

Motion Picture Engineering

Video Streaming

1968



NETFLIX

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Just for

Recently Watched

My List

See All

hulu

TV

MOVIES

ORIGINALS

KIDS

LATINO

MORE

Watch the Latest Episode

Parks and Recreation

Farmers Market

Leslie battles a lewd chard vendor at the Pawnee Farmers Market.

iPhone

iPad

iTunes

Support



Google play

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Home

Top Charts

New Releases

New Movie Releases

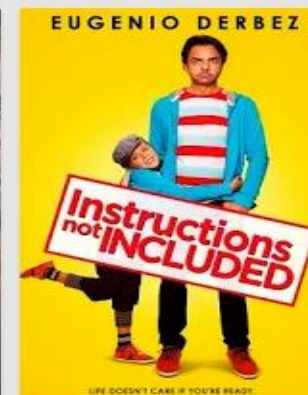
Our Recommended Picks



Captain Phillips
Action & Adventure

★★★★★

\$3.99



Instructions Not Inc
Drama

★★★★★

\$3.99



All Is Lost
Drama

★★★★★

\$3.99

2014 Oscars

And the nominees are ...



70%
internet is
video

1 Billion
hours on
YouTube

40%
of the world
owns a
smartphone

And then the pandemic hit in 2020

- Real time video communications is one of the technologies which allowed the world economy to survive
 - PEOPLE WERE ABLE TO WORK AND STUDY FROM HOME
- Video Streaming sites enabled entertainment [\(SEE THIS\)](#)
 - STREAMING VIEWERSHIP UP 30% AT PEAK OF 1ST LOCKDOWN IN AUG 2020
- The pressure on bandwidth was so large that Governments appealed to Netflix to reduce their streaming resolutions.

The challenges of video streaming

- The available bandwidth is generally not enough to receive the video data generated at the source.
- That bandwidth changes every second.
- There are thousands of different realisations of devices/hardware for generation and display of media
- Devices can generate and display different resolutions and aspect ratios. They can be rotated in the middle of playback so your aspect ratio can change suddenly.
- The artistic intent of a director in terms of picture quality needs to be reproduced on every possible display device.

The challenges of video streaming

Challenge	Solution
The bandwidth is not enough	Video Compression/Transcoding/Transrating
Bandwidth is time varying	Adaptive Bitrate (ABR) Compression, HLS+DASH
1000's of different devices	Adaptive Multiplexing and ABR
Reproducing Artistic Intent	Perceptual Quality Measurement

Back of the envelope calculation

Video Generated	Raw Data Bitrate
1080p from iphone, at 25fps, YUV420 sampling	$\text{Bits/Pixel} \times \text{Pixels/frame} \times \text{fps} = 8 \times 1920 \times 1080 \times 1.5 \times 25 = 593\text{Mbps}$
4k from Red “Helium” Cinema Camera at 60fps RGB444 sampling, 16 bit channel	$= 16 \times 3840 \times 2160 \times 3 \times 60 = 22.8\text{ Gbps}$

Your average phone bitrate is 8Mbps, Home Fibre probably 50Mbps

But that is only you. There are maybe 1B people looking at video in every instant of every day. Each pixel has got to get to all of them. So the bandwidth available is less.

Thankfully Video Compression Algorithms have improved and Quality has changed for the better



