**3GPP TSG SA WG4 Meeting 131-bis-eS4-250470r02**

**online, , 11th Apr 2025 – 17th Apr 2025 revision of S4aV250021**

**Source: Qualcomm Germany, Tencent**

**Title: Pseudo-CR on [VOPS] Updates to Capabilities and Operation Points**

**Spec: 3GPP TS26.265v1.0.0**

**Agenda item: 9.5**

**Document for: Decision**

**1. Introduction**

At the last meeting, agreements on new bitstreams and decoding capabilities were agreed. Not all changes were considered yet. This updates the TS.

**2. Reason for Change**

At the last meeting, agreements on new bitstreams and decoding capabilities were agreed. Not all changes were considered yet. This updates the TS.

**3. Conclusions**

Let’s discuss and have proper resolution by the April meeting.

**4. Proposal**

It is proposed to agree the following changes to 3GPP TS26.265v0.6.0 at SA4-131-bis-e.

**5. Revisions**

**Prior to Meeting**

Based on the discussion in during the first AHG meeting, the changes are done:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [**S4aV250021**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_SA/WG4_CODEC/3GPP_SA4_AHOC_MTGs/SA4_VIDEO/Docs/S4aV250021.zip) | [VOPS] Updates to Capabilities and Operation Points | Qualcomm Germany | Thomas Stockhammer |

**Online Discussion**: (March 18, 2025)

* Alexis: Portrait mode has been added. Do we need more metadata for rotation?
  + Thomas: Good point. I was not aware of this issue. It would be great to document it.
  + Alexis: OK, I can manage it offline.
* Thomas: If we do upscaling, what would be the aspect ratio?
  + Alexis: You only need to indicate if this is square pixel or not. I can explain it offline.
* Thomas: I will work for a revision. But not for next week.

**Decision**: Agreed as basis for further work (not implemented into the draft TS).

[S4aV250021](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_SA/WG4_CODEC/3GPP_SA4_AHOC_MTGs/SA4_VIDEO/Docs/S4aV250021.zip) is **agreed as basis for further work**.

**During Meeting**

Thank you for the contribution. Please see comments below:

1. Some missing words in "3GPP High Definition (HD): is meant to address the distribution of conventional 2D video services including HDTV and ".
   1. *Thanks addressed in this revision*
2. On "3GPP Stereoscopic 3D", “3D” is a bit overloaded and not technically clear, why not renaming to "3GPP Stereoscopic content"
   1. *Ok, addressed, replaced 3D with stereo.*
3. Is "picture aspect ratio" clear? There exist two picture aspect ratio, the one of the coded picture and the one meant to be displayed. For example, it is common to encode portrait video horizontally and rotate at display.
   1. *Understood. Picture aspect ration for me is the source content, not the encoding. If you encode as you refer to above, the content is still 1080x1920. In my opinion. We also mention this. Do you suggest any changes?*
4. In 4.6.2, why so many removal here, what is the explanation, not needed? Redundant?. Was there a decision to no longer align with CTA 5003?
   1. *The reason is that 5003 is primarily focussing on CMAF-based playback, but this text is more generic or one level lower on elementary stream level. Hence it was consider to not be suitable, also be checking existing APIs (WebCodecs, MediaCodec).*

\* \* \* First Change \* \* \* \*

# 4 Context and Definitions

## 4.1 Motivation

Video codecs, encoders, and decoders are core components of 3GPP services. At the same time, video encoders and decoders, residing on 3GPP User Equipment (UE) and defined in 3GPP specifications, also provide interoperability points for third-party services. Video capabilities are predominantly independent of the service in use. This specification addresses the definition of video capabilities and operating points such that 3GPP service specifications as well as third-party service providers can refer to the interoperability points defined in this specification.

The present specification makes use some of the concepts recommended in TR 26.857 [2], i.e. the concept of Media Service Enablers.

## 4.2 Reference architectures and definitions

In order to define the normative aspects of this specification, reference architectures are defined. The core architecture is provided in Figure 4.2-1. The workflow addresses the generation of a *video bitstream* from a *video signal* using a *video encoder* as well as the decoding of a video bitstream by a *video decoder* and providing the resulting decoded video as well as associated metadata to a rendering and display process. The video signal can be composed of one or more video signal components, for example a video signal can include multiple views. Video signals follow certain representation formats and can be rendered in a device specific manner.

The video encoder as well as the video decoder may be configured to certain operations indicated by APIs in Figure 4.2-1. These APIs are not normatively specified but serve as an example reference to configure encoders and decoders as documented in Annex [A].



Figure 4.2-1 Reference architecture for video operating points and capabilities

Video encoders produce a sequence of *Coded Video Sequences,* as defined in clause 3.1, and the sequence of CVSs are referred to as *Bitstreams*.

An intra random access coded frame, together with the associated metadata, forms a Random Access Point (RAP) that permits to initialize decoding of the coded video sequence.

The decoder is provided with access units which correspond to pieces of the Bitstream that can be processed by the decoder to regenerate decoded video frames.

Figure 4.2-2 provides an overview of the data model and the definitions in this specification.



Editor’s Note: This figure is for illustrative purposes, informative and may be moved to an Annex.

Figure 4.2-2 Informative Data model for illustration purposes

In this case, configuration information is coded into metadata, that can be provided to the decoder to initialize the decoding of the CSVs included in the Bitstream.

A more system-centric architecture is provided in Figure 4.2-3. The workflow addresses the generation of a *transport stream* from a video signal using a *video encoder* and a *packager*. The package may include for example timing and metadata information. The de-packaging and decoding of the *transport stream* by a de-packager and a *video decoder*, respectively, allows for providing the resulting video signal as well as associated metadata to a rendering and display process. Again, the packager/encoder as well as the de-packager/decoder may be configured to certain operations indicated by APIs in Figure 4.2-2.



Figure 4.2-3 Reference architecture for system operating points and capabilities

Based on this introduction, the following terms are defined:

**- Operating Point:** A collection of different possible video formats including spatial and temporal resolutions, colour mapping, transfer functions, etc. and a video encoding format.

**- Bitstream**: A compressed media representation presented as a sequence of bits

- that forms the representation of any coded pictures and associated metadata data,

- this sequence of bits is formed by one or more CVSs and each CVS has identical metadata

- the sequence of bits conforms to a particular video coding specification/format and one or more Operating Points.

- comprised by access units that serve as units to be provided to decoders for regenerating frames.

**- Receiver**: A device that can ingest and decode any Bitstream that is conforming to a particular video coding specification and Operating Point, and optionally render it.

In addition, on system level the following terms are defined:

**- System Operating Point:** A collection of different possible video formats including spatial and temporal resolutions, colour mapping, transfer functions, etc., a video encoding and a packaging format.

**- Transport Stream:** A packaged media bitstream that conforms to a particular video coding and packaging specification/format and one or more Operating Points.

**- System Receiver:** A receiver that can de-package and decode any system bitstream that is conforming to a particular System Operating Point, and optionally render it.

NOTE: A reference architecture for multiple decoders is for further study.

System Operating Points are not defined in this specification but are left for mappings to specific delivery protocols such as RTP for MTSI, CMAF/DASH for 5G Media Streaming, or ISO BMFF for Messaging Services. However, this specification provides mapping principles to delivery protocols.

