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Background - What's Different?



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- Contrast issues:
 - Very similar between analog and streaming need to separate subject from background
- Other issues:
 - Backgrounds with motion can severely degrade compressed video quality
 - Poorly chosen backgrounds (well lit, reflective blank walls) can "create" noise

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What do I Care About When Choosing a Background?

- Provide contrast with talent
- Obviously relates to clothing worn by talent
- Avoid color and contrast extremes
- Choose one that compresses well
 - No motion
 - Low detail
 - No wide open spaces (embrace clutter)
 - No highly saturated colors

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- Brightness extremes hard for camera/codecs to preserve
- Color extremes make it tough to maintain contrast

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Avoid Motion

- NAB
- Avoid
 - Trees/leaves
 - Traffic
 - Walking/playing

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• Handheld camera





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Avoid Highly Saturated Colors DON'T use highly saturated colors – Which tend to create motion in the background DO - Use more muted colors **Streaming Learning Center** Copyright @ 2010 Jan Ozer, All Rights Reserv



Backgrounds for people of color

- Significant diversity in actual color
- Rules seem about the same
- Light tans, light and dark blues

Soft background
Good backlight cures most problems

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Creating the Perfect In-House Background

- Simple is better
 - Flat black works well
 - MS got fancy and
 - lost contrast
- Be Flexible
- Curtain system with multiple simple backgrounds









Building the Perfect Background - On Location

 Avoid contrast extremes

- Avoid complex textures and shapes
- Limit detail with lighting (darken the background)
- Or by blurring the background with camera settings

Avoid backlighting
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Background Checklist



- Does the background provide contrast with subject's face, clothing and hair?
- Are there extremes in contrast and/or color
- Is there extraneous detail in lighting or pattern?
- Is it moving?
- Are the colors highly saturated (rich reds and blues)?
- Are there well lit, wide open spaces?
- Are there any light sources like lights or windows?
- Have you tried compressing the footage and viewing the results?

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• What's different between streaming and analog production?

What Should Talent Wear?

- Feng Shui in clothing and backgrounds
 - Avoid contrast extremes
 - Other issues
- Clothing checklist

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Clothing - What's Different?

- Must be more sensitive to detail that can produce compression artifacts (jewelry, glasses, hair)
- Similar in other aspects, though compression exacerbates issues
 - Contrast (no black and white)
 - Details (no stripes, herringbones)





























- Fundamentals
- Decision time flat lighting or shadows

s/b 9:30

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- Overall, TV/Movie and streaming are similar,
 - except that:

Lighting - What's Different?

- We use cheaper cameras (usually)
- Compression *decreases* overall contrast ratio, so lighting extremes are not well tolerated
- Bottom line highly stylistic shadowed lighting may not work for streaming

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Overview

- Lighting is the single most important determinant of video quality
 - Low lighting causes gain (noise) in the video, complicating low bitrate compression
- Hierarchy of considerations
 - Ensure lighting is adequate to produce clear, easily compressible image
 - Then worry about style and mood

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3-Point Usage Patterns

- Subtle modeling
 - Soft lights
 - · Low contrast shadows
 - Classy look
 - Deloitte modeling
 - PW setting dramatic tone



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3-Point Usage Patterns

- Mood lighting dramatic feel
 - Still soft lights
 - Big variation in power
 - Matches environment (or at least looks like it)





3-Point Rules

- · Match lighting to mood
- Subtle modeling to dramatic
- Match lighting to environment
 - Otherwise, lighting may look contrived

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- for-streaming.html
- Setting up flat lighting
 - http://www.streaminglearningcenter.com/articles/setting-up-flatand-three-point-lighting.html

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The Net/Net on Lighting • No one ever got fired for using flat lighting

- · Easier to setup and compress, but can be boring
- 3-Point Variations
 - Subtle to create modeling
 - Dramatic to create mood
 - Good for case studies and interviews
 - Questionable for fact oriented business video
 - Best when lighting matches environment
 - Watch contrast ratio issues

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Should I Shoot Progressive

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- Progressive vs. Interlaced
- The tests
 - Low detail/low motion
 - · Low detail/high motion
 - High detail/variable motion
- Conclusion

Progressive vs. Interlaced



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- Most SD cameras capture interlaced video
 - 60 fields per second, not 30 frames
- Fields are captured 1/60th of a second apart
- All streaming class codecs are frame based
- Converting from fields to frames can cause a stair step or Venetian blind artifacts which deinterlacing can resolve
- Progressive cameras shoot 30 fps and divide into fields
 Fields match up perfectly for streaming production

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Overview - Theory

- Shooting in progressive mode eliminates that problem and is vastly superior to interlaced
- But!
 - Most editors/ encoding programs have deinterlacing filters that take you from here:
 - To here.

