

(19) **DANMARK**



Patent- og
Varemærkestyrelsen

(12) Oversættelse af
europæisk patentskrift

(10) **DK/EP 4240015 T3**

-
- (51) Int.Cl.: **H 04 N 19/129 (2014.01)** **H 04 N 19/13 (2014.01)** **H 04 N 19/136 (2014.01)**
H 04 N 19/159 (2014.01) **H 04 N 19/176 (2014.01)** **H 04 N 19/18 (2014.01)**
- (45) Oversættelsen bekendtgjort den: **2024-10-28**
- (80) Dato for Den Europæiske Patentmyndigheds bekendtgørelse om meddelelse af patentet: **2024-09-25**
- (86) Europæisk ansøgning nr.: **23184240.2**
- (86) Europæisk indleveringsdag: **2013-01-11**
- (87) Den europæiske ansøgnings publiceringsdag: **2023-09-06**
- (30) Prioritet: **2012-01-20 US 201261589151 P** **2012-09-28 US 201213631464**
- (62) Stamansøgningsnr: **20178559.9**
- (84) Designerede stater: **AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**
- (73) Patenthaver: **Sony Group Corporation, 1-7-1, Konan , Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-0075, Japan**
- (72) Opfinder: **TABATABAI, Ali, , Cupertino, 95014, USA**
Xu, Jun, , Sunnyvale, 94086, USA
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **Novagraaf Brevets, Bâtiment O2, 2 rue Sarah Bernhardt CS90017, F-92665 Asnières-sur-Seine cedex, Frankrig**
- (54) Benævnelse: **HARMONISERING AF KOEFFICIENTKODNING I HEVC**
- (56) Fremdragne publikationer:
SOLE J ET AL: "Non-CE11: Diagonal sub-block scan for HE residual coding", 7. JCT-VC MEETING; 98. MPEG MEETING; 21-11-2011 - 30-11-2011; GENEVA; (JOINT COLLABORATIVE TEAM ON VIDEO CODING OF ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG11 AND ITU-T SG.16); URL: HTTP://WFTP3.ITU.INT/AV-ARCH/JCTVC-SITE/, no. JCTVC-G323, 9 November 2011 (2011-11-09), XP030110307
NGUYEN N ET AL: "Multi-level Significant Maps for Large Transform Units", 7. JCT-VC MEETING; 98. MPEG MEETING; 21-11-2011 - 30-11-2011; GENEVA; (JOINT COLLABORATIVE TEAM ON VIDEO CODING OF ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG11 AND ITU-T SG.16); URL: HTTP://WFTP3.ITU.INT/AV-ARCH/JCTVC-SITE/, no. JCTVC-G644, 9 November 2011 (2011-11-09), XP030110628
MCCANN K ET AL: "HM4: HEVC Test Model 4 Encoder Description", 6. JCT-VC MEETING; 97. MPEG MEETING; 14-7-2011 - 22-7-2011; TORINO; (JOINT COLLABORATIVE TEAM ON VIDEO CODING OF ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG11 AND ITU-T SG.16); URL: HTTP://WFTP3.ITU.INT/AV-ARCH/JCTVC-SITE/, no. JCTVC-F802, 4 October 2011 (2011-10-04), XP030009799
YUNFEI ZHENG ET AL: "CE11: Mode Dependent Coefficient Scanning", 4. JCT-VC MEETING; 95. MPEG MEETING; 20-1-2011 - 28-1-2011; DAEGU;(JOINT COLLABORATIVE TEAM ON VIDEO CODING OF ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG11AND ITU-T SG.16); URL: HTTP://WFTP3.ITU.INT/AV-ARCH/JCTVC-SITE/, no. JCTVC-D393, 16 January 2011 (2011-01-16), XP030008432, ISSN: 0000-0013

DESCRIPTION

Description

[0001] This invention pertains generally but not exclusively to video coding, and more particularly to transform unit (TU) encoding and decoding within high efficiency video coding standards.

[0002] In high efficiency video coding (HEVC), a coding unit (CU) may have variable sizes depending on video content toward achieving a desired coding efficiency. CUs typically include a luminance component, Y, and two chroma components, U and V. The size of U and V components relate to the number of samples, and can be the same or different from that of the Y component, as depends upon the video sampling format. These coding units may be split into smaller blocks for prediction or transform. In particular, each coding unit may be further partitioned into prediction units (PUs) and transform units (TUs). Prediction units (PU) can be thought of similarly to partitions described in other video coding standards, such as the H.264 standard. Transform units (TU) generally refer to a block of residual data to which a transform is applied when generating transform coefficients.

[0003] Transform unit (TU) coding within high efficiency video coding (HEVC), requires complex coding steps with significant processing overhead and generally comprise several steps including: mode dependent coefficient scan (MDCS), last non-zero coefficient coding, significance map coding and non-zero coefficient level coding. These components vary at different transform unit (TU) sizes.

[0004] Accordingly, a need exists for simplifying the design of HEVC coding. The present invention fulfills that need as well as others, toward improving HEVC coding operations.

[0005] Coefficient coding for transform units (TUs) is described which enhances and harmonizes overall operation across 4x4, 8x8, 16x16 and 32x32 TUs. In a first portion, coefficient coding for TUs with up-right diagonal scans is modified, and a second portion applies a multi-level significance map coding. Both of these inventive elements apply to TUs with a size of 4x4 or 8x8.

[0006] Previously proposed arrangements are disclosed by Sole et al "Non-CE11: Diagonal sub-block scan for HE residual coding", 7. JCT-VC meeting. 98. MPEG meeting, Geneva November 2011, JCTVC-G323; and Nguyen et al "Multi-level Significant Maps for Large Transform Units", 7. JCT-VC meeting. 98. MPEG meeting, Geneva November 2011, JCTVC-G644.

[0007] Further aspects of the invention will be brought out in the following portions of the

specification, wherein the detailed description is for the purpose of fully disclosing preferred embodiments of the invention without placing limitations thereon.

[0008] Various respective aspects and features of the invention are defined in the appended claims. In accordance with the invention, an encoding device is provided as set out in claim 1, and an encoding method is provided as set out in claim 4.

[0009] Embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, throughout which like parts are referred to by like references, and in which:

The invention will be more fully understood by reference to the following drawings which are for illustrative purposes only:

FIG. 1 is a schematic of a video encoder according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic of a video decoder according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a flow diagram of generalized transform unit (TU) encoding steps utilized according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a flow diagram of generalized TU decoding steps utilized according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a flow diagram of a conventional mode dependent coefficient scan (MDCS).

FIG. 6 is a flow diagram of a mode dependent coefficient scan (MDCS) according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7A through 7D are transform unit scanning patterns utilized conventionally, and according to embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a flow diagram of conventional significance map encoding.

FIG. 9 is a flow diagram of conventional significance map decoding.

FIG. 10 is a flow diagram of significance map encoding according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 11 is a flow diagram of significance map decoding according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0010] During high efficiency video coding (HEVC), in particular HEVC test model HM5.0, coefficient coding consists of several steps which vary at different transform unit (TU) sizes.

[0011] To enhance the operation of HEVC coding, a more unified solution to coefficient coding is taught herein that harmonizes coefficient coding, such as for the up-right diagonal scan, so

that all TUs with up-right diagonal scan will have the same coefficient coding.

