

# Learned Video Compression with Feature-level Residuals

Runsen Feng   Yaojun Wu   Zongyu Guo  
Zhizheng Zhang   Zhibo Chen

University of Science and Technology of China



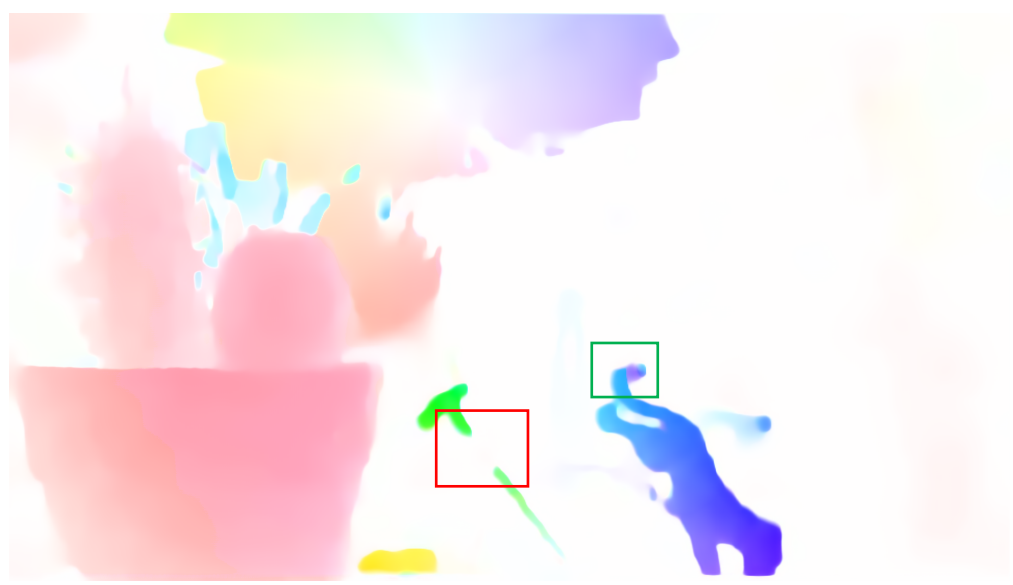
# Motivation

Prediction errors of optical flow