## 4.3 Capability Specification

This specification defines the following capabilities:

- Video Decoding capability: The capability to decode any video bitstream that conforms to an operating point and provides a conforming output video signal and possibly associated metadata.

- Video Encoding capability: The capability to encode any video signal included in the operating point to a bitstream that is decodable by decoder that conforms to the same operating point.

While not explicitly stated in the capabilities, it is a requirement for decoders and receivers to process the data in real-time. For encoder, real-time encoding is typically also a requirement.

## 4.4 Video representation formats

### 4.4.1 Overview

This clause defines video representation formats in the context of media delivery in 3GPP. For this purpose, a set of video signal parameters are defined in clause 4.4.2, with the restriction on what is defined in 3GPP media delivery. Based on the defined video signal parameters, clause 4.4.3 defines a set of video representation formats.

NOTE: These clause does not specify whether these parameters and formats are required, recommended or suggested to be supported. This aspect is left to specific service specifications or external specifications to refer to the parameters and formats defined in this clause.

### 4.4.2 Video signal parameters

Video signals considered in this specification are represented by a sequence of pictures, where a *picture* can represent either an array of *luma* samples in a monochrome format or an array of luma samples and two corresponding arrays of *chroma* samples in a 4:2:0, 4:2:2, or 4:4:4 colour format. Only *progressive* signals are considered. A component refers to an array or single sample from one of the three arrays (luma and two chroma) that compose a picture. The Luma component represents a sample array or single sample representing the monochrome signal related to the primary colours (denoted with the symbol *Y*), and a chroma component represents a sample array or single sample representing one of the two colour difference signals related to the primary colours, represented by the symbols *Cb* and *Cr*.

Video signals are typically described by a set of parameters that are required for the proper rendering of the decoded signal. Table 4.4.2-1 documents typical video signal parameters and provides a definition and/or reference.

Table 4.4.2-1 Video Signal Parameters

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Definition | 3GPP restrictions | Service or Application restrictions |
| Spatial Resolution width | The number of active samples per line for the luma component.  Example values are 1280 or 1920 for HD, and 3840 for UHD.  NOTE: The width does not restrict the encoding resolution to fixed values. Cropping parameters can be indicated that prescribe decoders the need to remove spatial video samples in a partially filled coding block that are not intended for presentation. | No restrictions | Restrictions possible |
| Spatial Resolution height | The number of active lines per picture for the luma component.  Example values are 720 or 1080 for HD, and 2160 for UHD.  NOTE: The height does not restrict the encoding resolution to fixed values. Cropping parameters can be indicated that prescribe decoders the need to remove spatial video samples in a partially filled coding block that are not intended for presentation. | No restrictions | Restrictions possible |
| Scan Type | Indicates the source scan type of the pictures as defined in clause 7.3 of Rec. ITU-T H.273.  Typical value is progressive | Progressive only |  |
| Chroma format indicator | Indicates whether the picture has only a luma component or that the picture has three colour components that consist of a luma component and two associated chroma components, such that the width and height of each chroma component are the width and height of the luma component divided by a factor defined by the chroma format as defined in Rec. ITU-T H.274, clause 7.3. | 4:2:0 |  |
| Bit depth | Indicates the bit depth for the samples of the luma component and the samples of the two associated chroma components.  Note that in general, the bit depth of the luma component and of the two associated chroma components may differ.  Typical values are 8 or 10 bits. | 8 or 10 bits  Luma and chroma components shall not differ |  |
| Colour primaries | Indicates the chromaticity coordinates of the source colour primaries as specified in clause 8.1 of Rec. ITU-T H.273.  Typical values are 1 to refer to Rec. ITU-R BT.709-6 [bt709] or 9 to refer to Rec. ITU-R BT.2020-2 and Rec. ITU-R BT.2100-2. | BT.709 or BT.2020/BT.2100 |  |
| Transfer Characteristics | Either indicates the reference opto-electronic transfer characteristic function of the source picture as a function of a source input linear optical intensity input or indicates the inverse of the reference electro-optical transfer characteristic function as a function of an output linear optical intensity as defined in clause 8.2 of Rec. ITU-T H.273.  Typical values are 1 to refer to Rec. ITU-R BT.709-6, 14 to refer to Rec. ITU-R BT.2020-2 (10 bit), 16 to refer to the Rec. ITU-R BT.2100-2 perceptual quantization (PQ) system, or 18 to refer to the Rec. ITU-R BT.2100-2 hybrid log-gamma (HLG) system | BT.709, BT.2020 SDR, BT.2100 PQ, or BT.2100 HLG |  |
| Matrix Coefficients | Describes the matrix coefficients used in deriving the luma and chroma signals from the green, blue, and red primaries. A video full range flag may be supplied with this parameter specifying the scaling and offset values applied in association with the Matrix coefficients. For detailed definition refer to clause 8.2 of Rec. ITU-T H.273.  Typical values are 1 to refer to the non constant luminance YCbCr representation in Rec. ITU-R BT.709-6 or 9 to refer to the non constant luminance YCbCr representations in Rec. ITU-R BT.2020-2 and Rec. ITU-R BT.2100-2. | YCbCr BT.709, YCbCr BT.2020, or YCbCr BT.2100 |  |
| Frame rate | Typical values, using frames per second, are: 120, 120/1.001, 100, 60, 60/1.001, 50, 30, 30/1.001, 25, 24, 24/1.001 | No restrictions | services may only permit a restricted subset |
| Frame packing | Indicates a frame packing arrangement, if present, as defined in clause 8.4 of Rec. ITU-T H.273. | Typically restricted to no frame packing. | Some applications may use frame packing. |
| Projection | Indicates a projection, if present, as defined in Rec. ITU-T H.274, clause 7.3, and typically refers to packing arrangements in clause 8.6 of Rec. ITU-T H.274. | Typically restricted to no projection. | Some applications may use projections. |
| Sample aspect ratio | Indicates width-to-height aspect ratio of the luma samples of the associated pictures as defined in clause 7.3 of Rec. ITU-T H.273.  Typical value is 1 | No specific restrictions, but 1 is expected. |  |
| Chroma sample location type | Specifies the location of the chroma samples relative to the luma samples for frames as defined in Rec. ITU-T H.273, clause 8.7.  Typical values are 0 (chroma samples are horizontally co-sited with and vertically centered between the first luma sample at the top-left corner and the first two luma samples at the top-left corner, respectively) or 2 (chroma samples are co-sited with the luma sample at the top-left corner).  Note that a value of 1 is common for still images. | No specific restrictions, but 0 is expected if not present. For HDR the value is typically set to 2. |  |
| Range | Specifies how luma and chroma samples are represented in digital video as defined in Rec. ITU‑T H.273, clause 8.3 using the parameter VideoFullRangeFlag.  For video applications only the value set to 0 is used, i.e. the video range or restricted range is applied where the luma values range from 16 to 235 in an 8-bit system, and chroma values range from 16 to 240. For 10-bit systems, the values are multiplied by 4.  Note that for still images full range (value set to 1) is commonly used. | No specific restrictions, but 0 is expected if not present. |  |
| Stereoscopic Video | Visual media may be stereoscopic, in which case the video signal is composed of two signal components: a view is available to be presented to the left eye and another view is available to be presented simultaneously to the right eye. The presentation of both the left and right views allows for an effect known as stereopsis, which can be defined as "the perception of depth produced by the reception in the brain of visual stimuli from both eyes in combination; binocular vision."  For signal representations, [3dtv] recommends that the Left and Right eyes comply to regular image formats such as Rec. ITU-R BT.709 and any necessary 3D-specific metadata is incorporated with the data. Hence, for stereoscopic video, two synchronized video signals are available, each with identical format parameters (such as the ones defined in this table).  NOTE: When distributing the signal, some systems may use different resolutions for one of the views.  Additional metadata that may be added with stereoscopic video:  - “Hero eye” is the default eye in a stereo (stereoscopic) video pair, often determined by tags set by the cameras used to capture the video. If so signaled, this indicates that the other stereo eye view is derived from the specified stereo eye and may be useful when choosing which eye to use in a monoscopic viewing environment. There is no requirement that either of the two eyes (or views) is tagged as the hero eye, in which case no hero eye tagging may be present. |  |  |

