

Tile rate selection for 360 Video Streaming to Head-Mounted Displays

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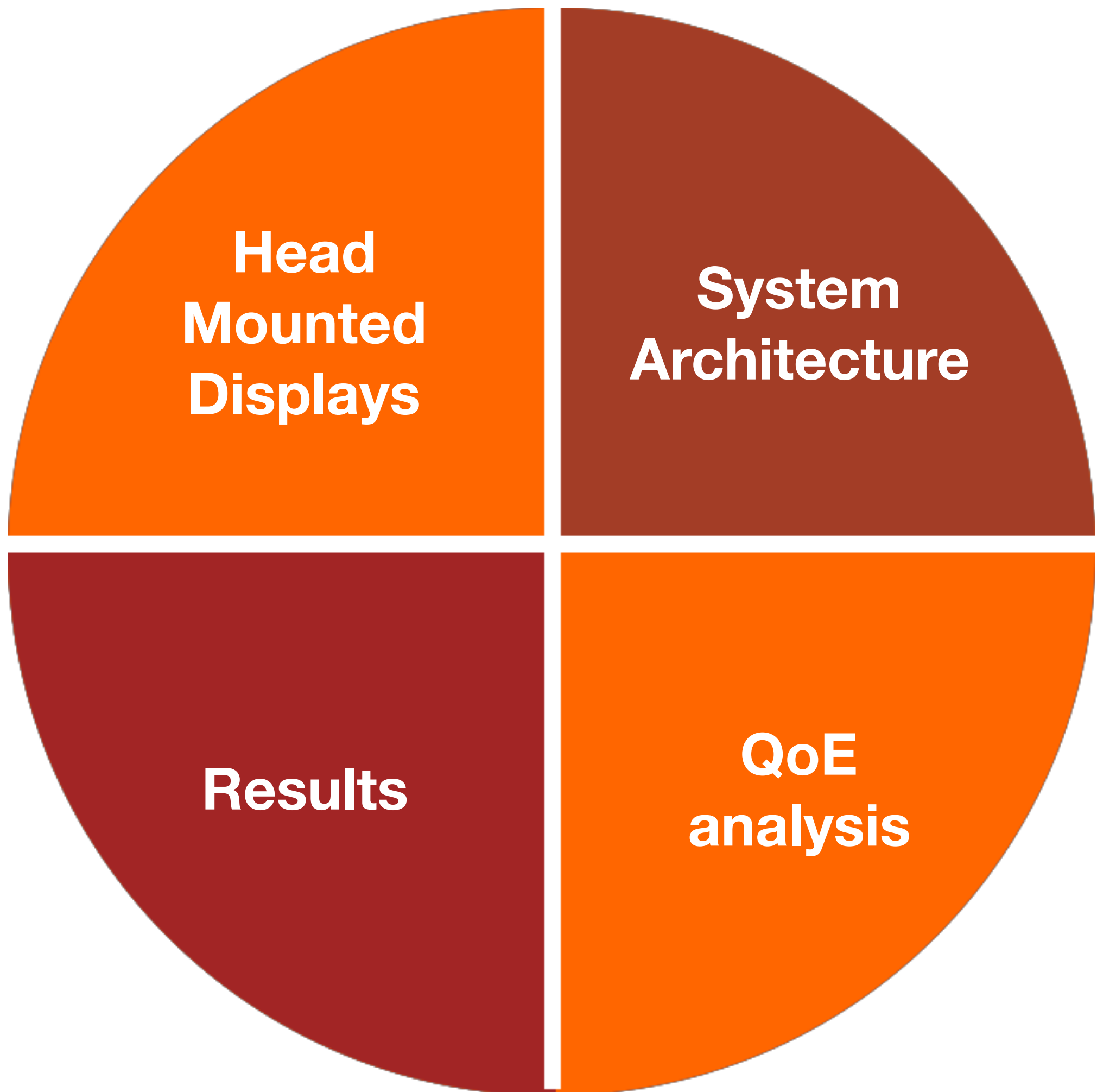
360 VR streaming



Initial context



- 360 videos are intensive bandwidth
- Fetching the entire frame wastes bandwidth
- Higher quality is required compared to 2D counterparts
- **Problem:** how should quality be assigned to tiles in order to maximize the QoE?
- **Solution:** tiled streaming with SRD (Spatial Representation Description) and head movement prediction.

