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- (71) **Applicant:** THOMSON LICENSING [FR/FR]; 1-5 rue Jeanne d'Arc, 92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux (FR).
- (72) **Inventors:** FRANCOIS, Edouard; c/o Technicolor R&D France, 975, avenue des Champs Blancs, CS17616, 35576 Cesson-Sévigné Cedex (FR). LOPEZ, Patrick; c/o Technicolor R&D France, 975, avenue des Champs Blancs, CS17616, 35576 Cesson-Sévigné Cedex (FR). AN-

DRIVON, Pierre; c/o Technicolor R&D France, 975, avenue des Champs Blancs, CS17616, 35576 Cesson-Sévigné Cedex (FR). OLIVIER, Yannick; c/o Technicolor R&D France, 975, avenue des Champs Blancs, CS17616, 35576 Cesson-Sévigné Cedex (FR).

(74) **Agents:** LORETTE, Anne et al.; c/o Technicolor, 1-5 rue Jeanne d'Arc, 92130 Issy-Les-Moulineaux (FR).

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(54) **Title:** METHODS AND DEVICES FOR ENCODING/DECODING VIDEOS

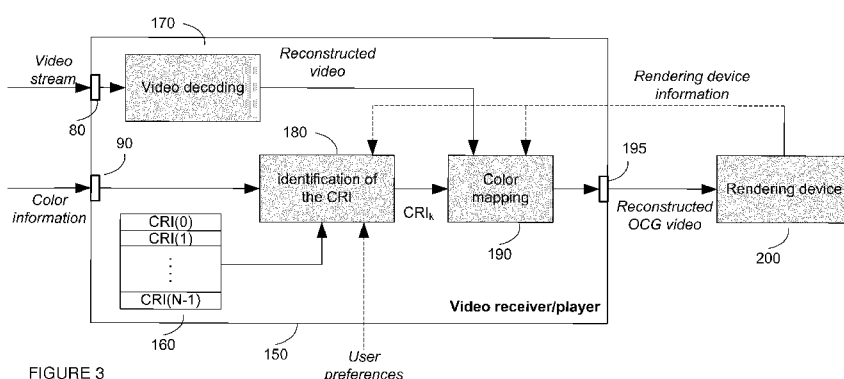


FIGURE 3

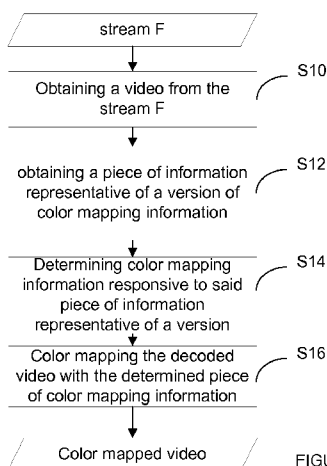


FIGURE 4

(57) **Abstract:** A method is disclosed that comprises : obtaining (S10) a video from a stream; obtaining (S12) information representative of one version of color mapping information; determining (S14) a color mapping information responsive to said information representative of one version; and color mapping (S16) the decoded video with said determined color mapping information.



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METHODS AND DEVICES FOR ENCODING/DECODING VIDEOS

1. TECHNICAL FIELD

In the following, a method for decoding a video and a decoding device
5 are disclosed. Corresponding encoding method and encoding device are further disclosed.

2. BACKGROUND ART

A color gamut is a certain complete set of colors in a color space. A color
10 gamut is typically defined in a given color space (e.g. CIE xyY color space) by color primaries (in general three primaries, which results in a triangle in a chromaticity diagram) and a white point. **Figure 1** shows the BT.709, BT.2020 and P3D65 color gamuts in the CIE 1931 xy chromaticity diagram, including the D65 white point that is part of those color gamuts.

15 The deployment of WCG (English acronym of Wide Color Gamut) video is envisioned in the short-term future. However, not all the rendering devices will be able to render WCG content. Therefore, a gamut mapping process, also known as color mapping process, may be required to convert the WCG content into a color gamut adapted to the rendering device. P3/BT.2020 are examples
20 of WCG while BT.709 is an example of a narrower color gamut. It is expected that most of the content produced in the mid-term future will be BT.2020 or P3 content, i.e. a content represented in a BT.2020 or P3 color gamut. For the purpose of backward compatibility with BT.709 devices, the color mapping of a P3 content into a BT.709 content is desirable while keeping the ability to restore
25 the BT.2020 content from the BT.709 content. The color mapping process has thus to be invertible. A color mapping process usually makes use of color mapping information or color mapping data. An example of such color mapping information is the Supplemental Enhancement Information (SEI) message defined in sections D.2.32 and D.3.32 of the document ITU-T H.265 (also
30 known as HEVC video coding standard) published in April 2015. The color mapping information of section D.3.32 defines color mapping functions such 1D LUTs (English acronym of Look-Up Table) and 3x3 matrix. This color mapping information may be content dependent and transmitted for example with an encoded BT.709 video content so that one is able to reconstruct a BT.2020

video content from the decoded BT.709 video content and the color mapping information. However, transmitting such color mapping information may be costly in terms of bitrate especially in the context of video broadcasting.

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3. BRIEF SUMMARY

According to an aspect of the present principles, a method is disclosed comprising obtaining a video from a stream; obtaining information representative of a version of color mapping information; determining color mapping information responsive to said information representative of a version; and color mapping the obtained video with said determined color mapping information.

The present embodiments also provide a device comprising means for obtaining a video from the at least one stream; means for obtaining information representative of a version of color mapping information; means for determining a color mapping information responsive to said information representative of a version; and means for color mapping the obtained video with said determined color mapping information.

Advantageously, obtaining information representative of a version of color mapping information comprises decoding an index from a stream indicating a version of color mapping information.

The present embodiments also provide a device comprising a communication interface configured to access at least one stream and at least one processor configured to obtain a video from the at least one stream; obtain information representative of a version of color mapping information; determine color mapping information responsive to said information representative of a version; and color map the obtained video with said determined color mapping information.

Advantageously, to obtain information representative of a version of color mapping information comprises decoding an index from a stream indicating a version of color mapping information.

The present embodiments also provide a computer program product comprising program code instructions to execute the following steps when this program is executed on a computer: obtaining a video from a stream; obtaining

information representative of a version of color mapping information; determining color mapping information responsive to said information representative of a version; and color mapping the obtained video with said determined color mapping information.

5 The present embodiments also provide a non-transitory computer readable medium with instructions stored therein which, upon execution, instruct at least one processor to: obtain a video from the at least one stream; obtain information representative of a version of color mapping information; determine color mapping information responsive to said information
10 representative of a version; and color map the obtained video with said determined color mapping information.

 According to another aspect of the present principles, a method is disclosed that comprises encoding a video from a stream; obtaining information
15 representative of a version of color mapping information; encoding said information representative of a version.

 The present embodiments also provide a device comprising means for encoding a video from a stream; means for obtaining information representative of a version of color mapping information; and means for encoding said
20 information representative of a version.

 Advantageously, encoding said information representative of a version of color mapping information comprises encoding an index in a stream indicating a version of color mapping information.

 The present embodiments also provide a device comprising a
25 communication interface configured to access at least one video and at least one processor configured to encode the at least one video in a stream; obtain information representative of a version of color mapping information; and encode said information representative of a version.

 Advantageously, to encode said information representative of a version
30 of color mapping information comprises encoding an index in a stream indicating a version of color mapping information.

 The present embodiments also provide a non-transitory computer readable medium with instructions stored therein which, upon execution, instruct at least one processor to: encode a video from a stream; obtain

information representative of a version of color mapping information; and encode said information representative of a version.

The present embodiments also provide a computer program product comprising program code instructions to execute the following steps when this program is executed on a computer: encoding a video from a stream; obtaining information representative of a version of color mapping information; encoding said information representative of a version.

The present embodiments also provide a stream or a storage medium tangibly embodying this stream, wherein the stream comprises at least:

- information representative of a video; and
- information representative of a version of color mapping information.

4. BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE DRAWINGS

- Figure 1 shows the BT.709, BT.2020 and P3D65 color gamuts in the CIE 1931 xy chromaticity diagram;
- Figure 2 depict on the left side a transmitter and on the right side a receiver;
- Figure 3 depicts a video receiver or player that receives a video stream and color information;
- Figure 4 represents a flowchart of a method for decoding a video stream according to a non-limiting embodiment;
- Figures 5 and 6 depict different versions of color mapping information;
- Figure 7 represents a flowchart of a method for decoding a video stream according to a specific and non-limiting embodiment;
- Figure 8 represents a flowchart of a method for decoding a video stream according to another specific and non-limiting embodiment;
- Figure 9 represents an exemplary architecture of a receiver configured to decode a video from a stream;
- Figure 10 represents a flowchart of a method for encoding a video in a stream according to a non-limiting embodiment; and
- Figure 11 represents an exemplary architecture of a transmitter configured to encode a video in a stream.

