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| **Joint Video Experts Team (JVET)**  **of ITU-T SG 16 WP 3 and ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 29**  26th Meeting, by teleconference, 20–29 April 2022 | Document: JVET-Z\_Notes\_dH |

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| *Title:* | **Meeting Report of the 26th Meeting of the Joint Video Experts Team (JVET), by teleconference, 20–29 April 2022** | | |
| *Status:* | Report document from the chair of JVET | | |
| *Purpose:* | Report | | |
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| *Source:* | Chair of JVET | | |

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# Summary

The Joint Video Experts Team (JVET) of ITU-T WP3/16 and ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29 held its twenty-sixth meeting during 20–29 April 2022 as an online-only meeting. It had previously been planned to be in Alpbach, AT, but this plan was changed due to the difficulties resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. For ISO/IEC purposes, JVET is alternatively designated ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29/‌WG 5, and this was the seventh meeting as WG 5. The JVET meeting was held under the chairmanship of Dr Jens-Rainer Ohm (RWTH Aachen/Germany). For rapid access to particular topics in this report, a subject categorization is found (with hyperlinks) in section 2.14 of this document. It is further noted that work items which had originally been conducted by the Joint Collaborative Team on Video Coding (JCT-VC) were continued in JVET as a single joint team, and explorations towards possible future need of standardization in the area of video coding are also conducted by JVET, as negotiated by the parent bodies.

The JVET meeting began at approximately 0500 hours UTC on Wednesday 20 April 2022. Meeting sessions were held on all days except the weekend days of Saturday and Sunday 23 and 24 April 2022, until the meeting was closed at approximately 0020 hours UTC on Saturday 30 April 2022. Approximately 360 people attended the JVET meeting, and approximately 120 input documents (not counting crosschecks), 13 AHG reports, 2 EE summary reports, 2 BoG reports, and 1 report on expert viewing conducted prior to the meeting were discussed. The meeting took place in coordination with a meeting of various SC29 Working Groups and Advisory Groups – where WG 5 is representing the Joint Video Coding Team(s) and their activities from the perspective of the SC 29 parent body, under whose auspices this JVET meeting was held. The subject matter of the JVET meeting activities consisted of work on further development and maintenance of the twin-text video coding technology standards *Advanced Video Coding* (AVC), *High Efficiency Video Coding* (HEVC), *Versatile Video Coding* (VVC)*, Coding-independent Code Points (Video)* (CICP), and *Versatile Supplemental Enhancement Information Messages for Coded Video Bitstreams* (VSEI), as well as related technical reports, reference software and conformance testing packages. Further important goals were reviewing the results of the Exploration Experiment (EE) on Neural Network-based Video Coding, of the EE on Enhanced Compression beyond VVC capability, of other technical input on novel aspects of video coding technology, and to plan next steps for investigation of candidate technology towards further standard development.

As a primary goal, the JVET meeting reviewed the work that was performed in the interim period since the twenty-fifth JVET meeting in producing the following documents:

* JVET-Y1002 High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC) Test Model 16 (HM 16) Encoder Description Update 16
* JVET-Y1004 Errata report items for VVC, VSEI, HEVC, AVC, Video CICP, and CP usage TR
* JVET-Y1005 New levels for HEVC (Draft 2), also issued as WG 5 CDAM
* JVET-Y1100 Common Test Conditions for HM Video Coding Experiments
* JVET-Y2002 Algorithm description for Versatile Video Coding and Test Model 16 (VTM 16)
* JVET-Y2005 VVC operation range extensions (Draft 6), also integrated into VVC version 2 which was submitted as WG 5 FDIS and for ITU consent
* JVET-Y2006 Additional SEI messages for VSEI (Draft 6), also integrated into VSEI version 2 which was submitted as WG 5 FDIS and for ITU consent
* JVET-Y2009 Reference software for versatile video coding (Draft 3), also submitted as WG 5 FDIS and for ITU consent
* JVET-Y2010 VTM common test conditions and software reference configurations for SDR video
* JVET-Y2011 VTM common test conditions and evaluation procedures for HDR/WCG video
* JVET-Y2017 Common test conditions and evaluation procedures for enhanced compression tool testing
* JVET-Y2019 New level and systems-related supplemental enhancement information for VVC (Draft 1)
* JVET-Y2020 Film grain synthesis technology for video applications (Draft 1)
* JVET-Y2023 Exploration Experiment on neural network-based video coding (EE1)
* JVET-Y2024 Exploration Experiment on enhanced compression beyond VVC capability (EE2)
* JVET-Y2025 Algorithm description of Enhanced Compression Model 4 (ECM 4)
* JVET-Y2026 Conformance testing for VVC operation range extensions (Draft 3), also issued as WG 5 DAM.

As main results, the JVET produced 12 output documents from the current meeting:

* JVET-Z1003 Coding-independent code points for video signal type identification (Draft 1 of 3rd edition)
* JVET-Z1004 Errata report items for VVC, VSEI, HEVC, AVC, Video CICP, and CP usage TR
* JVET-Z1005 New levels for HEVC (Draft 3), also issued as WG 5 CDAM
* JVET-Z1008 Additional colour type identifiers for AVC and HEVC (Draft 1)
* JVET-Z2002 Algorithm description for Versatile Video Coding and Test Model 17 (VTM 17)
* JVET-Z2005 New level and systems-related supplemental enhancement information for VVC (Draft 2), also issued as WG 5 CDAM
* JVET-Z2006 Additional SEI messages for VSEI (Draft 1)
* JVET-Z2011 VTM and HM common test conditions and evaluation procedures for HDR/WCG video
* JVET-Z2016 Common Test Conditions and evaluation procedures for neural network-based video coding technology
* JVET-Z2023 Exploration Experiment on neural network-based video coding (EE1)
* JVET-Z2024 Exploration Experiment on enhanced compression beyond VVC capability (EE2)
* JVET-Z2025 Algorithm description of Enhanced Compression Model 5 (ECM 5)

For the organization and planning of its future work, the JVET established 13 “ad hoc groups” (AHGs) to progress the work on particular subject areas. At this meeting, 2 Exploration Experiments (EE) were defined. The next eight JVET meetings were planned for Wed. 13 – Fri. 15 and Mon. 18 – Fri. 22 July 2022 under ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29 auspices, to be conducted as a teleconference meeting; during 21 – 28 October 2022 under ITU-T SG16 auspices in Antalya, TR; during 11 – 20 January 2023 under ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29 auspices, to be conducted as a teleconference meeting; during April 2023 under ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29 auspices, date and location t.b.d.; during July 2023 under ITU-T SG16 auspices, date and location t.b.d.; during October 2023 under ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29 auspices, date and location t.b.d.; during January 2024 under ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29 auspices, date and location t.b.d.; and during April 2024 under ITU-T SG16 auspices, date and location t.b.d.

The document distribution site <https://jvet-experts.org/> was used for distribution of all documents. It was noted that the previous site <http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/> is still accessible, but was converted to read-only.

The reflector to be used for discussions by the JVET and all its AHGs is the JVET reflector:  
[jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de) hosted at RWTH Aachen University. For subscription to this list, see <https://lists.rwth-aachen.de/postorius/lists/jvet.lists.rwth-aachen.de/>.

# Administrative topics

## Organization

The ITU-T/ISO/IEC Joint Video Experts Team (JVET) is a group of video coding experts from the ITU-T Study Group 16 Visual Coding Experts Group (VCEG) and the ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29/‌WG 5. The parent bodies of the JVET are ITU-T WP3/16 and ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29.

The Joint Video Experts Team (JVET) of ITU-T WP3/16 and ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29 held its twenty-sixth meeting during 20–29 April 2022 as an online-only meeting, using Zoom teleconferencing tools. For ISO/IEC purposes, JVET is alternatively designated ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29/‌WG 5, and this was the seventh meeting as WG 5. The JVET meeting was held under the chairmanship of Dr Jens-Rainer Ohm (RWTH Aachen/Germany).

It is further noted that the unabbreviated name of JVET was formerly known as “Joint Video *Exploration* Team”, but the parent bodies modified it when entering the phase of formal development of the *Versatile Video Coding* (VVC) and *Versatile Supplemental Enhancement Information Messages for Coded Video Bitstreams* (VSEI) standards, as well as associated conformance test sets, reference software, verification testing, and non-normative guidance information. Furthermore, starting from the twentieth meeting, work items which had originally been conducted by the Joint Collaborative Team on Video Coding (JCT-VC) were continued to be conducted in JVET as a single joint team, as negotiated by the parent bodies. This particularly consists of work on:

* *High Efficiency Video Coding* (HEVC) and its extensions, the development of associated conformance test sets, reference software, verification testing, and non-normative guidance information,
* Specification of *Coding-independent Code Points (Video)* (CICP), and associated technical report(s),
* Maintenance and enhancement work on the *Advanced Video Coding* (AVC) standard, associated conformance test sets and reference software.

Furthermore, explorations towards possible future need of standardization in the area of video coding are also conducted by JVET. Currently, the following topics are under investigation:

* Exploration on Neural Network-based Video Coding
* Exploration on Enhanced Compression beyond VVC capability

This report contains three important annexes, as follows:

* Annex A contains a list of the documents of the JVET meeting
* Annex B contains a list of the meeting participants, as recorded by the teleconferencing tool used for the meeting
* Annex C contains the meeting recommendations of ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29/‌WG 5 for purposes of results reporting to ISO/IEC.

## Meeting logistics

Information regarding logistics arrangements for the meeting had been provided via the email reflector [jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de) and at <http://wftp3.itu.int/av-arch/jvet-site/2022_04_Z_Virtual/>.

## Primary goals

As a primary goal, the JVET meeting reviewed the work that was performed in the interim period since the twenty-fifth JVET meeting in producing the following documents:

* JVET-Y1002 High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC) Test Model 16 (HM 16) Encoder Description Update 16
* JVET-Y1004 Errata report items for VVC, VSEI, HEVC, AVC, Video CICP, and CP usage TR
* JVET-Y1005 New levels for HEVC (Draft 2), also issued as WG 5 CDAM
* JVET-Y1100 Common Test Conditions for HM Video Coding Experiments
* JVET-Y2002 Algorithm description for Versatile Video Coding and Test Model 16 (VTM 16)
* JVET-Y2005 VVC operation range extensions (Draft 6), also integrated into VVC version 2 which was submitted as WG 5 FDIS and for ITU consent
* JVET-Y2006 Additional SEI messages for VSEI (Draft 6), also integrated into VSEI version 2 which was submitted as WG 5 FDIS and for ITU consent
* JVET-Y2009 Reference software for versatile video coding (Draft 3), also submitted as WG 5 FDIS and for ITU consent
* JVET-Y2010 VTM common test conditions and software reference configurations for SDR video
* JVET-Y2011 VTM common test conditions and evaluation procedures for HDR/WCG video
* JVET-Y2017 Common test conditions and evaluation procedures for enhanced compression tool testing
* JVET-Y2019 New level and systems-related supplemental enhancement information for VVC (Draft 1)
* JVET-Y2020 Film grain synthesis technology for video applications (Draft 1)
* JVET-Y2023 Exploration Experiment on neural network-based video coding (EE1)
* JVET-Y2024 Exploration Experiment on enhanced compression beyond VVC capability (EE2)
* JVET-Y2025 Algorithm description of Enhanced Compression Model 4 (ECM 4)
* JVET-Y2026 Conformance testing for VVC operation range extensions (Draft 3), also issued as WG 5 DAM.

Further important goals were reviewing the results of the EE on Neural Network-based Video Coding, of the EE on Enhanced Compression beyond VVC capability, of other technical input on novel aspects of video coding technology, and planning next steps for investigation of candidate technology towards further standard development.

## Documents and document handling considerations

### General

The document distribution site <https://jvet-experts.org/> was used for distribution of all documents. It was noted that the previous site <http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/> was still accessible, but had been converted to read-only.

Registration timestamps, initial upload timestamps, and final upload timestamps are listed in Annex A of this report.

The document registration and upload times and dates listed in Annex A and in headings for documents in this report are in Paris/Geneva time. Dates mentioned for purposes of describing events at the meeting (other than as contribution registration and upload times) follow the UTC timezone.

Highlighting of recorded decisions in this report is practised as follows:

* Decisions made by the group that might affect the normative content of a future standard are identified in this report by prefixing the description of the decision with the string “Decision:”.
* Decisions that affect one of the various software packages but have no normative effect are marked by the string “Decision (SW):”.
* Decisions that fix a “bug” in one of the test model descriptions such as VTM, HM, etc. (an error, oversight, or messiness) or in the associated software package are marked by the string “Decision (BF):”.
* Decisions that are merely editorial without effect on the technical content of a draft standard are marked by the string "Decision (Ed.):". Such editorial decisions are merely suggestions to the editor, who has the discretion to determine the final action taken if their judgment differs.
* Some decisions are recorded with the word “agreed” rather than “Decision:”, especially for non-normative and editorial matters.

This meeting report is based primarily on notes taken by the JVET chair. The preliminary notes were also circulated publicly by ftp and http during the meeting on a daily basis. It should be understood by the reader that 1) some notes may appear in abbreviated form, 2) summaries of the content of contributions are often based on abstracts provided by contributing proponents without an intent to imply endorsement of the views expressed therein, and 3) the depth of discussion of the content of the various contributions in this report is not uniform. Generally, the report is written to include as much information about the contributions and discussions as is feasible (in the interest of aiding study), although this approach may not result in the most polished output report. Expressions such as “X.XX%” indicate that the desired results were not available at the time the information was recorded.

### Late and incomplete document considerations

The formal deadline for registering and uploading non-administrative contributions had been announced as Wednesday, 13 April 2022. Any documents uploaded after 1159 hours Paris/Geneva time on Thursday 14 April 2022 were considered “officially late”, with a grace period of 12 hours (to accommodate those living in different time zones of the world). The deadline does not apply to AHG reports and other such reports which can only be produced after the availability of other input documents.

All contribution documents with registration numbers higher than JVET-Z0149 were registered after the “officially late” deadline (and therefore were also uploaded late). However, some documents in the “late” range might include break-out activity reports that were generated during the meetings, and are therefore better considered as report documents rather than as late contributions.

In many cases, contributions were also revised after the initial version was uploaded. The contribution document archive website retains publicly accessible prior versions in such cases. The timing of late document availability for contributions is generally noted in the section discussing each contribution in this report.

One suggestion to assist with the issue of late submissions was to require the submitters of late contributions and late revisions to describe the characteristics of the late or revised (or missing) material at the beginning of discussion of the contribution. This was agreed to be a helpful approach to be followed at the meeting.

The following technical design proposal contributions were registered and/or uploaded late:

* JVET-Z0077 (a proposal on an end-to-end method in NN-based video coding), uploaded 04-18,
* JVET-Z0124 (a proposal on spatial GPM), uploaded 04-15,
* JVET-Z0164 (a proposal on YCoCg-R identifier for CICP), uploaded 04-18,
* JVET-Z0184 (a proposal on IBC merge/AMVP list construction), uploaded 04-20,
* JVET-Z0219 (a proposal on SPS flag for TM-based tools), uploaded 04-21,
* JVET-Z0244 (a proposal on NN-based post-filter SEI), uploaded 04-27,
* JVET-Z0249 (a proposal on a fix for a ticket), uploaded 04-28,
* JVET-Z0250 (a proposal on a fix for a ticket), uploaded 04-28.

It may be observed that some of the above-listed contributions were submissions made in response to issues that arose in discussions during the meeting or from the study of other contributions, and thus could not have been submitted by the ordinary deadline.

The following other document not proposing normative technical content, but with some need for consideration, were registered and/or uploaded late:

* JVET-Z0114 (a document on CTC for low-latency in cloud gaming applications), uploaded 04-14,
* JVET-Z0116 (a document on CTC for low-latency in cloud gaming applications), uploaded 04-14,
* JVET-Z0141 (a document on GDR implementation for ECM), uploaded 04-20,
* JVET-Z0175 (a document on merging CTCs for HDR video), uploaded 04-20,
* JVET-Z0209 (a document on encoder optimization for 3D-HEVC), uploaded 04-20.

All cross-verification reports at this meeting except for JVET-Z0071 were registered late, and/or uploaded late. In the interest of brevity, these are not specifically identified here. Initial upload times for each document are recorded in Annex A of this report.

At some previous meetings, some cross-verification reports had not been uploaded yet by the time when the meeting ended, neither were they provided within 2 weeks after the meeting: This case did not happen at this meeting.

The following contribution registrations were noted that were later cancelled, withdrawn, never provided, were cross-checks of a withdrawn contribution, or were registered in error: JVET-Z0076, JVET-Z0080, JVET-Z0081, JVET-Z0090, JVET-Z0148, JVET-Z0168, JVET-Z0172.

“Placeholder” contribution documents that were basically empty of content, or lacking any results showing benefit for the proposed technology, and obviously uploaded with an intent to provide a more complete submission as a revision, had been agreed to be considered unacceptable and to be rejected in the document management system until a more complete version was available (which would then be counted as a late contribution if the update was after the document deadline). At the current meeting, this situation did apply with documents JVET-Z0124 and JVET-Z0141, which were both categorized as late in the list above, depending on the first reasonable document upload.

Contributions that had significant problems with uploaded versions were not observed.

As a general policy, missing documents were not to be presented, and late documents (and substantial revisions) could only be presented when there was a consensus to consider them and there was sufficient time available for their review. Again, an exception is applied for AHG reports, CE and HLS topic summaries, and other such reports which can only be produced after the availability of other input documents. There were no objections raised by the group regarding presentation of late contributions, although there may have been some expression of annoyance and remarks on the difficulty of dealing with late contributions and late revisions.

It was remarked that documents that are substantially revised after the initial upload can also be a problem, as this becomes confusing, interferes with study, and puts an extra burden on synchronization of the discussion. This can especially be a problem in cases where the initial upload is clearly incomplete, and in cases where it is difficult to figure out what parts were changed in a revision. For document contributions, revision marking is very helpful to indicate what has been changed. Also, the “comments” field on the web site can be used to indicate what is different in a revision, although participants tend to seldom notice what is recorded there.

A few contributions may have had some problems relating to IPR declarations in the initial uploaded versions (missing declarations, declarations saying they were from the wrong companies, etc.). Any such issues were corrected by later uploaded versions in a reasonably timely fashion in all cases (to the extent of the awareness of the responsible coordinators).

Some other errors may have also noticed in other initial document uploads (wrong document numbers or meeting dates or meeting locations in headers, etc.) which were generally sorted out in a reasonably timely fashion. The document web site contains an archive of each upload.

### Outputs of the preceding meeting

All output documents of the previous meeting, particularly the meeting report JVET-Y1000, the High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC) Test Model 16 (HM 16) encoder description update 16 JVET-Y1002, the Errata report items for VVC, VSEI, HEVC, AVC, Video CICP, and CP usage TR JVET-Y1004, the New levels for HEVC (Draft 1) JVET-Y1005, the Common Test Conditions for HM video coding experiments JVET-Y1100, the Algorithm description for Versatile Video Coding and Test Model 16 (VTM 16) JVET-Y2002, the Operation range extensions for VVC (Draft 6) JVET-Y2005, the Additional SEI messages for VSEI (Draft 6) JVET-Y2006, the Reference software for Versatile Video Coding (draft 3) JVET-Y2008, the VTM common test conditions and software reference configurations for SDR video JVET-Y2010, the VTM common test conditions and evaluation procedures for HDR/WCG video JVET-Y2011, the Common Test Conditions and evaluation procedures for enhanced compression tool testing JVET-Y2017, the New level and systems-related supplemental enhancement information for VVC (Draft 1) JVET-Y2019, the Film grain synthesis technology for video applications (Draft 1) JVET-Y2020, the Description of the EE on Neural Network-based Video Coding JVET-Y2023, the Description of the EE on Enhanced Compression beyond VVC capability JVET-Y2024, the Algorithm description of Enhanced Compression Model 4 (ECM 4) JVET-Y2026, and the Conformance testing for VVC operation range extensions (Draft 3) JVET-Y2026, had been completed and were approved. It was noted that JVET-Y2020 was delivered only shortly before the meeting, and any concerns should be raised after studying it. No such concerns were raised later during the meeting. It was noted that the WG 5 output document N 98 (AVC 10th edition text) is still in the phase of editorial finalization. The software implementations of VTM (version 16.0), ECM (version 4.0) were also approved.

Only minor editorial issues were found in the meeting report JVET-Y1000 – no need to produce an update was identified (see section 2.12 for details).

The available output documents of the previous meeting and the software had been made available in a reasonably timely fashion.

## Attendance

The list of participants in the JVET meeting can be found in Annex B of this report.

The meeting was open to those qualified to participate either in ITU-T WP3/16 or ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29/‌WG 5 (including experts who had been personally invited as permitted by ITU-T or ISO/IEC policies).

Participants had been reminded of the need to be properly qualified to attend. Those seeking further information regarding qualifications to attend future meetings may contact the responsible coordinators.

It was further announced that it is necessary to register for the meeting through the ISO Meetings website for ISO/IEC experts or through the Q6/16 rapporteur for ITU-T experts. The password for meeting access had been sent to registered participants via these channels. Links to the Zoom sessions (without the necessary password) were available in the posted meeting logistics information and the calendar of meeting sessions in the JVET web site.

The following rules were established for the Zoom teleconference meeting:

* Use the “hand-raising” function to enter yourself in the queue to speak (unless otherwise instructed by the session chair). If you are dialed in by phone, request your queue position verbally.
* Stay muted unless you have something to say. People are muted by default when they join and need to unmute themselves to speak. The chair may mute anyone who is disrupting the proceedings (e.g. by forgetting they have a live microphone while chatting with their family or by causing bad noise or echo).
* Identify who you are and your affiliation when you begin speaking.
* Use your full name and company/organization and country affiliation in your joining information, as the participation list of Zoom would also be used to compile attendance records.
* Turn on the chat window and watch for chair communication and side commentary there as well as by audio.
* Avoid overloading people’s internet connections by not using video for the teleconferencing calls – only voice and screen sharing. Extensive use of screen sharing is encouraged.

## Agenda

The agenda for the meeting, for the further development and maintenance of the twin-text video coding technology standards *Advanced Video Coding* (AVC), *High Efficiency Video Coding* (HEVC), *Versatile Video Coding* (VVC)*, Coding-independent Code Points (Video)* (CICP), and *Versatile Supplemental Enhancement Information Messages for Coded Video Bitstreams* (VSEI), as well as related technical reports, software and conformance packages, was as follows:

* Opening remarks and review of meeting logistics and communication practices
* Code of conduct policy reminder
* IPR policy reminder and declarations
* Contribution document allocation
* Review of results of the previous meeting
* Reports of *ad hoc* group (AHG) activities
* Report of exploration experiments on neural-network-based video coding
* Report of exploration experiments on enhanced compression beyond VVC capability
* Consideration of contributions on high-level syntax
* Consideration of contributions and communications on project guidance
* Consideration of video coding technology contributions
* Consideration of contributions on conformance and reference software development
* Consideration of contributions on coding-independent code points for video signal type identification
* Consideration of contributions on film grain synthesis technology
* Consideration of contributions on errata relating to standards in the domain of JVET
* Consideration of contributions on technical reports relating to standards and exploration study activities in the domain of JVET
* Consideration of contributions providing non-normative guidance relating to standards and exploration study activities in the domain of JVET
* Consideration of information contributions
* Coordination of visual quality testing
* Coordination activities with other organizations
* Approval of output documents and associated editing periods
* Future planning: Determination of next steps, discussion of working methods, communication practices, establishment of coordinated experiments (if any), establishment of AHGs, meeting planning, other planning issues
* Other business as appropriate for consideration.

The plans for the times of meeting sessions were established as follows, in UTC (1 hour behind the time in Geneva and Paris; 8 hours ahead of the time in Los Angeles, etc.). No session was scheduled to last longer than 2 hrs.

* 0500–0700 1st “morning” session [break after 2 hours]
* 0720–0920 2nd “morning” session
* [“overday” break – nearly 12 hours]
* 2100–2300 1st “night” session [break after 2 hours]
* 2320–0120+1 2nd “night” session

It was also pointed out that the session times had been changed from meeting to meeting, such that different time zones of the world might be treated approximately equally fairly either in one meeting or another. For the current meeting, the same session times were used as in the 23rd JVET meeting (which had been the sixth meeting conducted as an online meeting)

* 1. ***ISO and IEC Code of Conduct reminders***

Participants were reminded of the ISO and IEC Codes of Conduct, found at

<https://www.iso.org/publication/PUB100397.html>.

<https://www.iecapc.jp/F/IEC_Code_of_Conduct.pdf>

These include points relating to:

* Respecting others
* Behaving ethically
* Escalating and resolving disputes
* Working for the net benefit of the international community
* Upholding consensus and governance
* Agreeing to a clear purpose and scope
* Participating actively and managing effective representation

## IPR policy reminder

Participants were reminded of the IPR policy established by the parent organizations of the JVET and were referred to the parent body websites for further information. The IPR policy was summarized for the participants.

The ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC common patent policy shall apply. Participants were particularly reminded that contributions proposing normative technical content shall contain a non-binding informal notice of whether the submitter may have patent rights that would be necessary for implementation of the resulting standard. The notice shall indicate the category of anticipated licensing terms according to the ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC patent statement and licensing declaration form.

This obligation is supplemental to, and does not replace, any existing obligations of parties to submit formal IPR declarations to ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC.

Participants were also reminded of the need to formally report patent rights to the top-level parent bodies (using the common reporting form found on the database listed below) and to make verbal and/or document IPR reports within the JVET necessary in the event that they are aware of unreported patents that are essential to implementation of a standard or of a draft standard under development.

Some relevant links for organizational and IPR policy information are provided below:

* <http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/ipr/index.html> (common patent policy for ITU-T, ITU-R, ISO, and IEC, and guidelines and forms for formal reporting to the parent bodies)
* <http://ftp3.itu.int/av-arch/jvet-site> (JVET contribution templates)
* <http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/dbase/patent/index.html> (ITU-T IPR database)

The responsible coordinators invited participants to make any necessary verbal reports of previously-unreported IPR in technology that might be considered as prospective candidate for inclusion in future standards, and opened the floor for such reports: No such verbal reports were made.

## Software copyright disclaimer header reminder

It was noted that the VTM and ECM software implementation packages use the same software copyright license header as the HEVC reference software, where the latter had been agreed at the 5th meeting of the JCT-VC and approved by both parent bodies at their collocated meetings at that time. This license header language is based on the BSD license with a preceding sentence declaring that other contributor or third party rights, including patent rights, are not granted by the license, as recorded in [N 10791](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/mpeg/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=27881&id_meeting=16) of the 89th meeting of ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29/‌WG 11. Both ITU and ISO/IEC will be identified in the <OWNER> and <ORGANIZATION> tags in the header. This software is used in the process of designing the VTM software, and for evaluating proposals for technology to be potentially included in the design. This software or parts thereof might be published by ITU-T and ISO/IEC as an example implementation of a future video coding standard and for use as the basis of products to promote adoption of such technology.

Different copyright statements shall not be committed to the committee software repository (in the absence of subsequent review and approval of any such actions). As noted previously, it must be further understood that any initially-adopted such copyright header statement language could further change in response to new information and guidance on the subject in the future.

These considerations apply to the 360Lib video conversion software and HDRTools as well. It is noted that the SADL package for neural network-based video coding uses the same licensing terms.

Software packages that had been developed in prior work of the JCT-VC have similar considerations and are maintained according to the past practice in that work.

## Communication practices

The documents for the meeting can be found at <https://jvet-experts.org/>. It was noted that the previous site <http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/> is still accessible, but was converted to read-only. It was reminded to send a notice to the chairs in cases of changes to document titles, authors, etc.

JVET email lists are managed through the site <https://lists.rwth-aachen.de/postorius/lists/jvet.lists.rwth-aachen.de/>, and to send email to the reflector, the email address is [jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de). Only members of the reflector can send email to the list. However, membership of the reflector is not limited to qualified JVET participants.

It was emphasized that reflector subscriptions and email sent to the reflector must use real names when subscribing and sending messages and subscribers must respond to inquiries regarding the nature of their interest in the work. The current number of subscribers on the JVET email list was 1365 (as of 18 April 2022). All future discussions (including those on HEVC, VVC, CICP, etc.) shall be conducted on the JVET reflector rather than the JCT-VC reflector, while the old reflectors (including JVT, JCT-VC, and JCT-3V) are retained for archiving purposes.

For distribution of test sequences, a password-protected ftp site had been set up at RWTH Aachen University, with a mirror site at FhG-HHI. Accredited members of JVET may contact the responsible JVET coordinators to obtain the password information (but the site is not open for use by others).

## Terminology

* **ACT**: Adaptive colour transform
* **AFF**: Adaptive frame-field
* **AI**: All-intra
* **AIF**: Adaptive interpolation filtering
* **ALF**: Adaptive loop filter
* **AMP**: Asymmetric motion partitioning – a motion prediction partitioning for which the sub-regions of a region are not equal in size (in HEVC, being N/2x2N and 3N/2x2N or 2NxN/2 and 2Nx3N/2 with 2N equal to 16 or 32 for the luma component)
* **AMVP**: Adaptive motion vector prediction
* **AMT or MTS**: Adaptive multi-core transform, or multiple transform selection
* **AMVR**: (Locally) adaptive motion vector resolution
* **APS**: Adaptation parameter set
* **ARC**: Adaptive resolution conversion (synonymous with DRC, and a form of RPR)
* **ARMC**: Adaptive re-ordering of merge candidates
* **ARSS**: Adaptive reference sample smoothing
* **ATM**: AVC-based multiview and 3D test model
* **ATMVP** or “subblock-based temporal merging candidates”: Alternative temporal motion vector prediction
* **AU**: Access unit
* **AUD**: Access unit delimiter
* **AVC**: Advanced video coding – the video coding standard formally published as ITU-T Recommendation H.264 and ISO/IEC 14496-10
* **BA**: Block adaptive
* **BC**: See CPR or IBC
* **BCW**: Biprediction with CU based weighting
* **BD**: Bjøntegaard-delta – a method for measuring percentage bit rate savings at equal PSNR or decibels of PSNR benefit at equal bit rate (e.g., as described in document VCEG-M33 of April 2001)
* **BDOF**: Bi-directional optical flow (formerly known as **BIO**)
* **BDPCM**: Block-wise DPCM
* **BL**: Base layer
* **BMS**: Benchmark set (no longer used), a former preliminary compilation of coding tools on top of VTM, which provide somewhat better compression performance, but are not deemed mature for standardzation
* **BoG**: Break-out group
* **BR**: Bit rate
* **BT**: Binary tree
* **BV**: Block vector (used for intra BC prediction)
* **CABAC**: Context-adaptive binary arithmetic coding
* **CBF**: Coded block flag(s)
* **CC**: May refer to context-coded, common (test) conditions, or cross-component
* **CCALF**: Cross-component ALF
* **CCLM**: Cross-component linear model
* **CCP**: Cross-component prediction
* **CCSAO**:Cross-component SAO
* **CE**: Core Experiment – a coordinated experiment conducted toward assessment of coding technology
* **CG**: Coefficient group
* **CGS**: Colour gamut scalability (historically, coarse-grained scalability)
* **CIIP**: Combined inter/intra prediction
* **CL-RAS**: Cross-layer random-access skip
* **CPB**: Coded picture buffer
* **CPMV**: Control-point motion vector
* **CPMVP**: Control-point motion vector prediction (used in affine motion model)
* **CPR**: Current-picture referencing, also known as IBC – a technique by which sample values are predicted from other samples in the same picture by means of a displacement vector called a block vector, in a manner conceptually similar to motion-compensated prediction
* **CST**: Chroma separate tree
* **CTC**: Common test conditions
* **CVS**: Coded video sequence
* **DCI**: Decoder capability information
* **DCT**: Discrete cosine transform (sometimes used loosely to refer to other transforms with conceptually similar characteristics)
* **DCTIF**: DCT-derived interpolation filter
* **DF**: Deblocking filter
* **DIMD**: Decoder intra mode derivation
* **DMVR**: Decoder motion vector refinement
* **DoCR**: Disposition of comments report
* **DPB**: Decoded picture buffer
* **DPCM**: Differential pulse-code modulation
* **DPS**: Decoding parameter sets
* **DRC**: Dynamic resolution conversion (synonymous with ARC, and a form of RPR)
* **DT**: Decoding time
* **DQ**: Dependent quantization
* **ECS**: Entropy coding synchronization (typically synonymous with WPP)
* **EMT**: Explicit multiple-core transform
* **EOTF**: Electro-optical transfer function – a function that converts a representation value to a quantity of output light (e.g., light emitted by a display
* **EPB**: Emulation prevention byte (as in the emulation\_prevention\_byte syntax element)
* **ECM**: Enhanced compression model – a software codebase for future video coding exploration
* **ECV**: Extended Colour Volume (up to WCG)
* **EL**: Enhancement layer
* **EOS**: End of (coded video) sequence
* **ET**: Encoding time
* **FRUC**: Frame rate up conversion (pattern matched motion vector derivation)
* **GCI**: General constraints information
* **GDR**: Gradual decoding refresh
* **GOP**: Group of pictures (somewhat ambiguous)
* **GPM**: Geometry partitioning mode
* **GRA**: Gradual random access
* **HBD**: High bit depth
* **HDR**: High dynamic range
* **HEVC**: High Efficiency Video Coding – the video coding standard developed and extended by the JCT-VC, formalized by ITU-T as Rec. ITU-T H.265 and by ISO/IEC as ISO/IEC 23008-2
* **HLS**: High-level syntax
* **HM**: HEVC Test Model – a video coding design containing selected coding tools that conforms to the HEVC standard design (possibly with under-development extensions) – now also used especially in reference to the (non-normative) encoder algorithms (see WD and TM)
* **HMVP**: History based motion vector prediction
* **HRD**: Hypothetical reference decoder
* **HTM**: HEVC-based multiview and 3D test model (developed by JCT-3V)
* **HyGT**: Hyper-cube Givens transform (a type of NSST)
* **IBC** (also **Intra BC**): Intra block copy, also known as CPR – a technique by which sample values are predicted from other samples in the same picture by means of a displacement vector called a block vector, in a manner conceptually similar to motion-compensated prediction
* **IBDI**: Internal bit-depth increase – a technique by which lower bit-depth (8 bits per sample) source video is encoded using higher bit-depth signal processing, ordinarily including higher bit-depth reference picture storage (ordinarily 12 bits per sample)
* **IBF**: Intra boundary filtering
* **ILP**: Inter-layer prediction (in scalable coding)
* **ILRP**: Inter-layer reference picture
* **IPCM**: Intra pulse-code modulation (similar in spirit to IPCM in AVC and HEVC)
* **IRAP**: Intra random access picture
* **ISP**: Intra subblock partitioning
* **JCCR**: Joint coding of chroma residuals
* **JCT-3V**: Joint collaborative team on 3D video (for AVC and HEVC)
* **JCT-VC**: Joint collaborative team on video coding (for HEVC)
* **JEM**: Joint exploration model – a software codebase previously used for video coding exploration
* **JM**: Joint model – the primary software codebase that has been developed for the AVC standard
* **JSVM**: Joint scalable video model – another software codebase that has been developed for the AVC standard, which includes support for scalable video coding extensions
* **JVET**: Joint video experts team (initially for VVC, later expanded)
* **JVT**: Joint video team (for AVC)
* **KLT**: Karhunen-Loève transform
* **LB** or **LDB**: Low-delay B – the variant of the LD conditions that uses B pictures
* **LD**: Low delay – one of two sets of coding conditions designed to enable interactive real-time communication, with less emphasis on ease of random access (contrast with RA). Typically refers to LB, although also applies to LP
* **LFNST**: Low-frequency non-separable transform
* **LIC**: Local illumination compensation
* **LM**: Linear model
* **LMCS**: Luma mapping with chroma scaling (formerly sometimes called “in-loop reshaping”)
* **LP** or **LDP**: Low-delay P – the variant of the LD conditions that uses P frames
* **LUT**: Look-up table
* **LTRP**: Long-term reference picture
* **MANE**: Media-aware network element
* **MC**: Motion compensation
* **MCP**: Motion compensated prediction
* **MCTF**: Motion compensated temporal pre-filtering
* **MDNSST**: Mode dependent non-separable secondary transform
* **MIP**: Matrix-based intra prediction
* **MMLM**: Multi-model (cross component) linear mode
* **MMVD**: Merge with MVD
* **MPEG**: Moving picture experts group (an alliance of working groups and advisory groups in ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29, one of the two parent bodies of the JVET)
* **MPM**: Most probable mode (in intra prediction)
* **MRL**: Multiple reference line intra prediction
* **MV**: Motion vector
* **MVD**: Motion vector difference
* **NAL**: Network abstraction layer
* **NSQT**: Non-square quadtree
* **NSST**: Non-separable secondary transform
* **NUH**: NAL unit header
* **NUT**: NAL unit type (as in AVC and HEVC)
* **OBMC**: Overlapped block motion compensation (e.g., as in H.263 Annex F)
* **OETF**: Opto-electronic transfer function – a function that converts to input light (e.g., light input to a camera) to a representation value
* **OLS**: Output layer set.
* **OOTF**: Optical-to-optical transfer function – a function that converts input light (e.g. l,ight input to a camera) to output light (e.g., light emitted by a display).
* **operation point**: A temporal subset of an OLS.
* **PDPC**: Position-dependent (intra) prediction combination.
* **PERP**: Padded equirectangular projection (a 360° projection format).
* **PH**: Picture header.
* **PHEC**: Padded hybrid equiangular cubemap (a 360° projection format).
* **PMMVD**: Pattern-matched motion vector derivation.
* **POC**: Picture order count.
* **PoR**: Plan of record.
* **PROF**: Prediction refinement with optical flow
* **PPS**: Picture parameter set (as in AVC and HEVC).
* **PTL**: Profile/tier/level combination.
* **QM**: Quantization matrix (as in AVC and HEVC).
* **QP**: Quantization parameter (as in AVC and HEVC, sometimes confused with quantization step size).
* **QT**: Quadtree.
* **RA**: Random access – a set of coding conditions designed to enable relatively-frequent random access points in the coded video data, with less emphasis on minimization of delay (contrast with LD).
* **RADL**: Random-access decodable leading (type of picture).
* **RASL**: Random-access skipped leading (type of picture).
* **R-D**: Rate-distortion.
* **RDO**: Rate-distortion optimization.
* **RDOQ**: Rate-distortion optimized quantization.
* **RDPCM**: Residual DPCM
* **ROT**: Rotation operation for low-frequency transform coefficients.
* **RPL**: Reference picture list.
* **RPLM**: Reference picture list modification.
* **RPR**: Reference picture resampling (e.g., as in H.263 Annex P), a special case of which is also known as ARC or DRC.
* **RPS**: Reference picture set.
* **RQT**: Residual quadtree.
* **RRU**: Reduced-resolution update (e.g. as in H.263 Annex Q).
* **RVM**: Rate variation measure.
* **SADL**: Small adhoc deep learning library
* **SAO**: Sample-adaptive offset.
* **SBT**: Subblock transform.
* **SbTMVP**: Subblock based temporal motion vector prediction.
* **SCIPU**: Smallest chroma intra prediction unit.
* **SD**: Slice data; alternatively, standard-definition.
* **SDH**: Sign data hiding.
* **SDT**: Signal-dependent transform.
* **SE**: Syntax element.
* **SEI**: Supplemental enhancement information (as in AVC and HEVC).
* **SH**: Slice header.
* **SHM**: Scalable HM.
* **SHVC**: Scalable high efficiency video coding.
* **SIF**: Switchable (motion) interpolation filter.
* **SIMD**: Single instruction, multiple data.
* **SMVD**: Symmetric MVD.
* **SPS**: Sequence parameter set (as in AVC and HEVC).
* **STMVP**: Spatial-temporal motion vector prediction.
* **STRP**: Short-term reference picture.
* **STSA**: Step-wise temporal sublayer access.
* **TBA/TBD/TBP**: To be announced/determined/presented.
* **TGM**: Text and graphics with motion – a category of content that primarily contains rendered text and graphics with motion, mixed with a relatively small amount of camera-captured content.
* **TIMD**: Template-based intra mode derivation
* **TM**: Template matching.
* **TMVP**: Temporal motion vector prediction.
* **TS**: Transform skip.
* **TSRC**: Transform skip residual coding.
* **TT**: Ternary tree.
* **UCBDS**: Unrestricted center-biased diamond search.
* **UGC**: User-generated content.
* **UWP**: Unequal weight prediction.
* **VCEG**: Visual coding experts group (ITU-T Q.6/16, the relevant rapporteur group in ITU-T WP3/16, which is one of the two parent bodies of the JVET).
* **VPS**: Video parameter set – a parameter set that describes the overall characteristics of a coded video sequence – conceptually sitting above the SPS in the syntax hierarchy.
* **VQA**: Visual quality assessment.
* **VT**: Verification testing.
* **VTM**: VVC Test Model.
* **VUI**: Video usability information.
* **VVC**: Versatile Video Coding, the standardization project developed by JVET.
* **WAIP**: Wide-angle intra prediction
* **WCG**: Wide colour gamut.
* **WG**: Working group, a group of technical experts (usually used to refer to WG 11, a.k.a. MPEG).
* **WPP**: Wavefront parallel processing (usually synonymous with ECS).
* Block and unit names in HEVC:
  + **CTB**: Coding tree block (luma or chroma) – unless the format is monochrome, there are three CTBs per CTU.
  + **CTU**: Coding tree unit (containing both luma and chroma, synonymous with LCU), with a size of 16x16, 32x32, or 64x64 for the luma component.
  + **CB**: Coding block (luma or chroma), a luma or chroma block in a CU.
  + **CU**: Coding unit (containing both luma and chroma), the level at which the prediction mode, such as intra versus inter, is determined in HEVC, with a size of 2Nx2N for 2N equal to 8, 16, 32, or 64 for luma.
  + **PB**: Prediction block (luma or chroma), a luma or chroma block of a PU, the level at which the prediction information is conveyed or the level at which the prediction process is performed in HEVC.
  + **PU**: Prediction unit (containing both luma and chroma), the level of the prediction control syntax within a CU, with eight shape possibilities in HEVC:
    - **2Nx2N**: Having the full width and height of the CU.
    - **2NxN (or Nx2N)**: Having two areas that each have the full width and half the height of the CU (or having two areas that each have half the width and the full height of the CU).
    - **NxN**: Having four areas that each have half the width and half the height of the CU, with N equal to 4, 8, 16, or 32 for intra-predicted luma and N equal to 8, 16, or 32 for inter-predicted luma – a case only used when 2N×2N is the minimum CU size.
    - **N/2x2N** paired with **3N/2x2N** or **2NxN/2** paired with **2Nx3N/2**: Having two areas that are different in size – cases referred to as AMP, with 2N equal to 16 or 32 for the luma component.
  + **TB**: Transform block (luma or chroma), a luma or chroma block of a TU, with a size of 4x4, 8x8, 16x16, or 32x32.
  + **TU**: Transform unit (containing both luma and chroma), the level of the residual transform (or transform skip or palette coding) segmentation within a CU (which, when using inter prediction in HEVC, may sometimes span across multiple PU regions).
* Block and unit names in VVC:
  + **CTB**: Coding tree block (luma or chroma) – there are three CTBs per CTU in a P or B slice or in an I slice that uses a single tree, and one CTB per luma CTU and two CTBs per chroma CTU in an I slice that uses separate trees.
  + **CTU**: Coding tree unit (synonymous with LCU, containing both luma and chroma in a P or B slice or in an I slice that uses a single tree, containing only luma or only chroma in an I slice that uses separate trees), with a size of 16x16, 32x32, 64x64, or 128x128 for the luma component.
  + **CB**: Coding block, a luma or chroma block in a CU.
  + **CU**: Coding unit (containing both luma and chroma in P/B slice, containing only luma or chroma in I slice), a leaf node of a QTBT. It’s the level at which the prediction process and residual transform are performed in JEM. A CU can be square or rectangle shape.
  + **PB**: Prediction block, a luma or chroma block of a PU.
  + **PU**: Prediction unit, has the same size as a CU in the VVC context.
  + **TB**: Transform block, a luma or chroma block of a TU.
  + **TU**: Transform unit, has the same size as a CU in the VVC context.

## Opening remarks

Remarks during the opening session of the meeting Wednesday 20 April at 0500 UTC were as follows.

* Timing and organization of online meetings, calendar posting of session plans
* Standards, TRs, supplements and technical papers approval and publication status
  + AVC
    - H.264 V14 Consented at 22nd meeting on 2021-04-30 (with annotated regions, shutter interval, and miscellaneous corrections), approved 2021-08-22, published 2020-10-13
    - ISO/IEC 14496-10:2020 (Ed. 9) FDIS ballot closed 2020-11-27, published 2020-12-15
    - ISO/IEC 14496-10:202X (Ed. 10), had been forwarded from DIS directly for publication 2022-01-21 (with annotated regions, shutter interval, and miscellaneous corrections) with editing period, pending submission to ITTF
    - Conformance testing
      * H.264.1 V6 Approved 2016-02-13, published 2016-06-17
      * Various amendments of ISO/IEC 14496-4:2004, including:
        + ISO/IEC 14496-4:2004/AMD 6:2005 Advanced Video Coding conformance
        + ISO/IEC 14496-4:2004/AMD 9:2006 AVC fidelity range extensions conformance
        + ISO/IEC 14496-4:2004/AMD 30:2009 Conformance testing for new profiles for professional applications
        + ISO/IEC 14496-4:2004/AMD 31:2009 Conformance testing for SVC profiles
        + ISO/IEC 14496-4:2004/AMD 38:2010 Conformance testing for Multiview Video Coding
        + ISO/IEC 14496-4:2004/AMD 41:2014 Conformance testing of MVC plus depth extension of AVC
        + ISO/IEC 14496-4:2004/AMD 42:2014 Conformance testing of Multi-Resolution Frame Compatible Stereo Coding extension of AVC
        + ISO/IEC 14496-4:2004/AMD 43:20153D-AVC conformance testing
        + ISO/IEC 14496-4:2004/AMD 45:2016 Conformance Testing for the Multi-resolution Frame Compatible Stereo Coding with Depth Maps Extension of AVC
    - Reference software
      * H.264.2 V7 Approved 2016-02-13, published 2016-05-30
      * Various amendments of ISO/IEC 14496-5:2001, including:
        + ISO/IEC 14496-5:2001/AMD 6:2005 Advanced Video Coding (AVC) and High Efficiency Advanced Audio Coding (HE AAC) reference software
        + ISO/IEC 14496-5:2001/AMD 8:2006 AVC fidelity range extensions reference software
        + ISO/IEC 14496-5:2001/AMD 15:2010 Reference software for Multiview Video Coding
        + ISO/IEC 14496-5:2001/AMD 18:2008 Reference software for new profiles for professional applications
        + ISO/IEC 14496-5:2001/AMD 19:2009 Reference software for Scalable Video Coding
        + ISO/IEC 14496-5:2001/AMD 33:2015 Reference software for MVC plus depth extension of AVC
        + ISO/IEC 14496-5:2001/AMD 34:2014 Reference software of the multi-resolution frame compatible stereo coding of AVC
        + ISO/IEC 14496-5:2001/AMD 35:2015 3D-AVC Reference software
        + ISO/IEC 14496-5:2001/AMD 39:2016 Reference software for the Multi-resolution Frame Compatible Stereo Coding with Depth Maps of AVC
        + ISO/IEC 14496-5:2001/AMD 42:2017 Reference software for the alternative depth information SEI message extension of AVC
  + HEVC
    - H.265 V7 approved 2019-11-29, published 2020-01-10
    - ISO/IEC 23008-2:2020 (Ed. 4) FDIS closed 2020-07-16, published 2020-08-27
    - H.265 V8 Consented at the 22nd meeting (shutter interval information SEI message and miscellaneous corrections), published 2020-10-13
    - ISO/IEC 23008-2:2020 FDAM 1 ballot closed 2021-06-03 (shutter interval information SEI message) published 2021-07-12
    - ISO/IEC 23008-2:2020 CDAM 2 High-range levels output of 25th meeting of January 2022, CDAM ballot closed 2022-04-15, ballot results in [m59308](https://dms.mpeg.expert/doc_end_user/documents/138_OnLine/wg11/m59308-v1-m59308.zip)
    - Conformance testing
      * H.265.1 V3 approved 2018-10-14, published 2019-01-15
      * ISO/IEC 23008-8:2018 (Ed. 2) Conformance specification for HEVC, published 2018-08
      * ISO/IEC 23008-8:2018/AMD 1:2019 Conformance testing for HEVC screen content coding (SCC) extensions and non-intra high throughput profiles, published 2019-10
    - Reference software
      * H.265.2 V4 approved 2016-12-22, published 2017-04-10
      * ISO/IEC 23008-5:2017 (Ed. 2) Reference software for high efficiency video coding, published 2017-02
      * ISO/IEC 23008-5:2017/AMD 1:2017 Reference software for screen content coding extensions, published 2017-10
  + VVC
    - H.266 V1 approved 2020-08-29, published 2020-11-10
    - ISO/IEC 23090-3:2021 (Ed. 1) published 2021-02-16
    - H.266 V2 with operation range extensions, Consented 2022-01-28, Last Call began 2022-04-01, to close 2022-04-28
    - ISO/IEC 23090-3:202x (Ed. 2) with operation range extensions, FDIS approval at WG level 2022-01-21
    - Conformance testing
      * H.266.1 V1 Consented 2022-01-28, Last Call began 2022-04-01, to close 2022-04-28
      * ISO/IEC 23090-15 V1 FDIS approval at WG level 2022-10-15
      * ISO/IEC 23090-15 DAM 1 operation range extensions – DAM from previous meeting, DAM ballot pending, no action at his meeting
    - Reference software
      * H.266.2 V1 Consented 2022-01-28, Last Call began 2022-04-01, to close 2022-04-28
      * ISO/IEC 23090-16 V1 FDIS approval at WG level 2022-01-21, FDIS ballot pending
  + VSEI
    - H.274 V1 approved 2020-08-29, published 2020-11-10
    - ISO/IEC 23002-7:2021 (Ed. 1) published 2021-01-28
    - H.274 V2 Consented 2022-01-28, Last Call began 2022-04-01, to close 2022-04-28
    - ISO/IEC 23002-7:202x (Ed. 2) FDIS approval at WG level 2022-01-21, FDIS ballot pending
  + CICP V2 (includes errata items)
    - ISO/IEC 23091-2 V2 had been forwarded from DIS directly for publication in 2021-04 and published 2021-10-18
    - H.273 V2 (with 4:2:0 sampling alignment and corrections for range of values for sample aspect ratio, ICTCP equations for HLG, and transfer characteristics function for sYCC of IEC 61966-2-1) Consented on 2021-04-30, Last Call closed during the 23rd meeting with approval on 2021-07-14, published 2021-09-24
  + Conversion and coding practices for HDR/WCG Y′CbCr 4:2:0 video with PQ transfer characteristics
    - H.Sup15 V1, approved 2017-01-27, published 2017-04-12
    - ISO/IEC TR 23008-14:2018 published 2018-08
  + Signalling, backward compatibility and display adaptation for HDR/WCG video coding
    - H.Sup18 V1, approved 2017-10-27, published 2018-01-18
    - ISO/IEC TR 23008-15:2018 published 2018-08
  + Usage of video signal type code points
    - H.Sup19 V3 approved 2021-04-30, published 2021-06-04
    - ISO/IEC TR 23091-4 (Ed. 3) published 2021-05-23
  + Working practices using objective metrics for evaluation of video coding efficiency experiments
    - HSTP-VID-WPOM V1: approved 2020-07-03, published 2020-11
    - ISO/IEC TR 23002-8 (Ed. 1) published 2021-05-20
  + Film grain synthesis technologies for video applications
    - ISO/IEC TR 23002-9 WD 1 issued 2022-01, uploaded 2022-04-20
  + The following freely available standards are published here in ISO/IEC:  
    <https://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/index.html>
    - ISO/IEC 14496-10:2020 (Ed. 9) AVC
    - ISO/IEC 23002-7:2021 (Ed. 1) VSEI
    - ISO/IEC 23008-2:2020 (Ed. 4) HEVC
    - ISO/IEC 23090-3:2021 (Ed. 1) VVC
  + The following standards that have been intended by JVET to be publicly available were not available at <https://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/index.html> as of 2022-04-17. (Please see below for record of previously issued requests.)
    - ISO/IEC 23091-2:2021 (Ed. 2) Video CICP (was requested in April 2021, and the 2019 previous edition was also not made available there)
    - ISO/IEC 23008-2:2020 (Ed. 4) Amd.1:2021: Shutter interval information SEI message (has not been requested but separate publication may not be necessary if it is included in next edition)
    - ISO/IEC 14496-10:202X – AVC 10th edition – final text issued and public availability requested at the 25th meeting (January 2022)
    - ISO/IEC 23002-7:202X – VSEI 2nd edition – FDIS issued and public availability requested at the 25th meeting (January 2022)
    - ISO/IEC 23090-3:202X – VVC 2nd edition – FDIS issued and public availability requested at the 25th meeting (January 2022)
    - ISO/IEC 23090-15:202X – VVC conformance – FDIS issued and public availability requested at the 24th meeting (October 2021)
    - ISO/IEC 23090-16:202X – VVC reference software – FDIS issued and public availability requested at the 25th meeting (January 2022)
* Draft standards progression status
  + New levels (from JVET-Y1005) – ISO/IEC 23008-2 CDAM 2 ballot closed 2022-04-15. Issue DIS of new edition of HEVC, incorporating Amd.1 and corrigenda items (FDIS in January 2023, ITU-T consent in October); note that Amd.1 = shutter interval is already included in latest ITU-T edition of H.265
  + New level and systems-related supplemental enhancement information (from JVET-Y2019) – New VVC amendment was requested from 25th meeting, CDAM (JVET draft 2) to be issued
  + Film grain synthesis technology for video applications (from JVET-Y2020) – JVET draft 2 was expected to be issued at the current meeting, with a plan for DTR from the 27th meeting
  + The request for free availability in ISO/IEC has to be made for each edition, amendment and corrigendum, and the request needs to be approved in the Recommendations. A request form also needs to be filled out (but the form does not need to be issued as a WG 5 document). A freely available URL for the ITU publication should be provided for the following parts:
    - For the ongoing work items, when they become finalized
    - ISO/IEC 23008-2:2020/Amd.1:2021 – HEVC FDAM issued 20th meeting (October 2020), public availability not yet requested but may not be necessary if it becomes included in next edition
* The meeting logistics, agenda, working practices, policies, and document allocation considerations were reviewed.
  + The meeting was conducted using Zoom.
  + Having text and software available is crucial (and not just arriving at the end of the meeting).
  + There were no objections voiced in the opening plenary to the consideration of late contributions.
* The results of the previous meeting and the meeting report JVET-Y1000 were reviewed. The following small copy-paste issues in the meeting report were noted and were not considered sufficient to warrant issuing a revision:
  + In the list of output documents in section 1, JVET-X2017 should have been JVET-Y2017. In sections 2.3 and 2.4, some numbering errors occurred: the VTM output of the prior meeting should have been 16 instead 15, and the ECM output should have been 4 instead 3. The latter should also be numbered as JVET-X2026 rather than JVET-W2026 in section 2.4.3. In the output document list in section 10, the status of the additional SEI messages for VSEIv2 should have been shown as FDIS rather than DIS. On the document site, everything is correct.
* There was somewhat less of a problem of late non-cross-check documents; two “placeholders” were rejected in their initial versions, and updates were not made before the deadline (see section 2.4.2).
* There were quite a few documents registered where authors’ given names were not abbreviated, and company affiliation was missing in the authors’ list. Participants were reminded to stick to JVET’s conventions.
* The primary goals of the meeting were
  + Errata
  + Conformance for version 2 of VVC (under DAM ballot)
  + New levels for HEVC (DAM -> DIS)
  + New level and systems-related SEI for VVC (CDAM)
  + Preparation of TR for film grain (draft 2, which was later cancelled)
  + Exploration Experiments
    - Neural network-based video coding
    - Enhanced compression beyond VVC
* Liaison communication: JPEG had sent a liaison letter [m59796](https://dms.mpeg.expert/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=82797&id_meeting=190) to various MPEG WGs including WG 5, informing them about the scope and CfP for its JPEG-AI project. No specific request was made in the letter, and it was considered not necessary to send a response.
* Number of documents slightly lower than last meeting (140->135)
* Scheduling was discussed, and it was agreed to avoid conducting “track” sessions in parallel (some BoG parallelism could occur)
* Principles of standards development were discussed.
* Meeting plans need to be discussed, in particular regarding the plan of a hybrid/physical meeting in October 2022

## Scheduling of discussions

The plans for the times of meeting sessions were established as follows, in UTC (1 hour behind the time in Geneva, Paris; 8 hours ahead of the time in Los Angeles, etc.). No session should last longer than 2 hrs.

* 0500–0700 1st “morning” session [break after 2 hours]
* 0720–0920 2nd “afternoon” session
* [“overday” break – nearly 12 hours]
* 2100–2300 1st “night” session [break after 2 hours]
* 2320–0120+1 2nd “night” session

Sessions were announced via the calendar in the JVET document site at least 22 hrs. in advance. Particular scheduling notes are shown below, although not necessarily 100% accurate or complete:

* Wed. 20 Apr., 1st day
  + Session 1:
    - 0500–0550 Opening remarks, review of practices, agenda, IPR reminder (section 2)
    - 0550–0700 Reports of AHGs 1–9 (section 3)
  + Session 2:
    - 0720–0750 Reports of AHGs 10–13 (section 3)
    - 0750–00935 Review of EE1 summary (section 5.2.1)
  + Session 3:
    - 2100–2300 Review of EE2 summary (section 5.3.1)
  + BoG (Y. Ye):
    - 2320–0120+1 Review of EE2 related (section 5.3.3) & “non-EE2” (section 5.3.4)
* Thu. 21 Apr., 2nd day
  + Session 4:
    - 0500–0700 Review of EE1 and related (section 5.2)
  + Session 5:
    - 0720–0920 Continuation of topics from session 4
  + Session 6:
    - 2100–2300 BoG report on EE2 related and further review of EE2 summary report (section 5.3.1)
  + BoG (Y. Ye):
    - 2320–0120+1 Review of EE2 related (section 5.3.3) & “non-EE2” (section 5.3.4)
* Fri. 22 Apr., 3rd day
  + BoG (E. Alshina):
    - 0500–0700 EE1 results analysis and further planning of EE1 (section 5.2.1)
  + Session 7:
    - 0500–0700 Review of text development and errata reporting (section 4.2), profile/tier/levels contributions (section 4.12), SEI messages (section 6.1), and film grain synthesis (section 6.2)
  + Session 8:
    - 0720–0920 Continuation of topics from session 7
  + Session 9:
    - 2100–2300 Review of EE2 summary (section 5.3.1) and remaining EE1 related (section 5.2.3)
  + BoG (Y. Ye):
    - 2320–0120+1 Review of EE2 related (section 5.3.3) & “non-EE2” (section 5.3.4)
* Mon. 25 Apr., 4th day
  + 0500–0700 MPEG information sharing session
  + Session 10:
    - 0750–0920 BoG report NN (section 5.2.1), Review of remaining NN docs (section 5.2.4)
  + Session 11:
    - 2100–2300 BoG report EE2 (section 5.3.1), Review of ECM docs (section 5.3.4)
  + BoG (Y. Ye):
    - 2320–0120+1 Review of ECM docs (section 5.3.4)
* Tue. 26 Apr., 5th day
  + 0500-0700 BoG on neural networks (E. Alshina) (section 5.3.1)
  + Session 12:
    - 0500–0700 Review of test conditions (section 4.3), implementation & complexity analysis (section 4.9), low-latency constrained complexity (section 4.10)
  + Session 13:
    - 0720–0920 Review of low-latency constrained complexity (section 4.10), encoding optimization (section 4.11), BoG reports, further planning
  + Session 14:
    - 2100–2300 NN BoG report JVET-Z0234 (section 5.2.1), review of remaining NN docs (section 5.2.4)
  + 2320–0120+1 BoG on EE2 related (Y. Ye) (section 5.3.3)
* Wed. 27 Apr., 6th day
  + 0500–0600 MPEG information sharing session
  + Session 15:
    - 0620–0920 ECM BoG report JVET-Z0210 (section 5.3.1), Review of HLS documents (sections 6.1, 6.2, 6.3)
  + 2100-2300 Joint meeting with AG5 & VCEG: documents on test material (section 4.5) and quality assessment (section 4.6)
  + 2320-0120+1 BoG on FGS (A. Tourapis) (section 6.2)
* Thu. 28 Apr., 7th day
  + Session 16:
    - 0500–0700 BoG report FGS (section 6.2), Review of non-SEI HLS (section 6.3), deployment (section 4.1), revisits, output planning
  + Session 17:
    - 0730-0800 Review remaining ECM documents (section 5.3.4)
    - 0800-0920 Joint with AG5 & VCEG: Remaining documents on test material (section 4.5) and quality assessment (section 4.6)
  + Session 18:
    - 2100–2300 Revisits
* Fri. 29 Apr., 8th day
  + Session 19: Plenary:
    - 0500–0710 AHG, output document timelines, review/approvals of DoCRs & requests
    - 0730–0935 Output document reviews and approvals (section 10), draft recommendations, meeting planning, AoB
  + 2100–2300 MPEG information sharing session
  + 0005+1–0020+1 WG 5 Closing plenary: Approval of meeting recommendations

## Contribution topic overview

The approximate subject categories and quantity of contributions per category for the meeting were summarized as follows (note that the noted document counts do not include crosschecks, and may not be completely accurate):

* AHG reports (13) (section 3)
* Project development (section 4)
  + Deployment and advertisement of standards (2)
  + Text development and errata reporting (4)
  + Test conditions (1)
  + Verification testing (0)
  + Test Material (3)
  + Quality assessment (5)
  + Conformance test development (0)
  + Software development (1)
  + Implementation studies and complexity analysis (1)
  + AHG7: Low latency and constrained complexity (5)
  + Encoding algorithm optimization (5)
  + Profile/tier/level specification (1)
  + Proposed modification of system interface (0)
* Low-level tool technology proposals (section 5) with subtopics (number counts excluding BoG and summary reports)
  + AHG8: High bit depth and high bit rate coding (0) (section 5.1)
  + AHG11 and EE1: Neural network-based video coding (25) (section 5.2)
  + AHG12 and EE2: Enhanced compression beyond VVC capability (56) (section 5.3)
* High-level syntax (HLS) proposals (section 6) with subtopics
  + AHG9: SEI message studies and proposals (7) (section 6.1)
  + Film grain synthesis (3) (section 6.2)
  + Non-SEI HLS aspects (1) (section 6.3)
* Joint meetings, plenary discussions, BoG and viewing reports (0), summary of actions (section 7)
* Project planning (section 8)
* Establishment of AHGs (section 9)
* Output documents (section 10)
* Future meeting plans and concluding remarks (section 11)

The document counts above do not include cross-checks and summary reports.

# AHG reports (13)

These reports were discussed Wednesday 20 Apr. 2022 in session 1 during 0550–0700 and in session 2 0720–0750 UTC (chaired by JRO).

[JVET-Z0001](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11531) JVET AHG report: Project management (AHG1) [J.-R. Ohm, G. J. Sullivan]

The work of the JVET overall had proceeded well in the interim period with slightly lower number of input documents (as compared to the previous meeting) submitted to the current meeting. Intense discussion had been carried out on the group email reflector, and all output documents from the preceding meeting had been produced.

Output documents from the preceding meeting had been made initially available at the JVET web site (<https://jvet-experts.org/>) or the ITU-based JVET site (<http://wftp3.itu.int/av-arch/jvet-site/2022_01_Y_Virtual/>). It is noted that the previous document site <http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/> is still accessible, but was converted to read-only.

The list of documents produced included the following, particularly:

* The meeting report (JVET-Y1000) [Posted 2022-02-19, also submitted as WG 5 N 96]
* High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC) Test Model 16 (HM 16) Encoder Description Update 16 (JVET-Y1002) [Posted 2022-04-12, also submitted as WG 5 N 103]
* Errata report items for VVC, HEVC, AVC, Video CICP, and CP usage TR (JVET-Y1004) [Posted 2022-03-22]
* New levels for HEVC (Draft 2) (JVET-Y1005) [Posted 2022-02-18, also submitted as WG 5 CDAM2 N 102]
* Common Test Conditions for HM Video Coding Experiments (JVET-Y1100) [Posted 2022-02-21]
* Algorithm description for Versatile Video Coding and Test Model 16 (VTM 16) (JVET-y2002) [Posted 2022-03-30, also submitted as WG 5 N 106]
* VVC operation range extensions (Draft 6) (JVET-Y2005) [Posted 2022-01-27, last update 2022-03-22, also integrated into VVC version 2 which was submitted as WG 5 N 105 and for ITU consent]
* Additional SEI messages for VSEI (Draft 6) (JVET-Y2006) Posted 2022-01-27, last update 2022-03-21, also integrated into VVC version 2 which was submitted as WG 5 N 100 and for ITU consent]
* Reference software for versatile video coding (Draft 3) (JVET-Y2009) [Posted 2022-04-16, also submitted as WG 5 FDIS N 112 and for ITU consent]
* VTM common test conditions and software reference configurations for SDR video (JVET-Y2010) [Posted 2022-02-21]
* VTM common test conditions and evaluation procedures for HDR/WCG video (JVET-Y2011) [Posted 2022-02-15]
* Common Test Conditions and evaluation procedures for enhanced compression tool testing (JVET-Y2017) [Posted 2022-02-25]
* New level and systems-related supplemental enhancement information for VVC (Draft 1) (JVET-Y2019) [Posted 2022-03-19, also submitted as WG 5 WD N 108]
* Film grain synthesis technology for video applications (Draft 1) (JVET-Y2020) [Posted 2022-04-20, also submitted as WG 5 WD N 120]
* Exploration experiment on Neural Network-based Video Coding (EE1) (JVET-Y2023) [Posted 2022-01-21, last update 2022-02-04, also submitted as WG 5 N 113]
* Exploration experiment on Enhanced Compression beyond VVC capability (EE2) (JVET-Y2024) [Posted 2022-01-21, last update 2022-02-19, also submitted as WG 5 N 114]
* Algorithm description of Enhanced Compression Model 4 (ECM 4) (JVET-Y2025) [Posted 2022-04-12, last update 2022-04-13, also submitted as WG 5 N 115]
* Conformance testing for VVC operation range extensions (Draft 3) (JVET-Y2026) [Posted 2022-03-18, also submitted as WG 5 DAM1 N 110]

Furthermore, the following documents were submitted to the ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29 parent body on behalf of its WG 5:

* Recommendations of the 6th WG 5 meeting (WG 5 N 95)
* Disposition of comments received on ISO/IEC DIS 14496-10:202X Advanced Video Coding (10th edition) (WG 5 N 97)
* Text of ISO/IEC 14496-10:202X Advanced Video Coding (10th edition) (WG 5 N 98)
* Disposition of comments received on ISO/IEC DIS 23002-7:202X Versatile supplemental enhancement information messages for coded video bitstreams (2nd edition) (WG 5 N 99)
* Request for ISO/IEC 23008-2:2000/Amd.2 High-range levels (WG 5 N 101)
* Disposition of comments received on ISO/IEC DIS 23090-3:202X Versatile video coding (2nd edition) (WG 5 N 104)
* Request for ISO/IEC 23090-3:200x Amd.1 New level and systems-related supplemental enhancement information (WG 5 N 107)
* Disposition of comments received on ISO/IEC 23090-15 CDAM1 (WG 5 N 109)
* Disposition of comments received on ISO/IEC DIS 23090-16 (WG 5 N 111)
* Request for ISO/IEC TR 23002-9 Film grain synthesis technology for video applications (WG 5 N 119)
* Liaison statement to ISO/IEC JTC1/SC 29/WG 1 (JPEG) on machine learning-based image and video compression (WG 5 N 116)
* List of AHGs established at the 6th WG 5 meeting (WG 5 N 117)

The thirteen *ad hoc* groups had made progress, and reports from those activities had been submitted. Furthermore, two exploration experiments (EE) on neural network-based video coding and on enhanced compression beyond VVC capability were conducted.

Due to issues associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, a conversion of the meeting to be conducted only online was again necessitated.

Software integration was finalized approximately according to the plan. Significant activities were also conducted on preparation of subjective tests, and on development of VVC conformance testing.

Various problem reports relating to asserted bugs in the software, draft specification text, and reference encoder description had been submitted to an informal "bug tracking" system. That system is not intended as a replacement of our ordinary contribution submission process. However, the bug tracking system was considered to have been helpful to the software coordinators and text editors. The bug tracker reports had been automatically forwarded to the group email reflector, where the issues were discussed – and this is reported to have been helpful.

Roughly 120 input contributions (not counting the AHG, CE and EE summary reports and crosschecks) had been registered for consideration at the current meeting.

It is further noted that, starting from the twentieth JVET meeting, work items which had originally been conducted by the Joint Collaborative Team on Video Coding (JCT-VC) were continued to be conducted in JVET as a single joint team, as negotiated by the parent bodies. This particularly consists of work on:

* *High Efficiency Video Coding* (HEVC) and its extensions, the development of associated conformance test sets, reference software, verification testing, and non-normative guidance information,
* Specification of *Coding-independent Code Points (Video)* (CICP), and associated technical report(s),
* Maintenance and minor enhancement work on the *Advanced Video Coding* (AVC) standard, associated conformance test sets and reference software.

To retain a consistent numbering scheme, the number range of output documents starting from 1001 was reserved for the previous JCT-VC topic items listed above, whereas the number range starting from 2001 was retained for VVC, VSEI and exploration activities.

A preliminary basis for the document subject allocation and meeting notes for the 26th meeting had been made publicly available on the ITU-hosted ftp site <http://wftp3.itu.int/av-arch/jvet-site/2022_04_Z_Virtual/>.

The AHG recommended its continuation.

[JVET-Z0002](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11535) JVET AHG report: Draft text and test model algorithm description editing (AHG2) [B. Bross, C. Rosewarne, F. Bossen, J. Boyce, A. Browne, S. Kim, S. Liu, J.-R. Ohm, G. J. Sullivan, A. Tourapis, Y.-K. Wang, Y. Ye]

*Output documents produced:*

**JVET-Y1002 High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC) Test Model 16 (HM 16) Encoder Description Update 16**

JVET released the HEVC test model (HM) 16.26 software following its 25th meeting, held online. This document serves as an overview of HEVC Version 1 and the Range Extensions of HEVC Version 2, and also provides an encoder-side description of the HM-16.26 software.

Update 16 incorporated items:

* JVET-Y0077 AHG10: Block importance mapping
* JVET-Y0155 AHG10: Fixes and clean up for temporal prefilter

**JVET-Y1005 New levels for HEVC (Draft 2)**

This document contains the draft text for changes to the High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC) standard (ITU‑T H.265 | ISO/IEC 23008-2), for the addition of Levels 6.3, 7, 7.1, and 7.2. In addition, the document also contains some corrections to the previous edition of HEVC.

Draft 2 incorporated items:

* Addition of Levels 7, 7.1, and 7.2 (JVET-Y0072)
* Some technical corrections from JVET-X1004
* JVET-Y0050 AHG2/AHG9: On the alpha channel information SEI message
* JVET-Y0107 AHG9: Text improvement for the film grain SEI

**JVET-Y2002 Algorithm description for Versatile Video Coding and Test Model 16 (VTM 16)**

The JVET established the VVC Test Model 16 (VTM16) algorithm description and encoding method at its 25th meeting (12 – 21 January 2022, teleconference). This document serves as a source of general tutorial information on the VVC design and also provides an encoder-side description of VTM16. The VVC has been developed by a joint collaborative team of ITU-T and ISO/IEC experts known as the Joint Video Experts Team (JVET), which is a partnership of ITU-T Study Group 16 Question 6 (known as VCEG) and ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 29/WG 11 (known as MPEG). This draft new standard has been designed with two primary goals. The first of these is to specify a video coding technology with a compression capability that is substantially beyond that of the prior generations of such standards, and the second is for this technology to be highly versatile for effective use in a broadened range of applications. Some key application areas for the use of this standard particularly include ultra-high-definition video (e.g., with 3840×2160 or 7620×4320 picture resolution and bit depth of 10 or 12 bits as specified in Rec. ITU-R BT.2100), video with a high dynamic range and wide colour gamut (e.g., with the perceptual quantization or hybrid log-gamma transfer characteristics specified in Rec. ITU-R BT.2100), and video for immersive media applications such as 360° omnidirectional video projected using a common projection format such as the equirectangular or cubemap projection format, in addition to the applications that have commonly been addressed by prior video coding standards.

VVC Test Model 16 (VTM16) algorithm description and encoding method noted developments:

* Added description of rate control in VTM, incorporated JVET-Y0105: AHG10: An improved VVC rate control scheme
* Incorporated JVET-Y0155: AHG10: Fixes and clean up for temporal prefilter
* Incorporated JVET-Y0077: AHG10: Block importance mapping

**JVET-Y2005 VVC operation range extensions (Draft 6)**

This document contains the draft text for changes to the Versatile Video Coding (VVC) standard (ITU‑T H.266 | ISO/IEC 23090-3), for the support of the operation range extensions, the addition of level 6.3 and some SEI messages, including the SEI manifest SEI message, and the SEI prefix indication SEI message, and the constrained RASL encoding indication SEI message. In addition, the document also contains SEI payload type values and other interfaces for SEI messages added to the VSEI specification, as well as some technical corrections to the content in first edition of VVC.

Draft 6 incorporated items:

* Bug fixes on new GCI flags (JVET-Y0237) and some related editorial changes
* Removal of the defined MinCrBase values for high tier at levels below 4.0 (JVET-Y0056)
* Addition of a NOTE clarifying which constraints do or do not apply for still picture profiles (JVET-Y0057)
* Addition of a requirement that a Main 10 4:4:4 Still Picture profile decoder shall also be capable of decoding the first picture of a Main 10 profile bitstream (JVET-Y0063)

**JVET-Y2006 Additional SEI messages for VSEI (Draft 6)**

This document contains the draft text for changes to the versatile supplemental enhancement information messages for coded video bitstreams (VSEI) standard (Rec. ITU-T H.274 | ISO/IEC 23002-7), to specify additional SEI messages, including the annotated regions SEI message, the alpha channel information SEI message, the depth representation information SEI message, the multiview acquisition information SEI message, the scalability dimension information SEI message, the extended dependent random access point (DRAP) indication SEI message, the display orientation SEI message, the colour transform information SEI message, and the multiview view position SEI message. The draft text also includes text changes for some technical corrections and editorial improvements.

