
**Information technology – General
video coding —**

**Part 2:
Low complexity enhancement video
coding**

Technologies de l'information – Codage vidéo général —

Partie 2: Codage vidéo d'amélioration de faible complexité





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Published in Switzerland

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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.

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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*.

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Information technology – General video coding —

Part 2:

Low complexity enhancement video coding

1 Scope

This document specifies low complexity enhancement video coding.

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 11578:1996, *Information technology — Open systems interconnection — Remote procedure call (RPC)*

ITU-T H.273 | ISO/IEC 23091-2:2019, *Information technology — Coding-independent code points — Part 2: Video*

ITU-T Recommendation T.35:2000, *Procedure for the allocation of ITU-T defined codes for non-standard facilities*

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:

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

3.1

access unit

AU

set of *NAL units* (3.35) that are associated with a particular output time, are consecutive in *decoding order* (3.20), and contain exactly one *coded picture* (3.9)

3.2

bitstream

sequence of bits, in the form of a *NAL unit stream* (3.36) or a *byte stream* (3.6), that forms the representation of *coded pictures* (3.9), and associated data forming one or more coded video sequences (CVSSs)

3.3

block

MxN (M-column by N-row) array of samples, or an MxN array of *transform coefficients* (3.57)

3.4

byte

sequence of 8 bits, within which, when written or read as a sequence of bit values, the left-most and right-most bits represent the most and least significant bits, respectively