

Constrained Intra Prediction for Flexible-Sized Prediction Units in HEVC

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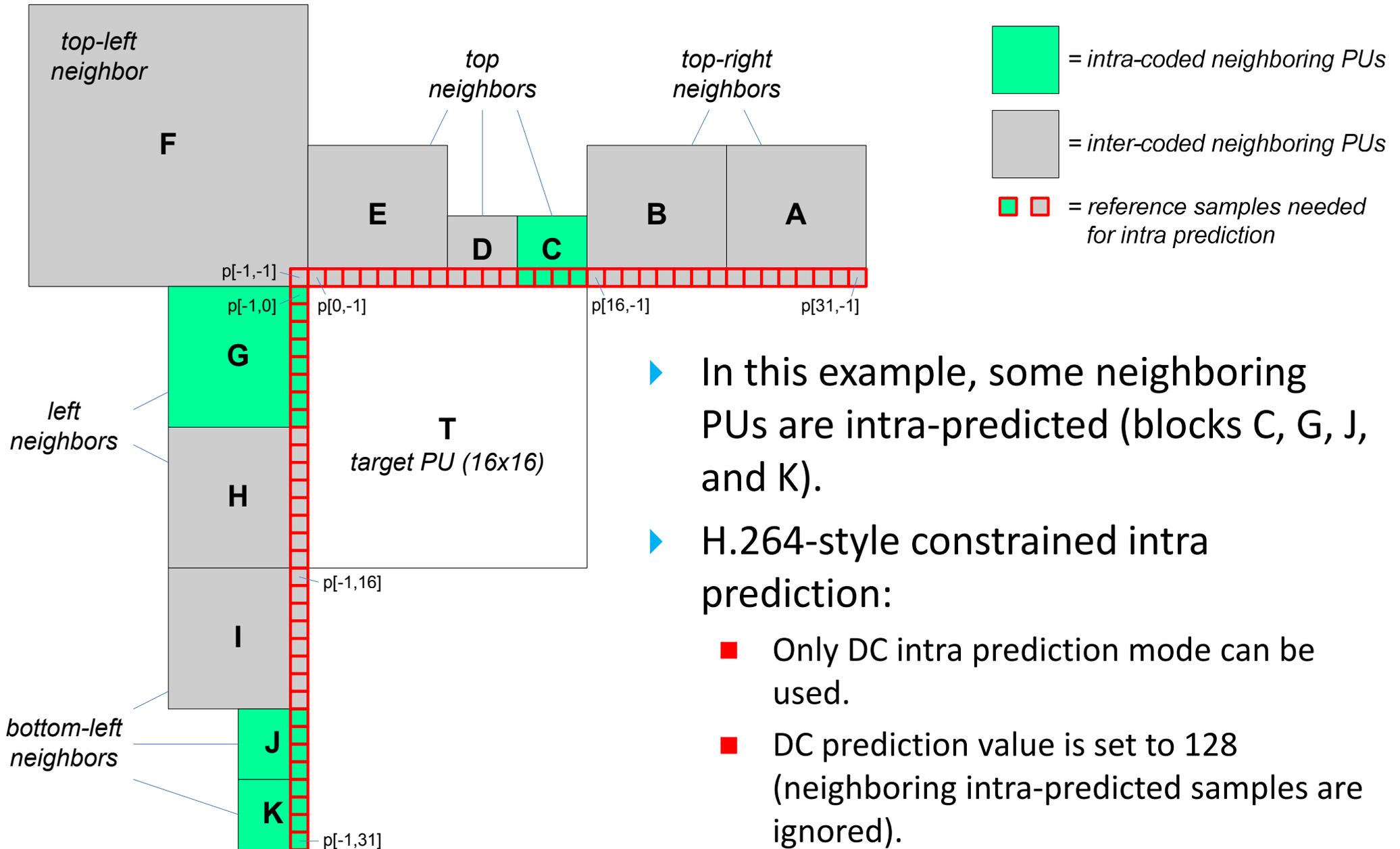
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Introduction