Draft 6 incorporated items:

* JVET-Y0050 AHG2/AHG9: On the alpha channel information SEI message
* Editorial changes of the phrases of "shall allow" and "shall ignore"
* JVET-Y0107 AHG9: Text improvement for the film grain SEI

**JVET-Y2019 New level and systems-related supplemental enhancement information for VVC (Draft 1)**

This document contains a draft amendment for changes to the Versatile Video Coding (VVC) standard (ITU‑T H.266 | ISO/IEC 23090-3). This amendment includes the support of an additional level of capability for the profiles that have previously been defined, thus expanding the range of application requirements addressed by the standard. This amendment also includes the support of two systems-related supplemental enhancement information (SEI) messages, for signalling of “green metadata” as to be specified in ISO/IEC 23001-11 and of an alternative video decoding interface for immersive media as to be specified in ISO/IEC 23090-13.

Draft 1 incorporated items:

* Addition of "hooks" for the green metadata and video decoding interface (VDI envelope) SEI messages (JVET-Y0041)
* Addition of new levels that enable higher resolution applications up to 16384x8640 at 120fps (JVET-Y0072)

*Related input contributions*

The following input contributions were noted as relevant to the work of this ad hoc group:

* JVET-Z0060 On new levels for HEVC
* JVET-Z0119 Editorial status of alpha blending text and ITU-T Last Call for VSEI v2
* JVET-Z0122 Some HEVC text changes

*Remaining bug tickets*

* [#1547](https://jvet.hhi.fraunhofer.de/trac/vvc/ticket/1547) sb\_coded\_flag non-present inference logic error
* [#1544](https://jvet.hhi.fraunhofer.de/trac/vvc/ticket/1544) sb\_coded\_flag definition lacks size of a sub-block

*Recommendations:*

The AHG recommended to:

* Approve JVET-Y1002, JVET-Y1005, JVET-Y2002, JVET-Y2005, JVET-Y2006, and JVET-Y2019 documents as JVET outputs,
* Compare the VVC documents with the VVC software and resolve any discrepancies that may exist, in collaboration with the software AHG,
* Encourage the use of the issue tracker to report issues with the text of both the VVC specification text and the algorithm and encoder description,
* Continue to improve the editorial consistency of VVC text specification and Test Model documents,
* Ensure that, when considering changes to VVC, properly drafted text for addition to the VVC Test Model and/or the VVC specification text is made available in a timely manner,
* Review AHG2 related contributions, bug tickets, and other AHG2 related inputs and act on them if found to be necessary.

[JVET-Z0003](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11536) JVET AHG report: Test model software development (AHG3) [F. Bossen, X. Li, K. Sühring, Y. He, K. Sharman, Y. Seregin, A. Tourapis]

The software model versions prior to the start of the meeting were:

* [VTM 16.0](https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/jvet/VVCSoftware_VTM/-/releases/VTM-15.0) (Mar. 2022)
* [HM-16.25](https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/jvet/HM/-/releases/HM-16.25) (Apr. 2022)
* [HM-16.21+SCM-8.8](https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/jvet/HM/-/tags/HM-16.21+SCM-8.8) (Mar. 2020)
* [SHM 12.4](https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/jvet/SHM/-/tags/SHM-12.4) (Jan. 2018)
* [HTM 16.3](https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/jvet/HTM/-/tags/HTM-16.3) (Jul. 2018)
* [JM 19.0](https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/jvet/JM/-/tags/JM-19.0)
* [JSVM 9.19.15](https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/jvet/jsvm/-/tags/JSVM_9_19_15)
* [JMVC 8.5](https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/jvet/jmvc/-/tags/JMVC_8_5)
* [3DV ATM 15.0](https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/jvet/3dv-atm/-/tags/3DV-ATM_v15.0) (no version history)
* [HDRTools 0.23](https://gitlab.com/standards/HDRTools/-/tags/v0.23) (October 2021)

Software for MFC and MFCD is only available as published by ITU-T and ISO/IEC. It is planned to create repositories with the latest versions available in ITU-T H.264.2 (02/2016). All development history is lost.

*Software development*

Development was continued on the GitLab server, which allows participants to register accounts and use a distributed development workflow based on git.

The server is located at:

<https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de>

The registration and development workflow are documented at:

<https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/jvet/VVCSoftware_VTM/wikis/VVC-Software-Development-Workflow>

Although the development process is described in the context of the VTM software, it can be applied to all other software projects hosted on the GitLab server as well.

*VTM related activities*

The VTM software can be found at

<https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/jvet/VVCSoftware_VTM/>

The software development continued on the GitLab server. VTM versions 15.1 and 15.2 were tagged on Jan. 24 and Jan. 25, and VTM version 16.0 was tagged on Mar. 4. VTM 16.1 is expected during the 26th JVET meeting.

VTM 15.1 was tagged on Jan. 24, 2022. Changes include:

* Fix #1525: Don't access sps pointer after potential deletion
* Rename MTS related variables, fix parameters checking and documentation
* Fix compile issue with clang 11 compiler
* JVET-X0073: Decrease profile\_idc for 16 bit profiles by 1
* JVET-X0048-X0103: Implementation of film grain analysis and synthesis
* Add check of reference frame structure to detect low delay configuration

VTM 15.2 was tagged on Jan. 25, 2022. Changes include:

* Remove macros from previous cycle

VTM 16.0 was tagged Mar. 4, 2022. Changes include:

* Fix build of SW manual & update version numbers
* Fix typo in error message
* Fix check for temporal ID in BitstreamExtractor
* Remove macro JVET\_R0107\_BITSTREAM\_EXTACTION
* Fix #355: Avoid undefined behaviour
* Fix multilayer decoding and indentation, and some cleanup
* Fix braces and indentation
* Improve warning message and include end-of-line character
* Fix #1138: Fix range check of sps\_num\_subpics\_minus1
* Clean up SPS extension code
* Fix #1487: Look for slice boundaries, not tile boundaries
* Fix #1536: Fix computation of number of explicit slice heights
* Fix #1532: Use correct parameter name
* Fix #1519: Preserve pel fraction when clipping MV
* Fix #1535: Don't use deprecated std::unary\_function
* Fix m\_videoIOYuvSEIFGSFile may be used without being initialized
* Fix compilation with gcc 11: 'misleading-indentation' error
* Improve code alignment
* Remove T0196\_SELECTIVE\_RDOQ macro
* Remove unused macro
* Fix copyright year
* Fix #1523: Fixes compilation issues in ARM/non-x86 environments
* Revert "Fix #1523: Compilation issue in ARM environment"
* Revert "Add safeguards to the ENABLE\_SIMD\_OPT\* definitions missing those"
* Add safeguards to the ENABLE\_SIMD\_OPT\* definitions missing those
* Fix #1523: Compilation issue in ARM environment
* Fix variable names and indentation
* JVET-Y0060: Add option to configure AffineAmvp
* Use SSE function when constraints for AVX2 not satisfied
* Restore accidentally overwritten code
* JVET-Y0077: Block Importance Mapping
* JVET-Y0105: An improved VVC rate control scheme
* Added check in decoder
* Corrected level naming
* Clear MinCR definition for high tier for levels below 4.0 and add check
* Change copyright year to 2022
* Improve fix: now works again with temporal sublayer extraction (-t n)
* Improve fix: now merge splitting works correctly for independent layers, even those not including layer 0.
* Fix a decoder crash in multi-layer context when using e.g. ALF and -p 0: reset APS NALs for a skipped layer.
* JVET-Y0152: Fast skip method for TT partition. default threshold value is 1.075.
* Update the cfg for RA GOP16
* Fix RA DeblockingFilterOffsetInPPS
* JVET-Y0085: Cfg changes to align deblocking settings to ECM.
* Fix bug in reference picture lists construction for dependent layers, when base layer picture is Intra: was discarding all inactive pictures, causing strong quality degradation.
* Changes to address SW coordinators comments.
* Adding new params in configuration files
* JVET-Y0126: VTM encoder configurations for tests targeting improved coding performance
* Avoid fast skip in case of inter-layer prediction (same POC): return MAX instead of 0
* Print error message when gci\_num\_additional\_bits is in the range [1..5]
* JVET-Y0237:
* Fix #1524: CRA output when NoOutputBeforeRecoveryFlag = 1
* Add missing GDR\_ENABLED macros
* Do a clean reset of gopList POC in case of GDR configuration
* Remove unnecessary interaction between GDR and hash perfect match
* Fix #1529: Fix GDR restriction for affine merge mode
* Don't apply restriction for Intra coded CU in non refreshed frames
* Fix #1528: missing gdrPeriod for computing refresh area
* Fix film grain related code
* Implement modifications discussed in meeting
* JVET-Y0155: Fixes and clean up for temporal prefilter
* Fix #1512: Bug-fix to the ticket 1512

VTM 16.1 was expected to be tagged during the 26th JVET meeting. Changes included so far:

* Fix: Check the value of NoOutputBeforeRecoveryFlag prior to marking no output
* JVET-Y0072: Unlimited level support for all video profiles
* JVET-S0078: No output of prior pics flag
* Avoid potential buffer overflow in illegal bitstream
* Fix #1546: Tune range for m\_cpbRemovalDelayDelta
* Change video\_decoding\_interface to VDI\_sei\_envelope
* JVET-Y0044: Signal Green metadata and VDI SEI messages
* Fix #1542: Correct QPA rate allocation for bit depths other than 10
* Add checks for activated APS ALF flags
* Fix #1543: BIM index out of bounds error
* Cleanup PU::getIntraMPMs and add const qualifiers
* Remove unused field
* Remove commented defaults and unnecessary nullptr cast
* Use nullptr instead of NULL
* Remove unnecessary braces
* Remove unused code, fix braces
* Fix #1541

*CTC Performance*

The following tables still show **VTM 15.0** performance over **HM 16.25** for a fair comparison with aligned tool configurations. The upcoming version HM 16.26 was expected to be aligned with VTM 16.0:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **All Intra Main 10** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over HM-16.25** |  |  |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 | -29.03% | -32.17% | -34.07% | 1564% | 171% |
| Class A2 | -29.29% | -23.92% | -21.06% | 2483% | 183% |
| Class B | -21.73% | -26.96% | -30.76% | 2731% | 182% |
| Class C | -22.54% | -18.95% | -22.70% | 3923% | 187% |
| Class E | -25.75% | -25.91% | -24.45% | 2209% | 171% |
| **Overall** | -25.06% | -25.37% | -26.85% | 2563% | 179% |
| Class D | -18.46% | -13.31% | -13.41% | 4463% | 167% |
| Class F | -39.33% | -39.73% | -42.22% | 5299% | 171% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Random access Main 10** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over HM-16.25** |  |  |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 | -39.85% | -39.48% | -46.15% | 670% | 164% |
| Class A2 | -43.19% | -40.54% | -39.68% | 746% | 178% |
| Class B | -36.30% | -48.60% | -47.20% | 740% | 166% |
| Class C | -33.16% | -34.83% | -36.95% | 997% | 168% |
| Class E |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Overall** | -37.55% | -41.49% | -42.75% | 787% | 169% |
| Class D | -31.45% | -31.40% | -31.26% | 1125% | 165% |
| Class F | -45.76% | -49.18% | -50.10% | 580% | 147% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Low delay B Main 10** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over HM-16.25** |  |  |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class B | -29.17% | -34.97% | -32.34% | 761% | 166% |
| Class C | -25.87% | -17.39% | -17.85% | 910% | 164% |
| Class E | -28.93% | -33.29% | -26.46% | 371% | 136% |
| **Overall** | -28.01% | -28.69% | -26.04% | 675% | 157% |
| Class D | -25.08% | -12.54% | -12.25% | 961% | 168% |
| Class F | -40.20% | -41.56% | -41.87% | 509% | 136% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Low delay P Main 10** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over HM-16.25** |  |  |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class B | -33.74% | -37.63% | -34.94% | 697% | 175% |
| Class C | -27.71% | -17.50% | -17.86% | 831% | 175% |
| Class E | -32.18% | -37.21% | -31.09% | 358% | 147% |
| **Overall** | -31.34% | -30.82% | -28.28% | 626% | 167% |
| Class D | -26.32% | -11.70% | -10.99% | 876% | 170% |
| Class F | -39.97% | -41.10% | -41.48% | 542% | 143% |

According to common test conditions in random access configuration, HM is using a GOP size of 16 pictures compared to VTM using a GOP of 32 pictures. Random access points are inserted approximately every second aligned with a GOP boundary of GOP 32 in both VTM and HM. VTM uses two more reference pictures in the random access configuration than the HM (due to more memory being available in typical level settings).

The following tables show **VTM 16.0** performance compared to **VTM 15.0**:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **All Intra Main 10** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over VTM-15.0** |  |  |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 | -0.84% | -0.79% | 0.43% | 90% | 100% |
| Class A2 | -0.72% | -0.62% | -0.61% | 92% | 101% |
| Class B | -0.83% | -0.50% | -0.47% | 93% | 98% |
| Class C | -0.50% | -0.81% | -0.76% | 92% | 94% |
| Class E | -0.44% | -0.01% | 0.16% | 87% | 93% |
| **Overall** | -0.67% | -0.55% | -0.30% | 91% | 97% |
| Class D | -0.42% | -0.58% | -0.56% | 95% | 102% |
| Class F | -0.21% | -0.75% | -1.26% | 90% | 97% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Random access Main 10** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over VTM-15.0** |  |  |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 | -0.21% | -0.39% | -0.42% | 84% | 97% |
| Class A2 | -0.42% | -0.60% | -0.51% | 90% | 98% |
| Class B | -0.67% | -1.26% | -1.36% | 88% | 94% |
| Class C | -0.10% | -1.27% | -1.06% | 90% | 97% |
| Class E |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Overall** | -0.38% | -0.96% | -0.92% | 88% | 96% |
| Class D | 0.18% | -0.93% | -0.33% | 90% | 99% |
| Class F | 0.01% | -1.04% | -1.20% | 90% | 94% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Low delay B Main 10** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over VTM-15.0** |  |  |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class B | -0.58% | -0.45% | -0.70% | 88% | 95% |
| Class C | -0.33% | -0.63% | -0.26% | 91% | 94% |
| Class E | -0.92% | 0.61% | 1.08% | 91% | 98% |
| **Overall** | -0.58% | -0.25% | -0.11% | 90% | 95% |
| Class D | -0.10% | 0.11% | 0.83% | 93% | 97% |
| Class F | -0.40% | -0.87% | -0.71% | 89% | 97% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Low delay P Main 10** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over VTM-15.0** |  |  |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class B | -0.54% | -0.52% | -1.18% | 89% | 97% |
| Class C | -0.13% | -0.03% | -0.28% | 92% | 98% |
| Class E | -0.52% | 1.21% | 2.05% | 94% | 95% |
| **Overall** | -0.40% | 0.08% | -0.07% | 91% | 97% |
| Class D | -0.06% | -0.32% | 0.26% | 93% | 97% |
| Class F | -0.11% | -0.58% | -0.58% | 91% | 97% |

Full results are attached to this AHG report as Excel files.

*Issues in VTM 16 affecting conformance*

The following issues in VTM master branch (Jan. 11, 2022) affect conformance:

* Missing HLS features (see sections below)

There are no known issues in VTM that affect processing of current VVC v1 conformance bitstreams.

*Status of implementation of proposals of previous JVET meetings*

The following list contains all adoptions of the Q and R meetings that were not marked as merged (or submitted) or specification only change in the software coordinator tracking sheet:

* JVET-Q0112
* JVET-Q0154: Disallow mixing of GDR and IRAP (Disallow mixing of GDR with any non-GDR).
* JVET-Q0164
* JVET-Q0402
* JVET-R0178: Require that when no\_aps\_constraint\_flag is equal to 1, sps\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag and sps\_scaling\_list\_enabled\_flag shall be equal to 0
* JVET-R0221
* JVET-R0046: Change the description of the bitstream extraction process per the value of max\_tid\_il\_ref\_pics\_plus1[ ][ ] (aspect 1.2 per JVET-R0046-v4).
* JVET-R0065: Specify that GDR AUs shall be complete – i.e., all of the layers in the CVS shall have a picture in the AU (as with IRAP AUs).
* JVET-R0191: Update the range value for num\_ols\_hrd\_params\_minus1.
* JVET-R0222 aspect 1: Infer vps\_max\_sublayers\_minus1 to be equal to 6 when sps\_video\_parameter\_set\_id is equal to 0 (i.e. VPS is not present). The exact editorial expression is at the discretion of the editor.
* JVET-S0196 (JVET-S0144 item 17)
* JVET-S0227 (JVET-S0144 item 22)
* JVET-S0077 (JVET-S0139 item 5)
* JVET-S0174 aspect 2 (JVET-S0139 item 18.b)
* JVET-S0156 aspect 3 (JVET-S0139 item 21)
* JVET-S0139 item 26 (no source listed, text only?)
* JVET-S0188 aspect 1 (JVET-S0139 item 28)
* JVET-S0139 item 40 (item does not exist)
* JVET-S0042 (JVET-S0142 item 1.b)
* JVET-S0174 aspect 1 (JVET S0143 item 19)
* JVET-S0096 aspect 3 (JVET-S0140 item 10)
* JVET-S0096 aspect 4 (JVET-S0140 item 13)
* JVET-S0159 aspect 3 (JVET-S0140 item 16)
* JVET-S0171 (JVET-S0256)
* JVET-S0118 (JVET-S0141 item 7)
* JVET-S0102 (JVET-S0141 item 9.a)
* JVET-S0157 item 2 (JVET-S0141 item 13)
* JVET-S0157 item 4 (JVET-S0141 item 14)
* JVET-S0175 aspect 3 (JVET-S0141 item 16)
* JVET-S0175 aspect 1, 2 (JVET-S0141 item 17)
* JVET-S0175 aspects 4 and 5 (JVET-S0141 item 18)
* JVET-S0175 aspect 6 (JVET-S0141 item 19)
* JVET-S0198/ JVET-S0223 (JVET-S0141 item 24)
* JVET-S0173 aspect 2 (JVET-S0141 item 40.b)
* JVET-S0173 item 1 (JVET-S0141 item 51)
* JVET-S0173 item 3 (JVET-S0141 item 52)
* JVET-S0173 item 5 (JVET-S0141 item 53)
* JVET-S0173 item 6 (JVET-S0141 item 54)
* JVET-S0173 item 4 (JVET-S0141 item 56)
* JVET-S0176 item 4 (JVET-S0141 item 60)
* JVET-S0154 aspect 5 (JVET-S0141 item 68)
* JVET-S0154 aspect 6 (JVET-S0141 item 69)
* JVET-S0154 aspect 8 (JVET-S0141 item 71)
* JVET-S0095 aspect 5 (JVET-S0145 item 5)
* JVET-S0095 aspect 6 (JVET-S0145 item 6)
* JVET-S0100 aspect 1, depends on JVET-R0193 (JVET-S0147 item 2)
* FINB ballot comments
* Make high tier support up to 960.

*HM related activities*

HM 16.25 was tagged on April 13, 2022. Changes include:

* JVET-X0079: Add new level 6.3
* JVET-X0116: Enabled temporal filter for low-delay configurations and also fixed a bug for non-4:2:0 operation
* JVET-T0050: Add ability to detect static objects to encoder
* Annotated regions SEI message fix functionality
* Added the ability to detect static objects from the supplied annotated regions SEI config files. If the detected object is static w.r.t previous frame, then no additional information will be sent in the bitstream.
* Update software manual for HM 16.25

HM 16.26 was expected to be tagged during or shortly after the 26th JVET meeting. Changes included so far:

* JVET-Y0155: Fixes for motion-compensated temporal prefilter
* JVET-Y0105: An improved VVC rate control scheme

The following merge requests were pending:

* JVET-Y0077: Block Importance Mapping
* [JCTVC-AD0021(JVET-T0056) SEI manifest & SEI prefix indication](https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/jvet/HM/-/merge_requests/51)
* Mark the current picture as short-term ref

The HM SCC branch was not updated for recent HM versions. It appears possible to merge the SCC branch into the main HM branch. It may though be helpful to move SCC related functionality into separate source files. Volunteer work towards merging the branches would be appreciated.

The following tables show **HM 16.25** performance compared to **HM 16.24**:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **All Intra Main 10** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over HM-16.24** |  |  |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 101% | 100% |
| Class A2 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100% | 100% |
| Class B | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 101% | 99% |
| Class C | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 99% | 100% |
| Class E | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100% | 100% |
| **Overall** | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100% | 100% |
| Class D | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100% | 97% |
| Class F | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100% | 99% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Random access Main 10** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over HM-16.24** |  |  |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 98% | 102% |
| Class A2 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 98% | 103% |
| Class B | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 103% | 105% |
| Class C | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 99% | 104% |
| Class E |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Overall** | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100% | 104% |
| Class D | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 101% | 97% |
| Class F | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 99% | 103% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Low delay B Main 10** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over HM-16.24** |  |  |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class B | -1.18% | -0.73% | -0.94% | 100% | 99% |
| Class C | -0.20% | -0.15% | -0.03% | 101% | 112% |
| Class E | -0.68% | -0.82% | -0.79% | 100% | 105% |
| **Overall** | -0.73% | -0.56% | -0.60% | 100% | 105% |
| Class D | 0.12% | 0.01% | -0.07% | 99% | 106% |
| Class F | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 99% | 108% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Low delay P Main 10** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over HM-16.24** |  |  |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class B | -1.87% | -1.50% | -1.48% | 101% | 100% |
| Class C | -0.20% | -0.05% | -0.02% | 101% | 110% |
| Class E | -1.20% | -1.24% | -1.33% | 103% | 108% |
| **Overall** | -1.15% | -0.95% | -0.95% | 101% | 105% |
| Class D | -0.03% | -0.39% | -0.15% | 101% | 109% |
| Class F | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 99% | 106% |

As reported in previous reports, further information on lambda optimization in HM would be appreciated, including comparison of allocation of bits within the GOP structures between HM and VTM.

The [HEVC bug tracker](https://hevc.hhi.fraunhofer.de/trac/hevc/query?status=accepted&status=assigned&status=new&status=reopened&component=HM&col=id&col=summary&col=status&col=type&col=priority&col=milestone&col=time&col=reporter&report=16&order=time) lists:

* 38 tickets for “HM”, most of which are more than 5 years old,
* 1 ticket for “HM RExt”, which was created during this reporting period,
* 7 tickets for “HM SCC”, all of which are at least 3 years old,

Help to address these tickets would be appreciated.

One merge request was available related to HM SCC for ticket [#1511](https://hevc.hhi.fraunhofer.de/trac/hevc/ticket/1511) on SCC reference picture marking. Help would be appreciated to confirm that the proposed change matches the SCC text.

*360Lib related activities*

Development of 360Lib was moved to the GitLab server. The latest 360Lib software (360Lib-13.2) can be found at <https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/jvet/360lib>

The following table is for the projection formats comparison using VTM-16.0 according to 360-degree video CTC (JVET-U2012) compared to that using VTM-15.0 (VTM-15.0 as anchor).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **PERP: VTM-16.0 over VTM-15.0** | | | | | |
|  | **End-to-end WS-PSNR** | | | **End-to-end S-PSNR-NN** | | |
|  | Y | U | V | Y | U | V |
| Class S1 | -0.59% | 0.20% | -0.06% | -0.57% | 0.20% | -0.05% |
| Class S2 | -0.35% | 0.31% | 0.11% | -0.36% | 0.31% | 0.12% |
| **Overall** | -0.50% | 0.24% | 0.01% | -0.49% | 0.24% | 0.02% |

The following table compares generalized cubemap (GCMP) coding and padded equi-rectangular projection (PERP) coding using VTM-16.0 (PERP as anchor).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **GCMP Over PERP** | | | | | |
|  | **End-to-end WS-PSNR** | | | **End-to-end S-PSNR-NN** | | |
|  | Y | U | V | Y | U | V |
| Class S1 | -11.44% | -5.53% | -6.00% | -11.45% | -5.47% | -5.95% |
| Class S2 | -3.62% | 0.46% | 0.89% | -3.61% | 0.57% | 0.96% |
| **Overall** | -8.31% | -3.14% | -3.24% | -8.31% | -3.05% | -3.18% |

The following tables are for PERP and GCMP coding comparison between VTM-16.0 and HM-16.22 (HM as anchor), respectively.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **VTM-16.0 PERP Over HM-16.22 PERP (anchor)** | | | | | |
|  | **End-to-end WS-PSNR** | | | **End-to-end S-PSNR-NN** | | |
|  | Y | U | V | Y | U | V |
| Class S1 | -30.57% | -37.07% | -39.72% | -30.55% | -37.12% | -39.72% |
| Class S2 | -36.43% | -35.74% | -38.21% | -36.42% | -35.77% | -38.26% |
| **Overall** | -32.92% | -36.53% | -39.12% | -32.90% | -36.58% | -39.14% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **VTM-15.0 GCMP Over HM-16.22 PCMP (anchor)** | | | | | |
|  | **End-to-end WS-PSNR** | | | **End-to-end S-PSNR-NN** | | |
|  | Y | U | V | Y | U | V |
| Class S1 | -35.25% | -39.22% | -41.28% | -35.22% | -39.15% | -41.23% |
| Class S2 | -39.38% | -38.27% | -40.30% | -39.39% | -38.27% | -40.34% |
| **Overall** | -36.90% | -38.84% | -40.89% | -36.89% | -38.79% | -40.87% |

*SCM related activities*

There had not been any further developments to SCC’s SCM during this meeting cycle.

*SHM related activities*

There had not been any further developments to SHVC’s SHM during this meeting cycle.

*HTM related activities*

There had not been any updates to the HTM of MV-HEVC and 3D-HEVC.

*HDRTools related activities*

There had not been any updates of HDRTools.

New development is being added under the branch named 0.24-dev.

*JM, JSVM, JMVM related activities*

There had not been any updates to the JM, JSVM and JMVM software.

*Bug tracking*

The bug tracker for VTM and specification text is located at:

<https://jvet.hhi.fraunhofer.de/trac/vvc>

The bug tracker uses the same accounts as the HM software bug tracker. Users may need to log in again due to the different sub-domain. For spam fighting reasons account registration is only possible at the HM software bug tracker at

<https://hevc.hhi.fraunhofer.de/trac/hevc>

Bug tracking for HDRTools is located at:

<https://gitlab.com/standards/HDRTools/-/issues>

Please file all issues related to the VVC reference software and HDRTools into the appropriate bug tracker. Try to provide all the details, which are necessary to reproduce the issue. Patches for solving issues and improving the software are always appreciated.

*Software repositories*

Git repositories that were previously assigned to the JCT-VC group on the GitLab server were re-assigned to the JVET group. The old URLs are still working and will forward the user to the new location, with the display of a warning suggesting to update bookmarks to the new location.The SVN repository for 360Lib was converted to git and development was moved to the GitLab server. Historical branches can still be accessed in the SVN repository.

*CTC alignment and merging*

JVET-Y2010 was produced as JVET output document containing the merged VTM and HM CTC for SD 4:2:0 10-bit video.

JVET-Z0175 was registered on merging HDR CTC.

Merging of HM RExt CTC into the appropriate VVC CTC was investigated, but proper comparable HM configuration files were not yet available by the beginning of this meeting. It is planned to provide an input to the 27th meeting.

*Recommendations*

The AHG recommended to:

* Continue to develop reference software
* Improve documentation, especially the software manual
* Encourage people to test VTM and other reference software more extensively outside of common test conditions.
* Encourage people to report all (potential) bugs that they are finding.
* Encourage people to submit bit-streams/test cases that trigger bugs in VTM and other reference software.
* Encourage people to submit non-normative changes that either reduce encoder run time without significantly sacrificing compression performance or improve compression performance without significantly increasing encoder run time
* Design and add configuration files to the VTM software for testing of HLS features
* Review VTM-related contributions and determine whether features should be added (or removed) from the software
* Continue to investigate the merging of branches.
* Continue to investigate merging of CTC documents.
* Keep common test conditions aligned for the different standards.
* Consider documents (including late documents) related to AHG3 activities

It was noted that the gain of VTM16 in the case of RA is mainly due to a change in deblocking.

[JVET-Z0004](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11537) JVET AHG report: Test material and visual assessment (AHG4) [V. Baroncini, T. Suzuki, M. Wien, S. Liu, G. Martin-Cocher, A. Segall, P. Topiwala, S. Wenger, J. Xu, Y. Ye]

*Remote experts viewing*

Remote experts viewing (REV) sessions have been prepared and conducted in the context of AhG4 considering new test material and AhG11/EE1 Neural network-based video. The results are reported in JVET-Z0053.

*Test sequences*

The test sequences used for CfP/CTC are available on <ftp://jvet@ftp.ient.rwth-aachen.de> in directory “/jvet-cfp” (accredited members of JVET may contact the JVET chairs for login information).

Due to copyright restrictions, the JVET database of test sequences is only available to accredited members of JVET (i.e. members of ISO/IEC MPEG and ITU-T VCEG).

New test content is proposed in contributions JVET-Z0138 and JVET-Z0156.

*Related contributions*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [JVET-Z0045](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11479) | AhG11/AhG4/EE1 viewing preparation report | [E. Alshina](mailto:elena.alshina@huawei.com), [M. Wien](mailto:mathias.wien@lfb.rwth-aachen.de), [A. Segall](mailto:asegall@amazon.com), [J. Sauer (coordinators)](mailto:johannes.sauer1@huawei.com) |
| [JVET-Z0053](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11487) | [AHG4] REV Result for AHG11/EE1 and AHG4 new test sequences | [M. Wien (RWTH)](mailto:wien@lfb.rwth-aachen.de) |
| [JVET-Z0057](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11492) | On subjective evaluation of video quality with the crowdsourcing approach | B. Naderi (TU Berlin), R. Cutler (Microsoft) |
| [JVET-Z0107](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11554) | Quality evaluation of internal 10-bit versus 8-bit processing with 8-bit source content | [J. Jung](mailto:joeljung@tencent.com), X. Li, S. Liu (Tencent) |
| [JVET-Z0108](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11555) | Evaluation of 17 objective quality metrics on JVET contents | [J. Jung](mailto:joeljung@tencent.com), J. G. Lopez, X. Li, S. Liu (Tencent) |
| [JVET-Z0109](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11556) | Evaluation of objective quality metrics on HEVC, VVC and AV1 contents | [J. Jung](mailto:joeljung@tencent.com), J. G. Lopze, X. Li, S. Liu (Tencent) |
| [JVET-Z0138](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11587) | AHG7: Update on gaming sequences | [T. Poirier](mailto:tangi.poirier@interdigital.com), G. Martin-Cocher, E. Faivre d'Arcier (Interdigital) |
| [JVET-Z0156](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11605) | AHG4: New test sequences for JVET exploration | [J. Chen](mailto:jiechen.cj@alibaba-inc.com), [Y. Ye (Alibaba)](mailto:yan.ye@alibaba-inc.com), [R. Li](mailto:yichen.lr@alibaba-inc.com), [W. Jiang (Youku)](mailto:wenfei.jwf@taobao.com) |

*Recommendations*

The AHG recommended:

* To consider the results of the remote experts viewing sessions in the discussion of the NN-based video coding tools in AhG11.
* To discuss contributions JVET-Z0057, JVET-Z0108, and JVET-Z0109 in a joint session with SC29/AG5.
* To study the new test sequences proposed in JVET-Z0138 and JVET-Z156.
* To collect volunteers to conduct further verification tests, including volunteers to encode.
* To continue to discuss and to update the non-finalized categories of the verification test plan, including those which have not been addressed yet.
* To review the set of available test sequences for the verification tests and potentially collect more test sequences with a variety of content.
* To review the set of newly proposed test sequences for potential inclusion in Common Test conditions and for the verification tests.
* To continue to collect new test sequences available for JVET with licensing statement.

It was noted that the level of voluntarily participating in the expert viewing has decreased compared to previous meetings. It was suggested to identify participants (list of names) before preparing future expert viewing tests.

[JVET-Z0005](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11538) JVET AHG report: Conformance testing (AHG5) [D. Rusanovskyy, I. Moccagatta, F. Bossen, K. Kawamura, T. Hashimoto, H.-J. Jhu, K. Sühring, Y. Yu]

The progress on the conformance testing specification is consistent with the timeline as follows:

* VVCv1 conformance:
  + ISO/IEC FDIS 23090-15 issued from 2021-10 meeting, pending FDIS ballot
  + H.266.1 V1 Consent 2022-01, last call to end 2022-04-28
* VVCv2 conformance:
  + ISO/IEC 23090-15/Amd.1 CDAM: 2021-10
  + ISO/IEC 23090-15/Amd.1 DAM: 2022-01
  + ISO/IEC 23090-15/Amd.1 FDAM: 2022-07
  + ISO/IEC 23090-15/Amd.1 AMD: 2023-01
  + H.266.1 V2 Consent 2022-10

*Status on bitstream submission*

The status at the time of preparation of this report is as follows:

* Conformance bitstreams for VVC:
  + 104 bitstream categories have been identified
  + At least one bitstream has been submitted in each identified category
  + 283 total bitstreams have been provided, checked, and made available
  + No changes between 25th and 26th meeting.
* Conformance bitstreams for VVC operation range extensions:
  + 57 (+6) bitstream categories have been identified
  + Volunteers have been identified to generate bitstreams in all categories
  + Volunteers have been identified to cross-check bitstreams in all (was 47) categories
  + All (was 35) bitstream descriptions have been provided
  + 127 bitstreams of 56 identified categories have been cross-checked and uploaded
  + 1 bitstream of 1 identified category is in the process of being re-generated.

*Activities and Discussion*

The AHG activities were on schedule with the timeline shown above.

There were not currently any known issues with the other provided VVC conformance bitstream packages. All provided bitstreams can be decoded using VTM16 w/o and with range extension support.

VVC operation range extensions activities:

* Volunteers to generate and cross-check the bitstreams have been solicited and identified.
* Volunteers and cross-checkers have exchanged bitstreams using their own means, and bitstreams have been uploaded when cross-check has been confirmed.
* Bitstreams have been regenerated and cross-checked following the adoption of JVET-Y0237 option C and filing of VVC conformance tickets #[1538](https://jvet.hhi.fraunhofer.de/trac/vvc/ticket/1538) (bad value for gci\_num\_additional\_bits) and #[1539](https://jvet.hhi.fraunhofer.de/trac/vvc/ticket/1539) (bad value for sps\_bitdepth\_minus8). Both tickets have been closed.
* All cross-checked bitstreams can be decoded using VTM16.
* It has been pointed out that some conformance packages generated using RGB data have decoded video checksum files with names ending in .rgb.md5 while Section A.2.2 of JVET-Y2026 stipulates that such filenames should end with .yuv.md5. One suggestion to address this mismatch is to keep yuv.md5 file naming convention for all tests to avoid introducing a new file naming convention and confusion. This may require re-generating conformance bitstreams in one category.
* It has been pointed out that for several bitstreams the VTM decoder command line option “--OutputColourSpaceConvert=GBRtoRGB” has been used to produce yuv.md5 files. The decoding directions are provided in the bitstream description files. It was discussed if this information should be also provided in the conformance specification text.

The regular JVET e-mail reflector was used for discussions ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de)).

The AHG5 chairs and JVET chairs can be reached at [jvet-conformance@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet-conformance@lists.rwth-aachen.de). Participants should not subscribe to this list but may send emails to it.

*Contributions*

There were no relevant input contributions.

*FTP site information*

The procedure to exchange the bitstream (ftp cite, bitstream files, etc.) is specified in Sec 2 “Procedure” of [JVET-R2008](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=8861). The ftp and http sites for downloading bitstreams are

* VVC:

<ftp://ftp3.itu.int/jvet-site/bitstream_exchange/VVC>

<https://www.itu.int/wftp3/av-arch/jvet-site/bitstream_exchange/VVC/>

* VVC operation range extensions:

[ftp://ftp3.itu.int/jvet-site/bitstream\_exchange/VVCv2](ftp://ftp3.itu.int/jvet-site/bitstream_exchange/VVCv2/draft_conformance/draft)

<https://www.itu.int/wftp3/av-arch/jvet-site/bitstream_exchange/VVCv2>

The ftp site for uploading bitstream file is as follows.

<ftp://ftp3.itu.int/jvet-site/dropbox/>

(user id: avguest, passwd: Avguest201007)

If using FileZilla, the following configuration is suggested:



*Filezilla settings for ftp access*

In the Filezilla Edit 🡪 Settings 🡪 Connection menu, it may be necessary to set the minimum TLS level to 1.0.

*Recommendations*

The AHG recommended the following:

* To close on VVC operation range extensions checksum files extension for RGB packages.
* To discuss whether additional clarification on using “--OutputColourSpaceConvert=GBRtoRGB” should be added to the VVC operation range extensions conformance document.
* To port VVC operation range extensions editorial changes made to ISO/IEC version of the document to JVET document.

Issues were asked to be clarified offline.

It was later reported that the identified issues were resolved as follows from offline consultation among editors:

* Keep yuv.md5 file naming convention for all tests to avoid introducing a new file naming convention and confusion. This requires re-generating 3 v2 packages to rename .rgb.md5 as .yuv.md5 and a change to Sec. 6.5.2 of conformance to remove reference to decoded yuv file.
* Add “--OutputColourSpaceConvert=GBRtoRGB” in the conformance text.

It was further reported later that ISO publication staff requested two changes to the v1 FDIS text:

* Remove company names from bitstreams
* Remove email addresses of contact persons

It was suggested to inform the contributors of bitstreams about this. The editors were asked to work out a scheme for consistent renaming, such that the deviation between ITU and ISO versions is minimized.

[JVET-Z0006](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11478) JVET AHG report: ECM software development (AHG6) [V. Seregin, J. Chen, F. Le Léannec, K. Zhang]

*Software development*

ECM software repository is located at [https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/ecm/ECM.](https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/ecm/ECM.E)

ECM software is based on VTM-10.0 with enabled MCTF including the update from JVET-V0056, and GOP32, which is very close to VTM-11.0.

The following adopted aspects were integrated into ECM-4.0:

* JVET-Y0116 (version 2.1a): Extension of MRL list to 5 lines 1,3,5,7,12
* JVET-Y0065 (test 3.1c, not in LP CTC): GPM intra-inter mode
* JVET-Y0134 (test 3.6a): MV candidate reordering for TMVP and NAMVP types, and reference picture selection for TMVP
* JVET-Y0067 (test 3.9d): TM based reordering for MMVD and affine MMVD and MVD sign prediction
* JVET-Y0058 (test 3.13): Modifications of IBC merge/AMVP list construction
* JVET-Y0142 (test 4.4a): Adaptive intra MTS with fixed threshold
* JVET-Y0106: CCSAO edge offset
* JVET-Y0141 (test 3): Sign prediction improvement
* JVET-Y0159 (method 1): Inter MTS uses fixed 4 candidates
* JVET-Y0089: DMVR with BCW
* JVET-Y0128: Fixing issues for RPR enabling and non-CTC configuration in ECM
* JVET-Y0129: MVD signalling
* JVET-Y0156: Fix for histogram of gradients derivation in DIMD mode
* JVET-Y0060: Add AffineAMVP cfg option
* JVET-Y0152 (SW/CTC): Fast skip method of TT partition search
* JVET-Y0155 (SW/CTC): Fixes and clean up for temporal prefilter
* JVET-Y0240 (SW): Block importance mapping
* ECM software improvements:
* MS-SSIM
* log output alignment with VTM

ECM-4.0 was tagged on February 15, 2022.

*CTC Performance*

In this section, ECM-4.0 test results following ECM CTC configuration descried in JVET-X2017 are summarized.

The below tables show ECM-4.0 performance over ECM-3.1 anchor.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **All Intra Main 10** | | | | |
|  | **Over ECM-3.1** | | | | |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 | -0.45% | -0.94% | -0.86% | 104% | 110% |
| Class A2 | -0.51% | -0.98% | -3.54% | 103% | 110% |
| Class B | -0.49% | -1.35% | 0.08% | 107% | 109% |
| Class C | -0.32% | 0.08% | 0.12% | 111% | 111% |
| Class E | -0.55% | -0.85% | -0.69% | 106% | 110% |
| **Overall** | -0.46% | -0.82% | -0.80% | 107% | 110% |
| Class D | -0.29% | -0.18% | -0.01% | 114% | 115% |
| Class F | -0.40% | -0.70% | -0.35% | 99% | 100% |
| Class TGM | -1.01% | -1.66% | -1.57% | 96% | 95% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Random Access Main 10** | | | | |
|  | **Over ECM-3.1** | | | | |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 | -1.39% | -2.32% | -2.31% | 94% | 104% |
| Class A2 | -1.53% | -2.88% | -4.81% | 96% | 108% |
| Class B | -1.51% | -2.91% | -1.73% | 100% | 113% |
| Class C | -1.12% | -1.25% | -1.47% | 102% | 124% |
| Class E |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Overall** | -1.39% | -2.34% | -2.39% | 99% | 113% |
| Class D | -0.92% | -0.86% | -1.23% | 106% | 127% |
| Class F | -0.86% | -0.61% | -0.69% | 97% | 102% |
| Class TGM | -1.26% | -1.33% | -1.29% | 98% | 98% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Low delay B Main 10** | | | | |
|  | **Over ECM-3.1** | | | | |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class B | -1.66% | -3.57% | -2.32% | 107% | 122% |
| Class C | -1.80% | -2.60% | -2.03% | 109% | 128% |
| Class E | -0.94% | -2.03% | -2.20% | 110% | 100% |
| **Overall** | -1.53% | -2.86% | -2.19% | 108% | 118% |
| Class D | -1.59% | -3.25% | -2.91% | 111% | 135% |
| Class F | -1.30% | -2.99% | -1.30% | 105% | 99% |
| Class TGM | -1.47% | -1.59% | -1.44% | 102% | 99% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Low delay P Main 10** | | | | |
|  | **Over ECM-3.1** | | | | |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class B | -1.24% | -3.20% | -1.95% | 111% | 127% |
| Class C | -1.20% | -1.27% | -1.02% | 115% | 141% |
| Class E | -0.65% | -2.35% | -0.63% | 116% | 112% |
| **Overall** | -1.08% | -2.35% | -1.31% | 114% | 127% |
| Class D | -1.10% | -2.23% | -0.98% | 116% | 146% |
| Class F | -0.94% | -0.81% | -0.89% | 111% | 112% |
| Class TGM | -1.39% | -1.47% | -1.30% | 105% | 105% |

The next tables show ECM-4.0 performance over VTM-11.0ecm anchor, the software is located at <https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/ecm/ECM/-/tree/VTM11_ANC>**.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **All Intra Main 10** | | | | |
|  | **Over VTM-11.0ecm** | | | | |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 | -6.60% | -12.43% | -17.68% | 357% | 262% |
| Class A2 | -6.24% | -13.37% | -14.77% | 342% | 254% |
| Class B | -5.70% | -14.30% | -13.65% | 382% | 248% |
| Class C | -6.89% | -9.30% | -9.80% | 373% | 242% |
| Class E | -7.67% | -12.17% | -13.14% | 363% | 264% |
| **Overall** | -6.53% | -12.37% | -13.57% | 366% | 253% |
| Class D | -5.73% | -8.03% | -7.65% | 371% | 241% |
| Class F | -10.93% | -15.45% | -14.70% | 253% | 255% |
| Class TGM | -16.70% | -18.91% | -18.31% | 245% | 276% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Random Access Main 10** | | | | |
|  | **Over VTM-11.0ecm** | | | | |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 | -16.20% | -17.76% | -23.60% | 389% | 471% |
| Class A2 | -16.97% | -22.37% | -24.24% | 375% | 546% |
| Class B | -14.46% | -21.68% | -19.89% | 403% | 505% |
| Class C | -16.40% | -17.23% | -17.19% | 426% | 504% |
| Class E |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Overall** | -15.83% | -19.85% | -20.78% | 400% | 506% |
| Class D | -16.99% | -17.54% | -17.59% | 411% | 523% |
| Class F | -14.23% | -17.29% | -17.00% | 349% | 363% |
| Class TGM | -16.11% | -19.04% | -19.39% | 387% | 299% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Low delay B Main 10** | | | | |
|  | **Over VTM-11.0ecm** | | | | |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class B | -12.29% | -26.50% | -24.33% | 351% | 397% |
| Class C | -13.71% | -20.74% | -19.80% | 365% | 378% |
| Class E | -11.18% | -18.16% | -19.41% | 344% | 299% |
| **Overall** | -12.48% | -22.49% | -21.59% | 353% | 364% |
| Class D | -15.49% | -22.79% | -21.74% | 348% | 387% |
| Class F | -12.98% | -20.76% | -18.58% | 325% | 296% |
| Class TGM | -15.26% | -22.73% | -22.40% | 370% | 292% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Low delay P Main 10** | | | | |
|  | **Over VTM-11.0ecm** | | | | |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class B | -13.10% | -27.56% | -25.62% | 324% | 377% |
| Class C | -14.70% | -21.22% | -20.76% | 308% | 399% |
| Class E | -12.17% | -18.72% | -20.33% | 321% | 298% |
| **Overall** | -13.40% | -23.24% | -22.68% | 318% | 362% |
| Class D | -16.61% | -23.06% | -22.80% | 290% | 398% |
| Class F | -13.44% | -20.52% | -19.30% | 311% | 296% |
| Class TGM | -14.92% | -22.44% | -22.03% | 373% | 291% |

The Excel files with the complete ECM results are attached to the AHG report.

*Recommendations*

The AHG recommended to:

* Continue to develop ECM software.
* Improve the software documentation.
* Encourage people to report all (potential) bugs that they are finding using GitLab Issues functionality <https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/ecm/ECM/-/issues>.
* Encourage people to submit merge requests fixing identified bugs.

It is noted that the VTM anchor includes the improvements that were adopted in the last meeting to VTM16.

[JVET-Z0007](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11539) JVET AHG report: Low latency and constrained complexity (AHG7) [A. Duenas, T. Poirier, S. Liu, L. Wang, J. Xu]

Related contributions were identified as follows.

*Low delay configuration*

* JVET-Z0110: On low delay configuration

In this contribution, the coding efficiency and coding speed by low delay B (LDB) and low delay P configurations are compared under different conditions.

* JVET-Z0114: AHG7: Low delay configuration for cloud gamin

This contribution proposes a new low delay configuration (named LDB-1Ref-asymmetric) where the number of reference frames is restricted to 1 frame per list, and reference frame list is modified such that reference list 0 refers to the previous picture in the GOP and reference list 1 refers to the picture at the start of the GOP.

* JVET-Z0116: AHG7: Refined low latency and controlled complexity configuration for cloud gaming

This contribution proposes a refined low latency and controlled complexity (LLCC) configuration for cloud gaming (JVET-Y0043) by disabling MTS for low latency and controlled complexity video applications such as cloud gaming.

*GDR implementation*

* JVET-Z0118: AHG7: GDR Implementation for ECM 4.0

This contribution presents a GDR implementation for ECM 4.0. With this GDR implementation, there is no need to impose constraints on coding tools, which helps to reduce the code size for ECM significantly as compared to VTM-like GDR. In addition, this new GDR implementation provides great flexibility in future tool development for ECM. Specifically, adding of additional new coding tools in ECM code will not affect part of GDR code.

Simulations were conducted under low-delay B configuration specified by LLCC AhG. The results demonstrate that the overall loss of the new GDR over anchor is 3.68%.

* JVET-Z0141: AHG7: GDR in ECM-4.0

This contribution presents results of GDR implementation for ECM4.0. GDR has been implemented in VTM and then ported into ECM-3.0 with new coding tools turned off. This GDR implementation has been tested with all new tools of ECM enabled.

*Sequences*

* JVET-Z0138: AHG7: Update on gaming sequences

This contribution proposes an update on new gaming sequences proposed in JVET-Y0041 at the last meeting. It also proposes to create a new class of content for gaming sequences.

*Recommendations*

The AHG recommended reviewing input contributions and:

* To coordinate with AhG4 so that new sequences corresponding to low delay and to low latency and controlled complexity scenarios are added to the JVET CTCs
* To define configurations for low latency and controlled complexity, taking in account some of the suggestions made on the reflector, and
* To integrate a GDR implementation in the latest version of ECM.

[JVET-Z0008](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11540) JVET AHG report: High bit depth, high bit rate, and high frame rate coding (AHG8) [A. Browne, T. Ikai, D. Rusanovskyy, X. Xiu, Y. Yu]

The AHG has used the main JVET reflector, jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de, usually with [AHG8] in message headers, however no correspondence marked as AHG8 was sent between the 25th and 26th meetings.

The major area of work related to the AHG in this meeting cycle was the generation and cross-checking of conformance bitstreams for VVC version 2 in coordination with AHG5. A revision of JVET-Y2026 “Conformance testing for VVC operation range extensions (Draft 3)” was uploaded on 18 March 2022.

No contributions related to the study of high bit depth, high bit rate or high frame rate coding had been registered for the 26th meeting.

*Benchmarks*

The results in this section compare the performance of VTM16.0 against an anchor of VTM15.0. Results comparing VTM16.0 against VTM 14.0 are also included in this contribution as the previous AHG report did not provide benchmarks for VTM 15.0.

*Standard QP range*

The standard QP range covers QPs 22 to 37 for 12 bit coding.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Random Access** | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Over VTM15.0** | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | **wPSNR** |  |  | **PSNR** |  |  |  |  |
|  | DE100 | PSNR-L100 | Y | U | V | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class H1 | -0.77% | -1.48% | -1.05% | -1.91% | -2.09% | -0.76% | -1.35% | -1.47% | 93% | 100% |
| Class H2 |  |  |  |  |  | -0.71% | -1.54% | -1.32% | 92% | 100% |
| **Overall** | -0.77% | -1.48% | -1.05% | -1.91% | -2.09% | -0.73% | -1.44% | -1.40% | 92% | 100% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **All Intra** | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Over VTM15.0** | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | **wPSNR** | | | **PSNR** | | |  |  |
|  | DE100 | PSNR-L100 | Y | U | V | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class H1 | -0.65% | -1.24% | -1.19% | -2.40% | -3.24% | -0.94% | -1.55% | -1.64% | 92% | 100% |
| Class H2 |  |  |  |  |  | -0.80% | -1.02% | -0.61% | 92% | 100% |
| **Overall** | -0.65% | -1.24% | -1.19% | -2.40% | -3.24% | -0.87% | -1.29% | -1.13% | 92% | 100% |

The majority of the BD-rate gains reported in these results can be attributed to the adoption of the updated deblocking configuration from ECM in JVET-Y0085 “AHG10: Report of Deblocking filter setting for VTM”.

The encoder time speed up can be attributed to the adoption of the software changes in JVET-Y0152 “AHG10: Fast skip of TT split partitioning on top of ECM reference software” and JVET-Y0126 “AHG10: VTM encoder configurations for tests targeting improved coding performance”.

*Low QP Range*

The low QP range covers QPs -13 to 12 for 12 bit coding, and -33 to -8 for 16 bit coding.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HDR PQ** |  |  | **AI** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over VTM15.0** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | wPsnrY | wPsnrU | wPsnrV | psnrY | psnrU | psnrV | EncT | DecT |
| PQ 4:4:4 | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.01% | 96% | 100% |
| PQ 4:2:2 | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 97% | 100% |
| **Overall** | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.00% | 97% | 100% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **LDB** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over VTM15.0** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | wPsnrY | wPsnrU | wPsnrV | psnrY | psnrU | psnrV | EncT | DecT |
| PQ 4:4:4 | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.00% | -0.03% | 0.00% | 97% | 99% |
| PQ 4:2:2 | 0.01% | -0.03% | 0.00% | 0.01% | -0.04% | 0.00% | 98% | 99% |
| **Overall** | 0.01% | -0.02% | 0.01% | 0.01% | -0.03% | 0.00% | 98% | 99% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **RA** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over VTM15.0** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | wPsnrY | wPsnrU | wPsnrV | psnrY | psnrU | psnrV | EncT | DecT |
| PQ 4:4:4 | 0.00% | -0.02% | -0.01% | -0.01% | -0.02% | -0.02% | 97% | 99% |
| PQ 4:2:2 | 0.00% | 0.00% | -0.02% | 0.00% | 0.00% | -0.02% | 97% | 99% |
| **Overall** | 0.00% | -0.01% | -0.02% | -0.01% | -0.01% | -0.02% | 97% | 99% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Overall PQ** | 0.00% | -0.01% | 0.00% | 0.00% | -0.01% | 0.00% | 97% | 99% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HDR HLG** |  |  | **AI** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over VTM15.0** |  |  |
|  | psnrY | psnrU | psnrV | EncT | DecT |
| HLG 4:4:4 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 99% | 99% |
| HLG 4:2:2 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100% | 100% |
| **Overall** | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100% | 100% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **LDB** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over VTM15.0** |  |  |
|  | psnrY | psnrU | psnrV | EncT | DecT |
| HLG 4:4:4 | -0.02% | -0.01% | 0.03% | 98% | 98% |
| HLG 4:2:2 | -0.01% | 0.00% | 0.02% | 99% | 100% |
| **Overall** | -0.01% | 0.00% | 0.03% | 98% | 99% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **RA** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over VTM15.0** |  |  |
|  | psnrY | psnrU | psnrV | EncT | DecT |
| HLG 4:4:4 | -0.02% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 97% | 99% |
| HLG 4:2:2 | -0.01% | -0.01% | 0.01% | 99% | 100% |
| **Overall** | -0.02% | -0.01% | 0.00% | 98% | 100% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Overall HLG** | -0.01% | 0.00% | 0.01% | 99% | 100% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SVT RGB** |  |  | **AI** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over VTM15.0** |  |  |
|  | psnrG | psnrB | psnrR | EncT | DecT |
| SVT16 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 99% | 100% |
| SVT12 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100% | 101% |
| **Overall** | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100% | 101% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **LDB** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over VTM15.0** |  |  |
|  | psnrG | psnrB | psnrR | EncT | DecT |
| SVT16 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100% | 100% |
| SVT12 | 0.00% | -0.12% | -0.12% | 101% | 101% |
| **Overall** | 0.00% | -0.06% | -0.06% | 100% | 101% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **RA** |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Over VTM15.0** |  |  |
|  | psnrG | psnrB | psnrR | EncT | DecT |
| SVT16 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 99% | 100% |
| SVT12 | 0.00% | -0.06% | -0.06% | 99% | 100% |
| **Overall** | 0.00% | -0.03% | -0.03% | 99% | 100% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Overall RGB** | 0.00% | -0.03% | -0.03% | 100% | 100% |

*Recommendations*

The AHG recommended the following:

* To continue high bit depth, high bit rate, and high frame rate studies to support conformance activities for the next meeting cycle.

[JVET-Z0009](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11541) JVET AHG report: SEI message studies (AHG9) S. McCarthy, Y.-K. Wang, T. Chujoh, C. Fogg, P. de Lagrange, G. J. Sullivan, A. Tourapis, S. Wenger]

A total of 9 contributions, not including cross-checks, are identified relating to the mandates of AHG9. Some contributions relate to more than one mandate. The number of contributions relating to each mandate is as follows:

* 2 contributions relate to the mandate to study the SEI messages in VSEI, VVC, HEVC, and AVC;
* 3 contributions relate to the mandate to study signalling of essential resampling phase indication and neural network-based post filtering, and prepare draft text for such signalling;
  + 0 contributions relate to signalling of essential resampling phase indication
  + 3 contributions relate to signalling of neural network-based post filtering
* 3 contributions relate to the mandate to collect software and showcase information for SEI messages, including encoder and decoder implementations and bitstreams for demonstration and testing;
* 1 contribution relates to the mandate to identify potential needs for additional SEI messages;
* 1 contribution relates to the mandate to investigate the possible need of mandatory post processing in the context of SEI messages; and
* 1 contribution relates to the mandate to study SEI messages defined in HEVC and AVC for potential use in the VVC context.

The following is a list of contributions related to AHG9.

*Study* *of the SEI messages in VSEI, VVC, HEVC and AVC*

* [JVET-Z0047](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11481) AHG13: Improvements of film grain analysis [P. de Lagrange, E. François, Z. Ameur (InterDigital), M. Radosavljević (Xiaomi)]

(JVET-Z0047 also relates to the mandate to collect software and showcase information)

* [JVET-Z0115](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11562) AHG13: Proposed film grain synthesis reference model [P. de Lagrange, F. Urban, E. François (InterDigital)]

*Study of signalling of essential resampling phase indication and neural network-based post filtering, and prepare draft text for such signalling*

* [JVET-Z0052](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11486) AHG9: NNR post-filter SEI message [M. M. Hannuksela, M. Santamaria, F. Cricri, E. B. Aksu, H. R. Tavakoli (Nokia), T. Chujoh, Y. Yasugi, T. Ikai (Sharp)]
* [JVET-Z0121](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11569) AHG9: Neural-network post filtering SEI message [S. McCarthy, A. Arora, T. Shao, P. Yin, T. Lu, F. Pu, W. Husak (Dolby)]
* [JVET-Z0151](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11600) AHG9: On NNR post-filter SEI message [ Y. Yasugi, T. Chujoh, T. Ikai (Sharp)]

*Collecting software and showcase information for SEI messages, including encoder and decoder implementations and bitstreams for demonstration and testing*

* [JVET-Z0046](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11480) VTM Software Implementation for GREEN-MPEG SEI Messaging [C. Herglotz, M. Kränzler, A. Kaup (FAU)]
* [JVET-Z0047](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11481) AHG13: Improvements of film grain analysis [P. de Lagrange, E. François, Z. Ameur (InterDigital), M. Radosavljević (Xiaomi)]

(JVET-Z0047 also relates to the mandate to study the SEI messages in VSEI, VVC, HEVC and AVC)

* [JVET-Z0120](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11568) AHG9: Shutter interval information SEI message for VSEI [S. McCarthy, F. Pu, W. Husak, P. Yin, T. Lu, A. Arora, T. Shao (Dolby), J.R. Arumugam, S. Agrawal, K. Patankar (Ittiam)]

(JVET-Z0120 also relates to the mandate to study SEI messages in HEVC and AVC for use in the context of VVC.)

*Identifying potential needs for additional SEI messages*

* [JVET-Z0129](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11577) AHG9: SEI for transparency information as dedicated layer for transparent screens [E.Thomas, P. Andrivon, F. Le Leannec, M. Radosavljević, M-L. Champel (Xiaomi)]

*Investigating the possible need of mandatory post processing in the context of SEI messages*

* [JVET-Z0132](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11581) AHG13: On film grain synthesis [Y. He, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm), P. de Lagrange, E. François (InterDigital), M. Radosavljević (Xiaomi), S. McCarthy, W. Husak (Dolby)]

*Studying SEI messages defined in HEVC and AVC for potential use in the VVC context*

* [JVET-Z0120](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11568) AHG9: Shutter interval information SEI message for VSEI [S. McCarthy, F. Pu, W. Husak, P. Yin, T. Lu, A. Arora, T. Shao (Dolby), J.R. Arumugam, S. Agrawal, K. Patankar (Ittiam)]

(JVET-Z0120 also relates to the mandate to collect software and showcase information)

*Activities*

There were no emails sent to the JVET reflector during the AHG period specifically for this AHG.

*Recommendations*

The AHG recommended to:

* Review all related contributions; and
* Continue SEI messages studies.

[JVET-Z0010](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11542) JVET AHG report: Encoding algorithm optimization (AHG10) [P. de Lagrange, A. Duenas, R. Sjöberg, A. Tourapis]

A total of 7 contributions, not including cross-checks, were identified relating to AHG10, and summarized in the following sections.

*Tool adaptation and configuration*

* JVET-Z0072 AHG10/AHG12: Enhanced reference picture structures for ECM and VTM

This contribution proposes to update CTCs for VTM and ECM with a modified reference picture list and QP settings for both RA and LDB configurations:

* + For RA, it suggests adding references pictures while removing duplicates, like in the alternative configuration of VTM (high performance / high complexity), and listing the active reference picture in order of POC distance. This is said to improve VTM BD-rate by 0.5% with about 5% encoding time increase. ECM results are similar.
  + For LDB, it suggests storing more pictures in the DBP (while keeping the same number of active reference pictures), and to adjust QP offsets by +1 for every second picture in the GOP as a compromise to lower encoding time. More specifically, some pictures in L1 already present in L0 are replaced by additional reference pictures. This is said to improve VTM BD-rate by 1.6%, with mostly unchanged encoding time. ECM results are similar.
* JVET-Z0111 Adaptively bypass affine ME in VTM

This contribution reports about trading off performance related to affine motion compensation for faster encoding time. Two options are tested, with a different tradeoff (the major difference being on low-delay). Affine motion estimation is skipped at encoder side, depending on local context. The loss is around 0.2% for 5% faster encoding.

***Encoding techniques of optimization for objective quality metrics and their relationship to subjective quality***

* JVET-Z0099 AHG10: Deblocking in RDO and beta offset minus 2 for VTM

This contribution proposes a slightly stronger deblocking setting for VTM, together with enabling deblocking in RDO, as in the alternative configuration of VTM (high performance / high complexity).

Enabling deblocking in RDO is reported to improve BD-rate by 0.51% / 0.27% for RA / LDB respectively, while increasing encoding time by about 5%. Stronger settings bring an additional 0.05% for RA and 0.14% for LDB.

* JVET-Z0108 Evaluation of 17 objective quality metrics on JVET contents

While a related contribution (JVET-Z0109) investigates the correlation between several objective quality metrics and MOS scores, this one explores in what extent this correlation actually has an impact on the agreement of decisions taken based on these metrics or visual observation.. It reports about various experiments where SSIM and VMAF are often the most reliable metrics for taking decisions, with PSNR not so far behind, while neural networks-based metrics do not stand out clearly.

*Optimized encoding for reference picture resampling and scalability modes in VTM*

* JVET-Z0065 EE1-2.1: RPR encoder with multiple scale factors

This contribution reports the test results of adaptive selection of picture resolution for VVC RPR functionality without multi-pass coding at the encoder side: it allows encoder to adaptively choose one of three scale factors, {x2.0 (half), x1.5 (2/3) and x1.0 (origin)}, at GOP level based on the PSNR and initial QP for the first picture of each GOP. Another test further includes QP adjustments for both luma and chroma components. The BD-rate improvement in random-access from the first test is around 1% for 10% less encoding time, and the second test further improve that by 0.4% and again 10% less encoding time.

*Investigating other methods of improving objective and/or subjective quality*

* JVET-Z0107 Quality evaluation of internal 10-bit versus 8-bit processing with 8-bit source content

This contribution evaluates the impact of 10-bit coding an 8-bit content, both in term of objective metrics (of several types) and visual assessment by expert viewers. 10-bit processing is reported to bring some benefit, both visually and objectively; the gain is higher in low-delay, and no negative impact was observed.

*Studying the effect of varying configuration parameters depending on temporal layer*

* JVET-Z0104 AHG10: Report of temporal layer dependent deblocking filter setting for HM

This contribution reports about the objective results when applying the deblocking filter setting of VTM-16 to HM, more specifically adjusting BetaOffset\_div2 and TcOffset\_div2 based on temporal layer.

A BD-rate performance drop is observed (more than 0.6% in RA, up to 1.6% in LDP).

*Recommendations*

The AHG recommended that the related input contributions be reviewed and to further continue the study of encoding algorithm optimizations in JVET.

[JVET-Z0011](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11543) JVET AHG report: Neural network-based video coding (AHG11) [E. Alshina, S. Liu, A. Segall, F. Galpin, J. Pfaff, S. S. Wang, Z. Wang, M. Wien, P. Wu, J. Xu]

*EE Coordination*

The AHG finalized, conducted and discussed the EE on NN based video coding. The final version of the EE description was uploaded to the document repository on February 4, 2022.

A summary report for the EE is available at this meeting as:

* JVET-Z0023 [E. Alshina, W. Chen, F. Galpin, Y. Li, Z. Ma, H. Wang, L. Wang] EE1: Summary of Exploration Experiments on Neural Network-based Video Coding

*Anchor Encoding*

Anchors for the NN-based video coding activity were unchanged from the previous meeting and released on August 2, 2021. The anchors were also made available on the Git repository used for the AHG activity: https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/jvet-ahg-nnvc/nnvc-ctc/-/tree/master.

*Coordination with SC29/AG5*

The AHG and representatives of SC29/AG5 held a teleconference on February 21, 2022, to prepare a viewing procedure for EE contributions. A report on the teleconference is provided in JVET-Z0045. Results from the viewing procedure are provided in JVET-Z0053.

*Study and Maintain SADL*

The SADL library was updated during the AHG period. A first update was announced on the reflector on January 25, 2022. The software is available at https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/jvet-ahg-nnvc/sadl.

Change logs include:

* Commit 6216f7cf
  + General in both converter and SADL:
    - added shape and expand layers
    - dump pads information in conv2d and maxpool in order to handle more stride/kernel size combination
    - update to version v2 file format (because of above change)
    - draft of documentation in LaTeX format added
  + Converter:
    - add a tranpose layer after some layers because of the memory layout change
    - add support for prelu -> map to leakyrelu in sadl
  + SADL:
    - allow up to dimension 6 for tensor (was 4), but only for internal data layout manipulation
    - increase the maximum number of layers to 512
    - conv2d, maxpool: rely on onnx padding information to compute kernel offset because TF and pytorch have different policies.
    - added generic naive algorithm for transpose
* Commit 8f6ed324
  + Fix for MACOS
* Commit 5bd13239
  + Added parameters to control data layout layers during conversion. make transpose generic in all cases, to provide support for the module being studied in EE1-1.2. The update was announced on the reflector on January 25, 2022, and made available.

*Technical evaluation*

The AHG made meaningful progress on the mandate to evaluate and quantify potential NN based video coding technologies. A summary of AHG11 related non-EE1 contributions provided as input to the 26th meeting is provided below:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Title** | **Common test conditions** | **Results** | | | **Training Data** | |
| **RA** | **LDB** | **AI** | **CTC** | **Additional** |
| **Loop Filter** | | | | | | | |
| JVET-Z0089 | AHG11: An Improved Unet-Based In-Loop Filter Method | Yes | No | No | Yes | BVI | DIV2K |
| **Post Filtering** | | | | | | | |
| JVET-Z0052 | AHG9: NNR post-filter SEI message | No | No | No | No | - | - |
| JVET-Z0082 | AHG11: Content-adaptive neural network post-filter | Yes | Yes | No | No | BVI | DIV2K |
| JVET-Z0101 | AHG11: Post-process filter based on fusion of CNN and transformer | Yes | No | No | No | BVI | - |
| JVET-Z0121 | AHG9: Neural-network post filtering SEI message | No | No | No | No | - | - |
| JVET-Z0144 | AHG11: CNN-Based Post-Processing Filter for Video Compression with Multi-Scale Feature Representation | Yes | No | No | No | - | DIV2K |
| JVET-Z0151 | AHG9: On NNR post-filter SEI message | No | No | No | No | - | - |
| **Super-Resolution** | | | | | | | |
| JVET-Z0088 | AHG11: A CNN-based Super Resolution Method Combined with Existing RPR Functionality | No | No | No | No | BVI-DVC | - |
| **Inter-Prediction** | | | | | | | |
| JVET-Z0074 | AHG11: Neural Network Based Motion Compensation Enhancement for Video Coding | Yes | Yes | No | No | BVI-DVC |  |
| **End-to-End** | | | | | | | |
| JVET-Z0077 | AHG11: Extension of DOVC to Regular 2D Videos | No | - | - | - | BVI | DIV2K |

Input contributions

There were 34 input contriubtions related to the AHG mandates. Twenty of the contributions are part of the EE activity, while the remaining 14 contributions are related to AHG11 but not part of the EE. The list of input contributions is provided below.

*EE and Related Input Contributions*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Reporting** | | |
| JVET-Z0023 | EE1: Summary of Exploration Experiments on Neural Network-based Video Coding | E. Alshina, W. Chen, F. Galpin, Y. Li, Z. Ma, L. Wang |
| **EE Technology** | | |
| JVET-Z0065 | EE1-2.1: RPR encoder with multiple scale factors | J. Nam, S. Yoo, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE) |
| JVET-Z0070 | EE1-1.3: Combination of deblocking and NN | K. Andersson, J. Ström, D. Liu, R. Sjöberg (Ericsson) |
| JVET-Z0073 | EE1-1.5: Test on NN-based filter as proposed in JVET-Y0052 | H. Zhang, C. Jung (Xidian Univ.), D. Zou, M. Li (OPPO) |
| JVET-Z0086 | EE1-1.4: ALF improvement for NNVC | W. Zou, Y. Zhou (Xidian Univ.), C. Huang, Y. X. Bai (ZTE) |
| JVET-Z0091 | EE1-1.2: Neural network based in-loop filter with a single model | L. Wang, X. Xu, S. Liu (Tencent), F. Galpin (InterDigital) |
| JVET-Z0094 | EE1-1.1: Neural network based in-loop filter with 2 models | L. Wang, X. Xu, S. Liu (Tencent), F. Galpin (InterDigital) |
| JVET-Z0096 | EE1-2.2: CNN-based Super Resolution for Video Coding Using Decoded Information | C. Lin, Y. Li, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance) |
| JVET-Z0097 | EE1-2.3: CNN-based Super Resolution for Video Coding Using Separate Networks for Chroma Components | C. Lin, Y. Li, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance) |
| JVET-Z0098 | EE1-2.4: CNN-based Super Resolution for Video Coding with GOP Level Adaptive Resolution | C. Lin, Y. Li, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance), J. Nam, S. Yoo, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE) |
| JVET-Z0112 | EE1-1.6: Test on Deep In-Loop Filter with Adaptive Parameter Selection and Residual Scaling based on SADL implementation | Y. Li, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance), H. Wang, M. Coban, A. M. Kotra, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm), F. Galpin (InterDigital) |
| JVET-Z0113 | EE1-1.7: Combined Test of EE1-1.6 and EE1-1.3 | Y. Li, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance), H. Wang, M. Coban, A. M. Kotra, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm), F. Galpin (InterDigital), K. Andersson, J. Ström, D. Liu, R. Sjöberg (Ericsson) |
| **EE Related** | | |
| JVET-Z0087 | EE1-related: ALF-SPLIT based on JVET-Z0070 and JVET-Y0078 | W. Zou, Y. Zhou, C. M. Gu (Xidian Univ.), C. Huang, Y. X. Bai, C.G. Liu, X.C. Zhu (ZTE) |
| JVET-Z0092 | EE1-related: Additional results on Test 1.1 and Test 1.2 with 8-bit quantization | L. Wang, X. Xu, S. Liu (Tencent), F. Galpin (InterDigital) |
| JVET-Z0093 | EE1-related: The performance of EE1 Test 1.1 and Test 1.2 on ECM-4.0 | R. Chang, L. Wang, X. Xu, S. Liu (Tencent), F. Galpin (InterDigital) |
| JVET-Z0106 | EE1-related: Reduced complexity NN loop filter and ablation study | J. Ström, D. Liu, M. Damghanian, K. Andersson, Y. Li, P. Wennersten, R. Yu (Ericsson) |
| JVET-Z0128 | EE1-related: on BaseQP parameter in EE1-1.1 | Z. Xie, Y. Yu, H. Yu, D. Wang (OPPO) |
| JVET-Z0154 | EE1-1.6-related: Improved RDO Considering Deep In-Loop Filter | J. Li, Y. Li, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance) |
| JVET-Z0155 | EE1-1.7-related: Improved RDO Considering Deep In-Loop Filter and Deblocking | J. Li, Y. Li, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance) |
| **Cross Checks** | | |
| JVET-Z0071 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0065: EE1-2.1: RPR encoder with multiple scale factors | K. Andersson (Ericsson) |

*Non-EE Input Contributions*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Reporting** | | |
| JVET-Z0011 | JVET AHG report: Neural network-based video coding (AHG11) | E. Alshina, S. Liu, A. Segall, F. Galpin, J. Pfaff, S. S. Wang, Z. Wang, M. Wien, P. Wu, J. Xu (AHG chairs) |
| JVET-Z0045 | AhG11/AhG4/EE1 viewing preparation report | E. Alshina, M. Wien, A. Segall, J. Sauer (coordinators) |
| JVET-Z0053 | [AHG4] REV Result for AHG11/EE1 and AHG4 new test sequences | M. Wien (RWTH) |
| **Loop Filtering** | | |
| JVET-Z0089 | AHG11: An Improved Unet-Based In-Loop Filter Method | C. Fang, J. Lin, D. Jiang, X. Zhang, S. Peng (Dahua) |
| **Post Filtering** | | |
| JVET-Z0052 | AHG9: NNR post-filter SEI message | M. M. Hannuksela, M. Santamaria, F. Cricri, E. B. Aksu, H. R. Tavakoli (Nokia), T. Chujoh, Y. Yasugi, T. Ikai (Sharp) |
| JVET-Z0082 | AHG11: Content-adaptive neural network post-filter | M. Santamaria, R. Yang, F. Cricri, J. Lainema, R. G. Youvalari, H. Zhang, G. Rangu, H. R. Tavakoli, H. Afrabandpey, M. M. Hannuksela (Nokia) |
| JVET-Z0101 | AHG11: Post-process filter based on fusion of CNN and transformer | T. Liu, W. Cui, C. Hui, F. Jiang (Harbin Inst. Tech.), Y. Gao, S. Xie, P. Wu (ZTE) |
| JVET-Z0121 | AHG9: Neural-network post filtering SEI message | S. McCarthy, A. Arora, T. Shao, P. Yin, T. Lu, F. Pu, W. Husak (Dolby) |
| JVET-Z0144 | AHG11: CNN-Based Post-Processing Filter for Video Compression with Multi-Scale Feature Representation | Z. Qi, C. Jung (Xidian Univ.), Y. Liu, M. Li (OPPO) |
| JVET-Z0151 | AHG9: On NNR post-filter SEI message | Y. Yasugi, T. Chujoh, T. Ikai (Sharp) |
| **Super Resolution** | | |
| JVET-Z0088 | AHG11: A CNN-based Super Resolution Method Combined with Existing RPR Functionality | S. Peng, D. Jiang, J. Lin, C. Fang, X. Zhang (Dahua) |
| **Inter Prediction** | | |
| JVET-Z0074 | AHG11: Neural Network Based Motion Compensation Enhancement for Video Coding | C. Ma, R.-L. Liao, Y. Ye (Alibaba) |
| **End-to-End** | | |
| JVET-Z0077 | AHG11: Extension of DOVC to Regular 2D Videos | Q. Qin, C. Jung (Xidian Univ.), D. Zou, M. Li (OPPO) |
| **Software** | | |
| JVET-Z0161 | AhG11: SADL update | F. Galpin, T. Dumas, P. Bordes, E. François (InterDigital) |

*Recommendations*

The AHG recommended:

* Review all input contributions.
* Continue investigating neural network-based video coding tools, including coding performance and complexity.