Large pixel space residual

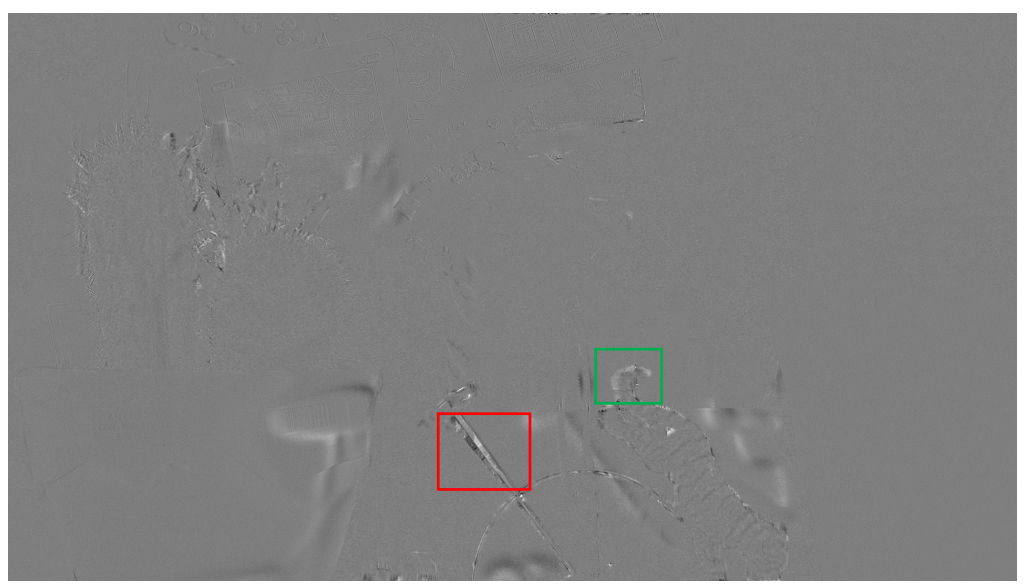
Decoded Optical Flow



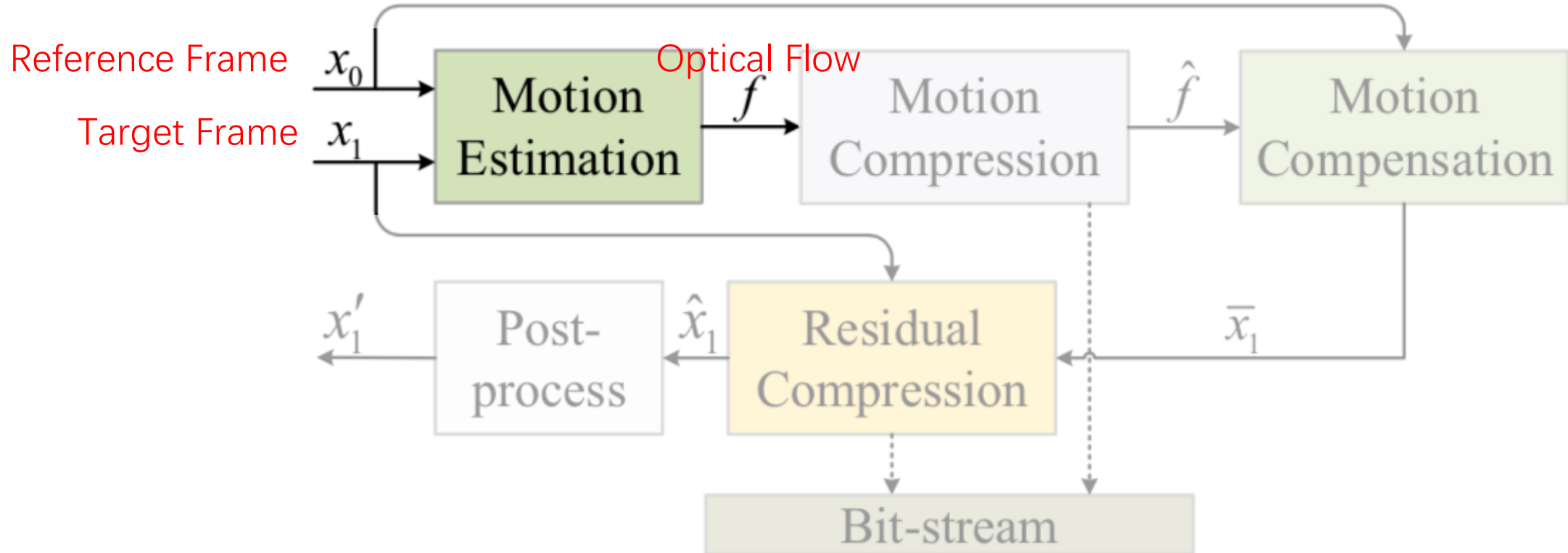
Compensation Frame



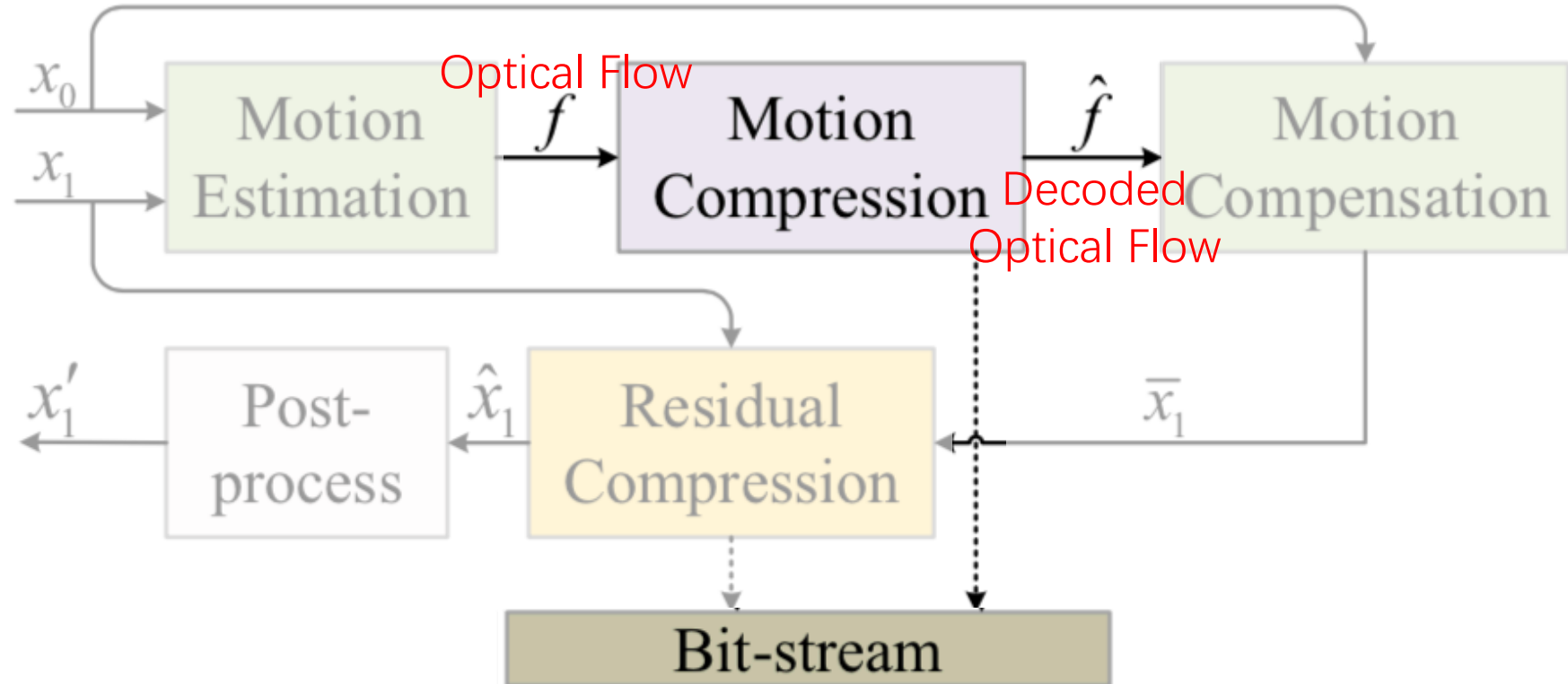
Pixel Space Residual



The overall coding pipeline of our P-frame compression framework.