5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the following, the word “reconstructed” and “decoded” can be used interchangeably. It will be appreciated that the present principles are not restricted to a video and can be applied to a single picture.

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Figure 2 depicts on the left side a transmitter 100. The transmitter 100 receives on an input (not represented) a video content. On figure 2 the video content, e.g. a master video, is a P3 video content encapsulated in a BT.2020 container. The received video content is color mapped by a color mapping module 102 into a BT.709 content which is encapsulated in a BT.709 container. The color mapping module 102 is connected to an encoder 104. The encoder 104 is configured to encode the mapped BT.709 content in a stream. The stream may be transmitted via an output of the transmitter (not represented) to a receiver 150. The stream is received on an input (not represented) of the receiver 150 and transmitted to a decoder 112. The decoder 112 is configured to decode the stream. The output of the decoder is a reconstructed video content, in this case a BT.709 content encapsulated in a BT.709 container. The BT.709 content encapsulated in a BT.709 container may further be transmitted via an output (not represented) to a first display 120 that is capable of displaying BT.709 video content. In another embodiment, the decoder 112 is connected to a color mapping module 114. The color mapping module 114 is configured to color map the BT.709 content encapsulated in a BT.709 container into a P3 video content encapsulated in a BT.2020 container. The P3 video content encapsulated in a BT.2020 container may further be transmitted via an output (not represented) to a second display 130 that is capable of displaying BT.2020 video content. The color mapping module 114 is configured to inverse the color mapping achieved by the color mapping module 102.

The color mapping information used by the color mapping module 114 may be determined dynamically on the transmitter side so that it is fully adapted to the content. The colour_remapping_information SEI message of D.2.32 and D.3.32 in ITU-T H.265 may be used to transmit such information. However, in the case of broadcast applications the transmission of such dynamic color mapping information may be costly in terms of bit rate. Also having completely dynamic metadata may lead to complex receiver implementations. The present

principles are directed to a method and a device for reducing the cost and the complexity of the receiver. Therefore, the color mapping information is not transmitted in a stream but color mapping information is stored in a memory of the receiver 150.

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Figure 3 depicts a video receiver or player 150 that receives a video stream and color information on a first input 80 and on a second input 90 respectively according to a non-limiting embodiment. The first and second inputs can be combined into one and the same input particularly in the case where color information is embedded into the video stream F. The color information is either included in the video stream (for instance in the Picture Parameters Set, in Video Usability Information or in a SEI message as defined in HEVC) or conveyed as side metadata. As an example, the color information is conveyed in metadata as specified in the HEVC standard, such as :

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- 15 - VUI (English acronym of Video Usability Information): VUI comprises in particular information related to the coded video signal container: color primaries (e.g. BT.709, BT.2020), transfer function (e.g. gamma, PQ), and color space (e.g. Y'CbCr, R'G'B'). VUI is defined in Annex E of ITU-T H.265.
- MDCV (English acronym of Mastering Display Color Volume) SEI message:
20 this SEI message contains parameters related to the signal brightness range, the color primaries, and white point of the display monitor used during the grading of video content. MDCV SEI message is defined in sections D.2.27 and D.3.27 of ITU-T H.265.

The receiver 150 may be connected to an external device (rendering device) 200 via an output 195. The rendering device is able to provide information related to its capabilities (supported color gamut, chroma format, chroma sampling format ...) to the video receiver 150. The video receiver 150 produces and provides a reconstructed video to the external device 200. It is considered that the external device supports a color gamut OCG that is different from the input color gamut ICG. When both color gamuts are identical, no specific adaptation (color mapping) process is needed. The receiver 150 comprises a video decoder 170 configured to decode the video stream and thus to obtain a reconstructed video. The reconstructed video is transmitted to a color mapping module 190 configured to color map the reconstructed video based on color

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mapping information CRI[k]. The receiver 150 also comprises an identification module 180 configured to identify color mapping information responsive to the color information received on the second input 90 and possibly responsive to user preferences. The color mapping information CRI[k] is identified among
5 several color mapping information stored in a memory 160.

The main advantage is to allow backward compatibility with rendering devices supporting lower color gamut than the color gamut of the native content, while preserving the good reconstruction at the receiver side of the content in its native color gamut, for rendering devices supporting this native color gamut.

10 In addition, the present principles enable the re-use the CRI mechanism for the inverse gamut mapping, which allows a more efficient implementation of the inverse gamut mapping process. For instance, since the CRIs set is defined, the implementation can be accurately optimized for these specific CRIs (e.g. in an hardware implementation). This also avoids or limits the transmission in the
15 stream of content-dependent and dynamic CRI metadata.

Figure 4 represents a flowchart of a method for decoding a video stream according to a non-limiting embodiment. On this figure, the boxes are functional units, which may or may not be in relation with distinguishable physical units.

20 For example, these modules or some of them may be brought together in a unique component or circuit, or contribute to functionalities of a software. *A contrario*, some modules may be composed of separate physical entities, i.e. processors, circuits, memories, dedicated hardware such ASIC or FPGA or VLSI, respectively « Application Specific Integrated Circuit », « Field-
25 Programmable Gate Array », « Very Large Scale Integration », etc.

At step S10, a video is obtained. For example, the video is decoded from a stream F by the video decoder 170, for example, using an AVC or HEVC video decoder. The video can be a portion of a large video. The video may comprise a single picture. It will be appreciated, however, that the present
30 principles are not restricted to this specific AVC and HEVC decoder. Any video decoder can be used. The output of step S10 is a reconstructed video in an Input Color Gamut (ICG), e.g. BT.709.

At step S12, information is obtained that is representative of one version of color mapping information. This information may be obtained by the

identification module 180. It makes it possible to identify one version of color mapping information among at least two versions. Different versions of color mapping information favor the preservation of different sets of colors during the color mapping process. A version of color mapping information is defined at least for a given input color gamut and a given output color gamut as depicted on **Figures 5** and **6**. In a variant, a version is defined at least for given input and output color gamuts and given input and output color formats (e.g. RGB, YUV, etc). In another variant, a version is defined at least for given input and output color gamuts and given input and output color formats and given mapping gamuts. Indeed, it is possible to specify different versions of color mapping information for a same setting of input and output color gamuts and optionally same setting of input and output color formats. For instance, a first version A may correspond to color mapping information favoring the preservation, during the color mapping process, of the samples located inside the input color gamut, and disfavoring the samples located outside the input color gamut. A second version B may correspond to a color mapping information favoring the preservation, during the color remapping process, of the samples located outside the input color gamut, and disfavoring the samples located inside the input color gamut. These different versions may correspond to different artistic intents. The information obtained at step S12 thus makes it possible to identify one version of color mapping information among at least two versions of color mapping information that map colors from the same input color gamut to the same output color gamut while favoring the preservation of different colors during the color mapping process. Color mapping information corresponding to version A can be computed using a set of video contents (used as learning set) that have most of their color samples located inside the input color gamut and very few of their color samples located outside the input color gamut. Color mapping information corresponding to version B can be computed using a set of video contents (used as learning set) that have many of their color samples located outside the input color gamut.

In a specific and non-limiting embodiment, the information for identifying a version of color mapping information is decoded from the stream F or from another stream. The information can be an index identifying the version. The index may be a binary flag in the case of two versions are considered as

depicted in Table 1. It will be appreciated that the present principles are not restricted to two versions.

Table 1

	Input		Output		version
index	Color format	Color gamut	Color format	Color gamut	
0	Y'CbCr	BT.709	Y'CbCr	P3	version A
1	Y'CbCr	BT.709	Y'CbCr	P3	version B

5 In this table, the following parameters are introduced:

« input color format » : the color format of the input video to which the gamut mapping process applies. It can typically be Y'CbCr or R'G'B'.

« input color gamut » : the color gamut in which the color samples of the input video content are represented (coded).

10 « output color format » : the color format of the output video content produced by the gamut mapping process. It can typically be Y'CbCr or R'G'B'.

« output color gamut » : the color gamut in which the color samples of the output video content are represented (coded). In this case, it represents
15 the color gamut in which the color samples of the input are mapped.

The index is not necessarily a binary flag as depicted in table 2.

