in this work. The need for extremely low end-to-end delay in video telephony puts additional constraints on video coding which results in compromise of video quality. During the low-delay video encoding, tools like bi-directional prediction (B-frames) are disabled. The usage of B-frames needs buffering of at least one frame. This adds on to overall

latency of the system which is highly undesirable in video conferencing. The tolerable delay in video encoding is a direct measure of Video Buffer Verifier (VBV) buffer size. When the size of the VBV buffer is very low (due to low delay), there is less room to accommodate the variation in bitrate of the encoder. This implies that there can be minimum variation in the size of a frame irrespective of the content. Any wrong prediction of QP by the bitrate control module can have bad impact since there is no additional time available to re-encode the content with corrected QP.

The bitrate control module used in this work is a modified version of [3]. The bitrate control does a frame level bit-allocation based on fullness of the VBV buffer, followed by adapting QP at the macroblock level. The functionality of the bitrate control module can be divided into two parts:

- Bit Allocation
- QP Prediction

3.1 Bit Allocation

The low-delay encoding mode does not favor usage of key frames at regular intervals and B-frames. Therefore, in steady state only P-frames are used in encoding video conferencing content. This makes frame level bit-allocation simpler since there is no need to consider relative complexity between different types of frames during frame level bit-allocation. The key-frame at the beginning is handled using special cases.

As depicted in Figure 1, one of the inputs for bitrate control module is a delay/latency parameter (L). This is defined as the maximum permissible delay allowed between the encoder and the decoder assuming zero transmission delay. In other words, the delay parameter is the maximum allowed time for any encoded frame to be transmitted completely through a constant bandwidth channel of per-defined bitrate. In this work, delay parameter (L) is configured as,

$$L_0 = 165ms \text{ and } L = \frac{1.5 * 1000}{framerate}. \quad (1)$$

Initially a delay of $L_0 = 165ms$ is allowed for the key-frame. This allows, allocation of higher than average bits for the key-frame. However, the delay parameter (L) for P frames in steady state is only 1.5 times the frame sampling delay. For instance, if the input video is sampled at 30 frames/sec, then the time interval between two consecutive frame is 33ms (frame sampling delay), the permissible delay(L) for frames in steady state is approximately 49ms. The usage of different delay values for first key frame and steady state P-frames is handled by changing the delay value gradually. The large key-frame at the beginning results in huge delay (165ms), this delay is gradually reduced by using less than average bit-count for subsequent few frames (half of average bit-count per frame). Once the over-consumption of first-key frame is compensated, the steady state delay of 49ms is maintained for rest of the sequence.

It should be noted that the initial delay in the system can only be reduced by displaying the initial few P-frames at shorter intervals than the time interval in which

they were captured. This results in momentary increase in playback speed. In practical implementation, usage of above average bit-count for I-frame results in few dropped frames subsequently even if I-frame over-consumes marginally. All the above artifacts are considered as an acceptable trade-off to achieve good initial spatial quality by allocating huge amount of bits to the first key-frame.

The bit-allocation module uses VBV buffer fullness and delay parameter (L) to compute the bits allocated for the current frame to be encoded. The VBV buffer fullness before encoding n th frame (d_0^n) is calculated based on the size of the previously encoded $(n - 1)$ th frame in bits ($FrameSize_{n-1}$) as follows,

$$d_0^n = d_0^{n-1} + (FrameSize_{n-1} - AvgBitsPerFrame),$$

$$d_0^n = \max(d_0^n, 0),$$

where

$$AvgBitsPerFrame = \frac{bitrate}{framerate}.$$

The allocated bits for the n th frame is maximum amount of bits that can be transferred along with residual bits in the VBV buffer in the duration L (49ms in the above example). The maximum acceptable delay in ms (L) is translated to bits using below equation,

$$L_{bits} = \frac{L * bitrate}{1000}.$$

Therefore, allocated bits for current frame (B_{alloc}) is given by,

$$B_{alloc} = L_{bits} - d_0^n. \quad (2)$$

In practice, rate control QP predictions are not very accurate to exactly consume the bits that was allocated to the frame (B_{alloc}). If a frame consumes more bits than B_{alloc} , it violates the delay conditions. The encoded frame will be unable to reach the decoder in time with available bitrate. Hence, the frame is not added to the bitstream. These frames which are encoded but not part of the output of the encoder are called *dropped frames*. Such dropped frames must be avoided since it causes jerky playback. A small room for inaccuracy of the QP prediction is considered at the end of the bit-allocation stage to avoid dropped frames. In practice, the target bits for QP prediction is slightly lesser than B_{alloc} to avoid dropping the frame in case of marginal over-consumption of bits.

3.2 QP Prediction

Due to low VBV buffer size, the bitrate control needs to have very quick reaction to any deviation in bitrate to avoid dropped frames. The bitrate control algorithm computes the QP for every macroblock. The two factors considered while computing QP for a macroblock are:

- Macroblock Complexity
- Bitrate Deviation

3.2.1 Macroblock Complexity

Firstly, a delta QP (dq) is calculated considering the complexity of the macroblock. The activity of the macroblock is a measure of complexity of the macroblock and hence indicates the bits required to encode the macroblock. After motion compensation with the selected coding mode and motion vectors, the activity of a macroblock with index (i, j) , original pixel value $s(i, j)$ and predicted pixel value $c(i, j)$ is calculated using (3).

$$act_m = \sum_{i,j} |s(i, j) - c(i, j)|, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 16. \quad (3)$$

The relative complexity of the macroblock with respect to the entire frame complexity is used in QP adaptation. The ratio of activity of the current macroblock and average activity of the entire frame is used to calculate the delta QP (4).

$$dq = \begin{cases} -\text{floor}(\frac{avj_act}{act_j} - 1), & 0 < \frac{act_j}{avg_act} \leq 1/2. \\ 0, & 1/2 < \frac{act_j}{avg_act} \leq 2. \\ \text{floor}(\frac{act_j}{avg_act}) - 1, & \frac{act_j}{avg_act} \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

As depicted in the above equation, a positive dq is used when current macroblock is relatively more complex compared to average frame complexity. This indicates that for relatively complex macroblocks within a frame, a higher QP is used. This is to make sure that bits within a frame is equally distributed across all the macroblocks. Such activity based QP adaptation results in uneven quality within a frame. The peak signal to noise ratio (PSNR) of the simple or static region is higher than that of regions with high motion (foreground). In practice, the average frame activity of the entire frame is unavailable until the last macroblock of the frame has been encoded. Therefore, previous frame average activity is used as current frame activity since the two adjacent frames in a video are likely to remain similar.

The activity metric used in (4) is a complexity metric, hence it can be replaced by similar metrics depicting the complexity of the block. Other metrics like SATD (Sum of Absolute Difference in Transform Domain) calculated similar to activity calculation in (3) and cost of the macroblock (J) can be used instead of the activity. In this work, cost of the macroblock computed during rate-distortion optimization (5) is used as the complexity metric.

$$J = D + \lambda R. \quad (5)$$

Here the distortion D represents the residual error after prediction measured as the sum of absolute difference (SAD) of original block and reconstructed block, is weighed against the number of bits R associated with motion information using the Lagrange multiplier λ . The least cost of all the evaluated modes is considered as the complexity of the block. The cost of the macroblock factors in both the amount of residual information to be encoded after motion compensation and bits used for signaling the mode and the motion vector. This makes it more accurate in terms of reflecting the complexity of the block compared to activity computed in (4).

