How to help save the World (by adjusting your video)

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General scope: Green IT

- Reduction in the carbon footprint of Video
- Lot's of work on energy efficiency in ICT for:
 - server hardware
 - datacentres
 - physical level, e.g. radio systems, CPU's etc.
- What about client systems and applications?
 - Outnumber servers/datacentres by several orders of magnitude
 - Are increasing in number
 - Small individual savings can scale globally

Our Focus: Video

- Video usage is on the increase
 - 66% of traffic today, 80% predicted by 2020^[1]
- Video is a great enabler:
 - applications and services for developing regions:(e-*, e.g. e-Education, e-Health, e-Agriculture ...)
 - high-levels of (functional) illiteracy
- Developing regions:
 - large numbers of users, low penetration rates
 - so, huge growth in numbers of users possible

[1] CISCO VNI 2014: http://blogs.cisco.com/news/cisco-visual-networking-index-vni-global-ip-traffic-and-service-adoption-forecast-update-2013-2018/

Aims

- Examine energy usage of video decode (and encode) at a desktop client.
- Assess worldwide impact (Fermi estimate).
- Examine how user choice could be enabled.
- Focus on decode for now:
 - decode events outnumber encode events,
 e.g. YouTube, Netflix, Amazon PIV, etc.
 - however, encode events on the rise, e.g.
 user-generated content, video sharing, real-time video

Experiment – testbed



Experiment – Codecs investigated

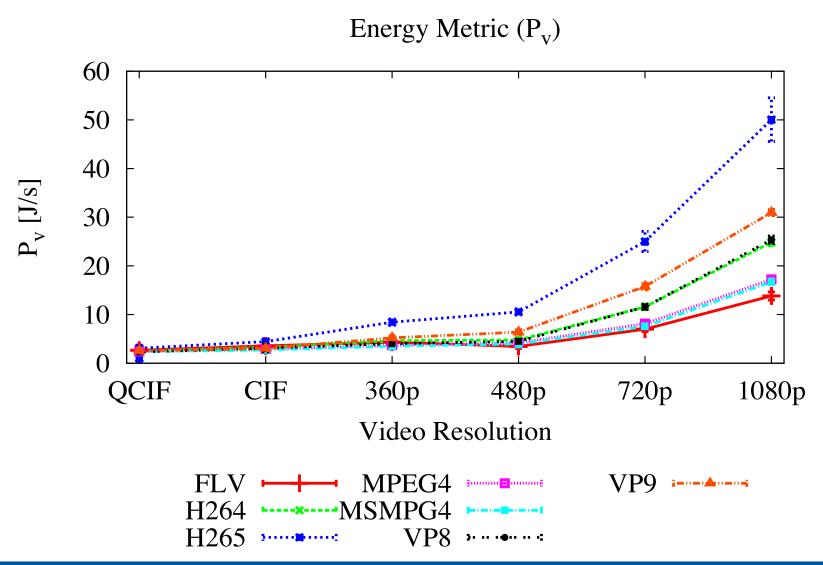
- Flash Video (Sorenson Spark/ FLV1)
- MPEG-4 Part 2 (MPEG4)
- Microsoft MPEG-4 Part 2 version 3 (MSMPEG4)
- MPEG-4 Part 10 / H.264
- High Efficiency Video Codec(HEVC)/ H.265
- Google VP8
- Google VP9

Open Source Videos: Big buck bunny and Tears of Steel

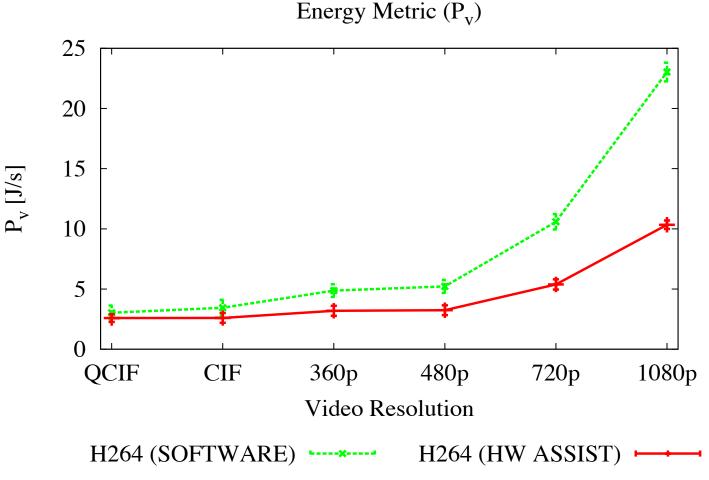
Energy usage metrics for video

- Simple, intuitive metrics:
 - P_v: Energy used per second of video {de,en}
 coded
 - Joules per second of video, J/s_v.
 - Q_v: Quality-Energy metric
 - Weighted mean of a (normalized) quality metric (e.g SSIM, PSNR, VQM, MOS etc.) and (normalized) energy used per second of video.