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- Media (partial)
 - ABC, CBS, Fox, CNN, ESPN, The Golf Channel, CNET, Fortune, WSJ, NY Times, DL.TV. E-Online, Accuweather, Forbes, MSNBC
- Corporate (partial)
 - Deloitte, Cisco, Accenture, E&Y, GE, IBM, Intel, McDonalds, Nike, Nokia, Microsoft, Apple, Toyota, Walmart, McKinsey

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VC1	H264	VP6
	1	1
	1	9
	5	5
		5
1	2	7
3*	3	4
9%	26%	66%
	VC1	VC1 H264 1 1 5 - 1 2 3* 3 9% 26%

Analysis

- Broadcast channels almost all Flash
 - Some Silverlight for live events (Olympics, etc)
 - Continuation of a very long term trend
- Apple is the only site using QuickTime
- Microsoft sites are 50% of sites using VC-1/WMV

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	Width	Height	Total Pixels	fns	Video Data Rate	Audio Data Rate	Total	B/P/F
Media				- P -				
Conservative	377	213	81,198	30	466	64	530	0.203
Midrange	504	319	160,524	27	642	98	739	0.156
Aggressive	690	388	272,413	26	699	79	778	0.103
Corporate								
Conservative	342	242	82,666	27	410	80	490	0.206
Midrange	462	299	138,638	26	454	82	536	0.143
Aggressive	693	412	289,521	26	938	109	1,047	0.132





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Bottom Line



- You should know the bits/pixel/frame for each video that you produce
 - If too low quality suffers
 - If too high, may not stream smoothly and bandwidth costs (if a factor) may unnecessarily increase

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- Compare your media size/data rate to the various groups
- If in the conservative range, identify why
 - Design considerations?
 - Just haven't focused on it lately?
- Clearly, you no longer have to stream at 300 kbps to reach your target and play smoothly
 - Unless bandwidth costs are a factor, consider an upgrade

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What Frame Rate?

- Media
- 3 of 22 used 15; the rest were either 24 or 30
- Corporate
 - 3 of 25 used 15; the others used either 24/30
- Recommendation
- Unless really trying to go low (e.g. mobile), stick with native frame rate

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low Much Audic	?		
Summary	Mono	Stereo	Bitrate
Media – Conservative	2	0	64
Media - Midrange	5	5	98
Media - Aggressive	5	5	79
Corporate - Conservative	3	2	80
Corporate - Midrange	4	6	82
Corporate - Aggressive	3	7	109

Produce Mono Audio in Mono

- The microphone is mono, the audio compressed in stereo
 - Duplicate the mono signal in both stereo tracks, doubling the data rate

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- If you convert a mono signal to stereo, you have to double the audio data rate to maintain the same quality
- Better to produce in mono and allocate the extra data to video

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How Do I Produce the Right Aspect Ratio?



- Producing aspect ratio correct video (the short answer)
- Explanation (bonus)

s/b 10:50







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Hosing the Aspect Ratio -Travel Channel







SD Source - You have to Change the Aspect Ratio



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- Display aspect ratio of SD video is different from computer
 - e.g. 4:3 SD video has a display aspect ratio of .9, so it's squeezed when displayed on a computer
 - That's why we use 640x480 rather than the native 720x480













What is Deinterlacing (Take 2)?