### 4.4.3 3GPP Video Formats

#### 4.4.3.1 Introduction

While a variety of formats may be used based on the video signal parameters defined in clause 4.4.2, for consistent programs and signals, several video formats are defined by a set of restrictions using the video signal parameters in clause 4.4.2. These signals are primarily used to develop interoperability points for TV and movie content distribution.

The present clause describes the signal characteristics of the following3GPP video formats:

- 3GPP High Definition (HD): is meant to address the distribution of conventional 2D video services including HDTV and other conventional 2D formats.

- 3GPP High Dynamic Range (HDR): enables the distribution of 2D video up to 4K, e.g., for Ultra HD TV, and adds the support of high dynamic range capability on top of the 3GPP HD format.

- 3GPP Stereoscopic: is a format suitable for the video consumption of devices creating a depth perception using 2 images, one for each eye.

#### 4.4.3.2 High-Definition

3GPP High-Definition (HD) formats are defined based on Rec. ITU-R BT-709-6 [bt709]. 3GPP HD formats shall conform to Rec. ITU-R BT-709-6 [bt709] with the following restrictions and extensions:

- Only the following formats are included 24/P, 25/P, 30/P, 50/P and 60/P. Interlace and progressive segmented frame signals are excluded.

- Only the Non-Constant Luminance YCbCr signal format is considered.

- Other aspect ratios than 16:9 may be considered to address different screen sizes and orientations.

An informative summary of the parameters of a 3GPP HD format based on the parameters defined in Table 4.4.2-1 is provided in Table 4.4.3.2-1.

Table 4.4.3.2-1 Video Signal Parameters for 3GPP HD format

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Parameter | Restrictions |
| Picture aspect ratio | 16:9 is the only format defined in ITU-R BT-709-6 [bt709].  In 3GPP, to support different applications with different screen sizes and orientations, other picture aspect ratios may be considered including 9:16 and 1:1.  NOTE 1: The display orientation of the pictures in the video signal, for example portrait or landscape mode is implicit to the picture aspect ratio, but may be explicitly signalled.  NOTE 2: The aspect ratio of the encoded pictures may be different from the picture aspect ratio of the video signal. |
| Spatial Resolution width x height | 1920 × 1080 is the only format defined in ITU-R BT-709-6 [bt709].  Other spatial resolutions may be considered to address different aspect ratios, for example 1080 x 1920, 1024 x 1024, 1440 x 1440.  NOTE 1: Down-sampled resolutions may be created for distribution, for example in case of adaptive streaming.  NOTE 2: To accommodate the block coding structure of a given specification, quite often the encoded signal may be padded. In such cases, normative cropping is typically applied to remove spatial samples that are not intended to be presented.  NOTE 3: The width and the height of the encoded pictures may be different from the width and the height of the pictures in the video signal. |
| Scan Type | The source scan type of the pictures as defined in clause 7.3 of Rec. ITU-T H.273 is progressive. |
| Chroma format indicator | The chroma format indicator is 4:2:0. |
| Bit depth | The permitted values are 8 or 10 bit. The bit depth is the same for all samples. |
| Colour primaries | Only the value 1, as defined in clause 8.2 of Rec. ITU-T H.273, is permitted. |
| Transfer Characteristics | Only the value 1, as defined in clause 8.2 of Rec. ITU-T H.273 is permitted. |
| Matrix Coefficients | Only the value 1, as defined in clause 8.2 of Rec. ITU-T H.273, is permitted. |
| Frame rates | The permitted values are 60, 60/1.001, 50, 30, 30/1.001, 25, 24, 24/1.001 fps. |
| Frame packing | No frame packing is applied. |
| Projection | No projection is used. |
| Sample aspect ratio | The pixel aspect ratio is 1 (square pixel), i.e. only the value 1 as defined in clause 7.3 of Rec. ITU-T H.273 is permitted. |
| Chroma sample location type | The location of the chroma samples relative to the luma samples for progressive frames as defined in Rec. ITU-T H.273, clause 8.7, is set to 0 (chroma samples are horizontally co-sited with and vertically centered between the first luma sample at the top-left corner and the first two luma samples at the top-left corner, respectively). |
| Range | The restricted video range is used. |

#### 4.4.3.3 High Dynamic Range

3GPP High Dynamic Range (HDR) TV formats are defined based on Rec. ITU-R BT-2100-2 [bt2100]. 3GPP HDR TV formats shall conform to ITU-R BT-2100-2 [bt2100] with the following restrictions and extensions:

- Only 4:2:0 colour subsampling is considered

- Only the Non-Constant Luminance YCbCr signal format is considered

- Only 10-bit representations are considered

- Other aspect ratios than 16:9 may be considered in order to address different screen sizes and orientations.

An informative summary of the parameters of a 3GPP HDR format based on the parameters defined in Table 4.4.2‑1 is provided in Table 4.4.3.3-1.

Table 4.4.3.3-1 Video Signal Parameters for 3GPP HDR format

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Parameter | Restrictions |
| Picture aspect ratio | 16:9 is the only format defined in ITU-R BT-2100-2 [bt2100].  In 3GPP, to support different applications with different screen sizes and orientations, other picture aspect ratios may be considered including 9:16 and 1:1.  NOTE 1: The display orientation of the pictures in the video signal, for example portrait or landscape mode is implicit to the picture aspect ratio, but may be explicitly signalled.  NOTE 2: The aspect ratio of the encoded pictures may be different from the picture aspect ratio of the video signal. |
| Spatial Resolution width x height | 7680 × 4320, 3840 × 2160, 1920 × 1080 are the only formats supported in ITU-R BT-2100-2 [bt2100].  Other spatial resolutions may be considered to address different aspect ratios, for example 1080 x 1920, 1024 x 1024, 1440 x 1440.  NOTE 1: Down-sampled resolutions may be created for distribution, for example in case of adaptive streaming.  NOTE 2: To accommodate the block coding structure of a given specification, quite often the encoded signal may be padded. In such cases, normative cropping is typically applied to remove spatial samples that are not intended to be presented.  NOTE 3: The width and the height of the encoded pictures may be different from the with and the height of the pictures in the video signal. |
| Scan Type | the source scan type of the pictures as defined in clause 7.3 of Rec. ITU-T H.273 is progressive |
| Chroma format indicator | The chroma format indicator is 4:2:0. |
| Bit depth | The permitted value is 10 bit. |
| Colour primaries | Only the value 9 as defined in clause 8.2 of Rec. ITU-T H.273 is permitted. |
| Transfer Characteristics | Only the values 14 (for SDR with WCG), 16 (for PQ) and 18 (for HLG) as defined in clause 8.2 of Rec. ITU-T H.273 are permitted. |
| Matrix Coefficients | Only the value 9 as defined in clause 8.2 of Rec. ITU-T H.273 is permitted. |
| Frame rates | The permitted values are 120, 120/1.001,100, 60, 60/1.001, 50, 30, 30/1.001, 25, 24, 24/1.001 fps. |
| Frame packing | No frame packing is applied. |
| Projection | No projection is used. |
| Sample aspect ratio | The pixel aspect ratio is 1 (square pixel), i.e. only the value 1 as defined in clause 7.3 of Rec. ITU-T H.273 is permitted. |
| Chroma sample location type | the location of chroma samples relative to the luma samples for progressive frames as defined in Rec. ITU-T H.273, clause 8.7 is set to 2 (chroma samples are co-sited with the luma samples at the top-left corner). |
| Range | The restricted video range is used. |

