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**APPARATUS FOR COMPRESSION ENCODING VIDEO SIGNALS**

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(57) Claim

1. Apparatus for compression encoding video signals, comprising: block segmenting means for segmenting a vertical interval of video picture elements into a plurality of blocks of picture elements; orthogonal transform means for providing an orthogonal transformation of respective blocks, the orthogonal transformation of a block being represented by a two-dimensional array of transform coefficients of differing values; means for partitioning said two-dimensional array of transform coefficients into respective areas; and quantizing means for quantizing said areas with respective quantizing values by dividing the value of the transform coefficients in said areas by a respective divisor  $2^{n/2}$ , where n is an integer which is not constant for all areas.

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**COMPLETE SPECIFICATION**

**FOR A STANDARD PATENT**

**ORIGINAL**

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Invention Title: Apparatus for Compression Encoding Video Signals

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known to me/us:-

APPARATUS FOR COMPRESSION ENCODING VIDEO SIGNALS

1                   BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

2                   This invention relates to compression encoding of  
3                   digital video signals and, more particularly, to a technique for  
4                   providing highly efficient encoding using orthogonal  
5                   transformation, such as discrete cosine transformation.

6                   Digital video recorders, such as digital VTRs, have  
7                   been developed for recording a digitized video signal on a  
8                   magnetic medium. Since the bandwidth of a digital video signal  
9                   is quite wide, it is difficult to record a digital video signal  
10                   directly on a video tape. Hence, techniques have been proposed  
11                   for encoding the digital video signal in a manner which reduces  
12                   its bandwidth. So-called compression encoding techniques include  
13                   the orthogonal transformation of the digital video signal; and  
14                   one highly efficient encoding technique utilizes discrete cosine  
15                   transformation, or DCT. Such encoding also is quite useful in  
16                   digital video transmission.

17                   When compression encoding a digital video signal using  
18                   a DCT transform, a frame or field of picture elements is  
19                   segmented into blocks, sometimes referred to as DCT blocks,  
20                   formed of, for example, an 8 x 8 array of picture elements.  
21                   These picture elements are presented as information on a time  
22                   axis, and DCT transformation transforms this information into  
23                   data along a frequency axis. That is, DCT-transformed video data  
24                   generally is represented as a two-dimensional array of

1 coefficients representing different frequency components of the  
2 original video data. As is known, the DC component of DCT-  
3 transformed video data exhibits the highest level and the  
4 coefficients representing different frequency components that  
5 vary over a frequency band from lower to higher frequencies are  
6 of decreasing levels. Generally, the coefficients associated  
7 with the higher frequency components are of relatively low value.  
8 This is because of the inherent correlation exhibited by a video  
9 signal. Most of the information needed to reproduce a video  
10 picture of acceptable visual quality resides in the DC and lower  
11 frequency components of the DCT-transformed data.

12 To provide further data compression of the encoded  
13 video signal, the frequency-axis data, that is, the DCT  
14 coefficients, are encoded in a variable length code, such as the  
15 well-known Huffman code. Still further, to provide good noise  
16 immunity when magnetically recording the encoded video data,  
17 error correction encoding techniques are used, such as the Reed  
18 Solomon code. However, it has been found that, when data  
19 produced by DCT transformation or other orthogonal transformation  
20 is encoded in a variable-length code, the amount of data which  
21 represents the video information of one frame may differ  
22 substantially from the amount of data which represents the video  
23 information in another frame. That is, by using such variable-  
24 length coding, the data length of one frame may be much shorter  
25 than the data length of another. This presents a practical

1 difficulty when attempting to edit a digital video tape that has  
2 been recorded with such variable-length encoded data.

3 One proposal for solving this problem proceeds by  
4 quantizing the DCT-transformed data by a particular quantizing  
5 step and then "rounding off" the quantized DCT coefficients so as  
6 to effectively eliminate those quantized coefficients of  
7 relatively low value. Quantization is achieved by mathematically  
8 dividing a DCT coefficient by a particular divisor. The greater  
9 the value of the divisor, the larger the quantizing step,  
10 resulting in coarse quantization. Moreover, this proposal for  
11 quantizing the DCT coefficients utilizes a non-uniform quantizing  
12 step, or divisor, within a two-dimensional DCT array. That is,  
13 divisors of a greater magnitude (or larger quantizing step) are  
14 used to quantize the coefficients for the higher frequency  
15 components and divisors of smaller magnitude are used to quantize  
16 the coefficients for the lower frequency components. Since the  
17 contribution to a video picture from the higher frequency  
18 components are not readily noticeable, coarse quantization of  
19 such higher frequency components generally does not result in a  
20 noticeable degradation of the picture. Accordingly, by using  
21 this variable quantization approach, DCT coefficients of higher  
22 frequency components are more highly compressed than the DCT  
23 coefficients of the lower frequency components. Stated  
24 otherwise, higher frequency data is more strongly compressed than  
25 lower frequency data.

1        This variable quantizing of the two-dimensional array  
2        of DCT coefficients can be thought of as being carried out by a  
3        quantizing unit having different divisors. If a two-dimensional  
4        array of DCT coefficients is thought of as being partitioned into  
5        16 areas, these different areas may be depicted as areas 0, 1,  
6        ...15 of FIG. 1. The "horizontal" and "vertical" axes represent  
7        increasing frequencies in the horizontal and vertical directions,  
8        respectively. A single quantizing unit exhibits different  
9        quantizing steps, or divisors, for the respective areas into  
10        which the two-dimensional array is partitioned. Typically, 16  
11        different quantizing units may be provided, with each such unit  
12        exhibiting a different quantizing step, or divisor, for each of  
13        the 16 areas. FIG. 2 is a schematic representation of quantizing  
14        units 0, 1, ...15 and further represents the quantizing step, or  
15        divisor value for each area shown in FIG. 1, depending upon which  
16        quantizing unit is selected. For example, if quantizing unit 2  
17        is selected, the DCT coefficients in areas 0-3 are divided by the  
18        divisor 4, the DCT coefficients in areas 4 and 5 are divided by  
19        the divisor 6, the DCT coefficients in areas 6-10 are divided by  
20        the divisor 8, the DCT coefficient in area 11 is divided by the  
21        divisor 10, the DCT coefficients in areas 12, 13 and 14 are  
22        divided by the divisor 16 and the DCT coefficient in area 15 is  
23        divided by the divisor 32. FIG. 2 demonstrates that the higher  
24        frequency coefficients are divided by larger divisors, resulting  
25        in coarser quantization.

1                   Quantization with the divisors shown in FIG. 2 have  
2    been implemented by multipliers. That is, rather than dividing a  
3    DCT coefficient by a divisor, the DCT coefficient is multiplied  
4    by a reciprocal of the divisor, that is, by a fraction. Although  
5    multipliers are simpler to construct than dividers, the use of a  
6    multiplying device generally adds to the complexity and size of  
7    the hardware and results in an increase in the cost of the  
8    encoding apparatus.

