

# **TE5: TI evaluation of unified intra prediction simplifications (JCTVC-C061/m18084)**

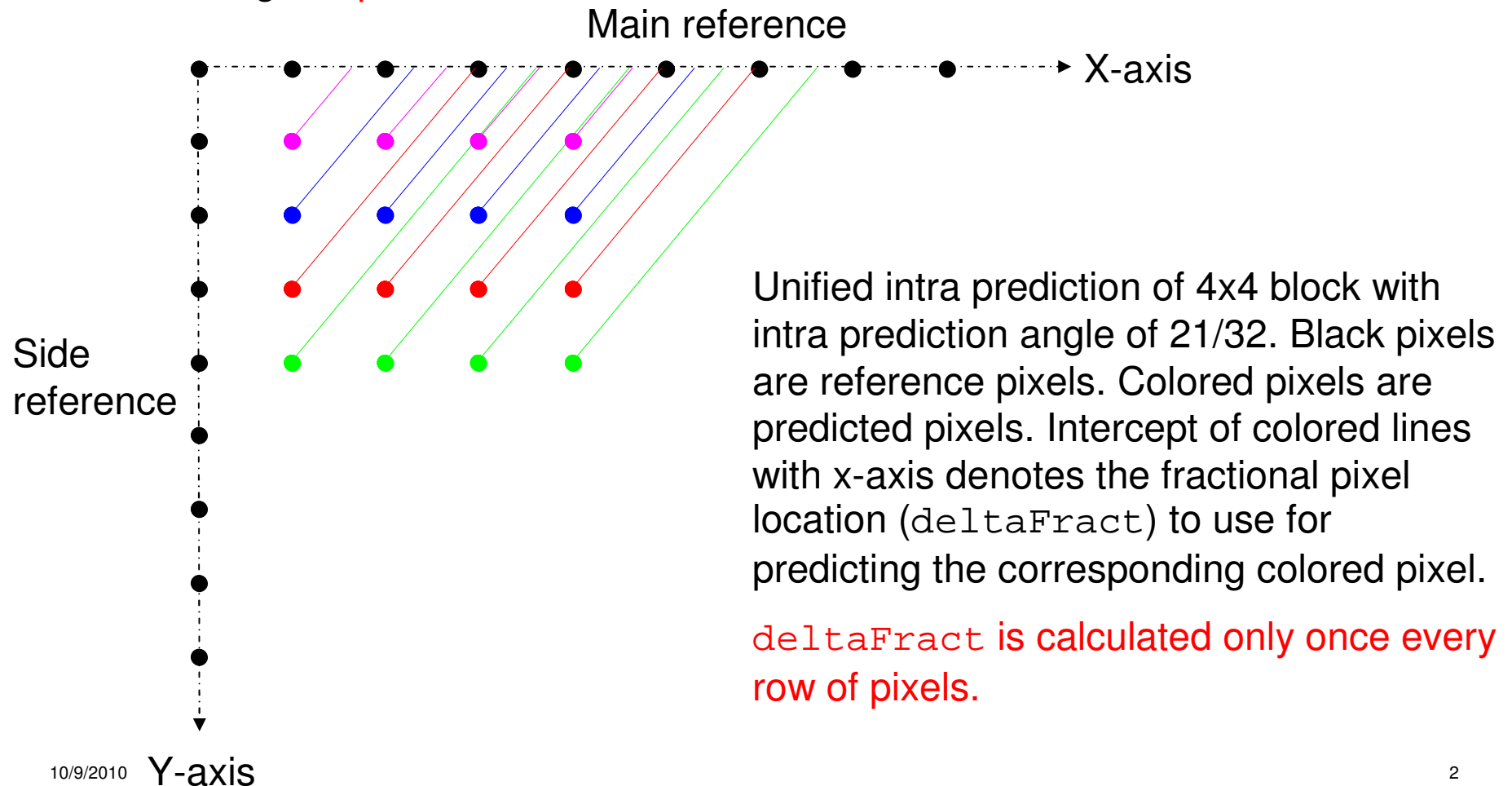
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of ITU-T SG16 WP3 and ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG11  
3rd Meeting: Guangzhou, CN, 7-15 October, 2010**