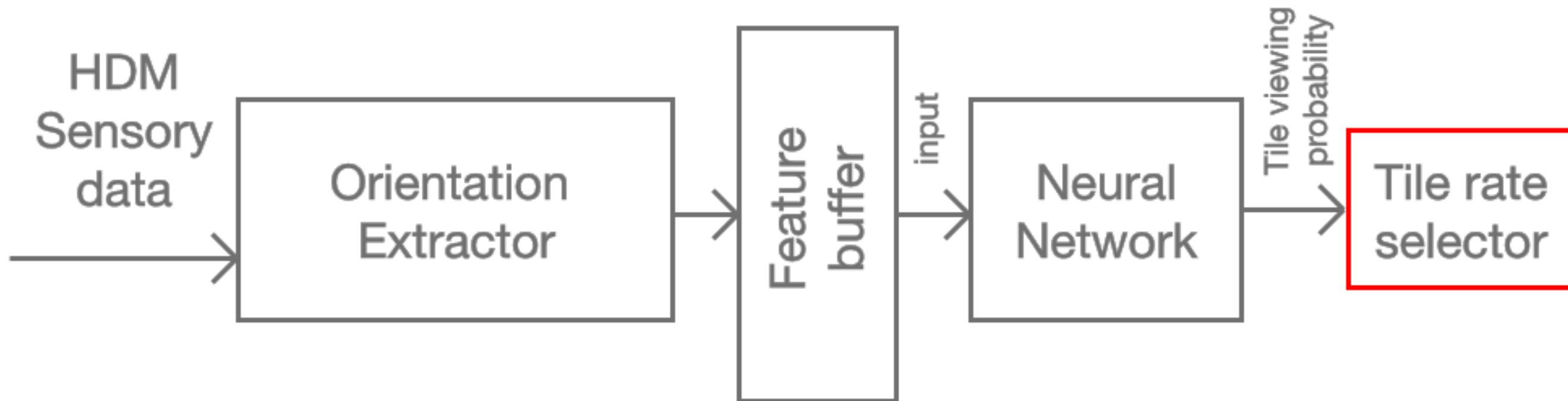
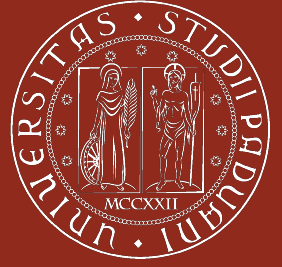


Head Mounted Displays (HMD)



- 70\$ billion are expected to be spent on HMD by 2020
- HMD have a fixed FoV (i.e. 110 degrees)
- Orientations can be captured in about 50ms

