

Source : ETRI
Title : Simulation results on CTV/HDTV compatible coding
Purpose : Information

Introduction

The attempt of this contribution is to provide some information associated with the two compatibility approaches, pyramidal DCT coding and spatio-temporal weighted compatible coding. Both compatible schemes have been developed to provide layered coding with resolution scalability. In this document we compare the two compatibility approaches for compatible coding of CTV and HDTV. The higher layer is HDTV resolution(Y: 1920 x 1024, U/V: 960 x 1024) while the lower layer is CTV(Y: 960 x 512, U/V: 480 x 512).

Simulation Conditions

Compatible coding can be achieved through use of layered coding schemes. Figure 1 shows an encoder for pyramidal DCT coding[1]. The encoder for spatio-temporal compatible coding[2] is shown in figure 2. The CTV images have been down-sampled(H:1/2, V:1/2) from HDTV images using a horizontal and a vertical filters such as those described in [3] is used in this experiment. The following settings were used;

- Picture format : 4 : 2 : 2
- Picture rate : 30 Hz
- GOP & prediction : N = 15, M = 1, Fr / Fi adaptive
- Motion vector search range : +/- 15 / frame
- Rate control : based on TM3

Pyramidal DCT coding

The CTV pictures were coded at 15 Mbits/s using Test Model 3 with adaptive field/frame prediction. The resulting coded pictures were up-sampled back to HDTV resolution and used as a compatible prediction. The residual signal of HDTV sequences is encoded at 20 Mbits/s using TM3 with adaptive field/frame prediction(total bit rate : 35Mbits/s for HDTV)

Spatio-temporal coding

The CTV codec processes CTV pictures at 15 Mbits/s. The HDTV codec can utilize a compatible prediction from the locally decoded pictures of the CTV codec after proper up-sampling. The compatible prediction uses the spatio-temporal weighting technique. The higher layer is encoded at 20 Mbits/s.

Some results are shown in figure 3.

Conclusions

Simulation results of compatible coding schemes are presented for the purpose of information. It can be seen that the performance of the both compatible coding methods are quite similar. In addition, both compatible schemes give quite comparable picture quality.

References

- [1] CMTT/2-SRG-047, "Secondary distribution of TV and HDTV pyramidal DCT

proposal".

[2] CMTT/TG2-SRG1, "Prediction of a original decimated TV picture".

[3] ISO-IEC/JTC1/SC29/WG11 MPEG 93/225, "Test model 4"