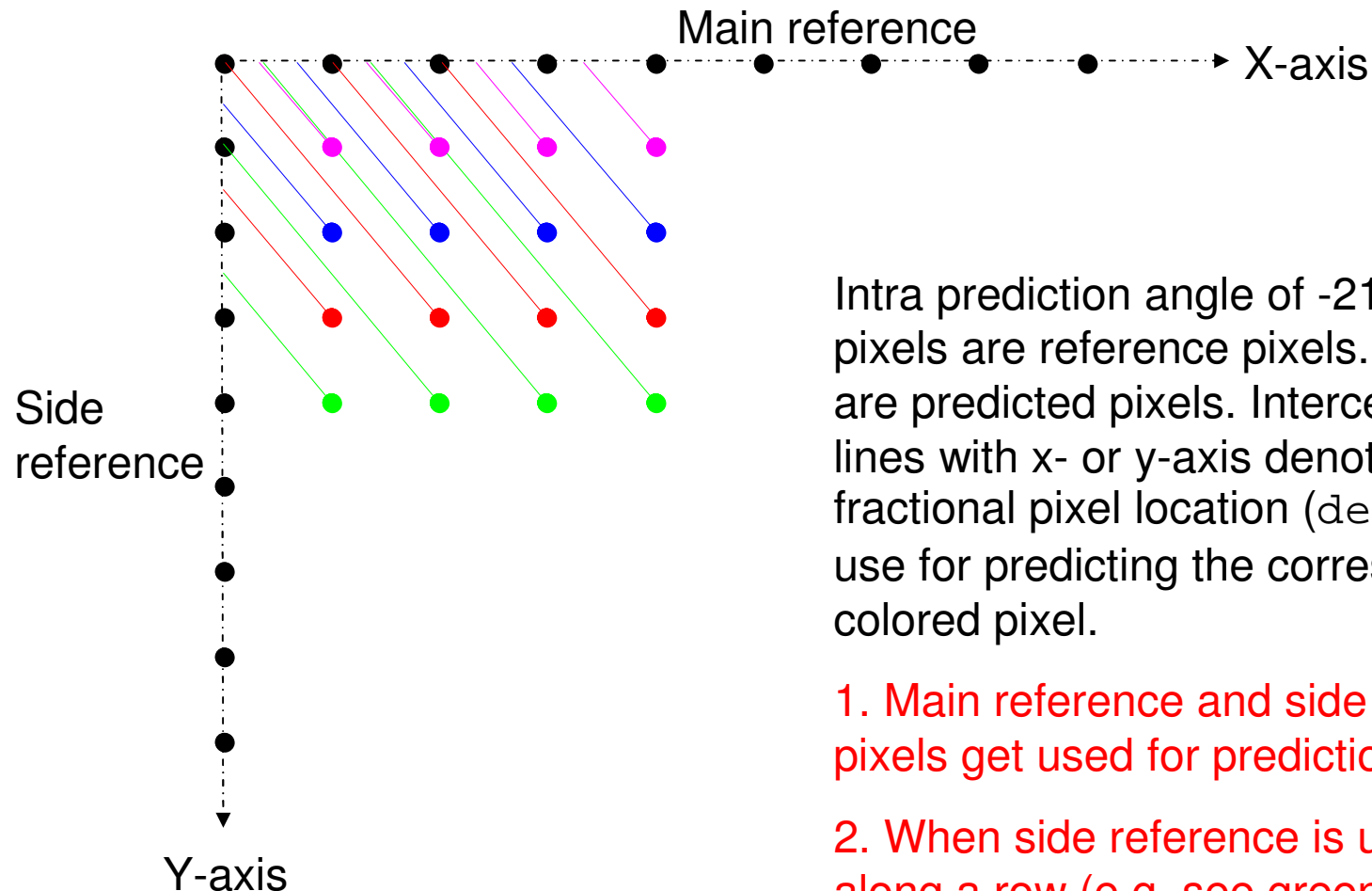
# Unified angular intra prediction (1)

