

# Information technology — Coding of audio-visual objects —

## Part 10: Advanced video coding

ICS 35.040

# National foreword

This British Standard reproduces verbatim ISO/IEC 14496-10:2003 and implements it as the UK national standard.

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- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
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## Summary of pages

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## Information technology — Coding of audio-visual objects —

### Part 10: Advanced video coding

*Technologies de l'information — Codage des objets audiovisuels —  
Partie 10: Codage visuel avancé*

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

ISO/IEC 14496-10 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*.

This part of ISO/IEC 14496 is technically aligned with ITU-T Rec. H.264 but is not published as identical text.

ISO/IEC 14496 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Coding of audio-visual objects*:

- *Part 1: Systems*
- *Part 2: Visual*
- *Part 3: Audio*
- *Part 4: Conformance testing*
- *Part 5: Reference software*
- *Part 6: Delivery Multimedia Integration Framework (DMIF)*
- *Part 7: Optimized reference software for coding of audio-visual objects*
- *Part 8: Carriage of ISO/IEC 14496 contents over IP networks*
- *Part 9: Reference hardware description*
- *Part 10: Advanced video coding*
- *Part 11: Scene description and application engine*
- *Part 12: ISO base media file format*
- *Part 13: Intellectual Property Management and Protection (IPMP) extensions*
- *Part 14: MP4 file format*
- *Part 15: Advanced Video Coding (AVC) file format*
- *Part 16: Animation Framework eXtension (AFX)*

## 0 Introduction

This clause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

### 0.1 Prologue

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

As the costs for both processing power and memory have reduced, network support for coded video data has diversified, and advances in video coding technology have progressed, the need has arisen for an industry standard for compressed video representation with substantially increased coding efficiency and enhanced robustness to network environments. Toward these ends the ITU-T Video Coding Experts Group (VCEG) and the ISO/IEC Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG) formed a Joint Video Team (JVT) in 2001 for development of a new Recommendation | International Standard.

### 0.2 Purpose

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

This Recommendation | International Standard was developed in response to the growing need for higher compression of moving pictures for various applications such as videoconferencing, digital storage media, television broadcasting, internet streaming, and communication. It is also designed to enable the use of the coded video representation in a flexible manner for a wide variety of network environments. The use of this Recommendation | International Standard allows motion video to be manipulated as a form of computer data and to be stored on various storage media, transmitted and received over existing and future networks and distributed on existing and future broadcasting channels.

### 0.3 Applications

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

This Recommendation | International Standard is designed to cover a broad range of applications for video content including but not limited to the following:

CATV	Cable TV on optical networks, copper, etc.
DBS	Direct broadcast satellite video services
DSL	Digital subscriber line video services
DTTB	Digital terrestrial television broadcasting
ISM	Interactive storage media (optical disks, etc.)
MMM	Multimedia mailing
MSPN	Multimedia services over packet networks
RTC	Real-time conversational services (videoconferencing, videophone, etc.)
RVS	Remote video surveillance
SSM	Serial storage media (digital VTR, etc.)

### 0.4 Profiles and levels

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

This Recommendation | International Standard is designed to be generic in the sense that it serves a wide range of applications, bit rates, resolutions, qualities, and services. Applications should cover, among other things, digital storage media, television broadcasting and real-time communications. In the course of creating this Specification, various requirements from typical applications have been considered, necessary algorithmic elements have been developed, and these have been integrated into a single syntax. Hence, this Specification will facilitate video data interchange among different applications.

Considering the practicality of implementing the full syntax of this Specification, however, a limited number of subsets of the syntax are also stipulated by means of "profiles" and "levels". These and other related terms are formally defined in clause 3.

A "profile" is a subset of the entire bitstream syntax that is specified by this Recommendation | International Standard. Within the bounds imposed by the syntax of a given profile it is still possible to require a very large variation in the

performance of encoders and decoders depending upon the values taken by syntax elements in the bitstream such as the specified size of the decoded pictures. In many applications, it is currently neither practical nor economic to implement a decoder capable of dealing with all hypothetical uses of the syntax within a particular profile.

In order to deal with this problem, "levels" are specified within each profile. A level is a specified set of constraints imposed on values of the syntax elements in the bitstream. These constraints may be simple limits on values. Alternatively they may take the form of constraints on arithmetic combinations of values (e.g. picture width multiplied by picture height multiplied by number of pictures decoded per second).

Coded video content conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard uses a common syntax. In order to achieve a subset of the complete syntax, flags, parameters, and other syntax elements are included in the bitstream that signal the presence or absence of syntactic elements that occur later in the bitstream.

## 0.5 Overview of the design characteristics

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

The coded representation specified in the syntax is designed to enable a high compression capability for a desired image quality. The algorithm is not lossless, as the exact source sample values are typically not preserved through the encoding and decoding processes. A number of techniques may be used to achieve highly efficient compression. Encoding algorithms (not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard) may select between inter and intra coding for block-shaped regions of each picture. Inter coding uses motion vectors for block-based inter prediction to exploit temporal statistical dependencies between different pictures. Intra coding uses various spatial prediction modes to exploit spatial statistical dependencies in the source signal for a single picture. Motion vectors and intra prediction modes may be specified for a variety of block sizes in the picture. The prediction residual is then further compressed using a transform to remove spatial correlation inside the transform block before it is quantised, producing an irreversible process that typically discards less important visual information while forming a close approximation to the source samples. Finally, the motion vectors or intra prediction modes are combined with the quantised transform coefficient information and encoded using either variable length codes or arithmetic coding.

### 0.5.1 Predictive coding

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

Because of the conflicting requirements of random access and highly efficient compression, two main coding types are specified. Intra coding is done without reference to other pictures. Intra coding may provide access points to the coded sequence where decoding can begin and continue correctly, but typically also shows only moderate compression efficiency. Inter coding (predictive or bi-predictive) is more efficient using inter prediction of each block of sample values from some previously decoded picture selected by the encoder. In contrast to some other video coding standards, pictures coded using bi-predictive inter prediction may also be used as references for inter coding of other pictures.

The application of the three coding types to pictures in a sequence is flexible, and the order of the decoding process is generally not the same as the order of the source picture capture process in the encoder or the output order from the decoder for display. The choice is left to the encoder and will depend on the requirements of the application. The decoding order is specified such that the decoding of pictures that use inter-picture prediction follows later in decoding order than other pictures that are referenced in the decoding process.

### 0.5.2 Coding of progressive and interlaced video

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

This Recommendation | International Standard specifies a syntax and decoding process for video that originated in either progressive-scan or interlaced-scan form, which may be mixed together in the same sequence. The two fields of an interlaced frame are separated in capture time while the two fields of a progressive frame share the same capture time. Each field may be coded separately or the two fields may be coded together as a frame. Progressive frames are typically coded as a frame. For interlaced video, the encoder can choose between frame coding and field coding. Frame coding or field coding can be adaptively selected on a picture-by-picture basis and also on a more localized basis within a coded frame. Frame coding is typically preferred when the video scene contains significant detail with limited motion. Field coding typically works better when there is fast picture-to-picture motion.

### 0.5.3 Picture partitioning into macroblocks and smaller partitions

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

As in previous video coding Recommendations and International Standards, a macroblock, consisting of a 16x16 block of luma samples and two corresponding blocks of chroma samples, is used as the basic processing unit of the video decoding process.

A macroblock can be further partitioned for inter prediction. The selection of the size of inter prediction partitions is a result of a trade-off between the coding gain provided by using motion compensation with smaller blocks and the quantity of data needed to represent the data for motion compensation. In this Recommendation | International Standard the inter prediction process can form segmentations for motion representation as small as 4x4 luma samples in size, using motion vector accuracy of one-quarter of the luma sample grid spacing displacement. The process for inter prediction of a sample block can also involve the selection of the picture to be used as the reference picture from a number of stored previously-decoded pictures. Motion vectors are encoded differentially with respect to predicted values formed from nearby encoded motion vectors.

Typically, the encoder calculates appropriate motion vectors and other data elements represented in the video data stream. This motion estimation process in the encoder and the selection of whether to use inter prediction for the representation of each region of the video content is not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard.

#### **0.5.4 Spatial redundancy reduction**

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

Both source pictures and prediction residuals have high spatial redundancy. This Recommendation | International Standard is based on the use of a block-based transform method for spatial redundancy removal. After inter prediction from previously-decoded samples in other pictures or spatial-based prediction from previously-decoded samples within the current picture, the resulting prediction residual is split into 4x4 blocks. These are converted into the transform domain where they are quantised. After quantisation many of the transform coefficients are zero or have low amplitude and can thus be represented with a small amount of encoded data. The processes of transformation and quantisation in the encoder are not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard.

#### **0.6 How to read this specification**

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

It is suggested that the reader starts with clause 1 (Scope) and moves on to clause 3 (Definitions). Clause 6 should be read for the geometrical relationship of the source, input, and output of the decoder. Clause 7 (Syntax and semantics) specifies the order to parse syntax elements from the bitstream. See subclauses 7.1-7.3 for syntactical order and see subclause 7.4 for semantics; i.e., the scope, restrictions, and conditions that are imposed on the syntax elements. The actual parsing for most syntax elements is specified in clause 9 (Parsing process). Finally, clause 8 (Decoding process) specifies how the syntax elements are mapped into decoded samples. Throughout reading this specification, the reader should refer to clauses 2 (Normative references), 4 (Abbreviations), and 5 (Conventions) as needed. Annexes A through E also form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

Annex A defines three profiles (Baseline, Main, and Extended), each being tailored to certain application domains, and defines the so-called levels of the profiles. Annex B specifies syntax and semantics of a byte stream format for delivery of coded video as an ordered stream of bytes. Annex C specifies the hypothetical reference decoder and its use to check bitstream and decoder conformance. Annex D specifies syntax and semantics for supplemental enhancement information message payloads. Finally, Annex E specifies syntax and semantics of the video usability information parameters of the sequence parameter set.

Throughout this specification, statements appearing with the preamble "NOTE -" are informative and are not an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

# Information technology — Coding of audio-visual objects —

## Part 10: Advanced Video Coding

### 1 Scope

This document specifies ITU-T Recommendation H.264 | ISO/IEC International Standard ISO/IEC 14496-10 video coding.

### 2 Normative references

The following Recommendations and International Standards contain provisions that, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation | International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and Standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this Recommendation | International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and Standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards. The Telecommunication Standardisation Bureau of the ITU maintains a list of currently valid ITU-T Recommendations.

ITU-T Recommendation T.35 (2000), *Procedure for the allocation of ITU-T defined codes for non-standard facilities*

ISO/IEC 11578:1996, Annex A, *Universal Unique Identifier*

ISO/CIE 10527:1991, *Colorimetric Observers*

### 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this Recommendation | International Standard, the following definitions apply.

- 3.1 **access unit**: A set of *NAL units* always containing a *primary coded picture*. In addition to the *primary coded picture*, an access unit may also contain one or more *redundant coded pictures* or other *NAL units* not containing *slices* or *slice data partitions* of a *coded picture*. The decoding of an access unit always results in a *decoded picture*.
- 3.2 **AC transform coefficient**: Any *transform coefficient* for which the *frequency index* in one or both dimensions is non-zero.
- 3.3 **adaptive binary arithmetic decoding process**: An *entropy decoding process* that recovers the values of *bins* from a *bitstream* produced by an *adaptive binary arithmetic encoding process*.
- 3.4 **adaptive binary arithmetic encoding process**: An *entropy encoding process*, not normatively specified in this Recommendation | International Standard, that codes a sequence of *bins* and produces a *bitstream* that can be decoded using the *adaptive binary arithmetic decoding process*.
- 3.5 **arbitrary slice order**: A *decoding order* of *slices* in which the *macroblock address* of the first *macroblock* of some *slice* of a *picture* may be smaller than the *macroblock address* of the first *macroblock* of some other preceding *slice* of the same *coded picture*.
- 3.6 **B slice**: A *slice* that may be decoded using *intra prediction* from decoded samples within the same *slice* or *inter prediction* from previously-decoded *reference pictures*, using at most two *motion vectors* and *reference indices* to *predict* the sample values of each *block*.
- 3.7 **bin**: One bit of a *bin string*.
- 3.8 **binarization**: The set of intermediate binary representations of all possible values of a *syntax element*.

- 3.9 binarization process:** A unique mapping process of possible values of a *syntax element* onto a set of *bin strings*.
- 3.10 bin string:** A string of *bins*. A bin string is an intermediate binary representation of values of *syntax elements*.
- 3.11 bi-predictive slice:** See *B slice*.
- 3.12 bitstream:** A sequence of bits that forms the representation of *coded pictures* and associated data forming one or more *coded video sequences*. Bitstream is a collective term used to refer either to a *NAL unit stream* or a *byte stream*.
- 3.13 block:** An MxN (M-column by N-row) array of samples, or an MxN array of *transform coefficients*.
- 3.14 bottom field:** One of two *fields* that comprise a *frame*. Each row of a *bottom field* is spatially located immediately below a corresponding row of a *top field*.
- 3.15 bottom macroblock (of a macroblock pair):** The *macroblock* within a *macroblock pair* that contains the samples in the bottom row of samples for the *macroblock pair*. For a *field macroblock pair*, the bottom macroblock represents the samples from the region of the *bottom field* of the *frame* that lie within the spatial region of the *macroblock pair*. For a *frame macroblock pair*, the bottom macroblock represents the samples of the *frame* that lie within the bottom half of the spatial region of the *macroblock pair*.
- 3.16 broken link:** A location in a *bitstream* at which it is indicated that some subsequent *pictures* in *decoding order* may contain serious visual artefacts due to unspecified operations performed in the generation of the *bitstream*.
- 3.17 byte:** A sequence of 8 bits, written and read with the most significant bit on the left and the least significant bit on the right. When represented in a sequence of data bits, the most significant bit of a byte is first.
- 3.18 byte-aligned:** A bit in a *bitstream* is byte-aligned when its position is an integer multiple of 8 bits from the first bit in the *bitstream*.
- 3.19 byte stream:** An encapsulation of a *NAL unit stream* containing *start code prefixes* and *NAL units* as specified in Annex B.
- 3.20 category:** A number associated with each *syntax element*. The category is used to specify the allocation of *syntax elements* to *NAL units* for *slice data partitioning*. It may also be used in a manner determined by the application to refer to classes of *syntax elements* in a manner not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard.
- 3.21 chroma:** An adjective specifying that a sample array or single sample is representing one of the two colour difference signals related to the primary colours. The symbols used for a chroma array or sample are Cb and Cr.  
NOTE - The term chroma is used rather than the term chrominance in order to avoid the implication of the use of linear light transfer characteristics that is often associated with the term chrominance.
- 3.22 coded field:** A *coded representation* of a *field*.
- 3.23 coded frame:** A *coded representation* of a *frame*.
- 3.24 coded picture:** A *coded representation* of a *picture*. A coded picture may be either a *coded field* or a *coded frame*. Coded picture is a collective term referring to a *primary coded picture* or a *redundant coded picture*, but not to both together.
- 3.25 coded picture buffer (CPB):** A first-in first-out buffer containing *access units* in *decoding order* specified in the *hypothetical reference decoder* in Annex C.
- 3.26 coded representation:** A data element as represented in its coded form.
- 3.27 coded video sequence:** A sequence of *access units* that consists, in decoding order, of an *IDR access unit* followed zero or more non-IDR *access units* including all subsequent *access units* up to but not including any subsequent *IDR access unit*.
- 3.28 component:** An array or single sample from one of the three arrays (*luma* and two *chroma*) that make up a *field* or *frame*.
- 3.29 complementary field pair:** A collective term for a *complementary reference field pair* or a *complementary non-reference field pair*.

- 3.30 complementary non-reference field pair:** Two *non-reference fields* that are in consecutive *access units* in *decoding order* as two *coded fields* of opposite parity where the first *field* is not already a paired *field*.
- 3.31 complementary reference field pair:** Two *reference fields* that are in consecutive *access units* in *decoding order* as two *coded fields* and share the same value of *frame number*, where the second *field* in *decoding order* is not an *IDR picture* and does not include a *memory\_management\_control\_operation syntax element* equal to 5.
- 3.32 context variable:** A variable specified for the *adaptive binary arithmetic decoding process* of a *bin* by an equation containing recently decoded *bins*.
- 3.33 DC transform coefficient:** A *transform coefficient* for which the *frequency index* is zero in all dimensions.
- 3.34 decoded picture:** A *decoded picture* is derived by decoding a *coded picture*. A *decoded picture* is either a *decoded frame*, or a *decoded field*. A *decoded field* is either a *decoded top field* or a *decoded bottom field*.
- 3.35 decoded picture buffer (DPB):** A buffer holding *decoded pictures* for reference, output reordering, or output delay specified for the *hypothetical reference decoder* in Annex C.
- 3.36 decoder:** An embodiment of a *decoding process*.
- 3.37 decoding order:** The order in which *syntax elements* are processed by the *decoding process*.
- 3.38 decoding process:** The process specified in this Recommendation | International Standard that reads a *bitstream* and produces *decoded pictures*.
- 3.39 direct prediction:** An *inter prediction* for a *block* for which no *motion vector* is decoded. Two *direct prediction* modes are specified that are referred to as *spatial direct prediction* and *temporal prediction* mode.
- 3.40 decoder under test (DUT):** A *decoder* that is tested for conformance to this Recommendation | International Standard by operating the *hypothetical stream scheduler* to deliver a conforming *bitstream* to the *decoder* and to the *hypothetical reference decoder* and comparing the values and timing of the output of the two *decoders*.
- 3.41 emulation prevention byte:** A byte equal to 0x03 that may be present within a *NAL unit*. The presence of emulation prevention bytes ensures that no sequence of consecutive byte-aligned bytes in the *NAL unit* contains a *start code prefix*.
- 3.42 encoder:** An embodiment of an *encoding process*.
- 3.43 encoding process:** A process, not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard, that produces a *bitstream* conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard.
- 3.44 field:** An assembly of alternate rows of a *frame*. A *frame* is composed of two *fields*, a *top field* and a *bottom field*.
- 3.45 field macroblock:** A *macroblock* containing samples from a single *field*. All *macroblocks* of a *coded field* are *field macroblocks*. When *macroblock-adaptive frame/field decoding* is in use, some *macroblocks* of a *coded frame* may be *field macroblocks*.
- 3.46 field macroblock pair:** A *macroblock pair* decoded as two *field macroblocks*.
- 3.47 field scan:** A specific sequential ordering of *transform coefficients* that differs from the *zig-zag scan* by scanning columns more rapidly than rows. *Field scan* is used for *transform coefficients* in *field macroblocks*.
- 3.48 flag:** A variable that can take one of the two possible values 0 and 1.
- 3.49 frame:** A *frame* contains an array of *luma samples* and two corresponding arrays of *chroma samples*. A *frame* consists of two *fields*, a *top field* and a *bottom field*.
- 3.50 frame macroblock:** A *macroblock* representing samples from two *fields* of a *coded frame*. When *macroblock-adaptive frame/field decoding* is not in use, all *macroblocks* of a *coded frame* are *frame macroblocks*. When *macroblock-adaptive frame/field decoding* is in use, some *macroblocks* of a *coded frame* may be *frame macroblocks*.
- 3.51 frame macroblock pair:** A *macroblock pair* decoded as two *frame macroblocks*.
- 3.52 frequency index:** A one-dimensional or two-dimensional index associated with a *transform coefficient* prior to an *inverse transform* part of the *decoding process*.

- 3.53 hypothetical reference decoder (HRD):** A hypothetical *decoder* model that specifies constraints on the variability of conforming *NAL unit streams* or conforming *byte streams* that an encoding process may produce.
- 3.54 hypothetical stream scheduler (HSS):** A hypothetical delivery mechanism for the timing and data flow of the input of a *bitstream* into the *hypothetical reference decoder*. The HSS is used for checking the conformance of a *bitstream* or a *decoder*.
- 3.55 I slice:** A *slice* that is decoded using *prediction* only from decoded samples within the same *slice*.
- 3.56 instantaneous decoding refresh (IDR) access unit:** An *access unit* in which the *primary coded picture* is an *IDR picture*.
- 3.57 instantaneous decoding refresh (IDR) picture:** A *coded picture* containing only *slices* with *I* or *SI slice types* that causes the *decoding process* to mark all *reference pictures* as "unused for reference" immediately after decoding the *IDR picture*. After the decoding of an *IDR picture* all following *coded pictures* in *decoding order* can be decoded without *inter prediction* from any *picture* decoded prior to the *IDR picture*. The first *picture* of each *coded video sequence* is an *IDR picture*.
- 3.58 inter coding:** Coding of a *block*, *macroblock*, *slice*, or *picture* that uses *inter prediction*.
- 3.59 inter prediction:** A *prediction* derived from decoded samples of *reference pictures* other than the current decoded *picture*.
- 3.60 intra coding:** Coding of a *block*, *macroblock*, *slice*, or *picture* that uses *intra prediction*.
- 3.61 intra prediction:** A *prediction* derived from the decoded samples of the same decoded *slice*.
- 3.62 intra slice:** See *I slice*.
- 3.63 inverse transform:** A part of the *decoding process* by which a set of *transform coefficients* are converted into spatial-domain values, or by which a set of *transform coefficients* are converted into *DC transform coefficients*.
- 3.64 layer:** One of a set of syntactical structures in a non-branching hierarchical relationship. Higher layers contain lower layers. The coding layers are the *coded video sequence*, *picture*, *slice*, and *macroblock* layers.
- 3.65 level:** A defined set of constraints on the values that may be taken by the *syntax elements* and variables of this Recommendation | International Standard. The same set of levels is defined for all *profiles*, with most aspects of the definition of each level being in common across different *profiles*. Individual implementations may, within specified constraints, support a different level for each supported *profile*. In a different context, *level* is the value of a *transform coefficient* prior to *scaling*.
- 3.66 list 0 (list 1) motion vector:** A *motion vector* associated with a *reference index* pointing into *reference picture list 0 (list 1)*.
- 3.67 list 0 (list 1) prediction:** *Inter prediction* of the content of a *slice* using a *reference index* pointing into *reference picture list 0 (list 1)*.
- 3.68 luma:** An adjective specifying that a sample array or single sample is representing the monochrome signal related to the primary colours. The symbol used for luma is *Y*.
- NOTE – The term luma is used rather than the term luminance in order to avoid the implication of the use of linear light transfer characteristics that is often associated with the term luminance.
- 3.69 macroblock:** A 16x16 *block* of *luma* samples and two corresponding *blocks* of *chroma* samples. The division of a *slice* or a *macroblock pair* into macroblocks is a *partitioning*.
- 3.70 macroblock-adaptive frame/field decoding:** A *decoding process* for *coded frames* in which some *macroblocks* may be decoded as *frame macroblocks* and others may be decoded as *field macroblocks*.
- 3.71 macroblock address:** When *macroblock-adaptive frame/field decoding* is not in use, a macroblock address is the index of a macroblock in a *macroblock raster scan* of the *picture* starting with zero for the top-left macroblock in a *picture*. When *macroblock-adaptive frame/field decoding* is in use, the macroblock address of the top macroblock of a *macroblock pair* is two times the index of the *macroblock pair* in a *macroblock pair raster scan* of the *picture*, and the macroblock address of the bottom macroblock of a *macroblock pair* is the macroblock address of the corresponding top macroblock plus 1. The macroblock address of the top macroblock of each *macroblock pair* is an even number and the macroblock address of the bottom macroblock of each *macroblock pair* is an odd number.



- 3.72 macroblock location:** The two-dimensional coordinates of a *macroblock* in a *picture* denoted by ( *x*, *y* ). For the top left *macroblock* of the *picture* ( *x*, *y* ) is equal to ( 0, 0 ). *x* is incremented by 1 for each *macroblock* column from left to right. When *macroblock-adaptive frame/field decoding* is not in use, *y* is incremented by 1 for each *macroblock* row from top to bottom. When *macroblock-adaptive frame/field decoding* is in use, *y* is incremented by 2 for each *macroblock pair* row from top to bottom, and is incremented by an additional 1 when a *macroblock* is a *bottom macroblock*.
- 3.73 macroblock pair:** A pair of vertically contiguous *macroblocks* in a *frame* that is coupled for use in *macroblock-adaptive frame/field decoding* processing. The division of a *slice* into *macroblock pairs* is a *partitioning*.
- 3.74 macroblock partition:** A *block* of *luma* samples and two corresponding *blocks* of *chroma* samples resulting from a *partitioning* of a *macroblock* for *inter prediction*.
- 3.75 macroblock to slice group map:** A means of mapping *macroblocks* of a *picture* into *slice groups*. The *macroblock to slice group map* consists of a list of numbers, one for each coded *macroblock*, specifying the *slice group* to which each coded *macroblock* belongs.
- 3.76 map unit to slice group map:** A means of mapping *slice group map units* of a *picture* into *slice groups*. The *map unit to slice group map* consists of a list of numbers, one for each *slice group map unit*, specifying the *slice group* to which each coded *slice group map unit* belongs.
- 3.77 memory management control operation:** Seven operations that control *reference picture marking*.
- 3.78 motion vector:** A two-dimensional vector used for *inter prediction* that provides an offset from the coordinates in the *decoded picture* to the coordinates in a *reference picture*.
- 3.79 NAL unit:** A syntax structure containing an indication of the type of data to follow and bytes containing that data in the form of an *RBSP* interspersed as necessary with *emulation prevention bytes*.
- 3.80 NAL unit stream:** A sequence of *NAL units*.
- 3.81 non-paired field:** A collective term for a *non-paired reference field* or a *non-paired non-reference field*.
- 3.82 non-paired non-reference field:** A decoded *non-reference field* that is not part of a *complementary non-reference field pair*.
- 3.83 non-paired reference field:** A decoded *reference field* that is not part of a *complementary reference field pair*.
- 3.84 non-reference field:** A *field* coded with *nal\_ref\_idc* equal to 0.
- 3.85 non-reference frame:** A *frame* coded with *nal\_ref\_idc* equal to 0.
- 3.86 non-reference picture:** A *picture* coded with *nal\_ref\_idc* equal to 0. A *non-reference picture* is not used for *inter prediction* of any other *pictures*.
- 3.87 opposite parity:** The *opposite parity* of *top* is *bottom*, and vice versa.
- 3.88 output order:** The order in which the *decoded pictures* are output from the *decoded picture buffer*.
- 3.89 P slice:** A *slice* that may be decoded using *intra prediction* from decoded samples within the same *slice* or *inter prediction* from previously-decoded *reference pictures*, using at most one *motion vector* and *reference index* to predict the sample values of each *block*.
- 3.90 parameter:** A *syntax element* of a *sequence parameter set* or a *picture parameter set*. Parameter is also used as part of the defined term *quantisation parameter*.
- 3.91 parity:** The *parity* of a *field* can be *top* or *bottom*.
- 3.92 partitioning:** The division of a set into subsets such that each element of the set is in exactly one of the subsets.
- 3.93 picture:** A collective term for a *field* or a *frame*.
- 3.94 picture order count:** A variable having a value that is non-decreasing with increasing *picture* position in output order relative to the previous *IDR picture* in *decoding order* or relative to the previous *picture* containing the *memory management control operation* that marks all *reference pictures* as “unused for reference”.
- 3.95 prediction:** An embodiment of the *prediction process*.

- 3.96 prediction process:** The use of a *predictor* to provide an estimate of the sample value or data element currently being decoded.
- 3.97 predictive slice:** See P slice.
- 3.98 predictor:** A combination of previously decoded sample values or data elements used in the *decoding process* of subsequent sample values or data elements.
- 3.99 primary coded picture:** The coded representation of a *picture* to be used by the *decoding process* for a bitstream conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard. The primary coded picture contains all *macroblocks* of the *picture*. The only *pictures* that have a normative effect on the *decoding process* are primary coded pictures. See also *redundant coded picture*.
- 3.100 profile:** A specified subset of the syntax of this Recommendation | International Standard.
- 3.101 quantisation parameter:** A variable used by the *decoding process* for *scaling* of *transform coefficient levels*.
- 3.102 random access:** The act of starting the decoding process for a *bitstream* at a point other than the beginning of the stream.
- 3.103 raster scan:** A mapping of a rectangular two-dimensional pattern to a one-dimensional pattern such that the first entries in the one-dimensional pattern are from the first top row of the two-dimensional pattern scanned from left to right, followed similarly by the second, third, etc. rows of the pattern (going down) each scanned from left to right.
- 3.104 raw byte sequence payload (RBSP):** A syntax structure containing an integer number of bytes that is encapsulated in a *NAL unit*. An RBSP is either empty or has the form of a *string of data bits* containing *syntax elements* followed by an *RBSP stop bit* and followed by zero or more subsequent bits equal to 0.
- 3.105 raw byte sequence payload (RBSP) stop bit:** A bit equal to 1 present within a *raw byte sequence payload (RBSP)* after a *string of data bits*. The location of the end of the *string of data bits* within an *RBSP* can be identified by searching from the end of the *RBSP* for the *RBSP stop bit*, which is the last non-zero bit in the *RBSP*.
- 3.106 recovery point:** A point in the *bitstream* at which the recovery of an exact or an approximate representation of the *decoded pictures* represented by the *bitstream* is achieved after a *random access* or *broken link*.
- 3.107 redundant coded picture:** A coded representation of a *picture* or a part of a *picture*. The content of a redundant coded picture shall not be used by the *decoding process* for a *bitstream* conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard. A *redundant coded picture* is not required to contain all *macroblocks* in the *primary coded picture*. Redundant coded pictures have no normative effect on the *decoding process*. See also *primary coded picture*.
- 3.108 reference field:** A *reference field* may be used for *inter prediction* when *P*, *SP*, and *B slices* of a *coded field* or *field macroblocks* of a *coded frame* are decoded. See also *reference picture*.
- 3.109 reference frame:** A *reference frame* may be used for *inter prediction* when *P*, *SP*, and *B slices* of a *coded frame* are decoded. See also *reference picture*.
- 3.110 reference index:** An index into a *reference picture list*.
- 3.111 reference picture:** A *picture* with *nal\_ref\_idc* not equal to 0. A *reference picture* contains samples that may be used for *inter prediction* in the *decoding process* of subsequent *pictures* in *decoding order*.
- 3.112 reference picture list:** A list of short-term *picture* numbers and long-term *picture* numbers that are assigned to *reference pictures*.
- 3.113 reference picture list 0:** A *reference picture list* used for *inter prediction* of a *P*, *B*, or *SP slice*. All *inter prediction* used for *P* and *SP slices* uses *reference picture list 0*. *Reference picture list 0* is one of two *reference picture lists* used for *inter prediction* for a *B slice*, with the other being *reference picture list 1*.
- 3.114 reference picture list 1:** A *reference picture list* used for *inter prediction* of a *B slice*. *Reference picture list 1* is one of two lists of *reference picture lists* used for *inter prediction* for a *B slice*, with the other being *reference picture list 0*.
- 3.115 reference picture marking:** Specifies, in the *bitstream*, how the *decoded pictures* are marked for *inter prediction*.

- 3.116 reserved:** The term reserved, when used in the clauses specifying some values of a particular *syntax element*, are for future use by ITU-T | ISO/IEC. These values shall not be used in *bitstreams* conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard, but may be used in future extensions of this Recommendation | International Standard by ITU-T | ISO/IEC.
- 3.117 residual:** The decoded difference between a *prediction* of a sample or data element and its decoded value.
- 3.118 run:** A number of consecutive data elements represented in the decoding process. In one context, the number of zero-valued *transform coefficient levels* preceding a non-zero *transform coefficient level* in the list of *transform coefficient levels* generated by a *zig-zag scan* or a *field scan*. In other contexts, run refers to a number of *macroblocks*.
- 3.119 sample aspect ratio:** Specifies, for assisting the display process, which is not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard, the ratio between the intended horizontal distance between the columns and the intended vertical distance between the rows of the *luma* sample array in a *frame*. Sample aspect ratio is expressed as *h:v*, where *h* is horizontal width and *v* is vertical height (in arbitrary units of spatial distance).
- 3.120 scaling:** The process of multiplying *transform coefficient levels* by a factor, resulting in *transform coefficients*.
- 3.121 SI slice:** A *slice* that is coded using *prediction* only from decoded samples within the same *slice* and using quantisation of the *prediction* samples. An SI slice can be coded such that its decoded samples can be constructed identically to an *SP slice*.
- 3.122 skipped macroblock:** A *macroblock* for which no data is coded other than an indication that the *macroblock* is to be decoded as "skipped". This indication may be common to several *macroblocks*.
- 3.123 slice:** An integer number of *macroblocks* or *macroblock pairs* ordered consecutively in the *raster scan* within a particular *slice group*. For the *primary coded picture*, the division of each *slice group* into slices is a *partitioning*. Although a slice contains *macroblocks* or *macroblock pairs* that are consecutive in the raster scan within a slice group, these *macroblocks* or *macroblock pairs* are not necessarily consecutive in the raster scan within the *picture*. The addresses of the *macroblocks* are derived from the address of the first *macroblock* in a slice (as represented in the *slice header*) and the *macroblock to slice group map*.
- 3.124 slice data partitioning:** A method of *partitioning* selected *syntax elements* into *syntax structures* based on a *category* associated with each *syntax element*.
- 3.125 slice group:** A subset of the *macroblocks* or *macroblock pairs* of a *picture*. The division of the *picture* into slice groups is a *partitioning* of the *picture*. The partitioning is specified by the *macroblock to slice group map*.
- 3.126 slice group map units:** The units of the *map unit to slice group map*.
- 3.127 slice header:** A part of a *coded slice* containing the data elements pertaining to the first or all *macroblocks* represented in the slice.
- 3.128 source:** Term used to describe the video material or some of its attributes before encoding.
- 3.129 SP slice:** A *slice* that is coded using *inter prediction* from previously-decoded *reference pictures*, using at most one *motion vector* and *reference index* to *predict* the sample values of each *block*. An SP slice can be coded such that its decoded samples can be constructed identically to another SP slice or an *SI slice*.
- 3.130 start code prefix:** A unique sequence of three bytes equal to 0x000001 embedded in the *byte stream* as a prefix to each *NAL unit*. The location of a *start code prefix* can be used by a decoder to identify the beginning of a new *NAL unit* and the end of a previous *NAL unit*. Emulation of *start code prefixes* is prevented within *NAL units* by the inclusion of *emulation prevention bytes*.
- 3.131 string of data bits (SODB):** A sequence of some number of bits representing *syntax elements* present within a *raw byte sequence payload* prior to the *raw byte sequence payload stop bit*. Within an *SODB*, the left-most bit is considered to be the first and most significant bit, and the right-most bit is considered to be the last and least significant bit.
- 3.132 sub-macroblock:** One quarter of the samples of a *macroblock*, i.e., an 8x8 luma block and two 4x4 chroma blocks of which one corner is located at a corner of the *macroblock*.
- 3.133 sub-macroblock partition:** A *block* of *luma* samples and two corresponding *blocks* of *chroma* samples resulting from a *partitioning* of a *sub-macroblock* for *inter prediction*.

- 3.134 **switching I slice**: See SI slice.
- 3.135 **switching P slice**: See SP slice.
- 3.136 **syntax element**: An element of data represented in the *bitstream*.
- 3.137 **syntax structure**: Zero or more *syntax elements* present together in the *bitstream* in a specified order.
- 3.138 **top field**: One of two *fields* that comprise a *frame*. Each row of a *top field* is spatially located immediately above the corresponding row of the *bottom field*.
- 3.139 **top macroblock (of a macroblock pair)**: The *macroblock* within a *macroblock pair* that contains the samples in the top row of samples for the *macroblock pair*. For a *field macroblock pair*, the top macroblock represents the samples from the region of the *top field* of the *frame* that lie within the spatial region of the *macroblock pair*. For a *frame macroblock pair*, the top macroblock represents the samples of the *frame* that lie within the top half of the spatial region of the *macroblock pair*.
- 3.140 **transform coefficient**: A scalar quantity, considered to be in a frequency domain, that is associated with a particular one-dimensional or two-dimensional *frequency index* in an *inverse transform* part of the *decoding process*.
- 3.141 **transform coefficient level**: An integer quantity representing the value associated with a particular two-dimensional frequency index in the *decoding process* prior to *scaling* for computation of a *transform coefficient* value.
- 3.142 **universal unique identifier (UUID)**: An identifier that is unique with respect to the space of all universal unique identifiers.
- 3.143 **unspecified**: The term unspecified, when used in the clauses specifying some values of a particular *syntax element*, indicates that the values have no specified meaning in this Recommendation | International Standard and will not have a specified meaning in the future as an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.
- 3.144 **variable length coding (VLC)**: A reversible procedure for entropy coding that assigns shorter bit strings to *symbols* expected to be more frequent and longer bit strings to *symbols* expected to be less frequent.
- 3.145 **zig-zag scan**: A specific sequential ordering of *transform coefficient levels* from (approximately) the lowest spatial frequency to the highest. Zig-zag scan is used for *transform coefficient levels* in *frame macroblocks*.

## 4 Abbreviations

- 4.1 **CABAC**: Context-based Adaptive Binary Arithmetic Coding
- 4.2 **CAVLC**: Context-based Adaptive Variable Length Coding
- 4.3 **CBR**: Constant Bit Rate
- 4.4 **CPB**: Coded Picture Buffer
- 4.5 **DPB**: Decoded Picture Buffer
- 4.6 **DUT**: Decoder under test
- 4.7 **FIFO**: First-In, First-Out
- 4.8 **HRD**: Hypothetical Reference Decoder
- 4.9 **HSS**: Hypothetical Stream Scheduler
- 4.10 **IDR**: Instantaneous Decoding Refresh
- 4.11 **LSB**: Least Significant Bit
- 4.12 **MB**: Macroblock
- 4.13 **MBAFF**: Macroblock-Adaptive Frame-Field Coding
- 4.14 **MSB**: Most Significant Bit

- 4.15**     **NAL:** Network Abstraction Layer
- 4.16**     **RBSP:** Raw Byte Sequence Payload
- 4.17**     **SEI:** Supplemental Enhancement Information
- 4.18**     **SODB:** String Of Data Bits
- 4.19**     **UUID:** Universal Unique Identifier
- 4.20**     **VBR:** Variable Bit Rate
- 4.21**     **VCL:** Video Coding Layer
- 4.22**     **VLC:** Variable Length Coding
- 4.23**     **VUI:** Video Usability Information

## 5 Conventions

NOTE - The mathematical operators used in this Specification are similar to those used in the C programming language. However, integer division and arithmetic shift operations are specifically defined. Numbering and counting conventions generally begin from 0.

### 5.1 Arithmetic operators

The following arithmetic operators are defined as follows.

- $+$             Addition
- $-$             Subtraction (as a two-argument operator) or negation (as a unary prefix operator)
- $*$             Multiplication
- $x^y$            Exponentiation. Specifies  $x$  to the power of  $y$ . In other contexts, such notation is used for superscripting not intended for interpretation as exponentiation.
- $/$             Integer division with truncation of the result toward zero. For example,  $7/4$  and  $-7/-4$  are truncated to 1 and  $-7/4$  and  $7/-4$  are truncated to  $-1$ .
- $\div$            Used to denote division in mathematical equations where no truncation or rounding is intended.
- $\frac{x}{y}$            Used to denote division in mathematical equations where no truncation or rounding is intended.
- $\sum_{i=x}^y f(i)$     The summation of  $f(i)$  with  $i$  taking all integer values from  $x$  up to and including  $y$ .
- $x \% y$         Modulus. Remainder of  $x$  divided by  $y$ , defined only for integers  $x$  and  $y$  with  $x \geq 0$  and  $y > 0$ .

When order of precedence is not indicated explicitly by use of parenthesis, the following rules apply

- multiplication and division operations are considered to take place before addition and subtraction
- multiplication and division operations in sequence are evaluated sequentially from left to right
- addition and subtraction operations in sequence are evaluated sequentially from left to right

### 5.2 Logical operators

The following logical operators are defined as follows

- $x \ \&\& \ y$     Boolean logical "and" of  $x$  and  $y$
- $x \ || \ y$        Boolean logical "or" of  $x$  and  $y$
- $!$             Boolean logical "not"
- $x \ ? \ y : z$     If  $x$  is TRUE or not equal to 0, evaluates to the value of  $y$ ; otherwise, evaluates to the value of  $z$

### 5.3 Relational operators

The following relational operators are defined as follows

>	Greater than
>=	Greater than or equal to
<	Less than
<=	Less than or equal to
==	Equal to
!=	Not equal to

### 5.4 Bit-wise operators

The following bit-wise operators are defined as follows

&	Bit-wise "and". When operating on integer arguments, operates on a two's complement representation of the integer value. When operating on a binary argument that contains fewer bits than another argument, the shorter argument is extended by adding more significant bits equal to 0.
	Bit-wise "or". When operating on integer arguments, operates on a two's complement representation of the integer value. When operating on a binary argument that contains fewer bits than another argument, the shorter argument is extended by adding more significant bits equal to 0.
x >> y	Arithmetic right shift of a two's complement integer representation of x by y binary digits. This function is defined only for positive integer values of y. Bits shifted into the MSBs as a result of the right shift shall have a value equal to the MSB of x prior to the shift operation.
x << y	Arithmetic left shift of a two's complement integer representation of x by y binary digits. This function is defined only for positive integer values of y. Bits shifted into the LSBs as a result of the left shift have a value equal to 0.

### 5.5 Assignment operators

The following arithmetic operators are defined as follows

=	Assignment operator.
++	Increment, i.e., x++ is equivalent to $x = x + 1$ ; when used in an array index, evaluates to the value of the variable prior to the increment operation.
--	Decrement, i.e., x-- is equivalent to $x = x - 1$ ; when used in an array index, evaluates to the value of the variable prior to the decrement operation.
+=	Increment by amount specified, i.e., $x += 3$ is equivalent to $x = x + 3$ , and $x += (-3)$ is equivalent to $x = x + (-3)$ .
-=	Decrement by amount specified, i.e., $x -= 3$ is equivalent to $x = x - 3$ , and $x -= (-3)$ is equivalent to $x = x - (-3)$ .

### 5.6 Range notation

The following notation is used to specify a range of values

$x = y .. z$  x takes on integer values starting from y to z inclusive, with x, y, and z being integer numbers.

### 5.7 Mathematical functions

The following mathematical functions are defined as follows

$$\text{Abs}(x) = \begin{cases} x & ; \quad x \geq 0 \\ -x & ; \quad x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (5-1)$$

$$\text{Ceil}(x) \quad \text{the smallest integer greater than or equal to } x. \quad (5-2)$$

$$\text{Clip1}(x) = \text{Clip3}(0, 255, x) \quad (5-3)$$

$$\text{Clip3}(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} x & ; \quad z < x \\ y & ; \quad z > y \\ z & ; \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (5-4)$$

$$\text{Floor}(x) \text{ the greatest integer less than or equal to } x. \quad (5-5)$$

$$\text{InverseRasterScan}(a, b, c, d, e) = \begin{cases} (a \% (d/b)) * b; & e == 0 \\ (a / (d/b)) * c; & e == 1 \end{cases} \quad (5-6)$$

$$\text{Log2}(x) \text{ returns the base-2 logarithm of } x. \quad (5-7)$$

$$\text{Log10}(x) \text{ returns the base-10 logarithm of } x. \quad (5-8)$$

$$\text{Luma4x4BlkScan}(x, y) = (x / 2) * 4 + (y / 2) * 8 + \text{RasterScan}(x \% 2, y \% 2, 2) \quad (5-9)$$

$$\text{Median}(x, y, z) = x + y + z - \text{Min}(x, \text{Min}(y, z)) - \text{Max}(x, \text{Max}(y, z)) \quad (5-10)$$

$$\text{Min}(x, y) = \begin{cases} x & ; \quad x \leq y \\ y & ; \quad x > y \end{cases} \quad (5-11)$$

$$\text{Max}(x, y) = \begin{cases} x & ; \quad x \geq y \\ y & ; \quad x < y \end{cases} \quad (5-12)$$

$$\text{RasterScan}(x, y, n_x) = x + y * n_x \quad (5-13)$$

$$\text{Round}(x) = \text{Sign}(x) * \text{Floor}(\text{Abs}(x) + 0.5) \quad (5-14)$$

$$\text{Sign}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; \quad x \geq 0 \\ -1 & ; \quad x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (5-15)$$

$$\text{Sqrt}(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad (5-16)$$

## 5.8 Variables, syntax elements, and tables

Syntax elements in the bitstream are represented in **bold** type. Each syntax element is described by its name (all lower case letters with underscore characters), its one or two syntax categories, and one or two descriptors for its method of coded representation. The decoding process behaves according to the value of the syntax element and to the values of previously decoded syntax elements. When a value of a syntax element is used in the syntax tables or the text, it appears in regular (i.e., not bold) type.

In some cases the syntax tables may use the values of other variables derived from syntax elements values. Such variables appear in the syntax tables, or text, named by a mixture of lower case and upper case letter and without any underscore characters. Variables starting with an upper case letter are derived for the decoding of the current syntax structure and all depending syntax structures. Variables starting with an upper case letter may be used in the decoding process for later syntax structures mentioning the originating syntax structure of the variable. Variables starting with a lower case letter are only used within the subclause in which they are derived.

In some cases, "mnemonic" names for syntax element values or variable values are used interchangeably with their numerical values. Sometimes "mnemonic" names are used without any associated numerical values. The association of values and names is specified in the text. The names are constructed from one or more groups of letters separated by an underscore character. Each group starts with an upper case letter and may contain more upper case letters.

NOTE - The syntax is described in a manner that closely follows the C-language syntactic constructs.

Functions are described by their names, which are constructed as syntax element names, with left and right round parentheses including zero or more variable names (for definition) or values (for usage), separated by commas (if more than one variable).

Square parentheses are used for indexing in lists or arrays. Lists or arrays can either be syntax elements or variables. Two-dimensional arrays are sometimes also specified using matrix notation using subscripts for indexing.

NOTE – The index order for two-dimensional arrays using square parentheses and subscripts is interchanged. A sample at horizontal position  $x$  and vertical position  $y$  in a two-dimensional sample array denoted as  $s[x, y]$  would, in matrix notation, be referred to as  $s_{yx}$ .

Binary notation is indicated by enclosing the string of bit values by single quote marks. For example, '01000001' represents an eight-bit string having only its second and its last bits equal to 1.

Hexadecimal notation, indicated by prefixing the hexadecimal number by "0x", may be used instead of binary notation when the number of bits is an integer multiple of 4. For example, 0x41 represents an eight-bit string having only its second and its last bits equal to 1.

Numerical values not enclosed in single quotes and not prefixed by "0x" are decimal values.

A value equal to 0 represents a FALSE condition in a test statement. The value TRUE is represented by any other value different than zero.

## 5.9 Text description of logical operations

In the text, a statement of logical operations as would be described in pseudo-code as

```
if( condition 0 )
    statement 0
else if( condition 1 )
    statement 1
...
else /* informative remark on remaining condition */
    statement n
```

may be described in the following manner:

- ... as follows / ... the following applies.
- If condition 0, statement 0
- Otherwise, if condition 1, statement 1
- ...
- Otherwise (informative remark on remaining condition), statement n

Each "If...Otherwise, if...Otherwise, ..." statement in the text is introduced with "... as follows" or "... the following applies" immediately followed by "If ... ". The last condition of the "If...Otherwise, if...Otherwise, ..." is always an "Otherwise, ...". Interleaved "If...Otherwise, if...Otherwise, ..." statements can be identified by matching "... as follows" or "... the following applies" with the ending "Otherwise, ...".

In the text, a statement of logical operations as would be described in pseudo-code as

```
if( condition 0a && condition 0b )
    statement 0
else if( condition 1a || condition 1b )
    statement 1
...
else
    statement n
```

may be described in the following manner:

- ... as follows / ... the following applies.
- If all of the following conditions are true, statement 0
  - condition 0a
  - condition 0b



- Otherwise, if any of the following conditions are true, statement 1
  - condition 1a
  - condition 1b
- ...
- Otherwise, statement n

In the text, a statement of logical operations as would be described in pseudo-code as

```
if( condition 0 )
  statement 0
if ( condition 1 )
  statement 1
```

may be described in the following manner:

```
When condition 0, statement 0
When condition 1, statement 1
```

## 5.10 Processes

Processes are used to describe the decoding of syntax elements. A process has a separate specification and invoking. All syntax elements and upper case variables that pertain to the current syntax structure and depending syntax structures are available in the process specification and invoking. A process specification may also have a lower case variable explicitly specified as the input. Each process specification has explicitly specified an output. The output is a variable that can either be an upper case variable or a lower case variable.

The assignment of variables is specified as follows.

- If invoking a process, variables are explicitly assigned to lower case input or output variables of the process specification in case these do not have the same name.
- Otherwise (when the variables at the invoking and specification have the same name), assignment is implied.

In the specification of a process, a specific macroblock may be referred to by the variable name having a value equal to the address of the specific macroblock.

## 6 Source, coded, decoded and output data formats, scanning processes, and neighbouring relationships

### 6.1 Bitstream formats

This subclause specifies the relationship between the NAL unit stream and byte stream, either of which are referred to as the bitstream.

The bitstream can be in one of two formats: the NAL unit stream format or the byte stream format. The NAL unit stream format is conceptually the more "basic" type. It consists of a sequence of syntax structures called NAL units. This sequence is ordered in decoding order. There are constraints imposed on the decoding order (and contents) of the NAL units in the NAL unit stream.

The byte stream format can be constructed from the NAL unit stream format by ordering the NAL units in decoding order and prefixing each NAL unit with a start code prefix and zero or more zero-valued bytes to form a stream of bytes. The NAL unit stream format can be extracted from the byte stream format by searching for the location of the unique start code prefix pattern within this stream of bytes. Methods of framing the NAL units in a manner other than use of the byte stream format are outside the scope of this Recommendation | International Standard. The byte stream format is specified in Annex B.

6.2 Source, decoded, and output picture formats

This subclause specifies the relationship between source and decoded frames and fields that is given via the bitstream.

The video source that is represented by the bitstream is a sequence of either or both frames or fields (called collectively pictures) in decoding order.

The source and decoded pictures (frames or fields) are each comprised of three sample arrays, one luma and two chroma sample arrays.

The variable ChromaFormatFactor is specified in Table 6-1, depending on the chroma format sampling structure. The value of ChromaFormatFactor shall be inferred equal to 1.5, indicating 4:2:0 sampling. In monochrome sampling there is only one sample array, which may nominally be considered a luma array. In 4:2:0 sampling, each of the two chroma arrays has half the height and half the width of the luma array. In 4:2:2 sampling, each of the two chroma arrays has the same height and half the width of the luma array. In 4:4:4 sampling, each of the two chroma arrays has the same height and width as the luma array.

NOTE – Other values may be valid for future versions of this Recommendation | International Standard.

Table 6-1 – ChromaFormatFactor values

Chroma Format	ChromaFormatFactor
monochrome	1
4:2:0	1.5
4:2:2	2
4:4:4	3

This Recommendation | International Standard represents colour sequences using 4:2:0 chroma sampling. The width of the luma sample array of each picture is an integer multiple of 16. The width of the chroma sample arrays of each picture are an integer multiple of 8. The height of the luma sample array of each coded picture (whether it is a coded frame or a coded field) is an integer multiple of 16 and the height of each chroma array for these pictures is an integer multiple of 8. If any coded frames are present within a coded video sequence that contains coded fields or contains coded frames that use macroblock-adaptive frame-field coding, the height of the luma sample array of all coded frames in the coded video sequence is an integer multiple of 32 and the height of each chroma sample array for these frames is an integer multiple of 16. The width or height of pictures output from the decoding process need not be an integer multiple of 16 and can be specified using a cropping rectangle.

The width of fields coded referring to a specific sequence parameter set is the same as that of frames coded referring to the same sequence parameter set (see below). The height of fields coded referring to a specific sequence parameter set is half that of frames coded referring to the same sequence parameter set (see below).

The nominal vertical and horizontal relative locations of luma and chroma samples in frames are shown in Figure 6-1. Alternative chroma sample relative locations may be indicated in video usability information (see Annex E).

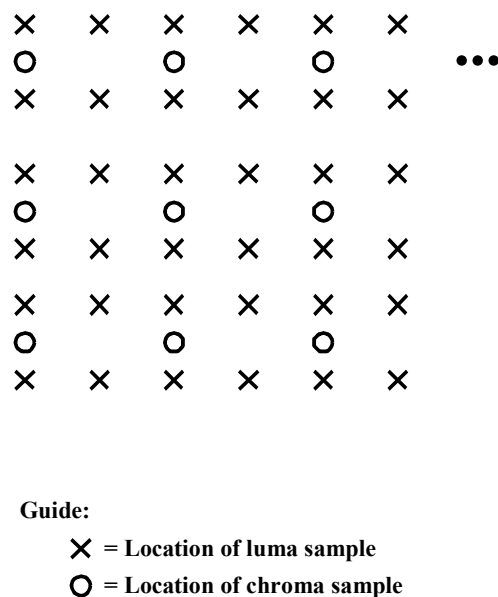


Figure 6-1 – Nominal vertical and horizontal locations of 4:2:0 luma and chroma samples in a frame

A frame consists of two fields as described below. A coded picture may represent a coded frame or an individual coded field. A coded video sequence conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard may contain arbitrary combinations of coded frames and coded fields. The decoding process is also specified in a manner that allows smaller regions of a coded frame to be coded either as a frame or field region, by use of macroblock-adaptive frame-field coding.

Source and decoded fields are one of two types: top field or bottom field. When two fields are output at the same time, or are combined to be used as a reference frame (see below), the two fields (which shall be of opposite parity) are interleaved. The first (i.e., top), third, fifth, etc. rows of a decoded frame are the top field rows. The second, fourth, sixth, etc. rows of a decoded frame are the bottom field rows. A top field consists of only the top field rows of a decoded frame. When the top field or bottom field of a decoded frame is used as a reference field (see below) only the even rows (for a top field) or the odd rows (for a bottom field) of the decoded frame are used.

The nominal vertical and horizontal relative locations of luma and chroma samples in top and bottom fields are shown in Figure 6-2. The nominal vertical sampling relative locations of the chroma samples in a top field are specified as shifted up by one-quarter luma sample height relative to the field-sampling grid. The vertical sampling locations of the chroma samples in a bottom field are specified as shifted down by one-quarter luma sample height relative to the field-sampling grid. Alternative chroma sample relative locations may be indicated in the video usability information (see Annex E).

NOTE – The shifting of the chroma samples is in order for these samples to align vertically to the usual location relative to the full-frame sampling grid as shown in Figure 6-1.

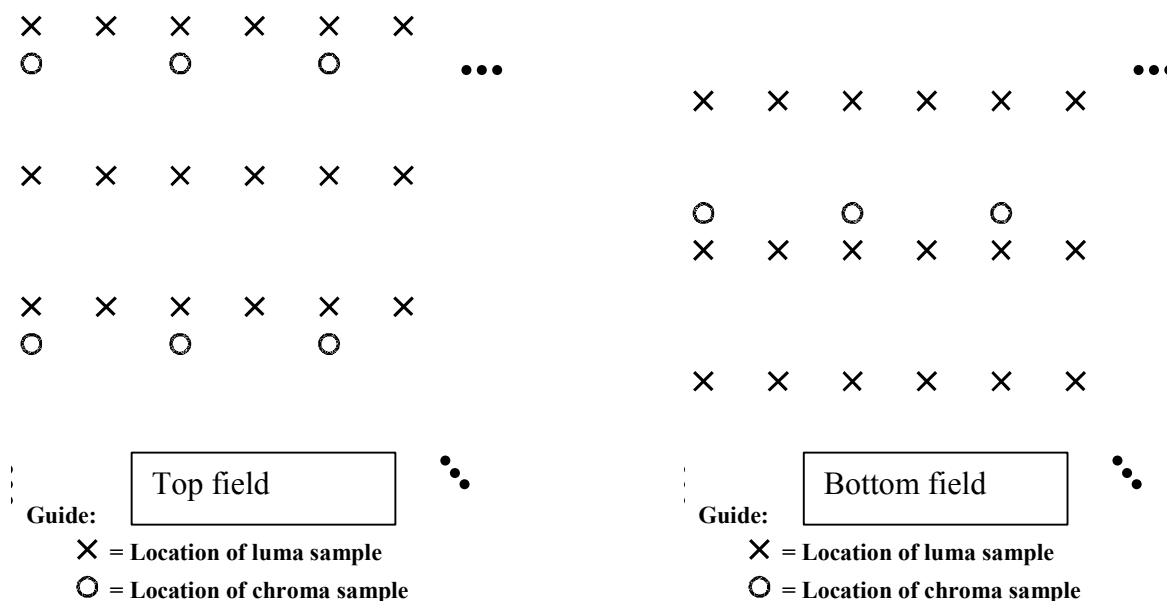


Figure 6-2 – Nominal vertical and horizontal sampling locations of samples top and bottom fields

### 6.3 Spatial subdivision of pictures and slices

This subclause specifies how a picture is partitioned into slices and macroblocks. Pictures are divided into slices. A slice is a sequence of macroblocks, or, when macroblock-adaptive frame/field decoding is in use, a sequence of macroblock pairs.

Each macroblock is comprised of one 16x16 luma and two 8x8 chroma sample arrays. When macroblock-adaptive frame/field decoding is not in use, each macroblock represents a spatial rectangular region of the picture. For example, a picture may be divided into two slices as shown in Figure 6-3.

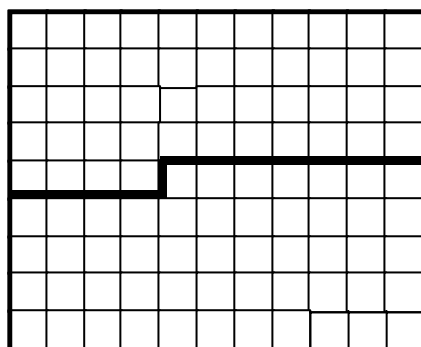


Figure 6-3 – A picture with 11 by 9 macroblocks that is partitioned into two slices

When macroblock-adaptive frame/field decoding is in use, the picture is partitioned into slices containing an integer number of macroblock pairs as shown in Figure 6-4. Each macroblock pair consists of two macroblocks.

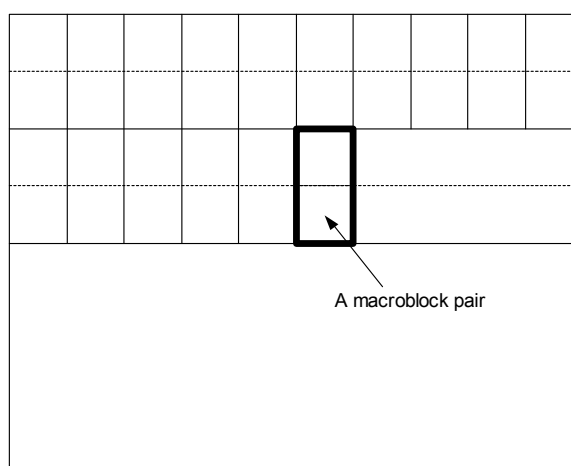


Figure 6-4 – Partitioning of the decoded frame into macroblock pairs

## 6.4 Inverse scanning processes and derivation processes for neighbours

This subclause specifies inverse scanning processes; i.e., the mapping of indices to locations, and derivation processes for neighbours.

### 6.4.1 Inverse macroblock scanning process

Input to this process is a macroblock address `mbAddr`.

Output of this process is the location  $(x, y)$  of the upper-left luma sample for the macroblock with address `mbAddr` relative to the upper-left sample of the picture.

The inverse macroblock scanning process is specified as follows.

- If `MbaffFrameFlag` is equal to 0,

$$x = \text{InverseRasterScan}(\text{mbAddr}, 16, 16, \text{PicWidthInSamples}_L, 0) \quad (6-1)$$

$$y = \text{InverseRasterScan}(\text{mbAddr}, 16, 16, \text{PicWidthInSamples}_L, 1) \quad (6-2)$$

- Otherwise (`MbaffFrameFlag` is equal to 1), the following applies.

$$xO = \text{InverseRasterScan}(\text{mbAddr} / 2, 16, 32, \text{PicWidthInSamples}_L, 0) \quad (6-3)$$

$$yO = \text{InverseRasterScan}(\text{mbAddr} / 2, 16, 32, \text{PicWidthInSamples}_L, 1) \quad (6-4)$$

Depending on the current macroblock the following applies.

- If the current macroblock is a frame macroblock

$$x = xO \quad (6-5)$$

$$y = yO + (\text{mbAddr} \% 2) * 16 \quad (6-6)$$

- Otherwise (the current macroblock is a field macroblock),

$$x = xO \quad (6-7)$$

$$y = yO + (\text{mbAddr} \% 2) \quad (6-8)$$

## 6.4.2 Inverse macroblock partition and sub-macroblock partition scanning process

Macroblocks or sub-macroblocks may be partitioned, and the partitions are scanned for inter prediction as shown in Figure 6-5. The outer rectangles refer to the samples in a macroblock or sub-macroblock, respectively. The rectangles refer to the partitions. The number in each rectangle specifies the index of the inverse macroblock partition scan or inverse sub-macroblock partition scan.

The functions `MbPartWidth()`, `MbPartHeight()`, `SubMbPartWidth()`, and `SubMbPartHeight()` describing the width and height of macroblock partitions and sub-macroblock partitions are specified in Table 7-10, Table 7-11, Table 7-14, and Table 7-15. `MbPartWidth()` and `MbPartHeight()` are set to appropriate values for each macroblock, depending on the macroblock type. `SubMbPartWidth()` and `SubMbPartHeight()` are set to appropriate values for each sub-macroblock of a macroblocks with `mb_type` equal to `P_8x8`, `P_8x8ref0`, or `B_8x8`, depending on the sub-macroblock type.

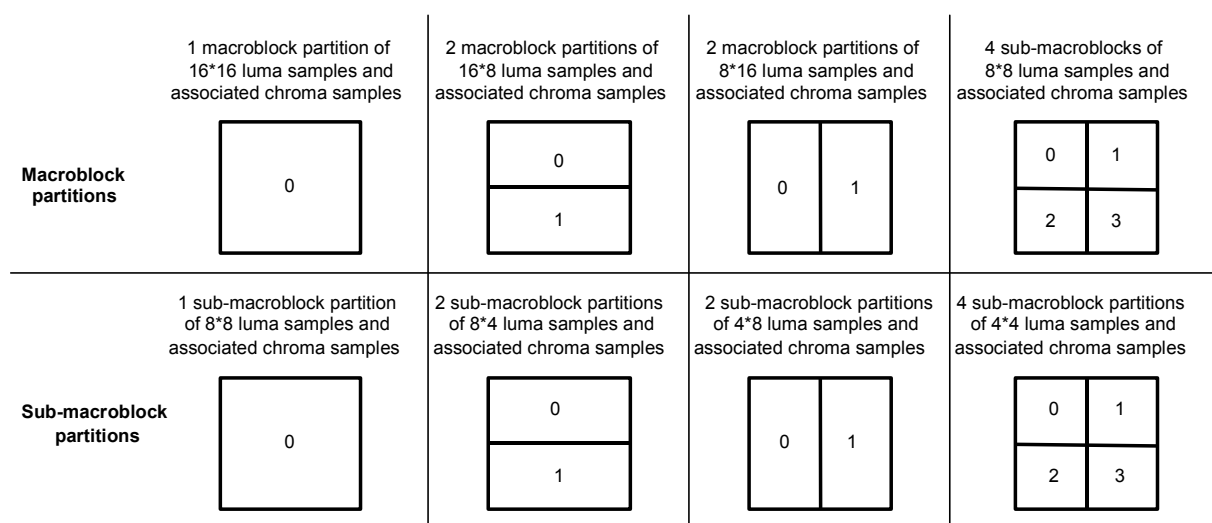


Figure 6-5 – Macroblock partitions, sub-macroblock partitions, macroblock partition scans, and sub-macroblock partition scans

### 6.4.2.1 Inverse macroblock partition scanning process

Input to this process is the index of a macroblock partition `mbPartIdx`.

Output of this process is the location ( `x`, `y` ) of the upper-left luma sample for the macroblock partition `mbPartIdx` relative to the upper-left sample of the macroblock.

The inverse macroblock partition scanning process is specified by

$$x = \text{InverseRasterScan}( \text{mbPartIdx}, \text{MbPartWidth}( \text{mb\_type} ), \text{MbPartHeight}( \text{mb\_type} ), 16, 0 ) \quad (6-9)$$

$$y = \text{InverseRasterScan}( \text{mbPartIdx}, \text{MbPartWidth}( \text{mb\_type} ), \text{MbPartHeight}( \text{mb\_type} ), 16, 1 ) \quad (6-10)$$

### 6.4.2.2 Inverse sub-macroblock partition scanning process

Inputs to this process are the index of a macroblock partition `mbPartIdx` and the index of a sub-macroblock partition `subMbPartIdx`.

Output of this process is the location ( `x`, `y` ) of the upper-left luma sample for the sub-macroblock partition `subMbPartIdx` relative to the upper-left sample of the sub-macroblock.

The inverse sub-macroblock partition scanning process is specified as follows.

- If `mb_type` is equal to `P_8x8`, `P_8x8ref0`, or `B_8x8`,

$$x = \text{InverseRasterScan}(\text{subMbPartIdx}, \text{SubMbPartWidth}(\text{sub\_mb\_type}[\text{mbPartIdx}]), \text{SubMbPartHeight}(\text{sub\_mb\_type}[\text{mbPartIdx}]), 8, 0) \quad (6-11)$$

$$y = \text{InverseRasterScan}(\text{subMbPartIdx}, \text{SubMbPartWidth}(\text{sub\_mb\_type}[\text{mbPartIdx}]), \text{SubMbPartHeight}(\text{sub\_mb\_type}[\text{mbPartIdx}]), 8, 1) \quad (6-12)$$

- Otherwise,

$$x = \text{InverseRasterScan}(\text{subMbPartIdx}, 4, 4, 8, 0) \quad (6-13)$$

$$y = \text{InverseRasterScan}(\text{subMbPartIdx}, 4, 4, 8, 1) \quad (6-14)$$

### 6.4.3 Inverse 4x4 luma block scanning process

Input to this process is the index of a 4x4 luma block `luma4x4BlkIdx`.

Output of this process is the location  $(x, y)$  of the upper-left luma sample for the 4x4 luma block with index `luma4x4BlkIdx` relative to the upper-left luma sample of the macroblock.

Figure 6-6 shows the scan for the 4x4 luma blocks.

0	1	4	5
2	3	6	7
8	9	12	13
10	11	14	15

Figure 6-6 – Scan for 4x4 luma blocks

The inverse 4x4 luma block scanning process is specified by

$$x = \text{InverseRasterScan}(\text{luma4x4BlkIdx} / 4, 8, 8, 16, 0) + \text{InverseRasterScan}(\text{luma4x4BlkIdx} \% 4, 4, 4, 8, 0) \quad (6-15)$$

$$y = \text{InverseRasterScan}(\text{luma4x4BlkIdx} / 4, 8, 8, 16, 1) + \text{InverseRasterScan}(\text{luma4x4BlkIdx} \% 4, 4, 4, 8, 1) \quad (6-16)$$

### 6.4.4 Derivation process of the availability for macroblock addresses

Input to this process is a macroblock address `mbAddr`.

Output of this process is the availability of the macroblock `mbAddr`.

NOTE – The meaning of availability is determined when this process is invoked.

The macroblock is marked as available, unless one of the following conditions is true in which case the macroblock shall be marked as not available:

- `mbAddr < 0`
- `mbAddr > CurrMbAddr`
- the macroblock with address `mbAddr` belongs to a different slice than the current slice

### 6.4.5 Derivation process for neighbouring macroblock addresses and their availability

This process can only be invoked when `MbaffFrameFlag` is equal to 0.

The outputs of this process are

- `mbAddrA`: the address and availability status of the macroblock to the left of the current macroblock.
- `mbAddrB`: the address and availability status of the macroblock above the current macroblock.
- `mbAddrC`: the address and availability status of the macroblock above-right of the current macroblock.

- mbAddrD: the address and availability status of the macroblock above-left of the current macroblock.

Figure 6-7 shows the relative spatial locations of the macroblocks with mbAddrA, mbAddrB, mbAddrC, and mbAddrD relative to the current macroblock with CurrMbAddr.

mbAddrD	mbAddrB	mbAddrC
mbAddrA	CurrMbAddr	

**Figure 6-7 – Neighbouring macroblocks for a given macroblock**

Input to the process in subclause 6.4.4 is  $\text{mbAddrA} = \text{CurrMbAddr} - 1$  and the output is whether the macroblock mbAddrA is available. In addition, mbAddrA is marked as not available when  $\text{CurrMbAddr} \% \text{PicWidthInMbs}$  is equal to 0.

Input to the process in subclause 6.4.4 is  $\text{mbAddrB} = \text{CurrMbAddr} - \text{PicWidthInMbs}$  and the output is whether the macroblock mbAddrB is available.

Input to the process in subclause 6.4.4 is  $\text{mbAddrC} = \text{CurrMbAddr} - \text{PicWidthInMbs} + 1$  and the output is whether the macroblock mbAddrC is available. In addition, mbAddrC is marked as not available when  $(\text{CurrMbAddr} + 1) \% \text{PicWidthInMbs}$  is equal to 0.

Input to the process in subclause 6.4.4 is  $\text{mbAddrD} = \text{CurrMbAddr} - \text{PicWidthInMbs} - 1$  and the output is whether the macroblock mbAddrD is available. In addition, mbAddrD is marked as not available when  $\text{CurrMbAddr} \% \text{PicWidthInMbs}$  is equal to 0.

#### **6.4.6 Derivation process for neighbouring macroblock addresses and their availability in MBAFF frames**

This process can only be invoked when MbaffFrameFlag is equal to 1.

The outputs of this process are

- mbAddrA: the address and availability status of the top macroblock of the macroblock pair to the left of the current macroblock pair.
- mbAddrB: the address and availability status of the top macroblock of the macroblock pair above the current macroblock pair.
- mbAddrC: the address and availability status of the top macroblock of the macroblock pair above-right of the current macroblock pair.
- mbAddrD: the address and availability status of the top macroblock of the macroblock pair above-left of the current macroblock pair.

Figure 6-8 shows the relative spatial locations of the macroblocks with mbAddrA, mbAddrB, mbAddrC, and mbAddrD relative to the current macroblock with CurrMbAddr.

mbAddrA, mbAddrB, mbAddrC, and mbAddrD have identical values regardless whether the current macroblock is the top or the bottom macroblock of a macroblock pair.



mbAddrD	mbAddrB	mbAddrC
mbAddrA	CurrMbAddr or	
	CurrMbAddr	

**Figure 6-8 – Neighbouring macroblocks for a given macroblock in MBAFF frames**

Input to the process in subclause 6.4.4 is  $mbAddrA = 2 * (CurrMbAddr / 2 - 1)$  and the output is whether the macroblock mbAddrA is available. In addition, mbAddrA is marked as not available when  $(CurrMbAddr / 2) \% PicWidthInMbs$  is equal to 0.

Input to the process in subclause 6.4.4 is  $mbAddrB = 2 * (CurrMbAddr / 2 - PicWidthInMbs)$  and the output is whether the macroblock mbAddrB is available.

Input to the process in subclause 6.4.4 is  $mbAddrC = 2 * (CurrMbAddr / 2 - PicWidthInMbs + 1)$  and the output is whether the macroblock mbAddrC is available. In addition, mbAddrC is marked as not available when  $(CurrMbAddr / 2 + 1) \% PicWidthInMbs$  is equal to 0.

Input to the process in subclause 6.4.4 is  $mbAddrD = 2 * (CurrMbAddr / 2 - PicWidthInMbs - 1)$  and the output is whether the macroblock mbAddrD is available. In addition, mbAddrD is marked as not available when  $(CurrMbAddr / 2) \% PicWidthInMbs$  is equal to 0.

#### 6.4.7 Derivation processes for neighbouring macroblocks, blocks, and partitions

Subclause 6.4.7.1 specifies the derivation process for neighbouring macroblocks.

Subclause 6.4.7.2 specifies the derivation process for neighbouring 8x8 luma blocks.

Subclause 6.4.7.3 specifies the derivation process for neighbouring 4x4 luma blocks.

Subclause 6.4.7.4 specifies the derivation process for neighbouring 4x4 chroma blocks.

Subclause 6.4.7.5 specifies the derivation process for neighbouring partitions.

Table 6-2 specifies the values for the difference of luma location ( xD, yD ) for the input and the replacement for N in mbAddrN, mbPartIdxN, subMbPartIdxN, luma8x8BlkIdxN, luma4x4BlkIdxN, and chroma4x4BlkIdxN for the output. These input and output assignments are used in subclauses 6.4.7.1 to 6.4.7.5. The variable predPartWidth is specified when Table 6-2 is referred to.

**Table 6-2 – Specification of input and output assignments for subclauses 6.4.7.1 to 6.4.7.5**

N	xD	yD
A	-1	0
B	0	-1
C	predPartWidth	-1
D	-1	-1

Figure 6-9 illustrates the relative location of the neighbouring macroblocks, blocks, or partitions A, B, C, and D to the current macroblock, partition, or block, when the current macroblock, partition, or block is in frame coding mode.

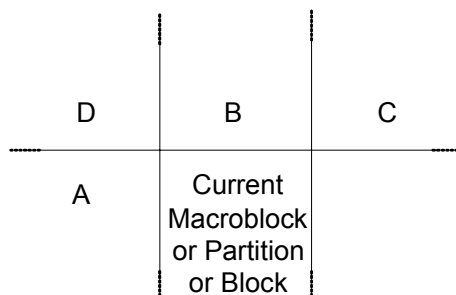


Figure 6-9 – Determination of the neighbouring macroblock, blocks, and partitions (informative)

#### 6.4.7.1 Derivation process for neighbouring macroblocks

Outputs of this process are

- mbAddrA: the address of the macroblock to the left of the current macroblock and its availability status and
- mbAddrB: the address of the macroblock above the current macroblock and its availability status.

mbAddrN (with N being A or B) is derived as follows.

- The difference of luma location ( xD, yD ) is set according to Table 6-2.
- The derivation process for neighbouring locations as specified in subclause 6.4.8 is invoked for luma locations with ( xN, yN ) equal to ( xD, yD ), and the output is assigned to mbAddrN.

#### 6.4.7.2 Derivation process for neighbouring 8x8 luma block

Input to this process is an 8x8 luma block index luma8x8BlkIdx.

The luma8x8BlkIdx specifies the 8x8 luma blocks of a macroblock in a raster scan.

Outputs of this process are

- mbAddrA: either equal to CurrMbAddr or the address of the macroblock to the left of the current macroblock and its availability status,
- luma8x8BlkIdxA: the index of the 8x8 luma block to the left of the 8x8 block with index luma8x8BlkIdx and its availability status,
- mbAddrB: either equal to CurrMbAddr or the address of the macroblock above the current macroblock and its availability status,
- luma8x8BlkIdxB: the index of the 8x8 luma block above the 8x8 block with index luma8x8BlkIdx and its availability status.

mbAddrN and luma8x8BlkIdxN (with N being A or B) are derived as follows.

- The difference of luma location ( xD, yD ) is set according to Table 6-2.
- The luma location ( xN, yN ) is specified by

$$xN = ( \text{luma8x8BlkIdx} \% 2 ) * 8 + xD \quad (6-17)$$

$$yN = ( \text{luma8x8BlkIdx} / 2 ) * 8 + yD \quad (6-18)$$

- The derivation process for neighbouring locations as specified in subclause 6.4.8 is invoked for luma locations with ( xN, yN ) as the input and the output is assigned to mbAddrN and ( xW, yW ).
- The variable luma8x8BlkIdxN is derived as follows.
  - If mbAddrN is not available, luma8x8BlkIdxN is marked as not available.
  - Otherwise (mbAddrN is available), the 8x8 luma block in the macroblock mbAddrN covering the luma location ( xW, yW ) shall be assigned to luma8x8BlkIdxN.

### 6.4.7.3 Derivation process for neighbouring 4x4 luma blocks

Input to this process is a 4x4 luma block index `luma4x4BlkIdx`.

Outputs of this process are

- `mbAddrA`: either equal to `CurrMbAddr` or the address of the macroblock to the left of the current macroblock and its availability status,
- `luma4x4BlkIdxA`: the index of the 4x4 luma block to the left of the 4x4 block with index `luma4x4BlkIdx` and its availability status,
- `mbAddrB`: either equal to `CurrMbAddr` or the address of the macroblock above the current macroblock and its availability status,
- `luma4x4BlkIdxB`: the index of the 4x4 luma block above the 4x4 block with index `luma4x4BlkIdx` and its availability status.

`mbAddrN` and `luma4x4BlkIdxN` (with `N` being `A` or `B`) are derived as follows.

- The difference of luma location ( `xD`, `yD` ) is set according to Table 6-2.
- The inverse 4x4 luma block scanning process as specified in subclause 6.4.3 is invoked with `luma4x4BlkIdx` as the input and ( `x`, `y` ) as the output.
- The luma location ( `xN`, `yN` ) is specified by

$$xN = x + xD \quad (6-19)$$

$$yN = y + yD \quad (6-20)$$

- The derivation process for neighbouring locations as specified in subclause 6.4.8 is invoked for luma locations with ( `xN`, `yN` ) as the input and the output is assigned to `mbAddrN` and ( `xW`, `yW` ).
- The variable `luma4x4BlkIdxN` is derived as follows.
  - If `mbAddrN` is not available, `luma4x4BlkIdxN` is marked as not available.
  - Otherwise (`mbAddrN` is available), the 4x4 luma block in the macroblock `mbAddrN` covering the luma location ( `xW`, `yW` ) shall be assigned to `luma4x4BlkIdxN`.

### 6.4.7.4 Derivation process for neighbouring 4x4 chroma blocks

Input to this is a current 4x4 chroma block `chroma4x4BlkIdx`.

Outputs of this process are

- `mbAddrA`: either equal to `CurrMbAddr` or the address of the macroblock to the left of the current macroblock and its availability status,
- `chroma4x4BlkIdxA`: the index of the 4x4 chroma block to the left of the chroma 4x4 block with index `chroma4x4BlkIdx` and its availability status,
- `mbAddrB`: either equal to `CurrMbAddr` or the address of the macroblock above the current macroblock and its availability status,
- `chroma4x4BlkIdxB`: the index of the 4x4 chroma block above the chroma 4x4 block index `chroma4x4BlkIdx` and its availability status.

The derivation process for neighbouring 8x8 luma block is invoked with `luma8x8BlkIdx = chroma4x4BlkIdx` as the input and with `mbAddrA`, `chroma4x4BlkIdxA = luma8x8BlkIdxA`, `mbAddrB`, and `chroma4x4BlkIdxB = luma8x8BlkIdxB` as the output.

### 6.4.7.5 Derivation process for neighbouring partitions

Inputs to this process are

- a macroblock partition index `mbPartIdx`
- a sub-macroblock partition index `subMbPartIdx`

Outputs of this process are

- mbAddrA\mbPartIdxA\subMbPartIdxA: specifying the macroblock or sub-macroblock partition to the left of the current macroblock and its availability status, or the sub-macroblock partition CurrMbAddr\mbPartIdx\subMbPartIdx and its availability status,
- mbAddrB\mbPartIdxB\subMbPartIdxB: specifying the macroblock or sub-macroblock partition above the current macroblock and its availability status, or the sub-macroblock partition CurrMbAddr\mbPartIdx\subMbPartIdx and its availability status,
- mbAddrC\mbPartIdxC\subMbPartIdxC: specifying the macroblock or sub-macroblock partition to the right-above of the current macroblock and its availability status, or the sub-macroblock partition CurrMbAddr\mbPartIdx\subMbPartIdx and its availability status,
- mbAddrD\mbPartIdxD\subMbPartIdxD: specifying the macroblock or sub-macroblock partition to the left-above of the current macroblock and its availability status, or the sub-macroblock partition CurrMbAddr\mbPartIdx\subMbPartIdx and its availability status.

mbAddrN, mbPartIdxN, and subMbPartIdx (with N being A, B, C, or D) are derived as follows.

- The inverse macroblock partition scanning process as described in subclause 6.4.2.1 is invoked with mbPartIdx as the input and ( x, y ) as the output.
- The location of the upper-left luma sample inside a macroblock partition ( xS, yS ) is derived as follows.
  - If mb\_type is equal to P\_8x8, P\_8x8ref0 or B\_8x8, the inverse sub-macroblock partition scanning process as described in subclause 6.4.2.2 is invoked with subMbPartIdx as the input and ( xS, yS ) as the output.
  - Otherwise, ( xS, yS ) are set to ( 0, 0 ).
- The variable predPartWidth in Table 6-2 is specified as follows.
  - If mb\_type is equal to P\_Skip or B\_Skip, or mb\_type is equal to B\_8x8 and sub\_mb\_type[ mbPartIdx ] is equal to B\_Direct\_8x8, predPartWidth = 16.  
NOTE – When sub\_mb\_type[ mbPartIdx ] is equal to B\_Direct\_8x8, the predicted motion vector is the predicted motion vector for the complete macroblock independent of the value of mbPartIdx.
  - Otherwise, if mb\_type is equal to P\_8x8, P\_8x8ref0, or B\_8x8 (and sub\_mb\_type[ mbPartIdx ] is not equal to B\_Direct\_8x8), predPartWidth = SubMbPartWidth( sub\_mb\_type[ mbPartIdx ] ).
  - Otherwise, predPartWidth = MbPartWidth( mb\_type ).
- The difference of luma location ( xD, yD ) is set according to Table 6-2.
- The neighbouring luma location ( xN, yN ) is specified by

$$xN = x + xS + xD \quad (6-21)$$

$$yN = y + yS + yD \quad (6-22)$$

- The derivation process for neighbouring locations as specified in subclause 6.4.8 is invoked for luma locations with ( xN, yN ) as the input and the output is assigned to mbAddrN and ( xW, yW ).
- Depending on mbAddrN, the following applies.
  - If mbAddrN is not available, the macroblock or sub-macroblock partition mbAddrN\mbPartIdxN\subMbPartIdxN is marked as not available.
  - Otherwise (mbAddrN is available), the following applies.
    - The macroblock partition in the macroblock mbAddrN covering the luma location ( xW, yW ) shall be assigned to mbPartIdxN and the sub-macroblock partition inside the macroblock partition mbPartIdxN covering the sample ( xW, yW ) in the macroblock mbAddrN shall be assigned to subMbPartIdxN.
    - When the partition given by mbPartIdxN and subMbPartIdxN is not yet decoded, the macroblock partition mbPartIdxN and the sub-macroblock partition subMbPartIdxN are marked as not available.

NOTE - The latter condition is, for example, the case when mbPartIdx = 2, subMbPartIdx = 3, xD = 4, yD = -1, i.e., when neighbour C of the last 4x4 luma block of the third sub-macroblock is requested.

#### 6.4.8 Derivation process for neighbouring locations

Input to this process is a luma or chroma location (  $x_N$ ,  $y_N$  ) expressed relative to the upper left corner of the current macroblock

Outputs of this process are

- $mbAddrN$ : either equal to  $CurrMbAddr$  or to the address of neighbouring macroblock that contains (  $x_N$ ,  $y_N$  ) and its availability status,
- (  $x_W$ ,  $y_W$  ): the location (  $x_N$ ,  $y_N$  ) expressed relative to the upper-left corner of the macroblock  $mbAddrN$  (rather than relative to the upper-left corner of the current macroblock).

Let  $maxWH$  be a variable specifying a maximum value of the location components  $x_N$ ,  $y_N$ ,  $x_W$ , and  $y_W$ .  $maxWH$  is derived as follows.

- If this process is invoked for neighbouring luma locations,

$$maxWH = 16 \quad (6-23)$$

- Otherwise (this process is invoked for neighbouring chroma locations),

$$maxWH = 8 \quad (6-24)$$

Depending on the variable  $MbaffFrameFlag$ , the neighbouring luma locations are derived as follows.

- If  $MbaffFrameFlag$  is equal to 0, the specification for neighbouring luma locations in fields and non-MBAFF frames as described in subclause 6.4.8.1 is applied.
- Otherwise ( $MbaffFrameFlag$  is equal to 1), the specification for neighbouring luma locations in MBAFF frames as described in subclause 6.4.8.2 is applied.

##### 6.4.8.1 Specification for neighbouring luma locations in fields and non-MBAFF frames

The specifications in this subclause are applied when  $MbaffFrameFlag$  is equal to 0.

The derivation process for neighbouring macroblock addresses and their availability in subclause 6.4.5 is invoked with  $mbAddrA$ ,  $mbAddrB$ ,  $mbAddrC$ , and  $mbAddrD$  as well as their availability status as the output.

Table 6-3 specifies  $mbAddrN$  depending on (  $x_N$ ,  $y_N$  ).

**Table 6-3 – Specification of  $mbAddrN$**

$x_N$	$y_N$	$mbAddrN$
$< 0$	$< 0$	$mbAddrD$
$< 0$	$0 \dots maxWH - 1$	$mbAddrA$
$0 \dots maxWH - 1$	$< 0$	$mbAddrB$
$0 \dots maxWH - 1$	$0 \dots maxWH - 1$	$CurrMbAddr$
$> maxWH - 1$	$< 0$	$mbAddrC$
$> maxWH - 1$	$0 \dots maxWH - 1$	not available
	$> maxWH - 1$	not available

The neighbouring luma location (  $x_W$ ,  $y_W$  ) relative to the upper-left corner of the macroblock  $mbAddrN$  is derived as

$$x_W = ( x_N + maxWH ) \% maxWH \quad (6-25)$$

$$y_W = ( y_N + maxWH ) \% maxWH \quad (6-26)$$

#### 6.4.8.2 Specification for neighbouring luma locations in MBAFF frames

The specifications in this subclause are applied when MbaffFrameFlag is equal to 1.

The derivation process for neighbouring macroblock addresses and their availability in subclause 6.4.6 is invoked with mbAddrA, mbAddrB, mbAddrC, and mbAddrD as well as their availability status as the output.

Table 6-4 specifies the macroblock addresses mbAddrN and yM in two ordered steps:

1. Specification of a macroblock address mbAddrX depending on ( xN, yN ) and the following variables:
  - The variable currMbFrameFlag is derived as follows.
    - If the macroblock with address CurrMbAddr is a frame macroblock, currMbFrameFlag is set equal to 1,
    - Otherwise (the macroblock with address CurrMbAddr is a field macroblock), currMbFrameFlag is set equal to 0.
  - The variable mbIsTopMbFlag is derived as follows.
    - If the macroblock with address CurrMbAddr is a top macroblock (CurrMbAddr % 2 is equal to 0), mbIsTopMbFlag is set equal to 1;
    - Otherwise (the macroblock with address CurrMbAddr is a bottom macroblock, CurrMbAddr % 2 is equal to 1), mbIsTopMbFlag is set equal to 0.
2. Depending on the availability of mbAddrX, the following applies.
  - If mbAddrX is not available, mbAddrN is marked as not available.
  - Otherwise (mbAddrX is available), mbAddrN is marked as available and Table 6-4 specifies mbAddrN and yM depending on ( xN, yN ), currMbFrameFlag, mbIsTopMbFlag, and the variable mbAddrXFrameFlag, which is derived as follows.
    - If the macroblock mbAddrX is a frame macroblock, mbAddrXFrameFlag is set equal to 1,
    - Otherwise (the macroblock mbAddrX is a field macroblock), mbAddrXFrameFlag is set equal to 0.

Unspecified values (na) of the above flags in Table 6-4 indicate that the value of the corresponding flag is not relevant for the current table rows.

Table 6-4 - Specification of mbAddrN and yM

xN	yN	currMbFrameFlag	mbIsTopMbFlag	mbAddrX	mbAddrXFrameFlag	additional condition	mbAddrN	yM
< 0	< 0	1	1	mbAddrD			mbAddrD + 1	yN
			0	mbAddrA	1		mbAddrA	yN
		0			0		mbAddrA + 1	( yN + maxWH ) >> 1
			1	mbAddrD	1		mbAddrD + 1	2*yN
			0	mbAddrD	0		mbAddrD	yN
< 0	0 .. maxWH - 1	1	1	mbAddrA	1		mbAddrA	yN
					0	yN % 2 == 0	mbAddrA	yN >> 1
						yN % 2 != 0	mbAddrA + 1	yN >> 1
			0	mbAddrA	1		mbAddrA + 1	yN
					0	yN % 2 == 0	mbAddrA	( yN + maxWH ) >> 1
					0	yN % 2 != 0	mbAddrA + 1	( yN + maxWH ) >> 1
		0	1	mbAddrA	1	yN < ( maxWH / 2 )	mbAddrA	yN << 1
					0	yN >= ( maxWH / 2 )	mbAddrA + 1	( yN << 1 ) - maxWH
			0	mbAddrA	1		mbAddrA	yN
					0	yN < ( maxWH / 2 )	mbAddrA	( yN << 1 ) + 1
0 .. maxWH - 1	< 0	1	1	mbAddrB			mbAddrB + 1	yN
			0	CurrMbAddr			CurrMbAddr - 1	yN
		0	1	mbAddrB	1		mbAddrB + 1	2 * yN
			0	mbAddrB	0		mbAddrB	yN
0 .. maxWH - 1	0 .. maxWH - 1			CurrMbAddr			CurrMbAddr	yN
> maxWH - 1	< 0	1	1	mbAddrC			mbAddrC + 1	yN
			0	not available			not available	na
		0	1	mbAddrC	1		mbAddrC + 1	2 * yN
			0	mbAddrC	0		mbAddrC	yN
> maxWH - 1	0 .. maxWH - 1			not available			mbAddrC + 1	yN
	> maxWH - 1			not available			not available	na

The neighbouring luma location ( xW, yW ) relative to the upper-left corner of the macroblock mbAddrN is derived as

$$xW = ( xN + \text{maxWH} ) \% \text{maxWH} \quad (6-27)$$

$$yW = ( yM + \text{maxWH} ) \% \text{maxWH} \quad (6-28)$$

## 7 Syntax and semantics

### 7.1 Method of describing syntax in tabular form

The syntax tables describe a superset of the syntax of all allowed input bitstreams. Additional constraints on the syntax may be specified in other clauses.

NOTE - An actual decoder should implement means for identifying entry points into the bitstream and to identify and handle non-conforming bitstreams. The methods for identifying and handling errors and other such situations are not described here.

The following table lists examples of pseudo code used to describe the syntax. When `syntax_element` appears, it specifies that a data element is read (extracted) from the bitstream and the bitstream pointer.

	C	Descriptor
/* A statement can be a syntax element with an associated syntax category and descriptor or can be an expression used to specify conditions for the existence, type, and quantity of syntax elements, as in the following two examples */		
<b>syntax_element</b>	3	ue(v)
conditioning statement		
/* A group of statements enclosed in curly brackets is a compound statement and is treated functionally as a single statement. */		
{		
statement		
statement		
...		
}		
/* A “while” structure specifies a test of whether a condition is true, and if true, specifies evaluation of a statement (or compound statement) repeatedly until the condition is no longer true */		
while( condition )		
statement		
/* A “do ... while” structure specifies evaluation of a statement once, followed by a test of whether a condition is true, and if true, specifies repeated evaluation of the statement until the condition is no longer true */		
do		
statement		
while( condition )		
/* An “if ... else” structure specifies a test of whether a condition is true, and if the condition is true, specifies evaluation of a primary statement, otherwise, specifies evaluation of an alternative statement. The “else” part of the structure and the associated alternative statement is omitted if no alternative statement evaluation is needed */		
if( condition )		
primary statement		
else		
alternative statement		
/* A “for” structure specifies evaluation of an initial statement, followed by a test of a condition, and if the condition is true, specifies repeated evaluation of a primary statement followed by a subsequent statement until the condition is no longer true. */		
for( initial statement; condition; subsequent statement )		
primary statement		



## 7.2 Specification of syntax functions, categories, and descriptors

The functions presented here are used in the syntactical description. These functions assume the existence of a bitstream pointer with an indication of the position of the next bit to be read by the decoding process from the bitstream.

`byte_aligned()` is specified as follows.

- If the current position in the bitstream is on a byte boundary, i.e., the next bit in the bitstream is the first bit in a byte, the return value of `byte_aligned()` is equal to TRUE.
- Otherwise, the return value of `byte_aligned()` is equal to FALSE.

`more_data_in_byte_stream()`, which is used only in the byte stream NAL unit syntax structure specified in Annex B, is specified as follows.

- If more data follow in the byte stream, the return value of `more_data_in_byte_stream()` is equal to TRUE.
- Otherwise, the return value of `more_data_in_byte_stream()` is equal to FALSE.

`more_rbsp_data()` is specified as follows.

- If there is more data in an RBSP before `rbsp_trailing_bits()`, the return value of `more_rbsp_data()` is equal to TRUE.
- Otherwise, the return value of `more_rbsp_data()` is equal to FALSE.

The method for enabling determination of whether there is more data in the RBSP is specified by the application (or in Annex B for applications that use the byte stream format).

`more_rbsp_trailing_data()` is specified as follows.

- If there is more data in an RBSP, the return value of `more_rbsp_trailing_data()` is equal to TRUE.
- Otherwise, the return value of `more_rbsp_trailing_data()` is equal to FALSE.

`next_bits(n)` provides the next bits in the bitstream for comparison purposes, without advancing the bitstream pointer. Provides a look at the next  $n$  bits in the bitstream with  $n$  being its argument. When used within the byte stream as specified in Annex B, `next_bits(n)` returns a value of 0 if fewer than  $n$  bits remain within the byte stream.

`read_bits(n)` reads the next  $n$  bits from the bitstream and advances the bitstream pointer by  $n$  bit positions. When  $n$  is equal to 0, `read_bits(n)` is specified to return a value equal to 0 and to not advance the bitstream pointer.

Categories (labelled in the table as **C**) specify the partitioning of slice data into at most three slice data partitions. Slice data partition A contains all syntax elements of category 2. Slice data partition B contains all syntax elements of category 3. Slice data partition C contains all syntax elements of category 4. The meaning of other category values is not specified. For some syntax elements, two category values, separated by a vertical bar, are used. In these cases, the category value to be applied is further specified in the text. For syntax structures used within other syntax structures, the categories of all syntax elements found within the included syntax structure are listed, separated by a vertical bar. A syntax element or syntax structure with category marked as "All" is present within all syntax structures that include that syntax element or syntax structure. For syntax structures used within other syntax structures, a numeric category value provided in a syntax table at the location of the inclusion of a syntax structure containing a syntax element with category marked as "All" is considered to apply to the syntax elements with category "All".

The following descriptors specify the parsing process of each syntax element. For some syntax elements, two descriptors, separated by a vertical bar, are used. In these cases, the left descriptors apply when `entropy_coding_mode_flag` is equal to 0 and the right descriptor applies when `entropy_coding_mode_flag` is equal to 1.

- `ae(v)`: context-adaptive arithmetic entropy-coded syntax element. The parsing process for this descriptor is specified in subclause 9.3.
- `b(8)`: byte having any pattern of bit string (8 bits). The parsing process for this descriptor is specified by the return value of the function `read_bits(8)`.
- `ce(v)`: context-adaptive variable-length entropy-coded syntax element with the left bit first. The parsing process for this descriptor is specified in subclause 9.2.
- `f(n)`: fixed-pattern bit string using  $n$  bits written (from left to right) with the left bit first. The parsing process for this descriptor is specified by the return value of the function `read_bits(n)`.

- **i(n)**: signed integer using *n* bits. When *n* is "v" in the syntax table, the number of bits varies in a manner dependent on the value of other syntax elements. The parsing process for this descriptor is specified by the return value of the function `read_bits( n )` interpreted as a two's complement integer representation with most significant bit written first.
- **me(v)**: mapped Exp-Golomb-coded syntax element with the left bit first. The parsing process for this descriptor is specified in subclause 9.1.
- **se(v)**: signed integer Exp-Golomb-coded syntax element with the left bit first. The parsing process for this descriptor is specified in subclause 9.1.
- **te(v)**: truncated Exp-Golomb-coded syntax element with left bit first. The parsing process for this descriptor is specified in subclause 9.1.
- **u(n)**: unsigned integer using *n* bits. When *n* is "v" in the syntax table, the number of bits varies in a manner dependent on the value of other syntax elements. The parsing process for this descriptor is specified by the return value of the function `read_bits( n )` interpreted as a binary representation of an unsigned integer with most significant bit written first.
- **ue(v)**: unsigned integer Exp-Golomb-coded syntax element with the left bit first. The parsing process for this descriptor is specified in subclause 9.1.

