

An Efficient QP Variable Convolutional Neural Network Based In-loop Filter for Intra Coding

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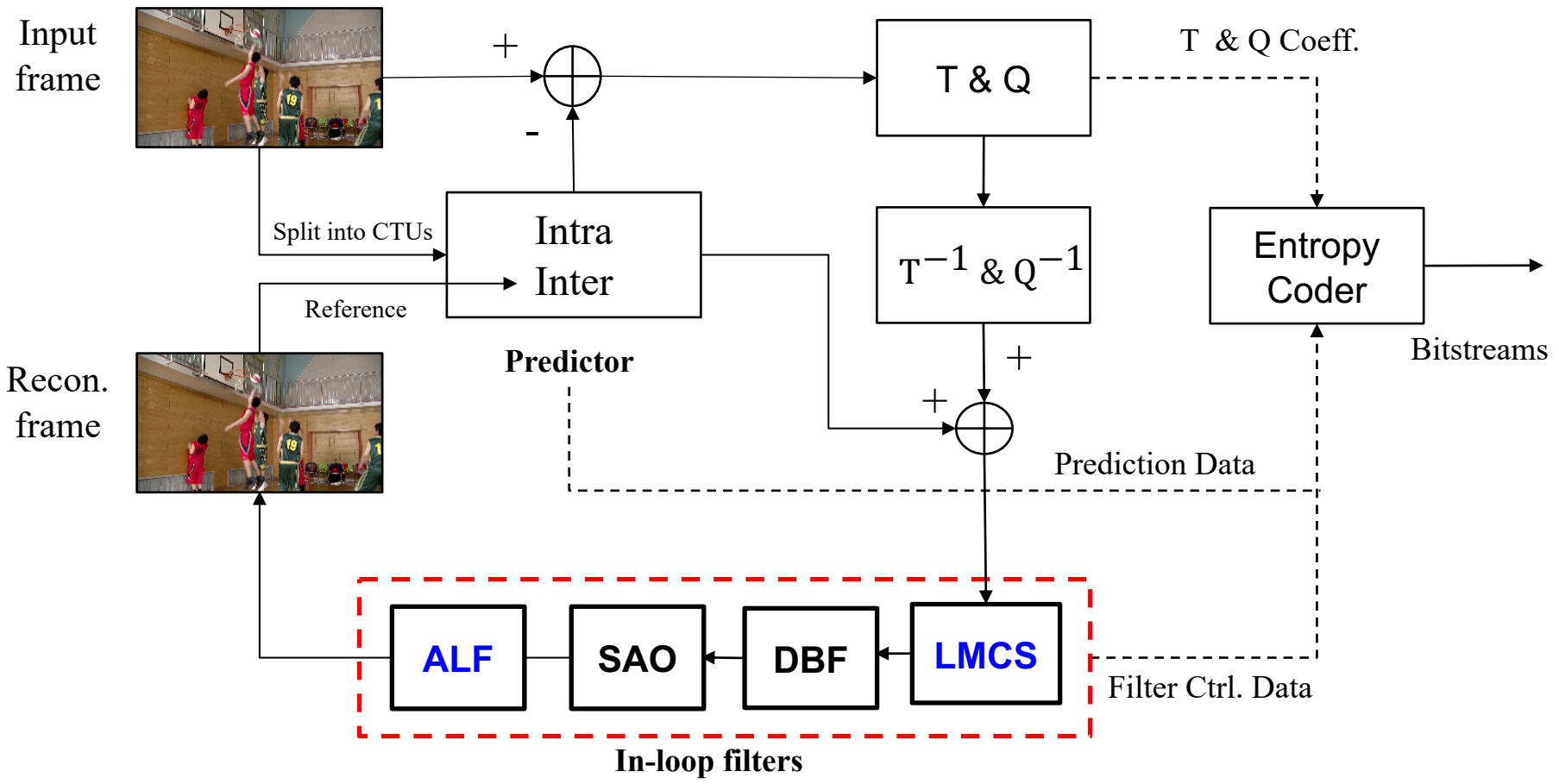


