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Part 1: Core coding system

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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. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

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).

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

This 2nd edition adds coding tools for compressing colour filter array images (CFA images), to code images without any loss, and it also adds support for 420 sampled images.

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.

CONTENTS

Foreword	2
1 Scope	9
2 Normative references	9
3 Terms and definitions, abbreviated terms and symbols	9
3.1 Terms and definitions	9
3.1.1 9	
band 9	
3.1.2 10	
band type	10
3.1.3 10	
bit 10	
3.1.4 10	
bitplane 10	
3.1.5 10	
bitplane count	10
3.1.6 10	
bitplane count subpacket	10
3.1.7 10	
byte 10	https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b50caca3-4cd0-45d3-b997-89810527d922/iso-iec-dis-21122-1
3.1.8 10	
color filter array	10
CFA 10	
3.1.9 10	
codestream	10
3.1.10 10	
coefficient group	10
3.1.11 11	
code group	11
3.1.12 11	
coefficient	11
3.1.13 11	
column 11	
3.1.14 11	
compression	11
3.1.15 11	
component	11
3.1.16 11	
continuous-tone image	11
3.1.17 11	

data subpacket.....	11
3.1.18 11	
(inverse) deadzone quantizer	11
3.1.19 11	
decoder 11	
3.1.20 11	
decoding process.....	11
3.1.21 11	
decomposition level.....	11
3.1.22 12	
downsampling.....	12
3.1.23 12	
encoder 12	
3.1.24 12	
encoding process.....	12
3.1.25 12	
entropy decoder	12
3.1.26 12	
entropy decoding	12
3.1.27 12	iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
entropy encoder	12
3.1.28 12	(standards.iteh.ai)
entropy encoding	12
3.1.29 12	ISO/IEC DIS 21122-1 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b50caca3-4cd0-45d3-b997-89810527d922/iso-iec-dis-21122-1
grayscale image.....	12
3.1.30 12	
filler bytes.....	12
3.1.31 12	
inverse quantization.....	12
3.1.32 13	
inverse reversible multi component transformation.....	13
inverse RCT	13
3.1.33 13	
Joint Photographic Experts Group.....	13
JPEG 13	
3.1.34 13	
JPEG XS.....	13
3.1.35 13	
LL band 13	
3.1.36 13	
lossless 13	
3.1.37 13	
lossless coding	13
3.1.38 13	

lossy	13
3.1.39	13
sign subpacket	13
3.1.40	13
significance	13
3.1.41	14
significance group	14
3.1.42	14
significance subpacket	14
3.1.43	14
star-tetrix	14
3.1.44	14
packet	14
3.1.45	14
padding	14
3.1.46	14
precinct	14
3.1.47	14
precision	14
3.1.48	14
procedure	14
3.1.49	14
quantization	14
3.1.50	14
quantization index	https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b50caca3-4cd0-45d3-b997-89810527d922/iso-iec-dis-21122-1
3.1.51	15
quantization index magnitude	15
3.1.52	15
sample	15
3.1.53	15
sample grid	15
3.1.54	15
slice	15
3.1.55	15
subpacket	15
3.1.56	15
super-pixel	15
3.1.57	15
truncation position	15
3.1.58	15
(inverse) uniform quantizer	15
3.1.59	15
upsampling	15
3.1.60	15

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[ISO/IEC DIS 21122-1](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b50caca3-4cd0-45d3-b997-89810527d922/iso-iec-dis-21122-1)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b50caca3-4cd0-45d3-b997-89810527d922/iso-iec-dis-21122-1>

wavelet filter type	15
3.2 Abbreviated terms.....	15
3.3 Symbols.....	16
4 Conventions	18
4.1 Conformance language.....	18
4.2 Operators	18
4.2.1 Arithmetic operators.....	18
4.2.2 Logical operators	18
4.2.3 Relational operators.....	19
4.2.4 Precedence order of operators.....	19
4.2.5 Mathematical functions	20
5 Functional concepts	20
5.1 Sample grid, sampling and components.....	20
5.2 Wavelet decomposition.....	20
5.3 Codestream.....	21
6 Encoder.....	21
6.1 Encoder requirements.....	21
7 Decoder	21
7.1 Decoding process general provisions.....	21
7.2 Decoder requirements.....	23
A.1. General	24
A.1.1. Marker segments and entropy coded data.....	24
A.1.2. Key to syntax information.....	24
A.2. Codestream syntax general provisions.....	24
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b50caca3-4cd0-45d3-b997-89810527d922/iso-iec-dis-21122-1	
A.3. Markers and marker segments	26
A.4. Syntax description of marker segments	27
A.4.1. Start of codestream	27
A.4.2. End of codestream	28
A.4.3. Capabilities marker.....	28
A.4.4. Picture header.....	29
A.4.5. Component table	33
A.4.6. Nonlinearity marker.....	33
A.4.7. Component-dependent wavelet decomposition marker	34
A.4.8. Colour transformation specification marker	35
A.4.9. Component registration marker	35
A.4.10. Extension marker.....	36
A.4.11. Weights table	37
A.4.12. Slice header	38
B.1. Dimensions of chroma subsampled image planes	39
B.2. Division of the subsampled image plane into bands	40
B.3. Band indices, horizontal and vertical decomposition levels	41
B.4. Band existence flags	42
B.5. Division of the wavelet-transformed image into precincts	44
B.6. Division of precincts into lines	45

