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| **Joint Video Experts Team (JVET)**  **of ITU-T SG 16 WP 3 and ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 29/WG 11**  18th Meeting: by teleconference, 15–24 April 2020 | Document: JVET-R\_Notes\_d2 |

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| *Title:* | **Meeting Report of the 18th Meeting of the Joint Video Experts Team (JVET), by teleconference, 15–24 Apr. 2020** | | |
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| *Purpose:* | Report | | |
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| *Source:* | Chairs 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/ WG 11 held its eighteenth meeting during 15–24 April 2020 as an online-only meeting. It had previously been planned to be held in Alpbach, Austria, at Congress Centrum Alpbach. The conversion of the meeting to be conducted only online was necessitated due to issues associated with the recently declared COVID-19 pandemic. The JVET meeting was held under the chairmanship of Dr Gary Sullivan (Microsoft/USA) and 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 2.13 of this document. 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 a new standard. The name Versatile Video Coding (VVC) was chosen in April 2018 as the informal nickname for the new standard.

The JVET meeting began at approximately 0500 hours UTC on Wednesday 15 April 2020. Meeting sessions were held on all days (including weekend days) until the meeting was closed at approximately XXXX hours UTC on Friday 24 April 2020. On the first and second day of the meeting, only aspects related to high level syntax were on the agenda. Approximately XXX people attended the JVET meeting, and approximately XXX input documents, and 16 AHG reports were discussed. The meeting took place in a collocated fashion with a meeting of WG11 – one of the two parent bodies of the JVET. The subject matter of the JVET meeting activities consisted of developing video coding technology with a compression capability that significantly exceeds that of the current HEVC standard, or otherwise gives better support regarding the requirements of future application domains of video coding. As a primary goal, the JVET meeting reviewed the work that was performed in the interim period since the seventeenth JVET meeting in producing an eighth draft of the VVC standard and the eighth version of the associated VVC test model (VTM). Further important goals were reviewing technical input on novel aspects of video coding technology, producing the next versions of the VVC draft text and VTM, and plan next steps for further investigation of candidate technology towards the formal standard development.

The JVET produced 11 output documents from the meeting (update):

* JVET-Q2001 Versatile Video Coding specification text (Draft 8)
* JVET-Q2002 Algorithm description for Versatile Video Coding and Test Model 8 (VTM 8)
* JVET-Q2004 Algorithm descriptions of projection format conversion and video quality metrics in 360Lib (Version 10)
* JVET-Q2005 Methodology and reporting template for coding tool testing
* JVET-Q2007 Supplemental enhancement information messages for coded video bitstreams (Draft 3)
* JVET-Q2008 Conformance testing for versatile video coding (Draft 2)
* JVET-Q2009 Preliminary plan for VVC verification testing (Draft 1)
* JVET-Q2013 JVET common test conditions and software reference configurations for non-4:2:0 colour formats
* JVET-Q2014 JVET common test conditions and software reference configurations for lossless, near lossless, and mixed lossy/lossless coding
* JVET-Q2015 JVET functionality confirmation test conditions for reference picture resampling
* JVET-Q2016 Summary information on BD-rate experiment evaluation practices.

For the organization and planning of its future work, the JVET established XX “ad hoc groups” (AHGs) to progress the work on particular subject areas. At this meeting, no Core Experiments (CE) were defined. The next four JVET meetings were planned for 23 June – 01 July 2020 under ITU-T SG16 auspices in Geneva, CH, during 7–16 October 2020 under WG 11 auspices in Rennes, FR, during 6–15 January 2021 under WG 11 auspices in Capetown, ZA, and during 20–28 April 2021 under ITU-T SG16 auspices in Geneva, CH.

The document distribution site <http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/> was used for distribution of all documents.

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 11 Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG). The parent bodies of the JVET are ITU-T WP3/16 and ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 29/WG 11.

The Joint Video Experts Team (JVET) of ITU-T WP3/16 and ISO/IEC JTC 1/ SC 29/ WG 11 held its eighteenth meeting during 15–24 April 2020 as an online-only meeting, using Zoom teleconferencing tools. The JVET meeting was held under the chairmanship of Dr Gary Sullivan (Microsoft/USA) and 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 a new standard. The name Versatile Video Coding (VVC) was chosen in April 2018 as the informal nickname for the new standard.

## 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/2020\_04\_R\_Alpbach/](http://wftp3.itu.int/av-arch/jvet-site/2020_04_R_Alpbach/).

## Primary goals

As a primary goal, the JVET meeting reviewed the work that was performed in the interim period since the sixteenth JVET meeting in producing an eighth draft of the VVC standard and the eighth version of the associated VVC test model (VTM). Further important goals were reviewing technical input on novel aspects of video coding technology, producing the next versions of draft text and VTM, and planning next steps for further investigation of candidate technology towards the formal standard development.

## Documents and document handling considerations

### General

The documents of the JVET meeting are listed in Annex A of this report. The documents can be found at <http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/>.

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 local time at the meeting facility.

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 the VTM software but have no normative effect are marked by the string “Decision (SW):”.
* Decisions that fix a “bug” in the VTM description (an error, oversight, or messiness) or in the software are marked by the string “Decision (BF):”.
* Decisions that are merely editorial without effect on the technical content of the 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.

This meeting report is based primarily on notes taken by the JVET chairs. 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.

### Late and incomplete document considerations

The formal deadline for registering and uploading non-administrative contributions had been announced as Wednesday, 8 April 2020. Any documents uploaded after 1159 hours Paris/Geneva time on Thursday 9 April 2020 were considered “officially late”, giving 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.

Prior to the regular JVET meeting, a series of AHG meetings were held during 6-8 April for HLS topics (“category 1”: AHG8/AHG9/AHG12) and on 9, 13 and 14 April for coding tools (“category 2”: AHG2/AHG3/AHG6/AHG7/AHG11/AHG14/AHG16). An earlier upload deadline of 3 April 2020 had been announced for documents to be discussed in those meetings.

All contribution documents with registration numbers higher than JVET-R0XXX were registered after the “officially late” deadline (and therefore were also uploaded late). Likewise, AHG related proposal documents with registration numbers higher than JVET-R0336 were registered 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. Also, all cross-check reports were uploaded late.

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:qq

* JVET-R0XXX (a proposal on …), uploaded XX-XX.
* …

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. For example, some of them were proposing combinations or simplifications of other proposals.

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

* JVET-R0XXX (a document on …), uploaded XX-XX.
* …

All cross-verification reports at this meeting (except for JVET-R0XXX) were registered late and all were 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.

The following (X) contribution registrations were later cancelled, withdrawn, never provided, were cross-checks of a withdrawn contribution, or were registered in error: JVET-R0XXX, ….

The following cross verification reports had not been uploaded yet by the end of the meeting, but were provided later (check later, or withdraw): JVET-R0XXX, ….

“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 typically be counted as a late contribution). At the current meeting, this situation applied to the initial uploads of documents JVET-R0XXX, … .

Contributions that had significant problems with uploaded versions included the following:

* JVET-R0XXX (…)
* …

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 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 was 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.). These 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 were 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-Q2000, the Versatile Video Coding specification text (Draft 8) JVET-Q2001, the Algorithm description for Versatile Video Coding and Test Model 8 (VTM 8) JVET-Q2002, the Algorithm descriptions of projection format conversion and video quality metrics in 360Lib (Version 10) JVET-Q2004, the Methodology and reporting template for coding tool testing JVET-Q2005, the Supplemental enhancement information messages for coded video bitstreams (Draft 3) JVET-Q2007, the Conformance testing for VVC (Draft 2) JVET-Q2008, the Preliminary plan for VVC verification testing (Draft 1) JVET-Q2009, the JVET common test conditions and software reference configurations for non-4:2:0 colour formats JVET-Q2013, the JVET common test conditions and software reference configurations for lossless, near lossless, and mixed lossy/lossless coding JVET-Q2014, and the Summary information on BD-rate experiment evaluation practices JVET-Q2016, had been completed and were approved. The software implementation of VTM (versions 8.0 and 8.1) was also approved.

The group was initially asked to review the meeting report of the previous meeting for finalization. The meeting report was later approved without modification.

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 11 (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 on the WG11 host’s website. Access to the teleconference sessions of the main JVET meeting was controlled with a password that is distributed to the registered participants; this should help overloading the teleconferencing tool.

The following rules were initially set up for the Zoom teleconference meeting:

o 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.

o Stay muted unless you have something to say. (people were muted by default when they join and would 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).

o Identify who you are and your affiliation when you begin speaking.

o Use your full name and company/organization affiliation in your joining information. We will use the participation list for attendance records.

o Turn on the chat window and watch for chair communication and side commentary there as well as by audio.

o Avoid overloading people’s internet connections, we do not plan to use video for the teleconferencing calls – only voice and screen sharing. Extensive use of screen sharing is encouraged.

## Agenda

The agenda for the meeting was as follows:

* Opening remarks and review of meeting logistics and communication practices
* ISO Code of Conduct, IPR policy reminder and declarations
* Contribution document allocation
* Review of results of the previous meeting
* Reports of ad hoc group (AHG) activities
* Consideration of contributions on high-level syntax
* Consideration of contributions and communications on project guidance
* Consideration of video coding technology contributions
* Consideration of information contributions
* Coordination activities
* 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

On the first two days of the meeting (April 15 and 16), only aspects related to high level syntax (including AHG8, AHG9, and AHG12 reports) were on the agenda. In the morning of April 17 (UTC), the meeting was continued with general status review and administrative matters, and then proceeded with reports of ad *hoc* group activities, and other matters.

The plans for the times of meeting sessions were established as follows, in UTC (2 hours behind the time in Geneva, Paris (and Alpbach); 7 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]
* 0715-0915 2nd “morning” session
* [“lunch” break – nearly 4 hours]
* 1300-1500 1st “afternoon” session [break after 2 hours]
* 1515-1715 2nd “afternoon” session

## IPR policy reminder

[+ISO Code of Conduct]

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)
* <http://www.itscj.ipsj.or.jp/sc29/29w7proc.htm> (JTC 1/‌SC 29 Procedures)

It is noted that the ITU TSB director’s AHG on IPR had issued a clarification of the IPR reporting process for ITU-T standards, as follows, per SG 16 TD 327 (GEN/16):

“TSB has reported to the TSB Director’s IPR Ad Hoc Group that they are receiving Patent Statement and Licensing Declaration forms regarding technology submitted in Contributions that may not yet be incorporated in a draft new or revised Recommendation. The IPR Ad Hoc Group observes that, while disclosure of patent information is strongly encouraged as early as possible, the premature submission of Patent Statement and Licensing Declaration forms is not an appropriate tool for such purpose.

In cases where a contributor wishes to disclose patents related to technology in Contributions, this can be done in the Contributions themselves, or informed verbally or otherwise in written form to the technical group (e.g. a Rapporteur’s group), disclosure which should then be duly noted in the meeting report for future reference and record keeping.

It should be noted that the TSB may not be able to meaningfully classify Patent Statement and Licensing Declaration forms for technology in Contributions, since sometimes there are no means to identify the exact work item to which the disclosure applies, or there is no way to ascertain whether the proposal in a Contribution would be adopted into a draft Recommendation.

Therefore, patent holders should submit the Patent Statement and Licensing Declaration form at the time the patent holder believes that the patent is essential to the implementation of a draft or approved Recommendation.”

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 software implementation package uses 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.

## Communication practices

The documents for the meeting can be found at <http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/>.

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 was 1221.

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

Some terminology used in this report is explained below:

(check for completeness with JVET-N0013, and draft text)

* **ACT**: Adaptive colour transform.
* **AFF**: Affine.
* **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).
* **ARSS**: Adaptive reference sample smoothing.
* **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.
* **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.
* **CCLM**: Cross-component linear model.
* **CCP**: Cross-component prediction.
* **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.
* **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.
* **DCT**: Discrete cosine transform (sometimes used loosely to refer to other transforms with conceptually similar characteristics).
* **DCTIF**: DCT-derived interpolation filter.
* **DF**: Deblocking filter.
* **DMVR**: Decoder-side motion vector refinement.
* **DPS**: Decoding parameter sets.
* **DRC**: Dynamic resolution conversion (synonymous with ARC, and a form of RPR).
* **DT**: Decoding time.
* **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).
* **ECV**: Extended Colour Volume (up to WCG).
* **EL**: Enhancement layer.
* **ET**: Encoding time.
* **FRUC**: Frame rate up conversion (pattern matched motion vector derivation).
* **GRA**: Gradual random access
* **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 constitutes our draft standard design – 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.
* **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).
* **IPCM**: Intra pulse-code modulation (similar in spirit to IPCM in AVC and HEVC).
* **ISP**: Intra subblock partitioning
* **JCCR**: Joint coding of chroma residuals
* **JEM**: Joint exploration model – the software codebase for future 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.
* **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 pictures.
* **MC**: Motion compensation.
* **MCP**: Motion compensated prediction.
* **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 (WG 11, the parent body working group 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 (as in AVC and HEVC).
* **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).
* **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.
* **BT**: Binary tree.
* **TT**: Ternary tree.
* **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.
* **RASL**: Random-access skipped leading.
* **R-D**: Rate-distortion.
* **RDO**: Rate-distortion optimization.
* **RDOQ**: Rate-distortion optimized quantization.
* **RDPCM**: Residual DPCM
* **ROT**: Rotation operation for low-frequency transform coefficients.
* **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.
* **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.
* **SDT**: Signal-dependent transform.
* **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.
* **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.
* **TPM**: Triangular partitioning mode
* **UCBDS**: Unrestricted center-biased diamond search.
* **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.
* **VTM**: VVC Test Model.
* **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 15 April at 0500 UTC (chaired by GJS and JRO) were as follows.

* The first two days were dedicated to high-level syntax (incl. AHGs 8, 9, 12)
* Timing and organization of online meetings, calendar
* Balloting and approval timelines:   
  "H.VVC" | ISO/IEC 23090-3 for VVC and H.SEI | ISO/IEC 23002-7
* The meeting logistics, agenda, working practices, policies, and document allocation were reviewed.
  + The meeting is 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 were reviewed.
  + See the AHG3 report for the software integration status
  + The relationship between the VVC and SEI texts was noted
    - VUI is in the SEI text, mostly for providing colour interpretation
      * It was noted that VUI is within the SPS, whereas SEI is in the SEI payload syntax structure, although this is not so relevant to the SEI text itself, and is more tied with the bitstream (less likely to be altered or removed).
      * VUI has a clear scope, is more tied to the sequence level
      * Should VUI be in the VVC spec instead of the SEI spec?
      * VUI could contain other info, such as constraint indicators (info that does not affect the decoding process)
      * SEI has a length parameter that enables discarding; VUI does not. SPS extension data follows the VUI. It was remarked that having a size indicator for VUI may be desirable.
    - field\_seq\_flag was put into the SPS to improve
* AHG pre-meetings
* There was somewhat less of a problem of late non-cross-check documents and no “placeholders” – (see section 2.4.2).
* The primary goals of the meeting were … .
* Due to the high number of input contributions, parallelization and breakout work were planned to be used at the meeting.
* Visual comparison of VVC vs. HEVC – how to make progress with remote meeting in that?
* Principles of standards development were discussed.
  + It was noted that now is the time for the filing of formal IPR declarations for those who have patent rights that would be necessary for implementation of VVC or the associated SEI standard.

## Scheduling of discussions

The plans for the times of meeting sessions were established as follows, in UTC (2 hours behind the time in Geneva, Paris (and Alpbach); 7 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]
* 0715-0915 2nd “morning” session
* [“lunch” break – nearly 4 hours]
* 1300-1500 1st “afternoon” session [break after 2 hours]
* 1515-1715 2nd “afternoon” session
* 0500-0700 1st “morning” session [break after 2 hours]
* 0715-0915 2nd “morning” session
* [“lunch” break – nearly 4 hours]
* 1300-1500 1st “afternoon” session [break after 2 hours]
* 1515-1715 2nd “afternoon” session

All sessions were announced via the new 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. 15 Apr., 1st day
  + 0500–0530 Opening remarks, review of practices, agenda, IPR reminder
  + 0530–0545 Reports of AHGs 8, 9, 12
  + 0545-0700 6.1.2.4 (High-level control of features that use APSs: LMCS, scaling lists, and ALF), 6.1.2.5 (High level control of other tools)
  + 1515-1715 …
* Thu. 16 Apr., 2nd day
  + 0500–0700, 0715–0915 6.1.2 High-level tool control and 6.1.5 general constrains
  + 1300-1500, 1515-1715 6.2.1 sub-pictures and 6.2.2 tiles and slices, 6.2.3 filtering across boundaries
* …

## 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 (17) (section 3) (Plenary)
* Project development (section 4) (Plenary or Track B)
  + General (2)
  + Text and software development (0)
  + Test conditions (1)
  + Performance assessment (1)
  + Coding studies and tools on specific use cases (3)
  + Test Material (0)
  + Conformance (2)
  + Implementation studies (4)
  + Profile/level specification (3)
* Low-level tool technology proposals (section 5) with subtopics (Track B)
  + Inter prediction and MV coding (15) (section 5.1.1)
  + Intra prediction and mode coding (9) (section 5.1.2)
  + Loop filtering (24) (section 5.1.3) (Track B)
  + Transforms and transform signalling (16) (section 5.1.4)
  + Partitioning (5) (section 5.1.5)
  + ACT related (6) (section 5.1.6)
  + Other (1) (section 5.1.7)
  + AHG6: 360° video (1) (section 5.2)
  + AHG11: Screen content coding (10) (section 5.3)
  + AHG14: Lossless and near lossless coding (23) (section 5.4)
  + AHG15: Quantization control (4) (section 5.5)
* High-level syntax (HLS) proposals (section 6) with subtopics (Track A)
  + AHG9: General high-level syntax (173) (section 6.1)
  + AHG12: High-level parallelism and coded picture regions (51) (section 6.2)
  + AHG8: Layered coding and resolution adaptation (29) (section 6.3)
* Complexity analysis (0) (section 7) (Track B)
* Encoder optimization (6) (section 8) (Track B)
* Metrics and evaluation criteria (0) (section 9) (Track B)
* Withdrawn (7) (section 10) (Track none)
* Joint meetings, plenary discussions, BoG reports, Summary of actions (section 11)
* Project planning (section 12)
* Establishment of AHGs (section 13)
* Output documents (section 14)
* Future meeting plans and concluding remarks (section 15)

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

Track A (253) was generally chaired by GJS and Track B (120+) by JRO.

**Status of HLS review:**

By the end of April 16, 2020, the meetings have reviewed approximately ***136 (53%) of the 255 contributions***, which resulted in **59 recommendations/adoptions** for normative action, 1 editor action item, and ***15 revisits***.

1. 6.1.1 Combinations of subpictures and other features (3/3): 1 recommendation with revisit for text, 1 revisit
2. 6.1.2.1 Chroma deblocking tc and β offsets signalling (13/13), 2 recommendations
3. 6.1.2.2 Deblocking control signalling - other aspects (4/5): 2 recommendations, 1 TBP
4. 6.1.2.3 Quantization control signalling (6/6): 1 adoption, 1 revisit
5. 6.1.2.4 High-level control of features that use APSs: LMCS, scaling lists, and ALF (17/21): 12 recommendations/adoptions, 1 revisit.
6. 6.1.2.5 High level control of other tools (0/13)
7. 6.1.3 General and misc. HLS topics (5/9): 2 recommendations, 3 revisits, 4 TBP
8. 6.1.4 Profile, tier, level (PTL) (3/6): 1 recommendation, 1 revisit, 3 TBP
9. 6.1.5 General constraints information (GCI) (0/9)
10. 6.1.6 Parameter sets cleanups (14/22): 9 recommendations, 3 revisits, 8 of the 21 design questions remain open
11. 6.1.7 Syntax for one slice per picture (14/14): 9 recommendations/adoptions, 0 revisits, 2 of the 15 design questions remain open
12. 6.1.8 Picture header and slice header (12/12): 7 adoptions, 1 revisit
13. 6.1.9 Mixed NAL unit types within a coded picture (0/11)
14. 6.1.10 RPL, WP, and collocated picture signalling (0/10)
15. 6.1.11 Signalling of virtual boundaries (0/4)
16. 6.1.12 Hypothetical reference decoder (HRD) (0/9)
17. 6.1.13 DCI, VUI, and SEI (0/6)
18. 6.1.14 HLS editorial inputs (0/1)
19. 6.2.1 Subpictures (17/25): 5 adoptions, 1 revisit
20. 6.2.2.1 Tile signalling (7/7): 4 recommendations, 1 revisit/open
21. 6.2.2.2 Rectangular slice signalling (6/11), 1 editor action item
22. 6.2.2.3 Raster-scan slices (0/2)
23. 6.2.3 Control of loop filtering across subpicture/tile/slice boundaries (0/6)
24. 6.3.1.1 General scalability HLS topics (0/10)
25. 6.3.1.2 Scalability information signalling and related (13/17): 4 recommendations, 0 revisits, 8 of the 31 design questions remain open
26. 6.3.2 Reference picture resampling (RPR) specific HLS (1/2): 1 revisit, 1 TBP

# AHG reports (17)

These reports were discussed XXday X April 2020 during XXX-XXX (chaired by XXX)

[JVET-R0001](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10056) JVET AHG report: Project management (AHG1) [J.-R. Ohm, G. J. Sullivan]

[JVET-R0002](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10057) JVET AHG report: Draft text and test model algorithm description editing (AHG2) [B. Bross, J. Chen, J. Boyce, S. Kim, S. Liu, Y.-K. Wang, Y. Ye]

[JVET-R0003](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10058) JVET AHG report: Test model software development (AHG3) [F. Bossen, X. Li, K. Sühring]

[JVET-R0004](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10052) JVET AHG report: Test material and visual assessment (AHG4) [V. Baroncini, T. Suzuki, M. Wien, R. Chernyak, A. Norkin]

[JVET-R0005](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10051) JVET AHG report: Conformance testing (AHG5) [J. Boyce, E. Alshina, K. Kawamura, I. Moccagatta, S. McCarthy, K. Sühring, W. Wan]

[JVET-R0006](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10060) JVET AHG report: 360° video coding tools, software and test conditions (AHG6) [J. Boyce, J. He, K. Choi, J.-L. Lin, Y. Ye]

[JVET-R0007](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10061) JVET AHG report: Coding of HDR/WCG material (AHG7) [A. Segall, E. François, W. Husak, S. Iwamura, D. Rusanovskyy]

[JVET-R0008](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10062) JVET AHG report: Layered coding and resolution adaptivity (AHG8) [S. Wenger, A. Segall, M. M. Hannuksela, Hendry, S. McCarthy, Y.-C. Sun, P. Topiwala, M. Zhou]

This AHG report was discussed Wednesday 15 April 0530 UTC (GJS & JRO).

This document summarizes the activity of AHG08: Layered coding and resolution adaptivity, between the 17th JVET meeting in Brussels, BE (7–17 January 2020) and the 18th meeting by teleconference (15–24 April 2020).

A joint ad hoc group meeting of AHGs 8, 9 and 12 was held by teleconference in the timeframe between April 6 and April 13, involving 16 sessions of two hours each. The report from the joint AHG meeting sessions can be found in [JVET-R0339](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/documents/18_Alpbach/wg11/JVET-R0339-v11.zip).

A kickoff message was sent to the reflector on Feb 2nd, 2020. Other email traffic labelled as relevant for AHG8 were scheduling related.

For a record of the deliberations during the joint AHG meeting please refer to [JVET-R0339](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/documents/18_Alpbach/wg11/JVET-R0339-v11.zip).

The AHG recommends reviewing the remaining contributions and acting on them and on the recommendations of the joint AHG meeting.

[JVET-R0009](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10063) JVET AHG report: High-level syntax (AHG9) [R. Sjöberg, J. Boyce, B. Choi, S. Deshpande, M. M. Hannuksela, R. Skupin, A. Tourapis, Y.-K. Wang, W. Wan, P. Wu]

This AHG report was discussed Wednesday 15 April 0535 UTC (GJS & JRO).

This AHG report summarizes the activities of the AHG on High-level syntax (HLS) between the 17th JVET meeting in Brussels, BE (7–17 January 2020) and the 18th JVET meeting held by teleconference (15–24 April 2020).

There were no AHG9 e-mail discussion held on the e-mail reflector ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de)).

It is reported that the estimated number of input contributions related to high-level syntax has increased from 188 at the 17th JVET meeting to 253 at this 18th meeting.

An estimation of the review progress of HLS contributions suggests that there is just about sufficient time to handle all HLS input documents in time.

The AHG recommends that this JVET meeting is planned such that sufficient time is allocated to review high-level syntax related contributions.

Four days of HLS AHG teleconference meetings were held prior to the main JVET meeting. These meetings were held on April 6, 7, 8 and 13. The meeting notes are available in document [JVET-R0339](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9983), which reports that during those four days, approximately 87 (34%) of the 253 contributions were reviewed. That resulted in 38 recommendations for adoption, 1 editor action item, and 11 revisits.

Note that the April series of teleconference meetings consist of 4 HLS AHG meeting days, 2 HLS-only days, and 8 regular JVET meeting days. This is 14 days in total which may be just about sufficient given that there are some revisits and some meeting sessions are JVET or MPEG plenary sessions.

The AHG recommends that this JVET meeting is planned such that sufficient time is allocated to review high-level syntax related contributions.

[JVET-R0010](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10064) JVET AHG report: Encoding algorithm optimization (AHG10) [A. Duenas, A. Tourapis, S. Ikonin, A. Norkin, R. Sjöberg, J. Le Tanou, J.-M. Thiesse]

[JVET-R0011](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10065) JVET AHG report: Screen content coding (AHG11) [S. Liu, J. Boyce, A. Filippov, Y.-C. Sun, J. Xu]

[JVET-R0012](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10066) JVET AHG report: High-level parallelism and coded picture regions (AHG12) [S. Deshpande, B. Choi, M. M. Hannuksela, R. Sjöberg, R. Skupin, W. Wan, B. Wang, Y.-K. Wang]

This AHG report was discussed Wednesday 15 April 0540 UTC (GJS & JRO).

The document summarizes activities of AHG on High-level parallelism and coded picture regions between the 17th and the 18th JVET meetings.

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

In the JVET email reflector, a kick-off message was sent.

There were no other emails on the reflector specifically focusing on AHG12.

There were JVET HLS AHG meetings for AHG8, AHG9, AHG12 on 6-8 and 13 April 2020. Report of that meetings is available in [JVET-R0339](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9983).

Input documents (total 54) related to AHG12 are listed in the AHG report. These documents are classified into following categories. Additional categorization can be found in [JVET-R0339](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9983) (Agenda and report of the category 1 AHG pre-meeting of the 18th JVET meeting).

The AHG recommended to review all related contributions and continue to study VVC high-level parallelism and coded picture regions aspects.

[JVET-R0013](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10067) JVET AHG report: Tool reporting procedure and testing (AHG13) [W.-J. Chien, J. Boyce, Y.-W. Chen, R. Chernyak, K. Choi, R. Hashimoto, Y.-W. Huang, H. Jang, R.-L. Liao, S. Liu]

[JVET-R0014](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10068) JVET AHG report: Lossless and near-lossless coding (AHG14) [T. Nguyen, T.-C. Ma, M. Ikeda, H. Jang, X. Zhao]

[JVET-R0015](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10069) JVET AHG report: Quantization control (AHG15) [R. Chernyak, E. François, C. Helmrich, S. McCarthy, A. Segall]

[JVET-R0016](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10070) JVET AHG report: Implementation studies (AHG16) [M. Zhou, J. An, E. Chai, K. Choi, S. Sethuraman, T. Hsieh, X. Xiu]

[JVET-R0017](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10071) JVET AHG report: Film grain synthesis (AHG17) [A. Norkin, A. Tourapis, D. Grois, P. de Lagrange, X. Li, S. McCarthy, R. Sjöberg]

[JVET-R0339](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9983) Agenda and report of the Category 1 AHG pre-meeting for the 18th JVET meeting [G. J. Sullivan, Y.-K. Wang]

[JVET-R0340](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9984) Agenda and report of the category 2 AHG pre-meeting of the 18th JVET meeting [J.-R. Ohm, B. Bross, A. Segall, Y. Ye]

# Project development

## General (2)

[JVET-R0365](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10009) Proposals on VVC extensions for higher fidelity video [T. Suzuki, M. Ikeda, Y. Yagasaki (Sony), T. Toma, K. Abe (Panasonic), M. Shima (Canon)]

[JVET-R0383](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10028) MC-IF VVC interoperability survey and sub-profile registration [L. Litwic (Ericsson), J. Boyce (Intel), S. McCarthy (Dolby)]

## Text and software development (0)

Contributions in this category were discussed XXday X Apr. XXXX–XXXX in Track X (chaired by XXX).

## Test conditions (1)

Contributions in this category were discussed XXday X Apr. XXXX–XXXX in Track X (chaired by XXX).

[JVET-R0321](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9965) AHG3: Chroma QP table bug-fix and CTC update for RGB coding in VTM-8.0 [J. Xu, L. Zhang, W. Zhu (Bytedance), X. Xiu, Y.-W. Chen, T.-C. Ma, H.-J. Jhu, X. Wang (Kwai)]

[JVET-R0442](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10104) Crosscheck of JVET-R0321 (AHG3: Chroma QP table bug-fix and CTC update for RGB coding in VTM-8.0) [Y.-H. Chao (Qualcomm)] [late]

## Performance assessment (1)

TBP CTC selection of QP offset settings (see notes for R0076).

Contributions in this category were discussed XXday X Apr. XXXX–XXXX in Track X (chaired by XXX).

[JVET-R0461](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10123) AHG4: Candidate test sequences for verification tests [M. Wien (RWTH), V. Baroncini (??)] [late]

## Coding studies and tools on specific use cases (3)

[JVET-R0359](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10003) AHG 17: Illustration of the film grain characteristics SEI message for VVC [Sean McCarthy, Fangjun Pu, Taoran Lu, Peng Yin, Walt Husak, Tao Chen]

Move to SEI?

[JVET-R0455](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10117) AHG17: Cross-check report of JVET-R0359 on Illustration of the film grain characteristics SEI message for VVC [P. de Lagrange, E. François (InterDigital)] [late]

[JVET-R0376](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10021) Versatile Video Coding for VPCC [D. Mehlem, C. Rohlfing (RWTH)]

[JVET-R0384](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10029) Alternative film grain characteristics SEI message [A. Norkin (Netflix)]

Move to SEI?

[JVET-R0456](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10118) Crosscheck of JVET-R0384 on Alternative film grain characteristics SEI message [A. M. Tourapis (Apple)] [late]

## Test material (0)

Contributions in this category were discussed XXday X Apr. XXXX–XXXX in Track X (chaired by XXX).

## Conformance (2)

Contributions in this category were discussed XXday X Apr. XXXX–XXXX in Track X (chaired by XXX).

[JVET-R0254](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9898) AHG5: Conformance bitstreams with decoder conditions [M. Pettersson, R. Sjöberg, M. Damghanian, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn, R. Yu, J. Ström (Ericsson)]

[JVET-R0405](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10050) Editors input on VVC conformance testing [J. Boyce, E. Alshina, K. Kawamura, I. Moccagatta, S. McCarthy, K. Sühring, W. Wan] [late]

## Implementation studies (AHG16) (4)

Contributions in this category were discussed XXday X Apr. XXXX–XXXX in Track X (chaired by XXX).

[JVET-R0224](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9868) AHG16: Realization of RPR based real-time VVC decode and playback on ARM based mobile devices [J. Shingala, A. Natesan, A. Chelawat (Ittiam)]

[JVET-R0351](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9995) High bit depth coding [A. Browne, S. Keating, K. Sharman (Sony)]

[JVET-R0364](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10008) Information on cinematic aspect ratios in the context of JVET-Q0065 [Sean McCarthy, Walt Husak, Peng Yin, Taoran Lu, Fangjun Pu, Tao Chen]

[JVET-R0390](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10035) [AHG16] VVC multi-thread decoder and performance analysis [S. Gudumasu, T. Poirier, F. Urban, F. Hiron, P. de Lagrange (InterDigital)]

## Profile/level specification (3)

Contributions in this category were discussed XXday X Apr. XXXX–XXXX in Track X (chaired by XXX).

[JVET-R0370](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10014) Main 10 Still Picture and Main 4:4:4 10 Still Picture profiles for VVC version 1 [J. Chen, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm), B. Bross (HHI), Y.-K. Wang (Bytedance)]

[JVET-R0379](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10024) Palette mode support in VVC main profile [Y. Ye, R.-L. Liao, M. Sarwer (Alibaba), Y.-H. Chao, W.-J. Chien, J. Chen, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm), P. Onno, C. Gisquet, G. Laroche (Canon), X. Wang (Kwai)]

[JVET-R0392](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10037) VVC Version 1 Profiles [W. Wan (Broadcom), D. LeGall (Ambarella), A. Wells (Ambarella), D. Singer (Apple), A. Tourapis (Apple), S. Pejhan (ATEME), M. Raulet (ATEME), S. Davis (Charter Communications), D. Grois (Comcast Cable), Y. Syed (Comcast Cable), X. Ducloux (Harmonic Inc.), P. Haskell (Harmonic Inc.), T. Suzuki (Sony), E. Chai (Ubilinx)]

# Low-level tool technology proposals (114)

## AHG2/AHG3/AHG16: General coding tools (76)

### Inter prediction and MV coding (15)

Initially discussed in AHG session 1.8 Tuesday 14 April 1530-1720 (chaired by JRO)

[JVET-R0137](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9781) On mvd\_l1\_zero\_flag and NoBackwardPredFlag [T. Chujoh, E. Sasaki, T. Ikai (Sharp)]

Only first aspect (problem 1) on NoBackwardPredFlag and ColPic

In this contribution, some solutions for two problems of current VVC Draft 8 have been proposed. One problem is that there is no specification of the variables ColPic and NoBackwardPredFlag and the other problem is that mvd\_l1\_zero\_flag is specified in only picture header even if reference picture list structure can be changed on slice header. Two solutions for the first problem have been shown Option 1 is that the variable ColPic as the almost same as that of HEVC is defined and a new variable IdenticalDirectionalFlag which is replaced to previous NoBackwadPredFlag is specified by using the decoding process for symmetric motion vector difference reference indices. Option 2 is that the variables ColPic and NoBackwadPredFlag as the almost same as that of HEVC are defined. Also, two solutions for the second problem have been shown. Option 1 is that the change of enabling condition of symmetric motion vector difference and mvd\_l1\_zero\_flag by the variable IdenticalDirectionalFlag and option 2 is that mvd\_l1\_zero\_flag is specified in the picture header or in the slice header by the syntax element rpl\_info\_in\_ph\_flag exclusively. Neither proposal changes the results of the CTC.

The proposal is filling an existing hole regarding the definition of collocated picture and NoBackwardPredFlag.

The definition proposed for collocated picture seems appropriate (just transferring the HEVC method which is also matching with software). In terms of the NoBackwardPredFlag, the proposed option 1.1 seems to deviate from the SW implementation, option 1.2 also but with less change.

It is recommended to fill the gap in the spec by transferring the corresponding text from HEVC as much as possible, while matching with the decoding process as implemented in SW. The difference compared to HEVC is e.g. related to processing of long term pictures. To be further discussed with HLS experts what the issues are – revisit.

[JVET-R0212](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9856) On modes in geometric partitioning [C. Hollmann, D. Liu, R. Yu, J. Ström (Ericsson)]

In this contribution three methods to reduce the number of modes for geometric partitioning are presented. These methods are claimed to reduce the number of modes from 64 to 50, 38 and 32, respectively. It is further claimed that these methods have a minor impact on the compression efficiency. It is also asserted that the number of combinations that are required to be tested during verification testing is reduced by up to 50%.

* Method 1 (50 modes): 0.03% RA, 0.00% LDB, 700 combinations to test (-22%)
* Method 2 (38 modes): 0.05% RA, 0.01% LDB, 532 combinations to test (-40%)
* Method 3 (32 modes): 0.07% RA, 0.06% LDB, 448 combinations to test (-50%)

The main intent is reducing the number of combinations for conformance testing.

The issue of testing a large number of combinations in geo was already discussed in the last meeting, and the adopted solution was agreed to be a good compromise.

No action.

[JVET-R0385](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10030) Crosscheck of JVET-R0212 (On modes in geometric partitioning) [K. Zhang (Bytedance)] [late]

[JVET-R0213](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9857) Modifications of motion storage in geometric partition mode [R. Yu, D. Liu, C. Hollmann, J. Ström (Ericsson)]

In the current VVC, for a geometric partition mode (GPM) coded block, the block is split into two partitions with a splitting line defined by an angle and a distance. Each partition is associated with a uni-motion. The prediction sample for each partition is generated using the uni-motion. For the prediction samples near the splitting line, a blending operation is carried out to reduce discontinuity.

The motion storage process for the GPM coded block stores three types of motion. The three types of motion are the two uni-motions associated with each partition and a third motion which is a combination of the two uni-motions. The third motion is also referred to as type2 motion. Each 4x4 subblock within the GPM coded block stores one of the three types of motion. The type2 motion is stored within 4x4 subblocks that are within the blending area. It is asserted that since the blending area is narrow in general the storage of the type2 motion will be unnecessary.

This contribution proposes to remove the storage of type2 motion for GPM coded blocks. In other words, only the two uni-motions are stored. It is claimed that with the modification, one absolute operation and one comparison operation for each 4x4 subblock can be saved if the motion storage map is computed on the fly. It is also claimed that the determination process for the type2 motion can also be removed. It is further claimed that the specification text for the motion storage for GPM can be significantly cleaned up. The modification was implemented in the VTM-8.0 and the BD-rate impact is reported to be -0.01% for RA and 0.01% for LDB. It is proposed to adopt the modification considering that the BD-rate impact is negligible.

There is no real problem to be solved, several experts pointed out that similar methods had been proposed earlier in the context of TPM. Some concern was also expressed with regard to possible impact on subjective quality with regard to blending.

No action.

[JVET-R0389](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10034) Crosscheck of JVET-R0213 (Modifications of motion storage in geometric partition mode) [Z. Deng (Bytedance)] [late]

[JVET-R0223](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9867) AHG16: On DMVR and wraparound motion compensation [J. Luo, J. Chen, Y. Ye (Alibaba)]

In VVC draft 8, when wrap around motion compensation is enabled, the bilinear interpolation in DMVR motion search process also uses wrap-around clipping operation. In this contribution, it is proposed to apply regular clipping operation during DMVR motion search, and apply wrap-around clipping operation only for regular interpolation during the final motion compensation process. It is asserted that this simplifies the motion search process in DMVR. Experiment results reportedly show that the BD rate difference is -0.01%, -0.01%, -0.02% for end-to-end WS-PSNR for Y, U and V respectively. Informal subjective viewing was conducted and no visible difference was observed.

Results with 360 video PERP.

It was commented that the implementation seems to become more complicated, as an additional reference area fetch would become necessary for DMVR.

No action on the proposal

There is another aspect in the proposed text that the DMVR text could be simplified, e.g. in terms of that the combination with RPR would never be used. Recommendation: Editorial improvement left to editor.

[JVET-R0425](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10087) Crosscheck of JVET-R0223 (AHG16: On DMVR and wraparound motion compensation) [Y.-H. Lee, J.-L. Lin (MediaTek)] [late]

[JVET-R0282](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9926) GEO with MMVD [K. Panusopone, S. Hong, L. Wang (Nokia)]

This contribution proposes to harmonize GEO with MMVD such that MVD can be applied to derive MV of a GEO partition. The proposed method first determines base MV using current GEO MV calculation, then computes MVD for each base MV following method like MVD calculation for MMVD. Simulation results show the proposed method has BD-rate of approximately -0.25%, -0.36%, -0.49% for RA, and -0.51%, -0.66%, -0.97% for LB, respectively, compared to VTM-8.0 anchor.

Encoding time increase is roughly 30% for RA, and over 30% for LB. This is not an attractive tradeoff.

No action.

[JVET-R0407](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10054) Crosscheck of JVET-R0282: GEO with MMVD [K. Reuzé (??)] [late]

[JVET-R0292](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9936) Fixes for 4-tap interpolation filtering [K. Andersson, R. Yu, Z. Zhang, J. Ström (Ericsson)]

Only one aspect related to inter:

* 4-tap interpolation filter for chroma motion compensation
* 4-tap interpolation filter for intra angular prediction

It is asserted that the current 4-tap interpolation filters which are used both for intra angular prediction and chroma motion compensation have significant phase misalignments compared to the ideal phases of the interpolation filters. For ten of the interpolation filters the phase misalignments are as large as the expected phase differences between two interpolation filters of adjacent fractional positions. This contribution proposes 4-tap interpolation filters that fixes the phase misalignments of the current 4-tap interpolation filters.

The fixes were reported to be tested under VTM-8.0 CTC. The impact on coding efficiency is reported for Luma/Cb/Cr as follows:

-0.05%/-0.03%-0.06% for AI, -0.02%/-0.05%/-0.15% for RA and -0.11%/-0.24%/-0.30% for LDB.

The impact of only fixing the 4-tap interpolation filters for intra is reported to be:

-0.05%/-0.03%-0.06% for AI, -0.04%/-0.04%/-0.02% for RA and -0.06%/0.01%/-0.09% for LDB.

Other experts commented that the problem of phase mismatch is known to them and expressed that an alignment might be desirable.

It is asked if the energy gain of the filters is close to unity over the different filters from the set?

It was also asked if there could be visual impact? For coded video, proponents did not observe differences, but they did not check the prediction.

It is confirmed that the 16 bit precision is retained.

It is pointed out that the variation of magnitude responses among the different filters of the set may be of concern (this also relates to the energy gain question). Is it better or worse in that compared to the current filters?

