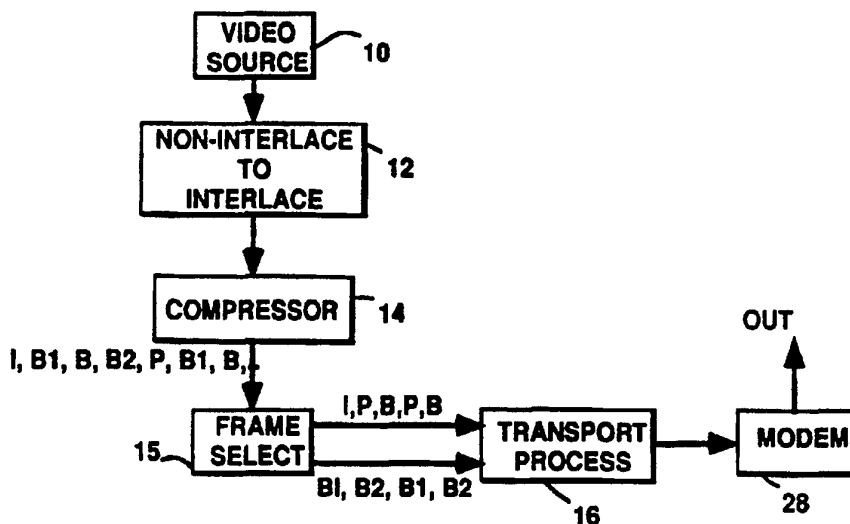




## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |           |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> :<br><b>H04N 7/26, 7/46</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>A1</b> | (11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 95/02302</b><br>(43) International Publication Date: 19 January 1995 (19.01.95)                                                                                  |
| (21) International Application Number: PCT/US94/06867<br>(22) International Filing Date: 17 June 1994 (17.06.94)<br><br>(30) Priority Data:<br>088,475                      7 July 1993 (07.07.93)                      US<br><br>(71) Applicant: RCA THOMSON LICENSING CORPORATION<br>[US/US]; Two Independence Way, Princeton, NJ 08540 (US).<br><br>(72) Inventor: UZ, Kamil, Metin; Apartment #201, 1573 Vista Club Circle, Santa Clara, CA 95054 (US).<br><br>(74) Agents: TRIPOLI, Joseph, S. et al.; GE & RCA Licensing Management Operation, Inc., CN 5312, Princeton, NJ 08540 (US). |           | (81) Designated States: AU, BR, CN, FI, JP, KR, RU, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).<br><br><b>Published</b><br><i>With international search report.</i> |

(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING COMPRESSED NON-INTERLACED SCANNED VIDEO SIGNAL



## (57) Abstract

A compression/decompression system includes a source (10) of (1:1 60Hz) non-interlaced scanned video signal. A preprocessor (12) constructs (2:1 60Hz) interlaced scanned video signal from the non-interlaced scanned video signal by selection of alternate lines of successive non-interlaced image signals. The interlaced scanned video signal is compressed (14) according to an MPEG protocol of I, P and B frame compression algorithms. I, P and B frame compression is performed such that there are an odd number, greater than one, of B-frames between successive I/P frames (for example the sequence of compressed frames may conform to I, B1, B2, B3, P, B1, B2, B3, P, B1, B2, B3, I, B1, ... etc). The I compressed frames, the P compressed frames and alternate B compressed frames (the frames B2 in the exemplary sequence) selectively form (15, 16) a primary compressed (2:1 30Hz) interlaced video signal for reproduction by interlaced scanned receivers. The intervening B-frames selectively form a secondary compressed video. The primary and secondary compressed video signals are received by non-interlaced scanned receivers for reproducing non-interlaced scanned images, while the primary signal alone may be reproduced by interlaced scanned receivers.

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## METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING COMPRESSED NON-INTERLACED SCANNED VIDEO SIGNAL

This invention relates to compressed video systems and  
5 more particularly to systems for providing compressed video  
which may be reproduced in interlaced form at a first resolution  
or non-interlaced form with a second higher resolution.

Currently the Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG) of the  
International Standardization Organization is attempting to  
10 establish a compressed signal standard or protocol for the  
transmission of video signals. There are two basic forms of video  
signal, interlaced scanned signal and non-interlaced scanned  
signal. Compression of interlaced scanned video has advantages in  
that lesser bandwidth is required and both production and  
15 receiver equipment for compressing/decompressing interlaced  
scanned signal can be manufactured at lower cost, than for non-  
interlaced scan signal. The television industry tends to favor a  
compressed video standard which is based on interlaced scanned  
signal. However, there are applications which almost demand  
20 non-interlaced scanned images, particularly in that segment of the  
computer community which process video images. The MPEG  
committee is desirous of satisfying both camps, that is establishing  
a standard which is useful to the greatest number of potential  
users. The present invention is directed to a compression system  
25 which provides compressed signal for the reproduction of both  
interlaced and non-interlaced scanned images without  
significantly increasing the compressed signal data rate over  
compressed interlaced scanned signal.

