

# **Constrained Intra Prediction for Flexible-Sized Prediction Units in HEVC**

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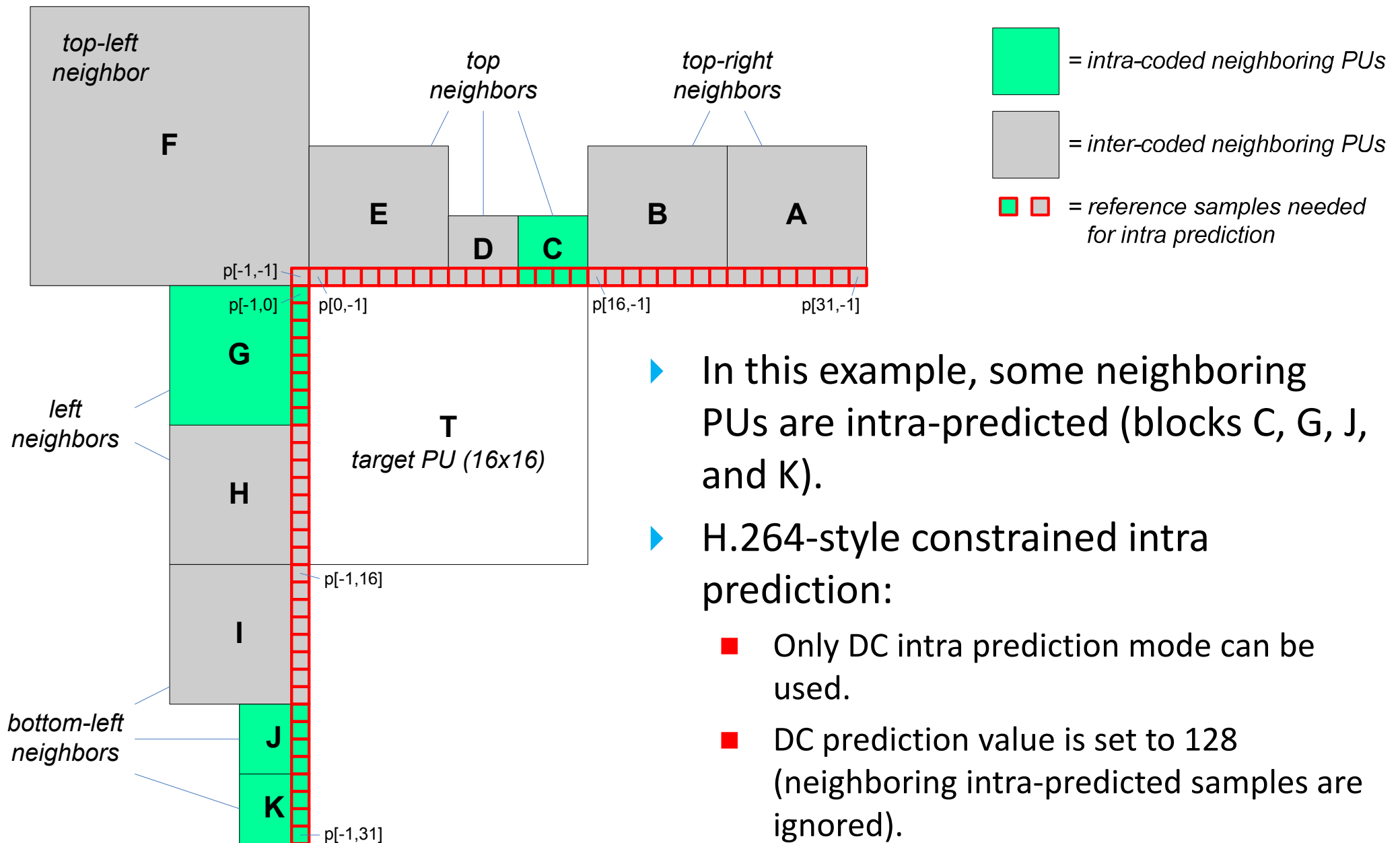
**Panasonic Corporation**

