

CLAIMS

1. A method for coding video data, comprising:
obtaining a center motion vector, mv_center of a coding block,
deriving a first motion vector range for the coding block based on the center motion vector
5 and a motion vector spread, wherein the motion vector spread depends on a size of the coding
block;
if the first motion vector range is at least partially pointing outside a first area including a
reference picture, updating the first motion vector range to be pointing within the first area,
such that a minimum value and/or a maximum value of the updated first motion vector range
10 is pointing at the boundary of the first area, wherein the difference between the maximum
value and the minimum value of the updated first motion vector range is equal to the
minimum of a double value of the motion vector spread and the size of the first area; and
performing pixel-based motion compensation based on the updated first motion vector range.
- 15 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the motion vector spread is represented by a horizontal
motion vector spread and/or a vertical motion vector spread, and the horizontal motion vector
spread is derived based on the width of the coding block, and the vertical motion vector
spread is derived based on the height of the coding block.
- 20 3. The method of claim 2, wherein the horizontal motion vector spread is represented by
 $deviationMV[\log_2 CbWidth - 3]$, and the vertical motion vector spread is represented by
 $deviationMV[\log_2 CbHeight - 3]$, wherein $cbWidth$ and $cbHeight$ represent the width and
the height of the coding block.
- 25 4. The method of any one of claims 1 to 3,
wherein the first motion vector range is represented by a first MV horizontal component
range and/or a first MV vertical component range,
the first MV horizontal component range comprises a first minimum MV horizontal
component value, hor_min and a first maximum MV horizontal component value, hor_max ,
30 and
the first MV vertical component range comprises a first minimum MV vertical component
value, ver_min and a first maximum MV vertical component value, ver_max .

5. The method of claim 4, further comprising:
deriving a second motion vector range based on a size of a picture comprising the coding block,
wherein the second motion vector range is represented by a second MV horizontal component range and/or a second MV vertical component range,
the second MV horizontal component range comprises a second minimum MV horizontal component value, hor_min_pic and a second maximum MV horizontal component value, hor_max_pic and
the second MV vertical component range comprises a second minimum MV vertical component value, ver_min_pic and a second maximum MV vertical component value, ver_max_pic.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein if the first motion vector range is at least partially pointing outside a first area including a reference picture, updating the first motion vector range to be pointing within the first area, comprises:
if the first minimum MV horizontal component value, hor_min is less than the second minimum MV horizontal component value, hor_min_pic,
setting a updated value of the first minimum MV horizontal component value, hor_min equal to the second minimum MV horizontal component value, hor_min_pic, and
deriving a updated value of the first maximum MV horizontal component value, hor_max based on a sum of the second minimum MV horizontal component value, hor_min_pic and the double value of the horizontal motion vector spread.
7. The method of claim 5, wherein if the first motion vector range is at least partially pointing outside a first area including a reference picture, updating the first motion vector range to be pointing within the first area, comprises:
if the first maximum MV horizontal component value, hor_max is greater than the second maximum MV horizontal component value, hor_max_pic,
setting a updated value of the first maximum MV horizontal component value, hor_max equal to the second maximum MV horizontal component value, hor_max_pic, and
deriving a updated value of the first minimum MV horizontal component value, hor_min based on a subtraction value of the second maximum MV horizontal component value, hor_max_pic and the doubled value of the horizontal motion vector spread.

8. The method of claim 5, wherein if the first motion vector range is at least partially pointing outside a first area including a reference picture, updating the first motion vector range to be pointing within the first area, comprises:
 if the first minimum MV vertical component value, `ver_min` is less than the second minimum
 5 MV vertical component value, `ver_min_pic`,
 setting a updated value of the first minimum MV vertical component value, `ver_min` equal to
 the second minimum MV vertical component value, `ver_min_pic`, and
 deriving a updated value of the first maximum MV vertical component value, `ver_max`, based
 on a sum of the second minimum MV vertical component value, `ver_min_pic` and the double
 10 value of the vertical motion vector spread.
9. The method of claim 5, wherein if the first motion vector range is at least partially pointing
 outside a first area including a reference picture, updating the first motion vector range to be
 pointing within the first area, comprises:
 15 if the first maximum MV vertical component value, `ver_max` is greater than the second
 maximum MV vertical component value, `ver_max_pic`,
 setting a updated value of the first maximum MV vertical component value, `ver_max` equal to
 the second maximum MV vertical component value, `ver_max_pic`, and
 deriving a updated value of the first minimum MV vertical component value, `ver_min`, based
 20 on a subtraction value of the second maximum MV vertical component value, `ver_max_pic`
 and the doubled value of the vertical motion vector spread.
10. The method of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein
 if the first motion vector range is at least partially pointing outside a left boundary of the first
 25 area, updating the variables `hor_min` and `hor_max`, representing a first MV horizontal
 component range of the first motion vector range, as:

$$\text{hor_min} = \text{hor_min_pic},$$

$$\text{hor_max} = \min(\text{hor_max_pic}, \text{hor_min_pic} + 2 * \text{horizontal motion vector spread});$$
 wherein `hor_min` indicates the updated first minimum MV horizontal component, and
 30 `hor_max` indicates the updated first maximum MV horizontal component;
 wherein `hor_min_pic` and `hor_max_pic`, representing a second MV horizontal component
 range of a second motion vector range;

hor_min_pic indicates a second minimum MV horizontal component of the second MV horizontal component range, and hor_max_pic indicates a second maximum MV horizontal component of the second MV horizontal component range, and
 wherein the second motion vector range depends on a size of a picture comprising the coding
 5 block.

