[DESCRIPTION]

[Title of Invention]

IMAGE CODING METHOD, IMAGE CODING APPARATUS, IMAGE DECODING METHOD, IMAGE DECODING APPARATUS, AND IMAGE CODING AND DECODING APPARATUS

[Technical Field]

[0001]

The present invention relates to an image coding method and an image decoding method.

[Background Art]

[0002]

Generally, in coding processing of a moving picture, the amount of information is reduced by compression for which redundancy of a moving picture in spatial direction and temporal direction is made use of. Generally, conversion to a frequency domain is performed as a method in which redundancy in spatial direction is made use of, and coding using prediction between pictures (the prediction is hereinafter referred to as inter prediction) is performed as a method of compression for which redundancy in temporal direction is made use of. In the inter prediction coding, a current picture is coded using, as a reference picture, a coded picture which precedes or follows the current picture in order of display time. Subsequently, a motion vector is derived by performing motion estimation on the current picture with reference to the reference picture. Then, redundancy in temporal direction is removed using a calculated difference between picture data of the current picture and prediction picture data which is obtained by motion compensation based on the derived motion vector (see NPL 1, for example). Here, in the motion estimation, difference values between current blocks in the current picture and blocks in the reference picture are calculated, and a block having the smallest difference value in the reference picture is determined as a reference block. Then, a motion vector is estimated from the current block and the reference block.

[Citation List]

[Non Patent Literature]

[0003]

[NPL 1] ITU-T Recommendation H.264 "Advanced video coding for generic audiovisual services", March 2010

[NPL 2] JCT-VC, "WD3: Working Draft 3 of High-Efficiency Video Coding", JCTVC-E603, March 2011

[Summary of Invention]

[Technical Problem]

[0004]

It is still desirable to enhance error resistance in image coding and decoding in which inter prediction is used, beyond the above-described conventional technique.

[0005]

In view of this, embodiments of the present invention provide an image coding method and an image decoding method with which error resistance in image coding and image decoding using inter prediction is enhanced.

[Solution to Problem]

[0006]

Disclosed herein is an image coding method for coding an image on a block-by-block basis to generate a bitstream, and includes: determining a maximum number of a merging candidate which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index for use in coding of a current block; deriving a first merging candidate; determining whether or not a total number of the first merging candidate is smaller than the maximum number; deriving a second merging candidate when it is determined that the total number of the first merging candidate is smaller than the maximum number; selecting a merging candidate for use in the coding of the current block from the first merging candidate and the second merging

candidate; and coding, using the determined maximum number, an index for identifying the selected merging candidate, and attaching the coded index to the bitstream.

[0006a]

According to a first aspect, there is provided an image coding method for coding a current block included in a slice of the image, comprising: deriving a first candidate having a first motion vector that has been used to code a first block; determining whether or not a total number of one or more candidates having the first candidate is less than a maximum candidate number; deriving a second candidate having a second motion vector when the total number of one or more candidates having the first candidate is less than the maximum candidate number; and coding an index corresponding to a candidate having a motion vector, wherein the motion vector is used to code the current block, wherein the candidate is one of a plurality of candidates having the first candidate and the second candidate, and wherein the maximum candidate number embedded in a slice header for the slice is fixed for all blocks in the slice.

[0006b]

According to a second aspect, there is provided an image decoding method for decoding a current block included in a slice of the image, comprising: deriving a first candidate having a first motion vector that has been used to decode a first block; determining whether or not a total number of one or more candidates having the first candidate is less than a maximum candidate number; deriving a second candidate having a second motion vector when the total number of one or more candidates having the first candidate is less than the maximum candidate number; and decoding a coded index corresponding to a candidate having a motion vector, wherein the motion vector is used to decode the current block, wherein the candidate is one of a plurality of candidates having the first candidate and the second candidate, and wherein the maximum candidate number embedded in a slice header for the slice is fixed for all blocks in the slice.

[0006c]

According to a third aspect, there is provided an image coding apparatus that codes a current block included in a slice of the image, comprising: a first deriver configured to derive a first candidate having a first motion vector that has been used to code a first block; a determiner configured to determine whether or not a total number of one or more candidates having the first candidate is less than a maximum candidate number; a second deriver configured to derive a second candidate having a second motion vector when the total number of one or more candidates having the first candidate is less than the maximum candidate number; and a coder configured to code an index corresponding to a candidate having a motion vector, wherein the motion vector is used to code the current block, wherein the candidate is one of a plurality of candidates having the first candidate and the second candidate, and wherein the maximum candidate number embedded in a slice header for the slice is fixed for all blocks in the slice.

[0006d]

According to a fourth aspect, there is provided an image decoding apparatus that decodes a current block included in a slice of the image, comprising: a first deriver configured to derive a first candidate having a first motion vector that has been used to decode a first block; a determiner configured to determine whether or not a total number of one or more candidates having the first candidate is less than a maximum candidate number; a second deriver configured to derive a second candidate having a second motion vector when the total number of one or more candidates having the first candidate is less than the maximum candidate number; and a decoder configured to decode a coded index corresponding to a candidate having a motion vector, wherein the motion vector is used to decode the current block, and wherein the candidate is one of a plurality of candidates having the first candidate and the second candidate, and wherein the maximum candidate number embedded in a slice header for the slice is fixed for all blocks in the slice.

[0007]

It should be noted that these general or specific aspects can be implemented as a system, a method, an integrated circuit, a computer program, a computer-readable recording medium such as a compact disc read-only memory (CD-ROM), or as any combination of a system, a method, an integrated circuit, a computer program, and a computer-readable recording medium.

[Advantageous Effects of Invention]

[0008]

According to embodiments of the present invention, error resistance in image coding and decoding using inter prediction can be enhanced.

[Brief Description of Drawings]

[0009]

[FIG. 1A] FIG. 1A is a diagram for illustrating an exemplary reference picture list for a B picture.

[FIG. 1B] FIG. 1B is a diagram for illustrating an exemplary reference picture list of a prediction direction 0 for a B picture.

[FIG. 1C] FIG. 1C is a diagram for illustrating an exemplary reference picture list of a prediction direction 1 for a B picture.

[FIG. 2] FIG. 2 is a diagram for illustrating motion vectors for use in the temporal motion vector prediction mode.

[FIG. 3] FIG. 3 shows an exemplary motion vector of a neighboring block for use in the merging mode.

[FIG. 4] FIG. 4 is a diagram for illustrating an exemplary merging block candidate list.

[FIG. 5] FIG. 5 shows a relationship between the size of a merging block candidate list and bit sequences assigned to merging block candidate indexes.

[FIG. 6] FIG. 6 is a flowchart showing an example of a process

for coding when the merging mode is used.

[FIG. 7] FIG. 7 shows an exemplary configuration of an image coding apparatus which codes images using the merging mode.

[FIG. 8] FIG. 8 is a flowchart showing an example of a process for decoding using the merging mode.

[FIG. 9] FIG. 9 shows an exemplary configuration of an image decoding apparatus which decodes coded images using the merging mode.

[FIG. 10] FIG. 10 shows syntax for attachment of merging block candidate indexes to a bitstream.

[FIG. 11] FIG. 11 is a block diagram showing a configuration of an image coding apparatus according to Embodiment 1.

[FIG. 12] FIG. 12 is a flowchart showing processing operations of the image coding apparatus according to Embodiment 1.

[FIG. 13] FIG. 13 shows an exemplary merging block candidate list according to Embodiment 1.

[FIG. 14] FIG. 14 is a flowchart illustrating a process for calculating merging block candidates and the size of a merging block candidate list according to Embodiment 1.

[FIG. 15] FIG. 15 is a flowchart illustrating a process for updating a total number of usable-for-merging candidates according to Embodiment 1.

[FIG. 16] FIG. 16 is a flowchart illustrating a process for adding a new candidate according to Embodiment 1.

[FIG. 17] FIG. 17 is a flowchart illustrating a process for selecting a merging block candidate according to Embodiment 1.

[FIG. 18] FIG. 18 is a block diagram showing a configuration of an image coding apparatus according to Embodiment 2.

[FIG. 19] FIG. 19 is a flowchart showing processing operations of the image coding apparatus according to Embodiment 2.

[FIG. 20] FIG. 20 is a block diagram showing a configuration of an image decoding apparatus according to Embodiment 3.

[FIG. 21] FIG. 21 is a flowchart showing processing operations of the image decoding apparatus according to Embodiment 3.

[FIG. 22] FIG. 22 is a flowchart illustrating a process for

setting the size of a merging block candidate list according to Embodiment 3.

[FIG. 23] FIG. 23 is a flowchart illustrating a process for calculating a merging block candidate according to Embodiment 3.

[FIG. 24] FIG. 24 shows syntax for attachment of merging block candidate indexes to a bitstream.

[FIG. 25] FIG. 25 shows exemplary syntax in the case where the size of a merging block candidate list is fixed at the maximum value of the total number of merging block candidates.

[FIG. 26] FIG. 26 is a block diagram showing a configuration of an image decoding apparatus according to Embodiment 4.

[FIG. 27] FIG. 27 is a flowchart showing processing operations of the image decoding apparatus according to Embodiment 4.

[FIG. 28] FIG. 28 shows an overall configuration of a content providing system for implementing content distribution services.

[FIG. 29] FIG. 29 shows an overall configuration of a digital broadcasting system.

[FIG. 30] FIG. 30 shows a block diagram illustrating an example of a configuration of a television.

[FIG. 31] FIG. 31 is a block diagram illustrating an example of a configuration of an information reproducing/recording unit that reads and writes information from and on a recording medium that is an optical disk.

[FIG. 32] FIG. 32 shows an example of a configuration of a recording medium that is an optical disk.

[FIG. 33A] FIG. 33A shows an example of a cellular phone.

[FIG. 33B] FIG. 33B is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of a cellular phone.

[FIG. 34] FIG. 34 illustrates a structure of multiplexed data.

[FIG. 35] FIG. 35 schematically shows how each stream is multiplexed in multiplexed data.

[FIG. 36] FIG. 36 shows how a video stream is stored in a stream of PES packets in more detail.

[FIG. 37] FIG. 37 shows a structure of TS packets and source packets in the multiplexed data.

[FIG. 38] FIG. 38 shows a data structure of a PMT.

[FIG. 39] FIG. 39 shows an internal structure of multiplexed data information.

[FIG. 40] FIG. 40 shows an internal structure of stream attribute information.

[FIG. 41] FIG. 41 shows steps for identifying video data.

[FIG. 42] FIG. 42 is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of an integrated circuit for implementing the moving picture coding method and the moving picture decoding method according to each of embodiments.

[FIG. 43] FIG. 43 shows a configuration for switching between driving frequencies.

[FIG. 44] FIG. 44 shows steps for identifying video data and switching between driving frequencies.

[FIG. 45] FIG. 45 shows an example of a look-up table in which video data standards are associated with driving frequencies.

[FIG. 46A] FIG. 46A is a diagram showing an example of a configuration for sharing a module of a signal processing unit.

[FIG. 46B] FIG. 46B is a diagram showing another example of a configuration for sharing a module of the signal processing unit.

[Description of Embodiments]

[0010]

(Underlying Knowledge Forming Basis of the Present Invention)

In a moving picture coding scheme already standardized, which is referred to as H.264, three picture types of I picture, P picture, and B picture are used for reduction of the amount of information by compression.

[0011]

The I picture is not coded by inter prediction coding. Specifically, the I picture is coded by prediction within the picture (the prediction is hereinafter referred to as intra prediction). The P picture is coded by inter prediction coding with reference to one coded picture preceding or following the current picture in order of display time. The B picture is coded by inter prediction coding with

reference to two coded pictures preceding and following the current picture in order of display time.

[0012]

In inter prediction coding, a reference picture list for identifying a reference picture is generated. In a reference picture list, reference picture indexes are assigned to coded reference pictures to be referenced in inter prediction. For example, two reference picture lists (L0, L1) are generated for a B picture because it can be coded with reference to two pictures.

[0013]

FIG. 1A is a diagram for illustrating an exemplary reference picture list for a B picture. FIG. 1B shows an exemplary reference picture list 0 (L0) for a prediction direction 0 in bi-directional prediction. In the reference picture list 0, the reference picture index 0 having a value of 0 is assigned to a reference picture 0 with a display order number 2. The reference picture index 0 having a value of 1 is assigned to a reference picture 1 with a display order number 1. The reference picture index 0 having a value of 2 is assigned to a reference picture 2 with a display order number 0. In other words, the shorter the temporal distance of a reference picture from the current picture, the smaller the reference picture index assigned to the reference picture.

[0014]

On the other hand, FIG. 1C shows an exemplary reference picture list 1 (L1) for a prediction direction 1 in bi-directional prediction. In the reference picture list 1, the reference picture index 1 having a value of 0 is assigned to a reference picture 1 with a display order number 1. The reference picture index 1 having a value of 1 is assigned to a reference picture 0 with a display order number 2. The reference picture index 2 having a value of 2 is assigned to a reference picture 2 with a display order number 0.

[0015]

In this manner, it is possible to assign reference picture indexes having values different between prediction directions to a reference picture (the reference pictures 0 and 1 in FIG. 1A) or to

assign the reference picture index having the same value for both directions to a reference picture (the reference picture 2 in FIG. 1A).

