SEQUENCE ADAPTIVE BIT ALLOCATION FOR PICTURES ENCODING

Technical Field

The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for encoding moving pictures sequences. In particular, the present invention relates to a method and apparatus for bit allocation in a video signal compression system.

Background Art

Methods for encoding moving pictures or video had been developed for efficient transmission and storage. A current art of such encoding methods is found in MPEG2 Test Model 5, ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG11/NO400, April 1993, and the disclosure of that document is hereby expressly incorporated herein by reference. In this method, an input video sequence is organized into sequence layer, group-of-pictures, pictures, slices, macroblocks, and finally block layer. Each picture in a group-of-pictures will be coded according to its determined picture coding type.

The picture coding types used in the MPEG2 Test Model 5 include intra-coded picture (I-picture), predictive-coded picture (P-picture), and bi-directionally predictive-coded picture (B-picture). The I-pictures are used mainly for random access or scene update. The P-pictures use forward motion predictive coding with reference to previously coded I- or P-pictures (anchor pictures), and the B-pictures use both forward and backward motion predictive/interpolative coding with reference to previously coded I- or P-pictures. A group of pictures (GOP) is formed in encoded order starting with an I-picture and ending with the picture before the next I-picture in the sequence.

A picture is partitioned into smaller and non-overlapping blocks of pixel data called macroblocks (MB) before encoding. Each MB from a P- or B-picture is subjected to a motion estimation process in which forward motion vectors, and backward motion vectors for the case of a B-picture MB, are determined using reference pictures from a frame

buffer. With the determined motion vectors, motion compensation is performed where the intra- or inter-picture prediction mode of the MB is first determined according to the accuracy of the motion vectors found, followed by generating the necessary predicted MB containing the prediction error.

The predicted MB is then subjected to discrete cosine transform (DCT) and quantization of the DCT coefficients based on quantization matrices and quantization step-size. The quantized DCT coefficients of the MB is then run-length encoded with variable length codes (VLC) and multiplexed with additional information such as selected motion vectors, MB coding modes, quantization step-size, and/or picture and sequence information, to form the output bitstream.

Local decoding is performed by inverse quantizing the quantized DCT coefficients, followed by inverse DCT, and motion compensation. Local decoding is performed such that the reference pictures used in the motion compensation are identical to those used by any external decoder.

The quantization step-size (QS) used for quantizing the DCT coefficients of each MB has a direct impact on the number of bits produced at the output of the run-length VLC encoding process, and therefore the average output bit rate. It has also a direct impact on the encoding quality, which represents the output picture quality at the corresponding decoder. In general, larger QS generates lower output bit rate and lower encoding quality. In order to control output bit rate and picture quality so that the resulting bitstream can satisfy channel bandwidth or storage limitation as well as quality requirements, rate control and quantization control algorithms are used.

Some methods for rate control and quantization control can be found in the above mentioned MPEG-2 Test Model 5. These methods comprise generally a bit allocation process, a rate control process, and an adaptive quantization process. In the bit allocation process, a target number of bits is assigned for a new picture to be coded according to a number of previously determined and pre-set parameters. The rate control step then calculates a reference

quantization step-size for each MB based on the target bits for the picture and the number of bits already used from the target bits in encoding MBs from that picture. In the adaptive quantization process, the calculated reference quantization step-size is scaled according to local activities of the MB, and an average MB activity determined from the current or a previously coded picture. This scaling is done according to a level of masking effects of coding noise by human perception for MB with high or low activities within a picture. A video buffer verifier (VBV) may also be employed in such a way that underflow and overflow of the decoder input buffer are prevented as required by the MPEG standard to ensure a target bit rate is maintained.