# Introduction

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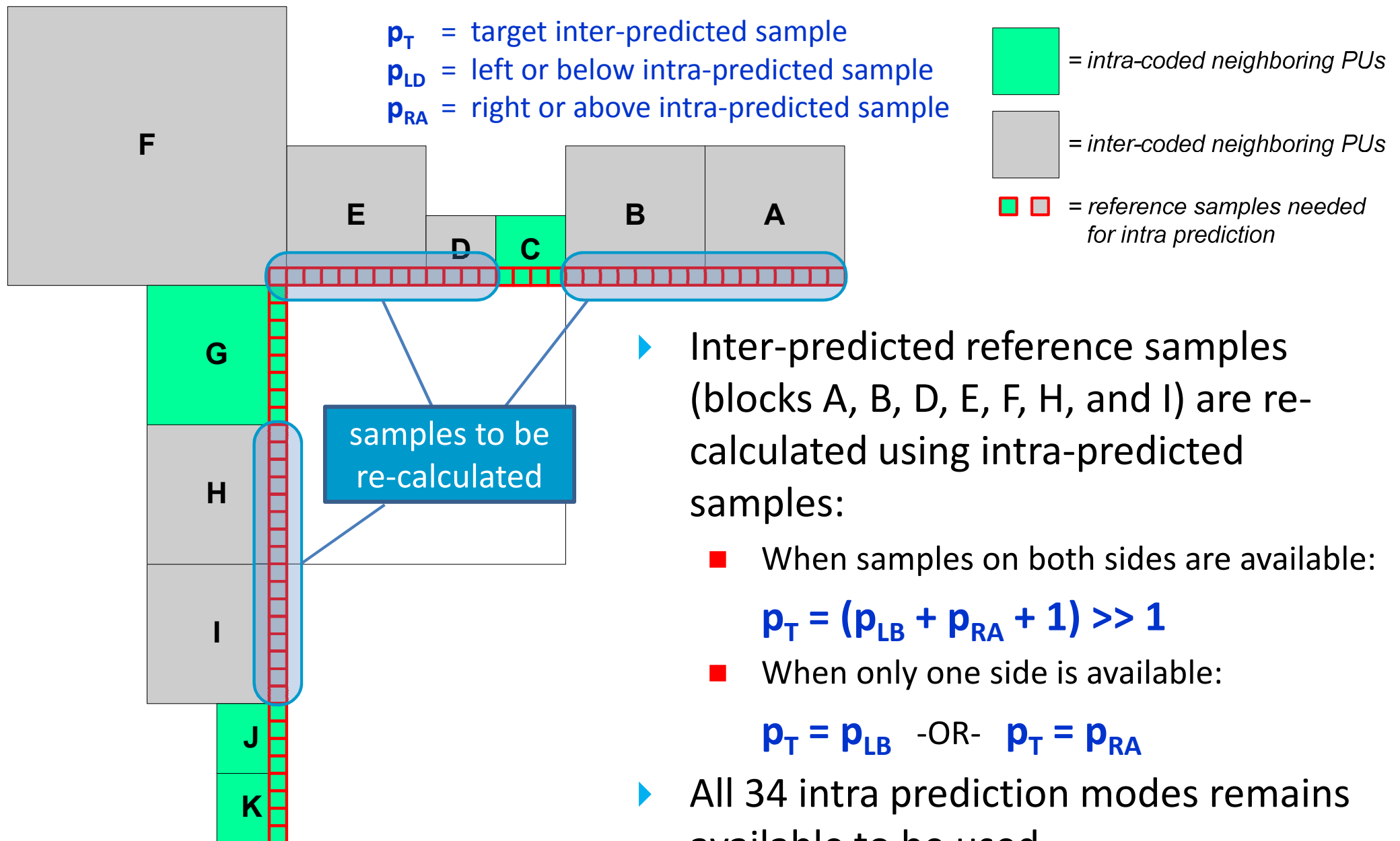
- ▶ Constrained intra prediction is a useful tool for avoiding error propagation from spatial intra prediction in the event of encoder-decoder mismatch.
- ▶ JCTVC-D086 reports the benefits of an H.264-style constrained intra prediction scheme in suppressing visual artifacts when lossy decoder-side memory 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

