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CODING OF MOVING PICTURES AND ASSOCIATED AUDIO

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Group: Video

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This document gives a full description of the algorithm we propose for the Kurihama tests. The algorithm is submitted to the second phase work of ISO-IEC JTC1/SC2/WG11 (MPEG).

This document contains the materials which are requested in MPEG 91/100 Rev. (WG11 N0098).

Our registration number is 24 as given in WG11 N0064.

The contents of this document are divided into four parts. Part-1 provides an explanation of the coding algorithm accompanied with the syntax and VLC & FLC tables in annex. Part-2 provides an explanation of the features of this algorithm. Part-3 provides a statistics of coded data. And part-4 provides a result of an implementation study.

REFERENCES

- [1] CD11172-2 draft copy 22/08/91 (MPEG1-video)
- [2] MPEG video simulation model three (SM3) WG11 N0010
- [3] CCITT recommendation H.261

CONTENTS

PART - 1 CODING ALGORITHM

1. Picture Format
2. Outline of Algorithm
3. Layered Structure of Video Data
4. Picture Type
5. Motion Estimation and Compensation
6. Transformation
7. Quantization
8. Variable Length Coding

Annex 1 Coded Video Data Bitstream Syntax

Annex 2 Variable & Fixed Length Code Tables

PART - 2 FEATURES

1. Random Access Feature
2. Coding/Decoding Delay
3. Compatibility Feature

PART - 3 STATISTICS

1. Number of Bits and SNR
2. Data Tables

PART - 4 IMPLEMENTATION STUDY

1. Overviews of Estimation
2. Picture Buffers
3. Coded Data Buffer
4. Encoder Modules
5. Decoder Modules

PART-1 CODING ALGORITHM

1. PICTURE FORMAT

The picture format for this coding method is basically 525-line version of the "4:2:0" level of CCIR Rec 601. It is possible to encode 625-line version using this scheme and a subtle modification enables the scheme to encode whole 4:2:2 level of CCIR Rec.601.

The significant pixels which were coded are as follows.

Number of significant lines per fields

Luminance	240
Chrominance	120

Number of significant pixels per line

Luminance	704
Chrominance	352

Field rate (per second) 60

Please note that this format is the double of the source input format which appeared in SM3 WG11 N0010.

The chrominance pixels are decimated in vertical (240 to 120) from the whole format using a decimation filter. The coefficients are as below.

-29, 0, 88, 138, 88, 0, -29 // 256

After decoding of chrominance pixels, they are interpolated (120 to 240) using an interpolation filter. The coefficients are as below.

-12, 0, 140, 256, 140, 0, -12 // 256

2. OUTLINE OF ALGORITHM

This scheme is based on hybrid DCT coding with motion compensation such as the MPEG1 algorithm. Simultaneously, this scheme is an enhancement of the MPEG1 algorithm and is intended to utilize the characteristics of interlaced video signals. DCT is performed at the block (8 pixels x 8 lines) level.

Bidirectional motion compensation between frames is performed as introduced in MPEG1. Further, interfield prediction is also performed. The interfield prediction is one of main features of this scheme.

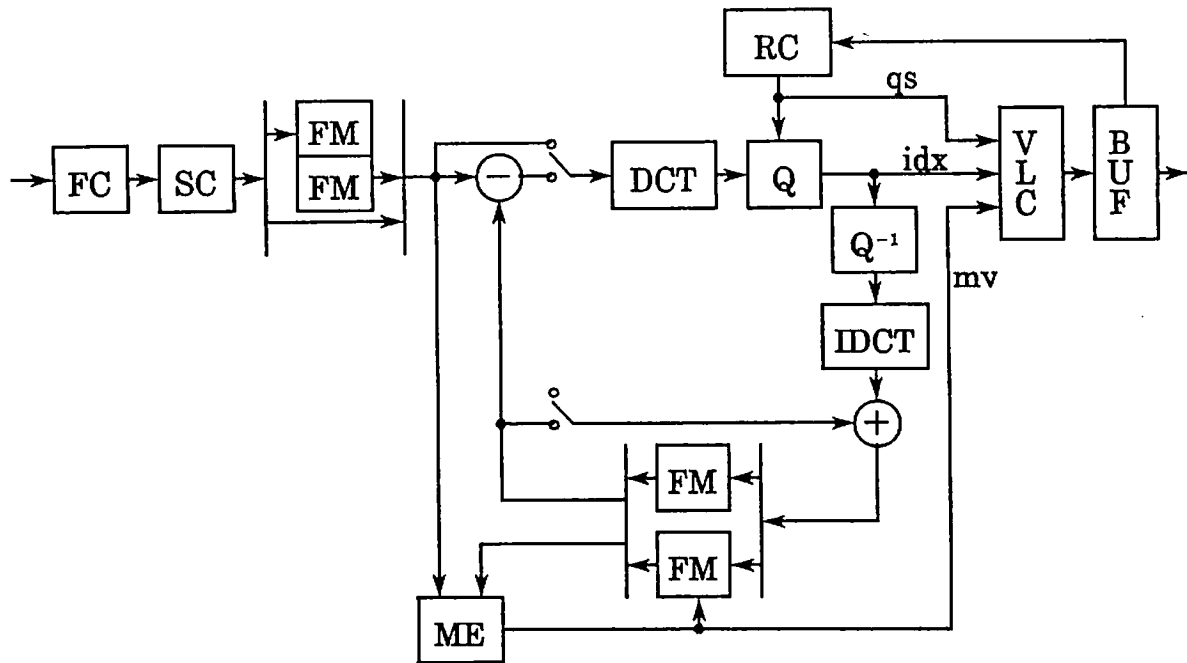
Each picture (a pair of fields) is divided into 30 slices which consists of 16 field lines; 8 lines from the first field and 8 lines from the second field.

Each slice is divided into 44 macroblocks (collecting four luminance blocks and two chrominance blocks). Motion estimation is performed at the half of macroblock level.

In a macroblock, each block is adaptively formed ; some blocks are formed using pixels on either field (field-block) and other blocks are formed using pixels on both fields (frame-block). We defined one type of field-block and multiple types of frame-block. This adaptive blocking technique is also one of main features of this scheme.

Each block (inter or intra) is transformed using DCT, quantized and coded using a variable length coder.

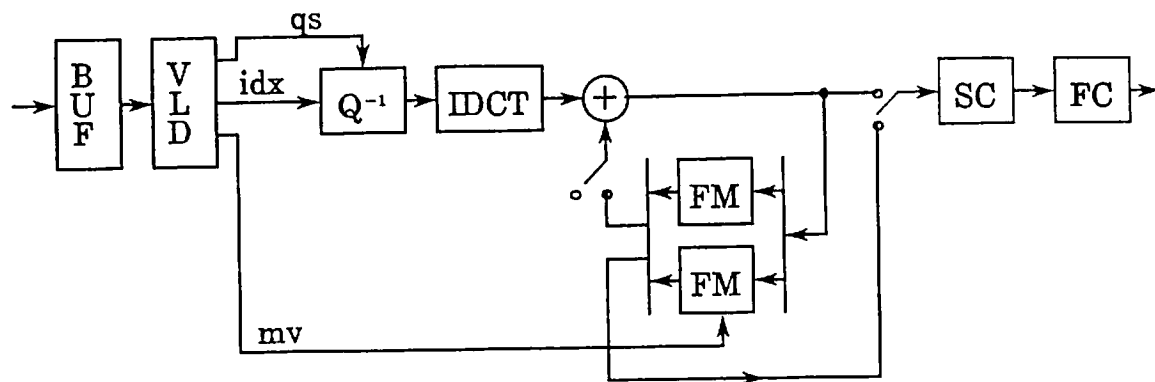
Block diagrams of an encoder and a decoder are shown respectively in Fig.1 and Fig.2.



FC: Format Conversion (4:2:2 to 4:2:0)
 SC: Scan Conversion
 FM: Frame Memory
 DCT: Discrete Cosine Transform
 Q: Quantization
 RC: Rate Control
 ME: Motion Estimation
 VLC: Variable Length Coding
 BUF: BUFfer

qs: quantization step
 idx: index (coefficients)
 mv: motion vectors

Fig.1 A Block Diagram of an Encoder



BUF: BUFfer
 VLD: Variable Length Decoding
 Q: Quantization
 DCT: Discrete Cosine Transform
 FM: Frame Memory
 SC: Scan Conversion
 FC: Format Conversion (4:2:0 to 4:2:2)

qs: quantization step
 idx: index (coefficients)
 mv: motion vectors

Fig.2 A Block Diagram of a decoder

3. LAYERED STRUCTURE OF VIDEO DATA

3-1 Block Layer

A block consists of 8 pixels x 8 lines of either luminance or one of the color difference signals. A block is a unit for DCT. Each luminance block is defined by collecting pixels from both fields adaptively, so that power of transformed coefficients are intensive at smaller number of coefficients. All of chrominance blocks are frame based. Procedure of the adaptation will be explained in chapter 6.

3-2 Macroblock Layer

A macroblock consists of four luminance blocks (16 pixels x 16 lines) and a block of Cb and a block of Cr.

3-3 Slice Layer

A slice is a consecutive array of macroblocks. In our simulation, we defined a fixed-length slice which consists of a row of 44 macroblocks across the complete width of the picture (704 pixels x 8 lines x 2 fields).

3-4 Picture Layer

A picture consists of 30 slices (704 pixels x 240 lines X 2 fields). Each picture can be intra-coded, predictive-coded or bidirectionally-predictive-coded. They are introduced in the next chapter.

3-5 Group Of Picture (GOP) Layer

A GOP is a series of pictures containing at least one picture which is intra coded. In our simulation, a GOP consists of twelve pictures. Single picture of each GOP is intra coded. Three pictures of each GOP are predicted from the past pictures only. Eight pictures of each GOP may be coded using bidirectional prediction. A GOP is considered to be helpful for random access.