[0012] Table 1 and Table 2 compare elements from existing coefficient coding in HEVC test model HM5.0 (Table 1) with changes according to the invention seen in Table 2. The column marked scan is the transform coefficient scanning order, and the Multi-level Sig Map represents how Multi-level significance map coding first encodes a CG flag. It will be noted that in moving from Table 1 to Table 2 that scanning is enhanced in certain instances with 4x4 and 8 × 8 TU sizes with sub-block up-right diagonal scanning (sub-D), while additional application of multi-level significance mapping is applied.

[0013] FIG. 1 illustrates an example embodiment of a coding apparatus comprising an encoder 10 according to the invention for performing replacement of up-right diagonal scan (RDS), and for applying multi-level significance map coding (MLSMC). The invention is implemented within the entropy encoding block 34, shown containing generalized RDS and MLSMC, but otherwise can rely on conventional video coding which maximizes compatibility with coding systems.

[0014] The encoder 10 is shown with encoding elements 12 executed by one or more processors 44. In the example, video frame input 14 is shown along with reference frames 16 and frame output 18. Inter-prediction 20 is depicted with motion estimation (ME) 22 and motion compensation (MC) 24. Intra prediction 26 is shown and switching is depicted between inter prediction and intra prediction. A sum junction 28 is shown with output to a forward transform 30 which is performed based on the predictions to generate transform coefficients of residual data. Quantization of the transform coefficients is performed at quantization stage 32, which is followed by entropy encoding 34. Inverse quantization 36 and inverse transform 38 operations are shown coupled to a summing junction 40 followed by a filter 42, such as a deblocking and / or loop filter and / or sample adaptive offset.

[0015] It should be appreciated that the encoder is shown implemented with a processing means 44, such as comprising at least one processing device (e.g., CPU) 46 and at least one memory 48 for executing programming associated with the encoding. In addition, it will be appreciated that elements of the present invention can be implemented as programming stored on a media, which can be accessed for execution by a CPU for the encoder 10 and / or decoder 50.

[0016] FIG. 2 illustrates an example embodiment 50 of a decoder, shown with process blocks 52 and an associated processing means 76. It will be noted that the decoder is substantially a subset of the elements contained in encoder 10 of FIG. 1, operating on reference frames 54 and outputting video 74. The decoder blocks receive an encoded video signal 56 which is processed through entropy decoder 58 which performs decoding of the one dimensional TUs based on the mode dependent scan and decoding of the last non-zero transform position as determined by the encoder. The TUs are processed: (1) during mode dependent coefficient scanning (MDCS) with TUs that are 4x4 or 8x8 horizontal or vertical subject to horizontal or vertical scanning and the remaining TUs, including the up-right diagonal 4x4 and 8x8 TUs

subject to 4x4 sub-block up-right diagonal scanning; or (2) using multi-level significance maps for both large TUs, and 4x4 and 8x8 TUs with up-right diagonal scans. During using the multi-level significance maps the programming of the decoder decodes a flag from the encoder which determines if a coefficient group is all zero or not, and selects an individual significance map if the coefficient group has any non-zero coefficients.

[0017] Following entropy decoding is inverse quantization 60, inverse transform 62, and summing 64 between the inverse transform 62 output and the selection between inter prediction 66 shown with motion compensation 68, and a separate intra prediction block 70. Output from summing junction 64 is received by filter 72, which can be configured as a loop filter, a deblocking filter, sample adaptive offset or any combination thereof. It should be appreciated that the decoder can be implemented with a processing means 76 which comprises at least one processing device 78 and at least one memory 80 for executing programming associated with the decoding. In addition, it will be noted that elements of the present invention can be implemented as programming stored on a media, wherein said media can be accessed for execution by processing device (CPU) 78.

[0018] It will be recognized that elements of the present invention 10 and 50 are implemented for execution by a processing means 44 and 76, such as in response to programming resident in memory 48 and 80 which is executable on computer processor (CPU) 46 and 78. In addition, it will be appreciated that elements of the present invention can be implemented as programming stored on a media, wherein said media can be accessed for execution by CPU 46 and 78.

[0019] It should be appreciated that the programming is executable from the memory which is a tangible (physical) computer readable media that is non-transitory in that it does not merely constitute a transitory propagating signal, but is actually capable of retaining programming, such as within any desired form and number of static or dynamic memory devices. These memory devices need not be implemented to maintain data under all conditions (e.g., power fail) to be considered herein as non-transitory media.

[0020] FIG. 3 illustrates general TU coding steps in an encoder which are followed by both conventional TU coding and TU coding according to the present invention. These general steps comprise converting two dimensional (2D) TU into a one dimensional (1D) TU based on a mode dependent coefficient scan (MDCS) 90. The last non-zero coefficient position is identified and encoded 92. A significance map coding 94 encodes whether a coefficient is zero or non-zero. Then the values of non-zero coefficients are encoded 96 to complete the TU coding.

[0021] FIG. 4 illustrates general TU coding steps in a decoder which are followed by both conventional TU coding and TU coding according to the present invention. These general steps comprise converting two dimensional (2D) TU into a one dimensional (1D) TU based on a mode dependent coefficient scan (MDCS) 98. The last non-zero coefficient position is decoded 100. A significance map coding 102 decodes whether a coefficient is zero or non-

zero. Then the values of non-zero coefficients are decoded 104 to complete the TU coding in the decoder.

[0022] FIG. 5 depicts a conventional method of performing mode dependent coefficient scan (MDCS). TU information (e.g., size, prediction mode) is received 110 with and large TUs are detected in step 112, with TUs that are not 4x4 or 8x8 being processed with 4x4 sub-block up-right diagonal scanning 114. The 4x4 and 8x8 TUs are checked at step 116, and those that are horizontal or vertical are processed at step 118 using horizontal or vertical scanning. For the 4x4 and 8x8 TUs which are not horizontal or vertical, processing moves from block 116, to block 120 where a check is made to detect 4x4 TUs. The 4x4 TUs are then processed by a 4x4 up-right diagonal scan 122, with 8x8 TUs processed by 8x8 up-right diagonal scanning 124.

[0023] FIG. 6 illustrates an example embodiment of mode dependent coefficient scanning (MDCS) according to the invention. TU information is received 130 with large TUs detected in step 132, and TUs that are not 4x4 or 8x8 being processed with 4x4 sub-block up-right diagonal scanning 134. The 4x4 and 8x8 TUs are checked at step 136, and those that are horizontal or vertical are processed at step 138 using horizontal or vertical scanning. For the remaining 4x4 and 8x8 non-horizontal, non-vertical TUs, 4x4 sub-block up-right diagonal scanning is also performed as per block 134.

[0024] FIG. 7A through FIG. 7D illustrate scanning patterns according to the invention. In FIG. 7A a large TU is seen having 16x16 coefficients, which is subject to sub-block partitioning and up-right diagonal scanning. The figure shows that coefficients are scanned within each 4x4 sub-block, and then scanning moves to the next 4x4 sub-block (i.e., CG). For the sake of simplicity (and space) the scanning pattern within each of the 4x4 sub-blocks is not shown in FIG. 7A. In FIG. 7B an up-right diagonal scan is shown on a 4x4 up-right diagonal TU. It will be noted that 4x4 up-right diagonal scanning is performed on these TUs both before and after the inventive changes seen in FIG. 6. In FIG. 7C is seen a conventional 8x8 up-right diagonal scan, which is replaced according to the invention with 4x4 up-right diagonal sub-block scanning as seen in FIG. 7D. In FIG. 7A through FIG. 7D, MDCS starts from the top-left corner of a TU and traverses through to the bottom-right corner. In the encoding processes 94 and 96 of FIG. 3 and the decoding processes 102 and 104 of FIG. 4, the processing order is the reverse of MDCS shown in FIG. 7A through FIG. 7D.