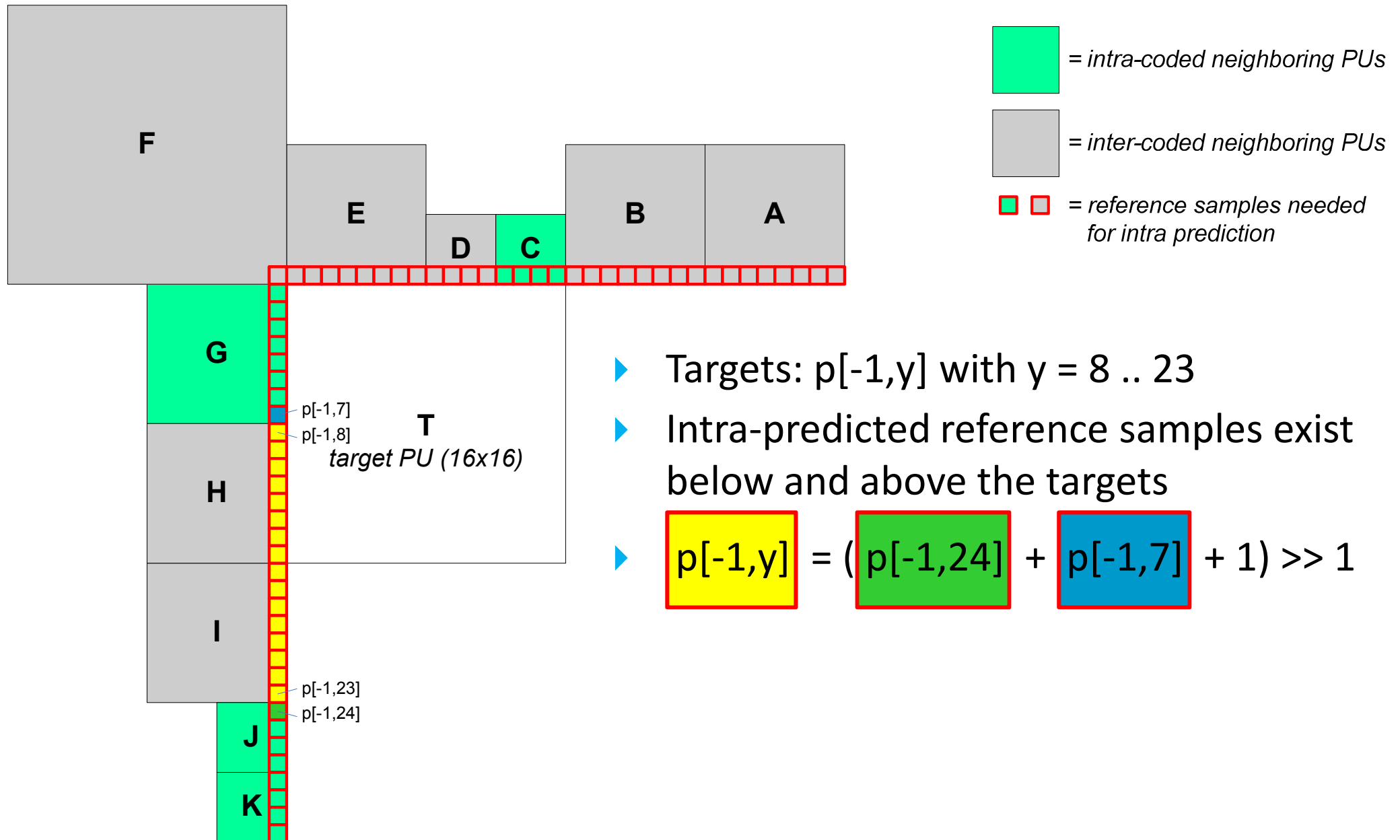


- ▶ In this example, some neighboring PUs are intra-predicted (blocks C, G, J, and K).
- ▶ H.264-style constrained intra prediction:
  - Only DC intra prediction mode can be used.
  - DC prediction value is set to 128 (neighboring intra-predicted samples are ignored).