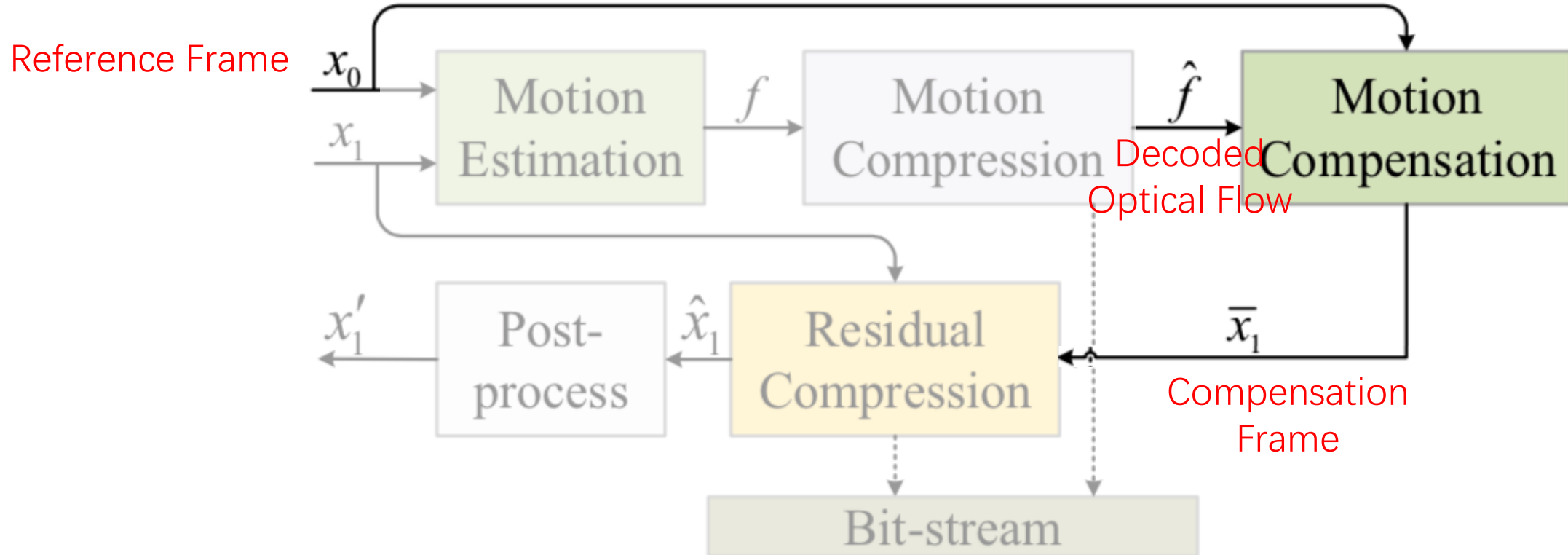


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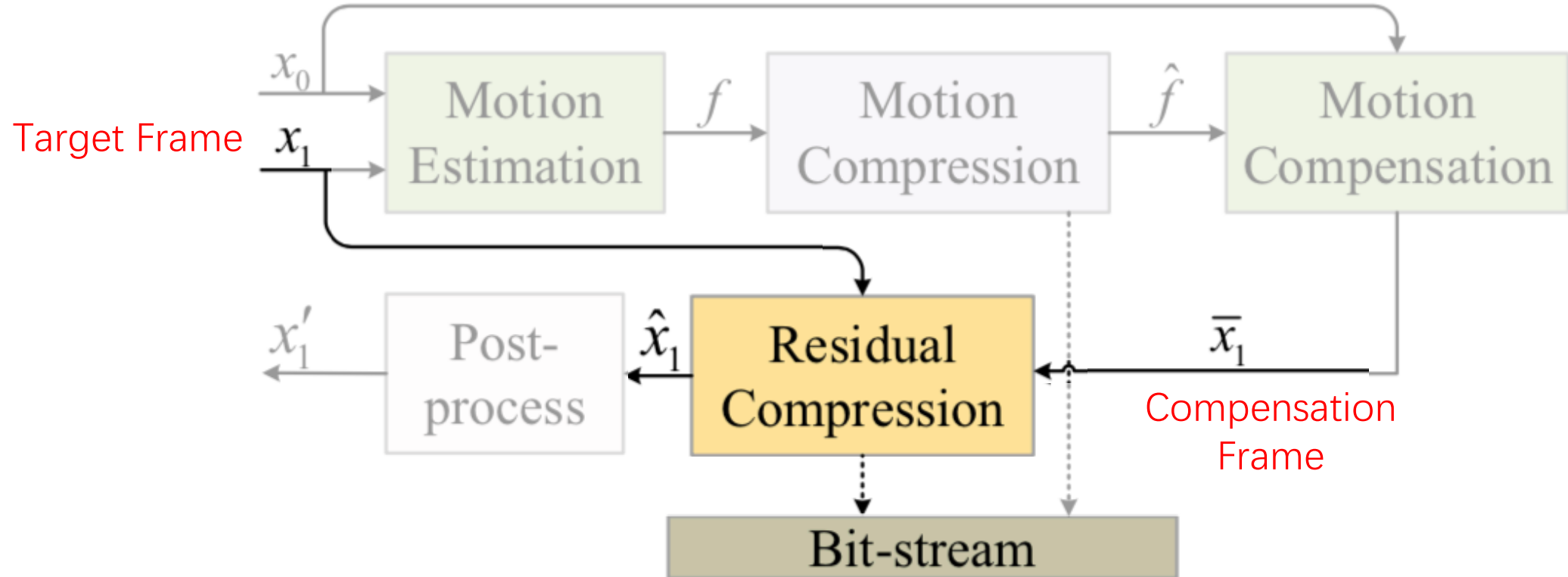