[0016]

In a moving picture coding method referred to as H.264 (see NPL 1), a motion vector estimation mode is available as a coding mode for inter prediction of each current block in a B picture. In the motion vector estimation mode, a difference value between picture data of a current block and prediction picture data and a motion vector used for generating the prediction picture data are coded. In addition, in the motion vector estimation mode, bi-directional prediction and uni-directional prediction can be selectively performed. In bi-directional prediction, a prediction picture is generated with reference to two coded pictures one of which precedes a current picture to be coded and the other of which follows the current picture. In uni-directional prediction, a prediction picture is generated with reference to one coded picture preceding or following a current picture to be coded.

[0017]

Furthermore, in the moving picture coding method referred to as H.264, a coding mode referred to as a temporal motion vector prediction mode can be selected for derivation of a motion vector in coding of a B picture. The inter prediction coding method performed in the temporal motion vector prediction mode will be described below using FIG. 2.

[0018]

FIG. 2 is a diagram for illustrating motion vectors for use in the temporal motion vector prediction mode. Specifically, FIG. 2 shows a case where a block a in a picture B2 is coded in temporal motion vector prediction mode.

[0019]

In the coding, a motion vector vb is used which has been used for coding of a block b located in the same position in a picture P3, which is a reference picture following the picture B2, as the position of the block a in the picture B2 (in the case, the block b is hereinafter referred to as a co-located block of the block a). The motion vector

vb is a motion vector used for coding the block b with reference to the picture P1.

[0020]

Two reference blocks for the block a are obtained from a forward reference picture and a backward reference picture, that is, a picture P1 and a picture P3 using motion vectors parallel to the motion vector vb. Then, the block a is coded by bi-directional prediction based on the two obtained reference blocks. Specifically, in the coding of the block a, a motion vector va1 is used to reference the picture P1, and a motion vector va2 is used to reference the picture P3.

[0021]

In addition, a merging mode is discussed as an inter prediction mode for coding of each current block in a B picture or a P picture (see NPL 2). In the merging mode, a current block is coded using a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index which are duplications of those used for coding of a neighboring block of the current block. At this time, the duplications of the index and others of the neighboring block are attached to a bitstream so that the motion direction, motion vector, and reference picture index used for the coding can be selected in decoding. A concrete example for it is given below with reference to FIG. 3.

[0022]

FIG. 3 shows an exemplary motion vector of a neighboring block for use in the merging mode. In FIG. 3, a neighboring block A is a coded block located on the immediate left of a current block. A neighboring block B is a coded block located immediately above the current block. A neighboring block C is a coded block located immediately right above the current block. A neighboring block D is a coded block located immediately left below the current block.

[0023]

The neighboring block A is a block coded by uni-directional prediction in the prediction direction 0. The neighboring block A has a motion vector MvL0_A having the prediction direction 0 as a motion vector with respect to a reference picture indicated by a reference

picture index RefL0_A of the prediction direction 0. Here, MvL0 indicates a motion vector which references a reference picture specified in a reference picture list 0 (L0). MvL1 indicates a motion vector which references a reference picture specified in a reference picture list 1 (L1).

[0024]

The neighboring block B is a block coded by uni-directional prediction in the prediction direction 1. The neighboring block B has a motion vector MvL1_B having the prediction direction 1 as a motion vector with respect to a reference picture indicated by a reference picture index RefL1_B of the prediction direction 1.

[0025]

The neighboring block C is a block coded by intra prediction.

[0026]

The neighboring block D is a block coded by uni-directional prediction in the prediction direction 0. The neighboring block D has a motion vector MvL0_D having the prediction direction 0 as a motion vector with respect to a reference picture indicated by a reference picture index RefL0_D of the prediction direction 0.

[0027]

In this case, for example, a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index with which the current block can be coded with the highest coding efficiency is selected as a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index of the current block from the prediction directions, motion vectors and reference picture indexes of the neighboring blocks A to D, and a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index which are calculated using a co-located block in temporal motion vector prediction mode. Then, a merging block candidate index indicating the selected block having the prediction direction, motion vector, and reference picture index is attached to a bitstream.

[0028]

For example, when the neighboring block A is selected, the current block is coded using the motion vector MvL0_A having the

prediction direction 0 and the reference picture index RefL0_A. Then, only the merging block candidate index having a value of 0 which indicates use of the neighboring block A as shown in FIG. 4 is attached to a bitstream. The amount of information on a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index are thereby reduced.

[0029]

Furthermore, in the merging mode, a candidate which cannot be used for coding (hereinafter referred to as an unusable-for-merging candidate), and a candidate having a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index identical to a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index of any other merging block (hereinafter referred to as an identical candidate) are removed from merging block candidates as shown in FIG. 4.

[0030]

In this manner, the total number of merging block candidates is reduced so that the amount of code assigned to merging block candidate indexes can be reduced. Here, "unusable for merging" means (1) that the merging block candidate has been coded by intra prediction, (2) that the merging block candidate is outside the boundary of a slice including the current block or the boundary of a picture including the current block, or (3) that the merging block candidate is yet to be coded.

[0031]

In the example shown in FIG. 4, the neighboring block C is a block coded by intra prediction. The merging block candidate having the merging block candidate index 3 is therefore an unusable-for-merging candidate and removed from the merging block candidate list. The neighboring block D is identical in prediction direction, motion vector, and reference picture index to the neighboring block A. The merging block candidate having the merging block candidate index 4 is therefore removed from the merging block candidate list. As a result, the total number of the merging block candidates is finally three, and the size of the merging

block candidate list is set at three.

[0032]

Merging block candidate indexes are coded by variable-length coding by assigning bit sequences according to the size of each merging block candidate list as shown in FIG. 5. Thus, in the merging mode, the amount of code is reduced by changing bit sequences assigned to merging mode indexes according to the size of each merging block candidate list.

[0033]

FIG. 6 is a flowchart showing an example of a process for coding when the merging mode is used. In Step S1001, motion vectors, reference picture indexes, and prediction directions of merging block candidates are obtained from neighboring blocks and a co-located block. In Step S1002, identical candidates and unusable-for-merging candidates are removed from the merging block candidates. In Step S1003, the total number of the merging block candidates after the removing is set as the size of the merging block candidate list. In Step S1004, the merging block candidate index to be used for coding of the current block is determined. In Step S1005, the determined merging block candidate index is coded by performing variable-length coding in bit sequence according to the size of the merging block candidate list.

[0034]

FIG. 7 shows an exemplary configuration of an image coding apparatus 1000 which codes images using the merging mode. The image coding apparatus 1000 includes a subtractor 1001, an orthogonal transformation unit 1002, a quantization unit 1003, an inverse-quantization unit 1004, an inverse-orthogonal transformation unit 1005, an adder 1006, block memory 1007, frame memory 1008, intra prediction unit 1009, an inter prediction unit 1010, an inter prediction control unit 1011, a picture-type determination unit 1012, a switch 1013, a merging block candidate calculation unit 1014, colPic memory 1015, and a variable-length coding unit 1016.

[0035]

In FIG. 7, the merging block candidate calculation unit 1014 calculates merging block candidates. Then, the merging block candidate calculation unit 1014 transmits the total number of the derived merging block candidates to the variable-length-coding unit 1016. The variable-length-coding unit 1016 sets the total number of the merging block candidates as the size of the merging block candidate list which is a coding parameter. Then, the variable-length-coding unit 1016 performs variable-length coding on a bit sequence by assigning a bit sequence according to the size of the merging block candidate list to a merging block candidate index to be used for coding.

[0036]

FIG. 8 is a flowchart showing an example of a process for decoding using the merging mode. In Step S2001, motion vectors, reference picture indexes, and prediction directions of merging block candidates are obtained from neighboring blocks and a co-located block. In Step S2002, identical candidates and unusable-for-merging candidates are removed from the merging block candidates. In Step S2003, the total number of the merging block candidates after the removing is set as the size of the merging block candidate list. In Step S2004, the merging block candidate index to be used for decoding of a current block is decoded from a bitstream using the size of the merging block candidate list. In Step S2005, decoding of a current block is performed by generating a prediction picture using the merging block candidate indicated by the decoded merging block candidate index.

[0037]

FIG. 9 shows an exemplary configuration of an image decoding apparatus 2000 which decodes coded images using the merging mode. The image decoding apparatus 2000 includes a variable-length-decoding unit 2001, an inverse-quantization unit 2002, an inverse-orthogonal-transformation unit 2003, an adder 2004, block memory 2005, frame memory 2006, an intra prediction unit 2007, an inter prediction unit 2008, an inter prediction control unit 2009, a switch 2010, a merging block candidate calculation unit

2011, and colPic memory 2012.

[0038]

In FIG. 9, the merging block candidate calculation unit 2011 calculates merging block candidates. Then, the merging block candidate calculation unit 2011 transmits the calculated total number of the merging block candidates to the variable-length-decoding unit 2001. The variable-length-decoding unit 2001 sets the total number of the merging block candidates as the size of the merging block candidate list which is a decoding parameter. Then, the variable-length-decoding unit 2001 decodes a merging block candidate index from the bitstream using the size of the merging block candidate list.

[0039]

FIG. 10 shows syntax for attachment of merging block candidate indexes to a bitstream. In FIG. 10, merge_idx represents a merging block candidate index, and merge_flag represents a merging flag. NumMergeCand represents the size of a merging block candidate list. NumMergeCand is set at the total number of merging block candidates after unusable-for-merging candidates and identical candidates are removed from the merging block candidates.

[0040]

Coding or decoding of an image is performed using the merging mode in the above-described manner.

[0041]

However, in the merging mode, the total number of merging block candidates is set as the size of a merging block candidate list for use in coding or decoding of a merging block candidate index. The total number of merging block candidates is determined after unusable-for-merging candidates or identical candidates are removed based on information on reference pictures including a co-located block.

[0042]

A discrepancy in bit sequence assigned to a merging block candidate index is therefore caused between an image coding apparatus and an image decoding apparatus in the case where there

is a difference in the total number of merging block candidates between the image coding apparatus and the image decoding apparatus. As a result, the image decoding apparatus cannot decode a bitstream correctly.

[0043]

For example, when information on a reference picture referenced as a co-located block is lost due to packet loss in a transmission path, the motion vector or the reference picture index of the co-located block becomes unknown. Accordingly, the information on a merging block candidate to be generated from the co-located block becomes unknown. In such a case, it is no longer possible to correctly remove unusable-for-merging candidates or identical candidates from the merging block candidates in decoding. As a result, the image decoding apparatus fails to obtain the correct size of a merging block candidate list, and it is therefore impossible to normally decode a merging block candidate index.

[0044]

In view of this, an image coding method according to an aspect of the present invention is a method for coding an image on a block-by-block basis to generate a bitstream, and includes: determining a maximum number of a merging candidate which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index for use in coding of a current block; deriving a first merging candidate; determining whether or not a total number of the first merging candidate is smaller than the maximum number; deriving a second merging candidate when it is determined that the total number of the first merging candidate is smaller than the maximum number; selecting a merging candidate for use in the coding of the current block from the first merging candidate and the second merging candidate; and coding, using the determined maximum number, an index for identifying the selected merging candidate, and attaching the coded index to the bitstream.

[0045]

With this method, an index for identifying a merging candidate can be coded using the determined maximum number. In other

words, an index can be coded independently of the total number of actually derived merging candidates. Therefore, even when information necessary for derivation of a merging candidate (for example, information on a co-located block) is lost, an index can be still decoded and error resistance is thereby enhanced. Furthermore, an index can be decoded independently of the total number of actually derived merging candidates. In other words, an index can be decoded without waiting for derivation of merging candidates. In other words, a bitstream can be generated for which deriving of merging candidates and decoding of indexes can be performed in parallel.

[0046]

Furthermore, with this method, a second merging candidate can be derived when it is determined that the total number of the first merging candidates is smaller than the maximum number. Accordingly, the total number of merging candidates can be increased within a range not exceeding the maximum number so that coding efficiency can be increased.

[0047]

For example, in the deriving of a first merging candidate, a merging candidate which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index may be derived as the first merging candidate, the combination being different from a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index of any first merging candidate previously derived.

[0048]

With this, a merging candidate which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index identical to a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index of any first merging candidate previously derived can be removed from the first merging candidates. The total number of the second merging candidates can be increased accordingly so that the variety of combinations of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index of a

selectable merging candidate can be increased. It is therefore possible to further increase coding efficiency.

[0049]

For example, in the deriving of a first merging candidate, the first merging candidate may be derived based on a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index used in coding of a block spatially or temporally neighboring the current block.

[0050]

With this, a first merging candidate can be derived based on a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index used for coding of a block spatially or temporally neighboring the current block.

[0051]

For example, in the deriving of a first merging candidate, a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index may be derived as the first merging candidate, the combination of the prediction direction, motion vector, and reference picture index having been used in coding of a block among blocks spatially neighboring the current block except a block coded by intra prediction, a block outside a boundary of a slice including the current block or a boundary of a picture including the current block, and a block yet to be coded.

[0052]

With this, a first merging candidate can be derived from blocks appropriate for obtainment of a merging candidate.

[0053]

For example, in the deriving of a second merging candidate, a merging candidate which is different in at least one of prediction direction, motion vector, and reference picture index from the first merging candidate may be derived as the second merging candidate.

[0054]

With this, a merging candidate which is different in at least one of prediction direction, motion vector, and reference picture index from a first merging candidate can be derived as a second

merging candidate. It is therefore possible to increase the total number of merging candidates each having a different combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index so that coding efficiency can be further increased.

[0055]

For example, in the coding, information indicating the determined maximum number may be further attached to the bitstream.

[0056]

With this, information indicating the determined maximum number can be attached to a bitstream. It is therefore possible to switch maximum numbers by the appropriate unit so that coding efficiency can be increased.