It is assumed in the bit allocation process that the visual quality of a coded picture can be qualified with a single number V_Q, expressed by the formula:

$$V_Q = \frac{K}{Q} \tag{1}$$

where Q is the average quantization step-size of the coded picture and K is a constant quality factor which depends only on the picture coding type. It is also assumed that the visual qualities of all encoded pictures should be maintained at a similar level within a GOP. Therefore, for all pictures within a GOP, the bit allocation process maintains the following equality:

$$\frac{K_I}{Q_I} \approx \frac{K_P}{Q_P} \approx \frac{K_B}{Q_B} \tag{2}$$

where Q_I, Q_P, Q_B are the respective average quantization step-sizes of coded I-, P- ,and B-picture, and similarly K_I, K_P, K_B are respective pre-determined quality factors for I-, P- ,and B-pictures. Although this equality does not apply to an entire pictures sequence, it should be considered valid within a GOP as well as across consecutive GOP boundaries. For simplicity, K_I, of equation (2) is normalized to the value of 1.

From the above assumptions, an equation for determining target bit allocation for a picture to be coded can be derived for each of the picture coding types. The equations are given

as follows for each of the I-, P- and B-picture coding type:

$$T_I = \frac{R}{1 + N_P\left(\frac{X_P K_I}{X_I K_P}\right) + N_B\left(\frac{X_B K_I}{X_I K_B}\right)} \quad (3)$$

$$T_P = \frac{R}{N_P + N_B\left(\frac{X_B K_P}{X_P K_B}\right)} \quad (4)$$

$$T_B = \frac{R}{N_B + N_P\left(\frac{X_P K_B}{X_B K_P}\right)} \quad (5)$$

where

$X_I = S_I Q_I$, $X_P = S_P Q_P$, $X_B = S_B Q_B$,

and

S_I, S_P, S_B are number of bits used by previously encoded I-, P-, B-picture respectively,

Q_I, Q_P, Q_B are the average quantization step-size used by previously encoded I-, P-, B-picture respectively,

N_P and N_B are the number of P- and B-pictures remaining in the current GOP with respect to the current picture to be coded,

R is the remaining number of bits assigned to the GOP according to a target bit-rate, and

T_I, T_P, T_B are the calculated target bit allocation for a new I-, P-, B-picture to be coded respectively.

An optional lower limit may be applied to the determined target bit allocation as given in the MPEG2 Test Model 5, hence:

$$(T_I \text{ or } T_P \text{ or } T_B) \geq \frac{Bit_Rate}{K_1 \times Picture_Rate} \qquad (6)$$

where *Bit_Rate* is the target bitrate,

Picture_Rate is number of pictures coded per second, and

K_1 is a constrant (eg. 8).

A typical video encoder system is designed to code picture sequences with various characteristics and complexities. In particular, sequences with little motion updates or complex motion scenes creates different requirements for coding pictures of difference picture coding types.

For example, a sequence with little motion updates may be best coded with higher ratio of bits allocated to the anchor pictures (I-pictures and P-pictures) for visual quality improvements. On the other hand, a sequence with complex motion scenes may be best coded with relatively even distribution of bits to pictures of all picture coding types for motion detail improvements, and hence higher ratio of bit allocation to the B-pictures. Present systems based on fixed visual quality ratios, for example according to equation (2), do not adequately address these changes in sequence characteristics.

In other words, the pre-determined and fixed quality factors K_I, K_P and K_B have more or less determined the ratios of the average quantization step-sizes (ie. Q_I, Q_P, and Q_B ratios) to be used for coding pictures of different picture coding types. This relationship limits the adaptivity of bit allocation to different picture coding types of different motion characteristics.

Furthermore, the adaptivity of bit allocation should depend on the visual quality itself. When higher visual quality is achieved for the anchor pictures, a feature which re-

distributes the bits to B-pictures is desired such that both visual quality and motion details can be balanced.

Summary of the Invention

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method or apparatus for picture sequence compression which better caters for changes in sequence and coding characteristics. In particular, an object of the present invention is to provide a method or apparatus for improving bit allocation.

While sophisticated methods of determining motion characteristics by frame difference detection or motion vector analysis may be employed, such methods may have significant impact on implementation cost. Implementation cost may be an important consideration for systems to be broadly used. A further object of the present invention is therefore to provide a method or apparatus for bit allocation with low implementation complexity.