- TMuC uses intra prediction angles of  $\pm [0, 2, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 26, 32] / 32$
- When angle is **positive**:



# Unified angular intra prediction (2)

- When angle is **negative**:



Intra prediction angle of  $-21/32$ . Black pixels are reference pixels. Colored pixels are predicted pixels. Intercept of colored lines with x- or y-axis denotes the fractional pixel location ( $\Delta Fract$ ) to use for predicting the corresponding colored pixel.

1. Main reference and side reference pixels get used for prediction.

2. When side reference is used, pixels along a row (e.g. see green pixels) use different  $\Delta Fract$ .

# Unified angular intra prediction (3)

- When angle is **negative**:

```
// loop over rows
for (k=0;k<blkSize;k++){
    Calculate deltaInt          // integer pixel offset
    Calculate deltaFract        // fractional pixel location
    // loop within a row
    for (l=0;l<blkSize;l++){
        refMainIndex = l+deltaInt+1; // index into refMain
        if (refMainIndex >= 0) {
            Interpolate from Main reference at refMainIndex.deltaFract
        }
        else {
            // Interpolate from the side reference
            deltaIntSide = (32*32*(l+1)/absAng) >> 5;
            deltaFractSide = (32*32*(l+1)/absAng) % 32;
            refSideIndex = k+1-deltaIntSide;
            Interpolate from Side reference at refSideIndex.deltaFractSide
        }
    }
}
```