#### 4.4.3.4 Stereoscopic format

The 3GPP Stereoscopic format uses two signals, one for the left eye and another view for the right eye as defined in Table 4.4.2-1. The components for each eye closely follow the specifications of the 3GPP HDR format, but there are some restrictions and extensions, namely:

- Only 4:2:0 colour subsampling is considered.

- Frame rates include high frame rate for movies, namely 48 fps.

- the spatial resolution for each eye is restricted to a maximum value of 4K (3840 × 2160).

- Only the Non-Constant Luminance YCbCr signal format is considered.

- Square picture aspect ratios are supported for different screen sizes.

An informative summary of the parameters of a 3GPP Stereoscopic format based on the parameters defined in Table 4.4.2-1 is provided in Table 4.4.3.4-1.

Table 4.4.3.4-1 Video Signal Parameters for 3GPP Stereoscopic format

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Parameter | Restrictions |
| Picture aspect ratio | 16:9, 1:1. |
| Spatial Resolution width x height | 3840 × 2160, 1920 × 1080, 2048 × 2048, 1024 × 1024.  NOTE 1: Down-sampled resolutions may be created for distribution, for example in case of adaptive streaming.  NOTE 2: To accommodate the block coding structure of a given specification, quite often the encoded signal may be padded. In such cases, normative cropping is typically applied to remove spatial samples that are not intended to be presented. |
| Scan Type | The source scan type of the pictures as defined in clause 7.3 of Rec. ITU-T H.273 is progressive |
| Chroma format indicator | The chroma format indicator is 4:2:0. |
| Bit depth | The permitted values are 8 or 10 bit. 8 bit is only permitted for SDR. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Colour primaries  Transfer Characteristics  Matrix Coefficients | Only the following value combinations are permitted: (1, 1, 1), (9, 14, 9), (9, 16, 9), and (9, 18, 9) for SDR HD, SDR UHD, HDR PQ, and HDR HLG, respectively. |
| Frame rates | The permitted values are 60, 60/1.001, 48, 48/1.001, 50, 30, 30/1.001, 25, 24, 24/1.001 fps. |
| Frame packing | The permitted values are no frame packing, side-by-side, top-and-bottom. |
| Projection | No projection is used. |
| Sample aspect ratio | The pixel aspect ratio is 1 (square pixel), i.e. only the value 1 as defined in clause 7.3 of Rec. ITU-T H.273 is permitted. |
| Chroma sample location type | For SDR HD, the location of chroma samples relative to the luma samples for progressive frames as defined in Rec. ITU-T H.273, clause 8.7 is set to 0.  For SDR UHD, HDR PQ, and HDR HLG, the location of chroma samples relative to the luma samples for progressive frames as defined in Rec. ITU-T H.273, clause 8.7, is set to 2. |
| Range | The restricted video range is used. |
| Stereoscopic Video | A signal for the Left and for the Right Eye is provided whereby the signals have the identical parameters as above and are timely synchronized.  The signal may be provided as two individual signals for each eye, or in a frame-packed version. |

## 4.5 Common Bitstream Constraints

### 4.5.1 General

This clause defines common definitions for bitstreams that are used in capability definitions in the remainder of this document.

### 4.5.2 AVC Bitstreams

The following definitions are provided for AVC/ITU-T H.264 [h264] bitstreams.

Editor’s Note: This needs to be completed in alignment with HEVC.

### 4.5.3 HEVC Bitstreams

The following definitions are provided for HEVC/ITU-T H.265 [h265] bitstreams.

For an HEVC/ITU-T H.265 [h265] bitstream, *progressive constraints* are defined that the following flags in the active Sequence Parameter Set (SPS):

- general\_progressive\_source\_flag shall be set to 1,

- general interlaced\_source\_flag shall be set to 0,

- general\_non\_packed\_constraint\_flag shall be set to 1, and

- general\_frame\_only\_constraint\_flag shall be set to 1.

For an HEVC/ITU-T H.265 [h265] bitstream, *VUI constraints* are defined:

- Video Parameter Sets (VPS) NAL units as defined in Recommendation ITU-T H.265 / ISO/IEC 23008-2 [h265] may be present, but the Bitstream shall be valid if the Receiver ignores the VPS.

- The Video Usability Information (VUI) is present in the active Sequence Parameter Set, i.e. the vui\_parameters\_present\_flag shall be set to 1.

- In the VUI,

- the aspect ratio information is present, i.e. the aspect\_ratio\_info\_present\_flag value shall be set to 1,

- the colour parameter information is present, i.e. video\_signal\_type\_present\_flag value shall be set to 1 and the colour\_description\_present\_flag value shall be set to 1.

- only video range signals are used, i.e. the video\_full\_range\_flag shall be set to 0,

- no overscan signalling is present, i.e. the overscan\_info\_present\_flag shall be set to 0,

- the chroma location shall be signalled, i.e. chroma\_loc\_info\_present\_flag shall be set to 1,

- the timing information may be present. If the timing information is present, i.e. the value of vui\_timing\_info\_present\_flag is set to 1, then the values of vui\_num\_units\_in\_tick and vui\_time\_scale shall be set according to the frame rates allowed for each operation point. The timing information present in the video Bitstream should be consistent with the timing information signalled at the system level. The frame rate shall not change between two RAPs. fixed\_frame\_rate\_flag value, if present, shall be set to 1.

[For an HEVC/ITU-T H.265 [h265] bitstream, *frame-packing constraints* are defined:

- the following flags in the active Sequence Parameter Set (SPS):

- general\_progressive\_source\_flag shall be set to 1,

- general interlaced\_source\_flag shall be set to 0,

- general\_non\_packed\_constraint\_flag shall be set to 0, and

- general\_frame\_only\_constraint\_flag shall be set to 1.

- The frame packing arrangement SEI message shall be present with the following characteristics:

- The value of frame\_packing\_arrangement\_type shall be set to either the value of 3 for the side-by-side packing arrangement, or the value of 4 for the top-bottom/over-under packing arrangement.

- The value of quincunx\_sampling\_flag shall be set to 0.