Revisit (along with the related contribution R0293)

[JVET-R0293](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9937) Fixes for 6-tap interpolation filtering for affine motion compensation [K. Andersson, R. Yu, Z. Zhang, J. Ström (Ericsson)]

TBP

[JVET-R0311](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9955) [AHG2] Fix cu\_skip\_flag signaling for IBC [H. Jang, J. Nam, N. Park, S. Kim, J. Lim (LGE)]

TBP

[JVET-R0357](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10001) Geometric prediction mode with motion vector difference [K. Zhang, L. Zhang, Z. Deng, H. Liu, Y. Wang (Bytedance)]

TBP

[JVET-R0429](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10091) Cross-check of JVET-R0357: Geometric prediction mode with motion vector differences [C. Hollmann (Ericsson)] [late]

[JVET-R0366](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10010) Simplified disLut for GPM [Y.-Z. Ma, Q.-H. Ran, R.-P. Qiu, H.-X. Wang, J.-Y. Huo, F.-Z. Yang (Xidian Univ), S. Wan (NPU), Y.-F. Yu, Y. Liu (OPPO)]

TBP

[JVET-R0447](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10109) Crosscheck of JVET-R0366 (Simplified disLut for GPM) [Y.-W. Chen (Kwai Inc.)] [late]

[JVET-R0367](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10011) Adjustment of shiftHor calculation in GPM [Y.-Z. Ma, Q.-H. Ran, R.-P. Qiu, M.-L. Zhang, J.-Y. Huo, F.-Z. Yang (Xidian Univ), S. Wan (NPU), Y.-F. Yu, Y. Liu (OPPO)]

TBP

[JVET-R0448](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10110) Crosscheck of JVET-R0367 (Adjustment of shiftHor calculation in GPM) [Y.-W. Chen (Kwai Inc.)] [late]

[JVET-R0368](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10012) GPM merge list construction modification [Y.-Z. Ma, Q.-H. Ran, R.-P. Qiu, J.-Y. Huo, F.-Z. Yang (Xidian Univ), S. Wan (NPU), Y.-F. Yu, Y. Liu (OPPO)]

TBP

[JVET-R0422](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10084) Crosscheck of JVET-R0368 (GPM merge list construction modification) [H. Chen, H. Yang (Huawei)] [late]

[JVET-R0369](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10013) Combination of JVET-R0367 and JVET-R0368 for GPM [Y.-Z. Ma, Q.-H. Ran, R.-P. Qiu, J.-Y. Huo, F.-Z. Yang (Xidian Univ), S. Wan (NPU), Y.-F. Yu, Y. Liu (OPPO)]

TBP

[JVET-R0423](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10085) Crosscheck of JVET-R0369 (Combination of JVET-R0367 and JVET-R0368 for GPM) [H. Chen, H. Yang (Huawei)] [late]

[JVET-R0371](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10015) AHG2/9: On max num of subblock merge candidates [H. Huang, J. Chen, W.-J. Chien, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

SPS signalling issue

[JVET-R0373](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10017) AHG9: On Maximum Number of Subblock Merge Candidates [Y.-C. Yang, C.-Y. Teng (Foxconn)]

SPS signalling issue

### Intra prediction and mode coding (9)

Contributions in this category were discussed XXday X Apr. XXXX–XXXX in Track X (chaired by XXX).

[JVET-R0280](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9924) AHG16: Cleanup of intra reference sample filter selection [J. Heo, H. Jang, J. Choi, J. Nam, M. Koo, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

[JVET-R0432](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10094) Crosscheck of JVET-R0280 (AHG16: Cleanup of intra reference sample filter selection) [F. Bossen (Sharp)] [late]

[JVET-R0281](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9925) AHG16: Cleanup MIP flag signaling [J. Heo, H. Jang, J. Choi, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

[JVET-R0435](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10097) Crosscheck of JVET-R0281 (AHG16: Cleanup MIP flag signalling) [J. Pfaff (HHI)] [late]

[JVET-R0288](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9932) AHG16: Reference samples for ISP [F. Bossen (Sharp)]

[JVET-R0399](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10044) Crosscheck of JVET-R0288 (AHG16: Reference samples for ISP) [S. De-Luxán-Hernández (HHI)] [late]

[JVET-R0314](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9958) AHG2/AHG16: Fixes on CCLM [Y. Wang, K. Zhang, L. Zhang, H. Liu (Bytedance)]

[JVET-R0350](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9994) MIP for all channels in the case of 4:4:4 and single tree [J. Pfaff, B. Stallenberger, P. Merkle, M. Schäfer, P. Helle, T. Hinz, H. Schwarz, D. Marpe, T. Wiegand (HHI)] [AHG late]

[JVET-R0356](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10000) CCLM-related bugfixes for the VVC specification draft [A. Filippov, V. Rufitskiy, E. Alshina (Huawei)] [AHG late]

[JVET-R0375](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10019) AHG2/AHG16: CCLM bug fix in luma reference down-sampling [L. Pham Van, G. Van Der Auwera, J. Chen, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)] [AHG late]

[JVET-R0434](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10096) Crosscheck of JVET-R0375 (AHG2/AHG16: CCLM bug fix in luma reference down-sampling) [J. Pfaff (HHI)] [late]

[JVET-R0391](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10036) Simplification on CCLM [L. Li, X. Li, S. Liu (Tencent)] [AHG late]

[JVET-R0449](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10111) Crosscheck of JVET-R0391 (Simplification on CCLM) [Y.-W. Chen (Kwai Inc.)] [late]

[JVET-R0452](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10114) CCLM: common text for spec bugfixes [L. Li, X. Li, S. Liu (Tencent), A. Filippov, V. Rufitskiy, E. Alshina (Huawei)] [late]

### Loop filtering (24)

#### Deblocking filter (10)

Initially reviewed in AHG session 2.2 Thu 9 April 1520-1705 UTC (chaired by JRO)

[JVET-R0130](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9774) Cleanup of tC value derivation process for deblocking filter [S. Iwamura, S. Nemoto, A. Ichigaya (NHK)]

TBP

[JVET-R0134](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9778) AHG2: Mismatch related to deblocking of subblock motion edges [B. Heng, M. Zhou, W. Wan (Broadcom)]

This contribution asserts that there is a mismatch between the VVC draft text and VTM sotware related to deblocking of coding subblock boundaries. Within a subblock motion CU, the length of the deblocking filter used depends on the distance the nearest transform edge. However, when this neighboring transform edge aligns with a virtual boundary, the behavior of the text and software differ.

Specifically, the VTM software treats the neighboring transform edge as a transform edge, regardless of whether it aligns with a virtual boundary or not. While the VVC draft text ignores the neighboring transform edge altogether if it aligns with a virtual boundary. This difference will cause the text and software to use different filter lengths for subblock motion edges, and therefore they will produce different results.

This contribution proposes to modify the text to match the software behavior to resolve this mismatch. Proposed text changes are provided.

Presented Thu 9 April 1733 (chaired by JRO).

There is a ticket #857 which also identifies this issue (as well as other issues). This was partially resolved by submitting a software patch. The new contribution points out that after that we have still a mismatch between text and software. Text appears to be appropriate.

Recommendation (BF text): The proposed text changes should be adopted.

This also would resolve ticket #857 as far as the text is concerned.

[JVET-R0168](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9812) Issue on bS derivation of deblocking filter [K. Abe, T. Toma (Panasonic)]

This contribution points out the mismatch between VVC text and VTM on bS derivation process of deblocking filter. In VVC text, bS is set equal to 1 for the boundary between IBC and inter block on both luma edge and chroma edge. On the other hand, in VTM, bS is set equal to 1 for the boundary between IBC and inter block only on luma edge. The proponent of this contribution thinks there are two solutions, solution1: fix VTM to align to VVC text, solution2: fix VVC text to align to VTM. This contribution shows the difference of coding performance and text changes for both solutions.

No ticket yet.

It is mentioned by the proponents that solution 1 would have small impact on coding results, therefore they would better suggest aligning the text with software.

Several experts expressed support for solution 2, as also in the past it had been agreed that MV differences should not be checked for chroma deblocking.

Recommendation (BF text): The proposed text changes should be adopted. There may however be some interaction with a related issue in R0228, where palette mode is also considered.

[JVET-R0372](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10016) Crosscheck of JVET-R0168 (Issue on bS derivation of deblocking filter) [T. Hashimoto, T. Ikai (Sharp)]

[JVET-R0228](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9872) AHG11: Bugfix to deblocking filter boundary strength setting for palette [R.-L. Liao, Y. Ye, M. G. Sarwer (Alibaba)]

In VVC draft 8, the deblocking filter boundary strength is set according to the coding modes of two neighboring blocks along a deblocking edge. However, it is reported that, when one of neighboring blocks is coded in palette and the other is coded in IBC or inter mode, the boundary filtering strength is not clearly defined in the spec. It is also reported that in VTM-8.0, this ambiguity partially exists as well, and can cause the software mismatch in encoder and decoder in some cases. In this contribution, it is proposed to clearly define the boundary filtering strength for the aforementioned case by setting it to one of 1 or 2. It is reported that, as compared to VTM-8.0 with palette off, the overall coding performance impact for {Y, U, V} in 4:4:4 color format is:

* VTM8:{-6.25%,-6.42%,-6.26%}for AI,{-5.04%,-6.81%,-6.86%}for RA,{-3.18%,-4.39%,-4.60%}for LB
* bS = 1:{-6.25%,-6.42%,-6.26%}for AI,{-5.03%,-6.82%,-6.87%}for RA,{-3.20%,-4.34%,-4.16%}for LB
* bS = 2:{-6.25%,-6.42%,-6.26%}for AI,{-5.02%,-6.76%,-6.81%}for RA,{-3.14%,-4.26%,-4.41%}for LB

For class F in 4:2:0 color format, the overall coding performance impact for {Y, U, V} is:

* VTM8:{-1.24%,-0.43%,-0.47%}for AI,{-1.29%,-0.47%,-0.56%}for RA,{-0.56%,-0.24%,-1.24%}for LB
* bS = 1:{-1.24%,-0.43%,-0.47%}for AI,{-1.29%,-0.48%,-0.51%}for RA,{-0.61%,-0.14%,-0.76%}for LB
* bS = 2:{-1.24%,-0.43%,-0.47%}for AI,{-1.32%,-0.53%,-0.52%}for RA,{-0.60%,-0.38%,-0.98%}for LB

For class SCC in 4:2:0 color format, the overall coding performance impact for {Y, U, V} is:

* VTM8:{-6.50%,-5.18%,-4.94%}for AI,{-3.78%,-2.45%,-2.42%}for RA,{-1.22%,-0.59%,-0.66%}for LB
* bS = 1:{-6.50%,-5.18%,-4.94%}for AI,{-3.76%,-2.42%,-2.43%}for RA,{-1.23%,-0.57%,-0.60%}for LB
* bS = 2:{-6.50%,-5.18%,-4.94%}for AI,{-3.76%,-2.36%,-2.39%}for RA,{-1.28%,-0.68%,-0.69%}for LB

In terms of subjective quality, no significant visual difference was observed in all three cases based on the informal subjective viewing conducted.

It I agreed during the discussion that the spec text does not clearly define the bS in case where palette is used at the other side of the block. For the case of not using local dual tree, the VTM mode of operation is clearly defined. For this case, it is agreed that the text should be aligned with the software (setting Bs=1 when the other side is a palette block, and operated in single tree mode). For local dual tree, more investigation is necessary to understand if the SW is covering all possible cases (e.g. when luma is palette and chroma in IBC, etc.)

Recommendation (BF text): The proposed text change on more clearly specifying bS in case of palette should be adopted. There may however be some interaction with a related issue in R0168

Revisit: Further offline study needed for the case of local dual tree.

[JVET-R0440](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10102) Crosscheck of JVET-R0228 (AHG11: Bugfix to deblocking filter boundary strength setting for palette) [Y.-H. Chao (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-R0289](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9933) [AHG16] On deblocking filter process [N. Park, J. Nam, H. Jang, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

In Ticket #899, it was claimed that there is a mismatch between VVC draft 8 and VTM8.0 on deblocking filter process when CU size is greater than maximum transform block size and cu\_coded\_flag is equal to 0.

In VVC draft 8, implicit TU tiling is applied even though cu\_coded\_flag is equal to 0 for inter prediction mode. These internal transform block boundaries within the CU is considered as transform block boundary in deblocking filter process. However, in the VTM8.0, the above case is treated as a TU which has the same size as CU therefore there is no internal transform block boundary. Although the mismatch has already resolved by the ticket #899, this cause misalignment in terms of filter length on the each block boundary with same property.

In this proposal, to fix abovementioned behavior two solutions are suggested.

* Method1: Implicit TU tiling is restricted when cu\_coded\_flag is equal to 0.
* Method2: Implicit TU tiling is retained but edges inside a CU are not treated as transform edge when cu\_coded\_flag is equal to 0.

Since Ticket #899 is reverted by Method 1 and deblocking filter process is fixed to be performed same as VTM8.0 by Method 2, the experimental results for both solutions are same as results of VTM8.0.

In revision 1, it is added the simulation results based on Ticket #899 bugfix.

After the fix of ticket #899, there is no mismatch between text and software.

The suggested solution 1 would revert the solution of the ticket, and require additional checks.

Also the solution 2 would be requiring additional logic.

There is no problem with the current design, no need for action.

[JVET-R0395](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10040) Crosscheck of JVET-R0289 ([AHG16] On deblocking filter process) [R.-L. Liao (Alibaba)] [late]

[JVET-R0300](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9944) Additional fix for long luma deblocking decisions [K. Andersson, J. Enhorn (Ericsson)]

The contribution proposes to fix the long deblocking decision such that all lines of respective 4 samples boundary segment are checked to avoid over filtering of lines 1 and 2 due to decision based only on line 0 and line 3. It is asserted that the proposal ensures that the deblocking filtering is robust and that the fix does not increase worst case complexity for deblocking decisions.

The BD rate impact for luma for CTC SDR:

AI: 0.00%, RA: -0.01%, LDB: -0.05%, LDP: -0.01%.

The BD rate impact for CTC HDR:

AI: DE: 0.01% PSNRL: 0.00% wPSNRY: 0.00%, PSNRY: 0.00%

RA: DE: -0.04% PSNRL: -0.03% wPSNRY: -0.02%, PSNRY: 0.00%

Similar encoding and decoding time as the anchor.

The number of operations increases, but is still less than worst case for deblocking.

The target is rather a corner case, it is reported that the effect was visible in the sequence slide editing. Other experts mentioned that deblocking for screen content is a very special case, where an encoder might want to align parameters.

Not obvious that there is need for action on this issue.

[JVET-R0279](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9923) AHG9: On decoupling luma deblocking parameters [K. Misra, F. Bossen, J. Samuelsson, S. Deshpande, A. Segall (Sharp Labs of America)]

In the current VVC draft, the deblocking activation and clipping threshold values (beta and tc) are common for the luma long filters and luma strong filters. This contribution proposes that the threshold values for each type of filtering be separate. This is achieved by signaling separate beta offset and tc offset for luma long filters and luma strong filters. The proposed modification enables the decoupling of activation and clipping control thresholds for the two types of filtering. The proposed change is asserted to be a desirable improvement over the signalling in the current VVC draft.

Question: Is there evidence that this is needed? Can it be expected that the values would be so different?

It also requires some additional logic at low level, switching the offset values between two different options.

No action.

[JVET-R0388](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10033) AHG9: Cleanups on deblocking signalling [Z. Deng, Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang, K. Zhang, J. Xu (Bytedance)]

TBP

[JVET-R0403](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10048) On the boundary strength derivation of IBC coded blocks [B. Ray, G. Van der Auwera, M.Karczewicz (Qualcomm)] [late]

TBP

[JVET-R0454](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10116) Cross-check of JVET-R0403 (On the boundary strength derivation of IBC coded blocks) [K. Andersson (Ericsson)]

[JVET-R0437](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10099) Combination of JVET-R0168 and JVET-R0228 on deblocking filter boundary strength setting [R.-L. Liao, Y. Ye, M. G. Sarwer (Alibaba), K. Abe, T. Toma (Panasonic)] [late]

TBP

#### Adaptive loop filter (6)

Initially reviewed in AHG session 2.2 Thu 9 April 1705-1720 and session 2.3 2100- UTC (chaired by JRO)

[JVET-R0133](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9777) AHG16: On Clipping values for Non-linear ALF [T. Tsukuba, M. Ikeda, Y. Yagasaki, T. Suzuki (Sony)] [AHG late]

In VVC WD, clipping values for Non-linear ALF filtering process are defined in a lookup table, as a form of “2N” depending on BitDepth and clipIdx, where N is an integer value. When BitDepth is equal to 16 and clipIdx is equal to 0, clipping values become 216; Thus, the lookup table needs up to 17 bits per element.

This contribution proposes to replace the clipping values in a form of “2N” to a form of “2N - 1”; Any clipping values are kept within 16 bits and can be derived by simple logical operation without the lookup table. It is asserted that the proposed method has negligible bdrate changes of (0.00%,0.00%, 0.00%) for AI, (0.00%, -0.05%, 0.01%) for RA and (0.01%, -0.06%, -0.17%) for LDB under CTC.

In v2, results of IBDI equal to 8/12 are attached.

It is observed that:

* For IBDI=8, average bdrate changes are (0.02%, 0.10%, 0.11%) for AI, (0.03%, -0.19%, -0.21%) for RA and (0.02%, -0.40%, -0.44%) for LB.
* For IBDI=12, average bdrate changes are (0.00%, -0.01%, 0.01%) for AI, (0.00%, -0.03%, 0.07%) for RA and (0.05%, 0.03%, 0.04%) for LB.

Presented Thu April 9 1705 UTC (chaired by JRO)

The advantage would only apply to case of profiles beyond 15 bit, where the cost of lookup table storage seems almost irrelevant

There was a contribution in Gothenburg (JVET-O0188) which proposed the same approach. It was not adopted by that time

Several experts expressed that this change is not needed, as in the only case that would require 17 bit implementation clipping would have no effect and could be skipped.

No action.

[JVET-R0467](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10129) Crosscheck of JVET-R0133 (AHG16: On Clipping values for Non-linear ALF) [M. G. Sarwer (Alibaba)]

[JVET-R0208](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9852) AHG16: Rounding correction for ALF virtual boundary processing [A. M. Kotra, S. Esenlik, B. Wang, H. Gao, E. Alshina (Huawei)]

In VTM-8.0 [1], to avoid extreme padding for the sample rows which are immediately adjacent to the adaptive loop filter (ALF) virtual boundary, the correction value applied during the filtering is quantized by a larger value 1024 (210) instead of 128(27). However the rounding value used during the filtering is still 64. The current proposal proposes a fix by changing the rounding value to 512 when the quantization value used in the ALF filtering is 1024.

The objective results, over VTM8.0 Anchor for CTC configuration are as follows:

Config. Y U V EncT DecT

AI 0.00% 0.01% 0.01% 100% 99%

RA 0.01% -0.01% 0.00% 100% 100%

LDB 0.01% 0.02% -0.07% 100% 102%

LDP 0.01% -0.25% -0.14% 100% 103%

By modifying filters at virtual boundaries per adoption of Q0150 solution 2, the rounding operation in case of shift 10 is no longer doing the nearest integer rounding. This appears as an inconsistency rather than a bug. This issue had been detected during software integration. Proponents of Q0150 also support this change. It is agreed that the change is minor and there is no harm that it would introduce any problems.

R0231 method 1 and R0291 target the same problem, basically the same solution but different specification text. There may be more elegant ways of expressing the change than suggested in R0208, which introduces another column in the table 45/46, e.g. by an equation.

Recommendation(cleanup/text+software): The rounding operation in case of the modified filter at virtual boundary should be aligned. Editors should decide the best way of expressing it in text.

[JVET-R0231](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9875) AHG2: Rounding offsets for adaptive loop filter [N. Hu, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

Virtual boundary (VB) processing is adopted to VVC to avoid line buffer increment for adaptive loop filter (ALF) and cross component adaptive loop filter (CC-ALF). Symmetrical sample padding is applied when VB processing is applied to ALF and CC-ALF. In some cases, extreme padding for the closest row on each side of a VB may introduce visual artifacts. In VVC, to account for that in ALF when ALF is applied to samples on the rows adjacent to a VB, filter strength is reduced by increasing the right shift for ALF filtering. However, the rounding offset of the right shift is not changed and is kept the same for all values of the right shift. In addition, the filter strength for samples on the rows adjacent to a virtual boundary is not changed in CC-ALF. In this contribution, at first, the rounding offset is changed for different right shift values for ALF. In another aspect, the filter strength is reduced when applying CC-ALF to the samples on the rows adjacent to a VB. Compared to VTM-8.0, the average BD-rate for the proposed methods is as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Results over VTM-8.0** | **All Intra** | | | **Random Access** | | | **Low Delay B** | | | **Low Delay P** | | |
|  | **Y** | **U** | **V** | **Y** | **U** | **V** | **Y** | **U** | **V** | **Y** | **U** | **V** |
| Method 1 | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.01% | -0.01% | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.02% | ‑0.07% | 0.01% | ‑0.25% | ‑0.14% |
| Method 2 | 0.00% | 0.05% | 0.05% | 0.00% | ‑0.01% | 0.00% | -0.05% | 0.00% | ‑0.09% | -0.01% | ‑0.31% | 0.20% |
| Method 3 | 0.00% | 0.07% | 0.07% | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.04% | -0.04% | 0.09% | 0.05% | 0.01% | -0.32% | -0.17% |

Method 1 is identical to R0208.

Method 2 applies the modified boundary processing of Q0150 to CCALF

Method 3 combines methods 1 and 2.

It is asked if there is evidence that a similar problem of artifacts is present in CCALF which was shown in ALF in context of the Q0150 adoption. Currently, there is no such evidence.

The main argument is for design consistency. ALF and CCALF could share the table 45, but otherwise equations would be different. In implementations, different logic would likely be used.

Benefit not obvious – no action on Method 2/3.

[JVET-R0291](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9935) AHG16: On ALF attenuation near virtual boundaries [F. Bossen (Sharp)]

TBP? It was verbally reported in AHG session that all issues raised in this document are also covered by other contributions (R0208, R0231, R0233, R0312).

[JVET-R0444](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10106) Crosscheck of JVET-R0291 (AHG16: On ALF attenuation near virtual boundaries) [N. Hu (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-R0299](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9943) Additional fix for ALF virtual boundary processing [K. Andersson, J. Ström, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn (Ericsson)]

At the last previous meeting, a low complexity fix for ALF virtual horizontal CTU boundary was adopted from JVET-Q0150. An alternative approach proposed in the same contribution was rejected since the increase of two luma line buffers and two chroma line buffers for each component was undesirable. This contribution proposes a combination of the two approaches in JVET-Q0150 as follows: Filtering of a row just above the virtual horizontal CTU boundary is performed as currently using the low complexity technique, i.e., not using samples below the virtual horizontal CTU boundary. When filtering a row just below the virtual horizontal CTU boundary on the other hand, this contribution proposes to change the filtering process so as to let it use also one row just above the virtual horizontal CTU boundary. This combined approach is asserted to further reduce visual artifacts from virtual horizontal CTU boundary processing. Proposal 1 of this contribution only changes the ALF filtering. It is claimed that the memory cost for proposal 1 is 60% of one 10-bit line buffers for luma samples and 60% of one 10-bit line buffer for each chroma channel for chroma samples. Proposal 2 of this contribution combines proposal 1 with an approach that avoids filtering across the virtual boundary also for SAO when filtering samples just below the virtual boundary, by employing padding. Samples just above the virtual boundary are SAO-filtered as currently. It is claimed that proposal 2 comes at no memory cost in terms of line buffers over the current draft of VVC.

The claimed benefit of the proposal is suppression of coding artifacts from virtual horizontal CTU boundary processing. The BD rate impact for luma for CTC is as follows:

Proposal 1: AI: -0.01%, RA: -0.03%, LDB: -0.09%

Proposal 2: AI: -0.01%, RA: -0.xx%. LDB: -0.xx%

Similar encoding and decoding times as the anchor are reported.

It is claimed that the method improves over the method from Q0150 adopted by last meeting, but requires approx. 0.6 additional line buffer (by using buffer jointly with SAO).

It is however pointed out that SAO does not need to store sample values, so it would be more like 1 line buffer.

The proposal would require a substantial amount of changes, and the additional subjective benefit over the Q0150 method may not be too large.

No action.

[JVET-R0312](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9956) AHG2/AHG16: A fix on chroma ALF virtual boundary position [Y. Wang, L. Zhang, H. Liu, K. Zhang, Z. Deng (Bytedance)]

In current VVC, luma and chroma ALF virtual boundaries are always set to four and two lines above the bottom luma CTB and chroma CTB boundaries, respectively. Such a design works well for 4:2:0 colour format since the height of a chroma CTB is half of that of a luma CTB. However, for 4:2:2 and 4:4:4 colour formats in which heights of a luma CTB and a chroma CTB are equal, it is asserted that the design could result in misaligned ALF virtual boundaries for luma and chroma samples. This contribution proposes to align ALF virtual boundaries of luma and chroma components for 4:2:2 and 4:4:4 colour formats. The simulation results for 4:4:4 colour format screen sequences, 4:4:4 and 4:2:2 natural sequences following the common test conditions are summarized as follows:

Dual tree on:

AI: {0.00%, -0.01%, 0.00%}; RA: {-0.02%, -0.02%, -0.03%}; LDB: {0.02%, -0.01%, 0.08%}

Dual tree off:

AI: {0.00%, 0.00%, 0.00%}; RA: {0.02%, 0.02%, -0.02%}; LDB: {0.01%, 0.07%, 0.05%}

Natural sequences:

YUV 4:4:4, AI: {0.00%, -0.02%, -0.04%}; RA: {0.01, -0.07%, 0.03%}; LDB: {}

YUV 4:2:2, AI: {0.00%, 0.00%, -0.02%}; RA: {0.01, -0.11%, -0.08%}; LDB: {0.00%, -0.15%, 0.01%}

It is proposed that for the cases of 4:4:4 and 4:2:0 the virtual boundary height should be aligned for luma and chroma.

It is pointed out that in terms of quality this may not be needed, as luma and chroma have different characteristics.

The motivation is about improving pipelining.

From the discussion, it is not fully clear if this would have consequences on the interaction with deblocking and SAO in the pipeline. There are different opinions on that.

Contribution 233 method is identical. See further discussion there.

[JVET-R0363](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10007) Crosscheck of JVET-R0312 (AHG2/AHG16: A fix on chroma ALF virtual boundary position) [C.-M. Tsai (MediaTek)] [late]

#### CCALF (6)

Contributions initially presented in AHG session 2.6 Tuesday 14 April 0715-0815 except otherwise noted.

[JVET-R0128](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9772) AHG16: On CCALF clipping [M. G. Sarwer, Y. Ye, J. Luo (Alibaba)]

In VVC CCALF process, an 8-tap filter is applied to luma sample to generate a residual correction for the chroma samples. At first, an offset value is generated from the luma samples and then the offset value is clipped. Then, the clipped offset value is added to the chroma sample to generate filtered output. Another clipping operation is performed to generate final filtered sample. This contribution proposes to remove the first clipping operation (i.e. clipping the offset value before sum) from the CCALF process. Following results are reported as compared to VTM-8.0.

 AI : 0.00% (Y), 0.00% (Cb), 0.00% (Cr)

 RA : 0.00% (Y), 0.00% (Cb), 0.00% (Cr)

 LB : 0.00% (Y), 0.00% (Cb), 0.00% (Cr)

In v2, the results of HDR sequences are added.

It is reported that the first clipping is never triggered in CTC.

One reason for introducing this clipping was saving memory for intermediate storage of luma data for later use in CCALF. There is also a conformance stream designed to check if the decoder implements the clipping.

No action.

[JVET-R0443](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10105) Crosscheck of JVET-R0128 (AHG16: On CCALF clipping) [N. Hu (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-R0230](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9874) AHG2: Syntax clean-up for cross component adaptive loop filter [N. Hu, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

In VVC draft 8, cross component adaptive loop filter (CC-ALF) is adopted to refine chroma components by using luma samples. Filter coefficients of CC-ALF are signalled in adaptation parameter sets (APSs). In an APS, a Cb (Cr resp.) CC-ALF filter set with up to 4 filters could be signalled and a filter from this Cb (Cr resp.) filter set could be applied to a Cb (Cr resp.) coding tree block. On the other hand, in an APS, a chroma adaptive loop filter (ALF) filter set with up to 8 filters could be signalled and a filter from this chroma filter set could be applied to a chroma coding tree block. In this contribution, CC-ALF filters are unified for the two chroma components. Cb and Cr components share the same CC-ALF filter set in an APS, which is the same method used in a regular chroma ALF. Under common test conditions, compared with VTM-8.0, the average BD rate of the proposed method is

AI: 0.03%(Y), -0.17%(U), -0.20%(V)

RA: 0.01%(Y), -0.10%(U), 0.06%(V)

LDB: -0.04%(Y), -0.16%(U), -0.04%(V)

LDP: -0.06%(Y), -0.09%(U), 0.21%(V)

The intent of the proposal is unifying CCALF with ALF, using the same APS ID for Cb and Cr at slice.

There is nothing wrong with the current spec, and the proposal might give up some flexibility.

No action.

[JVET-R0466](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10128) Crosscheck of JVET-R0230 (AHG2: Syntax clean-up for cross component adaptive loop filter) [M. G. Sarwer (Alibaba)]

[JVET-R0233](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9877) AHG16: Line buffer problem of CC-ALF for 4:2:2 and 4:4:4 sequences [N. Hu, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

In VVC draft 8, cross component adaptive loop filter (CC-ALF) is adopted to refine chroma components by using luma samples. To get an offset for a chroma sample, CC-ALF is applied to luma samples (after applying luma sample adaptive offset) where the centre of the filter is the co-located luma sample of the current chroma sample.

To reduce the line buffer requirement for adaptive loop filter (ALF) and CC-ALF, virtual boundary (VB) processing is applied to both ALF and CC-ALF. The position of a VB is 4 lines of luma samples and 2 lines of chroma samples above a horizontal coding tree unit (CTU) boundary. When ALF or CC-ALF is applied, a current to-be-filtered sample above (below resp.) a VB can not use samples below (above resp.) the VB.

However, when CC-ALF is applied to 4:2:2 and 4:4:4 video sequences, in some cases, when current to-be-filtered chroma sample is above a VB, its co-located luma sample is below the VB, which conflicts the design of VB.

In this contribution, three methods are proposed to solve the problem. Compared to VTM-8.0, the average BD-rate for the proposed methods is as follows:

Results over VTM-8.0 All Intra Random Access Low Delay B Low Delay P

Y U V Y U V Y U V Y U V

Method 1 0.00% 0.00% 0.01% 0.01% -0.03% 0.02% 0.01% -0.06% 0.01% -0.02% -0.02% -0.04%

Method 2 0.00% 0.02% 0.06% 0.02% 0.04% 0.11% 0.00% 0.03% 0.08% -0.06% 0.00% 0.04%

Method 3 0.00% -0.01% -0.02% 0.00% -0.06% -0.03% 0.01% -0.07% -0.05% -0.02% -0.04% -0.13%

Discussed in session 2.3 Thu 9 Apr 2225-2300UTC (chaired by JRO)

Method 3 is conceptually identical with R0312. The problem is that in case of 4:4:4 and 4:2:2 the processing of chroma in CCALF can only be started when the VB processing of luma at co-located positions has been finished. As a consequence, two additional line buffers are required for each chroma component (above the 2 lines of chroma VB).

The problem only arises due to CCALF, but as the VB definition of ALF and CCALF is identical, cannot be separated. Method 3 is not saving any line buffers, but just redefines the height of the chroma VB.

It is not obvious (different opinions) that method 3 has a clear benefit. It claims to be more consistent between luma and chroma VB processing for 444 and 422, but on the other hand is less consistent with 420 chroma in those cases.

Methods 1 and 2 are saving the additional chroma line buffers in 444 and 422. Method 1 proposes to use luma samples from line above which are not co-located. Method 2 skips CCALF for the two rows where the additional line buffers would be necessary. Both methods would require some additional logic. It is not known whether they might impose subjective artifacts. Likely, the second method seems preferable in both aspects.

It is mentioned that for 444 (which requires more memory anyway) the four additional line buffers are not too critical. Clarify this aspect – revisit. If the line buffers are not asserted to be critical, the current design should be good enough. Otherwise, method 2 should be considered.

[JVET-R0387](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10032) Crosscheck of JVET-R0233 (AHG16: Line buffer problem of CC-ALF for 4:2:2 and 4:4:4 sequences) [Y. Wang (Bytedance)] [late]

[JVET-R0259](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9903) AHG7: On CCALF filtering of chroma sample location type-2 content [M. G. Sarwer, Y. Ye, J. Luo (Alibaba)]

It is asserted that the CCALF filter shape is not optimal for chroma sample location type-2 content. Accordingly, this contribution proposes three cross shaped CCALF filters. Following results are reported.

For chroma sample location type-2 content,

 9 tap 5x5 cross shaped filter:

o AI : 0.01% (Y), -0.77% (Cb), -0.81% (Cr)

o RA: 0.07% (Y), -1.99% (Cb), -1.95% (Cr)

o LB: 0.19% (Y), -5.85% (Cb), -9.09% (Cr)

 13 tap 7x7 cross shaped filter:

o AI : 0.05% (Y), -1.40% (Cb), -1.34% (Cr)

o RA: 0.04% (Y), -2.85% (Cb), -3.22% (Cr)

o LB: 0.10% (Y), -7.28% (Cb), -11.34% (Cr)

 8 tap 5x4 cross shaped filter:

o AI : 0.00% (Y), -0.35% (Cb), -0.39% (Cr)

o RA: 0.05% (Y), -1.43% (Cb), -1.52% (Cr)

o LB: 0.17% (Y), -4.10% (Cb), -7.06% (Cr)

When the proposed cross-shape filters are applied on chroma sample location type-0 content, it is reported that some coding gain can also be achieved:

 9 tap 5x5 cross shaped filter:

o AI : 0.02% (Y), -0.26% (Cb), -0.68% (Cr)

o RA: 0.01% (Y), -0.39 % (Cb), -0.48 % (Cr)

o LB: -0.04 % (Y), -1.06 % (Cb), -1.19 % (Cr)

 13 tap 7x7 cross shaped filter:

o AI : 0.04% (Y), -0.82% (Cb), -1.16% (Cr)

o RA: 0.00% (Y), -1.30% (Cb), -1.28% (Cr)

o LB: -0.02% (Y), -3.25% (Cb), -2.80% (Cr)

 8 tap 5x4 cross shaped filter:

o AI : 0.01% (Y), -0.09% (Cb), -0.55% (Cr)

o RA: -0.01% (Y), -0.19% (Cb), -0.31% (Cr)

o LB: -0.01% (Y), -0.55% (Cb), -0.91% (Cr)

It is commented that the current filter shape could allow asymmetric tuning of coefficients regarding type 2 content.

Filters beyond 8-tap would be more complex than current design. Buffer requirements would not be increased. In hardware, also the 8-tap filter could be less regular.

Gains are mainly observed in HDR (where HDR H1 is the only type 2 sampling). Compared to the gain of CCALF in those sequences, the additional gain is approximately one tenth of that (or even less for the 8-tap filter).

Gains are largest in LB, which may not be the primary use case of CCALF.

It was asked for visual quality. It is reported by proponents that they inspected visual quality and did not find problems, nor differences compared to current CCALF.

It is commented that this is a quite substantial low level modification with the main intent of compression improvement, which only applies for certain type of content.

No action.

[JVET-R0446](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10108) Crosscheck of JVET-R0259 (AHG7: On CCALF filtering of chroma sample location type-2 content) [F. Pu (Dolby)] [late]

[JVET-R0313](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9957) AHG2/AHG16: Cleanups of chroma ALF and CC-ALF on/off control [Y. Wang, L. Zhang, H. Liu, K. Zhang (Bytedance)]

In current VVC, chroma ALF and CC-ALF are disabled implicitly when luma ALF is disabled at SPS/PH/SH as it is unlikely that chroma ALF/CC-ALF would be used when luma ALF is disabled. Such a design could benefit power consumption. However, luma ALF, chroma ALF and CC-ALF are controlled independently at CTU level. Therefore, for a slice, it is still possible that chroma ALF/CC-ALF is enabled in some CTUs, even luma ALF is disabled for all CTUs, which conflicts with the original intention. In this contribution, it is proposed to disable chroma ALF/CC-ALF implicitly when luma ALF is disabled for a CTU to keep the design consistent for all video processing units. Simulation results reportedly show that BD-rate changes are {0.00%, 0.02%, 0.04%}, {-0.01%, 0.18%, 0.14%}, and {-0.09%, 0.56%, 0.04%} with AI, RA, and LDB configurations under CTC, respectively.

It is commented that the reason of coupling the enabling at high level is rather an encoder choice, and it is not necessary to transfer that to the low level. The consistency argument is not necessarily applicable here.

No justification for a low level change. There is nothing conceptually broken. No action.

[JVET-R0445](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10107) Crosscheck of JVET-R0313 (AHG2/AHG16: Cleanups of chroma ALF and CC-ALF on/off control) [N. Hu (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-R0322](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9966) CCALF virtual boundary issue for 4:4:4 and 4:2:2 format [X.W. Meng (PKU), X. Zheng (DJI), S.S. Wang, S.W. Ma (PKU)]

TBP

The title of this document was changed at least once without notifying.

[JVET-R0463](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10125) Crosscheck of JVET-R0322 (CCALF virtual boundary issue for 4:4:4 and 4:2:2 format) [G. Li (Tencent)] [late]

#### Luma mapping with chroma scaling (3)

Initially discussed in AHG session 2.6 Tuesday 14 April 0825-0845

[JVET-R0290](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9934) AHG16: LMCS constraint cleanup [F. Bossen (Sharp)]

It is asserted that the expression of constraints on LMCS parameters is needlessly convoluted. An alternative definition of constraints is proposed. While the proposed constraints are not strictly equivalent to the ones in VVC draft 8, no impact on coding efficiency is observed under common test conditions. It is asserted that the proposed constraint is much more straightforward.

The proposal would simplify the expression of the encoder restriction, but give up some flexibility of LMCS. No need to change a decoder implementation, though perhaps a decoder could be simplified by knowing the range is more restricted. There are however divergent opinions on this.

No urgent need of doing this change, nothing is broken, and it gives up some flexibility.

No action on this proposal

It is noted that conformance bitstreams should be made available which exercise the entire range of the current spec.

[JVET-R0330](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9974) AHG16: On clipping average luma value for chroma residual scaling factor derivation [X. Xiu, Y.-W. Chen, T.-C. Ma, H.-J. Jhu, X. Wang (Kwai)]

In VVC draft 8, the average of neighboring reconstructed luma samples above and left to one 6464 region is used to calculate the chroma residual scaling factor for the coding units (CUs) inside the region. In the chroma sample reconstruction process 8.7.5.3 in VVC draft 8, one clipping operation is applied to clip the luma average to the full range of the internal bit-depth when deriving the chroma residual scaling factor. Additionally, the same clipping operation is also applied when generating chroma samples even if the chroma residual samples are zeros, i.e., chroma CBF is zero. It is asserted that those two clipping operations are redundant. For a cleaner design, this contribution proposes to remove those unnecessary clipping operations from the current VVC specification. Simulation results reportedly show that the proposed modification provides bit-exact BD-rate performance.

Agreed that the redundant clipping is not needed.

Recommendation (ed + SW cleanup): Remove the clipping from text, up to editor. Cleanup of software should be done for alignment with the text.

[JVET-R0402](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10047) Crosscheck of JVET-R0330 AHG16: On clipping average luma value for chroma residual scaling factor derivation [J. Chen (Alibaba)] [late]

[JVET-R0393](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10038) AHG9: On LMCS for GDR [L. Wang, S. Hong, K. Panusopone, M. M. Hannuksela (Nokia)]

TBP

### Transforms and transform signalling (16)

Contributions in this category were discussed XXday X Apr. XXXX–XXXX in Track X (chaired by XXX).

[JVET-R0345](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9989) Unified primary transform kernel for ISP mode [J.-Y. Huo, W.-H. Qiao, H.-X. Wang, Y.-Z. Ma, F.-Z. Yang (Xidian Univ.), S. Wan (NPU), Y.-F. Yu, Y. Liu (OPPO)]

[JVET-R0457](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10119) Crosscheck of JVET-R0345 (Unified primary transform kernel for ISP mode) [X. Zhao (Tencent)] [late]

[JVET-R0056](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9700) LFNST complexity reduction [T.-D. Chuang, M.-S. Chiang, Z.-Y. Lin, C.-W. Hsu, C.-Y. Chen, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

[JVET-R0426](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10088) Crosscheck of JVET-R0056 (LFNST complexity reduction) [T.-C. Ma (Kwai Inc.)] [late]

[JVET-R0057](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9701) LFNST redundant syntax removal [T.-D. Chuang, M.-S. Chiang, C.-W. Hsu, C.-Y. Chen, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

[JVET-R0427](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10089) Crosscheck of JVET-R0057 (LFNST redundant syntax removal) [T.-C. Ma (Kwai Inc.)] [late]

[JVET-R0167](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9811) Issue on LFNST index signaling condition [K. Abe, T. Toma (Panasonic)]

[JVET-R0424](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10086) Crosscheck of JVET-R0167 (Issue on LFNST index signalling condition) [T. Tsukuba (Sony)] [late]

[JVET-R0174](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9818) LFNST index signaling [C. Rosewarne, J. Gan (Canon)]

[JVET-R0458](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10120) Crosscheck of JVET-R0174 (LFNST index signaling) [Y. Kidani, K. Unno, K. Kawamura (KDDI)] [late]

[JVET-R0176](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9820) On chroma LFNST [C. Rosewarne, J. Gan (Canon)]

[JVET-R0400](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10045) Crosscheck of JVET-R0176 (On chroma LFNST) [S. De-Luxán-Hernández (HHI)] [late]

[JVET-R0234](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9878) Removal of redundant LFNST index signalling [H. E. Egilmez, A. Nalci, V. Seregin, W.-J. Chien, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R0360](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10004) Crosscheck of JVET-R0234 (Removal of redundant LFNST index signalling) [Z.-Y. Lin (MediaTek)] [late]

[JVET-R0235](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9879) Removal of LFNST for chroma components [H. E. Egilmez, A. Nalci, V. Seregin, W.-J. Chien, T. Hsieh, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R0361](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10005) Crosscheck of JVET-R0235 (Removal of LFNST for chroma components) [Z.-Y. Lin (MediaTek)] [late]

[JVET-R0236](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9880) Latency reduction in transformation process with TU-level signalling [H. E. Egilmez, A. Nalci, V. Seregin, W.-J. Chien, T. Hsieh, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R0362](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10006) Crosscheck of JVET-R0236 (Latency reduction in transformation process with TU-level signalling) [Z.-Y. Lin (MediaTek)] [late]

[JVET-R0303](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9947) Modified LFNST signalling for single tree blocks [Y. Kidani, K. Unno, K. Kawamura (KDDI)]

[JVET-R0416](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10078) Crosscheck of JVET-R0303 (Modified LFNST signalling for single tree blocks) [C. Rosewarne, J. Gan (Canon)] [late]

[JVET-R0304](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9948) Restriction on LFNST signalling for local dual tree chroma coding blocks [Y. Kidani, K. Unno, K. Kawamura (KDDI)]

[JVET-R0318](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9962) Alternative methods of LFNST index signaling [M. Koo, M. Salehifar, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

[JVET-R0430](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10092) Crosscheck of JVET-R0318 (Alternative methods of LFNST index signalling) [C. Rosewarne, J. Gan (Canon)] [late]

[JVET-R0459](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10121) Crosscheck of JVET-R0318 (Alternative methods of LFNST index signalling) [Y. Kidani, K. Unno, K. Kawamura (KDDI)] [late]

[JVET-R0319](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9963) The interaction between LFNST and BDPCM [M. Koo, M. Salehifar, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

[JVET-R0421](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10083) Crosscheck of JVET-R0319 (The interaction between LFNST and BDPCM) [J. Jung (WILUS)] [late]

[JVET-R0331](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9975) Cleanup of LFNST signalling in single tree [X. Xiu, Y.-W. Chen, T.-C. Ma, H.-J. Jhu, X. Wang (Kwai)]

[JVET-R0460](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10122) Crosscheck of JVET-R0331 (Cleanup of LFNST signalling) [Y. Kidani, K. Unno, K. Kawamura (KDDI)] [late]

[JVET-R0352](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9996) On LFNST in shared tree [J. Jung, D. Kim, G. Ko, J.-H. Son, J. S. Kwak (WILUS)]

[JVET-R0436](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10098) Crosscheck of JVET-R0352 (On LFNST in shared tree) [M. Koo (LGE)] [late]

[JVET-R0358](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10002) A combined solution for latency reduction in transformation process with TU-level signalling and removal of chroma LFNST [H.E. Egilmez, A. Nalci, V. Seregin, W.-J. Chien, T. Hsieh, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm), T.-D. Chuang, M.-S. Chiang, Z.-Y. Lin, C.-W. Hsu, C.-Y. Chen, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek), X. Xiu, T.-C. Ma, Y.-W. Chen, H.-J. Jhu, X. Wang (Kwai), C. Rosewarne, J. Gan (Canon)]

[JVET-R0401](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10046) Crosscheck of JVET-R0358 (A combined solution for latency reduction in transformation process with TU-level signalling and removal of chroma LFNST) [S. De-Luxán-Hernández (HHI)] [late]

### Partitioning (5)

Contributions in this category were discussed XXday X Apr. XXXX–XXXX in Track X (chaired by XXX).