The compression/decompression system of the present  
30 invention includes a source of (1:1 60 Hz) non-interlaced scanned  
video signal. A preprocessor constructs (2:1 60 Hz) interlaced  
scanned video signal from the non-interlaced scanned video signal  
by selection of alternate lines of successive non-interlaced image  
signals. The interlaced scanned video signal is compressed  
35 according to an MPEG protocol of I, P and B frame compression  
algorithms, where I-frames are intraframe compressed, P-frames

are interframe predictively compressed from the last most I-frame or preceding P-frames, and B-frames are bidirectionally interframe compressed from the preceding and succeeding I- and P-frames between which they are disposed. I, P and B frame compression is performed such that there are an odd number, greater than one, of B-frames between successive I/P frames (for example the sequence of compressed frames may conform to I, B1, B2, B3, P, B1, B2, B3, P, B1, B2, B3, I, B1,...etc). The I compressed frames, the P compressed frames and alternate B compressed frames (the frames B2 in the exemplary sequence) selectively form a primary compressed (2:1 30 Hz) interlaced video signal for reproduction by interlaced scanned receivers. The intervening B-frames selectively form a secondary compressed video. The primary and secondary compressed video signals are received by non-interlaced scanned receivers for reproducing non-interlaced scanned images, while the primary signal alone may be reproduced by interlaced scanned receivers.

The intervening B-frames include the difference information between the original non-interlaced scanned video and the primary video signal. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art of video compression that B-frame compression generates significantly less compressed data than the I or P compressed frames. Hence, according to the foregoing system, the compressed information required to augment the primary data to generate non-interlaced scanned images may be provided with only a moderate increase in compressed information.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is a pictorial diagram of the format of portions of respective frames of non-interlaced scanned video signal.

FIGURES 2 and 2A are a pictorial diagrams of alternative forms of the non-interlaced signal segmented into interlaced scanned frames of primary and secondary interlaced scanned frames of video information.

FIGURES 3 is a block diagram of compression apparatus embodying the present invention.

FIGURES 4 and 5 are pictorial diagrams of alternative interframe compression dependencies for B-frame compression.

FIGURE 6 is a block diagram of an exemplary non-interlaced scanned receiver for reproducing images transmitted by the  
5 FIGURE 3 apparatus.

Referring to FIGURE 1, the respective columns of letters (O's & E's) represent, in abbreviated form, the lines in non-interlaced scanned images (fields/frames) of video signal. These images occur at a rate of 60 per second. The non-interlaced scanned  
10 images occur at the field rate of interlaced scanned images and include twice the number of lines as a field of interlaced scanned video.

Interlaced scanned video occurs as successive fields of data occurring at a rate of 60 per second. Lines in even fields occur  
15 spatially between the lines of odd fields. Combining two successive fields forms a frame similar to one of the non-interlaced scanned images. However, because a finite time elapses between the scanning of successive interlaced scanned fields, a frame of interlaced scanned video will differ from a corresponding  
20 non-interlaced scanned image by virtue of any image motion occurring during the time elapsed between the scanning of successive interlaced fields.

Interlaced scanned video may be generated from the non-interlaced scanned video signal by selecting alternate lines from  
25 alternate non-interlaced scanned images. Recall that non-interlaced images occur at a rate of 60 per second and interlaced frames occur at a rate of 30 per second (nominally). Hence if the odd numbered lines of the odd numbered non-interlaced images are combined with the even numbered lines of the even  
30 numbered images, interlaced scanned frames can be produced from the non-interlaced scanned signal. These frames are represented by the respective groupings of image lines circumscribed by the solid lines (frames I, P and B) in FIGURE 2 and will be referred to as primary frames. In forming the  
35 interlaced frames from non-interlaced data only fifty percent of the image information is used. The remaining data is arranged in

secondary frames (frames B1 and B2) shown circumscribed by dashed lines in FIGURE 2. The secondary frames are interleaved with the primary frames and respective secondary frames share data with two primary frames from two non-interlaced scanned  
5 images.

The primary frames represent interlaced scanned video data. The combination of both primary and secondary frames represent all of the non-interlaced scanned data but not in non-interlaced format.

10 FIGURE 2A illustrates a second method of forming the secondary frames from the excess non-interlaced scanned data. The secondary frames shown in FIGURE 2A may be said to be intertwined with the primary frames, and respective secondary frames share data with one primary frame from two  
15 non-interlaced images. It will be noted that the odd and even fields of the intertwined secondary frames are in temporally reversed order. This is of no consequence if compression is to follow MPEG protocol, as the MPEG protocol supports a flag indicative of which of the two fields of respective frames is to be  
20 displayed first.