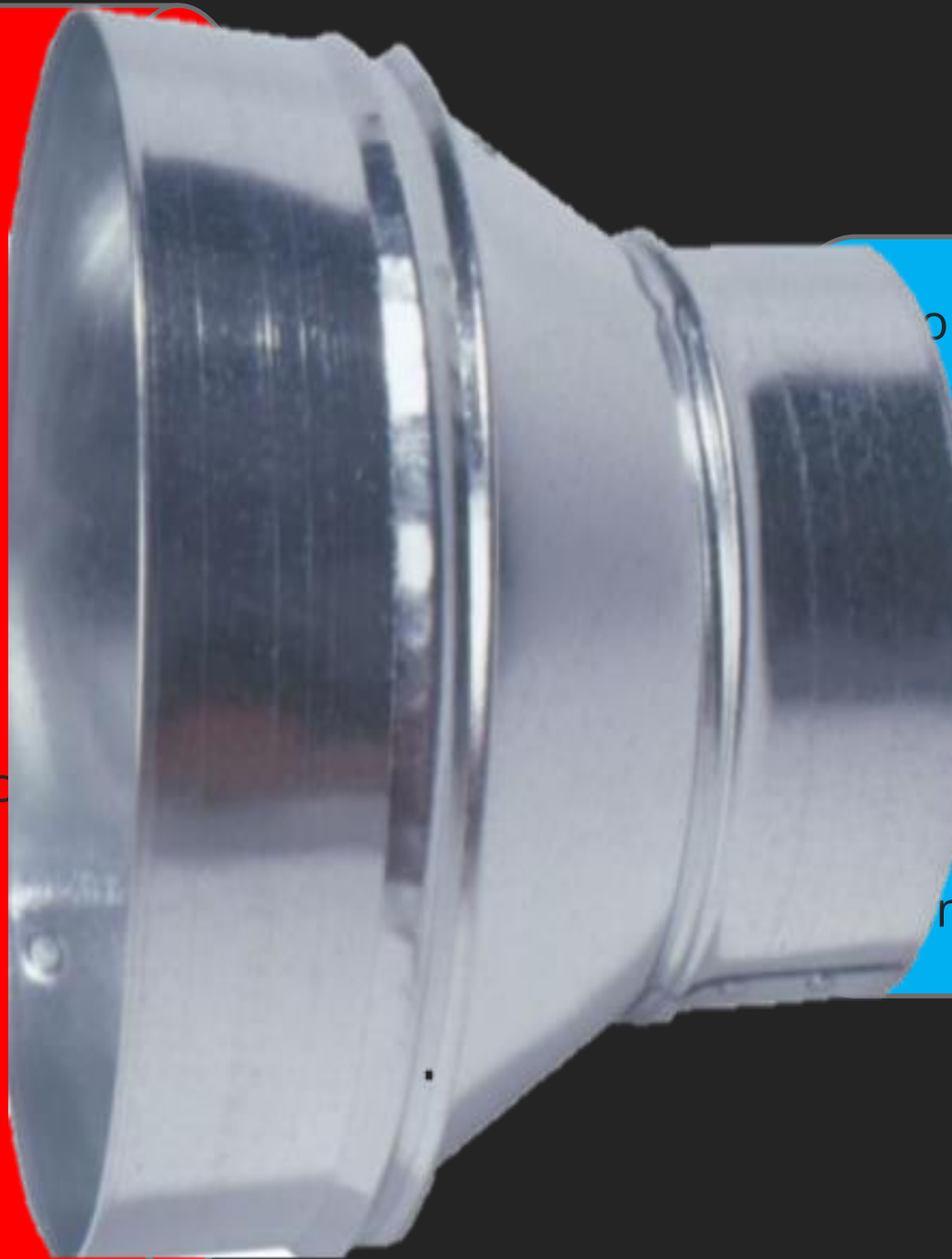
320 Kbps



160 Kbps

VP9

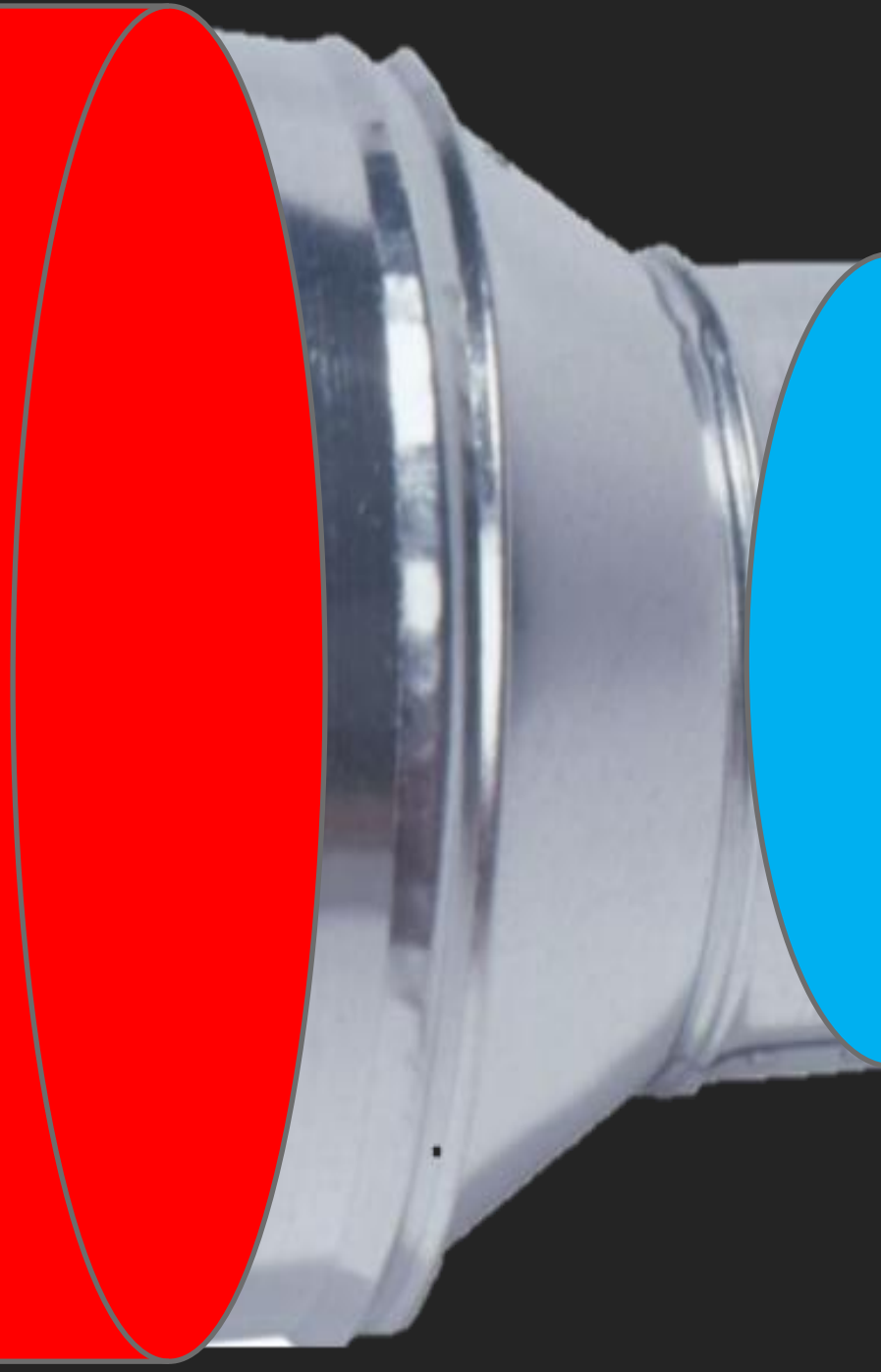
- Phone Cameras generate 20Mb/sec
- Movies from Hollywood on BluRay are 100's Gbits/sec
- Billions of uploaders



Mobile Goodput
5Mbits/sec

Copper 50
Mbits/sec
Cable 100
Mbits/sec

Battery life,
compute power
infinite and low

- 
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RATE/QUALITY TRADEOFF

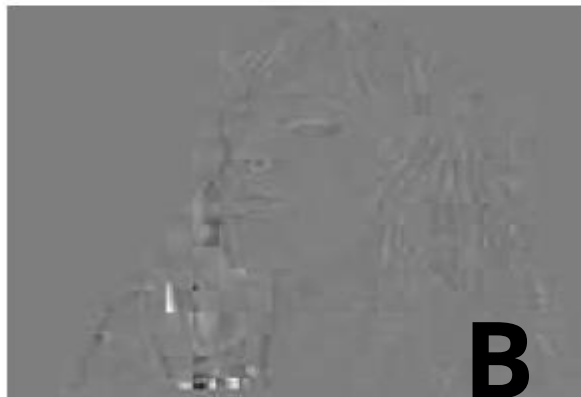
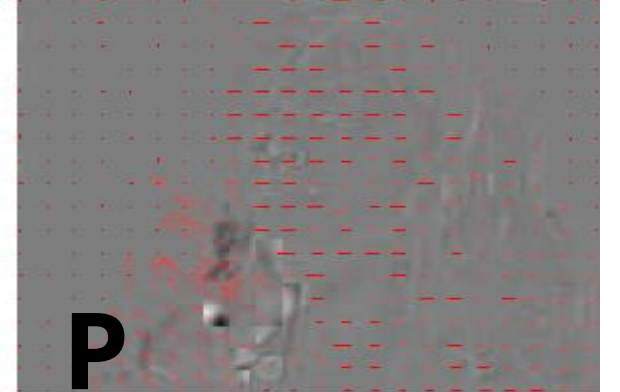
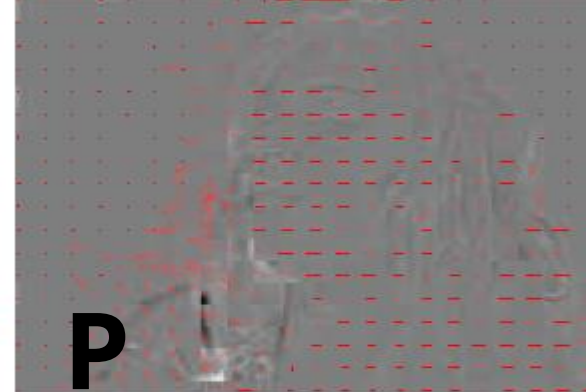
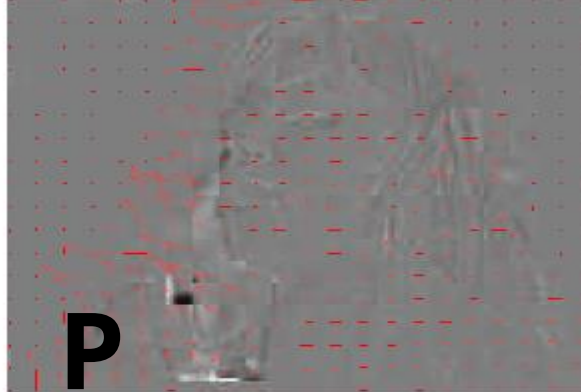