9                   Relatively simple division of the value of a digital  
10   signal can be obtained by use of a shift circuit. It is known  
11   that the value of digital data can be divided by 2 simply by  
12   shifting that digital signal one place to the right. A division  
13   by 4 can be obtained by shifting digital data two places to the  
14   right, a division by 8 can be obtained by shifting the digital  
15   data three places to the right, and so on. However, although  
16   simple shift circuits thus can be used to achieve high speed, low  
17   cost division, such shift circuits generally are limited to  
18   performing division by the factor  $2^N$ . Consequently, quantization  
19   by dividing DCT coefficients by a number that is not a power of 2  
20   cannot be performed by such simple shift circuits. That is,  
21   quantization by using the different divisors shown in FIG. 2  
22   cannot be attained. Although quantization can be approximated by  
23   dividing a DCT coefficient by the value  $2^N$ , the accuracy obtained  
24   by such approximation is not satisfactory.

1                   OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

2                   Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to  
3                   provide encoding apparatus which quantizes the coefficients  
4                   obtained by orthogonal transformation easily, quickly and at low  
5                   cost.

6                   Another object of this invention is to provide encoding  
7                   apparatus which quantizes orthogonal transform coefficients with  
8                   an accuracy that is greater than that achieved by using simple  
9                   shift circuits and which is less expensive and more efficient to  
10                  implement than quantization by using multiplier circuits.

11                  A further object of this invention is to provide  
12                  compression encoding apparatus which uses orthogonal  
13                  transformation to produce a two-dimensional array of transform  
14                  coefficients, the array being partitioned in a direction  
15                  substantially perpendicular to the oblique frequency axis of the  
16                  array to form respective areas of coefficients which are  
17                  quantized with quantizing values that are different for different  
18                  areas.

19                  An additional object of this invention is to provide  
20                  compression encoding apparatus which uses orthogonal  
21                  transformation to produce a two-dimensional array of transform  
22                  coefficients, the array being partitioned into respective areas  
23                  which are quantized by dividing the value of the transform  
24                  coefficients in different areas by a divisor  $2^{n/2}$  where n is an  
25                  integer that is different for different areas.

1 Various other objects, advantages and features of the  
2 present invention will become apparent from the ensuing detailed  
3 description, and the novel features will be particularly pointed  
4 out in the appended claims.

## **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

6 In accordance with this invention, apparatus is  
7 provided for compression encoding video signals. A vertical  
8 interval, such as a field or frame, of video picture elements is  
9 segmented into a plurality of blocks of picture elements. Each  
10 block is orthogonally transformed, such as by discrete cosine  
11 transformation (DCT) to a two-dimensional array of transform  
12 coefficients for different frequency components. The array is  
13 partitioned into respective areas; and in one embodiment, the  
14 partitioning is in a direction which is substantially  
15 perpendicular to the oblique frequency axis of the array. Each  
16 area is quantized with a respective quantizing value which  
17 differs for the different areas. In the preferred embodiment,  
18 each area is quantized by dividing the value of the transform  
19 coefficients in that area by a divisor  $2^{n/2}$ , where n is an  
20 integer which differs for different areas. Thus, quantizing  
21 takes place by dividing the value of a transform coefficient  
22 either by a power of 2 or by a multiple power of the root of 2.

23 In the preferred implementation of such quantization,  
24 the division of a transform coefficient by the root of 2 is  
25 achieved by relatively simple and inexpensive adding circuits and

1 shift circuits. As one aspect, the root of 2 is approximated by  
2 shifting digital data representing a transform coefficient  
3 through a two-place shift circuit, thereby dividing the transform  
4 coefficient by 4, shifting the transform coefficient through a  
5 three-place shift circuit, thereby dividing the transform  
6 coefficient by 8, shifting the transform coefficient through a  
7 five-place shift circuit, thereby dividing the transform  
8 coefficient by 32, and summing the value of the transform  
9 coefficient and the outputs of each of the two-place, three-place  
10 and five-place shift circuits so as to provide an approximation  
11 of the root of 2.

12 In accordance with another aspect of this invention,  
13 the quantized transform coefficients are encoded in variable  
14 length code. More particularly, the two-dimensional array of  
15 quantized transform coefficients is supplied to a variable length  
16 encoder by reading out such coefficients from the array in a  
17 zigzag manner from lower frequency coefficients to higher  
18 frequency coefficients. As a feature of this aspect, the  
19 variable length encoding is implemented by run length encoding  
20 having two data components: one representing the number of  
21 successive, quantized transform coefficients of zero value and  
22 the other representing the next-following non-zero quantized  
23 transform coefficient. Preferably, such variable length encoding  
24 is the Huffman code.

25

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The following detailed description, given by way of example and not intended to limit the present invention solely thereto, will best be understood in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic representation of the areas formed in a two-dimensional array of DCT transform coefficients, useful for explaining prior art quantization techniques;

FIG. 2 is a schematic representation of different quantizing units that may be used to quantize the DCT transform coefficients in the respective areas shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of compression encoding apparatus that may be used for digital video recording and in which the present invention finds ready application;

FIG. 4 is a schematic representation of a block of picture elements produced by, for example, the block segmentation circuit shown in FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a schematic representation of a macro block formed of individual luminance and chrominance blocks, as produced by the macro block composition circuit shown in FIG. 3;

FIG. 6 is a schematic representation of a two-dimensional array of DCT coefficients that may be produced by, for example, the discrete cosine transformation circuit of FIG. 3;

1           FIG. 7 is a schematic representation of the manner in  
2 which the two-dimensional array shown in FIG. 6 is divided into  
3 individual areas;

4           FIG. 8 is a schematic representation of the different  
5 quantizing units that may be used to quantize the DCT transform  
6 coefficients in the different areas shown in FIG. 7;

7           FIG. 9 is a schematic representation of the manner in  
8 which the quantized transform coefficients are read out from the  
9 areas of the two-dimensional array shown in FIG. 7;

10          FIG. 10 is a schematic representation of run length  
11 encoding which is useful in explaining the manner in which the  
12 quantized transform coefficients are encoded;

13          FIG. 11 represents a Huffman table used for run length  
14 encoding; and

15          FIG. 12 is a block diagram of one implementation in  
16 accordance with the present invention by which the root of 2 is  
17 approximated.

