Amended Set of Claims 1 to 56

1. A method of coding video data, the method comprising:

identifying a first block of video data in a first temporal location from a first view, wherein the first block is associated with a first disparity motion vector;

determining, when a second motion vector associated with a second block of video data in a second, different view is a disparity motion vector, a motion vector predictor for the second motion vector, wherein the motion vector predictor is based on the first disparity motion vector;

adding the motion vector predictor to a motion vector predictor candidate list for predicting the second motion vector; and

coding prediction data for the second block using the motion vector predictor from the motion vector predictor candidate list.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising, when the second motion vector is not a disparity motion vector, disabling an ability to determine the motion vector predictor from the first disparity motion vector such that the disparity motion vector is not added to the candidate list.

3. The method of claim1, wherein the motion vector predictor candidate list comprises the motion vector predictor and one or more motion vector predictors including one or more temporal motion vector predictors.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the second block of video data temporally neighbors the first block of video data.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the second block of video data is located in the first temporal location.

6. The method of claim 5, further comprising identifying the first block using a disparity value between the second block of the second view and the first block of the first view.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the second block of video data is located in a second, different temporal location than the first temporal location.

8. The method of claim 1,

wherein, when the second motion vector comprises a disparity motion vector, determining the motion vector predictor comprises scaling the first disparity motion vector to generate a scaled motion vector predictor,

wherein scaling the first disparity motion vector comprises applying a scaling factor comprising a view distance of the second disparity motion vector divided by a view distance of the first motion vector to the first disparity motion vector, and

wherein adding the motion vector predictor to the candidate list comprises adding the scaled motion vector predictor to the candidate list.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein a view distance of a disparity motion vector comprises a difference between a view identifier of a reference picture and a view identifier of a target picture associated with the disparity motion vector.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein a view distance of a disparity motion vector comprises a geometric distance between a camera location of a view containing a reference picture and a camera location of a view containing a target picture associated with the disparity motion vector.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein coding the prediction data for the second block of video data comprises encoding the prediction data.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein coding the prediction data for the second block of video data comprises decoding the prediction data.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the motion vector predictor candidate list comprises one or more other motion vector predictors, and further comprising selecting the motion vector predictor from the candidate list based on a motion vector predictor index value.

14. The method of claim 1, further comprising coding the second block of video data using the prediction data for the second block of video data.

15. An apparatus for coding video data comprising one or more processors, the one or more processors configured to:

identify a first block of video data in a first temporal location from a first view, wherein the first block is associated with a first disparity motion vector;

determine, when a second motion vector associated with a second block of video data in a second, different view is a disparity motion vector, a motion vector predictor for the second motion vector, wherein the motion vector predictor is based on the first disparity motion vector;

add the motion vector predictor to a motion vector predictor candidate list for predicting the second motion vector; and

code prediction data for the second block based on the motion vector predictor from the motion vector predictor candidate list.

16. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein, when the second motion vector is not a disparity motion vector, the one or more processors are configured to disable an ability to determine the motion vector predictor from the first disparity motion vector such that the disparity motion vector is not added to the candidate list.

17. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the motion vector predictor candidate list comprises the motion vector predictor and one or more motion vector predictors including one or more temporal motion vector predictors.

18. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the second block of video data temporally neighbors the first block of video data.

19. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the second block of video data is located in the first temporal location.

20. The apparatus of claim 19, wherein the one or more processors are further configured to identify the first block using a disparity value between the second block of the second view and the first block of the first view.

21. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the second block of video data is located in a second, different temporal location than the first temporal location.

22. The apparatus of claim 15,

wherein, when the second motion vector comprises a disparity motion vector, to determine the motion vector predictor, the one or more processors are configured to scale the first disparity motion vector to generate a scaled motion vector predictor,

wherein to scale the first disparity motion vector, the one or more processors are configured to apply a scaling factor comprising a view distance of the second disparity motion vector divided by a view distance of the first motion vector to the first disparity motion vector, and

wherein to add the motion vector predictor to the candidate list, the one or more processors are configured to add the scaled motion vector predictor to the candidate list.

23. The apparatus of claim 22, wherein a view distance of a disparity motion vector comprises a difference between a view identifier of a reference picture and a view identifier of a target picture associated with the disparity motion vector.

24. The apparatus of claim 22, wherein a view distance of a disparity motion vector comprises a geometric distance between a camera location of a view containing a reference picture and a camera location of a view containing a target picture associated with the disparity motion vector.

25. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein, to code the prediction data for the second block of video data, the one or more processors are configured to encode the prediction data.

26. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein, to code the prediction data for the second block of video data, the one or more processors are configured to decode the prediction data.

27. The apparatus of claim 26, wherein the motion vector predictor candidate list comprises one or more other motion vector predictors, and wherein the one or more processors are further configured to select the motion vector predictor from the candidate list based on a motion vector predictor index value.

28. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the one or more processors are further configured to code the second block of video data using the prediction data for the second block of video data.

29. An apparatus for coding video data comprising:

means for identifying a first block of video data in a first temporal location from a first view, wherein the first block is associated with a first disparity motion vector;

means for determining, when a second motion vector associated with a second block of video data in a second, different view is a disparity motion vector, a motion vector predictor for the second motion vector, wherein the motion vector predictor is based on the first disparity motion vector;

means for adding the motion vector predictor to a motion vector predictor candidate list for predicting the second motion vector; and

means for coding prediction data for the second block based on the motion vector predictor from the motion vector predictor candidate list.