[JVET-Z0012](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11544) JVET AHG report: Enhanced compression beyond VVC capability (AHG12) [M. Karczewicz, Y. Ye, L. Zhang, B. Bross, X. Li, K. Naser, H. Yang]

The Common Test Conditions were updated (JVET-Y2017). The test conditions for HDR were added and the checksums for some of the test sequences were corrected. The primary activity of the AHG was the “Exploration experiment on enhanced compression beyond VVC capability” (JVET-Y2024). The combined improvements of the ECM-4.0 over VTM-11.0ecm anchorfor AI, RA and LB configurations are:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | All Intra Main 10 | | | | |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 | -6.60% | -12.43% | -17.68% | 357% | 262% |
| Class A2 | -6.24% | -13.37% | -14.77% | 342% | 254% |
| Class B | -5.70% | -14.30% | -13.65% | 382% | 248% |
| Class C | -6.89% | -9.30% | -9.80% | 373% | 242% |
| Class E | -7.67% | -12.17% | -13.14% | 363% | 264% |
| Overall | -6.53% | -12.37% | -13.57% | 366% | 253% |
| Class D | -5.73% | -8.03% | -7.65% | 371% | 241% |
| Class F | -10.93% | -15.45% | -14.70% | 253% | 255% |
| Class TGM | -16.70% | -18.91% | -18.31% | 245% | 276% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Random Access Main 10 | | | | |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 | -16.20% | -17.76% | -23.60% | 389% | 471% |
| Class A2 | -16.97% | -22.37% | -24.24% | 375% | 546% |
| Class B | -14.46% | -21.68% | -19.89% | 403% | 505% |
| Class C | -16.40% | -17.23% | -17.19% | 426% | 504% |
| Class E |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overall | -15.83% | -19.85% | -20.78% | 400% | 506% |
| Class D | -16.99% | -17.54% | -17.59% | 411% | 523% |
| Class F | -14.23% | -17.29% | -17.00% | 349% | 363% |
| Class TGM | -16.11% | -19.04% | -19.39% | 387% | 299% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Low Delay B Main 10 | | | | |
|  | Y | U | V | EncT | DecT |
| Class A1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class B | -12.29% | -26.50% | -24.33% | 351% | 397% |
| Class C | -13.71% | -20.74% | -19.80% | 365% | 378% |
| Class E | -11.18% | -18.16% | -19.41% | 344% | 299% |
| Overall | -12.48% | -22.49% | -21.59% | 353% | 364% |
| Class D | -15.49% | -22.79% | -21.74% | 348% | 387% |
| Class F | -12.98% | -20.76% | -18.58% | 325% | 296% |
| Class TGM | -15.26% | -22.73% | -22.40% | 370% | 292% |

The rate reduction over VTM for RA configuration for {Y, U, V} increased from {-14.77%, -18.61%, -19.42%} to {-15.83%, -19.85%, -20.78%}.

Contributions

In addition to 21 EE2 contributions, 38 (comparing to 41 last meeting) related contributions were received which can be subdivided as follows:

*In-loop filters (3)*

* JVET-Z0105, "AHG12: Virtual boundary processing for the new In-Loop filter tools in ECM", A. M. Kotra, N. Hu, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)
* JVET-Z0146, "AHG12: Using samples before deblocking filter for adaptive loop filter", N. Hu, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)
* JVET-Z0149, "Non-EE2: Adaptive Filter Shape Switch for ALF", W. Yin, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance)

*Intra (5)*

* JVET-Z0064, "AHG12: Convolutional cross-component model (CCCM) for intra prediction", P. Astola, J. Lainema, R. G. Youvalari, A. Aminlou, K. Panusopone (Nokia)
* JVET-Z0100, "Non-EE2: Weighted Chroma Prediction (WCP)", J.-Y. Huo, H.-Q. Du, Z.-Y. Zhang, Y.-Z. Ma, F.-Z. Yang (Xidian Univ.), M. Li, Y. Liu (OPPO)
* JVET-Z0124, "Non-EE2: Spatial GPM", F. Wang, Y. Yu, H. Yu, D. Wang (OPPO)
* JVET-Z0140, "AHG12: Enhanced CCLM", C.-W. Kuo, X. Xiu, N. Yan, H.-J. Jhu, W. Chen, H. Gao, X. Wang (Kwai)
* JVET-Z0143, "Non-EE2: Chroma intra modes derived from collocated luma blocks and neighbouring chroma blocks", Y.-J. Chang, K. Cao, B. Ray, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm) Rufitskiy, E. Dinan (Ofinno)

*Inter (20)*

* JVET-Z0059, "Non-EE2: Adaptive width for GPM blending area", Y. Kidani, H. Kato, K. Unno, K. Kawamura (KDDI)
* JVET-Z0063, "AHG12: Fix for parsing of MHP information in ECM", R. Yu (Ericsson)
* JVET-Z0066, "EE2-related: Template matching using extended MVP candidate list", K. Kim, D. Kim, J.-H. Son, J.-S. Kwak (WILUS)
* JVET-Z0068, "EE2-2.6 related: Longer chroma interpolation filters", K. Andersson, R. Yu (Ericsson)
* JVET-Z0069, "AHG12: Longer chroma filters for RPR in ECM", K. Andersson, R. Yu (Ericsson)
* JVET-Z0078, "Non-EE2: Support MMVD and Affine MMVD without template matching process", H. Jang, J. Nam, N. Park, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)
* JVET-Z0083, "Non-EE2: Fix on MHP parsing condition", N. Park, J. Nam, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)
* JVET-Z0085, "Non-EE2: AmvpMerge without decoder side mv refinement process", H. Jang, J. Nam, N. Park, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)
* JVET-Z0102, "Non-EE2: Correction of the ARMC re-ordering step regarding the zero candidates", G. Laroche, P. Onno, R. Bellessort (Canon)
* JVET-Z0103, "Non-EE2: On ARMC improvements", G. Laroche, P. Onno (Canon)
* JVET-Z0123, "EE2-related: On chroma interpolation filters for motion compensation", J. Gan, Y. Yu, H. Yu (OPPO)
* JVET-Z0125, "EE2-related: Regression based affine candidate derivation", Y. Zhang, H. Huang, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)
* JVET-Z0126, "Non-EE2: Improvement on Local Illumination Compensation", Z. Xie, Y. Yu, H. Yu, D. Wang (OPPO)
* JVET-Z0127, "Non-EE2: On the maximum number of MHP merge candidates", H. Huang, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)
* JVET-Z0130, "EE2-related: Motion compensation boundary padding", Z. Zhang, H. Huang, C.-C. Chen, Y.-J. Chang, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm), F. Le Léannec, P. Andrivon, M. Radosavljevć, E.Thomas (Xiaomi)
* JVET-Z0137, "Non-EE2: Adaptive Blending for GPM", H. Gao, X. Xiu, W. Chen, H.-J. Jhu, C.-W. Kuo, N. Yan, X. Wang (Kwai)
* JVET-Z0142, "EE2-related: On MMVD and Affine MMVD Extension", M. Salehifar, Y. He, K. Zhang, N. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance)
* JVET-Z0145, "EE2-2.5 related: More test results for ARMC with refined motion", Y. Wang, K. Zhang, N. Zhang, Z. Deng, L. Zhang (Bytedance)
* JVET-Z0148, "EE2-2.5 related: AMVP with MVP refinement and ARMC with refined motion", C. Zhou, Z. Lv, J. Zhang (vivo), Y. Wang, K. Zhang, N. Zhang, Z. Deng, L. Zhang (Bytedance)
* JVET-Z0184, "EE2-3.5-related: Additional results of zero-vector candidates replacement in the IBC Merge/AMVP list", D. Ruiz Coll, A. Filippov, V. Rufitskiy (Ofinno)

*RPR (3)*

* JVET-Z0062, "AHG12: RPR luma filter modifications and RPR enabling fixes in ECM", R. Yu, K. Andersson (Ericsson)
* JVET-Z0067, "Non-EE2: RPR bug fixes and new results of RPR with luma-only re-scaling", P. Bordes, F. Galpin, H. Guermoud, E. François (InterDigital)
* JVET-Z0079, "Non-EE2: Support RPR on ECM-4.0 and handling method for template matching based coding tools", H. Jang, J. Nam, N. Park, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)

*Transform coding (2)*

* JVET-Z0048, "EE2-related: Modification of LFNST for MIP coded block", J.-Y. Huo, W.-H. Qiao, X. Hao, Y.-Z. Ma, F.-Z. Yang (Xidian Univ.), M. Li, Y. Liu (OPPO)
* JVET-Z0147, "Non-EE2: Improvement of Inter-MTS in ECM", B. Ray, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)

*Screen content coding (3)*

* JVET-Z0131, "EE2-related: Block Vector Difference Binarization", K. Cao, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)
* JVET-Z0152, "EE2-related: IBC Merge Mode with Block Vector Differences", N. Zhang, J. Xu, K. Zhang, M. Salehifar, L. Zhang (Bytedance)
* JVET-Z0159, "Non-EE2: Reconstruction-Reordered IBC for screen content coding", Z. Deng, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance)

*ECM encoder and test conditions (2)*

* JVET-Z0072, "AHG10/AHG12: Enhanced reference picture structures for ECM and VTM", K. Andersson, R. Sjöberg, R. Yu, L. Litwic (Ericsson)
* JVET-Z0150, "Memory usage report on VTM / ECM", T. Hashimoto, Y. Yasugi, T. Ikai (Sharp)

*Recommendations*

The AHG recommended:

* To review all the related contributions.

It is noted that the perspective of this exploration should be discussed at some time during the meeting.

[JVET-Z0013](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11545) JVET AHG report: Film grain technologies (AHG13) [W. Husak, M. Radosavljević, W. Wan, D. Grois, A. Tourapis]

Four contributions related to AHG13 were identified as of 04/19/2022:

* One was the AHG report:
  + JVET-Z0013 JVET AHG report: Film grain technologies (AHG13)
* Three are related to proposing improvements to the existing film grain blending process:
  + JVET-Z0047 AHG13: Improvements of film grain analysis
  + JVET-Z0115 AHG13: Proposed film grain synthesis reference model
  + JVET-Z0132 AHG13: On film grain synthesis

*Contributions*

* JVET-Z0047 AHG13: Improvements of film grain analysis

This contribution proposes improvements for the film grain analysis part of the VTM. It introduces improved film grain scaling factor estimation and introduces two new options in the VTM code.

* JVET-Z0115 AHG13: Proposed film grain synthesis reference model

This contribution describes a film grain synthesis model that supports both modes of FGS SEI (frequency-filtering and autoregressive), as well as other parameter formats, with attention paid to hardware complexity. It is proposed to study this model in ad-hoc group on film grain technologies, as a candidate for the reference model of a potential “soft conformance” definition.

* JVET-Z0132 AHG13: On film grain synthesis

This contribution proposes study of film grain synthesis and relevant conformance requirements in AHG13 with the following items:

* + Conformance requirements
  + Auto-regressive model reference software development
  + Reference film grain synthesis process

*Recommendations*

The AHG recommended:

* The related input contributions be reviewed;
* The draft TR text be edited during the JVET meeting period; and
* To continue the study of film grain technologies in JVET.

# Project development (25)

## Deployment and advertisement of standards (2)

Contributions in this area were discussed in session 16 at 0600–0610 UTC on Thursday 28 April 2022 (chaired by JRO).

[JVET-Z0020](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11490) Deployment status of the HEVC standard [G. J. Sullivan (Microsoft)]

This information contribution contains a survey of deployed products and services using the HEVC standard and the formal specifications in which it is supported, along with a brief introduction to the standard written for broad readership. The following new items were reported relative to JVET-Y0020-v1 of January 2022:

* As of March 2022, a survey of “653 media and broadcast professionals, representing more than 60 countries across the globe … in a variety of organizations from television broadcasters to broadcast services to network operators, professional associations, and online streaming services” (conducted around the end of 2021) by Haivision reported that “HEVC usage has significantly increased from last year’s survey …This may be attributed to the growing demand for 4K UHD content as well as newer broadcast workflow components that support HEVC … we can expect HEVC to continue to gain ground given its ability to provide higher quality or lower bitrates.”
  + 59% of broadcast and video streaming professionals currently using HEVC for live video
  + 83% of broadcast and video streaming professionals planning to be using it in one year
  + The number of people responding that they plan to be using HEVC in one year (83%) exceeded the number saying they plan to be using any other format (60% for AVC).
* **Nvidia Shield TV** and **Shield TV Pro**: Video streaming boxes support HEVC with up to 4K HDR playback at 60 fps. The Shield TV product was first released in May 2015.
* **Synology DiskStation Network-Attached Storage (NAS)** products support HEVC as of 2017. Hardware-based real-time transcoding from 4K at 30 fps to 1080 HD is supported for up to two streams simultaneously, and some models support up to 60 fps.
* **Surveillance/security/CCTV applications**: Editions of this deployment survey prior to April 2022 did not explicitly focus on surveillance applications. However, it is clear that HEVC has become widely used in such applications. With the particular characteristics of this application space (e.g., sometimes low frame rates, different noise behaviour, higher resolutions and often static background), surveillance video can benefit from custom encoding designs. The list provided below is only an initial, small and highly fragmentary sampling.
  + **Hikvision** has marketed HEVC with customized encoding capabilities for motion handling, noise suppression and rate control as “H.265+”, and this term appears in various product descriptions.
  + **Lorex** makes cameras and network video recorders with 4K HEVC support.
  + **Nexcom NViS** network video recorders were released with 4K HEVC support as of June 2015.
  + **Synology Surveillance Station**, a video monitoring platform, supports HEVC as of March 2022 (release date unknown).

[JVET-Z0021](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11566) Deployment status of the VVC standard [G. J. Sullivan (Microsoft)]

This contribution contains a survey of deployed products and services, publicly available software source code, related tools, and formal specifications supporting the VVC standard (Rec. ITU-T H.266 | ISO/IEC 23090-3). The following new items were reported relative to JVET-Y0021-v4 of January 2022:

* **Bitmovin** announced the following:
  + A VVC video player called vvDecPlayer or BitvvDecPlayer that works with the Fraunhofer HHI VVdeC for VVC bitstream playback. The player operates with four threads to perform 1) HTTP download of video segments, 2) bitstream parsing, 3) decoding to raw YUV frames, and 4) conversion to RGB for display.
  + A next-generation VOD encoder with VVC support announced in March 2022.
* **DVB** announced the adoption of VVC into its DVB-AVC TS 101 154 *Specification for the use of Video and Audio Coding in Broadcast and Broadband Applications* as of v2.8.1 of 22 February 2022. “The revised DVB-AVC specification includes four conformance points for VVC, the minimum requirement being a baseline receiver capable of supporting resolutions up to 4K (3840×2160) with HDR. The three additional conformance points cover the support of high frame rates (HFR), and resolutions up to 8K (7680×4320),” as described by DVB in its press release.

## Text development and errata reporting (4)

Contributions in this area were discussed in session 7 at 0500–0600 UTC on Friday 22 April 2022 (chaired by JRO).

At the beginning of the session, the two tickets mentioned in AHG2 report were discussed:

* [#1547](https://jvet.hhi.fraunhofer.de/trac/vvc/ticket/1547) sb\_coded\_flag non-present inference logic error
* [#1544](https://jvet.hhi.fraunhofer.de/trac/vvc/ticket/1544) sb\_coded\_flag definition lacks size of a sub-block

And also that the new ticket #1548 needed to be resolved.

The following documents were provided after offline consideration of experts with knowledge on these items with editors.

[JVET-Z0249](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11700) Proposed Fix for Ticket #1547: sb\_coded\_flag non-present inference [T. Nguyen (HHI)] [late]

In ticket #1547 (https://jvet.hhi.fraunhofer.de/trac/vvc/ticket/1547), it was reported that the semantics for the sb\_coded\_flag syntax element in the current specification is different from the implementation in the VTM. Investigations indicated that the semantics for the sb\_coded\_flag syntax element in the regular residual coding mode was probably accidentally removed. Thus, the behaviour in the VTM software is intended and correct, and only the specification needs to be revised. This document provides proposed modifications to the specification to fix the incorrect semantics for the sb\_coded\_flag syntax element.

See the notes for JVET-Z0250.

[JVET-Z0250](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11702) Alternate proposed fix for ticket #1547 and crosscheck of JVET-Z0249 [J. Gan, Y. Yu (OPPO)] [late]

VVC bug ticket #1547 reports mismatch between the VVC specification and the VTM reference software for the semantics of the sb\_coded\_flag syntax element. The mismatch was confirmed on the bug tracker by multiple experts, and it was agreed preferable for the specification to be aligned with the software.

JVET-Z0249 was uploaded as a late contribution to address this issue. However, this contribution asserts that there are some errors in the proposed text of JVET-Z0249. This contribution proposes alternative text which is asserted to fix the issue of ticket #1547 without introducing new inconsistencies.

This contribution was presented in session 18 at 2110 UTC.

There is an obvious deviation between software and spec related to sb\_coded\_flag. Its values may be inferred, and also zero inferred values can be used as context in CABAC.

It was generally agreed that the text shall be aligned with the software, as at some point in text editing the text deviated from what it was intended to be.

Based on the text versions delivered in JVET-Z0249 and JVET-Z0250, editors (B. Bross et al.) should take an appropriate action in coordination with the proponents of these documents and produce a text to be included into JVET-Z2005.

Providing a solution to tickets #1544 and #1548 appears straightforward and is left to discretion of editors.

Decision (BF/text): Editors’ action items as described above. For ticket #1547, text should be aligned with the software, in coordination with the proponents of JVET-Z0249 and JVET-Z0250. For ticket #1544, the missing definition of sub-block size needs to be added. For ticket #1548, the constraint that the payload must be identical for multiple SEI messages shall be relaxed, as they may relate to different layers or different subpictures.

Decision: During the plenary Friday 29 April, 0915, an expert raised an issue about a new bug report (ticket #1549) about the IsAvailable variable setting for luma component. The corresponding fix is asserted to be obvious and shall be done by editors’ discretion in draft 2 of the VVC extension.

[JVET-Z0119](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11567) Editorial status of alpha blending text and ITU-T Last Call for VSEI v2 [G. J. Sullivan (Microsoft), Y.-K. Wang (Bytedance)]

This contribution discusses the editorial status of alpha blending text description, particularly for VVC v2 text preparation. It reports that further refinement f the editorial description of this part of the text for VVC v2 was conducted after text was submitted for ITU-T Last Call but before corresponding text was submitted for ISO/IEC FDIS, and reports a comment may be submitted in the ITU-T Last Call comment period to request such further refinement to be included in the ITU-T version. Change-marked text is provided to show the differences.

It was agreed that alignment of the text between ISO and ITU has higher importance than the publication delay of a few weeks that will occur when a last call comment is made.

Experts are asked to carefully study the text and contact Gary Sullivan in case of inconsistencies found.

Corresponding changes should also be applied in the next versions of HEVC and AVC. It is noted that the clarification of the clipping process for opaque and transparent indicators (which is a more technical change rather than a clarification) is not relevant for AVC.

[JVET-Z0122](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11570) Some HEVC text changes [Y.-K. Wang (Bytedance), G. J. Sullivan (Microsoft)]

This contribution provides some HEVC text changes, for the unlimited level that was agreed at the previous JVET meeting but the text changes were missing from the output documents, as well as for some minor typo corrections.

The changes are provided in attachment, based on the HEVC attachment in JVET-Y1004, with change marks to show the differences. The new changes are marked by the user ID "Ye-Kui Wang (yk1)".

It was agreed that this is an obvious action item to implement the last meeting’s decision.

It was asked of the limitation in 7.4.3.10 about constraining the number of bins per CU should still apply in the unlimited level. It was agreed that relaxing this constraint is desirable for the unlimited level. Experts are also asked to carefully check the text for other places where constraints are built in text/semantics rather than syntax.

It was agreed to rephrase the proposed note in Annex A to avoid that a note imposes normative behaviour.

The same modification also needs to be applied to the VVC text of unlimited level.

## Test conditions (1)

Contributions in this area were discussed in session 12 at 04510–0540 UTC on Tuesday 26 April 2022 (chaired by JRO).

JVET-Z0157 (already presented in BoG JVET-Z0210) is also related to test conditions. It requests to enable IBC also for camera captured content in the CTC for ECM. It was reported that this gives approximately 0.5% gain for AI.

It was suggested that, if such a change is done, it would be appropriate to enable IBC for the VTM anchor as well, to properly reflect the gain that is due to the modifications in ECM. However, the proposal JVET-Z0157 also modifies the search such that a larger local range is searched after the hash-based initial search. Proponents are asked to implement a corresponding modification in the VTM encoder and, if possible, report back results comparing ECM (including the adopted elements from EE2-3.6l) vs. VTM (both with IBC enabled) during the meeting. This would be relevant for the AI settings only.

This aspect was again discussed in session 18. It was reported that turning on IBC in VTM gives approximately 0.4% gain, which is comparable to the gain enabling it in ECM. From this point of view, turning on IBC in CTC for both VTM and ECM would not give additional improvement of ECM over VTM, while the encoder runtime would increase. No action was taken on this.

[JVET-Z0175](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11625) AHG3: On merging the HM and VTM HDR CTCs [A. Segall, E. François, W. Husak, S. Iwamura, D. Rusanovskyy] [late]

AHG3 has the mandate to investigate merging the HM and VTM common test conditions. In support of that mandate, the starting point for merging the HDR HM and VTM common test conditions was updated that was originally provided in JVET-X0007. The starting point document is provided with this contribution.

This document defines four test conditions for HDR/WCG content, reflecting intra-only, random-access, and low-delay settings:

* Intra, 10 bit
* Random access, 10 bit
* Low delay, 10 bit
* Low delay, P slices only, 10 bit

A subset of these test conditions might be used for a particular experiment. For example, when testing an intra coding tool, only intra configurations might be used.

This is specifically defined for HM and VTM.

It was decided to convert this into an output doc JVET-Z2011.

## Verification testing (0)

Section kept as a template for future use.

## Test material (3)

Contributions in this area were discussed in a joint meeting with AG 5 and VCEG at 0805-0920 on Thursday 28 April 2022 (chaired by Mathias Wien and GJS).

[JVET-Z0053](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11487) [AHG4] REV Result for AHG11/EE1 and AHG4 new test sequences [M. Wien (RWTH)]

Remote expert viewing tests were conducted before the 26th JVET meeting for the exploration activity on EE1/DNN-based coding tools and for studying new gaming-type test material proposed in JVET-Y0041. The tests were performed using mp4 files provided by the proponents with a total of 68 A-B-comparisons for EE1 and 14 comparisons for the gaming-type content. Sequences of 720p, 1080p, and 2160p resolution were evaluated for EE1. For the gaming-type content, 1080p and 2160p were evaluated. Calls for participation in the subjective viewing were issued on the JVET reflector. Overall, 18 experts volunteered in participating in the tests. The testing procedure followed the draft SC29/AG5 guidelines for remote experts viewing, providing an A/B comparison of sequences under test.

The number of participants was only 18, which was indicated as the lowest number to be accepted for running the tests. Due to the uncontrolled and variable viewing conditions the resulting data may be of limited reliability and should be treated with care.

Based on the reported MOS values, the following observations are made: For the EE1-2 experiment, a significant visual benefit is reported for 14 out of 24 test cases. For the remaining cases, MOS = 0 is included in the confidence interval such that comparable quality is indicated. In the EE1-1.7 experiment, 9 test cases out of indicate a significant visual benefit while one case showed a significant loss. The remaining 14 cases indicate comparable quality. In the super-resolution category (EE1-2.x), visual benefit is observed for three cases for the NN-based method (2.4) and one for the RPR-based approach. The other cases indicate no benefit by the confidence interval with two cases for the RPR-based approach which show a tendency towards loss.

It is recommended to determine a sufficiently large group of volunteers well before the planned test date in order to avoid difficulties in acquisition at test time. This may be done by the end of the current meeting or (latest) by the AhG meeting in preparation of the viewing tests. The test preparation would be completed if the requested number of participants is reached.

It was commented that the Darktree sequence has rapid motion which makes visual assessment challenging for viewers, esp. for the 5sec evaluation time used in the REV. It was further commented that the Fountainbleau sequences are easier to watch, with FontainebleauCinematicS showing a good mix of features that can be used to distinguish between different coding configurations. The Racing sequence was considered to be most easy to watch from the given set of sequences.

[JVET-Z0138](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11587) AHG7: Update on gaming sequences [T. Poirier, G. Martin-Cocher, E. Faivre d'Arcier (InterDigital)]

This contribution proposes an update on new gaming sequences proposed in JVET-Y0041 at the last meeting. It also proposes to create a new class of content for gaming sequences.

The proposed update provides the 3D-GameKit and the RacingCar sequences at improved quality.

It was suggested to study these new sequences w.r.t suitability for visual assessment. It was further suggested to develop criteria for the composition of a gaming-type CTC class. This should include the number of sequences to be included, the characteristics with respect to resolution, compression, motion, colour range. It was noted that considering both, 4K and HD resolution, is necessary. The different resolution could be regarded e.g. by a suffix to the class character.

It was commented that other resolutions might be of interest as well (e.g. portrait mode). It was suggested to study the impact of such resolutions from a coding perspective. It was noted that visual assessment of such content might be done differently than for landscape mode. The question was raised if the orientation of the video would have an impact on the tool development process. It was suggested to further investigate on this topic.

It was suggested to develop a proposal for a gaming-type CTC class as input to the next meeting as part of an JVET AHG4 activity, including consideration of:

* Set of sequences under consideration
* Number of sequences, number of resolutions (could become sub-classes)
* Composition of sequence features and size of test set
* Consideration of additional aspects (e.g. availability of ground truth motion for the sequences proposed here).

[JVET-Z0156](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11605) AHG4: New test sequences for JVET exploration [J. Chen, Y. Ye (Alibaba), R. Li, W. Jiang (Youku)]

This contribution proposes 2 new 4K test contents (4 sequences in total in 8- and 10-bit) for future video coding exploration. The proposed sequences are from TV drama content on Youku. The coding results of VTM-11.0-anc and ECM-4.0 on these sequences and the copyright information are also provided in this contribution.

It was commented that the sequences are very easy to watch and thereby may be considered suitable for subjective evaluated.

It was noted that the sequences may be relatively easy to code. For the CTC QP range, the rate range is reported to be roughly from 300 kbps to 5000 kbps with the PSNR ranging from about 40 to 50 dB for luma. It was noted that the lower bit rates partially be attributed to the frame rate of 25 Hz.

It was commented that it should be discussed what composition of content should be represented in the CTC.

It was commented that very low bit rate sequences may not trigger challenges in the application since the rate budget might not be challenged. It was noted that the proposed content has been taken from an actual application.

It is suggested to consider an update of the test set for the CTC since the sequences currently present have been used for a very long time and overfitting may occur.

It was asked to investigate on the types of artefacts that are observed in the range of moderate to high QP as this may trigger insight on potential improvements for coding tools. Further study on this was encouraged.

## Quality assessment (5)

Contributions in this area were discussed in joint meetings with AG 5 and VCEG at 2100–2300 UTC on Wednesday 27 April 2022 (chaired by Mathias Wien, GJS and JRO), and at 0805-0920 on Thursday 28 April 2022 (chaired by Mathias Wien and GJS).

[JVET-Z0045](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11479) AhG11/AhG4/EE1 viewing preparation report [E. Alshina, M. Wien, A. Segall, J. Sauer]

This document reports results of discussion on preparation for viewing test to evaluate Neural Network-based Video Coding (NNVC) technologies under study in JVET.

There was no need for presentation of this – its material was included in the AHG report.

[JVET-Z0057](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11492) On subjective evaluation of video quality with the crowdsourcing approach [B. Naderi (TU Berlin), R. Cutler (Microsoft)]

This contribution presents an open-sourced framework for conducting subjective video quality assessment tests using crowdsourcing. The platform is under study in ITU-T SG12/Q7 work item P.CrowdV. The aim of this contribution is to seek feedback from JVET experts and to suggest considering to use this framework for subjective testing in JVET work.

The authors were thanked for their contribution. It was pointed out that the implemented approaches for calibration testing, viewing distance, setup etc. are very interesting also in the context of the REV.

It is stated that the processing of the results is done automatically by the results parser. The parser is configurable.

It was noted by an expert that among a variety of testing platforms, this approach is most constructive in communication with the test subjects. It was reported that the framework was successfully applied locally without link to AMT.

It was indicated adaptation of the framework is possible and that modifications for the application with the REV.

It was asked how the participants would score during the session and how the data is transferred to the data base. The data is entered during the session, the session can be interrupted, also replay is possible.

It was noted that entering the data during the session gives the opportunity to measure reaction time which may help to analyze the action of the viewers and the complexity of the task.

It requested if test data from JVET tests could be used for a replication in the crowdsourcing scenario in order to study the method in this context. It was suggested to ask the proponents who produced the sequences for permission.

During the plenary on Friday April 29, 0630, this question was brought up again, and no complaints were raised against a usage of the material from tests for studies in AG 5.

[JVET-Z0107](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11554) Quality evaluation of internal 10-bit versus 8-bit processing with 8-bit source content [J. Jung, X. Li, S. Li (Tencent)]

This contribution reports the quality evaluation of internal 10-bit processing versus 8-bit processing, considering 8-bit input content. A selection of JVET sequences, encoded with VTM 16.0rc1, is subjectively evaluated through a CCR viewing methodology, by expert viewers. The detailed analysis of the subjective scores reveals that the difference between the two approaches is more visible at low bit rate, for class E and for low delay configuration. The reported difference remains however very slight on average, suggesting that it is safe to use 10-bit internal bit depth processing, even with 8-bit source content.

It was noted that RP1 for the B-S05 sequence (BQTerrace) had some larger difference in bit rate which do not seem to translate to visual benefit. Some of the objective metrics captured a difference though. It was pointed out that RP1 corresponds to QP22. Since this sequence is known to have specific noise characteristics, it is suggested that the rate difference might be hardly visible in this very high bit rate range.

The contribution used the 7-grade scale for evaluation. It is suggested to consider using this scale in the context of the JVET REV as well in order to increase the discriminatory precision of the expert assessments. It was noted that supporting multiple scales in the REV guidelines is deemed very useful.

[JVET-Z0108](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11555) Evaluation of 17 objective quality metrics on JVET contents [J. Jung, J. G. Lopez, X. Li, S. Liu (Tencent)]

Objective metrics are usually considered to correlate insufficiently with Mean Opinion Scores (MOS) to provide a reliable overall quality score. This contribution updates the contribution m58816. It evaluates 13 full-reference and 4 no-reference objective metrics using subjective scores obtained on JVET content, and during JVET remote expert viewing sessions. Instead of computing classical correlations (Pearson, Spearman, etc) with average MOS, and trying to assess how much the metric reflects the overall quality level, the contribution investigates the ability of the metrics to answer the question: “Is the proposal better than the anchor?”. A Receiver Operating Characteristics approach with a binary classifier is used. The confidence intervals and the bias resulting from the usage of a forced-choice scale are taken into account. It is reported that a group of metrics can be considered as reliable for most of the decisions, with correct decision rates above 85%.

It was asked if other metrics were considered (e.g. SSIM+, …).

It was noted that the focus of the evaluation here was mostly on the clear cases. It was asked how the metrics perform for the more difficult cases. It was stated that the current results only rely on the available CMOS data. The data close to CMOS=0 has some uncertainty which makes the analysis difficult. It was suggested that the REV method should be further developed to enable improved capability of fine distinctions.

It was noted that the collective of viewers provides a stable result and that a similar statement might be made by a collective of metrics.

It was noted that the investigated metrics would focus on luma and that chroma effects needs to be regarded.

It was asked if the concept of CIs would be applicable to the objective metrics. It was stated that the dimensions of such CIs are not known or very difficult to achieve for the metrics.

It was asked if resolution dependent features of metrics would have been taken into account. It was stated that for VMAF, the 4K/1080p versions were applied for the respective content.

It was suggested to work on the design of the REV to improve the reliability of its output, also at the more complicated cases. It was stated that the 4-grade scale might be replaced by a different one to support this type of assessment. It was mentioned that the choice of the scale is depending of the question under investigation.

[JVET-Z0109](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11556) Evaluation of objective quality metrics on HEVC, VVC and AV1 contents [J. Jung, J. G. Lopze, X. Li, S. Liu (Tencent)]

This contribution evaluates objective quality metrics on a recent database provided by Bristol University, with both HD and UHD content, encoded with recent encoders (HEVC, AV1, VVC) and with mean opinion scores (MOS) obtained from subjective experiments made in laboratory. The results are reported as typical correlations and average errors, compared to the MOS. Classical and learning-based metrics have been evaluated. It is reported that VMAF and AVQT are the best performing metrics, far above other usual metrics, especially the PSNR. More detailed results are provided, analyzing metrics’ efficiency according to the spatial resolution, to the encoder used, to the spatial and temporal information level, and to the bit rate range.

It is suggested to add additional metrics to the JVET template in order to consistently collect more information. It was suggested that contradicting results of multiple metrics should be taken as an indicator for the need of subjective assessment. It was argued that a suitable process for this aspect needs to be developed.

It was mentioned that the investigation might be strongly depending on the applied configuration of the specific encoder software packages and that different application settings may require different treatment.

It was mentioned that in the development w.r.t HDR, multiple metrics were used and this situation was not showing to be helpful at that point in time. Further, if steps are incremental (i.e., at low deltas), diverging indications may not help the process.

It was noted that the current state of standardization work might be the right time to work on the process and the metrics.

## Conformance test development (0)

Section kept as a template for future use.

## Software development (1)

Contributions in this area were discussed in the BoG JVET-Z024 (chaired by E. Alshina).

[JVET-Z0161](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11610) AhG11: SADL update [F. Galpin, T. Dumas, P. Bordes, E. François (InterDigital)]

This contribution presents updates in the Small AdHoc Deep Learning (SADL) library already described in JVET-W0181 and JVET-Y0110.

It was explained that PyTorch and TensorFlow depending on version for the speed benefits due to the different memory layout can reorder data (for example, transpose) and so change order of operations, this is one of the reasons for not-bit exact behaviour.

In most of proposals NN diagram doesn’t not contain sufficient information to implement it in SADL or/and describe operation accurate enough for standard specification,

Eventually in order to ensure bit-exact behaviour of NN algorithms some restrictions (de-scaling shifts, clipping, fixed order of operation similar to HEVC/VVC interpolation filter or/and transform) will be required. This would be “normative” part of the algorithm.

Floating-point arithmetic is non-associative, which cause unpredictable result in case of usage of computational systems with massive parallelism

Consideration of integer implementation and dynamic range control (in order to avoid overflow) is important to ensure bit-exact behaviour of NN algorithms.

Changes in SADL:

* Missing layers: usually easy to fix. 5 new layers were added to support proponents' models:
  + shape, expand, preLU, flatten, transpose
* Some layers are maybe **not recommended** as they are difficult to implement in integer arithmetic (e.g. **division, sigmoid**)
* Some issue with some “complex” layout: sometimes the memory layout in the graph is difficult to assess. A new option has been added to fine control the memory layout.
  + Example: transpose can be part of algorithm or be implementation issue due to memory layout handling

Performance:

* Initialization of the network should be done once to avoid overhead: as in VTM/ECM, buffers are prepared beforehand.
* NN related code should be isolated inside a translation unit and build with correct SIMD options
* Float version is less optimized than integer version. An update is planned.
* It is recommended to prepare the input data and output data directly in the C++ code instead of relying on data manipulation layers in SADL (reshape, concat, expand, etc.).

Quantization:

* Currently SADL can handle int32/int16/int8 data type. Data type is used for both the weights and the intermediate latents. Computation is done in using twice the number of bits.

Recommendations:

* Provide example c++ code for an inference.
* Sample program for NN parameters quantizing planned to be provided

Speed issue of SADL:

Redundant initialization of models 🡪 removing saves 10% run time (already shared to proponents)

Some SIMD have been missed 🡪 added shortly (implementation ready)

Expectation: SADL expected to be 2~4 times slower than libtorch, but transparent.

## Implementation studies and complexity analysis (1)

Contributions in this area were discussed in session 12 at 0540–0555 UTC on Tuesday 26 April 2022 (chaired by JRO).

[JVET-Z0150](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11599) Memory usage report on VTM / ECM [T. Hashimoto, Y. Yasugi, T. Ikai (Sharp)]

This contribution proposes to support memory usage log output in VTM / ECM software. With the ongoing development of ECM, the encoder requires more and more memory. This could heavily reduce the number of parallelism in cluster machines with limited memory, e.g. 256 GB machine only run 14 simulations even if it may have 20 or more processing units (cores) and it would interfere with development and experimentation of ECM. From this point of view, it is asserted that developers should be aware of the amount of memory usage in development.

This contribution donates a print out code for VTM / ECM which supports Linux environment, i.e. the changes less than 50 lines.

In v2, results are updated.

Maximum amount of memory in RA condition (GiB)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| RA | VTM16 | ECM1 | ECM2 | ECM3 | ECM4 |
| class A | 8.8 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 18.1 |
| class B | 2.8 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 8.1 |
| class C | 1.0 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| class D | 0.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| class E |  |  |  |  |  |
| class F | 2.6 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 7.8 |

The proposal also includes a macro “REUSE\_CU\_RESULTS” that reduces memory usage with marginal change in performance. It however increases the encoder run time.

It was pointed out that memory usage can also be retrieved using the “time” command of Linux, and that Linux clusters typically also report the memory usage of a job.

It is generally deemed to be helpful allowing experts such an analysis (for information purposes).

Decision (SW): Integrate this into ECM (not mandatory to use).

[JVET-Z0224](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11675) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0150 (Memory usage report on VTM / ECM) [Y. Kidani, K. Kawamura (KDDI)] [late]

## AHG7: Low latency and constrained complexity (5)

Contributions in this area were discussed in sessions 12 and 13 at 0605–0715 UTC and 0740-0810 UTC on Tuesday 26 April 2022 (chaired by JRO).

[JVET-Z0110](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11557) On low delay configuration [X. Li, G. Li, S. Liu (Tencent)]

In this contribution, the coding efficiency and coding speed by low delay B (LDB) and low delay P (LDP) are compared and reported:

* LDB is 6+% more efficient (luma) than LDP with 29% longer runtime under VTM CTC. When only 1 reference picture is used for LDB and LDP, the average luma efficiency and runtime gaps are reduced to 3.61% and 21%, respectively. If a coding tool (GPM) which cannot be applied in P picture is disabled, the efficiency and runtime gap are further reduced to 2.06% and 15%, respectively.
* LDB and LDP with multiple reference pictures are much more efficient than those with single reference picture. The luma efficiency gaps of 20.36% and 16.37% by LDB and LDP are reported for 4 reference pictures vs 1 reference picture.
* LDP with 4 reference pictures is averagely 10.54% (luma) better than LDB with 1 reference picture with 11% less runtime.

It was mentioned by one expert that LDB with two references is a setting that is actually used in existing low-delay encoders. This might be a better comparison versus LDP with 4 references. I case of LDB with 1 reference, gain only comes from GPM and BCW.

Contribution for information and discussion on this subject – no specific action was suggested.

[JVET-Z0114](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11561) AHG7: Low delay configuration for cloud gaming [S. Puri, P. Le Guyadec, K. Naser, G. Martin-Cocher, T. Poirier (InterDigital)] [late]

This contribution proposes a new low delay configuration (named LDB-1Ref-asymmetric) where the number of reference frames is restricted to 1 frame per list, and reference frame list is modified such that reference list 0 refers to the previous picture in the GOP and reference list 1 refers to the picture at the start of the GOP.

This configuration is proposed as a refinement of the LLCC baseline configuration proposed during the last meeting ([JVET-Y0043](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11235)) where it was agreed to restrict the number of reference frames to 2 in LD-B configuration.

Following set of tests are performed on one intra period (1IP). Test 1 and 2 compares the LDB-2Ref and LDB-1Ref (named LDB-1Ref-symmetric) configuration with the proposed LDB-1Ref-asymmetric configuration for class F, TGM and Gaming. Test 3 and 4 compares the proposed LDB-1Ref-asymmetric with LDP-4Ref and LDB-2Ref respectively.

Test 1: (LDB-2Ref (anchor) vs LDB-1Ref-asymmetric (tested)) 0.71%, 0.85%, 1.06%, 94%, 103%.

Test 2: (LDB-1Ref (anchor) vs LDB-1Ref-asymmetric (tested)) -7.19%, -8.84%, -8.77%, 102%, 110%.

Test 3: (LDP-4Ref (anchor) vs LDB-1Ref-asymmetric (tested)) 1.95%, 1.50%, 1.53%, 110%, 103%.

Test 4: (LDP-2Ref (anchor) vs LDB-1Ref-asymmetric (tested)) -2.00%, -3.11%, -3.04%, 120%, 106%.

Results on the full frame are added to the additional results under section 4 of the document. Section 4 also provides results on performance of LDB-2Ref-asymmetric compared to LDB-2Ref for completion.

It is asserted that the proposed LDB-1Ref-asymmetric configuration provides a better operating point due reduction in both encoder time and motion search operations when compared to LDB-2Ref configuration.

It is proposed to keep the LDB-2Ref configuration for the class B to E and to use the proposed LDB-1Ref-asymmetric configuration for at least class F, TGM and the newly proposed Gaming Class of sequences.

LDB-1ref symmetric has the previous picture in both list0 and list1. This takes potential benefit from GPM and BCW. The first picture of the GOP which is the second reference has higher quality – kind of “golden frame”.

It is pointed out that 1-ref asymmetric is worse than symmetric in terms of error resilience (similar as 2-ref, where also two pictures have to be retransmitted).

Why is the decoding time for 1-ref asymmetric increasing? Might be unreliable measurement.

It is pointed out that in practical encoders using more reference pictures is not a problem nowadays.

Goal should be primarily finding better conditions for cloud gaming. Changing CTC for other content not relevant.

Due to its better performance, it is agreed that the 1-ref asymmetric LDB configuration shall replace the 2-ref LDB as default configuration in the AHG7 study, for the case of investigating performance in cloud gaming sequences.

[JVET-Z0116](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11563) AHG7: Refined low latency and controlled complexity configuration for cloud gaming [S. Puri, P. Le Guyadec, K. Naser, G. Martin-Cocher, T. Poirier (InterDigital)] [late]

This contribution proposes a refined low latency and controlled complexity (LLCC) configuration for cloud gaming (JVET-Y0043) by disabling MTS for low latency and controlled complexity video applications such as cloud gaming.

In JVET-Y0043, it was agreed to modify LDB configuration to restrict the number of reference frames to 2. This contribution proposes to disable Multiple Transform Set (MTS) tool in LDB configuration for class F, TGM and Gaming.

Following results are reported by disabling both MTS and MTSImplicit for Class Gaming on top of VTM-15.0 for one intra period (1IP):

Test 1: LD-B 4Ref: 0.66%, 0.59%, 0.13%, 95%, 96%

Test 2: LD-B 2Ref: 0.69%, 0.47%, 0.21%, 94%, 95%

Following results are reported by disabling both MTS and MTSImplicit for Class TGM on top of VTM-15.0 for one intra period (1IP):

Test 3: LD-B 4Ref: -0.25%, -0.14%, 0.00%, 100%, 101%

Test 4: LD-B 2Ref: -0.08%, -0.14%, 0.00%, 100%, 100%

Results with MTSImplicit tool enabled are provided in the additional results section.

Gaming sequences are “class DMV” (the new sequences currently under investigation) and “SA4 gaming” (some external sequence data set).

For gaming sequences, some loss occurs by disabling MTS, and the reduction in encoder/decoder runtime is not large.

Results are not based on entire sequences, only one GOP.

It is pointed out that for a judgement which tools are hardware-friendly or not may be highly dependent on architecture and business scenario.

No agreement could be reached on disabling MTS in the default AHG7 configuration.

[JVET-Z0118](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11565) AHG7: GDR Implementation for ECM 4.0 [S. Hong, L. Wang, K. Panusopone (Nokia)]

This contribution presents a GDR implementation for ECM 4.0. With this GDR implementation, there is no need to impose constraints on coding tools, which helps to reduce the code size for ECM significantly as compared to VTM-like GDR. In addition, this new GDR implementation provides great flexibility in future tool development for ECM. Specifically, adding of additional new coding tools in ECM code will not affect part of GDR code.

Simulations were conducted under low-delay B configuration specified by the LLCC AhG. The partial results (excluding class B Sequence) demonstrate that the overall loss of the new GDR over anchor is 3.68%

Would it also be running with other configurations than LDB with 2 reference pictures? Yes.

A cross-checker points out that the current implementation only supports vertical virtual boundary as the boundary between “clean” and “dirty” area. Consistency with JVET-Z0105 (a new modification of VB processing) needs to be considered, as JVET-Z0105 handles VB also horizontally.

It was noted that the VB processing of JVET-Z0118 is a subset of JVET-Z0105, using the same padding concept.

Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0118 (software, and potentially ECM description, as far as there are deviations from the VVC GDR).

[JVET-Z0241](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11692) Cross check of JVET-Z0118 (AHG7: GDR implementation for ECM 4.0) [A. M. Kotra (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0245](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11696) Cross check of JVET-Z0118 (AHG7: GDR implementation for ECM 4.0) [T. Poirier (Interdigital)] [late]

[JVET-Z0141](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11590) AHG7: GDR in ECM-4.0 [T. Poirier, F. Aumont, G. Martin-Cocher (InterDigital)] [late]

The initial version of this contribution was rejected as a “placeholder”.

This contribution presents results of GDR implementation for ECM4.0. GDR has been implemented in VTM and then ported into ECM-3.0. This GDR implementation has been tested with all new tools of ECM except ALF enabled and no leaks are observed.

It is proposed to add this GDR implementation to the ECM reference software.

Simulations were conducted under LDP configuration, the results show 14.3% loss for class D compared to an anchor with 1 Intra picture every second.

In the version 3 of the contribution a combination with JVET-Z0105 is proposed to handle the Virtual boundary processing. Hence ALF is enabled for this combination, the results shows 11.9% loss for class D.

Implementation only available for LDP.

JVET-Z0118 seems more mature currently. Further study was recommended on JVET-Z0141.

[JVET-Z0242](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11693) Cross check of JVET-Z0141 (AHG7: GDR in ECM-4.0) [[S. Hong (Nokia)](mailto:seungwook.hong@nokia.com)] [late]

## AHG10: Encoding algorithm optimization (5)

Contributions in this area were discussed in session 13 at 0810–0905 UTC on Tuesday 26 April 2022 (chaired by JRO).

Note that JVET-Z0065 (from EE1) could also be used as encoder optimization for RPR.

[JVET-Z0072](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11507) AHG10/AHG12: Enhanced reference picture structures for ECM and VTM [K. Andersson, R. Sjöberg, R. Yu, L. Litwic (Ericsson)]

This contribution suggests a modified reference picture lists setting for ECM/VTM random access to store more pictures in the allowed Decoded Picture Buffer (DPB). The proposal also includes a change to the QP value for two pictures in the GOP. This is claimed to be almost identical to the settings proposed for VTM in JVET-Y0126 with the addition to order active entries in L0 and L1 such that pictures closer to the current picture in terms of POC are earlier in the lists.

This contribution also suggests a modified reference picture lists setting for ECM/VTM low-delay B configuration. Comparing to the current ECM/VTM LDB common test configuration, the proposal stores more pictures in the Decoded Picture Buffer (DPB) but maintains the same number of active reference pictures in L0 and L1. The proposal also suggests an adjustment of the QP offset settings for every second picture in the GOP.

The objective benefit in terms of BDR is reported as follows:

* RA: VTM: -0.52% Y / -0.56% U / -0.55% V ECM: -0.43% Y / -0.68% U / -0.64% V
* LDB: VTM: -1.63% Y / -3.23% U / -2.87% V ECM: -1.62% Y / -2.76% U / -2.94% V

The contribution proposed to update the CTC with the proposed changes.

In v2 accurate encoding and decoding numbers for VTM is added. Those indicate an increase in encoding time by 5% for RA and a decrease by 2% for LDB.

Gains by tendency are more towards the lower resolution classes.

There is no impact on subjective quality, according to proponents which did some subjective inspection.

What is the impact on changing QP for each second picture in LDB? Around 0.5%, and also helps reducing encoding time.

Decision (CTC): Adopt JVET-Z0072.

[JVET-Z0247](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11698) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0072 (AHG10/AHG12: Enhanced reference picture structures for ECM and VTM) [Christian Helmrich, Christian Bartnik (Fraunhofer HHI)] [late]

[JVET-Z0099](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11546) AHG10: Deblocking in RDO and beta offset minus 2 for VTM [K. Andersson, J. Enhorn, R. Sjöberg, J. Ström, L. Litwic (Ericsson)]

Deblocking can provide a significant subjective benefit for VVC. At the last meeting the deblocking parameters were changed to be aligned with ECM since they provided an objective benefit while keeping subjective quality. To further improve objective benefits with maintained subjective quality, this contribution proposes to enable deblocking in RDO in CTC for RA and LD in VTM. It is also proposed to allow for more deblocking in VTM than ECM by a less restrictive setting. The proponents claim that this provides an additional objective benefit in VTM together with deblocking in RDO. This is also claimed to be identical with the deblocking settings in the alternative configurations for VTM (high complexity setting).

The reported results from enabling deblocking in RDO for VTM are as follows:

* RA: -0.51% Y, -0.87% U, -0.84% V
* LDB: -0.28% Y, -0.90% U, -1.00% V

Enabling deblocking in RDO and with the less restrictive settings (tC offset set to 0 and beta offset set to -2) for VTM:

* RA: -0.56% Y, -0.99% U, -0.89% V
* LDB: -0.41% Y, -0.73% U, -0.96% V

The objective benefit is reported to result in 5% encoding time increase.

In v2 was added AI results for VTM, but we do not think the gains are sufficient here:

* DB in RDO AI: -0.26% Y / -0.76% U / -0.75% V
* DB in RDO and less restrictive settings AI: -0.09% Y / -0.73% U / -0.98% V

In v2 was included results for ECM-4.0:

* RA: -0.37% Y / -0.75% U / -0.68% V
* LDB: -0.23% Y / -0.22% U / -0.78% V

DB-RDO gives less gain in ECM than in VTM. Cross-checker reports that modifying the beta offset does not provide additional gain in ECM (other than VTM).

This could indicate that other loop filter tools of ECM are competing with this encoder optimization option.

In both cases ECM/VTM, by tendency better performance for high resolution (classes A).

The runtime increase in VTM RA was roughly 5%; in ECM this is almost negligible.

In AI there is a higher increase, but AI has less gain, so it is not attractive for that.

Decision (CTC): Adopt JVET-Z0099, enable RDO-DBF for both VTM and ECM in RA, LDB, LDP, for VTM also change beta offset -2, and tc offset 0.

[JVET-Z0213](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11664) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0099 (AHG10: Deblocking in RDO and beta offset minus 2 for VTM) [N. Hu (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0104](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11551) AHG10: Report of temporal layer dependent deblocking filter setting for HM [H. Zhang, X. Li, S. Liu (Tencent)]

In response to the request in 25th JVET meeting, this document reports the objective quality of applying the same deblocking filter parameter setting of VTM-16 to HM. In VTM, the deblocking filter control parameters BetaOffset\_div2 and TcOffset\_div2 are adjusted based on temporal layer. The same strategy and parameter are also introduced to HM. It is reported that under CTC, compared with HM-16.24, the overall performance drop is observed as follows:

* AI: 0.49%/1.07%/1.59% with 100%EncT/101%DecT
* RA: 0.64%/0.19%/0.31% with 100%EncT/100%DecT
* LDB: 0.26% / -0.01% / 0.11% with 100%EncT/100%DecT
* LDP: 1.61% / 0.42% / 0.78% with 100%EncT/99%DecT

Contribution for information – results indicate that the corresponding changes of DBF parameters are not beneficial in HM (unlike the findings made for VTM and ECM). This may be due to the additional loop filters (in particular, ALF) that are present in VTM and ECM, not in HM.

[JVET-Z0111](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11558) Adaptively bypass affine ME in VTM [W. Kuang, X. Li, G. Li, S. Liu (Tencent)]

In this contribution, an encoder only method is proposed to adaptively bypass affine ME. Following results are reported

* Option A: 0.24%/0.15%/0.14% loss with 94% encoding time for RA, 0.25%/0.29%/0.11% loss with 91% encoding time LDB, 0.21%/0.26%/0.30% loss with 94% encoding time LDP
* Option B: 0.21%/0.14%/0/14% loss with 95% encoding time for RA, 0.19% / 0.22% / -0.06% loss with 94% encoding time LDB, 0.13%/0.12%/0.05% loss with 97% encoding time LDP

This was an interesting approach for reducing encoder run time, and option B was deemed more attractive.

It was suggested to include this as an option in VTM.

Decision (SW): Adopt JVET-Z0111 option B (optional, not CTC).

[JVET-Z0193](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11643) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0111 (Adaptively bypass affine ME in VTM) [H.-J. Jhu, X. Xiu (Kwai)] [late]

[JVET-Z0209](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11660) AHG10：Encoding algorithm optimization for HTM [J.-Y. Huo, X.-L. Zhou, Y.-Z. Ma, F.-Z. Yang (Xidian Univ.), M. Li, Y. Liu (OPPO)] [late]

In HTM 16.3, in depth coding, the rendering-based synthesized view distortion is used to calculate the RD cost, bringing sufficient coding gain which is time-consuming. In this proposal, a fast rate-distortion optimization (RDO) method for depth maps is proposed, which checks the RD cost during its calculation process. In the HTM, given a coding mode, the RD cost is composed of several cumulative items. If the accumulated RD cost is equal to or exceeds the minimum RD cost of the previously coded modes, it will not be necessary to continue the RD cost calculation for the mode. For the RA configuration, compared with HTM16.3, -0.04% BD-rate performance is reported by calculating the synthesized view PSNR and total bit rate, with 88.5% EncT, 99.3% DecT, 99.9% RenT. For depth encoding time, 71.2% EncT is reported.

A reduction of overall encoding time for the HTM by more than 10% appears valuable. Proponents should get in contact with the software coordinator Karsten Sühring to inspect the maturity of the code. In this context, several suggestions were made, and proponents had already made efforts to modify their software. It was expected that it might be possible to finish the integration and release a new version of the HTM by the next meeting.

Decision (SW): Adopt JVET-Z0209.

## Profile/tier/level specification (1)

Contributions in this area were discussed in session 7 at 0605–0615 UTC on Friday 22 April 2022 (chaired by JRO).

JVET-Z0122 is also related.

[JVET-Z0060](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11495) On new levels for HEVC [M. Ikeda, T. Suzuki (Sony)]

This contribution proposes to correct the maximum bit rate for level 7.1 and 7.2 of HEVC. The max CPB size and max bit rate for level 6.3 and higher were added in JVET-Y1005. The max CPB size was increased according to increase of max luma sample rate. However, the max bit rate for level 7.1 was not increased. This contribution proposes to increase the value of max bit rate for levels 7.1 and 7.2 for the high tier according to the increase of max luma sample rate.

Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0060 (increase max bit rate values for levels 7.1 and 7.2).

## Proposed modification of system interface (0)

Section kept as a template for future use.

# Low-level tool technology proposals

## AHG8: High bit rate and high bit depth coding for VVC (0)

Section kept as a template for future use.

## AHG11: Neural network-based video coding (25)

### Summary and BoG reports

See also contributions on NN-related HLS in section 6.1, on software implementation in section 4.8, and on subjective quality testing related to EE1 in section 4.6. Documents in this section were presented and discussed in session 2 at 0750–0935 UTC on Wednesday 20 April 2022 (chaired by JRO).

[JVET-Z0023](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11616) EE1: Summary of Exploration Experiments on Neural Network-based Video Coding [E. Alshina, W. Chen, F. Galpin, Y. Li, Z. Ma, H. Wang, L. Wang]

This document summarizes Exploration Experiment 1 (EE1) tests performed between the JVET-Y and JVET-Z meetings to evaluate Neural Network-based Video Coding (NNVC) technologies, analyze their performance, and analyze their complexity aspects. In NN-based filter category BD-rate gain over the AhG11 anchor is 8.2 to 11.5% (depending on complexity) is demonstrated. In the Super Resolution category, a 1.1 % BD-rate average gain over AhG11 anchor can be achieved (among them 3% for 4K content).

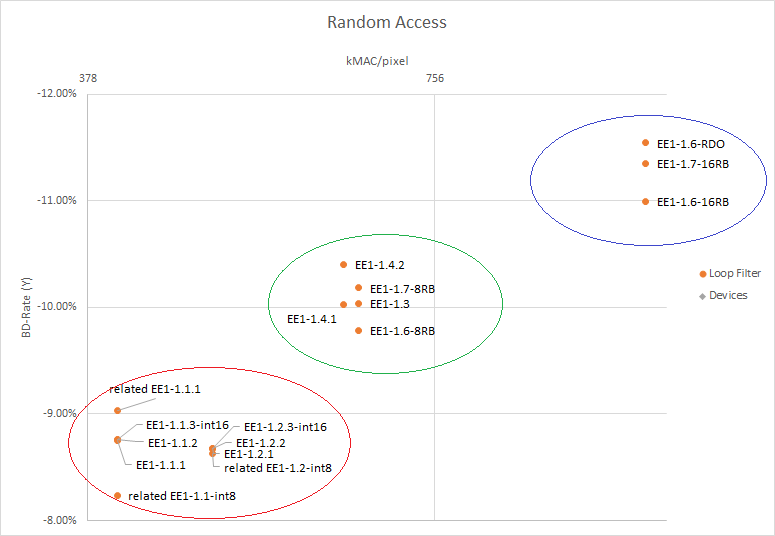
In total 7 tests studying NN-based filter technologies and 4 tests for Super Resolution technologies had been conducted. Several improvements as well as simplifications on top of technologies studied in EE1 have be proposed in EE1-related contributions. An effect of NN parameters quantizing to fixed point 16 and even 8 bits precision was studied.

Viewing was prepared and conducted together with SC 29 AG 5 for the proposals with highest BD-rate gain over AhG11 anchor.

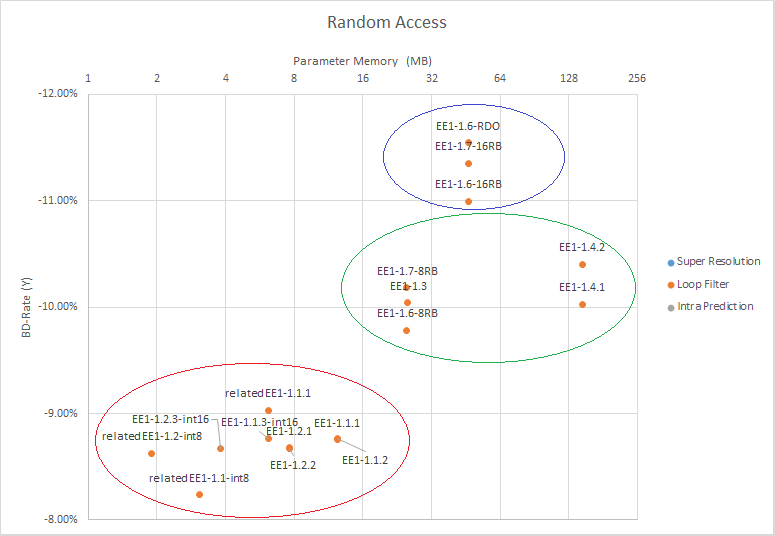
Anchor and test conditions in EE1 remains un-changed for the long time. Ahg11 conducts testing for 5 QPs (22, 27, 32, 37, 42). The common reference is VTM11.0 with an improved GOP-based temporal filter. SADL implementation for two major NN-based filters architectures have been tested in EE1.

*NN-based filters category*

Three “clusters” NN-filters providing BD-rate saving relatively to AhG11 anchor can be identified. They are marked by red, green and blue circles on the two figures below.



*BD-rate relatively to anchor in RA test for some NN-based filter depending on kMAC/pxl.*



*BD-rate relative to anchor in RA test for some NN-based filter depending on total memory size  
for all NN parameters.*

Test EE1-1.2 with NN parameters quantized to Int8 was likely the least complex among the variants depicted on the figure above. But still the computation complexity in kMAC/pxl is higher than 400 (while 64 is reference number for RTX 3080, 4K@60).

Three major NN-based filtering architectures had been used in the EE1 test.

*NN-based filter architecture originated by Bytedance and Qualcomm*

The most popular among these architectures was proposed by Bytedance in JVET-X0065 (see the next figure below), enforced by residual scaling and some other elements by Qualcomm in JVET-X0140, later improved by Ericsson and finally InterDigital provided SALD implementation for inference.

In this filter design Y is processed separately, with U and V components reprocessed jointly.



*Basic architecture of Deep In-Loop Filter with Adaptive Parameter Selection and Residual Scaling. M denotes the number of feature maps. N stands for the number of samples in one dimension. (b) Construction of Attention Residual Block in (a)*

The calculation process in the attention module can be written as:

*F\_out = F\_in f (Rec, Pred, BS, QP) + F\_in*

where *F\_in and F\_out* denote the input and the output of the attention module, respectively. *Rec*, *Pred*, *BS*, and *QP* stand for the reconstruction, the prediction, the boundary strengths, and the sequence-level input quantization parameter, respectively.

The NN parameters precision for all tests in this sub-category is float32. Test results in the format recommended by AhG11 are summarized in the table below. Encoding time (RA cfg) is ×5 (SADL) / ×1.3 (libtorch) of AhG11 anchor, decoder run time is ×2000 (SADL) / ×280 (libtorch) of AhG11 anchor (both ran on CPU). Training time for default version with 8residual Blocks is ~60 hour per model.

A shift of some chroma gain to luma by chroma QP offset adjustment if safer in all-intra configuration: 10% chroma BD-rate degradation result is 0.7% luma BD-rate improvement. In the RA configuration, 10% chroma BD-rate degradation provides only 0.4% extra gain for luma. But increment of chroma QP by 1 makes NN-based filter gain more balanced (thanks were expressed to Xidian Uni. and ZTE for studying this aspect).

SADL implementation for inference provides 0.4% better gain (Test EE1-1.6 vs EE1-1.7) than PyTorch inference.

*Performance results for NN-filters based on architectures from Bytedance and Qualcomm.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | Random Access (CTC) | | | All Intra (CTC) | | | Inference |
| Contribution | Source | Total number of parameters (millions) | Worst-case complexity (kMAC  /pixel) | Y | Cb | Cr | Y | Cb | Cr |  |
| Split ALF in combination with JVET-X0065 | | | | | | | | | | |
| EE1-1.4.1 | [JVET-Z0086](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11521) | 36.7 | 630.0 | -10.0% | -23.9% | -23.5% | -7.4% | -20.7% | -20.9% | PyTorch v1.6 |
| EE1-1.4.2 | [JVET-Z0086](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11521) | 36.7 | 630.0 | -10.4% | -13.7% | -13.3% | -8.7% | -10.9% | -11.3% | PyTorch v1.6 |
| Solution for blocking artefacts (JVET-Y0143) | | | | | | | | | | |
| EE1-1.3 | [JVET-Z0070](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0070-v1.zip) | 6.3 | 649.0 | -10.0% | -21.6% | -21.4% | -7.3% | -19.8% | -20.1% | PyTorch v1.6 |
| EE1-1.6-8RB | [JVET-Z0112](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11559) | 6.2 | 649.0 | -9.8% | -21.2% | -21.1% | -7.4% | -19.3% | -19.4% | *SADL* |
| EE1-1.6-16RB | [JVET-Z0112](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11559) | 11.6 | 1151.0 | -11.0% | -23.0% | -24.5% | -8.4% | -21.5% | -22.5% | SADL |
| *SADL implementation* | | | | | | | | | | |
| EE1-1.7-8RB | JVET-Z0113 | 6.2 | 649.0 | -10.2% | -22.2% | -22.1% | -7.2% | -19.7% | -20.0% | SADL |
| EE1-1.7-16RB | JVET-Z0113 | 11.6 | 1151.0 | -11.4% | -23.9% | -25.4% | -8.2% | -22.2% | -23.3% | SADL |
| Advanced RDO for filter selection | | | | | | | | | | |
| EE1-1.6-RDO | [JVET-Z0154](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11603) | 11.6 | 1151.0 | -11.5% | -23.1% | -24.6% | -8.9% | -21.6% | -22.7% | SADL |
| EE1-1.7-RDO | [JVET-Z0155](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11604) | 11.6 | 1151.0 |  |  |  | -8.5% | -22.4% | -23.5% | *SADL* |
| Ablations study | | | | | | | | | | |
| EE1-1.6-8RB-retrain | [JVET-Z0106](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0106-v1.zip) | 6.2 | 649.0 |  |  |  | -7.4% | -18.6% | -19.1% | PyTorch v1.9 |
| EE1-1.6-8RB-retrain-long | [JVET-Z0106](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0106-v1.zip) | 6.2 | 649.0 |  |  |  | -7.6% | -18.5% | -19.1% | PyTorch v1.9 |
| EE1-1.6-8RB-w/o part | [JVET-Z0106](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0106-v1.zip) | 6.2 | 638.0 |  |  |  | -7.6% | -18.4% | -19.3% | PyTorch v1.9 |
| EE1-1.6-8RB-w/o BS | [JVET-Z0106](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0106-v1.zip) | 6.2 | 638.0 |  |  |  | -7.6% | -18.4% | -19.0% | PyTorch v1.9 |
| EE1-1.6-8RB-w/o part &BS | [JVET-Z0106](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0106-v1.zip) | 6.2 | 628.0 |  |  |  | -7.4% | -18.6% | -19.2% | PyTorch v1.9 |
| EE1-1.6-8RB-w/o pred | [JVET-Z0106](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0106-v1.zip) | 6.2 | 638.0 |  |  |  | -7.3% | -18.5% | -19.1% | PyTorch v1.9 |
| EE1-1.6-4RB | [JVET-Z0106](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0106-v1.zip) | 5.6 | 481.0 |  |  |  | -6.8% | -19.3% | -19.6% | PyTorch v1.9 |
| EE1-1.6-16RB | [JVET-Z0106](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0106-v1.zip) | 7.6 | 985.0 |  |  |  | -8.3% | -17.7% | -18.5% | PyTorch v1.9 |
| EE1-1.6-8RB att.last | [JVET-Z0106](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0106-v1.zip) | 6.2 | 646.0 |  |  |  | -7.6% | -18.7% | -19.6% | PyTorch v1.9 |
| EE1-1.6-8RB w/o att. | [JVET-Z0106](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0106-v1.zip) | 6.2 | 646.0 |  |  |  | -7.6% | -18.6% | -19.2% | PyTorch v1.9 |

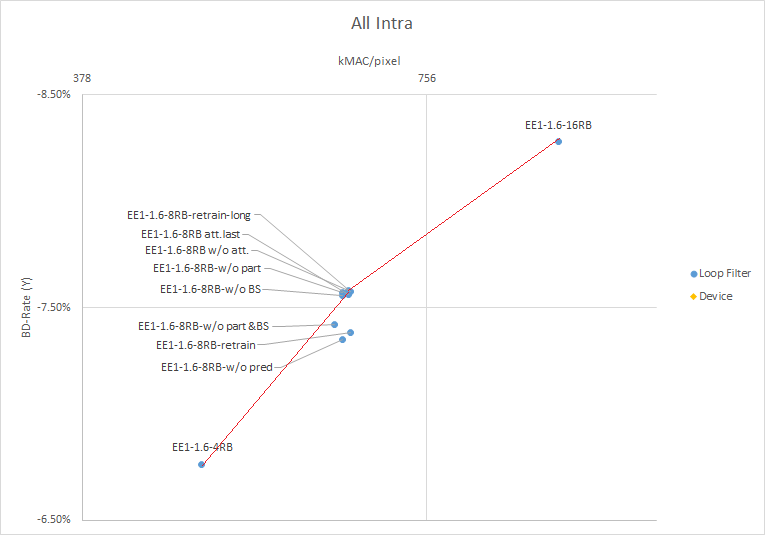
In an EE1 related contribution ablation study for this NN-based filter architecture was performed. Ericsson was able to re-train model from the scratch, and so verify training procedure. As expected after re-training performance is slightly different, but difference is 0.0% BD-rate Y and up to 0.7% BD-rate chroma.

Another useful finding from Ericson is that longer training (378 epochs instead 155) improves performance by 0.2% BD-rate (in all-intra configuration).

Results of ablation study by Ericsson (JVET-Z0106) are visualized in the figure below. All test results (except just retraining) corresponds to long training.

The change for number of residual blocks (default is 8, 4 and 16 have been tested) has major effect on performance and complexity. Red line of the figure below connects RB4, RB8 and RB16 variants of NN filter. The curvature of this curve shows that number of residual blocks 8 is optimal performance/complexity trade-off.

Removal from design prediction information provides the biggest performance drop. Removal of BS or partitioning information, as well as disabling attention mechanism provides almost not performance / complexity change. Even removal both partitioning and BS from design is still close to the optimal, but reduces tensors size in the memory.



*Ablation study by Ericsson (JVET-Z0106).*

It should be noticed that ablation test have been provide in all-intra cfg only. In Inter configuration an effect of various elements of NN-filter design might be very different. Such kind of study can be recommended.

*NN-based filter architecture originated by Tencent*

In this filter design Y, U and V components are processed jointly. Two variants tested in EE1 are shown in the next figure below. They were proposed by Tencent.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

*Basic NN-filter architecture by Tencent: with two models EE1-1.1 (left) and with single model models EE1-1.2 (right).*

Performance results for both variants are very close. The number of parameters in single model variant is ×1.5 smaller. Smaller number of parameters is compensated by extra input (slice type). It is reported that the training time ~150 hours for both variants.

Test results in format recommended by AhG11 are summarized in the table below. The implementation change from Torch to SALD w/o change for NN parameters precision (32 bits) is nearly lossless. Encoding and decoding run-time surprisingly higher SADL variant: Enc. ×1.2 of anchor (libtorch) 🡪 ×2.0 of anchor (SADL), Dec. ×300 of anchor (libtorch) 🡪 ×1700 of anchor (SADL).

*Performance results for NN-filters based on architectures from Tencent.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | Random Access (CTC) | | | All Intra (CTC) | | | Notes |
| Tets | Bits | Total number of parameters (millions) | Worst case complexity (kMAC /pixel) | Y | Cb | Cr | Y | Cb | Cr |  |
| EE1-1.1.1 | F32 | 3.1 | 401.0 | -8.8% | -19.9% | -19.4% | -7.4% | -16.8% | -17.3% | Torch |
| EE1-1.1.2 | F32 | 3.1 | 401.0 | -8.8% | -19.9% | -19.4% | -7.4% | -16.8% | -17.3% | *SADL* |
| EE1-1.1.3-int16 | Int16 | 3.1 | 401.0 | -8.8% | -19.9% | -19.4% | -7.4% | -16.8% | -17.3% | *SADL* |
| EE1-1.1-int8 | Int8 | 3.1 | 401.0 | -8.2% | -19.0% | -18.1% | -6.3% | -15.0% | -16.1% | *SADL* |
| Related  EE1-1.1.1 | F32 | 1.5 | 401.0 | -9.0% | -20.0% | -19.5% |  |  |  |  |
| EE1-1.2.1 | F32 | 1.9 | 485.0 | -8.7% | -18.6% | -19.0% | -6.5% | -14.9% | -16.0% | Torch |
| EE1-1.2.2 | F32 | 1.9 | 485.0 | -8.7% | -18.6% | -19.0% | -6.5% | -14.9% | -16.0% | *SADL* |
| EE1-1.2.3-int16 | Int16 | 1.9 | 485.0 | -8.7% | -18.7% | -19.0% | -6.5% | -14.9% | -16.0% | *SADL* |
| EE1-1.2-int8 | Int8 | 1.9 | 485.0 | -8.6% | -18.1% | -18.4% | -6.3% | -14.4% | -15.4% | *SADL* |

Quantizing NN parameters to 16 bits comes almost w/o performance change. With quantized to 8 bits precision parameters NN filter performance slightly degrades (0.1~0.2% BD-rate) for variant with single model (EE1-1.2). For the variant with 2 models degradation due to NN parameter quantization to 8 bits is higher (~0.6% BD-rate).

It is expected that additional speed up is possible if not only NN weights but also tensor values after activation will be quantized to limited (16, or even better 8 bits) precision.

*CNN post-processing filter based on depthwise separable convolution and attention mechanism.*

Filter design in this test used WCDANN architecture shown in the figure below. This design was proposed by OPPO and Xidian Uni.

Shape

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

(a)

A picture containing graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

(b)

Shape

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

(c)

Architecture diagramme of WCDANN: (a) Overall architecture of WCDANN. WCDANN consists of M WCDABs. “3ⅹ3 Conv” denotes 3ⅹ3 common convolution layer. ReLU denotes Rectified Linear Unit for activation. Each Conv has 64 channels. *WCDABM* denotes the M-th weakly connected dense attention block. (b) Architecture of WCDAB. WCDAB consists of M WCDABs. “1ⅹ1 Conv” denotes 1ⅹ1 common convolution layer. *RABi* denotes i-th residual attention block (i=1, …,4). CSAB denotes channel-spatial joint attention block. (c) Architecture of RAB.

This NN architecture if implemented with conventional convolutions is very “heavy” (kMAC/pxl is over 3000, number of parameters 4.7 Millions). If implemented with Depth-Wise Separable convolutions then both complexity characteristics (kMAC/pxl and total number of parameters) reduce by ×4, while performance is almost unchanged. Unfortunately only luma BD-rate was reported in the EE test, although chroma BD-rate is desired as well.

*Super-resolution category*

In this round of EE, eventually, apple-to-apple comparison for super-resolution with RPR filter up-sampling and NN-based super-resolution becomes possible. The next two tables below summarize performance test results and complexity.

It tests EE1-2.1.1 LGE combines existing in VVC standard RPR re-sampling filter with adaptive selection of coded picture size.

It tests EE1-2.1.2 additionally chroma QP is reduced in order to balance luma / chroma performance. Still some average gain (0.4%) relatively to AhG11 anchor is preserved in RA configuration. In all intra after chroma QP adjustment there is no gain in average.