3.2.2 Bitrate Deviation

The delta QP (dq) calculated above is added to the QP calculated based on the deviation in the bitrate reflected by instantaneous VBV buffer fullness. The buffer fullness corresponds to fullness of the VBV buffer discussed in the context of leaky bucket model in section 1.2. Any deviation in bitrate will be reflected in the occupancy of the buffer. For example, a higher level of buffer indicates over-consumption of bits. The VBV buffer occupancy (d_0^n) is calculated only after entire frame is encoded. In order to account for the deviation in bitrate at macroblock level, a global deviation factor is computed at the macroblock level based on the deviation in frame level bit-consumption of past frames and size of the macroblocks encoded in the current frame. The global deviation factor ($D_m^{n'}$) when encoding the m^{th} macroblock of n^{th} frame is calculated using (6).

$$D_m^{n'} = d_0^{n'} + CurFrameBitCount - \frac{B_{alloc} * m}{M}. \quad (6)$$

Here M is the total number of macroblocks in a frame, B_{alloc} is the bits allocated to the frame by bit-allocation module in (2) and hence remains a constant for the given frame. $CurFrameBitCount$ is the bit-consumption of the current frame until the last encoded macroblock. The term $d_0^{n'}$ in (6) is accumulated frame level bit-deviation which is computed similar to VBV buffer fullness (d_0^n). Since the VBV buffer fullness (d_0^n) is computed only after fully encoding the frame, the factor $d_0^{n'}$ also remains constant for a given frame. The two terms $d_0^{n'}$ and d_0^n differ with initialization values at beginning of the encoding [3]. The frame level deviation factor ($d_0^{n'}$) is additionally subjected to clipping as shown in (8) after encoding every frame.

The global deviation factor ($D_m^{n'}$) accounts for deviation in the bitrate of the encoded video until the last encoded macroblock. The global deviation factor is used to calculate QP parameter for the m^{th} macroblock (Q_m) using (7).

$$Q_m = \frac{D_m^{n'} * 31}{r} + dq, \quad (7)$$

where

$$r = i * bitrate / framerate.$$

The factor dq in (7) is the delta QP computed using (4). The factor r , is called the reaction factor. This factor indicates the number of frames over which the deviation in bitrate is to be compensated. The bitrate control module in this work uses $i = 1$.

The working of bitrate control can be understood by analyzing the deviation factor $D_m^{n'}$ in (7). At the beginning of the frame ($m = 0$),

$$D_m^{n'} = d_0^{n'}.$$

The allocated QP(Q_m) solely depends on $d_0^{n'}$ if the deviation in macroblock level bit-consumption and activity based delta QP(dq) are ignored. The init value of $d_0^{n'}$ is chosen heuristically at the start of encoding based on the most used configuration. Therefore, the QP calculated for the first frame is not content dependent. Once the first frame is

encoded, the bit-consumption usually differs from allocated bits by a large extent. For instance, if the content was more complex than average, the initial QP allocation will result in large bit consumption, increasing the value of frame level bit deviation ($d_0^{n'}$) which results in large global deviation ($D_m^{n'}$). This will result in larger QP value for next frame to be encoded according to (7). Therefore, the value of $d_0^{n'}$ oscillates for the first few frames. In steady state it takes optimum value to keep the deviation low eventually helping in meeting the bitrate. The frame level bit-deviation $d_0^{n'}$ is clipped between pre-computed maximum and minimum value to keep QP limit in a suitable range.

$$d_0^{n'} = \text{clip}(1000, \frac{40 * r}{31}) \quad (8)$$

The QP output by rate control (Q_m) is clipped between valid range of QP in H.264 encoding. In addition to these limits, the QP computed in (7) is subjected to swing restrictions. Since the QP is modulated based on the activity of the macroblock, an upper limit of maximum QP (QP_{max}),

$$QP_{max} = QP_{avg} + 5, \quad (9)$$

is set to make sure the high activity regions are not excessively penalized with higher quantization. Here, QP_{avg} corresponds to average QP of all the blocks in the previous encoded frame.

4 Study Setup

This section describes the setup used in this work. It describes the configuration of the encoder used to evaluate different algorithms. It also describes the metrics and aspects used to benchmark the proposed ROI-based bitrate control algorithm against the state of the art bitrate control algorithm.

4.1 Encoder Configuration

This work uses Citrix h264 video codec for the study. The encoder is configured in low delay mode suitable for video conferencing and other real-time applications. The bitrate control described in section 3 is used to control the output data-rate of the encoder. The encoder is configured to use IPPP mode with key/I-frame used only at the beginning of the sequence followed by only uni-directional P frames. Due to low delay there is no provision to re-encode the frame in case of buffer overflow. The frames are dropped entirely in case of buffer overflow to maintain a constant low-delay.

4.2 Measurements

One of the crucial aspects in this study is the metric used to evaluate various algorithms in order to choose the best approach. The goal of this study is to improve the quality of the ROI macroblocks at the cost of degrading the non-ROI macroblocks. Since the

whole approach is to measure the gain in perceptual quality, using frame level PSNR alone as a metric could be misleading.

In this study, the difference in average PSNR of frames and average ROI PSNR is used as one of the metrics to evaluate different algorithms. The expectation is to see an improvement in ROI PSNR, with degradation in PSNR of the non-ROI regions. The shift in quality of ROI and non-ROI parts should be achieved keeping the bitrate unchanged. Therefore, the second aspect is to measure the deviation in bitrate behavior with ROI-based encoding compared to normal encoding without using any ROI information. Third aspect involves the measurement of PSNR and QP distribution within a frame. The QP distribution helps in analyzing the preferential QP computation for ROI regions which reflects in the form of below-average QP used in ROI. The PSNR distribution within a frame is studied to ensure that there is visible improvement in the quality of ROI without badly degrading the quality of the non-ROI.

To measure all these behaviors following metrics are considered

- Quality metrics - PSNR of ROI and non-ROI regions.
- PSNR and QP variation within a frame.
- Delay plot comparison for the entire sequence.

4.2.1 Quality Metrics

The initial approach is to find the gain in PSNR of the ROI, however finding the desirable extent of improvement in PSNR of ROI along with acceptable drop in PSNR of non-ROI is tricky. The idea here is to find the right balance between quality improvements in ROI with degradation of non-ROI region as to achieve maximum perceptual quality. The values in Table 1 show the PSNR values of the initial output without any modification to the encoder with respect to ROI based encoding. It is clear that the overall PSNR of ROI is much lower compared to that of the overall frame PSNR. This is not desirable since the regions that matter most to the perceptual quality have lesser PSNR on average.

Content	PSNR Avg (dB)	PSNR ROI (dB)
Paul640x480, 250kbps	39.22	37.54
Johny1280x720 750kbps	40.90	39.20

Table 1: Initial PSNR values

The PSNR is calculated using weighted sum of PSNR of individual components per picture ($PSNR_Y$, $PSNR_U$ and $PSNR_V$) [2].

$$PSNR_{YUV} = (6.PSNR_Y + PSNR_U + PSNR_V)/8, \quad (10)$$

where individual components are computed as

$$PSNR = 10.\log_{10}((2^B - 1)^2/MSE), \quad (11)$$

where $B = 8$ is the number of bits per sample of the video and MSE is the mean squared error.

The change in PSNR of the ROI and non-ROI parts is measured as average of PSNR of entire frame and average of PSNR of ROI of all the frames in the sequence. This measure will also indicate the aggressiveness of an algorithm which is measured in terms of magnitude of objective quality difference forced between ROI and non-ROI parts. The average of PSNR metric is preferred over average MSE based PSNR which is calculated by accumulating the MSE over the entire sequence and then calculating the PSNR since the latter metric was found to be heavily influenced by the outliers.

4.2.2 PSNR and QP Variation

The study of PSNR and QP distribution within a frame is important to understand the effect of bit movement from ROI to non-ROI parts. The PSNR and QP is extracted at the macroblock level. It is then stored in the raster scan order which can be used to display as an image to compare the structure with that of the video frame. These values are illustrated as a gray scale image.

In a QP scale map, the darker regions in a frame indicate higher quantization. Even though quantization parameter used for encoding a block is closely related to the PSNR of the block, it is not the only determinative factor. The PSNR can also vary depending on the content. Generally, the lower frequency regions have better PSNR even when encoded with a higher QP. Also when a region of the frame is static, it tends to have better PSNR even when higher QP is used because of very less new information to be encoded. The PSNR map helps in visualizing the effect of movement of bits from non-ROI to ROI parts.

The image in Figure 3 shows a frame in the sample video conferencing content with resolution of 640x480 pixels and 30 frames per second. The image in figure 4 shows the same frame when encoded with the codec configurations discussed in the previous section. The reason for considering a low bitrate of 250 kbps is that it will help in making the improvement in face region and decrease in quality of background more evident and hence will be useful in evaluating different algorithms.

