

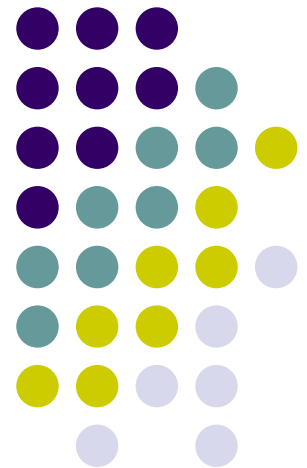
VP8 vs. H.264

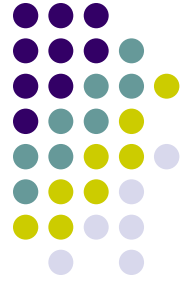
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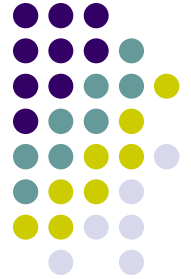




Before We Begin

- PDF Presentation available later today at www.streaminglearningcenter.com
- Will be available at www.streamingmedia.com later this week
- Videos at:
- www.doceo.com/SD_Comps.html
- www.doceo.com/HD_Comps.html

The Haiku Version



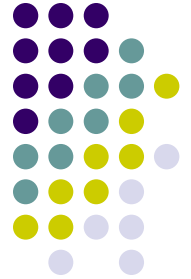
WebM is a great codec

That has no chance to supplant H.264

Absent device support/application integration



The Haiku Version



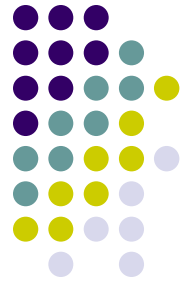
Om the video codec race

A technology can't achieve great
Commercial success

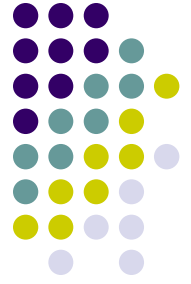
Without playing in Apple iDevices



Agenda Comparing the Technologies

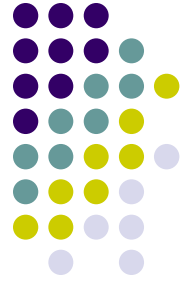


- Quality
- Playback CPU requirements
- Encoding time
- Where can it play?
 - Browser
 - Device
- Advanced integration
- Visit from John Luther (On2/Google)



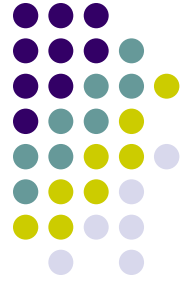
VP8 vs. H.264 Quality

- Contenders
 - VP8 – encoded via On2
 - H.264 – MainConcept, encoded via Sorenson Squeeze
 - X264 – encoding via x264Encoder
 - <http://www003.upp.so-net.ne.jp/mycometg3/>



Encode Parameters

- SD Encoding
 - 640x480@ 500 kbps (468 video/32kpbs audio), 2 pass VBR
 - Very aggressive rates
- HD Encoding
 - 720p @ 800 kbps video/128 kbps audio.



VP8 vs. H.264 Quality

- My technique:
 - Encode to standard parameters
 - On2 encoded with latest rev
 - Make sure no dropped frames
 - Grab benchmark frames (what you'll see)
 - Play side by side and look for motion artifacts

SD Quality



- File location:
 - http://www.doceo.com/SD_Comps.html
 - http://www.doceo.com/HD_Comps.html

Quality



- The long and the short of it is:
 - H.264 may have a slight quality advantage, but it's not commercially relevant
 - Even watching side-by-side (which no viewer ever does), very few viewers could tell the difference