[0057]

For example, the image coding method may further includes: switching a coding process between a first coding process conforming to a first standard and a second coding process conforming to a second standard; and attaching, to the bitstream, identification information indicating either the first standard or the second standard to which the coding process after the switching conforms, wherein when the coding process is switched to the first coding process, the determining of a maximum number of a merging candidate, the deriving of a first merging candidate, the determining of whether or not the total number of the first merging candidate is smaller than the maximum number, the deriving of a second merging candidate, the selecting, and the coding are performed as the first coding process.

[0058]

With this, it is possible to switchably perform the first coding process conforming to the first standard and the second coding process conforming to the second standard.

[0059]

Furthermore, an image decoding method according to an aspect of the present invention is a method for decoding, on a block-by-block basis, a coded image included in a bitstream, and

includes: determining a maximum number of a merging candidate which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index for use in decoding of a current block; deriving a first merging candidate; determining whether or not the total number of the first merging candidate is smaller than the maximum number; deriving a second merging candidate when it is determined that the total number of the first merging candidate is smaller than the maximum number; decoding an index coded and attached to the bitstream, using the determined maximum number, the index being an index for identifying a merging candidate; and selecting, based on the decoded index, a merging candidate for use in the decoding of a current block, the selected merging candidate being selected from the first merging candidate and the second merging candidate.

[0060]

With this, an index for identifying a merging candidate can be decoded using a determined maximum number. In other words, an index can be decoded independently of the total number of actually derived merging candidates. Therefore, even when information necessary for derivation of a merging candidate (for example, information on a co-located block) is lost, an index can be still decoded and error resistance is thereby enhanced. Furthermore, an index can be decoded without waiting for derivation of merging candidates so that derivation of merging candidates and decoding of indexes can be performed in parallel.

[0061]

Furthermore, with this method, a second merging candidate can be derived when it is determined that the total number of the first merging candidates is smaller than the maximum number. Accordingly, the total number of merging candidates can be increased within a range not exceeding the maximum number so that a bitstream coded with increased coding efficiency can be decoded appropriately.

[0062]

For example, in the deriving of a first merging candidate, a

merging candidate which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index may be derived as the first merging candidate, the combination being different from a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index of any first merging candidate previously derived.

[0063]

With this, a merging candidate which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index identical to a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index of any first merging candidate previously derived can be removed from the first merging candidates. The total number of the second merging candidates can be increased accordingly so that the variety of combinations of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index of a selectable merging candidate can be increased. It is therefore possible to decode a bitstream coded with further increased coding efficiency.

[0064]

For example, in the deriving of a first merging candidate, the first merging candidate may be derived based on a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index used in decoding of a block spatially or temporally neighboring the current block.

[0065]

With this, a first merging candidate can be derived based on a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index used for decoding a current block spatially or temporally neighboring the current block.

[0066]

For example, in the deriving of a first merging candidate, a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index may be derived as the first merging candidate, the combination of the prediction direction, motion vector, and reference picture index having been used in decoding of a block

among blocks spatially neighboring the current block except a block decoded by intra prediction, a block outside a boundary of a slice including the current block or a boundary of a picture including the current block, and a block yet to be decoded.

[0067]

With this, a first merging candidate can be derived from blocks appropriate for obtainment of a merging candidate.

[0068]

For example, in the deriving of a second merging candidate, a merging candidate which is different in at least one of prediction direction, motion vector, and reference picture index from the first merging candidate may be derived as the second merging candidate.

[0069]

With this, a merging candidate which is different in at least one of prediction direction, motion vector, and reference picture index from a first merging candidate can be derived as a second merging candidate. It is therefore possible to increase the total number of merging candidates each having a different combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index, so that a bitstream coded with further increased coding efficiency can be appropriately decoded.

[0070]

For example, in the determining of a maximum number of a merging candidate, the maximum number may be determined based on information attached to the bitstream and indicating the maximum number.

[0071]

With this, a maximum number can be determined based on information attached to a bitstream. It is therefore possible to decode an image coded using maximum numbers changed by the appropriate unit.

[0072]

For example, the image decoding method may further include: switching a decoding process between a first decoding process conforming to a first standard and a second decoding process

conforming to a second standard, according to identification information which is attached to the bitstream and indicates either the first standard or the second standard, wherein when the decoding process is switched to the first decoding process, the determining of a maximum number of a merging candidate, the deriving of a first merging candidate, the determining of whether or not the total number of the first merging candidate is smaller than the maximum number, the deriving of a second merging candidate, the decoding, and the selecting are performed as the first decoding process.

[0073]

With this, it is possible to switchably perform the first decoding process conforming to the first standard and the second decoding process conforming to the second standard.

It should be noted that these general or specific aspects can be implemented as a system, a method, an integrated circuit, a computer program, a computer-readable recording medium such as a compact disc read-only memory (CD-ROM), or as any combination of a system, a method, an integrated circuit, a computer program, and a computer-readable recording medium.

[0074]

An image coding apparatus and an image decoding apparatus according to an aspect of the present invention will be described specifically below with reference to the drawings.

[0075]

Each of the exemplary embodiments described below shows a specific example of the present invention.

[0076]

The numerical values, shapes, materials, constituent elements, the arrangement and connection of the constituent elements, steps, the processing order of the steps etc. shown in the following exemplary embodiments are mere examples, and therefore do not limit the inventive concept in the present invention. Therefore, among the constituent elements in the following exemplary embodiments, the constituent elements not recited in any one of the

independent claims defining the most generic part of the inventive concept are not necessarily required in order to overcome the disadvantages.

[0077]

[Embodiment 1]

FIG. 11 is a block diagram showing a configuration of an image coding apparatus 100 according to Embodiment 1. The image coding apparatus 100 codes an image on a block-by-block basis to generate a bitstream.

[0078]

As shown in FIG. 11, the image coding apparatus 100 includes a subtractor 101, an orthogonal transformation unit 102, a quantization unit 103, an inverse-quantization unit 104, an inverse-orthogonal-transformation unit 105, an adder 106, block memory 107, frame memory 108, an intra prediction unit 109, an inter prediction unit 110, an inter prediction control unit 111, a picture-type determination unit 112, a switch 113, a merging block candidate calculation unit 114, colPic memory 115, and a variable-length-coding unit 116.

[0079]

The subtractor 101 subtracts, on a block-by-block basis, prediction picture data from input image data included in an input image sequence to generate prediction error data.

[0080]

The orthogonal transformation unit 102 transforms the generated prediction error data from a picture domain into a frequency domain.

[0081]

The quantization unit 103 quantizes the prediction error data transformed into a frequency domain.

[0082]

The inverse-quantization unit 104 inverse-quantizes the prediction error data quantized by the quantization unit 103.

[0083]

The inverse-orthogonal-transformation unit 105 transforms

the inverse-quantized prediction error data from a frequency domain into a picture domain.

[0084]

The adder 106 adds, on a block-by-block basis, prediction picture data and the prediction error data inverse-quantized by the inverse-orthogonal-transformation unit 105 to generate reconstructed image data.

[0085]

The block memory 107 stores the reconstructed image data in units of a block.

[0086]

The frame memory 108 stores the reconstructed image data in units of a frame.

[0087]

The picture-type determination unit 112 determines in which of the picture types of I picture, B picture, and P picture the input image data is to be coded. Then, the picture-type determination unit 112 generates picture-type information indicating the determined picture type.

[0088]

The intra prediction unit 109 generates intra prediction picture data of a current block by performing intra prediction using reconstructed image data stored in the block memory 107 in units of a block.

[0089]

The inter prediction unit 110 generates inter prediction picture data of a current block by performing inter prediction using reconstructed image data stored in the frame memory 108 in units of a frame and a motion vector derived by a process including motion estimation.

[0090]

When a current block is coded by intra prediction coding, the switch 113 outputs intra prediction picture data generated by the intra prediction unit 109 as prediction picture data of the current block to the subtractor 101 and the adder 106. On the other hand,

when a current block is coded by inter prediction coding, the switch 113 outputs inter prediction picture data generated by the inter prediction unit 110 as prediction picture data of the current block to the subtractor 101 and the adder 106.

[0091]

The merging block candidate calculation unit 114 derives merging block candidates for merging mode using motion vectors and others of neighboring blocks of the current block and a motion vector and others of the co-located block (colPic information) stored in the colPic memory 115. Then, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 calculates the total number of usable-for-merging candidates using a method described later.

[0092]

Furthermore, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 assigns merging block candidate indexes each having a different value to the derived merging block candidates. Then, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 transmits the merging block candidates and merging block candidate indexes to the inter prediction control unit 111. Furthermore, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 transmits the calculated number of usable-for-merging candidates to the variable-length-coding unit 116.

[0093]

The inter prediction control unit 111 selects a prediction mode using which prediction error is the smaller from a prediction mode in which a motion vector derived by motion estimation is used (motion estimation mode) and a prediction mode in which a motion vector derived from a merging block candidate is used (merging mode). The inter prediction control unit 111 also transmits a merging flag indicating whether or not the selected prediction mode is the merging mode to the variable-length-coding unit 116. Furthermore, the inter prediction control unit 111 transmits a merging block candidate index corresponding to the determined merging block candidates to the variable-length-coding unit 116 when the selected prediction mode is the merging mode. Furthermore, the inter

prediction control unit 111 transfers the colPic information including the motion vector and others of the current block to the colPic memory 115.

[0094]

The variable-length-coding unit 116 generates a bitstream by performing variable-length coding on the quantized prediction error data, the merging flag, and the picture-type information. The variable-length-coding unit 116 also sets the total number of usable-for-merging candidates as the size of the merging block candidate list. Furthermore, the variable-length-coding unit 116 performs variable-length coding on a merging block candidate index to be used for coding, by assigning, according to the size of the merging block candidate list, a bit sequence to the merging block candidate index.

[0095]

FIG. 12 is a flowchart showing processing operations of the image coding apparatus 100 according to Embodiment 1.

[0096]

In Step S101, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 derives merging block candidates from neighboring blocks and a co-located block of a current block. Furthermore, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 calculates the size of a merging block candidate list using a method described later.

[0097]

For example, in the case shown in FIG. 3, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 selects the neighboring blocks A to D as merging block candidates. Furthermore, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 calculates, as a merging block candidate, a co-located merging block having a motion vector, a reference picture index, and a prediction direction which are calculated from the motion vector of a co-located block using the time prediction mode.

[0098]

The merging block candidate calculation unit 114 assigns merging block candidate indexes to the respective merging block

candidates as shown in (a) in FIG. 13. Next, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 calculates a merging block candidate list as shown in (b) in FIG. 13 and the size of the merging block candidate list by removing unusable-for-merging candidates and identical candidates and adding new candidates using a method described later.

[0099]

Shorter codes are assigned to merging block candidate indexes of smaller values. In other words, the smaller the value of a merging block candidate index, the smaller the amount of information necessary for indicating the merging block candidate index.

[0100]

On the other hand, the larger the value of a merging block candidate index, the larger the amount of information necessary for the merging block candidate index. Therefore, coding efficiency will be increased when merging block candidate indexes of smaller values are assigned to merging block candidates which are more likely to have motion vectors of higher accuracy and reference picture indexes of higher accuracy.

[0101]

Therefore, a possible case is that the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 counts the total number of times of selection of each merging block candidates as a merging block, and assigns merging block candidate indexes of smaller values to blocks with a larger total number of the times. Specifically, this can be achieved by specifying a merging block selected from neighboring blocks and assigning a merging block candidate index of a smaller value to the specified merging block when a current block is coded.

[0102]

When a merging block candidate does not have information such as a motion vector (for example, when the merging block has been a block coded by intra prediction, it is located outside the boundary of a picture or the boundary of a slice, or it is yet to be coded), the merging block candidate is unusable for coding.

[0103]

In Embodiment 1, a merging block candidate unusable for coding is referred to as an unusable-for-merging candidate, and a merging block candidate usable for coding is referred to as a usable-for-merging candidate. In addition, among a plurality of merging block candidates, a merging block candidate identical in motion vector, reference picture index, and prediction direction to any other merging block is referred to as an identical candidate.

[0104]

In the case shown in FIG. 3, the neighboring block C is an unusable-for-merging candidate because it is a block coded by intra prediction. The neighboring block D is an identical candidate because it is identical in motion vector, reference picture index, and prediction direction to the neighboring block A.

[0105]

In Step S102, the inter prediction control unit 111 selects a prediction mode based on comparison, using a method described later, between prediction error of a prediction picture generated using a motion vector derived by motion estimation and prediction error of a prediction picture generated using a motion vector obtained from a merging block candidate. When the selected prediction mode is the merging mode, the inter prediction control unit 111 sets the merging flag to 1, and when not, the inter prediction control unit 111 sets the merging flag to 0.

[0106]

In Step S103, whether or not the merging flag is 1 (that is, whether or not the selected prediction mode is the merging mode) is determined.

[0107]

When the result of the determination in Step S103 is true (Yes, S103), the variable-length-coding unit 116 attaches the merging flag to a bitstream in Step S104. Subsequently, in Step S105, the variable-length-coding unit 116 assigns bit sequences according to the size of the merging block candidate list as shown in FIG. 5 to the merging block candidate indexes of merging block candidates to be

used for coding. Then, the variable-length-coding unit 116 performs variable-length coding on the assigned bit sequence.

[0108]

On the other hand, when the result of the determination in Step S103 is false (S103, No), the variable-length-coding unit 116 attaches information on a merging flag and a motion estimation vector mode to a bitstream in Step S106.