[0025] FIG. 8 depicts conventional significance map processing in an encoder. TU information 150 is received and for 4x4 and 8x8 TUs, as determined in step 152, a single level significance map encoding 154 is performed. Otherwise, for TUs which are not 4x4 or 8x8, then multi-level significance map encoding 156 is performed. The multi-level significance map encoding is shown comprising checking 158 if there is any more coefficient groups (CG) starting from the last nonzero CG. If no more CG, then multi-level significance map encoding is completed, and execution is seen jumping past step 166. If there are more CG, then a check is made to see if we are between the first and last CGs at step 160. It will be noted that: (1) flagging need not be sent for the all zero CG after the last nonzero CG (the CG containing the last nonzero

coefficient), as it can be presumed these will be all zeros and CG flag is set to zero; (2) no flagging is needed the last nonzero CG, as it can be deduced that this has non zero coefficients and CG flag is set to one, and finally (3) flagging is not needed for the first CG, as in almost all cases this CG has nonzero coefficients and CG flag is set to one. Thus, if between the first and last CG as determined in step 160, then (yes) flagging 162 is performed with CG flag encoded. If not between the first and last CGs, then CG flag is set to one 161 and the flagging step is bypassed and execution proceeds to the CG flag check 164. In step 164 it is checked whether the CG flag is equal to one or not, with a return to step 158 if the CG is equal to zero. It will be noted that each 4x4 sub-block comprises a coefficient group (CG). If the CG flag is equal to one, as determined at step 164, then an individual significance map encoding is performed 166.

[0026] FIG. 9 depicts conventional significance map processing in a decoder. TU information 170 is received and for 4x4 and 8x8 TUs, as determined in step 172, a single level significance map decoding 174 is performed. Otherwise, for TUs which are not 4x4 or 8x8, then multi-level significance map decoding 176 is performed. The multi-level significance map decoding is shown comprising checking 178 if there is any more coefficient groups (CG) starting from the last nonzero CG. If no more CG, then multi-level significance map decoding is completed, and execution is seen jumping past step 186. If there are more CG, then a check is made to see if we are between the first and last CGs at step 180. It will be noted that: (1) flagging need not be sent for the all zero CG after the last nonzero CG (the CG containing the last nonzero coefficient), as it can be presumed these will be all zeros and CG flag is set to zero; (2) no flagging is needed the last nonzero CG, as it can be deduced that this has non zero coefficients and CG flag is set to one, and finally (3) flagging is not needed for the first CG, as in almost all cases this CG has nonzero coefficients and CG flag is set to one. Thus, if between the first and last CG as determined in step 180, then (yes) flagging 182 is performed. If not between the first and last CGs, then the CG flag is set to one 181 and the flagging step is bypassed and execution proceeds to the CG flag check 184. In step 184 it is checked whether the CG flag is equal to one or not, with a return to step 178 if the CG is equal to zero. It will be noted that each 4x4 sub-block comprises a coefficient group (CG). If the CG flag is equal to one, as determined at step 184, then an individual significance map decoding is performed 186.

[0027] FIG. 10 illustrates significance map processing in an encoder according to an element of the present invention. TU information 190 is received and if it is a 4x4 or 8x8 TU with horizontal or vertical scan, as determined in step 192, then a single level significance map encoding 194 is performed. Otherwise, for large TUs, and 4x4 and 8x8 up-right diagonal scan TUs, multi-level significance map encoding 196 is performed. The multi-level significant map encoding is shown comprising checking 198 if there is any more coefficient groups (CG). If no more CG, then multi-level significance map encoding is completed, and execution is seen jumping past step 206. If there are more CG, then a check is made to see if we are between the first and last CGs at step 200. It will be noted that: (1) flagging need not be sent for the all zero CG after the last nonzero CG (the CG containing the last nonzero coefficient), as it can be presumed these will be all zeros and CG flag is set to one; (2) no flagging is needed for the last

nonzero CG, as it can be deduced that this has non zero coefficients, and finally (3) flagging is not needed for the first CG, as in almost all cases this CG has nonzero coefficients and CG flag is set to one. Thus, if between the first and last CG as determined in step 200, then (yes) flagging is performed 202. If not between the first and last CGs, then the CG flag is set to one 201 and the flagging step is bypassed with execution advancing to the CG flag check 204. In step 204 it is checked whether CG flag is equal to one or not, with a return to step 198 if the CG is equal to zero. It will be noted that each 4x4 sub-block comprises a coefficient group (CG). If the CG is equal to one, as determined at step 204, then an individual significance map encoding is performed 206.

[0028] FIG. 11 illustrates significance map processing in a decoder according to an element of the present invention. TU information 210 is received and if it is a 4x4 or 8x8 TU with horizontal or vertical scan, as determined in step 212, then a single level significance map decoding 214 is performed. Otherwise, for large TUs, and 4x4 and 8x8 up-right diagonal scan TUs, multi-level significance map decoding 216 is performed. The multi-level significant map decoding is shown comprising checking 218 if there is any more coefficient groups (CG). If no more CG, then multi-level significance map decoding is completed, and execution is seen jumping past step 226. If there are more CG, then a check is made to see if we are between the first and last CGs at step 220. It will be noted that: (1) flagging need not be sent for the all zero CG after the last nonzero CG (the CG containing the last nonzero coefficient), as it can be presumed these will be all zeros and CG flag is set to one; (2) no flagging is needed for the last nonzero CG, as it can be deduced that this has non zero coefficients, and finally (3) flagging is not needed for the first CG, as in almost all cases this CG has nonzero coefficients and CG flag is set to one. Thus, if between the first and last CG as determined in step 220, then (yes) flagging is performed 222 with CG flag encoded. If not between the first and last CGs, then the CG flag is set to one 221 with the flagging step bypassed and execution proceeding to the CG flag check 224. In step 224 it is checked whether CG flag is equal to one or not, with a return to step 218 if the CG is equal to zero. It will be noted that each 4x4 sub-block comprises a coefficient group (CG). If the CG is equal to one, as determined at step 224, then an individual significance map decoding is performed 226.

[0029] The following summarizes moving from FIG. 8 (encoder) and FIG. 9 (decoder) to the inventive teachings of FIG. 10 (encoder) and FIG. 11 (decoder). In the existing significance mapping, all 4x4 and 8x8 TUs are subject to single level significance mapping, while only larger TUs (16x16 and 32x32) are processed by multi-level significance mapping. However, as seen in FIG. 10 and 11, 4x4 and 8x8 TUs with horizontal or vertical scans are processed with a single level significance map, while 4x4 and 8x8 TUs with up-right diagonal scans along with the large TUs (16x16 and 32x32) are processed using the multi-level significance mapping.