11. The method of any one of claims 1 to 5 and 7, wherein
 if the first motion vector range is at least partially pointing outside a right boundary of the first area,
 10 updating the variables hor_min and hor_max, representing a first MV horizontal component range of the first motion vector range, as:

$$\text{hor_min} = \max(\text{hor_min_pic}, \text{hor_max_pic} - 2 * \text{horizontal motion vector spread}),$$

$$\text{hor_max} = \text{hor_max_pic};$$

 wherein hor_min indicates the updated first minimum MV horizontal component, and
 15 hor_max indicates the updated first maximum MV horizontal component;
 wherein hor_min_pic and hor_max_pic, representing a second MV horizontal component range of a second motion vector range;
 hor_min_pic indicates a second minimum MV horizontal component of the second MV horizontal component range, and hor_max_pic indicates a second maximum MV horizontal
 20 component of the second MV horizontal component range, and
 wherein the second motion vector range depends on a size of a picture comprising the coding block.

12. The method of any one of claims 1 to 5 and 8, wherein
 25 if the first motion vector range is at least partially pointing outside an upper boundary of the first area,
 updating the variables ver_min and ver_max, representing a first MV vertical component range of the first motion vector range, as:

$$\text{ver_min} = \text{ver_min_pic},$$

 30
$$\text{ver_max} = \min(\text{ver_max_pic}, \text{ver_min_pic} + 2 * \text{vertical motion vector spread});$$

 wherein ver_min indicates the updated first minimum MV vertical component, and ver_max indicates the updated first maximum MV vertical component;
 wherein ver_min_pic and ver_max_pic, representing a second MV vertical component range of a second motion vector range;

ver_min_pic indicates a second minimum MV vertical component of the second MV vertical component range, and ver_max_pic indicates a second maximum MV horizontal component of the second MV horizontal component range, and
wherein the second motion vector range depends on a size of a picture comprising the coding
5 block.

13. The method of any one of claims 1 to 5 and 9, wherein
if the first motion vector range is at least partially located outside a lower boundary of the first area,
10 updating the variables ver_min and ver_max, representing a first MV vertical component range of the first motion vector range, as:
$$\text{ver_min} = \max(\text{ver_min_pic}, \text{ver_max_pic} - 2 * \text{vertical motion vector spread}),$$
$$\text{ver_max} = \text{ver_max_pic};$$

wherein ver_min indicates the updated first minimum MV vertical component of the first MV
15 vertical component range, and ver_max indicates the updated first maximum MV vertical component of the first MV vertical component range;
wherein ver_min_pic and ver_max_pic, representing a second MV vertical component range of a second motion vector range;
ver_min_pic indicates a second minimum MV vertical component of the second MV vertical
20 component range, and ver_max_pic indicates a second maximum MV horizontal component of the second MV horizontal component range, and
wherein the second motion vector range depends on a size of a picture comprising the coding block.

25 14. The method of claim 1, wherein a minimum or maximum value of a horizontal component of the updated first motion vector range is pointing at a left or right boundary of the first area, respectively, and/or wherein a minimum or maximum value of a vertical component of the updated first motion vector range is pointing at an upper or lower boundary of the first area, respectively.

30 15. The method of any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein the first area comprises the reference picture and an extended area surrounding the reference picture.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein a size of the extended area depends on a coding tree unit, CTU, size.
17. The method of claim 15 or 16, wherein a size of the extended area is 128 pixels.
- 5 18. The method of any one of claims 1 to 17, further comprising:
performing a clipping operation on the updated first motion vector range to be within the range $[-2^{17}, 2^{17}-1]$;
wherein the performing pixel-based motion compensation based on the updated first motion
10 vector range, comprising: performing pixel-based motion compensation based on the updated and clipped first motion vector range.
19. The method of any of claims 1 to 18, wherein the performing pixel-based motion compensation based on the updated motion vector range, comprises:
15 performing clipping operation on a motion vector of a pixel of the coding block to be within a range, to obtain a clipped motion vector, the range depends on the updated first motion vector range; and
performing pixel-based motion compensation based on the clipped motion vector.
- 20 20. The method of claim 19, wherein the pixel-based motion compensation is performed using Enhanced Interpolation Filter (EIF).
21. A coder comprising processing circuitry for carrying out the method according to any one of claims 1 to 20.
- 25 22. The coder of claim 19, wherein the coder comprises an encoder or a decoder.
23. A computer program product comprising instructions which, when the program is executed by a computer, cause the computer to carry out the method according to any one of the claims
30 1 to 20.
24. A decoder (30, 1800), comprising:
one or more processors (1810); and

a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium (1820) coupled to the one or more processors (1810) and storing instructions for execution by the one or more processors (1810), wherein the programming, when executed by the one or more processors (1810), configures the decoder (30, 1800) to carry out the method according to any one of claims 1 to 20.

5

25. An encoder (20, 1900), comprising:

one or more processors (1910); and

a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium (1920) coupled to the one or more processors (1910) and storing instructions for execution by the one or more processors

10 (1910), wherein the programming, when executed by the processors (1910), configures the encoder (20, 1900) to carry out the method according to any one of the claims 1 to 20.