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**Information technology — JPEG XS  
low-latency lightweight image coding  
system —**

**Part 2:  
Profiles and buffer models**



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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see <http://patents.iec.ch>).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 21122 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

ISO/IEC 21122-1 (JPEG XS) specifies a single syntax designed to serve a wide range of applications, bit rates, resolutions, qualities, and services. Its main target applications are video transport over video links and IP networks, real-time video storage, video memory buffer, omni-directional video capture system, head-mounted displays for virtual or augmented reality and sensor compression for the automotive industry. These applications have different requirements in terms of complexity, latency and compression efficiency. Even within a given application field, different requirements are usually identified depending on the targeted use case.

Considering the impracticality of implementing the full syntax of ISO/IEC 21122-1, and in order to meet the requirements of the different target applications while safeguarding as much as possible the interoperability enabled by the common syntax defined in ISO/IEC 21122-1, a limited number of subsets of this syntax are stipulated by means of “profiles”, “levels”, and “sublevels”.

The coding tools specified in ISO/IEC 21122-1 allow encoder and decoder implementations to limit the end-to-end latency to a fraction of the frame size. To ensure this property, this document specifies a buffer model, consisting of a decoder model and a transmission channel model.



# Information technology — JPEG XS low-latency lightweight image coding system —

## Part 2: Profiles and buffer models

### 1 Scope

This document defines a limited number of subsets of the syntax specified in ISO/IEC 21122-1 and a buffer model to ensure interoperability between implementations in the presence of a latency constraint.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 21122-1, *JPEG XS low-latency lightweight image coding system — Part 1: Core coding system*

### 3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms

#### 3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 21122-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

##### 3.1.1

##### **blanking codestream fragment**

placeholder *codestream fragment* (3.1.8) representing blanking periods

##### 3.1.2

##### **horizontal blanking period**

timespan expressed in units of the grid point sampling rate between the last *pixel* (3.1.22) of an image line — not being the last line of an image — and the first pixel of the next image line

##### 3.1.3

##### **vertical blanking period**

timespan in units of the grid point sampling rate between the last line of an image [including the *horizontal blanking periods* (3.1.2)] and the first line of the next image

##### 3.1.4

##### **buffer model**

combination of a *decoder model* (3.1.12) and a *channel model* (3.1.6) whose behaviour can be defined by a set of parameters