Outline

- Introduction
- Proposed Method
- Results & Conclusion

Introduction

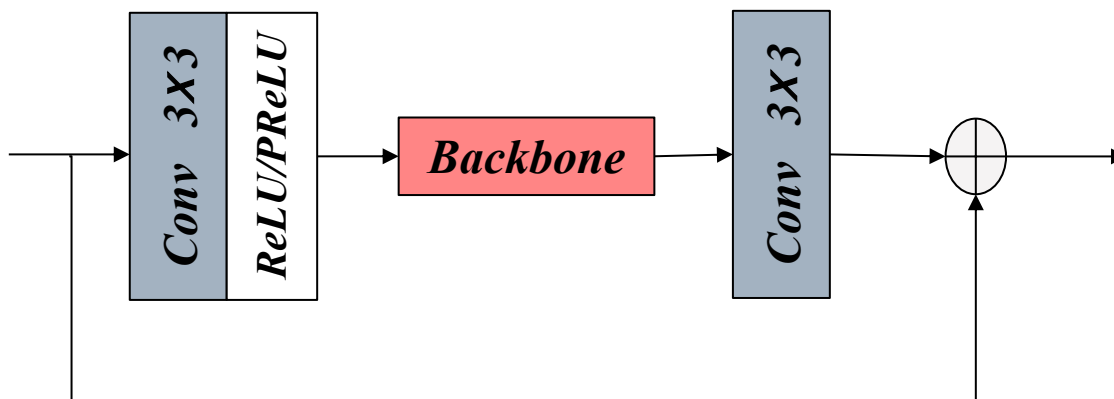
□ In-loop Filters in Versatile Video Coding (VVC)



Introduction

□ CNN Based In-loop Filters

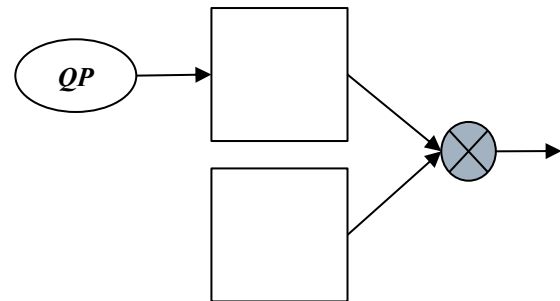
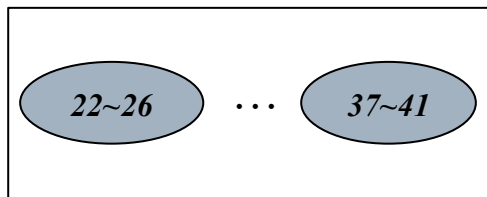
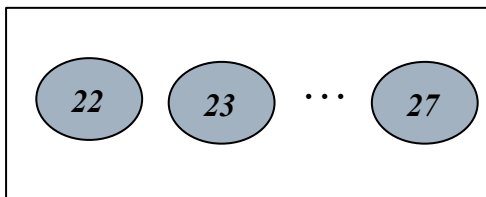
- RRCNN
- RHCNN
- DRNLF
- ...



One popular architecture used by many CNN based in-loop filters

Introduction

- Be adaptive to different quantization parameters
 - One model for each QP
 - QP-band method
 - Merged the QPs into several bands, and trained the optimal models for each band.
 - QP Map method
 - Combined QPs as an input and fed them into the CNN training stage by simply padding the scalar QPs into a matrix with the same size of input frames or patches.