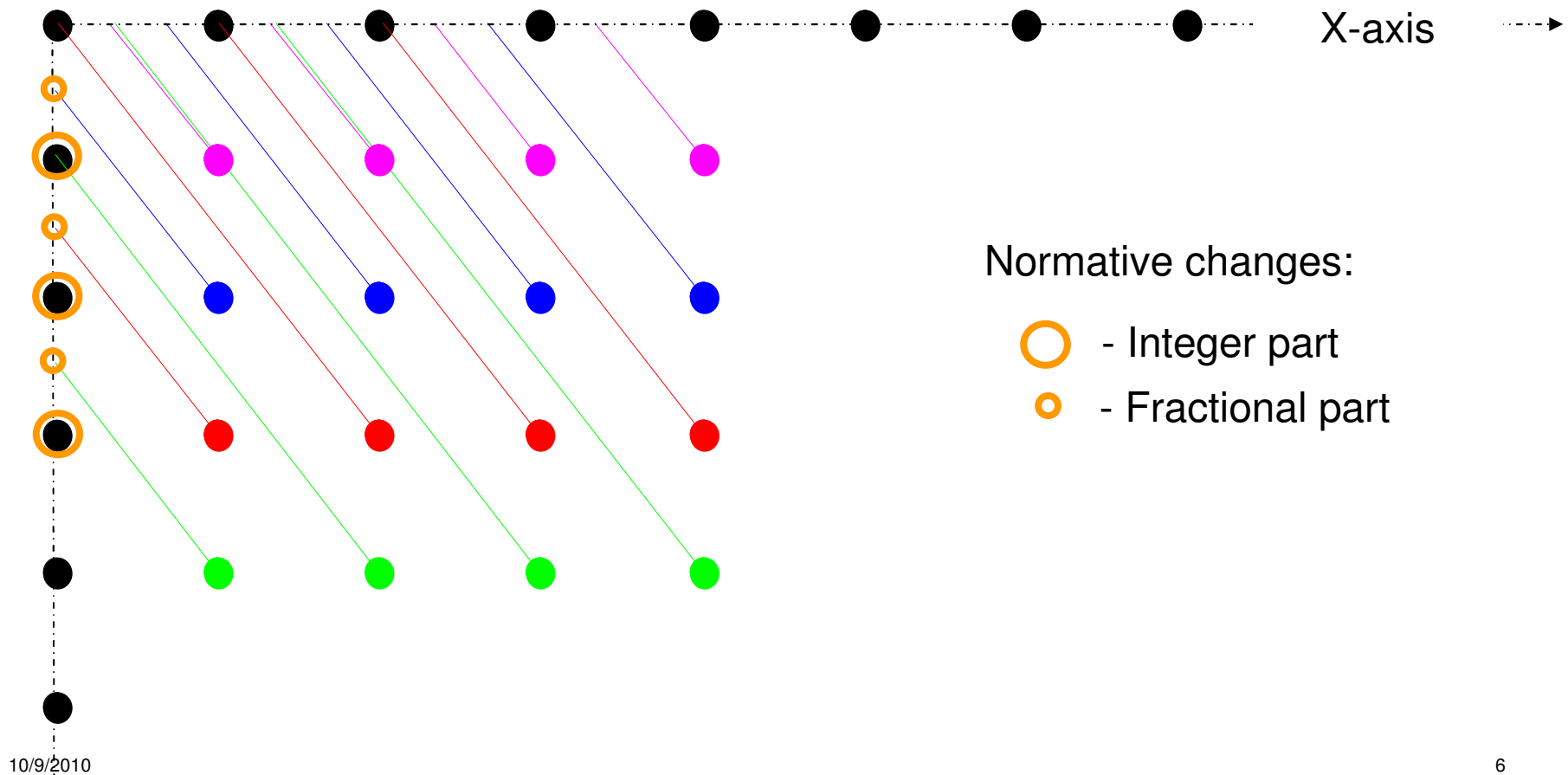
Division

# Unified intra prediction simplifications

- Two proposals were made at the last JCT-VC meeting to simplify intra prediction from side reference
  - JCTVC-B118 (TI) Angular intra prediction simplification
  - JCTVC-B093 (DOCOMO) Simplified angular intra prediction (SAP)

# JCTVC-B118 (TI)

- Division elimination by table lookups
  - Table of size 9 with entries requiring a maximum of 9 bits



