# 🕟 x264源代码简单分析:宏块分析(Analysis)部分-帧间宏块(Inter)

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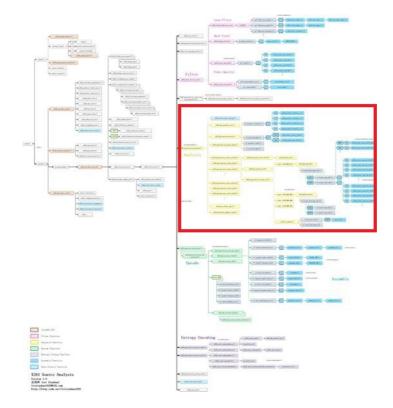
本文记录x264的 x264\_slice\_write()函数中调用的x264\_macroblock\_analyse()的源代码。x264\_macroblock\_analyse()对应着x264中的分析模块。 分析模块主要完成了下面2个方面的功能:

- (1) 对于帧内宏块,分析帧内预测模式
- (2) 对于帧间宏块,进行运动估计,分析帧间预测模式

上一篇文章记录了帧内宏块预测模式的分析,本文继续记录帧间宏块预测模式的分析。

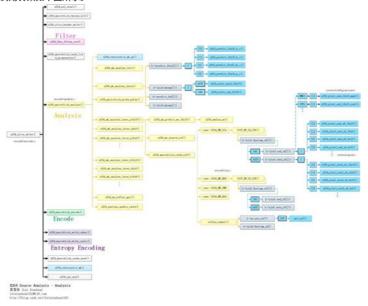
### 函数调用关系图

宏块分析(Analysis)部分的源代码在整个x264中的位置如下图所示。



单击查看更清晰的图片

### 宏块分析(Analysis)部分的函数调用关系如下图所示。



单击查看更清晰的图片

```
从图中可以看出,分析模块的x264_macroblock_analyse()调用了如下函数(只列举了几个有代表性的函数):
```

x264\_mb\_analyse\_init(): Analysis模块初始化。

x264\_mb\_analyse\_intra():Intra宏块帧内预测模式分析。

x264\_macroblock\_probe\_pskip():分析是否是skip模式。

x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p16x16():P16x16宏块帧间预测模式分析。

x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p8x8():P8x8宏块帧间预测模式分析。

x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p16x8():P16x8宏块帧间预测模式分析。

x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_b16x16():B16x16宏块帧间预测模式分析。

x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_b8x8():B8x8宏块帧间预测模式分析。

x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_b16x8():B16x8宏块帧间预测模式分析。

上一篇文章已经分析了帧内宏块(Intra宏块)的分析函数x264\_mb\_analyse\_intra()。本文重点分析帧间宏块(Inter宏块)的分析函数x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p16x16()。并简单对比分析x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p8x8(),x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p16x8()等几个针对不同尺寸帧间宏块的预测函数。

### x264\_slice\_write()

x264\_slice\_write()是x264项目的核心,它完成了编码了一个Slice的工作。有关该函数的分析可以参考文章《 x264源代码简单分析:x264\_slice\_write() 》。

### x264\_macroblock\_analyse()

x264\_macroblock\_analyse()用于分析宏块的预测模式。该函数的定义位于encoder\analyse.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
     * 分析-帧内预测模式选择、帧间运动估计等
2.
3.
     * 注释和处理:雷霄骅
4.
5.
      * http://blog.csdn.net/leixiaohua1020
6.
     * leixiaohua1020@126.com
7.
8.
     void x264_macroblock_analyse( x264_t *h )
9.
10.
        x264_mb_analysis_t analysis;
11.
         int i_cost = COST_MAX;
     //通过码率控制方法,获取本宏块QP
12.
13.
        h \rightarrow mb.i gp = x264 ratecontrol mb gp( h ):
     /* If the QP of this MB is within 1 of the previous MB, code the same QP as the previous MB,
14.
15.
          * to lower the bit cost of the qp delta. Don't do this if QPRD is enabled. */
16.
     if( h->param.rc.i_aq_mode && h->param.analyse.i_subpel_refine < 10 )</pre>
17.
             h->mb.i\_qp = abs(h->mb.i\_qp - h->mb.i\_last\_qp) == 1 ? h->mb.i\_last\_qp : h->mb.i\_qp; \\
18.
19.
         if( h->param.analyse.b_mb_info )
20.
            21.
         //初始化
22.
     x264_mb_analyse_init( h, &analysis, h->mb.i_qp );
23.
24.
     /*----- Do the analysis -----
25.
         //I帧:只使用帧内预测,分别计算亮度16x16(4种)和4x4(9种)所有模式的代价值,选出代价最小的模式
26.
         //P帧:计算帧内模式和帧间模式 ( P Slice允许有Intra宏块和P宏块;同理B帧也支持Intra宏块)。
27.
       //对P帧的每一种分割进行帧间预测,得到最佳的运动矢量及最佳匹配块。
28.
         //帧间预测过程:选出最佳矢量—>找到最佳的整像素点—>找到最佳的二分之一像素点—>找到最佳的1/4像素点
29.
30.
     //然后取代价最小的为最佳MV和分割方式
         //最后从帧内模式和帧间模式中选择代价比较小的方式(有可能没有找到很好的匹配块,这时候就直接使用帧内预测而不是帧间预测)。
31.
32.
33.
         if( h->sh.i_type == SLICE_TYPE_I )
34.
35.
            //I slice
36.
            //通过一系列帧内预测模式(16x16的4种,4x4的9种)代价的计算得出代价最小的最优模式
37.
     intra analysis:
38.
           if( analysis.i_mbrd )
39.
                x264_mb_init_fenc_cache( h, analysis.i_mbrd >= 2 );
40.
            //帧内预测分析
41.
            //从16×16的SAD,4个8×8的SAD和,16个4×4SAD中选出最优方式
42.
            x264 mb analyse intra( h. &analysis. COST MAX ):
43.
            if( analysis.i mbrd )
               x264_intra_rd( h, &analysis, COST_MAX );
44.
            //分析结果都存储在analysis结构体中
45.
46.
            //开销
47.
            i_cost = analysis.i_satd_i16x16;
48
            h->mb.i\_type = I\_16x16;
49.
            //如果I4x4或者I8x8开销更小的话就拷贝
50.
            //copy if little
            COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_satd_i4x4, h->mb.i_type, I_4x4 );
51.
            COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_satd_i8x8, h->mb.i_type, I_8x8 );
52.
             //画面极其特殊的时候,才有可能用到PCM
53.
54.
            if( analysis.i_satd_pcm < i_cost )</pre>
55.
                h->mb.i type = I PCM;
56.
57.
            else if( analysis.i mbrd >= 2 )
               x264_intra_rd_refine( h, &analysis );
58.
59.
     else if( h->sh.i_type == SLICE_TYPE_P )
60.
61.
62.
            //P slice
63.
64.
            int b skip = 0;
65.
            \label{lem:h-mc.prefetch_ref(h-mb.pic.p_fref[0][0][h-mb.i\_mb\_x&3], h-mb.pic.i\_stride[0], 0);} \\
66
67.
68.
            analysis.b_try_skip = 0;
69.
            if( analysis.b_force_intra )
70.
71.
                if( !h->param.analyse.b psy )
72.
73.
                   x264 mb analyse init qp( h, &analysis, X264 MAX( h->mb.i qp - h->mb.ip offset, h->param.rc.i qp min ) );
74.
                   goto intra analysis;
```

```
76.
 77.
                 else
 78.
 79.
                     /* Special fast-skip logic using information from mb_info. */
                    if( h->fdec->mb info && (h->fdec->mb info[h->mb.i mb xy]&X264 MBINFO CONSTANT) )
 80.
 81.
                         if( !SLICE MBAFF && (h->fdec->i frame - h->fref[0][0]->i frame) == 1 && !h->sh.b weighted pred &&
 82.
                             \label{eq:h-mb.i_mb_xy} $$h->fref[0][0]->effective_qp[h->mb.i_mb_xy] <= h->mb.i_qp )$
 83.
 84.
 85.
                             h->mb.i partition = D 16x16;
 86.
                             /* Use the P-SKIP MV if we can...
 87.
                             if( !M32(h->mb.cache.pskip_mv) )
 88
                             {
 89
                                 b \, skip = 1;
 90
                                 h->mb.i_type = P_SKIP;
 91.
 92.
                             /* Otherwise, just force a 16x16 block. */
 93.
                             else
 94.
 95.
                                  h->mb.i type = P L0;
 96.
                                 analysis.l0.me16x16.i_ref = 0;
 97.
                                 M32( analysis.10.me16x16.mv ) = 0;
 98.
 99.
                             qoto skip analysis;
100.
                         /* Reset the information accordingly */
101.
102.
                         else if( h->param.analyse.b_mb_info_update )
103.
                             h\text{->}fdec\text{->}mb\_info[h\text{->}mb.i\_mb\_xy] \&= \text{-}X264\_MBINFO\_CONSTANT;}
104
105
106.
                     int skip_invalid = h->i_thread_frames > 1 && h->mb.cache.pskip_mv[1] > h->mb.mv_max_spel[1];
107.
                     ^{\prime *} If the current macroblock is off the frame, just skip it. ^{*\prime }
                     if( HAVE_INTERLACED && !MB_INTERLACED && h->mb.i_mb_y * 16 >= h->param.i_height && !skip_invalid )
108.
109.
                         b skip = 1;
110.
                      * Fast P_SKIP detection */
                     else if( h->param.analyse.b_fast_pskip )
111.
112.
                         if( skip invalid )
113.
                           // FIXME don't need to check this if the reference frame is done
114.
115.
                             {}
116
                         else if( h->param.analyse.i_subpel_refine >= 3 )
117.
                             analysis.b_try_skip = 1;
118
                         else if( h->mb.i_mb_type_left[0] == P_SKIP ||
119.
                                   h->mb.i_mb_type_top == P_SKIP ||
120.
                                  h->mb.i_mb_type_topleft == P_SKIP ||
121.
                                   h->mb.i_mb_type_topright == P_SKIP )
122.
                             b_skip = x264_macroblock_probe_pskip( h );//检查是否是Skip类型
123.
124.
125.
                h->mc.prefetch ref( h->mb.pic.p fref[0][0][h->mb.i mb x&3], h->mb.pic.i stride[0], 1);
126.
127.
128.
                if( b skip )
129.
                {
130.
                    h->mb.i type = P SKIP;
131.
                    h->mb.i partition = D 16x16;
132.
                    assert(\ h->mb.cache.pskip\_mv[1] <= \ h->mb.mv\_max\_spel[1] \ || \ h->i\_thread\_frames == 1 \ );
133.
        skip_analysis:
134.
                     /* Set up MVs for future predictors */
135.
                     for( int i = 0; i < h->mb.pic.i_fref[0]; i++ )
136.
                       M32(h->mb.mvr[0][i][h->mb.i_mb_xy]) = 0;
137.
                }
138.
               else
139.
                {
140.
                     const unsigned int flags = h->param.analyse.inter;
141.
                     int i type:
142.
                     int i partition:
143.
                     int i satd inter, i satd intra;
144.
145
                     x264_mb_analyse_load_costs( h, &analysis );
146
                      * 16×16 帧间预测宏块分析-P
147.
148
149.
150.
151.
152.
153.
154.
155.
156.
157.
158.
159.
                     x264_mb_analyse_inter_p16x16( h, &analysis );
160.
161.
162.
                     if( h->mb.i_type == P_SKIP )
163.
164
                         for( int i = 1; i < h->mb.pic.i_fref[0]; i++ )
165.
                             M32( h \rightarrow mb.mvr[0][i][h \rightarrow mb.i_mb_xy] ) = 0;
```

```
166.
                      return:
167.
168.
169.
                    if( flags & X264 ANALYSE PSUB16x16 )
170
171.
                       if( h->param.analyse.b_mixed_references )
172
                           x264_mb_analyse_inter_p8x8_mixed_ref( h, &analysis );
173.
174
175.
                            * 8x8帧间预测宏块分析-P
176.
177.
178.
179.
180.
181.
                           x264_mb_analyse_inter_p8x8( h, &analysis );
182.
183.
184.
185
186.
                    /* Select best inter mode */
187
                   i_type = P_L0;
188.
                   i_partition = D_16x16;
189
                    i_cost = analysis.l0.me16x16.cost;
190.
191.
                    //如果8×8的代价值小于16×16
192.
                   //则进行8x8子块分割的处理
193.
194.
195.
                   if( ( flags & X264 ANALYSE PSUB16x16 ) && (!analysis.b early terminate ||
196.
                      analysis.l0.i_cost8x8 < analysis.l0.me16x16.cost) )</pre>
197.
                    {
198.
                       i \text{ type} = P 8x8;
                       i_partition = D 8x8;
199.
200.
                       i_cost = analysis.l0.i_cost8x8;
201.
202
                       /* Do sub 8x8 */
203.
                       if( flags & X264_ANALYSE_PSUB8x8 )
204.
205.
                            for( int i = 0; i < 4; i++ )</pre>
206.
207.
                               //8x8块的子块的分析
208.
209.
210.
                                * |
211.
                                * +----+
212.
213.
214.
215
216.
217.
                                x264_mb_analyse_inter_p4x4( h, &analysis, i );
218.
                                int i_thresh8x4 = analysis.l0.me4x4[i][1].cost_mv + analysis.l0.me4x4[i][2].cost_mv;
219.
                                220.
                                //则再分析8x4,4x8的代价
221.
                                if( !analysis.b_early_terminate || analysis.l0.i_cost4x4[i] < analysis.l0.me8x8[i].cost + i_thresh8x4 )</pre>
222.
223.
                                    int i cost8x8 = analysis.l0.i cost4x4[i];
224.
                                   h->mb.i_sub_partition[i] = D_L0_4x4;
225.
                                    * 8x4
226.
227.
                                    * |
228.
                                     * +----+
229.
                                    * | |
230
231.
232
233.
234.
                                   //如果8x4小于8x8
235.
                                    x264_mb_analyse_inter_p8x4( h, &analysis, i );
236.
                                   COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost8x8, analysis.l0.i_cost8x4[i],
237.
                                                h->mb.i sub partition[i], D L0 8x4 );
238.
                                    * 4x8
239.
240.
241.
242.
243.
244.
245
246.
247.
                                    //如果4x8小于8x8
248.
                                   x264_mb_analyse_inter_p4x8( h, &analysis, i );
249.
                                   COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost8x8, analysis.l0.i_cost4x8[i],
250.
                                              h->mb.i_sub_partition[i], D_L0_4x8 );
251.
252.
                                   i_cost += i_cost8x8 - analysis.l0.me8x8[i].cost;
253.
254.
                               x264 mb cache mv p8x8( h, &analysis, i );
255.
256
                           analysis.l0.i cost8x8 = i cost;
```

```
25/.
258
259.
260.
                    int i_thresh16x8 = analysis.l0.me8x8[1].cost_mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[2].cost_mv;
261.
262.
263.
                    //前提要求8x8的代价值小于16x16
                    if( ( flags & X264 ANALYSE PSUB16x16 ) && (!analysis.b early terminate ||
264.
265.
                        analysis.l0.i cost8x8 < analysis.l0.me16x16.cost + i thresh16x8) )
266.
                        int i_avg_mv_ref_cost = (analysis.l0.me8x8[2].cost_mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[2].i ref cost
267.
                                              + analysis.l0.me8x8[3].cost_mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[3].i_ref_cost + 1) >> 1;
268.
269
                        analysis.i\_cost\_est16x8[1] = analysis.i\_satd8x8[0][2] + analysis.i\_satd8x8[0][3] + i\_avg\_mv\_ref\_cost;
270.
                         * 16x8 宏块划分
271.
272.
273.
274.
                         * | | |
275.
276.
277.
278.
279.
280.
                        x264_mb_analyse_inter_p16x8( h, &analysis, i_cost );
                        COPY3_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.l0.i_cost16x8, i_type, P_L0, i_partition, D_16x8 );
281.
282.
283.
                        i avg mv ref cost = (analysis.l0.me8x8[1].cost mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[1].i ref cost
                                          + analysis.l0.me8x8[3].cost_mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[3].i_ref_cost + 1) >> 1;
284
285.
                        analysis.i\_cost\_est8x16[1] = analysis.i\_satd8x8[0][1] + analysis.i\_satd8x8[0][3] + i\_avg\_mv\_ref\_cost;
286
287.
                         * 8×16 宏块划分
288
289.
290.
291.
292.
293.
                         * | |
294.
295.
                         * | |
296.
                          * +----+
297.
298
299.
300.
                        x264_mb_analyse_inter_p8x16( h, &analysis, i_cost );
301
                        \label{eq:copy3_IF_LT} \texttt{COPY3\_IF\_LT(} \ i\_cost, \ analysis.l0.i\_cost8x16, \ i\_type, \ P\_L0, \ i\_partition, \ D\_8x16 \ );
302.
303.
304.
                    h->mb.i_partition = i_partition;
305.
306.
                    /* refine qpel */
                    //亚像素精度搜索
307.
308.
                    //FIXME mb type costs?
                    if( analysis.i mbrd || !h->mb.i subpel refine )
309.
310.
311.
                        /* refine later */
312.
313.
                    else if( i_partition == D_16x16 )
314.
315.
                        x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me16x16 );
316
                        i_cost = analysis.l0.me16x16.cost;
317.
318.
                    else if( i_partition == D_16x8 )
319.
                    {
320.
                        x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me16x8[0] );
                        x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.mel6x8[1] );
321.
322.
                        i cost = analysis.l0.me16x8[0].cost + analysis.l0.me16x8[1].cost;
323.
                    else if( i_partition == D_8x16 )
324.
325.
326.
                        x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me8x16[0] );
327
                        x264 me refine qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me8x16[1] );
328.
                        i_cost = analysis.l0.me8x16[0].cost + analysis.l0.me8x16[1].cost;
329
330.
                    else if( i_partition == D_8x8 )
331
332.
333.
                        for( int i8x8 = 0; i8x8 < 4; i8x8++ )
334.
335.
                            switch( h->mb.i_sub_partition[i8x8] )
336.
337.
                                case D L0 8x8:
                                   x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me8x8[i8x8] );
338.
                                    i_cost += analysis.l0.me8x8[i8x8].cost;
339.
340.
                                    break:
341.
                                case D IO 8x4:
342.
                                    x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me8x4[i8x8][0] );
343
                                    x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me8x4[i8x8][1] );
344
                                    i_cost += analysis.l0.me8x4[i8x8][0].cost +
345.
                                              analysis.l0.me8x4[i8x8][1].cost;
346
                                case D L0 4x8:
                                             rofine and / h Canalysis 10 mody0[i0v01[0] ).
```