A Compression sequence of I, B, B, B, P, B, B, B, P, B...is anticipated by the MPEG protocol, and therefore a sequence of frames of video data such as shown in FIGURE 2 or 2A may be compressed in standard MPEG compression apparatus. An  
25 example of such apparatus is described in U.S. Patent 5,122,875.

FIGURE 4 herein shows the normal frame interdependence for predictive encoding of B-frames. In FIGURE 4 arrows emanating from one frame and terminating on another frame indicate prediction dependence. For example, the arrow drawn  
30 from the first P-frame and terminating on the I-frame indicates that the first P-frame is predicted from the I-frame. Similarly the arrow drawn from the second P-frame and terminating on the first P-frame indicates that the second P-frame is predicted from the first P-frame. Each of the respective B-frames disposed  
35 between a pair of anchor frames ( anchor frames being I and P-frames) are predicted from one of both of the anchor frames

## 5

between which they are disposed. For example, a prediction of the first B1-frame is made from the I-frame, and another is made from the first P-frame. The more accurate prediction of the two predictions is selected if the quality of the better prediction

5 surpasses a minimum prediction criterion. If it does not, then a prediction is formed of the average of the two predictions. If this averaged prediction fails a minimum prediction criterion, at least a portion of the frame is then intraframe compressed.

FIGURE 5 illustrates an alternative compression algorithm  
10 wherein the intervening B-frames (i.e. frames B1, B2) are bidirectionally predicted from the nearest neighbor frames. Thus the first B1-frame is predicted from the I-frame and the first B-frame. The first B2-frame is predicted from the first P-frame and the first B-frame, and so on. The FIGURE 5 compression  
15 algorithm complicates the compression/decompression hardware slightly in that the working memory of the compressor and decompressor must be enlarged to store a third frame, which frame is the successively occurring B-frames.

FIGURE 3 illustrates exemplary compression apparatus. A  
20 source of video signal 10 provides non-interlaced scanned data at for example a 1:1 60 Hz rate. This video data is applied to a non-interlaced to interlaced scanned converter 12. Converter 12 separates the non-interlaced scanned image data into odd and even fields of data, for example odd numbered horizontal lines are  
25 segmented into odd fields and even numbered horizontal lines are segmented into even fields. The respective fields  $F_i$  are output from the converter 12 at a 2:1, 120 Hz rate in the sequence  $FO_n$ ,  $FE_{n+1}$ ,  $FO_{n+1}$ ,  $FE_{n+2}$ ,  $FO_{n+2}$  etc., where FO and FE designate odd and even fields respectively and the subscripts designate the  
30 non-interlaced scanned image from which the field was derived. Alternatively, since MPEG compression apparatus nominally compresses video data on a frame basis, the converter 12 may provide frames of video data. Respective frames will be composed of interleaved lines of the foregoing fields ( $FO_n$ ,  $FE_{n+1}$ ),  
35 ( $FO_{n+1}$ ,  $FE_{n+2}$ ), ( $FO_{n+2}$ ,  $FE_{n+3}$ ), etc. assuming interleaved secondary frames. For intertwined secondary frames the frame

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sequence provided by the converter 12 would occur in the sequence  $(FO_n, FE_{n+1})$ ,  $(FO_{n+1}, FE_n)$ ,  $(FO_{n+2}, FE_{n+3})$ ,  $(FO_{n+3}, FE_{n+2})$  etc.

The interlaced fields from the converter 12 are coupled to the compressor 14 which compresses the fields on a frame basis according to the MPEG protocol to produce a sequence of compressed frames. The MPEG protocol is versatile in that it permits of different intra- interframe compression sequences. That is, the compression apparatus is programmable to allow different selections of B-P sequences between I-frames. Thus one may program for two B-frames between P-frames, or three B-frames between P-frames etc. The present application suggests an odd number of B-frames between anchor frames. In particular a sequence of three B-frames between anchor frames, as shown in FIGURE 2, readily allows the formation of an interlaced scanned primary compressed video signal for reproduction on an interlaced scanned receiver. In addition it readily allows formation of a secondary compressed signal, which in conjunction with the primary signal provides for reproduction of a non-interlaced scanned image.

Compressed video signal from element 14 is coupled to a selector 15 which separates the I, B and P compressed frames from the B1 and B2 frames. The I, B and P compressed frames comprise the primary interlaced scanned signal and are applied to a first buss, and the B1 and B2 frames, which comprise the secondary signal, are applied to a second buss. Both signals are applied to a transport processor 16 which segments the respective signal data into packets of predetermined amount. Synchronizing, identification and error correction data are generated for each packet and appended thereto to form transport packets for transmission. The transport packets of the respective signals may be time division multiplexed and coupled to a modem 28 which conditions the time division multiplexed signal for transmission on the desired transmission medium. Alternatively, the two respective packetized signals may be applied to separate modems for transmission on separate channels such as two cable channels.