### 7.3 Syntax in tabular form

#### 7.3.1 NAL unit syntax

<code>nal_unit( NumBytesInNALunit ) {</code>	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>forbidden_zero_bit</b>	All	f(1)
<b>nal_ref_idc</b>	All	u(2)
<b>nal_unit_type</b>	All	u(5)
<code>NumBytesInRBSP = 0</code>		
<code>for( i = 1; i &lt; NumBytesInNALunit; i++ ) {</code>		
<code>if( i + 2 &lt; NumBytesInNALunit &amp;&amp; next_bits( 24 ) == 0x000003 ) {</code>		
<b>rbsp_byte[ NumBytesInRBSP++ ]</b>	All	b(8)
<b>rbsp_byte[ NumBytesInRBSP++ ]</b>	All	b(8)
<code>i += 2</code>		
<b>emulation_prevention_three_byte</b> /* equal to 0x03 */	All	f(8)
<code>} else</code>		
<b>rbsp_byte[ NumBytesInRBSP++ ]</b>	All	b(8)
<code>}</code>		
<code>}</code>		

## 7.3.2 Raw byte sequence payloads and RBSP trailing bits syntax

## 7.3.2.1 Sequence parameter set RBSP syntax

seq_parameter_set_rbsp( ) {	C	Descriptor
<b>profile_idc</b>	0	u(8)
<b>constraint_set0_flag</b>	0	u(1)
<b>constraint_set1_flag</b>	0	u(1)
<b>constraint_set2_flag</b>	0	u(1)
<b>reserved_zero_5bits</b> /* equal to 0 */	0	u(5)
<b>level_idc</b>	0	u(8)
<b>seq_parameter_set_id</b>	0	ue(v)
<b>log2_max_frame_num_minus4</b>	0	ue(v)
<b>pic_order_cnt_type</b>	0	ue(v)
if( pic_order_cnt_type == 0 )		
<b>log2_max_pic_order_cnt_lsb_minus4</b>	0	ue(v)
else if( pic_order_cnt_type == 1 ) {		
<b>delta_pic_order_always_zero_flag</b>	0	u(1)
<b>offset_for_non_ref_pic</b>	0	se(v)
<b>offset_for_top_to_bottom_field</b>	0	se(v)
<b>num_ref_frames_in_pic_order_cnt_cycle</b>	0	ue(v)
for( i = 0; i < num_ref_frames_in_pic_order_cnt_cycle; i++ )		
<b>offset_for_ref_frame[ i ]</b>	0	se(v)
}		
<b>num_ref_frames</b>	0	ue(v)
<b>gaps_in_frame_num_value_allowed_flag</b>	0	u(1)
<b>pic_width_in_mbs_minus1</b>	0	ue(v)
<b>pic_height_in_map_units_minus1</b>	0	ue(v)
<b>frame_mbs_only_flag</b>	0	u(1)
if( !frame_mbs_only_flag )		
<b>mb_adaptive_frame_field_flag</b>	0	u(1)
<b>direct_8x8_inference_flag</b>	0	u(1)
<b>frame_cropping_flag</b>	0	u(1)
if( frame_cropping_flag ) {		
<b>frame_crop_left_offset</b>	0	ue(v)
<b>frame_crop_right_offset</b>	0	ue(v)
<b>frame_crop_top_offset</b>	0	ue(v)
<b>frame_crop_bottom_offset</b>	0	ue(v)
}		
<b>vui_parameters_present_flag</b>	0	u(1)
if( vui_parameters_present_flag )		
vui_parameters( )	0	
rbbsp_trailing_bits( )	0	
}		

## 7.3.2.2 Picture parameter set RBSP syntax

pic_parameter_set_rbsp( ) {	C	Descriptor
<b>pic_parameter_set_id</b>	1	ue(v)
<b>seq_parameter_set_id</b>	1	ue(v)
<b>entropy_coding_mode_flag</b>	1	u(1)
<b>pic_order_present_flag</b>	1	u(1)
<b>num_slice_groups_minus1</b>	1	ue(v)
if( num_slice_groups_minus1 > 0 ) {		
<b>slice_group_map_type</b>	1	ue(v)
if( slice_group_map_type == 0 )		
for( iGroup = 0; iGroup <= num_slice_groups_minus1; iGroup++ )		
<b>run_length_minus1[ iGroup ]</b>	1	ue(v)
else if( slice_group_map_type == 2 )		
for( iGroup = 0; iGroup < num_slice_groups_minus1; iGroup++ ) {		
<b>top_left[ iGroup ]</b>	1	ue(v)
<b>bottom_right[ iGroup ]</b>	1	ue(v)
}		
else if( slice_group_map_type == 3    slice_group_map_type == 4    slice_group_map_type == 5 ) {		
<b>slice_group_change_direction_flag</b>	1	u(1)
<b>slice_group_change_rate_minus1</b>	1	ue(v)
} else if( slice_group_map_type == 6 ) {		
<b>pic_size_in_map_units_minus1</b>	1	ue(v)
for( i = 0; i <= pic_size_in_map_units_minus1; i++ )		
<b>slice_group_id[ i ]</b>	1	u(v)
}		
}		
<b>num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1</b>	1	ue(v)
<b>num_ref_idx_l1_active_minus1</b>	1	ue(v)
<b>weighted_pred_flag</b>	1	u(1)
<b>weighted_bipred_idc</b>	1	u(2)
<b>pic_init_qp_minus26</b> /* relative to 26 */	1	se(v)
<b>pic_init_qs_minus26</b> /* relative to 26 */	1	se(v)
<b>chroma_qp_index_offset</b>	1	se(v)
<b>deblocking_filter_control_present_flag</b>	1	u(1)
<b>constrained_intra_pred_flag</b>	1	u(1)
<b>redundant_pic_cnt_present_flag</b>	1	u(1)
<b>rbp_trailing_bits( )</b>	1	
}		

## 7.3.2.3 Supplemental enhancement information RBSP syntax

sei_rbsp( ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
do		
sei_message( )	5	
while( more_rbsp_data( ) )		
rbsp_trailing_bits( )	5	
}		

## 7.3.2.3.1 Supplemental enhancement information message syntax

sei_message( ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
payloadType = 0		
while( next_bits( 8 ) == 0xFF ) {		
<b>ff_byte</b> /* equal to 0xFF */	5	f(8)
payloadType += 255		
}		
<b>last_payload_type_byte</b>	5	u(8)
payloadType += last_payload_type_byte		
payloadSize = 0		
while( next_bits( 8 ) == 0xFF ) {		
<b>ff_byte</b> /* equal to 0xFF */	5	f(8)
payloadSize += 255		
}		
<b>last_payload_size_byte</b>	5	u(8)
payloadSize += last_payload_size_byte		
sei_payload( payloadType, payloadSize )	5	
}		

## 7.3.2.4 Access unit delimiter RBSP syntax

access_unit_delimiter_rbsp( ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>primary_pic_type</b>	6	u(3)
rbsp_trailing_bits( )	6	
}		

## 7.3.2.5 End of sequence RBSP syntax

end_of_seq_rbsp( ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
}		

## 7.3.2.6 End of stream RBSP syntax

end_of_stream_rbsp( ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
}		

## 7.3.2.7 Filler data RBSP syntax

filler_data_rbsp( NumBytesInRBSP ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
while( next_bits( 8 ) == 0xFF )		
<b>ff_byte</b> /* equal to 0xFF */	9	f(8)
rbsp_trailing_bits( )	9	
}		

## 7.3.2.8 Slice layer without partitioning RBSP syntax

slice_layer_without_partitioning_rbsp( ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
slice_header( )	2	
slice_data( ) /* all categories of slice_data( ) syntax */	2   3   4	
rbsp_slice_trailing_bits( )	2	
}		

## 7.3.2.9 Slice data partition RBSP syntax

## 7.3.2.9.1 Slice data partition A RBSP syntax

slice_data_partition_a_layer_rbsp( ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
slice_header( )	2	
<b>slice_id</b>	2	ue(v)
slice_data( ) /* only category 2 parts of slice_data( ) syntax */	2	
rbsp_slice_trailing_bits( )	2	
}		

## 7.3.2.9.2 Slice data partition B RBSP syntax

slice_data_partition_b_layer_rbsp( ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>slice_id</b>	3	ue(v)
if( redundant_pic_cnt_present_flag )		
<b>redundant_pic_cnt</b>	3	ue(v)
slice_data( ) /* only category 3 parts of slice_data( ) syntax */	3	
rbsp_slice_trailing_bits( )	3	
}		

## 7.3.2.9.3 Slice data partition C RBSP syntax

slice_data_partition_c_layer_rbsp() {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>slice_id</b>	4	ue(v)
if( redundant_pic_cnt_present_flag )		
<b>redundant_pic_cnt</b>	4	ue(v)
slice_data() /* only category 4 parts of slice_data() syntax */	4	
rbsp_slice_trailing_bits()	4	
}		

## 7.3.2.10 RBSP slice trailing bits syntax

rbsp_slice_trailing_bits() {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
rbsp_trailing_bits()	All	
if( entropy_coding_mode_flag )		
while( more_rbsp_trailing_data() )		
<b>cabac_zero_word</b> /* equal to 0x0000 */	All	f(16)
}		

## 7.3.2.11 RBSP trailing bits syntax

rbsp_trailing_bits() {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>rbsp_stop_one_bit</b> /* equal to 1 */	All	f(1)
while( !byte_aligned() )		
<b>rbsp_alignment_zero_bit</b> /* equal to 0 */	All	f(1)
}		

## 7.3.3 Slice header syntax

slice_header() {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>first_mb_in_slice</b>	2	ue(v)
<b>slice_type</b>	2	ue(v)
<b>pic_parameter_set_id</b>	2	ue(v)
<b>frame_num</b>	2	u(v)
if( !frame_mbs_only_flag ) {		
<b>field_pic_flag</b>	2	u(1)
if( field_pic_flag )		
<b>bottom_field_flag</b>	2	u(1)
}		
if( nal_unit_type == 5 )		
<b>idr_pic_id</b>	2	ue(v)
if( pic_order_cnt_type == 0 ) {		
<b>pic_order_cnt_lsb</b>	2	u(v)

if( pic_order_present_flag && !field_pic_flag )		
<b>delta_pic_order_cnt_bottom</b>	2	se(v)
}		
if( pic_order_cnt_type == 1 && !delta_pic_order_always_zero_flag ) {		
<b>delta_pic_order_cnt[ 0 ]</b>	2	se(v)
if( pic_order_present_flag && !field_pic_flag )		
<b>delta_pic_order_cnt[ 1 ]</b>	2	se(v)
}		
if( redundant_pic_cnt_present_flag )		
<b>redundant_pic_cnt</b>	2	ue(v)
if( slice_type == B )		
<b>direct_spatial_mv_pred_flag</b>	2	u(1)
if( slice_type == P    slice_type == SP    slice_type == B ) {		
<b>num_ref_idx_active_override_flag</b>	2	u(1)
if( num_ref_idx_active_override_flag ) {		
<b>num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1</b>	2	ue(v)
if( slice_type == B )		
<b>num_ref_idx_l1_active_minus1</b>	2	ue(v)
}		
}		
ref_pic_list_reordering( )	2	
if( ( weighted_pred_flag && ( slice_type == P    slice_type == SP ) )    ( weighted_bipred_idc == 1 && slice_type == B ) )		
pred_weight_table( )	2	
if( nal_ref_idc != 0 )		
dec_ref_pic_marking( )	2	
if( entropy_coding_mode_flag && slice_type != I && slice_type != SI )		
<b>cabac_init_idc</b>	2	ue(v)
<b>slice_qp_delta</b>	2	se(v)
if( slice_type == SP    slice_type == SI ) {		
if( slice_type == SP )		
<b>sp_for_switch_flag</b>	2	u(1)
<b>slice_qs_delta</b>	2	se(v)
}		
if( deblocking_filter_control_present_flag ) {		
<b>disable_deblocking_filter_idc</b>	2	ue(v)
if( disable_deblocking_filter_idc != 1 ) {		
<b>slice_alpha_c0_offset_div2</b>	2	se(v)
<b>slice_beta_offset_div2</b>	2	se(v)
}		
}		
if( num_slice_groups_minus1 > 0 && slice_group_map_type >= 3 && slice_group_map_type <= 5 )		
<b>slice_group_change_cycle</b>	2	u(v)
}		



## 7.3.3.1 Reference picture list reordering syntax

ref_pic_list_reordering( ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
if( slice_type != I && slice_type != SI ) {		
<b>ref_pic_list_reordering_flag_l0</b>	2	u(1)
if( ref_pic_list_reordering_flag_l0 )		
do {		
<b>reordering_of_pic_nums_idc</b>	2	ue(v)
if( reordering_of_pic_nums_idc == 0    reordering_of_pic_nums_idc == 1 )		
<b>abs_diff_pic_num_minus1</b>	2	ue(v)
else if( reordering_of_pic_nums_idc == 2 )		
<b>long_term_pic_num</b>	2	ue(v)
} while( reordering_of_pic_nums_idc != 3 )		
}		
if( slice_type == B ) {		
<b>ref_pic_list_reordering_flag_l1</b>	2	u(1)
if( ref_pic_list_reordering_flag_l1 )		
do {		
<b>reordering_of_pic_nums_idc</b>	2	ue(v)
if( reordering_of_pic_nums_idc == 0    reordering_of_pic_nums_idc == 1 )		
<b>abs_diff_pic_num_minus1</b>	2	ue(v)
else if( reordering_of_pic_nums_idc == 2 )		
<b>long_term_pic_num</b>	2	ue(v)
} while( reordering_of_pic_nums_idc != 3 )		
}		
}		

## 7.3.3.2 Prediction weight table syntax

pred_weight_table() {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>luma_log2_weight_denom</b>	2	ue(v)
<b>chroma_log2_weight_denom</b>	2	ue(v)
for( i = 0; i <= num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1; i++ ) {		
<b>luma_weight_l0_flag</b>	2	u(1)
if( luma_weight_l0_flag ) {		
<b>luma_weight_l0[ i ]</b>	2	se(v)
<b>luma_offset_l0[ i ]</b>	2	se(v)
}		
<b>chroma_weight_l0_flag</b>	2	u(1)
if( chroma_weight_l0_flag )		
for( j = 0; j < 2; j++ ) {		
<b>chroma_weight_l0[ i ][ j ]</b>	2	se(v)
<b>chroma_offset_l0[ i ][ j ]</b>	2	se(v)
}		
}		
if( slice_type == B )		
for( i = 0; i <= num_ref_idx_l1_active_minus1; i++ ) {		
<b>luma_weight_l1_flag</b>	2	u(1)
if( luma_weight_l1_flag ) {		
<b>luma_weight_l1[ i ]</b>	2	se(v)
<b>luma_offset_l1[ i ]</b>	2	se(v)
}		
<b>chroma_weight_l1_flag</b>	2	u(1)
if( chroma_weight_l1_flag )		
for( j = 0; j < 2; j++ ) {		
<b>chroma_weight_l1[ i ][ j ]</b>	2	se(v)
<b>chroma_offset_l1[ i ][ j ]</b>	2	se(v)
}		
}		
}		

## 7.3.3.3 Decoded reference picture marking syntax

dec_ref_pic_marking( ) {	C	Descriptor
if( nal_unit_type == 5 ) {		
<b>no_output_of_prior_pics_flag</b>	2   5	u(1)
<b>long_term_reference_flag</b>	2   5	u(1)
} else {		
<b>adaptive_ref_pic_marking_mode_flag</b>	2   5	u(1)
if( adaptive_ref_pic_marking_mode_flag )		
do {		
<b>memory_management_control_operation</b>	2   5	ue(v)
if( memory_management_control_operation == 1    memory_management_control_operation == 3 )		
<b>difference_of_pic_nums_minus1</b>	2   5	ue(v)
if( memory_management_control_operation == 2 )		
<b>long_term_pic_num</b>	2   5	ue(v)
if( memory_management_control_operation == 3    memory_management_control_operation == 6 )		
<b>long_term_frame_idx</b>	2   5	ue(v)
if( memory_management_control_operation == 4 )		
<b>max_long_term_frame_idx_plus1</b>	2   5	ue(v)
} while( memory_management_control_operation != 0 )		
}		
}		

## 7.3.4 Slice data syntax

slice_data() {	C	Descriptor
if( entropy_coding_mode_flag )		
while( !byte_aligned() )		
<b>cabac_alignment_one_bit</b>	2	f(1)
CurrMbAddr = first_mb_in_slice * ( 1 + MbaffFrameFlag )		
moreDataFlag = 1		
prevMbSkipped = 0		
do {		
if( slice_type != I && slice_type != SI )		
if( !entropy_coding_mode_flag ) {		
<b>mb_skip_run</b>	2	ue(v)
prevMbSkipped = ( mb_skip_run > 0 )		
for( i=0; i<mb_skip_run; i++ )		
CurrMbAddr = NextMbAddress( CurrMbAddr )		
moreDataFlag = more_rbsp_data( )		
} else {		
<b>mb_skip_flag</b>	2	ae(v)
moreDataFlag = !mb_skip_flag		
}		
if( moreDataFlag ) {		
if( MbaffFrameFlag && ( CurrMbAddr % 2 == 0    ( CurrMbAddr % 2 == 1 && prevMbSkipped ) ) )		
<b>mb_field_decoding_flag</b>	2	u(1)   ae(v)
macroblock_layer( )	2   3   4	
}		
if( !entropy_coding_mode_flag )		
moreDataFlag = more_rbsp_data( )		
else {		
if( slice_type != I && slice_type != SI )		
prevMbSkipped = mb_skip_flag		
if( MbaffFrameFlag && CurrMbAddr % 2 == 0 )		
moreDataFlag = 1		
else {		
<b>end_of_slice_flag</b>	2	ae(v)
moreDataFlag = !end_of_slice_flag		
}		
}		
CurrMbAddr = NextMbAddress( CurrMbAddr )		
} while( moreDataFlag )		
}		

## 7.3.5 Macroblock layer syntax

macroblock_layer() {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>mb_type</b>	2	ue(v)   ae(v)
if( mb_type == I_PCM ) {		
while( !byte_aligned() )		
<b>pcm_alignment_zero_bit</b>	2	f(1)
for( i = 0; i < 256 * ChromaFormatFactor; i++)		
<b>pcm_byte[ i ]</b>	2	u(8)
} else {		
if( MbPartPredMode( mb_type, 0 ) != Intra_4x4 && MbPartPredMode( mb_type, 0 ) != Intra_16x16 && NumMbPart( mb_type ) == 4 )		
sub_mb_pred( mb_type )	2	
else		
mb_pred( mb_type )	2	
if( MbPartPredMode( mb_type, 0 ) != Intra_16x16 )		
<b>coded_block_pattern</b>	2	me(v)   ae(v)
if( CodedBlockPatternLuma > 0    CodedBlockPatternChroma > 0    MbPartPredMode( mb_type, 0 ) == Intra_16x16 ) {		
<b>mb_qp_delta</b>	2	se(v)   ae(v)
residual( )	3   4	
}		
}		
}		
}		

## 7.3.5.1 Macroblock prediction syntax

mb_pred( mb_type ) {	C	Descriptor
if( MbPartPredMode( mb_type, 0 ) == Intra_4x4    MbPartPredMode( mb_type, 0 ) == Intra_16x16 ) {		
if( MbPartPredMode( mb_type, 0 ) == Intra_4x4 )		
for( luma4x4BlkIdx=0; luma4x4BlkIdx<16; luma4x4BlkIdx++ ) {		
<b>prev_intra4x4_pred_mode_flag</b> [ luma4x4BlkIdx ]	2	u(1)   ae(v)
if( !prev_intra4x4_pred_mode_flag[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] )		
<b>rem_intra4x4_pred_mode</b> [ luma4x4BlkIdx ]	2	u(3)   ae(v)
}		
<b>intra_chroma_pred_mode</b>	2	ue(v)   ae(v)
} else if( MbPartPredMode( mb_type, 0 ) != Direct ) {		
for( mbPartIdx = 0; mbPartIdx < NumMbPart( mb_type ); mbPartIdx++)		
if( ( num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1 > 0    mb_field_decoding_flag ) && MbPartPredMode( mb_type, mbPartIdx ) != Pred_L1 )		
<b>ref_idx_l0</b> [ mbPartIdx ]	2	te(v)   ae(v)
for( mbPartIdx = 0; mbPartIdx < NumMbPart( mb_type ); mbPartIdx++)		
if( ( num_ref_idx_l1_active_minus1 > 0    mb_field_decoding_flag ) && MbPartPredMode( mb_type, mbPartIdx ) != Pred_L0 )		
<b>ref_idx_l1</b> [ mbPartIdx ]	2	te(v)   ae(v)
for( mbPartIdx = 0; mbPartIdx < NumMbPart( mb_type ); mbPartIdx++)		
if( MbPartPredMode( mb_type, mbPartIdx ) != Pred_L1 )		
for( compIdx = 0; compIdx < 2; compIdx++ )		
<b>mvd_l0</b> [ mbPartIdx ][ 0 ][ compIdx ]	2	se(v)   ae(v)
for( mbPartIdx = 0; mbPartIdx < NumMbPart( mb_type ); mbPartIdx++)		
if( MbPartPredMode( mb_type, mbPartIdx ) != Pred_L0 )		
for( compIdx = 0; compIdx < 2; compIdx++ )		
<b>mvd_l1</b> [ mbPartIdx ][ 0 ][ compIdx ]	2	se(v)   ae(v)
}		
}		

## 7.3.5.2 Sub-macroblock prediction syntax

sub_mb_pred( mb_type ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
for( mbPartIdx = 0; mbPartIdx < 4; mbPartIdx++ )		
<b>sub_mb_type</b> [ mbPartIdx ]	2	ue(v)   ae(v)
for( mbPartIdx = 0; mbPartIdx < 4; mbPartIdx++ )		
if( ( num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1 > 0    mb_field_decoding_flag ) && mb_type != P_8x8ref0 && sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ] != B_Direct_8x8 && SubMbPredMode( sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ] ) != Pred_L1 )		
<b>ref_idx_l0</b> [ mbPartIdx ]	2	te(v)   ae(v)
for( mbPartIdx = 0; mbPartIdx < 4; mbPartIdx++ )		
if( ( num_ref_idx_l1_active_minus1 > 0    mb_field_decoding_flag ) && sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ] != B_Direct_8x8 && SubMbPredMode( sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ] ) != Pred_L0 )		
<b>ref_idx_l1</b> [ mbPartIdx ]	2	te(v)   ae(v)
for( mbPartIdx = 0; mbPartIdx < 4; mbPartIdx++ )		
if( sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ] != B_Direct_8x8 && SubMbPredMode( sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ] ) != Pred_L1 )		
for( subMbPartIdx = 0; subMbPartIdx < NumSubMbPart( sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ] ); subMbPartIdx++ )		
for( compIdx = 0; compIdx < 2; compIdx++ )		
<b>mvd_l0</b> [ mbPartIdx ][ subMbPartIdx ][ compIdx ]	2	se(v)   ae(v)
for( mbPartIdx = 0; mbPartIdx < 4; mbPartIdx++ )		
if( sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ] != B_Direct_8x8 && SubMbPredMode( sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ] ) != Pred_L0 )		
for( subMbPartIdx = 0; subMbPartIdx < NumSubMbPart( sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ] ); subMbPartIdx++ )		
for( compIdx = 0; compIdx < 2; compIdx++ )		
<b>mvd_l1</b> [ mbPartIdx ][ subMbPartIdx ][ compIdx ]	2	se(v)   ae(v)
}		

## 7.3.5.3 Residual data syntax

residual() {	C	Descriptor
if( !entropy_coding_mode_flag )		
residual_block = residual_block_cavlc		
else		
residual_block = residual_block_cabac		
if( MbPartPredMode( mb_type, 0 ) == Intra_16x16 )		
residual_block( Intra16x16DCLevel, 16 )	3	
for( i8x8 = 0; i8x8 < 4; i8x8++ ) /* each luma 8x8 block */		
for( i4x4 = 0; i4x4 < 4; i4x4++ ) /* each 4x4 sub-block of block */		
if( CodedBlockPatternLuma & ( 1 << i8x8 ) ) {		
if( MbPartPredMode( mb_type, 0 ) == Intra_16x16 )		
residual_block( Intra16x16ACLevel[ i8x8 * 4 + i4x4 ], 15 )	3	
else		
residual_block( LumaLevel[ i8x8 * 4 + i4x4 ], 16 )	3   4	
} else {		
if( MbPartPredMode( mb_type, 0 ) == Intra_16x16 )		
for( i = 0; i < 15; i++ )		
Intra16x16ACLevel[ i8x8 * 4 + i4x4 ][ i ] = 0		
else		
for( i = 0; i < 16; i++ )		
LumaLevel[ i8x8 * 4 + i4x4 ][ i ] = 0		
}		
for( iCbCr = 0; iCbCr < 2; iCbCr++ )		
if( CodedBlockPatternChroma & 3 ) /* chroma DC residual present */		
residual_block( ChromaDCLevel[ iCbCr ], 4 )	3   4	
else		
for( i = 0; i < 4; i++ )		
ChromaDCLevel[ iCbCr ][ i ] = 0		
for( iCbCr = 0; iCbCr < 2; iCbCr++ )		
for( i4x4 = 0; i4x4 < 4; i4x4++ )		
if( CodedBlockPatternChroma & 2 )		
/* chroma AC residual present */		
residual_block( ChromaACLevel[ iCbCr ][ i4x4 ], 15 )	3   4	
else		
for( i = 0; i < 15; i++ )		
ChromaACLevel[ iCbCr ][ i4x4 ][ i ] = 0		
}		

## 7.3.5.3.1 Residual block CAVLC syntax

residual_block_cavlc( coeffLevel, maxNumCoeff ) {	C	Descriptor
for( i = 0; i < maxNumCoeff; i++ )		
coeffLevel[ i ] = 0		
<b>coeff_token</b>	3   4	ce(v)
if( TotalCoeff( coeff_token ) > 0 ) {		
if( TotalCoeff( coeff_token ) > 10 && TrailingOnes( coeff_token ) < 3 )		
suffixLength = 1		
else		



suffixLength = 0		
for( i = 0; i < TotalCoeff( coeff_token ); i++ )		
if( i < TrailingOnes( coeff_token ) ) {		
<b>trailing_ones_sign_flag</b>	3   4	u(1)
level[ i ] = 1 - 2 * trailing_ones_sign_flag		
} else {		
<b>level_prefix</b>	3   4	ce(v)
levelCode = ( level_prefix << suffixLength )		
if( suffixLength > 0    level_prefix >= 14 ) {		
<b>level_suffix</b>	3   4	u(v)
levelCode += level_suffix		
}		
if( level_prefix == 15 && suffixLength == 0 )		
levelCode += 15		
if( i == TrailingOnes( coeff_token ) && TrailingOnes( coeff_token ) < 3 )		
levelCode += 2		
if( levelCode % 2 == 0 )		
level[ i ] = ( levelCode + 2 ) >> 1		
else		
level[ i ] = ( -levelCode - 1 ) >> 1		
if( suffixLength == 0 )		
suffixLength = 1		
if( Abs( level[ i ] ) > ( 3 << ( suffixLength - 1 ) ) && suffixLength < 6 )		
suffixLength++		
}		
if( TotalCoeff( coeff_token ) < maxNumCoeff ) {		
<b>total_zeros</b>	3   4	ce(v)
zerosLeft = total_zeros		
} else		
zerosLeft = 0		
for( i = 0; i < TotalCoeff( coeff_token ) - 1; i++ ) {		
if( zerosLeft > 0 ) {		
<b>run_before</b>	3   4	ce(v)
run[ i ] = run_before		
} else		
run[ i ] = 0		
zerosLeft = zerosLeft - run[ i ]		
}		
run[ TotalCoeff( coeff_token ) - 1 ] = zerosLeft		
coeffNum = -1		
for( i = TotalCoeff( coeff_token ) - 1; i >= 0; i-- ) {		
coeffNum += run[ i ] + 1		
coeffLevel[ coeffNum ] = level[ i ]		
}		
}		
}		

## 7.3.5.3.2 Residual block CABAC syntax

residual_block_cabac( coeffLevel, maxNumCoeff ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>coded_block_flag</b>	3   4	ae(v)
if( coded_block_flag ) {		
numCoeff = maxNumCoeff		
i = 0		
do {		
<b>significant_coeff_flag[ i ]</b>	3   4	ae(v)
if( significant_coeff_flag[ i ] ) {		
<b>last_significant_coeff_flag[ i ]</b>	3   4	ae(v)
if( last_significant_coeff_flag[ i ] ) {		
numCoeff = i + 1		
for( j = numCoeff; j < maxNumCoeff; j++ )		
coeffLevel[ j ] = 0		
}		
}		
i++		
} while( i < numCoeff-1 )		
<b>coeff_abs_level_minus1[ numCoeff-1 ]</b>	3   4	ae(v)
<b>coeff_sign_flag[ numCoeff-1 ]</b>	3   4	ae(v)
coeffLevel[ numCoeff-1 ] =		
( coeff_abs_level_minus1[ numCoeff-1 ] + 1 ) *		
( 1 - 2 * coeff_sign_flag[ numCoeff-1 ] )		
for( i = numCoeff-2; i >= 0; i-- ) {		
if( significant_coeff_flag[ i ] ) {		
<b>coeff_abs_level_minus1[ i ]</b>	3   4	ae(v)
<b>coeff_sign_flag[ i ]</b>	3   4	ae(v)
coeffLevel[ i ] = ( coeff_abs_level_minus1[ i ] + 1 ) *		
( 1 - 2 * coeff_sign_flag[ i ] )		
} else		
coeffLevel[ i ] = 0		
}		
} else		
for( i = 0; i < maxNumCoeff; i++ )		
coeffLevel[ i ] = 0		
}		

## 7.4 Semantics

### 7.4.1 NAL unit semantics

NOTE - The VCL is specified to efficiently represent the content of the video data. The NAL is specified to format that data and provide header information in a manner appropriate for conveyance on a variety of communication channels or storage media. All data are contained in NAL units, each of which contains an integer number of bytes. A NAL unit specifies a generic format for use in both packet-oriented and bitstream systems. The format of NAL units for both packet-oriented transport and byte stream is identical except that each NAL unit can be preceded by a start code prefix and extra padding bytes in the byte stream format.

NumBytesInNALunit specifies the size of the NAL unit in bytes. This value is required for decoding of the NAL unit. Some form of demarcation of NAL unit boundaries is necessary to enable inference of NumBytesInNALunit. One such demarcation method is specified in Annex B for the byte stream format. Other methods of demarcation may be specified outside of this Recommendation | International Standard.

**forbidden\_zero\_bit** shall be equal to 0.

**nal\_ref\_idc** not equal to 0 specifies that the content of the NAL unit contains a sequence parameter set or a picture parameter set or a slice of a reference picture or a slice data partition of a reference picture.

**nal\_ref\_idc** equal to 0 for a NAL unit containing a slice or slice data partition indicates that the slice or slice data partition is part of a non-reference picture.

**nal\_ref\_idc** shall not be equal to 0 for sequence parameter set or picture parameter set NAL units. When **nal\_ref\_idc** is equal to 0 for one slice or slice data partition NAL unit of a particular picture, it shall be equal to 0 for all slice and slice data partition NAL units of the picture.

**nal\_ref\_idc** shall be not be equal to 0 for IDR NAL units, i.e., NAL units with **nal\_unit\_type** equal to 5.

**nal\_ref\_idc** shall be equal to 0 for all NAL units having **nal\_unit\_type** equal to 6, 9, 10, 11, or 12.

**nal\_unit\_type** specifies the type of RBSP data structure contained in the NAL unit as specified in Table 7-1. VCL NAL units are specified as those NAL units having **nal\_unit\_type** equal to 1 to 5, inclusive. All remaining NAL units are called non-VCL NAL units.

The column marked "C" in Table 7-1 lists the categories of the syntax elements that may be present in the NAL unit. In addition, syntax elements with syntax category "All" may be present, as determined by the syntax and semantics of the RBSP data structure. The presence or absence of any syntax elements of a particular listed category is determined from the syntax and semantics of the associated RBSP data structure. **nal\_unit\_type** shall not be equal to 3 or 4 unless at least one syntax element is present in the RBSP data structure having a syntax element category value equal to the value of **nal\_unit\_type** and not categorized as "All".

Table 7-1 – NAL unit type codes

<b>nal_unit_type</b>	<b>Content of NAL unit and RBSP syntax structure</b>	<b>C</b>
0	Unspecified	
1	Coded slice of a non-IDR picture slice_layer_without_partitioning_rbsp()	2, 3, 4
2	Coded slice data partition A slice_data_partition_a_layer_rbsp()	2
3	Coded slice data partition B slice_data_partition_b_layer_rbsp()	3
4	Coded slice data partition C slice_data_partition_c_layer_rbsp()	4
5	Coded slice of an IDR picture slice_layer_without_partitioning_rbsp()	2, 3
6	Supplemental enhancement information (SEI) sei_rbsp()	5
7	Sequence parameter set seq_parameter_set_rbsp()	0
8	Picture parameter set pic_parameter_set_rbsp()	1
9	Access unit delimiter access_unit_delimiter_rbsp()	6
10	End of sequence end_of_seq_rbsp()	7
11	End of stream end_of_stream_rbsp()	8
12	Filler data filler_data_rbsp()	9
13..23	Reserved	
24..31	Unspecified	

NAL units that use nal\_unit\_type equal to 0 or in the range of 24..31, inclusive, shall not affect the decoding process specified in this Recommendation | International Standard.

NOTE – NAL unit types 0 and 24..31 may be used as determined by the application. No decoding process for these values of nal\_unit\_type is specified in this Recommendation | International Standard.

Decoders shall ignore (remove from the bitstream and discard) the contents of all NAL units that use reserved values of nal\_unit\_type.

NOTE – This requirement allows future definition of compatible extensions to this Recommendation | International Standard.

In the text, coded slice NAL unit collectively refers to a coded slice of a non-IDR picture NAL unit or to a coded slice of an IDR picture NAL unit.

When the value of nal\_unit\_type is equal to 5 for a NAL unit containing a slice of a coded picture, the value of nal\_unit\_type shall be 5 in all other VCL NAL units of the same coded picture. Such a picture is referred to as an IDR picture.

NOTE – Slice data partitioning cannot be used for IDR pictures.

**rbsp\_byte[ i ]** is the i-th byte of an RBSP. An RBSP is specified as an ordered sequence of bytes as follows.

The RBSP contains an SODB as follows.

- If the SODB is empty (i.e., zero bits in length), the RBSP is also empty.
- Otherwise, the RBSP contains the SODB as follows.
  - 1) The first byte of the RBSP contains the (most significant, left-most) eight bits of the SODB; the next byte of the RBSP shall contain the next eight bits of the SODB, etc., until fewer than eight bits of the SODB remain.
  - 2) `rbsp_trailing_bits( )` are present after the SODB as follows:
    - i) The first (most significant, left-most) bits of the final RBSP byte contains the remaining bits of the SODB, (if any)
    - ii) The next bit consists of a single `rbsp_stop_one_bit` equal to 1, and
    - iii) When the `rbsp_stop_one_bit` is not the last bit of a byte-aligned byte, one or more `rbsp_alignment_zero_bit` is present to result in byte alignment.
  - 3) One or more `cabac_zero_word` 16-bit syntax elements equal to 0x0000 may be present in some RBSPs after the `rbsp_trailing_bits( )` at the end of the RBSP.

Syntax structures having these RBSP properties are denoted in the syntax tables using an "`_rbsp`" suffix. These structures shall be carried within NAL units as the content of the `rbsp_byte[ i ]` data bytes. The association of the RBSP syntax structures to the NAL units shall be as specified in Table 7-1.

NOTE - When the boundaries of the RBSP are known, the decoder can extract the SODB from the RBSP by concatenating the bits of the bytes of the RBSP and discarding the `rbsp_stop_one_bit`, which is the last (least significant, right-most) bit equal to 1, and discarding any following (less significant, farther to the right) bits that follow it, which are equal to 0. The data necessary for the decoding process is contained in the SODB part of the RBSP.

**emulation\_prevention\_three\_byte** is a byte equal to 0x03. When an `emulation_prevention_three_byte` is present in the NAL unit, it shall be discarded by the decoding process.

The last byte of the NAL unit shall not be equal to 0x00.

Within the NAL unit, the following three-byte sequences shall not occur at any byte-aligned position:

- 0x000000
- 0x000001
- 0x000002

Within the NAL unit, any four-byte sequence that starts with 0x000003 other than the following sequences shall not occur at any byte-aligned position:

- 0x00000300
- 0x00000301
- 0x00000302
- 0x00000303

#### 7.4.1.1 Encapsulation of an SODB within an RBSP (informative)

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

The form of encapsulation of an SODB within an RBSP and the use of the `emulation_prevention_three_byte` for encapsulation of an RBSP within a NAL unit is specified for the following purposes:

- to prevent the emulation of start codes within NAL units while allowing any arbitrary SODB to be represented within a NAL unit,
- to enable identification of the end of the SODB within the NAL unit by searching the RBSP for the `rbsp_stop_one_bit` starting at the end of the RBSP, and
- to enable a NAL unit to have a size larger than that of the SODB under some circumstances (using one or more `cabac_zero_word`).

The encoder can produce a NAL unit from an RBSP by the following procedure:

The RBSP data is searched for byte-aligned bits of the following binary patterns:

'00000000 00000000 000000xx' (where xx represents any 2 bit pattern: 00, 01, 10, or 11),

and a byte equal to 0x03 is inserted to replace these bit patterns with the patterns

'00000000 00000000 00000011 000000xx',

and finally, when the last byte of the RBSP data is equal to 0x00 (which can only occur when the RBSP ends in a cabac\_zero\_word), a final byte equal to 0x03 is appended to the end of the data.

The resulting sequence of bytes is then prefixed with the first byte of the NAL unit containing the indication of the type of RBSP data structure it contains. This results in the construction of the entire NAL unit.

This process can allow any SODB to be represented in a NAL unit while ensuring that

- no byte-aligned start code prefix is emulated within the NAL unit, and
- no sequence of 8 zero-valued bits followed by a start code prefix, regardless of byte-alignment, is emulated within the NAL unit.

#### 7.4.1.2 Order of NAL units and association to coded pictures, access units, and video sequences

This subclause specifies constraints on the order of NAL units in the bitstream. Any order of NAL units in the bitstream obeying these constraints is referred to in the text as the decoding order of NAL units. Within a NAL unit, the syntax in subclauses 7.3, D.8, and E.10 specifies the decoding order of syntax elements. Decoders conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard shall be capable of receiving NAL units and their syntax elements in decoding order.

##### 7.4.1.2.1 Order of sequence and picture parameter set RBSPs and their activation

NOTE – The sequence and picture parameter set mechanism decouples the transmission of infrequently changing information from the transmission of coded macroblock data. Sequence and picture parameter sets may, in some applications, be conveyed "out-of-band" using a reliable transport mechanism.

A picture parameter set RBSP includes parameters that can be referred to by the coded slice NAL units or coded slice data partition A NAL units of one or more coded pictures.

When a picture parameter set RBSP (with a particular value of pic\_parameter\_set\_id) is referred to by a coded slice NAL unit or coded slice data partition A NAL unit (using that value of pic\_parameter\_set\_id), it is activated. This picture parameter set RBSP is called the active picture parameter set RBSP until it is deactivated by the activation of another picture parameter set RBSP. A picture parameter set RBSP, with that particular value of pic\_parameter\_set\_id, shall be available to the decoding process prior to its activation.

Any picture parameter set NAL unit containing the value of pic\_parameter\_set\_id for the active picture parameter set RBSP shall have the same content as that of the active picture parameter set RBSP unless it follows the last VCL NAL unit of a coded picture and precedes the first VCL NAL unit of another coded picture.

A sequence parameter set RBSP includes parameters that can be referred to by one or more picture parameter set RBSPs or one or more SEI NAL units containing a buffering period SEI message.

When a sequence parameter set RBSP (with a particular value of seq\_parameter\_set\_id) is referred to by activation of a picture parameter set RBSP (using that value of seq\_parameter\_set\_id) or is referred to by an SEI NAL unit containing a buffering period SEI message (using that value of seq\_parameter\_set\_id), it is activated. This sequence parameter set RBSP is called the active sequence parameter set RBSP until it is deactivated by the activation of another sequence parameter set RBSP. A sequence parameter set RBSP, with that particular value of seq\_parameter\_set\_id, shall be available to the decoding process prior to its activation. An activated sequence parameter set RBSP shall remain active for the entire coded video sequence.

Any sequence parameter set NAL unit containing the value of seq\_parameter\_set\_id for the active sequence parameter set RBSP shall have the same content as that of the active sequence parameter set RBSP unless it follows the last access unit of a coded video sequence and precedes the first VCL NAL unit and the first SEI NAL unit containing a buffering period SEI message (when present) of another coded video sequence.

NOTE – If picture parameter set RBSP or sequence parameter set RBSP are conveyed within the bitstream, these constraints impose an order constraint on the NAL units that contain the picture parameter set RBSP or sequence parameter set RBSP, respectively. Otherwise (picture parameter set RBSP or sequence parameter set RBSP are conveyed by other means not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard), they must be available to the decoding process in a timely fashion such that these constraints are obeyed.

During operation of the decoding process (see clause 8), the values of parameters of the active picture parameter set and the active sequence parameter set shall be considered in effect. For interpretation of SEI messages, the values of the parameters of the picture parameter set and sequence parameter set that are active for the operation of the decoding process for the VCL NAL units of the primary coded picture in the same access unit shall be considered in effect unless otherwise specified in the SEI message semantics.

#### 7.4.1.2.2 Order of access units and association to coded video sequences

A bitstream conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard consists of one or more coded video sequences.

A coded video sequence consists of one or more access units. The order of NAL units and coded pictures and their association to access units is described in subclause 7.4.1.2.3.

The first access unit of each coded video sequence is an IDR access unit. All subsequent access units in the coded video sequence are non-IDR access units.

The values of picture order count for the coded pictures in consecutive access units in decoding order containing non-reference pictures shall be non-decreasing.

When present, an access unit following an access unit that contains an end of sequence NAL unit shall be an IDR access unit.

When an SEI NAL unit contains data that pertain to more than one access unit (for example, when the SEI NAL unit has a coded video sequence as its scope), it shall be contained in the first access unit to which it applies.

When an end of stream NAL unit is present in an access unit, this access unit shall be the last access unit in the bitstream and the end of stream NAL unit shall be the last NAL unit in that access unit.

#### 7.4.1.2.3 Order of NAL units and coded pictures and association to access units

An access unit consists of one primary coded picture, zero or more corresponding redundant coded pictures, and zero or more non-VCL NAL units. The association of VCL NAL units to primary or redundant coded pictures is described in subclause 7.4.1.2.5.

The first of any of the following NAL units after the last VCL NAL unit of a primary coded picture specifies the start of a new access unit.

- access unit delimiter NAL unit (when present)
- sequence parameter set NAL unit (when present)
- picture parameter set NAL unit (when present)
- SEI NAL unit (when present)
- NAL units with nal\_unit\_type in the range of 13 to 18, inclusive
- first VCL NAL unit of a primary coded picture (always present)

The constraints for the detection of the first VCL NAL unit of a primary coded picture are specified in subclause 7.4.1.2.4.

The following constraints shall be obeyed by the order of the coded pictures and non-VCL NAL units within an access unit.

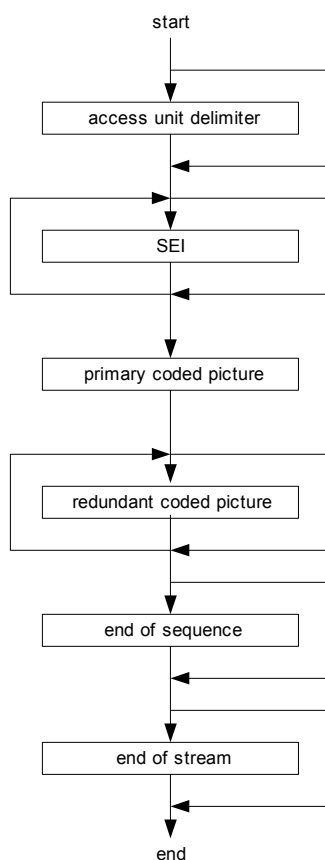
- When an access unit delimiter NAL unit is present, it shall be the first NAL unit. There shall be at most one access unit delimiter NAL unit in any access unit.
- When any SEI NAL units are present, they shall precede the primary coded picture.
- When an SEI NAL unit containing a buffering period SEI message is present, the buffering period SEI message shall be the first SEI message payload of the first SEI NAL unit in the access unit
- The primary coded picture shall precede the corresponding redundant coded pictures.
- When redundant coded pictures are present, they shall be ordered in ascending order of the value of redundant\_pic\_cnt.
- When an end of sequence NAL unit is present, it shall follow the primary coded picture and all redundant coded pictures (if any).

- When an end of stream NAL unit is present, it shall be the last NAL unit.
- NAL units having nal\_unit\_type equal to 0, 12, or in the range of 19 to 31, inclusive, shall not precede the first VCL NAL unit of the primary coded picture.

NOTE – Sequence parameter set NAL units or picture parameter set NAL units may be present in an access unit, but cannot follow the last VCL NAL unit of the primary coded picture within the access unit, as this condition would specify the start of a new access unit.

NOTE – When a NAL unit having nal\_unit\_type equal to 7 or 8 is present in an access unit, it may not be referred to in the coded pictures of the access unit in which it is present, and may be referred to in coded pictures of subsequent access units.

The structure of access units not containing any NAL units with nal\_unit\_type equal to 0, 7, 8, or in the range of 12 to 31, inclusive, is shown in Figure 7-1.



**Figure 7-1 – The structure of an access unit not containing any NAL units with nal\_unit\_type equal to 0, 7, 8, or in the range of 12 to 31, inclusive**

#### 7.4.1.2.4 Detection of the first VCL NAL unit of a primary coded picture

Any coded slice NAL unit or coded slice data partition A NAL unit of the primary coded picture of the current access unit shall be different from any coded slice NAL unit or coded slice data partition A NAL unit of the primary coded picture of the previous access unit in one or more of the following ways.

- frame\_num differs in value.
- field\_pic\_flag differs in value.
- bottom\_field\_flag is present in both and differs in value.



- `nal_ref_idc` differs in value with one of the `nal_ref_idc` values being equal to 0.
- `frame_num` is the same for both and `pic_order_cnt_type` is equal to 0 for both and either `pic_order_cnt_lsb` differs in value, or `delta_pic_order_cnt_bottom` differs in value.
- `frame_num` is the same for both and `pic_order_cnt_type` is equal to 1 for both and either `delta_pic_order_cnt[ 0 ]` differs in value, or `delta_pic_order_cnt[ 1 ]` differs in value.
- `nal_unit_type` is equal to 5 for both and `idr_pic_id` differs in value.

NOTE – Some of the VCL NAL units in redundant coded pictures or some non-VCL NAL units (e.g. an access unit delimiter NAL unit) may also be used for the detection of the boundary between access units, and may therefore aid in the detection of the start of a new primary coded picture.

#### 7.4.1.2.5 Order of VCL NAL units and association to coded pictures

Each VCL NAL unit is part of a coded picture.

The order of the VCL NAL units within a coded IDR picture is constrained as follows.

- If arbitrary slice order is allowed as specified in Annex A, coded slice of an IDR picture NAL units may have any order relative to each other.
- Otherwise (arbitrary slice order is not allowed), the order of coded slice of an IDR picture NAL units shall be in the order of increasing macroblock address for the first macroblock of each coded slice of an IDR picture NAL unit.

The order of the VCL NAL units within a coded non-IDR picture is constrained as follows.

- If arbitrary slice order is allowed as specified in Annex A, coded slice of a non-IDR picture NAL units or coded slice data partition A NAL units may have any order relative to each other. A coded slice data partition A NAL unit with a particular value of `slice_id` shall precede any present coded slice data partition B NAL unit with the same value of `slice_id`. A coded slice data partition A NAL unit with a particular value of `slice_id` shall precede any present coded slice data partition C NAL unit with the same value of `slice_id`. When a coded slice data partition B NAL unit with a particular value of `slice_id` is present, it shall precede any present coded slice data partition C NAL unit with the same value of `slice_id`.
- Otherwise (arbitrary slice order is not allowed), the order of coded slice of a non-IDR picture NAL units or coded slice data partition A NAL units shall be in the order of increasing macroblock address for the first macroblock of each coded slice of a non-IDR picture NAL unit or coded slice data partition A NAL unit. A coded slice data partition A NAL unit with a particular value of `slice_id` shall immediately precede any present coded slice data partition B NAL unit with the same value of `slice_id`. A coded slice data partition A NAL unit with a particular value of `slice_id` shall immediately precede any present coded slice data partition C NAL unit with the same value of `slice_id`, when a coded slice data partition B NAL unit with the same value of `slice_id` is not present. When a coded slice data partition B NAL unit with a particular value of `slice_id` is present, it shall immediately precede any present coded slice data partition C NAL unit with the same value of `slice_id`.

NAL units having `nal_unit_type` equal to 12 may be present in the access unit but shall not precede the first VCL NAL unit of the primary coded picture within the access unit.

NAL units having `nal_unit_type` equal to 0 or in the range of 24 to 31, inclusive, which are unspecified, may be present in the access unit but shall not precede the first VCL NAL unit of the primary coded picture within the access unit.

NAL units having `nal_unit_type` in the range of 19 to 23, inclusive, which are reserved, shall not precede the first VCL NAL unit of the primary coded picture within the access unit (when specified in the future by ITU-T | ISO/IEC).

#### 7.4.2 Raw byte sequence payloads and RBSP trailing bits semantics

##### 7.4.2.1 Sequence parameter set RBSP semantics

`profile_idc` and `level_idc` indicate the profile and level to which the bitstream conforms, as specified in Annex A.

`constraint_set0_flag` equal to 1 indicates that the bitstream obeys all constraints specified in subclause A.2.1. `constraint_set0_flag` equal to 0 indicates that the bitstream may or may not obey all constraints specified in subclause A.2.1.

**constraint\_set1\_flag** equal to 1 indicates that the bitstream obeys all constraints specified in subclause A.2.2. **constraint\_set1\_flag** equal to 0 indicates that the bitstream may or may not obey all constraints specified in subclause A.2.2.

**constraint\_set2\_flag** equal to 1 indicates that the bitstream obeys all constraints specified in subclause A.2.3. **constraint\_set2\_flag** equal to 0 indicates that the bitstream may or may not obey all constraints specified in subclause A.2.3.

NOTE – When more than one of **constraint\_set0\_flag**, **constraint\_set1\_flag**, or **constraint\_set2\_flag** are equal to 1, the bitstream obeys the constraints of all of the indicated subclauses of subclause A.2.

**reserved\_zero\_5bits** shall be equal to 0 in bitstreams conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard. Other values of **reserved\_zero\_5bits** may be specified in the future by ITU-T | ISO/IEC. Decoders shall ignore the value of **reserved\_zero\_5bits**.

**seq\_parameter\_set\_id** identifies the sequence parameter set that is referred to by the picture parameter set. The value of **seq\_parameter\_set\_id** shall be in the range of 0 to 31, inclusive.

NOTE – When feasible, encoders should use distinct values of **seq\_parameter\_set\_id** when the values of other sequence parameter set syntax elements differ rather than changing the values of the syntax elements associated with a specific value of **seq\_parameter\_set\_id**.

**log2\_max\_frame\_num\_minus4** specifies the value of the variable **MaxFrameNum** that is used in **frame\_num** related derivations as follows:

$$\text{MaxFrameNum} = 2^{(\text{log2\_max\_frame\_num\_minus4} + 4)} \quad (7-1)$$

The value of **log2\_max\_frame\_num\_minus4** shall be in the range of 0 to 12, inclusive.

**pic\_order\_cnt\_type** specifies the method to decode picture order count (as specified in subclause 8.2.1). The value of **pic\_order\_cnt\_type** shall be in the range of 0 to 2, inclusive.

**pic\_order\_cnt\_type** shall not be equal to 2 in a coded video sequence that contains any of the following

- an access unit containing a non-reference frame followed immediately by an access unit containing a non-reference picture
- two access units each containing a field with the two fields together forming a complementary non-reference field pair followed immediately by an access unit containing a non-reference picture
- an access unit containing a non-reference field followed immediately by an access unit containing another non-reference picture that does not form a complementary non-reference field pair with the first of the two access units

**log2\_max\_pic\_order\_cnt\_lsb\_minus4** specifies the value of the variable **MaxPicOrderCntLsb** that is used in the decoding process for picture order count as specified in subclause 8.2.1 as follows:

$$\text{MaxPicOrderCntLsb} = 2^{(\text{log2\_max\_pic\_order\_cnt\_lsb\_minus4} + 4)} \quad (7-2)$$

The value of **log2\_max\_pic\_order\_cnt\_lsb\_minus4** shall be in the range of 0 to 12, inclusive.

**delta\_pic\_order\_always\_zero\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that **delta\_pic\_order\_cnt[ 0 ]** and **delta\_pic\_order\_cnt[ 1 ]** are not present in the slice headers of the sequence and shall be inferred to be equal to 0. **delta\_pic\_order\_always\_zero\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that **delta\_pic\_order\_cnt[ 0 ]** is present in the slice headers of the sequence and **delta\_pic\_order\_cnt[ 1 ]** may be present in the slice headers of the sequence.

**offset\_for\_non\_ref\_pic** is used to calculate the picture order count of a non-reference picture as specified in 8.2.1. The value of **offset\_for\_non\_ref\_pic** shall be in the range of  $-2^{31}$  to  $2^{31} - 1$ , inclusive.

**offset\_for\_top\_to\_bottom\_field** is used to calculate the picture order count of the bottom field in a frame as specified in 8.2.1. The value of **offset\_for\_top\_to\_bottom\_field** shall be in the range of  $-2^{31}$  to  $2^{31} - 1$ , inclusive.

**num\_ref\_frames\_in\_pic\_order\_cnt\_cycle** is used in the decoding process for picture order count as specified in subclause 8.2.1. The value of **num\_ref\_frames\_in\_pic\_order\_cnt\_cycle** shall be in the range of 0 to 255, inclusive.

**offset\_for\_ref\_frame[ i ]** is an element of a list of **num\_ref\_frames\_in\_pic\_order\_cnt\_cycle** values used in the decoding process for picture order count as specified in subclause 8.2.1. The value of **offset\_for\_ref\_frame[ i ]** shall be in the range of  $-2^{31}$  to  $2^{31} - 1$ , inclusive.

**num\_ref\_frames** specifies the maximum total number of short-term and long-term reference frames, complementary reference field pairs, and non-paired reference fields used by the decoding process for inter prediction of any picture in the sequence. **num\_ref\_frames** also determines the size of the sliding window operation as specified in subclause 8.2.5.3. The value of **num\_ref\_frames** shall be in the range of 0 to 16, inclusive.

**gaps\_in\_frame\_num\_value\_allowed\_flag** specifies the allowed values of **frame\_num** as specified in subclause 7.4.3 and the decoding process in case of an inferred gap between values of **frame\_num** as specified in subclause 8.2.5.2.

**pic\_width\_in\_mbs\_minus1** plus 1 specifies the width of each decoded picture in units of macroblocks.

The variable for the picture width in units of macroblocks is derived as follows

$$\text{PicWidthInMbs} = \text{pic\_width\_in\_mbs\_minus1} + 1 \quad (7-3)$$

The variable for picture width for the luma component is derived as follows

$$\text{PicWidthInSamples}_L = \text{PicWidthInMbs} * 16 \quad (7-4)$$

The variable for picture width for the chroma components is derived as follows

$$\text{PicWidthInSamples}_C = \text{PicWidthInMbs} * 8 \quad (7-5)$$

**pic\_height\_in\_map\_units\_minus1** plus 1 specifies the height in slice group map units of a decoded frame or field.

The variables **PicHeightInMapUnits** and **PicSizeInMapUnits** are derived as follows

$$\text{PicHeightInMapUnits} = \text{pic\_height\_in\_map\_units\_minus1} + 1 \quad (7-6)$$

$$\text{PicSizeInMapUnits} = \text{PicWidthInMbs} * \text{PicHeightInMapUnits} \quad (7-7)$$

**frame\_mbs\_only\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that coded pictures of the coded video sequence may either be coded fields or coded frames. **frame\_mbs\_only\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that every coded picture of the coded video sequence is a coded frame containing only frame macroblocks.

The allowed range of values for **pic\_width\_in\_mbs\_minus1**, **pic\_height\_in\_map\_units\_minus1**, and **frame\_mbs\_only\_flag** is specified by constraints in Annex A.

Depending on **frame\_mbs\_only\_flag**, semantics are assigned to **pic\_height\_in\_map\_units\_minus1** as follows.

- If **frame\_mbs\_only\_flag** is equal to 0, **pic\_height\_in\_map\_units\_minus1** is the height of a field in units of macroblocks.
- Otherwise (**frame\_mbs\_only\_flag** is equal to 1), **pic\_height\_in\_map\_units\_minus1** is the height of a frame in units of macroblocks.

The variable **FrameHeightInMbs** is derived as follows

$$\text{FrameHeightInMbs} = (2 - \text{frame\_mbs\_only\_flag}) * \text{PicHeightInMapUnits} \quad (7-8)$$

**mb\_adaptive\_frame\_field\_flag** equal to 0 specifies no switching between frame and field macroblocks within a picture. **mb\_adaptive\_frame\_field\_flag** equal to 1 specifies the possible use of switching between frame and field macroblocks within frames. When **mb\_adaptive\_frame\_field\_flag** is not present, it shall be inferred to be equal to 0.

**direct\_8x8\_inference\_flag** specifies the method used in the derivation process for luma motion vectors for **B\_Skip**, **B\_Direct\_16x16** and **B\_Direct\_8x8** as specified in subclause 8.4.1.2. When **frame\_mbs\_only\_flag** is equal to 0, **direct\_8x8\_inference\_flag** shall be equal to 1.

**frame\_cropping\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that the frame cropping offset parameters follow next in the sequence parameter set. **frame\_cropping\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that the frame cropping offset parameters are not present.

**frame\_crop\_left\_offset**, **frame\_crop\_right\_offset**, **frame\_crop\_top\_offset**, **frame\_crop\_bottom\_offset** specify the samples of a frame within a rectangle as follows.

- If **frame\_mbs\_only\_flag** is equal to 1, the cropping rectangle contains luma samples with horizontal coordinates from  $2 * \text{frame\_crop\_left\_offset}$  to  $\text{PicWidthInSamples}_L - (2 * \text{frame\_crop\_right\_offset} + 1)$  and vertical coordinates from  $2 * \text{frame\_crop\_top\_offset}$  to  $(\text{FrameHeightInMbs} * 16) - (2 * \text{frame\_crop\_bottom\_offset} + 1)$ ,

inclusive. In this case, the value of `frame_crop_left_offset` shall be in the range of 0 to  $8 * \text{PicWidthInMbs} - (\text{frame\_crop\_right\_offset} + 1)$ , inclusive; and the value of `frame_crop_top_offset` shall be in the range of 0 to  $8 * \text{FrameHeightInMbs} - (\text{frame\_crop\_bottom\_offset} + 1)$ , inclusive.

- Otherwise (`frame_mbs_only_flag` is equal to 0), the cropping rectangle contains luma samples with horizontal coordinates from  $2 * \text{frame\_crop\_left\_offset}$  to  $\text{PicWidthInSamples}_L - (2 * \text{frame\_crop\_right\_offset} + 1)$  and vertical coordinates from  $4 * \text{frame\_crop\_top\_offset}$  to  $(\text{FrameHeightInMbs} * 16) - (4 * \text{frame\_crop\_bottom\_offset} + 1)$ , inclusive. In this case the value of `frame_crop_left_offset` shall be in the range of 0 to  $8 * \text{PicWidthInMbs} - (\text{frame\_crop\_right\_offset} + 1)$ , inclusive; and the value of `frame_crop_top_offset` shall be in the range of 0 to  $4 * \text{FrameHeightInMbs} - (\text{frame\_crop\_bottom\_offset} + 1)$ , inclusive.

When `frame_cropping_flag` is equal to 0, the following values shall be inferred: `frame_crop_left_offset` = 0, `frame_crop_right_offset` = 0, `frame_crop_top_offset` = 0, and `frame_crop_bottom_offset` = 0.

The specified samples of the two chroma arrays are the samples having frame coordinates  $(x / 2, y / 2)$ , where  $(x, y)$  are the frame coordinates of the specified luma samples.

For decoded fields, the specified samples of the decoded field are the samples that fall within the rectangle specified in frame coordinates.

**`vui_parameters_present_flag`** equal to 1 specifies that the `vui_parameters()` syntax structure specified in Annex E is present next in the bitstream. `vui_parameters_present_flag` equal to 0 specifies that the `vui_parameters()` syntax structure specified in Annex E is not present next in the bitstream.

#### 7.4.2.2 Picture parameter set RBSP semantics

**`pic_parameter_set_id`** identifies the picture parameter set that is referred to in the slice header. The value of `pic_parameter_set_id` shall be in the range of 0 to 255, inclusive.

**`seq_parameter_set_id`** refers to the active sequence parameter set. The value of `seq_parameter_set_id` shall be in the range of 0 to 31, inclusive.

**`entropy_coding_mode_flag`** selects the entropy decoding method to be applied for the syntax elements for which two descriptors appear in the syntax tables as follows.

- If `entropy_coding_mode_flag` is equal to 0, the method specified by the left descriptor in the syntax table is applied (Exp-Golomb coded, see subclause 9.1 or CAVLC, see subclause 9.2).
- Otherwise (`entropy_coding_mode_flag` is equal to 1), the method specified by the right descriptor in the syntax table is applied (CABAC, see subclause 9.3).

**`pic_order_present_flag`** equal to 1 specifies that the picture order count related syntax elements are present in the slice headers as specified in subclause 7.3.3. `pic_order_present_flag` equal to 0 specifies that the picture order count related syntax elements are not present in the slice headers.

**`num_slice_groups_minus1`** plus 1 specifies the number of slice groups for a picture. When `num_slice_groups_minus1` is equal to 0, all slices of the picture belong to the same slice group. The allowed range of `num_slice_groups_minus1` is specified in Annex A.

**`slice_group_map_type`** specifies how the mapping of slice group map units to slice groups is coded. The value of `slice_group_map_type` shall be in the range of 0 to 6, inclusive.

`slice_group_map_type` equal to 0 specifies interleaved slice groups.

`slice_group_map_type` equal to 1 specifies a dispersed slice group mapping.

`slice_group_map_type` equal to 2 specifies one or more “foreground” slice groups and a “leftover” slice group.

`slice_group_map_type` values equal to 3, 4, and 5 specify changing slice groups. When `num_slice_groups_minus1` is not equal to 1, `slice_group_map_type` shall not be equal to 3, 4, or 5.

`slice_group_map_type` equal to 6 specifies an explicit assignment of a slice group to each slice group map unit.

Slice group map units are specified as follows.

- If `frame_mbs_only_flag` is equal to 0 and `mb_adaptive_frame_field_flag` is equal to 1 and the coded picture is a frame, the slice group map units are macroblock pair units.

- Otherwise, if `frame_mbs_only_flag` is equal to 1 or a coded picture is a field, the slice group map units are units of macroblocks.
- Otherwise (`frame_mbs_only_flag` is equal to 0 and `mb_adaptive_frame_field_flag` is equal to 0 and the coded picture is a frame), the slice group map units are units of two macroblocks that are vertically contiguous as in a frame macroblock pair of an MBAFF frame.

**run\_length\_minus1[ i ]** is used to specify the number of consecutive slice group map units to be assigned to the *i*-th slice group in raster scan order of slice group map units. The value of `run_length_minus1[ i ]` shall be in the range of 0 to `PicSizeInMapUnits - 1`, inclusive.

**top\_left[ i ]** and **bottom\_right[ i ]** specify the top-left and bottom-right corners of a rectangle, respectively. `top_left[ i ]` and `bottom_right[ i ]` are slice group map unit positions in a raster scan of the picture for the slice group map units. For each rectangle *i*, all of the following constraints shall be obeyed by the values of the syntax elements `top_left[ i ]` and `bottom_right[ i ]`

- `top_left[ i ]` shall be less than or equal to `bottom_right[ i ]` and `bottom_right[ i ]` shall be less than `PicSizeInMapUnits`.
- $(\text{top\_left}[ i ] \% \text{PicWidthInMbs})$  shall be less than or equal to the value of  $(\text{bottom\_right}[ i ] \% \text{PicWidthInMbs})$ .

**slice\_group\_change\_direction\_flag** is used with `slice_group_map_type` to specify the refined map type when `slice_group_map_type` is 3, 4, or 5.

**slice\_group\_change\_rate\_minus1** is used to specify the variable `SliceGroupChangeRate`. `SliceGroupChangeRate` specifies the multiple in number of slice group map units by which the size of a slice group can change from one picture to the next. The value of `slice_group_change_rate_minus1` shall be in the range of 0 to `PicSizeInMapUnits - 1`, inclusive. The `SliceGroupChangeRate` variable is specified as follows:

$$\text{SliceGroupChangeRate} = \text{slice\_group\_change\_rate\_minus1} + 1 \quad (7-9)$$

**pic\_size\_in\_map\_units\_minus1** is used to specify the number of slice group map units in the picture. `pic_size_in_map_units_minus1` shall be equal to `PicSizeInMapUnits - 1`.

**slice\_group\_id[ i ]** identifies a slice group of the *i*-th slice group map unit in raster scan order. The size of the `slice_group_id[ i ]` syntax element is  $\text{Ceil}(\text{Log2}(\text{num\_slice\_groups\_minus1} + 1))$  bits. The value of `slice_group_id[ i ]` shall be in the range of 0 to `num_slice_groups_minus1`, inclusive.

**num\_ref\_idx\_l0\_active\_minus1** specifies the maximum reference index for reference picture list 0 that shall be used to decode each slice of the picture in which list 0 is used when `num_ref_idx_active_override_flag` is equal to 0 for the slice. When `MbaffFrameFlag` is equal to 1, `num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1` is the maximum index value for the decoding of frame macroblocks and  $2 * \text{num\_ref\_idx\_l0\_active\_minus1} + 1$  is the maximum index value for the decoding of field macroblocks. The value of `num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1` shall be in the range of 0 to 31, inclusive.

**num\_ref\_idx\_l1\_active\_minus1** has the same semantics as `num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1` with l0 and list 0 replaced by l1 and list 1, respectively.

**weighted\_pred\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that weighted prediction shall not be applied to P and SP slices. **weighted\_pred\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that weighted prediction shall be applied to P and SP slices.

**weighted\_bipred\_idc** equal to 0 specifies that the default weighted prediction shall be applied to B slices. **weighted\_bipred\_idc** equal to 1 specifies that explicit weighted prediction shall be applied to B slices. **weighted\_bipred\_idc** equal to 2 specifies that implicit weighted prediction shall be applied to B slices. The value of `weighted_bipred_idc` shall be in the range of 0 to 2, inclusive.

**pic\_init\_qp\_minus26** specifies the initial value minus 26 of  $\text{SliceQP}_Y$  for each slice. The initial value is modified at the slice layer when a non-zero value of `slice_qp_delta` is decoded, and is modified further when a non-zero value of `mb_qp_delta` is decoded at the macroblock layer. The value of `pic_init_qp_minus26` shall be in the range of -26 to +25, inclusive.

**pic\_init\_qs\_minus26** specifies the initial value minus 26 of  $\text{SliceQS}_Y$  for all macroblocks in SP or SI slices. The initial value is modified at the slice layer when a non-zero value of `slice_qs_delta` is decoded. The value of `pic_init_qs_minus26` shall be in the range of -26 to +25, inclusive.

**chroma\_qp\_index\_offset** specifies the offset that shall be added to  $\text{QP}_Y$  and  $\text{QS}_Y$  for addressing the table of  $\text{QP}_C$  values. The value of `chroma_qp_index_offset` shall be in the range of -12 to +12, inclusive.

**deblocking\_filter\_control\_present\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that a set of syntax elements controlling the characteristics of the deblocking filter is present in the slice header. **deblocking\_filter\_control\_present\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that the set of syntax elements controlling the characteristics of the deblocking filter is not present in the slice headers and their inferred values are in effect.

**constrained\_intra\_pred\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that intra prediction allows usage of residual data and decoded samples of neighboring macroblocks coded using Inter macroblock prediction modes for the prediction of macroblocks coded using Intra macroblock prediction modes. **constrained\_intra\_pred\_flag** equal to 1 specifies constrained intra prediction, in which case prediction of macroblocks coded using Intra macroblock prediction modes only uses residual data and decoded samples from I or SI macroblock types.

**redundant\_pic\_cnt\_present\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that the **redundant\_pic\_cnt** syntax element is not present in slice headers, data partitions B, and data partitions C that refer (either directly or by association with a corresponding data partition A) to the picture parameter set. **redundant\_pic\_cnt\_present\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that the **redundant\_pic\_cnt** syntax element is present in all slice headers, data partitions B, and data partitions C that refer (either directly or by association with a corresponding data partition A) to the picture parameter set.

7.4.2.3 Supplemental enhancement information RBSP semantics

Supplemental Enhancement Information (SEI) contains information that is not necessary to decode the samples of coded pictures from VCL NAL units.

7.4.2.3.1 Supplemental enhancement information message semantics

An SEI NAL unit contains one or more SEI messages. Each SEI message consists of the variables specifying the type **payloadType** and size **payloadSize** of the SEI payload. SEI payloads are specified in Annex D. The derived SEI payload size **payloadSize** is specified in bytes and shall be equal to the number of bytes in the SEI payload.

**ff\_byte** is a byte equal to 0xFF identifying a need for a longer representation of the syntax structure that it is used within.

**last\_payload\_type\_byte** is the last byte of the payload type of an SEI message.

**last\_payload\_size\_byte** is the last byte of the size of an SEI message.

7.4.2.4 Access unit delimiter RBSP semantics

The access unit delimiter may be used to indicate the type of slices present in a primary coded picture and to simplify the detection of the boundary between access units. There is no normative decoding process associated with the access unit delimiter.

**primary\_pic\_type** indicates that the **slice\_type** values for all slices of the primary coded picture are members of the set listed in Table 7-2 for the given value of **primary\_pic\_type**.

Table 7-2 – Meaning of **primary\_pic\_type**

<b>primary_pic_type</b>	<b>slice_type values that may be present in the primary coded picture</b>
0	I
1	I, P
2	I, P, B
3	SI
4	SI, SP
5	I, SI
6	I, SI, P, SP
7	I, SI, P, SP, B

7.4.2.5 End of sequence RBSP semantics

The end of sequence RBSP specifies that the next subsequent access unit in the bitstream in decoding order (if any) shall be an IDR access unit. The syntax content of the SODB and RBSP for the end of sequence RBSP are empty. No normative decoding process is specified for an end of sequence RBSP.

#### 7.4.2.6 End of stream RBSP semantics

The end of stream RBSP indicates that no additional NAL units shall be present in the bitstream that are subsequent to the end of stream RBSP in decoding order. The syntax content of the SODB and RBSP for the end of stream RBSP are empty. No normative decoding process is specified for an end of stream RBSP.

#### 7.4.2.7 Filler data RBSP semantics

The filler data RBSP contains bytes whose value shall be equal to 0xFF. No normative decoding process is specified for a filler data RBSP.

**ff\_byte** is a byte equal to 0xFF.

#### 7.4.2.8 Slice layer without partitioning RBSP semantics

The slice layer without partitioning RBSP consists of a slice header and slice data.

#### 7.4.2.9 Slice data partition RBSP semantics

##### 7.4.2.9.1 Slice data partition A RBSP semantics

When slice data partitioning is in use, the coded data for a single slice is divided into three separate partitions. Partition A contains all syntax elements of category 2.

Category 2 syntax elements include all syntax elements in the slice header and slice data syntax structures other than the syntax elements in the residual( ) syntax structure.

**slice\_id** identifies the slice associated with the data partition. Each slice shall have a unique **slice\_id** value within the coded picture that contains the slice. When arbitrary slice order is not allowed as specified in Annex A, the first slice of a coded picture, in decoding order, shall have **slice\_id** equal to 0 and the value of **slice\_id** shall be incremented by one for each subsequent slice of the coded picture in decoding order.

The range of **slice\_id** is specified as follows.

- If **MbaffFrameFlag** is equal to 0, **slice\_id** shall be in the range of 0 to **PicSizeInMbs** - 1, inclusive.
- Otherwise (**MbaffFrameFlag** is equal to 1), **slice\_id** shall be in the range of 0 to **PicSizeInMbs** / 2 - 1, inclusive.

##### 7.4.2.9.2 Slice data partition B RBSP semantics

When slice data partitioning is in use, the coded data for a single slice is divided into one to three separate partitions. Slice data partition B contains all syntax elements of category 3.

Category 3 syntax elements include all syntax elements in the residual( ) syntax structure and in syntax structures used within that syntax structure for collective macroblock types I and SI as specified in Table 7-7.

**slice\_id** has the same semantics as specified in subclause 7.4.2.9.1.

**redundant\_pic\_cnt** shall be equal to 0 for slices and slice data partitions belonging to the primary coded picture. The **redundant\_pic\_cnt** shall be greater than 0 for coded slices and coded slice data partitions in redundant coded pictures. When **redundant\_pic\_cnt** is not present, its value shall be inferred to be equal to 0. The value of **redundant\_pic\_cnt** shall be in the range of 0 to 127, inclusive.

The presence of a slice data partition B RBSP is specified as follows.

- If the syntax elements of a slice data partition A RBSP indicate the presence of any syntax elements of category 3 in the slice data for a slice, a slice data partition B RBSP shall be present having the same value of **slice\_id** and **redundant\_pic\_cnt** as in the slice data partition A RBSP.
- Otherwise (the syntax elements of a slice data partition A RBSP do not indicate the presence of any syntax elements of category 3 in the slice data for a slice), no slice data partition B RBSP shall be present having the same value of **slice\_id** and **redundant\_pic\_cnt** as in the slice data partition A RBSP.

##### 7.4.2.9.3 Slice data partition C RBSP semantics

When slice data partitioning is in use, the coded data for a single slice is divided into three separate partitions. Slice data partition C contains all syntax elements of category 4.

Category 4 syntax elements include all syntax elements in the residual() syntax structure and in syntax structures used within that syntax structure for collective macroblock types P and B as specified in Table 7-7.

**slice\_id** has the same semantics as specified in subclause 7.4.2.9.1.

**redundant\_pic\_cnt** has the same semantics as specified in subclause 7.4.2.9.2.

The presence of a slice data partition C RBSP is specified as follows.

- If the syntax elements of a slice data partition A RBSP indicate the presence of any syntax elements of category 4 in the slice data for a slice, a slice data partition C RBSP shall be present having the same value of slice\_id and redundant\_pic\_cnt as in the slice data partition A RBSP.
- Otherwise (the syntax elements of a slice data partition A RBSP do not indicate the presence of any syntax elements of category 4 in the slice data for a slice), no slice data partition C RBSP shall be present having the same value of slice\_id and redundant\_pic\_cnt as in the slice data partition A RBSP.

#### 7.4.2.10 RBSP slice trailing bits semantics

**cabac\_zero\_word** is a byte-aligned sequence of two bytes equal to 0x0000.

Let NumBytesInVclNALunits be the sum of the values of NumBytesInNALunit for all VCL NAL units of a coded picture.

When entropy\_coding\_mode\_flag is equal to 1, the number of bins resulting from decoding the contents of all VCL NAL units of a coded picture shall not exceed  $(32 \div 3) * \text{NumBytesInVclNALunits} + 96 * \text{PicSizeInMbs}$ .

NOTE – The constraint on the maximum number of bins resulting from decoding the contents of the slice layer NAL units can be met by inserting a number of cabac\_zero\_word syntax elements to increase the value of NumBytesInVclNALunits. Each cabac\_zero\_word is represented in a NAL unit by the three-byte sequence 0x000003 (as a result of the constraints on NAL unit contents that result in requiring inclusion of an emulation\_prevention\_three\_byte for each cabac\_zero\_word).

#### 7.4.2.11 RBSP trailing bits semantics

**rbsp\_stop\_one\_bit** is a single bit equal to 1.

**rbsp\_alignment\_zero\_bit** is a single bit equal to 0.

### 7.4.3 Slice header semantics

When present, the value of the slice header syntax elements pic\_parameter\_set\_id, frame\_num, field\_pic\_flag, bottom\_field\_flag, idr\_pic\_id, pic\_order\_cnt\_lsb, delta\_pic\_order\_cnt\_bottom, delta\_pic\_order\_cnt[ 0 ], delta\_pic\_order\_cnt[ 1 ], sp\_for\_switch\_flag, and slice\_group\_change\_cycle shall be the same in all slice headers of a coded picture.

**first\_mb\_in\_slice** specifies the address of the first macroblock in the slice. When arbitrary slice order is not allowed as specified in Annex A, the value of first\_mb\_in\_slice shall not be less than the value of first\_mb\_in\_slice for any other slice of the current picture that precedes the current slice in decoding order.

The first macroblock address of the slice is derived as follows.

- If MbaffFrameFlag is equal to 0, first\_mb\_in\_slice is the macroblock address of the first macroblock in the slice, and first\_mb\_in\_slice shall be in the range of 0 to PicSizeInMbs - 1, inclusive.
- Otherwise (MbaffFrameFlag is equal to 1), first\_mb\_in\_slice \* 2 is the macroblock address of the first macroblock in the slice, which is the top macroblock of the first macroblock pair in the slice, and first\_mb\_in\_slice shall be in the range of 0 to PicSizeInMbs / 2 - 1, inclusive.

**slice\_type** specifies the coding type of the slice according to Table 7-3.



Table 7-3 – Name association to slice\_type

slice_type	Name of slice_type
0	P (P slice)
1	B (B slice)
2	I (I slice)
3	SP (SP slice)
4	SI (SI slice)
5	P (P slice)
6	B (B slice)
7	I (I slice)
8	SP (SP slice)
9	SI (SI slice)

slice\_type values in the range 5..9 specify, in addition to the coding type of the current slice, that all other slices of the current coded picture shall have a value of slice\_type equal to the current value of slice\_type or equal to the current value of slice\_type – 5.

When nal\_unit\_type is equal to 5 (IDR picture), slice\_type shall be equal to 2, 4, 7, or 9.

**pic\_parameter\_set\_id** specifies the picture parameter set in use. The value of pic\_parameter\_set\_id shall be in the range of 0 to 255, inclusive.

**frame\_num** is used as a unique identifier for each short-term reference frame and shall be represented by  $\log_2\_max\_frame\_num\_minus4 + 4$  bits in the bitstream. frame\_num is constrained as follows:

The variable PrevRefFrameNum is derived as follows.

- If the current picture is an IDR picture, PrevRefFrameNum is set equal to 0.
- Otherwise (the current picture is not an IDR picture), PrevRefFrameNum is set equal to the value of frame\_num for the previous access unit in decoding order that contains a reference picture.

The value of frame\_num is constrained as follows.

- If the current picture is an IDR picture, frame\_num shall be equal to 0.
- Otherwise (the current picture is not an IDR picture), referring to the primary coded picture in the previous access unit in decoding order that contains a reference picture as the preceding reference picture, the value of frame\_num for the current picture shall not be equal to PrevRefFrameNum unless all of the following three conditions are true.
  - the current picture and the preceding reference picture belong to consecutive access units in decoding order
  - the current picture and the preceding reference picture are reference fields having opposite parity
  - one or more of the following conditions is true
    - the preceding reference picture is an IDR picture
    - the preceding reference picture includes a memory\_management\_control\_operation syntax element equal to 5
 

NOTE – When the preceding reference picture includes a memory\_management\_control\_operation syntax element equal to 5, PrevRefFrameNum is equal to 0.
    - there is a primary coded picture that precedes the preceding reference picture and the primary coded picture that precedes the preceding reference picture does not have frame\_num equal to PrevRefFrameNum
    - there is a primary coded picture that precedes the preceding reference picture and the primary coded picture that precedes the preceding reference picture is not a reference picture

When gaps\_in\_frame\_num\_value\_allowed\_flag is equal to 0 and frame\_num is not equal to PrevRefFrameNum, frame\_num shall be equal to  $(PrevRefFrameNum + 1) \% MaxFrameNum$ .

When the value of `frame_num` is not equal to `PrevRefFrameNum`, there shall not be any previous field or frame in decoding order that is currently marked as "used for short-term reference" that has a value of `frame_num` equal to any value taken on by the variable `UnusedShortTermFrameNum` in the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{UnusedShortTermFrameNum} &= (\text{PrevRefFrameNum} + 1) \% \text{MaxFrameNum} \\ \text{while}(\text{UnusedShortTermFrameNum} \neq \text{frame\_num}) \\ \text{UnusedShortTermFrameNum} &= (\text{UnusedShortTermFrameNum} + 1) \% \text{MaxFrameNum} \end{aligned} \quad (7-10)$$

A picture including a `memory_management_control_operation` equal to 5 shall have `frame_num` constraints as described above, however, after the decoding of the current picture and the processing of the memory management control operations, shall be inferred to have had `frame_num` equal to 0 for all subsequent use in the decoding process.

NOTE – When the primary coded picture is not an IDR picture and does not contain `memory_management_control_operation` syntax element equal to 5, the value of `frame_num` of a corresponding redundant coded picture is the same as the value of `frame_num` in the primary coded picture. Alternatively, the redundant coded picture includes a `memory_management_control_operation` syntax element equal to 5 and the corresponding primary coded picture is an IDR picture.

**field\_pic\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that the slice is a slice of a coded field. **field\_pic\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that the slice is a slice of a coded frame. When **field\_pic\_flag** is not present it shall be inferred to be equal to 0.

The variable `MbaffFrameFlag` is derived as follows.

$$\text{MbaffFrameFlag} = (\text{mb\_adaptive\_frame\_field\_flag} \ \&\& \ !\text{field\_pic\_flag}) \quad (7-11)$$

The variable for the picture height in units of macroblocks is derived as follows

$$\text{PicHeightInMbs} = \text{FrameHeightInMbs} / (1 + \text{field\_pic\_flag}) \quad (7-12)$$

The variable for picture height for the luma component is derived as follows

$$\text{PicHeightInSamples}_L = \text{PicHeightInMbs} * 16 \quad (7-13)$$

The variable for picture height for the chroma component is derived as follows

$$\text{PicHeightInSamples}_C = \text{PicHeightInMbs} * 8 \quad (7-14)$$

The variable `PicSizeInMbs` for the current picture is derived according to:

$$\text{PicSizeInMbs} = \text{PicWidthInMbs} * \text{PicHeightInMbs} \quad (7-15)$$

The variable `MaxPicNum` is derived as follows.

- If **field\_pic\_flag** is equal to 0, `MaxPicNum` is set equal to `MaxFrameNum`.
- Otherwise (**field\_pic\_flag** is equal to 1), `MaxPicNum` is set equal to  $2 * \text{MaxFrameNum}$ .

The variable `CurrPicNum` is derived as follows.

- If **field\_pic\_flag** is equal to 0, `CurrPicNum` is set equal to `frame_num`.
- Otherwise (**field\_pic\_flag** is equal to 1), `CurrPicNum` is set equal to  $2 * \text{frame\_num} + 1$ .

**bottom\_field\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that the slice is part of a coded bottom field. **bottom\_field\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that the picture is a coded top field. When this syntax element is not present for the current slice, it shall be inferred to be equal to 0.

**idr\_pic\_id** identifies an IDR picture. The values of `idr_pic_id` in all the slices of an IDR picture shall remain unchanged. When two consecutive access units in decoding order are both IDR access units, the value of `idr_pic_id` in the slices of the first such IDR access unit shall differ from the `idr_pic_id` in the second such IDR access unit. The value of `idr_pic_id` shall be in the range of 0 to 65535, inclusive.

**pic\_order\_cnt\_lsb** specifies the picture order count modulo `MaxPicOrderCntLsb` for the top field of a coded frame or for a coded field. The size of the `pic_order_cnt_lsb` syntax element is  $\log_2 \text{max\_pic\_order\_cnt\_lsb\_minus4} + 4$  bits. The value of the `pic_order_cnt_lsb` shall be in the range of 0 to `MaxPicOrderCntLsb - 1`, inclusive.

**delta\_pic\_order\_cnt\_bottom** specifies the picture order count difference between the bottom field and the top field of a coded frame as follows.

- If the current picture includes a `memory_management_control_operation` equal to 5, the value of `delta_pic_order_cnt_bottom` shall be in the range of  $(1 - \text{MaxPicOrderCntLsb})$  to  $2^{31} - 1$ , inclusive.
- Otherwise (the current picture does not include a `memory_management_control_operation` equal to 5), the value of `delta_pic_order_cnt_bottom` shall be in the range of  $-2^{31}$  to  $2^{31} - 1$ , inclusive.

When this syntax element is not present in the bitstream for the current slice, it shall be inferred to be equal to 0.

**delta\_pic\_order\_cnt[ 0 ]** specifies the picture order count difference from the expected picture order count for the top field of a coded frame or for a coded field as specified in subclause 8.2.1. The value of `delta_pic_order_cnt[ 0 ]` shall be in the range of  $-2^{31}$  to  $2^{31} - 1$ , inclusive. When this syntax element is not present in the bitstream for the current slice, it shall be inferred to be equal to 0.

**delta\_pic\_order\_cnt[ 1 ]** specifies the picture order count difference from the expected picture order count for the bottom field of a coded frame specified in subclause 8.2.1. The value of `delta_pic_order_cnt[ 1 ]` shall be in the range of  $-2^{31}$  to  $2^{31} - 1$ , inclusive. When this syntax element is not present in the bitstream for the current slice, it shall be inferred to be equal to 0.

**redundant\_pic\_cnt** shall be equal to 0 for slices and slice data partitions belonging to the primary coded picture. The value of `redundant_pic_cnt` shall be greater than 0 for coded slices or coded slice data partitions of a redundant coded picture. When `redundant_pic_cnt` is not present in the bitstream, its value shall be inferred to be equal to 0. The value of `redundant_pic_cnt` shall be in the range of 0 to 127, inclusive.

NOTE - There should be no noticeable difference between any area of the decoded primary picture and a corresponding area that would result from application of the decoding process specified in clause 8 for any redundant picture in the same access unit.

The value of `pic_parameter_set_id` in a coded slice or coded slice data partition of a redundant coded picture shall be such that the value of `pic_order_present_flag` in the picture parameter set in use in a redundant coded picture is equal to the value of `pic_order_present_flag` in the picture parameter set in use in the corresponding primary coded picture.

When present in the primary coded picture and any redundant coded picture, the following syntax elements shall have the same value: `field_pic_flag`, `bottom_field_flag`, and `idr_pic_id`.

When the value of `nal_ref_idc` in one VCL NAL unit of an access unit is equal to 0, the value of `nal_ref_idc` in all other VCL NAL units of the same access unit shall be equal to 0.

NOTE - The above constraint also has the following implications. If the value of `nal_ref_idc` for the VCL NAL units of the primary coded picture is equal to 0, the value of `nal_ref_idc` for the VCL NAL units of any corresponding redundant coded picture are equal to 0; otherwise (the value of `nal_ref_idc` for the VCL NAL units of the primary coded picture is greater than 0), the value of `nal_ref_idc` for the VCL NAL units of any corresponding redundant coded picture are also greater than 0.

The marking status of reference pictures and the value of `frame_num` after the decoded reference picture marking process as specified in subclause 8.2.5 is invoked for the primary coded picture or any redundant coded picture of the same access unit shall be identical regardless whether the primary coded picture or any redundant coded picture (instead of the primary coded picture) of the access unit would be decoded.

NOTE - The above constraint also has the following implications.

If a primary coded picture is not an IDR picture, the contents of the `dec_ref_pic_marking()` syntax structure must be identical in all slice headers of the primary coded picture and all redundant coded pictures corresponding to the primary coded picture.

Otherwise (a primary coded picture is an IDR picture), the following applies.

If a redundant coded picture corresponding to the primary coded picture is an IDR picture, the contents of the `dec_ref_pic_marking()` syntax structure must be identical in all slice headers of the primary coded picture and the redundant coded picture corresponding to the primary coded picture.

Otherwise (a redundant picture corresponding to the primary coded picture is not an IDR picture), all slice headers of the redundant picture must contain a `dec_ref_pic_marking` syntax( ) structure including a `memory_management_control_operation` syntax element equal to 5, and the following applies.

If the value of `long_term_reference_flag` in the primary coded picture is equal to 0, the `dec_ref_pic_marking` syntax structure of the redundant coded picture must not include a `memory_management_control_operation` syntax element equal to 6.

Otherwise (the value of `long_term_reference_flag` in the primary coded picture is equal to 1), the `dec_ref_pic_marking` syntax structure of the redundant coded picture must include `memory_management_control_operation` syntax elements equal to 5, 4, and 6 in decoding order, and the value of `max_long_term_frame_idx_plus1` must be equal to 1, and the value of `long_term_frame_idx` must be equal to 0.

The values of `TopFieldOrderCnt` and `BottomFieldOrderCnt` (if applicable) that result after completion of the decoding process for any redundant coded picture or the primary coded picture of the same access unit shall be identical regardless

whether the primary coded picture or any redundant coded picture (instead of the primary coded picture) of the access unit would be decoded.

There is no required decoding process for a coded slice or coded slice data partition of a redundant coded picture. When the `redundant_pic_cnt` in the slice header of a coded slice is greater than 0, the decoder may discard the coded slice. However, a coded slice or coded slice data partition of any redundant coded picture shall obey the same constraints as a coded slice or coded slice data partition of a primary picture.

NOTE – When some of the samples in the decoded primary picture cannot be correctly decoded due to errors or losses in transmission of the sequence and a coded redundant slice can be correctly decoded, the decoder should replace the samples of the decoded primary picture with the corresponding samples of the decoded redundant slice. When more than one redundant slice covers the relevant region of the primary picture, the redundant slice having the lowest value of `redundant_pic_cnt` should be used.

Redundant slices and slice data partitions having the same value of `redundant_pic_cnt` belong to the same redundant picture. Decoded slices within the same redundant picture need not cover the entire picture area and shall not overlap.

**direct\_spatial\_mv\_pred\_flag** specifies the method used in the decoding process to derive motion vectors and reference indices for inter prediction as follows.

- If `direct_spatial_mv_pred_flag` is equal to 1, the derivation process for luma motion vectors for `B_Skip`, `B_Direct_16x16`, and `B_Direct_8x8` in subclause 8.4.1.2 shall use spatial direct mode prediction as specified in subclause 8.4.1.2.2.
- Otherwise (`direct_spatial_mv_pred_flag` is equal to 0), the derivation process for luma motion vectors for `B_Skip`, `B_Direct_16x16`, and `B_Direct_8x8` in subclause 8.4.1.2 shall use temporal direct mode prediction as specified in subclause 8.4.1.2.3.

**num\_ref\_idx\_active\_override\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that the values of the syntax elements `num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1` and `num_ref_idx_l1_active_minus1` specified in the referred picture parameter set are in effect. `num_ref_idx_active_override_flag` equal to 1 specifies that the `num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1` and `num_ref_idx_l1_active_minus1` specified in the referred picture parameter set are overridden for the current slice (and only for the current slice) by the following values in the slice header.

When the current slice is a P, SP, or B slice and `field_pic_flag` is equal to 0 and the value of `num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1` in the picture parameter set exceeds 15, `num_ref_idx_active_override_flag` shall be equal to 1.

When the current slice is a B slice and `field_pic_flag` is equal to 0 and the value of `num_ref_idx_l1_active_minus1` in the picture parameter set exceeds 15, `num_ref_idx_active_override_flag` shall be equal to 1.

**num\_ref\_idx\_l0\_active\_minus1** specifies the maximum reference index for reference picture list 0 that shall be used to decode the slice.

The range of `num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1` is specified as follows.

- If `field_pic_flag` is equal to 0, `num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1` shall be in the range of 0 to 15, inclusive. When `MbaffFrameFlag` is equal to 1, `num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1` is the maximum index value for the decoding of frame macroblocks and  $2 * \text{num\_ref\_idx\_l0\_active\_minus1} + 1$  is the maximum index value for the decoding of field macroblocks.
- Otherwise (`field_pic_flag` is equal to 1), `num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1` shall be in the range of 0 to 31, inclusive.

**num\_ref\_idx\_l1\_active\_minus1** has the same semantics as `num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1` with l0 and list 0 replaced by l1 and list 1, respectively.

**cabac\_init\_idc** specifies the index for determining the initialisation table used in the initialisation process for context variables. The value of `cabac_init_idc` shall be in the range of 0 to 2, inclusive.

**slice\_qp\_delta** specifies the initial value of  $QP_Y$  to be used for all the macroblocks in the slice until modified by the value of `mb_qp_delta` in the macroblock layer. The initial  $QP_Y$  quantisation parameter for the slice is computed as:

$$\text{SliceQP}_Y = 26 + \text{pic\_init\_qp\_minus26} + \text{slice\_qp\_delta} \quad (7-16)$$

The value of `slice_qp_delta` shall be limited such that  $QP_Y$  is in the range of 0 to 51, inclusive.

**sp\_for\_switch\_flag** specifies the decoding process to be used to decode P macroblocks in an SP slice as follows.

- If `sp_for_switch_flag` is equal to 0, the P macroblocks in the SP slice shall be decoded using the SP decoding process for non-switching pictures as specified in subclause 8.6.1.
- Otherwise (`sp_for_switch_flag` is equal to 1), the P macroblocks in the SP slice shall be decoded using the SP and SI decoding process for switching pictures as specified in subclause 8.6.2.

**slice\_qs\_delta** specifies the value of  $QS_Y$  for all the macroblocks in SP and SI slices. The  $QS_Y$  quantisation parameter for the slice is computed as:

$$QS_Y = 26 + \text{pic\_init\_qs\_minus26} + \text{slice\_qs\_delta} \quad (7-17)$$

The value of `slice_qs_delta` shall be limited such that  $QS_Y$  is in the range of 0 to 51, inclusive. This value of  $QS_Y$  is used for the decoding of all macroblocks in SI slices with `mb_type` equal to SI and all macroblocks in SP slices with prediction mode equal to inter.

**disable\_deblocking\_filter\_idc** specifies whether the operation of the deblocking filter shall be disabled across some block edges of the slice and specifies for which edges the filtering is disabled. When `disable_deblocking_filter_idc` is not present in the slice header, the value of `disable_deblocking_filter_idc` shall be inferred to be equal to 0.

The value of `disable_deblocking_filter_idc` shall be in the range of 0 to 2, inclusive.

**slice\_alpha\_c0\_offset\_div2** specifies the offset used in accessing the  $\alpha$  and  $t_{c0}$  deblocking filter tables for filtering operations controlled by the macroblocks within the slice. From this value, the offset that shall be applied when addressing these tables shall be computed as:

$$\text{FilterOffsetA} = \text{slice\_alpha\_c0\_offset\_div2} \ll 1 \quad (7-18)$$

The value of `slice_alpha_c0_offset_div2` shall be in the range of -6 to +6, inclusive. When `slice_alpha_c0_offset_div2` is not present in the slice header, the value of `slice_alpha_c0_offset_div2` shall be inferred to be equal to 0.

**slice\_beta\_offset\_div2** specifies the offset used in accessing the  $\beta$  deblocking filter table for filtering operations controlled by the macroblocks within the slice. From this value, the offset that is applied when addressing the  $\beta$  table of the deblocking filter shall be computed as:

$$\text{FilterOffsetB} = \text{slice\_beta\_offset\_div2} \ll 1 \quad (7-19)$$

The value of `slice_beta_offset_div2` shall be in the range of -6 to +6, inclusive. When `slice_beta_offset_div2` is not present in the slice header the value of `slice_beta_offset_div2` shall be inferred to be equal to 0.

**slice\_group\_change\_cycle** is used to derive the number of slice group map units in slice group 0 when `slice_group_map_type` is equal to 3, 4, or 5, as specified by

$$\text{MapUnitsInSliceGroup0} = \text{Min}(\text{slice\_group\_change\_cycle} * \text{SliceGroupChangeRate}, \text{PicSizeInMapUnits}) \quad (7-20)$$

The value of `slice_group_change_cycle` is represented in the bitstream by the following number of bits

$$\text{Ceil}(\text{Log2}(\text{PicSizeInMapUnits} \div \text{SliceGroupChangeRate} + 1)) \quad (7-21)$$

The value of `slice_group_change_cycle` shall be in the range of 0 to  $\text{Ceil}(\text{PicSizeInMapUnits} \div \text{SliceGroupChangeRate})$ , inclusive.

#### 7.4.3.1 Reference picture list reordering semantics

The syntax elements `reordering_of_pic_nums_idc`, `abs_diff_pic_num_minus1`, and `long_term_pic_num` specify the change from the initial reference picture lists to the reference picture lists to be used for decoding the slice.

**ref\_pic\_list\_reordering\_flag\_l0** equal to 1 specifies that the syntax element `reordering_of_pic_nums_idc` is present for specifying reference picture list 0. `ref_pic_list_reordering_flag_l0` equal to 0 specifies that this syntax element is not present.

When `ref_pic_list_reordering_flag_l0` is equal to 1, the number of times that `reordering_of_pic_nums_idc` is not equal to 3 following `ref_pic_list_reordering_flag_l0` shall not exceed `num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1 + 1`.

When `RefPicList0[num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1]` in the initial reference picture list produced as specified in subclause 8.2.4.2 is equal to "no reference picture", `ref_pic_list_reordering_flag_l0` shall be equal to 1 and

reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc shall not be equal to 3 until RefPicList0[ num\_ref\_idx\_l0\_active\_minus1 ] in the reordered list produced as specified in subclause 8.2.4.3 is not equal to "no reference picture".

ref\_pic\_list\_reordering\_flag\_l1 equal to 1 specifies that the syntax element reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc is present for specifying reference picture list 1. ref\_pic\_list\_reordering\_flag\_l1 equal to 0 specifies that this syntax element is not present.

When ref\_pic\_list\_reordering\_flag\_l1 is equal to 1, the number of times that reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc is not equal to 3 following ref\_pic\_list\_reordering\_flag\_l1 shall not exceed num\_ref\_idx\_l1\_active\_minus1 + 1.

When decoding a B slice and RefPicList1[ num\_ref\_idx\_l1\_active\_minus1 ] in the initial reference picture list produced as specified in subclause 8.2.4.2 is equal to "no reference picture", ref\_pic\_list\_reordering\_flag\_l1 shall be equal to 1 and reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc shall not be equal to 3 until RefPicList1[ num\_ref\_idx\_l1\_active\_minus1 ] in the reordered list produced as specified in subclause 8.2.4.3 is not equal to "no reference picture".

reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc together with abs\_diff\_pic\_num\_minus1 or long\_term\_pic\_num specifies which of the reference pictures are re-mapped. The values of reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc are specified in Table 7-4. The value of the first reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc that follows immediately after ref\_pic\_list\_reordering\_flag\_l0 or ref\_pic\_list\_reordering\_flag\_l1 shall not be equal to 3.

Table 7-4 – reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc operations for reordering of reference picture lists

reordering_of_pic_nums_idc	Reordering specified
0	abs_diff_pic_num_minus1 is present and corresponds to a difference to subtract from a picture number prediction value
1	abs_diff_pic_num_minus1 is present and corresponds to a difference to add to a picture number prediction value
2	long_term_pic_num is present and specifies the long-term picture number for a reference picture
3	End loop for reordering of the initial reference picture list

abs\_diff\_pic\_num\_minus1 plus 1 specifies the absolute difference between the picture number of the picture being moved to the current index in the list and the picture number prediction value.

The range of abs\_diff\_pic\_num\_minus1 is specified as follows.

- If reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc is equal to 0, abs\_diff\_pic\_num\_minus1 shall be in the range of 0 to MaxPicNum / 2 - 1.
- Otherwise (reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc is equal to 1), abs\_diff\_pic\_num\_minus1 shall be in the range of 0 to MaxPicNum / 2 - 2.

The allowed values of abs\_diff\_pic\_num\_minus1 are further restricted as specified in subclause 8.2.4.3.1.

long\_term\_pic\_num specifies the long-term picture number of the picture being moved to the current index in the list. When decoding a coded frame, long\_term\_pic\_num shall be equal to a LongTermPicNum assigned to one of the reference frames or complementary reference field pair marked as "used for long-term reference". When decoding a coded field, long\_term\_pic\_num shall be equal to a LongTermPicNum assigned to one of the reference fields marked as "used for long-term reference".

7.4.3.2 Prediction weight table semantics

luma\_log2\_weight\_denom is the base 2 logarithm of the denominator for all luma weighting factors. The value of luma\_log2\_weight\_denom shall be in the range of 0 to 7, inclusive.

chroma\_log2\_weight\_denom is the base 2 logarithm of the denominator for all chroma weighting factors. The value of chroma\_log2\_weight\_denom shall be in the range of 0 to 7, inclusive.

luma\_weight\_l0\_flag equal to 1 specifies that weighting factors for the luma component of list 0 prediction are present. luma\_weight\_l0\_flag equal to 0 specifies that these weighting factors are not present.

**luma\_weight\_10[i]** is the weighting factor applied to the luma prediction value for list 0 prediction using RefPicList0[i]. The value of luma\_weight\_10[i] shall be in the range of -128 to 127, inclusive. When luma\_weight\_10\_flag is equal to 0, luma\_weight\_10[i] shall be inferred to be equal to  $2^{\text{luma\_log2\_weight\_denom}}$  for RefPicList0[i].

**luma\_offset\_10[i]** is the additive offset applied to the luma prediction value for list 0 prediction using RefPicList0[i]. The value of luma\_offset\_10[i] shall be in the range of -128 to 127, inclusive. When luma\_weight\_10\_flag is equal to 0, luma\_offset\_10[i] shall be inferred as equal to 0 for RefPicList0[i].

**chroma\_weight\_10\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that weighting factors for the chroma prediction values of list 0 prediction are present. chroma\_weight\_10\_flag equal to 0 specifies that these weighting factors are not present.

**chroma\_weight\_10[i][j]** is the weighting factor applied to the chroma prediction values for list 0 prediction using RefPicList0[i] with j equal to 0 for Cb and j equal to 1 for Cr. The value of chroma\_weight\_10[i][j] shall be in the range of -128 to 127, inclusive. When chroma\_weight\_10\_flag is equal to 0, chroma\_weight\_10[i][j] shall be inferred to be equal to  $2^{\text{chroma\_log2\_weight\_denom}}$  for RefPicList0[i].

**chroma\_offset\_10[i][j]** is the additive offset applied to the chroma prediction values for list 0 prediction using RefPicList0[i] with j equal to 0 for Cb and j equal to 1 for Cr. The value of chroma\_offset\_10[i][j] shall be in the range of -128 to 127, inclusive. When chroma\_weight\_10\_flag is equal to 0, chroma\_offset\_10[i][j] shall be inferred to be equal to 0 for RefPicList0[i].

**luma\_weight\_11\_flag**, **luma\_weight\_11**, **luma\_offset\_11**, **chroma\_weight\_11\_flag**, **chroma\_weight\_11**, **chroma\_offset\_11** have the same semantics as luma\_weight\_10\_flag, luma\_weight\_10, luma\_offset\_10, chroma\_weight\_10\_flag, chroma\_weight\_10, chroma\_offset\_10, respectively, with 10, list 0, and List0 replaced by 11, list 1, and List1, respectively.

#### 7.4.3.3 Decoded reference picture marking semantics

The syntax elements no\_output\_of\_prior\_pics\_flag, long\_term\_reference\_flag, adaptive\_ref\_pic\_marking\_mode\_flag, memory\_management\_control\_operation, difference\_of\_pic\_nums\_minus1, long\_term\_frame\_idx, long\_term\_pic\_num, and max\_long\_term\_frame\_idx\_plus1 specify marking of the reference pictures.

The marking of a reference picture can be "unused for reference", "used for short-term reference", or "used for long-term reference", but only one of these three. When a reference picture is referred to have the marking "used for reference" this collectively refers to the picture being marked as "used for short-term reference" or "used for long-term reference", but not both.

The syntax element adaptive\_ref\_pic\_marking\_mode\_flag and the content of the decoded reference picture marking syntax structure shall be identical for all coded slices of a coded picture.

The syntax category of the decoded reference picture marking syntax structure shall be inferred as follows.

- If the decoded reference picture marking syntax structure is in a slice header, the syntax category of the decoded reference picture marking syntax structure shall be inferred to be equal to 2.
- Otherwise (the decoded reference picture marking syntax structure is in a decoded reference picture marking repetition SEI message as specified in Annex D), the syntax category of the decoded reference picture marking syntax structure shall be inferred to be equal to 5.

**no\_output\_of\_prior\_pics\_flag** specifies how the previously-decoded pictures in the decoded picture buffer are treated after decoding of an IDR picture. See Annex C. When the IDR picture is the first IDR picture in the bitstream, the value of no\_output\_of\_prior\_pics\_flag has no effect on the decoding process. When the IDR picture is not the first IDR picture in the bitstream and the value of PicWidthInMbs, FrameHeightInMbs, or max\_dec\_frame\_buffering derived from the active sequence parameter set is different from the value of PicWidthInMbs, FrameHeightInMbs, or max\_dec\_frame\_buffering derived from the sequence parameter set active for the preceding sequence, no\_output\_of\_prior\_pics\_flag equal to 1 may be inferred by the decoder, regardless of the actual value of no\_output\_of\_prior\_pics\_flag.

**long\_term\_reference\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that the MaxLongTermFrameIdx variable is set equal to "no long-term frame indices" and that the IDR picture is marked as "used for short-term reference". long\_term\_reference\_flag equal to 1 specifies that the MaxLongTermFrameIdx variable is set equal to 0 and that the current IDR picture is marked "used for long-term reference" and is assigned LongTermFrameIdx equal to 0.

**adaptive\_ref\_pic\_marking\_mode\_flag** selects the reference picture marking mode of the currently decoded picture as specified in Table 7-5. adaptive\_ref\_pic\_marking\_mode\_flag shall be equal to 1 when the number of frames,

complementary field pairs, and non-paired fields that are currently marked as "used for long-term reference" is equal to num\_ref\_frames.

**Table 7-5 – Interpretation of adaptive\_ref\_pic\_marking\_mode\_flag**

adaptive_ref_pic_marking_mode_flag	Reference picture marking mode specified
0	Sliding window reference picture marking mode: A marking mode providing a first-in first-out mechanism for short-term reference pictures.
1	Adaptive reference picture marking mode: A reference picture marking mode providing syntax elements to specify marking of reference pictures as "unused for reference" and to assign long-term frame indices.

**memory\_management\_control\_operation** specifies a control operation to be applied to manage the reference picture marking. The memory\_management\_control\_operation syntax element is followed by data necessary for the operation specified by the value of memory\_management\_control\_operation. The values and control operations associated with memory\_management\_control\_operation are specified in Table 7-6.

memory\_management\_control\_operation shall not be equal to 1 in a slice header unless the specified short-term picture is currently marked as "used for reference" and has not been assigned to a long-term frame index and is not assigned to a long-term frame index in the same decoded reference picture marking syntax structure.

memory\_management\_control\_operation shall not be equal to 2 in a slice header unless the specified long-term picture number refers to a frame or field that is currently marked as "used for reference".

memory\_management\_control\_operation shall not be equal to 3 in a slice header unless the specified short-term reference picture is currently marked as "used for reference" and has not previously been assigned a long-term frame index and is not assigned to any other long-term frame index within the same decoded reference picture marking syntax structure.

Not more than one memory\_management\_control\_operation equal to 4 shall be present in a slice header.

memory\_management\_control\_operation shall not be equal to 5 in a slice header unless no memory\_management\_control\_operation in the range of 1 to 3 is present in the same decoded reference picture marking syntax structure.

No more than one memory\_management\_control\_operation shall be present in a slice header that specifies the same action to be taken.

**Table 7-6 – Memory management control operation (memory\_management\_control\_operation) values**

memory_management_control_operation	Memory Management Control Operation
0	End memory_management_control_operation loop
1	Mark a short-term picture as "unused for reference"
2	Mark a frame or field having a long-term picture number as "unused for reference"
3	Assign a long-term frame index to a short-term picture
4	Specify the maximum long-term frame index
5	Mark all reference pictures as "unused for reference" and set the MaxLongTermFrameIdx variable to "no long-term frame indices"
6	Assign a long-term frame index to the current decoded picture



When decoding a field and a `memory_management_control_operation` command equal to 3 assigns a long-term frame index to a field that is part of a short-term reference frame or a short-term complementary reference field pair, another `memory_management_control_operation` command to assign the same long-term frame index to the other field of the same frame or complementary reference field pair shall be present in the same decoded reference picture marking syntax structure.

When the first field (in decoding order) of a complementary reference field pair includes a `long_term_reference_flag` equal to 1 or a `memory_management_control_operation` command equal to 6, the decoded reference picture marking syntax structure for the other field of the complementary reference field pair shall contain a `memory_management_control_operation` command equal to 6 that assigns the same long-term frame index to the other field.

**difference\_of\_pic\_nums\_minus1** is used (with `memory_management_control_operation` equal to 3 or 1) to assign a long-term frame index to a short-term reference picture or to mark a short-term reference picture as “unused for reference”. The resulting picture number derived from `difference_of_pic_nums_minus1` shall be a picture number assigned to one of the reference pictures marked as “used for reference” and not previously assigned to a long-term frame index.

The meaning of the resulting picture number is specified as follows.

- If `field_pic_flag` is equal to 0, the resulting picture number shall be one of the set of picture numbers assigned to reference frames or complementary reference field pairs.
- Otherwise (`field_pic_flag` is equal to 1), the resulting picture number shall be one of the set of picture numbers assigned to reference fields.

**long\_term\_pic\_num** is used (with `memory_management_control_operation` equal to 2) to mark a long-term reference picture as “unused for reference”. The resulting long-term picture number derived from `long_term_pic_num` shall be equal to a long-term picture number assigned to one of the reference pictures marked as “used for long-term reference”.

The meaning of the resulting long-term picture number is specified as follows.

- If `field_pic_flag` is equal to 0, the resulting long-term picture number shall be one of the set of long-term picture numbers assigned to reference frames or complementary reference field pairs.
- Otherwise (`field_pic_flag` is equal to 1), the resulting long-term picture number shall be one of the set of long-term picture numbers assigned to reference fields.

**long\_term\_frame\_idx** is used (with `memory_management_control_operation` equal to 3 or 6) to assign a long-term frame index to a picture.

The presence and value of `long_term_frame_idx` is constrained as follows.

- If the variable `MaxLongTermFrameIdx` is equal to “no long-term frame indices”, `long_term_frame_idx` shall not be present.
- Otherwise (the variable `MaxLongTermFrameIdx` is not equal to “no long-term frame indices”), the value of `long_term_frame_idx` shall be in the range of 0 to `MaxLongTermFrameIdx`, inclusive.

