



Non-CE9: Division-free MV scaling

Tzu-Der (Peter) Chuang, Jian-Liang Lin, Ching-Yeh Chen, Yi-Wen,
Yu-Wen Huang, Shawmin Lei



Overall Summary

- Double the effective scaling range to deal with the reference pictures of longer temporal distances
 - Ref. frame setting in low delay: 1 nearest reference frame and 3 high quality reference frames (JCTVC-F701)
 - Reduce 0.1% of bit rate in low delay cases
- A division-free MV scaling
 - Replace the general divider by a small look-up table and simple arithmetic operations
 - Reduce 54-58% of gate count in MV scaling module without bit rate increase

	HE-RA	LC-RA	HE-LDB	LC-LDB	HE-LDP	LC-LDP
2X scaling range	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Division-free	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%

MV Scaling in HM-4.0

1. Derive the *ScaleFactor*

$$ScaleFactor = \frac{POC_{curr} - POC_{ref}}{POC_{col} - POC_{col_ref}} = \frac{TDB}{TDD}$$

$$tX = \frac{2^{14} + \left\lfloor \frac{|TDD|}{2} \right\rfloor}{TDD} \quad \leftarrow \text{Divider}$$

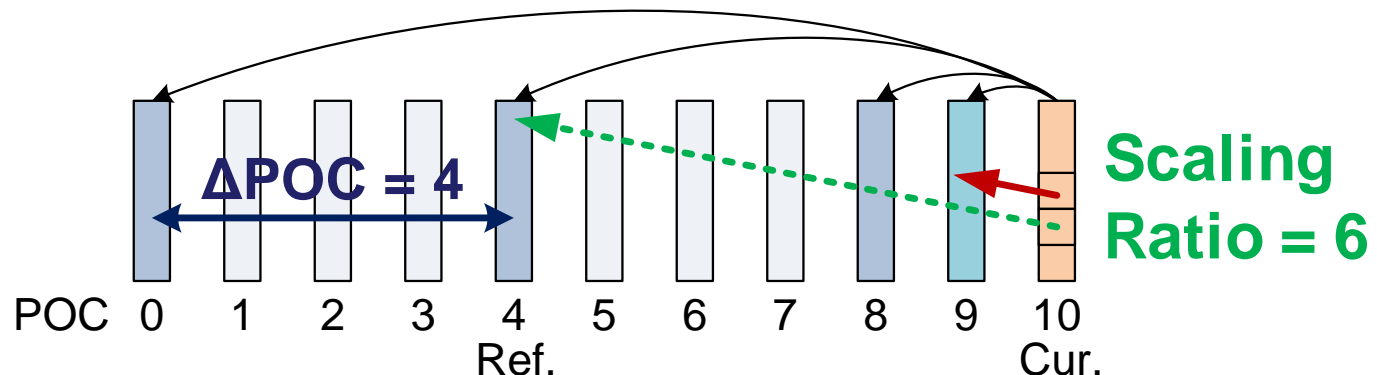
$$ScaleFactor = clip(-1024, 1023, (TDB \times tX + 32) \gg 6)$$

2. Derive the *scaledMV* **Effective scaling range is [-4,4)**

$$ScaledMV = sign(ScaleFactor \times MV) \times (abs(ScaleFactor \times MV) + 127) \gg 8)$$

Double the Effective Scaling Range

- Scaling range of $[-4, 4)$ is not enough in low delay cases
 - JCTVC-F701 : 1 nearest reference frame and 3 high quality reference frames
 - Scale ratio may be outside the range of $[-4, 4)$ easily



- Double the effective scaling range, $[-4, 4) \rightarrow [-8, 8)$
 - $ScalingFactor = clip(-1024, 1023, (tb_{xtX} + 32) >> 6)$
 - $ScalingFactor = clip(-2048, 2047, (tb_{xtX} + 32) >> 6)$

Result –Enlarged Effective Scaling Range

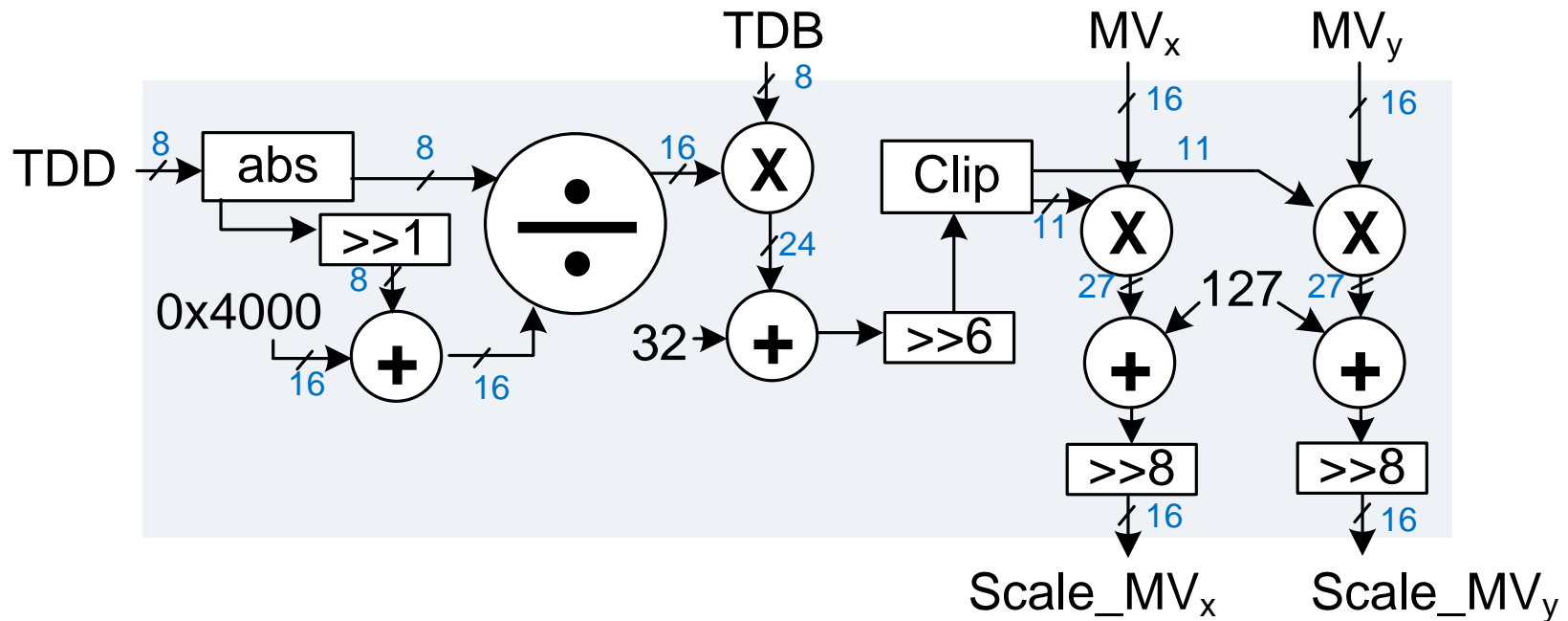
- Enlarged effective scaling range ($[-4,4) \rightarrow [-8,8)$)
- 0.1% of bit rate reduction
- No additional gain for the scaling range of $[-16,16)$

	Random Access HE			Low delay B HE			Low delay P HE		
	Y	U	V	Y	U	V	Y	U	V
Class A	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%						
Class B	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.1%
Class C	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%
Class D	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%
Class E				0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.2%
Overall	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.0%
Enc Time[%]	100%			99%			99%		
Dec Time[%]	100%			100%			100%		

	Random Access LC			Low delay B LC			Low delay P LC		
	Y	U	V	Y	U	V	Y	U	V
Class A	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%						
Class B	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.7%
Class C	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Class D	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Class E				-0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.2%
Overall	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.3%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.4%
Enc Time[%]	100%			100%			99%		
Dec Time[%]	101%			100%			100%		

HW Circuit Diagram of MV Scaling Module in HM-4.0

- One divider is required for MV scaling
- The divider is undesirable in HW implementation**
 - Divider occupies over 60% of gate counts in the MV scaling module
- Try to replace the divider with small look-up table and simple arithmetic operations



Proposed Division-free MV Scaling (1)

1. Use a small look-up table to derive $128/TDD$ (the tX)

If ($TDD < 16$)

$$tX = 128_div_TDD[TDD]$$

Else

$$tX = 128_div_TDD[TDD >> n]$$

TDD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
128_div_TDD	128	64	43	32	26	21	18	16	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	$\frac{128}{1}$	$\frac{128}{2}$	$\frac{128}{3}$	$\frac{128}{4}$	$\frac{128}{5}$	$\frac{128}{6}$	$\frac{128}{7}$	$\frac{128}{8}$	$\frac{128}{9}$	$\frac{128}{10}$	$\frac{128}{11}$	$\frac{128}{12}$	$\frac{128}{13}$	$\frac{128}{14}$	$\frac{128}{15}$
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Diagram illustrating the derivation of tX for TDD values 1 through 15. The table shows the values of 128_div_TDD for each TDD. Arrows point from the TDD values to the corresponding 128_div_TDD values. A callout box highlights the calculation for TDD=16:

$$\frac{128}{16} = \frac{128}{8} >> 1 \quad \frac{128}{17} \approx \frac{128}{8} >> 1$$