FIGURE 6 illustrates an exemplary receiver for processing a time division multiplexed version of the primary and secondary compressed video signals. The FIGURE 6 arrangement is configured to decompress all of the information transmitted by the modem 28, i.e. to display reproduced non-interlaced scanned images. Receivers constructed to display only the interlaced scanned data only require the elements 120, 101, 102, 107, 108 and a display device (not shown). Actually neither interlaced scanned receivers nor non-interlaced scanned receivers require a separate demultiplexer 121 and it is only shown to illustrate the requisite inverse functions of the FIGURE 3 arrangement. The respective transport packets include identification codes indicating whether the data is primary or secondary. The interlaced scanned receivers will be programmed to process only transport packets in which data is identified as primary. Similarly in a non-interlaced scanned receiver, a single inverse transport processor can be arranged to perform the demultiplexing function based on the primary/secondary identification codes within the transport packets. This type of demultiplexing is, in general, described in the U.S. Patent 5,122,875.

In FIGURE 6, time division multiplexed transmitted data is received by a modem 120 which provides baseband compressed time division multiplexed data. This data is coupled to a demultiplexer 121 which separates the primary field data transport packets from the secondary field data transport packets. The primary and secondary field data are respectively coupled to the inverse transport processors 101 and 104, wherein the compressed video signal payloads are separated from the ancillary (e.g. synchronization, identification etc.) data transmitted therewith. The primary field video data is applied to a buffer memory 102 and secondary field video data is coupled to a buffer memory 106. Transport packet identifier and synchronization data from respective packets are coupled to a controller 103. The controller 103, responsive to the ancillary transport packet data, provides the compressed video signals from both of the buffer memories to a formatter 105. Formatter 105 is a two to one

multiplexer which is responsive to the controller 103 to reform the compressed frames contained in the buffer memories 102 and 106 into the sequence of compressed interlaced frames provided by the compressor 14 of FIGURE 3. Since the secondary signal  
5 contains only B-frames (interframe predicted frames) it cannot be decompressed independently of the primary signal before recombination therewith. Rather the original compressed frame sequence must be re-established before decompression.

Resequenced compressed frames (I, B1, B, B2, P, B1, B, B2, P,  
10 B1,...) from the formatter 105 are coupled to a decompressor 107 which performs the inverse process of the compressor 14 and outputs decompressed (2:1 60 Hz) interlaced scanned frames of video. Recall however that each frame of the original interlaced scanned data was derived from two successive images of  
15 non-interlaced video. To re-establish the non-interlaced images, the interlaced scanned video from the decompressor 107 is applied to a post processor 108 which reformats the successive interlaced fields into non-interlaced images. Post processor 108, responsive to the interlaced fields which are provided in an  
20 odd-even field sequence, resequences these fields to provide non-interlaced image frames of the following combination of fields ( $FO_n, FE_{n-1}$ ), ( $FO_{n+1}, FE_n$ ), ( $FO_{n+2}, FE_{n+1}$ )...etc. This is performed simply by writing the decompressed fields to memory as they occur from the decompressor and then reading the combination of  
25 fields from such memory as non-interlaced images in the field combinations indicated above.

Whether the compression is performed according to the algorithm pictured in FIGURE 4 or FIGURE 5, the decompressor 107 in the receiver will of necessity perform the inverse function.  
30 This has no effect on either the preprocessor, the transport processors, or the post processor of the alternative systems.

## CLAIMS:

1. Apparatus for providing non-interlaced scanned compressed video signal comprising:
  - 5 a source (10) of non-interlaced scanned 1:1 NHz video signal (N a predetermined image rate);
  - a preprocessor (12), responsive to said non-interlaced scanned video signal, for generating a 2:1 NHz interlaced scanned video signal wherein respective frames of said interlaced scanned
  - 10 video signal include first and second fields, each first field being derived from a respective non-interlaced scanned image and the second field of a frame being derived from an adjacent non-interlaced scanned image;
  - a compressor (14) of the type for compressing frames of
  - 15 video signal according to intraframe I, predictive P, and bidirectional predictive B compression processes, and responsive to said 2:1 NHz interlaced scanned video signal for providing compressed frames of video signal such that an odd number, greater than one, of bidirectionally B compressed frames occur
  - 20 between intraframe I and predictive P compressed frames;
  - selector means (15) for selecting I, P and second occurring and alternate B compressed frames (between I and P or P and P compressed frames) to form a 2:1 (N/2)Hz primary compressed interlaced scanned video signal, and for selecting intervening B
  - 25 compressed frames to form a secondary compressed signal; and
  - means (16,28) for conditioning said primary and secondary compressed signals for transmission.
2. The apparatus set forth is claim 1 wherein said means for
- 30 conditioning comprises transport processing means for forming each of said primary and secondary compressed signals into transport packets respectively including a predetermined amount of said compressed signal and ancillary information including identifying and error detection information; and for time division
- 35 multiplexing transport packets of said primary compressed signal and said secondary compressed signal.