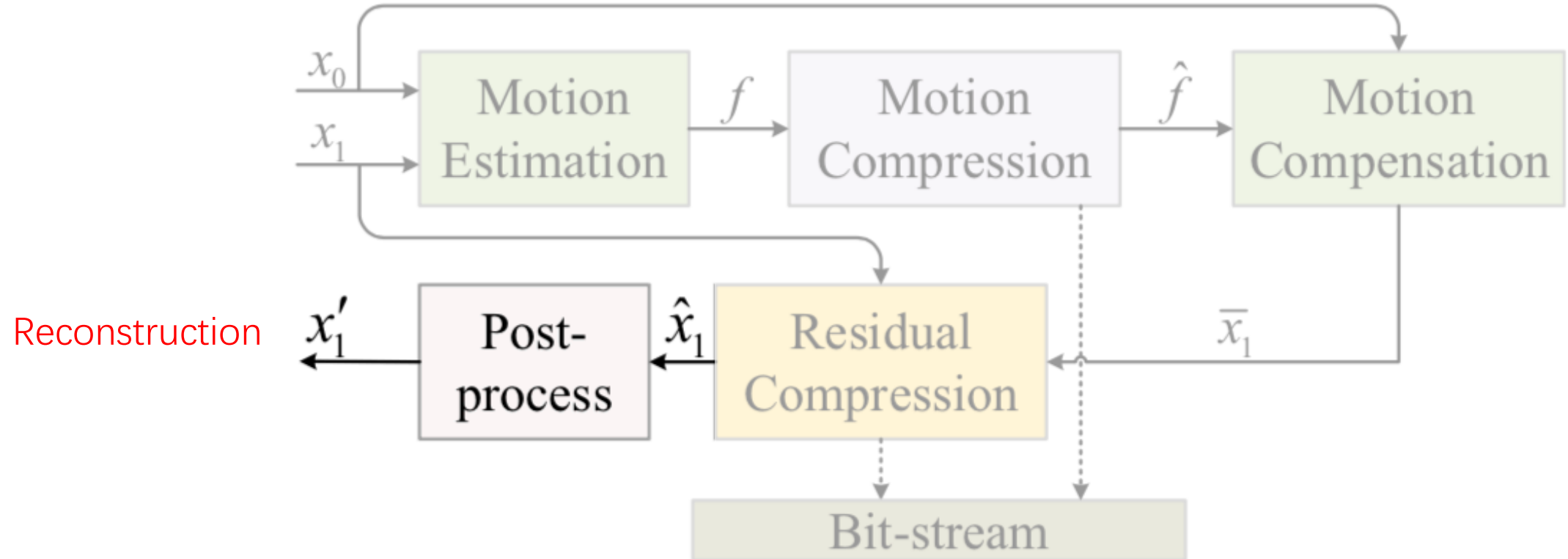
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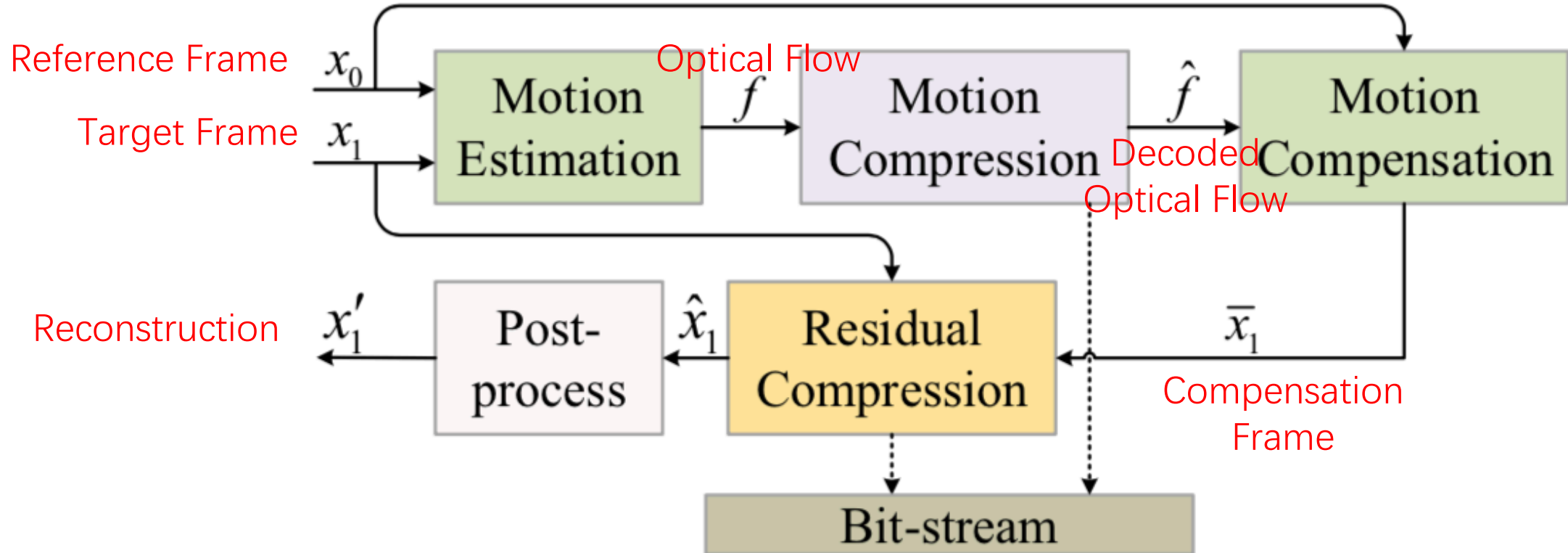
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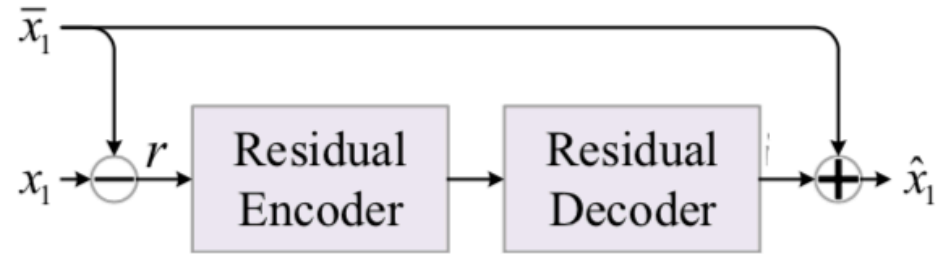
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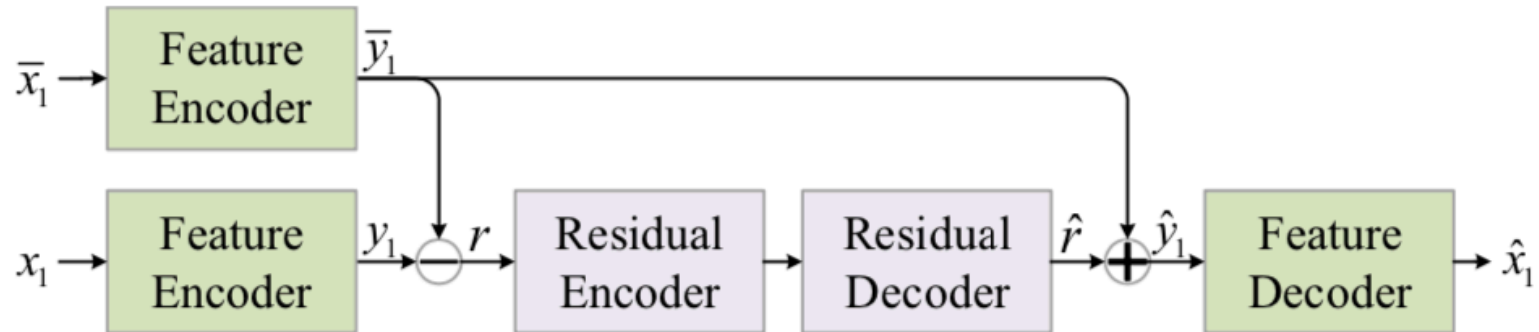
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Computing residual in feature space.