One way of solving the above mentioned problems is to adaptively determine new quality factors K_I, K_P, and K_B of equations (2), (3), (4), and (5) according to characteristics or parameters obtained from past coded pictures from a sequence. This is in effect changing the target ratios of the average quantization step-sizes for I-, P-, and B-pictures such that visual quality and/or motion details can be improved depending on the contents within the sequence.

A further simplified approach is to adaptively modify only the value of K_B, therefore the target ratios of the average quantization step-size of B-pictures over that of I- or P-pictures', as experimentally determined that the impact is not significant in terms of solving above mentioned problems when K_I or K_P are also modified adaptively.

The quality factors are modified adaptively in the present invention according to the average quantization step-sizes and bit usage of past coded I-pictures, P-pictures and B-

pictures. Encoding quality and coding complexity of a picture may be measured from its average quantization step-size and bits used. The ratios of coding complexities of pictures of different picture coding types together with encoding qualities may be used to indicate spatial and/or motion complexity, and therefore, the quality factors may be determined accordingly.

A video encoding system encodes a video sequence of various picture coding types (I-, P- and B-pictures) with sequence adaptive bit allocation according to the present invention. Initial values of necessary parameters for coding may be pre-determined. Bits are allocated to each picture to be coded such that the resulting visual qualities defined as K/Q of all pictures within a group-of-pictures remains at a similar level.

The quality factor K is dependent on the picture coding type; and furthermore, K, is adaptively modified according to the average quantization step-sizes (Q) and bit usages of past coded pictures.

With bits allocated to a picture to be coded, a rate controller is then used to regulate bits for coding of each macroblock within the picture. A video encoding system according to the present invention may include components that are similar to those used in the MPEG2 Test Model 5.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention is described in greater detail hereinafter, by way of example only, with reference to a preferred embodiment thereof and the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a video encoding system with sequence adaptive bit allocation according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 2 is a flow chart of an embodiment of a Quality Factor Estimator of present invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Figure 1 illustrates a video encoding system 100 with sequence adaptive bit allocation according to an embodiment of the present invention. An input video picture sequence is encoded by a video encoder 101 to produce a compressed output bitstream which may be transmitted to an external decoder via a communication channel or recorded on digital storage media for playback applications. Each picture from the input video sequence is coded according to its assigned picture coding type (I-, P-, or B-picture). A group-of-pictures (GOP) is formed starting with an I-picture, and followed by possibly sets of P-pictures and B-pictures.

Typically, the video encoder 101 utilizes motion estimation, motion compensation, discrete cosine transform (DCT) coding, and run-length/differential encoding with variable length codes (VLC) as video compression techniques. A video encoder may be implemented such that the output bitstream is compliant to one of the ISO/IEC MPEG standards, and can be decoded by the corresponding MPEG video decoders.

A bit allocation processor 103 is coupled to or forms part of the video encoder, and is provided to determine a target number of bits *(T)* to be used for coding of a picture from the input video according to its picture coding type and target bit-rate. The target bit-rate and picture coding type are provided as input to the bit allocation processor 103. Bits are allocated so that the resulting visual qualities defined as K/Q of all pictures within a group-of-pictures remains at a similar level. The quality factor K depends on the picture coding type (eg. K_I, K_P, K_B) and Q is the average quantization step-size used for coding that picture type. Example methods of bit allocation may be found in MPEG2 Test Model 5, as given by equations (3), (4), (5) with an optional lower limit given by (6). A set of initial values may be assumed for K_I, K_P, K_B, X_I, X_P and X_B.

After determining the target bits (T), a bit rate controller 104 and an adaptive quantization processor 105 are used to calculate the quantization step-sizes for coding of each

macroblock (MB) in the picture. The quantization step-sizes are used optionally together with quantization matrices to quantize the MBs within the video encoder 101. The MBs may be subjected to motion estimation, motion compensation, and discrete cosine transform prior to quantization. Frame field adaptive methods mentioned in MPEG2 Test Model 5 may also be applied. The quantized MBs are run-length encoded with variable length codes and multiplexed with all necessary side information to provide the compressed output bitstream.