10

3. The apparatus set forth in claim 2 wherein said preprocessor provides primary interlaced scanned frames of video signal, each frame of includes an odd field derived from a  
5 non-interlaced scanned image and an even field derived from the next succeeding non-interlaced scanned image, and provides interleaved secondary frames.

4. The apparatus set forth in claim 2 wherein said  
10 preprocessor provides primary interlaced scanned frames of video signal, each frame of which includes an odd field derived from a non-interlaced scanned image and an even field derived from the next succeeding non-interlaced scanned image, and provides intertwined secondary frames.

15

5. The apparatus set forth in claim 1 wherein said means for conditioning comprises transport processing means for forming each of said primary and secondary compressed signals into transport packets respectively including a predetermined amount  
20 of said compressed signal and ancillary information including identifying and error detection information; and for conditioning said transport packets of respective said primary and secondary compressed signals for transmission on separate transmission channels.

25

6. The apparatus set forth in claim 1 wherein said compressor bidirectionally predicts said intervening B compressed frames from nearest neighbor frames including I, P or B frames.

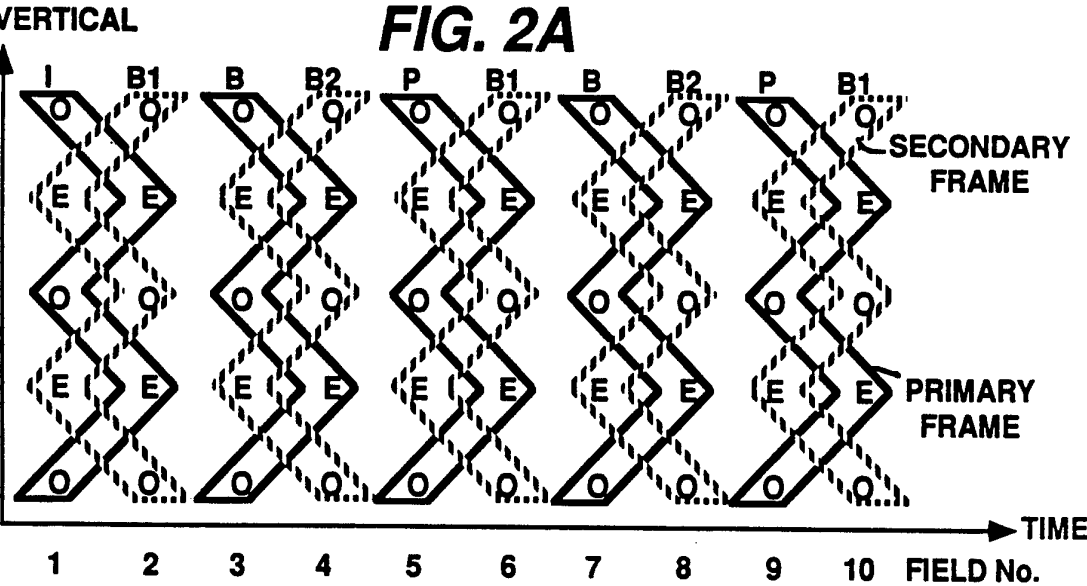
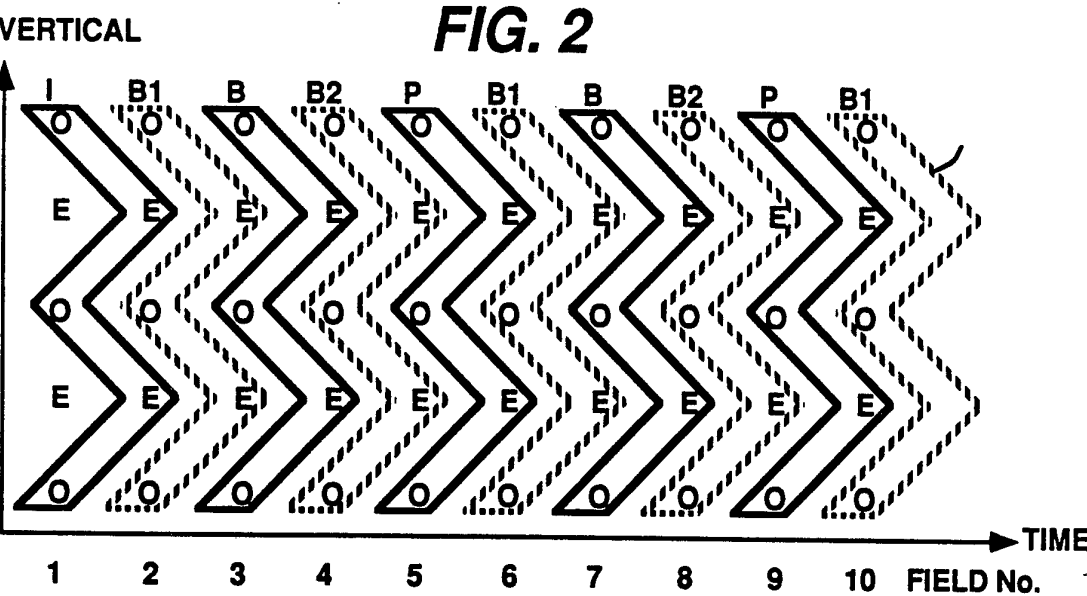