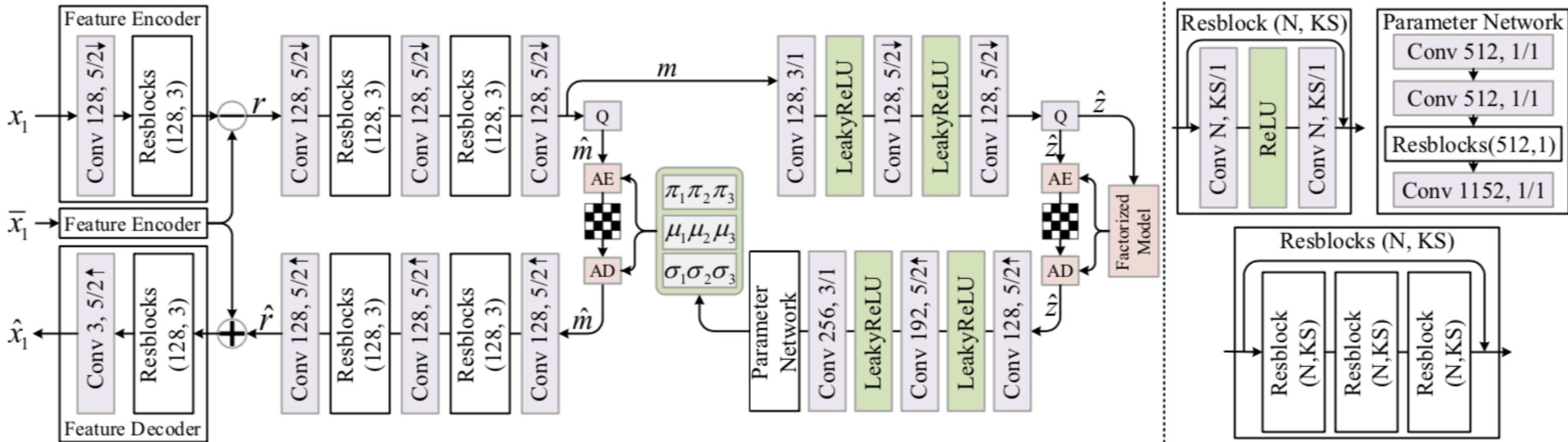


(a) Residual compression on pixel level.



(b) Residual compression on feature level.