```
xzu4 me rerine qper( m, @anarysis.ru.me4xo[ioxo][u] /;
349.
                                     x264 me refine qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me4x8[i8x8][1] );
350.
                                     i cost += analysis.l0.me4x8[i8x8][0].cost +
351.
                                                analysis.l0.me4x8[i8x8][1].cost;
                                     break:
352.
353.
354
                                 case D L0 4x4:
355
                                     x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][0] );
356.
                                      x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][1] );
357
                                      x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][2] );
358.
                                     x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][3] );
359.
                                     i_cost += analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][0].cost +
360.
                                               analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][1].cost +
361.
                                                analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][2].cost +
362.
                                                analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][3].cost;
                                     break;
363.
364.
                                 default:
                                     x264 log( h, X264 LOG ERROR, "internal error (!8x8 && !4x4)\n" );
365.
366
                                     break:
367.
                             }
368
                        }
369.
                    }
370.
                     if( h->mb.b chroma me )
371.
372.
373.
                         if( CHROMA444 )
374.
                        {
375.
                             x264 mb analyse intra( h, &analysis, i cost );
376.
                            x264 mb analyse intra chroma( h, &analysis );
377.
378.
                        else
379.
                         {
                             x264 mb analyse intra chroma( h, &analysis ):
380.
381.
                             x264\_mb\_analyse\_intra(\ h,\ \&analysis,\ i\_cost\ -\ analysis.i\_satd\_chroma\ );
382.
383.
                        analysis.i_satd_i16x16 += analysis.i_satd_chroma;
384.
                        analysis.i_satd_i8x8 += analysis.i_satd_chroma;
385.
                        analysis.i_satd_i4x4 += analysis.i_satd_chroma;
386.
387
388.
                        x264_mb_analyse_intra( h, &analysis, i_cost );//P Slice中也允许有Intra宏块,所以也要进
389.
390.
                     i satd inter = i cost;
391.
                     i_satd_intra = X264_MIN3( analysis.i_satd_i16x16,
392.
                                            analysis.i satd i8x8,
                                                analysis.i satd i4x4 );
393.
394.
395.
                     if( analysis.i mbrd )
396.
397
                        \label{eq:constraint} x264\_mb\_analyse\_p\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis,\ X264\_MIN(i\_satd\_inter,\ i\_satd\_intra)\ );
398
                        i_type = P_L0;
                         i_partition = D 16x16;
399.
400
                        i_cost = analysis.l0.i_rd16x16;
401.
                         COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.l0.i_cost16x8, i_partition, D_16x8 );
402.
                        COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.l0.i_cost8x16, i_partition, D_8x16 );
403.
                         COPY3_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.l0.i_cost8x8, i_partition, D_8x8, i_type, P_8x8 );
404.
                        h->mb.i type = i type;
405.
                        h->mb.i partition = i partition;
406.
                        if( i cost < COST MAX )</pre>
407.
                             x264 mb analyse transform rd( h. &analysis. &i satd inter. &i cost ):
408.
                        x264_intra_rd( h, &analysis, i_satd_inter * 5/4 + 1 );
409.
                     //获取最小的代价
410.
411.
                     COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_satd_i16x16, i_type, I_16x16 );
412.
                     COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_satd_i8x8, i_type, I_8x8 );
413
                     COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_satd_i4x4, i_type, I_4x4 );
414.
                     COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_satd_pcm, i_type, I_PCM );
415
416.
                    h->mb.i type = i type;
417.
                     if( analysis.b_force_intra && !IS_INTRA(i_type) )
418.
419.
420.
                         /* Intra masking: copy fdec to fenc and re-encode the block as intra in order to make it appear as if
421.
                          * it was an inter block. */
422.
                        x264 analyse update cache( h. &analysis ):
                         x264 macroblock encode( h );
423.
                         for( int p = 0; p < (CHROMA444 ? 3 : 1); p++ )</pre>
424.
                             \label{localization} $$h$->mc.copy[PIXEL\_16x16]($ h$->mb.pic.p\_fenc[p], FENC\_STRIDE, $h$->mb.pic.p\_fdec[p], FDEC\_STRIDE, 16 );
425.
426
                         if(!CHROMA444)
427.
428
                             int height = 16 >> CHROMA_V_SHIFT;
429.
                             \label{eq:h-monopy} $$h->mc.copy[PIXEL_8x8] $$ ( h->mb.pic.p_fenc[1], FENC_STRIDE, h->mb.pic.p_fdec[1], FDEC_STRIDE, height ); $$
430.
                             h->mc.copy[PIXEL\_8x8] \quad ( \ h->mb.pic.p\_fenc[2], \ FENC\_STRIDE, \ h->mb.pic.p\_fdec[2], \ FDEC\_STRIDE, \ height \ );
431.
432.
                         x264\_mb\_analyse\_init\_qp( \ h, \&analysis, X264\_MAX( \ h->mb.i\_qp \ - \ h->mb.ip\_offset, \ h->param.rc.i\_qp\_min \ ) \ ); 
433.
                         goto intra_analysis;
434.
435.
                    if( analysis.i mbrd >= 2 && h->mb.i type != I PCM )
436.
437.
                        if( IS INTRA( h->mb.i_type ) )
438.
439
```

```
440
                            x264 intra rd refine( h, &analysis );
441.
442.
                        else if( i partition == D 16x16 )
443.
                        {
444.
                            x264\_macroblock\_cache\_ref( h, 0, 0, 4, 4, 0, analysis.l0.mel6x16.i\_ref );
445.
                            analysis.l0.me16x16.cost = i_cost;
446.
                            x264 me refine qpel rd( h, &analysis.l0.me16x16, analysis.i lambda2, 0, 0 );
447.
448.
                        else if( i partition == D 16x8 )
449.
                        {
450.
                            h->mb.i_sub_partition[0] = h->mb.i_sub_partition[1] =
451.
                            h->mb.i\_sub\_partition[2] = h->mb.i\_sub\_partition[3] = D\_L0\_8x8;
452.
                            x264\_macroblock\_cache\_ref(\ h,\ 0,\ 0,\ 4,\ 2,\ 0,\ analysis.l0.me16x8[0].i\_ref\ );
453
                             x264_macroblock_cache_ref( h, 0, 2, 4, 2, 0, analysis.l0.me16x8[1].i_ref );
454.
                            x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me16x8[0],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ 0,\ 0\ );
455
                            x264_me_refine_qpel_rd( h, &analysis.l0.mel6x8[1], analysis.i_lambda2, 8, 0 );
456
457.
                        else if( i partition == D 8x16 )
458.
459.
                             h->mb.i_sub_partition[0] = h->mb.i_sub_partition[1] =
460.
                            h->mb.i sub partition[2] = h->mb.i sub partition[3] = D L0 8x8;
461.
                            x264 macroblock cache ref( h, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, analysis.l0.me8x16[0].i ref );
                            x264_macroblock_cache_ref( h, 2, 0, 2, 4, 0, analysis.l0.me8x16[1].i_ref );
462.
463.
                            x264 me refine qpel rd( h, &analysis.l0.me8x16[0], analysis.i lambda2, 0, 0);
                            x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me8x16[1],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ 4,\ 0\ );
464.
465
466.
                        else if( i_partition == D_8x8 )
467
468.
                            x264_analyse_update_cache( h, &analysis );
469
                             for( int i8x8 = 0; i8x8 < 4; i8x8++ )
470.
471
                                 if( h->mb.i sub partition[i8x8] == D L0 8x8 )
472.
473.
                                     x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd( \ h, \ \&analysis.lo.me8x8[i8x8], \ analysis.i\_lambda2, \ i8x8*4, \ 0 \ );
474.
475.
                                 else if( h->mb.i sub partition[i8x8] == D L0 8x4 )
476.
                                 {
                                     x264 me refine qpel rd( h, &analysis.l0.me8x4[i8x8][0], analysis.i lambda2, i8x8*4+0, 0 );
477.
478.
                                     x264 me refine qpel rd( h, &analysis.l0.me8x4[i8x8][1], analysis.i lambda2, i8x8*4+2, 0);
479.
                                else if( h->mb.i sub partition[i8x8] == D L0 4x8 )
480.
481.
                                 {
482
                                     x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me4x8[i8x8][0],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ i8x8*4+0,\ 0\ );
483.
                                     x264_me_refine_qpel_rd( h, &analysis.l0.me4x8[i8x8][1], analysis.i_lambda2, i8x8*4+1, 0 );
484
485.
                                 else if( h->mb.i sub partition[i8x8] == D L0 4x4 )
486.
487.
                                     x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][0],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ i8x8*4+0,\ 0\ );
488.
                                     x264_me_refine_qpel_rd(h, \&analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][1], analysis.i_lambda2, i8x8*4+1, 0);
489.
                                     x264 me refine qpel rd( h, &analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][2], analysis.i lambda2, i8x8*4+2, 0 );
490.
                                     x264_{me}_refine_qpel_rd( h, &analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][3], analysis.i_lambda2, i8x8*4+3, 0 );
491.
492.
                            }
493.
494.
                  }
495.
496.
497.
            else if( h->sh.i_type == SLICE_TYPE_B )//B Slice的时候
498.
499.
                int i_bskip_cost = COST_MAX;
500.
                int b skip = 0;
501.
502.
                if( analysis.i mbrd )
503.
                    x264 mb init fenc cache( h, analysis.i mbrd >= 2 );
504.
505.
                h->mb.i type = B SKIP;
506.
                if( h->mb.b direct auto write )
507.
                    /* direct=auto heuristic: prefer whichever mode allows more Skip macroblocks *
508
509.
                    for( int i = 0; i < 2; i++ )</pre>
510
511.
                         int b changed = 1;
512
                        h->sh.b_direct_spatial_mv_pred ^= 1;
513
                        analysis.b_direct_available = x264_mb_predict_mv_direct16x16( h, i && analysis.b_direct_available ? &b_changed : NULL
514.
515.
                           if( b_changed )
516.
517.
518.
                                x264 mb mc( h ):
519.
                                 b skip = x264 macroblock probe bskip( h );
520.
                            h->stat.frame.i direct score[ h->sh.b direct spatial mv pred ] += b skip;
521.
522.
523.
                        else
524
                            b \, skip = 0;
525.
526
527.
                    analysis.b_direct_available = x264_mb_predict_mv_direct16x16( h, NULL );
528
```

```
530.
                analysis.b trv skip = 0:
531.
                 if( analysis.b direct available )
532.
533.
                     if( !h->mb.b direct auto write )
534.
                         x264_mb_mc( h );
535.
                      /* If the current macroblock is off the frame, just skip it. */
536.
                     if( HAVE\_INTERLACED \&\& !MB\_INTERLACED \&\& h->mb.i\_mb\_y * 16 >= h->param.i\_height )
537.
                         b skip = 1;
538
                     else if( analysis.i_mbrd )
539.
540.
                          i_bskip_cost = ssd_mb( h );
541.
                          /* 6 = minimum cavlc cost of a non-skipped MB */
                         b_skip = h->mb.b_skip_mc = i_bskip_cost <= ((6 * analysis.i_lambda2 + 128) >> 8);
542.
543.
544.
                     else if( !h->mb.b direct auto write )
545.
                     {
546.
                         /* Conditioning the probe on neighboring block types
547.
                           * doesn't seem to help speed or quality. */
548.
                         analysis.b_try_skip = x264_macroblock_probe_bskip( h )
549.
                         if( h->param.analyse.i subpel refine < 3 )</pre>
550.
                             b_skip = analysis.b_try_skip;
551.
552.
                     /* Set up MVs for future predictors */
                     if( b_skip )
553.
554.
555.
                          for( int i = 0; i < h->mb.pic.i_fref[0]; i++ )
556.
                             M32( h \rightarrow mb.mvr[0][i][h \rightarrow mb.i_mb_xy] ) = 0;
557.
                          for( int i = 0; i < h->mb.pic.i_fref[1]; i++ )
                             M32(h->mb.mvr[1][i][h->mb.i_mb_xy]) = 0;
558.
559.
                     }
560.
561.
562.
                 if( !b skip )
563.
564.
                     const unsigned int flags = h->param.analyse.inter;
565
                     int i_type;
566.
                     \quad \textbf{int} \ i\_partition;
567.
                     int i_satd_inter;
568.
                     h \rightarrow mb.b_skip_mc = 0;
569.
                     h->mb.i_type = B_DIRECT;
570.
571.
                     x264 mb analyse load costs( h, &analysis );
572.
573.
                     /* select best inter mode */
574.
                     /* direct must be first */
575.
                     if( analysis.b direct available )
576.
                         x264_mb_analyse_inter_direct( h, &analysis );
577.
                      * 16x16 帧间预测宏块分析-B
578
579.
580
581.
582
583.
584.
585.
586.
587.
588.
589.
590.
591.
                     x264 mb analyse inter b16x16( h, &analysis );
592
593.
                     if( h->mb.i_type == B_SKIP )
594.
595
                          for( int i = 1; i < h->mb.pic.i_fref[0]; i++ )
596.
                             M32( h \rightarrow mb.mvr[0][i][h \rightarrow mb.i_mb_xy] ) = 0;
597.
                          for( int i = 1; i < h->mb.pic.i_fref[1]; i++ )
598.
                            M32(h->mb.mvr[1][i][h->mb.i_mb_xy]) = 0;
599.
                          return;
600.
601.
602.
                     i type = B L0 L0:
603.
                     i partition = D 16x16;
                     i_cost = analysis.l0.me16x16.cost;
604.
605.
                     \label{eq:copy2_IF_LT} \mbox{COPY2\_IF\_LT($i$\_cost, analysis.l1.me16x16.cost, $i$\_type, $B$\_L1$\_L1 );}
606
                     COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_cost16x16bi, i_type, B_BI_BI );
607.
                     COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_cost16x16direct, i_type, B_DIRECT );
608
609
                     if( analysis.i_mbrd && analysis.b_early_terminate && analysis.i_cost16x16direct <= i_cost * 33/32 )</pre>
610.
611.
                          x264_mb_analyse_b_rd( h, &analysis, i_cost );
612.
                          if( i_bskip_cost < analysis.i_rd16x16direct &&</pre>
613.
                              i_bskip_cost < analysis.i_rd16x16bi &&</pre>
614.
                              i_bskip_cost < analysis.l0.i_rd16x16 &&</pre>
615.
                              i_bskip_cost < analysis.l1.i_rd16x16 )</pre>
616.
617.
                              h->mb.i type = B SKIP;
618.
                              x264\_analyse\_update\_cache(\ h,\ \&analysis\ );
619.
                              return:
620.
```

```
621.
622.
                              if( flags & X264_ANALYSE_BSUB16x16 )
623
624.
625.
626.
                                      * 8x8 帧间预测宏块分析-B
627.
628.
629.
630.
631.
632.
633.
634.
                                     */
635
636
                                    if( h->param.analyse.b_mixed_references )
637.
                                          x264_mb_analyse_inter_b8x8_mixed_ref( h, &analysis );
638
639.
                                          x264_mb_analyse_inter_b8x8( h, &analysis );
640.
641.
                                    COPY3 IF LT( i cost, analysis.i cost8x8bi, i type, B 8x8, i partition, D 8x8 );
642.
643.
                                     /* Try to estimate the cost of b16x8/b8x16 based on the satd scores of the b8x8 modes */
644.
                                    int i cost est16x8bi total = 0. i cost est8x16bi total = 0:
645.
                                     int i mb type, i partition16x8[2], i partition8x16[2];
646.
                                    for( int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
647.
648
                                          int avg_l0_mv_ref_cost, avg_l1_mv_ref_cost;
649
                                          int i_l0_satd, i_l1_satd, i_bi_satd, i_best_cost;
                                          // 16x8
650
651
                                           i best cost = COST MAX;
                                           i_l0_satd = analysis.i_satd8x8[0][i*2] + analysis.i_satd8x8[0][i*2+1];
652.
653.
                                           i_1_satd = analysis.i_satd8x8[1][i*2] + analysis.i_satd8x8[1][i*2+1];
                                          i_bi_satd = analysis.i_satd8x8[2][i*2] + analysis.i_satd8x8[2][i*2+1];
654.
655.
                                          avg l0 mv ref cost = ( analysis.l0.me8x8[i*2].cost mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[i*2].i ref cost
                                                                           + analysis.l0.me8x8[i*2+1].cost_mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[i*2+1].i_ref_cost + 1 ) >> 1;
656.
                                          avg\_l1\_mv\_ref\_cost = ( analysis.l1.me8x8[i*2].cost\_mv + analysis.l1.me8x8[i*2].i\_ref\_cost + analysis
657.
                                                                          + analysis.l1.me8x8[i*2+1].cost_mv + analysis.l1.me8x8[i*2+1].i_ref_cost + 1 ) >> 1;
658.
659.
                                          COPY2 IF LT( i best cost, i l0 satd + avg l0 mv ref cost, i partition16x8[i], D L0 8x8 );
                                          \label{lower_copy2_if_lower} \mbox{COPY2\_IF\_LT( i\_best\_cost, i\_l1\_satd + avg\_l1\_mv\_ref\_cost, i\_partition16x8[i], D\_L1\_8x8 );}
660.
661.
                                           \texttt{COPY2\_IF\_LT( i\_best\_cost, i\_bi\_satd + avg\_l0\_mv\_ref\_cost + avg\_l1\_mv\_ref\_cost, i\_partition16x8[i], D\_BI\_8x8 ); } 
662
                                          analysis.i cost est16x8[i] = i best cost;
663.
664
                                           // 8x16
                                           i best cost = COST MAX;
665.
                                           i_l0_satd = analysis.i_satd8x8[0][i] + analysis.i_satd8x8[0][i+2];
666
667.
                                           i_l1_satd = analysis.i_satd8x8[1][i] + analysis.i_satd8x8[1][i+2];
668.
                                          i_bi_satd = analysis.i_satd8x8[2][i] + analysis.i_satd8x8[2][i+2];
669.
                                          avg l0 mv ref cost = ( analysis.l0.me8x8[i].cost mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[i].i ref cost
670.
                                                                           + analysis.l0.me8x8[i+2].cost_mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[i+2].i_ref_cost + 1 ) >> 1;
671.
                                          avg_l1_mv_ref_cost = ( analysis.l1.me8x8[i].cost_mv + analysis.l1.me8x8[i].i_ref_cost
                                                                           + analysis.l1.me8x8[i+2].cost mv + analysis.l1.me8x8[i+2].i ref cost + 1 ) >> 1;
672.
                                          \label{lower_copy_cost} \mbox{COPY2 IF\_LT( $i$\_best\_cost, $i$\_l0\_satd + avg\_l0\_mv\_ref\_cost, $i$\_partition8x16[i], D\_L0\_8x8 );}
673.
                                          COPY2 IF LT( i best cost, i l1 satd + avg l1 mv ref cost, i partition8x16[i], D L1 8x8 );
674.
675.
                                           \texttt{COPY2\_IF\_LT( i\_best\_cost, i\_bi\_satd + avg\_l0\_mv\_ref\_cost + avg\_l1\_mv\_ref\_cost, i\_partition8x16[i], D\_BI\_8x8 ); } 
676.
                                          analysis.i_cost_est8x16[i] = i_best_cost;
677
678.
                                    i\_mb\_type = B\_L0\_L0 + (i\_partition16x8[0]>>2) * 3 + (i\_partition16x8[1]>>2);
                                    analysis.i_cost_est16x8[1] += analysis.i_lambda * i_mb_b16x8_cost_table[i_mb_type];
679
680
                                     i_cost_est16x8bi_total = analysis.i_cost_est16x8[0] + analysis.i_cost_est16x8[1];
                                     i_mb_type = B_L0_L0 + (i_partition8x16[0]>>2) * 3 + (i_partition8x16[1]>>2);
681
                                    analysis.i_cost_est8x16[1] += analysis.i_lambda * i_mb_b16x8_cost_table[i_mb_type];
682.
683.
                                    i_cost_est8x16bi_total = analysis.i_cost_est8x16[0] + analysis.i_cost_est8x16[1];
684.
685.
                                     /* We can gain a little speed by checking the mode with the lowest estimated cost first */
686.
                                    int try 16x8 first = i cost est16x8bi total < i cost est8x16bi total;</pre>
687.
                                    if( try 16x8 first && (!analysis.b early terminate || i cost est16x8bi total < i cost) )</pre>
688.
689.
                                          x264_mb_analyse_inter_b16x8( h, &analysis, i_cost );
690.
                                           \texttt{COPY3\_IF\_LT( i\_cost, analysis.i\_cost16x8bi, i\_type, analysis.i\_mb\_type16x8, i\_partition, D\_16x8 ); } \\
691.
692
                                    if( !analysis.b_early_terminate || i_cost_est8x16bi_total < i_cost )</pre>
693.
                                    {
                                          x264_mb_analyse_inter_b8x16( h, &analysis, i_cost );
694
695.
                                           \texttt{COPY3\_IF\_LT( i\_cost, analysis.i\_cost8x16bi, i\_type, analysis.i\_mb\_type8x16, i\_partition, D\_8x16 ); } 
696
697.
                                     if( !try_16x8_first && (!analysis.b_early_terminate || i_cost_est16x8bi_total < i_cost) )</pre>
698.
                                    {
699.
                                           x264_mb_analyse_inter_b16x8( h, &analysis, i_cost );
700.
                                          {\tt COPY3\_IF\_LT(\ i\_cost,\ analysis.i\_cost16x8bi,\ i\_type,\ analysis.i\_mb\_type16x8,\ i\_partition,\ D\_16x8\ );}
701.
                                    }
702.
703.
704.
                              if( analysis.i_mbrd || !h->mb.i_subpel_refine )
705.
706
                                    /* refine later */
707.
708
                              /* refine qpel */
709
                              else if( i partition == D 16x16 )
710
711.
                                    analysis.l0.mel6x16.cost -= analysis.i lambda * i mb b cost table[B L0 L0];
```

