PARAMETER DERIVATION IN CROSS COMPONENT MODE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is based on International Application No. PCT/CN2020/085674, filed on April 20, 2020, which claims the priority to and benefit of International Patent Application No. PCT/CN2019/083320, filed on April 18, 2019. All the aforementioned patent applications are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] This patent document relates to video coding and decoding techniques, devices and systems.

BACKGROUND

[0003] In spite of the advances in video compression, digital video still accounts for the largest bandwidth use on the internet and other digital communication networks. As the number of connected user devices capable of receiving and displaying video increases, it is expected that the bandwidth demand for digital video usage will continue to grow.

SUMMARY

[0004] Devices, systems and methods related to digital video coding/decoding, and specifically, simplified linear model derivations for the cross-component linear model (CCLM) prediction mode in video coding/decoding are described. The described methods may be applied to both the existing video coding standards (e.g., High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC)) and future video coding standards (e.g., Versatile Video Coding (VVC)) or codecs.

[0005] In one representative aspect, a method for visual media processing is disclosed. The method includes performing a conversion between a current chroma video block of visual media data and a bitstream representation of the current chroma video block, wherein, during the conversion, a chroma residual of the current chroma video block is scaled based on a scaling coefficient, wherein the scaling coefficient is derived at least based on luma samples located in predefined positions.

[0006] In one representative aspect, a method for visual media processing is disclosed. The method includes performing a conversion between a current video block of visual media data and a bitstream representation of the current video block, wherein, during the conversion, a second set of color component values of the current video block are derived, using a cross-component linear