System architecture

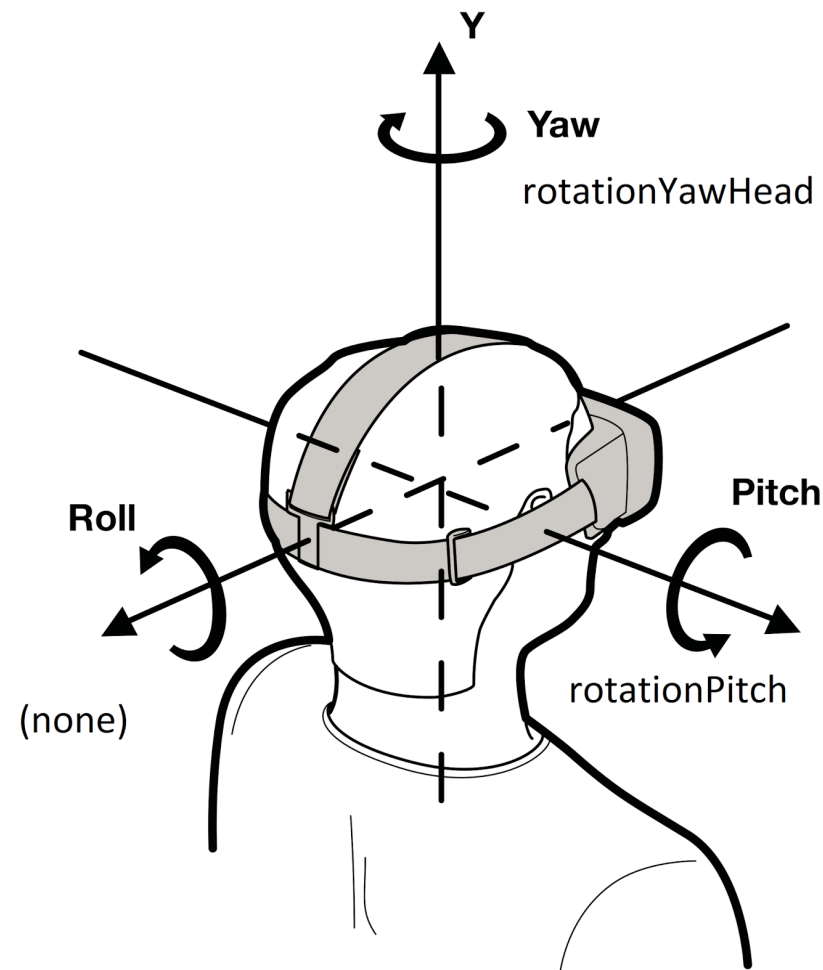


Neural network details



- Public dataset (quaternions) used to train the neural network in a supervised learning approach
- 512 neurons x 1 layer
- Errors: Training 21.91%, Testing 29.58%, Validation 24.01%
- input: 5 consecutive orientations, output: tiles probability at 0.5s distance in the future
- output: tile's viewing probability

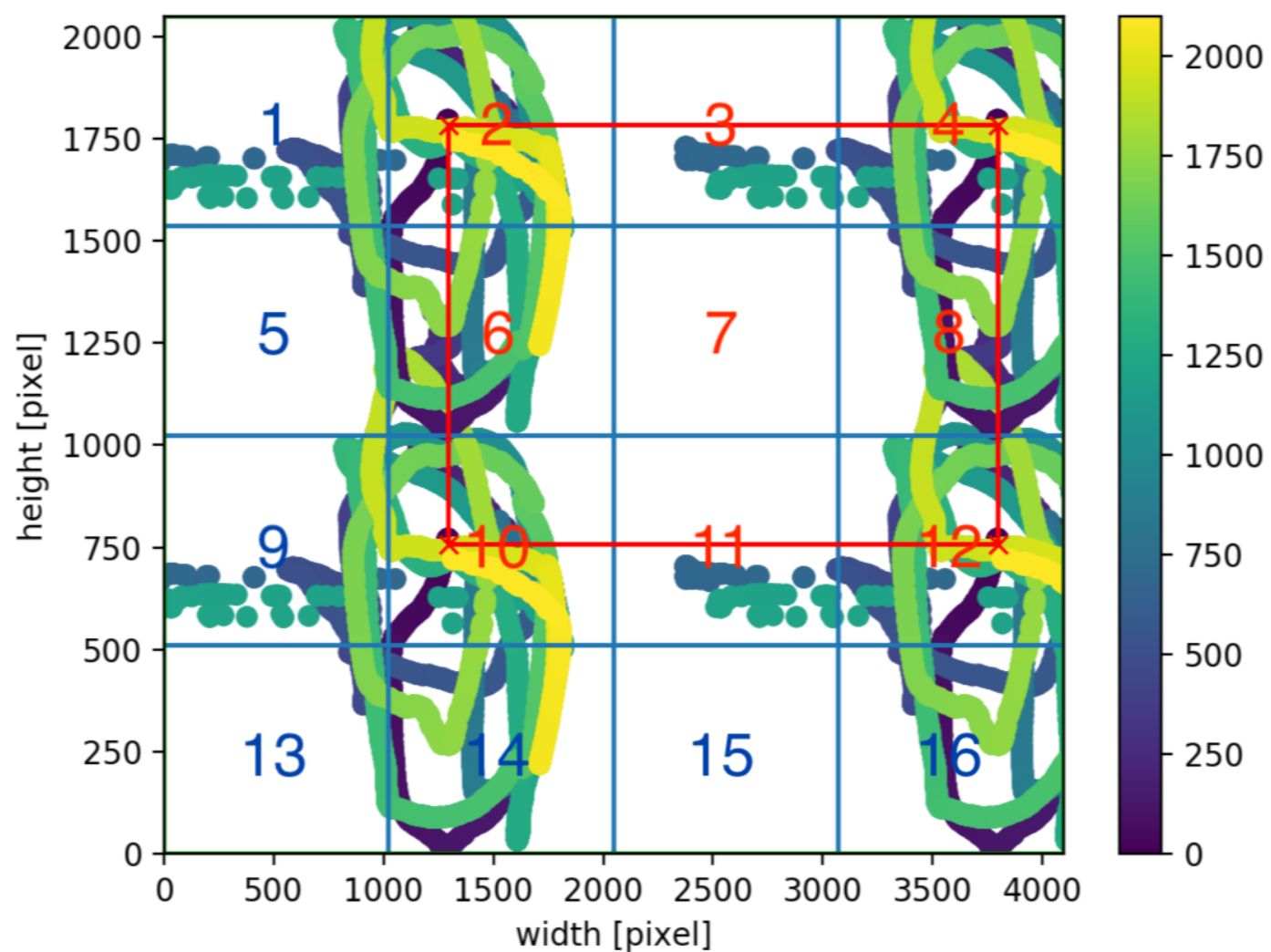
Equirectangular equations



- True viewing tiles are computed using equirectangular projection

$$x = \frac{yaw + 180^\circ}{360^\circ} w \quad y = \frac{(90^\circ - pitch)}{180^\circ} h \quad (1)$$

Tiles prediction



Tile rate selector

Rule

$$\arg \max \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m q_{i,j} p_{i,j} \leq \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m q'_{i,j} p'_{i,j} \quad (2)$$

Cumulative
probability

$$c_j = \sum_{i=1}^m p_{i,j} \quad (3)$$

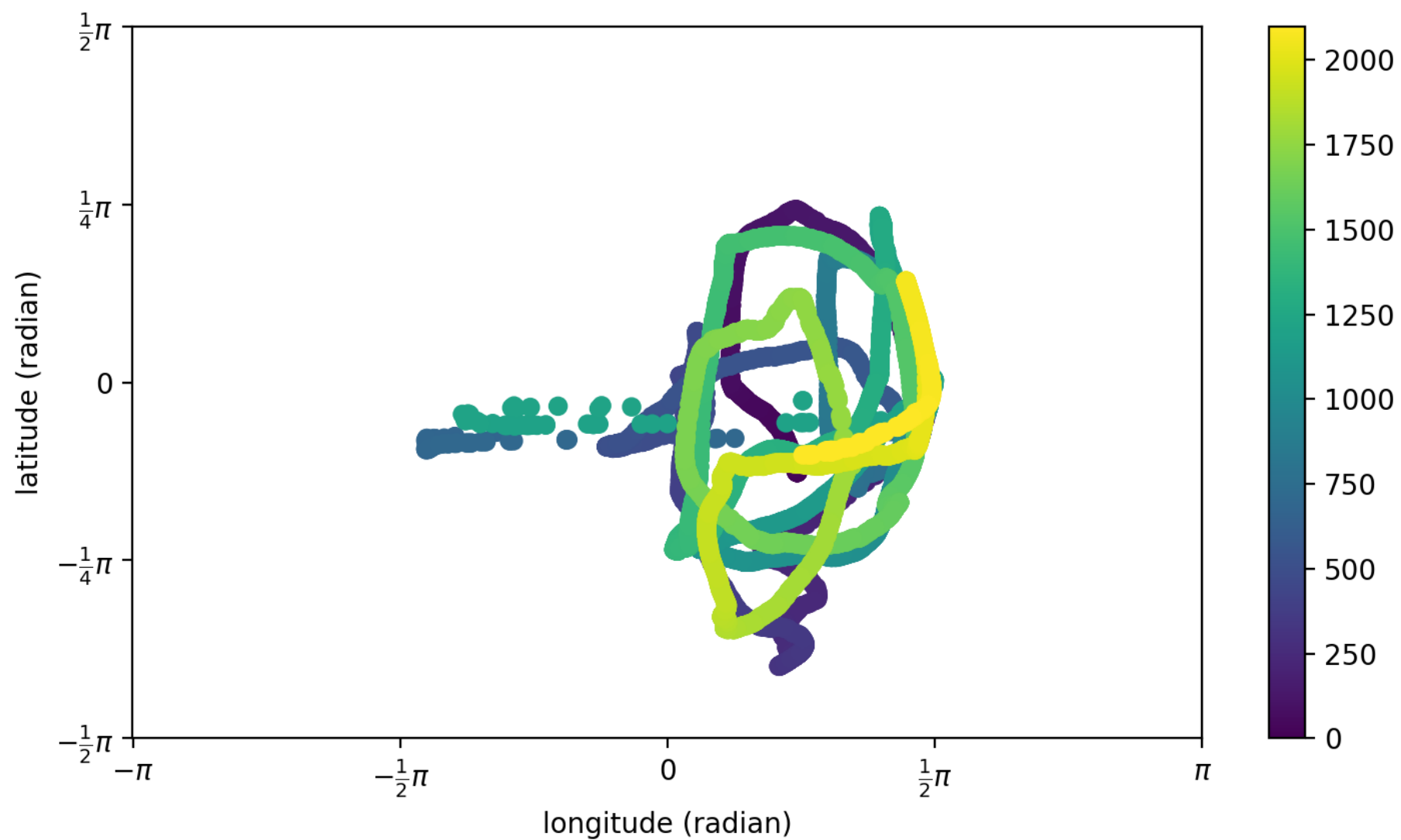
Assigned
Bandwidth

$$b_{i,j} = \frac{p_{i,j}}{c_j} b_j \quad (4)$$

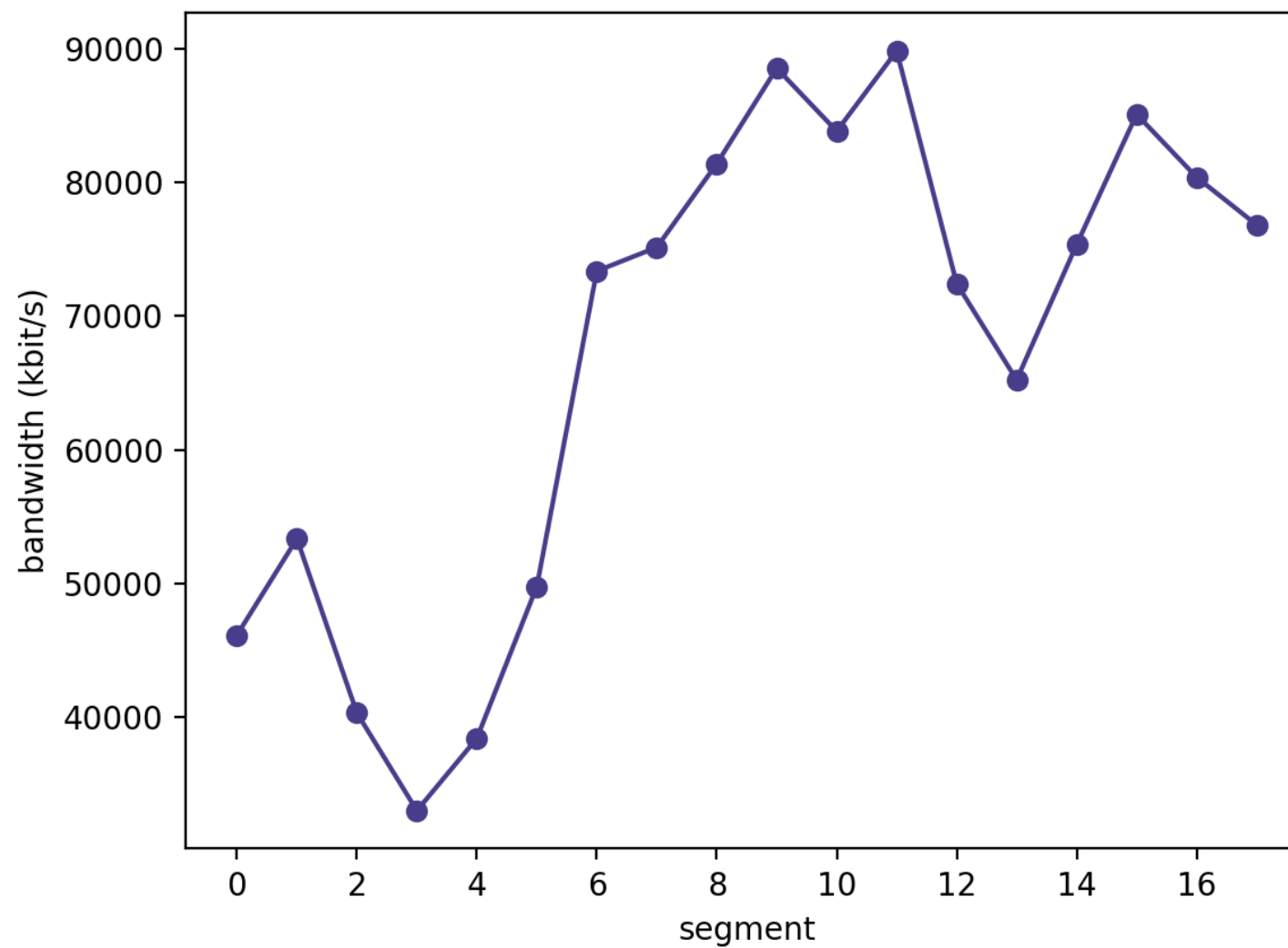
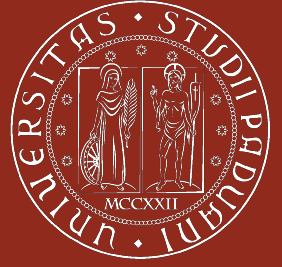
Bandwidth
mapping

