
**Information technology — Coding-
independent code points —**

**Part 2:
Video**

*Technologies de l'information — Points de code indépendants du
codage —*

Partie 2: Vidéo

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Abbreviated terms	2
5 Conventions	2
5.1 Arithmetic operators.....	2
5.2 Bit-wise operators.....	3
5.3 Assignment operators.....	3
5.4 Relational, logical, and other operators.....	3
5.5 Mathematical functions.....	4
5.6 Order of operations.....	5
6 Specified code points	5
7 Principles for definition and referencing of code points	6
7.1 Application usage.....	6
7.2 Code point encoding and defaults.....	6
7.3 Externally defined values.....	6
7.4 Reference format.....	7
7.5 Uniform resource name format.....	7
8 Video code points	7
8.1 Colour primaries.....	7
8.2 Transfer characteristics.....	9
8.3 Matrix coefficients.....	11
8.4 Video frame packing type.....	17
8.5 Packed video content interpretation.....	23
8.6 Sample aspect ratio indicator.....	23
Bibliography	25

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 ISO documents 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).

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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.

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Together with ISO/IEC 23091-1 and ISO/IEC 23091-3, this first edition of ISO/IEC 23091-2 cancels and replaces ISO/IEC 23001-8:2016, which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 23091 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.

Introduction

In a number of specifications, there is a need to identify some characteristics of video (or still image) media content that are logically independent of the compression format. These characteristics may include, for example, aspects that relate to the sourcing or presentation, or the role of the video (or still image) media component. These characteristics have typically been documented by fields that take an encoded value or item selected from an enumerated list, herein called code points.

These code points are typically defined in the specification of compression formats to document these characteristics of the media. In past practices, the definition of these fields has been copied from document to document, sometimes with new values being added in later documents (and sometimes with later amendments specified to add new entries to existing documents).

This past practice has raised a number of issues, including the following:

- a) A lack of a formal way to avoid conflicting assignments being made in different documents.
- b) Having additional values defined in later specifications that may be practically used with older compression formats, but without clear formal applicability of these new values to older documents.
- c) Any update or correction of code point semantics can incur significant effort to update all documents in which the code point is specified, instead of enabling a single central specification to apply across different referencing specifications.
- d) The choice of reference for other specifications (such as container or delivery formats) not being obvious; wherein a formal reference to a compression format document appears to favour that one format over others, and also appears to preclude definitions defined in other compression format specifications.
- e) Burdensome maintenance needs to ensure that a reference to material defined in a compression format specification is maintained appropriately over different revisions of the referenced format specification, as the content of a compression format specification may change over time and is ordinarily not intended as a point of reference for defining such code points.

This document provides a central definition of such code points for video and image applications to address these issues. This document can be used to provide universal descriptions to assist interpretation of video and image signals following decoding, or to describe the properties of these signals before they are encoded.

Information technology — Coding-independent code points —

Part 2: Video

1 Scope

This document defines various code points and fields that establish properties of a video (or still image) representation and are independent of the compression encoding and bit rate. These properties could describe the appropriate interpretation of decoded data or could, similarly, describe the characteristics of such a signal before the signal is compressed by an encoder that is suitable for compressing such an input signal.

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 11664-1, *Colorimetry — Part 1: CIE standard colorimetric observers*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

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

3.1 chroma

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

Note 1 to entry: The term chroma is used rather than the term chrominance in order to avoid the implication of the use of linear light transfer characteristics that is often associated with the term chrominance.

3.2 component

array or single sample from one of the three arrays [*luma* (3.3) and two *chroma* (3.1)] that compose a *picture* in 4:2:0, 4:2:2, or 4:4:4 colour format or the array or a single sample of the array that compose a *picture* in monochrome format