[0030] These solutions are summarized in the characteristics of Table 2. It can be seen in the table that certain 4x4 and 8x8 TUs are processed differently than before with sub-block up-right diagonal (Sub-D) scanning. The inventive technique was implemented into HEVC HM5.0, with a simulation conducted under common test conditions.

[0031] Embodiments of the present invention may be described with reference to flowchart illustrations of methods and systems according to embodiments of the invention, and / or algorithms, formulae, or other computational depictions, which may also be implemented as computer program products. In this regard, each block or step of a flowchart, and combinations of blocks (and / or steps) in a flowchart, algorithm, formula, or computational depiction can be implemented by various means, such as hardware, firmware, and / or software including one or more computer program instructions embodied in computer-readable program code logic. As will be appreciated, any such computer program instructions may be loaded onto a computer, including without limitation a general purpose computer or special purpose computer, or other programmable processing apparatus to produce a machine, such that the computer program instructions which execute on the computer or other programmable processing apparatus create means for implementing the functions specified in the block(s) of the flowchart(s).

[0032] Accordingly, blocks of the flowcharts, algorithms, formulae, or computational depictions support combinations of means for performing the specified functions, combinations of steps for performing the specified functions, and computer program instructions, such as embodied in computer-readable program code logic means, for performing the specified functions. It will also be understood that each block of the flowchart illustrations, algorithms, formulae, or computational depictions and combinations thereof described herein, can be implemented by special purpose hardware-based computer systems which perform the specified functions or steps, or combinations of special purpose hardware and computer-readable program code logic means.

[0033] Furthermore, these computer program instructions, such as embodied in computer-readable program code logic, may also be stored in a computer-readable memory that can direct a computer or other programmable processing apparatus to function in a particular manner, such that the instructions stored in the computer-readable memory produce an article of manufacture including instruction means which implement the function specified in the block(s) of the flowchart(s). The computer program instructions may also be loaded onto a computer or other programmable processing apparatus to cause a series of operational steps to be performed on the computer or other programmable processing apparatus to produce a computer-implemented process such that the instructions which execute on the computer or other programmable processing apparatus provide steps for implementing the functions specified in the block(s) of the flowchart(s), algorithm(s), formula(e), or computational depiction(s).

[0034] The invention is set out in the appended claims.

Table 1

Existing Coefficient coding in HEVC Test Model HM5.0		
TU sizes	Scan	Multi-level Sig Map
4x4	H/V/D	N/A
8x8	H/V/D	N/A

Existing Coefficient coding in HEVC Test Model HM5.0		
TU sizes	Scan	Multi-level Sig Map
16x16/16x4/4x16	Sub-D	applied
32x32/32x8/8x32		
Scan: H = horizontal scan; V = vertical scan; D = up-right diagonal scan varying based on TU size; sub-D = 4x4 sub-block up-right diagonal scan.		

Table 2

Inventive Coefficient coding for HEVC		
TU sizes	Scan	Multi-level Sig Map
4x4	H/V	N/A
8x8	H/V	N/A
4x4	Sub-D	applied
8x8	Sub-D	applied
16x16/16x4/4x16	Sub-D	applied
32x32/32x8/8x32		
Scan: H = horizontal scan; V = vertical scan; D = up-right diagonal scan varying based on TU size; sub-D = 4x4 sub-block up-right diagonal scan.		

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

Cited references

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Non-patent literature cited in the description

- **SOLE et al.** Non-CE11: Diagonal sub-block scan for HE residual coding⁷. JCT-VC meeting. 98. MPEG meeting, 2011, [0006]
- **NGUYEN et al.** Multi-level Significant Maps for Large Transform Units⁷. JCT-VC meeting. 98. MPEG meeting, 2011, [0006]

PATENTKRAV

1. Kodeenhed, der omfatter:

kredsløb, der er konfigureret til:

at anvende en diagonal scanning på en flerhed af transformationsblokke,
5 der omfatter en første transformationsblok og en anden transformationsblok, med
en flerhed af variable blokstørrelser, afhængigt af en betingelse om, at flerheden
af transformationsblokke ikke er horisontale eller vertikale
scanningstransformationsblokke, hvor flerheden af variable blokstørrelser omfatter
4×4, 8×8, 16×16 og 32×32,

10 hvor den første transformationsblok har en første blokstørrelse ud af
flerheden af variable blokstørrelser, og den anden transformationsblok har en
anden blokstørrelse ud af flerheden af variable blokstørrelser, og

hvor 4×4 underblokke af både den første transformationsblok og den
anden transformationsblok scannes diagonalt, og den diagonale scanning
15 anvendes inden for hver af 4×4 underblokkene; og til

at anvende den samme signifikanskortkodning på flere niveauer på den
første transformationsblok med den første blokstørrelse og den anden
transformationsblok med den anden blokstørrelse.

2. Kodeenhed ifølge krav 1, hvor kredsløbet er konfigureret til at anvende en
20 samlet signifikanskortkodning på flere niveauer på den første transformationsblok
og den anden transformationsblok.

3. Kodeenhed ifølge krav 2, hvor den første transformationsblok er baseret
på opdeling af en kodningsblok i flerheden af transformationsblokke i form af
blokpartitionering.

25 4. Kodningsfremgangsmåde, der omfatter:

anvendelse af en diagonal scanning på en flerhed af
transformationsblokke, der omfatter en første transformationsblok og en anden
transformationsblok, med en flerhed af variable blokstørrelser, afhængigt af en

betingelse om, at flerheden af transformationsblokke ikke er horisontale eller vertikale scanningstransformationsblokke, hvor flerheden af variable blokstørrelser omfatter 4×4 , 8×8 , 16×16 og 32×32 , hvor den første transformationsblok har en første blokstørrelse ud af flerheden af variable blokstørrelser, og den anden

5 transformationsblok har en anden blokstørrelse ud af flerheden af variable blokstørrelser, og

hvor 4×4 underblokke af både den første transformationsblok og den anden transformationsblok scannes diagonalt, og den diagonale scanning anvendes inden for hver af 4×4 underblokkene; og

10 anvendelse af den samme signifikanskortkodning på flere niveauer på den første transformationsblok med den første blokstørrelse og den anden transformationsblok med den anden blokstørrelse.

5. Kodningsfremgangsmåde ifølge krav 4, der desuden omfatter anvendelse af en samlet signifikanskortkodning på flere niveauer på den første

15 transformationsblok og den anden transformationsblok.

6. Kodningsfremgangsmåde ifølge krav 5, hvor den første transformationsblok er baseret på opdeling af en kodningsblok i flerheden af transformationsblokke i form af blokpartitionering.