18          DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

19          FIG. 3 is a block diagram of video signal compression  
20 encoding apparatus in which the present invention finds ready  
21 application. This apparatus is comprised of a valid information  
22 extraction circuit 2, block segmentation circuits 3A-3C, a macro  
23 block composition circuit 4, an orthogonal transformation circuit  
24 6, a quantizing circuit 8 and a variable length encoding circuit  
25 9. Valid information extraction circuit 2 is coupled to receive

1 digitized luminance and color difference signals and includes an  
2 input terminal 1A to receive the digital luminance signal Y and  
3 input terminals 1B and 1C to receive the digital color difference  
4 signals U and V, respectively. As an example, the digitized  
5 luminance and color difference signals are in the NTSC format.  
6 If desired, other conventional television broadcast standards,  
7 such as PAL, SECAM or the like may be used. Consistent with the  
8 NTSC format, the sampling frequency of the luminance signal Y is  
9 on the order of about 13.5 MHz and the sampling frequency of each  
10 of the color difference signals U and V is on the order of about  
11 6.75 MHz. Each digital sample is comprised of 8 bits. It is  
12 appreciated, therefore, that valid information extraction circuit  
13 2 is supplied with component signals of the so-called 4:2:2  
14 system.

15 The valid information extraction circuit is adapted to  
16 remove redundant information from the input luminance and color  
17 difference components Y, U and V and thereby extract only that  
18 information from which an accurate video picture can be  
19 reproduced. Thus, valid information extraction circuit 2  
20 functions to reduce the amount of information needed to represent  
21 a video picture. For example, the usual horizontal synchronizing  
22 signal, the vertical synchronizing signal and those signals and  
23 other information components normally included in the horizontal  
24 and vertical blanking intervals are deleted. It is recognized  
25 that such signals and information are not needed to reproduce a

1 video picture and, thus, no loss in video accuracy is expected  
2 from their deletion. Furthermore, since the human eye is more  
3 sensitive to luminance information than it is to color  
4 information, the number of samples used to represent the color  
5 difference signals U and V may be less than the number of samples  
6 that are used to represent the luminance signal Y. In one  
7 embodiment known to those of ordinary skill in the art, valid  
8 information extraction circuit 2 reduces the number of samples  
9 which represent the color difference signals U and V by one-half.

10 The luminance samples and color difference samples  
11 produced by the valid information extraction circuit are supplied  
12 to block segmentation circuits 3A, 3B and 3C, respectively.  
13 These block segmentation circuits divide a field or frame of  
14 luminance picture elements (or pixels) and a field or frame of  
15 color difference pixels into individual blocks. For the purpose  
16 of the present discussion, the expression "vertical interval" is  
17 used to refer either to a frame or a field of pixels.

18 Each block formed by a block segmentation circuit is  
19 referred to, for convenience, as a DCT block because it is this  
20 block which is transformed by orthogonal transformation and, as  
21 is described below, a preferred form of orthogonal transformation  
22 is discrete cosine transformation (DCT). Each DCT block formed  
23 by a block segmentation circuit appears as shown in FIG. 4 and is  
24 comprised of an array of 8 x 8 pixels, in which each pixel is  
25 represented by 8 bits. The DCT block of luminance pixels

1 produced by block segmentation circuit 3A as well as the DCT  
2 block of color difference pixels U and the DCT block of color  
3 difference pixels V produced by block segmentation circuits 3B  
4 and 3C are supplied to macro block composition circuit 4. Since  
5 the number of luminance pixels included in a vertical interval is  
6 twice the number of color difference pixels U and twice the  
7 number of color difference pixels V, and since valid information  
8 extraction circuit 2 halves the number of color difference pixels  
9 U and V included in the vertical interval, it is appreciated  
10 that, in each vertical interval, there are four times the number  
11 of luminance pixels than color difference pixels. If it is  
12 assumed that one macro block is comprised of four DCT blocks of  
13 luminance pixels, then the luminance pixels which constitute  
14 these four blocks coincide with one block of color difference  
15 pixels U and one block of color difference pixels V. That is, if  
16 a set of positions in a video picture is considered, those  
17 positions will be occupied by four DCT blocks of luminance  
18 pixels, one block of color difference pixels U and one block of  
19 color difference pixels V. This is shown more particularly in  
20 FIG. 5; and macro block composition circuit 4 forms a macro block  
21 of the four DCT blocks of luminance pixels, the one DCT block of  
22 color difference pixels U and the one DCT block of color  
23 difference pixels V. The formation of a macro block is preferred  
24 because this facilitates shuffling and interpolation which, as is

1 known by those of ordinary skill in the art of digital video  
2 processing, improves noise immunity.

3 The macro blocks formed by macro block composition  
4 circuit 4 are coupled to a shuffling circuit 5 which operates in  
5 a conventional manner to shuffle the macro blocks. As is known,  
6 this minimizes picture degradation in the event of dropout in the  
7 recorded digital video data. After shuffling, the shuffled macro  
8 blocks are supplied to orthogonal transform circuit 6 which  
9 operates to derive an orthogonal transformation of each  
10 individual block included in the shuffled macro block. Although  
11 various forms of orthogonal transformation may be used, it is  
12 preferable to employ discrete cosine transformation to convert  
13 the digital pixel data which is time-related and, thus, is  
14 present on the time axis, to frequency-axis data.

15 As is known, discrete cosine transformation derives  
16 from an 8 x 8 block of pixel data an array of coefficients,  
17 referred to for convenience as DCT coefficients, formed of a DC  
18 component and higher frequency components. The array of  
19 coefficients represents, in the horizontal direction, increasing  
20 frequencies and also represents increasing frequencies in the  
21 vertical direction. That is, there are higher frequency  
22 components in both the horizontal and vertical directions. It is  
23 appreciated, therefore, that the array of transform coefficients  
24 admits of an oblique frequency axis which increases from the DC  
25 component toward higher frequency components.

1           The DC component included in the array of transform  
2   coefficients is the most important component because it contains  
3   the most information representing the video picture. Thus, the  
4   value of the DC component is the largest in the array of  
5   transform coefficients. Consequently, when transmitting or  
6   recording the encoded digital video signal, the DC component is  
7   not further quantized but, rather, is recorded or transmitted  
8   substantially as is. In FIG. 3, the DC transform coefficient is  
9   supplied directly from DCT circuit 6 to a frame segmenting and  
10   error correction encoding circuit 15 which is adapted to form a  
11   digital frame of encoded data for recording purposes. The higher  
12   frequency transform coefficients produced by the DCT circuit are  
13   supplied to quantizing circuit 8 for the purpose of data  
14   reduction, as by reducing the number of bits used to represent  
15   each coefficient, as will be described.