Proposed Method

□ QP attention module (QPAM)

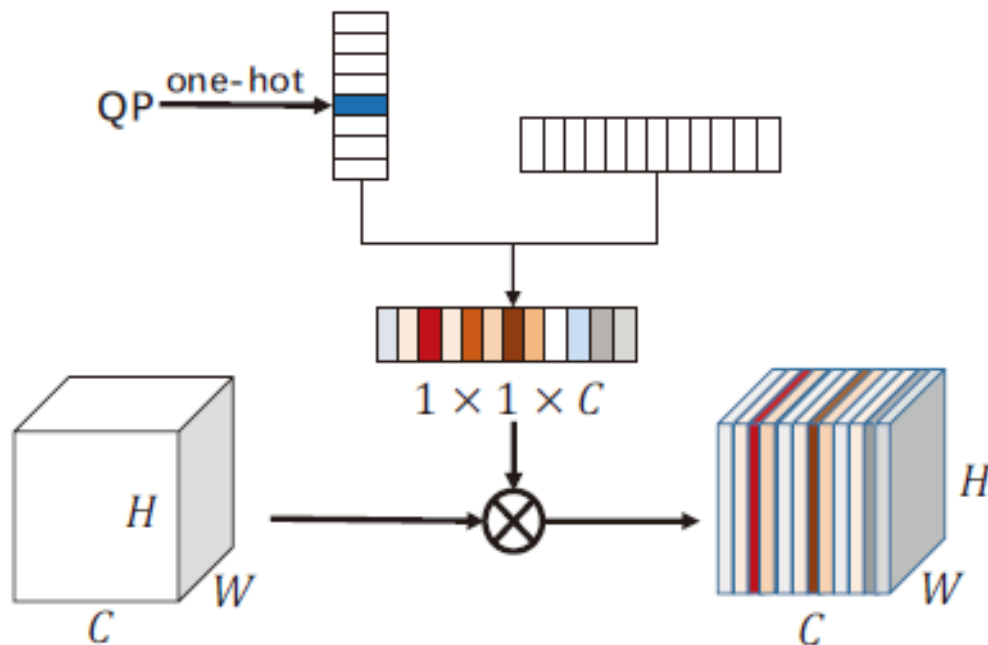
- $F' = M \otimes F$

□ The QP attention map M

- $M' = \sigma(Uv_{\Omega}(q))$

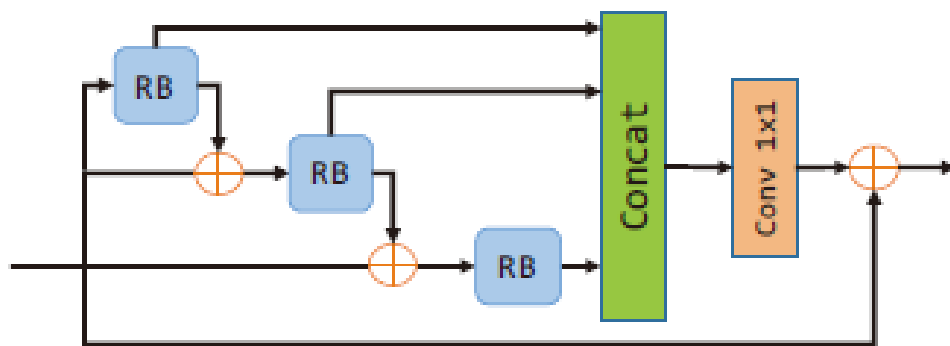
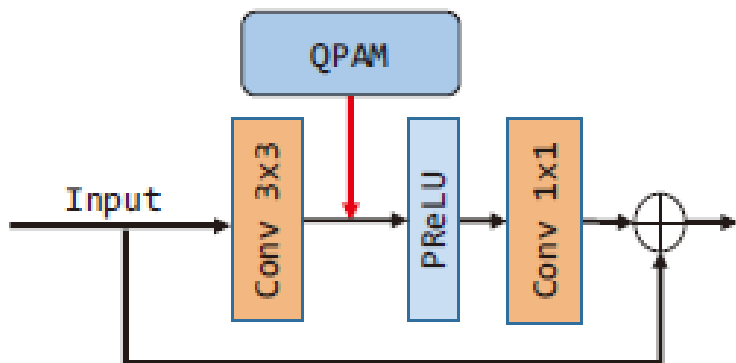
- $M = \text{reshape}(M')$

- $\sigma(x) = \log(1 + e^x)$.