Table 2

	Input		Output		version
index	Color format	Color gamut	Color format	Color gamut	
0	Y'CbCr	BT.709	Y'CbCr	P3	version A
1	Y'CbCr	BT.709	Y'CbCr	P3	version B
2	Y'CbCr	BT.709	Y'CbCr	BT.2020	version A
3	Y'CbCr	BT.709	Y'CbCr	BT.2020	version B

In the case of more than two color mapping information items mapping from different input and/or output color gamuts, a binary flag may be sufficient if only two versions exist for given input and output color gamuts as depicted in table 3.

5

Table 3

	Input		Output		version
index	Color format	Color gamut	Color format	Color gamut	
0	Y'CbCr	BT.709	Y'CbCr	P3	version A
1	Y'CbCr	BT.709	Y'CbCr	P3	version B
0	Y'CbCr	BT.709	Y'CbCr	BT.2020	version A
1	Y'CbCr	BT.709	Y'CbCr	BT.2020	version B
0	R'G'B'	BT.709	R'G'B'	P3	version A
1	R'G'B'	BT.709	R'G'B'	P3	version B
0	R'G'B'	BT.709	R'G'B'	BT.2020	version A
1	R'G'B'	BT.709	R'G'B'	BT.2020	version B

In the three tables above, the output color gamut and the mapping color gamut are identical. In a variant depicted on Table 4, they are different. In this case, the « output color gamut » is the color gamut in which the color samples of the output video content are represented (coded). The « mapping gamut » is the color gamut in which the color samples of the input are mapped. The mapped color samples are inside this mapped color gamut, even if they are represented (coded) in an output color gamut that may be different from the mapped color gamut. For instance, in the case of a P3 video content encapsulated in a BT.2020 container, the output color gamut is the BT.2020 gamut, while the mapped color gamut is P3. In this case also, the index may be a non-binary index (from 0 to 7).

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Table 4

	Input	Output		version

index	Color format	Color gamut	Color format	Color gamut	Mapping gamut	
0	Y'CbCr	BT.709	Y'CbCr	BT.2020	P3	version A
1	Y'CbCr	BT.709	Y'CbCr	BT.2020	P3	version B
0	Y'CbCr	BT.709	Y'CbCr	BT.2020	BT.2020	version A
1	Y'CbCr	BT.709	Y'CbCr	BT.2020	BT.2020	version B
0	R'G'B'	BT.709	R'G'B'	BT.2020	P3	version A
1	R'G'B'	BT.709	R'G'B'	BT.2020	P3	version B
0	R'G'B'	BT.709	R'G'B'	BT.2020	BT.2020	version A
1	R'G'B'	BT.709	R'G'B'	BT.2020	BT.2020	version B

In another variant depicted on Table 5, input and output transfer functions may also be taken into account. The « input transfer function » is the transfer function used to code the input video content. The « output transfer function » is the transfer function used to code the output video content. These transfer functions can correspond to a Gamma function with a parameter of 2.2 (G.2.2) or to a perceptual quantization (PQ) transfer function.

Table 5

	Input			Output				version
index	Color format	Color gamut	Transfer function	Color format	Color gamut	Transfer function	Mapping gamut	
0	Y'CbCr	BT.709	G2.2	Y'CbCr	BT.2020	PQ	P3	version A
1	Y'CbCr	BT.709	G2.2	Y'CbCr	BT.2020	PQ	P3	version B
0	Y'CbCr	BT.709	G2.2	Y'CbCr	BT.2020	PQ	BT.2020	version A

1	Y'CbCr	BT.709	G2.2	Y'CbCr	BT.2020	PQ	BT.2020	version B
0	R'G'B'	BT.709	G2.2	R'G'B'	BT.2020	PQ	P3	version A
1	R'G'B'	BT.709	G2.2	R'G'B'	BT.2020	PQ	P3	version B
0	R'G'B'	BT.709	G2.2	R'G'B'	BT.2020	PQ	BT.2020	version A
1	R'G'B'	BT.709	G2.2	R'G'B'	BT.2020	PQ	BT.2020	version B
0	Y'CbCr	BT.709	G2.2	R'G'B'	BT.2020	PQ	P3	version A
1	Y'CbCr	BT.709	G2.2	R'G'B'	BT.2020	PQ	P3	version B
0	Y'CbCr	BT.709	G2.2	R'G'B'	BT.2020	PQ	BT.2020	version A
1	Y'CbCr	BT.709	G2.2	R'G'B'	BT.2020	PQ	BT.2020	version B

In this case also, the index may be a non-binary index (from 0 to 11).

In a variant, the version can be further determined via user preference. In such a case the version selected by the user may overwrite the version obtained from the stream. The user can also provide preferred settings for these different parameters, via user preferences. For instance the user may indicate using the “version” parameter if he prefers preserving the BT.709 gamut, or if he prefers having a better preservation of colors outside the BT.709 gamut.

At step S14, color mapping information is determined responsive to the information identifying a version and obtained at step S12. The color mapping information may be determined by the identification module 180 of the receiver 150. As an example, the different versions of color mapping information are stored in a memory, e.g. the memory 160 of figure 3. Color mapping information CRI is identified among a set of N color mapping information CRI[0] ... CRI[N-1] items. This set may be stored in a video receiver or player and not transmitted. In a variant, this set may be transmitted at the beginning of a video session, for example during the connection process. In another variant, this set may be transmitted regularly (e.g. each day by firmware update). Each item of color mapping information CRI[i] may take the form of a 3D LUT, or of a combination of three 1D LUTs ($LUT_{in0}, LUT_{in1}, LUT_{in2}$) followed by a 3x3 matrix $M_{3 \times 3}$ followed by three 1D LUTs ($LUT_{out0}, LUT_{out1}, LUT_{out2}$).

As an example with reference to the table 1 above in the case where an index 1 is decoded the version B of color mapping information is determined that maps from BT.709 to P3 with input and output color formats Y'CbCr.

At step S16, the obtained/decoded video obtained at step S10 is color mapped using the color mapping information determined at step S14. The obtained/decoded video is color mapped for example in the color mapping module 190 of the receiver 150. The mapped video may be stored or further transmitted for display, e.g. via output 195 of receiver 150. The following equations illustrate the application of color mapping information to (R,G,B) values of a color sample in the case where it is defined as a combination of three 1D LUTs ($LUT_{in0}, LUT_{in1}, LUT_{in2}$) followed by a 3x3 matrix M_{3x3} followed by three 1D LUTs ($LUT_{out0}, LUT_{out1}, LUT_{out2}$):

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} R_1 \\ G_1 \\ B_1 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} LUT_{in0}[R_{in}] \\ LUT_{in1}[G_{in}] \\ LUT_{in2}[B_{in}] \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} R_2 \\ G_2 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} &= M_{3x3} \begin{bmatrix} R_1 \\ G_1 \\ B_1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} R_{out} \\ G_{out} \\ B_{out} \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} LUT_{out0}[R_2] \\ LUT_{out1}[G_2] \\ LUT_{out2}[B_2] \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

where (R_{in}, G_{in}, B_{in}) are input color values and $(R_{out}, G_{out}, B_{out})$ are output color values, i.e. after the color mapping.

Figure 7 represents a flowchart of a method for decoding a video stream according to a specific and non-limiting embodiment. The method starts at step S100. At step S110, a receiver accesses one or more stream(s). At step S120, the receiver obtains/decodes the video from one stream F for example, using an AVC or HEVC video decoder. To this aim, the decoder may loop over individual pictures in the input video. At step S130, the receiver decodes a syntax element `used_CRI_id` that makes it possible to identify a version of color mapping information. Syntax element `used_CRI_id` is decoded from the stream F or from another stream. At step S140, the receiver begins to loop over the color mapping information items `CRI[i]` stored in a memory of the receiver. At step S150, the receiver checks whether index `used_CRI_id` is equal to `colour_remap_id`. `colour_remap_id` is one of the parameters defined in the color remapping SEI message defined in section D.2.32 and D.3.32 in ITU-T H.265. If `used_CRI_id` is equal to `colour_remap_id`, the receiver color maps the

decoded video with the color mapping information CRI[i] associated with colour_remap_id at step S160 and method ends at step S180. Otherwise, if used_CRI_id is not equal to colour_remap_id, the receiver checks whether more color mapping information items CRI[i] are stored at step S170. If yes, the control returns to step S150. Otherwise, method ends at step S180. The color mapping information, e.g. a CRI, can be directly selected as the color mapping information whose parameter colour_remap_id is equal to used_CRI_id.

Figure 8 represents a flowchart of a method for decoding a video stream according to another specific and non-limiting embodiment. In the case where used_CRI_id is not present in the stream, additional information, namely the information mentioned in the above in tables 1 to 3, is needed to determine color mapping information.