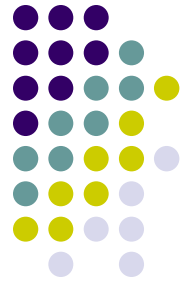
SD Quality



SD Quality

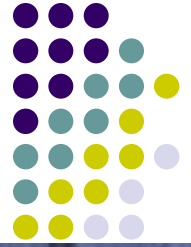


SD Quality



SD Quality





SD Quality





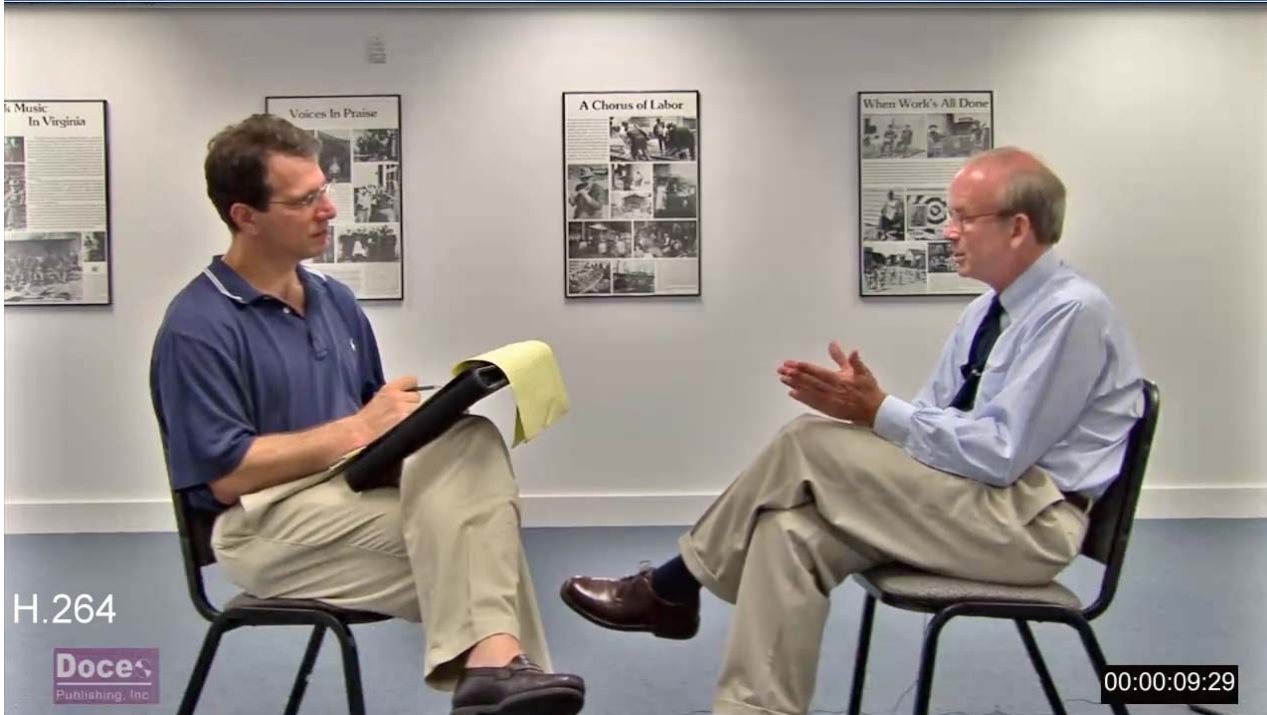
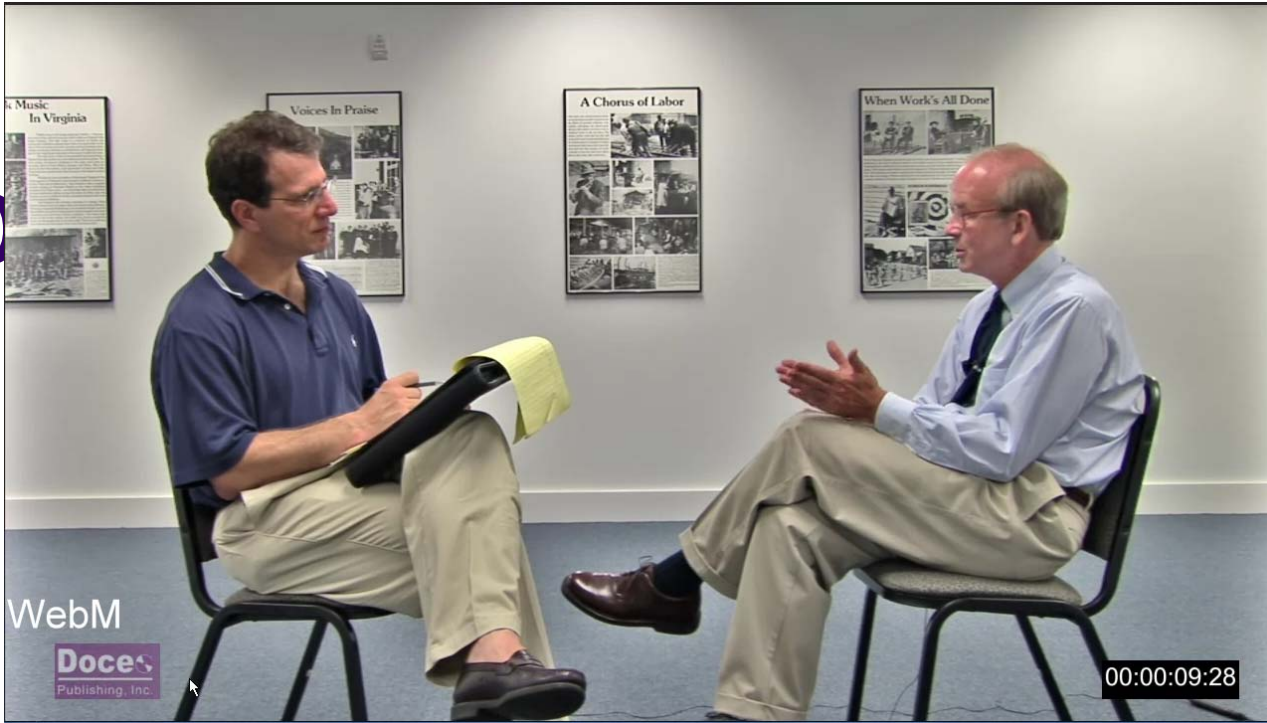
SD Quality



