



Pyramid Vector Quantization for Video Coding

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Daala Coding Party
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Motivations

- Pyramid vector quantization is a key technique used in Opus (both SILK and CELT parts)
 - Investigate PVQ for a video codec (Daala)
 - Potential advantages
 - Preserves energy (details) even when details are imperfect (instead of blurring)
 - Implicit activity masking
 - Better representation of coefficients
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Gain-Shape Quantization

- Represent a vector as magnitude multiplied by unit-norm vector (radius + point on sphere)
 - Amount of texture vs exact details
 - Code magnitude separately
 - Adjust resolution of the sphere based on the magnitude
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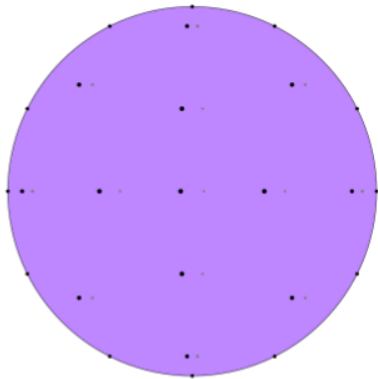
Pyramid Vector Quantizer (PVQ)

- Place K unit pulses in N dimensions
 - Up to $N = 1024$ dimensions
- Normalize to unit norm (L_2)

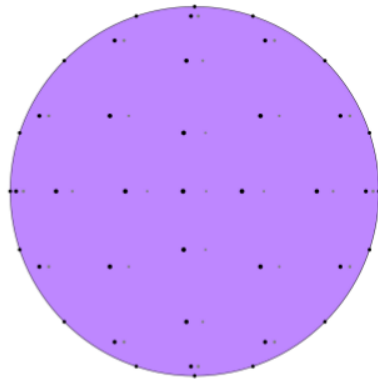
$$S(N, K) = \left\{ \frac{\mathbf{y}}{\|\mathbf{y}\|}, \mathbf{y} \in \left\{ \mathbb{Z}^N : \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} |y_i| = K \right\} \right\}$$



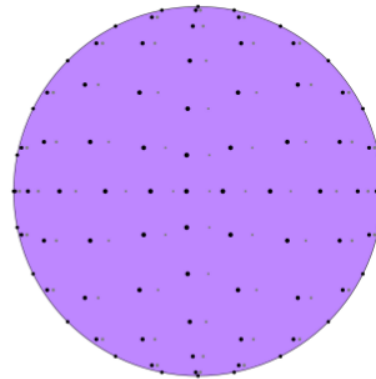
Codebook for $N=3$ and different K



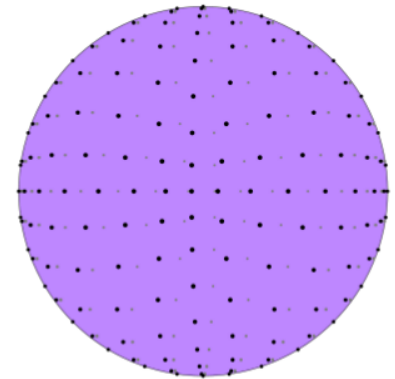
5.25 bits ($K=3$)



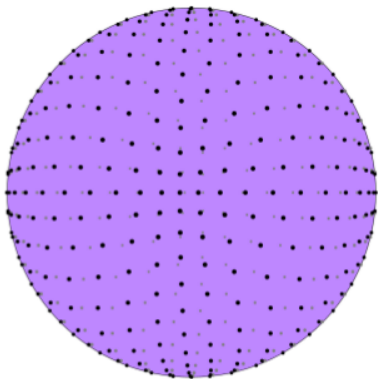
6.04 bits ($K=4$)



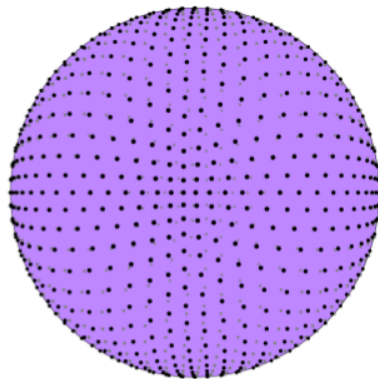
7.19 bits ($K=6$)