# Proposed Constrained Intra Prediction Scheme

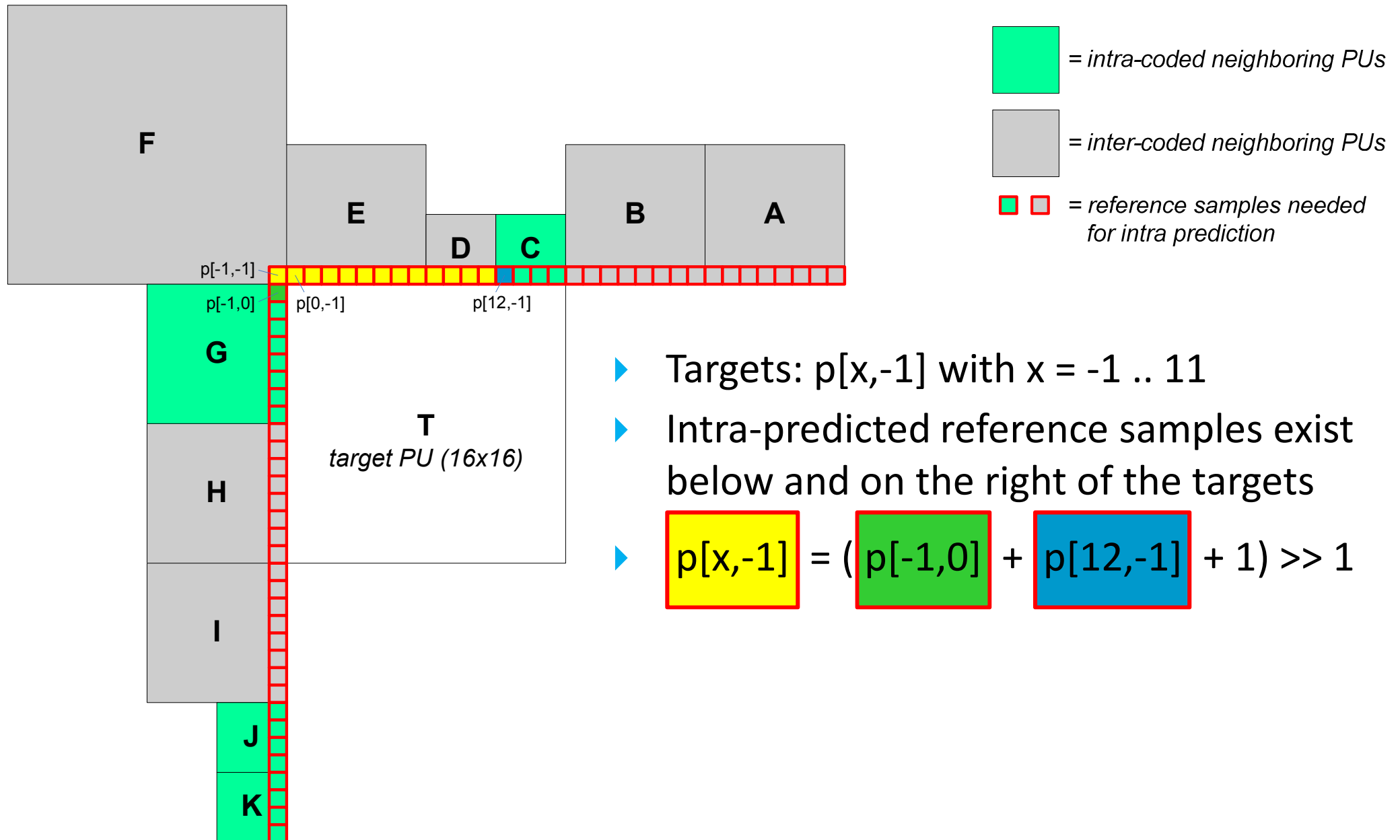


# Proposed Constrained Intra Prediction Scheme

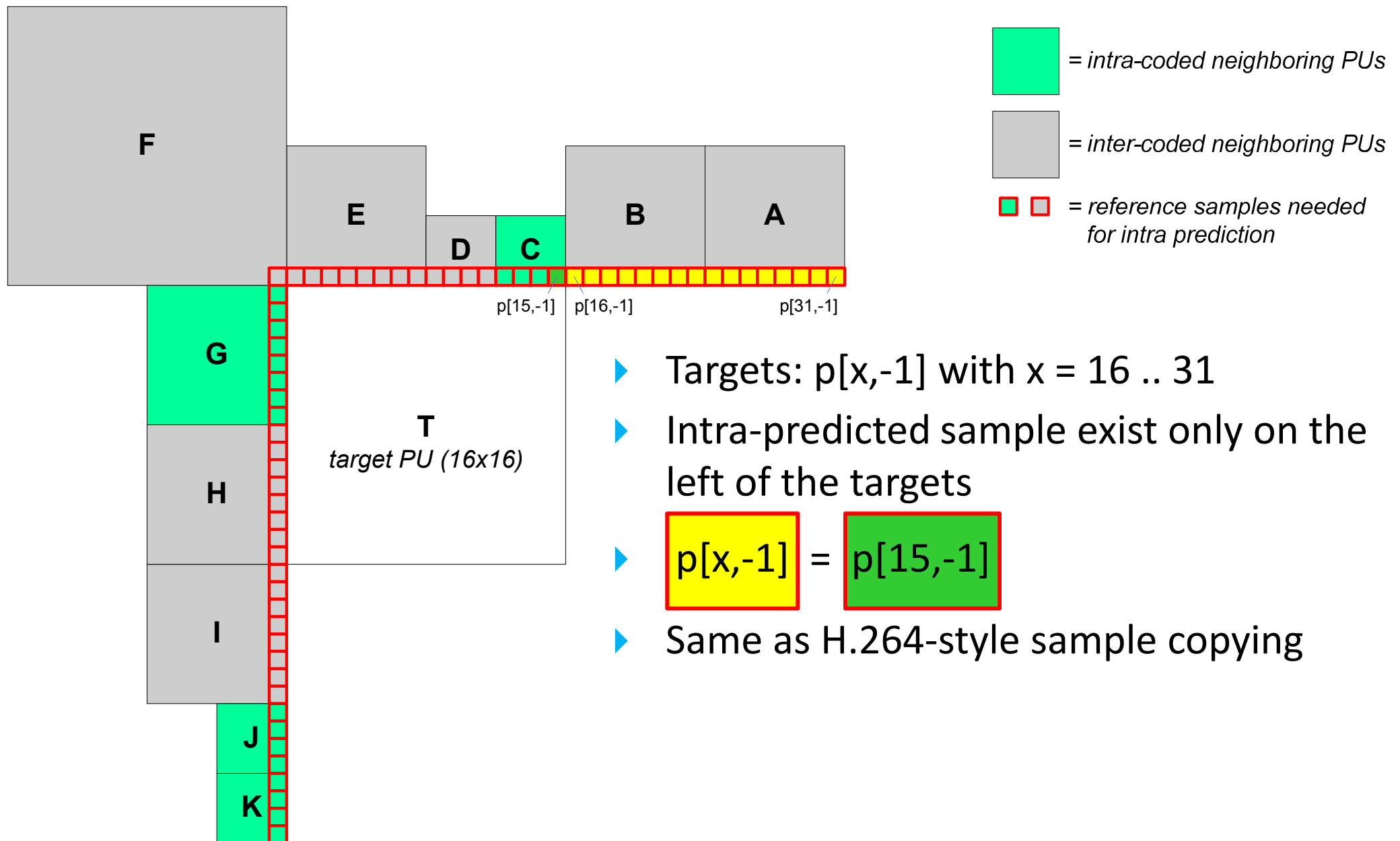


- ▶ Targets:  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = 8 \dots 23$
- ▶ Intra-predicted reference samples exist below and above the targets
- ▶  $p[-1, y] = (p[-1, 24] + p[-1, 7] + 1) \gg 1$

