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**INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR STANDARDISATION  
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ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 29/WG 11  
CODING OF MOVING PICTURES AND AUDIO**

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<b>Source:</b>	Video
<b>Title:</b>	Software manual of IV-PSNR for Immersive Video
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## 1 Introduction

IV-PSNR [M48093] is a PSNR-based objective quality metric adapted for Immersive Video applications. Compared to PSNR, two major modifications were added: Corresponding Pixel Shift and Global Color Difference. Corresponding Pixel Shift eliminates the influence of a slight shift of objects' edges caused by reprojection errors. Global Color Difference reduces the influence of different color characteristics of different input views.

IV-PSNR for YUV file is calculated as:

$$IVPSNR_{YUV} = \frac{\sum_{c=0}^2 IVPSNR(c) \cdot CCW(c)}{\sum_{c=0}^2 CCW(c)},$$

where  $CCW(c)$  is the Color Component Weight for each color component  $c$  and  $IVPSNR(c)$  is the IV-PSNR for that component:

$$IVPSNR(c) = 10 \cdot \log \left( \frac{MAX^2}{IVMSE(c)} \right),$$

where  $MAX$  is the maximum value of the color component (e.g. 1023 for 10-bit video) and:

$$IVMSE(c) = \frac{1}{W \cdot H} \sum_{y=0}^{H-1} \sum_{x=0}^{W-1} \min_{\substack{x_R \in [x-CPS, x+CPS] \\ y_R \in [y-CPS, y+CPS]}} (c_T(x, y, c) - c_R(x_R, y_R, c) + GCD(c))^2,$$

where  $W$  and  $H$  are width and height of the image,  $c_T(x, y, c)$  and  $c_R(x, y, c)$  are values of color component  $c$  in the position  $(x, y)$  in the test image and the reference image, respectively, CPS is the maximum Corresponding Pixel Shift between reference and test image, and GCD is the Global Color Difference for component  $c$ :

$$\text{GCD}(c) = \max \left( \frac{1}{W \cdot H} \sum_{y=0}^{H-1} \sum_{x=0}^{W-1} (c_R(x, y, c) - c_T(x, y, c)), \text{MUD}(c) \right),$$

where  $\text{MUD}(c)$  is the Maximum Unnoticeable Difference for color component  $c$ .

In order to provide better quality assessment for omnidirectional video, WS-PSNR technique [Sun17] was applied (however, in the current version of the IV-PSNR software only the equirectangular projection is supported):

$$\text{WS-IVMSE}(c) = \frac{\sum_{y=0}^{H-1} \sum_{x=0}^{W-1} \min_{\substack{x_R \in [x-\text{CPS}, x+\text{CPS}] \\ y_R \in [y-\text{CPS}, y+\text{CPS]}} (c_T(x, y, c) - c_R(x_R, y_R, c) + \text{GCD}(c))^2 \cdot w_{x,y}}{\sum_{y=0}^{H-1} \sum_{x=0}^{W-1} w_{x,y}},$$

where weight  $w_{x,y}$  is calculated as:

$$w_{x,y} = \cos \frac{\left(y + 0.5 - \frac{H}{2}\right) \cdot \pi}{H},$$

where  $x, y$  is a position of the pixel in ERP image and  $H$  is the height of this image.

CCW( $c$ ), MUD( $c$ ) and CPS values are predefined:

- CCW( $c$ ):
  - CCW(0) = 1 (luma component),
  - CCW(1) = 0.25 (1<sup>st</sup> chroma component),
  - CCW(2) = 0.25 (2<sup>nd</sup> chroma component),
- MUD( $c$ ) = 1% for all the color components,
- CPS = 2.

IV-PSNR is calculated separately for each frame of the sequence. In the end, the mean IV-PSNR value is returned.

The IV-PSNR quality metric is based on PSNR, therefore, the higher the number, the better is the quality.

## 2 Software manual

IV-PSNR v2.0 executable accepts 9 – 11 parameters:

```
IV-PSNR ref.yuv test.yuv W H NOF BPS CS ERP? out.txt (rOff) (tOff)
```

### Required:

ref.yuv: path to reference .yuv file  
test.yuv: path to test .yuv file  
W: video width  
H: video height  
NOF: number of frames  
BPS: bits per sample  
CS: chroma subsampling format (420 and 444 formats are supported)  
ERP?: 0 if perspective, 1 if ERP  
out.txt: path to output .txt file

### Optional:

(rOff): reference video frame offset (default: 0)  
(tOff): test video frame offset (default: 0)

When no parameters are used, syntax help is outputted.

## 3 Examples

1. IV-PSNR of SA\_v4\_ref.yuv and SA\_v4\_test.yuv. Sequence resolution is 4096×2048, YUV420, 10 bits per sample. Sequence format is ERP. Mean IV-PSNR calculated for the first 20 frames will be written into IV-PSNR.txt:

```
IV-PSNR SA_v4_ref.yuv SA_v4_test.yuv 4096 2048 20 10 420 1 IV-PSNR.txt
```

2. IV-PSNR of SD\_v8\_ref.yuv and SD\_v8\_test.yuv. Sequence resolution is 2048×1088, YUV420, 8 bits per sample. Sequence format is perspective. Mean IV-PSNR calculated for first 100 frames will be written into IV-PSNR.txt:

```
IV-PSNR SD_v8_ref.yuv SD_v8_test.yuv 2048 1088 100 8 420 0 IV-PSNR.txt
```

3. IV-PSNR of SE\_v3\_ref.yuv and SE\_v3\_test.yuv. Sequence resolution is 1920×1080, YUV420, 10 bits per sample. Sequence format is perspective. Mean IV-PSNR calculated for 5 frames (frames 0-4 of reference video and 10-14 of test video) will be written into IV-PSNR.txt:

```
IV-PSNR SE_v3_ref.yuv SE_v3_test.yuv 1920 1080 5 8 420 0 IV-PSNR.txt 0 10
```

## 4 Software

MPEG Git Repository: <http://mpegx.int-evry.fr/software/MPEG/MIV/RS/IVPSNR>  
Public read-only access: <https://gitlab.com/mpeg-i-visual/ivpsnr>  
Software coordinator: Adrian Dziembowski, [adrian.dziembowski@put.poznan.pl](mailto:adrian.dziembowski@put.poznan.pl)

## 5 Changelog

### v2.0 [M54279]:

- addition of (rOff) and (tOff) commandline parameters,
- removal of redundant GCD calculations,
- usage of `uint16_t` data type and 4:4:4 chroma format for internal picture storage,
- new implementation of pixel-level processing steps,
- reduction of filesystem burden by coalescing read,
- detection of read errors – causes application to exit returning `EXIT_FAILURE`,
- implementation of Kahanand-Babuska-Neumaier accumulation,
- improved conversion of 8bps input sequences,
- improved interpolation for input sequences with 4:2:0 chroma format,
- addition of 3 compile-time parameters:
  - `VERBOSE_LEVEL` – controls number of per-frame printing; default = 0,
  - `USE_KBNS` – enables the Kahanand-Babuska-Neumaier accumulation; default: enabled,
  - `USE_FIXED_WEIGHTS` – enables faster 5×5 block search with fixed component weight (equal to 4:1:1); default = enabled,
- fixed possibility of reading from unallocated memory region during 5×5 block search,
- fixed GCD values rounding and clipping.

### v1.0 [M45093].

## 6 References

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