Low bitrate but poor quality

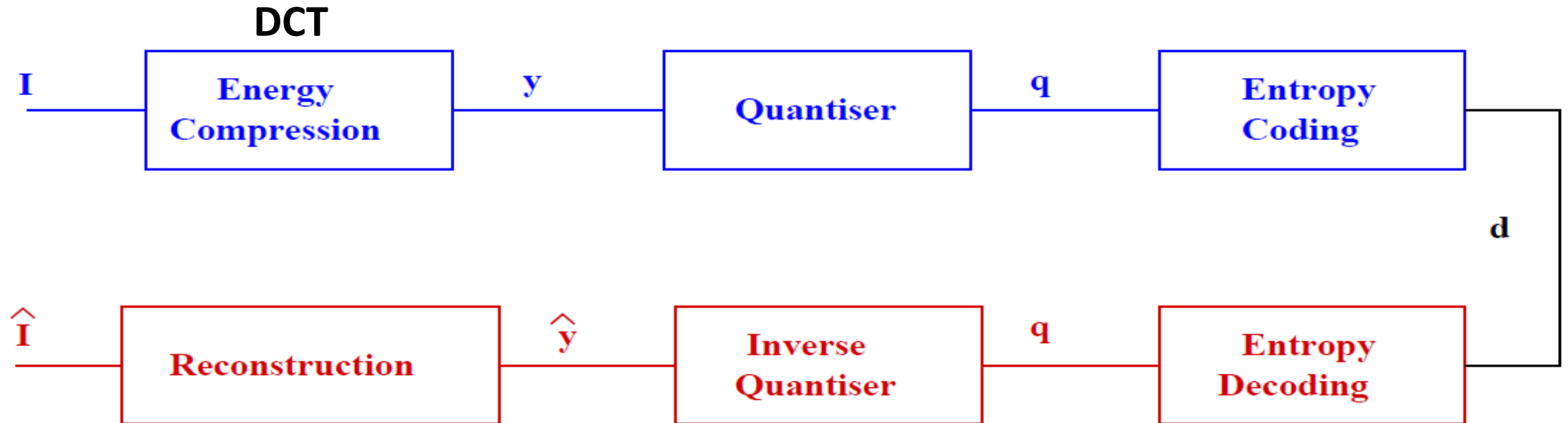


High quality but high bitrate

Video Compression Basics (very)



Basic DSP Elements of Media Compression



1 November 1992

Video compression using lapped transforms for motion estimation/compensation and coding

Robert W. Young; Nick G. Kingsbury.



original image




DCT

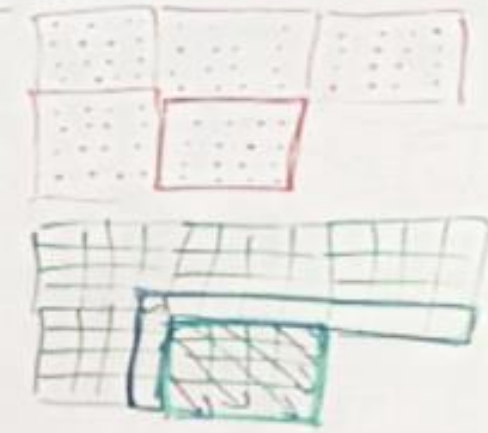


lapped transform

A good site for leaning more



2. Freq domain intra pred



The [last demo page](#) mentioned that Daala's use of lapped transforms affects multiple aspects of the codec's structure. Classic intra-frame prediction is one example of a Catch-22 caused by lapping: We can't predict from neighboring pixels that have not yet been fully decoded, and we can't finish decoding these pixels until we lap them with the current block, which of course can't be decoded until after prediction.

To unravel this circular dependency, Daala predicts from neighboring frequency coefficients rather than neighboring pixels. This strategy also makes use of a larger amount of prediction information, as it predicts from several full blocks of coefficients, rather than a thin strip only one or two pixels wide.

Above: Dr. Timothy Terriberry of Mozilla and Xiph.Org gives an informal presentation on Daala's intra prediction at Mozilla headquarters on June 1, 2013.

Reference Material

Background on Digital Media

<http://xiph.org/video/vid1.shtml> <http://xiph.org/video/vid2.shtml>

Excellent Overview of Media Compression at http://people.xiph.org/~tterribe/pubs/lca2012/auckland/intro_to_video1.pdf ;
<https://www.xiph.org/daala/>

VP9 Presentation at Google IO 2013 : <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K6JshvbllcM>

HEVC Information <http://hevc.hhi.fraunhofer.de/>
<http://www.atlanta-smppte.org/HEVC-Tutorial.pdf>

H.264 Information <http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-H.264>

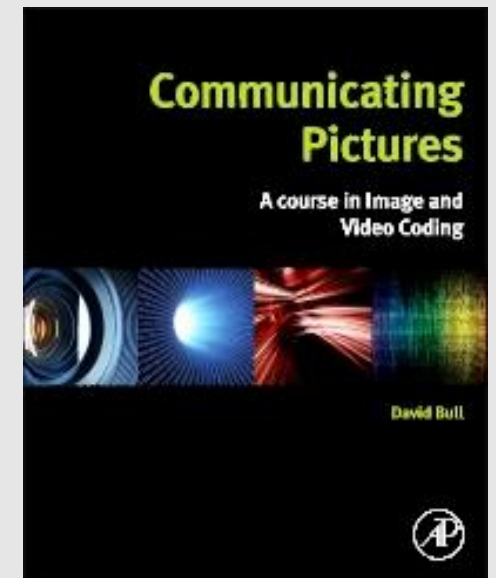
Tools : www.ffmpeg.org <http://www.videolan.org/>

Rate Control in H.264 : http://www.pixeltools.com/rate_control_paper.html

Communicating Pictures

A Course in Image and Video Coding

1st Edition - June 20, 2014



When did we start getting this right?