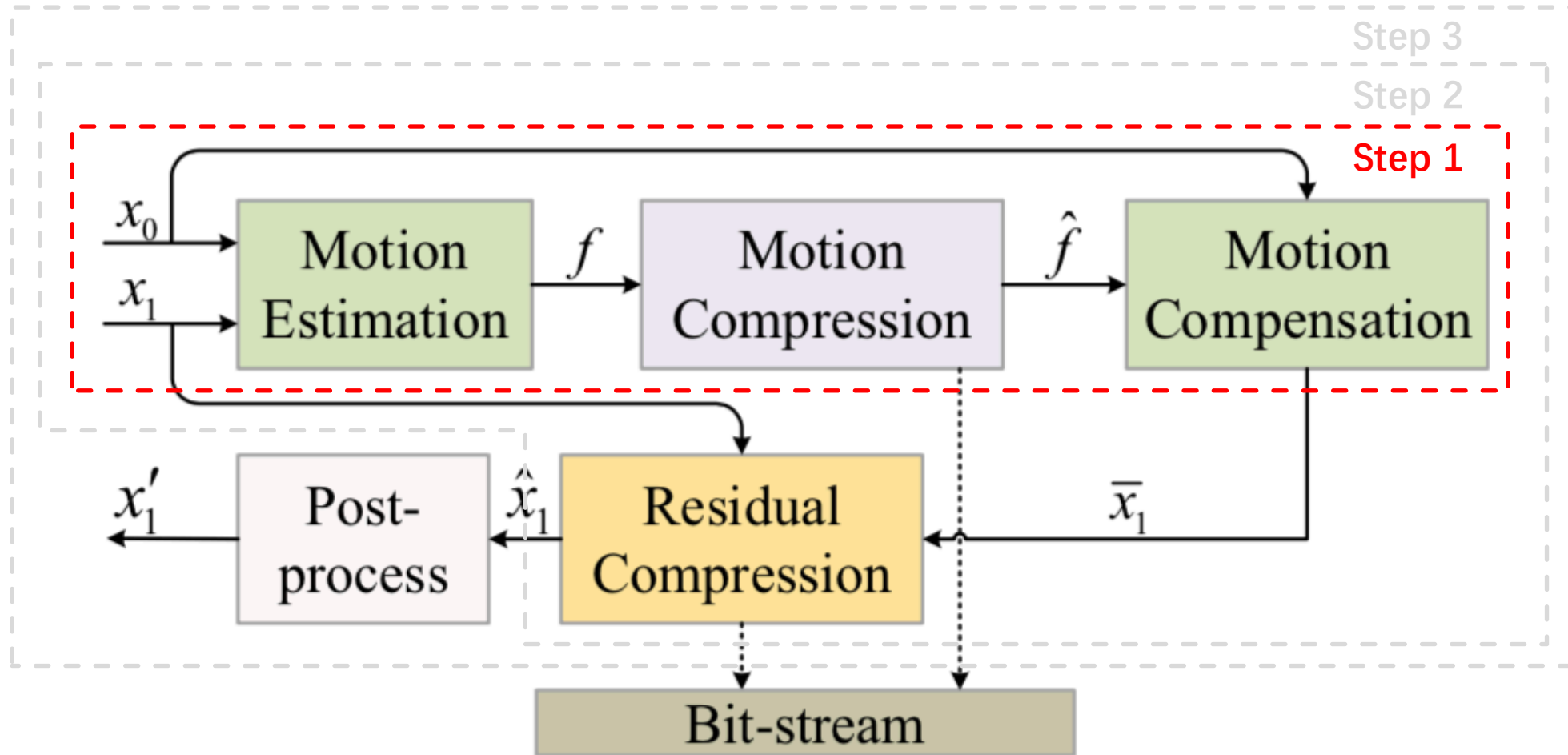
## Detailed structure of our feature residual compression method.



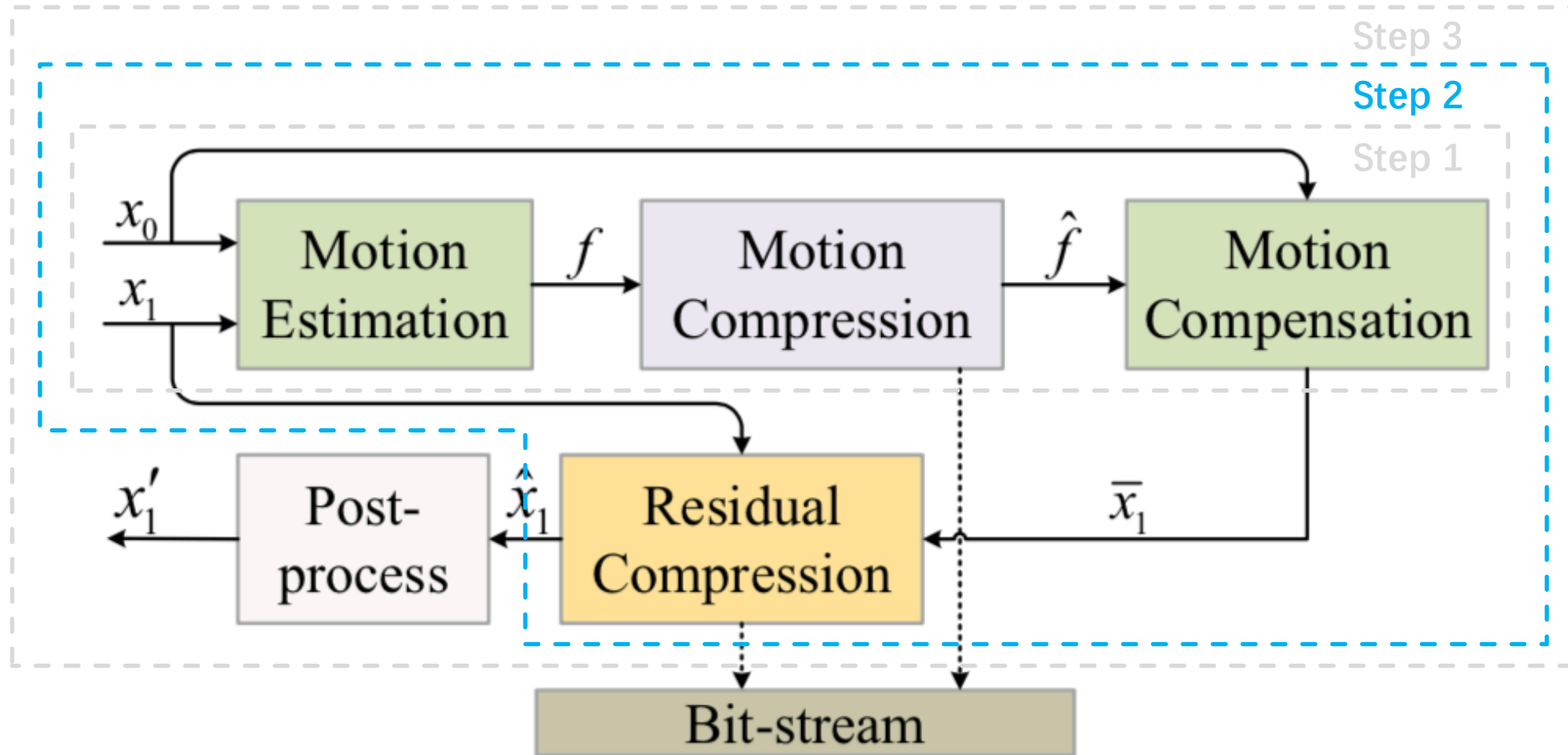
$$p_{\hat{m}|\hat{z}}(\hat{m} | \hat{z}) = \prod_i \left( \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_{i,k} \mathcal{N}(\mu_{i,k}, \sigma_{i,k}^2) * \mathcal{U}\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \right) (\hat{m}_i)$$