# Proposed Constrained Intra Prediction Scheme



# Proposed Constrained Intra Prediction Scheme



# 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.

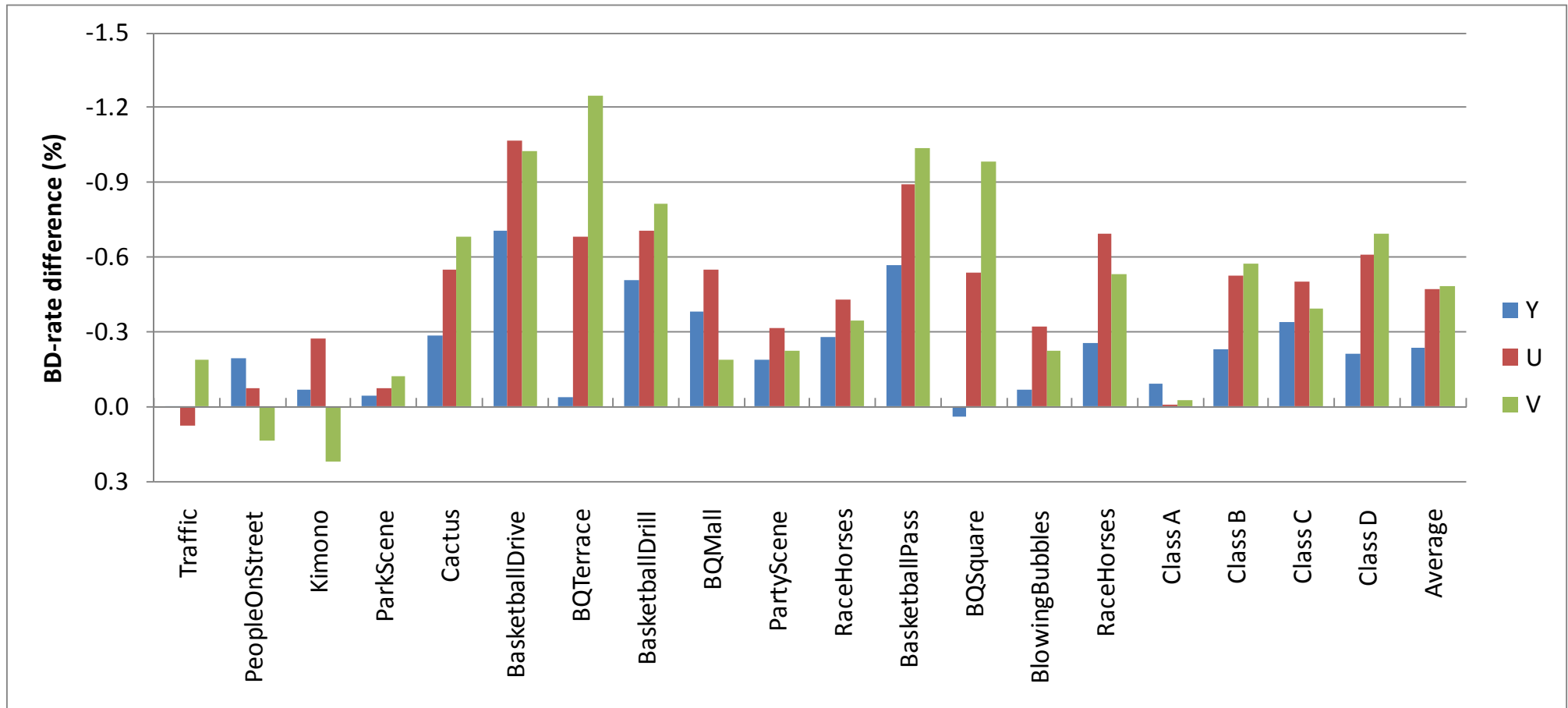
	Random access			Random access LoCo		
	Y BD-rate	U BD-rate	V BD-rate	Y BD-rate	U BD-rate	V BD-rate
Class A	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Class B	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
Class C	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
Class D	-0.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3
Class E						
All	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
Enc Time[%]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



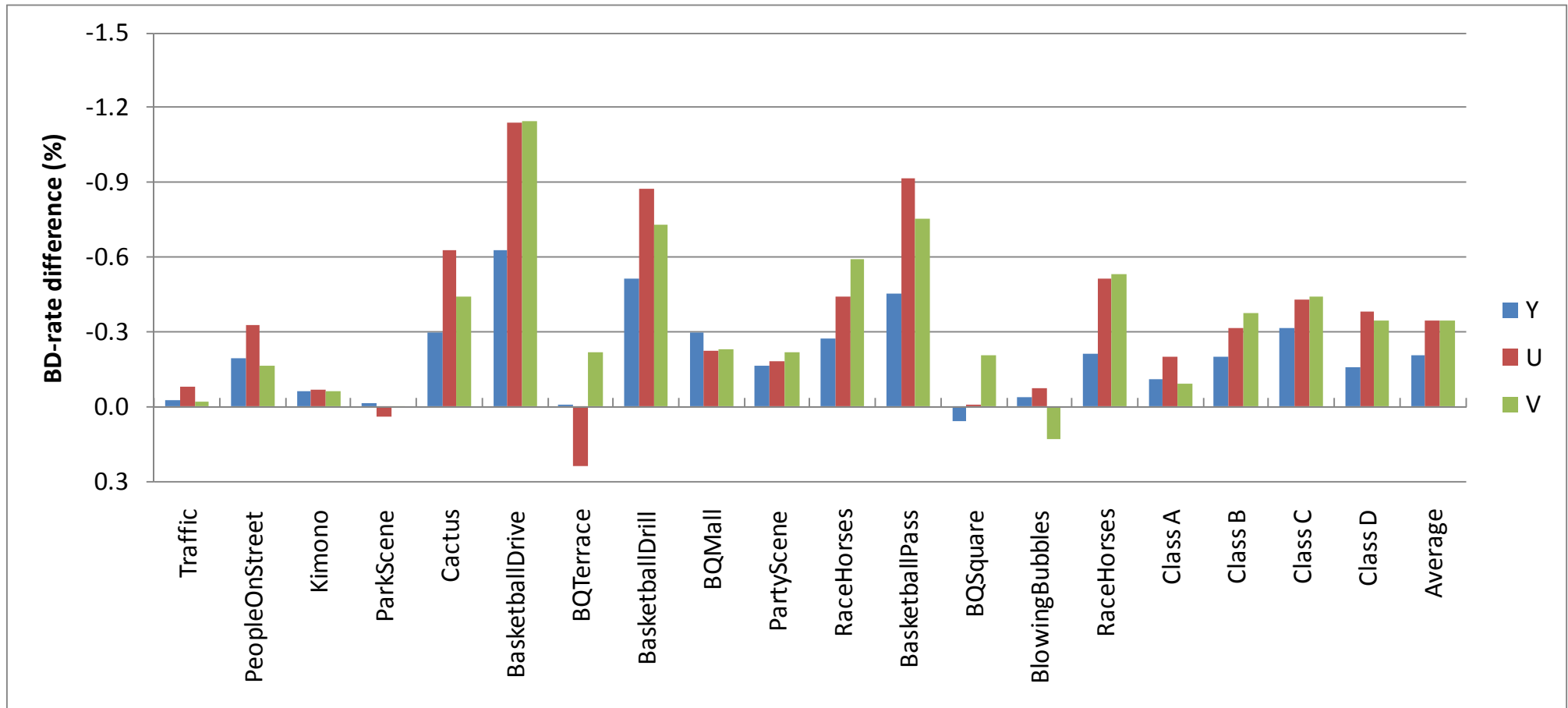
# Experimental Results (Per Sequence)