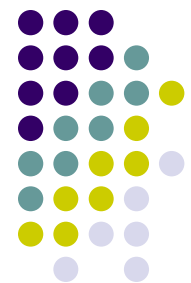
SD Quality



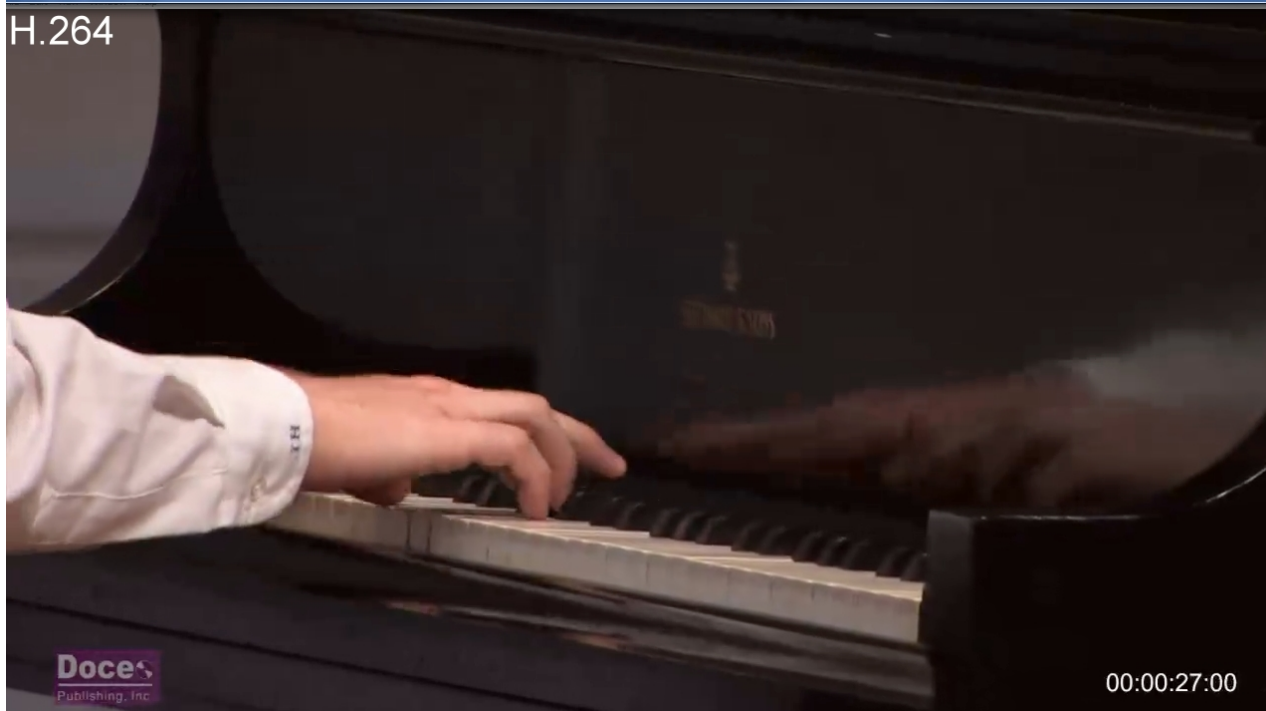
HD



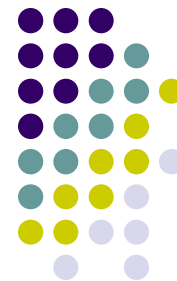
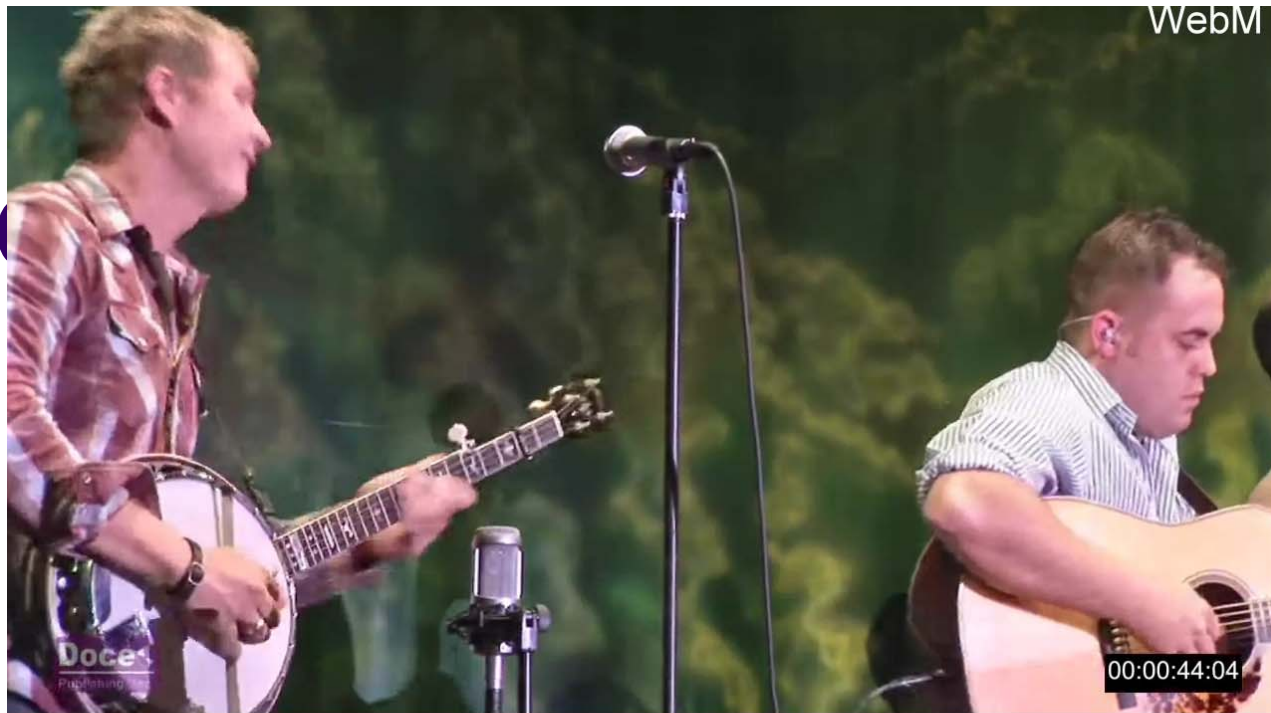
HD Q



HD C



HD



HD



HD



HD

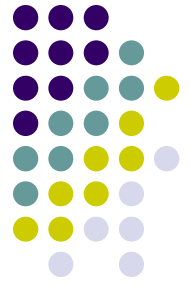
WebM



H.264

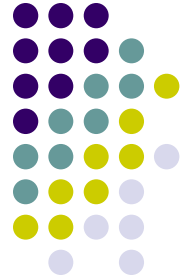


Playback CPU Requirements



- Browser playback:
 - When hardware acceleration exists (and H.264 is way ahead in this regard), H.264 is much more efficient
 - Very significant in low power devices
 - When hardware acceleration doesn't exist, the two technologies are neck and neck
 - H.264 has an *implementation* advantage, not a technology advantage

