

HM 代码解释

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HM 代码

```
//Pic->Slice->CU
```

```
class TComSlice{
    TComPic* m_pcPic;
    UInt m_sliceCurStartCtuTsAddr;
};

class TComPic{
    TComPicYuv* m_apcPicYuv[3]; // picRec, picOrg
    TComPicSym m_picSym;
};

class TComPicSym{
    TComDataCU** m_pictureCtuArray;
    std::deque<TComSlice*> m_apSlices;
};

class TComPicYuv{
    Pel* m_piPicOrg[3];
    Void dump(string filename, Bitdepth bitdepth);
}; //存储 PicYuv, 算地址, copy, dump

class TComDataCU{
    TComPic* m_pcPic;
    TComPic* m_pcSlice;
    Void copyToPic(UChar uiDepth);

    UInt          m_ctuRsAddr;
    UInt          m_absZIdxInCtu;
    UInt          m_uiCUPelX;
    UInt          m_uiCUPelY;
    UChar*        m_puhWidth;
    UChar*        m_puhHeight;
```

```
///< CTU (also known as LCU) address
///< absolute address in a CTU. It's
///< CU position in a pixel (X)
///< CU position in a pixel (Y)
///< array of widths
///< array of heights
```

```

UChar*          m_puhDepth;                ///< array of depths
// TsAddr => Tile scan addr
// RsAddr => Raster scan addr

// 编码相关:
Double& getTotalCost(); // RD cost
Distortion& getTotalDistortion(); // get D
UInt& getTotalBits(); // get R
Void initSubCU(TComDataCU* pcCU, UInt uiPartUnitIdx, UInt uiDepth, Int qp); // 初始化 subCU

// 写码流相关
UChar* m_puhCbf[MAX_NUM_COMPONENT]; // intra mode assume rgt_root_cbf==1
UChar getQtRootCbf(UInt uiIdx); // return getCbf(Y) || getCbf(Cb) || getCbf(Cr)
UChar* m_puhTransformSkip[MAX_NUM_COMPONENT];
TCoeff* m_pcTrCoeff[MAX_NUM_COMPONENT]; // 写码流时获取该信息
};

class TComTU{
    UInt mCuDepth; ///

```

```

// TComYuv** 含义: 不同 Depth 申请合适的内存空间, 所有 depth 的 bestPred 只有一个
TComYuv**          m_ppcPredYuvBest; ///< Best Prediction Yuv for each depth
TComYuv**          m_ppcResiYuvBest; ///< Best Residual Yuv for each depth
TComYuv**          m_ppcRecoYuvBest; ///< Best Reconstruction Yuv for each depth
TComYuv**          m_ppcPredYuvTemp; ///< Temporary Prediction Yuv for each depth
TComYuv**          m_ppcResiYuvTemp; ///< Temporary Residual Yuv for each depth
TComYuv**          m_ppcRecoYuvTemp; ///< Temporary Reconstruction Yuv for each depth
TComYuv**          m_ppcOrigYuv;    ///< Original Yuv for each depth
}

```

Intra fast mode decision

1. SATD \Rightarrow $8/3 + \text{MPM}[3] \Rightarrow$ 8~11 种 mode
2. max Transform RD \Rightarrow 确定 1 个 mode
3. full RQT \Rightarrow 对该 mode 进行划分, 决定 RQT

4×4 块 Intra mode \Rightarrow 仅应用在 YUV420 情况下的 UV 处理?

周围块为 inter 块时认为周围块 not available

intra 以 TU 为单位

intra reference pixels

constrained intra: pps 选项

bool[4*16+1]: is_available array

copy 左侧像素

pcCU->getPic()->getPicYuvRec(): reference pixels

ROI(上方或左侧参考像素长度 (129,65...ext)) EXT(intra 模式下的参考像素)

filtered prediction

目前很大的问题

如何编码/解码 \Rightarrow 填充像素值 128

编码流程

编码一个 CU: 满足条件 (luma TU width == 4 && 其他条件) 填充 DC(或角度)

进行编码 \Rightarrow 其他条件可以类似为每个 TU 的 $\text{RD} < \text{原始 RD}/4$

理论基础: intra 预测情况下 CTU 间参考只体现在 reference sample

仅下一个 CTU 在预测时可受到 AI 的加成

xCompressCU: 递归获得 CU mode decision 与 RQT 结果 xCheckRDCostIntra{
estIntraPredLumaQT; estIntraPredChromaQT; }: 划分 RQT

SIZE_NxN = 3; SIZE_2Nx2N = 0;

compressGOP->compressSlice->compressCtu->xCompressCU(递归)->xCheckRDCostIntra(初
始化)->estIntraPredLumaQT(fast mode decision)->xRecurIntraCodingLumaQT(递
归选择 RQT)

chroma 预测模式: planar(1), vertical(26), horizontal(10), DC(0), derived
mode(36)

pcCU->getPic()->getPicYuvRec()->getAddr()⇒ 重构像素信息

mode selection: 先 check 再 recur

为什么 rec 与 str 匹配?

TComTrQuant:: transformNxN()->xQuant()->xRateDistOptQuant()=>estBits

TEncSearch:: xIntraCodingTUBlock()->transformNxN()

TEncEntropyIf 作用-> 虚类, 代指实际编码的熵编码器: cavlc 或 cabac

m_entropyBits ContextModel3DBuffer