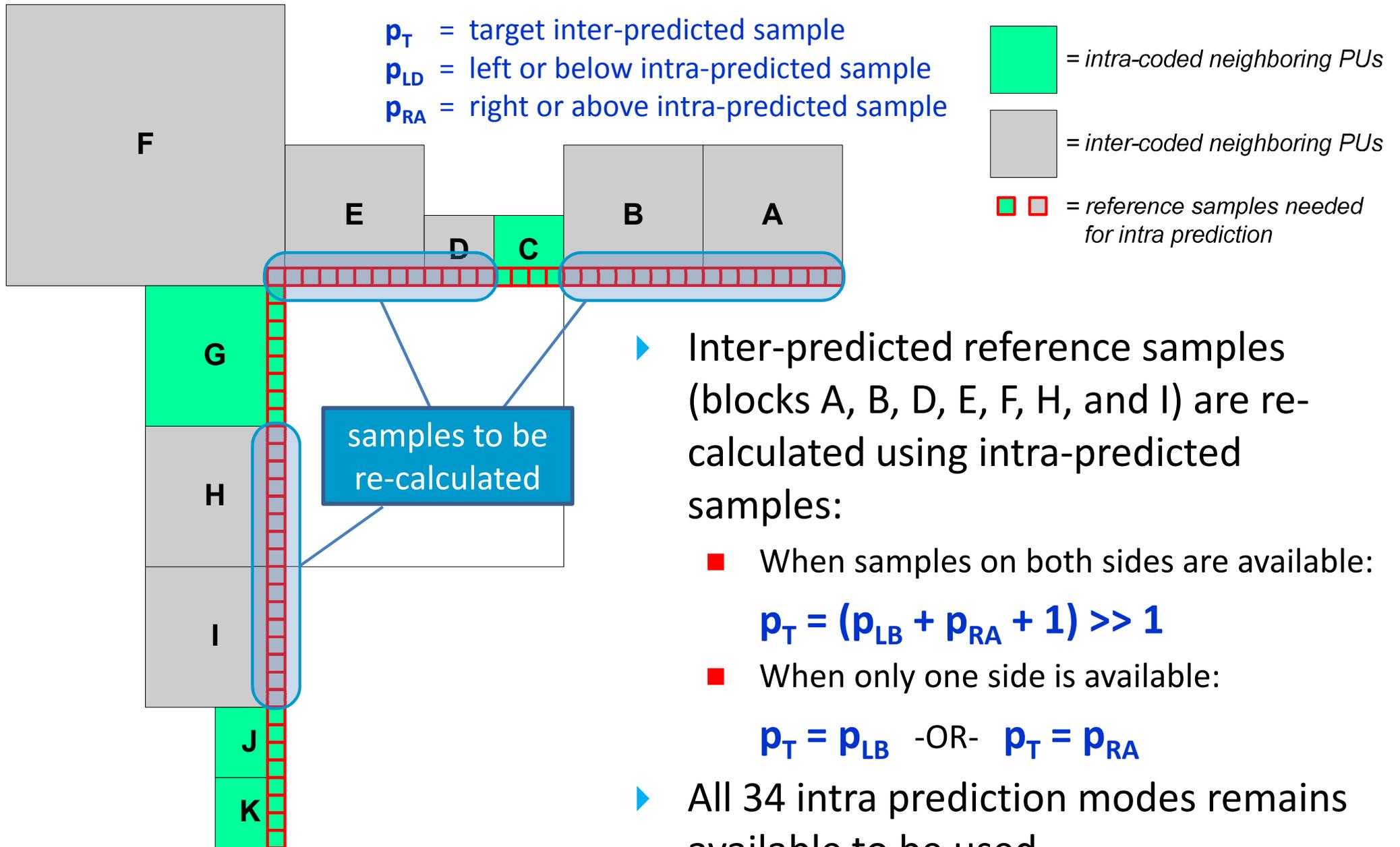
- ▶ Constrained intra prediction is a useful tool for avoiding error propagation from spatial intra prediction in the event of encoder-decoder mismatch.
- ▶ JCTVC-D086 reports the benefits of an H.264-style constrained intra prediction scheme in suppressing visual artifacts when lossy decoder-side memory compression is applied.
- ▶ However, H.264-style scheme is overly restrictive for HEVC, as partially available intra-predicted pixels are not used as intra prediction reference sample.
- ▶ This contribution investigates the possible improvements over H.264-style constrained intra prediction scheme by adapting the scheme design to HEVC's flexible-sized PUs.

H.264-Style Constrained Intra Prediction Scheme



- ▶ In this example, some neighboring PUs are intra-predicted (blocks C, G, J, and K).
- ▶ H.264-style constrained intra prediction:
 - Only DC intra prediction mode can be used.
 - DC prediction value is set to 128 (neighboring intra-predicted samples are ignored).