The method starts at step S200. At step S210, a receiver accesses one or more stream(s). At step S220, the receiver decodes the video from a stream F using for example an AVC or HEVC video decoder. To this aim, the decoder may loop over individual pictures in the input video. At step S230, the receiver decodes a syntax element used_CRI_version from a stream (stream F or another stream) representative of a version of color mapping information. Syntax element used_CRI_version makes it possible to indicate which version of color mapping information has to be used in the case where several color mapping information items correspond to the same « input color gamut », « output/mapping color gamut ». It corresponds to the « version » parameter of tables 1 to 5. Advantageously, used_CRI_version is a binary flag in the case of 2 versions.

At step S240 an input color gamut is obtained. The input color gamut is for example decoded from a stream that may be the stream F or another stream (side metadata). This information is typically provided in the VUI. At step S250 an output color gamut is obtained. The output color gamut is for example obtained from the rendering device information. In a variant (not represented), a mapping color gamut is further obtained. It is used with Tables 4 and 5. This information is typically provided in the MDCV SEI message. At step S260, the receiver begins to loop over the color mapping information items CRI[i] stored

in a memory of the receiver. At step S270, the receiver checks whether the obtained input color gamut is identical to a CRI[i] input color gamut. If the obtained input color gamut is identical to the CRI[i] input color gamut, the receiver further checks S280 whether the obtained output color gamut is identical to a CRI[i] output color gamut. Otherwise, if the obtained input color gamut is different from the CRI[i] input color gamut, the receiver checks whether more color mapping information items CRI[i] are stored at step S290. If yes, the control returns to step S270. Otherwise, method ends at step S320. If the obtained output color gamut is identical to the CRI[i] output color gamut, the receiver further checks S300 whether used_CRI_version is identical to a CRI[i] version. Otherwise, if the obtained output color gamut is different from the CRI[i] output color gamut, the receiver checks whether more color mapping information items CRI[i] are stored at step S290. If yes, the control returns to step S270. Otherwise, method ends at step S320. If used_CRI_version is identical to the CRI[i] version, the receiver color maps the decoded video with the color mapping information CRI[i] at step S310 and method ends at step S320. Otherwise, if used_CRI_version is different from the CRI[i] version, the receiver checks whether more color mapping information items CRI[i] are stored at step S290. If yes, the control returns to step S270. Otherwise, method ends at step S320.

In variants (not represented), other information may be used. As an example, the receiver may further check whether an obtained input color format is identical to a CRI[i] input color format. The input color format may be obtained from a stream. This information is typically provided in the VUI. The receiver may also check whether an obtained output color format is identical to a CRI[i] output color format. The output color format is for example obtained from the rendering device information. In another example, the receiver may check whether an obtained input transfer function is identical to a CRI[i] input transfer function and whether an obtained output transfer function is identical to a CRI[i] output transfer function. The input transfer function is for example obtained from a stream, e.g. directly derived from an OETF (English acronym of Opto-Electrical Transfer Function). This information is typically provided in the VUI. The output transfer function may be obtained from the rendering device information. It is the same as the OETF supported by the external device.

Other information that is useful to the receiver to identify the color mapping information to be applied is the color gamut and the chroma format supported by the external device. They can be used to identify the “output color format”, “output color gamut” and “output transfer function” of tables 1 to 5.

- 5 Other information such as the supported bit-depth of the different components of the color samples can also be useful.

Figure 9 represents an exemplary architecture of the receiver 150 configured to decode a video from a stream according to a non-limiting embodiment.

The receiver 150 comprises one or more processor(s) 1100, which could comprise, for example, a CPU, a GPU and/or a DSP (English acronym of Digital Signal Processor), along with internal memory 1130 (e.g. RAM, ROM and/or EPROM). The receiver 150 comprises one or more communication interface(s) 15 1110, each adapted to display output information and/or allow a user to enter commands and/or data (e.g. a keyboard, a mouse, a touchpad, a webcam); and a power source 1120 which may be external to the receiver 150. The receiver 150 may also comprise one or more network interface(s) (not shown). Decoder module 1140 represents the module that may be included in a device to perform 20 the decoding functions. Additionally, decoder module 1140 may be implemented as a separate element of the receiver 150 or may be incorporated within processor(s) 1100 as a combination of hardware and software as known to those skilled in the art.

The stream may be obtained from a source. According to different 25 embodiments, the source can be, but not limited to:

- a local memory, e.g. a video memory, a RAM, a flash memory, a hard disk ;
- a storage interface, e.g. an interface with a mass storage, a ROM, an optical disc or a magnetic support;
- 30 - a communication interface, e.g. a wireline interface (for example a bus interface, a wide area network interface, a local area network interface) or a wireless interface (such as a IEEE 802.11 interface or a Bluetooth interface); and

- a picture capturing circuit (e.g. a sensor such as, for example, a CCD (or Charge-Coupled Device) or CMOS (or Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor)).

According to different embodiments, the decoded video may be sent to a destination, e.g. a display device. As an example, the decoded video is stored in a remote or in a local memory, e.g. a video memory or a RAM, a hard disk. In a variant, the decoded video is sent to a storage interface, e.g. an interface with a mass storage, a ROM, a flash memory, an optical disc or a magnetic support and/or transmitted over a communication interface, e.g. an interface to a point to point link, a communication bus, a point to multipoint link or a broadcast network.

According to an exemplary and non-limiting embodiment, the receiver 150 further comprises a computer program stored in the memory 1130. The computer program comprises instructions which, when executed by the receiver 150, in particular by the processor 1100, enable the receiver to execute the method described with reference to figure 3. According to a variant, the computer program is stored externally to the receiver 150 on a non-transitory digital data support, e.g. on an external storage medium such as a HDD, CD-ROM, DVD, a read-only and/or DVD drive and/or a DVD Read/Write drive, all known in the art. The receiver 150 thus comprises a mechanism to read the computer program. Further, the receiver 150 could access one or more Universal Serial Bus (USB)-type storage devices (e.g., "memory sticks.") through corresponding USB ports (not shown).

According to exemplary and non-limiting embodiments, the receiver 150 can be, but not limited to:

- a mobile device ;
- a communication device ;
- a game device ;
- a set top box;
- a TV set;
- a tablet (or tablet computer) ;
- a laptop ;
- a display and

- a decoding chip.

Figure 10 represents a flowchart of a method for encoding a video in a stream according to a non-limiting embodiment. On this figure, the boxes are functional units, which may or not be in relation with distinguishable physical units. For example, these modules or some of them may be brought together in a unique component or circuit, or contribute to functionalities of a software. *A contrario*, some modules may be composed of separate physical entities, i.e. processors, circuits, memories, dedicated hardware such ASIC or FPGA or VLSI, respectively « Application Specific Integrated Circuit », « Field-Programmable Gate Array », « Very Large Scale Integration », etc.

At step S20, a video is encoded in a stream F, for example, using an AVC or HEVC video encoder. The video can be a portion of a large video. The video may comprise a single picture. It will be appreciated, however, that the present principles are not restricted to this specific AVC and HEVC encoder. Any video encoder can be used. The video may be a color map version of a master video.

At step S22, information is obtained that is representative of a version of color mapping information. It makes it possible to identify a version of color mapping information. As an example, the information is specified by a user, e.g. by a director of photography.

At step S24, the information obtained at step S30 is encoded in a stream that may be the stream F.

Figure 11 represents an exemplary architecture of the transmitter configured to encode a video in a stream according to a non-limiting embodiment.

The transmitter 100 comprises one or more processor(s) 1000, which could comprise, for example, a CPU, a GPU and/or a DSP (English acronym of Digital Signal Processor), along with internal memory 1030 (e.g. RAM, ROM, and/or EPROM). The transmitter 100 comprises one or more communication interface(s) 1010, each adapted to display output information and/or allow a user to enter commands and/or data (e.g. a keyboard, a mouse, a touchpad, a webcam); and a power source 1020 which may be external to the transmitter

100. The transmitter 100 may also comprise one or more network interface(s) (not shown). Encoder module 1040 represents the module that may be included in a device to perform the coding functions. Additionally, encoder module 1140 may be implemented as a separate element of the transmitter 100 or may be incorporated within processor(s) 1000 as a combination of hardware and software as known to those skilled in the art.

The video may be obtained from a source. According to different embodiments, the source can be, but is not limited to:

- a local memory, e.g. a video memory, a RAM, a flash memory, a hard disk ;
- a storage interface, e.g. an interface with a mass storage, a ROM, an optical disc or a magnetic support;
- a communication interface, e.g. a wireline interface (for example a bus interface, a wide area network interface, a local area network interface) or a wireless interface (such as a IEEE 802.11 interface or a Bluetooth interface); and
- an image capturing circuit (e.g. a sensor such as, for example, a CCD (or Charge-Coupled Device) or CMOS (or Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor)).

