

Optimal Video Encoding @ Scale: Dynamic Optimizer

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Video Algorithms,
Netflix



t



$R: 1\text{Mbps}$

$R: 1\text{Mbps}$

\dots

$R: 1\text{Mbps}$



\dots



$R: 100\text{kbps}$

$R: 500\text{kbps}$

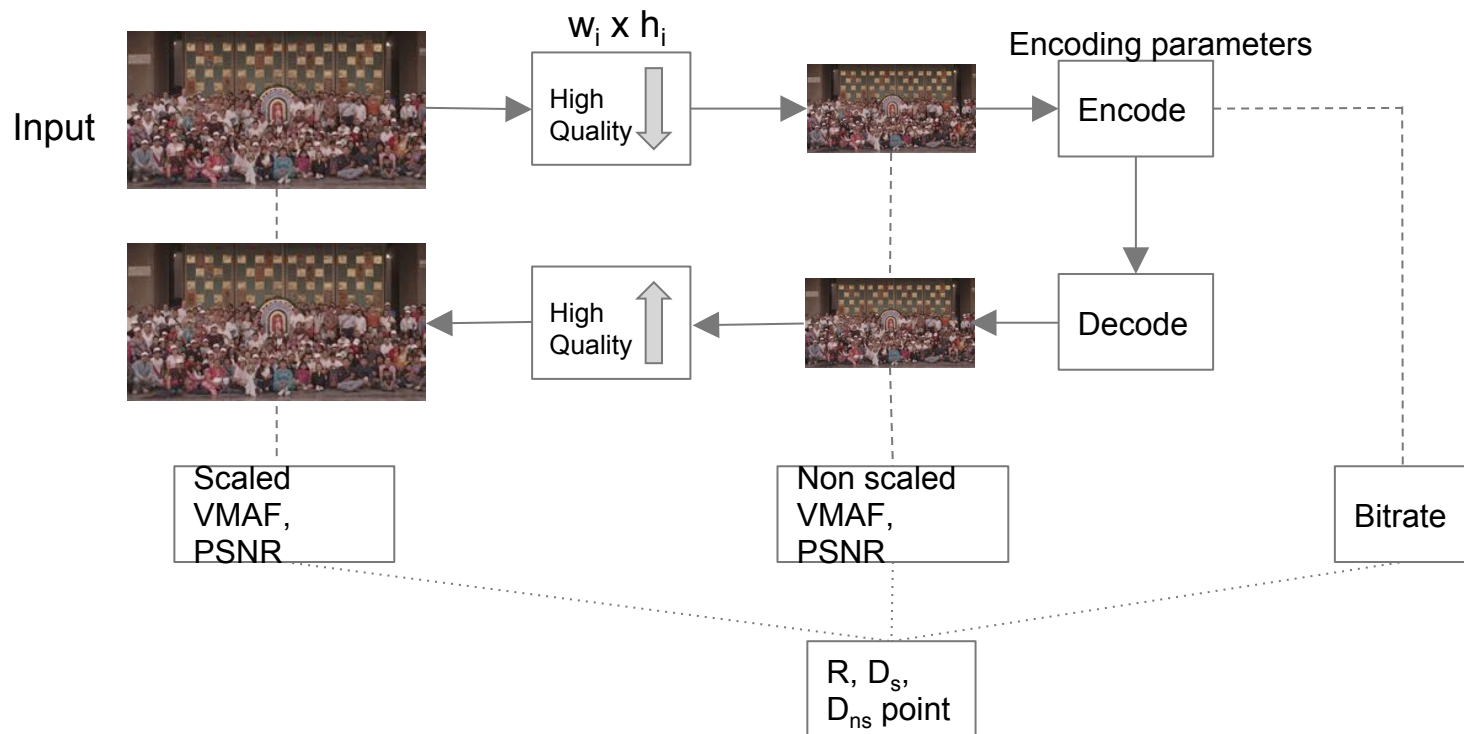
$R: 2000\text{kbps}$



Motivation

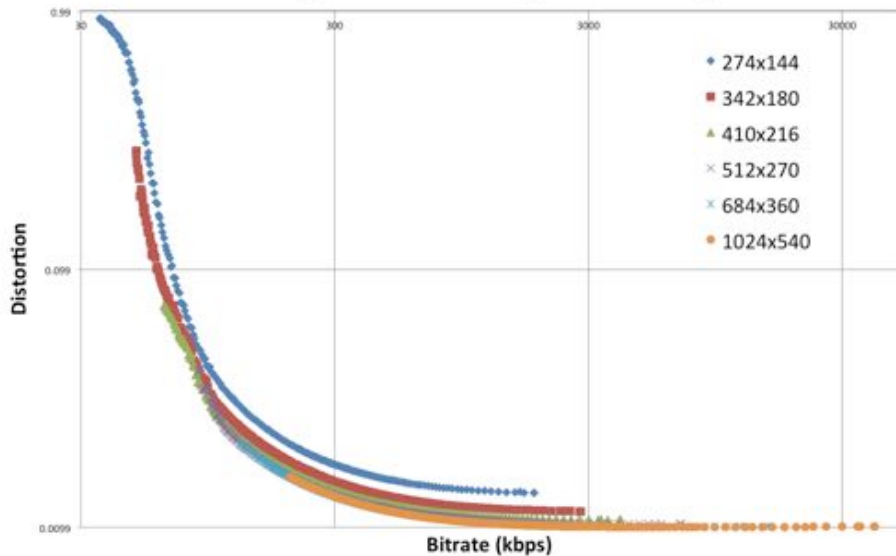
1. Why use same encoding parameters throughout a long and diverse video sequence?
2. Why impose a fixed Intra-frame interval?
3. Why consider (only) compression artifacts in video quality?
4. Why use MSE (PSNR)?
5. How to choose optimal combination of encoding parameters for a long and diverse video sequence?
6. How can we obtain the entire convex hull of optimal encodes?