**max\_long\_term\_frame\_idx\_plus1** minus 1 specifies the maximum value of long-term frame index allowed for long-term reference pictures (until receipt of another value of `max_long_term_frame_idx_plus1`). The value of `max_long_term_frame_idx_plus1` shall be in the range of 0 to `num_ref_frames`, inclusive.

#### 7.4.4 Slice data semantics

**cabac\_alignment\_one\_bit** is a bit equal to 1.

**mb\_skip\_run** specifies the number of consecutive skipped macroblocks for which, when decoding a P or SP slice, `mb_type` shall be inferred to be `P_Skip` and the macroblock type is collectively referred to as a P macroblock type, or for which, when decoding a B slice, `mb_type` shall be inferred to be `B_Skip` and the macroblock type is collectively referred to as a B macroblock type. The value of `mb_skip_run` shall be in the range of 0 to `PicSizeInMbs - CurrMbAddr`, inclusive.

**mb\_skip\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that for the current macroblock, when decoding a P or SP slice, `mb_type` shall be inferred to be `P_Skip` and the macroblock type is collectively referred to as P macroblock type, or for which, when decoding a B slice, `mb_type` shall be inferred to be `B_Skip` and the macroblock type is collectively referred to as B macroblock type. `mb_skip_flag` equal to 0 specifies that the current macroblock is not skipped.

**mb\_field\_decoding\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that the current macroblock pair is a frame macroblock pair. **mb\_field\_decoding\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that the macroblock pair is a field macroblock pair. Both macroblocks of a frame macroblock pair are referred to in the text as frame macroblocks, whereas both macroblocks of a field macroblock pair are referred to in the text as field macroblocks.

When **mb\_field\_decoding\_flag** is not present for either macroblock of a macroblock pair, the value of **mb\_field\_decoding\_flag** is derived as follows.

- If there is a neighbouring macroblock pair immediately to the left of the current macroblock pair in the same slice, the value of **mb\_field\_decoding\_flag** shall be inferred to be equal to the value of **mb\_field\_decoding\_flag** for the neighbouring macroblock pair immediately to the left of the current macroblock pair,
- Otherwise, if there is no neighbouring macroblock pair immediately to the left of the current macroblock pair in the same slice and there is a neighbouring macroblock pair immediately above the current macroblock pair in the same slice, the value of **mb\_field\_decoding\_flag** shall be inferred to be equal to the value of **mb\_field\_decoding\_flag** for the neighbouring macroblock pair immediately above the current macroblock pair,
- Otherwise (there is no neighbouring macroblock pair either immediately to the left or immediately above the current macroblock pair in the same slice), the value of **mb\_field\_decoding\_flag** shall be inferred to be equal to 0.

**end\_of\_slice\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that another macroblock is following in the slice. **end\_of\_slice\_flag** equal to 1 specifies the end of the slice and that no further macroblock follows.

The function `NextMbAddress( )` used in the slice data syntax table is specified in subclause 8.2.2.

#### 7.4.5 Macroblock layer semantics

**mb\_type** specifies the macroblock type. The semantics of **mb\_type** depend on the slice type.

Tables and semantics are specified for the various macroblock types for I, SI, P, SP, and B slices. Each table presents the value of **mb\_type**, the name of **mb\_type**, the number of macroblock partitions used (given by the `NumMbPart( mb_type )` function), the prediction mode of the macroblock (when it is not partitioned) or the first partition (given by the `MbPartPredMode( mb_type, 0 )` function) and the prediction mode of the second partition (given by the `MbPartPredMode( mb_type, 1 )` function). When a value is not applicable it is designated by “na”. In the text, the value of **mb\_type** may be referred to as the macroblock type and a value X of `MbPartPredMode( )` may be referred to in the text by “X macroblock (partition) prediction mode” or as “X prediction macroblocks”.

Table 7-7 shows the allowed collective macroblock types for each slice\_type.

NOTE – There are some macroblock types with `Pred_L0` prediction mode that are classified as B macroblock types.

**Table 7-7 – Allowed collective macroblock types for slice\_type**

<b>slice_type</b>	<b>allowed collective macroblock types</b>
I (slice)	I (see Table 7-8) (macroblock types)
P (slice)	P (see Table 7-10) and I (see Table 7-8) (macroblock types)
B (slice)	B (see Table 7-11) and I (see Table 7-8) (macroblock types)
SI (slice)	SI (see Table 7-9) and I (see Table 7-8) (macroblock types)
SP (slice)	P (see Table 7-10) and I (see Table 7-8) (macroblock types)

Macroblock types that may be collectively referred to as I macroblock types are specified in Table 7-8.

The macroblock types for I slices are all I macroblock types.

Table 7-8 – Macroblock types for I slices

<b>mb_type</b>	<b>Name of mb_type</b>	<b>MbPartPredMode (mb_type, 0)</b>	<b>Intra16x16PredMode</b>	<b>CodedBlockPatternChroma</b>	<b>CodedBlockPatternLuma</b>
0	I_4x4	Intra_4x4	na	na	na
1	I_16x16_0_0_0	Intra_16x16	0	0	0
2	I_16x16_1_0_0	Intra_16x16	1	0	0
3	I_16x16_2_0_0	Intra_16x16	2	0	0
4	I_16x16_3_0_0	Intra_16x16	3	0	0
5	I_16x16_0_1_0	Intra_16x16	0	1	0
6	I_16x16_1_1_0	Intra_16x16	1	1	0
7	I_16x16_2_1_0	Intra_16x16	2	1	0
8	I_16x16_3_1_0	Intra_16x16	3	1	0
9	I_16x16_0_2_0	Intra_16x16	0	2	0
10	I_16x16_1_2_0	Intra_16x16	1	2	0
11	I_16x16_2_2_0	Intra_16x16	2	2	0
12	I_16x16_3_2_0	Intra_16x16	3	2	0
13	I_16x16_0_0_1	Intra_16x16	0	0	15
14	I_16x16_1_0_1	Intra_16x16	1	0	15
15	I_16x16_2_0_1	Intra_16x16	2	0	15
16	I_16x16_3_0_1	Intra_16x16	3	0	15
17	I_16x16_0_1_1	Intra_16x16	0	1	15
18	I_16x16_1_1_1	Intra_16x16	1	1	15
19	I_16x16_2_1_1	Intra_16x16	2	1	15
20	I_16x16_3_1_1	Intra_16x16	3	1	15
21	I_16x16_0_2_1	Intra_16x16	0	2	15
22	I_16x16_1_2_1	Intra_16x16	1	2	15
23	I_16x16_2_2_1	Intra_16x16	2	2	15
24	I_16x16_3_2_1	Intra_16x16	3	2	15
25	I_PCM	na	na	na	na

The following semantics are assigned to the macroblock types in Table 7-8:

I\_4x4: the macroblock is coded as an Intra\_4x4 prediction macroblock.

I\_16x16\_0\_0\_0, I\_16x16\_1\_0\_0, I\_16x16\_2\_0\_0, I\_16x16\_3\_0\_0, I\_16x16\_0\_1\_0, I\_16x16\_1\_1\_0, I\_16x16\_2\_1\_0, I\_16x16\_3\_1\_0, I\_16x16\_0\_2\_0, I\_16x16\_1\_2\_0, I\_16x16\_2\_2\_0, I\_16x16\_3\_2\_0, I\_16x16\_0\_0\_1, I\_16x16\_1\_0\_1, I\_16x16\_2\_0\_1, I\_16x16\_3\_0\_1, I\_16x16\_0\_1\_1, I\_16x16\_1\_1\_1, I\_16x16\_2\_1\_1, I\_16x16\_3\_1\_1, I\_16x16\_0\_2\_1, I\_16x16\_1\_2\_1, I\_16x16\_2\_2\_1, I\_16x16\_3\_2\_1: the macroblock is coded as an Intra\_16x16 prediction mode macroblock.

To each Intra\_16x16 prediction macroblock, an Intra16x16PredMode is assigned, which specifies the Intra\_16x16 prediction mode. CodedBlockPatternChroma contains the coded block pattern value for chroma as specified in Table 7-12. CodedBlockPatternLuma specifies whether for the luma component non-zero AC transform coefficient levels are present. CodedBlockPatternLuma equal to 0 specifies that there are no AC transform coefficient levels in the luma component of the macroblock. CodedBlockPatternLuma equal to 15 specifies that at least one AC transform coefficient level is in the luma component of the macroblock, requiring scanning of AC transform coefficient levels for all 16 of the 4x4 blocks in the 16x16 block.

Intra\_4x4 specifies the macroblock prediction mode and specifies that the Intra\_4x4 prediction process is invoked as specified in subclause 8.3.1. Intra\_4x4 is an Intra macroblock prediction mode.

Intra\_16x16 specifies the macroblock prediction mode and specifies that the Intra\_16x16 prediction process is invoked as specified in subclause 8.3.2. Intra\_16x16 is an Intra macroblock prediction mode.

For a macroblock coded with mb\_type equal to I\_PCM, the Intra macroblock prediction mode shall be inferred.

A macroblock type that may be referred to as SI macroblock type is specified in Table 7-9.

The macroblock types for SI slices are specified in Table 7-9 and Table 7-8. The mb\_type value 0 is specified in Table 7-9 and the mb\_type values 1 to 26 are specified in Table 7-8, indexed by subtracting 1 from the value of mb\_type.

**Table 7-9 – Macroblock type with value 0 for SI slices**

mb_type	Name of mb_type	MbPartPredMode ( mb_type, 0 )	Intra16x16PredMode	CodedBlockPatternChroma	CodedBlockPatternLuma
0	SI	Intra_4x4	na	na	na

The following semantics are assigned to the macroblock type in Table 7-9. The SI macroblock is coded as Intra\_4x4 prediction macroblock.

Macroblock types that may be collectively referred to as P macroblock types are specified in Table 7-10.

The macroblock types for P and SP slices are specified in Table 7-10 and Table 7-8. mb\_type values 0 to 4 are specified in Table 7-10 and mb\_type values 5 to 30 are specified in Table 7-8, indexed by subtracting 5 from the value of mb\_type.

Table 7-10 – Macroblock type values 0 to 4 for P and SP slices

mb_type	Name of mb_type	NumMbPart ( mb_type )	MbPartPredMode ( mb_type, 0 )	MbPartPredMode ( mb_type, 1 )	MbPartWidth ( mb_type )	MbPartHeight ( mb_type )
0	P_L0_16x16	1	Pred_L0	na	16	16
1	P_L0_L0_16x8	2	Pred_L0	Pred_L0	16	8
2	P_L0_L0_8x16	2	Pred_L0	Pred_L0	8	16
3	P_8x8	4	na	na	8	8
4	P_8x8ref0	4	na	na	8	8
inferred	P_Skip	1	Pred_L0	na	16	16

The following semantics are assigned to the macroblock types in Table 7-10.

- P\_L0\_16x16: the samples of the macroblock are predicted with one luma macroblock partition of size 16x16 luma samples and associated chroma samples.
- P\_L0\_L0\_MxN, with MxN being replaced by 16x8 or 8x16: the samples of the macroblock are predicted using two luma partitions of size MxN equal to 16x8, or two luma partitions of size MxN equal to 8x16, and associated chroma samples, respectively.
- P\_8x8: for each sub-macroblock an additional syntax element (sub\_mb\_type) is present in the bitstream that specifies the type of the corresponding sub-macroblock (see subclause 7.4.5.2).
- P\_8x8ref0: has the same semantics as P\_8x8 but no syntax element for the reference index (ref\_idx\_l0) is present in the bitstream and ref\_idx\_l0[ mbPartIdx ] shall be inferred to be equal to 0 for all sub-macroblocks of the macroblock (with indices mbPartIdx equal to 0..3).
- P\_Skip: no further data is present for the macroblock in the bitstream.

The following semantics are assigned to the macroblock prediction modes (MbPartPredMode( )) in Table 7-10.

- Pred\_L0: specifies that the inter prediction process is invoked using list 0 prediction. Pred\_L0 is an Inter macroblock prediction mode.

Macroblock types that may be collectively referred to as B macroblock types are specified in Table 7-11.

The macroblock types for B slices are specified in Table 7-11 and Table 7-8. The mb\_type values 0 to 22 are specified in Table 7-11 and the mb\_type values 23 to 48 are specified in Table 7-8, indexed by subtracting 23 from the value of mb\_type.

Table 7-11 – Macroblock type values 0 to 22 for B slices

mb_type	Name of mb_type	NumMbPart (mb_type)	MbPartPredMode (mb_type, 0)	MbPartPredMode (mb_type, 1)	MbPartWidth (mb_type)	MbPartHeight (mb_type)
0	B_Direct_16x16	na	Direct	na	8	8
1	B_L0_16x16	1	Pred_L0	na	16	16
2	B_L1_16x16	1	Pred_L1	na	16	16
3	B_Bi_16x16	1	BiPred	na	16	16
4	B_L0_L0_16x8	2	Pred_L0	Pred_L0	16	8
5	B_L0_L0_8x16	2	Pred_L0	Pred_L0	8	16
6	B_L1_L1_16x8	2	Pred_L1	Pred_L1	16	8
7	B_L1_L1_8x16	2	Pred_L1	Pred_L1	8	16
8	B_L0_L1_16x8	2	Pred_L0	Pred_L1	16	8
9	B_L0_L1_8x16	2	Pred_L0	Pred_L1	8	16
10	B_L1_L0_16x8	2	Pred_L1	Pred_L0	16	8
11	B_L1_L0_8x16	2	Pred_L1	Pred_L0	8	16
12	B_L0_Bi_16x8	2	Pred_L0	BiPred	16	8
13	B_L0_Bi_8x16	2	Pred_L0	BiPred	8	16
14	B_L1_Bi_16x8	2	Pred_L1	BiPred	16	8
15	B_L1_Bi_8x16	2	Pred_L1	BiPred	8	16
16	B_Bi_L0_16x8	2	BiPred	Pred_L0	16	8
17	B_Bi_L0_8x16	2	BiPred	Pred_L0	8	16
18	B_Bi_L1_16x8	2	BiPred	Pred_L1	16	8
19	B_Bi_L1_8x16	2	BiPred	Pred_L1	8	16
20	B_Bi_Bi_16x8	2	BiPred	BiPred	16	8
21	B_Bi_Bi_8x16	2	BiPred	BiPred	8	16
22	B_8x8	4	na	na	8	8
inferred	B_Skip	na	Direct	na	8	8

The following semantics are assigned to the macroblock types in Table 7-11:

- B\_Direct\_16x16: no motion vector differences or reference indices are present for the macroblock in the bitstream. The functions MbPartWidth( B\_Direct\_16x16 ), and MbPartHeight( B\_Direct\_16x16 ) are used in the derivation process for motion vectors and reference frame indices in subclause 8.4.1 for direct mode prediction.

- **B\_X\_16x16** with X being replaced by L0, L1, or Bi: the samples of the macroblock are predicted with one luma macroblock partition of size 16x16 luma samples and associated chroma samples. For a macroblock with type **B\_X\_16x16** with X being replaced by either L0 or L1, one motion vector difference and one reference index is present in the bitstream for the macroblock. For a macroblock with type **B\_X\_16x16** with X being replaced by Bi, two motion vector differences and two reference indices are present in the bitstream for the macroblock.
- **B\_X0\_X1\_MxN**, with X0, X1 referring to the first and second macroblock partition and being replaced by L0, L1, or Bi, and MxN being replaced by 16x8 or 8x16: the samples of the macroblock are predicted using two luma partitions of size MxN equal to 16x8, or two luma partitions of size MxN equal to 8x16, and associated chroma samples, respectively. For a macroblock partition X0 or X1 with X0 or X1 being replaced by either L0 or L1, one motion vector difference and one reference index is present in the bitstream. For a macroblock partition X0 or X1 with X0 or X1 being replaced by Bi, two motion vector differences and two reference indices are present in the bitstream for the macroblock partition.
- **B\_8x8**: for each sub-macroblock an additional syntax element (**sub\_mb\_type**) is present in the bitstream that specifies the type of the corresponding sub-macroblock (see subclause 7.4.5.2).
- **B\_Skip**: no further data is present for the macroblock in the bitstream. The functions **MbPartWidth( B\_Skip )**, and **MbPartHeight( B\_Skip )** are used in the derivation process for motion vectors and reference frame indices in subclause 8.4.1 for direct mode prediction.

The following semantics are assigned to the macroblock prediction modes (**MbPartPredMode( )**) in Table 7-11.

- **Direct**: no motion vector differences or reference indices are present for the macroblock (in case of **B\_Skip** or **B\_Direct\_16x16**) in the bitstream. Direct is an Inter macroblock prediction mode.
- **Pred\_L0**: see semantics for Table 7-10.
- **Pred\_L1**: specifies that the Inter prediction process is invoked using list 1 prediction. **Pred\_L1** is an Inter macroblock prediction mode.
- **BiPred**: specifies that the Inter prediction process is invoked using list 0 and list 1 prediction. **BiPred** is an Inter macroblock prediction mode.

**pcm\_alignment\_zero\_bit** is a bit equal to 0.

**pcm\_byte[ i ]** is a sample value. **pcm\_byte[ i ]** shall not be equal to 0. The first 256 **pcm\_byte[ i ]** values represent luma sample values in the raster scan within the macroblock. The next  $(256 * (\text{ChromaFormatFactor} - 1)) / 2$  **pcm\_byte[ i ]** values represent Cb sample values in the raster scan within the macroblock. The last  $(256 * (\text{ChromaFormatFactor} - 1)) / 2$  **pcm\_byte[ i ]** values represent Cr sample values in the raster scan within the macroblock.

**coded\_block\_pattern** specifies which of the six 8x8 blocks - luma and chroma - contain non-zero transform coefficient levels. For macroblocks with prediction mode not equal to **Intra\_16x16**, **coded\_block\_pattern** is present in the bitstream and the variables **CodedBlockPatternLuma** and **CodedBlockPatternChroma** are derived as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CodedBlockPatternLuma} &= \text{coded\_block\_pattern} \% 16 \\ \text{CodedBlockPatternChroma} &= \text{coded\_block\_pattern} / 16 \end{aligned} \quad (7-22)$$

The meaning of **CodedBlockPatternChroma** is given in Table 7-12.

**Table 7-12 – Specification of CodedBlockPatternChroma values**

<b>CodedBlockPatternChroma</b>	<b>Description</b>
0	All chroma transform coefficient levels are equal to 0.
1	One or more chroma DC transform coefficient levels are non-zero. All chroma AC transform coefficient levels are equal to 0.
2	Zero or more chroma DC transform coefficient levels are non-zero valued. One or more chroma AC transform coefficient levels are non-zero valued.

**mb\_qp\_delta** can change the value of  $QP_Y$  in the macroblock layer. The decoded value of **mb\_qp\_delta** shall be in the range of -26 to +25, inclusive. **mb\_qp\_delta** shall be inferred to be equal to 0 when it is not present for any macroblock (including P\_Skip and B\_Skip macroblock types).

The value of  $QP_Y$  is derived as

$$QP_Y = (QP_{Y,PREV} + mb\_qp\_delta + 52) \% 52 \quad (7-23)$$

where  $QP_{Y,PREV}$  is the luma quantisation parameter,  $QP_Y$ , of the previous macroblock in decoding order in the current slice. For the first macroblock in the slice  $QP_{Y,PREV}$  is initially set equal to  $SliceQP_Y$  derived in Equation 7-16 at the start of each slice.

#### 7.4.5.1 Macroblock prediction semantics

All samples of the macroblock are predicted. The prediction modes are derived using the following syntax elements.

**prev\_intra4x4\_pred\_mode\_flag**[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] and **rem\_intra4x4\_pred\_mode**[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] specify the Intra\_4x4 prediction of the 4x4 luma block with index luma4x4BlkIdx = 0..15.

**intra\_chroma\_pred\_mode** specifies the type of spatial prediction used for chroma whenever any part of the luma macroblock is intra coded, as shown in Table 7-13.

**Table 7-13 – Relationship between intra\_chroma\_pred\_mode and spatial prediction modes**

<b>intra_chroma_pred_mode</b>	<b>Intra Chroma Prediction Mode</b>
0	DC
1	Horizontal
2	Vertical
3	Plane

**ref\_idx\_l0**[ mbPartIdx ] when present, specifies the index in list 0 of the reference picture to be used for prediction.

The range of **ref\_idx\_l0**[ mbPartIdx ], the index in list 0 of the reference picture, and, if applicable, the parity of the field within the reference picture used for prediction are specified as follows.

- If MbaffFrameFlag is equal to 0 or mb\_field\_decoding\_flag is equal to 0, the value of **ref\_idx\_l0**[ mbPartIdx ] shall be in the range of 0 to num\_ref\_idx\_l0\_active\_minus1, inclusive.
- Otherwise (MbaffFrameFlag is equal to 1 and mb\_field\_decoding\_flag is equal to 1), the value of **ref\_idx\_l0**[ mbPartIdx ] shall be in the range of 0 to 2 \* num\_ref\_idx\_l0\_active\_minus1 + 1, inclusive.

When only one reference picture is used for inter prediction, the values of **ref\_idx\_l0**[ mbPartIdx ] shall be inferred to be equal to 0.

**ref\_idx\_l1**[ mbPartIdx ] has the same semantics as **ref\_idx\_l0**, with l0 and list 0 replaced by l1 and list 1, respectively.

**mvd\_l0**[ mbPartIdx ][ 0 ][ compIdx ] specifies the difference between a vector component to be used and its prediction. The index mbPartIdx specifies to which macroblock partition mvd\_l0 is assigned. The partitioning of the macroblock is specified by mb\_type. The horizontal motion vector component difference is decoded first in decoding order and is assigned CompIdx = 0. The vertical motion vector component is decoded second in decoding order and is assigned CompIdx = 1. The range of the components of **mvd\_l0**[ mbPartIdx ][ 0 ][ compIdx ] is specified by constraints on the motion vector variable values derived from it as specified in Annex A.

**mvd\_l1**[ mbPartIdx ][ 0 ][ compIdx ] has the same semantics as **mvd\_l0**, with l0 and L0 replaced by l1 and L1, respectively.



### 7.4.5.2 Sub-macroblock prediction semantics

**sub\_mb\_type**[ mbPartIdx ] specifies the sub-macroblock types.

Tables and semantics are specified for the various sub-macroblock types for P, SP, and B slices. Each table presents the value of **sub\_mb\_type**, the name of **sub\_mb\_type**, the number of sub-macroblock partitions used (given by the **NumSubMbPart**( **sub\_mb\_type** ) function), and the prediction mode of the sub-macroblock (given by the **SubMbPredMode**( **sub\_mb\_type** ) function). In the text, the value of **sub\_mb\_type** may be referred to by “sub-macroblock type”. In the text, the value of **SubMbPredMode**( ) may be referred to by “sub-macroblock prediction mode”.

The sub-macroblock types for P macroblock types are specified in Table 7-14.

**Table 7-14 – Sub-macroblock types in P macroblocks**

<b>sub_mb_type</b> [ mbPartIdx ]	Name of <b>sub_mb_type</b> [ mbPartIdx ]	<b>NumSubMbPart</b> ( <b>sub_mb_type</b> [ mbPartIdx ] )	<b>SubMbPredMode</b> ( <b>sub_mb_type</b> [ mbPartIdx ] )	<b>SubMbPartWidth</b> ( <b>sub_mb_type</b> [ mbPartIdx ] )	<b>SubMbPartHeight</b> ( <b>sub_mb_type</b> [ mbPartIdx ] )
0	P_L0_8x8	1	Pred_L0	8	8
1	P_L0_8x4	2	Pred_L0	8	4
2	P_L0_4x8	2	Pred_L0	4	8
3	P_L0_4x4	4	Pred_L0	4	4

The following semantics are assigned to the sub-macroblock types in Table 7-14.

- P\_L0\_8x8: the samples of the sub-macroblock are predicted with one luma sub-macroblock partition of size 8x8 luma samples and associated chroma samples.
- P\_L0\_L0\_MxN, with MxN being replaced by 8x4, 4x8, or 4x4: the samples of the sub-macroblock are predicted using two luma partitions of size MxN equal to 8x4, or two luma partitions of size MxN equal to 4x8, or four luma partitions of size MxN equal to 4x4, and associated chroma samples, respectively.

The following semantics are assigned to the sub-macroblock prediction modes (**SubMbPredMode**( )) in Table 7-14.

- Direct: specifies that no motion vector differences or reference indices are present for the sub-macroblock (in case of B\_Direct\_8x8) in the bitstream. Direct is an Inter macroblock prediction mode.
- Pred\_L0: see semantics for Table 7-10.
- Pred\_L1: see semantics for Table 7-11.
- BiPred: see semantics for Table 7-11.

The sub-macroblock types for B macroblock types are specified in Table 7-15.

Table 7-15 – Sub-macroblock types in B macroblocks

sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ]	Name of sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ]	NumSubMbPart ( sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ] )	SubMbPredMode ( sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ] )	SubMbPartWidth ( sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ] )	SubMbPartHeight ( sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ] )
0	B_Direct_8x8	na	Direct	4	4
1	B_L0_8x8	1	Pred_L0	8	8
2	B_L1_8x8	1	Pred_L1	8	8
3	B_Bi_8x8	1	BiPred	8	8
4	B_L0_8x4	2	Pred_L0	8	4
5	B_L0_4x8	2	Pred_L0	4	8
6	B_L1_8x4	2	Pred_L1	8	4
7	B_L1_4x8	2	Pred_L1	4	8
8	B_Bi_8x4	2	BiPred	8	4
9	B_Bi_4x8	2	BiPred	4	8
10	B_L0_4x4	4	Pred_L0	4	4
11	B_L1_4x4	4	Pred_L1	4	4
12	B_Bi_4x4	4	BiPred	4	4

The following semantics are assigned to the macroblock types in Table 7-15:

- B\_Direct\_8x8: no motion vector differences or reference indices are present for the sub-macroblock in the bitstream. The functions SubMbPartWidth( B\_Direct\_8x8 ) and SubMbPartHeight( B\_Direct\_8x8 ) are used in the derivation process for motion vectors and reference frame indices in subclause 8.4.1 for direct mode prediction.
- B\_X\_MxN, with X being replaced by L0, L1, or Bi, and MxN being replaced by 8x8, 8x4, 4x8 or 4x4: the samples of the sub-macroblock are predicted using one luma partition of size MxN equal to 8x8, or the samples of the sub-macroblock are predicted using two luma partitions of size MxN equal to 8x4, or the samples of the sub-macroblock are predicted using two luma partitions of size MxN equal to 4x8, or the samples of the sub-macroblock are predicted using four luma partitions of size MxN equal to 4x4, and associated chroma samples, respectively. All sub-macroblock partitions share the same reference index. For an MxN sub-macroblock partition in a sub-macroblock with sub\_mb\_type being B\_X\_MxN with X being replaced by either L0 or L1, one motion vector difference is present in the bitstream. For an MxN sub-macroblock partition in a sub-macroblock with sub\_mb\_type being B\_Bi\_MxN, two motion vector difference are present in the bitstream.

The following semantics are assigned to the sub-macroblock prediction modes (SubMbPredMode( )) in Table 7-15.

- Direct: see semantics for Table 7-11.
- Pred\_L0: see semantics for Table 7-10.
- Pred\_L1: see semantics for Table 7-11.
- BiPred: see semantics for Table 7-11.

**ref\_idx\_10**[ mbPartIdx ] has the same semantics as ref\_idx\_10 in subclause 7.4.5.1.

**ref\_idx\_11**[ mbPartIdx ] has the same semantics as ref\_idx\_11 in subclause 7.4.5.1.

**mvd\_10**[ mbPartIdx ][ subMbPartIdx ][ compIdx ] has the same semantics as mvd\_10 in subclause 7.4.5.1, except that it is applied to the sub-macroblock partition index with subMbPartIdx. The indices mbPartIdx and subMbPartIdx specify to which macroblock partition and sub-macroblock partition mvd\_10 is assigned.

**mvd\_11**[ mbPartIdx ][ subMbPartIdx ][ compIdx ] has the same semantics as mvd\_11 in subclause 7.4.5.1.

### 7.4.5.3 Residual data semantics

The syntax structure residual\_block( ), which is used for parsing the transform coefficient levels, is assigned as follows.

- If entropy\_coding\_mode\_flag is equal to 0, residual\_block is set equal to residual\_block\_cavlc, which is used for parsing the syntax elements for transform coefficient levels.
- Otherwise (entropy\_coding\_mode\_flag is equal to 1), residual\_block is set equal to residual\_block\_cabac, which is used for parsing the syntax elements for transform coefficient levels.

Depending on mb\_type, luma or chroma, the syntax structure residual\_block( coeffLevel, maxNumCoeff ) is used with the arguments coeffLevel, which is a list containing the maxNumCoeff transform coefficient levels that are parsed in residual\_block( ), and maxNumCoeff as follows.

- Depending on MbPartPredMode( mb\_type, 0 ), the following applies.
  - If MbPartPredMode( mb\_type, 0 ) is equal to Intra\_16x16, the transform coefficient levels are parsed into the list Intra16x16DCLevel and into the 16 lists Intra16x16ACLevel[ i ]. Intra16x16DCLevel contains the 16 transform coefficient levels of the DC transform coefficient levels for each 4x4 luma block. For each of the 16 4x4 luma blocks indexed by i = 0..15, the 15 AC transform coefficients levels of the i-th block are parsed into the i-th list Intra16x16ACLevel[ i ].
  - Otherwise (MbPartPredMode( mb\_type, 0 ) is not equal to Intra\_16x16), for each of the 16 4x4 luma blocks indexed by i = 0..15, the 16 transform coefficient levels of the i-th block are parsed into the i-th list LumaLevel[ i ].
- For each chroma component, indexed by iCbCr = 0..1, the 4 DC transform coefficient levels of the 4x4 chroma blocks are parsed into iCbCr-th list ChromaDCLevel[ iCbCr ].
- For each of the 4x4 chroma blocks, indexed by i4x4 = 0..3, of each chroma component, indexed by iCbCr = 0..1, the 15 AC transform coefficient levels are parsed into the i4x4-th list of the iCbCr-th chroma component ChromaACLevel[ iCbCr ][ i4x4 ].

#### 7.4.5.3.1 Residual block CAVLC semantics

The function TotalCoeff( coeff\_token ) that is used in subclause 7.3.5.3.1 returns the number of non-zero transform coefficient levels derived from coeff\_token.

The function TrailingOnes( coeff\_token ) that is used in subclause 7.3.5.3.1 returns the trailing ones derived from coeff\_token.

**coeff\_token** specifies the total number of non-zero transform coefficient levels and the number of trailing one transform coefficient levels in a transform coefficient level scan. A trailing one transform coefficient level is one of up to three consecutive non-zero transform coefficient levels having an absolute value equal to 1 at the end of a scan of non-zero transform coefficient levels. The range of coeff\_token is specified in subclause 9.2.1.

**trailing\_ones\_sign\_flag** specifies the sign of a trailing one transform coefficient level as follows.

- If trailing\_ones\_sign\_flag is equal to 0, the corresponding transform coefficient level is decoded as +1.
- Otherwise (trailing\_ones\_sign\_flag equal to 1), the corresponding transform coefficient level is decoded as -1.

**level\_prefix** and **level\_suffix** specify the value of a non-zero transform coefficient level. The range of level\_prefix and level\_suffix is specified in subclause 9.2.2.

**total\_zeros** specifies the total number of zero-valued transform coefficient levels that are located before the position of the last non-zero transform coefficient level in a scan of transform coefficient levels. The range of total\_zeros is specified in subclause 9.2.3.

**run\_before** specifies the number of consecutive transform coefficient levels in the scan with zero value before a non-zero valued transform coefficient level. The range of **run\_before** is specified in subclause 9.2.3.

**coeffLevel** contains **maxNumCoeff** transform coefficient levels for the current list of transform coefficient levels.

#### 7.4.5.3.2 Residual block CABAC semantics

**coded\_block\_flag** specifies whether the block contains non-zero transform coefficient levels as follows.

- If **coded\_block\_flag** is equal to 0, the block contains no non-zero transform coefficient levels.
- Otherwise (**coded\_block\_flag** is equal to 1), the block contains at least one non-zero transform coefficient level.

**significant\_coeff\_flag[ i ]** specifies whether the transform coefficient level at scanning position *i* is non-zero as follows.

- If **significant\_coeff\_flag[ i ]** is equal to 0, the transform coefficient level at scanning position *i* is set equal to 0;
- Otherwise (**significant\_coeff\_flag[ i ]** is equal to 1), the transform coefficient level at scanning position *i* has a non-zero value.

**last\_significant\_coeff\_flag[ i ]** specifies for the scanning position *i* whether there are non-zero transform coefficient levels for subsequent scanning positions *i* + 1 to **maxNumCoeff** – 1 as follows.

- If **last\_significant\_coeff\_flag[ i ]** is equal to 1, all following transform coefficient levels (in scanning order) of the block have value equal to 0..
- Otherwise (**last\_significant\_coeff\_flag[ i ]** is equal to 0), there are further non-zero transform coefficient levels along the scanning path.

**coeff\_abs\_level\_minus1[ i ]** is the absolute value of a transform coefficient level minus 1. The value of **coeff\_abs\_level\_minus1** is constrained by the limits in subclause 8.5.

**coeff\_sign\_flag[ i ]** specifies the sign of a transform coefficient level as follows.

- If **coeff\_sign\_flag** is equal to 0, the corresponding transform coefficient level has a positive value.
- Otherwise (**coeff\_sign\_flag** is equal to 1), the corresponding transform coefficient level has a negative value.

**coeffLevel** contains **maxNumCoeff** transform coefficient levels for the current list of transform coefficient levels.

## 8 Decoding process

Outputs of this process are decoded samples of the current picture (sometimes referred to by the variable CurrPic).

This clause describes the decoding process, given syntax elements and upper-case variables from clause 7.

The decoding process is specified such that all decoders shall produce numerically identical results. Any decoding process that produces identical results to the process described here conforms to the decoding process requirements of this Recommendation | International Standard.

Each picture referred to in this clause is a primary picture. Each slice referred to in this clause is a slice of a primary picture. Each slice data partition referred to in this clause is a slice data partition of a primary picture.

An overview of the decoding process is given as follows.

- The decoding of NAL units is specified in subclause 8.1.
- The processes in subclause 8.2 specify decoding processes using syntax elements in the slice layer and above.
  - Variables and functions relating to picture order count are derived in subclause 8.2.1. (only needed to be invoked for one slice of a picture)
  - Variables and functions relating to the macroblock to slice group map are derived in subclause 8.2.2. (only needed to be invoked for one slice of a picture)
  - The method of combining the various partitions when slice data partitioning is used is described in subclause 8.2.3.
  - Prior to decoding each slice, the derivation of reference picture lists as described in 8.2.4 is necessary for inter prediction.
  - When the current picture is a reference picture and after all slices of the current picture have been decoded, the decoded reference picture marking process in subclause 8.2.5 specifies how the current picture is used in the decoding process of inter prediction in later decoded pictures.
- The processes in subclauses 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, and 8.7 specify decoding processes using syntax elements in the macroblock layer and above.
  - The intra prediction process for I and SI macroblocks except for I\_PCM macroblocks as specified in subclause 8.3 provides the intra prediction samples being the output. For I\_PCM macroblocks subclause 8.3 directly specifies a picture construction process. The output are the constructed samples prior to the deblocking filter process.
  - The inter prediction process for P and B macroblocks is specified in subclause 8.4 with inter prediction samples being the output.
  - The decoding process transform coefficient and picture construction prior to deblocking filter process are specified in subclause 8.5. The transform coefficient decoding process derives the residual samples for I and B macroblocks as well as for P macroblocks in P slices. The output are the constructed samples prior to the deblocking filter process.
  - The decoding process for transform coefficients and picture construction prior to deblocking for P macroblocks in SP slices or SI macroblocks is specified in subclause 8.6. The output are the constructed samples prior to the deblocking filter process.
  - The constructed samples prior to the deblocking filter process that are next to the edges of blocks and macroblocks are processed by a deblocking filter as specified in subclause 8.7 with the output being the decoded samples.

### 8.1 NAL unit decoding process

Inputs to this process are NAL units.

Outputs of this process are the RBSP syntax structures encapsulated within the NAL units.

The decoding process for each NAL unit extracts the RBSP syntax structure from the NAL unit and then operates the decoding processes specified for the RBSP syntax structure in the NAL unit as follows.

Subclause 8.2 describes the decoding process for NAL units with `nal_unit_type` equal to 1 through 5.

Subclauses 8.3 describes the decoding process for a macroblock or part of a macroblock coded in NAL units with `nal_unit_type` equal to 1, 2, and 5.

Subclause 8.4 describes the decoding process for a macroblock or part of a macroblock coded in NAL units with `nal_unit_type` equal to 1 and 2.

Subclause 8.5 describes the decoding process for a macroblock or part of a macroblock coded in NAL units with `nal_unit_type` equal to 1 and 3 to 5.

Subclause 8.6 describes the decoding process for a macroblock or part of a macroblock coded in NAL units with `nal_unit_type` equal to 1 and 3 to 5.

Subclause 8.7 describes the decoding process for a macroblock or part of a macroblock coded in NAL units with `nal_unit_type` equal to 1 to 5.

NAL units with `nal_unit_type` equal to 7 and 8 contain sequence parameter sets and picture parameter sets, respectively. Picture parameter sets are used in the decoding processes of other NAL units as determined by reference to a picture parameter set within the slice headers of each picture. Sequence parameter sets are used in the decoding processes of other NAL units as determined by reference to a sequence parameter set within the picture parameter sets of each sequence.

No normative decoding process is specified for NAL units with `nal_unit_type` equal to 6, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

## 8.2 Slice decoding process

### 8.2.1 Decoding process for picture order count

Outputs of this process are `TopFieldOrderCnt` (if applicable) and `BottomFieldOrderCnt` (if applicable).

Picture order counts are used to determine initial picture orderings for reference pictures in the decoding of B slices (see subclauses 8.2.4.2.3 and 8.2.4.2.4), to represent picture order differences between frames or fields for motion vector derivation in temporal direct mode (see subclause 8.4.1.2.3), for implicit mode weighted prediction in B slices (see subclause 8.4.2.3.2), and for decoder conformance checking (see subclause C.7).

Picture order count information is derived for every frame, field (whether decoded from a coded field or as a part of a decoded frame), or complementary field pair as follows:

- Each coded frame is associated with two picture order counts, called `TopFieldOrderCnt` and `BottomFieldOrderCnt` for its top field and bottom field, respectively.
- Each coded field is associated with a picture order count, called `TopFieldOrderCnt` for a coded top field and `BottomFieldOrderCnt` for a bottom field.
- Each complementary field pair is associated with two picture order counts, which are the `TopFieldOrderCnt` for its coded top field and the `BottomFieldOrderCnt` for its coded bottom field, respectively.

`TopFieldOrderCnt` and `BottomFieldOrderCnt` indicate the picture order of the corresponding top field or bottom field relative to the first output field of the previous IDR picture or the previous reference picture including a `memory_management_control_operation` equal to 5 in decoding order.

`TopFieldOrderCnt` and `BottomFieldOrderCnt` are derived by invoking one of the decoding processes for picture order count type 0, 1, and 2 in subclauses 8.2.1.1, 8.2.1.2, and 8.2.1.3, respectively. When the current picture includes a memory management control operation equal to 5, after the decoding of the current picture, `tempPicOrderCnt` is set equal to `PicOrderCnt(CurrPic)`, `TopFieldOrderCnt` of the current picture (if any) is set equal to `TopFieldOrderCnt - tempPicOrderCnt`, and `BottomFieldOrderCnt` of the current picture (if any) is set equal to `BottomFieldOrderCnt - tempPicOrderCnt`.

The bitstream shall not contain data that results in  $\text{Min}(\text{TopFieldOrderCnt}, \text{BottomFieldOrderCnt})$  not equal to 0 for a coded IDR frame, `TopFieldOrderCnt` not equal to 0 for a coded IDR top field, or `BottomFieldOrderCnt` not equal to 0 for a coded IDR bottom field. Thus, at least one of `TopFieldOrderCnt` and `BottomFieldOrderCnt` shall be equal to 0 for the fields of a coded IDR frame.

When the current picture is not an IDR picture, the following applies.

- Consider the list variable listD containing as elements the TopFieldOrderCnt and BottomFieldOrderCnt values associated with the list of pictures including all of the following
  - the first picture in the list is the previous picture of any of the following types
    - an IDR picture
    - a picture containing a memory\_management\_control\_operation equal to 5
  - all other pictures that follow in decoding order after the first picture in the list and precede through the current picture which is also included in listD prior to the invoking of the decoded reference picture marking process.
- Consider the list variable listO which contains the elements of listD sorted in ascending order. listO shall not contain any of the following.
  - a pair of TopFieldOrderCnt and BottomFieldOrderCnt for a frame or complementary field pair that are not at consecutive positions in listO.
  - a TopFieldOrderCnt that has a value equal to another TopFieldOrderCnt.
  - a BottomFieldOrderCnt that has a value equal to another BottomFieldOrderCnt.
  - a BottomFieldOrderCnt that has a value equal to a TopFieldOrderCnt unless the BottomFieldOrderCnt and TopFieldOrderCnt belong to the same coded frame or complementary field pair.

The bitstream shall not contain data that results in values of TopFieldOrderCnt, BottomFieldOrderCnt, PicOrderCntMsb, or FrameNumOffset used in the decoding process as specified in subclauses 8.2.1.1 to 8.2.1.3 that exceed the range of values from  $-2^{31}$  to  $2^{31}-1$ , inclusive.

The function PicOrderCnt( picX ) is specified as follows:

```

if( picX is a frame or a complementary field pair )
    PicOrderCnt( picX ) = Min( TopFieldOrderCnt, BottomFieldOrderCnt ) of the frame or complementary field
    pair picX
else if( picX is a top field )
    PicOrderCnt( picX ) = TopFieldOrderCnt of field picX
else if( picX is a bottom field )
    PicOrderCnt( picX ) = BottomFieldOrderCnt of field picX

```

(8-1)

Then DiffPicOrderCnt( picA, picB ) is specified as follows:

$$\text{DiffPicOrderCnt}( \text{picA}, \text{picB} ) = \text{PicOrderCnt}( \text{picA} ) - \text{PicOrderCnt}( \text{picB} )$$

(8-2)

The bitstream shall contain data that results in values of DiffPicOrderCnt( picA, picB ) used in the decoding process that are in the range of  $-2^{15}$  to  $2^{15} - 1$ , inclusive.

NOTE – Let X be the current picture and Y and Z be two other pictures in the same sequence, Y and Z are considered to be in the same output order direction from X when both DiffPicOrderCnt( X, Y ) and DiffPicOrderCnt( X, Z ) are positive or both are negative.

NOTE – Many applications assign PicOrderCnt( X ) proportional to the sampling time of the picture X relative to the sampling time of an IDR picture.

When the current picture includes a memory\_management\_control\_operation equal to 5, PicOrderCnt( CurrPic ) shall be greater than PicOrderCnt( any other picture in listD ).

### 8.2.1.1 Decoding process for picture order count type 0

This process is invoked when pic\_order\_cnt\_type is equal to 0.

Input to this process is PicOrderCntMsb of the previous reference picture in decoding order as specified in this subclause.

Outputs of this process are either or both TopFieldOrderCnt or BottomFieldOrderCnt.

The variables prevPicOrderCntMsb and prevPicOrderCntLsb are derived as follows.

- If the current picture is an IDR picture, prevPicOrderCntMsb is set equal to 0 and prevPicOrderCntLsb is set equal to 0.

- Otherwise, if the current picture is not an IDR picture and the previous decoded picture in decoding order included a `memory_management_control_operation` equal to 5 and the previous coded picture in decoding order is not a bottom field, `prevPicOrderCntMsb` is set equal to 0 and `prevPicOrderCntLsb` is set equal to the value of `TopFieldOrderCnt` for the previous picture.
- Otherwise, if the current picture is not an IDR picture and the previous decoded picture in decoding order included a `memory_management_control_operation` equal to 5 and the previous coded picture in decoding order is a bottom field, `prevPicOrderCntMsb` is set equal to 0 and `prevPicOrderCntLsb` is set equal to 0.
- Otherwise (the current picture is not an IDR picture and the previous decoded picture in decoding order did not include a `memory_management_control_operation` equal to 5), `prevPicOrderCntMsb` is set equal to `PicOrderCntMsb` of the previous reference picture in decoding order and `prevPicOrderCntLsb` is set equal to the value of `pic_order_cnt_lsb` of the previous reference picture in decoding order.

`PicOrderCntMsb` of the current picture is derived as follows:

```

if( ( pic_order_cnt_lsb < prevPicOrderCntLsb ) &&
    ( ( prevPicOrderCntLsb - pic_order_cnt_lsb ) >= ( MaxPicOrderCntLsb / 2 ) ) )
    PicOrderCntMsb = prevPicOrderCntMsb + MaxPicOrderCntLsb
else if( ( pic_order_cnt_lsb > prevPicOrderCntLsb ) &&
    ( ( pic_order_cnt_lsb - prevPicOrderCntLsb ) > ( MaxPicOrderCntLsb / 2 ) ) )
    PicOrderCntMsb = prevPicOrderCntMsb - MaxPicOrderCntLsb
else
    PicOrderCntMsb = prevPicOrderCntMsb

```

(8-3)

When the current picture is not a bottom field, `TopFieldOrderCnt` is derived as follows:

```

if( !field_pic_flag || !bottom_field_flag )
    TopFieldOrderCnt = PicOrderCntMsb + pic_order_cnt_lsb

```

(8-4)

When the current picture is not a top field, `BottomFieldOrderCnt` is derived as follows:

```

if( !field_pic_flag )
    BottomFieldOrderCnt = TopFieldOrderCnt + delta_pic_order_cnt_bottom
else if( bottom_field_flag )
    BottomFieldOrderCnt = PicOrderCntMsb + pic_order_cnt_lsb

```

(8-5)

### 8.2.1.2 Decoding process for picture order count type 1

This process is invoked when `pic_order_cnt_type` is equal to 1.

Input to this process is `FrameNumOffset` of the previous picture in decoding order as specified in this subclause.

Outputs of this process are either or both `TopFieldOrderCnt` or `BottomFieldOrderCnt`.

The values of `TopFieldOrderCnt` and `BottomFieldOrderCnt` are derived as specified in this subclause. Let `prevFrameNum` be equal to the `frame_num` of the previous picture in decoding order.

When the current picture is not an IDR picture, the variable `prevFrameNumOffset` is derived as follows.

- If the previous picture in decoding order included a `memory_management_control_operation` equal to 5, `prevFrameNumOffset` is set equal to 0.
- Otherwise (the previous picture in decoding order did not include a `memory_management_control_operation` equal to 5), `prevFrameNumOffset` is set equal to the value of `FrameNumOffset` of the previous picture.

The derivation proceeds in the following ordered steps.

1. The variable `FrameNumOffset` is derived as follows:

```

if( nal_unit_type == 5 )
    FrameNumOffset = 0
else if( prevFrameNum > frame_num )
    FrameNumOffset = prevFrameNumOffset + MaxFrameNum
else
    FrameNumOffset = prevFrameNumOffset

```

(8-6)



2. The variable `absFrameNum` is derived as follows:

```

if( num_ref_frames_in_pic_order_cnt_cycle != 0 )
    absFrameNum = FrameNumOffset + frame_num
else
    absFrameNum = 0
if( nal_ref_idc == 0 && absFrameNum > 0 )
    absFrameNum = absFrameNum - 1

```

(8-7)

3. When `absFrameNum > 0`, `picOrderCntCycleCnt` and `frameNumInPicOrderCntCycle` are derived as follows:

```

if( absFrameNum > 0 ) {
    picOrderCntCycleCnt = ( absFrameNum - 1 ) / num_ref_frames_in_pic_order_cnt_cycle
    frameNumInPicOrderCntCycle = ( absFrameNum - 1 ) % num_ref_frames_in_pic_order_cnt_cycle
}

```

(8-8)

4. The variable `expectedDeltaPerPicOrderCntCycle` is derived as follows:

```

expectedDeltaPerPicOrderCntCycle = 0
for( i = 0; i < num_ref_frames_in_pic_order_cnt_cycle; i++ )
    expectedDeltaPerPicOrderCntCycle += offset_for_ref_frame[ i ]

```

(8-9)

5. The variable `expectedPicOrderCnt` is derived as follows:

```

if( absFrameNum > 0 ){
    expectedPicOrderCnt = picOrderCntCycleCnt * expectedDeltaPerPicOrderCntCycle
    for( i = 0; i <= frameNumInPicOrderCntCycle; i++ )
        expectedPicOrderCnt = expectedPicOrderCnt + offset_for_ref_frame[ i ]
} else
    expectedPicOrderCnt = 0
if( nal_ref_idc == 0 )
    expectedPicOrderCnt = expectedPicOrderCnt + offset_for_non_ref_pic

```

(8-10)

6. The variables `TopFieldOrderCnt` or `BottomFieldOrderCnt` are derived as follows:

```

if( !field_pic_flag ) {
    TopFieldOrderCnt = expectedPicOrderCnt + delta_pic_order_cnt[ 0 ]
    BottomFieldOrderCnt = TopFieldOrderCnt +
        offset_for_top_to_bottom_field + delta_pic_order_cnt[ 1 ]
} else if( !bottom_field_flag )
    TopFieldOrderCnt = expectedPicOrderCnt + delta_pic_order_cnt[ 0 ]
else
    BottomFieldOrderCnt = expectedPicOrderCnt + offset_for_top_to_bottom_field + delta_pic_order_cnt[ 0 ]

```

(8-11)

### 8.2.1.3 Decoding process for picture order count type 2

This process is invoked when `pic_order_cnt_type` is equal to 2.

Outputs of this process are either or both `TopFieldOrderCnt` or `BottomFieldOrderCnt`.

Let `prevFrameNum` be equal to the `frame_num` of the previous picture in decoding order.

When the current picture is not an IDR picture, the variable `prevFrameNumOffset` is derived as follows.

- If the previous picture in decoding order included a `memory_management_control_operation` equal to 5, `prevFrameNumOffset` is set equal to 0.
- Otherwise (the previous picture in decoding order did not include a `memory_management_control_operation` equal to 5), `prevFrameNumOffset` is set equal to the value of `FrameNumOffset` of the previous picture.

The variable FrameNumOffset is derived as follows.

```

if( nal_unit_type == 5 )
    FrameNumOffset = 0
else if( prevFrameNum > frame_num )
    FrameNumOffset = prevFrameNumOffset + MaxFrameNum
else
    FrameNumOffset = prevFrameNumOffset

```

(8-12)

The variable tempPicOrderCnt is derived as follows:

```

if( nal_unit_type == 5 )
    tempPicOrderCnt = 0
else if( nal_ref_idc == 0 )
    tempPicOrderCnt = 2 * ( FrameNumOffset + frame_num ) - 1
else
    tempPicOrderCnt = 2 * ( FrameNumOffset + frame_num )

```

(8-13)

The variables TopFieldOrderCnt or BottomFieldOrderCnt are derived as follows:

```

if( !field_pic_flag ) {
    TopFieldOrderCnt = tempPicOrderCnt
    BottomFieldOrderCnt = tempPicOrderCnt
} else if( bottom_field_flag )
    BottomFieldOrderCnt = tempPicOrderCnt
else
    TopFieldOrderCnt = tempPicOrderCnt

```

(8-14)

NOTE – Picture order count type 2 cannot be used in a coded video sequence that contains consecutive non-reference pictures that would result in more than one of these pictures having the same value of TopFieldOrderCnt or more than one of these pictures having the same value of BottomFieldOrderCnt.

NOTE –Picture order count type 2 results in an output order that is the same as the decoding order.

### 8.2.2 Decoding process for macroblock to slice group map

Inputs to this process are the active picture parameter set and the slice header of the slice to be decoded.

Output of this process is a macroblock to slice group map MbToSliceGroupMap.

This process is invoked at the start of every slice.

NOTE – The output of this process is equal for all slices of a picture.

When num\_slice\_groups\_minus1 is equal to 1 and slice\_group\_map\_type is equal to 3, 4, or 5, slice groups 0 and 1 have a size and shape determined by slice\_group\_change\_direction\_flag as shown in Table 8-1 and specified in subclauses 8.2.2.4-8.2.2.6.

**Table 8-1 – Refined slice group map type**

slice_group_map_type	slice_group_change_direction_flag	refined slice group map type
3	0	Box-out clockwise
3	1	Box-out counter-clockwise
4	0	Raster scan
4	1	Reverse raster scan
5	0	Wipe right
5	1	Wipe left

In such a case, MapUnitsInSliceGroup0 slice group map units in the specified growth order are allocated for slice group 0 and the remaining PicSizeInMapUnits – MapUnitsInSliceGroup0 slice group map units of the picture are allocated for slice group 1.

When `num_slice_groups_minus1` is equal to 1 and `slice_group_map_type` is equal to 4 or 5, the variable `sizeOfUpperLeftGroup` is defined as follows:

$$\text{sizeOfUpperLeftGroup} = ( \text{slice\_group\_change\_direction\_flag} ? \\ ( \text{PicSizeInMapUnits} - \text{MapUnitsInSliceGroup0} ) : \text{MapUnitsInSliceGroup0} ) \quad (8-15)$$

The variable `mapUnitToSliceGroupMap` is derived as follows.

- If `num_slice_groups_minus1` is equal to 0, the map unit to slice group map is generated for all `i` ranging from 0 to `PicSizeInMapUnits - 1`, inclusive, as specified by:

$$\text{mapUnitToSliceGroupMap}[i] = 0 \quad (8-16)$$

- Otherwise (`num_slice_groups_minus1` is not equal to 0), `mapUnitToSliceGroupMap` is derived as follows.
  - If `slice_group_map_type` is equal to 0, the derivation of `mapUnitToSliceGroupMap` as specified in subclause 8.2.2.1 applies.
  - Otherwise, if `slice_group_map_type` is equal to 1, the derivation of `mapUnitToSliceGroupMap` as specified in subclause 8.2.2.2 applies.
  - Otherwise, if `slice_group_map_type` is equal to 2, the derivation of `mapUnitToSliceGroupMap` as specified in subclause 8.2.2.3 applies.
  - Otherwise, if `slice_group_map_type` is equal to 3, the derivation of `mapUnitToSliceGroupMap` as specified in subclause 8.2.2.4 applies.
  - Otherwise, if `slice_group_map_type` is equal to 4, the derivation of `mapUnitToSliceGroupMap` as specified in subclause 8.2.2.5 applies.
  - Otherwise, if `slice_group_map_type` is equal to 5, the derivation of `mapUnitToSliceGroupMap` as specified in subclause 8.2.2.6 applies.
  - Otherwise (`slice_group_map_type` is equal to 6), the derivation of `mapUnitToSliceGroupMap` as specified in subclause 8.2.2.7 applies.

After derivation of the `mapUnitToSliceGroupMap`, the process specified in subclause 8.2.2.8 is invoked to convert the map unit to slice group map `mapUnitToSliceGroupMap` to the macroblock to slice group map `MbToSliceGroupMap`. After derivation of the macroblock to slice group map as specified in subclause 8.2.2.8, the function `NextMbAddress( n )` is defined as the value of the variable `nextMbAddress` derived as specified by:

$$\begin{aligned} i &= n + 1 \\ \text{while}( i < \text{PicSizeInMbs} \ \&\& \ \text{MbToSliceGroupMap}[i] \neq \text{MbToSliceGroupMap}[n] ) \\ & \quad i++; \\ \text{nextMbAddress} &= i \end{aligned} \quad (8-17)$$

#### 8.2.2.1 Specification for interleaved slice group map type

The specifications in this subclause apply when `slice_group_map_type` is equal to 0.

The map unit to slice group map is generated as specified by:

$$\begin{aligned} i &= 0 \\ \text{do} \\ & \quad \text{for}( iGroup = 0; iGroup \leq \text{num\_slice\_groups\_minus1} \ \&\& \ i < \text{PicSizeInMapUnits}; \\ & \quad \quad i += \text{run\_length\_minus1}[iGroup++] + 1 ) \\ & \quad \quad \text{for}( j = 0; j \leq \text{run\_length\_minus1}[iGroup] \ \&\& \ i + j < \text{PicSizeInMapUnits}; j++ ) \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{mapUnitToSliceGroupMap}[i + j] = iGroup \\ & \quad \text{while}( i < \text{PicSizeInMapUnits} ) \end{aligned} \quad (8-18)$$

#### 8.2.2.2 Specification for dispersed slice group map type

The specifications in this subclause apply when `slice_group_map_type` is equal to 1.

The map unit to slice group map is generated as specified by:

```

for( i = 0; i < PicSizeInMapUnits; i++ )
    mapUnitToSliceGroupMap[ i ] = ( ( i % PicWidthInMbs ) +
        ( ( i / PicWidthInMbs ) * ( num_slice_groups_minus1 + 1 ) ) / 2 ) )
        % ( num_slice_groups_minus1 + 1 )

```

(8-19)

### 8.2.2.3 Specification for foreground with left-over slice group map type

The specifications in this subclause apply when slice\_group\_map\_type is equal to 2.

The map unit to slice group map is generated as specified by:

```

for( i = 0; i < PicSizeInMapUnits; i++ )
    mapUnitToSliceGroupMap[ i ] = num_slice_groups_minus1
for( iGroup = num_slice_groups_minus1 - 1; iGroup >= 0; iGroup-- ) {
    yTopLeft = top_left[ iGroup ] / PicWidthInMbs
    xTopLeft = top_left[ iGroup ] % PicWidthInMbs
    yBottomRight = bottom_right[ iGroup ] / PicWidthInMbs
    xBottomRight = bottom_right[ iGroup ] % PicWidthInMbs
    for( y = yTopLeft; y <= yBottomRight; y++ )
        for( x = xTopLeft; x <= xBottomRight; x++ )
            mapUnitToSliceGroupMap[ y * PicWidthInMbs + x ] = iGroup
}

```

(8-20)

After application of the process specified in Equation 8-20, there shall be at least one value of  $i$  from 0 to  $\text{PicSizeInMapUnits} - 1$ , inclusive, for which  $\text{mapUnitToSliceGroupMap}[i]$  is equal to  $iGroup$  for each value of  $iGroup$  from 0 to  $\text{num\_slice\_groups\_minus1}$ , inclusive (i.e., each slice group shall contain at least one slice group map unit).

NOTE – The rectangles may overlap. Slice group 0 contains the macroblocks that are within the rectangle specified by  $\text{top\_left}[0]$  and  $\text{bottom\_right}[0]$ . A slice group having slice group ID greater than 0 and less than  $\text{num\_slice\_groups\_minus1}$  contains the macroblocks that are within the specified rectangle for that slice group that are not within the rectangle specified for any slice group having a smaller slice group ID. The slice group with slice group ID equal to  $\text{num\_slice\_groups\_minus1}$  contains the macroblocks that are not in the other slice groups.

### 8.2.2.4 Specification for box-out slice group map types

The specifications in this subclause apply when slice\_group\_map\_type is equal to 3.

The map unit to slice group map is generated as specified by:

```

for( i = 0; i < PicSizeInMapUnits; i++ )
    mapUnitToSliceGroupMap[ i ] = 1
x = ( PicWidthInMbs - slice_group_change_direction_flag ) / 2
y = ( PicHeightInMapUnits - slice_group_change_direction_flag ) / 2
( leftBound, topBound ) = ( x, y )
( rightBound, bottomBound ) = ( x, y )
( xDir, yDir ) = ( slice_group_change_direction_flag - 1, slice_group_change_direction_flag )
for( k = 0; k < MapUnitsInSliceGroup0; k += mapUnitVacant ) {
    mapUnitVacant = ( mapUnitToSliceGroupMap[ y * PicWidthInMbs + x ] == 1 )
    if( mapUnitVacant )
        mapUnitToSliceGroupMap[ y * PicWidthInMbs + x ] = 0
    if( xDir == -1 && x == leftBound ) {
        leftBound = Max( leftBound - 1, 0 )
        x = leftBound
        ( xDir, yDir ) = ( 0, 2 * slice_group_change_direction_flag - 1 )
    } else if( xDir == 1 && x == rightBound ) {
        rightBound = Min( rightBound + 1, PicWidthInMbs - 1 )
        x = rightBound
        ( xDir, yDir ) = ( 0, 1 - 2 * slice_group_change_direction_flag )
    } else if( yDir == -1 && y == topBound ) {
        topBound = Max( topBound - 1, 0 )
        y = topBound
        ( xDir, yDir ) = ( 1 - 2 * slice_group_change_direction_flag, 0 )
    } else if( yDir == 1 && y == bottomBound ) {

```

(8-21)

```

        bottomBound = Min( bottomBound + 1, PicHeightInMapUnits - 1 )
        y = bottomBound
        ( xDir, yDir ) = ( 2 * slice_group_change_direction_flag - 1, 0 )
    } else
        ( x, y ) = ( x + xDir, y + yDir )
}

```

#### 8.2.2.5 Specification for raster scan slice group map types

The specifications in this subclause apply when slice\_group\_map\_type is equal to 4.

The map unit to slice group map is generated as specified by:

```

for( i = 0; i < PicSizeInMapUnits; i++ )
    if( i < sizeOfUpperLeftGroup )
        mapUnitToSliceGroupMap[ i ] = slice_group_change_direction_flag
    else
        mapUnitToSliceGroupMap[ i ] = 1 - slice_group_change_direction_flag

```

(8-22)

#### 8.2.2.6 Specification for wipe slice group map types

The specifications in this subclause apply when slice\_group\_map\_type is equal to 5.

The map unit to slice group map is generated as specified by:

```

k = 0;
for( j = 0; j < PicWidthInMbs; j++ )
    for( i = 0; i < PicHeightInMapUnits; i++ )
        if( k++ < sizeOfUpperLeftGroup )
            mapUnitToSliceGroupMap[ i * PicWidthInMbs + j ] = slice_group_change_direction_flag
        else
            mapUnitToSliceGroupMap[ i * PicWidthInMbs + j ] = 1 - slice_group_change_direction_flag

```

(8-23)

#### 8.2.2.7 Specification for explicit slice group map type

The specifications in this subclause apply when slice\_group\_map\_type is equal to 6.

The map unit to slice group map is generated as specified by:

$$\text{mapUnitToSliceGroupMap}[ i ] = \text{slice\_group\_id}[ i ]$$

(8-24)

for all i ranging from 0 to PicSizeInMapUnits - 1, inclusive.

#### 8.2.2.8 Specification for conversion of map unit to slice group map to macroblock to slice group map

For each value of i ranging from 0 to PicSizeInMbs - 1, inclusive, the macroblock to slice group map is specified as follows.

- If frame\_mbs\_only\_flag is equal to 1 or field\_pic\_flag is equal to 1, the macroblock to slice group map is specified by:

$$\text{MbToSliceGroupMap}[ i ] = \text{mapUnitToSliceGroupMap}[ i ]$$

(8-25)

- Otherwise, if MbaffFrameFlag is equal to 1, the macroblock to slice group map is specified by:

$$\text{MbToSliceGroupMap}[ i ] = \text{mapUnitToSliceGroupMap}[ i / 2 ]$$

(8-26)

- Otherwise (frame\_mbs\_only\_flag is equal to 0 and mb\_adaptive\_frame\_field\_flag is equal to 0 and field\_pic\_flag is equal to 0), the macroblock to slice group map is specified by:

$$\text{MbToSliceGroupMap}[ i ] = \text{mapUnitToSliceGroupMap}[ ( i / ( 2 * \text{PicWidthInMbs} ) ) * \text{PicWidthInMbs} + ( i \% \text{PicWidthInMbs} ) ]$$

(8-27)

### 8.2.3 Decoding process for slice data partitioning

Inputs to this process are

- a slice data partition A layer RBSP,
- when syntax elements of category 3 are present in the slice data, a slice data partition B layer RBSP having the same slice\_id as in the slice data partition A layer RBSP, and
- when syntax elements of category 4 are present in the slice data, a slice data partition C layer RBSP having the same slice\_id as in the slice data partition A layer RBSP.

NOTE – The slice data partition B layer RBSP and slice data partition C layer RBSP need not be present.

Output of this process is a coded slice.

When slice data partitioning is not used, coded slices are represented by a slice layer without partitioning RBSP that contains a slice header followed by a slice data syntax structure that contains all the syntax elements of categories 2, 3, and 4 (see category column in subclause 7.3) of the macroblock data for the macroblocks of the slice.

When slice data partitioning is used, the macroblock data of a slice is partitioned into one to three partitions contained in separate NAL units. Partition A contains a slice data partition A header, and all syntax elements of category 2. Partition B, when present, contains a slice data partition B header and all syntax elements of category 3. Partition C, when present, contains a slice data partition C header and all syntax elements of category 4.

When slice data partitioning is used, the syntax elements of each category are parsed from a separate NAL unit, which need not be present when no symbols of the respective category exist. The decoding process shall process the slice data partitions of a coded slice in a manner equivalent to processing a corresponding slice layer without partitioning RBSP by extracting each syntax element from the slice data partition in which the syntax element appears depending on the slice data partition assignment in the syntax tables in subclause 7.3.

NOTE - Syntax elements of category 3 are relevant to the decoding of residual data of I and SI macroblock types. Syntax elements of category 4 are relevant to the decoding of residual data of P and B macroblock types. Category 2 encompasses all other syntax elements related to the decoding of macroblocks, and their information is often denoted as header information. The slice data partition A header contains all the syntax elements of the slice header, and additionally a slice\_id that are used to associate the slice data partitions B and C with the slice data partition A. The slice data partition B and C headers contain the slice\_id syntax element that establishes their association with the slice data partition A of the slice.

### 8.2.4 Decoding process for reference picture lists construction

This process is invoked at the beginning of decoding of each P, SP, or B slice.

Outputs of this process are a reference picture list RefPicList0 and, when decoding a B slice, a second reference picture list RefPicList1.

Decoded reference pictures are marked as "used for short-term reference" or "used for long-term reference" as specified by the bitstream and specified in subclause 8.2.5. Short-term decoded reference pictures are identified by the value of frame\_num. Long-term decoded reference pictures are assigned a long-term frame index as specified by the bitstream and specified in subclause 8.2.5.

Subclause 8.2.4.1 specifies

- the assignment of variables FrameNum and FrameNumWrap to each of the short-term reference frames,
- the assignment of variable PicNum to each of the short-term reference pictures, and
- the assignment of variable LongTermPicNum to each of the long-term reference pictures.

Reference pictures are addressed through reference indices as specified in subclause 8.4.2.1. A reference index is an index into a list of variables PicNum and LongTermPicNum, which is called a reference picture list. When decoding a P or SP slice, there is a single reference picture list RefPicList0. When decoding a B slice, there is a second independent reference picture list RefPicList1 in addition to RefPicList0.

Let LongTermEntry( RefPicListX[ i ] ) for an entry RefPicListX[ i ] at index i in reference picture list X where X is 0 or 1 be specified as equal to 1 when RefPicListX[ i ] is associated with a LongTermPicNum (for a long-term reference picture) and be specified as equal to 0 when the entry is associated with a PicNum (for a short-term reference picture).

At the beginning of decoding of each slice, reference picture list RefPicList0, and for B slices RefPicList1, are derived as follows.

- An initial reference picture list RefPicList0 and for B slices RefPicList1 are derived as specified in subclause 8.2.4.2.
- The initial reference picture list RefPicList0 and for B slices RefPicList1 are modified as specified in subclause 8.2.4.3.

The number of entries in the modified reference picture list RefPicList0 is  $\text{num\_ref\_idx\_l0\_active\_minus1} + 1$ , and for B slices the number of entries in the modified reference picture list RefPicList1 is  $\text{num\_ref\_idx\_l1\_active\_minus1} + 1$ . A reference picture may appear at more than one index in the modified reference picture lists RefPicList0 or RefPicList1.

#### 8.2.4.1 Decoding process for picture numbers

The variables FrameNum, FrameNumWrap, PicNum, LongTermFrameIdx, and LongTermPicNum are used for the initialisation process for reference picture lists in subclause 8.2.4.2, the modification process for reference picture lists in subclause 8.2.4.3, and for the decoded reference picture marking process in subclause 8.2.5.

To each short-term reference picture the variables FrameNum and FrameNumWrap are assigned as follows. First, FrameNum is set equal to the syntax element frame\_num that has been decoded in the slice header(s) of the corresponding short-term reference picture. Then the variable FrameNumWrap is derived as

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{if( FrameNum > frame\_num )} \\ &\quad \text{FrameNumWrap} = \text{FrameNum} - \text{MaxFrameNum} \\ &\text{else} \\ &\quad \text{FrameNumWrap} = \text{FrameNum} \end{aligned} \quad (8-28)$$

where the value of frame\_num used in Equation 8-28 is the frame\_num in the slice header(s) for the current picture.

To each long-term reference picture the variable LongTermFrameIdx is assigned as specified in subclause 8.2.5.

To each short-term reference picture a variable PicNum is assigned, and to each long-term reference picture a variable LongTermPicNum is assigned. The values of these variables depend on the value of field\_pic\_flag and bottom\_field\_flag for the current picture and they are set as follows.

- If field\_pic\_flag is equal to 0, the following applies.
  - For each short-term reference frame or complementary reference field pair:
 
$$\text{PicNum} = \text{FrameNumWrap} \quad (8-29)$$
  - For each long-term reference frame or long-term complementary reference field pair:
 
$$\text{LongTermPicNum} = \text{LongTermFrameIdx} \quad (8-30)$$

NOTE – When decoding a frame the value of MbaffFrameFlag has no influence on the derivations in subclauses 8.2.4.2, 8.2.4.3, and 8.2.5.
- Otherwise (field\_pic\_flag is equal to 1), the following applies.
  - For each short-term reference field the following applies.
    - If the reference field has the same parity as the current field
 
$$\text{PicNum} = 2 * \text{FrameNumWrap} + 1 \quad (8-31)$$
    - Otherwise (the reference field has the opposite parity of the current field),
 
$$\text{PicNum} = 2 * \text{FrameNumWrap} \quad (8-32)$$
  - For each long-term reference field the following applies.
    - If the reference field has the same parity as the current field
 
$$\text{LongTermPicNum} = 2 * \text{LongTermFrameIdx} + 1 \quad (8-33)$$
    - Otherwise (the reference field has the opposite parity of the current field),
 
$$\text{LongTermPicNum} = 2 * \text{LongTermFrameIdx} \quad (8-34)$$

**8.2.4.2 Initialisation process for reference picture lists**

This initialisation process is invoked when decoding a P, SP, or B slice header.

Outputs of this process are initial reference picture list RefPicList0, and when decoding a B slice, initial reference picture list RefPicList1.

RefPicList0 and RefPicList1 have initial entries of the variables PicNum and LongTermPicNum as specified in subclauses 8.2.4.2.1 through 8.2.4.2.5.

When the number of entries in the initial RefPicList0 or RefPicList1 produced as specified in subclauses 8.2.4.2.1 through 8.2.4.2.5 is greater than num\_ref\_idx\_l0\_active\_minus1 + 1 or num\_ref\_idx\_l1\_active\_minus1 + 1, respectively, the extra entries past position num\_ref\_idx\_l0\_active\_minus1 or num\_ref\_idx\_l1\_active\_minus1 are discarded from the initial reference picture list.

When the number of entries in the initial RefPicList0 or RefPicList1 produced as specified in subclauses 8.2.4.2.1 through 8.2.4.2.5 is less than num\_ref\_idx\_l0\_active\_minus1 + 1 or num\_ref\_idx\_l1\_active\_minus1 + 1, respectively, the remaining entries in the initial reference picture list are set equal to "no reference picture".

**8.2.4.2.1 Initialisation process for the reference picture list for P and SP slices in frames**

This initialisation process is invoked when decoding a P or SP slice in a coded frame.

Output of this process is the initial reference picture list RefPicList0.

The reference picture list RefPicList0 is ordered so that short-term reference frames and short-term complementary reference field pairs have lower indices than long-term reference frames and long-term complementary reference field pairs.

The short-term reference frames and complementary reference field pairs are ordered starting with the frame or complementary field pair with the highest PicNum value and proceeding through in descending order to the frame or complementary field pair with the lowest PicNum value.

The long-term reference frames and complementary reference field pairs are ordered starting with the frame or complementary field pair with the lowest LongTermPicNum value and proceeding through in ascending order to the frame or complementary field pair with the highest LongTermPicNum value.

NOTE – A non-paired reference field is not used for inter prediction for decoding a frame, regardless of the value of MbaffFrameFlag.

For example, when three reference frames are marked as "used for short-term reference" with PicNum equal to 300, 302, and 303 and two reference frames are marked as "used for long-term reference" with LongTermPicNum equal to 0 and 3, the initial index order is:

- RefPicList0[0] is set equal to PicNum = 303,
- RefPicList0[1] is set equal to PicNum = 302,
- RefPicList0[2] is set equal to PicNum = 300,
- RefPicList0[3] is set equal to LongTermPicNum = 0, and
- RefPicList0[4] is set equal to LongTermPicNum = 3.

And LongTermEntry( RefPicList0[ i ] ) is set equal to 0 for i equal to 0, 1, and 2; and is set equal to 1 for i equal to 3 and 4.

**8.2.4.2.2 Initialisation process for the reference picture list for P and SP slices in fields**

This initialisation process is invoked when decoding a P or SP slice in a coded field.

Output of this process is initial reference picture list RefPicList0.

When decoding a field, each field included in the reference picture list has a separate index in the list.

NOTE - When decoding a field, there are effectively at least twice as many pictures available for referencing as there would be when decoding a frame at the same position in decoding order.

Two ordered lists of reference frames, refFrameList0ShortTerm and refFrameList0LongTerm, are derived as follows. For purposes of the formation of this list of frames, decoded frames, complementary reference field pairs, non-paired



reference fields and reference frames in which a single field is marked "used for short-term reference" or "used for long-term reference" are all considered reference frames.

- The FrameNumWrap of all frames having one or more field marked "used for short-term reference" are included in the list of short-term reference frames `refFrameList0ShortTerm`. When the current field is the second field (in decoding order) of a complementary reference field pair and the first field is marked as "used for short-term reference", the FrameNumWrap of the current field is included in the list `refFrameList0ShortTerm`. `refFrameList0ShortTerm` is ordered starting with the frame with the highest FrameNumWrap value and proceeding through in descending order to the frame with the lowest FrameNumWrap value.
- The LongTermFrameIdx of all frames having one or more field marked "used for long-term reference" are included in the list of long-term reference frames `refFrameList0LongTerm`. When the current field is the second field (in decoding order) of a complementary reference field pair and the first field is marked as "used for long-term reference", the LongTermFrameIdx of the first field is included in the list `refFrameList0LongTerm`. `refFrameList0LongTerm` is ordered starting with the frame with the lowest LongTermFrameIdx value and proceeding through in ascending order to the frame with the highest LongTermFrameIdx value.

The process specified in subclause 8.2.4.2.5 is invoked with `refFrameList0ShortTerm` and `refFrameList0LongTerm` given as input and the output is assigned to `RefPicList0`.

#### 8.2.4.2.3 Initialisation process for reference picture lists for B slices in frames

This initialisation process is invoked when decoding a B slice in a coded frame.

Outputs of this process are the initial reference picture lists `RefPicList0` and `RefPicList1`.

For B slices, the order of short-term reference pictures in the reference picture lists `RefPicList0` and `RefPicList1` depends on output order, as given by `PicOrderCnt()`.

The reference picture list `RefPicList0` is ordered such that short-term reference frames and short-term complementary reference field pairs have lower indices than long-term reference frames and long-term complementary reference field pairs. It is derived as follows.

- Short-term reference frames and short-term complementary reference field pairs are ordered starting with the short-term reference frame or complementary reference field pair `frm0` with the largest value of `PicOrderCnt( frm0 )` less than the value of `PicOrderCnt( CurrPic )` and proceeding through in descending order to the short-term reference frame or complementary reference field pair `frm1` that has the smallest value of `PicOrderCnt( frm1 )`, and then continuing with the short-term reference frame or complementary reference field pair `frm2` with the smallest value of `PicOrderCnt( frm2 )` greater than the value of `PicOrderCnt( CurrPic )` of the current frame and proceeding through in ascending order to the short-term reference frame or complementary reference field pair `frm3` that has the largest value of `PicOrderCnt( frm3 )`.
- The long-term reference frames and long-term complementary reference field pairs are ordered starting with the long-term reference frame or complementary reference field pair that has the lowest LongTermPicNum value and proceeding through in ascending order to the long-term reference frame or complementary reference field pair that has the highest LongTermPicNum value.

The reference picture list `RefPicList1` is ordered so that short-term reference frames and short-term complementary reference field pairs have lower indices than long-term reference frames and long-term complementary reference field pairs. It is derived as follows.

- Short-term reference frames and short-term complementary reference field pairs are ordered starting with the short-term reference frame or complementary reference field pair `frm4` with the smallest value of `PicOrderCnt( frm4 )` greater than the value of `PicOrderCnt( CurrPic )` of the current frame and proceeding through in ascending order to the short-term reference frame or complementary reference field pair `frm5` that has the largest value of `PicOrderCnt( frm5 )`, and then continuing with the short-term reference frame or complementary reference field pair `frm6` with the largest value of `PicOrderCnt( frm6 )` less than the value of `PicOrderCnt( CurrPic )` of the current frame and proceeding through in descending order to the short-term reference frame or complementary reference field pair `frm7` that has the smallest value of `PicOrderCnt( frm7 )`.
- Long-term reference frames and long-term complementary reference field pairs are ordered starting with the long-term reference frame or complementary reference field pair that has the lowest LongTermPicNum value and proceeding through in ascending order to the long-term reference frame or complementary reference field pair that has the highest LongTermPicNum value.

- When the reference picture list RefPicList1 has more than one entry and RefPicList1 is identical to the reference picture list RefPicList0, the first two entries RefPicList1[0] and RefPicList1[1] are switched.

NOTE – A non-paired reference field is not used for inter prediction of frames independent of the value of MbaffFrameFlag.

#### 8.2.4.2.4 Initialisation process for reference picture lists for B slices in fields

This initialisation process is invoked when decoding a B slice in a coded field.

Outputs of this process are the initial reference picture lists RefPicList0 and RefPicList1.

When decoding a field, each field of a stored reference frame is identified as a separate reference picture with a unique index. The order of short-term reference pictures in the reference picture lists RefPicList0 and RefPicList1 depend on output order, as given by PicOrderCnt( ).

NOTE – When decoding a field, there are effectively at least twice as many pictures available for referencing as there would be when decoding a frame at the same position in decoding order.

Three ordered lists of reference frames, refFrameList0ShortTerm, refFrameList1ShortTerm and refFrameListLongTerm, are derived as follows. For purposes of the formation of these lists of frames the term reference entry refers in the following to decoded reference frames, complementary reference field pairs, or non-paired reference fields.

- refFrameList0ShortTerm is ordered starting with the reference entry f0 with the largest value of PicOrderCnt( f0 ) less than or equal to the value of PicOrderCnt( CurrPic ) of the current field and proceeding through in descending order to the short-term reference entry f1 that has the smallest value of PicOrderCnt( f1 ), and then continuing with the reference entry f2 with the smallest value of PicOrderCnt( f2 ) greater than the value of PicOrderCnt( CurrPic ) of the current field and proceeding through in ascending order to the short-term reference entry f3 that has the largest value of PicOrderCnt( f3 ).

NOTE - When for the current field nal\_ref\_idc is greater than 0 and the current coded field follows in decoding order a coded field fld1 with which together it forms a complementary reference field pair after decoding, fld1 shall be included into the list refFrameList0ShortTerm using PicOrderCnt( fld1 ) and the ordering method described in the previous sentence shall be applied.

- refFrameList1ShortTerm is ordered starting with the reference entry f4 with the smallest value of PicOrderCnt( f4 ) greater than the value of PicOrderCnt( CurrPic ) of the current field and proceeding through in ascending order to the short-term reference entry f5 that has the largest value of PicOrderCnt( f5 ), and then continuing with the reference entry f6 with the largest value of PicOrderCnt( f6 ) less than or equal to the value of PicOrderCnt( CurrPic ) of the current field and proceeding through in descending order to the short-term reference entry f7 that has the smallest value of PicOrderCnt( f7 ).

NOTE - When for the current field nal\_ref\_idc is greater than 0 and the current coded field follows in decoding order a coded field fld2 with which together it forms a complementary reference field pair after decoding, fld2 shall be included into the list refFrameList1ShortTerm using PicOrderCnt( fld2 ) and the ordering method described in the previous sentence shall be applied.

- refFrameListLongTerm is ordered starting with the reference entry having the lowest LongTermFrameIdx value and proceeding through in ascending order to the reference entry having highest LongTermPicNum value.

NOTE - When the complementary field of the current picture is marked "used for long-term reference" it is included into the list refFrameListLongTerm. A reference entry in which only one field is marked as "used for long-term reference" is included into the list refFrameListLongTerm.

The process specified in subclause 8.2.4.2.5 is invoked with refFrameList0ShortTerm and refFrameListLongTerm given as input and the output is assigned to RefPicList0.

The process specified in subclause 8.2.4.2.5 is invoked with refFrameList1ShortTerm and refFrameListLongTerm given as input and the output is assigned to RefPicList1.

When the reference picture list RefPicList1 has more than one entry and it is identical to the reference picture list RefPicList0, the first two entries RefPicList1[0] and RefPicList1[1] are switched.

#### 8.2.4.2.5 Initialisation process for reference picture lists in fields

Inputs of this process are the reference frame lists refFrameListXShortTerm (with X may be 0 or 1) and refFrameListLongTerm.

Output of this process is reference picture list RefPicListX (which may be RefPicList0 or RefPicList1).

The reference picture list RefPicListX is a list ordered such that short-term reference fields have lower indices than long-term reference fields. Given the reference frame lists refFrameListXShortTerm and refFrameListLongTerm, it is derived as follows.

- Short-term reference fields are ordered by selecting reference fields from the ordered list of frames refFrameListXShortTerm by alternating between fields of differing parity, starting with fields that have the same parity as the current field. When one field of a reference frame was not decoded or is not marked as “used for short-term reference”, the missing field is ignored and instead the next available stored reference field of the chosen parity from the ordered list of frames refFrameListXShortTerm is inserted into RefPicListX. When there are no more short-term reference fields of the alternate parity in the ordered list of frames refFrameListXShortTerm, the next not yet indexed fields of the available parity are inserted into RefPicListX in the order in which they occur in the ordered list of frames refFrameListXShortTerm.
- Long-term reference fields are ordered by selecting reference fields from the ordered list of frames refFrameListLongTerm by alternating between fields of differing parity, starting with fields that have the same parity as the current field. When one field of a reference frame was not decoded or is not marked as “used for long-term reference”, the missing field is ignored and instead the next available stored reference field of the chosen parity from the ordered list of frames refFrameListLongTerm is inserted into RefPicListX. When there are no more long-term reference fields of the alternate parity in the ordered list of frames refFrameListLongTerm, the next not yet indexed fields of the available parity are inserted into RefPicListX in the order in which they occur in the ordered list of frames refFrameListLongTerm.

#### 8.2.4.3 Reordering process for reference picture lists

Input to this process is reference picture list RefPicList0 and, when decoding a B slice, also reference picture list RefPicList1.

Outputs of this process are a possibly modified reference picture list RefPicList0 and, when decoding a B slice, also a possibly modified reference picture list RefPicList1.

When ref\_pic\_list\_reordering\_flag\_l0 is equal to 1, the following applies.

- Let refIdxL0 be an index into the reference picture list RefPicList0. It is initially set equal to 0.
- The corresponding syntax elements reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc are processed in the order they occur in the bitstream. For each of these syntax elements, the following applies.
  - If reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc is equal to 0 or equal to 1, the process specified in subclause 8.2.4.3.1 is invoked with RefPicList0 and refIdxL0 given as input, and the output is assigned to RefPicList0 and refIdxL0.
  - Otherwise, if reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc is equal to 2, the process specified in subclause 8.2.4.3.2 is invoked with RefPicList0 and refIdxL0 given as input, and the output is assigned to RefPicList0 and refIdxL0.
  - Otherwise (reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc is equal to 3), the reordering process for reference picture list RefPicList0 is finished.

When ref\_pic\_list\_reordering\_flag\_l1 is equal to 1, the following applies.

- Let refIdxL1 be an index into the reference picture list RefPicList1. It is initially set equal to 0.
- The corresponding syntax elements reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc are processed in the order they occur in the bitstream. For each of these syntax elements, the following applies.
  - If reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc is equal to 0 or equal to 1, the process specified in subclause 8.2.4.3.1 is invoked with RefPicList1 and refIdxL1 given as input, and the output is assigned to RefPicList1 and refIdxL1.
  - Otherwise, if reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc is equal to 2, the process specified in subclause 8.2.4.3.2 is invoked with RefPicList1 and refIdxL1 given as input, and the output is assigned to RefPicList1 and refIdxL1.
  - Otherwise (reordering\_of\_pic\_nums\_idc is equal to 3), the reordering process for reference picture list RefPicList1 is finished.

##### 8.2.4.3.1 Reordering process of reference picture lists for short-term pictures

Inputs to this process are reference picture list RefPicListX (with X being 0 or 1) and an index refIdxLX into this list.

Outputs of this process are a possibly modified reference picture list RefPicListX (with X being 0 or 1) and the incremented index refIdxLX.

The variable `picNumLXNoWrap` is derived as follows.

- If `reordering_of_pic_nums_idc` is equal to 0

```

if( picNumLXPred - ( abs_diff_pic_num_minus1 + 1 ) < 0 )
    picNumLXNoWrap = picNumLXPred - ( abs_diff_pic_num_minus1 + 1 ) + MaxPicNum
else
    picNumLXNoWrap = picNumLXPred - ( abs_diff_pic_num_minus1 + 1 )

```

(8-35)

- Otherwise (`reordering_of_pic_nums_idc` is equal to 1),

```

if( picNumLXPred + ( abs_diff_pic_num_minus1 + 1 ) >= MaxPicNum )
    picNumLXNoWrap = picNumLXPred + ( abs_diff_pic_num_minus1 + 1 ) - MaxPicNum
else
    picNumLXNoWrap = picNumLXPred + ( abs_diff_pic_num_minus1 + 1 )

```

(8-36)

`picNumLXPred` is the prediction value for the variable `picNumLXNoWrap`. When the process specified in this subclause is invoked the first time for a slice (that is, for the first occurrence of `reordering_of_pic_nums_idc` equal to 0 or 1 in the `ref_pic_list_reordering()` syntax), `picNumL0Pred` and `picNumL1Pred` are initially set equal to `CurrPicNum`. After each assignment of `picNumLXNoWrap`, the value of `picNumLXNoWrap` is assigned to `picNumLXPred`.

The variable `picNumLX` is derived as follows

```

if( picNumLXNoWrap > CurrPicNum )
    picNumLX = picNumLXNoWrap - MaxPicNum
else
    picNumLX = picNumLXNoWrap

```

(8-37)

`picNumLX` shall specify a reference picture that is marked as "used for short-term reference" and shall not specify a short-term reference picture that is marked as "non-existing".

The following procedure shall then be conducted to place the picture with short-term picture number `picNumLX` into the index position `refIdxLX`, shift the position of any other remaining pictures to later in the list, and increment the value of `refIdxLX`.

```

for( cIdx = num_ref_idx_LX_active_minus1 + 1; cIdx > refIdxLX; cIdx-- )
    RefPicListX[ cIdx ] = RefPicListX[ cIdx - 1 ]
RefPicListX[ refIdxLX++ ] = picNumLX
nIdx = refIdxLX
for( cIdx = refIdxLX; cIdx <= num_ref_idx_LX_active_minus1 + 1; cIdx++ )
    if( LongTermEntry( RefPicListX[ cIdx ] ) || RefPicListX[ cIdx ] != picNumLX )
        RefPicListX[ nIdx++ ] = RefPicListX[ cIdx ]

```

(8-38)

NOTE – Within this pseudo-code procedure, the length of the list `RefPicListX` is temporarily made one element longer than the length needed for the final list. After the execution of this procedure, only elements 0 through `num_ref_idx_LX_active_minus1` of the list need to be retained.

#### 8.2.4.3.2 Reordering process of reference picture lists for long-term pictures

Inputs to this process are reference picture list `RefPicListX` (with `X` being 0 or 1) and an index `refIdxLX` into this list.

Outputs of this process are a possibly modified reference picture list `RefPicListX` (with `X` being 0 or 1) and the incremented index `refIdxLX`.

`LongTermPicNum` equal to `long_term_pic_num` shall specify a reference picture that is marked as "used for long-term reference".

The following procedure shall then be conducted to place the picture with long-term picture number `long_term_pic_num` into the index position `refIdxLX`, shift the position of any other remaining pictures to later in the list, and increment the value of `refIdxLX`.

```

for( cIdx = num_ref_idx_LX_active_minus1 + 1; cIdx > refIdxLX; cIdx-- )
    RefPicListX[ cIdx ] = RefPicListX[ cIdx - 1 ]
RefPicListX[ refIdxLX++ ] = LongTermPicNum

```

(8-39)

```

nIdx = refIdxLX
for( cIdx = refIdxLX; cIdx <= num_ref_idx_LX_active_minus1 + 1; cIdx++ )
    if( !LongTermEntry( RefPicListX[ cIdx ] ) || RefPicListX[ cIdx ] != LongTermPicNum )
        RefPicListX[ nIdx++ ] = RefPicListX[ cIdx ]

```

NOTE – Within this pseudo-code procedure, the length of the list RefPicListX is temporarily made one element longer than the length needed for the final list. After the execution of this procedure, only elements 0 through num\_ref\_idx\_LX\_active\_minus1 of the list need to be retained.

### 8.2.5 Decoded reference picture marking process

This process is invoked for decoded pictures when nal\_ref\_idc is not equal to 0.

A decoded picture with nal\_ref\_idc not equal to 0, referred to as a reference picture, is marked as “used for short-term reference” or “used for long-term reference”. For a decoded reference frame, both of its fields are marked the same as the frame. For a complementary reference field pair, the pair is marked the same as both of its fields. A picture that is marked as “used for short-term reference” is identified by its FrameNum and, when it is a field, by its parity. A picture that is marked as “used for long-term reference” is identified by its LongTermFrameIdx and, when it is a field, by its parity.

Frames or complementary field pairs marked as “used for short-term reference” or as “used for long-term reference” can be used as a reference for inter prediction when decoding a frame until the frame, the complementary field pair, or one of its constituent fields is marked as “unused for reference”. A field marked as “used for short-term reference” or as “used for long-term reference” can be used as a reference for inter prediction when decoding a field until marked as “unused for reference”.

A picture can be marked as “unused for reference” by the sliding window reference picture marking process, a first-in, first-out mechanism specified in subclause 8.2.5.3 or by the adaptive memory control reference picture marking process, a customised adaptive marking operation specified in subclause 8.2.5.4.

A short-term reference picture is identified for use in the decoding process by its picture number PicNum, and a long-term reference picture is identified for use in the decoding process by its long-term picture number LongTermPicNum. Subclause 8.2.4.1 specifies how PicNum and LongTermPicNum are calculated.

#### 8.2.5.1 Sequence of operations for decoded reference picture marking process

Decoded reference picture marking proceeds in the following ordered steps.

1. When frame\_num of the current picture is not equal to PrevRefFrameNum and is not equal to ( PrevRefFrameNum + 1 ) % MaxFrameNum, the decoding process for gaps in frame\_num is performed according to subclause 8.2.5.2.
2. All slices of the current picture are decoded.
3. Depending on whether the current picture is an IDR picture, the following applies.
  - If the current picture is an IDR picture, the following applies.
    - All reference pictures shall be marked as “unused for reference”
    - Depending on long\_term\_reference\_flag, the following applies.
      - If long\_term\_reference\_flag is equal to 0, the IDR picture shall be marked as “used for short-term reference” and MaxLongTermFrameIdx shall be set equal to “no long-term frame indices”.
      - Otherwise (long\_term\_reference\_flag is equal to 1), the IDR picture shall be marked as “used for long-term reference”, the LongTermFrameIdx for the IDR picture shall be set equal to 0, and MaxLongTermFrameIdx shall be set equal to 0.
  - Otherwise (the current picture is not an IDR picture), the following applies.
    - If adaptive\_ref\_pic\_marking\_mode\_flag is equal to 0, the process specified in subclause 8.2.5.3 is invoked.
    - Otherwise (adaptive\_ref\_pic\_marking\_mode\_flag is equal to 1), the process specified in subclause 8.2.5.4 is invoked.
4. When the current picture is not an IDR picture and it was not marked as “used for long-term reference” by memory\_management\_control\_operation equal to 6, it is marked as “used for short-term reference”.

After marking the current decoded reference picture, the total number of frames with at least one field marked as “used for reference”, plus the number of complementary field pairs with at least one field marked as “used for reference”, plus the number of non-paired fields marked as “used for reference” shall not be greater than `num_ref_frames`.

#### 8.2.5.2 Decoding process for gaps in `frame_num`

This process is invoked when `frame_num` is not equal to `PrevRefFrameNum` and is not equal to  $(\text{PrevRefFrameNum} + 1) \% \text{MaxFrameNum}$ .

NOTE – This process can only be invoked for a conforming bitstream when `gaps_in_frame_num_value_allowed_flag` is equal to 1. When `gaps_in_frame_num_value_allowed_flag` is equal to 0 and `frame_num` is not equal to `PrevRefFrameNum` and is not equal to  $(\text{PrevRefFrameNum} + 1) \% \text{MaxFrameNum}$ , the decoding process should infer an unintentional loss of pictures.

When this process is invoked, a set of values of `frame_num` pertaining to “non-existing” pictures is derived as all values taken on by `UnusedShortTermFrameNum` in Equation 7-10 except the value of `frame_num` for the current picture.

The decoding process shall generate and mark a frame for each of the values of `frame_num` pertaining to “non-existing” pictures, in the order in which the values of `UnusedShortTermFrameNum` are generated by Equation 7-10, using the “sliding window” picture marking process as specified in subclause 8.2.5.3. The generated frames shall also be marked as “non-existing” and “used for short-term reference”. The sample values of the generated frames may be set to any value. These generated frames which are marked as “non-existing” shall not be referred to in the inter prediction process, shall not be referred to in the reordering commands for reference picture lists for short-term pictures (subclause 8.2.4.3.1), and shall not be referred to in the assignment process of a `LongTermFrameIdx` to a short-term picture (subclause 8.2.5.4.3).

NOTE - The decoding process should infer an unintentional picture loss when any of these values of `frame_num` pertaining to “non-existing” pictures is referred to in the inter prediction process, is referred to in the reordering commands for reference picture lists for short-term pictures (subclause 8.2.4.3.1), or is referred to in the assignment process of a `LongTermFrameIdx` to a short-term picture (subclause 8.2.5.4.3). The decoding process should not infer an unintentional picture loss when a memory management control operation not equal to 3 is applied to a frame marked as “non-existing”.

#### 8.2.5.3 Sliding window decoded reference picture marking process

This process is invoked when `adaptive_ref_pic_marking_mode_flag` is equal to 0.

Depending on the current field, the following applies.

- If the current picture is a coded field that is the second field in decoding order of a complementary reference field pair, and the first field has been marked as “used for short-term reference”, the current picture is also marked as “used for short-term reference”.
- Otherwise, the following applies.
  - Let `numShortTerm` be the total number of reference frames, complementary reference field pairs and non-paired reference fields for which at least one field is marked as “used for short-term reference”. Let `numLongTerm` be the total number of reference frames, complementary reference field pairs and non-paired reference fields for which at least one field is marked as “used for long-term reference”.
  - When `numShortTerm + numLongTerm` is equal to `num_ref_frames`, the condition that `numShortTerm` is greater than 0 shall be fulfilled, and the short-term reference frame, complementary reference field pair or non-paired reference field that has the smallest value of `FrameNumWrap` is marked as “unused for reference”. When it is a frame or a complementary field pair, both of its fields are also marked as “unused for reference”.

#### 8.2.5.4 Adaptive memory control decoded reference picture marking process

This process is invoked when `adaptive_ref_pic_marking_mode_flag` is equal to 1.

The `memory_management_control_operation` commands with values of 1 to 6 are processed in the order they occur in the bitstream after the current picture has been decoded. For each of these `memory_management_control_operation` commands, one of the processes specified in subclauses 8.2.5.4.1 to 8.2.5.4.6 is invoked depending on the value of `memory_management_control_operation`. The `memory_management_control_operation` command with value of 0 specifies the end of `memory_management_control_operation` commands.

Memory management control operations are applied to pictures as follows.

- If `field_pic_flag` is equal to 0, `memory_management_control_operation` commands are applied to the frames or complementary reference field pairs specified.
- Otherwise (`field_pic_flag` is equal to 1), `memory_management_control_operation` commands are applied to the individual reference fields specified.

**8.2.5.4.1 Marking process of a short-term picture as “unused for reference”**

This process is invoked when `memory_management_control_operation` is equal to 1.

Let `picNumX` be specified by

$$\text{picNumX} = \text{CurrPicNum} - (\text{difference\_of\_pic\_nums\_minus1} + 1). \quad (8-40)$$

Depending on `field_pic_flag` the value of `picNumX` is used to mark a short-term picture as “unused for reference” as follows.

- If `field_pic_flag` is equal to 0, the short-term reference frame or short-term complementary reference field pair specified by `picNumX` and both of its fields are marked as “unused for reference”.
- Otherwise (`field_pic_flag` is equal to 1), the short-term reference field specified by `picNumX` is marked as “unused for reference”. When that reference field is part of a reference frame or a complementary reference field pair, the frame or complementary field pair is also marked as “unused for reference”, but the marking of the other field is not changed.

NOTE – In this case, the marking of the other field is not changed by this invocation of this process, but will be changed by another invocation of this process, as specified in subclause 7.4.3.3.

**8.2.5.4.2 Marking process of a long-term picture as “unused for reference”**

This process is invoked when `memory_management_control_operation` is equal to 2.

Depending on `field_pic_flag` the value of `LongTermPicNum` is used to mark a long-term picture as “unused for reference” as follows.

- If `field_pic_flag` is equal to 0, the long-term reference frame or long-term complementary reference field pair having `LongTermPicNum` equal to `long_term_pic_num` and both of its fields are marked as “unused for reference”.
- Otherwise (`field_pic_flag` is equal to 1), the long-term reference field specified by `LongTermPicNum` equal to `long_term_pic_num` is marked as “unused for reference”. When that reference field is part of a reference frame or a complementary reference field pair, the frame or complementary field pair is also marked as “unused for reference”, but the marking of the other field is not changed.

NOTE – In this case, the marking of the other field is not changed by this invocation of this process, but will be changed by another invocation of this process, as specified in subclause 7.4.3.3.

**8.2.5.4.3 Assignment process of a LongTermFrameIdx to a short-term reference picture**

This process is invoked when `memory_management_control_operation` is equal to 3.

Given the syntax element `difference_of_pic_nums_minus1`, the variable `picNumX` is obtained as specified in subclause 8.2.5.4.1. `picNumX` shall refer to a frame or complementary reference field pair or non-paired reference field marked as “used for short-term reference” and not marked as “non-existing”.

When `LongTermFrameIdx` equal to `long_term_frame_idx` is already assigned to a long-term reference frame or a long-term complementary reference field pair, that frame or complementary field pair and both of its fields are marked as “unused for reference”. When `LongTermFrameIdx` is already assigned to a non-paired reference field, and the field is not the complementary field of the picture specified by `picNumX`, that field is marked as “unused for reference”.

Depending on `field_pic_flag` the value of `LongTermFrameIdx` is used to mark a picture from “used for short-term reference” to “used for long-term reference” as follows.

- If `field_pic_flag` is equal to 0, the marking of the short-term reference frame or short-term complementary reference field pair specified by `picNumX` and both of its fields are changed from “used for short-term reference” to “used for long-term reference” and assigned `LongTermFrameIdx` equal to `long_term_frame_idx`.
- Otherwise (`field_pic_flag` is equal to 1), the marking of the short-term reference field specified by `picNumX` is changed from “used for short-term reference” to “used for long-term reference” and assigned `LongTermFrameIdx` equal to `long_term_frame_idx`.

#### 8.2.5.4.4 Decoding process for MaxLongTermFrameIdx

This process is invoked when memory\_management\_control\_operation is equal to 4.

All pictures for which LongTermFrameIdx is greater than max\_long\_term\_frame\_idx\_plus1 – 1 and that are marked as "used for long-term reference" shall be marked as "unused for reference".

The variable MaxLongTermFrameIdx is derived as follows.

- If max\_long\_term\_frame\_idx\_plus1 is equal to 0, MaxLongTermFrameIdx shall be set equal to "no long-term frame indices".
- Otherwise (max\_long\_term\_frame\_idx\_plus1 is greater than 0), MaxLongTermFrameIdx shall be set equal to max\_long\_term\_frame\_idx\_plus1 – 1.

NOTE – The memory\_management\_control\_operation command equal to 4 can be used to mark long-term reference pictures as "unused for reference". The frequency of transmitting max\_long\_term\_frame\_idx\_plus1 is not specified by this Recommendation | International Standard. However, the encoder should send a memory\_management\_control\_operation command equal to 4 upon receiving an error message, such as an intra refresh request message.

#### 8.2.5.4.5 Marking process of all reference pictures as "unused for reference" and setting MaxLongTermFrameIdx to "no long-term frame indices"

This process is invoked when memory\_management\_control\_operation is equal to 5.

All reference pictures are marked as "unused for reference" and the variable MaxLongTermFrameIdx is set equal to "no long-term frame indices".

#### 8.2.5.4.6 Process for assigning a long-term frame index to the current picture

This process is invoked when memory\_management\_control\_operation is equal to 6.

When LongTermFrameIdx is already assigned to a long-term reference frame or a long-term complementary reference field pair, that frame or complementary field pair and both of its fields are marked as "unused for reference". When LongTermFrameIdx is already assigned to a non-paired reference field, and the field is not the complementary field of the current picture, that field is marked as "unused for reference".

The current picture is marked as "used for long-term reference" and assigned LongTermFrameIdx equal to long\_term\_frame\_idx.

When field\_pic\_flag is equal to 0, both its fields are also marked as "used for long-term reference" and assigned LongTermFrameIdx equal to long\_term\_frame\_idx.

When field\_pic\_flag is equal to 1 and the current picture is a second (in decoding order) field of a complementary reference field pair, the pair is also marked as "used for long-term reference" and assigned LongTermFrameIdx equal to long\_term\_frame\_idx.

### 8.3 Intra prediction process

This process is invoked for I and SI macroblock types.

Inputs to this process are constructed samples prior to the deblocking filter process from neighbouring macroblocks and for Intra\_4x4 prediction mode, the associated values of Intra4x4PredMode from neighbouring macroblocks.

Outputs of this process are specified as follows.

- If mb\_type is not equal to I\_PCM, the Intra prediction samples of components of the macroblock or in case of the Intra\_4x4 prediction process for luma samples, the outputs are 4x4 luma sample arrays as part of the 16x16 luma array of prediction samples of the macroblock.
- Otherwise (mb\_type is equal to I\_PCM), constructed macroblock samples prior to the deblocking filter process.

Depending on the value of mb\_type the following applies.

- If mb\_type is equal to I\_PCM, the process specified in subclause 8.3.4 is invoked.
- Otherwise (mb\_type is not equal to I\_PCM), the following applies.
  - The decoding processes for Intra prediction modes are described for the luma component as follows.



- If the macroblock prediction mode is equal to Intra\_4x4, the specification in subclause 8.3.1 applies.
- Otherwise (the macroblock prediction mode is equal to Intra\_16x16), the specification in subclause 8.3.2 applies.
- The decoding processes for Intra prediction modes for the chroma components are described in subclause 8.3.3.

Samples used in the Intra prediction process shall be sample values prior to alteration by any deblocking filter operations.