$$\vec{b}^R = [5800, 4300, 3750, 3000, 2350, 1750, 110]$$

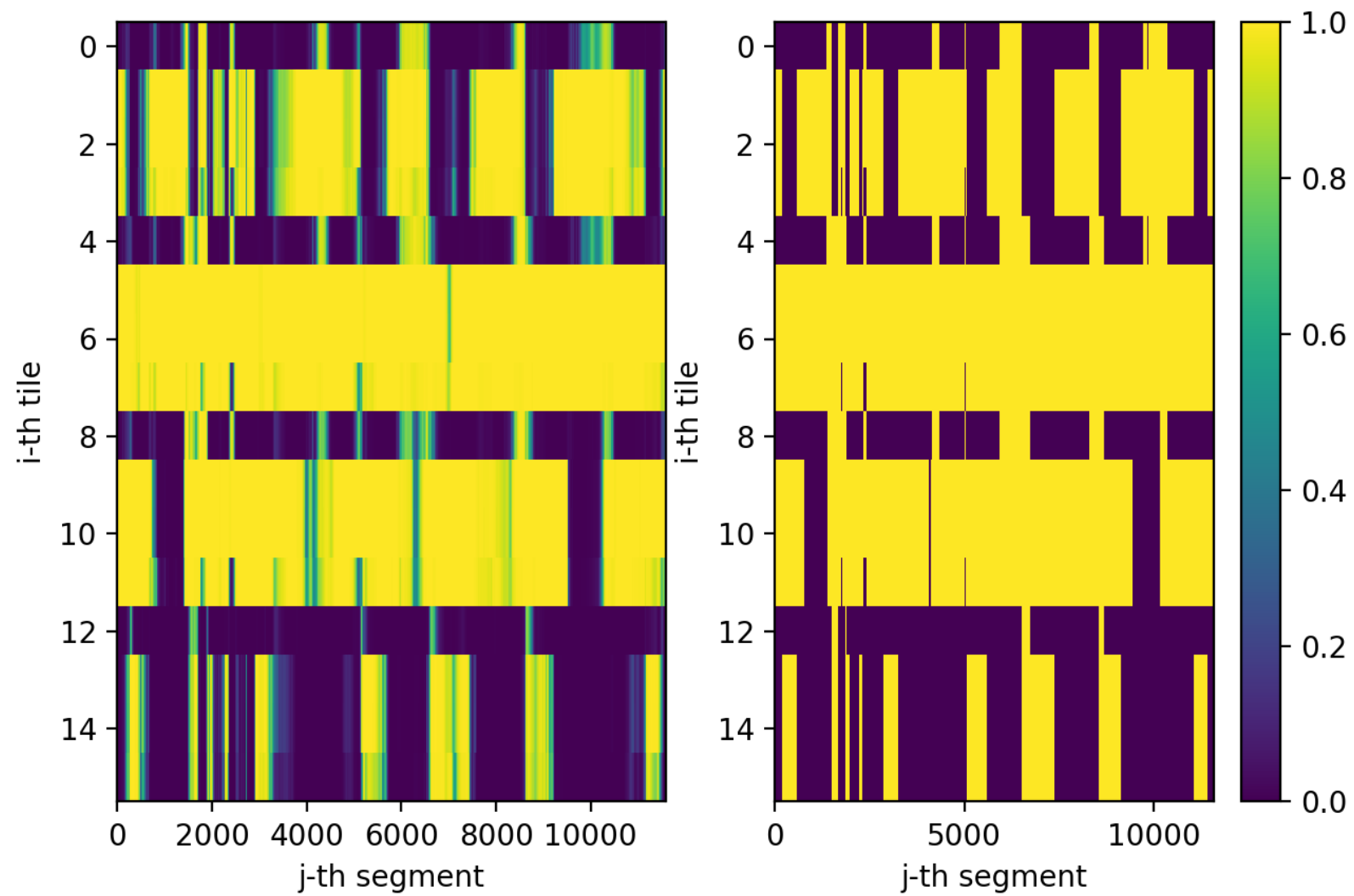
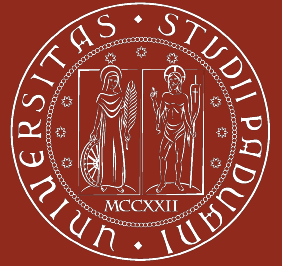
Results: head movements