Framework: Single shot processing

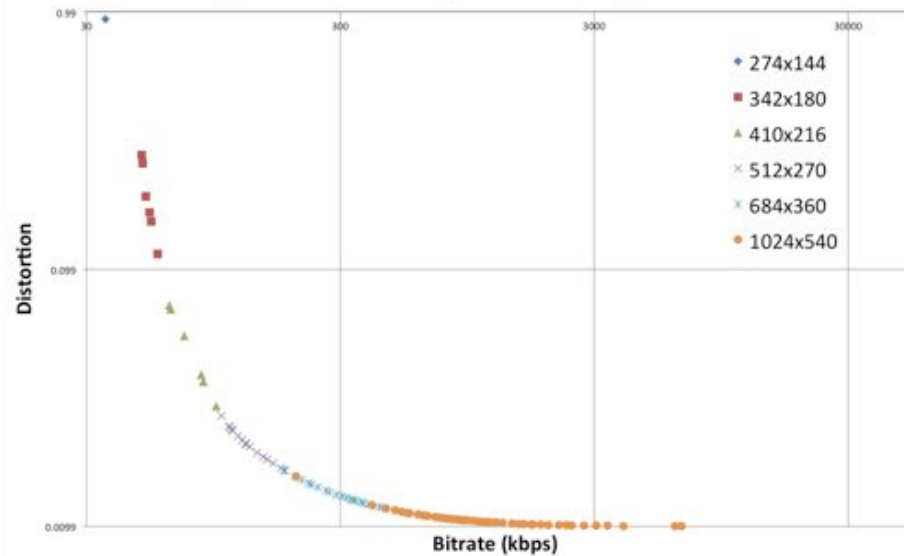


Framework: Convex hull of optimal shot encodes

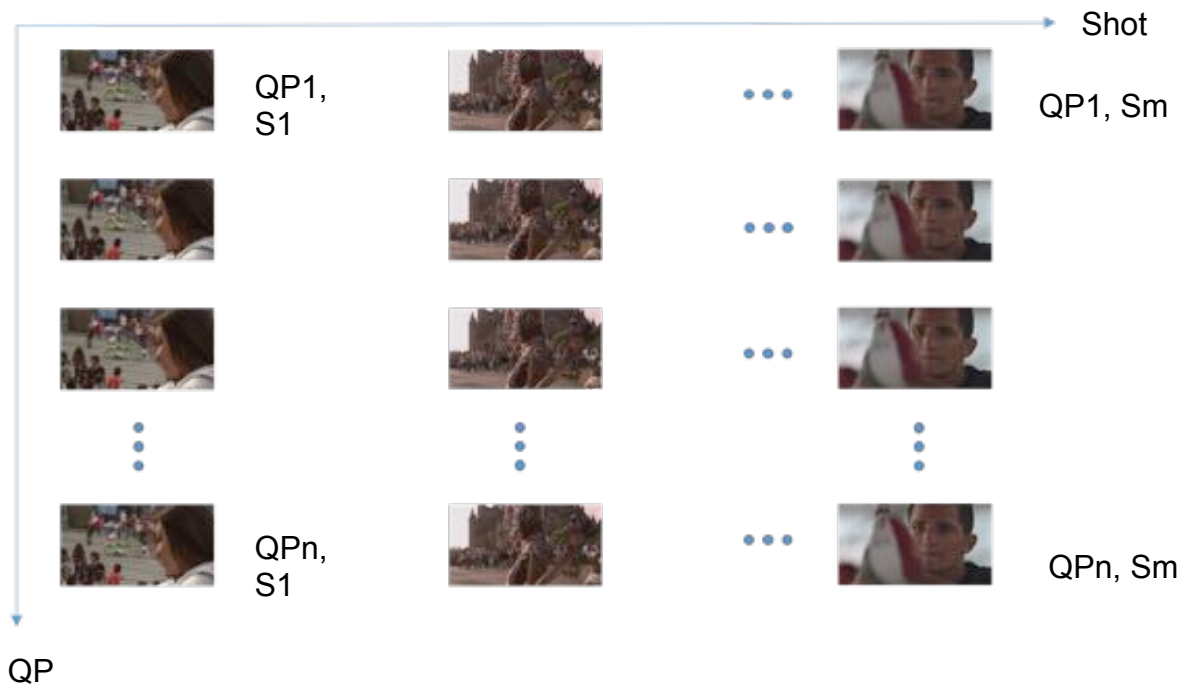
ElFuente, Frames 197-824, VP9 encoding