[0109]

In Embodiment 1, a merging block candidate index having a value of "0" is assigned to the neighboring block A as shown in (a) in FIG. 13. A merging block candidate index having a value of "1" is assigned to the neighboring block B. A merging block candidate index having a value of "2" is assigned to the co-located merging block. A merging block candidate index having a value of "3" is assigned to the neighboring block C. A merging block candidate index having a value of "4" is assigned to the neighboring block D.

[0110]

It should be noted that the merging block candidate indexes having such a value may be assigned otherwise. For example, when a new candidate is added using a method described later, the variable-length-coding unit 116 may assign smaller values to preexistent merging block candidates and a larger value to the new candidate. In other words, the variable-length-coding unit 116 may assign a merging block candidate index of a smaller value to a preexistent merging block candidate in priority to a new candidate.

[0111]

Furthermore, merging block candidates are not limited to the blocks at the positions of the neighboring blocks A, B, C, and D. For example, a neighboring block located above the lower left neighboring block D can be used as a merging block candidate. Furthermore, it is not necessary to use all the neighboring blocks as merging block candidates. For example, it is also possible to use only the neighboring blocks A and B as merging block candidates.

[0112]

Furthermore, although the variable-length-coding unit 116

attaches a merging block candidate index to a bitstream in Step S105 in FIG. 12 in Embodiment 1, attaching such a merging block candidate index to a bitstream is not always necessary. For example, the variable-length-coding unit 116 need not attach a merging block candidate index to a bitstream when the size of the merging block candidate list is "1". The amount of information on the merging block candidate index is thereby reduced.

[0113]

FIG. 14 is a flowchart showing details of the process in Step S101 in FIG. 12. Specifically, FIG. 14 illustrates a method of calculating merging block candidates and the size of a merging block candidate list. FIG. 14 will be described below.

[0114]

In Step S111, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 determines whether or not a merging block candidate [N] is a usable-for-merging candidate using a method described later. Then, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 updates the total number of usable-for-merging candidates according to the result of the determination.

[0115]

Here, N denotes an index value for identifying each merging block candidate. In Embodiment 1, N takes values from 0 to 4. Specifically, the neighboring block A in FIG. 3 is assigned to a merging block candidate [0]. The neighboring block B in FIG. 3 is assigned to a merging block candidate [1]. The co-located merging block is assigned to a merging block candidate [2]. The neighboring block C in FIG. 3 is assigned to a merging block candidate [3]. The neighboring block D in FIG. 3 is assigned to a merging block candidate [4].

[0116]

In Step S112, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 obtains the motion vector, reference picture index, and prediction direction of the merging block candidate [N], and adds them to a merging block candidate list.

[0117]

In Step S113, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 searches the merging block candidate list for an unusable-for-merging candidate and an identical candidate, and removes the unusable-for-merging candidate and the identical candidate from the merging block candidate list as shown in FIG. 13.

[0118]

In Step S114, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 adds a new candidate to the merging block candidate list using a method described later. Here, when a new candidate is added, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 may reassign merging block candidate indexes so that the merging block candidate indexes of smaller values are assigned to preexistent merging block candidates in priority to the new candidate. In other words, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 may reassign the merging block candidate indexes so that a merging block candidate index of a larger value is assigned to the new candidate. The amount of code of merging block candidate indexes is thereby reduced.

[0119]

In Step S115, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 sets the total number of usable-for-merging candidates calculated in Step S111 as the size of the merging block candidate list. In the example shown in FIG. 13, the calculated number of usable-for-merging candidates is "4", and the size of the merging block candidate list is set at 4.

[0120]

The new candidate in Step S114 is a candidate newly added to merging block candidates using a method described later when the total number of merging block candidates is smaller than the total number of usable-for-merging candidates. Examples of such a new candidate include a neighboring block located above the lower-left neighboring block D in FIG. 3, a block corresponding to any of neighboring blocks A, B, C, and D of a co-located block. Furthermore, examples of such a new candidate further include a block having a motion vector, a reference picture index, a prediction

direction, and the like which are statistically obtained for the whole or a certain region of a reference picture.

Thus, when the total number of merging block candidates is smaller than the total number of usable-for-merging candidates, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 adds a new candidate having a new motion vector, a new reference picture index, and a new prediction direction so that coding efficiency can be increased.

[0121]

FIG. 15 is a flowchart showing details of the process in Step S111 in FIG. 14. Specifically, FIG. 15 illustrates a method of determining whether or not a merging block candidate [N] is a usable-for-merging candidate and updating the total number of usable-for-merging candidates. FIG. 15 will be described below.

[0122]

In Step S121, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 determines whether it is true or false that (1) a merging block candidate [N] has been coded by intra prediction, (2) the merging block candidate [N] is a block outside the boundary of a slice including the current block or the boundary of a picture including the current block, or (3) the merging block candidate [N] is yet to be coded.

[0123]

When the result of the determination in Step S121 is true (S121, Yes), the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 sets the merging block candidate [N] as an unusable-for-merging candidate in Step S122. On the other hand, when the result of the determination in Step S121 is false (S121, No), the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 sets the merging block candidate [N] as a usable-for-merging candidate in Step S123.

[0124]

In Step S124, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 determines whether it is true or false that the merging block candidate [N] is either a usable-for-merging candidate or a co-located merging block candidate. Here, when the result of the determination in Step S124 is true (S124, Yes), the merging block

candidate calculation unit 114 updates the total number of merging block candidates by incrementing it by one in Step S125. On the other hand, when the result of the determination in Step S124 is *false* (S124, *No*), *the merging block candidate calculation unit* 114 does not update the total number of usable-for-merging candidates.

[0125]

Thus, when a merging block candidate is a co-located merging block, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 increments the total number of usable-for-merging candidate by one regardless of whether the co-located block is a usable-for-merging candidate or an unusable-for-merging candidate. This prevents discrepancy of the numbers of usable-for-merging candidates between the coding apparatus and the image decoding apparatus even when information on a co-located merging block is lost due to an incident such as packet loss.

[0126]

The total number of usable-for-merging candidates is set as the size of the merging block candidate list in Step S115 shown in FIG. 14. Furthermore, the size of the merging block candidate list is used in variable-length coding of merging block candidate indexes in Step S105 shown in FIG. 12. This makes it possible for the image coding apparatus 100 to generate a bitstream which can be normally decoded so that merging block candidate indexes can be obtained even when information on reference picture including a co-located block is lost.

[0127]

FIG. 16 is a flowchart showing details of the process in Step S114 in FIG. 14. Specifically, FIG. 16 illustrates a method of adding a new candidate. FIG. 16 will be described below.

[0128]

In Step S131, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 determines whether or not the total number of merging block candidates is smaller than the total number of usable-for-merging candidates. In other words, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 determines whether or not the total number of merging

block candidates is still below the total number of usable-for-merging candidates.

[0129]

Here, when the result of the determination in Step S131 is true (S131, Yes), in Step S132, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 determines whether or not there is a new candidate which can be added as a merging block candidate to the merging block candidate list. Here, when the result of the determination in Step S132 is true (S132, Yes), the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 assigns a merging block candidate index having a value to the new candidate and adds the new candidate to the merging block candidate list in Step S133. Furthermore, in Step S134, the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 increments the total number of merging block candidates by one.

[0130]

On the other hand, when the result of the determination in Step S131 or in Step S132 is false (S131 or S132, No), the process for adding a new candidate ends. In other words, the process for adding a new candidate ends when the total number of merging block candidates numbers the total number of usable-for-merging candidates or when there is no new candidate.

[0131]

FIG. 17 is a flowchart showing details of the process in Step S102 in FIG. 12. Specifically, FIG. 17 illustrates a process for selecting a merging block candidate. FIG. 17 will be described below.

[0132]

In Step S141, the inter prediction control unit 111 sets a merging block candidate index at 0, the minimum prediction error at the prediction error (cost) in the motion vector estimation mode, and a merging flag at 0. Here, the cost is calculated using the following formula for an R-D optimization model, for example.

[0133]

(Equation 1)

$$Cost = D + \lambda R$$

[0134]

In Equation 1, D denotes coding distortion. For example, D is the sum of absolute differences between original pixel values of a current block to be coded and pixel values obtained by coding and decoding of the current block using a prediction picture generated using a motion vector. R denotes the amount of generated codes. For example, R is the amount of code necessary for coding a motion vector used for generation of a prediction picture. λ denotes an undetermined Lagrange multiplier.

[0135]

In Step S142, the inter prediction control unit 111 determines whether or not the value of a merging block candidate index is smaller than the total number of merging block candidates of a current block. In other words, the inter prediction control unit 111 determines whether or not there is still a merging block candidate on which the process from Step S143 to Step S145 has not been performed yet.

[0136]

When the result of the determination in Step S142 is true (S142, Yes), in Step S143, the inter prediction control unit 111 calculates the cost for a merging block candidate to which a merging block candidate index is assigned. Then, in Step S144, the inter prediction control unit 111 determines whether or not the calculated cost for a merging block candidate is smaller than the minimum prediction error.

[0137]

Here, when the result of the determination in Step S144 is true, (S144, Yes), the inter prediction control unit 111 updates the minimum prediction error, the merging block candidate index, and the value of the merging flag in Step S145. On the other hand, when the result of the determination in Step S144 is false (S144, No), the inter prediction control unit 111 does not update the minimum prediction error, the merging block candidate index, or the value of the merging flag.

[0138]

In Step S146, the inter prediction control unit 111 increments the merging block candidate index by one, and repeats from Step S142 to Step S146.

[0139]

On the other hand, when the result of Step S142 is false (S142, No), that is, there is no more unprocessed merging block candidate, the inter prediction control unit 111 fixes the final values of the merging flag and merging block candidate index in Step S147.

[0140]

Thus, the image coding apparatus 100 according to Embodiment 1 is capable of calculating the size of a merging block candidate list for use in coding or decoding of a merging block candidate index, using a method independent of information on reference pictures including a co-located block. The image coding apparatus 100 thereby achieves enhanced error resistance.

[0141]

More specifically, regardless of whether or not a co-located merging block is a usable-for-merging candidate, the image coding apparatus 100 according to Embodiment 1 increments the total number of usable-for-merging candidates by one each time a merging block candidate is determined as a co-located merging block. Then, the image coding apparatus 100 determines a bit sequence to be assigned to a merging block candidate index, using the total number of usable-for-merging candidates calculated in this manner. The image coding apparatus 100 is thus capable of generating a bitstream from which the merging block candidate index can be decoded normally even when information on reference pictures including a co-located block is lost.

[0142]

Furthermore, when the total number of merging block candidates is smaller than the total number of usable-for-merging candidates, the image coding apparatus 100 according to Embodiment 1 adds, as a merging block candidate, a new candidate having a new motion vector, a new reference picture index, and a new prediction direction so that coding efficiency can be increased.

[0143]

It should be noted that the example described in Embodiment 1 in which merging flag is always attached to a bitstream in merging mode is not limiting. For example, the merging mode may be forcibly selected depending on a block shape for use in inter prediction of a current block. In this case, it is possible to reduce the amount of information by attaching no merging flag to a bitstream.

[0144]

It should be noted that the example described in Embodiment 1 where the merging mode is used in which a current block is coded using a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index copied from a neighboring block of the current block is not limiting. For example, a skip merging mode may be used. In the skip merging mode, a current block is coded in the same manner as in the merging mode, using a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index copied from a neighboring block of the current block with reference to a merging block candidate list created as shown in (b) in FIG. 13. When all resultant prediction errors are zero for the current block, a skip flag set at 1 and the skip flag and a merging block candidate index are attached to a bitstream. When any of the resultant prediction errors is non-zero, a skip flag is set at 0 and the skip flag, a merging flag, a merging block candidate index, and the prediction errors are attached to a bitstream.

[0145]

It should be noted that the example described in Embodiment 1 where the merging mode is used in which a current block is coded using a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index copied from a neighboring block of the current block is not limiting. For example, a motion vector in the motion vector estimation mode may be coded using a merging block candidate list created as shown in (b) in FIG. 13. Specifically, a difference is calculated by subtracting a motion vector of a merging block candidate indicated by a merging block candidate index from a motion vector in the motion vector estimation mode. Then, the

calculated difference and the merging block candidate index indicating the merging block candidate index may be attached to a bitstream.

[0146]

Optionally, a difference may be calculated by scaling a motion vector MV_Merge of a merging block candidate using a reference picture index RefIdx_ME in the motion estimation mode and a reference picture index RefIdx_Merge of the merging block candidate and subtracting a motion vector scaledMV_Merge of the merging block candidate after the scaling from the motion vector in the motion estimation mode. Furthermore, the calculated difference and the merging block candidate index may be attached to a bitstream. The scaling is performed using the following formula.

[0147]

(Equation 2)

$$scaledMV_Merge = MV_Merge \times (POC(RefIdx_ME) - curPOC) / (POC(RefIdx_Merge) - curPOC)$$

[0148]

Here, POC (RefIdx_ME) denotes the display order of a reference picture indicated by a reference picture index RefIdx_ME. POC (RefIdx_Merge) denotes the display order of a reference picture indicated by a reference picture index RefIdx_Merge. curPOC denotes the display order of a current picture to be coded.