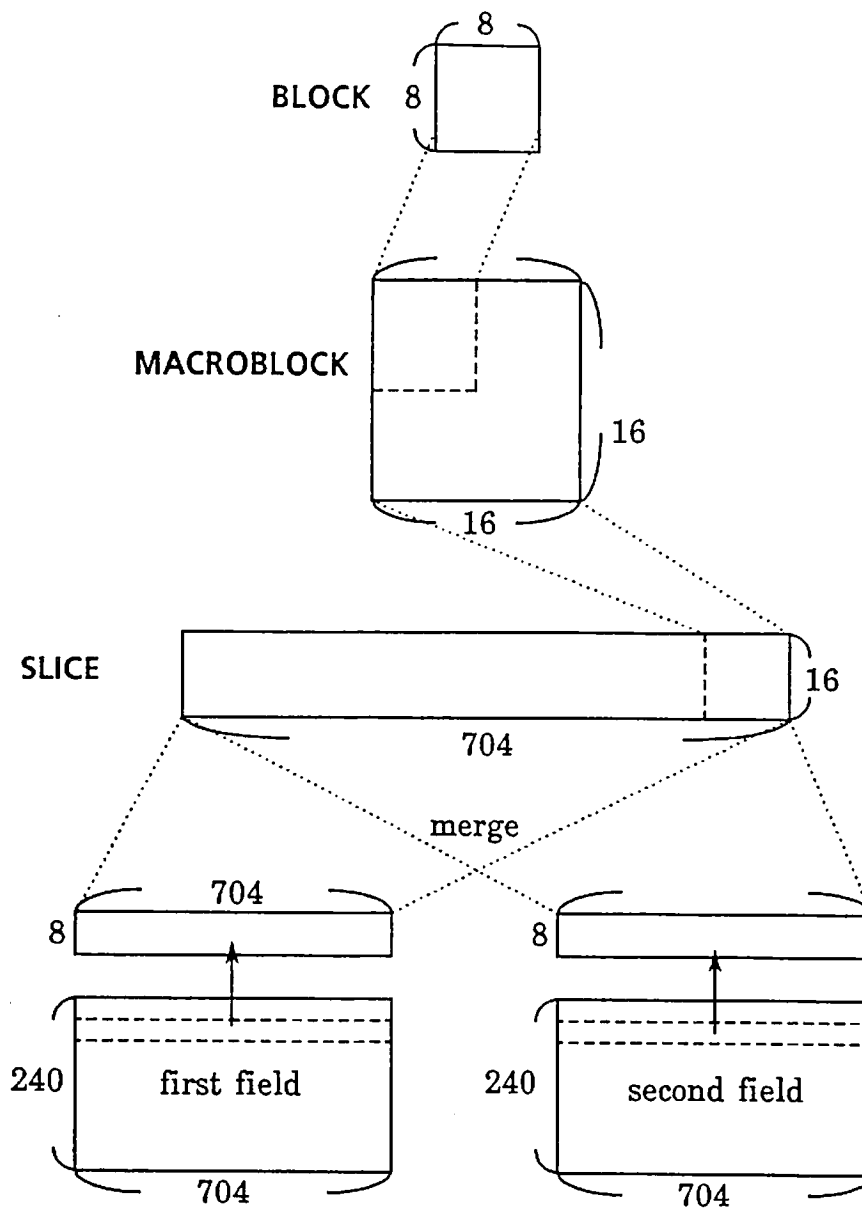


Fig.3 Layered Structure (Only luminance pixels are shown here)

4. PICTURE TYPE

There are three types of pictures :

- (A) Intra-coded picture (I-picture):
all the macroblocks are intra coded.
- (B) Predictive-coded picture (P-picture):
macroblocks may be intra coded or inter coded by using the motion compensated unidirectional prediction from the coded pictures in past.

(C) Bidirectionally predictive-coded picture (B-picture):

macroblocks may be intra coded or inter coded by using the motion compensated bidirectional prediction from the coded pictures in both past and future.

In our simulation, the size of GOP was set to 12 and the intervals between P-pictures were set to 3. A GOP contains one I-picture, three P-pictures and eight B-pictures. The beginning two pictures are B-pictures.

B→B→I→B→B→P→B→B→P→B→B→P

5. MOTION ESTIMATION AND COMPENSATION

5-1 Procedure

Motion estimation and compensation are used to exploit temporal redundancy. Motion compensation is used for prediction and inter-polation.

Motion estimation is based on the 16 pixels x 8 lines of luminance samples on respective field. We call this unit a pairblock. A pairblock consists of two luminance blocks (16 pixels x 8 field lines) and a half block (8 pixels x 4 field lines) of Cb and a half block (8 pixels x 4 field lines) of Cr on either field. Motion estimation and compensation are performed at the pairblock level. After motion compensation, two co-sited pairblocks on respective fields are merged to form a macroblock. The outline of motion estimation is described below.

- size of matching block : 16×8 (luminance)
- accuracy of estimation : half pixel
- search range (integer) : ± 7 pixels $\times$ ± 7 lines
(for one picture interval)
- search range (half) : ± 0.5 pixels $\times$ ± 0.5 lines

A linear interpolation filter is applied in both directions in order to provide half-pixel accuracy. This procedure is same as in SM3.

Motion compensated prediction is carried out on both the luminance and chrominance samples within each pairblock. The vectors which were searched for luminance samples are used for chrominance samples after halving the vectors (frangrance smaller than ± 0.5 is rounded toward zero).

The vector chosen is the one which gives the minimum value to the total of the 16×8 absolute differences. The reference pictures are shown in Fig.4 and Fig.5.

The additional interfield prediction which was newly adopted provides a great improvement in the picture quality.

5-2 MC on / off Decision

The basis of the decision for motion estimation is the sum of absolute differences of all the luminance pixels in a pairblock. The decision of whether to use the vector depends on the relation between the minimum sum and the sum in the case of no-MC, so like in SM3.

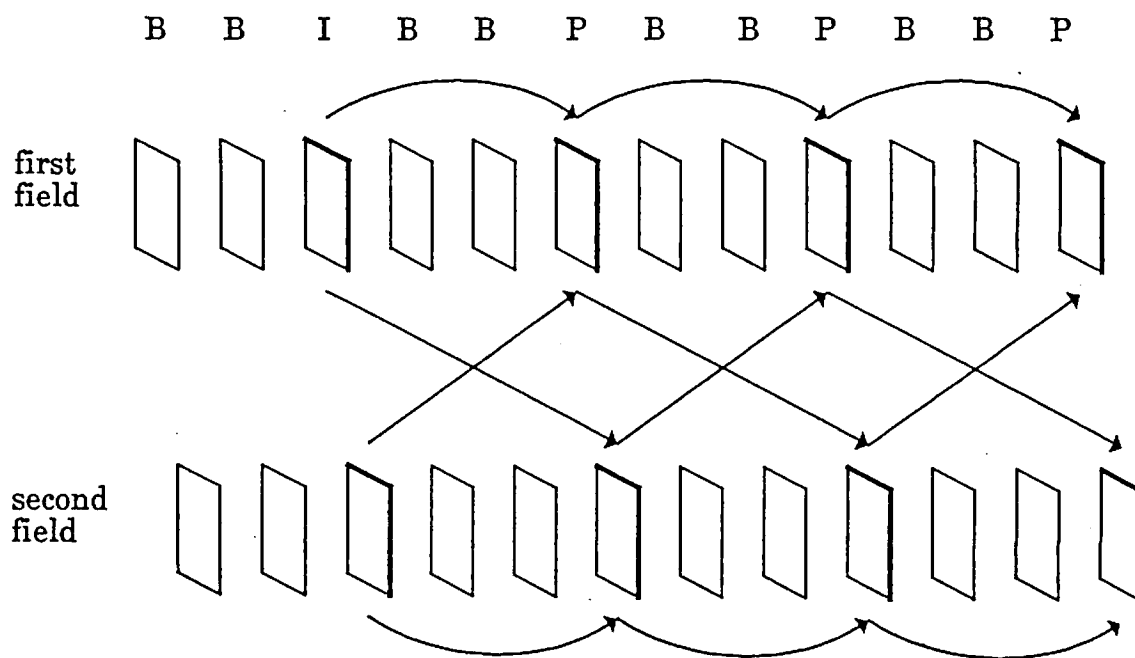


Fig.4 Structure of prediction (P-pictures)

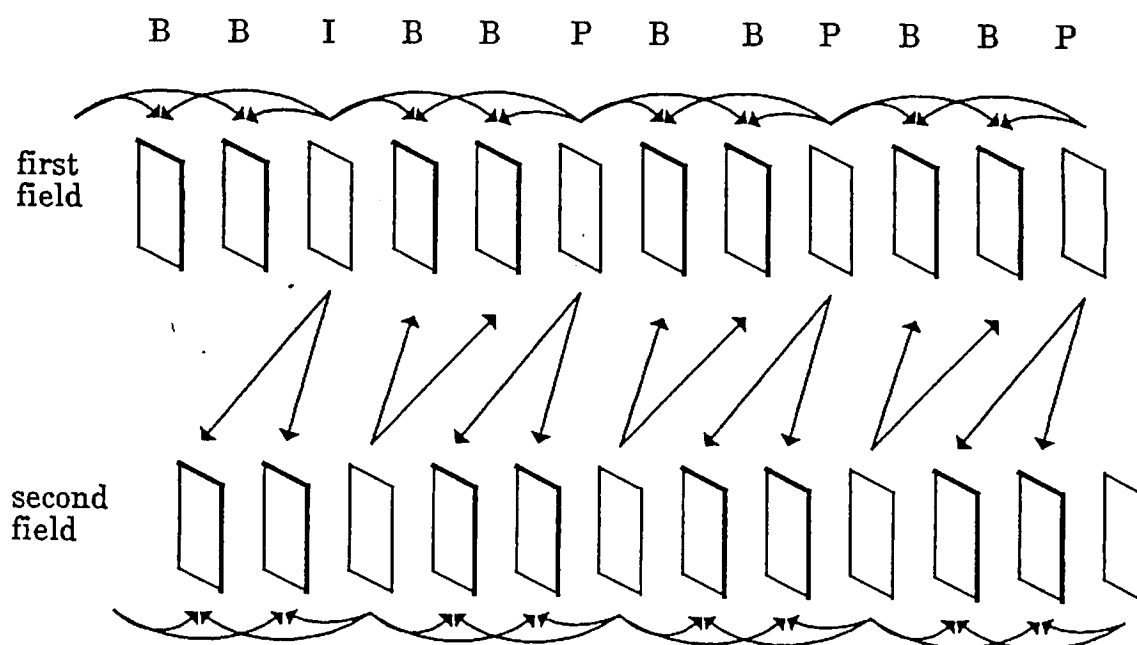


Fig.5 Structure of prediction (B-pictures)

6. TRANSFORMATION

6-1 Adaptive Blocking

For each component (Y, Cb or Cr), the Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) is applied to each block. The optimal formation of blocks cannot be defined uniquely. We have defined some classes of adaptive blocking. Each block is adaptively formed when a couple of pairblocks are merged to form a macroblock. Basically the types of blocking are classified into field-block and frame-block. A frame-based DCT provides a good performance since the correlation within a block is high. However a frame-block may contain bumpy patterns due to the motion of the objects. In order to avoid such cases, we arranged a blocking patterns of frame-block. Three types of blocking are defined.