*Performance results for test in Super Resolution category. Average BD-rate (all classes) is reported.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Contribution | Total Number of Parameters (Millions) | Worst Case Complexity (kMAC /pixel) | Random Access (CTC) | | | All Intra (CTC) | | | Characteristics |
| Y | Cb | Cr | Y | Cb | Cr |
| [EE1-2.1.1](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0065-v1.zip) | 0.0 | 0.0 | **-1.0%** | 2.6% | 2.5% | **-0.6%** | 3.1% | 2.7% | ***RPR filter & adaptive size*** |
| EE1-2.1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.4% | -1.4% | -1.4% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.0% | *RPR filter & adaptive size* |
| EE1-2.2 | 2.4 | 244.0 | 52.7% | 11.1% | 11.6% | 14.8% | 1.5% | -4.7% | *NN-filter1 w/****o*** *adaptive size* |
| EE1-2.3 | 7.0 | 854.0 | 51.8% | -7.6% | -10.6% | 12.4% | -12.5% | -20.2% | *NN-filter1 w/****o*** *adaptive size* |
| EE1-2.4 | 7.0 | 854.0 | **-1.3%** | -0.6% | -0.8% | **-1.1%** | -0.4% | -0.7% | ***NN-filter2 & adaptive size*** |

Two variants of NN-based filters tested in this EE1 round. Both are initiated by Bytedance. Luma is up-sampled separately. Chroma up-sampling NN receives luma as an extra input.



(a)



(b)

*Architecture of luma (a) and chroma (b) up-sampling NN.*

In test EE1-2.3, U and V use dedicated network, while in test EE1-2.2 same network is used for U and V. This explains the difference in complexity.

If NN-based up-sampling filter from EE1-2.3 replaces RPR filter in test EE1-2.1 (adaptive coded picture size). Then extra 0.3% gain in RA cfg amf 0.5% in all-intra cfg can be obtained. It shall be noticed that adaptive coded picture size selection is more beneficial for high resolution content. The table below shows results for only 4K classes (A1 and A2).

*Performance results for test in Super-resolution category. Average BD-rate (only 4K).*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Contribution | Total Number of Parameters (Millions) | Worst Case Complexity (kMAC /pixel) | Random Access (CTC) | | | All Intra (CTC) | | | Characteristics |
| Y | Cb | Cr | Y | Cb | Cr |
| [EE1-2.1.1](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0065-v1.zip) | 0.0 | 0.0 | **-2.5%** | 5.0% | 5.2% | **-2.2%** | 7.5% | 6.1% | ***RPR filter & adaptive size*** |
| EE1-2.1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.3% | -2.9% | -2.3% | -0.9% | 2.0% | 0.8% | *RPR filter & adaptive size* |
| EE1-2.2 | 2.4 | 244.0 | -5.9% | 18.5% | 7.8% | -8.1% | 33.2% | 0.8% | *NN-filter1 w/****o*** *adaptive size* |
| EE1-2.3 | 7.0 | 854.0 | -6.5% | 0.3% | -12.7% | -9.2% | 13.8% | -13.8% | *NN-filter1 w/****o*** *adaptive size* |
| EE1-2.4 | 7.0 | 854.0 | **-3.0%** | -1.4% | -1.7% | **-2.7%** | -0.8% | -1.5% | ***NN-filter2 & adaptive size*** |

Replacement of the RPR filter by the NN-based one gives more or less the same performance improvement. Average gain achieved for 4K content is almost 3%.

NN based approaches are using RPR downsampling.

For 4K, upsampling is optimum for almost all cases, therefore no adaptation needed. Here, the NN1 shows better performance than NN2 (the latter close to RPR).

*Visual test*

The best performing NN-based filters (tests EE1-1.2 and EE1-1.7) were selected for viewing. Also super resolution with RPR filter (EE1-2.1) and NN based filters (EE1.2.4) went to the viewing. Viewing results are discussed in JVET-Z0053. It appears that blocking artefacts problem of EE1.7 still not resolved.

*Cross-checks*

During preparing EE1 summary some complexity numbers were corrected by cross-checkers. NN-based filters performance was verified by OPPO (cross-checked tests EE1-1.1, 1.2, 1.6 and 1.7) and Bytedance (cross-checked test EE1-1.4).

*Recommendations*

Continue EE study, considering ablation study. Pay more attention during cross-check not only for verification performance results but also complexity numbers. Study inference implementation for limited precision for NN parameters and for activations to provide more possibilities for optimization. Revise summary template used for NN-based proposals: 1) add encoder/decoder run-time information, 2) remove only 4K results.

A BoG was established (chaired by E. Alshina) for summary template revision and double-check performance/complexity numbers for non-EE1 proposals, also discuss experiences with SADL from EE, and how to improve its usage.

SADL has been used in many parts, gives better insight into impact of architectures and training, and also quantized parameters. Has significantly larger runtime than Pytorch, though. Should be further clarified with contributors to check if the settings were correct e.g. for the integer conversion.

Related contribution (JVET-Z0106) investigates impact of training and performs ablation study, useful to define next EE.

[JVET-Z0053](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11487) [AHG4] REV Result for AHG11/EE1 and AHG4 new test sequences [M. Wien (RWTH)]

Remote expert viewing tests were conducted before the 26th JVET meeting for the exploration activity on EE1/DNN-based coding tools and for studying new gaming-type test material proposed in JVET-Y0041. The tests were performed using mp4 files provided by the proponents with a total of 68 A-B-comparisons for EE1 and 14 comparisons for the gaming-type content. Sequences of 720p, 1080p, and 2160p resolution were evaluated for EE1. For the gaming-type content, 1080p and 2160p were evaluated. Calls for participation in the subjective viewing were issued on the JVET reflector. Overall, 18 experts volunteered in participating in the tests. The testing procedure followed the draft SC29/AG5 guidelines for remote experts viewing, providing an A/B comparison of sequences under test.

The number of participants was only 18, which was indicated as the lowest number to be accepted for running the tests. Due to the uncontrolled and variable viewing conditions the resulting data may be of limited reliability and should be treated with care.

Based on the reported MOS values, the following observations are made: For the EE1-2 experiment, a significant visual benefit is reported for 14 out of 24 test cases. For the remaining cases, MOS = 0 is included in the confidence interval such that comparable quality is indicated. In the EE1-1.7 experiment, 9 test cases out of indicate a significant visual benefit while one case showed a significant loss. The remaining 14 cases indicate comparable quality. In the super-resolution category (EE1-2.x), visual benefit is observed for three cases for the NN-based method (2.4) and one for the RPR-based approach. The other cases indicate no benefit by the confidence interval with two cases for the RPR-based approach which show a tendency towards loss.

It is recommended to determine a sufficiently large group of volunteers well before the planned test date in order to avoid difficulties in acquisition at test time. This may be done by the end of the current meeting or (latest) by the AhG meeting in preparation of the viewing tests. The test preparation would be completed if the requested number of participants is reached.

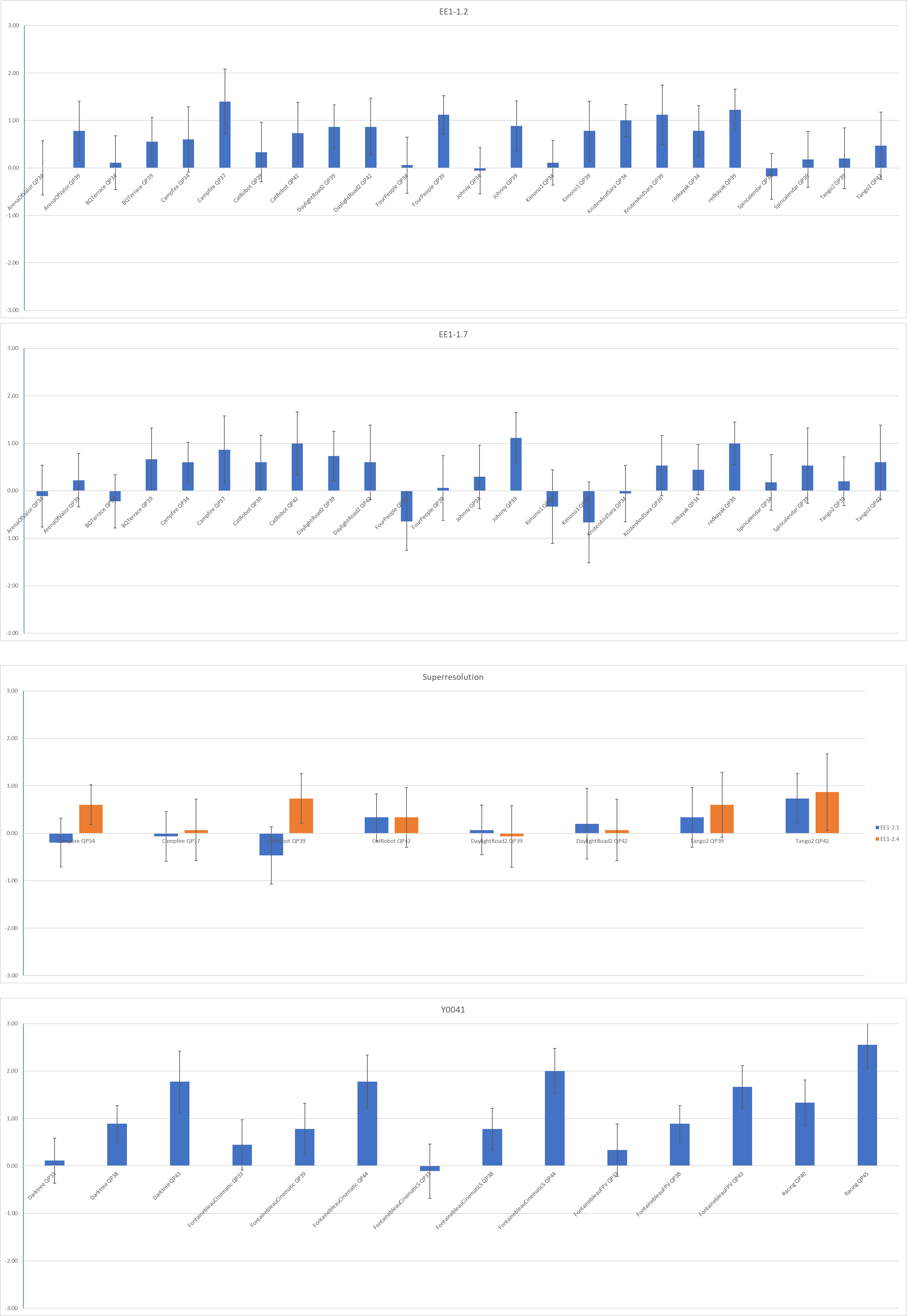
The MOS values and the corresponding confidence intervals (CI) resulting from the evaluation are reported in the table below. According to the assignment of voting scores, a positive number indicates a visual benefit for the proposal over the anchor while a negative number indicates the proposal to be inferior to the anchor.

The tests are marked in the table. The ‘check’ test represents a test cell where the assessment of the original against a coded version or the assessment of high and low QP for the same source have been evaluated. The existence or location of these cells were not revealed to the participants before the experiments.

The scores of the 18 participants have not been further processed with the following exemption: The votes of participants voting the original or the lower QP inferior to the higher QP in the ‘check’ test were not regarded in the evaluation of the corresponding session.

**MOS results for the A/B comparisons under test**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test** | **Name** | **MOS** | **CI** |  | **Test** | **Name** | **MOS** | **CI** |  | **Test** | **Name** | **MOS** | **CI** |
| EE1-1.2 | ArenaOfValor QP34 | 0.00 | 0.57 |  | EE1-1.7 | ArenaOfValor QP34 | -0.11 | 0.65 |  | Y0041 | Darktree QP33 | 0.11 | 0.47 |
| EE1-1.2 | ArenaOfValor QP39 | 0.78 | 0.62 |  | EE1-1.7 | ArenaOfValor QP39 | 0.22 | 0.56 |  | Y0041 | Darktree QP38 | 0.89 | 0.38 |
| EE1-1.2 | BQTerrace QP34 | 0.11 | 0.57 |  | EE1-1.7 | BQTerrace QP34 | -0.22 | 0.56 |  | Y0041 | Darktree QP43 | 1.78 | 0.64 |
| EE1-1.2 | BQTerrace QP39 | 0.56 | 0.51 |  | EE1-1.7 | BQTerrace QP39 | 0.67 | 0.65 |  | Y0041 | FontainebleauCinematic QP33 | 0.44 | 0.53 |
| EE1-1.2 | Campfire QP34 | 0.60 | 0.68 |  | EE1-1.7 | Campfire QP34 | 0.60 | 0.42 |  | Y0041 | FontainebleauCinematic QP39 | 0.78 | 0.54 |
| EE1-1.2 | Campfire QP37 | 1.40 | 0.68 |  | EE1-1.7 | Campfire QP37 | 0.87 | 0.71 |  | Y0041 | FontainebleauCinematic QP44 | 1.78 | 0.56 |
| EE1-1.2 | CatRobot QP39 | 0.33 | 0.62 |  | EE1-1.7 | CatRobot QP39 | 0.60 | 0.57 |  | Y0041 | FontainebleauCinematicS QP33 | -0.11 | 0.57 |
| EE1-1.2 | CatRobot QP42 | 0.73 | 0.65 |  | EE1-1.7 | CatRobot QP42 | 1.00 | 0.66 |  | Y0041 | FontainebleauCinematicS QP38 | 0.78 | 0.44 |
| EE1-1.2 | DaylightRoad2 QP39 | 0.87 | 0.46 |  | EE1-1.7 | DaylightRoad2 QP39 | 0.73 | 0.52 |  | Y0041 | FontainebleauCinematicS QP44 | 2.00 | 0.48 |
| EE1-1.2 | DaylightRoad2 QP42 | 0.87 | 0.60 |  | EE1-1.7 | DaylightRoad2 QP42 | 0.60 | 0.78 |  | Y0041 | FontainebleauFPV QP33 | 0.33 | 0.55 |
| EE1-1.2 | FourPeople QP34 | 0.06 | 0.59 |  | EE1-1.7 | FourPeople QP34 | -0.65 | 0.60 |  | Y0041 | FontainebleauFPV QP38 | 0.89 | 0.38 |
| EE1-1.2 | FourPeople QP39 | 1.12 | 0.41 |  | EE1-1.7 | FourPeople QP39 | 0.06 | 0.68 |  | Y0041 | FontainebleauFPV QP43 | 1.67 | 0.45 |
| EE1-1.2 | Johnny QP34 | -0.06 | 0.49 |  | EE1-1.7 | Johnny QP34 | 0.29 | 0.67 |  | Y0041 | Racing QP40 | 1.33 | 0.48 |
| EE1-1.2 | Johnny QP39 | 0.88 | 0.53 |  | EE1-1.7 | Johnny QP39 | 1.12 | 0.53 |  | Y0041 | Racing QP45 | 2.56 | 0.51 |
| EE1-1.2 | Kimono1 QP34 | 0.11 | 0.47 |  | EE1-1.7 | Kimono1 QP34 | -0.33 | 0.78 |  |  |  |  |  |
| EE1-1.2 | Kimono1 QP39 | 0.78 | 0.62 |  | EE1-1.7 | Kimono1 QP39 | -0.67 | 0.85 |  | Check | CatRobot QP39 | 1.13 | 0.26 |
| EE1-1.2 | KristenAndSara QP34 | 1.00 | 0.34 |  | EE1-1.7 | KristenAndSara QP34 | -0.06 | 0.59 |  | Check | FontainebleauFPV QP32 | 1.33 | 0.35 |
| EE1-1.2 | KristenAndSara QP39 | 1.12 | 0.63 |  | EE1-1.7 | KristenAndSara QP39 | 0.53 | 0.63 |  | Check | Kimono1 QP39 | 2.56 | 0.40 |
| EE1-1.2 | redkayak QP34 | 0.78 | 0.54 |  | EE1-1.7 | redkayak QP34 | 0.44 | 0.53 |  | Check | KristenAndSara QP34 | 3.00 | 0.00 |
| EE1-1.2 | redkayak QP39 | 1.22 | 0.44 |  | EE1-1.7 | redkayak QP39 | 1.00 | 0.45 |  | Check | Racing QP37 | 1.56 | 0.43 |
| EE1-1.2 | Spincalendar QP34 | -0.18 | 0.48 |  | EE1-1.7 | Spincalendar QP34 | 0.18 | 0.59 |  | Check | Tango2 QP42 | 1.40 | 0.42 |
| EE1-1.2 | Spincalendar QP39 | 0.18 | 0.59 |  | EE1-1.7 | Spincalendar QP39 | 0.53 | 0.79 |  |  |  |  |  |
| EE1-1.2 | Tango2 QP39 | 0.20 | 0.64 |  | EE1-1.7 | Tango2 QP39 | 0.20 | 0.51 |  |  |  |  |  |
| EE1-1.2 | Tango2 QP42 | 0.47 | 0.71 |  | EE1-1.7 | Tango2 QP42 | 0.60 | 0.78 |  |  |  |  |  |



*MOS plots*

In the above figure, the results for the different test categories are aggregated. The different experiments are marked in the figure. It is noted that in the super-resolution category, EE1-2.1 refers to the VTM RPR-based approach while EE1-2.4 refers to NN-based super-resolution.

Some participants raised the fact that sequence pairs might look very similar. The overall duration of the experiment was mentioned. The following specific comments were recorded.

DNN:

* (720p) FourPeople and Spin Calendar quality is too low, better to use QP-1 next time.
* (720p) NN LF looks a bit blurry and anchor is more sharp. NN LF sometimes give artificial edges.
* (1080p) BQTerrace quality too high.
* (1080p) NN LF can give artificial edges and colours.
* (2160p) Tango quality too high.

Probably experts who gave specific comments on NN properties knew the characteristics of such technology and might have been able to identify A/B.

The number of participants was only 18, which was indicated as the lowest number to be acceptable for running the tests. Due to the uncontrolled and variable viewing conditions the resulting data may be of limited reliability and should be treated with care (also as some participants might have been biased).

Based on the reported MOS values, the following observations are made:

For the EE1-2 experiment, a significant visual benefit is reported for 14 out of 24 test cases. For the remaining cases, MOS=0 is included in the confidence interval such that comparable quality is indicated.

In the EE1-1.7 experiment, 9 test cases out of indicate a significant visual benefit while one case showed a significant loss. The remaining 14 cases indicate comparable quality.

In the super-resolution category (EE1-2.x), visual benefit is observed for three cases for the NN-based method (2.4) and one for the RPR-based approach. The other cases indicate no benefit by the confidence interval with two cases for the RPR-based approach which show a tendency towards loss.

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Results for NN based loop filter show a more clear tendency of improvements, and also higher number of test cases than last time (though results be considered with care, see above). For NN based SR, only one case with non-overlapping CI improvement over RPR.

It was asked which amount of cases was actually coded with lower resolution in the SR case? Same decision used for RPR and NN, and a participant confirms that not all GOPs were coded with low resolution. Should be further investigated if that is the reason that in some cases not benefit was found, neither for RPR than for NN. .Such an analysis was reported in session 18. For example, in daylight road and campfire, full resolution coding is used in almost all cases. This matches the visual results, where no benefit was shown. The corresponding slide deck should be provided as a new version of JVET-Z0098.

It was commented that also comparison versus results from last meeting (in case of same sequences used) would be beneficial, to see if there are improvements, or known issues with visual quality had been resolved.

[JVET-Z0234](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11685) BoG on Neural Networks Video Coding Results Analysis and further planning of EE1 [E. Alshina]

This is a report of activities from the BoG Neural Networks Video Coding Results Analysis and further planning of EE1. The BoG held 2 meetings with about 120 participants during the 26th JVET meeting on April 22, 05:00-7:20 UTC and with about 100 participants on 26 April 05:00-7:20 UTC

The BoG was established with the following mandates:

* Verify summary if NNVC (EE1, EE1-related and AhG11 contributions) results analysis
* Update NNVC summary template if needed
* Discuss SADL usage and updates
* Create list of new EE1 experiments
* Possibilities of establishing common SW base, requirements, recommendation for further development: better performance or reasonable complexity?

*NNVC Results analysis*

Initial version of NNVC results summary was sent to the JVET reflector at April, 21 (after JVET session 5). Proponents were invited to correct summary if needed. One correction (by JVET-Z0082) proponents received.

The group had identified that for several proposals it was not the AhG11 anchor that was used. It was requested to update contributions with the proper anchor. It was decided not to include into the summary the test results of proposals which do not use AhG 11 anchor. Proposals identified with the wrong anchor were

* JVET-Z0073
* JVET-Z0077
* JVET-Z0144

*Updating NNVC reporting templates*

Two documents describe the complexity and results reporting procedure – the NNVC CTC and results reporting template ([JVET-X2016](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11229)) and summary of NNVC contribution ([JVET-X0188](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11198)). Both require minor changes. Some complexity aspects are mandatory, while others are optional in the prior documents.

The following was discussed:

* It is desired to report more details about training strategy in document, among them:
  + Change of training data set at some point
  + Learning rate update strategy
* Several experts suggested to remove only 4K results from the summary of all tests 🡪 This was agreed.
* It was agreed to keep run time in the CTC and reporting templates only, but not in the summary reporting 🡪 no changes were needed in this regard.
* Is it useful to include training time for the biggest model?
  + Concern: reliable time measurement for training process is difficult (due to GPU loading with process, for example)
  + Possible option to measure 1 epoch (not first) and multiply by number of epochs
  + Number of epochs and training time are optional in the CTC and reporting templates, this should be made mandatory to report
  + Time is not enough, the number of samples in training and GPU loading are needed
  + Time provided only as rough estimation ~ not useful for the summary of all technologies summary
  + Agreement: the number epochs and training time should be mandatory to report in the results reporting template.
* kMAC/pxl computation needs to be clarified:
  + If NN technology operates for 128×128 or for whole picture due to the extension on boundary kMAC/pxl numbers are different
  + SADL estimation for kMAC/pxl is more accurate
  + Boundary handling was not discussed in EE1 so far, but it could lead to non-homogeneous processing on boundary 🡪 significant slow down
  + Option1: indicate if kMAC/pxl assumes implementation on block basis (and size of block) or frame basis (++)
  + Option2: ask all to use kMAC/pxl for 128×128 (--)

Suggestion. If use SADL

* Compile w/o SIMD 🡪 accurate kMAC/pxl
* Compile w/ SIMD 🡪 fast

It was agreed to update the results reporting template to request information about kMAC/pxl computation (block based on picture based), and to include include this information to the summary of contributions.

* Results for post filters do not appear on a plots in the summary of contributions. There was agreement to fix graphs, without differentiating between in-loop and post-filters on plots.

*Discussion of SADL usage and updates*

[**JVET-Z0161**](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11610) **AhG11: SADL update [F. Galpin, T. Dumas, P. Bordes, E. François (InterDigital)]**

This contribution presents updates in the Small AdHoc Deep Learning (SADL) library already described in JVET-W0181 and JVET-Y0110.

It was explained that PyTorch and TensorFlow depending on version for the speed benefits due to the different memory layout can reorder data (for example, transpose) and so change order of operations, this is one of the reasons for not-bit exact behaviour.

In most of proposals NN diagram doesn’t not contain sufficient information to implement it in SADL or/and describe operation accurate enough for standard specification,

Eventually in order to ensure bit-exact behaviour of NN algorithms some restrictions (de-scaling shifts, clipping, fixed order of operation similar to HEVC/VVC interpolation filter or/and transform) will be required. This I would be “normative” part of the algorithm.

Floating-point arithmetic is non-associative, which cause unpredictable result in case of usage of computational systems with massive parallelism

Consideration of integer implementation and dynamic range control (in order to avoid overflow) is important to ensure bit-exact behaviour of NN algorithms.

Changes in SADL:

* Missing layers: usually easy to fix. 5 new layers were added to support proponents' models:
  + shape, expand, preLU, flatten, transpose
* Some layers are maybe **not recommended** as they are difficult to implement in integer arithmetic (e.g. **division, sigmoid**)
* Some issue with some “complex” layout: sometimes the memory layout in the graph is difficult to assess. A new option has been added to fine control the memory layout.
  + Example: transpose can be part of algorithm or be implementation issue due to memory layout handling

Performance:

* Initialization of the network should be done once to avoid overhead: as in VTM/ECM, buffers are prepared beforehand.
* NN related code should be isolated inside a translation unit and build with correct SIMD options
* Float version is less optimized than integer version. An update is planned.
* It is recommended to prepare the input data and output data directly in the C++ code instead of relying on data manipulation layers in SADL (reshape, concat, expand, etc.).

Quantization:

* Currently SADL can handle int32/int16/int8 data type. Data type is used for both the weights and the intermediate latents. Computation is done in using twice the number of bits.

Recommendations:

* Provide example c++ code for an inference.
* Sample program for NN parameters quantizing planned to be provided

Speed issue of SADL:

Redundant initialization of models 🡪 removing saves 10% run time (already shared to proponents)

Some SIMD have been missed 🡪 added shortly (implementation ready)

Expectation: SADL expected to be 3 ~4 times slower than libtorch, but transparent.

*Creating a list of new EE1 experiments*

Based on [JVET-Z\_Notes\_d2.docx](https://www.itu.int/wftp3/av-arch/jvet-site/2022_04_Z_Virtual/JVET-Z_Notes_d2.docx), the following contributions were recommended to be included into EE1.

* [JVET-Z0093](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11528) EE1-related: The performance of EE1 Test 1.1 and Test 1.2 on ECM-4.0 [R. Chang, L. Wang, X. Xu, S. Liu (Tencent), F. Galpin (InterDigital)]
* [JVET-Z0106](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11553) EE1-related: Reduced complexity NN loop filter and ablation study [J. Ström, D. Liu, M. Damghanian, K. Andersson, Y. Li, P. Wennersten, R. Yu (Ericsson)]
* [JVET-Z0128](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11576) EE1-related: on BaseQP parameter in EE1-1.1 [Z. Xie, Y. Yu, H. Yu, D. Wang (OPPO)]
* [JVET-Z0077](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11512) AHG11: Extension of DOVC to Regular 2D Videos [Q. Qin, C. Jung (Xidian Univ.), D. Zou, M. Li (OPPO)]

This list was then to be updated based on further discussion of NNV proposals in JVET (by time of the BoG, 6 proposals had not yet been presented).

*Recommendations*

Recommendations from the BoG are summarized as follows:

* NNVC Results and analysis
  + Results for AhG11, EE1related contributions added, confirmed (attached to the BoG report)
  + Results of proposals which do not sue AhG11 anchor should not be listed in the summary.
* NNVC summary template modification:
* Update results reporting template for each proposals (JVET-X2016)
  + The number epochs and training time **mandatory** to report in results reporting template,
  + Add information about assumption kMAC/pxl was computed (block based on picture based),
  + Request reporting more details about training process such as
    - Additional training data at some stage of training
    - Learning rate update strategy
* Update summary of NNVC proposal template (JVET-X0188):
  + Remove “only 4K” results,
  + Fix graphs, do not differentiate between in-loop and post-filters on plots,
* Add information about assumption kMAC/pxl was computed (block based on picture based).

New EE1 Planning

* Proponents of proposals included to the next EE1 round are requested to provide test description (send to EE1 coordinators):
  + [JVET-Z0093](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11528)
  + [JVET-Z0106](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11553)
  + [JVET-Z0128](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11576)
  + [JVET-Z0077](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11512)
* This list was to be updated after completion of the NNVC proposals review
* SADL update
* Reasons for some speed issues were identified, and a way to fix this was communicated to proponents
* Expected speed difference between libtorch and SADL is between ×2 and ~×4
  + SADL is slower, but controllable and transparent
* SADL authors believe that for video coding applications precision of weights 16 bits, activation 16 bits (w16a16) is the most suitable, so SADL optimized the best for this combination.
* It was recommended (among all other steps on SADL improvements) to provide an examples of
  + C++ code for correct MAC evaluation
  + Sample to dump a NN in quantized SADL format

Presented in session 10. Discussion on common code base – generally agreed that this would be advantageous. It was pointed out to have been agreed earlier only to include tools in such more “official” codebase when training would have been fully cross-checked which was not the case yet for tools in current EE.

Training scripts should also provide the tools for extracting patches or other information that is fed into the training.

The BoG met again Tuesday 26 April 0500-0700. The outcome is as follows, as reported in session 14, Tuesday 26 April 2100-2150:

Common SW for NNVC technologies study

* R&D directions
  + Different operation points for single NN-tool to later choose the best trade-off
    - Position (post/in-loop)
    - Number of residual blocks
  + Direction “top-left”
  + Ultimate target: NN tools with realistic complexity in few years
* Code base
  + NNVC (AhG11 anchor)

Requirements for proposals which go to common SW base:

* Encoder
* Decoder
  + Cross-platform capability to be checked during integration to common SW base (not before making decision on algorithm)
* Precise algorithm description (pseudo spec or c++ code) 🡪 this was agreed to be mandatory for addition to the common SW base
  + How much details?
    - Goal: sufficient enough for understanding the proposal with enough detail to verify complexity aspects (for example, MAC), implementation details for different platforms....
    - Transpose, Reshape, Padding, ... (typically not shown in diagrams provided in contributions)
  + Option 1:
    - Take your NN
    - Convert to Onnx (procedure is described in SADL documentation)
    - Dump (instruction to be added to SADL documentation)
  + Option 2:
    - SADL format (examples of code JVET-Y-EE1-1.1, 1.2, 1.6, 1.7)
* Training scripts
  + Agreement:
    - Upload training code with all details sufficient for reproducing training + cross-check for training
    - “Training scripts” = training data 🡪 (*processing, learning algorithm, quant*, ...) 🡪models
  + Timeline? When?
    - Conditional adoption (was used for training based VVC technologies)
    - [ask JVET to add phrase]: group recommends to adopt technologies to the common SW basis (subject for the cross-check of training)
  + Goal: close enough performance after re-training with same number of epochs
    - “Close performance” Th BD-rate difference between model trained by proponent and cross-checker
      1. Th = 0.1% (exact value for this threshold can be reconsidered after getting actual data)
      2. Th depends on overall gain tools shows
    - Performance difference higher than the threshold requires an explanation (discussion with proponent or in group)
    - There was no agreement on the meaning of “close performance”
* Quantized Network to ensure device interoperability

Additional recommendations were as follows:

* Common SW for NNVC study
* Goal: NN technologies with realistic complexity in few years
* Multiple operation points (even for single tool) to choose from
* Procedure for adding NN technologies to the common SW base: 1) cross-check of performance in EE1, 2) transparent implementation and description (SADL), 3) training procedure disclosed and cross-checked.
* BoG recommended to add the following technologies to the common SW basis, subject to providing training scripts (see definition above), and successful verification of the training procedure and comparable results, cross-checked successfully:
  + JVET-Z0091 (Tencent, InterDigital filter with single model, JVET-Y-EE1-1.2.2, SADL)
  + JVET-Z0113 (Bytedance, Qualcomm, Ericsson, InterDigital filter with 8 RBs model, JVET-Y-EE1-1.7, SADL)

In the JVET plenary, the recommendations of the BoG are confirmed.

The process of “conditional adoption” is understood as follows:

* Promising technology is identified from the EE, compression performance of provided model successfully crosschecked
* Subsequently, the cross-check of the training is performed (as described above)
* If successfully verified, the technology will be adopted to the software code basis

The code basis was to be defined by the next meeting; the current view expressed in the BoG was that it would be based on the AHG11 anchor. It was confirmed that it will be a single codebase with multiple configurable tools.

### EE1 contributions: Neural network-based video coding (11)

Contributions in this area were discussed in the context of the summary report JVET-Z0023 (see section 5.2.1), and in session 4 on Thursday 21 April 0510-0640 (chaired by JRO).

[JVET-Z0065](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11500) EE1-2.1: RPR encoder with multiple scale factors [J. Nam, S. Yoo, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

This contribution reports the test results of EE1-2.1 from JVET-Y0068, which proposed adaptive selection of picture resolution for VVC RPR functionality without multi-pass coding at the encoder side. Test 2.1.1 allows encoder to adaptively choose one of three scale factors, {x2.0 (half), x1.5 (2/3) and x1.0 (origin)}, at GOP level based on the PSNR and initial QP for the first picture of each GOP. Test 2.1.2 further includes QP adjustments for both luma and chroma components on top of test 2.1.1. The experimental results are reportedly shown as follows,

* For Test 2.1.1:
* AI: -0.57% / 3.14% / 2.73% / 102% / 89% for Y/U/V/Enc. Time/Dec. Time
* RA: -0.98% / 2.62% / 2.50% / 92% / 83% for Y/U/V/Enc. Time/Dec. Time
* For Test 2.1.2:
* AI: 0.02% / 0.45% / -0.03% / 100% / 84% for Y/U/V/Enc. Time/Dec. Time
* RA: -0.39% / -1.35% / -1.39% / 91% / 80% for Y/U/V/Enc. Time/Dec. Time

This contribution was sufficiently reflected in the EE summary, so there was no need for presentation. It may be interesting to be used in NN-based super-resolution upsampling.

[JVET-Z0071](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11506) Cross-check of JVET-Z0065: EE1-2.1: RPR encoder with multiple scale factors [K. Andersson (Ericsson)]

[JVET-Z0070](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11505) EE1-1.3: Combination of deblocking and NN [K. Andersson, J. Ström, D. Liu, R. Sjöberg (Ericsson)]

This contribution proposes to enable use of VVC deblocking in combination with NN loop filtering. The NN loop filtering is from EE1-1.6 (JVET-X0066) but with some notable differences. Instead of signalling which QP to use for the model from a fixed set of QPs, only one QP is used. Also, the maximum block size (excluding border extension for input) for luma is restricted to 128x128 for inter pictures for resolutions below 4K. The output is a convex combination of the VVC deblocked samples and the NN-processed samples. The proponents claim that both VVC deblocking and NN loop filtering provide a deblocking effect, and therefore the output samples will always have seen some form of deblocking. The VVC deblocking in this proposal is performed in RDO and a deblocking beta offset of -2 is also used.

The BDR effect and the impact on encoding and decoding time of the proposal compared to the NNVC anchor is as follows:

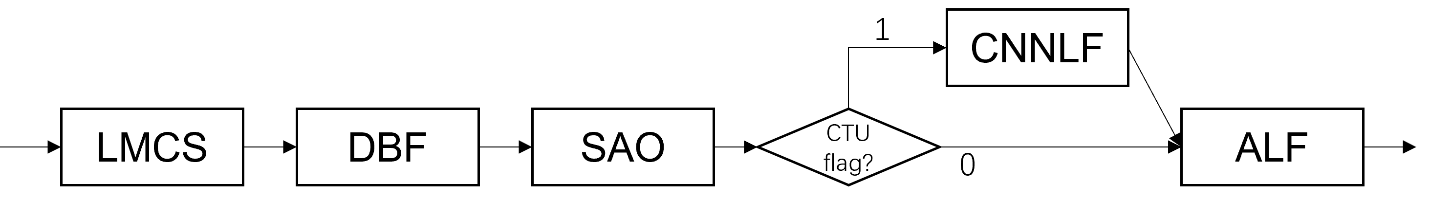
* AI: -7.27% Y, -19.80% U, -20.12% V, EncTime: 158%, DecTime: 16345%
* RA: -10.04% Y, -21.63% U, -21.39% V, EncTime: 132%, DecTime: 28001%
* LDB: -9.15% Y, -15.92% U, -16.03% V, EncTime: 139% DecTime: 25044%

There is no change relative JVET-Y0098 (they make sure that either NN-based or conventional deblocking is always invoked). No need for detailed presentation according to proponents.

It was however reported that the method investigated in the test was not exactly using the original approach, as another method of NN based deblocking (from JVET-Y0143) was combined with it (EE test 1.7). It appeared that some artefacts were still visible in that combination. It was suggested that it might be useful to also compare subjectively with the original approach from JVET-Y0098.

[JVET-Z0073](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11508) EE1-1.5: Test on NN-based filter as proposed in JVET-Y0052 [H. Zhang, C. Jung (Xidian Univ.), D. Zou, M. Li (OPPO)]

This contribution presents the EE results of JVET-Y0052. It mainly includes the test results of the CNN-based post-processing filter proposed in JVET-Y0052 and some ablation studies. The ablation studies include comparing the contributions of standard convolution and depthwise separable convolution to the proposed filter as well as evaluating the performance of the proposed filter as an in-loop filter in VTM. The ablation experiments reveal that depthwise separable convolution can save nearly four times the number of parameters with comparable performance under the same configuration compared to standard convolution.



*Pipeline of LDSCA. L: LMCS. D: DBF. S: SAO. C: CNNLF. A: ALF.*

After comparing five embedding methods, it was concluded that the best embedding method is "LDSCA“ best embedding method is "LDSCA“

* The slice-level flag and the CTU are enabled
* Turning off DBF and SAO for I slice can improve the performance
* For P and B slice, DBF SAO need to be enabled

Performance comparison of different embedding methods  
(C class in RA, more detailed results in document)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Embedding methods | Y-PSNR | Y-MSIM |
| LCDSA | -2.54% | -2.31% |
| LDCSA | -2.81% | -2.62% |
| LDSCA | -2.78% | -2.61% |
| LDSAC | -2.67% | -2.78% |
| LCA | -2.24% | -2.00% |

Filters were not retrained.

Main advantage of separable filters is lower number of parameters, number of kMAC/pixel is not reduced. However, it should be possible to reduce in an optimum implementation.

[JVET-Z0086](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11521) EE1-1.4: ALF improvement for NNVC [W. Zou, Y. Zhou (Xidian Univ.), C. Huang, Y. X. Bai (ZTE)]

This contribution presents an ALF modification in NNVC. When a neural network-based filter is used as in-loop filter, two ALF flags are introduced to indicate ALF enabled/disable for luma and chroma components, respectively.

It is reported that, compared with JVET-X0065, the overall performance is as follows:

Test1.4.1: AI: 0.03% / -0.96% / -1.04% with 100%EncT / 100% DecT; RA: 0.05% / -0.30% / -0.41% with 100% EncT / 100% DecT.

Test1.4.2 (by setting chroma QP offset to 1): AI: 0.03% / -1.07% / -1.09% with 100%EncT / 100% DecT; RA: 0.xx% / -0.xx% / -0.xx% with xx% EncT / xx% DecT.

Compared with VTM-11.0 + NewMCTF, the overall performance is as follows:

Test1.4.1: AI: -7.38% / -20.74% / -20.95% with 124% EncT / 27071% DecT; RA: -10.03% / -23.91% / -23.50% with 165% EncT / 62196% DecT.

Test1.4.2 (by setting chroma QP offset to 1): AI: -8.71%/-11.85%/-12.24% with 122%EncT/27092%DecT; RA: -10.41% / -13.73% / -13.27% with 163% EncT / 63064% DecT.

There was no change relative to the previous proposal JVET-Y0046, and no need for detailed presentation.

[JVET-Z0186](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11636) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0086 (EE1-1.4: ALF improvement for NNVC) [C. Lin (Bytedance)] [late]

[JVET-Z0091](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11526) EE1-1.2: Neural network based in-loop filter with a single model [L. Wang, X. Xu, S. Liu (Tencent), F. Galpin (InterDigital)]

This contribution reports the EE results of JVET-Y0080. A neural network based in-loop filter with constrained memory size and lower complexity is proposed in this contribution, compared with the previous implementation. In all, only one single model is used in the proposed filter design. In addition to the reconstruction image, other side information, such as the prediction image, slice QP, based QP and slice type, is fed into the network. Based on the EE1 anchor, the related results are shown in order of RA, LB and AI configurations as follows.

Test 1.2.1 (flt32, Libtorch implementation):

{-8.68%, -18.62%, -18.97%}, {-7.57%, -15.68%, -17.08%}, {-6.50%, -14.88%, -15.96%}

Test 1.2.2 (flt32, SADL implementation):

{-8.67%, -18.63%, -18.97%}, {-7.60%, -15.72%, -16.87%}, {-6.50%, -14.88%, -15.97%}

Test 1.2.3 (int16, SADL implementation):

{-8.67%, -18.65%, -18.97%}, {-7.61%, -15.74%, -17.08%}, {-6.50%, -14.89%, -15.98%}

This proposal was sufficiently discussed in the EE1 summary. Some minor changes relative to the previous proposals JVET-Y0078 and JVET-Y0080, no need for detailed presentation. It is noted that the same method is used in JVET-Z0094.

Which of the two variants (1.1 from JVET-Z0094, 1.2 from JVET-Z0091) would be preferable? The proponents do not have a preference, but it is pointed out that 1.2 has less number of parameters (using only one model for all slice types). On the other hand, 1.2 has 1% less coding gain in AI.

It was said that JVET-Z0092 is an extension of this method (using network quantization) which appears more relevant for further study. However, later the proponents of JVET-Z0092 expressed that they are not interested in joining the EE.

It was agreed to further investigate JVET-Z0091 and JVET-Z0094 in EE1.

[JVET-Z0178](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11628) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0091 (EE1-1.2: Neural network based in-loop filter with a single model) [Z. Xie, Z. Dai (OPPO)] [late]

[JVET-Z0094](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11529) EE1-1.1: Neural network based in-loop filter with 2 models [L. Wang, X. Xu, S. Liu (Tencent), F. Galpin (InterDigital)]

This contribution reports the EE results of JVET-Y0078. A neural network based in-loop filter with constrained memory size and lower complexity is proposed in this contribution, compared with the previous implementation. In all, only two models are used in the proposed filter design. In addition to the reconstruction image, other side information, such as the prediction image, partition image, slice QP and based QP, is fed into the network. Based on the EE1 anchor, the related results are shown in order of RA, LB and AI configurations as follows.

Test 1.1.1 (flt32, Libtorch implementation):

{-8.75%, -19.89%, -19.37%}, {-7.46%, -16.62%, -16.20%}, {-7.41%, -16.80%, -17.33%}

Test 1.1.2 (flt32, SADL implementation):

{-8.76%, -19.86%, -19.37%}, {-7.50%, -16.57%, -16.24%}, {-7.41%, -16.80%, -17.33%}

Test 1.1.3 (int16, SADL implementation):

{-8.76%, -19.87%, -19.35%}, {-7.50%, -16.53%, -16.38%}, {-7.41%, -16.80%, -17.31%}

See notes above under JVET-Z0091.

[JVET-Z0177](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11627) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0094 (EE1-1.1: Neural network based in-loop filter with 2 models) [Z. Xie, Z. Dai (OPPO)] [late]

[JVET-Z0096](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11532) EE1-2.2: CNN-based Super Resolution for Video Coding Using Decoded Information [C. Lin, Y. Li, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance)]

This contribution reports the EE1-2.2 test results, which are based on JVET-Y0069, presenting a convolutional neural network-based super resolution scheme for video coding. In test 2.2, the proposed method reportedly shows on average {-5.91%, 18.50%, 7.84%} and {-8.08%, 33.23%, 0.76%} BD-rate changes for {Y, U, V} under RA and AI configurations, respectively.

This is the same as the previous proposal JVET-Y0069; there was no need for detailed presentation.

[JVET-Z0097](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11533) EE1-2.3: CNN-based Super Resolution for Video Coding Using Separate Networks for Chroma Components [C. Lin, Y. Li, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance)]

This contribution reports the EE1-2.3 test results of JVET-Y0070, which tries to improve the performance of chroma components by using separate networks for Cb and Cr components. For QPs in {22, 27, 32, 37, 42}, the simulation results show {-6.45%, 0.33%, -12.71%} and {-9.20%, 13.80%, -13.82%} BD-rate savings for {Y, Cb, Cr} under RA and AI configurations, respectively. For QPs in {27, 32, 37, 42, 47}, the simulation results show {-9.98%, -4.60%, -12.89%} and {-11.46%, 6.73%, -13.15%} BD-rate savings for {Y, Cb, Cr} under RA and AI configurations, respectively.

This was the same as the previous proposal JVET-Y0070; there was no need for detailed presentation.

[JVET-Z0098](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11534) EE1-2.4: CNN-based Super Resolution for Video Coding with GOP Level Adaptive Resolution [C. Lin, Y. Li, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance), J. Nam, S. Yoo, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

This contribution reports the EE1-2.4 test results, which is a combination of JVET-Y0070 and JVET-Y0068. At each GOP, the encoder can adaptively select a scale factor from ×1.0 and ×2.0 and CNN-based super-resolution is utilized for is the latter case. Compared with VTM-11.0 with new MCTF enabled, the simulation results show {-2.95%, -1.42%, -1.68%} and {-2.71%, -0.80%, -1.50%%} BD-rate savings for {Y, Cb, Cr} under RA and AI configurations, respectively.

It is reported that gain is also observed for class B, which had not been the case before (sequences Market Place and Ritual Dance). The proponents also mention that the comparion against RPR is not completely fair, as the latter also uses an additional scaling factor 1.5x. It was noted that implementing 1.5x on NN technology may not be possible with the current architecture, which uses the stride for upscaling by factor 2. It was pointed out that JVET-X0074 was another proposal that had used 1.5x.

Further study of using more flexible scaling factors would be desirable.

How large is the number of cases with low resolution coding? Needs more analysis.

It was pointed out that using NN technology also for downsampling might be an option to improve performance, but that had not been studied so far.

[JVET-Z0112](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11559) EE1-1.6: Test on Deep In-Loop Filter with Adaptive Parameter Selection and Residual Scaling based on SADL implementation [Y. Li, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance), [H. Wang](mailto:hongtaow@qti.qualcomm.com), M. Coban, A. M. Kotra, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm), F. Galpin (InterDigital)]

This contribution presents the EE test results of JVET-Y0143. In this test, convolutional neural network-based models are utilized for in-loop filtering and implemented with SADL library. Two tests with CNN models of 8 and 16 residual blocks are presented to provide two different tradeoffs.

Compared with VTM-11.0 + NewMCTF, CNN models of 8 residual blocks reportedly show on average {9.78%, 21.19%, 21.14%} and {7.39%, 19.27%, 19.37%} BD-rate reductions for {Y, Cb, Cr} under RA, and AI configurations while CNN models of 16 residual blocks reportedly show on average {10.99%, 22.96%, 24.46%} and {8.37%, 21.45%, 22.49%} BD-rate reductions for {Y, Cb, Cr} under RA, and AI configurations.

This was almost identical with JVET-Y0143, the only difference being in floating point calculation pytorch vs. SADL. There was no need for detailed presentation. Proponents would rather prefer further study of 1.7 (see notes under JVET-Z0113).

[JVET-Z0170](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11620) Cross-check of JVET-Z0112 (EE1-1.6: Test on Deep In-Loop Filter with Adaptive Parameter Selection and Residual Scaling based on SADL implementation) [Z. Dai (OPPO)] [late]

[JVET-Z0113](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11560) EE1-1.7: Combined Test of EE1-1.6 and EE1-1.3 [Y. Li, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance), H. Wang, M. Coban, A. M. Kotra, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm), F. Galpin (InterDigital), K. Andersson, J. Ström, D. Liu, R. Sjöberg (Ericsson)]

This contribution presents the experimental results of the EE1-1.7, i.e., the combined test of EE1-1.6 and EE1-1.3. In this combined test, convolutional neural network-based models are utilized for in-loop filtering and implemented with SADL. Two tests with CNN models of 8 and 16 residual blocks are presented to provide two different tradeoffs.

Compared with VTM-11.0 + NewMCTF, CNN models of 8 residual blocks reportedly show on average {10.18%, 22.16%, 22.11%} and {7.24%, 19.68%, 20.02%} BD-rate reductions for {Y, Cb, Cr} under RA, and AI configurations while CNN models of 16 residual blocks reportedly show on average {11.35%, 23.92%, 25.36%} and {8.18%, 22.22%, 23.30%} BD-rate reductions for {Y, Cb, Cr} under RA, and AI configurations.

A scaling factor for the residual signal generated by the neural network is signalled per colour component and per picture. The criterion is minimization of MSE. The factor is quantized.

There is also a block-level control for disabling NN filtering. In that case, conventional DBF is invoked.

Further study was requested in an EE on SADL implementation (fixed-point), and better adaptation e.g. of scaling factor optimization to reduced artefacts which were observed in subjective viewing.

[JVET-Z0171](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11621) Cross-check of JVET-Z0113 (EE1-1.7: Combined Test of EE1-1.6 and EE1-1.3) [Z. Dai (OPPO)] [late]

### EE1 related contributions: Neural network-based video coding (7)

Contributions in this area were discussed in session 4 at 0640–0710 UTC and session 5 at 0735–0845 on Thursday 21 April 2022 (chaired by JRO).

[JVET-Z0087](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11522) EE1-related: ALF-SPLIT based on JVET-Z0070 and JVET-Y0078 [W. Zou, Y. Zhou, C. M. Gu (Xidian Univ.), C. Huang, Y. X. Bai (ZTE)]

An ALF split scheme was proposed in JVET-Y0046 which indicates ALF enabled/disable for luma and chroma components, respectively. To verify the coding performance, ALF-SPLIT was integrated on top of JVET-Z0070 and JVET-Y0078, respectively. It is reported that, when ALF-SPLT is integrated into JVET-Z0070, compared with JVET-Z0070, the overall coding performance impact for {Y, U, V, EncT, DecT} is { 0.02%, -0.62%, -0.79%, 100%, 100%} for AI and {xx} for RA; compared with VTM-11.0 + NewMCTF, the overall coding performance impact for {Y, U, V, EncT, DecT} is { -7.24%, -20.29%, -20.77%, 147%, 34360% } for AI and {xx} for RA. When ALF-SPLIT is integrated into JVET-Y0078, compared with JVET-Y0078, the overall coding performance impact for {Y, U, V, EncT, DecT} is { 0.02%, -0.69%, -0.43%, 100%, 100% } for AI and {xx} for RA; compared with VTM-11.0 + NewMCTF, the overall coding performance impact for {Y, U, V, EncT, DecT} is { -7.32%, -19.13%, -18.73%, 129%, 34209% } for AI and {xx} for RA.

“ALF split” method was also investigated to be beneficial in combination with other proposals such as JVET-Z0070.

No impact on encoder/decoder run time was reported. This is beneficial for chroma only, mainly for classes C (highest for Party Scene) and D. There is a very slight BD rate increase on luma, due to additional signalling.

There was no intent to investigate this in an EE; the information brought in the proposal was interesting.

[JVET-Z0092](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11527) EE1-related: Additional results on Test 1.1 and Test 1.2 with 8-bit quantization [L. Wang, X. Xu, S. Liu (Tencent), F. Galpin (InterDigital)]

In this contribution, model quantization is further studied based on EE1-1.1 and EE1-1.2 using 8-bit quantization. Two neural network based in-loop filters with the smaller memory size are proposed in this contribution, compared with the implementations in EE1 tests. In all, only two or even one single model is used in the proposed filter design. In addition to the reconstruction image, other side information, such as the prediction image, partition image, slice QP and based QP, is fed into the network. Based on the EE1 anchor, the related results are shown in order of RA, LB and AI configurations as follows.

Filter 1 (based on EE1-1.1, 2 models, 8-bit, SADL implementation):

{-8.24%, -18.96%, -18.14%}, {-6.94%, -16.33%, -15.25%}, {-6.28%, -14.98%, -16.14%}

Filter 2 (based on EE1-1.2, 1 model, 8-bit, SADL implementation):

{-8.63%, -18.09%, -18.43%}, {-7.45%, -15.46%, -16.50%}, {-6.34%, -14.36%, -15.41%}

The main differences of EE1 1.1 and 1.2 with the previous proposals is shown as follows:

* The convolutional block attention module is removed for the simplicity. It seems to have a tiny influence on the performance.
* A simpler Nearest method is used to replace Lanczos method in the resampling process chroma components.
* Multi-scaling refinement method, like the one in JVET Y0098, is used to further improve the performance.
* SADL deployment is studied.

Implementation

* For I slices and B slices, deblocking and SAO are both enabled. The optimal filtered result is decided between the two outputs from proposed filter and SAO.
* A scaling operation is carried out to refine the result of NN filter. The factors are 3 fixed weights to blend These fixed weights are 1, 0.75 and 0.5, which are similar as those in JVET-Y0098.
* The proposed filter can be turned on/off at the CTU level and slice level.

In the discussion, it was pointed out that in inference stage still floating point had been used. It was recommended that true integer implementation should be used overall.

It was suggested that a more optimized method of network parameter quantization (e.g., 16 bits instead of 8 bits) might be beneficial to reduce the losses. It was also pointed out that 8 bit quantization is currently not optimized in SADL.

The proponents were not interested in joining an EE on this.

[JVET-Z0093](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11528) EE1-related: The performance of EE1 Test 1.1 and Test 1.2 on ECM-4.0 [R. Chang, L. Wang, X. Xu, S. Liu (Tencent), F. Galpin (InterDigital)]

This contribution presents the test results of EE1-1.1 and EE1-1.2 when implemented on ECM-4.0, which is also the EE2 anchor. The proposed filter 1 from EE1-1.1 and filter 2 from EE1-1.2 are integrated into ECM-4.0 respectively. Further, results with the corresponding SADL implementations are provided and compared.

Based on the EE2 anchor, the related results are shown in order of RA, LB and AI configurations as follows.

Filter 1 (2 models, Libtorch implementation):

* {-6.04%, -14.12%, -14.00%}, { -5.14%, -10.82%, -13.09%}, { -4.78%, -10.49%, -11.81%}

Filter 1 (2 models, SADL implementation):

* {x.xx%, x.xx%, x.xx%}, { x.xx%, x.xx%, x.xx%}, { x.xx%, x.xx%, x.xx%}

Filter 2 (1 model, Libtorch implementation):

* {x.xx%, x.xx%, x.xx%}, { -4.64%, -10.14%, -13.30%}, { -3.58%, -7.39%, -8.87%}

Filter 2 (1 model, SADL implementation):

* {x.xx%, x.xx%, x.xx%}, { x.xx%, x.xx%, x.xx%}, { x.xx%, x.xx%, x.xx%}

Based on the EE1 anchor, the related results are shown in order of RA, LB and AI configurations as follows.

Filter 1 (2 models, Libtorch implementation):

* {-21.29%, -32.59%, -33.25%}, { x.xx%, x.xx%, x.xx%}, { -11.77%, -23.93%, -25.43%}

Filter 2 (1 model, Libtorch implementation):

* {x.xx%, x.xx%, x.xx%}, { x.xx%, x.xx%, x.xx%}, { -10.65%, -21.45%, -22.94%}

Models were retrained for the case of ECM. It was suggested that it would be interesting to see results without retraining (i.e. trained on VTM) as well. Also, fine-tuning starting from the VTM model could be used rather than training from scratch.

Integer implementation (SADL) has only minor drop in performance.

Overall, up to 24% gain was reported compared to the VTM in RA.

It was suggested to investigate the aspects of training/retraining in EE.

[JVET-Z0106](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11553) EE1-related: Reduced complexity NN loop filter and ablation study [J. Ström, D. Liu, M. Damghanian, K. Andersson, Y. Li, P. Wennersten, R. Yu (Ericsson)]

This contribution presents an ablation study of the intra model in the neural network-based loop filter from JVET-Y0143. It is stated that the network is trained several times from scratch, each time changing a single variable, such as removing one of the inputs to the filter. Some changes are claimed to hurt BD-rate performance, such as removing the prediction input. It is further claimed that other changes do not seem to impact the BD-rate performance. As an example, the contribution states that removing the partitioning input lowers the complexity of the intra luma-filter without harming the BD-rate, giving BD-rate figures over the VTM-11.0 + newMCTF anchor of BDR-Y: -7.57% (AI) -9.82% (RA), -8.54% (LDB) while keeping the intra chroma model and the inter models the same as in JVET-Y0143. It is further reported that removing the attention branch in all residual blocks except the last one decreases BDR-Y performance by 0.01% (AI). In another test, it is reported that removing all attention branches has no negative impact on BDR performance (a gain of -0.01% (AI)). The contribution proposes to further study the best inputs and attention mechanisms for NN loop filters in an exploration experiment.

So far, only intra luma was investigated.

Somewhat different training approach was used than in original proposal JVET-Y0143, other GPU, other QP range (lower by 2), other number of epochs, learning rate decreased.

Proponents would not be willing to provide training script (as long as others don’t do this as well).

Further, attention input (partitioning, local DBF boundary strength, prediction, residual) was partially removed. Partitioning and BS should not both be removed.

It was agreed to investigate this in an EE, in particular the need for particular attention mechanisms, and impact of training.

[JVET-Z0203](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11653) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0106 (EE1-related: Reduced complexity NN loop filter and ablation study) [Y. Li (Bytedance)] [late]

[JVET-Z0128](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11576) EE1-related: on BaseQP parameter in EE1-1.1 [Z. Xie, Y. Yu, H. Yu, D. Wang (OPPO)]

This contribution proposes a QP-adjustment method based on EE1-1.1 to improve the coding performance of EE1-1.1. In EE1-1.1, the QP parameters are part of the input to the network at the inference stage and these QP parameters include BaseQP and SliceQP. It is proposed to add an offset to the BaseQP at the frame-level and use the final adjusted BaseQP as the input of the network. Compared with the EE1-1.1, the proposed method can further improve the coding efficiency shown as below:

RA: Y -0.30%, U -0.11%, V -0.13%;

LDB: Y -0.48%, U -0.76%, V -0.62%.

This could also be combined with EE1-1.1.2.

Encoder run time is increased significantly (40-50% compared to EE1-1.1.1).

It was agreed to investigate this in an EE (in combination with both 1.1.1 and 1.1.2). Also identify possibility of reducing encoder run time.

[JVET-Z0154](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11603) EE1-1.6-related: Improved RDO Considering Deep In-Loop Filter [J. Li, Y. Li, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance)]

This contribution presents an encoder optimization technique on top of the deep learning-based in-loop filtering method in EE1-1.6. The proposed method is asserted to improve the compression efficiency at encoder by introducing CNN-based filtering into the rate-distortion optimization (RDO) process. Compared with VTM11.0\_nnvc, the proposed method reportedly shows on average {8.85%, 21.61%, and 22.73%}, {11.55%, 23.15%, and 24.62%}, and {9.08%, 17.21%, 18.00%} BD-rate reductions for {Y, Cb, Cr} components, under AI, RA, and LDB configurations, respectively.

Gain compared to EE1-1.1.6 is around 0.5-0.6%, some increase of encoder runtime.

Some simplification of model, but no details disclosed on that (not encoder only method).

The proponents were not intending to participate in an EE with this.

[JVET-Z0155](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11604) EE1-1.7-related: Improved RDO Considering Deep In-Loop Filter and Deblocking [J. Li, Y. Li, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance)]

This contribution presents an encoder optimization technique on top of the deep learning-based in-loop filtering method combined with deblocking in EE1-1.7. The proposed method is asserted to improve the compression efficiency at encoder by introducing CNN-based filtering and deblocking into the rate-distortion optimization (RDO) process. Compared with VTM11.0\_nnvc, the proposed method reportedly shows on average {8.52%, 22.43%, 23.46%}, { 11.68%, 23.93%, 25.33%}, and {9.43%, 18.26%, 19.64%} BD-rate reductions for {Y, Cb, Cr} components, under AI, RA, and LDB configurations, respectively.

Gain compared to EE1-1.1.7 is around 0.2-0.4%, some increase of encoder runtime. This is an encoder-only method.

This contribution was provided for information; no action was proposed.

### Other NN technology related contributions (7)

Contributions in this area were discussed in session 5 at 0845–0920 UTC on Thursday 21 April 2022 (chaired by JRO), in session 9 at 2215–2250 UTC on Friday 22 April 2022, in session 10 at 0750–0920 UTC on Monday 25 April 2022, and in session 14 at 2100–2300 on Tuesday 26 April 2022 (chaired by JRO).

[JVET-Z0074](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11509) AHG11: Neural Network Based Motion Compensation Enhancement for Video Coding [C. Ma, R.-L. Liao, Y. Ye (Alibaba)]

This contribution proposes to enhance the motion compensated prediction of coding units with neural network. The proposed method is performed on all inter-coded coding units with a flag in CU level to control the proposed method on or off. Experimental results demonstrate that, compared with VTM-11.0-nnvc-1.0, the proposed method achieves 1.31%, 6.96%, and 6.39% BD-rate reductions for Y, U, and V components under RA configuration, respectively.

Follow-up of JVET-Y0090, improved performance. New elements: CU-level flag, support for non-square blocks, applied to chroma as well.

In total, 120 models for different block sizes and different QPs.

Similar gain in luma as in previous method (but simplified model, e.g. complexity decreased due to switching). Gain in chroma is new.

Investigation if gain is additive with NN based loop filters would be interesting.

Analysis how frequent the mode is used? Not presently available.

More extensive ablation study?

Contribution for information – no particular action suggested.

Further study was requested to improve performance.

[JVET-Z0077](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11512) AHG11: Extension of DOVC to Regular 2D Videos [Q. Qin, C. Jung (Xidian Univ.), D. Zou, M. Li (OPPO)] [late]

This contribution reports extension of the deep omnidirectional video compression framework (DOVC) to regular 2D videos. Two DOVC frameworks were provided in JVET-X0043 and JVET-Y0051, namely DOVC-RGB and DOVC-YUV, respectively, and DOVC-YUV is conversion of DOVC-RGB from the RGB 4:4:4 domain to the YUV 4:2:0 domain. In this contribution, DOVC-YUV is applied to the regular 2D video dataset after retraining to verify its effectiveness. Five different models are generated for both luma and chroma components according to 5 lambdas, i.e. 256, 512, 1024, 2048, and 4096. Compared with VTM-16.0 under RA configuration, DOVC-YUV achieves average BD-rate reductions of {15.525% (Y), 18.948% (U), and 14.995% (V)} and average BD-PSNR gains of {-0.2045dB (Y), -0.3541dB (U), and -0.2761dB (V)} on the complete dataset. Furthermore, DOVC-YUV takes advantage of GPU parallel processing and thus the average encoding time of DOVC-YUV is only 0.022 times that of VTM-16.0.

The method uses GOP length 8, i.e. 7 frames between keyframes are synthesized in an end-to-end NN approach. Different models used for different resolutions.

The proponents suggest study of the method in EE.

VTM16 was used as anchor.

It was suggested to also study the benefit of using VVC intra instead of BPG for keyframe coding, or also code some of the keyframes as B pictures, to come closer to the RA condition of I period. This might close the gap compared to VTM.

It was agreed to investigate this in an EE.

[JVET-Z0082](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11517) AHG11: Content-adaptive neural network post-filter [M. Santamaria, R. Yang, F. Cricri, J. Lainema, R. G. Youvalari, H. Zhang, G. Rangu, H. R. Tavakoli, H. Afrabandpey, M. M. Hannuksela (Nokia)]

This contribution presents a content adaptive neural network (NN) based post-filter. The filter is trained offline on general video/image content. The content adaption is achieved by means of overfitting the NN post-filter on the test video. The result of this process is a weight-update which is coded with the MPEG NNR standard and signalled within the video bitstream as an NNR post-filter SEI message. The approach was evaluated on top of VTM 11.0 NNVC 1.0. It is reported that the overall BD-rate in RA configuration is -5,01% (Y), -18,95% (U), -17,33% (V) over classes A1, B and C. It is also reported that content adaptation improves the overall BD-rate gains of class C in RA configuration by -1,23% (Y), -11,65% (U), -11,01% (V). Weight updates in fine tuning signalled with NNR version 2.

Different from previous proposal (JVET-Y0059), no boundary strength input to neural network.

Encoding time (CPU) 1.25x, decoding 45-50x. Encoding time does not include retraining.

The bit rates include overhead for signalling the network. It was asked what is the size of the NNR bitstream? The proponents did not know.

Overfitting is done for whole sequence.

NN based post processing would not be normative.

The network is relatively small, due to finetuning specifically for a given sequence no deep network is needed.

The bit rate for weight updates is not included in the intra refresh random access periods.

It was agreed to investigate this in EE1, also with implementation of the SEI message proposal, and considering the rate that is consumed for the filter information. Also SADL implementation was planned.

[JVET-Z0088](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11523) AHG11: A CNN-based Super Resolution Method Combined with Existing RPR Functionality [S. Peng, D. Jiang, J. Lin, C. Fang, X. Zhang (Dahua)]

This contribution presents a super-resolution method that combines CNN and existing RPR functionality. In this method, the CNN model is derived from the previous contribution JVET-Y0087, and the image up-sampled by RPR is added to the output of CNN. Compared with VTM-11.0-NNVC, the experimental results show 10.34% and 6.83% BD-rate gains on average for luma, under AI and RA configurations, respectively.The architecture of the proposed CNN model is shown in the next figure below. The network contains 16 advanced residual blocks (ARB), several convolutional layers, a concatenate layer, a shuffle layer and a shortcut connection from conv1 to conv2. In addition, a global connection from input to output is included.

The parameters of each convolution layer are [*cin*, *k*, *k*, *cout*], where *cin*, *k* and *cout* represent the number of input channels, the size of convolution kernel and the number of output channels respectively.

The *YRpr* represents reconstruction up-sampled by RPR, *YLR-Rec* represents reconstruction, *YLR-Pred* represents prediction, and QP represents quantization parameter, which are used as the input of the model. QP is expanded to a matrix of the same shape as *YLR-Rec* before entering the concatenate layer. The output of the model is the super-resolution reconstruction *YSR*.



*Architecture of the proposed CNN model*

As shown in the figure above, the network generates a residual that is added on top of the upsampled RPR output. This is a new aspect.

In addition, the architecture of the designed ARB is shown in the next figure below, where ReLU, GAP and Softmax are activation function, global average pooling layer and normalization function, respectively. The channel attention extraction module is circled by a dotted line in the figure.



*Architecture of the designed ARB*

It was commented that it would be beneficial to use a similar adaptation approach as in JVET-Z0065. Resolutions other than 4K should be included.

From current results, this appears comparable to JVET-Z0097 but less complex.

It was pointed out that the current results are not rate-matched for the downsampled version (which was a condition for the EE to make proposals comparable).

It was agreed to investigate this in an EE.

[JVET-Z0089](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11524) AHG11: An Improved Unet-Based In-Loop Filter Method [C. Fang, J. Lin, D. Jiang, X. Zhang, S. Peng (Dahua)]

This contribution presents a convolutional neural network-based in-loop filtering method with QP based models. In this contribution, the training strategy is modified and the Unet-Based model from JVET-Y0086 is used for the inter frame.

Compared with VTM-11.0-NNVC, the proposed method reportedly shows on average {6.03%, 20.34%, 21.13%} BD-rate reductions for {Y, Cb, Cr} under AI configuration, and {2.33%, 14.55%, 13.07%} BD-rate reductions for {Y, Cb, Cr}, under RA configurationThe basic architecture of Unet-Based neural network is shown in the figure below.

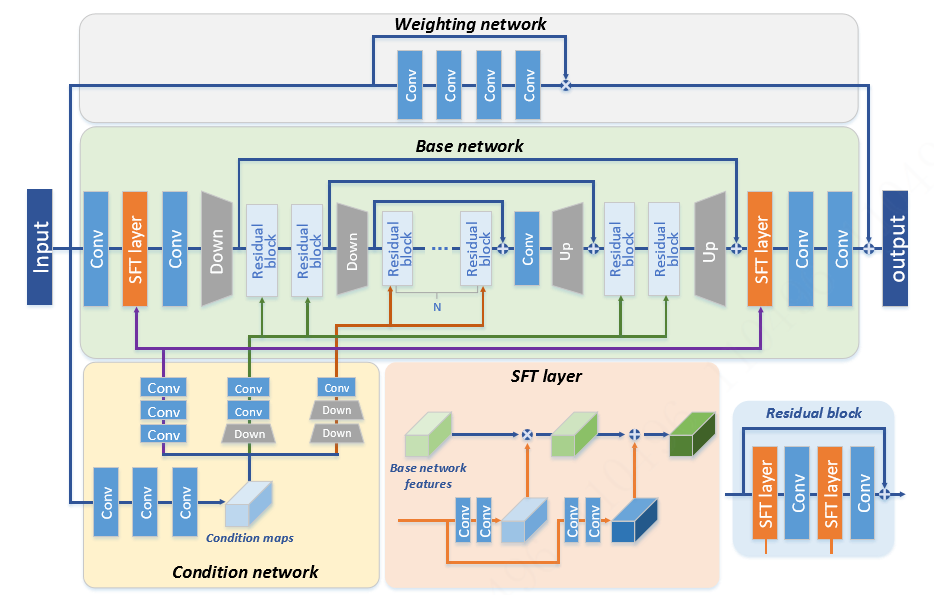
The input size for luma NN is 160x160, including the current CTU and 16 neighbouring samples to each side of the current CTU. The chroma samples are up-sampled to 160x160, as an additional channel of the input tensor.

The input size for chroma NN is 80x80, including the current CTU and 8 neighbouring samples to each side of the current CTU. The luma samples are down-sampled to 80x80, as an additional channel of the input tensor.

The architecture has 12 residual blocks in total. The kernel of the convolution layer in residual block is 3x3, and the channel number of the convolution layser in residual block is 64.

Other details related to the network architecture are listed as below:

1. Different groups of models are trained for luma and chroma components, the two chroma components share the same network parameters.
2. The CNN in-loop filter tool is applied after SAO and before ALF. An enable flag in SPS is set to control CNN in-loop filter tool, and a frame level enable flag for each component is also set to decide whether utilize NN filtering method to it or not.



*Architecture of Unet-Based neural network.*

1. For the inter frame, the channel number of the residual block is added to 96, and the 1x1 convolution layer is added before every 3x3 convolution layer, as shown in the next figure below.

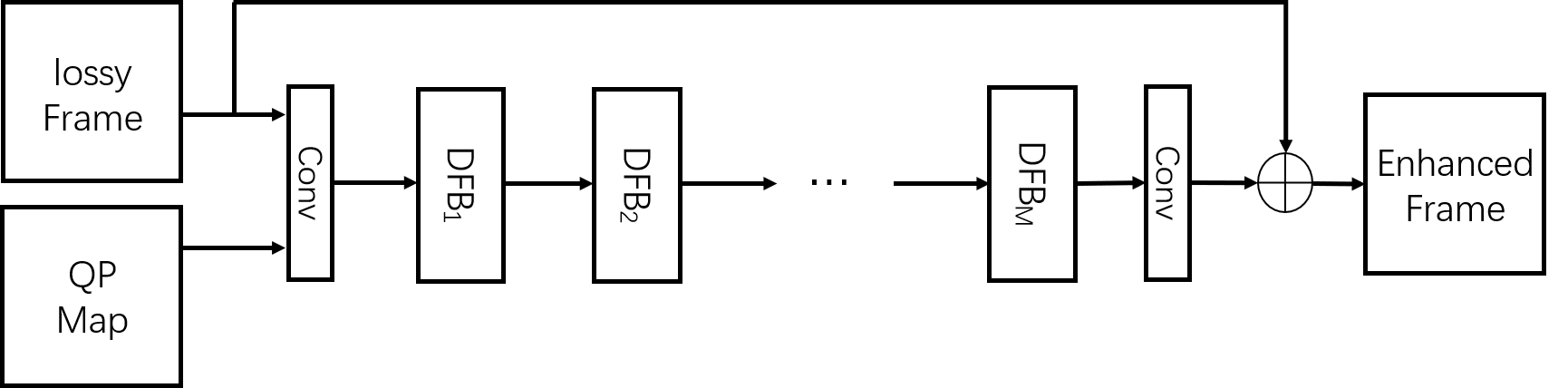


*Architecture of residual block for inter model*

Compared to proposals investigated in the EE, the tradeoff complexity versus performance is far from attractive. According to proponents, the training may need to be improved.

[JVET-Z0101](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11548) AHG11: Post-process filter based on fusion of CNN and transformer [T. Liu, W. Cui, C. Hui, F. Jiang (Harbin Inst. Tech.), Y. Gao, S. Xie, P. Wu (ZTE)]

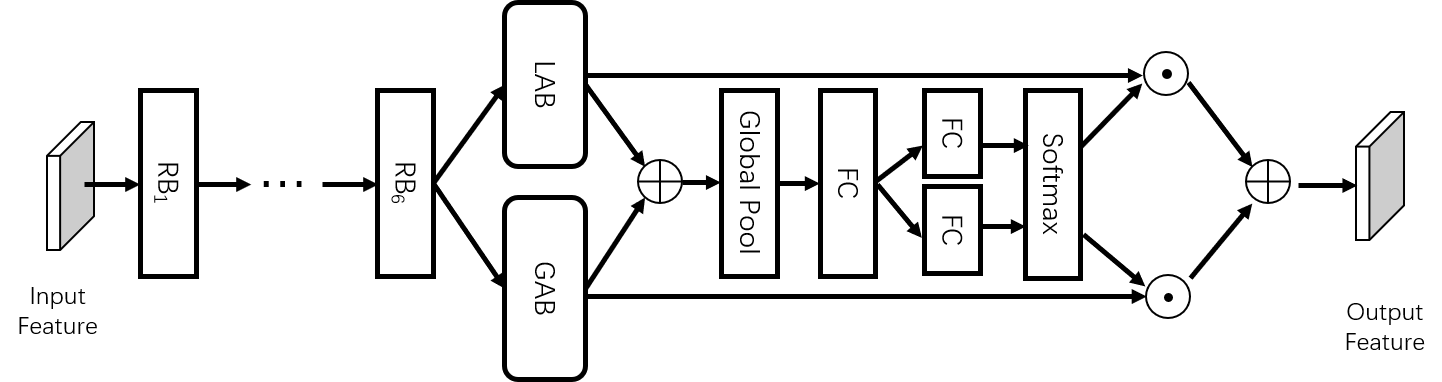
This contribution presents a post-processing filter based on fusion network, which combines convolutional neural network and transformer by channel-wise attention mechanism. The performance is evaluated using PSNR and MS-SSIM based DB-rate reduction in VVC Test Model 11.0 with Neural Network for Video Coding (NNVC) technology 1.0. It is reported that the average DB-rate reduction of class A1, A2, B, C, D is {-1.66%, -6.31%, -3.63%} on PSNR and {-1.34%, -5.64%, -2.56%} on MS-SSIM under random access configuration. It is also reported that the average DB-rate reduction of class F is {10.60%, 0.19%, 1.80%} on PSNR and {-0.97%, -1.69%, 0.23%} on MS-SSIM under random access configuration.The network architecture is shown in the figure below. It includes three parts: head, backbone and reconstruction. The head part consists of one 3×3 convolutional layer, which is used to extract the shallow features of the input frame. The backbone consists of M deep fusion blocks (DFBs) containing 6 residual blocks (RBs). The reconstruction part consists of one 3×3 convolutional layer. In addition, a residual connection is used between input lossy frame and output enhanced frame to learn global residual information.