[0149]

[Embodiment 2]

In Embodiment 1, the image coding apparatus determines a bit sequence to be assigned to a merging block candidate index using the total number of usable-for-merging candidates incremented by one each time a merging block candidate is determined as a co-located merging block, regardless of whether or not a co-located merging block is a usable-for-merging candidate. Optionally, for example, the image coding apparatus may determine a bit sequence to be assigned to a merging block candidate index using the total number of usable-for-merging candidates calculated by incrementing by one for each merging block candidate regardless of

whether or not the merging block candidate is a co-located merging block in Step S124 in FIG. 15. In other words, the image coding apparatus may assign a bit sequence to a merging block candidate index using the size of a merging block candidate list fixed at a maximum number N of the total number of merging block candidates. In other words, the image coding apparatus may code merging block candidate indexes using the size of a merging block candidate list fixed at a maximum value N of the total number of merging block candidates on the assumption that the merging block candidates are all usable-for-merging candidates.

[0150]

For example, in the case shown in Embodiment 1, when the maximum value N of the total number of merging block candidates is five (the neighboring block A, neighboring block B, co-located merging block, neighboring block C, and neighboring block D), the image coding apparatus may code the merging block candidate indexes using the size of the merging block candidate list fixedly set at five. Furthermore, for example, when the maximum value N of the total number of merging block candidates is four (the neighboring block A, neighboring block B, neighboring block C, and neighboring block D), the image coding apparatus may code the merging block candidate indexes using the size of the merging block candidate list fixedly set at four.

[0151]

In this manner, the image coding apparatus may determine the size of a merging block candidate list based on the maximum value of the total number of merging block candidates. It is therefore possible to generate a bitstream from which a variable-length-decoding unit of an image decoding apparatus can decode a merging block candidate index without referencing information on a neighboring block or on a co-located block, so that computational complexity for the variable-length-decoding unit can be reduced.

[0152]

Such a modification of the image coding apparatus according

to Embodiment 1 will be specifically described below as an image coding apparatus according to Embodiment 2.

[0153]

FIG. 18 is a block diagram showing a configuration of an image coding apparatus 200 according to Embodiment 2. The image coding apparatus 200 codes an image on a block-by-block basis to generate a bitstream. The image coding apparatus 200 includes a merging candidate derivation unit 210, a prediction control unit 220, and a coding unit 230.

[0154]

The merging candidate derivation unit 210 corresponds to the merging block candidate calculation unit 114 in Embodiment 1. The merging candidate derivation unit 210 derives merging candidates. The merging candidate derivation unit 210 generates a merging candidate list in which, for example, indexes each identifying a different derived merging candidate (hereinafter referred to as merging candidate indexes) are associated with the respective derived merging candidates.

[0155]

The merging candidates are candidates each of which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index for use in coding of a current block. Specifically, each of the merging candidates is a combination including at least a set of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index.

[0156]

The merging candidates correspond to the merging block candidates in Embodiment 1. The merging candidate list corresponds to the merging block candidate list.

[0157]

As shown in FIG. 18, the merging candidate derivation unit 210 includes a first determination unit 211, a first derivation unit 212, an specification unit 213, a second determination unit 214, and a second derivation unit 215.

[0158]

The first determination unit 211 determines a maximum number of merging candidates. In other words, the first determination unit 211 determines a maximum value N of the total number of merging block candidates.

[0159]

For example, the first determination unit 211 determines a maximum number of the merging candidates based on characteristics of the input image sequence (such as a sequence, a picture, a slice, or a block). Optionally, for example, the first determination unit 211 may determine a predetermined number as a maximum number of merging candidates.

[0160]

The first derivation unit 212 derives first merging candidates. Specifically, the first derivation unit 212 derives first merging candidates within a range in which the total number of the first merging candidates does not exceed the maximum number. More specifically, the first derivation unit 212 derives first merging candidates based on, for example, a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index used for coding of a block spatially or temporally neighboring the current block. Then, for example, the first derivation unit 212 registers the first merging candidates derived in this manner in the merging candidate list in association with the respective merging candidate indexes.

[0161]

The spatially neighboring block is a block which is within a picture including the current block and neighbors the current block. Specifically, the neighboring blocks A to D shown in FIG. 3 are examples of the spatially neighboring block.

[0162]

The temporally neighboring block is a block which is within a picture different from a picture including the current block and corresponds to the current block. Specifically, a co-located block is an example of the temporally neighboring block.

[0163]

It should be noted that the temporally neighboring block need

not be a block located in the same position as the current block (co-located block). For example, the temporally neighboring block may be a block neighboring the co-located block.

[0164]

It should be noted that the first derivation unit 212 may derive, as a first merging candidate, a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index used for coding of blocks which spatially neighbor the current block except unusable-for-merging blocks. An unusable-for-merging block is a block coded by intra prediction, a block outside the boundary of a slice including the current block or the boundary of a picture including the current block, or a block yet to be coded. With this configuration, the first derivation unit 212 can derive first merging candidates from blocks appropriate for obtaining merging candidates.

[0165]

When a plurality of first merging candidates has been derived, the specification unit 213 specifies an identical candidate, that is, a first merging candidate which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index identical to a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index of any other of the first merging candidates. Then, the specification unit 213 removes the specified identical candidate from the merging candidate list.

[0166]

The second determination unit 214 determines whether or not the total number of the first merging candidates is smaller than the determined maximum number. Here, the second determination unit 214 determines whether or not the total number of the first merging candidates except the specified identical first merging candidate is smaller than the determined maximum number.

[0167]

When it is determined that the total number of the first merging candidates is smaller than the determined maximum number, the second derivation unit 215 derives second merging

candidates. Specifically, the second derivation unit 215 derives second merging candidates within a range in which the sum of the total number of first merging candidates and the total number of the second merging candidates does not exceed the maximum number. Here, the second derivation unit 215 derives second merging candidates within a range in which the sum of the total number of first merging candidates except the identical candidate and the total number of the second merging candidates does not exceed the maximum number.

[0168]

The second merging candidate corresponds to the new candidate in Embodiment 1. Accordingly, the second derivation unit 215 may derive a second merging candidate based on, for example, a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index used for coding of a neighboring block different from the neighboring blocks used for the first merging candidate.

[0169]

Furthermore, for example, the second derivation unit 215 may derive, as a second merging candidate, a merging candidate which is different in at least one of prediction direction, motion vector, and reference picture index from any other of the first merging candidates can be derived. This makes it possible to increase the total number of merging candidates each of which is a different combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index so that coding efficiency can be further increased.

[0170]

It should be noted that the second derivation unit 215 need not derive, as a second merging candidate, a merging candidate different from the first merging candidates. In other words, the second derivation unit 215 may derive a second merging candidate which is, as a result, identical to a first merging candidate.

[0171]

Then, for example, the second derivation unit 215 registers

second merging candidates derived in this manner in the merging candidate list each in association with a different merging candidate index. At this time, the second derivation unit 215 may register the second merging candidates in the merging candidate list so that the merging candidate indexes assigned to the first merging candidates are smaller than the merging candidate indexes assigned to the second merging candidates as in Embodiment 1. With this, the image coding apparatus 200 can reduce the code amount when the first merging candidates are more likely to be selected as a merging candidate for used in coding than a second merging candidate so that coding efficiency can be increased.

[0172]

It should be noted that the second derivation unit 215 need not derive a second merging candidate so that the sum of the total number of the first merging candidates and the total number of the second merging candidate equals a determined maximum number. When the sum of the total number of the first merging candidates and the total number of the second merging candidate is smaller than the determined maximum number, for example, there may be a merging candidate index with which no merging candidate is associated.

[0173]

The prediction control unit 220 selects a merging candidate for use in coding of a current block from the first merging candidates and the second merging candidates. In other words, the prediction control unit 220 selects a merging candidate for use in coding of a current block from the merging candidate list.

[0174]

The coding unit 230 codes the index for identifying the selected merging candidate (merging candidate index) using the determined maximum number. Specifically, the coding unit 230 performs variable-length coding on a bit sequence assigned to the index value of the selected merging candidate as shown in FIG. 5. Furthermore, the coding unit 230 attaches the coded index to a bitstream.

[0175]

Here, the coding unit 230 may further attach information indicating the maximum number determined by the first determination unit 211 to the bitstream. Specifically, for example, the coding unit 230 may write the information indicating the maximum number in a slice header. This makes it possible to change maximum numbers by the appropriate unit so that coding efficiency can be increased.

[0176]

The coding unit 230 need not attach a maximum number to a bitstream. For example, when the maximum number is specified in a standard, or when the maximum number is the same as a default value, the coding unit 230 need not attach information indicating the maximum number to a bitstream.

[0177]

Next, operations of the image coding apparatus 200 in the above-described configuration will be described below.

[0178]

FIG. 19 is a flowchart showing processing operations of the image coding apparatus 200 according to Embodiment 2.

[0179]

First, the first determination unit 211 determines a maximum number of merging candidates (S201). The first derivation unit 212 derives a first merging candidate (S202). When a plurality of first merging candidates has been derived, the specification unit 213 specifies a first merging candidate which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index identical to a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index of any other of the first merging candidates (S203).

[0180]

The second determination unit 214 determines whether or not the total number of the first merging candidates except the identical candidate is smaller than the determined maximum number (S204). Here, when it is determined that the total number of the first merging

candidates except the identical candidate is smaller than the determined maximum number (S204, Yes), the second derivation unit 215 derives second merging candidates (S205). On the other hand, when it is determined that the total number of the first merging candidates except the identical candidate is not smaller than the determined maximum number (S204, No), the second derivation unit 215 derives no second merging candidate. These Step S204 and Step S205 correspond to Step S114 in Embodiment 1.

[0181]

The prediction control unit 220 selects a merging candidate to be used for coding of a current block from the first merging candidates and the second merging candidates (S206). For example, the prediction control unit 220 selects a merging candidate for which the cost represented by Equation 1 is a minimum from the merging candidate list as in Embodiment 1.

[0182]

The coding unit 230 codes an index for identifying the selected merging candidate, using the determined maximum number (S207). Furthermore, the coding unit 230 attaches the coded index to a bitstream.

[0183]

In this manner, the image coding apparatus 200 according to Embodiment 2 can code an index for identifying a merging candidate using a determined maximum number. In other words, an index can be coded independently of the total number of actually derived merging candidates. Therefore, even when information necessary for derivation of a merging candidate (for example, information on a co-loc]^n block) is lost, an index can be still decoded and error resistance is thereby enhanced. Furthermore, an index can be decoded independently of the total number of actually derived merging candidates. In other words, an index can be decoded without waiting for derivation of merging candidates. In other words, a bitstream can be generated for which deriving of merging candidates and decoding of indexes can be performed in parallel.

[0184]

Furthermore, with the image coding apparatus 200 according to Embodiment 2, a second merging candidate can be derived when it is determined that the total number of the first merging candidates is smaller than the maximum number. Accordingly, the total number of merging candidates can be increased within a range not exceeding the maximum number so that coding efficiency can be increased.

[0185]

Furthermore, with the image coding apparatus 200 according to Embodiment 2, a second merging candidate can be derived based on the total number of first merging candidates except identical first merging candidates. As a result, the total number of the second merging candidates can be increased so that the variety of combinations of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index for a selectable merging candidate can be increased. It is therefore possible to further increase coding efficiency.

[0186]

In Embodiment 2, the specification unit 213 included in the image coding apparatus 200 is not always necessary to the image coding apparatus 200. In other words, Step S203 in the flowchart shown in FIG. 19 is not always necessary. Even in such a case, the image coding apparatus 200 can code an index for identifying a merging candidate using a determined maximum number so that error resistance can be enhanced.

[0187]

Furthermore, in Embodiment 2, although the specification unit 213 specifies an identical candidate after the first derivation unit 212 derives first merging candidates as shown in FIG. 19, the process need not be performed in this order. For example, the first derivation unit 212 may identify an identical candidate in the process of deriving first merging candidates, and derives the first merging candidates such that the specified identical candidate is excluded from the first merging candidates. In other words, the first derivation unit 212 may derive, as a first merging candidate, a

merging candidate which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index different from a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index of any first merging candidate previously derived. More specifically, for example, in the case where a merging candidate based on a left neighboring block has already been selected as a first merging candidate, the first derivation unit 212 may derive a merging candidate which is based on an upper neighboring block as a first merging candidate when the merging candidate based on the upper neighboring block is different from the merging candidate which is based on the left neighboring block.

[0188]

[Embodiment 3]

FIG. 20 is a block diagram showing a configuration of an image decoding apparatus 300 according to Embodiment 3. The image decoding apparatus 300 is a device corresponding to the image coding apparatus 100 according to Embodiment 1. For example, the image decoding apparatus 300 decodes, on a block-by-block basis, coded images included in a bitstream generated by the image coding apparatus 100 according to Embodiment 1.

[0189]

As shown in FIG. 20, the image decoding apparatus 300 includes a variable-length-decoding unit 301, an inverse-quantization unit 302, an inverse-orthogonal-transformation unit 303, an adder 304, block memory 305, frame memory 306, an intra prediction unit 307, an inter prediction unit 308, an inter prediction control unit 309, a switch 310, a merging block candidate calculation unit 311, and colPic memory 312.

[0190]

The variable-length-decoding unit 301 generates picture-type information, a merging flag, and a quantized coefficient by performing variable-length decoding on an input bitstream. Furthermore, the variable-length-decoding unit 301 obtains a merging block candidate index by performing variable-length decoding using the total number of usable-for-merging candidates

described below.

[0191]

The inverse-quantization unit 302 inverse-quantizes the quantized coefficient obtained by the variable-length decoding.

[0192]

The inverse-orthogonal-transformation unit 303 generates prediction error data by transforming an orthogonal transformation coefficient obtained by the inverse quantization from a frequency domain to a picture domain.

[0193]

The block memory 305 stores, in units of a block, decoded image data generated by adding the prediction error data and prediction picture data.