16           Quantizing circuit 8 is coupled to variable length  
17   encoder 9 to supply quantized transform coefficients thereto.  
18   The variable length encoder may be of the type which generates a  
19   run length code which, as is known to those skilled in the  
20   encoding arts, operates to compress the amount of information  
21   needed to represent data. One example of a suitable run length  
22   code is the Huffman code. In this code, the number of successive  
23   0's which separate non-zero data is transmitted as one digital  
24   number, or character, and the value of the non-zero data which  
25   follows these 0's is transmitted as another character. Thus, and

1 as an example, if each digital sample is comprised of 8 bits, it  
2 is not necessary to transmit successive 8-bit samples of zero  
3 data. Rather, only the 8-bit samples of non-zero data need be  
4 transmitted, together with a number (such as an 8-bit number)  
5 representing the number of 0's which separate successive non-zero  
6 data. Data compression is advantageously obtained by using such  
7 a run-length code.

8 Quantizing circuit 8 is adapted to quantize the non-DC  
9 transform coefficients produced by DCT circuit 6 by variable  
10 amounts. Quantization is obtained by dividing the value of a  
11 transform coefficient by a particular divisor. The value of the  
12 divisor used for the respective transform coefficients in a  
13 single array of coefficients varies throughout the array. More  
14 particularly, and as is described below, if the array is  
15 partitioned into a number of areas, the coefficients in a given  
16 area are divided by the same divisor, but the coefficients in a  
17 different area are divided by a different divisor. The values of  
18 these divisors for the different areas are predetermined, and a  
19 set of these divisors is associated with a particular quantizing  
20 unit. As was the case in the prior art shown in FIG. 2, each  
21 quantizing unit is composed of a set of different divisors, and a  
22 particular divisor is used to quantize the transform coefficients  
23 in one or more areas. The particular quantizing unit which is  
24 chosen to quantize the array of transform coefficients supplied  
25 to quantizing circuit 8 is selected by a quantizing unit

1 selection circuit 12 in response to a selecting signal supplied  
2 thereto by an estimating circuit 10 which, in turn, estimates the  
3 amount of data that will be transmitted by variable length  
4 encoding circuit 9 when a particular quantizing unit is selected.  
5 In this regard, the array of transform coefficients produced by  
6 DCT circuit 6 are stored in a buffer 7 and at the same time  
7 to estimating circuit 10. In a preferred embodiment, the  
8 capacity of the buffer is sufficient to store the transform  
9 coefficients produced for five macro blocks.

10 The estimating circuit is coupled to a Huffman code  
11 look-up table 11 and operates to estimate the amount of data that  
12 will be included in five macro blocks that are quantized by the  
13 selection of a particular quantizing unit and then encoded in  
14 Huffman code. If the estimated data is less than a predetermined  
15 amount, the preliminary selection of the quantizing unit is  
16 changed in a direction which tends to increase the value of the  
17 quantized transform coefficients. Then, the amount of data  
18 included in the Huffman code which represents the quantized  
19 transform coefficients if this newly selected quantizing unit is  
20 chosen is estimated once again. Here too, if the amount of data  
21 still is less than the aforementioned predetermined amount, the  
22 preliminary selection of the quantizing unit is changed once  
23 again. This process continues until the estimated data of the  
24 Huffman code into which the quantized transform coefficients are  
25 encoded exceeds the aforementioned predetermined amount. When

1 this occurs, the quantizing unit which preceded the present  
2 selection is chosen to quantize the array of transform  
3 coefficients produced by DCT circuit 6. This selected quantizing  
4 unit is supplied from, for example, a suitable table included in  
5 quantizing unit selection circuit 12 to quantizing circuit 8 for  
6 quantizing the transform coefficients.

7                   Quantizing circuit 8 quantizes the transform  
8 coefficients of five macro blocks supplied thereto from buffer 7  
9 in accordance with the respective divisors included in the  
10 selected quantizing unit. The quantized transform coefficients  
11 are supplied from the quantizing circuit to variable length  
12 encoder 9 which encodes these quantized coefficients in  
13 accordance with, for example, Huffman code. The resultant  
14 Huffman code quantized transform coefficients of five macro  
15 blocks are supplied to frame segmenting and error correction  
16 encoding circuit 15. As mentioned above, this circuit composes a  
17 digital frame from the DC transform coefficient supplied thereto  
18 directly from DCT circuit 6 and from the Huffman code supplied  
19 thereto by variable length encoder 9; and adds thereto a suitable  
20 error correction code, such as ECC code, parity code, or the  
21 like. The digital frame formed by circuit 15 is coupled to a  
22 channel encoder 16 which modulates the digital data in a form  
23 suitable for recording, such as 1,7 code, MFM modulation or other  
24 known encoding/modulation schemes. The output of the channel  
25 encoder is coupled to respective recording heads 18A and 18B by

1 record amplifiers 17A and 17B, respectively. The heads function  
2 to record the encoded digital video data in respective tracks on  
3 a record medium, such as magnetic tape.

4 The manner in which quantizing circuit 8 operates in  
5 accordance with the present invention now will be described.  
6 FIG. 6 is a schematic representation of a typical two-dimensional  
7 array of transform coefficients produced by DCT circuit 6 for  
8 each DCT block of pixels supplied thereto. It is appreciated  
9 that the horizontal and vertical axes in FIG. 6 represent  
10 horizontal and vertical frequencies in that portion of the video  
11 picture corresponding to the DCT block; and these frequencies  
12 increase from the DC coefficient in both the horizontal and  
13 vertical directions. Accordingly, the array of FIG. 6 may be  
14 thought of as having an oblique frequency axis in the direction  
15 from the upper left corner to the lower right corner. It is seen  
16 that the transform coefficient of the DC component admits of the  
17 largest value (shown in FIG. 6 as "265"), and as the horizontal  
18 and vertical frequencies increase, the values of the  
19 corresponding transform coefficients decrease.

20 In quantizing the two-dimensional array of transform  
21 coefficients, quantizing circuit 8 first partitions the array,  
22 excluding the DC transform coefficient, into respective areas.  
23 In one embodiment, the array is partitioned into eight areas  
24 shown in FIG. 7 as the areas designated 0, 1, 2, ...6, 7. It is  
25 appreciated that these successive areas are formed in a direction

1 substantially perpendicular to the oblique frequency axis of the  
2 two-dimensional array. If a given quantizing unit is selected,  
3 all of the transform coefficients included in a particular area  
4 are quantized by the same quantizing step, and the value of this  
5 quantizing step is different in the different areas.