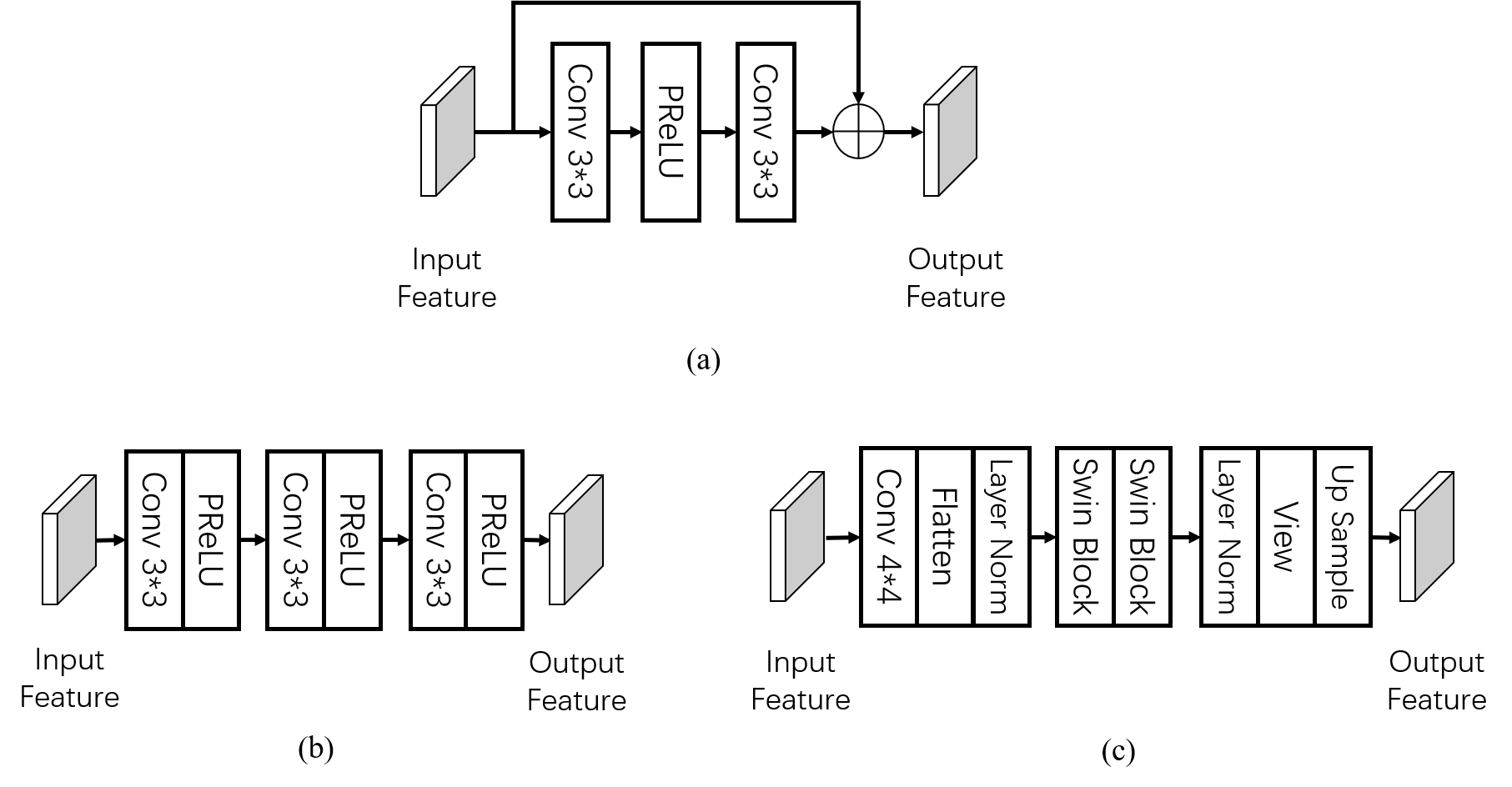
*Architecture of DFNN*

One of the inputs to DFNN is 3-channels lossy frame, of which UV components are resized to the same size as Y component, and another input is the QP map of the lossy frame. Thus, the input is a 4-channels tensor, and the output is a 3-channel tensor.

The architecture of proposed DFB is shown in the next figure below. DFB includes RBs to pre-process input features, GAB as well as LAB comprised of convolutional layers and Swin transformer blocks respectively to extract restoration features from different perspectives, and linear layers to calculate channel wise fusion weight of GAB and LAB. The output of DFB is the sum of weighted LAB feature and GAB feature.



*Architecture of DFB.*



*(a) Architecture of RB. (b) Architecture of LAB. (c) Architecture of GAB.*

The architecture of the proposed residual block (RB) is shown in part (a) of the figure above. Each RB has two 3×3 convolutional layers and a Parametric Rectified Linear Unit (PReLU) as activation function between these two layers. Residual connection is also applied to RB. LAB consists of three cascaded 3×3 convolutional layer and PReLU activation function. GAB consists of two shift window transformer blocks in the middle. In order to reshape the input feature to be accessible by Swin Block, GAB uses a 4×4 convolutional layer with same stride to embed input feature, then it flattens width and height into one dimension. In addition, a layer normalization function is followed. After the process of Swin Block, reverse operations have to be applied, which contain layer normalization function, viewing operation to recover the dimension and pixel shuffle operation as up sample function.

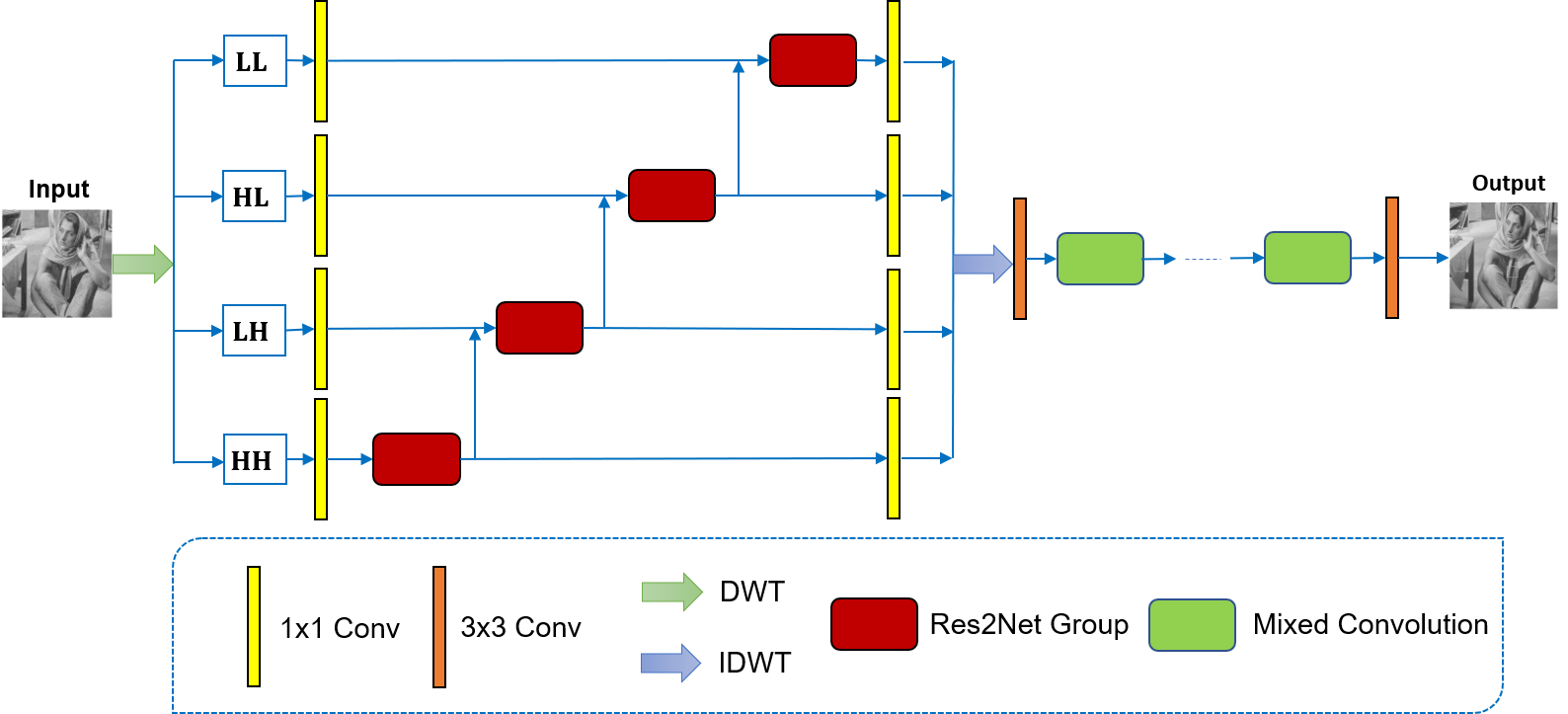
Decoding time >30x VTM (on GPU vs. CPU)

As loss function, weighted Charbonnier loss was used (similar to L1 norm, with 10:1:1 weight Y:U:V)

Proposal for information.

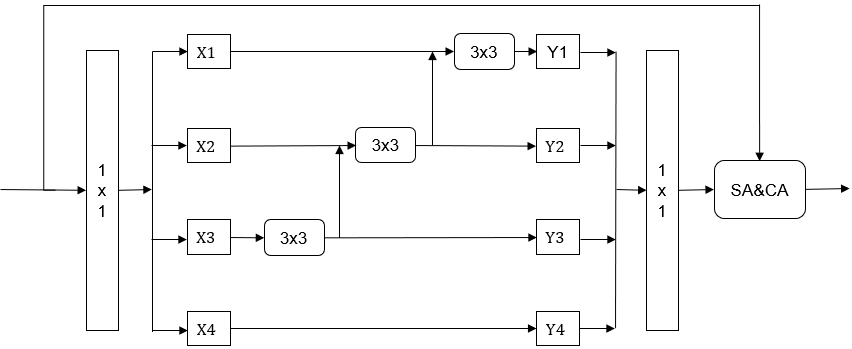
[JVET-Z0144](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11593) AHG11: CNN-Based Post-Processing Filter for Video Compression with Multi-Scale Feature Representation [Z. Qi, C. Jung (Xidian Univ.), Y. Liu, M. Li (OPPO)]

This contribution proposes a convolutional neural network (CNN)-based post-processing filter for video compression. The proposed filter combines the discrete wavelet transform (DWT) with CNN to utilize its multi-scale and multi-directional feature representation in enhancement. It consists of two sub-networks: Step-like sub-band network (SLSB) and mixed enhancement network (ME). SLSB includes a Res2Net Group (R2NG) composed of Res2Net modules to represent multiscale features. ME uses dilated convolution and standard convolution to expand the receptive field without blind spots. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed CNN filter achieves average 2.59%, 3.73%, and 3.34% BD-rate reductions over VTM 11.0-NNVC anchor for Y channel in RA, AI, and LDP configurations (A1, A2, B, C, D and E classes in CTC), respectively.The whole architecture of the proposed CNN post-processing filter is shown in the figure below. The network backbone has two sub-networks: SLSB network and ME network. First, the video frame to be processed is divided into four wavelet subbands after being decomposed by DWT. Then, the wavelet subbands are sent to the step-like subband Network. According to the relationship between wavelet subbands, the network performs step-by-step restoration of wavelet subbands from high frequency to low frequency, and from low information to high information. Subsequently, the wavelet subbands are restored to the output frame of the first-stage sub-network through IDWT, and then sent to the ME network. The ME network uses mixed convolution composed of dilated convolution and standard convolution as the basic block for enhancement, which can effectively expand the receptive field of the network and enhance the network's ability of learning mapping. Finally, the output of the ME network is the reconstructed video frame.



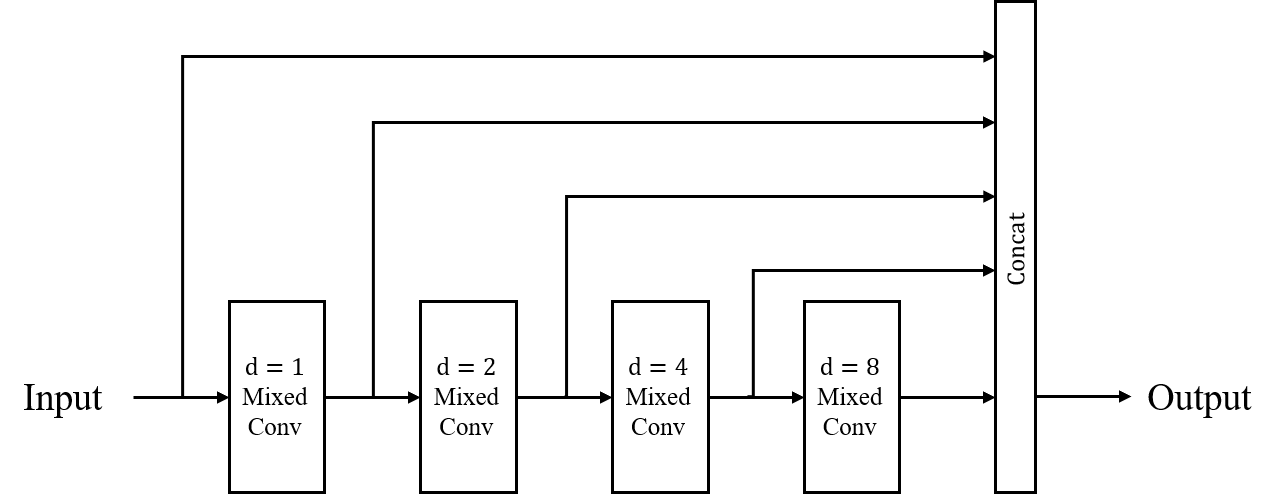
*Overall architecture of the proposed network for post-processing of video compression.*

After the input video frame is decomposed by DWT, SLSB inputs each wavelet sub-band through 1x1 convolutional layers and step-by-step to the step-like sub-band network. SLSB processes the wavelet sub-bands one-by-one from the highest frequency to the lowest frequency and uses the processed wavelet sub-bands to aid in recovery of the wavelet sub-bands accordingly. Each wavelet sub-band corresponds to a Res2NetGroup in SLSB. Since it can support the multi-scale representation ability of CNN at a finer-grained level, it is used as the basic module. The Res2Net group (R2NG) is further illustrated in the next figure below.



*Network structure of the Res2Net group (R2NG). , represent the input and output of this group, respectively; 1x1 and 3x3 represent convolutional layers with convolution kernels of 1 and 3, respectively; and SA and CA represent the spatial attention and channel attention modules, respectively.*

Each sub-band corresponds to one Res2Net Group (R2NG), which consists of three Res2Net modules as the backbone, as shown in the figure above, with 3x3 convolutional layers added at the beginning and end. In R2NG, residual connections are used. Compared with the traditional bottleneck block, the Res2Net module has stronger multi-scale feature extraction ability with similar computational load.



*Structure of the Mixed Enhancement network. d represents the dilated coefficient, and the ME network is formed by weakly densely connected mixed convolutions composed of common convolution and dilated convolutions of d=1, 2, 4 and 8.*

Main idea for ME is to expand the size of the receptive field. ME uses mixed convolution composed of dilated convolution and standard convolution as the basic block. Dilated convolution expands the receptive field without increasing the amounts of parameters and reducing the resolution. A set of mixed convolutions is densely connected with dilated coefficients of 1, 2, 4, and 8 into a Mixed Conv group, as shown in the figure above. The ME network is built with three Mixed Conv groups and two 3x3 convolutional layers. Since the NN coefficients are hard-coded in the decoder, the coefficients are not needed to be signalled in the bitstream.

The anchor was different from the official EE1 anchor. Chroma results are missing. kMAC/pixel are missing. These aspects should be updated.

After update, decide if the method is worthwhile for investigation in EE, in comparison to benefit of other post processing methods.

## AHG12: Enhanced compression beyond VVC capability (56)

### Summary and BoG reports

[JVET-Z0024](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11655) EE2: Summary Report on Enhanced Compression beyond VVC capability [V. Seregin, J. Chen, L. Li, K. Naser, J. Ström, M. Winken, X. Xiu, K. Zhang]

This was presented in session 3 at 2100–2300 UTC on Wednesday 20 April 2022 (chaired by JRO), and in session 6 at 2100–23 UTC on Thursday 21 April 2022, and session 9 2100-2210 on Friday 22 April 2022 (chaired by JRO).

This document provides a summary report of Exploration Experiment on Enhanced Compression beyond VVC capability. The tests are categorized as intra prediction, inter prediction, screen content coding, and entropy coding tests.

The software basis for this EE is ECM-4.0, released at <https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/ecm/ECM/-/tags/ECM-4.0>. ECM-4.0 is used as an anchor in the tests.

Software for EE tests is released in the corresponding branches at <https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/ecm/jvet-y-ee2/ECM/-/branches>.

Test results can be found in input JVET contributions, cross-check results are uploaded to <https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/ecm/jvet-y-ee2/simulation-results> if cross-check reports are not submitted as they are optional for EE tests.

List of tests:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Tests** | **Tester** | **Cross-checker** |
| **1 Intra prediction** | | | |
| 1.1 | Slope adjustment for CCLM | Nokia  J. Lainema  [JVET-Z0049](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0049-v1.zip) | OPPO  Z. Xie  [JVET-Z0174](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11624) |
| 1.2a | DIMD chroma mode | Alibaba  X. Li  [JVET-Z0051](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0051-v1.zip) | InterDigital  K. Naser  [JVET-Z0185](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11635) |
| 1.2b | Fusion of chroma intra prediction modes | Alibaba  X. Li  [JVET-Z0051](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0051-v1.zip) | InterDigital  K. Naser  [JVET-Z0185](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11635) |
| 1.2c | Test 1.2a + Test 1.2b | Alibaba  X. Li  [JVET-Z0051](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0051-v1.zip) | InterDigital  K. Naser  [JVET-Z0185](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11635) |
| 1.2d | Test 1.2a with reduced processing + Test 1.2b | Alibaba  X. Li  [JVET-Z0051](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0051-v1.zip) | InterDigital  K. Naser  [JVET-Z0185](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11635) |
| 1.3a | Combination of Test 1.1 and Test 1.2c | Nokia  J. Lainema  Alibaba  X. Li  [JVET-Z0050](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0050-v1.zip) | Qualcomm  Y.-J. Chang  [JVET-Z0167](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11617) |
| 1.3b | Combination of Test 1.1 and Test 1.2d | Nokia  J. Lainema  Alibaba  X. Li  [JVET-Z0050](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0050-v1.zip) | Qualcomm  Y.-J. Chang  [JVET-Z0167](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11617) |
| **2 Inter prediction** | | | |
| 2.1a | Extended active reference pictures | Qualcomm  H. Huang  [JVET-Z0054](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0054-v1.zip) | Alibaba  R.-L. Liao |
| 2.1b | Block-level reference picture reordering | Qualcomm  H. Huang  [JVET-Z0054](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0054-v1.zip) | Alibaba  R.-L. Liao |
| 2.1c | Test 2.1a + Test 2.1b | Qualcomm  H. Huang  [JVET-Z0054](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0054-v1.zip) | Alibaba  R.-L. Liao |
| 2.2a | Enhanced bi-directional motion compensation | Kwai  Y.-W. Chen  [JVET-Z0136](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0136-v1.zip) | Tencent  G. Li  InterDigital  A. Robert  [JVET-Z0208](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0208-v1.zip) |
| 2.2b | Test 2.2a with BDOF modifications | Qualcomm  Z. Zhang  Kwai  Y.-W. Chen  [JVET-Z0136](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0136-v1.zip) | Tencent  G. Li |
| 2.2c | Test 2.2b with discarded BDOF offsets | Kwai  Y.-W. Chen  Qualcomm  Z. Zhang | Withdrawn |
| 2.3 | Template matching based OBMC | vivo  Z. Lv  [JVET-Z0061](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0061-v1.zip) | Qualcomm  Y.-J. Chang  [JVET-Z0166](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11615) |
| 2.4 | Template matching based reordering for GPM split modes | Qualcomm  C.-C. Chen  [JVET-Z0056](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0056-v1.zip) | KDDI  Y. Kidani |
| 2.5a | ARMC with refined motion | Bytedance  Y. Wang  [JVET-Z0058](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0058-v1.zip) | Wuhan Univ.  G. Ren  [JVET-Z0163](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11612) |
| 2.5b | Test 2.5a with reduced complexity | Bytedance  Y. Wang  [JVET-Z0058](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0058-v1.zip) | Wuhan Univ.  G. Ren  [JVET-Z0163](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11612) |
| 2.6a | 12-tap interpolation filter for chroma | Bytedance  X. Xie | withdrawn |
| 2.6b | 8-tap interpolation filter for chroma | Bytedance  X. Xie | withdrawn |
| 2.6c | 6-tap interpolation filter for chroma | Bytedance  X. Xie  [JVET-Z0117](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0117-v1.zip) | Kwai  X. Xiu |
| 2.7a | History based affine inheritance without tables stored in the line buffer | Bytedance  K. Zhang  [JVET-Z0139](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0139-v1.zip) | Xiaomi  P. Andrivon |
| 2.7b | History based affine inheritance with tables stored in the line buffer | Bytedance  K. Zhang  [JVET-Z0139](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0139-v1.zip) | Xiaomi  P. Andrivon |
| 2.7c | Test 2.7a + affine candidates derived from non-adjacent blocks | Bytedance  K. Zhang  [JVET-Z0139](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0139-v1.zip) | Tencent  L.-F. Chen |
| 2.7d | Test 2.7b + affine candidates derived from non-adjacent blocks | Bytedance  K. Zhang | withdrawn |
| 2.7e | Test 2.7 with template matching disabled | Bytedance  K. Zhang | withdrawn |
| 2.8a | Non-adjacent affine model derivation without constrained memory usage | Kwai  W. Chen  [JVET-Z0139](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0139-v1.zip) | Qualcomm  Y. Zhang |
| 2.8b | Non-adjacent affine model derivation with constrained memory usage | Kwai  W. Chen  [JVET-Z0139](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0139-v1.zip) | Qualcomm  Y. Zhang |
| 2.8c | Test 2.8 with template matching disabled | Kwai  W. Chen | withdrawn |
| 2.9a | Test 2.8a + Test 2.7 | Kwai  W. Chen | withdrawn |
| 2.9b | Test 2.8b + Test 2.7 | Kwai  W. Chen  [JVET-Z0139](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0139-v1.zip) | Tencent  L.-F. Chen |
| **3 Screen content coding** | | | |
| 3.1 | Cross-component palette coding | Bytedance  B. Vishwanath  [JVET-Z0055](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0055-v1.zip) | Nokia  J. Lainema |
| 3.2 | IBC with extended reference area | Bytedance  J. Xu  [JVET-Z0153](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0153-v1.zip) | Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll |
| 3.3 | Enlarged HMVP table for IBC | Bytedance  N. Zhang  [JVET-Z0075](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0075-v2.zip) | Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll |
| 3.4 | IBC with template matching | InterDigital  A. Robert  [JVET-Z0084](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0084-v1.zip) | Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll |
| 3.5a | Invalid BVP candidate adjustment based on IBC reference region | Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll  [JVET-Z0160](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0160-v1.zip) |  |
| 3.5b | Replacement of zero-vector candidates in IBC Merge/AMVP list | Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll  [JVET-Z0160](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0160-v1.zip) |  |
| 3.5c | Test 3.5a + Test 3.5b | Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll  [JVET-Z0160](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0160-v1.zip) |  |
| 3.6a | Test 3.2 + Test3.3 | Bytedance  J. Xu, N. Zhang  [JVET-Z0165](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0165-v2.zip) | Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll |
| 3.6b | Test 3.2 + Test 3.4 | Bytedance  J. Xu  InterDigital  A. Robert  [JVET-Z0095](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0095-v1.zip)  [JVET-Z0165](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0165-v2.zip) | Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll |
| 3.6c | Test 3.2 + Test 3.5c | Bytedance  J. Xu  Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll  [JVET-Z0165](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0165-v2.zip) |  |
| 3.6e | Test 3.3 + Test 3.4 | Bytedance  N. Zhang  InterDigital  A. Robert  [JVET-Z0095](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0095-v1.zip)  [JVET-Z0165](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0165-v2.zip) | Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll |
| 3.6f | Test 3.3 + Test 3.5c | Bytedance  N. Zhang  Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll  [JVET-Z0165](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0165-v2.zip) | Alibaba  R.-L. Liao |
| 3.6g | Test 3.4 + Test 3.5c | InterDigital  A.Robert  Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll  [JVET-Z0095](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0095-v1.zip)  [JVET-Z0165](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0165-v2.zip) |  |
| 3.6h | Test 3.2 + Test 3.3 + Test 3.4 | Bytedance  J. Xu, N. Zhang  InterDigital  A. Robert  [JVET-Z0095](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0095-v1.zip)  [JVET-Z0165](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0165-v2.zip) | Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll |
| 3.6i | Test 3.2 + Test 3.3 + Test 3.5c | Bytedance  N. Zhang  Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll  [JVET-Z0165](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0165-v2.zip) | InterDigital  A. Robert  [JVET-Z0207](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0207-v1.zip) |
| 3.6j | Test 3.2 + Test 3.4 + Test3.5c | Bytedance  J. Xu, N. Zhang  InterDigital  A.Robert  Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll  [JVET-Z0165](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0165-v2.zip) |  |
| 3.6k | Test 3.3 + Test 3.4 + Test 3.5c | Bytedance  J. Xu, N. Zhang  InterDigital  A.Robert  Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll  [JVET-Z0165](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0165-v2.zip) |  |
| 3.6l | Test 3.2 + Test 3.3 + Test 3.4 + Test 3.5c | Bytedance  J. Xu, N. Zhang  InterDigital  A.Robert  Ofinno  D. Ruiz Coll  [JVET-Z0165](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0165-v2.zip) | Alibaba  R.-L. Liao |
| **4 Entropy coding** | | | |
| 4.1a | Probability estimation with adaptive weights | Kwai  X. Xiu  [JVET-Z0134](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0134-v1.zip) | Qualcomm  V. Seregin  Alibaba  J. Chen |
| 4.1b | Test 4.1a + inherited context initialization | Kwai  X. Xiu  [JVET-Z0134](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0134-v1.zip) | Qualcomm  V. Seregin  Alibaba  J. Chen |
| 4.2a | Temporal CABAC initialization | Qualcomm  V. Seregin  [JVET-Z0133](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0133-v1.zip) | Kwai  X. Xiu |
| 4.2b | Adaptive window size adjustment | Qualcomm  V. Seregin  [JVET-Z0133](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0133-v1.zip) | Kwai  X. Xiu |
| 4.2c | Test 4.2a + Test 4.2b | Qualcomm  V. Seregin  [JVET-Z0133](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0133-v1.zip) | Kwai  X. Xiu  OPPO  Kazushi Sato  [JVET-Z0173](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11623) |
| 4.3a | Test 4.1a + Test 4.2b | Qualcomm  V. Seregin  Kwai  X. Xiu  [JVET-Z0135](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0135-v1.zip) | Xiaomi  P. Andrivon  LGE  J. Zhao  Alibaba  J. Chen |
| 4.3a | Test 4.1a + Test 4.2b + Test 4.2a | Qualcomm  V. Seregin  Kwai  X. Xiu  [JVET-Z0135](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/documents/26_Teleconference/wg11/JVET-Z0135-v1.zip) | Xiaomi  P. Andrivon  LGE  J. Zhao  Alibaba  J. Chen |

*Intra prediction:*

*Test 1.1: Slope adjustment for CCLM*

CCLM uses a model with 2 parameters to map luma values to chroma values. The slope parameter “a” and the bias parameter “b” define the mapping as follows:

chromaVal = a \* lumaVal + b

It is proposed signal an adjustment “u” to the slope parameter to update the model to the following form:

chromaVal = a’ \* lumaVal + b’,

where

a’ = a + u

b’ = b − u \* yr

As a result, the mapping function is rotated around the point with luminance value yr chosen to be the average of the reference luma samples as shown in the next figure below.

Slope adjustment integer parameter *u* ranges between -4 and 4, inclusive, and signalled in the bitstream, the unit of the parameter is 1/8th of a chroma sample value per one luma sample value (for 10-bit content).



*Current (left) and proposed CCLM (right)*

*Test 1.2: DIMD chroma mode and fusion of intra modes*

In Test 1.2a, DIMD chroma mode is tested, chroma prediction of the current block is based on the collocated reconstructed luma samples where horizontal and vertical gradients are calculated for each collocated reconstructed luma sample of the current chroma block to build a HoG as shown in the next figure below.



*Collocated reconstructed luma samples for DIMD chroma mode*

When the intra prediction mode derived from the DIMD chroma mode is the same as the intra prediction mode derived from the DM mode, the intra prediction mode with the second largest histogram amplitude value is used as the DIMD chroma mode. A CU level flag is signalled to indicate whether the proposed DIMD chroma mode is applied.

In Test 1.2b, DM mode and the four default modes can be fused with the MMLM\_LT mode as follows:

where is the predictor obtained by applying the non-LM mode, is the predictor obtained by applying the MMLM\_LT mode and is the final predictor of the current chroma block. The two weights, and are determined by the intra prediction mode of adjacent chroma blocks as when the above and left adjacent blocks are both coded with LM modes, {}={1, 3}; when the above and left adjacent blocks are both coded with non-LM modes, {}={3, 1}; otherwise, {}={2, 2} , and is set equal to 2.

For non-LM mode, a flag is signalled to indicate whether the fusion is applied, the fusion is only applied in I slices.

In Test 1.2c the DIMD chroma mode and the fusion of chroma intra prediction modes are combined where DIMD chroma mode is applied, and for I slices, the DM mode, the four default modes and the DIMD chroma mode can be fused with the MMLM\_LT mode, while for non-I slices, only the DIMD chroma mode can be fused with the MMLM\_LT mode using equal weights.

In Test 1.2d, the same combination as in Test 1.2c is tested while DIMD chroma mode is derived based on the neighbouring reconstructed Y, Cb and Cr samples in the second neighbouring row and column as shown in the next figure below, instead of using collocated reconstructed luma samples.



*Reconstructed neighbour sample used in DIMD chroma mode*

*Test 1.3: Combination of intra tests*

Test 1.3a is a combination of Test 1.1 and Test 1.2c.

Test 1.3b is a combination of Test 1.1 and Test 1.2d.



Several experts expressed opinion that the proposed methods are straightforward and in particular the combination tests 1.3 indicate small (but in terms of intra coding attractive) gain. 1.3b is even more simplified (not using collocated luma) without reducing the performance significantly.

Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0050 (Test 1.3b).

*Inter prediction*

*Test 2.1: Block-level reference picture reordering*

In Test 2.1a, the number of active reference pictures in random access configurations is increased to the number of available reference pictures at encoder, and encoder fast algorithm is applied:

1. The reference picture with the index larger than 1 in the affine motion estimation process is skipped if it is not selected in the regular AMVP mode.
2. The reference picture with the index larger than 1 is skipped if the ME cost for the reference index 1 is larger than 1.25 times the cost of the reference index 0.

In Test 2.1b, block level reference pictures reordering based on template matching is tested. For the uni-prediction AMVP mode, the reference pictures in List 0 and List 1 are interweaved to generate a joint list. For each hypothesis of the reference picture in the joint list template matching is performed to calculate the cost. The joint list is reordered based on ascending order of the template matching cost. The index of the selected reference picture in the reordered joint list is signalled in the bitstream. For the bi-prediction AMVP mode, a list of pairs of reference pictures from List 0 and List 1 is generated and similarly reordered based on the template matching cost. The index of the selected pair is signalled in the bitstream.

In Test 2.1c, the block level reference picture reordering method is tested with the increased number of active reference pictures (Test 2.1a + Test 2.1b).

*Test 2.2: Enhanced bi-directional motion compensation*

In Test 2.2a, one uni-directional MC sample is regarded as out-of-boundary (OOB) when one of its reference samples is located outside the reference picture beyond half sample. For each prediction sample in a bi-directional block, when one of its uni-directional prediction samples is OOB and the other one is non-OOB, the corresponding bi-directional sample is set equal to the non-OOB sample instead of weighted average of the two uni-directional prediction samples.

BDOF gradients are calculated using the original uni-prediction before OOB processing, and BDOF offset is added to unmodified by OOB handling samples, other BDOF offsets are discarded.

In Test 2.2b, the OOB checking is conducted prior to the BDOF process, where the OOB sample in one uni-directional prediction block is replaced by its collocated prediction sample from the other direction if the collocated sample is non-OOB. In this test, BDOF process is not modified.

*Test 2.3: Template matching based OBMC*

Template matching based OBMC scheme is tested. In the method, sample blending operation is processed for each 4x4 top and left blocks at CU boundaries, and three template matching costs Cost1, Cost2, Cost3 are computed as SAD between the reconstructed samples of a template shown in the next figure below, and its corresponding reference samples derived by MC process according to the following three types of motion information described for block A as an example:

Cost1 is calculated according to A motion information.

Cost2 is calculated using the above neighbour A motion information.

Cost3 is calculated as a weighted prediction using Aandthe above neighbour A motion information with the weighting factors equal to 3/4 and 1/4, respectively.



*OBMC template*

The final predictor is done based on the Cost1, Cost2, and Cost3 comparison.

The original MC result using current block’s motion information is denoted as s1, and the MC result using neighbouring block’s motion information is denoted as s2. The final prediction result is denoted as s.

* If Cost1is the smallest, then s(i,j)= s1(i,j).
* If (Cost2 + (Cost2 >> 2) + (Cost2 >> 3)) <= Cost1, then blending mode 1 is used.

For luma blocks, the number of blending sample rows is 4.

s(i,0) = (26×s1(i,0) + 6×s2(i,0) + 16) >> 5

s(i,1) = (7×s1(i,1) + s2(i,1) + 4) >> 3

s(i,2) = (15×s1(i,2) + s2(i,2) + 8) >> 4

s(i,3) = (31×s1(i,3) + s2(i,3) + 16) >> 5

For chroma blocks, the number of blending sample rows is 1.

s(i,0) = (26×s1(i,0) + 6×s2(i,0) + 16) >> 5

* If Cost1 <= Cost2, then blending mode 2 is used.

For luma blocks, the number of blending sample rows is 2.

s(i,0) = (15×s1(i,0) + s2(i,0) + 8) >> 4

s(i,1) = (31×s1(i,1) + s2(i,1) + 16) >> 5

For chroma blocks, the number of blending sample rows/columns is 1.

s(i,0) = (15×s1(i,0) + s2(i,0) + 8)4

* Otherwise, blending mode 3 is used.

For luma blocks, the number of blending sample rows is 4.

s(i,1) = (7×s1(i,1) + s2(i,1) + 4) >> 3

s(i,2) = (15×s1(i,2) + s2(i,2) + 8) >> 4

s(i,3) = (31×s1(i,3) + s2(i,3) + 16) >> 5

For chroma blocks, the number of blending sample rows is 1.

s(i,0) = (7×s1(i,0) + s2(i,0) + 4) >> 3

*Test 2.4: Template matching based reordering for GPM split modes*

The reordering method for GPM split modes is a two-step process performed after the respective reference templates of the two GPM partitions in a coding unit are generated, as follows:

* GPM partition edge is extended into the reference templates of the two GPM partitions, resulting in 64 reference templates, and computing the TM cost for each reference template
* reordering GPM split modes based on their TM cost values in ascending order and marking the best 32 as available split modes.

The edge on the template is extended from the CU, as illustrated in the next figure below, but GPM blending is not used in the templates across the edge.

Diagram

Description automatically generated

*GPM templates and partition edge*

After ascending reordering using TM cost, an index is signalled using Golomb-Rice code to indicate the use of GPM split mode.

*Test 2.5: ARMC with refined motion*

In the method, each merge candidate in the merge candidate list is refined using TM/multi-pass DMVR and the refined motion is used in ARMC to reorder the merge candidate list as shown on the next figure below. ARMC with refined motion is applied to template matching merge (TM merge) mode, adaptive DMVR mode, and template matching for advanced motion vector prediction (TM-AMVP) mode. When multi-pass DMVR is used to derive the refined motion, only the first pass (i.e., PU level) of multi-pass DMVR is applied in reordering.

形状

低可信度描述已自动生成

*AMC with refined motion*

In Test 2.5b, when template matching is used to derive the refined motion, the template size is set equal to 1 and only the first 8 merge candidates are reordered with the refined motion in TM merge mode.

*Test 2.6: Longer interpolation filters for chroma*

6-tap chroma interpolation filters are tested in addition to 4-tap filters used for motion compensation. A flag is signalled in the SPS to indicate whether 6-tap or 4-tap chroma interpolation filter is used. The 4-tap chroma interpolation filter is applied for sequences in class A1/A2 while the 6-tap interpolation filter is applied for sequences in other classes.

*Test 2.7: History based affine inheritance*

In the test, affine model can be inherited from a previous affine-coded blocks which may not be neighbouring to the current block. The tested method consists of the following aspects:

* Two history tables for affine inheritance to derive affine merge candidates
* Pair-wise affine candidates derived from history- and non-history-based affine candidates
* Increased sub-block merge list size from 5 to 15
* Regular merge candidates derived from the first affine history table

A history-parameter table is established, each entry stores a set of affine parameters: *a*, *b*, *c* and *d*, each of which is represented by a 16-bit signed integer. Entries are categorized by reference list and reference index, and 5 reference indices are supported for each reference list in the history table.

For each category, at most 7 entries can be stored, resulting in 70 entries totally in the history table. At the beginning of each CTU row, the number of entries for each category is initialized as 0.

A history-affine-parameter-based candidate is derived from a neighbouring 4×4 block denoted as A0, A1, A2, B0, B1, B2 or B3 in the next figure below, and a set of affine parameters stored in a corresponding entry in the history table. The MV of a neighbouring 4×4 block served as the base MV. The MV of the current block at position (*x*, *y*) is calculated as:

,

where (*mvhbase*, *mvvbase*) represents the MV of the neighbouring 4×4 block, (*xbase*, *ybase*) represents the center position of the neighbouring 4×4 block. (*x*, *y*) can be the top-left, top-right and bottom-left corner of the current block to obtain the corner-position MVs (CPMVs) for the current block, or it can be the center of the current block to obtain a regular MV for the current block.

A second history-parameter table with base MV information is appended. There are 9 entries in the second table, wherein an entry comprises a base MV, a reference index, 4 affine parameters for each reference list, and a base position. An additional merge candidate can be generated from the second table with the base MV information and the corresponding affine models stored as an entry. The difference between the first and the second tables is illustrated in the next figure below.



*Affine candidate derived from the history tables*

Pair-wise affine merge candidates are generated by two affine merge candidates which are history-derived or not history-derived. A pair-wise affine merge candidates is generated by averaging the CPMVs of existing affine merge candidates in the list.

Such candidates are added into the sub-block-based merge candidate list and affine AMVP candidate. The size of sub-block-based merge candidate list is increased from 5 to 15.

Besides, such candidates are used to derive MVs located at the center of the current block, as regular merge candidates.

In Test 2.7b, affine history tables stored in the above and above right CTUs can be used by the blocks of the current CTU.

The requested test with disabled template matching was not provided.

*Test 2.8: Non-adjacent affine model derivation*

Non-adjacent spatial neighbour positions used in the regular merge mode are added for affine merge and affine AMVP modes. The tested method consists of the following aspects:

* Non-adjacent constructed and non-adjacent inherited affine candidates
* Affine candidates derived from neighbouring and non-adjacent blocks
* Increased sub-block merge list size from 5 to 15
* ARMC subgroup size of affine merge is increased from 3 to 15

The motion information of the non-adjacent spatial neighbours is utilized to generate additional inherited and constructed affine merge candidates.

For inherited candidates, the same derivation process of the inherited affine merge candidates in the VVC is kept unchanged except that the CPMVs are inherited from non-adjacent spatial neighbours. The non-adjacent spatial neighbours are checked based on their distances to the current block, i.e., from near to far. At a specific distance, only the first available neighbour (that is coded with the affine mode) from each side (e.g., the left and above) of the current block is included for inherited candidate derivation. As indicated by the red dash arrows in part (a) of the next figure below, the checking orders of the neighbours on the left and above sides are bottom-to-up and right-to-left, respectively.



*Spatial neighbours for deriving affine merge candidates: (a) for deriving inherited affine merge candidates (b) for deriving constructed affine merge candidates*

For constructed candidates, as shown in part (b) of the figure above, the positions of one left and above non-adjacent spatial neighbours are firstly determined independently. After that, the location of the top-left neighbour can be determined accordingly which can enclose a rectangular virtual block together with the left and above non-adjacent neighbours. Then, as shown in the next figure below, the motion information of the three non-adjacent neighbours is used to form the CPMVs at the top-left (A), top-right (B) and bottom-left (C) of the virtual block, which is finally projected to the current CU to generate the corresponding constructed candidates.



*From non-adjacent neighbours to constructed affine merge candidates*

One second type of constructed affine candidates that are derived from non-adjacent neighbours are introduced for affine merge mode. Those new constructed affine candidates are derived based on the same affine candidate construction scheme as in Test 2.7a. However, instead of using history-based look-up table, the non-translational affine parameters are inherited from the non-adjacent spatial neighbours. Specifically, the second type of affine constructed candidates are generated from the combination of 1) the translational affine parameters of adjacent neighbouring 4x4 blocks; and 2) the non-translational affine parameters {a, b, c, d} inherited from the non-adjacent spatial neighbours as defined in part (a) of the figure that is two figures above.

Due to the inclusion of the additional non-adjacent candidates, the size of the affine merge candidate list is increased from 5 to 15. The subgroup size of the affine merge mode for the adaptive reordering method is increased from 3 to 15.

In Test 2.8b, below changes are applied to constrain the memory usage:

* The area from where the non-adjacent neighbours come is restricted to be within the current CTU (i.e., no additional storage requirements for line buffer).
* The storage granularity for affine motion information, including CPMVs and reference indexes, is reduced from 8x8 to 16x16 (i.e., only the affine motion from the top-left 8x8 block is saved). Additionally, the saved CPMVs are projected to each 16x16 block before storage, such that the position and size information are not needed.
* Only the top-left and top-right CPMVs are stored (i.e., always using 4-parameter affine model).

The requested test with disabled template matching was not provided.

*Test 2.9: Combined history based and non-adjacent affine candidates*

Test 2.7c: Test 2.7a + the first type of constructed non-adjacent affine candidates from Test 2.8a.

The test contains the following aspects from Test 2.7 and Test 2.8:

* Two history tables for affine inheritance to derive affine merge candidates
* Pair-wise affine candidates derived from history- and non-history-based affine candidates
* Non-adjacent constructed affine candidates
* Increased sub-block merge list size from 5 to 15
* Regular merge candidates derived from the first affine history table

Test 2.9b: Test 2.7a + the first type of constructed non-adjacent affine candidates from Test 2.8a + the inherited non-adjacent affine candidates with memory constraints from Test 2.8b.

The test contains the following aspects from Test 2.7 and Test 2.8:

* Two history tables for affine inheritance to derive affine merge candidates
* Pair-wise affine candidates derived from history- and non-history-based affine candidates
* Non-adjacent constructed and non-adjacent inherited affine candidates with memory constraint
* Increased sub-block merge list size from 5 to 15
* ARMC reordering size is increased from 15 to 45. The best 15 candidates are inserted into the affine merge candidate list, i.e., the size of the affine merge candidate list is kept unchanged.
* Regular merge candidates derived from the first affine history table

Memory requirements for 4K resolution sequences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Test** | **Memory** |
| Test 2.7a | 0.8 KB |
| Test 2.7b | 12.5 KB |
| Test 2.8a | 1, 868 KB |
| Test 2.8b | 4.2 KB |
| Test 2.7c | 0.8 KB |
| Test 2.9b | 5 KB |



2.1a is an encoder-only change using in RA mode the maximum possible number of ref pictures that VVC allows. Similar gain is possible with VVC (additional results in JVET-Z0054). Combination 2.1c shows that the gain of 2.1b (block-level reordering based on relative simple template matching without search) is retained.

It was mentioned that JVET-Z0072 proposes another encoder-only change of reference picture usage (for RA and LB) with comparably higher gain, both for ECM and VVC.

2.1b gives 0.1% gain with relatively small impact on complexity, which would also translate into gain over VVC.

Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0054 (Test 2.1b).

2.2 avoids wrong prediction at picture boundary by checking usage of samples beyond picture boundary, and using uni prediction in such cases. Variant b applies this before BDOF, which would require additional memory for copying samples (BDOF itself is unchanged in 2.2b, but modified in 2.2a).

The decoder runtime is increased by 4%, According to the proponents, this is due to the fact that sample-wise checking is applied over the whole picture.

It is also asked why 2.2b improves in LB as well, as BDOF is not used there. It was later explained that both 2.2a and 2.2b also have some modification of affine bi-prediction (avoiding out-of-boundary prediction) which is causing a small gain.

From the discussion, it turns out that the complexity impact of the proposed method is not yet sufficiently understood, and more clarification is needed which of the two methods (2.2a/2.2b) would be the better choice. Proponents should clarify this offline with the experts who raised concerns, and also identify the possibility of reducing decoder run time.

Follow-up discussion in session 11 2145 UTC: After offline consideration, it was confirmed that the method 2.2b has extra memory copy for prediction samples. On the other hand, it also has slightly better performance than 2.2a (in RA, 0.27% vs. 0.22%).

The proponents of 2.2a reported verbally that they have done some code optimization which would reduce the decoding time to 101%.

Due to the more straightforward design and lower complexity 2.2a was assessed to be the preferable method and supported by non-proponent parties.

Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0136 (test EE2 – 2.2a).

2.3 uses template matching to derive the OBMC blending method. Decoder run time is slightly decreased, which is asserted by proponents to be due to the fact that OBMC may not be used in some cases. It is however mentioned that the worst case complexity might likely be increased.

In terms of numbers reported, the benefit of compression (though relatively small) versus encoder/decoder run time is considered attractive by various experts.

Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0061 (test EE2 – 2.3).

2.4 uses template matching for re-ordering the GPM modes (check for all 64 modes, template 1 line/column necessary at the decoder). Relative to the last meeting’s proposal, additional gain was achieved by encoder optimization. The complexity is certainly increased, but this is not noticeable in terms of decoder run time, Results also confirmed by cross checkers.

Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0056 (test EE2 – 2.4).

2.5a and 2.5b (the latter with reduced complexity) do not provide attractive tradeoff performance vs. decoder complexity. Proponents report that they have an EE related proposal (JVET-Z0145) which might be better suitable. It was asked why the method is disabled depending on block size, and depending on QP. No clear rationale was given.

2.6 (chroma interpolation with 6 tap): It was asked why there is switching between 4-tap (for A classes) and 6-tap (for lower resolutions). Opinion was raised that the switching (using a flag) may not be necessary. Additional results also show that without switching the chroma gain is increased to 1.25%. Filters larger than 6-tap are not deemed to be beneficial, as the additional gain is small, complexity further increases, and they are accessing a relatively larger area than luma filters (in 4:2:0).

Filters are based on DCT-IF design.

Though the gain is not large, several experts expressed the opinion that it is a more consistent design aligning the length of the filters for chroma such that they use the same area as the 12-tap luma filters.

Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0117, version where no switching between 4-tap and 6-tap filters depending on sequence is applied (no SPS flag, but retain configurability via parameter file or macro).

Tests 2.7…2.9 are targeting improved performance of affine parameter coding. 2.7a and 2.7c are most attractive in terms of small memory footprint for storing parameters of adjacent blocks. 2.7c has better performance both for RA and LB. It is however noted that 2.7c might require more cycles for list derivation (which is not reflected in encoder/decoder run time). At this stage of exploration, better compression has higher priority than detailed implementation considerations.

Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0139 (version EE2-2.7c)

*Screen content coding*

*Test 3.1: Cross-component palette coding*

In cross-component palette coding, a cross-component look-up table is derived based on reconstructed neighbouring samples by storing a luma sample quantized to 8 bits and a corresponding chroma sample value. The look-up table is derived from the top, left, top-left and bottom-right blocks in the current CTU and their extensions by 8 chroma reference lines in the neighbouring CTUs.

For each chroma sample, the co-located luma sample value, denoted as Yc is fetched as a key to retrieve a mapping chroma sample value from the table. If Yc cannot be found, Yc ± 1, Yc ± 2 and Yc ± 3 are checked in order as keys to find the mapping chroma sample value. If none of the candidate keys are found, the mapping chroma sample value is set to be the average of the chroma values in the table.

In addition to LM down-sampling filter in ECM, five candidate down-sampling filters corresponding to down-sampling locations Y1, Y2…, Y5 as shown in the next figure below are introduced to generate the best co-located luma sample value for the YCbCr 4:2:0 colour format. The encoder tries all candidate down-sampling filters and signals an index per block of the best filter to the decoder.

Shape, polygon

Description automatically generated

*Luma down-sampling positions*

*Test 3.2: IBC with extended reference area*

In this test, the reference area for IBC is extended to two CTU rows above. The next figure below illustrates the reference area for coding CTU (m, n).



*Reference area (green) for IBC when CTU (m, n) is coded*

*Test 3.3: Enlarged HMVP table for IBC*

In the test, the HMVP table size for IBC is increased to 25. After up to 20 IBC merge candidates are derived with full pruning, they are reordered together. After reordering, the first 6 candidates with the lowest template matching costs are selected as the final candidates in the IBC merge list.

*Test 3.4: IBC with template matching*

In the test, the IBC-TM merge list has been modified compared to the one used by regular IBC merge mode such that the candidates are selected according to a pruning method with a motion distance between the candidates as in the regular TM merge mode. The zero motion candidates have been replaced by (-W, 0), (0, -H), (-W, -H) MVs.

In the IBC-TM merge mode, the selected candidates are refined with the template matching method, TM-merge flag is signalled to indicate the mode.

In the IBC-TM AMVP mode, up to 3 candidates are selected from the IBC-TM merge list. Each of those 3 selected candidates are refined using the template matching method and sorted according to their resulting TM cost.

TM refinement is performed at integer position, and in IBC-TM AMVP mode, it is performed either at integer or 4-pel precision depending on the AMVR value. The refinement is done within the existed IBC reference area.

*Test 3.5: BVP candidate adjustment based on IBC reference region*

In Test 3.5a, clipping to the nearest IBC buffer boundaries is applied to one or both components BVP candidates pointing outside the IBC reference region before being used in the IBC Merge/AMVP list derivation.

In Test 3.5b, zero MV candidates in IBC merge and AMVP modes are replaced by 3 candidates are located on the nearest corners of the reference region, and 3 additional candidates are determined in the middle of the three sub-regions (A, B, and C), whose coordinates are determined by the width, and height of the current block and the ΔX and ΔY parameters, as is depicted in the next figure below.



*Zero MV candidates replacement*

Test 3.5c is a combination of Test 3.5a and 3.5b.

*Test 3.6: Combination of IBC tests*

The following combinations were tested.

Test 3.6a: extended IBC area (Test 3.2) + enlarged IBC HMVP (Test 3.3)

Test 3.6b: extended IBC area (Test 3.2) + IBC TM (Test 3.4)

Test 3.6c: extended IBC area (Test 3.2) + BV clipping & zero BV replacement (Test 3.5c)

Test 3.6e: enlarged IBC HMVP (Test 3.3) + IBC TM (Test 3.4)

Test 3.6f: enlarged IBC HMVP (Test 3.3) + BV clipping & zero BV replacement (Test 3.5c)

Test 3.6g: BV clipping & zero BV replacement (Test 3.5c) + IBC TM (Test 3.4)

Test 3.6h: extended IBC area (Test 3.2) + enlarged IBC HMVP (Test 3.3) + IBC TM (Test 3.4)

Test 3.6i: extended IBC area (Test 3.2) + IBC TM (Test 3.4) + BV clipping & zero BV replacement (Test 3.5c)

Test 3.6j: extended IBC area (Test 3.2) + IBC TM (Test 3.4) + BV clipping & zero BV replacement (Test 3.5c)

Test 3.6k: enlarged IBC HMVP (Test 3.3) + IBC TM (Test 3.4) + BV clipping & zero BV replacement (Test 3.5c)

Test 3.6l: extended IBC area (Test 3.2) + enlarged IBC HMVP (Test 3.3) + IBC TM (Test 3.4) + BV clipping & zero BV replacement (Test 3.5c)



Test 3.1: “Cross-component palette coding” is rather a new prediction mode using a palette construction from the neighbourhood. This is used to improve the prediction of chroma, where a residual is still optionally encoded. The anchor compared against was not using the original palette mode of VVC. However, the proponents report that most of the gain is retained when palette was enabled in additional results.

Gain is relatively low even for the case of screen content. Not worthwhile to introduce a new coding tool which is working specifically for a very special type of content.

It is recommended that in future EE on screen content the original palette mode should be enabled (not CTC at this time).

IBC proposals 3.2 … 3.6: Various combinations available. Most benefit from enlarged reference area (3.2). Further, template matching (3.4) which is also used in other parts of ECM gives additional gain. Replacement of zero displacement candidates is straightforward and also gives some additional gain, where the solution 3.5b is just modifying the merge/AMVP lists. Enlarging the HMVP is similar to what is done in MV coding for inter, simple to implement and also gives gain. Altogether this would be similar result to combination 3.6l, except that 3.5a is not included, as it does not give additional gain to 3.5b (according to 3.5c). Conclusion from session 9 on Friday 22:

Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0153 (3.2), JVET-Z0075 (3.3), JVET-Z0084 (3.4), JVET-Z0160 (3.5b)

*Entropy coding*

*Test 4.1: Improved probability estimation for CABAC*

In test 4.1a, instead of using semi average of the two states p0 and p1, a weighted average is performed

p = (ω0 ∙ p0 + ω1 ∙ p1 ) >> s,

where ω0 and ω1 are the weights selected from a pre-defined set {10,12,16,20,22}; *s* is the bitwise right-shift value, which is equal to 5 when (ω0 + ω1 ) ≤ 32 and 6 otherwise.

Three different sets of weights are pre-determined for each context model at I-, B- and P-slice types. It takes 6 bits to store the indices of two weights (3bits for each) for each context. There are 508 contexts in ECM-4.0 and three different sets of weights needed for I-, B- and P-slice types. Therefore, the total storage of maintaining the weights are 6bits × 3 × 508 = 1,143 bytes.

In test 4.1b, context initialization stored at previously coded picture after coding the last CTU can be used to initialize an inter slice having the same slice type and QP. For each inter slice, one control flag is signalled to select the context initialization scheme used for the slice. When the flag is equal to zero, it indicates that the context models of the slice are initialized using one of the existing context initialization tables (as indicated by the flag *sh\_cabac\_init\_flag*). Otherwise, the context models of the slice are initialized by inheriting the ones from the previously coded picture.

*Test 4.2: CABAC initialization from previous inter slice and windows adjustment*

In test 4.2a, context initialization stored at previously coded picture after coding the last CTU can be used to initialize an inter slice having the same slice type, QP, and temporal ID. The buffer size for storing previous initializations is set equal to 5 for each slice type, when the buffer is full the entry with the smallest QP and temporal ID is removed first before storing the initialization.

In Test 4.2b, short and long window sizes used in CABAC update are adjusted by two delta parameters stored in a look-up table per context and retrieved by a previous coded bin used as an index. The actual window sizes used to code the current bin after adjustment is (shift0+delta0) and (shift1+delta1), where shift0 and shift1 are existed predefined windows sizes stored in the context initialization tables. The window adjustment values take 4 bits each, so both values are stored in 1 byte and the total size of the LUT for 508 contexts is 1,016 bytes.

*Test 4.3: Combination of entropy coding tests*

Test 4.3a is a combination of Test 4.1a (adaptive weights) and Test 4.2b (windows adjustment)

Test 4.3b is a combination of Test 4.1a (adaptive weights), Test 4.2b (windows adjustment), and Test 4.2a (temporal initialization)



Note: “inherited context initialization”=”temporal initialization”

According to test 4.3b, all three elements (probability estimation with adaptive weights, temporal initialization, and adaptive window size adjustment) contribute to the overall gain. Most gain comes by temporal initialization, but comparison of 4.1b and 4.3b shows that also the adaptive window size is beneficial. Comparing 4.2c and 4.3b shows the additional gain of 4.1a.

An opinion is raised that the adaptive window size requires a second table which may slow down CABAC. Concern is also raised on the temporal initialization, as this introduces parsing dependency between frames.

It is reported that a maximum of 5 buffers are foreseen for the temporal initialization. It is asked if this would be sufficient for non-CTC condition. It is argued that it would allow to avoid retraining for initialization, which is more specifically tuning to CTC. It is also argued that it has been practically already implemented elsewhere.

A cross-checker points out that he found a deviation relative to the previously proposed method of temporal initialization. This was however introduced for supporting temporal scalability (inheriting from same tid) as requested in the previous meeting.

Many experts expressed support for adopting the combination 4.3b

Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0135, Test 4.3b.

[JVET-Z0210](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11661) BoG report on EE2 related proposals [Y. Ye]

This is a report of the BoG on EE2 related proposals. The BoG held meetings at the following times during the 26th JVET meeting:

* April 20th 23:20 – April 21st 01:27
* April 21st 23:20 – April 22nd 01:37
* April 22nd 23:20 – April 23rd 01:49
* April 25th 23:20 – April 26th 01:35
* April 26th 23:20 – April 27th 01:35

The BoG was established with the following mandates:

* to review EE2 related proposals in meeting notes sections 5.3.3 and 5.3.4

**EE2 related contributions (section 5.3.3) (12)**

The following contributions were discussed in BoG meeting #1 at 2320-0120(+1) UTC on Wednesday 20 April 2022.

[**JVET-Z0048**](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11482) **EE2-related: Modification of LFNST for MIP coded block [J.-Y. Huo, W.-H. Qiao, X. Hao, Y.-Z. Ma, F.-Z. Yang (Xidian Univ.), M. Li, Y. Liu (OPPO)]**

In ECM4.0, for a MIP coded block, LFNST transform set 0 is used and LFNST transpose flag is equal to 0. In this contribution, modifications of LFNST for MIP coded blocks are proposed. It is proposed to use DIMD to derive a traditional intra predition mode based on the prediction samples of MIP modes, then the LFNST transform set and LFNST transpose flag are both determined by the derived intra mode. Moreover, LFNST is enable for MIP coded blocks of width and height greater than or equal to 4. It is reported that the coding performance to ECM 4.0 are as below:

* For AI configuration: -0.07%, -0.06%, and -0.01%, with 104% EncT, 100% DecT.
* For RA configuration: 0.xx%, 0.xx%, and 0.xx%, with xxx% EncT, xxx% DecT.

In the current ECM-4.0, LFNST is only enabled for MIP blocks with width and height both equal to or larger than 16 luma samples. This proposal extends LFNST to MIP blocks with width and height both equal to or larger than 4 luma samples. Additionally, a DIMD process that uses MIP prediction samples to calculate the gradients is used to identify the “coding mode” of the MIP block. This results in a 4% encoding time increase for AI.

It was questioned whether the size extension was necessary, given it incurs a performance loss.

It was asked how much gain can be obtained with just the DIMD part of the proposal. Proponent will run additional test.

It was commented that previously both aspects in this proposal were investigated during the development of VVC, and it was decided at that time not to include them due to unfavorable performance vs complexity tradeoff. It was commented that performance vs complexity does not seem interesting enough to be included in EE.

It was commented that intra coding gain may be more difficult to come by, from this perspective the threshold to including a proposal in EE could be set lower.

The additional data on the DIMD aspect was reviewed in BoG meeting #3. Partial results show that in AI configuration, if just the DIMD aspect is applied, classes C and D had 0.00% Y BD rate, class E had -0.02% Y BD rate. Based on the additional results, this may be premature to be included in the next round of EE2 at this time.

Further study of this was encouraged.

[**JVET-Z0066**](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11501) **EE2-related: Template matching using extended MVP candidate list [K. Kim, D. Kim, J.-H. Son, J.-S. Kwak (WILUS)]**

This contribution proposes to use extended MVP candidate list for template matching in AMVP mode. Additional MVP candidates are generated by adding or subtracting an offset distance (k) in both horizontal and vertical directions from the initial MVP candidates. From the extended MVP candidate list which composed of the initial MVP candidates and the additional MVP candidates derived from the offset distance (k), an MVP candidate with the minimum TM cost is selected as the optimal MVP candidate to perform template matching. On top of ECM-4.0, simulation results of the proposed method are reported as below:

RA: {-0.03%, -0.08%, 0.04%, 101%, 100%}

LDB: {-0.06%, -0.15%, -0.08%, 102%, 99%}

It was commented that the performance gain is quite small.

It was asked why there is a decoding time reduction in LDB case. The cross checker reported a 1% increase in decoding time.

Further study of this was encouraged.

[**JVET-Z0068**](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11503) **EE2-2.6 related: Longer chroma interpolation filters [K. Andersson, R. Yu (Ericsson)]**

The chroma interpolation filters in ECM-4.0 are 4-tap which is much shorter than the 12-tap luma interpolation filters. In JVET-Y0172, it was shown that healthy chroma gains can be obtained by increasing the chroma interpolation filter length also to 12-tap. In EE2-2.6 three sets of chroma interpolation filter lengths are tested, 12, 8 and 6-tap. In this contribution three alternative sets of chroma interpolation filters are proposed. It is asserted that the proposed sets have more accurate phase characteristics at lower frequencies.

The impact on coding efficiency over ECM-4.0 anchor is reported for luma/Cb/Cr as follows:

12-tap: RA: -0.06% / -1.70% / -1.68%, LDB: -0.10% / -2.11% / -1.88%

8-tap: RA: -0.06% / -1.44% / -1.47%, LDB: -0.10% / -2.04% / -1.81%

6-tap: RA: -0.05% / -1.25% / -1.17%, LDB: -0.10% / -1.36% / -1.48%

Encoding and decoding time is asserted to be similar as the anchor.

Since most of the gains can be kept with 6-tap or 8-tap it is thus suggested to include one of the proposed 6-tap or 8-tap interpolation filter sets in the next version of ECM.

This contribution is related to JVET-Y0172, which extended the chroma interpolation filters to 12-tap (reusing the same luma filters at the same phases). This was being tested as EE2 test 2.6, with three tap lengths, 12-tap, 8-tap and 6-tap (JVET-Z0117). The 12-tap and 8-tap EE tests were withdrawn and only 6-tap (test 2.6c) is currently under consideration. The test 2.6c also includes an SPS flag that switches between the new filter and the existing 4-tap chroma interpolation filter.

It was commented that a fixed set of interpolation filters may be more preferable than switching between two sets.

The decoding time of 6-tap filters is 110%, although the proponent reported that their decoding time is not reliable.

Phase alignment of different proposals with ideal filters was discussed.

There is another related proposal JVET-Z0123 on chroma interpolation filter. See notes under JVET-Z0123.

[**JVET-Z0123**](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11571) **EE2-related: On chroma interpolation filters for motion compensation [J. Gan, Y. Yu, H. Yu (OPPO)]**

This contribution proposes to replace the chroma interpolation filters in ECM-4.0 with 6 tap interpolation filters derived according to a cosine windowed sinc design. It is asserted that the design method is consistent with the luma interpolation filters in ECM-4.0. The gain on top of ECM-4.0 is reported to be {-0.06%, -1.14%, -1.2%} for RA configuration and {-0.11%, -1.35%, -1.36%} for LDB configuration.

Discussion on different options:

First, the topic on filter tap length is discussed. It was commented that long-tap filters such as 12-tap or 8-tap may not be desirable due to hardware complexity. This was agreed by multiple experts, aside from the more favorable performance vs. complexity trade-off aspect, 6-tap chroma filter is also more “spatially” consistent with 12-tap luma filter.

In terms of switching between 4-tap and 6-tap at sequence level, the proponent suggested that additional complexity is not high. This could be the case if ECM becomes a new VVC profile. Currently, there was not an algorithm to use this switch for getting coding performance benefit.

The proposed filters from all three contributions increased the bit-depth of the filter coefficients, consistent with what was done to the luma filters in ECM (extension from 6-bit in VVC to 8-bit in ECM).

Then, which 6-tap filter is more desirable is discussed.

JVET-Z0117 (test 2.6c, no SPS switch option) performance:

* RA: {-0.05%, -1.23%, -1.25%} {101%, 103%}
* LD: {-0.09%, -1.30%, -1.64%} {101%, 102%}

JVET-Z0068 performance:

* RA: {-0,05%, -1,25%, -1,17%} {102%, 110%}
* LD: {-0,10%, -1,36%, -1,48%} {103%, 105%}

JVET-Z0123 performance:

* RA: {-0.06%, -1.14%, -1.20%} {102%, 103%}
* LD: {-0.11%, -1.35%, -1.36%} {100%, 102%}

It was commented that, in terms of BD performance, these proposals are all very similar. In terms of coefficient bit-depth, these proposals all use 8-bit coefficients. It was commented that in terms of implementation cost, these three proposals are identical.

JVET-Z0068 filter coefficients are derived using least square method against the “ideal” filters. It was commented that this was not described in the contribution in detail.

The JVET-Z0117 proponent reported that the EE test 2.6c did extensive visual inspections.

It was commented that all three proposals have chroma performance loss for class E in LDB configuration.

It was commented that EE tests are generally considered more mature.

JVET-Z0123 proponent suggested that the existing luma interpolation filters are based on cosine windowed sinc function, and they used the same design on chroma filters.

Recommend for main session to decide on EE test.

This was resolved in the main session so no further action was required of this BoG. See meeting notes.

BoG meeting #1 was closed at April 21st 01:27 UTC.

The following contributions were discussed in BoG meeting #2 at 2320-0120(+1) UTC on Thursday 21 April 2022.

There was a request to add JVET-Z0219 to the agenda. No objection was raised, so this contribution was added to the agenda (section 3).

[**JVET-Z0125**](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11573) **EE2-related: Regression based affine candidate derivation [Y. Zhang, H. Huang, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]**

This contribution proposes regression based affine candidate derivation method. It reports -0.30%, -0.27%, -0.24% BD-rate performance on top of ECM-4.0 with 82% encoder time and 87% decoder time in RA configuration. On top of EE2 2.8a and 2.9a, test results are reported as below:

* Based on 2.8a : RA: { -0.45%, -0.34%, -0.31%, 86%, 90%}; LB: {-0.xx%, -0.xx%, -0.xx%, xxx%, xxx%}.
* Based on 2.9a : RA: {-0.xx%, -0.xx%, -0.xx%, xxx%, xxx%}; LB: {-0.xx%, -0.xx%, -0.xx%, xxx%, xxx%}.

The run time decrease in RA configuration was due to unreliable computing grid. No run-time decrease is expected.

The tests performed based on ECM-4.0 and EE2 tests 2.8a and 2.9a used different scanning patterns for non-adjacent affine candidates.

The cross checkers confirmed partial results match what is being reported here. In terms of run-time, one cross checker reported that partial results (classes C and D) show that the encoder run time is in the range of 101-102%.

Multiple experts supported to investigate this proposal in the next round of EE2.

The current round of EE2 included a test that uses additional non-adjacent inherited candidates (test 2.9b). And it was suggested to have a combined subtest in the next round of EE2. It was suggested that memory usage vs. performance improvement trade-off may be more favorable in this combination. However, no action was taken on test 2.9b, and there is no EE-related contribution on this topic.

This was further discussed in BoG meeting #3, and the proponent clarified that given JVET-Z0125 does not use non-adjacent inherited candidates, a subtest in combination with test 2.9b is not needed. This was agreed by the proponent of test 2.9b.

Recommendation: Include this in the next round of EE2.

[**JVET-Z0130**](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11578) **EE2-related: Motion compensation boundary padding [Z. Zhang, H. Huang, C.-C. Chen, Y.-J. Chang, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm), F. Le Léannec, P. Andrivon, M. Radosavljević, E. Thomas (Xiaomi)]**

This contribution proposes motion compensation boundary padding for reference picture boundary handling. When a reference block locates partially or completely out of the picture boundary, the outside samples are replaced with the proposed motion compensation based padding. The proposed method was implemented on top of ECM-4.0 and test results are summarized as follows:

* RA configuration: -0.29%(Y), -0.32%(U), -0.22%(V), 100%(EncT) and 101%(DecT)
* LDB configuration: -x.xx%(Y), -x.xx%(U), -x.xx%(V), xxx%(EncT) and xxx%(DecT)

A combination of the proposed method and EE2-2.2 method “Enhanced bi-directional motion compensation” was tested and simulation results compared to ECM-4.0 are as follows:

* RA configuration: -0.35%(Y), -0.28%(U), -0.26%(V), 101%(EncT) and 104%(DecT)
* LDB configuration: -x.xx%(Y), -x.xx%(U), -x.xx%(V), xxx%(EncT) and xxx%(DecT)

The software of the proposed method is included in the submission.

At the time of BoG meeting #2, decision on EE2-2.2 subtests is still pending outcome of hardware complexity analysis.

It appears that this contribution also has complexity issues with increased memory usage. Similar idea was investigated during the development of VVC, and it was not adopted due to unfavorably complexity vs. performance trade-off. The complexity issue affects not only hardware but also software implementation.

It was commented that the gain from this contribution is largely overlapped with EE2-2.2.

This was further discussed in BoG meeting #4 2327 UTC 25 April 2022.

In the latest contribution (v5), the proposed boundary padding is tested on top of EE2-2.2a, which was adopted into the next version of ECM, and the reported gains on top of ECM-4.0 are {-0.36%, -0.33%, -0.26%} for RA and {-0.11%, -0.16%, -0.10%} for LDB. Compared to EE2-2.2a, which had Y BD rate of -0.22%, the proposed method achieves approximately -0.14% performance improvement.

The proponent commented that memory usage of the proposed boundary padding could be decreased. Simulation is currently running, and based on partial results, the method with reduced memory usage appears to have very similar gains as the original method. The method with reduced memory usage extends the padded area by 16 luma samples instead of 64 luma samples in the original method.

Recommendation: Investigate the method with reduced memory usage (16 samples) in the next round of EE.

[**JVET-Z0131**](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11579) **EE2-related: Block Vector Difference Binarization [K. Cao, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]**

This contribution proposes a binarization method for IBC block vector difference using Exp-Golomb code with the context coded prefix. The proposed method was implemented on top of ECM-4.0 software, it reportedly provides Y, U, V-BD rate reduction with encoder and decoder runtime as follows:

AI: Class F -0.73% 98% 94%; Class TGM -1.53% 96% 93%

RA: Class F -0.32% 98% 98%; Class TGM -0.98% 101% 100%

The cross checker confirms the simulation results reported here.

The proposed change appears to be straightforward, the performance was tested on top of ECM-4.0 and on top of the combined screen content coding test in EE2 (EE2-3.6l, which includes the extended IBC search range), consistent coding gain was shown.

It was commented that this increases the number of context coded bins by 12.

Recommendation: Include this in the next version of ECM.

**[JVET-Z0142](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11591) EE2-related: On MMVD and Affine MMVD Extension [M. Salehifar, Y. He, K. Zhang, N. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance)]**

A template matching based reordering method for extended MMVD (TMR-EMMVD) was proposed (JVET-Y0067) and adopted into ECM-4.0 during last JVET meeting.

In this proposal, a simple extension of JVET-Y0067 is proposed with the following aspects:

* One sided MMVD position is added for the bi-prediction cases.
* Extra base positions are added depending on the neighbouring blocks.

On top of the ECM-4.0, simulation results of the proposed method are reported as below:

RA: -0.18%, -0.27%, -0.21%, 102%, 102%;

LDB: -0.22%, -0.39%, -0.58%, 104%, 103%.

This proposal is being cross-checked by Alibaba. Before the presentation of this proposal, it was asked if anyone would volunteer to chair the discussion, or if anyone objects to Y. Ye chairing the discussion. No one volunteered or objected.

The proponent suggested that the total gain is approximately evenly split between the two proposed aspects, and approximately evenly split between affine and regular motion.

The proposed extension checks two to three times more candidates but does not increase the total number of MMVD indices, so no additional signalling is necessary. Some sharing among candidates is applied to reduce the computational complexity.

It was commented that TMR-EMMVD in ECM-4.0 provided the same amount of performance gain as this proposal.

The cross checker confirms the reported gains.

BoG Recommendation: Investigate in an EE.

**[JVET-Z0145](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11594) EE2-2.5 related: More test results for ARMC with refined motion [Y. Wang, K. Zhang, N. Zhang, Z. Deng, L. Zhang (Bytedance)]**

This contribution reports more test results for EE2-2.5. Adaptive reordering of merge candidates (ARMC) with refined motion is tested in EE2-2.5. Based on Test #2.5b, more simplified changes are proposed in this contribution (i.e., Test #2.5c). First, only the above or left template is used during the motion refinement of TM when the block is flat or narrow. Second, only the first four merge candidates are reordered in TM merge mode instead of the first eight merge candidates in Test #2.5b. Third, when constructing the AMVP list, an MVP candidate with a TM cost larger than a threshold is skipped. Fourth, TM is extended to perform 1/16-pel MVD precision in TM merge mode. Compared to ECM-4.0, simulation results of Test #2.5c are reported as below:

RA: {-0.10%, -0.13%, -0.10%; 101%, 101%};

LDB: {-0.06%, -0.03%, -0.06%; 102%, 101%}.

This proposal is being cross-checked by Alibaba (along with Vivo and Kwai). Before the presentation of this proposal, it was asked if anyone would volunteer to chair the discussion, or if anyone objects to Y. Ye chairing the discussion. No one volunteered or objected.

One cross checker (Vivo) reported that they were able to reproduce the reported simulation results.

A second cross checker (Alibaba) commented that the additional code changes on top of EE2-2.5b appeared to be straightforward.

A third cross checker (Kwai) also reported that the additional code changes on top of EE2-2.5b seemed to be straightforward.

It was commented that no action was taken on EE2-2.5a/b. Some simplification elements in the proposal are QP dependent and CTU dependent, whereas the QP dependent aspect is encoder only, the CTU dependent aspect is normative. It is not clear this normative dependency is necessary.

It was commented that the last aspect in this proposal (extending TM to perform 1/16-pel MVD precision in TM merge mode) was not necessarily a simplification.

It was suggested to remove the aspects that are not necessarily simplifications and test the performance/complexity again.

BoG Recommendation: Include JVET-Z0145 in the next round of EE2.

BoG meeting #2 was closed April 22nd 01:37 UTC.

The following contributions were discussed in BoG meeting #3 at 2320-0120(+1) UTC on Thursday 22 April 2022.