[0194]

The frame memory 306 stores decoded image data in units of a frame.

[0195]

The intra prediction unit 307 generates prediction picture data of a current block to be decoded, by performing intra prediction using the decoded image data stored in the block memory 305 in units of a block.

[0196]

The inter prediction unit 308 generates prediction picture data of a current block to be decoded, by performing inter prediction using the decoded image data stored in the frame memory 306 in units of a frame.

[0197]

When a current block is decoded by intra prediction decoding, the switch 310 outputs intra prediction picture data generated by the intra prediction unit 307 as prediction picture data of the current block to the adder 304. On the other hand, when a current block is decoded by inter prediction decoding, the switch 310 outputs inter prediction picture data generated by the inter prediction unit 308 as prediction picture data of the current block to the adder 304.

[0198]

The merging block candidate calculation unit 311 derives merging block candidates for the merging mode from motion vectors and others of neighboring blocks of the current block and a motion vector and others of a co-located block (colPic information) stored in the colPic memory 312, using a method described later. Furthermore, the merging block candidate calculation unit 311 assigns merging block candidate indexes each having a different value to the derived merging block candidates. Then, the merging block candidate calculation unit 311 transmits the merging block candidates and merging block candidate indexes to the inter prediction control unit 309.

[0199]

The inter prediction control unit 309 causes the inter prediction unit 308 to generate an inter prediction picture using information on motion vector estimation mode when the merging flag decoded is "0". On the other hand, when the merging flag is "1", the inter prediction control unit 309 determines, based on a decoded merging block candidate index , a motion vector, a reference picture index, and a prediction direction for use in inter prediction from a plurality of merging block candidates. Then, the inter prediction control unit 309 causes the inter prediction unit 308 to generate an inter prediction picture using the determined motion vector, reference picture index, and prediction direction. Furthermore, the inter prediction control unit 309 transfers colPic information including the motion vector of the current block to the colPic memory 312.

[0200]

Finally, the adder 304 generates decoded image data by adding the prediction picture data and the prediction error data.

[0201]

FIG. 21 is a flowchart showing processing operations of the image decoding apparatus 300 according to Embodiment 3.

[0202]

In Step S301, the variable-length-decoding unit 301 decodes a merging flag.

[0203]

In Step S302, when the merging flag is "1" (S302, Yes), in Step S303, the merging block candidate calculation unit 311 calculates the total number of usable-for-merging candidates using a method described later. Then, the merging block candidate calculation unit 311 sets the calculated number of usable-for-merging candidates as the size of a merging block candidate list.

[0204]

In Step S304, the variable-length-decoding unit 301 performs variable-length decoding on a merging block candidate index from a bitstream using the size of the merging block candidate list.

[0205]

In Step S305, the merging block candidate calculation unit 311 generates merging block candidates from neighboring blocks and a co-located block of a current block to be decoded using a method described later.

[0206]

In Step S306, the inter prediction control unit 309 causes the inter prediction unit 308 to generate an inter prediction picture using the motion vector, reference picture index, and prediction direction of the merging block candidate indicated by the decoded merging block candidate index.

[0207]

When the merging flag is "0" in Step S302 (S302, No), in Step S307, the inter prediction unit 308 generates an inter prediction picture using information on motion vector estimation mode decoded by the variable-length-decoding unit 301.

[0208]

Optionally, when the size of a merging block candidate list calculated in Step S303 is "1", a merging block candidate index may be estimated to be "0" without being decoded.

[0209]

FIG. 22 is a flowchart showing details of the process in Step S303 shown in FIG. 21. Specifically, FIG. 22 illustrates a method of

determining whether or not a merging block candidate [N] is a usable-for-merging candidate and calculating the total number of usable-for-merging candidates. FIG. 22 will be described below.

[0210]

In Step S311, the merging block candidate calculation unit 311 determines whether it is true or false that (1) a merging block candidate [N] has been decoded by intra prediction, (2) the merging block candidate [N] is a block outside the boundary of a slice including the current block or the boundary of a picture including the current block, or (3) the merging block candidate [N] is yet to be decoded.

[0211]

When the result of the determination in Step S311 is true (S311, Yes), the merging block candidate calculation unit 311 sets the merging block candidate [N] as an unusable-for-merging candidate in Step S312. On the other hand, when the result of the determination in Step S311 is false (S311, No), the merging block candidate calculation unit 311 sets the merging block candidate [N] as a usable-for-merging candidate in Step S313.

[0212]

In Step S314, the merging block candidate calculation unit 311 determines whether it is true or false that the merging block candidate [N] is either a usable-for-merging candidate or a co-located merging block candidate. Here, when the result of the determination in Step S314 is true (S314, Yes), the merging block candidate calculation unit 311 updates the total number of merging block candidates by incrementing it by one in Step S315. On the other hand, when the result of the determination in Step S314 is false (S314, No), the merging block candidate calculation unit 311 does not update the total number of usable-for-merging candidates.

[0213]

Thus, when a merging block candidate is a co-located merging block, the merging block candidate calculation unit 311 increments the total number of usable-for-merging candidates by one regardless of whether the co-located block is a usable-for-merging candidate or

an unusable-for-merging candidate. This prevents discrepancy of the numbers of usable-for-merging candidates between the image coding apparatus and the image decoding apparatus even when information on a co-located merging block is lost due to an incident such as packet loss.

[0214]

The total number of usable-for-merging candidates is set as the size of a merging block candidate list in Step S303 shown in FIG. 21. Furthermore, the size of the merging block candidate list is used in variable-length coding of merging block candidate indexes in Step S304 shown in FIG. 21. This makes it possible for the image decoding apparatus 300 to decode merging block candidate indexes normally even when information on reference picture including a co-located block is lost.

[0215]

FIG. 23 is a flowchart showing details of the process in Step S305 shown in FIG. 21. Specifically, FIG. 23 illustrates a method of calculating a merging block candidate. FIG. 23 will be described below.

[0216]

In Step S321, the merging block candidate calculation unit 311 obtains the motion vector, reference picture index, and prediction direction of a merging block candidate [N], and adds them to a merging block candidate list.

[0217]

In Step S322, the merging block candidate calculation unit 311 searches the merging block candidate list for an unusable-for-merging candidate and an identical candidate, and removes the unusable-for-merging candidate and the identical candidate from the merging block candidate list as shown in FIG. 13.

[0218]

In Step S323, the merging block candidate calculation unit 311 adds a new candidate to the merging block candidate list using the method as illustrated in FIG. 16.

[0219]

FIG. 24 shows exemplary syntax for attachment of merging block candidate indexes to a bitstream. In FIG. 24, merge_idx represents a merging block candidate index, and merge_flag represents a merging flag. NumMergeCand represents the size of a merging block candidate list. In Embodiment 3, NumMergeCand is set at the total number of usable-for-merging candidates calculated in the process flow shown in FIG. 22.

[0220]

Thus, the image decoding apparatus 300 according to Embodiment 3 is capable of calculating the size of a merging block candidate list for use in coding or decoding of a merging block candidate index, using a method independent of information on reference pictures including a co-located block. The image decoding apparatus 300 therefore can appropriately decode a bitstream having enhanced error resistance.

[0221]

More specifically, regardless of whether or not a co-located merging block is a usable-for-merging candidate, the image decoding apparatus 300 according to Embodiment 3 increments the total number of usable-for-merging candidates by one each time a merging block candidate is determined as a co-located merging block. Then, the image decoding apparatus 300 determines a bit sequence assigned to a merging block candidate index using the total number of usable-for-merging candidates calculated in this manner. This makes it possible for the image decoding apparatus 300 to decode merging block candidate indexes normally even when information on reference picture including a co-located block is lost.

[0222]

Furthermore, when the total number of the merging block candidates is smaller than the total number of the usable-for-merging candidates, it is possible for the image decoding apparatus 300 according to Embodiment 3 to appropriately decode a bitstream coded with coding efficiency increased by adding a new candidate having a new motion vector, a new reference picture index, and a new prediction direction.

[0223]

[Embodiment 4]

In Embodiment 3, the image decoding apparatus determines a bit sequence to be assigned to a merging block candidate index using the total number of usable-for-merging candidates incremented by one each time a merging block candidate is determined as a co-located merging block, regardless of whether or not a co-located merging block is a usable-for-merging candidate. Optionally, for example, the image decoding apparatus may determine a bit sequence to be assigned to a merging block candidate index using the total number of usable-for-merging candidates calculated by incrementing by one for each merging block candidate each merging block candidate regardless of whether or not the merging block candidate is a co-located merging block in Step S314 in FIG. 22. In other words, the image decoding apparatus may assign a bit sequence to a merging block candidate index using the size of a merging block candidate list fixed at a maximum number N of the total number of merging block candidates. In other words, the image decoding apparatus may decoded merging block candidate indexes using the size of a merging block candidate list fixed at a maximum value N of the total number of merging block candidates on the assumption that the merging block candidates are all usable-for-merging candidates.

[0224]

For example, in the case shown in Embodiment 3, when the maximum value N of the total number of merging block candidates is five (the neighboring block A, neighboring block B, co-located merging block, neighboring block C, and neighboring block D), the image decoding apparatus may decode the merging block candidate indexes using the size of the merging block candidate list fixedly set at five. It is therefore possible for the variable-length-decoding unit of the image decoding apparatus to decode a merging block candidate index from a bitstream without referencing information on a neighboring block or on a co-located block. As a result, for example, Step S314 and Step S315 shown in FIG. 22 can be skipped

so that the computational complexity for the variable-length-decoding unit can be reduced.

[0225]

FIG. 25 shows exemplary syntax in the case where the size of a merging block candidate list is fixed at the maximum value of the total number of merging block candidates. As can be seen from FIG. 25, NumMergeCand can be omitted from the syntax when the size of a merging block candidate list is fixed at the maximum value of the total number of merging block candidates.

[0226]

Such a modification of the image decoding apparatus according to Embodiment 3 will be specifically described below as an image decoding apparatus according to Embodiment 4.

[0227]

FIG. 26 is a block diagram showing a configuration of an image decoding apparatus 400 according to Embodiment 4. The image decoding apparatus 400 is a device corresponding to the image coding apparatus 200 according to Embodiment 2. Specifically, for example, the image decoding apparatus 400 decodes, on a block-by-block basis, coded images included in a bitstream generated by the image coding apparatus 200 according to Embodiment 2. The image decoding apparatus 400 includes a merging candidate derivation unit 410, a decoding unit 420, and a prediction control unit 430.

[0228]

The merging candidate derivation unit 410 corresponds to the merging block candidate calculation unit 311 in Embodiment 3. The merging candidate derivation unit 410 derives merging candidates. The merging candidate derivation unit 410 generates a merging candidate list in which, for example, indexes each identifying a different derived merging candidate (merging candidate indexes) are associated with the respective derived merging candidates.

[0229]

As shown in FIG. 26, the merging candidate derivation unit 410 includes a first determination unit 411, a first derivation unit 412,

an specification unit 413, a second determination unit 414, and a second derivation unit 415.

[0230]

The first determination unit 411 determines a maximum number of merging candidates. In other words, the first determination unit 211 determines a maximum value N of the total number of merging block candidates.

[0231]

For example, the first determination unit 411 determines a maximum number of the merging candidates using the same method used by the first determination unit 211 in Embodiment 2. Optionally, for example, the first determination unit 411 may determine a maximum number based on information attached to a bitstream and indicating a maximum number.

[0232]

Here, although the first determination unit 411 is included in the merging candidate derivation unit 410, the second determination unit 411 may be included in the decoding unit 420.

[0233]

The first derivation unit 412 derives first merging candidates. Specifically, the first derivation unit 412 derives first merging candidates in the same manner as the first derivation unit 212 in Embodiment 2. For example, the first derivation unit 412 derives first merging candidates within a range in which the total number of the first merging candidates does not exceed the maximum number. More specifically, the first derivation unit 412 derives first merging candidates based on, for example, a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index used for decoding of a block spatially or temporally neighboring a current block to be decoded. Then, for example, the first derivation unit 412 registers the first merging candidates derived in this manner in the merging candidate list in association with the respective merging candidate indexes.

[0234]

It should be noted that the first derivation unit 412 may derive, as a first merging candidate, a combination of a prediction direction,

a motion vector, and a reference picture index used for decoding of blocks which spatially neighbor the current block except unusable-for-merging blocks. With this configuration, the first derivation unit 412 can derive first merging candidates from blocks appropriate for obtaining merging candidates.

[0235]

When a plurality of first merging candidates has been derived, the specification unit 413 specifies an identical candidate, that is, a first merging candidate which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index identical to a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index of any other of the first merging candidates. Then, the specification unit 413 removes the specified identical candidate from the merging candidate list.

[0236]

The second determination unit 414 determines whether or not the total number of the first merging candidates is smaller than a determined maximum number. Here, the second determination unit 414 determines whether or not the total number of the first merging candidates except the specified identical first merging candidate is smaller than the determined maximum number.

[0237]

When it is determined that the total number of the first merging candidates is smaller than the determined maximum number, the second derivation unit 415 derives second merging candidates. Specifically, the second derivation unit 415 derives second merging candidates in the same manner as the second derivation unit 215 in Embodiment 2.

[0238]

For example, the second derivation unit 415 may derive, as a second merging candidate, a merging candidate which is different in at least one of prediction direction, motion vector, and reference picture index from each of the first merging candidates. This makes it possible to increase the total number of merging candidates each of which is a different combination of a prediction direction, a motion

vector, and a reference picture index so that a bitstream coded with further increased coding efficiency can be appropriately decoded.