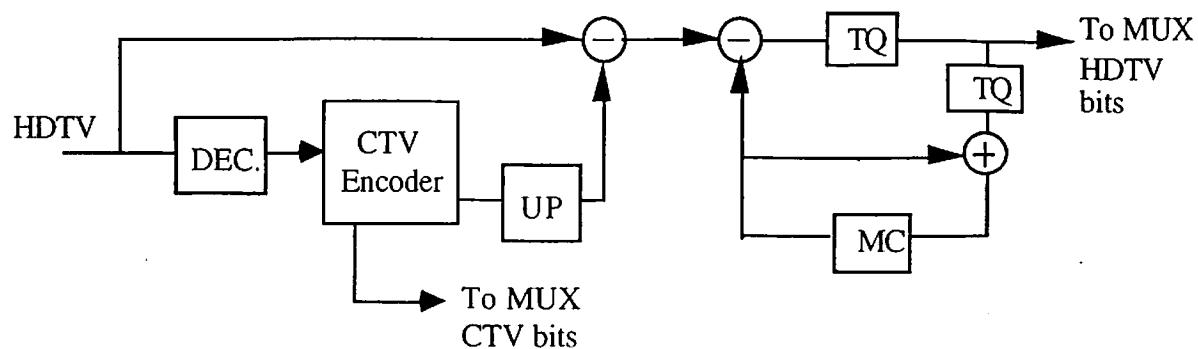


Figure 1. Pyramidal DCT coding scheme

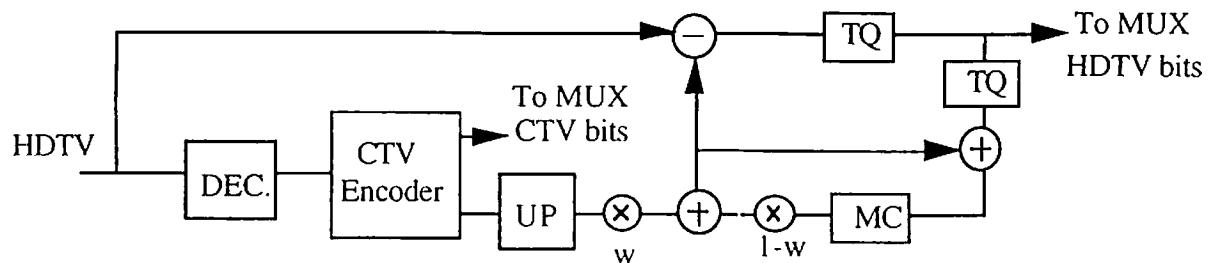


Figure 2. Spatio-temporal weighted coding scheme

#	PSNR_T	PSNR_Y	PSNR_U	PSNR_V	Target	Total	MV_bit	MQP	Skip
1	39.94	38.47	41.44	43.06	1600000	1470115	0	4.6	
2	37.98	36.11	40.58	42.19	609277	476757	58864	5.6	380
3	38.08	36.27	40.52	42.11	619471	613140	55388	5.0	66
4	38.00	36.20	40.44	41.91	619999	613706	52748	4.9	69
5	37.97	36.21	40.33	41.73	620571	614579	52236	5.0	92
6	37.75	35.96	40.21	41.56	621170	614346	51342	5.0	89
7	37.70	35.93	40.12	41.46	621928	614265	50966	5.0	100
8	37.65	35.89	40.05	41.32	622886	621773	50624	5.0	96
9	37.58	35.84	39.94	41.18	623045	621591	50658	5.0	90
10	37.51	35.77	39.88	41.10	623288	622241	50296	5.0	85
11	37.49	35.77	39.80	41.04	623497	623036	50820	5.0	118
12	37.46	35.75	39.76	40.99	623612	620287	50890	5.0	78
13	37.44	35.73	39.72	40.93	624721	621660	50686	5.1	87
14	37.44	35.74	39.72	40.91	626252	622980	50810	5.1	107
15	37.45	35.76	39.72	40.89	629524	622852	51062	5.0	88

(a) Pyramidal DCT coding

Figure 3. Simulation results (Bitrate = 35 Mbps(15/20), M=3, 4:2:2)

#	PSNR_T	PSNR_Y	PSNR_U	PSNR_V	Target	Total	MV_bit	MQP	Skip
1	39.52	38.09	40.95	42.53	1600000	1382022	0	3.8	
2	38.00	36.10	40.68	42.37	615569	486362	85902	5.6	261
3	38.13	36.28	40.64	42.33	625508	620021	91077	4.9	266
4	38.05	36.20	40.58	42.23	625966	625900	85746	4.9	353
5	37.98	36.14	40.49	42.14	625972	619778	87138	4.9	458
6	37.92	36.08	40.46	42.09	626591	623404	85128	4.9	337
7	37.89	36.05	40.39	42.05	626945	624231	87120	5.0	336
8	37.87	36.04	40.39	41.97	627285	620151	79801	4.9	478
9	37.85	36.04	40.34	41.85	628304	625012	80630	4.9	389
10	37.80	35.97	40.31	41.85	628853	619014	79401	5.0	377
11	37.84	36.02	40.32	41.87	630821	623415	76972	4.9	494
12	37.86	36.05	40.31	41.88	632672	629211	79770	4.9	349
13	37.87	36.07	40.28	41.84	633826	632033	82650	4.9	294
14	37.90	36.11	40.31	41.86	634723	625968	80105	4.9	404
15	37.94	36.15	40.35	41.87	643478	633291	79813	4.8	331

(b) Spatio-temporal compatible coding ($w = 0.25$)

#	PSNR_T	PSNR_Y	PSNR_U	PSNR_V	Target	Total	MV_bit	MQP	Skip
1	39.52	38.09	40.95	42.53	1600000	1382022	0	3.8	
2	37.40	35.39	40.55	42.19	615569	506191	85893	5.8	186
3	37.43	35.48	40.32	41.98	623983	626983	89246	5.3	93
4	37.32	35.38	40.20	41.83	623733	619710	85933	5.3	76
5	37.33	35.40	40.14	41.79	624099	621675	87068	5.3	119
6	37.27	35.33	40.12	41.71	624341	624086	84807	5.3	80
7	37.20	35.27	40.05	41.63	624370	621830	86621	5.4	75
8	37.18	35.26	40.03	41.53	624687	623732	80663	5.3	86
9	37.13	35.21	39.98	41.43	624824	622565	80957	5.4	92
10	37.08	35.15	39.95	41.42	625201	621901	80738	5.4	64
11	37.06	35.14	39.94	41.42	625861	619066	78679	5.4	96
12	37.10	35.19	39.93	41.40	627559	621118	79595	5.4	76
13	37.11	35.21	39.90	41.39	629707	623690	83750	5.4	57
14	37.15	35.25	39.93	41.37	632715	625306	79218	5.3	78
15	37.20	35.32	39.95	41.39	640125	632921	79774	5.3	69

(c) Spatio-temporal compatible coding ($w = 0.5$)

Figure 3. Simulation results (Bitrate = 35 Mbps(15/20), M=3, 4:2:2)