Proposed Constrained Intra Prediction Scheme

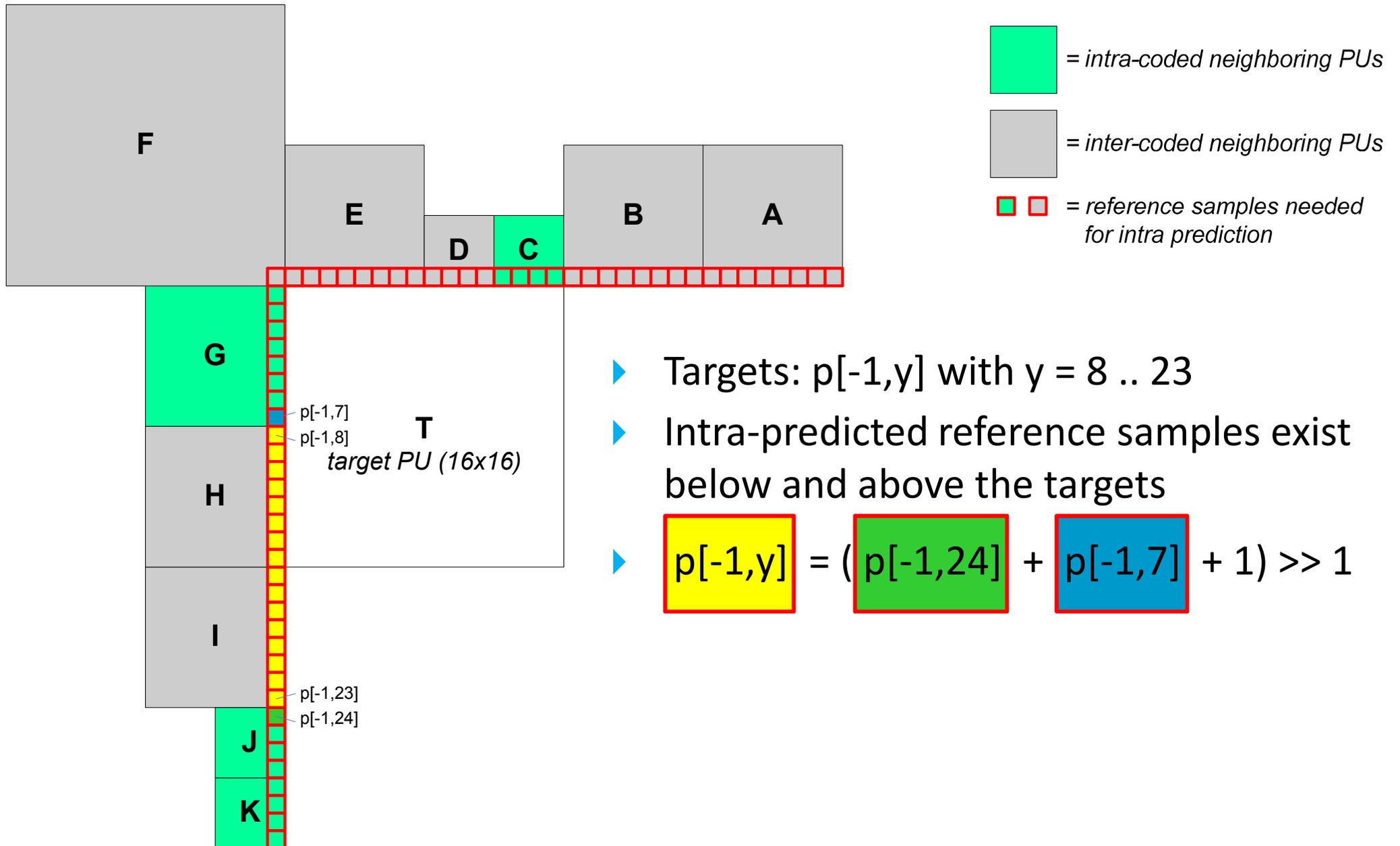


- ▶ Inter-predicted reference samples (blocks A, B, D, E, F, H, and I) are re-calculated using intra-predicted samples:
 - When samples on both sides are available:

$$p_T = (p_{LB} + p_{RA} + 1) \gg 1$$
 - When only one side is available:

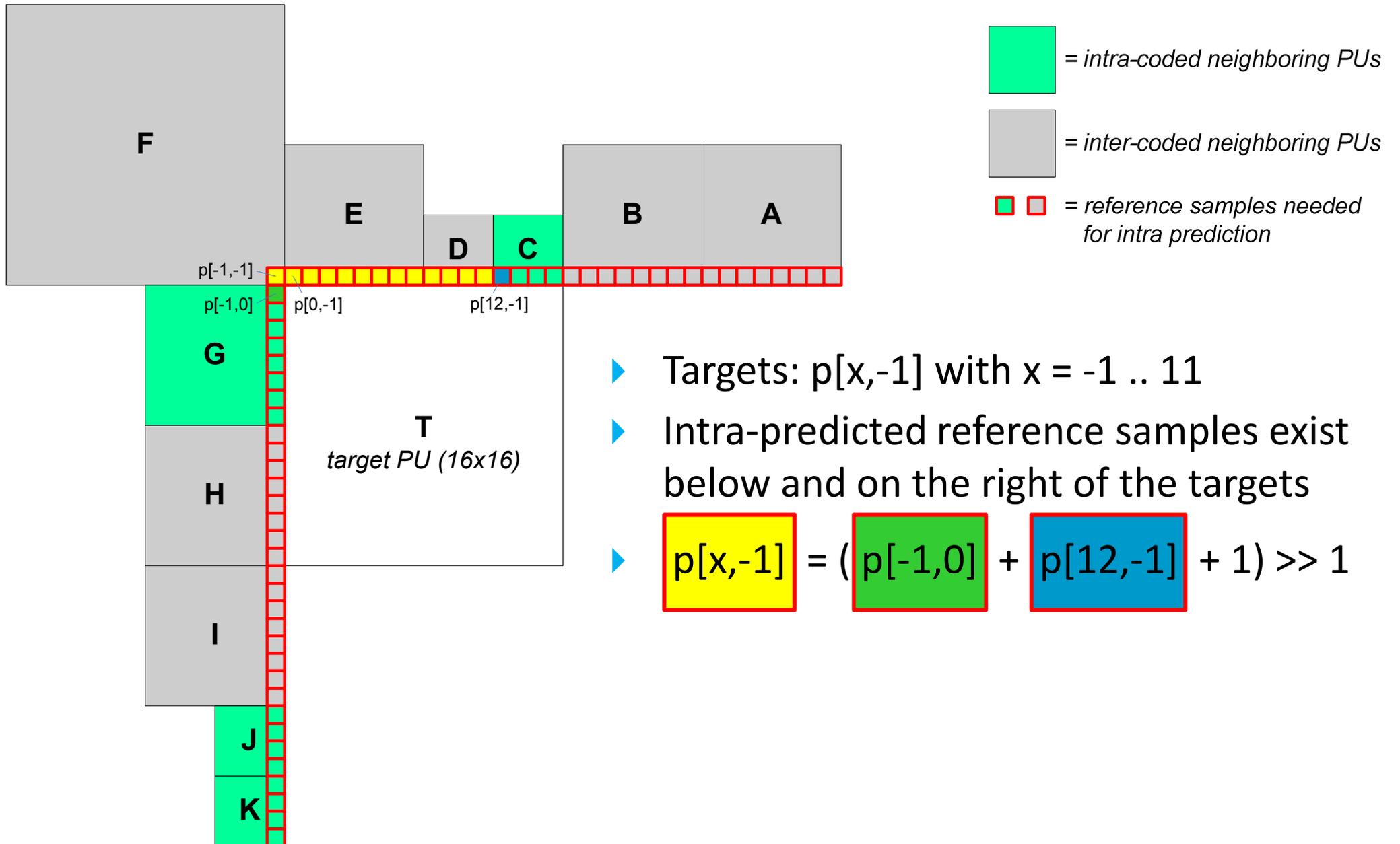
$$p_T = p_{LB} \text{ -OR- } p_T = p_{RA}$$
- ▶ All 34 intra prediction modes remains available to be used.