Devices with H.264 GPU Acceleration



	WebM	H.264 – Flash	H.264 – HTML5
MacBook Pro	42%	25%	15%
Hewlett Packard 8710w	40%	25%	47%

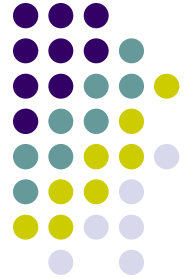
- Flash clearly much easier to decode
- HTML5-based H.264 playback (Safari) much more efficient on the Mac than Flash
 - Definitely better than it was

Devices without H.264 GPU Acceleration



	WebM	H.264 – Flash	H.264 – HTML5
Acer Aspire One Netbook	42%	46%	49%
iMac	51%	44%	23%

- Windows – without hardware support, no significant differential either way
- Mac – GPU support for H.264 in Safari makes H.264 the most efficient format



Media Player Playback

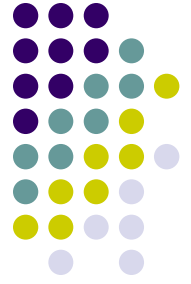
	WebM	H.264 – Flash	H.264 – HTML5	Web M Media Player
8710w	42%	25%	15%	21%
Aspire	42%	49%	42%	24%

- VP8 appears to have some headroom for playback efficiency – without hardware support



Cost

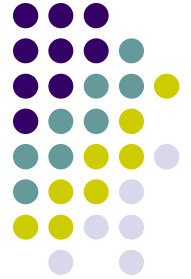
- H.264 – free for free internet viewing
 - Fees for PPV or subscription
 - www.mpeg-la.com for details
- WebM - free



Encoding Time

- Important, but not critical
- H.264 is faster, but not that much faster
 - H.264 has GPU acceleration from NVIDIA
 - Several third party accelerators also available

Encoding Times



WebM

Method: 2-Pass VBR

Frame Rate: 1:1 Frames/Sec.

Data Rate
Target: 468 Kbps

Profile (Size vs Complexity)
Complex Simple
0

Encoding Threads: 1

Compression Quality vs Speed: Best Quality

Compression Speed CPU Usage
Quality Speed
0

H.264

Pixel Aspect Ratio: Square Pixels

AVC Profile: High

Interlace Mode: Progressive

Field Order: Top Field First

Encoding Effort: Best

Entropy Coding Mode: CABAC

Use B-Pictures: 3



Encoding Times

	WebM (VP8)	H.264	VP6
SD Encoding Time - 1 slice (5:54 file duration)	41:40	11:20	17:05
HD Encoding Time - 1 slice (1:32 file duration)	15:25	4:23	10:32
SD Encoding Time - 12 slices (5:54 file duration)	13:16	10:54	
HD Encoding Time - 12 slices (1:32 file duration)	7:25	4:00	

All times on Hewlett Packard Z800 with two 6-core 3.33 GHz Xeon processors, doubled to 24 total cores via hyper-threaded technology (HTT).

Where can it Play Natively?



- H.264 (via HTML5)
 - Google Chrome
 - Microsoft IE 9
 - Apple Safari
- WebM
 - Google Chrome
 - The Opera Browser
 - Mozilla Firefox
 - Internet Explorer 9 “if already installed on the system”

Where can it Play Via Widely Distributed Players?

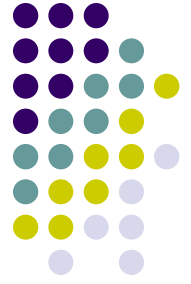


- H.264
 - Flash Player
 - QuickTime Player
 - Silverlight Player
- WebM
 - Flash Player (no date announced)
 - [Media Player Classic](#)
 - [Moovida Core](#)
 - [VLC](#)
 - [Winamp](#)
 - [XBMC](#)

Device Support



- H.264
 - iDevices (with GPU)
 - Blackberry
 - Palm
 - Android (with GPU acceleration)
- WebM
 - Any platform that Opera, Firefox or Chrome can run on
 - GPU acceleration unknown
 - **Are there any portable media players that can play WebM files?**
 - There are none in the market today but we're working with hardware manufacturers to bring WebM support to a wide range of devices.



Summary

- VP8 is a great codec
- H.264 enjoys vastly superior integration in streaming and device world
 - But costs in PPV and subscription
- It's up to Google to prove utility and improve integration

Welcome John Luther