### 8.3.1 Intra\_4x4 prediction process for luma samples

This process is invoked when the macroblock prediction mode is equal to Intra\_4x4.

Inputs to this process are constructed luma samples prior to the deblocking filter process from neighbouring macroblocks and the associated values of Intra4x4PredMode from the neighbouring macroblocks or macroblock pairs.

Outputs of this process are 4x4 luma sample arrays as part of the 16x16 luma array of prediction samples of the macroblock  $\text{pred}_L$ .

The luma component of a macroblock consists of 16 blocks of 4x4 luma samples. These blocks are inverse scanned using the 4x4 luma block inverse scanning process as specified in subclause 6.4.3.

For the all 4x4 luma blocks of the luma component of a macroblock with  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx} = 0..15$ , the variable  $\text{Intra4x4PredMode}[\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}]$  is derived as specified in subclause 8.3.1.1.

For the each luma block of 4x4 samples indexed using  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx} = 0..15$ ,

1. The Intra\_4x4 sample prediction process in subclause 8.3.1.2 is invoked with  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}$  and constructed samples prior (in decoding order) to the deblocking filter process from adjacent luma blocks as the input and the output are the Intra\_4x4 luma prediction samples  $\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y]$  with  $x, y = 0..3$ .
2. The position of the upper-left sample of a 4x4 luma block with index  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}$  inside the current macroblock is derived by invoking the inverse 4x4 luma block scanning process in subclause 6.4.3 with  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}$  as the input and the output being assigned to  $(xO, yO)$  and  $x, y = 0..3$ .

$$\text{pred}_L[xO + x, yO + y] = \text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] \quad (8-41)$$

3. The transform coefficient decoding process and picture construction process prior to deblocking filter process in subclause 8.5 is invoked with  $\text{pred}_L$  and  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}$  as the input and the constructed samples for the current 4x4 luma block  $S'_L$  as the output.

#### 8.3.1.1 Derivation process for the Intra4x4PredMode

Inputs to this process are the index of the 4x4 luma block  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}$  and variable arrays  $\text{Intra4x4PredMode}$  that are previously (in decoding order) derived for adjacent macroblocks.

Output of this process is the variable  $\text{Intra4x4PredMode}[\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}]$ .

Table 8-2 specifies the values for  $\text{Intra4x4PredMode}[\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}]$  and the associated names.

**Table 8-2 – Specification of Intra4x4PredMode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] and associated names**

Intra4x4PredMode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ]	Name of Intra4x4PredMode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ]
0	Intra_4x4_Vertical (prediction mode)
1	Intra_4x4_Horizontal (prediction mode)
2	Intra_4x4_DC (prediction mode)
3	Intra_4x4_Diagonal_Down_Left (prediction mode)
4	Intra_4x4_Diagonal_Down_Right (prediction mode)
5	Intra_4x4_Vertical_Right (prediction mode)
6	Intra_4x4_Horizontal_Down (prediction mode)
7	Intra_4x4_Vertical_Left (prediction mode)
8	Intra_4x4_Horizontal_Up (prediction mode)

Intra4x4PredMode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] labelled 0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 represent directions of predictions as illustrated in Figure 8-1.

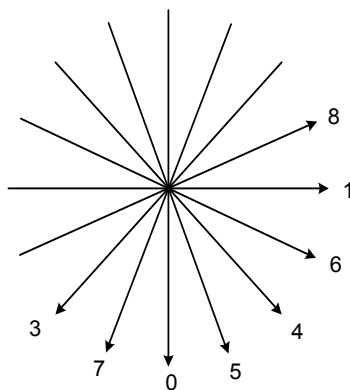


Figure 8-1 – Intra\_4x4 prediction mode directions (informative)

Let intra4x4PredModeA and intra4x4PredModeB be variables that specify the intra prediction modes of neighbouring 4x4 luma blocks.

Intra4x4PredMode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] is derived as follows.

- The process specified in subclause 6.4.7.3 is invoked with luma4x4BlkIdx given as input and the output is assigned to mbAddrA, luma4x4BlkIdxA, mbAddrB, and luma4x4BlkIdxB.
- The variable dcOnlyPredictionFlag is derived as follows.
  - If one of the following conditions is true, dcOnlyPredictionFlag is set equal to 1
    - the macroblock with address mbAddrA is not available
    - the macroblock with address mbAddrB is not available
    - the macroblock with address mbAddrA is available and coded in Inter prediction mode and constrained\_intra\_pred\_flag is equal to 1
    - the macroblock with address mbAddrB is available and coded in Inter prediction mode and constrained\_intra\_pred\_flag is equal to 1
  - Otherwise, dcOnlyPredictionFlag is set equal to 0.
- For N being either replaced by A or B, the variables intra4x4PredModeN are derived as follows.
  - If dcOnlyPredictionFlag is equal to 1 or the macroblock with address mbAddrN is not coded in Intra\_4x4 macroblock prediction mode, intra4x4PredModeN is set equal to 2 (Intra\_4x4\_DC prediction mode).
  - Otherwise (dcOnlyPredictionFlag is equal to 0 and the macroblock with address mbAddrN is coded in Intra\_4x4 macroblock prediction mode), intra4x4PredModeN is set equal to Intra4x4PredMode[ luma4x4BlkIdxN ], where Intra4x4PredMode is the variable array assigned to the macroblock mbAddrN.
- Intra4x4PredMode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] is derived by applying the following procedure.

```

predIntra4x4PredMode = Min( intra4x4PredModeA, intra4x4PredModeB )
if( prev_intra4x4_pred_mode_flag[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] )
    Intra4x4PredMode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] = predIntra4x4PredMode
else
    if( rem_intra4x4_pred_mode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] < predIntra4x4PredMode )
        Intra4x4PredMode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] = rem_intra4x4_pred_mode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ]
    else
        Intra4x4PredMode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] = rem_intra4x4_pred_mode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] + 1

```

(8-42)

### 8.3.1.2 Intra\_4x4 sample prediction

This process is invoked for each 4x4 luma block of a macroblock with prediction mode equal to Intra\_4x4 followed by the transform decoding process and picture construction process prior to deblocking for each 4x4 luma block.

Inputs to this process are the index of the 4x4 luma block with index luma4x4BlkIdx and constructed samples prior (in decoding order) to the deblocking filter process from adjacent luma blocks.

Output of this process are the prediction samples  $\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y]$ , with  $x, y = 0..3$  for the 4x4 luma block with index luma4x4BlkIdx.

The position of the upper-left sample of a 4x4 luma block with index luma4x4BlkIdx inside the current macroblock is derived by invoking the inverse 4x4 luma block scanning process in subclause 6.4.3 with luma4x4BlkIdx as the input and the output being assigned to ( xO, yO ).

The 13 neighbouring samples  $p[x, y]$  that are constructed luma samples prior to the deblocking filter process, with  $x = -1, y = -1..3$  and  $x = 0..7, y = -1$ , are derived as follows.

- The luma location ( xN, yN ) is specified by

$$xN = xO + x \quad (8-43)$$

$$yN = yO + y \quad (8-44)$$

- The derivation process for neighbouring locations in subclause 6.4.8 is invoked for luma locations with ( xN, yN ) as input and mbAddrN and ( xW, yW ) as output.
- Each sample  $p[x, y]$  with  $x = -1, y = -1..3$  and  $x = 0..7, y = -1$  is derived as follows.
  - If any of the following conditions is true, the sample  $p[x, y]$  is marked as “not available for Intra\_4x4 prediction”
    - mbAddrN is not available,
    - the macroblock mbAddrN is coded in Inter prediction mode and constrained\_intra\_pred\_flag is equal to 1.
    - the macroblock mbAddrN has mb\_type equal to SI and constrained\_intra\_pred\_flag is equal to 1 and the current macroblock does not have mb\_type equal to SI.
    - x is greater than 3 and luma4x4BlkIdx is equal to 3 or 11
  - Otherwise, the sample  $p[x, y]$  is marked as “available for Intra\_4x4 prediction” and the luma sample at luma location ( xW, yW ) inside the macroblock mbAddrN is assigned to  $p[x, y]$ .

When samples  $p[x, -1]$ , with  $x = 4..7$  are marked as “not available for Intra\_4x4 prediction,” and the sample  $p[3, -1]$  is marked as “available for Intra\_4x4 prediction,” the sample value of  $p[3, -1]$  is substituted for sample values  $p[x, -1]$ , with  $x = 4..7$  and samples  $p[x, -1]$ , with  $x = 4..7$  are marked as “available for Intra\_4x4 prediction”.

NOTE – Each block is assumed to be constructed into a frame prior to decoding of the next block.

Depending on Intra4x4PredMode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ], one of the Intra\_4x4 prediction modes specified in subclauses 8.3.1.2.1 to 8.3.1.2.9 shall be used.

#### 8.3.1.2.1 Specification of Intra\_4x4\_Veritical prediction mode

This Intra\_4x4 prediction mode shall be used when Intra4x4PredMode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] is equal to 0.

This mode shall be used only when the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 0..3$  are marked as “available for Intra\_4x4 prediction”.

The values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y]$ , with  $x, y = 0..3$  are derived by

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = p[x, -1], \text{ with } x, y = 0..3 \quad (8-45)$$

#### 8.3.1.2.2 Specification of Intra\_4x4\_Horizontal prediction mode

This Intra\_4x4 prediction mode shall be used when Intra4x4PredMode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] is equal to 1.

This mode shall be used only when the samples  $p[-1, y]$ , with  $y = 0..3$  are marked as “available for Intra\_4x4 prediction”.

The values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y]$ , with  $x, y = 0..3$  are derived by

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = p[-1, y], \text{ with } x, y = 0..3 \quad (8-46)$$

### 8.3.1.2.3 Specification of Intra\_4x4\_DC prediction mode

This Intra\_4x4 prediction mode shall be used when  $\text{Intra4x4PredMode}[\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}]$  is equal to 2.

The values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y]$ , with  $x, y = 0..3$  are derived as follows.

- If all samples  $p[x, -1]$ , with  $x = 0..3$  and  $p[-1, y]$ , with  $y = 0..3$  are marked as “available for Intra\_4x4 prediction”, the values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y]$ , with  $x, y = 0..3$  are derived by

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[0, -1] + p[1, -1] + p[2, -1] + p[3, -1] + p[-1, 0] + p[-1, 1] + p[-1, 2] + p[-1, 3] + 4) \gg 3 \quad (8-47)$$

- Otherwise, if samples  $p[x, -1]$ , with  $x = 0..3$  are marked as “not available for Intra\_4x4 prediction” and  $p[-1, y]$ , with  $y = 0..3$  are marked as “available for Intra\_4x4 prediction”, the values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y]$ , with  $x, y = 0..3$  are derived by

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[-1, 0] + p[-1, 1] + p[-1, 2] + p[-1, 3] + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-48)$$

- Otherwise, if samples  $p[-1, y]$ , with  $y = 0..3$  are marked as “not available for Intra\_4x4 prediction” and  $p[x, -1]$ , with  $x = 0..3$  are marked as “available for Intra\_4x4 prediction”, the values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y]$ , with  $x, y = 0..3$  are derived by

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[0, -1] + p[1, -1] + p[2, -1] + p[3, -1] + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-49)$$

- Otherwise (all samples  $p[x, -1]$ , with  $x = 0..3$  and  $p[-1, y]$ , with  $y = 0..3$  are marked as “not available for Intra\_4x4 prediction”), the values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y]$ , with  $x, y = 0..3$  are derived by

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = 128 \quad (8-50)$$

NOTE – A 4x4 luma block can always be predicted using this mode.

### 8.3.1.2.4 Specification of Intra\_4x4\_Diagonal\_Down\_Left prediction mode

This Intra\_4x4 prediction mode shall be used when  $\text{Intra4x4PredMode}[\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}]$  is equal to 3.

This mode shall be used only when the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 0..7$  are marked as “available for Intra\_4x4 prediction”.

The values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y]$ , with  $x, y = 0..3$  are derived as follows.

- If  $x$  is equal to 3 and  $y$  is equal to 3,

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[6, -1] + 3 * p[7, -1] + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-51)$$

- Otherwise ( $x$  is not equal to 3 or  $y$  is not equal to 3),

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[x + y, -1] + 2 * p[x + y + 1, -1] + p[x + y + 2, -1] + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-52)$$

### 8.3.1.2.5 Specification of Intra\_4x4\_Diagonal\_Down\_Right prediction mode

This Intra\_4x4 prediction mode shall be used when  $\text{Intra4x4PredMode}[\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}]$  is equal to 4.

This mode shall be used only when the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 0..3$  and  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = -1..3$  are marked as “available for Intra\_4x4 prediction”.

The values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y]$ , with  $x, y = 0..3$  are derived as follows.

- If  $x$  is greater than  $y$ ,

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[x - y - 2, -1] + 2 * p[x - y - 1, -1] + p[x - y, -1] + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-53)$$

- Otherwise if  $x$  is less than  $y$ ,

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[-1, y - x - 2] + 2 * p[-1, y - x - 1] + p[-1, y - x] + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-54)$$

- Otherwise ( $x$  is equal to  $y$ ),

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[0, -1] + 2 * p[-1, -1] + p[-1, 0] + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-55)$$

### 8.3.1.2.6 Specification of Intra\_4x4\_Verical\_Right prediction mode

This Intra\_4x4 prediction mode shall be used when  $\text{Intra4x4PredMode}[\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}]$  is equal to 5.

This mode shall be used only when the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 0..3$  and  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = -1..3$  are marked as “available for Intra\_4x4 prediction”.

Let the variable  $zVR$  be set equal to  $2 * x - y$ .

The values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y]$ , with  $x, y = 0..3$  are derived as follows.

- If  $zVR$  is equal to 0, 2, 4, or 6,

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[x - (y \gg 1) - 1, -1] + p[x - (y \gg 1), -1] + 1) \gg 1 \quad (8-56)$$

- Otherwise, if  $zVR$  is equal to 1, 3, or 5,

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[x - (y \gg 1) - 2, -1] + 2 * p[x - (y \gg 1) - 1, -1] + p[x - (y \gg 1), -1] + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-57)$$

- Otherwise, if  $zVR$  is equal to -1,

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[-1, 0] + 2 * p[-1, -1] + p[0, -1] + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-58)$$

- Otherwise ( $zVR$  is equal to -2 or -3),

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[-1, y - 1] + 2 * p[-1, y - 2] + p[-1, y - 3] + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-59)$$

### 8.3.1.2.7 Specification of Intra\_4x4\_Horizontal\_Down prediction mode

This Intra\_4x4 prediction mode shall be used when  $\text{Intra4x4PredMode}[\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}]$  is equal to 6.

This mode shall be used only when the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 0..3$  and  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = -1..3$  are marked as “available for Intra\_4x4 prediction”.

Let the variable  $zHD$  be set equal to  $2 * y - x$ .

The values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y]$ , with  $x, y = 0..3$  are derived as follows.

- If  $zHD$  is equal to 0, 2, 4, or 6,

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[-1, y - (x \gg 1) - 1] + p[-1, y - (x \gg 1)] + 1) \gg 1 \quad (8-60)$$

- Otherwise, if  $zHD$  is equal to 1, 3, or 5,

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[-1, y - (x \gg 1) - 2] + 2 * p[-1, y - (x \gg 1) - 1] + p[-1, y - (x \gg 1)] + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-61)$$

- Otherwise, if  $zHD$  is equal to -1,

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[-1, 0] + 2 * p[-1, -1] + p[0, -1] + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-62)$$

- Otherwise ( $zHD$  is equal to -2 or -3),

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[x - 1, -1] + 2 * p[x - 2, -1] + p[x - 3, -1] + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-63)$$

**8.3.1.2.8 Specification of Intra\_4x4\_Vertical\_Left prediction mode**

This Intra\_4x4 prediction mode shall be used when Intra4x4PredMode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] is equal to 7.

This mode shall be used only when the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 0..7$  are marked as “available for Intra\_4x4 prediction”.

The values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y]$ , with  $x, y = 0..3$  are derived as follows.

- If  $y$  is equal to 0 or 2,

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[x + (y \gg 1), -1] + p[x + (y \gg 1) + 1, -1] + 1) \gg 1 \quad (8-64)$$

- Otherwise ( $y$  is equal to 1 or 3),

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[x + (y \gg 1), -1] + 2 * p[x + (y \gg 1) + 1, -1] + p[x + (y \gg 1) + 2, -1] + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-65)$$

**8.3.1.2.9 Specification of Intra\_4x4\_Horizontal\_Up prediction mode**

This Intra\_4x4 prediction mode shall be used when Intra4x4PredMode[ luma4x4BlkIdx ] is equal to 8.

This mode shall be used only when the samples  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = 0..3$  are marked as “available for Intra\_4x4 prediction”.

Let the variable  $zHU$  be set equal to  $x + 2 * y$ .

The values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y]$ , with  $x, y = 0..3$  are derived as follows:

- If  $zHU$  is equal to 0, 2, or 4

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[-1, y + (x \gg 1)] + p[-1, y + (x \gg 1) + 1] + 1) \gg 1 \quad (8-66)$$

- Otherwise, if  $zHU$  is equal to 1 or 3

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[-1, y + (x \gg 1)] + 2 * p[-1, y + (x \gg 1) + 1] + p[-1, y + (x \gg 1) + 2] + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-67)$$

- Otherwise, if  $zHU$  is equal to 5,

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = (p[-1, 2] + 3 * p[-1, 3] + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-68)$$

- Otherwise ( $zHU$  is greater than 5),

$$\text{pred4x4}_L[x, y] = p[-1, 3] \quad (8-69)$$

**8.3.2 Intra\_16x16 prediction process for luma samples**

This process is invoked when the macroblock prediction mode is equal to Intra\_16x16. It specifies how the Intra prediction luma samples for the current macroblock are derived.

Input to this process are constructed samples prior to the deblocking process from neighbouring luma blocks (if available).

Outputs of this process are Intra prediction luma samples for the current macroblock  $\text{pred}_L[x, y]$ .

The 33 neighbouring samples  $p[x, y]$  that are constructed luma samples prior to the deblocking filter process, with  $x = -1, y = -1..15$  and with  $x = 0..15, y = -1$ , are derived as follows.

- The derivation process for neighbouring locations in subclause 6.4.8 is invoked for luma locations with  $(x, y)$  assigned to  $(xN, yN)$  as input and  $\text{mbAddrN}$  and  $(xW, yW)$  as output.
- Each sample  $p[x, y]$  with  $x = -1, y = -1..15$  and with  $x = 0..15, y = -1$  is derived as follows.
  - If any of the following conditions is true, the sample  $p[x, y]$  is marked as “not available for Intra\_16x16 prediction”

- mbAddrN is not available,
- the macroblock mbAddrN is coded in Inter prediction mode and constrained\_intra\_pred\_flag is equal to 1.
- the macroblock mbAddrN has mb\_type equal to SI and constrained\_intra\_pred\_flag is equal to 1.
- Otherwise, the sample  $p[x, y]$  is marked as “available for Intra\_16x16 prediction” and the luma sample at luma location  $(xW, yW)$  inside the macroblock mbAddrN is assigned to  $p[x, y]$ .

Let  $\text{pred}_L[x, y]$  with  $x, y = 0..15$  denote the prediction samples for the 16x16 luma block samples.

Intra\_16x16 prediction modes are specified in Table 8-3.

**Table 8-3 – Specification of Intra16x16PredMode and associated names**

Intra16x16PredMode	Name of Intra16x16PredMode
0	Intra_16x16_Vertical (prediction mode)
1	Intra_16x16_Horizontal (prediction mode)
2	Intra_16x16_DC (prediction mode)
3	Intra_16x16_Plane (prediction mode)

Depending on Intra16x16PredMode, one of the Intra\_16x16 prediction modes specified in subclauses 8.3.2.1 to 8.3.2.4 shall be used.

### 8.3.2.1 Specification of Intra\_16x16\_Vertical prediction mode

This Intra\_16x16 prediction mode shall be used only when the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 0..15$  are marked as “available for Intra\_16x16 prediction”.

$$\text{pred}_L[x, y] = p[x, -1], \text{ with } x, y = 0..15 \quad (8-70)$$

### 8.3.2.2 Specification of Intra\_16x16\_Horizontal prediction mode

This Intra\_16x16 prediction mode shall be used only when the samples  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = 0..15$  are marked as “available for Intra\_16x16 prediction”.

$$\text{pred}_L[x, y] = p[-1, y], \text{ with } x, y = 0..15 \quad (8-71)$$

### 8.3.2.3 Specification of Intra\_16x16\_DC prediction mode

This Intra\_16x16 prediction mode shall be used depending on whether the neighbouring samples are marked as “available for Intra\_16x16 prediction” as follows.

- If all neighbouring samples  $p[x', -1]$  and  $p[-1, y']$  used in Equation 8-72 are marked as “available for Intra\_16x16 prediction”, the prediction for all luma samples in the macroblock is given by:

$$\text{pred}_L[x, y] = \left( \sum_{x'=0}^{15} p[x', -1] + \sum_{y'=0}^{15} p[-1, y'] + 16 \right) >> 5 \text{ with } x, y = 0..15 \quad (8-72)$$

- Otherwise, if the neighbouring samples  $p[x', -1]$  are not available and the neighbouring samples  $p[-1, y']$  are marked as “available for Intra\_16x16 prediction”, the prediction for all luma samples in the macroblock is given by:

$$\text{pred}_L[x, y] = \left( \sum_{y'=0}^{15} p[-1, y'] + 8 \right) >> 4 \text{ with } x, y = 0..15 \quad (8-73)$$

- Otherwise, if the neighbouring samples  $p[-1, y']$  are not available and the neighbouring samples  $p[x', -1]$  are marked as “available for Intra\_16x16 prediction”, the prediction for all luma samples in the macroblock is given by:

$$\text{pred}_L[x, y] = \left( \sum_{x'=0}^{15} p[x', -1] + 8 \right) >> 4 \text{ with } x, y = 0..15 \quad (8-74)$$

- Otherwise (none of the neighbouring samples  $p[x', -1]$  and  $p[-1, y']$  are marked as “available for Intra\_16x16 prediction”), the prediction for all luma samples in the macroblock is given by:

$$\text{pred}_L[x, y] = 128 \text{ with } x, y = 0..15 \quad (8-75)$$

#### 8.3.2.4 Specification of Intra\_16x16\_Plane prediction mode

This Intra\_16x16 prediction mode shall be used only when the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = -1..15$  and  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = 0..15$  are marked as “available for Intra\_16x16 prediction”.

$$\text{pred}_L[x, y] = \text{Clip1}((a + b * (x - 7) + c * (y - 7) + 16) >> 5), \quad (8-76)$$

where:

$$a = 16 * (p[-1, 15] + p[15, -1]) \quad (8-77)$$

$$b = (5 * H + 32) >> 6 \quad (8-78)$$

$$c = (5 * V + 32) >> 6 \quad (8-79)$$

and H and V are specified in Equations 8-80 and 8-81.

$$H = \sum_{x'=0}^7 (x'+1) * (p[8+x', -1] - p[6-x', -1]) \quad (8-80)$$

$$V = \sum_{y'=0}^7 (y'+1) * (p[-1, 8+y'] - p[-1, 6-y']) \quad (8-81)$$

#### 8.3.3 Intra prediction process for chroma samples

This process is invoked for I and SI macroblock types. It specifies how the Intra prediction chroma samples for the current macroblock are derived.

Inputs to this process are constructed samples prior to the deblocking process from neighbouring chroma blocks (if available).

Outputs of this process are Intra prediction chroma samples for the current macroblock  $\text{pred}_{Cb}[x, y]$  and  $\text{pred}_{Cr}[x, y]$ .

Both chroma blocks (Cb and Cr) of the macroblock shall use the same prediction mode. The prediction mode is applied to each of the chroma blocks separately. The process specified in this subclause is invoked for each chroma block. In the remainder of this subclause, chroma block refers to one of the two chroma blocks and the subscript C is used as a replacement of the subscript Cb or Cr.

The 17 neighbouring samples  $p[x, y]$  that are constructed chroma samples prior to the deblocking filter process, with  $x = -1$ ,  $y = -1..7$  and with  $x = 0..7$ ,  $y = -1$ , are derived as follows.

- The derivation process for neighbouring locations in subclause 6.4.8 is invoked for chroma locations with  $(x, y)$  assigned to  $(xN, yN)$  as input and  $\text{mbAddrN}$  and  $(xW, yW)$  as output.
- Each sample  $p[x, y]$  is derived as follows.
  - If any of the following conditions is true, the sample  $p[x, y]$  is marked as “not available for Intra chroma prediction”
    - $\text{mbAddrN}$  is not available,
    - the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  is coded in Inter prediction mode and  $\text{constrained\_intra\_pred\_flag}$  is equal to 1.
    - the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  has  $\text{mb\_type}$  equal to SI and  $\text{constrained\_intra\_pred\_flag}$  is equal to 1 and the current macroblock does not have  $\text{mb\_type}$  equal to SI.
  - Otherwise, the sample  $p[x, y]$  is marked as “available for Intra chroma prediction” and the chroma sample of component C at chroma location  $(xW, yW)$  inside the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  is assigned to  $p[x, y]$ .

Let  $\text{pred}_C[x, y]$  with  $x, y = 0..7$  denote the prediction samples for the chroma block samples.



Intra chroma prediction modes are specified in Table 8-4.

**Table 8-4 – Specification of Intra chroma prediction modes and associated names**

intra_chroma_pred_mode	Name of intra_chroma_pred_mode
0	Intra_Chroma_DC (prediction mode)
1	Intra_Chroma_Horizontal (prediction mode)
2	Intra_Chroma_Vertical (prediction mode)
3	Intra_Chroma_Plane (prediction mode)

Depending on intra\_chroma\_pred\_mode, one of the Intra chroma prediction modes specified in subclauses 8.3.3.1 to 8.3.3.4 shall be used.

### 8.3.3.1 Specification of Intra\_Chroma\_DC prediction mode

The values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred}_c[x, y]$  with  $x = 0..3$  and  $y = 0..3$  are derived as follows.

- If the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 0..3$  and the samples  $p[-1, y]$  and  $y = 0..3$  are marked as “available for Intra chroma prediction”,

$$\text{pred}_c[x, y] = \left( \sum_{x'=0}^3 p[x', -1] + \sum_{y'=0}^3 p[-1, y'] + 4 \right) \gg 3, \text{ with } x = 0..3 \text{ and } y = 0..3 \quad (8-82)$$

- Otherwise, if the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 0..3$  are marked as “available for Intra chroma prediction” and the samples  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = 0..3$  are marked as “not available for Intra chroma prediction”,

$$\text{pred}_c[x, y] = \left( \sum_{x'=0}^3 p[x', -1] + 2 \right) \gg 2, \text{ with } x = 0..3 \text{ and } y = 0..3 \quad (8-83)$$

- Otherwise, if the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 0..3$  are marked as “not available for Intra chroma prediction” and the samples  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = 0..3$  are marked as “available for Intra chroma prediction”,

$$\text{pred}_c[x, y] = \left( \sum_{y'=0}^3 p[-1, y'] + 2 \right) \gg 2, \text{ with } x = 0..3 \text{ and } y = 0..3 \quad (8-84)$$

- Otherwise (the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 0..3$  and the samples  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = 0..3$  are marked as “not available for Intra chroma prediction”),

$$\text{pred}_c[x, y] = 128, \text{ with } x = 0..3 \text{ and } y = 0..3 \quad (8-85)$$

The values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred}_c[x, y]$  with  $x = 4..7$  and  $y = 0..3$  are derived as follows.

- If the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 4..7$  are marked as “available for Intra chroma prediction”,

$$\text{pred}_c[x, y] = \left( \sum_{x'=4}^7 p[x', -1] + 2 \right) \gg 2, \text{ with } x = 4..7 \text{ and } y = 0..3 \quad (8-86)$$

- Otherwise, if the samples  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = 0..3$  are marked as “available for Intra chroma prediction”,

$$\text{pred}_c[x, y] = \left( \sum_{y'=0}^3 p[-1, y'] + 2 \right) \gg 2, \text{ with } x = 4..7 \text{ and } y = 0..3 \quad (8-87)$$

- Otherwise (the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 4..7$  and the samples  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = 0..3$  are marked as “not available for Intra chroma prediction”),

$$\text{pred}_c[x, y] = 128, \text{ with } x = 4..7 \text{ and } y = 0..3 \quad (8-88)$$

The values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred}_c[x, y]$  with  $x = 0..3$  and  $y = 4..7$  are derived as follows.

- If the samples  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = 4..7$  are marked as “available for Intra chroma prediction”,

$$\text{pred}_c[x, y] = \left( \sum_{y'=4}^7 p[-1, y'] + 2 \right) \gg 2, \text{ with } x = 0..3 \text{ and } y = 4..7 \quad (8-89)$$

- Otherwise, if the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 0..3$  are marked as “available for Intra chroma prediction”,

$$\text{pred}_c[x, y] = \left( \sum_{x'=0}^3 p[x', -1] + 2 \right) \gg 2, \text{ with } x = 0..3 \text{ and } y = 4..7 \quad (8-90)$$

- Otherwise (the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 0..3$  and the samples  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = 4..7$  are marked as “not available for Intra chroma prediction”),

$$\text{pred}_c[x, y] = 128, \text{ with } x = 0..3 \text{ and } y = 4..7 \quad (8-91)$$

The values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred}_c[x, y]$  with  $x = 4..7$  and  $y = 4..7$  are derived as follows.

- If the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 4..7$  and the samples  $p[-1, y]$  and  $y = 4..7$  are marked as “available for Intra chroma prediction”,

$$\text{pred}_c[x, y] = \left( \sum_{x'=4}^7 p[x', -1] + \sum_{y'=4}^7 p[-1, y'] + 4 \right) \gg 3, \text{ with } x = 4..7 \text{ and } y = 4..7 \quad (8-92)$$

- Otherwise, if the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 4..7$  are marked as “available for Intra chroma prediction” and the samples  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = 4..7$  are marked as “not available for Intra chroma prediction”,

$$\text{pred}_c[x, y] = \left( \sum_{x'=4}^7 p[x', -1] + 2 \right) \gg 2, \text{ with } x = 4..7 \text{ and } y = 4..7 \quad (8-93)$$

- Otherwise, if the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 4..7$  are marked as “not available for Intra chroma prediction” and the samples  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = 4..7$  are marked as “available for Intra chroma prediction”,

$$\text{pred}_c[x, y] = \left( \sum_{y'=4}^7 p[-1, y'] + 2 \right) \gg 2, \text{ with } x = 4..7 \text{ and } y = 4..7 \quad (8-94)$$

- Otherwise (the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 4..7$  and the samples  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = 4..7$  are marked as “not available for Intra chroma prediction”),

$$\text{pred}_c[x, y] = 128, \text{ with } x = 4..7 \text{ and } y = 4..7 \quad (8-95)$$

### 8.3.3.2 Specification of Intra\_Chroma\_Horizontal prediction mode

This mode shall be used only when the samples  $p[-1, y]$  with  $y = 0..7$  are marked as “available for Intra chroma prediction”.

The values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred}_c[x, y]$  are derived as follows.

$$\text{pred}_c[x, y] = p[-1, y], \text{ with } x, y = 0..7 \quad (8-96)$$

### 8.3.3.3 Specification of Intra\_Chroma\_Vertical prediction mode

This mode shall be used only when the samples  $p[x, -1]$  with  $x = 0..7$  are marked as “available for Intra chroma prediction”.

The values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred}_C[x, y]$  are derived as follows.

$$\text{pred}_C[x, y] = p[x, -1], \text{ with } x, y = 0..7 \quad (8-97)$$

### 8.3.3.4 Specification of Intra\_Chroma\_Plane prediction mode

This mode shall be used only when the samples  $p[x, -1]$ , with  $x = 0..7$  and  $p[-1, y]$ , with  $y = -1..7$  are marked as “available for Intra chroma prediction”.

The values of the prediction samples  $\text{pred}_C[x, y]$  are derived as follows.

$$\text{pred}_C[x, y] = \text{Clip1}((a + b * (x - 3) + c * (y - 3) + 16) >> 5), \text{ with } x, y = 0..7 \quad (8-98)$$

where:

$$a = 16 * (p[-1, 7] + p[7, -1]) \quad (8-99)$$

$$b = (17 * H + 16) >> 5 \quad (8-100)$$

$$c = (17 * V + 16) >> 5 \quad (8-101)$$

and H and V are specified as follows.

$$H = \sum_{x'=0}^3 (x'+1) * (p[4+x', -1] - p[2-x', -1]) \quad (8-102)$$

$$V = \sum_{y'=0}^3 (y'+1) * (p[-1, 4+y'] - p[-1, 2-y']) \quad (8-103)$$

### 8.3.4 Sample construction process for I\_PCM macroblocks

This process is invoked when  $\text{mb\_type}$  is equal to I\_PCM.

Outputs of this process are constructed macroblock samples  $S'_L$ ,  $S'_{Cb}$ , and  $S'_{Cr}$  prior to the deblocking filter process.

The variable  $\text{dy}$  is derived as follows.

- If  $\text{MbaffFrameFlag}$  is equal to 1 and the current macroblock is a field macroblock,  $\text{dy}$  is set equal to 2.
- Otherwise ( $\text{MbaffFrameFlag}$  is equal to 0 or the current macroblock is a frame macroblock),  $\text{dy}$  is set equal to 1.

The position of the upper-left luma sample of the current macroblock is derived by invoking the inverse macroblock scanning process in subclause 6.4.1 with  $\text{CurrMbAddr}$  as input and the output being assigned to  $(xP, yP)$ .

The constructed samples prior to the deblocking process are generated as specified by:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{for}(i = 0; i < 256; i++) \\ &\quad S'_L[xP + (i \% 16), yP + \text{dy} * (i / 16)] = \text{pcm\_byte}[i] \end{aligned} \quad (8-104)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{for}(i = 0; i < 64; i++) \{ \\ &\quad S'_{Cb}((xP >> 1) + (i \% 8), ((yP + 1) >> 1) + \text{dy} * (i / 8)) = \text{pcm\_byte}[i + 256] \\ &\quad S'_{Cr}((xP >> 1) + (i \% 8), ((yP + 1) >> 1) + \text{dy} * (i / 8)) = \text{pcm\_byte}[i + 320] \\ &\} \end{aligned} \quad (8-105)$$

## 8.4 Inter prediction process

This process is invoked when decoding P and B macroblock types.

Outputs of this process are Inter prediction samples for the current macroblock that are a  $16 \times 16$  array  $\text{pred}_L$  of luma samples and two  $8 \times 8$  arrays  $\text{pred}_{Cr}$  and  $\text{pred}_{Cb}$  of chroma samples, one for each of the chroma components Cb and Cr.

The partitioning of a macroblock is specified by  $\text{mb\_type}$ . Each macroblock partition is referred to by  $\text{mbPartIdx}$ . When the macroblock partitioning consists of partitions that are equal to sub-macroblocks, each sub-macroblock can be further

partitioned into sub-macroblock partitions as specified by `sub_mb_type`. Each sub-macroblock partition is referred to by `subMbPartIdx`. When the macroblock partitioning does not consist of sub-macroblocks, `subMbPartIdx` is set equal to 0.

The following steps are specified for each macroblock partition or for each sub-macroblock partition.

The functions `MbPartWidth()`, `MbPartHeight()`, `SubMbPartWidth()`, and `SubMbPartHeight()` describing the width and height of macroblock partitions and sub-macroblock partitions are specified in Table 7-10, Table 7-11, Table 7-14, and Table 7-15.

The variables `partWidth` and `partHeight` are derived as follows.

- If `mb_type` is not equal to `P_8x8` or `P_8x8ref0` or `B_8x8`, the following applies.

$$\text{partWidth} = \text{MbPartWidth}(\text{mb\_type}) \quad (8-106)$$

$$\text{partHeight} = \text{MbPartHeight}(\text{mb\_type}) \quad (8-107)$$

- Otherwise (`mb_type` is equal to `P_8x8` or `P_8x8ref0` or `B_8x8`),

$$\text{partWidth} = \text{SubMbPartWidth}(\text{sub\_mb\_type}[\text{mbPartIdx}]) \quad (8-108)$$

$$\text{partHeight} = \text{SubMbPartHeight}(\text{sub\_mb\_type}[\text{mbPartIdx}]) \quad (8-109)$$

When `mb_type` is equal to `B_Skip` or `B_Direct_16x16` or `sub_mb_type[mbPartIdx]` is equal to `B_Direct_8x8`, the Inter prediction process is specified for

$$\text{partWidth} = 4 \quad (8-110)$$

$$\text{partHeight} = 4 \quad (8-111)$$

with `mbPartIdx` proceeding over values 0..3 and for each sub-macroblock indexed by `mbPartIdx`, `subMbPartIdx` proceeds over values 0..3.

The Inter prediction process for a macroblock partition `mbPartIdx` and a sub-macroblock partition `subMbPartIdx` consists of the following ordered steps

1. Derivation process for motion vector components and reference indices as specified in subclause 8.4.1.

Inputs to this process are

- a macroblock partition `mbPartIdx`,
- a sub-macroblock partition `subMbPartIdx`.

Outputs of this process are

- luma motion vectors `mvL0` and `mvL1` and the chroma motion vectors `mvCL0` and `mvCL1`
- reference indices `refIdxL0` and `refIdxL1`
- prediction list utilization flags `predFlagL0` and `predFlagL1`

2. Decoding process for Inter prediction samples as specified in subclause 8.4.2.

Inputs to this process are

- a macroblock partition `mbPartIdx`,
- a sub-macroblock partition `subMbPartIdx`.
- variables specifying partition width and height, `partWidth`, and `partHeight`
- luma motion vectors `mvL0` and `mvL1` and the chroma motion vectors `mvCL0` and `mvCL1`
- reference indices `refIdxL0` and `refIdxL1`
- prediction list utilization flags `predFlagL0` and `predFlagL1`

Outputs of this process are

- inter prediction samples (pred); which are a (partWidth)x(partHeight) array predPart<sub>L</sub> of prediction luma samples and two (partWidth/2)x(partHeight/2) arrays predPart<sub>Cr</sub>, and predPart<sub>Cb</sub> of prediction chroma samples, one for each of the chroma components Cb and Cr.

For use in derivation processes of variables invoked later in the decoding process, the following assignments are made:

$$\text{MvL0}[ \text{mbPartIdx} ][ \text{subMbPartIdx} ] = \text{mvL0} \quad (8-112)$$

$$\text{MvL1}[ \text{mbPartIdx} ][ \text{subMbPartIdx} ] = \text{mvL1} \quad (8-113)$$

$$\text{RefIdxL0}[ \text{mbPartIdx} ] = \text{refIdxL0} \quad (8-114)$$

$$\text{RefIdxL1}[ \text{mbPartIdx} ] = \text{refIdxL1} \quad (8-115)$$

$$\text{PredFlagL0}[ \text{mbPartIdx} ] = \text{predFlagL0} \quad (8-116)$$

$$\text{PredFlagL1}[ \text{mbPartIdx} ] = \text{predFlagL1} \quad (8-117)$$

The location of the upper-left sample of the partition relative to the upper-left sample of the macroblock is derived by invoking the inverse macroblock partition scanning process as described in subclause 6.4.2.1 with mbPartIdx as the input and ( xP, yP ) as the output.

The location of the upper-left sample of the macroblock sub-partition relative to the upper-left sample of the macroblock partition is derived by invoking the inverse sub-macroblock partition scanning process as described in subclause 6.4.2.2 with subMbPartIdx as the input and ( xS, yS ) as the output.

The macroblock prediction is formed by placing the partition or sub-macroblock partition prediction samples in their correct relative positions in the macroblock, as follows.

The variable pred<sub>L</sub>[ xP + xS + x, yP + yS + y ] with x = 0 .. partWidth – 1, y = 0 .. partHeight – 1 is derived by

$$\text{pred}_L[ \text{xP} + \text{xS} + \text{x}, \text{yP} + \text{yS} + \text{y} ] = \text{predPart}_L[ \text{x}, \text{y} ] \quad (8-118)$$

The variable pred<sub>C</sub>[ xP / 2 + xS / 2 + x, yP / 2 + yS / 2 + y ] with x = 0 .. partWidth/2 – 1, y = 0 .. partHeight/2 – 1, and C being replaced by Cb or Cr is derived by

$$\text{pred}_C[ \text{xP} / 2 + \text{xS} / 2 + \text{x}, \text{yP} / 2 + \text{yS} / 2 + \text{y} ] = \text{predPart}_C[ \text{x}, \text{y} ] \quad (8-119)$$

#### 8.4.1 Derivation process for motion vector components and reference indices

Inputs to this process are

- a macroblock partition mbPartIdx,
- a sub-macroblock partition subMbPartIdx.

Outputs of this process are

- luma motion vectors mvL0 and mvL1 as well as the chroma motion vectors mvCL0 and mvCL1
- reference indices refIdxL0 and refIdxL1
- prediction list utilization flags predFlagL0 and predFlagL1

For the derivation of the variables mvL0 and mvL1 as well as refIdxL0 and refIdxL1, the following applies.

- If mb\_type is equal to P\_Skip, the derivation process for luma motion vectors for skipped macroblocks in P and SP slices in subclause 8.4.1.1 is invoked with the output being the luma motion vectors mvL0 and reference indices refIdxL0, and predFlagL0 is set equal to 1. mvL1 and refIdxL1 are marked as not available and predFlagL1 is set equal to 0.
- Otherwise, if mb\_type is equal to B\_Skip, or B\_Direct\_16x16 or sub\_mb\_type[ subMbPartIdx ] is equal to B\_Direct\_8x8, the derivation process for luma motion vectors for B\_Skip, B\_Direct\_16x16, and B\_Direct\_8x8 in B slices in subclause 8.4.1.2 is invoked with mbPartIdx and subMbPartIdx as the input and the output being the luma motion vectors mvL0, mvL1, the reference indices refIdxL0, refIdxL1, and the prediction utilization flags predFlagL0 and predFlagL1.

- Otherwise, for X being replaced by either 0 or 1 in the variables predFlagLX, mvLX, refIdxLX, and in Pred\_LX and in the syntax elements ref\_idx\_IX and mvd\_IX, and the following applies.

- If MbPartPredMode( mb\_type, mbPartIdx ) is equal to Pred\_LX or to BiPred,

$$\text{refIdxLX} = \text{ref\_idx\_IX}[ \text{mbPartIdx} ] \quad (8-120)$$

$$\text{predFlagLX} = 1 \quad (8-121)$$

- Otherwise, the following applies.

- The variables refIdxLX and predFlagLX are specified by

$$\text{refIdxLX} = -1 \quad (8-122)$$

$$\text{predFlagLX} = 0 \quad (8-123)$$

- The derivation process for luma motion vector prediction in subclause 8.4.1.3 is invoked with mbPartIdx, subMbPartIdx, refIdxLX, and list suffix LX as the input and the output being mvpLX. The luma motion vectors are derived by.

$$\text{mvLX}[ 0 ] = \text{mvpLX}[ 0 ] + \text{mvd\_IX}[ \text{mbPartIdx} ][ \text{subMbPartIdx} ][ 0 ] \quad (8-124)$$

$$\text{mvLX}[ 1 ] = \text{mvpLX}[ 1 ] + \text{mvd\_IX}[ \text{mbPartIdx} ][ \text{subMbPartIdx} ][ 1 ] \quad (8-125)$$

For the derivation of the variables for the chroma motion vectors, the following applies. When predFlagLX (with X being either 0 or 1 ) is equal to 1, the derivation process for chroma motion vectors in subclause 8.4.1.4 is invoked with mvLX and refIdxLX as input and the output being mvCLX.

#### 8.4.1.1 Derivation process for luma motion vectors for skipped macroblocks in P and SP slices

This process is invoked when mb\_type is equal to P\_Skip.

Outputs of this process are the motion vector mvL0 and the reference index refIdxL0.

The reference index refIdxL0 for a skipped macroblock is derived as follows.

$$\text{refIdxL0} = 0. \quad (8-126)$$

For the derivation of the motion vector mvL0 of a P\_Skip macroblock type, the following applies.

- The process specified in subclause 8.4.1.3.2 is invoked with mbPartIdx set equal to 0, subMbPartIdx set equal to 0, and list suffix L0 as input and the output is assigned to mbAddrA, mbAddrB, mvL0A, mvL0B, refIdxL0A, and refIdxL0B.
- The variable mvL0 is specified as follows.
  - If any one of the following conditions is true, both components of the motion vector mvL0 are set equal to 0.
    - mbAddrA is not available
    - mbAddrB is not available
    - refIdxL0A is equal to 0 and both components of mvL0A are equal to 0
    - refIdxL0B is equal to 0 and both components of mvL0B are equal to 0
  - Otherwise, the derivation process for luma motion vector prediction as specified in subclause 8.4.1.3 is invoked with mbPartIdx = 0, subMbPartIdx = 0, refIdxL0, and list suffix L0 as input and the output is assigned to mvL0.

NOTE – The output is directly assigned to mvL0, since the predictor is equal to the actual motion vector.

#### 8.4.1.2 Derivation process for luma motion vectors for B\_Skip, B\_Direct\_16x16, and B\_Direct\_8x8

This process is invoked when mb\_type is equal to B\_Skip or B\_Direct\_16x16, or sub\_mb\_type[ mbPartIdx ] is equal to B\_Direct\_8x8.

Inputs to this process are mbPartIdx and subMbPartIdx.

Outputs of this process are the reference indices  $\text{refIdxL0}$ ,  $\text{refIdxL1}$ , the motion vectors  $\text{mvL0}$  and  $\text{mvL1}$ , and the prediction list utilization flags,  $\text{predFlagL0}$  and  $\text{predFlagL1}$ .

The derivation process depends on the value of  $\text{direct\_spatial\_mv\_pred\_flag}$ , which is present in the bitstream in the slice header syntax as specified in subclause 7.3.3, and is specified as follows.

- If  $\text{direct\_spatial\_mv\_pred\_flag}$  is equal to 1, the mode in which the outputs of this process are derived is referred to as spatial direct prediction mode.
- Otherwise ( $\text{direct\_spatial\_mv\_pred\_flag}$  is equal to 0), mode in which the outputs of this process are derived is referred to as temporal direct prediction mode.

Both spatial and temporal direct prediction mode use the co-located motion vectors and reference indices as specified in subclause 8.4.1.2.1.

The motion vectors and reference indices are derived as follows.

- If spatial direct prediction mode is used, the direct motion vector and reference index prediction mode specified in subclause 8.4.1.2.2 is used.
- Otherwise (temporal direct prediction mode is used), the direct motion vector and reference index prediction mode specified in subclause 8.4.1.2.3 is used.

#### 8.4.1.2.1 Derivation process for the co-located 4x4 sub-macroblock partitions

Inputs to this process are  $\text{mbPartIdx}$  and  $\text{subMbPartIdx}$ .

Outputs of this process are the picture  $\text{colPic}$ , the co-located macroblock  $\text{mbAddrCol}$ , the motion vector  $\text{mvCol}$ , the reference index  $\text{refIdxCol}$ , and the variable  $\text{vertMvScale}$  (which can be  $\text{One\_To\_One}$ ,  $\text{Frm\_To\_Fld}$  or  $\text{Fld\_To\_Frm}$ ).

Let  $\text{firstRefPicL1}$  be the reference picture referred by  $\text{RefPicList1}[0]$ .

When  $\text{firstRefPicL1}$  is a frame or a complementary field pair, let  $\text{firstRefPicL1Top}$  and  $\text{firstRefPicL1Bottom}$  be the top and bottom fields of  $\text{firstRefPicL1}$ , and let the following variables be specified as

$$\text{topAbsDiffPOC} = \text{Abs}(\text{DiffPicOrderCnt}(\text{firstRefPicL1Top}, \text{CurrPic})) \quad (8-127)$$

$$\text{bottomAbsDiffPOC} = \text{Abs}(\text{DiffPicOrderCnt}(\text{firstRefPicL1Bottom}, \text{CurrPic})) \quad (8-128)$$

The variable  $\text{colPic}$  specifies the picture that contains the co-located macroblock as specified in Table 8-5.

**Table 8-5 – Specification of the variable  $\text{colPic}$**

$\text{field\_pic\_flag}$	The first entry in $\text{RefPicList1}$ is ...	$\text{mb\_field\_decoding\_flag}$	additional condition	$\text{colPic}$
1	a field of a decoded frame			the frame containing $\text{firstRefPicL1}$
	a decoded field			$\text{firstRefPicL1}$
0	a decoded frame			$\text{firstRefPicL1}$
	a complementary field pair	0	$\text{topAbsDiffPOC} < \text{bottomAbsDiffPOC}$	the top field of $\text{firstRefPicL1}$
			$\text{topAbsDiffPOC} \geq \text{bottomAbsDiffPOC}$	the bottom field of $\text{firstRefPicL1}$
		1	$(\text{CurrMbAddr} \& 1) == 0$	the top field of $\text{firstRefPicL1}$
			$(\text{CurrMbAddr} \& 1) \neq 0$	the bottom field of $\text{firstRefPicL1}$

When `direct_8x8_inference_flag` is equal to 1, `subMbPartIdx` is set as follows.

$$\text{subMbPartIdx} = \text{mbPartIdx} \quad (8-129)$$

Let `PicCodingStruct( X )` be a function with the argument `X` being either `CurrPic` or `colPic`. It is specified in Table 8-6.

**Table 8-6 – Specification of `PicCodingStruct( X )`**

X is coded with <code>field_pic_flag</code> equal to ...	<code>mb_adaptive_frame_field_flag</code>	<code>PicCodingStruct( X )</code>
1		FLD
0	0	FRM
0	1	AFRM

With `luma4x4BlkIdx = mbPartIdx * 4 + subMbPartIdx`, the inverse 4x4 luma block scanning process as specified in subclause 6.4.3 is invoked with `luma4x4BlkIdx` as the input and `( x, y )` assigned to `( xCol, yCol )` as the output.

Table 8-7 specifies the co-located macroblock address `mbAddrCol`, `yM`, and the variable `vertMvScale` in two steps:

1. Specification of a macroblock address `mbAddrX` depending on `PicCodingStruct( CurrPic )`, and `PicCodingStruct( colPic )`.

NOTE - It is not possible for `CurrPic` and `colPic` picture coding types to be either (FRM, AFRM) or (AFRM, FRM) because these picture coding types must be separated by an IDR picture.

2. Specification of `mbAddrCol`, `yM`, and `vertMvScale` depending on `mb_field_decoding_flag` and the variable `fieldDecodingFlagX`, which is derived as follows.
  - If the macroblock `mbAddrX` in the picture `colPic` is a field macroblock, `fieldDecodingFlagX` is set equal to 1
  - Otherwise (the macroblock `mbAddrX` in the picture `colPic` is a frame macroblock), `fieldDecodingFlagX` is set equal to 0.

Unspecified values in Table 8-7 indicate that the value of the corresponding variable is not relevant for the current table row.

`mbAddrCol` is set equal to `CurrMbAddr` or to one of the following values.

$$\text{mbAddrCol1} = 2 * \text{PicWidthInMbs} * ( \text{CurrMbAddr} / \text{PicWidthInMbs} ) + ( \text{CurrMbAddr} \% \text{PicWidthInMbs} ) + \text{PicWidthInMbs} * ( \text{yCol} / 8 ) \quad (8-130)$$

$$\text{mbAddrCol2} = 2 * \text{CurrMbAddr} + ( \text{yCol} / 8 ) \quad (8-131)$$

$$\text{mbAddrCol3} = 2 * \text{CurrMbAddr} + \text{bottom\_field\_flag} \quad (8-132)$$

$$\text{mbAddrCol4} = \text{PicWidthInMbs} * ( \text{CurrMbAddr} / ( 2 * \text{PicWidthInMbs} ) ) + ( \text{CurrMbAddr} \% \text{PicWidthInMbs} ) \quad (8-133)$$

$$\text{mbAddrCol5} = \text{CurrMbAddr} / 2 \quad (8-134)$$

$$\text{mbAddrCol6} = 2 * ( \text{CurrMbAddr} / 2 ) + ( ( \text{topAbsDiffPOC} < \text{bottomAbsDiffPOC} ) ? 0 : 1 ) \quad (8-135)$$

$$\text{mbAddrCol7} = 2 * ( \text{CurrMbAddr} / 2 ) + ( \text{yCol} / 8 ) \quad (8-136)$$



Table 8-7 – Specification of mbAddrCol, yM, and vertMvScale

PicCodingStruct( CurrPic )	PicCodingStruct( colPic )	mbAddrX	nb_field_decoding_flag	fieldDecodingFlagX	mbAddrCol	yM	vertMvScale
FLD	FLD				CurrMbAddr	yCol	One_To_One
	FRM				mbAddrCol1	$(2 * yCol) \% 16$	Frm_To_Fld
	AFRM	$2 * \text{CurrMbAddr}$	0		mbAddrCol2	$(2 * yCol) \% 16$	Frm_To_Fld
			1		mbAddrCol3	yCol	One_To_One
FRM	FLD				mbAddrCol4	$8 * ((\text{CurrMbAddr} / \text{PicWidthInMbs}) \% 2) + 4 * (yCol / 8)$	Fld_To_Frm
	FRM				CurrMbAddr	yCol	One_To_One
AFRM	FLD		0		mbAddrCol5	$8 * (\text{CurrMbAddr} \% 2) + 4 * (yCol / 8)$	Fld_To_Frm
			1		mbAddrCol5	yCol	One_To_One
	AFRM	CurrMbAddr	0	0	CurrMbAddr	yCol	One_To_One
			0	1	mbAddrCol6	$8 * (\text{CurrMbAddr} \% 2) + 4 * (yCol / 8)$	Fld_To_Frm
		CurrMbAddr	1	0	mbAddrCol7	$(2 * yCol) \% 16$	Frm_To_Fld
			1	1	CurrMbAddr	yCol	One_To_One

Let mbPartIdxCol be the macroblock partition index of the co-located partition and subMbPartIdxCol the sub-macroblock partition index of the co-located sub-macroblock partition. The partition in the macroblock mbAddrCol inside the picture colPic covering the sample ( xCol, yM ) shall be assigned to mbPartIdxCol and the sub-macroblock partition inside the partition mbPartIdxCol covering the sample ( xCol, yM ) in the macroblock mbAddrCol inside the picture colPic shall be assigned to subMbPartIdxCol.

The prediction utilization flags predFlagL0Col and predFlagL1Col are set equal to PredFlagL0[ mbPartIdxCol ] and PredFlagL1[ mbPartIdxCol ], respectively, which are the prediction utilization flags that have been assigned to the macroblock partition mbAddrCol\mbPartIdxCol inside the picture colPic.

The motion vector mvCol and the reference index refIdxCol are derived as follows.

- If the macroblock mbAddrCol is coded in Intra macroblock prediction mode or both prediction utilization flags, predFlagL0Col and predFlagL1Col are equal to 0, both components of mvCol are set equal to 0 and refIdxCol is set equal to -1.
- Otherwise, the following applies.
  - If predFlagL0Col is equal to 1, the motion vector mvCol and the reference index refIdxCol are set equal to MvL0[ mbPartIdxCol ][ subMbPartIdxCol ] and RefIdxL0[ mbPartIdxCol ], respectively, which are the motion vector mvL0 and the reference index refIdxL0 that have been assigned to the (sub-)macroblock partition mbAddrCol\mbPartIdxCol\subMbPartIdxCol inside the picture colPic.
  - Otherwise (predFlagL0Col is equal to 0 and predFlagL1Col is equal to 1), the motion vector mvCol and the reference index refIdxCol are set equal to MvL1[ mbPartIdxCol ][ subMbPartIdxCol ] and RefIdxL1[ mbPartIdxCol ], respectively, which are the motion vector mvL1 and the reference index refIdxL1 that have been assigned to the (sub-)macroblock partition mbAddrCol\mbPartIdxCol\subMbPartIdxCol inside the picture colPic.

**8.4.1.2.2 Derivation process for spatial direct luma motion vector and reference index prediction mode**

This process is invoked when `direct_spatial_mv_pred_flag` is equal to 1 and any of the following conditions is true.

- `mb_type` is equal to `B_Skip`
- `mb_type` is equal to `B_Direct_16x16`
- `sub_mb_type[ mbPartIdx ]` is equal to `B_Direct_8x8`.

Inputs to this process are `mbPartIdx`, `subMbPartIdx`.

Outputs of this process are the reference indices `refIdxL0`, `refIdxL1`, the motion vectors `mvL0` and `mvL1`, and the prediction list utilization flags, `predFlagL0` and `predFlagL1`.

The reference indices `refIdxL0` and `refIdxL1` and the variable `directZeroPredictionFlag` are derived by applying the following ordered steps.

1. The process specified in subclause 8.4.1.3.2 is invoked with `mbPartIdx = 0`, `subMbPartIdx = 0`, and list suffix `L0` as input and the output is assigned to the motion vectors `mvL0N` and the reference indices `refIdxL0N` with `N` being replaced by `A`, `B`, or `C`.
2. The process specified in subclause 8.4.1.3.2 is invoked with `mbPartIdx = 0`, `subMbPartIdx = 0`, and list suffix `L1` as input and the output is assigned to the motion vectors `mvL1N` and the reference indices `refIdxL1N` with `N` being replaced by `A`, `B`, or `C`.

NOTE – The motion vectors `mvL0N`, `mvL1N` and the reference indices `refIdxL0N`, `refIdxL1N` are identical for all 4x4 sub-macroblock partitions of a macroblock.

3. The reference indices `refIdxL0`, `refIdxL1`, and `directZeroPredictionFlag` are derived by

$$\text{refIdxL0} = \text{MinPositive}(\text{refIdxL0A}, \text{MinPositive}(\text{refIdxL0B}, \text{refIdxL0C})) \quad (8-137)$$

$$\text{refIdxL1} = \text{MinPositive}(\text{refIdxL1A}, \text{MinPositive}(\text{refIdxL1B}, \text{refIdxL1C})) \quad (8-138)$$

$$\text{directZeroPredictionFlag} = 0 \quad (8-139)$$

where

$$\text{MinPositive}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \text{Min}(x, y) & \text{if } x \geq 0 \text{ and } y \geq 0 \\ \text{Max}(x, y) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (8-140)$$

4. When both reference indices `refIdxL0` and `refIdxL1` are less than 0,

$$\text{refIdxL0} = 0 \quad (8-141)$$

$$\text{refIdxL1} = 0 \quad (8-142)$$

$$\text{directZeroPredictionFlag} = 1 \quad (8-143)$$

The process specified in subclause 8.4.1.2.1 is invoked with `mbPartIdx`, `subMbPartIdx` given as input and the output is assigned to `refIdxCol` and `mvCol`.

The variable `colZeroFlag` is derived as follows.

- If all of the following conditions are true, `colZeroFlag` is set equal to 1.
  - the reference picture referred by `RefPicList1[0]` is a short-term reference picture
  - `refIdxCol` is equal to 0
  - both motion vector components `mvCol[ 0 ]` and `mvCol[ 1 ]` lie in the range of -1 to 1 in units specified as follows.
    - If the collocated macroblock is a frame macroblock, the units of `mvCol[ 0 ]` and `mvCol[ 1 ]` are units of quarter luma frame samples.
    - Otherwise (the collocated macroblock is a field macroblock), the units of `mvCol[ 0 ]` and `mvCol[ 1 ]` are units of quarter luma field samples.

NOTE – For purposes of determining the condition above, the value `mvCol[ 1 ]` is not scaled to use the units of a motion vector for the current macroblock in cases when the current macroblock is a frame macroblock and the collocated macroblock is a field macroblock or when the current macroblock is a field macroblock and the collocated macroblock is a frame macroblock. This

aspect differs from the use of  $mvCol[1]$  in the temporal direct mode as specified in subclause 8.4.1.2.3, which applies scaling to the motion vector of the collocated macroblock to use the same units as the units of a motion vector for the current macroblock, using Equation 8-146 or Equation 8-147 in these cases.

- Otherwise,  $colZeroFlag$  is set equal to 0.

The motion vectors  $mvLX$  (with  $X$  being 0 or 1) are derived as follows.

- If any of the following conditions is true, both components of the motion vector  $mvLX$  are set equal to 0.
  - $directZeroPredictionFlag$  is equal to 1
  - $refIdxLX$  is less than 0
  - $refIdxLX$  is equal to 0 and  $colZeroFlag$  is equal to 1
- Otherwise, the process specified in subclause 8.4.1.3 is invoked with  $mbPartIdx = 0$ ,  $subMbPartIdx = 0$ ,  $refIdxLX$ , and list suffix  $LX$  as the input and the output is assigned to  $mvLX$ .

NOTE – In the immediately above case, the returned motion vector  $mvLX$  is identical for all 4x4 sub-macroblock partitions of a macroblock.

The prediction utilization flags  $predFlagL0$  and  $predFlagL1$  shall be derived as specified using Table 8-8.

**Table 8-8 – Assignment of prediction utilization flags**

$refIdxL0$	$refIdxL1$	$predFlagL0$	$predFlagL1$
$\geq 0$	$\geq 0$	1	1
$\geq 0$	$< 0$	1	0
$< 0$	$\geq 0$	0	1

#### 8.4.1.2.3 Derivation process for temporal direct luma motion vector and reference index prediction mode

This process is invoked when  $direct\_spatial\_mv\_pred\_flag$  is equal to 0 and any of the following conditions is true.

- $mb\_type$  is equal to  $B\_Skip$
- $mb\_type$  is equal to  $B\_Direct\_16x16$
- $sub\_mb\_type[mbPartIdx]$  is equal to  $B\_Direct\_8x8$ .

Inputs to this process are  $mbPartIdx$  and  $subMbPartIdx$ .

Outputs of this process are the motion vectors  $mvL0$  and  $mvL1$ , the reference indices  $refIdxL0$  and  $refIdxL1$ , and the prediction list utilization flags,  $predFlagL0$  and  $predFlagL1$ .

The process specified in subclause 8.4.1.2.1 is invoked with  $mbPartIdx$ ,  $subMbPartIdx$  given as input and the output is assigned to  $colPic$ ,  $mbAddrCol$ ,  $mvCol$ ,  $refIdxCol$ , and  $vertMvScale$ .

The reference indices  $refIdxL0$  and  $refIdxL1$  are derived as follows.

$$refIdxL0 = ( ( refIdxCol < 0 ) ? 0 : MapColToList0( refIdxCol ) ) \quad (8-144)$$

$$refIdxL1 = 0 \quad (8-145)$$

NOTE - If the current macroblock is a field macroblock,  $refIdxL0$  and  $refIdxL1$  index a list of fields; otherwise (the current macroblock is a frame macroblock),  $refIdxL0$  and  $refIdxL1$  index a list of frames or complementary reference field pairs.

Let  $refPicCol$  be a frame, a field, or a complementary field pair that was referred by the reference index  $refIdxCol$  when decoding the co-located macroblock  $mbAddrCol$  inside the picture  $colPic$ . The function  $MapColToList0( refIdxCol )$  is specified as follows.

- If  $vertMvScale$  is equal to  $One\_To\_One$ ,  $MapColToList0( refIdxCol )$  returns the lowest valued reference index  $refIdxL0$  in the current reference picture list  $RefPicList0$  that references  $refPicCol$ .  $RefPicList0$  shall contain a variable  $PicNum$  or  $LongTermPicNum$  that references  $refPicCol$ .

- Otherwise, if `vertMvScale` is equal to `Frm_To_Fld`, `MapColToLst0( refIdxCol )` returns the lowest valued reference index `refIdxL0` in the current reference picture list `RefPicList0` that references the field of `refPicCol` with the same parity as the current macroblock. `RefPicList0` shall contain a variable `PicNum` or `LongTermPicNum` that references the field of `refPicCol` with the same parity as the current picture `CurrPic`.
- Otherwise (`vertMvScale` is equal to `Fld_To_Frm`), `MapColToLst0( refIdxCol )` returns the lowest valued reference index `refIdxL0` in the current reference picture list `RefPicList0` that references the frame or complementary field pair that contains `refPicCol`. `RefPicList0` shall contain a variable `PicNum` or `LongTermPicNum` that references the frame or complementary field pair that contains `refPicCol`.

NOTE – A decoded reference picture that was marked as "used for short-term reference" when it was referenced in the decoding process of the picture containing the co-located macroblock may have been modified to be marked as "used for long-term reference" before being used for reference for inter prediction using the direct prediction mode for the current macroblock.

Depending on the value of `vertMvScale` the vertical component of `mvCol` is modified as follows.

- If `vertMvScale` is equal to `Frm_To_Fld`

$$mvCol[1] = mvCol[1] / 2 \quad (8-146)$$

- Otherwise, if `vertMvScale` is equal to `Fld_To_Frm`

$$mvCol[1] = mvCol[1] * 2 \quad (8-147)$$

- Otherwise (`vertMvScale` is equal to `One_To_One`), `mvCol[1]` remains unchanged.

The two motion vectors `mvL0` and `mvL1` for each 4x4 sub-macroblock partition of the current macroblock are derived as follows:

NOTE – It is often the case that many of the 4x4 sub-macroblock partitions share the same motion vectors and reference pictures. In these cases, temporal direct mode motion compensation can calculate the inter prediction sample values in larger units than 4x4 luma sample blocks. For example, when `direct_8x8_inference_flag` is equal to 1, at least each 8x8 luma sample quadrant of the macroblock shares the same motion vectors and reference pictures.

- If the reference index `refIdxL0` refers to a long-term picture, or `DiffPicOrderCnt( picA, picB )` with `picA` being the picture referred by `RefPicList1[ refIdxL1 ]` and `picB` being the picture referred by `RefPicList0[ refIdxL0 ]` is equal to 0, the motion vectors `mvL0`, `mvL1` for the direct mode partition are derived by

$$mvL0 = mvCol \quad (8-148)$$

$$mvL1 = 0 \quad (8-149)$$

- Otherwise, the motion vectors `mvL0`, `mvL1` are derived as scaled versions of the motion vector `mvCol` of the co-located sub-macroblock partition as specified below (see Figure 8-2)

$$tx = ( 16384 + Abs( td / 2 ) ) / td \quad (8-150)$$

$$DistScaleFactor = Clip3( -1024, 1023, ( tb * tx + 32 ) >> 6 ) \quad (8-151)$$

$$mvL0 = ( DistScaleFactor * mvCol + 128 ) >> 8 \quad (8-152)$$

$$mvL1 = mvL0 - mvCol \quad (8-153)$$

where `tb` and `td` are given as follows with `pic0` being the decoded reference picture specified by `RefPicList0[ refIdxL0 ]` and `pic1` being the decoded reference picture specified by `RefPicList1[ refIdxL1 ]`

$$tb = Clip3( -128, 127, DiffPicOrderCnt( CurrPic, pic0 ) ) \quad (8-154)$$

$$td = Clip3( -128, 127, DiffPicOrderCnt( pic1, pic0 ) ) \quad (8-155)$$

NOTE - `mvL0` and `mvL1` cannot exceed the ranges specified in Annex A.

The prediction utilization flags `predFlagL0` and `predFlagL1` are both set equal to 1.

Figure 8-2 illustrates the temporal direct-mode motion vector inference when the current picture is temporally between the list 0 reference picture and the list 1 reference picture.

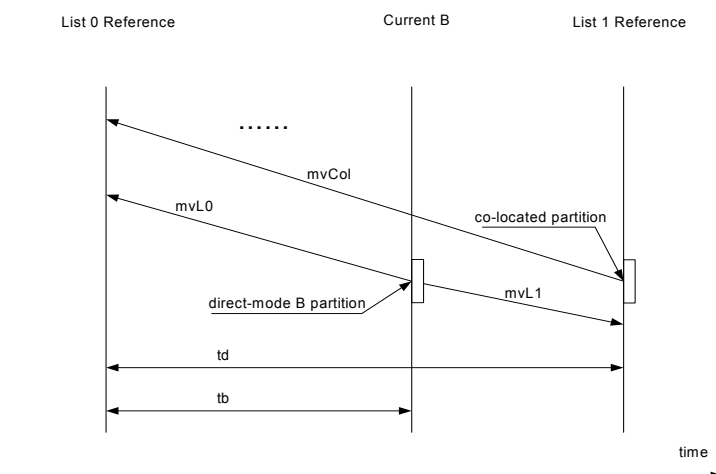


Figure 8-2 –Example for temporal direct-mode motion vector inference (informative)

#### 8.4.1.3 Derivation process for luma motion vector prediction

Inputs to this process are

- the macroblock partition index  $mbPartIdx$ ,
- the sub-macroblock partition index  $subMbPartIdx$ ,
- list suffix  $LX$ ,
- the reference index of the current partition  $refIdxLX$ .

Output of this process is the prediction  $mvpLX$  of the motion vector  $mvLX$ .

The derivation process for the neighbouring blocks for motion data in subclause 8.4.1.3.2 is invoked with  $mbPartIdx$ ,  $subMbPartIdx$ , and list suffix  $LX$  as the input and with  $mbAddrN\backslash mbPartIdxN\backslash subMbPartIdxN$ , reference indices  $refIdxLXN$  and the motion vectors  $mvLXN$  with  $N$  being replaced by A, B, or C as the output.

The derivation process for median luma motion vector prediction in subclause 8.4.1.3.1 is invoked with  $mbAddrN\backslash mbPartIdxN\backslash subMbPartIdxN$ ,  $mvLXN$ ,  $refIdxLXN$  with  $N$  being replaced by A, B, or C and  $refIdxLX$  as the input and  $mvpLX$  as the output, unless one of the following is true.

- $MbPartWidth(mb\_type)$  is equal to 16,  $MbPartHeight(mb\_type)$  is equal to 8,  $mbPartIdx$  is equal to 0, and  $refIdxLXB$  is equal to  $refIdxLX$ ,

$$mvpLX = mvLXB \quad (8-156)$$

- $MbPartWidth(mb\_type)$  is equal to 16,  $MbPartHeight(mb\_type)$  is equal to 8,  $mbPartIdx$  is equal to 1, and  $refIdxLXA$  is equal to  $refIdxLX$ ,

$$mvpLX = mvLXA \quad (8-157)$$

- $MbPartWidth(mb\_type)$  is equal to 8,  $MbPartHeight(mb\_type)$  is equal to 16,  $mbPartIdx$  is equal to 0, and  $refIdxLXA$  is equal to  $refIdxLX$ ,

$$mvpLX = mvLXA \quad (8-158)$$

- $MbPartWidth(mb\_type)$  is equal to 8,  $MbPartHeight(mb\_type)$  is equal to 16,  $mbPartIdx$  is equal to 1, and  $refIdxLXC$  is equal to  $refIdxLX$ ,

$$mvpLX = mvLXC \quad (8-159)$$

Figure 8-3 illustrates the non-median prediction as described above.

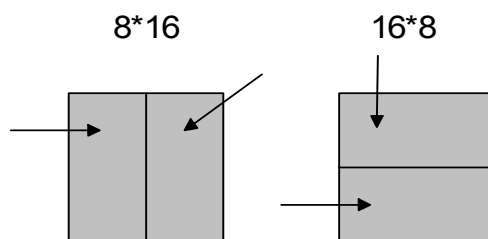


Figure 8-3 – Directional segmentation prediction (informative)

#### 8.4.1.3.1 Derivation process for median luma motion vector prediction

Inputs to this process are

- the neighbouring partitions  $\text{mbAddrN}\backslash\text{mbPartIdxN}\backslash\text{subMbPartIdxN}$  (with N being replaced by A, B, or C),
- the motion vectors  $\text{mvLXN}$  (with N being replaced by A, B, or C) of the neighbouring partitions,
- the reference indices  $\text{refIdxLXN}$  (with N being replaced by A, B, or C) of the neighbouring partitions, and
- the reference index  $\text{refIdxLX}$  of the current partition.

Output of this process is the motion vector prediction  $\text{mvpLX}$ .

The variable  $\text{mvpLX}$  is derived as follows:

- When both partitions  $\text{mbAddrB}\backslash\text{mbPartIdxB}\backslash\text{subMbPartIdxB}$  and  $\text{mbAddrC}\backslash\text{mbPartIdxC}\backslash\text{subMbPartIdxC}$  are not available and  $\text{mbAddrA}\backslash\text{mbPartIdxA}\backslash\text{subMbPartIdxA}$  is available,

$$\text{mvLXB} = \text{mvLXA} \quad (8-160)$$

$$\text{mvLXC} = \text{mvLXA} \quad (8-161)$$

$$\text{refIdxLXB} = \text{refIdxLXA} \quad (8-162)$$

$$\text{refIdxLXC} = \text{refIdxLXA} \quad (8-163)$$

- Depending on reference indices  $\text{refIdxLXA}$ ,  $\text{refIdxLXB}$ , or  $\text{refIdxLXC}$ , the following applies.
  - If one and only one of the reference indices  $\text{refIdxLXA}$ ,  $\text{refIdxLXB}$ , or  $\text{refIdxLXC}$  is equal to the reference index  $\text{refIdxLX}$  of the current partition, the following applies. Let  $\text{refIdxLXN}$  be the reference index that is equal to  $\text{refIdxLX}$ , the motion vector  $\text{mvLXN}$  is assigned to the motion vector prediction  $\text{mvpLX}$ :

$$\text{mvpLX} = \text{mvLXN} \quad (8-164)$$

- Otherwise, each component of the motion vector prediction  $\text{mvpLX}$  is given by the median of the corresponding vector components of the motion vector  $\text{mvLXA}$ ,  $\text{mvLXB}$ , and  $\text{mvLXC}$ :

$$\text{mvpLX}[0] = \text{Median}(\text{mvLXA}[0], \text{mvLXB}[0], \text{mvLXC}[0]) \quad (8-165)$$

$$\text{mvpLX}[1] = \text{Median}(\text{mvLXA}[1], \text{mvLXB}[1], \text{mvLXC}[1]) \quad (8-166)$$

#### 8.4.1.3.2 Derivation process for motion data of neighbouring partitions

Inputs to this process are

- the macroblock partition index  $\text{mbPartIdx}$ ,

- the sub-macroblock partition index  $\text{subMbPartIdx}$ ,
- the list suffix  $\text{LX}$

Outputs of this process are (with  $N$  being replaced by  $A$ ,  $B$ , or  $C$ )

- $\text{mbAddrN}\backslash\text{mbPartIdxN}\backslash\text{subMbPartIdxN}$  specifying neighbouring partitions,
- the motion vectors  $\text{mvLXN}$  of the neighbouring partitions, and
- the reference indices  $\text{refIdxLXN}$  of the neighbouring partitions.

The partitions  $\text{mbAddrN}\backslash\text{mbPartIdxN}\backslash\text{subMbPartIdxN}$  with  $N$  being either  $A$ ,  $B$ , or  $C$  are derived in the following ordered steps.

1. Let  $\text{mbAddrD}\backslash\text{mbPartIdxD}\backslash\text{subMbPartIdxD}$  be variables specifying an additional neighbouring partition.
2. The process in subclause 6.4.7.5 is invoked with  $\text{mbPartIdx}$  and  $\text{subMbPartIdx}$  as input and the output is assigned to  $\text{mbAddrN}\backslash\text{mbPartIdxN}\backslash\text{subMbPartIdxN}$  with  $N$  being replaced by  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$ , or  $D$ .
3. When the partition  $\text{mbAddrC}\backslash\text{mbPartIdxC}\backslash\text{subMbPartIdxC}$  is not available, the following applies

$$\text{mbAddrC} = \text{mbAddrD} \quad (8-167)$$

$$\text{mbPartIdxC} = \text{mbPartIdxD} \quad (8-168)$$

$$\text{subMbPartIdxC} = \text{subMbPartIdxD} \quad (8-169)$$

The motion vectors  $\text{mvLXN}$  and reference indices  $\text{refIdxLXN}$  (with  $N$  being  $A$ ,  $B$ , or  $C$ ) are derived as follows.

- If the macroblock partition or sub-macroblock partition  $\text{mbAddrN}\backslash\text{mbPartIdxN}\backslash\text{subMbPartIdxN}$  is not available or  $\text{mbAddrN}$  is coded in Intra prediction mode or  $\text{predFlagLX}$  of  $\text{mbAddrN}\backslash\text{mbPartIdxN}\backslash\text{subMbPartIdxN}$  is equal to 0, both components of  $\text{mvLXN}$  are set equal to 0 and  $\text{refIdxLXN}$  is set equal to -1.
- Otherwise, the following applies.
  - The motion vector  $\text{mvLXN}$  and reference index  $\text{refIdxLXN}$  are set equal to  $\text{MvLX}[\text{mbPartIdxN}][\text{subMbPartIdxN}]$  and  $\text{RefIdxLX}[\text{mbPartIdxN}]$ , respectively, which are the motion vector  $\text{mvLX}$  and reference index  $\text{refIdxLX}$  that have been assigned to the (sub-)macroblock partition  $\text{mbAddrN}\backslash\text{mbPartIdxN}\backslash\text{subMbPartIdxN}$ .
  - The variables  $\text{mvLXN}[1]$  and  $\text{refIdxLXN}$  are further processed as follows.
    - If the current macroblock is a field macroblock and the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  is a frame macroblock
 
$$\text{mvLXN}[1] = \text{mvLXN}[1] / 2 \quad (8-170)$$

$$\text{refIdxLXN} = \text{refIdxLXN} * 2 \quad (8-171)$$
    - Otherwise, if the current macroblock is a frame macroblock and the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  is a field macroblock
 
$$\text{mvLXN}[1] = \text{mvLXN}[1] * 2 \quad (8-172)$$

$$\text{refIdxLXN} = \text{refIdxLXN} / 2 \quad (8-173)$$
    - Otherwise, the vertical motion vector component  $\text{mvLXN}[1]$  and the reference index  $\text{refIdxLXN}$  remain unchanged.

#### 8.4.1.4 Derivation process for chroma motion vectors

Inputs to this process are a luma motion vector  $\text{mvLX}$  and a reference index  $\text{refIdxLX}$ .

Outputs of this process are a chroma motion vector  $\text{mvCLX}$ .

A chroma motion vector is derived from the corresponding luma motion vector. Since the accuracy of luma motion vectors is one-quarter sample and chroma has half resolution compared to luma, the accuracy of chroma motion vectors is one-eighth sample, i.e., a value of 1 for the chroma motion vector refers to a one-eighth sample displacement.

NOTE - For example when the luma vector applies to 8x16 luma samples, the corresponding chroma vector applies to 4x8 chroma samples and when the luma vector applies to 4x4 luma samples, the corresponding chroma vector applies to 2x2 chroma samples.

For the derivation of the motion vector mvCLX, the following applies.

- If the current macroblock is a frame macroblock, the horizontal and vertical components of the chroma motion vector mvCLX are derived by multiplying the corresponding components of luma motion vector mvLX by 2, through mapping one-quarter sample mvLX units to one-eighth sample mvCLX units

mvCLX[ 0 ] = mvLX[ 0 ] (8-174)

mvCLX[ 1 ] = mvLX[ 1 ] (8-175)

- Otherwise (the current macroblock is a field macroblock), only the horizontal component of the chroma motion vector mvCLX[ 0 ] is derived using Equation 8-174. The vertical component of the chroma motion vector mvCLX[ 1 ] is dependent on the parity of the current field or the current macroblock and the reference picture, which is referred by the reference index refIdxLX. mvCLX[ 1 ] is derived from mvLX[ 1 ] according to Table 8-9.

Table 8-9 – Derivation of the vertical component of the chroma vector in field coding mode

Parity conditions		mvCLX[ 1 ]
Reference picture (refIdxLX)	Current field (picture/macroblock)	
Top field	Bottom field	mvLX[ 1 ] + 2
Bottom field	Top field	mvLX[ 1 ] - 2
Otherwise		mvLX[ 1 ]

8.4.2 Decoding process for Inter prediction samples

Inputs to this process are

- a macroblock partition mbPartIdx,
- a sub-macroblock partition subMbPartIdx.
- variables specifying partition width and height, partWidth and partHeight
- luma motion vectors mvL0 and mvL1 and chroma motion vectors mvCL0 and mvCL1
- reference indices refIdxL0 and refIdxL1
- prediction list utilization flags, predFlagL0 and predFlagL1

Outputs of this process are

- the Inter prediction samples predPart, which are a (partWidth)x(partHeight) array predPart<sub>L</sub> of prediction luma samples, and two (partWidth/2)x(partHeight/2) arrays predPart<sub>Cb</sub>, predPart<sub>Cr</sub> of prediction chroma samples, one for each of the chroma components Cb and Cr.

Let predPartL0<sub>L</sub> and predPartL1<sub>L</sub> be (partWidth)x(partHeight) arrays of predicted luma sample values and predPartL0<sub>Cb</sub>, predPartL1<sub>Cb</sub>, predPartL0<sub>Cr</sub>, and predPartL1<sub>Cr</sub> be (partWidth/2)x(partHeight/2) arrays of predicted chroma sample values.

For LX being replaced by either L0 or L1 in the variables predFlagLX, RefPicListX, refIdxLX, refPicLX, predPartLX, the following is specified.

When predFlagLX is equal to 1, the following applies.

- The reference frame consisting of an ordered two-dimensional array refPicLX<sub>L</sub> of luma samples and two ordered two-dimensional arrays refPicLX<sub>Cb</sub> and refPicLX<sub>Cr</sub> of chroma samples is derived by invoking the process specified in subclause 8.4.2.1 with refIdxLX and RefPicListX given as input.



- The arrays  $\text{predPartLX}_L$ ,  $\text{predPartLX}_{Cb}$ , and  $\text{predPartLX}_{Cr}$  are derived by invoking the process specified in subclause 8.4.2.2 with the current partition specified by  $\text{mbPartIdx} \backslash \text{subMbPartIdx}$ , the motion vectors  $\text{mvLX}$ ,  $\text{mvCLX}$ , and the reference arrays with  $\text{refPicLX}_L$ ,  $\text{refPicLX}_{Cb}$ , and  $\text{refPicLX}_{Cr}$  given as input.

For C being replaced by L, Cb, or Cr, the array  $\text{predPart}_C$  of the prediction samples of component C is derived by invoking the process specified in subclause 8.4.2.3 with the current partition specified by  $\text{mbPartIdx}$  and  $\text{subMbPartIdx}$  and the array  $\text{predPartL0}_C$  and  $\text{predPartL1}_C$  as well as  $\text{predFlagL0}$  and  $\text{predFlagL1}$  given as input.

#### 8.4.2.1 Reference picture selection process

Input to this process is a reference index  $\text{refIdxLX}$ .

Output of this process is a reference picture consisting of a two-dimensional array of luma samples  $\text{refPicLX}_L$  and two two-dimensional arrays of chroma samples  $\text{refPicLX}_{Cb}$  and  $\text{refPicLX}_{Cr}$ .

Reference picture list  $\text{RefPicListX}$  is a list of variables  $\text{PicNum}$  (for short-term reference pictures) and  $\text{LongTermPicNum}$  (for long-term reference pictures) of previously decoded reference frames, complementary reference field pairs, or non-paired reference fields that have been marked as “used for reference” as specified in subclause 8.2.5.

Depending on  $\text{field\_pic\_flag}$ , the meaning of  $\text{PicNum}$  and  $\text{LongTermPicNum}$  is specified as follows.

- If  $\text{field\_pic\_flag}$  is equal to 1, all entries of the  $\text{RefPicListX}$  are variables  $\text{PicNum}$  and  $\text{LongTermPicNum}$  of decoded reference fields or fields of decoded reference frames.
- Otherwise ( $\text{field\_pic\_flag}$  is equal to 0), all entries of  $\text{RefPicListX}$  are variables  $\text{PicNum}$  and  $\text{LongTermPicNum}$  of decoded reference frames or complementary reference field pairs.

The reference picture list  $\text{RefPicListX}$  is derived as specified in subclause 8.2.4.

For the derivation of the reference picture, the following applies.

- If  $\text{field\_pic\_flag}$  is equal to 1, the reference field or field of a reference frame referred by  $\text{PicNum} = \text{RefPicListX}[\text{refIdxLX}]$  or  $\text{LongTermPicNum} = \text{RefPicListX}[\text{refIdxLX}]$  shall be the output. The output reference field or field of a reference frame consists of a  $(\text{PicWidthInSamples}_L) \times (\text{PicHeightInSamples}_L)$  array of luma samples  $\text{refPicLX}_L$  and two  $(\text{PicWidthInSamples}_C) \times (\text{PicHeightInSamples}_C)$  arrays of chroma samples  $\text{refPicLX}_{Cb}$  and  $\text{refPicLX}_{Cr}$ .
- Otherwise ( $\text{field\_pic\_flag}$  is equal to 0), the following applies.
  - If the current macroblock is a frame macroblock, the reference frame or complementary reference field pair referred by  $\text{PicNum} = \text{RefPicListX}[\text{refIdxLX}]$  or  $\text{LongTermPicNum} = \text{RefPicListX}[\text{refIdxLX}]$  shall be the output. The output reference frame or complementary reference field pair consists of a  $(\text{PicWidthInSamples}_L) \times (\text{PicHeightInSamples}_L)$  array of luma samples  $\text{refPicLX}_L$  and two  $(\text{PicWidthInSamples}_C) \times (\text{PicHeightInSamples}_C)$  arrays of chroma samples  $\text{refPicLX}_{Cb}$  and  $\text{refPicLX}_{Cr}$ .
  - Otherwise (the current macroblock is a field macroblock), the following applies.
    - Let  $\text{refFrame}$  be the reference frame or complementary reference field pair that is referred by  $\text{PicNum} = \text{RefPicListX}[\text{refIdxLX} / 2]$  or  $\text{LongTermPicNum} = \text{RefPicListX}[\text{refIdxLX} / 2]$ .
    - The field of  $\text{refFrame}$  is selected as follows.
      - If  $\text{refIdxLX} \% 2$  is equal to 0, the field of  $\text{refFrame}$  that has the same parity as the current macroblock shall be the output.
      - Otherwise ( $\text{refIdxLX} \% 2$  is equal to 1), the field of  $\text{refFrame}$  that has the opposite parity as the current macroblock shall be the output.
    - The output reference field or field of a reference frame consists of a  $(\text{PicWidthInSamples}_L) \times (\text{PicHeightInSamples}_L / 2)$  array of luma samples  $\text{refPicLX}_L$  and two  $(\text{PicWidthInSamples}_C) \times (\text{PicHeightInSamples}_C / 2)$  arrays of chroma samples  $\text{refPicLX}_{Cb}$  and  $\text{refPicLX}_{Cr}$ .

The reference picture sample arrays  $\text{refPicLX}_L$ ,  $\text{refPicLX}_{Cb}$ ,  $\text{refPicLX}_{Cr}$  correspond to decoded sample arrays  $S_L$ ,  $S_{Cb}$ ,  $S_{Cr}$  derived in subclause 8.7 for previous decoded pictures.

### 8.4.2.2 Fractional sample interpolation process

Inputs to this process are

- the current partition given by its partition index  $mbPartIdx$  and its sub-macroblock partition index  $subMbPartIdx$ ,
- the width and height  $partWidth$ ,  $partHeight$  of this partition in luma-sample units,
- a luma motion vector  $mvLX$  given in quarter-luma-sample units,
- a chroma motion vector  $mvCLX$  given in eighth-chroma-sample units, and
- the selected reference picture sample arrays  $refPicLX_L$ ,  $refPicLX_{Cb}$ , and  $refPicLX_{Cr}$

Outputs of this process are

- a  $(partWidth) \times (partHeight)$  array  $predPartLX_L$  of prediction luma sample values and
- two  $(partWidth/2) \times (partHeight/2)$  arrays  $predPartLX_{Cb}$ , and  $predPartLX_{Cr}$  of prediction chroma sample values.

Let  $(x_{A_L}, y_{A_L})$  be the location given in full-sample units of the upper-left luma sample of the current partition given by  $mbPartIdx \backslash subMbPartIdx$  relative to the upper-left luma sample location of the given two-dimensional array of luma samples.

Let  $(x_{Int_L}, y_{Int_L})$  be a luma location given in full-sample units and  $(x_{Frac_L}, y_{Frac_L})$  be an offset given in quarter-sample units. These variables are used only inside this subclause for specifying general fractional-sample locations inside the reference sample arrays  $refPicLX_L$ ,  $refPicLX_{Cb}$ , and  $refPicLX_{Cr}$ .

For each luma sample location  $(0 \leq x_L < partWidth, 0 \leq y_L < partHeight)$  inside the prediction luma sample array  $predLX_L$ , the corresponding predicted luma sample value  $predLX_L[x_L, y_L]$  is derived as follows:

$$x_{Int_L} = x_{A_L} + (mvLX[0] \gg 2) + x_L \quad (8-176)$$

$$y_{Int_L} = y_{A_L} + (mvLX[1] \gg 2) + y_L \quad (8-177)$$

$$x_{Frac_L} = mvLX[0] \& 3 \quad (8-178)$$

$$y_{Frac_L} = mvLX[1] \& 3 \quad (8-179)$$

- The prediction sample value  $predLX_L[x_L, y_L]$  is derived by invoking the process specified in subclause 8.4.2.2.1 with  $(x_{Int_L}, y_{Int_L})$ ,  $(x_{Frac_L}, y_{Frac_L})$  and  $refPicLX_L$  given as input.

Let  $(x_{Int_C}, y_{Int_C})$  be a chroma location given in full-sample units and  $(x_{Frac_C}, y_{Frac_C})$  be an offset given in one-eighth sample units. These variables are used only inside this subclause for specifying general fractional-sample locations inside the reference sample arrays  $refPicLX_{Cb}$ , and  $refPicLX_{Cr}$ .

For each chroma sample location  $(0 \leq x_C < partWidth/2, 0 \leq y_C < partHeight/2)$  inside the prediction chroma sample arrays  $predPartLX_{Cb}$  and  $predPartLX_{Cr}$ , the corresponding prediction chroma sample values  $predPartLX_{Cb}[x_C, y_C]$  and  $predPartLX_{Cr}[x_C, y_C]$  are derived as follows:

$$x_{Int_C} = (x_{A_L} \gg 1) + (mvCLX[0] \gg 3) + x_C \quad (8-180)$$

$$y_{Int_C} = (y_{A_L} \gg 1) + (mvCLX[1] \gg 3) + y_C \quad (8-181)$$

$$x_{Frac_C} = mvCLX[0] \& 7 \quad (8-182)$$

$$y_{Frac_C} = mvCLX[1] \& 7 \quad (8-183)$$

- The prediction sample value  $predPartLX_{Cb}[x_C, y_C]$  is derived by invoking the process specified in subclause 8.4.2.2.2 with  $(x_{Int_C}, y_{Int_C})$ ,  $(x_{Frac_C}, y_{Frac_C})$  and  $refPicLX_{Cb}$  given as input.
- The prediction sample value  $predPartLX_{Cr}[x_C, y_C]$  is derived by invoking the process specified in subclause 8.4.2.2.2 with  $(x_{Int_C}, y_{Int_C})$ ,  $(x_{Frac_C}, y_{Frac_C})$  and  $refPicLX_{Cr}$  given as input.

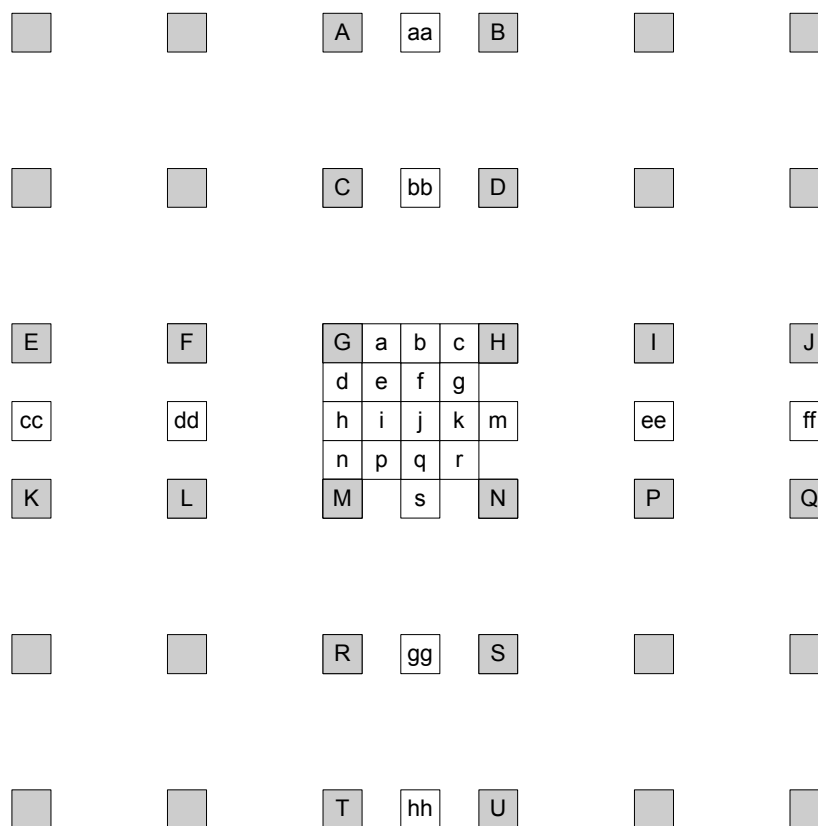
#### 8.4.2.2.1 Luma sample interpolation process

Inputs to this process are

- a luma location in full-sample units  $(x_{Int_L}, y_{Int_L})$ ,
- a luma location offset in fractional-sample units  $(x_{Frac_L}, y_{Frac_L})$ , and

- the luma sample array of the selected reference picture  $\text{refPicLX}_L$

Output of this process is a predicted luma sample value  $\text{predPartLX}_L[ x_L, y_L ]$ .



**Figure 8-4 – Integer samples (shaded blocks with upper-case letters) and fractional sample positions (un-shaded blocks with lower-case letters) for quarter sample luma interpolation**

In Figure 8-4, the positions labelled with upper-case letters within shaded blocks represent luma samples at full-sample locations inside the given two-dimensional array  $\text{refPicLX}_L$  of luma samples. These samples may be used for generating the predicted luma sample value  $\text{predPartLX}_L[ x_L, y_L ]$ . The locations  $( xZ_L, yZ_L )$  for each of the corresponding luma samples  $Z$ , where  $Z$  may be A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, or U, inside the given array  $\text{refPicLX}_L$  of luma samples are derived as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} xZ_L &= \text{Clip3}( 0, \text{PicWidthInSamples}_L - 1, x\text{Int}_L + xDZ_L ) \\ yZ_L &= \text{Clip3}( 0, \text{PicHeightInSamples}_L - 1, y\text{Int}_L + yDZ_L ) \end{aligned} \quad (8-184)$$

Table 8-10 specifies  $( xDZ_L, yDZ_L )$  for different replacements of  $Z$ .

**Table 8-10 – Differential full-sample luma locations**

Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U
$xDZ_L$	0	1	0	1	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	1
$yDZ_L$	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3

Given the luma samples 'A' to 'U' at full-sample locations (  $x_{A_L}$ ,  $y_{A_L}$  ) to (  $x_{U_L}$ ,  $y_{U_L}$  ), the luma samples 'a' to 's' at fractional sample positions are derived by the following rules. The luma prediction values at half sample positions shall be derived by applying a 6-tap filter with tap values ( 1, -5, 20, 20, -5, 1 ). The luma prediction values at quarter sample positions shall be derived by averaging samples at full and half sample positions. The process for each fractional position is described below.

- The samples at half sample positions labelled b shall be derived by first calculating intermediate values denoted as  $b_1$  by applying the 6-tap filter to the nearest integer position samples in the horizontal direction. The samples at half sample positions labelled h shall be derived by first calculating intermediate values denoted as  $h_1$  by applying the 6-tap filter to the nearest integer position samples in the vertical direction:

$$b_1 = ( E - 5 * F + 20 * G + 20 * H - 5 * I + J ) \quad (8-185)$$

$$h_1 = ( A - 5 * C + 20 * G + 20 * M - 5 * R + T ) \quad (8-186)$$

The final prediction values b and h shall be derived using:

$$b = \text{Clip1}( ( b_1 + 16 ) \gg 5 ) \quad (8-187)$$

$$h = \text{Clip1}( ( h_1 + 16 ) \gg 5 ) \quad (8-188)$$

- The samples at half sample position labelled as j shall be derived by first calculating intermediate value denoted as  $j_1$  by applying the 6-tap filter to the intermediate values of the closest half sample positions in either the horizontal or vertical direction because these yield an equal result.

$$j_1 = cc - 5 * dd + 20 * h_1 + 20 * m_1 - 5 * ee + ff, \text{ or} \quad (8-189)$$

$$j_1 = aa - 5 * bb + 20 * b_1 + 20 * s_1 - 5 * gg + hh \quad (8-190)$$

where intermediate values denoted as aa, bb, gg,  $s_1$  and hh shall be derived by applying the 6-tap filter horizontally in the same manner as the derivation of  $b_1$  and intermediate values denoted as cc, dd, ee,  $m_1$  and ff shall be derived by applying the 6-tap filter vertically in the same manner as the derivation of  $h_1$ . The final prediction value j shall be derived using:

$$j = \text{Clip1}( ( j_1 + 512 ) \gg 10 ) \quad (8-191)$$

- The final prediction values s and m shall be derived from  $s_1$  and  $m_1$  in the same manner as the derivation of b and h, as given by:

$$s = \text{Clip1}( ( s_1 + 16 ) \gg 5 ) \quad (8-192)$$

$$m = \text{Clip1}( ( m_1 + 16 ) \gg 5 ) \quad (8-193)$$

- The samples at quarter sample positions labelled as a, c, d, n, f, i, k, and q shall be derived by averaging with upward rounding of the two nearest samples at integer and half sample positions using:

$$a = ( G + b + 1 ) \gg 1 \quad (8-194)$$

$$c = ( H + b + 1 ) \gg 1 \quad (8-195)$$

$$d = ( G + h + 1 ) \gg 1 \quad (8-196)$$

$$n = ( M + h + 1 ) \gg 1 \quad (8-197)$$

$$f = ( b + j + 1 ) \gg 1 \quad (8-198)$$

$$i = ( h + j + 1 ) \gg 1 \quad (8-199)$$

$$k = ( j + m + 1 ) \gg 1 \quad (8-200)$$

$$q = ( j + s + 1 ) \gg 1. \quad (8-201)$$

- The samples at quarter sample positions labelled as e, g, p, and r shall be derived by averaging with upward rounding of the two nearest samples at half sample positions in the diagonal direction using

$$e = ( b + h + 1 ) \gg 1 \quad (8-202)$$

$$g = ( b + m + 1 ) \gg 1 \quad (8-203)$$

$$p = ( h + s + 1 ) \gg 1 \quad (8-204)$$

$$r = ( m + s + 1 ) \gg 1. \quad (8-205)$$

The luma location offset in fractional-sample units (  $x_{\text{Frac}_L}$ ,  $y_{\text{Frac}_L}$  ) specifies which of the generated luma samples at full-sample and fractional-sample locations is assigned to the predicted luma sample value  $\text{predPartLX}_L[ x_L, y_L ]$ . This assignment is done according to Table 8-11. The value of  $\text{predPartLX}_L[ x_L, y_L ]$  shall be the output.

**Table 8-11 – Assignment of the luma prediction sample  $\text{predPartLX}_L[ x_L, y_L ]$**

$x_{\text{Frac}_L}$	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
$y_{\text{Frac}_L}$	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
$\text{predPartLX}_L[ x_L, y_L ]$	G	d	h	n	a	e	i	p	b	f	j	q	c	g	k	r

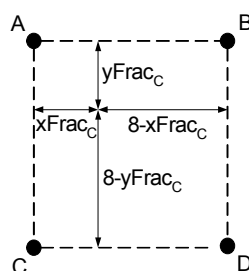
#### 8.4.2.2.2 Chroma sample interpolation process

Inputs to this process are

- a chroma location in full-sample units (  $x_{\text{Int}_C}$ ,  $y_{\text{Int}_C}$  ),
- a chroma location offset in fractional-sample units (  $x_{\text{Frac}_C}$ ,  $y_{\text{Frac}_C}$  ), and
- chroma component samples from the selected reference picture  $\text{refPicLX}_C$ .

Output of this process is a predicted chroma sample value  $\text{predPartLX}_C[ x_C, y_C ]$ .

In Figure 8-5, the positions labelled with A, B, C, and D represent chroma samples at full-sample locations inside the given two-dimensional array  $\text{refPicLX}_C$  of chroma samples.



**Figure 8-5 – Fractional sample position dependent variables in chroma interpolation and surrounding integer position samples A, B, C, and D**

These samples may be used for generating the predicted chroma sample value  $\text{predPartLX}_C[ x_C, y_C ]$ .

$$x_{A_C} = \text{Clip3}( 0, \text{PicWidthInSamples}_C - 1, x_{\text{Int}_C} ) \quad (8-206)$$

$$x_{B_C} = \text{Clip3}( 0, \text{PicWidthInSamples}_C - 1, x_{\text{Int}_C} + 1 ) \quad (8-207)$$

$$x_{C_C} = \text{Clip3}( 0, \text{PicWidthInSamples}_C - 1, x_{\text{Int}_C} ) \quad (8-208)$$

$$x_{D_C} = \text{Clip3}( 0, \text{PicWidthInSamples}_C - 1, x_{\text{Int}_C} + 1 ) \quad (8-209)$$

$$y_{A_C} = \text{Clip3}( 0, \text{PicHeightInSamples}_C - 1, y_{\text{Int}_C} ) \quad (8-210)$$

$$y_{B_C} = \text{Clip3}( 0, \text{PicHeightInSamples}_C - 1, y_{\text{Int}_C} ) \quad (8-211)$$

$$y_{C_C} = \text{Clip3}( 0, \text{PicHeightInSamples}_C - 1, y_{\text{Int}_C} + 1 ) \quad (8-212)$$

$$y_{D_C} = \text{Clip3}( 0, \text{PicHeightInSamples}_C - 1, y_{\text{Int}_C} + 1 ) \quad (8-213)$$

Given the chroma samples A, B, C, and D at full-sample locations, the predicted chroma sample value  $\text{predPartLX}_C[ x_C, y_C ]$  is derived as follows:

$$\text{predPartLX}_C[ x_C, y_C ] = ( ( 8 - x_{\text{Frac}_C} ) * ( 8 - y_{\text{Frac}_C} ) * A + x_{\text{Frac}_C} * ( 8 - y_{\text{Frac}_C} ) * B + ( 8 - x_{\text{Frac}_C} ) * y_{\text{Frac}_C} * C + x_{\text{Frac}_C} * y_{\text{Frac}_C} * D + 32 ) >> 6 \quad (8-214)$$

**8.4.2.3 Weighted sample prediction process**

Inputs to this process are

- mbPartIdx: the current partition given by the partition index
- subMbPartIdx: the sub-macroblock partition index
- predFlagL0 and predFlagL1: prediction list utilization flags
- predPartLX<sub>L</sub>: a (partWidth)x(partHeight) array of prediction luma samples (with LX being replaced by L0 or L1 depending on predFlagL0 and predFlagL1)
- predPartLX<sub>Cb</sub> and predPartLX<sub>Cr</sub>: (partWidth/2)x(partHeight/2) arrays of prediction chroma samples, one for each of the chroma components Cb and Cr (with LX being replaced by L0 or L1 depending on predFlagL0 and predFlagL1)

Outputs of this process are

- predPart<sub>L</sub>: a (partWidth)x(partHeight) array of prediction luma samples and
- predPart<sub>Cb</sub>, and predPart<sub>Cr</sub>: (partWidth/2)x(partHeight/2) arrays of prediction chroma samples, one for each of the chroma components Cb and Cr.

For macroblocks or partitions with predFlagL0 equal to 1 in P and SP slices, the following applies.