Proposed Constrained Intra Prediction Scheme

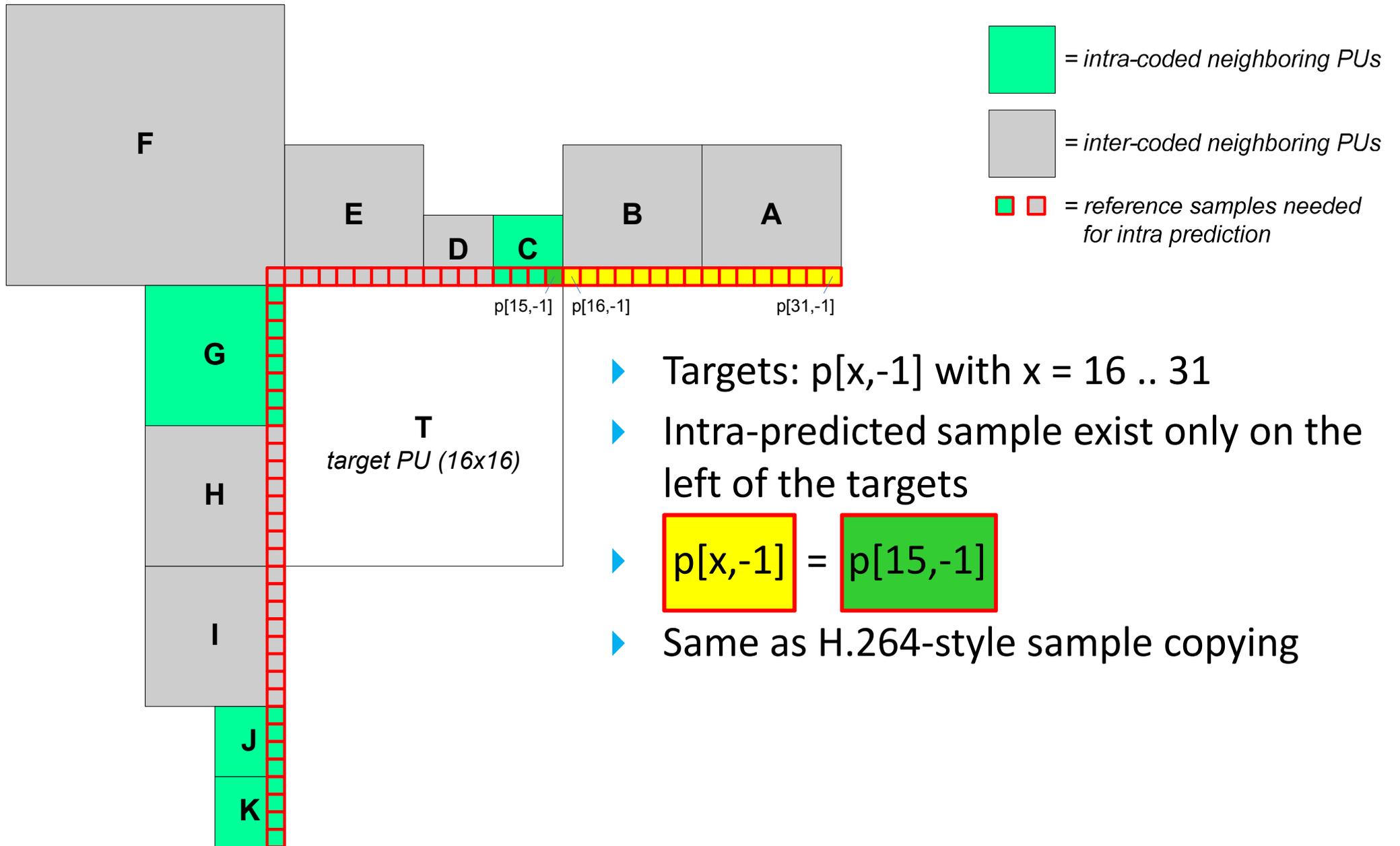


- ▶ Targets: $p[-1,y]$ with $y = 8 .. 23$
- ▶ Intra-predicted reference samples exist below and above the targets
- ▶ $p[-1,y] = (p[-1,24] + p[-1,7] + 1) \gg 1$

Proposed Constrained Intra Prediction Scheme



Proposed Constrained Intra Prediction Scheme



- ▶ Targets: $p[x,-1]$ with $x = 16 \dots 31$
- ▶ Intra-predicted samples exist only on the left of the targets
- ▶ $p[x,-1] = p[15,-1]$
- ▶ Same as H.264-style sample copying

Experimental Results (Average)

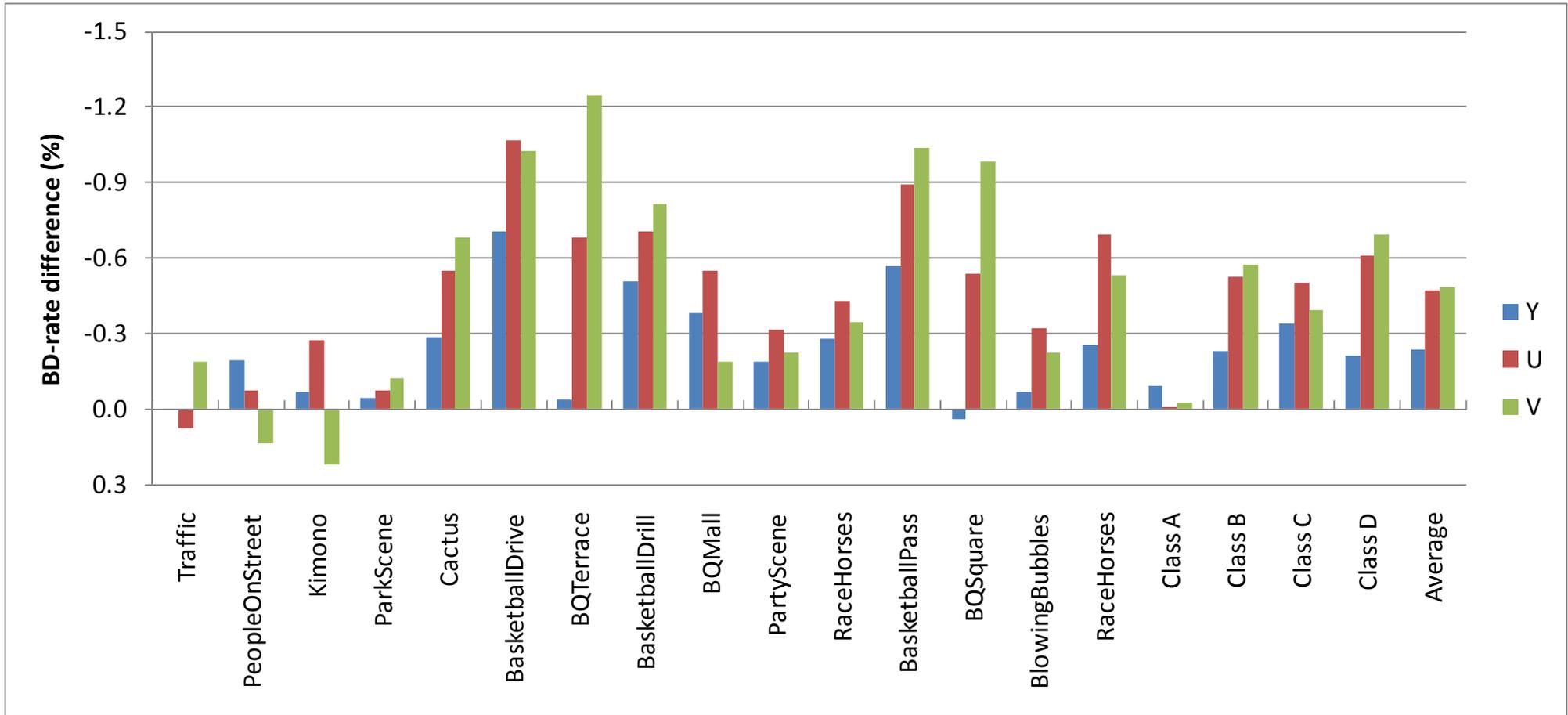
- ▶ Table shows results of proposed scheme with reference to H.264-style constrained intra prediction scheme (negative BD-rate difference indicates coding gain).
- ▶ Encoding and decoding time is virtually unchanged.

