

JCT3V-H0068

Simplification of DBBP in 3D-HEVC

Min Woo Park

Multimedia Platform Lab.
DMC R&D Center
Samsung Electronics

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- ❖ Method 1: Simplification of the segmentation threshold derivation
- ❖ Method 2: Simplification of the PU partition derivation

Segmentation Threshold in DBBP

- ❖ Currently, the threshold derivation process need to access all depth pixels in the corresponding depth block
- ❖ To simplify the derivation process, we propose to use only 4 corner depth pixels to derive the threshold for making a segmentation mask

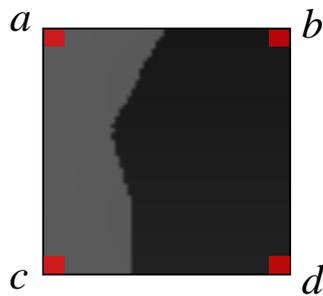
Current



$$Th_{curr} = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} d(x, y)$$



Proposed



$$Th_{prop} = (a + b + c + d) \gg 2$$

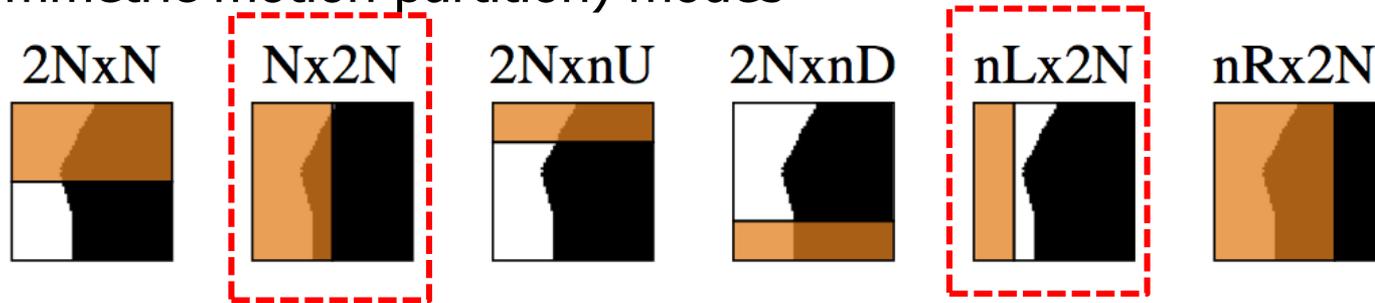
Simulation Results (Test 1)

- ❖ Based on CTC with HTM 10.0r1 reference software
- ❖ **Test 1:** Simplification of the segmentation threshold derivation
 - No coding loss
 - 0.02% bit-saving for synthesized views
 - 97.2% encoding time

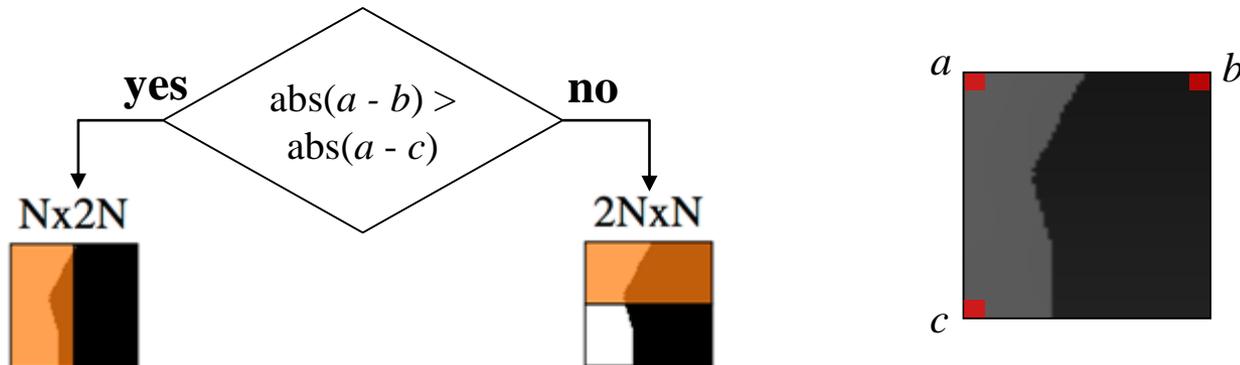
| | video 0 | video 1 | video 2 | video PSNR / video bitrate | video PSNR / total bitrate | synth PSNR / total bitrate | enc time | dec time | ren time |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Balloons | 0.00% | 0.06% | -0.01% | 0.01% | 0.01% | -0.02% | 96.4% | 106.0% | 101.5% |
| Kendo | 0.00% | 0.00% | -0.08% | -0.01% | 0.01% | 0.05% | 96.6% | 100.7% | 104.6% |
| Newspaper_CC | 0.00% | -0.01% | -0.02% | -0.01% | -0.03% | -0.07% | 95.4% | 107.7% | 101.4% |
| GT_Fly | 0.00% | 0.12% | -0.22% | -0.01% | -0.01% | 0.04% | 98.4% | 91.6% | 100.6% |
| Poznan_Hall2 | 0.00% | 0.13% | -0.23% | 0.00% | -0.01% | -0.08% | 98.3% | 105.4% | 93.6% |
| Poznan_Street | 0.00% | -0.06% | -0.01% | -0.01% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 97.0% | 94.3% | 95.5% |
| Undo_Dancer | 0.00% | -0.05% | -0.04% | 0.00% | 0.00% | -0.03% | 97.4% | 89.6% | 95.3% |
| Shark | 0.00% | 0.12% | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.01% | -0.01% | 97.7% | 104.8% | 104.6% |
| 1024x768 | 0.00% | 0.02% | -0.04% | 0.00% | 0.00% | -0.01% | 96.2% | 104.8% | 102.5% |
| 1920x1088 | 0.00% | 0.05% | -0.10% | 0.00% | 0.00% | -0.02% | 97.8% | 97.2% | 97.9% |
| average | 0.00% | 0.04% | -0.08% | 0.00% | 0.00% | -0.02% | 97.2% | 100.0% | 99.6% |

PU Partition Derivation in DBBP

- ❖ Currently, DBBP can have 6 PU partition modes including 4 AMP (asymmetric motion partition) modes



- But, 4 AMP modes can be covered 2 symmetric partition modes
 - For example, either $N \times 2N$ or $nL \times 2N$ can be the best mode in the above Fig.
- ❖ Therefore, we propose to use only 2 symmetric partition modes and to modify the partition derivation process as below



Simulation Results (Test 2)

- ❖ Based on CTC with HTM 10.0r1 reference software
- ❖ **Test 2:** Simplification of the partition mode derivation
 - No coding loss
 - 0.04% bit-saving for synthesized views
 - 96.1% decoding time

| | video 0 | video 1 | video 2 | video PSNR / video bitrate | video PSNR / total bitrate | synth PSNR / total bitrate | enc time | dec time | ren time |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Balloons | 0.00% | -0.12% | 0.02% | 0.00% | 0.00% | -0.04% | 100.0% | 102.1% | 99.7% |
| Kendo | 0.00% | -0.08% | -0.10% | -0.03% | -0.03% | 0.04% | 99.7% | 97.3% | 102.4% |
| Newspaper_CC | 0.00% | 0.00% | -0.24% | -0.04% | -0.04% | -0.06% | 99.5% | 101.2% | 100.5% |
| GT_Fly | 0.00% | -0.09% | -0.22% | -0.03% | -0.03% | -0.02% | 100.5% | 89.3% | 101.5% |
| Poznan_Hall2 | 0.00% | -0.36% | -0.32% | -0.11% | -0.12% | -0.20% | 99.6% | 96.3% | 94.1% |
| Poznan_Street | 0.00% | -0.11% | -0.03% | -0.01% | 0.00% | -0.01% | 99.8% | 88.0% | 95.0% |
| Undo_Dancer | 0.00% | -0.15% | -0.11% | -0.03% | -0.04% | -0.03% | 100.1% | 91.4% | 96.1% |
| Shark | 0.00% | -0.14% | -0.11% | -0.01% | -0.01% | -0.01% | 98.7% | 102.9% | 104.3% |
| 1024x768 | 0.00% | -0.07% | -0.11% | -0.02% | -0.02% | -0.02% | 99.7% | 100.2% | 100.9% |
| 1920x1088 | 0.00% | -0.17% | -0.16% | -0.04% | -0.04% | -0.05% | 99.7% | 93.6% | 98.2% |
| average | 0.00% | -0.13% | -0.14% | -0.03% | -0.03% | -0.04% | 99.7% | 96.1% | 99.2% |

Simulation Results (Test 3)

- ❖ Based on CTC with HTM 10.0r1 reference software
- ❖ **Test 3: Combining Test 1 and Test 2**
 - No coding loss
 - 0.04% bit-saving for synthesized views
 - 96.9% encoding time and 97.2% decoding time

| | video 0 | video 1 | video 2 | video PSNR / video bitrate | video PSNR / total bitrate | synth PSNR / total bitrate | enc time | dec time | ren time |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Balloons | 0.00% | 0.06% | 0.00% | 0.01% | -0.01% | -0.01% | 96.1% | 101.1% | 100.2% |
| Kendo | 0.00% | -0.17% | -0.06% | -0.04% | -0.02% | -0.02% | 95.8% | 100.5% | 102.2% |
| Newspaper_CC | 0.00% | -0.04% | -0.16% | -0.04% | -0.04% | -0.05% | 94.8% | 101.3% | 101.3% |
| GT_Fly | 0.00% | -0.02% | -0.25% | -0.03% | -0.02% | 0.00% | 99.2% | 92.8% | 103.4% |
| Poznan_Hall2 | 0.00% | -0.08% | -0.07% | 0.01% | 0.00% | -0.11% | 96.8% | 93.6% | 93.5% |
| Poznan_Street | 0.00% | -0.08% | -0.05% | -0.02% | -0.03% | -0.04% | 97.0% | 98.9% | 94.6% |
| Undo_Dancer | 0.00% | -0.18% | -0.12% | -0.02% | -0.02% | -0.04% | 98.5% | 91.3% | 95.1% |
| Shark | 0.00% | -0.05% | -0.15% | -0.01% | -0.01% | -0.01% | 96.9% | 98.1% | 105.4% |
| 1024x768 | 0.00% | -0.05% | -0.07% | -0.02% | -0.02% | -0.03% | 95.5% | 101.0% | 101.2% |
| 1920x1088 | 0.00% | -0.08% | -0.13% | -0.01% | -0.02% | -0.04% | 97.7% | 94.9% | 98.4% |
| average | 0.00% | -0.07% | -0.11% | -0.02% | -0.02% | -0.04% | 96.9% | 97.2% | 99.5% |

Conclusion

- ❖ We proposed to simplify the derivation processes of the segmentation threshold and the PU partition
 - Only using 4 corner depth pixels in derivation processes
 - No coding loss (0.04% bit-saving for synthesized views)
 - About 97% encoding/decoding time
- ❖ We recommend to adopt the proposed methods into next 3D-HEVC WD

Thanks RWTH Aachen University for the cross checking (JCT3V-H0071).