Energy usage – decode (software)



Energy usage – decode (hardware)[1]



Using HW ASSIST is more efficient but consumes more idle power (~25 W)

Impact – YouTube example

(In the spirit of a Fermi estimate)

- 72 billion hours of video streamed from YouTube annually^[2]
- Smallest saving observed: 1J/s_v
- Largest saving observed: 40 J/s_v

J/s _v	KWh ^[3]	No. of Homes	Cost	Kg CO ₂
1	72M	18,947	£10.8 M (US\$17.8M)	12.2M
40	2880M	757,880	£432.0 M (US\$732.8M)	189.6M

Imagine if users could make sensible choices on codec and picture size towards greenness!

[2] Youtube Statisitics: http://www.youtube.com/yt/press/statistics.html

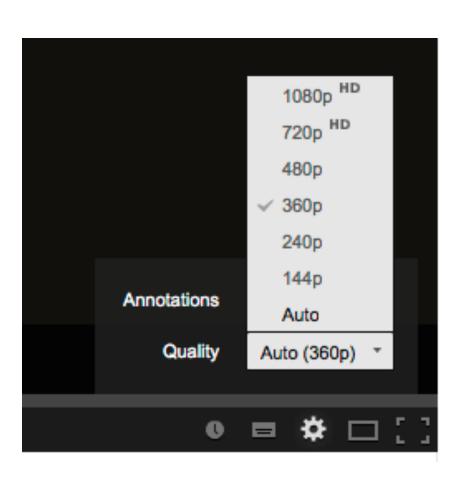
[3] UK Energy Statistics:

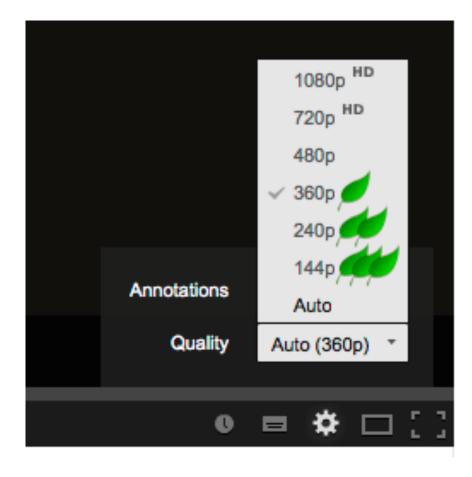
www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/296183/pn_march_14.pdf

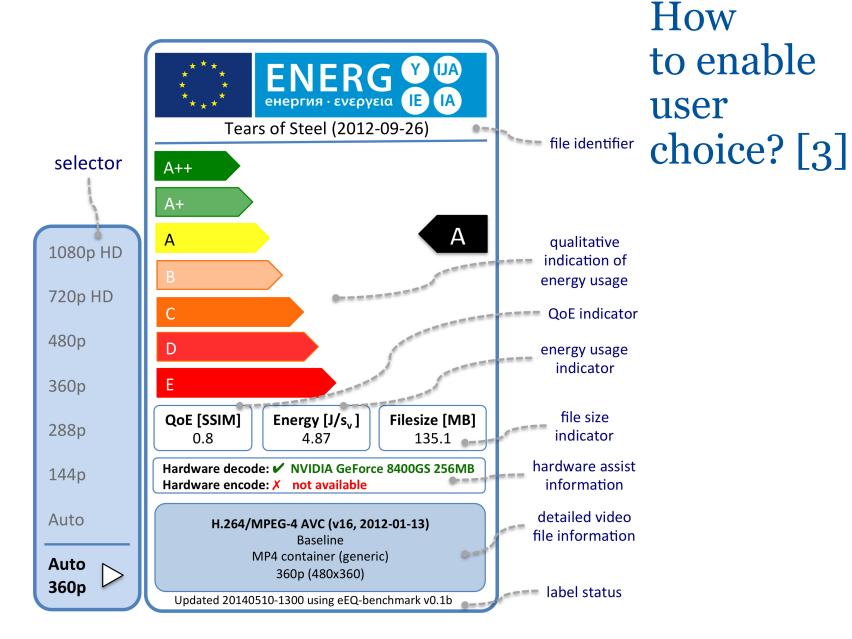
How to enable user choice? [1]

- Future video energy/quality benchmark:
 - vEQ-benchmark
 - measurement-based, heterogeneous systems
 - e.g. SPEC Power:
 http://www.spec.org/power-ssj2008/
 - could use future ACPI API to access power info
- Need suite of "sample videos" to test:
 - would need to agree vEQ metric

How to enable user choice? [2]







Summary

- Video is an increasing popular use-case on the Internet today (80% by 2020)
- Energy consumption during video playback varies significantly by codec and picture size
- Using YouTube as an example, up to 2880 TWh can be saved annually (in theory), enough to power 758,000 homes in UK.
- Allowing users to choose picture settings towards greenness, can help save the planet!

Thank You! Questions?
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Energy-Quality metric

Normalized Energy-Quality (SSIM) Metric (Q_{SSIM})