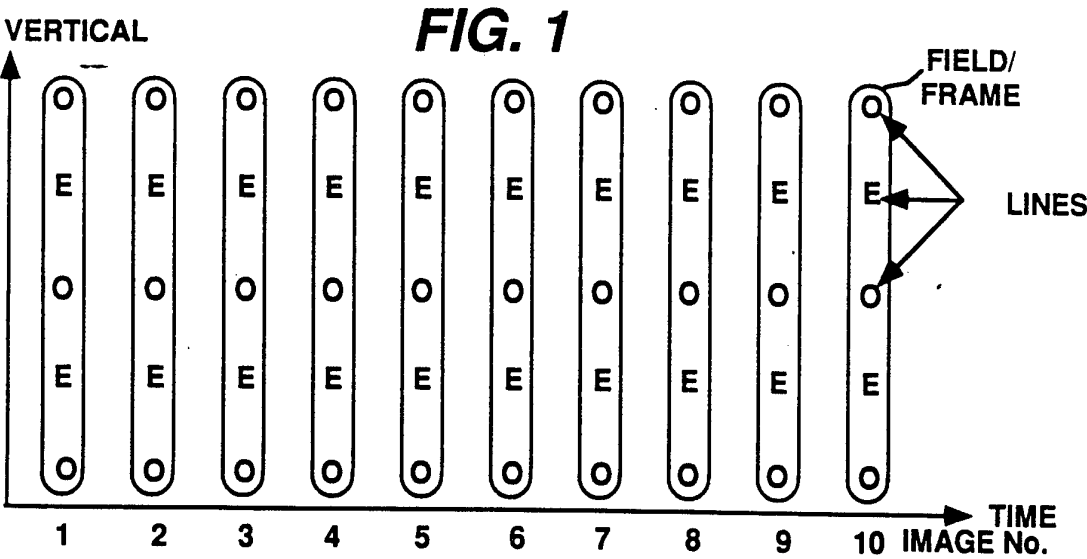
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7. Apparatus for decompressing compressed video signal of the type including a primary compressed component signal corresponding to 2:1 NHz compressed interlaced scanned video signal (NHz being a predetermined frame rate), and a secondary  
5 compressed component signal representing interlaced scanned frames interleaved or intertwined with frames of said primary component, said primary and secondary compressed components occurring in respective transport packets including signal identifiers, said apparatus comprising:
- 10 means (120) for detecting said primary and secondary compressed signals;  
means (101,104,105) responsive to said signal identifiers in transport packets of detected said primary and secondary compressed signals, for composing a compressed signal of frames  
15 of said secondary compressed component signal alternating with frames of said primary compressed component signal;  
a decompressor (107), responsive to composed signal of alternating frames of said primary and secondary compressed components for providing a 2:1 2NHz interlaced scanned  
20 decompressed video signal.
8. The apparatus set forth in Claim 7 further including:  
a post-processor, responsive to said 2:1 2NHz interlaced scanned decompressed video signal, for converting such signal to a  
25 1:1 2NHz non-interlaced scanned signal.