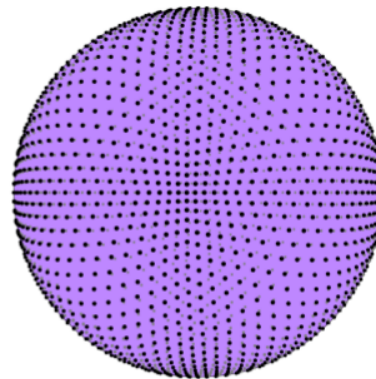
8.01 bits ($K=8$)



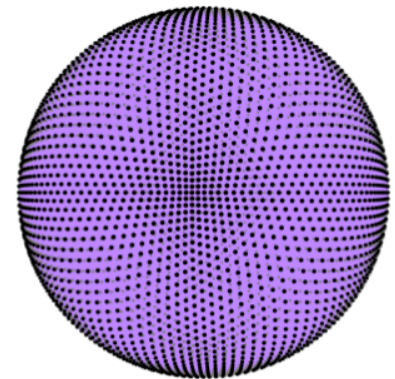
8.92 bits ($K=11$)



10.00 bits ($K=16$)



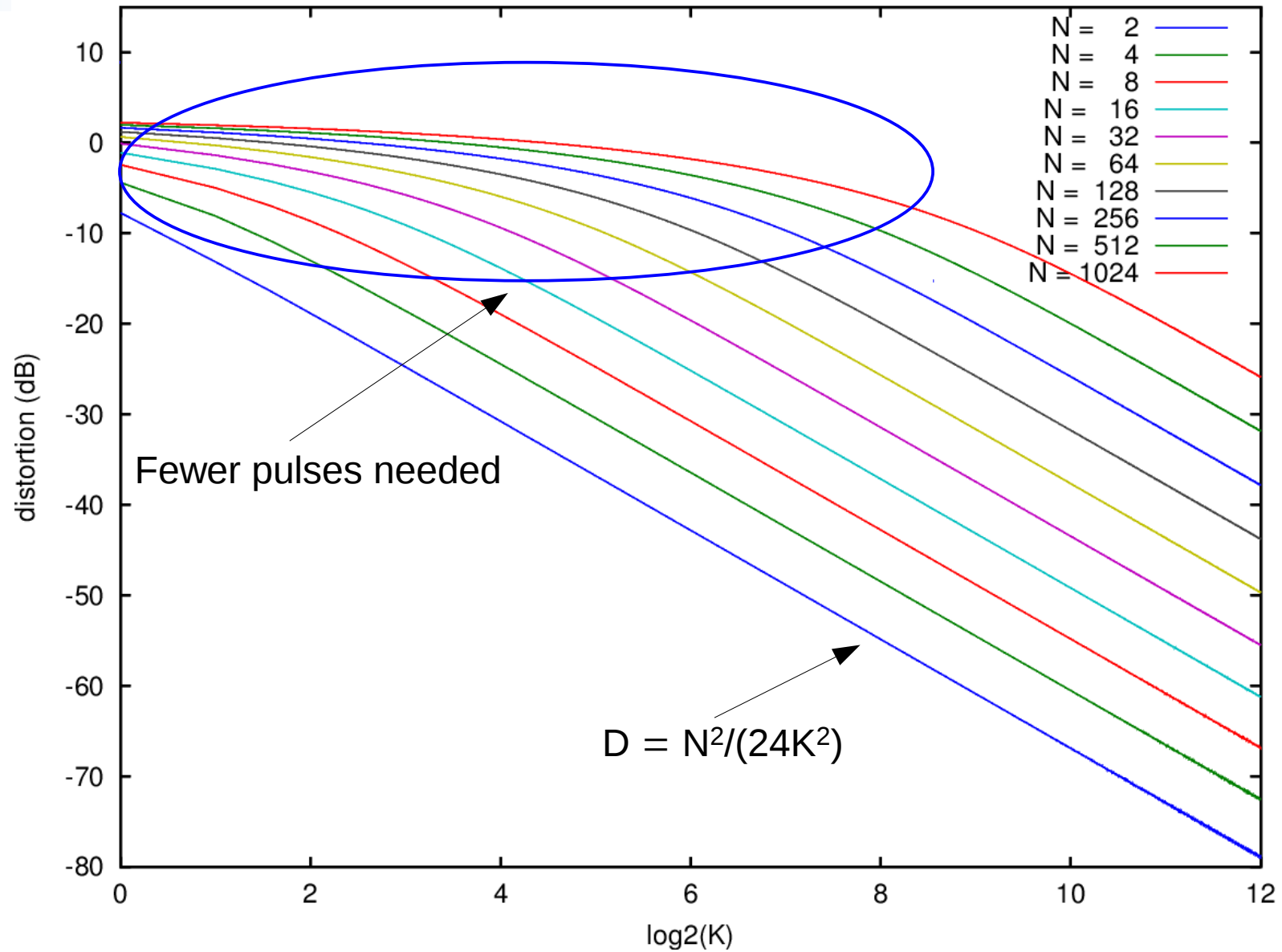
11.05 bits ($K=23$)