[**JVET-Z0152**](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11601) **EE2-related: IBC Merge Mode with Block Vector Differences [N. Zhang, J. Xu, K. Zhang, M. Salehifar, L. Zhang (Bytedance)]**

In this contribution, IBC merge mode with block vector differences (a.k.a. IBC-MBVD) is introduced. In IBC-MBVD, after an IBC base candidate is selected, it is further refined by the signalled BVDs information. An IBC-MBVD flag is signalled to specify whether IBC-MBVD mode is used for a CU.

Two different methods are tested. In method #1, 5 IBC base candidates, 12 pre-defined offsets, and 4 BVD directions are used. In method #2, 5 IBC base candidates, 20 pre-defined offsets, and 4 BVD directions are used.

On top of the ECM4.0, simulation results of the proposed methods are reported as below:

Method #1:

AI: Class F -1.00%,104%,101%; Class TGM -1.53%,105%,104%

RA: Class F -0.54%,101%,97%; Class TGM -1.09%,101%,99%

Method #2:

AI: Class F -1.26%,106%,102%; Class TGM -2.12%,107%,107%

RA: Class F -0.72%,101%,100%; Class TGM -1.55%,102%,100%

On top of the EE2-3.3, simulation results of the proposed methods are reported as below (EE2-3.3 as the anchor):

Method #1:

AI: Class F -1.06%,105%,101%; Class TGM -1.49%,105%,103%

RA: Class F -0.57%,101%,99%; Class TGM -1.05%,102%,101%

Method #2:

AI: Class F -1.25%,106%,102%; Class TGM -2.04%,107%,107%

RA: Class F -0.67%,101%,97%; Class TGM -1.39%,102%,101%

The main difference between the two methods is the number of pre-defined offsets, with method 2 using a bigger set.

The proposal tested based on two software bases (ECM-4.0 and Test2-3.3), the performance is mostly consistent.

The proponent suggests to include in next round of EE. Multiple experts expressed support.

BoG Recommendation: Investigate in the next round of EE.

[**JVET-Z0157**](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11606) **EE2-3.2-related: IBC Adaptation for Camera-Captured Contents [J. Xu (Bytedance)]**

This contribution describes an IBC adaption scheme based on EE2-3.2 and presents the IBC-on results. The overall BD-rate(Y)/EncTime results for AI are -0.55%/108% respectively.

The proposal contains two changes:

* Change 1: for CTU 256x256, one CTU row above is included in the IBC reference area (CTU 128x128 uses two rows above as the IBC reference area, this would be the same as what is used by SCC sequences in classes F and TGM)
* Change 2 (non-normative): reduce the 2-D per-sample search (also called local search) range to be [-12,12]x[-12,12] for camera captured content

The proponent suggests to enable IBC with the proposed changes for class A to E in CTC.

It was commented that this is not just a config change, but also requires a (small) amount of software change (both normative and non-normative as required by proposed changes #1 and #2 above).

The cross checker confirms the implementation is as described and simulation results match those provided by the proponent.

It was commented that a concern was raised during the discussion of EE2-3.2 because enlarged IBC search range increases the hardware implementation cost. Adopting this into the CTC could affect other (future) coding tools’ performance.

It was commented that the class A1 performance in RA config shows 0.10% loss on average, and for other classes, there are some individual sequences also showing performance loss.

It was commented that the extended IBC search range is related to the line buffer used by template matching. Therefore, there is some interactions between these tools that should be considered when setting our experiment conditions.

Potential actions for this proposal:

1. Just make the proposed change #1 in the ECM software but does not exercise it
2. Investigate the two proposed changes in the next round of EE
3. Bring this (i.e. turning on IBC for camera captured content) to plenary within the context of CTC discussion

Option #1 is not desirable as it does not fix any problem in the ECM software.

Option #2 seems to be appropriate where the EE test could investigate questions raised above (e.g. interactions with template matching, CTU size, better encoding algorithm for RA and LDB configurations, etc).

There was also support to discuss this within the context of CTC (Option #3). This was agreed.

BoG Recommendation: Investigate in the next round of EE.

[**JVET-Z0184**](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11634) **EE2-3.5-related: Additional results of zero-vector candidates replacement in the IBC Merge/AMVP list [D. Ruiz Coll, A. Filippov, V. Rufitskiy (Ofinno)] [late] [miss]**

Document first uploaded on April 20, 2022.

This document reports additional results to EE2-3.6 presented in JVET-Z0165. More specifically, this document reports the EE2-3.5b test proposed in the JVET-Z0160 contribution, related to the zero-padding candidates’ replacement in the IBC Merge/AMVP list, in combination with EE2-3.2, EE2-3.3, and EE2-3.4 tests.

By using as anchors the tests EE2-3.2, EE2-3.3, and EE2-3.4 on top of ECM4.0, test EE2-3.5 reports the followings results for the overall of the class F and class TGM:

**Test #1**: EE2-3.5b on top of EE2-3.2:

* AI: {-0.11%, -0.12%, -0.12%}, {100%, 99%}
* RA: {-0.10%, -0.17%, -0.05%}, {99%, 98%}

**Test #2**: EE2-3.5b on top of EE2-3.3:

* AI: {-0.11%, -0.08%, -0.11%}, {100%, 100%}
* RA: {-0.19%, -0.12%, -0.29%}, {100%, 100%}

**Test #3**: EE2-3.5b on top of EE2-3.2 + EE2-3.3 :

* AI: {-0.05%, -0.02%, -0.06%}, {100%, 99%}
* RA: {-0.19%, -0.17%, -0.15%}, {101%, 100%}

**Test #4:** EE2-3.5b on top of EE2-3.2 + EE2-3.3 + EE2-3.4:

* AI: {-0.03%, -0.07%, 0.01%}, {100%, 100%}
* RA: {0.00%, -0.15%, 0.01%}, {100%, 100%}

There was no need to present this in the BoG, as this was already discussed and adopted in the plenary.

**ECM modifications beyond EE2 (section 5.3.4) (25)**

The following contributions were discussed in BoG meeting #3 at 0043-0149 UTC on Saturday 23 April 2022.

[JVET-Z0059](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11494) Non-EE2: Adaptive width for GPM blending area [Y. Kidani, H. Kato, K. Unno, K. Kawamura (KDDI)]

This contribution proposes an adaptive width for geometric partitioning mode (GPM) blending area to further enhance coding performance of ECM. In VVC spec and the current ECM design, GPM can select only one fixed width for GPM blending area to derive the final prediction samples with the two prediction signals of each part of GPM. This is not always optimal for diverse video sequences. Therefore, the proposed method enables GPM to select the adaptive blending width by signalling among the three different widths: the same width as that of VVC and ECM, a quarter of that width, and four times of that width. Simulation test results of over all classes on the top of ECM-4.0 in RA and LB are reported as follows:

* RA (Overall): BD-rate Y/U/V: -0.15%/-0.18%/-0.14%; EncT: 101%; DecT: 99%
* LB (Overall): BD-rate Y/U/V: -0.23%/-0.17%/-0.32%; EncT: 102%; DecT: 99%

Moreover, a content-based HLS signalling that restricts selectable width only to the narrowest width, is proposed to optimize the proposed method for screen content (SCC). Simulation test results show that it provides an additional coding gain for Class TGM but not in Class F because of the coding loss in BasketballDrillText. The comparison results of Class TGM in RA/LB for the proposed method without and with the option as follows:

* Proposal w/o the content-based HLS signalling for SCC
  + RA (TGM): BD-rate Y/U/V: -2.37%/-1.76%/-1.70%; EncT: 100%; DecT: 98%
  + LB (TGM): BD-rate Y/U/V: -3.27%/-2.62%/-2.51%; EncT: 100%; DecT: 97%
* Proposal w/ the content-based HLS signalling for SCC
  + RA (TGM): BD-rate Y/U/V: -2.50%/-1.94%/-1.83%; EncT: 99%; DecT: 97%
  + LB (TGM): BD-rate Y/U/V: -3.54%/-2.89%/-2.71%; EncT: 99%; DecT: 96%

For option without content-based HLS signalling, SCC uses exactly the same method as the camera captured content.

It was commented that non-blending option may be more desirable because of its simplicity. So this proposal should be tested in comparison and/or in combination with the non-blending option, and this could be done in the EE.

Cross checkers (Qualcomm and Bytedance) support investigating this proposal in the EE.

It was asked why the encoding time increase is relatively limited. The proponent said that this is due to a few factors, such as limiting to one of two blending sizes based on the block’s size, and a “greedy” algorithm that first decides whether GPM will be applied (using the existing blending size) before deciding which blending size to use.

This contribution is closely related to JVET-Z0137, see notes there as well.

BoG Recommendation: Investigate JVET-Z0059 in the next round of EE

[JVET-Z0137](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11586) Non-EE2: Adaptive Blending for GPM [H. Gao, X. Xiu, W. Chen, H.-J. Jhu, C.-W. Kuo, N. Yan, X. Wang (Kwai)]

In this contribution, one CU-level adaptive blending method is proposed to improve the prediction efficiency of geometric partition mode (GPM). For the natural content, the proposed method shows {Y, U, V} BD-rate impacts of {-0.14%, -0.25%, -0.12%} for RA and {-0.17%, -0.04%, 0.02%} for LDB, compared to ECM4.0 anchors. For the TGM content, the BD-rate performance of the proposed method is {-1.90%, -1.30%, -1.26%} for RA and {-2.61%, -2.11%, -2.12%} for LDB. The corresponding impacts on encoding and decoding run-time are 101% and 100% for RA and 102% and 100% for LDB.

SCC results were obtained by disabling blending completely via a PPS flag:

RA:

* Class F: {-0.31%, -0.18%, 0.06%}, {100%, 99%}
* Class TGM: {-2.47%, -1.80%, -1.69%}, {99%, 99%}

LDB:

* Class F: {-0.18%, 0.56%, 0.02%}, {100%, 100%}
* Class TGM: {-3.52%, -2.67%, -2.49%}, {100%, 100%}

Compared to JVET-Z0059, this proposal does not restrict the options of the blending area depending on block size. There are in total 5 options of blending area for all GPM blocks.

The proposal also included an increased precision for the blending process. The proponent said that the increased precision is not necessary for the existing blending area in ECM, and is only useful (in terms of performance gain) when more blending areas are applied.

It was asked if a detailed study of performance vs. complexity tradeoff using different numbers of blending area has been conducted. This could be investigated in the next round of EE.

BoG Recommendation: Investigate JVET-Z0137 in the next round of EE.

[JVET-Z0062](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11497) AHG12: RPR luma filter modifications and RPR enabling fixes in ECM [R. Yu, K. Andersson (Ericsson)]

In ECM-4.0, the luma interpolation filters used in sub-pel motion compensation for both affine and non-affine blocks are 12-tap. These 12-tap luma filters are also used as up-sampling RPR filters for non-affine blocks in the motion compensation process when the reference picture has a smaller spatial resolution than the current picture. However, the up-sampling RPR filters for affine blocks remain to be 6-tap. It is also noted that when the reference picture has a larger spatial resolution than the current picture, the down-sampling luma RPR filters used in the motion compensation process remain to be 8-tap for non-affine blocks and 6-tap for affine blocks.

This contribution proposes to use the existing 12-tap up-sampling RPR filters also for affine blocks and proposes to increase the down-sampling luma RPR filters to 12-tap to align with the filter taps of the up-sampling RPR filters. Two sets of 12-tap down-sampling luma RPR filters are proposed, one set mainly for 1.5x down-sampling and the other set mainly for 2x down-sampling.

Furthermore, it is found that ECM-4.0 does not fully supports RPR enabling, especially when the RPR configuration enables picture resolution switching. The contribution identifies the issues and proposes corresponding fixes.

The proposed up-sampling RPR filter changes for affine blocks as well as the 12-tap down-sampling RPR filters are tested on top of ECM-4.0 with the proposed RPR fixes. The test configuration used are RA 1.5x and RA 2x scaling. Both test configurations enable picture resolution switching every 16 pictures. The BD-rate impact that measured based on PSNR2 is reported as -0.25% (Y) and -0.11% (Y), respectively.

In v1 of the document, additional test results are reported. The proposed up-sampling RPR filter changes for affine blocks as well as the 12-tap down-sampling RPR filters are reported to be further tested under LDB 1.5x scaling and LDB 2x scaling. The picture resolution switching in these two LDB tests is every 0.5 second. The BD-rate impact is reported as:

LDB 1.5x scaling: -0.88% (Y) when measured using PSNR1, -0.60% (Y) when measured using PSNR2.

LDB 2x scaling: -0.49% (Y) when measured using PSNR1, -0.24% (Y) when measured using PSNR2.

The proponent reported that the ECM-4.0 does not completely support the RPR function. Software fix is proposed with details are described in section 1.2 in this proposal.

Besides this proposal, there are two other proposals that also propose alternative RPR fixes at this meeting:

* JVET-Z0067 from InterDigital
* JVET-Z0079 from LGE

The cross checker (Qualcomm) included a comparison of different fixes in their cross-check report JVET-Z0228, copied below:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Issue claimed in contributions | JVET-Z0062 | JVET-Z0067  (MR105) | JVET-Z0079 |
| 1 | JVET\_Y0065\_GPM\_INTRA  Fetching of motion information and IPM (intra prediction mode) information from reference picture do not consider resolution difference between the reference picture and current picture. | Coordinates scaling according to the resolution ratio.  Apply scalePositionInRef() | Same as JVET-Z0062 | Same as JVET-Z0062 |
| 2 | ALF\_IMPROVEMENT  The SIMD code in function simdFilter9x9Blk() does not support input width being non-dividable by 8. This scenario can happen for boundary chroma CTB for class D when using 1.5x scaling. | In the SIMD function simdFilter9x9Blk(), when the width of the input block is non-dividable by 8, Non-SIMD version of the ALF filtering code is invoked.  (it was reported by the cross checker that this change is only software implementation, and ECM-4.0 already has implemented a solution for 5x5 ALF, which can be extended to 9x9 ALF) | None | None |
| 3.a and 3.b | JVET\_Y0067\_ENHANCED\_MMVD\_MVD\_SIGN\_PRED  a)The template based MVD sign derivation is enabled regardless of resolution difference between the reference picture and the current picture.  b) In MMVD candidate reordering (function sortInterMergeMMVDCandidates() and function sortAffineMergeCandidates()), the prediction sample generation for templates does not consider reference picture resolution difference from the current picture resolution. | a) Add reference picture and current picture resolution checks for the template based MVD sign derivation.  When the reference picture is determined to not be scaled, the template based MVD sign derivation is enabled.  When the reference picture is determined to be scaled, the MVD sign information is signalled and parsed using the conventional VVC approach.  (It was reported by cross checker that this change in a) is normative. It involves some signalling change.)  b) In MMVD candidate reordering, the corresponding template cost for the candidate is set to 0. (fix for this item is as below, different cost value setting for resampled cands) | The estimation of the candidate costs for Inter Merge MMVD, Affine Merge and MVD/SMVD sign is by-passed (use default max cost) if the current picture is re-scaled.  (This change appears to affect decoder behaviour, which disables template matching when there is a change in resolution.) | MVD sign prediction is disabled and sign syntax for MVD is signalled after magnitude not sign-pair index for the reference picture list.  (It was reported by cross checker that this change in a) is normative.)  Same as JVET-Z0062 |
| 4 | JVET\_Y0134\_TMVP\_NAMVP\_CAND\_REORDERING  In merge candidate reordering inside a same candidate type group (function adjustMergeCandidatesInOneCandidateGroup()), the prediction sample generation for templates does not consider reference picture resolution difference from the current picture resolution. | If reference picture is resampled, the corresponding TM cost for the candidate is set to 0. (it was reported by cross checker that this change seems to generate performance loss. It was suggested that this is related to template matching being turned off for RPR in JVET-Z0062 and JVET-Z0079.) | None | Same as JVET-Z0062.  Except the values of TM cost set to MAX  (it was reported by cross checker that this change seems to generate performance loss) |
| 5 | MMVD and Affine MMVD handling  JVET-Y0067  TM based reordering for MMVD and affine MMVD and MVD sign prediction | After construction of the candidate list,  If the reference picture of the base candidate for the MMVD or Affine MMVD is resampled, the TM cost is set to 0 | Similar to JVET-Z0062.  Except set TM cost to MAX\_UINT>>1 | Similar to JVET-Z0062.  Except TM cost set to MAX |
| 6 | ARMC handling  The fix of JVET-Y0128 set the TM cost to 0 when resampling, this leads the resampling candidate prior to other cands | None | None | Modify the TM cost to MAX instead of 0 |

This is the only proposal that proposes changes to the up- and down-sampling filters used in RPR.

* Upsampling filters for affine coded block
* Downsampling for 2.0 ratio
* Downsampling for 1.5 ratio

It was commented that affine blocks should use shorter RPR upsampling filters than regular motion compensation filters.

Simulation reported used the following RPR setting: switch every 0.5 second in LDB and switch every 16 pictures in RA.

Regarding the proposed changes to RPR filters, some experts suggested to investigate this in the next round of an EE.

This proposal only covers RPR filters for luma. JVET-Z0069 is closely related and proposes to change the RPR filters for chroma.

BoG meeting #3 was closed at April 23rd 01:49 UTC.

The normative aspects of this proposal were further reviewed in BoG meeting #4 at 0005 UTC on Tuesday 26 April 2022. Notes are provided under the related contribution JVET-Z0069.

The proposed software fixes in JVET-Z0062, JVET-Z0067, and JVET-Z0079 were further reviewed in BoG meeting #4 at 0045 UTC on Tuesday 26 April 2022.

In terms of software fixes, the cross checker gave a review of all the changes, some notes are taken within the table to identify if a change is normative or non-normative.

It was commented that for software fix, it is desirable to restrict to non-normative changes, and to perform a minimum set of changes.

The following comments were recorded about the information in the table above,

* Item 1: proposed by all three contributions, and is agreed to be necessary. Suggest to include in the next release of ECM.
* Item 2: the ECM-4.0 already includes a solution (purely software implementation) for 5x5 ALF, and it is suggested to extend this solution to 9x9 ALF to fix the software issue. The method in JVET-Z0062 would disable SIMD for 9x9 ALF and incurs a runtime increase. V. Seregin and other ECM software coordinators to perform the fix.
* Item 3: JVET-Z0067/MR105 seems to do the minimum to fix the bug in combination with template matching, and also requires the minimum amount of code change. Suggest to include in the next release of ECM.
* Items 4-6: these are related to design harmonization, further study is encouraged on these items.

BoG Recommendation: Fix the ECM software with modifications as listed in items 1-3 above.

The following contributions were discussed in BoG meeting #4 at 2340-0135(+1) UTC on Tuesday 26 April 2022.

[JVET-Z0069](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11504) AHG12: Longer chroma filters for RPR in ECM [K. Andersson, R. Yu (Ericsson)]

The chroma interpolation filters in ECM-4.0 are 4-tap both for normal motion compensation (MC) and reference picture resampling (RPR) which is much shorter than the 12-tap luma interpolation filters. It is noted that there are ongoing investigations on using longer chroma filter length for normal motion compensation in the current EE2 and an EE2 related contribution JVET-Z0068. This contribution proposes to increase the chroma interpolation filter lengths to 6 or 8-tap for RPR to be aligned with a possible filter length increase for the normal chroma motion compensation.

The impact on coding efficiency over RPR bugfix version of ECM-4.0 (JVET-Z0062) for test configuration with resolution switch every 16 pictures is reported for RA with 1.5x and 2x scaling for luma/Cb/Cr as follows:

8-tap for MC and RPR: RA 2x: -0.06% Y, -6.73% U, -6.99% V. RA 1.5x: -0.09% Y, -5.22% U, -5.22% V

6-tap for MC and RPR: RA 2x: -0.04% Y, -5.71% U, -5.87% V. RA 1.5x: -0.07% Y, -4.15% U, -4.04% V

In v2, performance on LDB was added with 0.5s switching for 6-tap MC and RPR:

1.5x PSNR1: -0.08% Y, -2.10% U, -2.52% V. PSNR2: -0.08% Y, -3.72% U, -3.78% V

2x PSNR1: -0.10% Y, -2.70% U, -3.52% V. PSNR2: -0.10% Y, -5.28% U, -5.48% V

Encoding and decoding time was asserted to be similar as the anchor.

This proposal proposes the following normative aspects:

* Upsampling filters for chroma (regular motion and affined coded blocks), results are reported using the longer chroma interpolation filters in JVET-Z0068
* Downsampling for 2.0 ratio for chroma
* Downsampling for 1.5 ratio for chroma

The simulation setting is the same as JVET-Z0062, where resolution switches every 0.5 second in LDB and every 16 pictures in RA. The LDB setting is the same as the RPR setting used during VVC development, and it seems that RA was not tested during VVC development.

This proposal did not change the upsampling or downsampling filters for luma.

It was commented that for affine coded blocks, it’s more meaningful to use up- and down-sampling filters with shorter than 12-tap used for regular motion compensated blocks, for example, 10-tap filters could be more appropriate.

Investigate RPR filters in EE:

* The luma upsampling for affined coded blocks and downsampling filters proposed in JVET-Z0062, also consider shortening the tap length of up- and down-sampling filters for affine coded blocks
* The adopted 6-tap chroma filters (from JVET-Z0117) for upsampling and the proposed filters in JVET-Z0069 for downsampling

JVET-Q2015 defines the common test conditions for RPR, which covered only LDB. It was agreed to use that document as the RPR simulation setting in the next round of EE.

BoG Recommendation: Investigate RPR filters in the next round of EE as outlined above.

[JVET-Z0067](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11502) Non-EE2: RPR bug fixes and new results of RPR with luma-only re-scaling [P. Bordes, F. Galpin, H. Guermoud, E. François (InterDigital)]

This contribution proposes:

* Some RPR bug fixes for ECM-4.0 (cf. merge request MR105)
* Further results on extending RPR feature (picture size adaptation) to chroma format adaptation (luma-only RPR).

It reports that luma-only RPR provides BD-rate gains of {-0.57%, -10,81%, -5,88%} in YUV in average compared to the regular RPR using RPR CTCs.

The normative aspect proposed in this contribution changes only the luma size, and the chroma size is kept the same. For an input video sequence that is in 4:2:0 format, this would create an intermediate video sequence that is in 4:4:4 format. The proponent suggested this switching could be dealt with using multiple PPS’s, one indicating 4:2:0 and another indicating 4:4:4. In the current RPR design, multiple PPS’s are used to indicate coded picture sizes.

It was commented that chroma format switching would require a new profile indication. This could not be done with PPS. Alternatively, this could be made available only within 4:4:4 profile.

The proponent remarked that amount of code change in ECM-4.0 was limited.

Concern was expressed with regard to the amount of practical changes required, such as the change in luma/chroma relationship, and potentially some 4:4:4 coding tools being invoked.

The cross checker confirmed the results and implementation provided by the proponent.

It was recommended for the main track to discuss whether to study JVET-Z0067 within the context of a “4:4:4 profile?”

For the software fix aspect of this proposal, see notes under JVET-Z0062.

[JVET-Z0079](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11514) Non-EE2: Support RPR on ECM-4.0 and handling method for template matching based coding tools [H. Jang, J. Nam, N. Park, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

The proponent remarked that no presentation was needed for this contribution, as the cross checker had already summarized all proposed changes in JVET-Z0228. See notes under JVET-Z0062.

[JVET-Z0078](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11513) Non-EE2: Support MMVD and Affine MMVD without template matching process [H. Jang, J. Nam, N. Park, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

This contribution suggests to support MMVD and Affine MMVD without template matching process. In ECM-4.0, the number of candidate positions and available index to be signalled for MMVD and Affine MMVD are modified applying template matching process. Hence, MMVD and Affine MMVD do not work without template matching process in ECM 4.0. This proposal suggests to add SPS flag to indicate if template matching is on or off, and to define the decoding process for MMVD and Affine MMVD based on the SPS flag. For the RA configuration, the proposed methods show (-0.XX%, -0.XX%, -0.XX% / Enc XX%, Dec XX%) and (-0.XX%, -0.XX%, -0.XX% / Enc XX%, Dec XX%) with RA configuration and (-0.44%, -0.32%, -0.23% / Enc 98%, Dec 100%) and (-0.47%, -0.27%, 0.03% / Enc 97%, Dec 100%) with LDB configuration for the proposed method 1 and 2 respectively over ECM-4.0 with template matching based coding tool off.

* Method 1: if the proposed SPS flag is 0, ECM-3.0 MMVD and Affine MMVD are applied
* Method 2: if the proposed SPS flag is 0, ECM-4.0 MMVD and Affine MMVD are applied with modification

It was commented that macro control in the ECM-4.0 software can achieve the same performance as the proposed SPS flag.

It was commented that we often test coding tools with template matching turned off (using the macro), and there is no plan to remove any code from ECM with template matching off.

At this stage we are not defining a profile or a new standard yet. No action was taken at this moment on this contribution.

BoG meeting #4 was closed at April 25th 01:35 UTC.

The following contributions were discussed in BoG meeting #5 at 2320-0135(+1) UTC on Tuesday 26 April 2022.

[JVET-Z0124](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11572) Non-EE2: Spatial GPM [F. Wang, Y. Yu, H. Yu, D. Wang (OPPO)]

This contribution proposes a method that makes use of geometric partitioning mode (GPM) in intra-prediction. This new intra-coding tool partitions a coding block into two parts and generates two corresponding intra-prediction modes. To efficiently express the partition and associated prediction information in the bit-stream, this method employs a template-reordered candidate list, where each candidate in the list comprises a combination of the partition mode and two intra prediction modes, and only signals the candidate index. It is reported that the simulation results are as follows:

AI {-0.26% Y, -0.08% U, -0.07% V, 172% EncT, 114% DecT}

RA {-0.13% Y, -0.09% U, -0.03% V, 115% EncT, 101% DecT}

The proposed method uses template to choose 16 candidates, and full RDO is performed on all of the 16 candidates, therefore the encoding time increase is quite significant. The proponent suggested that better encoding algorithm could be investigated to achieve better performance vs. encoding time trade-off.

The decoding time increase is largely due to the current algorithm design (e.g. exhaustive search to identify 16 candidates, etc.), not due to implementation. The current design uses a large number of combinations of partitions and prediction modes, this could be further reduced (perhaps with little performance impact) in further investigation.

It was suggested to consider reducing the number of candidates for inter coded slice in order to alleviate hardware implementation cost, e.g. reducing to just one intra prediction mode in the same way as intra-inter GPM mode.

The proposed method applies PDPC to the prediction of each partition and then combine the two predictions.

It was commented that the performance gain was interesting.

BoG Recommendation: Investigate JVET-Z0124 in the next round of EE, including means to achieve better performance vs complexity trade-off such as fast encoding algorithm, reduction of total number of SGPM modes, and/or reduction of intra prediction modes in inter-coded slices.

[JVET-Z0126](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11574) Non-EE2: Improvement on Local Illumination Compensation [Z. Xie, Y. Yu, H. Yu, D. Wang (OPPO)]

This contribution proposes two new LIC modes to improve the coding efficiency of ECM. One is LIC\_T that only uses the top template samples to calculate the linear model and the other LIC\_L only uses the left template samples to calculate the linear model. Compared with ECM-4.0 anchor, the simulation results are shown as below:

RA: Y -0.07%, U -0.13%, V -0.04%;

LDB: Y -0.07%, U -0.21%, V -0.19%.

Encoding time increase is 108% for RA and 111% for LDB. This is due to two additional RDO being used in the current implementation to select the LIC mode. Decoding time is not impacted by the proposed method.

The cross checker reported that simulation results and implementation were matched with that from the proponent, and that the encoding algorithm could be further improved to achieve better trade-off.

Further study of this was encouraged.

[JVET-Z0127](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11575) Non-EE2: On the maximum number of MHP merge candidates [H. Huang, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

In ECM-4.0, GPM merge candidate list construction is also used for the merge mode of additional hypothesis in MHP including reusing the maximum number of GPM candidates, so when GPM mode is disabled the maximum number of merge candidates for MHP is undefined. This contribution introduces independent syntax element for the maximum number of MHP merge candidates that MHP merge mode can be enabled independently of GPM.

This proposal does not affect CTC.

It was reported that if GPM is turned off in ECM-4.0, the decoder would crash.

The cross checker confirmed that the issue exists in ECM-4.0.

Option 1 fixes the issue by simply disabling MHP when GPM is disabled, which does not appear to be appropriate.

Option 2 adds a separate syntax element for the maximum number of MHP merge candidates in the SPS to solve the issue. This option allows both tools to be enabled/disabled independently, and is more appropriate.

BoG Recommendation: Include the proposed option 2 in JVET-Z0127 in the next release of ECM.

[JVET-Z0140](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11589) AHG12: Enhanced CCLM [C.-W. Kuo, X. Xiu, N. Yan, H.-J. Jhu, W. Chen, H. Gao, X. Wang (Kwai)]

In VVC/ECM, CCLM achieves significant coding performance improvement by exploiting strong correlation between luma/chroma components. However, only single downsampled luma sample is considered when deriving the linear model, neglecting the possible correlation among neighbouring luma samples. In this contribution, it is observed that video sequences containing dramatic luma intensity change may lead to corresponding chroma value change, known as the purple fringing problem. Two techniques, namely Filter-based Linear Model (FLM) and Gradient Linear Model (GLM), are proposed to tackle the situation when luma gradients are highly correlated to chroma values. The FLM extends the Simple Linear Regression (SLR) in the CCLM to Multiple Linear Regression (MLR), while the GLM keeps SLR and uses luma gradients to predict chroma samples.

Compared to ECM-4.0 anchors, the BD-rate impact is summarized as below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **All Intra** | | | **Random Access** | | |
| **Y** | **U** | **V** | **Y** | **U** | **V** |
| FLM | -0.85% | -0.49% | -0.68% | -0.36% | -0.38% | -0.35% |
| GLM | -0.53% | -0.42% | -0.55% | -0.21% | -0.28% | -0.19% |

Currently the proposed two techniques, FLM and GLM, are tested separately. The proponent reported that partial results from internal tests show that gains from these two techniques could be somewhat additive.

It was asked how this is related to JVET-Z0064 (convolutional cross component model), it was commented that the FLM method is closely related to CCCM, with the latter being somewhat a “superset” of the former. On the other hand, the GLM method is more orthogonal. Therefore, it would be interesting to see if the gains from CCCM/FLM and the gains from GLM could be additive.

In terms of the interaction between CCCM and FLM, the proponents of each contribution are asked to work out a meaningful set of tests to be investigated and clearly describe them in the EE description document.

The GLM technique could be tested separately and also in combination with CCCM/FLM.

It was commented that GLM is a straightforward extension of the current CCLM tool, whereas CCCM/FLM require more changes.

BoG Recommendation: Investigate JVET-Z0140 in the next round of EE.

[JVET-Z0143](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11592) Non-EE2: Chroma intra modes derived from collocated luma blocks and neighbouring chroma blocks [Y.-J. Chang, K. Cao, B. Ray, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

This contribution proposes to add multiple direct modes, neighbouring chroma modes, and secondary chroma modes into the chroma intra mode list. The multiple direct modes are derived from the intra prediction modes of collocated luma blocks. The neighbouring chroma modes are derived from the intra prediction modes of neighbouring chroma blocks. The secondary chroma modes are derived from the chroma intra angular modes currently existed in the chroma intra mode list. On top of ECM-4.0, the experimental results are reported as follows:

AI: -0.08% (Y), -0.75% (U), -0.67 % (V), 101% (EncT), 99% (DecT)

RA: -0.04% (Y), -0.36% (U), -0.23% (V), 100% (EncT), 100% (DecT)

The proponent suggests to replace the DIMD chroma in 1.3b that was adopted in the main session. No appropriate chair was found in the BoG to chair the discussion. This was deferred to the main track (see further notes in section 5.3.4).

[JVET-Z0146](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11595) AHG12: Using samples before deblocking filter for adaptive loop filter [N. Hu, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

In ECM-4.0, in-loop filters are applied in the following order: deblocking filter, operating in parallel bilateral filter, sample adaptive offset, cross-component sample adaptive offset, and adaptive loop filter. ALF only uses neighbouring samples processed by SAO. In this contribution, for luma component, it is proposed that neighbouring reconstructed samples before deblocking filter are also utilized in ALF. For those additional samples, two filter shapes, 3x3 and 5x5 diamond shapes, are tested. Test results for the proposed method implemented on top of ECM-4.0 following the common test conditions are reported as follows.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | All intra | | | Random access | | | Low delay B | | |
|  | BD-rate Y | EncT | DecT | BD-rate Y | EncT | DecT | BD-rate Y | EncT | DecT |
| 3x3 | -0.16% | 101% | 102% | -0.21% | 100% | 101% | -0.15% | 102% | 102% |
| 5x5 | -0.19% | 103% | 104% | -0.23% | 102% | 102% | -0.18% | 104% | 103% |

The contribution proposes to add some additional input samples to ALF process (up to 30% more if 5x5 is added on top of 9x9), which could be the reason for decoding runtime increase. Also, it was commented that aside from run-time, this increases implementation cost because these samples need to be stored in some buffers from different pipeline stages.

Currently the ALF enhancements in ECM have a few percentages of gains, of which this proposal adds a small amount of additional gain.

It was commented that this is similar to NNLF which also uses samples before deblocking, although NNLF has a very different performance vs. complexity trade-off.

This is related to JVET-Z0149. See notes under JVET-Z0149.

[JVET-Z0147](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11596) Non-EE2: Improvement of Inter-MTS in ECM [B. Ray, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

The current Inter-MTS is disabled in CTC due to a poor trade-off. In this contribution, certain modification of Inter-MTS is proposed to improve this trade-off. The performance on top of ECM-4.0 of this modified Inter-MTS is shown below.

RA: -0.26% (Y)/ 0.29% (U)/ 0.32%(V), EncT: 104%, DecT: 101%

LDB: -0.29% (Y)/0.29%(U)/0.23% (V), EncT: 104%, DecT: 101%

In the updated version, as an additional result, some further encoder speedup (non-normative) is proposed. The results on top of ECM-4.0 is:

* RA: -0.22% (Y)/ 0.25% (U)/ 0.27%(V), EncT: 101%, DecT: 100%
* LDB: -0.xx% (Y)/0.xx%(U)/0.xx% (V), EncT: 1xx%, DecT: xx%

Two modifications are proposed:

* Limit the maximum CU size for MTS could be applied is made resolution dependent, SPS flag signalled to indicate maxCUSize: width > 1080, maxCUSize = 32; otherwise, maxCUSize = 16;
* For smaller blocks (width <=16 && height <=16), DST7 and DCT8 are replaced with KLT0 and KLT1 respectively (using two 4x4 matrices + two 8x8 matrices + two 16x16 matrices). All additional matrices are taken from JVET-D0126.

A cross checker reported that partial results match those from the proponent, and remarked that this proposal achieves better performance vs. complexity trade-off compared to the inter MTS in ECM.

It was commented that modification #2 provides approximately 0.1% Y BD rate gain in RA.

The additional encoder speedup in v2 is only related to inter-MTS.

It was commented that pre-trained matrices may be subject to overfitting.

The proponent commented that the chroma loss was due to overall bit rate increase due to MTS being turned on.

BoG Recommendation: Investigate JVET-Z0147 in the next round of EE, and separate gains from each element to be reported in EE.

[JVET-Z0149](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11598) Non-EE2: Adaptive Filter Shape Switch for ALF [W. Yin, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance)]

In the current adaptive loop filter (ALF) design, online-trained filters only have one fixed filter shape. In this contribution, a CTB-level adaptive filter shape switch (AFSS) method for ALF is proposed. With AFSS, a filter shape index which is associated with luma filters is signalled for each APS. Each CTB could select the best luma filter shape from the available APSs.

On top of ECM 4.0, simulation results (BD-rate changes, encoding time and decoding time) are reported as below:

* RA: -0.10%, 0.02%, 0.00%, 101%, 99%.
* LDB: -0.24%, 0.13%, -0.05%, 104%, 100%.

The similarity (or dissimilarity) between JVET-Z0146 and JVET-Z0149 is discussed.

It was commented that JVET-Z0146 uses additional “samples” (or equivalently additional “taps” in ALF). Although JVET-Z0146 has an encoder switch mechanism, in the reported results in JVET-Z0146, these additional samples are always used, no switching between filter shapes is performed.

It was commented that adaptively selecting ALF shape also has an implementation cost and latency implication.

The proponents of both proposals (JVET-Z0146 and JVET-Z0149) suggested that the gains could be additive.

Cross checker confirmed the reported results.

It was suggested to investigate the coding gain from larger filters vs. adaptive filter shapes.

BoG Recommendation: Investigate both JVET-Z0146 and JVET-Z0149 in the next round of EE, including comparison between larger filters vs. adaptive filter shapes.

BoG meeting #5 was closed 0135 Wednesday 26 April 2022.

The BoG report was presented in session 11 at 2100 UTC on Monday 25 April, and in session 15 on Wednesday 27 April.

In summary, the BoG recommended to:

* + Make a decision on the following:

Decision: Include the following proposal in the next release of ECM: JVET-Z0131, JVET-Z0127 (option 2)

* + Investigate the following proposals in the next round of EE2 (specifics and/or variations to be investigated in the EE can be found in the detailed notes): JVET-Z0125, JVET-Z0142, JVET-Z0145, JVET-Z0152, JVET-Z0157, JVET-Z0059, JVET-Z0137, JVET-Z0130, JVET-Z0062, JVET-Z0069, JVET-Z0124, JVET-Z0140, JVET-Z0146, JVET-Z0147, JVET-Z0149
  + Discuss JVET-Z0157 (IBC for camera captured content) within the context of CTC in the JVET plenary (see notes in section 4.3)
  + Make a decision on the following:

Decision (SW): Fix the RPR functionality in the next ECM release with some elements from JVET-Z0062, JVET-Z0067, and JVET-Z0079

* + Discuss whether to study luma-only RPR as proposed in JVET-Z0067 within the context of a “4:4:4 profile” in JVET main track. This was discussed in session 18. It was clarified that such an approach is not comparable with a traditional 4:4:4 profile which are rather targeting high-end (professional) application. Moreover, switching between 4:4:4 and 4:2:0 chroma formats is currently not possible at sub-sequence level. It could however be beneficial in the context of RPR to only subsample luma, to avoid losses which are often observed in subsampled chroma. This would be a new type of RPR tool which would require definition of a new profile with impact on other coding tools at block level and overall architecture, e.g. motion comp and intra prediction switching between 4:2:0 and 4:4:4 chroma sampling. Further study on design implications is recommended. No study in EE2 at this moment.

The BoG recommendations above were approved in the JVET plenary (session 15). For convenience, changes in ECM text or software are highlighted as “decision” above. For proposals recommended for EE investigation, V. Seregin and other EE coordinators were asked to take action on collecting contributions for the new EE2 description.

### EE2 contributions: Enhanced compression beyond VVC capability (20)

Contributions in this area were discussed in the context of the summary report JVET-Z0024 (see section 5.3.1).

[JVET-Z0049](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11483) EE2-1.1: Slope adjustment for CCLM [J. Lainema, A. Aminlou, P. Astola, R. G. Youvalari (Nokia)]

[JVET-Z0174](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11624) Cross-check of JVET-Z0049 (EE2-1.1: Slope adjustment for CCLM) [Z. Xie, L. Xu (OPPO)] [late]

[JVET-Z0050](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11484) EE2-1.3: Combined intra prediction tests [J. Lainema, A. Aminlou, P. Astola, R. G. Youvalari (Nokia), X. Li, R.-L. Liao, J. Chen, Y. Ye (Alibaba)]

[JVET-Z0167](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11617) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0050 (EE2-1.3: Combined intra prediction tests) [Y.-J. Chang (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0051](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11485) EE2-1.2: On chroma intra prediction [X. Li, R.-L. Liao, J. Chen, Y. Ye (Alibaba)]

[JVET-Z0185](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11635) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0051 (EE2-1.2: On chroma intra prediction) [K. Naser (InterDigital)] [late]

[JVET-Z0054](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11488) EE2-2.1: On the extended number of active reference pictures and block level reference picture reordering [H. Huang, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-Z0055](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11489) EE2-3.1: Cross-component palette coding [B. Vishwanath, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance)]

[JVET-Z0182](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11632) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0055 (EE2-3.1: Cross-component palette coding) [J. Lainema (Nokia) [late]

[JVET-Z0056](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11491) EE2-2.4: Template matching based reordering for GPM split modes [C.-C. Chen, H. Huang, Y. Zhang, Z. Zhang, Y.-J. Chang, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-Z0222](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11673) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0056 (EE2-2.4: Template matching based reordering for GPM split modes) [Y. Kidani, K. Kawamura (KDDI)] [late]

[JVET-Z0058](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11493) EE2-2.5: Adaptive reordering of merge candidates with refined motion [Y. Wang, K. Zhang, N. Zhang, Z. Deng, L. Zhang (Bytedance)]

[JVET-Z0163](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11612) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0058 (EE2-2.5: Adaptive reordering of merge candidates with refined motion) [G. Ren, Z. Chen (Wuhan Univ.)] [late]

[JVET-Z0061](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11496) EE2-2.3: Template matching based OBMC [Z. Lv, C. Zhou, J. Zhang (vivo)]

[JVET-Z0166](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11615) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0061 (EE2-2.3: Template matching based OBMC) [Y.-J. Chang (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0075](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11510) EE2-3.3: Enlarged HMVP table for IBC [N. Zhang, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance)]

[JVET-Z0196](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11646) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0075 (EE2-3.3: Enlarged HMVP table for IBC) [D. Ruiz Coll (Ofinno)] [late]

[JVET-Z0084](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11519) EE2-3.4: IBC with Template Matching [A. Robert, K. Naser, T. Poirier, Y. Chen, F. Galpin (InterDigital)]

[JVET-Z0197](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11647) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0084 (EE2-3.4: IBC with Template Matching) [D. Ruiz Coll (Ofinno)] [late]

[JVET-Z0095](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11530) EE2-3.6: Combined tests involving EE2-3.4 [A. Robert, K. Naser, T. Poirier, Y. Chen, F. Galpin (InterDigital)]

[JVET-Z0198](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11648) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0095 (EE2-3.6: Combined tests involving EE2-3.4) and JVET-Z0165 (EE2-3.6: Combination tests of EE2-3.2+EE2-3.3+EE2-3.4+EE2-3.5): tests EE2-3.6a, EE2-3.6b, EE2-3.6e, and EE2-3.6h [D. Ruiz Coll (Ofinno)] [late]

[JVET-Z0117](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11564) EE2-2.6: Long-tap interpolation filtering on chroma components [X. Xie, K. Zhang, L. Zhang, J. Li, M. Wang, S. Wang (Bytedance)]

[JVET-Z0133](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11582) EE2-4.2: CABAC initialization from previous inter slice and windows adjustment [V. Seregin, H. Golestani, N. Hu, P. Garus, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-Z0173](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11623) Cross-check of test 4.2c of JVET-Z0133 (EE2-4.2: CABAC initialization from previous inter slice and windows adjustment) [K. Sato (OPPO)] [late]

[JVET-Z0134](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11583) EE2-Test4.1: Improved probability estimation for CABAC [X. Xiu, W. Chen, C.-W. Kuo, H.-J. Jhu, N. Yan, X. Wang (Kwai)]

[JVET-Z0135](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11584) EE2-Test4.3: Combined tests of EE2-4.1 and EE2-4.2 [V. Seregin, H. Golestani, N. Hu, P. Garus, Marta Karczewicz (Qualcomm), X. Xiu, W. Chen, C.-W. Kuo, H.-J. Jhu, N. Yan, X. Wang (Kwai)]

[JVET-Z0181](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11631) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0135 (EE2-Test4.3: Combined tests of EE2-4.1 and EE2-4.2) [J. Zhao (LGE)] [late]

[JVET-Z0188](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11638) Cross-check of JVET-Z0135 (EE2-Test4.3 - tests 4.3a/4.3b) [P. Andrivon, F. Le Léannec, M. Radosavljević (Xiaomi)] [late]

[JVET-Z0136](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11585) EE2-Test2.2: Enhanced bi-directional motion compensation [Y.-W. Chen, X. Xiu, H.-J. Jhu, N. Yan, X. Wang (Kwai), H. Huang, Y-J. Chang, C.-C. Chen, M. Karczewicz, V. Seregin, Y. Zhang, Z. Zhang, (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-Z0201](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11651) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0136 (EE2-Test2.2: Enhanced bi-directional motion compensation) [G. Li (Tencent)] [late]

[JVET-Z0208](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11659) Cross-check of JVET-Z0136 (EE2-Test2.2a: Enhanced bi-directional motion compensation) [A. Robert (InterDigital)] [late]

[JVET-Z0139](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11588) EE2-2.7, 2.8, 2.9: History-parameter-based affine model inheritance and non-adjacent spatial neighbours for affine merge mode [W. Chen, X. Xiu, H.-J. Jhu, C.-W. Kuo, X. Wang (Kwai), K. Zhang, L. Zhang, Z. Deng, N. Zhang, Y. Wang (Bytedance)]

[JVET-Z0189](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11639) Cross-check of JVET-Z0139 (EE2-2.7 - tests 2.7a/2.7b) [P. Andrivon, F. Le Léannec, M. Radosavljević (Xiaomi)] [late]

[JVET-Z0211](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11662) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0139 (EE2-2.7, 2.8, 2.9: History-parameter-based affine model inheritance and non-adjacent spatial neighbours for affine merge mode): Tests EE2-2.7c and EE2-2.9b [L.-F. Chen (Tencent)] [late]

[JVET-Z0153](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11602) EE2-3.2: IBC Reference Area Extension [J. Xu, N. Zhang (ByteDance)]

[JVET-Z0195](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11645) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0153 (EE2-3.2: IBC Reference Area Extension) [D. Ruiz Coll (Ofinno)] [late]

[JVET-Z0160](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11609) EE2-3.5: BVP candidate adjustment based on IBC reference region [D. Ruiz Coll, A. Filippov, V. Rufitskiy, T. M. Bae (Ofinno)]

[JVET-Z0221](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11672) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0160 (EE2-3.5: BVP candidate adjustment based on IBC reference region) [K. Cao (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0165](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11614) EE2-3.6: Combination tests of EE2-3.2+EE2-3.3+EE2-3.4+EE2-3.5 [N. Zhang, J. Xu, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance), A. Robert, K. Naser, T. Poirier, Y. Chen, F. Galpin (InterDigital), D. Ruiz Coll, A. Filippov, V. Rufitskiy (Ofinno)] [late]

[JVET-Z0207](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11658) Cross-check of JVET-Z0165 (Combination tests of EE2-3.2+EE2-3.3+EE2-3.4+EE2-3.5): test EE2-3.6i [A. Robert (InterDigital)] [late]

Note that a co-author of a contribution should not be a cross-checker.

[JVET-Z0198](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11648) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0095 (EE2-3.6: Combined tests involving EE2-3.4) and JVET-Z0165 (EE2-3.6: Combination tests of EE2-3.2+EE2-3.3+EE2-3.4+EE2-3.5): tests EE2-3.6a, EE2-3.6b, EE2-3.6e, and EE2-3.6h [D. Ruiz Coll (Ofinno)] [late]

Note that a co-author of a contribution should not be a cross-checker.

### EE2 related contributions (12)

Contributions in this area were discussed in the BoG JVET-Z0210 (chaired by Yan Ye, see section 5.3.1).

[JVET-Z0048](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11482) EE2-related: Modification of LFNST for MIP coded block [J.-Y. Huo, W.-H. Qiao, X. Hao, Y.-Z. Ma, F.-Z. Yang (Xidian Univ.), M. Li, Y. Liu (OPPO)]

[JVET-Z0169](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11619) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0048 (EE2-related: Modification of LFNST for MIP coded block) [X. Li (Alibaba)] [late]

[JVET-Z0066](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11501) EE2-related: Template matching using extended MVP candidate list [K. Kim, D. Kim, J.-H. Son, J.-S. Kwak (WILUS)]

[JVET-Z0179](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11629) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0066 (EE2-related: Template matching using extended MVP candidate list) [C. Zhou (vivo)] [late]

[JVET-Z0068](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11503) EE2-2.6 related: Longer chroma interpolation filters [K. Andersson, R. Yu (Ericsson)]

[JVET-Z0180](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11630) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0068 (EE2-2.6 related: Longer chroma interpolation filters) [J. Gan (OPPO)] [late]

[JVET-Z0123](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11571) EE2-related: On chroma interpolation filters for motion compensation [J. Gan, Y. Yu, H. Yu (OPPO)]

[JVET-Z0187](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11637) Cross-check of JVET-Z0123 (EE2-related: On chroma interpolation filters for motion compensation) [K. Andersson (Ericsson)] [late]

[JVET-Z0125](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11573) EE2-related: Regression based affine candidate derivation [Y. Zhang, H. Huang, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-Z0214](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11665) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0125 (EE2-related: Regression based affine candidate derivation) [W. Chen (Kwai)] [late]

[JVET-Z0216](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11667) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0125 (EE2-related: Regression based affine candidate derivation) [R. G. Youvalari, J. Lainema (Nokia)] [late]

[JVET-Z0130](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11578) EE2-related: Motion compensation boundary padding [Z. Zhang, H. Huang, C.-C. Chen, Y.-J. Chang, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm), F. Le Léannec, P. Andrivon, M. Radosavljević, E. Thomas (Xiaomi)]

[JVET-Z0162](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11611) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0130 (EE2-related: Motion compensation boundary padding) [Y. J. Piao, M. S. Park (Samsung)] [late]

[JVET-Z0190](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11640) Cross-check of JVET-Z0130 (EE2-related: Motion compensation boundary padding [F. Galpin (InterDigital)] [late]

[JVET-Z0131](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11579) EE2-related: Block Vector Difference Binarization [K. Cao, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-Z0200](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11650) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0131 (EE2-related: Block Vector Difference Binarization) [D. Ruiz Coll (Ofinno)] [late]

[JVET-Z0142](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11591) EE2-related: On MMVD and Affine MMVD Extension [M. Salehifar, Y. He, K. Zhang, N. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance)]

[JVET-Z0183](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11633) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0142 (EE2-related: On MMVD and Affine MMVD Extension) [J. Chen (Alibaba)] [late]

[JVET-Z0145](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11594) EE2-2.5 related: More test results for ARMC with refined motion [Y. Wang, K. Zhang, N. Zhang, Z. Deng, L. Zhang (Bytedance)]

[JVET-Z0158](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11607) Cross-check of JVET-Z0145 EE2-2.5 related: More test results for ARMC with refined motion [Z. Lv (vivo)] [late]

[JVET-Z0225](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11676) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0145 (EE2-2.5 related: More test results for ARMC with refined motion) [J. Chen (Alibaba)] [late]

[JVET-Z0226](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11677) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0145 (EE2-2.5 related: More test results for ARMC with refined motion) [X. Xiu (Kwai)] [late]

[JVET-Z0152](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11601) EE2-related: IBC Merge Mode with Block Vector Differences N. Zhang, J. Xu, K. Zhang, M. Salehifar, L. Zhang (Bytedance)]

[JVET-Z0157](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11606) EE2-3.2-related: IBC Adaptation for Camera-Captured Contents [J. Xu (Bytedance)]

[JVET-Z0199](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11649) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0157 (EE2-3.2-related: IBC Adaptation for Camera-Captured Contents) [D. Ruiz Coll (Ofinno)] [late]

[JVET-Z0184](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11634) EE2-3.5-related: Additional results of zero-vector candidates replacement in the IBC Merge/AMVP list [D. Ruiz Coll, A. Filippov, V. Rufitskiy (Ofinno)] [late]

[JVET-Z0233](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11684) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0184 (EE2-3.5-related: Additional results of zero-vector candidates replacement in the IBC Merge/AMVP list) [J. Xu (Bytedance)] [late]

### ECM modifications beyond EE2 (24)

Contributions in this area were discussed in the BoG JVET-Z0210 (chaired by Yan Ye, see section 5.3.1), unless otherwise noted below.

[JVET-Z0059](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11494) Non-EE2: Adaptive width for GPM blending area [Y. Kidani, H. Kato, K. Unno, K. Kawamura (KDDI)]

[JVET-Z0191](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11641) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0059 (Non-EE2: Adaptive width for GPM blending area) [C.-C. Chen (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0204](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11654) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0059 (Non-EE2: Adaptive width for GPM blending area) [Z. Deng (ByteDance)] [late]

[JVET-Z0243](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11694) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0059 (Non-EE2: Adaptive width for GPM blending area) [X. Xiu (Kwai)] [late]

[JVET-Z0062](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11497) AHG12: RPR luma filter modifications and RPR enabling fixes in ECM [R. Yu, K. Andersson (Ericsson)]

[JVET-Z0228](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11679) Crosscheck of RPR enabling fix in JVET-Z0062 (AHG12: RPR luma filter modifications and RPR enabling fixes in ECM), JVET-Z0067 (Non-EE2: RPR bug fixes and new results of RPR with luma-only re-scaling) and JVET-Z0079 (Non-EE2: Support RPR on ECM-4.0 and handling method for template matching based coding tools [Z. Zhang (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0230](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11681) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0062 (AHG12: RPR luma filter modifications and RPR enabling fixes in ECM) [Z. Zhang (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0063](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11498) AHG12: Fix for parsing of MHP information in ECM [R. Yu (Ericsson)]

In ECM-4.0, the tool multi-hypothesis prediction (MHP) allows signalling of multiple pieces of additional motion information for an inter block. The MHP is noted to be applicable for a current inter block when it is coded using normal merge, affine merge, MMVD or AMVP with BCW enabled. Furthermore, when the current block is coded using affine AMVP with BCW, the MHP is only applicable when the block is coded with affine AMVR off (e.g., with its motion vector difference resolution at quarter-pel). In other words, the presence of MHP motion information conditionally relies on the affine AMVR information. However, it is noted that the parsing of affine AMVR information is done after the MHP motion information is parsed. It is asserted that such a design has a parsing issue since the parsing of MHP motion information depends on undefined affine AMVR information. The contribution proposes a fix to resolve such a parsing issue. The proposed fix has been tested under ECM-4.0 RA and LDB common test configuration. The overall BD-rate impact for luma is reported to be 0.00% and -0.01%, respectively.

This was presented in session 11 (chaired by JRO)

The bitstreams are not decodable if using BcwFast=0.

JVET-Z0083 deals with the same issue. See further notes there.

[JVET-Z0236](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11687) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0063 (AHG12: Fix for parsing of MHP information in ECM) [Y. Zhang (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0064](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11499) AHG12: Convolutional cross-component model (CCCM) for intra prediction [P. Astola, J. Lainema, R. G. Youvalari, A. Aminlou, K. Panusopone (Nokia)]

This contribution proposes to apply a convolutional cross-component model (CCCM) based chroma prediction to improve compression efficiency of ECM. The proposed 7-tap convolutional filter maps luma values into chroma values when a CCCM prediction mode is activated by a PU level flag. The filter input consists of 5 spatial luma samples, a nonlinear term and a bias term. Filter coefficients are derived for each chroma block separately using regression based MSE minimization on reference samples in the PU’s neighbourhood. The impact on coding efficiency and runtimes over ECM-4.0 is reportedly {for Y, U, V, EncT, DecT}:

* AI { -1.43%, -3.51%, -3.50%, 102%, 103%}, RA { -0.79%, -2.43%, -2.77%, 101%, 100%}

The gains are asserted to be larger on higher resolution sequences and on TGM content.

This was presented in session 11 (chaired by JRO)

Better for higher resolutions, and in particularly high gain for class A2, mainly from park running sequence.

Probably more complex than other cross-component models (e.g., relatively large reference area), but interesting intra coding gain also for some other sequences.

It was agreed to investigate this an EE.

JVET-Z0140 is a similar proposal.

[JVET-Z0227](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11678) Cross-check of JVET-Z0064 (Convolutional cross-component model for intra prediction) [V. Seregin (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0067](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11502) Non-EE2: RPR bug fixes and new results of RPR with luma-only re-scaling [P. Bordes, F. Galpin, H. Guermoud, E. François (InterDigital)]

[JVET-Z0228](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11679) Crosscheck of RPR enabling fix in JVET-Z0062 (AHG12: RPR luma filter modifications and RPR enabling fixes in ECM), JVET-Z0067 (Non-EE2: RPR bug fixes and new results of RPR with luma-only re-scaling) and JVET-Z0079 (Non-EE2: Support RPR on ECM-4.0 and handling method for template matching based coding tools [Z. Zhang (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0232](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11683) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0067 (Non-EE2: RPR bug fixes and new results of RPR with luma-only re-scaling) [Z. Zhang (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0069](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11504) AHG12: Longer chroma filters for RPR in ECM [K. Andersson, R. Yu (Ericsson)]

[JVET-Z0231](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11682) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0069 (AHG12: Longer chroma filters for RPR in ECM) [Z. Zhang (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0078](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11513) Non-EE2: Support MMVD and Affine MMVD without template matching process [H. Jang, J. Nam, N. Park, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

[JVET-Z0215](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11666) Cross-check of JVET-Z0078 (Non-EE2: Support MMVD and Affine MMVD without template matching process) [H. Huang (Qualcomm] [late]

[JVET-Z0079](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11514) Non-EE2: Support RPR on ECM-4.0 and handling method for template matching based coding tools [H. Jang, J. Nam, N. Park, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

[JVET-Z0228](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11679) Crosscheck of RPR enabling fix in JVET-Z0062 (AHG12: RPR luma filter modifications and RPR enabling fixes in ECM), JVET-Z0067 (Non-EE2: RPR bug fixes and new results of RPR with luma-only re-scaling) and JVET-Z0079 (Non-EE2: Support RPR on ECM-4.0 and handling method for template matching based coding tools [Z. Zhang (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0083](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11518) Non-EE2: Fix on MHP parsing condition [N. Park, J. Nam, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

This contribution is to address a potential issue in ECM4.0. Specifically, AMVR index is referenced before it is parsed. Therefore, in order to resolve the problem, two solutions are proposed.

* Solution #1: remove dependency between AMVR and MHP
* Solution #2: relocate MHP parsing behind AMVR syntax and remove dependency between MHP and MVSD

For Solution #1, simulation results reportedly show no changes in coding performance and run-time compared to ECM4.0 as the anchor in the CTC because combination of MHP and AMVR for affine inter mode is not permitted from the fast encoder option. But in case of disabling fast encoder option (BcwFast = 0) in cfg file, ECM 4.0 software works by the proposed modification, otherwise parsing error is observed.

For Solution #2, simulation results reportedly show -0.01%, -0.03% BD-rate changes compared to ECM4.0 as anchor in RA, LB configurations.

This was presented in session 11 (chaired by JRO).

According to crosscheckers, solution 1 from JVET-Z0083 is simpler than solution 2. A crosschecker who has checked both proposals also assesses solution 1 from JVET-Z0083 simpler than JVET-Z0063.

Several experts expressed support for the simplest solution.

Decision (BF): Adopt JVET-Z0083 solution 1.

[JVET-Z0217](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11668) Crosscheck JVET-Z0083 (Non-EE2: Fix on MHP parsing condition) [X. Xiu (Kwai)] [late]

[JVET-Z0238](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11689) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0083 (Non-EE2: Fix on MHP parsing condition) [Y. Zhang (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0085](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11520) Non-EE2: AmvpMerge without decoder side mv refinement process [H. Jang, J. Nam, N. Park, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

In the ECM-4.0, amvpMerge is disabled when DMVD is disabled by the SPS flag since the bilateral matching based Merge candidate reordering and mv refinement are to be applied as default. However, even though DMVD is disabled, amvpMerge still can generate amvpMerge candidate list without bilateral matching based merge list reordering and mv refinement. In this proposal, it is suggested to enable amvpMerge without merge candidate reordering process and mv refinement process when the DMVD is disabled in SPS.

The simulation result of the proposed method shows (-0.14%, -0.20%, -0.16%) over ECM-4.0 with DMVD off for RA. The amvpMerge is automatically disabled at low delay case in the slice level therefore there is no changes for LDB configuration.

This was presented in session 13 (chaired by JRO).

Does not affect CTC where DMVD is on. The proposal is supported, as disabling AMVP merge when DMVD off is unnecessary, and the suggested change is straightforward.

Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0085.

[JVET-Z0229](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11680) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0085 (Non-EE2: AMVP merge without decoder side mv refinement process) [Z. Zhang (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0100](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11547) Non-EE2: Weighted Chroma Prediction (WCP) [J.-Y. Huo, H.-Q. Du, Z.-Y. Zhang, Y.-Z. Ma, F.-Z. Yang (Xidian Univ.), M. Li, Y. Liu (OPPO)]

This contribution proposes a weighted chroma prediction (WCP) method in which predicted chroma samples of the current block are derived based on the weights and neighbouring chroma samples. It is proposed that the weights are designed according to the difference between neighbouring luma samples and the reconstructed luma samples of a coding block. The test results on top of ECM-4.0 are as follows:

* + AI(Y/U/V): -0.09%/-0.70%/-0.67%, EncT 98%, DecT 101%

This was presented in session 13 (chaired by JRO)

The method determines a weight based on luma difference. The weight is determined from a trained LUT (based on softmax).

Encoding time is unreliable. Most likely encoding time increases, as another mode is checked by RDO.

Gain is not large, but also almost 0.1% on luma which indicates that the improved chroma prediction reduces the bit rate.

It was asked if the method would still give gain in combination with JVET-Z0064.

It was agreed to investigate this an EE.

[JVET-Z0102](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11549) Non-EE2: Correction of the ARMC re-ordering step regarding the zero candidates [G. Laroche, P. Onno, R. Bellessort (Canon)]

This contribution presents a correction of the Adaptive Merge Candidates list Reordering process (ARMC). It is reported that when excluding the zero candidates from the reordering process of the ARMC, this exclusion provides a coding efficiency benefit while saving several cost computations performed by template matching.

Compared to ECM-4.0, the average BDR gains and runtimes reported in this contribution are as follows:

* + -0.04%/-0.04%/-0.04% - 98%, 97% for the RA configuration,
  + -0.11%/-0.14%/-0.16% - 100%, 97% for the Low Delay B configuration.

This was presented in session 13 (chaired by JRO)

Obvious design inconsistency. Confirmed and supported by cross-checker to be a simple and effective change, improving performance and reducing encoding and decoding time.

Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0102.

[JVET-Z0248](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11699) Cross-check of JVET-Z0102 (Non-EE2: Correction of the ARMC re-ordering step regarding the zero candidates) [L. Zhao (Bytedance)] [late]

[JVET-Z0103](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11550) Non-EE2: On ARMC improvements [G. Laroche, P. Onno (Canon)]

This contribution presents some modifications of the Adaptive Merge Candidates list Reordering process (ARMC). The proposed method, applied after the first reordering process, reorders the list according to the distortion computed during the first ordering to target a more diverse list of Merge candidates for the final list. In addition, the merge derivation is adapted to this process to obtain additional coding gains. It is also reported that this particular merge derivation adaptation does not provide any gain when directly applied on top of ECM4.0.

Compared to ECM-4.0, the average BDR gains and runtimes reported in this contribution and combined with JVET-Z0102 are as follows:

* -0.27%/-0.24%/-0.18% - 101%, 102% for the RA configuration,
* -0.47%/-0.58%/-0.70% - 102%, 102% for the Low Delay B configuration.

This was presented in session 13 (chaired by JRO)

In the previous EE, there was no successful improvement of ARMC. This one looks more interesting, and shall be investigated in an EE along with JVET-Z0145.

[JVET-Z0105](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11552) AHG12: Virtual boundary processing for the new In-Loop filter tools in ECM [A. M. Kotra, N. Hu, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

This contribution enables the virtual boundary (VB) processing for the new In-loop filters in ECM-4.0, which are Cross-component sample adaptive offset (CCSAO), Bilateral filter (BIF) and the improved ALF and CCALF.

The proposed method is evaluated on two software bases. The first software base being JVET-Y1063, which proposed a new GDR implementation which internally uses the VB processing. However, JVET-Y0163 software disabled the new In-loop filter tools of ECM-3.0 as the virtual boundary processing is missing. This contribution implements the VB processing and reports the BD-Rate numbers on top of JVET-Y0163 GDR implementation. For the LDP configuration, the BD-Rate impact is as follows -2.67%(Y), -13.39%(U), -13.32%(V).

Secondly, on top of ECM-4.0 common test condition, VB is tested by explicitly adding one horizontal virtual boundary and one vertical virtual boundary and the results in RA are as follows:

* 0.25%(Y), 0.16%(U), 0.17% (V).

The software for both the bases is included along with the contribution package.

Furthermore, to validate the proposed VB processing implementation, JVET-Z0141 version 3 provided results by combining the proposed VB processing with JVET-Z0141 GDR implementation. It is reported that no leaks were observed in the generated GDR bitstreams.

This was presented in session 13 (chaired by JRO)

This virtual boundary processing would only be invoked when needed, e.g. at the boundary between clean an dirty area in GDR, or at non-adjacent cube face boundaries in 360 video.

This is different from virtual boundary at CTU boundaries for ALF in VVC. In that case, subjective artefacts might occur, whereas in the applications above VB processing reduces artefacts.

The design appears sufficiently mature, according to cross-checks, and combination with JVET-Z0141 was tested as well.

Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0105 (not CTC).

[JVET-Z0220](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11671) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0105 (AHG12: Virtual boundary processing for the new In-Loop filter tools in ECM) [H.-J. Jhu, C.-W. Kuo (Kwai)] [late]

[JVET-Z0239](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11690) Cross check of JVET-Z0105 (AHG12: Virtual boundary processing for the new In-Loop filter tools in ECM) [S. Hong (Nokia)] [late]

[JVET-Z0124](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11572) Non-EE2: Spatial GPM [F. Wang, Y. Yu, H. Yu, D. Wang (OPPO)] [late]

The initial version of this was rejected as a “placeholder”.

[JVET-Z0194](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11644) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0124 (Non-EE2: Spatial GPM) [H.-J. Jhu (Kwai)] [late]

[JVET-Z0126](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11574) Non-EE2: Improvement on Local Illumination Compensation [Z. Xie, Y. Yu, H. Yu, D. Wang (OPPO)]

[JVET-Z0192](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11642) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0126 (Non-EE2: Improvement on Local Illumination Compensation) [C.-C. Chen (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-Z0127](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11575) Non-EE2: On the maximum number of MHP merge candidates [H. Huang, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-Z0218](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11669) Cross-check of JVET-Z0127 (Non-EE2: On the maximum number of MHP merge candidates) [H. Jang (LGE)] [late]

[JVET-Z0137](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11586) Non-EE2: Adaptive Blending for GPM [H. Gao, X. Xiu, W. Chen, H.-J. Jhu, C.-W. Kuo, N. Yan, X. Wang (Kwai)]

[JVET-Z0223](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11674) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0137 (Non-EE2: Adaptive Blending for GPM) [Y. Kidani, K. Kawamura (KDDI)] [late]

[JVET-Z0140](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11589) AHG12: Enhanced CCLM [C.-W. Kuo, X. Xiu, N. Yan, H.-J. Jhu, W. Chen, H. Gao, X. Wang (Kwai)]

[JVET-Z0240](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11691) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0140 (AHG12: Enhanced CCLM) [J. Lainema (Nokia)] [late]

[JVET-Z0143](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11592) Non-EE2: Chroma intra modes derived from collocated luma blocks and neighbouring chroma blocks [Y.-J. Chang, K. Cao, B. Ray, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

This was again discussed in session 17 (chaired by JRO). According to the results shown in v2 of the document, the improvement compared to EE2 1.3b is 0.01% in luma, and 0.2-0.3% in chroma. This is not substantial enough to override a method investigated in the EE.

Follow-up discussion was held in session 18. The proponents pointed out that their main motivation is avoiding DIMD in chroma intra prediction (whereas 1.3b has still a reduced-complexity DIMD).

It was confirmed by multiple experts that the decision about adoption of EE2-1.3b should not be reverted.

Some experts thought that this proposal might have aspects of complexity reduction which need to be better understood.

It was agreed to study this in an EE.

[JVET-Z0206](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11657) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0143 (Non-EE2: Chroma intra modes derived from collocated luma blocks and neighbouring chroma blocks) [P. Astola (Nokia)] [late]

[JVET-Z0146](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11595) AHG12: Using samples before deblocking filter for adaptive loop filter [N. Hu, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-Z0212](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11663) Cross-check of JVET-Z0146 (AHG12: Using samples before deblocking filter for adaptive loop filter) [K. Andersson (Ericsson)] [late]

[JVET-Z0147](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11596) Non-EE2: Improvement of Inter-MTS in ECM [B. Ray, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-Z0235](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11686) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0147 (Non-EE2: Improvement of Inter-MTS in ECM) [T. Hashimoto (Sharp)] [late]

[JVET-Z0149](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11598) Non-EE2: Adaptive Filter Shape Switch for ALF [W. Yin, K. Zhang, L. Zhang (Bytedance)]

[JVET-Z0176](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11626) Cross-check of JVET-Z0149 (Non-EE2: Adaptive Filter Shape Switch for ALF) [Z. Xie (OPPO)] [late]

[JVET-Z0159](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11608) Non-EE2: Reconstruction-Reordered IBC for screen content coding [Z.Deng, K.Zhang, L.Zhang (Bytedance)]

This contribution proposes a Reconstruction-Reordered IBC (RR-IBC) mode for screen content video coding. When it is applied to an IBC coded block, the reconstruction block is flipped. Two symmetric flip methods, horizontal flip and vertical flip, are supported for RR-IBC coded blocks. Syntax flags are signalled for IBC AMVP, indicating whether the reconstruction block is flipped and how to flip it. For IBC merge, the flip type is inherited from neighbouring blocks without signalling. Moreover, a motion shift is added to a block vector candidate obtained from a neighbouring block according to a symmetric rule, in case that the neighbouring block is coded with RR-IBC. Simulation results based on ECM-4.0 are reported as below:

AI: Class F -1.33%, -1.20%, -1.36%, 103%, 99%; Class TGM -2.66%, -2.54%, -2.50%, 102%, 99%

RA: Class F -0.93%, -1.27%, -1.33%, 101%, 100%; Class TGM -1.10%, -0.91%, -0.89%, 101%, 100%

Presented in session 17 (chaired by JRO)

It is commented that this could potentially be more beneficial with the enlarged reference area adopted for ECM5.

It was agreed to investigate this an EE.

[JVET-Z0219](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11670) Non-EE2: SPS flag to control TM-based merge/amvp and multi-pass DMVR separately [H. Jang, J. Nam, N. Park, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)] [late]

This contribution suggests to add an SPS flag to control template matching based merge/amvp and multi-pass DMVR separately. Current ECM-4.0 has only one SPS flag named as DMVD, which controls TM based merge/amvp and multi-pass DMVR. Since there is only one flag, TM based merge/amvp and multi-pass DMVR should always be disabled at the same time when DMVD is set to 0. Therefore, to support functionality to disable/enable TM operation separately, this contribution proposes to add one SPS flag and related low-level change.

* Aspect 1 : adding SPS flag to control separately tm-based merge/amvp and multi-pass DMVR.
* Aspect 2 : low-level change to avoid disabling BM merge when TM merge is disabled.

Presented in session 17 (chaired by JRO).

Main intent is disabling all TM related elements altogether. In a real standard, this might better be an issue of a profile definition, however it appears useful in the context of the exploration

The proposal comes with 2 different methods, both requiring low-level changes additional to the SPS flag.

Results not complete yet for both methods. According to a cross-checker, the design is consistent.

Further study was recommended (not relevant for EE at this moment, but could be interesting in future).

[JVET-Z0237](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11688) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0219 (Non-EE2: SPS flag to control TM-based merge/amvp and multi-pass DMVR separately) [W. Lim, S.-C. Lim (ETRI)] [late]

[JVET-Z0246](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11697) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0219 method 1 (Non-EE2: SPS flag to control TM-based merge/amvp and multi-pass DMVR separately) [J. Gan (OPPO)] [late]

# High-level syntax (HLS) and related proposals (11)

## AHG9: SEI message studies and proposals (7)

Contributions in this area were discussed in sessions 7 and 8 at 0615–0705 UTC and 0725-0925 on Friday 22 April 2022, and in session 15 at 0640-0805 UTC on Wednesday 27 April 2022 (chaired by JRO).

[JVET-Z0046](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11480) VTM Software Implementation for GREEN-MPEG SEI Messaging [C. Herglotz, M. Kränzler, A. Kaup (FAU)]

This document proposes a reference implementation for signalling the Green MPEG complexity metrics for decoder-power reduction and quality metrics for quality recovery after low-power encoding, which are both defined for VVC SEI messages. The implementation complies with the issued DIS ISO/IEC 23001-11 3rd edition Energy-Efficient Media Consumption (Green Metadata). The implementation is available for the VTM-16.0 encoder and decoder implementation. It was proposed to include the code for a future version of VTM.

Decoder implementation is straightforward. For the encoder, it is proposed to include the bitstream feature analyser (previously presented in JVET-W0071) in VTM as well. VTM software coordinators shall investigate the code of the BSFA encoder and the practicality of integrating it into VTM until the next meeting.

Decision (SW): Adopt JVET-Z0046 (decoder part only).

[JVET-Z0052](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11486) AHG9: NNR post-filter SEI message [M. M. Hannuksela, M. Santamaria, F. Cricri, E. B. Aksu, H. R. Tavakoli (Nokia), T. Chujoh, Y. Yasugi, T. Ikai (Sharp)]

This contribution proposes an NNR post-filter SEI message into a working draft of a VSEI amendment. The NNR post-filter SEI message may carry an ISO/IEC 15938-17 bitstream that specifies a neural-network-based post-filter. The NNR post-filter SEI message proposed in this contribution combines aspects of JVET-Y0073, JVET-Y0074, JVET-Y0075, and JVET-Y0115.

The complexity indication is not fully specified -> see JVET-Z0151

It was commented that using different mode idc for NNR v1 and v2 may not be necessary and not desirable because this information can be extracted from the NNR stream, and would then also allow using future NNR extensions.

It was commented that using 21 bits for the id is not consistent with other SEI designs. Multiple filters would be possible in the same bitstream, therefore a long id value was chosen.

It was commented that usage of persistence/cancellation mechanisms in case that the previous id was unknown should be made consistent with other SEI designs.

It was asked under which circumstances the decoder can select the patch size for processing. This is the case for convolutional networks, not for fully connected architectures.

It was commented that using more than 2 bits for mode\_idc would be preferable for possible extensibility.

Is software available? Partially yes, related to JVET-Z0082. This at least verifies that the concept in combination with NNR works, including incremental signalling of NNR v2.

The URI mechanism seems to require some more clarification about its usage and usefulness. The intended purpose could basically be achieved by sending user data via a proprietary SEI message. Referring to a specific URI might be more appropriate (if such a thing would exist). This could be done (if needed) in a future extension.