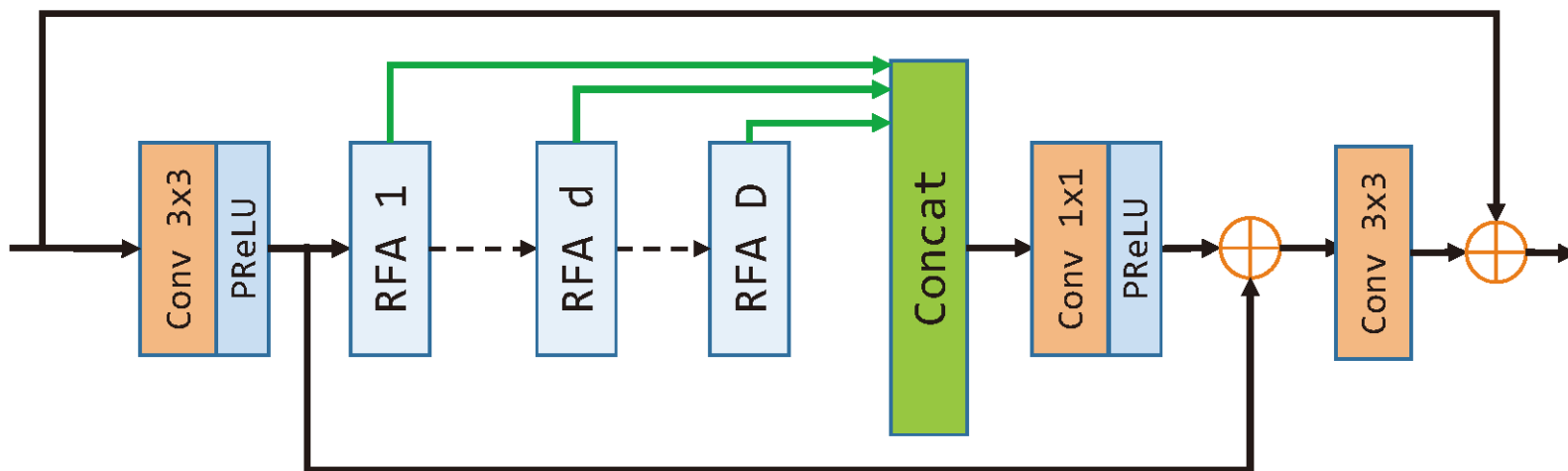
Proposed Method

- Residual Block with QPAM
- Residual Feature Aggregation Module



Proposed Method

- The architecture of our QPALF network
 - Also use the popular architecture.
 - Backbone: D cascaded residual feature aggregation modules.



