



International Telecommunication Union
International Multimedia Telecommunications Consortium



Session 3-New Media Codec Developments Highlights & Conclusions

AVC/H.264 Digital Video Comp. Std & its Apps / A. Luthra, Motorola
Current speech codec developments at the ITU-T / C. Lamblin, FT
The G.729EV Codec / I. Varga & C. Beaugeant, Siemens
Time to enhance JPEG-1 / J. Mitchell, IBM
JPSEC: Security for Digital Imagery in JPEG 2000 / S. Wee, HP

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Highlights from "AVC/H.264 Digital Video Compression Standards & its Applications"

- H.264 doubles the compression of MPEG-2
 - At all bitrates: < 64k to > 250M bps (5000x)
 - Why?
 - Better prediction
 - Better prediction
 - Better prediction
- H.264/AVC enjoying ubiquitous adoption
 - In every video market segment

Highlights from Presentation 2

“Current speech codec developments at the ITU-T”

- Steady decrease in bitrate for audio
 - This seems to have slowed lately
- Now motion is toward
 - Increased Quality
 - Bandwidth, more channels, error robustness...
 - Increased Flexibility
 - Complexity, scalability, embedded coding...
- Many good codecs - feature tradeoffs
- Goal: “Universal” codec

Highlights from Presentation 3 "The G.729EV Codec"

- Core = G.729 narrowband (8 kbps, 3 kHz)
 - CELP - good performance for speech
- Bandwidth Extension
 - Wideband (+4 kbps, 7 kHz)
 - Transform coding - music, non-speech
- Quality eq. or better than other standards
 - At 32 kbps
 - Still high quality at 14 kbps
 - PSTN quality (eq. G.711) at 12 kbps



Highlights from Presentation 4 "Time to enhance JPEG-1"

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- o Lossless rotations
- o Component registration
- o Standardized IDCTs (lossless)
 - Waiting on MPEG work
- o Improved lossless
- o Alternate scan orders
- o Specialized scaling FDCTs/IDCTs
- o Call for participation , interest, feedback



ITU-T

Highlights from Presentation 5 “JPSEC: Security for Digital Imagery in JPEG 2000”

- JPEG 2000 offers great decoder flexibility
 - Resolution, SNR, size, etc.
- JPEG 2000 allows rate adaptation without transcoding
- JPSEC goal: Offer privacy without breaking JPEG 2000 features
 - Rate adaptation without decryption
- Method: Separate encryption of each layer
 - Can drop layers in the network
 - Preserve end-to-end security model

- Bandwidth is getting cheaper (quickly)
 - This changes the requirements for standards
- Compression is still important for video
 - But less so than it used to be
- We have enough compression for audio
 - Focus now is on features, quality, etc.
- Flexibility and interoperability becoming key
 - Security, rate adaptation, complexity/power
 - Error robustness, etc... - these are the future