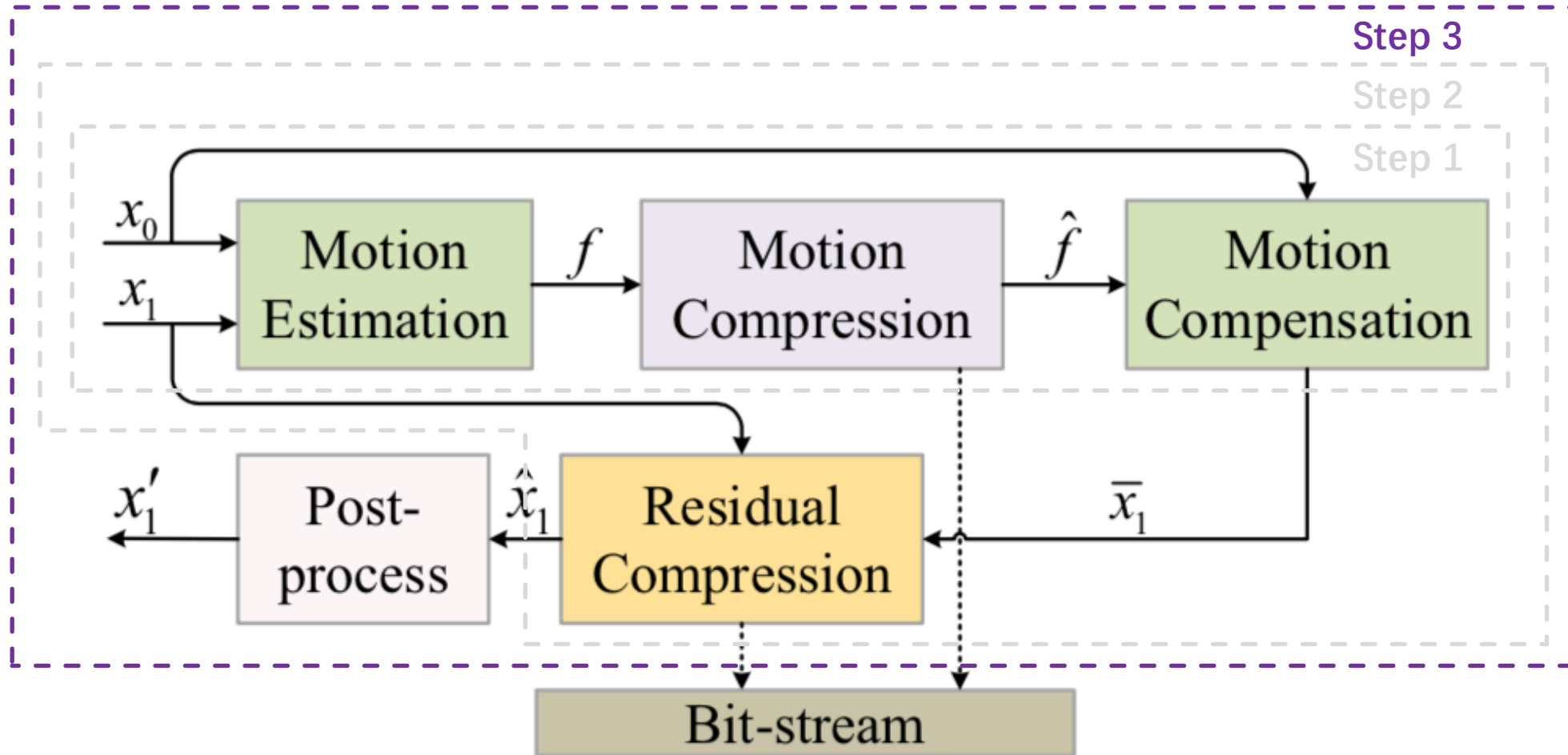
## Step-by-step training strategy.