[JVET-R0131](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9775) AHG2: On Chroma QT split in 4:2:2 format coding [H. Huang, W.-J Chien, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm), T.-D. Chuang, C.-M. Tsai, S.-T. Hsiang, C.-W. Hsu, C.-Y. Chen, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

[JVET-R0394](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10039) Crosscheck of JVET-R0131 (AHG2: On Chroma QT split in 4:2:2 format coding) [R.-L. Liao (Alibaba)] [late]

[JVET-R0268](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9912) Implicit binary split at picture boundary [G. Li, X. Li, S. Liu (Tencent)]

[JVET-R0269](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9913) Fix on minimum QT size value range [G. Li, X. Li, S. Liu (Tencent)]

[JVET-R0316](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9960) AhG16: Normative constraints on BT and TT split under MER [Y. Wang, K. Zhang, L. Zhang, H. Liu, Z. Deng (Bytedance)]

[JVET-R0431](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10093) Crosscheck of JVET-R0316 (AhG16: Normative constraints on BT and TT split under MER) [H. Huang (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-R0347](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9991) AHG2: On minimum QT size, maximum BT size and maximum TT size [H. Huang, J. Chen, W.-J. Chien, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)] [AHG late]

### ACT related (6)

[JVET-R0305](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9949) CU level transform size restriction for adaptive color transform [L.-F. Chen, X. Li, S. Liu (Tencent)]

In order to avoid large temporary buffer, it was decided to set max transform size to 32-point at SPS level when adaptive color transform (ACT) is enabled. However, disallowing 64-point transform leads to 1+% performance drop for RGB camera content. To compensate the coding loss, a simple fix is proposed in this contribution that max transform size is constrained to 32-point for CUs in ACT while for other CUs 64-point transform may still be used. The proposed method is implemented on top of VTM-8.0. Compared with VTM-8.0, the coding loss for RGB camera content is recovered. By using our method, the performance impact for RGB camera content is shown as following.

* AI: -1.5%/2.6%/0.1%
* RA: -1.5%/2.7%/-0.4%
* LB: -1.6%/3.4%/0.8%

Initially presented in AHG session 2.5 0630-0700 (chaired by JRO)

It is pointed out that a number of restrictions were introduced in the last meeting with regard to combining ACT with other tools.

It is also pointed out that the VTM until recently had various bugs in 444 and 422 modes, in particular regarding the QP setting for chroma. This may make some of the results less interpretable. For example, luma and chroma are showing different tendency here. See contribution R0321.

420 coding would not be affected since ACT is not used there.

The restriction is necessary due to buffering constraints.

Q0378 is also related to this topic.

Revisit – wait for new results with bug-fixed software

[JVET-R0329](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9973) Mismatch on clipping input residuals to IACT [X. Xiu, Y.-W. Chen, T.-C. Ma, H.-J. Jhu, X. Wang (Kwai), J. Zhao, S.-H. Kim (LGE)]

TBP

[JVET-R0336](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9980) Adaptive colour transform clean-ups [J. Xu, L. Zhang, W. Zhu, K. Zhang (Bytedance)]

TBP

[JVET-R0355](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9999) On clipping input residuals to IACT [X. Xiu, Y.-W. Chen, T.-C. Ma, H.-J. Jhu, X. Wang (Kwai), J. Zhao, S.-H. Kim (LGE), J. Xu, L. Zhang, W. Zhu, K. Zhang (Bytedance)]

TBP

[JVET-R0420](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10082) Crosscheck of JVET-R0355 (On clipping input residuals to IACT) [T. Tsukuba (Sony)] [late]

[JVET-R0378](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10023) TU split for ACT [K. Kondo, M. Ikeda, T. Suzuki (Sony)]

TBP

[JVET-R0380](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10025) Scaling list for adaptive colour transform [S. Iwamura, S. Nemoto, A. Ichigaya (NHK), K. Naser, P. de Lagrange, F. Le Leannec, P. Bordes (InterDigital)]

TBP

### Other (1)

[JVET-R0348](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9992) AHG16: On clipping operation for residual samples [T. Tsukuba, M. Ikeda, Y. Yagasaki, T. Suzuki (Sony)]

TBP

## AHG6: 360° video coding tools, software and test conditions (1)

[JVET-R0151](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9795) AHG6/AHG12: Uncoded subpictures and potential applications [J. Sauer (RWTH Aachen Univ.)]

Moved to cat. 1 – are the low-level aspects?

## AHG11: Screen content coding (10)

Initially presented in AHG sessions 2.3 Thu 9 April 1300-1500 and 2.5 Tue 14 April 0700-0900 (chaired by JRO)

[JVET-R0145](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9789) AHG 11/15: On the use of limited EGk signalling [J. Gan, C. Rosewarne (Canon)]

Only four low level syntax elements remain (cu\_qp\_delta\_abs, palette\_predictor\_run, num\_signalled\_palette\_entries, and palette\_escape\_val) that use the general EGk binarisation. EGk is the only non-truncated binarisation used for low level signalling. This contribution proposes to replace the use of EGk with limited EGk for the four low level syntax elements. This change in binarisation has previously occurred for residual coding and mvd coding. It is asserted that the proposed changed binarisations remove unbounded codes from low-level syntax.

Presented Thu 9 1317 UTC (chaired by JRO)

There is no problem solved by this proposal, EGk has been used practically for a long time

It is pointed out that the EGk has advantages for syntax elements that change the valid range, such as delta QP

No benefit in terms of simplification

Other experts expressed concerns about adoption

No action.

It was later remarked by the proponents that an asserted benefit would be simplification of conformance testing.

[JVET-R0397](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10042) Crosscheck of JVET-R0145 (AHG 11/15: On the use of limited EGk signalling) [H.-J. Jhu (Kwai Inc.)] [late]

[JVET-R0146](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9790) AHG11: Context coded bin limits for palette coding [J. Gan, C. Rosewarne (Canon)]

To limit the required throughput of the CABAC engine, the number of context coded bins is limited to 1.75 bins per sample. This limit is explicitly calculated and enforced in the residual coding process. In palette coding, the number of context coded bins is not explicitly limited. With the adoption of JVET-Q0504, an “evil” bitstream can be constructed that would reach 1.984 context coded bins/sample. This contribution proposes a number of options for solving this bug. The preferred option explicitly calculates the context coded bins limit for palette mode CUs.

Presented Thu 9 1333 UTC (chaired by JRO)

More investigation is necessary to understand if the worst case is really exceeded, as

* The comparison is only made against the max number of transform coefficients per color component. As palette either codes all color comp jointly, this might only exceed the max number for monochrome case (which only would apply if there was a dedicated monochrome profile)
* In residual coding, additional context coded bins occur for motion, mode etc.

Revisit – more detailed analysis needed to understand if the problem exists, when the worst case for all context coded bins in residual coding is considered.

[JVET-R0229](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9873) AHG11: Fixed number of reuse flags for palette mode [R.-L. Liao, Y. Ye, M. G. Sarwer (Alibaba)]

In the VVC draft 8, number of reuse flags to be decoded is related to the size of the palette predictor. In the case that two neighboring blocks are both coded in palette mode, the syntax of the second block cannot be parsed until the new palette predictor size is obtained. In this contribution, the number of reuse flags is set to a fixed value, that is, 63 and 31 for single tree slice and dual tree slice, respectively. Therefore, the syntax of second block can be parsed with no dependency on how large the previous block’s palette predictor is. Fixed number of reuse flags can be achieved by two methods: 1) initializing the palette predictor size to the fixed value; 2) add a requirement of bitstream conformance to palette\_predictor\_run signaling. It is reported that, as compared to VTM-8.0 with palette on, the overall coding performance impact for {Y, U, V} in 4:4:4 color format is:

* #1:{0.01%,0.01%,0.01%}for AI,{0.03%,0.05%,0.01%}for RA,{x.xx%,x.xx%,x.xx%}for LB
* #2:{0.01%,0.00%,0.02%}for AI,{0.03%,0.04%,-0.01%}for RA,{x.xx%,x.xx%,x.xx%}for LB

For class F in 4:2:0 color format, the overall coding performance impact for {Y, U, V} is:

* #1:{-0.01%,-0.07%,0.03%}for AI,{0.01%, 0.08%,0.07%}for RA,{x.xx%,x.xx%,x.xx%}for LB
* #2:{-0.02%,-0.04%,0.05%}for AI,{-0.02%,0.10%,0.08%}for RA,{x.xx%,x.xx%,x.xx%}for LB

For class TGM in 4:2:0 color format, the overall coding performance impact for {Y, U, V} is:

* #1:{0.00%,0.01%,0.00%}for AI,{0.05%,-0.06%,-0.04%}for RA,{0.01%,-0.09%,0.11%}for LB

#2:{0.01%,0.00%,-0.01%}for AI,{0.05%,-0.04%,-0.04%}for RA,{0.07%,-0.06%,0.07%}for LB

Presented Thu 9 1350 UTC (chaired by JRO)

It is not obvious that there is a severe issue. It is mentioned that method 1 could even be more complicated.

It is pointed out that JVET-R0310 is same as method 1. However, in that other contribution it is claimed that a parsing dependency exists. Several experts pointed out that there is no parsing dependency as it is typically defined.

Also the bit stream restriction does not seem to be necessary.

No action.

[JVET-R0441](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10103) Crosscheck of JVET-R0229 (AHG11: Fixed number of reuse flags for palette mode) [Y.-H. Chao (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-R0240](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9884) AHG11: On maximum palette size and palette predictor size [Y.-H. Chao, T. Hsieh, W.-J. Chien, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

In this contribution, it is proposed to reduce maximum palette and palette predictor size. Three methods are proposed in this contribution:

1. Reduce the maximum palette and palette predictor size to 16 and 32 in single tree slice and to 8 and 16 in dual tree slice
2. Reduce the maximum palette and palette predictor size to 16 and 32 in single tree slice and to 8 and 16 in dual tree slice for YUV420 format, while the size for other color formats stays the same as in VVC draft 8.
3. Allow the signaling of maximum palette size and maximum palette predictor size in SPS, same syntax as in HEVC SCC extension. The allowed maximum palette and palette predictor size are restricted to 32 and 64.

The results of method 1 on YUV4:4:4 screen content sequences versus non-420 CTC anchor (PLT=1) are shown as:

1.48% AI, 1.05% RA and x.xx% LDB

The results of method 1 and 2 on YUV4:2:0 class F and TGM versus VTM8 with PLT=1 are shown as:

Class F: 0.16% AI, 0.30% RA and 0.09% LDB

Class TGM: 0.71% AI, 0.59% RA, and 0.19% LDB

The results of method 3 with maximum palette and palette predictor size signaled to be 16 and 32 for YUV4:2:0 format versus VTM8 with PLT=1 are shown as:

Class F: 0.16% AI, 0.30% RA and 0.09% LDB

Class TGM: 0.72% AI, 0.59% RA, and 0.19% LDB

Presented Thu 9 1407 UTC (chaired by JRO)

Presentation deck not uploaded.

Method 3 does not reduce decoder worst case complexity (and was also proposed previously, but not adopted). Also method 2 is not reducing worst case complexity, as 4:2:0 is not the worst case. Method 1 is reducing the complexity in terms of CABAC throughput, and the memory storage, but also has loss of up to 1.5% (AI)

Memory is not a significant issue here, according other experts’ opinion

It is not obvious that CABAC throughput of palette is the worst case.

No evidence that further reduction of the palette size is needed.

[JVET-R0381](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10026) Crosscheck of JVET-R0240 (AHG11: On maximum palette size and palette predictor size) [H.-J. Jhu (Kwai Inc.)] [late]

[JVET-R0309](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9953) [AHG16] Clean-up on palette predictor update for local dual tree [H. Jang, J. Nam, S. Yoo, N. Park, S. Kim, J. Lim (LGE)]

This contribution proposes to clean-up regarding predictor palette update for local dual tree structure. Three alternative clean-up methods are suggested as described below:

* Clean-up 1. There is mismatch between SPEC and SW. Here, propose to fix SPEC to align with SW regarding local dual tree predictor palette update process.
* Clean-up 2. Update predictor palette entry only for luma component but not for chroma component in local dual tree structure.
* Clean-up 3. Remove palette predictor update process of local dual tree structure.

The suggested clean-up method 2 shows {0.00%, 0.00%, -0.06%} and method 3 shows{0.00%, 0.07%, 0.10%} coding performance respectively for average of ClassF/SCC under CTC with palette on. It is asserted that proposed clean-up methods save H/W power consumption with closed to zero coding loss and also cut worst case decoding latency by disabling predictor palette update for local dual tree.

Presented Thu 9 1427 UTC (chaired by JRO)

For “clean-up 1”, spec should be aligned with software. This is also included in JVET-R0333. See further notes there.

Items #2 and #3 try to simplify the interaction of palette with local dual tree structures. It is agreed that there is no problem in the spec such as unspecified decoder behaviour. Also in local dual tree the total predictor table size is identical with single tree. No need for action on these items.

[JVET-R0310](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9954) [AHG16] Clean-up by removing parsing dependency for palette [H. Jang, J. Nam, S. Yoo, N. Park, S. Kim, J. Lim (LGE)]

See notes under JVET-R0229.

[JVET-R0320](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9964) AHG11: Maximum QP for escape value in palette coding [J. Xu, L. Zhang, W. Zhu, K. Zhang (Bytedance)]

Currently, EG(5) is used to code escape values in palette mode. It is observed that when QP is larger than or equal to 23, the bit length of escape values reaches its minimal, i.e. 6. Thus, it is proposed to limit the maximum QP to be 23 to reduce quantization distortion.

Presented in Session 2.5 Tue 14 April 0500 (chaired by JRO)

This does not appear to be a cleanup (another min check necessary). Small compression gain is observed.

Even small loss in LDB configuration (mainly coming from one sequence).

The relative small gain may be due to the fact that palette is less used in higher QP, and that also escape may be less selected.

No action.

[JVET-R0396](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10041) Crosscheck JVET-R0320 (AHG11: Maximum QP for escape value in palette coding) [R.-L. Liao (Alibaba)] [late]

[JVET-R0333](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9977) AHG11: Mismatches related to palette prediction [H.-J. Jhu, X. Xiu, Y.-W. Chen, T.-C. Ma, X. Wang (Kwai Inc.)]

This contribution reports some mismatches between VVC draft 8 and test model software VTM-8.0 on updating the palette prediction in local dual tree cases. First, in the VVC draft 8, under local-dual tree case the update process of palette prediction is performed only for chroma CU while in the VTM-8.0 it is performed for both luma and chroma CUs. Secondly, in the VVC draft 8, the palette prediction for a luma CU under a local-dual tree does not use the chroma values of those entries in the palette predictor, and vice versa. But in the VTM-8.0, luma and chroma values of each entry in the palette predictor are used together in palette prediction.

In this contribution, one method is proposed to solve the first mismatch and two methods are proposed to solve the second mismatch in different ways. In the first change, it is proposed to change the specification text to align with the VTM-8.0 software for palette update in the first mismatch. The proposed change has no impact on coding performance. In the second change, it is proposed to change the specification text to align with the VTM-8.0 software for forming a palette in the second mismatch. The proposed change has no impact on coding performance. In the third change, in forming a palette, the same default values used for signaled palette entries are also used for predicted palette entries to fix the second mismatch. The proposed change reports negligible BD-rate changes compared to VTM8.0.

Presented Thu 9 1450 UTC (chaired by JRO)

Presentation deck not included.

It is obvious that the text spec is incomplete. The third change which modifies both text and software does not seem to be justified, as it is not simpler and has some small coding loss.

Recommendation (text BF): first and second change (as called in v2 of word or v3 zip) should be adopted.

Session 2.1 ended Thu April 9 1505 UTC

[JVET-R0438](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10100) Crosscheck of JVET-R0333 (AHG11: Mismatches related to palette prediction) [Y.-H. Chao (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-R0334](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9978) AHG11: Simplification of palette mode for local dual tree cases [H.-J. Jhu, X. Xiu, Y.-W. Chen, T.-C. Ma, X. Wang (Kwai Inc.)]

TBP

[JVET-R0439](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10101) Crosscheck of JVET-R0334 (AHG11: Disabling chroma CU palette mode under local dual tree) [Y.-H. Chao (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-R0412](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10074) AHG11: On maximum palette size and palette predictor size under local dual tree [Y.-H. Chao, W.-J. Chien, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)] [late]

TBP

## AHG14: Lossless and near-lossless coding (23)

Reviewed in AHG session 2.4 Thursday 9 April 2320 - Friday 10 April 0115 (chaired by BB), continued Tuesday 14 April in session 2.6 0850-0920 and session 2.7 1300-1515 (chaired by JRO and BB).

### Transform skip-related (22)

[JVET-R0045](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9689) AHG15: cleanup for signaling of minimum QP of transform skip [J. Li, K. Abe (Panasonic)]

This contribution proposes to replace syntax “min\_qp\_prime\_ts\_minus4” (in range of [0-48]) with “internal\_minus\_input\_bit\_depth” (in range of[0-8]) to remove redundancy of signalling and make the design more compact.

It was commented that the name of the new syntax element could be changed and the semantics could be improved.

There was a question whether an encoder would choose one of the values of min\_qp\_prime\_ts\_minus4 not suited for lossless coding. Participants were generally in favor of this cleanup.

Recommendation (cleanup): adopt (with editorial improvements of the specification draft text).

[JVET-R0049](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9693) AHG9: HLS on disabling TSRC [S.-T. Hsiang, C.-W. Hsu, Z.-Y. Lin, T.-D. Chuang, C.-Y. Chen, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

In VVC Draft 8, extra bit costs are consumed for signalling the new syntax element slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag for each of the coded slices. This contribution proposes three methods for high-level syntax modifications related to disabling transform skip residual coding, as follows:

* In Method 1, a new syntax element sps\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_slice\_present\_flag is added to the sequence parameter set (SPS) to specify whether slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag is present in the slice header.
* In Method 2, two new syntax elements sps\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_slice\_present\_flag and sps\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_slice\_default\_flag are added to the SPS. When slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag is not present, it is inferred to be equal to the value of sps\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_slice\_default\_flag.
* In Method 3, signalling slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag in the slice header is conditioned on sps\_transform\_skip\_enabled\_flag equal to 1 without adding any new syntax element.

Method 1 same is in JVET-R0097.

Method 3 same as in JVET-R0097, JVET-R0068 (item 8) plus inference to 1 for slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag, JVET-R0142, JVET-R0317 without the PPS flag, JVET-R0153 aspect 1, JVET-R0182 with inverse semantics.

The motivation behind method 1 is to not signal slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag for lossy coding cases, which are considered to be the main application.

It was commented that at the last meeting, slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag was adopted as a slice level flag instead of PPS or SPS flag. This would not prevent syntax as proposed here to gate its presence.

A participant questions whether the additional control syntax to save the signalling of slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag is really needed. Functionality is not affected by any of the proposed methods.

It was agreed that it is desirable to not always send slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag since it is expected to only be used for lossless coding scenarios.

It was further agreed that it makes sense to condition slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag on sps\_transform\_skip\_enabled\_flag (Method 3).

Method 3:

SPS: sps\_transform\_skip\_enabled\_flag

SH: if(sps\_transform\_skip\_enabled\_flag )

slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag

Method 1:

SPS: sps\_transform\_skip\_enabled\_flag

SPS: if(sps\_transform\_skip\_enabled\_flag )

sps\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_slice\_present\_flag

SH: if(sps\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_slice\_present\_flag)

slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag

Recommendation (cleanup): method 3 (revisit to consider method 1).

[JVET-R0068](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9712) AHG8/AHG9/AHG12: Miscellaneous HLS topics [Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang, Z. Deng, J. Xu, K. Zhang, K. Fan (Bytedance)]

Item 8 of this contribution belongs to this category.

See notes under JVET-R0049.

[JVET-R0083](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9727) AHG14: Residual coding constraints for transform skip blocks [A. Nalci, H.E. Egilmez, M. Coban, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

In 17th JVET meeting, the slice level flag “slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag” was adopted into VVC as part of JVET-Q0089. This flag can bypass transform skip residual coding (TSRC) and enables the use of regular residual coding (RRC) for TS blocks. In VVC Draft 8, when slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag=1 both dependent quantization (DQ) and sign data hiding (SDH) can be used for TS blocks. Additionally, as reported in [Spec Ticket #859], though VTM-8.0 software disables the dequantization part of DQ for TS blocks it keeps the DQ related state-based context derivation.

In variant (#1a), it is proposed to disable both DQ and SDH for TS blocks. In addition to this variant, (variant #1b) further encoder fixes for RDOQ are provided for both BDPCM and non-BDPCM TS blocks when slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag=1 as discussed in [VVC Ticket #981].

* For lossless coding on YUV420 sequences, the simulation results show overall bit-rate savings of -0.16% AI, -0.17% RA, and -0.28% LDB with Class F: -0.47% AI, -0.56% RA, and -0.65% LDB and Class TGM: -0.47% AI, -0.57% RA, and -0.60% LDB.
* For lossless coding on YUV444 and RGB sequences, the simulation results show overall bit-rate savings about -0.32% AI, -0.43% RA, and -0.46% LDB.
* For lossy coding without encoder fixes, the simulation results show overall BD-rate savings (luma) of -0.03% AI, -0.03% RA, and -0.03% LDB with Class F: -0.80% AI, -0.70% RA, and -1.02% LDB and Class TGM: -0.86% AI, -0.86% RA, and -1.32% LDB.
* For lossy coding after encoder fixes, the simulation results show overall BD-rate savings (luma) of -0.05% AI, -0.05% RA, and -0.10% LDB with Class F: -0.99% AI, -0.83% RA, and -1.21% LDB and Class TGM: -1.23% AI, -1.08% RA, and -1.80% LDB.

In variant #2, only DQ is disabled for TS blocks and in variant #3 only SDH is disabled for TS blocks. The results for variant #2 is the same as variant #1, no results were provided for variant #3 since SDH is disabled under CTC and encoder crash occurs when SDH is enabled in current VVC software as reported in Ticket #981.

In variant #4, it is proposed to align the current spec text to the VVC software, in which dequantization part of DQ is disabled for TS blocks as in current VVC software however DQ related state transitions and contexts are kept.

Discussed in session 2.6 Tuesday April 14 0850-0920 (chaired by JRO and BB)

Question: Is anything wrong with the current spec? The ticket #981 refers to software. There is a spec related ticket #859.

To achieve lossless coding, an encoder has to disable both DQ and SDH (and other things) at high level. This also applies for mixed lossy/lossless coding, which might then be performing worse than in case of local disabling these tools. Currently, disabling is possible at picture level.

Currently, the SW modifies DQ reconstruction for TS with RRC blocks locally, whereas the spec does not have such an element. Otherwise, it would not be possible to get lossless reconstruction. It is noted that when introducing the switch between RRC and TSRC, the modification of DQ reconstruction was never mentioned. The context derivation of DQ is retained.

In the results for test 1 above, the anchor is not the CTC config for lossless, but a version that disables the context derivation of DQ as well as the reconstruction part. Results indicate that the SW mismatch (using context derivation of DQ) is not providing benefit.

There is no problem with TSRC, it is able to achieve lossless coding and there is no mismatch between spec and software.

An encoder could, with current spec, take the following options for mixed lossy/lossless

* Disable DQ, and enable RRC with TS, which would penalize the lossy coded parts
* Enable DQ, and disable RRC with TS, which would penalize the lossless coded parts (mainly for natural content, as per previous findings)

For lossless-only coding, there is no problem at all. For natural content, an encoder would just take the first choice if it is natural content.

No results are available for mixed lossy/lossless (as we don’t have CTC for this). Also, the current VTM encoder would need to modified, and realistic conditions (in terms of applications) are missing.

Aligning the text with software would introduce a block-level change that is not in the spec currently.

Another option would be a high-level restriction disallowing usage of DQ if TS/RRC is enabled (or the other way round). Also BDPCM should be considered in this context, as it can be enabled when TS is enabled.

It is mentioned that such a high-level restriction would be the cleanest approach with least danger of introducing even additional problems. See also further notes under R0119.

[JVET-R0084](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9728) AHG14: On signaling for lossless coding [M. Karczewicz, M. Coban, A. Nalci, H.E. Egilmez, V. Seregin (Qualcomm), T.-C. Ma, X. Xiu, Y.-W. Chen, H.-J. Jhu, X. Wang (Kwai Inc.)]

No need to present according to proponents

[JVET-R0417](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10079) Crosscheck of JVET-R0084 (AHG14: On signalling for lossless coding) [T. Tsukuba (Sony)] [late]

[JVET-R0097](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9740) AHG9: Transform and transform-skip related HLS clean-up [M. G. Sarwer, Y. Ye, J. Luo, J. Chen (Alibaba)]

See notes under JVET-R0049 for aspect 2.

[JVET-R0116](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9760) AHG11/AHG14: On sign data hiding of transform skip block [M. G. Sarwer, Y. Ye, J. Luo (Alibaba)]

It is asserted that, in VTM-8.0, if slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag == 1, the encoder RDOQ process does not select proper residual coding method for transform skip (TS) and BDPCM blocks. In this contribution, the encoder RDOQ process is modified so that it can select correct residual coding method during RDOQ process.

It is further reported that, in VTM-8.0 software, an encoder-decoder mismatch is also observed if both slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag == 1 and pic\_sign\_data\_hiding\_enabled\_flag == 1. This contribution also proposes two methods to resolve the encoder-decoder mismatch issue. In the first method, sign data hiding (SDH) is disabled for BDPCM blocks only, whereas in the second method, SDH is disabled for both TS and BDPCM blocks. The encoder RDOQ bug fix (mentioned above) are included in both of the methods.

During the discussion, it is questioned whether the encoder/decoder mismatch is not just an issue of VTM implementation. The spec is asserted to clearly define how SDH works from a decoder perspective, regardless if it is regular transform, TS or TS/BDPCM. The encoder may have a problem of determining the hidden sign value, though. A normative change may not be needed to resolve the encoder/decoder mismatch.

The normative changes that are suggested: disable SDH at block level when BDPCM is on (method 2.1), or when TS is on (regardless if with or without BDPCM (method 2.2)

The problem only occurs with TS/RRC

The proposal also includes a cleanup, removing the condition on DQ/SDH at block level, as both are mutually exclusive at high level.

Relative to this cleanup, another condition would be introduced at block level.

R0141 also proposes method 2.2, which is also equivalent to R0083 variant 3. Document R0154 also proposes both methods 2.1 and 2.2, and also a high level solution additionally. R0144 method 2 is identical to 2.2. R0325 aspect 2 also proposes method 2.2. Add corresponding notes for those docs

It is the general opinion that the combination of TS/BDPCM with SDH/DQ and RRC is not beneficial and difficult to handle by an encoder. A high level disabling of this combination would also resolve the problem.

A solution resolving the problems with SDH/DQ should be consistent.

Options:

* Fix the software bugs, and keep the text unchanged
* High level disabling of the combination TS/RRC with either DQ or SDH (which are mutually exclusive)
* Block-level inhibiting that said combinations.

Several experts expressed the opinion that the second option (high level disabling the combination) would be the safest solution for the problems raised, with least danger of introducing additional problems, making the software bug fixes most simple (the fix of DQ context derivation would still be necessary).

Revisit

[JVET-R0418](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10080) Crosscheck of JVET-R0116 (AHG11/AHG14: On sign data hiding of transform skip block) [T. Tsukuba (Sony)] [late]

[JVET-R0139](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9783) AHG9: High-level control flag for lossless coding [T. Zhou, E. Sasaki, T. Ikai (Sharp)]

TBP

[JVET-R0141](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9785) Disabling Dependent Quantization and Sign Data Hiding in Transform Skip blocks [T. Hashimoto, E. Sasaki, T. Aono, T. Ikai (Sharp)]

TBP

[JVET-R0398](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10043) Crosscheck of JVET-R0141 (Disabling Dependent Quantization and Sign Data Hiding in Transform Skip blocks) [[K. Abe (Panasonic)](mailto:abe.kiyo@jp.panasonic.com)] [late]

[JVET-R0142](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9786) AHG9: Slice header signalling clean up [T. Hashimoto, T. Aono, T. Ikai (Sharp)]

See notes under JVET-R0049.

[JVET-R0144](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9788) AHG14: On lossless operation with RRC [J. Gan, C. Rosewarne (Canon)]

TBP

[JVET-R0450](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10112) Crosscheck of JVET-R0144 (AHG14: On lossless operation with RRC) [A. Nalci (Qualcomm)] [late]

[JVET-R0153](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9797) AHG9/AHG16: On slice\_ts\_residual\_coding\_disabled\_flag [J. Choi, S. Yoo, J. Heo, J. Choi, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

See notes under JVET-R0049 for aspect 1.

[JVET-R0154](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9798) AHG9/16: On sign data hiding for BDPCM blocks [S. Yoo, J. Choi, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

TBP

[JVET-R0155](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9799) AHG9/14: On lossless coding granularity [S. Yoo, J. Choi, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

TBP

[JVET-R0182](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9826) AHG9: Removed Redundant Slice Level TSRC Flag [K. Naser, F. Le Leannec, T. Poirier, M. Kerdranvat (InterDigital)]

See notes under JVET-R0049.

[JVET-R0219](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9863) Alternative block size conditions for BDPCM [K. Unno, K. Kawamura, S. Naito (KDDI)]

TBP

[JVET-R0419](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10081) Crosscheck of JVET-R0219 (Alternative block size conditions for BDPCM) [T. Tsukuba (Sony)] [late]

[JVET-R0258](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9902) AHG9: Reduce redundant signalling in picture header [J. Enhorn, M. Pettersson, R. Sjöberg, M. Damghanian, Z. Zhang (Ericsson)]

The ph\_dep\_quant\_enabled\_flag aspect of item 1 of this contribution belongs to this category.

TBP

[JVET-R027](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9915)1 AHG9: High-level constraints of dependent quantization and sign data hiding [A. Nalci, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R0317](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9961) AHG9: On slice transform skip residual coding method signalling [M. Coban, V. Seregin, Y. He, A. Nalci, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

See notes under JVET-R0049 except the PPS aspect.

[JVET-R0325](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9969) AHG14: Disabling dependent quantization and sign bit hiding for transform skip mode [T.-C. Ma, X. Xiu, Y.-W. Chen, H.-J. Jhu, X. Wang (Kwai Inc.)]

TBP

[JVET-R0353](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9997) AHG14: On Interaction between ACT and BDPCM [T. Tsukuba, M. Ikeda, Y. Yagasaki, T. Suzuki (Sony)]

TBP

[JVET-R0354](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9998) AHG14: BDPCM for Inter/IBC-predicted residuals [T. Tsukuba, M. Ikeda, Y. Yagasaki, T. Suzuki (Sony)]

TBP

[JVET-R0451](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10113) Crosscheck of JVET-R0354 (AHG14: BDPCM for Inter/IBC-predicted residuals) [A. Nalci (Qualcomm)] [late]

### Other (1)

[JVET-R0169](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9813) AHG14: Report of CABAC skip mode results on VTM-8.0 [K. Abe, T. Toma, V. Drugeon (Panasonic)]

TBP

## AHG15: Quantization control (4)

Discussed in AHG session 2.5 Tue 14 April 0520-0630

[JVET-R0055](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9699) AHG15: On referencing a non-existent scaling list [C.-Y. Lai, O. Chubach, C.-Y. Chen, T.-D. Chuang, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

In this contribution, three methods to fix the issue of referencing a non-existent scaling list are presented. It is proposed to infer a non-existent scaling list to be the pre-defined matrix with all elements equal to 16 according to scaling\_list\_copy\_mode\_flag and scaling\_list\_pred\_id\_delta.

Problem occurs in 400 where chroma lists are not signalled

Method 1: define the non-existing scaling list as default

Method 2: always signal a scaling list for chroma (i.e. revert the decision of last meeting)

Method 3: bitstream constraint

Refers to ticket #926. In the discussion following that ticket. Methods 1 and 3 had been discussed there.

[JVET-R0127](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9771) AHG15: On scaling list prediction [A. K. Ramasubramonian, B. Ray, G. Van der Auwera, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

This document proposes changes to the derivation of scaling list reference ID when the chroma scaling lists are not signalled. Scaling lists may be explicitly signalled, copied or predicted from other scaling lists – the scaling list used for copying or predicting is referred to as the reference scaling list. The current specification allows luma scaling lists to be copied or predicted from lists that correspond to chroma scaling lists even when the chroma lists are absent; it is asserted that this behaviour is undesirable. The document proposes to modify the reference scaling list ID derivation by skipping the absent chroma lists. It is asserted that the proposed method fixes the issue of referring absent lists; due to the small bit savings, the proposed method is argued to be preferable compared to explicit constraints or inferring default lists.

Also related to ticket #926. Another method is proposed that disallows prediction from chroma scaling list when it is not present. This would also require a syntax change, reducing the range of code words to only allowing reference to luma values.

[JVET-R0166](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9810) AHG15: Issue on chroma scaling matrix for 4:4:4 [K. Abe, T. Toma (Panasonic)]

This contribution points out the issue that VTM-8.0 does not work with enabling scaling matrix for 4:4:4 format and proposes two solutions. Solution1 proposes to fix VTM to strictly align to current VVC specification text, it needs to introduce size64 chroma scaling matrices reusing size32 matrices. Solution2 proposes alternative method of current VVC specification text by introducing size64 chroma scaling matrix using individual matrix id. It can simplify the specification and improve the tuning capability.

The proposed solution 2 would also require signalling the size 64 chroma matrices for the 420 case.

It is not fully clear that the separate scaling matrices for chroma block size 64 are really needed.

No support for solution 2.

Recommendation (SW BF): Align the VTM with text regarding the upscaling of chroma matrices for 444 64 size (adopt method1 of R0166).

[JVET-R0326](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9970) AHG15: On Chroma Quantization Matrix Signaling [H. Zhang, X. Li, G. Li, L. Li, S. Liu (Tencent)]

This contribution proposes two fixes for the issue reported in ticket #926 that prediction may be from chroma quantization matrix which is not signaled.

**Method #1** Valuesinnon-signaled chroma QM is set to 16.

**Method #2** Value of **scaling\_list\_copy\_mode\_flag**[id] is inferred to be equal to 1 when it is not present

Also related to ticket #926.

Both methods are using default value (similar to method 1 of R0055), but defining it differently. Method 2 of R0326 is identical to method 1 of R0055

Method 1 of R0326 was already proposed in the original Q0505, but not included in the last meeting’s decision. It is pointed out by the editor that the text description is not optimum.

It is agreed that method 3 of R0055 (encoder constraint) is not desirable.

It is agreed that method 2 of R0055 (reverting the decision of last meeting) is not desirable.

Compression efficiency is not an argument for scaling matrices.

Both method 1 of R0055 (same as method 2 of R0326), and the method of R0127 would solve the problem.

R0055 method 1 would have less impact on implementation logic changes, and had already been discussed in the reflector.

R0127 inhibits unnecessary codewords which seems to be more clean from the spec perspective.

Recommendation (BF): R0055M1/R0326M2 should be adopted.

# High-level syntax (HLS) proposals (255)

## AHG9: General high-level syntax (174)

### Combinations of subpictures and other features (3)

[JVET-R0043](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9687) AHG9: On subpicture interaction with other tools [J. Li, K. Abe (Panasonic)]

Discussion began here with AHG Session 1.15 on Monday 13 April at 1300 UTC (GJS & YKW).

This contribution proposes to disable tool combinations between (1) subpicture and field coding (2) subpicture and Gradual Decoder Refresh (GDR). It is asserted that the concept between subpicture and field coding are mutually exclusive and that subpicture and GDR do not work well together.

Currently, the field coding indication is essentially metadata. It is not coupled with any aspects of coding. It was commented that it seemed undesirable to couple these only to disallow the combination, which could plausibly be used – e.g., splitting the left and right halves of the picture into two subpictures.

A virtual boundary can be used for GDR, and in the current draft, a virtual boundary can only be used with subpictures if the virtual boundary is in the SPS. However, GDR can also be used without a virtual boundary (e.g., with coding as would have been done for prior standards while providing GDR header information).

The proposed restrictions did not seem necessary and would prohibit potential uses, so no action was taken on this.

[JVET-R0058](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9702) AHG8/AHG9/AHG12: On the combination of RPR, subpictures, and scalability [Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang, K. Zhang, Z. Deng (Bytedance)]

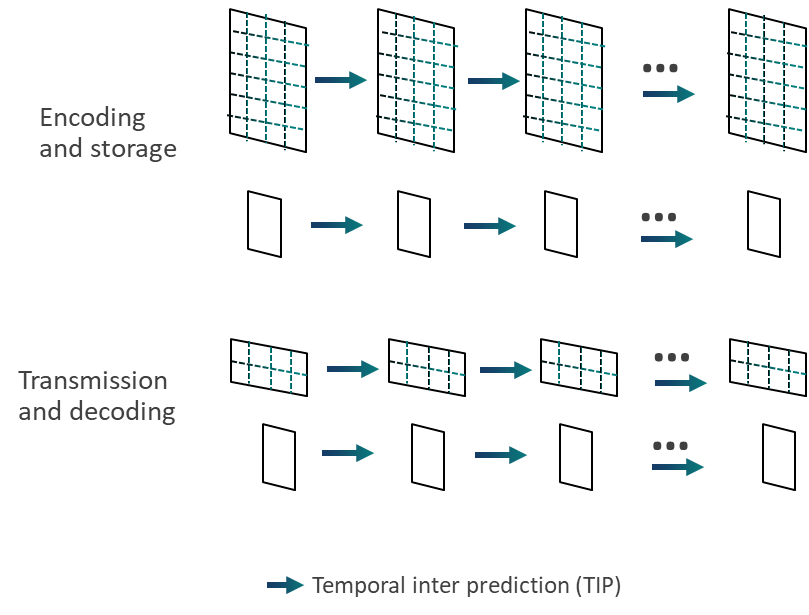
Discussed in AHG Session 1.15 on Monday 13 April at 1320 UTC (GJS).

The latest VVC draft text includes constraints that basically disallow any other combination of subpictures and scalability with inter-layer prediction (ILP) than a restricted combination of subpictures and SNR scalability.