- The value of content\_interpretation\_type shall be set to either 1 or 2.

- The value of spatial\_flipping\_flag shall be set to 0.

- The value of frame0\_flipped\_flag shall be set to 0.

- The value of field\_views\_flag shall be set to 0.

- The value of current\_frame\_is\_frame0\_flag shall be set to 0.

- The values of frame0\_grid\_position\_x, frame0\_grid\_position\_y, frame1\_grid\_position\_x, and frame1\_grid\_position\_y, shall remain the same throughout the bitstream.

- The value of upsampled\_aspect\_ratio\_flag shall be set to 0, indicating the presence of full resolution frame packed video and the aspect\_ratio\_idc shall be set to 1.

- All parameters shall remain the same for the entire bitstream.

## 4.6 Reference API parameters

### 4.6.1 Introduction

When media is played back, the decoder and the playback pipeline need to be initialized. For this purpose, certain parameters are required. In CTA-5003 [DPC], a media playback model is described that is aligned with HTML 5.1 and the <video> element, as well as the Media Source Extensions.

### 4.6.2 Video Decoder API Parameters

Video decoders are typically accessed by API parameters. The parameters are used for the following purposes:

- to identify the capability of the device in order to check whether the signal can be played back

- to initialize the decoding and playback platform to allocate the resources for decoding and rendering

Table 4.6.2-1 provide relevant parameters for Video Decoder APIs.

Table 4.6.2-1 Video Decoder API Parameters

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Restrictions | Status |
| media type | Specifies the media type of the component, in this case video | required |
| codecs | Specifies through a well-defined string the codec used for the signal | required |
| Video format parameters | Specifies additional video format parameters as defined in Table 4.4.2.1 to describe the signal and to initialize the encoder. | optional |

Editor’s Note: The capability of such API for decoding and playback of multilayer content, e.g. for stereoscopic content needs to be documented.

### 4.6.3 Video Encoder API Parameters

Video encoder API parameters are for further study.

# 5 Video Coding Capabilities

## 5.1 Overview

This clause defines video decoding capabilities and video encoding capabilities for 3GPP media delivery.

NOTE: These clause does not specify whether these capabilities are required, recommended or suggested to be supported. This aspect is left specific service specifications or external specifications to refer to the capabilities defined in this clause.

5.2 Codecs, Profiles and Levels

5.2.1 Codec & profile

This specification defines capabilities based on the following video codecs and video codec profiles:

- AVC/H.264 Progressive High Profile [h264],

- HEVC/H.265 Main Profile Main Tier [h265],

- HEVC/H.265 Main-10 Profile Main Tier [h265].

- HEVC/H.265 Multiview Main 10 Main Tier [h265].

[- HEVC/H.265 Multiview Extended 10 Tier [h265].]

5.2.2 Codec & profile & Levels

This specification defines capabilities based on the following video codec profile and levels:

- AVC/H.264 Progressive High Profile Level 3.1,

- AVC/H.264 Progressive High Profile Level 4.0,

- AVC/H.264 Progressive High Profile Level 4.2,

- AVC/H.264 Progressive High Profile Level 5.1,

- AVC/H.264 Progressive High Profile Level 6.1,

- HEVC/H.265 Main Profile Main Tier Level 3.1,

- HEVC/H.265 Main-10 Profile Main Tier Level 4.1,

- HEVC/H.265 Main-10 Profile Main Tier Level 5.1,

- HEVC/H.265 Main 10 Profile Main Tier, Level 5.2,

- HEVC/H.265 Main-10 Profile Main Tier Level 6.1,

- HEVC/H.265 Multiview Main 10 Profile Main Tier Level 5.1,

[- HEVC/H.265 Multiview Extended 10 Profile Main Tier Level 5.1.]

5.3 Single-Instance Decoding Capabilities

5.3.1 AVC Decoding Capabilities

The following decoding capabilities are defined:

**- AVC-FullHD-Dec**: the capability to decode AVC/ITU-T H.264 Progressive High Profile Level 4.0 [h264] bitstreams.

**- AVC-UHD-Dec:** the capability to decode AVC/ITU-T H.264 Progressive High Profile Level 5.1 [h264] bitstreams with the following additional requirements:

- the maximum VCL Bit Rate is constrained to be 120 Mbps with cpbBrVclFactor and cpbBrNalFactor being fixed to be 1250 and 1500, respectively; and,

- the bitstream does not contain more than 10 slices per picture.

**- AVC-8K-Dec:** the capability to decode AVC/ITU-T H.264 Progressive High Profile Level 6.1 [h264] bitstreams with the following requirements:

- the maximum VCL Bit Rate is constrained to be 120 Mbps with cpbBrVclFactor and cpbBrNalFactor being fixed to be 1250 and 1500, respectively; and,

- the bitstream does not contain more than 16 slices per picture.

- the bitstream shall not include horizontal motion vector component values that exceed the range from −2048 to 2047, inclusive, or that have vertical motion vector component values that exceed the range from −512 to 511, inclusive, in units of ¼ luma sample displacement. This constraint should be indicated by using values of log2\_max\_mv\_length\_horizontal less than or equal to 11 and values of log2\_max\_mv\_length\_vertical less than or equal to 9.

5.3.2 HEVC Decoding Capabilities

The following decoding capabilities are defined:

- **HEVC-HD-Dec**: the capability to decode bitstreams conforming to both, HEVC/ITU-T H.265 Main Profile, Main Tier, Level 3.1 [h265] bitstreams with *progressive* constraints as defined in clause 4.5.3.

- **HEVC-FullHD-Dec**: the capability to decode bitstreams conforming to HEVC/ITU-T H.265 Main 10 Profile, Main Tier, Level 4.1 [h265] bitstreams with *progressive* and *VUI* constraints as defined in clause 4.5.3.

- **HEVC-UHD-Dec**: the capability to decode bitstreams conforming to HEVC/ITU-T H.265 Main 10 Profile, Main Tier, Level 5.1 [h265] bitstreams with *progressive* and *VUI* constraints as defined in clause 4.5.3.

- **HEVC-8K-Dec**: the capability to decode bitstreams conforming to HEVC/ITU-T H.265 Main10 Profile, Main Tier, Level 6.1 [h265] bitstreams with *progressive* and *VUI* constraints as defined in clause 4.5.3 and further constraints:

- the bitstream does not exceed the maximum luma picture size in samples of 33,554,432,

- the maximum VCL Bit Rate is constrained to be 80 Mbps with CpbVclFactor and CpbNalFactor being fixed to be 1000 and 1100, respectively.

- **MV-HEVC-UHD-Dec**: the capability to decode bitstreams with an HEVC/ITU-T H.265 Main 10 Profile base layer (layer\_id=0), and a single HEVC/ITU-T H.265 Multiview Main 10 [or Multiview Extended 10] layer (layer\_id=1) [h265]. Each layer shall conform to Main Tier, Level 5.1, while the device should be capable of supporting single layer decoding of HEVC/ITU-T H.265 Main 10 Profile bitstreams at Main Tier, Level 5.2. All layers shall follow the *progressive* and *VUI* constraints as defined in clause 4.5.3.