The image in Figure 5 shows the quant map of the frame in Figure 4. The darker regions in this map indicate usage of higher quantization parameter compared to the lighter regions. It can be noticed that since no information about region of interest is used while encoding the frame, the pattern of quantization appears almost random. The shape of the original content is almost not recognizable from the quantization map.

The image in Figure 6 shows the PSNR distribution for the frame in Figure 4. Similar to the quantization map, the lighter regions here represent the regions with higher PSNR, the darker regions indicate lower PSNR and worse quality. This map is relative within the frame and does not represent absolute quality. This map is generated by considering the full range of PSNR of the image after removal of outliers. The map is generated by mapping the PSNR range between 10th percentile and 90th percentile of the whole frame to values between 0 to 255.



Figure 3: A Frame in the input video



Figure 4: Sample frame of fig 3 encoded at 250kbps

It is evident that the structure of the original content is preserved in the PSNR map. The background regions have better PSNR, the foreground has worse quality and the difference in quality is quite huge. The difference in the quality is due to the fact that background in a video conferencing scenario is mostly static and hence gets encoded better with every frame. On the other hand, the foreground has motion and new data to be encoded, hence it cannot achieve the same quality as the background. Since the focus of attention during video telephony is foreground or the face region, improving the face region must help in improving overall perceptual quality. The effect of such preferential encoding is studied in this work. The idea is to reduce the PSNR difference

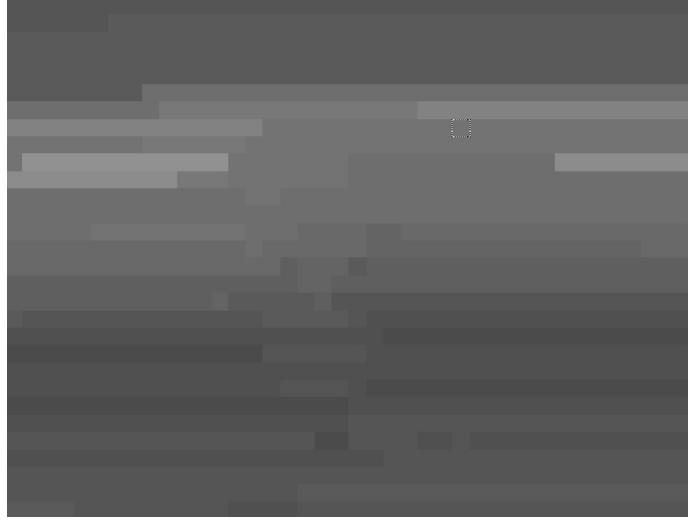


Figure 5: Quantization map



Figure 6: Relative PSNR map

between foreground and background and to boost the quality of foreground (specifically face regions) to same level as background or even better.

4.2.3 Bitrate fluctuation - Delay plots

The core idea in this work is to efficiently use the bits within the frame to encode the region of interest. The algorithms used to achieve that purpose should not alter the behavior of the codec in terms of frame level bit-consumption. As mentioned in previous sections, the encoder drops the frame in order to maintain strict VBV buffer compliance. The dropped frames result in jerky playback and hence should be avoided.

The intelligent bit-allocation scheme should not contribute to more dropped frames.

The measured delay of every frame in the sequence is plotted to analyze bit-consumption behavior. A plot the delay of each frame is used to verify this. Figure 7 is the delay plot of the bitstream encoded with 250 kbps (illustrated in Figure 4). Every point in the plot specifies the time taken by the corresponding frame (marked on the x-axis) to reach the decoder assuming zero transmission delay. The curve appears mostly smooth except for sudden drops (zero values). These zero-valued points indicate dropped frames. Since these frames are not included in the final bitstream and hence not transmitted, the delay is indicated as zero. Ideally, an algorithm with intelligent bit allocation within a frame

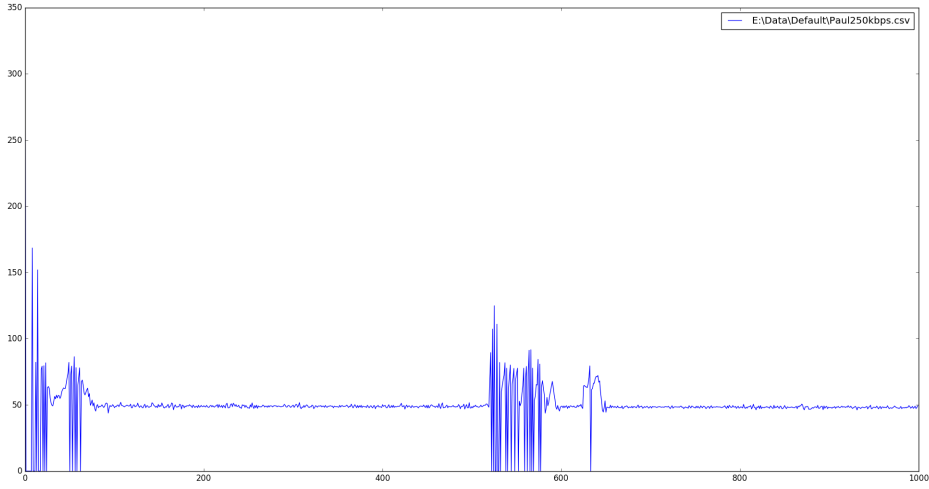


Figure 7: Delay plot

should not alter the shape of this graph. It is also desirable to not have any increase in the number of dropped frames.

5 Face Detection

Face detection algorithms are used to mark the region of interest in the current frame. All the algorithms considered for intelligent bit allocation involve improving the region of interest at the cost of rest of the frame. Therefore, it is very important to have high reliability with face detection. Any false detection will lead to degradation of the actual region of interest compared to normal encoding, this should be avoided in all scenarios. The damage caused by false detection is higher than the loss due to not detecting any face. Therefore, a high threshold must be used to declare any region of the frame as face.

The face detection module itself shall not be a part of the encoder, but the output from the face detection is a binary file with face regions marked is used as input by the

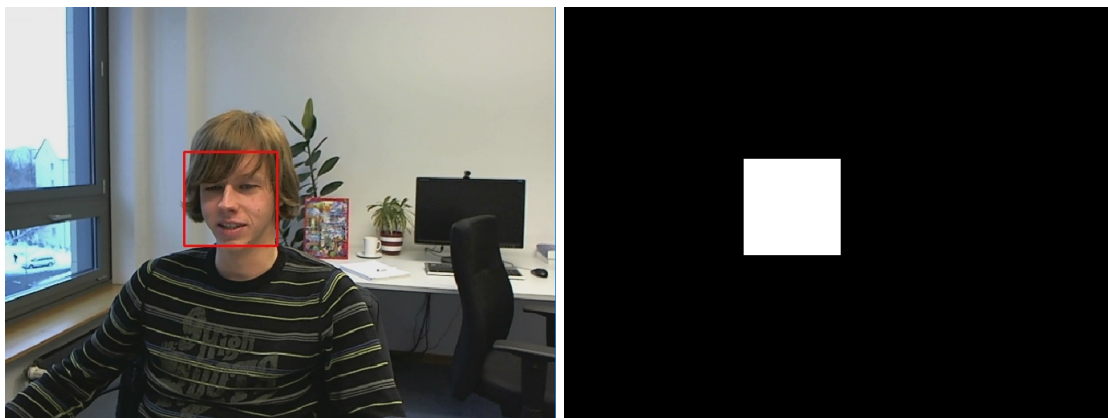


Figure 8: Face Detection binary map

encoder. In this work, the face detection module uses input YUV to the encoder and marks the region of interest at the macro block level. Each byte value in the output file of face detection module represents a macro-block scanned in raster scan order. A value of 0xff signifies macro-block being part of the face or region of interest and 0x00 represents a normal macro-block. Figure 8 represents the face map generated for the frame shown in Figure 3. The region in white is considered as region of interest, this information is used inside the bitrate control module of the encoder to perform intelligent bit allocation.