```
712.
                         analysis.l1.mel6x16.cost -= analysis.i lambda * i mb b cost table[B L1 L1]:
713.
                         if( i type == B L0 L0 )
714.
715.
                             x264 me refine qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me16x16 );
716
                             i cost = analysis.l0.me16x16.cost
717.
                                    + analysis.i_lambda * i_mb_b_cost_table[B_L0_L0];
718
719.
                         else if( i_type == B_L1_L1 )
720.
                              x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l1.me16x16 );
721.
722.
                             i cost = analysis.l1.me16x16.cost
723.
                                    + analysis.i_lambda * i_mb_b_cost_table[B_L1_L1];
724.
725.
                         else if( i type == B BI BI )
726.
                         {
                             x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.bi16x16 );
727.
                             x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l1.bi16x16 );
728.
729.
730.
731.
                     else if( i_partition == D_16x8 )
732.
733.
                         for( int i = 0; i < 2; i++ )
734.
735
                             if( analysis.i_mb_partition16x8[i] != D_L1_8x8 )
736.
                                 x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.mel6x8[i] );
737.
                             if( analysis.i_mb_partition16x8[i] != D_L0_8x8 )
738.
                                x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l1.mel6x8[i] );
739.
740.
741.
                     else if( i partition == D 8x16 )
742.
743.
                         for( int i = 0: i < 2: i++)
744.
745.
                             if( analysis.i mb partition8x16[i] != D L1 8x8 )
746.
                                 x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me8x16[i] );
747
                             if( analysis.i_mb_partition8x16[i] != D_L0_8x8 )
748
                                 x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l1.me8x16[i] );
749.
750.
751.
                     else if( i_partition == D_8x8 )
752.
753.
                         for( int i = 0; i < 4; i++ )</pre>
754.
755.
                             x264 me t *m:
                             int i part cost old;
756.
757.
                             int i type cost:
                             int i_part_type = h->mb.i_sub_partition[i];
758.
759
                             int b_bidir = (i_part_type == D_BI_8x8);
760.
761.
                             if( i_part_type == D_DIRECT_8x8 )
762.
                                 continue;
763
                              if( x264_mb_partition_listX_table[0][i_part_type] )
764.
765.
                                 m = &analysis.l0.me8x8[i];
766.
                                 i_part_cost_old = m->cost;
767.
                                  i_type_cost = analysis.i_lambda * i_sub_mb_b_cost_table[D_L0_8x8];
                                 m->cost -= i_type_cost;
768.
769.
                                  x264 me refine qpel( h, m );
770.
                                 if( !b_bidir )
771.
                                      analysis.i cost8x8bi += m->cost + i type cost - i part cost old;
772.
                              if( x264_mb_partition_listX_table[1][i_part_type] )
773.
774.
775.
                                 m = &analysis.l1.me8x8[i];
776
                                 i_part_cost_old = m->cost;
777.
                                  i_type_cost = analysis.i_lambda * i_sub_mb_b_cost_table[D_L1_8x8];
778
                                 m->cost -= i_type_cost;
                                  x264_me_refine_qpel( h, m );
779.
780.
                                 if( !b bidir )
781.
                                      analysis.i_cost8x8bi += m->cost + i_type_cost - i_part_cost_old;
782.
783.
                              /* TODO: update mvp? */
784.
785.
786.
                     i satd inter = i cost;
787.
788.
789.
                     if( analysis.i_mbrd )
790
791.
                         x264_mb_analyse_b_rd( h, &analysis, i_satd_inter );
792.
                         i_type = B_SKIP;
793.
                         i cost = i bskip cost;
794.
                         i_partition = D_16x16;
795.
                         COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.l0.i_rd16x16, i_type, B_L0_L0 );
                         COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.ll.i_rd16x16, i_type, B_L1_L1 );
796.
797.
                         COPY2 IF LT( i cost, analysis.i rd16x16bi, i type, B BI BI );
798.
                         COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_rd16x16direct, i_type, B_DIRECT );
                         \label{lower_convergence} \texttt{COPY3\_IF\_LT(} \ \ i\_cost, \ analysis.i\_rd16x8bi, \ i\_type, \ analysis.i\_mb\_type16x8, \ i\_partition, \ D\_16x8 \ ); \\
799.
800.
                         {\tt COPY3\_IF\_LT(\ i\_cost,\ analysis.i\_rd8x16bi,\ i\_type,\ analysis.i\_mb\_type8x16,\ i\_partition,\ D\_8x16\ );}
                         \label{loss} {\tt COPY3\_IF\_LT(\ i\_cost,\ analysis.i\_rd8x8bi,\ i\_type,\ B\_8x8,\ i\_partition,\ D\_8x8\ );}
801.
802
```

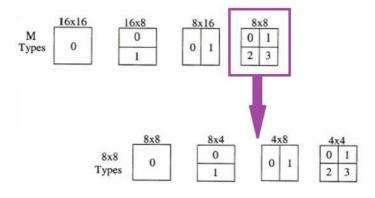
```
803.
                        h->mb.1_type = 1_type;
804
                        h->mb.i_partition = i_partition;
805.
806
807.
                    if( h->mb.b chroma me )
808.
809.
                        if( CHROMA444 )
810.
                        {
                             x264 mb analyse intra( h. &analysis. i satd inter ):
811.
                            x264_mb_analyse_intra_chroma( h, &analysis );
812.
813.
814.
                        else
815.
                        {
816.
                            x264_mb_analyse_intra_chroma( h, &analysis );
817
                             x264_mb_analyse_intra( h, &analysis, i_satd_inter - analysis.i_satd_chroma );
818.
819.
                        analysis.i_satd_i16x16 += analysis.i_satd_chroma;
820.
                        analysis.i_satd_i8x8 += analysis.i_satd_chroma;
821.
                        analysis.i_satd_i4x4
                                               += analysis.i_satd_chroma;
822.
823.
                    else
824.
                      x264 mb analyse intra( h, &analysis, i satd inter );
825.
                    if( analysis.i mbrd )
826.
827.
828.
                        x264 mb analyse transform rd( h, &analysis, &i satd inter, &i cost );
829.
                        x264\_intra\_rd( h, \&analysis, i\_satd\_inter * 17/16 + 1 );
830.
831.
832
                    {\tt COPY2\_IF\_LT(\ i\_cost,\ analysis.i\_satd\_i16x16,\ i\_type,\ I\_16x16\ )}
833
                    COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_satd_i8x8, i_type, I_8x8 );
834
                    COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_satd_i4x4, i_type, I_4x4 );
835.
                    COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_satd_pcm, i_type, I_PCM );
836
837.
                    h->mb.i_type = i_type;
838.
                    h->mb.i_partition = i_partition;
839.
                    if( analysis.i mbrd >= 2 && IS INTRA( i type ) && i type != I PCM )
840.
                        x264 intra rd refine( h, &analysis );
841.
842.
                    if( h->mb.i subpel refine >= 5 )
843.
                        x264 refine bidir( h, &analysis );
844
845
                    if( analysis.i_mbrd >= 2 && i_type > B_DIRECT && i_type < B_SKIP )</pre>
846.
847
                        int i biweight;
848
                        x264_analyse_update_cache( h, &analysis );
849
850.
                        if( i partition == D 16x16 )
851.
852.
                           if( i_type == B_L0_L0 )
853.
854.
                                analysis.l0.me16x16.cost = i cost:
855.
                                x264 me refine gpel rd( h, &analysis.10.me16x16, analysis.i lambda2, 0, 0 );
856.
857.
                             else if( i_type == B_L1_L1 )
858
                            {
859
                                 analysis.l1.me16x16.cost = i_cost;
860
                                x264_me_refine_qpel_rd( h, &analysis.l1.me16x16, analysis.i_lambda2, 0, 1 );
861.
862
                            else if( i type == B BI BI )
863.
                                 i_biweight = h->mb.bipred_weight[analysis.l0.bi16x16.i_ref][analysis.l1.bi16x16.i_ref];
864
865.
                                 x264\_me\_refine\_bidir\_rd( \ h, \ \&analysis.l0.bil6x16, \ \&analysis.l1.bil6x16, \ i\_biweight, \ 0, \ analysis.i\_lambda2 \ );
866
867.
868.
                        else if( i partition == D 16x8 )
869.
                        {
870.
                            for( int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
871.
                                 \label{eq:h-mb.i_sub_partition} $$h->mb.i\_sub\_partition[i*2+1] = analysis.i\_mb\_partition16x8[i];
872.
873
                                 if( analysis.i mb partition16x8[i] == D L0 8x8 )
874.
                                    x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.mel6x8[i],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ i*8,\ 0\ );
875
                                 else if( analysis.i_mb_partition16x8[i] == D_L1_8x8 )
876.
                                    x264_me_refine_qpel_rd( h, &analysis.l1.mel6x8[i], analysis.i_lambda2, i*8, 1 );
877
                                 else if( analysis.i_mb_partition16x8[i] == D_BI_8x8 )
878.
879
                                     i_biweight = h->mb.bipred_weight[analysis.l0.me16x8[i].i_ref][analysis.l1.me16x8[i].i_ref];
880.
                                    x264_me_refine_bidir_rd( h, &analysis.l0.me16x8[i], &analysis.l1.me16x8[i], i_biweight, i*2, analysis.i_l
       da2 ):
881.
882.
883.
                        else if( i partition == D 8x16 )
884.
885.
886
                            for( int i = 0: i < 2: i++)
887.
888
                                \label{local_partition} $$h->mb.i\_sub\_partition[i+2] = analysis.i\_mb\_partition8x16[i];$
889
                                 if( analysis.i_mb_partition8x16[i] == D_L0_8x8 )
890.
                                    x264_me_refine_qpel_rd( h, &analysis.l0.me8x16[i], analysis.i_lambda2, i*4, 0 );
                                 else if( analysis.i_mb_partition8x16[i] == D_L1_8x8 )
891
                                    x264_me_refine_qpel_rd( h, &analysis.l1.me8x16[i], analysis.i_lambda2, i*4, 1 );
```

```
erse Ti ( anarysts.t mn harrtranioxfo[t] == n bt oxo )
 894.
                                                                                                 i biweight = h->mb.bipred weight[analysis.l0.me8x16[i].i ref][analysis.l1.me8x16[i].i ref]:
 895
 896
                                                                                               x264\_me\_refine\_bidir\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me8x16[i],\ \&analysis.l1.me8x16[i],\ i\_biweight,\ i,\ analysis.i\_lamber and the substitution of the s
                     2):
 897
                                                                                     }
 898
 899
 900.
                                                                else if( i_partition == D_8x8 )
 901
                                                                {
 902
                                                                          for( int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
 903
 904
                                                                                     if( h->mb.i_sub_partition[i] == D_L0_8x8 )
                                                                                               x264 me refine qpel rd( h, &analysis.l0.me8x8[i], analysis.i lambda2, i*4, 0 );
 905
 906.
                                                                                     else if( h->mb.i_sub_partition[i] == D_L1_8x8 )
                                                                                               x264 me refine gpel rd( h, &analysis.ll.me8x8[i], analysis.i lambda2, i*4, 1 );
 907.
 908.
                                                                                     else if( h->mb.i sub partition[i] == D BI 8x8 )
 909.
                                                                                               i biweight = h->mb.bipred weight[analysis.l0.me8x8[i].i ref][analysis.l1.me8x8[i].i ref]:
 910
 911.
                                                                                                x264\_me\_refine\_bidir\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me8x8[i],\ \&analysis.l1.me8x8[i],\ i\_biweight,\ i,\ analysis.i\_lambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambdalambda
 912.
 913
 914.
 915.
 916.
 917.
 918.
 919.
                                x264 analyse update cache( h, &analysis );
 920.
 921.
                                /* In rare cases we can end up gpel-RDing our way back to a larger partition size
                                \ ^* without realizing it. Check for this and account for it if necessary. 
 */
 922.
                                if( analysis.i mbrd >= 2 )
 923.
 924.
 925.
                                           /* Don't bother with bipred or 8x8-and-below, the odds are incredibly low. */
 926
                                          927.
                                          int list = check_mv_lists[h->mb.i_type] - 1;
 928.
                                          if( list >= 0 && h->mb.i_partition != D_16x16 &&
 929.
                                                     930
                                                    h->mb.cache.ref[list][x264\_scan8[0]] == h->mb.cache.ref[list][x264\_scan8[12]] \ )
 931.
                                                               h->mb.i_partition = D_16x16;
 932.
 933.
 934.
                              if( !analysis.i_mbrd )
 935.
                                          x264 mb analyse transform( h );
 936.
                                if( analysis.i mbrd == 3 && !IS SKIP(h->mb.i type) )
 937.
 938.
                                         x264_mb_analyse_qp_rd( h, &analysis );
 939.
 940.
                              h->mb.b trellis = h->param.analyse.i trellis;
 941.
                                h->mb.b\_noise\_reduction = h->mb.b\_noise\_reduction \ || \ (!!h->param.analyse.i\_noise\_reduction \ \&\& \ !IS\_INTRA( \ h->mb.i\_type \ ));
 942.
 943.
                                if( !IS_SKIP(h->mb.i_type) && h->mb.i_psy_trellis && h->param.analyse.i_trellis == 1 )
 944.
                                          x264_psy_trellis_init( h, 0 );
 945.
                                if( h->mb.b_trellis == 1 || h->mb.b_noise_reduction )
 946.
                                          h->mb.i_skip_intra = 0;
 947.
                   }
4
```

尽管x264 macroblock analyse()的源代码比较长,但是它的逻辑比较简单,如下所示:

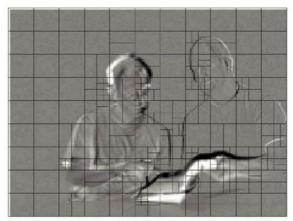
- (1)如果当前是I Slice,调用x264 mb\_analyse\_intra()进行Intra宏块的帧内预测模式分析。
- (2) 如果当前是P Slice,则进行下面流程的分析:
  - a)调用x264\_macroblock\_probe\_pskip()分析是否为Skip宏块,如果是的话则不再进行下面分析。
  - b)调用x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p16x16()分析P16x16帧间预测的代价。
  - c)调用x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p8x8()分析P8x8帧间预测的代价。
  - d)如果P8x8代价值小于P16x16,则依次对4个8x8的子宏块分割进行判断:
    - i.调用x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p4x4()分析P4x4帧间预测的代价。
    - ii.如果P4x4代价值小于P8x8,则调用 x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p8x4()和x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p4x8()分析P8x4和P4x8帧间预测的代价。
  - e)如果P8x8代价值小于P16x16,调用x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p16x8()和x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p8x16()分析P16x8和P8x16帧间预测的代价。
  - f)此外还要调用x264\_mb\_analyse\_intra(),检查当前宏块作为Intra宏块编码的代价是否小于作为P宏块编码的代价(P Slice中也允许有Intra宏块)。
- (3) 如果当前是B Slice,则进行和P Slice类似的处理。

x264\_macroblock\_analyse()的流程中出现了多种帧间宏块的划分方式,在这里汇总一下。《H.264标准》中规定,每个16x16的宏块可以划分为16x16,16x8,8x16,8x8四种类型。而如果宏块划分为8x8类型的时候,每个8x8宏块又可以划分为8x8,8x4,4x8,4x4四种小块。它们之间的关系下图所示。



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上图中这些子宏块都包含了自己的运动矢量和参考帧序号,并且根据这两个信息获得最终的预测数据。总体说来,大的子宏块适合平坦区域,而小的子宏块适合多细节区域。例如下面这张图是一张没有进行运动补偿的残差帧的宏块分割方式图,可以看出平坦区域使用了较大的16×16分割方式,而细节区域使用了相对较小的宏块分割方式。



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上一篇文章中已经记录了x264\_macroblock\_analyse()中Intra宏块的预测模式分析函数x264\_mb\_analyse\_intra();本文继续分析该函数中Inter宏块的预测模式分析的代码。由于Inter宏块的划分模式比较多,每种划分模式都对应这一个函数,因此难以一一分析每种划分模式的帧间预测代码。本文主要以P16x16宏块帧间预测函数264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p16x16()为例,分析宏块帧间预测方法。

# x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p16x16()

x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p16x16()用于分析P16x16宏块的帧间预测方式。该函数的定义位于encoder\analyse.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
2.
     * 16x16 帧间预测宏块分析
3.
4.
5.
6.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
     static void x264_mb_analyse_inter_p16x16( x264_t *h, x264_mb_analysis_t *a )
16.
    {
17.
        //运动估计相关的信息
18.
        //后面的初始化工作主要是对该结构体赋值
19.
        x264_me_t m;
20.
        int i mvc;
21.
        ALIGNED_4( int16_t mvc[8][2] );
22.
        int i_halfpel_thresh = INT_MAX;
        23.
24.
25.
        /* 16x16 Search on all ref frame */
       //设定像素分块大小
26.
27.
        m.i_pixel = PIXEL_16x16;
28.
        LOAD_FENC( &m, h->mb.pic.p_fenc, 0, 0 );
29
30.
        a->l0.me16x16.cost = INT_MAX;
```

```
32.
           //循环搜索所有的参考帧
 33.
            //i ref
 34.
           //mb.pic.i fref[0]存储了参考帧的个数
 35.
            for( int i ref = 0; i ref < h->mb.pic.i fref[0]; i ref++ )
 36.
 37.
                m.i ref cost = REF COST( 0, i ref );
 38.
               i halfpel thresh -= m.i ref cost;
 39.
 40.
                /* search with ref */
                //加载半像素点的列表
 41.
 42.
                //参考列表的4个分量列表,包括yN(整点像素),yH(1/2水平内插),yV(1/2垂直内插), yHV(1/2斜对角内插)
 43.
                LOAD\_HPELS( \&m, h->mb.pic.p\_fref[0][i\_ref], 0, i\_ref, 0, 0 );
 44.
                LOAD_WPELS( &m, h->mb.pic.p_fref_w[i_ref], 0, i_ref, 0, 0 );
 45.
 46.
                //获得预测的运动矢量MV(通过取中值)
 47.
                x264_mb_predict_mv_16x16( h, 0, i_ref, m.mvp );
 48.
 49.
                if( h->mb.ref blind dupe == i ref )
 50.
 51.
                    CP32( m.mv, a->l0.mvc[0][0] );
 52.
                    x264_me_refine_qpel_refdupe( h, &m, p_halfpel_thresh );
 53.
                1
 54.
                else
 55.
                {
                    x264_mb_predict_mv_ref16x16( h, 0, i_ref, mvc, &i_mvc );
 56.
 57.
                    //关键:运动估计(搜索参考帧)
 58.
                    x264_me_search_ref( h, &m, mvc, i_mvc, p_halfpel_thresh );
 59.
 60.
 61.
                /* save mv for predicting neighbors */
                CP32( h->mb.mvr[0][i_ref][h->mb.i_mb_xy], m.mv );
 62.
                CP32( a->l0.mvc[i ref][0]. m.mv ):
 63.
 64.
 65.
                /* early termination
                st SSD threshold would probably be better than SATD
 66.
 67.
                if( i ref == 0
 68.
                    && a->b_try_skip
 69.
                    && m.cost-m.cost_mv < 300*a->i_lambda
 70
                    && abs(m.mv[0]-h->mb.cache.pskip_mv[0])
                      + abs(m.mv[1]-h->mb.cache.pskip_mv[1]) <= 1
 71.
 72
                    && x264_macroblock_probe_pskip( h ) )
 73.
 74.
                    h->mb.i_type = P_SKIP;
 75.
                    x264_analyse_update_cache( h, a );
 76.
                    assert( h->mb.cache.pskip mv[1] <= h->mb.mv max spel[1] || h->i thread frames == 1
 77.
                    return:
 78.
 79.
 80.
               m.cost += m.i ref cost;
 81.
                i halfpel thresh += m.i ref cost;
 82.
 83.
                if( m.cost < a->l0.me16x16.cost )
 84.
                    h \rightarrow mc.memcpy\_aligned( \&a \rightarrow l0.me16x16, \&m, sizeof(x264\_me_t) );
 85.
 86.
            x264_macroblock_cache_ref( h, 0, 0, 4, 4, 0, a->l0.me16x16.i_ref );
 87.
           assert( a->l0.me16x16.mv[1] <= h->mb.mv_max_spel[1] || h->i_thread_frames == 1
 88.
 89.
           h->mb.i_type = P_L0;
 90.
 91.
            if( a->i mbrd )
 92.
                x264 mb init fenc cache( h, a->i mbrd >= 2 || h->param.analyse.inter & X264 ANALYSE PSUB8x8 );
 93.
 94.
                if( a->l0.me16x16.i ref == 0 && M32( a->l0.me16x16.mv ) == M32( h->mb.cache.pskip mv ) && !a->b force intra
 95.
 96.
                    h \rightarrow mb.i partition = D 16x16:
 97.
                    x264\_macroblock\_cache\_mv\_ptr(\ h,\ 0,\ 0,\ 4,\ 4,\ 0,\ a->l0.me16x16.mv\ );
 98
                    a \rightarrow 0.i_rd16x16 = x264_rd_cost_mb(h, a \rightarrow i_lambda2);
 99.
                    if( !(h->mb.i_cbp_luma|h->mb.i_cbp_chroma) )
100
                        h->mb.i_type = P_SKIP;
101.
102
103.
```

从源代码可以看出,x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p16x16()首先初始化了x264\_me\_t结构体相关的信息,然后调用x264\_me\_search\_ref()进行运动估计,最后统计运动估计 的开销。其中x264\_me\_search\_ref()完成了运动搜索的流程,相对比较复杂,是帧间预测的重点。在看x264\_me\_search\_ref()之前,简单记录一下运动搜索相关的知识

### 运动搜索(运动估计)知识

运动搜索可以分成两种基本类型:

- (1)全局搜索算法。该方法是把搜索区域内所有的像素块逐个与当前宏块进行比较,查找具有最小匹配误差的一个像素块为匹配块。这一 方法的好处是可以找到最佳的匹配块,坏处是速度太慢。目前全局搜索算法极少使用。
- (2) 快速搜索算法。该方法按照一定的数学规则进行匹配块的搜索。这一方法的好处是速度快,坏处是可能只能得到次最佳的匹配块。