DRAWINGS

Drawing

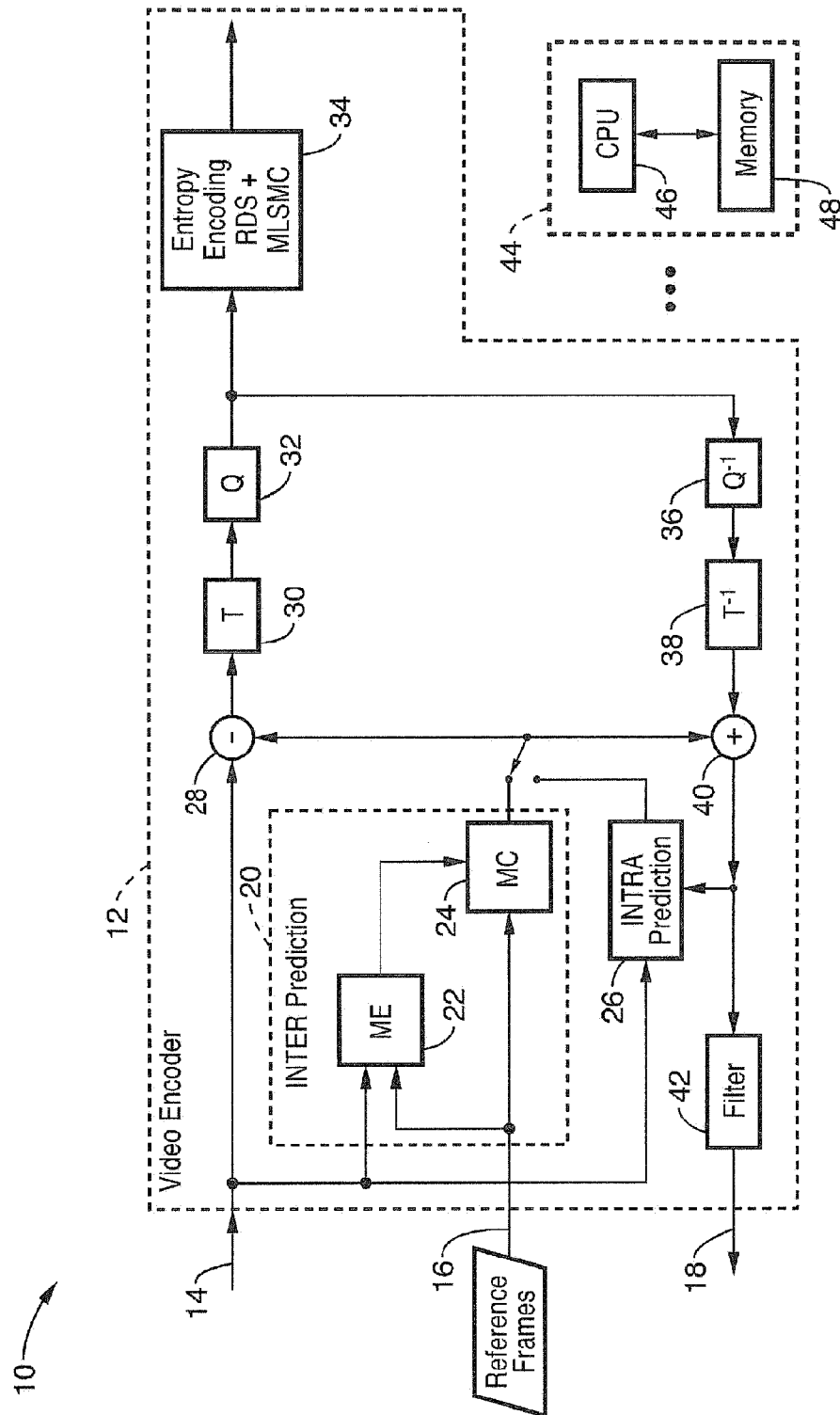


FIG. 1

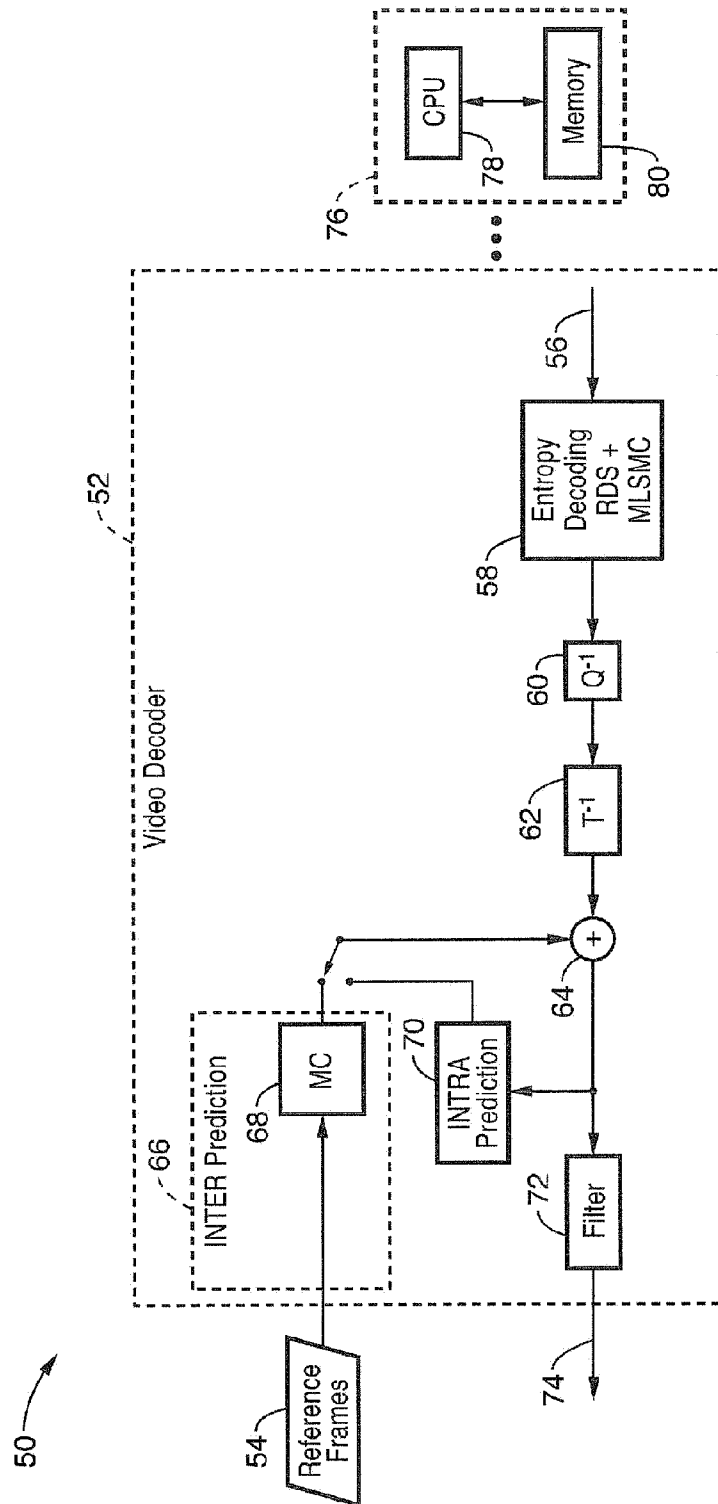


FIG. 2

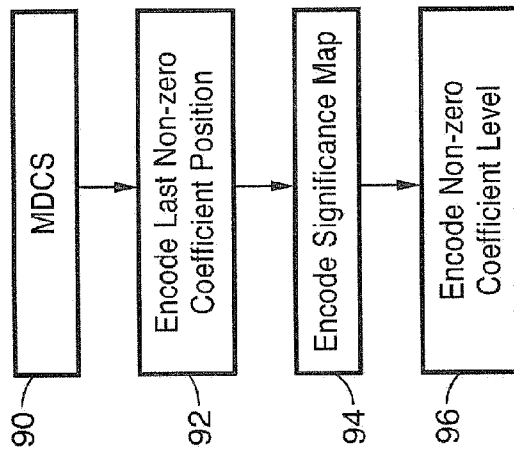