30. The apparatus of claim 29, further comprising, when the second motion vector is not a disparity motion vector, means for disabling an ability to determine the motion vector predictor from the first disparity motion vector such that the disparity motion vector is not added to the candidate list.

31. The apparatus of claim 29, wherein the motion vector predictor candidate list comprises the motion vector predictor and one or more motion vector predictors including one or more temporal motion vector predictors.

32. The apparatus of claim 29, wherein the second block of video data temporally neighbors the first block of video data.

33. The apparatus of claim 29, wherein the second block of video data is located in the first temporal location.

34. The apparatus of claim 33, further comprising means for identifying the first block using a disparity value between the second block of the second view and the first block of the first view.

35. The apparatus of claim 29, wherein the second block of video data is located in a second, different temporal location than the first temporal location.

36. The apparatus of claim 29,

wherein, when the second motion vector comprises a disparity motion vector, the means for determining the motion vector predictor comprises means for scaling the first disparity motion vector to generate a scaled motion vector predictor,

wherein the means for scaling the first disparity motion vector comprises means for applying a scaling factor comprising a view distance of the second disparity motion vector divided by a view distance of the first motion vector to the first disparity motion vector, and

wherein the means for adding the motion vector predictor to the candidate list comprises means for adding the scaled motion vector predictor to the candidate list.

37. The apparatus of claim 36, wherein a view distance of a disparity motion vector comprises a difference between a view identifier of a reference picture and a view identifier of a target picture associated with the disparity motion vector.

38. The apparatus of claim 36, wherein a view distance of a disparity motion vector comprises a geometric distance between a camera location of a view containing a reference picture and a camera location of a view containing a target picture associated with the disparity motion vector.

39. The apparatus of claim 29, wherein means for coding prediction data for the second block of video data comprises means for encoding the prediction data.

40. The apparatus of claim 29, wherein means for coding prediction data for the second block of video data comprises means for decoding the prediction data.

41. The apparatus of claim 40, wherein the motion vector predictor candidate list comprises one or more other motion vector predictors, and further comprising means for selecting the motion vector predictor from the candidate list based on a motion vector predictor index value.

42. The apparatus of claim 29, further comprising means for coding the second block of video data using the prediction data for the second block of video data.

43. A computer-readable storage medium having stored thereon instructions that, upon execution, cause one or more processors to:

identify a first block of video data in a first temporal location from a first view, wherein the first block is associated with a first disparity motion vector;

determine, when a second motion vector associated with a second block of video data in a second, different view is a disparity motion vector, a motion vector predictor for the second motion vector, wherein the motion vector predictor is based on the first disparity motion vector;

add the motion vector predictor to a motion vector predictor candidate list for predicting the second motion vector; and

code prediction data for the second block based on the motion vector predictor from the motion vector predictor candidate list.

44. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 43, further comprising, when the second motion vector is not a disparity motion vector, instructions that cause the one or more processors to disable an ability to determine the motion vector predictor from the first disparity motion vector such that the disparity motion vector is not added to the candidate list.

45. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 43, wherein the motion vector predictor candidate list comprises the motion vector predictor and one or more motion vector predictors including one or more temporal motion vector predictors.

46. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 43, wherein the second block of video data temporally neighbors the first block of video data.

47. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 43, wherein the second block of video data is located in the first temporal location.

48. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 47, further comprising instructions that cause the one or more processors to identify the first block using a disparity value between the second block of the second view and the first block of the first view.

49. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 43, wherein the second block of video data is located in a second, different temporal location than the first temporal location.

50. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 43,

wherein, when the second motion vector comprises a disparity motion vector, to determine the motion vector predictor, the instructions cause the one or more processors to scale the first disparity motion vector to generate a scaled motion vector predictor,

wherein to scale the first disparity motion vector, the instructions cause the one or more processors to apply a scaling factor comprising a view distance of the second disparity motion vector divided by a view distance of the first motion vector to the first disparity motion vector, and

wherein to add the motion vector predictor to the candidate list, the instructions cause the one or more processors to add the scaled motion vector predictor to the candidate list.

51. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 50, wherein a view distance of a disparity motion vector comprises a difference between a view identifier of a reference picture and a view identifier of a target picture associated with the disparity motion vector.

52. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 50, wherein a view distance of a disparity motion vector comprises a geometric distance between a camera location of a view containing a reference picture and a camera location of a view containing a target picture associated with the disparity motion vector.

53. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 43, wherein the instructions that cause the one or more processors to code prediction data for the second block of video data comprise instructions that cause the one or more processors to encode the prediction data.

54. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 43, wherein the instructions that cause the one or more processors to code prediction data for the second block of video data comprise instructions that cause the one or more processors to decode the prediction data.

55. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 54, wherein the motion vector predictor candidate list comprises one or more other motion vector predictors, and further comprising instructions that cause the one or more processors to select the motion vector predictor from the candidate list based on a motion vector predictor index value.

56. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 43, further comprising instructions that cause the one or more processors to code the second block of video data using the prediction data for the second block of video data.

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CLAIMS

1. An invention not claimed in any divisional application.