6 Quantization is obtained by dividing the value of a  
7 transform coefficient by a divisor; and the values of the  
8 different divisors used to divide the transform coefficients in  
9 the different areas are illustrated in FIG. 8. In this figure,  
10 it is assumed that sixteen different quantizing units are  
11 available for selection, identified as quantizing unit 0,  
12 quantizing unit 1, quantizing unit 2, ...quantizing unit 15, and  
13 each quantizing unit provides distinctive divisors for the  
14 respective areas in which the two-dimensional array is  
15 partitioned. Thus, and as will be observed from FIG. 8, if  
16 quantizing unit 0 is selected, the respective transform  
17 coefficients which are included in areas 0, 1 and 2 of the two-  
18 dimensional array shown in FIG. 6 are quantized by dividing the  
19 values of those coefficients by 1. In area 3, the transform  
20 coefficients are quantized by dividing their values by the root  
21 of 2 (i.e.  $2^{1/2}$ ), which is represented in FIG. 8 as "SQ".  
22 Continuing, the transform coefficients disposed in area 4 are  
23 quantized by dividing their values by 2; the transform  
24 coefficients in area 5 are quantized by dividing their values by  
25 two times the root of 2 (i.e.  $2^{3/2}$ , which is represented as 2SQ);

1 the transform coefficients disposed in area 6 are quantized by  
2 dividing their values by 4; and the transform coefficients  
3 disposed in area 7 are quantized by dividing their values by four  
4 times the root of 2 (i.e.  $2^{5/2}$ , represented as 4SQ). As another  
5 example, if quantizing unit 2 is selected to quantize the  
6 transform coefficients included in the two-dimensional array of  
7 FIG. 6, those transform coefficients which are disposed in area  
8 zero are quantized by dividing their values by 2, the transform  
9 coefficients disposed in areas 1 and 2 are quantized by dividing  
10 their values by  $2^{3/2}$  (or 2SQ), the transform coefficients  
11 disposed in area 3 are quantized by dividing their values by 4,  
12 the transform coefficients disposed in areas 4, 5 and 6 are  
13 quantized by dividing their values by  $2^{5/2}$  (or 4SQ), and the  
14 transform coefficients disposed in area 7 are quantized by  
15 dividing their values by 8. Any remainder obtained by such  
16 division is rounded off, as is conventional. It will be  
17 appreciated, then, that most of the quantized transform  
18 coefficients are reduced to an effective value of 0.

19 The two-dimensional array of quantized transform  
20 coefficients is supplied from quantizing circuit 8 to variable  
21 length encoder 9 by scanning the two-dimensional array in a  
22 zigzag manner, such as depicted in FIG. 9. Thus, respective  
23 areas are scanned in the direction from transform coefficients  
24 representing lower frequencies to transform coefficients  
25 representing higher frequencies. It is appreciated from the

1 foregoing discussion that, since much of the quantized data is  
2 reduced to 0, the transform coefficients which are supplied to  
3 encoder 9 as a result of the zigzag scanning of the two-  
4 dimensional array supplies a significant amount of redundant,  
5 unnecessary data. This data is further compressed by variable  
6 length encoder 9 which, for example, compresses the quantized  
7 transform coefficients by using the Huffman code. In accordance  
8 with this variable length code, two data characters are  
9 transmitted: one to represent the number of successive quantized  
10 transform coefficients of less than a threshold value, which are  
11 rounded off to zero, and which precede a quantized transform  
12 coefficient which exceeds that threshold value and a second data  
13 character to represent the magnitude of that non-zero quantized  
14 transform coefficient. An example of a variable length code  
15 representing quantized transform coefficients is schematically  
16 illustrated in FIG. 10, wherein it is assumed that a non-zero  
17 transmission coefficient having an arbitrary value of 5 is  
18 separated by two zero-value transform coefficients from the next  
19 non-zero transform coefficient, the latter having an arbitrary  
20 value of 2. Then, after five successive zero-value transform  
21 coefficients, the next non-zero transform coefficient exhibits an  
22 arbitrary value of 1; and the next-following non-zero transform  
23 coefficient (which also is assumed to have an arbitrary value of  
24 1) is separated therefrom by two zero-value transform  
25 coefficients. If, as an example, each transform coefficient is

1 represented by an 8-bit data character, thirteen data characters  
2 would be needed to represent the transform coefficients depicted  
3 in FIG. 10. However, by using Huffman code, or other suitable  
4 variable length code, only eight data characters are needed, as  
5 follows: (0, 5), (2, 2), (5, 1), (2, 1). If the foregoing is  
6 generally identified as (a, b), then a represents the number of  
7 zero-value transmission coefficients which precede the non-zero  
8 transmission coefficient b, and b represents the value of that  
9 non-zero transmission coefficient. An example of a Huffman table  
10 which may be used as the variable length code is illustrated in  
11 FIG. 11, wherein the column "run length" represents the number of  
12 successive 0's that precede non-zero data and the row "amplitude"  
13 represents the value of the non-zero data.

14 In accordance with the present invention, quantization  
15 of a transform coefficient is obtained by dividing the value of  
16 that transform coefficient by a divisor that is either a power of  
17 2 (e.g.  $2^N$ ) or a power of 2 times the root of 2 (e.g.  $2^N \times 2^{1/2}$ ).  
18 Stated more generally, if N is an even number, then the divisor  
19 has a value  $2^n$ ; and if N is an odd number, the divisor has a  
20 value  $2^{n/2}$ . In general, then, the divisor may be expressed as  
21 the value  $2^{n/2}$ , where n is an integer (both odd and even).

22 If the value of a transform coefficient is divided by a  
23 divisor equal to a power of 2 (i.e. a divisor  $2^n$ ), division is  
24 achieved simply by shifting the digital signal representing the  
25 transform coefficient by n places to the right. Thus, to divide

1 by 2,  $n = 1$  and the digital signal is shifted one place to the  
2 right. To divide by 4,  $n = 2$  and the digital signal is shifted  
3 two places to the right. To divide by 8,  $n = 3$  and the digital  
4 signal is shifted three places to the right. While this provides  
5 a simple and accurate means for dividing the value of a transform  
6 coefficient by a power of 2, this does not provide for dividing  
7 by a multiple of the root of 2. However, in accordance with one  
8 implementation of the present invention, a relatively simple,  
9 inexpensive and efficient circuit is used to provide a close  
10 approximation of the root of 2 ( $2^{1/2}$ ).