FIG. 3

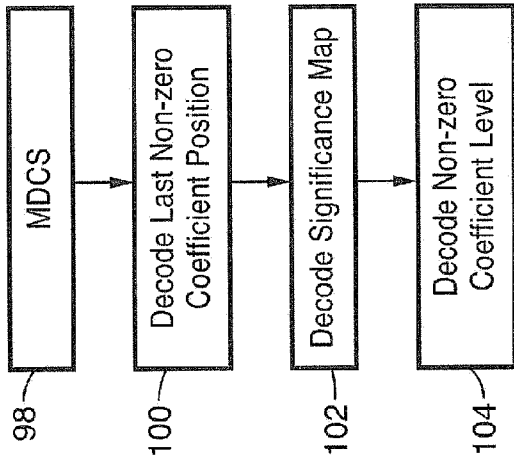


FIG. 4

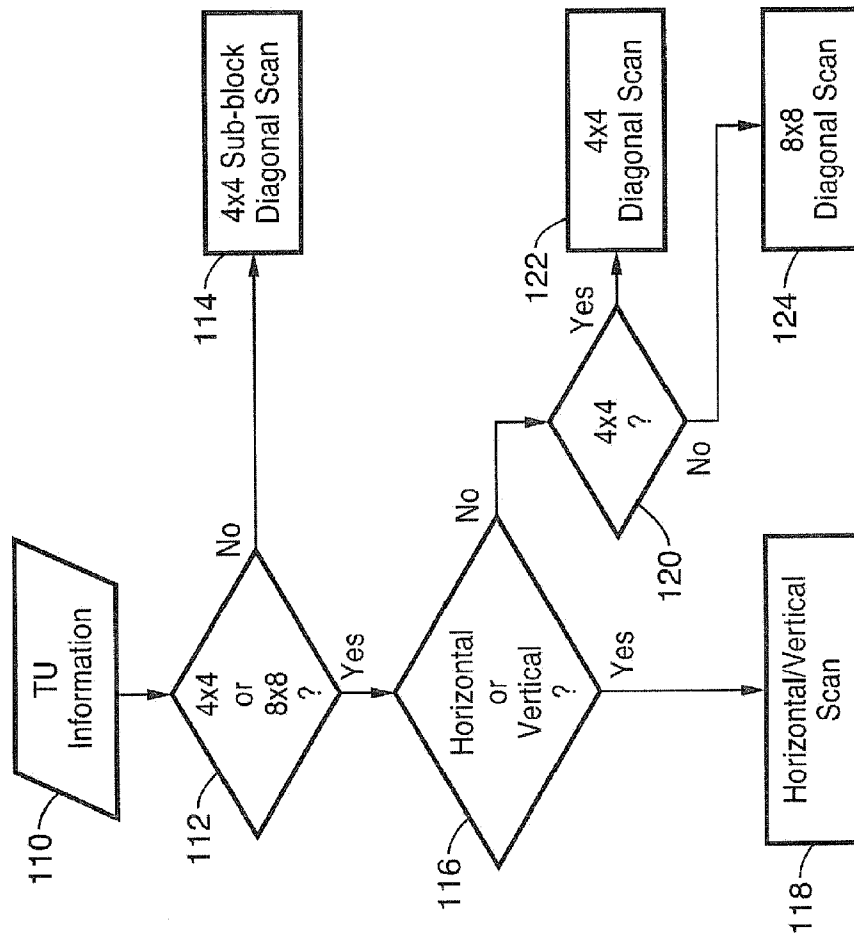


FIG. 5
(Prior Art)