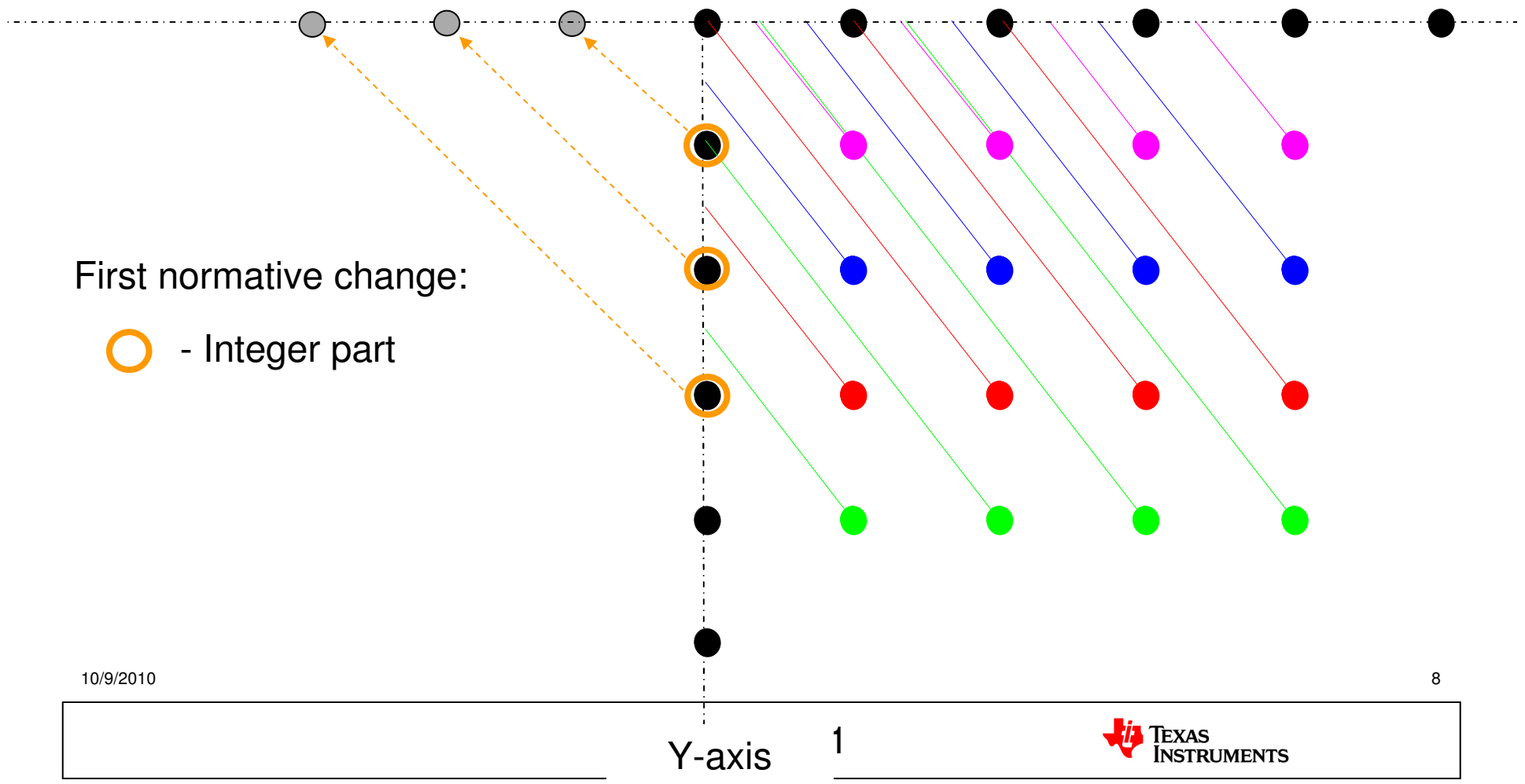
# Coding efficiency impact for JCTVC-B118 (TI)

- Modifications included in TMuC-0.7
- JCTVC-B300 common conditions

	Intra			Intra LoCo		
	Y BD-rate	U BD-rate	V BD-rate	Y BD-rate	U BD-rate	V BD-rate
Class A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class B	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class D	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