• Most SD cameras capture interlaced video

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- 60 fields per second, not 30 frames
- Fields are captured 1/60th of a second apart
- All streaming codecs are frame based
- Converting from fields to frames can cause a stair step or Venetian blind artifacts which deinterlacing can resolve







Deinterlacing - Rules of the Game

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- Deinterlacing artifacts are easy to spot; once seen and recognized, you can resolve
- Obviously, don't de-interlace when working with progressive input











Constant vs Variable Bit Rate



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- Variable Bit Rate (VBR)
 - Dynamic bit rate matches motion in video
 - Pros: Best quality

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• Cons: Slow, can produce erratic stream

















- So improves quality (comparisons to come)
- Hardest to decode
 - Decoder has to have all referenced frames in memory to decode B-frame
 - Frame usually delivered out of order, which also complicates playback

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B-frames - Yes/No



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- Noticeable quality improvement
- 5-10% increase in decompression CPU load
- Recommend
 - Say "YES" to B-frames when available
 - 2-3 is a good number for real world video
 - Experiment with higher numbers with animations















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Producing for Computers



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- Parameters range from 320x240 to 1080p
- If switching from:
 - VP6 better quality at same data rate
 - WMV/VC-1 much better quality at same data rate
- If switching, required CPU horsepower
 - Similar to VC-1/VP-6 with Flash Player 10.0
 - Flash Player 10.1 will use GPU for H.264 playback on Mac and Windows (so H.264 will be much more efficient than VP6)

H.264 Enco	oding -	The l	Basics	
Video	Computer	iPad	iPhone/iPod Touch/ iPod 5G	iPod – earlier generations
Max resolution	1080p	720p	640x480	320x240
Max data rate	NA	14 mbps	2.5 mbps	768 kbps
Profile	High	Main	Baseline	Baseline
CABAC	Yes	Yes	NA	NA
B-frame	3	3	NA	NA
Reference frames	3	3	3	3
Audio				
Audio codec	AAC-LC	AAC-LC	AAC-LC	AAC-LC
Data rate	160 kbps	160 kbps	160 kbps	160 kbps
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H.264 Configurations for your Reference						H.264 Configurations for your Reference							
	Resolution	Profile	CABAC	Fps	Video	Audio	B/P/F						
CNN - embedded	416x236	Main	Yes	29.97	432	63	0.147						
Accuweather	480x270	Main	No	29.97	400	48	0.103						
CNN - video library	640x360	Main	Yes	29.97	735	64	0.106						
Sports Illustrated	668x376	Main	Yes	29.97	1,098	63	0.146						
ABC - Castle	768x432	Main	No	23.97	602	128	0.076						
CNET - large	852x480	BL	NA	30	645	40	0.053						
GE – video library	480x268	BL	NA	29.97	452	64	.117						
Apple – iPad small	640x360	Main	No	23.98	926	128	.168						
Tiger Woods.com	640x360	Main	Yes	29.97	942	45	.136						
YouTube - 720p	1280x720	High	Yes	29.97	2,242	123	.081						



Producing iPad Podcasts – Popular Show Configurations							
	Width	Height	FPS	Kb/s	B/P/F	Profile	CABAC
Washington Post	1280	720	24	4,947	0.224	Main	No
NASA - Spirit of Mars	1280	720	29.97	4,612	0.167	Main	No
Lost	1280	720	29.97	4,135	0.150	Main	No
Victorious	1280	720	23.98	4,089	0.185	Main	No
Inside Breaking Bad	1280	720	23.98	4,088	0.185	Main	No
Damages: Willful Acts	1280	720	23.98	4,015	0.182	Main	No
CNET	1280	720	24	2,160	0.098	BL	No
TekZilla – (mixed video/screencam)	1280	720	23.98	1,463	0.066	Main	Yes
Mac Break (mixed video/screencam)	960	540	23.98	549	0.044	Main	No
video/screencam) Streaming Learning	960 Center	540	23.98	549 _{Co}	0.044	Main	No ghts Reserve



Best Practice – Device Wi-Fi/3G

- Use adaptive delivery
 - Multiple files
 - Adapts to connection speed of viewer
- Benefits
 - Rewards high bitrate customer
 - Continues to serve low bit rate viewer
- Only technology available is Apple's HTTP Live Streaming
 - If delivering to Apple devices, you NEED to check this out

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Parameters – WiFi/3G				
Encoding Parameters	Reasonable Quality Wi-Fi Only	Lowest Commo Denominator (iPhone/iPad) – 3	n 3G	
Video				
Resolution	640x360	400x224		
Frame rate	29.97	15 (assuming 30 source)	fps	
Profile/Level	Main/3.1	Baseline, 3.0		
VBR/CBR	CBR	CBR		
CABAC/CAVLC	CABAC	NA		
Video data rate	600 kbps	200 kbps		
Key frame interval	3 seconds (90 frames)	3 seconds (45 fran	nes)	
B-frame interval	1	NA		
Reference frames	2	NA	_	

Recommended Encoding Parameters – Single File Delivery

	Reasonable Quality	Lowest Commor Denominator	
Codec	AAC-LC	AAC-LC	
Data rate	40 kbps	40 kbps	
Channels	Mono	Mono	
Sample rate	22.05	22.05	
VBR/CBR	CBR	CBR	

Recommene iPod/iPod T	ded Encoding Pa ouch/iPhone - Pa	arameters – odcast	
Device	Old iPods	iPod 5G/iPhone/iTou	uch
Resolution	320x240	640x480	
Video codec	H.264 codec, Baseline profile	H.264 codec, Baseli profile	ne
Data rate	768,000/CBR	1,120,000/CBR	
Key frames	150 - 300	150 - 300	
Frame rate	match source	match source	
Audio	AAC Low	AAC Low	
Data rate	128 kbps/stereo	128 kbps/stereo	
Extension	.mv4	.mv4	

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• •
e 5.3 Squeeze 6
4
9 3:18
2 10:40

Encoding H.264 – Windows Performance					
	Squeeze 5	AME- CS4	Episode 5.3	Expression Encoder	Squeeze 6
Speed ranking	2	1	5	4	3
1 file	1:15	:29	2:24	2:20	2:08
8 files	7.06	2.52	10.12	13.45	9.44





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- Quality difference is real, but not substantial
- Playback difference on some computers can be significant
 - Use VP6-S for HD video > 640x480
 - Use VP6-E for SD video
- If your encoder doesn't offer both options, it's VP6-E

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VP6 Configu Reference	ratio	ns fo	r yo	ur	
Site	Width	Height	Frame Rate	Video kbps	B/P/F
Forbes	480	270	29.97	652	0.168
NY Times - in library	504	284	29.97	650	0.152
Wall Street Journal - inline	512	288	24	438	0.124
Weather Channel	468	350	15	800	0.326
ABC News	480	360	30	404	0.078
E-Online	480	360	30	900	0.174
The Street	480	360	30	900	0.174
ESPN	576	324	24	774	0.173
Fortune	576	324	29.95	500	0.089



Producing VP6

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- Very little difference in VP6 encoding quality among all encoding tools
 - Speed is the most important differentiator

ieeze 6
1
:00
:23
1

	Squeeze 5	AME- CS4	Episode 5.3	Expression Encoder	Squeeze
Speed ranking	2	4	3		1
1 file	6:20	4:23	4:10	NA	3:54
8 files	7:05	35:02	33:22	NA	5:31





What's VC1 and How Does it Relate to WMV9?

- From the mouth of Ben Waggoner, MSFT
 "VC-1 is SMPTE's version of WMV 9. Windows Media
 - Video 9 is Microsoft's brand for our VC-1 implementation." • "Basically, just think of "WMV 9" and "VC-1" in a WMV file as synonymous."
- After installing WMF SDK 11
 - Windows Media Encoder still calls the codecs WMV 9
 - Silverlight Expression Encoder calls the same codecs VC-1
 - Both create WMV files

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Site	Width	Height	Frame Rate	Video kbps	B/P/F
Microsoft main site	628	356	23.97	500	0.093
Zune preview site	640	360	23.97	1,096	0.181





- Quality
 - Relatively uniform, except for Telestream Episode
 Drops frames during high motion sequences at low data rates (other encoders don't)

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- Features
 - Microsoft Expression Encoder provides many more encoding options
 - Valid only for advanced users
- Speed

queeze
1
50
1:41



	Squeeze 5	AME- CS4	Episode 5.3	Expressio n Encoder	Squeeze 6
WMV	2	4	5	3	1
1 file	1:42	1:26	2:28	1:13	1:09
8 files	4:20	11:26	19:45	5:20	3:22