12.00 bits ($K=32$)

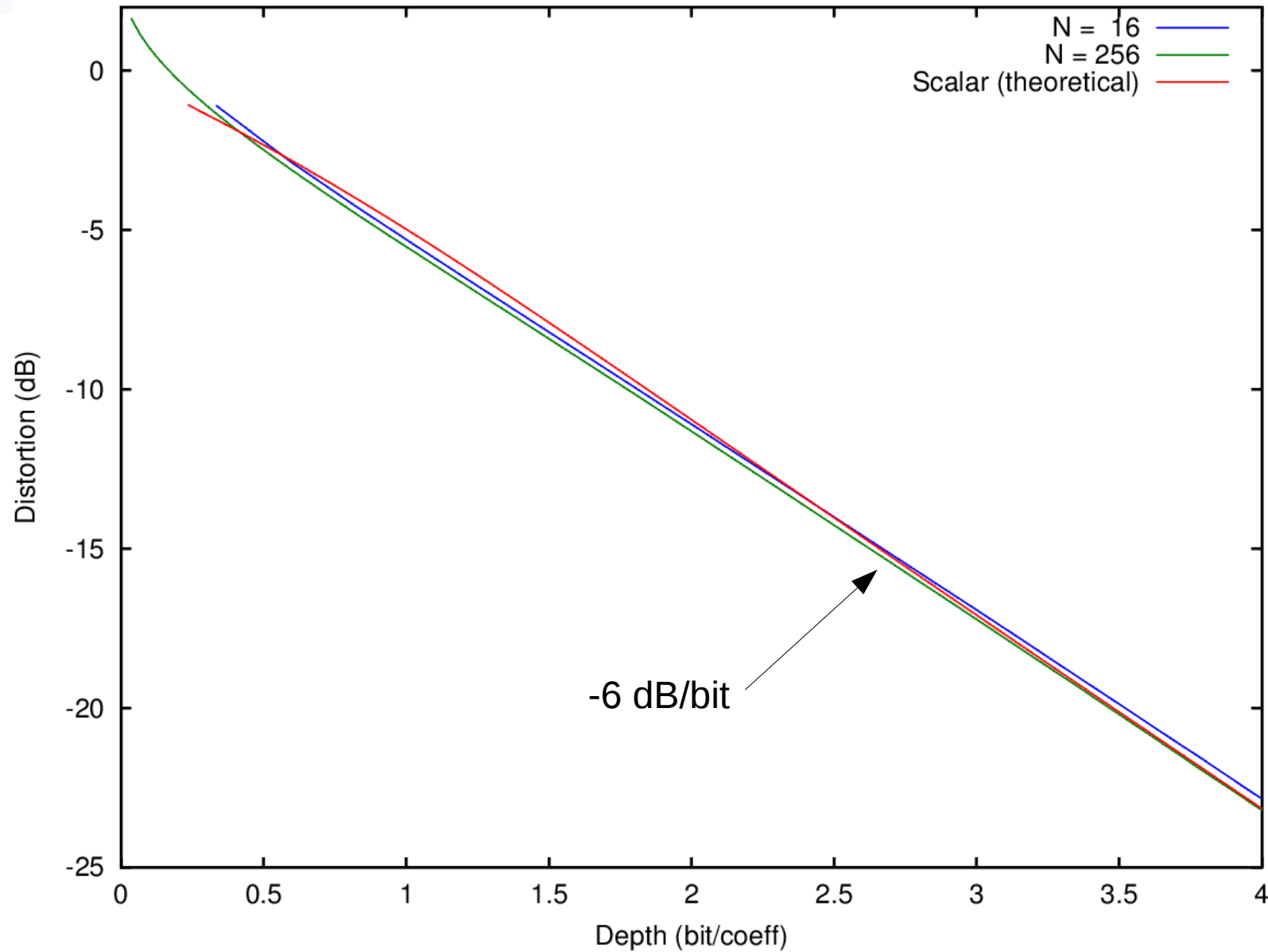


Distortion, N and K





PVQ vs Scalar Quantization





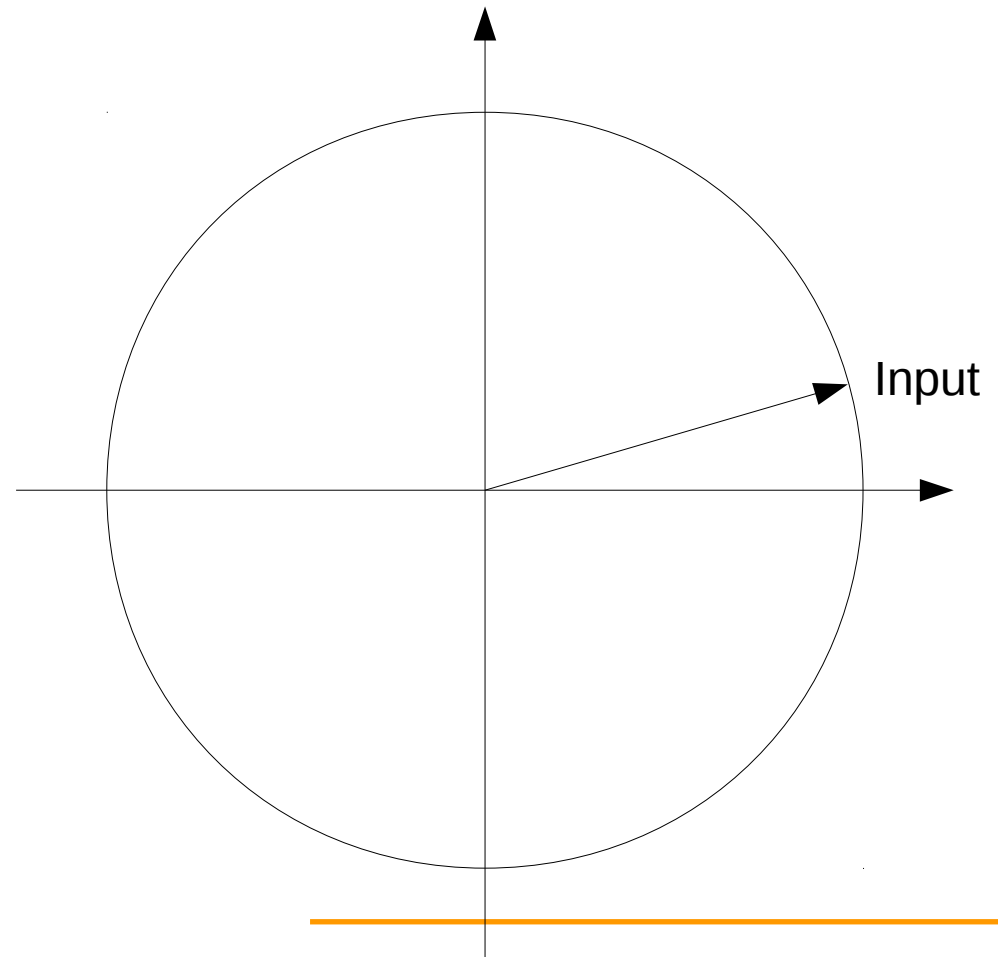
Prediction

- Unlike CELT, we want to predict the vectors
 - PVQ on the residual loses energy preservation
 - Apply prediction in the normalized vector
 - Use Householder reflection to align prediction with one axis
 - Encode magnitude of the residual as an angle
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2-D Projection