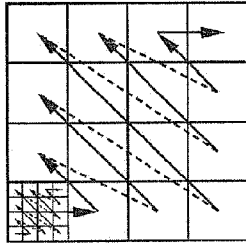


FIG. 7A

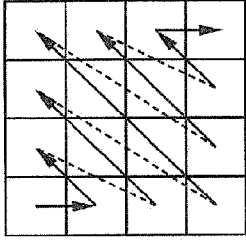


FIG. 7B

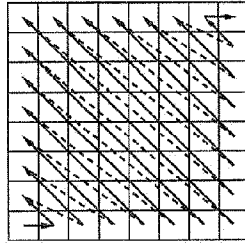


FIG. 7C

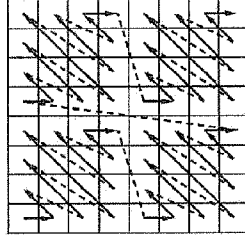


FIG. 7D

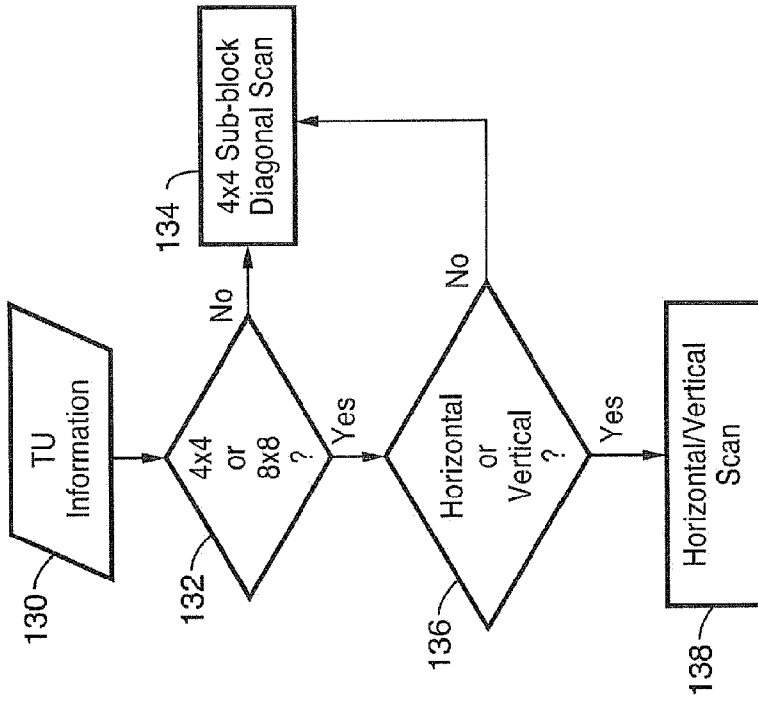