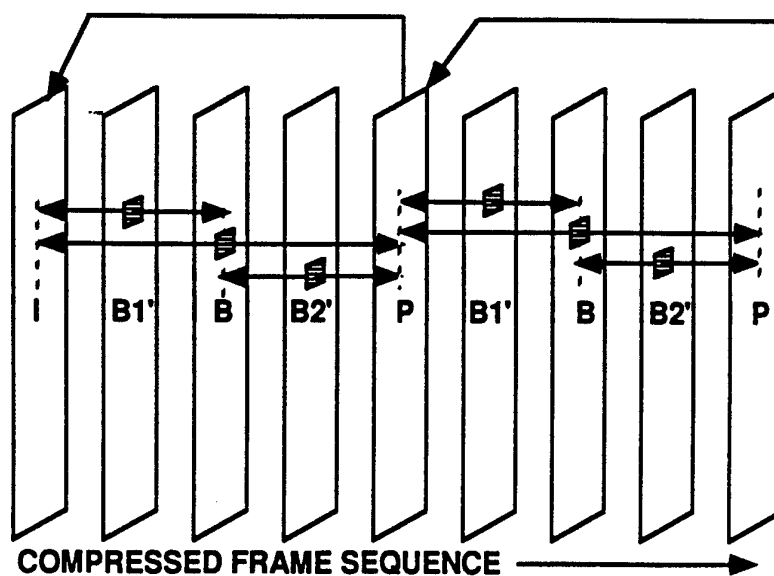
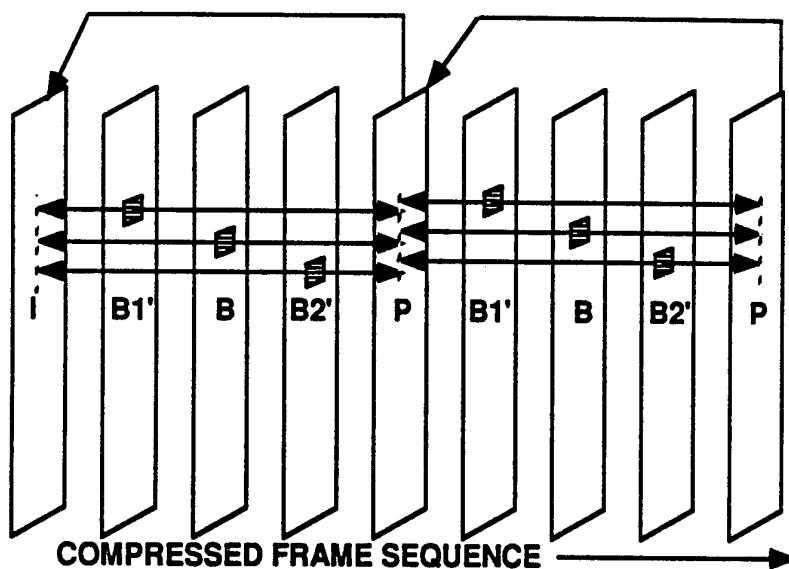
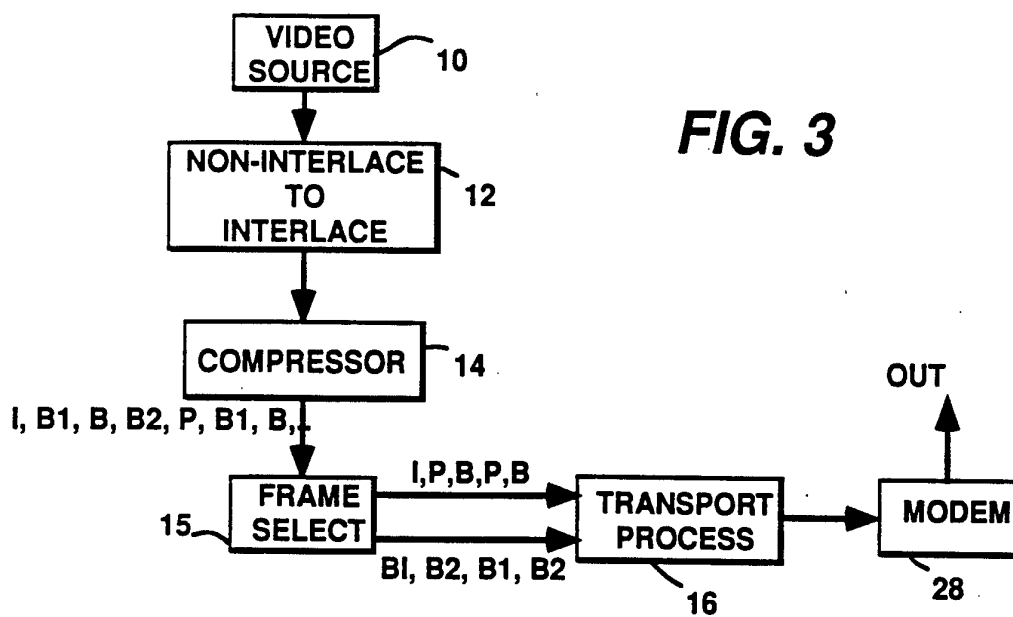
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9. Apparatus for decompressing compressed video signal of the type including a primary compressed component signal corresponding to 2:1 NHz compressed interlaced scanned video signal (NHz being a predetermined frame rate), and a secondary  
5 compressed component signal representing interlaced scanned frames interleaved or intertwined with frames of said primary component, said primary and secondary compressed components occurring in respective transport packets including signal identifiers, said apparatus comprising:
- 10 a source of said primary and secondary compressed components
- means responsive to said signal identifiers in transport packets of said primary and secondary compressed components, for composing a signal of compressed frames of said secondary  
15 compressed component signal alternating with frames of said primary compressed component signal; and
- means including decompression means, responsive to alternating compressed frames of said primary and secondary compressed components for providing a 1:1 2NHz non-interlaced  
20 scanned signal.