B.7.	Grouping of lines and bands into packets	46
B.8.	Division of precinct lines into code groups	50
B.9.	Grouping of code groups into significance groups.....	50
B.10.	Grouping of precincts into slices	51
C.1.	Entropy decoding general provisions.....	52
C.2.	Syntax of the precinct.....	53
C.3.	Packet header	54
C.4.	Packet body.....	56
C.5.	Subpackets	57
C.5.1.	Nomenclature.....	57
C.5.2.	Significance subpacket.....	57
C.5.3.	Bitplane count subpacket	58
C.5.3.1.	Purpose of the Bitplane count subpacket	58
C.5.3.2.	Bitplane count mode selection for $Rl=0$	58
C.5.3.3.	Bitplane count mode selection for $Rl=1$	59
C.5.3.4.	Validation algorithm for bitplane count and raw mode override selection.....	60
C.5.3.5.	Bitplane count subpacket syntax	61
C.5.4.	Data subpacket.....	62
C.5.5.	Sign subpacket	64
C.6.	Bitplane count decoding.....	65
C.6.1.	Bitplane count decoding general provisions.....	65
C.6.2.	Computation of the truncation position.....	65
C.6.3.	Computation of the vertical bitplane count predictor and truncation position predictor	66
C.6.4.	Bitplane count decoding for the raw mode	66
C.6.5.	Differential bitplane count decoding for vertical prediction.....	67
C.6.6.	Variable length bitplane count decoding without prediction.....	68
C.7.	Elementary variable length coding and decoding primitives.....	69
C.7.1.	Variable length decoding primitive	69
C.7.2.	Variable length encoding primitive	70
D.1.	General	71
D.2.	Inverse deadzone quantization.....	71
D.3.	Inverse uniform quantization	72
D.4.	Deadzone quantization	73
D.5.	Uniform quantization	73
D.6.	Bitplane count computation	74
E.1.	General	76
E.2.	Discrete inverse wavelet transformation	76
E.3.	Coefficient reordering and scaling	77
E.4.	Inverse horizontal filtering	78
E.5.	Inverse vertical filtering	78
E.6.	Symmetric extension	79
E.7.	Inverse wavelet filtering with the 5-3 filter	80
E.8.	Assignment of output coefficients.....	80
E.9.	Discrete forwards wavelet transformations.....	81

E.10.	Input coefficient assignment	82
E.11.	Horizontal wavelet transformation	82
E.12.	Vertical wavelet transformation	83
E.13.	Forwards wavelet filtering with the 5-3 filter	84
E.14.	Insertion of coefficients into precincts	84
F.1.	General	86
F.2.	Inverse multiple component transformation	86
F.3.	Inverse reversible multiple component transformation (inverse RCT)	86
F.4.	Forward reversible multiple component transformation	87
F.5.	Inverse Star-Tetrix transform	88
F.5.1.	Reconstruction with the Star-Tetrix transformation	88
F.5.2.	Inverse average step	89
F.5.3.	Inverse delta step	89
F.5.4.	Inverse Y step	90
F.5.5.	Inverse C_bC_r step	91
F.5.6.	Super-pixel look-up tables	92
F.5.7.	Coordinate access function	94
F.6.	Forward Star-Tetrix transform	95
F.6.1.	Guidance on the encoder implementation	95
F.6.2.	Forward C_bC_r step	95
F.6.3.	Forward Y step	96
F.6.4.	Forward delta step	97
F.6.5.	Forward average step	98
G.1.	General	100
G.2.	Output scaling, DC level shifting and output clipping	100
G.3.	Linear output scaling	100
G.4.	Quadratic output scaling	101
G.5.	Extended output scaling	102
G.6.	Input DC level shift and scaling	103
G.7.	Linear input DC level shift and scaling	104
G.8.	Quadratic input DC level shift and scaling	104
G.9.	Extended input DC level shift and scaling	105
G.10.	Selection of the decoder thresholds T1 and T2	107
H.1.	Example weights tables	108

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<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b50cacab3-4cd0-45d3-b997-898105278922/iso-iec-dis-21122-1>

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY –
JPEG XS LOW-LATENCY LIGHTWEIGHT IMAGE CODING SYSTEM**

1 Scope

This document defines the syntax and an accompanying decompression process that is capable to represent continuous-tone grey-scale, or continuous-tone colour digital images without visual loss at moderate compression rates. Typical compression rates are between 2:1 and 6:1 but can also be higher depending on the nature of the image. In particular, the syntax and the decoding process specified in this document allow lightweight encoder and decoder implementations that limit the end-to-end latency to a fraction of the frame size. However, the definition of transmission channel buffer models necessary to ensure such latency is beyond the scope of this document.