11 FIG. 12 is a block diagram representing one embodiment  
12 of an approximation circuit which serves to multiply the value D  
13 of a transform coefficient (or of any other digital signal) by  
14 approximately the root of 2. In particular, the value  $2^{1/2}$  is  
15 approximated by  $1 + 1/4 + 1/8 + 1/32$ . This is achieved by  
16 connecting shift circuits 53, 54 and 55 to a common input 51  
17 supplied with the digital signal D. Shift circuit 53 is a divide  
18 by 4 circuit that may be constructed as a shift circuit which  
19 shifts the digital signal D two places to the right. Shift  
20 circuit 54 is a divide by 8 circuit and may be constructed as a  
21 shift circuit which shifts the digital signal D three places to  
22 the right. Finally, shift circuit 55 is a divide by 32 circuit  
23 and may be constructed as a shift circuit which shifts the  
24 digital signal D five places to the right. In one embodiment, a  
25 summing circuit serves to sum the digital signal D supplied to

1 input terminal 51 as well as the outputs of shift circuits 53, 54  
2 and 55, resulting in an output signal whose value is  
3  $D(1 + 1/4 + 1/8 + 1/32)$ , which is a reasonably good approximation  
4 of  $D \times 2^{1/2}$ . Alternatively, and as illustrated in FIG. 12,  
5 individual summing circuits 52, 56 and 57 are used, wherein  
6 summing circuit 52 sums  $D + D/4$ , summing circuit 56 sums  $D/8 +$   
7  $D/32$  and summing circuit 57 sums the outputs of summing circuits  
8 52 and 56, or  $D(1 + 1/4 + 1/8 + 1/32)$ . Hence, output terminal  
9 58, which is coupled to summing circuit 57, provides a digital  
10 signal that is a close approximation of  $D\sqrt{2}$ .

11 It will be appreciated that, when a transform  
12 coefficient is divided by the divisor  $2^n$ , a simple n-place shift  
13 circuit may be used. However, when the transform coefficient is  
14 quantized by dividing its value by  $2^{n/2}$ , the digital signal  
15 representing the transform coefficient is shifted by a  $(n-1)$   
16 place shift circuit as well as the circuit illustrated in FIG.  
17 12. If such shift circuits are connected in cascade, terminal 58  
18 in FIG. 12 provides a quantized transform coefficient whose value  
19 is divided by the divisor  $2^{n/2}$ .

20 While the present invention has been particularly shown  
21 and described with reference to a preferred embodiment, various  
22 changes and modifications may be made without departing from the  
23 spirit and scope of the invention. It is intended that the  
24 appended claims be interpreted as including the embodiment

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1 described herein, those changes and alternatives which have been  
2 discussed above and all equivalents thereto.

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The claims defining the invention are as follows:

~~WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:~~

1. Apparatus for compression encoding video signals, comprising: block segmenting means for segmenting a vertical interval of video picture elements into a plurality of blocks of picture elements; orthogonal transform means for providing an orthogonal transformation of respective blocks, the orthogonal transformation of a block being represented by a two-dimensional array of transform coefficients of differing values; means for partitioning said two-dimensional array of transform coefficients into respective areas; and quantizing means for quantizing said areas with respective quantizing values by dividing the value of the transform coefficients in said areas by a respective divisor  $2^{n/2}$ , where n is an integer which is not constant for all areas.

2. The apparatus of Claim 1 wherein said quantizing means includes a plurality of shift circuits having inputs connected in common to receive transform coefficient data, and means for summing shifted data produced by said shift circuits to provide an approximation of the divisor  $2^{1/2}$ .

3. The apparatus of Claim 2 wherein said shift circuits include a two-place shift circuit to divide said transform coefficient data D by four (D/4), a three-place shift circuit to divide said transform coefficient data by eight (D/8) and a five-place shift circuit to divide said transform coefficient data by thirty-two (D/32); and said means for summing

said shifted data obtains a value of transform coefficient data  $D(1 + 1/4 + 1/8 + 1/32)$ .

4. The apparatus of Claim 1 wherein said orthogonal transform means comprises means for obtaining discrete cosine transformation of respective blocks of picture elements.

5. The apparatus of Claim 4 further comprising variable length encoding means coupled to said quantizing means for encoding the quantized transform coefficients in variable length code.

6. The apparatus of Claim 5 wherein said variable length code is a run-length code.

7. The apparatus of Claim 5 wherein said variable length code is a Huffman code.

8. The apparatus of Claim 5 wherein said transform coefficients in said two-dimensional array represent higher frequency components in both horizontal and vertical directions, and further including means for scanning said two-dimensional array in zigzag manner from lower frequency components toward higher frequency components to supply quantized transform coefficients to said variable length encoding means.

9. The apparatus of Claim 8 wherein said variable length encoding means includes means generating a first data signal representing the number of successively scanned quantized transform coefficients of less than a threshold value and a

second data signal representing the value of the next-following transform coefficient which exceeds said threshold value.

10. The apparatus of Claim 8 wherein said two-dimensional array exhibits an oblique frequency axis, said respective areas into which said two-dimensional array is partitioned are substantially perpendicular to said oblique axis, and said means for scanning said two-dimensional area supplies to said variable length encoding means the transform coefficient in said respective areas from lower to higher frequencies.

11. Apparatus for compression encoding video signals, comprising: block segmenting means for segmenting a vertical interval of video picture elements into a plurality of blocks of picture elements; orthogonal transform means for providing an orthogonal transformation of respective blocks, each represented by a two-dimensional array of transform coefficients for different frequency components, said array having an oblique frequency axis; means for partitioning said two-dimensional array of transform coefficients in a direction substantially perpendicular to said oblique frequency axis to form respective areas of coefficients; and quantizing means for quantizing said areas with respective quantizing values that are not constant for all areas.

12. The apparatus of Claim 11 wherein said quantizing means includes means for dividing the value of the transform

coefficients in said 'areas by a respective divisor  $2^{n/2}$ , where n is an integer that is different for different areas.

13. The apparatus of Claim 12 wherein said quantizing means includes a plurality of shift circuits having inputs connected in common to receive transform coefficient data from said respective areas, and means for summing shifted data produced by said shift circuits to provide an approximation of the divisor  $2^{1/2}$ .

14. The apparatus of Claim 13 wherein said shift circuits include a two-place shift circuit to divide transform coefficient data D by four (D/4), a three-place shift circuit to divide said transform coefficient data by eight (D/8), and a five-place shift circuit to divide said transform coefficient data by thirty-two (D/32); and said means for summing said shifted data obtains a value of  $D(1 + 1/4 + 1/8 + 1/32)$ .

15. The apparatus of Claim 12 further comprising variable length encoding means coupled to said quantizing means for encoding the quantized transform coefficients in variable length code.

16. The apparatus of Claim 15 wherein said quantized transform coefficients are supplied to said variable length encoding means from said respective areas from lower frequency components toward higher frequency components.

17. The apparatus of Claim 15 wherein said orthogonal transform means comprises discrete cosine transformation means.

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18. The apparatus of Claim 15 wherein said variable length encoding means comprises means for encoding in run length code.

19. The apparatus of Claim 18 wherein the run length code is a Huffman code.

DATED this TWENTY FOURTH day of DECEMBER 1992

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## Apparatus for Compression Encoding Video Signals

### ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Apparatus for compression encoding video signals, comprising block segmenting means (3A-3C) for segmenting a vertical interval, such 5 as a field or frame, of video picture elements into a plurality of blocks of picture elements. An orthogonal transformation, such as discrete cosine transformation, of respective blocks is obtained, resulting in a two-dimensional array of transform coefficients of different values, the array being partitioned into respective areas. 10 Each area is quantized with a respective quantizing value that differs for different areas. Preferably, a transform coefficient is quantized by dividing the value of the transform coefficients in an area by a divisor  $2^{n/2}$ , where n is an integer that differs in different areas. The areas of the two-dimensional array of transform coefficients are 15 formed by partitioning the array in a direction substantially perpendicular to the oblique frequency axis of that array.

Fig. 3

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Fig. 1

HORIZONTAL →

VERTICAL ↓

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

Fig. 4

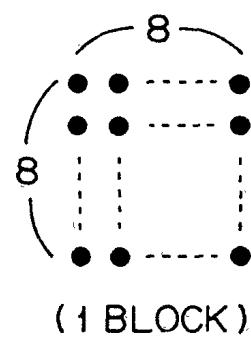
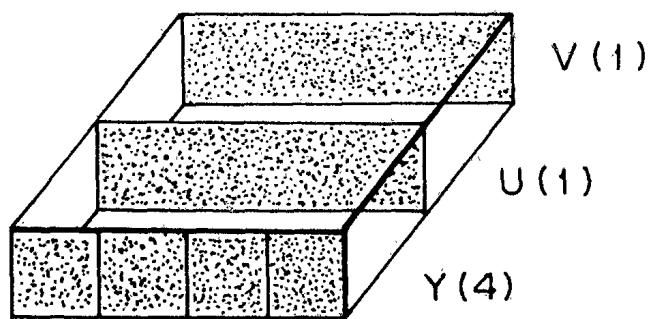


Fig. 5



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Fig. 2

Q No.	AREA No.																
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	2	2	2	4	4	4	6	6	8	8	8	10	16	16	16	16	
1	2	2	2	4	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	10	16	16	16	32	
2	4	4	4	4	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	10	16	16	16	32	
3	4	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	16	16	16	32	
4	6	6	6	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	16	20	20	64	
5	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	16	20	20	64	
6	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	16	20	20	64	
7	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	16	20	20	64	
8	10	10	10	12	12	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	20	20	20	32	64
9	10	12	12	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	20	20	20	32	64
10	12	12	12	14	14	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	20	20	20	32	64
11	12	14	14	14	14	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	20	20	20	32	64
12	12	14	14	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	20	32	32	32	64
13	12	14	14	16	16	16	20	20	20	24	24	24	24	32	32	64	64
14	12	14	14	16	20	20	24	24	24	24	24	24	32	48	48	64	64
15	12	14	14	16	24	24	24	24	24	32	32	48	64	64	64	64	

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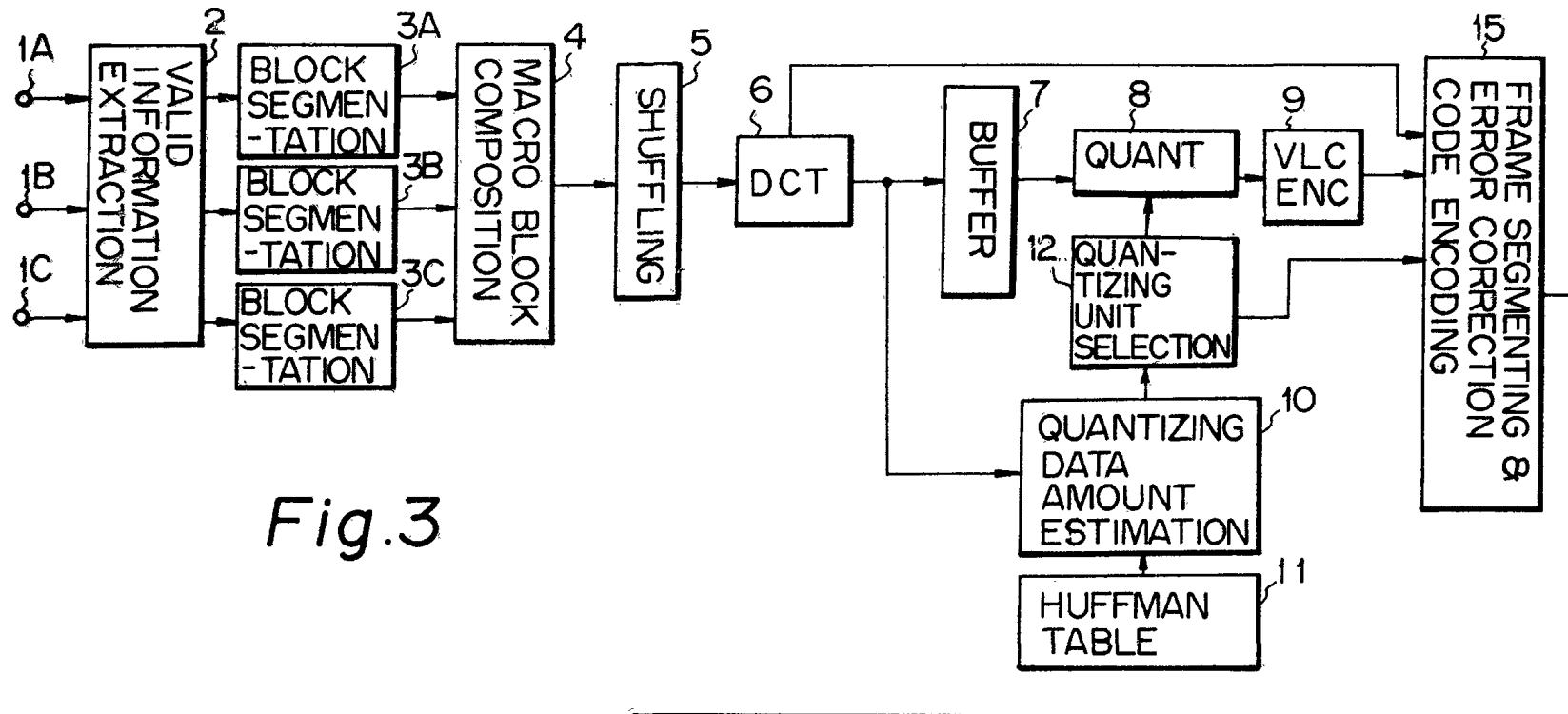
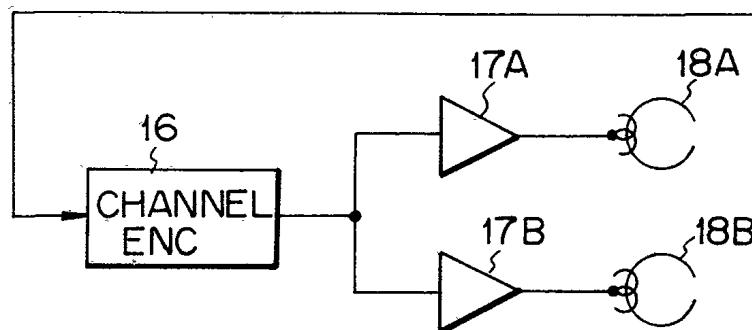