- If weighted\_pred\_flag is equal to 0, the default weighted sample prediction process as described in subclause 8.4.2.3.1 is invoked with the same inputs and outputs as the process described in this subclause.
- Otherwise (weighted\_pred\_flag is equal to 1), the explicit weighted prediction process as described in subclause 8.4.2.3.2 is invoked with the same inputs and outputs as the process described in this subclause.

For macroblocks or partitions with predFlagL0 or predFlagL1 equal to 1 in B slices, the following applies.

- If weighted\_bipred\_idc is equal to 0, the default weighted sample prediction process as described in subclause 8.4.2.3.1 is invoked with the same inputs and outputs as the process described in this subclause.
- Otherwise, if weighted\_bipred\_idc is equal to 1, the explicit weighted sample prediction process as described in subclause 8.4.2.3.2, for macroblocks or partitions with predFlagL0 or predFlagL1 equal to 1 with the same inputs and outputs as the process described in this subclause.
- Otherwise (weighted\_bipred\_idc is equal to 2), the following applies.
  - If predFlagL0 is equal to 1 and predFlagL1 is equal to 1, the implicit weighted sample prediction as described in subclause 8.4.2.3.2 is invoked with the same inputs and outputs as the process described in this subclause.
  - Otherwise (predFlagL0 or predFlagL1 are equal to 1 but not both), the default weighted sample prediction process as described in subclause 8.4.2.3.1 is invoked with the same inputs and outputs as the process described in this subclause.

**8.4.2.3.1 Default weighted sample prediction process**

Input to this process are the same as specified in subclause 8.4.2.3.

Output of this process are the same as specified in subclause 8.4.2.3.

Depending on the component for which the prediction block is derived, the following applies.

- If the luma sample prediction values predPart<sub>L</sub>[ x, y ] are derived, the following applies with C set equal to L, x set equal to 0 .. partWidth - 1, and y set equal to 0 .. partHeight - 1.
- Otherwise, if the chroma Cb component sample prediction values predPart<sub>Cb</sub>[ x, y ] are derived, the following applies with C set equal to Cb, x set equal to 0 .. partWidth / 2 - 1, and y set equal to 0 .. partHeight / 2 - 1.
- Otherwise (the chroma Cr component sample prediction values predPart<sub>Cr</sub>[ x, y ] are derived), the following applies with C set equal to Cr, x set equal to 0 .. partWidth / 2 - 1, and y set equal to 0 .. partHeight / 2 - 1.

The prediction sample values are derived as follows.

- If predFlagL0 is equal to 1 and predFlagL1 is equal to 0 for the current partition

$$\text{predPart}_C[x, y] = \text{predPart}_{L0_C}[x, y] \quad (8-215)$$

- Otherwise, if predFlagL0 is equal to 0 and predFlagL1 is equal to 1 for the current partition

$$\text{predPart}_C[x, y] = \text{predPartL1}_C[x, y] \quad (8-216)$$

- Otherwise (predFlagL0 and predFlagL1 are equal to 1 for the current partition),

$$\text{predPart}_C[x, y] = (\text{predPartL0}_C[x, y] + \text{predPartL1}_C[x, y] + 1) \gg 1. \quad (8-217)$$

#### 8.4.2.3.2 Weighted sample prediction process

Input to this process are the same as specified in subclause 8.4.2.3.

Output of this process are the same as specified in subclause 8.4.2.3.

Depending on the component for which the prediction block is derived, the following applies.

- If the luma sample prediction values  $\text{predPart}_L[x, y]$  are derived, the following applies with C set equal to L, x set equal to 0 .. partWidth - 1, and y set equal to 0 .. partHeight - 1.
- Otherwise, if the chroma Cb component sample prediction values  $\text{predPart}_{Cb}[x, y]$  are derived, the following applies with C set equal to Cb, x set equal to 0 .. partWidth / 2 - 1, and y set equal to 0 .. partHeight / 2 - 1.
- Otherwise (the chroma Cr component sample prediction values  $\text{predPart}_{Cr}[x, y]$  are derived), the following applies with C set equal to Cb, x set equal to 0 .. partWidth / 2 - 1, and y set equal to 0 .. partHeight / 2 - 1.

The prediction sample values are derived as follows

- If the partition mbPartIdx\subMbPartIdx has predFlagL0 equal to 1 and predFlagL1 equal to 0, the final predicted sample values  $\text{predPart}_C[x, y]$  are derived by

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{if}(\log_{2}WD \geq 1) \\ &\quad \text{predPart}_C[x, y] = \text{Clip1}((\text{predPartL0}_C[x, y] * w_0 + 2^{\log_{2}WD - 1}) \gg \log_{2}WD) + o_0 \\ &\text{else} \\ &\quad \text{predPart}_C[x, y] = \text{Clip1}(\text{predPartL0}_C[x, y] * w_0 + o_0) \end{aligned} \quad (8-218)$$

- Otherwise, if the partition mbPartIdx\subMbPartIdx has predFlagL0 equal to 0 and predFlagL1 equal to 1, the final predicted sample values  $\text{predPart}_C[x, y]$  are derived by

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{if}(\log_{2}WD \geq 1) \\ &\quad \text{predPart}_C[x, y] = \text{Clip1}((\text{predPartL1}_C[x, y] * w_1 + 2^{\log_{2}WD - 1}) \gg \log_{2}WD) + o_1 \\ &\text{else} \\ &\quad \text{predPart}_C[x, y] = \text{Clip1}(\text{predPartL1}_C[x, y] * w_1 + o_1) \end{aligned} \quad (8-219)$$

- Otherwise (the partition mbPartIdx\subMbPartIdx has both predFlagL0 and predFlagL1 equal to 1), the final predicted sample values  $\text{predPart}_C[x, y]$  are derived by

$$\text{predPart}_C[x, y] = \text{Clip1}((\text{predPartL0}_C[x, y] * w_0 + \text{predPartL1}_C[x, y] * w_1 + 2^{\log_{2}WD}) \gg (\log_{2}WD + 1)) + ((o_0 + o_1 + 1) \gg 1) \quad (8-220)$$

The variables in the above derivation for the prediction samples are derived as follows.

- If weighted\_bipred\_idc is equal to 2 and the slice\_type is equal to B,

$$\log_{2}WD = 5 \quad (8-221)$$

$$o_0 = 0 \quad (8-222)$$

$$o_1 = 0 \quad (8-223)$$

and  $w_0$  and  $w_1$  are derived as follows.

- If DiffPicOrderCnt( picA, picB ) is equal to 0 with picA being the picture referred by RefPicList1[ refIdxL1 ] and picB being the picture referred by RefPicList0[ refIdxL0 ] or one or both reference pictures is a long-term

reference picture or  $(\text{DistScaleFactor} \gg 2) < -64$  or  $(\text{DistScaleFactor} \gg 2) > 128$  where  $\text{DistScaleFactor}$  is specified in subclause 8.4.1.2.3

$$w_0 = 32 \quad (8-224)$$

$$w_1 = 32 \quad (8-225)$$

- Otherwise,

$$w_0 = 64 - (\text{DistScaleFactor} \gg 2) \quad (8-226)$$

$$w_1 = \text{DistScaleFactor} \gg 2 \quad (8-227)$$

- Otherwise ( $\text{weighted\_pred\_flag}$  is equal to 1 in P or SP slices or  $\text{weighted\_bipred\_idc}$  equal to 1 in B slices), explicit mode weighted prediction is used as follows.

- The variables  $\text{refIdxL0WP}$  and  $\text{refIdxL1WP}$  are derived as follows.

- If  $\text{MbaffFrameFlag}$  is equal to 1 and the current macroblock is a field macroblock

$$\text{refIdxL0WP} = \text{refIdxL0} \gg 1 \quad (8-228)$$

$$\text{refIdxL1WP} = \text{refIdxL1} \gg 1 \quad (8-229)$$

- Otherwise ( $\text{MbaffFrameFlag}$  is equal to 0 or the current macroblock is a frame macroblock),

$$\text{refIdxL0WP} = \text{refIdxL0} \quad (8-230)$$

$$\text{refIdxL1WP} = \text{refIdxL1} \quad (8-231)$$

- The variables  $\log\text{WD}$ ,  $w_0$ ,  $w_1$ ,  $o_0$ , and  $o_1$  are derived as follows.

- If C in  $\text{predPart}_c[x, y]$  is replaced by L for luma samples

$$\log\text{WD} = \text{luma\_log2\_weight\_denom} \quad (8-232)$$

$$w_0 = \text{luma\_weight\_l0}[\text{refIdxL0WP}] \quad (8-233)$$

$$w_1 = \text{luma\_weight\_l1}[\text{refIdxL1WP}] \quad (8-234)$$

$$o_0 = \text{luma\_offset\_l0}[\text{refIdxL0WP}] \quad (8-235)$$

$$o_1 = \text{luma\_offset\_l1}[\text{refIdxL1WP}] \quad (8-236)$$

- Otherwise (C in  $\text{predPart}_c[x, y]$  is replaced by Cb or Cr for chroma samples, with  $i\text{CbCr} = 0$  for Cb,  $i\text{CbCr} = 1$  for Cr),

$$\log\text{WD} = \text{chroma\_log2\_weight\_denom} \quad (8-237)$$

$$w_0 = \text{chroma\_weight\_l0}[\text{refIdxL0WP}][i\text{CbCr}] \quad (8-238)$$

$$w_1 = \text{chroma\_weight\_l1}[\text{refIdxL1WP}][i\text{CbCr}] \quad (8-239)$$

$$o_0 = \text{chroma\_offset\_l0}[\text{refIdxL0WP}][i\text{CbCr}] \quad (8-240)$$

$$o_1 = \text{chroma\_offset\_l1}[\text{refIdxL1WP}][i\text{CbCr}] \quad (8-241)$$

When in explicit mode weighted prediction mode and  $\text{predFlagL0}$  equal to 1 and  $\text{predFlagL1}$  equal to 1, the following constraints shall be obeyed

$$-128 \leq w_0 + w_1 \leq 127 \quad (8-242)$$

NOTE – For implicit mode weighted prediction, weights are guaranteed to be in the range is  $-64 \leq w_0, w_1 \leq 128$ .



## 8.5 Transform coefficient decoding process and picture construction process prior to deblocking filter process

Inputs to this process are Intra16x16DCLevel (if available), Intra16x16ACLevel (if available), LumaLevel (if available), ChromaDCLevel, ChromaACLevel, and available Inter or Intra prediction sample arrays for the current macroblock for the applicable component  $\text{pred}_L$ ,  $\text{pred}_{Cb}$ , or  $\text{pred}_{Cr}$ .

NOTE – When decoding a macroblock in Intra\_4x4 prediction mode, the luma component of the macroblock prediction array may not be complete, since for each 4x4 luma block, the Intra\_4x4 prediction process for luma samples as specified in subclause 8.3.1 and the process specified in this subclause are iterated.

Outputs of this process are the constructed sample arrays prior to the deblocking filter process for the applicable component  $S'_L$ ,  $S'_{Cb}$ , or  $S'_{Cr}$ .

NOTE – When decoding a macroblock in Intra\_4x4 prediction mode, the luma component of the macroblock constructed sample arrays prior to the deblocking filter process may not be complete, since for each 4x4 luma block, the Intra\_4x4 prediction process for luma samples as specified in subclause 8.3.1 and the process specified in this subclause are iterated.

This subclause specifies transform coefficient decoding and picture construction prior to the deblocking filter process.

When the current macroblock is coded as P\_Skip or B\_Skip, all values of LumaLevel, ChromaDCLevel, ChromaACLevel are set equal to 0 for the current macroblock.

### 8.5.1 Specification of transform decoding process for residual blocks

When the current macroblock prediction mode is not equal to Intra\_16x16, the variable LumaLevel contains the levels for the luma transform coefficients. For a 4x4 luma block indexed by  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx} = 0..15$ , the following ordered steps are specified.

1. The inverse transform coefficient scanning process as described in subclause 8.5.4 is invoked with  $\text{LumaLevel}[\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}]$  as the input and the two-dimensional array  $c$  as the output.
2. The scaling and transformation process for residual 4x4 blocks as specified in subclause 8.5.8 is invoked with  $c$  as the input and  $r$  as the output.
3. The position of the upper-left sample of a 4x4 luma block with index  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}$  inside the macroblock is derived by invoking the inverse 4x4 luma block scanning process in subclause 6.4.3 with  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}$  as the input and the output being assigned to  $(xO, yO)$ .
4. The 4x4 array  $u$  with elements  $u_{ij}$  for  $i, j = 0..3$  is derived as

$$u_{ij} = \text{Clip1}(\text{pred}_L[xO + j, yO + i] + r_{ij}) \quad (8-243)$$

5. The picture construction process prior to deblocking filter process in subclause 8.5.9 is invoked with  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}$ ,  $u$  as the input and  $S'$  as the output.

### 8.5.2 Specification of transform decoding process for luma samples of Intra\_16x16 macroblock prediction mode

When the current macroblock prediction mode is equal to Intra\_16x16, the variables Intra16x16DCLevel and Intra16x16ACLevel contain the levels for the luma transform coefficients. The transform coefficient decoding proceeds in the following ordered steps:

1. The 4x4 luma DC transform coefficients of all 4x4 luma blocks of the macroblock are decoded.
  - a. The inverse transform coefficient scanning process as described in subclause 8.5.4 is invoked with Intra16x16DCLevel as the input and the two-dimensional array  $c$  as the output.
  - b. The scaling and transformation process for luma DC transform coefficients for Intra\_16x16 macroblock type as specified in subclause 8.5.6 is invoked with  $c$  as the input and  $dcY$  as the output.
2. For a 4x4 luma block indexed by  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx} = 0..15$ , the following ordered steps are specified.
  - a. The variable  $\text{lumaList}$ , which is a list of 16 entries, is derived. The first entry of  $\text{lumaList}$  is the corresponding value from the array  $dcY$ . Figure 8-6 shows the assignment of the indices of the array  $dcY$  to the  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}$ . The two numbers in the small squares refer to indices  $i$  and  $j$  in  $dcY_{ij}$ , and the numbers in large squares refer to  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}$ .

<sup>00</sup> 0	<sup>01</sup> 1	<sup>02</sup> 4	<sup>03</sup> 5
<sup>10</sup> 2	<sup>11</sup> 3	<sup>12</sup> 6	<sup>13</sup> 7
<sup>20</sup> 8	<sup>21</sup> 9	<sup>22</sup> 12	<sup>23</sup> 13
<sup>30</sup> 10	<sup>31</sup> 11	<sup>32</sup> 14	<sup>33</sup> 15

Figure 8-6 – Assignment of the indices of dcY to luma4x4BlkIdx

The elements in lumaList with index  $k = 1..15$  are specified as

$$\text{lumaList}[k] = \text{Intra16x16ACLevel}[\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}][k - 1] \quad (8-244)$$

- b. The inverse transform coefficient scanning process as described in subclause 8.5.4 is invoked with lumaList as the input and the two-dimensional array  $c$  as the output.
- c. The scaling and transformation process for residual 4x4 blocks as specified in subclause 8.5.8 is invoked with  $c$  as the input and  $r$  as the output.
- d. The position of the upper-left sample of a 4x4 luma block with index luma4x4BlkIdx inside the macroblock is derived by invoking the inverse 4x4 luma block scanning process in subclause 6.4.3 with luma4x4BlkIdx as the input and the output being assigned to  $(xO, yO)$ .
- e. The 4x4 array  $u$  with elements  $u_{ij}$  for  $i, j = 0..3$  is derived as

$$u_{ij} = \text{Clip1}(\text{pred}_L[xO + j, yO + i] + r_{ij}) \quad (8-245)$$

- f. The picture construction process prior to deblocking filter process in subclause 8.5.9 is invoked with luma4x4BlkIdx,  $u$  as the input and  $S'$  as the output.

### 8.5.3 Specification of transform decoding process for chroma samples

For each chroma component, the variables ChromaDCLevel[ iCbCr ] and ChromaACLevel[ iCbCr ], with iCbCr set equal to 0 for Cb and iCbCr set equal to 1 for Cr, contain the levels for both components of the chroma transform coefficients. For each chroma component, the transform decoding proceeds separately in the following ordered steps:

1. The 2x2 chroma DC transform coefficients of the 4x4 chroma blocks of the component indexed by iCbCr of the macroblock are decoded.

- a. The 2x2 array  $c$  is derived using the inverse raster scanning process applied to ChromaDCLevel as follows

$$c = \begin{bmatrix} \text{ChromaDCLevel}[iCbCr][0] & \text{ChromaDCLevel}[iCbCr][1] \\ \text{ChromaDCLevel}[iCbCr][2] & \text{ChromaDCLevel}[iCbCr][3] \end{bmatrix} \quad (8-246)$$

- b. The scaling and transformation process for chroma DC transform coefficients as specified in subclause 8.5.7 is invoked with  $c$  as the input and  $dcC$  as the output.
2. For each 4x4 chroma block indexed by chroma4x4BlkIdx = 0..3 of the component indexed by iCbCr, the following ordered steps are specified.
    - a. The variable chromaList, which is a list of 16 entries, is derived. The first entry of chromaList is the corresponding value from the array  $dcC$ . Figure 8-7 shows the assignment of the indices of the array  $dcC$  to the chroma4x4BlkIdx. The two numbers in the small squares refer to indices  $i$  and  $j$  in  $dcC_{ij}$ , and the numbers in large squares refer to chroma4x4BlkIdx.

00	01
0	1
10	11
2	3

Figure 8-7 – Assignment of the indices of dcC to chroma4x4BlkIdx

The elements in chromaList with index  $k = 1..15$  are specified as

$$\text{chromaList}[k] = \text{ChromaACLevel}[\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}][k - 1] \quad (8-247)$$

- The inverse transform coefficient scanning process as described in subclause 8.5.4 is invoked with chromaList as the input and the two-dimensional array  $c$  as the output.
- The scaling and transformation process for residual 4x4 blocks as specified in subclause 8.5.8 is invoked with  $c$  as the input and  $r$  as the output.
- The position of the upper-left sample of a 4x4 chroma block with index chroma4x4BlkIdx inside the macroblock is derived as follows

$$xO = \text{InverseRasterScan}(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}, 4, 4, 8, 0) \quad (8-248)$$

$$yO = \text{InverseRasterScan}(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}, 4, 4, 8, 1) \quad (8-249)$$

- The 4x4 array  $u$  with elements  $u_{ij}$  for  $i, j = 0..3$  is derived as

$$u_{ij} = \text{Clip1}(\text{pred}_c[xO + j, yO + i] + r_{ij}) \quad (8-250)$$

- The picture construction process prior to deblocking filter process in subclause 8.5.9 is invoked with chroma4x4BlkIdx,  $u$  as the input and  $S'$  as the output.

#### 8.5.4 Inverse scanning process for transform coefficients

Input to this process is a list of 16 values.

Output of this process is a variable  $c$  containing a two-dimensional array of 4x4 values with level assigned to locations in the transform block.

The decoding process maps the sequence of transform coefficient levels to the transform coefficient level positions. For this mapping, the two inverse scanning patterns shown in Figure 8-8 are used.

The inverse zig-zag scan shall be used for frame macroblocks and the inverse field scan shall be used for field macroblocks.

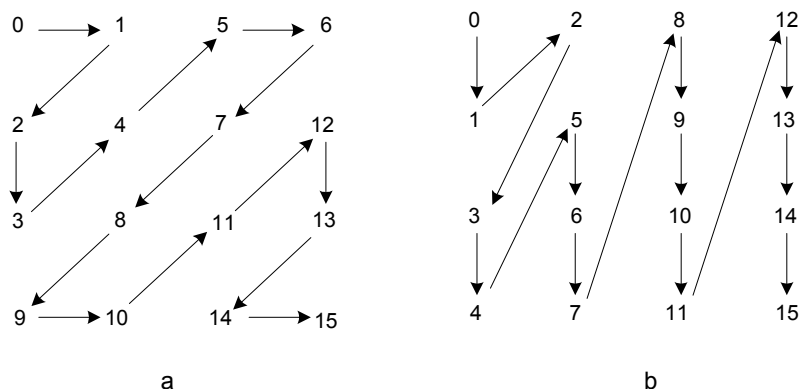


Figure 8-8 – a) Zig-zag scan. b) Field scan

Table 8-12 provides the mapping from the index idx of input list of 16 elements to indices i and j of the two-dimensional array c.

**Table 8-12 – Specification of mapping of idx to  $c_{ij}$  for zig-zag and field scan**

idx	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
zig-zag	$c_{00}$	$c_{01}$	$c_{10}$	$c_{20}$	$c_{11}$	$c_{02}$	$c_{03}$	$c_{12}$	$c_{21}$	$c_{30}$	$c_{31}$	$c_{22}$	$c_{13}$	$c_{23}$	$c_{32}$	$c_{33}$
field	$c_{00}$	$c_{10}$	$c_{01}$	$c_{20}$	$c_{30}$	$c_{11}$	$c_{21}$	$c_{31}$	$c_{02}$	$c_{12}$	$c_{22}$	$c_{32}$	$c_{03}$	$c_{13}$	$c_{23}$	$c_{33}$

### 8.5.5 Derivation process for the quantisation parameters and scaling function

Input to this process is a two-dimensional array of transform coefficient levels.

Outputs of this process are:

- $QP_C$ : the chroma quantisation parameter
- $QS_C$ : the additional chroma quantisation parameter required for decoding SP and SI slices (if applicable)

$QP$  quantisation parameter values  $QP_Y$ ,  $QP_C$ ,  $QS_Y$ , and  $QS_C$  shall be in the range of 0 to 51, inclusive.

The value of  $QP_C$  for chroma is determined from the current value of  $QP_Y$  and the value of chroma\_qp\_index\_offset.

NOTE – The scaling equations are specified such that the equivalent quantisation parameter doubles for every increment of 6 in  $QP_Y$ . Thus, there is an increase in the factor used for scaling of approximately 12 % for each increase of 1 in the value of  $QP_Y$ .

The value of  $QP_C$  shall be determined as specified in Table 8-13 based on the indexing denoted  $qP_I$ . The value of  $qP_I$  shall be derived as follows.

$$qP_I = \text{Clip3}(0, 51, QP_Y + \text{chroma\_qp\_index\_offset}) \quad (8-251)$$

**Table 8-13 – Specification of  $QP_C$  as a function of  $qP_I$**

$qP_I$	<30	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
$QP_C$	$=QP_I$	29	30	31	32	32	33	34	34	35	35	36	36	37	37	37	38	38	38	39	39	39	39

When the current slice is an SP or SI slice,  $QS_C$  is derived using the above process, substituting  $QP_Y$  with  $QS_Y$  and  $QP_C$  with  $QS_C$ .

The function  $\text{LevelScale}(m, i, j)$  is specified as follows:

$$\text{LevelScale}(m, i, j) = \begin{cases} v_{m0} & \text{for } (i, j) \in \{(0,0), (0,2), (2,0), (2,2)\}, \\ v_{m1} & \text{for } (i, j) \in \{(1,1), (1,3), (3,1), (3,3)\}, \\ v_{m2} & \text{otherwise;} \end{cases} \quad (8-252)$$

where the first and second subscripts of  $v$  are row and column indices, respectively, of the matrix specified as:

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 16 & 13 \\ 11 & 18 & 14 \\ 13 & 20 & 16 \\ 14 & 23 & 18 \\ 16 & 25 & 20 \\ 18 & 29 & 23 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (8-253)$$

### 8.5.6 Scaling and transformation process for luma DC transform coefficients for Intra\_16x16 macroblock type

Inputs to this process are transform coefficient level values for luma DC transform coefficients of Intra\_16x16 macroblocks as a 4x4 array  $c$  with elements  $c_{ij}$ , where  $i$  and  $j$  form a two-dimensional frequency index.

Outputs of this process are 16 scaled DC values for luma 4x4 blocks of Intra\_16x16 macroblocks as a 4x4 array  $dcY$  with elements  $dcY_{ij}$ .

The inverse transform for the 4x4 luma DC transform coefficients is specified by:

$$f = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{00} & c_{01} & c_{02} & c_{03} \\ c_{10} & c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{20} & c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ c_{30} & c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8-254)$$

A bitstream conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard shall not contain data that results in any element  $f_{ij}$  of  $f$  that exceeds the range of integer values from  $-2^{15}$  to  $2^{15}-1$ , inclusive.

After the inverse transform, scaling is performed as follows.

- If  $QP_Y$  is greater than or equal to 12, the scaled result shall be derived as

$$dcY_{ij} = (f_{ij} * \text{LevelScale}(QP_Y \% 6, 0, 0)) \ll (QP_Y / 6 - 2), \quad \text{with } i, j = 0..3 \quad (8-255)$$

- Otherwise ( $QP_Y$  is less than 12), the scaled result shall be derived as

$$dcY_{ij} = (f_{ij} * \text{LevelScale}(QP_Y \% 6, 0, 0) + 2^{1-QP_Y/6}) \gg (2 - QP_Y / 6), \quad \text{with } i, j = 0..3 \quad (8-256)$$

A bitstream conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard shall not contain data that results in any element  $dcY_{ij}$  of  $dcY$  that exceeds the range of integer values from  $-2^{15}$  to  $2^{15}-1$ , inclusive.

NOTE – Care should be used in the design of encoders to avoid difficulty with meeting the dynamic range requirements of the decoding process for Intra\_16x16 macroblocks when using small values of  $QP_Y$  (particularly for  $QP_Y < 6$ ).

### 8.5.7 Scaling and transformation process for chroma DC transform coefficients

Inputs to this process are transform coefficient level values for chroma DC transform coefficients of one chroma component of the macroblock as a 2x2 array  $c$  with elements  $c_{ij}$ , where  $i$  and  $j$  form a two-dimensional frequency index.

Outputs of this process are 4 scaled DC values as a 2x2 array  $dcC$  with elements  $dcC_{ij}$ .

The inverse transform for the 2x2 chroma DC transform coefficients is specified by:

$$f = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{00} & c_{01} \\ c_{10} & c_{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8-257)$$

A bitstream conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard shall not contain data that results in any element  $f_{ij}$  of  $f$  that exceeds the range of integer values from  $-2^{15}$  to  $2^{15}-1$ , inclusive.

After the inverse transform, scaling is performed as follows.

- If  $QP_C$  is greater than or equal to 6, the scaled result shall be derived as

$$dcC_{ij} = (f_{ij} * \text{LevelScale}(QP_C \% 6, 0, 0)) \ll (QP_C / 6 - 1), \quad \text{with } i, j = 0, 1 \quad (8-258)$$

- Otherwise ( $QP_C$  is less than 6), the scaled result shall be derived by

$$dcC_{ij} = (f_{ij} * \text{LevelScale}(QP_C \% 6, 0, 0)) \gg 1, \quad \text{with } i, j = 0, 1 \quad (8-259)$$

A bitstream conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard shall not contain data that results in any element  $dcC_{ij}$  of  $dcC$  that exceeds the range of integer values from  $-2^{15}$  to  $2^{15}-1$ , inclusive.

### 8.5.8 Scaling and transformation process for residual 4x4 blocks

Input to this process is a 4x4 array  $c$  with elements  $c_{ij}$  which is either an array relating to a residual block of the luma component or an array relating to a residual block of a chroma component.

Outputs of this process are residual sample values as 4x4 array  $r$  with elements  $r_{ij}$ .

The variable  $sMbFlag$  is derived as follows.

- If  $mb\_type$  is equal to SI or the macroblock prediction mode is equal to Inter in an SP slice,  $sMbFlag$  is set equal to 1,
- Otherwise ( $mb\_type$  not equal to SI and the macroblock prediction mode is not equal to Inter in an SP slice),  $sMbFlag$  is set equal to 0.

The variable  $qP$  is derived as follows.

- If the input array  $c$  relates to a luma residual block and  $sMbFlag$  is equal to 0

$$qP = QP_Y \quad (8-260)$$

- Otherwise, if the input array  $c$  relates to a luma residual block and  $sMbFlag$  is equal to 1

$$qP = QS_Y \quad (8-261)$$

- Otherwise, if the input array  $c$  relates to a chroma residual block and  $sMbFlag$  is equal to 0

$$qP = QP_C \quad (8-262)$$

- Otherwise (the input array  $c$  relates to a chroma residual block and  $sMbFlag$  is equal to 1),

$$qP = QS_C \quad (8-263)$$

Scaling of 4x4 block transform coefficient levels  $c_{ij}$  proceeds as follows.

- If all of the following conditions are true

- $i$  is equal to 0
- $j$  is equal to 0
- $c$  relates to a luma residual block coded using Intra\_16x16 prediction mode or  $c$  relates to a chroma residual block

the variable  $d_{00}$  is derived by

$$d_{00} = c_{00} \quad (8-264)$$

- Otherwise,

$$d_{ij} = (c_{ij} * \text{LevelScale}(qP \% 6, i, j)) \ll (qP / 6), \quad \text{with } i, j = 0..3 \text{ except as noted above} \quad (8-265)$$

The bitstream shall not contain data that results in any element  $d_{ij}$  of  $d$  with  $i, j = 0..3$  that exceeds the range of integer values from  $-2^{15}$  to  $2^{15}-1$ , inclusive.

The transform process shall convert the block of scaled transform coefficients to a block of output samples in a manner mathematically equivalent to the following.

First, each (horizontal) row of scaled transform coefficients is transformed using a one-dimensional inverse transform as follows.

A set of intermediate values is computed as follows.

$$e_{i0} = d_{i0} + d_{i2}, \quad \text{with } i = 0..3 \quad (8-266)$$

$$e_{i1} = d_{i0} - d_{i2}, \quad \text{with } i = 0..3 \quad (8-267)$$

$$e_{i2} = (d_{i1} \gg 1) - d_{i3}, \quad \text{with } i = 0..3 \quad (8-268)$$

$$e_{i3} = d_{i1} + (d_{i3} \gg 1), \quad \text{with } i = 0..3 \quad (8-269)$$

The bitstream shall not contain data that results in any element  $e_{ij}$  of  $e$  with  $i, j = 0..3$  that exceeds the range of integer values from  $-2^{15}$  to  $2^{15}-1$ , inclusive.

Then, the transformed result is computed from these intermediate values as follows.

$$f_{i0} = e_{i0} + e_{i3}, \text{ with } i = 0..3 \quad (8-270)$$

$$f_{i1} = e_{i1} + e_{i2}, \text{ with } i = 0..3 \quad (8-271)$$

$$f_{i2} = e_{i1} - e_{i2}, \text{ with } i = 0..3 \quad (8-272)$$

$$f_{i3} = e_{i0} - e_{i3}, \text{ with } i = 0..3 \quad (8-273)$$

The bitstream shall not contain data that results in any element  $f_{ij}$  of  $f$  with  $i, j = 0..3$  that exceeds the range of integer values from  $-2^{15}$  to  $2^{15}-1$ , inclusive.

Then, each (vertical) column of the resulting matrix is transformed using the same one-dimensional inverse transform as follows.

A set of intermediate values is computed as follows.

$$g_{0j} = f_{0j} + f_{2j}, \text{ with } j = 0..3 \quad (8-274)$$

$$g_{1j} = f_{0j} - f_{2j}, \text{ with } j = 0..3 \quad (8-275)$$

$$g_{2j} = (f_{1j} >> 1) - f_{3j}, \text{ with } j = 0..3 \quad (8-276)$$

$$g_{3j} = f_{1j} + (f_{3j} >> 1), \text{ with } j = 0..3 \quad (8-277)$$

The bitstream shall not contain data that results in any element  $g_{ij}$  of  $g$  with  $i, j = 0..3$  that exceeds the range of integer values from  $-2^{15}$  to  $2^{15}-1$ , inclusive.

Then, the transformed result is computed from these intermediate values as follows.

$$h_{0j} = g_{0j} + g_{3j}, \text{ with } j = 0..3 \quad (8-278)$$

$$h_{1j} = g_{1j} + g_{2j}, \text{ with } j = 0..3 \quad (8-279)$$

$$h_{2j} = g_{1j} - g_{2j}, \text{ with } j = 0..3 \quad (8-280)$$

$$h_{3j} = g_{0j} - g_{3j}, \text{ with } j = 0..3 \quad (8-281)$$

The bitstream shall not contain data that results in any element  $h_{ij}$  of  $h$  with  $i, j = 0..3$  that exceeds the range of integer values from  $-2^{15}$  to  $2^{15}-33$ , inclusive.

After performing both the one-dimensional horizontal and the one-dimensional vertical inverse transforms to produce an array of transformed samples, the final constructed residual sample values shall be derived as

$$r_{ij} = (h_{ij} + 2^5) >> 6 \text{ with } i, j = 0..3 \quad (8-282)$$

#### 8.5.9 Picture construction process prior to deblocking filter process

Inputs to this process are

- luma4x4BlkIdx or chroma4x4BlkIdx
- a constructed residual sample 4x4 array  $u$  with elements  $u_{ij}$  which is either a luma or chroma residual block
- the prediction sample 4x4 array  $\text{pred}_L, \text{pred}_{Cb}, \text{pred}_{Cr}$

Outputs of this process are constructed sample blocks  $s'$  prior to the deblocking filter process.

The position of the upper-left luma sample of the current macroblock is derived by invoking the inverse macroblock scanning process in subclause 6.4.1 with CurrMbAddr as input and the output being assigned to ( $xP, yP$ ).

When  $u$  is a luma block, for each sample  $u_{ij}$  of the 4x4 luma block, the following applies.

- The position of the upper-left sample of a 4x4 luma block with index  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}$  inside the macroblock is derived by invoking the inverse 4x4 luma block scanning process in subclause 6.4.3 with  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}$  as the input and the output being assigned to  $(xO, yO)$ .

- Depending on the variable  $\text{MbaffFrameFlag}$ , the following applies.

- If  $\text{MbaffFrameFlag}$  is equal to 1 and the current macroblock is a field macroblock

$$S'_L[xP + xO + j, yP + 2 * (yO + i)] = u_{ij} \quad \text{with } i, j = 0..3 \quad (8-283)$$

- Otherwise ( $\text{MbaffFrameFlag}$  is equal to 0 or the current macroblock is a frame macroblock),

$$S'_L[xP + xO + j, yP + yO + i] = u_{ij} \quad \text{with } i, j = 0..3 \quad (8-284)$$

When  $u$  is a chroma block, for each sample  $u_{ij}$  of the 4x4 chroma block, the following applies.

- The subscript  $C$  in the variables  $S'_C$  and  $\text{pred}_C$  is replaced with  $Cb$  for the  $Cb$  chroma component and with  $Cr$  for the  $Cr$  chroma component.
- The position of the upper-left sample of a 4x4 chroma block with index  $\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}$  inside the macroblock is derived as follows.

$$xO = \text{InverseRasterScan}(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}, 4, 4, 8, 0) \quad (8-285)$$

$$yO = \text{InverseRasterScan}(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}, 4, 4, 8, 1) \quad (8-286)$$

- Depending on the variable  $\text{MbaffFrameFlag}$ , the following applies.

- If  $\text{MbaffFrameFlag}$  is equal to 1 and the current macroblock is a field macroblock

$$S'_C[(xP \gg 1) + xO + j, ((yP + 1) \gg 1) + 2 * (yO + i)] = u_{ij} \quad \text{with } i, j = 0..3 \quad (8-287)$$

- Otherwise ( $\text{MbaffFrameFlag}$  is equal to 0 or the current macroblock is a frame macroblock),

$$S'_C[(xP \gg 1) + xO + j, (yP + 1) + yO + i] = u_{ij} \quad \text{with } i, j = 0..3 \quad (8-288)$$

## 8.6 Decoding process for P macroblocks in SP slices or SI macroblocks

This process is invoked when decoding P macroblock types in an SP slice type or an SI macroblock type in SI slices.

Inputs to this process are the prediction residual transform coefficient levels and the predicted samples for the current macroblock.

Outputs of this process are the decoded samples of the current macroblock prior to the deblocking filter process.

This subclause specifies the transform coefficient decoding process and picture construction process for P macroblock types in SP slices and SI macroblock type in SI slices.

NOTE – SP slices make use of Inter predictive coding to exploit temporal redundancy in the sequence, in a similar manner to P slice coding. Unlike P slice coding, however, SP slice coding allows identical reconstruction of a slice even when different reference pictures are being used. SI slices make use of spatial prediction, in a similar manner to I slices. SI slice coding allows identical reconstruction to a corresponding SP slice. The properties of SP and SI slices aid in providing functionalities for bitstream switching, splicing, random access, fast-forward, fast reverse, and error resilience/recovery.

An SP slice consists of macroblocks coded either as I macroblock types or P macroblock types.

An SI slice consists of macroblocks coded either as I macroblock types or SI macroblock type.

The transform coefficient decoding process and picture construction process prior to deblocking filter process for I macroblock types in SI slices shall be invoked as specified in subclause 8.5. SI macroblock type shall be decoded as described below.

When the current macroblock is coded as  $P\_Skip$ , all values of  $\text{LumaLevel}$ ,  $\text{ChromaDCLevel}$ ,  $\text{ChromaACLevel}$  are set equal to 0 for the current macroblock.



### 8.6.1 SP decoding process for non-switching pictures

This process is invoked, when decoding P macroblock types in SP slices in which `sp_for_switch_flag` is equal to 0.

Inputs to this process are Inter prediction samples for the current macroblock from subclause 8.4 and the prediction residual transform coefficient levels.

Outputs of this process are the decoded samples of the current macroblock prior to the deblocking filter process.

This subclause applies to all macroblocks in SP slices in which `sp_for_switch_flag` is equal to 0, except those with macroblock prediction mode equal to Intra\_4x4 or Intra\_16x16. It does not apply to SI slices.

#### 8.6.1.1 Luma transform coefficient decoding process

Inputs to this process are Inter prediction luma samples for the current macroblock  $\text{pred}_L$  from subclause 8.4 and the prediction residual transform coefficient levels, `LumaLevel`, and the index of the 4x4 luma block `luma4x4BlkIdx`.

Outputs of this process are the decoded luma samples of the current macroblock prior to the deblocking filter process.

The position of the upper-left sample of the 4x4 luma block with index `luma4x4BlkIdx` inside the current macroblock is derived by invoking the inverse 4x4 luma block scanning process in subclause 6.4.3 with `luma4x4BlkIdx` as the input and the output being assigned to  $(x, y)$ .

Let the variable  $p$  be a 4x4 array of prediction samples with element  $p_{ij}$  being derived as follows.

$$p_{ij} = \text{pred}_L[x + j, y + i] \quad \text{with } i, j = 0..3 \quad (8-289)$$

The variable  $p$  is transformed producing transform coefficients  $c^p$  according to:

$$c^p = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{00} & p_{01} & p_{02} & p_{03} \\ p_{10} & p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} \\ p_{20} & p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} \\ p_{30} & p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8-290)$$

The inverse transform coefficient scanning process as described in subclause 8.5.4 is invoked with `LumaLevel[luma4x4BlkIdx]` as the input and the two-dimensional array  $c^r$  with elements  $c_{ij}^r$  as the output.

The prediction residual transform coefficients  $c^r$  are scaled using quantisation parameter  $QP_Y$ , and added to the transform coefficients of the prediction block  $c^p$  with  $i, j = 0..3$  as follows.

$$c_{ij}^s = c_{ij}^p + (((c_{ij}^r * \text{LevelScale}(QP_Y \% 6, i, j) * A_{ij}) << (QP_Y / 6)) >> 6) \quad (8-291)$$

where  $\text{LevelScale}(m, i, j)$  is specified in Equation 8-252, and where  $A_{ij}$  is specified as:

$$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} 16 & \text{for } (i, j) \in \{(0,0), (0,2), (2,0), (2,2)\}, \\ 25 & \text{for } (i, j) \in \{(1,1), (1,3), (3,1), (3,3)\}, \\ 20 & \text{otherwise;} \end{cases} \quad (8-292)$$

The function  $\text{LevelScale2}(m, i, j)$ , used in the formulas below, is specified as:

$$\text{LevelScale2}(m, i, j) = \begin{cases} w_{m0} & \text{for } (i, j) \in \{(0,0), (0,2), (2,0), (2,2)\}, \\ w_{m1} & \text{for } (i, j) \in \{(1,1), (1,3), (3,1), (3,3)\}, \\ w_{m2} & \text{otherwise;} \end{cases} \quad (8-293)$$

where the first and second subscripts of  $w$  are row and column indices, respectively, of the matrix specified as:

$$w = \begin{bmatrix} 13107 & 5243 & 8066 \\ 11916 & 4660 & 7490 \\ 10082 & 4194 & 6554 \\ 9362 & 3647 & 5825 \\ 8192 & 3355 & 5243 \\ 7282 & 2893 & 4559 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8-294)$$

The resulting sum,  $c^s$ , is quantised with a quantisation parameter  $QS_Y$  and with  $i, j = 0..3$  as follows.

$$c_{ij} = ( \text{Sign}( c_{ij}^s ) * ( \text{Abs}( c_{ij}^s ) * \text{LevelScale2}( QS_Y \% 6, i, j ) + ( 1 \ll ( 14 + QS_Y / 6 ) ) ) ) \gg ( 15 + QS_Y / 6 ) \quad (8-295)$$

The scaling and transformation process for residual 4x4 blocks as specified in subclause 8.5.8 is invoked with  $c$  as the input and  $r$  as the output.

The 4x4 array  $u$  with elements  $u_{ij}$  is derived as follows.

$$u_{ij} = \text{Clip1}( r_{ij} ) \text{ with } i, j = 0..3 \quad (8-296)$$

The picture construction process prior to deblocking filter process in subclause 8.5.9 is invoked with  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}$ ,  $u$  as the input and  $S'$  as the output.

### 8.6.1.2 Chroma transform coefficient decoding process

Inputs to this process are Inter prediction chroma samples for the current macroblock from subclause 8.4 and the prediction residual transform coefficient levels,  $\text{ChromaDCLevel}$  and  $\text{ChromaACLevel}$ .

Outputs of this process are the decoded chroma samples of the current macroblock prior to the deblocking filter process.

This process is invoked twice: once for the Cb component and once for the Cr component. The component is referred to by replacing  $C$  with Cb for the Cb component and  $C$  with Cr for the Cr component. Let  $iCbCr$  select the current chroma component.

For each 4x4 block of the current chroma component indexed using  $\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}$  with  $\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}$  equal to 0..3, the following applies.

- The position of the upper-left sample of a 4x4 chroma block with index  $\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}$  inside the macroblock is derived as follows.

$$x = \text{InverseRasterScan}( \text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}, 4, 4, 8, 0 ) \quad (8-297)$$

$$y = \text{InverseRasterScan}( \text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}, 4, 4, 8, 1 ) \quad (8-298)$$

- Let  $p$  be a 4x4 array of prediction samples with elements  $p_{ij}$  being derived as follows.

$$p_{ij} = \text{pred}_C[ x + j, y + i ] \text{ with } i, j = 0..3 \quad (8-299)$$

- The 4x4 array  $p$  is transformed producing transform coefficients  $c^p( \text{chroma4x4BlkIdx} )$  using Equation 8-290.
- The variable  $\text{chromaList}$ , which is a list of 16 entries, is derived.  $\text{chromaList}[ 0 ]$  is set equal to 0.  $\text{chromaList}[ k ]$  with index  $k = 1..15$  are specified as follows.

$$\text{chromaList}[ k ] = \text{ChromaACLevel}[ iCbCr ][ \text{chroma4x4BlkIdx} ][ k - 1 ] \quad (8-300)$$

- The inverse transform coefficient scanning process as described in subclause 8.5.4 is invoked with  $\text{chromaList}$  as the input and the 4x4 array  $c^r$  as the output.
- The prediction residual transform coefficients  $c^r$  are scaled using quantisation parameter  $QP_C$ , and added to the transform coefficients of the prediction block  $c^p$  with  $i, j = 0..3$  except for the combination  $i = 0, j = 0$  as follows.

$$c_{ij}^s = c_{ij}^p( \text{chroma4x4BlkIdx} ) + ( ( ( c_{ij}^r * \text{LevelScale}( QP_C \% 6, i, j ) * A_{ij} ) \ll ( QP_C / 6 ) ) \gg 6 ) \quad (8-301)$$

- The resulting sum,  $c^s$ , is quantised with a quantisation parameter  $QS_C$  and with  $i, j = 0..3$  except for the combination  $i = 0, j = 0$  as follows. The derivation of  $c_{00}( \text{chroma4x4BlkIdx} )$  is described below in this subclause.

$$c_{ij}( \text{chroma4x4BlkIdx} ) = ( \text{Sign}( c_{ij}^s ) * ( \text{Abs}( c_{ij}^s ) * \text{LevelScale2}( QS_C \% 6, i, j ) + ( 1 \ll ( 14 + QS_C / 6 ) ) ) ) \gg ( 15 + QS_C / 6 ) \quad (8-302)$$

- The scaling and transformation process for residual 4x4 blocks as specified in subclause 8.5.8 is invoked with  $c( \text{chroma4x4BlkIdx} )$  as the input and  $r$  as the output.

- The 4x4 array  $u$  with elements  $u_{ij}$  is derived as follows.

$$u_{ij} = \text{Clip1}(r_{ij}) \text{ with } i, j = 0..3 \quad (8-303)$$

- The picture construction process prior to deblocking filter process in subclause 8.5.9 is invoked with  $\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}$  and  $u$  as the input and  $S'$  as the output.

The derivation of the DC transform coefficient level  $c_{00}(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx})$  is specified as follows. The DC transform coefficients of the 4 prediction chroma 4x4 blocks of the current component of the macroblock are assembled into a 2x2 matrix with elements  $c_{00}^p(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx})$  and a 2x2 transform is applied to the DC transform coefficients as follows

$$dc^p = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{00}^p(0) & c_{00}^p(1) \\ c_{00}^p(2) & c_{00}^p(3) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8-304)$$

The chroma DC prediction residual transform coefficient levels,  $\text{ChromaDCLevel}[iCbCr][k]$  with  $k = 0..3$  are scaled using quantisation parameter  $QP$ , and added to the prediction DC transform coefficients as follows.

$$dc_{ij}^s = dc_{ij}^p + ( ( ( \text{ChromaDCLevel}[iCbCr][j * 2 + i] * \text{LevelScale}(QP \% 6, 0, 0) * A_{00} ) << (QP_C / 6) ) >> 5 ) \\ \text{with } i, j = 0, 1 \quad (8-305)$$

The 2x2 array  $dc^s$ , is quantised using the quantisation parameter  $QSC$  as follows.

$$dc_{ij}^r = ( \text{Sign}(dc_{ij}^s) * ( \text{Abs}(dc_{ij}^s) * \text{LevelScale2}(QSC, 0, 0) + ( 1 << (15 + QSC / 6) ) ) >> (16 + QSC / 6) ) \\ \text{with } i, j = 0, 1 \quad (8-306)$$

The 2x2 array  $f$  with elements  $f_{ij}$  and  $i, j = 0..1$  is derived as follows.

$$f = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dc_{00}^r & dc_{01}^r \\ dc_{10}^r & dc_{11}^r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8-307)$$

Scaling of the elements  $f_{ij}$  of  $f$  is performed as follows.

- If  $QSC$  is greater than or equal to 6, the  $c_{00}()$  are derived by

$$c_{00}(j * 2 + i) = ( f_{ij} * \text{LevelScale}(QSC \% 6, 0, 0) ) << (QSC / 6 - 1) \text{ with } i, j = 0, 1 \quad (8-308)$$

- Otherwise ( $QSC$  is less than 6), the  $c_{00}()$  are derived by

$$c_{00}(j * 2 + i) = ( f_{ij} * \text{LevelScale}(QSC \% 6, 0, 0) ) >> 1 \text{ with } i, j = 0, 1 \quad (8-309)$$

## 8.6.2 SP and SI slice decoding process for switching pictures

This process is invoked, when decoding P macroblock types in SP slices in which  $\text{sp\_for\_switch\_flag}$  is equal to 1 and when decoding SI macroblock type in SI slices.

Inputs to this process are the prediction residual transform coefficient levels and the prediction sample arrays  $\text{pred}_L$ ,  $\text{pred}_{Cb}$ ,  $\text{pred}_{Cr}$  for the current macroblock.

Outputs of this process are the decoded samples of the current macroblock prior to the deblocking filter process.

### 8.6.2.1 Luma transform coefficient decoding process

Inputs to this process are prediction luma samples  $\text{pred}_L$  and the luma prediction residual transform coefficient levels,  $\text{LumaLevel}$ .

Outputs of this process are the decoded luma samples of the current macroblock prior to the deblocking filter process.

The 4x4 array  $p$  with elements  $p_{ij}$  with  $i, j = 0..3$  is derived as in subclause 8.6.1.1, is transformed according to Equation 8-290 to produce transform coefficients  $c^p$ . These transform coefficients are then quantised with the quantisation parameter  $QSY$ , as follows:

$$c_{ij}^s = ( \text{Sign}(c_{ij}^p) * ( \text{Abs}(c_{ij}^p) * \text{LevelScale2}(QSY \% 6, i, j) + ( 1 << (14 + QSY / 6) ) ) >> (15 + QSY / 6) ) \\ \text{with } i, j = 0..3 \quad (8-310)$$

The inverse transform coefficient scanning process as described in subclause 8.5.4 is invoked with  $\text{LumaLevel}[\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}]$  as the input and the two-dimensional array  $c^r$  with elements  $c_{ij}^r$  as the output.

The 4x4 array  $c$  with elements  $c_{ij}$  with  $i, j = 0..3$  is derived as follows.

$$c_{ij} = c_{ij}^r + c_{ij}^s \text{ with } i, j = 0..3 \quad (8-311)$$

The scaling and transformation process for residual 4x4 blocks as specified in subclause 8.5.8 is invoked with  $c$  as the input and  $r$  as the output.

The 4x4 array  $u$  with elements  $u_{ij}$  is derived as follows.

$$u_{ij} = \text{Clip1}(r_{ij}) \text{ with } i, j = 0..3 \quad (8-312)$$

The picture construction process prior to deblocking filter process in subclause 8.5.9 is invoked with  $\text{luma4x4BlkIdx}$ ,  $u$  as the input and  $S'$  as the output.

### 8.6.2.2 Chroma transform coefficient decoding process

Inputs to this process are predicted chroma samples for the current macroblock from subclause 8.4 and the prediction residual transform coefficient levels,  $\text{ChromaDCLevel}$  and  $\text{ChromaACLevel}$ .

Outputs of this process are the decoded chroma samples of the current macroblock prior to the deblocking filter process.

This process is invoked twice: once for the Cb component and once for the Cr component. The component is referred to by replacing C with Cb for the Cb component and C with Cr for the Cr component. Let  $iCbCr$  select the current chroma component.

For each 4x4 block of the current chroma component indexed using  $\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}$  with  $\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}$  equal to 0..3, the following applies.

1. The 4x4 array  $p$  with elements  $p_{ij}$  with  $i, j = 0..3$  is derived as in subclause 8.6.1.2, is transformed according to Equation 8-290 to produce transform coefficients  $c^p(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx})$ . These transform coefficients are then quantised with the quantisation parameter  $QSc$ , with  $i, j = 0..3$  except for the combination  $i = 0, j = 0$  as follows. The processing of  $c_{00}^p(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx})$  is described below in this subclause.

$$c_{ij}^s = (\text{Sign}(c_{ij}^p(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx})) * (\text{Abs}(c_{ij}^p(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx})) * \text{LevelScale2}(QSc \% 6, i, j) + (1 << (14 + QSc / 6)))) >> (15 + QSc / 6) \quad (8-313)$$

- The variable  $\text{chromaList}$ , which is a list of 16 entries, is derived.  $\text{chromaList}[0]$  is set equal to 0.  $\text{chromaList}[k]$  with index  $k = 1..15$  are specified as follows.

$$\text{chromaList}[k] = \text{ChromaACLevel}[iCbCr][\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}][k - 1] \quad (8-314)$$

- The inverse transform coefficient scanning process as described in subclause 8.5.4 is invoked with  $\text{chromaList}$  as the input and the two-dimensional array  $c^r(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx})$  with elements  $c_{ij}^r(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx})$  as the output.
- The 4x4 array  $c(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx})$  with elements  $c_{ij}(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx})$  with  $i, j = 0..3$  except for the combination  $i = 0, j = 0$  is derived as follows. The derivation of  $c_{00}(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx})$  is described below.

$$c_{ij}(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}) = c_{ij}^r(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}) + c_{ij}^s \quad (8-315)$$

- The scaling and transformation process for residual 4x4 blocks as specified in subclause 8.5.8 is invoked with  $c(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx})$  as the input and  $r$  as the output.
- The 4x4 array  $u$  with elements  $u_{ij}$  is derived as follows.

$$u_{ij} = \text{Clip1}(r_{ij}) \text{ with } i, j = 0..3 \quad (8-316)$$

- The picture construction process prior to deblocking filter process in subclause 8.5.9 is invoked with  $\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx}$ ,  $u$  as the input and  $S'$  as the output.

The derivation of the DC transform coefficient level  $c_{00}(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx})$  is specified as follows. The DC transform coefficients of the 4 prediction 4x4 chroma blocks of the current component of the macroblock,  $c_{00}^p(\text{chroma4x4BlkIdx})$ ,

are assembled into a 2x2 matrix, and a 2x2 transform is applied to the DC transform coefficients of these blocks according to Equation 8-304 resulting in DC transform coefficients  $dc_{ij}^p$ .

These DC transform coefficients are then quantised with the quantisation parameter  $QS_C$ , as given by:

$$dc_{ij}^s = \left( \text{Sign}(dc_{ij}^p) * \left( \text{Abs}(dc_{ij}^p) * \text{LevelScale2}(QS_C \% 6, 0, 0) + (1 \ll (15 + QS_C / 6)) \right) \right) \gg (16 + QS_C / 6) \quad \text{with } i, j = 0, 1 \quad (8-317)$$

The parsed chroma DC prediction residual transform coefficients,  $\text{ChromaDCLevel}[iCbCr][k]$  with  $k = 0..3$  are added to these quantised DC transform coefficients of the prediction block, as given by:

$$dc_{ij}^r = dc_{ij}^s + \text{ChromaDCLevel}[iCbCr][j * 2 + i] \quad \text{with } i, j = 0, 1 \quad (8-318)$$

The 2x2 array  $f$  with elements  $f_{ij}$  and  $i, j = 0..1$  is derived using Equation 8-307.

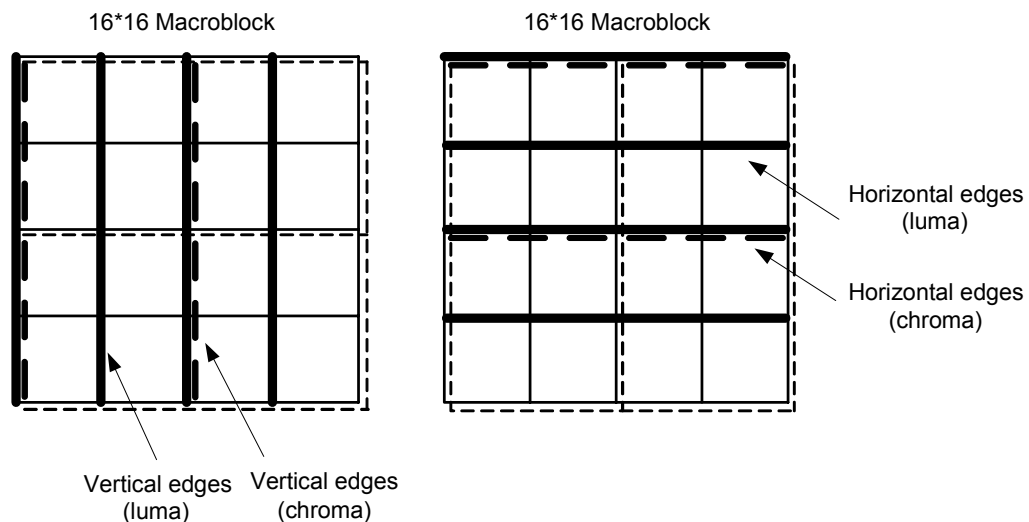
The 2x2 array  $f$  with elements  $f_{ij}$  and  $i, j = 0..1$  is copied as follows.

$$c_{00}(j * 2 + i) = f_{ij} \quad \text{with } i, j = 0, 1 \quad (8-319)$$

### 8.7 Deblocking filter process

A conditional filtering shall be applied to all 4x4 block edges of a picture, except edges at the boundary of the picture and any edges for which the deblocking filter process is disabled by `disable_deblocking_filter_idc`, as specified below. This filtering process shall be performed on a macroblock basis, with all macroblocks in a picture processed in order of increasing macroblock addresses. Prior to the operation of the deblocking filter process for each macroblock, the deblocked samples of the macroblock or macroblock pair above (if any) and the macroblock or macroblock pair to the left (if any) of the current macroblock shall be available.

The deblocking filter process is invoked for the luma and chroma components separately. For each macroblock, vertical edges are filtered first, from left to right, and then horizontal edges are filtered from top to bottom. The luma deblocking filter process is performed on four 16-sample edges and the deblocking filter process for each chroma components is performed on two 8-sample edges, for the horizontal direction as shown on the left side of Figure 8-9 and for the vertical direction as shown on the right side of Figure 8-9. Sample values above and to the left of the current macroblock that may have already been modified by the deblocking filter process operation on previous macroblocks shall be used as input to the deblocking filter process on the current macroblock and may be further modified during the filtering of the current macroblock. Sample values modified during filtering of vertical edges are used as input for the filtering of the horizontal edges for the same macroblock.



**Figure 8-9 – Boundaries in a macroblock to be filtered (luma boundaries shown with solid lines and chroma boundaries shown with dashed lines)**

For each macroblock in ascending order of mbAddr, the following applies.

1. The variables fieldModeMbFlag, filterInternalEdgesFlag, filterLeftMbEdgeFlag and filterTopMbEdgeFlag are derived as follows.
  - The variable fieldModeMbFlag is derived as follows.
    - If any of the following conditions is true, fieldModeMbFlag is set equal to 1.
      - field\_pic\_flag is equal to 1
      - MbaffFrameFlag is equal 1 and the macroblock mbAddr is a field macroblock
    - Otherwise, fieldModeMbFlag is set equal to 0.
  - The variable filterInternalEdgesFlag is derived as follows.
    - If disable\_deblocking\_filter\_idc for the slice that contains the macroblock mbAddr is equal to 1, the variable filterInternalEdgesFlag is set equal to 0;
    - Otherwise (disable\_deblocking\_filter\_idc for the slice that contains the macroblock mbAddr is not equal to 1), the variable filterInternalEdgesFlag is set equal to 1.
  - The variable filterLeftMbEdgeFlag is derived as follows.
    - If any of the following conditions is true, the variable filterLeftMbEdgeFlag is set equal to 0.
      - the left vertical macroblock edge of the macroblock mbAddr represents a picture boundary
      - disable\_deblocking\_filter\_idc for the slice that contains the macroblock mbAddr is equal to 1
      - disable\_deblocking\_filter\_idc for the slice that contains the macroblock mbAddr is equal to 2 and the left vertical macroblock edge of the macroblock mbAddr represents a slice boundary
    - Otherwise, the variable filterLeftMbEdgeFlag is set equal to 1.
  - The variable filterTopMbEdgeFlag is derived as follows.
    - If any of the following conditions is true, the variable filterTopMbEdgeFlag is set equal to 0.
      - the top horizontal macroblock edge of the macroblock mbAddr represents a picture boundary
      - disable\_deblocking\_filter\_idc for the slice that contains the macroblock mbAddr is equal to 1
      - disable\_deblocking\_filter\_idc for the slice that contains the macroblock mbAddr is equal to 2 and the top horizontal macroblock edge of the macroblock mbAddr represents a slice boundary
    - Otherwise, the variable filterTopMbEdgeFlag is set equal to 1.
2. Given the variables fieldModeMbFlag, filterInternalEdgesFlag, filterLeftMbEdgeFlag and filterTopMbEdgeFlag the deblocking filtering is controlled as follows.
  - When filterLeftMbEdgeFlag is equal to 1, the filtering of the left vertical luma edge is specified as follows.
    - The process specified in subclause 8.7.1 is invoked with mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag = 0, verticalEdgeFlag = 1, fieldModeFilteringFlag = fieldModeMbFlag, and  $(xE_k, yE_k) = (0, k)$  with  $k = 0..15$  as input and  $S'_L$  as output.
  - When filterInternalEdgesFlag is equal to 1, the filtering of the internal vertical luma edges is specified as follows.
    - The process specified in subclause 8.7.1 is invoked with mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag = 0, verticalEdgeFlag = 1, fieldModeFilteringFlag = fieldModeMbFlag, and  $(xE_k, yE_k) = (4, k)$  with  $k = 0..15$  as input and  $S'_L$  as output.
    - The process specified in subclause 8.7.1 is invoked with mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag = 0, verticalEdgeFlag = 1, fieldModeFilteringFlag = fieldModeMbFlag, and  $(xE_k, yE_k) = (8, k)$  with  $k = 0..15$  as input and  $S'_L$  as output.
    - The process specified in subclause 8.7.1 is invoked with mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag = 0, verticalEdgeFlag = 1, fieldModeFilteringFlag = fieldModeMbFlag, and  $(xE_k, yE_k) = (12, k)$  with  $k = 0..15$  as input and  $S'_L$  as output.
  - When filterTopMbEdgeFlag is equal to 1, the filtering of the top horizontal luma edge is specified as follows.

- If MbaffFrameFlag is equal to 1, (mbAddr % 2) is equal to 0, mbAddr is greater than or equal to  $2 * \text{PicWidthInMbs}$ , the macroblock mbAddr is a frame macroblock, and the macroblock (mbAddr -  $2 * \text{PicWidthInMbs} + 1$ ) is a field macroblock, the following applies.
  - The process specified in subclause 8.7.1 is invoked with mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag = 0, verticalEdgeFlag = 0, fieldModeFilteringFlag = 1, and  $(xE_k, yE_k) = (k, 0)$  with  $k = 0..15$  as input and  $S'_L$  as output.
  - The process specified in subclause 8.7.1 is invoked with mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag = 0, verticalEdgeFlag = 0, fieldModeFilteringFlag = 1, and  $(xE_k, yE_k) = (k, 1)$  with  $k = 0..15$  as input and  $S'_L$  as output.
- Otherwise, the process specified in subclause 8.7.1 is invoked with mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag = 0, verticalEdgeFlag = 0, fieldModeFilteringFlag = fieldModeMbFlag, and  $(xE_k, yE_k) = (k, 0)$  with  $k = 0..15$  as input and  $S'_L$  as output.
- When filterInternalEdgesFlag is equal to 1, the filtering of the internal horizontal luma edges is specified as follows.
  - The process specified in subclause 8.7.1 is invoked with mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag = 0, verticalEdgeFlag = 0, fieldModeFilteringFlag = fieldModeMbFlag, and  $(xE_k, yE_k) = (k, 4)$  with  $k = 0..15$  as input and  $S'_L$  as output.
  - The process specified in subclause 8.7.1 is invoked with mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag = 0, verticalEdgeFlag = 0, fieldModeFilteringFlag = fieldModeMbFlag, and  $(xE_k, yE_k) = (k, 8)$  with  $k = 0..15$  as input and  $S'_L$  as output.
  - The process specified in subclause 8.7.1 is invoked with mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag = 0, verticalEdgeFlag = 0, fieldModeFilteringFlag = fieldModeMbFlag, and  $(xE_k, yE_k) = (k, 12)$  with  $k = 0..15$  as input and  $S'_L$  as output.
- For both chroma components iCbCr = 0 and 1, the following applies.
  - When filterLeftMbEdgeFlag is equal to 1, the filtering of the left vertical chroma edge is specified as follows.
    - The process specified in subclause 8.7.1 is invoked with mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag = 1, iCbCr, verticalEdgeFlag = 1, fieldModeFilteringFlag = fieldModeMbFlag, and  $(xE_k, yE_k) = (0, k)$  with  $k = 0..7$  as input and  $S'_C$  with C being replaced by Cb for iCbCr = 0 and C being replaced by Cr for iCbCr = 1 as output.
  - When filterInternalEdgesFlag is equal to 1, the filtering of the internal vertical chroma edge is specified as follows.
    - The process specified in subclause 8.7.1 is invoked with mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag = 1, iCbCr, verticalEdgeFlag = 1, fieldModeFilteringFlag = fieldModeMbFlag, and  $(xE_k, yE_k) = (4, k)$  with  $k = 0..7$  as input and  $S'_C$  with C being replaced by Cb for iCbCr = 0 and C being replaced by Cr for iCbCr = 1 as output.
  - When filterTopMbEdgeFlag is equal to 1, the filtering of the top horizontal chroma edge is specified as follows.
    - If MbaffFrameFlag is equal to 1, (mbAddr % 2) is equal to 0, mbAddr is greater than or equal to  $2 * \text{PicWidthInMbs}$ , the macroblock mbAddr is a frame macroblock, and the macroblock (mbAddr -  $2 * \text{PicWidthInMbs} + 1$ ) is a field macroblock, the following applies.
      - The process specified in subclause 8.7.1 is invoked with mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag = 1, iCbCr, verticalEdgeFlag = 0, fieldModeFilteringFlag = 1, and  $(xE_k, yE_k) = (k, 0)$  with  $k = 0..7$  as input and  $S'_C$  with C being replaced by Cb for iCbCr = 0 and C being replaced by Cr for iCbCr = 1 as output.
      - The process specified in subclause 8.7.1 is invoked with mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag = 1, iCbCr, verticalEdgeFlag = 0, fieldModeFilteringFlag = 1, and  $(xE_k, yE_k) = (k, 1)$  with  $k = 0..7$  as input and  $S'_C$  with C being replaced by Cb for iCbCr = 0 and C being replaced by Cr for iCbCr = 1 as output.
    - Otherwise, the process specified in subclause 8.7.1 is invoked with mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag = 1, iCbCr, verticalEdgeFlag = 0, fieldModeFilteringFlag = fieldModeMbFlag, and  $(xE_k, yE_k) = (k, 0)$  with  $k = 0..7$  as input and  $S'_C$  with C being replaced by Cb for iCbCr = 0 and C being replaced by Cr for iCbCr = 1 as output.
  - When filterInternalEdgesFlag is equal to 1, the filtering of the internal horizontal chroma edge is specified as follows.
    - The process specified in subclause 8.7.1 is invoked with mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag = 1, iCbCr, verticalEdgeFlag = 0, fieldModeFilteringFlag = fieldModeMbFlag, and  $(xE_k, yE_k) = (k, 4)$  with  $k = 0..7$  as

input and  $S'_C$  with  $C$  being replaced by  $C_b$  for  $iCbCr = 0$  and  $C$  being replaced by  $C_r$  for  $iCbCr = 1$  as output.

NOTE - When field mode filtering (fieldModeFilteringFlag is equal to 1) is applied across the top horizontal edges of a frame macroblock, this vertical filtering across the top or bottom macroblock boundary may involve some samples that extend across an internal block edge that is also filtered internally in frame mode.

NOTE – In all cases, 3 horizontal luma edges, 1 horizontal chroma edge for  $C_b$ , and 1 horizontal chroma edge for  $C_r$  are filtered that are internal to a macroblock. When field mode filtering (fieldModeFilteringFlag is equal to 1) is applied to the top edges of a frame macroblock, 2 horizontal luma, 2 horizontal chroma edges for  $C_b$ , and 2 horizontal chroma edges for  $C_r$  between the frame macroblock and the above macroblock pair are filtered using field mode filtering, for a total of up to 5 horizontal luma edges, 3 horizontal chroma edges for  $C_b$ , and 3 horizontal chroma edges for  $C_r$  filtered that are considered to be controlled by the frame macroblock. In all other cases, at most 4 horizontal luma, 2 horizontal chroma edges for  $C_b$ , and 2 horizontal chroma edges for  $C_r$  are filtered that are considered to be controlled by a particular macroblock.

Finally, the arrays  $S'_L$ ,  $S'_{Cb}$ ,  $S'_{Cr}$  are assigned to the arrays  $S_L$ ,  $S_{Cb}$ ,  $S_{Cr}$  (which represent the decoded picture), respectively.

### 8.7.1 Filtering process for block edges

Input to this process are mbAddr, chromaEdgeFlag, the chroma component index  $iCbCr$  (when chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 1), verticalEdgeFlag, fieldModeFilteringFlag, and a set of sixteen luma (when chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 0) or eight chroma (when chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 1) sample locations  $(xE_k, yE_k)$ , with  $k = 0 \dots nE - 1$ , expressed relative to the upper left corner of the macroblock mbAddr. The set of sample locations  $(xE_k, yE_k)$  represent the sample locations immediately to the right of a vertical edge (when verticalEdgeFlag is equal to 1) or immediately below a horizontal edge (when verticalEdgeFlag is equal to 0).

The variable  $nE$  is derived as follows.

- If chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 0,  $nE$  is 16;
- Otherwise (chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 1),  $nE$  is 8.

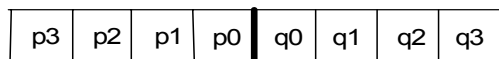
Let  $s'$  be a variable specifying a luma or chroma sample array, be derived as follows.

- If chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 0,  $s'$  represents the luma sample array  $S'_L$  of the current picture.
- Otherwise, if chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 1 and  $iCbCr$  is equal to 0,  $s'$  represents the chroma sample array  $S'_{Cb}$  of the chroma component  $C_b$  of the current picture.
- Otherwise (chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 1 and  $iCbCr$  is equal to 1),  $s'$  represents the chroma sample array  $S'_{Cr}$  of the chroma component  $C_r$  of the current picture.

The variable  $dy$  is derived as follows.

- If fieldModeFilteringFlag is equal to 1 and MbaffFrameFlag is equal to 1,  $dy$  is set equal to 2.
- Otherwise (fieldModeFilteringFlag is equal to 0 or MbaffFrameFlag is equal to 0),  $dy$  is set equal to 1.

The position of the upper-left luma sample of the macroblock mbAddr is derived by invoking the inverse macroblock scanning process in subclause 6.4.1 with mbAddr as input and the output being assigned to  $(xP, yP)$ .



**Figure 8-10 – Convention for describing samples across a 4x4 block horizontal or vertical boundary**

For each sample location  $(xE_k, yE_k)$ ,  $k = 0 \dots nE - 1$ , the following applies.

- The filtering process is applied to a set of eight samples across a 4x4 block horizontal or vertical edge denoted as  $p_i$  and  $q_i$  with  $i = 0..3$  as shown in Figure 8-10 with the edge lying between  $p_0$  and  $q_0$ .  $p_i$  and  $q_i$  with  $i = 0..3$  are specified as follows.
- If verticalEdgeFlag is equal to 1,

$$q_i = s'[xP + xE_k + i, yP + yE_k] \quad (8-320)$$



$$p_i = s'[xP + xE_k - i - 1, yP + yE_k] \quad (8-321)$$

- Otherwise (verticalEdgeFlag is equal to 0),

$$q_i = s'[xP + xE_k, yP + dy * (yE_k + i) - (yE_k \% 2)] \quad (8-322)$$

$$p_i = s'[xP + xE_k, yP + dy * (yE_k - i - 1) - (yE_k \% 2)] \quad (8-323)$$

- The process specified in subclause 8.7.2 is invoked with the sample values  $p_i$  and  $q_i$  ( $i = 0..3$ ), chromaEdgeFlag, verticalEdgeFlag, and fieldModeFilteringFlag as input, and the output is assigned to the filtered results sample values  $p'_i$  and  $q'_i$  with  $i = 0..2$ .
- The input sample values  $p_i$  and  $q_i$  with  $i = 0..2$  are replaced by the corresponding filtered result sample values  $p'_i$  and  $q'_i$  with  $i = 0..2$  inside the sample array  $s'$  as follows.
- If verticalEdgeFlag is equal to 1,

$$s'[xP + xE_k + i, yP + yE_k] = q'_i \quad (8-324)$$

$$s'[xP + xE_k - i - 1, yP + yE_k] = p'_i \quad (8-325)$$

- Otherwise (verticalEdgeFlag is equal to 0),

$$s'[xP + xE_k, yP + dy * (yE_k + i) - (yE_k \% 2)] = q'_i \quad (8-326)$$

$$s'[xP + xE_k, yP + dy * (yE_k - i - 1) - (yE_k \% 2)] = p'_i \quad (8-327)$$

### 8.7.2 Filtering process for a set of samples across a horizontal or vertical block edge

Inputs to this process are the input sample values  $p_i$  and  $q_i$  with  $i$  in the range of 0..3 of a single set of samples across an edge that is to be filtered, chromaEdgeFlag, verticalEdgeFlag, and fieldModeFilteringFlag.

Outputs of this process are the filtered result sample values  $p'_i$  and  $q'_i$  with  $i$  in the range of 0..2.

The content dependent boundary filtering strength variable  $bS$  is derived as follows.

- If chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 0, the derivation process for the content dependent boundary filtering strength specified in subclause 8.7.2.1 is invoked with  $p_0$ ,  $q_0$ , and verticalEdgeFlag as input, and the output is assigned to  $bS$ .
- Otherwise (chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 1), the following applies.
  - If fieldModeFilteringFlag is equal to 0, the  $bS$  used for filtering a set of samples of a horizontal or vertical chroma edge shall be set equal to the value of  $bS$  for filtering the set of samples of a horizontal or vertical luma edge, respectively, that contains the luma sample at location  $(2 * x, 2 * y)$  inside the luma array of the frame, where  $(x, y)$  is the location of the chroma sample  $q_0$  inside the chroma array for that frame.
  - Otherwise (fieldModeFilteringFlag is equal to 1), the  $bS$  used for filtering a set of samples of a horizontal or vertical chroma edge shall be set equal to the value of  $bS$  for filtering the set of samples of a horizontal or vertical luma edge, respectively, that contains the luma sample at location  $(2 * x, 2 * y)$  inside the luma array of the same field, where  $(x, y)$  is the location of the chroma sample  $q_0$  inside the chroma array for that field.

The process specified in subclause 8.7.2.2 is invoked with  $p_0$ ,  $q_0$ ,  $p_1$ ,  $q_1$ , chromaEdgeFlag, and  $bS$  as input, and the output is assigned to filterSamplesFlag, indexA,  $\alpha$ , and  $\beta$ .

Depending on the variable filterSamplesFlag, the following applies.

- If filterSamplesFlag is equal to 1, the following applies.
  - If  $bS$  is less than 4, the process specified in subclause 8.7.2.3 is invoked with  $p_i$  and  $q_i$  ( $i = 0..3$ ), chromaEdgeFlag,  $bS$ ,  $\beta$ , and indexA given as input, and the output is assigned to  $p'_i$  and  $q'_i$  ( $i = 0..2$ ).
  - Otherwise ( $bS$  is equal to 4), the process specified in subclause 8.7.2.4 is invoked with  $p_i$  and  $q_i$  ( $i = 0..3$ ), chromaEdgeFlag,  $\alpha$ , and  $\beta$  given as input, and the output is assigned to  $p'_i$  and  $q'_i$  ( $i = 0..2$ ).
- Otherwise (filterSamplesFlag is equal to 0), the filtered result samples  $p'_i$  and  $q'_i$  ( $i = 0..2$ ) are replaced by the corresponding input samples  $p_i$  and  $q_i$ .

$$\text{for } i = 0..2, \quad p'_i = p_i \quad (8-328)$$

$$\text{for } i = 0..2, \quad q'_i = q_i \quad (8-329)$$

### 8.7.2.1 Derivation process for the luma content dependent boundary filtering strength

Inputs to this process are the input sample values  $p_0$  and  $q_0$  of a single set of samples across an edge that is to be filtered and verticalEdgeFlag.

Output of this process is the variable bS.

Let the variable mixedModeEdgeFlag be derived as follows.

- If MbaffFrameFlag is equal to 1 and the samples  $p_0$  and  $q_0$  are in different macroblock pairs, one of which is a field macroblock pair and the other is a frame macroblock pair, mixedModeEdgeFlag is set equal to 1
- Otherwise, mixedModeEdgeFlag is set equal to 0.

The variable bS is derived as follows.

- If the block edge is also a macroblock edge and any of the following conditions are true, a value of bS equal to 4 shall be the output:
  - the samples  $p_0$  and  $q_0$  are both in frame macroblocks and either of the samples  $p_0$  or  $q_0$  is in a macroblock coded using an Intra macroblock prediction mode
  - MbaffFrameFlag is equal to 1 or field\_pic\_flag is equal to 1, and verticalEdgeFlag is equal to 1, and either of the samples  $p_0$  or  $q_0$  is in a macroblock coded using an Intra macroblock prediction mode.
- Otherwise, if any of the following conditions are true, a value of bS equal to 3 shall be the output:
  - mixedModeEdgeFlag is equal to 0 and either of the samples  $p_0$  or  $q_0$  is in a macroblock coded using an Intra macroblock prediction mode
  - mixedModeEdgeFlag is equal to 1, verticalEdgeFlag is equal to 0, and either of the samples  $p_0$  or  $q_0$  is in a macroblock coded using an Intra macroblock prediction mode
- Otherwise, if the following condition is true, a value of bS equal to 2 shall be the output:
  - the 4x4 luma block containing sample  $p_0$  or the 4x4 luma block containing sample  $q_0$  contains non-zero transform coefficient levels
- Otherwise, if any of the following conditions are true, a value of bS equal to 1 shall be the output:
  - mixedModeEdgeFlag is equal to 1
  - mixedModeEdgeFlag is equal to 0 and for the prediction of the macroblock partition containing the sample  $p_0$  different reference pictures or a different number of reference pictures are used than for the prediction of the macroblock partition containing the sample  $q_0$ .
  - mixedModeEdgeFlag is equal to 0 and one motion vector is used to predict the macroblock/sub-macroblock partition containing the sample  $p_0$  and one motion vector is used to predict the macroblock/sub-macroblock partition containing the sample  $q_0$  and the absolute difference between the horizontal or vertical component of the motion vector used is greater than or equal to 4 in units of quarter luma frame samples.
  - mixedModeEdgeFlag is equal to 0 and two motion vectors and two different reference pictures are used to predict the macroblock/sub-macroblock partition containing the sample  $p_0$  and two motion vectors for the same two reference pictures are used to predict the macroblock/sub-macroblock partition containing the sample  $q_0$  and the absolute difference between the horizontal or vertical component of a motion vector used in the prediction of the two the macroblock/sub-macroblock partitions for the same reference picture is greater than or equal to 4 in units of quarter luma frame samples.
  - mixedModeEdgeFlag is equal to 0 and two motion vectors for the same reference picture are used to predict the macroblock/sub-macroblock partition containing the sample  $p_0$  and two motion vectors for the same reference picture as used to predict the macroblock/sub-macroblock partition containing the sample  $p_0$  are used to predict the macroblock/sub-macroblock partition containing the sample  $q_0$  and both of the following conditions are true:

- The absolute difference between the horizontal or vertical component of list 0 motion vectors used in the prediction of the two macroblock/sub-macroblock partitions is greater than or equal to 4 in quarter luma frame samples or the absolute difference between the horizontal or vertical component of the list 1 motion vectors used in the prediction of the two macroblock/sub-macroblock partitions is greater than or equal to 4 in units of quarter luma frame samples.
- The absolute difference between the horizontal or vertical component of list 0 motion vector used in the prediction of the macroblock/sub-macroblock partition containing the sample  $p_0$  and the list 1 motion vector used in the prediction of the macroblock/sub-macroblock partition containing the sample  $q_0$  is greater than or equal to 4 in units of quarter luma frame samples or the absolute difference between the horizontal or vertical component of the list 1 motion vector used in the prediction of the macroblock/sub-macroblock partition containing the sample  $p_0$  and list 0 motion vector used in the prediction of the macroblock/sub-macroblock partition containing the sample  $q_0$  is greater than or equal to 4 in units of quarter luma frame samples.

NOTE – A vertical difference of 4 in units of quarter luma frame samples is a difference of 2 in units of quarter luma field samples

- Otherwise, a value of  $bS$  equal to 0 shall be the output.

### 8.7.2.2 Derivation process for the thresholds for each block edge

Inputs to this process are the input sample values  $p_0$ ,  $q_0$ ,  $p_1$  and  $q_1$  of a single set of samples across an edge that is to be filtered,  $chromaEdgeFlag$ , and  $bS$ , for the set of input samples, as specified in 8.7.2.

Outputs of this process are the variable  $filterSamplesFlag$ , which indicates whether the input samples are filtered, the value of  $indexA$ , and the values of the threshold variables  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

Let  $qP_p$  and  $qP_q$  be variables specifying quantisation parameter values for the macroblocks containing the samples  $p_0$  and  $q_0$ , respectively. The variables  $qP_z$  (with  $z$  being replaced by  $p$  or  $q$ ) are derived as follows.

- If  $chromaEdgeFlag$  is equal to 0, the following applies.
  - If the macroblock containing the sample  $z_0$  is an I\_PCM macroblock,  $qP_z$  is set to 0.
  - Otherwise (the macroblock containing the sample  $z_0$  is not an I\_PCM macroblock),  $qP_z$  is set to the value of  $QP_Y$  of the macroblock containing the sample  $z_0$ .
- Otherwise ( $chromaEdgeFlag$  is equal to 1), the following applies.
  - If the macroblock containing the sample  $z_0$  is an I\_PCM macroblock,  $qP_z$  is set to the value of  $QP_C$  that corresponds to a value of 0 for  $QP_Y$  as specified in subclause 8.5.5.
  - Otherwise (the macroblock containing the sample  $z_0$  is not an I\_PCM macroblock),  $qP_z$  is set to the value of  $QP_C$  that corresponds to the value  $QP_Y$  of the macroblock containing the sample  $z_0$  as specified in subclause 8.5.5.

Let  $qP_{av}$  be a variable specifying an average quantisation parameter. It is derived as follows.

$$qP_{av} = (qP_p + qP_q + 1) \gg 1 \quad (8-330)$$

NOTE - In SP and SI slices,  $qP_{av}$  is derived in the same way as in other slice types.  $QS_Y$  from Equation 7-17 is not used in the deblocking filter.

Let  $indexA$  be a variable that is used to access the  $\alpha$  table (Table 8-14) as well as the  $t_{C0}$  table (Table 8-15), which is used in filtering of edges with  $bS$  less than 4 as specified in subclause 8.7.2.3, and let  $indexB$  be a variable that is used to access the  $\beta$  table (Table 8-14). The variables  $indexA$  and  $indexB$  are derived as follows, where the values of  $FilterOffsetA$  and  $FilterOffsetB$  are the values of those variables specified in subclause 7.4.3 for the slice that contains the macroblock containing sample  $q_0$ .

$$indexA = Clip3(0, 51, qP_{av} + FilterOffsetA) \quad (8-331)$$

$$indexB = Clip3(0, 51, qP_{av} + FilterOffsetB) \quad (8-332)$$

The threshold variables  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are specified in Table 8-14 depending on the values of  $indexA$  and  $indexB$ .

The variable  $filterSamplesFlag$  is derived by

$$filterSamplesFlag = (bS \neq 0 \ \&\& \ Abs(p_0 - q_0) < \alpha \ \&\& \ Abs(p_1 - p_0) < \beta \ \&\& \ Abs(q_1 - q_0) < \beta) \quad (8-333)$$

Table 8-14 – Derivation of indexA and indexB from offset dependent threshold variables  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ 

	indexA (for $\alpha$ ) or indexB (for $\beta$ )																									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
$\alpha$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	
$\beta$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	

Table 8-14 (concluded) – Derivation of indexA and indexB from offset dependent threshold variables  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ 

	indexA (for $\alpha$ ) or indexB (for $\beta$ )																									
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
$\alpha$	15	17	20	22	25	28	32	36	40	45	50	56	63	71	80	90	101	113	127	144	162	182	203	226	255	255
$\beta$	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18

### 8.7.2.3 Filtering process for edges with bS less than 4

Inputs to this process are the input sample values  $p_i$  and  $q_i$  ( $i = 0..3$ ) of a single set of samples across an edge that is to be filtered, chromaEdgeFlag, bS,  $\beta$ , and indexA, for the set of input samples, as specified in 8.7.2.

Outputs of this process are the filtered result sample values  $p'_i$  and  $q'_i$  ( $i = 0..2$ ) for the set of input sample values.

The filtered result samples  $p'_0$  and  $q'_0$  are derived by

$$\Delta = \text{Clip3}(-t_c, t_c, (((q_0 - p_0) << 2) + (p_1 - q_1) + 4) >> 3)) \quad (8-334)$$

$$p'_0 = \text{Clip1}(p_0 + \Delta) \quad (8-335)$$

$$q'_0 = \text{Clip1}(q_0 - \Delta) \quad (8-336)$$

where the threshold  $t_c$  is determined as follows.

- If chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 0,

$$t_c = t_{c0} + ((a_p < \beta) ? 1 : 0) + ((a_q < \beta) ? 1 : 0) \quad (8-337)$$

- Otherwise (chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 1),

$$t_c = t_{c0} + 1 \quad (8-338)$$

The threshold  $t_{c0}$  is specified in Table 8-15 depending on the values of indexA and bS.

Let  $a_p$  and  $a_q$  be two threshold variables specified by

$$a_p = \text{Abs}(p_2 - p_0) \quad (8-339)$$

$$a_q = \text{Abs}(q_2 - q_0) \quad (8-340)$$

The filtered result sample  $p'_1$  is derived as follows

- If chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 0 and  $a_p$  is less than  $\beta$ ,

$$p'_1 = p_1 + \text{Clip3}(-t_{c0}, t_{c0}, (p_2 + ((p_0 + q_0 + 1) >> 1) - (p_1 << 1)) >> 1)) \quad (8-341)$$

- Otherwise (chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 1 or  $a_p$  is greater than or equal to  $\beta$ ),

$$p'_1 = p_1 \quad (8-342)$$

The filtered result sample  $q'_1$  is derived as follows

- If chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 0 and  $a_q$  is less than  $\beta$ ,

$$q'_1 = q_1 + \text{Clip3}(-t_{c0}, t_{c0}, (q_2 + ((p_0 + q_0 + 1) \gg 1) - (q_1 \ll 1)) \gg 1) \quad (8-343)$$

- Otherwise (chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 1 or  $a_q$  is greater than or equal to  $\beta$ ),

$$q'_1 = q_1 \quad (8-344)$$

The filtered result samples  $p'_2$  and  $q'_2$  are always set equal to the input samples  $p_2$  and  $q_2$ :

$$p'_2 = p_2 \quad (8-345)$$

$$q'_2 = q_2 \quad (8-346)$$

**Table 8-15 – Value of filter clipping variable  $t_{c0}$  as a function of indexA and bS**

	indexA																											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
bS = 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		
bS = 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1		
bS = 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

**Table 8-15 (concluded) – Value of filter clipping variable  $t_{c0}$  as a function of indexA and bS**

	indexA																											
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51		
bS = 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	13		
bS = 2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	10	11	12	13	15	17		
bS = 3	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	16	18	20	23	25		

#### 8.7.2.4 Filtering process for edges for bS equal to 4

Inputs to this process are the input sample values  $p_i$  and  $q_i$  ( $i = 0..3$ ) of a single set of samples across an edge that is to be filtered, the variable chromaEdgeFlag, and the values of the threshold variables  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  for the set of samples, as specified in subclause 8.7.2.

Outputs of this process are the filtered result sample values  $p'_i$  and  $q'_i$  ( $i = 0..2$ ) for the set of input sample values.

Let  $a_p$  and  $a_q$  be two threshold variables as specified in Equations 8-339 and 8-340, respectively, in subclause 8.7.2.3.

The filtered result samples  $p'_i$  ( $i = 0..2$ ) are derived as follows.

- If chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 0 and the following condition holds,

$$a_p < \beta \ \&\& \ \text{Abs}(p_0 - q_0) < ((\alpha \gg 2) + 2) \quad (8-347)$$

then the variables  $p'_0$ ,  $p'_1$ , and  $p'_2$  are derived by

$$p'_0 = (p_2 + 2*p_1 + 2*p_0 + 2*q_0 + q_1 + 4) \gg 3 \quad (8-348)$$

$$p'_1 = (p_2 + p_1 + p_0 + q_0 + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-349)$$

$$p'_2 = (2*p_3 + 3*p_2 + p_1 + p_0 + q_0 + 4) \gg 3 \quad (8-350)$$

- Otherwise (chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 1 or the condition in Equation 8-347 does not hold), the variables  $p'_0$ ,  $p'_1$ , and  $p'_2$  are derived by

$$p'_0 = (2*p_1 + p_0 + q_1 + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-351)$$

$$p'_1 = p_1 \quad (8-352)$$

$$p'_2 = p_2 \quad (8-353)$$

The filtered result samples  $q'_i$  ( $i = 0..2$ ) are derived as follows.

- If chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 0 and the following condition holds,

$$a_q < \beta \ \&\& \ Abs(p_0 - q_0) < ((\alpha \gg 2) + 2) \quad (8-354)$$

then the variables  $q'_0$ ,  $q'_1$ , and  $q'_2$  are derived by

$$q'_0 = (p_1 + 2*p_0 + 2*q_0 + 2*q_1 + q_2 + 4) \gg 3 \quad (8-355)$$

$$q'_1 = (p_0 + q_0 + q_1 + q_2 + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-356)$$

$$q'_2 = (2*q_3 + 3*q_2 + q_1 + q_0 + p_0 + 4) \gg 3 \quad (8-357)$$

- Otherwise (chromaEdgeFlag is equal to 1 or the condition in Equation 8-354 does not hold), the variables  $q'_0$ ,  $q'_1$ , and  $q'_2$  are derived by

$$q'_0 = (2*q_1 + q_0 + p_1 + 2) \gg 2 \quad (8-358)$$

$$q'_1 = q_1 \quad (8-359)$$

$$q'_2 = q_2 \quad (8-360)$$

## 9 Parsing process

Inputs to this process are bits from the RBSP.

Outputs of this process are syntax element values.

This process is invoked when the descriptor of a syntax element in the syntax tables in subclause 7.3 is equal to ue(v), me(v), se(v), te(v) (see subclause 9.1), ce(v) (see subclause 9.2), or ae(v) (see subclause 9.3).

### 9.1 Parsing process for Exp-Golomb codes

This process is invoked when the descriptor of a syntax element in the syntax tables in subclause 7.3 is equal to ue(v), me(v), se(v), or te(v). For syntax elements in subclauses 7.3.4 and 7.3.5, this process is invoked only when entropy\_coding\_mode\_flag is equal to 0.

Inputs to this process are bits from the RBSP.

Outputs of this process are syntax element values.

Syntax elements coded as ue(v), me(v), or se(v) are Exp-Golomb-coded. Syntax elements coded as te(v) are truncated Exp-Golomb-coded. The parsing process for these syntax elements begins with reading the bits starting at the current location in the bitstream up to and including the first non-zero bit, and counting the number of leading bits that are equal to 0. This process shall be equivalent to the following:

```

leadingZeroBits = -1;
for( b = 0; !b; leadingZeroBits++ )
    b = read_bits( 1 )

```

The variable codeNum is then assigned as follows:

$$\text{codeNum} = 2^{\text{leadingZeroBits}} - 1 + \text{read\_bits}(\text{leadingZeroBits})$$

where the value returned from read\_bits( leadingZeroBits ) is interpreted as a binary representation of an unsigned integer with most significant bit written first.

Table 9-1 illustrates the structure of the Exp-Golomb code by separating the bit string into “prefix” and “suffix” bits. The “prefix” bits are those bits that are parsed in the above pseudo-code for the computation of leadingZeroBits, and are shown as either 0 or 1 in the bit string column of Table 9-1. The “suffix” bits are those bits that are parsed in the computation of codeNum and are shown as  $x_i$  in Table 9-1, with  $i$  being in the range 0 to leadingZeroBits - 1, inclusive. Each  $x_i$  can take on values 0 or 1.

**Table 9-1 – Bit strings with “prefix” and “suffix” bits and assignment to codeNum ranges (informative)**

Bit string form	Range of codeNum
1	0
0 1 $x_0$	1-2
0 0 1 $x_1 x_0$	3-6
0 0 0 1 $x_2 x_1 x_0$	7-14
0 0 0 0 1 $x_3 x_2 x_1 x_0$	15-30
0 0 0 0 0 1 $x_4 x_3 x_2 x_1 x_0$	31-62
...	...

Table 9-2 illustrates explicitly the assignment of bit strings to codeNum values.

Table 9-2 – Exp-Golomb bit strings and codeNum in explicit form and used as ue(v) (informative)

Bit string	codeNum
1	0
0 1 0	1
0 1 1	2
0 0 1 0 0	3
0 0 1 0 1	4
0 0 1 1 0	5
0 0 1 1 1	6
0 0 0 1 0 0 0	7
0 0 0 1 0 0 1	8
0 0 0 1 0 1 0	9
...	...

Depending on the descriptor, the value of a syntax element is derived as follows.

- If the syntax element is coded as ue(v), the value of the syntax element is equal to codeNum.
- Otherwise, if the syntax element is coded as se(v), the value of the syntax element is derived by invoking the mapping process for signed Exp-Golomb codes as specified in subclause 9.1.1 with codeNum as the input.
- Otherwise, if the syntax element is coded as me(v), the value of the syntax element is derived by invoking the mapping process for coded block pattern as specified in subclause 9.1.2 with codeNum as the input.
- Otherwise (the syntax element is coded as te(v)), the range of the syntax element shall be determined first. The range of this syntax element may be between 0 and x, with x being greater than or equal to 1 and is used in the derivation of the value of a syntax element as follows
  - If x is greater than 1, codeNum and the value of the syntax element shall be derived in the same way as for syntax elements coded as ue(v)
  - Otherwise (x is equal to 1), the parsing process for codeNum which is equal to the value of the syntax element is given by a process equivalent to:

```
b = read_bits( 1 )
codeNum = !b
```

### 9.1.1 Mapping process for signed Exp-Golomb codes

Input to this process is codeNum as specified in subclause 9.1.

Output of this process is a value of a syntax element coded as se(v).

The syntax element is assigned to the codeNum by ordering the syntax element by its absolute value in increasing order and representing the positive value for a given absolute value with the lower codeNum. Table 9-3 provides the assignment rule.

Table 9-3 – Assignment of syntax element to codeNum for signed Exp-Golomb coded syntax elements se(v)

codeNum	syntax element value
0	0
1	1
2	-1
3	2
4	-2
5	3
6	-3
k	$(-1)^{k+1} \text{Ceil}(k \div 2)$



### 9.1.2 Mapping process for coded block pattern

Input to this process is codeNum as specified in subclause 9.1.

Output of this process is a value of the syntax element coded\_block\_pattern coded as me(v).

Table 9-4 shows the assignment of coded\_block\_pattern to codeNum depending on whether the macroblock prediction mode is equal to Intra\_4x4 or Inter.

**Table 9-4 – Assignment of codeNum to values of coded\_block\_pattern for macroblock prediction modes**

codeNum	coded_block_pattern	
	Intra_4x4	Inter
0	47	0
1	31	16
2	15	1
3	0	2
4	23	4
5	27	8
6	29	32
7	30	3
8	7	5
9	11	10
10	13	12
11	14	15
12	39	47
13	43	7
14	45	11
15	46	13
16	16	14
17	3	6
18	5	9
19	10	31
20	12	35
21	19	37
22	21	42
23	26	44
24	28	33
25	35	34
26	37	36
27	42	40
28	44	39
29	1	43
30	2	45
31	4	46
32	8	17
33	17	18
34	18	20
35	20	24
36	24	19
37	6	21
38	9	26

39	22	28
40	25	23
41	32	27
42	33	29
43	34	30
44	36	22
45	40	25
46	38	38
47	41	41

## 9.2 CAVLC parsing process for transform coefficient levels

This process is invoked when parsing syntax elements with descriptor equal to  $ce(v)$  in subclause 7.3.5.3.1 and when  $entropy\_coding\_mode\_flag$  is equal to 0.

Inputs to this process are bits from slice data, a maximum number of non-zero transform coefficient levels  $maxNumCoeff$ , the luma block index  $luma4x4BlkIdx$  or the chroma block index  $chroma4x4BlkIdx$  of the current block of transform coefficient levels.

Output of this process is the list  $coeffLevel$  containing transform coefficient levels of the luma block with block index  $luma4x4BlkIdx$  or the chroma block with block index  $chroma4x4BlkIdx$ .

The process is specified in the following ordered steps:

1. All transform coefficient levels, with indices from 0 to  $maxNumCoeff - 1$ , in the list  $coeffLevel$  are set equal to 0.
2. The total number of non-zero transform coefficient levels  $TotalCoeff(coeff\_token)$  and the number of trailing one transform coefficient levels  $TrailingOnes(coeff\_token)$  are derived by parsing  $coeff\_token$  (see subclause 9.2.1) as follows.
  - If the number of non-zero transform coefficient levels  $TotalCoeff(coeff\_token)$  is equal to 0, the list  $coeffLevel$  containing 0 values is returned and no further step is carried out.
  - Otherwise, the following steps are carried out.
    - a. The non-zero transform coefficient levels are derived by parsing  $trailing\_ones\_sign\_flag$ ,  $level\_prefix$ , and  $level\_suffix$  (see subclause 9.2.2).
    - b. The runs of zero transform coefficient levels before each non-zero transform coefficient level are derived by parsing  $total\_zeros$  and  $run\_before$  (see subclause 9.2.3).
    - c. The level and run information are combined into the list  $coeffLevel$  (see subclause 9.2.4).

### 9.2.1 Parsing process for total number of transform coefficient levels and trailing ones

Inputs to this process are bits from slice data, a maximum number of non-zero transform coefficient levels  $maxNumCoeff$ , the luma block index  $luma4x4BlkIdx$  or the chroma block index  $chroma4x4BlkIdx$  of the current block of transform.

Outputs of this process are  $TotalCoeff(coeff\_token)$  and  $TrailingOnes(coeff\_token)$ .

The syntax element  $coeff\_token$  is decoded using one of the five VLCs specified in five right-most columns of Table 9-5. Each VLC specifies both  $TotalCoeff(coeff\_token)$  and  $TrailingOnes(coeff\_token)$  for a given codeword  $coeff\_token$ . VLC selection is dependent upon a variable  $nC$  that is derived as follows.

- If the CAVLC parsing process is invoked for  $ChromaDCLevel$ ,  $nC$  is set equal to -1,
- Otherwise, the following applies.
  - When the CAVLC parsing process is invoked for  $Intra16x16DCLevel$ ,  $luma4x4BlkIdx$  is set equal to 0.
  - The variables  $blkA$  and  $blkB$  are derived as follows.

- If the CAVLC parsing process is invoked for Intra16x16DCLevel, Intra16x16ACLevel, or LumaLevel, the process specified in subclause 6.4.7.3 is invoked with luma4x4BlkIdx as the input, and the output is assigned to mbAddrA, mbAddrB, luma4x4BlkIdxA, and luma4x4BlkIdxB. The 4x4 luma block specified by mbAddrA\luma4x4BlkIdxA is assigned to blkA, and the 4x4 luma block specified by mbAddrB\luma4x4BlkIdxB is assigned to blkB.
- Otherwise (the CAVLC parsing process is invoked for ChromaACLevel), the process specified in subclause 6.4.7.4 is invoked with chroma4x4BlkIdx as input, and the output is assigned to mbAddrA, mbAddrB, chroma4x4BlkIdxA, and chroma4x4BlkIdxB. The 4x4 chroma block specified by mbAddrA\iCbCr\chroma4x4BlkIdxA is assigned to blkA, and the 4x4 chroma block specified by mbAddrB\iCbCr\luma4x4BlkIdxB is assigned to blkB.
- Let nA and nB be the number of non-zero transform coefficient levels (given by TotalCoeff( coeff\_token )) in the block of transform coefficient levels blkA located to the left of the current block and the block of transform coefficient levels blkB located above the current block, respectively.
- With N replaced by A and B, in mbAddrN, blkN, and nN the following applies.
  - If any of the following conditions is true, nN is set equal to 0.
    - mbAddrN is not available
    - The current macroblock is coded using an Intra prediction mode, constrained\_intra\_pred\_flag is equal to 1 and mbAddrN is coded using Inter prediction and slice data partitioning is in use (nal\_unit\_type is in the range of 2 to 4, inclusive).
    - The macroblock mbAddrN has mb\_type equal to P\_Skip or B\_Skip
    - All AC residual transform coefficient levels of the neighbouring block blkN are equal to 0 due to the corresponding bit of CodedBlockPatternLuma or CodedBlockPatternChroma being equal to 0
  - Otherwise, if mbAddrN is an I\_PCM macroblock, nN is set equal to 16.
  - Otherwise, nN is set equal to the value TotalCoeff( coeff\_token ) of the neighbouring block blkN.
 

NOTE - The values nA and nB that are derived using TotalCoeff( coeff\_token ) do not include the DC transform coefficient levels in Intra 16x16 macroblocks or DC transform coefficient levels in chroma blocks, because these transform coefficient levels are decoded separately. When the block above or to the left belongs to an Intra 16x16 macroblock, or is a chroma block, nA and nB is the number of decoded non-zero AC transform coefficient levels.

NOTE - When parsing for Intra16x16DCLevel, the values nA and nB are based on the number of non-zero transform coefficient levels in adjacent 4x4 blocks and not on the number of non-zero DC transform coefficient levels in adjacent 16x16 blocks.
- Given the values of nA and nB, the variable nC is derived as follows.
  - If both mbAddrA and mbAddrB are available, the variable nC is set equal to  $(nA + nB + 1) \gg 1$ .
  - Otherwise (mbAddrA is not available or mbAddrB is not available), the variable nC is set equal to nA + nB.

The value of TotalCoeff( coeff\_token ) resulting from decoding coeff\_token shall be in the range of 0 to maxNumCoeff, inclusive.