The contributor made the following comments and assertions:

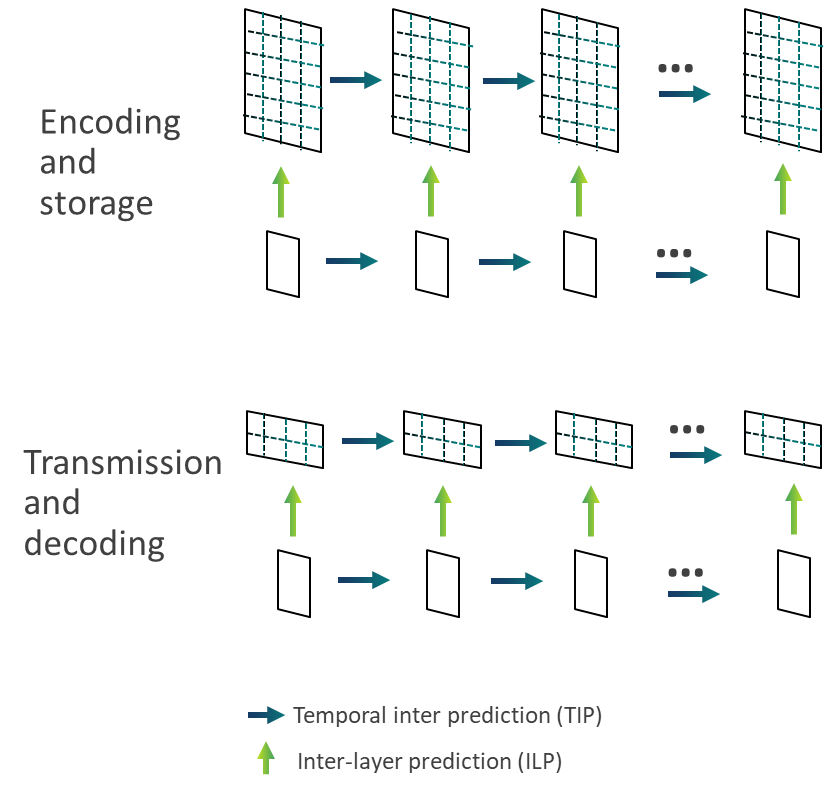
1. They could not figure out a reason why whether a layer is an output layer should make a difference herein. Rather, they thought the constraint should also apply when the layer containing the i-th subpicture is not an output layer of an OLS. The contributor asserted that the entire constraint should be specified in a manner that does not consider whether a layer is an output layer of an OLS.
2. The requirement for the value of subpic\_treated\_as\_pic\_flag[ i ] to be aligned across layers should be included, as otherwise the extraction of the subpicture sequence with the same subpicture index across the layers won't be possible.
3. The requirement for the value of loop\_filter\_across\_subpic\_enabled\_flag[ i ] to be aligned across layers should be excluded, as regardless of the value of this flag, as long as the subpic\_treated\_as\_pic\_flag[ i ] is equal to 1 the subpicture sequence is extractable. Setting of the value of loop\_filter\_across\_subpic\_enabled\_flag[ i ] should be left for the encoder to decide for trading-off the quality of single extractable subpicture sequences vs the quality of sets of extractable subpicture sequences, just as why the two flags are signalled independently from each other.
4. The entire constraint should only apply when sps\_num\_subpics\_minus1 is greater than 0, to avoid the cases of one subpicture per subpicture being covered by the constraint, unintentionally.
5. The temporal scope, i.e., the set of AUs, in which the constraint applies is not clearly specified.
6. The requirement for the value of each of the scaling window parameters scaling\_win\_left\_offset, scaling\_win\_right\_offset, scaling\_win\_top\_offset, and scaling\_win\_bottom\_offset to be aligned across layers should be included, to make sure RPR for inter-layer reference pictures (ILRPs) is not needed when there are multiple subpictures per picture, as the latter is not supported in the latest VVC design.
7. It is unnecessary to disallow a layer to use multiple subpictures per picture while its reference layer has just one subpicture per picture. As we know, a typical subpicture-based viewport-dependent 360o video delivery scheme is shown in the figure below, wherein a higher-resolution representation of the full video consists of subpictures, while a lower-resolution representation of the full video does not use subpictures and can be coded with less frequent random access points than the higher-resolution representation. The client receives the full video in the lower-resolution and for the higher-resolution video it only receives and decode the subpictures that cover the current viewport.

Another participant commented that the example use case would be highly beneficial for viewport-dependent streaming.



**A typical subpicture-based viewport-dependent 360o video coding scheme**

By allowing a layer to use multiple subpictures per picture while its reference layer has just one subpicture per picture, the coding scheme shown in the figure below would be allowed, where the only difference compared to the approach shown in the above figure is that ILP is allowed.



**A typical subpicture-based viewport-dependent 360o video coding scheme based on subpictures and spatial scalability with ILP**

A flag called res\_change\_in\_clvs\_allowed\_flag is proposed to be added.

It was commented that negative scaling window offsets would be helpful for the suggested use (see R0114 and R0217).

The contribution proposes the following changes related to the combination of RPR, subpictures, and scalability:

1. Change the constraint on the combination of subpictures and scalability (in the semantics of subpic\_treated\_as\_pic\_flag[ i ]) as follows:
   1. To impose cross-layer alignment restrictions on all layers in each dependency tree, independent of whether any of the layers is an output layer of an OLS.
   2. To require cross-layer alignment of subpic\_treated\_as\_pic\_flag[ i ]. (This is also proposed in R0118 aspect 2 and R0186 aspect 3.)
   3. To not require cross-layer alignment of loop\_filter\_across\_subpic\_enabled\_flag[ i ].
   4. To not impose cross-layer alignment restrictions when sps\_num\_subpics\_minus1 is equal to 0.
   5. To clearly specify the applicable scope through the target set of AUs specified as follows: For each CLVS of a current layer referring to the SPS, let the target set of AUs targetAuSet be all the AUs starting from the AU containing the first picture of the CLVS in decoding order to the AU containing the last picture of the CLVS in decoding order, inclusive.
   6. To require cross-layer alignment of the scaling window parameters (for pictures having the same spatial resolution).
   7. To impose cross-layer alignment restrictions only on the current layer and all the higher layers that depend on the current layer, while not on the higher layers that do not depend on the current layer or on the lower layers.
2. Change the following RPR aspects related to the combination of RPR, subpictures, and scalability as follows:
   1. Instead of having just one SPS flag for controlling RPR, use two SPS flags (ref\_pic\_resampling\_enabled\_flag and res\_change\_in\_clvs\_allowed\_flag), one for controlling the use of RPR as a tool, and the other for controlling whether the picture resolution can change within the CLVS.
   2. Consequently, also specify two general constraint flags, one for each of these two flags.
   3. Require all pictures with the same resolution within a CLVS to have the same scaling window.
3. Disallow the collocated picture of a current picture to be an LTRP or ILRP.
4. In the decoding processes involving the clipping operations for treating subpicture boundaries in motion compensation and motion prediction as picture boundaries, the condition on when to apply the clipping operations is slightly changed such that the clipping operation is not applied when the reference picture is not split into multiple subpictures.

The comments during the AHG review were generally positive. R0114 and R0217 are related.

It was commented that HEVC allows the collocated picture to be an LTRP or ILRP and was questioned whether this aspect is necessary.

Revisit after offline study of the details.

[JVET-R0184](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9828) AHG9/AHG12: On reference picture wraparound for subpictures [S. Paluri, Hendry, S. Kim (LGE)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.15 on Monday 13 April (GJS & YKW).

In the current VVC draft, reference picture wraparound for subpictures is only possible when the subpic\_treated\_as\_pic\_flag is equal to 0. This contribution asserted that the reference picture wraparound functionality could be extended for cases when subpic\_treated\_as\_pic\_flag equal to 1 with the subpicture width is equal to the picture width without having to have additional signalling. This contribution enables this functionality semantically.

In this contribution, the following is proposed:

1. Allow reference picture wraparound for subpicture with subpic\_treated\_as\_pic\_flag[ i ] equal to 1 when the width of the subpicture is the same as the width of the picture, without additional signalling.
2. At slice level, derive the boundaries to be applied for decoding of blocks in the slice. If the slice belongs to an independently coded subpiture, use the subpicture boundary; otherwise, use picture boundary. It is remarked that this 2nd proposal item can be considered as editorial updates.

Examples shown in Q0403 were discussed. Two examples are shown below.

Case 1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Wrap off | Wrap off |
| Wrap on | |
| Wrap on | |

The above example would have different behaviour in different subpictures. The next figure would not.

Case 2

|  |
| --- |
| Wrap on |
| Wrap on |

The second case could be used for, e.g., top-bottom stereoscopic ERP coding (or segmenting a single ERP).

Both of these are currently disallowed with subpictures treated as picture boundaries.

It was commented that we should avoid potential confusion in what is allowed and how it operates.

It was suggested to have wrap-around be a whole-picture property. This would invoke wrap-around as follows, with wrapping at the picture boundaries (thick boundaries, independent of the subpicture layout), as in case 3.

Case 3

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

The group seemed inclined to consider only the second of these three variations (case 2). The case just above and the case below would be prohibited:

Case 4

|  |
| --- |
| Wrap on |
| Wrap off |

For signalling, wrap is in the SPS and the wrap offset is signalled in the PPS.

AHG Recommendation (cleanup): Allow case 2 (only). Revisit for text.

Discussion for AHG Session 1.15 ended on Monday 13 April at 1525 UTC.

### High level tool control (58)

#### Chroma deblocking *tc* and *β* offsets signalling (13)

[JVET-R0338](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9982) AHG9: A summary of proposals on chroma deblocking tc and β offsets signalling [Y.-K. Wang (Bytedance)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.1 Monday 6 April at 1315 UTC (GJS & YKW).

This contribution intends to provide a summary of the 12 proposals on signalling of chroma deblocking tc and β offsets submitted to this JVET meeting by the 3 April 2020 submission deadline.

It is suggested that this summary, in terms of a list of design questions, is used for the reviewing of these proposals, such that the discussions can be in a more structured and efficient manner.

1. Skip the signalling of the chroma tc and β deblocking offset syntax elements (SEs) in the PPS when the chroma format is ( 4:0:0 or (4:4:4 and the separate color plane coding mode is in use) ) and/or when the parameter values for chroma are the same as for luma?
   1. Yes, (R0077, R0078, R0095, R0106, R0152, R0172, R0206, R0218, R0232), and condition the SEs on
      1. A new PPS flag for controlling the presence of chroma deblocking parameters (R0077, R0078, R0081, R0106, R0206)
      2. The existing pps\_chroma\_tool\_offsets\_present\_flag currently for controlling the presence of the QP offsets in the PPS (R0078, R0095, R0106, R0152, R0172, R0206, R0218, R0232) AHG Recommendation (cleanup): Recommended by AHG. (The editor may also consider renaming the flag.) If the flag is zero, the chroma offsets (if needed) are inferred from the luma offsets.
      3. ChromaArrayType (R0172)
   2. No. (R0048, R0079, R0081, R0232)
      1. Impose semantics constraints that values shall be equal to 0 when ChromaArrayType is equal to 0. (R0079, R0081, R0232)
2. Skip the signalling of the chroma tc and β deblocking offset syntax elements (SEs) in the PH and the SH when the chroma format is (4:0:0 or (4:4:4 and the separate color plane coding mode is in use) ) and/or when the parameter values for chroma are the same for luma?
   1. Yes, (all the 12 contributions), and condition the SEs on
      1. ChromaArrayType (R0048, R0078, R0079, R0081, R0095, R0106, R0152, R0172, R0206, R0218, R0232)
      2. A new PPS flag for controlling the presence of chroma deblocking parameters (R0077, R0078, R0106)
      3. The existing pps\_chroma\_tool\_offsets\_present\_flag currently for controlling the presence of the QP offsets in the PPS (R0078, R0152, R0232) AHG Recommendation (cleanup): Recommended by AHG. (The editor may also consider renaming the luma beta and tc offset control syntax elements.) If the flag is zero, the chroma offsets (if needed) are inferred from the luma offsets.
      4. A new PH flag and a new SH flag (R0081, R0206)
   2. No, but impose semantics constraints that values shall be equal to 0 when ChromaArrayType is equal to 0. (R0079, R0232)

[JVET-R0048](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9692) AHG9: On chroma deblocking parameters [C.-M. Tsai, C.-W. Hsu, S.-T. Hsiang, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

[JVET-R0077](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9721) AHG9: On chroma deblocking parameters signalling [J. Xu, L. Zhang, Y.-K. Wang, K. Zhang, Z. Deng (Bytedance)]

[JVET-R0078](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9722) AHG9: On signalling of deblocking parameters for coding monochrome pictures [H.-W. Sun, H.-B. Teo, C.-S. Lim (Panasonic)]

[JVET-R0079](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9723) AHG9: On signalling of chroma deblocking filter parameters for monochrome [T. Tsukuba, M. Ikeda, Y. Yagasaki, T. Suzuki (Sony)]

[JVET-R0081](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9725) AHG9: Chroma deblocking strength signalling [Z. Zhang, M. Pettersson, M. Damghanian, J. Enhorn, K. Andersson, J. Ström, R. Sjöberg (Ericsson)]

[JVET-R0095](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9739) AHG9: Clean-up of chroma deblocking control parameter signalling [M. G. Sarwer, Y. Ye, J. Luo, J. Chen (Alibaba)]

[JVET-R0106](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9750) AHG9: On Deblocking Control [S. Deshpande, J. Samuelsson, A. Segall, T. Zhou, T. Ikai (Sharp)]

Item 2 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0152](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9796) AHG9: On signalling of chroma deblocking offsets in monochrome picture [J. Choi, J. Choi, J. Heo, S. Yoo, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

[JVET-R0172](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9816) AHG9: Removed Redundant Coding of Chroma Deblocking Filter Parameters [K. Naser, F. Le Léannec, T. Poirier (InterDigital)]

[JVET-R0206](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9850) AHG9: Modified signalling of Chroma deblocking control parameters [A. M. Kotra, S. Esenlik, B. Wang, H. Gao, E. Alshina (Huawei)]

[JVET-R0218](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9862) AHG9: Decoding conditions of deblocking control parameters for chroma [K. Unno, K. Kawamura, S. Naito (KDDI)]

[JVET-R0232](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9876) AHG9: APS, LMCS, deblocking and PPS constraints [N. Hu, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

#### Deblocking control signalling - other aspects (5)

Discussion began here with AHG Session 1.8 on Tuesday 7 April at 2320 UTC (GJS & YKW).

[JVET-R0072](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9716) AHG9: On signalling of deblocking control [Z. Deng, Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang, K. Zhang, J. Xu (Bytedance)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.8 on Tuesday 7 April at 2320 UTC (GJS).

It is asserted that the deblocking control mechanism in the latest VVC text is pretty complicated, not straightforward, not easy to understand, and consequently prone to errors. This contribution proposes to change the deblocking signalling based on a 2-bit deblocking mode indicator in the PPS, summarized as follows:

* Replace the three PPS flags for deblocking signalling with a 2-bit deblocking mode indicator that specifies the following four modes: a) deblocking fully disabled and not used for all slices; b) deblocking used for all slices using 0-valued β and tC offsets; c) deblocking used for all slices using β and tC offsets explicitly signalled in the PPS; and d) deblocking further controlled at either picture or slice level.
* The two flags in PH/SH are renamed to be ph/slice\_deblocking\_filter\_used\_flag and ph/slice\_deblocking\_parameters\_override\_flag, with the use flag specifying whether deblocking is used for the current picture/slice, and the override flag specifying whether the β and tC offsets are overridden by the values signalled in the PH/SH.

There was discussion of the various cases described in the document.

It was commented that deblocking is the only case where a disabling in the PPS can be overridden at the picture level. Some participants said this is OK, as it enables PPS sharing, and noted that we have such an override in HEVC. Others said this is the only place in the text that allows a disabling to be overridden.

It was agreed that there is no clear bug in the current design, although it does appear that there are a number of editorial bugs in the current semantics of the text.

No clear need for action was identified by the AHG on this, so the AHG did not recommend action.

[JVET-R0183](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9827) AHG9: On deblocking control signalling [S. Paluri, Hendry, S. Kim (LGE)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.8 (GJS & YKW).

This contribution asserted that the current signalling for deblocking filter control is complex and may be simplified. For example, the current design allows the deblocking to be disabled at the PPS level and then later to be enabled either in picture header or the slice header. It is asserted that such design may be confusing and make the signalling more difficult to understand.

This contribution proposed the following changes:

1. Signal a flag in the PPS, i.e., pps\_deblocking\_enabled\_flag to specify whether or not deblocking is enabled / applied to pictures that refer to the PPS.
2. When deblocking is enabled (e.g., the value of pps\_deblocking\_enabled\_flag is equal to 1, additional flags can be signalled as follows:
   1. pps\_deblocking\_override\_enabled\_flag, which is an existing flag.
   2. pps\_deblocking\_parameter\_present\_flag to specify whether the PPS deblocking parameter is present.

This is very similar in spirit to R0072, and is a smaller change.

No clear need for action was identified by the AHG on this, so the AHG did not recommend action.

[JVET-R0159](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9803) AHG9: On high level syntax of deblocking filter [J. Chen, J. Luo, Y. Ye, R.-L. Liao (Alibaba)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.8 (GJS & YKW).

This contribution includes two syntax and semantics changes of deblocking filter (DBF) as follows.

* It is proposed to signal an SPS enabled flag for DBF as done for other loop filters. It was asked whether there are any other features that do not have an SPS-level enabling flag; CU QP delta and CU chroma QP delta enabling were noted. It was commented that the reason there is no such flag is because it was expected that bitstreams would generally have the DBF enabled (and there is no constraint flag for this). Another participant commented that we may have wanted to have control flags for things either in the SPS or PPS but not both. It was commented that in other in-loop filter cases, there is syntax in the PH that is gated by the SPS flag. No clear need for action was identified by the AHG on this, so the AHG did not recommend action.
* Fixing basically editorial bugs of the semantics of DBF control related syntax elements. AHG Recommendation (editorial BF): Adopt (with editor discretion on exact form of expression).

[JVET-R0106](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9750) AHG9: On Deblocking Control [S. Deshpande, J. Samuelsson, A. Segall, T. Zhou, T. Ikai (Sharp)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.8 (GJS & YKW).

Item 1 of this contribution belongs to this category.

Proposal 1: It is proposed to move the signalling location of syntax element dbf\_info\_in\_ph\_flag to locate it near the other deblocking control parameters signalling.

This is a small proposed change to group together and logically nest the deblocking syntax in the PPS. AHG Recommendation (cleanup): Adopt.

Discussion stopped here for AHG Session 1.8 on Wednesday 8 April 0115 UTC.

[JVET-R0388](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10033) AHG9: Cleanups on deblocking signalling [Z. Deng, Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang, K. Zhang, J. Xu (Bytedance)] [late]

TBP

#### Quantization control signalling (6)

Discussion began here for JVET on 16 April at 0500 (UTC) (GJS, JRO, YKW).

[JVET-R0050](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9694) AHG9: HLS on dependent quantization and sign data hiding [S.-T. Hsiang, T.-D. Chuang, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

This contribution proposes five high-level syntax modifications related to dependent quantization and sign data hiding, summarized as follows:

1. When sps\_dep\_quant\_enabled\_flag is equal to 1, a new sequence parameter set (SPS) syntax element **sps\_dep\_quant\_enabled\_pic\_present\_flag** is further signalled to indicate whetherph\_dep\_quant\_enabled\_flag is present in the picture header.

Something similar is in R0258.

1. When sps\_sign\_data\_hiding\_enabled\_flag is equal to 1, a new SPS syntax element **sps\_sign\_data\_hiding\_enabled\_pic\_present\_flag** is further signalled to indicate whetherpic\_sign\_data\_hiding\_enabled\_flag is present in the picture header.

Items 1 and 2 propose to add 2 flags to the SPS to conditionally remove 2 flags in the PH.

The proponent said we have similar presence flags for signalling DMVR, BDOF and PROF. Each of these has a presence flag in the SPS and a conditionally present flag in the PH.

It was asked whether we have a general approach in such situations.

It was asked whether there is a proposal to move the control from the PH to the SH.

There had been other discussions on similar proposed change, for example, about LMCS and scaling lists (see notes for R0404) to save SH bits with SPS gating flags, and such proposed gating flags had not been added.

TSRC is related, and the interaction of TSRC with SDH/DQ is a more important question to be resolved. R0049 discusses TSRC and proposes controlling an SH flag with an SPS flag.

Some participants supported this (not removing the conditional signalling within the SPS) due to the argument for consistency with the approach for DMVR, BDOF and PROF.

Revisit after consideration of TSRC interaction.

1. pic\_sign\_data\_hiding\_enabled\_flag is renamed as ph\_sign\_data\_hiding\_enabled\_flag. This is only editorial.
2. Simplification of deriving the variable signHidden by setting the value of signHidden equal to 0 if pic\_sign\_data\_hiding\_enabled\_flag is equal to 0 in the syntax table (editorial only).
3. Signal sps\_dep\_quant\_enabled\_flag and sps\_sign\_data\_hiding\_enabled\_flag independently but dependent quantization and sign data hiding are still mutually exclusive for each picture.

SDH and DQ cannot both be used at the same time. The contribution removes a presence condition for one of these flags in the SPS. The proposed syntax would allow some pictures to use SDH and others to use DQ in the same CLVS, which is not currently allowed and which was agreed not to be desirable, so no action was taken on this.

It was commented that there are also other proposals relating to HLS for these features (e.g., R0116).

[JVET-R0068](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9712) AHG8/AHG9/AHG12: Miscellaneous HLS topics [Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang, Z. Deng, J. Xu, K. Zhang, K. Fan (Bytedance)]

Item 7 of this contribution belongs to this category. The contribution proposes to change the syntax name of (pps\_)init\_qp\_minus26 to init\_qp\_minus32 and update the semantics accordingly.

In HEVC the QP range is from −QpBDoffset to 51, so 26 is approximately the midpoint for 8 bit video.

In VVC the QP range is from −QpBDoffset to 63. For 10 bit video this is −12 to 63.

It was commented that the typical QP in VVC is also a little higher than in HEVC.

It was noted that there is a 37 in the proposed semantics that should be 31.

It was commented that the same change had been proposed in L0553 and had not been adopted for the same reason as noted above.

There was some discussion of what we think the typical QP would be for use of VVC.

It was agreed not to take action on this.

[JVET-R0073](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9717) AHG9: Some cleanups on QP delta signalling [Z. Deng, L. Zhang, Y.-K. Wang, J. Xu, K. Zhang (Bytedance)]

This contribution proposes the following changes on QP delta signalling, asserted to make the design more consistent between luma and chroma for CU-level and picture/slice-level QP delta signalling:

1. Regarding the CU-level luma QP delta control, it is proposed to:
   1. Add a slice-level on/off control flag (named cu\_qp\_delta\_enabled\_flag) for CU luma QP delta, and condition the presence based on the PPS-level on/off control flag. This would allow the encoder to send QP deltas at the CU level for some slices and not others.

It was noted that chroma QP ordinarily tracks luma QP and was remarked that the overhead for sending QP deltas when they are all zero-valued seems low (they are arithmetically coded and may be as infrequent as one per CTU or they can use a smaller region basis as selected by the encoder).

The proponent said that under some circumstances we have slice-level control of whether there are chroma QP offsets at the CG level without having slice-level control of whether there are luma QP offsets at the CG level. Another participant commented that this may be desirable for HDR, and another commented that the purpose of local luma QP control and local chroma QP control are somewhat different.

Another participant commented that the local chroma QP offsets are likely to be less frequently used than for luma. Another said that chroma QP offset usage might be only for content adaptive purposes and not used in some slices.

No action was agreed to be take on this.

* 1. Rename the PPS-level on/off control flag to be pps\_cu\_qp\_delta\_enabled\_flag for clearer wordings.
  2. Resolve an asserted error in the semantics of pps\_cu\_qp\_delta\_enabled\_flag by using it to specify the presence of cu\_qp\_delta\_abs and cu\_qp\_delta\_sign\_flag in both the transform unit syntax and the palette coding syntax.

Decision (expression of existing intent): The error identified in “c” should be corrected, and the editor should also consider the suggestion in “b”.

1. Regarding the picture/slice-level chroma QP offsets signalling:
   1. Signal the picture-level chroma QP offsets (named ph\_cb\_qp\_offset, ph\_cb\_qp\_offset, and ph\_joint\_cbcr\_qp\_offset).
   2. Add a PPS switch flag (named chroma\_qp\_offset\_info\_in\_ph\_flag) to control whether to signal the chroma QP offsets in picture or slice-level (but never both).
   3. Rename the PPS present flag to be pps\_chroma\_qp\_offsets\_present\_flag and use it to condition the presence of picture/slice level chroma QP offsets.

It was noted that the purpose of the luma and chroma controls are somewhat different since the luma changes are tracked by the chroma changes as a bit rate control functionality. That is different from the purpose of the chroma QP control, which is for just controlling an offset used when tracking luma or for very localized control.

Currently, chroma QP offsets are sent in the PPS or SH, but not the PH.

The luma QP delta is sent at the PH or SH.

R0272 and R0302 were said to be similar.

Since the purpose of the control functionality is different for the luma and chroma controls, it was not agreed that there is a need for changing the way these work to make them more similar, and no action was thus taken on this.

1. Regarding the picture/slice-level luma QP delta signalling:
   1. Add an on/off control flag in the PPS (named pps\_luma\_qp\_delta\_present\_flag) to condition the presence of picture/slice level luma QP delta.

See the notes above; no action was taken on this.

[JVET-R0076](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9720) AHG9: Chroma QP mapping table cleanups [J. Xu, L. Zhang, Y.-K. Wang, K. Zhang, Z. Deng (Bytedance)]

This contribution proposes the following HLS changes to chroma QP mapping tables:

1. Change qp\_table\_start\_minus26 to qp\_table\_start and update the semantics accordingly.

This would allow the table to start in the negative range, but the proponent said there would be no desire to have an offset in this range. The coding of this would be unsigned rather than signed as currently.

This table is sent in the SPS.

There seemed to be no need for action on this.

1. Change num\_points\_in\_qp\_table\_minus1 to num\_points\_in\_qp\_table and update the semantics accordingly. num\_points\_in\_qp\_table equal to 0 indicates that for each QpY QpChroma is equal to QpY.

There is no shortcut for an identity mapping. The way to signal that is to send 0 for the val\_minus1 and 1 for the diff\_val. This is done in the VTM (there had been a bug in this, which has been fixed). The proponent said this is not very intuitive and would prefer that if no pivot points are sent, an identity mapping is inferred.

It was commented that similar proposals had previously been discussed with no action taken, and that it was undesirable to add more special cases, and that the reference software can help inform people of what to do, so no action was taken on this.

1. Use separate chroma QP mapping tables for I slices and B/P slices.

Currently, our CTC uses different tables for AI versus RA/LB/LP. They are not very different, and it was commented that these had probably not really been optimized. This may have been to try to have some offset to balance the dual tree gain for chroma. The difference appeared to be very minor (off by one QP value in part of the range). Lower-level chroma QP offset can alternatively be used for a very similar effect if desired. There seemed to be no clear need for action on this, so no action was taken.

It was commented that we should check the luma/chroma balance used in the CTC and consider using offsets to adjust that.

[JVET-R027](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9916)2 AHG9: On chroma QP offsets in picture header [K. Misra, J. Samuelsson, S. Deshpande, F. Bossen, A. Segall (Sharp)]

See the notes above for R0073.

[JVET-R0302](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9946) AHG12: On signalling of chroma QP [L. Li, X. Li, B. Choi, S. Wenger, S. Liu (Tencent)]

See the notes above for R0073.

Discussion stopped here for JVET on 16 April at 0815 (UTC) (GJS, JRO, YKW).

#### High-level control of features that use APSs: LMCS, scaling lists, and ALF (21)

Discussion began here in AHG Session 1.16 on Monday 13 April at 1540 (GJS & YKW).

[JVET-R0404](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10049) AHG9: A summary of proposals on high level control of LMCS, Scaling list, ALF and SAO [L. Zhang, Y.-K. Wang (Bytedance)] [late]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.16 (GJS).

This contribution intends to provide a summary of the 21 proposals on high level control of LMCS, scaling list, ALF and SAO submitted to this JVET meeting by the 3 April 2020 submission deadline.

It is suggested that this summary, in terms of a list of design questions, is used for the reviewing of these proposals, such that the discussions can be in a more structured and efficient manner.

**For high-level control and semantics changes of LMCS, the following aspects are proposed:**

1. Controlling of presence of the SH LMCS enabled flag slice\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag
   1. Conditionally add a new SPS SE to indicate whether slice\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag is present, and when not present, infer the value to be equal to the PH LMCS enabled flag. ([JVET-R0051](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9695))

This is to save a flag at the slice header level if all slices have LMCS enabled if the PH has LMCS enabled.

It was commented that saving a bit at the SH level doesn’t seem especially important for LMCS, so no action was taken on this.

* 1. Replace the PH flag ph\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag with a 2-bit ph\_lmcs\_mode\_idc, with 3 modes specified: disabled (mode 0), used for all slices (mode 1), and enabled (mode 2); and only signal slice\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag for mode 2. ([JVET-R0063](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9707))

This is similar in spirit to item a, but using a bit at the PH level instead of at the SPS level to distinguish the cases.

It was commented that saving a bit at the SH level doesn’t seem especially important for LMCS, so no action was taken on this.

* 1. Skip the signalling of the SH LMCS enabled flag for the case when the PH is in the SH. ([JVET-R0089](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9733), [JVET-R0098](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9742), [JVET-R0210](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9854), [JVET-R0200](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9844), [JVET-R0202](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9846))

AHG Recommendation (cleanup): Adopt. Text is in R0098 and software will be provided by that proponent.

* 1. Move the SH flag slice\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag to be just after the ALF parameters ([JVET-R0200](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9844)) so that the header information for LMCS is grouped in a similar way as in the picture header. (It was commented that there may also be another parsing simplification from this.)

AHG Recommendation (cleanup): Adopt.

1. Slice-level control of chroma residual scaling (currently only controlled in the PH).
   1. Remove the PH control flag (ph\_chroma\_residual\_scale\_flag) and add one flag in SH. (method 1 of [JVET-R0096](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9740), method 2 of [JVET-R0171](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9815))
   2. Add a control flag in slice level under the condition "if( slice\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag  &&  ph\_chroma\_residual\_scale\_flag )". (proposal 2 of [JVET-R0089](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9733), method 2 of [JVET-R0096](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9740), method 1 of [JVET-R0171](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9815))

Currently, luma and chroma processing are switched on and off together at the SH level. This would enable controlling them separately.

The proposed chroma flag would only be sent if the luma flag is turned on.

It was commented that we generally have separate control of chroma at the same degree of local level as luma. Others commented that LMCS was brought in as a single tool and the design is somewhat unified (with the balance between luma and chroma somewhat maintained by changing chroma together with luma) and they thought currently logical.

In the absence of sufficient support, no action was recommended on this.

1. Add a constraint to disable chroma residual scaling of LMCS for pictures within a GDR period ([JVET-R0393](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10038)).

The proponent indicated that enabling the chroma scaling can cause a GDR “leak”.

It was asked whether there would be a leak if the virtual boundary is at a CTU boundary. The proponent responded that this would not cause a leak.

It was commented that another approach could be to just add a NOTE to caution the reader that enabling chroma residual scaling could cause a GDR problem if there is a virtual boundary that is not aligned with a CTU boundary. AHG Recommendation (Ed.): It is suggested to add such a NOTE. The editor is requested to consider this. (No normative effect.)

1. Revised semantics (italics for report emphasis only):
2. Change the semantics of sps\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag equal to 1 to use the wording of "may be used" instead of "is used". ([JVET-R0051](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9695), [JVET-R0160](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9804))

**sps\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that luma mapping with chroma scaling *may be* used in the CLVS. sps\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag equal to 0 specifies that luma mapping with chroma scaling is not used in the CLVS.

1. Revise the current semantics of ph\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag to the following: ([JVET-R0051](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9695), [JVET-R0160](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9804), [JVET-R0210](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9854))

**ph\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that luma mapping with chroma scaling *may be* enabled *for slices* associated with the PH. ph\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag equal to 0 specifies that luma mapping with chroma scaling *is* disabled for *all* slices associated with the PH. When not present, the value of ph\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag is inferred to be equal to 0.

1. Revise the current semantics of ph\_chroma\_residual\_scale\_flag to the following:

* **ph\_chroma\_residual\_scale\_flag** equal to 1
  + 1. specifies that chroma residual scaling *may be* enabled for slices associated with the PH. ([JVET-R0051](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9695), [JVET-R0160](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9804))
    2. specifies that chroma residual scaling is enabled for all slices associated with the PH *and whether it is applied for each slice is further controlled by the slice\_lmcs\_used\_flag signalled in the slice header*. ([JVET-R0063](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9707))
* **ph\_chroma\_residual\_scale\_flag** equal to 0
  + 1. ph\_chroma\_residual\_scale\_flag equal to 0 specifies that chroma residual scaling *is disabled for all* slices associated with the PH. ([JVET-R0051](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9695), [JVET-R0063](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9707), [JVET-R0160](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9804))

1. Change the semantics of slice\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag equal to 1 to use the wording of "luma mapping is enabled for the current slice and chroma scaling may be enabled for the current slice" instead of "luma mapping with chroma scaling is enabled for the current slice" ([JVET-R0160](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9804)):

**slice\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that *luma mapping* is enabled for the current slice and *chroma scaling may be enabled for the current slice*. slice\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag equal to 0 specifies that luma mapping with chroma scaling is not enabled for the current slice. When slice\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag is not present, it is inferred to be equal to 0.

AHG Recommendation (Ed. BF / expression of existing intent): Agreed as detailed above (editor has discretion over exact expression).

AHG Recommendation (Ed.): It is suggested to remove “one, more, or all” phrases in the text.

Discussion ended here for AHG Session 1.16 on 13 April at 1715.

Discussion began here for JVET on 15 April at 0600 (UTC) (GJS, JRO, YKW).

**The following design questions on high level control of scaling lists were proposed:**

1. Controlling of presence of the SH explicit scaling list enabled flag slice\_explicit\_scaling\_list\_used\_flag
2. Conditionally add a new SPS SE to indicate whether slice\_explicit\_scaling\_list\_used\_flag is present, and when not present, infer the value to be equal to the PH explicit scaling list enabled flag. ([JVET-R0051](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9695))

It was commented that saving a bit at the SH level doesn’t seem especially important for explicit scaling lists, so no action was taken on this.

1. Replace the PH one-bit flag by a 2-bit ph\_explicit\_scaling\_list\_mode\_idc, with 3 modes specified: disabled (mode 0), used for all slices (mode 1), and enabled (mode 2). and only signal slice\_explicit\_scaling\_list\_used\_flag for mode 2. ([JVET-R0064](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9708))

It was commented that saving a bit at the SH level doesn’t seem especially important for explicit scaling lists, so no action was taken on this.

1. Skip the signalling of the SH explicit scaling list enabled flag for when the PH is in the SH. ([JVET-R0089](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9733), [JVET-R0098](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9742), [JVET-R0202](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9846))

Decision (cleanup): Adopt. Text is in R0098 and software will be provided by that proponent.

1. Move the SH flag slice\_explicit\_scaling\_list\_used\_flag to be just after the ALF parameters (but after slice\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag). ([JVET-R0200](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9844)) so that the header information for explicit scaling lists is grouped in a similar way as in the picture header. (It was commented that there may also be another parsing simplification from this.)

Decision (cleanup): Adopt.

**For high level control and semantics changes of ALF/SAO, the following aspects are proposed:**

1. Control ALF and SAO at SPS, PH (on/off control, ALF APS information for ALF) and SH level (on/off control) and remove the slice level ALF parameter adaptation. ([JVET-R0160](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9804))

Currently, we allow the ALF APS ID to be either at the PH level or slice level (but not both). This is different from how LMCS and scaling lists are handled, which has the APS ID only at the PH level (with lower level on/off).

It was asked whether there was a reason that we got into this position where we have this sort of difference between the level of control of these different features.

Some test results were provided in R0149, showing that the ALF flexibility is useful for distributed encoding (e.g., 4% for 512×512 subpictures), assuming ALF would be disabled entirely for all subpictures if the parameters cannot change on a subpicture basis.

It was commented that coordinated encoding would probably not be feasible for real-time distributed encoding, although perhaps ALF could be used in just one subpicture and not the others.

It was commented that table size is more of a problem for LMCS, such that would make it more difficult to allow multiple parameters within a picture for LMCS than for ALF.

ALF allows indication of more than one APS in the SH or PH with selection between them at the CTU level. The CTC uses the CTU-level switching capability.

It was commented that from an implementation perspective it may not matter whether multiple ALF parameters are sent in the PH or the same number of them is used at the SH level, and sending them at the SH level seems more friendly to BEAM applications.

No clear need for action was identified for this, and the current flexibility seems useful for BEAMing, so no action was taken on this.

1. Indication of chroma ALF
   1. Use two separate flags (one for Cb, one for Cr) to replace ph\_alf\_chroma\_idc in PH and slice\_alf\_chroma\_idc in SH. ([JVET-R0225](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9869))

The functionality is not proposed to be changed, just the signalling.

It was asked whether this proposed change is purely editorial or not. It seemed to be purely editorial, except for the order of the bits. We usually signal Cb first, then Cr, and that is what this is proposing.

Decision (cleanup): Adopt (as a non-editorial matter, this is just a swap of the bit order).

1. Indication of CC-ALF
   1. Use two separate SEs (alf\_ctb\_cc\_cb\_flag and alf\_ctb\_cc\_cr\_idx) to replace alf\_ctb\_cc\_cb\_idc in CTU level. ([JVET-R0225](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9869))

This is different in concept from the previous item above.

The motivation is to make it more clear what is happening. It was commented that this is a low-level normative change, not really a matter of HLS, as it affects CABAC parsing. It takes one syntax element that is coded as ae(v) and makes it into two syntax elements that are coded differently. No test results were provided.

No action was taken on this.

1. In PH/SH, add a constraint such that if CCALF is disabled in SPS, an ALF\_APS cannot contain any CCALF filters. ([JVET-R0232](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9876) section 3.2)

It was discussed whether, editorially, the location of the constraint should be different from what is proposed.

Decision (cleanup): Adopt this aspect.

1. Revised semantics (italics for report emphasis only):
2. Change the semantics of ph\_alf\_enabled\_flag equal to 0 to use the wording of "is disabled for all slices" instead of "may be disabled for one, or more, or all slices" ([JVET-R0068](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9712), [JVET-R0251](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9895))

**ph\_alf\_enabled\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that adaptive loop filter *is* disabled for *all* slices associated with the PH. ([JVET-R0068](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9712))

ph\_alf\_enabled\_flag *being present and* equal to 0 specifies that adaptive loop filter *is* disabled for *all colour components* in *all* slices associated with the PH. When not present, ph\_alf\_enabled\_flag is inferred to be equal to 0. ([JVET-R0251](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9895))

(The phrase “being present” is noted to be necessary for proper expression of this.)

It was commented that it seems undesirable to infer the value 0 for ph\_alf\_enabled\_flag if it is possible for slice\_alf\_enabled\_flag to be equal to 0 in that case. It was suggested to rephrase the semantics to avoid this inference.

It was also commented, and agreed, that we should also avoid having a value of a syntax element that means something different when it is inferred versus what it would mean if it is present.

1. Change the semantics of sps\_alf\_enabled\_flag equal to 1 to use the wording of "may be enabled" instead of "is enabled" ([JVET-R0160](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9804)):

**sps\_alf\_enabled\_flag** equal to 0 specifies that the adaptive loop filter is disabled. sps\_alf\_enabled\_flag equal to 1 specifies that the adaptive loop filter *is* enabled.

1. Change the semantics of sps\_sao\_enabled\_flag equal to 1 to use the wording of "may be applied" instead of "is applied" ([JVET-R0160](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9804)):

**sps\_sao\_enabled\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that the sample adaptive offset process *may be* applied to the reconstructed picture after the deblocking filter process. sps\_sao\_enabled\_flag equal to 0 specifies that the sample adaptive offset process is not applied to the reconstructed picture after the deblocking filter process.

AHG Recommendation (Ed. BF / expression of existing intent): Agreed as detailed above (editor has discretion over exact expression).

**For APS related aspects, the following are proposed:**

1. Move scaling\_matrix\_for\_lfnst\_disabled\_flag from the scaling\_list\_data( ) syntax to the SPS. ([JVET-R0064](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9708))

The current location of the flag allows a scaling matrix with LFNST to be used in some pictures and not others.

Decision (cleanup): Adopt.

1. Parameter set updating, cross-layer sharing, and decoding order of APSs
   1. Update to the content of an ALF APS NAL unit within a PU is allowed. ([JVET-R0070](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9714))

See the notes for the next item.

* 1. Allow update of the content of an ALF APS NAL unit between subpictures of a PU. ([JVET-R0149](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9793))

The motivation for this and the previous item is basically to increase the number of ALFs that can be applied within a single picture (currently limited to 8).

An example use case is with 96 subpictures.

Each ALF APS takes about 512 bytes, so 8 of them take 4k bytes.

It was discussed that some decoders may either process the data in a different order from the parsing order or may perform ILF stages as a separate pass. All ALF parameters for the entire picture may need to be stored.

It was noted that re-using APSs across different pictures would be less feasible if encoders are forced to re-use the same indices within a picture.

It was commented that if the encoders are coordinated well, there may not really need to be entirely separate ALF parameters for each subpicture.

Given the substantial memory impact, at least for some decoder architectures, the methods proposed in these contributions were not supported.

It was suggested to consider a constraint on the total memory used (or the number of filters in the APSs – there are up to 25 luma and 8 chroma filters in one APS) rather than the number of APSs, since the amount of memory used by an APS depends on its content.

Discussion stopped here on Wednesday 15 April at 0915 (UTC).

Discussion started here for JVET on 16 April at 0820 (UTC) (GJS, JRO, YKW).

* 1. Sharing of an APS NAL unit across layers is proposed to be disallowed. ([JVET-R0070](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9714)). The usefulness of the sharing was asserted to be questionable, and disallowing sharing could potentially simplify semantics and extraction and multilayer concepts.

It was commented that multiview might be a case where sharing may sometimes feasible, and noted that the number of APSs is limited (4 for LMCS, 8 for ALF and scaling lists, with all layers sharing the same value space). Updating of PSs is allowed between PUs but not within PUs.

It was commented that we already have sharing for SPSs and PPSs, so it should not be too difficult to express in semantics.

It was commented that R0194 discusses PS sharing issues.

Given the discussion and the limited number of APSs allowed, no action was taken on this.

* 1. Add the following constraints: When both one or more prefix APS NAL units and one or more suffix APS NAL units are present between two consecutive VCL NAL units in decoding order, the VCL NAL units shall belong to different subpictures and all the suffix APS NAL units shall precede, in decoding order, all the prefix APS NAL units. ([JVET-R0149](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9793))

No action was needed on this due to the lack of action on items “a” and “b”.

* 1. To constrain suffix APS NAL units to be located after the last VCL NAL unit of the PU. ([JVET-R0201](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9845))

It was discussed whether all constraints to enable random access functionality need to be in the VVC standard itself or some of them need to be specified somewhere else.

Revisit after offline study.

Discussion stopped here for JVET on 16 April at 0915 (UTC).