Proposed Method

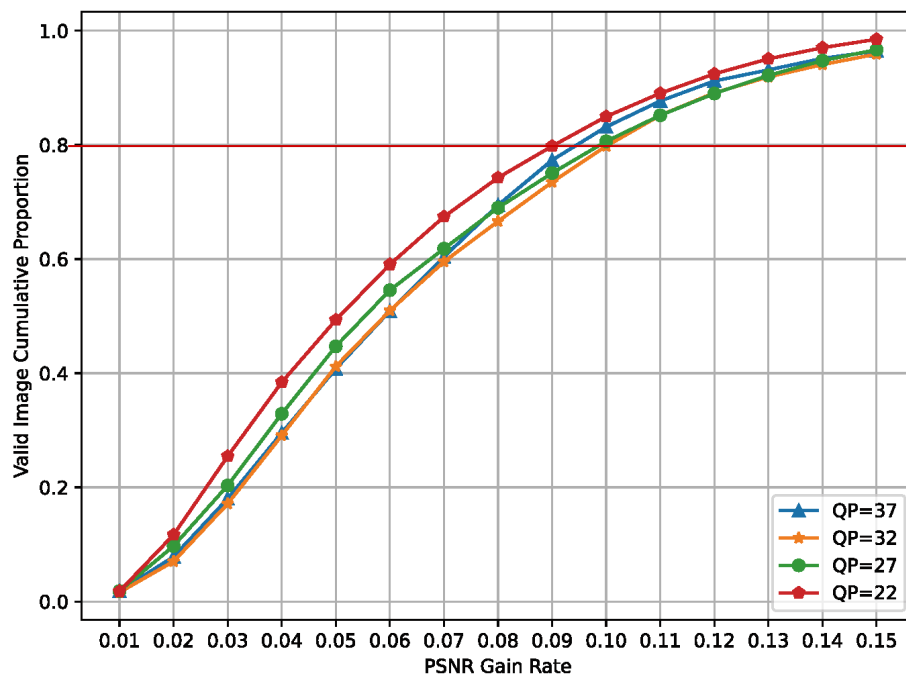
□ PSNR Gain Rate

- $L_{rec} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N |\hat{Y} - Y|^2$

- $R = 1 - \frac{L_{rec}}{L_{init}}$

□ Loss Function

- $L = \alpha_q (1 - R)^{\gamma} L_{rec}$





Results

□ Training Detail

- Batch Size: 64
- Epoch: 50
- Learning rate: 10^{-4} , fine-tune 10^{-5}

□ Implementation

- As an additional tool of in-loop filters between DBF and SAO
- Incorporated into the VVC reference software VTM6.0