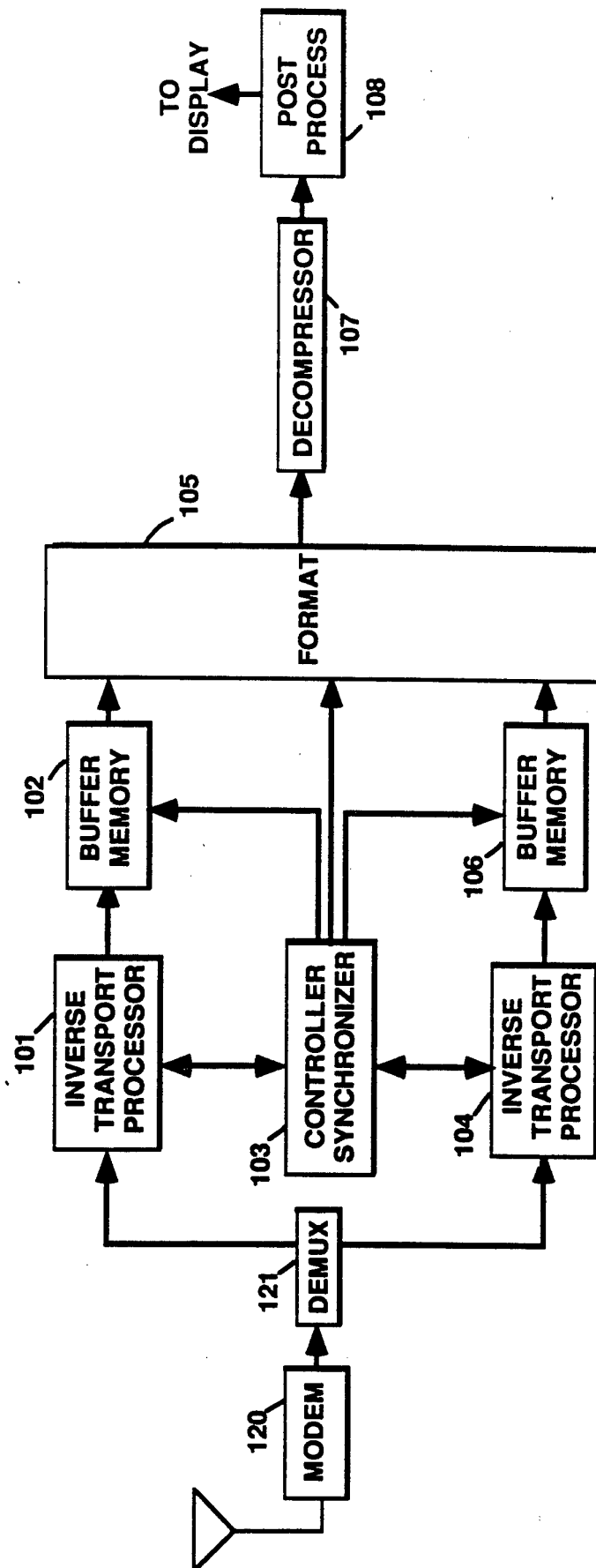
10. The apparatus set forth in Claim 9 wherein said means including compression means comprises:
- a decompressor, responsive to alternating frames of said  
25 primary and secondary compressed components for providing a 2:1 2NHz interlaced scanned decompressed video signal, and
- a post-processor, responsive to said 2:1 2NHz interlaced scanned decompressed video signal, for converting such signal to a 1:1 2NHz non-interlaced scanned signal.
- 30



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**FIG. 6**

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US 94/06867A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 H04N7/26 H04N7/46

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 6 H04N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category * | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages                                                                                                                                           | Relevant to claim No. |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Y          | US,A,5 144 425 (KURIACOSE JOSEPH) 1<br>September 1992                                                                                                                                                                        | 1,2,5,6               |
| A          | see column 7, line 66 - column 8, line 11<br>---                                                                                                                                                                             | 3,4,7-10              |
| Y          | SIGNAL PROCESSING: IMAGE COMMUNICATION,<br>vol.5, no.1/2, 1 February 1993, AMSTERDAM,<br>NL<br>pages 185 - 198, XP345620<br>YANBIN YU ET AL. 'Interlaced Video Coding<br>with Field-Based Multiresolution<br>Representation' | 1,2,5,6               |
| A          | see page 189, left column, line 22 - right<br>column, line 11; figure 4<br>---                                                                                                                                               | 3,4,7-10              |
| A          | US,A,5 148 272 (ACAMPORA ET AL.) 15<br>September 1992<br>see column 9, line 25 - line 40<br>---<br>-/--                                                                                                                      | 1-10                  |

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Foglia, P

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International application No.

PCT/US 94/06867

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category * | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages                                                                                                                                                                              | Relevant to claim No. |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
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Information on patent family members

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