TELEVISION BROADCAST LEADS

OTT Leads Picture Quality

SORTING OUT INFRASTRUCTURE

2000

Sky Turns off Analogue

6 Mb/sec, 720x576

2000

MPEG2

H.263

Theora, VC1, Dirac

2005

YouTube

H.264

2005

H.264

2007

Vimeo starts streaming HD

6 Mb/sec, 1920 x 1080p

2010

2010

Netflix dominates evening streaming

H.265, VP9, Daala

2013

YouTube launches Denoiser, VP9

2014

4K 16 Mb/sec

HFR

HDR

360 Video

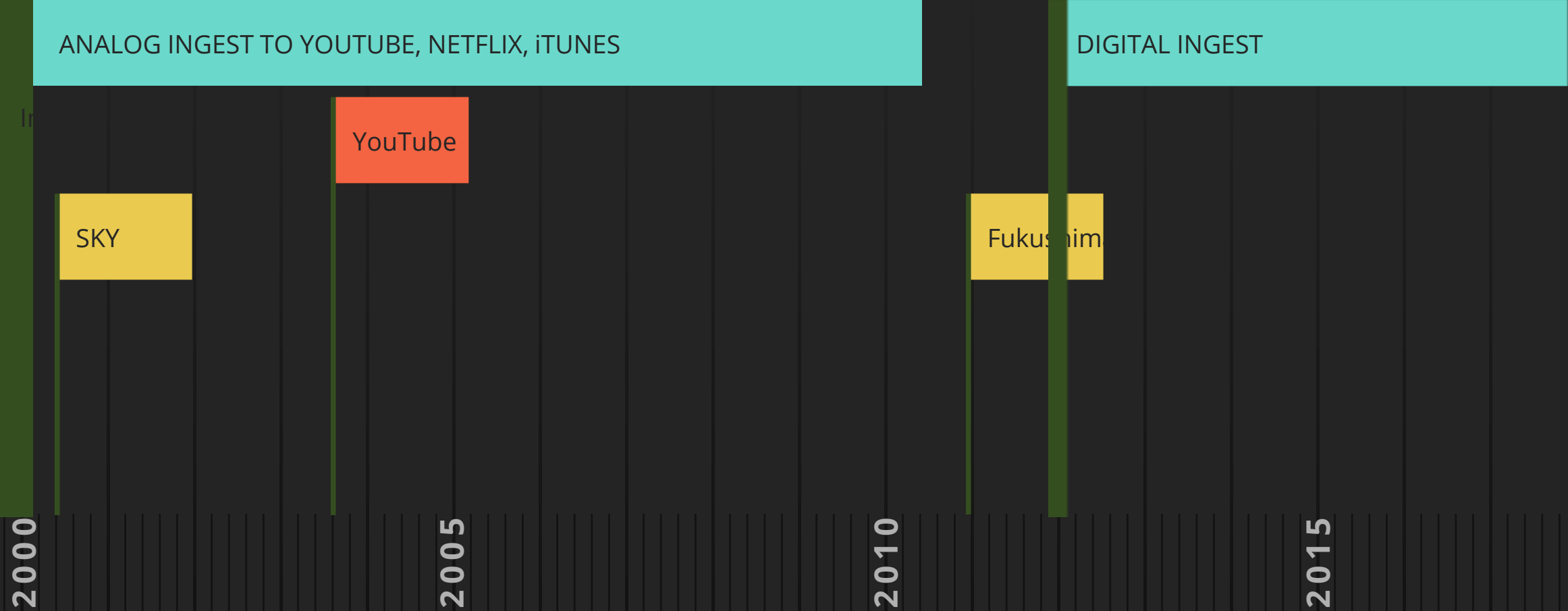
2015

2016

8K
3D 360

H.266, AV1

Fukushima increased importance of ffmpeg and video over the internet



4096 x 2160 (4K DC)