□ Test Dataset

- A1-E recommended by JVET
- All-intra configuration

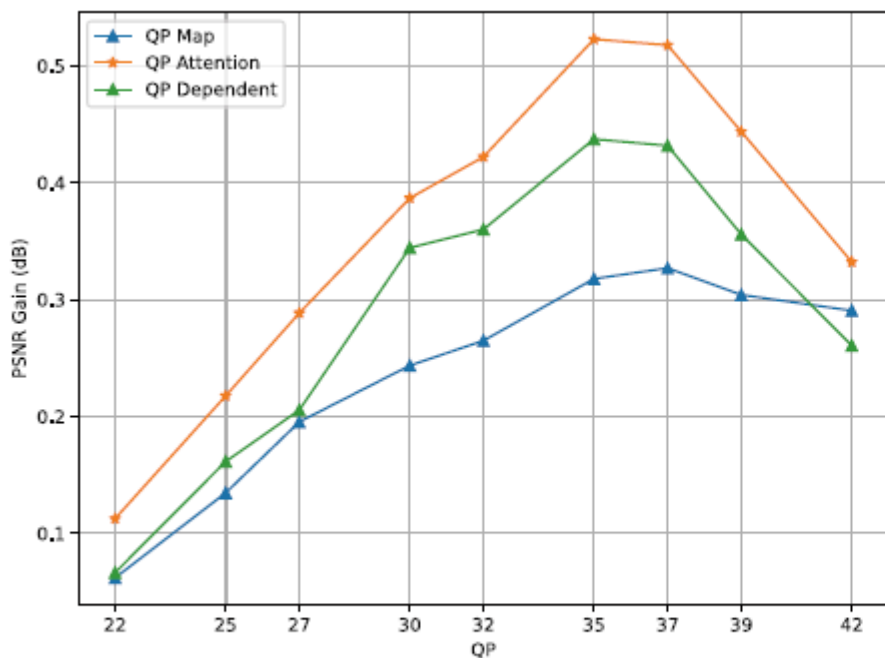
Results

□ RD performance

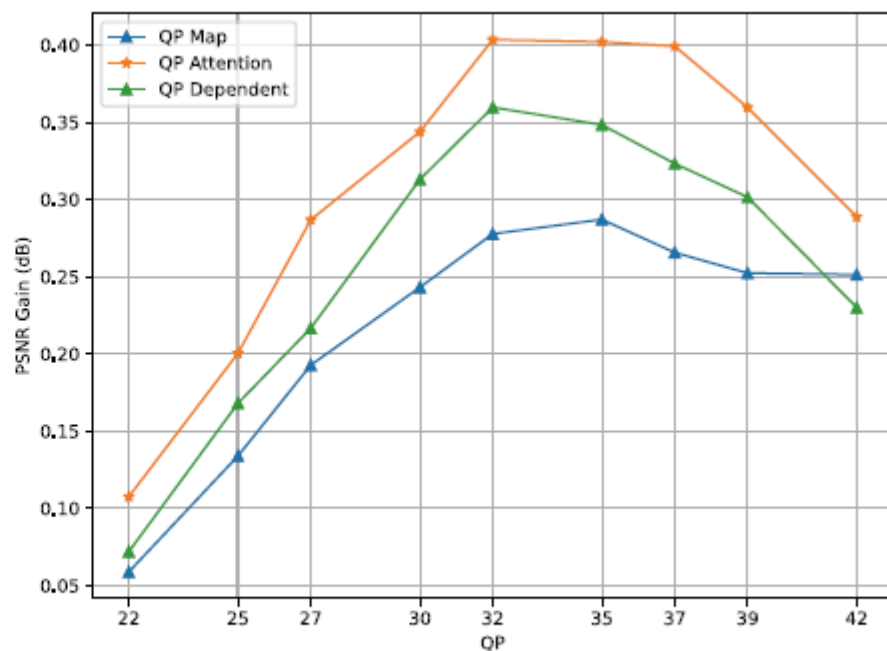
Class	Sequence	BD-Rate(%)				
		RHCNN	DRNLF	QPMLF	QPALF-S	QPALF
A1	Tango2	-0.62	-0.63	-0.78	-0.62	-1.86
	Campfire	-0.82	-1.32	-0.79	-1.42	-2.01
	FoodMarket4	-0.74	-0.09	-0.29	-0.89	-2.20
A2	CatRobot	-1.10	-2.20	-1.97	-2.28	-3.39
	DaylightRoad2	-0.43	0.07	-0.17	1.02	-0.50
	ParkRunning3	-1.01	-1.96	-1.56	-2.04	-2.99
B	RitualDance	-1.88	-4.29	-4.03	-4.85	-6.32
	MarketPlace	-1.34	-2.33	-2.09	-2.64	-3.58
	BasketballDrive	-0.73	-1.63	-1.05	-1.82	-2.84
	BQTerrace	-0.64	-1.38	-1.02	-1.56	-2.06
	Cactus	-0.84	-2.07	-1.71	-1.69	-1.78
C	BasketballDrill	-2.29	-5.43	-4.50	-5.76	-7.48
	BQMall	-1.93	-4.31	-3.73	-4.58	-5.49
	PartyScene	-1.22	-3.01	-2.57	-3.19	-3.62
	RaceHorsesC	-0.81	-1.75	-1.39	-1.81	-2.31
D	BasketballPass	-2.10	-5.24	-4.42	-5.67	-6.76
	BlowingBubbles	-1.59	-3.64	-3.19	-3.87	-4.45
	BQSquare	-1.93	-5.12	-4.40	-5.28	-6.20
	RaceHorses	-2.03	-4.54	-4.21	-4.67	-5.40
E	FourPeople	-2.05	-4.73	-4.08	-5.09	-6.49
	Johnny	-1.63	-3.90	-3.17	-4.12	-5.72
	KristenAndSara	-1.59	-3.95	-3.31	-4.24	-5.31
Average All		-1.54	-2.88	-2.47	-3.05	-4.03

Results

□ PSNR gain on multi-QPs



(a) FourPeople



(b) BQMall

Results

□ Subjective Comparison



Ground Truth
(PSNR,SSIM)