Fig.3

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Fig. 6

265	-113	20	12	-11	4	2	1
-29	38	-28	16	-7	2	2	-1
39	-40	15	4	-9	4	0	0
11	-10	-2	9	-6	2	2	-1
0	2	-3	2	-3	1	0	1
9	-12	4	3	-4	2	0	-1
1	1	-1	0	0	0	1	-1
1	-2	0	2	-2	2	0	0

Fig. 7

HORIZONTAL →

VERTICAL ↓

	0	0	1	1	2	3	4
0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5
0	1	1	2	3	4	5	5
1	1	2	3	4	5	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	5	6	6
2	3	4	5	5	6	6	7
3	4	5	5	6	6	7	7
4	5	5	6	6	7	7	7

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Fig. 8

Q No.	AREA	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0		1	1	1	SQ	2	2*SQ	4	4*SQ
1		SQ	2	2*SQ	2*SQ	4	4*SQ	4*SQ	4*SQ
2		2	2*SQ	2*SQ	4	4*SQ	4*SQ	4*SQ	8
3		2*SQ	2*SQ	4	4*SQ	4*SQ	4*SQ	8	8
4		4	4	4*SQ	4*SQ	4*SQ	8	8	8*SQ
5		4	4*SQ	4*SQ	4*SQ	8	8	8*SQ	8*SQ
6		4*SQ	4*SQ	4*SQ	8	8	8*SQ	8*SQ	16
7		4*SQ	4*SQ	8	8	8*SQ	8*SQ	8*SQ	16
8		8	8	8	8*SQ	8*SQ	8*SQ	16	16
9		8	8	8*SQ	8*SQ	8*SQ	16	16*SQ	16*SQ
10		8	8*SQ	8*SQ	8*SQ	16	16*SQ	16*SQ	16*SQ
11		8*SQ	8*SQ	8*SQ	16	16*SQ	16*SQ	16*SQ	32
12		8*SQ	8*SQ	16	16*SQ	16*SQ	16*SQ	32	32*SQ
13		8*SQ	16	16*SQ	16*SQ	32	32	32*SQ	32*SQ
14		16	16*SQ	32	32	32	32*SQ	64	64
15		16*SQ	32	32	32	32*SQ	64	64	64

$$(SQ = 1 + 1/4 + 1/8 + 1/32 = \sqrt{2})$$

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Fig. 9

HORIZONTAL

HIGH  
FREQUENCY

VERTICAL

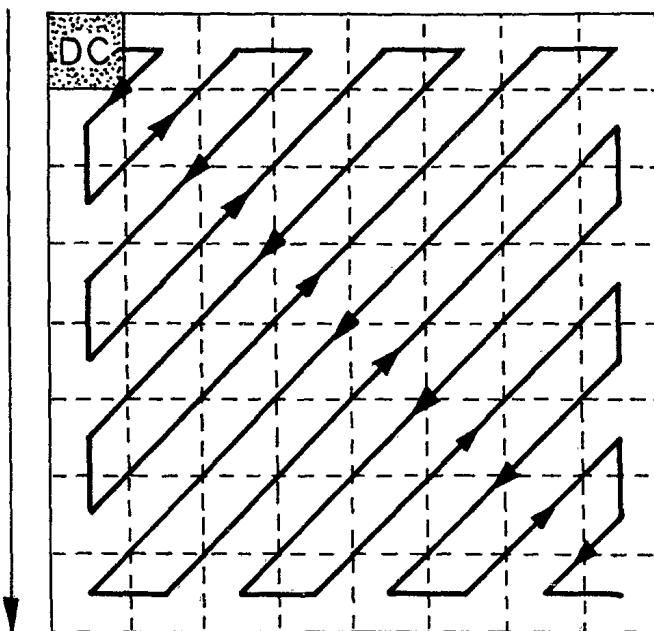
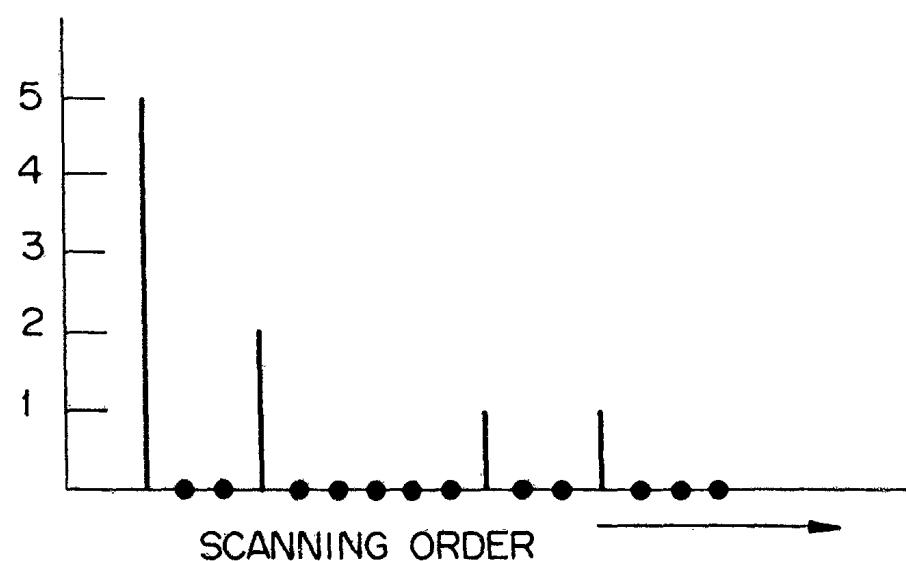


Fig. 10



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Fig. 11

RUN LENGTH	AMPLITUDE															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0	2	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9
1	3	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16	17	17	18
2	5	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	17	20	18	17	18
3	5	8	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	19	20	20	20	19
4	6	9	11	13	15	16	17	19	20	19	20	19	20	20	20	19
5	6	10	12	14	15	15	16	17	19	17	20	18	19	18	19	19
6	6	10	13	14	15	18	17	17	17	18	18	19	18	19	19	19
7	7	11	13	14	15	16	18	18	19	18	18	18	18	19	18	18
8	8	11	14	15	17	18	18	19	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
9	8	11	14	17	16	17	18	19	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
10	8	12	14	16	16	18	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
11	9	13	15	16	17	16	16	17	19	19	19	19	18	18	19	18
12	9	13	15	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
13	10	14	16	19	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
14	10	15	16	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15	11	16	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19

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Fig. 12