The rate controller 104 calculates a reference quantization step-size for each MB based on the target bits (T) for the pictures and the number of bits consumed from the target bits in encoding MBs from that picture. For adaptive quantization 105, the calculated reference step-size is scaled according to local activities of the MB and an average MB activity determined from the current or a previously coded picture. Methods of rate control and adaptive quantization may also be found in MPEG2 Test Model 5.

A quality factor estimator 102 is used to estimate the values of K according to the picture coding type and bit usages (S) of past coded pictures supplied as input from the video encoder, and the average quantization step-sizes (Q) which are supplied from the adaptive quantization processor 105. Together with the average quantization step-size Q, the quality factor K determines the visual quality of an encoded picture. A set of values for K may be determined for each picture coding type. Hence, K_I, K_P, and K_B may be adaptively determined. Furthermore, the set of values for K may be updated at for each picture or for every plurality of pictures, according to computation and visual quality adaptivity needs. The estimated values of K are used by bit allocation processor 103 to determine the target number of bits to be used for coding of each picture.

Figure 2 illustrates a flow chart 200 of operational steps of the quality factor estimator according to an embodiment of the present invention. Starting with step 201, coding information such as the picture coding types, the average quantization step-sizes and bit usages of coded pictures are obtained. For step 202, encoding qualities are determined

using the average quantization step-sizes. The encoding qualities for past coded pictures of different picture coding types are determined for the purpose of re-distributing bits to B-pictures when good encoding quality for P-pictures is achieved. Similarly, bits are re-distributed to I-pictures when good encoding qualities for P-pictures and B-pictures are achieved. For example, it is possible to set a maximum and minimum limit for the value of K of a particular picture coding type using average quantization step-sizes for past coded pictures as one such method. In particular, a simplified embodiment may be given as follows:

$$K_{B\text{-}MIN} = C_0$$

$$K_{B\text{-}MAX} = C_1 \times Q_P + C_2, \text{ and}$$

$$C_3 \leq K_{B\text{-}MAX} \leq C_4$$

where C_0 to C_4 are constants (eg. 1.4, 0.3, -0.4, 1.4, 2.0 respectively),
Q_P is the average reference quantization step-size of a past coded P-picture, and
$K_{B\text{-}MAX}$ and $K_{B\text{-}MIN}$ are the maximum and minimum quality factor K for B-pictures.

Similarly, $K_{I\text{-}MAX}$, $K_{I\text{-}MIN}$, $K_{P\text{-}MAX}$, and $K_{P\text{-}MIN}$ for I-pictures and P-pictures may be determined. In fact, for simplicity $K_{I\text{-}MAX}$, $K_{I\text{-}MIN}$, $K_{P\text{-}MAX}$, and $K_{P\text{-}MIN}$ may also be normalized to the constant value of 1.0.

At 203, the coding complexities (X_I, X_P, X_B) of past coded pictures are calculated. The coding complexity indicates spatial and/or motion complexity in coding picture of a particular picture coding type. It is given as:

$$X_I = S_I \times Q_I$$
$$X_P = S_P \times Q_P$$
$$X_B = S_B \times Q_B$$

where S_I, S_P, S_B are the number of bits generated by encoding a past I-picture, P-picture

and B-picture respectively, and

Q_I, Q_P, Q_B are the average quantization step-size used for encoding all macroblocks of the I-picture, P-picture and B-picture respectively.