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The overall rate-distortion (R-D) loss:

$$\mathcal{L} = R_f + R_r + \lambda d(x_1, x'_1)$$

## Evaluation results

Table 1: Evaluation results on P-frame validation dataset.

Model #	Pixel-level residuals	Feature-level residuals	GRDN	Ensemble	Data size	Model size	MS-SSIM
→ # 1	✓				38205911	79114205	0.996302
→ # 2	✓		✓		37788576	120847836	0.996619
# 3		✓			38133059	86399558	0.996645
# 4		✓	✓		37716003	128105152	0.996700
# 5	✓	✓	✓	# 1, # 4	37960950	103610323	0.996792
# 6	✓	✓	✓	# 2, # 4	37735411	126164272	0.996866

\* The unit of data/model size is Byte. For P-frame challenge in CLIC, we limit the total size to 3,900,000,000 bytes, which is calculated as follows: model size +  $100 \times$  data size.

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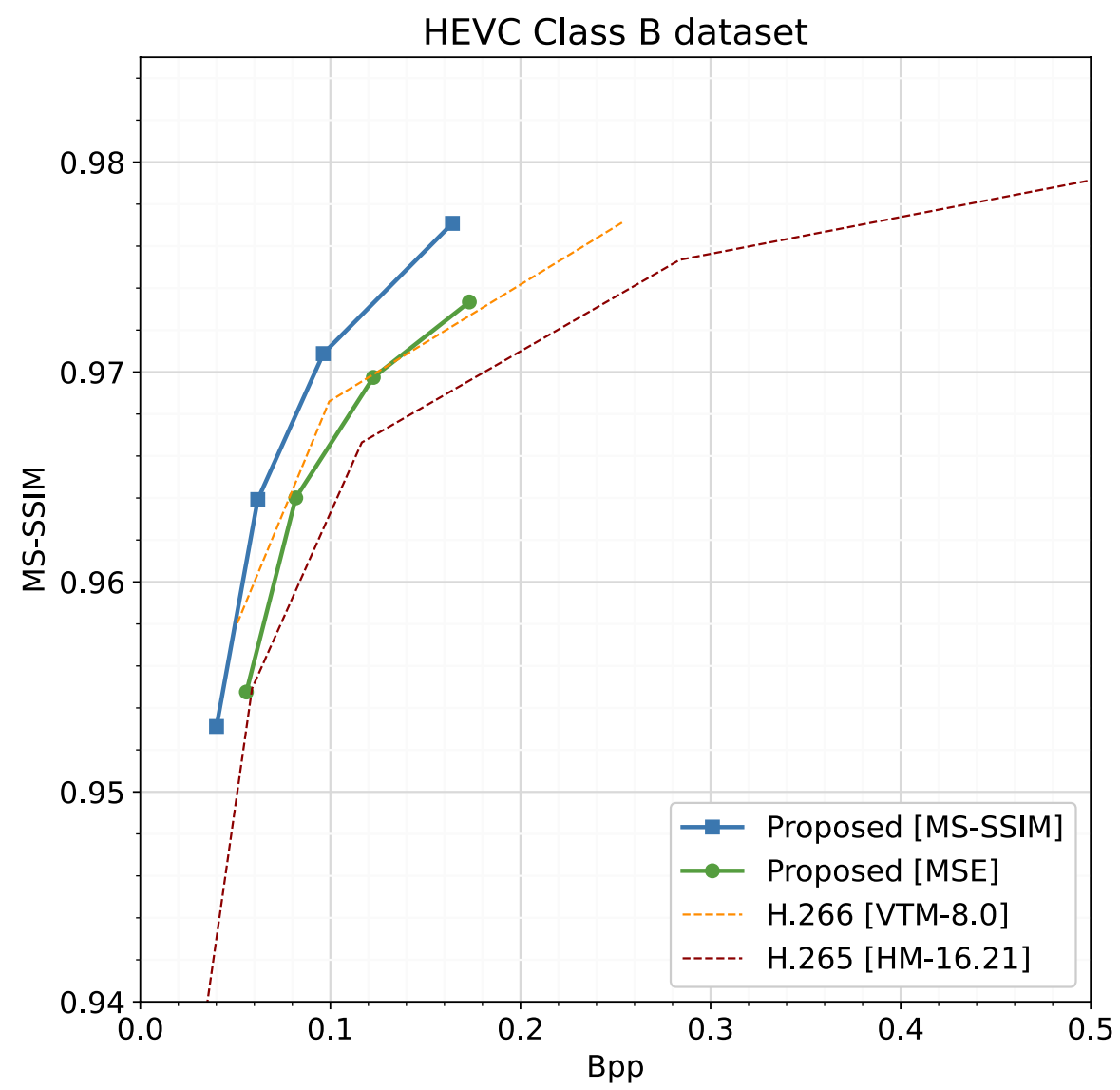
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Our recent work of learned video compression for low-latency scenarios.



*Thank you*

**E-mail: [chenzhibo@ustc.edu.cn](mailto:chenzhibo@ustc.edu.cn)**

**IMCL-Intelligent Media Computing Lab  
University of Science and Technology of China**

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