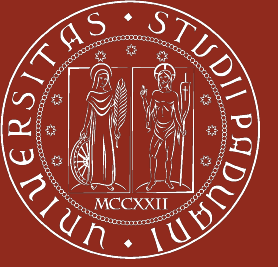
Assigned bandwidth



Probability



QoE analysis



Quality

Quality variations

QoE computation



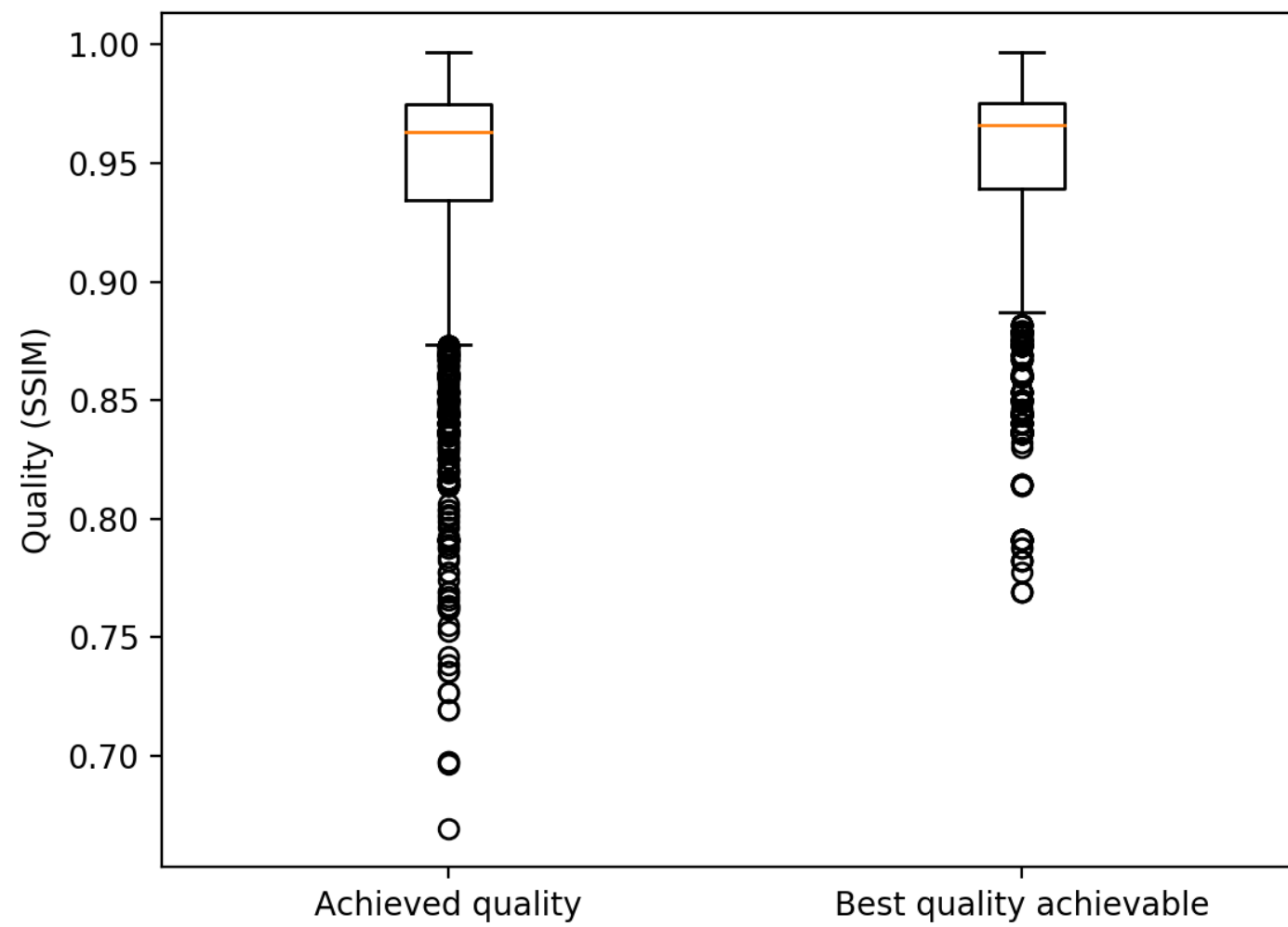
Quality

$$q = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m q_{i,j} \leq q' = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m q'_{i,j} \quad (5)$$