	Random access			Random access LoCo		
	Y BD-rate	U BD-rate	V BD-rate	Y BD-rate	U BD-rate	V BD-rate
Class A	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Class B	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
Class C	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
Class D	-0.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3
Class E						
All	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
Enc Time[%]		92%			93%	
Dec Time[%]		101%			100%	

	Low delay			Low delay LoCo		
	Y BD-rate	U BD-rate	V BD-rate	Y BD-rate	U BD-rate	V BD-rate
Class A						
Class B	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Class C	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Class D	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Class E	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3
All	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Enc Time[%]		99%			99%	
Dec Time[%]		103%			98%	

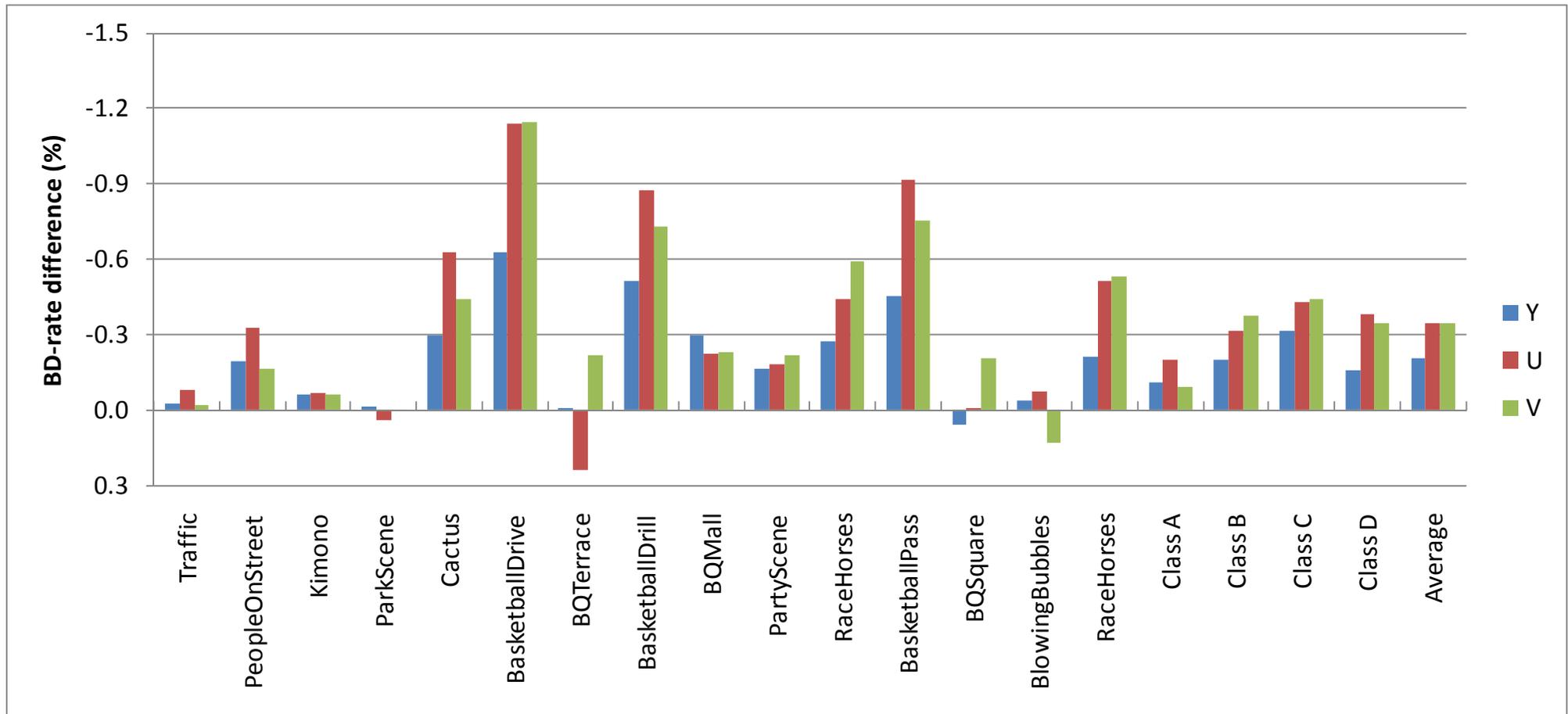
Experimental Results (Per Sequence)