[- **HEVC-Frame-Packed-Stereo-Dec**: the capability to decode bitstreams conforming to HEVC/ITU-T H.265 Main 10 Profile, Main Tier, Level 5.2 [h265] bitstreams with *frame-packing* and *VUI* *constraints* as defined in clause 4.5.3 ]

## 5.4 Single-Instance Encoding Capabilities

The following encoding capabilities are defined:

**- AVC-FullHD-Enc:** the capability to encode a video signal to a bitstream that is decodable by a decoder that is *AVC-FullHD-Dec* capable as defined in clause 5.3 with the following additional constraints:

- up to 245,760 macroblocks per second;

- up to a frame size of 8,192 macroblocks;

- up to 240 frames per second;

- the chroma format being 4:2:0; and

- the bit depth being 8 bit;

NOTE 1: The 3GPP HDTV format if restricted to 8 bit as defined in clause 4.4.3.2 may be encoded with an **AVC-FullHD-Enc** capable encoder.

- **HEVC-HD-Enc**: the capability to encode a video signal with

- up to 33,177,600 luma samples per second;

- up to a luma picture size of 983,040 samples;

- up to 120 frames per second;

- the chroma format being 4:2:0; and

- the bit depth being 8 bit;

to a bitstream that is decodable by a decoder that is **HEVC-HD-Dec** capable as defined in clause 5.3.

NOTE 2: A restricted version of the 3GPP HDTV format as defined in clause 4.4.3.2 may be encoded with an HEVC-HD-Enc capable encoder.

**- HEVC-FullHD-Enc:** the capability to encode a video signal to a bitstream that is decodable by a decoder that is *HEVC-FullHD-Dec* capable as defined in clause 5.3 with the following additional constraints:

- up to 133,693,440 luma samples per second;

- up to a luma picture size of 2,228,224 samples;

- up to 240 frames per second;

- the chroma format being 4:2:0; and

- the bit depth being either 8 or 10 bit;

NOTE 3: The 3GPP HDTV format as defined in clause 4.4.3.2 may be encoded with an ***HEVC-FullHD-Enc*** capable encoder. A restricted version of the 3GPP HDR TV format as defined in clause 4.4.3.3 may be encoded with an HEVC-FullHD-Enc capable encoder.

**- HEVC-UHD-Enc:** the capability to encode a video signal to a bitstream that is decodable by a decoder that is *HEVC-UHD-Dec* capable as defined in clause 5.3 with the following additional constraints:

- up to 534,773,760 luma samples per second;

- up to a luma picture size of 8,912,896 samples;

- up to 480 frames per second;

- the chroma format being 4:2:0; and

- the bit depth being either 8 or 10 bit;

NOTE 4: The 3GPP HDTV format as defined in clause 4.4.3.2 may be encoded with an ***HEVC-FullHD-Enc*** capable encoder. A restricted version of the 3GPP HDR TV format as defined in clause 4.4.3.3 may be encoded with an ***HEVC-FullHD-Enc*** capable encoder.

## 5.5 Multi-Instance Decoding Capabilities

The following multi-instance decoding capabilities are defined:

**- AVC-FullHD-Dec-2**: The capability of supporting up to two (*N*=2) concurrent decoder instances with the aggregate capabilities of *AVC-FullHD-Dec* as defined in clause 5.4.

**- AVC-UHD-Dec-4**: The capability of supporting up to four (*N*=4) concurrent decoder instances with the aggregate capabilities of *AVC-UHD-Dec* as defined in clause 5.4.

**- HEVC-UHD-Dec-4:** The capability of supporting up to four (*N*=4) concurrent decoder instances with the aggregate capabilities of *HEVC-UHD-Dec* as defined in clause 5.4.

**- UHD-Dec-4**: The capability supporting up to four (*N*=4) concurrent decoder instances with either:

- the aggregate capabilities of *AVC-UHD-Dec-4* as defined in this clause,

- the aggregate capabilities of *HEVC-UHD-Dec-4* as defined in this clause, or,

- the capability of decoding up to 4 bitstreams for which each bitstream does not exceed the capability of being decodable either with *AVC-FullHD-Dec* or *HEVC-FullHD-Dec* as defined in clause 5.4.

**- AVC-8K-Dec-8:** The capability of supporting up to eight (*N*=8)concurrent decoder instances with the aggregate capabilities of *AVC-8K-Dec* as defined in clause 5.4.

**- HEVC-8K-Dec-8:** The capability of supporting up to eight (*N*=8)concurrent decoder instances with the aggregate capabilities of *HEVC-8K-Dec* as defined in clause 5.4.

**- 8K-Dec-8**: The capability supporting up to eight (*N*=8)concurrent decoder instances with either:

- the aggregate capabilities of *AVC-8K-Dec-8* as defined in this clause,

- the aggregate capabilities of *HEVC-8K-Dec-8* as defined in this clause, or,

- the capability of decoding up to:

- eight bitstreams for which each bitstream does not exceed the capability of being decodable either with *AVC-FullHD-Dec* or *HEVC-FullHD-Dec* as defined in clause 5.4; or,

- four bitstreams for which each bitstream does not exceed the capability of being decodable either with *AVC-UHD-Dec* or *HEVC-UHD-Dec* as defined in clause 5.4.

## 5.6 Multi-Instance Encoding Capabilities

This specification does not define multi-instance encoding capabilities.

# 6 Video Operation Points

## 6.1 Introduction

Video operation points define a restricted subset of representation signals and media capabilities. For each Video Operation Point, requirements for the Bitstream and for the Receiver are defined.

Table 6.1-1 provides an overview of defined video operation points.

Table 6.1-1 Overview of Video Operation Points

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Video Format | Decoding Capabilities | Definition |
| 3GPP-AVC-HD | 3GPP-HD (see clause 4.4.3.2) | AVC-FullHD-Dec (see clause 5.4) | 6.2.2 |
| 3GPP-HEVC-HD | 3GPP-HD (see clause 4.4.3.2) | HEVC-FullHD-Dec (see clause 5.4) | 6.3.2 |
| 3GPP-HEVC-HD-HDR | 3GPP-HDR (see clause 4.4.3.3) | HEVC-FullHD-Dec (see clause 5.4) | 6.3.3 |
| 3GPP-HEVC-UHD-HDR | 3GPP-HDR (see clause 4.4.3.3) | HEVC-UHD-Dec (see clause 5.4) | 6.3.4 |
| 3GPP-HEVC-Stereo | 3GPP-Stereo (see clause 4.4.3.4) | HEVC-Frame-Packed-Stereo-Dec (see clause 5.5) | 6.3.5 |
| 3GPP-MVHEVC-Stereo | 3GPP-Stereo (see clause 4.4.3.4) | MVHEVC-UHD-2 (see clause 5.5) | 6.3.6 |

## 6.2 AVC Video Operation Points

### 6.2.1 Introduction

The clause defines operation points for AVC. The video Bitstream and Receiver shall conform to Recommendation ITU-T H.264 [h264] with the restrictions described in this clause.

### 6.3.2 3GPP AVC HD Operation Point

#### 6.3.2.1 Introduction

The AVC HD Operation Point permits consistent distribution of HD-based video using AVC. The remainder of this clause 6.3.2 defines the Bitstream and Receiver requirements for the 3GPP-AVC-HD receiver.

Editor’s Note: Details need to be completed.