[JVET-Z0120](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11568) AHG9: Shutter interval information SEI message for VSEI [S. McCarthy, F. Pu, W. Husak, P. Yin, T. Lu, A. Arora, T. Shao (Dolby), J. R. Arumugam, S. Agrawal, K. Patankar (Ittiam)]

This contribution proposes that the shutter interval information (SII) SEI message already specified in HEVC be adopted in the next version of VSEI. A functionally equivalent SII SEI message is also already specified in AVC. The SII SEI message indicates the shutter interval for the associated video source pictures prior to encoding, e.g., for camera-captured content, the shutter interval is the amount of time that an image sensor is exposed to produce each source picture. Shutter interval information can be useful for several use cases, for example: enabling backwards compatibility of high frame rate (HFR) bitstreams with receivers that support only standard frame rate (SFR) bitstreams such as specified in ETSI TS 101 154 and ATSC A/341; prediction of subjective quality of motion; frame rate conversion; and detection of non-camera-captured content such as screen captures and computer-generated content. Additional descriptions, methods, and showcase VTM software is provided to illustrate the use of the SII SEI message with backwards compatible HFR bitstreams.

Identical to HEVC version, with name of one syntax element aligned to VVC.

The processing described in the proposal is included in the software package as a showcase of SFR/HFR conversion (non-normative). This reflects ATSC A/341 specification.

It was commented by other aspects that having a software implementation of such functionality is desirable in general.

Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0120 into a first working draft of a VSEI amendment. For timeline, better wait if other SEI messages would be progressing. It also needs alignment with VVC, but not necessarily in the ongoing VVC amendment.

Decision (SW): Include the software part into the VTM.

[JVET-Z0202](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11652) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0120 (AHG9: Shutter interval information SEI message for VSEI) [S. Deshpande (Sharp)] [late]

[JVET-Z0121](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11569) AHG9: Neural-network post filtering SEI message [S. McCarthy, A. Arora, T. Shao, P. Yin, T. Lu, F. Pu, W. Husak (Dolby)]

This contribution proposes the following SEI messages be adopted into a working draft of a VSEI amendment:

* A neural-network post-processing filter characteristics SEI message that signals information that can be used to determine the capabilities required to perform the indicated post-processing filtering; and
* A picture-adaptive neural-network post-processing filter SEI message that signals the specific model and parameters that may be used for the current picture.

The main difference compared to JVET-Z0052/0151 is the definition of two different SEI messages, to be used for whole CVS or for a single picture.

It was questioned whether two SEI messages are necessary. The proposal JVET-Z0051 could be used for all cases (whole sequence, certain picture types, or individual pictures).

The SEI message also includes signalling of QP. It is commented that QP is VVC specific, not defined in VSEI, and may also be highly dependent on an encoder’s usage, in particular when variable QP is used. Also usage of “picture type” inter/intra is inconsistent – should be slice type.

See further notes under JVET-Z0151.

[JVET-Z0129](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11577) AHG9: SEI for transparency information as dedicated layer for transparent screens [E. Thomas, P. Andrivon, F. Le Leannec, M. Radosavljević, M.-L. Champel (Xiaomi)]

It is asserted that a conventional video content displayed on a transparent display may result in a degraded experience for the viewer where important parts of the image may be lost such as logos, computer windows or characters, etc. Additionally, it is further asserted that the transparency effect perceived by the viewer of those transparent displays is controlled by the sample values of the displayed images and depends on the panel technology and the ambient lightning conditions.

Based on those observations, it is proposed to define metadata payload to signal the content creator intent with respect to how the decoded pictures should look like on a transparent display, i.e., which area should be transparent and to what degree.

To this end, following up on JVET-Y0104, a SEI signalling is presented which enables the use of a dedicated layer for the transport of the necessary information about the intended transparency to be achieved after post-decoding image operations.Presented in session 15.

In the previous proposal, the transparency information was directly coded in the SEI message. In the current proposal, it is encoded in layer 1 of a stream (which also carries the SEI message).

Transparency information was generated for some test sequences from classes C and E (based on depth analysis) – background is made transparent.

Similar as an alpha plane. However, the purpose is different: No blending with an alternative background is performed, the background is made transparent. Alpha channels are already supported in VVC, and it is assumed that the background is supplied externally at the decoder (or via systems level) – this could also be “no background” in case of transparent displays. In alpha channels, only foreground and its transparency are sent, no signalling what is done with that. This would fully fulfil the purpose of a transparent display application.

What is the relation with the existing ACI SEI? It is argued that they could both be used together, ACI for blending and transparency for the display. This would either require a separate SEI message, or a two-layer alpha map which is currently not supported.

It appears that the transparency-only application could be done with ACI.

How relevant would the combination be? Would some of this compositing be done at systems level?

Further study on these aspects was recommended.

[JVET-Z0151](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11600) AHG9: On NNR post-filter SEI message [Y. Yasugi, T. Chujoh, T. Ikai (Sharp)]

This contribution proposes syntax and semantics refinements about tensor input/output data type, patch size, and complexity information based on the NNR post-filter SEI message proposed in JVET-Z0052.

Aspects: Colour format indication (different for input and output), free patch size support (also non-square rectangular, and making syntax elements dependent on constant\_patch\_size\_flag), support for integer tensors, complexity information.

JVET-Z0052 already allows different colour formats for input and output.

It was commented that making the syntax elements for patch size dependent on the flag would give up some flexibility that a decoder could choose larger patches.

It was commented that the signalling of block-wise processing also in JVET-Z0052 may in general require more considerations, may be dependent on network architecture if it works or not. See discussion under JVET-Z0052 above – for certain architecures such as fully connected constant patch size would need to be used.

The specification of integer input/output (in addition to floating point of JVET-Z0052) is asserted useful.

The additional complexity information is asserted useful, as otherwise a decoder would first have to analyse the NNR stream before knowing if it can operate the network.

In summary, the following elements are asserted useful in addition to JVET-Z0052: Non-square rectangular partitions, integer input/output, complexity information.

As an overall conclusion on JVET-Z0052, JVET-Z0121 and JVET-Z0151, which have many commonalities: Proponents should discuss offline which elements of JVET-Z0121 would be useful to be included in JVETR-Z0052 (additional to the elements listed above from JVET-Z0151, some of which are also in JVET0121), and if possible provide a merged proposal on a NN post processing SEI message. In general, this topic and its specification seems to have arrived at sufficient maturity to be included in a VSEI draft. See JVET-Z0244.

[JVET-Z0244](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11695) AHG9: NN post-filter SEI [M. M. Hannuksela, M. Santamaria, F. Cricri, E. B. Aksu, H. R. Tavakoli (Nokia), T. Chujoh, Y. Yasugi, T. Ikai (Sharp), S. McCarthy, A. Arora, T. Shao, P. Yin, T. Lu, F. Pu, W. Husak (Dolby)] [late]

This contribution proposes neural-network (NN) post-filter supplemental enhancement information into a working draft of a VSEI amendment. This contribution merges aspects of JVET-Z0121 and JVET-Z0151 into JVET-Z0052.

The base text without highlighting is the JVET-Z0052 text and the items of JVET-Z0151 that were agreed in the first JVET review, i.e., the following:

* non-square rectangular partitions
* integer input/output
* complexity information

The offline work among the proponents resulted into the following proposals categorized with highlighted specification text as follows:

* Changes in response to the first JVET review:
  + nnpfc\_id was aligned with fp\_arrangement\_id as follows:
    - ue(v) and value ranges are used like in fp\_arrangement\_id.
    - The explicit phrasing “determined by the application” was excluded since in the NN post-filtering case, nnpfc\_id is determined by the encoder.
  + Changes that were made related to nnpfc\_mode\_idc:
    - The nnpfc\_mode\_idc value to indicate a URI was excluded in response to the comments in the first JVET review: "The URI mechanism seems to require some more clarification about its usage and usefulness. The intended purpose could basically be achieved by sending user data via a proprietary SEI message. Referring to a specific URI might be more appropriate (if such a thing would exist). This could be done (if needed) in a future extension."
    - The nnpfc\_mode\_idc values for standalone NNR bitstream and NNR update were united into one value in response to the comments in the first JVET review: "It was commented that using different mode idc for NNR v1 and v2 may not be necessary and not desirable because this information can be extracted from the NNR stream, and would then also allow using future NNR extensions."
  + Instead of u(2), ue(v) was taken into use in response to the following comment in the JVET review: "It was commented that using more than 2 bits for mode\_idc would be preferable for possible extensibility."
* The cyan highlighting in the document indicates a proposal of two SEI messages, one for filter characteristics (with a scope until the end of CLVS) and another for picture-wise filter activation. It is asserted that this design enables to indicate the characteristics for several filters on CLVS basis. The picture-wise filter activation message enables selection of the filter on picture basis, without repeating the filter characteristics. The idea of CLVS-level filter characteristics SEI message and picture-level activation SEI message originates from JVET-Z0121.

If the proposal of two SEI messages is not acceptable, it is proposed to fall back to the JVET-Z0052 design on the SEI message with indicated persistence.

* Items originating from JVET-Z0121:
  + Addition of a mode indicator specifying that the post-processing filter is determined by external means not specified in this Specification. This value can be used, for example, when there are systems means to indicate a post-processing filter.
  + Addition of "unknown or unspecified" purpose value.
  + Addition of a figure to illustrate interleaving of luma data channels of nnpfc\_inp\_order\_idc equal to 3 (informative).
  + Addition of padding type syntax element and zero and reflection padding (in addition to the replication padding that was already present in JVET-Z0052).
  + The syntax elements nnpfc\_parameter\_type\_flag and nnpfc\_log2\_parameter\_bit\_length\_minus3 for the neural network complexity structure were added to merge aspects from both JVET-Z0151 and JVET-Z0121:

nnpfc\_parameter\_type\_flag equal to 0 indicates that the neural network uses only integer parameters. nnpfc\_parameter\_type\_flag equal to 1 indicates that the neural network may use floating point or integer parameters.

nnpfc\_log2\_parameter\_bit\_length\_minus3 equal to 0, 1, 2, and 3 indicates that the neural network does not use parameters of bit length greater than 8, 16, 32, and 64, respectively.

One argument for having two SEI message is that the parameters relating to the overall architecture are only sent once per sequence, and then only parameters of different models used for specific pictures would need to be sent in the other SEI.

Could there be multiple filters in one picture? Potentially, one for luma and one for chroma.

NNR could use external mechanisms – is this supported? It is left vague, as the NNR bitstream is considered as a black box.

Is the incremental NNR functionality operating? Has been implemented in software for JVET-Z0082, which will also be used in the next EE.

nnpf\_mod\_idc equal zero is expressing that filter is provided by external means. What benefit would that have? One example is that a filter is externally specified by NNR, and updated via the SEI.

Generally, the text is assessed to be mature.

This is asserted to be a first step for supporting NN based technology in a standard, but not specifying a specific technology, but rather supporting a mechanism to operate a filter, which could also include (and would most likely include) low-complexity designs. Further, as it is post processing, it is not mandatory for decoders to operate it.

Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0244 (WD of VSEI amendment).

It was later decided to issue a request for a VSEI amendment.

## Film grain synthesis (3)

Contributions in this area were discussed in session 15 at 0815–0925 UTC on Wednesday 27 April 2022 (chaired by JRO).

[JVET-Z0047](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11481) AHG13: Improvements of film grain analysis [P. de Lagrange, E. François, Z. Ameur (InterDigital), M. Radosavljević (Xiaomi)]

This contribution proposes improvements for the draft film grain analysis report. It introduces improved film grain scaling factor estimation and introduces two new options in the VTM code. Those new options are related with the ability to use externally calculated masks of flat regions and externally calculated filtered frames. Current version only supports the use of MCTF and Canny edge detector in conjunction with morphological operations that are coded within VTM. Film grain synthesis part at the decoder side is not affected by this contribution. How many cutoff frequency pairs? One, as the previous software version. It was suggested that further improvement would be possible supporting more (RDD5 supports up to 10).

The results are confirmed by crosscheckers. It is also confirmed by them that the subjective quality is improved by better estimation of scaling factor.

Decision (SW): Adopt JVET-Z0047.

[JVET-Z0205](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11656) Crosscheck of JVET-Z0047 (AHG13: Improvements of film grain analysis) [F. Pu (Dolby)] [late]

[JVET-Z0115](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11562) AHG13: Proposed film grain synthesis reference model [P. de Lagrange, F. Urban, E. François (InterDigital)]

This contribution was discussed in a BoG (chaired by A. Tourapis) at 2320-0120+1 (UTC) on Wednesday 27 April 2022. The notes recorded below are based on that BoG discussion.

This document describes a film grain synthesis model that supports both modes of FGS SEI (frequency-filtering and autoregressive), as well as other parameter formats, with attention paid to hardware complexity. It is proposed to study this model in ad-hoc group on film grain technologies, as a candidate for the reference model of a potential “soft conformance” definition.

The contribution assumes the specification of a mandatory film grain synthesis process with some “soft conformance” requirement.

It asserts that RDD5-based implementations as in the VTM have complexity issues, and that some hardware vendors already have an implementation to comply with AOM specifications (e.g. AV1), saying this other approach is less costly (no line buffers, single pattern). However, it says this approach is lacking features (e.g. locally adaptive grain shape). The contribution proposes a model with RDD 5, the AOM method, and more. It proposes a new method with patterns, performed pixel-wise to avoid line buffers.

The contribution proposes 8 patterns for luma and another 8 for chroma, which can be reduced to 4 with interpolation.

Scaling and horizontal and vertical deblocking is discussed.

The contribution is not proposing new syntax and is reportedly compatible with existing SEI and AOM parameters.

It was commented that artificial noise is important for archiving purposes.

It was commented that up to now we have been studying what FGS models are being used, and that it seems that now we are going on a different direction and asking to maybe standardize a particular model. The proponents responded that this is only proposing a reference model of a conformance requirement that is expected to be imposed.

This reference model is stand-alone software. The software supports YUV 4:2:0 data at 8/10 bits as inputs, and the film grain information is provided in a text file (single model). The film grain is then added on all frames of the YUV sequence. Multiple models are not supported currently natively (although this could be done in a separate application). The SW also only supports film grain addition in the native content domain (no colour transformations are supported).

A comment was made that the industry needs clear specifications for film grain technology.

It was commented that this is just an example, and that it was not clear why this example was better than other implementations (especially for HW).

There were several arguments on how this can be addressed. For example, we can define new profile (or multiple profiles) for VVC or maybe there could be work on a stand-alone specification (or specifications) for film grain modelling. These could have different advantages or disadvantages (e.g., the former may result in a market fragmentation or could create issues with existing deployed or upcoming devices that do not support such profiles, while the later may not be as emphatic but may be easier to deploy and may be able to allow multiple incarnations of different film grain technologies).

It was asked how this would impact the technical report. Originally it was thought that the technical report may help the market better understand how to use and encourage it to use film grain technologies. It was asked whether doing more would help better in the adoption or whether just the technical report and any supporting SW would be sufficient. In general, it was felt that the value of the technical report is significant and completing it would likely benefit the industry and the adoption of FGS technologies. Having some reference SW implementations, on both the encoder and decoder side, could also help this further.

It was also added that this could have implications not only to VVC but also previous standards such as HEVC and that creating new profiles there might be disruptive. Careful thought is needed of how to address this issue and how to proceed.

Some elements of this contribution could be introduced into the technical report.

[JVET-Z0132](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11581) AHG13: On film grain synthesis [Y. He, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm), P. de Lagrange, E. François (InterDigital), M. Radosavljević (Xiaomi), S. McCarthy, W. Husak (Dolby)]

This contribution proposes study of film grain synthesis and relevant conformance requirements in AHG13 with the following items:

* Conformance requirements
* Auto-regressive model reference software development
* Reference film grain synthesis process

It is suggested to define that a conformant device shall either produce bit-exact replication of the reference synthesis, or fulfils a “soft” conformance requirement that no “perceptually significant difference” occurs relative to the reference synthesis. It shall not be specified what “perceptually significant” means. This basically means that a conformant post-processing device shall at least have some mechanism to generate film grain synthesis for all pictures.

It is generally agreed that the film grain synthesis should allow some degree of freedom to implementers, so defining only bit-exact conformance would be inappropriate.

It is also pointed out that post processing may not only include FGS, but also other elements such as sharpening, etc.

It is pointed out that the quality of devices is also regulated by market competition, and this has been the usual way why post processing was never regarded to need normative conformance requirements.

Currently, no proposal was on the table on how the “soft” conformance would be specified, and in which standard. It was asked whether a corresponding device could just declare itself to be conformant. Further, it would be inappropriate to require a newly specified conformance for an SEI message of version 1 in a later version. A possible option could be a definition of a profile.

It was suggested to further discuss these issues in the AHG, and add a mandate for the AHG to study this.

A BoG (A. Tourapis) was created to further discuss these issues, and also review JVET-Z0115 which relates to synthesis (including AR model based).

The BoG reported in session 16 Thursday 0500-0540 UTC.

During this report, also the status of the WD for the TR on FGS was discussed. It was suggested not to create a new version at this meeting, and instead to expect interested people to prepare a new version proposal as an input to the next meeting in the context of the AHG activity. At the current meeting, there was no input document that could be integrated as a WD update at the current stage.

It was confirmed that the TR can refer to external references if they are stable and accurately describing the method, and this should be done in a neutral way, or try to interpret it. The report should not try to develop a “better” description of a technology than is available elsewhere.

## Non-SEI HLS aspects (1)

Contributions in this area were discussed in session 16 at 0540–0600 UTC on Thursday 28 April 2022 (chaired by JRO).

[JVET-Z0164](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11613) YCgCo-R: Request for new code points in CICP [D. Buitenhuis (Vimeo), A. M. Tourapis (Apple)] [late]

In this contribution it is requested that additional code points are introduced in the CICP specification to better handle the YCgCo-R representation in applications that require both the luma and chroma information to be signalled using the same bit depth. Such representations were originaly presented in contributions JVET-T0111 and JVET-U0093, where coding gains for both lossless and lossy applications were documented.

It was agreed that this is beneficial for a reversible YCgCo-R representation with equal bit depth for luma and chroma. It was commented that the text is mature now. Beyond CICP, this should also be added to AVC and HEVC.

For CICP, draft 1. In WG 5, issue a request for new edition and CD.

For HEVC, issue a draft, and consider the possibility of later integrating it into the new edition. It could be in the next edition of H.265 (October), and potentially in FDIS if there would be a related comment in the DIS ballot (FDIS planned for January 2023).

# Plenary meetings, joint meetings, BoG reports, and liaison communications

## JVET plenaries

No intermediate plenaries were held, as document review and decisions were made in single-track mode at this meeting.

Some of the discussions and actions at closing plenary sessions are noted in this section.

* Thu. 28 Apr.
  + 2100–2300 UTC (session 18): Review of remaining docs and revisits
* Fri. 29 Apr.
  + 0500–0710 UTC plenary wrap-up: See notes under sections 8, 9, 10, and 11.
  + 0005+1–0020+1 WG 5 Closing plenary: Approval of meeting recommendations

## Information sharing meetings

Information sharing sessions with other WGs and AGs of the MPEG community were held on Monday 25 Apr. 0500–0730, Wednesday 27 Apr. 0500–0600, and Friday 29 Apr. 2100–2300. The status of the work in the MPEG WGs and AGs was reviewed at these information sharing sessions.

## Joint meetings with AG 5 and VCEG 2100–2300 on Wednesday 27 April and 0800–0920 on Thursday 27 April

Two joint meeting sessions with SC 29/AG 5 (Visual Quality Assessment) and VCEG were held during the current meeting. This section is kept in the report as a template for future use.

The following topics were discussed in this joint session. See also the notes recorded on these topics in other sections of this document.

## BoGs (0)

Three break-out groups were established at this meeting to conduct discussion and develop recommendations on specific topics. See sections 5.2.1 and 5.3.1 and the notes for JVET-Z0115 in section 6.2 for details.

## Liaison communications

The JVET received a liaison letter from SC 29/WG 1 JPEG ([m59796](https://dms.mpeg.expert/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=82797&id_meeting=190)) related to its JPEG AI project. The letter was to provide information to various MPEG WGs informing them about the scope and CfP for the project, and no specific action was requested in the letter. It was considered not necessary to send a response from JVET.

# Project planning

## Software timeline

ECM5 software (including all adoptions) was planned to be available 3 weeks after the meeting.

VTM17 software was planned to be available on 2022-05-27. (Note that updates 16.1/16.2 are planned to be released shortly after the meeting)

HM16.26 software was planned to be available on 2022-05-13. A new version of HTM is targeted before the next meeting.

## Core experiment and exploration experiment planning

An EE on neural network-based video coding was established, as recorded in output document JVET-Z2023.

An EE on enhanced compression technology beyond VVC capability using techniques other than neural-network technology was also established, as recorded in output document JVET-Z2024.

Initial versions of these documents were presented and approved in the first plenary session on Friday 29 April.

## Drafting of specification text, encoder algorithm descriptions, and software

The following agreement has been established: the editorial team has the discretion to not integrate recorded adoptions for which the available text is grossly inadequate (and cannot be fixed with a reasonable degree of effort), if such a situation hypothetically arises. In such an event, the text would record the intent expressed by the committee without including a full integration of the available inadequate text.

## Plans for improved efficiency and contribution consideration

The group considered it important to have the full design of proposals documented to enable proper study.

Adoptions need to be based on properly drafted working draft text (on normative elements) and HM/VTM encoder algorithm descriptions – relative to the existing drafts. Proposal contributions should also provide a software implementation (or at least such software should be made available for study and testing by other participants at the meeting, and software must be made available to cross-checkers in EEs).

Suggestions for future meetings included the following generally-supported principles:

* No review of normative contributions without draft specification text
* VTM algorithm description text is strongly encouraged for non-normative contributions
* Early upload deadline to enable substantial study prior to the meeting
* Using a clock timer to ensure efficient proposal presentations (5 min) and discussions

As general guidance, it was suggested to avoid usage of company names in document titles, software modules etc., and not to describe a technology by using a company name.

## General issues for experiments

It was emphasized that those rules which had been set up or refined during the 12th JVET meeting should be observed. In particular, for some CEs of some previous meetings, results were available late, and some changes in the experimental setup had not been sufficiently discussed on the JVET reflector.

Group coordinated experiments have been planned as follows:

* “Core experiments” (CEs) are the coordinated experiments on coding tools which are deemed to be interesting but require more investigation and could potentially become part of a draft standard by the next meeting or in the near future.
* “Exploration experiments” (EEs) are also coordinated experiments. These are conducted on technology which is not foreseen to become part of a draft standard in near future. Investigating methodology for assessment of such technology can also be an important part of an EE. (Further general rules for EEs, as far as deviating from the CE rules below, should be discussed in a future meeting. For the current meeting, procedures as described in the EE description document are deemed to be sufficient)
* A CE is a test of a specific fully described technology in a specific agreed way. It is not a forum for thinking of new ideas (like an AHG). The CE coordinators are responsible for making sure that the CE description is complete and correct and has adequate detail. Reflector discussions about CE description clarity and other aspects of CE plans are encouraged.
* A description of each experiment is to be approved at the meeting at which the experiment plan is established. This should include the issues that were raised by other experts when the tool was presented, e.g., interference with other tools, contribution of different elements that are part of a package, etc. The experiment description document should provide the names of individual people, not just company names.
* Software for tools investigated in a CE will be provided in one or more separate branches of the software repository. Each CE will have a “fork” of the software, and within the CE there may be multiple branches established by the CE coordinator. The software coordinator will help coordinate the creation of these forks and branches and their naming. All JVET members will have read access to the CE software branches (using shared read-only credentials as described below).
* During the experiment, revisions of the experiment plans can be made, but not substantial changes to the proposed technology.
* The CE description must match the CE testing that is done. The CE description needs to be revised if there has been some change of plans.
* The CE summary report must describe any changes that were made in the process of finalizing the CE.
* By the next meeting it is expected that at least one independent cross-checker will report a detailed analysis of each proposed feature that has been tested and confirm that the implementation is correct. Commentary on the potential benefits and disadvantages of the proposed technology in cross-checking reports is highly encouraged. Having multiple cross-checking reports is also highly encouraged (especially if the cross-checking involves more than confirmation of correct test results). The reports of cross-checking activities may (and generally should) be integrated into the CE report rather than submitted as separate documents.
* It is mandatory to report encoder optimizations made for the benefit of a tool, and if an equivalent optimization could be applied on the anchor, a comparison against the improved anchor shall be provided.

It is possible to define sub-experiments within particular CEs, for example designated as CEX.a, CEX.b, etc., where X is the basic CE number.

As a general rule, it was agreed that each CE should be run under the same testing conditions using one software codebase, which should be based on the group test model software codebase. An experiment is not to be established as a CE unless there is access given to the participants in (any part of) the CE to the software used to perform the experiments.

The general agreed common conditions for single-layer coding efficiency experiments for SDR video are described in the prior output document JVET-T2010.

Experiment descriptions should be written in a way such that it is understood as a JVET output document (written from an objective “third party perspective”, not a proponent perspective – e.g. not referring to methods as “improved”, “optimized”, etc.). The experiment descriptions should generally not express opinions or suggest conclusions – rather, they should just describe what technology will be tested, how it will be tested, who will participate, etc. Responsibilities for contributions to CE work should identify individuals in addition to company names.

CE descriptions contain a basic description of the technology under test, but should not contain excessively verbose descriptions of a technology (at least not unless the technology is not adequately documented elsewhere). Instead, the CE descriptions should refer to the relevant proposal contributions for any necessary further detail. However, the complete detail of what technology will be tested must be available – either in the CE description itself or in documents that are referenced in the CE description that are also available in the JVET document archive.

Any technology must have at least one cross-check partner to establish a CE – a single proponent is not enough. It is highly desirable have more than just one proponent and one cross-checker.

The CE development workflow is described at:

<https://vcgit.hhi.fraunhofer.de/jvet/VVCSoftware_VTM/wikis/Core-experiment-development-workflow>

CE read access is available using shared accounts: One account exists for MPEG members, which uses the usual MPEG account data. A second account exists for VCEG members with account information available in the TIES system at:

<https://www.itu.int/ifa/t/2017/sg16/exchange/wp3/q06/vceg_account.txt>

Some agreements relating to CE activities were established as follows:

* Only qualified JVET members can participate in a CE.
* Participation in a CE is possible without a commitment of submitting an input document to the next meeting. Participation is requested by contacting the CE coordinator.
* All software, results, and documents produced in the CE should be announced and made available to JVET in a timely manner.
* A JVET CE reflector will be established and announced on the main JVET reflector. Discussion of logistics arrangements, exchange of data, minor refinement of the test plans, and preparation of documents shall be conducted on the JVET CE reflector, with subject lines prefixed by “[CEx: ]”, where “x” is the number of the CE. All substantial communications about a CE other than such details shall take place on main JVET reflector. In the case that large amounts of data are to be distributed, it is recommended to send a link to the data rather than the data itself, or upload the data as an input contribution to the next meeting.

General timeline for CEs

T1= 3 weeks after the JVET meeting: To revise the CE description and refine questions to be answered. Questions should be discussed and agreed on JVET reflector. Any changes of planned tests after this time need to be announced and discussed on the JVET reflector. Initially assigned description numbers shall not be changed later. If a test is skipped, it is to be marked as “withdrawn”.

T2 = Test model software release + 2 weeks: Integration of all tools into a separate CE branch of the VTM is completed and announced to JVET reflector.

* Initial study by cross-checkers can begin.
* Proponents may continue to modify the software in this branch until T3.
* 3rd parties are encouraged to study and make contributions to the next meeting with proposed changes

T3: 3 weeks before the next JVET meeting or T2 + 1 week, whichever is later: Any changes to the CE test branches of the software must be frozen, so the cross-checkers can know exactly what they are cross-checking. A software version tag should be created at this time. The name of the cross-checkers and list of specific tests for each tool under study in the CE plan description shall be documented in an updated CE description by this time.

T4: Regular document deadline minus 1 week: CE contribution documents including specification text and complete test results shall be uploaded to the JVET document repository (particularly for proposals targeting to be promoted to the draft standard at the next meeting).

The CE summary reports shall be available by the regular contribution deadline. This shall include documentation about crosscheck of software, matching of CE description and confirmation of the appropriateness of the text change, as well as sufficient crosscheck results to create evidence about correctness (crosscheckers must send this information to the CE coordinator at least 3 days ahead of the document deadline). Furthermore, any deviations from the timelines above shall be documented. The numbers used in the summary report shall not be changed relative to the description document.

CE reports may contain additional information about tests of straightforward combinations of the identified technologies. Such supplemental testing needs to be clearly identified in the report if it was not part of the CE plan.

New branches may be created which combine two or more tools included in the CE document or the VTM (as applicable).

It is not necessary to formally name cross-checkers in the initial version of the CE description document. To adopt a proposed feature at the next meeting, JVET would like to see comprehensive cross-checking done, with analysis that the description matches the software, and recommendation of value of the tool given tradeoffs.

The establishment of a CE does not indicate that a proposed technology is mature for adoption or that the testing conducted in the CE is fully adequate for assessing the merits of the technology, and a favourable outcome of CE does not indicate a need for adoption of the technology into a standard.

Availability of spec text is important to have a detailed understanding of the technology and also to judge what its impact on the complexity of the spec will be. There must also be sufficient time to study it in detail. CE contributions without sufficiently mature draft spec text in the CE input document should not be considered for adoption.

Lists of participants in CE documents should be pruned to include only the active participants. Read access to software will be available to all members.

# Establishment of ad hoc groups

The ad hoc groups established to progress work on particular subject areas until the next meeting are described in the table below. The discussion list for all of these ad hoc groups was agreed to be the main JVET reflector ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de)). The rules for MPEG ad hoc groups established in document [SC29/AG2 N 46](https://www.mpegstandards.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/ISO-IECJTC1-SC29-AG2_N0046_AhG.pdf), were reviewed and were agreed to apply to these ad hoc groups.

Review of AHG plans was conducted during the closing plenary on Friday 29 April 2022 at 0500 UTC.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Title and Email Reflector** | **Chairs** | **Mtg** |
| **Project Management (AHG1)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Coordinate overall JVET interim efforts. * Supervise AHG and experiment studies. * Report on project status to JVET reflector. * Provide a report to the next meeting on project coordination status. * Supervise processing and delivery of output documents | J.-R. Ohm (chair), G. J. Sullivan (vice-chair) | N |
| **Draft text and test model algorithm description editing (AHG2)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Produce and finalize draft text outputs of the meeting (JVET-Z1003, JVET-Z1005, JVET-Z1008, JVET-Z2005, and JVET-Z2006). * Collect reports of errata for the VVC, VSEI, HEVC, AVC, CICP, the codepoint usage TR specification and the published HDR-related technical reports and produce the JVET-Z1004 errata output collection. * Produce and finalize JVET-Z2002 VVC Test Model 17 (VTM 17) Algorithm and Encoder Descriptions. * Coordinate with the test model software development AhG to address issues relating to mismatches between software and text. * Collect and consider errata reports on the texts. | B. Bross, C. Rosewarne (co-chairs), F. Bossen, J. Boyce, A. Browne, S. Kim, S. Liu, J.‑R. Ohm, G. J. Sullivan, A. Tourapis, Y.-K. Wang, Y. Ye (vice-chairs) | N |
| **Test model software development (AHG3)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Coordinate development of test models (VTM, HM, SCM, SHM, HTM, MFC, MFCD, JM, JSVM, JMVM, 3DV-ATM, 360Lib, and HDRTools) software and associated configuration files. * Produce documentation of software usage for distribution with the software. * Enable software support for recently standardized additional SEI messages. * Discuss and make recommendations on the software development process. * Propose improvements to the guideline document for developments of the test model software. * Perform comparative tests of test model behaviour using common test conditions. * Suggest configuration files for additional testing of tools. * Investigate how to minimize the number of separate codebases maintained for group reference software. * Coordinate with AHG on Draft text and test model algorithm description editing (AHG2) to identify any mismatches between software and text, and make further updates and cleanups to the software as appropriate. * Prepare drafts of merged CTC documents for HM and VTM, as applicable. | F. Bossen, X. Li, K. Sühring (co-chairs), Y. He, K. Sharman, V. Seregin, A. Tourapis (vice‑chairs) | N |
| **Test material and visual assessment (AHG4)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Consider plans for additional verification testing of VVC capability, particularly target establishing a test plan for VVC scalability features by the next meeting. * Maintain the video sequence test material database for testing the VVC and HEVC standards and potential future extensions, as well as exploration activities. * Study coding performance and characteristics of available and proposed video test material. * Identify and recommend appropriate test material for testing the VVC standard and potential future extensions, as well as exploration activities. * Identify and characterize missing types of video material, solicit contributions, collect, and make available a variety of video sequence test material. * Maintain and update the directory structure for the test sequence repository as necessary. * Collect information about test sequences that have been made available by other organizations. * Prepare and conduct remote expert viewing for purposes of subjective quality evaluation. * Coordinate with AG 5 in studying and developing further methods of subjective quality evaluation, e.g. based on crowd sourcing. * Prepare availability of viewing equipment and facilities arrangements for future meetings. | V. Baroncini, T. Suzuki, M. Wien (co-chairs), S. Liu, G. Martin-Cocher, A. Segall, P. Topiwala, S. Wenger, J. Xu, Y. Ye (vice-chairs) | Y (2 weeks notice) |
| **Conformance testing (AHG5)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Study the JVET-Y2026 draft conformance testing for operation rage extensions and investigate the need for improvements. * Study the requirements of VVC, HEVC, and AVC conformance testing to ensure interoperability. * Maintain and update the conformance bitstream database. * Study additional testing methodologies to fulfil the needs for VVC conformance testing. | D. Rusanovskyy, I. Moccagatta (co-chairs), F. Bossen, K. Kawamura, T. Hashimoto, H.-J. Jhu, K. Sühring, Y. Yu (vice-chairs) | N |
| **ECM software development (AHG6)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Coordinate development of the ECM software and associated configuration files. * Produce documentation of software usage for distribution with the software. * Prepare and deliver ECM-5.0 software version and the reference configuration encodings according to JVET-Y2017 common test conditions. * Investigate encoder speedup and other encoder software optimization. * Coordinate with ECM algorithm description editors to identify any mismatches between software and text, make further updates and cleanups to the software as appropriate. | V. Seregin (chair), J. Chen, F. Le Léannec, K. Zhang (vice-chairs) | N |
| **Low latency and constrained complexity (AHG7)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Identify additional application scenarios and their requirements for low latency and constrained complexity, taking into account aspects of real-time encoding and decoding. * Discuss requirements of already identified scenario such as cloud gaming, game casting, video conferencing, video surveillance and remote control of systems. * Evaluate and refine new CTC for low latency and constrained complexity application scenarios, and investigate a set of tools that provide a reasonable tradeoff regarding complexity vs. compression, as well as latency constraints. * Conduct tests with ECM and VTM to determine the impact of discussed configurations on coding efficiency and run time, and conduct visual tests in coordination with AHG4, including the support for timely availability of test materials and test subjects. * Review current test sequences and if necessary collect new test materials that are suitable for the intended application domains, and establish an applicable dataset in coordination with AHG4. * Coordinate with AHG3 and AHG12 to discuss and recommend configuration(s) applicable to ECM and VTM, taking into account complementarity with existing CTCs. | A. Duenas, T. Poirier, S. Liu (co-chairs), L. Wang, J. Xu (vice-chairs) | N |
| **High bit depth, high bit rate, and high frame rate coding (AHG8)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Study the benefits and characteristics of VVC coding tools for high bit depth, high bit rate, and high frame rate coding. * Study the JVET-U2018 testing conditions for high bit depth, high bit rate, and high frame rate coding, and suggest improvements as applicable, and coordinate with AHG3 towards a combination with JCTVC-AF1100. * Contribute to the development of software and conformance testing for operation range extensions in coordination with AHG3 and AHG5. | A. Browne, T. Ikai (co-chairs), D. Rusanovskyy, X. Xiu, Y. Yu (vice-chairs) | N |
| **SEI message studies (AHG9)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Study the SEI messages in VSEI, VVC, HEVC and AVC. * Collect software and showcase information for SEI messages, including encoder and decoder implementations and bitstreams for demonstration and testing. * Identify potential needs for additional SEI messages. * Investigate the possible need of mandatory post processing in the context of SEI messages * Study SEI messages defined in HEVC and AVC for potential use in the VVC context. * Coordinate with AHG3 for software support of SEI messages. | S. McCarthy, Y.-K. Wang (co-chairs), T. Chujoh, S. Deshpande, C. Fogg, P. de Lagrange, G. J. Sullivan, A. Tourapis, S. Wenger (vice-chairs) | N |
| **Encoding algorithm optimization (AHG10)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Study the impact of using techniques such as tool adaptation and configuration, and perceptually optimized adaptive quantization for encoder optimization. * Study the impact of non-normative techniques of pre processing for the benefit of encoder optimization. * Study encoding techniques of optimization for objective quality metrics and their relationship to subjective quality. * Study optimized encoding for reference picture resampling and scalability modes in VTM. * Consider neural network-based encoding optimization technologies for video coding standards. * Investigate other methods of improving objective and/or subjective quality, including adaptive coding structures and multi-pass encoding. * Study methods of rate control and rate-distortion optimization and their impact on performance, subjective and objective quality. * Study the potential of defining default or alternate software configuration settings and test conditions optimized for either subjective quality, or higher objective quality, and coordinate such efforts with AHG3 and AHG6. * Study the effect of varying configuration parameters depending on temporal layer, such as those related to deblocking, partitioning, chroma QP. | P. de Lagrange, A. Duenas, R. Sjöberg, A. Tourapis (co-chairs) | N |
| **Neural network-based video coding (AHG11)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Evaluate and quantify the performance improvement potential of NN-based video coding technologies compared to existing video coding standards such as VVC, including both individual coding tools and novel architectures. * Refine the test conditions for NN-based video coding. Generate and distribute anchor encoding, and develop supporting software as needed. * Study the impact of training (including the impact of loss function) on the performance of candidate technologies, and identify suitable materials for testing and training. * Analyse complexity characteristics, perform complexity analysis, and develop complexity reductions of candidate technology. * Study and maintain the SADL (Small Adhoc Deep-Learning Library). Identify gaps in functionality and develop improvements as needed. * Finalize and discuss the EE on neural network-based video coding. * Coordinate with other relevant groups, including SC29/AG5 on the evaluation and assessment of visual quality and AHG12 on the interaction with ECM coding tools. In case of conducting subjective viewing, support shall be given to AHG4 for timely availability of test materials and test subjects. * Investigate common software for development and verification NN-based video coding technologies. | E. Alshina, S. Liu, A. Segall (co‑chairs), F. Galpin, J. Pfaff, S. S. Wang, Z. Wang, M. Wien, P. Wu, J. Xu (vice‑chairs) | N |
| **Enhanced compression beyond VVC capability (AHG12)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Solicit and study non-neural-network video coding tools with enhanced compression capabilities beyond VVC. * Discuss and propose refinements to the ECM5 algorithm description JVET-Z2025. * Study the performance and complexity tradeoff of these video coding tools. * Coordinate with AHG6 on ECM software development. * Support AHG6 in generating anchors according to the test conditions in JVET-Y2017. * Analyse the results of exploration experiments described in JVET-Z2024 in coordination with the EE coordinators. * Coordinate with AHG11 to study the interaction with neural network-based coding tools. | M. Karczewicz, Y. Ye, L. Zhang (co-chairs), B. Bross, X. Li, K. Naser, H. Yang (vice-chairs) | N |
| **Film grain technologies (AHG13)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Study the benefits and characteristics of film grain technologies, including autoregressive and frequency-filtering technologies. * Discuss the JVET-Y2020 draft of the Technical Report on Film grain synthesis technology for video applications, and suggest improvements as necessary. * Study alternative film grain models and their associated documentation. * Study preprocessing and encoder technologies for determining values for FGC (Film Grain Characteristics) SEI message syntax elements. * Identify potential need for additional film grain technology and signalling, if needed. * Study categorization and/or classification of FGC implementations. * Study the implication of identifying FGC reference implementations. * Coordinate development of film grain technology software and configuration files. * Coordinate with AHG3 for software support of the FGC SEI message. | W. Husak, M. Radosavljević, W. Wan (co-chairs), D. Grois, Y. He, P. de Lagrange, A. Segall, A. Tourapis (vice-chairs) | Y (2 weeks notice) |

It was confirmed that the rules which can be found in document ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29/‌AG 2 N046 “Ad hoc group rules for MPEG AGs and WGs” (available at <https://www.mpegstandards.org/adhoc/>), are consistent with the operation mode of JVET AHGs. It is pointed out that JVET does not maintain separate AHG reflectors, such that any JVET member is implicitly a member of any AHG. This shall be mentioned in the related WG Recommendations. The list above was also issued as a separate WG 5 document (ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29/‌WG 5 [N 136](https://dms.mpeg.expert/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=82006&id_meeting=189)) in order to make it easy to reference.

# Output documents

The following documents were agreed to be produced or endorsed as outputs of the meeting. Names recorded below indicate the editors responsible for the document production. Where applicable, dates of planned finalization and corresponding parent-body document numbers are also noted.

It was reminded that in cases where the JVET document is also made available as a WG 5 output document, a separate version under the WG 5 document header should be generated. This version should be sent to GJS and JRO for upload.

The list of JVET ad hoc groups was also issued as a WG 5 output document WG 5 [N 136](https://dms.mpeg.expert/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=82006&id_meeting=189), as noted in section 9.

[JVET-Z1000](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11704) Meeting Report of the 26th JVET Meeting [J.-R. Ohm] [WG 5 N 124] (2022-05-27)

Initial versions of the meeting notes (d0 … d8) were made available on a daily basis during the meeting.

Remains valid – not updated: [JCTVC-H1001](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jct/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=5095) HEVC software guidelines [K. Sühring, D. Flynn, F. Bossen (software coordinators)]

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-Y1002](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11463) High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC) Test Model 16 (HM 16) Encoder Description Update 16 [C. Rosewarne (primary editor), K. Sharman, R. Sjöberg, G. J. Sullivan (co-editors)] [WG 5 [N 103](https://dms.mpeg.expert/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=82085&id_meeting=189)]

[JVET-Z1003](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11705) Coding-independent code points for video signal type identification (Draft 1 of 3rd edition) [WG 5 WD N 132] [G. J. Sullivan, A. Tourapis] (2022-05-27)

This includes identifiers for YCoCg-R colour space.

A request for a new edition (WG 5 N 131) was reviewed Friday 29 April at 0700 UTC

Target dates: CD July 2022, DIS October 2022, FDIS July 2023.

[JVET-Z1004](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11706) Errata report items for VVC, VSEI, HEVC, AVC, Video CICP, and CP usage TR [B. Bross, C. Rosewarne, G. J. Sullivan, Y. Syed, Y.-K. Wang] (2022-06-30, near next meeting)

[JVET-Z1005](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11707) New levels for HEVC (Draft 3) [T. Suzuki, A. Tourapis, Y.-K. Wang] (2022-05-06)

A DoCR for ballot responses on CDAM 2 (WG 5 N 127) was reviewed Friday 29 April at 0635 UTC.

This was integrated into the DIS of HEVC 5th edition (WG 5 N 128), targeting FDIS and ITU-T consent in October, and a recommendation was formulated to integrate the previous Amd.2 into a new edition. A request for the new edition was made in recommendation 3.1.2 of WG 5 (see annex C).

Upon comment US-006, it was decided to increase the maximum frame rate to 960 fps (same value as in the corresponding VVC levels) in the high tier for levels 7.0 and higher.

Remains valid – not updated [JVET-T1006](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10538) Annotated regions and shutter interval information SEI messages for AVC (Draft 2) [J. Boyce, S. McCarthy, Y.-K. Wang]

Remains valid – not updated: [JCTVC-V1007](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jct/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10312) SHVC Test Model 11 (SHM 11) Introduction and Encoder Description [G. Barroux, J. Boyce, J. Chen, M. M. Hannuksela, Y. Ye] [WG 11 N 15778]

[JVET](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11708)-Z1008 Additional colour type identifiers for AVC and HEVC (Draft 1) [G. J. Sullivan, A. Tourapis] (2022-06-03)

This includes identifiers for YCoCg-R colour space.

Remains valid – not updated: [JCTVC-X1009](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jct/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10572) Common Test Conditions for SHVC [V. Seregin, Y. He]

Remains valid – not updated [JCTVC-O1010](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jct/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=8511) Guidelines for Conformance Testing Bitstream Preparation [T. Suzuki, W. Wan]

No output: JVET-T1011 through JVET-T1013

Remains valid – not updated [JCTVC-V1014](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jct/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10316) Screen Content Coding Test Model 7 Encoder Description (SCM 7) [R. Joshi, J. Xu, R. Cohen, S. Liu, Y. Ye] [WG 11 N 16049]

Remains valid for HM – not updated: [JCTVC-Z1015](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jct/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10689) Common Test Conditions for Screen Content Coding [H. Yu, R. Cohen, K. Rapaka, J. Xu]

No output: JVET-X1016 through JVET-X1019

Remains valid for HM – not updated: [JVET-Y1100](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11466) Common Test Conditions for HM Video Coding Experiments [K. Sühring, K. Sharman]

This contains only range extensions CTC.

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-T2001](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10540) Versatile Video Coding Draft 10 [B. Bross, J. Chen, S. Liu, Y.-K. Wang]

[JVET-Z2002](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11709) Algorithm description for Versatile Video Coding and Test Model 17 (VTM 17) [A. Browne, Y. Ye, S. Kim] [WG 5 N 130] (2022-06-30, near next meeting)

New elements, as recorded elsewhere in the notes:

* JVET-Z0072 Enhanced reference picture structures for ECM and VTM
* JVET-Z0099, Deblocking in RDO and beta offset minus 2 for VTM, enable RDO-DBF for both VTM and ECM in RA, LDB, LDP, for VTM also change beta offset -2, and tc offset 0.
* JVET-Z0111 option B (optional, not CTC), adaptively bypass affine ME in VTM.

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-N1003](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=6638) Guidelines for VVC reference software development [K. Sühring]

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-T2004](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10542) Algorithm descriptions of projection format conversion and video quality metrics in 360Lib (Version 12) [Y. Ye, J. Boyce]

[JVET-Z2005](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11710) New level and systems-related supplemental enhancement information for VVC (Draft 2) [B. Bross, E. François, A. Tourapis, Y.-K. Wang] [WG 5 CDAM 1 N 129] (2022-05-13)

Number changed from Draft 1 as JVET-Y2019.

[JVET-Z2006](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11711) Additional SEI messages for VSEI (Draft 1) [S. McCarthy, T. Chujoh, M. M. Hannuksela, G. J. Sullivan, Y.-K. Wang] [WG 5 WD N 126] (2022-06-17)

JVET-Z0120, JVET-Z0244 are included.

The corresponding variables in VVC could be included in a later version of document JVET-Z2005, or as a separate amendment of VVC.

A request for a new edition (WG 5 N 125) was reviewed Friday 29 April at 0850 UTC. Target dates are CDAM in July 2022, DAM in October 2022, FDAM in July 2023

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-S2007](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9679) Versatile supplemental enhancement information messages for coded video bitstreams Draft 5 [J. Boyce, V. Drugeon, G. J. Sullivan, Y.-K. Wang]

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-X2008](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11228) Conformance testing for versatile video coding (Draft 7) [J. Boyce, F. Bossen, K. Kawamura, I. Moccagatta, W. Wan]

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-Y2009](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11470) Reference software for versatile video coding (Draft 3) [F. Bossen, K. Sühring, X. Li]

This was issued as ISO/IEC FDIS 23090-16 as WG 5 [N 112](https://dms.mpeg.expert/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=82000&id_meeting=189), and submitted for ITU-T consent.

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-Y2010](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11471) VTM and HM common test conditions and software reference configurations for SDR 4:2:0 10 bit video [F. Bossen, X. Li, V. Seregin, K. Sharman, K. Sühring]

[JVET-Z2011](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11712) VTM and HM common test conditions and evaluation procedures for HDR/WCG video [A. Segall, E. François, W. Husak, S. Iwamura, D. Rusanovskyy] (2022-05-13)

Merge of HM/VTM CTC of HDR as per JVET-Z0175. No need to review.

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-U2012](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10681) JVET common test conditions and evaluation procedures for 360° video [Y. He, J. Boyce, K. Choi, J.-L. Lin] (2021-03-31)

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-T2013](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10546) VTM common test conditions and software reference configurations for non-4:2:0 colour formats [Y.-H. Chao, Y.-C. Sun, J. Xu, X. Xu]

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-Q2014](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9683) JVET common test conditions and software reference configurations for lossless, near lossless, and mixed lossy/lossless coding [T.-C. Ma, A. Nalci, T. Nguyen]

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-Q2015](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9684) JVET functionality confirmation test conditions for reference picture resampling [J. Luo, V. Seregin]

[JVET-Z2016](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11713) Common Test Conditions and evaluation procedures for neural network-based video coding technology [E. Alshina, R.-L. Liao, S. Liu, A. Segall] (2022-05-13)

This includes the cross-check of training procedures as suggested in BoG JVET-Z0234. No need to review

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-Y2017](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11473) Common Test Conditions and evaluation procedures for enhanced compression tool testing [M. Karczewicz and Y. Ye]

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-U2018](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10683) Common test conditions for high bit depth and high bit rate video coding [A. Browne, T. Ikai, D. Rusanovskyy, M. Sarwer, X. Xiu]

No output: JVET-X2019

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-Y2020](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11475) Film grain synthesis technology for video applications (Draft 1) [D. Grois, Y. He, W. Husak, M. Radosavljević, A. Tourapis, W. Wan] [WG 5 [N 120](https://dms.mpeg.expert/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=82207&id_meeting=189)]

No outputs: JVET-X2021, JVET-X2022

This number is retained for future purposes of planning possible additional VVC verification testing reports and other purposes.

[JVET-Z2023](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11701) Exploration Experiment on Neural Network-based Video Coding (EE1) [E. Alshina, W. Chen, F. Galpin, Y. Li, Z. Ma, H. Wang, L. Wang] [WG 5 N 133] (2022-05-13)

An initial draft of this document was reviewed and approved at 0735 UTC on Friday 29 April. It was suggested that it would be interest to study the impact of training (e.g. in term of BPG or VVC be used for coding key pictures) also for the new end-to-end method.

[JVET-Z2024](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11703) Exploration Experiment on Enhanced Compression beyond VVC capability (EE2) [V. Seregin, J. Chen, G. Li, K. Naser, J. Ström, M. Winken, X. Xiu, K. Zhang] [WG 5 N 134] (2022-05-27)

An initial draft of this document was reviewed and approved on Friday 29 April at 0750 UTC.

Categories are intra prediction, inter prediction, screen content coding, transforms, and in-loop filters.

It was discussed if it would be possible to provide software for proposals included in EE earlier than T3 (based on ECM4 then). It is however argued that this would create additional effort in creating duplicate branches in the repository.

It is further mentioned that there might be problems in imposing such a rule in “ad hoc” fashion at a meeting, as some companies might not have expected it and need time to clear software disclosure before providing it.

It is generally understood that for transparency reasons, contributors of technology are always encouraged to provide software openly. At this stage of exploration, it however appears difficult to make that mandatory, as it might even happen that proposals are withdrawn from EE if no clearance of disclosure is reached within a company.

[JVET-Z2025](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11714) Algorithm description of Enhanced Compression Model 5 (ECM 5) [M. Coban, F. Le Léannec, K. Naser, J. Ström] [WG 5 N 135] (2022-06-30)

New elements from notes elsewhere in this report:

* From BoG JVET-Z0210: Include the following proposal in the next release of ECM: JVET-Z0131, JVET-Z0127 (option 2)
* Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0050 (Test 1.3b)
* Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0054 (Test 2.1b)
* Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0136 (test EE2 – 2.2a)
* Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0061 (test EE2 – 2.3)
* Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0117, version where no switching between 4-tap and 6-tap filters depending on sequence is applied (no SPS flag, but retain configurability via parameter file or macro
* Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0118 (software, and potentially ECM description, as far as there are deviations from the VVC GDR)
* Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0056 (test EE2 – 2.4)
* Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0139 (version EE2-2.7c)
* Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0139 (version EE2-2.7c)
* Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0153 (3.2), JVET-Z0075 (3.3), JVET-Z0084 (3.4), JVET-Z0160 (3.5b)
* Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0135, Test 4.3b
* Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0085
* Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0102
* Decision: Adopt JVET-Z0105 (not CTC)
* Potential impact of JVET-Z0072 and JVET-Z0099, as applicable (see notes above for VTM JVET-Z2002)

It is noted that the list above may not be complete; if some adoption is missing that is recorded somewhere else in the meeting notes it shall also be considered included.

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-Y2026](https://jvet-experts.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=11477) Conformance testing for VVC operation range extensions (Draft 3) [WG 5 DAM [N 110](https://dms.mpeg.expert/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=81998&id_meeting=189)] [D. Rusanovskyy, T. Hashimoto, H.-J. Jhu, I. Moccagatta, Y. Yu]

# Future meeting plans, expressions of thanks, and closing of the meeting

Future meeting plans were established according to the following guidelines:

* Meeting under ITU-T SG 16 auspices when it meets (ordinarily starting meetings on the Wednesday of the first week and closing it on the Wednesday of the second week of the SG 16 meeting – a total of 8 meeting days), and
* Otherwise meeting under ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29 auspices when its MPEG WGs meet (ordinarily starting meetings on the Friday prior to the main week of such meetings and closing it on the same day as other MPEG WGs – a total of 8 meeting days).

In cases where an exceptionally high workload is expected for a meeting, an earlier starting date may be defined. In case of online meetings, no sessions should be held on weekend days. This may imply an earlier starting date as well.

Some specific future meeting plans (to be confirmed) were established as follows:

* Wed. 13 – Fri. 15 and Mon. 18 – Fri. 22 July 2022, 27th meeting under ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29 auspices, to be held as teleconference meeting.
* Fri. 21 – Fri. 28 October 2022, 28th meeting under ITU-T SG16 auspices in Antalya, TR.
* Wed. 11 – Fri. 13 and Mon. 16 – Fri. 20 January 2023, 29th meeting under ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29 auspices, to be held as teleconference meeting.
* During Wed. 19 – Fri. 28 April 2023, 30th meeting under ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29 auspices, date and location t.b.d.
* During July 2023, 31st meeting under ITU-T SG16 auspices, date and location t.b.d.
* During October 2023, 32nd meeting under ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29 auspices, date and location t.b.d.
* During January 2024, 33rd meeting under ISO/IEC JTC 1/‌SC 29 auspices, date and location t.b.d.
* During April 2024, 34th meeting under ITU-T SG16 auspices, date and location t.b.d.

The agreed document deadline for the 27th JVET meeting was planned to be Wednesday 6 July 2022.

Mathias Wien and Johannes Sauer were thanked for planning, organizing and conducting the remote expert viewings related to the exploration experiment on neural network-based video compression, and to assessment of new test sequences in the category of screen/gaming content.

Alibaba, InterDigital, and Youku were thanked for offering new test materials that can be used for developing and testing video technology standards.

Thanks were expressed to Christian Tulvan for his engagement in maintaining the site jvet-experts.org. Institut Mines-Télécom was thanked for hosting the site.

It was suggested that in a future meeting, perspectives should be discussed for the ongoing exploration, in terms of potentially developing standardization projects and realistic timelines. From the current status of the JVET-internal explorations, there does not seem to be sufficient evidence to embark on standardization soon. Potential requirements need also to be discussed with the parent bodies.

The 26th JVET meeting was closed at approximately 0020 hours UTC on Saturday 30 April 2022.