ElFuente, Frames 197-824, VP9 encoding - Convex Hull



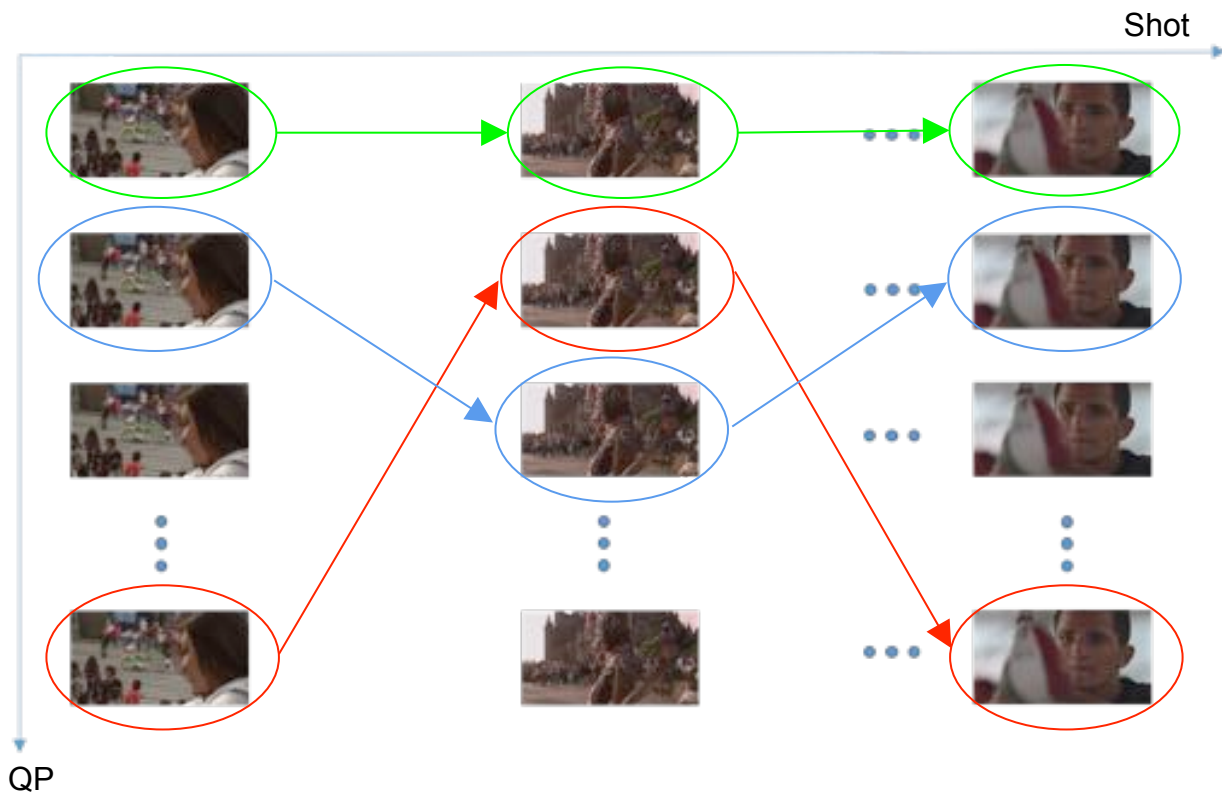
Framework: Trellis



Number of pre-encodes =
number of QPs (n) x
number of shots (m)