## 6.3 HEVC Video Operation Points

### 6.3.1 Introduction

The clause defines operation points for HEVC. The video Bitstream and Receiver shall conform to Recommendation ITU-T H.265 / ISO/IEC 23008-2 [h265] with the restrictions described in this clause.

### 6.3.2 3GPP HEVC HD Operation Point

#### 6.3.2.1 Introduction

The HEVC HD Operation Point permits consistent distribution of HD-based video using HEVC. The remainder of this clause 6.3.2 defines the Bitstream and Receiver requirements for the 3GPP-HEVC-HD receiver.

#### 6.3.2.2 Bitstream Requirements

A 3GPP-HEVC-HD Bitstream shall conform to the following requirements

- the Bitstream shall conform to HEVC/ITU-T H.265 Main 10 Profile, Main Tier, Level 4.1 [h265] bitstreams with *progressive* and *VUI* constraints as defined in clause 4.5.3.

- the Representation Format included in the Bitstream shall conform to the 3GPP-HD Representation format as defined in clause 4.4.3.2.

- the Bitstream shall be decodable by a decoder with **HEVC-FullHD-Dec** decoding capabilities.

Based on this, the following additional restrictions apply

- The chroma sub-sampling shall be 4:2:0 and the value of chroma\_format\_idc shall be set to 1.

- The aspect\_ratio\_idc value shall be set to 1, indicating a square pixel format.

- In the VUI, the values of colour\_primaries, transfer\_characteristics and matrix\_coeffs each shall be set to 1.

- The value of chroma\_sample\_loc\_type\_top\_field shall be set to 0.

The timing information may be present.

- If the timing information is present, i.e. the value of vui\_timing\_info\_present\_flag is set to 1, then the values of vui\_num\_units\_in\_tick and vui\_time\_scale shall be set according to the frame rates allowed for each operation point. The timing information present in the video Bitstream should be consistent with the timing information signalled at the system level.

- The frame rate shall not change between two RAPs. fixed\_frame\_rate\_flag value, if present, shall be set to 1.

#### 6.3.2.3 Receiver Requirements

Receivers conforming to the Operation Point 3GPP-HEVC-HD shall support decoding and rendering Bitstreams with the restrictions defined in clause 6.3.2.2.

NOTE 1: Rendering includes adherence to the parameters signalled in the bitstream to characterize the distributed Representation format.

Receivers should ignore the content of all Video Parameter Sets (VPS) NAL units as defined in Recommendation ITU-T H.265 / ISO/IEC 23008-2 [h265].

NOTE 2: The VPS may be present to address requirements in other Operation Points, but the Bitstream also conforms to this Operation point.

There are no requirements on output timing conformance for H.265/HEVC decoding (Annex C of [6]). The Hypothetical Reference Decoder (HRD) parameters, if present, should be ignored by the Receiver.

### 6.3.3 3GPP HEVC HDR Operation Point

#### 6.3.3.1 Introduction

The HEVC HDR Operation Point permits consistent distribution of High Dynamic Range based video using HEVC. The remainder of this clause 6.3.3 defines the Bitstream and Receiver requirements for the 3GPP-HEVC-HDR receiver.

#### 6.3.3.2 Bitstream Requirements

A 3GPP-HEVC-HDR Bitstream shall conform to the following requirements

- the Bitstream shall conform to HEVC/ITU-T H.265 Main 10 Profile, Main Tier, Level 4.1 [h265] bitstreams with *progressive* and *VUI* constraints as defined in clause 4.5.3.

- the Representation Format included in the Bitstream shall conform to the 3GPP HDR Representation format as defined in clause 4.4.3.3.

- the Bitstream shall be decodable by a decoder with **HEVC-FullHD-Dec** decoding capabilities as defined in clause 5.3.2.

Based on this, the following additional restrictions apply

- The chroma sub-sampling shall be 4:2:0 and the value of chroma\_format\_idc shall be set to 1.

- The aspect\_ratio\_idc value shall be set to 1, indicating a square pixel format.

- In the VUI, the values of colour\_primaries and matrix\_coeffs each shall be set to 9, and the value of transfer\_characteristics shall be set to one of the following values: 14 (for SDR with WCG), 16 (for PQ) and 18 (for HLG).

- The value of the chroma\_sample\_loc\_type\_top\_field shall be set to 2.

The timing information may be present.

- If the timing information is present, i.e. the value of vui\_timing\_info\_present\_flag is set to 1, then the values of vui\_num\_units\_in\_tick and vui\_time\_scale shall be set according to the frame rates allowed for each operation point. The timing information present in the video Bitstream should be consistent with the timing information signalled at the system level.

- The frame rate shall not change between two RAPs. fixed\_frame\_rate\_flag value, if present, shall be set to 1.

#### 6.3.3.3 Receiver Requirements

Receivers conforming to this Operation Point 3GPP-HEVC-HDR shall support decoding and rendering Bitstreams with the restrictions defined in clause 6.3.3.2.

NOTE 1: Rendering includes adherence to the parameters signalled in the bitstream to characterize the distributed Representation format.

Receivers should ignore the content of all Video Parameter Sets (VPS) NAL units as defined in Recommendation ITU-T H.265 / ISO/IEC 23008-2 [h265].

NOTE 2: The VPS may be present to address requirements in other Operation Points, but the Bitstream also conforms to this Operation point.

There are no requirements on output timing conformance for H.265/HEVC decoding (Annex C of [6]). The Hypothetical Reference Decoder (HRD) parameters, if present, should be ignored by the Receiver.

### 6.3.4 3GPP HEVC UHD

#### 6.3.4.1 Introduction

The HEVC UHD Operation Point permits consistent distribution of Ultra-High-definition content using HEVC. The remainder of this clause 6.3.4 defines the Bitstream and Receiver requirements for the 3GPP-HEVC-UHD receiver.

#### 6.3.4.2 Bitstream Requirements

A 3GPP-HEVC-UHD Bitstream shall conform to the following requirements

- the Bitstream shall conform to HEVC/ITU-T H.265 Main 10 Profile, Main Tier, Level 5.1 [h265] bitstreams with *progressive* and *VUI* constraints as defined in clause 4.5.3.

- the Representation Format included in the Bitstream shall conform to the 3GPP HDR Representation format as defined in clause 4.4.3.3.

- the Bitstream shall be decodable by a decoder with **HEVC-UHD-Dec** decoding capabilities as defined in clause 5.3.2.

Based on this, the following additional restrictions apply

- The chroma sub-sampling shall be 4:2:0 and the value of chroma\_format\_idc shall be set to 1.

- The aspect\_ratio\_idc value shall be set to 1, indicating a square pixel format.

- In the VUI, the values of colour\_primaries and matrix\_coeffs each shall be set to 9, and the value of transfer\_characteristics shall be set to one of the following values: 14 (for SDR with WCG), 16 (for PQ) and 18 (for HLG).

- The value of the chroma\_sample\_loc\_type\_top\_field shall be set to 2.

The timing information may be present.

- If the timing information is present, i.e. the value of vui\_timing\_info\_present\_flag is set to 1, then the values of vui\_num\_units\_in\_tick and vui\_time\_scale shall be set according to the frame rates allowed for each operation point. The timing information present in the video Bitstream should be consistent with the timing information signalled at the system level.