# Annex A to JVET report: List of documents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [JVET-VC number](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_meeting.php%3fid_meeting=190&type_order=&sql_type=document_number) | MPEG number | [Created](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_meeting.php%3fid_meeting=190&type_order=&sql_type=document_date_time) | First upload | [Last upload](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_meeting.php%3fid_meeting=190&type_order=&sql_type=upload_document_date_time) | [Title](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_meeting.php%3fid_meeting=190&type_order=&sql_type=title) | Authors |
| [JVET-Z0001](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11531) | m59414 | 2022-04-13 14:45:31 | 2022-04-19 21:40:28 | 2022-04-20 20:31:42 | JVET AHG report: Project management (AHG1) | J.-R. Ohm G. J. Sullivan (AHG chairs) |
| [JVET-Z0002](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11535) | m59418 | 2022-04-13 14:51:47 | 2022-04-20 01:50:46 | 2022-04-20 01:50:46 | JVET AHG report: Draft text and test model algorithm description editing (AHG2) | B. Bross C. Rosewarne F. Bossen J. Boyce A. Browne S. Kim S. Liu J.-R. Ohm G. J. Sullivan A. Tourapis Y.-K. Wang Y. Ye (AHG chairs) |
| [JVET-Z0003](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11536) | m59419 | 2022-04-13 14:53:09 | 2022-04-20 00:20:08 | 2022-04-20 00:20:08 | JVET AHG report: Test model software development (AHG3) | F. Bossen X. Li K. Sühring Y. He K. Sharman Y. Seregin A. Tourapis (AHG chairs) |
| [JVET-Z0004](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11537) | m59420 | 2022-04-13 14:55:28 | 2022-04-20 06:59:00 | 2022-04-20 06:59:00 | JVET AHG report: Test material and visual assessment (AHG4) | V. Baroncini T. Suzuki M. Wien S. Liu G. Martin-Cocher A. Segall P. Topiwala S. Wenger J. Xu Y. Ye (AHG chairs) |
| [JVET-Z0005](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11538) | m59421 | 2022-04-13 14:56:54 | 2022-04-20 06:22:29 | 2022-04-28 01:18:46 | JVET AHG report: Conformance testing (AHG5) | D. Rusanovskyy I. Moccagatta F. Bossen K. Kawamura T. Hashimoto H.-J. Jhu K. Sühring Y. Yu (AHG chairs) |
| [JVET-Z0006](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11478) | m59258 | 2022-03-07 19:35:54 | 2022-03-07 19:37:58 | 2022-03-07 19:37:58 | JVET AHG report: ECM software development (AHG6) | V. Seregin J. Chen F. Le Léannec K. Zhang (AHG chairs) |
| [JVET-Z0007](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11539) | m59422 | 2022-04-13 14:58:46 | 2022-04-20 06:08:44 | 2022-04-20 07:54:56 | JVET AHG report: Low latency and constrained complexity (AHG7) | A. Duenas T. Poirier S. Liu L. Wang J. Xu (AHG chairs) |
| [JVET-Z0008](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11540) | m59423 | 2022-04-13 15:00:02 | 2022-04-20 06:50:36 | 2022-04-20 06:50:36 | JVET AHG report: High bit depth, high bit rate, and high frame rate coding (AHG8) | A. Browne T. Ikai D. Rusanovskyy X. Xiu Y. Yu (AHG chairs) |
| [JVET-Z0009](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11541) | m59424 | 2022-04-13 15:02:01 | 2022-04-19 19:30:11 | 2022-04-19 19:30:11 | JVET AHG report: SEI message studies (AHG9) | S. McCarthy Y.-K. Wang T. Chujoh C. Fogg P. de Lagrange G. J. Sullivan A. Tourapis S. Wenger (AHG chairs) |
| [JVET-Z0010](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11542) | m59425 | 2022-04-13 15:03:12 | 2022-04-19 21:34:20 | 2022-04-20 08:39:59 | JVET AHG report: Encoding algorithm optimization (AHG10) | P. de Lagrange A. Duenas R. Sjöberg A. Tourapis (AHG chairs) |
| [JVET-Z0011](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11543) | m59426 | 2022-04-13 15:05:35 | 2022-04-20 03:35:37 | 2022-04-20 03:35:37 | JVET AHG report: Neural network-based video coding (AHG11) | E. Alshina S. Liu A. Segall F. Galpin J. Pfaff S. S. Wang Z. Wang M. Wien P. Wu J. Xu (AHG chairs) |
| [JVET-Z0012](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11544) | m59427 | 2022-04-13 15:07:06 | 2022-04-19 20:16:03 | 2022-04-19 20:16:03 | JVET AHG report: Enhanced compression beyond VVC capability (AHG12) | M. Karczewicz Y. Ye L. Zhang B. Bross X. Li K. Naser H. Yang (AHG chairs) |
| [JVET-Z0013](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11545) | m59428 | 2022-04-13 15:09:38 | 2022-04-20 02:21:56 | 2022-04-20 02:21:56 | JVET AHG report: Film grain technologies (AHG13) | W. Husak M. Radosavljević W. Wan D. Grois A. Tourapis (AHG chairs) |
| [JVET-Z0020](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11490) | m59368 | 2022-04-12 22:45:14 | 2022-04-13 20:55:14 | 2022-04-13 20:55:14 | Deployment status of the HEVC standard | G. J. Sullivan (Microsoft) |
| [JVET-Z0021](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11566) | m59450 | 2022-04-13 21:22:33 | 2022-04-13 21:22:52 | 2022-04-17 19:37:50 | Deployment status of the VVC standard | G. J. Sullivan (Microsoft) |
| [JVET-Z0023](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11616) | m59643 | 2022-04-18 22:18:06 | 2022-04-20 08:54:15 | 2022-04-20 08:54:15 | EE1: Summary of Exploration Experiments on Neural Network-based Video Coding | E. Alshina W. Chen F. Galpin Y. Li Z. Ma H. Wang L. Wang (coordinators) |
| [JVET-Z0024](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11655) | m59723 | 2022-04-20 06:46:40 | 2022-04-20 07:04:42 | 2022-04-25 09:58:25 | EE2: Summary Report on Enhanced Compression beyond VVC capability | V. Seregin J. Chen L. Li K. Naser J. Ström M. Winken X. Xiu K. Zhang |
| [JVET-Z0045](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11479) | m59270 | 2022-03-16 17:45:40 | 2022-03-16 17:48:14 | 2022-03-16 17:48:14 | AhG11/AhG4/EE1 viewing preparation report | E. Alshina M. Wien A. Segall J. Sauer (coordinators) |
| [JVET-Z0046](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11480) | m59334 | 2022-04-08 20:19:15 | 2022-04-08 20:20:41 | 2022-04-08 20:20:41 | VTM Software Implementation for GREEN-MPEG SEI Messaging | C. Herglotz M. Kränzler A. Kaup (FAU) |
| [JVET-Z0047](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11481) | m59338 | 2022-04-11 11:44:36 | 2022-04-13 16:33:46 | 2022-04-24 10:25:00 | AHG13: Improvements of film grain analysis | P. de Lagrange E. François Z. Ameur (InterDigital) M. Radosavljević (Xiaomi) |
| [JVET-Z0048](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11482) | m59342 | 2022-04-12 04:22:59 | 2022-04-14 01:12:43 | 2022-04-20 15:53:32 | EE2-related: Modification of LFNST for MIP coded block | J.-Y. Huo W.-H. Qiao X. Hao Y.-Z. Ma F.-Z. Yang (Xidian Univ.) M. Li Y. Liu (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0049](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11483) | m59350 | 2022-04-12 10:14:17 | 2022-04-13 07:18:11 | 2022-04-13 07:18:11 | EE2-1.1: Slope adjustment for CCLM | J. Lainema A. Aminlou P. Astola R. G. Youvalari (Nokia) |
| [JVET-Z0050](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11484) | m59351 | 2022-04-12 10:14:51 | 2022-04-13 07:18:35 | 2022-04-13 07:18:35 | EE2-1.3: Combined intra prediction tests | J. Lainema A. Aminlou P. Astola R. G. Youvalari (Nokia) X. Li R.-L. Liao J. Chen Y. Ye (Alibaba) |
| [JVET-Z0051](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11485) | m59352 | 2022-04-12 10:54:53 | 2022-04-13 11:34:45 | 2022-04-13 11:34:45 | EE2-1.2: On chroma intra prediction | X. Li R.-L. Liao J. Chen Y. Ye (Alibaba) |
| [JVET-Z0052](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11486) | m59353 | 2022-04-12 13:52:47 | 2022-04-13 19:33:18 | 2022-04-13 19:33:18 | AHG9: NNR post-filter SEI message | M. M. Hannuksela M. Santamaria F. Cricri E. B. Aksu H. R. Tavakoli (Nokia) T. Chujoh Y. Yasugi T. Ikai (Sharp) |
| [JVET-Z0053](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11487) | m59354 | 2022-04-12 15:05:08 | 2022-04-19 16:24:57 | 2022-04-19 16:24:57 | [AHG4] REV Result for AHG11/EE1 and AHG4 new test sequences | M. Wien (RWTH) |
| [JVET-Z0054](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11488) | m59362 | 2022-04-12 18:23:59 | 2022-04-13 20:25:35 | 2022-04-19 07:06:56 | EE2-2.1: On the extended number of active reference pictures and block level reference picture reordering | H. Huang V. Seregin M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0055](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11489) | m59363 | 2022-04-12 19:05:37 | 2022-04-13 20:42:30 | 2022-04-19 20:04:42 | EE2-3.1: Cross-component palette coding | B. Vishwanath K. Zhang L. Zhang (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0056](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11491) | m59369 | 2022-04-13 00:59:17 | 2022-04-13 23:56:38 | 2022-04-20 14:07:09 | EE2-2.4: Template matching based reordering for GPM split modes | C.-C. Chen H. Huang Y. Zhang Z. Zhang Y.-J. Chang V. Seregin M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0057](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11492) | m59370 | 2022-04-13 01:12:31 | 2022-04-13 17:59:19 | 2022-04-27 12:34:41 | On subjective evaluation of video quality with the crowdsourcing approach | B. Naderi (TU Berlin) R. Cutler (Microsoft) |
| [JVET-Z0058](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11493) | m59372 | 2022-04-13 04:23:12 | 2022-04-14 06:40:38 | 2022-04-14 06:40:38 | EE2-2.5: Adaptive reordering of merge candidates with refined motion | Y. Wang K. Zhang N. Zhang Z. Deng L. Zhang (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0059](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11494) | m59373 | 2022-04-13 04:30:23 | 2022-04-13 04:32:48 | 2022-04-20 06:06:42 | Non-EE2: Adaptive width for GPM blending area | Y. Kidani H. Kato K. Unno K. Kawamura (KDDI) |
| [JVET-Z0060](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11495) | m59376 | 2022-04-13 06:04:53 | 2022-04-13 07:28:32 | 2022-04-13 07:28:32 | On new levels for HEVC | M. Ikeda T. Suzuki (Sony) |
| [JVET-Z0061](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11496) | m59377 | 2022-04-13 06:24:59 | 2022-04-13 15:36:26 | 2022-04-13 15:36:26 | EE2-2.3: Template matching based OBMC | Z. Lv C. Zhou J. Zhang (vivo) |
| [JVET-Z0062](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11497) | m59378 | 2022-04-13 06:26:33 | 2022-04-13 20:31:22 | 2022-04-25 09:45:22 | AHG12: RPR luma filter modifications and RPR enabling fixes in ECM | R. Yu K. Andersson (Ericsson) |
| [JVET-Z0063](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11498) | m59379 | 2022-04-13 06:27:35 | 2022-04-13 21:09:25 | 2022-04-25 15:10:33 | AHG12: Fix for parsing of MHP information in ECM | R. Yu (Ericsson) |
| [JVET-Z0064](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11499) | m59380 | 2022-04-13 07:10:43 | 2022-04-13 18:01:23 | 2022-04-23 02:05:52 | AHG12: Convolutional cross-component model (CCCM) for intra prediction | P. Astola J. Lainema R. G. Youvalari A. Aminlou K. Panusopone (Nokia) |
| [JVET-Z0065](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11500) | m59381 | 2022-04-13 09:11:21 | 2022-04-13 09:17:41 | 2022-04-29 00:34:48 | EE1-2.1: RPR encoder with multiple scale factors | J. Nam S. Yoo J. Lim S. Kim (LGE) |
| [JVET-Z0066](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11501) | m59382 | 2022-04-13 09:56:53 | 2022-04-13 11:23:32 | 2022-04-20 13:30:16 | EE2-related: Template matching using extended MVP candidate list | K. Kim D. Kim J.-H. Son J.-S. Kwak (WILUS) |
| [JVET-Z0067](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11502) | m59385 | 2022-04-13 10:16:55 | 2022-04-13 18:46:52 | 2022-04-25 06:53:30 | Non-EE2: RPR bug fixes and new results of RPR with luma-only re-scaling | P. Bordes F. Galpin H. Guermoud E. François (InterDigital) |
| [JVET-Z0068](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11503) | m59386 | 2022-04-13 10:36:35 | 2022-04-13 16:01:39 | 2022-04-13 16:01:39 | EE2-2.6 related: Longer chroma interpolation filters | K. Andersson R. Yu (Ericsson) |
| [JVET-Z0069](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11504) | m59387 | 2022-04-13 10:39:54 | 2022-04-13 21:54:51 | 2022-04-21 16:05:06 | AHG12: Longer chroma filters for RPR in ECM | K. Andersson R. Yu (Ericsson) |
| [JVET-Z0070](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11505) | m59388 | 2022-04-13 10:44:13 | 2022-04-13 20:23:40 | 2022-04-13 20:23:40 | EE1-1.3: Combination of deblocking and NN | K. Andersson J. Ström D. Liu R. Sjöberg (Ericsson) |
| [JVET-Z0071](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11506) | m59389 | 2022-04-13 10:48:27 | 2022-04-13 20:11:45 | 2022-04-13 20:11:45 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0065: EE1-2.1: RPR encoder with multiple scale factors | K. Andersson (Ericsson) |
| [JVET-Z0072](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11507) | m59390 | 2022-04-13 10:56:43 | 2022-04-13 21:53:22 | 2022-04-26 02:33:53 | AHG10/AHG12: Enhanced reference picture structures for ECM and VTM | K. Andersson R. Sjöberg R. Yu L. Litwic (Ericsson) |
| [JVET-Z0073](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11508) | m59391 | 2022-04-13 11:05:28 | 2022-04-13 11:09:29 | 2022-04-20 00:34:50 | EE1-1.5: Test on NN-based filter as proposed in JVET-Y0052 | H. Zhang C. Jung (Xidian Univ.) D. Zou M. Li (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0074](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11509) | m59392 | 2022-04-13 11:05:49 | 2022-04-13 11:13:36 | 2022-04-19 13:53:15 | AHG11: Neural Network Based Motion Compensation Enhancement for Video Coding | C. Ma R.-L. Liao Y. Ye (Alibaba) |
| [JVET-Z0075](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11510) | m59393 | 2022-04-13 11:22:32 | 2022-04-13 14:08:15 | 2022-04-18 10:40:03 | EE2-3.3: Enlarged HMVP table for IBC | N. Zhang K. Zhang L. Zhang (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0076](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11511) | m59394 |  |  |  | Withdrawn |  |
| [JVET-Z0077](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11512) | m59395 | 2022-04-13 11:44:31 | 2022-04-18 12:52:29 | 2022-04-18 12:52:29 | AHG11: Extension of DOVC to Regular 2D Videos | Q. Qin C. Jung (Xidian Univ.) D. Zou M. Li (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0078](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11513) | m59396 | 2022-04-13 12:17:50 | 2022-04-14 00:41:43 | 2022-04-23 01:09:51 | Non-EE2: Support MMVD and Affine MMVD without template matching process | H. Jang J. Nam N. Park J. Lim S. Kim (LGE) |
| [JVET-Z0079](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11514) | m59397 | 2022-04-13 12:18:10 | 2022-04-14 00:42:12 | 2022-04-23 01:11:05 | Non-EE2: Support RPR on ECM-4.0 and handling method for template matching based coding tools | H. Jang J. Nam N. Park J. Lim S. Kim (LGE) |
| [JVET-Z0080](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11515) | m59398 |  |  |  | Withdrawn |  |
| [JVET-Z0081](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11516) | m59399 |  |  |  | Withdrawn |  |
| [JVET-Z0082](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11517) | m59400 | 2022-04-13 12:54:38 | 2022-04-13 16:12:07 | 2022-04-21 08:47:30 | AHG11: Content-adaptive neural network post-filter | M. Santamaria R. Yang F. Cricri J. Lainema R. G. Youvalari H. Zhang G. Rangu H. R. Tavakoli H. Afrabandpey M. M. Hannuksela (Nokia) |
| [JVET-Z0083](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11518) | m59401 | 2022-04-13 13:15:32 | 2022-04-14 00:34:39 | 2022-04-25 09:14:06 | Non-EE2: Fix on MHP parsing condition | N. Park J. Nam J. Lim S. Kim (LGE) |
| [JVET-Z0084](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11519) | m59402 | 2022-04-13 13:20:55 | 2022-04-13 13:23:14 | 2022-04-13 13:23:14 | EE2-3.4: IBC with Template Matching | A. Robert [K. Naser](mailto:karam.naser@interdigital.com) T. Poirier Y. Chen F. Galpin (InterDigital) |
| [JVET-Z0085](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11520) | m59403 | 2022-04-13 13:21:49 | 2022-04-14 00:42:44 | 2022-04-27 00:16:54 | Non-EE2: AmvpMerge without decoder side mv refinement process | H. Jang J. Nam N. Park J. Lim S. Kim (LGE) |
| [JVET-Z0086](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11521) | m59404 | 2022-04-13 13:33:40 | 2022-04-13 14:47:10 | 2022-04-21 07:14:55 | EE1-1.4: ALF improvement for NNVC | W. Zou Y. Zhou (Xidian Univ.) C. Huang Y. X. Bai (ZTE) |
| [JVET-Z0087](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11522) | m59405 | 2022-04-13 13:34:58 | 2022-04-13 15:39:37 | 2022-04-19 09:35:17 | EE1-related: ALF-SPLIT based on JVET-Z0070 and JVET-Y0078 | W. Zou Y. Zhou C. M. Gu (Xidian Univ.) C. Huang Y. X. Bai C.G. Liu X.C. Zhu (ZTE) |
| [JVET-Z0088](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11523) | m59406 | 2022-04-13 13:51:59 | 2022-04-13 15:14:19 | 2022-04-19 15:07:06 | AHG11: A CNN-based Super Resolution Method Combined with Existing RPR Functionality | S. Peng D. Jiang J. Lin C. Fang X. Zhang (Dahua) |
| [JVET-Z0089](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11524) | m59407 | 2022-04-13 13:54:09 | 2022-04-13 15:15:01 | 2022-04-21 14:34:59 | AHG11: An Improved Unet-Based In-Loop Filter Method | C. Fang J. Lin D. Jiang X. Zhang S. Peng (Dahua) |
| [JVET-Z0090](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11525) | m59408 |  |  |  | Withdrawn |  |
| [JVET-Z0091](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11526) | m59409 | 2022-04-13 13:59:07 | 2022-04-13 17:07:01 | 2022-04-22 01:03:01 | EE1-1.2: Neural network based in-loop filter with a single model | L. Wang X. Xu S. Liu (Tencent) F. Galpin (InterDigital) |
| [JVET-Z0092](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11527) | m59410 | 2022-04-13 13:59:21 | 2022-04-13 17:16:46 | 2022-04-22 01:06:12 | EE1-related: Additional results on Test 1.1 and Test 1.2 with 8-bit quantization | L. Wang X. Xu S. Liu (Tencent) F. Galpin (InterDigital) |
| [JVET-Z0093](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11528) | m59411 | 2022-04-13 13:59:36 | 2022-04-14 06:08:26 | 2022-04-22 01:11:03 | EE1-related: The performance of EE1 Test 1.1 and Test 1.2 on ECM-4.0 | R. Chang L. Wang X. Xu S. Liu (Tencent) F. Galpin (InterDigital) |
| [JVET-Z0094](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11529) | m59412 | 2022-04-13 14:00:50 | 2022-04-13 16:58:58 | 2022-04-22 01:00:15 | EE1-1.1: Neural network based in-loop filter with 2 models | L. Wang X. Xu S. Liu (Tencent) F. Galpin (InterDigital) |
| [JVET-Z0095](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11530) | m59413 | 2022-04-13 14:13:53 | 2022-04-13 14:16:30 | 2022-04-20 14:52:07 | EE2-3.6: Combined tests involving EE2-3.4 | A. Robert K. Naser T. Poirier Y. Chen F. Galpin (InterDigital) |
| [JVET-Z0096](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11532) | m59415 | 2022-04-13 14:46:46 | 2022-04-13 15:03:56 | 2022-04-13 15:03:56 | EE1-2.2: CNN-based Super Resolution for Video Coding Using Decoded Information | C. Lin Y. Li K. Zhang L. Zhang (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0097](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11533) | m59416 | 2022-04-13 14:48:35 | 2022-04-13 15:04:29 | 2022-04-13 15:04:29 | EE1-2.3: CNN-based Super Resolution for Video Coding Using Separate Networks for Chroma Components | C. Lin Y. Li K. Zhang L. Zhang (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0098](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11534) | m59417 | 2022-04-13 14:51:45 | 2022-04-14 06:25:58 | 2022-04-29 02:10:45 | EE1-2.4: CNN-based Super Resolution for Video Coding with GOP Level Adaptive Resolution | C. Lin Y. Li K. Zhang L. Zhang (Bytedance) J. Nam S. Yoo J. Lim S. Kim (LGE) |
| [JVET-Z0099](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11546) | m59429 | 2022-04-13 16:04:21 | 2022-04-13 21:51:58 | 2022-04-26 02:35:22 | AHG10: Deblocking in RDO and beta offset minus 2 for VTM | K. Andersson J. Enhorn R. Sjöberg J. Ström L. Litwic (Ericsson) |
| [JVET-Z0100](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11547) | m59430 | 2022-04-13 16:29:53 | 2022-04-13 17:43:57 | 2022-04-13 17:43:57 | Non-EE2: Weighted Chroma Prediction (WCP) | J.-Y. Huo H.-Q. Du Z.-Y. Zhang Y.-Z. Ma F.-Z. Yang (Xidian Univ.) M. Li Y. Liu (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0101](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11548) | m59431 | 2022-04-13 16:39:26 | 2022-04-13 17:01:36 | 2022-04-19 17:33:27 | AHG11: Post-process filter based on fusion of CNN and transformer | T. Liu W. Cui C. Hui F. Jiang (Harbin Inst. Tech.) Y. Gao S. Xie P. Wu (ZTE) |
| [JVET-Z0102](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11549) | m59432 | 2022-04-13 16:40:16 | 2022-04-13 18:00:51 | 2022-04-26 23:14:40 | Non-EE2: Correction of the ARMC re-ordering step regarding the zero candidates | G. Laroche P. Onno R. Bellessort (Canon) |
| [JVET-Z0103](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11550) | m59433 | 2022-04-13 16:40:36 | 2022-04-13 18:02:31 | 2022-04-27 00:40:06 | Non-EE2: On ARMC improvements | G. Laroche P. Onno (Canon) |
| [JVET-Z0104](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11551) | m59434 | 2022-04-13 17:58:56 | 2022-04-14 05:47:11 | 2022-04-26 05:42:23 | AHG10: Report of temporal layer dependent deblocking filter setting for HM | H. Zhang X. Li S. Liu (Tencent) |
| [JVET-Z0105](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11552) | m59435 | 2022-04-13 18:05:23 | 2022-04-14 03:33:13 | 2022-04-26 03:40:04 | AHG12: Virtual boundary processing for the new In-Loop filter tools in ECM | A. M. Kotra N. Hu V. Seregin M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0106](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11553) | m59436 | 2022-04-13 18:09:38 | 2022-04-13 23:00:25 | 2022-04-28 11:03:53 | EE1-related: Reduced complexity NN loop filter and ablation study | J. Ström D. Liu M. Damghanian K. Andersson Y. Li P. Wennersten R. Yu (Ericsson) |
| [JVET-Z0107](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11554) | m59437 | 2022-04-13 18:38:16 | 2022-04-13 19:45:43 | 2022-04-13 19:45:43 | Quality evaluation of internal 10-bit versus 8-bit processing with 8-bit source content | J. Jung X. Li S. Liu (Tencent) |
| [JVET-Z0108](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11555) | m59438 | 2022-04-13 18:41:48 | 2022-04-13 19:46:15 | 2022-04-13 19:46:15 | Evaluation of 17 objective quality metrics on JVET contents | J. Jung J. G. Lopez X. Li S. Liu (Tencent) |
| [JVET-Z0109](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11556) | m59439 | 2022-04-13 18:43:20 | 2022-04-13 19:46:39 | 2022-04-13 19:46:39 | Evaluation of objective quality metrics on HEVC, VVC and AV1 contents | J. Jung J. G. Lopze X. Li S. Liu (Tencent) |
| [JVET-Z0110](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11557) | m59440 | 2022-04-13 19:01:56 | 2022-04-13 19:15:06 | 2022-04-13 19:15:06 | On low delay configuration | X. Li G. Li S. Liu (Tencent) |
| [JVET-Z0111](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11558) | m59441 | 2022-04-13 19:04:07 | 2022-04-13 19:52:58 | 2022-04-15 23:26:14 | Adaptively bypass affine ME in VTM | W. Kuang X. Li G. Li S. Liu (Tencent) |
| [JVET-Z0112](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11559) | m59443 | 2022-04-13 19:14:46 | 2022-04-13 20:51:18 | 2022-04-18 20:09:08 | EE1-1.6: Test on Deep In-Loop Filter with Adaptive Parameter Selection and Residual Scaling based on SADL implementation | Y. Li K. Zhang L. Zhang (Bytedance) H. Wang M. Coban A. M. Kotra M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm) F. Galpin (InterDigital) |
| [JVET-Z0113](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11560) | m59444 | 2022-04-13 19:15:12 | 2022-04-13 20:52:08 | 2022-04-18 20:10:28 | EE1-1.7: Combined Test of EE1-1.6 and EE1-1.3 | Y. Li K. Zhang L. Zhang (Bytedance) H. Wang M. Coban A. M. Kotra M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm) F. Galpin (InterDigital) K. Andersson J. Ström D. Liu R. Sjöberg (Ericsson) |
| [JVET-Z0114](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11561) | m59445 | 2022-04-13 19:38:52 | 2022-04-14 21:12:39 | 2022-04-26 02:38:14 | AHG7: Low delay configuration for cloud gaming | S. Puri P. Le Guyadec K. Naser G. Martin-Cocher T. Poirier (Interdigital) |
| [JVET-Z0115](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11562) | m59446 | 2022-04-13 19:43:07 | 2022-04-13 23:02:20 | 2022-04-27 09:35:22 | AHG13: Proposed film grain synthesis reference model | P. de Lagrange F. Urban E. François (InterDigital) |
| [JVET-Z0116](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11563) | m59447 | 2022-04-13 19:44:12 | 2022-04-14 21:13:03 | 2022-04-26 02:38:30 | AHG7: Refined low latency and controlled complexity configuration for cloud gaming | S. Puri P. Le Guyadec K. Naser G. Martin-Cocher T. Poirier (Interdigital) |
| [JVET-Z0117](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11564) | m59448 | 2022-04-13 19:44:52 | 2022-04-14 06:36:19 | 2022-04-20 21:56:58 | EE2-2.6: Long-tap interpolation filtering on chroma components | X. Xie K. Zhang L. Zhang J. Li M. Wang S. Wang (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0118](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11565) | m59449 | 2022-04-13 20:39:38 | 2022-04-14 01:31:30 | 2022-04-29 09:40:21 | AHG7: GDR Implementation for ECM 4.0 | S. Hong L. Wang K. Panusopone (Nokia) |
| [JVET-Z0119](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11567) | m59451 | 2022-04-13 21:25:34 | 2022-04-13 21:46:50 | 2022-04-13 21:46:50 | Editorial status of alpha blending text and ITU-T Last Call for VSEI v2 | G. J. Sullivan (Microsoft) Y.-K. Wang (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0120](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11568) | m59452 | 2022-04-13 22:30:20 | 2022-04-14 02:48:58 | 2022-04-14 02:48:58 | AHG9: Shutter interval information SEI message for VSEI | S. McCarthy F. Pu W. Husak P. Yin T. Lu A. Arora T. Shao (Dolby) J. R. Arumugam S. Agrawal K. Patankar (Ittiam) |
| [JVET-Z0121](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11569) | m59453 | 2022-04-13 22:35:16 | 2022-04-14 03:47:47 | 2022-04-22 09:29:03 | AHG9: Neural-network post filtering SEI message | S. McCarthy A. Arora T. Shao P. Yin T. Lu F. Pu W. Husak (Dolby) |
| [JVET-Z0122](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11570) | m59454 | 2022-04-13 23:11:23 | 2022-04-13 23:24:33 | 2022-04-13 23:31:46 | Some HEVC text changes | Y.-K. Wang (Bytedance) G. J. Sullivan (Microsoft) |
| [JVET-Z0123](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11571) | m59455 | 2022-04-13 23:49:25 | 2022-04-14 01:47:46 | 2022-04-26 19:32:20 | EE2-related: On chroma interpolation filters for motion compensation | J. Gan Y. Yu H. Yu (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0124](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11572) | m59456 | 2022-04-13 23:49:26 | 2022-04-14 04:31:15 | 2022-04-20 23:52:26 | Non-EE2: Spatial GPM | F. Wang Y. Yu H. Yu D. Wang (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0125](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11573) | m59457 | 2022-04-13 23:50:39 | 2022-04-14 00:13:00 | 2022-04-25 23:46:12 | EE2-related: Regression based affine candidate derivation | Y. Zhang H. Huang V. Seregin M. Coban M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0126](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11574) | m59458 | 2022-04-13 23:52:32 | 2022-04-14 04:37:47 | 2022-04-20 11:30:29 | Non-EE2: Improvement on Local Illumination Compensation | Z. Xie Y. Yu H. Yu D. Wang (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0127](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11575) | m59459 | 2022-04-13 23:53:26 | 2022-04-13 23:56:52 | 2022-04-19 06:55:28 | Non-EE2: On the maximum number of MHP merge candidates | H. Huang V. Seregin M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0128](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11576) | m59460 | 2022-04-13 23:53:47 | 2022-04-14 04:40:09 | 2022-04-21 07:15:06 | EE1-related: on BaseQP parameter in EE1-1.1 | Z. Xie Y. Yu H. Yu D. Wang (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0129](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11577) | m59461 | 2022-04-13 23:56:20 | 2022-04-13 23:59:30 | 2022-04-21 21:54:23 | AHG9: SEI for transparency information as dedicated layer for transparent screens | E. Thomas P. Andrivon F. Le Leannec M. Radosavljević M.-L. Champel (Xiaomi) |
| [JVET-Z0130](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11578) | m59462 | 2022-04-13 23:57:20 | 2022-04-14 00:14:54 | 2022-04-26 01:09:27 | EE2-related: Motion compensation boundary padding | Z. Zhang H. Huang C.-C. Chen Y.-J. Chang Y. Zhang V. Seregin M. Coban M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm) F. Le Léannec P. Andrivon M. Radosavljević E. Thomas (Xiaomi) |
| [JVET-Z0131](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11579) | m59463 | 2022-04-13 23:57:49 | 2022-04-14 01:56:40 | 2022-04-19 21:09:09 | EE2-related: Block Vector Difference Binarization | K. Cao V. Seregin M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0132](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11581) | m59465 | 2022-04-13 23:59:07 | 2022-04-14 00:08:10 | 2022-04-14 00:08:10 | AHG13: On film grain synthesis | Y. He M. Coban M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm) P. de Lagrange E. François (InterDigital) M. Radosavljević (Xiaomi) S. McCarthy W. Husak (Dolby) |
| [JVET-Z0133](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11582) | m59466 | 2022-04-14 00:19:39 | 2022-04-14 02:51:23 | 2022-04-14 02:51:23 | EE2-4.2: CABAC initialization from previous inter slice and windows adjustment | V. Seregin H. Golestani N. Hu P. Garus M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0134](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11583) | m59467 | 2022-04-14 00:26:54 | 2022-04-14 01:04:10 | 2022-04-19 07:56:41 | EE2-Test4.1: Improved probability estimation for CABAC | X. Xiu W. Chen C.-W. Kuo H.-J. Jhu N. Yan X. Wang (Kwai) |
| [JVET-Z0135](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11584) | m59468 | 2022-04-14 00:28:10 | 2022-04-14 04:56:18 | 2022-04-19 07:11:17 | EE2-Test4.3: Combined tests of EE2-4.1 and EE2-4.2 | V. Seregin H. Golestani N. Hu P. Garus M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm) X. Xiu W. Chen C.-W. Kuo H.-J. Jhu N. Yan X. Wang (Kwai) |
| [JVET-Z0136](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11585) | m59469 | 2022-04-14 00:28:44 | 2022-04-14 01:28:04 | 2022-04-26 07:39:59 | EE2-Test2.2: Enhanced bi-directional motion compensation | Y.-W. Chen X. Xiu H.-J. Jhu N. Yan X. Wang (Kwai) H. Huang Y-J. Chang C.-C. Chen M. Karczewicz V. Seregin Y. Zhang Z. Zhang (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0137](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11586) | m59470 | 2022-04-14 00:29:57 | 2022-04-14 03:25:12 | 2022-04-23 03:34:14 | Non-EE2: Adaptive Blending for GPM | H. Gao X. Xiu W. Chen H.-J. Jhu C.-W. Kuo N. Yan X. Wang (Kwai) |
| [JVET-Z0138](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11587) | m59471 | 2022-04-14 00:32:17 | 2022-04-14 10:52:20 | 2022-04-26 22:31:02 | AHG7: Update on gaming sequences | T. Poirier G. Martin-Cocher E. Faivre d'Arcier (Interdigital) |
| [JVET-Z0139](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11588) | m59472 | 2022-04-14 00:33:18 | 2022-04-14 03:30:44 | 2022-04-14 03:30:44 | EE2-2.7, 2.8, 2.9: History-parameter-based affine model inheritance and non-adjacent spatial neighbours for affine merge mode | W. Chen X. Xiu H.-J. Jhu C.-W. Kuo X. Wang (Kwai) K. Zhang L. Zhang Z. Deng N. Zhang Y. Wang (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0140](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11589) | m59473 | 2022-04-14 00:34:04 | 2022-04-14 03:34:12 | 2022-04-27 03:18:43 | AHG12: Enhanced CCLM | C.-W. Kuo X. Xiu N. Yan H.-J. Jhu W. Chen H. Gao X. Wang (Kwai) |
| [JVET-Z0141](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11590) | m59474 | 2022-04-14 00:35:06 | 2022-04-14 10:52:35 | 2022-04-26 07:23:14 | AHG7: GDR in ECM-4.0 | T. Poirier F. Aumont G. Martin-Cocher (Interdigital) |
| [JVET-Z0142](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11591) | m59475 | 2022-04-14 00:51:04 | 2022-04-14 00:58:02 | 2022-04-20 19:49:54 | EE2-related: On MMVD and Affine MMVD Extension | M. Salehifar Y. He K. Zhang N. Zhang L. Zhang (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0143](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11592) | m59476 | 2022-04-14 01:11:03 | 2022-04-14 01:40:41 | 2022-04-27 00:57:50 | Non-EE2: Chroma intra modes derived from collocated luma blocks and neighbouring chroma blocks | Y.-J. Chang K. Cao B. Ray V. Seregin M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0144](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11593) | m59477 | 2022-04-14 01:16:28 | 2022-04-14 01:18:22 | 2022-04-20 00:37:56 | AHG11: CNN-Based Post-Processing Filter for Video Compression with Multi-Scale Feature Representation | Z. Qi C. Jung (Xidian Univ.) Y. Liu M. Li (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0145](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11594) | m59478 | 2022-04-14 01:45:33 | 2022-04-14 06:41:11 | 2022-04-22 06:56:07 | EE2-2.5 related: More test results for ARMC with refined motion | Y. Wang K. Zhang N. Zhang Z. Deng L. Zhang (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0146](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11595) | m59479 | 2022-04-14 02:25:38 | 2022-04-14 02:31:08 | 2022-04-20 23:19:41 | AHG12: Using samples before deblocking filter for adaptive loop filter | N. Hu V. Seregin M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0147](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11596) | m59480 | 2022-04-14 02:51:19 | 2022-04-14 03:01:25 | 2022-04-26 10:15:52 | Non-EE2: Improvement of Inter-MTS in ECM | B. Ray V. Seregin M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0148](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11597) | m59481 |  |  |  | Withdrawn |  |
| [JVET-Z0149](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11598) | m59482 | 2022-04-14 03:11:34 | 2022-04-14 06:21:45 | 2022-04-22 23:28:21 | Non-EE2: Adaptive Filter Shape Switch for ALF | W. Yin K. Zhang L. Zhang (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0150](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11599) | m59484 | 2022-04-14 03:51:40 | 2022-04-14 05:45:36 | 2022-04-26 06:50:22 | Memory usage report on VTM / ECM | T. Hashimoto Y. Yasugi T. Ikai (Sharp) |
| [JVET-Z0151](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11600) | m59485 | 2022-04-14 04:05:15 | 2022-04-14 06:33:52 | 2022-04-14 06:33:52 | AHG9: On NNR post-filter SEI message | Y. Yasugi T. Chujoh T. Ikai (Sharp) |
| [JVET-Z0152](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11601) | m59486 | 2022-04-14 05:23:05 | 2022-04-14 05:39:47 | 2022-04-20 13:15:39 | EE2-related: IBC Merge Mode with Block Vector Differences | N. Zhang J. Xu K. Zhang M. Salehifar L. Zhang (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0153](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11602) | m59487 | 2022-04-14 05:40:58 | 2022-04-14 07:47:06 | 2022-04-14 07:47:06 | EE2-3.2: IBC Reference Area Extension | J. Xu N. Zhang (ByteDance) |
| [JVET-Z0154](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11603) | m59488 | 2022-04-14 06:00:22 | 2022-04-14 06:12:48 | 2022-04-20 23:09:46 | EE1-1.6-related: Improved RDO Considering Deep In-Loop Filter | J. Li Y. Li K. Zhang L. Zhang (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0155](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11604) | m59489 | 2022-04-14 06:00:46 | 2022-04-14 06:17:35 | 2022-04-20 23:10:09 | EE1-1.7-related: Improved RDO Considering Deep In-Loop Filter and Deblocking | J. Li Y. Li K. Zhang L. Zhang (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0156](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11605) | m59490 | 2022-04-14 07:22:18 | 2022-04-14 09:32:42 | 2022-04-14 09:42:01 | AHG4: New test sequences for JVET exploration | J. Chen Y. Ye (Alibaba) R. Li W. Jiang (Youku) |
| [JVET-Z0157](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11606) | m59491 | 2022-04-14 07:22:39 | 2022-04-14 07:49:17 | 2022-04-28 23:52:45 | EE2-3.2-related: IBC Adaptation for Camera-Captured Contents | J. Xu (ByteDance) |
| [JVET-Z0158](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11607) | m59492 | 2022-04-14 07:30:32 | 2022-04-20 08:58:22 | 2022-04-20 22:57:37 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0145 EE2-2.5 related: More test results for ARMC with refined motion | Z. Lv (vivo) |
| [JVET-Z0159](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11608) | m59493 | 2022-04-14 08:08:40 | 2022-04-14 08:12:51 | 2022-04-26 01:23:26 | Non-EE2: Reconstruction-Reordered IBC for screen content coding | Z. Deng K. Zhang L. Zhang (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0160](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11609) | m59494 | 2022-04-14 09:05:54 | 2022-04-14 09:44:13 | 2022-04-14 09:44:13 | EE2-3.5: BVP candidate adjustment based on IBC reference region | D. Ruiz Coll A. Filippov V. Rufitskiy T. M. Bae (Ofinno) |
| [JVET-Z0161](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11610) | m59500 | 2022-04-14 11:20:50 | 2022-04-14 12:25:04 | 2022-04-22 10:27:17 | AhG11: SADL update | F. Galpin T. Dumas P. Bordes E. François (InterDigital) |
| [JVET-Z0162](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11611) | m59503 | 2022-04-14 12:56:30 | 2022-04-20 00:51:45 | 2022-04-22 01:05:25 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0130 (EE2-related: Motion compensation boundary padding) | Y. Piao M. Park (Samsung) |
| [JVET-Z0163](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11612) | m59541 | 2022-04-17 05:48:03 | 2022-04-20 15:38:28 | 2022-04-20 15:38:28 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0058 (EE2-2.5: Adaptive reordering of merge candidates with refined motion) | G. Ren Z. Chen (Wuhan Univ.) |
| [JVET-Z0164](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11613) | m59563 | 2022-04-18 09:32:05 | 2022-04-18 10:33:24 | 2022-04-19 00:41:20 | YCgCo-R: Request for new code points in CICP | D. Buitenhuis (Vimeo) A. M. Tourapis (Apple) |
| [JVET-Z0165](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11614) | m59564 | 2022-04-18 09:43:33 | 2022-04-18 09:53:55 | 2022-04-27 15:17:05 | EE2-3.6: Combination tests of EE2-3.2+EE2-3.3+EE2-3.4+EE2-3.5 | N. Zhang J. Xu K. Zhang L. Zhang (Bytedance) A. Robert K. Naser T. Poirier Y. Chen F. Galpin (InterDigital) D. Ruiz Coll A. Filippov V. Rufitskiy (Ofinno) |
| [JVET-Z0166](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11615) | m59629 | 2022-04-18 20:34:03 | 2022-04-18 20:36:24 | 2022-04-18 20:36:24 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0061 (EE2-2.3: Template matching based OBMC) | Y.-J. Chang (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0167](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11617) | m59651 | 2022-04-18 23:30:38 | 2022-04-20 22:39:15 | 2022-04-20 22:39:15 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0050 (EE2-1.3: Combined intra prediction tests) | Y.-J. Chang (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0168](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11618) | m59662 |  |  |  | Withdrawn |  |
| [JVET-Z0169](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11619) | m59663 | 2022-04-19 05:38:55 | 2022-04-24 05:06:47 | 2022-04-24 05:06:47 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0048 (EE2-related: Modification of LFNST for MIP coded block) | X. Li (Alibaba) |
| [JVET-Z0170](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11620) | m59664 | 2022-04-19 05:47:11 | 2022-04-19 05:59:50 | 2022-04-19 05:59:50 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0112 (EE1-1.6: Test on Deep In-Loop Filter with Adaptive Parameter Selection and Residual Scaling based on SADL implementation) | Z. Dai (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0171](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11621) | m59665 | 2022-04-19 05:47:37 | 2022-04-19 06:00:12 | 2022-04-19 06:00:12 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0113 (EE1-1.7: Combined Test of EE1-1.6 and EE1-1.3) | Z. Dai (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0172](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11622) | m59666 |  |  |  | Withdrawn |  |
| [JVET-Z0173](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11623) | m59667 | 2022-04-19 06:09:36 | 2022-04-20 09:35:04 | 2022-04-20 09:35:04 | Cross-check of test 4.2c of JVET-Z0133 (EE2-4.2: CABAC initialization from previous inter slice and windows adjustment) | K. Sato (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0174](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11624) | m59668 | 2022-04-19 06:11:22 | 2022-04-19 06:17:03 | 2022-04-19 06:17:03 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0049 (EE2-1.1: Slope adjustment for CCLM) | Z. Xie L. Xu (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0175](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11625) | m59669 | 2022-04-19 06:17:03 | 2022-04-20 07:29:23 | 2022-04-20 07:29:23 | AHG3: On merging the HM and VTM HDR CTCs | A. Segall E. François W. Husak S. Iwamura D. Rusanovskyy |
| [JVET-Z0176](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11626) | m59670 | 2022-04-19 06:18:26 | 2022-04-25 23:42:17 | 2022-04-25 23:42:17 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0149 (Non-EE2: Adaptive Filter Shape Switch for ALF) | Z. Xie (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0177](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11627) | m59671 | 2022-04-19 06:20:07 | 2022-04-19 06:28:05 | 2022-04-19 06:28:05 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0094 (EE1-1.1: Neural network based in-loop filter with 2 models) | Z. Xie Z. Dai (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0178](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11628) | m59672 | 2022-04-19 06:20:45 | 2022-04-19 06:26:39 | 2022-04-19 06:26:39 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0091 (EE1-1.2: Neural network based in-loop filter with a single model) | Z. Xie Z. Dai (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0179](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11629) | m59673 | 2022-04-19 06:35:53 | 2022-04-27 16:10:08 | 2022-04-27 16:10:08 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0066 (EE2-related: Template matching using extended MVP candidate list) | C. Zhou (vivo) |
| [JVET-Z0180](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11630) | m59674 | 2022-04-19 06:37:42 | 2022-04-21 00:18:30 | 2022-04-26 19:03:09 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0068 (EE2-2.6 related: Longer chroma interpolation filters) | J. Gan (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0181](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11631) | m59676 | 2022-04-19 07:34:56 | 2022-04-20 19:36:10 | 2022-04-20 19:36:10 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0135 (EE2-Test4.3: Combined tests of EE2-4.1 and EE2-4.2) | J. Zhao (LGE) |
| [JVET-Z0182](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11632) | m59683 | 2022-04-19 09:15:16 | 2022-04-21 22:46:44 | 2022-04-21 22:46:44 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0055 (EE2-3.1: Cross-component palette coding) | J. Lainema (Nokia) |
| [JVET-Z0183](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11633) | m59686 | 2022-04-19 10:12:06 | 2022-04-28 07:06:09 | 2022-04-28 07:06:09 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0142 (EE2-related: On MMVD and Affine MMVD Extension) | J. Chen (Alibaba) |
| [JVET-Z0184](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11634) | m59689 | 2022-04-19 12:39:19 | 2022-04-20 23:13:51 | 2022-04-21 18:53:24 | EE2-3.5-related: Additional results of zero-vector candidates replacement in the IBC Merge/AMVP list | D. Ruiz Coll A. Filippov V. Rufitskiy (Ofinno) |
| [JVET-Z0185](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11635) | m59690 | 2022-04-19 13:34:02 | 2022-04-19 14:54:41 | 2022-04-20 08:37:53 | crosscheck of JVET-Z0051 (EE2-1.2: On chroma intra prediction) | Karam Naser (InterDigital) |
| [JVET-Z0186](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11636) | m59691 | 2022-04-19 14:16:46 | 2022-04-22 00:37:04 | 2022-04-22 23:18:24 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0086 (EE1-1.4: ALF improvement for NNVC) | C. Lin (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0187](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11637) | m59692 | 2022-04-19 14:45:57 | 2022-04-20 23:27:44 | 2022-04-20 23:27:44 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0123 (EE2-related: On chroma interpolation filters for motion compensation) | K. Andersson (Ericsson) |
| [JVET-Z0188](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11638) | m59701 | 2022-04-19 17:50:15 | 2022-04-20 23:03:19 | 2022-04-20 23:03:19 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0135 (EE2-Test4.3 - tests 4.3a/4.3b) | P. Andrivon F. Le Léannec M. Radosavljević (Xiaomi) |
| [JVET-Z0189](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11639) | m59702 | 2022-04-19 17:51:07 | 2022-04-21 09:18:14 | 2022-04-21 09:18:14 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0139 (EE2-2.7 - tests 2.7a/2.7b) | P. Andrivon F. Le Léannec M. Radosavljević (Xiaomi) |
| [JVET-Z0190](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11640) | m59703 | 2022-04-19 18:55:26 | 2022-04-20 08:01:52 | 2022-04-20 08:01:52 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0130 (EE2-related: Motion compensation boundary padding | F. Galpin (InterDigital) |
| [JVET-Z0191](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11641) | m59706 | 2022-04-19 20:22:36 | 2022-04-21 08:53:18 | 2022-04-23 02:10:43 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0059 (Non-EE2: Adaptive width for GPM blending area) | C.-C. Chen (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0192](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11642) | m59707 | 2022-04-19 20:24:54 | 2022-04-27 00:01:25 | 2022-04-27 00:01:25 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0126 (Non-EE2: Improvement on Local Illumination Compensation) | C.-C. Chen (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0193](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11643) | m59708 | 2022-04-19 21:03:58 | 2022-04-20 08:25:22 | 2022-04-20 08:25:22 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0111 (Adaptively bypass affine ME in VTM) | H.-J. Jhu X. Xiu (Kwai) |
| [JVET-Z0194](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11644) | m59709 | 2022-04-19 21:04:22 | 2022-04-21 11:14:40 | 2022-04-21 11:14:40 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0124 (Non-EE2: Spatial GPM) | H.-J. Jhu (Kwai) |
| [JVET-Z0195](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11645) | m59711 | 2022-04-19 23:42:53 | 2022-04-25 23:10:16 | 2022-04-25 23:10:16 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0153 (EE2-3.2: IBC Reference Area Extension) | D. Ruiz Coll (Ofinno) |
| [JVET-Z0196](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11646) | m59712 | 2022-04-19 23:46:33 | 2022-04-25 23:10:38 | 2022-04-25 23:10:38 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0075 (EE2-3.3: Enlarged HMVP table for IBC) | D. Ruiz Coll (Ofinno) |
| [JVET-Z0197](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11647) | m59713 | 2022-04-19 23:47:20 | 2022-04-25 23:10:56 | 2022-04-25 23:10:56 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0084 (EE2-3.4: IBC with Template Matching) | D. Ruiz Coll (Ofinno) |
| [JVET-Z0198](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11648) | m59714 | 2022-04-19 23:50:54 | 2022-04-25 23:11:18 | 2022-04-25 23:11:18 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0095 (EE2-3.6: Combined tests involving EE2-3.4) and JVET-Z0165 (EE2-3.6: Combination tests of EE2-3.2+EE2-3.3+EE2-3.4+EE2-3.5): tests EE2-3.6a, EE2-3.6b, EE2-3.6e, and EE2-3.6h | D. Ruiz Coll (Ofinno) |
| [JVET-Z0199](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11649) | m59715 | 2022-04-19 23:53:30 | 2022-04-25 23:12:26 | 2022-04-27 11:39:21 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0157 (EE2-3.2-related: IBC Adaptation for Camera-Captured Contents) | D. Ruiz Coll (Ofinno) |
| [JVET-Z0200](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11650) | m59716 | 2022-04-19 23:55:07 | 2022-04-25 23:12:45 | 2022-04-27 20:14:03 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0131 (EE2-related: Block Vector Difference Binarization) | D. Ruiz Coll (Ofinno) |
| [JVET-Z0201](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11651) | m59719 | 2022-04-20 02:23:01 | 2022-04-20 08:15:20 | 2022-04-20 08:15:20 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0136 (EE2-Test2.2: Enhanced bi-directional motion compensation) | G. Li (Tencent) |
| [JVET-Z0202](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11652) | m59720 | 2022-04-20 03:01:21 | 2022-04-22 08:15:54 | 2022-04-22 23:34:19 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0120 (AHG9: Shutter interval information SEI message for VSEI) | S. Deshpande P. Cowan (Sharp) |
| [JVET-Z0203](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11653) | m59721 | 2022-04-20 05:46:21 | 2022-04-28 02:50:26 | 2022-04-28 02:50:26 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0106 (EE1-related: Reduced complexity NN loop filter and ablation study) | Y. Li (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0204](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11654) | m59722 | 2022-04-20 05:57:52 | 2022-04-22 11:59:17 | 2022-04-22 11:59:17 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0059 (Non-EE2: Adaptive width for GPM blending area) | Z. Deng (ByteDance) |
| [JVET-Z0205](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11656) | m59724 | 2022-04-20 07:11:37 | 2022-04-22 07:07:02 | 2022-04-22 23:30:56 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0047 (AHG13: Improvements of film grain analysis) | F. Pu (Dolby) |
| [JVET-Z0206](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11657) | m59726 | 2022-04-20 07:51:31 | 2022-04-26 09:35:17 | 2022-04-28 17:34:10 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0143 (Non-EE2: Chroma intra modes derived from collocated luma blocks and neighbouring chroma blocks) | P. Astola (Nokia) |
| [JVET-Z0207](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11658) | m59735 | 2022-04-20 14:56:50 | 2022-04-20 15:01:07 | 2022-04-20 15:01:07 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0165 (Combination tests of EE2-3.2+EE2-3.3+EE2-3.4+EE2-3.5): test EE2-3.6i | A. Robert (InterDigital) |
| [JVET-Z0208](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11659) | m59737 | 2022-04-20 15:29:45 | 2022-04-20 15:31:33 | 2022-04-25 11:02:34 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0136 (EE2-Test2.2a: Enhanced bi-directional motion compensation) | A. Robert (InterDigital) |
| [JVET-Z0209](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11660) | m59738 | 2022-04-20 15:42:42 | 2022-04-20 16:49:36 | 2022-04-22 05:26:39 | AHG10: Encoding algorithm optimization for HTM | J.-Y. Huo X.-L. Zhou Y.-Z. Ma F.-Z. Yang (Xidian Univ.) M. Li Y. Liu (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0210](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11661) | m59740 | 2022-04-20 19:03:26 | 2022-04-21 03:36:28 | 2022-04-27 05:59:22 | BoG report on EE2 related proposals | Y. Ye |
| [JVET-Z0211](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11662) | m59743 | 2022-04-20 23:32:41 | 2022-04-29 03:09:58 | 2022-04-29 03:09:58 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0139 (EE2-2.7, 2.8, 2.9: History-parameter-based affine model inheritance and non-adjacent spatial neighbours for affine merge mode): Tests EE2-2.7c and EE2-2.9b | L.-F. Chen (Tencent) |
| [JVET-Z0212](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11663) | m59744 | 2022-04-21 01:35:00 | 2022-04-26 16:14:11 | 2022-04-26 16:14:11 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0146 (AHG12: Using samples before deblocking filter for adaptive loop filter) | K. Andersson (Ericsson) |
| [JVET-Z0213](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11664) | m59745 | 2022-04-21 01:46:20 | 2022-04-27 19:14:48 | 2022-04-27 19:14:48 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0099 (AHG10: Deblocking in RDO and beta offset minus 2 for VTM) | N. Hu (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0214](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11665) | m59748 | 2022-04-21 08:02:30 | 2022-04-28 03:41:16 | 2022-04-28 03:41:16 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0125 (EE2-related: Regression based affine candidate derivation) | W. Chen (kwai) |
| [JVET-Z0215](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11666) | m59749 | 2022-04-21 08:59:48 | 2022-04-22 01:30:26 | 2022-04-22 01:30:26 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0078 (Non-EE2: Support MMVD and Affine MMVD without template matching process) | H. Huang (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0216](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11667) | m59750 | 2022-04-21 09:20:40 | 2022-04-25 22:13:53 | 2022-04-25 22:13:53 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0125 (EE2-related: Regression based affine candidate derivation) | R. G. Youvalari J. Lainema (Nokia) |
| [JVET-Z0217](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11668) | m59751 | 2022-04-21 09:27:04 | 2022-04-28 23:52:33 | 2022-04-28 23:52:33 | Crosscheck JVET-Z0083 (Non-EE2: Fix on MHP parsing condition) | X. Xiu (Kwai) |
| [JVET-Z0218](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11669) | m59753 | 2022-04-21 13:42:16 | 2022-04-22 23:55:35 | 2022-04-22 23:55:35 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0127 (Non-EE2: On the maximum number of MHP merge candidates) | H. Jang (LGE) |
| [JVET-Z0219](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11670) | m59760 | 2022-04-21 20:32:24 | 2022-04-21 22:12:09 | 2022-04-28 07:45:33 | Non-EE2: SPS flag to control TM-based merge/amvp and multi-pass DMVR separately. | H. Jang J. Nam N. Park J. Lim S. Kim (LGE) |
| [JVET-Z0220](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11671) | m59763 | 2022-04-21 23:37:41 | 2022-04-25 11:12:27 | 2022-04-25 11:12:27 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0105 (AHG12: Virtual boundary processing for the new In-Loop filter tools in ECM) | H.-J. Jhu C.-W. Kuo (Kwai) |
| [JVET-Z0221](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11672) | m59764 | 2022-04-22 00:30:40 | 2022-04-22 20:36:23 | 2022-04-22 20:36:23 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0160 (EE2-3.5: BVP candidate adjustment based on IBC reference region) | K. Cao (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0222](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11673) | m59765 | 2022-04-22 01:29:39 | 2022-04-22 01:45:17 | 2022-04-22 22:43:05 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0056 (EE2-2.4: Template matching based reordering for GPM split modes) | Y. Kidani K. Kawamura (KDDI) |
| [JVET-Z0223](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11674) | m59766 | 2022-04-22 01:30:10 | 2022-04-22 01:45:39 | 2022-04-22 01:45:39 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0137 (Non-EE2: Adaptive Blending for GPM) | Y. Kidani K. Kawamura (KDDI) |
| [JVET-Z0224](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11675) | m59767 | 2022-04-22 01:30:35 | 2022-04-22 01:45:58 | 2022-04-22 01:45:58 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0150 (Memory usage report on VTM / ECM) | Y. Kidani K. Kawamura (KDDI) |
| [JVET-Z0225](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11676) | m59768 | 2022-04-22 02:46:37 | 2022-04-28 07:05:46 | 2022-04-28 07:05:46 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0145 (EE2-2.5 related: More test results for ARMC with refined motion) | J. Chen (Alibaba) |
| [JVET-Z0226](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11677) | m59769 | 2022-04-22 02:53:39 | 2022-04-29 00:17:59 | 2022-04-29 00:17:59 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0145 (EE2-2.5 related: More test results for ARMC with refined motion) | X. Xiu (Kwai) |
| [JVET-Z0227](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11678) | m59770 | 2022-04-22 05:01:00 | 2022-04-25 23:06:58 | 2022-04-25 23:06:58 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0064 (Convolutional cross-component model for intra prediction) | V. Seregin (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0228](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11679) | m59775 | 2022-04-22 16:28:53 | 2022-04-23 01:30:17 | 2022-04-23 01:30:17 | Crosscheck of RPR enabling fix in JVET-Z0062 (AHG12: RPR luma filter modifications and RPR enabling fixes in ECM), JVET-Z0067 (Non-EE2: RPR bug fixes and new results of RPR with luma-only re-scaling) and JVET-Z0079(Non-EE2: Support RPR on E | [Z. Zhang (Qualcomm)](mailto:zhizhang@qti.qualcomm.com) |
| [JVET-Z0229](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11680) | m59776 | 2022-04-22 16:31:06 | 2022-04-24 20:21:26 | 2022-04-24 20:21:26 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0085 (Non-EE2: AmvpMerge without decoder side mv refinement process) | Z. Zhang (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0230](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11681) | m59777 | 2022-04-22 16:32:53 | 2022-04-24 20:41:01 | 2022-04-24 20:41:01 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0062 (AHG12: RPR luma filter modifications and RPR enabling fixes in ECM) | Z. Zhang (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0231](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11682) | m59778 | 2022-04-22 16:33:42 | 2022-04-25 14:23:03 | 2022-04-25 14:23:03 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0069 (AHG12: Longer chroma filters for RPR in ECM) | Z. Zhang (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0232](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11683) | m59779 | 2022-04-22 16:34:36 | 2022-04-25 11:43:34 | 2022-04-25 11:43:34 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0067 (Non-EE2: RPR bug fixes and new results of RPR with luma-only re-scaling) | Z. Zhang (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0233](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11684) | m59780 | 2022-04-22 17:26:58 | 2022-04-27 01:55:20 | 2022-04-27 01:55:20 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0184 (EE2-3.5-related: Additional results of zero-vector candidates replacement in the IBC Merge/AMVP list) | J. Xu (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0234](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11685) | m59781 | 2022-04-22 18:24:54 | 2022-04-22 18:30:24 | 2022-04-26 23:54:00 | BoG on Neural Networks Video Coding Results Analysis and further planning of EE1 | E. Alshina |
| [JVET-Z0235](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11686) | m59782 | 2022-04-23 00:06:10 | 2022-04-25 23:20:22 | 2022-04-26 23:07:41 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0147 (Non-EE2: Improvement of Inter-MTS in ECM) | T. Hashimoto (Sharp) |
| [JVET-Z0236](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11687) | m59783 | 2022-04-23 01:51:12 | 2022-04-23 01:58:58 | 2022-04-23 01:58:58 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0063 (AHG12: Fix for parsing of MHP information in ECM) | Y. Zhang (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0237](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11688) | m59784 | 2022-04-23 02:05:36 | 2022-04-28 01:50:40 | 2022-04-28 01:50:40 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0219 (Non-EE2: SPS flag to control TM-based merge/amvp and multi-pass DMVR separately) | W. Lim S.-C. Lim (ETRI) |
| [JVET-Z0238](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11689) | m59785 | 2022-04-23 02:20:42 | 2022-04-25 21:12:46 | 2022-04-25 21:12:46 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0083 (Non-EE2: Fix on MHP parsing condition) | Y. Zhang (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0239](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11690) | m59790 | 2022-04-25 06:23:41 | 2022-04-25 21:32:45 | 2022-04-25 21:32:45 | Cross check of JVET-Z0105 (AHG12: Virtual boundary processing for the new In-Loop filter tools in ECM) | S. Hong (Nokia) |
| [JVET-Z0240](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11691) | m59794 | 2022-04-25 10:54:30 | 2022-04-25 23:41:25 | 2022-04-25 23:41:25 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0140 (AHG12: Enhanced CCLM) | J. Lainema (Nokia) |
| [JVET-Z0241](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11692) | m59801 | 2022-04-25 20:13:22 | 2022-04-25 22:08:53 | 2022-04-25 22:08:53 | Cross check of JVET-Z0118 (AHG7: GDR implementation for ECM 4.0) | A. M. Kotra (Qualcomm) |
| [JVET-Z0242](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11693) | m59802 | 2022-04-26 01:08:53 | 2022-04-26 07:06:40 | 2022-04-26 07:06:40 | Cross check of JVET-Z0141 (AHG7: GDR in ECM-4.0) | S. Hong (Nokia) |
| [JVET-Z0243](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11694) | m59803 | 2022-04-26 01:38:56 | 2022-04-28 23:38:53 | 2022-04-28 23:38:53 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0059 (Non-EE2: Adaptive width for GPM blending area) | X. Xiu (Kwai) |
| [JVET-Z0244](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11695) | m59804 | 2022-04-26 07:17:29 | 2022-04-27 00:14:39 | 2022-04-27 00:14:39 | AHG9: NN post-filter SEI | M. M. Hannuksela M. Santamaria F. Cricri E. B. Aksu H. R. Tavakoli (Nokia) T. Chujoh Y. Yasugi T. Ikai (Sharp) S. McCarthy A. Arora T. Shao P. Yin T. Lu F. Pu W. Husak (Dolby) |
| [JVET-Z0245](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11696) | m59805 | 2022-04-26 07:37:17 | 2022-04-26 09:38:12 | 2022-04-26 09:38:12 | Cross check of JVET-Z0118 (AHG7: GDR implementation for ECM 4.0) | T. Poirier (Interdigital) |
| [JVET-Z0246](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11697) | m59815 | 2022-04-26 15:21:06 | 2022-04-27 03:14:13 | 2022-04-27 03:14:13 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0219 method 1 (Non-EE2: SPS flag to control TM-based merge/amvp and multi-pass DMVR separately) | J. Gan (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z0247](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11698) | m59820 | 2022-04-26 18:00:13 | 2022-04-26 18:01:37 | 2022-04-28 12:00:24 | Crosscheck of JVET-Z0072 (AHG10/AHG12: Enhanced reference picture structures for ECM and VTM) | C. Helmrich C. Bartnik (Fraunhofer HHI) |
| [JVET-Z0248](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11699) | m59827 | 2022-04-26 23:58:05 | 2022-04-27 00:00:32 | 2022-04-27 00:00:32 | Cross-check of JVET-Z0102 (Non-EE2: Correction of the ARMC re-ordering step regarding the zero candidates) | L. Zhao (Bytedance) |
| [JVET-Z0249](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11700) | m59851 | 2022-04-28 00:51:23 | 2022-04-28 01:10:30 | 2022-04-28 01:10:30 | Proposed Fix for Ticket #1547: sb\_coded\_flag non-present inference | T. Nguyen (HHI) |
| [JVET-Z0250](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11702) | m59867 | 2022-04-28 21:09:25 | 2022-04-28 21:26:52 | 2022-04-28 21:26:52 | Alternate proposed fix for ticket #1547 and crosscheck of JVET-Z0249 | J. Gan Y. Yu (OPPO) |
| [JVET-Z1000](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11704) | m59885 | 2022-04-30 15:33:27 |  |  | Meeting Report of the 26th JVET Meeting | J.-R. Ohm |
| [JVET-Z1003](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11705) | m59886 | 2022-04-30 15:34:19 |  |  | Coding-independent code points for video signal type identification (Draft 1 of 3rd edition) | G. J. Sullivan A. Tourapis |
| [JVET-Z1004](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11706) | m59887 | 2022-04-30 15:35:31 |  |  | Errata report items for VVC, VSEI, HEVC, AVC, Video CICP, and CP usage TR | B. Bross C. Rosewarne G. J. Sullivan Y. Syed Y.-K. Wang |
| [JVET-Z1005](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11707) | m59888 | 2022-04-30 15:36:56 |  |  | New levels for HEVC (Draft 3) | T. Suzuki A. Tourapis Y.-K. Wang |
| [JVET-Z1008](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11708) | m59889 | 2022-04-30 15:37:58 |  |  | Additional colour type identifiers for AVC and HEVC (Draft 1) | G. J. Sullivan A. Tourapis |
| [JVET-Z2002](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11709) | m59890 | 2022-04-30 15:38:58 |  |  | Algorithm description for Versatile Video Coding and Test Model 17 (VTM 17) | A. Browne Y. Ye S. Kim |
| [JVET-Z2005](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11710) | m59891 | 2022-04-30 15:40:18 |  |  | New level and systems-related supplemental enhancement information for VVC (Draft 2) | B. Bross E. François A. Tourapis Y.-K. Wang |
| [JVET-Z2006](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11711) | m59892 | 2022-04-30 15:42:00 |  |  | Additional SEI messages for VSEI (Draft 1) | S. McCarthy T. Chujoh M. M. Hannuksela G. J. Sullivan Y.-K. Wang |
| [JVET-Z2011](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11712) | m59893 | 2022-04-30 15:43:13 |  |  | VTM and HM common test conditions and evaluation procedures for HDR/WCG video | A. Segall E. François W. Husak S. Iwamura D. Rusanovskyy |
| [JVET-Z2016](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11713) | m59894 | 2022-04-30 15:44:36 |  |  | Common Test Conditions and evaluation procedures for neural network-based video coding technology | E. Alshina R.-L. Liao S. Liu A. Segall |
| [JVET-Z2023](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11701) | m59862 | 2022-04-28 17:10:57 | 2022-04-28 17:11:24 | 2022-04-29 07:03:49 | Exploration Experiments on Neural Network-based Video Coding (EE1) | E. Alshina W. Chen F. Galpin Y. Li Z. Ma H. Wang L. Wang |
| [JVET-Z2024](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11703) | m59882 | 2022-04-29 10:33:38 | 2022-04-29 11:35:33 | 2022-04-29 11:35:33 | Exploration Experiment on Enhanced Compression beyond VVC capability (EE2) | V. Seregin J. Chen G. Li K. Naser J. Ström M. Winken [X. Xiu](mailto:xiaoyuxiu@kwai.com) [K. Zhang](mailto:zhangkai.video@bytedance.com) |
| [JVET-Z2025](file:///C:\Eigene%20Dateien\mpeg\online2204\current_document.php%3fid=11714) | m59895 | 2022-04-30 15:45:45 |  |  | Algorithm description of Enhanced Compression Model 5 (ECM 5) | M. Coban F. Le Léannec K. Naser J. Ström |

# Annex B to JVET report: List of meeting participants

The participants of the twenty-sixth meeting of the JVET, according to the participation records from the Zoom teleconferencing tool used for the meeting sessions (approximately 360 people in total, not including those who attended only the joint sessions with other groups), were as follows:

1. Mohsen Abdoli (b-com – FR)
2. Kiyofumi Abe (Panasonic – JP)
3. Elena Alshina (Huawei – DE)
4. Alireza Aminlou (Nokia – FI)
5. Kenneth Andersson (Ericsson – SE)
6. Pierre Andrivon (Xiaomi – CN)
7. Daichi Arai (NHK – JP)
8. Arjun Arora (Dolby – US)
9. Pekka Astola (Nokia – FI)
10. Franck AUMONT (InterDigital – FR)
11. Tae Meon Bae (Ofinno – US)
12. Yaxian Bai (ZTE – CN)
13. Muhammet Balcilar (InterDigital – FR)
14. Nabajeet Barman (Brightcove – US)
15. Vittorio Baroncini (Vabtech – UK)
16. Stefano Battista (UNIVPM – IT)
17. Saverio Blasi (Nokia – UK)
18. Guillaume Boisson (InterDigital – FR)
19. Han Boon (Panasonic – SG)
20. Philippe Bordes (InterDigital – FR)
21. Jill Boyce (Vimmerse – US)
22. Adrian Browne (Sony – JP)
23. Angelo Bruccoleri (RAI – IT)
24. Madhukar Budagavi (Samsung – US)
25. Done Bugdayci Sansli (Nokia – FI)
26. Keming Cao (Qualcomm – US)
27. Renjie Chang (Tencent – CN)
28. Yao-Jen Chang (Qualcomm – US)
29. Chih-Yuan Chen (FG Innovation – US)
30. Ching-Yeh Chen (MediaTek – US)
31. Chun-Chi Chen (Qualcomm – US)
32. Hong-Hui Chen (MediaTek – US)
33. Jie Chen (Alibaba – CN)
34. Lien-Fei Chen (Tencent – US)
35. Lulin Chen (MediaTek – US)
36. Peisong Chen (Broadcom – US)
37. Wei Chen (Kwai – US)
38. Ya Chen (InterDigital – FR)
39. Man-Shu Chiang (MediaTek – US)
40. Wei-Jung Chien (Qualcomm – US)
41. Chih-Yao Chiu (MediaTek – US)
42. Shih-Chun Chiu (MediaTek – US)
43. Yi-Jen Chiu (Intel – US)
44. Byeongdoo Choi (Amazon – US)
45. Giyong Choi (Samsung – KR)
46. Jangwon Choi (LGE – KR)
47. Jung-Ah Choi (LGE – KR)
48. Kwang Pyo Choi (Samsung – KR)
49. Young-Ju Choi (Sookmyung Women's University – KR)
50. Cheng-Yen Chuang (MediaTek – US)
51. Tzu-Der Chuang (MediaTek – US)
52. Olena Chubach (MediaTek – US)
53. Takeshi Chujoh (Sharp – JP)
54. Muhammed Coban (Qualcomm – US)
55. Philip Cowan (Sharp – US)
56. Francesco Cricri (Nokia – FI)
57. Wenxue Cui (Harbin Institute of Technology – CN)
58. Zhenyu Dai (OPPO – CN)
59. Philippe de Lagrange (InterDigital – FR)
60. Zhipin Deng (Bytedance – CN)
61. Sachin Deshpande (Sharp – US)
62. Quockhanh Dinh (Samsung – KR)
63. Tianyu Dong (Hanyang Univ. – KR)
64. Didier Doyen (InterDigital – FR)
65. Virginie Drugeon (Panasonic – DE)
66. Zenghui Duan (XDU – CN)
67. Alberto Duenas (Warner Bros. Discovery – US)
68. Thierry Dumas (InterDigital – FR)
69. Sam Eadie (Qualcomm – US)
70. Hilmi Egilmez (Apple – US)
71. Jack Enhorn (Ericsson – SE)
72. Semih Esenlik (Bytedance – US)
73. Cheng Fang (Dahua – CN)
74. Zhen Feng (Xidian Univ. – CN)
75. Alexey Filippov (Ofinno – US)
76. Chad Fogg (MovieLabs – US)
77. Edouard Francois (InterDigital – FR)
78. Penghao Fu (Xidian University – CN)
79. Franck Galpin (InterDigital – FR)
80. Jonathan Gan (OPPO – AU)
81. Han Gao (Tencent – US)
82. Jingying Gao (Panasonic – SG)
83. Ying Gao (ZTE – CN)
84. Patrick Garus (Qualcomm – US)
85. Christophe Gisquet (Ateme – FR)
86. Hossein Golestani (Qualcomm – US)
87. Dan Grois (Comcast – IL)
88. Thomas Guionnet (ATEME – FR)
89. Jaemin Ha (Sejong University – KR)
90. Changwoo Han (KU – KR)
91. Heeji Han (HNU – KR)
92. Qihui Han (Xidian University – CN)
93. Miska Hannuksela (Nokia – FI)
94. Tomonori Hashimoto (Sharp – JP)
95. Yong He (Qualcomm – US)
96. Pierre Hellier (InterDigital – FR)
97. Hendry (LGE – US)
98. Jin Heo (Hyundai – KR)
99. Christian Herglotz (FAU – DE)
100. Christopher Hollmann (Ericsson – SE)
101. Seungwook Hong (Nokia – US)
102. Shih-Ta Hsiang (MediaTek – US)
103. Yuling Hsiao (MediaTek – US)
104. Chih-Wei Hsu (MediaTek – US)
105. Nan Hu (Qualcomm – US)
106. Cheng Huang (ZTE – CN)
107. Han Huang (Qualcomm – US)
108. Hang Huang (OPPO – CN)
109. Shimin Huang (Xidian Univ. – CN)
110. Yu-Wen Huang (MediaTek – US)
111. Chen Hui (HIT-CN)
112. Junyan Huo (Xidian University – CN)
113. Walt Husak (Dolby – US)
114. Roberto Iacoviello (RAI – IT)
115. Atsuro Ichigaya (NHK – JP)
116. Tomohiro Ikai (Sharp – JP)
117. Masaru Ikeda (Sony – JP)
118. Takaaki Ishikawa (Canon – JP)
119. Shunsuke Iwamura (NHK – JP)
120. Hyeongmun Jang (LGE – KR)
121. Hyewon Jeong (KHU – KR)
122. Seyoon Jeong (ETRI – KR)
123. Hong-Jheng Jhu (Kwai – US)
124. Mengyao Ji (Xidian University – CN)
125. Tianying Ji (Sharp – US)
126. Zhe Ji (XDU – CN)
127. Chuanmin Jia (Peking University – CN)
128. Wei Jia (Bytedance – US)
129. Wei Jiang (Alibaba – US)
130. Rajan Joshi (Samsung – US)
131. Cheolkon Jung (Xidian Univ. – CN)
132. Joel Jung (Tencent – US)
133. Hyunku Kang (KU – KR)
134. Marta Karczewicz (Qualcomm – US)
135. Kei Kawamura (KDDI – JP)
136. Kimihiko Kazui (Fujitsu – JP)
137. Steve Keating (Sony – JP)
138. Yoshitaka Kidani (KDDI – JP)
139. Chulkeun Kim (LGE-KR)
140. Dong-cheol Kim (Wilus – KR)
141. Donghyun Kim (ETRI – KR)
142. Hongil Kim (KU – KR)
143. Jae-Gon Kim (KAU – KR)
144. Jongho Kim (ETRI – KR)
145. Jungsun Kim (Apple -US)
146. Kyle Kim (Wilus – KR)
147. Kyungah Kim (Samsung – KR)
148. Kyungyong Kim (Wilus – KR)
149. Seung-Hwan Kim (LGE – US)
150. Yangwoo Kim (Samsung – KR)
151. Kenji Kondo (Sony – JP)
152. Konstantinos Konstantinides (Dolby Labs – US)
153. Moonmo Koo (LGE – KR)
154. Matthias Kränzler (FAU – DE)
155. Che-Wei Kuo (Kwai – US)
156. Hyoungjin Kwon (ETRI – KR)
157. Chen-Yen Lai (MediaTek – US)
158. Qi Lai (hisense – CN)
159. Jani Lainema (Nokia – FI)
160. Hui Lan (Xidian University – CM)
161. Guillaume Laroche (Canon – FR)
162. Pascal Le Guyadec (InterDigital – FR)
163. Fabrice Le Léannec (Xiaomi – CN)
164. Brian Lee (Dolby – US)
165. Minhun Lee (KWU – KR)
166. Young-Woon Lee (Sookmyung Women’s University – KR)
167. Young-Yoon Lee (Ofinno – US)
168. Guichun Li (Tencent – US)
169. Jingya Li (Qualcomm – US)
170. Junru Li (Bytedance – CN)
171. Leo Li (Hisense – CN)
172. Ming Li (OPPO – CN)
173. Qiuting Li (ZTE – CN)
174. Tsung-Hua Li (FG Innovation – US)
175. Xiang Li (Tencent – US)
176. Xinwei Li (Alibaba – CN)
177. Yue Li (Bytedance – US)
178. Yun Li (Ericsson – SE)
179. Ru-Ling Liao (Alibaba – CN)
180. Karl Lillevold (Brightcove – US)
181. Jaehyun Lim (LGE – KR)
182. Sung-Chang Lim (ETRI – KR)
183. Sungwon Lim (KT – KR)
184. Wang-Q Lim (HHI – DE)
185. Woong Lim (ETRI – KR)
186. Chaoyi Lin (Bytedance – CN)
187. Jie-Ru Lin (ITRI – US)
188. Kai Lin (PKU)
189. Wen-Chun Lin (Mediatek – US)
190. Yu-Cheng Lin (MediaTek – US)
191. Lukasz Litwic (Ericsson – SE)
192. Du Liu (Ericsson – SE)
193. Shan Liu (Tencent – US)
194. Tianhong Liu (Harbin Inst. Tech. – CN)
195. Yun Feng Liu (Xidian Univ. – CN)
196. Yutian Liu (Transsion – CN)
197. Zhi Liu (Xidian Unversity – CN)
198. Zizheng Liu (Tencent – CN)
199. Chih-Hsuan Lo (Mediatek – US)
200. Federico Lo Bianco (InterDigital – FR)
201. Taoran Lu (Dolby – US)
202. Ajay Luthra (Picsel Labs – US)
203. Zhuoyi Lv (vivo – CN)
204. Changyue Ma (Alibaba – CN)
205. Yanzhuo Ma (Xidian Unversity – CN)
206. Gwenaelle Marquant (InterDigital – FR)
207. Gaelle Martin-Cocher (InterDigital – CA)
208. Sean McCarthy (Dolby – US)
209. Anand Meher Kotra (Qualcomm – US)
210. Tae Meon Bae (Ofinno – US)
211. Philipp Merkle (HHI – DE)
212. Koohyar Minoo (IR)
213. Kiran Misra (Amazon – US)
214. Iole Moccagatta (Intel – US)
215. Gihwa Moon (KAU – KR)
216. Joo-Hee Moon (Sejong University – KR)
217. Babak Naderi (TU-Berlin – DE)
218. Junghak Nam (LGE – KR)
219. Karam Naser (InterDigital -FR)
220. Shimpei Nemoto (NHK – JP)
221. Rose Nguyen (Canon – AU)
222. Tung Nguyen (HHI – DE)
223. Pavel Nikitin (Qualcomm – US)
224. Jens-Rainer Ohm (RWTH – DE)
225. Patrice Onno (Canon – FR)
226. Tong Ouyang (WHU – CN)
227. Seethal Paluri (LGE – US)
228. Krit Panusopone (Nokia – US)
229. Dohyeon Park (KAU – KR)
230. Min Woo Park (Samsung – KR)
231. Minsoo Park (Samsung – KR)
232. Naeri Park (LGE – KR)
233. Shuang Peng (Dahua – CN)
234. Martin Pettersson (Ericsson – SE)
235. Jonathan Pfaff (HHI – DE)
236. Luong Pham Van (Qualcomm – US)
237. Yinji Piao (Samsung – KR)
238. Sophie Pientka (HHI – DE)
239. Tangi Poirier (InterDigital – FR)
240. Yolanda Prieto (US)
241. Fangjun Pu (Dolby – US)
242. Saurabh Puri (InterDigital – CA)
243. Zhanyuan Qi (Xidian University – CN)
244. Qipu Qin (Xidian University – CN)
245. Fabien Racapé (InterDigital – US)
246. Milos Radosavljevic (Xiaomi – CN)
247. Jeeva Raj Arumugam (Ittiam – IN)
248. Krishna Rapaka (Apple – US)
249. Bappaditya Ray (Qualcomm – US)
250. Kevin Reuzé (InterDigital – FR)
251. Justin Ridge (Nokia – US)
252. Antoine Robert (InterDigital – FR)
253. Hyungmin Roh (Samsung – KR)
254. Chris Rosewarne (Canon – AU)
255. Vasily Rufitskiy (Ofinno – US)
256. Damian Ruiz Coll (Ofinno – US)
257. Dmytro Rusanovskyy (Qualcomm – US)
258. Mehdi Salehifar (Bytedance – US)
259. Charles Salmon-Legagneur (InterDigital – FR)
260. Yago Sanchez (HHI – DE)
261. Kazushi Sato (OPPO – US)
262. Johannes Sauer (Huawei – DE)
263. Michael Schäfer (HHI – DE)
264. Francois Schnitzler (InterDigital – FR)
265. Heiko Schwarz (HHI – DE)
266. Andrew Segall (Amazon – US)
267. Vadim Seregin (Qualcomm – US)
268. Tong Shao (Dolby – US)
269. Masato Shima (Canon – JP)
270. Jay Shingala (Ittiam – IN)
271. Rickard Sjöberg (Ericsson – SE)
272. Robert Skupin (HHI – DE)
273. Ju-Hyung Son (WILUS – KR)
274. Björn Stallenberger (HHI – DE)
275. Jacob Ström (Ericsson – SE)
276. Yu-Chi Su (MediaTek – US)
277. Karsten Sühring (HHI – DE)
278. Jong-Yeul Suh (LGE – KR)
279. Gary Sullivan (Microsoft – US)
280. Teruhiko Suzuki (Sony – JP)
281. Yasser Syed (Comcast – US)
282. Keiichiro Takada (Sharp – JP)
283. Chih-Yu Teng (FG Innvation – US)
284. Han Boon Teo (Panasonic – SG)
285. Andy Tescher (US)
286. Sylvain Thiebaud (InterDigital – FR)
287. Emmanuel Thomas (Xiaomi – NL)
288. Dong Tianyu (Hanyang University – KR)
289. Alexandros Tourapis (Apple – US)
290. Chia-Ming Tsai (MediaTek – US)
291. Ivy Tseng (MediaTek – US)
292. Takeshi Tsukuba (Sony – JP)
293. Fabrice Urban (InterDigital – FR)
294. Bharath Vishwanath (Bytedance – US)
295. Wade Wan (Broadcom – US)
296. Biao Wang (Huawei – DE)
297. Dong Wang (OPPO – CN)
298. Fan Wang (OPPO – CN)
299. Hongtao Wang (Qualcomm – US)
300. Limin Wang (Nokia – US)
301. Liqiang Wang (Tencent – CN)
302. Sheng-Po Wang (ITRI – US)
303. Wei Wang (Alibaba – US)
304. Xianglin Wang (Kwai – US)
305. Yang Wang (Bytedance – CN)
306. Ye-Kui Wang (Bytedance – US)
307. Yingbin Wang (Tencent – CN)
308. Stephan Wenger (Tencent – US)
309. Mathias Wien (RWTH – DE)
310. Martin Winken (HHI – DE)
311. Samuel Wong (Intel – US)
312. Ping Wu (ZTE – UK)
313. Shilin Wu (Bytedance – CN)
314. Yaojun Wu (Bytedance – CN)
315. Xie Xi (Bytedance – CN)
316. Shaowei Xie (ZTE – CN)
317. Zhihuang Xie (OPPO – CN)
318. Xiaoyu Xiu (Kwai – US)
319. Jizheng Xu (ByteDance – US)
320. Lidong Xu (Intel – US)
321. Luhang Xu (OPPO – CN)
322. Xiaozhong Xu (Tencent – US)
323. Yoichi Yagasaki (Sony – JP)
324. Ning Yan (Kwai – CN)
325. Ruiying Yang (Nokia – FI)
326. Yu-Chiao Yang (FG Innovation – US)
327. Yukinobu Yasugi (Sharp – JP)
328. Jing Ye (Tencent – US)
329. Yan Ye (Alibaba – US)
330. Sehoon Yea (Intel – US)
331. Peng Yin (Dolby – US)
332. Wenbin Yin (Bytedance – CN)
333. Sunmi Yoo (LGE – KR)
334. Rami Youvalari (Nokia – FI)
335. Haoping Yu (OPPO – CN)
336. Hualong Yu (Zhejiang Univ. – CN)
337. Lu Yu (Zhejiang Univ. – CN)
338. Ruoyang Yu (Ericsson – SE)
339. Yue Yu (OPPO – CN)
340. Enquan Zhang (Xidian Univ. – CN)
341. Han Zhang (Tencent – US)
342. Hanwen Zhang (Xidian Univ. – CN)
343. Hao Zhang (Xidian University – CN)
344. Honglei Zhang (Nokia – FI)
345. Jinrong Zhang (vivo – CN)
346. Kai Zhang (Bytedance – US)
347. Li Zhang (Bytedance – US)
348. Na Zhang (Bytedance – CN)
349. Wenhao Zhang (Disney Streaming – CN)
350. Yan Zhang (Qualcomm – US)
351. Zhaobin Zhang (Bytedance – US)
352. Zhi Zhang (Qualcomm – US)
353. Jane Zhao (LGE – US)
354. Lei Zhao (Bytedance – CN)
355. Xin Zhao (Tencent – US)
356. Fan Zheming (Sharp – JP)
357. Xiaozhen Zheng (DJI – CN)
358. Chuan Zhou (vivo – CN)
359. Minhua Zhou (Broadcom – US)
360. Wenjie Zou (Xidian University – CN)

# Annex C to JVET report: Recommendations of the 7th meeting of ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 29/WG 5 MPEG Joint Video Coding Team(s) with ITU-T SG 16

**ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 29/WG 5 N 123**

**Recommendations of the 7th WG 5 meeting**

**1. Reports**

### 1.1 Meeting reports

**1.1.1 WG 5 approves the following document**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Title** | **In Charge** | **TBP** | **Available** | **S/N** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **96** | **Report of the 6th JTC 1/SC 29/WG 5 meeting** | **Jens-Rainer Ohm** | **N** | **2022-02-18** | **21130** |

**2. MPEG-C (ISO/IEC 23002 – MPEG Video Technologies)**

**2.1 Part 7 – Versatile supplemental enhancement information messages for coded video bitstreams**

**2.1.1 WG 5 recommends approval of the following documents**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Title** | **In Charge** | **TBP** | **Available** | **S/N** |
|  | **ISO/IEC 23002-7 – Versatile supplemental enhancement information messages for coded video bitstreams** |  |  |  |  |
| **125** | **Request for ISO/IEC 23002-7:202x (2nd Ed.) Amd.1 Additional SEI messages** | **Gary Sullivan** | **N** | **2022-04-29** | **21495** |
| **126** | **Working draft of ISO/IEC 23002-7:202x (2nd Ed.) Amd.1 Additional SEI messages** | **Sean McCarthy** | **Y** | **2022-06-17** | **21498** |

**3. MPEG-H (ISO/IEC 23008 – High efficiency coding and media delivery in heterogeneous environments)**

**3.1 Part 2 – High efficiency video coding**

**3.1.1 WG 5 recommends approval of the following documents**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Title** | **In Charge** | **TBP** | **Available** | **S/N** |
|  | **ISO/IEC 23008-2 – High Efficiency Video Coding** |  |  |  |  |
| **127** | **Disposition of comments received on ISO/IEC 23008-2 CDAM2** | **Gary Sullivan** | **N** | **2022-04-29** | **21499** |
| **128** | **Text of ISO/IEC DIS 23008-2:202X High efficiency video coding (5th edition)** | **Gary Sullivan** | **N** | **2022-05-06** | **21501** |

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| **3.1.2** |  | **WG 5 requests integrating ISO/IEC 23008-2:2020/Amd.1:2021 and the in-progress development of ISO/IEC 23008-2:2020/Amd.2 into a 5th edition of ISO/IEC 23008-2. A DIS ballot for the 5th edition is thus requested to be issued instead of DAM 2 ballot. The requested editors for the 5th edition are Sean McCarthy, Gary J. Sullivan, Teruhiko Suzuki, Alexis Tourapis, and Ye-Kui Wang. The development of the 5th edition will not expand the scope of the original project. This text is under development jointly in partnership with ITU-T SG16 and will be published as technically aligned twin text corresponding to a future edition of Rec. ITU-T H.265.** |

**4. MPEG-I (ISO/IEC 23090 – Coded representation of immersive media)**

**4.2 Part 3 – Versatile video coding**

**4.2.1 WG 5 recommends approval of the following documents**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Title** | **In Charge** | **TBP** | **Available** | **S/N** |
|  | **ISO/IEC 23090-3 – Versatile Video Coding** |  |  |  |  |
| **129** | **Text of ISO/IEC 23090-3:202x (2nd Ed.) CDAM 1 New level and systems-related supplemental enhancement information** | **Gary Sullivan** | **Y** | **2022-05-13** | **21504** |
| **130** | **Test Model 17 for Versatile Video Coding (VTM 17)** | **Yan Ye** | **N** | **2022-06-30** | **21505** |

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| **4.2.2** |  | **WG 5 recommends the appointment of Benjamin Bross as an additional editor of ISO/IEC 23090-3:202x (2nd Ed.) Amd.1.** |

**5. MPEG-CICP (ISO/IEC 23091 – Coding-independent code points)**

**5.1 Part 2 – Video**

**5.1.1 WG 5 recommends approval of the following documents**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Title** | **In Charge** | **TBP** | **Available** | **S/N** |
|  | **ISO/IEC 23091-2 – Video** |  |  |  |  |
| **131** | **Request for ISO/IEC 23091-2:202x Coding-independent code points – Part 2: Video (3rd edition)** | **Gary Sullivan** | **N** | **2022-04-29** | **21506** |
| **132** | **Text of ISO/IEC WD 23091-2:202x Coding-independent code points – Part 2: Video (3rd edition)** | **Alexandros Tourapis** | **Y** | **2022-05-27** | **21507** |

**6. Explorations**

**6.1 Neural network-based video compression**

**6.1.1 WG 5 recommends approval of the following document**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Title** | **In Charge** | **TBP** | **Available** | **S/N** |
|  | **Explorations** |  |  |  |  |
| **133** | **Exploration experiment on neural network-based video coding (EE1)** | **Elena Alshina** | **N** | **2022-05-13** | **21508** |

**6.2 Enhanced compression beyond VVC capability**

**6.6.1 WG 5 recommends approval of the following documents**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Title** | **In Charge** | **TBP** | **Available** | **S/N** |
|  | **Explorations** |  |  |  |  |
| **134** | **Exploration experiment on enhanced compression beyond VVC capability (EE2)** | **Vadim Seregin** | **N** | **2022-05-27** | **21509** |
| **135** | **Algorithm description of Enhanced Compression Model 5 (ECM 5)** | **Muhammed Coban** | **N** | **2022-06-30** | **21510** |

**7. Management**

**7.1 Ad hoc groups**

**7.1.1 WG 5 recommends approval of the following document**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Title** | **In Charge** | **TBP** | **Available** | **S/N** |
|  | **Ad hoc groups** |  |  |  |  |
| **136** | **List of AHGs established at the 7th WG 5 meeting** | **Jens-Rainer Ohm** | **N** | **2022-04-29** | **21511** |

**7.1.2 WG 5 recommends that the JVET AHGs operate according to the rules set up in document SC29/AG2 N 46.**

**7.2 Collaboration with ITU-T**

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| **7.2.1** |  | **The JVET chair proposes to hold the 27th JVET meeting during Wed. 13 – Fri. 22 July 2022 under SC 29 auspices (with contribution deadline Wed. 6 July), to be conducted as a teleconference meeting. Subsequent meetings are planned to be held during Fri. 21 – Fri. 28 October 2022 under ITU-T SG16 auspices in Antalya, TR; during Wed. 11 – Fri. 20 January 2023 under SC 29 auspices, to be conducted as a teleconference meeting; during Wed. 19 – Fri. 28 April 2023 under SC 29 auspices, location t.b.d.; during July 2023 under ITU-T SG16 auspices, date and location t.b.d.; during October 2023 under SC 29 auspices, date and location t.b.d.; during January 2024 under SC 29 auspices, date and location t.b.d., and during April 2024 under ITU-T SG16 auspices, date and location t.b.d.** |

**7.3 Meetings**

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| **7.3.1** |  | **WG 5 requests permission for holding a face-to-face meeting during 21 – 28 October 2022, to be held in Antalya, TR. Further details about the meeting arrangement plans are recorded in SC 29/AG 2 document N 55.** |

**7.4 Expression of thanks**

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| **7.4.1** |  | **WG 5 thanks Alibaba, InterDigital, and Youku for offering new test materials that can be used for developing and testing video technology standards.** |

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| **7.4.2** |  | **WG 5 thanks Mathias Wien and Johannes Sauer for planning, organizing and conducting the remote expert viewing related to neural network-based video compression and to the investigation of new test materials. The experts who prepared the encodings, and the individuals who participated in the remote viewing are also thanked.** |

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| **7.4.3** |  | **WG 5 thanks Christian Tulvan for continuously maintaining the site jvet-experts.org. Institut Mines-Télécom is thanked for hosting the site.** |

**The meeting was closed at 0020 UTC on 2022-04-30.**