VP9, 63 QPs

Framework: Trellis optimal path

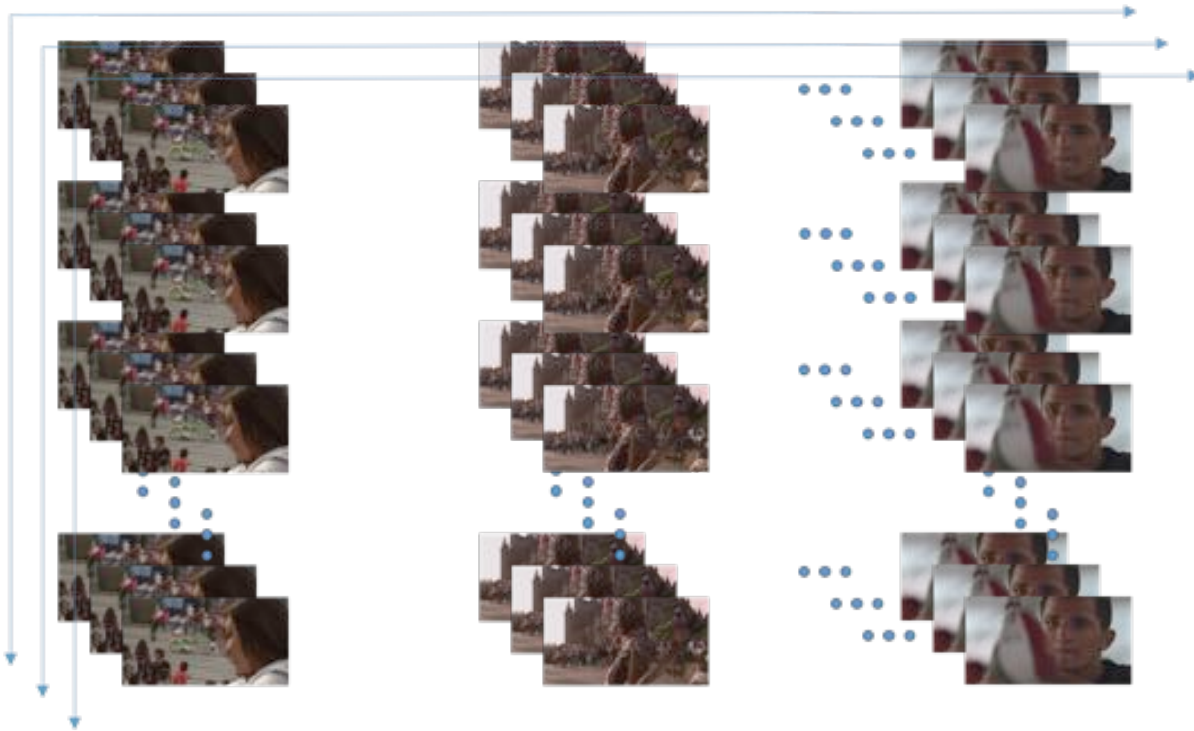


Fixed QP encode

Highest (average) quality
encode, with bitrate x
kbps

Lowest (average) bitrate
encode, with quality y

Framework: Resolutions



Number of pre-encodes =
number of QPs (n) x
number of shots (m) x
number of resolutions (r)

VP9, 63 QPs, 7
resolutions

Results: Video Content

- **10 titles**
 - 8 representative titles from NETFLIX catalog
 - 2 publicly available (“El Fuente” and “Meridian”)