- The frame rate shall not change between two RAPs. fixed\_frame\_rate\_flag value, if present, shall be set to 1.

#### 6.3.4.3 Receiver Requirements

Receivers conforming to this Operation Point 3GPP-HEVC-HDR shall support decoding and rendering Bitstreams with the restrictions defined in clause 6.3.4.2.

NOTE 1: Rendering includes adherence to the parameters signalled in the bitstream to characterize the distributed Representation format.

Receivers should ignore the content of all Video Parameter Sets (VPS) NAL units as defined in Recommendation ITU-T H.265 / ISO/IEC 23008-2 [h265].

NOTE 2: The VPS may be present to address requirements in other Operation Points, but the Bitstream also conforms to this Operation point.

There are no requirements on output timing conformance for H.265/HEVC decoding (Annex C of [6]). The Hypothetical Reference Decoder (HRD) parameters, if present, should be ignored by the Receiver.

### 6.3.5 3GPP HEVC Stereo

#### 6.3.5.1 Introduction

The HEVC Stereo Operation Point permits consistent distribution of stereoscopic content using HEVC with frame-packing. The remainder of this clause 6.3.5 defines the Bitstream and Receiver requirements for the 3GPP-HEVC-S receiver.

#### 6.3.5.2 Bitstream Requirements

A 3GPP-HEVC-Stereo Bitstream shall conform to the following requirements

- the Bitstream shall conform to HEVC/ITU-T H.265 Main 10 Profile, Main Tier, Level 5.2 [h265] bitstreams with frame-packing constraints as defined in clause 4.5.3.

- the Representation Format included in the Bitstream shall conform to the 3GPP Stereoscopic format as defined in clause 4.4.3.4.

- the Bitstream shall be decodable by a decoder with **HEVC-Stereo-Dec** decoding capabilities as defined in clause 5.3.2.

Based on this, the following additional restrictions apply

- The chroma sub-sampling shall be 4:2:0 and the value of chroma\_format\_idc shall be set to 1.

- In the VUI, either

- the values of colour\_primaries, transfer\_characteristics and matrix\_coeffs each shall be set to 1.

- The value of chroma\_sample\_loc\_type\_top\_field shall be set to 0.

- or

- the values of colour\_primaries and matrix\_coeffs each shall be set to 9, and the value of transfer\_characteristics shall be set to one of the following values: 14 (for SDR with WCG), 16 (for PQ) and 18 (for HLG).

- The value of the chroma\_sample\_loc\_type\_top\_field shall be set to 2.

The timing information may be present.

- If the timing information is present, i.e. the value of vui\_timing\_info\_present\_flag is set to 1, then the values of vui\_num\_units\_in\_tick and vui\_time\_scale shall be set according to the frame rates allowed for each operation point. The timing information present in the video Bitstream should be consistent with the timing information signalled at the system level.

- The frame rate shall not change between two RAPs. fixed\_frame\_rate\_flag value, if present, shall be set to 1.

Bitstreams not required to be associated with frame packing information for all coded video sequences. It is also possible that such information, when present, may defer from one coded video sequence to another.

#### 6.3.5.3 Receiver Requirements

Receivers conforming to this Operation Point 3GPP-HEVC-3D shall support decoding and rendering Bitstreams with the restrictions defined in clause 6.3.5.2.

NOTE 1: Rendering includes adherence to the parameters signalled in the bitstream to characterize the distributed Representation format.

Receivers should ignore the content of all Video Parameter Sets (VPS) NAL units as defined in Recommendation ITU-T H.265 / ISO/IEC 23008-2 [h265].

NOTE 2: The VPS may be present to address requirements in other Operation Points, but the Bitstream also conforms to this Operation point.

There are no requirements on output timing conformance for H.265/HEVC decoding (Annex C of [6]). The Hypothetical Reference Decoder (HRD) parameters, if present, should be ignored by the Receiver.

### 6.3.6 3GPP MVHEVC Stereo

#### 6.3.6.1 Introduction

The MVHEVC Stereo Operation Point permits consistent distribution of stereoscopic content using MVHEVC. The remainder of this clause 6.3.6 defines the Bitstream and Receiver requirements for the 3GPP-MVHEVC-Stereo receiver.

#### 6.3.6.2 Bitstream Requirements

A 3GPP-MVHEVC-Stereo Bitstream shall conform to the following requirements

- the bitstream shall conform with

- an HEVC/ITU-T H.265 Main 10 Profile base layer (layer\_id=0) bitstream, and

- a single HEVC/ITU-T H.265 Multiview Main 10 [or Multiview Extended 10] layer (layer\_id=1) [h265] bitstream.

- Each layer shall conform to Main Tier, Level 5.1.

- All layers shall follow the *progressive* and *VUI* constraints as defined in clause 4.5.3.

- the Representation Format included in the Bitstream shall conform to the 3GPP Stereoscopic format as defined in clause 4.4.3.4.

- the Bitstream shall be decodable by

- a decoder with **HEVC-UHD-Dec** decoding capabilities as defined in clause 5.3.2.

- a decoder with **MV-HEVC-UHD** decoding capabilities as defined in clause 5.3.2.

Based on this, the following additional restrictions apply

- The chroma sub-sampling shall be 4:2:0 and the value of chroma\_format\_idc shall be set to 1.

- The aspect\_ratio\_idc value shall be set to 1, indicating a square pixel format.

- In the VUI, either

- the values of colour\_primaries, transfer\_characteristics and matrix\_coeffs each shall be set to 1.

- The value of chroma\_sample\_loc\_type\_top\_field shall be set to 0.

- or

- the values of colour\_primaries and matrix\_coeffs each shall be set to 9, and the value of transfer\_characteristics shall be set to one of the following values: 14 (for SDR with WCG), 16 (for PQ) and 18 (for HLG).

- The value of the chroma\_sample\_loc\_type\_top\_field shall be set to 2.

The timing information may be present.

- If the timing information is present, i.e. the value of vui\_timing\_info\_present\_flag is set to 1, then the values of vui\_num\_units\_in\_tick and vui\_time\_scale shall be set according to the frame rates allowed for each operation point. The timing information present in the video Bitstream should be consistent with the timing information signalled at the system level.

- The frame rate shall not change between two RAPs. fixed\_frame\_rate\_flag value, if present, shall be set to 1.

Bitstreams not required to be associated with frame packing information for all coded video sequences. It is also possible that such information, when present, may defer from one coded video sequence to another.

#### 6.3.6.3 Receiver Requirements

Receivers conforming to this Operation Point 3GPP-MVHEVC-Stereo shall support decoding and rendering Bitstreams with the restrictions defined in clause 6.3.6.2.

NOTE 1: Rendering includes adherence to the parameters signalled in the bitstream to characterize the distributed Representation format.

Receivers should ignore the content of all Video Parameter Sets (VPS) NAL units as defined in Recommendation ITU-T H.265 / ISO/IEC 23008-2 [h265].

NOTE 2: The VPS may be present to address requirements in other Operation Points, but the Bitstream also conforms to this Operation point.

There are no requirements on output timing conformance for H.265/HEVC decoding (Annex C of [6]). The Hypothetical Reference Decoder (HRD) parameters, if present, should be ignored by the Receiver.

\* \* \* End of Changes \* \* \* \*