According to different embodiments, the stream may be sent to a destination. As an example, the stream is stored in a remote or in a local memory, e.g. a video memory or a RAM, a hard disk. In a variant, the stream is sent to a storage interface, e.g. an interface with a mass storage, a ROM, a flash memory, an optical disc or a magnetic support and/or transmitted over a communication interface, e.g. an interface to a point to point link, a communication bus, a point to multipoint link or a broadcast network.

According to an exemplary and non-limiting embodiment, the transmitter 100 further comprises a computer program stored in the memory 1030. The computer program comprises instructions which, when executed by the transmitter 100, in particular by the processor 1000, enable the transmitter 100 to execute the method described with reference to figure 10. According to a variant, the computer program is stored externally to the transmitter 100 on a non-transitory digital data support, e.g. on an external storage medium such as a HDD, CD-ROM, DVD, a read-only and/or DVD drive and/or a DVD Read/Write

drive, all known in the art. The transmitter 100 thus comprises a mechanism to read the computer program. Further, the transmitter 100 could access one or more Universal Serial Bus (USB)-type storage devices (e.g., "memory sticks.") through corresponding USB ports (not shown).

5 According to exemplary and non-limiting embodiments, the transmitter 100 can be, but is not limited to:

- a mobile device ;
- a communication device ;
- a game device ;
- 10 - a tablet (or tablet computer) ;
- a laptop ;
- a still image camera;
- a video camera ;
- an encoding chip;
- 15 - a still image server ; and
- a video server (e.g. a broadcast server, a video-on-demand server or a web server).

The implementations described herein may be implemented in, for example, a method or a process, a device, a software program, a data stream, or a signal. Even if only discussed in the context of a single form of implementation (for example, discussed only as a method or a device), the implementation of features discussed may also be implemented in other forms (for example a program). A device may be implemented in, for example, appropriate hardware, software, and firmware. The methods may be implemented in, for example, a device such as, for example, a processor, which refers to processing devices in general, including, for example, a computer, a microprocessor, an integrated circuit, or a programmable logic device. Processors also include communication devices, such as, for example, computers, cell phones, portable/personal digital assistants ("PDAs"), and other devices that facilitate communication of information between end-users.

Implementations of the various processes and features described herein may be embodied in a variety of different equipment or applications, particularly, for example, equipment or applications. Examples of such

equipment include an encoder, a decoder, a post-processor processing output from a decoder, a pre-processor providing input to an encoder, a video coder, a video decoder, a video codec, a web server, a set-top box, a laptop, a personal computer, a cell phone, a PDA, and other communication devices. As
5 should be clear, the equipment may be mobile and even installed in a mobile vehicle.

Additionally, the methods may be implemented by instructions being performed by a processor, and such instructions (and/or data values produced by an implementation) may be stored on a processor-readable medium such
10 as, for example, an integrated circuit, a software carrier or other storage device such as, for example, a hard disk, a compact diskette ("CD"), an optical disc (such as, for example, a DVD, often referred to as a digital versatile disc or a digital video disc), a random access memory ("RAM"), or a read-only memory ("ROM"). The instructions may form an application program tangibly embodied
15 on a processor-readable medium. Instructions may be, for example, in hardware, firmware, software, or a combination. Instructions may be found in, for example, an operating system, a separate application, or a combination of the two. A processor may be characterized, therefore, as, for example, both a device configured to carry out a process and a device that includes a processor-
20 readable medium (such as a storage device) having instructions for carrying out a process. Further, a processor-readable medium may store, in addition to or in lieu of instructions, data values produced by an implementation.

As will be evident to one of skill in the art, implementations may produce a variety of signals formatted to carry information that may be, for example,
25 stored or transmitted. The information may include, for example, instructions for performing a method, or data produced by one of the described implementations. For example, a signal may be formatted to carry as data the rules for writing or reading the syntax of a described embodiment, or to carry as data the actual syntax-values written by a described embodiment. Such a
30 signal may be formatted, for example, as an electromagnetic wave (for example, using a radio frequency portion of spectrum) or as a baseband signal. The formatting may include, for example, encoding a data stream and modulating a carrier with the encoded data stream. The information that the signal carries may be, for example, analog or digital information. The signal

may be transmitted over a variety of different wired or wireless links, as is known. The signal may be stored on a processor-readable medium.

A number of implementations have been described. Nevertheless, it will be understood that various modifications may be made. For example, elements
5 of different implementations may be combined, supplemented, modified, or removed to produce other implementations. Additionally, one of ordinary skill will understand that other structures and processes may be substituted for those disclosed and the resulting implementations will perform at least substantially the same function(s), in at least substantially the same way(s), to
10 achieve at least substantially the same result(s) as the implementations disclosed. Accordingly, these and other implementations are contemplated by this application.

Claims

1. A method comprising :
obtaining (S10) a video from a stream;
5 obtaining (S12, S130, S230) information representative of one version of color mapping information among at least a first version and a second version;
determining (S14) color mapping information responsive to said information representative of one version; and
color mapping (S16) the obtained video with said determined color mapping
10 information.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein said first version and said second version map colors from a same input color gamut to a same output color gamut and wherein said first version favors the preservation of a first set of colors and said
15 second version favors the preservation of a second set of colors different from said first set of colors.
3. The method according to any one of claim 1 or 2, wherein obtaining information representative of one version of color mapping information
20 comprises decoding an index from a stream indicating one version of color mapping information.
4. The method according to claim 3, wherein said color mapping information is of the HEVC colour remapping information Supplemental Enhancement
25 Information message type and wherein determining (S14) color mapping information responsive to said information representative of one version comprises determining (S150) the color mapping information whose colour_remap_id is equal to the decoded index.
- 30 5. The method according to claim 3, further comprising obtaining (S240) an input color gamut, obtaining (S250) an output color gamut and wherein determining (S14) color mapping information responsive to said information representative of one version comprises determining (S270, S280, S3000) color gamut information whose input color gamut is equal to said obtained input

color gamut, whose output color gamut is equal to said obtained output color gamut and whose version is equal to said decoded index.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the input color gamut is obtained from the
5 Video Usability Information parameters of the stream.

7. The method of claim 5 or 6, wherein the output color gamut is obtained from a rendering device.

10 8. A device comprising a communication interface configured to access at least one stream and at least one processor configured to:
obtain a video from the at least one stream;
obtain information representative of one version of color mapping information among at least a first version and a second version;
15 determine a color mapping information responsive to said information representative of one version; and
color map the obtained video with said determined color mapping information.

9. The device of claim 8, wherein said first version and said second version map
20 colors from a same input color gamut to a same output color gamut and wherein said first version favors the preservation of a first set of colors and said second version favors the preservation of a second set of colors different from said first set of colors.

25 10. The device according to any one of claim 8 or 9, wherein the at least one processor is configured to obtain information representative of one version of color mapping information by decoding an index from a stream indicating one version of color mapping information.

30 11. The device of claim 10, wherein said color mapping information is of the HEVC colour remapping information Supplemental Enhancement Information message type and wherein to determine color mapping information responsive to said information representative of one version comprises to determine the

color mapping information whose colour_remap_id is equal to the decoded index.

12. The device of claim 10, wherein the at least one processor is further
5 configured to obtain an input color gamut, obtain an output color gamut and
wherein to determine color mapping information responsive to said information
representative of one version comprises to determine color gamut information
whose input color gamut is equal to said obtained input color gamut, whose
output color gamut is equal to said obtained output color gamut and whose
10 version is equal to said decoded index.

13. The device of claim 12, wherein the input color gamut is obtained from the
Video Usability Information parameters of the stream.

14. The device of claim 12 or 13, wherein the output color gamut is obtained
15 from a rendering device.

15. A method comprising :
encoding (S20) a video in a stream;
20 obtaining (S22) information representative of one version of color mapping
information among at least a first version and a second version;
encoding (S24) said information representative of one version.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein said first version and said second version
25 map colors from a same input color gamut to a same output color gamut and
wherein said first version favors the preservation of a first set of colors and said
second version favors the preservation of a second set of colors different from
said first set of colors.

17. The method according to any one of claim 15 or 16, wherein encoding said
30 information representative of one version of color mapping information
comprises encoding an index in a stream indicating one version of color
mapping information.

18. A device comprising a communication interface configured to access at least one video and at least one processor configured to:
encode said at least one video in a stream;
obtain information representative of one version of color mapping information
5 among at least a first version and a second version; and
encode said information representative of one version.