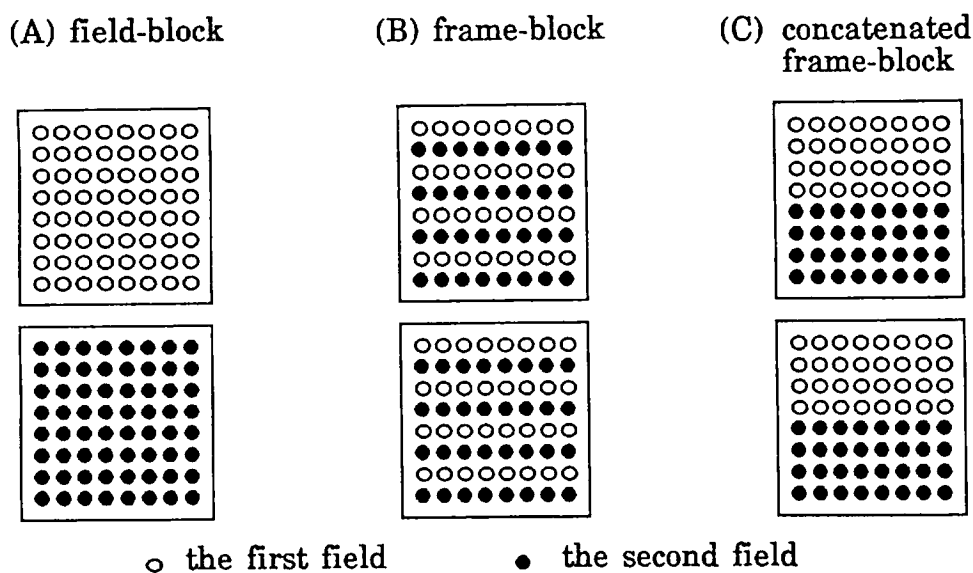


Fig.4 Three types of adaptive blocking

(A) field-block

In this type, each block consists of 64 pixels from either the first field or the second field. Therefore one block is a block defined on the first field and another block is defined on the second field.

(B) frame-block

In this type, each block consists of 32 pixels (8 pixels x 4 field lines) from the first field and another 32 pixels from the second field. Every line

of respective fields are interlaced within a block. The block is considered to be defined on a pseudo-progressive frame.

(C) concatenated frame-block

In this type, each block consists of 32 pixels (8 pixels x 4 field lines) from the first field and another 32 pixels from the second field, too. A block is defined so that the pixels of the first field correspond to upper half of the block and the pixels of the second field correspond to lower half of the block.

Since each pairblock contains only four lines of Cb and Cr, all chrominance blocks within a macroblock are fixed to be progressive frame based in any type of macroblock.

Type-B and C are basically frame based while type-A is field based. In case of frame-block, spatial distances between pixels in vertical are shorter than in field-block. Further, degradation which occurs near a moving edge is suppressed within a smaller area on the picture. Power of coefficients becomes intensive at lower sequency as the result of this adaptive blocking method.

6-2 Blocking Class Decision

In our simulation, the decision of the optimum blocking was performed as follows. DCT operation is performed three times corresponding to three classes for each block. After each DCT, the number of coefficients whose magnitude is beyond the quantization step is counted. The blocking formation which gives the minimum number is chosen.

7. QUANTIZATION

7-1 Procedure

The quantization algorithm is close to the quantizer of the MPEG1. Quantization matrices can be utilized. However we did not use any special quantization matrices but used flat quantization matrix for our simulation.

Every quantization is basically a linear quantization. A step size is determined according to the occupancy of the buffer excepting the fixed step size for DC component of intra coded blocks.

The number of quantization levels is 256 for DC component of intra-coded blocks and is 512 for other components.

Variable thresholding is not a necessity condition. However we used variable thresholding in our simulation. This technique was explained in

SM3 document WG11 N0010. Variable thresholding is performed after scanning of coefficients. We used vertical scanning instead of zigzag one.

7-2 Quantization Step Control (Rate Control)

The amount of coded data is controlled by adjusting a quantization step. The quantization step was updated slice by slice. We did not use "Quant" at the macroblock level. The quantization step can be 2, 4, 6, 8, ..., 62. The step is determined according to the buffer occupancy and the picture type.

The rate control method attempts to allocate appropriate number of bits to each picture like the manner in SM3.

In this scheme, flexible and effective control of quantization step can be realized based on a picture type (each picture) and a blocking class (each block).

8. VARIABLE LENGTH CODING

8-1 Coding of transform coefficients

Transform coefficients are variable-length-coded using the same method as MPEG1. Similarity in VLC is the most significant factor especially for compatibility. Therefore we used the same codetables as in MPEG1 as far as possible.

Every DC component of intra-coded blocks is, after quantization, coded losslessly by a DPCM technique. At the left edge of a slice, the DC predictor is set to 128. The differential DC values are expressed with "size" and "differential" like in MPEG1. Both codes are encoded with variable length codes.

Transform coefficients are not always present for all six blocks in an inter-coded macroblock. In such cases, CBP (Coded Block Pattern) indicates which blocks have significant (non-zero) coefficients.

The most commonly occurring combinations of zero-run and the following non-zero value are encoded with variable length codes. And other combinations are encoded with ESCAPE code and fixed length codes. Encoding is performed along the scanning order. Vertical scanning was adopted in our simulation. EOB (End Of Block) code is included in the above variable length code table.

8-2 Coding of motion vectors

We used the same codetables as in MPEG1 also for motion vectors. Motion vectors are coded differentially within a slice. A macro-block is composed of two pairblocks and may have two sets of motion vectors. Each vector is predicted by previously coded vector which belongs to the same

presence and the kind of motion vectors are indicated by macroblock type code.

- Forward, interframe
- Backward, interframe
- Forward, interfield
- Backward, interfield

Dynamic range of motion vectors can be changed by some codes in picture layer as same as in MPEG1.

8-3 Coding of other information

A macroblock type, which is an extended version of MPEG1, contains the following information.

- Intra / Inter
- Forward frame / Backward frame / Field
- Coded / not Coded
- Quantization step included / not included

A blocking information code indicates the decision of adaptive blocking. This code is encoded with variable length codes.

ANNEX - 1 CODED VIDEO DATA BITSTREAM SYNTAX

1 Video Sequence Layer

```

video__sequence() {
    next__start__code()
    do {
        sequence__header()
        do {
            group__of__pictures()
        } while( nextbits() == group__start__code )
    } while( nextbits() == sequence__header__code )
    sequence__end__code
}

```

32 bslbf

2 Sequence Header

```

sequence__headr() {
    sequence__header__code
    horizontal__size
    vertical__size
    pel__aspect__ratio
    picture__rate
    bit__rate
    marker__bit
    vbv__buffer__size
    constrained__parameter__flag
    load__intra__quantizer__matrix
    if( load__intra__quantizer__matrix )
        intra__quantizer__marix[64]
    load__non__intra__quantizer__matrix
    if( load__non__intra__quantizer__matrix )
        non__intra__quantizer__marix[64]
    next__start__code()
    if( nextbits() == extension__start__code ) {
        extension__start__code
        while( nextbits() != '0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001' ) {
            sequence__extension__data
        }
        next__start__code()
    }
    if( nextbits() == user__start__code ) {
        user__data__start__code
        while( nextbits() != '0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001' ) {
            user__data
        }
        next__start__code()
    }
}
}

```

32 bslbf
12 uimsbf
12 uimsbf
4 uimsbf
4 uimsbf
18 uimsbf
1 "1"
10 uimsbf
1
1
8*64 uimsbf
1
8*64 uimsbf
32 bslbf
8
32 bslbf
8

3 Group of Picture Layer

```

group_of_pictures() {
    group_start_code          32 bslbf
    time_code                 25
    closed_gop                1
    broken_link               1
    next_start_code()
    if( nextbits() == extension_start_code ) {
        extension_start_code  32 bslbf
        while( nextbits() != '0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001' ) {
            group_extension_data  8
        }
        next_start_code()
    }
    if( nextbits() == user_data_start_code ) {
        user_data_start_code    32 bslbf
        while( nextbits() != '0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001' ) {
            user_data           8
        }
        next_start_code()
    }
    do {
        picture()
    } while( nextbits() == picture_start_code )
}

```

4 Picture Layer

```

picture() {
    picture_start_code        32 bslbf
    temporal_reference        10 uimsbf
    picture_coding_type       3 uimsbf
    vbv_delay                 16 uimsbf
    if( picture_coding_type == 2 || picture_coding_type == 3 ) {
        full_pel_forward_vector  1
        forward_f_code          3 uimsbf
    }
    if( picture_coding_type == 3 ) {
        full_pel_backward_vector  1
        backward_f_code          3 uimsbf
    }
    while( nextbits() == '1' ) {
        extra_bit_picture        1 "1"
        extra_information_picture  8
    }
    extra_bit_picture          1 "0"
    next_start_code()
    if( nextbits() == extension_start_code ) {
        extension_start_code     32 bslbf
    }
}

```

```

while( nextbits() != '0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001' ) {
    picture__extension__data      8
}
next__start__code()
}
if( nextbits() == user__data__start__code ) {
    user__data__start__code      32 bslbf
    while( nextbits() != '0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001' ) {
        user__data      8
    }
    next__start__code()
}
do {
    slice()
} while( nextbits() == slice__start__code )
}

```

5 Slice Layer

```

slice() {
    slice__start__code      32 bslbf
    quantizer__scale      5 uimsbf
    while( nextbits() == '1' ) {
        extra__bit__slice      1 "1"
        extra__information__slice      8
    }
    extra__bit__slice      1 "0"
    do {
        macroblock()
    } while( nextbits() != '000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000' )
    next__start__code()
}

```

6 Macroblock Layer

```

macroblock() {
    while( nextbits() == '0000 0001 111' )
        macroblock__stuffing      11 vlclbf
    while( nextbits() == '0000 0001 000' )
        macroblock__escape      11 vlclbf
    macroblock__address__increment      1-11 vlclbf
    macroblock__type      1-12 vlclbf
    if( macroblock__quant )
        quantizer__scale      5 uimsb
    if( macroblock__motion__forward ) {
        macroblock__motion__forward__odd      1
        macroblock__motion__forward__even      1
    }
    if( macroblock__motion__backward ) {
        macroblock__motion__backward__odd      1
    }
}

```



```

    macroblock_motion_backward_even      1
}
if( macroblock_motion_field ) {
    macroblock_motion_field_odd          1
    macroblock_motion_field_even          1
}
if( macroblock_motion_forward ) {
    if( macroblock_motion_forward_odd ) {
        motion_horizontal_forward_odd_code 1-11 vlclbf
        if( forward_f != 1 ) &&
            ( motion_horizontal_forward_odd_code != 0 )
        motion_horizontal_forward_odd_r 1-6 uismbf
        motion_vertical_forward_odd_code 1-11 vlclbf
        if( forward_f != 1 ) &&
            ( motion_vertical_forward_odd_code != 0 )
        motion_vertical_forward_odd_r 1-6 uismbf
    }
    if( macroblock_motion_forward_even ) {
        motion_horizontal_forward_even_code 1-11 vlclbf
        if( forward_f != 1 ) &&
            ( motion_horizontal_forward_even_code != 0 )
        motion_horizontal_forward_even_r 1-6 uismbf
        motion_vertical_forward_even_code 1-11 vlclbf
        if( forward_f != 1 ) &&
            ( motion_vertical_forward_even_code != 0 )
        motion_vertical_forward_even_r 1-6 uismbf
    }
}
if( macroblock_motion_backward ) {
    if( macroblock_motion_backward_odd ) {
        motion_horizontal_backward_odd_code 1-11 vlclbf
        if( backward_f != 1 ) &&
            ( motion_horizontal_backward_odd_code != 0 )
        motion_horizontal_backward_odd_r 1-6 uismbf
        motion_vertical_backward_odd_code 1-11 vlclbf
        if( backward_f != 1 ) &&
            ( motion_vertical_backward_odd_code != 0 )
        motion_vertical_backward_odd_r 1-6 uismbf
    }

    if( macroblock_motion_backward_even ) {
        motion_horizontal_backward_even_code 1-11 vlclbf
        if( backward_f != 1 ) &&
            ( motion_horizontal_backward_even_code != 0 )
        motion_horizontal_backward_even_r 1-6 uismbf
        motion_vertical_backward_even_code 1-11 vlclbf
        if( backward_f != 1 ) &&
            ( motion_vertical_backward_even_code != 0 )
        motion_vertical_backward_even_r 1-6 uismbf
    }
}

```

```

    }
}
if( macroblock_motion_field ) {
    if( macroblock_motion_field_odd ) {
        motion_horizontal_field_odd_code        1-11 vlclbf
        if( field_f != 1 ) &&
            ( motion_horizontal_field_odd_code != 0 )
            motion_horizontal_field_odd_r        1-6 uismbf
        motion_vertical_field_odd_code          1-11 vlclbf
        if( field_f != 1 ) &&
            ( motion_vertical_field_odd_code != 0 )
            motion_vertical_field_odd_r          1-6 uismbf
    }
    if( macroblock_motion_field_even ) {
        motion_horizontal_field_even_code        1-11 vlclbf
        if( field_f != 1 ) &&
            ( motion_horizontal_field_even_code != 0 )
            motion_horizontal_field_even_r        1-6 uismbf
        motion_vertical_field_even_code          1-11 vlclbf
        if( field_f != 1 ) &&
            ( motion_vertical_field_even_code != 0 )
            motion_vertical_field_even_r          1-6 uismbf
    }
}
if( macroblock_pattern )
    coded_block_pattern                        3-9 vlclbf
blocking_information_left                    1-2 vlclbf
blocking_information_right                  1-2 vlclbf
for( i=0; i<6; i++ )
    block(i)
if( picture_coding_type == 4 )
    end_of_macroblock                        1 "1"
}

```

7 Block Layer

```

block(i) {
    if( pattern_code[i] ) {
        if( macroblock_intra ) {
            if( i<4 ) {
                dct_dc_size_luminance            2-7 vlclbf
                if( dct_dc_size_luminance != 0 )
                    dct_dc_differential          1-8 uismbf
            }
            else {
                dct_dc_size_chrominance          2-8 vlclbf
                if( dct_dc_size_chrominance != 0 )
                    dct_dc_differential          1-8 uismbf
            }
        }
        else {

```

dct_coeff_first	2-28 vlclbf
}	
if(picture_coding_type != 4) {	
while(nextbits() != '10')	
dct_coeff_next	3-28 vlclbf
end_of_block	2 "10"
}	
}	

ANNEX -2 VARIABLE & FIXED LENGTH CODE TABLES

A2-1 Macroblock Type

* I-picture

* number of levels 2

*type bit vlc-code

1	1	1	!! Intra	
-1	2	01	!! Intra	Quant

* P-picture

* number of levels 11

*type bit vlc-code

1	4	0011	!! Intra	
2	3	011	!! forward	Coded
3	2	11	!! forward + field	Coded
4	4	0010	!! field	Coded
12	3	010	!! forward	not Coded
13	2	10	!! forward + field	not Coded
14	5	00011	!! field	not Coded
-1	6	000010	!! intra	Quant
-2	6	000011	!! forward	Coded
-3	5	00010	!! forward + field	Coded
-4	6	000001	!! field	Coded

* B-picture

* number of levels 23

*type bit vlc-code

1	8	00000011	!! Intra	
2	2	11	!! forward + backward	Coded
3	4	0011	!! forward + field	Coded
4	5	00011	!! backward + field	Coded
5	6	000011	!! forward	Coded
6	7	0000011	!! backward	Coded
7	3	011	!! for + back + field	Coded
8	8	00000010	!! field	Coded
12	2	10	!! forward + backward	not Coded
13	4	0010	!! forward + field	not Coded
14	5	00010	!! backward + field	not Coded
15	6	000010	!! forward	not Coded
16	7	0000010	!! backward	not Coded
17	3	010	!! for + back + field	not Coded
18	9	000000011	!! field	not Coded
-1	12	000000000010	!! Intra	Quant
-2	9	000000010	!! forward + backward	Coded
-3	10	0000000010	!! forward + field	Coded
-4	11	00000000011	!! backward + field	Coded

-5	11	00000000010	!! forward	Coded	Quant
-6	12	000000000011	!! backward	Coded	Quant
-7	10	0000000011	!! for + back + field	Coded	Quant
-8	12	000000000001	!! field	Coded	Quant

A2-2 Blocking type information

*type bit vlc-code

1	1	0	!! frame-block
2	2	10	!! field-block
3	2	11	!! concatenated frame-block

A2-3 Others

Other tables for respective information such as Macroblock Addressing, Macroblock Pattern (CBP), Motion Vectors and DCT coefficients are same as those which appeared in CD11172-2 8/22/91 Draft Copy (MPEG1-video). Therefore they are omitted here.

PART-2 FEATURES

1. RANDOM ACCESS FEATURE

The random access is facilitated by decoding only I-pictures. Necessary time depends on a size of GOP, which is currently 12 (in 30Hz).

2. CODING/DECODING DELAY

The coding/decoding delay depends on how long each data is stored in picture buffers and coded data buffers. A delay which occurs in coded data buffer is estimated from the maximum amount of data per one picture.

Item	Delay
scan conversion (field delay)	1 / 60
re-ordering (frame delay)	3 / 30
coded data buffer delay	600,000 / 4,000,000 (4Mbit/s) 1,100,000 / 9,000,000 (9Mbit/s)
scan conversion (field delay)	1 / 60
TOTAL	283 msec. (4Mbit/s) 256 msec. (9Mbit/s)

NOTE: If a shorter delay is required (likely conversational services), the following modification will be effective to shorten the coding/decoding delay.

- (1) Bidirectional prediction may not be used. (remove re-ordering delay)
- (2) Bit-assignment for each type of picture may be flattened. (reduce coded data buffer delay)

3. COMPATIBILITY FEATURE

"Compatibility" is considered to mean that a codec has the same configuration of functional modules. That is, the connection between the modules are similar and the dataflow pass through the similar path. Similarity in VLC is the most significant since VLC codewords are the interfacial media between different equipments.

Our algorithm is basically an enhanced MPEG1 algorithm and has much similarity to MPEG1. The transcoding in both directions will be

easily realized. The differences between this scheme and MPEG1, and transcodability are summarized below. (Please refer to Fig.1 and Fig.2) Indication whether MPEG1 or this algorithm is assumed to be given. This scheme is expressed as "Ours" in the table.

MC	MPEG1	Ours	MPEG1 $\rightarrow$ Ours	Ours $\rightarrow$ MPEG1
unit	16 $\times$ 16	16 $\times$ 8	OK	OK (same vectors for both fields)
reference	frame	frame/field	OK	OK (no interfield)
DCT	MPEG1	Ours	MPEG1 $\rightarrow$ Ours	Ours $\rightarrow$ MPEG1
unit	8 $\times$ 8	8 $\times$ 8	OK	OK
quantize	linear	linear	OK	OK
scan	Zig-Zag	vertical	OK (need scan conversion)	
blocking	one type	three types	OK	OK (fixed blocking)
VLC	MPEG1	Ours	MPEG1 $\rightarrow$ Ours	Ours $\rightarrow$ MPEG1
MBA	relative addressing	relative addressing	OK	OK
MB type	(original)	(extended)	OK (need codeword mapping)	
CBP	(original)	(same)	OK	OK
MVD	(original)	(same)	OK	OK (no interfield)
blocking	none	used	OK	OK (fixed blocking)
coeff.	2-d VLC	2-d VLC	OK	OK

PART-3 STATISTICS

1. NUMBER OF BITS AND SNR

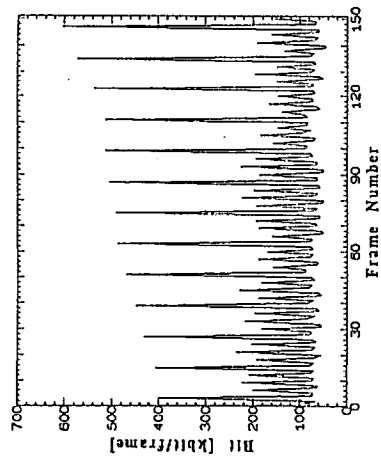
The number of bits and SNR for each frame of each coded sequence are shown in the following figures. The outputs of "ls -l" are also shown.

FGM4M	Flower Garden 4Mbit/s
FGM9M	Flower Garden 9Mbit/s
MAC4M	Mobile and Calendar 4Mbit/s
MAC9M	Mobile and Calendar 9Mbit/s
TBT4M	Table Tennis 4Mbit/s
TBT9M	Table Tennis 9Mbit/s
POP9M	Popple 9Mbit/s

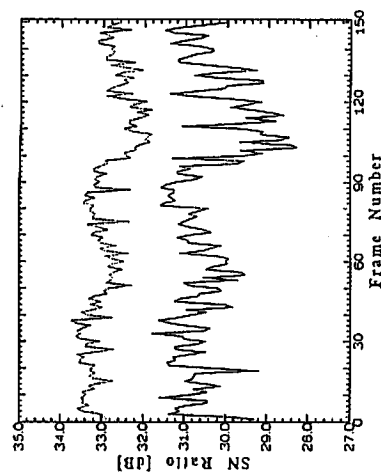
2. DATA TABLES

The tables of coded data are presented.

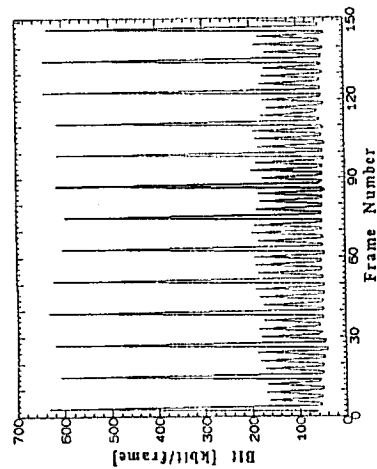
FGM4M



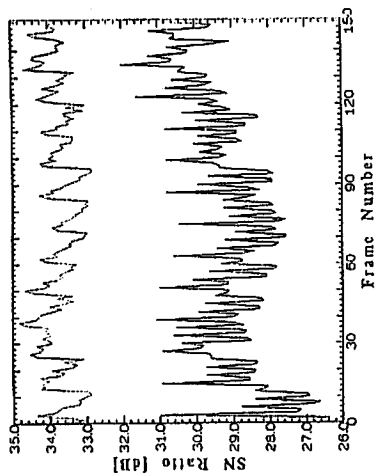
FGM4M



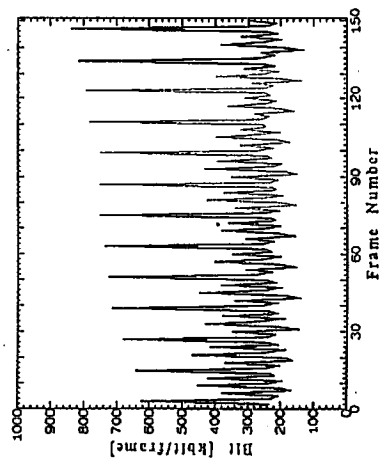
MAC4M



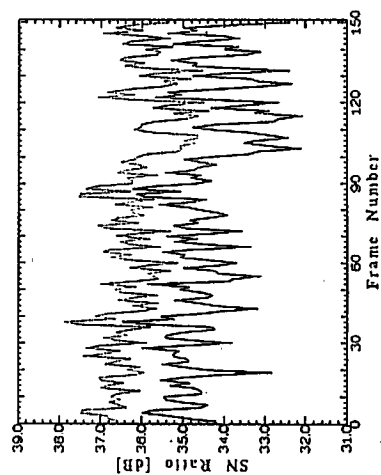
MAC4M



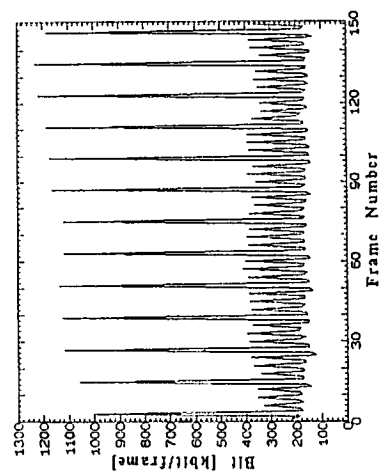
FGM9M



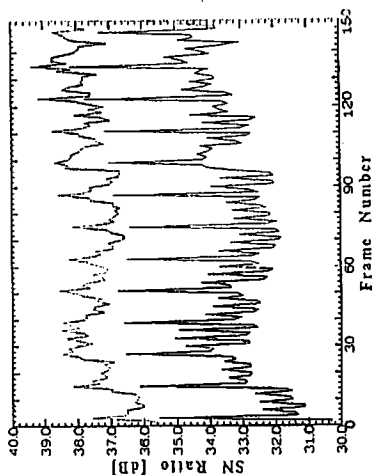
FGM9M



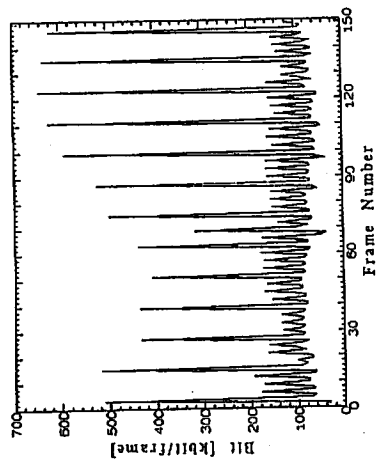
MAC9M



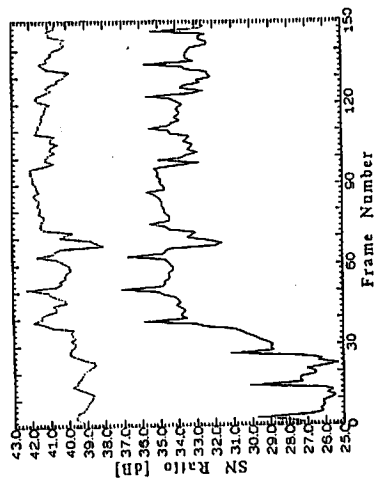
MAC9M



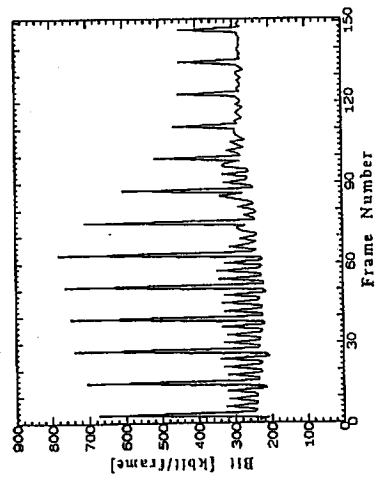
TBT4M



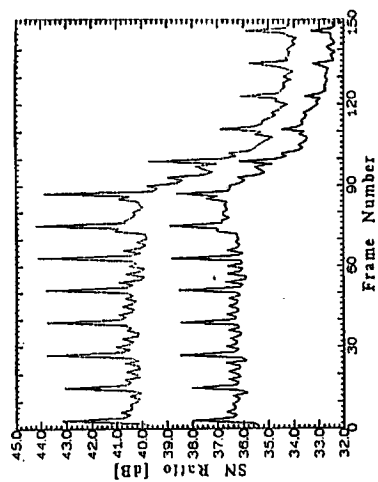
TBT4M



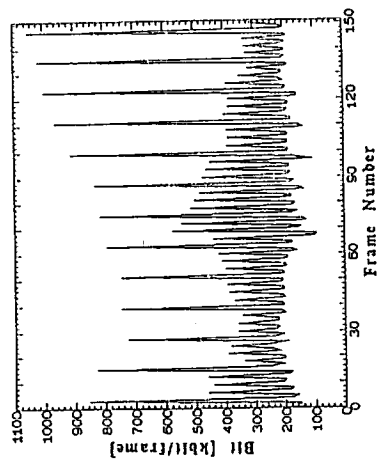
POP9M



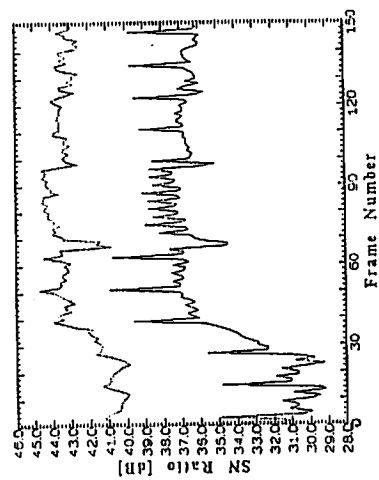
POP9M



TBT9M



TBT9M



guest(100)ls
total 58576

-rw-rw-rw-	1	guest	2496691	Nov	8	13:32	fgm4m	bs
-rw-rw-rw-	1	guest	5610584	Nov	8	13:33	fgm9m	bs
-rw-rw-rw-	1	guest	2461287	Nov	8	13:33	mac4m	bs
-rw-rw-rw-	1	guest	5622866	Nov	8	13:34	mac9m	bs
-rw-rw-rw-	1	guest	5601101	Nov	8	13:38	pop9m	bs
-rw-rw-rw-	1	guest	2492936	Nov	8	13:35	tbt4m	bs
-rw-rw-rw-	1	guest	5620313	Nov	8	13:35	tbt9m	bs

Page(2/4)

Sequence : FGM 4M
Frames : 1 - 150
Pictures : 37
Institute : Mitsubishi
Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991
Number of frames : 37

1. SNR	luminance	Y	chrominance	Cr	Y	chrominance	Cr
30.5	32.1	33.5	7.61	6.32	5.40	6.32	5.40
2. RMS							
1. Mean of qp							
4. MB type							
1. Intra	2. Forward + Field	MC	Coded	MC	Coded	MC	Coded
3. Forward + Field	4. Field	MC	Coded	MC	Coded	MC	Coded
12. Forward + Field	13. Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	112	154	8	0
14. Field	15. Forward + Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
16. Forward + Field	17. Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
18. Forward + Field	19. Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
20. Skipped	21. Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
5. DCT blocking							
1. Field-block	2. concatenated frame-block	3. Frame-block	4. MB type	5. SNR	6. RMS	7. Mean of qp	8. MB type
1. Intra	2. Forward + Field	MC	Coded	178	789	38	0
3. Forward + Field	4. Field	MC	Coded	0	0	0	0
12. Forward + Field	13. Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
14. Field	15. Forward + Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
16. Forward + Field	17. Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
18. Forward + Field	19. Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
20. Skipped	21. Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
6. Number of bit							
1. Sequence header	2. GOP header	3. Picture header	4. GOB header	5. MBA header	6. MB type	7. MB quant	8. MV on/of
64.0	64.0	64.0	1251.4	1320.0	1320.0	0.0	0.0
13. CBP	12. DCT block	11. MC vec(Field)	10. MC vec(Backward)	9. MC vec(Forward)	8. MV on/of	7. MB quant	6. MB type
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Coefficient	13. CBP	12. DCT block	11. MC vec(Field)	10. MC vec(Backward)	9. MC vec(Forward)	8. MV on/of	7. MB quant
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. TOTAL	14. Coefficient	13. CBP	12. DCT block	11. MC vec(Field)	10. MC vec(Backward)	9. MC vec(Forward)	8. MV on/of
490662.2	16328.5	24913.5	390381.7	6292.5	7035.6	37932.3	0.0

Page(1/4)

Sequence : FGM 4M
Frames : 1 - 150
Pictures : 13
Institute : Mitsubishi
Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991
Number of frames : 13

1. SNR	luminance	Y	chrominance	Cr	Y	chrominance	Cr
31.2	31.7	33.3	7.04	6.60	5.53	6.60	5.53
2. RMS							
3. Mean of qp							
4. MB type							
1. Intra	2. Forward + Field	MC	Coded	178	789	38	0
3. Forward + Field	4. Field	MC	Coded	0	0	0	0
12. Forward + Field	13. Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
14. Field	15. Forward + Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
16. Forward + Field	17. Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
18. Forward + Field	19. Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
20. Skipped	21. Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
5. DCT blocking							
1. Field-block	2. concatenated frame-block	3. Frame-block	4. MB type	5. SNR	6. RMS	7. Mean of qp	8. MB type
1. Intra	2. Forward + Field	MC	Coded	178	789	38	0
3. Forward + Field	4. Field	MC	Coded	0	0	0	0
12. Forward + Field	13. Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
14. Field	15. Forward + Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
16. Forward + Field	17. Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
18. Forward + Field	19. Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
20. Skipped	21. Field	MC Not Coded	MC Not Coded	0	0	0	0
6. Number of bit							
1. Sequence header	2. GOP header	3. Picture header	4. GOB header	5. MBA header	6. MB type	7. MB quant	8. MV on/of
64.0	64.0	64.0	1251.4	1320.0	1320.0	0.0	0.0
13. CBP	12. DCT block	11. MC vec(Field)	10. MC vec(Backward)	9. MC vec(Forward)	8. MV on/of	7. MB quant	6. MB type
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Coefficient	13. CBP	12. DCT block	11. MC vec(Field)	10. MC vec(Backward)	9. MC vec(Forward)	8. MV on/of	7. MB quant
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. TOTAL	14. Coefficient	13. CBP	12. DCT block	11. MC vec(Field)	10. MC vec(Backward)	9. MC vec(Forward)	8. MV on/of
490662.2	16328.5	24913.5	390381.7	6292.5	7035.6	37932.3	0.0

Representation of Results	
1. SNR	1. SNR
2. RMS	2. RMS
3. Mean of qp	3. Mean of qp
4. MB type	
5. DCT blocking	
6. Number of bit	
7. TOTAL	

Sequence : FCM 4M
 Frames : 1 - 150
 B pictures
 Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991
 Institute : MITSUBISHI
 Number of frames : 100

Page (3/4)

Presentation of Results	
Sequence : FCN 4K	
Frames : 1 - 150	
All pictures	
Number of frames : 150	
Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991	
Institute : Mitsubishi	
Page(4/4)	

Presentation of Results					
Institute : MAC AM					
Frames : 1 - 150					
P pictures					
Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991					
Number of frames : 37					
Page(2/4)					

Presentation of Results											
Sequence : PCM 9K											
Frames : 1 - 150											
All pictures											
Institute : Mitsubishi											
Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991											
Number of frames : 150											
Page (4/4)											
1. SNR		Luminance		Y	34.3	chrominance		Cb	36.0	Y	4.89
2. RMS		Luminance		Y	36.3	chrominance		Cb	36.3	Y	4.05
3. Mean of QP		13.1									
5. DCT blocking											
1. field-blocking											
2. concatenated frame-blocking											
3. frame-blocking											
6. Number of bit											
1. sequence header											
2. GOP header											
3. picture header											
4. MB type											
5. MBA											
6. MB quant											
7. MB var (forward)											
8. MC var (backward)											
9. MC var (field)											
10. MC var (block)											
11. DCT block											
12. CBF											
13. Coefficient											
DC (Y)											
DC (Cb)											
DC (Y)											
DC (Cb)											
AC (Y)											
AC (Cb)											
AC (Cb)											
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Representation of Results	
Sequences : MC 4M Frames : 1 - 150 I pictures	
Institute : Miteaubishih Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991 Number of frames : 13	
Page(1/4)	
1. SNR	luminance 31.0 Y chrominance 31.5 Cb chrominance 34.2 Cr
2. RMS	luminance 7.19 Y chrominance 5.14 Cb chrominance 5.02 Cr
3. Mean of qp	31.9
4. MB type	1. Intra 1320
5. DCT blocking	1. field-block 2. concatenated frame-block 3. frame-block 1916
6. Number of bit	1. Sequence header 2. GOP header 3. Picture header 4. COB header 5. MBA 6. MB type 7. MB quant 8. MV on/off 9. MC vec(Forward) 10. MC vec(Backward) 11. MC vec(Field) 12. DCT block 13. CBP 14. Coefficient DC (Y) DC (Cb) DC (Cr) AC (Cr) AC (Cb) AC (Y) 8420.1 474468.8 40645.1 43374.9 621591.4

Presentation of Results		Page(3/4)	
Institute : Mtsabshant Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991 Number of frames : 100			
Sequences : Pct 9H Frames : 1 - 150 B pictures			
1. SNR	luminance	34.5	
	chrominance	36.3	
	Cb	36.5	
	Cr	4.82	
	luminance	3.93	
	chrominance	3.82	
	Cr		
2. RMS	chrominance		
	Cb		
	chrominance		
	Cr		
3. Mean of qp		12.3	
4. Mb type			
	1. Intra		
	2. Forward + Backward		
	3. Forward + Field		
	4. Backward + Field		
	5. Forward		
	6. Backward		
	7. Forward + Field		
	8. Field		
	12. Forward + Backward		
	13. Forward + Field		
	14. Backward + Field		
	15. Forward		
	16. Backward		
	17. For + Back + Field		
	18. Field		
	20. Skipped		
	0.		
5. DCT blocking			
	1. Field-block	671	
	2. concatenated frame-block	640	
	3. frame-block	1327	
6. Number of bit			
	1. sequence header	0.0	
	2. GOP	0.0	
	3. picture header	72.0	
	4. GOB	1243.1	
	5. MBA	1320.7	
	6. MB type	4489.3	
	7. MB quant	0.0	
	8. MV on/of	5423.4	
	9. MC vec(Foward)	9163.3	
	10. MC vec(Backward)	9662.7	
	11. MC vec(Field)	6056.3	
	12. DCT block	3949.8	
	13. CBP	5427.8	
	14. Coefficient	3325.3	
	DC (Y)	332.5	
	DC (Cb)	250.4	
	DC (Cr)	150046.6	
	AC (Y)	9163.6	
	AC (Cb)	6665.7	
	AC (Cr)	216592.3	
	15. TOTAL		

Presentation of Results	
Sequence : MVC 9H Frames : 1 - 150 Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991 Institute : Mitsuhashi Number of frames : 13	
1. SNR	luminance Y
36.8	
38.3	chrominance Cb
38.7	chrominance Cr
3.69	luminance Y
3.09	chrominance Cb
2.97	chrominance Cr
3. Mean of qp	
14.5	
4. MB type	
1320	1. Intra
0	2. Inter
0	3. Skipped
0	4. Short
0	5. Long
0	6. B
0	7. P
0	8. I
0	9. B
0	10. P
0	11. I
0	12. B
0	13. P
0	14. I
0	15. B
0	16. P
0	17. I
0	18. B
0	19. P
0	20. I
0	21. B
0	22. P
0	23. I
0	24. B
0	25. P
0	26. I
0	27. B
0	28. P
0	29. I
0	30. B
0	31. P
0	32. I
0	33. B
0	34. P
0	35. I
0	36. B
0	37. P
0	38. I
0	39. B
0	40. P
0	41. I
0	42. B
0	43. P
0	44. I
0	45. B
0	46. P
0	47. I
0	48. B
0	49. P
0	50. I
0	51. B
0	52. P
0	53. I
0	54. B
0	55. P
0	56. I
0	57. B
0	58. P
0	59. I
0	60. B
0	61. P
0	62. I
0	63. B
0	64. P
0	65. I
0	66. B
0	67. P
0	68. I
0	69. B
0	70. P
0	71. I
0	72. B
0	73. P
0	74. I
0	75. B
0	76. P
0	77. I
0	78. B
0	79. P
0	80. I
0	81. B
0	82. P
0	83. I
0	84. B
0	85. P
0	86. I
0	87. B
0	88. P
0	89. I
0	90. B
0	91. P
0	92. I
0	93. B
0	94. P
0	95. I
0	96. B
0	97. P
0	98. I
0	99. B
0	100. P
0	101. I
0	102. B
0	103. P
0	104. I
0	105. B
0	106. P
0	107. I
0	108. B
0	109. P
0	110. I
0	111. B
0	112. P
0	113. I
0	114. B
0	115. P
0	116. I
0	117. B
0	118. P
0	119. I
0	120. B
0	121. P
0	122. I
0	123. B
0	124. P
0	125. I
0	126. B
0	127. P
0	128. I
0	129. B
0	130. P
0	131. I
0	132. B
0	133. P
0	134. I
0	135. B
0	136. P
0	137. I
0	138. B
0	139. P
0	140. I
0	141. B
0	142. P
0	143. I
0	144. B
0	145. P
0	146. I
0	147. B
0	148. P
0	149. I
0	150. B
0	151. P
0	152. I
0	153. B

Presentation of Results	
Sequence : HMC 4K Frames : 1 - 150 B pictures	
Institute : Mitsubishi Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991 Number of Frames : 100	
1. SNR	luminance chrominance Y
2. RMS	luminance chrominance Y Cb Cr
3. Mean of QP	41.0
4. MB type	1. Intra 2. Forward + Backward 3. Forward + Field 4. Backward + Field 5. Forward 6. Backward 7. For + Back + Field 8. Field 12. Forward + Backward 13. Forward + Field 14. Backward + Field 15. Forward 16. Backward 17. For + Back + Field 18. Field 20. Skipped 0.
5. DCT blocking	1. Field-block 2. concatenated frame-block 3. frame-block
6. Number of bit	1. Sequence header 2. GOP header 3. Picture header 4. GOB header 5. MBA 6. MB type 7. MB quant 8. MV on/off 9. MC vec (Forward) 10. MC vec (Backward) 11. MC vec (Field) 12. DCT block 13. CBP 14. Coefficient 15. TOTAL
1. SNR	luminance chrominance Y Cb Cr
2. RMS	luminance chrominance Y Cb Cr
3. Mean of QP	41.0
4. MB type	1. Intra 2. Forward + Backward 3. Forward + Field 4. Backward + Field 5. Forward 6. Backward 7. For + Back + Field 8. Field 12. Forward + Backward 13. Forward + Field 14. Backward + Field 15. Forward 16. Backward 17. For + Back + Field 18. Field 20. Skipped 0.
5. DCT blocking	1. Field-block 2. concatenated frame-block 3. frame-block
6. Number of bit	1. Sequence header 2. GOP header 3. Picture header 4. GOB header 5. MBA 6. MB type 7. MB quant 8. MV on/off 9. MC vec (Forward) 10. MC vec (Backward) 11. MC vec (Field) 12. DCT block 13. CBP 14. Coefficient 15. TOTAL

Presentation of Results	
Sequence : MC 9M Frames : 1 - 150 p pictures	
Institute : Mitsuishi Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991 Number of frames : 37	
1. SNR	luminance Y
2. RMS	chrominance Cb chrominance Y
3. Mean of qp	chrominance Cb
4. MB type	1. Intra 2. forward + field 3. forward + field 4. field 12. forward + field 13. forward + field 14. field MC Not Coded MC Not Coded MC Not Coded
5. DCT block coding	1. field-block 2. concatenated frame-block 3. frame-block
6. Number of bit	1. Sequence header 2. GOP header 3. picture header 4. GOB header 5. MBA 6. MB type 7. MB quant 8. MV on/off 9. MC vec (Forward) 10. MC vec (Backward) 11. MC vec (field) 12. DCT block 13. CBP 14. coefficient
7. TOTAL	DC (Y) DC (Cb) DC (Cr) AC (Y) AC (Cb) AC (Cr)

Presentation of Results					
Sequence : MVC 4K					
Frames : 1 - 150					
All pictures					
Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991					
Institute : Mitsubishi					
Number of frames : 150					
Page(4/4)					
SNR	Luminance	Y	Cb	Cr	
29.0	chrominance				
33.7	chrominance				
9.05	luminance	Y			
5.26	chrominance				
5.26	chrominance		Cb		
Mean of qp					
DCT blocking					
345	1.Field-block				
295	2.concatenated frame-block				
1998	3.frame-block				
Number of bits					
1.sequence header					
2.OPF header					
3.picture header					
4.COB header					
5.MA					
6.HB type					
7.HB quant					
8.MV on/of					
9.MC vec(forward)					
10.MC vec(backward)					
11.MC vec(Field)					
12.DCT block					
13.CBP					
14.Coefficient					
DC(Y)					
DC(Cb)					
DC(Cr)					
AC(Y)					
AC(Cb)					
AC(Cr)					
15.TOTAL					
I-Bits					
From	To	1589504	79776	I-bits	
Sum-bits		1589504	79776	I-bits	
P-bits		1554264	152464	P-bits	
B-bits		1352760	1345496	B-bits	
		1370560	1370560		
		1386624	1386624		
		1376472	1376472		
		144800	144800		
		144584	144584		
		144832	144832		
		154216	154216		
		154216	154216		
		1366856	1366856		
		1366860	1366860		
		1373176	1373176		
		1362192	1362192		
		1376152	1376152		


```
Sequence : TBT_9M
Frames   : 1 - 150
I pictures
```

Institute : Mitsubishi
Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991
Number of frames : 13

1. SNR	luminance	Y	38.1
	chrominance	Cb	43.1
	chrominance	Cr	43.2
2. RMS	luminance	Y	3.18
	chrominance	Cb	1.78
	chrominance	Cr	1.77
3. Mean of QP			11.9
4. MB type			
	1. Intra		1320
	0.		0
	0.		0
	0.		0
	0.		0
	0.		0
	0.		0
	0.		0
	0.		0
	0.		0
	0.		0
	0.		0
	0.		0
	0.		0
	0.		0
	0.		0
	0.		0
5. DCT blocking			
	1. field-block		467
	2. concatenated frame-block		646
	3. frame-block		1526
6. Number of bit			
	1. Sequence header		7.4
	2. GOP header		64.0
	3. Picture header		64.0
	4. GOB header		1242.2
	5. MBA		1320.0
	6. MB type		1320.0
	7. MB quant		0.0
	8. MV on/of		0.0
	9. MC vec(Forward)		0.0
	10. MC vec(Backward)		0.0
	11. MC vec(Field)		0.0
	12. DCT block		3753.8
	13. CBP		0.0
	14. Coefficient		
	DC (Y)		28384.5
	DC (Cb)		4412.8
	DC (Cr)		4893.4
	AC (Y)		756382.9
	AC (Cb)		29608.8
	AC (Cr)		37677.9
15. TOTAL			869131.7

40

[illegible]

Institute : MITSUBISHI
Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991
Number of frames : 150

Presentation of Results

Page(4/4)

Sequence : TBT_9M
Frames : 1 - 150
P pictures

Institute : Mitsubishi
Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991
Number of frames : 37

1. SNR	luminance	Y		35.3
	chrominance	Cb		42.6
	chrominance	Cr		42.5
2. RMS	luminance	Y		4.40
	chrominance	Cb		1.88
	chrominance	Cr		1.90
3. Mean of QP				9.0
4. MB type				
1.Intra				153
2.Forward	MC	Coded		420
3.Forward + Field	MC	Coded		684
4.Field	MC	Coded		11
0.				0
0.				0
0.				0
0.				0
12.Forward	MC	Not Coded		15
13.Forward + Field	MC	Not Coded		32
14.Field	MC	Not Coded		0
0.				0
0.				0
0.				0
0.				0
0.				0
20.Skipped				1
0.				0
5. DCT blocking				
1.field-block				760
2.concatenated frame-block				750
3.frame-block				1129
6. Number of bit				
1.Sequence header				0.0
2.GOP header				0.0
3.Picture header				72.0
4.GOB header				1242.9
5.MBA				1321.5
6.MB type				3403.1
7.MB quant				0.0
8.MV on/of				3761.9
9.MC vec(Forward)				14970.6
10.MC vec(Backward)				0.0
11.MC vec(Field)				9707.1
12.DCT block				4144.8
13.CBP				5495.4
14.Coefficient				
DC (Y)				8999.2
DC (Cb)				1162.6
DC (Cr)				1427.1
AC (Y)				326325.4
AC (Cb)				11435.9
AC (Cr)				15102.1
15.TOTAL				408571.7

	SNR	chrominance	Y	30.9
		chrominance	Cb	40.8
		chrominance	Cr	40.1
	RMS	luminance	Y	7.25
		luminance	Cb	2.33
		chrominance	Cr	2.53
1. Mean of OP				
21.2				
1. MB type				
		1. Intra		11
		2. Forward + Backward	NC	139
		3. Forward + Field	NC	48
		4. Backward + Field	NC	66
		5. Forward	NC	19
		6. Backward	NC	13
		7. Forward + Backward + Field	NC	118
		8. Field	NC	1
		12. Forward + Backward	NC NOT Coded	252
		13. Forward + Field	NC NOT Coded	108
		14. Backward + Field	NC NOT Coded	100
		15. Forward	NC NOT Coded	33
		16. Backward	NC NOT Coded	42
		17. For + Back + Field	NC NOT Coded	309
		18. Field	NC NOT Coded	1
		0.		0
		20. Skipped		51
		0.		0
5. DCT blocking				
		1. Field-block		455
		2. concatenated frame-block		390
		3. Frame-block		1794
6. Number of bit				
		1. Sequence header		0.0
		2. GOP header		0.0
		3. Picture header		72.0
		4. COB		1245.7
		5. MBA		1224.8
		6. MB type		4366.6
		7. MB quant		0.0
		8. MV on/of		5659.8
		9. MC vec(Forward)		9405.0
		10. MC vec(Backward)		9904.7
		11. MC vec(Field)		7885.8
		12. DCT block		3357.4
		13. CBP		1363.8
		14. Coefficient		797.9
		DC (Y)		92.7
		DC (Cb)		129.4
		DC (Cr)		129.4
		AC (Y)		549.3
		AC (Cb)		1175.1
		AC (Cr)		72157.6
		15. TOTAL		

Institute : Mitsubishi
Date : Fri NOV 1 00:00:00 1991
Number of frames : 100

Presentation of Results

Page (3/4)

39

Presentation of Results

Page(3/4)

Sequence : TPT_9M
Frames : 1 - 150
B pictures

Institute : Mitsubishi
Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991
Number of frames : 100

1. SNR	luminance	Y	34.3
	chrominance	Cb	42.7
	chrominance	Cr	42.6
2. RMS	luminance	Y	4.91
	chrominance	Cb	1.87
	chrominance	Cr	1.89
3. Mean of QP			10.2
4. MB type			
1. Intra			15
2. Forward + Backward	MC	Coded	412
3. Forward + Field	MC	Coded	108
4. Backward + Field	MC	Coded	130
5. Forward	MC	Coded	44
6. Backward	MC	Coded	59
7. For + Back + Field	MC	Coded	313
8. Field	MC	Coded	2
12. Forward + Backward	MC Not Coded		60
13. Forward + Field	MC Not Coded		23
14. Backward + Field	MC Not Coded		28
15. Forward	MC Not Coded		13
16. Backward	MC Not Coded		13
17. For + Back + Field	MC Not Coded		86
18. Field	MC Not Coded		0
0.			0
20. Skipped			7
0.			0
5. DCT blocking			
1. field-block			746
2. concatenated frame-block			724
3. frame-block			1168
6. Number of bit			
1. Sequence header			0.0
2. GOP header			0.0
3. Picture header			72.0
4. GOB header			1247.5
5. MBA			1322.8
6. MB type			4468.9
7. MB quant			0.0
8. MV on/of			5723.9
9. MC vec(Forward)			8580.3
10. MC vec(Backward)			9074.6
11. MC vec(Field)			6594.5
12. DCT block			4089.5
13. CBP			5302.4
14. Coefficient			
DC (Y)			2656.2
DC (Cb)			282.0
DC (Cr)			379.0
AC (Y)			127381.2
AC (Cb)			3224.5
AC (Cr)			5066.8
15. TOTAL			185466.1

Presentation of Results

Page(4/4)

Sequence : TPT_9M
Frames : 1 - 150
All pictures

Institute : Mitsubishi
Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991
Number of frames : 150

1. SNR	luminance	Y	34.8	
	chrominance	Cb	42.7	
	chrominance	Cr	42.6	
2. RMS	luminance	Y	4.66	
	chrominance	Cb	1.87	
	chrominance	Cr	1.89	
3. Mean of QP			10.1	
5. DCT blocking				
1. field-block			725	
2. concatenated frame-block			724	
3. frame-block			1190	
6. Number of bit				
1. Sequence header			0.6	
2. GOP header			5.5	
3. Picture header			71.3	
4. GOB header			1245.9	
5. MBA			1322.2	
6. MB type			3933.1	
7. MB quant			0.0	
8. MV on/of			4743.9	
9. MC vec(Forward)			9413.0	
10. MC vec(Backward)			6049.7	
11. MC vec(Field)			6790.7	
12. DCT block			4074.0	
13. CBP			4890.5	
14. Coefficient				
DC (Y)			6450.6	
DC (Cb)			857.2	
DC (Cr)			1028.8	
AC (Y)			230967.7	
AC (Cb)			7536.6	
AC (Cr)			10368.5	
15. TOTAL			299749.8	
7. Bit Rate			8992491.4	
From To	sum-bits	I-bits	P-bits	B-bits
1 12	3609120	153920	557672	2897528
13 24	3622168	186544	664800	2770824
25 36	3552936	246896	687176	2618864
37 48	3538344	197120	604456	2736768
49 60	3580824	210216	588736	2781872
61 72	3530920	157632	433288	2940000
73 84	3594504	126288	520552	2947664
85 96	3582864	131656	551152	2900056
97 108	3485816	104632	565200	2815984
109 120	3536120	133136	556576	2846408
121 132	3592048	156832	601952	2833264
133 144	3575512	182400	606600	2786512

Presentation of Results

Page(3/4)

Sequence : POP 9M
Frames : 1 - 150
B pictures

Institute : Mitsubishi
Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991
Number of frames : 100

1. SNR	luminance	Y	34.8
	chrominance	Cb	38.0
	chrominance	Cr	36.9
2. RMS	luminance	Y	4.62
	chrominance	Cb	3.20
	chrominance	Cr	3.65
3. Mean of QP			12.7
4. MB type			
1. Intra			52
2. Forward + Backward	MC	Coded	112
3. Forward + Field	MC	Coded	167
4. Backward + Field	MC	Coded	170
5. Forward	MC	Coded	7
6. Backward	MC	Coded	10
7. For + Back + Field	MC	Coded	270
8. Field	MC	Coded	17
12. Forward + Backward	MC Not Coded		86
13. Forward + Field	MC Not Coded		89
14. Backward + Field	MC Not Coded		90
15. Forward	MC Not Coded		5
16. Backward	MC Not Coded		10
17. For + Back + Field	MC Not Coded		224
18. Field	MC Not Coded		4
0.			0
20. Skipped			0
0.			0
5. DCT blocking			
1. field-block			705
2. concatenated frame-block			504
3. frame-block			1429
6. Number of bit			
1. Sequence header			0.0
2. GOP header			0.0
3. Picture header			72.0
4. GOB header			1245.8
5. MBA			1320.2
6. MB type			5037.1
7. MB quant			0.0
8. MV on/of			5946.3
9. MC vec(Forward)			18928.9
10. MC vec(Backward)			19101.4
11. MC vec(Field)			20735.9
12. DCT block			3848.6
13. CBP			4764.8
14. Coefficient			
DC (Y)			5889.8
DC (Cb)			2543.6
DC (Cr)			2196.2
AC (Y)			108362.6
AC (Cb)			31152.3
AC (Cr)			22887.0
15. TOTAL			254032.6