This document:

- specifies a decoding processes for converting compressed image data to reconstructed image data;
- specifies a codestream syntax containing information for interpreting the compressed image data;
- provides guidance on encoding processes for converting source image data to compressed image data.

2 Normative references

[ISO/IEC DIS 21122-1](https://standards.iteh.ai/standards/ist/150caca3-4cd0-45d3-b997-808105274922/iso-10646-1:2012)

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 10646 *Information Technology – Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS)*

3 Terms and definitions, abbreviated terms and symbols

3.1 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 <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1.1

band

input data to a specific wavelet filter type that contributes to the generation of one of the components of the image

3.1.2

band type

single number collapsing the information on the component, and horizontal and vertical wavelet filter types that are applied in the filter cascade reconstructing spatial image samples from inversely quantized wavelet coefficients

3.1.3

bit

binary choice encoded as either 0 or 1

3.1.4

bitplane

array of bits having all the same significance

3.1.5

bitplane count

number of significant bitplanes of a code group, counting from the LSB up to the most significant, non-empty bitplane

3.1.6

bitplane count subpacket

subset of a packet which decodes to the bitplane counts of all code groups within a packet, followed by padding and optional filler bytes

Note 1 to entry: See subclause C.5.3.

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3.1.7

byte

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group of 8 bits

3.1.8

color filter array

CFA

rectangular array of sensor elements yielding a 1-component picture in which the color a sensor element is sensitive to is depending on its position

3.1.9

codestream

compressed image data representation that includes all necessary data to allow a (full or approximate) reconstruction of the sample values of a digital image

3.1.10

coefficient group

number of horizontally adjacent wavelet coefficients from the same band

3.1.11

code group

group of quantization indices in sign-magnitude representation before inverse quantization

3.1.12

coefficient

input value to the inverse wavelet transformation resulting from inverse quantization

3.1.13

column

set of vertically aligned precincts

3.1.14

compression

process of reducing the number of bits used to represent source image data

3.1.15

component

two-dimensional array of samples having the same designation such as red, green or blue in the output or display device

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image whose components have more than one bit per sample

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3.1.16

continuous-tone image<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b50caca3-4cd0-45d3-b997-89810527d922/iso-iec-dis-21122-1>**data subpacket**

subset of a packet which consists of the quantization index magnitudes, followed by padding and optional filler bytes

Note 1 to entry: See subclause C.5.4.

3.1.17

(inverse) deadzone quantizer

(inverse) quantizer whose zero bucket has a size different from all other buckets

3.1.18

decoder

embodiment of a decoding process

3.1.19

decoding process

process which takes as its input a codestream and outputs a continuous-tone image

3.1.20

decomposition level

set of wavelet coefficients resulting from a particular level of recursive application of a wavelet transform

3.1.22

downsampling

procedure by which the spatial resolution of a component is reduced

3.1.23

encoder

embodiment of an encoding process.

3.1.24

encoding process

process which outputs compressed image data in the form of a codestream

3.1.25

entropy decoder

embodiment of an entropy decoding procedure

3.1.26

entropy decoding

lossless procedure which recovers the sequence of symbols from the sequence of bits produced by the entropy encoder

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embodiment of an entropy encoding procedure

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3.1.28

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entropy encoding

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lossless procedure which converts a sequence of input symbols into a sequence of bits such that the average number of bits per symbol approaches the entropy of the input symbols

3.1.29

grayscale image

continuous-tone image that has only one component

3.1.30

filler bytes

integer number of bytes a decoder will skip over on decoding without interpreting the values of the bytes itself

3.1.31

inverse quantization

inverse procedure to quantization by which the decoder recovers a representation of the coefficients

3.1.32

inverse reversible multi component transformation

inverse RCT

inverse transformation across multiple component sample values located at the same sample grid point that is invertible without loss

Note 1 to entry: See subclauses F.3 and F.4.

3.1.33

Joint Photographic Experts Group

JPEG

informal name of the committee which created this document

3.1.34

JPEG XS

informal name of this standard where XS stands for “extra speed”

3.1.35

LL band

input to a series of wavelet filters where only inverse low-pass filters are applied in horizontal and vertical direction

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descriptive term for encoding and decoding processes and procedures in which the output of the decoding procedure(s) is identical to the input to the encoding procedure(s)[ISO/IEC DIS 21122-1](#)

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3.1.37

lossless coding

mode of operation which refers to any one of the coding processes defined in this Specification in which all of the procedures are lossless

3.1.38

lossy

descriptive term for encoding and decoding processes which are not lossless

3.1.39

sign subpacket

subset of a packet that consists of the sign information of all non-zero quantization indices within a packet, followed by padding and optional filler bytes

Note 1 to entry: See subclause C.5.5.

3.1.40

significance

attribute of code groups that applies if, depending on the Run Mode flag in the picture header, either at least one of coefficients in the code group is non-zero, or the bitplane count prediction residual of the code group is non-zero