Different approaches are used to detect the face region in the video. There is always a trade-off between accuracy of face detection algorithm and its complexity. The work presented here is mostly relevant to real time systems. Any added complexity due to additional module of face detection will cause significant delay which is totally unacceptable in such systems. Therefore, the algorithm chosen for face detection must be light weight and reasonably accurate in all lighting conditions.

5.1 Spatial Domain Face Detection

In this approach, the face detection algorithms work directly on the pixel values. This approach is simple in terms of implementation. Many open-source solutions like OpenCV offers a ready to use solution that can be integrated with the codec library. It has large set of trained classifiers considering many types of faces and viewing angles. However, this is a computation intensive approach and almost impractical to use in the final solution.

5.2 Compressed domain Face Detection

Most available face detection algorithms work on the pixel domain. These algorithms provide good level of detection accuracy. The main drawback of this approach is that they are computationally intensive. As discussed earlier, the use case considered in this

work has very less room for additional computations. Therefore, in this work ways of compressed domain face detection is explored to detect faces with less computational requirements. Many works have been published TBD LATER

6 ROI-based Intelligent Bitrate Control - Approaches

As discussed in the previous sections there are many ways in which ROI information can be used to improve the perceptual quality of the video. This section describes various approaches to modify bitrate control module to enhance quality of the ROI macroblocks. These approaches are designed considering the bitrate control module presented in section 3. However, the underlying principles of ROI-based encoding to create the optimal quality difference between ROI and non-ROI are applicable to generic bitrate control modules to produce equivalent results. The approaches presented here vary in terms of ease of implementation, complexity and output quality. This offers flexibility to choose the suitable approach according to specific needs.

6.1 QP offset

The simplest and straight-forward way of creating a bias in the quality between ROI and non-ROI is by using a QP offset for macroblocks belonging to the ROI. A negative QP offset is added to the QP allocated by the bitrate control module (7) for ROI macroblocks. The QP offset is used outside of bitrate control module, hence this approach requires minimum or no modifications inside the bitrate control module. The rate control module obtains feedback from the encoder regarding bit-consumption at every macroblock level (Section 3). This feedback is used by the bitrate control module to modify the rate control QP allocation according to the externally added QP offset. The bitrate control reacts to usage of reduced QP for ROI macroblcoks by increasing the QP of non-ROI blocks to compensate for the additional bits used by ROI macroblocks. The feedback from the encoder to bitrate control module will ensure that target bitrate is successfully achieved. The bit-allocation based on buffer level (section 3.1) will ensure a constant delay is maintained even after using the QP offset. This approach offers the simplest way of implementing quality bias without breaking the core-functionality of the bitrate control module.

The images in Figure 9 shows the comparison between normal encoding and ROI-based encoding using QP offset and their corresponding attributes like PSNR map, Quant map. The image in Figure 9b looks better in face regions compared to Figure 9a due to usage of negative QP offset for ROI. This improves the overall perceptual quality in a video. Figure 9e-9f shows effect of QP offset on the final QP used for encoding the macroblock. The macroblocks in the face region of 9f has lower QP which is seen as macroblocks with lighter shade of gray compared to other macroblocks in the frame.

The PSNR maps in Figure 9c-9d shows that the PSNR of the face is more closer to the background region with ROI-based encoding using QP offset. There is no major difference in the PSNR of the background region (non-ROI). The face appears much

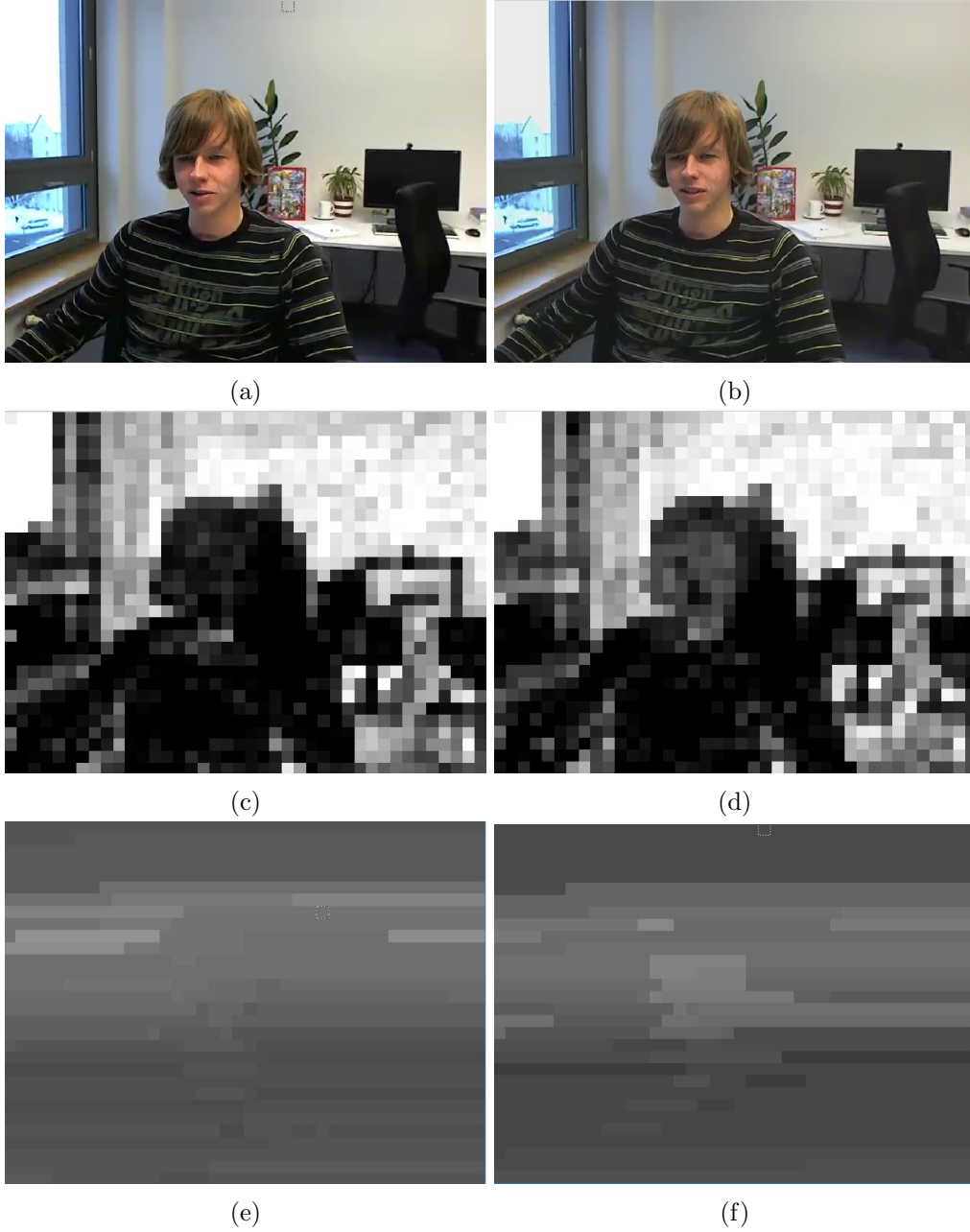


Figure 9: The Comparison of normal encoding vs ROI-based encoding with QP offset of 4 for ROI. The figures (a), (c), (e) and (b), (d), (f) correspond to normal encoding and QP offset ROI-encoding approach respectively. (a) and (b) is a frame from encoded output. (c), (d) and (e), (f) are PSNR maps and Quantization maps respectively of corresponding frames in (a) and (b) .

