

SEPTEMBER 26-29 PHILADELPHIA

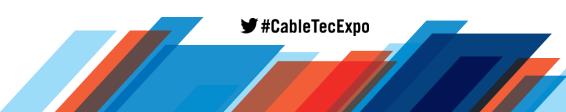
VR360 Ecosystem for Live Distribution

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Agenda

Introduction

Demand for VR Video

VR Video Approaches:

- Commercially deployed
- Tiling
- On Demand
- Polygon mapping

Approach Comparisons

Transmission Summary

Conclusion



Introduction

Describe the different elements of the Video chain for VR Video distribution

Audio is by itself a dedicated topic, not addressed

Look at different alternatives available today

Paint the future of VR



What is VR Video?

VR Video is a panoramic representation of natural or computer generated video, presented on a head mounted or 2D device



Why is VR Relevant Now?

Wave of New Launches This Year









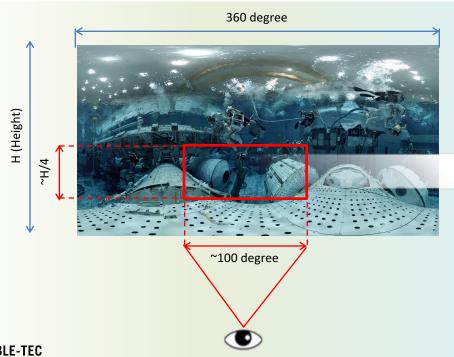




SAMSUNG

Are We There Yet?

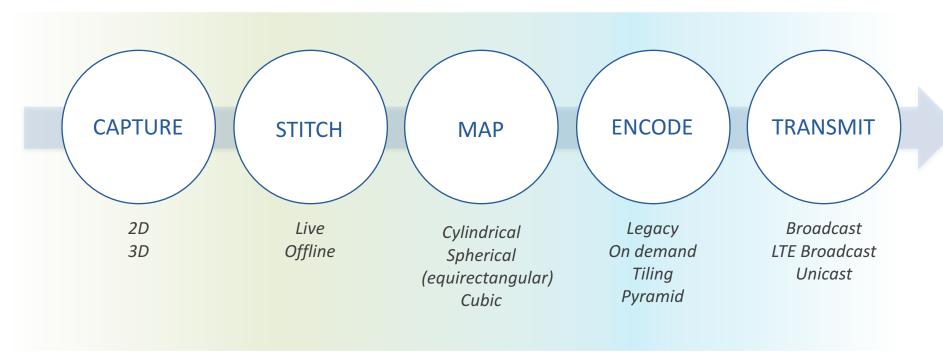
Even at UHD (3860x2160p60) resolution, video quality on HMD is judged "poor"



1/12 of video viewed

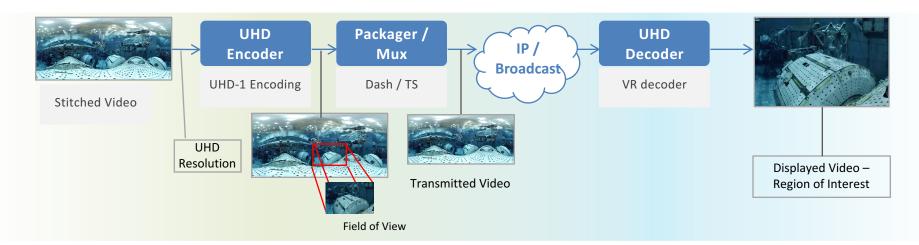


VR Video Processing Chain





Commercially Deployed System



Status
Deployed today
Limited video quality
More quality requires more resolution

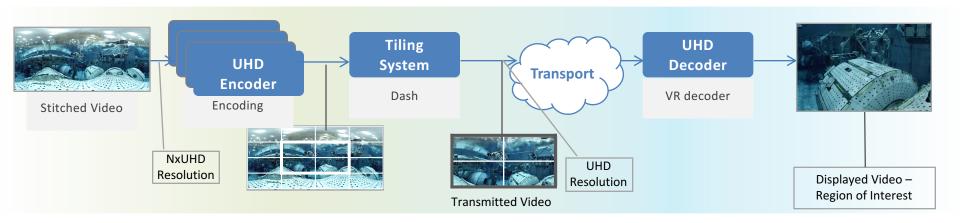
Function	Resolution
Capture	3840x2160x60 fps
Transmission (broadcast or unicast)	3840x2160x60 fps
Player Display	1280x540x60 fps

Assessment
+ No network delay
+ Ease of implementation
- Poor video quality



Tiled Approach Principle



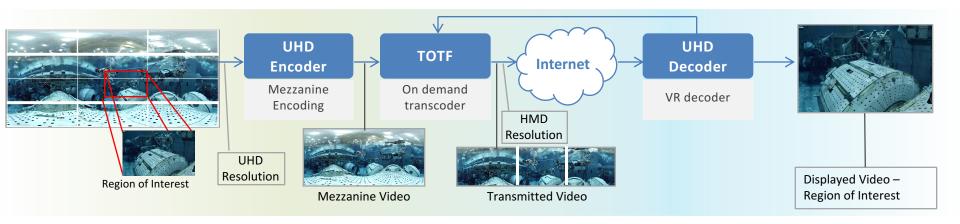


	Status
	Research stage
	Use of existing
	HEVC tiling
<u>ISB</u>	scheme
	XPUID

Function	Resolution
Capture	16000x8000x30 fps
Transmission (unicast)	5000x1500x30 fps
Player Display	2160 x 1200x30 fps