* 1. To allow prefix and suffix APS NAL units with particular APS identifier and type to have different content. ([JVET-R0201](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9845))
  2. To constrain prefix APS NAL unit to be located before the first VCL NAL unit of the PU. ([JVET-R0201](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9845))

1. Signalling APS information in PH/SH
   1. Add additional signalling of alf\_data()/scaling\_list\_data()/lmcs\_data() in SH, and add a constraint such that all presence flags of ALF/Scaling list/LMCS in SH shall be 1 when no\_aps\_constraint\_flag is equal to 1. ([JVET-R0180](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9824))
   2. Add a mode of directly inclusion of the APS data structure inside a PH NAL. ([JVET-R027](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9917)3)
2. Constratint for APS types:
   1. Add a constraint for APS type based on the enabled tools in SPS. If a tool that uses an APS is disabled, then the APS with the corresponding APS type should not be present in a bitstream. ([JVET-R0232](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9876))
3. Constratint for alf\_data in ALF APS:
   1. Add a constraint to CC-ALF based on sps\_ccalf\_enabled\_flag. When sps\_ccalf\_enabled\_flag is equal to 0, an ALF\_APS cannot contain any CCALF filters. ([JVET-R0232](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9876))
4. Remove BitDepth constratint for lmcs\_data in LMCS APS ([JVET-R0232](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9876)):

**lmcs\_delta\_cw\_prec\_minus1** plus 1 specifies the number of bits used for the representation of the syntax lmcs\_delta\_abs\_cw[ i ]. The value of lmcs\_delta\_cw\_prec\_minus1 shall be in the range of 0 to *14*, inclusive.

PH:

**ph\_lmcs\_aps\_id** specifies the adaptation\_parameter\_set\_id of the LMCS APS that the slices associated with the PH refers to. The TemporalId of the APS NAL unit having aps\_params\_type equal to LMCS\_APS and adaptation\_parameter\_set\_id equal to ph\_lmcs\_aps\_id shall be less than or equal to the TemporalId of the picture associated with PH.

*The value of lmcs\_delta\_cw\_prec\_minus1 of the APS NAL unit having aps\_params\_type equal to LMCS\_APS and adaptation\_parameter\_set\_id equal to ph\_lmcs\_aps\_id shall be in the range of 0 to BitDepth – 2, inclusive.*

[JVET-R0051](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9695) AHG9: HLS on LMCS and scaling list [S.-T. Hsiang, Z.-Y. Lin, C.-Y. Lai, O. Chubach, T.-D. Chuang, C.-Y. Chen, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

[JVET-R0063](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9707) AHG9: Signalling of LMCS control [L. Zhang, Y.-K. Wang, K. Zhang (Bytedance)]

[JVET-R0064](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9708) AHG9: Signalling of scaling list control [Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang, K. Zhang (Bytedance)]

[JVET-R0068](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9712) AHG8/AHG9/AHG12: Miscellaneous HLS topics [Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang, Z. Deng, J. Xu, K. Zhang, K. Fan (Bytedance)]

Item 4 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0089](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9733) AHG9: On slice level control of LMCS and explicit scaling list [J. Jung, D. Kim, G. Ko, J.-H. Son, J. S. Kwak (WILUS)]

[JVET-R0096](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9740) AHG9: On signalling of chroma residual scaling [M. G. Sarwer, Y. Ye, J. Luo, J. Chen (Alibaba)]

[JVET-R0098](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9742) AHG9: On Slice Header Signalling of LMCS and Scaling Lists Information [ S. Deshpande, J. Samuelsson, A. Segall, P. Cowan (Sharp)]

[JVET-R0070](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9714) AHG9: On repetition and update of non-VCL data units [Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang, Z. Deng (Bytedance)]

Items 4 and 5 of this contribution belongs to this category.

This relates to R0149 and R0201 aspects 2 and 3.

[JVET-R0149](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9793) AHG9/AHG12: Relaxing an APS constraint [M. M. Hannuksela, M. Homayouni, A. Hallapuro, A. Aminlou (Nokia)]

This relates to R0070 and R0201 aspects 2 and 3.

[JVET-R0201](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9845) AHG9: On prefix and suffix APSs [N. Ouedraogo, G. Laroche, P. Onno (Canon)]

[JVET-R0160](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9804) AHG9: High level syntax cleanup for LMCS, ALF and SAO [J. Chen, J. Luo, M. G. Sarwer, Y. Ye, R.-L. Liao (Alibaba)]

[JVET-R0171](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9815) AHG9: Slice-Level Chroma Residual Scaling Flag [K. Naser, E. François, F. Hiron, C. Chevance (InterDigital)]

[JVET-R0180](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9824) AHG9: On ALF, LMCS and Scaling List Parameters Signalling [K. Naser, F. Le Léannec, T. Poirier, P. de Lagrange (InterDigital)]

[JVET-R0200](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9844) AHG9: APS information signalling in Slice Header [G. Laroche, N. Ouedraogo, P. Onno (Canon)]

The first aspect (on slice\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag) of item 2 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0202](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9846) AHG9: Syntax cleanups when Picture Header is in the Slice Header [G. Laroche, N. Ouedraogo, P. Onno (Canon)]

The slice\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag and slice\_explicit\_scaling\_list\_used\_flag aspects of item 1 of this contribution belong to this category.

[JVET-R0210](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9854) AHG9: Cleanup of Picture Header Syntax Structure in Slice Header [S. Esenlik, B. Wang, A. Kotra, E. Alshina (Huawei)]

The slice\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag aspect this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0225](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9869) AHG9: On ALF/CC-ALF high level syntax [X.W. Meng (PKU), X. Zheng (DJI), S.S. Wang, S.W. Ma (PKU)]

[JVET-R0232](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9876) AHG9: APS, LMCS, deblocking and PPS constraints [N. Hu, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

All aspects excluding the deblocking aspect of this contribution belong this this category.

[JVET-R0251](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9895) AHG9: Fixes related to the picture header [M. Pettersson, R. Sjöberg, M. Damghanian, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn (Ericsson)]

Item 2 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0393](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10038) AHG9: On LMCS for GDR [L. Wang, S. Hong, K. Panusopone, M. M. Hannuksela (Nokia)] [late]

[JVET-R0462](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10124) Crosscheck of JVET-R0393 (AHG9: On LMCS for GDR) [T. Ikai (Sharp)] [late]

#### High level control of other tools (13)

[JVET-R0049](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9693) AHG9: HLS on disabling TSRC [S.-T. Hsiang, C.-W. Hsu, Z.-Y. Lin, T.-D. Chuang, C.-Y. Chen, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

To be revisited for HLS review. This and related contributions were initially discussed in the Category 2 (coding tools) AHG pre-meeting, as reported in JVET-R0340.

[JVET-R0150](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9794) AHG9/AHG12: Moving joint chroma coding sign flag from picture header to slice header [M. M. Hannuksela, J. Lainema (Nokia)]

[JVET-R0175](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9819) AHG9: An SPS Flag for IBC-AMVR [K. Naser, M. Kerdranvat, T. Poirier, A. Robert (InterDigital)]

[JVET-R0214](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9858) AHG9: MMVD syntax modifications [R. Yu, M. Pettersson, R. Sjöberg, M. Damghanian, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn (Ericsson)]

[JVET-R0215](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9859) AHG9: Max num of subblock merge candidate signalling [R. Yu, M. Pettersson, R. Sjöberg, M. Damghanian, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn (Ericsson)]

[JVET-R0216](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9860) AHG9: Signalling the parallel merge level relative to the minimum coding block size [R. Yu, M. Pettersson, R. Sjöberg, M. Damghanian, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn, J. Ström (Ericsson)]

[JVET-R0237](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9881) AHG9: Constraints based on the minimum coding block size [K. Zhang, L. Zhang, Y.-K. Wang, Z. Deng, Y. Wang, J. Xu, H. Liu (Bytedance)]

[JVET-R0252](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9896) AHG9: On high-level signalling of mvd\_l1\_zero\_flag [M. Pettersson, R. Yu, R. Sjöberg, M. Damghanian, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn, D. Liu (Ericsson)]

[JVET-R0137](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9781) On mvd\_l1\_zero\_flag and NoBackwadPredFlag [T. Chujoh, E. Sasaki, T. Ikai (Sharp)]

Item 2 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0258](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9902) AHG9: Reduce redundant signalling in picture header [J. Enhorn, M. Pettersson, R. Sjöberg, M. Damghanian, Z. Zhang (Ericsson)]

Excluding the ph\_dep\_quant\_enabled\_flag aspect of item 1, all other aspects of this contribution belong to this category.

[JVET-R0287](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9931) AHG9: On high level control parameters [H. Huang, Y.-J. Chang, M. Coban, W.-J. Chien, V. Seregin, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R0371](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10015) AHG2/9: On max num of subblock merge candidates [H. Huang, J. Chen, W.-J. Chien, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R0373](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10017) AHG9: On Maximum Number of Subblock Merge Candidates Y.-C. Yang, C.-Y. Teng (Foxconn) [late]

### General and misc. HLS topics (9)

Discussion started here for AHG Session 1.9 on Wednesday 8 April at 1300 UTC (GJS & YKW).

[JVET-R0041](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9685) AHG8/AHG9: On picture types and related constraints [Y.-K. Wang (Bytedance)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.9 (GJS).

This contribution proposes some changes related to definitions of the terms "associated IRAP picture", "associated GDR picture", and "trailing picture" and the constraints regarding different types of pictures and their relationships in terms of decoding order, output order, and prediction relationship.

The proposed changes are summarized as follows:

1. The definition of associated GDR picture is added and the definition of associated IRAP picture is updated, such that each picture of a layer, except the first picture in the layer in the bitstream, is specified to be associated with the previous IRAP or GDR picture of the same layer in decoding order, whichever is closer.
2. The definition of trailing picture is updated, such that a trailing picture may also be associated with a GDR picture.
3. The following existing constraints are updated such that they only impose restrictions to pictures within the same layer:
   1. On the output order of pictures preceding an IRAP picture in decoding order
   2. On the decoding order of pictures associated with an IRAP picture and some non-leading pictures
   3. On RPLs for a CRA picture
4. Constraints for an STSA picture, in terms of relative decoding order, output order, and prediction relationship with the associated IRAP picture and the same-layer pictures in the preceding and succeeding AUs, are specified, similarly as a trailing picture.
5. Similar constraints for IRAP pictures and the same-layer pictures in the preceding and succeeding AUs in terms of relative decoding order, output order, and prediction relationship are specified for GDR pictures.

It was suggested to explicitly distinguish a “single-layer bitstream” from a “multi-layer bitstream”. As proposed, there may not be a need for such a distinction.

Some action is needed in this area; this is basically filling in gaps and proposing bug fixes for expression of the existing technical intent; no new functionalities are introduced.

Contribution R0226 is related.

It was commented that there may need to be some further cleanup regarding mixed NAL unit types; there are other contributions on that issue.

It was commented that it may be desirable to find a way to simplify / unify the discussions of GDR and IRAP if feasible (esp. if the recovery POC count is zero for the GDR).

It was noted that GDR characteristics are less restricted than IRAP, e.g. in regard to IRAP. The proponent said they had not intended to add constraints to GDR pictures, beyond what is necessary.

It was noted that various definitions depend on NAL unit types, and this could make the definitions difficult to comprehend outside the context of the document (a characteristic preferred by ISO editing guidelines).

AHG Recommendation: Adopt. (Further offline review is encouraged, and interacting aspects with other contributions remain in need of consideration.)

[JVET-R0226](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9870) AHG9: Proposal to change the definition of trailing picture [R. Sjöberg, M. Pettersson, M. Damghanian, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn, R. Yu (Ericsson)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.9 (GJS & YKW).

The proponents of this proposal assert that STSA pictures are trailing pictures in HEVC but not in VVC, and that the rules for trailing pictures therefore do not apply for STSA pictures. It is proposed to include STSA pictures in the group of trailing pictures so that the rules do apply also for STSA pictures.

The proponents also claim that bitstreams starting with a GDR picture may contain pictures that do not have any associated IRAP picture and that the current VVC draft disallows the use of TRAIL\_NUT pictures for this case. The proponents believe that TRAIL\_NUT pictures should be allowed for pictures that do not have any associated IRAP picture.

The proposal is summarized as:

* Include STSA pictures and pictures with no associated IRAP picture into the trailing picture type.
* Only allow pictures having an associated IRAP picture to be “leading pictures”.
* Condition the conformance requirements regarding relationships between trailing pictures and associated IRAP pictures to only apply to trailing pictures that do have an associated IRAP picture.
* Add the following rule: “Any picture that precedes a GDR picture in decoding order shall precede the GDR picture in output order”

It was questioned whether “trailing picture” is a good term if there are cases where this picture is not trailing anything else.

A difference with R0041 is that this associates a trailing picture with the most recent IRAP, whereas R0041 associates it with the most recent picture that is either an IRAP or GDR picture. The intent here is to have as few restrictions as possible that apply around a GDR picture. Revisit for this question.

Can a trailing picture reference a RADL picture (a RADL of an IRAP)? No (although there is a trick for one picture corresponding to a field coding case). This is the same in R0041 and R0226 (and HEVC).

Both contributions allow a picture that follows a GDR picture in output order to refer to another picture that follows the GDR picture in decoding order that precedes the GDR picture in output order (in a way that is not allowed if the GDR picture was an IRAP picture).

Both this contribution and R0041 constrain a picture that precedes a GDR picture in decoding order to also precede it in output order. It was discussed whether such a constraint should apply only after the recovery point is reached. Revisit for this question.

[JVET-R0065](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9709) AHG8/AHG9: On IRAP and GDR AUs [Y.-K. Wang (Bytedance)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.9 (GJS & YKW).

Item 1 of this contribution belongs to this category.

This contribution proposes the following changes related to IRAP and GDR AUs:

* Each GDR AU is required to be “complete” (i.e., to have a picture for each of the layers present in the CVS). That means, an incomplete AU consisting of GDR pictures is not a GDR AU, similarly as in the current VVC text that an incomplete AU consisting of IRAP pictures is not an IRAP AU. This aspect seems to be straightforward completion of the specification of GDR to account for multi-layer usage.
* Add a flag named irap\_or\_gdr\_au\_flag to the AUD to specify whether the AU is an IRAP or GDR AU, and mandate the presence of an AUD NAL unit in each IRAP or GDR AU when vps\_max\_layers\_minus1 is greater than 0.

The following issues were reportedly observed in the existing scalability design in the latest VVC text (in JVET-Q2001-vE/v15):

* Currently, an IRAP AU may start a new CVS and is required to be complete (i.e., to have a picture for each of the layers present in the CVS), while a GDR AU may also start a new CVS but is NOT required to be complete. It is believed that this is an oversight, as otherwise some layer-wise startup decoding process would have to be specified for such GDR case.
* A CVSS AU, which starts a new CVS, is required to be complete (i.e., to have a picture for *each of the layers present in the CVS*). However, according to the current design, the decoder is not able to check whether an AU includes a picture "for each of the layers present in the CVS" before it receives the last picture of the CVS, while on the other hand, even the last picture of the CVS is not easy to be determined because it is not easy to determine the start of any of CVS except for the very first CVS of the bitstream. Basically, that means, the decoder can only figure out the boundaries of CVSs after receiving the entire bitstream.

This contribution tries to address the above issues.

An OLS may contain more layers than are present in the bitstream.

It was discussed to what extent there may (or should) be out-of-band signalling to inform the decoder of the start of a new CVS or the establishment of a new target OLS. It was commented that the bitstream should at least be decodable without needing to rely on some such external means.

Another contribution R0274 proposes to not require an IRAP AU to be complete.

Revisit after offline study.

[JVET-R0070](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9714) AHG9: On repetition and update of non-VCL data units [Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang, Z. Deng (Bytedance)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.9 (GJS & YKW).

Items 1-3, and 6 of this contribution belong to this category.

This contributions proposes the following aspects regarding repetition and update of non-VCL data units and sharing of APSs across layers:

1. VPS, SPS, and DCI NAL units are proposed to be disallowed to be present in an AU that has no nal\_unit\_type in the range of IDR\_W\_RADL to GDR\_NUT, inclusive. It was asked why we would do this – e.g., an SPS could be sent early before it is used. No need to impose such a constraint was identified, so no action was recommended on this.
2. A PU is proposed to be disallowed to have more than one VPS, SPS, or PPS NAL unit with a particular VPS, SPS, or PPS ID, and is proposed to be disallowed to have more than one DCI NAL unit. No need to impose such a constraint was identified, so no action was recommended on this.
3. A slice unit (SU) is proposed to be defined as a set of NAL units that are consecutive in decoding order and contain exactly one coded slice and all its associated non-VCL NAL units.
   1. Within an SU it is proposed to be disallowed to have more than one APS NAL unit with a particular APS ID and of particular APS type.
   2. Within an SU it is proposed to be disallowed to have more than one SEI payload with particular type and a particular content.
4. Update to the content of an ALF APS NAL unit within a PU is proposed to be allowed. This aspect should be discussed as a matter of tool control (section 4.1.2.4), as it is not just a matter of HLS, and a similar change is proposed in R0149.
5. Sharing of an APS NAL unit across layers is proposed to be disallowed. This aspect is discussed in section 4.1.2.4.
6. The same types of APSs are proposed to share the same value space for the APS ID, regardless of whether the APSs are prefix or suffix APS NAL units. It was commented that this has been the existing design intent. AHG Recommendation (expression of existing intent): Adopt this aspect.

Discussion stopped here for AHG Session 1.9, with item 3 yet to be reviewed.

[JVET-R0082](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9726) AHG9: Byte alignment modifications [Z. Zhang, M. Pettersson, M. Damghanian, J. Enhorn, J. Ström, R. Sjöberg (Ericsson)]

[JVET-R0122](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9766) AHG9: On picture output for non-reference pictures [B. Choi, S. Wenger, S. Liu (Tencent)]

[JVET-R0147](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9791) AHG9: On picture order count and output order [M. M. Hannuksela (Nokia)]

[JVET-R0263](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9907) AHG9: On TemporalId and sublayer [Y. He, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

### Profile, tier, level (PTL) (6)

Discussion started here for AHG Session 1.5 on Tuesday 7 April at 1300 (GJS, YKW, JRO & JB).

[JVET-R0068](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9712) AHG8/AHG9/AHG12: Miscellaneous HLS topics [Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang, Z. Deng, J. Xu, K. Zhang, K. Fan (Bytedance)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.5 (GJS, JRO & JB).

Item 2 of this contribution belongs to this category.

Discussed UTC Tuesday 7 April, 2020, 13:00. Chaired by JRO and JB.

It was commented that the encoder could use TemporalId 0 for IRAP pictures. However, it was commented that will make one less sublayer to be used.

It was commented that in intra based trick play, some IRAP pictures would be output/displayed multiple times.

It was commented that trick play can also use non-intra pictures, and scene cuts may appear in arbitrary positions and can be coded as IRAP pictures.

It was commented that such information, if useful, should use an SEI message.

It was commented that the information is useful, somewhat like marking non-reference pictures etc.

It was commented that DASH already makes use of this information, as a bitstream property.

It was commented that the information may be hard for the encoder to figure it out and set it. However, it was counter argued that this is similar for setting the level for temporal scalable layers.

What do people think about having an SEI message for this?

Revisit.

[JVET-R0108](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9752) AHG9: Decoding Capability Information and PTL Signalling [S. Deshpande, J. Samuelsson, A. Segall, P. Cowan (Sharp)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.5 Tuesday 7 April at 1410 UTC (GJS, YKW, JRO & JB).

Following is proposed related to DCI and PTL signalling:

* Proposal 1: It is proposed that dci\_max\_sublayers\_minus1 syntax element be removed and instead those bits and the reserved zero bit be used for the syntax element dci\_num\_ptls\_minus1.
* Proposal 2: It is proposed to rearrange the syntax elements in profile-tier-level signalling structure such that general\_level\_idc syntax element, which is unconditionally signalled, is first in the structure and the other conditional signalling, which is all based on profileTierPresentFlag is together, thus requiring only a single if check.
* Proposal 3: It is proposed to conditionally signal sps\_ptl\_dpb\_hrd\_params\_present\_flag only when sps\_video\_parameter\_set\_id is not equal to 0.

Proposal 1:

It was commented that the added semantics constraint on vps\_num\_ptls\_minus1 has a problem.

It was suggested to use 4 reserved bits instead of having 8 bits for the number of PTL structures.

Comment: The current extension mechanism for DCI is a bit heavy.

Suggestion: Reserve a value of dci\_num\_ptls\_minus1, e.g., 15.

AHG recommendation (cleanup): Remove the dci\_max\_sublayers\_minus1 SE, but to use 4 reserved bits (at the begin of the DCI syntax) instead of having 8 bits for the number of PTL structures (as proposed), and reserve the value 15 of dci\_num\_ptls\_minus1.

Proposal 2:

Comments: This makes level goes before profile and tier, while the interpretation of level typically depends on profile.

Comments: The GCI syntax structure can be of variable length. The proposed change makes level at fixed position.

No action on this item was taken.

Proposal 3: See notes in 4.1.6.1.

[JVET-R0243](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9887) AHG9: 4:4:4 vs. 4:2:0 bit-rate in VTM [S. Keating, A. Browne, K. Sharman (Sony)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.5 (GJS, YKW, JRO & JB).

This contribution compares bit rates for 4:4:4 and 4:2:0 encoding. It is for information/discussion only.

Another contribution, JVET-R0244, proposes changes to the CpbVclFactor and MinCrScaleFactor for Main 4:4:4 10 profile. JVET-R0244 proposes to specify that the maximum bit-rate of 4:4:4 should be twice the maximum bit-rate of 4:2:0 (instead of 2.5 as currently specified, and as in AVC and HEVC).

Comments:

In some cases, unless low-pass filtering is applied, the bit rate is higher. However, on the other hand, low-pass filtering to chroma seems not good as it blurs the chroma.

Chroma QP offset or lambda adjustment are another ways of adjusting the bit-rate balance.

A reason for having some extra bit rate header room for 4:4:4 is that the quality expectation for 4:4:4 is higher, and the GOP length or intra refresh period may be shorter.

Sometimes there is RGB coding for 4:4:4, which is generally less efficient than YCbCr.

Discussion stopped here for AHG Session 1.5 Tuesday 7 April at 1500 UTC.

[JVET-R0244](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9888) AHG9: Coded Picture Buffer sizes and MinCr in VVC [S. Keating, A. Browne, K. Sharman (Sony)]

[JVET-R0245](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9889) AHG9: Level coding in VVC [S. Keating, A. Browne, K. Sharman (Sony)]

[JVET-R0246](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9890) AHG9: Max Luma Picture Size in VVC [S. Keating, A. Browne, K. Sharman (Sony)]

### General constraints information (GCI) (9)

[JVET-R0086](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9730) AHG9: Modification of general constraints flags [W. Lim, G. Bang (ETRI)]

The proponent indicated that this contribution no longer needed to be presented.

[JVET-R0173](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9817) AHG9: Cleanup of Constraint Flags [K. Naser, F. Le Léannec, M. Kerdranvat, P. de Lagrange (InterDigital)]

[JVET-R0178](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9822) AHG9: On APS and GDR constraint Flags [K. Naser, F. Le Léannec, T. Poirier, P. de Lagrange (InterDigital)]

See also 4.1.6.1 regarding GDR.

[JVET-R0179](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9823) AHG9: Constraint Flag for TSRC [K. Naser, F. Le Léannec, T. Poirier, M. Kerdranvat (InterDigital)]

[JVET-R019](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9835)1 AHG9: On miscellaneous updates for HLS signalling [Hendry, S. Paluri, S. Kim (LGE)]

Item 5 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0207](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9851) AHG9: General constraint information for LFNST [M. Koo, M. Salehifar, J. Lim, S. Kim (LGE)]

[JVET-R0227](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9871) AHG9: General constraint information semantics constraints and a flag for PH in SH [R. Sjöberg, R. Yu, M. Pettersson, M. Damghanian, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn (Ericsson)]

[JVET-R0286](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9930) AHG9: On general constraint information syntax [Y.-J. Chang, V. Seregin, Y. He, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R0341](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9985) AHG9: on constraint flag for local chroma QP control [Philippe de Lagrange, Karam Naser, Philippe Bordes, Fabrice Le Léannec (interdigital)]

### Parameter sets cleanups (22)

#### General (1)

[JVET-R0343](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9987) AHG9: A summary of proposals on parameter sets cleanups [Hendry (LGE)]

This contribution is intended to provide a summary of the proposals on parameter sets cleanups submitted to this JVET meeting by the 3 April 2020 submission deadline.

It was suggested that this summary is used for the reviewing of these proposals, such that the discussions can be in a more structured and efficient manner.

**Summary of proposals on SPS cleanups:**

This section was discussed in AHG Session 1.1 Monday 6 April at 1440 UTC (GJS & YKW).

1. New condition for signalling of syntax elements
   1. When sps\_ptl\_dpb\_hrd\_params\_present\_flag is equal to 1, inter\_layer\_ref\_pics\_present\_flag is not present and inferred to be equal to 0 (JVET-R0156 proposal 2)

Is it possible for such a SPS to be referred to by a layer that has reference layers?

It was commented that JVET-R0205 is related.

This item was moved to 4.1.10.

* 1. Condition the presence of sps\_sublayer\_dpb\_params\_flag on the value of sps\_ptl\_dpb\_hrd\_params\_present\_flag, in addition to sps\_max\_sublayer\_minus1 (JVET-R0156 proposal 3) (JVET-R0170) (JVET-R0222 proposal 2) AHG Recommendation: Adopt.
  2. Condition that sps\_independent\_subpics\_flag is present only when there are at least two subpictures. (JVET-R0156 proposal 4)

MC wrap-around was discussed.

It was commented that item 1 of R0284 and item 1 of R0071 are identical or similar to this.

This item was moved to 4.2.1.1.

Discussed stopped for AHG Session 1.2 here on Monday 6 April at 1500 UTC (GJS & YKW), and resumed at the start of AHG Session 1.4 Monday 6 April at 2330 UTC (GJS & YKW).

* 1. Condition the presence of subpic\_info\_present\_flag by res\_change\_in\_clvs\_allowed\_flag (JVET-R0266 proposal 3). These cannot be used together currently, although there had been proposals to allow them to be used together. No support was expressed by non-proponents for this.
  2. Add new flag in SPS to indicate that intra-only (i.e., whether inter-coding is allowed). Use this flag to condition the presence of inter-coding related tools. (JVET-R0283 proposal 1) (JVET-R0335). The proponent said this could skip about 40 syntax elements (more than 5 times more than in HEVC), and drew an analogy to monochrome. It was commented that low-resolution still-picture coding might be the strongest argument for this. Another participant suggested that skipping the irrelevant syntax would ease encoder design. After seeing the syntax table, several participants expressed support for this, while others said this adds extra syntax that is not necessary for video and the bit savings seems too small to make a special provision for it. It was asked whether the syntax structure logic should be different if we do this. Data on this (with the encoder minimizing the necessary amount) was requested. An initial estimate was 23 bits per SPS.

It was later confirmed (Wednesday 8 April) that 23 bits in the SPS (and 4 in the PPS and 1 in the PH) could be saved in such a case. The quantity of data is not compelling; the argument is more a matter of the analogy to monochrome. It was commented whether the analogy is really apt, since there was already the chroma array type information in the SPS to use for that.

There is an all-intra constraint flag in the PTL structure, which currently controls only the slice level.

After discussion, there was not a consensus for this change.

See also R0332 on syntax grouping.

* 1. In a similar train of thought as point above, do the same for PPS (JVET-R0283 proposal 2). Revisit for data.
  2. Add a constraint that sps\_ptl\_dpb\_hrd\_params\_present\_flag shall be equal to 1 when there is at least one OLS which has only one layer or VPS is not present? (JVET-R0275)?

It was said that this relates to some other proposals on SPS cleanup (R0191, R0156 aspect 1, R0108 proposal 3).

If VPS is not present, PTL would be absent if the flag is 0. R0156 aspect 1 and R0108 proposal 3 propose that if the sps\_video\_parameter\_set\_id is equal to 0, not to signal the flag and infer it to be equal to 1. It was commented that this could affect byte alignment of the PTL information. JVET-R0275 propose to constrain the flag for this. The motivation for not sending it was said to be to prevent the possibility of not having the PTL information at all. AHG Recommendation: To avoid changing byte alignment, the constraint approach was agreed in this case.

When the VPS is present and there is some OLS that has only one layer and the layer ID is the current layer’s ID, this case is proposed to be constrained in R0191 and R0275. AHG Recommendation: The constraint was also agreed to apply in this case.

V. Seregin agreed to provide text in an update of R0275 and to provide the software.

1. Infer the value of sps\_ccalf\_enabled\_flag to be equal to 0 when not present (i.e., when sps\_alf\_enabled\_flag is equal to 1 and ChromaArrayType is equal to 0) (JVET-R0105). This seemed to be what was already the intended behaviour. AHG Recommendation (expression of existing intent): Adopt.
2. Constraint the semantics of subpic\_info\_present\_flag such that when it is equal to 1, at least either pic\_width\_max\_in\_luma\_samples or the value of pic\_height\_max\_in\_luma\_samples shall be larger than the CTB size CtbSizeY. (JVET-R0156 part 2 of item 4). After study, this might affect extraction, so no action was taken on this.
3. Change sps\_reserved\_zero\_4bits to sps\_reserved\_one\_4bits to prevent the SPS start code emulation. (JVET-R0266 proposal 1). The case would be with an SPS ID of zero and monochrome and PTL info not present (only in a dependent layer). It was commented that our other reserved bits are zero and this seems somewhat ad hoc. There was no non-proponent interest in this, so no action was taken on it.

Discussion stopped for AHG session 1.4 here on Tuesday 7 April at 0115 UTC, and resumed for AHG Session 1.11 on Wednesday 8 April at 2100 UTC (GJS & YKW).

1. Consolidate two syntax elements, sps\_poc\_msb\_flag and poc\_msb\_len\_minus1 into a single syntax element poc\_msb\_len (JVET-R0266 proposal 2)

It was commented that this seems almost editorial. Another participant commented that having a flag could be desired editorially for having a clear way to disable the feature, and that there may have been a similar prior situation.

It was questioned whether the current semantics are really correct, i.e., whether the signalled MSBs are intended to be *all* of the MSBs of the POC or only some of them. Others confirmed that all “missing” MSBs are inferred to be 0, and that this is intentional. AHG Recommendation (ed.): The editor is asked to review whether this aspect of the semantics of poc\_msb\_val is sufficiently clear.

It was noted that with the proposal, the value 0 would be overloaded to have a different and special meaning. It would mean more than the name of the syntax element would imply. (The proposed semantics would need some clarification in this regard.) Since this could be confusing, no action was recommended on the proposal.

1. gdr\_enabled\_flag value constrained by no\_gdr\_constraint\_flag (JVET-R0266 proposal 5, JVET-R0178)

There was discussion of the possibility of having some NUTs that are GDR and some that are not. This is already disallowed.

AHG Recommendation (editorial expression of existing intent): Specify that no\_gdr\_constraint\_flag equal to 1 specifies that gdr\_enabled\_flag shall be equal to zero. no\_gdr\_constraint\_flag equal to 0 does not impose such a constraint.

1. Grouping syntax elements in SPS based on slice type (i.e. intra or inter) (JVET-R0332)

It was discussed whether we would want to do such a rearrangement regardless of whether we want to gate presence on whether inter pictures are present or not (see JVET-R0283 proposal 1 and JVET-R0335). Some participants said that some minor rearrangements might be OK, but wholesale restructuring would be undesirable. It was commented that software implementation would be desirable to make sure there are no overlooked dependencies. The proponent said they did implement it and could provide software for checking. It was asked for such software to be provided in a revision of the contribution. Support for this was expressed, as a more logical structuring of the syntax – the prior syntax may have been rather randomly ordered. Revisit after offline checking of the software.

**Summary of proposals on PPS cleanups:**

1. Require the value of pps\_conformance\_window\_flag to be equal to 0 when the picture width and height are the maximum picture width and height, and infer the values of the PPS conformance window syntax elements to be the same as those signalled in the SPS if the picture width and height are the maximum picture width and height and to be equal to 0 otherwise. (JVET-R0068 proposal 6) (JVET-R0262 proposal 1 and 2)

It was commented that there is already a constraint that in this case the window at the PPS level needs to be the same as the one at the SPS level; the question is only whether to require the flag to be 0 and to infer from the SPS level in this case. In the current draft, in this case, the window parameters are required to be sent in every PPS when non-zero and are required to always be the same.

There is also already a requirement that if the picture size in two PPSs is the same, their cropping windows must be the same. (These constraints are intended to ease RPR operation.)

One participant commented that having an inference rule that is conditional on a particular special case seems potentially confusing to implementers. Others said it only makes sense that if the parameters are required to have a particular value, that is the value that should be inferred and there shouldn’t be syntax capable of violating that constraint.

It was noted that this inference from the SPS prevent complete self-contained interpretation of the PPS content, although we already have some such dependencies.

AHG Recommendation: Adopt.

1. Add a new syntax element pps\_res\_change\_allowed\_flag in the PPS and use it to condition the presence of the conformance window and scaling window syntax elements (JVET-R0262 proposal 3). This is related to the previous item above. With the action taken on the previous item, this reduces to adding a flag that would skip two flags in the PPS. No action was taken on this, due to the action taken on the previous item.
2. Add a constraint for the cropping window offsets and scaling window offsets that at least one of the offsets is different than its default value when the flag that controls their presence is equal to 1 (JVET-R0115). It was commented that this extra constraint doesn’t really seem necessary, so no action was recommended on this.
3. Change the signalling for wraparound offset. Signal “picture width minus wraparound offset” instead of “wraparound offset” (JVET-R0162 proposal 1). In the 360° ERP case, this corresponds to sending the padding width rather than the pre-padded picture width. For the 360° CTC, this would save about 16 bits per PPS (sending a value of 16 instead of 4448). The current syntax seems obviously inefficient, so this was supported without any expressed misgivings. AHG Recommendation: Adopt.
4. Change the signalling of the PPS ID from ue(v) to u(6), as proposed in R0266 proposal 4. It was noted that this is the only parameter set ID that uses ue(v) coding for its ID. AHG Recommendation: Adopt.

**Summary of proposals on APS cleanups:**

1. Handling chroma related syntax elements in APS when ChromaArrayType is equal to 0
   1. To avoid having APS semantics depend on the SPS, move the constraints from the APS semantics to the PH and SH semantics of the relevant APS ID, in, such that the value of scaling\_list\_chroma\_present\_flag shall be equal to 0 when the value of ChromaArrayType is equal to 0.

It is also proposed to similarly move the constraint for alf\_chroma\_filter\_signal\_flag, alf\_cc\_cb\_filter\_signal\_flag, alf\_cc\_cr\_filter\_signal\_flag, and add a similar constraint for lmcs\_delta\_abs\_crs (JVET-R0074).

This is asserted to remove APS-to-SPS dependency in the semantics.

This is related to parts of contribution JVET-R0232.

It was asked whether there is really a problem with constraining APS content based on the SPS content. It was commented that this is probably not desirable, although only an editorial matter.

The contribution proposes a constraint move for the scaling list and ALF (purely editorial), and adding a constraint for LMCS.

LMCS contains only two variables (three bits) relevant to chroma. ALF contains only three flags relevant to chroma.

There was a comment about this approach forcing crs\_offset not to be 0.

It was commented that the constraints are not really necessary, as the presence of the chroma data in the APS is not necessarily harmful (although we have been trying to avoid sending irrelevant chroma syntax).

* 1. Add flags (i.e., alf\_chroma\_present\_flag and lmcs\_chroma\_present\_flag) to the APS and constraint them to be equal to 0 when ChromaArrayType is equal to 0 (JVET-R0177 proposal 1)

The LMCS part of this is related to part of contribution JVET-R0232.

* 1. Repurpose the chroma scaling list presence flag in the APS (i.e., aps\_chroma\_present\_flag) and use this flag to condition the presence of chroma presence flags in the APS. (JVET-R0177 proposal 2 and JVET-R0301)

The difference between “b” and “c” is basically only editorial.

Revisit for further discussion.

Discussion stopped here for AHG Session 1.12 Thursday 9 April at approximately 0115 UTC.

1. Change the constraint on APS NAL units to have the same content within a picture unit to apply within a subpicture (JVET-R0149 proposal 1)
2. Disallow interleaving of APS NAL units of different subpictures (JVET-R0149 proposal 2)
3. Constrain suffix APS NAL units to be located after the last VCL NAL unit of the PU (JVET-R0210)
4. Allow prefix and suffix APS NAL units with particular APS identifier and type to have different content (JVET-R0210)
5. Constrain prefix APS NAL unit to be located before the first VCL NAL unit of the PU(JVET-R0210)
6. Add a mode in PH to allow APS to be signalled within PH. Just like the mode of signalling PH in SH (JVET-R0273)

**Later-added SPS cleanups:**

1. Change the value range of sps\_max\_sublayers\_minus1 from 0..vps\_max\_sublayers\_minus1 to 0..(sps\_video\_parameter\_set\_id ? vps\_max\_sublayers\_minus1 : 6). (JVET-R0125)
2. Add a constraint on the value of sps\_max\_sublayers\_minus1 such that when sps\_video\_parameter\_set\_id is greater than 0 and vps\_all\_layers\_same\_num\_sublayers\_flag is equal to 1, sps\_max\_sublayers\_minus1 shall be equal to vps\_max\_sublayers\_minus1. (JVET-R0125)

#### SPS cleanups (10)

[JVET-R0105](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9749) AHG9: On CC-ALF Signalling in SPS [S. Deshpande, A. Segall, J. Samuelsson, P. Cowan (Sharp)]

[JVET-R0125](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9769) AHG8/AHG9: On signalling max number of sublayers [B. Choi, S. Wenger, S. Liu (Tencent)]

[JVET-R0156](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9800) AHG8/AHG9: Signalling cleanup on SPS [B. Wang, S. Esenlik, A. M. Kotra, H. Gao, E. Alshina (Huawei)]

Items 1 and 3 this contribution belong to this category.

[JVET-R0170](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9814) AHG9: Removed Coding Redundant DPB Related Flag [K. Naser, F. Le Léannec, T. Poirier (InterDigital)]

[JVET-R019](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9835)1 AHG9: On miscellaneous updates for HLS signalling [Hendry, S. Paluri, S. Kim (LGE)]

Item 1 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0222](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9866) AHG9: SPS sublayer syntax cleanup [J. Luo, J. Chen, Y. Ye (Alibaba)]

[JVET-R0266](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9910) AHG9: Miscellaneous HLS topics [Y. He, Y-J. Chang, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

Items 1-3, 5 of this contribution belong to this category.

[JVET-R0283](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9927) AHG9: Cleanup of inter predication HLS syntax elements [K. Naser, F. Le Léannec, M. Kerdranvat, P. de Lagrange (InterDigital)]

[JVET-R0332](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9976) AHG9: On syntax signalling order in SPS [H.-J. Jhu, X. Xiu, Y.-W. Chen, T.-C. Ma, X. Wang (Kwai Inc.)]

[JVET-R0408](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10055) Crosscheck of JVET-R0332 (AHG9: On syntax signalling order in SPS) [Z.-Y. Lin (MediaTek)] [late]

[JVET-R0335](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9979) AHG9: On SPS inter slice related syntaxes [H.-J. Jhu, X. Xiu, Y.-W. Chen, T.-C. Ma, X. Wang (Kwai Inc.)]

#### PPS cleanups (5)

[JVET-R0068](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9712) AHG8/AHG9/AHG12: Miscellaneous HLS topics [Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang, Z. Deng, J. Xu, K. Zhang, K. Fan (Bytedance)]

Item 6 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0115](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9759) AHG9: On signalling of cropping windows and scaling windows [J. Samuelsson, S. Deshpande, A. Segall (Sharp)]

[JVET-R0162](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9806) AHG9: PPS and SH syntax cleanup [J. Chen, J. Luo, Y. Ye, R.-L. Liao (Alibaba)]

Item 1 (wraparound offset signalling) of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0262](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9906) AHG9: On PPS syntax [Y. He, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R0266](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9910) AHG9: Miscellaneous HLS topics [Y. He, Y-J. Chang, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

Item 4 of this contribution belongs to this category.

#### APS cleanups (6)

[JVET-R0074](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9718) AHG9: Removal of APS semantics dependencies on SPS [Z. Deng, L. Zhang, Y.-K. Wang, K. Zhang (Bytedance)]

[JVET-R0177](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9821) AHG9: APS Cleanup [K. Naser, F. Le Léannec, T. Poirier, P. de Lagrange (InterDigital)]

[JVET-R0301](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9945) AHG12: on scaling\_list\_chroma\_present\_flag in APS [L. Li, X. Li, B. Choi, S. Wenger, S. Liu (Tencent)]

[JVET-R0433](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10095) AHG 9: Combination of JVET-R0177/R0301 and JVET-R0074 on APS Signalling and Semantics Cleanup [late]

[JVET-R027](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9917)3 AHG9: APS signalled in picture header [V. Seregin, M. Coban, Y. He, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R0132](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9776) On signalling of chroma related APS [S. Iwamura, S. Nemoto, A. Ichigaya (NHK)] [late]

### Syntax for one slice per picture (14) – 1st pass completed

[JVET-R0406](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10053) AHG9: A summary of proposals on syntax for one slice per picture [Y.-K. Wang (Bytedance)] [late]

Discussion began here for AHG Session 1.14 on Monday 13 April at 0500 UTC (GJS & YKW).

This contribution intends to provide a summary of the 13 proposals on syntax for one slice per picture submitted to this JVET meeting.

It is suggested that this summary, in terms of a list of design questions, is used for the reviewing of these proposals, such that the discussions can be in a more structured and efficient manner.

1. Add an SPS flag sps\_one\_slice\_per\_picture\_flag (or a different name with the same semantics: sps\_picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag). (R0060, R0118)
   1. When sps\_one\_slice\_per\_picture\_flag is equal to 1, skip the signalling of sps\_num\_subpics\_minus1 and sps\_independent\_subpics\_flag and infer the values. (R0060)
   2. When sps\_one\_slice\_per\_picture\_flag is equal to 1, skip the signalling of subpic\_info\_present\_flag. (R0118)

Currently we have a flag in the SH to indicate that all pictures in the CLVS have one slice per picture.

We also have a one\_slice\_per\_pic\_constraint\_flag (and similar for one tile, and one subpicture).

It was asked whether we have parsing dependencies on the general constraint flags. We do not.