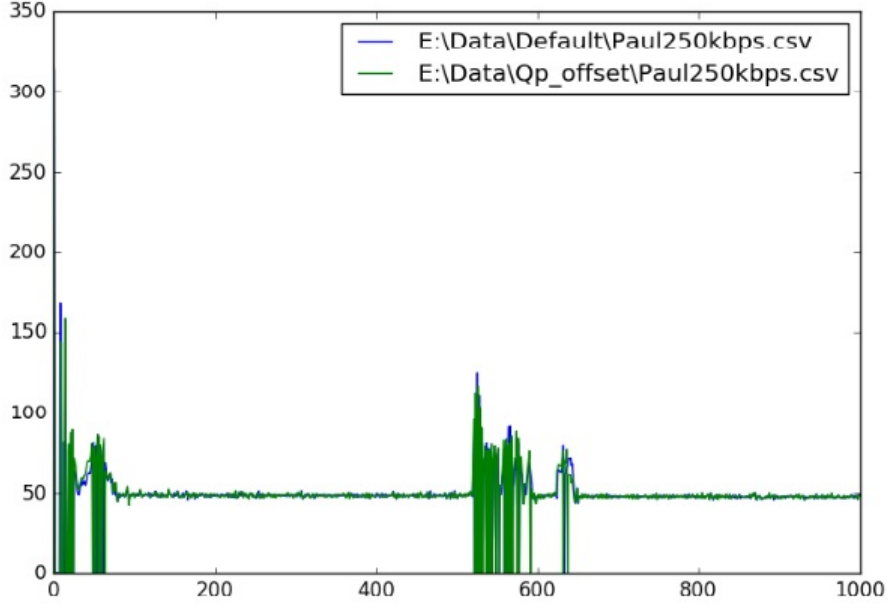


Figure 10: Delay plot of normal encoding and ROI-based encoding with QP offset of 4 for ROI

sharper due to additional boost in quality due to reduced QP. The overall bitrate of both the compared bitstreams remained almost same. The difference in the perceptual quality is only due to the movement of bits from non-ROI to ROI macroblocks.

Figure 10 shows the delay plot described in section 4.2.3 for both normal encoding and ROI-based encoding using QP offset. The visibility of single color predominantly shows that there is no significant change in bit-consumption at frame level. This implies that the additional bits consumed by ROI macroblocks is compensated for in non-ROI blocks within the frame. There is very less difference in bit-consumption at frame level that is carried over to next frame. There is no significant change in number of dropped frames which is represented as zero points on delay plot. The number of dropped frames with normal encoding and ROI-based encoding remains same. The dropped frames also appear at same time interval in both output bitstreams.

Methodology	Content	PSNR Avg (dB)	PSNR ROI (dB)
QP Offset	Paul640x480, 250kbps	38.90	38.88
	Johny1280x720 750kbps	40.49	40.22
Reaction Factor	Paul640x480, 250kbps	38.22	39.50
	Johny1280x720 750kbps	39.71	40.74

Table 2: PSNR Comparison for different approaches

The PSNR of ROI-based encoding with QP offset is tabulated in Table 2. There is

a considerable improvement in the ROI PSNR. The ROI PSNR is closer to the overall frame PSNR with ROI-based encoding compared to normal encoding results shown in Table 1. The boost in PSNR of ROI is dependent on the magnitude of QP offset used for ROI macroblocks. It is necessary to tune the QP offset to result in optimal PSNR for ROI and non-ROI to achieve improved perceptual quality. The tuning of QP offset is discussed in section 6.1.1.

6.1.1 Tuning QP Offset

As mentioned earlier, the methods discussed in this work only aim to re-distribute the bits within a frame based on the region of interest. The extent of re-distribution should be carefully chosen to avoid degradation of the background to an extent that artifacts become noticeable to the viewer even though they are not expected to concentrate on those regions. Ideal level of redistribution will make sure that there is maximum transfer of bits from non-ROI parts to ROI parts without creating any visible artifacts in the image.

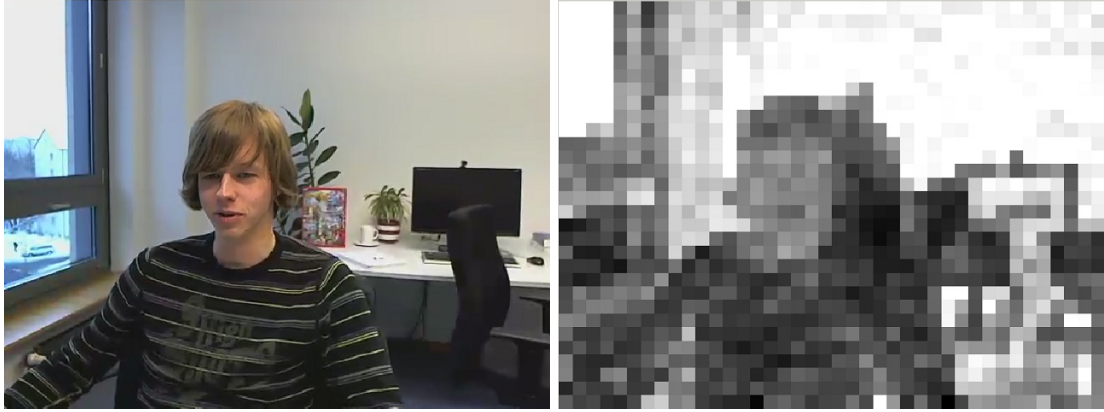
ROI QP Offset	Swing Restriction = on	Swing Restriction = off
0	16	10
-4	19	11
-8	31	11
-12	45	11

Table 3: Number of dropped frames with different QP offsets for ROI for test sequence with 1000 frames.

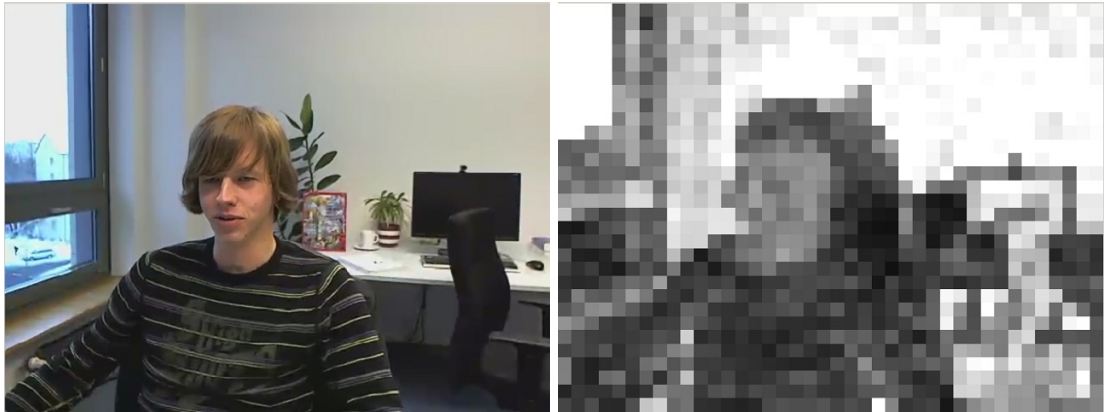
In this work, various offsets were used to study the effect of magnitude of QP offset on perceptual quality. The results of ROI-based encoding with QP offset of -4 shows favorable results with increased perceptual quality. This section examines the impact of increasing the magnitude of QP offset further.

The snapshot of sample input encoded with QP offset of -8 shown in Figure 11a appears to not have any noticeable blockiness in the background. However, with further increase in magnitude of the QP offset the blockiness in the background becomes more prominent. The image in Figure 11b is encoded with QP offset of -12. Due to QP swing restriction discussed in section 3.2.2 the difference in QP across macroblocks is heavily restricted. The maximum value of macroblock QP (QP_{max}) given by (9), avoids the excessive degradation of non-ROI macroblocks due to usage of large QP offset. The QP of non-ROI blocks is not allowed to go very high despite over-consumption of bits by ROI blocks. The side-effects of increased QP offset shows up in the form of increase in number of dropped frames. Table 3 shows the number of dropped frames in the encoded video with 1000 input frames. There is a drastic increase in number of dropped frames with QP offset of -8 and -12. This increase in dropped frames reduces the smoothness of the playback which is annoying to the viewer.

When the QP swing restriction was turned off temporarily, the number of dropped



(a) QP offset = -8



(b) QP offset = -12

Figure 11: The snapshot of ROI-encoded test sequence (Left) and its corresponding absolute PSNR map (Right) for different QP offset.

frames with increased QP offset reduced drastically as shown in Table 3. There was no considerable increase in dropped frames compared to the output of normal encoding without using any ROI information. However, the quality of non-ROI blocks dropped significantly without QP swing restrictions. The extreme blockiness in non-ROI regions decreased the perceptual quality. Therefore, using large QP offsets can lead to less perceptual quality either due to increased dropped frames or excessive blockiness in the background depending on the configuration of QP swing restriction. Therefore, the QP offset for ROI should be tuned not only considering the degradation of the background quality but also by assessing any other side effects-like increase in dropped frames.

6.1.2 Area of Region of Interest

This section discusses the importance of considering the relative area of ROI with respect to non-ROI parts in calculating the QP offsets. The variation in QP offset discussed in the above section corresponds to the sample input content which has similar ratio of number of ROI macroblocks to number of non-ROI macroblocks across all the frames. In the sample sequence used, 46 to 50 macroblocks out of a total of 1200 macroblocks belong to the face region(ROI) in each frame. Therefore, the ROI is less than 5 percent of the entire video frame. Due to small percentage of ROI blocks, it is possible to use large QP offset (very low ROI QP) since there are large number of non-ROI macroblocks to compensate for the over-consumption of bits by ROI macroblocks. However, in a video conferencing scenario, based on the focal length of the camera and distance of the participant from the camera, area of the face in the video frame can change significantly. The number of ROI macroblocks can also change within a given input content. This requires continuous adaptation of QP offset to avoid visual artifacts due to usage of wrong QP offset. For instance, when the area of ROI is half of the entire frame, usage of higher QP offsets will cause severe degradation in the quality of non-ROI macroblocks. In order to avoid severe degradation of the background, the magnitude of the QP offset should be inversely proportional to the ratio of ROI to non-ROI area.

The algorithm implemented to adapt QP offset uses relative area of ROI. The QP offset is calculated using linear relationship described in (12). The scaled QP offset is then clipped to a value of -6 to avoid large QP offsets which can lead to side-effects discussed in the above section.

$$\begin{aligned} dq_{roi'} &= -round\left(\frac{M}{M_{roi} * 3}\right) \\ dq_{roi} &= clip(dq_{roi'}, -1, -6) \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

where, dq_{roi} is the offset of used for ROI blocks, M is the total number of macroblocks in the frame, M_{roi} is the total number of macroblocks marked as region-of-interest. The negative sign in the equation implies the calculated offset is negative, which results is QP lower non-ROI blocks.

It is evident from (12) that there is no QP offset for ROI region if the ROI covers more than two-third of the whole frame. Subsequently, the offset increases linearly with increase in ROI area.

6.1.3 Bi-direction QP-offset

The QP offsets calculated so far is only applied to the ROI macroblocks. The bitrate control module is held responsible to compensate for the additional bits used in encoding the ROI blocks by increasing the QP of non-ROI blocks.

As explained in section 3.2.2, the bitrate control uses feedback from the encoder to constantly react to any deviation in the bitrate at macroblock level. This feedback loop is not aware of the QP offset which is applied externally to QP computed by bitrate control. Due to this, the bitrate control reacts to over-consumption of bits by increasing the QP of non-ROI blocks only after encoding the ROI macroblocks. This effect can be clearly seen in the quant map of ROI-based encoding in Figure 9f. The macroblocks encoded immediately after ROI have larger QP (depicted as darker shade of gray). Therefore, this approach does not increase the QP of non-ROI blocks uniformly. The non-ROI blocks encoded before ROI blocks have no increase in QP since reaction by rate control to increased deviation in bitrate is not triggered until the ROI macroblocks are encoded. The non-ROI macroblocks encoded after ROI blocks tend to have lesser quality than the non-ROI blocks encoded before the ROI blocks. This non-uniform loss of quality in non-ROI blocks is not desirable for good perceptual quality.

The non-uniform increase in non-ROI QP also depends on the position of the ROI within the video frame. For instance, consider a content where the ROI part in the frame falls in the bottom right corner of the frame. Assuming that macroblocks are encoded in raster-scan order, the over-consumption of bits by the ROI part cannot be compensated within that frame. The error is carried over to the next frame. This alters the frame level bit-consumption behavior and can lead to increased dropped frames in extreme cases.

A Bi-direction QP offset is used to avoid the behavior described above. The non-ROI blocks are assigned with positive QP offset, which can compensate the over-consumption in ROI blocks. The non-ROI blocks are encoded with a higher QP even before ROI blocks are encoded. Since the non-ROI blocks from start of the frame are encoded with higher QP, there will be surplus of bits already which can be used in encoding ROI blocks. In ideal scenario, the negative and positive QP offsets must negate each other's effect resulting in frame level bits being unchanged had the frame been encoded without any offset.

The study in [4] suggests that, for frame level bitcount to be constant, the average QP of the frame must remain unchanged before and after adding the offsets. This is an observation made after multiple experiments. The QP offset for non-ROI macroblocks used to compensate for negative QP offset used by ROI is given by,

$$dq_{non-roi} = \frac{M_{roi} * dq_{roi}}{M - M_{roi}} \quad (13)$$

where, $dq_{non-roi}$ is a positive QP offset used for non-ROI blocks when negative QP offset of dq_{roi} is used for ROI blocks (12).

The results of improved QP offset based ROI encoding is shown in Figure 12. The improvements include using of relative area based QP offset and Bi-direction QP offset

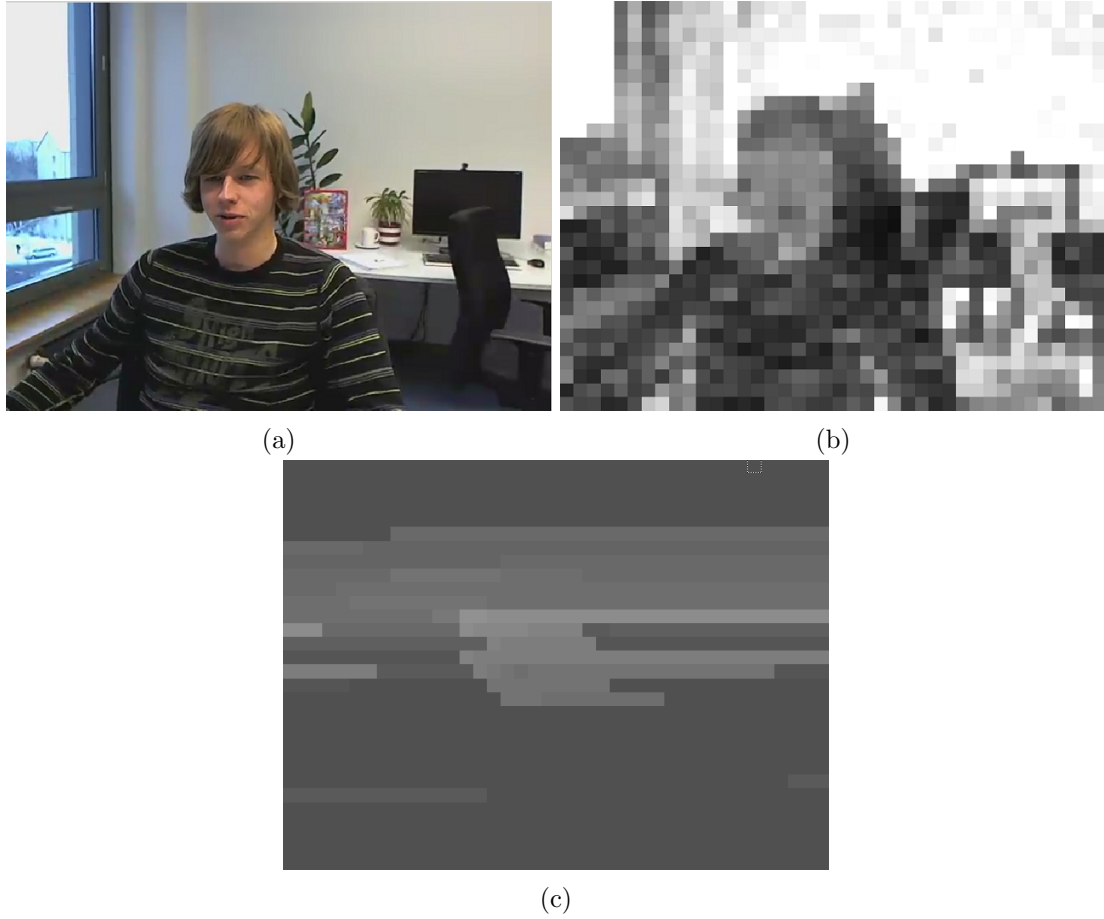


Figure 12: The results of ROI-based encoding with Bi-direction QP offset.(a) Snapshot of encoded video, (b) absolute PSNR map (range 25dB - 50dB), (c) quantization map

discussed in the previous sections. The quant map shown in Figure 12c has less increase in QP compared to approach without bi-direction QP offset shown in Figure 9f. This approach also works with any size of ROI since the QP offsets are scaled according to relative QP offset.

This section analyses the advantages and disadvantages of ROI-based encoding using QP offsets. Since the QP offset is applied outside the bitrate control, there is less possibility of other factors like buffer fullness and global deviation ($D_m^{n'}$) overriding the QP offset. Such guaranteed QP offsets will ensure the boost in ROI quality at all circumstances. However, this approach has many side effects due to forced QP offset. The main disadvantage of this approach is not considering the content to decide QP offset. Any given input with given ratio of number of ROI blocks to non-ROI blocks will have same QP offsets irrespective of the content. The QP offsets calculations are heuristic which can work on most of the contents. However, it is not guaranteed to give optimal results for all contents.

The advantages and disadvantages of this approach can be summarized as follows,

Advantages

- Easy to implement with minimal changes required to the encoder.
- QP offset is forced irrespective of buffer conditions, therefore guarantees quality difference between ROI and non-ROI.

Disadvantages

- Since buffer conditions are not considered at macroblock level, there is increased possibility of dropped frames
- The reaction of the bitrate control to external offset is not uniform throughout the non-ROI macroblocks. The reaction is less before encoding the ROI and very high just after encoding the non-ROI. This causes non uniform quality within the non-ROI macroblocks.
- The QP offsets chosen does not take into account any of the input content characteristics. Same QP offset is used for all the contents for a given ROI to non-ROI ratio.
- The deviation control mechanism described in section 3.2.2 is not in sync with QP offsets.

6.2 Reaction Factor - Buffer control

The second approach of using the ROI information to enhance quality of ROI is by using different buffer controls inside the bitrate control module. The bitrate control module used in this study compensates for the overconsumption or underconsumption of bits in the past by adjusting the delta bits during bit allocation of the future frames. This



Figure 13: Comparing the images with modified reaction for ROI macroblcoks

corrected allocation happens at every macroblock level. For instance, if there is excessive consumption of bits in the past macro-blocks, the excess is subtracted from bit budget of certain number of future frames known as reaction factor. If the reaction factor is low, the excess or shortage of bits is shared by a large number of macro-blocks.

The reaction factor is used to allocate additional bits to ROI by using different reaction factors for macro-blocks belonging to the ROI. For instance, in case of under-

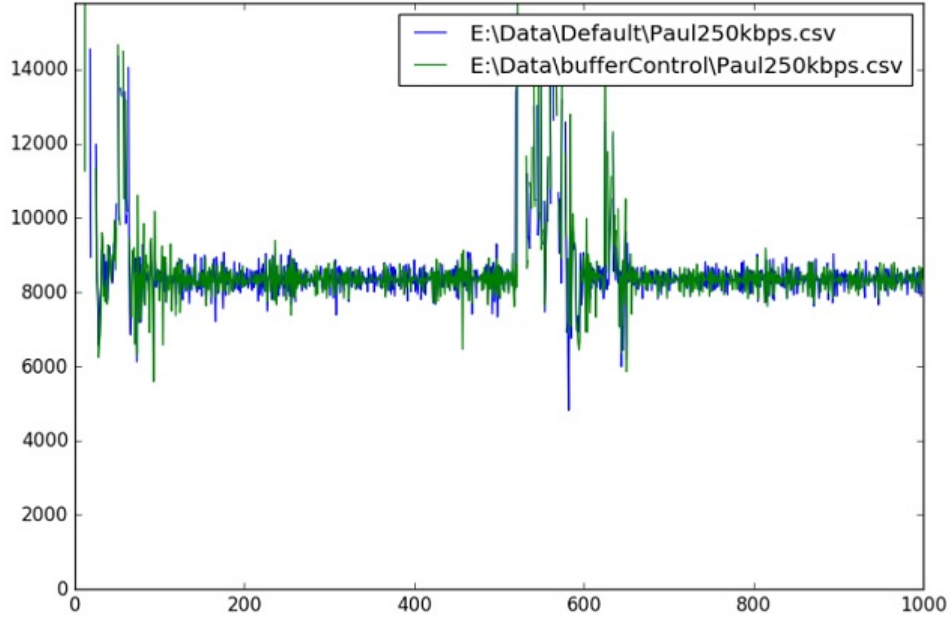


Figure 14: Delay Comparison of original video with ROI based reaction factor modification

consumption in the past, the excess bits available for future macroblocks is forced to be used aggressively for macroblocks belonging to ROI. On the other hand whenever there is overconsumption in the past, the bits are reduced more aggressively for macroblocks belonging to non-ROI. The advantage of this approach over QP offset approach is that the bit-allocation is still controlled within the rate control module and its decisions are not overridden by external offsets. This guarantees better buffer compliance. The results shown in Figure 13 compares the output with modified reaction factor based on region of interest and original video. It can be noticed that PSNR of the face regions is very close to that of the background. The data in Table 2 shows that PSNR of ROI region is actually higher than the overall frame PSNR. The delay plots in 14 shows there is no significant changes in the delay or bitrate consumption.

6.3 ROI based Bit-Allocation

This section introduces an approach with modifications to the bit allocation module for improved ROI-based encoding. The main drawback of the QP offset based approach is that the input video content characteristics are not considered for QP offset calculation. The difference in complexity of ROI and non-ROI macroblocks determines the magnitude of quality difference required for good perceptual quality. For instance, consider a sample input video with moving background regions (non-ROI) but a simple static foreground (ROI). The usage of heuristic QP offsets which assumes background to be mostly static will result in annoying blocky artifacts in the background. This might decrease the

perceptual quality below that of the video without ROI-based encoding. Therefore it is important to consider the relative complexities of ROI and non-ROI parts to compute the desired quality difference between these regions.

In this approach, the bits allocated at frame level (B_{alloc}) is split between ROI and non-ROI parts based on relative complexity of these regions. The cost of the macroblock during rate-distortion optimization (say eq) is accumulated for ROI and non-ROI regions to get a relative complexity metric. The cost of the region determines the bits consumed by the corresponding region. The ROI-based encoding with modified bit-allocation has two major steps.

- Predict relative bit-consumption of ROI and non-ROI without any ROI-based encoding.
- Split allocated frame level bits (B_{alloc}) between ROI and non-ROI parts with bias for ROI parts.
- Rate control for ROI and non-ROI regions.

The following sections discuss each of the above steps in detail

6.3.1 Relative Bits Prediction

The first step in bit-allocation based ROI-encoding is to determine the relative complexities of ROI and non-ROI regions. In this work, the relationship between the complexity of the macroblock and its bit consumption is studied. The chosen complexity metric is the RDO cost. The computation of a new complexity metric suitable for bit-allocation is not desirable due to increased complexity. The RDO cost which is computed by the encoder during rate-distortion optimization stage is reused to predict relative bit-consumption.

The RDO cost is used in rate control for delta QP prediction as shown in section 3.2. The cost of the macroblock affects the bit-consumption in two opposite ways. The cost of the macroblock reflects the complexity of the macroblock. A macroblock with higher cost consumes higher bits. On the other hand, the delta QP computation allocates a higher QP to the macroblock with higher cost to equalize the bit-consumption across all the macroblocks. These conflicting influence of cost on bit-consumption makes its prediction more complex. In the first iteration constant QP is used for coarse prediction of relative bit-consumption from the RDO-cost. The effect of delta QP is factored in to make prediction more accurate.

Figure 15 shows the plot of cost vs bits at the macroblock level. Every point on this plot corresponds to bit consumption of a macroblock and its corresponding RDO cost predicted during RDO stage. The plot corresponds to all macroblocks in the video sequence with 100 frames. The encoding for this plot was done in constant QP mode with QP=35 for all the macroblocks. The data of the first key frame is not included in this plot since the first key frame is encoded normally without using ROI information(give reason above). It can be noticed that there is a linear relationship between predicted macroblock cost and the corresponding bit-consumption. This data includes macroblocks

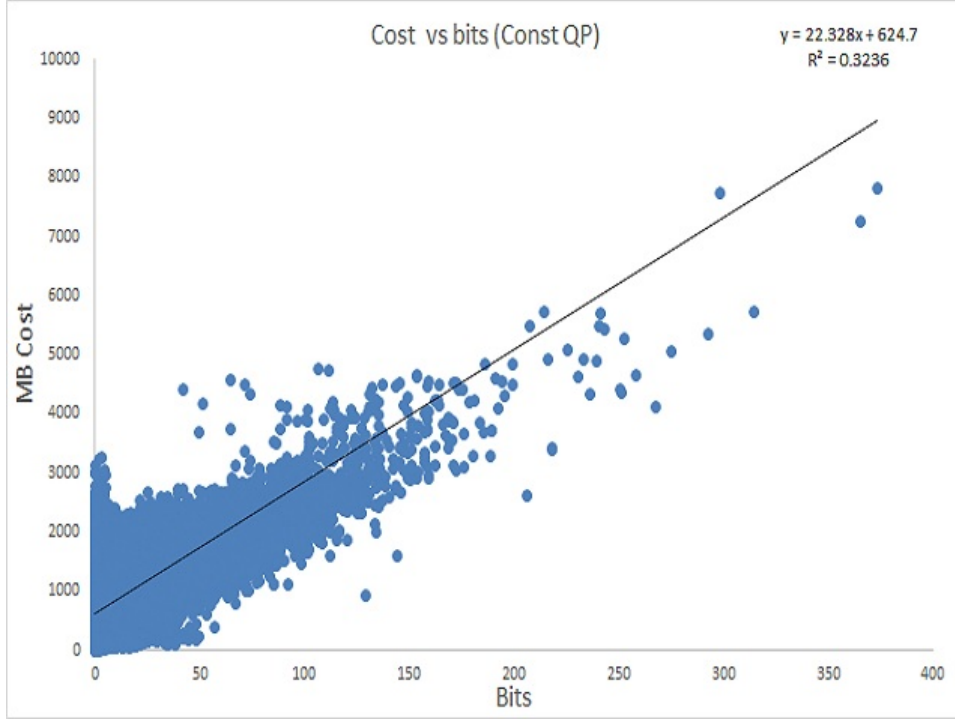


Figure 15: Macroblocks Cost vs Bits plot

all types of prediction modes like skip, intra and inter blocks. The equation relating cost and bits derived from linear regression is displayed on the chart. The R^2 value displayed on the chart is measure of correlation between actual data and the predicted data using the linear relationship. A value of $R^2 = 1$ indicates perfect correlation.

It was observed that the relationship is bits and predicted cost is more accurate for certain modes than other modes. The analysis of predicted macroblock cost and its corresponding bit consumption specific to encoding mode is shown in Figure 16. It can be noticed that the correlation is maximum with intra prediction ($R^2 = 0.8757$) followed by inter prediction ($R^2 = 0.2995$). However, the bit consumption pattern was found to be almost independent of cost with skip mode macroblocks ($R^2 = 0.0412$). This is due to skip mode decision happens in later stage of encoding when there is no transform coefficients generated. The cost associated with skip macroblock corresponds to encoding mode selected before the macroblock was decided to be encoded as skip macroblock.

The uncorrelated cost and bits value for skip mode can be easily handled by assuming a constant number of bits for skip mode and ignoring its cost. The average of bits consumed by skip macroblocks over 100 frame video was found to be 0.458 bits. This value can be used during bit-allocation of ROI and non-ROI based on number of skip macroblocks in each of these regions. This is done assuming that macroblock modes are same.

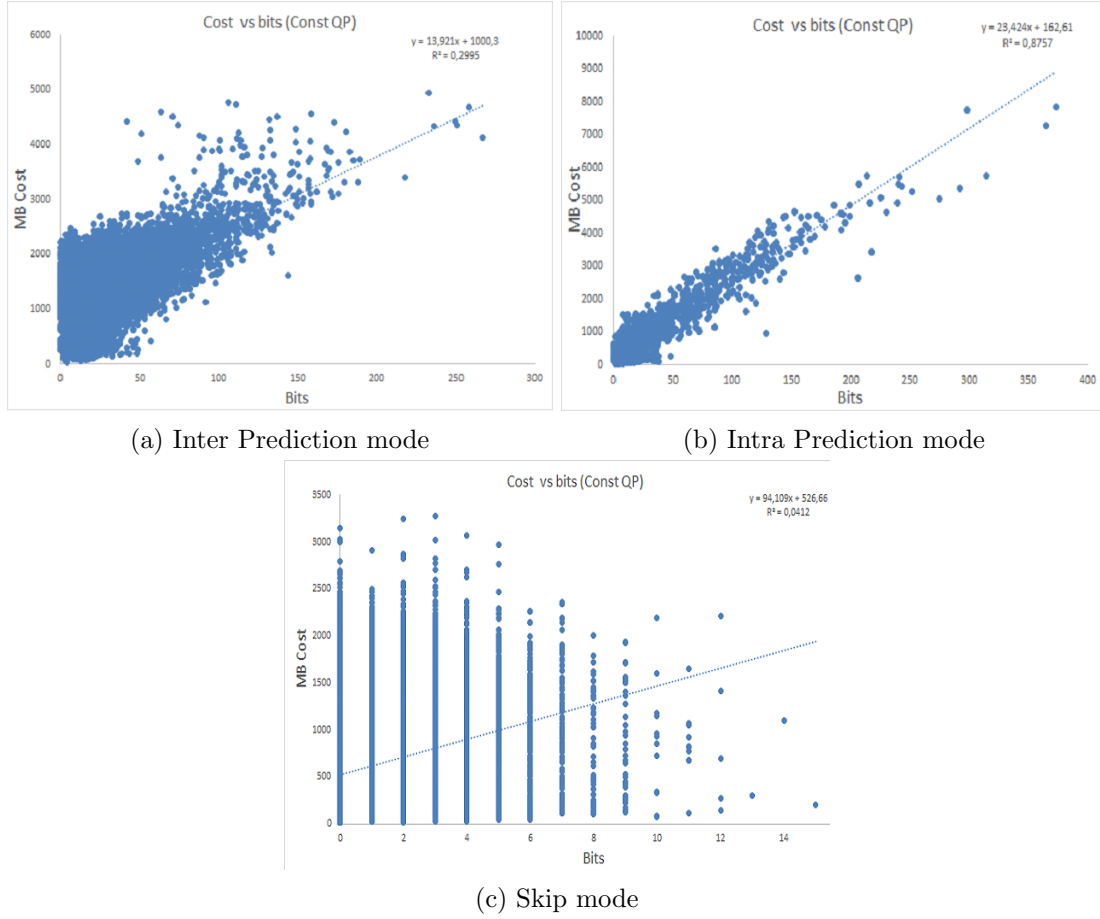


Figure 16: The Cost vs Bits plots of macroblocks specific to mode of encoding. (a) inter prediction mode, (b) intra prediction mode, (c) skip mode

The steps involved in proposed bit estimation process is as follows

- Identify the ROI and non-ROI macroblocks
- Get the number of intra macroblocks, inter-macroblocks and skip macroblocks in ROI and non-ROI region separately.
- Use prediction models shown in Figure 16 for relative estimation of complexity.
- The bits are split between ROI and non-ROI based on the above computer relative complexity metric.

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