2. Derive *ScaleFactor*

$$ScaleFactor = clip(-1024, 1023, (TDB \times tX) >> n)$$

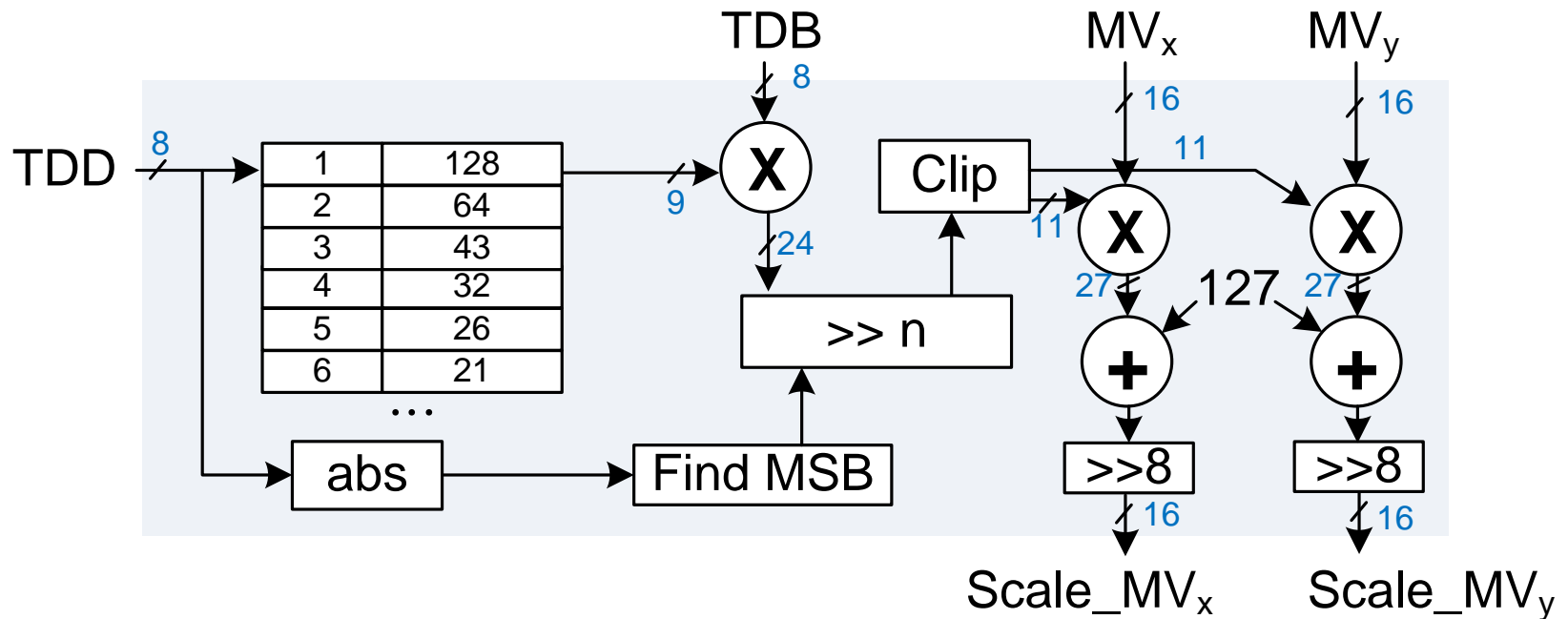
Proposed Division-free MV Scaling (2)

3. Derive *ScaledMV*

$$\begin{aligned} ScaledMV = & \text{sign}(ScaleFactor \times MV) \times \\ & (abs(ScaleFactor \times MV) + 63) \gg 7 \end{aligned}$$

HW Circuit Diagram of Proposed MV Scaling Module

- Division-free MV scaling
 - n is the position of the first “1” of binarized TDD
 - Can be implemented with a few bits of comparators and MUX
 - No look-up table is required for n



Hardware Synthesis Result

- Implemented with Verilog
- TSMC 40nm Process, Synopsis Design Compiler
- 54-58% of gate count is reduced

200 MHz	Gate counts	Reduction	Latency
HM-4.0	7,331	—	0 cycle
Proposed	3,093	58%	0 cycle

300 MHz	Gate counts	Reduction	Latency
HM-4.0 (pipelined)	7,250	—	1 cycle
Proposed	3,349	54%	0 cycle

Result

- 0.1% of bit rate reduction in low delay cases
- No loss compared to enlarged effective scaling range

	Random Access HE			Low delay B HE			Low delay P HE		
	Y	U	V	Y	U	V	Y	U	V
Class A	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%						
Class B	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Class C	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Class D	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.3%
Class E				0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.2%
Overall	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Enc Time[%]	100%			99%			99%		
Dec Time[%]	99%			99%			99%		

	Random Access LC			Low delay B LC			Low delay P LC		
	Y	U	V	Y	U	V	Y	U	V
Class A	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%						
Class B	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.2%
Class C	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Class D	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.4%
Class E				-0.1%	-0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.1%
Overall	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Enc Time[%]	100%			99%			99%		
Dec Time[%]	99%			100%			100%		

Cross Verification

- We thank Canon for crosschecking our proposal
 - JCTVC-G523
- BD-rates and run times are confirmed

Conclusions

- Propose to double the effective scaling range
 - Reduce 0.1% of bit rate in low delay cases
- Proposed a division-free MV scaling
 - Replace the general divider by a small look-up table and simple arithmetic operations
 - Reduce 54-58% of gate count of MV scaling module without bit rate increase

Thank You.



Use Large Look-up Table for Division

- The divider can be replaced with a 256x16bits look-up table
- Proposed : 31x9 bits table, 93% of table size reduction
- 31% of gate count reduction

300 MHz	Gate counts	Reduction	Latency
HM-4.0 table	4,836	—	0 cycle
Proposed	3,349	31%	0 cycle