H.264@1Mb/sec

640x360 (360p) SD

H.264@5Mb/sec

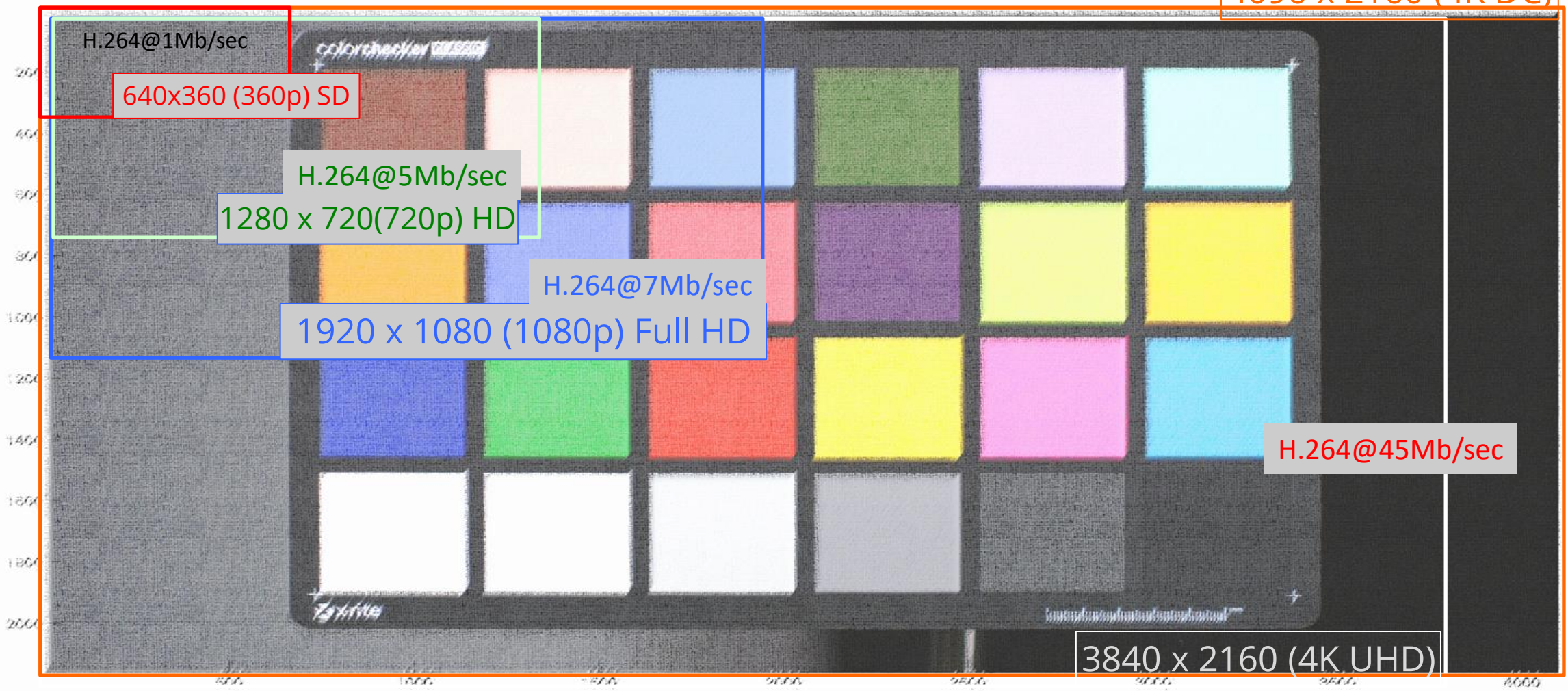
1280 x 720(720p) HD

H.264@7Mb/sec

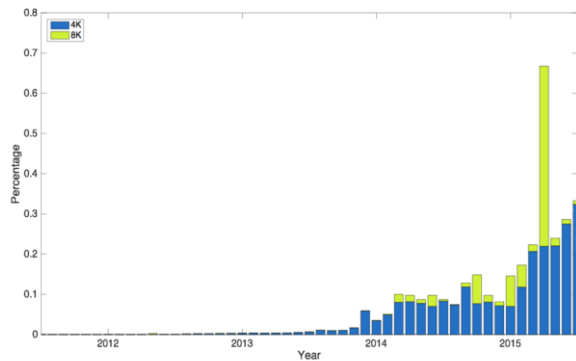
1920 x 1080 (1080p) Full HD

H.264@45Mb/sec

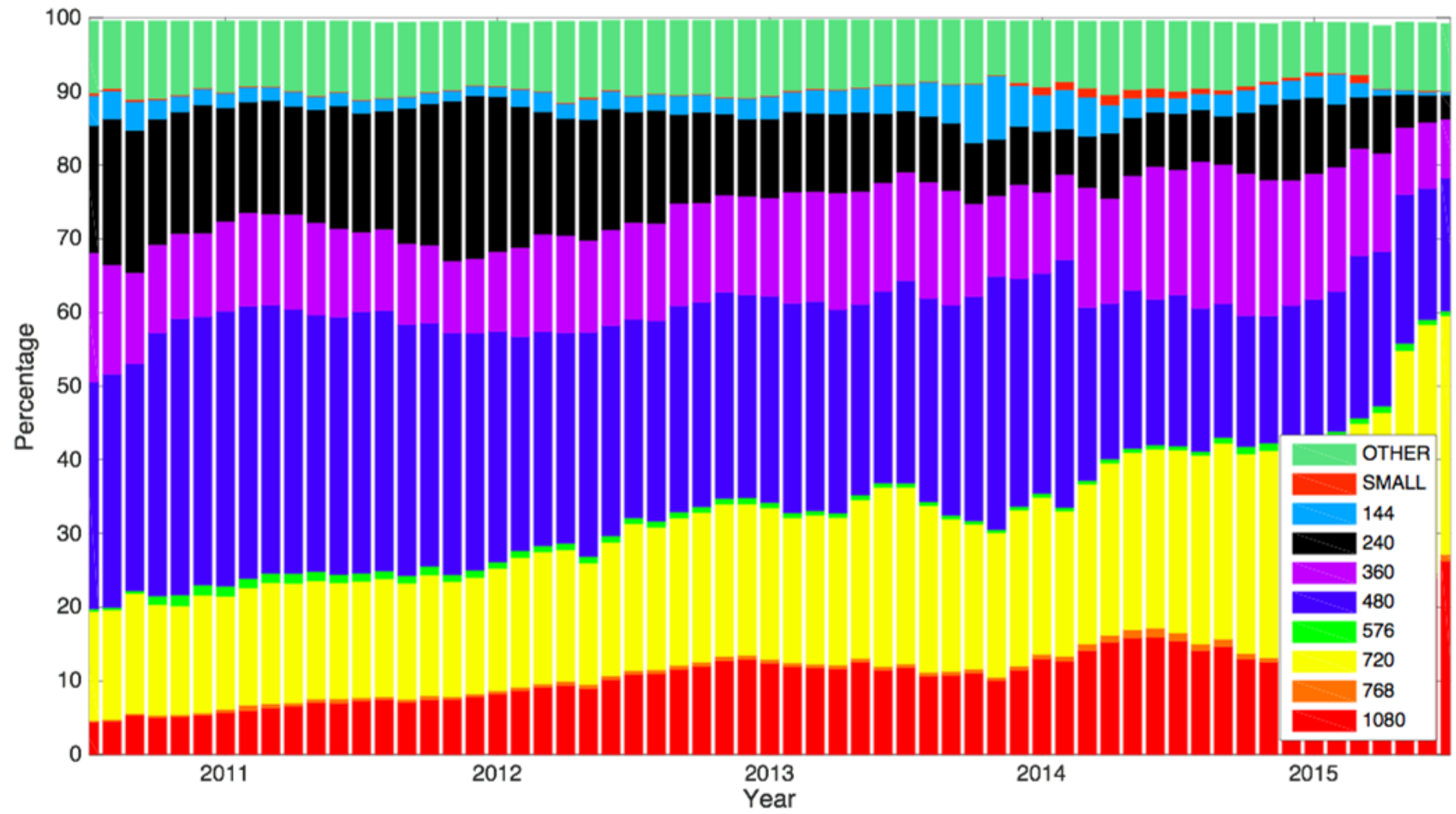
3840 x 2160 (4K UHD)



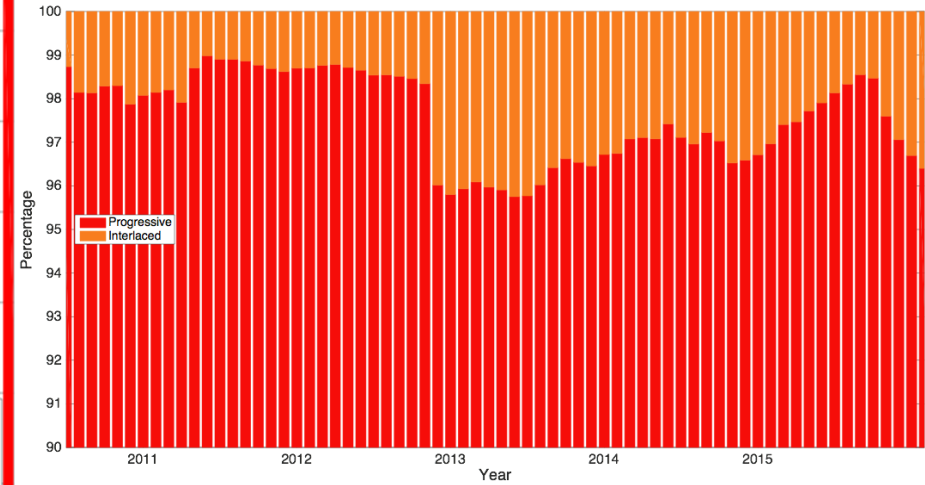
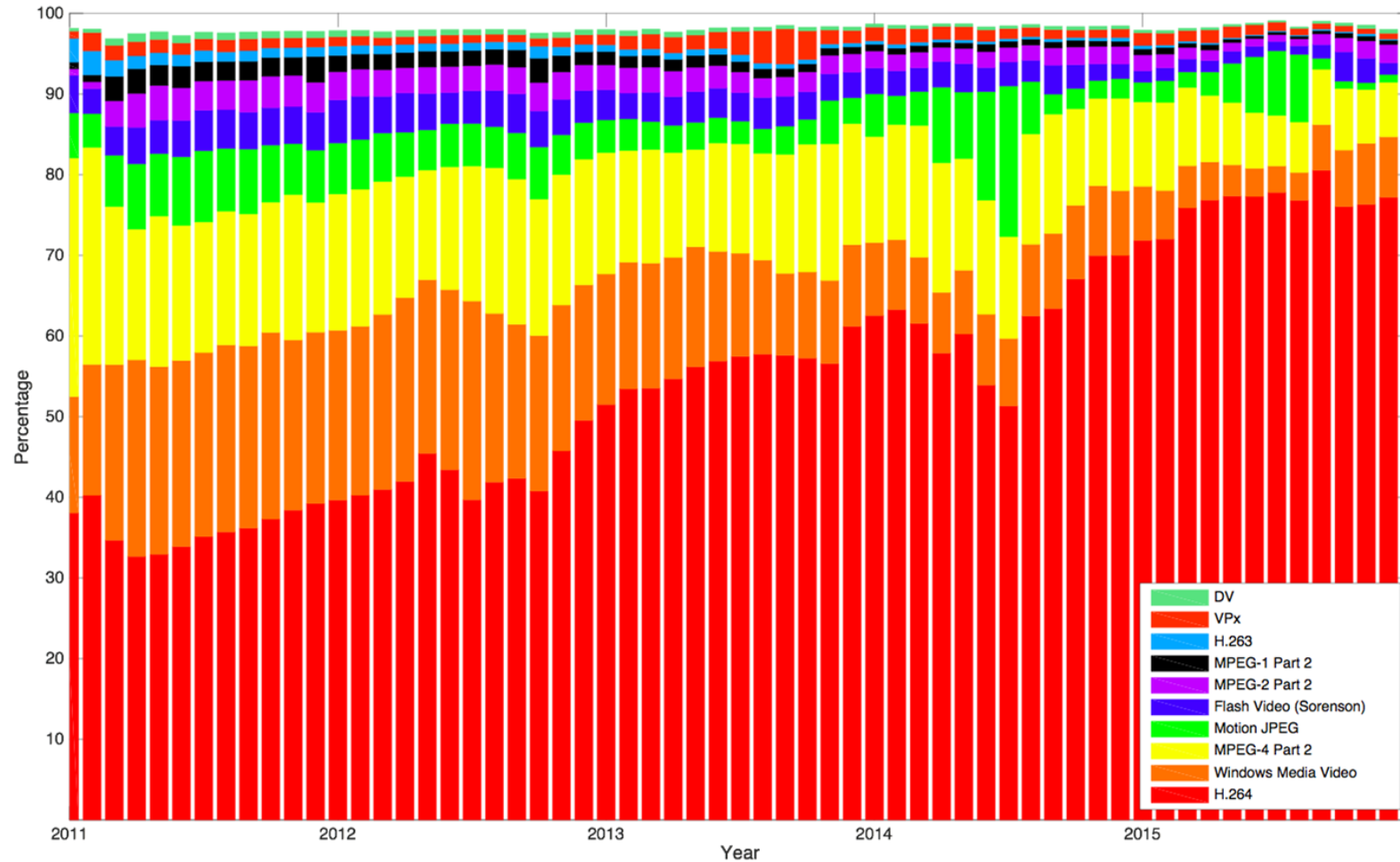
Some Trends (from YT): Resolutions