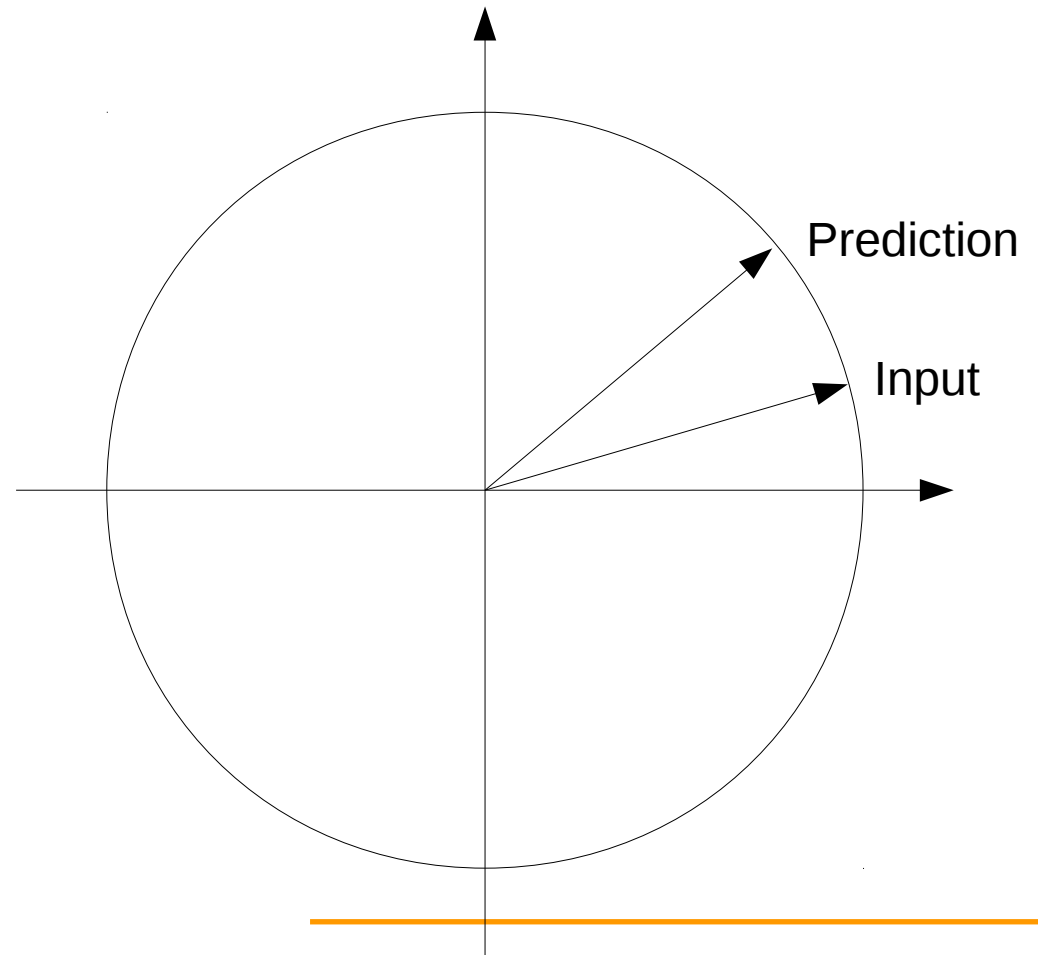
- Input





2-D Projection

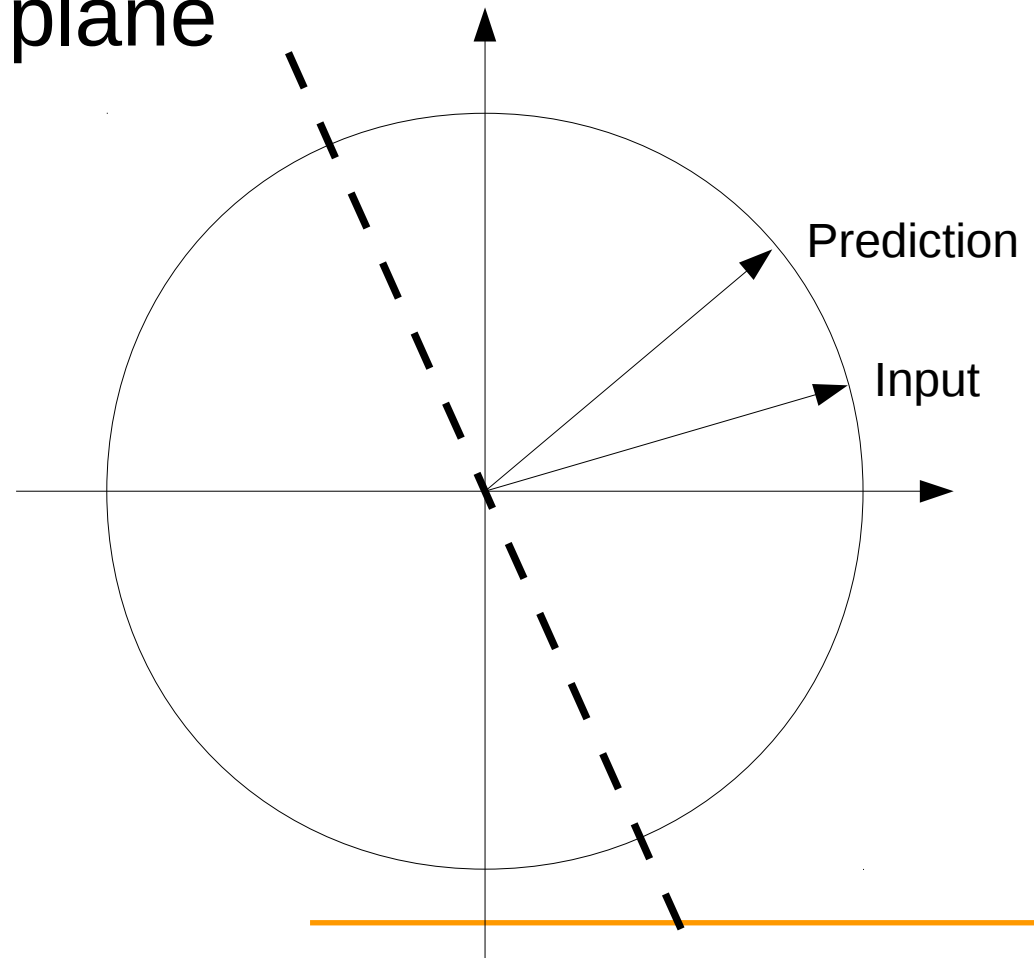
