

# H.26L Video Server Modeling Using Computational Process Networks

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**Embedded Software Systems**  
**Class Project: Final Presentation**



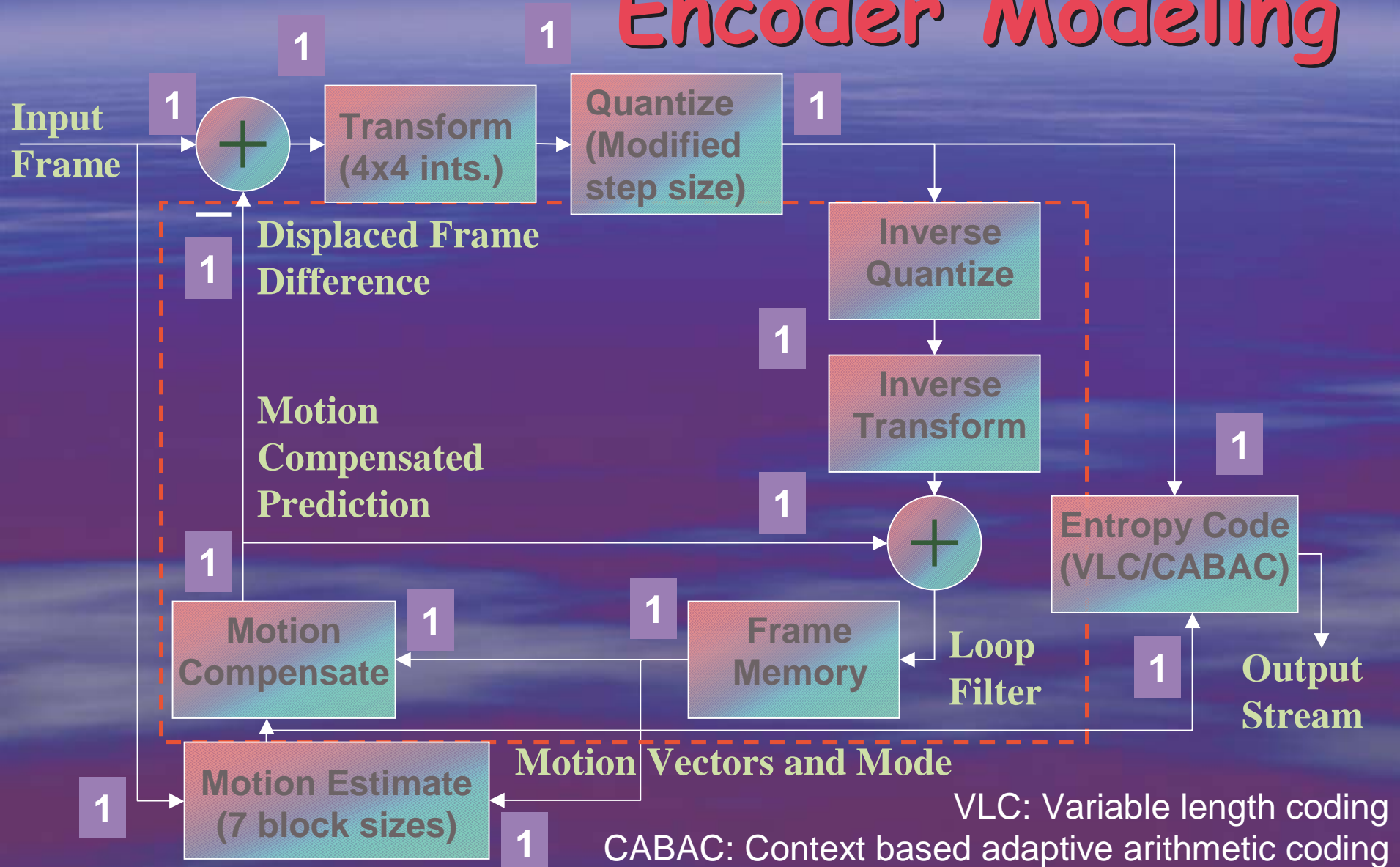
The University of Texas at Austin



# Problem Statement

- **H.26L Video Encoder Modeling**
  - Model computation and communication in encoder
  - Exploit inherent parallelism
  - Preserve functional precedence
  - Bounded memory implementation exists
- **Design Domain**
  - Computational process networks [Allen and Evans; 1999]
  - C code for H.26L video encoder [PictureTel Corp.; 2002]

# Encoder Modeling

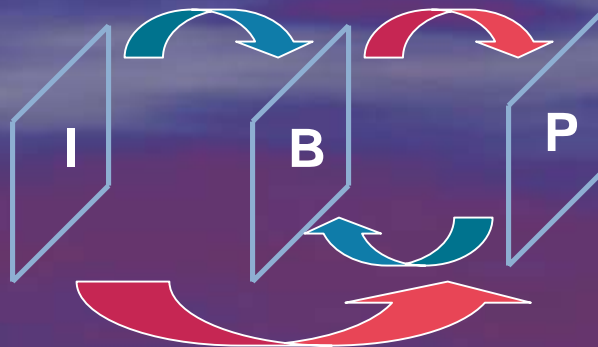


VLC: Variable length coding

CABAC: Context based adaptive arithmetic coding

# Implementation

- **Domain: CPN**
  - Scalable design
  - Precedence preserving
- **‘Foreman’ Input Sequence**
  - QCIF resolution (176 x 144)
  - 3 frames: Intra (I), Bi-directional (B), and Predicted (P)



# Results

- **Successful Encoding**
  - Nodes and queue designs [He and Zhong; 2000]
  - Generated sequence decoded with H.26L decoder
- **Timing**
  - Speedup could be obtained for encoding more frames
  - Parallel execution of I-frames on multiple processors



# Compression Results



Original frame 2 of QCIF (176 x 144)  
resolution foreman sequence



Decoded frame 2 of QCIF (176 x 144)  
resolution foreman sequence

- **Compression:** 25:1 (comparing file sizes)
- **Time:** 20 sec for 3 frames with 10 sec for B-frame

# Applications

- **Video and POSIX Threads**
  - On-line scene change detection in multicast video
    - Buffering of frames, and processing of frames can be modeled on separate processors for scene change detection
  - Video conferencing
  - Video streaming
- **Real-time H.26L Encoding Products [2002]**
  - Texas Instruments with UB Video Inc. and Ingenient Technologies: On TMS320C64x digital signal processor

# Conclusions

- Deliverables

- Data and control flow modeling of H.26L encoder
- Computational process networks modeling
- Applications where parallelism can be exploited

- Results Summary

- Time taken is more than expected
  - Unoptimized code
  - Number of frames being processed is less
- Compression is 50% more than state-of-the-art (H.263, MPEG-2, MPEG-4) encoders for same quality