[0239]

Then, for example, the second derivation unit 415 registers second merging candidates derived in this manner in the merging candidate list in association with the respective merging candidate indexes in the same manner as the second derivation unit 215 in Embodiment 2.

[0240]

The decoding unit 420 decodes an index coded and attached to a bitstream, which is an index for identifying a merging candidate, using the determined maximum number.

[0241]

The prediction control unit 430 selects, based on the decoded index, a merging candidate for use in decoding of a current block from the first merging candidates and second merging candidates. In other words, the prediction control unit 430 selects a merging candidate for use in decoding of a current block from the merging candidate list.

[0242]

Next, operations of the image decoding apparatus 400 in the above-described configuration will be explained below.

[0243]

FIG. 27 is a flowchart showing processing operations of the image decoding apparatus 400 according to Embodiment 4.

[0244]

First, the first determination unit 411 determines a maximum number of merging candidates (S401). The first derivation unit 412 derives a first merging candidate (S402). When a plurality of first merging candidates has been derived, the specification unit 413 specifies a first merging candidate which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index identical to a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index of any other of the first merging candidates (S403).

[0245]

The second determination unit 414 determines whether or not the total number of the first merging candidates except the identical candidate is smaller than the determined maximum number (S404). Here, when it is determined that the total number of the first merging candidates except the identical candidate is smaller than the determined maximum number (S404, Yes), the second derivation unit 415 derives second merging candidates (S405). On the other hand, when it is determined that the total number of the first merging candidates except the identical candidate is not smaller than the determined maximum number (S404, No), the second derivation unit 415 derives no second merging candidate.

[0246]

The decoding unit 420 decodes an index coded and attached to a bitstream, which is an index for identifying a merging candidate, using the determined maximum number (S406).

[0247]

The prediction control unit 430 selects, based on the decoded index, a merging candidate for use in decoding of a current block from the first merging candidates and second merging candidates (S407). For example, the prediction control unit 430 selects a merging candidate for which the cost represented by Equation 1 is a minimum from the merging candidate list as in Embodiment 1.

[0248]

Although the process is performed such that the decoding an index (S406) is performed after a merging candidate is derived, the process need not be performed in this order. For example, a merging candidate may be derived (S402 to S405) after decoding an index (S406). Optionally, decoding an index (S406) and deriving of a merging candidate (S402 to S405) may be performed in parallel. This increases processing speed for decoding.

[0242]

In this manner, the image decoding apparatus 400 according to Embodiment 4 can decode an index for identifying a merging candidate, using a determined maximum number. In other words,

an index can be decoded independently of the total number of actually derived merging candidates. Therefore, even when information necessary for derivation of a merging candidate (for example, information on a co-located block) is lost, an index can be still decoded and error resistance is thereby enhanced. Furthermore, an index can be decoded without waiting for derivation of merging candidates so that deriving of merging candidates and decoding of indexes can be performed in parallel.

[0250]

Furthermore, the image decoding apparatus 400 according to Embodiment 4 can derive a second merging candidate when it is determined that the total number of the first merging candidates is smaller than a maximum number. Accordingly, the total number of merging candidates can be increased within a range not exceeding the maximum number so that a bitstream coded with increased coding efficiency can be appropriately decoded.

[0251]

Furthermore, the image decoding apparatus 400 according to Embodiment 4 can derive a second merging candidate based on the total number of first merging candidates except identical first merging candidates. As a result, the total number of the second merging candidates can be increased so that the variety of combinations of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index for a selectable merging candidate can be increased. It is therefore possible to appropriately decode a bitstream coded with further increased coding efficiency.

[0252]

As in Embodiment 2, the specification unit 413 included in the image decoding apparatus 400 is not always necessary to the image decoding apparatus 400 in Embodiment 4. In other words, Step S403 in the flowchart shown in FIG. 27 is not always necessary. Even in such a case, the image decoding apparatus 400 can decode an index for identifying a merging candidate using a determined maximum number so that error resistance can be enhanced.

[0253]

Furthermore, in Embodiment 4, although the specification unit 413 specifies an identical candidate after the first derivation unit 412 derives first merging candidates as shown in FIG. 27, the process need not be performed in this order. For example, the first derivation unit 412 may derive, as a first merging candidate, a merging candidate which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index different from a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index of any first merging candidate previously derived.

[0254]

Although the image coding apparatus and image decoding apparatus according to one or more aspects of the present invention have been described based on the embodiments, the present invention is not limited the embodiments. Those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that many modifications of the exemplary embodiments or embodiments in which the constituent elements of the exemplary embodiments are combined are possible without materially departing from the novel teachings and advantages described in the present invention. All such modifications and embodiments are also within scopes of one or more aspects of the present invention.

[0255]

In the exemplary embodiments, each of the constituent elements may be implemented as a piece of dedicated hardware or implemented by executing a software program appropriate for the constituent element. The constituent elements may be implemented by a program execution unit such as a CPU or a processor which reads and executes a software program recorded on a recording medium such as a hard disk or a semiconductor memory. Here, examples of the software program which implements the image coding apparatus or image decoding apparatus in the embodiments include a program as follows.

[0256]

Specifically, the program causes a computer to execute a

method which is an image coding method for coding an image on a block-by-block basis to generate a bitstream, and the method includes: determining a maximum number of a merging candidate which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index for use in coding of a current block; deriving a first merging candidate; determining whether or not a total number of the first merging candidate is smaller than the maximum number; deriving a second merging candidate when it is determined that the total number of the first merging candidate is smaller than the maximum number; selecting a merging candidate for use in the coding of the current block from the first merging candidate and the second merging candidate; and coding, using the determined maximum number, an index for identifying the selected merging candidate, and attaching the coded index to the bitstream.

[0257]

Furthermore, the program causes a computer to execute an image decoding method for decoding, on a block-by-block basis, a coded image included in a bitstream, and the method includes: determining a maximum number of a merging candidate which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index for use in decoding of a current block; deriving a first merging candidate; determining whether or not the total number of the first merging candidate is smaller than the maximum number; deriving a second merging candidate when it is determined that the total number of the first merging candidate is smaller than the maximum number; decoding an index coded and attached to the bitstream, using the determined maximum number, the index being an index for identifying a merging candidate; and selecting, based on the decoded index, a merging candidate for use in the decoding of a current block, the selected merging candidate being selected from the first merging candidate and the second merging candidate.

[0258]

[Embodiment 5]

The processing described in each of embodiments can be

simply implemented in an independent computer system, by recording, in a recording medium, a program for implementing the configurations of the moving picture coding method (image coding method) and the moving picture decoding method (image decoding method) described in each of embodiments. The recording media may be any recording media as long as the program can be recorded, such as a magnetic disk, an optical disk, a magnetic optical disk, an IC card, and a semiconductor memory.

[0259]

Hereinafter, the applications to the moving picture coding method (image coding method) and the moving picture decoding method (image decoding method) described in each of embodiments and systems using thereof will be described. The system has a feature of having an image coding and decoding apparatus that includes an image coding apparatus using the image coding method and an image decoding apparatus using the image decoding method. Other configurations in the system can be changed as appropriate depending on the cases.

[0260]

FIG. 28 illustrates an overall configuration of a content providing system ex100 for implementing content distribution services. The area for providing communication services is divided into cells of desired size, and base stations ex106, ex107, ex108, ex109, and ex110 which are fixed wireless stations are placed in each of the cells.

[0261]

The content providing system ex100 is connected to devices, such as a computer ex111, a personal digital assistant (PDA) ex112, a camera ex113, a cellular phone ex114 and a game machine ex115, via the Internet ex101, an Internet service provider ex102, a telephone network ex104, as well as the base stations ex106 to ex110, respectively.

[0262]

However, the configuration of the content providing system ex100 is not limited to the configuration shown in FIG. 28, and a

combination in which any of the elements are connected is acceptable. In addition, each device may be directly connected to the telephone network ex104, rather than via the base stations ex106 to ex110 which are the fixed wireless stations. Furthermore, the devices may be interconnected to each other via a short distance wireless communication and others.

[0263]

The camera ex113, such as a digital video camera, is capable of capturing video. A camera ex116, such as a digital camera, is capable of capturing both still images and video. Furthermore, the cellular phone ex114 may be the one that meets any of the standards such as Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) (registered trademark), Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), Wideband-Code Division Multiple Access (W-CDMA), Long Term Evolution (LTE), and High Speed Packet Access (HSPA). Alternatively, the cellular phone ex114 may be a Personal Handyphone System (PHS).

[0264]

In the content providing system ex100, a streaming server ex103 is connected to the camera ex113 and others via the telephone network ex104 and the base station ex109, which enables distribution of images of a live show and others. In such a distribution, a content (for example, video of a music live show) captured by the user using the camera ex113 is coded as described above in each of embodiments (i.e., the camera functions as the image coding apparatus according to an aspect of the present invention), and the coded content is transmitted to the streaming server ex103. On the other hand, the streaming server ex103 carries out stream distribution of the transmitted content data to the clients upon their requests. The clients include the computer ex111, the PDA ex112, the camera ex113, the cellular phone ex114, and the game machine ex115 that are capable of decoding the above-mentioned coded data. Each of the devices that have received the distributed data decodes and reproduces the coded data (i.e., functions as the image decoding apparatus according to an aspect of the present invention).

[0265]

The captured data may be coded by the camera ex113 or the streaming server ex103 that transmits the data, or the coding processes may be shared between the camera ex113 and the streaming server ex103. Similarly, the distributed data may be decoded by the clients or the streaming server ex103, or the decoding processes may be shared between the clients and the streaming server ex103. Furthermore, the data of the still images and video captured by not only the camera ex113 but also the camera ex116 may be transmitted to the streaming server ex103 through the computer ex111. The coding processes may be performed by the camera ex116, the computer ex111, or the streaming server ex103, or shared among them.

[0266]

Furthermore, the coding and decoding processes may be performed by an LSI ex500 generally included in each of the computer ex111 and the devices. The LSI ex500 may be configured of a single chip or a plurality of chips. Software for coding and decoding video may be integrated into some type of a recording medium (such as a CD-ROM, a flexible disk, and a hard disk) that is readable by the computer ex111 and others, and the coding and decoding processes may be performed using the software. Furthermore, when the cellular phone ex114 is equipped with a camera, the video data obtained by the camera may be transmitted. The video data is data coded by the LSI ex500 included in the cellular phone ex114.

[0267]

Furthermore, the streaming server ex103 may be composed of servers and computers, and may decentralize data and process the decentralized data, record, or distribute data.

[0268]

As described above, the clients may receive and reproduce the coded data in the content providing system ex100. In other words, the clients can receive and decode information transmitted by the user, and reproduce the decoded data in real time in the content

providing system ex100, so that the user who does not have any particular right and equipment can implement personal broadcasting.

[0269]

Aside from the example of the content providing system ex100, at least one of the moving picture coding apparatus (image coding apparatus) and the moving picture decoding apparatus (image decoding apparatus) described in each of embodiments may be implemented in a digital broadcasting system ex200 illustrated in FIG. 29. More specifically, a broadcast station ex201 communicates or transmits, via radio waves to a broadcast satellite ex202, multiplexed data obtained by multiplexing audio data and others onto video data. The video data is data coded by the moving picture coding method described in each of embodiments (i.e., data coded by the image coding apparatus according to an aspect of the present invention). Upon receipt of the multiplexed data, the broadcast satellite ex202 transmits radio waves for broadcasting. Then, a home-use antenna ex204 with a satellite broadcast reception function receives the radio waves. Next, a device such as a television (receiver) ex300 and a set top box (STB) ex217 decodes the received multiplexed data, and reproduces the decoded data (i.e., functions as the image decoding apparatus according to an aspect of the present invention).

[0270]

Furthermore, a reader/recorder ex218 (i) reads and decodes the multiplexed data recorded on a recording medium ex215, such as a DVD and a BD, or (i) codes video signals in the recording medium ex215, and in some cases, writes data obtained by multiplexing an audio signal on the coded data. The reader/recorder ex218 can include the moving picture decoding apparatus or the moving picture coding apparatus as shown in each of embodiments. In this case, the reproduced video signals are displayed on the monitor ex219, and can be reproduced by another device or system using the recording medium ex215 on which the multiplexed data is recorded. It is also possible to implement the moving picture decoding

apparatus in the set top box ex217 connected to the cable ex203 for a cable television or to the antenna ex204 for satellite and/or terrestrial broadcasting, so as to display the video signals on the monitor ex219 of the television ex300. The moving picture decoding apparatus may be implemented not in the set top box but in the television ex300.

[0271]

FIG. 30 illustrates the television (receiver) ex300 that uses the moving picture coding method and the moving picture decoding method described in each of embodiments. The television ex300 includes: a tuner ex301 that obtains or provides multiplexed data obtained by multiplexing audio data onto video data, through the antenna ex204 or the cable ex203, etc. that receives a broadcast; a modulation/demodulation unit ex302 that demodulates the received multiplexed data or modulates data into multiplexed data to be supplied outside; and a multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex303 that demultiplexes the modulated multiplexed data into video data and audio data, or multiplexes video data and audio data coded by a signal processing unit ex306 into data.