	Assessment	
+	UHD native display	
-	Network delay during tile refresh	

On Demand Transcoding Approach

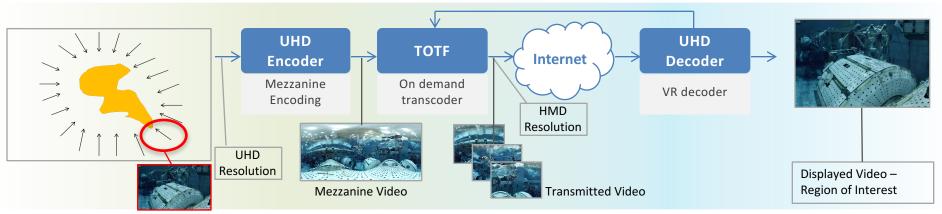


Status
Trial stage
Use of existing HEVC tiling scheme

Function	Resolution
Capture	3840x2160x60 fps
Transmission (unicast)	1280x540x60 fps
Player Display	1280x540x60 fps

Assessment
+ Decreased bit rate
- Scalability
- Network delay

Polygon Mapping Approach



Region of Interest

Status
Use of existing HEVC tiling scheme

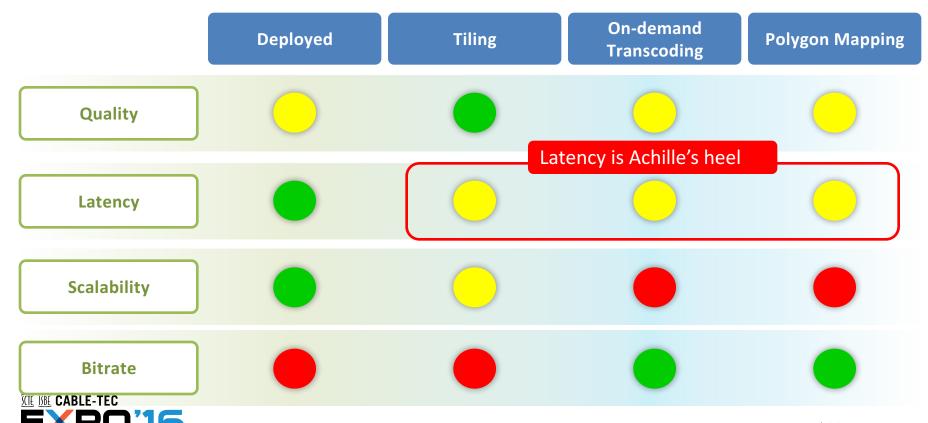
Function	Resolution
Capture	Nx3840x2160x60 fps
Transmission (unicast)	3840x2160x60 fps
Player Display	1280x540x60 fps

Assessment
+ Decreased bit rate
- Scalability
- Network delay

Comparison Table

	Deployed		Tiling		On-demand Transcoding		Polygon Mapping	
	H res	V res	H res	V res	H res	V res	H res	V res
Source resolution	3840	2160	15360	2160	3840	2160	3840	2160
ROI resolution	1280	540	2560	1440	1280	540	1280	540
Transmitted resolution	3840	2160	2560	1440	1280	540	3840	2160
Display (GearVR)	2560	1440	2560	1440	2560	1440	2560	1440
Zoom factor	5.3		1.0		5.3		5.3	
Transmitted bitrate	10-15 Mbps		6-10 Mbps		<2 Mbps		2.5-4 Mbps	
Target delay	Base		Base + 40 ms		Base + 40 ms		Base + 40 ms	

Summary



Scalable Coding (SHVC) to Solve Latency

Status				
Can help to overcome the network latency issue				
Can be applied to Tiling and On Demand approaches				
Base layer is the Legacy approach				
Advance layer is additional layer reconstructed from base				

Assessment

- + Less network delay dependent
- Complexity
- Increased bitrate



Transmission Formats

	Deployed			Tiling	On-demand Transcoding	Polygon Mapping
Transmission	Broadcast		Unicast	Unicast	Unicast	Unicast
Transport	TS	TS > IP (via Home GW)	DASH ISO BMFF	DASH ISO BMFF	DASH ISO BMFF	DASH ISO BMFF
Device	STB/TV	Any IP device	Any IP device	Any IP device	Any IP device	Any IP device



Still to be Addressed...

Encoding based on ROI

Zooming on player side using either scalability of tiling techniques

5G network considerations (leverage of low latency)

Use of SHVC



Conclusion

VR Video is in Its Infancy

- Different competing techniques with different merits
- Need to test at scale before. defining next generation scheme
- Need standards (MPEG, DVB, ...) based solution

Harmonic is Committed to VR Video

- Has several Tier-1 trials done or underway
- Participation in MPEG & DVB work on VR standardization
- Developing VR specific video processing chain





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