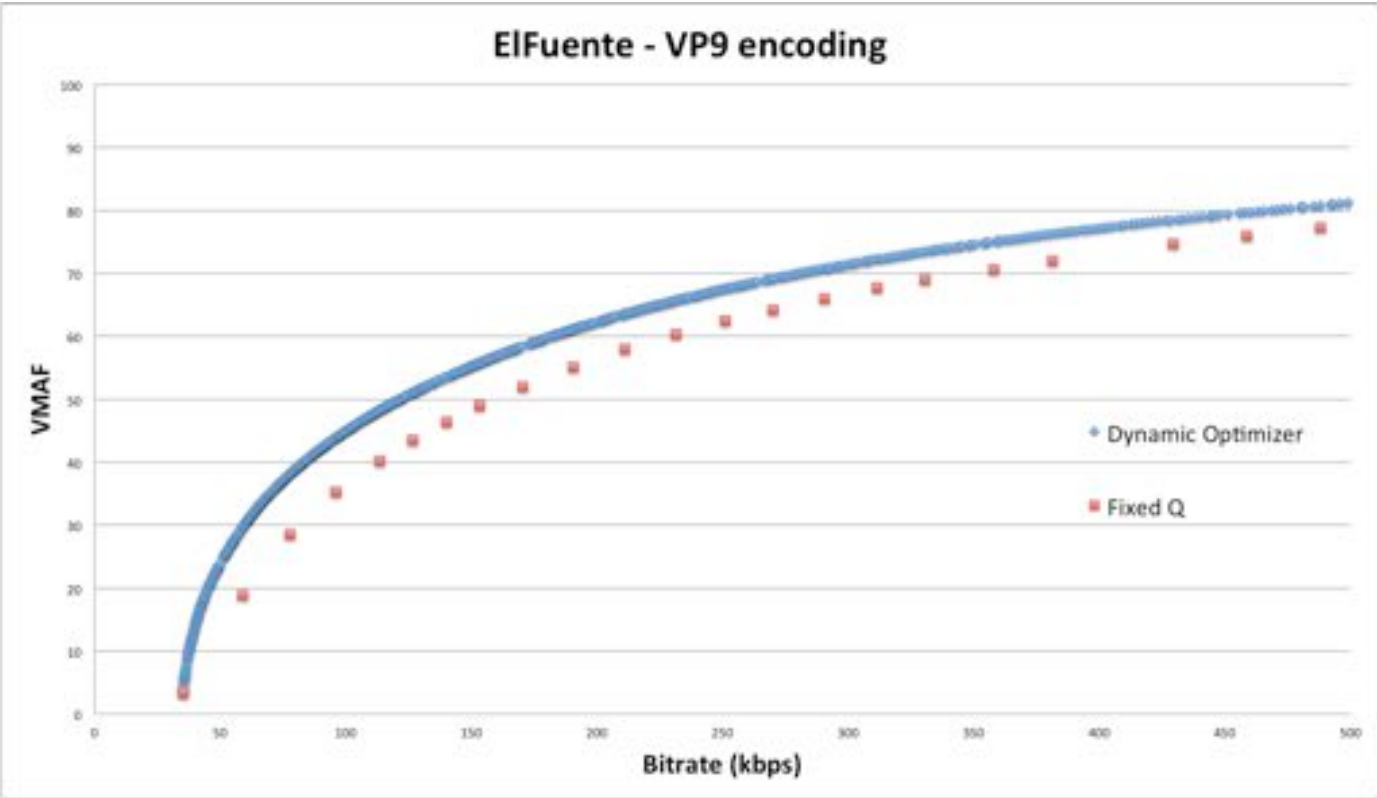




NETFLIX



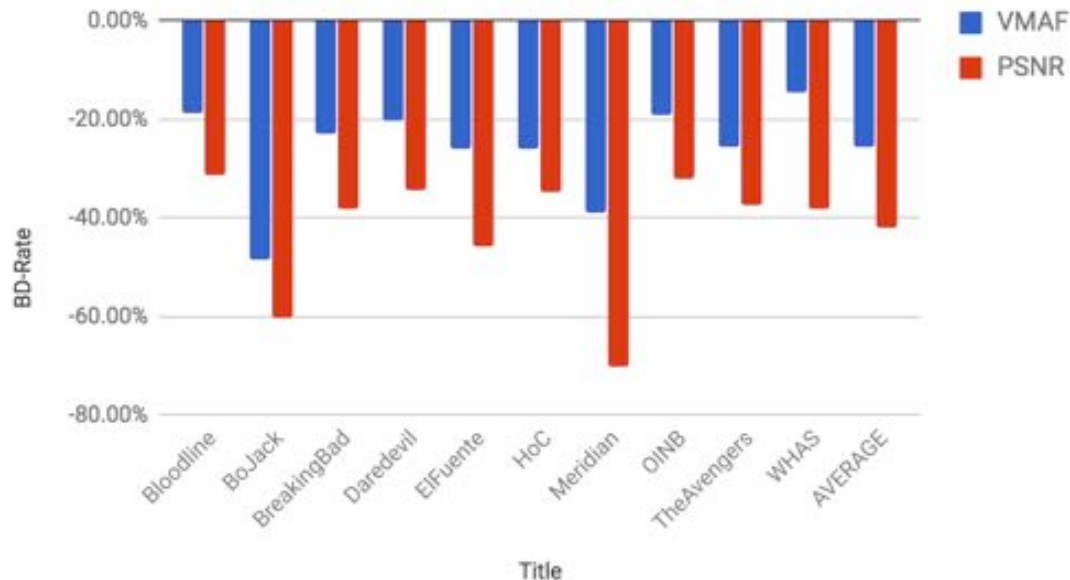
Results: DO VP9 vs. Per-Title Optimal QP