▶ **Random Access, High Efficiency** (reference: H.264-style scheme)



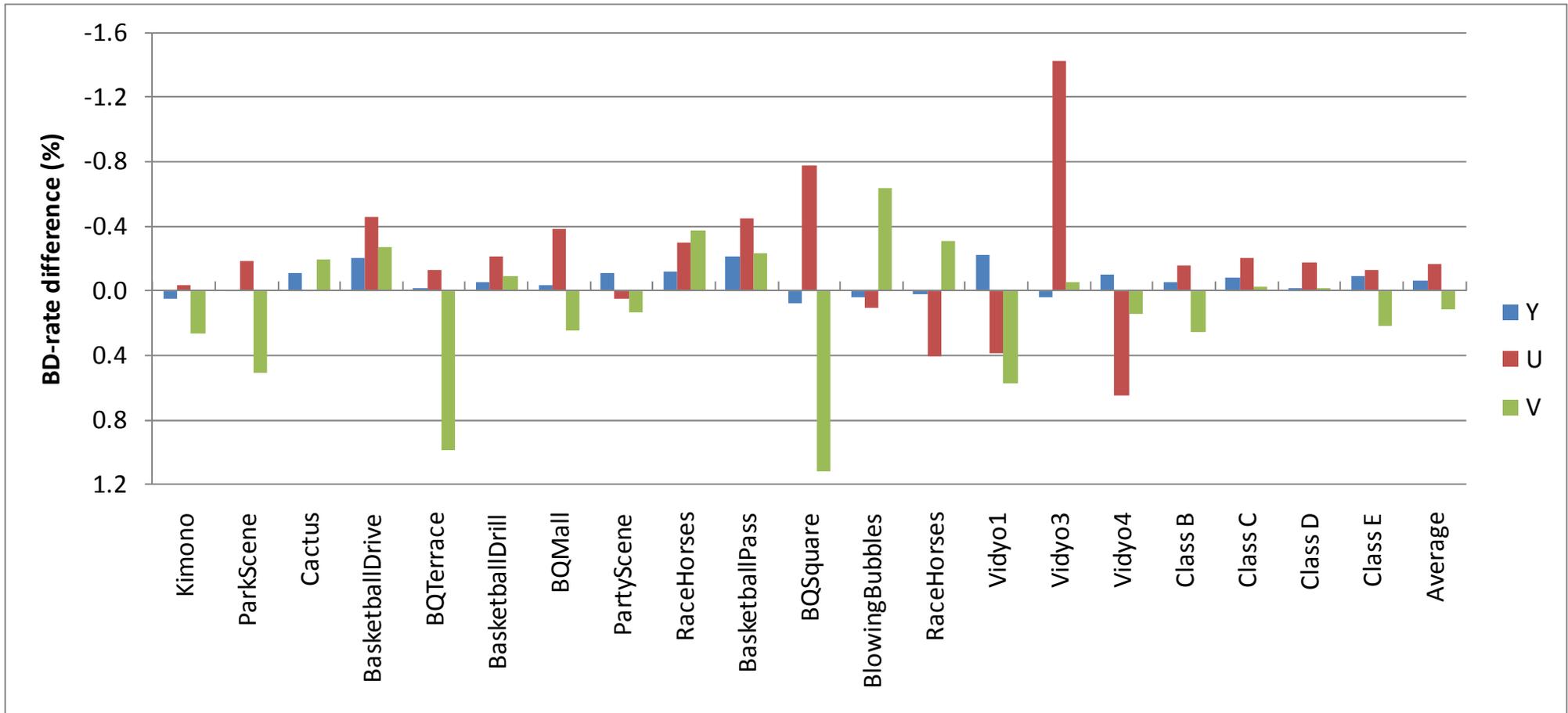
Experimental Results (Per Sequence)