VTM
(26.16, 0.9045)



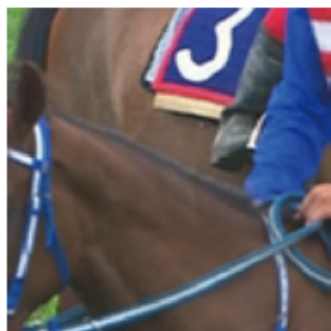
RHCNN
(26.29, 0.9073)



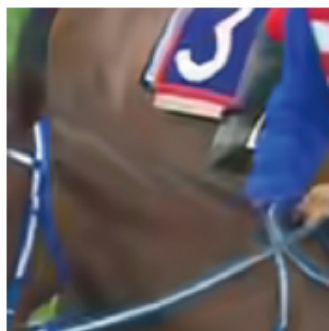
DRNLF
(26.56, 0.9104)



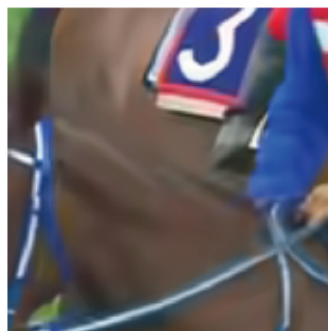
Ours
(26.66, 0.9120)



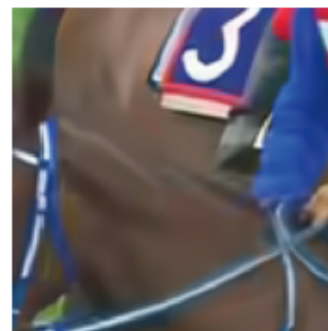
Ground Truth
(PSNR,SSIM)



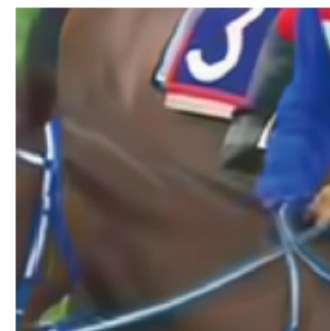
VTM
(28.15, 0.8643)



RHCNN
(28.24, 0.8666)



DRNLF
(28.32, 0.8682)



Ours
(28.42, 0.8714)

Results

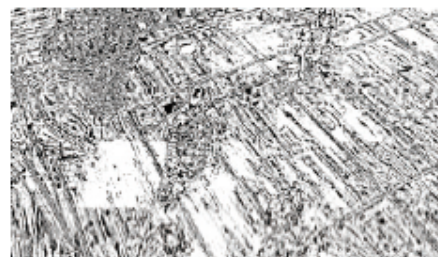
□ Subjective Comparison



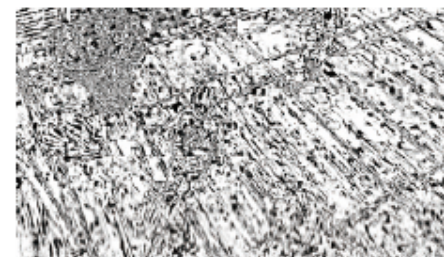
(a) VTM



(b) RHCNN



(c) DRNLF



(d) Ours

□ Complexity Comparison

Method	ΔET	ΔDT	#Params
RHCNN	5.43%	10695.9%	$6.79M \times 4$
DRN	3.29%	7808.0%	$671.30k \times 4$
QPMLF	4.41%	8232.2%	$838.98k \times 1$
QPALF	4.70%	8428.6%	$905.22k \times 1$



Conclusion

□ Contribution

- We propose an efficient QP attention module
- We design a network architecture that is equipped with controllability for different QPs.
- We introduce a focal MSE to train a more robust model

□ Future Work

- Optimize our QP attention module
- Extend our model to inter mode



Thank You!

Q&A

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