Results: DO vs. Fixed Q BD-rate

Title	VMAF	PSNR
Bloodline	-18.88%	-31.26%
BoJack	-48.39%	-60.18%
BreakingBad	-22.81%	-38.10%
Daredevil	-20.07%	-34.42%
ElFuente	-25.93%	-45.58%
HoC	-25.85%	-34.52%
Meridian	-38.82%	-70.11%
OINB	-19.22%	-31.92%
TheAvengers	-25.61%	-37.32%
WHAS	-14.45%	-38.13%
AVERAGE	-25.72%	-41.96%

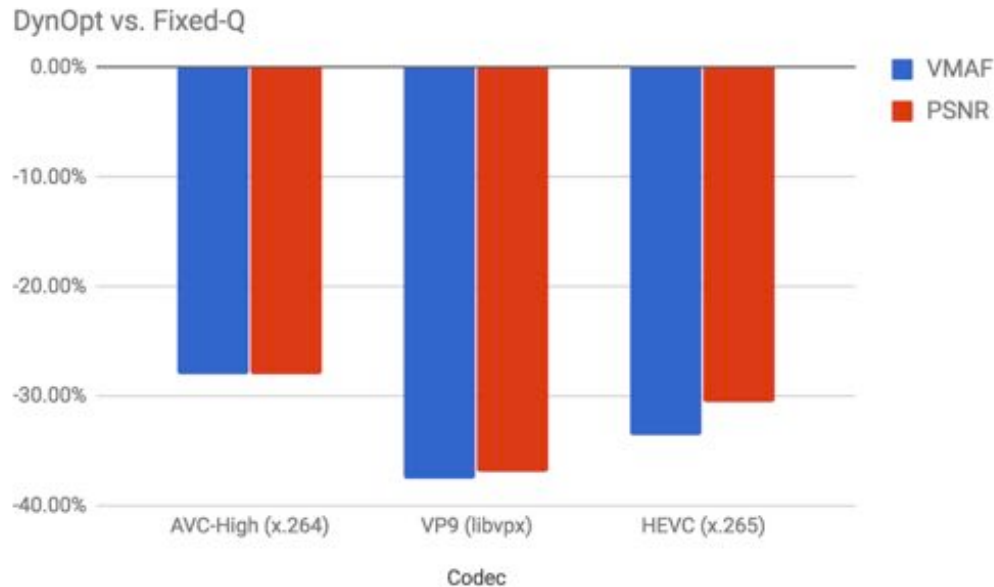
DynOpt vs. FixedQ (VP9)



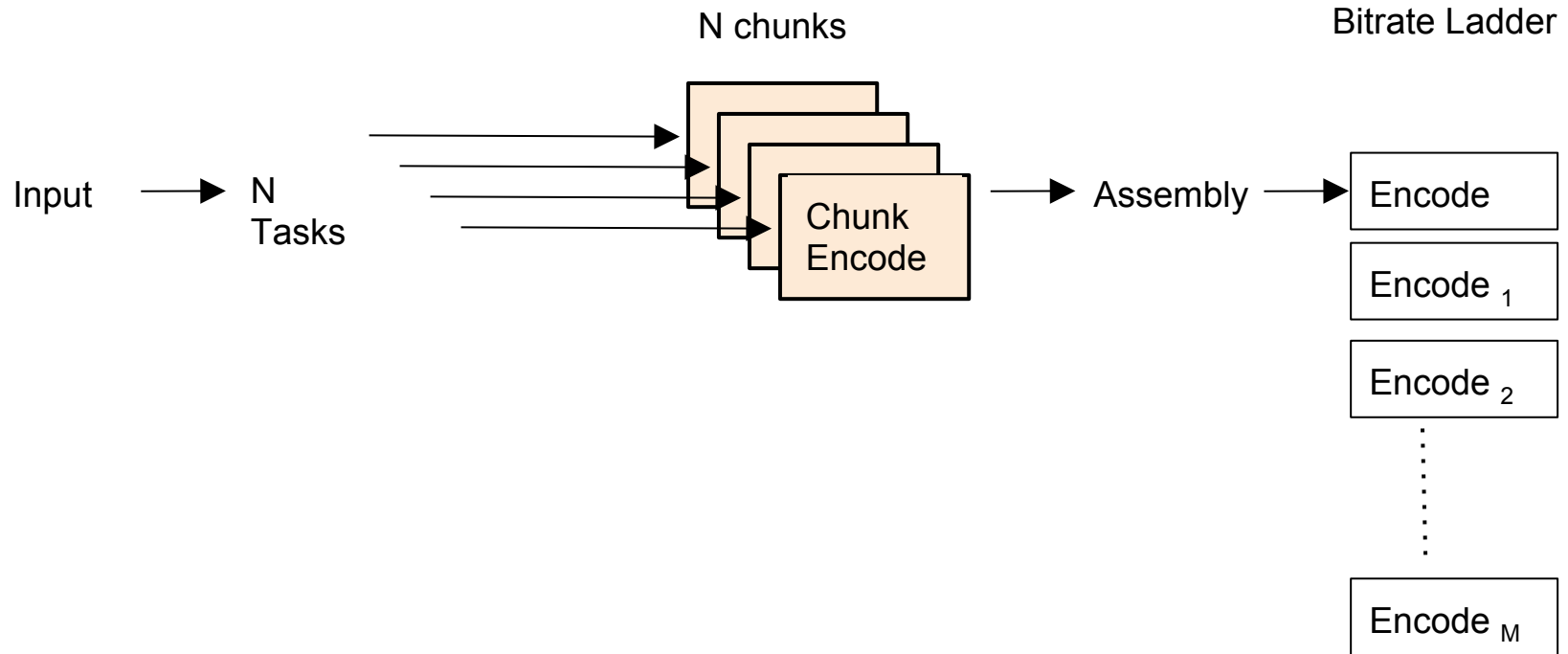
Results: Applied to AVC-High, VP9 and HEVC