- Input+prediction





2-D Projection

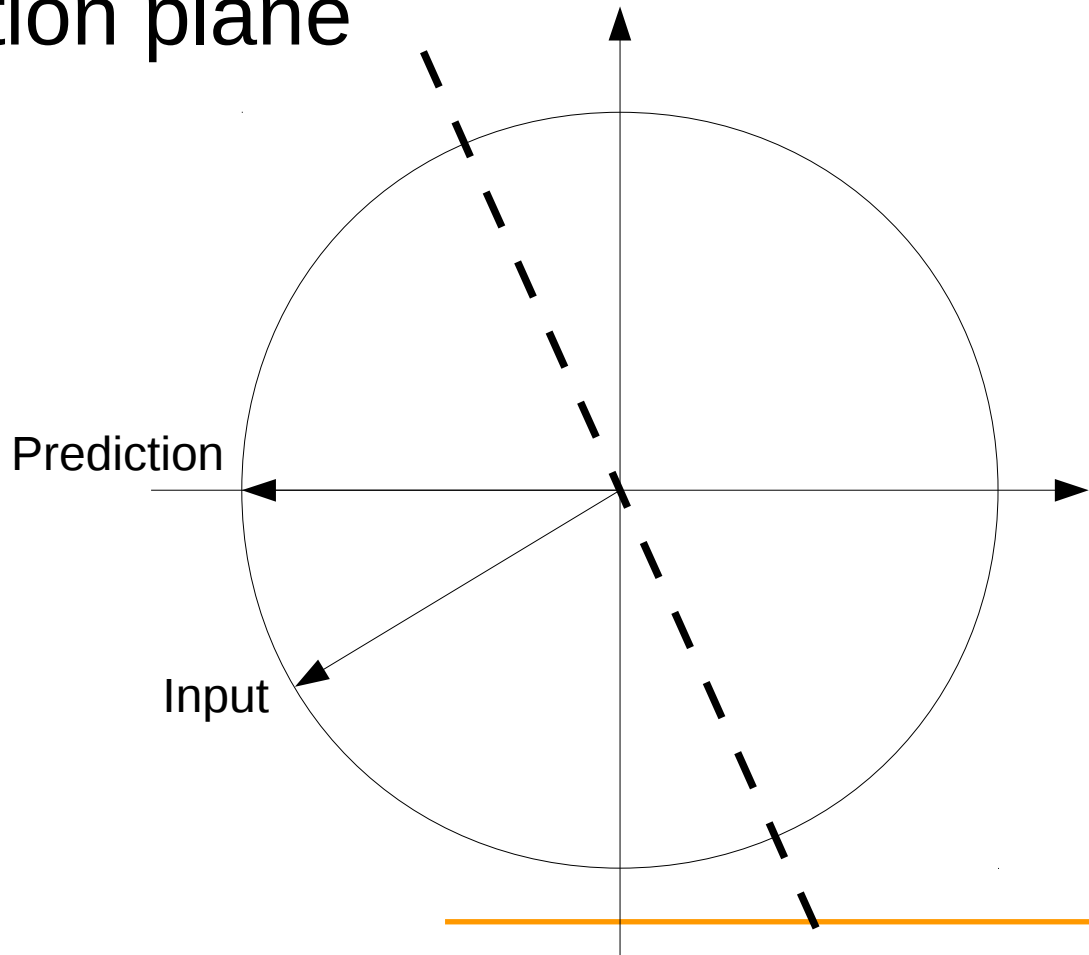
- Input+prediction
- Compute reflection plane