Table 9-5 – coeff\_token mapping to TotalCoeff( coeff\_token ) and TrailingOnes( coeff\_token )

TrailingOnes ( coeff_token )	TotalCoeff ( coeff_token )	0 <= nC < 2	2 <= nC < 4	4 <= nC < 8	8 <= nC	nC == -1
0	0	1	11	1111	0000 11	01
0	1	0001 01	0010 11	0011 11	0000 00	0001 11
1	1	01	10	1110	0000 01	1
0	2	0000 0111	0001 11	0010 11	0001 00	0001 00
1	2	0001 00	0011 1	0111 1	0001 01	0001 10
2	2	001	011	1101	0001 10	001
0	3	0000 0011 1	0000 111	0010 00	0010 00	0000 11
1	3	0000 0110	0010 10	0110 0	0010 01	0000 011
2	3	0000 101	0010 01	0111 0	0010 10	0000 010
3	3	0001 1	0101	1100	0010 11	0001 01
0	4	0000 0001 11	0000 0111	0001 111	0011 00	0000 10
1	4	0000 0011 0	0001 10	0101 0	0011 01	0000 0011
2	4	0000 0101	0001 01	0101 1	0011 10	0000 0010
3	4	0000 11	0100	1011	0011 11	0000 000
0	5	0000 0000 111	0000 0100	0001 011	0100 00	-
1	5	0000 0001 10	0000 110	0100 0	0100 01	-
2	5	0000 0010 1	0000 101	0100 1	0100 10	-
3	5	0000 100	0011 0	1010	0100 11	-
0	6	0000 0000 0111 1	0000 0011 1	0001 001	0101 00	-
1	6	0000 0000 110	0000 0110	0011 10	0101 01	-
2	6	0000 0001 01	0000 0101	0011 01	0101 10	-
3	6	0000 0100	0010 00	1001	0101 11	-
0	7	0000 0000 0101 1	0000 0001 111	0001 000	0110 00	-
1	7	0000 0000 0111 0	0000 0011 0	0010 10	0110 01	-
2	7	0000 0000 101	0000 0010 1	0010 01	0110 10	-
3	7	0000 0010 0	0001 00	1000	0110 11	-
0	8	0000 0000 0100 0	0000 0001 011	0000 1111	0111 00	-
1	8	0000 0000 0101 0	0000 0001 110	0001 110	0111 01	-
2	8	0000 0000 0110 1	0000 0001 101	0001 101	0111 10	-
3	8	0000 0001 00	0000 100	0110 1	0111 11	-
0	9	0000 0000 0011 11	0000 0000 1111	0000 1011	1000 00	-

1	9	0000 0000 0011 10	0000 0001 010	0000 1110	1000 01	-
2	9	0000 0000 0100 1	0000 0001 001	0001 010	1000 10	-
3	9	0000 0000 100	0000 0010 0	0011 00	1000 11	-
0	10	0000 0000 0010 11	0000 0000 1011	0000 0111 1	1001 00	-
1	10	0000 0000 0010 10	0000 0000 1110	0000 1010	1001 01	-
2	10	0000 0000 0011 01	0000 0000 1101	0000 1101	1001 10	-
3	10	0000 0000 0110 0	0000 0001 100	0001 100	1001 11	-
0	11	0000 0000 0001 111	0000 0000 1000	0000 0101 1	1010 00	-
1	11	0000 0000 0001 110	0000 0000 1010	0000 0111 0	1010 01	-
2	11	0000 0000 0010 01	0000 0000 1001	0000 1001	1010 10	-
3	11	0000 0000 0011 00	0000 0001 000	0000 1100	1010 11	-
0	12	0000 0000 0001 011	0000 0000 0111 1	0000 0100 0	1011 00	-
1	12	0000 0000 0001 010	0000 0000 0111 0	0000 0101 0	1011 01	-
2	12	0000 0000 0001 101	0000 0000 0110 1	0000 0110 1	1011 10	-
3	12	0000 0000 0010 00	0000 0000 1100	0000 1000	1011 11	-
0	13	0000 0000 0000 1111	0000 0000 0101 1	0000 0011 01	1100 00	-
1	13	0000 0000 0000 001	0000 0000 0101 0	0000 0011 1	1100 01	-
2	13	0000 0000 0001 001	0000 0000 0100 1	0000 0100 1	1100 10	-
3	13	0000 0000 0001 100	0000 0000 0110 0	0000 0110 0	1100 11	-
0	14	0000 0000 0000 1011	0000 0000 0011 1	0000 0010 01	1101 00	-
1	14	0000 0000 0000 1110	0000 0000 0010 11	0000 0011 00	1101 01	-
2	14	0000 0000 0000 1101	0000 0000 0011 0	0000 0010 11	1101 10	-
3	14	0000 0000 0001 000	0000 0000 0100 0	0000 0010 10	1101 11	-
0	15	0000 0000 0000 0111	0000 0000 0010 01	0000 0001 01	1110 00	-
1	15	0000 0000 0000 1010	0000 0000 0010 00	0000 0010 00	1110 01	-
2	15	0000 0000 0000 1001	0000 0000 0010 10	0000 0001 11	1110 10	-
3	15	0000 0000 0000 1100	0000 0000 0000 1	0000 0001 10	1110 11	-
0	16	0000 0000 0000 0100	0000 0000 0001 11	0000 0000 01	1111 00	-
1	16	0000 0000 0000 0110	0000 0000 0001 10	0000 0001 00	1111 01	-
2	16	0000 0000 0000 0101	0000 0000 0001 01	0000 0000 11	1111 10	-
3	16	0000 0000 0000 1000	0000 0000 0001 00	0000 0000 10	1111 11	-

### 9.2.2 Parsing process for level information

Inputs to this process are bits from slice data, the number of non-zero transform coefficient levels  $\text{TotalCoeff}(\text{coeff\_token})$ , and the number of trailing one transform coefficient levels  $\text{TrailingOnes}(\text{coeff\_token})$ .

Output of this process is a list with name level containing transform coefficient levels.

Initially an index  $i$  is set equal to 0. Then the following procedure is iteratively applied  $\text{TrailingOnes}(\text{coeff\_token})$  times to decode the trailing one transform coefficient levels (if any):

- A 1-bit syntax element  $\text{trailing\_ones\_sign\_flag}$  is decoded and evaluated as follows.
  - If  $\text{trailing\_ones\_sign\_flag}$  is equal to 0, the value +1 is assigned to  $\text{level}[i]$ .
  - Otherwise ( $\text{trailing\_ones\_sign\_flag}$  is equal to 1), the value -1 is assigned to  $\text{level}[i]$ .
- The index  $i$  is incremented by 1.

Following the decoding of the trailing one transform coefficient levels, a variable  $\text{suffixLength}$  is initialised as follows.

- If  $\text{TotalCoeff}(\text{coeff\_token})$  is greater than 10 and  $\text{TrailingOnes}(\text{coeff\_token})$  is less than 3,  $\text{suffixLength}$  is set equal to 1.
- Otherwise ( $\text{TotalCoeff}(\text{coeff\_token})$  is less than or equal to 10 or  $\text{TrailingOnes}(\text{coeff\_token})$  is equal to 3),  $\text{suffixLength}$  is set equal to 0.

The following procedure is then applied iteratively ( $\text{TotalCoeff}(\text{coeff\_token}) - \text{TrailingOnes}(\text{coeff\_token})$ ) times to decode the remaining levels (if any):

- The syntax element  $\text{level\_prefix}$  is decoded using the VLC specified in Table 9-6.
- The variable  $\text{levelSuffixSize}$  is set equal to the variable  $\text{suffixLength}$  with the exception of the following two cases.
- When  $\text{level\_prefix}$  is equal to 14 and  $\text{suffixLength}$  is equal to 0,  $\text{levelSuffixSize}$  is set equal to 4.
- When  $\text{level\_prefix}$  is equal to 15,  $\text{levelSuffixSize}$  is set equal to 12.
- The syntax element  $\text{level\_suffix}$  is decoded as follows.
  - If  $\text{levelSuffixSize}$  is greater than 0, the syntax element  $\text{level\_suffix}$  is decoded as unsigned integer representation  $u(v)$  with  $\text{levelSuffixSize}$  bits.
  - Otherwise ( $\text{levelSuffixSize}$  is equal to 0), the syntax element  $\text{level\_suffix}$  shall be inferred to be equal to 0.
- A variable  $\text{levelCode}$  is set equal to  $(\text{level\_prefix} \ll \text{suffixLength}) + \text{level\_suffix}$ .
- When  $\text{level\_prefix}$  is equal to 15 and  $\text{suffixLength}$  is equal to 0,  $\text{levelCode}$  is incremented by 15.
- When the index  $i$  is equal to  $\text{TrailingOnes}(\text{coeff\_token})$  and  $\text{TrailingOnes}(\text{coeff\_token})$  is smaller than 3,  $\text{levelCode}$  is incremented by 2.
- The variable  $\text{level}[i]$  is derived as follows.
  - If  $\text{levelCode}$  is an even number, the value  $(\text{levelCode} + 2) \gg 1$  is assigned to  $\text{level}[i]$ .
  - Otherwise, the value  $(-\text{levelCode} - 1) \gg 1$  is assigned to  $\text{level}[i]$ .
- When  $\text{suffixLength}$  is equal to 0,  $\text{suffixLength}$  is set equal to 1.
- When the absolute value of  $\text{level}[i]$  is greater than  $(3 \ll (\text{suffixLength} - 1))$  and  $\text{suffixLength}$  is less than 6,  $\text{suffixLength}$  is incremented by 1.
- The index  $i$  is incremented by 1.

Table 9-6 – Codeword table for level\_prefix

level_prefix	bit string
0	1
1	01
2	001
3	0001
4	0000 1
5	0000 01
6	0000 001
7	0000 0001
8	0000 0000 1
9	0000 0000 01
10	0000 0000 001
11	0000 0000 0001
12	0000 0000 0000 1
13	0000 0000 0000 01
14	0000 0000 0000 001
15	0000 0000 0000 0001

### 9.2.3 Parsing process for run information

Inputs to this process are bits from slice data, the number of non-zero transform coefficient levels  $\text{TotalCoeff}(\text{coeff\_token})$ , and the maximum number of non-zero transform coefficient levels  $\text{maxNumCoeff}$ .

Output of this process is a list of runs of zero transform coefficient levels preceding non-zero transform coefficient levels called run.

Initially, an index  $i$  is set equal to 0.

The variable  $\text{zerosLeft}$  is derived as follows.

- If the number of non-zero transform coefficient levels  $\text{TotalCoeff}(\text{coeff\_token})$  is equal to the maximum number of non-zero transform coefficient levels  $\text{maxNumCoeff}$ , a variable  $\text{zerosLeft}$  is set equal to 0.
- Otherwise (the number of non-zero transform coefficient levels  $\text{TotalCoeff}(\text{coeff\_token})$  is less than the maximum number of non-zero transform coefficient levels  $\text{maxNumCoeff}$ ),  $\text{total\_zeros}$  is decoded and  $\text{zerosLeft}$  is set equal to its value.

The VLC used to decode  $\text{total\_zeros}$  is derived as follows:

- If  $\text{maxNumCoeff}$  is equal to 4 one of the VLCs specified in Table 9-9 is used.
- Otherwise ( $\text{maxNumCoeff}$  is not equal to 4), VLCs from Table 9-7 and Table 9-8 are used.

The following procedure is then applied iteratively (  $\text{TotalCoeff}(\text{coeff\_token}) - 1$  ) times:

- The variable  $\text{run}[i]$  is derived as follows.
  - If  $\text{zerosLeft}$  is greater than zero, a value  $\text{run\_before}$  is decoded based on Table 9-10 and  $\text{zerosLeft}$ .  $\text{run}[i]$  is set equal to  $\text{run\_before}$ .
  - Otherwise ( $\text{zerosLeft}$  is equal to 0),  $\text{run}[i]$  is set equal to 0.
- The value of  $\text{run}[i]$  is subtracted from  $\text{zerosLeft}$  and the result assigned to  $\text{zerosLeft}$ . The result of the subtraction shall be greater than or equal to 0.
- The index  $i$  is incremented by 1.

Finally the value of  $\text{zerosLeft}$  is assigned to  $\text{run}[i]$ .

Table 9-7 – total\_zeros tables for 4x4 blocks with TotalCoeff( coeff\_token ) 1 to 7

total_zeros	TotalCoeff( coeff_token )						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1	111	0101	0001 1	0101	0000 01	0000 01
1	011	110	111	111	0100	0000 1	0000 1
2	010	101	110	0101	0011	111	101
3	0011	100	101	0100	111	110	100
4	0010	011	0100	110	110	101	011
5	0001 1	0101	0011	101	101	100	11
6	0001 0	0100	100	100	100	011	010
7	0000 11	0011	011	0011	011	010	0001
8	0000 10	0010	0010	011	0010	0001	001
9	0000 011	0001 1	0001 1	0010	0000 1	001	0000 00
10	0000 010	0001 0	0001 0	0001 0	0001	0000 00	
11	0000 0011	0000 11	0000 01	0000 1	0000 0		
12	0000 0010	0000 10	0000 1	0000 0			
13	0000 0001 1	0000 01	0000 00				
14	0000 0001 0	0000 00					
15	0000 0000 1						

Table 9-8 – total\_zeros tables for 4x4 blocks with TotalCoeff( coeff\_token ) 8 to 15

total_zeros	TotalCoeff( coeff_token )							
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0000 01	0000 01	0000 1	0000	0000	000	00	0
1	0001	0000 00	0000 0	0001	0001	001	01	1
2	0000 1	0001	001	001	01	1	1	
3	011	11	11	010	1	01		
4	11	10	10	1	001			
5	10	001	01	011				
6	010	01	0001					
7	001	0000 1						
8	0000 00							



**Table 9-9 – total\_zeros tables for chroma DC 2x2 blocks**

total_zeros	TotalCoeff( coeff_token )		
	1	2	3
0	1	1	1
1	01	01	0
2	001	00	
3	000		

**Table 9-10 – Tables for run\_before**

run_before	zerosLeft						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	>6
0	1	1	11	11	11	11	111
1	0	01	10	10	10	000	110
2	-	00	01	01	011	001	101
3	-	-	00	001	010	011	100
4	-	-	-	000	001	010	011
5	-	-	-	-	000	101	010
6	-	-	-	-	-	100	001
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0001
8		-	-	-	-	-	00001
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	000001
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0000001
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	00000001
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	000000001
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0000000001
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	00000000001

#### 9.2.4 Combining level and run information

Input to this process are a list of transform coefficient levels called level, a list of runs called run, and the number of non-zero transform coefficient levels TotalCoeff( coeff\_token ).

Output of this process is an list coeffLevel of transform coefficient levels.

A variable coeffNum is set equal to -1 and an index i is set equal to ( TotalCoeff( coeff\_token ) - 1 ). The following procedure is iteratively applied TotalCoeff( coeff\_token ) times:

- coeffNum is incremented by run[ i ] + 1.
- coeffLevel[ coeffNum ] is set equal to level[ i ].
- The index i is decremented by 1.

### 9.3 CABAC parsing process for slice data

This process is invoked when parsing syntax elements with descriptor  $ae(v)$  in subclauses 7.3.4 and 7.3.5 when  $entropy\_coding\_mode\_flag$  is equal to 1.

Inputs to this process are a request for a value of a syntax element and values of prior parsed syntax elements.

Output of this process is the value of the syntax element.

When starting the parsing of the slice data of a slice in subclause 7.3.4, the initialisation process of the CABAC parsing process is invoked as specified in subclause 9.3.1.

The parsing of syntax elements proceeds as follows:

For each requested value of a syntax element a binarization is derived as described in subclause 9.3.2.

The binarization for the syntax element and the sequence of parsed bins determines the decoding process flow as described in subclause 9.3.3.

For each bin of the binarization of the syntax element, which is indexed by the variable  $binIdx$ , a context index  $ctxIdx$  is derived as specified in subclause 9.3.3.1.

For each  $ctxIdx$  the arithmetic decoding process is invoked as specified in subclause 9.3.3.2.

The resulting sequence (  $b_0 \dots b_{binIdx}$  ) of parsed bins is compared to the set of bin strings given by the binarization process after decoding of each bin. When the sequence matches a bin string in the given set, the corresponding value shall be assigned to the syntax element.

In case the request for a value of a syntax element is processed for the syntax element  $mb\_type$  and the decoded value of  $mb\_type$  is  $I\_PCM$ , the decoding engine shall be initialised after the decoding of the  $pcm\_alignment\_zero\_bit$  and all  $pcm\_byte$  data as specified in subclause 9.3.1.2.

The whole CABAC parsing process is illustrated in the flowchart of Figure 9-1 with the abbreviation SE for syntax element.

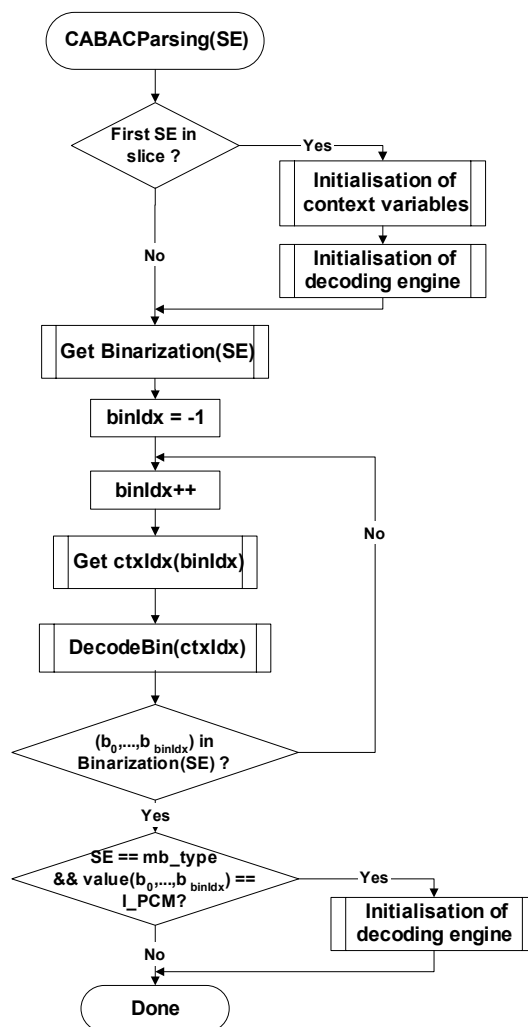


Figure 9-1 – Illustration of CABAC parsing process for a syntax element SE (informative)

### 9.3.1 Initialisation process

Outputs of this process are initialised CABAC internal variables.

The processes in subclauses 9.3.1.1 and 9.3.1.2 are invoked when starting the parsing of the slice data of a slice in subclause 7.3.4.

The process in subclause 9.3.1.2 is also invoked after decoding the pcm\_alignment\_zero\_bit and all pcm\_byte data for a macroblock of type I\_PCM.

#### 9.3.1.1 Initialisation process for context variables

Outputs of this process are the initialised CABAC context variables indexed by ctxIdx.

Table 9-12 to Table 9-23 contain the values of the variables  $n$  and  $m$  used in the initialisation of context variables that are assigned to all syntax elements in subclauses 7.3.4 and 7.3.5 except for the end-of-slice flag.

For each context variable, the two variables pStateIdx and valMPS are initialised.

NOTE - The variable pStateIdx corresponds to a probability state index and the variable valMPS corresponds to the value of the most probable symbol as further described in subclause 9.3.3.2.

The two values assigned to pStateIdx and valMPS for the initialisation are derived from  $\text{SliceQP}_Y$ , which is derived in Equation 7-16. Given the two table entries ( $m$ ,  $n$ ),

1.  $\text{preCtxState} = \text{Clip3}(1, 126, ((m * \text{SliceQP}_Y) \gg 4) + n)$

```

2. if( preCtxState <= 63 ) {
    pStateIdx = 63 - preCtxState
    valMPS = 0
} else {
    pStateIdx = preCtxState - 64
    valMPS = 1
}

```

In Table 9-11, the ctxIdx for which initialisation is needed for each of the slice types are listed. Also listed is the table number that includes the values of m and n needed for the initialisation. For P, SP and B slice type, the initialisation depends also on the value of the cabac\_init\_idc syntax element. Note that the syntax element names do not affect the initialisation process.

**Table 9-11 – Association of ctxIdx and syntax elements for each slice type in the initialisation process**

	Syntax element	Table	Slice type			
			SI	I	P, SP	B
slice_data( )	mb_skip_flag	Table 9-13 Table 9-14			11-13	24-26
	mb_field_decoding_flag	Table 9-18	70-72	70-72	70-72	70-72
macroblock_layer( )	mb_type	Table 9-12, Table 9-13, Table 9-14.	0-10	3-10	14-20	27-35
	coded_block_pattern (luma)	Table 9-18	73-76	73-76	73-76	73-76
	coded_block_pattern (chroma)	Table 9-18	77-84	77-84	77-84	77-84
	mb_qp_delta	Table 9-17	60-63	60-63	60-63	60-63
mb_pred( )	prev_intra4x4_pred_mode_flag	Table 9-17	68	68	68	68
	rem_intra4x4_pred_mode	Table 9-17	69	69	69	69
	intra_chroma_pred_mode	Table 9-17	64-67	64-67	64-67	64-67
mb_pred( ) and sub_mb_pred( )	ref_idx_l0	Table 9-16			54-59	54-59
	ref_idx_l1	Table 9-16				54-59
	mvd_l0[ ][ ][ 0 ]	Table 9-15			40-46	40-46
	mvd_l1[ ][ ][ 0 ]	Table 9-15				40-46
	mvd_l0[ ][ ][ 1 ]	Table 9-15			47-53	47-53
	mvd_l1[ ][ ][ 1 ]	Table 9-15				47-53
sub_mb_pred( )	sub_mb_type	Table 9-13 Table 9-14			21-23	36-39
residual_block_cabac( )	coded_block_flag	Table 9-18	85-104	85-104	85-104	85-104
	significant_coeff_flag[ ]	Table 9-19, Table 9-22.	105-165, 277-337	105-165, 277-337	105-165, 277-337	105-165, 277-337
	last_significant_coeff_flag[ ]	Table 9-20, Table 9-23.	166-226, 338-398	166-226, 338-398	166-226, 338-398	166-226, 338-398
	coeff_abs_level_minus1[ ]	Table 9-21	227-275	227-275	227-275	227-275

NOTE – ctxIdx equal to 276 is associated with the end\_of\_slice\_flag and the bin of mb\_type, which specifies the I\_PCM macroblock type. The decoding process specified in subclause 9.3.3.2.4 applies to ctxIdx equal to 276. This decoding process, however, may also be implemented by using the decoding process specified in subclause 9.3.3.2.1. In this case, the initial values associated with ctxIdx equal to 276 are specified to be pStateIdx = 63 and valMPS = 0, where pStateIdx = 63 represents a non-adapting probability state.

Table 9-12 – Values of variables m and n for ctxIdx from 0 to 10

Initialisation variables	ctxIdx										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
m	20	2	3	20	2	3	-28	-23	-6	-1	7
n	-15	54	74	-15	54	74	127	104	53	54	51

Table 9-13 – Values of variables m and n for ctxIdx from 11 to 23

Value of cabac_init_idc	Initialisation variables	ctxIdx												
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0	m	23	23	21	1	0	-37	5	-13	-11	1	12	-4	17
	n	33	2	0	9	49	118	57	78	65	62	49	73	50
1	m	22	34	16	-2	4	-29	2	-6	-13	5	9	-3	10
	n	25	0	0	9	41	118	65	71	79	52	50	70	54
2	m	29	25	14	-10	-3	-27	26	-4	-24	5	6	-17	14
	n	16	0	0	51	62	99	16	85	102	57	57	73	57

Table 9-14 – Values of variables m and n for ctxIdx from 24 to 39

Value of cabac_init_idc	Initialisation variables	ctxIdx															
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
0	m	18	9	29	26	16	9	-46	-20	1	-13	-11	1	-6	-17	-6	9
	n	64	43	0	67	90	104	127	104	67	78	65	62	86	95	61	45
1	m	26	19	40	57	41	26	-45	-15	-4	-6	-13	5	6	-13	0	8
	n	34	22	0	2	36	69	127	101	76	71	79	52	69	90	52	43
2	m	20	20	29	54	37	12	-32	-22	-2	-4	-24	5	-6	-14	-6	4
	n	40	10	0	0	42	97	127	117	74	85	102	57	93	88	44	55

Table 9-15 – Values of variables m and n for ctxIdx from 40 to 53

Value of cabac_init_idc	Initialisation variables	ctxIdx													
		40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
0	m	-3	-6	-11	6	7	-5	2	0	-3	-10	5	4	-3	0
	n	69	81	96	55	67	86	88	58	76	94	54	69	81	88
1	m	-2	-5	-10	2	2	-3	-3	1	-3	-6	0	-3	-7	-5
	n	69	82	96	59	75	87	100	56	74	85	59	81	86	95
2	m	-11	-15	-21	19	20	4	6	1	-5	-13	5	6	-3	-1
	n	89	103	116	57	58	84	96	63	85	106	63	75	90	101

Table 9-16 – Values of variables m and n for ctxIdx from 54 to 59

Value of cabac_init_idc	Initialisation variables	ctxIdx					
		54	55	56	57	58	59
0	m	-7	-5	-4	-5	-7	1
	n	67	74	74	80	72	58
1	m	-1	-1	1	-2	-5	0
	n	66	77	70	86	72	61
2	m	3	-4	-2	-12	-7	1
	n	55	79	75	97	50	60

Table 9-17 – Values of variables m and n for ctxIdx from 60 to 69

Initialisation variables	ctxIdx									
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
m	0	0	0	0	-9	4	0	-7	13	3
n	41	63	63	63	83	86	97	72	41	62

Table 9-18 – Values of variables m and n for ctxIdx from 70 to 104

ctxIdx	I and SI slices		Value of cabac_init_idc						ctxIdx	I and SI slices		Value of cabac_init_idc					
			0		1		2					0		1		2	
	m	n	m	n	m	n	m	n		m	n	m	n	m	n	m	n
70	0	11	0	45	13	15	7	34	88	-11	115	-13	108	-4	92	5	78
71	1	55	-4	78	7	51	-9	88	89	-12	63	-3	46	0	39	-6	55
72	0	69	-3	96	2	80	-20	127	90	-2	68	-1	65	0	65	4	61
73	-17	127	-27	126	-39	127	-36	127	91	-15	84	-1	57	-15	84	-14	83
74	-13	102	-28	98	-18	91	-17	91	92	-13	104	-9	93	-35	127	-37	127
75	0	82	-25	101	-17	96	-14	95	93	-3	70	-3	74	-2	73	-5	79
76	-7	74	-23	67	-26	81	-25	84	94	-8	93	-9	92	-12	104	-11	104
77	-21	107	-28	82	-35	98	-25	86	95	-10	90	-8	87	-9	91	-11	91
78	-27	127	-20	94	-24	102	-12	89	96	-30	127	-23	126	-31	127	-30	127
79	-31	127	-16	83	-23	97	-17	91	97	-1	74	5	54	3	55	0	65
80	-24	127	-22	110	-27	119	-31	127	98	-6	97	6	60	7	56	-2	79
81	-18	95	-21	91	-24	99	-14	76	99	-7	91	6	59	7	55	0	72
82	-27	127	-18	102	-21	110	-18	103	100	-20	127	6	69	8	61	-4	92
83	-21	114	-13	93	-18	102	-13	90	101	-4	56	-1	48	-3	53	-6	56
84	-30	127	-29	127	-36	127	-37	127	102	-5	82	0	68	0	68	3	68
85	-17	123	-7	92	0	80	11	80	103	-7	76	-4	69	-7	74	-8	71
86	-12	115	-5	89	-5	89	5	76	104	-22	125	-8	88	-9	88	-13	98
87	-16	122	-7	96	-7	94	2	84									

Table 9-19 – Values of variables m and n for ctxIdx from 105 to 165

ctxIdx	I and SI slices		Value of cabac_init_idc						ctxIdx	I and SI slices		Value of cabac_init_idc					
			0		1		2					0		1		2	
	m	n	m	n	m	n	m	n		m	n	m	n	m	n		
105	-7	93	-2	85	-13	103	-4	86	136	-13	101	5	53	0	58	-5	75
106	-11	87	-6	78	-13	91	-12	88	137	-13	91	-2	61	-1	60	-8	80
107	-3	77	-1	75	-9	89	-5	82	138	-12	94	0	56	-3	61	-21	83
108	-5	71	-7	77	-14	92	-3	72	139	-10	88	0	56	-8	67	-21	64
109	-4	63	2	54	-8	76	-4	67	140	-16	84	-13	63	-25	84	-13	31
110	-4	68	5	50	-12	87	-8	72	141	-10	86	-5	60	-14	74	-25	64
111	-12	84	-3	68	-23	110	-16	89	142	-7	83	-1	62	-5	65	-29	94
112	-7	62	1	50	-24	105	-9	69	143	-13	87	4	57	5	52	9	75
113	-7	65	6	42	-10	78	-1	59	144	-19	94	-6	69	2	57	17	63
114	8	61	-4	81	-20	112	5	66	145	1	70	4	57	0	61	-8	74
115	5	56	1	63	-17	99	4	57	146	0	72	14	39	-9	69	-5	35
116	-2	66	-4	70	-78	127	-4	71	147	-5	74	4	51	-11	70	-2	27
117	1	64	0	67	-70	127	-2	71	148	18	59	13	68	18	55	13	91
118	0	61	2	57	-50	127	2	58	149	-8	102	3	64	-4	71	3	65
119	-2	78	-2	76	-46	127	-1	74	150	-15	100	1	61	0	58	-7	69
120	1	50	11	35	-4	66	-4	44	151	0	95	9	63	7	61	8	77
121	7	52	4	64	-5	78	-1	69	152	-4	75	7	50	9	41	-10	66
122	10	35	1	61	-4	71	0	62	153	2	72	16	39	18	25	3	62
123	0	44	11	35	-8	72	-7	51	154	-11	75	5	44	9	32	-3	68
124	11	38	18	25	2	59	-4	47	155	-3	71	4	52	5	43	-20	81
125	1	45	12	24	-1	55	-6	42	156	15	46	11	48	9	47	0	30
126	0	46	13	29	-7	70	-3	41	157	-13	69	-5	60	0	44	1	7
127	5	44	13	36	-6	75	-6	53	158	0	62	-1	59	0	51	-3	23
128	31	17	-10	93	-8	89	8	76	159	0	65	0	59	2	46	-21	74
129	1	51	-7	73	-34	119	-9	78	160	21	37	22	33	19	38	16	66
130	7	50	-2	73	-3	75	-11	83	161	-15	72	5	44	-4	66	-23	124
131	28	19	13	46	32	20	9	52	162	9	57	14	43	15	38	17	37
132	16	33	9	49	30	22	0	67	163	16	54	-1	78	12	42	44	-18
133	14	62	-7	100	-44	127	-5	90	164	0	62	0	60	9	34	50	-34
134	-13	108	9	53	0	54	1	67	165	12	72	9	69	0	89	-22	127
135	-15	100	2	53	-5	61	-15	72									

Table 9-20 – Values of variables m and n for ctxIdx from 166 to 226

ctxIdx	I and SI slices		Value of cabac_init_idc						ctxIdx	I and SI slices		Value of cabac_init_idc					
			0		1		2					0		1		2	
	m	n	m	n	m	n	m	n		m	n	m	n	m	n	m	n
166	24	0	11	28	4	45	4	39	197	26	-17	28	3	36	-28	28	-3
167	15	9	2	40	10	28	0	42	198	30	-25	28	4	38	-28	24	10
168	8	25	3	44	10	31	7	34	199	28	-20	32	0	38	-27	27	0
169	13	18	0	49	33	-11	11	29	200	33	-23	34	-1	34	-18	34	-14
170	15	9	0	46	52	-43	8	31	201	37	-27	30	6	35	-16	52	-44
171	13	19	2	44	18	15	6	37	202	33	-23	30	6	34	-14	39	-24
172	10	37	2	51	28	0	7	42	203	40	-28	32	9	32	-8	19	17
173	12	18	0	47	35	-22	3	40	204	38	-17	31	19	37	-6	31	25
174	6	29	4	39	38	-25	8	33	205	33	-11	26	27	35	0	36	29
175	20	33	2	62	34	0	13	43	206	40	-15	26	30	30	10	24	33
176	15	30	6	46	39	-18	13	36	207	41	-6	37	20	28	18	34	15
177	4	45	0	54	32	-12	4	47	208	38	1	28	34	26	25	30	20
178	1	58	3	54	102	-94	3	55	209	41	17	17	70	29	41	22	73
179	0	62	2	58	0	0	2	58	210	30	-6	1	67	0	75	20	34
180	7	61	4	63	56	-15	6	60	211	27	3	5	59	2	72	19	31
181	12	38	6	51	33	-4	8	44	212	26	22	9	67	8	77	27	44
182	11	45	6	57	29	10	11	44	213	37	-16	16	30	14	35	19	16
183	15	39	7	53	37	-5	14	42	214	35	-4	18	32	18	31	15	36
184	11	42	6	52	51	-29	7	48	215	38	-8	18	35	17	35	15	36
185	13	44	6	55	39	-9	4	56	216	38	-3	22	29	21	30	21	28
186	16	45	11	45	52	-34	4	52	217	37	3	24	31	17	45	25	21
187	12	41	14	36	69	-58	13	37	218	38	5	23	38	20	42	30	20
188	10	49	8	53	67	-63	9	49	219	42	0	18	43	18	45	31	12
189	30	34	-1	82	44	-5	19	58	220	35	16	20	41	27	26	27	16
190	18	42	7	55	32	7	10	48	221	39	22	11	63	16	54	24	42
191	10	55	-3	78	55	-29	12	45	222	14	48	9	59	7	66	0	93
192	17	51	15	46	32	1	0	69	223	27	37	9	64	16	56	14	56
193	17	46	22	31	0	0	20	33	224	21	60	-1	94	11	73	15	57
194	0	89	-1	84	27	36	8	63	225	12	68	-2	89	10	67	26	38
195	26	-19	25	7	33	-25	35	-18	226	2	97	-9	108	-10	116	-24	127
196	22	-17	30	-7	34	-30	33	-25									



Table 9-21 – Values of variables m and n for ctxIdx from 227 to 275

ctxIdx	I and SI slices		Value of cabac_init_idc						ctxIdx	I and SI slices		Value of cabac_init_idc					
			0		1		2					0		1		2	
	m	n	m	n	m	n	m	n		m	n	m	n	m	n	m	n
227	-3	71	-6	76	-23	112	-24	115	252	-12	73	-6	55	-16	72	-14	75
228	-6	42	-2	44	-15	71	-22	82	253	-8	76	0	58	-7	69	-10	79
229	-5	50	0	45	-7	61	-9	62	254	-7	80	0	64	-4	69	-9	83
230	-3	54	0	52	0	53	0	53	255	-9	88	-3	74	-5	74	-12	92
231	-2	62	-3	64	-5	66	0	59	256	-17	110	-10	90	-9	86	-18	108
232	0	58	-2	59	-11	77	-14	85	257	-11	97	0	70	2	66	-4	79
233	1	63	-4	70	-9	80	-13	89	258	-20	84	-4	29	-9	34	-22	69
234	-2	72	-4	75	-9	84	-13	94	259	-11	79	5	31	1	32	-16	75
235	-1	74	-8	82	-10	87	-11	92	260	-6	73	7	42	11	31	-2	58
236	-9	91	-17	102	-34	127	-29	127	261	-4	74	1	59	5	52	1	58
237	-5	67	-9	77	-21	101	-21	100	262	-13	86	-2	58	-2	55	-13	78
238	-5	27	3	24	-3	39	-14	57	263	-13	96	-3	72	-2	67	-9	83
239	-3	39	0	42	-5	53	-12	67	264	-11	97	-3	81	0	73	-4	81
240	-2	44	0	48	-7	61	-11	71	265	-19	117	-11	97	-8	89	-13	99
241	0	46	0	55	-11	75	-10	77	266	-8	78	0	58	3	52	-13	81
242	-16	64	-6	59	-15	77	-21	85	267	-5	33	8	5	7	4	-6	38
243	-8	68	-7	71	-17	91	-16	88	268	-4	48	10	14	10	8	-13	62
244	-10	78	-12	83	-25	107	-23	104	269	-2	53	14	18	17	8	-6	58
245	-6	77	-11	87	-25	111	-15	98	270	-3	62	13	27	16	19	-2	59
246	-10	86	-30	119	-28	122	-37	127	271	-13	71	2	40	3	37	-16	73
247	-12	92	1	58	-11	76	-10	82	272	-10	79	0	58	-1	61	-10	76
248	-15	55	-3	29	-10	44	-8	48	273	-12	86	-3	70	-5	73	-13	86
249	-10	60	-1	36	-10	52	-8	61	274	-13	90	-6	79	-1	70	-9	83
250	-6	62	1	38	-10	57	-8	66	275	-14	97	-8	85	-4	78	-10	87
251	-4	65	2	43	-9	58	-7	70									

Table 9-22 – Values of variables m and n for ctxIdx from 277 to 337

ctxIdx	I and SI slices		Value of cabac_init_idc						ctxIdx	I and SI slices		Value of cabac_init_idc					
			0		1		2					0		1		2	
	m	n	m	n	m	n	m	n		m	n	m	n	m	n	m	n
277	-6	93	-13	106	-21	126	-22	127	308	-16	96	-1	51	-16	77	-10	67
278	-6	84	-16	106	-23	124	-25	127	309	-7	88	7	49	-2	64	1	68
279	-8	79	-10	87	-20	110	-25	120	310	-8	85	8	52	2	61	0	77
280	0	66	-21	114	-26	126	-27	127	311	-7	85	9	41	-6	67	2	64
281	-1	71	-18	110	-25	124	-19	114	312	-9	85	6	47	-3	64	0	68
282	0	62	-14	98	-17	105	-23	117	313	-13	88	2	55	2	57	-5	78
283	-2	60	-22	110	-27	121	-25	118	314	4	66	13	41	-3	65	7	55
284	-2	59	-21	106	-27	117	-26	117	315	-3	77	10	44	-3	66	5	59
285	-5	75	-18	103	-17	102	-24	113	316	-3	76	6	50	0	62	2	65
286	-3	62	-21	107	-26	117	-28	118	317	-6	76	5	53	9	51	14	54
287	-4	58	-23	108	-27	116	-31	120	318	10	58	13	49	-1	66	15	44
288	-9	66	-26	112	-33	122	-37	124	319	-1	76	4	63	-2	71	5	60
289	-1	79	-10	96	-10	95	-10	94	320	-1	83	6	64	-2	75	2	70
290	0	71	-12	95	-14	100	-15	102	321	-7	99	-2	69	-1	70	-2	76
291	3	68	-5	91	-8	95	-10	99	322	-14	95	-2	59	-9	72	-18	86
292	10	44	-9	93	-17	111	-13	106	323	2	95	6	70	14	60	12	70
293	-7	62	-22	94	-28	114	-50	127	324	0	76	10	44	16	37	5	64
294	15	36	-5	86	-6	89	-5	92	325	-5	74	9	31	0	47	-12	70
295	14	40	9	67	-2	80	17	57	326	0	70	12	43	18	35	11	55
296	16	27	-4	80	-4	82	-5	86	327	-11	75	3	53	11	37	5	56
297	12	29	-10	85	-9	85	-13	94	328	1	68	14	34	12	41	0	69
298	1	44	-1	70	-8	81	-12	91	329	0	65	10	38	10	41	2	65
299	20	36	7	60	-1	72	-2	77	330	-14	73	-3	52	2	48	-6	74
300	18	32	9	58	5	64	0	71	331	3	62	13	40	12	41	5	54
301	5	42	5	61	1	67	-1	73	332	4	62	17	32	13	41	7	54
302	1	48	12	50	9	56	4	64	333	-1	68	7	44	0	59	-6	76
303	10	62	15	50	0	69	-7	81	334	-13	75	7	38	3	50	-11	82
304	17	46	18	49	1	69	5	64	335	11	55	13	50	19	40	-2	77
305	9	64	17	54	7	69	15	57	336	5	64	10	57	3	66	-2	77
306	-12	104	10	41	-7	69	1	67	337	12	70	26	43	18	50	25	42
307	-11	97	7	46	-6	67	0	68									

Table 9-23 – Values of variables m and n for ctxIdx from 338 to 398

ctxIdx	I and SI slices		Value of cabac_init_idc						ctxIdx	I and SI slices		Value of cabac_init_idc					
			0		1		2					0		1		2	
	m	n	m	n	m	n	m	n		m	n	m	n	m	n	m	n
338	15	6	14	11	19	-6	17	-13	369	32	-26	31	-4	40	-37	37	-17
339	6	19	11	14	18	-6	16	-9	370	37	-30	27	6	38	-30	32	1
340	7	16	9	11	14	0	17	-12	371	44	-32	34	8	46	-33	34	15
341	12	14	18	11	26	-12	27	-21	372	34	-18	30	10	42	-30	29	15
342	18	13	21	9	31	-16	37	-30	373	34	-15	24	22	40	-24	24	25
343	13	11	23	-2	33	-25	41	-40	374	40	-15	33	19	49	-29	34	22
344	13	15	32	-15	33	-22	42	-41	375	33	-7	22	32	38	-12	31	16
345	15	16	32	-15	37	-28	48	-47	376	35	-5	26	31	40	-10	35	18
346	12	23	34	-21	39	-30	39	-32	377	33	0	21	41	38	-3	31	28
347	13	23	39	-23	42	-30	46	-40	378	38	2	26	44	46	-5	33	41
348	15	20	42	-33	47	-42	52	-51	379	33	13	23	47	31	20	36	28
349	14	26	41	-31	45	-36	46	-41	380	23	35	16	65	29	30	27	47
350	14	44	46	-28	49	-34	52	-39	381	13	58	14	71	25	44	21	62
351	17	40	38	-12	41	-17	43	-19	382	29	-3	8	60	12	48	18	31
352	17	47	21	29	32	9	32	11	383	26	0	6	63	11	49	19	26
353	24	17	45	-24	69	-71	61	-55	384	22	30	17	65	26	45	36	24
354	21	21	53	-45	63	-63	56	-46	385	31	-7	21	24	22	22	24	23
355	25	22	48	-26	66	-64	62	-50	386	35	-15	23	20	23	22	27	16
356	31	27	65	-43	77	-74	81	-67	387	34	-3	26	23	27	21	24	30
357	22	29	43	-19	54	-39	45	-20	388	34	3	27	32	33	20	31	29
358	19	35	39	-10	52	-35	35	-2	389	36	-1	28	23	26	28	22	41
359	14	50	30	9	41	-10	28	15	390	34	5	28	24	30	24	22	42
360	10	57	18	26	36	0	34	1	391	32	11	23	40	27	34	16	60
361	7	63	20	27	40	-1	39	1	392	35	5	24	32	18	42	15	52
362	-2	77	0	57	30	14	30	17	393	34	12	28	29	25	39	14	60
363	-4	82	-14	82	28	26	20	38	394	39	11	23	42	18	50	3	78
364	-3	94	-5	75	23	37	18	45	395	30	29	19	57	12	70	-16	123
365	9	69	-19	97	12	55	15	54	396	34	26	22	53	21	54	21	53
366	-12	109	-35	125	11	65	0	79	397	29	39	22	61	14	71	22	56
367	36	-35	27	0	37	-33	36	-16	398	19	66	11	86	11	83	25	61
368	36	-34	28	0	39	-36	37	-14									

### 9.3.1.2 Initialisation process for the arithmetic decoding engine

This process is invoked before decoding the first macroblock of a slice or after the decoding of the pcm\_alignment\_zero\_bit and all pcm\_byte data for a macroblock of type I\_PCM.

Outputs of this process are the initialised decoding engine registers codIRange and codIOffset both in 16 bit register precision.

The status of the arithmetic decoding engine is represented by the variables codIRange and codIOffset. In the initialisation procedure of the arithmetic decoding process, codIRange is set equal to 0x01FE and codIOffset is set equal to the value returned from read\_bits( 9 ) interpreted as a 9 bit binary representation of an unsigned integer with most significant bit written first.

NOTE – The description of the arithmetic decoding engine in this Recommendation | International Standard utilizes 16 bit register precision. However, the minimum register precision for the variables codIRange and codIOffset is 9 bits.

### 9.3.2 Binarization process

Input to this process is a request for a syntax element.

Output of this process is the binarization of the syntax element, maxBinIdxCtx, ctxIdxOffset, and bypassFlag.

Table 9-24 specifies the type of binarization process, maxBinIdxCtx, and ctxIdxOffset associated with each syntax element.

The specification of the unary (U) binarization process, the truncated unary (TU) binarization process, the concatenated unary / k-th order Exp-Golomb (UEGk) binarization process, and the fixed-length (FL) binarization process are given in subclauses 9.3.2.1 to 9.3.2.4, respectively. Other binarizations are specified in subclauses 9.3.2.5 to 9.3.2.7.

Except for I slices, the binarizations for the syntax element mb\_type as specified in subclause 9.3.2.5 consist of bin strings given by a concatenation of prefix and suffix bit strings. The UEGk binarization as specified in 9.3.2.3, which is used for the binarization of the syntax elements mvd\_IX (X = 0, 1) and coeff\_abs\_level\_minus1, and the binarization of the coded\_block\_pattern also consist of a concatenation of prefix and suffix bit strings. For these binarization processes, the prefix and the suffix bit string are separately indexed using the binIdx variable as specified further in subclause 9.3.3. The two sets of prefix bit strings and suffix bit strings are referred to as the binarization prefix part and the binarization suffix part, respectively.

Associated with each binarization or binarization part of a syntax element is a specific value of the context index offset (ctxIdxOffset) variable and a specific value of the maxBinIdxCtx variable as given in Table 9-24. When two values for each of these variables are specified for one syntax element in Table 9-24, the value in the upper row is related to the prefix part while the value in the lower row is related to the suffix part of the binarization of the corresponding syntax element.

The use of the DecodeBypass process and the variable bypassFlag is derived as follows.

- If no value is assigned to ctxIdxOffset for the corresponding binarization or binarization part in Table 9-24 labelled as “na”, all bins of the bit strings of the corresponding binarization or of the binarization prefix/suffix part shall be decoded by invoking the DecodeBypass process as specified in subclause 9.3.3.2.3. In such a case, bypassFlag is set equal to 1, where bypassFlag is used to indicate that for parsing the value of the bin from the bitstream the DecodeBypass process shall be applied.
- Otherwise, for each possible value of binIdx up to the specified value of MaxBinIdxCtx given in Table 9-24, a specific value of the variable ctxIdx is further specified in subclause 9.3.3. bypassFlag is set equal to 0.

The possible values of the context index ctxIdx are in the range of 0 to 398, inclusive. The value assigned to ctxIdxOffset specifies the lower value of the range of ctxIdx assigned to the corresponding binarization or binarization part of a syntax element.

ctxIdx = ctxIdxOffset = 276 is assigned to the syntax element end\_of\_slice\_flag and the bin of mb\_type, which specifies the I\_PCM macroblock type as further specified in subclause 9.3.3.1. For parsing the value of the corresponding bin from the bitstream, the arithmetic decoding process for decisions before termination (DecodeTerminate) as specified in subclause 9.3.3.2.4 shall be applied.

NOTE – The bins of mb\_type in I slices and the bins of the suffix for mb\_type in SI slices that correspond to the same value of binIdx share the same ctxIdx. The last bin of the prefix of mb\_type and the first bin of the suffix of mb\_type in P, SP, and B slices may share the same ctxIdx.

Table 9-24 – Syntax elements and associated types of binarization, maxBinIdxCtx, and ctxIdxOffset

Syntax element	Type of binarization	maxBinIdxCtx	ctxIdxOffset
mb_type (SI slices only)	prefix and suffix as specified in subclause 9.3.2.5	prefix: 0 suffix: 6	prefix: 0 suffix: 3
mb_type (I slices only)	as specified in subclause 9.3.2.5	6	3
mb_skip_flag (P, SP slices only)	FL, cMax=1	0	11
mb_type (P, SP slices only)	prefix and suffix as specified in subclause 9.3.2.5	prefix: 2 suffix: 5	prefix: 14 suffix: 17
sub_mb_type (P, SP slices only)	as specified in subclause 9.3.2.5	2	21
mb_skip_flag (B slices only)	FL, cMax=1	0	24
mb_type (B slices only)	prefix and suffix as specified in subclause 9.3.2.5	prefix: 3 suffix: 5	prefix: 27 suffix: 32
sub_mb_type (B slices only)	as specified in subclause 9.3.2.5	3	36
mvd_l0[ ][ ][ 0 ], mvd_l1[ ][ ][ 0 ]	prefix and suffix as given by UEG3 with signedValFlag=1, uCoff=9	prefix: 4 suffix: na	prefix: 40 suffix: na (uses DecodeBypass)
mvd_l0[ ][ ][ 1 ], mvd_l1[ ][ ][ 1 ]		prefix: 4 suffix: na	prefix: 47 suffix: na (uses DecodeBypass)
ref_idx_l0, ref_idx_l1	U	2	54
mb_qp_delta	as specified in subclause 9.3.2.7	2	60
intra_chroma_pred_mode	TU, cMax=3	1	64
prev_intra4x4_pred_mode_flag	FL, cMax=1	0	68
rem_intra4x4_pred_mode	FL, cMax=7	0	69
mb_field_decoding_flag	FL, cMax=1	0	70
coded_block_pattern	prefix and suffix as specified in subclause 9.3.2.6	prefix: 3 suffix: 1	prefix: 73 suffix: 77
coded_block_flag	FL, cMax=1	0	85
significant_coeff_flag (frame coded blocks only)	FL, cMax=1	0	105
last_significant_coeff_flag (frame coded blocks only)	FL, cMax=1	0	166
coeff_abs_level_minus1	prefix and suffix as given by UEG0 with signedValFlag=0, uCoff=14	prefix: 1 suffix: na	prefix: 227 suffix: na, (uses DecodeBypass)
coeff_sign_flag	FL, cMax=1	0	na, (uses DecodeBypass)
end_of_slice_flag	FL, cMax=1	0	276
significant_coeff_flag (field coded blocks only)	FL, cMax=1	0	277
last_significant_coeff_flag (field coded blocks only)	FL, cMax=1	0	338

**9.3.2.1 Unary (U) binarization process**

Input to this process is a request for a U binarization for a syntax element.

Output of this process is the U binarization of the syntax element.

The bin string of a syntax element having (unsigned integer) value `synElVal` is a bit string of length `synElVal + 1` indexed by `binIdx`. The bins for `binIdx` less than `synElVal` are equal to 1. The bin with `binIdx` equal to `synElVal` is equal to 0.

Table 9-25 illustrates the bin strings of the unary binarization for a syntax element.

**Table 9-25 – Bin string of the unary binarization (informative)**

Value of syntax element	Bin string					
0	0					
1	1	0				
2	1	1	0			
3	1	1	1	0		
4	1	1	1	1	0	
5	1	1	1	1	1	0
...						
<code>binIdx</code>	0	1	2	3	4	5

**9.3.2.2 Truncated unary (TU) binarization process**

Input to this process is a request for a TU binarization for a syntax element and `cMax`.

Output of this process is the TU binarization of the syntax element.

For syntax element (unsigned integer) values less than `cMax`, the U binarization process as specified in subclause 9.3.2.1 is invoked. For the syntax element value equal to `cMax` the bin string is a bit string of length `cMax` with all bins being equal to 1.

NOTE – TU binarization is always invoked with a `cMax` value equal to the largest possible value of the syntax element being decoded.

**9.3.2.3 Concatenated unary/ k-th order Exp-Golomb (UEGk) binarization process**

Input to this process is a request for a UEGk binarization for a syntax element, `signedValFlag` and `uCoff`.

Output of this process is the UEGk binarization of the syntax element.

A UEGk bin string is a concatenation of a prefix bit string and a suffix bit string. The prefix of the binarization is specified by invoking the TU binarization process for the prefix part `Min( uCoff, Abs( synElVal ) )` of a syntax element value `synElVal` as specified in subclause 9.3.2.2 with `cMax = uCoff`, where `uCoff > 0`.

The UEGk bin string is derived as follows.

- If one of the following is true, the bin string of a syntax element having value `synElVal` consists only of a prefix bit string,
  - `signedValFlag` is equal to 0 and the prefix bit string is not equal to the bit string of length `uCoff` with all bits equal to 1.
  - `signedValFlag` is equal to 1 and the prefix bit string is equal to the bit string that consists of a single bit with value equal to 0.

- Otherwise, the bin string of the UEGk suffix part of a syntax element value `synElVal` is specified by a process equivalent to the following pseudo-code:

```

if( Abs( synElVal ) >= uCoff ) {
    sufS = Abs( synElVal ) - uCoff
    stopLoop = 0
    do {
        if( sufS >= ( 1 << k ) ) {
            put( 1 )
            sufS = sufS - ( 1 << k )
            k++
        } else {
            put( 0 )
            while( k-- )
                put( ( sufS >> k ) & 0x01 )
            stopLoop = 1
        }
    } while( !stopLoop )
}
if( signedValFlag && synElVal != 0 )
    if( synElVal > 0 )
        put( 0 )
    else
        put( 1 )

```

NOTE – The specification for the  $k$ -th order Exp-Golomb (EGk) code uses 1's and 0's in reverse meaning for the unary part of the Exp-Golomb code of 0-th order as specified in subclause 9.1.

#### 9.3.2.4 Fixed-length (FL) binarization process

Input to this process is a request for a FL binarization for a syntax element and `cMax`.

Output of this process is the FL binarization of the syntax element.

FL binarization is constructed by using an `fixedLength`-bit unsigned integer bin string of the syntax element value, where  $\text{fixedLength} = \text{Ceil}(\text{Log2}(\text{cMax} + 1))$ . The indexing of bins for the FL binarization is such that the `binIdx = 0` relates to the least significant bit with increasing values of `binIdx` towards the most significant bit.

#### 9.3.2.5 Binarization process for macroblock type and sub-macroblock type

Input to this process is a request for a binarization for syntax elements `mb_type` or `sub_mb_type`.

Output of this process is the binarization of the syntax element.

The binarization scheme for decoding of macroblock type in I slices is specified in Table 9-26.

For macroblock types in SI slices, the binarization consists of bin strings specified as a concatenation of a prefix and a suffix bit string as follows.

The prefix bit string consists of a single bit, which is specified by  $b_0 = ((\text{mb\_type} == \text{SI}) ? 0 : 1)$ . For the syntax element value for which  $b_0$  is equal to 0, the bin string only consists of the prefix bit string. For the syntax element value for which  $b_0$  is equal to 1, the binarization is given by concatenating the prefix  $b_0$  and the suffix bit string as specified in Table 9-26 for macroblock type in I slices indexed by subtracting 1 from the value of `mb_type` in SI slices.

Table 9-26 – Binarization for macroblock types in I slices

Value (name) of mb_type	Bin string						
0 (I_4x4)	0						
1 (I_16x16_0_0_0)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
2 (I_16x16_1_0_0)	1	0	0	0	0	1	
3 (I_16x16_2_0_0)	1	0	0	0	1	0	
4 (I_16x16_3_0_0)	1	0	0	0	1	1	
5 (I_16x16_0_1_0)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
6 (I_16x16_1_1_0)	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
7 (I_16x16_2_1_0)	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
8 (I_16x16_3_1_0)	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
9 (I_16x16_0_2_0)	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
10 (I_16x16_1_2_0)	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
11 (I_16x16_2_2_0)	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
12 (I_16x16_3_2_0)	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
13 (I_16x16_0_0_1)	1	0	1	0	0	0	
14 (I_16x16_1_0_1)	1	0	1	0	0	1	
15 (I_16x16_2_0_1)	1	0	1	0	1	0	
16 (I_16x16_3_0_1)	1	0	1	0	1	1	
17 (I_16x16_0_1_1)	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
18 (I_16x16_1_1_1)	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
19 (I_16x16_2_1_1)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
20 (I_16x16_3_1_1)	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
21 (I_16x16_0_2_1)	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
22 (I_16x16_1_2_1)	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
23 (I_16x16_2_2_1)	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
24 (I_16x16_3_2_1)	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
25 (I_PCM)	1	1					
binIdx	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

The binarization schemes for P macroblock types in P and SP slices and for B macroblocks in B slices are specified in Table 9-27.

The bin string for I macroblock types in P and SP slices corresponding to mb\_type values 5 to 30 consists of a concatenation of a prefix, which consists of a single bit with value equal to 1 as specified in Table 9-27 and a suffix as specified in Table 9-26, indexed by subtracting 5 from the value of mb\_type.

mb\_type equal to 4 (P\_8x8ref0) is not allowed..

For I macroblock types in B slices (mb\_type values 23 to 48) the binarization consists of bin strings specified as a concatenation of a prefix bit string as specified in Table 9-27 and suffix bit strings as specified in Table 9-26, indexed by subtracting 23 from the value of mb\_type.



Table 9-27 – Binarization for macroblock types in P, SP, and B slices

Slice type	Value (name) of mb_type	Bin string						
P, SP slice	0 (P_L0_16x16)	0	0	0				
	1 (P_L0_L0_16x8)	0	1	1				
	2 (P_L0_L0_8x16)	0	1	0				
	3 (P_8x8)	0	0	1				
	4 (P_8x8ref0)	na						
	5 to 30 (Intra, prefix only)	1						
B slice	0 (B_Direct_16x16)	0						
	1 (B_L0_16x16)	1	0	0				
	2 (B_L1_16x16)	1	0	1				
	3 (B_Bi_16x16)	1	1	0	0	0	0	
	4 (B_L0_L0_16x8)	1	1	0	0	0	1	
	5 (B_L0_L0_8x16)	1	1	0	0	1	0	
	6 (B_L1_L1_16x8)	1	1	0	0	1	1	
	7 (B_L1_L1_8x16)	1	1	0	1	0	0	
	8 (B_L0_L1_16x8)	1	1	0	1	0	1	
	9 (B_L0_L1_8x16)	1	1	0	1	1	0	
	10 (B_L1_L0_16x8)	1	1	0	1	1	1	
	11 (B_L1_L0_8x16)	1	1	1	1	1	0	
	12 (B_L0_Bi_16x8)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	13 (B_L0_Bi_8x16)	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
	14 (B_L1_Bi_16x8)	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
	15 (B_L1_Bi_8x16)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
	16 (B_Bi_L0_16x8)	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
	17 (B_Bi_L0_8x16)	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
	18 (B_Bi_L1_16x8)	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
	19 (B_Bi_L1_8x16)	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
	20 (B_Bi_Bi_16x8)	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
	21 (B_Bi_Bi_8x16)	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
	22 (B_8x8)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	23 to 48 (Intra, prefix only)	1	1	1	1	0	1	
binIdx		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

For P, SP, and B slices the specification of the binarization for sub\_mb\_type is given in Table 9-28.

**Table 9-28 – Binarization for sub-macroblock types in P, SP, and B slices**

Slice type	Value (name) of sub_mb_type	Bin string					
P, SP slice	0 (P_L0_8x8)	1					
	1 (P_L0_8x4)	0	0				
	2 (P_L0_4x8)	0	1	1			
	3 (P_L0_4x4)	0	1	0			
B slice	0 (B_Direct_8x8)	0					
	1 (B_L0_8x8)	1	0	0			
	2 (B_L1_8x8)	1	0	1			
	3 (B_Bi_8x8)	1	1	0	0	0	
	4 (B_L0_8x4)	1	1	0	0	1	
	5 (B_L0_4x8)	1	1	0	1	0	
	6 (B_L1_8x4)	1	1	0	1	1	
	7 (B_L1_4x8)	1	1	1	0	0	0
	8 (B_Bi_8x4)	1	1	1	0	0	1
	9 (B_Bi_4x8)	1	1	1	0	1	0
	10 (B_L0_4x4)	1	1	1	0	1	1
	11 (B_L1_4x4)	1	1	1	1	0	
	12 (B_Bi_4x4)	1	1	1	1	1	
binIdx		0	1	2	3	4	5

### 9.3.2.6 Binarization process for coded block pattern

Input to this process is a request for a binarization for the syntax element coded\_block\_pattern.

Output of this process is the binarization of the syntax element.

The binarization of coded\_block\_pattern consists of a concatenation of a prefix part and a suffix part. The prefix part of the binarization is given by the FL binarization of CodedBlockPatternLuma with cMax = 15. The suffix part consists of the TU binarization of CodedBlockPatternChroma with cMax = 2. The relationship between the value of the syntax element coded\_block\_pattern and the values of CodedBlockPatternLuma and CodedBlockPatternChroma is given as specified in subclause 7.4.5.

### 9.3.2.7 Binarization process for mb\_qp\_delta

Input to this process is a request for a binarization for the syntax element mb\_qp\_delta.

Output of this process is the binarization of the syntax element.

The bin string of mb\_qp\_delta is derived by the U binarization of the mapped value of the syntax element mb\_qp\_delta, where the assignment rule between the signed value of mb\_qp\_delta and its mapped value is given as specified in Table 9-3.

### 9.3.3 Decoding process flow

Input to this process is a binarization of the requested syntax element, `maxBinIdxCtx`, `bypassFlag` and `ctxIdxOffset` as specified in subclause 9.3.2.

Output of this process is the value of the syntax element.

This process specifies how each bit of a bit string is parsed for each syntax element.

After parsing each bit, the resulting bit string is compared to all bin strings of the binarization of the syntax element and the following applies.

- If the bit string is equal to one of the bin strings, the corresponding value of the syntax element is the output.
- Otherwise (the bit string is not equal to one of the bin strings), the next bit is parsed.

While parsing each bin, the variable `binIdx` is incremented by 1 starting with `binIdx` being set equal to 0 for the first bin.

When the binarization of the corresponding syntax element consists of a prefix and a suffix binarization part, the variable `binIdx` is set equal to 0 for the first bin of each part of the bin string (prefix part or suffix part). In this case, after parsing the prefix bit string, the parsing process of the suffix bit string related to the binarizations specified in subclauses 9.3.2.3 and 9.3.2.5 is invoked depending on the resulting prefix bit string as specified in subclauses 9.3.2.3 and 9.3.2.5. Note that for the binarization of the syntax element `coded_block_pattern`, the suffix bit string is present regardless of the prefix bit string of length 4 as specified in subclause 9.3.2.6.

Depending on the variable `bypassFlag`, the following applies.

- If `bypassFlag` is equal to 1, the bypass decoding process as specified in subclause 9.3.3.2.3 shall be applied for parsing the value of the bins from the bitstream.
- Otherwise (`bypassFlag` is equal to 0), the parsing of each bin is specified by the following two ordered steps:
  1. Given `binIdx`, `maxBinIdxCtx` and `ctxIdxOffset`, `ctxIdx` is derived as specified in subclause 9.3.3.1.
  2. Given `ctxIdx`, the value of the bin from the bitstream as specified in subclause 9.3.3.2 is decoded.

#### 9.3.3.1 Derivation process for `ctxIdx`

Inputs to this process are `binIdx`, `maxBinIdxCtx` and `ctxIdxOffset`.

Output of this process is `ctxIdx`.

Table 9-29 shows the assignment of `ctxIdx` increments (`ctxIdxInc`) to `binIdx` for all `ctxIdxOffset` values except those related to the syntax elements `coded_block_flag`, `significant_coeff_flag`, `last_significant_coeff_flag`, and `coeff_abs_level_minus1`.

The `ctxIdx` to be used with a specific `binIdx` is specified by first determining the `ctxIdxOffset` associated with the given bin string or part thereof. The `ctxIdx` is determined as follows.

- If the `ctxIdxOffset` is listed in Table 9-29, the `ctxIdx` for a `binIdx` is the sum of `ctxIdxOffset` and `ctxIdxInc`, which is found in Table 9-29. When more than one value is listed in Table 9-29 for a `binIdx`, the assignment process for `ctxIdxInc` for that `binIdx` is further specified in the subclauses given in parenthesis of the corresponding table entry.
- Otherwise (`ctxIdxOffset` is not listed in Table 9-29), the `ctxIdx` is specified to be the sum of the following terms: `ctxIdxOffset` and `ctxIdxBlockCatOffset(ctxBlockCat)` as specified in Table 9-30 and `ctxIdxInc(ctxBlockCat)`. Subclause 9.3.3.1.3 specifies which `ctxBlockCat` is used. Subclause 9.3.3.1.1.9 specifies the assignment of `ctxIdxInc(ctxBlockCat)` for `coded_block_flag`, and subclause 9.3.3.1.3 specifies the assignment of `ctxIdxInc(ctxBlockCat)` for `significant_coeff_flag`, `last_significant_coeff_flag`, and `coeff_abs_level_minus1`.

All bins with `binIdx` greater than `maxBinIdxCtx` are parsed using `ctxIdx` assigned to `maxBinIdxCtx`.

All entries in Table 9-29 labelled with “na” correspond to values of `binIdx` that do not occur for the corresponding `ctxIdxOffset`.

`ctxIdx = 276` is assigned to the `binIdx` of `mb_type` indicating the `I_PCM` mode. For parsing the value of the corresponding bins from the bitstream, the arithmetic decoding process for decisions before termination as specified in subclause 9.3.3.2.4 shall be applied.

Table 9-29 – Assignment of ctxIdxInc to binIdx for all ctxIdxOffset values except those related to the syntax elements coded\_block\_flag, significant\_coeff\_flag, last\_significant\_coeff\_flag, and coeff\_abs\_level\_minus1

ctxIdxOffset	binIdx						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	>= 6
0	0,1,2 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.3)	na	na	na	na	na	na
3	0,1,2 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.3)	ctxIdx=276	3	4	5,6 (subclause 9.3.3.1.2)	6,7 (subclause 9.3.3.1.2)	7
11	0,1,2 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.1)	na	na	na	na	na	na
14	0	1	2,3 (subclause 9.3.3.1.2)	na	na	na	na
17	0	ctxIdx=276	1	2	2,3 (subclause 9.3.3.1.2)	3	3
21	0	1	2	na	na	na	na
24	0,1,2 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.1)	na	na	na	na	na	na
27	0,1,2 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.3)	3	4,5 (subclause 9.3.3.1.2)	5	5	5	5
32	0	ctxIdx=276	1	2	2,3 (subclause 9.3.3.1.2)	3	3
36	0	1	2,3 (subclause 9.3.3.1.2)	3	3	3	na
40	0,1,2 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.7)	3	4	5	6	6	6
47	0,1,2 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.7)	3	4	5	6	6	6
54	0,1,2,3 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.6)	4	5	5	5	5	5
60	0,1 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.5)	2	3	3	3	3	3
64	0,1,2 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.8)	3	3	na	na	na	na
68	0	na	na	na	na	na	na
69	0	0	0	na	na	na	na
70	0,1,2 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.2)	na	na	na	na	na	na
73	0,1,2,3 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.4)	0,1,2,3 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.4)	0,1,2,3 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.4)	0,1,2,3 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.4)	na	na	na
77	0,1,2,3 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.4)	4,5,6,7 (subclause 9.3.3.1.1.4)	na	na	na	na	na
276	0	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 9-30 shows the values of `ctxIdxBlockCatOffset` depending on `ctxBlockCat` for the syntax elements `coded_block_flag`, `significant_coeff_flag`, `last_significant_coeff_flag`, and `coeff_abs_level_minus1`. The specification of `ctxBlockCat` is given in Table 9-32.

**Table 9-30 – Assignment of `ctxIdxBlockCatOffset` to `ctxBlockCat` for syntax elements `coded_block_flag`, `significant_coeff_flag`, `last_significant_coeff_flag`, and `coeff_abs_level_minus1`**

Syntax element	ctxBlockCat (as specified in Table 9-32)				
	0	1	2	3	4
<code>coded_block_flag</code>	0	4	8	12	16
<code>significant_coeff_flag</code>	0	15	29	44	47
<code>last_significant_coeff_flag</code>	0	15	29	44	47
<code>coeff_abs_level_minus1</code>	0	10	20	30	39

### 9.3.3.1.1 Assignment process of `ctxIdxInc` using neighbouring syntax elements

Subclause 9.3.3.1.1.1 specifies the derivation process of `ctxIdxInc` for the syntax element `mb_skip_flag`.

Subclause 9.3.3.1.1.2 specifies the derivation process of `ctxIdxInc` for the syntax element `mb_field_decoding_flag`.

Subclause 9.3.3.1.1.3 specifies the derivation process of `ctxIdxInc` for the syntax element `mb_type`.

Subclause 9.3.3.1.1.4 specifies the derivation process of `ctxIdxInc` for the syntax element `coded_block_pattern`.

Subclause 9.3.3.1.1.5 specifies the derivation process of `ctxIdxInc` for the syntax element `mb_qp_delta`.

Subclause 9.3.3.1.1.6 specifies the derivation process of `ctxIdxInc` for the syntax elements `ref_idx_l0` and `ref_idx_l1`.

Subclause 9.3.3.1.1.7 specifies the derivation process of `ctxIdxInc` for the syntax elements `mvd_l0` and `mvd_l1`.

Subclause 9.3.3.1.1.8 specifies the derivation process of `ctxIdxInc` for the syntax element `intra_chroma_pred_mode`.

Subclause 9.3.3.1.1.9 specifies the derivation process of `ctxIdxInc` for the syntax element `coded_block_flag`.

#### 9.3.3.1.1.1 Derivation process of `ctxIdxInc` for the syntax element `mb_skip_flag`

Output of this process is `ctxIdxInc`.

When `MbaffFrameFlag` is equal to 1 and `mb_field_decoding_flag` has not been decoded (yet) for the current macroblock pair with top macroblock address  $2 * (\text{CurrMbAddr} / 2)$ , the inference rule for the syntax element `mb_field_decoding_flag` as specified in subclause 7.4.4 shall be applied.

The derivation process for neighbouring macroblocks specified in subclause 6.4.7.1 is invoked and the output is assigned to `mbAddrA` and `mbAddrB`.

Let the variable `condTermFlagN` (with N being either A or B) be derived as follows.

- If `mbAddrN` is not available or `mb_skip_flag` for the macroblock `mbAddrN` is equal to 1, `condTermFlagN` is set equal to 0.
- Otherwise (`mbAddrN` is available and `mb_skip_flag` for the macroblock `mbAddrN` is equal to 0), `condTermFlagN` is set equal to 1.

The variable `ctxIdxInc` is derived by

$$\text{ctxIdxInc} = \text{condTermFlagA} + \text{condTermFlagB} \quad (9-1)$$

**9.3.3.1.1.2 Derivation process of ctxIdxInc for the syntax element mb\_field\_decoding\_flag**

Output of this process is ctxIdxInc.

The derivation process for neighbouring macroblock addresses and their availability in MBAFF frames as specified in subclause 6.4.6 is invoked and the output is assigned to mbAddrA and mbAddrB.

When both macroblocks mbAddrN and mbAddrN + 1 have mb\_type equal to P\_Skip or B\_Skip, the inference rule for the syntax element mb\_field\_decoding\_flag as specified in subclause 7.4.4 shall be applied for the macroblock mbAddrN.

Let the variable condTermFlagN (with N being either A or B) be derived as follows.

- If any of the following conditions is true, condTermFlagN is set equal to 0,
  - mbAddrN is not available
  - the macroblock mbAddrN is a frame macroblock.
- Otherwise, condTermFlagN is set equal to 1.

The variable ctxIdxInc is derived by

$$\text{ctxIdxInc} = \text{condTermFlagA} + \text{condTermFlagB} \quad (9-2)$$

**9.3.3.1.1.3 Derivation process of ctxIdxInc for the syntax element mb\_type**

Input to this process is ctxIdxOffset.

Output of this process is ctxIdxInc.

The derivation process for neighbouring macroblocks specified in subclause 6.4.7.1 is invoked and the output is assigned to mbAddrA and mbAddrB.

Let the variable condTermFlagN (with N being either A or B) be derived as follows.

- If any of the following conditions is true, condTermFlagN is set equal to 0
  - mbAddrN is not available
  - ctxIdxOffset is equal to 0 and mb\_type for the macroblock mbAddrN is equal to SI
  - ctxIdxOffset is equal to 3 and mb\_type for the macroblock mbAddrN is equal to I\_4x4
  - ctxIdxOffset is equal to 27 and the macroblock mbAddrN is skipped
  - ctxIdxOffset is equal to 27 and mb\_type for the macroblock mbAddrN is equal to B\_Direct\_16x16
- Otherwise, condTermFlagN is set equal to 1.

The variable ctxIdxInc is derived as

$$\text{ctxIdxInc} = \text{condTermFlagA} + \text{condTermFlagB} \quad (9-3)$$

**9.3.3.1.1.4 Derivation process of ctxIdxInc for the syntax element coded\_block\_pattern**

Inputs to this process are ctxIdxOffset and binIdx.

Output of this process is ctxIdxInc.

Depending on the value of the variable ctxIdxOffset, the following applies.

- If ctxIdxOffset is equal to 73, the following applies
  - The derivation process for neighbouring 8x8 luma blocks specified in subclause 6.4.7.2 is invoked with luma8x8BlkIdx = binIdx as input and the output is assigned to mbAddrA, mbAddrB, luma8x8BlkIdxA, and luma8x8BlkIdxB.
  - Let the variable condTermFlagN (with N being either A or B) be derived as follows.
    - If any of the following conditions is true, condTermFlagN is set equal to 0

- mbAddrN is not available
- mb\_type for the macroblock mbAddrN is equal to I\_PCM
- the macroblock mbAddrN is not skipped and  $((\text{CodedBlockPatternLuma} \gg \text{luma8x8BlkIdxN}) \& 1)$  is not equal to 0 for the macroblock mbAddrN
- Otherwise, condTermFlagN is set equal to 1.
- The variable ctxIdxInc is derived as

$$\text{ctxIdxInc} = \text{condTermFlagA} + 2 * \text{condTermFlagB} \quad (9-4)$$

- Otherwise (ctxIdxOffset is equal to 77), the following applies.
  - The derivation process for neighbouring macroblocks specified in subclause 6.4.7.1 is invoked and the output is assigned to mbAddrA and mbAddrB.
  - Let the variable condTermFlagN (with N being either A or B) be derived as follows.
    - If mbAddrN is available and mb\_type for the macroblock mbAddrN is equal to I\_PCM, condTermFlagN is set equal to 1
    - Otherwise, if any of the following conditions is true, condTermFlagN is set equal to 0
      - mbAddrN is not available or the macroblock mbAddrN is skipped
      - binIdx is equal to 0 and CodedBlockPatternChroma for the macroblock mbAddrN is equal to 0
      - binIdx is equal to 1 and CodedBlockPatternChroma for the macroblock mbAddrN is not equal to 2
    - Otherwise, condTermFlagN is set equal to 1.
  - The variable ctxIdxInc is derived as

$$\text{ctxIdxInc} = \text{condTermFlagA} + 2 * \text{condTermFlagB} + ((\text{binIdx} == 1) ? 4 : 0) \quad (9-5)$$

NOTE – When a macroblock uses an Intra\_16x16 prediction mode, the values of CodedBlockPatternLuma and CodedBlockPatternChroma for the macroblock are derived from mb\_type as specified in Table 7-8.

#### 9.3.3.1.1.5 Derivation process of ctxIdxInc for the syntax element mb\_qp\_delta

Output of this process is ctxIdxInc.

Let prevMbAddr be the macroblock address of the macroblock that precedes the current macroblock in decoding order. When the current macroblock is the first macroblock of a slice, prevMbAddr is marked as not available.

Let the variable ctxIdxInc be derived as follows.

- If any of the following conditions is true, ctxIdxInc is set equal to 0
  - prevMbAddr is not available or the macroblock prevMbAddr is skipped
  - mb\_type of the macroblock prevMbAddr is equal to I\_PCM
  - The macroblock prevMbAddr is not coded in Intra\_16x16 prediction mode and both CodedBlockPatternLuma and CodedBlockPatternChroma for the macroblock prevMbAddr are equal to 0
  - mb\_qp\_delta for the macroblock prevMbAddr is equal to 0
- Otherwise, ctxIdxInc is set equal to 1.

#### 9.3.3.1.1.6 Derivation process of ctxIdxInc for the syntax elements ref\_idx\_10 and ref\_idx\_11

Inputs to this process are mbPartIdx and the reference picture list suffix IX, where X = 0 or 1.

Output of this process is ctxIdxInc.

The derivation process for neighbouring partitions specified in subclause 6.4.7.5 is invoked with mbPartIdx and subMbPartIdx = 0 as input and the output is assigned to mbAddrA\mbPartIdxA and mbAddrB\mbPartIdxB.

With  $\text{ref\_idx\_IX}[\text{mbPartIdxN}]$  (with  $N$  being either  $A$  or  $B$ ) specifying the syntax element for the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$ , let the variable  $\text{refIdxZeroFlagN}$  be derived as follows.

- If  $\text{MbaffFrameFlag}$  is equal to 1, the current macroblock is a frame macroblock, and the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  is a field macroblock

$$\text{refIdxZeroFlagN} = ( (\text{ref\_idx\_IX}[\text{mbPartIdxN}] > 1) ? 0 : 1 ) \quad (9-6)$$

- Otherwise,

$$\text{refIdxZeroFlagN} = ( (\text{ref\_idx\_IX}[\text{mbPartIdxN}] > 0) ? 0 : 1 ) \quad (9-7)$$

Let the variable  $\text{predModeEqualFlag}$  be specified as follows.

- If the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  has  $\text{mb\_type}$  equal to  $P\_8x8$  or  $B\_8x8$ , the following applies.
  - If  $\text{SubMbPredMode}(\text{sub\_mb\_type}[\text{mbPartIdxN}])$  is not equal to  $\text{Pred\_LX}$  and not equal to  $\text{BiPred}$ ,  $\text{predModeEqualFlag}$  is set equal to 0, where  $\text{sub\_mb\_type}$  specifies the syntax element for the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$ .
  - Otherwise,  $\text{predModeEqualFlag}$  is set equal to 1.
- Otherwise, the following applies.
  - If  $\text{MbPartPredMode}(\text{mb\_type}, \text{mbPartIdxN})$  is not equal to  $\text{Pred\_LX}$  and not equal to  $\text{BiPred}$ ,  $\text{predModeEqualFlag}$  is set equal to 0, where  $\text{mb\_type}$  specifies the syntax element for the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$ .
  - Otherwise,  $\text{predModeEqualFlag}$  is set equal to 1.

Let the variable  $\text{condTermFlagN}$  (with  $N$  being either  $A$  or  $B$ ) be derived as follows.

- If any of the following conditions is true,  $\text{condTermFlagN}$  is set equal to 0
  - $\text{mbAddrN}$  is not available
  - the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  has  $\text{mb\_type}$  equal to  $P\_Skip$  or  $B\_Skip$
  - The macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  is coded in Intra prediction mode
  - $\text{predModeEqualFlag}$  is equal to 0
  - $\text{refIdxZeroFlagN}$  is equal to 1
- Otherwise,  $\text{condTermFlagN}$  is set equal to 1.

The variable  $\text{ctxIdxInc}$  is derived as

$$\text{ctxIdxInc} = \text{condTermFlagA} + 2 * \text{condTermFlagB} \quad (9-8)$$

#### 9.3.3.1.1.7 Derivation process of $\text{ctxIdxInc}$ for the syntax elements $\text{mvd\_l0}$ and $\text{mvd\_l1}$

Inputs to this process are  $\text{mbPartIdx}$ ,  $\text{subMbPartIdx}$ , the reference picture list suffix  $\text{IX}$ , and  $\text{ctxIdxOffset}$

Output of this process is  $\text{ctxIdxInc}$ .

The derivation process for neighbouring partitions specified in subclause 6.4.7.5 is invoked with  $\text{mbPartIdx}$  and  $\text{subMbPartIdx}$  as input and the output is assigned to  $\text{mbAddrA}[\text{mbPartIdxA}][\text{subMbPartIdxA}]$  and  $\text{mbAddrB}[\text{mbPartIdxB}][\text{subMbPartIdxB}]$ .

Let the variable  $\text{compIdx}$  be derived as follows.

- If  $\text{ctxIdxOffset}$  is equal to 40,  $\text{compIdx}$  is set equal to 0.
- Otherwise ( $\text{ctxIdxOffset}$  is equal to 47),  $\text{compIdx}$  is set equal to 1.

Let the variable  $\text{predModeEqualFlag}$  be specified as follows.

- If the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  has  $\text{mb\_type}$  equal to  $P\_8x8$  or  $B\_8x8$ , the following applies.



- If  $\text{SubMbPredMode}(\text{sub\_mb\_type}[\text{mbPartIdxN}])$  is not equal to  $\text{Pred\_LX}$  and not equal to  $\text{BiPred}$ ,  $\text{predModeEqualFlag}$  is set equal to 0, where  $\text{sub\_mb\_type}$  specifies the syntax element for the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$ .
- Otherwise,  $\text{predModeEqualFlag}$  is set equal to 1.
- Otherwise, the following applies.
  - If  $\text{MbPartPredMode}(\text{mb\_type}, \text{mbPartIdxN})$  is not equal to  $\text{Pred\_LX}$  and not equal to  $\text{BiPred}$ ,  $\text{predModeEqualFlag}$  is set equal to 0, where  $\text{mb\_type}$  specifies the syntax element for the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$ .
  - Otherwise,  $\text{predModeEqualFlag}$  is set equal to 1.

Let the variable  $\text{absMvdCompN}$  (with N being either A or B) be derived as follows.

- If any of the following conditions is true,  $\text{absMvdCompN}$  is set equal to 0
  - $\text{mbAddrN}$  is not available
  - the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  has  $\text{mb\_type}$  equal to  $\text{P\_Skip}$  or  $\text{B\_Skip}$
  - The macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  is coded in Intra prediction mode
  - $\text{predModeEqualFlag}$  is equal to 0
- Otherwise, the following applies
  - If  $\text{compIdx}$  is equal to 1,  $\text{MbaffFrameFlag}$  is equal to 1, the current macroblock is a frame macroblock, and the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  is a field macroblock
 
$$\text{absMvdCompN} = \text{Abs}(\text{mvd\_IX}[\text{mbPartIdxN}][\text{subMbPartIdxN}][\text{compIdx}]) * 2 \quad (9-9)$$
  - Otherwise, if  $\text{compIdx}$  is equal to 1,  $\text{MbaffFrameFlag}$  is equal to 1, the current macroblock is a field macroblock, and the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  is a frame macroblock
 
$$\text{absMvdCompN} = \text{Abs}(\text{mvd\_IX}[\text{mbPartIdxN}][\text{subMbPartIdxN}][\text{compIdx}]) / 2 \quad (9-10)$$
  - Otherwise,
 
$$\text{absMvdCompN} = \text{Abs}(\text{mvd\_IX}[\text{mbPartIdxN}][\text{subMbPartIdxN}][\text{compIdx}]) \quad (9-11)$$

The variable  $\text{ctxIdxInc}$  is derived as follows

- If  $(\text{absMvdCompA} + \text{absMvdCompB})$  is less than 3,  $\text{ctxIdxInc}$  is set equal to 0.
- Otherwise, if  $(\text{absMvdCompA} + \text{absMvdCompB})$  is greater than 32,  $\text{ctxIdxInc}$  is set equal to 2.
- Otherwise  $((\text{absMvdCompA} + \text{absMvdCompB})$  is in the range of 3 to 32, inclusive),  $\text{ctxIdxInc}$  is set equal to 1.

#### 9.3.3.1.1.8 Derivation process of $\text{ctxIdxInc}$ for the syntax element $\text{intra\_chroma\_pred\_mode}$

Output of this process is  $\text{ctxIdxInc}$ .

The derivation process for neighbouring macroblocks specified in subclause 6.4.7.1 is invoked and the output is assigned to  $\text{mbAddrA}$  and  $\text{mbAddrB}$ .

Let the variable  $\text{condTermFlagN}$  (with N being replaced by either A or B) be derived as follows.

- If any of the following conditions is true,  $\text{condTermFlagN}$  is set equal to 0
  - $\text{mbAddrN}$  is not available
  - The macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  is coded in Inter prediction mode
  - $\text{mb\_type}$  for the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  is equal to  $\text{I\_PCM}$
  - $\text{intra\_chroma\_pred\_mode}$  for the macroblock  $\text{mbAddrN}$  is equal to 0
- Otherwise,  $\text{condTermFlagN}$  is set equal to 1.

The variable  $\text{ctxIdxInc}$  is derived by

$$\text{ctxIdxInc} = \text{condTermFlagA} + \text{condTermFlagB} \quad (9-12)$$

**9.3.3.1.1.9 Derivation process of ctxIdxInc for the syntax element coded\_block\_flag**

Input to this process is ctxBlockCat and additional input is specified as follows.

- If ctxBlockCat is equal to 0, no additional input
- Otherwise, if ctxBlockCat is equal to 1 or 2, luma4x4BlkIdx
- Otherwise, if ctxBlockCat is equal to 3, the chroma component index iCbCr
- Otherwise (ctxBlockCat is equal to 4), chroma4x4BlkIdx and the chroma component index compIdx

Output of this process is ctxIdxInc( ctxBlockCat ).

Let the variable transBlockN (with N being either A or B) be derived as follows.

- If ctxBlockCat is equal to 0, the following applies.
  - The derivation process for neighbouring macroblocks specified in subclause 6.4.7.1 is invoked and the output is assigned to mbAddrN (with N being either A or B).
  - The variable transBlockN is derived as follows.
    - If mbAddrN is available and the macroblock mbAddrN is coded in Intra\_16x16 prediction mode, the luma DC block of macroblock mbAddrN is assigned to transBlockN
    - Otherwise, transBlockN is marked as not available.
- Otherwise, if ctxBlockCat is equal to 1 or 2, the following applies.
  - The derivation process for neighbouring 4x4 luma blocks specified in subclause 6.4.7.3 is invoked with luma4x4BlkIdx as input and the output is assigned to mbAddrN, luma4x4BlkIdxN (with N being either A or B).
  - The variable transBlockN is derived as follows.
    - If mbAddrN is available, the macroblock mbAddrN is not skipped, mb\_type for the macroblock mbAddrN is not equal to I\_PCM, and  $((\text{CodedBlockPatternLuma} \gg (\text{luma4x4BlkIdxN} \gg 2)) \& 1)$  is not equal to 0 for the macroblock mbAddrN, the 4x4 luma block with luma4x4BlkIdxN of macroblock mbAddrN is assigned to transBlockN.
    - Otherwise, transBlockN is marked as not available.
- Otherwise, if ctxBlockCat is equal to 3, the following applies.
  - The derivation process for neighbouring macroblocks specified in subclause 6.4.7.1 is invoked and the output is assigned to mbAddrN (with N being either A or B).
  - The variable transBlockN is derived as follows.
    - If mbAddrN is available, the macroblock mbAddrN is not skipped, mb\_type for the macroblock mbAddrN is not equal to I\_PCM, and CodedBlockPatternChroma is not equal to 0 for the macroblock mbAddrN, the chroma DC block of chroma component iCbCr of macroblock mbAddrN is assigned to transBlockN.
    - Otherwise, transBlockN is marked as not available.
- Otherwise (ctxBlockCat is equal to 4), the following applies.
  - The derivation process for neighbouring 4x4 chroma blocks specified in subclause 6.4.7.4 is invoked with chroma4x4BlkIdx as input and the output is assigned to mbAddrN, chroma4x4BlkIdxN (with N being either A or B).
  - The variable transBlockN is derived as follows.
    - If mbAddrN is available, the macroblock mbAddrN is not skipped, mb\_type for the macroblock mbAddrN is not equal to I\_PCM, and CodedBlockPatternChroma is equal to 2 for the macroblock mbAddrN, the 4x4 chroma block with chroma4x4BlkIdxN of the chroma component iCbCr of macroblock mbAddrN is assigned to transBlockN.
    - Otherwise, transBlockN is marked as not available.

Let the variable `condTermFlagN` (with `N` being either `A` or `B`) be derived as follows.

- If any of the following conditions is true, `condTermFlagN` is set equal to 0
  - `mbAddrN` is not available and the current macroblock is coded in Inter prediction mode
  - `mbAddrN` is available and `transBlockN` is not available and `mb_type` for the macroblock `mbAddrN` is not equal to `I_PCM`
  - The current macroblock is coded in Intra prediction mode, `constrained_intra_pred_flag` is equal to 1, the macroblock `mbAddrN` is available and coded in Inter prediction mode, and slice data partitioning is in use (`nal_unit_type` is in the range of 2 through 4, inclusive).
- Otherwise, if any of the following conditions is true, `condTermFlagN` is set equal to 1
  - `mbAddrN` is not available and the current macroblock is coded in Intra prediction mode
  - `mb_type` for the macroblock `mbAddrN` is equal to `I_PCM`
- Otherwise, `condTermFlagN` is set equal to the value of the `coded_block_flag` of the transform block `transBlockN` that was decoded for the macroblock `mbAddrN`.

The variable `ctxIdxInc( ctxBlockCat )` is derived by

$$\text{ctxIdxInc( ctxBlockCat )} = \text{condTermFlagA} + 2 * \text{condTermFlagB} \quad (9-13)$$

### 9.3.3.1.2 Assignment process of `ctxIdxInc` using prior decoded bin values

Inputs to this process are `ctxIdxOffset` and `binIdx`.

Output of this process is `ctxIdxInc`.

Table 9-31 contains the specification of `ctxIdxInc` for the given values of `ctxIdxOffset` and `binIdx`.

For each value of `ctxIdxOffset` and `binIdx`, `ctxIdxInc` is derived by using some of the values of prior decoded bin values ( $b_0, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k$ ), where the value of the index  $k$  is less than the value of `binIdx`.

**Table 9-31 – Specification of `ctxIdxInc` for specific values of `ctxIdxOffset` and `binIdx`**

Value (name) of <code>ctxIdxOffset</code>	<code>binIdx</code>	<code>ctxIdxInc</code>
3	4	$(b_3 \neq 0) ? 5 : 6$
	5	$(b_3 \neq 0) ? 6 : 7$
14	2	$(b_1 \neq 1) ? 2 : 3$
17	4	$(b_3 \neq 0) ? 2 : 3$
27	2	$(b_1 \neq 0) ? 4 : 5$
32	4	$(b_3 \neq 0) ? 2 : 3$
36	2	$(b_1 \neq 0) ? 2 : 3$

### 9.3.3.1.3 Assignment process of `ctxIdxInc` for syntax elements `significant_coeff_flag`, `last_significant_coeff_flag`, and `coeff_abs_level_minus1`

Inputs to this process are `ctxIdxOffset` and `binIdx`.

Output of this process is `ctxIdxInc`.

The assignment process of `ctxIdxInc` for syntax elements `significant_coeff_flag`, `last_significant_coeff_flag`, and `coeff_abs_level_minus1` as well as for `coded_block_flag` depends on categories of different blocks denoted by the variable `ctxBlockCat`. The specification of these block categories is given in Table 9-32.

Table 9-32 – Specification of ctxBlockCat for the different blocks

Block description	maxNumCoeff	ctxBlockCat
block of luma DC transform coefficient levels (for macroblock coded in Intra_16x16 prediction mode)	16	0
block of luma AC transform coefficient levels (for macroblock coded in Intra_16x16 prediction mode)	15	1
block of luma transform coefficient levels (for macroblock not coded in Intra_16x16 prediction mode)	16	2
block of chroma DC transform coefficient levels	4	3
block of chroma AC transform coefficient levels	15	4

For the syntax elements `significant_coeff_flag` and `last_significant_coeff_flag` the scanning position `scanningPos` within the regarded block is assigned to `ctxIdxInc`, where `scanningPos` ranges from 0 to `maxNumCoeff - 2`, inclusive:

$$\text{ctxIdxInc} = \text{scanningPos} \quad (9-14)$$

The scanning position for frame coded blocks relates to the zig-zag scan; the scanning position for field coded blocks relates to the field scan.

Let `numDecodAbsLevelEq1` denotes the accumulated number of decoded transform coefficient levels with absolute value equal to 1, and let `numDecodAbsLevelGt1` denotes the accumulated number of decoded transform coefficient levels with absolute value greater than 1. Both numbers are related to the same transform coefficient block, where the current decoding process takes place. Then, for decoding of `coeff_abs_level_minus1`, `ctxIdxInc` for `coeff_abs_level_minus1` is specified depending on `binIdx` as follows.

- If `binIdx` is equal to 0, `ctxIdxInc` is derived by

$$\text{ctxIdxInc} = ( (\text{numDecodAbsLevelGt1} \neq 0) ? 0 : \text{Min}(4, 1 + \text{numDecodAbsLevelEq1}) ) \quad (9-15)$$

- Otherwise (`binIdx` is greater than 0), `ctxIdxInc` is derived by

$$\text{ctxIdxInc} = 5 + \text{Min}(4, \text{numDecodAbsLevelGt1}) \quad (9-16)$$

### 9.3.3.2 Arithmetic decoding process

Inputs to this process are the `bypassFlag`, `ctxIdx` as derived in subclause 9.3.3.1, and the state variables `codIRange` and `codLOffset` of the arithmetic decoding engine.

Output of this process is the value of the bin.

Figure 9-2 illustrates the whole arithmetic decoding process for a single bin. For decoding the value of a bin, the context index `ctxIdx` is passed to the arithmetic decoding process `DecodeBin(ctxIdx)`, which is specified as follows.

- If `bypassFlag` is equal to 1, `DecodeBypass()` as specified in subclause 9.3.3.2.3 is invoked.
- Otherwise, if `bypassFlag` is equal to 0 and `ctxIdx` is equal to 276, `DecodeTerminate()` as specified in subclause 9.3.3.2.4 is invoked.
- Otherwise (`bypassFlag` is equal to 0 and `ctxIdx` is not equal to 276), `DecodeDecision()` as specified in subclause 9.3.3.2.1 shall be applied.

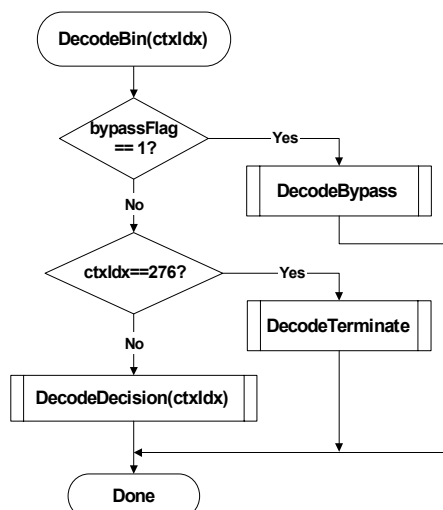


Figure 9-2 – Overview of the arithmetic decoding process for a single bin (informative)

NOTE - Arithmetic coding is based on the principle of recursive interval subdivision. Given a probability estimation  $p(0)$  and  $p(1) = 1 - p(0)$  of a binary decision  $(0, 1)$ , an initially given code sub-interval with the range  $\text{codIRange}$  will be subdivided into two sub-intervals having range  $p(0) * \text{codIRange}$  and  $\text{codIRange} - p(0) * \text{codIRange}$ , respectively. Depending on the decision, which has been observed, the corresponding sub-interval will be chosen as the new code interval, and a binary code string pointing into that interval will represent the sequence of observed binary decisions. It is useful to distinguish between the most probable symbol (MPS) and the least probable symbol (LPS), so that binary decisions have to be identified as either MPS or LPS, rather than 0 or 1. Given this terminology, each context is specified by the probability  $p_{\text{LPS}}$  of the LPS and the value of MPS ( $\text{valMPS}$ ), which is either 0 or 1.

The arithmetic core engine in this Recommendation | International Standard has three distinct properties:

- The probability estimation is performed by means of a finite-state machine with a table-based transition process between 64 different representative probability states  $\{p_{\text{LPS}}(p\text{StateIdx}) \mid 0 \leq p\text{StateIdx} < 64\}$  for the LPS probability  $p_{\text{LPS}}$ . The numbering of the states is arranged in such a way that the probability state with index  $p\text{StateIdx} = 0$  corresponds to an LPS probability value of 0.5, with decreasing LPS probability towards higher state indices.
- The range  $\text{codIRange}$  representing the state of the coding engine is quantised to a small set  $\{Q_1, \dots, Q_4\}$  of pre-set quantisation values prior to the calculation of the new interval range. Storing a table containing all  $64 \times 4$  pre-computed product values of  $Q_i * p_{\text{LPS}}(p\text{StateIdx})$  allows a multiplication-free approximation of the product  $\text{codIRange} * p_{\text{LPS}}(p\text{StateIdx})$ .
- For syntax elements or parts thereof for which an approximately uniform probability distribution is assumed to be given a separate simplified encoding and decoding bypass process is used.

### 9.3.3.2.1 Arithmetic decoding process for a binary decision

Inputs to this process are  $\text{ctxIdx}$ ,  $\text{codIRange}$ , and  $\text{codIOffset}$ .

Outputs of this process are the decoded value  $\text{binVal}$ , and the updated variables  $\text{codIRange}$  and  $\text{codIOffset}$ .

Figure 9-3 shows the flowchart for decoding a single decision ( $\text{DecodeDecision}$ ).

1. The value of the variable  $\text{codIRangeLPS}$  is derived as follows.

- Given the current value of  $\text{codIRange}$ , the variable  $\text{qCodIRangeIdx}$  is derived by

$$\text{qCodIRangeIdx} = (\text{codIRange} \gg 6) \& 0x03 \quad (9-17)$$

- Given  $\text{qCodIRangeIdx}$  and  $p\text{StateIdx}$  associated with  $\text{ctxIdx}$ , the value of the variable  $\text{rangeTabLPS}$  as specified in Table 9-33 is assigned to  $\text{codIRangeLPS}$ :

$$\text{codIRangeLPS} = \text{rangeTabLPS}[p\text{StateIdx}][\text{qCodIRangeIdx}] \quad (9-18)$$

2. The variable  $\text{codIRange}$  is set equal to  $\text{codIRange} - \text{codIRangeLPS}$  and the following applies.

- If  $\text{codIOffset}$  is greater than or equal to  $\text{codIRange}$ , the variable  $\text{binVal}$  is set equal to  $1 - \text{valMPS}$ ,  $\text{codIOffset}$  is decremented by  $\text{codIRange}$ , and  $\text{codIRange}$  is set equal to  $\text{codIRangeLPS}$ .

- Otherwise, the variable binVal is set equal to valMPS.

Given the value of binVal, the state transition is performed as specified in subclause 9.3.3.2.1.1. Depending on the current value of codIRange, renormalization is performed as specified in subclause 9.3.3.2.2.

#### 9.3.3.2.1.1 State transition process

Inputs to this process are the current pStateIdx, the decoded value binVal and valMPS values of the context variable associated with ctxIdx.

Outputs of this process are the updated pStateIdx and valMPS of the context variable associated with ctxIdx.

Depending on the decoded value binVal, the update of the two variables pStateIdx and valMPS associated with ctxIdx is derived as follows:

```

if( binVal == valMPS )
    pStateIdx = transIdxMPS( pStateIdx )
else {
    if( pStateIdx == 0 )
        valMPS = 1 - valMPS
    pStateIdx = transIdxLPS( pStateIdx )
}
  
```

(9-19)

Table 9-34 specifies the transition rules transIdxMPS() and transIdxLPS() after decoding the value of valMPS and 1 - valMPS, respectively.

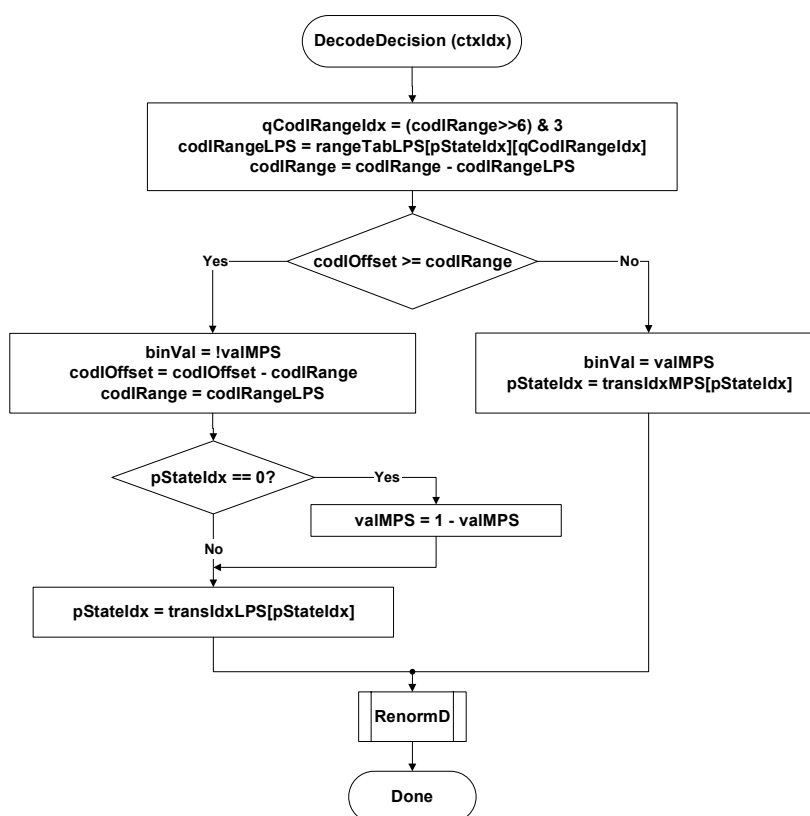


Figure 9-3 – Flowchart for decoding a decision

Table 9-33 – Specification of rangeTabLPS depending on pStateIdx and qCodIRangeIdx

pStateIdx	qCodIRangeIdx				pStateIdx	qCodIRangeIdx			
	0	1	2	3		0	1	2	3
0	128	176	208	240	32	27	33	39	45
1	128	167	197	227	33	26	31	37	43
2	128	158	187	216	34	24	30	35	41
3	123	150	178	205	35	23	28	33	39
4	116	142	169	195	36	22	27	32	37
5	111	135	160	185	37	21	26	30	35
6	105	128	152	175	38	20	24	29	33
7	100	122	144	166	39	19	23	27	31
8	95	116	137	158	40	18	22	26	30
9	90	110	130	150	41	17	21	25	28
10	85	104	123	142	42	16	20	23	27
11	81	99	117	135	43	15	19	22	25
12	77	94	111	128	44	14	18	21	24
13	73	89	105	122	45	14	17	20	23
14	69	85	100	116	46	13	16	19	22
15	66	80	95	110	47	12	15	18	21
16	62	76	90	104	48	12	14	17	20
17	59	72	86	99	49	11	14	16	19
18	56	69	81	94	50	11	13	15	18
19	53	65	77	89	51	10	12	15	17
20	51	62	73	85	52	10	12	14	16
21	48	59	69	80	53	9	11	13	15
22	46	56	66	76	54	9	11	12	14
23	43	53	63	72	55	8	10	12	14
24	41	50	59	69	56	8	9	11	13
25	39	48	56	65	57	7	9	11	12
26	37	45	54	62	58	7	9	10	12
27	35	43	51	59	59	7	8	10	11
28	33	41	48	56	60	6	8	9	11
29	32	39	46	53	61	6	7	9	10
30	30	37	43	50	62	6	7	8	9
31	29	35	41	48	63	2	2	2	2

Table 9-34 – State transition table

pStateIdx	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
transIdxLPS	0	0	1	2	2	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	11	11	12
transIdxMPS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
pStateIdx	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
transIdxLPS	13	13	15	15	16	16	18	18	19	19	21	21	22	22	23	24
transIdxMPS	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
pStateIdx	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
transIdxLPS	24	25	26	26	27	27	28	29	29	30	30	30	31	32	32	33
transIdxMPS	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
pStateIdx	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
transIdxLPS	33	33	34	34	35	35	35	36	36	36	37	37	37	38	38	63
transIdxMPS	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	62	63

### 9.3.3.2.2 Renormalization process in the arithmetic decoding engine

Inputs to this process are bits from slice data and the variables codIRange and codIOffset.

Outputs of this process are the updated variables codIRange and codIOffset.

A flowchart of the renormalization is shown in Figure 9-4. The current value of codIRange is first compared to 0x0100 and further steps are specified as follows.

- If codIRange is greater than or equal to 0x0100, no renormalization is needed and the RenormD process is finished;
- Otherwise (codIRange is less than 0x0100), the renormalization loop is entered. Within this loop, the value of codIRange is doubled, i.e., left-shifted by 1 and a single bit is shifted into codIOffset by using read\_bits( 1 ).

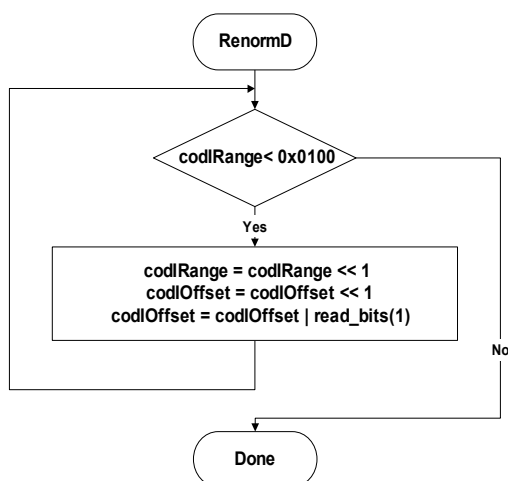


Figure 9-4 – Flowchart of renormalization

### 9.3.3.2.3 Bypass decoding process for binary decisions

Inputs to this process are bits from slice data and the variables codIRange and codIOffset.

Outputs of this process are the updated variables codIRange and codIOffset, and the decoded value binVal.



The bypass decoding process is invoked when `bypassFlag` is equal to 1. Figure 9-5 shows a flowchart of the corresponding process.

First, the value of `codIOffset` is doubled, i.e., left-shifted by 1 and a single bit is shifted into `codIOffset` by using `read_bits( 1 )`. Then, the value of `codIOffset` is compared to the value of `codIRange` and further steps are specified as follows.

- If `codIOffset` is greater than or equal to `codIRange`, the variable `binVal` is set equal to 1 and `codIOffset` is decremented by `codIRange`.
- Otherwise (`codIOffset` is less than `codIRange`), the variable `binVal` is set equal to 0.

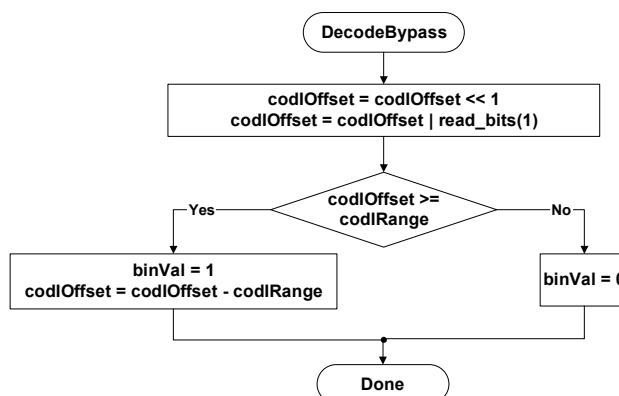


Figure 9-5 – Flowchart of bypass decoding process

#### 9.3.3.2.4 Decoding process for binary decisions before termination

Inputs to this process are bits from slice data and the variables `codIRange` and `codIOffset`.

Outputs of this process are the updated variables `codIRange` and `codIOffset`, and the decoded value `binVal`.

This special decoding routine applies to decoding of `end_of_slice_flag` and of the bin indicating the `I_PCM` mode corresponding to `ctxIdx` equal to 276. Figure 9-6 shows the flowchart of the corresponding decoding process, which is specified as follows.

First, the value of `codIRange` is decremented by 2. Then, the value of `codIOffset` is compared to the value of `codIRange` and further steps are specified as follows.

- If `codIOffset` is greater than or equal to `codIRange`, the variable `binVal` is set equal to 1, no renormalization is carried out, and CABAC decoding is terminated. When decoding `end_of_slice_flag`, the last bit inserted in register `codIOffset` is `rbasp_stop_one_bit`.
- Otherwise (`codIOffset` is less than `codIRange`), the variable `binVal` is set equal to 0 and renormalization is performed as specified in subclause 9.3.3.2.2.

NOTE – This procedure may also be implemented using `DecodeDecision(ctxIdx)` with `ctxIdx = 276`. In the case where the decoded value is equal to 1, seven more bits would be read by `DecodeDecision(ctxIdx)` and a decoding process would have to adjust its bitstream pointer accordingly to properly decode following syntax elements.

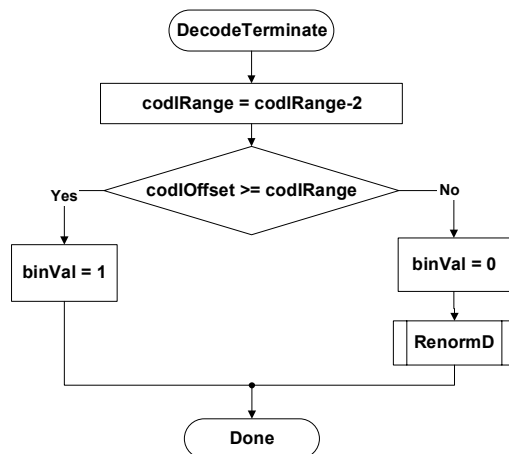


Figure 9-6 – Flowchart of decoding a decision before termination

### 9.3.4 Arithmetic encoding process (informative)

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

Inputs to this process are decisions that are to be encoded and written.

Outputs of this process are bits that are written to the RBSP.

This informative subclause describes an arithmetic encoding engine that matches the arithmetic decoding engine described in subclause 9.3.3.2. The encoding engine is essentially symmetric with the decoding engine, i.e., procedures are called in the same order. The following procedures are described in this section: InitEncoder, EncodeDecision, EncodeBypass, EncodeTerminate, which correspond to InitDecoder, DecodeDecision, DecodeBypass, and DecodeTerminate, respectively. The state of the arithmetic encoding engine is represented by a value of the variable codILow pointing to the lower end of a sub-interval and a value of the variable codIRange specifying the corresponding range of that sub-interval.

#### 9.3.4.1 Initialisation process for the arithmetic encoding engine (informative)

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

This process is invoked before encoding the first macroblock of a slice, and after encoding the pcm\_alignment\_zero\_bit and all pcm\_byte data for a macroblock of type I\_PCM.

Outputs of this process are the values codILow, codIRange, firstBitFlag, bitsOutstanding, and symCnt of the arithmetic encoding engine.

In the initialisation procedure of the encoder, codILow is set equal to 0, and codIRange is set equal to 0x01FE. Furthermore, a firstBitFlag is set equal to 1, and bitsOutstanding and symCnt counters are set equal to 0.

NOTE – The minimum register precision required for codILow is 10 bits and for CodIRange is 9 bits. The precision required for the counters bitsOutstanding and symCnt should be sufficiently large to prevent overflow of the related registers. When MaxBinCountInSlice denotes the maximum total number of binary decisions to encode in one slice, the minimum register precision required for the variables bitsOutstanding and symCnt is given by  $\text{Ceil}(\text{Log}_2(\text{MaxBinCountInSlice} + 1))$ .

#### 9.3.4.2 Encoding process for a binary decision (informative)

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

Inputs to this process are the context index ctxIdx, the value of binVal to be encoded, and the variables codIRange, codILow and symCnt.

Outputs of this process are the variables codIRange, codILow, and symCnt.

Figure 9-7 shows the flowchart for encoding a single decision. In a first step, the variable codIRangeLPS is derived as follows.

Given the current value of  $\text{codIRange}$ ,  $\text{codIRange}$  is mapped to the index  $\text{qCodIRangeIdx}$  of a quantised value of  $\text{codIRange}$  by using Equation 9-17. The value of  $\text{qCodIRangeIdx}$  and the value of  $\text{pStateIdx}$  associated with  $\text{ctxIdx}$  are used to determine the value of the variable  $\text{rangeTabLPS}$  as specified in Table 9-33, which is assigned to  $\text{codIRangeLPS}$ . The value of  $\text{codIRange} - \text{codIRangeLPS}$  is assigned to  $\text{codIRange}$ .

In a second step, the value of  $\text{binVal}$  is compared to  $\text{valMPS}$  associated with  $\text{ctxIdx}$ . When  $\text{binVal}$  is different from  $\text{valMPS}$ ,  $\text{codIRange}$  is added to  $\text{codILow}$  and  $\text{codIRange}$  is set equal to the value  $\text{codIRangeLPS}$ . Given the encoded decision, the state transition is performed as specified in subclause 9.3.3.2.1.1. Depending on the current value of  $\text{codIRange}$ , renormalization is performed as specified in subclause 9.3.4.3. Finally, the variable  $\text{symCnt}$  is incremented by 1.

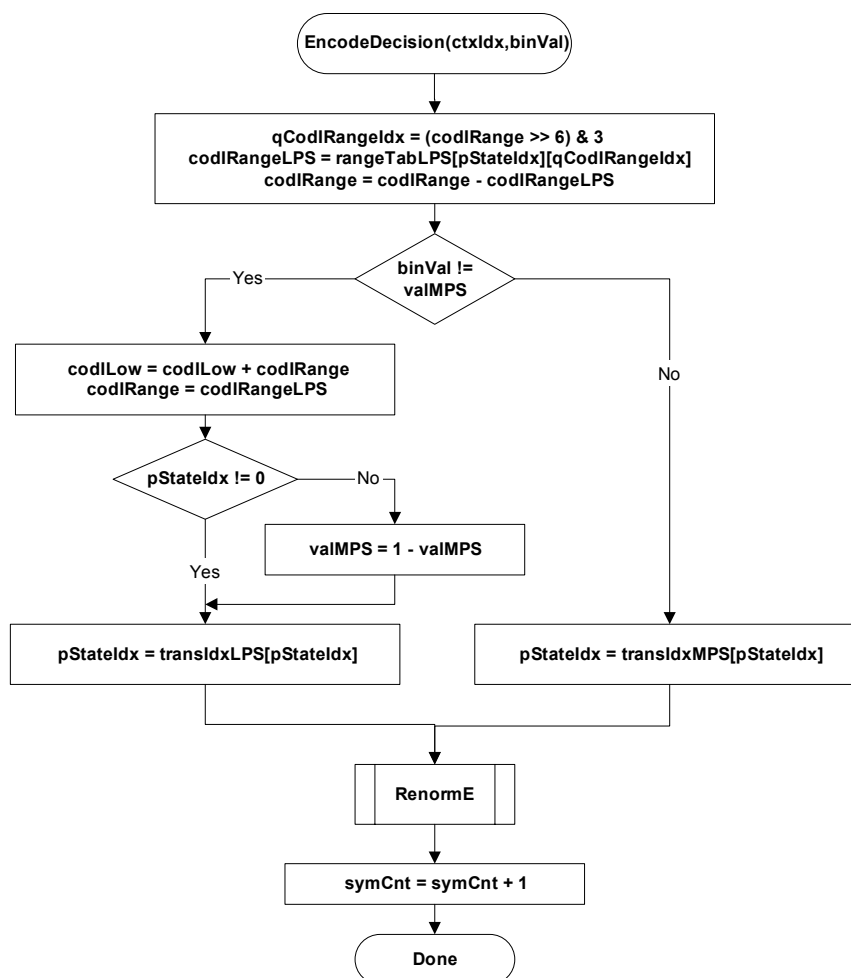


Figure 9-7 – Flowchart for encoding a decision

#### 9.3.4.3 Renormalization process in the arithmetic encoding engine (informative)

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

Inputs to this process are the variables  $\text{codIRange}$ ,  $\text{codILow}$ ,  $\text{firstBitFlag}$ , and  $\text{bitsOutstanding}$ .

Outputs of this process are zero or more bits written to the RBSP and the updated variables  $\text{codIRange}$ ,  $\text{codILow}$ ,  $\text{firstBitFlag}$ , and  $\text{bitsOutstanding}$ .

Renormalization is illustrated in Figure 9-8.

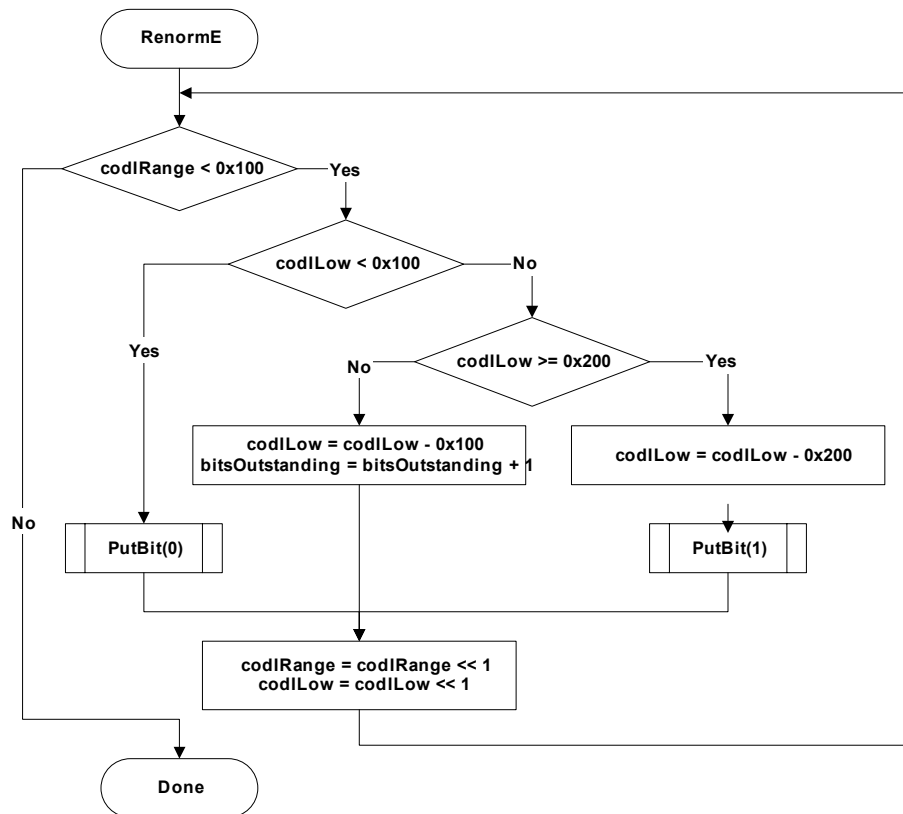


Figure 9-8 – Flowchart of renormalization in the encoder

The PutBit( ) procedure described in Figure 9-9 provides carry over control. It uses the function WriteBits( B, N ) that writes N bits with value B to the bitstream and advances the bitstream pointer by N bit positions. This function assumes the existence of a bitstream pointer with an indication of the position of the next bit to be written to the bitstream by the encoding process.

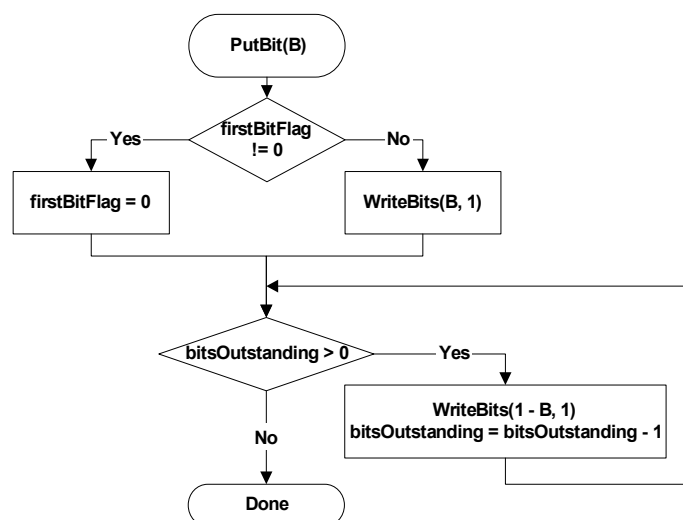


Figure 9-9 – Flowchart of PutBit(B)

#### 9.3.4.4 Bypass encoding process for binary decisions (informative)

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

Inputs to this process are the variables binVal, codILow, codIRange, bitsOutstanding, and symCnt.

Output of this process is a bit written to the RBSP and the updated variables `codILow`, `codIRange`, `bitsOutstanding`, and `symCnt`.

This encoding process applies to all binary decisions with `bypassFlag` equal to 1. Renormalization is included in the specification of this process as given in Figure 9-10.

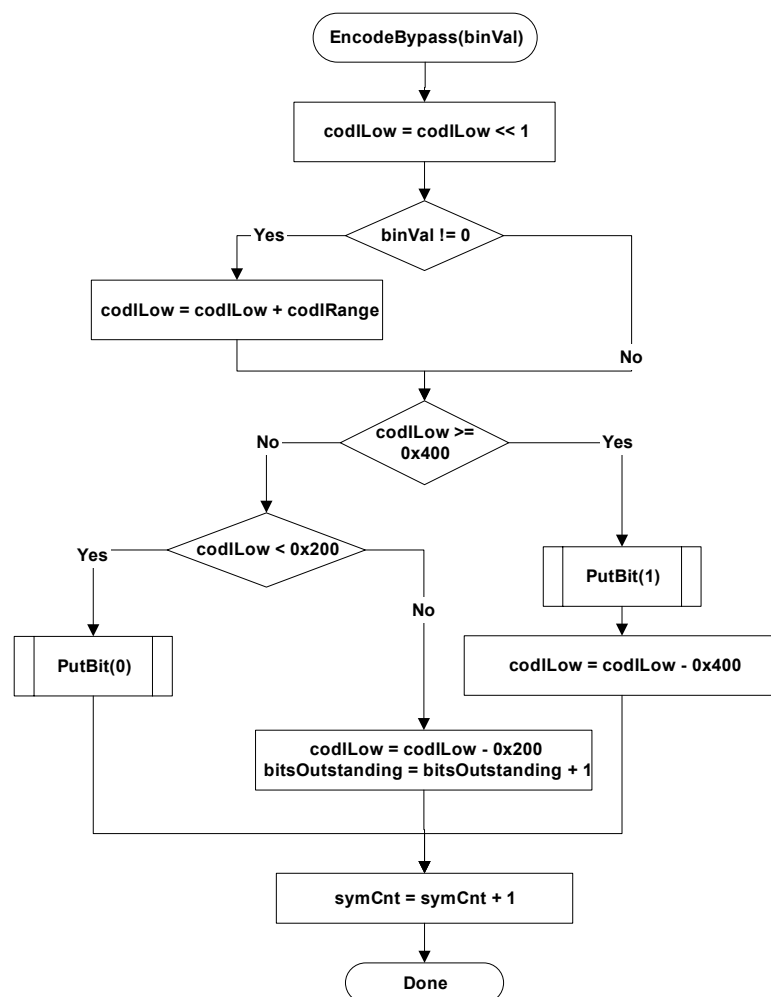


Figure 9-10 – Flowchart of encoding bypass

#### 9.3.4.5 Encoding process for a binary decision before termination (informative)

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

Inputs to this process are the variables `binVal`, `codIRange`, `codILow`, `bitsOutstanding`, and `symCnt`.

Outputs of this process are zero or more bits written to the RBSP and the updated variables `codILow`, `codIRange`, `bitsOutstanding`, and `symCnt`.

This encoding routine shown in Figure 9-11 applies to encoding of the `end_of_slice_flag` and of the bin indicating the `I_PCM mb_type` both associated with `ctxIdx` equal to 276.

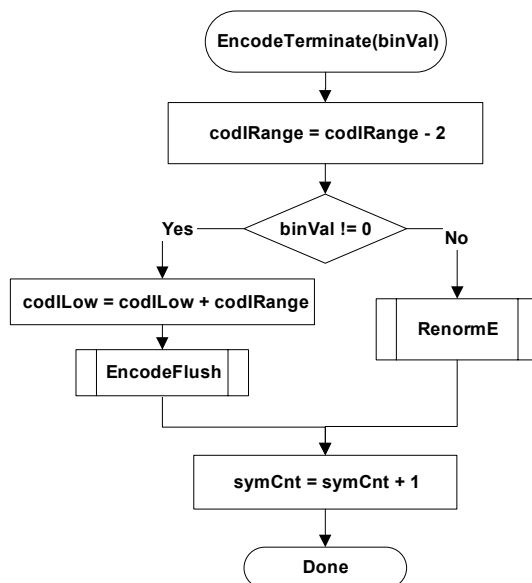


Figure 9-11 – Flowchart of encoding a decision before termination

When the value of binVal to encode is equal to 1 CABAC encoding is terminated and the flushing procedure shown in Figure 9-12 is applied after encoding the end\_of\_slice\_flag. When encoding end\_of\_slice\_flag, the last bit written by WriteBits( B, N ) contains the rbsp\_stop\_one\_bit.

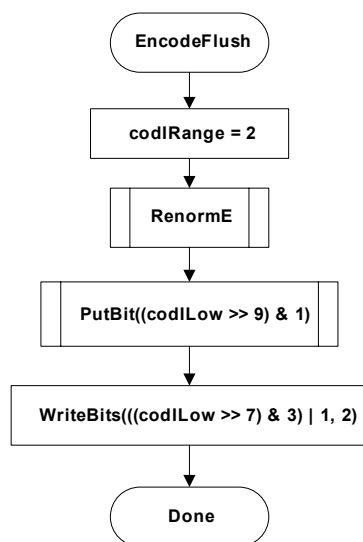


Figure 9-12 – Flowchart of flushing at termination

#### 9.3.4.6 Byte stuffing process (informative)

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

This process is invoked after encoding the last macroblock of the last slice of a picture and after encapsulation.

Inputs to this process are the number of bytes NumBytesInVclNALunits of all VCL NAL units of a picture, the number of macroblocks PicSizeInMbs in the picture, and the number of binary symbols BinCountsInNALunits resulting from encoding the contents of all VCL NAL units of the picture.

Outputs of this process are zero or more bytes appended to the NAL unit.

Let the variable  $k$  be set equal to  $\text{Ceil}(\text{Ceil}((3 * \text{BinCountsInNALunits} - 3 * 96 * \text{PicSizeInMbs}) / 32) - \text{NumBytesInVclNALunits}) / 3$ . Depending on the variable  $k$  the following applies.

- If  $k$  is less than or equal to 0, no `cabac_zero_word` is appended to the NAL unit.
- Otherwise ( $k$  is greater than 0), the 3-byte sequence 0x000003 is appended  $k$  times to the NAL unit after encapsulation, where the first two bytes 0x0000 represent a `cabac_zero_word` and the third byte 0x03 represents an `emulation_prevention_three_byte`.

## Annex A

### Profiles and levels

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard)

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard)

Profiles and levels specify restrictions on bitstreams and hence limits on the capabilities needed to decode the bitstreams. Profiles and levels may also be used to indicate interoperability points between individual decoder implementations.

NOTE - This Recommendation | International Standard does not include individually selectable “options” at the decoder, as this would increase interoperability difficulties.

Each profile specifies a subset of algorithmic features and limits that shall be supported by all decoders conforming to that profile.

NOTE – Encoders are not required to make use of any particular subset of features supported in a profile.

Each level specifies a set of limits on the values that may be taken by the syntax elements of this Recommendation | International Standard. The same set of level definitions is used with all profiles, but individual implementations may support a different level for each supported profile. For any given profile, levels generally correspond to decoder processing load and memory capability.

#### A.1 Requirements on video decoder capability

Capabilities of video decoders conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard are specified in terms of the ability to decode video streams conforming to the constraints of profiles and levels specified in this Annex. For each such profile, the level supported for that profile shall also be expressed.

Specific values are specified in this annex for the syntax elements `profile_idc` and `level_idc`. All other values of `profile_idc` and `level_idc` are reserved for future use by ITU-T | ISO/IEC.

NOTE - Decoders should not infer that when a reserved value of `profile_idc` or `level_idc` falls between the values specified in this Recommendation | International Standard that this indicates intermediate capabilities between the specified profiles or levels, as there are no restrictions on the method to be chosen by ITU-T | ISO/IEC for the use of such future reserved values.

#### A.2 Profiles

##### A.2.1 Baseline profile

Bitstreams conforming to the Baseline profile shall obey the following constraints:

- Only I and P slice types may be present.
- NAL unit streams shall not contain `nal_unit_type` values in the range of 2 to 4, inclusive.
- Sequence parameter sets shall have `frame_mbs_only_flag` equal to 1.
- Picture parameter sets shall have `weighted_pred_flag` and `weighted_bipred_idc` both equal to 0.
- Picture parameter sets shall have `entropy_coding_mode_flag` equal to 0.
- Picture parameter sets shall have `num_slice_groups_minus1` in the range of 0 to 7, inclusive.
- The level constraints specified for the Baseline profile in subclause A.3 shall be fulfilled.

Conformance of a bitstream to the Baseline profile is specified by `profile_idc` being equal to 66.

Decoders conforming to the Baseline profile at a specific level shall be capable of decoding all bitstreams in which `profile_idc` is equal to 66 or `constraint_set0_flag` is equal to 1 and in which `level_idc` represents a level less than or equal to the specified level.

##### A.2.2 Main profile

Bitstreams conforming to the Main profile shall obey the following constraints:

- Only I, P, and B slice types may be present.
- NAL unit streams shall not contain `nal_unit_type` values in the range of 2 to 4, inclusive.
- Arbitrary slice order is not allowed.



- Picture parameter sets shall have num\_slice\_groups\_minus1 equal to 0 only.
- Picture parameter sets shall have redundant\_pic\_cnt\_present\_flag equal to 0 only.
- The level constraints specified for the Main profile in subclause A.3 shall be fulfilled.

Conformance of a bitstream to the Main profile is specified by profile\_idc being equal to 77.

Decoders conforming to the Main profile at a specified level shall be capable of decoding all bitstreams in which profile\_idc is equal to 77 or constraint\_set1\_flag is equal to 1 and in which level\_idc represents a level less than or equal to the specified level.

### A.2.3 Extended profile

Bitstreams conforming to the Extended profile shall obey the following constraints:

- Sequence parameter sets shall have direct\_8x8\_inference\_flag equal to 1.
- Picture parameter sets shall have entropy\_coding\_mode\_flag equal to 0.
- Picture parameter sets shall have num\_slice\_groups\_minus1 in the range of 0 to 7, inclusive.
- The level constraints specified for the Extended profile in subclause A.3 shall be fulfilled.

Conformance of a bitstream to the Extended profile is specified by profile\_idc being equal to 88.

Decoders conforming to the Extended profile at a specified level shall be capable of decoding all bitstreams in which profile\_idc is equal to 88 or constraint\_set2\_flag is equal to 1 and in which level\_idc represents a level less than or equal to specified level.

Decoders conforming to the Extended profile at a specified level shall also be capable of decoding all bitstreams in which profile\_idc is equal to 66 or constraint\_set0\_flag is equal to 1, in which level\_idc represents a level less than or equal to the specified level.

## A.3 Levels

The following is specified for expressing the constraints in this Annex.

- Let access unit n be the n-th access unit in decoding order with the first access unit being access unit 0.
- Let picture n be the primary coded picture or the corresponding decoded picture of access unit n.

### A.3.1 Profile-independent level limits

Let the variable fR be derived as follows.

- If picture n is a frame, fR is set equal to  $1 \div 172$ .
- Otherwise (picture n is a field), fR is set equal to  $1 \div (172 * 2)$ .

Bitstreams conforming to any profile at a specified level shall obey the following constraints:

- a) The nominal removal time of access unit n (with  $n > 0$ ) from the CPB as specified in subclause C.4.2, satisfies the constraint that  $t_{r,n}(n) - t_r(n-1)$  is greater than or equal to  $\text{Max}(\text{PicSizeInMbs} \div \text{MaxMBPS}, fR)$ , where MaxMBPS is the value specified in Table A-1 that applies to picture n, and PicSizeInMbs is the number of macroblocks in picture n.
- b) The difference between consecutive output times of pictures from the DPB as specified in subclause C.5.2, satisfies the constraint that  $\Delta t_{o,dpb}(n) \geq \text{Max}(\text{PicSizeInMbs} \div \text{MaxMBPS}, fR)$ , where MaxMBPS is the value specified in Table A-1 for picture n, and PicSizeInMbs is the number of macroblocks of picture n, provided that picture n is a picture that is output and is not the last picture of the bitstream that is output.
- c) The sum of the NumBytesInNALunit variables for access unit 0 is less than or equal to  $256 * \text{ChromaFormatFactor} * (\text{PicSizeInMbs} + \text{MaxMBPS} * (t_r(0) - t_{r,n}(0))) \div \text{MinCR}$ , where MaxMBPS and MinCR are the values specified in Table A-1 that apply to picture 0 and PicSizeInMbs is the number of macroblocks in picture 0.
- d) The sum of the NumBytesInNALunit variables for access unit n (with  $n > 0$ ) is less than or equal to  $256 * \text{ChromaFormatFactor} * \text{MaxMBPS} * (t_r(n) - t_r(n-1)) \div \text{MinCR}$ , where MaxMBPS and MinCR are the values specified in Table A-1 that apply to picture n.

- e)  $\text{PicWidthInMbs} * \text{FrameHeightInMbs} \leq \text{MaxFS}$ , where MaxFS is specified in Table A-1
- f)  $\text{PicWidthInMbs} \leq \text{Sqrt}(\text{MaxFS} * 8)$
- g)  $\text{FrameHeightInMbs} \leq \text{Sqrt}(\text{MaxFS} * 8)$
- h)  $\text{max\_dec\_frame\_buffering} \leq \text{MaxDpbSize}$ , where MaxDpbSize is equal to  $\text{Min}(1024 * \text{MaxDPB} / (\text{PicWidthInMbs} * \text{FrameHeightInMbs} * 256 * \text{ChromaFormatFactor}), 16)$  and MaxDPB is given in Table A-1 in units of 1024 bytes. max\_dec\_frame\_buffering is also called DPB size.
- i) For the VCL HRD parameters,  $\text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx}] \leq 1000 * \text{MaxBR}$  and  $\text{CpbSize}[\text{SchedSelIdx}] \leq 1000 * \text{MaxCPB}$  for at least one value of SchedSelIdx, where BitRate[ SchedSelIdx ] is given by Equation E-13 and CpbSize[ SchedSelIdx ] is given by Equation E-14 when vcl\_hrd\_parameters\_present\_flag is equal to 1. MaxBR and MaxCPB are specified in Table A-1 in units of 1000 bits/s and 1000 bits, respectively. The bitstream shall satisfy these conditions for at least one value of SchedSelIdx in the range 0 to cpb\_cnt\_minus1, inclusive. CpbSize[ SchedSelIdx ] is also called CPB size.
- j) For the NAL HRD parameters,  $\text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx}] \leq 1200 * \text{MaxBR}$  and  $\text{CpbSize}[\text{SchedSelIdx}] \leq 1200 * \text{MaxCPB}$  for at least one value of SchedSelIdx, where BitRate[ SchedSelIdx ] is given by Equation E-13 and CpbSize[ SchedSelIdx ] is given by Equation E-14 when nal\_hrd\_parameters\_present\_flag equal to 1. MaxBR and MaxCPB are specified in Table A-1 in units of 1200 bits/s and 1200 bits, respectively. The bitstream shall satisfy these conditions for at least one value of SchedSelIdx in the range 0 to cpb\_cnt\_minus1.
- k) Vertical motion vector component range does not exceed MaxVmvR in units of luma frame samples, where MaxVmvR is specified in Table A-1
- l) Horizontal motion vector range does not exceed the range of -2048 to 2047.75, inclusive, in units of luma samples
- m) Number of motion vectors per two consecutive macroblocks in decoding order (also applying to the total from the last macroblock of a slice and the first macroblock of the next slice in decoding order) does not exceed MaxMvsPer2Mb, where MaxMvsPer2Mb is specified in Table A-1.
- n) Number of bits of macroblock\_layer( ) data for any macroblock is not greater than  $128 + 2048 * \text{ChromaFormatFactor}$ . Depending on entropy\_coding\_mode\_flag, the bits of macroblock\_layer( ) data are counted as follows.
  - If entropy\_coding\_mode\_flag is equal to 0, the number of bits of macroblock\_layer( ) data is given by the number of bits in the macroblock\_layer( ) syntax structure for a macroblock.
  - Otherwise (entropy\_coding\_mode\_flag is equal to 1), the number of bits of macroblock\_layer( ) data for a macroblock is given by the number of times read\_bits( 1 ) is called in subclauses 9.3.3.2.2 and 9.3.3.2.3 when parsing the macroblock\_layer( ) associated with the macroblock.

Table A-1 below specifies the limits for each level. Entries marked "-" in Table A-1 denote the absence of a corresponding limit.

Conformance to a particular level shall be specified by setting the syntax element level\_idc equal to a value of ten times the level number specified in Table A-1.

Table A-1 – Level limits

Level number	Max macroblock processing rate MaxMBPS (MB/s)	Max frame size MaxFS (MBs)	Max decoded picture buffer size MaxDPB (1024 bytes)	Max video bit rate MaxBR (1000 bits/s or 1200 bits/s)	Max CPB size MaxCPB (1000 bits or 1200 bits)	Vertical MV component range MaxVmvR (luma frame samples)	Min compression ratio MinCR	Max number of motion vectors per two consecutive MBs MaxMvsPer2Mb
1	1 485	99	148.5	64	175	[-64,+63.75]	2	-
1.1	3 000	396	337.5	192	500	[-128,+127.75]	2	-
1.2	6 000	396	891.0	384	1 000	[-128,+127.75]	2	-
1.3	11 880	396	891.0	768	2 000	[-128,+127.75]	2	-
2	11 880	396	891.0	2 000	2 000	[-128,+127.75]	2	-
2.1	19 800	792	1 782.0	4 000	4 000	[-256,+255.75]	2	-
2.2	20 250	1 620	3 037.5	4 000	4 000	[-256,+255.75]	2	-
3	40 500	1 620	3 037.5	10 000	10 000	[-256,+255.75]	2	32
3.1	108 000	3 600	6 750.0	14 000	14 000	[-512,+511.75]	4	16
3.2	216 000	5 120	7 680.0	20 000	20 000	[-512,+511.75]	4	16
4	245 760	8 192	12 288.0	20 000	25 000	[-512,+511.75]	4	16
4.1	245 760	8 192	12 288.0	50 000	62 500	[-512,+511.75]	2	16
4.2	491 520	8 192	12 288.0	50 000	62 500	[-512,+511.75]	2	16
5	589 824	22 080	41 310.0	135 000	135 000	[-512,+511.75]	2	16
5.1	983 040	36 864	69 120.0	240 000	240 000	[-512,+511.75]	2	16

Levels with non-integer level numbers in Table A-1 are referred to as “intermediate levels”.

NOTE – All levels have the same status, but some applications may choose to use only the integer-numbered levels.

Informative subclause A.3.3 shows the effect of these limits on frame rates for several example picture formats.

### A.3.2 Profile-specific level limits

- In bitstreams conforming to the Main profile, the removal time of access unit 0 shall satisfy the constraint that the number of slices in picture 0 is less than or equal to  $(\text{PicSizeInMbs} + \text{MaxMBPS} * (t_r(0) - t_{r,n}(0))) \div \text{SliceRate}$ , where SliceRate is the value specified in Table A-3 that applies to picture 0.
- In bitstreams conforming to the Main profile, the difference between consecutive removal time of access units  $n$  and  $n - 1$  (with  $n > 0$ ) shall satisfy the constraint that the number of slices in picture  $n$  is less than or equal to  $\text{MaxMBPS} * (t_r(n) - t_r(n - 1)) \div \text{SliceRate}$ , where SliceRate is the value specified in Table A-3 that applies to picture  $n$ .

- In bitstreams conforming to the Main profile, sequence parameter sets shall have direct\_8x8\_inference\_flag equal to 1 for the levels specified in Table A-3.

NOTE – direct\_8x8\_inference\_flag is not relevant to the Baseline profile as it does not allow B slice types (specified in subclause A.2.1), and direct\_8x8\_inference\_flag is equal to 1 for all levels of the Extended profile (specified in subclause A.2.3).

- In bitstreams conforming to the Main and Extended profiles, sequence parameter sets shall have frame\_mbs\_only\_flag equal to 1 for the levels specified in Table A-3 for the Main profile and in Table A-4 for the Extended profile.

NOTE – frame\_mbs\_only\_flag is equal to 1 for all levels of the Baseline profile (specified in subclause A.2.1).

- e) In bitstreams conforming to the Main and Extended profiles, the value of sub\_mb\_type in B macroblocks shall not be equal to B\_Bi\_8x4, B\_Bi\_4x8, or B\_Bi\_4x4 for the levels in which MinLumaBiPredSize is shown as 8x8 in Table A-3 for the Main profile and in Table A-4 for the Extended profile.
- f) In bitstreams conforming to the Baseline and Extended profiles,  $(xInt_{max} - xInt_{min} + 6) * (yInt_{max} - yInt_{min} + 6) \leq \text{MaxSubMbRectSize}$  in macroblocks coded with mb\_type equal to P\_8x8, P\_8x8ref0 or B\_8x8 for all invocations of the process specified in subclause 8.4.2.2.1 used to generate the predicted luma sample array for a single list (list 0 or list 1) for each 8x8 sub-macroblock, where NumSubMbPart( sub\_mb\_type ) > 1, where MaxSubMbRectSize is specified in Table A-2 for the Baseline profile and in Table A-4 for the Extended profile and
- $xInt_{min}$  as the minimum value of  $xInt_L$  among all luma sample predictions for the sub-macroblock
  - $xInt_{max}$  as the maximum value of  $xInt_L$  among all luma sample predictions for the sub-macroblock
  - $yInt_{min}$  as the minimum value of  $yInt_L$  among all luma sample predictions for the sub-macroblock
  - $yInt_{max}$  as the maximum value of  $yInt_L$  among all luma sample predictions for the sub-macroblock

For each level at which a numerical value of MaxSubMbRectSize is specified in Table A-2 for the Baseline profile and in Table A-4 for the Extended profile, the following constraint shall be true for each 8x8 sub-macroblock:

#### A.3.2.1 Baseline profile limits

Table A-2 specifies limits for each level that are specific to bitstreams conforming to the Baseline profile. Entries marked "-" in Table A-2 denote the absence of a corresponding limit.

**Table A-2 – Baseline profile level limits**

Level number	MaxSubMbRectSize
1	576
1.1	576
1.2	576
1.3	576
2	576
2.1	576
2.2	576
3	576
3.1	-
3.2	-
4	-
4.1	-
4.2	-
5	-
5.1	-

#### A.3.2.2 Main profile limits

Table A-3 specifies limits for each level that are specific to bitstreams conforming to the Main profile. Entries marked "-" in Table A-3 denote the absence of a corresponding limit.

Table A-3 – Main profile level limits

Level number	SliceRate	MinLumaBiPredSize	direct_8x8_inference_flag	frame_mbs_only_flag
1	-	-	-	1
1.1	-	-	-	1
1.2	-	-	-	1
1.3	-	-	-	1
2	-	-	-	1
2.1	-	-	-	-
2.2	-	-	-	-
3	22	-	1	-
3.1	60	8x8	1	-
3.2	60	8x8	1	-
4	60	8x8	1	-
4.1	24	8x8	1	-
4.2	24	8x8	1	1
5	24	8x8	1	1
5.1	24	8x8	1	1

#### A.3.2.3 Extended Profile Limits

Table A-4 specifies limits for each level that are specific to bitstreams conforming to the Extended profile. Entries marked "-" in Table A-4 denote the absence of a corresponding limit.

Table A-4 – Extended profile level limits

Level number	MaxSubMbRectSize	MinLumaBiPredSize	frame_mbs_only_flag
1	576	-	1
1.1	576	-	1
1.2	576	-	1
1.3	576	-	1
2	576	-	1
2.1	576	-	-
2.2	576	-	-
3	576	-	-
3.1	-	8x8	-
3.2	-	8x8	-
4	-	8x8	-
4.1	-	8x8	-
4.2	-	8x8	1
5	-	8x8	1
5.1	-	8x8	1

## A.3.3 Effect of level limits on frame rate (informative)

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

Table A-5 – Maximum frame rates (frames per second) for some example frame sizes

Level number:					1	1.1	1.2	1.3	2	2.1	2.2
Max frame size (macroblocks):					99	396	396	396	396	792	1 620
Max macroblocks/second:					1 485	3 000	6 000	11 880	11 880	19 800	20 250
Max frame size (samples):					25 344	101 376	101 376	101 376	101 376	202 752	414 720
Max samples/second:					380 160	768 000	1 536 000	3 041 280	3 041 280	5 068 800	5 184 000
Format	Luma Width	Luma Height	MBs Total	Luma Samples							
SQCIF	128	96	48	12 288	30.9	62.5	125.0	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0
QCIF	176	144	99	25 344	15.0	30.3	60.6	120.0	120.0	172.0	172.0
QVGA	320	240	300	76 800	-	10.0	20.0	39.6	39.6	66.0	67.5
525 SIF	352	240	330	84 480	-	9.1	18.2	36.0	36.0	60.0	61.4
CIF	352	288	396	101 376	-	7.6	15.2	30.0	30.0	50.0	51.1
525 HHR	352	480	660	168 960	-	-	-	-	-	30.0	30.7
625 HHR	352	576	792	202 752	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	25.6
VGA	640	480	1 200	307 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.9
525 4SIF	704	480	1 320	337 920	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.3
525 SD	720	480	1 350	345 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0
4CIF	704	576	1 584	405 504	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8
625 SD	720	576	1 620	414 720	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5
SVGA	800	600	1 900	486 400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XGA	1024	768	3 072	786 432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
720p HD	1280	720	3 600	921 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4VGA	1280	960	4 800	1 228 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SXGA	1280	1024	5 120	1 310 720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
525 16SIF	1408	960	5 280	1 351 680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16CIF	1408	1152	6 336	1 622 016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4SVGA	1600	1200	7 500	1 920 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1080 HD	1920	1088	8 160	2 088 960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2Kx1K	2048	1024	8 192	2 097 152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4XGA	2048	1536	12 288	3 145 728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16VGA	2560	1920	19 200	4 915 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3616x1536 (2.35:1)	3616	1536	21 696	5 554 176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3672x1536 (2.39:1)	3680	1536	22 080	5 652 480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4Kx2K	4096	2048	32 768	8 388 608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4096x2304 (16:9)	4096	2304	36 864	9 437 184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A-5 (continued) – Maximum frame rates (frames per second) for some example frame sizes

Level number:					3	3.1	3.2	4	4.1	4.2
Max frame size (macroblocks):					1 620	3 600	5 120	8 192	8 192	8 192
Max macroblocks/second:					40 500	108 000	216 000	245 760	245 760	589 824
Max frame size (samples):					414 720	921 600	1 310 720	2 097 152	2 097 152	2 097 152
Max samples/second:					10 368 000	27 648 000	55 296 000	62 914 560	62 914 560	125 829 120
Format	Luma Width	Luma Height	MBs Total	Luma Samples						
SQCIF	128	96	48	12 288	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0
QCIF	176	144	99	25 344	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0
QVGA	320	240	300	76 800	135.0	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0
525 SIF	352	240	330	84 480	122.7	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0
CIF	352	288	396	101 376	102.3	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0
525 HHR	352	480	660	168 960	61.4	163.6	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0
625 HHR	352	576	792	202 752	51.1	136.4	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0
VGA	640	480	1 200	307 200	33.8	90.0	172.0	172.0	172.0	172.0
525 4SIF	704	480	1 320	337 920	30.7	81.8	163.6	172.0	172.0	172.0
525 SD	720	480	1 350	345 600	30.0	80.0	160.0	172.0	172.0	172.0
4CIF	704	576	1 584	405 504	25.6	68.2	136.4	155.2	155.2	172.0
625 SD	720	576	1 620	414 720	25.0	66.7	133.3	151.7	151.7	172.0
SVGA	800	600	1 900	486 400	-	56.8	113.7	129.3	129.3	172.0
XGA	1024	768	3 072	786 432	-	35.2	70.3	80.0	80.0	160.0
720p HD	1280	720	3 600	921 600	-	30.0	60.0	68.3	68.3	136.5
4VGA	1280	960	4 800	1 228 800	-	-	45.0	51.2	51.2	102.4
SXGA	1280	1024	5 120	1 310 720	-	-	42.2	48.0	48.0	96.0
525 16SIF	1408	960	5 280	1 351 680	-	-	-	46.5	46.5	93.1
16CIF	1408	1152	6 336	1 622 016	-	-	-	38.8	38.8	77.6
4SVGA	1600	1200	7 500	1 920 000	-	-	-	32.8	32.8	65.5
1080 HD	1920	1088	8 160	2 088 960	-	-	-	30.1	30.1	60.2
2Kx1K	2048	1024	8 192	2 097 152	-	-	-	30.0	30.0	60.0
4XGA	2048	1536	12 288	3 145 728	-	-	-	-	-	-
16VGA	2560	1920	19 200	4 915 200	-	-	-	-	-	-
3616x1536 (2.35:1)	3616	1536	21 696	5 554 176	-	-	-	-	-	-
3672x1536 (2.39:1)	3680	1536	22 080	5 652 480	-	-	-	-	-	-
4Kx2K	4096	2048	32 768	8 388 608	-	-	-	-	-	-
4096x2304 (16:9)	4096	2304	36 864	9 437 184	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A-5 (concluded) – Maximum frame rates (frames per second) for some example frame sizes

Level number:					5	5.1
Max frame size (macroblocks):					21 696	36 864
Max macroblocks/second:					589 824	983 040
Max frame size (samples):					5 554 176	9 437 184
Max samples/second:					150 994 944	251 658 240
Format	Luma Width	Luma Height	MBs Total	Luma Samples		
SQCIF	128	96	48	12 288	172.0	172.0
QCIF	176	144	99	25 344	172.0	172.0
QVGA	320	240	300	76 800	172.0	172.0
525 SIF	352	240	330	84 480	172.0	172.0
CIF	352	288	396	101 376	172.0	172.0
525 HHR	352	480	660	168 960	172.0	172.0
625 HHR	352	576	792	202 752	172.0	172.0
VGA	640	480	1 200	307 200	172.0	172.0
525 4SIF	704	480	1 320	337 920	172.0	172.0
525 SD	720	480	1 350	345 600	172.0	172.0
4CIF	704	576	1 584	405 504	172.0	172.0
625 SD	720	576	1 620	414 720	172.0	172.0
SVGA	800	600	1 900	486 400	172.0	172.0
XGA	1024	768	3 072	786 432	172.0	172.0
720p HD	1280	720	3 600	921 600	163.8	172.0
4VGA	1280	960	4 800	1 228 800	122.9	172.0
SXGA	1280	1024	5 120	1 310 720	115.2	172.0
525 16SIF	1408	960	5 280	1 351 680	111.7	172.0
16CIF	1408	1152	6 336	1 622 016	93.1	155.2
4SVGA	1600	1200	7 500	1 920 000	78.6	131.1
1080 HD	1920	1088	8 160	2 088 960	72.3	120.5
2Kx1K	2048	1024	8 192	2 097 152	72.0	120.0
4XGA	2048	1536	12 288	3 145 728	48.0	80.0
16VGA	2560	1920	19 200	4 915 200	30.7	51.2
3616x1536 (2.35:1)	3616	1536	21 696	5 554 176	27.2	45.3
3672x1536 (2.39:1)	3680	1536	22 080	5 652 480	26.7	44.5
4Kx2K	4096	2048	32 768	8 388 608	-	30.0
4096x2304 (16:9)	4096	2304	36 864	9 437 184	-	26.7

The following should be noted.

- This Recommendation | International Standard is a variable-frame-size specification. The specific frame sizes in Table A-5 are illustrative examples only.
- As used in Table A-5, "525" refers to typical use for environments using 525 analogue scan lines (of which approximately 480 lines contain the visible picture region), and "625" refers to environments using 625 analogue scan lines (of which approximately 576 lines contain the visible picture region).
- XGA is also known as (aka) XVGA, 4SVGA aka UXGA, 16XGA aka 4Kx3K, CIF aka 625 SIF, 625 HHR aka 2CIF aka half 625 D-1, aka half 625 ITU-R BT.601, 525 SD aka 525 D-1 aka 525 ITU-R BT.601, 625 SD aka 625 D-1 aka 625 ITU-R BT.601.
- Frame rates given are correct for progressive scan modes. The frame rates are also correct for interlaced video coding for the cases of frame height divisible by 32.

## Annex B

### Byte stream format

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard)

This annex specifies syntax and semantics of a byte stream format specified for use by application that deliver some or all of the NAL unit stream as an ordered stream of bytes or bits within which the locations of NAL unit boundaries need to be identifiable from patterns in the data, such as ITU-T Recommendation H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 systems or ITU-T Recommendation H.320 systems. For bit-oriented delivery, the bit order for the byte stream format is specified to start with the MSB of the first byte, proceed to the LSB of the first byte, followed by the MSB of the second byte, etc.

The byte stream format consists of a sequence of byte stream NAL unit syntax structures. Each byte stream NAL unit syntax structure contains one start code prefix followed by one nal\_unit( NumBytesInNALunit ) syntax structure. It may (and under some circumstances, it shall) also contain some additional zero\_byte syntax elements.

#### B.1 Byte stream NAL unit syntax and semantics

##### B.1.1 Byte stream NAL unit syntax

byte_stream_nal_unit( NumBytesInNALunit ) {	C	Descriptor
while( next_bits( 24 ) != 0x000001 )		
<b>zero_byte</b> /* equal to 0x00 */		f(8)
if( more_data_in_byte_stream( ) ) {		
<b>start_code_prefix_one_3bytes</b> /* equal to 0x000001 */		f(24)
nal_unit( NumBytesInNALunit )		
}		
}		

##### B.1.2 Byte stream NAL unit semantics

The order of byte stream NAL units in the byte stream shall follow the decoding order of the NAL units contained in the byte stream NAL units (see subclause 7.4.1.2). The content of each byte stream NAL unit is associated with the same access unit as the NAL unit contained in the byte stream NAL unit (see subclause 7.4.1.2.3).

**zero\_byte** is a single byte equal to 0x00.

When any of the following conditions are fulfilled, the minimum required number of zero\_byte syntax elements preceding the start\_code\_prefix\_one\_3bytes is equal to 1.

- the nal\_unit\_type within the nal\_unit( ) is equal to 7 (sequence parameter set) or 8 (picture parameter set)
- the byte stream NAL unit syntax structure contains the first NAL unit of an access unit in decoding order, as specified by subclause 7.4.1.2.3.

Any number of additional zero\_byte syntax elements may immediately precede the start code prefix within the byte stream NAL unit syntax structure.

**start\_code\_prefix\_one\_3bytes** is a fixed-value sequence of 3 bytes equal to 0x000001. This syntax element is called a start code prefix.

#### B.2 Byte stream NAL unit decoding process

Input to this process consists of an ordered stream of bytes consisting of a sequence of byte stream NAL unit syntax structures.

Output of this process consists of a sequence of NAL unit syntax structures.



At the beginning of the decoding process, the decoder initialises its current position in the byte stream to the beginning of the byte stream.

The decoder then performs the following step-wise process repeatedly to extract and decode each NAL unit syntax structure in the byte stream:

1. The decoder examines the byte stream, starting at the current position, to detect the location of the next byte-aligned three-byte sequence equal to 0x000001.  
NOTE – This three-byte sequence equal to 0x000001 is a `start_code_prefix_one_3bytes` syntax element, and all bytes starting at the current position in the byte stream and preceding the `start_code_prefix_one_3bytes` (if any) are `zero_byte` syntax elements equal to 0x00.
2. All bytes preceding and including this three-byte sequence are discarded and the current position in the byte stream is set equal to the position of the byte following this three-byte sequence.
3. `NumBytesInNALunit` is set equal to the number of byte-aligned bytes starting with the byte at the current position in the byte stream up to and including the last byte that precedes the location of any of the following conditions:
  - a. A subsequent byte-aligned three-byte sequence equal to 0x000000, or
  - b. A subsequent byte-aligned three-byte sequence equal to 0x000001, or
  - c. The end of the byte stream, as determined by unspecified means.
4. `NumBytesInNALunit` bytes are removed from the bitstream and the current position in the byte stream is advanced by `NumBytesInNALunit` bytes. This sequence of bytes is `nal_unit( NumBytesInNALunit )` and is decoded using the NAL unit decoding process.

### B.3 Decoder byte-alignment recovery (informative)

This subclause does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard.

Many applications provide data to a decoder in a manner that is inherently byte aligned, and thus have no need for the bit-oriented byte alignment detection procedure described in this subclause.

When a decoder does not have byte alignment with the encoder's byte stream, the decoder may examine the incoming bitstream for the binary pattern '00000000 00000000 00000000 00000001' (31 consecutive bits equal to 0 followed by a bit equal to 1). The bit immediately following this pattern is the first bit of an aligned byte following a start code prefix. Upon detecting this pattern, the decoder will be byte aligned with the encoder and positioned at the start of a NAL unit in the byte stream.

Once byte aligned with the encoder, the decoder can examine the incoming byte stream for subsequent three-byte sequences 0x000001 and 0x000003.

When the three-byte sequence 0x000001 is detected, this is a start code prefix.

When the three-byte sequence 0x000003 is detected, the third byte (0x03) is an `emulation_prevention_three_byte` to be discarded as specified in subclause 7.4.1.

The byte alignment detection procedure described in this subclause is functionally equivalent to searching a byte sequence for three consecutive zero-valued bytes (0x000000), starting at any alignment position. Detection of this pattern indicates that the next non-zero byte contains the end of a start code prefix (as a conforming byte stream cannot contain more than 23 consecutive zero-valued bits without containing 31 or more consecutive zero-valued bits, allowing detection of 0x000000 relative to any starting alignment position), and the first non-zero bit in that next non-zero byte is the last bit of an aligned byte and is the last bit of a start code prefix.

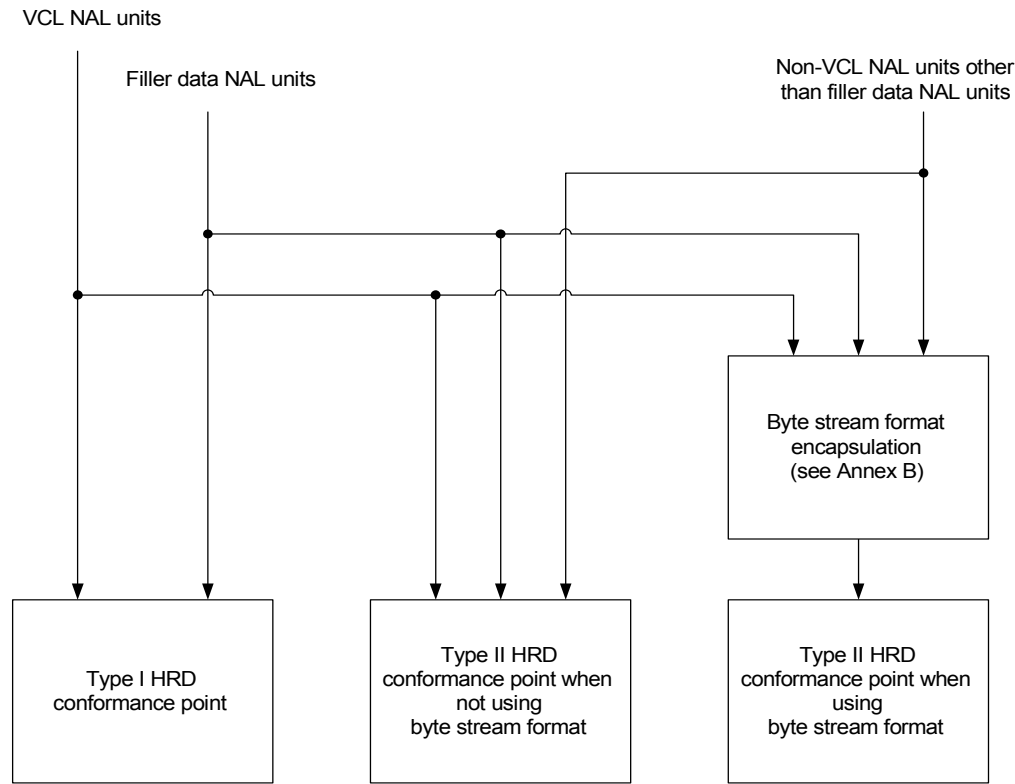
**Annex C**  
**Hypothetical reference decoder**  
(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard)

This annex specifies the hypothetical reference decoder (HRD) and its use to check bitstream and decoder conformance.

Two types of bitstreams are subject to HRD conformance checking for this Recommendation | International Standard. The first such type of bitstream, called Type I bitstream, is a NAL unit stream containing only the VCL NAL units and filler data NAL units for all access units in the bitstream. The second type of bitstream, called a Type II bitstream, contains, in addition to the VCL NAL units and filler data NAL units for all access units in the bitstream, at least one of the following.

- additional non-VCL NAL units other than filler data NAL units
- all start code prefixes and zero\_byte syntax elements that form a byte stream from the NAL unit stream (as specified in Annex B)

Figure C-1 shows the types of bitstream conformance points checked by the HRD.



**Figure C-1 – Structure of byte streams and NAL unit streams for HRD conformance checks**

The syntax elements of non-VCL NAL units (or their default values for some of the syntax elements), required for the HRD, are specified in the semantic subclauses of clause 7 and Annexes D and E.

Two types of HRD parameter sets are used. The HRD parameter sets are signalled through video usability information as specified in subclauses E.10 and E.11, which is part of the sequence parameters set syntax structure.

In order to check conformance of a bitstream using the HRD, all sequence parameter sets and picture parameters sets referred to in the VCL NAL units, and corresponding buffering period and picture timing SEI messages shall be conveyed to the HRD, in a timely manner, either in the bitstream (by non-VCL NAL units), or by other means not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard.

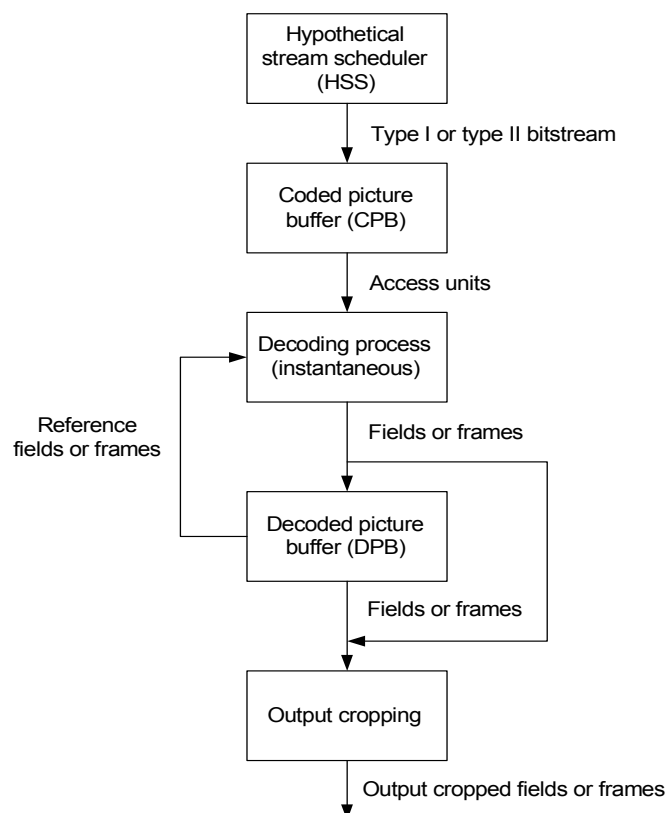
In Annexes C, D and E, the specification for "presence" of non-VCL NAL units is also satisfied when those NAL units (or just some of them) are conveyed to decoders (or to the HRD) by other means not specified by this Recommendation | International Standard. For the purpose of counting bits, only the appropriate bits that are actually present in the bitstream are counted.

NOTE - As an example, synchronization of a non-VCL NAL unit, conveyed by means other than presence in the bitstream, with the NAL units that are present in the bitstream, can be achieved by indicating two points in the bitstream, between which the non-VCL NAL unit would have been present in the bitstream, had the encoder decided to convey it in the bitstream.

When the content of a non-VCL NAL unit is conveyed for the application by some means other than presence within the bitstream, the representation of the content of the non-VCL NAL unit is not required to use the same syntax specified in this annex.

NOTE - When HRD information is contained within the bitstream, it is possible to verify the conformance of a bitstream to the requirements of this subclause based solely on information contained in the bitstream. When the HRD information is not present in the bitstream, as is the case for all "stand-alone" Type I bitstreams, conformance can only be verified when the HRD data is supplied by some other means not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard.

The HRD contains a coded picture buffer (CPB), an instantaneous decoding process, a decoded picture buffer (DPB), and output cropping as shown in Figure C-2.



**Figure C-2 – HRD buffer model**

The CPB size (number of bits) is specified by `CpbSize[ SchedSelIdx ]` in Annex E. DPB size (number of frame buffers) is specified by `max_dec_frame_buffering` in Annex E.

The HRD operates as follows. Data associated with access units that flow into the CPB according to a specified arrival schedule are delivered by the HSS. The data associated with each access unit are removed and decoded instantaneously by the instantaneous decoding process at CPB removal times. Each decoded picture is placed in the DPB at its CPB removal time unless it is output at its CPB removal time and is a non-reference picture. When a picture is placed in the DPB it is removed from the DPB at the later of the DPB output time or the time that it is marked as "unused for reference".

The operation of the CPB is specified in subclause C.4. The instantaneous decoder operation is specified in clauses 8 and 9. The operation of the DPB is specified in subclause C.5. The output cropping is specified in subclause C.5.2.

HSS and HRD information concerning the number of enumerated delivery schedules and their associated bit rates and buffer sizes is specified in subclauses E.10.1, E.10.2, E.11.1 and E.11.2. The HRD is initialised as specified by the buffering period SEI message as specified in subclauses D.8.1 and D.9.1. The removal timing of access units from the CPB and output timing from the DPB are specified in the picture timing SEI message as specified in subclauses D.8.2 and D.9.2. All timing information relating to a specific access unit shall arrive prior to the CPB removal time of the access unit.

The HRD is used to check conformance of bitstreams and decoders as specified in subclauses C.6 and C.7, respectively.

NOTE - While conformance is guaranteed under the assumption that all frame-rates and clocks used to generate the bitstream match exactly the values signalled in the bitstream, in a real system each of these may vary from the signalled or specified value.

All the arithmetic in this annex is done with real values, so that no rounding errors can propagate. For example, the number of bits in a CPB just prior to or after removal of an access unit is not necessarily an integer.

The variable  $t_c$  is derived as follows and is called a clock tick.

$$t_c = \text{num\_units\_in\_tick} \div \text{time\_scale} \quad (\text{C-1})$$

The following is specified for expressing the constraints in this Annex.

- Let access unit  $n$  be the  $n$ -th access unit in decoding order with the first access unit being access unit 0.
- Let picture  $n$  be the primary coded picture or the decoded primary picture of access unit  $n$ .

## C.4 Operation of coded picture buffer (CPB)

The specifications in this subclause apply independently to each set of CPB parameters that is present and to both Type I and Type II conformance.

### C.4.1 Timing of bitstream arrival

The HRD may be initialised at any one of the buffering period SEI messages. Prior to initialisation, the CPB is empty.

NOTE - After initialisation, the HRD is not initialised again by subsequent buffering period SEI messages.

The access unit that is associated with the buffering period SEI message that initializes the CPB is referred to as access unit 0. All other access units are referred to as access unit  $n$  with  $n$  being incremented by 1 for the next access unit in decoding order.

The time at which the first bit of access unit  $n$  begins to enter the CPB is referred to as the initial arrival time  $t_{ai}(n)$ .

The initial arrival time of access units is derived as follows.

- If the access unit is access unit 0,  $t_{ai}(0) = 0$ ,
- Otherwise (the access unit is access unit  $n$  with  $n > 0$ ), the following applies.
  - If  $\text{cbr\_flag}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  is equal to 1, the initial arrival time for access unit  $n$ , is equal to the final arrival time (which is derived below) of access unit  $n - 1$ , i.e.

$$t_{ai}(n) = t_{af}(n - 1) \quad (\text{C-2})$$

- Otherwise, if  $\text{cbr\_flag}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  is equal to 0 and access unit  $n$  is not the first access unit of a subsequent buffering period, the initial arrival time for access unit  $n$  is derived by

$$t_{ai}(n) = \text{Max}(t_{af}(n - 1), t_{ai,earliest}(n)) \quad (\text{C-3})$$

where  $t_{ai,earliest}(n)$  is given as follows

$$t_{ai,earliest}(n) = t_{r,n}(n) - (\text{initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay}[\text{SchedSelIdx}] + \text{initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay\_offset}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]) \div 90000 \quad (\text{C-4})$$

with  $t_{r,n}(n)$  being the nominal removal time of access unit  $n$  from the CPB as specified in subclause C.4.2 and  $\text{initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  and  $\text{initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay\_offset}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  being specified in the previous buffering period SEI message.

- Otherwise ( $\text{cbr\_flag}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  is equal to 0 and the subsequent access unit  $n$  is the first access unit of a subsequent buffering period), the initial arrival time for the access unit  $n$  is derived by

$$t_{ai}(n) = t_{r,n}(n) - (\text{initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay}[\text{SchedSelIdx}] \div 90000) \quad (\text{C-5})$$

with  $\text{initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  being specified in the buffering period SEI message associated with access unit  $n$ .

The final arrival time for access unit  $n$  is derived by

$$t_{af}(n) = t_{ai}(n) + b(n) \div \text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx}] \quad (\text{C-6})$$

where  $b(n)$  is the size in bits of access unit  $n$ , counting the bits of the Type I bitstream for Type I conformance or the bits of the Type II bitstream for Type II conformance.

The values of  $\text{SchedSelIdx}$ ,  $\text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$ , and  $\text{CpbSize}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  are constrained as follows.

- If access unit  $n$  and access unit  $n - 1$  are part of different coded video sequences and the content of the active sequence parameter sets of the two coded video sequences differ, the HSS may select a value  $\text{SchedSelIdx1}$  of  $\text{SchedSelIdx}$  from among the values of  $\text{SchedSelIdx}$  provided for the coded video sequence containing access unit  $n$  that results in a  $\text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx1}]$  or  $\text{CpbSize}[\text{SchedSelIdx1}]$  for the second of the two coded video sequences (which contains access unit  $n - 1$ ) that differs from the value of  $\text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  or  $\text{CpbSize}[\text{SchedSelIdx0}]$  for the value  $\text{SchedSelIdx0}$  of  $\text{SchedSelIdx}$  that was in use for the coded video sequence containing access unit  $n - 1$ .
- Otherwise, the HSS continues to operate with the previous values of  $\text{SchedSelIdx}$ ,  $\text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  and  $\text{CpbSize}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$ .

When the HSS selects values of  $\text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  or  $\text{CpbSize}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  that differ from those of the previous access unit, the following applies.

- the variable  $\text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  comes into effect at time  $t_{ai}(n)$
- the variable  $\text{CpbSize}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  comes into effect as follows.
  - If the new value of  $\text{CpbSize}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  exceeds the old CPB size, it comes into effect at time  $t_{ai}(n)$ ,
  - Otherwise, the new value of  $\text{CpbSize}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  comes into effect at the time  $t_r(n)$ .

#### C.4.2 Timing of coded picture removal

For access unit 0, the nominal removal time of the access unit from the CPB is specified by

$$t_{r,n}(0) = \text{initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay}[\text{SchedSelIdx}] \div 90000 \quad (\text{C-7})$$

For the first access unit of a buffering period that does not initialise the HRD, the nominal removal time of the access unit from the CPB is specified by

$$t_{r,n}(n) = t_{r,n}(n_b) + t_c * \text{cpb\_removal\_delay}(n) \quad (\text{C-8})$$

where  $t_{r,n}(n_b)$  is the nominal removal time of the first picture of the previous buffering period and  $\text{cpb\_removal\_delay}(n)$  is specified in the picture timing SEI message associated with access unit  $n$ .

When an access unit  $n$  is the first access unit of a buffering period,  $n_b$  is set equal to  $n$  at the removal time of access unit  $n$ .

The nominal removal time  $t_{r,n}(n)$  of an access unit  $n$  that is not the first access unit of a buffering period is given by

$$t_{r,n}(n) = t_{r,n}(n_b) + t_c * \text{cpb\_removal\_delay}(n) \quad (\text{C-9})$$

The removal time of access unit  $n$  is specified as follows.

- If  $\text{low\_delay\_hrd\_flag}$  is equal to 0 or  $t_{r,n}(n) \geq t_{af}(n)$ , the removal time of access unit  $n$  is specified by

$$t_r(n) = t_{r,n}(n) \quad (\text{C-10})$$

- Otherwise ( $\text{low\_delay\_hrd\_flag}$  is equal to 1 and  $t_{r,n}(n) < t_{af}(n)$ ), the removal time of access unit  $n$  is specified by

$$t_r(n) = t_{r,n}(n) + t_c * \text{Ceil}((t_{af}(n) - t_{r,n}(n)) \div t_c) \quad (\text{C-11})$$

NOTE – The latter case indicates that the size access unit  $n$ ,  $b(n)$ , is so large that it prevents removal at the nominal removal time.

## C.5 Operation of the decoded picture buffer (DPB)

The decoded picture buffer contains frame buffers. Each of the frame buffers may contain a decoded frame, a decoded complementary field pair or a single (non-paired) decoded field that are marked as "used for reference" (reference pictures) or are held for future output (reordered or delayed pictures). Prior to initialisation, the DPB is empty (the DPB fullness is set to zero). The following steps of the subclauses of this subclause all happen instantaneously at  $t_r(n)$  and in the sequence listed.

### C.5.1 Decoding of gaps in frame\_num and storage of "non-existing" frames

If applicable, gaps in frame\_num are detected by the decoding process and the generated frames are marked and inserted into the DPB as specified below.

Gaps in frame\_num are detected by the decoding process and the generated frames are marked as specified in subclause 8.2.5.2.

After the marking of each generated frame, each picture  $m$  marked by the "sliding window" process as "unused for reference" is removed from the DPB when it is also marked as "non-existing" or its DPB output time is less than or equal to the CPB removal time of the current picture  $n$ ; i.e.,  $t_{o,dpb}(m) \leq t_r(n)$ . When a frame or the last field in a frame buffer is removed from the DPB, the DPB fullness is decremented by one. The "non-existing" generated frame is inserted into the DPB and the DPB fullness is incremented by one.

### C.5.2 Picture decoding and output

Picture  $n$  is decoded and its DPB output time  $t_{o,dpb}(n)$  is derived by

$$t_{o,dpb}(n) = t_r(n) + t_c * \text{dpb\_output\_delay}(n) \quad (\text{C-12})$$

The output of the current picture is specified as follows.

- If  $t_{o,dpb}(n) = t_r(n)$ , the current picture is output.  
NOTE - When the current picture is a reference picture it will be stored in the DPB
- Otherwise ( $t_{o,dpb}(n) > t_r(n)$ ), the current picture is output later and will be stored in the DPB (as specified in subclause C.5.4) and is output at time  $t_{o,dpb}(n)$  unless indicated not to be output by the decoding or inference of  $\text{no\_output\_of\_prior\_pics\_flag}$  equal to 1 at a time that precedes  $t_{o,dpb}(n)$ .

The output picture shall be cropped, using the cropping rectangle specified in the sequence parameter set for the sequence.

When picture  $n$  is a picture that is output and is not the last picture of the bitstream that is output, the value of  $\Delta t_{o,dpb}(n)$  is defined as:

$$\Delta t_{o,dpb}(n) = t_{o,dpb}(n_n) - t_{o,dpb}(n) \quad (\text{C-13})$$

where  $n_n$  indicates the picture that follows after picture  $n$  in output order.

The decoded picture is temporarily stored (not in the DPB).

### C.5.3 Removal of pictures from the DPB before possible insertion of the current picture

The removal of pictures from the DPB before possible insertion of the current picture proceeds as follows.

- If the decoded picture is an IDR picture the following applies.
  - All reference pictures in the DPB are marked as "unused for reference" as specified in subclauses 8.2.5.3 and 8.2.5.4.
  - When the IDR picture is not the first IDR picture decoded and the value of  $\text{PicWidthInMbs}$  or  $\text{FrameHeightInMbs}$  or  $\text{max\_dec\_frame\_buffering}$  derived from the active sequence parameter set is different from the value of

PicWidthInMbs or FrameHeightInMbs or max\_dec\_frame\_buffering derived from the sequence parameter set that was active for the preceding sequence, respectively, no\_output\_of\_prior\_pics\_flag is inferred to be equal to 1 by the HRD, regardless of the actual value of no\_output\_of\_prior\_pics\_flag.

NOTE - Decoder implementations should try to handle frame or DPB size changes more gracefully than the HRD in regard to changes in PicWidthInMbs or FrameHeightInMbs.

- When no\_output\_of\_prior\_pics\_flag is equal to 1 or is inferred to be equal to 1, all frame buffers in the DPB are emptied without output of the pictures they contain, and DPB fullness is set to 0.
- Otherwise (the decoded picture is not an IDR picture), the following applies.
  - If the slice header of the current picture includes memory\_management\_control\_operation equal to 5, all reference pictures in the DPB are marked as "unused for reference".
  - Otherwise (the slice header of the current picture does not include memory\_management\_control\_operation equal to 5), the decoded reference picture marking process is invoked.

All pictures  $m$  in the DPB, for which all of the following conditions are true, are removed from the DPB.

- picture  $m$  is marked as "unused for reference" or picture  $m$  is a non-reference picture. When a picture is a reference frame, it is considered to be marked as "unused for reference" only when both of its fields have been marked as "unused for reference".
- picture  $m$  is marked as "non-existing" or its DPB output time is less than or equal to the CPB removal time of the current picture  $n$ ; i.e.,  $t_{o,dpb}(m) \leq t_r(n)$

When a frame or the last field in a frame buffer is removed from the DPB, the DPB fullness is decremented by one.

#### C.5.4 Current decoded picture marking and storage

##### C.5.4.1 Marking and storage of a reference decoded picture into the DPB

When the current picture is a reference picture it is stored in the DPB as follows.

- If the current decoded picture is a second field (in decoding order) of a complementary reference field pair, and the first field of the pair is still in the DPB, the current decoded picture is stored in the same frame buffer as the first field of the pair.
- Otherwise, the current decoded picture is stored in an empty frame buffer, and the DPB fullness is incremented by one.

##### C.5.4.2 Storage of a non-reference picture into the DPB

When the current picture is a non-reference picture and current picture  $n$  has  $t_{o,dpb}(n) > t_r(n)$ , it is stored in the DPB as follows.

- If the current decoded picture is a second field (in decoding order) of a complementary non-reference field pair, and the first field of the pair is still in the DPB, the current decoded picture is stored in the same frame buffer as the first field of the pair.
- Otherwise, the current decoded picture is stored in an empty frame buffer, and the DPB fullness is incremented by one.

#### C.6 Bitstream conformance

A bitstream of coded data conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard fulfils the following requirements.

The bitstream is constructed according to the syntax, semantics, and constraints specified in this Recommendation | International Standard outside of this Annex.

The bitstream is tested by the HRD as specified below:

For Type I bitstreams, the number of tests carried out is equal to  $cpb\_cnt\_minus1 + 1$  where  $cpb\_cnt\_minus1$  is the syntax element of  $hrd\_parameters()$  following the  $vcl\_hrd\_parameters\_present\_flag$  or  $cpb\_cnt\_minus1$  for Type I conformance is determined by the application by other means not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard. One test is carried out for each bit rate and CPB size combination specified by  $hrd\_parameters()$  following the  $vcl\_hrd\_parameters\_present\_flag$ .

For Type II bitstreams there are two sets of tests. The number of tests of the first set is equal to  $\text{cpb\_cnt\_minus1} + 1$  where  $\text{cpb\_cnt\_minus1}$  is the syntax element of  $\text{hrd\_parameters}()$  following the  $\text{vcl\_hrd\_parameters\_present\_flag}$  or  $\text{cpb\_cnt\_minus1}$  for Type II conformance is determined by the application by other means not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard.. One test is carried out for each bit rate and CPB size combination. For these tests, only VCL and filler data NAL units are counted for the input bit rate and CPB storage.

The number of tests of the second set, for Type II bitstreams, is equal to  $\text{cpb\_cnt\_minus1} + 1$  where  $\text{cpb\_cnt\_minus1}$  is the syntax element of  $\text{hrd\_parameters}()$  following the  $\text{nal\_hrd\_parameters\_present\_flag}$  or  $\text{cpb\_cnt\_minus1}$  for Type II conformance is determined by the application by other means not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard. One test is carried out for each bit rate and CPB size combination specified by  $\text{hrd\_parameters}()$  following the  $\text{nal\_hrd\_parameters\_present\_flag}$ . For these tests, all NAL units (of a Type II NAL unit stream) or all bytes (of a byte stream) are counted for the input bit rate and CPB storage.

For conformant bitstreams, all of the following conditions shall be fulfilled for each of the tests.

- Initial arrival time consistency: For each access unit  $n$ , with  $n > 0$ , associated with a buffering period SEI message, with  $\Delta t_{g,90}(n)$  specified by

$$\Delta t_{g,90}(n) = 90000 * (t_{r,n}(n) - t_{af}(n-1)) \quad (\text{C-14})$$

The value of  $\text{initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  shall be constrained as follows.

- If  $\text{cbr\_flag}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  is equal to 0,

$$\text{initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay}[\text{SchedSelIdx}] \leq \Delta t_{g,90}(n) \quad (\text{C-15})$$

- Otherwise ( $\text{cbr\_flag}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  is equal to 1),

$$\text{Floor}(\Delta t_{g,90}(n)) \leq \text{initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay}[\text{SchedSelIdx}] < \Delta t_{g,90}(n) + 1 \quad (\text{C-16})$$

NOTE – When  $\text{cbr\_flag}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  is equal to 1 and the precision of the clocks used (the 90 kHz clock used for  $\text{initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$ , and the  $1/t_c$  Hz clock used for  $\text{cpb\_removal\_delay}$ ) differs, the constraint above may cause a small difference of CPB buffer fullness in the operation of the HRD after initialisation at different buffering period SEI messages. Encoders must take this into account, as the HRD may be initialised at any one of the buffering period SEI messages.

- CPB underflow and overflow prevention: The CPB shall never overflow or underflow.

NOTE - In terms of the arrival and removal schedules, this means that, with the exception of some access units in low-delay mode that are described below, all bits from an access unit must be in the CPB at the access unit's nominal removal time  $t_{r,n}(n)$ . In other words, its final arrival time must be no later than its nominal removal time:  $t_{af}(n) \leq t_{r,n}(n)$ . Further, the nominal removal time  $t_{r,n}(n)$  must be no later than the time-equivalent of the buffer size  $\text{CpbSize}[\text{SchedSelIdx}] \div \text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$ . This prevents both underflow and overflow.

- CPB overflow prevention for big picture removal time: When the final arrival time  $t_{af}(n)$  of access unit  $n$  to the CPB exceeds its nominal removal time  $t_{r,n}(n)$ , its size must be such that it can be removed from the buffer without overflow at  $t_r(n)$  as specified above.

NOTE – The final arrival time  $t_{af}(n)$  of access unit  $n$  to the CPB can only exceed its nominal removal time  $t_{r,n}(n)$  when  $\text{low\_delay\_hrd\_flag}$  is equal to 1.

- Maximum removal rate from the CPB: The nominal removal times of pictures from the CPB (starting from the second picture in decoding order), shall satisfy the constraints on  $t_{r,n}(n)$  and  $t_r(n)$  expressed in subclauses A.3.1 and A.3.2 for the profile and level specified in the bitstream.
- DPB overflow prevention: Immediately after any decoded picture is added to the DPB, the fullness of the DPB shall be less than or equal to the DPB size as constrained by Annexes A, D, and E for the profile and level specified in the bitstream.
- DPB underflow prevention: All reference pictures shall be present in the DPB when needed for prediction. Each picture shall be present in the DPB at its DPB output time unless it is not stored in the DPB at all, or is removed from the DPB before its output time by one of the processes specified in subclause C.5.
- Maximum output rate from the DPB: The value of  $\Delta t_{o,dpb}(n)$  as given by Equation C-13, which is the difference between the output time of a picture and that of the picture immediately following it in output order, shall satisfy the constraint expressed in subclause A.3.1 for the profile and level specified in the bitstream.



## C.7 Decoder conformance

A decoder conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard fulfils the following requirements.

A decoder claiming conformance to a specific profile and level shall be able to decode successfully all conforming bitstreams specified for decoder conformance in subclause C.6, provided that all sequence parameter sets and picture parameter sets referred to in the VCL NAL units, and appropriate buffering period and picture timing SEI messages are conveyed to the decoder, in a timely manner, either in the bitstream (by non-VCL NAL units), or by external means not specified by this Recommendation | International Standard.

There are two types of conformance that can be claimed by a decoder: output timing conformance and output order conformance.

To check conformance of a decoder, test bitstreams conforming to the claimed profile and level, as specified by subclause C.6 are delivered by a hypothetical stream scheduler (HSS) both to the HRD and to the decoder under test (DUT). All pictures output by the HRD shall also be output by the DUT and, for each picture output by the HRD, the values of all samples that are output by the DUT for the corresponding picture shall be equal to the values of the samples output by the HRD.

For output timing decoder conformance, the HSS operates as described above, with delivery schedules selected only from the subset of values of SchedSelIdx for which the bit rate and CPB size are restricted as specified in Annex A, for the specified profile and level, or with "interpolated" delivery schedules for which the bit rate and CPB size are restricted as specified in Annex A derived from the bit rate and CPB sizes expressed for the provided values of SchedSelIdx as specified below. The same delivery schedule is used for both the HRD and DUT.

When the HRD parameters and the buffering period SEI messages are present with `cpb_cnt_minus1` greater than 0, the decoder shall be capable of decoding the bitstream as delivered from the HSS operating using an "interpolated" delivery schedule specified as having peak bit rate  $r$ , CPB size  $c(r)$ , and initial CPB removal delay  $(f(r) \div r)$  as follows

$$\alpha = (r - \text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx} - 1]) \div (\text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx}] - \text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx} - 1]), \quad (\text{C-17})$$

$$c(r) = \alpha * \text{CpbSize}[\text{SchedSelIdx}] + (1 - \alpha) * \text{CpbSize}[\text{SchedSelIdx} - 1], \quad (\text{C-18})$$

$$f(r) = \alpha * \text{initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay}[\text{SchedSelIdx}] * \text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx}] + (1 - \alpha) * \text{initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay}[\text{SchedSelIdx} - 1] * \text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx} - 1] \quad (\text{C-19})$$

for any  $\text{SchedSelIdx} > 0$  and  $r$  such that  $\text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx} - 1] \leq r \leq \text{BitRate}[\text{SchedSelIdx}]$  such that  $r$  and  $c(r)$  are within the limits as specified in Annex A for the maximum bit rate and buffer size for the specified profile and level.

NOTE - `initial_cpb_removal_delay[SchedSelIdx]` can be different from one buffering period to another and have to be recalculated.

For output timing decoder conformance, an HRD as described above is used and the timing (relative to the delivery time of the first bit) of picture output is the same for both HRD and the DUT up to a fixed delay.

For output order decoder conformance, the HSS delivers the bitstream to the DUT "by demand" from the DUT, meaning that the HSS delivers bits (in decoding order) only when the DUT requires more bits to proceed with its processing. An HRD as described below is used, and the HSS delivers the bitstream to the HRD by one of the schedules specified in the bitstream or by an "interpolated" schedule such that the bit rate and CPB size are restricted as specified in Annex A. The order of pictures output shall be the same for both HRD and the DUT.

NOTE - This means that for this test, the coded picture buffer of the DUT could be as small as the size of the largest access unit.

For the HRD, the CPB size is equal to `CpbSize[SchedSelIdx]` for the selected schedule and the DPB size is equal to `MaxDpbSize`. Removal time from the CPB for the HRD is equal to final bit arrival time and decoding is immediate. The operation of the DPB of this HRD is described below.

### C.7.1 Operation of the output order DPB

The decoded picture buffer contains frame buffers. Each of the frame buffers may contain a decoded frame, a decoded complementary field pair or a single (non-paired) decoded field that is marked as "used for reference" or is held for future output (reordered pictures). At HRD initialization, the DPB fullness, measured in frames, is set to 0. The following steps all happen instantaneously when an access unit is removed from the CPB, and in the order listed.

### C.7.2 Decoding of gaps in frame\_num and storage of "non-existing" pictures

If applicable, gaps in frame\_num are detected by the decoding process and the generated frames are marked and inserted into the DPB as specified below.

Gaps in frame\_num are detected by the decoding process and the generated frames are marked as specified in subclause 8.2.5.2.

When there are not enough empty frame buffers (i.e., DPB size minus DPB fullness is less than the number of "non-existing" frames to be stored), the necessary number of frame buffers is emptied by the "bumping" process specified below.

All generated frames marked as "non-existing" and "used for short-term reference" are inserted into the DPB. The DPB fullness is incremented according to the number of additional frames stored in the DPB as a result of the insertion of the "non-existing" frames.

### C.7.3 Picture decoding

Primary coded picture n is decoded and is temporarily stored (not in the DPB).

### C.7.4 Removal of pictures from the DPB before possible insertion of the current picture

The removal of pictures from the DPB before possible insertion of the current picture proceeds as follows .

- If the decoded picture is an IDR picture the following applies.
  - All reference pictures in the DPB are marked as "unused for reference" as specified in subclause 8.2.5.
  - When the IDR picture is not the first IDR picture decoded and the value of PicWidthInMbs or FrameHeightInMbs or max\_dec\_frame\_buffering derived from the active sequence parameter set is different from the value of PicWidthInMbs or FrameHeightInMbs or max\_dec\_frame\_buffering derived from the sequence parameter set that was active for the preceding sequence, respectively, no\_output\_of\_prior\_pics\_flag is inferred to be equal to 1 by the HRD, regardless of the actual value of no\_output\_of\_prior\_pics\_flag.
 

NOTE - Decoder implementations should try to handle frame or DPB size changes more gracefully than the HRD in regard to changes in PicWidthInMbs or FrameHeightInMbs.
  - When no\_output\_of\_prior\_pics\_flag is equal to 1 or is inferred to be equal to 1, all frame buffers in the DPB are emptied without output of the pictures they contain, and DPB fullness is set to 0.
- Otherwise (the decoded picture is not an IDR picture), the following applies.
  - If the slice header of the current picture includes memory\_management\_control\_operation equal to 5, all reference pictures in the DPB are marked as "unused for reference" as specified in subclause 8.2.5.
  - Otherwise (the slice header of the current picture does not include memory\_management\_control\_operation equal to 5), the decoded reference picture marking process is invoked as specified in subclause 8.2.5. Frame buffers containing frames marked as "non-existing" and "unused for reference" are emptied without output of the "non-existing" frames they contain, and the DPB fullness is decremented by the number of frame buffers emptied.

When the current picture is an IDR picture and no\_output\_of\_prior\_pics\_flag is not equal to 1 and is not inferred to be equal to 1, or the current picture has memory\_management\_control\_operation equal to 5, all non-empty frame buffers in the DPB are emptied by repeatedly invoking the "bumping" process specified below, and the DPB fullness is set to 0.

### C.7.5 Current decoded picture marking and storage

#### C.7.5.1 Storage and marking of a reference decoded picture into the DPB

When the current picture is a reference picture, it is stored in the DPB as follows.

- If the current decoded picture is the second field (in decoding order) of a complementary reference field pair, and the first field of the pair is still in the DPB, the current picture is stored in the same frame buffer as the first field of the pair.
- Otherwise, the following operations are performed:
  - When there is no empty frame buffer (i.e., DPB fullness is equal to DPB size), one is emptied by the "bumping" process specified below.
  - The current decoded picture is stored in an empty frame buffer and the DPB fullness is incremented by one.

### C.7.5.2 Storage and marking of a non-reference decoded picture into the DPB

When the current picture is a non-reference picture, it is stored in the DPB as follows.

- If the current decoded picture is the second field (in decoding order) of a complementary non-reference field pair and the first field of the pair is still in the DPB, the current picture is stored in the same frame buffer as the first field of the pair.
- Otherwise, the following operations are performed:
  - When there is no empty frame buffer (i.e., DPB fullness is equal to DPB size), the following applies
    - If the current picture does not have the lowest value of `PicOrderCnt()` among all pictures in the DPB, a frame buffer is emptied by the "bumping" process described below.
    - Otherwise (the current picture has the lowest value of `PicOrderCnt()` among all pictures in the DPB), the current picture is cropped, using the cropping rectangle specified in the sequence parameter set for the sequence and the cropped picture is output
  - When the current decoded picture has not been output, it is stored in an empty frame buffer and the DPB fullness is incremented by one.

### C.7.5.3 "Bumping" process

The "bumping" process operates when an empty frame buffer is needed for a decoded (non IDR) picture, as in the following steps:

1. When a frame buffer of the DPB contains a complementary non-reference field pair with both fields marked as "needed for output" and both fields have the same `PicOrderCnt()`, the first of the two fields in decoding order is considered first for "bumping". When a frame buffer of the DPB contains a complementary reference field pair with both fields marked as "needed for output" and both fields have the same `PicOrderCnt()`, the two fields are considered together for "bumping" as specified below.

The picture marked as "needed for output" that has the lowest value of `PicOrderCnt()` of all pictures in the DPB marked as "needed for output", is cropped, using the cropping rectangle specified in the sequence parameter set for the sequence, the cropped picture is output, and the picture is marked as "not needed for output". When this picture is a field which is part of a complementary reference field pair, and the other field of the pair is still in the DPB and marked as "needed for output", and the values of `PicOrderCnt()` of both fields are the same, the other field is cropped, using the cropping rectangle specified in the sequence parameter set for the sequence, and the cropped field is output together with the previous one, and the field is marked as "not needed for output".

2. The frame buffer that included the field, complementary reference field pair, or frame output in step 1 is checked, and the following applies.
  - If one of the following conditions is satisfied, the frame buffer is emptied, DPB fullness is decremented and the bumping operation is terminated.
    - The frame buffer includes a non-reference non-paired field
    - The frame buffer includes a non-reference frame with both fields marked as "not needed for output"
    - The frame buffer includes a complementary non-reference field pair with both fields marked as "not needed for output".
    - The frame buffer includes a non-paired reference field marked as "unused for reference" and "not needed for output".
    - The frame buffer includes a reference frame with both fields marked as "unused for reference" and "not needed for output".
    - The frame buffer includes a complementary reference field pair with both fields marked as "unused for reference" and "not needed for output".
  - Otherwise, steps 1 and 2 are repeated until termination.

## Annex D

### Supplemental enhancement information

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard)

This annex specifies syntax and semantics for SEI message payloads.

SEI messages assist in processes related to decoding, display or other purposes. However, SEI messages are not required for constructing the luma or chroma samples by the decoding process. Conforming decoders are not required to process this information for output order conformance to this Recommendation | International Standard (see Annex C for the specification of conformance). Some SEI message information is required to check bitstream conformance and for output timing decoder conformance.

In Annex D, specification for presence of SEI messages are also satisfied when those messages (or some subset of them) are conveyed to decoders (or to the HRD) by other means not specified by this Recommendation | International Standard. When present in the bitstream, SEI messages shall obey the syntax and semantics specified in subclauses 7.3.2.3 and 7.4.2.3 and this annex. When the content of an SEI message is conveyed for the application by some means other than presence within the bitstream, the representation of the content of the SEI message is not required to use the same syntax specified in this annex. For the purpose of counting bits, only the appropriate bits that are actually present in the bitstream are counted.

#### D.8 SEI payload syntax

sei_payload( payloadType, payloadSize ) {	C	Descriptor
if( payloadType == 0 )		
buffering_period( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 1 )		
pic_timing( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 2 )		
pan_scan_rect( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 3 )		
filler_payload( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 4 )		
user_data_registered_itu_t_t35( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 5 )		
user_data_unregistered( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 6 )		
recovery_point( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 7 )		
dec_ref_pic_marking_repetition( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 8 )		
spare_pic( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 9 )		
scene_info( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 10 )		
sub_seq_info( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 11 )		
sub_seq_layer_characteristics( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 12 )		
sub_seq_characteristics( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 13 )		

full_frame_freeze( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 14 )		
full_frame_freeze_release( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 15 )		
full_frame_snapshot( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 16 )		
progressive_refinement_segment_start( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 17 )		
progressive_refinement_segment_end( payloadSize )	5	
else if( payloadType == 18 )		
motion_constrained_slice_group_set( payloadSize )	5	
else		
reserved_sei_message( payloadSize )	5	
if( !byte_aligned( ) ) {		
<b>bit_equal_to_one</b> /* equal to 1 */	5	f(1)
while( !byte_aligned( ) )		
<b>bit_equal_to_zero</b> /* equal to 0 */	5	f(1)
}		
}		

#### D.8.1 Buffering period SEI message syntax

buffering_period( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>seq_parameter_set_id</b>	5	ue(v)
if( NalHrdBpPresentFlag ) {		
for( SchedSelIdx = 0; SchedSelIdx <= cpb_cnt_minus1; SchedSelIdx++ ) {		
<b>initial_cpb_removal_delay</b> [ SchedSelIdx ]	5	u(v)
<b>initial_cpb_removal_delay_offset</b> [ SchedSelIdx ]	5	u(v)
}		
}		
if( VclHrdBpPresentFlag ) {		
for( SchedSelIdx = 0; SchedSelIdx <= cpb_cnt_minus1; SchedSelIdx++ ) {		
<b>initial_cpb_removal_delay</b> [ SchedSelIdx ]	5	u(v)
<b>initial_cpb_removal_delay_offset</b> [ SchedSelIdx ]	5	u(v)
}		
}		
}		

#### D.8.2 Picture timing SEI message syntax

pic_timing( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
if( CpbDpbDelaysPresentFlag ) {		
<b>cpb_removal_delay</b>	5	u(v)
<b>dpb_output_delay</b>	5	u(v)
}		

if( pic_struct_present_flag ) {		
<b>pic_struct</b>	5	u(4)
for( i = 0; i < NumClockTS ; i++ ) {		
<b>clock_timestamp_flag[ i ]</b>	5	u(1)
if( clock_timestamp_flag[i] ) {		
<b>ct_type</b>	5	u(2)
<b>nuit_field_based_flag</b>	5	u(1)
<b>counting_type</b>	5	u(5)
<b>full_timestamp_flag</b>	5	u(1)
<b>discontinuity_flag</b>	5	u(1)
<b>cnt_dropped_flag</b>	5	u(1)
<b>n_frames</b>	5	u(8)
if( full_timestamp_flag ) {		
<b>seconds_value</b> /* 0..59 */	5	u(6)
<b>minutes_value</b> /* 0..59 */	5	u(6)
<b>hours_value</b> /* 0..23 */	5	u(5)
} else {		
<b>seconds_flag</b>	5	u(1)
if( seconds_flag ) {		
<b>seconds_value</b> /* range 0..59 */	5	u(6)
<b>minutes_flag</b>	5	u(1)
if( minutes_flag ) {		
<b>minutes_value</b> /* 0..59 */	5	u(6)
<b>hours_flag</b>	5	u(1)
if( hours_flag )		
<b>hours_value</b> /* 0..23 */	5	u(5)
}		
}		
if( time_offset_length > 0 )		
<b>time_offset</b>	5	i(v)
}		
}		
}		
}		

**D.8.3 Pan-scan rectangle SEI message syntax**

pan_scan_rect( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>pan_scan_rect_id</b>	5	ue(v)
<b>pan_scan_rect_cancel_flag</b>	5	u(1)
if( !pan_scan_rect_cancel_flag ) {		
<b>pan_scan_cnt_minus1</b>	5	ue(v)
for( i = 0; i <= pan_scan_cnt_minus1; i++ ) {		
<b>pan_scan_rect_left_offset[ i ]</b>	5	se(v)
<b>pan_scan_rect_right_offset[ i ]</b>	5	se(v)
<b>pan_scan_rect_top_offset[ i ]</b>	5	se(v)
<b>pan_scan_rect_bottom_offset[ i ]</b>	5	se(v)
}		
<b>pan_scan_rect_repetition_period</b>	5	ue(v)
}		
}		

**D.8.4 Filler payload SEI message syntax**

filler_payload( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
for( k = 0; k < payloadSize; k++ )		
<b>ff_byte</b> /* equal to 0xFF */	5	f(8)
}		

**D.8.5 User data registered by ITU-T Recommendation T.35 SEI message syntax**

user_data_registered_itu_t_t35( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>itu_t_t35_country_code</b>	5	b(8)
if( itu_t_t35_country_code != 0xFF )		
i = 1		
else {		
<b>itu_t_t35_country_code_extension_byte</b>	5	b(8)
i = 2		
}		
do {		
<b>itu_t_t35_payload_byte</b>	5	b(8)
i++		
} while( i < payloadSize )		
}		

**D.8.6 User data unregistered SEI message syntax**

user_data_unregistered( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>uuid_iso_iec_11578</b>	<b>5</b>	u(128)
for( i = 16; i < payloadSize; i++ )		
<b>user_data_payload_byte</b>	5	b(8)
}		

**D.8.7 Recovery point SEI message syntax**

recovery_point( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>recovery_frame_cnt</b>	5	ue(v)
<b>exact_match_flag</b>	5	u(1)
<b>broken_link_flag</b>	5	u(1)
<b>changing_slice_group_idc</b>	5	u(2)
}		

**D.8.8 Decoded reference picture marking repetition SEI message syntax**

dec_ref_pic_marking_repetition( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>original_idr_flag</b>	5	u(1)
<b>original_frame_num</b>	5	ue(v)
if( !frame_mbs_only_flag ) {		
<b>original_field_pic_flag</b>	5	u(1)
if( original_field_pic_flag )		
<b>original_bottom_field_flag</b>	5	u(1)
}		
dec_ref_pic_marking( )	5	
}		



**D.8.9 Spare picture SEI message syntax**

spare_pic( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>target_frame_num</b>	5	ue(v)
<b>spare_field_flag</b>	5	u(1)
if( spare_field_flag )		
<b>target_bottom_field_flag</b>	5	u(1)
<b>num_spare_pics_minus1</b>	5	ue(v)
for( i = 0; i < num_spare_pics_minus1 + 1; i++ ) {		
<b>delta_spare_frame_num[ i ]</b>	5	ue(v)
if( spare_field_flag )		
<b>spare_bottom_field_flag[ i ]</b>	5	u(1)
<b>spare_area_idc[ i ]</b>	5	ue(v)
if( spare_area_idc[ i ] == 1 )		
for( j = 0; j < PicSizeInMapUnits; j++ )		
<b>spare_unit_flag[ i ][ j ]</b>	5	u(1)
else if( spare_area_idc[ i ] == 2 ) {		
mapUnitCnt = 0		
for( j=0; mapUnitCnt < PicSizeInMapUnits; j++ ) {		
<b>zero_run_length[ i ][ j ]</b>	5	ue(v)
mapUnitCnt += zero_run_length[ i ][ j ] + 1		
}		
}		
}		
}		

**D.8.10 Scene information SEI message syntax**

scene_info( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>scene_info_present_flag</b>	5	u(1)
if( scene_info_present_flag ) {		
<b>scene_id</b>	5	ue(v)
<b>scene_transition_type</b>	5	ue(v)
if( scene_transition_type > 3 )		
<b>second_scene_id</b>	5	ue(v)
}		
}		

## D.8.11 Sub-sequence information SEI message syntax

sub_seq_info( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
sub_seq_layer_num	5	ue(v)
sub_seq_id	5	ue(v)
first_ref_pic_flag	5	u(1)
leading_non_ref_pic_flag	5	u(1)
last_pic_flag	5	u(1)
sub_seq_frame_num_flag	5	u(1)
if( sub_seq_frame_num_flag )		
sub_seq_frame_num	5	ue(v)
}		

## D.8.12 Sub-sequence layer characteristics SEI message syntax

sub_seq_layer_characteristics( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
num_sub_seq_layers_minus1	5	ue(v)
for( layer = 0; layer <= num_sub_seq_layers_minus1; layer++ ) {		
accurate_statistics_flag	5	u(1)
average_bit_rate	5	u(16)
average_frame_rate	5	u(16)
}		
}		

## D.8.13 Sub-sequence characteristics SEI message syntax

sub_seq_characteristics( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
sub_seq_layer_num	5	ue(v)
sub_seq_id	5	ue(v)
duration_flag	5	u(1)
if( duration_flag )		
sub_seq_duration	5	u(32)
average_rate_flag	5	u(1)
if( average_rate_flag ) {		
accurate_statistics_flag	5	u(1)
average_bit_rate	5	u(16)
average_frame_rate	5	u(16)
}		
num_referenced_subseqs	5	ue(v)
for( n = 0; n < num_referenced_subseqs; n++ ) {		
ref_sub_seq_layer_num	5	ue(v)
ref_sub_seq_id	5	ue(v)
ref_sub_seq_direction	5	u(1)
}		
}		

**D.8.14 Full-frame freeze SEI message syntax**

full_frame_freeze( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
full_frame_freeze_repetition_period	5	ue(v)
}		

**D.8.15 Full-frame freeze release SEI message syntax**

full_frame_freeze_release( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
}		

**D.8.16 Full-frame snapshot SEI message syntax**

full_frame_snapshot( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
snapshot_id	5	ue(v)
}		

**D.8.17 Progressive refinement segment start SEI message syntax**

progressive_refinement_segment_start( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
progressive_refinement_id	5	ue(v)
num_refinement_steps_minus1	5	ue(v)
}		

**D.8.18 Progressive refinement segment end SEI message syntax**

progressive_refinement_segment_end( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
progressive_refinement_id	5	ue(v)
}		

**D.8.19 Motion-constrained slice group set SEI message syntax**

motion_constrained_slice_group_set( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
num_slice_groups_in_set_minus1	5	ue(v)
for( i = 0; i <= num_slice_groups_in_set_minus1; i++)		
slice_group_id[ i ]	5	u(v)
exact_sample_value_match_flag	5	u(1)
pan_scan_rect_flag	5	u(1)
if( pan_scan_rect_flag )		
pan_scan_rect_id	5	ue(v)
}		

**D.8.20 Reserved SEI message syntax**

reserved_sei_message( payloadSize ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
for( i = 0; i < payloadSize; i++ )		
<b>reserved_sei_message_payload_byte</b>	5	b(8)
}		

**D.9 SEI payload semantics****D.9.1 Buffering period SEI message semantics**

When NalHrdBpPresentFlag or VclHrdBpPresentFlag are equal to 1, a buffering period SEI message can be associated with any access unit in the bitstream, and a buffering period SEI message shall be associated with each IDR access unit and with each access unit associated with a recovery point SEI message.

NOTE – For some applications, the frequent presence of a buffering period SEI message may be desirable.

A buffering period is specified as the set of access units between two instances of the buffering period SEI message in decoding order.

**seq\_parameter\_set\_id** specifies the sequence parameter set that contains the sequence HRD attributes. The value of seq\_parameter\_set\_id shall be equal to the value of seq\_parameter\_set\_id in the picture parameter set referenced by the primary coded picture associated with the buffering period SEI message. The value of seq\_parameter\_set\_id shall be in the range of 0 to 31, inclusive.

**initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay[ SchedSelIdx ]** specifies the delay for the SchedSelIdx-th CPB between the time of arrival in the CPB of the first bit of the coded data associated with the access unit associated with the buffering period SEI message and the time of removal from the CPB of the coded data associated with the same access unit, for the first buffering period after HRD initialisation. The syntax element has a length in bits given by initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay\_length\_minus1 + 1. It is in units of a 90 kHz clock. initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay[ SchedSelIdx ] shall not be equal to 0 and shall not exceed  $90000 * (CpbSize[ SchedSelIdx ] \div BitRate[ SchedSelIdx ])$ , the time-equivalent of the CPB size in 90 kHz clock units.

**initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay\_offset[ SchedSelIdx ]** is used for the SchedSelIdx-th CPB in combination with the cpb\_removal\_delay to specify the initial delivery time of coded access units to the CPB. initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay\_offset[ SchedSelIdx ] is in units of a 90 kHz clock. The initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay\_offset[ SchedSelIdx ] syntax element is a fixed length code whose length in bits is given by initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay\_length\_minus1 + 1. This syntax element is not used by decoders and is needed only for the delivery scheduler (HSS) specified in Annex C.

Over the entire coded video sequence, the sum of initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay[ SchedSelIdx ] and initial\_cpb\_removal\_delay\_offset[ SchedSelIdx ] shall be constant for each value of SchedSelIdx.

**D.9.2 Picture timing SEI message semantics**

When CpbDpbDelaysPresentFlag is equal to 1, a picture timing SEI Message shall be associated with every access unit in the bitstream.

**cpb\_removal\_delay** specifies how many clock ticks (see subclause E.11.1) to wait after removal from the CPB of the access unit associated with the most recent buffering period SEI message before removing from the buffer the access unit data associated with the picture timing SEI message. This value is also used to calculate an earliest possible time of arrival of access unit data into the CPB for the HSS, as specified in Annex C. The syntax element is a fixed length code whose length in bits is given by cpb\_removal\_delay\_length\_minus1 + 1. The cpb\_removal\_delay is the remainder of a  $2^{(cpb\_removal\_delay\_length\_minus1 + 1)}$  counter.

The value of cpb\_removal\_delay for the first picture in the bitstream shall be equal to 0.

**dpb\_output\_delay** is used to compute the DPB output time of the picture. It specifies how many clock ticks to wait after removal of an access unit from the CPB before the decoded picture can be output from the DPB (see subclause C.5).

NOTE - A picture is not removed from the DPB at its output time when it is still marked as "used for short-term reference" or "used for long-term reference".