- Run at scale (production pipeline)
- Multiple titles (30)
- About 10 min. each
- Reasonably slow speed settings

Codec	VMAF	PSNR
AVC-High (x264)	-28.04%	-27.99%
VP9 (libvpx)	-37.61%	-36.97%
HEVC (x265)	-33.51%	-30.52%



Parallel Encoding




$$\text{Tasks} = \text{chunks} * \text{encodes}$$

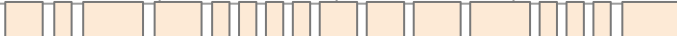
Implementation challenges

VP9, 63 QPs, 7 resolutions

	~3 min chunks	Encodes	Tasks
Avengers	48	10	480
El Fuente	2	10	20



	Shots	Encodes	Tasks
Avengers	2915	441	1,285,515
El Fuente	96	441	42,336



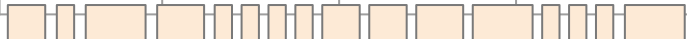
Number of actual encodes

Number of tasks


Tasks = chunks * encodes

Number of encodes

	Shots	Encodes	Tasks
Avengers	2915	441	1,285,515
El Fuente	96	441	42,336



	Shots	Encodes	Tasks
Avengers	2915	35	102,025
El Fuente	96	35	3,360




The point of diminishing returns

Find subset of operating points that produce “equivalent” performance to the “full” optimizer
Constrained dynamic optimizer

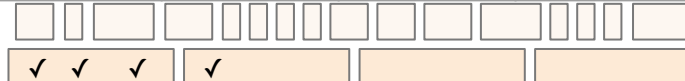
Tasks = chunks * encodes

Number of tasks

	Shots	Encodes	Tasks
Avengers	2915	35	102,025
El Fuente	96	35	3,360



	Chunks	Encodes	Tasks
Avengers	46	35	1610
El Fuente	2	35	70



Collation

Combine multiple shots into chunks

Checkpoints after every shots

Tasks = chunks * encodes

Internal Spot market

- Borrow unused instances
- Daily peak of ~12,000 instances

115 movies, runtime between 2 - 3 hrs, numshots range from 725 to 3973, total shots 235,017

Codec	Total CPU time	Avg CPU time	Avg wall clock time
H264 AVC	15,281 days	132 days	7 days
VP9	38,284 days	332 days	9 days

So far...