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



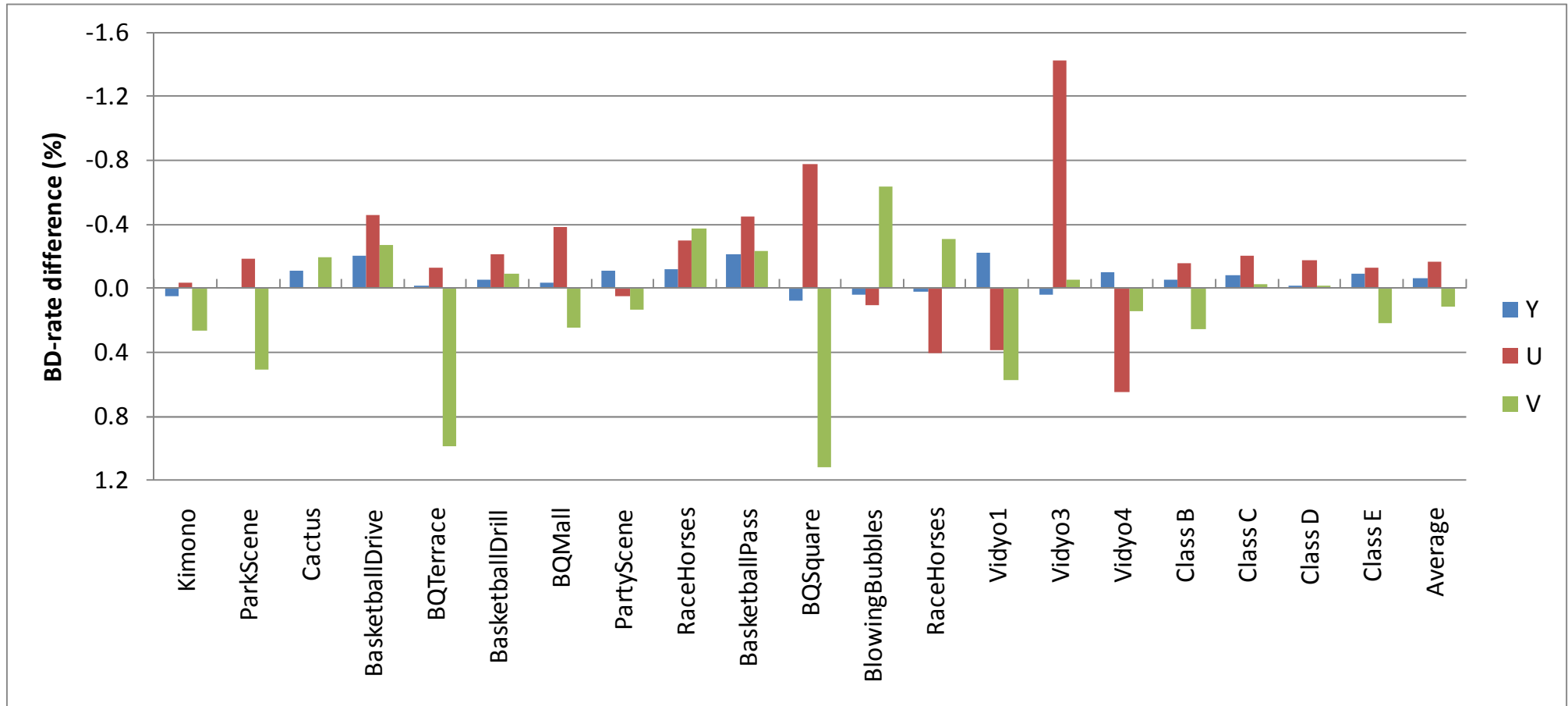
# Experimental Results (Per Sequence)