In the current semantics of one\_slice\_per\_pic\_constraint\_flag equal to 1 there is no constraint that the PH be combined with the SH.

AHG Recommendation (cleanup): Add a “general\_pic\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_constraint\_flag” (or similar name). (constrained for sensibility with the existing flag, and constrain the combinations with the above syntax elements for sensibility, but do not add further constraints that are not necessary for sensibility). Text will be provided in a revision of R0118 and software is to be provided by B. D. Choi.

1. Skip the signalling of the 6 PPS flags rpl\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, dbf\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, sao\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, alf\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, wp\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, qp\_delta\_info\_in\_ph\_flag under certain condition. (R0060, R0113, R0124)
   1. Skip them when the existing PPS flag no\_pic\_partition\_flag is equal to 1, and infer their values (to be equal to something TBD) under this condition. (R0113)
   2. Skip them when a new PPS flag pps\_one\_slice\_per\_picture\_flag is equal to 1, and infer their values to be equal to 0 under this condition. (R0060)
      1. Also skip the PPS SEs pps\_num\_subpics\_minus1, rect\_slice\_flag, single\_slice\_per\_subpic\_flag, num\_slices\_in\_pic\_minus1, and loop\_filter\_across\_slices\_enabled\_flag (if this flag remains in the PPS) under this condition and infer the values. (R0060)
   3. Skip them when a new PPS flag all\_pic\_coding\_info\_present\_in\_ph\_flag is equal to 1, and infer their values to be equal to 1 under this condition. (R0124). This can be considered supplemental to item a.

Subitem “a” is straightforward sensibility cleanup. Subitems b and c are basically for coding efficiency savings (saving 5–10 bits) or bypassing unnecessary flexibility in the PPS level.

It was initially agreed to disallow random settings of these flags when the PH is in the SH.

When no\_pic\_partition\_flag is equal to 1 we already don’t send rect\_slice\_flag, single\_slice\_per\_subpic\_flag, num\_slices\_in\_pic\_minus1, and loop\_filter\_across\_slices\_enabled\_flag. And subpic\_id\_mapping\_in\_pps\_flag prevents sending pps\_num\_subpics\_minus1. One distinction that was pointed out is that the no\_pic\_partition\_flag does not distinguish the case with many tiles and one slice per picture.

It was suggested that the common case would be to send info in the PH unless flexibility is needed in the SH. However, for the RPL and WP, it (currently) matters where the data is signalled; for RPL, it helps to have the slice type, and for WP it helps to have the number of RPL active entries. For the other four, it doesn’t really matter one way or the other. Interacting with this question, there are proposals for signalling the number of active entries in the PH.

AHG recommendation (cleanup): When (pps\_)no\_pic\_partition\_flag is equal to 1, skip the 6 PPS flags rpl\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, dbf\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, sao\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, alf\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, wp\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, qp\_delta\_info\_in\_ph\_flag and infer them to be equal to 0. Text is provided in R0113 and software to be provided by its proponent. Any missing sensibility constraints may be added by the editor.

1. When slice headers referring to the PPS have (sh\_)picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag equal to 1, require alf\_info\_in\_ph\_flag to be equal to 1. (R0200)

Having this be equal to 1 instead of 0 is requested due to wanting the APS information to be early in the NAL unit. However, it was commented that the proposed requirement would be different than discussed for item 2 above.

No action was recommended for this.

1. When slice headers referring to the PPS have (sh\_)picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag is equal to 1, require rpl\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, dbf\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, sao\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, wp\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, qp\_delta\_info\_in\_ph\_flag to be equal to 1. (R0202)

AHG recommendation (cleanup): When (sh\_)picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag is equal to 1, require rpl\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, dbf\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, sao\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, wp\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, qp\_delta\_info\_in\_ph\_flag to be equal to 0.

(Consistency with item 2 suggests the value 0 rather than 1.)

See also item 15).

1. When (sh\_)picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag is equal to 1, regardless of the value of wp\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, pred\_weight\_table syntax structure is signalled in slice header and not as part of picture\_header syntax structure. (R0220)
   1. Or add a constraint such that (sh\_)picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag and wp\_info\_in\_ph\_flag shall not be both equal to 1 (technically equivalent to requiring the value of wp\_info\_in\_ph\_flag to be equal to 0 when slice headers referring to the PPS have picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag equal to 1). (R0220)

This is resolved by the action taken on item 4.

1. Skip the signalling of the SH syntax element (SE) slice\_address when the picture contains only one slice and infer its value. (R0060, R0104, R0162, R0189, R0202, R0210)
   1. Skip it when a new PPS flag pps\_one\_slice\_per\_picture\_flag is equal to 1. (R0060)
   2. Skip it when the existing SH flag picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag is equal to 1. (R0104, R0162, R0189, R0202, R0210)

This is already skipped when rect\_slice\_flag is 1 and the number of slices in the subpicture is 1. However, it is not skipped when the rect\_slice\_flag is equal to 0 (i.e., raster scan slices) and NumTilesInPic > 1.

It was suggested to only allow (sh\_)picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag is equal to 1 when (pps\_)rect\_slice\_flag is 1? It was commented that there is some other PPS syntax associated with that case that would need to be signalled. But that other syntax is minimal (just a PPS flag).

AHG recommendation (cleanup): Only allow (sh\_)picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag is equal to 1 when (pps\_)rect\_slice\_flag is 1.

1. Skip the signalling of the SH SE num\_tiles\_in\_slice\_minus1when the picture contains only one slice and infer its value. (R0060, R0104, R0202, R0210)
   1. Skip it when a new PPS flag pps\_one\_slice\_per\_picture\_flag is equal to 1. (R0060)
   2. Skip it when the existing SH flag picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag is equal to 1. (R0104, R0202, R0210)

This was resolved by the action recommended for item 6.

1. Skip the SH SE num\_tiles\_in\_slice\_minus1 when NumTilesInPic − slice\_address is not greater than 1. (R0210).

R0248 includes the same change (among other proposed changes).

AHG recommendation (cleanup): Adopt. Text and software are to be provided in a revision of R0210.

1. Even when skipping of signalling of the SH SE num\_tiles\_in\_slice\_minus1 as in the item above is not done, infer num\_tiles\_in\_slice\_minus1, when not present, to be equal to NumTilesInPic − 1. (R0060, R0104)

This was resolved by the action recommended for item 8.

1. Consider one of the following
   1. Skip the signalling of the SH SE slice\_subpic\_id when the SH flag picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag is equal to 1 infer its value. (R0189), or
   2. Add a constraint such that when subpic\_info\_present\_flag is equal to 1, the value of picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag shall be equal to 0 (technically equivalent to "When picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header is equal to 1, the value of subpic\_info\_present\_flag shall be equal to 0." but editorially the constraint should be expressed on picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag). (R0189, R0202)

AHG recommendation (cleanup): Adopt approach b. (There was some discussion of whether this is already part of the action taken on item 1.)

1. When picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag is equal to 1, skip the signalling of the SH SE num\_ref\_idx\_active\_override\_flag and infer its value to be equal to 0. (R0202)

This would be overriding the default number of active entries signalled in the PPS content.

It was discussed whether there is really a connection between the number of slices in the picture and the need to be able to change the number of active reference pictures used by that picture. It was commented that these are somewhat different issues.

It was said and confirmed that we have designed the PH syntax structure to be the same regardless of whether the PH is combined with the SH or not.

No action was recommended on this since the coupling seems unnecessary and the issue seems minor.

1. Add a constraint such that when slice headers referring to the SPS contain the PH syntax structure, separate\_colour\_plane\_flag shall be equal to 0. (technically equivalent to "When separate\_colour\_plane\_flag is equal to 1, the value of picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag shall be equal to 0.", but editorially the constraint should be expressed on picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag). (R0202)

It was remarked that this is somewhat hypothetical, since no profile supports this.

AHG recommendation (basically editorial cleanup): Adopt.

1. Change the text for determination of the first VCL NAL unit of an AU:
   1. As follows: (R0163)

If a PH NAL unit is present in a PU, let firstVclNalUnitInPic be the first VCL NAL unit that follows the PH NAL unit; otherwise let firstVclNalUnitInPic be the only one VCL NAL unit in a PU. firstVclNalUnitInPic is the first VCL NAL unit of an AU (and consequently the PU containing the VCL NAL unit is the first PU of the AU) when one or more of the following conditions are true:

* + - The value of nuh\_layer\_id of the VCL NAL unit is less than the nuh\_layer\_id of the previous picture in decoding order.
    - The value of ph\_pic\_order\_cnt\_lsb of the VCL NAL unit differs from the ph\_pic\_order\_cnt\_lsb of the previous picture in decoding order.
    - PicOrderCntVal derived for the VCL NAL unit differs from the PicOrderCntVal of the previous picture in decoding order.
  1. As follows: (R0124)

A VCL NAL unit is the first VCL NAL unit of an AU (and consequently the PU containing the VCL NAL unit is the first PU of the AU) when the VCL NAL unit is the first VCL NAL unit that follows a PH NAL unit or has picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag equal to 1 and one or more of the following conditions are true:

...

This issue had also been discussed in the ticket system for ticket #979, and a couple of approaches were discussed in that system. It was agreed that the current text has a bug. The three ways to fix it are all technically equivalent; the differences are only editorial.

AHG Recommendation (BF / expression of existing intent): Correct the text as described (with the editorial detail delegated to the editor).

Discussion stopped here for AHG Session 1.14 on Monday 13 April at 0915 UTC.

Discussion began here for JVET on 15 April at 1300 (UTC) (GJS, JRO, YKW).

1. Mandate the EOS NAL unit for easy detection of the first VCL NAL unit of a coded picture. (R0163)
   1. Replace the SH flag picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag with a variable derived based on the presence of the PH NAL unit. (R0163)

In the case of combined PH+SH, the PH NAL unit will not be present. At the transition between CLVSs, the proponent indicates that in order to determine that a new CLVS has begun, it may be necessary to parse SEs of the SH to identify the first VCL NAL unit of the new CLVS.

It was asked why we put the PH in the slice NAL unit instead of moving the slice NAL unit payload into the PH (and perhaps renaming the NUT). It was then explained that this would require increasing the number of picture NUTs to be able to convey random access information.

We are currently using the first bit of the SH to indicate whether a PH is combined into it or not.

It was noted that in HEVC it is also necessary to look at the first bit beyond the NAL unit header, where the first\_slice\_segment\_in\_pic\_flag is located. It was commented that this need has not been a significant problem for HEVC. The proponent pointed out that in VVC this bit is only needed at the transition between CLVSs.

It was commented that, in the RTP payload format for HEVC there is a use of the first\_slice\_segment\_in\_pic\_flag and it was not considered a problem, whereas a NAL unit may be a large chunk of data in that environment. Systems typically also support timestamps.

It was commented that it is generally necessary to check the PH presence bit anyway if NAL units may be lost.

It was commented that if we take action on this, it should be to require EOS only under the condition when it would be needed.

Other than the proponent, it was considered acceptable for the detection of the new CLVS in this circumstance to involve checking the PH presence bit in the SH, so no action was take on this.

1. Change the semantics of the 6 PPS flags rpl\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, dbf\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, sao\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, alf\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, wp\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, qp\_delta\_info\_in\_ph\_flag as follows (R0251) – removing some uses of “that do not contain a PH syntax structure” and changing a “may” to “shall” (italics only for notes emphasis below):

**rpl\_info\_in\_ph\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that reference picture list information is present in the PH syntax structure and not present in slice headers referring to the PPS that do not contain a PH syntax structure. rpl\_info\_in\_ph\_flag equal to 0 specifies that reference picture list information is not present in the PH syntax structure and may be present in slice headers referring to the PPS.

**dbf\_info\_in\_ph\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that deblocking filter information is present in the PH syntax structure and not present in slice headers referring to the PPS that do not contain a PH syntax structure. dbf\_info\_in\_ph\_flag equal to 0 specifies that deblocking filter information is not present in the PH syntax structure and may be present in slice headers referring to the PPS. When not present, the value of dbf\_info\_in\_ph\_flag is inferred to be equal to 0.

**sao\_info\_in\_ph\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that SAO filter information is present in the PH syntax structure and not present in slice headers referring to the PPS that do not contain a PH syntax structure. sao\_info\_in\_ph\_flag equal to 0 specifies that SAO filter information is not present in the PH syntax structure and may be present in slice headers referring to the PPS.

**alf\_info\_in\_ph\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that ALF information is present in the PH syntax structure and not present in slice headers referring to the PPS that do not contain a PH syntax structure. alf\_info\_in\_ph\_flag equal to 0 specifies that ALF information is not present in the PH syntax structure and may be present in slice headers referring to the PPS.

**wp\_info\_in\_ph\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that weighted prediction information may be present in the PH syntax structure and not present in slice headers referring to the PPS that do not contain a PH syntax structure. wp\_info\_in\_ph\_flag equal to 0 specifies that weighted prediction information is not present in the PH syntax structure and may be present in slice headers referring to the PPS. When not present, the value of wp\_info\_in\_ph\_flag is inferred to be equal to 0.

**qp\_delta\_info\_in\_ph\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that QP delta information is present in the PH syntax structure and not present in slice headers referring to the PPS that do not contain a PH syntax structure. qp\_delta\_info\_in\_ph\_flag equal to 0 specifies that QP delta information is not present in the PH syntax structure and *shall* be present in slice headers referring to the PPS.

Decision (Ed. BF/expression of existing intent): Adopt this change, except using “is” rather than “shall be”.

See also item 4).

[JVET-R0060](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9704) AHG9/AHG12: On CLVSs with one slice per picture [Y.-K. Wang, Z. Deng, L. Zhang, K. Zhang, J. Xu (Bytedance)]

[JVET-R0104](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9748) AHG9: On Raster-scan Slice Signalling [S. Deshpande, J. Samuelsson, A. Segall, P. Cowan (Sharp)]

[JVET-R0113](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9757) AHG9: On Picture Parameter Set [J. Samuelsson, S. Deshpande, A. Segall (Sharp)]

Item 2 of this contribution belongs to this category.

Item 2 proposes that, when there is no picture partitioning, not to signal the PPS-level flags that indicate whether parameters are signalled in picture header or in slice header (e.g., rpl\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, sao\_info\_in\_ph\_flag, etc. – six flags) always send these in the SH. Infer them to be equal to 0. (JVET-R0113 proposal 2).

This is related to R0251 item 3.

[JVET-R0118](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9762) AHG9/AHG12: On signalling of subpicture partitioning in SPS [B. Choi, S. Wenger, S. Liu (Tencent)]

Item 1 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0162](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9806) AHG9: PPS and SH syntax cleanup [J. Chen, J. Luo, Y. Ye, R.-L. Liao (Alibaba)]

Item 3 (skip signalling of slice\_address) of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0163](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9807) AHG9: On Picture Header [J. Chen, J. Luo, Y. Ye, R.-L. Liao (Alibaba)]

[JVET-R0189](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9833) AHG9: On picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag syntax element [Hendry, S. Kim, J. Nam, H. Jang, J. Lim (LGE)]

[JVET-R0200](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9844) AHG9: APS information signalling in Slice Header [G. Laroche, N. Ouedraogo, P. Onno (Canon)]

The second aspect (on alf\_info\_in\_ph\_flag) of item 2 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0202](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9846) AHG9: Syntax cleanups when Picture Header is in the Slice Header [G. Laroche, N. Ouedraogo, P. Onno (Canon)]

Items 2-4, and the num\_tiles\_in\_slice\_minus1 and slice\_address aspects of item 1 of this contribution belong to this category.

[JVET-R0210](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9854) AHG9: Cleanup of Picture Header Syntax Structure in Slice Header [S. Esenlik, B. Wang, A. Kotra, E. Alshina (Huawei)]

The num\_tiles\_in\_slice\_minus1 and slice\_address aspects of this contribution belong to this category.

[JVET-R0220](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9864) AHG9: Weight prediction syntax cleanup [J. Luo, J. Chen, Y. Ye (Alibaba)]

[JVET-R0251](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9895) AHG9: Fixes related to the picture header [M. Pettersson, R. Sjöberg, M. Damghanian, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn (Ericsson)]

Item 3 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0124](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9768) AHG9: Clean-ups on picture header [B. Choi, S. Wenger, S. Liu (Tencent)] [late]

Items 1 and 2 of this contribution belong to this category.

### Picture header and slice header (12)

[JVET-R0410](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10072) AHG9: A summary of proposals on PH and SH syntax [Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang (Bytedance)] [summaries should not be marked as late]

Discussion began here for JVET on 15 April at 1410 (UTC) (GJS, JRO, YKW).

This contribution provides a summary of the 12 proposals on PH and SH syntax.

It was suggested that this summary, in terms of a list of design questions, be used for the reviewing of these proposals, such that the discussions can be in a more structured and efficient manner.

1. On allowed slice types in a picture
   1. Add a new PH flag ph\_multiple\_slice\_types\_in\_pic\_flag (this new flag is skipped when the PPS indicates that there is only one slice), and when this new flag is equal to 0, signal the slice type in the PH (by adding a new PH SE ph\_slice\_type) and remove the signalling of slice type in the SH. (R0052 methods 1 and 2)

One comment was that the name of such a flag should be different (e.g. adding “allowed”)

It was also commented that the semantics should have a “one-way” definition, and the proponent confirmed that the proposed semantics was “one-way”.

It was noted that setting this flag to 0 would eliminate the ability to use such a picture with merging if there would be multiple slice types in the merged picture.

The purpose of this change would be to save bits in the SH.

The bit savings did not seem sufficient to justify the reduction of functionality, and there was no clear problem with the current syntax, so no action was taken on this.

* + 1. In addition, remove the existing PH flag ph\_inter\_slice\_allowed\_flag. (R0052 methods 1 and 2)
       1. Derive the variables InterSliceAllowed and IntraSliceAllowed based on the values of the PH SEs ph\_multiple\_slice\_types\_in\_pic\_flag (new), ph\_intra\_slice\_allowed\_flag (existing), and ph\_slice\_type (new), and use these variables (instead of using the existing flags) for skipping intra-coding-specific PH SEs and inter-coding-specific PH SEs. (R0052 method 1)
    2. In addition, replace the existing PH flag ph\_inter\_slice\_allowed\_flag with a 2-bit indicator ph\_allowed\_slice\_types\_idc that specifies allowed slice types within a picture as follows (R0052 method 2), as shown below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ph\_allowed\_slice\_types\_idc | allowed values of slice types |
| 0 | 1, 2 (P, I) |
| 1 | 0, 2 (B, I) |
| 2 | 0, 1 (B, P) |
| 3 | 0, 1, 2 (B, P, I) |

* + - 1. Derive the variables BSliceAllowed, PSliceAllowed, and ISliceAllowed based on the values of the PH SEs ph\_multiple\_slice\_types\_in\_pic\_flag (new), ph\_slice\_type (new), and ph\_allowed\_slice\_types\_idc (new), and use these variables (instead of using the existing flags) for skipping intra-coding-specific PH SEs and inter-coding-specific PH SEs.
      2. Use the BSliceAllowed and PSliceAllowed for skipping the WP table in the PH.
    1. When ph\_multiple\_slice\_types\_in\_pic\_flag (new) is equal to 1:
       1. The slice type is signalled in the SH with ue(v) coding (as existing) if IntraSliceAllowed is equal to 1 and with u(1) coding otherwise. (R0052 method 1)
       2. If ph\_allowed\_slice\_types\_idc is equal to 3, the slice type is signalled in the SH with ue(v) coding (as existing). Otherwise, signal a one-bit slice\_type\_modified SE. (R0052 method 2)
    2. Add a new PPS flag pps\_multiple\_slice\_types\_in\_pic\_flag. (R0052)
  1. Add a new PH flag ph\_b\_slice\_allowed\_flag (this new flag is skipped when no inter slice is allowed in a picture). (R0061 and R0250)

One motivation for this is basically to have an indication of complexity characteristics; it was commented that this would be just a metadata purpose and could be conveyed with an SEI message or similar.

Another motivation was said to be not send the PH and SH SEs that are only relevant to B slices. A participant said the bit reduction is only 1 bit in the PH (adding one bit always to gate 2 bits saved in the special case) if there are no B slices in the CLVS. Another said that B slices would ordinarily be used when the encoder is emphasizing coding efficiency, so it may not be desirable to make special provisions for this use. No action was thus taken on this.

* + 1. Add a new SPS flag sps\_b\_slice\_allowed\_flag. (R0061)
       1. When it is known that a CLVS has no B slices (sps\_b\_slice\_allowed\_flag is equal to 0), skip the SPS flags sps\_weighted\_bipred\_flag, sps\_bdof\_enabled\_flag, sps\_smvd\_enabled\_flag, sps\_dmvr\_enabled\_flag, sps\_bcw\_enabled\_flag, and sps\_gpm\_enabled\_flag and infer the values. (R0061) – 5 flags in the SPS.

1. Skip the signalling of some PH SEs when it is known that a picture has no B slices (R0052 method 2, R0061, R0250, R0324)

Most of the sub-items in this item are no longer relevant per item 1 above.

* 1. When it is known that a picture has no B slices, skip the PH SEs ph\_collocated\_from\_l0\_flag, mvd\_l1\_zero\_flag, ph\_disable\_bdof\_flag, and ph\_disable\_dmvr\_flag and infer the values. (R0052 method 2, R0061, R0250, R0324)
     1. Skip them based on a new variable BSliceAllowed that is derived based on the values of PH SEs ph\_multiple\_slice\_types\_in\_pic\_flag (new), ph\_slice\_type (new), and ph\_allowed\_slice\_types\_idc (new). (R0052 method 2)
     2. Skip them based on a new PH flag ph\_b\_slice\_allowed\_flag (new). (R0061, R0250)
     3. Skip them when the following condition (based on existing SEs) is false (R0324):

rpl\_info\_in\_ph\_flag && num\_ref\_entries[ 0 ][ RplsIdx[ 0 ] ] > 1 &&  
num\_ref\_entries[ 1 ][ RplsIdx[ 1 ] ] > 1

It was remarked that the correct condition would be rpl\_info\_in\_ph\_flag &&  
num\_ref\_entries[ 1 ][ RplsIdx[ 1 ] ] > 0

It was commented that the inference expressed in the semantics may need refinement.

Decision (cleanup): Adopt this aspect, modified as suggested. Text is to be refined offline and uploaded in a revision.

* 1. Use the information that a picture has no B slices to skip the WP table in the PH. (R0052 method 2, R0250)
     1. The information is derived based on a new variable BSliceAllowed that is derived based on the values of ph\_multiple\_slice\_types\_in\_pic\_flag (new), ph\_slice\_type (new), and ph\_allowed\_slice\_types\_idc (new). (R0052 method 2)
     2. The information is derived based on a new PH flag ph\_b\_slice\_allowed\_flag. (R0250)
  2. When it is known that a picture has no B slices, skip the WP table SE num\_l1\_weights and infer the values. (R0052 method 2, R0061, R0324)
     1. Skip it based on a new variable BSliceAllowed that is derived based on the values of ph\_multiple\_slice\_types\_in\_pic\_flag (new), ph\_slice\_type (new), and ph\_allowed\_slice\_types\_idc (new). (R0052 method 2)
     2. Skip it based on a new PH flag ph\_b\_slice\_allowed\_flag. (R0061)
     3. Skip it when the following condition (based on existing SEs) is false (R0324):

rpl\_info\_in\_ph\_flag && num\_ref\_entries[ 0 ][ RplsIdx[ 0 ] ] > 1 &&  
num\_ref\_entries[ 1 ][ RplsIdx[ 1 ] ] > 1

See the notes for 2.a.iii above, and should be amended in the same way.

Decision (cleanup): Adopt this aspect, modified as suggested. Text is to be refined offline and uploaded in a revision. It was noted that there are other proposals that interact with this (see the notes in section 6.1.10). Revisit after review of those interacting proposals.

1. Skip the SH SEI slice\_type based on new PH SE(s). (R0052 methods 1 and 2, R0061, R0250)

No action was taken on these; see the notes on items 1 and 2.

* 1. When ph\_multiple\_slice\_types\_in\_pic\_flag (new) is equal to 0, skip the SH SE slice\_type and infer it to be equal to ph\_slice\_type (new). (R0052 methods 1 and 2)
  2. When ph\_b\_slice\_allowed\_flag (new) and ph\_intra\_slice\_allowed\_flag (existing) are both equal to 0, skip the SH SE slice\_type and infer it to be equal to 1. (R0061, R0250)
     1. Furthermore, skip the SH SEI slice\_type when the SH flag picture\_header\_in\_slice\_header\_flag (existing) is equal to 1. (R0250)

1. Skip ph\_inter\_slice\_allowed\_flag and infer its value to be equal to 0
   1. When the PH flag gdr\_or\_irap\_pic\_flag is equal to 1 and the PH flag gdr\_pic\_flag is equal to 0 and layer\_id is equal to 0 (i.e., the picture is an IRAP picture). (R0112)
   2. When the PH flag gdr\_or\_irap\_pic\_flag is equal to 1 and the PH flag gdr\_pic\_flag is equal to 0 (i.e., the picture is an IRAP picture), and vps\_independent\_layer\_flag[ GeneralLayerIdx[ nuh\_layer\_id ] ] is equal to 1. (R0278)

Note that this VPS flag is inferred to be equal to 1 if the VPS is not present.

Regarding item a, it was noted that layer\_id equal to 0 does not have the special meaning that it has in HEVC.

It was asked whether we have syntax in the PH or SH that depends on the VPS. The RPL syntax does contain a dependency, but it is not a parsing dependency, and in a part that is only needed when inter-layer referencing is used. This would be the only use of VPS information for parsing the PH.

It was noted that another variation could be to use sps\_vps\_id equal to 0 instead of vps\_independent\_layer\_flag[ GeneralLayerIdx[ nuh\_layer\_id ] ] is equal to 1.

The bit savings would be very minimal, so no action was taken on this.

Decision (sensibility constraint): Require ph\_inter\_slice\_allowed\_flag to be equal to 0 under the condition described above for R0278.

It was asked whether this constraint might be harmful to BEAM extraction usage, and this did not seem to be a problem.

1. Change the semantics of gdr\_or\_irap\_pic\_flag as follows (R0112) – formerly “the current picture may or may not be a GDR or an IRAP picture.”:

**gdr\_or\_irap\_pic\_flag** equal to 1 specifies that the current picture is a GDR or IRAP picture. gdr\_or\_irap\_pic\_flag equal to 0 specifies that the current picture is not a GDR picture and may or may not be an IRAP picture.

This is intended as a clarification of existing semantics intent.

Decision (expression of existing intent): Adopt this item.

It was commented that perhaps instead of using gdr\_or\_irap\_pic\_flag, it may be simpler to just have two flags: irap\_pic\_flag and gdr\_pic\_flag. (The presence of one could be conditioned on the other.) The current notion is to allow a system to check just one bit to determine whether random access is possible or not. This can be studied offline.

1. Do either of the following two (R0192):
   1. When GDR is enabled (i.e., gdr\_enabled\_flag is equal to 1), a non-zero value is signalled in SPS to be used as an offset to be added into the equation for deriving the POC of the recovery point picture.
   2. Change the syntax element (ph\_)recovery\_poc\_cnt to become recovery\_poc\_cnt\_minus1.

The basic idea of this is that having (ph\_)recovery\_poc\_cnt equal to 0 is equivalent to having an IRAP picture, and that the signalling could be made more efficient by disallowing this use.

It was noted that GDR is not envisioned to be used with BEAM applications.

It was commented that some encoders that use GDR pictures might just never want to indicate IRAP.

It was commented that an encoder might hypothetically pre-decide to use GDR but, after encoding the picture, determine that there was no need for a non-zero recovery POC count.

The bit savings for approach b would be very minimal, and there seemed to be no strong need for action.

Approach “a” (with the offset allowed to be 0) could provide a bit savings at the PH level.

It was commented that a variation of this would be to allow the offset in the PH to be signed (and require the sum to be greater than or equal to 0, and maybe use unsigned coding in the PH if the SPS offset is zero).

An encoder would only use the proposed approach if it is certain that it would never use a recovery POC offset less than a particular value.

It was commented that although some PH bit savings could be provided, it was undesirable to complicate the scheme with the SPS offset concept.

No action was taken on this.

1. When gdr\_pic\_flag is equal to 1, skip the PH SE ph\_inter\_slice\_allowed\_flag infer it to be equal to 1. (R0198)

Given that we allow the recovery POC delta to be zero for a GDR picture as noted above, no action was taken on this.

1. When gdr\_or\_irap\_pic\_flag is equal to 1 and gdr\_pic\_flag is equal to 0 (i.e., the picture is an IRAP picture), add a new PH flag idr\_pic\_flag. (R0198)
   1. When sps\_idr\_rpl\_present\_flag is equal to 0 and idr\_pic\_flag is equal to 1, RPL signalling is skipped in the PH, even when the value of rpl\_info\_in\_ph\_flag is equal to 1. (R0198)

This would save about 1 bit in the PH (adding one bit and removing two).

This is related to the earlier discussion noted in discussion of item 5 above, additionally distinguishing between CRA and IDR (without using the NAL unit type of the slice NAL units).

This can be studied offline with item 5 above.

1. Rename the syntax elements pic\_sign\_data\_hiding\_enabled\_flag, sps\_bdof\_pic\_present\_flag, sps\_dmvr\_pic\_present\_flag and sps\_prof\_pic\_present\_flag to ph\_sign\_data\_hiding\_enabled\_flag, sps\_bdof\_control\_present\_in\_ph\_flag, sps\_dmvr\_control\_present\_in\_ph\_flag and sps\_prof\_control\_present\_in\_ph\_flag, respectively. (editorial) (R0251)

The is to consistently use “ph” rather than “pic” and to indicate the location of things controlled by presence flags.

Decision (Ed.): The editor requested to consider this.

1. Byte align before entry point offset fields for easier updating during encoding, and separate entry point offsets by one bit equal to one and divide into upper and lower bits to avoid start code emulation without the need for an emulation prevention byte. (R0165)

The proponent indicated that this would help encoders that need to go back and rewrite entry points after encoding the tiles or CTU rows, remarking also that emulation prevention bytes can interfere with this process.

The proposal also changes the coding of the list of entry points in order to prevent start code emulation within the list.

It was noted that entry points offsets are required for tiles and optional for WPP CTU rows. It was said that the rationale for offsets being mandatory for tiles was to be friendly to raster-scan-oriented decoding for some architectures.

We already have byte alignment with a bit equal to 1 at the transition between the entry point offsets and the payload data.

It was commented that separate buffers are ordinarily used in the encoder before writing out this data and that writing the offsets should not be a significant problem. The proponent indicated that separate buffers would not be necessary with the proposal and that such buffers could be quite large (e.g., a whole picture of coded data).

Making the offsets optional (reverting a decision of the previous meeting) was also suggested to be considered. Aside from other considerations, the offsets cost bits (and encoders may not use tiles).

Offsets were mandatory in HEVC.

It was commented that the encoded offset length could include the additional bits.

The proponent and several others expressed a preference for making the entry points optional.

Even if optional, the syntax could use the proposed scheme, but this was not requested.

There was discussion of the coding efficiency impact, which was not further discussed due to lack of time.

It was mentioned that there was also a discussion of potentially carrying entry point information at the system level (see AHG16 email discussion prior to the Brussels meeting). Conveying entry points in an SEI message was also mentioned as a possibility, but was not further discussed due to lack of time.

Decision (encoder complexity and coding efficiency): It was agreed to revert to making the entry point signalling optional.

1. Move the entry point syntax to the end of the slice header, i.e. behind the slice header extension. (R0298)

Decision (cleanup): Adopted.

1. Move the slice\_lmcs\_enabled\_flag to an earlier position, immediately after the ALF SEs in the SH, similarly as in the PH (R0200).

This aspect no longer needed to be discussed, as it was addressed in earlier discussions.

Discussion ended here on 15 April at 1715 (UTC).

[JVET-R0052](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9696) AHG9: Overhead reduction for picture header and slice header [S.-T. Hsiang, L. Chen, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

[JVET-R0061](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9705) AHG9: On allowed slice types in a picture [L. Zhang, Y.-K. Wang, K. Zhang, Z. Deng (Bytedance)]

[JVET-R0250](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9894) AHG9: On B-slice signalling in the PH and derivation of slice\_type [M. Pettersson, R. Yu, R. Sjöberg, M. Damghanian, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn (Ericsson)]

[JVET-R0112](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9756) AHG9: On picture header [J. Samuelsson, S. Deshpande, A. Segall (Sharp)]

[JVET-R019](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9836)2 AHG9: On signalling recovery point picture [Hendry (LGE)]

[JVET-R019](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9842)8 AHG9: On signalling of IDR or GDR picture flag in picture header [J. Nam, H. Jang, J. Lim, Hendry, S. Kim (LGE)]

[JVET-R0251](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9895) AHG9: Fixes related to the picture header [M. Pettersson, R. Sjöberg, M. Damghanian, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn (Ericsson)]

Item 1 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0324](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9968) AHG9: On syntax signalling conditions in picture header [Y.-W. Chen, X. Xiu, T.-C. Ma, H.-J. Jhu, W. Chen, X. Wang (Kwai Inc.)]

[JVET-R0165](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9809) AHG12: Entry point offsets avoiding start code emulation prevention byte [K. Abe, T. Toma, V. Drugeon (Panasonic)]

[JVET-R0298](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9942) AHG9: On order of syntax elements for entry point offsets [K. Suehring (HHI), R. Foray (Allegro DVT)]

[JVET-R0200](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9844) AHG9: APS information signalling in Slice Header [G. Laroche, N. Ouedraogo, P. Onno (Canon)]

Item 1 of this contribution belongs to this category.

### Mixed NAL unit types within a coded picture (11)

[JVET-R0414](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10076) AHG9: A summary of proposals on mixed NAL unit types within a coded picture [Y.-K. Wang (Bytedance)] [late]

[JVET-R0042](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9686) AHG8/AHG9/AHG12: On mixed subpicture types within a picture [Y.-K. Wang (Bytedance)]

[JVET-R0136](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9780) AHG9/AHG12: Improvements on sps\_independent\_subpics\_flag and nal\_unit\_type constraint [M. Katsumata, M. Hirabayashi, T. Suzuki (Sony)]

Item 2 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R027](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9920)6 AHG9: On IRAP NAL constraint for reordered subpictures [V. Seregin, Y. He, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R0085](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9729) AHG9: On signalling the mixed NAL unit type flag [L. Chen, S.-T. Hsiang, O. Chubach, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

[JVET-R0203](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9847) AHG9/AHG12: On combination of NAL unit types in a picture [Hendry, S. Kim (LGE)]

[JVET-R0267](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9911) AHG9/AHG12: On mixed NAL unit types [Y. He, M. Coban, V. Seregin, A.K. Ramasubramonian, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R027](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9914)0 AHG9: On mixing of RASL and RADL NAL unit types [Hendry, S. Kim (LGE), R. Skupin, Y. Sanchez, K. Suehring (HHI)]

[JVET-R0315](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9959) AHG9: On mixed nal unit type signalling and PPS cleanup [M. Coban, V. Seregin, Y. He, Y.-J. Chang, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R0120](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9764) AHG9: On mixed NAL unit types [B. Choi, S. Wenger, S. Liu (Tencent)] [late]

[JVET-R0124](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9768) AHG9: Clean-ups on picture header [B. Choi, S. Wenger, S. Liu (Tencent)] [late]

Item 3 of this contribution belongs to this category.

### RPL, WP, and collocated picture signalling (11)

[JVET-R0411](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10073) AHG9: A Summary of Proposals Related to Reference Picture Lists, Weighted Prediction, and Collocated Picture Signalling [S. Deshpande (Sharp)] [late]

[JVET-R0059](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9703) AHG9: Cleanups on RPL and related signalling [Y.-K. Wang, Z. Deng, L. Zhang, K. Zhang, J. Xu (Bytedance)]

[JVET-R0323](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9967) AHG9: On TMVP enabling flag in picture header [Y.-W. Chen, X. Xiu, T.-C. Ma, H.-J. Jhu, W. Chen, X. Wang (Kwai Inc.)]

[JVET-R0102](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9746) AHG9: On Reference Picture List Override Signalling [S. Deshpande, T. Chujoh, T. Ikai, J. Samuelsson, A. Segall (Sharp)]

[JVET-R0138](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9782) AHG9: Some constraints of num\_ref\_entries [T. Chujoh, T. Ikai (Sharp)]

[JVET-R0156](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9800) AHG8/AHG9: Signalling cleanup on SPS [B. Wang, S. Esenlik, A. M. Kotra, H. Gao, E. Alshina (Huawei)]

Item 2 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0205](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9849) AHG9: On signalling of inter\_layer\_ref\_pics\_present\_flag [T. Nishi, K. Abe, V. Drugeon (Panasonic)]

[JVET-R0253](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9897) AHG9: Three restrictions when RPL is present in PH [R. Yu, M. Pettersson, R. Sjöberg, M. Damghanian, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn (Ericsson)]

[JVET-R0255](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9899) AHG9: Fixes related to RPL [M. Pettersson, R. Sjöberg, M. Damghanian, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn (Ericsson)]

[JVET-R027](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9921)7 AHG9: On reference picture list signalling [V. Seregin, M. Coban, Y. He, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R027](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9922)8 AHG8: On SPS sharing and slice type constraint [V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

Item 1 (in Section 2) of this contribution belongs to this category.

### Signalling of virtual boundaries (4)

[JVET-R0121](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9765) AHG9/AHG12: On virtual boundary signalling with subpictures [B. Choi, S. Wenger, S. Liu (Tencent)]

[JVET-R019](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9835)1 AHG9: On miscellaneous updates for HLS signalling [Hendry, S. Paluri, S. Kim (LGE)]

Item 4 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0256](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9900) AHG9: Virtual boundaries in increasing order using u(v) [M. Damghanian, M. Pettersson, R. Sjöberg, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn, R. Yu, J. Ström (Ericsson)]

[JVET-R0266](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9910) AHG9: Miscellaneous HLS topics [Y. He, Y-J. Chang, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

Item 6 of this contribution belongs to this category.

### Hypothetical reference decoder (HRD) (9)

[JVET-R0342](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9986) AHG9: A Summary of Proposals Related to HRD S. [Deshpande (Sharp)]

[JVET-R0094](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9738) AHG9: DPB output time offsets for temporal sublayers [V. Drugeon, K. Abe (Panasonic)]

[JVET-R0100](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9744) AHG9: On Decoding Unit Information Signalling [S. Deshpande, J. Samuelsson, A. Segall, P. Cowan (Sharp)]

[JVET-R0101](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9745) AHG9: On Alternative Timing Information Signalling [S. Deshpande, J. Samuelsson, A. Segall, P. Cowan (Sharp)]

[JVET-R0103](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9747) AHG9: On Picture Timing Information Signalling and HRD [S. Deshpande, J. Samuelsson, A. Segall, P. Cowan (Sharp)]

[JVET-R0264](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9908) AHG9: On sub-bitstream extraction [Y. He, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R0295](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9939) AHG12: On subpicture conformance [R. Skupin, Y. Sanchez, K. Suehring, T. Schierl (HHI)]

[JVET-R0297](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9941) AHG9: HRD bug-fixes and editorial clarifications [Y. Sanchez, R. Skupin, K. Suehring, T. Schierl (HHI)]

[JVET-R0413](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10075) AHG9: On Parameters for HRD Timing Information [S. Deshpande (Sharp)] [late]

### DCI, VUI, and SEI (6)

[JVET-R0090](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9734) AHG9: On Video Usability Information [V. Drugeon (Panasonic)]

[JVET-R0190](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9834) Post-filter hint based on ALF classification [H.-B. Teo, H.-W. Sun, C.-S. Lim (Panasonic)]

[JVET-R0242](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9886) AHG9/AHG12: Decoded subpicture hash SEI message [J. Boyce, L. Xu (Intel)]

[JVET-R0260](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9904) AHG9: On decoding capability information [Y. He, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R0307](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9951) AHG8/AHG9: Positioning information SEI message of output independent layers [E. Thomas (TNO)]

[JVET-R0308](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9952) AHG8: Implementation of multi-layer decoding and output independent layer composition in VTM [E. Thomas (TNO)]

### HLS editorial inputs (1)

[JVET-R0249](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9893) AHG9: Proposed structural text changes to HLS in the VVC specification [M. Pettersson, R. Sjöberg, M. Damghanian, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn (Ericsson)]

## AHG12: high-level parallelism and coded picture regions (52)

### Subpictures (25)

#### General (1)

[JVET-R0415](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10077) AHG12: A summary of proposals on subpictures [Hendry (LGE)] [late]

Discussion began here for JVET on 16 April at 1315 (UTC).

1. Condition sps\_independent\_subpics\_flag on "sps\_num\_subpics\_minus1 > 0". (JVET-R0071 #1, JVET-R0156 #4, JVET-R0284 #1)

It was asked whether, in the case of extraction, there would be value in knowing the original value of the loop\_filter\_across\_subpic\_enabled\_flag. In this case the parameters wouldn’t be sent anyway in the current syntax.

This would save only one bit in the SPS.

It was commented that (at least after other actions of the meeting), subpic\_treated\_as\_pic\_flag and loop\_filter\_across\_subpic\_enabled\_flag have no effect.

We would need to establish inference if these flags are used for anything.

This relates to #2 and #3 below.

The motivation is just cleanup to make it more clear what the logical relationships are.

Decision (cleanup): Adopt this aspect.

1. When sps\_independent\_subpics\_flag is not present, it is inferred to be equal to 1 (JVET-R0071 #1, JVET-R0156 #4, JVET-R0136 #1)

After the action on item #1, this is editorial; see the notes for item #3 below.

1. Change the inference of subpic\_treated\_as\_pic\_flag[ i ] when not present.
   1. Infer it to be equal to 1 (JVET-R0071 #2)
   2. Keep the current inference, which is to infer it to 0 (JVET-R0284 #1)

Previously the inference would affect the ability to use wrap-around, but that dependence was agreed to be removed earlier in the meeting. Inference to 1 seems more logical, although it does not make a functional difference. At this point, it seems to be a purely editorial matter.

Decision (Ed.): It is suggested for the editor to specify inference of the value 1 for sps\_independent\_subpics\_flag and the value 1 for subpic\_treated\_as\_pic\_flag[ i ] and the value 0 for loop\_filter\_across\_subpic\_enabled\_pic\_flag[ i ] when not present.