▶ Random Access, Low Complexity (reference: H.264-style scheme)



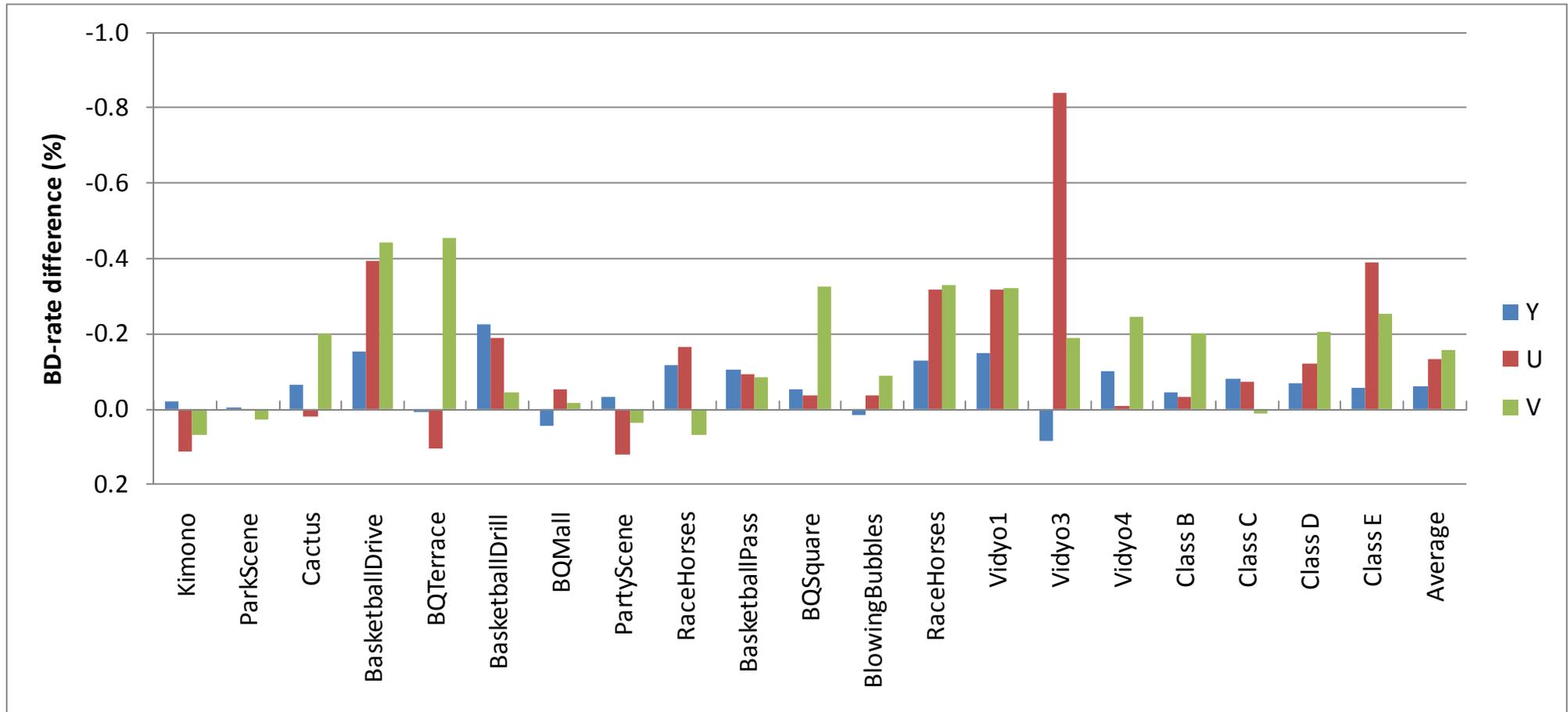
Experimental Results (Per Sequence)

▶ **Low Delay, High Efficiency** (reference: H.264-style scheme)



Experimental Results (Per Sequence)

▶ Low Delay, Low Complexity (reference: H.264-style scheme)



Conclusions

- ▶ Constrained intra prediction is beneficial for controlling spatial error propagation, as reported in JCTVC-D086.
- ▶ However, some coding efficiency loss is reported when H.264-style constrained intra prediction is used.
- ▶ This contribution shows that the loss can be reduced by considering HEVC characteristics (in particular flexible-sized PU) in the design of constrained intra prediction scheme.
- ▶ We recommend JCT-VC to:
 - Include constrained intra prediction into HEVC;
 - Further investigate possible improvements such as the current proposed technique.

Thank you