在X264中包含以下几种运动搜索方法:

### (1) 菱形搜索算法 (DIA)

以搜索起点为中心,采用下图所示的小菱形模板(模板半径为1)搜索。计算各点的匹配误差,得到MBD(最小误差)点。如果MBD点在模板中心,则搜索结束,此时的MBD点就是最优匹配点,对应的像素块就是最佳匹配块;如果MBD点不在模板中心位置,则以现在MBD点为中心点,继续进行小菱形搜索,直至MBD点落在中心点为止。



4x4的像素块采用菱形搜索算法搜索的示意图如下所示。

1 3 4 2 

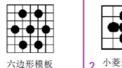
> X264 Source Analysis Motion Estimation - Diamond (4x4) 雷霄聯 (Lei Xiaohua) leixiaohua1020@126.com http://blog.csdn.net/leixiaohua1020

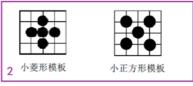
### (2) 六边形搜索算法(HEX)

该方法采用1个大模板(六边形模板)和2个小模板(小菱形模板和小正方形模板)。具体的搜索步骤如下:

步骤1:以搜索起点为中心,采用图中左边的六边形模板进行搜索。计算区域中心及周围6个点处的匹配误差并比较,如最小MBD 点位于模板中心点,则转至步骤2;否则以上一次的MBD 点作为中心点,以六边形模板为模板进行反复搜索。

步骤2:以上一次的MBD 点为中心点,采用小菱形模板搜索,计算各点的匹配误差,找到MBD 点。然后以MBD点为中心点,采用小正方形模板搜索,得到的MBD点就是最优匹配点。





4x4的像素块采用六边形搜索算法搜索的示意图如下所示。





X264 Source Analysis Motion Estimation - Hexagon (4x4)

雷霄骅 (Lei Xiaohua) leixiaohua1020@126.com http://blog.csdn.net/leixiaohua1020

### (3) 非对称十字型多层次六边形格点搜索算法(UMH)

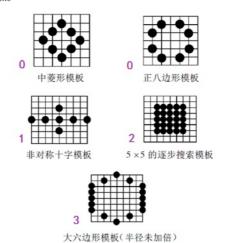
该方法用到了下图所示的多个搜索模板,相对比较复杂,目前还没有仔细研究。记录一下步骤:

步骤0:进行一次小菱形搜索,根据匹配误差值和两个门限值(对于一种尺寸的宏块来说是固定大小的threshold1和threshold2)之间的关系 作相应的处理,可能用到中菱形模板或者正八边形模板,也有可能直接跳到步骤1。

步骤1:使用非对称十字模板搜索。"非对称"的原因是一般水平方向运动要比垂直方向运动剧烈,所以将水平方向搜索范围定为W,垂直方向搜索范围定为W/2。

步骤2:使用5x5逐步搜索模板搜索。 步骤3:使用大六边形模板搜索。

步骤4:使用六边形搜索算法找到最优匹配点。



### (4) 连续消除法(ESA、TESA)

该方法是一种全搜索算法,它对搜索区域内的点进行光栅式搜索,逐一计算并比较。

论文《X264的运动估计算法研究》中曾经评测了几种运动搜索算法的性能。文中采用了"Foreman"(运动剧烈)、"Carphone"(中等运动)、"Claire"(运动较小) 几个视频作为实验素材,搜索范围为设置为16,实验的结果如下表所示。

测试 序列	估计算法	Y:PSNR /dB	编码帧速 率/fps	比特率 /kb·s <sup>-1</sup>
Foreman	DIA	37.477	12.01	151.28
	HEX	37.479	10.29	150.75
	UMH	37.489	6.68	150.01
Carphone	ESA	37.499	0.69	150.56
	DIA	38.320	13.28	125.06
	HEX	38.312	11.61	125.70
	UMH	38.352	8.08	124.78
	ESA	38.364	0.81	124. 38
Claire	DIA	41.374	24.34	40.61
	HEX	41.366	20.78	40.69
	UMH	41.432	17.88	40.74
nttp:/	/blog.cs	41.486 sdn. net/	1.40 1eixiao	<b>40.78</b> hua 1020

从结果可以看出,码率不变的前提下,"Dia"、"HEX"、"UMH"、"ESA"编码获得的质量依次提高,速度依次降低。其中快速算法("Dia"、"HEX"、"UMH")的编码质量比全搜索算法("ESA")低不了太多,但是速度却高了很多倍。

# x264\_me\_search\_ref()

x264\_me\_search\_ref()完成了运动搜索的工作。该函数的定义位于encoder\me.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
 1.
           #define BITS MVD( mx, my )\
 2.
             (p_{cost_mvx}[(mx) << 2] + p_{cost_mvy}[(my) << 2])
 3.
           #define COST MV( mx. mv )\
 4.
 5.
           do\
 6.
           {\
 7.
                  int cost = h->pixf.fpelcmp[i_pixel]( p_fenc, FENC_STRIDE,\
 8.
                                          &p_fref_w[(my)*stride+(mx)], stride )\
9.
                                    + BITS_MVD(mx,my);\
10.
            COPY3_IF_LT( bcost, cost, bmx, mx, bmy, my );\
11.
12.
13.
           #define COST_MV_HPEL( mx, my, cost )\
14.
           do\
15.
16.
            intptr_t stride2 = 16;\
17.
                   cost = h->pixf.fpelcmp[i_pixel]( p_fenc, FENC_STRIDE, src, stride2 )\
18.
19.
                            + p_cost_mvx[mx] + p_cost_mvy[my];
20.
21.
22.
           \label{eq:mox_moy_mlx_mly_m2x, m2y, costs} \end{substitute} \parbox{0.5cm} \par
23.
24.
            pixel *pix_base = p_fref_w + bmx + bmy*stride;\
25.
                   h->pixf.fpelcmp_x3[i_pixel]( p_fenc,\
26.
                pix\_base + (m0x) + (m0y)*stride, \
27.
                           pix_base + (mlx) + (mly)*stride, \
28.
                          pix_base + (m2x) + (m2y)*stride, \
29.
                           stride, costs );\
           (costs)[0] += BITS MVD(bmx+(m0x), bmy+(m0y));
30.
31.
                    (costs)[1] += BITS_MVD(bmx+(m1x), bmy+(m1y));
32.
            (costs)[2] += BITS_MVD(bmx+(m2x), bmy+(m2y));
33.
34.
           35.
36.
           {\
37.
                  pixel *pix_base = p_fref_w + bmx + bmy*stride;\
            h->pixf.fpelcmp_x4[i_pixel]( p_fenc,\
38.
39.
                          pix_base + (m0x) + (m0y)*stride, \
40.
                          pix_base + (mlx) + (mly)*stride, 
41.
                          pix_base + (m2x) + (m2y)*stride, 
42.
                       pix_base + (m3x) + (m3y)*stride, \
43.
                           stride, costs );\
44.
            (costs)[0] += BITS MVD(bmx+(m0x), bmy+(m0y));
45.
                    (costs)[1] += BITS_MVD(bmx+(m1x), bmy+(m1y));
            (costs)[2] += BITS MVD(bmx+(m2x), bmy+(m2y));
46.
47.
                   (costs)[3] += BITS_MVD( bmx+(m3x), bmy+(m3y));\
48.
49.
50.
           \texttt{\#define COST\_MV\_X4( m0x, m0y, m1x, m1y, m2x, m2y, m3x, m3y )} \\
51.
52.
                  pixel *pix base = p fref w + omx + omy*stride;\
53.
                   h->pixf.fpelcmp_x4[i_pixel]( p_fenc,\
54.
                        pix_base + (m0x) + (m0y)*stride,
                           niv haca + (m1v) + (m1v)*c+rida \
```

```
pix base + (mix) + (mix) striue, (
               pix_base + (m2x) + (m2y)*stride,
 57.
               pix base + (m3x) + (m3y)*stride, \
               stride. costs ):\
 58.
 59.
            costs[0] += BITS MVD( omx+(m0x), omy+(m0y) );
        costs[1] += BITS_MVD( omx+(mlx), omy+(mly) );
 60.
            costs[2] += BITS_MVD( omx+(m2x), omy+(m2y) ); \
 61.
 62.
          costs[3] += BITS_MVD( omx+(m3x), omy+(m3y) );
 63.
            COPY3\_IF\_LT(\ bcost,\ costs[0],\ bmx,\ omx+(m0x),\ bmy,\ omy+(m0y)\ ); \\ \\
 64.
           COPY3_IF_LT( bcost, costs[1], bmx, omx+(mlx), bmy, omy+(mly) );\
 65.
            \label{eq:copy3_if_LT(bcost, costs[2], bmx, omx+(m2x), bmy, omy+(m2y));} \\
 66.
           COPY3_IF_LT( bcost, costs[3], bmx, omx+(m3x), bmy, omy+(m3y) );\
 67.
 68.
 69.
        #define COST_MV_X3_ABS( m0x, m0y, m1x, m1y, m2x, m2y )\
 70.
 71.
           h->pixf.fpelcmp x3[i pixel]( p fenc,\
               p_fref_w + (m0x) + (m0y)*stride,\
p fref w + (m1x) + (m1y)*stride,\
 72.
 73.
               p_fref_w + (m2x) + (m2y)*stride,
 74.
 75.
                stride, costs );\
 76.
          costs[0] += p_cost_mvx[(m0x)<<2]; /* no cost_mvy */\
 77.
            costs[1] += p cost mvx[(m1x)<<2];
 78.
           costs[2] += p_cost_mvx[(m2x)<<2];
 79.
            COPY3_IF_LT( bcost, costs[0], bmx, m0x, bmy, m0y ); \
 80.
           \label{eq:copy3_IF_LT(bcost, costs[1], bmx, m1x, bmy, m1y);} \\
 81.
            \label{eq:copy3_if_LT(bcost, costs[2], bmx, m2x, bmy, m2y);} \\
 82.
 83.
       /* 1 */
 84.
 85.
       /* 101 */
       /* 1 */
 86.
 87.
        #define DIA1 ITER( mx, my )\
 88.
       {\
 89.
           omx = mx: omv = mv:\
 90.
           COST MV X4( 0,-1, 0,1, -1,0, 1,0 );\
 91.
       }
 92.
 93.
       #define CROSS( start, x_max, y_max )\
 94.
           int i = start;\
 95.
 96.
        if( (x_max) <= X264_MIN(mv_x_max-omx, omx-mv_x_min) )\</pre>
 97.
                for( ; i < (x_max)-2; i+=4 )\</pre>
 98.
                  COST_MV_X4( i,0, -i,0, i+2,0, -i-2,0 );\
 99.
            for( ; i < (x_max); i+=2 )\</pre>
100.
        {\
101.
                if( omx+i <= mv x max )\</pre>
                   COST MV( omx+i, omy );\
102.
103.
                if( omx-i >= mv x min )\
                 COST_MV( omx-i, omy );\
104.
105.
           }\
106.
        i = start;\
107.
           if( (y_max) <= X264_MIN(mv_y_max-omy, omy-mv_y_min) )\</pre>
108.
                for( ; i < (y_max)-2; i+=4 )\</pre>
109.
                    COST_MV_X4(0,i,0,-i,0,i+2,0,-i-2);
110.
       for( ; i < (y_max); i+=2 )\</pre>
111.
112.
               if( omy+i <= mv_y_max )\</pre>
113.
                    COST_MV( omx, omy+i );\
114.
                if( omy-i >= mv_y_min )\
115.
                    COST MV( omx, omy-i );\
116.
117.
118.
119.
        #define FPEL(mv) (((mv)+2)>>2) /* Convert subpel MV to fullpel with rounding... */
       #define SPEL(mv) ((mv) \ll 2) /* ... and the reverse. */
120.
        #define SPELx2(mv) (SPEL(mv)&0xFFFCFFFC) /* for two packed MVs */
121.
122.
123.
        //关键:运动估计(搜索参考帧)
124.
       void x264_me_search_ref( x264_t *h, x264_me_t *m, int16_t (*mvc)[2], int i_mvc, int *p_halfpel_thresh )
125.
126.
           const int bw = x264_pixel_size[m->i_pixel].w;
127.
            const int bh = x264_pixel_size[m->i_pixel].h;
128.
           const int i_pixel = m->i_pixel;
129.
            const int stride = m->i stride[0];
130.
           int i_me_range = h->param.analyse.i_me_range;
            int bmx, bmy, bcost = COST MAX;
131.
           int bpred cost = COST MAX:
132.
133.
            int omx, omy, pmx, pmy;
           pixel *p_fenc = m->p_fenc[0];
134.
135.
            pixel *p_fref_w = m->p_fref_w;
136.
           ALIGNED_ARRAY_N( pixel, pix,[16*16] );
137.
            ALIGNED_ARRAY_8( int16_t, mvc_temp,[16],[2] );
138.
139.
            ALIGNED ARRAY 16( int, costs,[16] );
140.
141.
            int mv_x_min = h->mb.mv_limit_fpel[0][0];
142.
           int mv_y_min = h->mb.mv_limit_fpel[0][1];
143.
            int mv x max = h->mb.mv limit fpel[1][0];
144.
           int mv y max = h->mb.mv limit fpel[1][1];
        /* Special version of pack to allow shortcuts in CHECK MVRANGE */
145.
       #define pack16to32 mask2(mx.mv) ((mx<<16)|(mv&0x7FFF))
```

```
147
            \label{eq:uint32_tmv_min = pack16to32_mask2( -mv_x_min, -mv_y_min );}
148.
            uint32_t mv_max = pack16to32_mask2(mv_x_max, mv_y_max)|0x8000;
149.
            uint32_t pmv, bpred_mv = 0;
150.
151.
        #define CHECK_MVRANGE(mx,my) (!(((pack16to32_mask2(mx,my) + mv_min) | (mv_max - pack16to32_mask2(mx,my))) & 0x80004000))
152.
153.
            const uint16_t *p_cost_mvx = m->p_cost_mv - m->mvp[0];
154.
           const uint16 t *p cost mvy = m->p cost mv - m->mvp[1];
155.
156.
            /* Try extra predictors if provided. If subme >= 3, check subpel predictors,
157.
             * otherwise round them to fullpel. */
            if( h->mb.i subpel refine >= 3 )//如果精度为1/4
158.
159.
160.
                /* Calculate and check the MVP first */
161.
                int bpred_mx = x264\_clip3( m->mvp[0], SPEL(mv_x_min), SPEL(mv_x_max) );
162.
                \label{eq:int_pred_my} \textbf{int} \ \mathsf{bpred\_my} \ = \ \mathsf{x264\_clip3}(\ \mathsf{m->mvp[1]},\ \mathsf{SPEL}(\mathsf{mv\_y\_min}),\ \mathsf{SPEL}(\mathsf{mv\_y\_max})\ );
163.
                pmv = pack16to32_mask( bpred_mx, bpred_my );
164.
                pmx = FPEL( bpred mx );
165.
                pmy = FPEL( bpred_my );
166.
167.
                COST_MV_HPEL( bpred_mx, bpred_my, bpred_cost );
168.
                int pmv cost = bpred cost;
169.
170.
                if(i mvc > 0)
171.
                    /st Clip MV candidates and eliminate those equal to zero and pmv. st/
172.
                    int valid_mvcs = x264_predictor_clip( mvc_temp+2, mvc, i_mvc, h->mb.mv_limit_fpel, pmv );
173.
174.
                    if( valid mvcs > 0 )
175.
                    {
                        int i = 1, cost;
176
177.
                        /st We stuff pmv here to branchlessly pick between pmv and the various
178.
                         * MV candidates. [0] gets skipped in order to maintain alignment for
179.
                         * x264_predictor_clip. */
180
                        M32( mvc_temp[1] ) = pmv;
181.
                        bpred_cost <<= 4;</pre>
182.
183.
                        {
184.
                            int mx = mvc_temp[i+1][0];
185.
                            int my = mvc temp[i+1][1];
                            COST_MV_HPEL( mx, my, cost );
186.
187.
                            COPY1 IF LT( bpred cost, (cost << 4) + i );
188.
                        } while( ++i <= valid mvcs );</pre>
                        bpred_mx = mvc\_temp[(bpred\_cost&15)+1][0];
189.
190.
                        bpred_my = mvc_temp[(bpred_cost&15)+1][1];
191.
                        bpred_cost >>= 4;
192.
193.
                }
194.
195.
                /* Round the best predictor back to fullpel and get the cost, since this is where
                 * we'll be starting the fullpel motion search. */
196.
197.
                //FPEL()宏定义如下
198.
                //\#define FPEL(mv) (((mv)+2)>>2)
                //即把以1/4像素为基本单位的运动矢量转换为以整像素为基本单位(加2是为了四舍五入)
199.
200.
                bmx = FPEL( bpred mx ):
201.
                bmv = FPEL( bpred mv ):
                bpred_mv = pack16to32_mask(bpred_mx, bpred_my);
202.
                if( bpred_mv\&0x00030003 ) /* Only test if the tested predictor is actually subpel... */
203.
204.
                   COST MV( bmx, bmy );
205.
                                               /* Otherwise just copy the cost (we already know it) */
206.
                    bcost = bpred_cost;
207.
208.
                /* Test the zero vector if it hasn't been tested yet. */
209.
                if( pmv )
210.
211.
                    if( bmx|bmy ) COST_MV( 0, 0 );
212.
213.
                /* If a subpel mv candidate was better than the zero vector, the previous
214.
                 * fullpel check won't have gotten it even if the pmv was zero. So handle
                 * that possibility here. */
215.
216.
                else
217.
218.
                   COPY3 IF LT( bcost, pmv cost, bmx, 0, bmy, 0 );
219.
                }
220.
           }
221.
            el se
222.
223.
                /* Calculate and check the fullpel MVP first */
224.
                //像素点的坐标(bmx,bmy)
225.
                //FPEL()从四分之一像素MV转换为整像素MV
226.
                bmx = pmx = x264\_clip3( FPEL(m->mvp[0]), mv\_x\_min, mv\_x\_max );
                bmy = pmy = x264\_clip3( FPEL(m->mvp[1]), \ mv\_y\_min, \ mv\_y\_max );
227.
228.
                pmv = pack16to32 mask( bmx, bmy );
229.
230.
                /* Because we are rounding the predicted motion vector to fullpel, there will be
231.
                  st an extra MV cost in 15 out of 16 cases. However, when the predicted MV is
232.
                  * chosen as the best predictor, it is often the case that the subpel search will
233.
                  st result in a vector at or next to the predicted motion vector. Therefore, we omit
                 st the cost of the MV from the rounded MVP to avoid unfairly biasing against use of
234.
235.
                 * the predicted motion vector.
236
                 * Disclaimer: this is a post-hoc rationalization for why this hack works. */
237.
```

```
238.
               bcost = h->pixf.fpelcmp[i_pixel]( p_fenc, FENC_STRIDE, &p_fref_w[bmy*stride+bmx], stride );
239.
240.
               if(i mvc > 0)
241.
                   /* Like in subme>=3. except we also round the candidates to fullpel. */
242.
243.
                   int valid_mvcs = x264_predictor_roundclip( mvc_temp+2, mvc, i_mvc, h->mb.mv_limit_fpel, pmv );
244.
                   if( valid mvcs > 0 )
245.
246
                       int i = 1, cost;
247.
                       M32( mvc_temp[1] ) = pmv;
248.
                       bcost <<= 4:
249.
250.
251.
                           int mx = mvc_temp[i+1][0];
252.
                          int my = mvc_temp[i+1][1];
253.
                           cost = h->pixf.fpelcmp[i pixel]( p fenc, FENC STRIDE, &p fref w[my*stride+mx], stride ) + BITS MVD( mx, my );
254.
                           COPY1 IF LT( bcost, (cost << 4) + i );
                       } while( ++i <= valid mvcs );</pre>
255.
256.
                       bmx = mvc temp[(bcost&15)+1][0]:
257.
                       bmy = mvc temp[(bcost&15)+1][1];
258
                       hcost >>= 4:
259.
                   }
260
261.
262.
               /* Same as above, except the condition is simpler. */
263.
               if( pmv )
264.
                   COST_MV( 0, 0 );
265.
266.
          //不同的运动估计算法作不同的处理
267.
           switch( h->mb.i me method )
268.
               //钻石(Diamond)搜索
269.
270.
               //注意这里是"小钻石",实际上还有"大钻石"
271.
272.
                * x x x
273.
274.
275
276.
               case X264_ME_DIA:
277.
278.
                   /* diamond search, radius 1
279.
                   bcost <<= 4;
280.
                   //i每次循环减1,
281.
                   //运动搜索的半径
282.
                   int i = i me range;
283.
                   //循环
284.
                   do
285.
                   {
                       //COST MV X4 DIR()计算4个点的MV开销
286.
                       //在这里以bmx,bmy为基点在周围进行其四点的cost计算
287.
288.
                       //周围4个点为(0,-1),(0,1),(-1,0),(1,0)
289.
                       //每个点的结果存储于costs[]数组
290.
291.
                       //在这里像素比较函数可能是SAD或者SATD,参考mbcmp_init()函数
292.
293.
                       //COST_MV_X4_DIR( 0,-1, 0,1, -1,0, 1,0, costs )宏展开后代码如下所示
294.
                        * {
295.
296.
                               pixel *pix base = p fref w + bmx + bmy*stride;
297.
                               //调用像素比较函数
                               h->pixf.fpelcmp x4[i pixel]( p fenc,
298.
                                   pix_base + (0) + (-1)*stride, //上
pix_base + (0) + (1)*stride, //下
299.
300.
                                   pix base + (-1) + (0)*stride,
301.
                                                                  //左
                                   pix_base + (1) + (0)*stride, //右
302.
303
                                   stride, costs );
304.
                               //得到4个点的开销,存储到costs[]数组
305
                               (costs)[0] \; += \; (p\_cost\_mvx[(bmx+(0))<<2] \; + \; p\_cost\_mvy[(bmy+(-1))<<2]);
306.
                               (costs)[1] += (p_cost_mvx[(bmx+(0))<<2] + p_cost_mvy[(bmy+(1))<<2]);
307.
                               (costs)[2] \; += \; (p\_cost\_mvx[(bmx+(-1))<<2] \; + \; p\_cost\_mvy[(bmy+(0))<<2]);
308.
                               (costs)[3] \ += \ (p\_cost\_mvx[(bmx+(1))<<2] \ + \ p\_cost\_mvy[(bmy+(0))<<2]);
309.
310.
311.
312.
                        * 顺序
313.
                        * 1
314.
                        * 3 x 4
315.
                        * 2
316.
317.
318
                       COST_MV_X4_DIR(0,-1,0,1,-1,0,1,0,costs);
319.
                       //如果小的话,就拷贝至bcost
320.
                       //COPY1_IF_LT()宏定义如下
321.
                       //#define COPY1_IF_LT(x,y)\
322
                       //if((y)<(x))
323.
                       //
                              (x)=(y);
324.
                       //
325.
                       //这里左移了4位,加上1个数,可以理解为用于记录哪一个点开销小
326.
                       COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[0]<<4)+1 ); // 1二进制为0001, 单看1-2位, " 1", 对应"上"像素
                       COPY1 IF LT( bcost, (costs[1]<<4)+3 ); // 3二进制为0011, 单看1-2位, "-1", 对应"下"像素
327.
                       COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[2]<<4)+4 ); // 4二进制为0100, 单看3-4位, " 1", 对应"左"像素
328.
```

```
329.
                       COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[3]<<4)+12 );//12二进制为1100,单看3-4位,"-1",对应"右"像素
330.
                       if(!(bcost&15))//后4位进行检测,如果后4位是0,就是证明所进行比较的4点开销比原点要大,所以不需要继续搜索了
331.
                           break;
                                       //提前结束
332.
                       //注意右移的时候是区分符号位的
333.
                       //改变bmx,bmy的值-决定了x和y是加1还是减1
334.
                       bmx -= (bcost<<28)>>30;//注意不等同于除以4。左移28位后,只剩最后4位。右移30位,只剩3-4位
335.
                       bmy -= (bcost<<30)>>30;//思路同上,只剩1-2位
336.
                       bcost &= ~15;
337.
                       //检查运动搜索范围:mv_min和mv_max
338.
                       //以及i
                   } while( --i && CHECK MVRANGE(bmx, bmy) ); //检查是否越界
339.
                   //这里右移了4位(之前左移4位)
340.
341.
                   bcost >>= 4:
342.
                   break:
343.
344.
               //六边形(Hexagon)搜索
345.
346
347.
348.
349.
350.
351.
              case X264 ME HEX:
352.
353.
               {
354.
           me hex2:
355.
                   /* hexagon search, radius 2 */
356.
357
                   for( int i = 0; i < i_me_range/2; i++)
358.
359.
                       omx = bmx; omy = bmy;
360.
                       COST_MV( omx-2, omy );
                       COST_MV( omx-1, omy+2 );
361.
                       COST_MV( omx+1, omy+2 );
362.
363.
                       COST_MV( omx+2, omy
364.
                       COST_MV( omx+1, omy-2 );
365.
                       COST_MV( omx-1, omy-2 );
366.
                       if( bmx == omx && bmy == omy )
367.
                          break:
368.
                       if( !CHECK MVRANGE(bmx, bmy) )
369.
                          break;
370.
           #else
371.
                  /st equivalent to the above, but eliminates duplicate candidates st/
372
373.
374.
                   /* hexagon */
                   //一共计算呈六边形分布的6个点
375.
376
                   //COST_MV_X3_DIR()计算3个点的MV开销
377.
                   //3个点为(-2,0),(-1,2),(1,2)
378.
                   //开销存入costs[]
379.
                   COST_MV_X3_DIR( -2,0, -1, 2, 1, 2, costs );
380.
                   //再计算3个点为(2,0),(1,-2),(-1,-2)
381.
                   COST MV X3 DIR( 2,0, 1,-2, -1,-2, costs+4); /* +4 for 16-byte alignment */
382.
383.
                   * 顺序
384.
                        2 3
385.
386
                    * 1
387.
                          X
388
389.
                         6 5
390.
391.
                   //这里左移了3位,加上1个数,可以理解为用于记录哪一个点开销小
392.
                   bcost <<= 3;
393.
                   COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[0]<<3)+2 );
394.
                   COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[1]<<3)+3 );</pre>
395.
                   COPY1 IF LT( bcost, (costs[2]<<3)+4 );
                   COPY1 IF LT( bcost, (costs[4]<<3)+5 );
396.
                   COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[5]<<3)+6 );
397.
398.
                   COPY1 IF LT( bcost, (costs[6]<<3)+7 );
399.
                   if(bcost\&7) //后3位进行检测,如果后3位是\theta,就是证明所进行比较的6点开销比原点要大,就跳过这一步
400
401.
402
                       //int8\_t \ hex2[8][2] = \{\{-1,-2\}, \ \{-2,0\}, \ \{-1,2\}, \ \{1,2\}, \ \{2,0\}, \ \{1,-2\}, \ \{-1,-2\}, \ \{-2,0\}\}; \}
403
404.
                       int dir = (bcost&7)-2;
405.
                       bmx += hex2[dir+1][0];
406
                       bmy += hex2[dir+1][1];
407.
408.
                       /st half hexagon, not overlapping the previous iteration st/
409.
                       for( int i = (i_me_range>>1) - 1; i > 0 && CHECK_MVRANGE(bmx, bmy); i--)
410.
411.
                           COST_MV_X3_DIR( hex2[dir+0][0], hex2[dir+0][1],
412.
                                          hex2[dir+1][0], hex2[dir+1][1],
413.
                                          hex2[dir+2][0], hex2[dir+2][1],
414.
                                          costs );
                           bcost &= ~7:
415.
                          COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[0]<<3)+1 );</pre>
416.
417
                           COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[1]<<3)+2 );</pre>
418.
                          COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[2]<<3)+3 );</pre>
419.
                           if(!(bcost&7))
```

```
break;
420.
421.
                           dir += (bcost&7)-2;
422.
                           dir = mod6m1[dir+1];
423.
                           bmx += hex2[dir+1][0]:
                           bmy += hex2[dir+1][1];
424.
425.
                      }
426.
427.
                   bcost >>= 3;
428.
       #endif
429.
                   /* square refine */
430.
                   //正方形细化
431.
                   //六边形搜索之后,再进行正方形细化
432.
                   bcost <<= 4;
433.
434.
                   * 分两步,标号如下所示:
435.
                    * 2 1 2
436.
                    * 1 x 1
437.
                    * 2 1 2
438.
                   COST MV X4 DIR( 0.-1. 0.1. -1.0. 1.0. costs ):
439.
                   COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[0]<<4)+1 );
440.
441.
                   COPY1 IF LT( bcost, (costs[1]<<4)+2 );
442.
                   COPY1\_IF\_LT(bcost, (costs[2] << 4) + 3);
443.
                   COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[3]<<4)+4 );
444.
                   COST_MV_X4_DIR( -1,-1, -1,1, 1,-1, 1,1, costs
445.
                   COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[0]<<4)+5 );</pre>
446.
                   COPY1\_IF\_LT(bcost, (costs[1] << 4) + 6);
447.
                   COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[2]<<4)+7 );
448.
                   COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[3]<<4)+8 );</pre>
449.
                   bmx += square1[bcost&15][0];
450.
                   bmy += square1[bcost&15][1];
451.
                   bcost >>= 4;
452.
                   break:
453.
               //非对称十字多六边形网格 (Uneven Multi-Hex) 搜索
454.
455.
               case X264 ME UMH:
456
457.
                   * 主要包含3个步骤
458.
459.
                    * 第1步:进行混合搜索,包括如下:
460.
                    * A,非对称十字搜索。
461.
                    * B,5×5 全搜索。
462.
                    * C,扩展的多层次六边形(六角形)格点搜索。
                    * 第2步:以当前最优点为中心,用六边形(六角形)进行搜索,直至最优点在六边型的中点为止。
463.
                    * 第3步:以当前最优点为中心,用小菱形进行搜索,直至最优点在小菱形的中点为止。
464.
465.
466.
                   /* Uneven-cross Multi-Hexagon-grid Search
467.
                    * as in JM, except with different early termination */
468.
469.
                   static const uint8 t x264 pixel size shift[7] = { 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4 };
470.
471.
                   int ucost1, ucost2:
472.
                   int cross_start = 1;
473.
474.
                   /* refine predictors */
475.
                   ucost1 = bcost;
476.
                   DIA1_ITER( pmx, pmy );
477.
                   if( pmx | pmy )
478.
                     DIA1_ITER( 0, 0 );
479.
480.
                   if( i pixel == PIXEL 4x4 )
481.
                       qoto me hex2:
482.
483.
                   ucost2 = bcost:
484.
                   if( (bmx | bmy) && ((bmx-pmx) | (bmy-pmy)) )
485.
                       DIA1_ITER( bmx, bmy );
486.
                   if( bcost == ucost2 )
487.
                      cross_start = 3;
488.
                   omx = bmx; omy = bmy;
489.
490.
                   /* early termination */
491.
       #define SAD_THRESH(v) ( bcost < ( v >> x264_pixel_size_shift[i_pixel] ) )
       if( bcost == ucost2 && SAD_THRESH(2000) )
492.
493.
                       COST_MV_X4( 0,-2, -1,-1, 1,-1, -2,0 );
494.
                       COST MV X4( 2, 0, -1, 1, 1, 1, 0,2 );
495.
                       if( bcost == ucost1 && SAD THRESH(500) )
496.
497.
                           break:
                       if( bcost == ucost2 )
498.
499
500.
                           int range = (i me range>>1) | 1;
501.
                           CROSS( 3, range, range );
502.
                           COST_MV_X4( -1,-2, 1,-2, -2,-1, 2,-1 );
503.
                           COST_MV_X4( -2, 1, 2, 1, -1, 2, 1, 2);
504.
                           if( bcost == ucost2 )
505.
                              break;
506.
                           cross_start = range + 2;
507.
                      }
508.
509.
510.
                   /* adaptive search range */
```

```
1T( 1 mvc )
511.
512
513.
                         /st range multipliers based on casual inspection of some statistics of
514
                         \ensuremath{^{*}} average distance between current predictor and final mv found by ESA.
515.
                         ^{st} these have not been tuned much by actual encoding. ^{st}/
516.
                        static const uint8_t range_mul[4][4] =
517.
                        {
518.
                            { 3, 3, 4, 4 },
519.
                            { 3, 4, 4, 4 },
                            { 4, 4, 4, 5 },
520.
521.
                            { 4, 4, 5, 6 },
522.
                        }:
523.
                        int mvd:
524.
                        int sad ctx. mvd ctx:
525.
                        int denom = 1;
526.
527
                        if( i mvc == 1 )
528.
529
                            if( i_pixel == PIXEL_16x16 )
530.
                                /st mvc is probably the same as mvp, so the difference isn't meaningful
531.
                                  ^{st} but prediction usually isn't too bad, so just use medium range ^{st}/
532.
533.
534.
                               mvd = abs( m->mvp[0] - mvc[0][0] )
535.
                                     + abs( m->mvp[1] - mvc[0][1] );
536.
537.
                        else
538.
                            /st calculate the degree of agreement between predictors. st/
539.
                            /st in 16x16, mvc includes all the neighbors used to make mvp,
540.
541.
                             st so don't count mvp separately. st/
542.
                            denom = i_mvc - 1;
543.
                            mvd = 0:
544.
                            if( i_pixel != PIXEL_16x16 )
545.
                            {
546.
                                mvd = abs( m->mvp[0] - mvc[0][0] )
547.
                                    + abs( m->mvp[1] - mvc[0][1] );
548.
                                denom++;
549.
550.
                            mvd += x264 predictor difference( mvc, i mvc );
551.
                        }
552.
                        sad ctx = SAD THRESH(1000) ? \theta
553.
                              : SAD_THRESH(2000) ? 1
554.
                                : SAD THRESH(4000) ? 2 : 3;
555
556.
                        mvd_ctx = mvd < 10*denom ? 0
557
                                 : mvd < 20*denom ? 1
558.
                                : mvd < 40*denom ? 2 : 3;
559.
560.
                        i_me_range = i_me_range * range_mul[mvd_ctx][sad_ctx] >> 2;
561.
562.
563.
                    /* FIXME if the above DIA2/OCT2/CROSS found a new mv, it has not updated omx/omy.
564.
                     ^{st} we are still centered on the same place as the DIA2. is this desirable? ^{st}/
565.
                    CROSS( cross start, i me range, i me range>>1 );
566.
567.
                    COST MV X4( -2,-2, -2,2, 2,-2, 2,2);
568.
569.
                    /* hexagon grid */
570
                    omx = bmx; omy = bmy;
571.
                    const uint16_t *p_cost_omvx = p_cost_mvx + omx*4;
572.
                    const uint16_t *p_cost_omvy = p_cost_mvy + omy*4;
573.
                    int i = 1;
574.
                    do
575.
                    {
576.
                        static const int8_t hex4[16][2] = {
577.
                            \{0,-4\}, \{0,4\}, \{-2,-3\}, \{2,-3\},
578.
                            \{-4,-2\}, \{4,-2\}, \{-4,-1\}, \{4,-1\},
579.
                             \{-4, 0\}, \{4, 0\}, \{-4, 1\}, \{4, 1\},
                            {-4, 2}, { 4, 2}, {-2, 3}, { 2, 3},
580.
581.
                        }:
582.
                        if( 4*i > X264_MIN4( mv_x_max-omx, omx-mv_x_min,
583.
584.
                                       mv_y_max-omy, omy-mv_y_min ) )
585.
586.
                           for( int j = 0; j < 16; j++ )</pre>
587.
588.
                                int mx = omx + hex4[j][0]*i;
589.
                                 int my = omy + hex4[j][1]*i;
                                if( CHECK_MVRANGE(mx, my) )
590.
591.
                                     COST MV( mx, my );
592.
593.
                        }
                        else
594.
595.
                        {
596.
                            int dir = 0:
597.
                            pixel *pix base = p fref w + omx + (omy-4*i)*stride;
598.
                            int dy = i*stride;
599.
       #define SADS(k, x0, y0, x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3)
600.
                           h->pixf.fpelcmp_x4[i_pixel]( p_fenc,\
601.
                                     pix_base x0*i+(y0-2*k+4)*dy,
                                     niv haca v1*i+(v1-2*k+4)*dv \
```

```
PIA DOSE AI'IT(YI-Z'KT4/'UY,
603
                                   pix_base x2*i+(y2-2*k+4)*dy,\
604.
                                   pix base x3*i+(y3-2*k+4)*dy,
605.
                                   stride. costs+4*k ):\
                           pix base += 2*dy;
606.
             \#define \ ADD\_MVCOST(k,x,y) \ costs[k] \ += \ p\_cost\_omvx[x*4*i] \ + \ p\_cost\_omvy[y*4*i] 
607.
                               COPY2_IF_LT( bcost, costs[k], dir, x*16+(y&15) )
       #define MIN MV(k,x,y)
608.
609
                           SADS( 0, +0, -4, +0, +4, -2, -3, +2, -3);
610.
                           SADS( 1, -4,-2, +4,-2, -4,-1, +4,-1 );
611.
                           SADS( 2, -4,+0, +4,+0, -4,+1, +4,+1 );
612.
                           SADS( 3, -4,+2, +4,+2, -2,+3, +2,+3 );
613.
                           ADD_MVCOST( 0, 0,-4);
614.
                           ADD_MVCOST( 1, 0, 4);
                           ADD_MVCOST( 2,-2,-3);
615.
616.
                           ADD_MVCOST( 3, 2,-3);
617.
                           ADD_MVCOST( 4,-4,-2);
                           ADD MVCOST( 5, 4,-2);
618.
                           ADD MVCOST( 6,-4,-1);
619.
                           ADD MVCOST( 7. 4.-1):
620.
                           ADD MVCOST( 8.-4. 0 ):
621.
                           ADD_MVCOST( 9, 4, 0 );
622.
                           ADD MVCOST( 10,-4, 1 );
623.
                           ADD MVCOST( 11, 4, 1 );
624.
625.
                           ADD MVCOST( 12,-4, 2 );
                           ADD_MVCOST( 13, 4, 2 );
626
627.
                           ADD_MVCOST( 14,-2, 3 );
628.
                           ADD_MVCOST( 15, 2, 3 );
629.
                           MIN_MV( 0, 0,-4);
630.
                           MIN_MV( 1, 0, 4);
631.
                           MIN_MV( 2,-2,-3);
                           MIN_MV( 3, 2,-3);
632.
633.
                           MIN MV( 4,-4,-2);
                           MIN MV( 5, 4,-2);
634.
                           MIN MV( 6,-4,-1);
635.
                           MIN MV( 7. 4.-1):
636.
                           MIN MV( 8.-4. 0):
637.
                           MIN MV( 9, 4, 0);
638.
                           MIN MV( 10,-4, 1 );
639.
640.
                           MIN_MV( 11, 4, 1 );
641.
                           MIN_MV( 12,-4, 2 );
642.
                           MIN_MV( 13, 4, 2 );
643.
                           MIN MV( 14,-2, 3 );
644.
                           MIN_MV( 15, 2, 3 );
645.
       #undef ADD MVCOST
646.
647.
       #undef MIN MV
648.
                           if(dir)
649.
                           {
650.
                              bmx = omx + i*(dir>>4):
                               bmy = omy + i*((dir<<28)>>28):
651.
652.
653.
654.
                  } while( ++i <= i_me_range>>2 );
655.
                    \textbf{if(} \ bmy <= mv\_y\_max \&\& \ bmy >= mv\_y\_min \&\& \ bmx <= mv\_x\_max \&\& \ bmx >= mv\_x\_min \ ) 
656
                      goto me hex2;
657.
658.
659.
               ·
//穷尽搜索法(Exhaustive),x264已经取消了这种古老的全搜索法,而是采用下面改进的搜索法
660.
               case X264 ME ESA:
               //hadamard全搜索法(Transformed Exhaustive),这个算法和ESA相比主要是在搜索范围上的变化
661.
662.
               case X264 ME TESA:
663.
664.
                   //范围:最小值和最大值
                   const int min x = X264_MAX( bmx - i_me_range, mv_x_min );
665.
                   const int min_y = X264_MAX( bmy - i_me_range, mv_y_min );
666.
                   const int max_x = X264_MIN( bmx + i_me_range, mv_x_max );
667.
                   const int max_y = X264_MIN( bmy + i_me_range, mv_y_max );
668.
669.
                   /* SEA is fastest in multiples of 4 */
670.
                   const int width = (\max_x - \min_x + 3) \& \sim 3;
671.
       #if 0
672.
                   /* plain old exhaustive search */
673.
                   for( int my = min_y; my <= max_y; my++ )</pre>
                    for( int mx = min_x; mx < min_x + width; mx++ )</pre>
674.
675.
                           COST_MV( mx, my );
676.
677.
                   /* successive elimination by comparing DC before a full SAD,
                   * because sum(abs(diff)) >= abs(diff(sum)). */
678.
679.
                   uint16 t *sums base = m->integral:
                   ALIGNED 16( static pixel zero[8*FENC STRIDE] ) = {0};
680.
                   ALIGNED_ARRAY_16( int, enc_dc,[4] );
681.
                   int sad_size = i_pixel <= PIXEL_8x8 ? PIXEL_8x8 : PIXEL_4x4;</pre>
682.
683
                   int delta = x264_pixel_size[sad_size].w;
684.
                   int16_t *xs = h->scratch_buffer;
685.
                   int xn:
686
                   687.
688.
                   h->pixf.sad_x4[sad_size]( zero, p_fenc, p_fenc+delta,
689.
                       p_fenc+delta*FENC_STRIDE, p_fenc+delta*fenc_STRIDE,
690.
                       FENC STRIDE, enc dc );
                   if( delta == 4 )
691.
                      sums base += stride * (h->fenc->i lines[0] + PADV*2);
692.
693
                   if( i pixel == PIXEL 16x16 || i pixel == PIXEL 8x16 || i pixel == PIXEL 4x8 )
```

```
694
                         delta *= stride:
695
                     if( i_pixel == PIXEL_8x16 || i_pixel == PIXEL_4x8 )
696.
                         enc_dc[1] = enc_dc[2];
697.
698.
                     if( h->mb.i_me_method == X264_ME_TESA )
699.
                          // ADS threshold, then SAD threshold, then keep the best few SADs, then SATD
700.
701.
                          mvsad t *mvsads = (mvsad t *)(xs + ((width+31)&~31) + 4);
702.
                          int nmvsad = 0, limit;
703.
                          int sad thresh = i me range <= 16 ? 10 : i me range <= 24 ? 11 : 12;</pre>
                          int bsad = h->pixf.sad[i_pixel]( p_fenc, FENC_STRIDE, p_fref_w+bmy*stride+bmx, stride )
704.
                                   + BITS MVD( bmx, bmy );
705.
706.
                          for( int my = min_y; my <= max_y; my++ )</pre>
707.
                          {
708
                              int i:
709.
                              int ycost = p_cost_mvy[my<<2];</pre>
710
                              if( bsad <= ycost )</pre>
                                  continue;
711.
712.
                              bsad -= ycost;
713.
                              xn = h->pixf.ads[i_pixel]( enc_dc, sums_base + min_x + my * stride, delta,
714.
                                                           cost\_fpel\_mvx+min\_x, xs, width, bsad * 17 >> 4 );
715.
                              for(i = 0; i < xn-2; i += 3)
716.
717.
                                  pixel *ref = p fref w+min x+my*stride;
                                  ALIGNED_ARRAY_16( int, sads,[4] ); /* padded to [4] for asm */
718.
719.
                                  \label{eq:h-pixf.sad_x3[i_pixel](p_fenc, ref+xs[i], ref+xs[i+1], ref+xs[i+2], stride, sads);}
720.
                                  for( int j = 0; j < 3; j++)
721.
722.
                                      int sad = sads[j] + cost_fpel_mvx[xs[i+j]];
723.
                                       if( sad < bsad*sad thresh>>3 )
724.
725.
                                           COPY1 IF LT( bsad, sad );
726.
                                           mvsads[nmvsad].sad = sad + ycost;
                                           mvsads[nmvsad].mv[0] = min_x+xs[i+j];
727.
728.
                                           mvsads[nmvsad].mv[1] = my;
729.
                                           nmvsad++:
730.
731.
732.
733.
                              for( : i < xn: i++ )</pre>
734.
735.
                                  int mx = min x+xs[i]:
736.
                                  \label{eq:int_sad} \textbf{int} \ \ \mathsf{sad} \ = \ h\text{-}\mathsf{pixf}.\mathsf{sad}[i\_\mathsf{pixel}] ( \ p\_\mathsf{fenc}, \ \mathsf{FENC}\_\mathsf{STRIDE}, \ p\_\mathsf{fref}\_\mathsf{w+mx+my}*\mathsf{stride}, \ \mathsf{stride}
737.
                                           + cost fpel mvx[xs[i]];
738.
                                   if( sad < bsad*sad_thresh>>3 )
739.
740
                                       COPY1_IF_LT( bsad, sad );
741.
                                       mvsads[nmvsad].sad = sad + ycost;
742.
                                       mvsads[nmvsad].mv[0] = mx;
743.
                                       mvsads[nmvsad].mv[1] = my;
744.
                                      nmvsad++;
745.
746.
747.
                              bsad += vcost:
748.
749.
750.
                          limit = i_me_range >> 1;
751.
                          sad thresh = bsad*sad thresh>>3:
752.
                          while( nmvsad > limit*2 && sad_thresh > bsad )
753.
754.
                              int i;
755.
                              // halve the range if the domain is too large... eh, close enough
756.
                              sad_thresh = (sad_thresh + bsad) >> 1;
757.
                              for( i = 0; i < nmvsad && mvsads[i].sad <= sad_thresh; <math>i++);
758.
                              for( int j = i; j < nmvsad; j++ )</pre>
759.
760.
761.
                                  if( WORD SIZE == 8 && sizeof(mvsad t) == 8 )
762.
                                       uint64 t mvsad = M64( &mvsads[i] ) = M64( &mvsads[j] );
763.
        #if WORDS BIGENDIAN
764.
765.
                                       mvsad >>= 32;
766
767.
                                       sad = mvsad;
768
                                  }
769.
                                   else
770
771.
                                       sad = mvsads[i].sad;
772.
                                      CP32( mvsads[i].mv, mvsads[j].mv );
773.
                                       mvsads[i].sad = sad;
774.
775.
                                  i += (sad - (sad thresh+1)) >> 31;
776.
777.
                              nmvsad = i;
778.
                          while( nmvsad > limit )
779.
780.
781.
                              int bi = 0;
782.
                              for( int i = 1; i < nmvsad; i++ )</pre>
783
                                  if( mvsads[i].sad > mvsads[bi].sad )
784.
                                     bi = i:
```

```
785.
                            nmvsad--;
                           if( sizeof( mvsad t ) == sizeof( uint64 t ) )
786.
787.
                               CP64( &mvsads[bi], &mvsads[nmvsad] );
788.
789.
                               mvsads[bi] = mvsads[nmvsad]:
790.
791.
                        for ( int i = 0: i < nmvsad: i++ )
                          COST_MV( mvsads[i].mv[0], mvsads[i].mv[1] );
792.
793.
                   }
794.
                   else
795.
796.
                       // just ADS and SAD
797.
                        for( int my = min_y; my <= max_y; my++ )</pre>
798.
799.
800.
                           int ycost = p cost mvy[my<<2];</pre>
801.
                           if( bcost <= ycost )</pre>
                              continue;
802.
803.
                           bcost -= vcost:
804.
                           xn = h - pixf.ads[i\_pixel]( enc\_dc, sums\_base + min\_x + my * stride, delta,
805.
                                                       cost_fpel_mvx+min_x, xs, width, bcost );
                            for( i = 0; i < xn-2; i += 3 )
806.
807.
                               COST_MV_X3_ABS( min_x+xs[i],my, min_x+xs[i+1],my, min_x+xs[i+2],my );
808.
                            bcost += ycost;
809.
                            for( ; i < xn; i++ )</pre>
810.
                              COST_MV( min_x+xs[i], my );
811.
812.
813.
       #endif
814.
815.
               break;
816.
817.
            //
818.
       //后面的代码与子像素精度的运动搜索有关
819.
           11
         /* -> qpel mv */
820.
           uint32_t bmv = pack16to32_mask(bmx,bmy);
821.
        //用于获得子像素精度的运动矢量的值
822.
823.
           uint32_t bmv_spel = SPELx2(bmv);
824.
           if( h->mb.i_subpel_refine < 3 )</pre>
825.
826.
               m->cost_mv = p_cost_mvx[bmx<<2] + p_cost_mvy[bmy<<2];</pre>
827.
               m->cost = bcost;
828.
               /* compute the real cost */
               if( bmv == pmv ) m->cost += m->cost mv;
829.
830.
               M32( m->mv ) = bmv_spel;
831.
       else
832.
833.
           {
834.
               M32(m->mv) = bpred cost < bcost ? bpred mv : bmv spel;
835.
               m\text{-}>cost = X264\_MIN( bpred\_cost, bcost );
836.
837.
838.
       /* subpel refine */
839.
            //子像素精度(1/2,1/4)搜索
       if( h->mb.i_subpel_refine >= 2 )
840.
841.
842.
               int hpel = subpel_iterations[h->mb.i_subpel_refine][2];
               int qpel = subpel iterations[h->mb.i subpel refine][3];
843.
844.
               refine_subpel( h, m, hpel, qpel, p_halfpel_thresh, 0 );
845.
846.
      }
847. #undef COST_MV
```

从源代码可以看出,x264\_me\_search\_ref()的整像素搜索是在一个很长的switch()语句里面完成的,该switch()语句根据配置的的参数进行相应的运动搜索,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
 1.
       switch( h->mb.i_me_method )
 2.
 3.
           case X264_ME_DIA:
 4.
          {
 5.
          //...
 6.
              break;
 7.
      case X264 ME HEX:
 8.
 9.
      //...
10.
11.
              break;
12.
13.
           case X264 ME UMH:
14.
15.
           //...
16.
              break:
17.
18.
       case X264 ME ESA:
19.
           case X264_ME_TESA:
20.
21.
          //...
22.
            break;
23.
          }
24.
```

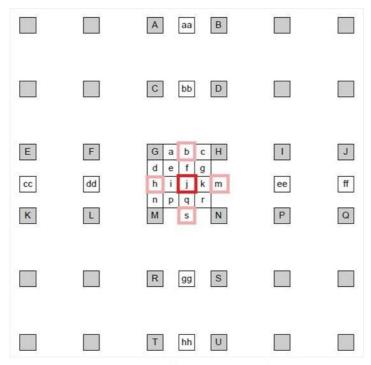
在具体的搜索算法中,包含了一些宏例如"COST\_MV\_X4\_DIR()","COST\_MV\_X3\_DIR()"用于完成像素比较。上述宏可以一次性完成多个位置的像素块的比较,其中"X3"代表可以1次完成3个位置的像素块的比较;而"X4"代表可以1次完成4个位置的像素块的比较。在钻石模板搜索的过程中调用1次COST\_MV\_X4\_DIR()完成了比较,而在六边形搜索的过程中调用2次COST\_MV\_X3\_DIR()完成了比较。

在进行完整像素搜索之后,x264\_me\_search\_ref()会继续调用refine\_subpel()完成亚像素精度(半像素,1/4像素)的搜索。再看源代码之前,简单记录一下有关亚像素的知识。

## 亚像素插值知识

### 基本知识

简单记录一下亚像素插值的知识。《H.264标准》中规定,运动估计为1/4像素精度。因此在H.264编码和解码的过程中,需要将画面中的像素进行插值——简单地说就是把原先的1个像素点拓展成4x4一共16个点。下图显示了H.264编码和解码过程中像素插值情况。可以看出原先的G点的右下方通过插值的方式产生了a、b、c、d等一共16个点。



http://blog.csdn.net/leixiaohua1020

### 如图所示,1/4像素内插一般分成两步:

- (1) 半像素内插。这一步通过6抽头滤波器获得5个半像素点。
- (2) 线性内插。这一步通过简单的线性内插获得剩余的1/4像素点。

图中半像素内插点为b、m、h、s、j五个点。半像素内插方法是对整像素点进行6 抽头滤波得出,滤波器的权重为(1/32, -5/32, 5/8, 5/8, -5/32, 1/32)。例如b的计算公式

### 剩下几个半像素点的计算关系如下:

m:由B、D、H、N、S、U计算

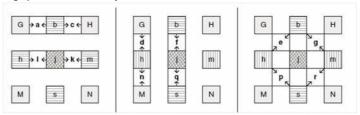
h:由A、C、G、M、R、T计算

s:由K、L、M、N、P、Q计算

j:由cc、dd、h、m、ee、ff计算。需要注意j点的运算量比较大,因为cc、dd、ee、ff都需要通过半像素内插方法进行计算。 在获得半像素点之后,就可以通过简单的线性内插获得1/4像素内插点了。1/4像素内插的方式如下图所示。例如图中a点的计算公式如下:

### A=round( (G+b)/2 )

在这里有一点需要注意:位于4个角的e、g、p、r四个点并不是通过j点计算计算的,而是通过b、h、s、m四个半像素点计算的。



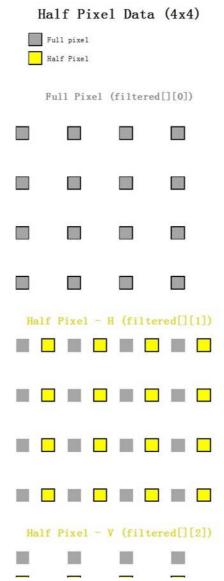
http://blog.csdn.net/leixiaohua1020

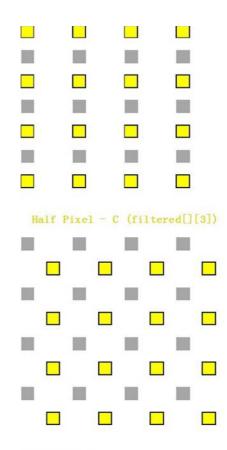
### X264中亚像素的计算方法

X264中,半像素数据是在滤波(Filter)部分的x264\_fdec\_filter\_row()中提前计算出来的,而1/4像素数据则是临时通过半像素数据线性内插得到的。

### X264中半像素数据

X264中半像素数据在滤波(Filter)部分的x264\_fdec\_filter\_row()中提前计算出来。经过计算之后,半像素点数据存储于x264\_frame\_t的filter[3][4]中。其中水平半像素点H存储于filter[][1],垂直半像素点V存储于filter[][2],对角线半像素点C存储于filter[][3],而原本整像素点存储于filter[][0]。下图显示了一个4x4图像块经过半像素内插处理后,得到的半像素与整像素点之间的位置关系。





X264 Source Analysis Half Fixel Data (in filtered[][X]) 雷音器 (Lei Xiachua) leixiachual0200126.com http://blog.csdn.net/leixiachual020

### X264中1/4像素数据

X264中1/4像素数据是临时通过半像素点(包括整像素点)线性内插得到的。下图显示了一个4x4图像块进行1/4像素内插的过程。上面一张图中水平半像素点(存储于filter[[1])和垂直半像素点(存储于filter[][2])线性内插后得到了绿色的1/4像素内插点X。下面一张图中整像素点(存储于filter[][0])和垂直半像素点(存储于filter[][2])线性内插后得到了绿色的1/4像素内插点X。

# Quarter Pixel Data (4x4) Use Half-H and Half-V ([1] and [2]) X = ([1]+[2])/2 Use Full and Half-V ([0] and [2]) X = ([0]+[2])/2

X264 Source Analysis Quarter Pixel Data (4x4 block) 智言學 (Lei Xizohua) leixiachua10208126 com

http://blog.csdn.net/leixiachua1020

# refine\_subpel()

refine\_subpel()用于进行亚像素的运动搜索。该函数的定义位于encoder\me.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
     //子像素精度(1/2, 1/4)搜索
     //hpel iters 半像素搜索次数 , qpel iters 1/4像素搜索次数
2.
3.
     static void refine_subpel( x264_t *h, x264_me_t *m, int hpel_iters, int qpel_iters, int *p_halfpel_thresh, int b_refine_qpel )
4.
5.
         const int bw = x264_pixel_size[m->i_pixel].w;
6.
      const int bh = x264_pixel_size[m->i_pixel].h;
7.
         const uint16_t *p_cost_mvx = m->p_cost_mv - m->mvp[0];
8.
     const uint16_t *p_cost_mvy = m->p_cost_mv - m->mvp[1];
9.
         const int i_pixel = m->i_pixel;
10.
     const int b_chroma_me = h->mb.b_chroma_me && (i_pixel <= PIXEL_8x8 || CHROMA444);</pre>
11.
         int chromapix = h->luma2chroma_pixel[i_pixel];
12.
        int chroma_v_shift = CHROMA_V_SHIFT;
13.
         int mvy offset = chroma v shift & MB INTERLACED & m->i ref ? (h->mb.i mb y & 1)*4 - 2 : 0;
14.
15.
         ALIGNED_ARRAY_N( pixel, pix,[64*18] ); // really 17x17x2, but round up for alignment
        ALIGNED_ARRAY_16( int, costs,[4] );
16.
17.
     //做完整像素运动搜索之后预测的运动矢量
18.
19.
         int bmx = m->mv[0];
20.
         int bmy = m->mv[1];
21.
         int bcost = m->cost;
22.
         int odir = -1, bdir;
23.
24.
         /* halfpel diamond search */
25.
         //子像素搜索使用钻石法
26.
      if( hpel_iters )
27.
28.
             /st try the subpel component of the predicted mv st/
29.
             if( h->mb.i_subpel_refine < 3 )</pre>
30.
                31.
32.
```

```
1†( (mx-bmx)|(my-bmy) )
 34.
                      COST_MV_SAD( mx, my );
 35.
 36.
 37.
               bcost <<= 6:
 38.
               * 半像素的diamond搜索
 39.
 40.
               * 数字为src{n}中的n
 41.
 42.
 43.
 44.
 45.
 46.
               * X 2 X 3 X
 47.
 48.
 49.
 50.
 51.
 52.
 53.
               for( int i = hpel_iters; i > 0; i-- )
 54.
 55.
                   int omx = bmx. omv = bmv:
                  intptr_t stride = 64; // candidates are either all hpel or all qpel, so one stride is enough
 56.
 57.
                  pixel *src0, *src1, *src2, *src3;
                  //得到 omx,omy周围的半像素4个点的地址
 58.
                  59.
 60.
 61.
                   src2 = h->mc.get\_ref( pix+32, \&stride, m->p\_fref, m->i\_stride[0], omx-2, omy, bw+4, bh, \&m->weight[0] ); \\
 62.
                  //src0下面的点
 63.
                   src1 = src0 + stride;//src0为中心点的上方点,src1为中心点的下方点
 64.
                  //src2右边的点
 65.
                  src3 = src2 + 1;//src2为中心点的左侧点,src3为中心点的右侧点
 66.
                  //计算cost
                   //同时计算4个点,结果存入cost[]
 67.
 68.
                  h->pixf.fpelcmp_x4[i_pixel]( m->p_fenc[0], src0, src1, src2, src3, stride, costs );
 69.
                  costs[0] += p cost mvx[omx ] + p cost mvy[omy-2];
                  costs[1] += p_cost_mvx[omx ] + p_cost_mvy[omy+2];
 70.
                  costs[2] += p cost mvx[omx-2] + p cost mvy[omy ];
 71.
 72.
                  costs[3] += p_cost_mvx[omx+2] + p_cost_mvy[omy ];
                  \label{eq:copy1_IF_LT(bcost, (costs[0]<<6)+2);} \\
 73.
                  {\tt COPY1\_IF\_LT(\ bcost,\ (costs[1] << 6)+6\ );}
 74.
 75.
                   COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[2]<<6)+16 );
 76.
                  COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[3]<<6)+48 );</pre>
 77.
                  if( !(bcost&63) )
 78.
                    break;
 79.
                   bmx -= (bcost<<26)>>29;
 80.
                  bmy -= (bcost<<29)>>29;
 81.
                  bcost &= ~63;
 82.
 83.
              bcost >>= 6;
 84.
 85.
       if( !b_refine_qpel && (h->pixf.mbcmp_unaligned[0] != h->pixf.fpelcmp[0] || b_chroma_me)
 86.
 87.
 88.
              bcost = COST MAX:
 89.
              COST_MV_SATD( bmx, bmy, -1 );
 90.
 91.
 92.
       /* early termination when examining multiple reference frames */
 93.
           if( p_halfpel_thresh )
 94.
 95.
              if( (bcost*7)>>3 > *p_halfpel_thresh )
 96.
 97.
                  m->cost = bcost;
 98.
                  m \rightarrow mv[0] = bmx;
                  m->mv[1] = bmy;
 99.
100.
                  // don't need cost mv
101.
                  return:
102.
              else if( bcost < *p_halfpel_thresh )</pre>
103.
104.
                 *p_halfpel_thresh = bcost;
105.
106.
107.
           /* quarterpel diamond search */
108.
109.
            * 1/4像素的搜索
110.
111.
112.
113.
                     0
            * q
114.
            * X q 2 q X 3 X
115.
           * q
116.
                     1
117.
118.
119.
                     Х
120.
121.
           if( h->mb.i_subpel_refine != 1 )
122.
123.
              bdir = -1;
              for/ int i = anal itara: i > 0. i
```