# JCTVC-B093 (DOCOMO) (1) – SAP

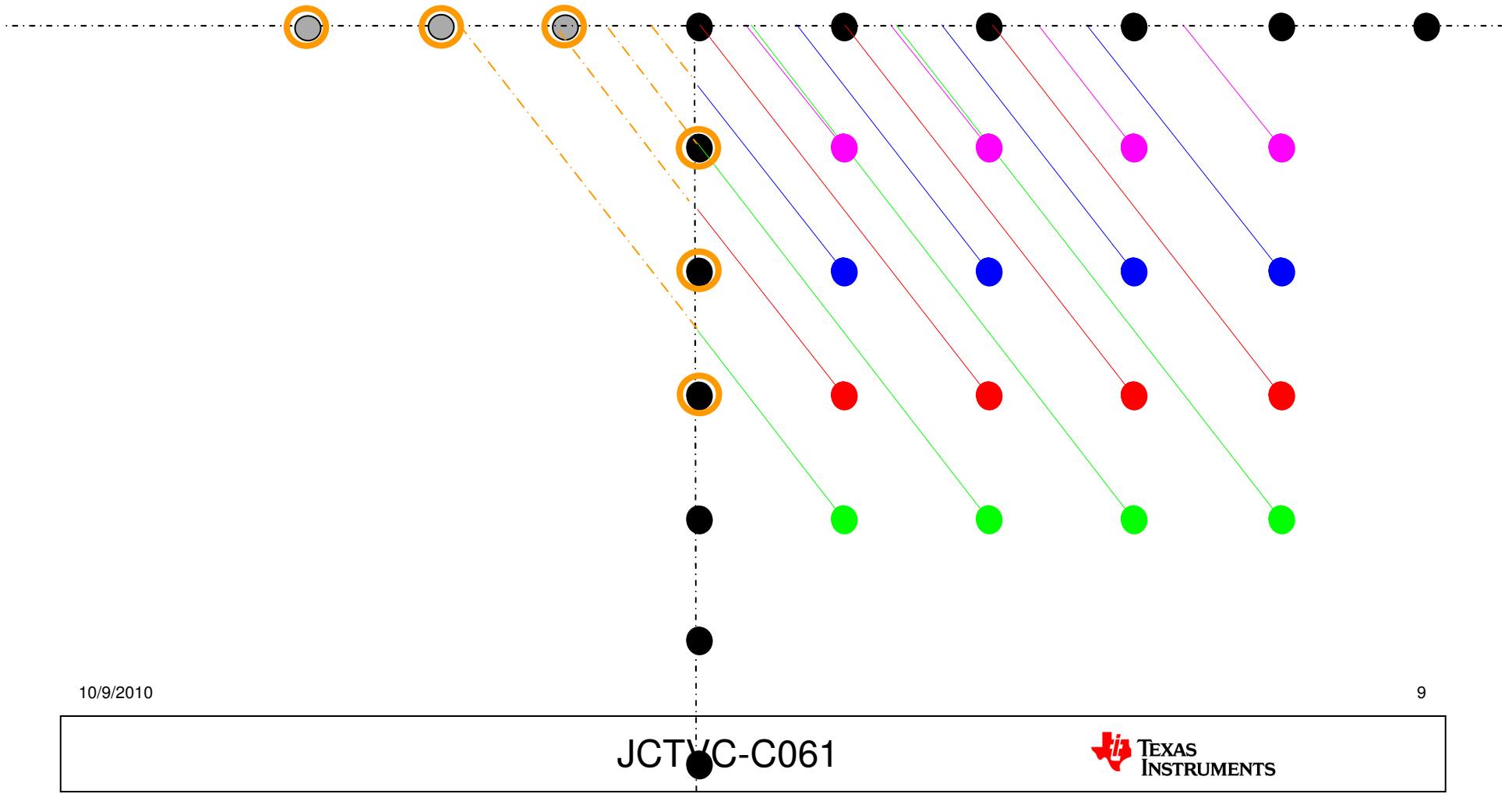
- Step 1: Division elimination by table lookups
  - Table of size 9 with entries requiring a maximum of 12 bits
  - Step 1(b): Also copy side reference into main reference