1. Change the inference of loop\_filter\_across\_subpic\_enabled\_pic\_flag[ i ] when not present.
   1. Infer it to be equal to 0 (JVET-R0071 #3)

This is just editorial, as was the case for item #3 above; see notes for item #3.

1. Infer single\_slice\_per\_subpic\_flag to be equal to 1 when no\_pic\_partition\_flag is equal to 1 (JVET-R0071 #4).

This is just editorial, but the suggested change seems logical.

Decision (Ed.): It is suggested for the editor to specify inference of the value 1 for single\_slice\_per\_subpic\_flag when not present.

1. Condition the presence of sps\_ref\_wraparound\_enabled\_flag such that it is present only when sps\_independent\_subpics\_flag is equal to 0. When not present, infer the value to be equal to 0. (JVET-R0284#2).

This item was no longer valid after an agreement reached earlier in the meeting.

1. Order of slices in PPS signalling and in picture. It is asserted that there is problem since the order of slices signalled in PPS may be different from the order of slices in decoding order.

Example 1



Example 2 (an example that has subpictures that contain only partial tiles, which would be disallowed by the constraint below)

Is it a problem? if yes, the following are proposed fixes:

* 1. Introduce constraints to ensure that the slice signalling order in the PPS and the slice coding order within the bitstream are the same. (JVET-R0091 #1)

The proposed constraint:

The signalling order of slices in the PPS shall follow the decoding order of slice NAL units. Let slice A be signalled by the syntax elements slice\_width\_in\_tiles\_minus1[ sA ], slice\_height\_in\_tiles\_minus1[ sA ], num\_exp\_slices\_in\_tile[ sA ] and exp\_slice\_height\_in\_ctus\_minus1[ sA ] and let slice B be signalled by the syntax elements slice\_width\_in\_tiles\_minus1[ sB ], slice\_height\_in\_tiles\_minus1[ sB ], num\_exp\_slices\_in\_tile[ sB ] and exp\_slice\_height\_in\_ctus\_minus1[ sB ]. If coded slice NAL unit A precedes coded slice NAL unit B in the bitstream, then sA shall be less than sB.

In order for item 7.a to work, the following constraints are also needed:

One or both of the following conditions shall be fulfilled for each subpicture and tile:

– All CTUs in a subpicture belong to the same tile

– All CTUs in a tile belong to the same subpicture

* 1. Introduce a mapping between the two indexing orders (JVET-R0091 #2, JVET-R0238). In addition, definition of subpicture-level slice index is updated in the spec text (JVET-R0238)

It was commented that the constraint approach could prohibit a hypothetical use encountered in one subpicture out of 96 in an example 360° use case.

We had previously agreed not to prohibit the hypothetical use unless we had a reason to prohibit it, but the potential need to introduce a mapping may be such a reason.

It was commented that there is some text in the draft currently about a subpicture-level slice index, and an equation expressing such an index is not currently specified clearly in the text.

The mapping proposed in R0238 is to specify a mapping from a subpicture-level slice index to a picture-level slice index.

It was commented that if the constraint approach is taken, some encoders might violate it. However, the constraint only requires slice order to follow the order in the header syntax, which would arguably be strange to violate.

In fact the difference between JVET-R0091 #2 and JVET-R0238 was only editorial.

The proponent of JVET-R0091 preferred the constraint approach.

Decision (cleanup): Adopt the constraint approach of JVET-R0091 option 1. (The editor has discretion over the manner of expression in the text.)

1. Alignment on subpic\_treated\_as\_pic\_flag value across layers (JVET-R0118 #2, JVET-R0186 #3)

Other aspects of subpictures are required to be aligned across layers.

This is only in regard to SNR scalability.

It was commented that this corresponds to item 1)b of document R0058 in section 6.1.1; see the notes for that topic.

1. Move the signalling of no\_pic\_partition\_flag to be earlier than the signalling of pps\_num\_subpics\_minus1. When the value of no\_pic\_partition\_flag is equal to 1, pps\_num\_subpics\_minus1 is not present and inferred to be equal to 0 (JVET-R0186 #1)

This is primarily motivated by a desire for logical structuring of the syntax.

It was commented that this is also a similar aspect in R0088.

Decision (cleanup): Adopt this aspect.

1. Constrain the value of single\_slice\_per\_subpic\_flag to be equal to 0 when no\_pic\_partition\_flag is equal to 0, the number of tiles in picture is equal to 1, and the number of subpictures is equal to 1 (JVET-R0186 #2)

The intent was for this to only apply when the number of slices is equal to 1.

In the combination that is proposed to be prohibited, it would be possible to indicate the same behaviour using no\_pic\_partition\_flag equal to 1.

This constraint is not strictly necessary, but the proponent suggests prohibiting it because it seems like a strange syntax combination. There was no clear need for action on this, so no action was taken on this.

1. When the maximum picture width and height are both less than or equal to one CTB size, sps\_num\_subpics\_minus1 is not signalled and inferred to be 0 (JVET-R0239 #5)

Such a usage would seem extremely rare in practice, and no action was taken on this.

1. Signal a flag sps\_raster\_scan\_order\_subpics\_flag in the SPS to specify whether subpictures are ordered in raster scan order in the bitstream. (JVET-R0257 #1)

Raster scan ordering of subpictures, which is a unique ordering of subpictures in the bitstream, is claimed to be useful for extraction and merging purposes and to provide a hook for, e.g., external use.

* 1. Use the above flag to skip the signalling of the top-left position of the subpictures in the SPS when sps\_raster\_scan\_order\_subpics\_flag is equal to 1. (JVET-R0257 #2)

This would provide a shortcut for a mode to specify a raster scan order for the subpictures.

It was suggested not to provide the raster indication purely as metadata, without a syntax shortcut.

It was commented that specifying the shortcut would involve adding more text details to specify the special case and that this seems unnecessary, esp. due to our late stage in the development.

It was agreed that raster order would be common, and raster scan slices have a provision for this.

Using a VUI flag was suggested. However, it was noted that VUI is currently only being used for picture format interpretation purposes (colour interpretation and field indication).

Using a general constraint flag was suggested. These are, at least currently, being used as feature disabling indicators rather than as SEI-like metadata.

No action was taken on this.

1. Enable signalling of subpicture with filler / uncoded slices. (JVET-R0337, JVET-R0151)

It is asserted that such feature can be used for efficient coding when subpictures do not completely fill up a picture, by providing completely unused regions. The feature is asserted to be useful for V-PCC, 360° video, and layered coding applications.

If such support is agreed, the following changes to the text are proposed:

* 1. A flag sps\_filler\_slice\_present\_flag / (or sps\_allow\_uncoded\_subpics\_flag) is signalled when subpic\_info\_present\_flag is equal to 1. When the flag is equal to 1, signal subpic\_treated\_as\_filler\_slice\_flag[ i ] (or subpic\_is\_uncoded\_flag[ i ]). (JVET-R0337, JVET-R0151)
  2. Decoding of filler slice in subpicture can be “normative” or “non-normative” (JVET-R0337)

There have been previous related contributions. In some variations this involves only a metadata indication. In previous discussion there had been a suggestion for some later development of metadata.

R0151 proposes SPS-level specification of subpictures that have no coded slices in the entire CLVS, and also an ability to have a PPS specification of areas with no coded slices in the picture.

Several example use cases are described in R0151. Viewport-dependent streaming was mentioned as another potential use.

The standard currently requires coding all regions of the picture (although this may involve coding regions as basically entirely skipped – e.g., planar prediction with no residual or inter prediction with no residual).

It was commented that the “normative” approach is basically a coding efficiency proposal, possibly with a complexity benefit for software decoders (depending somewhat on what is defined to be the normative output of the decoding process).

What R0337 refers to as “non-normative” is a metadata indicator that accompanies content that is coded in the ordinary manner.

These are proposing a significant added feature that, in some variations, would have a large impact on the standard and its concepts of normative behaviour for output. It was agreed that we are too late in the standard development process to add such a feature. The metadata approach could be developed as a later-standardized SEI message. No immediate action was taken on this. Later development of an SEI message approach is for further study.

1. Signalling pps\_num\_subpics\_minus1 in PPS as mandatory, to avoid asserted parsing dependency on SPS (on single\_slice\_per\_subpic\_flag when pps\_num\_subpics\_minus1 is not present). (JVET-R0117 #1)

The contributor said this did not need consideration, as there is no actual parsing dependency (just a constraint).

1. Change the signalling of subpicture layout in unit of integer multiples units of CtbSizeY (JVET-R0135)
   1. Option 1: signal subpic\_unit\_num\_ctus\_minus1 syntax element that is the number of CtbSizeY in the subpicture layout. All syntax elements of subpicture layout use the same in units.
   2. Option 2: signal subpic\_unit\_num\_ctus\_x\_minus1 and subpic\_unit\_num\_ctus\_y\_minus1 syntax elements that are the number of CtbSizeY in the subpicture layout. The first syntax element indicate the units for the subpic\_ctu\_top\_left\_x[ i ] and subpic\_width\_minus1[ i ], and the second for the subpic\_ctu\_top\_left\_y[ i ] and subpic\_height\_minus1[ i ]
   3. Option 3: combine Option 1 with Option 2 and two options can be selected.

This is proposing a shortcut method of signalling subpicture layout for bit savings in the SPS (as a generalization of the current syntax with width/height multiple). It was commented that we had previously considered something somewhat similar in spirit. The proponent said in the example shown in Fig. 7 of the draft standard, about 100 bits could be saved in SPS-level signalling.

It was asked whether the scheme had been implemented in software, and it had not. The bit savings estimate was based on calculation.

It was asked how this works if the picture width/height is not an exact multiple of the unit width/height.

Some participants commented that introducing such a concept at this stage would run a risk of introducing bugs, especially since this had not been tested. Saving bits at the SPS level is generally not considered very important. Some other participants noted that in this case the bit savings at the SPS level could be substantial in some uses and found it conceptually simple.

A further generalization was suggested in the discussion, which would be to use such a scaling factor in additional parts of the syntax.

Revisit if software is provided and the proposal is further studied offline.

1. Change the signalling of slice\_subpic\_id as follows: (JVET-R0087)
   * Add a flag called slice\_subpic\_info\_present\_flag
   * Replace subpic\_info\_present\_flag to condition the presence of slice\_subpic\_id
   * The value of slice\_subpic\_info\_present\_flag is the same as subpic\_info\_present\_flag

The motivation was said to be to remove a parsing dependency in the slice level on something in the SPS. It was noted that we have many such parsing dependencies; this is an ordinary part of our design. No action was taken on this.

1. Move the signalling of subpic\_id\_mapping\_in\_pps\_flag, pps\_num\_subpics\_minus1, pps\_subpic\_id\_len\_minus1, and pps\_subpic\_id[ i ] to be present only when (pps\_)no\_pic\_partition\_flag is equal to 0 (JVET-R0088)

This contribution was said to be related to R0186. Aspect 1 of the contribution belongs to this category. It was commented that even when there is no partitioning of the picture, the extraction case would require the possibility of signalling subpicture ID mapping when a single subpicture is extracted. Thus, no action was taken on this.

Discussion stopped here for JVET on 16 April at 1715 (UTC) (GJS, JRO, YKW).

1. Add a constraint that the value of subpic\_treated\_as\_pic\_flag[] shall be equal to 1, when the value of SubpicIdVal[] of the subpicture is changed from the previous picture (JVET-R0126)

It is intended to guarantee that only independently coded subpictures can be relocated by subpicture ID remapping in PPS.

1. Add subpicture ID mapping signalling override mechanism (JVET-R0265)
   1. Remove subpic\_id\_mapping\_explicitly\_signalled\_flag in SPS
   2. Repurpose subpicture ID mapping flag in PPS (i.e., change subpic\_id\_mapping\_in\_pps\_flag to subpic\_id\_mapping\_override\_in\_pps\_flag). When it is equal to 1, subpicture Id is overridden in PPS.
2. On subpicture Id and subpicture Idx in sub-bitstream extraction
   1. Use the subpicture index instead of the subpicture ID in the subpicture sub-bitstream extraction process (JVET-R0068 #5)
   2. Derive subpicIdx similar to CurrSubpicIdx for each slice, right after the definition of subpicId (JVET-R0294)
3. On subpicture size and picture size rewriting for sub-bitstream extraction.

A bug is asserted exist in the current spec for rewriting of picture size during sub-bitstream extraction process. The root of the problem is when the subpicture is located at the bottom and/or right border of a picture that has a size that is not a multiple of the CTU size because subpicture size (i.e., width and height) is expressed in CtbSize, instead of luma samples.

* 1. Update the sub-bitstream extraction process with different calculation for picture size when the subpicture is the right most subpicture or the bottom subpicture in the original bitstream (JVET-R0092)
  2. Derive the subpicture width and height in luma samples and update the rewriting process of picture width and height (JVET-R0294)

1. Add a constraint such that no subpicture can be located completely outside of the conformance cropping window. (JVET-R0093 #1, JVET-R0294)
2. Define rewriting process for conformance cropping window for sub-bitstream extranction process (JVET-R0093 #2, JVET-R0294)
   1. The conformance cropping window offsets of the full picture are kept or not depending on where the subpicture is located within the full picture. If the subpicture is located in the middle of the picture, the conformance cropping window offsets for the subpicture are set to zero (JVET-R0093 #2)
   2. Copy all offset values that cross the subpicture to be extracted. If a subpicture lies completely inside the conformance window, no conformance window shall be signalled (JVET-R0294)
3. Handling of decoded picture hash SEI msg (JVET-R0294):
   1. Option 1: The following applies:
      * Decoded picture hash SEI messages are removed during extraction
      * Decoded picture hash SEI messages are allowed to be nested inside of scalable nesting SEI messages, if subpicture nesting is signalled in the scalable nesting SEI message
      * Decoded pictures hash SEI messages that are nested in a scalable nesting SEI message and associated with subpicId are extracted into the output bitstream
   2. Option 2: extended decoded pciture hash SEI msg with hashes for each subpicture
4. Information contribution on successful experiments carried out for implementation of subpicture-based system. The experiment included the following steps:
   1. Encoding several bitstreams, each with one subpicture per picture, using the VTM encoder
   2. Merging selected encoded bitstreams into a bitstream with multiple subpictures, using a merger software developed by the authors
   3. Decoding the bitstream having multiple subpictures, using the VTM decoder

#### General and misc. subpicture aspects (11)

[JVET-R0071](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9715) AHG12: Some cleanups on subpicture signalling [Z. Deng, Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang, K. Zhang (Bytedance)]

[JVET-R0091](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9735) AHG9: Issue with slice indexing [V. Drugeon (Panasonic)]

[JVET-R0151](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9795) AHG6/AHG12: Uncoded subpictures and potential applications [J. Sauer (RWTH Aachen Univ.)]

[JVET-R0156](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9800) AHG8/AHG9: Signalling cleanup on SPS [B. Wang, S. Esenlik, A. M. Kotra, H. Gao, E. Alshina (Huawei)]

Item 4 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0238](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9882) AHG12: A fix on subpicture-level slice indexing [K. Zhang, L. Zhang, Y.-K. Wang, Z. Deng, K. Fan, J. Xu, H. Liu (Bytedance)]

[JVET-R0093](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9736) AHG12: Subpictures and conformance cropping window [V. Drugeon (Panasonic)]

Item 1 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0136](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9780) AHG9/AHG12: Improvements on sps\_independent\_subpics\_flag and nal\_unit\_type constraint [M. Katsumata, M. Hirabayashi, T. Suzuki (Sony)]

Item 1 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0186](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9830) AHG12: On misc updates for picture partitioning signalling [Hendry, S. Paluri, S. Kim (LGE)]

[JVET-R0257](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9901) AHG12: Raster scan order flag for subpictures [M. Damghanian, R. Sjöberg, M. Pettersson, Z. Zhang, J. Enhorn, J. Ström, R. Yu (Ericsson)]

[JVET-R0284](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9928) AHG12/AHG9: On independent subpicture signalling [Y.-J. Chang, Y. He, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R0337](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9981) AHG12: Subpicture with filler slice for merged stream [K. Kawamura, S. Naito (KDDI)]

#### Subpicture layout signalling (4)

[JVET-R0117](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9761) AHG9/AHG12: On signalling of subpicture and slice in PPS [B. Choi, S. Wenger, S. Liu (Tencent)]

[JVET-R0118](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9762) AHG9/AHG12: On signalling of subpicture partitioning in SPS [B. Choi, S. Wenger, S. Liu (Tencent)]

Item 2 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0135](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9779) AHG12: On subpicture layout signalling [M. Katsumata, M. Hirabayashi, T. Suzuki (Sony)]

[JVET-R0239](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9883) AHG9: Cleanups on signalling of tiles, slices, and subpictures [K. Zhang, L. Zhang, Y.-K. Wang, Z. Deng, J. Xu, H. Liu (Bytedance)]

#### Subpicture ID signalling (4)

[JVET-R0087](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9731) AHG12: Modification of subpicture information in slice header [W. Lim, G. Bang (ETRI)]

[JVET-R0088](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9732) AHG12: Modification of subpicture information in PPS [W. Lim, G. Bang (ETRI)]

Item 1 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0126](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9770) AHG9/AHG12: On signalling of subpicture ID [B. Choi, S. Wenger, S. Liu (Tencent)]

[JVET-R0265](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9909) AHG9/AHG12: On subpicture ID mapping signalling [Y. He, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

#### Subpicture based bitstream extraction and merging (5)

[JVET-R0068](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9712) AHG8/AHG9/AHG12: Miscellaneous HLS topics [Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang, Z. Deng, J. Xu, K. Zhang, K. Fan (Bytedance)]

Item 5 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0092](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9736) AHG12: Subpicture size calculation for subpicture extraction [V. Drugeon (Panasonic)]

[JVET-R0093](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9736) AHG12: Subpictures and conformance cropping window [V. Drugeon (Panasonic)]

Item 2 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0294](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9938) AHG12: On subpicture extraction [K. Suehring, R. Skupin, Y. Sanchez, T. Schierl (HHI)]

[JVET-R0148](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9792) AHG12: Subpicture merging experiments [A. Hallapuro, M. Homayouni, A. Aminlou, M. M. Hannuksela (Nokia)]

### Slices and tiles (20)

#### Tile signalling (7)

[JVET-R0053](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9697) AHG9: Signalling tile partitioning [S.-T. Hsiang, C.-M. Tsai, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

Items 1 and 2 of this contribution belong in this category.

This was discussed in AHG Session 1.2 Monday 6 April at 1600 UTC (GJS & YKW).

This contribution proposes three high-level syntax modifications related to signalling tile partitioning of the coded picture, summarized as follows:

1. The number of explicitly provided tile column widths or tile row heights is proposed to be allowed to be equal to 0. When no\_pic\_partition\_flag is equal to 0 and the coded picture contains only one tile, the proposed method can infer the tile column width and the tile row height to be equal to the picture width and the picture height, respectively, without signalling the syntax elements tile\_column\_width\_minus1[ 0 ] and tile\_row\_height\_minus1[ 0 ] for deriving the tile column width and the tile row height.

R0285 and R0080 are said to contain the same proposal. It is a syntax optimization to avoid signalling tile width or height if the picture is not split into tiles in the corresponding dimension. It was commented that this is consistent with another use of avoiding explicit signalling. It was commented that for uniform tile size signalling, this would increase the signalling that is needed. No action on this was recommended; although it saves a few bits in the PPS in some cases, it adds more in another case that some participants expect to be more common.

1. pps\_log2\_ctu\_size\_minus5 is proposed to be signalled in the picture parameter set (PPS) only when rect\_slice\_flag is equal to 0, single\_slice\_per\_subpic\_flag is equal to 0 and num\_slices\_in\_pic\_minus1 is greater than 0.

A participant commented that it is nice to know pps\_log2\_ctu\_size\_minus5, even in other conditions where it is not necessary for parsing. Since it is only two bits, it does not seem important to avoid sending this. No action was recommended on this.

1. loop\_filter\_across\_tiles\_enabled\_flag is proposed to be signalled only when the number of the tiles in the coded picture is greater than 1.

At the previous meeting, it was planned that we would move this flag to the SPS (see notes for JVET-Q0120).

R0113 and an aspect of R0197 are proposing this in principle as well.

It was asked whether bitstream merging would be affected by this, and it was commented that PPSs need to be rewritten in that case anyway.

AHG Recommendation (cleanup/previous plan): confirm the move to the SPS.

[JVET-R0062](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9706) AHG12: A cleanup on uniform tile and rectangular slice partitioning [L. Zhang, Z. Deng, K. Zhang, Y.-K. Wang (Bytedance)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.2 Monday 6 April at 1515 UTC (GJS & YKW).

This contribution proposes the following changes related to uniform tile and rectangular slice partitioning:

1. In the equation (Eqn. 23) for derivation of tile columns parameters, replace the loop count "i < num\_exp\_tile\_columns\_minus1" with "i  <=  num\_exp\_tile\_columns\_minus1", such that the value of the last explicitly signalled tile\_column\_width\_minus1[ i ] specifies the width of at least one tile column. The semantics of tile\_column\_width\_minus1[ i ] is updated accordingly.
2. In the equation (Eqn. 24) for derivation of tile rows parameters, replace the loop count "j < num\_exp\_tile\_rows\_minus1" with "j  <=  num\_exp\_tile\_rows\_minus1", such that the value of the last explicitly signalled tile\_row\_height\_minus1[ i ] specifies the height of at least one tile row. The semantics of tile\_row\_height\_minus1[ i ] is updated accordingly.
3. In the equation (Eqn. 30) for derivation of in-tile rectangular slices parameters, replace the loop count "j < num\_exp\_slices\_in\_tile[ i ] − 1" with "j < num\_exp\_slices\_in\_tile[ i ]", such that for each value of i, the value of the last explicitly signalled exp\_slice\_height\_in\_ctus\_minus1[ i ][ j ] specifies the height of at least one rectangular slice in the tile containing the i-th rectangular slice.

The basic desire is to prevent the ability of the encoder to express syntax that seems strange and confusing. It was said that the strange case is not uncommon.

This proposal was viewed favourably. One participant said this is essentially editorial. There is not really a bug – just a lack of prohibiting something strange that is asserted to be useless. The proposal would just prohibit the encoder from signalling silly values that would result in the same decoded result as sensible values. It was said there are other related proposals. AHG Recommendation (cleanup): Adopt.

[JVET-R0080](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9724) AHG12: On signalling of tile and slice [Y.-U. Yoon, D. H. Park (KAU), J. H. Do (ETRI), J.-G. Kim (KAU)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.2 Monday 6 April at 1650 UTC (GJS & YKW).

VVC (Draft 8) includes signalling for tile and slices in PPS.

This contribution proposes two modifications on signalling of tile and slice information in the PPS as follows.

* Proposal 1: It is proposed to change the condition for signalling the syntax element of tile\_idx\_delta\_present\_flag. When the value of num\_slices\_in\_pic\_minus1 is greater than 1 instead of 0, the syntax element of tile\_idx\_delta\_present flag is signalled.

This would save one bit when there are only two rectangular slices in the entire picture. Although the savings is very minor, the change is trivial. JVET-R0211 item 1 proposes this as well.

AHG Recommendation: Adopt.

* Proposal 2: It is proposed to replace the syntax element of num\_exp\_tile\_columns\_minus1 and num\_exp\_tile\_rows\_minus1 as num\_exp\_tile\_columns and num\_exp\_tile\_rows, respectively. When a picture is not partitioned into multiple tiles in rows or columns, the value of num\_exp\_tile\_columns or num\_exp\_tile\_rows is signaled as 0. Then, the syntax element of tile\_column\_width\_minus1 or tile\_rows\_height\_minus1 is not signaled and inferred to be equal to PicWidthInCtbsY-1 or PicHeightInCtbsY-1.

Proposal 2 is the same as item 1 of R0053; see the notes for that item.

[JVET-R0054](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9698) AHG12: On combination of wavefront parallel processing and tile partitioning [C.-M. Tsai, C.-W. Hsu, T.-D. Chuang, C.-Y. Chen, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.2 Monday 6 April at 1700 UTC (GJS & YKW).

[Not really an HLS proposal.]

In VVC Draft 8, parallel processing can be achieved by using wavefront parallel processing (WPP) or tile partitioning, and they are allowed to be simultaneously used within the same picture. However, allowing the combination of WPP and tile partitioning not only increases the effort of decoder verification but also introduces functionality redundancy between WPP and horizontal tile partitioning. In order to reduce the verification effort and remove the functionality redundancy, two methods are proposed in this contribution.

* In Method 1, if WPP is used in the current picture, the number of tile rows in the current picture shall be equal to 1. As a result, the functionality redundancy between WPP and horizontal tile partitioning is removed, and the behavior of CABAC context variable inheritance is also simplified.
* In Method 2, same as in most HEVC profiles (those other than the high-throughput profiles), WPP and tile partitioning are disallowed to be simultaneously used within the same picture. It is claimed that Method 2 is simpler than Method 1 and simplifies the decoder verification significantly.

The proposed restriction is motivated by verification effort. It is a functionality change and was suggested to be too substantial to be able to agree to in the AHG. One participant said that “method 1” would be undesirably restrictive in the case of rectangular slices with wavefronts.

Left open by the AHG.

[JVET-R0157](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9801) AHG9/AHG12: Signalling cleanup on PPS [B. Wang, S. Esenlik, A. M. Kotra, H. Gao, E. Alshina (Huawei)]

Item 2 of this contribution belongs to this category.

Discussed in AHG Session 1.6 Tuesday 7 April at 1520 UTC (GJS & YKW).

It is proposed to skip signalling of tile width and height when the picture width or height is less than or equal to the CTU size. It was noted that a similar provision is applied for subpicture signalling and in the SPS syntax. This would save two bits in each relevant dimension.

It was remarked that something this is also proposed in the 2nd aspect of proposal R0239, with a somewhat simpler editorial expression.

One participant said this seemed like an unnecessary complication for a corner case. In the subpicture case the syntax element is a u(v) rather than ue(v), and it was a somewhat different circumstance.

However, another participant said it was strange to send something and have semantics saying it shall be in the range of 0 to 0.

Software had been provided and the proponent said they had tested it.

No action was recommended on this since the issue is for a very minor corner case.

An editorial bug fix is also proposed for when num\_exp\_tile\_columns\_minus1 is equal to 0; however this aspect was no longer relevant due to an action taken on R0062.

[JVET-R0221](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9865) AHG9: Clean-up of tile signalling [J. Luo, J. Chen, Y. Ye (Alibaba)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.6 Tuesday 7 April at 1555 UTC (GJS & YKW).

In VVC draft 8, the syntax allows indicating a sum of tile widths/heights that is wider than the picture width/height. It is asserted that the constraints of tile partitioning is not straightforward. If the sum of signalled tile widths/heights is larger than picture width/height, the current derivation could cause invalid CTU addresses being added to a slice. In this contribution, it is proposed to add two conformance constraints to make the conformance requirements on tile partitioning cleaner, such that invalid CTU address would not be included in a slice. In the second version, the conformance requirement on tileColBd and tileRowBd is added.

Q0359 was a related proposal of the last meeting. The proponent reported that there was still an editorial error in the constraint expression.

This is an editorial bug fix proposal.

AHG Recommendation (expression of existing intent): The editor is asked to ensure that the text adequately expresses the necessary constraints, such that tiles, slices, and subpictures are a proper partitioning of the picture (no overlaps, no gaps, no CTUs that are outside the picture).

[JVET-R0285](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9929) AHG12: On tile information signalling [Y.-J. Chang, Y. He, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.6 Tuesday 7 April at 1625 UTC (GJS & YKW).

In this contribution, there are two proposed changes to the signalling of tile information:

* Replace num\_exp\_tile\_columns\_minus1 and num\_exp\_tile\_rows\_minus1 with num\_exp\_tile\_columns and num\_exp\_tile\_rows.
* Change the range of num\_exp\_tile\_columns\_minus1 to be 0 to PicWidthInCtbsY − 2, inclusive, and the range of num\_exp\_tile\_rows\_minus1 to be 0 to PicHeightInCtbsY − 2, inclusive.

The first aspect is the same as in R0053 item 1 and R0080; see notes elsewhere on that.

The second aspect has a somewhat similar spirit to R0062. It is intended to prohibit the encoder from sending something explicitly that could be inferred instead. However, it would not be a strictly necessary change.

“Method 1” would tighten the constraint on num\_exp\_tile\_columns(rows)\_minus1. It was commented that “Method 2” seemed like unnecessary complication for a corner case. In “Method 2”, a shortcut is proposed for when the number of tiles columns or rows is equal to the number of CTUs in the picture width or height.

No clear need for action was identified, so no action was taken.

#### Rectangular slice signalling (11)

[JVET-R0088](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9732) AHG12: Modification of subpicture information in PPS [W. Lim, G. Bang (ETRI)]

Item 2 of this contribution belongs to this category.

Discussed in AHG Session 1.6 Tuesday 7 April at 1655 UTC (GJS & YKW).

This contribution proposes to modify syntax elements related to subpicture and slice in PPS. The number of subpictures and slices are dependent according to the current VVC specification. In PPS, those syntax elements are signalled regardless of each other. The following two proposals are described in this document.

Proposal 1) Subpicture-related syntax elements are signalled in PPS when a picture partitioned which refers to the PPS.

Proposal 2) Signaling difference between the number of slices and the number of subpictures instead of the number of slices.

Proposal 2 is to save some bits for signalling in the PPS. It was commented that this is for something sent only once per PPS. It was commented that the number of subpictures, which this uses, is not always available in the PPS.

Proposal 2 was said to be the same as the second item of R0117, in which item 1 proposes to make the number of subpictures unconditionally present in the PPS.

Several participants commented that it seems undesirable to couple the subpicture and slice signalling and use differential signalling, e.g., as the number of bits saved is minimal. Even without the issue of whether the number of subpictures is always present or not, this was expressed.

Another contribution R0162 was said to also be related, which proposes to change num\_slices\_in\_pic\_minus1 to num\_slices\_in\_pic\_minus2.

Q0332 was also somewhat similar, and it was concluded at the time that it would not provide a bit savings or be substantially beneficial.

The AHG recommended no action on R0088 item 2.

[JVET-R0162](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9806) AHG9: PPS and SH syntax cleanup [J. Chen, J. Luo, Y. Ye, R.-L. Liao (Alibaba)]

Item 2 (num\_slices\_in\_pic\_minus2 signalling) of this contribution belongs to this category.

Discussed in AHG Session 1.6 Tuesday 7 April at 1710 UTC (GJS & YKW).

This proposes to change num\_slices\_in\_pic\_minus1 to num\_slices\_in\_pic\_minus2 in PPS. Aside from a small bit savings (which is not the main motivation), this would prevent a duplicate way of expressing the same thing.

A participant commented that the semantics of single\_slice\_per\_subpic\_flag is “one way”, and if this was adopted that would need to be changed, so there would be only one way to express that. It was commented that this seems similar in spirit to the action on each\_layer\_is\_an\_ols\_flag. Both of these flags are intended as shortcuts for particular cases and making the constraint two-way might make it easier to understand. However, another participant said that although we wanted to have the shortcut, we should not force it to be used just because it is applicable. Another participant said there was a difference between the situation for the each\_layer\_is\_an\_ols\_flag.

At least one subpicture in all pictures referring to the PPS would need to have at least two slices in it if this is adopted. It is noted that the slice layout is determined in the PPS, so this may not be a significant burden.

There seemed to be no clear need for action, and some participants disliked the removal of flexibility of expression. Others (including the original proponent of the shortcut) thought the two-way constraint would be more sensible and consistency with each\_layer\_is\_an\_ols\_flag is desirable.

Discussion stopped here for AHG session 1.6 Tuesday 7 April at 1715 UTC, and resumed here with AHG Session 1.10 on Wednesday 8 April at 1530 UTC]

After offline study and further discussion, there continued to be mixed opinions.

[JVET-R0111](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9755) AHG9/AHG12: Vertical slice boundaries [J. Samuelsson, S. Deshpande, A. Segall (Sharp)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.10 Wednesday 8 April (GJS & YKW).

This contribution provides an analysis of using subpictures for server-side composition. It is asserted that it would be beneficial to be able to merge bitstreams from several different sources into a combined bitstream composed of multiple different subpictures. The contribution details some of the parameters and settings that needs to be aligned between different sources in order to support this use case and includes a proposal for one modification asserted to improve feasibility and reduce implementational burden; to allow a tile to include multiple slices *either* vertically or horizontally (which is different from the current VVC draft where only horizontally structured slices are allowed within a tile).

In summary, the following changes are proposed:

* A new syntax element, vertical\_slice\_boundaries\_flag, for indicating if a tile is split vertically or horizontally.
* Modification to CTU scan derivation to include two cases depending on the value of the proposed flag.
* Update to syntax and decoding process since a vertical slice boundary is no longer required to be aligned with a vertical tile boundary.
* Replace the level limit on number of vertical tile boundaries with a limit on the sum of vertical tile boundaries and vertical slice boundaries.

The proposal would avoid having the encoder need to pre-segment the content into more tiles when authoring the content (which also has a coding efficiency penalty).

This would be a significant design change, as it would require the decoder to track vertical boundary positions that would be different for different rows. There had been an objection to this at the previous meeting as a burden on decoder implementation. It was commented that this would have a significant impact on hardware design.

It was commented that the previously proposed dependent slices concept of N0497 is an alternative approach to provide some degree of similar functionality.

It was commented that there has been usage of MCTSs and a need for highly coordinated encoding in past practice.

Especially given the late stage at which we are in this design process, there were strong objections to the proposed change, so no action was taken on this.

[JVET-R0129](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9773) AHG9/AHG12: On CTU row based slice chunks of a slice within a tile [L. Chen, C.-W. Hsu, C.-C. Chen, Y.-L. Hsiao, C.-Y. Chen, T.-D. Chuang, C.-M. Tsai, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.10 Wednesday 8 April at 1630 UTC (GJS & YKW).

This contribution proposes to specify CTU row-based slice chunks of a slice within a tile in decoding order. The slice chunks in sequence of a slice are delivered and decoded sequentially. Each slice chunk is proposed to be contained in a single NAL unit. It is claimed that no essential new requirements are needed in the decoding process. It is claimed that the proposed slice chunks can meet ultra-low latency requirements with better coding efficiency than conventional slices. It is reported the BD-rate savings of the proposed slice chunks compared against the conventional slices are 4.52%, 3.55%, 3.64%, and 4.93% for short length (1 sec) Class A1 (4K), Class A2 (4K), Class B (1080p), and Class E (720p), respectively, when the encoding latency is one CTU row. Proposed reference software was claimed to be ready and cross-checked and was attached in the uploaded proposal package.

This would be something like a special case of the dependent slice segment concept of HEVC. The proponent said dependent slice segments was a useful feature of HEVC, while another participant said they had seldom encountered this feature in practice.

Especially given the late stage at which we are in this design process, there were strong objections to the proposed change, so no action was taken on this.

[JVET-R0349](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9993) Crosscheck of JVET-R0129: AHG9/AHG12: On CTU row based slice chunks of a slice within a tile [J. Chen, J. Luo, Y. Ye (Alibaba)] [late]

[JVET-R0157](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9801) AHG9/AHG12: Signalling cleanup on PPS [B. Wang, S. Esenlik, A. M. Kotra, H. Gao, E. Alshina (Huawei)]

Item 1 of this contribution belongs to this category.

Discussed in AHG Session 1.10 Wednesday 8 April (GJS & YKW).

Item 1 proposes the following cleanups for the PPS, when considering mixed NAL unit types: When mixed\_nalu\_types\_in\_pic\_flag is equal to 1, no\_pic\_partition\_flag is proposed not to be signalled but inferred to be equal to 0 and rect\_slice\_flag is proposed not to be signalled but inferred to be equal to 1.

The motivation was said to be primarily to ensure that an invalid combination is not indicated in the PPS.

There was discussion of the desired relative order of mixed\_nalu\_types\_in\_pic\_flag and no\_pic\_partition\_flag.

It was commented that mixed\_nalu\_types\_in\_pic\_flag does not affect the decoding process, and this would make the syntax depend on it. It was also commented that no\_pic\_partition\_flag is an important property and it would be undesirable to omit it even when this is hypothetically possible. It was commented that it would be common in a BEAM application to not need to change any aspect of the PPS other than to flip that flag, so semantic constraints were suggested to be sufficient, so no action was recommended on this.

Editor action item: The editor was asked to check and make sure that the constraints (which we believe are already expressed in some form) are sufficiently clear to the reader.

[JVET-R0187](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9831) AHG12: On signalling for picture with one tile and multiple slices [Hendry, S. Paluri, J. Zhao, S. Kim (LGE)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.10 Wednesday 8 April (GJS & YKW).

It is asserted that in the current picture partitioning signalling scheme when there is only one tile and the slices are rectangular slices, the syntax elements num\_slices\_in\_pic\_minus1 and tile\_idx\_delta\_present\_flag are not needed. In such situation, the number of slices in the picture can easily be known from the derived variable NumSlicesInTile[ 0 ] and the value of tile\_idx\_delta\_present\_flag is never be used.

Furthermore, it is asserted that by not signalling num\_slices\_in\_pic\_minus1 in the described scenario above, it would be possible to avoid having the encoder signal an incorrect value for num\_slices\_in\_pic\_minus1), i.e. a value that is different from the derived value (i.e., NumSlicesInTile[ 0 ]).

This contribution proposed to omit the signalling of num\_slices\_in\_pic\_minus1 and tile\_idx\_delta\_present\_flag when no\_pic\_partition\_flag is equal to 0, NumTilesInPic is equal to 1, and rect\_slice\_flag is equal to 1.

It was commented that this might prevent having tiles that are split into a signalled number of slices.

No action was planned on this unless offline study determines otherwise.

Discussion stopped here for AHG Session 1.10 on Wednesday 8 April at 1715 UTC.

[JVET-R0188](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9832) AHG12: On signalling of rectangular slice height and width [Hendry, S. Kim, S. Paluri (LGE)]

[JVET-R0209](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9853) AHG12/AHG9: On signalling of rectangular slices [S. Esenlik, B. Wang, A. M. Kotra, E. Alshina (Huawei)]

[JVET-R0211](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9855) AHG12: Cleanups on rectangular slices signalling [B.-K. Lee (Xris)]

[JVET-R0241](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9885) AHG12: A direct signalling method of rectangular slice partitioning [K. Zhang, L. Zhang, Y.-K. Wang, Z. Deng, J. Xu, H. Liu (Bytedance)]

[JVET-R0247](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9891) AHG9: Signalling rectangular slice partitioning [S.-T. Hsiang, C.-W. Hsu, O. Chubach, L. Chen, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

#### Raster-scan slices (2)

[JVET-R0047](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9691) AHG9/AHG12: On slice address for raster scan slices in a picture [L. Chen, C.-W. Hsu, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

[JVET-R0248](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9892) AHG9: Supporting multiple slices within one tile for raster-scan slice mode [S.-T. Hsiang, L. Chen, C.-W. Hsu, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

### Control of loop filtering across subpicture/tile/slice boundaries (7)

[JVET-R0044](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9688) AHG9: On subpicture boundary handling [J. Li, K. Abe (Panasonic)]

[JVET-R0053](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9697) AHG9: Signalling tile partitioning [S.-T. Hsiang, C.-M. Tsai, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

Item 3 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0113](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9757) AHG9: On Picture Parameter Set [J. Samuelsson, S. Deshpande, A. Segall (Sharp)]

Item 1 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0069](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9713) AHG12: Control of loop filtering across subpicture/tile/slice boundaries [L. Zhang, Y.-K. Wang, K. Zhang (Bytedance), Hendry, N. Park, H. Jang, J. Nam, S. H. Kim, J. Lim (LG Electronics)]

[JVET-R0109](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9753) AHG9/AHG12: On tile, slice, and related loop filter control flags [L. Chen, C.-W. Hsu, C.-M. Tsai, O. Chubach, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

[JVET-R019](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9841)7 AHG12: On signalling of loop filter across tiles and slices enabled flags [N. Park, J. Nam, H. Jang, J. Lim, Hendry, S. Kim (LGE)]

[JVET-R0247](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9891) AHG9: Signalling rectangular slice partitioning [S.-T. Hsiang, C.-W. Hsu, O. Chubach, L. Chen, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

Item 2 of this contribution belongs to this category.

## AHG8: layered coding and resolution adaptivity (29)

### Scalability specific HLS (27)

#### General scalability HLS topics (10)

[JVET-R0046](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9690) AHG8: Temporal sublayer requirements for multi-layer referencing [C.-Y. Lai, O. Chubach, C.-Y. Chen, T.-D. Chuang, Y.-W. Huang, S.-M. Lei (MediaTek)]

[JVET-R0065](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9709) AHG8/AHG9: On IRAP and GDR AUs [Y.-K. Wang (Bytedance)]

Item 2 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R027](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9918)4 AHG8: On CVSS AU [V. Seregin, Y. He, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R0066](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9710) AHG8/AHG9: On DPB memory allocation and derivation of NoOutputOfPriorPicsFlag [Y.-K. Wang (Bytedance)]

[JVET-R0067](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9711) AHG8/AHG9: On the derivation of PictureOutputFlag [Y.-K. Wang (Bytedance), M. M. Hannuksela (Nokia)]

[JVET-R0068](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9712) AHG8/AHG9/AHG12: Miscellaneous HLS topics [Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang, Z. Deng, J. Xu, K. Zhang, K. Fan (Bytedance)]

Item 1 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R027](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9922)8 AHG8: On SPS sharing and slice type constraint [V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

Item 2 (in Section 3) of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R0070](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9714) AHG9: On repetition and update of non-VCL data units [Y.-K. Wang, L. Zhang, Z. Deng (Bytedance)]

Item 5 of this contribution belongs to this category.

[JVET-R019](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9838)4 AHG8/AHG9: On parameter set sharing in multi-layered bitstream [Hendry (LGE)]

[JVET-R0123](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9767) AHG9: On derivation of picture output flag [B. Choi, S. Wenger, S. Liu (Tencent)] [late]

#### Scalability information signalling and related (17)

[JVET-R0344](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9988) AHG9: A Summary of Proposals Related to Scalability Information Signalling [S. Deshpande (Sharp)]

Discussed in AHG Session 1.3 Monday 7 April at 2100 (GJS, YKW & JRO).