Presentation of Results

Page(4/4)

Sequence : POP 9M
Frames : 1 - 150
All pictures

Institute : Mitsubishi
Date : Fri Nov 1 00:00:00 1991
Number of frames : 150

1. SNR	luminance	Y	35.0		
	chrominance	Cb	38.2		
	chrominance	Cr	36.9		
2. RMS	luminance	Y	4.55		
	chrominance	Cb	3.12		
	chrominance	Cr	3.62		
3. Mean of QP			12.3		
5. DCT blocking					
1. field-block			742		
2. concatenated frame-block			527		
3. frame-block			1370		
6. Number of bit					
1. Sequence header			0.6		
2. GOP header			5.5		
3. Picture header			71.3		
4. GOB header			1245.7		
5. MBA			1322.3		
6. MB type			4204.6		
7. MB quant			0.0		
8. MV on/of			4943.5		
9. MC vec(Forward)			19361.3		
10. MC vec(Backward)			12734.2		
11. MC vec(Field)			17450.6		
12. DCT block			3855.1		
13. CBP			4601.7		
14. Coefficient					
DC (Y)			8280.4		
DC (Cb)			2981.2		
DC (Cr)			2685.7		
AC (Y)			148926.7		
AC (Cb)			38259.7		
AC (Cr)			27795.0		
15. TOTAL			298725.2		
7. Bit Rate			8961755.2		
From	To	sum-bits	I-bits	P-bits	B-bits
1	12	3527328	234912	726472	2565944
13	24	3502520	211752	685496	2605272
25	36	3519712	204112	693896	2621704
37	48	3535704	215072	684016	2636616
49	60	3553720	212592	676000	2665128
61	72	3576216	223960	756472	2595784
73	84	3588656	293712	721400	2573544
85	96	3739520	339472	763584	2636464
97	108	3698128	321904	809600	2566624
109	120	3600448	294264	838512	2467672
121	132	3557568	282792	842728	2432048
133	144	3547032	280216	844216	2422600

PART - 4 IMPLEMENTATION STUDY

1. OVERVIEWS OF ESTIMATION

An estimate of implementation will be described in the following chapters. Please refer to Fig.1 and Fig.2 in Part-1. The estimate is based on the procedures which are performed in our simulation. Further investigation of the simplification is required for practical implementation.

2. PICTURE BUFFERS

2-1 Encoder

scan conversion	1
re-ordering of pictures	2
interframe (field) prediction	2
number of picture buffers in encoder:	$1 + 2 + 2 = 5$

2-2 Decoder

interframe(field) prediction	2
scan conversion	1
number of picture buffers in decoder:	$2 + 1 = 3$

The sizes of all picture buffers are 704×480 (luminance) and $352 \times 240 \times 2$ (chrominance) while each pixel is expressed in 8 bits.

No display buffers are required. Each picture is decoded synchronously with a period of display. B-pictures are displayed immediately after decoding while I-pictures and P-pictures are decoded, temporarily stored in the picture buffers for inter frame(field) prediction and then displayed.

3. CODED DATA BUFFER

The sizes of coded data buffers were estimated from the maximum amount of coded data per one picture in the simulation.

in case of 4Mbit/s:	700kbit
in case of 9Mbit/s:	1400kbit

4. ENCODER MODULES

Addition, multiplications and table lookups are expressed in "number of ... per second" in the following description.

4-1 decimation filter for chrominance pixels

The chrominance pixels are decimated in vertical (240 to 120) using a decimation filter below.

```
-29,    0,    88,   138,   88,    0,   -29           // 256
```

memory:	$352 \times 6 \times 2$	$= 4,224 \quad (\times 8\text{bits})$
additions:	$(4 \times 352 \times 120 \times 2) \times 60$	$= 20,275,200$
multiplications:	$(3 \times 352 \times 120 \times 2) \times 60$	$= 15,206,400$

(Symmetry in filter coefficients was utilized.)

4-2 motion estimation and compensation

In the part of motion estimation, the followings are assumed:

An integer pel full search in the range of ± 7 (per picture interval) is carried out for every pairblock. After the integer pel search, the eight neighbouring half-pel positions are evaluated. All of prediction modes are evaluated (interframe and interfield).

Motion vectors which refer to pixels outside the significant pel area do not make sense. However such vectors are not excluded in this estimate.

```
memory:      4 x 7 x (16 x 8) x 3 + 16 x 8 x 4 + (16 x 8 + 8 x 4 x 2)
              + (16 x 8) x 3 + 16 + 8 + 1          = 11865   (x 8bits)
```

additions:

(P-picture); 2,512,268,880 (per picture)

(B-picture); 1,101,114,960 (per picture)

$$(3 \times 2,512,268,880 + 8 \times 1,101,114,960) \times 30/12 = 40.86 \text{e9}$$

NOTE: Simplification such as hierarchical search, reduction of pixels for matching or reduction of reference frames(fields) (adaptively maybe) will provide reduction of operation by $1/30 \sim 1/40$ and slight degradation.

4-3 interframe(field) subtraction

additions: $(704 \times 480 + 352 \times 240 \times 2) \times 11/12 \times 30 = 13,939,200$

4-4 DCT

In the part of DCT, the followings are assumed:

A buffer, whose size corresponds to a macroblock, is required.

In order to decide an optimal class of adaptive blocking, we used quite primitive but quite efficient method. DCT operation is performed three times corresponding to three classes for each block. After each DCT, the number of coefficients whose magnitude is beyond the quantization step is counted. The blocking formation which gives the minimum number is chosen. Not any fast calculation algorithm was used.

memory :	$(8 \times 8 \times 4) + (8 \times 8 \times 2)$	= 384 (x 8bits)
additions :	$(88 \times 60 \times 3 + 44 \times 30 \times 2) \times 896 \times 30$	= 496,742,400
multiplications :	$(88 \times 60 \times 3 + 44 \times 30 \times 2) \times 1024 \times 30$	= 567,705,600

NOTE: Simplification of the decision procedure may be adopted. DCT operation can be simplified by using fast calculation algorithm. The number of operation will be reduced to about 1/6.

4-5 quantization

We used the quantizer which is similar to one in MPEG1. The quantization step can be 2, 4, 6, 8, ..., 62. The step is determined according to the buffer occupancy and the picture type. A buffer whose size corresponds to a block is required.

memory :	8×8	= 64 (x 12bits)
table size :	$(12 + 5) (\text{bits}) \times 8 \text{bits}$	= 131,072 (x 8bits)
table lookups :	$(704 \times 480 + 352 \times 240 \times 2) \times 30$	= 15,206,400

(Symmetry in tables was utilized.)

4-6 quantization (reproduction)

We assumed that 50 % of coefficients are non-zero coefficients.

memory :	8×8	= 64 (x 12bits)
table size :	$(9 + 5) (\text{bits}) \times 12 \text{bits}$	= 16,384 (x 12bits)
table lookups :	$(704 \times 480 + 352 \times 240 \times 2) \times 30 / 2$	= 7,603,200

4-7 IDCT

memory:	$(8 \times 8 \times 4) + (8 \times 8 \times 2)$	$= 384$	($\times 8$ bits)
additions:	$(88 \times 60 + 44 \times 30 \times 2) \times 896 \times 30$	$= 212,889,600$	
multiplications:	$(88 \times 60 + 44 \times 30 \times 2) \times 1024 \times 30$	$= 243,302,400$	

4-8 interframe(field) reproduction

additions:	$(704 \times 480 + 352 \times 240 \times 2) \times 11/12 \times 30$	$= 13,939,200$
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4-9 variable length coding

We assumed that 50 % of coefficients are non-zero and that 50 % of interframe(field) prediction need interpolation operation. A codeword and its codelength are necessary as the outputs of the tables.

table size :

(coefficients); $(8 + 6)(\text{bits}) \times (16 + 4)(\text{bits}) = 16,384$ ($\times 20$ bits)

(vectors); $5(\text{bits}) \times (11 + 4)(\text{bits}) = 512$ ($\times 15$ bits)

table lookups :

(coefficients); $(704 \times 480 + 352 \times 240 \times 2) \times 30 / 2 = 7,603,200$

(vectors); $(3 \times 2640 \times 2 \times 1.5) + (8 \times 2640 \times 2 \times 1.5) \times 30/12 = 217,800$

(Symmetry in tables was utilized.)

5. DECODER MODULES

Addition, multiplications and table lookups are expressed in "number of ... per second" in the following description.

5-1 variable length decoding

We assumed that 50 % of coefficients are non-zero and that 50 % of interframe(field) prediction need interpolation operation. A codeword and its codelength are necessary as the outputs of the tables.

table size :

(coefficients); $16(\text{bits}) \times (8 + 4)(\text{bits}) = 65,536$ ($\times 12$ bits)

(vectors); $11(\text{bits}) \times (5 + 4)(\text{bits}) = 2,048$ ($\times 9$ bits)

table lookups :

$$(\text{coefficients}); (704 \times 480 + 352 \times 240 \times 2) \times 30 / 2 = 7,603,200$$

$$(\text{vectors}); (3 \times 2640 \times 2 \times 1.5) + (8 \times 2640 \times 2 \times 1.5) \times 30 / 12 = 217,800$$

(Symmetry in tables was utilized.)

5-2 quantization (reproduction) / IDCT / interframe (field) reproduction

as same as in encoder

5-3 motion compensated prediction

The operations of interpolation for half-pel prediction and interpolative prediction are required also in a decoder. We assumed that 50 % of motion vectors need half-pel operation in either direction and that 50 % of interframe (field) prediction need interpolative prediction.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{addition: } (16 \times 8 + 8 \times 4 \times 2) \times (2640/2 + 2640/2 \times 3/2) \times 11/12 \times 30 \\ = 17,424,000 \end{aligned}$$

5-4 interpolation filter for chrominance pixels

The chrominance pixels are interpolated in vertical (120 to 240) using an interpolation filter below.

$$-12, \quad 0, \quad 140, \quad 256, \quad 140, \quad 0, \quad -12 \quad // \quad 256$$

$$\text{memory:} \quad 352 \times 6 \times 2 = 4,224 \quad (\times 8\text{bits})$$

$$\text{additions:} \quad (3 \times 352 \times 120 \times 2) \times 60 = 15,206,400$$

$$\text{multiplications:} \quad (2 \times 352 \times 120 \times 2) \times 60 = 10,137,600$$

(Symmetry in filter coefficients was utilized.)