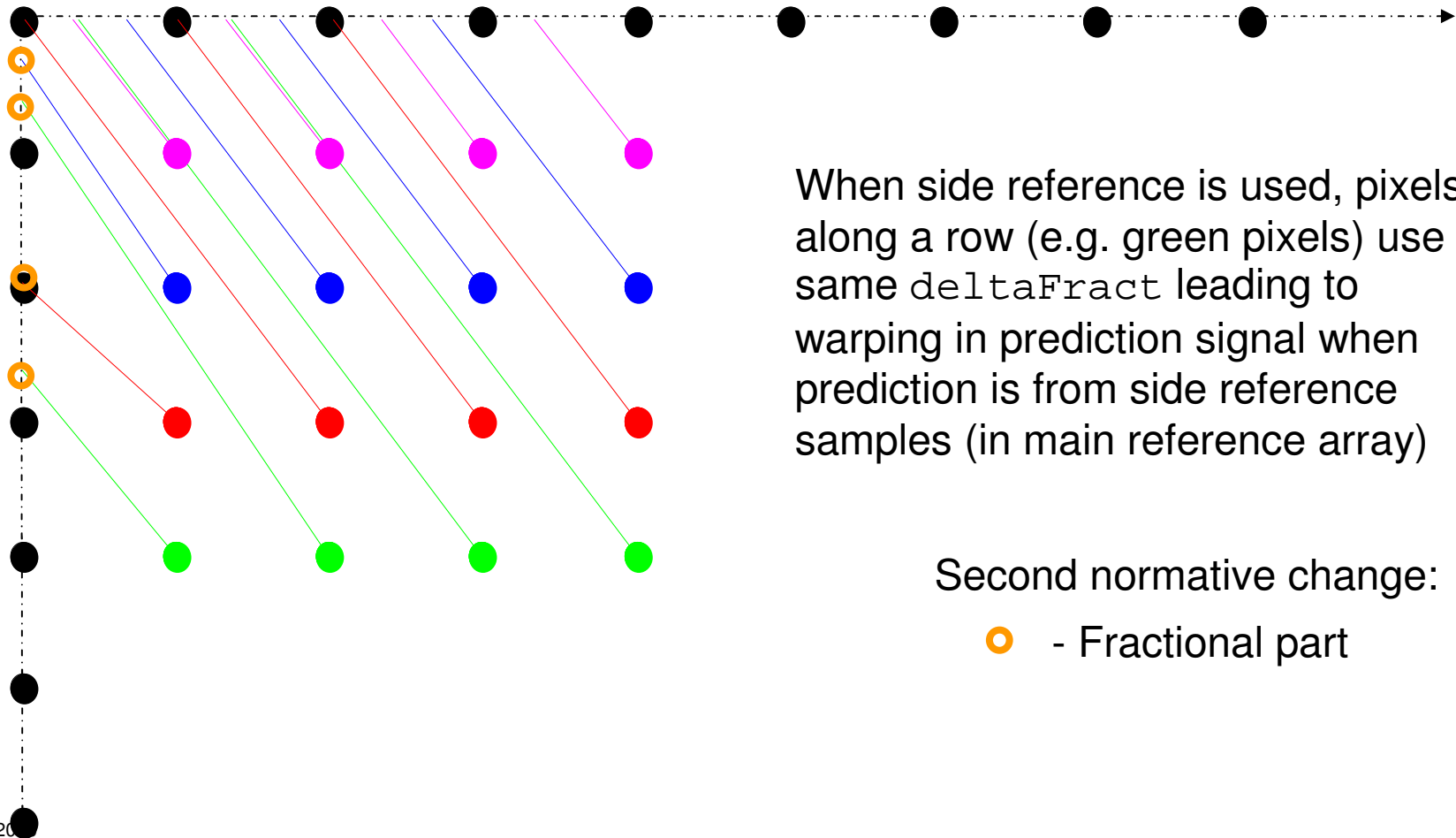
# JCTVC-B093 (DOCOMO) (2) - SAP

- Step 2: Use modified main reference to carry out interpolation
  - Same deltaFract value used for all pixels in a row



# JCTVC-B093 (DOCOMO) (3) - SAP

- Effect of using same deltaFract value for all pixels in a row



10/9/20

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# Cross-verification of coding efficiency impact for JCTVC-B093

- JCTVC-B300 common conditions

	Intra			Intra LoCo		
	Y BD-rate	U BD-rate	V BD-rate	Y BD-rate	U BD-rate	V BD-rate
Class A	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Class B	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class C	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Class D	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Class E	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
All	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

- Warping does not seem to result in significant bit-rate increase

# Conclusions

- Simulation results indicate that JCTVC-B118 and JCTVC-B093 do not result in significant difference in coding efficiency compared to the TMuC 0.7
- JCTVC-B118 and JCTVC-B093 both eliminate division using a lookup table
- It is recommended that the division elimination (JCTVC-B118, JCTVC-B093) and deltaFract optimization (JCTVC-B093) be added to the TMuC and Test Model (TM)
- For future work, study warping issue more closely