19. The device of claim 18, wherein said first version and said second version map colors from a same input color gamut to a same output color gamut and
10 wherein said first version favors the preservation of a first set of colors and said second version favors the preservation of a second set of colors different from said first set of colors.

20. The device according to any one of claims 18 to 19, wherein to encode said
15 information representative of one version of color mapping information comprises encoding an index in a stream indicating one version of color mapping information.

1/7

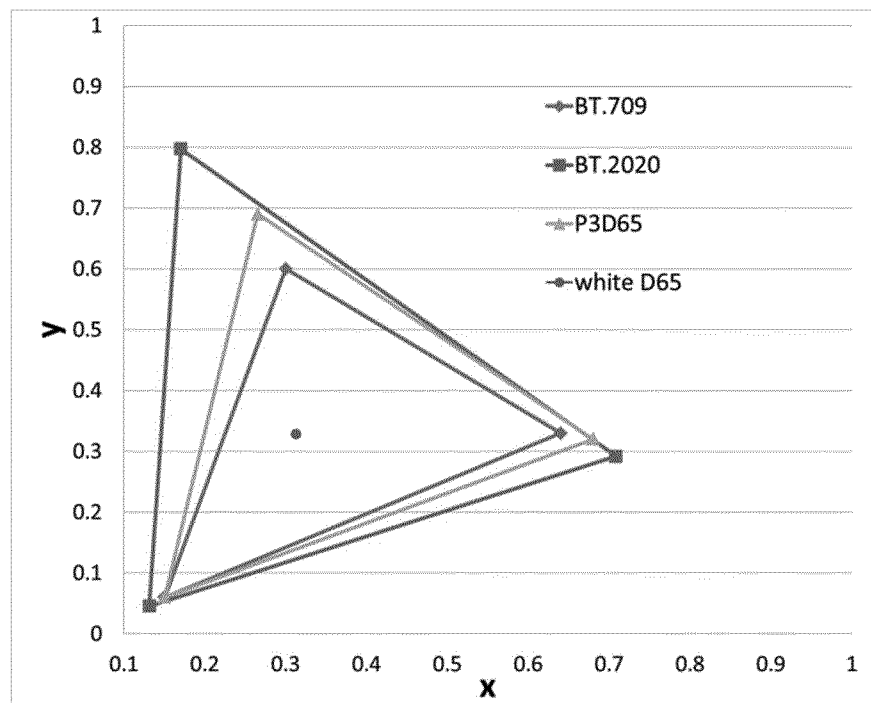


FIGURE 1

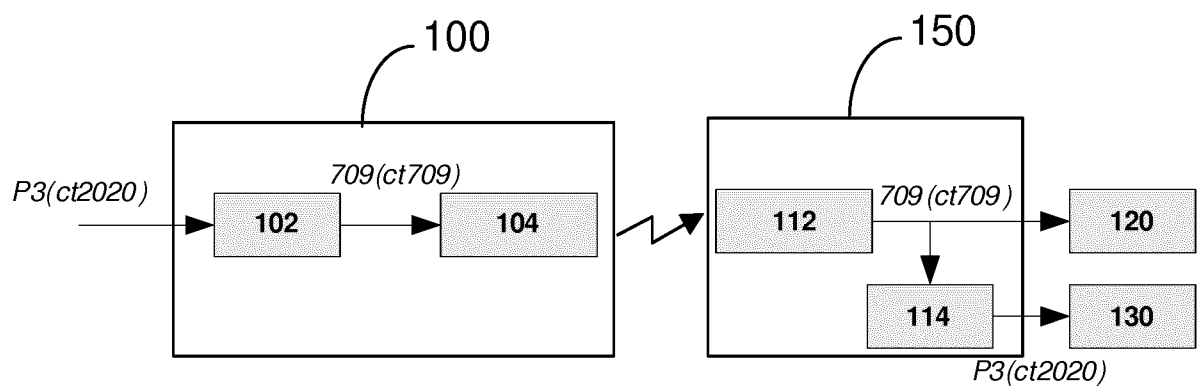


FIGURE 2

2/7

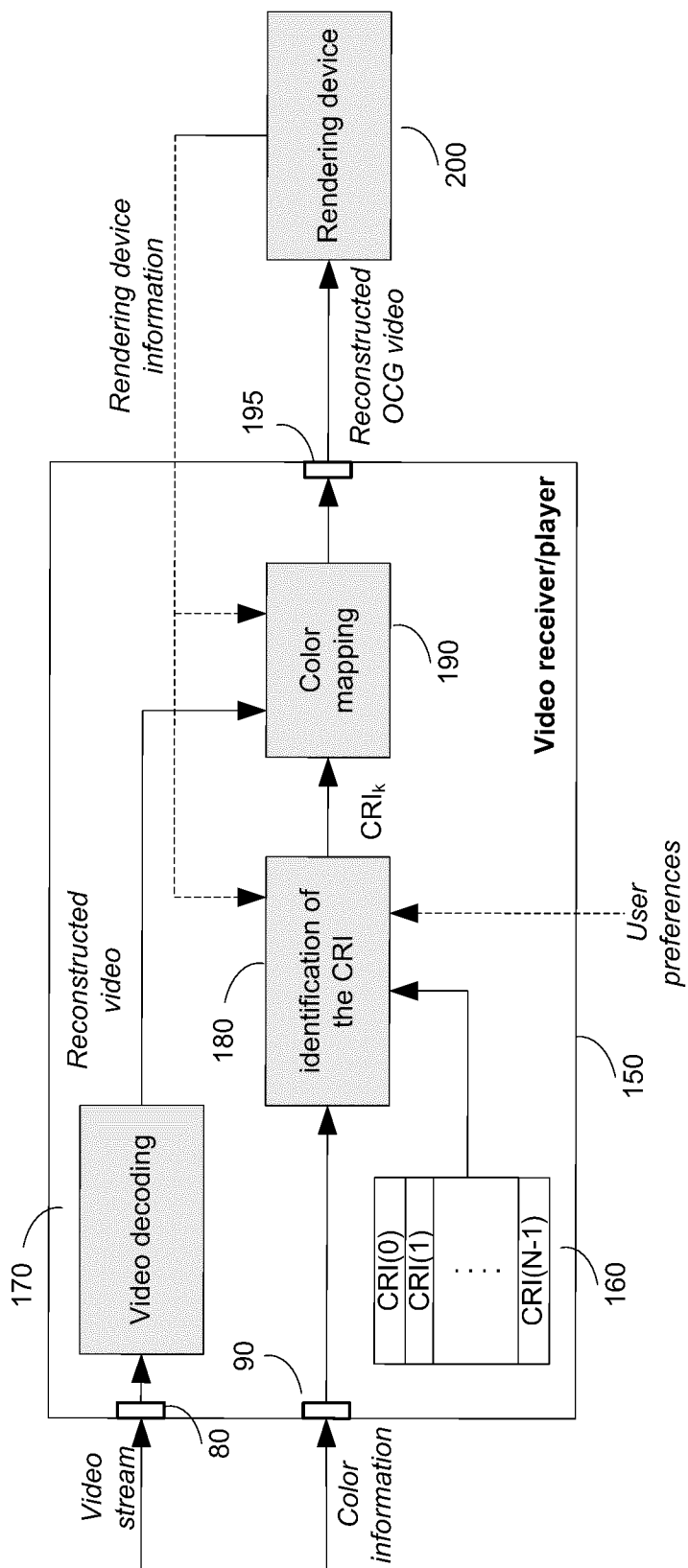


FIGURE 3

3/7

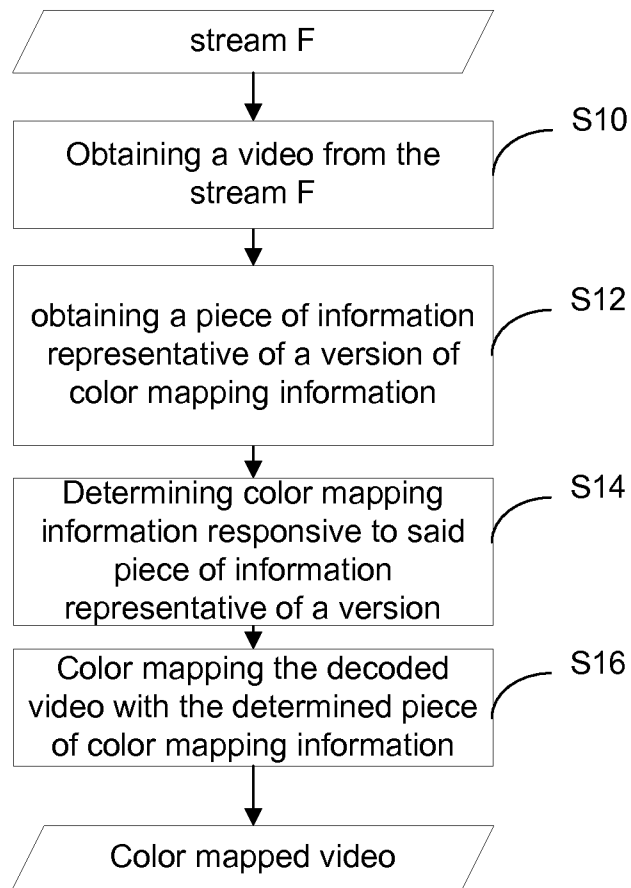