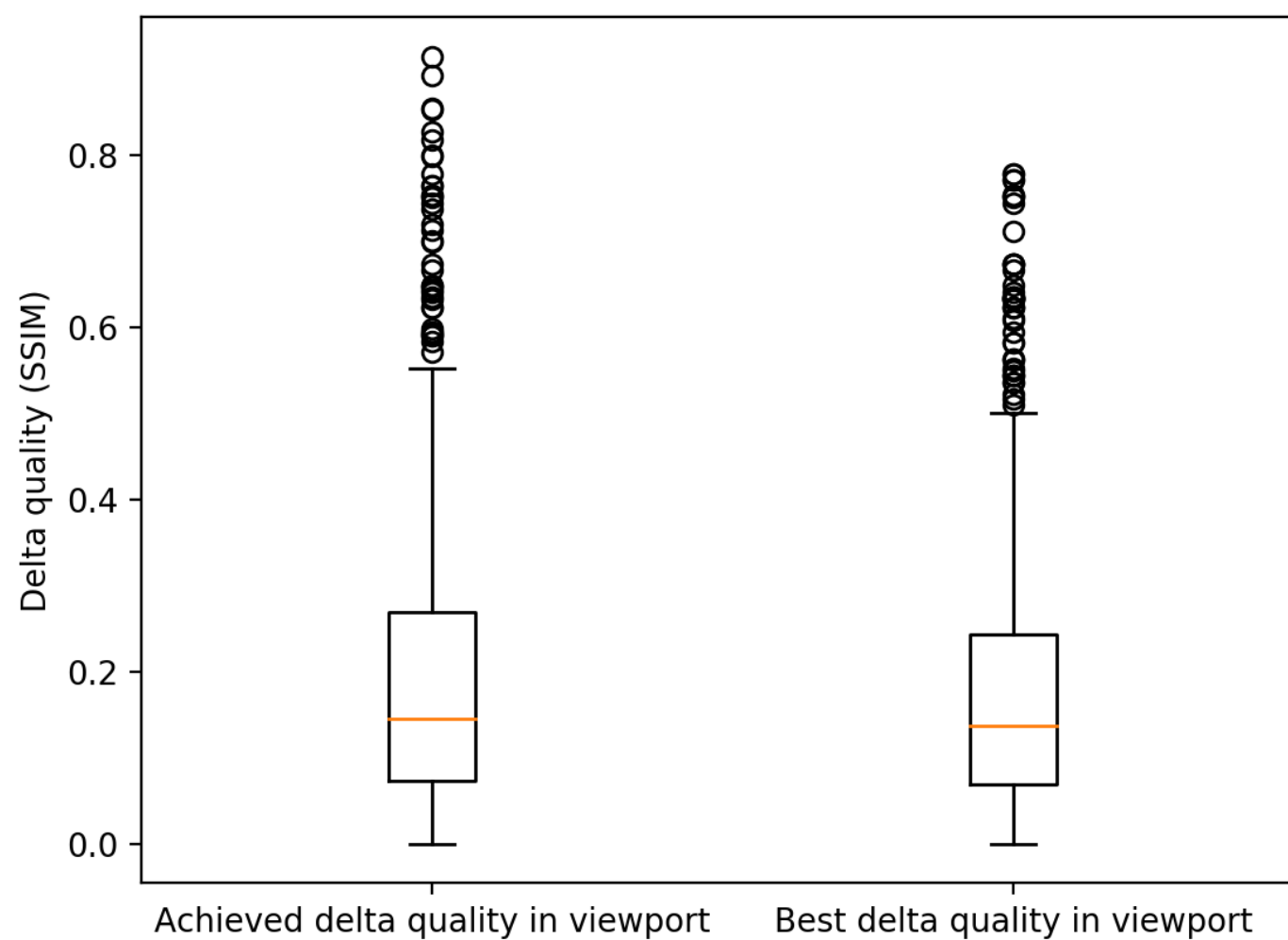
Quality
variations

$$\Delta q_j = \sum_{i=1}^m [q_{i,j} \times p'_{i,j} - q_{i,j+1} \times p'_{i,j+1}] \quad (6)$$

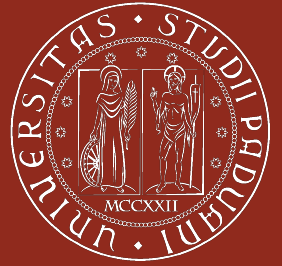
Quality



Quality variations



Conclusions



- Tile rate selection is is highly dependent on NN tiles' probability prediction
- High quality videos can be delivered if predicting tiles in 0.5s
- The tile rate selector analyzed maximizes the QoE
- Future work: further training and testing of the neural network using different videos and SSIM