```
IUI ( IIIL I = qpet Iters; I > 0; I-- )
125.
                   //判断边界
126.
127.
                   l[0])
128.
                       break;
129.
                   odir = bdir;
130.
                   int omx = bmx, omy = bmy;
131.
                   //依然是Diamond搜索
132.
                   COST MV SATD( omx, omy - 1, 0 );
133.
                   COST_MV_SATD( omx, omy + 1, 1 );
                   COST_MV_SATD( omx - 1, omy, 2 );
134.
                   COST_MV_SATD( omx + 1, omy, 3 );
135.
136.
                   if( (bmx == omx) & (bmy == omy) )
137.
                       break;
138.
139.
          /* Special simplified case for subme=1 */
140.
           //subme=1的特殊算法?据说效果不好
141.
           else if( bmy > h->mb.mv_min_spel[1] && bmy < h->mb.mv_max_spel[1] && bmx > h->mb.mv_min_spel[0] && bmx < h->mb.mv_max_spel[0] )
142.
143.
144.
               int omx = bmx, omy = bmy;
               /* We have to use mc_luma because all strides must be the same to use fpelcmp_x4 */
145.
146.
               \label{lem:h-mc.mc_luma} $$h->mc.mc_luma( pix ~, 64, m->p_fref, m->i_stride[0], omx, omy-1, bw, bh, &m->weight[0] );
147.
               \label{lem:h-mc.mc_luma} $$h->mc.mc_luma( pix+16, 64, m->p_fref, m->i_stride[0], omx, omy+1, bw, bh, \&m->weight[0] ); $$
               h->mc.mc_luma( pix+32, 64, m->p_fref, m->i_stride[0], omx-1, omy, bw, bh, &m->weight[0] );
148.
149.
               h->mc.mc luma( pix+48, 64, m->p fref, m->i stride[0], omx+1, omy, bw, bh, &m->weight[0]);
               h->pixf.fpelcmp x4[i pixel]( m->p fenc[0], pix, pix+16, pix+32, pix+48, 64, costs );
150.
151.
               costs[0] += p_cost_mvx[omx ] + p_cost_mvy[omy-1];
152.
               costs[1] += p_cost_mvx[omx ] + p_cost_mvy[omy+1];
153.
               costs[2] += p cost mvx[omx-1] + p cost mvy[omy ];
               costs[3] += p_cost_mvx[omx+1] + p_cost_mvy[omy ];
154.
155.
               bcost <<= 4:
               \label{eq:copy1_IF_LT(bcost, (costs[0]<<4)+1);} \\
156.
157.
               COPY1\_IF\_LT(bcost, (costs[1] << 4) + 3);
158.
               {\tt COPY1\_IF\_LT(\ bcost,\ (costs[2]<<4)+4\ );}
159.
               COPY1_IF_LT( bcost, (costs[3]<<4)+12 );</pre>
160.
               bmx -= (bcost<<28)>>30;
161.
               bmy -= (bcost<<30)>>30;
162.
               bcost >>= 4;
163.
164.
165.
           m->cost = bcost;
166.
           m \rightarrow mv[0] = bmx;
167.
           m \rightarrow mv[1] = bmv:
168.
           m->cost_mv = p_cost_mvx[bmx] + p_cost_mvy[bmy];
169.
     }
```

从源代码可以看出,refine\_subpel()首先使用小钻石模板(Diamond)查找当前整像素匹配块周围的4个半像素点的匹配块。获取半像素点数据的时候使用了x264\_mc\_f unctions\_t中的get\_ref()函数(后文进行分析)。获取到的src0、src1、src2、src3分别对应当前整像素点上、下、左、右的半像素点。

在查找到半像素点的最小误差点之后,refine\_subpel()继续使用小钻石模板查找当前半像素点周围的4个1/4像素点的匹配块。获取1/4像素点数据的时候同样使用了x264 \_mc\_functions\_t中的get\_ref()函数。

下图显示了一个4x4图像块的运动搜索过程。图中灰色点为整像素点,黄色点为半像素点,绿色点为1/4像素点,红色箭头代表了一次运动搜索过程,蓝色箭头则代表了运动矢量,虚线边缘块则代表了最后的匹配块。

# Sub-Pixel Motion Estimation (4x4)

X264 Source Analysis Sub-Pixel Motion Estimation (4x4) 雷爾幹 (Lei Xiaohua) leixiaohual020@126.com http://blog.csdn.net/leixiaohual020

# 运动估计相关的源代码

运动估计模块的初始化函数是x264\_mc\_init()。该函数对x264\_mc\_functions\_t结构体中的函数指针进行了赋值。X264运行的过程中只要调用x264\_mc\_functions\_t的函数指针就可以完成相应的功能。

### x264\_mc\_init()

x264\_mc\_init()用于初始化运动补偿相关的汇编函数。该函数的定义位于common\mc.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      //运动补偿
 2.
      void x264_mc_init( int cpu, x264_mc_functions_t *pf, int cpu_independent )
 3.
          //亮度运动补偿
 4.
 5.
          pf->mc_luma = mc_luma;
 6.
          //获得匹配块
 7.
          pf->get ref
                       = get ref;
 8.
          pf->mc chroma = mc chroma;
 9.
          //求平均
10.
          pf->avg[PIXEL_16x16]= pixel_avg_16x16;
11.
          pf->avg[PIXEL_16x8] = pixel_avg_16x8;
12.
          pf->avg[PIXEL_8x16] = pixel_avg_8x16;
13.
14.
          pf->avg[PIXEL_8x8] = pixel_avg_8x8;
15.
          pf->avg[PIXEL_8x4] = pixel_avg_8x4;
16.
          pf->avg[PIXEL_4x16] = pixel_avg_4x16;
17.
          pf->avg[PIXEL_4x8] = pixel_avg_4x8;
         pf->avg[PIXEL_4x4] = pixel_avg_4x4;
18.
19.
          pf->avg[PIXEL_4x2] = pixel_avg_4x2;
          pf->avg[PIXEL_2x8] = pixel_avg_2x8;
20.
21.
          pf->avg[PIXEL_2x4] = pixel_avg_2x4;
      pf->avg[PIXEL 2x2] = pixel avg 2x2;
22.
23.
          //加权相关
24.
        pf->weight
                       = x264 mc weight wtab;
          pf->offsetadd = x264_mc_weight_wtab;
25.
         pf->offsetsub = x264 mc weight wtab;
26.
          pf->weight_cache = x264_weight_cache;
27.
         //赋值-只包含了方形的
28.
29.
          pf->copy_16x16_unaligned = mc_copy_w16;
30.
          pf->copy[PIXEL_16x16] = mc_copy_w16;
          pf->copy[PIXEL_8x8] = mc_copy_w8;
pf->copy[PIXEL_4x4] = mc_copy_w4;
31.
32.
33.
34.
          pf->store_interleave_chroma = store_interleave_chroma;
          pf->load_deinterleave_chroma_fenc = load_deinterleave_chroma_fenc;
35.
36.
          pf->load deinterleave chroma fdec = load deinterleave chroma fdec;
37.
          //拷贝像素-不论像素块大小
         pf->plane_copy = x264_plane_copy_c;
38.
39.
          pf->plane copy interleave = x264 plane copy interleave c;
          pf->plane_copy_deinterleave = x264_plane_copy_deinterleave_c;
40.
41.
          pf->plane_copy_deinterleave_rgb = x264_plane_copy_deinterleave_rgb_c;
42.
          pf->plane_copy_deinterleave_v210 = x264_plane_copy_deinterleave_v210_c;
          //关键:半像素内插
43.
44.
          pf->hpel_filter = hpel_filter;
45.
          //几个空函数
46.
          pf->prefetch_fenc_420 = prefetch_fenc_null;
47.
          pf->prefetch_fenc_422 = prefetch_fenc_null;
48.
          pf->prefetch_ref = prefetch_ref_null;
49.
          pf->memcpy_aligned = memcpy;
          pf->memzero_aligned = memzero_aligned;
50.
          //降低分辨率-线性内插(不是半像素内插)
51.
52.
      pf->frame_init_lowres_core = frame_init_lowres_core
53.
      pf->integral init4h = integral init4h;
54.
          pf->integral init8h = integral init8h;
55.
56.
          pf->integral_init4v = integral_init4v;
57.
          pf->integral_init8v = integral_init8v;
58.
59.
          pf->mbtree_propagate_cost = mbtree_propagate_cost;
60.
      pf->mbtree_propagate_list = mbtree_propagate_list;
61.
          //各种汇编版本
62.
      #if HAVE_MMX
63.
          x264_mc_init_mmx( cpu, pf );
      #endif
64.
65.
      #if HAVE ALTIVEC
66.
      if( cpu&X264_CPU_ALTIVEC )
67.
             x264_mc_altivec_init( pf );
      #endif
68.
69.
      #if HAVE ARMV6
         x264_mc_init_arm( cpu, pf );
70.
71.
      #endif
      #if ARCH AARCH64
72.
73.
          x264_mc_init_aarch64( cpu, pf );
      #endif
74.
75.
76.
         if( cpu_independent )
77.
              pf->mbtree_propagate_cost = mbtree_propagate_cost;
78.
79.
              pf->mbtree propagate list = mbtree propagate list;
80.
81.
```

从源代码可以看出,x264\_mc\_init()中包含了大量的像素内插、拷贝、求平均的函数。这些函数都是用于在H.264编码过程中进行运动估计和运动补偿的。x264\_mc\_init()的参数x264\_mc\_functions\_是一个结构体,其中包含了运动补偿函数相关的函数接口。x264\_mc\_functions\_(的定义如下。

```
[cpp] 📳 🔝
      typedef struct
 2.
          void (*mc luma)( pixel *dst, intptr_t i dst, pixel **src, intptr_t i src,
 3.
                          int mvx, int mvy, int i_width, int i_height, const x264_weight_t *weight );
 4.
 6.
      /st may round up the dimensions if they're not a power of 2 st/
          pixel* (*get ref)( pixel *dst, intptr_t *i dst, pixel **src, intptr_t i src,
 7.
                             int mvx, int mvy, int i width, int i height, const x264 weight t *weight );
 8.
 9.
10.
      /* mc chroma may write up to 2 bytes of garbage to the right of dst,
            * so it must be run from left to right. */
11.
      void (*mc_chroma)( pixel *dstu, pixel *dstv, intptr_t i_dst, pixel *src, intptr_t i_src,
12.
13.
                             int mvx, int mvy, int i_width, int i_height );
14.
15.
          void (*avg[12])( pixel *dst, intptr_t dst_stride, pixel *src1, intptr_t src1_stride,
16.
                        pixel *src2, intptr_t src2_stride, int i_weight );
17.
      /* only 16x16, 8x8, and 4x4 defined */
18.
19.
          void (*copy[7])( pixel *dst, intptr_t dst_stride, pixel *src, intptr_t src_stride, int i_height );
20.
         void (*copy_16x16_unaligned)( pixel *dst, intptr_t dst_stride, pixel *src, intptr_t src_stride, int i_height );
21.
22.
      void (*store interleave chroma)( pixel *dst, intptr_t i dst, pixel *srcu, pixel *srcv, int height );
          void (*load_deinterleave_chroma_fenc)( pixel *dst, pixel *src, intptr_t i_src, int height );
23.
        void (*load deinterleave chroma fdec)( pixel *dst, pixel *src, intptr_t i src, int height );
24.
25.
      void (*plane_copy)( pixel *dst, intptr_t i_dst, pixel *src, intptr_t i_src, int w, int h );
26.
27.
          void (*plane_copy_interleave)( pixel *dst, intptr_t i_dst, pixel *srcu, intptr_t i_srcu,
                                        pixel *srcv, intptr_t i_srcv, int w, int h );
28.
29.
           ^{\prime *} may write up to 15 pixels off the end of each plane ^{*\prime}
30.
      void (*plane_copy_deinterleave)( pixel *dstu, intptr_t i_dstu, pixel *dstv, intptr_t i_dstv,
31.
                                           pixel *src, intptr_t i_src, int w, int h );
32.
      void (*plane_copy_deinterleave_rgb)( pixel *dsta, intptr_t i_dsta, pixel *dstb, intptr_t i_dstb,
                                               pixel *dstc, intptr_t i_dstc, pixel *src, intptr_t i_src, int pw, int w, int h );
33.
      void (*plane_copy_deinterleave_v210)( pixel *dsty, intptr_t i_dsty,
34.
                                               pixel *dstc, intptr_t i_dstc,
35.
                                               uint32 t *src, intptr_t i src, int w, int h );
36.
37.
          void (*hpel_filter)( pixel *dsth, pixel *dstv, pixel *dstc, pixel *src,
                       intptr_t i_stride, int i_width, int i_height, int16_t *buf );
38.
39.
      /* prefetch the next few macroblocks of fenc or fdec */
40.
                                  ( pixel *pix_y, intptr_t stride_y, pixel *pix_uv, intptr_t stride_uv, int mb x );
41.
          void (*prefetch fenc)
42.
      void (*prefetch_fenc_420)( pixel *pix_y, intptr_t stride_y, pixel *pix_uv, intptr_t stride_uv, int mb_x );
43.
          void (*prefetch_fenc_422)( pixel *pix_y, intptr_t stride_y, pixel *pix_uv, intptr_t stride_uv, int mb_x );
44.
          /* prefetch the next few macroblocks of a hpel reference frame */
45.
          void (*prefetch_ref)( pixel *pix, intptr_t stride, int parity );
46.
47.
          void *(*memcpy_aligned)( void *dst, const void *src, size_t n );
      void (*memzero_aligned)( void *dst, size_t n );
48.
49.
50.
      /* successive elimination prefilter */
51.
          void (*integral init4h)( uint16 t *sum, pixel *pix, intptr_t stride );
      void (*integral_init8h)( uint16_t *sum, pixel *pix, intptr_t stride );
52.
          void (*integral init4v)( uint16 t *sum8, uint16 t *sum4, intptr t stride );
53.
        void (*integral init8v)( uint16 t *sum8. intptr t stride ):
54.
55.
      void (*frame_init_lowres_core)( pixel *src0, pixel *dst0, pixel *dsth, pixel *dstv, pixel *dstc,
56.
57.
                                          intptr_t src_stride, intptr_t dst_stride, int width, int height );
58.
          weight_fn_t *weight;
59.
          weight_fn_t *offsetadd;
60.
          weight_fn_t *offsetsub;
          void (*weight_cache)( x264_t *, x264_weight_t * );
61.
62.
63.
          void (*mbtree_propagate_cost)( int16_t *dst, uint16_t *propagate_in, uint16_t *intra_costs,
64.
                                        uint16_t *inter_costs, uint16_t *inv_qscales, float *fps_factor, int len );
65.
66.
      void (*mbtree_propagate_list)( x264_t *h, uint16_t *ref_costs, int16_t (*mvs)[2],
67.
                                         int16_t *propagate_amount, uint16_t *lowres_costs,
                                         int bipred_weight, int mb_y, int len, int list );
68.
      } x264 mc functions t;
69.
```

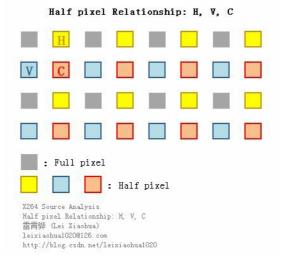
x264\_mc\_init()的工作就是对x264\_mc\_functions\_t中的函数指针进行赋值。x264\_mc\_functions\_t的成员变量比较多,难以一一分析。下文主要分析其中最重要的两个函数:半像素内插函数hpel\_filter()和获取亚像素数据的函数get\_ref()。

### hpel filter()

hpel filter()用于进行半像素插值。该函数的定义位于common\mc.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
     //半像素插值公式
2.
     //b= (E - 5F + 20G + 20H - 5I + J)/32
3.
     //d取1,水平滤波器;d取stride,垂直滤波器(这里没有除以32)
     \# define \ TAPFILTER(pix, \ d) \ ((pix)[x-2*d] \ + \ (pix)[x+3*d] \ - \ 5*((pix)[x-d] \ + \ (pix)[x+2*d]) \ + \ 20*((pix)[x] \ + \ (pix)[x+d]))
6.
7.
     * 半像素插值
8.
      * dsth:水平滤波得到的半像素点(aa,bb,b,s,gg,hh)
9.
     * dstv:垂直滤波的到的半像素点(cc,dd,h,m,ee,ff)
10.
       * dstc: "水平+垂直"滤波得到的位于4个像素中间的半像素点(j)
11.
12.
      * 半像素插值示意图如下:
13.
14.
15.
               A aa B
16.
17.
               C bb D
18.
19.
      * E F G b H
20.
21.
      * cc dd h j m ee ff
22.
23.
      * K
           L M s N P
24.
25.
               R aa S
26.
               T hh U
27.
28.
29.
      * 计算公式如下:
     * b=round( (E - 5F + 20G + 20H - 5I + J ) / 32)
30.
31.
32.
     * 剩下几个半像素点的计算关系如下:
33.
      * m:由B、D、H、N、S、U计算
34.
     * h:由A、C、G、M、R、T计算
35.
      * s:由K、L、M、N、P、Q计算
36.
     * j:由cc、dd、h、m、ee、ff计算。需要注意j点的运算量比较大,因为cc、dd、ee、ff都需要通过半像素内插方法进行计算。
37.
38.
39.
     static void hpel_filter( pixel *dsth, pixel *dstv, pixel *dstc, pixel *src,
40.
       intptr_t stride, int width, int height, int16_t *buf )
41.
42.
      const int pad = (BIT_DEPTH > 9) ? (-10 * PIXEL_MAX) : 0;
43.
     * 几种半像素点之间的位置关系
44.
45.
46.
     * X: 像素点
47.
         * H:水平滤波半像素点
48.
     * V:垂直滤波半像素点
49.
          * C: 中间位置半像素点
50.
          * X H X
51.
                         Х
52.
          * V C
53.
54.
          * X
55.
56.
57.
58.
          * X
59.
60.
61.
62.
     //一行一行处理
63.
         for( int y = 0; y < height; y++ )
64.
             //一个一个点处理
65.
66.
            //每个整像素点都对应h,v,c三个半像素点
67.
             //v
            for( int x = -2; x < width+3; x++ )//(aa,bb,b,s,gg,hh),结果存入buf
68.
69.
            {
               //垂直滤波半像素点
70.
71.
                int v = TAPFILTER(src,stride);
72.
                dstv[x] = x264_clip_pixel((v + 16) >> 5);
73.
                /* transform v for storage in a 16-bit integer */
74.
                //这应该是给dstc计算使用的?
75.
                buf[x+2] = v + pad;
76.
77.
78.
            for( int x = 0; x < width; x++ )</pre>
                dstc[x] = x264 clip pixel( (TAPFILTER(buf+2,1) - 32*pad + 512) >> 10 );//四个相邻像素中间的半像素点
79.
80.
81.
             for( int x = 0; x < width; x++ )
              dsth[x] = x264_clip_pixel( (TAPFILTER(src,1) + 16) >> 5 );//水平滤波半像素点
82.
            dsth += stride:
83.
            dstv += stride:
84.
85.
            dstc += stride:
86.
            src += stride;
87.
         }
88.
    }
```

从源代码可以看出,hpel\_filter()中包含了一个宏TAPFILTER()用来完成半像素点像素值的计算。在完成半像素插值工作后,dsth中存储的是经过水平插值后的半像素点,dstv中存储的是经过垂直插值后的半像素点,dstc中存储的是位于4个相邻像素点中间位置的半像素点。这三块内存中的点的位置关系如下图所示(灰色的点是整像素点)。



### get\_ref()

get\_ref()用于获取亚像素数据。该函数的定义位于common\mc.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
     * hpel_ref0[]记录了亚像素点依赖于哪些点。数组元素共有四个取值:0,1,2,3。这四个值分别代表整数像素,水平半像素,垂直半像素,对角线半像素。
2.
      * hpel ref1[]功能是类似的。
3.
4.
     * 1/4内插点依赖于2个半像素点,所以才存在这2个数组
5.
6.
     * 注意对最下1行像素和最右1行像素是需要特殊处理的
8.
     * hpel_ref0[qpel_idx]表示了第1次半像素内插使用的滤波器。示意如下(矩阵4个角代表4个整像素点)
     * 0 1 1 1
10.
11.
      * 0 1 1 1
     * 2 3 3 3
12.
     * 0 1 1 1
13.
14.
      * hpel_ref1[qpel_idx]表示了第2次半像素内插使用的滤波器(只有1/4内插点才需要)。示意如下(矩阵4个角代表4个整像素点)
15.
     * 0 0 0 0
16.
17.
      * 2 2 3 2
     * 2 2 3 2
18.
19.
     * 2 2 3 2
20.
21.
     * 例如
22.
     * qpel_idx=5的时候
23.
     * hpel_ref0[5]=1,需要进行水平半像素滤波
24.
     * hpel_ref1[5]=2,需要进行垂直半像素滤波
25.
     * 顺序如下(X代表像素点,数字代表顺序)
     * X 1 X
26.
27.
     * 2
28.
29.
     * X X
30.
31.
32.
     * qpel_idx=1的时候
      * hpel_ref0[5]=1,需要进行水平半像素滤波
33.
34.
     * hpel_ref1[5]=0,即直接使用整像素点
35.
     * 顺序如下(X代表像素点,数字代表顺序)
36.
     * 2 3 1 X
37.
38.
39.
40.
     * X
41.
     * qpel idx=4的时候
42.
     * hpel_ref0[5]=0, 即直接使用整像素点
43.
     * hpel ref1[5]=2,需要进行垂直半像素滤波
44.
      * 顺序如下(X代表像素点,数字代表顺序)
45.
     * 1
46.
            X
     * 3
47.
48.
     * 2
49.
50.
51.
52.
     static const uint8_t hpel_ref0[16] = {0,1,1,1,0,1,1,1,2,3,3,3,0,1,1,1};
53.
     static const uint8_t hpel_ref1[16] = {0,0,0,0,2,2,3,2,2,2,3,2,2,3,2};
54.
```

```
//获取运动矢量中亚像素的部分的数据
55.
      //可以是半像素数据或者1/4像素数据
 56.
      static pixel *get_ref( pixel *dst, intptr_t *i_dst_stride,
 57.
                          pixel *src[4], intptr_t i_src_stride,
 58.
 59.
                          int mvx, int mvy,
 60.
                          int i_width, int i_height, const x264_weight_t *weight )
 61.
 62.
           * qpel_idx为hpel_ref0[], hpel_ref1[]的索引值
 63.
 64.
          * 运动矢量(mvy,mvx)位置和qpel_idx对应关系如下
 65.
      * Opixel | Op | 1/4p | 1/2p | 3/4p | 1pixel |
 66.
 67.
          * 0p | 0<<2+0 | 0<<2+1 | 0<<2+2 | 0<<2+3 |
 68.
 69.
      * 1/4p | 1<<2+0 | 1<<2+1 | 1<<2+2 | 1<<2+3 |
 70.
 71.
      * 1/2p | 2<<2+0 | 2<<2+1 | 2<<2+2 | 2<<2+3 |
 72.
 73.
      * 3/4p | 3<<2+0 | 3<<2+1 | 3<<2+2 | 3<<2+3 |
 74.
 75.
      * 1pixel |
 76.
 77.
      * 计算出来后
 78.
 79.
           * Opixel |
                      0p | 1/4p | 1/2p | 3/4p | 1pixel |
 80.
 81.
                0p |
                       0 |
                                1 |
                                        2 |
                                                3 I
 82.
           * 1/4p |
                                                7 I
 83.
                       4 1
                                5 I
                                        6 I
 84.
 85.
              1/2p |
                        8 I
                                9 I
                                        10 I
                                                11 I
 86.
           * 3/4p |
 87.
                      12 I
                              13 I
                                       14 I
 88.
 89.
           * 1pixel |
        * -----+
 90.
 91.
 92.
          int qpel_idx = ((mvy&3)<<2) + (mvx&3);</pre>
 93.
        //offset是匹配块相对当前宏块的整数偏移量。
 94.
 95.
          int offset = (mvy>>2)*i_src_stride + (mvx>>2);
 96.
          //src[4]中有4个分量,分别代表:整像素点Full,水平半像素点H,垂直半像素点H,对角线半像素点C的取值(几种半像素点的值已经提前计算出来,而1/4像素点的值则
 97.
      是临时计算)
 98.
       //注意上述几种半像素点是按照"分量"的方式存储的
 99.
100.
      //src1[]为选择后的半像素数据
101.
          //选择了Full,H,V,C几种"分量"中的1种
102.
          pixel *src1 = src[hpel_ref0[qpel_idx]] + offset + ((mvy&3) == 3) * i_src_stride;
103.
          //qpel_idx & 5,5是0101, 代表qpel_idx最后1位(对应x分量)为1或者倒数第3位为1(对应y分量)。
104.
         //即x或者y中有1/4或者3/4像素点(此时需要1/4像素内插)。
105.
          //只有需要1/4内插的点才会qpel_idx & 5!=0。这时候需要通过线性内插获得1/4像素点的值
         if( qpel_idx & 5 ) /* qpel interpolation needed */
106.
107.
108.
             //src2[]为用于内插的数据另一组数据
             pixel *src2 = src[hpel_ref1[qpel_idx]] + offset + ((mvx&3) == 3);
109.
             //进行1/4像素线性内插
110.
             111.
112.
113.
             if( weight->weightfn )
114.
               mc_weight( dst, *i_dst_stride, dst, *i_dst_stride, weight, i_width, i_height );
115.
             return dst;
116.
117.
          else if( weight->weightfn )
118.
119.
             \label{eq:mc_weight} \verb| mc_weight( dst, *i_dst_stride, srcl, i_src_stride, weight, i_width, i_height ); \\
120.
121.
122.
      else
123.
             //只需要半像素滤波
124.
125.
             *i dst stride = i src stride:
126.
             return src1;
127.
128.
```