2-D Projection

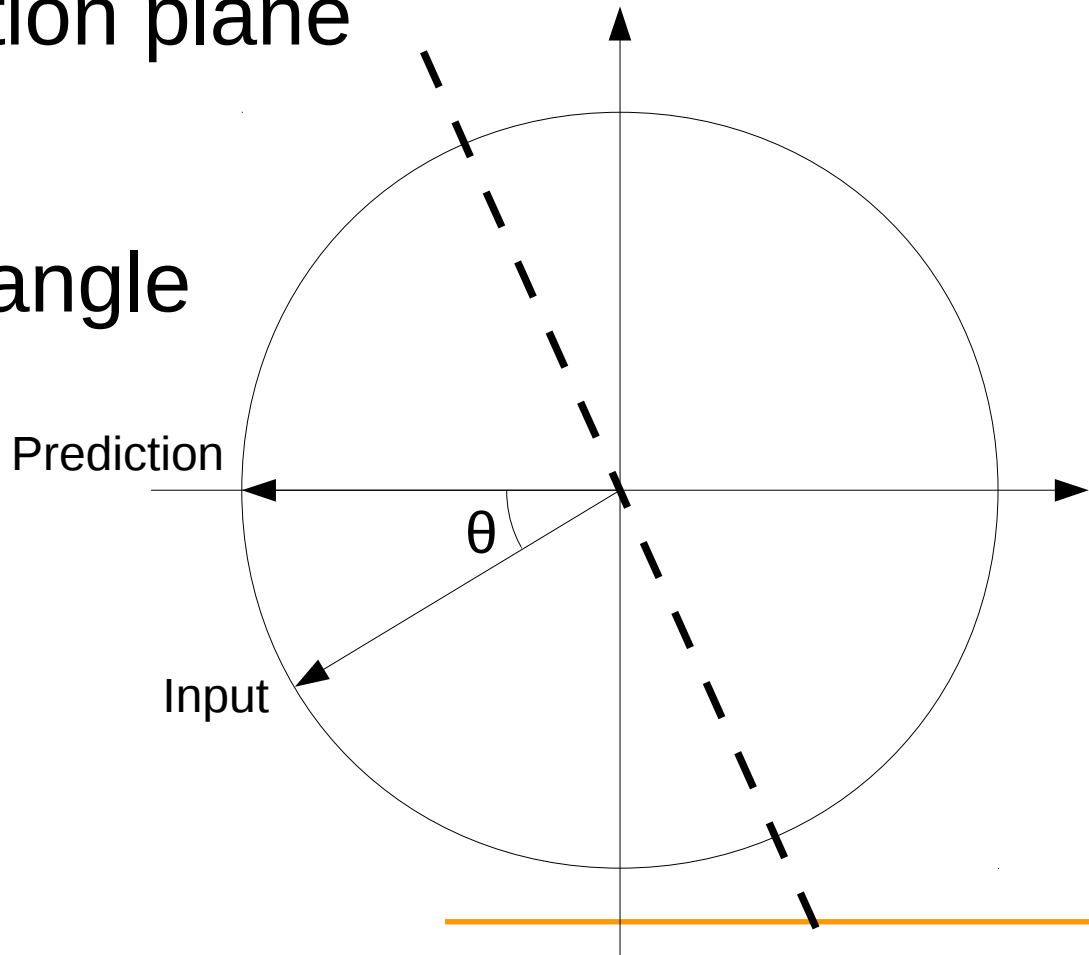
- Input+prediction
- Compute reflection plane
- Apply reflection