Shots	CPU time
18,436,049	1,466,311 days

“Compute complexity is the currency we use to buy video quality”

David Ronca, Director of Encoding Technologies, VQEG meeting @NETFLIX, May 2017

Demo

Summary

- Joint optimization of shots
- Codec agnostic and object metric agnostic framework
- Orthogonal to I/P/B quality optimization by codecs
- Upper bound to compare rate control mechanisms within and between codecs
- Provides ~25% bitrate savings at same quality
- Streams are 100% compliant; ready to be consumed by existing clients



Video Algorithms Team @100M party

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Open problems

Perceptual quality metrics

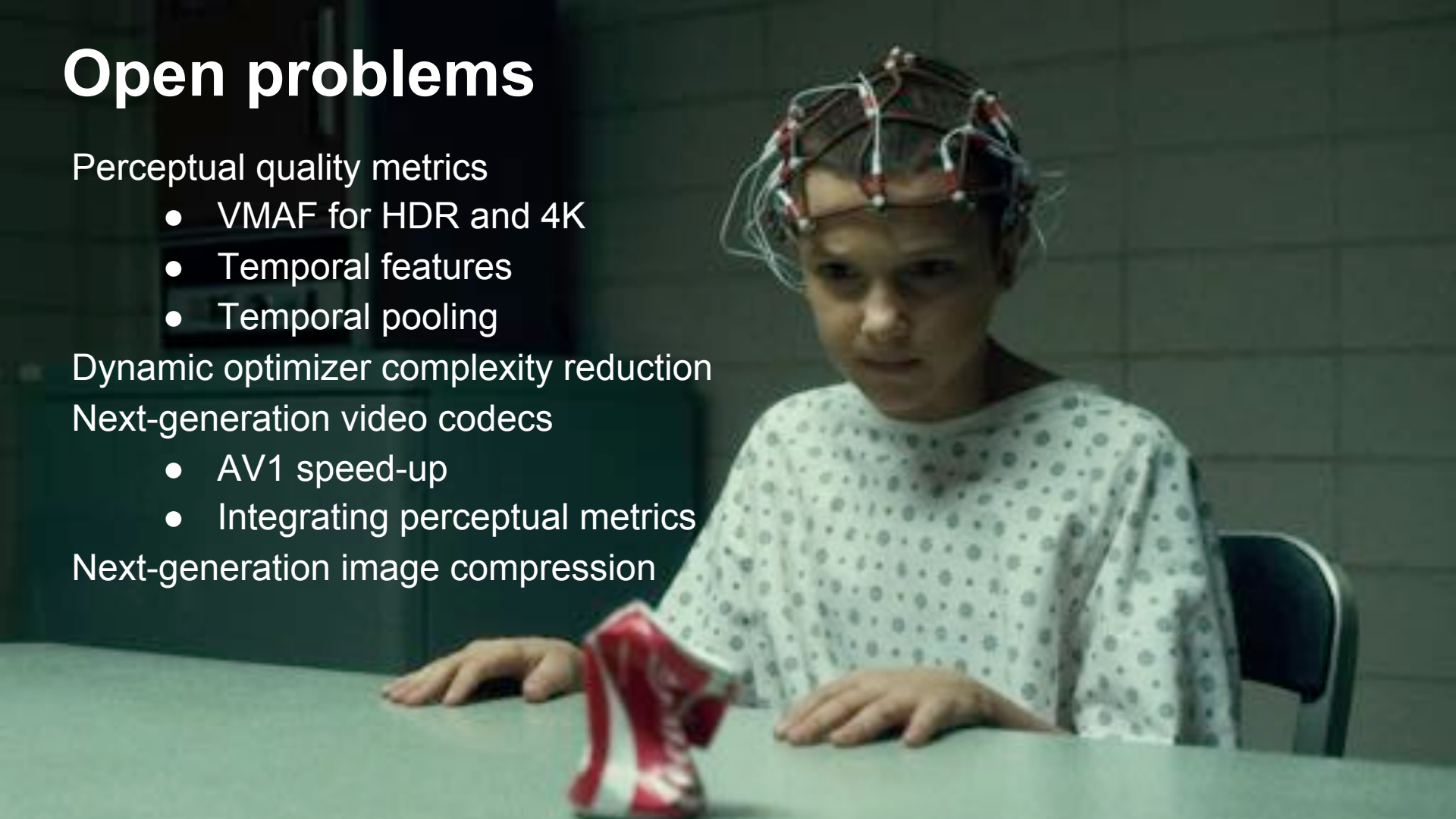
- VMAF for HDR and 4K
- Temporal features
- Temporal pooling

Dynamic optimizer complexity reduction

Next-generation video codecs

- AV1 speed-up
- Integrating perceptual metrics

Next-generation image compression



A wide-angle photograph of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, California. The bridge's iconic orange-red towers and suspension cables are prominent against a clear blue sky. The bridge spans across the blue waters of the Golden Gate Strait, with the city of San Francisco visible in the distance on the left. The overall scene is bright and clear.

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PAPER DEADLINE: JANUARY 10, 2018

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video coding optimization”**