4k and 8k

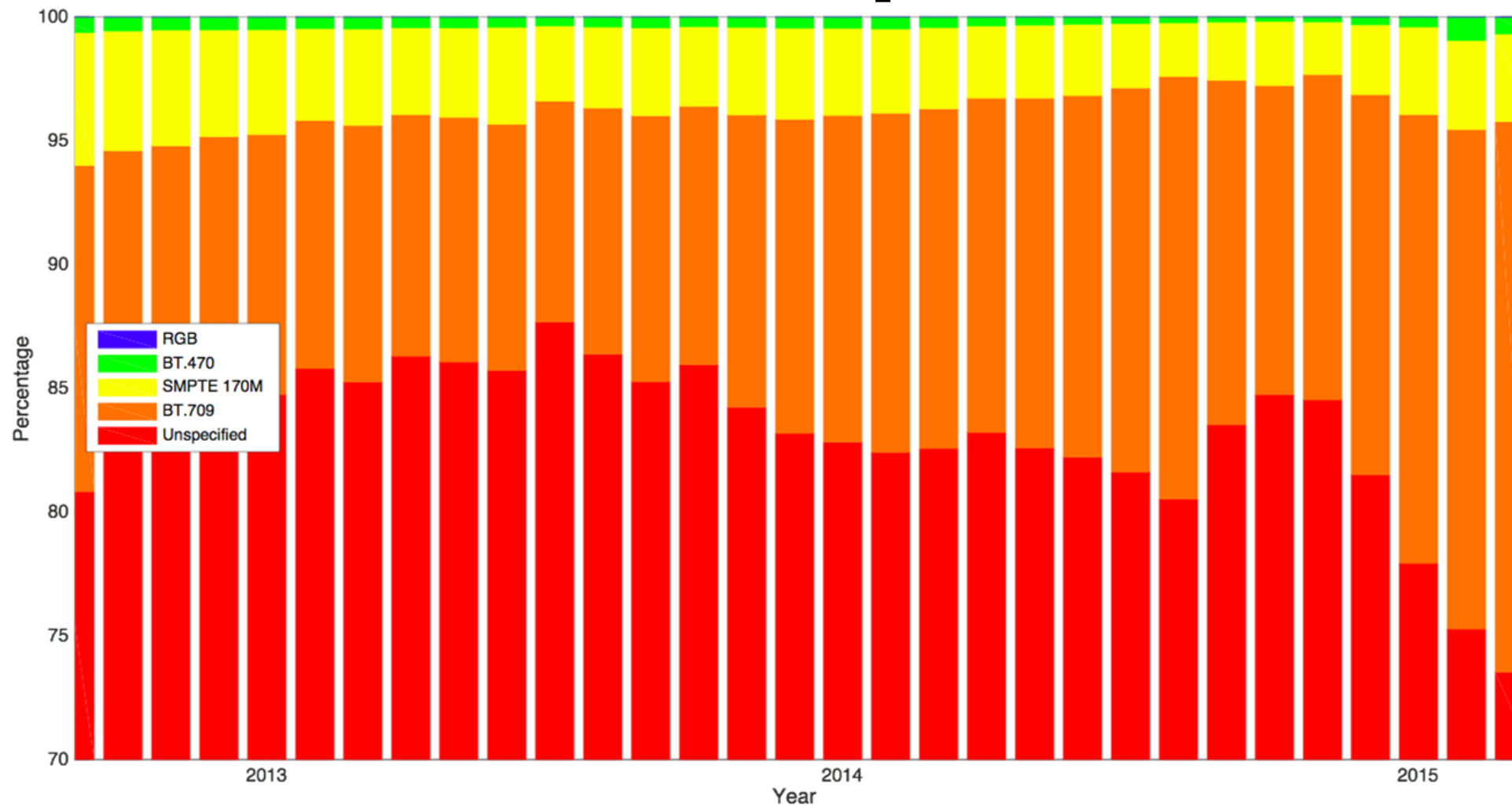


Some Trends (from YT): Video



Interlaced media never goes away

Some Trends: Colorspaces



A summary of the modern challenges



400 Hours
Uploaded per
Minute

SCALE



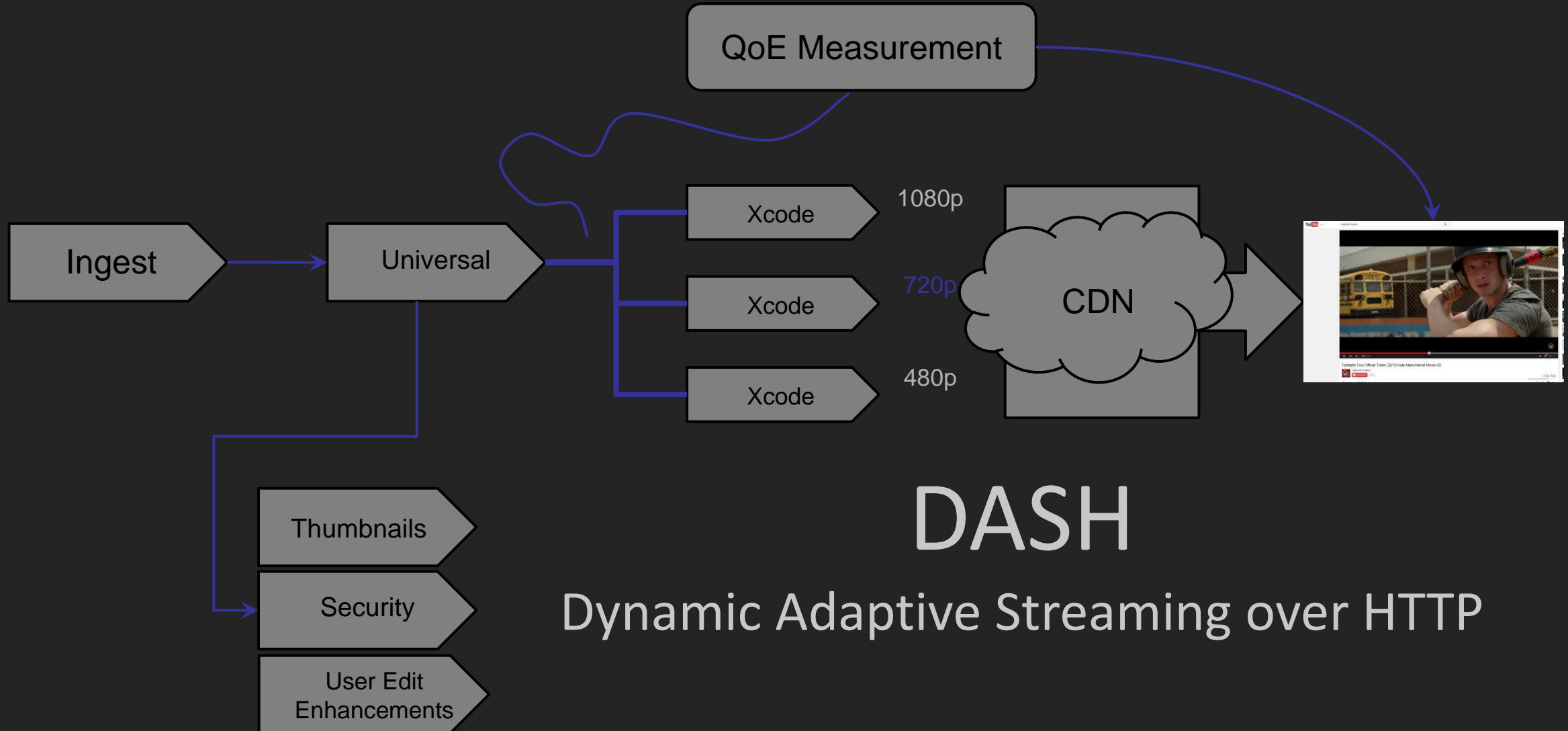
DIVERSITY



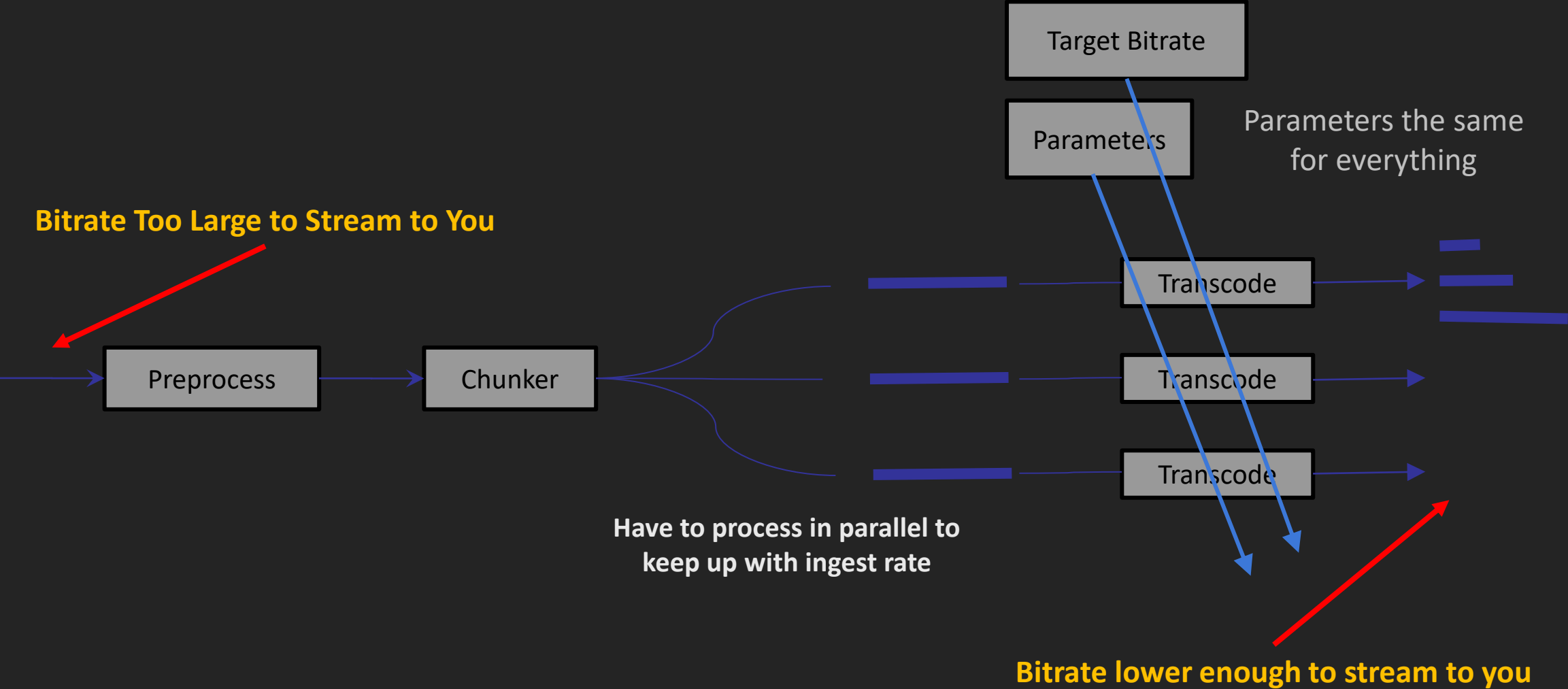
Available
bandwidth varies
enormously

BANDWIDTH

Addressing scale, diversity and varying bandwidth



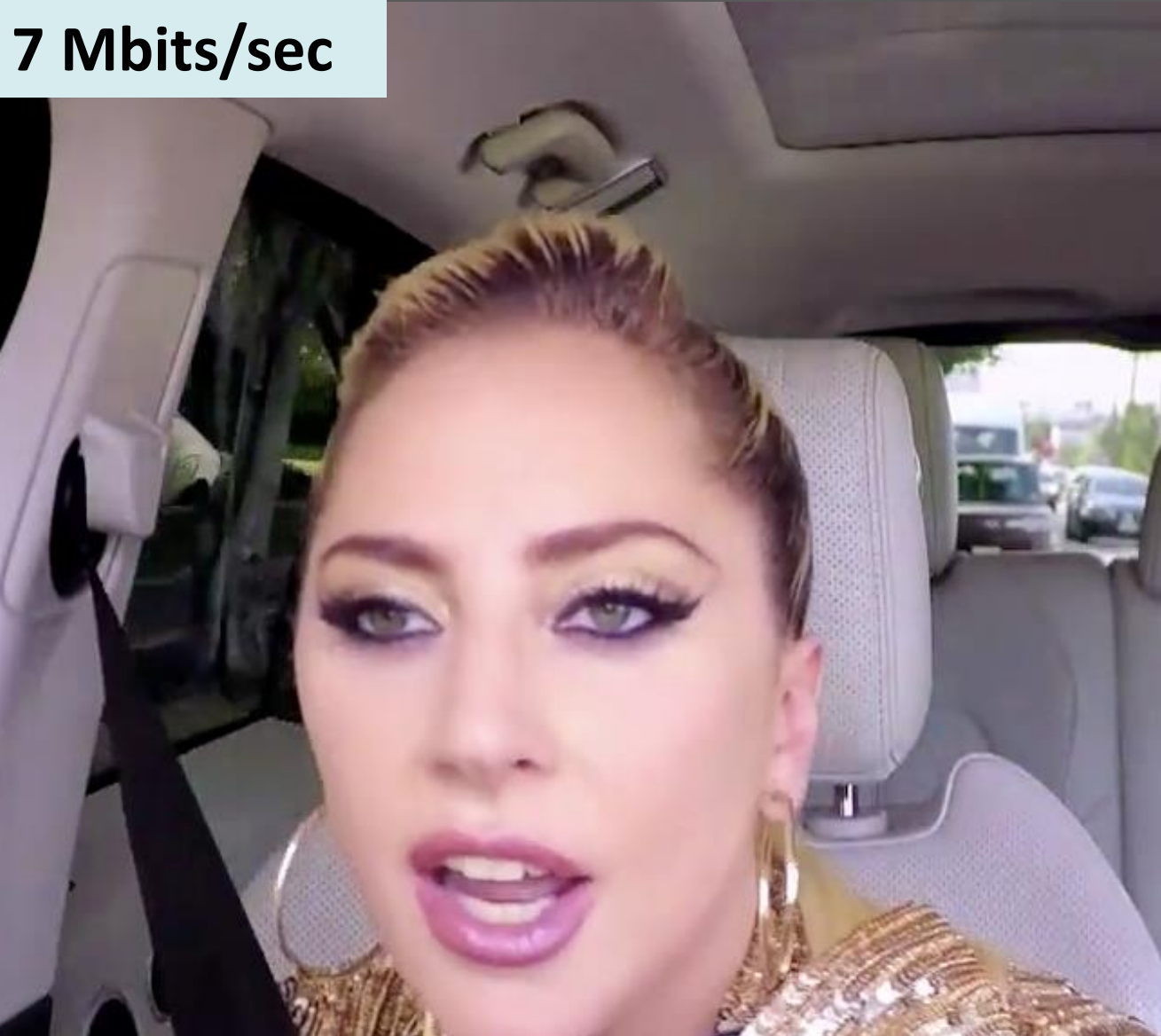
The Core Cloud Video Engine