2-D Projection

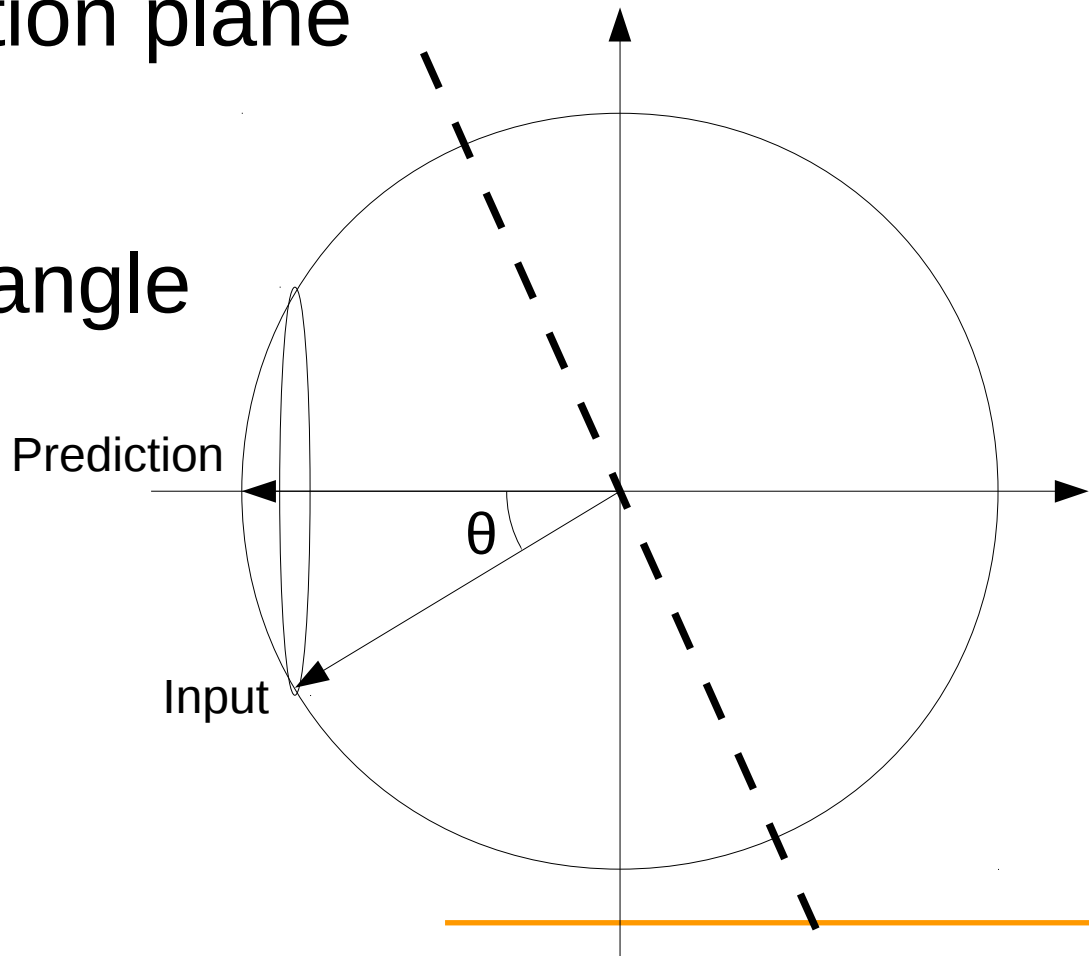
- Input+prediction
- Compute reflection plane
- Apply reflection
- Compute/code angle





2-D Projection

- Input+prediction
- Compute reflection plane
- Apply reflection
- Compute/code angle
- Code other dimensions





Activity Masking

- Artefacts are easier to detect on flat areas than on textured areas
 - Code unit-norm vector with a resolution that depends on the gain (texture)
 - Code companded gain $g_c = g^\gamma$
 - Implicit activity masking built into the bitstream
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Open Questions

- How to split into bands
 - Avoid wasting bits on still video
 - Quantization matrix
 - Take advantage of correlation/prediction in gain and angle
 - Rate-Distortion Optimization
 - Fast RDO PVQ search?
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