This contribution intends to provide a summary of proposals on scalability information signalling.

Seventeen proposals from the category “4.3.1.2 Scalability information signalling and related” listed in a revision of JVET-R0339-v4 are included in this summary. Thus in v3, summary is added for JVET-R0158, JVET-R0199, and JVET-R0222 aspect 1.

It is suggested that this summary be used for the reviewing of these proposals, such that the discussions may be done in a more structured and efficient manner.

**List of design questions**

**Related to PTL information signalling**

1. Omit signaling of index to the list of PTL structures for output layer sets when number of signalled PTL structures is equal to total number of output layer sets and instead infer its value? (JVET-R0161 PTL part of proposal 2, JVET-R0185 proposal 4, JVET-R0204, JVET-R0275 aspect 4)

Note: There may not be an OLS that contains all layers (regardless).

Something similar is in the draft for HRD.

Is the number of OLSs always less than or equal to the number of PTL structures? There is a constraint like that already (regardless of this proposal).

It was commented that this usage seems like it would be common. This is a syntax shortcut for that case.

AHG Recommendation (cleanup): Adopt. Text and software were provided by R0161 proponent (J. Chen).

**Related to DPB information signalling**

1. Modify the upper range of vps\_num\_dpb\_params to allow signalling of DPB parameters for all OLSs from current fixed upper value of 16:
   1. upper limit is equal to total number of OLSs minus the number of single-layer OLSs (JVET-R0099 Proposal 1, JVET-R0191 aspect 3). AHG Recommendation (expression of existing intent): Adopt. Text was provided by Hendry and he is also to supply software.
   2. upper limit is equal to total number of OLSs − 1 (JVET-R0196)
2. Update the range value for num\_ols\_hrd\_params\_minus1
   1. similarly as in (a) in previous item? (JVET-R0191 aspect 3) AHG Recommendation (expression of existing intent): Adopt. Text was provided by Hendry and he is also to supply software.
   2. to total number of OLSs − 2 (JVET-R0204)
3. Don't signal and instead infer the index of the dpb\_parameters( ) syntax structure that applies to the i-th OLS when a condition is met (JVET-R0099 Proposal 2, JVET-R0204, JVET-R0275 aspect 4)
   1. The condition is total number of output layer sets minus number of single layer output layer sets is equal to number of signalled dpb parameters (JVET-R0099 proposal 2). AHG Recommendation (expression of existing intent): Adopt, and also apply to HRD parameters. Text is provided in JVET-R0099-v2 by S. Deshpande and he is also to supply software.
   2. The condition is total number of output layer sets is equal to number of signalled dpb parameters (JVET-R0161 proposal 2, JVET-R0275 aspect4)
   3. The condition is total number of output layer sets is equal to number of signalled dpb parameters + 1 (JVET-R0204)
4. Start the for loop which signals ols\_dpb\_pic\_width[ i ], ols\_dpb\_pic\_height[ i ], and ols\_dpb\_params\_idx[ i ] to start at 1 instead of at 0, since 0-th OLS is single layer? (JVET-R0099 Proposal 3, JVET-R0196). AHG Recommendation (expression of existing intent): Adopt (unless affected by proposals to redefine the 0-th OLS).
5. Replace if( !vps\_all\_independent\_layers\_flag ) condition on vps\_num\_dpb\_params syntax element with if(!each\_layer\_is\_an\_ols\_flag) (JVET-R0185 proposal 1, JVET-R0196, JVET-R0275 aspect 3). AHG Recommendation (bug fix): Adopt.
   1. If above main item is agreed, additionally change vps\_num\_dpb\_params to vps\_num\_dpb\_params\_minus1? (JVET-R0185 proposal 2, JVET-R0196, JVET-R0275 aspect 3). It was commented the semantics of each\_layer\_is\_an\_ols\_flag is a “one-way” constraint. It was asked why we would want to allow the flag to be 0 and still have each layer be an OLS – all of this is in the VPS, so the encoder should know what it is doing when it writes the VPS. AHG Recommendation (bug fix): Adopt and change the semantics to a “two-way” constraint (so if the flag is zero, there must be at least one multilayer OLS specified by the VPS).
   2. Additionally signal DPB parameters for OLS in this case only if(!each\_layer\_is\_an\_ols\_flag) (JVET-R0185 proposal 3). AHG Recommendation (cleanup): Adopt.

Text was provided by Hendry (to be modified for the “two-way” constraint) and he is also to supply software.

**Related to HRD information signalling**

1. Allow control separately if HRD parameters are signalled for an OLSs or not on individual basis? (JVET-R0195).

The proponent indicated that this was motivated by the syntax allowing some HRD parameters to be present and some not for single-layer OLSs. This flexibility is not provided for other cases.

It was commented that the situation for single-layer OLSs was just a consequence of where the data is sent, and noted that each single-layer OLS could be extracted and become a single-layer stand-alone bitstream. So no action was recommended by the AHG on this.

* 1. If want separate control then signal a separate new flag for each OLS to specify if index to HRD parameters structure is signalled or not? OR
  2. Designate 0-th index to mean HRD parameters are not specified for an OLS?

1. Change condition for omitting signalling of ols\_hrd\_idx[ i ] from “num\_ols\_hrd\_params\_minus1 + 1 != TotalNumOlss” to “num\_ols\_hrd\_params\_minus1 + 2 != TotalNumOlss”? (JVET-R0204). This item no longer needed to be considered due to the action taken on item 4.a.
2. Add a constraint that vps\_general\_hrd\_params\_present\_flag shall be equal to 1 when more than one layer is included into any OLS? (JVET-R0275). It was commented that HRD parameters presence is optional in the single-layer case and has been optional in AVC and HEVC and their extensions and should be optional, so no action was taken on this.

**Common or Combination aspects of PTL, DPB, HRD signalling:**

1. Constrain that each DPB, HRD, parameter structure signalled in VPS shall be associated with at least one OLS (in the VPS) that contains more than one layer and each PTL structure that is signalled is associated with at least one OLS? (JVET-R0191 Aspect 3). These are just “sensibility” constraints. AHG Recommendation (expression of existing intent): Adopt. Text was provided by Hendry and he is also to supply software.
2. Define and use a common gating flag vps\_dpb\_hrd\_params\_present\_flag and use this to condition presence of dpb\_parameters() and ols\_hrd\_parameters()? (JVET-R0275 aspect 2). The proposal is motivated by a desire for a consistent approach in the VPS and SPS. However, it was commented that the circumstances in the VPS and SPS are different. This item no longer needed to be considered due to the action taken on item 6.a.
3. Include PTL signalling in VPS under a common gating flag along with DPB and HRD signalling in VPS? (JVET-R0275 aspect 3). This is similar in spirit to item 11, so no action was taken on this.

**Related to max\_tid and number of sublayers:**

1. Signal the syntax elements max\_tid\_ref\_present\_flag[ i ], max\_tid\_il\_ref\_pics\_plus1[ i ] only when ols\_mode\_idc is not equal to 1 and each\_layer\_is\_an\_ols\_flag is not equal to 1? (JVET-R0107 Proposal 1). This is a “sensibility” issue – avoiding sending information that is not used. A participant questioned the aspect about ols\_mode\_idc, and it was discussed whether this information is intended to be metadata or only for sub-bitstream extraction. The proponent said that the syntax in the VPS is intended only to be non-metadata syntax. It was commented that the two syntax elements are already gated by a !vps\_independent\_layer\_flag[ i ] condition, and each\_layer\_is\_an\_ols\_flag can only be true if all layers are independent. No action seemed needed unless offline study indicates otherwise.

Discussion stopped here for AHG Session 1.3 on Monday 6 April at 2300 UTC, and resumed here in AHG Session 1.7 on Tuesday 7 April at 2100 UTC.]

1. Assertedly simplify the condition checking for signalling ptl\_max\_temporal\_id[ i ], dpb\_max\_temporal\_id[ i ], and hrd\_max\_tid[ i ] to only use the flag vps\_all\_layers\_same\_num\_sublayers\_flag instead of using the flag vps\_all\_layers\_same\_num\_sublayers\_flag and vps\_max\_sublayers\_minus1 syntax element. Also assertedly simplify the inference rules for ptl\_max\_temporal\_id[ i ], dpb\_max\_temporal\_id[ i ], and hrd\_max\_tid[ i ], when not present? (JVET-R0107 Proposal 2)

It was commented that this appears purely editorial – it is just removing checks that are unnecessary.

AHG Recommendation (editorial simplification): The editor is asked to confirm this and remove checks that are unnecessary.

1. Change the inferred value of max\_tid\_il\_ref\_pics\_plus1[] when not present from 7 to vps\_max\_sublayers\_minus1 + 1, to avoid an asserted wrong derivation case for the value of the variable NumSubLayersInLayerInOLS? (JVET-R0119 item 1)

AHG Recommendation (cleanup): Adopt this item. Text was provided by B. Choi, and he is also to supply the software.

1. Don't derive the NumSubLayersInLayerInOLS[] and layerIncludedInOlsFlag[][] values, when vps\_all\_independent\_layers\_flag is equal to 1? (JVET-R0119 item 2).

It was commented that this appears purely editorial – it is just removing an unnecessary derivation.

AHG Recommendation (editorial simplification): The editor is asked to confirm this and remove the derivation if confirmed editorially undesirable.

1. Fix an asserted bug in the iteration loop in eq. (40)? (JVET-R0119 item 3)

AHG Recommendation (editorial bug fix): Correct the error.

1. Signal max\_tid\_il\_ref\_pics\_plus1 value separately for each direct reference layer of a layer, i.e. max\_tid\_il\_ref\_pics\_plus1[ i ][ j ] for each direct reference layer j less than i, instead of single max\_tid\_il\_ref\_pics\_plus1[ i ] as currently? (JVET-R0193)

It was commented that HEVC has a two-dimensional array similar to what is proposed. With the one-dimensional approach, in some cases there may be unnecessary sublayers present after operation of the specified extraction process. The issue is whether the maximum number of sublayers used for interlayer prediction could be different for different layers.

It was commented that if some kind of hypothetical extra metadata is available (e.g. in a system environment or some SEI message), it could provide a more highly optimized extraction capability.

It was commented that the one-dimensional approach was chosen at the previous meeting (see the notes for Q0398), with an understanding that it involved some loss of generality, although there had not been much careful consideration of the question at the time. The amount of complication needed for supporting the greater generality did not seem substantial.

In HEVC, the generality is present in the syntax, and this functionality is used for reference picture list construction but it is not used in the extraction process.

It was commented that the HRD parameters in the bitstream are for the “thin” bitstream – i.e., the bitstream from which all pictures not needed for an OLS have been removed.

AHG Recommendation (cleanup): Adopt. Text was provided in the contribution, and the authors are to supply the software.

1. Signal a flag in VPS to indicate that all dependent layers share the same value of max\_tid\_il\_ref\_pics\_plus1. If the flag is set, signal a common vps\_max\_tid\_il\_ref\_pics\_plus1 for all layers. Otherwise conditionally signal separate values for max\_tid\_il\_ref\_pics\_plus1[ i ]? (JVET-R0261/ aspect 2)

This is a proposed signalling shortcut in the VPS. We have shortcuts for “vps\_all\_layers\_same\_num\_sublayers\_flag” and “vps\_all\_independent\_layers\_flag”. This proposes an additional shortcut “vps\_all\_layers\_same\_tid\_il\_flag” to save repetition of values of max\_tid\_ref\_present\_flag[ i ] and max\_tid\_il\_ref\_pics\_plus1[ i ]. With the adoption of JVET-R0193, this would save some more max\_tid\_il\_ref\_pics\_plus1 values, since that becomes two-dimensional.

It was commented that we should have conformance bitstreams to test the shortcuts.

The proponent said this does address a common case. Others thought this was unnecessary complication, and the most common case would not use this part of the syntax at all. No action was taken on this.

1. Fix an asserted bug for semantics of max\_tid\_il\_ref\_pics\_plus1[ i ] for special value 0? (JVET-R0107 proposal 3, JVET-R0296 aspect 1)? AHG Recommendation (editorial text bug): Adopt.

Additionally define the semantics for special value 0 to include GDR pictures with recovery\_poc\_cnt equal to 0 (JVET-R0107 Proposal 3)? It was said that such a GDR picture is functionally equivalent to an IRAP picture. Another participant commented that RPL constraints are different for such a GDR picture, and there was discussion of whether difference is appropriate or not. AHG Recommendation (editorial text bug): Adopt (assuming we don’t disallow GDR pictures with recovery\_poc\_cnt equal to 0).

1. Modify the sub-bitstream extraction process to account for GDR pictures with recovery\_poc\_cnt equal to 0? (JVET-R0107 Proposal 3) AHG Recommendation (editorial text bug): Adopt (assuming we don’t disallow GDR pictures with recovery\_poc\_cnt equal to 0).
2. Fix an asserted bug in the derivation of NumSubLayersInLayerInOLS by separating the cases for each\_layer\_is\_an\_ols\_flag is equal to 1 and ols\_mode\_idc is equal to 0? (JVET-R0296 aspect2). AHG Recommendation (bug fix): Adopt.

**Related to Output layer sets and layer dependency:**

1. Re-define 0-th OLS to include all independent layers when present and every included layer is output? (JVET-R0261 aspect 3). Currently, the 0-th OLS is conceptually a base layer, and there did not seem to be a strong need to change that, so no action was recommended on this by the AHG.

Discussion stopped here in AHG Session 1.7 on Tuesday 7 April at 2300 UTC.

1. Keep the design that the 0-th OLS contains only the lowest layer when each\_layer\_is\_an\_ols\_flag is equal to 1, the output layer set mode is equal to 0 or the output layer set mode is equal to 1, but relax this when output layer set mode equal to 2 and if so modify the loop and derivation? (JVET-R0306)
2. Change vps\_all\_independent\_layers\_flag to 2-bit vps\_layer\_dependency\_idc to indicate common layer dependency to align with VPS OLS mode signaling (0 means all layers independently coded, 1 means all non-base layers use ILP, with immediate lower layer as direct reference layer, 2 means general referencing, 3 is reserved)? (JVET-R0261 aspect 1)
3. Add a constraint that for each independent layer (i.e., vps\_independent\_layer\_flag[ GeneralLayerIdx[ nuh\_layer\_id ] ] is equal to 1), there shall be an OLS that contains that layer only? (JVET-R0191 item 2).

**Other VPS clean-ups:**

1. Change the coding of ols\_ptl\_idx[ i ] from u(8)? (JVET-R0161 proposal 1)
   1. Option 1: Change to u(v) with length equal to Ceil(Log2(vps\_num\_ptls\_minus1+1))
   2. Option 2: Change to ue(v)
2. Change the coding of num\_output\_layer\_sets\_minus1 from u(8) to u(v) with length eqaul to min( 8, vps\_max\_layers\_minus1 + 1 ) (JVET-R0161 proposal 3)
3. Infer vps\_layer\_id [0] to be equal to nuh\_layer\_id of the first VCL NAL unit in a bitstream when vps\_layer\_id [0] is not signaled? (JVET-R0158 aspect 1)
4. When VPS is not present:
   1. Directly require sps\_max\_sublayers\_minus1 to be in the range of 0 to 6, inclusive? (JVET-R0158 aspect 2)
   2. 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). (JVET-R0222 aspect 1)
   3. If DCI is present infer vps\_max\_sublayers\_minus1 to be dci\_max\_sublayers\_minus1 or 6 otherwise. (JVET-R0199 aspect 2)
5. Constrain the maximum value of vps\_max\_sublayers\_minus1 to be less than or equal to dci\_max\_sublayers\_minus1? (JVET-R0199 aspect 1)

[JVET-R0099](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9743) AHG8/AHG9: On Output Layer Sets Signalling [S. Deshpande, J. Samuelsson, A. Segall, P. Cowan (Sharp)]

[JVET-R0107](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9751) AHG8/AHG9: On Temporal Sublayers Information [S. Deshpande, J. Samuelsson, A. Segall, P. Cowan (Sharp)]

[JVET-R0119](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9763) AHG8/AHG9: On derivation of sublayer number in output layer set [B. Choi, S. Wenger, S. Liu (Tencent)]

[JVET-R0158](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9802) AHG9: Semantic bug fixes for syntax elements in VPS and SPS [B. Wang, S. Esenlik, A. M. Kotra, H. Gao, E. Alshina (Huawei)]

[JVET-R0161](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9805) AHG8/AHG9: On VPS syntax signalling [J. Chen, J. Luo, Y. Ye, R.-L. Liao (Alibaba)]

[JVET-R0185](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9828) AHG9: On syntax elements signalling in VPS [S. Paluri, Hendry, S. Kim (LGE)]

[JVET-R019](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9835)1 AHG9: On miscellaneous updates for HLS signalling [Hendry, S. Paluri, S. Kim (LGE)]

Items 2, 3 of this contribution belong to this category.

[JVET-R019](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9837)3 AHG8/AHG9: On signalling of syntax element max\_tid\_il\_ref\_pics\_plus1 [Hendry, S. Paluri, S. Kim (LGE)]

[JVET-R019](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9839)5 AHG8/AHG9: On HRD structure and OLS mapping signalling in VPS [Hendry (LGE)]

[JVET-R019](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9840)6 AHG8: On signalling of DPB parameters in the VPS [T. Nishi, K. Abe, V. Drugeon (Panasonic)]

[JVET-R019](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9843)9 AHG9: On vps\_max\_sublayers\_minus1 [D. Kim, J. Jung, G. Ko, J. Son, J. Kwak(WILUS)]

[JVET-R0204](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9848) AHG8: On inference of index for PTL/DPB/HRD parameters in the VPS [T. Nishi, K. Abe, V. Drugeon (Panasonic)]

[JVET-R0261](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9905) AHG9: On VPS syntax [Y. He, V. Seregin, M. Coban, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R027](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9919)5 AHG8: On PTL, HRD, and DPB structures signalling in VPS and SPS [V. Seregin, M. Coban, Y. He, M. Karczewicz (Qualcomm)]

[JVET-R0296](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9940) AHG9: On sublayer references [Y. Sanchez, R. Skupin, K. Suehring, T. Schierl (HHI)]

[JVET-R0306](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9950) AHG8/AHG9: On the 0-th OLS for multi-layer bitstream [E. Thomas (TNO)]

### Reference picture resampling (RPR) specific HLS (2)

[JVET-R0217](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9861) AHG8: On signalling PH RPR scaling window offsets [T. Lu, F. Pu, P. Yin, S. McCarthy, W. Husak, T. Chen (Dolby), J. Boyce (Intel), J. N. Shingala (Ittiam)]

[JVET-R0382](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10027) Crosscheck of JVET-R0217: AHG8: On signalling PH RPR scaling window offsets [J. Luo (Alibaba)] [late]

[JVET-R0114](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9758) AHG9: On scaling window offsets [J. Samuelsson, S. Deshpande, A. Segall (Sharp)]

Initially discussed in AHG Session 1.12 on 8 April at 2340 UTC in PPS syntax discussion (GJS & YKW).

It is proposed to allow signalling of negative scaling window offsets so that negative vertical and horizontal offsets can be derived even when the referenced picture did not include a scaling window (JVET-R0114).

It was asserted that this would improve support of zooming. An example use of this was illustrated in the contribution. The change to the text would be just changing ue(v) to se(v) and having a different value range.

It was asked whether this would increase the bit width needed for reference picture referencing. The proponent indicated that this should not be an issue.

It was commented that R0217 is related to the use cases for this.

Revisit with R0217.

# Complexity analysis (0)

Contributions in this category were discussed XXday X Apr. XXXX–XXXX in Track X (chaired by XXX).

# Encoder optimization (6)

Contributions in this category were discussed XXday X Apr. XXXX–XXXX in Track X (chaired by XXX).

[JVET-R0110](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9754) AHG14: Mixed lossy/lossless coding of VTM reference software [M. G. Sarwer, Y. Ye, J. Luo (Alibaba)]

[JVET-R0428](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10090) Crosscheck of JVET-R0110 (AHG14: Mixed lossy/lossless coding of VTM reference software) [T.-C. Ma (Kwai Inc.)] [late]

[JVET-R0140](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9784) AHG14: Max BT/TT size restriction for lossless coding encoder configuration [T. Zhou, E. Sasaki, T. Ikai (Sharp)]

[JVET-R0143](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9787) AHG14: Configuration parameter to enable TSRC for lossless coding [C. Hollmann, M. Damghanian, L. Litwic, M. von Strauss (Ericsson)]

[JVET-R0164](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9808) AHG10: Mean-scaled SATD for VTM encoder [J. Lainema, A. Hallapuro (Nokia)]

[JVET-R0453](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10115) Crosscheck of R0164 (AHG10: Mean-scaled SATD for VTM encoder) [J. Enhorn, R. Sjöberg (Ericsson)] [late]

[JVET-R0327](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9971) AHG 10: One-pass CCALF [X.W. Meng (PKU), X. Zheng (DJI), S.S. Wang, S.W. Ma (PKU)]

The title of this document was changed at least once without notifying.

[JVET-R0464](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10126) Crosscheck of JVET-R0327 (AHG 10: One-pass CCALF) [G. Li (Tencent)] [late]

[JVET-R0328](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9972) AHG 10: ALF and CCALF encoder parallel design [X.W. Meng (PKU), X. Zheng (DJI), S.S. Wang, S.W. Ma (PKU)]

The title of this document was changed at least once without notifying.

[JVET-R0465](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=10127) Crosscheck of JVET-R0328 (AHG 10: ALF and CCALF encoder parallel design) [G. Li (Tencent)] [late]

# Metrics and evaluation criteria (0)

Contributions in this category were discussed XXday X Apr. XXXX–XXXX in Track X (chaired by XXX).

# Withdrawn (7)

Section kept for future use.

JVET-R0075 Withdrawn

JVET-R0181 Withdrawn

JVET-R0346 Withdrawn

JVET-R0348 Withdrawn

JVET-R0377 Withdrawn

JVET-R0377 Withdrawn

JVET-R0409 Withdrawn

# Plenary meetings, joint meetings, BoG reports, and summary of actions taken

## High-level syntax / systems relation meeting

This planned session was cancelled due to a lack of identified need.

## Plenary meeting Sunday 12 Jan. 0800-1215

Reports of the tracks were presented as follows:

The status of Tracks A and B was presented and discussed, which particularly included the following aspects:

Track A:

Track B:

Decisions recommended from trackA and B were agreed and approved, unless otherwise noted:

Conformance testing was discussed (see section 4.6).

Profile, tier and level were discussed (see section 4.6).

## Joint meeting Tuesday 14 January 0900-1000

## Joint meeting Wednesday 15 January 1115-1215

## Plenary meeting Thursday 16 January 1530-1800

Reports of the tracks were presented as follows:

The status of Tracks A and B was presented and discussed, which particularly included the following aspects:

## Closing plenary meeting Friday 17 January 0800-

… .

## BoGs (X)

## List of actions taken affecting the draft text of VVC, the VTM, and 360Lib

The following is a summary, in the form of a brief list, of the actions taken at the meeting that affect the text of the VVC draft text, VTM or 360Lib description. Both technical and editorial issues are included. This list is provided only as a summary – details of specific actions are noted elsewhere in this report and the list provided here may not be complete and correct. The listing of a document number only indicates that the document is related, not that it was adopted in whole or in part. The description given in the “Tool” column is a best effort for the sake of understanding but may not precisely reflect the functionality of the tool. It is also noted that in cases where several contributions proposed the same method, usually only one of the is listed as adoption below; refer to the meeting notes about the adoption to see which other contributions are related.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Rationale** | **Tool** | **Document** |

# Project planning

## Core experiment planning

No CEs planned at this meeting.

## 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 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

The document upload deadline for the next meeting was planned to be XXday XX Apr 2020.

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 during the opening plenary on January 9 that those rules which had been set up or refined during the 12th meeting should be observed. In particular, for some CEs, results were available late, and some changes in the experimental setup (particularly in CE4) were not 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 the draft standard by the next meeting.
* 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 tha 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; the method for members to obtain the credentials is TBA on the reflector).
* 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 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 are described in the output document JVET-N1010.

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.

[Add info on software access.]

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 marked as “withdrawn”.

T2 = Test model software release + 2 weeks or X XX, whichever is earlier: 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 – 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 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 straightforwared 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, we would like 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.

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.

## Software development and anchor generation (update)

The planned timeline for software releases was established as follows:

* VTM8.0 will be released by 2020-02-17 including all adoptions necessary for CTC. VTM8.1 with non-CTC adoptions will be released 2020-03-16. Further versions of VTM may be released for additional bug fixing, as appropriate.
* Preparation of the VTM software will include immediate removal of macros that were added in the previous meeting cycle. The software coordinator has the discretion to retain some such macros.
* 360lib software is to be revised for the modified generalized cubemap, which was requested by 2019-02-28
* No change of HDRTools software was noted in response to meeting.

# 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)).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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 CE and AHG studies. * Report on project status to JVET reflector. * Provide a report to the next meeting on project coordination status. | J.-R. Ohm, G. J. Sullivan (co-chairs) | N |
| **Draft text and test model algorithm description editing (AHG2)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Produce and finalize JVET-Q2001 VVC text specification draft 8 and JVET-Q2007 SEI text draft 3. * Produce and finalize JVET-Q2002 VVC Test Model 8 (VTM 8) Algorithm and Encoder Description. * Gather and address comments for refinement of these documents. * Coordinate with test model software development AhG to address issues relating to mismatches between software and text. | B. Bross, J. Chen (co-chairs), J. Boyce, S. Kim, S. Liu, 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 model (VTM) software and associated configuration files. * Produce documentation of software usage for distribution with the software. * Discuss and make recommendations on the software development process. * Propose improvements to the guideline document for developments of the test model software. * Perform tests of VTM behaviour relative to HEVC and the previous VTM using the VTM common test conditions. * 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. * Coordinate with AHG6 for integration with 360lib software. | F. Bossen, X. Li, K. Sühring (co-chairs) | N |
| **Test material and visual assessment (AHG4)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Produce the draft verification test plan JVET-Q2009 and develop proposed improvements for verification testing of VVC capability. * Maintain the video sequence test material database for development of the VVC standard. * Identify and recommend appropriate test materials for use in the development of the VVC standard. * Identify missing types of video material, solicit contributions, collect, and make available a variety of video sequence test material. * Evaluate new test sequences. * Maintain and update the directory structure for the test sequence repository as necessary. * Prepare availability of viewing equipment and facilities arrangements for the next meeting, and prepare testing upon consultation with CE coordinators. * Coordinate with AHG11 on test material for screen content coding. | V. Baroncini, T. Suzuki, M. Wien (co-chairs), R. Chernyak, A. Norkin (vice-chairs) | N |
| **Conformance testing (AHG5)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Produce the JVET-Q2008 draft conformance testing specification and develop proposed improvements. * Study the requirements of VVC conformance testing to ensure interoperability. * Propose a work plan, including timeline, for preparation of a conformance testing specification and conformance bitstream database. * Study potential testing methodology to fulfil the requirements of VVC conformance testing. | J. Boyce and W. Wan (co-chairs), E. Alshina, I. Moccagatta, K. Kawamura, S. McCarthy, K. Sühring, X. Xu (vice-chairs) | N |
| **360° video coding tools, software and test conditions (AHG6)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Study the effect on compression and subjective quality of different projections formats, resolutions, and packing layouts. * Discuss refinements of common test conditions, test sequences, and evaluation criteria. * Produce and finalize JVET-Q2004, Algorithm descriptions of projection format conversion and video quality metrics in 360Lib (Version 10). * Solicit additional test sequences, and evaluate suitability of test sequences on head-mounted displays and normal 2D displays. * Study coding tools dedicated to 360° video, their impact on compression, and implications to the core codec design, including consideration of subpicture segmentations and adaptive viewport usage. * Study the effect of viewport resolution, field of view, and viewport speed/direction on visual comfort. * Study complexity of GPU rendering of projection formats. * Study syntax for signalling of projection formats, cubeface layouts, spherical rotations. * Prepare and deliver the 360Lib-10 software version and common test condition configuration files according to JVET-Q1012. * Generate CTC anchors and PERP results for the VTM according to JVET-Q1012 within two weeks of availability of SDR CTC anchors. * Produce documentation of software usage for distribution with the software. | J. Boyce and Y. He (co-chairs), K. Choi, J.-L. Lin, Y. Ye (vice-chairs) | N |
| **Coding of HDR/WCG material (AHG7)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Study and evaluate available HDR/WCG test content. * Study objective metrics for quality assessment of HDR/WCG material, including investigation of the correlation between subjective and objective results. * Compare the performance of the VTM and HM for HDR/WCG content. * Generate CTC anchors for the VTM according to JVET-P2011 within two weeks of availability of SDR CTC anchors. * Prepare for expert viewing of HDR content at the next JVET meeting if feasible. * Coordinate implementation of HDR anchor aspects in the test model software with AHG3. * Study additional aspects of coding HDR/WCG content. | A. Segall (chair), E. François, W. Husak, S. Iwamura, D. Rusanovskyy (vice-chairs) | N |
| **Layered coding and resolution adaptivity (AHG8)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Study adaptive-resolution coding approaches for real-time communication, adaptive streaming, and 360-degree viewport-dependent streaming, including subpicture-based resampling, reference picture management and related scope and signalling. * Study approaches for temporal scalability to avoid temporal judder when temporal scalability sub-bitstream extraction is used for achieving lower frame rate, and consider whether this should have a normative impact. * Coordinate with AHG2 and AHG3 for text drafting and software development for the layered coding and resolution adaptivity aspects of the VVC design. * Produce, study and develop improvements of the JVET-Q2015 functionality testing condition description. * Propose common test conditions for layered coding and resolution adaptivity. * Study approaches for support of layered coding scalability including spatial, temporal, quality, view, and region-of-interest scalability; and analyse their coding efficiency and complexity characteristics | S. Wenger and A. Segall (co-chairs), M. M. Hannuksela, Hendry, S. McCarthy, Y.-C. Sun, P. Topiwala, M. Zhou (vice-chairs) | N |
| **High-level syntax (AHG9)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Study NAL unit header, decoding parameter set, video parameter set, sequence parameter set, picture parameter set, adaptation parameter set, picture header, and slice header syntax designs. * Study reference picture buffering and list construction. * Study random access signalling and random access approaches. * Study detection of AU and picture boundaries and properties. * Study the appropriate syntax level and signalling approaches for high-level signalling of control information for lower-level coding tools. * Coordinate with AHG2 and AHG3 for text drafting and software development for the high-level syntax in the VVC design. * Study syntax approaches for interoperability point signalling. * Study selection of constraint flags and their impact on syntax, semantics, and decoding process. | R. Sjöberg, J. Boyce (co-chairs), B. Choi, S. Deshpande, M. M. Hannuksela, R. Skupin, A. Tourapis, Y.-K. Wang, W. Wan P. Wu (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 GOP structures and perceptually optimized adaptive quantization for encoder optimization. * Study quality metrics for measuring subjective quality using e.g. the CfP response MOS scores. * Study the impact of adaptive quantization on individual tools in the test model. * Investigate other methods of improving objective and/or subjective quality, including adaptive coding structures and multi-pass encoding. * Study methods of rate control and their impact on performance, subjective and objective quality. | A. Duenas, A. Tourapis (co-chairs), S. Ikonin, A. Norkin, R. Sjöberg, J. Le Tanou, J.-M. Thiesse (vice-chairs) | N |
| **Screen content coding (AHG11)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Investigate coding tools targeted at screen content in terms of compression benefit and implementation complexity. * Identify test materials, discuss testing conditions for screen content coding, and propose associated updated common test conditions. * Study the impact of loop filters on screen content coding. | S. Liu (chair), J. Boyce, A. Filippov, Y.-C. Sun, J. Xu (vice-chairs) | N |
| **High-level parallelism and coded picture regions (AHG12)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Study wavefront processing including the relationship with tiles and low delay characteristics. * Study flexible loop filter control and tile size restrictions, including identifying implications on coding tools and implementation. * Study support of independently coded picture regions, including easy extraction and merging of such regions into conforming bitstreams. * Coordinate with AHG2 and AHG3 for text drafting and software development for the high-level parallelism and coded picture regions aspects of the VVC design. * Study the coding efficiency impact of parallel processing and coded picture regions. | S. Deshpande (chair), B. Choi, M. M. Hannuksela, R. Sjöberg, R. Skupin, W. Wan, B. Wang, Y.-K. Wang (vice-chairs) | N |
| **Tool reporting procedure and testing (AHG13)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Prepare output document JVET-Q2005, which describes the methodology of tool-off testing and a list of tools to be tested by identified testers, including non-CTC configurations as appropriate. * Produce, study and develop improvements of the JVET-Q2013 testing condition description for non-4:2:0 colour format coding. * Provide configurations files, bitstreams, and results of tool-on/tool-off testing. * Develop and collect test results for additional testing of VVC capabilities. * Maintain VTM software aspects for memory bandwidth analysis in coordination with AHG3. * Use the tool usage counts and memory bandwidth usage to study the decoder complexity of features in on/off testing. * Prepare a report with results of the tests. | W.-J. Chien, J. Boyce (co-chairs), Y.-W. Chen, R. Chernyak, K. Choi, R. Hashimoto, Y.**-**W. Huang, H. Jang, R.-L. Liao, S. Liu (vice-chairs) | N |
| **Lossless and near-lossless coding (AHG14)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Produce, study and develop improvements of the JVET-Q2014 testing condition description. * Study lossless and near-lossless coding, including transform skip, BDPCM, and other potential technologies. * Consider the interaction between coding tools and other processing such as loop filtering and LMCS for lossless and near-lossless coding. * Consider throughput bottlenecks for lossless and near-lossless coding at high resolutions and frame rates. | T. Nguyen and T.-C. Ma (co-chairs), M. Ikeda, H. Jang, X. Zhao (vice-chairs) | N |
| **Quantization control (AHG15)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Identify methods for quantization step size control for luma and chroma, including spatially-adaptive and frequency-adaptive approaches. * Develop methods for evaluating quantization step size control operation. * Study the association between transforms and quantization scaling matrices. * Develop testing conditions for evaluating QP signalling improvements including rate control and perceptual optimization strategies as appropriate. * Evaluate the performance of the current VVC QP design using the adaptive quantization control techniques currently available in the VTM. | R. Chernyak (chair), E. François, C. Helmrich, S. McCarthy, A. Segall (vice-chairs) | N |
| **Implementation studies (AHG16)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Study current and proposed coding tools to identify implementation issues relating to decoder pipelines, decoder throughput, and other aspects of implementation difficulty. * Solicit hardware analysis of complex tools. * Provide feedback on potential solutions to address identified issues. | M. Zhou (chair), J. An, E. Chai, K. Choi, S. Sethuraman, T. Hsieh, X. Xiu (vice-chairs) | N |
| **Film Grain Synthesis (AHG17)**  ([jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de](mailto:jvet@lists.rwth-aachen.de))   * Study the proposed and existing (as in HEVC) film grain synthesis methods in the context of VVC. * Provide evidence for the efficacy of film grain synthesis technology in the context of VVC. * Develop proposed text (syntax, semantics, and process description) for film grain synthesis technology. * Study methodologies for subjective evaluation of film grain synthesis technology. * Develop software that includes parsing of film grain synthesis control syntax, application of synthesized film grain to reconstructed video, and (if feasible) encoder-side film grain analysis and grain removal filtering. | A. Norkin, A. Tourapis (co-chairs), D. Grois, P. de Lagrange, X. Li, S. McCarthy, R. Sjöberg (vice-chairs) | N |

# 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 MPEG output document, a separate version under the MPEG document header should be generated. This version should be sent to GJS and JRO for upload.

[JVET-Q2000](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9674) Meeting Report of the 17th JVET Meeting [G. J. Sullivan, J.-R. Ohm] (2020-04-07, near next meeting)

Initial versions of the meeting notes (d0 … dB) were made available on a daily basis during the meeting.

[JVET-Q2001](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9675) Versatile Video Coding (Draft 8) [B. Bross, J. Chen, S. Liu, Y.-K. Wang] [WG 11 N19117] (2020-02-28)

(Initial version planned to be made available by 2020-01-24.)

See the list of elements under section 11.7, [revisit to check].

[JVET-Q2002](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9676) Algorithm description for Versatile Video Coding and Test Model 8 (VTM 8) [J. Chen, Y. Ye, S. Kim] [WG 11 N 19118] (2019-04-03)

(Initial version planned to be made available by 2020-03-06.)

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] (2019-04-01)

[JVET-Q2004](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9677) Algorithm descriptions of projection format conversion and video quality metrics in 360Lib (Version 10) [Y. Ye, J. Boyce] (2020-02-28)

This includes updates for the generalized cubemap projection format

[JVET-Q2005](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9678) Methodology and reporting template for coding tool testing [W.-J. Chien and J. Boyce] (2020-03-02)

Initial version to be available by 2020-02-17; final version expected by two weeks after VTM 8 availability.

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-M1006](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=5758) Methodology and reporting template for neural network coding tool testing [Y. Li, S. Liu, K. Kawamura] (2019-02-01)

This output was produced to capture aspects specific to enable study of neural network techniques.

[JVET-Q2007](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9679) Supplemental enhancement information messages for coded video bitstreams (Draft 3) [J. Boyce, V. Drugeon, G. J. Sullivan, Y.-K. Wang] [WG 11 N19119] (2020-02-28)

(Resolution impact: Adding V. Drugeon as editor)

See the list of elements under section 11.8 [revisit to check].

[JVET-Q2008](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9680) Conformance testing for versatile video coding (Draft 2) [J. Boyce, E. Alshina, K. Kawamura, S. McCarthy, I. Moccagatta, W. Wan] [WG 11 N18927] (2020-03-20)

[JVET-Q2009](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9681) Preliminary plan for VVC verification testing (Draft 1) [M. Wien, V. Baroncini] [WG 11 N19155] (2020-02-14)

(The final testing should use naïve viewers.)

Work was done for selection of QP values with approximately comparable quality for various sequences.

Expert subjective viewing was conducted at the current meeting for the 6 UHD CTC sequences for various candidate QP values, to get an understanding of what should be selected for formal testing.

First there was some testing with all of these test sequences, then some testing with higher QP values. The second round of testing did not use the CampFire sequences, since it had significant artefacts even with the smaller QP values.

[add notes of such results, and include these in an annex to the plan document]

It was commented that it might be harder to determine equal quality when both cases have rather poor quality and the comparison becomes somewhat a selection between preferred type of artefacts. This could also, perhaps, cause an increase in the size of confidence intervals.

Possibly, the VT could be selected with quality at particular rate points rather than / instead of particular QP points.

It was commented that it likely that the VT would involve per-sequence customization of QP values.

The output document should describe the desire to select operating points, and the initial experiment results can be an annex to the document.

There was also a bit of experimenting with the new 8K material offered by HHI, both with downsampling and with cropping. Some had a lot of texture.

There were comments about sequences that had mixed content characteristics, e.g., areas of sky and water.

The fact that the encoder uses constant QP was discussed. Real encoders might have special tricks in them for particular characteristics. It is most valid to compare encoders that use similar types of configuration and optimization, and perhaps similar coding architectures.

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-N1010](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=6643) JVET common test conditions and software reference configurations for SDR video [F. Bossen, J. Boyce, X. Li, V. Seregin, K. Sühring] (2019-04-12)

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-P2011](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=8862) JVET common test conditions and evaluation procedures for HDR/WCG video [A. Segall, E. François, W. Husak, S. Iwamura, D. Rusanovskyy] (2019-07-31)

Remains valid – not updated: [JVET-L1012](http://phenix.int-evry.fr/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=4840) JVET common test conditions and evaluation procedures for 360° video [P. Hanhart, J. Boyce, K. Choi, J.-L. Lin] (2018-10-26)

[JVET-Q2013](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9682) JVET common test conditions and software reference configurations for non-4:2:0 colour formats [Y.-H. Chao, Y.-C. Sun, J. Xu, X. Xu] (2020-03-02)

[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] (2020-03-02)

[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] (2020-03-02)

[JVET-Q2016](http://phenix.it-sudparis.eu/jvet/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=9673) Summary information on BD-rate experiment evaluation practices [K. Andersson, F. Bossen, J.-R. Ohm, A. Segall, R. Sjöberg, J. Ström, G. J. Sullivan] [WG 11 N19168] (2020-01-17)

# 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 Tuesday of the first week and closing it on the Wednesday of the second week of the SG 16 meeting – a total of 9 meeting days), and
* Otherwise meeting under ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 29/WG 11 auspices when it meets (ordinarily starting meetings on the Wednesday prior to such meetings and closing it at lunchtime on the last day of the WG 11 meeting – a total of 9.5 meeting days).

In cases where an exceptionally high workload is expected for a meeting, an earlier starting date may be defined.

Some specific future meeting plans (to be confirmed) were established as follows:

* Tue. 23 June – Wed. 1 July 2020, 19th meeting under ITU-T auspices in Geneva, CH.
* Wed. 7 – Fri. 16 October 2020, 20th meeting under WG 11 auspices in Rennes, FR.
* Wed. 6 – Fri. 15 January 2021, 21st meeting under WG 11 auspices in Capetown, ZA.
* Tue. 20 – Wed. 28 April 2021, 22nd meeting under ITU-T auspices in Geneva, CH.

The agreed document deadline for the 19th JVET meeting was planned to be XXday X June 2020. Only HLS topics will be considered on the first XX days.

University of Brussels (ULB) was thanked for the excellent hosting of the 17th meeting of the JVET, and particularly for accommodating evening meeting hours, especially thanking Prof. Gauthier Lafruit for his efforts.

HHI was thanked for offering new 8K video test sequences that could be used in experiments and testing of video coding technology for standardization.

Philips, Sharp Labs of America, and ULB were thanked for providing equipment used for subjective viewing during the 17th JVET meeting. Kenneth Andersson, Vittorio Baroncini, Andrey Norkin, Andrew Segall, and Mathias Wien were thanked for preparing and conducting expert subjective viewing during the meeting. The experts who participated in the role of test subjects were also thanked.

The 18h JVET meeting was closed at approximately XXXX hours UTC on Friday 24 April 2020.

# Annex A to JVET report: List of documents

# Annex B to JVET report: List of meeting participants

The participants of the eighteenth meeting of the JVET, according to an attendance sheet circulated during the meeting sessions (approximately XXX people in total), were as follows: