

FAST DEPTH CODING IN 3D-HEVC
USING DEEP LEARNING

A DISSERTATION
SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC AND
INFORMATION ENGINEERING
OF THE HONG KONG POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF SCIENCE

Zhen-xiang WANG
October 2017

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby declare that this dissertation is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it reproduces no material previously published or written nor material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

_____(Signed)

_____(Date)

Abstract

The 3D Extension of the High Efficiency Video Coding standard (3D-HEVC), which has been finalized by the Joint Collaborative Team on Video Coding (JCT-VC) in February 2015, is the new industry standard for 3D applications. The 3D-HEVC provides plenty of advanced coding tools specifically for addressing the coding of auto-stereoscopic videos which have the format of multiple texture views along with the depth maps which are responsible for synthesising intermediate views with sufficient quality for auto-stereoscopic display. The provided tools take advantage of the statistical redundancies amongst texture views and depth maps in the video sequences, as well as the unique characteristics of depth maps to significantly shrink the bit-rate while preserving the objective visual quality of the 3D videos. However, those tools with high capability in terms of compression come with the high complexity of computation which has made the encoding time of the 3D video sequences much longer than ever by traversing a lot more candidates, calculating time-consuming RD Cost for each of them, especially in the wedgelet searching process for depth maps. While this full-search style method can promise to find the best candidate in depth intra mode decision, the time cost is expensive.

In this dissertation we address the time cost by presenting a new intra mode decision method for depth maps, leveraging the deep convolutional neural networks to predict the wedgelet angles for the depth blocks. The predictions from the learned models are capable of reducing the number of wedgelet candidates by half as well as the angular modes in depth map coding. The size of the neural network has been carefully designed to balance the trade-off between the time cost of model prediction and the model prediction accuracy. Confusion matrix is used to monitor the training process. Top-K criteria is employed for the prediction. We have integrated the learned models into the reference software of 3D-HEVC for the experiments. The compiled executable binaries are able to harness the power of the simultaneous computation of CPU, as well as the parallel computation of GPU to accelerate the predictions. The simulation results show that the proposed algorithm provides 64.6% time reduction in average while the BD performance has a tiny decrease comparing with the state-of-the-art 3D-HEVC standard.

Acknowledgments

Allow me first to give sincere thanks to my supervisor, Dr. Yui-Lam Chan, for his extremely generous support, most insightful advices and innumerable yet constructive feedback. I learned from him to first identify a problem, by reading a vast amount of articles to know what people have achieved and what bottlenecks they have encountered. I learned how to read papers, how to organize them to become the inner comprehension. He guided me to use the machine learning approach to solve the problem that has been found in the first stage. Without his guidance I will not have the idea to learn the deep learning technology and apply it to optimize the video coding. His encyclopedic knowledge and charming personalities made him my mentor in both research and life. I wish to thank Dr. Sik-Ho Tsang, for our in-depth discussions from which I can always find useful clues to proceed to next step. His great expertise in video coding significantly benefits me during my intensive period of learning. Also I would like to thank my friends Alex and Jacky, for our extensive discussions about artificial intelligence and their applications. Finally thank you my parents, for the great love and constant encouragement which give me confidence to face and handle all the challenges at every moment.

Contents

Abstract	iii
Acknowledgments	iv
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Motivation	2
1.2 Welcome and Thanku	3
2 Background	4
2.1 Video Coding	4
Bibliography	6

List of Tables

List of Figures

1.1	An Electron	3
-----	-----------------------	---

Chapter 1

Introduction

Video is the medium to record, copy, playback, broadcast and display the motion images in an electronic style [1]. Watching videos is becoming an important way for our entertainment as well as education. The high definition (HD) and ultra high definition (UHD) video are increasingly demanding nowadays. People prefer videos with higher definitions than those with lower resolutions because the former one provides much better viewing experience. However, challenges emerged for delivering videos with high definition. HD videos typically contain much more information in every picture frame than the standard definition videos. More data needs to be squeezed into the same capacity for transmission. For example, the uncompressed video with the dimension 720 x 480 at 30 frames per second requires 0.03 gigabytes per second, while the uncompressed video with the dimension 2880 x 2048 at 120 frames per second requires 2.12 gigabytes per second. Since bit rate is proportional to system bandwidth for transmission [2], and expanding the bandwidth in a large scale is too expensive, the significantly increased bit rate for transmitting the video data is becoming one of the major obstacles for HD video services.

To cope with the growing need for higher compression of moving pictures [3], Joint Collaborative Team on Video Coding (JCT-VC) [4] has developed the High Efficiency Video Coding standard which is the newest international video coding standard for substantially ameliorate the compression performance against the previous standards. Comparing with the H.264 Advanced Video Compression Standard [5], the H.265 High Efficiency Video Coding Standard provides fifty percent bit rate reduction while maintaining the objective video quality at the same level.

While Two-dimensional video is the most common video type, Three-dimensional (3D) video has been brought to market via lots of ways, including Blu-Ray disc, cable and satellite transmission, terrestrial broadcast, and streaming or downloading from the Internet [6]. 3D video provides the perception of depth information which augments the vividness of the video contents. Currently most

3D videos in the market are using stereo display technology. Two similar views, one for left eye, the other for right eye, are presented at the same time with the multiplexing techniques enabling the adjustments of video geometry information [7]. Stereoscopic videos [8] have made lots of profits in movie theatres in recent years. For example, IMAX 3D has become the most popular one that offering the immersing multimedia experiences around the world. Special 3D glasses are needed for watching the IMAX 3D movies. The current 3D film industry is very successful in terms of attracting customers, however, it is not the end of the story. Myopic people do not like to wear one more pair of glasses when watching 3D movies. Some people will experience discomfort after wearing the 3D glasses for a period of two hours. Autostereoscopic technology [8] is coming to our rescue. No glasses are needed if Autostereoscopic videos can substitute the Stereoscopic videos. The autostereoscopic multi-view display demands more than two views for audience to view the 3D contents without extra eye glasses. The visual quality of the autostereoscopic display is highly correlated to the number of views that can be provided in the receiver side. Due to limited available bandwidth, transmitting arbitrary number of views is not practical. Researchers have proposed a new format which is making use of limited number of view and their associated depth maps [9]. The system structure for using this new format to compress and supply 3D video resources is shown in figure 1.1. An enormous amount of views in the medium positions which are able to guarantee the high quality of the 3D video can be synthesized from the decoded texture frames in combination with decoded depth maps.

To employ multi-view plus depth format for 3D video, efficient compressing methods are desired, which has led to the 3D Video Coding Extension of the High Efficiency Video Coding Standard (3D-HEVC) by the Joint Collaborative Team on 3D Video Coding Extension Development (JCT-3V) [10]. The 3D Extension of the HEVC standard gives extra coding efficiency for encoding a few texture views along with the corresponding depth maps by using new tools which exploit the redundancies amongst texture and depth views, and pay attention to the unique characteristics of the depth maps, such as large homogeneous regions separated by sharp boundaries [11].

Depth information measures of the distance between the object in the far position and the object in the near position from a static viewpoint. Such distance information is expressed in the format of depth map. Instead of presenting depth maps directly to the viewer, views in the medium positions are generated by Depth-Image-Based Rendering (DIBR) technique. The quality of the depth maps is crucial to the DIBR process. Corona artifacts can be discovered in synthesized views if the edge information in depth maps can not be well preserved [9].

1.1 Motivation

fasdfasdfasdfasdfasdfasdf figure 1.1 If you are



Figure 1.1: An electron (artist's impression).

1.2 Welcome and Thanku

Chapter 2

Background

With the rising popularity of the high definition videos, the new standard termed High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC) for compressing videos in a more efficient way comparing with previous standards, such as H.264/AVC, has emerged under the efforts from the Joint Collaborative Team on Video Coding (JCT-VC). In the meanwhile, five extensions of the HEVC standard, comprising Format Range Extension (RExt), Scalability Extension (SHVC), Multi-view Extension (MV-HEVC), 3D Extension (3D-HEVC), Screen Content Coding Extension (SCC), have been finalized from 2014 to 2016 to support fulfill extra requirements in various scenarios.

2.1 Video Coding

... ..

Bibliography

- [1] *Video*, Web Page, 2017. [Online]. Available: <http://hidefnj.com/video.html>.
- [2] C. E. Shannon, *The mathematical theory of communication*. Urbana: Urbana : University of Illinois Press, 1949.
- [3] “Itu-t recommendation database,” 2017. [Online]. Available: <http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/recommendations/rec.aspx?rec=12905&lang=en>.
- [4] “Jct-vc - joint collaborative team on video coding,” 2017. [Online]. Available: <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/2013-2016/16/Pages/video/jctvc.aspx>.
- [5] I. E. Richardson, *The H.264 Advanced Video Compression Standard*, 2nd ed., ser. H.264 Advanced Video Compression Standard 2e. Hoboken: Hoboken : Wiley, 2010.
- [6] A. Vetro, T. Wiegand, and G. J. Sullivan, “Overview of the stereo and multiview video coding extensions of the h.264/mpeg-4 avc standard,” *Proceedings of the IEEE*, vol. 99, no. 4, pp. 626–642, 2011, ISSN: 0018-9219. DOI: 10.1109/JPROC.2010.2098830.
- [7] J. Konrad and M. Halle, “3-d displays and signal processing,” *IEEE Signal Processing Magazine*, vol. 24, no. 6, pp. 97–111, 2007, ISSN: 1053-5888. DOI: 10.1109/msp.2007.905706.
- [8] I. Sexton and P. Surman, “Stereoscopic and autostereoscopic display systems,” *Signal Processing Magazine, IEEE*, vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 85–99, 1999, ISSN: 1053-5888. DOI: 10.1109/79.768575.
- [9] Mu, amp, X. K. Ller, P. Merkle, and T. Wiegand, “3-d video representation using depth maps,” *Proceedings of the IEEE*, vol. 99, no. 4, pp. 643–656, 2011, ISSN: 0018-9219. DOI: 10.1109/JPROC.2010.2091090.
- [10] “Jct-3v - joint collaborative team on 3d video coding extension development,” 2017. [Online]. Available: <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/2013-2016/16/Pages/video/jct3v.aspx>.
- [11] G. Tech, K. Ying Chen, J.-R. Muller, A. Ohm, A. Vetro, and A. Ye-Kui Wang, “Overview of the multiview and 3d extensions of high efficiency video coding,” *Circuits and Systems for Video Technology, IEEE Transactions on*, vol. 26, no. 1, pp. 35–49, 2016, ISSN: 1051-8215. DOI: 10.1109/TCSVT.2015.2477935.