FIG. 6

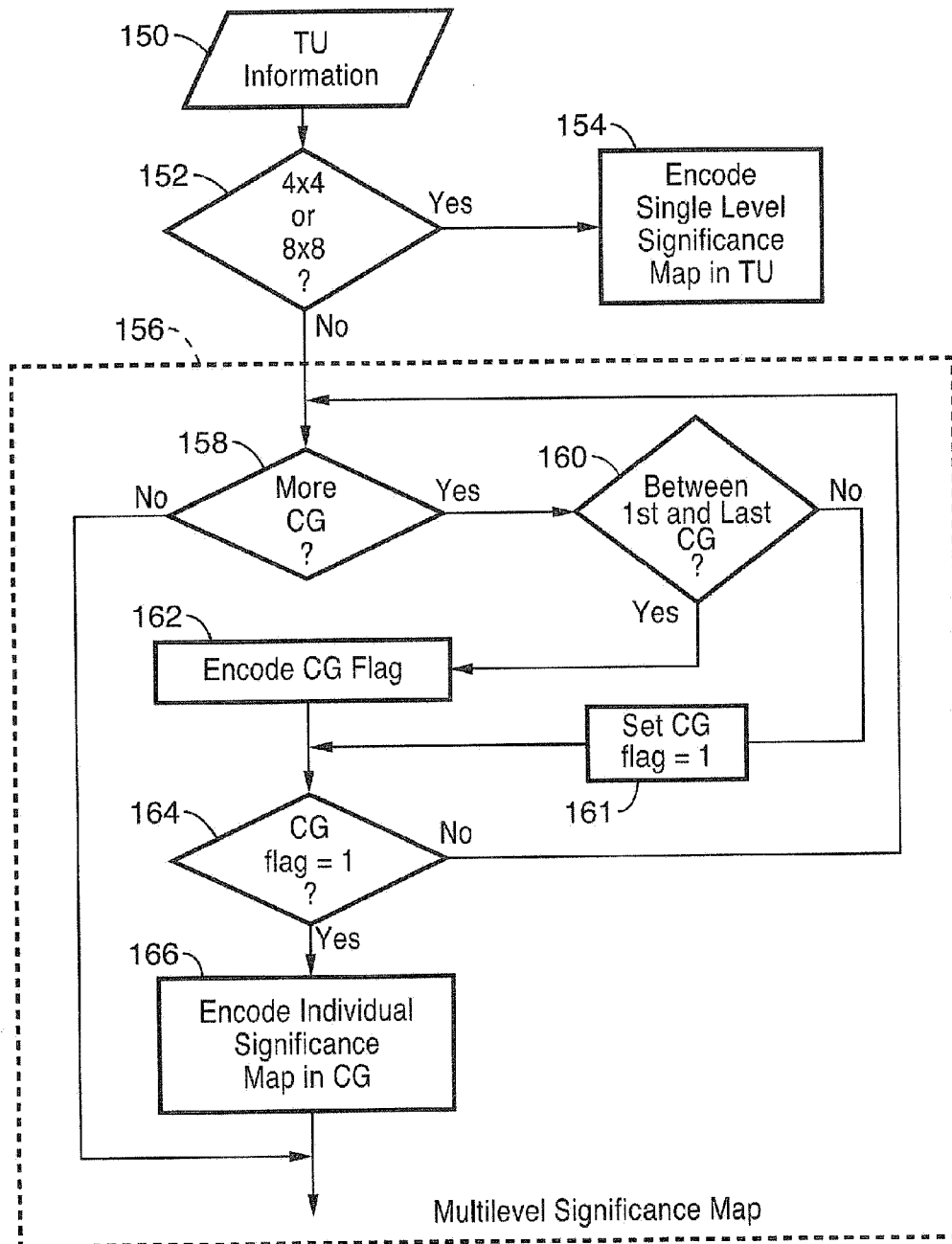


FIG. 8

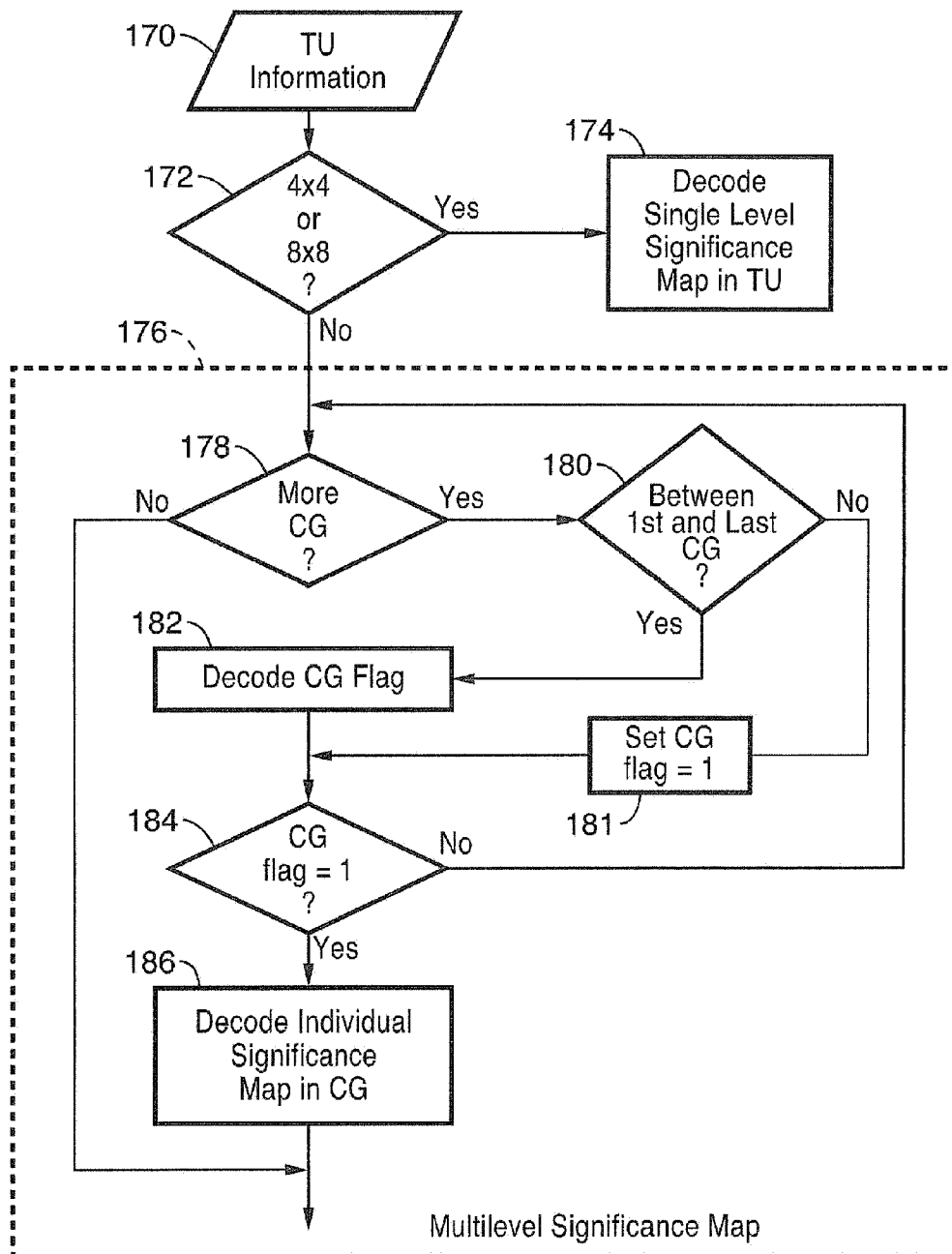


FIG. 9

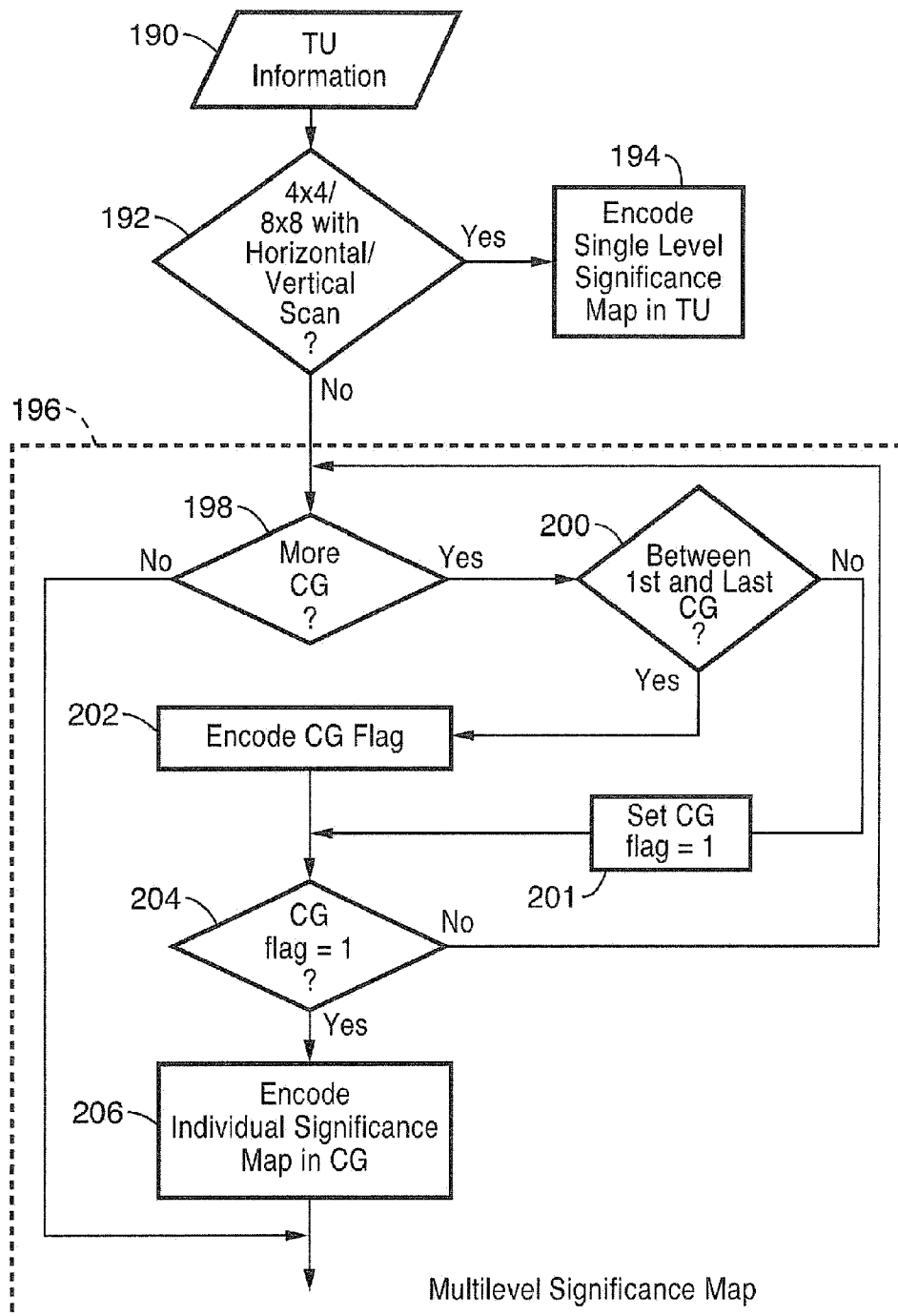


FIG. 10

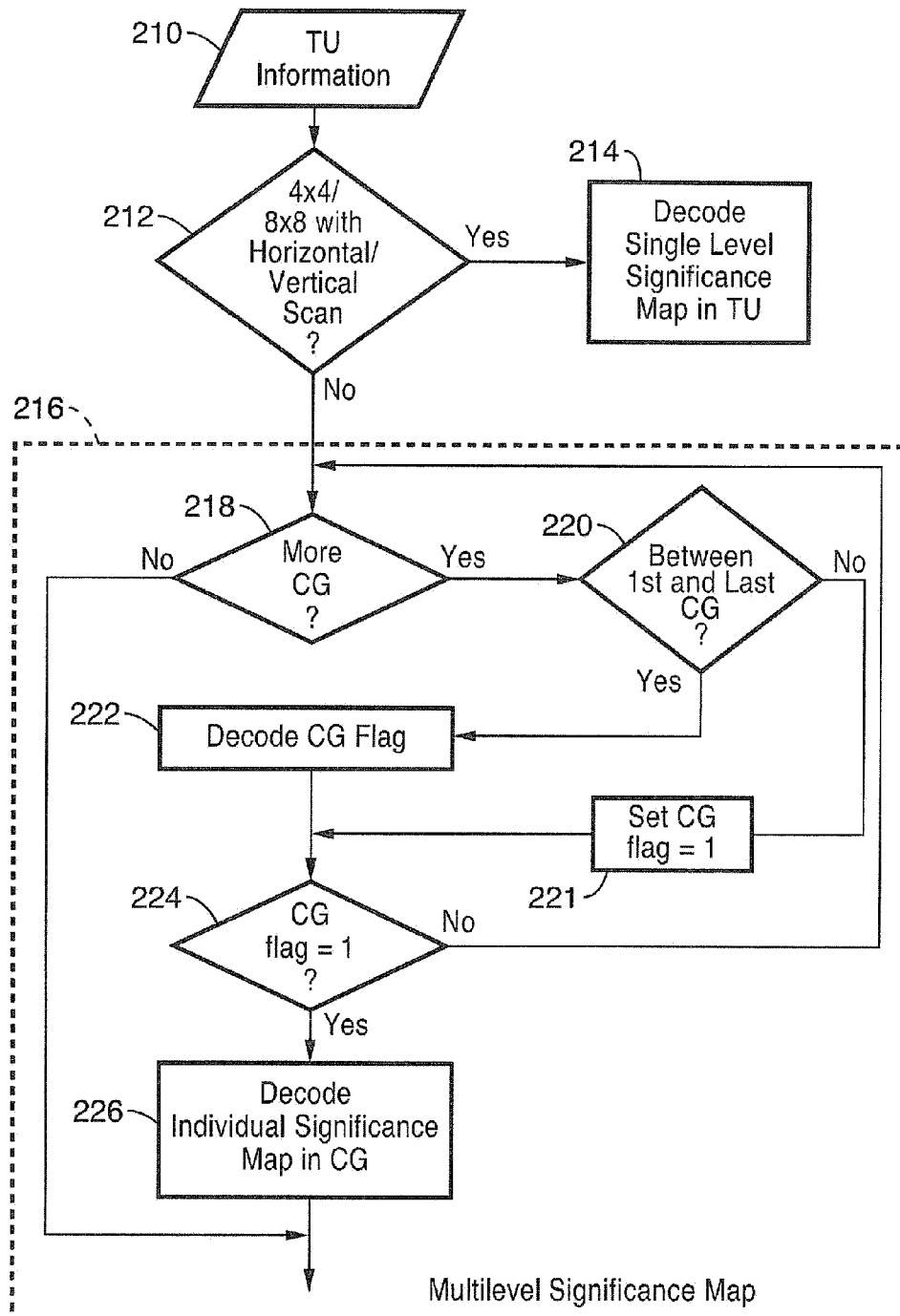


FIG. 11