get\_ref()虽然代码简短,但是却不好理解。函数首先取出输入运动矢量亚像素部分(后两位数据),经过计算后赋值给qpel\_idx。换句话说qpel\_idx记录了运动矢量在亚 像素单位上指向的位置,它的取值和像素位置之间的关系如下表所示。

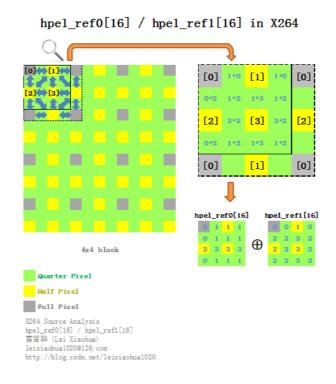
x point	Ор	1/4p	1/2p	3/4p	x+1 point
0р	0	1	2	3	
1/4p	4	5	6	7	
1/2p	8	9	10	11	

3/4p	12	13	14	15	
x+stride point					

接着get\_ref()根据qpel\_idx从输入图像数据src[4]中取数据。src[4]中[0]存储是整像素数据,[1]存储是水平半像素数据,[2]存储是垂直半像素数据,[3]存储是对角线半像素数据。在取数据的过程中涉及到两个数组hpel\_ref0[16]和hpel\_ref1[16],这两个数组记录了相应qpel\_idx位置应该从哪个半像素点数组中取数据。例如qpel\_idx取值为8的时候,应该从垂直半像素数组中取值,因此hpel\_ref0[8]=2;而qpel\_idx取值为2的时候,应该从水平半像素数组中取值,因此hpel\_ref0[2]=1。如果仅仅取半像素点的的话,使用hpel\_ref0[16]就足够了,但是如果想要取1/4像素点,就必须使用hpel\_ref1[16]。这是因为1/4像素点需要通过2个半像素点线性内插获得,所以hpel\_ref1[16]记录了线性内插需要的另一个点是哪个半像素点。例如qpel\_idx取值为5的时候,通过垂直半像素点和水平半像素点内插获得该1/4像素点,因此hpel\_ref0[5]=1,而hpel\_ref1[5]=2;再例如qpel\_idx取值为4的时候,通过整像素点和垂直半像素点内插获得该1/4像素点,因此hpel\_ref0[4]=2。

get\_ref()函数通过"qpel\_idx & 5"来断定当前运动矢量是否是1/4像素内插点,如果需要的话才会根据hpel\_ref1[]加载另一个半像素点的数据并且调用pixel\_avg()函数通过线性内插的方式获取该内插点。

下图演示了hpel\_ref0[16]和hpel\_ref1[16]在获取亚像素数据时候的作用。图中灰色点代表整像素点,黄色点代表半像素点,绿色点代表1/4像素点;左边是一个4x4图像块,其中蓝色箭头标记了1/4像素点需要的两个半像素点(也可能是整像素点);右上方的图将两个像素点之间的图像放大,并且将1/4像素点需要的两个半像素点以数字的方式表示出来;右下方则是将右上方的数字拆开成了两个矩阵,即对应的是hpel\_ref0[16]和hpel\_ref1[16]。



### pixel\_avg\_wxh()

get\_ref()中求1/4像素点的时候调用了一个线性内插函数pixel\_avg\_wxh()。该函数的定义如下。

```
[cpp] 📳 🔝
      //像麦求平均值
1.
2.
      //在这里用于1/4像素内插
3.
      static inline void pixel_avg( pixel *dst, intptr_t i_dst_stride,
4.
                                   pixel *src1, intptr_t i_src1_stride,
5.
                                    pixel *src2, intptr_t i_src2_stride, int i_width, int i_height )
6.
          for( int y = 0; y < i_height; y++ )
8.
9.
              for( int x = 0; x < i width; x++)
                dst[x] = (src1[x] + src2[x] + 1)
10.
              dst += i dst_stride;
11.
             src1 += i src1 stride;
12.
13.
              src2 += i src2 stride;
14.
15.
     }
```

可以看出pixel\_avg\_wxh()完成了一个简单的求平均值的工作。

至此有关X264帧间预测方面的源代码就基本分析完毕了。前文中以P16x16宏块为例分析的帧间预测的源代码,作为对比下面再看一下P8x8、P16x8、P8x16宏块帧间 预测的源代码。实际上这几种宏块的帧间预测的方式是类似的,都调用了x264\_me\_search\_ref()完成了运动搜索的过程,它们的不同主要在于处理的图像块尺寸的不同

### 其他划分模式的帧间预测源代码

P8x8宏块帧间预测函数为x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p8x8();P16x8 宏块帧间预测函数为x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p16x8();P8x16宏块帧间预测函数为x264\_mb\_analyse e\_inter\_p8x16()。下面简单扫一眼它们的源代码。

### x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p8x8()

x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p8x8()用于分析P8x8宏块的帧间预测模式,该函数的定义如下。

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
       * 8x8帧间预测宏块分析
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.
       *
 8.
 9.
       static void x264_mb_analyse_inter_p8x8( x264_t *h, x264_mb_analysis_t *a )
10.
11.
           /* Duplicate refs are rarely useful in p8x8 due to the high cost of the
12.
         * reference frame flags. Thus, if we're not doing mixedrefs, just
            st don't bother analysing the dupes. st/
13.
      const int i ref = h->mb.ref blind dupe == a->l0.me16x16.i ref ? 0 : a->l0.me16x16.i r
14.
           const int i_ref_cost = h->param.b_cabac || i_ref ? REF_COST( 0, i_ref ) : 0;
15.
         pixel **p_fenc = h->mb.pic.p_fenc;
16.
17.
           int i mvc;
      int16_t (*mvc)[2] = a->l0.mvc[i_ref];
18.
19.
      /* XXX Needed for x264_mb_predict_mv *,
20.
21.
          h->mb.i_partition = D_8x8;
22.
23.
24.
          CP32( mvc[0], a->l0.me16x16.mv );
25.
           //处理4个8x8块
26.
          for( int i = 0; i < 4; i++ )</pre>
27.
28.
               x264 \text{ me t *m} = \&a -> 10.me8x8[i];
               int x8 = i&1;
29.
              int y8 = i>>1;
30.
31.
               //设定像素分块大小
              m->i_pixel = PIXEL 8x8;
32.
33.
               m->i ref cost = i ref cost;
34.
35.
               LOAD_FENC( m, p_fenc, 8*x8, 8*y8 );
36.
               \label{load_HPELS} LOAD\_HPELS(\ m,\ h->mb.pic.p\_fref[0][i\_ref],\ 0,\ i\_ref,\ 8*x8,\ 8*y8\ );
37.
               \label{load_wpels} LOAD\_WPELS(\ m,\ h\text{->}mb.pic.p\_fref\_w[i\_ref],\ 0,\ i\_ref,\ 8*x8,\ 8*y8\ );
38.
39.
               x264_mb_predict_mv( h, 0, 4*i, 2, m->mvp );
40.
              //调用x264_me_search_ref()
41.
42.
              x264 me search( h, m, mvc, i mvc );
43.
44.
              x264_macroblock_cache_mv_ptr( h, 2*x8, 2*y8, 2, 2, 0, m->mv );
45.
46.
               CP32( mvc[i mvc], m->mv );
47.
               i mvc++:
48.
49.
               a->i_satd8x8[0][i] = m->cost - m->cost_mv;
50.
51.
               /* mb type cost */
              m->cost += i_ref_cost;
52.
53.
               if( !h->param.b_cabac || (h->param.analyse.inter & X264_ANALYSE_PSUB8x8) )
54.
                 m->cost += a->i_lambda * i_sub_mb_p_cost_table[D_L0_8x8];
55.
      //保存开销。4个8x8块开销累加
56.
57.
          a->l0.i cost8x8 = a->l0.me8x8[0].cost + a->l0.me8x8[1].cost +
                             a->l0.me8x8[2].cost + a->l0.me8x8[3].cost;
58.
           /* theoretically this should include 4*ref cost,
59.
           st but 3 seems a better approximation of cabac. st/
60.
61.
           if( h->param.b cabac )
62.
              a->l0.i_cost8x8 -= i_ref_cost;
63.
           h->mb.i_sub_partition[0] = h->mb.i_sub_partition[1] =
          h->mb.i_sub_partition[2] = h->mb.i_sub_partition[3] = D_L0_8x8;
64.
65.
```

从源代码可以看出,x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p8x8()中包含一个4次的for()循环,用于分别处理4个8x8的块。在函数的结尾将4个8x8块的开销累加起来作为该宏块的开销。

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
 1.
       * 16x8 宏块划分
2.
3.
4.
 5.
 6.
8.
 9.
10.
11.
      static void x264 mb analyse inter p16x8( x264 t *h. x264 mb analysis t *a. int i best satd )
12.
      {
13.
          x264 me t m:
          pixel **p_fenc = h->mb.pic.p_fenc;
14.
          ALIGNED_4( int16_t mvc[3][2] );
15.
16.
17.
           /* XXX Needed for x264 mb predict mv */
18.
      h->mb.i_partition = D_16x8;
19.
           //轮流处理上下2个块
20.
       for( int i = 0; i < 2; i++ )</pre>
21.
22.
              x264 \text{ me t } *l0m = \&a -> l0.me16x8[i];
23.
               const int minref = X264_MIN( a->l0.me8x8[2*i].i_ref, a->l0.me8x8[2*i+1].i_ref );
              const int maxref = X264_MAX( a->l0.me8x8[2*i].i_ref, a->l0.me8x8[2*i+1].i_ref );
24.
25.
              const int ref8[2] = { minref, maxref };
              const int i ref8s = ( ref8[0] == ref8[1] ) ? 1 : 2;
26.
27.
28.
             m.i pixel = PIXEL 16x8:
29.
30.
              LOAD FENC( &m, p fenc, 0, 8*i );
31.
               l0m->cost = INT MAX;
32.
              for( int j = 0; j < i_ref8s; j++ )</pre>
33.
34.
                   const int i_ref = ref8[j];
                   m.i\_ref\_cost = REF\_COST( 0, i\_ref );
35.
36.
37.
                   /* if we skipped the 16x16 predictor, we wouldn't have to copy anything... */
38.
                   CP32( mvc[0], a->l0.mvc[i_ref][0] );
39.
                   CP32( mvc[1], a->l0.mvc[i ref][2*i+1] );
                   CP32( mvc[2], a->l0.mvc[i ref][2*i+2] );
40.
41.
42.
                   LOAD_HPELS( &m, h->mb.pic.p_fref[0][i_ref], 0, i_ref, 0, 8*i );
43.
                   LOAD WPELS( &m, h->mb.pic.p fref w[i ref], 0, i ref, 0, 8*i );
44
45.
                   x264_macroblock_cache_ref( h, 0, 2*i, 4, 2, 0, i_ref );
46.
                   x264\_mb\_predict\_mv( h, 0, 8*i, 4, m.mvp );
47.
                   /st We can only take this shortcut if the first search was performed on ref0. st/
48
                   if( h->mb.ref_blind_dupe == i_ref && !ref8[0] )
49.
                       /st We can just leave the MV from the previous ref search. st/
50.
51.
                       x264_me_refine_qpel_refdupe( h, &m, NULL );
52.
53.
                   else
54.
                      x264 me search( h, &m, mvc, 3 );//运动搜索
55.
56.
                   m.cost += m.i ref cost;
57.
58.
                   if( m.cost < 10m->cost )
                       h\text{->mc.memcpy\_aligned( l0m, \&m, } \textbf{sizeof}(x264\_me\_t) \text{ );}
59.
60.
61.
62.
               /* Early termination based on the current SATD score of partition[0]
63.
                  plus the estimated SATD score of partition[1] */
64.
              if( a->b_early_terminate && (!i && l0m->cost + a->i_cost_est16x8[1] > i_best_satd * (4 + !!a->i_mbrd) / 4)
65.
66.
                   a->l0.i_cost16x8 = COST_MAX;
67.
                   return;
68.
69.
               x264 macroblock cache mv ptr( h, 0, 2*i, 4, 2, 0, l0m->mv );
70.
71.
               x264 macroblock cache ref( h, 0, 2*i, 4, 2, 0, l0m->i ref );
72.
           //2个块的开销相加
73.
74.
          a->l0.i cost16x8 = a->l0.me16x8[0].cost + a->l0.me16x8[1].cost;
75.
```

从源代码可以看出,x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p16x8 ()中包含一个2次的for()循环,用于分别处理2个16x8的块。在函数的结尾将2个16x8块的开销累加起来作为该宏块的开销。

### x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p8x16()

x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p8x16()用于分析P8x16宏块的帧间预测模式,该函数的定义如下。

```
2.
       * 8x16 宏块划分
3.
 4.
 5.
6.
 7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
       * +-
12.
13.
14.
15.
      static void x264_mb_analyse_inter_p8x16( x264_t *h, x264_mb_analysis_t *a, int i_best_satd )
16.
           x264 me t m;
17.
18.
          pixel **p_fenc = h->mb.pic.p_fenc;
19.
           ALIGNED_4( int16_t mvc[3][2] );
20.
21.
           /* XXX Needed for x264_mb_predict_mv */
22.
      h->mb.i partition = D 8x16;
23.
           //轮流处理左右2个块
24.
         for( int i = 0; i < 2; i++ )</pre>
25.
           {
               x264 \text{ me t } *l0m = \&a->l0.me8x16[i];
26.
               const int minref = X264 MIN( a->l0.me8x8[i].i ref, a->l0.me8x8[i+2].i_ref );
27.
               \label{eq:const_int} \textbf{const} \ \ \textbf{int} \ \ \texttt{maxref} \ = \ \texttt{X264\_MAX} ( \ \texttt{a->l0.me8x8[i].i\_ref}, \ \texttt{a->l0.me8x8[i+2].i\_ref} \ );
28.
29.
               const int ref8[2] = { minref, maxref };
               const int i_ref8s = ( ref8[0] == ref8[1] ) ? 1 : 2;
30.
31.
32.
              m.i pixel = PIXEL 8x16;
33.
               LOAD_FENC( &m, p_fenc, 8*i, 0 );
34.
35.
               l0m->cost = INT_MAX;
36.
               for( int j = 0; j < i ref8s; j++ )</pre>
37.
                   const int i ref = ref8[i];
38.
39.
                   m.i_ref_cost = REF_COST( 0, i_ref );
40.
                   CP32( mvc[0], a->l0.mvc[i_ref][0] );
41.
42.
                   CP32( mvc[1], a->l0.mvc[i_ref][i+1] );
43.
                   CP32( mvc[2], a->l0.mvc[i ref][i+3] );
44.
45.
                   LOAD_HPELS( &m, h->mb.pic.p_fref[0][i_ref], 0, i_ref, 8*i, 0 );
46.
                   LOAD_WPELS( &m, h->mb.pic.p_fref_w[i_ref], 0, i_ref, 8*i, 0 );
47.
48.
                   x264_macroblock_cache_ref( h, 2*i, 0, 2, 4, 0, i_ref );
49.
                   x264_mb_predict_mv( h, 0, 4*i, 2, m.mvp );
                   /* We can only take this shortcut if the first search was performed on ref0.
50.
51.
                    if( h->mb.ref blind dupe == i ref && !ref8[0] )
52.
                   {
                        /* We can just leave the MV from the previous ref search. */
53.
54.
                       x264_me_refine_qpel_refdupe( h, &m, NULL );
55.
56.
                   else
                        x264_me_search(h, \&m, mvc, 3);
57.
58.
59.
                   m.cost += m.i_ref_cost;
60.
61.
                   if( m.cost < l0m->cost )
62.
                      h->mc.memcpy_aligned( l0m, &m, sizeof(x264_me_t) );
63.
64.
               /* Early termination based on the current SATD score of partition[0]
65.
66.
                 plus the estimated SATD score of partition[1] */
               if( a->b early terminate && (!i && l0m->cost + a->i cost est8x16[1] > i best satd * (4 + !!a->i mbrd) / 4) )
67.
68.
                   a->l0.i cost8x16 = COST MAX;
69.
70.
                   return;
71.
72.
73.
               x264_macroblock_cache_mv_ptr( h, 2*i, 0, 2, 4, 0, l0m->mv );
74.
               x264_macroblock_cache_ref( h, 2*i, 0, 2, 4, 0, l0m->i_ref );
75.
76.
           //2个块的开销相加
77.
           a->l0.i_cost8x16 = a->l0.me8x16[0].cost + a->l0.me8x16[1].cost;
78.
```

从源代码可以看出,x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p8x16 ()中包含一个2次的for()循环,用于分别处理2个8x16的块。在函数的结尾将2个8x16块的开销累加起来作为该宏块的开销。

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