FIGURE 4

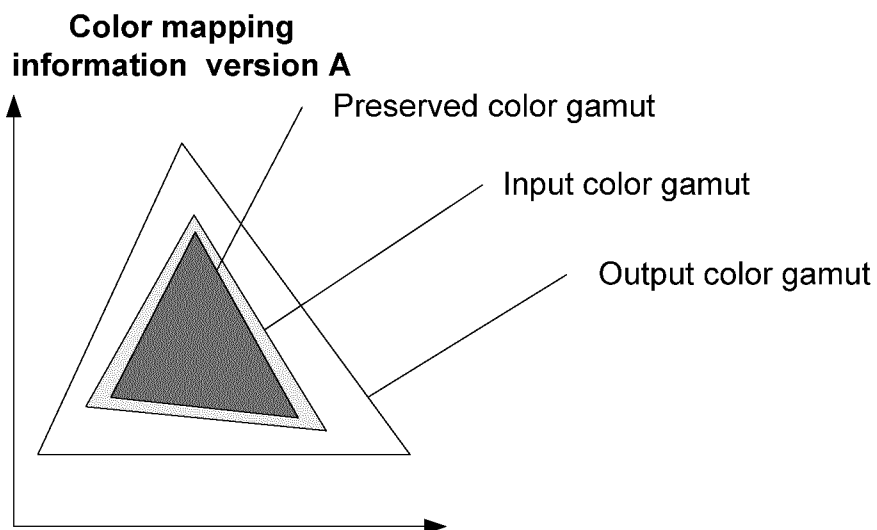


FIGURE 5

4/7

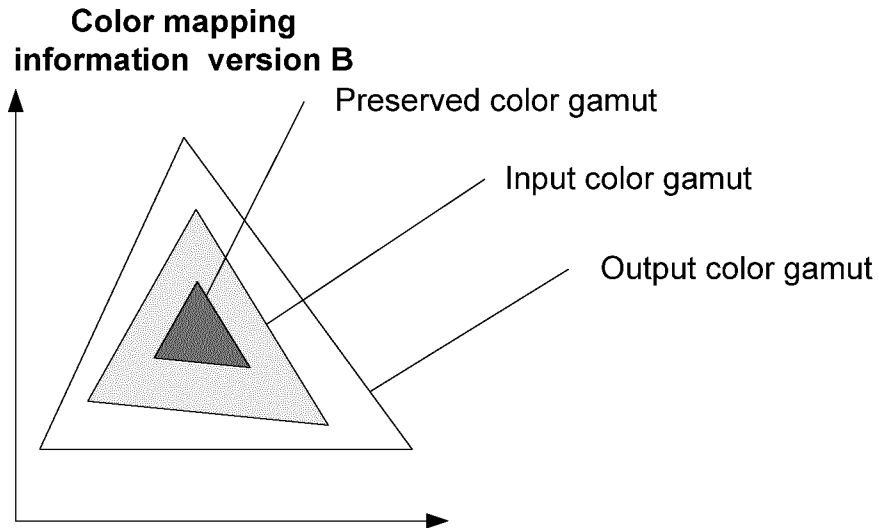


FIGURE 6

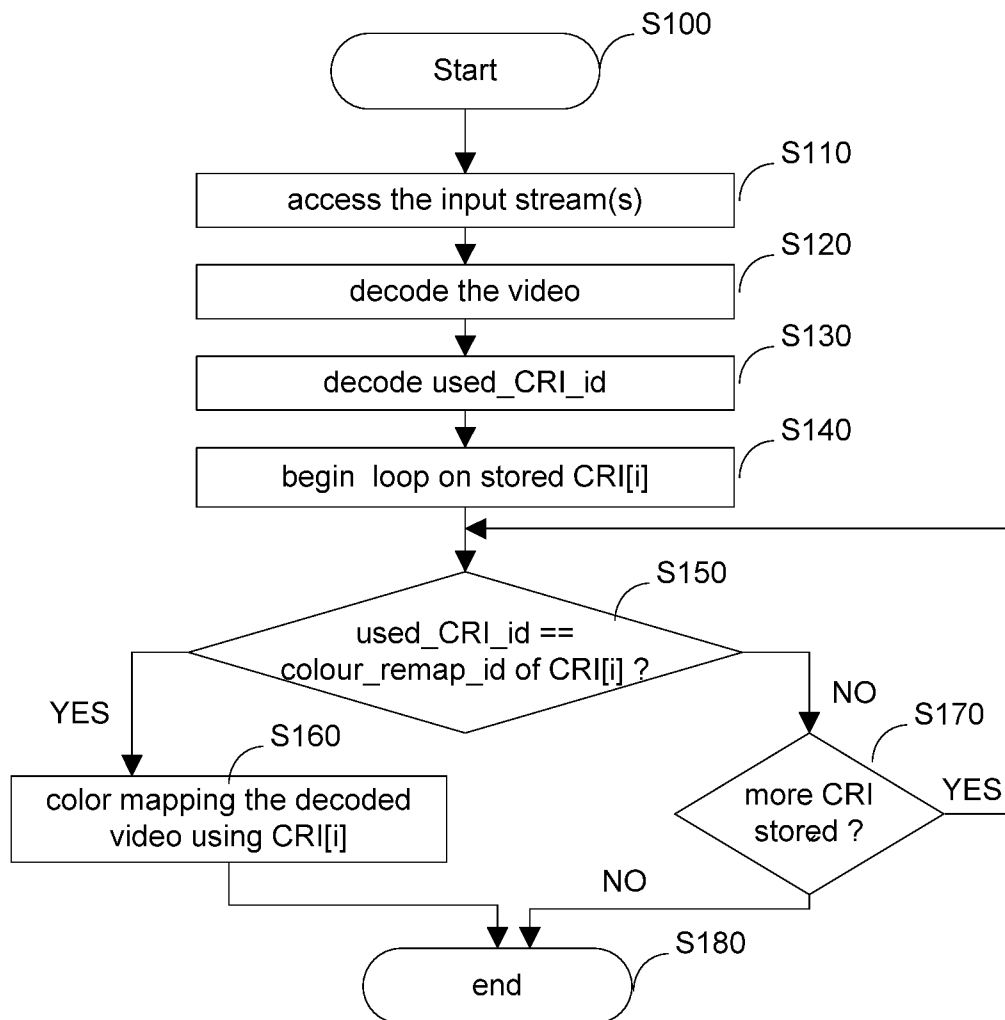


FIGURE 7

5/7

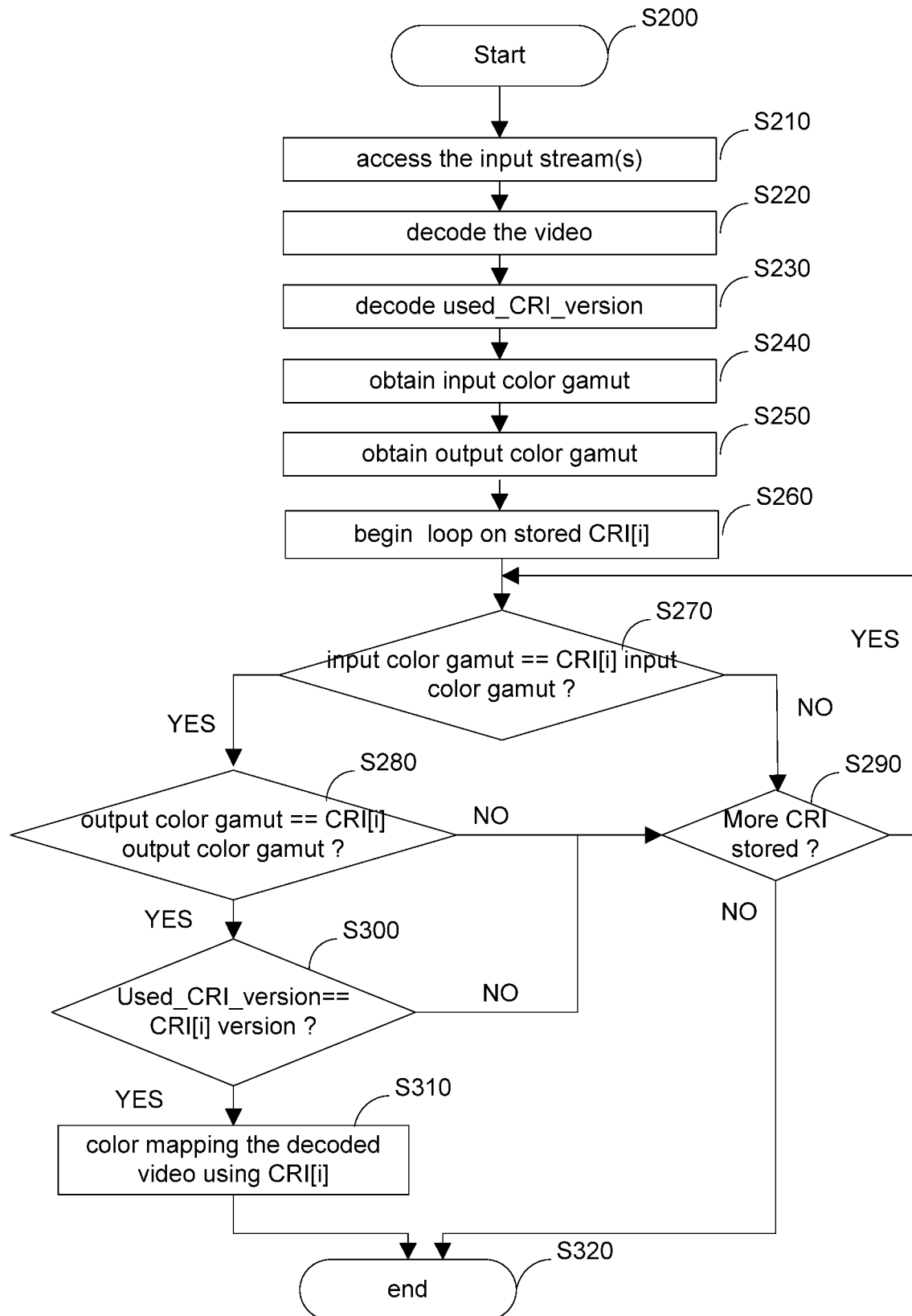


FIGURE 8

6/7

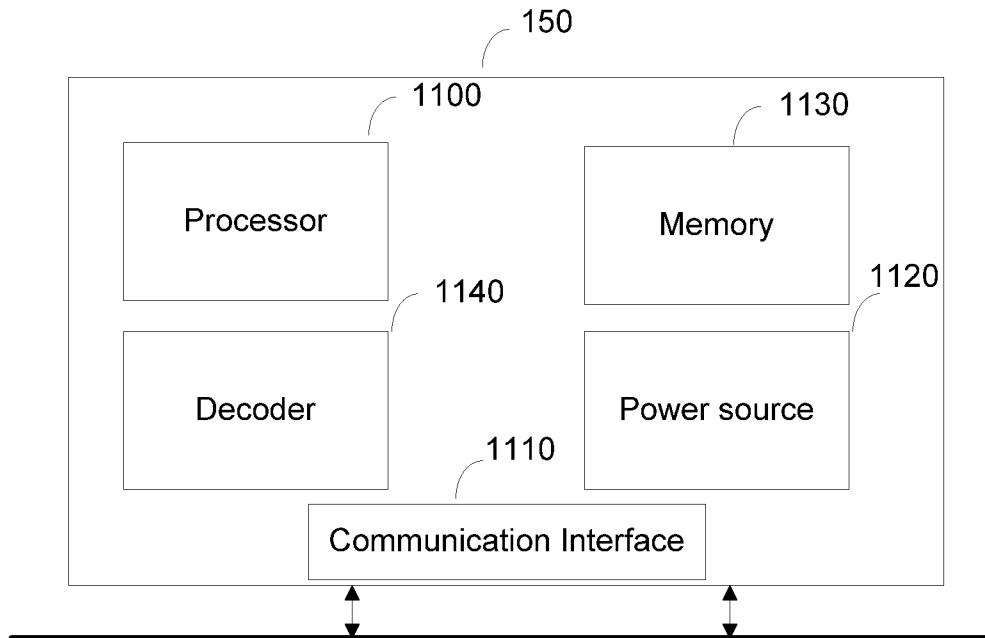


FIGURE 9

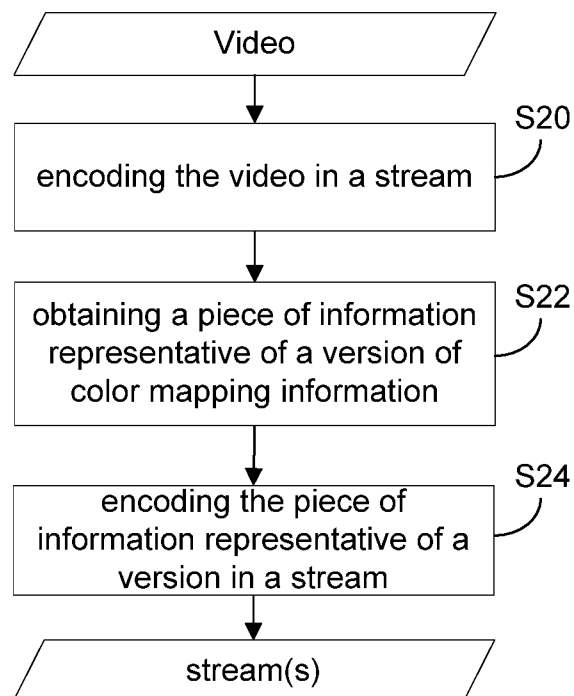


FIGURE 10

7/7

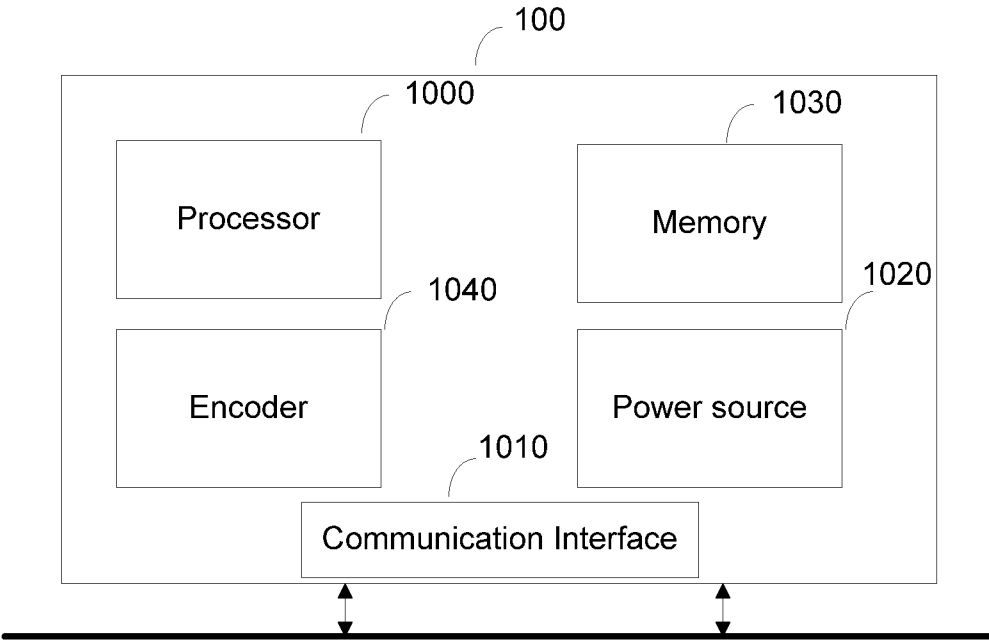


FIGURE 11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2016/065934

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. H04N9/67
ADD.

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)
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 practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2011/156074 A2 (DOLBY LAB LICENSING CORP [US]; MESSMER NEIL [CA]) 15 December 2011 (2011-12-15) page 1, line 14 - page 2, line 2 page 3, line 11 - line 26 page 4, line 20 - page 5, line 28 page 9, line 1 - line 25 page 13, line 3 - line 30 -----	1-20
X	EP 1 667 063 A1 (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD [JP]) 7 June 2006 (2006-06-07) paragraph [0106] paragraph [0247] - paragraph [0249] -----	1-20



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

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"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

4 August 2016

Date of mailing of the international search report

11/08/2016

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NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Penchev, Petyo

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2016/065934

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