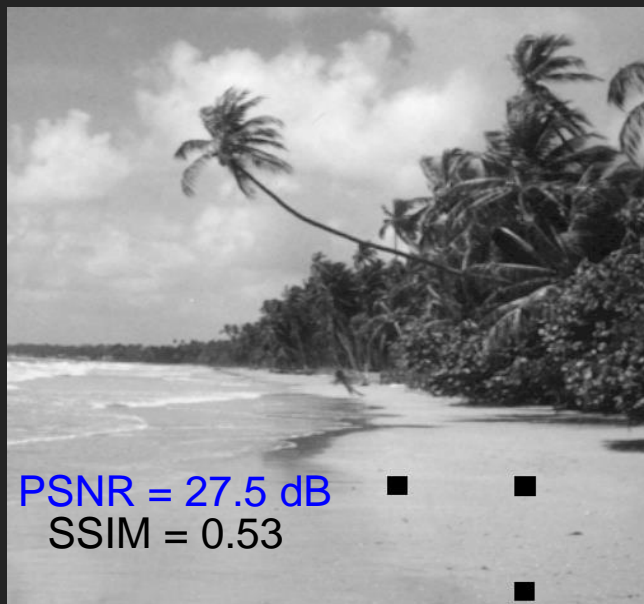
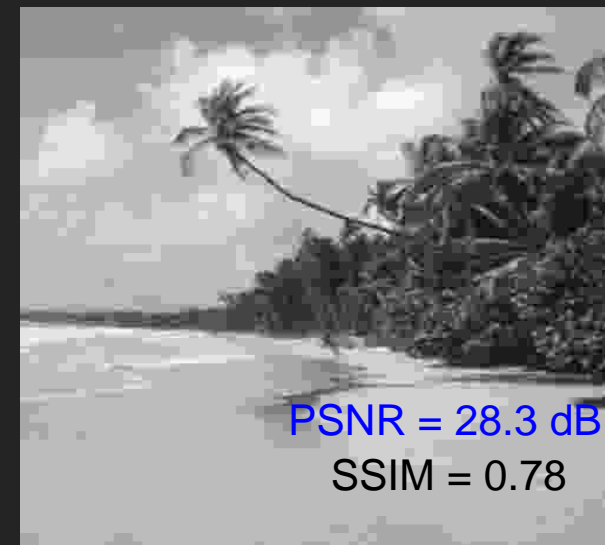
TRANSCODERS ARE COMPLICATED

LOADS MORE PARAMETERS THAN ANYONE FIDDLES WITH

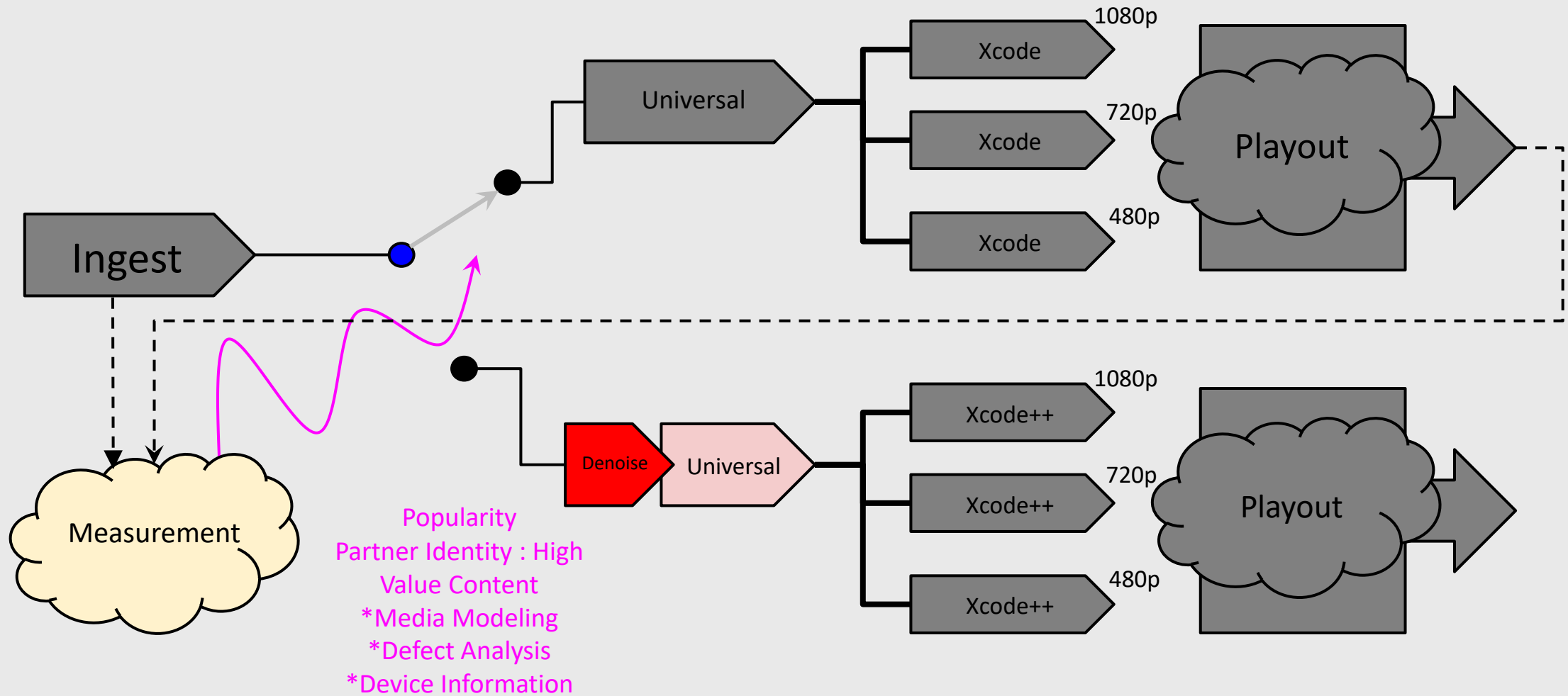


Both these clips are 1280x720 @ 30fps and are therefore allocated the same amount of bits! Instead we should treat every clip differently

WOULD BE GREAT
IF WE COULD
WATCH
EVERYTHING
AND MEASURE
PICTURE QUALITY :
But we can't. So we
develop algorithms
to measure quality.



With a quality measurement we can do this kind of thing : Adaptive Quality Control Pipeline



THIS IS WHAT WE ARE GOING TO DO

Challenge	Topic	Assessment
The bandwidth is not enough	Review of Video Compression Standards	
Diversity	Transcoding	Lab on Transcoding (15%)
Diversity, Bandwidth	Adaptive Bitrate (ABR) Compression, ABR Standards	Assignment on ABR (20%) (Creating a bitrate ladder)
Reproducing Artistic Intent	High Dynamic Range Video and Modern Colour Standards	

AND Quiz worth 10%

FIN