NOTE - Only one dpb\_output\_delay is specified for a decoded picture.

The size of the syntax element `dpb_output_delay` is given in bits by `dpb_output_delay_length_minus1 + 1`.

The output time derived from the `dpb_output_delay` of any picture that is output from an output timing conforming decoder as specified in subclause C.5 shall precede the output time derived from the `dpb_output_delay` of all pictures in any subsequent coded video sequence in decoding order.

The output time derived from the `dpb_output_delay` of the second field, in decoding order, of a complementary non-reference field pair shall exceed the output time derived from the `dpb_output_delay` of the first field of the same complementary non-reference field pair.

The picture output order established by the values of this syntax element shall be the same order as established by the values of `PicOrderCnt()` as specified by subclauses C.7.1 to C.7.5, except that when the two fields of a complementary reference field pair have the same value of `PicOrderCnt()`, the two fields have different output times.

For pictures that are not output by the "bumping" process of subclause C.7.5 because they precede, in decoding order, an IDR picture with `no_output_of_prior_pics_flag` equal to 1 or inferred to be equal to 1, the output times derived from `dpb_output_delay` shall be increasing with increasing value of `PicOrderCnt()` relative to all pictures within the same coded video sequence subsequent to any picture having a `memory_management_control_operation` equal to 5.

**pic\_struct** indicates whether a picture should be displayed as a frame or one or more fields, according to Table D-1. Frame doubling (`pic_struct` equal to 7) indicates that the frame should be displayed two times consecutively, and frame tripling (`pic_struct` equal to 8) indicates that the frame should be displayed three times consecutively.

NOTE - Frame doubling can facilitate the display, for example, of 25p video on a 50p display and 29.97p video on a 59.94p display. Using frame doubling and frame tripling in combination on every other frame can facilitate the display of 23.98p video on a 59.94p display.

**Table D-1 – Interpretation of `pic_struct`**

Value	Indicated display of picture	Restrictions	NumClockTS
0	frame	<code>field_pic_flag</code> shall be 0	1
1	top field	<code>field_pic_flag</code> shall be 1, <code>bottom_field_flag</code> shall be 0	1
2	bottom field	<code>field_pic_flag</code> shall be 1, <code>bottom_field_flag</code> shall be 1	1
3	top field, bottom field, in that order	<code>field_pic_flag</code> shall be 0	2
4	bottom field, top field, in that order	<code>field_pic_flag</code> shall be 0	2
5	top field, bottom field, top field repeated, in that order	<code>field_pic_flag</code> shall be 0	3
6	bottom field, top field, bottom field repeated, in that order	<code>field_pic_flag</code> shall be 0	3
7	frame doubling	<code>field_pic_flag</code> shall be 0 <code>fixed_frame_rate_flag</code> shall be 1	2
8	frame tripling	<code>field_pic_flag</code> shall be 0 <code>fixed_frame_rate_flag</code> shall be 1	3
9..15	reserved		

`NumClockTS` is determined by `pic_struct` as specified in Table D-1. There are up to `NumClockTS` sets of clock timestamp information for a picture, as specified by `clock_timestamp_flag[i]` for each set. The sets of clock timestamp information apply to the field(s) or the frame(s) associated with the picture by `pic_struct`.

The contents of the clock timestamp syntax elements indicate a time of origin, capture, or alternative ideal display. This indicated time is computed as

$$\text{clockTimestamp} = ( ( \text{hH} * 60 + \text{mM} ) * 60 + \text{sS} ) * \text{time\_scale} + \text{nFrames} * ( \text{num\_units\_in\_tick} * ( 1 + \text{nuit\_field\_based\_flag} ) ) + \text{tOffset}, \quad (\text{D-1})$$

in units of clock ticks of a clock with clock frequency equal to time\_scale Hz, relative to some unspecified point in time for which clockTimestamp is equal to 0. Output order and DPB output timing are not affected by the value of clockTimestamp. When two or more frames with pic\_struct equal to 0 are consecutive in output order and have equal values of clockTimestamp, the indication is that the frames represent the same content and that the last such frame in output order is the preferred representation.

NOTE – clockTimestamp time indications may aid display on devices with refresh rates other than those well-matched to DPB output times.

**clock\_timestamp\_flag[ i ]** equal to 1 indicates that a number of clock timestamp syntax elements are present and follow immediately. clock\_timestamp\_flag[ i ] equal to 0 indicates that the associated clock timestamp syntax elements are not present. When NumClockTS is greater than 1 and clock\_timestamp\_flag[ i ] is equal to 1 for more than one value of i, the value of clockTimestamp shall be non-decreasing with increasing value of i.

**ct\_type** indicates the scan type (interlaced or progressive) of the source material as follows:

Two fields of a coded frame may have different values of ct\_type.

When clockTimestamp is equal for two fields of opposite parity that are consecutive in output order, both with ct\_type equal to 0 (progressive) or ct\_type equal to 2 (unknown), the two fields are indicated to have come from the same original progressive frame. Two consecutive fields in output order shall have different values of clockTimestamp when the value of ct\_type for either field is 1 (interlaced).

**Table D-2 – Mapping of ct\_type to source picture scan**

Value	Original picture scan
0	progressive
1	interlaced
2	unknown
3	reserved

**nuit\_field\_based\_flag**: Used in calculating clockTimestamp, as specified in Equation D-1.

**counting\_type**: Specifies the method of dropping values of the n\_frames as specified in Table D-3.

**Table D-3 – Definition of counting\_type values**

Value	Interpretation
0	no dropping of n_frames count values and no use of time_offset
1	no dropping of n_frames count values
2	dropping of individual zero values of n_frames count
3	dropping of individual MaxFPS-1 values of n_frames count
4	dropping of the two lowest (value 0 and 1) n_frames counts when seconds_value is equal to 0 and minutes_value is not an integer multiple of 10
5	dropping of unspecified individual n_frames count values
6	dropping of unspecified numbers of unspecified n_frames count values
7..31	reserved

**full\_timestamp\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that the *n\_frames* syntax element is followed by *seconds\_value*, *minutes\_value*, and *hours\_value*. **full\_timestamp\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that the *n\_frames* syntax element is followed by *seconds\_flag*.

**discontinuity\_flag** equal to 0 indicates that the difference between the current value of *clockTimestamp* and the value of *clockTimestamp* computed from the previous clock timestamp in output order can be interpreted the time difference between the times of origin or capture of the associated frames or fields. **discontinuity\_flag** equal to 1 indicates that the difference between the current value of *clockTimestamp* and the value of *clockTimestamp* computed from the previous clock timestamp in output order should not be interpreted the time difference between the times of origin or capture of the associated frames or fields. When **discontinuity\_flag** is equal to 0, the value of *clockTimestamp* shall be greater than or equal to all values of *clockTimestamp* present for the preceding picture in DPB output order.

**cnt\_dropped\_flag** specifies the skipping of one or more values of *n\_frames* using the counting method specified by *counting\_type*.

**n\_frames** specifies the value of *nFrames* used to compute *clockTimestamp*. *n\_frames* shall be less than

$$\text{MaxFPS} = \text{Ceil}(\text{time\_scale} \div \text{num\_units\_in\_tick}) \quad (\text{D-2})$$

NOTE – *n\_frames* is a frame-based counter. For field-specific timing indications, *time\_offset* should be used to indicate a distinct *clockTimestamp* for each field.

When *counting\_type* is equal to 2 and **cnt\_dropped\_flag** is equal to 1, *n\_frames* shall be equal to 1 and the value of *n\_frames* for the previous picture in output order shall not be equal to 0 unless **discontinuity\_flag** is equal to 1.

NOTE – When *counting\_type* is equal to 2, the need for increasingly large magnitudes of *tOffset* in Equation D-1 when using fixed non-integer frame rates (e.g., 12.5 frames per second with *time\_scale* equal to 25 and *num\_units\_in\_tick* equal to 2 and *nuit\_field\_based\_flag* equal to 0) can be avoided by occasionally skipping over the value *n\_frames* equal to 0 when counting (e.g., counting *n\_frames* from 0 to 12, then incrementing *seconds\_value* and counting *n\_frames* from 1 to 12, then incrementing *seconds\_value* and counting *n\_frames* from 0 to 12, etc.).

When *counting\_type* is equal to 3 and **cnt\_dropped\_flag** is equal to 1, *n\_frames* shall be equal to 0 and the value of *n\_frames* for the previous picture in output order shall not be equal to *MaxFPS* – 1 unless **discontinuity\_flag** is equal to 1.

NOTE – When *counting\_type* is equal to 3, the need for increasingly large magnitudes of *tOffset* in Equation D-1 when using fixed non-integer frame rates (e.g., 12.5 frames per second with *time\_scale* equal to 25 and *num\_units\_in\_tick* equal to 2 and *nuit\_field\_based\_flag* equal to 0) can be avoided by occasionally skipping over the value *n\_frames* equal to *MaxFPS* when counting (e.g., counting *n\_frames* from 0 to 12, then incrementing *seconds\_value* and counting *n\_frames* from 0 to 11, then incrementing *seconds\_value* and counting *n\_frames* from 0 to 12, etc.).

When *counting\_type* is equal to 4 and **cnt\_dropped\_flag** is equal to 1, *n\_frames* shall be equal to 2 and the specified value of *sS* shall be zero and the specified value of *mM* shall not be an integer multiple of ten and *n\_frames* for the previous picture in output order shall not be equal to 0 or 1 unless **discontinuity\_flag** is equal to 1.

NOTE – When *counting\_type* is equal to 4, the need for increasingly large magnitudes of *tOffset* in Equation D-1 when using fixed non-integer frame rates (e.g., 30000÷1001 frames per second with *time\_scale* equal to 60000 and *num\_units\_in\_tick* equal to 1001 and *nuit\_field\_based\_flag* equal to 1) can be reduced by occasionally skipping over the value *n\_frames* equal to *MaxFPS* when counting (e.g., counting *n\_frames* from 0 to 29, then incrementing *seconds\_value* and counting *n\_frames* from 0 to 29, etc., until the *seconds\_value* is zero and *minutes\_value* is not an integer multiple of ten, then counting *n\_frames* from 2 to 29, then incrementing *seconds\_value* and counting *n\_frames* from 0 to 29, etc.). This counting method is well known in industry and is often referred to as "NTSC drop-frame" counting.

When *counting\_type* is equal to 5 or 6 and **cnt\_dropped\_flag** is equal to 1, *n\_frames* shall not be equal to 1 plus the value of *n\_frames* for the previous picture in output order modulo *MaxFPS* unless **discontinuity\_flag** is equal to 1.

NOTE – When *counting\_type* is equal to 5 or 6, the need for increasingly large magnitudes of *tOffset* in Equation D-1 when using fixed non-integer frame rates can be avoided by occasionally skipping over some values of *n\_frames* when counting. The specific values of *n\_frames* that are skipped are not specified when *counting\_type* is equal to 5 or 6.

**seconds\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that *seconds\_value* and *minutes\_flag* are present when **full\_timestamp\_flag** is equal to 0. **seconds\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that *seconds\_value* and *minutes\_flag* are not present.

**seconds\_value** specifies the value of *sS* used to compute *clockTimestamp*. The value of *seconds\_value* shall be in the range of 0 to 59, inclusive. When *seconds\_value* is not present, the previous *seconds\_value* in decoding order shall be used as *sS* to compute *clockTimestamp*.

**minutes\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that *minutes\_value* and *hours\_flag* are present when **full\_timestamp\_flag** is equal to 0 and **seconds\_flag** is equal to 1. **minutes\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that *minutes\_value* and *hours\_flag* are not present.

**minutes\_value** specifies the value of mM used to compute clockTimestamp. The value of minutes\_value shall be in the range of 0 to 59, inclusive. When minutes\_value is not present, the previous minutes\_value in decoding order shall be used as mM to compute clockTimestamp.

**hours\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that hours\_value is present when full\_timestamp\_flag is equal to 0 and seconds\_flag is equal to 1 and minutes\_flag is equal to 1.

**hours\_value** specifies the value of hH used to compute clockTimestamp. The value of hours\_value shall be in the range of 0 to 23, inclusive. When hours\_value is not present, the previous hours\_value in decoding order shall be used as hH to compute clockTimestamp.

**time\_offset** specifies the value of tOffset used to compute clockTimestamp. The number of bits used to represent time\_offset shall be equal to time\_offset\_length. When time\_offset is not present, the value 0 shall be used as tOffset to compute clockTimestamp.

### D.9.3 Pan-scan rectangle SEI message semantics

The pan-scan rectangle SEI message syntax elements specify the coordinates of a rectangle relative to the cropping rectangle of the sequence parameter set. Each coordinate of this rectangle is specified in units of one-sixteenth sample spacing relative to the luma sampling grid.

**pan\_scan\_rect\_id** contains an identifying number that may be used to identify the purpose of the pan-scan rectangle (for example, to identify the rectangle as the area to be shown on a particular display device or as the area that contains a particular actor in the scene). The value of pan\_scan\_rect\_id shall be in the range of 0 to  $2^{32} - 1$ , inclusive.

Values of pan\_scan\_rect\_id from 0 to 255 and from  $2^{31}$  to  $2^{31}-1$  may be used as determined by the application. Values of pan\_scan\_rect\_id from 256 to 511 and from  $2^{31}$  to  $2^{32}-1$  are reserved for future use by ITU-T | ISO/IEC. Decoders encountering a value of pan\_scan\_rect\_id in the range of 256 to 511 or in the range of  $2^{31}$  to  $2^{32} - 1$  shall ignore (remove from the bitstream and discard) it.

**pan\_scan\_rect\_cancel\_flag** equal to 1 indicates that the SEI message cancels the persistence of a previous pan-scan rectangle SEI message. pan\_scan\_rect\_cancel\_flag equal to 0 indicates that the SEI message does not cancel the persistence of a previous pan-scan rectangle SEI message and that pan-scan rectangle information follows.

**pan\_scan\_cnt\_minus1** specifies the number of pan-scan rectangles that are present in the SEI message. pan\_scan\_cnt\_minus1 shall be in the range of 0 to 2, inclusive. pan\_scan\_cnt\_minus1 equal to 0 indicates that a single pan-scan rectangle is present that applies to all fields of the decoded picture. pan\_scan\_cnt\_minus1 shall be equal to 0 when the current picture is a field. pan\_scan\_cnt\_minus1 equal to 1 indicates that two pan-scan rectangles are present, the first of which applies to the first field of the picture in output order and the second of which applies to the second field of the picture in output order. pan\_scan\_cnt\_minus1 equal to 2 indicates that three pan-scan rectangles are present, the first of which applies to the first field of the picture in output order, the second of which applies to the second field of the picture in output order, and the third of which applies to a repetition of the first field as a third field in output order.

**pan\_scan\_rect\_left\_offset[i]**, **pan\_scan\_rect\_right\_offset[i]**, **pan\_scan\_rect\_top\_offset[i]**, and **pan\_scan\_rect\_bottom\_offset[i]**, specify, as signed integer quantities in units of one-sixteenth sample spacing relative to the luma sampling grid, the location of the pan-scan rectangle. The values of each of these four syntax elements shall be in the range of  $-2^{31}$  to  $2^{31} - 1$ , inclusive.

The pan-scan rectangle is specified, in units of one-sixteenth sample spacing relative to a luma frame sampling grid, as the area of the rectangle with coordinates as follows:

- If frame\_mbs\_only\_flag is equal to 1, the pan-scan rectangle has luma frame horizontal coordinates from  $32 * \text{frame\_crop\_left\_offset} + \text{pan\_scan\_rect\_left\_offset}[i]$  to  $32 * (8 * \text{PicWidthInMbs} - \text{frame\_crop\_right\_offset}) + \text{pan\_scan\_rect\_right\_offset}[i] - 1$  and with vertical coordinates from  $32 * \text{frame\_crop\_top\_offset} + \text{pan\_scan\_rect\_top\_offset}[i]$  to  $32 * (8 * \text{PicHeightInMbs} - \text{frame\_crop\_bottom\_offset}) + \text{pan\_scan\_rect\_bottom\_offset}[i] - 1$ , inclusive. In this case, the value of  $32 * \text{frame\_crop\_left\_offset} + \text{pan\_scan\_rect\_left\_offset}[i]$  shall be less than or equal to  $32 * (8 * \text{PicWidthInMbs} - \text{frame\_crop\_right\_offset}) + \text{pan\_scan\_rect\_right\_offset}[i] - 1$ ; and the value of  $32 * \text{frame\_crop\_top\_offset} + \text{pan\_scan\_rect\_top\_offset}[i]$  shall be less than or equal to  $32 * (8 * \text{PicHeightInMbs} - \text{frame\_crop\_bottom\_offset}) + \text{pan\_scan\_rect\_bottom\_offset}[i] - 1$ .
- Otherwise (frame\_mbs\_only\_flag is equal to 0), the pan-scan rectangle has luma frame horizontal coordinates from  $32 * \text{frame\_crop\_left\_offset} + \text{pan\_scan\_rect\_left\_offset}[i]$  to  $32 * (8 * \text{PicWidthInMbs} - \text{frame\_crop\_right\_offset}) + \text{pan\_scan\_rect\_right\_offset}[i] - 1$  and with vertical coordinates from  $64 * \text{frame\_crop\_top\_offset} + \text{pan\_scan\_rect\_top\_offset}[i]$  to  $64 * (4 * \text{PicHeightInMbs} - \text{frame\_crop\_bottom\_offset})$ .



+ pan\_scan\_rect\_bottom\_offset[ i ] - 1, inclusive. In this case, the value of  $32 * \text{frame\_crop\_left\_offset} + \text{pan\_scan\_rect\_left\_offset}[ i ]$  shall be less than or equal to  $32 * ( 8 * \text{PicWidthInMbs} - \text{frame\_crop\_right\_offset} ) + \text{pan\_scan\_rect\_right\_offset}[ i ] - 1$ ; and the value of  $64 * \text{frame\_crop\_top\_offset} + \text{pan\_scan\_rect\_top\_offset}[ i ]$  shall be less than or equal to  $64 * ( 4 * \text{PicHeightInMbs} - \text{frame\_crop\_bottom\_offset} ) + \text{pan\_scan\_rect\_bottom\_offset}[ i ] - 1$ .

When the pan-scan rectangular area includes samples outside of the cropping rectangle, the region outside of the cropping rectangle may be filled with synthesized content (such as black video content or neutral grey video content) for display.

**pan\_scan\_rect\_repetition\_period** indicates whether another pan-scan rectangle SEI message with the same value of pan\_scan\_rect\_id shall be present in the bitstream and specifies the picture order count interval within which it will be present. The value of pan\_scan\_rect\_repetition\_period shall be in the range of 0 to 16 384, inclusive. When pan\_scan\_cnt\_minus1 is greater than 0, pan\_scan\_rect\_repetition\_period shall not be greater than 1.

pan\_scan\_rect\_repetition\_period equal to 0 specifies that the pan-scan rectangle information applies to the current decoded picture only.

pan\_scan\_rect\_repetition\_period equal to 1 specifies that the pan-scan rectangle information persists in output order until any of the following conditions are true.

- A new coded video sequence begins
- A picture in an access unit containing a pan-scan rectangle SEI message with the same value of pan\_scan\_rect\_id is output having PicOrderCnt( ) greater than PicOrderCnt( CurrPic ).

pan\_scan\_rect\_repetition\_period equal to 0 or equal to 1 indicates that another pan-scan rectangle SEI message with the same value of pan\_scan\_rect\_id may or may not be present.

pan\_scan\_rect\_repetition\_period greater than 1 specifies that the pan-scan rectangle information persists until any of the following conditions are true.

- A new coded video sequence begins
- A picture in an access unit containing a pan-scan rectangle SEI message with the same value of pan\_scan\_rect\_id is output having PicOrderCnt( ) greater than PicOrderCnt( CurrPic ) + pan\_scan\_rect\_repetition\_period.

pan\_scan\_rect\_repetition\_period greater than 1 indicates that another pan-scan rectangle SEI message with the same value of pan\_scan\_rect\_id shall be present for a picture in an access unit that is output having PicOrderCnt( ) less than or equal to PicOrderCnt( CurrPic ) + pan\_scan\_rect\_repetition\_period; unless a new coded video sequence begins without output of such a picture.

#### D.9.4 Filler payload SEI message semantics

This message contains a series of payloadSize bytes of value 0xFF, which can be discarded.

**ff\_byte** shall be a byte having the value 0xFF.

#### D.9.5 User data registered by ITU-T Recommendation T.35 SEI message semantics

This message contains user data registered as specified by ITU-T Recommendation T.35, the contents of which are not specified by this Recommendation | International Standard.

**itu\_t\_t35\_country\_code** shall be a byte having a value specified as a country code by ITU-T Recommendation T.35 Annex A.

**itu\_t\_t35\_country\_code\_extension\_byte** shall be a byte having a value specified as a country code by ITU-T Recommendation T.35 Annex B.

**itu\_t\_t35\_payload\_byte** shall be a byte containing data registered as specified by ITU-T Recommendation T.35.

The ITU-T T.35 terminal provider code and terminal provider oriented code shall be contained in the first one or more bytes of the itu\_t\_t35\_payload\_byte, in the format specified by the Administration that issued the terminal provider code. Any remaining itu\_t\_t35\_payload\_byte data shall be data having syntax and semantics as specified by the entity identified by the ITU-T T.35 country code and terminal provider code.

### D.9.6 User data unregistered SEI message semantics

This message contains unregistered user data identified by a UUID, the contents of which are not specified by this Recommendation | International Standard.

**uuid\_iso\_iec\_11578** shall have a value specified as a UUID according to the procedures of ISO/IEC 11578:1996 Annex A.

**user\_data\_payload\_byte** shall be a byte containing data having syntax and semantics as specified by the UUID generator.

### D.9.7 Recovery point SEI message semantics

The recovery point SEI message assists a decoder in determining when the decoding process will produce acceptable pictures for display after the decoder initiates random access or after the encoder indicates a broken link in the sequence. When the decoding process is started with the access unit in decoding order associated with the recovery point SEI message, all decoded pictures at or subsequent to the recovery point in output order specified in this SEI message are indicated to be correct or approximately correct in content. Decoded pictures produced by random access at or before the picture associated with the recovery point SEI message need not be correct in content until the indicated recovery point, and the operation of the decoding process starting at the picture associated with the recovery point SEI message may contain references to pictures not available in the decoded picture buffer.

In addition, by use of the **broken\_link\_flag**, the recovery point SEI message can indicate to the decoder the location of some pictures in the bitstream that can result in serious visual artefacts when displayed, even when the decoding process was begun at the location of a previous IDR access unit in decoding order.

NOTE – The **broken\_link\_flag** can be used by encoders to indicate the location of a point after which the decoding process for the decoding of some pictures may cause references to pictures that, though available for use in the decoding process, are not the pictures that were used for reference when the bitstream was originally encoded (e.g., due to a splicing operation performed during the generation of the bitstream).

The recovery point is specified as a count in units of access units subsequent to the current access unit at the position of the SEI message.

NOTE – When HRD information is present in the bitstream, a buffering period SEI message should be associated with the access unit associated with the recovery point SEI message in order to establish initialisation of the HRD buffer model after a random access.

**recovery\_frame\_cnt** specifies the recovery point of output pictures in output order. All decoded pictures in output order are indicated to be correct or approximately correct in content starting at the output order position of the reference picture having the **frame\_num** equal to the **frame\_num** of the VCL NAL units for the current access unit incremented by **recovery\_frame\_cnt** in modulo **MaxFrameNum** arithmetic. **recovery\_frame\_cnt** shall be in the range of 0 to **MaxFrameNum** – 1, inclusive.

**exact\_match\_flag** indicates whether decoded pictures at and subsequent to the specified recovery point in output order derived by starting the decoding process at the access unit associated with the recovery point SEI message shall be an exact match to the pictures that would be produced by starting the decoding process at the location of a previous IDR access unit in the NAL unit stream. The value 0 indicates that the match need not be exact and the value 1 indicates that the match shall be exact.

When decoding starts from the location of the recovery point SEI message, all references to not available reference pictures shall be inferred as references to pictures containing only macroblocks coded using Intra macroblock prediction modes and having sample values given by Y samples equal to 128, Cb samples equal to 128, and Cr samples equal to 128 (mid-level grey) for purposes of determining the conformance of the value of **exact\_match\_flag**.

NOTE – When performing random access, decoders should infer all references to not available reference pictures as references to pictures containing only intra macroblocks and having sample values given by Y equal to 128, Cb equal to 128, and Cr equal to 128 (mid-level grey), regardless of the value of **exact\_match\_flag**.

When **exact\_match\_flag** is equal to 0, the quality of the approximation at the recovery point is chosen by the encoding process and is not specified by this Recommendation | International Standard.

**broken\_link\_flag** indicates the presence or absence of a broken link in the NAL unit stream at the location of the recovery point SEI message and is assigned further semantics as follows.

- If **broken\_link\_flag** is equal to 1, pictures produced by starting the decoding process at the location of a previous IDR access unit may contain undesirable visual artefacts to the extent that decoded pictures at and subsequent to the access unit associated with the recovery point SEI message in decoding order should not be displayed until the specified recovery point in output order.

- Otherwise (`broken_link_flag` is equal to 0), no indication is given regarding any potential presence of visual artefacts.

Regardless of the value of the `broken_link_flag`, pictures subsequent to the specified recovery point in output order are specified to be correct or approximately correct in content.

NOTE – When a sub-sequence information SEI message is present in conjunction with a recovery point SEI message in which `broken_link_flag` is equal to 1 and when `sub_seq_layer_num` is equal to 0, `sub_seq_id` should be different from the latest `sub_seq_id` for `sub_seq_layer_num` equal to 0 that was decoded prior to the location of the recovery point SEI message. When `broken_link_flag` is equal to 0, the `sub_seq_id` in sub-sequence layer 0 should remain unchanged.

**changing\_slice\_group\_idc** equal to 0 indicates that decoded pictures are correct or approximately correct in content at and subsequent to the recovery point in output order when all macroblocks of the primary coded pictures are decoded within the changing slice group period, i.e., the period between the access unit associated with the recovery point SEI message (inclusive) and the specified recovery point (exclusive) in decoding order. `changing_slice_group_idc` shall be equal to 0 when `num_slice_groups_minus1` is equal to 0 in any primary coded picture within the changing slice group period.

When `changing_slice_group_idc` is equal to 1 or 2, `num_slice_groups_minus1` shall be equal to 1 and the macroblock-to-slice-group map type 3, 4, or 5 shall be applied in each primary coded picture in the changing slice group period.

`changing_slice_group_idc` equal to 1 indicates that within the changing slice group period no sample values outside the decoded macroblocks covered by slice group 0 are used for inter prediction of any macroblock within slice group 0. In addition, `changing_slice_group_idc` equal to 1 indicates that when all macroblocks in slice group 0 within the changing slice group period are decoded, decoded pictures will be correct or approximately correct in content at and subsequent to the specified recovery point in output order regardless of whether any macroblock in slice group 1 within the changing slice group period is decoded.

`changing_slice_group_idc` equal to 2 indicates that within the changing slice group period no sample values outside the decoded macroblocks covered by slice group 1 are used for inter prediction of any macroblock within slice group 1. In addition, `changing_slice_group_idc` equal to 2 indicates that when all macroblocks in slice group 1 within the changing slice group period are decoded, decoded pictures will be correct or approximately correct in content at and subsequent to the specified recovery point in output order regardless of whether any macroblock in slice group 0 within the changing slice group period is decoded.

`changing_slice_group_idc` shall be in the range of 0 to 2, inclusive.

#### D.9.8 Decoded reference picture marking repetition SEI message semantics

The decoded reference picture marking repetition SEI message is used to repeat the decoded reference picture marking syntax structure that was located in the slice header of an earlier picture in the sequence in decoding order.

**original\_idr\_flag** shall be equal to 1 when the decoded reference picture marking syntax structure occurred originally in an IDR picture. `original_idr_flag` shall be equal to 0 when the repeated decoded reference picture marking syntax structure did not occur in an IDR picture originally.

**original\_frame\_num** shall be equal to the `frame_num` of the picture where the repeated decoded reference picture marking syntax structure originally occurred. The picture indicated by `original_frame_num` is the previous coded picture having the specified value of `frame_num`. The value of `original_frame_num` used to refer to a picture having a `memory_management_control_operation` equal to 5 shall be 0.

**original\_field\_pic\_flag** shall be equal to the `field_pic_flag` of the picture where the repeated decoded reference picture marking syntax structure originally occurred.

**original\_bottom\_field\_flag** shall be equal to the `bottom_field_flag` of the picture where the repeated decoded reference picture marking syntax structure originally occurred.

`dec_ref_pic_marking()` shall contain a copy of the decoded reference picture marking syntax structure of the picture whose `frame_num` was `original_frame_num`. The `nal_unit_type` used for specification of the repeated `dec_ref_pic_marking()` syntax structure shall be the `nal_unit_type` of the slice header(s) of the picture whose `frame_num` was `original_frame_num` (i.e., `nal_unit_type` as used in subclause 7.3.3.3 shall be considered equal to 5 when `original_idr_flag` is equal to 1 and shall not be considered equal to 5 when `original_idr_flag` is equal to 0).

#### D.9.9 Spare picture SEI message semantics

This SEI message indicates that certain slice group map units, called spare slice group map units, in one or more decoded reference pictures resemble the co-located slice group map units in a specified decoded picture called the target picture.

A spare slice group map unit may be used to replace a co-located, incorrectly decoded slice group map unit, in the target picture. A decoded picture containing spare slice group map units is called a spare picture.

For all spare pictures identified in a spare picture SEI message, the value of `frame_mbs_only_flag` shall be equal to the value of `frame_mbs_only_flag` of the target picture in the same SEI message. The spare pictures in the SEI message are constrained as follows.

- If the target picture is a decoded field, all spare pictures identified in the same SEI message shall be decoded fields.
- Otherwise (the target picture is a decoded frame), all spare pictures identified in the same SEI message shall be decoded frames.

For all spare pictures identified in a spare picture SEI message, the values of `pic_width_in_mbs_minus1` and `pic_height_in_map_units_minus1` shall be equal to the values of `pic_width_in_mbs_minus1` and `pic_height_in_map_units_minus1`, respectively, of the target picture in the same SEI message. The picture associated (as specified in subclause 7.4.1.2.3) with this message shall appear after the target picture, in decoding order.

**target\_frame\_num** indicates the `frame_num` of the target picture.

**spare\_field\_flag** equal to 0 indicates that the target picture and the spare pictures are decoded frames. `spare_field_flag` equal to 1 indicates that the target picture and the spare pictures are decoded fields.

**target\_bottom\_field\_flag** equal to 0 indicates that the target picture is a top field. `target_bottom_field_flag` equal to 1 indicates that the target picture is a bottom field.

A target picture is a decoded reference picture whose corresponding primary coded picture precedes the current picture, in decoding order, and in which the values of `frame_num`, `field_pic_flag` (when present) and `bottom_field_flag` (when present) are equal to `target_frame_num`, `spare_field_flag` and `target_bottom_field_flag`, respectively.

**num\_spare\_pics\_minus1** indicates the number of spare pictures for the specified target picture. The number of spare pictures is equal to `num_spare_pics_minus1 + 1`. The value of `num_spare_pics_minus1` shall be in the range of 0 to 15, inclusive.

**delta\_spare\_frame\_num[ i ]** is used to identify the spare picture that contains the *i*-th set of spare slice group map units, hereafter called the *i*-th spare picture, as specified below. The value of `delta_spare_frame_num[ i ]` shall be in the range of 0 to `MaxFrameNum - 1 - !spare_field_flag`, inclusive.

The `frame_num` of the *i*-th spare picture, `spareFrameNum[ i ]`, is derived as follows for all values of *i* from 0 to `num_spare_pics_minus1`, inclusive:

```

candidateSpareFrameNum = target_frame_num - !spare_field_flag
for ( i = 0; i <= num_spare_pics_minus1; i++ ) {
    if( candidateSpareFrameNum < 0 )
        candidateSpareFrameNum = MaxFrameNum - 1
    spareFrameNum[ i ] = candidateSpareFrameNum - delta_spare_frame_num[ i ]
    if( spareFrameNum[ i ] < 0 )
        spareFrameNum[ i ] = MaxFrameNum + spareFrameNum[ i ]
    candidateSpareFrameNum = spareFrameNum[ i ] - !spare_field_flag
}

```

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**spare\_bottom\_field\_flag[ i ]** equal to 0 indicates that the *i*-th spare picture is a top field. `spare_bottom_field_flag[ i ]` equal to 1 indicates that the *i*-th spare picture is a bottom field.

The 0-th spare picture is a decoded reference picture whose corresponding primary coded picture precedes the target picture, in decoding order, and in which the values of `frame_num`, `field_pic_flag` (when present) and `bottom_field_flag` (when present) are equal to `spareFrameNum[ 0 ]`, `spare_field_flag` and `spare_bottom_field_flag[ 0 ]`, respectively. The *i*-th spare picture is a decoded reference picture whose corresponding primary coded picture precedes the (*i* - 1)-th spare picture, in decoding order, and in which the values of `frame_num`, `field_pic_flag` (when present) and `bottom_field_flag` (when present) are equal to `spareFrameNum[ i ]`, `spare_field_flag` and `spare_bottom_field_flag[ i ]`, respectively.

**spare\_area\_idc[ i ]** indicates the method used to identify the spare slice group map units in the *i*-th spare picture. `spare_area_idc[ i ]` shall be in the range of 0 to 2, inclusive. `spare_area_idc[ i ]` equal to 0 indicates that all slice group map units in the *i*-th spare picture are spare units. `spare_area_idc[ i ]` equal to 1 indicates that the value of the syntax element `spare_unit_flag[ i ][ j ]` is used to identify the spare slice group map units. `spare_area_idc[ i ]` equal to 2 indicates

that the `zero_run_length[ i ][ j ]` syntax element is used to derive the values of `spareUnitFlagInBoxOutOrder[ i ][ j ]`, as described below.

**spare\_unit\_flag[ i ][ j ]** equal to 0 indicates that the *j*-th slice group map unit in raster scan order in the *i*-th spare picture is a spare unit. **spare\_unit\_flag[ i ][ j ]** equal to 1 indicates that the *j*-th slice group map unit in raster scan order in the *i*-th spare picture is not a spare unit.

**zero\_run\_length[ i ][ j ]** is used to derive the values of `spareUnitFlagInBoxOutOrder[ i ][ j ]` when `spare_area_idc[ i ]` is equal to 2. In this case, the spare slice group map units identified in `spareUnitFlagInBoxOutOrder[ i ][ j ]` appear in counter-clockwise box-out order, as specified in subclause 8.2.2.4, for each spare picture. `spareUnitFlagInBoxOutOrder[ i ][ j ]` equal to 0 indicates that the *j*-th slice group map unit in counter-clockwise box-out order in the *i*-th spare picture is a spare unit. `spareUnitFlagInBoxOutOrder[ i ][ j ]` equal to 1 indicates that the *j*-th slice group map unit in counter-clockwise box-out order in the *i*-th spare picture is not a spare unit.

When `spare_area_idc[ 0 ]` is equal to 2, `spareUnitFlagInBoxOutOrder[ 0 ][ j ]` is derived as follows:

```
for( j = 0, loop = 0; j < PicSizeInMapUnits; loop++ ) {
    for( k = 0; k < zero_run_length[ 0 ][ loop ]; k++ )
        spareUnitFlagInBoxOutOrder[ 0 ][ j++ ] = 0
    spareUnitFlagInBoxOutOrder[ 0 ][ j++ ] = 1
}
```

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When `spare_area_idc[ i ]` is equal to 2 and the value of *i* is greater than 0, `spareUnitFlagInBoxOutOrder[ i ][ j ]` is derived as follows:

```
for( j = 0, loop = 0; j < PicSizeInMapUnits; loop++ ) {
    for( k = 0; k < zero_run_length[ i ][ loop ]; k++ )
        spareUnitFlagInBoxOutOrder[ i ][ j ] = spareUnitFlagInBoxOutOrder[ i - 1 ][ j++ ]
    spareUnitFlagInBoxOutOrder[ i ][ j ] = !spareUnitFlagInBoxOutOrder[ i - 1 ][ j++ ]
}
```

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### D.9.10 Scene information SEI message semantics

A scene and a scene transition are herein defined as a set of consecutive pictures in output order.

NOTE - Decoded pictures within one scene generally have similar content. The scene information SEI message is used to label pictures with scene identifiers and to indicate scene changes. The message specifies how the source pictures for the labelled pictures were created. The decoder may use the information to select an appropriate algorithm to conceal transmission errors. For example, a specific algorithm may be used to conceal transmission errors that occurred in pictures belonging to a gradual scene transition. Furthermore, the scene information SEI message may be used in a manner determined by the application, such as for indexing the scenes of a coded sequence.

A scene information SEI message labels all pictures, in decoding order, from the primary coded picture to which the SEI message is associated (inclusive), as specified in subclause 7.4.1.2.3, to the primary coded picture to which the next scene information SEI message (if present) in decoding order is associated (exclusive) or (otherwise) to the last access unit in the bitstream (inclusive). These pictures are herein referred to as the target pictures.

**scene\_info\_present\_flag** equal to 0 indicates that the scene or scene transition to which the target pictures belong is unspecified. **scene\_info\_present\_flag** equal to 1 indicates that the target pictures belong to the same scene or scene transition.

**scene\_id** identifies the scene to which the target pictures belong. When the value of `scene_transition_type` of the target pictures is less than 4, and the previous picture in output order is marked with a value of `scene_transition_type` less than 4, and the value of `scene_id` is the same as the value of `scene_id` of the previous picture in output order, this indicates that the source scene for the target pictures and the source scene for the previous picture (in output order) are considered by the encoder to have been the same scene. When the value of `scene_transition_type` of the target pictures is greater than 3, and the previous picture in output order is marked with a value of `scene_transition_type` less than 4, and the value of `scene_id` is the same as the value of `scene_id` of the previous picture in output order, this indicates that one of the source scenes for the target pictures and the source scene for the previous picture (in output order) are considered by the encoder to have been the same scene. When the value of `scene_id` is not equal to the value of `scene_id` of the previous picture in output order, this indicates that the target pictures and the previous picture (in output order) are considered by the encoder to have been from different source scenes.

The value of `scene_id` shall be in the range of 0 to  $2^{32}-1$ , inclusive. Values of `scene_id` in the range of 0 to 255, inclusive, and in the range of 512 to  $2^{31}-1$ , inclusive, may be used as determined by the application. Values of `scene_id` in the

range of 256 to 511, inclusive, and in the range of  $2^{31}$  to  $2^{32} - 1$ , inclusive, are reserved for future use by ITU-T | ISO/IEC. Decoders encountering a value of scene\_id in the range of 256 to 511, inclusive, or in the range of  $2^{31}$  to  $2^{32} - 1$ , inclusive, shall ignore (remove from the bitstream and discard) it.

**scene\_transition\_type** specifies in which type of a scene transition (if any) the target pictures are involved. The valid values of scene\_transition\_type are specified in Table D-4.

**Table D-4 – scene\_transition\_type values.**

Value	Description
0	No transition
1	Fade to black
2	Fade from black
3	Unspecified transition from or to constant colour
4	Dissolve
5	Wipe
6	Unspecified mixture of two scenes

When scene\_transition\_type is greater than 3, the target pictures include contents both from the scene labelled by its scene\_id and the next scene, in output order, which is labelled by second\_scene\_id (see below). The term “the current scene” is used to indicate the scene labelled by scene\_id. The term “the next scene” is used to indicate the scene labelled by second\_scene\_id. It is not required for any following picture, in output order, to be labelled with scene\_id equal to second\_scene\_id of the current SEI message.

Scene transition types are specified as follows.

“No transition” specifies that the target pictures are not involved in a gradual scene transition.

NOTE - When two consecutive pictures in output order have scene\_transition\_type equal to 0 and different values of scene\_id, a scene cut occurred between the two pictures.

“Fade to black” indicates that the target pictures are part of a sequence of pictures, in output order, involved in a fade to black scene transition, i.e., the luma samples of the scene gradually approach zero and the chroma samples of the scene gradually approach 128.

NOTE – When two pictures are labelled to belong to the same scene transition and their scene\_transition\_type is "Fade to black", the later one, in output order, is darker than the previous one.

“Fade from black” indicates that the target pictures are part of a sequence of pictures, in output order, involved in a fade from black scene transition, i.e., the luma samples of the scene gradually diverge from zero and the chroma samples of the scene may gradually diverge from 128.

NOTE – When two pictures are labelled to belong to the same scene transition and their scene\_transition\_type is "Fade from black", the later one in output order is lighter than the previous one.

“Dissolve” indicates that the sample values of each target picture (before encoding) were generated by calculating a sum of co-located weighted sample values of a picture from the current scene and a picture from the next scene. The weight of the current scene gradually decreases from full level to zero level, whereas the weight of the next scene gradually increases from zero level to full level. When two pictures are labelled to belong to the same scene transition and their scene\_transition\_type is "Dissolve", the weight of the current scene for the later one, in output order, is less than the weight of the current scene for the previous one, and the weight of the next scene for the later one, in output order, is greater than the weight of the next scene for the previous one.

"Wipe" indicates that some of the sample values of each target picture (before encoding) were generated by copying co-located sample values of a picture in the current scene and the remaining sample values of each target picture (before encoding) were generated by copying co-located sample values of a picture in the next scene. When two pictures are labelled to belong to the same scene transition and their scene\_transition\_type is "Wipe", the number of samples copied from the next scene to the later picture in output order is greater than the number of samples copied from the next scene to the previous picture.

**second\_scene\_id** identifies the next scene in the gradual scene transition in which the target pictures are involved. The value of second\_scene\_id shall not be equal to the value of scene\_id. The value of second\_scene\_id shall not be equal to the value of scene\_id in the previous picture in output order. When the next picture in output order is marked with a value

of `scene_transition_type` less than 4, and the value of `second_scene_id` is the same as the value of `scene_id` of the next picture in output order, this indicates that the encoder considers one of the source scenes for the target pictures and the source scene for the next picture (in output order) to have been the same scene. When the value of `second_scene_id` is not equal to the value of `scene_id` or `second_scene_id` (if present) of the next picture in output order, this indicates that the encoder considers the target pictures and the next picture (in output order) to have been from different source scenes.

When the value of `scene_id` of a picture is equal to the value of `scene_id` of the following picture in output order and the value of `scene_transition_type` in both of these pictures is less than 4, this indicates that the encoder considers the two pictures to have been from the same source scene. When the values of `scene_id`, `scene_transition_type` and `second_scene_id` (if present) of a picture are equal to the values of `scene_id`, `scene_transition_type` and `second_scene_id` (respectively) of the following picture in output order and the value of `scene_transition_type` is greater than 0, this indicates that the encoder considers the two pictures to have been from the same source gradual scene transition.

The value of `second_scene_id` shall be in the range of 0 to  $2^{32}-1$ , inclusive. Values of `second_scene_id` in the range of 0 to 255, inclusive, and in the range of 512 to  $2^{31}-1$ , inclusive, may be used as determined by the application. Values of `second_scene_id` in the range of 256 to 511, inclusive, and in the range of  $2^{31}$  to  $2^{32}-1$ , inclusive, are reserved for future use by ITU-T | ISO/IEC. Decoders encountering a value of `second_scene_id` in the range of 256 to 511, inclusive, or in the range of  $2^{31}$  to  $2^{32}-1$ , inclusive, shall ignore (remove from the bitstream and discard) it.

### D.9.11 Sub-sequence information SEI message semantics

The sub-sequence information SEI message is used to indicate the position of a picture in data dependency hierarchy that consists of sub-sequence layers and sub-sequences.

A sub-sequence layer contains a subset of the coded pictures in a sequence. Sub-sequence layers are numbered with non-negative integers. A layer having a larger layer number is a higher layer than a layer having a smaller layer number. The layers are ordered hierarchically based on their dependency on each other so that any picture in a layer shall not be predicted from any picture on any higher layer.

NOTE – In other words, any picture in layer 0 must not be predicted from any picture in layer 1 or above, pictures in layer 1 may be predicted from layer 0, pictures in layer 2 may be predicted from layers 0 and 1, etc.

NOTE: The subjective quality is expected to increase along with the number of decoded layers.

A sub-sequence is a set of coded pictures within a sub-sequence layer. A picture shall reside in one sub-sequence layer and in one sub-sequence only. Any picture in a sub-sequence shall not be predicted from any picture in another sub-sequence in the same or in a higher sub-sequence layer. A sub-sequence in layer 0 can be decoded independently of any picture that does not belong to the sub-sequence.

The sub-sequence information SEI message concerns the current access unit. The primary coded picture in the access unit is herein referred to as the current picture.

The sub-sequence information SEI message shall not be present unless `gaps_in_frame_num_value_allowed_flag` in the sequence parameter set referenced by the picture associated with the sub-sequence SEI message is equal to 1.

**sub\_seq\_layer\_num** specifies the sub-sequence layer number of the current picture. When `sub_seq_layer_num` is greater than 0, memory management control operations shall not be used in any slice header of the current picture. When the current picture resides in a sub-sequence whose first picture in decoding order is an IDR picture, the value of `sub_seq_layer_num` shall be equal to 0. For a non-paired reference field, the value of `sub_seq_layer_num` shall be equal to 0. `sub_seq_layer_num` shall be in the range of 0 to 255, inclusive.

**sub\_seq\_id** identifies the sub-sequence within a layer. When the current picture resides in a sub-sequence whose first picture in decoding order is an IDR picture, the value of `sub_seq_id` shall be the same as the value of `idr_pic_id` of the IDR picture. `sub_seq_id` shall be in the range of 0 to 65535, inclusive.

**first\_ref\_pic\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that the current picture is the first reference picture of the sub-sequence in decoding order. When the current picture is not the first picture of the sub-sequence in decoding order, the `first_ref_pic_flag` shall be equal to 0.

**leading\_non\_ref\_pic\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that the current picture is a non-reference picture preceding any reference picture in decoding order within the sub-sequence or that the sub-sequence contains no reference pictures. When the current picture is a reference picture or the current picture is a non-reference picture succeeding at least one reference picture in decoding order within the sub-sequence, the `leading_non_ref_pic_flag` shall be equal to 0.

**last\_pic\_flag** equal to 1 indicates that the current picture is the last picture of the sub-sequence (in decoding order), including all reference and non-reference pictures of the sub-sequence. When the current picture is not the last picture of the sub-sequence (in decoding order), `last_pic_flag` shall be equal to 0.

The current picture is assigned to a sub-sequence as follows.

- If one or more of the following conditions is true, the current picture is the first picture of a sub-sequence in decoding order.
  - no earlier picture in decoding order is labelled with the same values of `sub_seq_id` and `sub_seq_layer_num` as the current picture
  - the value of `leading_non_ref_pic_flag` is equal to 1 and the value of `leading_non_ref_pic_flag` is equal to 0 in the previous picture in decoding order having the same values of `sub_seq_id` and `sub_seq_layer_num` as the current picture
  - the value of `first_ref_pic_flag` is equal to 1 and the value of `leading_non_ref_pic_flag` is equal to 0 in the previous picture in decoding order having the same values of `sub_seq_id` and `sub_seq_layer_num` as the current picture
  - the value of `last_pic_flag` is equal to 1 in the previous picture in decoding order having the same values of `sub_seq_id` and `sub_seq_layer_num` as the current picture
- Otherwise, the current picture belongs to the same sub-sequence as the previous picture in decoding order having the same values of `sub_seq_id` and `sub_seq_layer_num` as the current picture.

`sub_seq_frame_num_flag` equal to 0 specifies that `sub_seq_frame_num` is not present. `sub_seq_frame_num_flag` equal to 1 specifies that `sub_seq_frame_num` is present.

`sub_seq_frame_num` shall be equal to 0 for the first reference picture of the sub-sequence and for any non-reference picture preceding the first reference picture of the sub-sequence in decoding order. `sub_seq_frame_num` is further constrained as follows.

- If the current picture is not the second field of a complementary field pair, `sub_seq_frame_num` shall be incremented by 1, in modulo `MaxFrameNum` operation, relative to the previous reference picture, in decoding order, that belongs to the sub-sequence.
- Otherwise (the current picture is the second field of a complementary field pair), the value of `sub_seq_frame_num` shall be the same as the value of `sub_seq_frame_num` for the first field of the complementary field pair.

`sub_seq_frame_num` shall be in the range of 0 to `MaxFrameNum` – 1, inclusive.

When the current picture is an IDR picture, it shall start a new sub-sequence in sub-sequence layer 0. Thus, the `sub_seq_layer_num` shall be 0, the `sub_seq_id` shall be different from the previous sub-sequence in sub-sequence layer 0, `first_ref_pic_flag` shall be 1, and `leading_non_ref_pic_flag` shall be equal to 0.

When the sub-sequence information SEI message is present for both coded fields of a complementary field pair, the values of `sub_seq_layer_num`, `sub_seq_id`, `leading_non_ref_pic_flag` and `sub_seq_frame_num`, when present, shall be identical for both of these pictures.

When the sub-sequence information SEI message is present only for one coded field of a complementary field pair, the values of `sub_seq_layer_num`, `sub_seq_id`, `leading_non_ref_pic_flag` and `sub_seq_frame_num`, when present, are also applicable to the other coded field of the complementary field pair.

#### D.9.12 Sub-sequence layer characteristics SEI message semantics

The sub-sequence layer characteristics SEI message specifies the characteristics of sub-sequence layers.

`num_sub_seq_layers_minus1` plus 1 specifies the number of sub-sequence layers in the sequence. `num_sub_seq_layers_minus1` shall be in the range of 0 to 255, inclusive.

A pair of `average_bit_rate` and `average_frame_rate` characterizes each sub-sequence layer. The first pair of `average_bit_rate` and `average_frame_rate` specifies the characteristics of sub-sequence layer 0. When present, the second pair specifies the characteristics of sub-sequence layers 0 and 1 jointly. Each pair in decoding order specifies the characteristics for a range of sub-sequence layers from layer number 0 to the layer number specified by the layer loop counter. The values are in effect from the point they are decoded until an update of the values is decoded.

`accurate_statistics_flag` equal to 1 indicates that the values of `average_bit_rate` and `average_frame_rate` are rounded from statistically correct values. `accurate_statistics_flag` equal to 0 indicates that the `average_bit_rate` and the `average_frame_rate` are estimates and may deviate somewhat from the correct values.



When `accurate_statistics_flag` is equal to 0, the quality of the approximation used in the computation of the values of `average_bit_rate` and the `average_frame_rate` is chosen by the encoding process and is not specified by this Recommendation | International Standard.

**average\_bit\_rate** indicates the average bit rate in units of 1000 bits per second. All NAL units in the range of sub-sequence layers specified above are taken into account in the calculation. The average bit rate is derived according to the access unit removal time specified in Annex C of the Recommendation | International Standard. In the following, `bTotal` is the number of bits in all NAL units succeeding a sub-sequence layer characteristics SEI message (including the bits of the NAL units of the current access unit) and preceding the next access unit (in decoding order) including a sub-sequence layer characteristics SEI message (if present) or the end of the stream (otherwise). `t1` is the removal time (in seconds) of the current access unit, and `t2` is the removal time (in seconds) of the latest access unit (in decoding order) before the next sub-sequence layer characteristics SEI message (if present) or the end of the stream (otherwise).

When `accurate_statistics_flag` is equal to 1, the following conditions shall be fulfilled as follows.

- If `t1` is not equal to `t2`, the following condition shall be true

$$\text{average\_bit\_rate} == \text{Round}( \text{bTotal} \div ( ( t_2 - t_1 ) * 1000 ) ) \quad (\text{D-6})$$

- Otherwise (`t1` is equal to `t2`), the following condition shall be true

$$\text{average\_bit\_rate} == 0 \quad (\text{D-7})$$

**average\_frame\_rate** indicates the average frame rate in units of frames/(256 seconds). All NAL units in the range of sub-sequence layers specified above are taken into account in the calculation. In the following, `fTotal` is the number of frames, complementary field pairs and non-paired fields between the current picture (inclusive) and the next sub-sequence layer characteristics SEI message (if present) or the end of the stream (otherwise). `t1` is the removal time (in seconds) of the current access unit, and `t2` is the removal time (in seconds) of the latest access unit (in decoding order) before the next sub-sequence layer characteristics SEI message (if present) or the end of the stream (otherwise).

When `accurate_statistics_flag` is equal to 1, the following conditions shall be fulfilled as follows.

- If `t1` is not equal to `t2`, the following condition shall be true

$$\text{average\_frame\_rate} == \text{Round}( \text{fTotal} * 256 \div ( t_2 - t_1 ) ) \quad (\text{D-8})$$

- Otherwise (`t1` is equal to `t2`), the following condition shall be true

$$\text{average\_frame\_rate} == 0 \quad (\text{D-9})$$

### D.9.13 Sub-sequence characteristics SEI message semantics

The sub-sequence characteristics SEI message indicates the characteristics of a sub-sequence. It also indicates inter prediction dependencies between sub-sequences. This message shall be contained in the first access unit in decoding order of the sub-sequence to which the sub-sequence characteristics SEI message applies. This sub-sequence is herein called the target sub-sequence.

**sub\_seq\_layer\_num** identifies the sub-sequence layer number of the target sub-sequence. `sub_seq_layer_num` shall be in the range of 0 to 255, inclusive.

**sub\_seq\_id** identifies the target sub-sequence. `sub_seq_id` shall be in the range of 0 to 65535, inclusive.

**duration\_flag** equal to 0 indicates that the duration of the target sub-sequence is not specified.

**sub\_seq\_duration** specifies the duration of the target sub-sequence in clock ticks of a 90-kHz clock.

**average\_rate\_flag** equal to 0 indicates that the average bit rate and the average frame rate of the target sub-sequence are unspecified.

**accurate\_statistics\_flag** indicates how reliable the values of `average_bit_rate` and `average_frame_rate` are. `accurate_statistics_flag` equal to 1, indicates that the `average_bit_rate` and the `average_frame_rate` are rounded from statistically correct values. `accurate_statistics_flag` equal to 0 indicates that the `average_bit_rate` and the `average_frame_rate` are estimates and may deviate from the statistically correct values.

**average\_bit\_rate** indicates the average bit rate in (1000 bits)/second of the target sub-sequence. All NAL units of the target sub-sequence are taken into account in the calculation. The average bit rate is derived according to the access unit removal time specified in subclause C.4.2. In the following,  $nB$  is the number of bits in all NAL units in the sub-sequence,  $t_1$  is the removal time (in seconds) of the first access unit of the sub-sequence (in decoding order), and  $t_2$  is the removal time (in seconds) of the last access unit of the sub-sequence (in decoding order).

When `accurate_statistics_flag` is equal to 1, the following conditions shall be fulfilled as follows.

- If  $t_1$  is not equal to  $t_2$ , the following condition shall be true

$$\text{average\_bit\_rate} == \text{Round}(nB \div ((t_2 - t_1) * 1000)) \quad (\text{D-10})$$

- Otherwise ( $t_1$  is equal to  $t_2$ ), the following condition shall be true

$$\text{average\_bit\_rate} == 0 \quad (\text{D-11})$$

**average\_frame\_rate** indicates the average frame rate in units of frames/(256 seconds) of the target sub-sequence. All NAL units of the target sub-sequence are taken into account in the calculation. The average frame rate is derived according to the access unit removal time specified in subclause C.4.2. In the following,  $fC$  is the number of frames, complementary field pairs and non-paired fields in the sub-sequence,  $t_1$  is the removal time (in seconds) of the first access unit of the sub-sequence (in decoding order), and  $t_2$  is the removal time (in seconds) of the last access unit of the sub-sequence (in decoding order).

When `accurate_statistics_flag` is equal to 1, the following conditions shall be fulfilled as follows.

- If  $t_1$  is not equal to  $t_2$ , the following condition shall be true

$$\text{average\_frame\_rate} == \text{Round}(fC * 256 \div (t_2 - t_1)) \quad (\text{D-12})$$

- Otherwise ( $t_1$  is equal to  $t_2$ ), the following condition shall be true

$$\text{average\_frame\_rate} == 0 \quad (\text{D-13})$$

**num\_referenced\_subseqs** specifies the number of sub-sequences that contain pictures that are used as reference pictures for inter prediction in the pictures of the target sub-sequence. `num_referenced_subseqs` shall be in the range of 0 to 255, inclusive.

**ref\_sub\_seq\_layer\_num**, **ref\_sub\_seq\_id**, and **ref\_sub\_seq\_direction** identify the sub-sequence that contains pictures that are used as reference pictures for inter prediction in the pictures of the target sub-sequence. Depending on `ref_sub_seq_direction`, the following applies.

- If `ref_sub_seq_direction` is equal to 0, a set of candidate sub-sequences consists of the sub-sequences whose `sub_seq_id` is equal to `ref_sub_seq_id`, which reside in the sub-sequence layer having `sub_seq_layer_num` equal to `ref_sub_seq_layer_num`, and whose first picture in decoding order precedes the first picture of the target sub-sequence in decoding order.
- Otherwise (`ref_sub_seq_direction` is equal to 1), a set of candidate sub-sequences consists of the sub-sequences whose `sub_seq_id` is equal to `ref_sub_seq_id`, which reside in the sub-sequence layer having `sub_seq_layer_num` equal to `ref_sub_seq_layer_num`, and whose first picture in decoding order succeeds the first picture of the target sub-sequence in decoding order.

The sub-sequence used as a reference for the target sub-sequence is the sub-sequence among the set of candidate sub-sequences whose first picture is the closest to the first picture of the target sub-sequence in decoding order.

#### D.9.14 Full-frame freeze SEI message semantics

The full-frame freeze SEI message indicates that the contents of the entire prior displayed video frame in output order should be kept unchanged, without updating the display using the contents of the current decoded picture.

**full\_frame\_freeze\_repetition\_period** indicates whether another full-frame freeze SEI message shall be present in the bitstream and specifies the picture order count interval within which another full-frame freeze SEI message or a full-frame freeze release SEI message will be present. The value of `full_frame_freeze_repetition_period` shall be in the range of 0 to 16 384, inclusive.

full\_frame\_freeze\_repetition\_period equal to 0 specifies that the full-frame freeze SEI message applies to the current decoded picture only.

full\_frame\_freeze\_repetition\_period equal to 1 specifies that the full-frame freeze SEI message persists in output order until any of the following conditions are true.

- A new coded video sequence begins
- A picture in an access unit containing full-frame freeze release SEI message is output having PicOrderCnt( ) greater than PicOrderCnt( CurrPic ).

full\_frame\_freeze\_repetition\_period greater than 1 specifies that the full-frame freeze SEI message persists until any one of the following conditions are true.

- A new coded video sequence begins
- A picture in an access unit containing a full-frame freeze release SEI message or a full-frame freeze release SEI message is output having PicOrderCnt( ) greater than PicOrderCnt( CurrPic ) + full\_frame\_freeze\_repetition\_period.

full\_frame\_freeze\_repetition\_period greater than 1 indicates that another full-frame freeze SEI message or a full-frame freeze release SEI message shall be present for a picture in an access unit that is output having PicOrderCnt( ) less than or equal to PicOrderCnt( CurrPic ) + full\_frame\_freeze\_repetition\_period; unless a new coded video sequence begins without output of such a picture.

#### D.9.15 Full-frame freeze release SEI message semantics

The full-frame freeze release SEI message indicates that the update of the displayed video frame should resume, starting with the contents of the current decoded picture and continuing for subsequent pictures in output order. The full-frame freeze release SEI message cancels the effect of any full-frame freeze SEI message sent with pictures that precede the current picture in output order.

#### D.9.16 Full-frame snapshot SEI message semantics

The full-frame snapshot SEI message indicates that the current frame is labelled for use as determined by the application as a still-image snapshot of the video content.

**snapshot\_id** specifies a snapshot identification number. snapshot\_id shall be in the range of 0 to  $2^{32} - 1$ , inclusive.

Values of snapshot\_id in the range of 0 to 255, inclusive, and in the range of 512 to  $2^{31} - 1$ , inclusive, may be used as determined by the application. Values of snapshot\_id in the range of 256 to 511, inclusive, and in the range of  $2^{31}$  to  $2^{32} - 1$ , inclusive, are reserved for future use by ITU-T | ISO/IEC. Decoders encountering a value of snapshot\_id in the range of 256 to 511, inclusive, or in the range of  $2^{31}$  to  $2^{32} - 1$ , inclusive, shall ignore (remove from the bitstream and discard) it.

#### D.9.17 Progressive refinement segment start SEI message semantics

The progressive refinement segment start SEI message specifies the beginning of a set of consecutive coded pictures that is labelled as the current picture followed by a sequence of one or more pictures of refinement of the quality of the current picture, rather than as a representation of a continually moving scene.

The tagged set of consecutive coded pictures shall continue until one of following conditions is true. When a condition below becomes true, the next slice to be decoded does not belong to the tagged set of consecutive coded pictures.

1. The next slice to be decoded belongs to an IDR picture.
2. num\_refinement\_steps\_minus1 is greater than 0 and the frame\_num of the next slice to be decoded is (currFrameNum + num\_refinement\_steps\_minus1 + 1) % MaxFrameNum, where currFrameNum is the value of frame\_num of the picture in the access unit containing the SEI message.
3. num\_refinement\_steps\_minus1 is 0 and a progressive refinement segment end SEI message with the same progressive\_refinement\_id as the one in this SEI message is decoded.

The decoding order of picture within the tagged set of consecutive pictures should be the same as their output order. **progressive\_refinement\_id** specifies an identification number for the progressive refinement operation. progressive\_refinement\_id shall be in the range of 0 to  $2^{32} - 1$ , inclusive.

Values of progressive\_refinement\_id in the range of 0 to 255, inclusive, and in the range of 512 to  $2^{31} - 1$ , inclusive, may be used as determined by the application. Values of progressive\_refinement\_id in the range of 256 to 511, inclusive, and in the range of  $2^{31}$  to  $2^{32} - 1$ , inclusive, are reserved for future use by ITU-T | ISO/IEC. Decoders encountering a value of

progressive\_refinement\_id in the range of 256 to 511, inclusive, or in the range of  $2^{31}$  to  $2^{32} - 1$ , inclusive, shall ignore (remove from the bitstream and discard) it.

**num\_refinement\_steps\_minus1** specifies the number of reference frames in the tagged set of consecutive coded pictures as follows.

- If num\_refinement\_steps\_minus1 is equal to 0, the number of reference frames in the tagged set of consecutive coded pictures is unknown.
- Otherwise, the number of reference frames in the tagged set of consecutive coded pictures is equal to num\_refinement\_steps\_minus1 + 1.

num\_refinement\_steps\_minus1 shall be in the range of 0 to MaxFrameNum - 1, inclusive.

#### D.9.18 Progressive refinement segment end SEI message semantics

The progressive refinement segment end SEI message specifies the end of a set of consecutive coded pictures that has been labelled by use of a progressive refinement segment start SEI message as an initial picture followed by a sequence of one or more pictures of the refinement of the quality of the initial picture, and ending with the current picture.

**progressive\_refinement\_id** specifies an identification number for the progressive refinement operation. progressive\_refinement\_id shall be in the range of 0 to  $2^{32} - 1$ , inclusive.

The progressive refinement segment end SEI message specifies the end of any progressive refinement segment previously started using a progressive refinement segment start SEI message with the same value of progressive\_refinement\_id.

Values of progressive\_refinement\_id in the range of 0 to 255, inclusive, and in the range of 512 to  $2^{31} - 1$ , inclusive, may be used as determined by the application. Values of progressive\_refinement\_id in the range of 256 to 511, inclusive, and in the range of  $2^{31}$  to  $2^{32} - 1$ , inclusive, are reserved for future use by ITU-T | ISO/IEC. Decoders encountering a value of progressive\_refinement\_id in the range of 256 to 511, inclusive, or in the range of  $2^{31}$  to  $2^{32} - 1$ , inclusive, shall ignore (remove from the bitstream and discard) it.

#### D.9.19 Motion-constrained slice group set SEI message semantics

This SEI message indicates that inter prediction over slice group boundaries is constrained as specified below. When present, the message shall only appear where it is associated, as specified in subclause 7.4.1.2.3, with an IDR access unit.

The target picture set for this SEI message contains all consecutive primary coded pictures in decoding order starting with the associated primary coded IDR picture (inclusive) and ending with the following primary coded IDR picture (exclusive) or with the very last primary coded picture in the bitstream (inclusive) in decoding order when there is no following primary coded IDR picture. The slice group set is a collection of one or more slice groups, identified by the slice\_group\_id[ i ] syntax element.

This SEI message indicates that, for each picture in the target picture set, the inter prediction process is constrained as follows: No sample value outside the slice group set, and no sample value at a fractional sample position that is derived using one or more sample values outside the slice group set is used to inter predict any sample within the slice group set.

**num\_slice\_groups\_in\_set\_minus1** + 1 specifies the number of slice groups in the slice group set. The allowed range of num\_slice\_groups\_in\_set\_minus1 is 0 to num\_slice\_groups\_minus1, inclusive. The allowed range of num\_slice\_groups\_minus1 is specified in Annex A.

**slice\_group\_id[ i ]** identifies the slice group(s) contained within the slice group set. The allowed range is from 0 to num\_slice\_groups\_in\_set\_minus1, inclusive. The size of the slice\_group\_id[ i ] syntax element is  $\text{Ceil}(\text{Log}_2(\text{num\_slice\_groups\_minus1} + 1))$  bits.

**exact\_sample\_value\_match\_flag** equal to 0 indicates that, within the target picture set, when the macroblocks that do not belong to the slice group set are not decoded, the value of each sample in the slice group set need not be exactly the same as the value of the same sample when all the macroblocks are decoded. exact\_sample\_value\_match\_flag equal to 1 indicates that, within the target picture set, when the macroblocks that do not belong to the slice group set are not decoded, the value of each sample in the slice group set shall be exactly the same as the value of the same sample when all the macroblocks in the target picture set are decoded.

Note - When disable\_deblocking\_filter\_idc is equal to 2 in all slices in the target picture set, exact\_sample\_value\_match\_flag should be 1.

**pan\_scan\_rect\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that **pan\_scan\_rect\_id** is not present. **pan\_scan\_rect\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that **pan\_scan\_rect\_id** is present.

**pan\_scan\_rect\_id** indicates that the specified slice group set covers at least the pan-scan rectangle identified by **pan\_scan\_rect\_id** within the target picture set.

Note - Multiple **motion\_constrained\_slice\_group\_set** SEI messages may be associated with the same IDR picture. Consequently, more than one slice group set may be active within a target picture set.

Note - The size, shape, and location of the slice groups in the slice group set may change within the target picture set.

#### D.9.20 Reserved SEI message semantics

This message consists of data reserved for future backward-compatible use by ITU-T | ISO/IEC. Encoders conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard shall not send reserved SEI messages until and unless the use of such messages has been specified by ITU-T | ISO/IEC. Decoders conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard that encounter reserved SEI messages shall discard their content without effect on the decoding process, except as specified in future Recommendations | International Standards specified by ITU-T | ISO/IEC. **reserved\_sei\_message\_payload\_byte** is a byte reserved for future use by ITU-T | ISO/IEC.

## Annex E

### Video usability information

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard)

This Annex specifies syntax and semantics of the VUI parameters of the sequence parameter sets.

VUI parameters are not required for constructing the luma or chroma samples by the decoding process. Conforming decoders are not required to process this information for output order conformance to this Recommendation | International Standard (see Annex C for the specification of conformance). Some VUI parameters are required to check bitstream conformance and for output timing decoder conformance.

In Annex E, specification for presence of VUI parameters is also satisfied when those parameters (or some subset of them) are conveyed to decoders (or to the HRD) by other means not specified by this Recommendation | International Standard. When present in the bitstream, VUI parameters shall follow the syntax and semantics specified in subclauses 7.3.2.1 and 7.4.2.1 and this annex. When the content of VUI parameters is conveyed for the application by some means other than presence within the bitstream, the representation of the content of the VUI parameters is not required to use the same syntax specified in this annex. For the purpose of counting bits, only the appropriate bits that are actually present in the bitstream are counted.

#### E.10 VUI syntax

##### E.10.1 VUI parameters syntax

vui_parameters( ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>aspect_ratio_info_present_flag</b>	0	u(1)
if( aspect_ratio_info_present_flag ) {		
<b>aspect_ratio_idc</b>	0	u(8)
if( aspect_ratio_idc == Extended_SAR ) {		
<b>sar_width</b>	0	u(16)
<b>sar_height</b>	0	u(16)
}		
}		
<b>overscan_info_present_flag</b>	0	u(1)
if( overscan_info_present_flag )		
<b>overscan_appropriate_flag</b>	0	u(1)
<b>video_signal_type_present_flag</b>	0	u(1)
if( video_signal_type_present_flag ) {		
<b>video_format</b>	0	u(3)
<b>video_full_range_flag</b>	0	u(1)
<b>colour_description_present_flag</b>	0	u(1)
if( colour_description_present_flag ) {		
<b>colour_primaries</b>	0	u(8)
<b>transfer_characteristics</b>	0	u(8)
<b>matrix_coefficients</b>	0	u(8)
}		
}		
<b>chroma_loc_info_present_flag</b>	0	u(1)
if( chroma_loc_info_present_flag ) {		
<b>chroma_sample_loc_type_top_field</b>	0	ue(v)

<b>chroma_sample_loc_type_bottom_field</b>	0	ue(v)
}		
<b>timing_info_present_flag</b>	0	u(1)
if( timing_info_present_flag ) {		
<b>num_units_in_tick</b>	0	u(32)
<b>time_scale</b>	0	u(32)
<b>fixed_frame_rate_flag</b>	0	u(1)
}		
<b>nal_hrd_parameters_present_flag</b>	0	u(1)
if( nal_hrd_parameters_present_flag )		
hrd_parameters( )		
<b>vcl_hrd_parameters_present_flag</b>	0	u(1)
if( vcl_hrd_parameters_present_flag )		
hrd_parameters( )		
if( nal_hrd_parameters_present_flag    vcl_hrd_parameters_present_flag )		
<b>low_delay_hrd_flag</b>	0	u(1)
<b>pic_struct_present_flag</b>	0	u(1)
<b>bitstream_restriction_flag</b>	0	u(1)
if( bitstream_restriction_flag ) {		
<b>motion_vectors_over_pic_boundaries_flag</b>	0	u(1)
<b>max_bytes_per_pic_denom</b>	0	ue(v)
<b>max_bits_per_mb_denom</b>	0	ue(v)
<b>log2_max_mv_length_horizontal</b>	0	ue(v)
<b>log2_max_mv_length_vertical</b>	0	ue(v)
<b>num_reorder_frames</b>	0	ue(v)
<b>max_dec_frame_buffering</b>	0	ue(v)
}		
}		

#### E.10.2 HRD parameters syntax

hrd_parameters( ) {	<b>C</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>cpb_cnt_minus1</b>	0	ue(v)
<b>bit_rate_scale</b>	0	u(4)
<b>cpb_size_scale</b>	0	u(4)
for( SchedSelIdx = 0; SchedSelIdx <= cpb_cnt_minus1; SchedSelIdx++ ) {		
<b>bit_rate_value_minus1</b> [ SchedSelIdx ]	0	ue(v)
<b>cpb_size_value_minus1</b> [ SchedSelIdx ]	0	ue(v)
<b>cbr_flag</b> [ SchedSelIdx ]	0	u(1)
}		
<b>initial_cpb_removal_delay_length_minus1</b>	0	u(5)
<b>cpb_removal_delay_length_minus1</b>	0	u(5)
<b>dpb_output_delay_length_minus1</b>	0	u(5)
<b>time_offset_length</b>	0	u(5)
}		

## E.11 VUI semantics

### E.11.1 VUI parameters semantics

**aspect\_ratio\_info\_present\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that **aspect\_ratio\_idc** is present. **aspect\_ratio\_info\_present\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that **aspect\_ratio\_idc** is not present.

**aspect\_ratio\_idc** specifies the value of the sample aspect ratio of the luma samples. Table E-1 shows the meaning of the code. When **aspect\_ratio\_idc** indicates Extended\_SAR, the sample aspect ratio is represented by **sar\_width** and **sar\_height**. When the **aspect\_ratio\_idc** syntax element is not present, **aspect\_ratio\_idc** value shall be inferred to be equal to 0.

Table E-1 – Meaning of sample aspect ratio indicator

<b>aspect_ratio_idc</b>	<b>Sample aspect ratio</b>	<b>(informative) Examples of use</b>
0	Unspecified	
1	1:1 ("square")	1280x720 16:9 frame without overscan 1920x1080 16:9 frame without overscan (cropped from 1920x1088) 640x480 4:3 frame without overscan
2	12:11	720x576 4:3 frame with horizontal overscan 352x288 4:3 frame without overscan
3	10:11	720x480 4:3 frame with horizontal overscan 352x240 4:3 frame without overscan
4	16:11	720x576 16:9 frame with horizontal overscan 540x576 4:3 frame with horizontal overscan
5	40:33	720x480 16:9 frame with horizontal overscan 540x480 4:3 frame with horizontal overscan
6	24:11	352x576 4:3 frame without overscan 540x576 16:9 frame with horizontal overscan
7	20:11	352x480 4:3 frame without overscan 480x480 16:9 frame with horizontal overscan
8	32:11	352x576 16:9 frame without overscan
9	80:33	352x480 16:9 frame without overscan
10	18:11	480x576 4:3 frame with horizontal overscan
11	15:11	480x480 4:3 frame with horizontal overscan
12	64:33	540x576 16:9 frame with horizontal overscan
13	160:99	540x480 16:9 frame with horizontal overscan
14..254	Reserved	
255	Extended_SAR	

**sar\_width** indicates the horizontal size of the sample aspect ratio (in arbitrary units).

**sar\_height** indicates the vertical size of the sample aspect ratio (in the same arbitrary units as **sar\_width**).

**sar\_width** and **sar\_height** shall be relatively prime or equal to 0. When **aspect\_ratio\_idc** is equal to 0 or **sar\_width** is equal to 0 or **sar\_height** is equal to 0, the sample aspect ratio shall be considered unspecified by this Recommendation | International Standard.

**overscan\_info\_present\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that the **overscan\_appropriate\_flag** is present. When **overscan\_info\_present\_flag** is equal to 0 or is not present, the preferred display method for the video signal is unspecified.

**overscan\_appropriate\_flag** equal to 1 indicates that the cropped decoded pictures output are suitable for display using overscan. **overscan\_appropriate\_flag** equal to 0 indicates that the cropped decoded pictures output contain visually important information in the entire region out to the edges of the cropping rectangle of the picture, such that the cropped



decoded pictures output should not be displayed using overscan. Instead, they should be displayed using either an exact match between the display area and the cropping rectangle, or using underscan.

NOTE – For example, `overscan_appropriate_flag` equal to 1 might be used for entertainment television programming, or for a live view of people in a videoconference, and `overscan_appropriate_flag` equal to 0 might be used for computer screen capture or security camera content.

**video\_signal\_type\_present\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that `video_format`, `video_full_range_flag` and `colour_description_present_flag` are present. `video_signal_type_present_flag` equal to 0, specify that `video_format`, `video_full_range_flag` and `colour_description_present_flag` are not present.

**video\_format** indicates the representation of the pictures as specified in Table E-2, before being coded in accordance with this Recommendation | International Standard. When the `video_format` syntax element is not present, `video_format` value shall be inferred to be equal to 5.

Table E-2 – Meaning of `video_format`

<code>video_format</code>	Meaning
0	Component
1	PAL
2	NTSC
3	SECAM
4	MAC
5	Unspecified video format
6	Reserved
7	Reserved

**video\_full\_range\_flag** indicates the black level and range of the luma and chroma signals as derived from  $E'_Y$ ,  $E'_{PB}$ , and  $E'_{PR}$  analogue component signals, as follows.

- If `video_full_range_flag` is equal to 0,

$$Y = \text{Round}(219 * E'_Y + 16) \quad (\text{E-1})$$

$$Cb = \text{Round}(224 * E'_{PB} + 128) \quad (\text{E-2})$$

$$Cr = \text{Round}(224 * E'_{PR} + 128) \quad (\text{E-3})$$

- Otherwise (`video_full_range_flag` is equal to 1),

$$Y = \text{Round}(255 * E'_Y) \quad (\text{E-4})$$

$$Cb = \text{Round}(255 * E'_{PB} + 128) \quad (\text{E-5})$$

$$Cr = \text{Round}(255 * E'_{PR} + 128) \quad (\text{E-6})$$

When the `video_full_range_flag` syntax element is not present, `video_full_range_flag` value shall be inferred to be equal to 0.

**colour\_description\_present\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that `colour_primaries`, `transfer_characteristics` and `matrix_coefficients` are present. `colour_description_present_flag` equal to 0 specifies that `colour_primaries`, `transfer_characteristics` and `matrix_coefficients` are not present.

**colour\_primaries** indicates the chromaticity coordinates of the source primaries as specified in Table E-3 in terms of the CIE 1931 definition of  $x$  and  $y$  as specified by ISO/CIE 10527.

Table E-3 – Colour primaries

Value	Primaries
0	Reserved
1	ITU-R Recommendation BT.709 primary            x            y green            0.300        0.600 blue            0.150        0.060 red            0.640        0.330 white D65       0.3127       0.3290
2	Unspecified Image characteristics are unknown or as determined by the application.
3	Reserved
4	ITU-R Recommendation BT.470-2 System M primary            x            y green            0.21           0.71 blue            0.14           0.08 red            0.67           0.33 white C           0.310           0.316
5	ITU-R Recommendation BT.470-2 System B, G primary            x            y green            0.29           0.60 blue            0.15           0.06 red            0.64           0.33 white D65       0.3127       0.3290
6	Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers 170M primary            x            y green            0.310           0.595 blue            0.155           0.070 red            0.630           0.340 white D65       0.3127       0.3290
7	Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers 240M (1987) primary            x            y green            0.310           0.595 blue            0.155           0.070 red            0.630           0.340 white D65       0.3127       0.3290
8	Generic film (colour filters using Illuminant C) primary            x            y green            0.243           0.692 ( Wratten 58 ) blue            0.145           0.049 ( Wratten 47 ) red            0.681           0.319 ( Wratten 25 ) white C           0.310           0.316
9-255	Reserved

When the colour\_primaries syntax element is not present, the value of colour\_primaries shall be inferred to be equal to 2 (the chromaticity is unspecified or is determined by the application).

**transfer\_characteristics** indicates the opto-electronic transfer characteristic of the source picture as specified in Table E-4 as a function of a linear optical intensity input  $L_c$  with an analogue range of 0 to 1.

Table E-4 – Transfer characteristics

Value	Transfer Characteristic
0	Reserved
1	ITU-R Recommendation BT.709 $V = 1.099 L_c^{0.45} - 0.099$ for $1 \geq L_c \geq 0.018$ $V = 4.500 L_c$ for $0.018 > L_c$
2	Unspecified Image characteristics are unknown or are determined by the application.
3	Reserved
4	ITU-R Recommendation BT.470-2 System M Assumed display gamma 2.2
5	ITU-R Recommendation BT.470-2 System B, G Assumed display gamma 2.8
6	Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers 170M $V = 1.099 L_c^{0.45} - 0.099$ for $1 \geq L_c \geq 0.018$ $V = 4.500 L_c$ for $0.018 > L_c$
7	Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers 240M (1987) $V = 1.1115 L_c^{0.45} - 0.1115$ for $L_c \geq 0.0228$ $V = 4.0 L_c$ for $0.0228 > L_c$
8	Linear transfer characteristics $V = L_c$
9	Logarithmic transfer characteristic ( 100:1 range ) $V = 1.0 - \text{Log}_{10}( L_c ) \div 2$ for $1 \geq L_c \geq 0.01$ $V = 0.0$ for $0.01 > L_c$
10	Logarithmic transfer characteristic ( 316.22777:1 range ) $V = 1.0 - \text{Log}_{10}( L_c ) \div 2.5$ for $1 \geq L_c \geq 0.0031622777$ $V = 0.0$ for $0.0031622777 > L_c$
11..255	Reserved

When the transfer\_characteristics syntax element is not present, the value of transfer\_characteristics shall be inferred to be equal to 2 (the transfer characteristics are unspecified or are determined by the application).

**matrix\_coefficients** describes the matrix coefficients used in deriving luma and chroma signals from the green, blue, and red primaries, as specified in Table E-5.

Using the following definitions:

$E'_R$ ,  $E'_G$ , and  $E'_B$  are analogue with values in the range of 0 to 1.

White is specified as having  $E'_R$  equal to 1,  $E'_G$  equal to 1, and  $E'_B$  equal to 1.

Then:

$$E'_Y = K_R * E'_R + (1 - K_R - K_B) * E'_G + K_B * E'_B \quad (\text{E-7})$$

$$E'_{PB} = 0.5 * (E'_B - E'_Y) \div (1 - K_B) \quad (\text{E-8})$$

$$E'_{PR} = 0.5 * (E'_R - E'_Y) \div (1 - K_R) \quad (\text{E-9})$$

NOTE – Then  $E'_Y$  is analogue with values in the range of 0 to 1,  $E'_{PB}$  and  $E'_{PR}$  are analogue with values in the range of -0.5 to 0.5, and white is equivalently given by  $E'_Y = 1$ ,  $E'_{PB} = 0$ ,  $E'_{PR} = 0$ .

Table E-5 – Matrix coefficients

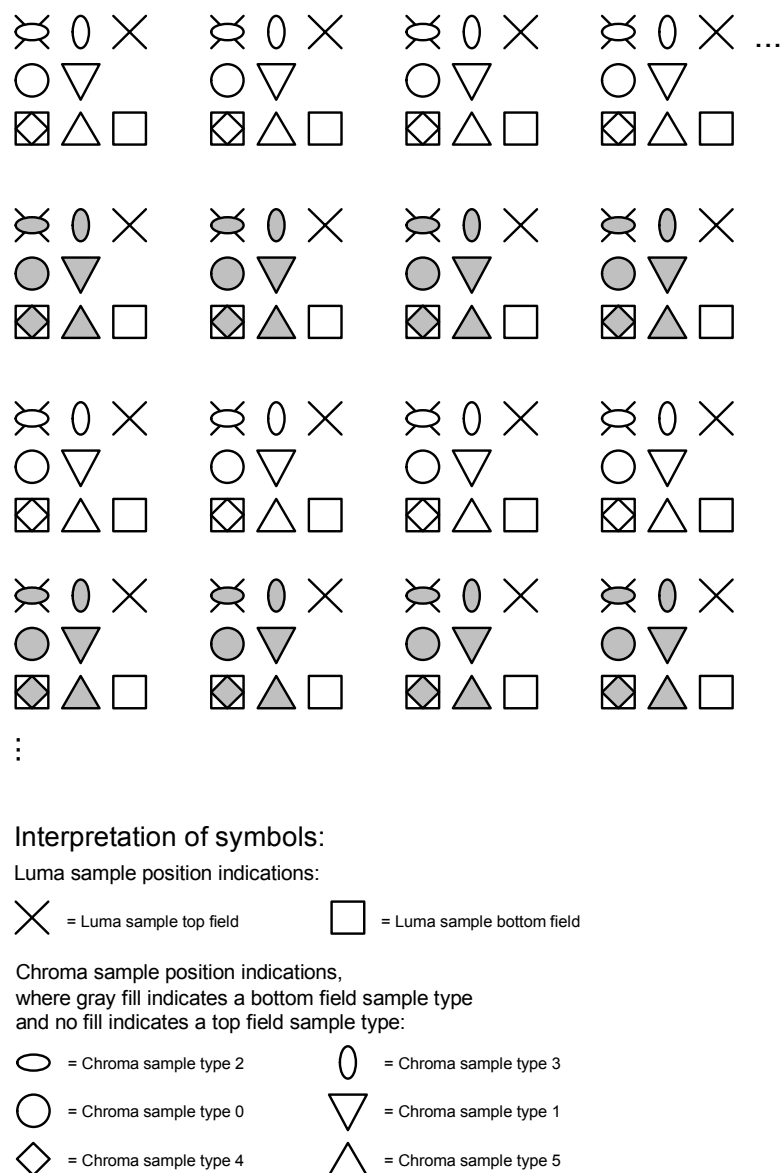
Value	Matrix
0	Reserved
1	ITU-R Recommendation BT.709 $K_R = 0.2126$ ; $K_B = 0.0722$
2	Unspecified Image characteristics are unknown or are determined by the application.
3	Reserved
4	Federal Communications Commission $K_R = 0.30$ ; $K_B = 0.11$
5	ITU-R Recommendation BT.470-2 System B, G: $K_R = 0.299$ ; $K_B = 0.114$
6	Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers 170M $K_R = 0.299$ ; $K_B = 0.114$
7	Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers 240M (1987) $K_R = 0.212$ ; $K_B = 0.087$
8-255	Reserved

When the `matrix_coefficients` syntax element is not present, the value of `matrix_coefficients` shall be inferred to be equal to 2.

`chroma_loc_info_present_flag` equal to 1 specifies that `chroma_sample_loc_type_top_field` and `chroma_sample_loc_type_bottom_field` are present. `chroma_loc_info_present_flag` equal to 0 specifies that `chroma_sample_loc_type_top_field` and `chroma_sample_loc_type_bottom_field` are not present.

`chroma_sample_loc_type_top_field` and `chroma_sample_loc_type_bottom_field` specify the location of chroma samples for the top field and the bottom field as shown in Figure E-1. The value of `chroma_sample_loc_type_top_field` and `chroma_sample_loc_type_bottom_field` shall be in the range of 0 to 5, inclusive. When the `chroma_sample_loc_type_top_field` and `chroma_sample_loc_type_bottom_field` are not present, the values of `chroma_sample_loc_type_top_field` and `chroma_sample_loc_type_bottom_field` shall be inferred to be equal to 0.

NOTE – When coding progressive source material, `chroma_sample_loc_type_top_field` and `chroma_sample_loc_type_bottom_field` should have the same value.



**Figure E-1 – Location of chroma samples for top and bottom fields as a function of chroma\_sample\_loc\_type\_top\_field and chroma\_sample\_loc\_type\_bottom\_field**

**timing\_info\_present\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that num\_units\_in\_tick, time\_scale and fixed\_frame\_rate\_flag are present in the bitstream. timing\_info\_present\_flag equal to 0 specifies that num\_units\_in\_tick, time\_scale and fixed\_frame\_rate\_flag are not present in the bitstream.

**num\_units\_in\_tick** is the number of time units of a clock operating at the frequency time\_scale Hz that corresponds to one increment (called a clock tick) of a clock tick counter. num\_units\_in\_tick shall be greater than 0. A clock tick is the minimum interval of time that can be represented in the coded data. For example, when the clock frequency of a video signal is 30000 ÷ 1001 Hz, time\_scale may be 30 000 and num\_units\_in\_tick may be 1001. See Equation C-1.

**time\_scale** is the number of time units that pass in one second. For example, a time coordinate system that measures time using a 27 MHz clock has a time\_scale of 27 000 000. time\_scale shall be greater than 0.

**fixed\_frame\_rate\_flag** equal to 1 indicates that the temporal distance between the HRD output times of any two consecutive pictures in output order is constrained as follows. fixed\_frame\_rate\_flag equal to 0 indicates that no such constraints apply to the temporal distance between the HRD output times of any two consecutive pictures in output order.

When `fixed_frame_rate_flag` is equal to 1, for all  $n$  where  $n$  indicates the  $n$ -th picture in output order and picture  $n$  is not the last picture in the bitstream in output order, the value of  $\Delta t_{fi,dpb}(n)$  as specified in Equation C-13, shall obey the following constraint,

$$\Delta t_{fi,dpb}(n) = \Delta t_{o,dpb}(n) \div \text{DeltaTfiDivisor} \quad (\text{E-10})$$

where `DeltaTfiDivisor` is specified by Table E-6 based on the value of `pic_struct_present_flag`, `field_pic_flag`, and `pic_struct` for picture  $n$ . Entries marked "-" in Table E-6 indicate a lack of dependence of `DeltaTfiDivisor` on the corresponding syntax element.

The value computed for  $\Delta t_{fi,dpb}(n)$  shall be the same for all  $n > 0$  and equal to `num_units_in_tick`  $\div$  `time_scale`.

**Table E-6 – Divisor for computation of  $\Delta t_{fi,dpb}(n)$**

<code>pic_struct_present_flag</code>	<code>field_pic_flag</code>	<code>pic_struct</code>	<code>DeltaTfiDivisor</code>
0	1	-	1
1	-	1	1
1	-	2	1
0	0	-	2
1	-	0	2
1	-	3	2
1	-	4	2
1	-	5	3
1	-	6	3
1	-	7	4
1	-	8	6

`nal_hrd_parameters_present_flag` equal to 1 specifies that NAL HRD parameters (pertaining to Type II bitstream conformance) are present. `nal_hrd_parameters_present_flag` equal to 0 specifies that NAL HRD parameters are not present.

NOTE – When `nal_hrd_parameters_present_flag` is equal to 0, the conformance of the bitstream cannot be verified without provision of the NAL HRD parameters, including the NAL sequence HRD parameter information and all buffering period and picture timing SEI messages, by some means not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard

When `nal_hrd_parameters_present_flag` is equal to 1, NAL HRD parameters (subclauses E.10.2 and E.11.2) immediately follow the flag.

The variable `NalHrdBpPresentFlag` is derived as follows.

- If any of the following is true, the value of `NalHrdBpPresentFlag` shall be set equal to 1.
  - `nal_hrd_parameters_present_flag` is present in the bitstream and is equal to 1
  - the need for presence of buffering periods for NAL HRD operation to be present in the bitstream in buffering period SEI messages is determined by the application, by some means not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard.
- Otherwise, the value of `NalHrdBpPresentFlag` shall be set equal to 0.

`vcl_hrd_parameters_present_flag` equal to 1 specifies that VCL HRD parameters (pertaining to all bitstream conformance) are present. `vcl_hrd_parameters_present_flag` equal to 0 specifies that VCL HRD parameters are not present.

NOTE – When `vcl_hrd_parameters_present_flag` is equal to 0, the conformance of the bitstream cannot be verified without provision of the VCL HRD parameters and all buffering period and picture timing SEI messages, by some means not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard

When `vcl_hrd_parameters_present_flag` is equal to 1, VCL HRD parameters (subclauses E.10.2 and E.11.2) immediately follow the flag.

The variable `VclHrdBpPresentFlag` is derived as follows.

- If any of the following is true, the value of `VclHrdBpPresentFlag` shall be set equal to 1.
  - `nal_hrd_parameters_present_flag` is present in the bitstream and is equal to 1
  - the need for presence of buffering periods for VCL HRD operation to be present in the bitstream in buffering period SEI messages is determined by the application, by some means not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard.
- Otherwise, the value of `VclHrdBpPresentFlag` shall be set equal to 0.

The variable `CpbDpbDelaysPresentFlag` is derived as follows.

- If any of the following is true, the value of `CpbDpbDelaysPresentFlag` shall be set equal to 1.
  - `nal_hrd_parameters_present_flag` is present in the bitstream and is equal to 1
  - `vcl_hrd_parameters_present_flag` is present in the bitstream and is equal to 1
  - the need for presence of CPB and DPB output delays to be present in the bitstream in picture timing SEI messages is determined by the application, by some means not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard.
- Otherwise, the value of `CpbDpbDelaysPresentFlag` shall be set equal to 0.

**low\_delay\_hrd\_flag** specifies the HRD operational mode as specified in Annex C. When `fixed_frame_rate_flag` is equal to 1, `low_delay_hrd_flag` shall be equal to 0.

NOTE - When `low_delay_hrd_flag` is equal to 1, "big pictures" that violate the nominal CPB removal times due to the number of bits used by an access unit are permitted. It is expected, but not required, that such "big pictures" occur only occasionally.

**pic\_struct\_present\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that picture timing SEI messages (subclause D.9.2) are present that include the `pic_struct` syntax element. `pic_struct_present_flag` equal to 0 specifies that the `pic_struct` syntax element is not present in picture timing SEI messages.

**bitstream\_restriction\_flag** equal to 1, specifies that the following sequence bitstream restriction parameters are present. `bitstream_restriction_flag` equal to 0, specifies that the following sequence bitstream restriction parameters are not present.

**motion\_vectors\_over\_pic\_boundaries\_flag** equal to 0 indicates that no sample outside the picture boundaries and no sample at a fractional sample position whose value is derived using one or more samples outside the picture boundaries is used to inter predict any sample. `motion_vectors_over_pic_boundaries_flag` equal to 1 indicates that one or more samples outside picture boundaries may be used in inter prediction. When the `motion_vectors_over_pic_boundaries_flag` syntax element is not present, `motion_vectors_over_pic_boundaries_flag` value shall be inferred to be equal to 1.

**max\_bytes\_per\_pic\_denom** indicates a number of bytes not exceeded by the sum of the sizes of the VCL NAL units associated with any coded picture in the sequence.

The number of bytes that represent a picture in the NAL unit stream is specified for this purpose as the total number of bytes of VCL NAL unit data (i.e., the total of the `NumBytesInNALunit` variables for the VCL NAL units) for the picture. The value of `max_bytes_per_pic_denom` shall be in the range of 0 to 16, inclusive.

Depending on `max_bytes_per_pic_denom` the following applies.

- If `max_bytes_per_pic_denom` is equal to 0, no limits are indicated.
- Otherwise (`max_bytes_per_pic_denom` is not equal to 0), no coded picture shall be represented in the sequence by more than the following number of bytes.

$$(\text{PicSizeInMbs} * 256 * \text{ChromaFormatFactor}) \div \text{max\_bytes\_per\_pic\_denom} \quad (\text{E-11})$$

When the `max_bytes_per_pic_denom` syntax element is not present, the value of `max_bytes_per_pic_denom` shall be inferred to be equal to 2.

**max\_bits\_per\_mb\_denom** indicates the maximum number of coded bits of `macroblock_layer()` data for any macroblock in any picture of the sequence. The value of `max_bits_per_mb_denom` shall be in the range of 0 to 16, inclusive.

Depending on `max_bits_per_mb_denom` the following applies.

- If `max_bits_per_mb_denom` is equal to 0, no limit is specified.
- Otherwise (`max_bits_per_mb_denom` is not equal to 0), no coded `macroblock_layer()` shall be represented in the bitstream by more than the following number of bits.

$$(2048 * \text{ChromaFormatFactor} + 128) \div \text{max\_bits\_per\_mb\_denom} \quad (\text{E-12})$$

Depending on `entropy_coding_mode_flag`, the bits of `macroblock_layer()` data are counted as follows.

- If `entropy_coding_mode_flag` is equal to 0, the number of bits of `macroblock_layer()` data is given by the number of bits in the `macroblock_layer()` syntax structure for a macroblock.
- Otherwise (`entropy_coding_mode_flag` is equal to 1), the number of bits of `macroblock_layer()` data for a macroblock is given by the number of times `read_bits(1)` is called in subclauses 9.3.3.2.2 and 9.3.3.2.3 when parsing the `macroblock_layer()` associated with the macroblock.

When the `max_bits_per_mb_denom` is not present, the value of `max_bits_per_mb_denom` shall be inferred to be equal to 1.

**log2\_max\_mv\_length\_horizontal** and **log2\_max\_mv\_length\_vertical** indicate the maximum absolute value of a decoded horizontal and vertical motion vector component, respectively, in  $\frac{1}{4}$  luma sample units, for all pictures in the sequence. A value of  $n$  asserts that no absolute value of a motion vector component is greater than  $2^n$  units of  $\frac{1}{4}$  luma sample displacement. The value of `log2_max_mv_length_horizontal` shall be in the range of 0 to 16, inclusive. The value of `log2_max_mv_length_vertical` shall be in the range of 0 to 16, inclusive. When `log2_max_mv_length_horizontal` is not present, the values of `log2_max_mv_length_horizontal` and `log2_max_mv_length_vertical` shall be inferred to be equal to 16.

NOTE - The maximum absolute value of a decoded vertical or horizontal motion vector component is also constrained by profile and level limits as specified in Annex A.

**num\_reorder\_frames** indicates the maximum number of frames, complementary field pairs, or non-paired fields that precede any frame, complementary field pair, or non-paired field in the sequence in decoding order and follow it in output order. The value of `num_reorder_frames` shall be in the range of 0 to `max_dec_frame_buffering`, inclusive. When the `num_reorder_frames` syntax element is not present, the value of `num_reorder_frames` value shall be inferred to be equal to `max_dec_frame_buffering`.

**max\_dec\_frame\_buffering** specifies the required size of the HRD decoded picture buffer (DPB) in units of frame buffers. The sequence shall not require a decoded picture buffer with size of more than `max_dec_frame_buffering` frame buffers to enable the output of decoded pictures at the output times specified by `dpb_output_delay` of the picture timing SEI messages. The value of `max_dec_frame_buffering` shall be in the range of 0 to `MaxDpbSize`, inclusive (as specified in subclause A.3.1). When the `max_dec_frame_buffering` syntax element is not present, the value of `max_dec_frame_buffering` shall be inferred to be equal to `MaxDpbSize`.

### E.11.2 HRD parameters semantics

**cpb\_cnt\_minus1** plus 1 specifies the number of alternative CPB specifications in the bitstream. The value of `cpb_cnt_minus1` shall be in the range of 0 to 31, inclusive. When `low_delay_hrd_flag` is equal to 1, `cpb_cnt_minus1` shall be equal to 0. When `cpb_cnt_minus1` is not present, it shall be inferred to be equal to 0.

**bit\_rate\_scale** (together with `bit_rate_value_minus1[ SchedSelIdx ]`) specifies the maximum input bit rate of the `SchedSelIdx`-th CPB.

**cpb\_size\_scale** (together with `cpb_size_value_minus1[ SchedSelIdx ]`) specifies the CPB size of the `SchedSelIdx`-th CPB.

**bit\_rate\_value\_minus1[ SchedSelIdx ]** (together with `bit_rate_scale`) specifies the maximum input bit rate for the `SchedSelIdx`-th CPB. `bit_rate_value_minus1[ SchedSelIdx ]` shall be in the range of 0 to  $2^{32} - 2$ , inclusive. For any `SchedSelIdx > 0`, `bit_rate_value_minus1[ SchedSelIdx ]` shall be greater than `bit_rate_value_minus1[ SchedSelIdx - 1 ]`. The bit rate in bits per second is given by

$$\text{BitRate}[ \text{SchedSelIdx} ] = ( \text{bit\_rate\_value\_minus1}[ \text{SchedSelIdx} ] + 1 ) * 2^{(6 + \text{bit\_rate\_scale})} \quad (\text{E-13})$$

When the `bit_rate_value_minus1[ SchedSelIdx ]` syntax element is not present, `BitRate[ SchedSelIdx ]` shall be inferred to be equal to  $1000 * \text{MaxBR}$  for VCL HRD parameters.



When the `bit_rate_value_minus1[ SchedSelIdx ]` syntax element is not present, `BitRate[ SchedSelIdx ]` shall be inferred to be equal to  $1200 * \text{MaxBR}$  for NAL HRD parameters.

`cpb_size_value_minus1[ SchedSelIdx ]` is used together with `cpb_size_scale` to specify the `SchedSelIdx`-th CPB size. `cpb_size_value_minus1[ SchedSelIdx ]` shall be in the range of 0 to  $2^{32} - 2$ , inclusive. For any `SchedSelIdx` greater than 0, `cpb_size_value_minus1[ SchedSelIdx ]` shall be less than or equal to `cpb_size_value_minus1[ SchedSelIdx - 1 ]`.

The CPB size in bits is given by

$$\text{CpbSize}[ \text{SchedSelIdx} ] = ( \text{cpb\_size\_value\_minus1}[ \text{SchedSelIdx} ] + 1 ) * 2^{(4 + \text{cpb\_size\_scale})} \quad (\text{E-14})$$

When the `cpb_size_value_minus1[ SchedSelIdx ]` syntax element is not present, `CpbSize[ SchedSelIdx ]` shall be inferred to be equal to  $1000 * \text{MaxCPB}$  for VCL HRD parameters.

When the `cpb_size_value_minus1[ SchedSelIdx ]` syntax element is not present, `CpbSize[ SchedSelIdx ]` shall be inferred to be equal to  $1200 * \text{MaxCPB}$  for NAL HRD parameters.

For VCL HRD parameters, there shall be at least one value of `SchedSelIdx` for which `BitRate[ SchedSelIdx ]`  $\leq 1000 * \text{MaxBR}$  and `CpbSize[ SchedSelIdx ]`  $\leq 1000 * \text{MaxCPB}$  (as specified in subclause A.3.1).

For NAL HRD parameters, there shall be at least one value of `SchedSelIdx` for which `CpbSize[ SchedSelIdx ]`  $\leq 1200 * \text{MaxCPB}$  and `BitRate[ SchedSelIdx ]`  $\leq 1200 * \text{MaxBR}$ .

`cbr_flag[ SchedSelIdx ]` equal to 0 specifies that to decode this bitstream by the HRD using the `SchedSelIdx`-th CPB specification, the hypothetical stream delivery scheduler (HSS) operates in an intermittent bit rate mode. `cbr_flag[ SchedSelIdx ]` equal to 1 specifies that the HSS operates in a constant bit rate (CBR) mode. When the `cbr_flag[ SchedSelIdx ]` syntax element is not present, the value of `cbr_flag` shall be inferred to be equal to 0.

`initial_cpb_removal_delay_length_minus1` specifies the length in bits of the `initial_cpb_removal_delay[ SchedSelIdx ]` and `initial_cpb_removal_delay_offset[ SchedSelIdx ]` syntax elements of the buffering period SEI message. The length of `initial_cpb_removal_delay[ SchedSelIdx ]` and of `initial_cpb_removal_delay_offset[ SchedSelIdx ]` is `initial_cpb_removal_delay_length_minus1 + 1`. When the `initial_cpb_removal_delay_length_minus1` syntax element is present in more than one `hrd_parameters()` syntax structure within the VUI parameters syntax structure, the value of the `initial_cpb_removal_delay_length_minus1` parameters shall be equal in both `hrd_parameters()` syntax structures. When the `initial_cpb_removal_delay_length_minus1` syntax element is not present, it shall be inferred to be equal to 23.

`cpb_removal_delay_length_minus1` specifies the length in bits of the `cpb_removal_delay` syntax element. The length of the `cpb_removal_delay` syntax element of the picture timing SEI message is `cpb_removal_delay_length_minus1 + 1`. When the `cpb_removal_delay_length_minus1` syntax element is present in more than one `hrd_parameters()` syntax structure within the VUI parameters syntax structure, the value of the `cpb_removal_delay_length_minus1` parameters shall be equal in both `hrd_parameters()` syntax structures. When the `cpb_removal_delay_length_minus1` syntax element is not present, it shall be inferred to be equal to 23.

`dpb_output_delay_length_minus1` specifies the length in bits of the `dpb_output_delay` syntax element. The length of the `dpb_output_delay` syntax element of the picture timing SEI message is `dpb_output_delay_length_minus1 + 1`. When the `dpb_output_delay_length_minus1` syntax element is present in more than one `hrd_parameters()` syntax structure within the VUI parameters syntax structure, the value of the `dpb_output_delay_length_minus1` parameters shall be equal in both `hrd_parameters()` syntax structures. When the `dpb_output_delay_length_minus1` syntax element is not present, it shall be inferred to be equal to 23.

`time_offset_length` greater than 0 specifies the length in bits of the `time_offset` syntax element. `time_offset_length` equal to 0 specifies that the `time_offset` syntax element is not present. When the `time_offset_length` syntax element is present in more than one `hrd_parameters()` syntax structure within the VUI parameters syntax structure, the value of the `time_offset_length` parameters shall be equal in both `hrd_parameters()` syntax structures. When the `time_offset_length` syntax element is not present, it shall be inferred to be equal to 24.

## Annex F

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(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard)

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