With the determined encoding qualities and coding complexities, the quality factors (K_I, K_P, and K_B) are estimated at the next step 204. The ratios of coding complexity of different picture coding type are used to define the ratios of the quality factors such that the bit allocation process can take into consideration spatial and/or motion complexities of different picture coding types. Furthermore, the ratios of the quality factors are also limited according to the determined encoding qualities so as to maximize visual quality and motion details. For simplicity, the quality factors can be normalized according to the following example:

$$K_I = C_5 \times \frac{X_P}{X_I} + C_6, \quad \text{and set } K_{I\text{-}MIN} \le K_I \le K_{I\text{-}MAX} \tag{7}$$

$$K_P = 1.0, \tag{8}$$

$$K_B = C_7 \times \frac{X_P}{X_B} + C_8, \quad \text{and set } K_{B\text{-}MIN} \le K_B \le K_{B\text{-}MAX} \tag{9}$$

where C_5 to C_8 are constants.

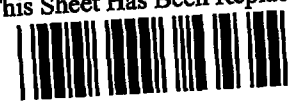
The values of C_5 to C_8 may be experimentally determined. It is also possible to further simplify the method by setting C_5 to C_8 to values of 0, 1, 1, 0 respectively.

The bit allocation process attempts to maintain similar visual quality which is based on the average quantization step-sizes and the quality factors (K_I, K_P, and K_B) while encoding

pictures or groups of pictures from an input video sequence. By adaptively modifying the quality factors according to picture coding types, and encoding qualities and coding complexities determined by the average quantization step-sizes and bit usages of coded pictures, a video encoder according to an embodiment of the present invention can efficiently allocate bits from a target bit-rate to encode each pictures within the video sequence.

The quality factors are adapted in such a way that more bits are used for motion detail improvements when there are complex motion scenes within the picture sequence; and on the other hand, more bits are allocated to improve visual (spatial) quality when scenes within picture sequence contain little motion updates. The bit allocation is further checked with the encoding qualities achieved so that the both motion details and visual quality can be optimized to enhance the overall objective results of the video encoder.

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Claims

1. A moving pictures encoder for encoding pictures in a moving pictures sequence according to an overall target bit-rate, each picture having an assigned picture coding type, the moving pictures encoder including:

a quality factor estimator for determining a quality factor according to the assigned picture coding type, bits used for past coded pictures of that type, and an average quantization step size;

a bit allocation processor for determining a target number of bits for coding a picture according to the overall target bit-rate, the assigned picture coding type and the corresponding quality factor;

a bit-rate controller for determining a reference quantization step-size based on the target number of bits and the number of bits used for the picture; and

an adaptive quantization processor for determining a coding quantization step-size based on the reference quantization step-size and picture activities for the picture, and for determining said average quantization step-size for past coded pictures.

2. A moving pictures encoder as claimed in claim 1, wherein a corresponding quality factor is determined by the quality factor estimator for each picture type.

3. A moving pictures encoder as claimed in claim 2, wherein a value for the quality factor is determined for coding of each picture of the corresponding picture type.

4. A moving pictures encoder as claimed in claim 2, wherein a value for the quality factor is determined for coding of each plurality of pictures of the corresponding picture type.

5. A moving pictures encoder as claimed in claim 2, 3 or 4, wherein minimum and maximum limits are set for the quality factor of each picture type.



6. A method for encoding pictures in a moving pictures sequence according to an overall target bit-rate, each picture having an assigned picture coding type, including the steps of:

determining a quality factor according to the assigned picture coding type, bits used for past coded pictures of that type, and an average quantization step size;

determining a target number of bits for coding a picture according to the overall target bit-rate, the assigned picture coding type and the corresponding quality factor;

determining a reference quantization step-size based on the target number of bits and the number of bits used for the picture;

determining a coding quantization step-size based on the reference quantization step-size and picture activities for the picture, and for determining said average quantization step-size for past coded pictures; and

encoding a picture according to the determined coding quantization step size.

7. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein a corresponding quality factor is determined for each picture type.

8. A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein a value for the quality factor is determined for coding of each picture of the corresponding picture type.

9. A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein a value for the quality factor is determined for coding of each plurality of pictures of the corresponding picture type.

10. A method as claimed in claim 2, 3 or 4, wherein minimum and maximum limits are set for the quality factor of each picture type.



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