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



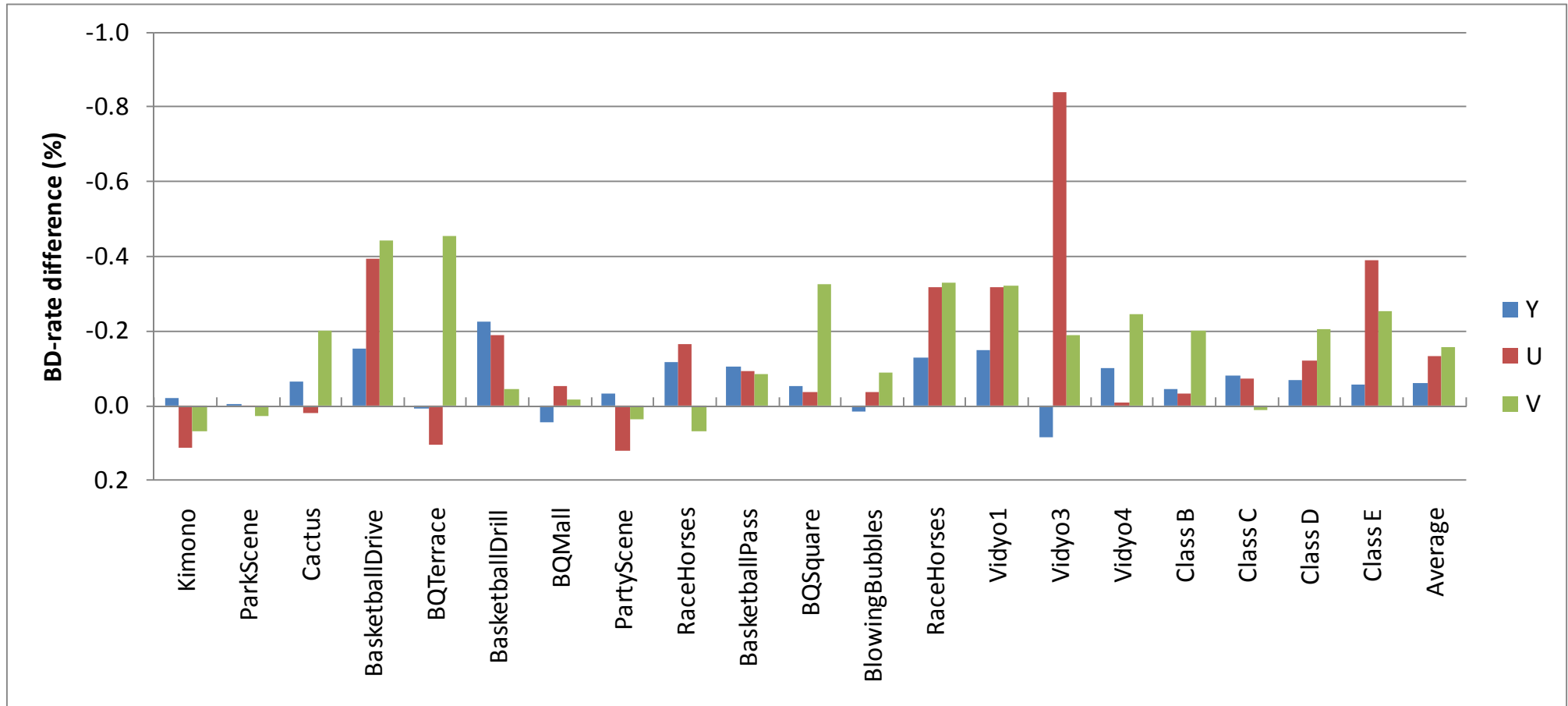
# Experimental Results (Per Sequence)

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



# Experimental Results (Per Sequence)

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



# Conclusions

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- ▶ 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**