[0272]

The television ex300 further includes: a signal processing unit ex306 including an audio signal processing unit ex304 and a video signal processing unit ex305 that decode audio data and video data and code audio data and video data, respectively (which function as the image coding apparatus and the image decoding apparatus according to the aspects of the present invention); and an output unit ex309 including a speaker ex307 that provides the decoded audio signal, and a display unit ex308 that displays the decoded video signal, such as a display. Furthermore, the television ex300 includes an interface unit ex317 including an operation input unit ex312 that receives an input of a user operation. Furthermore, the television ex300 includes a control unit ex310 that controls overall each constituent element of the television ex300, and a power supply circuit unit ex311 that supplies power to each of the elements. Other than the operation input unit ex312, the interface unit ex317

may include: a bridge ex313 that is connected to an external device, such as the reader/recorder ex218; a slot unit ex314 for enabling attachment of the recording medium ex216, such as an SD card; a driver ex315 to be connected to an external recording medium, such as a hard disk; and a modem ex316 to be connected to a telephone network. Here, the recording medium ex216 can electrically record information using a non-volatile/volatile semiconductor memory element for storage. The constituent elements of the television ex300 are connected to each other through a synchronous bus.

[0273]

First, the configuration in which the television ex300 decodes multiplexed data obtained from outside through the antenna ex204 and others and reproduces the decoded data will be described. In the television ex300, upon a user operation through a remote controller ex220 and others, the multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex303 demultiplexes the multiplexed data demodulated by the modulation/demodulation unit ex302, under control of the control unit ex310 including a CPU. Furthermore, the audio signal processing unit ex304 decodes the demultiplexed audio data, and the video signal processing unit ex305 decodes the demultiplexed video data, using the decoding method described in each of embodiments, in the television ex300. The output unit ex309 provides the decoded video signal and audio signal outside, respectively. When the output unit ex309 provides the video signal and the audio signal, the signals may be temporarily stored in buffers ex318 and ex319, and others so that the signals are reproduced in synchronization with each other. Furthermore, the television ex300 may read multiplexed data not through a broadcast and others but from the recording media ex215 and ex216, such as a magnetic disk, an optical disk, and a SD card. Next, a configuration in which the television ex300 codes an audio signal and a video signal, and transmits the data outside or writes the data on a recording medium will be described. In the television ex300, upon a user operation through the remote controller ex220 and others, the audio signal processing unit ex304 codes an audio signal, and the video signal

processing unit ex305 codes a video signal, under control of the control unit ex310 using the coding method described in each of embodiments. The multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex303 multiplexes the coded video signal and audio signal, and provides the resulting signal outside. When the multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex303 multiplexes the video signal and the audio signal, the signals may be temporarily stored in the buffers ex320 and ex321, and others so that the signals are reproduced in synchronization with each other. Here, the buffers ex318, ex319, ex320, and ex321 may be plural as illustrated, or at least one buffer may be shared in the television ex300. Furthermore, data may be stored in a buffer so that the system overflow and underflow may be avoided between the modulation/demodulation unit ex302 and the multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex303, for example.

[0274]

Furthermore, the television ex300 may include a configuration for receiving an AV input from a microphone or a camera other than the configuration for obtaining audio and video data from a broadcast or a recording medium, and may code the obtained data. Although the television ex300 can code, multiplex, and provide outside data in the description, it may be capable of only receiving, decoding, and providing outside data but not the coding, multiplexing, and providing outside data.

[0275]

Furthermore, when the reader/recorder ex218 reads or writes multiplexed data from or on a recording medium, one of the television ex300 and the reader/recorder ex218 may decode or code the multiplexed data, and the television ex300 and the reader/recorder ex218 may share the decoding or coding.

[0276]

As an example, FIG. 31 illustrates a configuration of an information reproducing/recording unit ex400 when data is read or written from or on an optical disk. The information reproducing/recording unit ex400 includes constituent elements ex401, ex402, ex403, ex404, ex405, ex406, and ex407 to be

described hereinafter. The optical head ex401 irradiates a laser spot in a recording surface of the recording medium ex215 that is an optical disk to write information, and detects reflected light from the recording surface of the recording medium ex215 to read the information. The modulation recording unit ex402 electrically drives a semiconductor laser included in the optical head ex401, and modulates the laser light according to recorded data. The reproduction demodulating unit ex403 amplifies a reproduction signal obtained by electrically detecting the reflected light from the recording surface using a photo detector included in the optical head ex401, and demodulates the reproduction signal by separating a signal component recorded on the recording medium ex215 to reproduce the necessary information. The buffer ex404 temporarily holds the information to be recorded on the recording medium ex215 and the information reproduced from the recording medium ex215. The disk motor ex405 rotates the recording medium ex215. The servo control unit ex406 moves the optical head ex401 to a predetermined information track while controlling the rotation drive of the disk motor ex405 so as to follow the laser spot. The system control unit ex407 controls overall the information reproducing/recording unit ex400. The reading and writing processes can be implemented by the system control unit ex407 using various information stored in the buffer ex404 and generating and adding new information as necessary, and by the modulation recording unit ex402, the reproduction demodulating unit ex403, and the servo control unit ex406 that record and reproduce information through the optical head ex401 while being operated in a coordinated manner. The system control unit ex407 includes, for example, a microprocessor, and executes processing by causing a computer to execute a program for read and write.

[0277]

Although the optical head ex401 irradiates a laser spot in the description, it may perform high-density recording using near field light.

[0278]

FIG. 32 illustrates the recording medium ex215 that is the optical disk. On the recording surface of the recording medium ex215, guide grooves are spirally formed, and an information track ex230 records, in advance, address information indicating an absolute position on the disk according to change in a shape of the guide grooves. The address information includes information for determining positions of recording blocks ex231 that are a unit for recording data. Reproducing the information track ex230 and reading the address information in an apparatus that records and reproduces data can lead to determination of the positions of the recording blocks. Furthermore, the recording medium ex215 includes a data recording area ex233, an inner circumference area ex232, and an outer circumference area ex234. The data recording area ex233 is an area for use in recording the user data. The inner circumference area ex232 and the outer circumference area ex234 that are inside and outside of the data recording area ex233, respectively are for specific use except for recording the user data. The information reproducing/recording unit 400 reads and writes coded audio, coded video data, or multiplexed data obtained by multiplexing the coded audio and video data, from and on the data recording area ex233 of the recording medium ex215.

[0279]

Although an optical disk having a layer, such as a DVD and a BD is described as an example in the description, the optical disk is not limited to such, and may be an optical disk having a multilayer structure and capable of being recorded on a part other than the surface. Furthermore, the optical disk may have a structure for multidimensional recording/reproduction, such as recording of information using light of colors with different wavelengths in the same portion of the optical disk and for recording information having different layers from various angles.

[0280]

Furthermore, a car ex210 having an antenna ex205 can receive data from the satellite ex202 and others, and reproduce video on a display device such as a car navigation system ex211 set

in the car ex210, in the digital broadcasting system ex200. Here, a configuration of the car navigation system ex211 will be a configuration, for example, including a GPS receiving unit from the configuration illustrated in FIG. 30. The same will be true for the configuration of the computer ex111, the cellular phone ex114, and others.

[0281]

FIG. 33A illustrates the cellular phone ex114 that uses the moving picture coding method and the moving picture decoding method described in embodiments. The cellular phone ex114 includes: an antenna ex350 for transmitting and receiving radio waves through the base station ex110; a camera unit ex365 capable of capturing moving and still images; and a display unit ex358 such as a liquid crystal display for displaying the data such as decoded video captured by the camera unit ex365 or received by the antenna ex350. The cellular phone ex114 further includes: a main body unit including an operation key unit ex366; an audio output unit ex357 such as a speaker for output of audio; an audio input unit ex356 such as a microphone for input of audio; a memory unit ex367 for storing captured video or still pictures, recorded audio, coded or decoded data of the received video, the still pictures, e-mails, or others; and a slot unit ex364 that is an interface unit for a recording medium that stores data in the same manner as the memory unit ex367.

[0282]

Next, an example of a configuration of the cellular phone ex114 will be described with reference to FIG. 33B. In the cellular phone ex114, a main control unit ex360 designed to control overall each unit of the main body including the display unit ex358 as well as the operation key unit ex366 is connected mutually, via a synchronous bus ex370, to a power supply circuit unit ex361, an operation input control unit ex362, a video signal processing unit ex355, a camera interface unit ex363, a liquid crystal display (LCD) control unit ex359, a modulation/demodulation unit ex352, a multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex353, an audio signal processing unit ex354, the slot unit ex364, and the memory unit ex367.

[0283]

When a call-end key or a power key is turned ON by a user's operation, the power supply circuit unit ex361 supplies the respective units with power from a battery pack so as to activate the cell phone ex114.

[0284]

In the cellular phone ex114, the audio signal processing unit ex354 converts the audio signals collected by the audio input unit ex356 in voice conversation mode into digital audio signals under the control of the main control unit ex360 including a CPU, ROM, and RAM. Then, the modulation/demodulation unit ex352 performs spread spectrum processing on the digital audio signals, and the transmitting and receiving unit ex351 performs digital-to-analog conversion and frequency conversion on the data, so as to transmit the resulting data via the antenna ex350. Also, in the cellular phone ex114, the transmitting and receiving unit ex351 amplifies the data received by the antenna ex350 in voice conversation mode and performs frequency conversion and the analog-to-digital conversion on the data. Then, the modulation/demodulation unit ex352 performs inverse spread spectrum processing on the data, and the audio signal processing unit ex354 converts it into analog audio signals, so as to output them via the audio output unit ex357.

[0285]

Furthermore, when an e-mail in data communication mode is transmitted, text data of the e-mail inputted by operating the operation key unit ex366 and others of the main body is sent out to the main control unit ex360 via the operation input control unit ex362. The main control unit ex360 causes the modulation/demodulation unit ex352 to perform spread spectrum processing on the text data, and the transmitting and receiving unit ex351 performs the digital-to-analog conversion and the frequency conversion on the resulting data to transmit the data to the base station ex110 via the antenna ex350. When an e-mail is received, processing that is approximately inverse to the processing for transmitting an e-mail is performed on the received data, and the

resulting data is provided to the display unit ex358.

[0286]

When video, still images, or video and audio in data communication mode is or are transmitted, the video signal processing unit ex355 compresses and codes video signals supplied from the camera unit ex365 using the moving picture coding method shown in each of embodiments (i.e., functions as the image coding apparatus according to the aspect of the present invention), and transmits the coded video data to the multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex353. In contrast, during when the camera unit ex365 captures video, still images, and others, the audio signal processing unit ex354 codes audio signals collected by the audio input unit ex356, and transmits the coded audio data to the multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex353.

[0287]

The multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex353 multiplexes the coded video data supplied from the video signal processing unit ex355 and the coded audio data supplied from the audio signal processing unit ex354, using a predetermined method. Then, the modulation/demodulation unit (modulation/demodulation circuit unit) ex352 performs spread spectrum processing on the multiplexed data, and the transmitting and receiving unit ex351 performs digital-to-analog conversion and frequency conversion on the data so as to transmit the resulting data via the antenna ex350.

[0288]

When receiving data of a video file which is linked to a Web page and others in data communication mode or when receiving an e-mail with video and/or audio attached, in order to decode the multiplexed data received via the antenna ex350, the multiplexing/demultiplexing unit ex353 demultiplexes the multiplexed data into a video data bitstream and an audio data bitstream, and supplies the video signal processing unit ex355 with the coded video data and the audio signal processing unit ex354 with the coded audio data, through the synchronous bus ex370. The video signal processing unit ex355 decodes the video signal using a

moving picture decoding method corresponding to the moving picture coding method shown in each of embodiments (i.e., functions as the image decoding apparatus according to the aspect of the present invention), and then the display unit ex358 displays, for instance, the video and still images included in the video file linked to the Web page via the LCD control unit ex359. Furthermore, the audio signal processing unit ex354 decodes the audio signal, and the audio output unit ex357 provides the audio.

[0289]

Furthermore, similarly to the television ex300, a terminal such as the cellular phone ex114 probably have 3 types of implementation configurations including not only (i) a transmitting and receiving terminal including both a coding apparatus and a decoding apparatus, but also (ii) a transmitting terminal including only a coding apparatus and (iii) a receiving terminal including only a decoding apparatus. Although the digital broadcasting system ex200 receives and transmits the multiplexed data obtained by multiplexing audio data onto video data in the description, the multiplexed data may be data obtained by multiplexing not audio data but character data related to video onto video data, and may be not multiplexed data but video data itself.

[0290]

As such, the moving picture coding method and the moving picture decoding method in each of embodiments can be used in any of the devices and systems described. Thus, the advantages described in each of embodiments can be obtained.

[0291]

Furthermore, the present invention is not limited to embodiments, and various modifications and revisions are possible without departing from the scope of the present invention.

[0292]

[Embodiment 6]

Video data can be generated by switching, as necessary, between (i) the moving picture coding method or the moving picture coding apparatus shown in each of embodiments and (ii) a moving

picture coding method or a moving picture coding apparatus in conformity with a different standard, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1.

[0293]

Here, when a plurality of video data that conforms to the different standards is generated and is then decoded, the decoding methods need to be selected to conform to the different standards. However, since to which standard each of the plurality of the video data to be decoded conforms cannot be detected, there is a problem that an appropriate decoding method cannot be selected.

[0294]

In order to solve the problem, multiplexed data obtained by multiplexing audio data and others onto video data has a structure including identification information indicating to which standard the video data conforms. The specific structure of the multiplexed data including the video data generated in the moving picture coding method and by the moving picture coding apparatus shown in each of embodiments will be hereinafter described. The multiplexed data is a digital stream in the MPEG-2 Transport Stream format.

[0295]

FIG. 34 illustrates a structure of the multiplexed data. As illustrated in FIG. 34, the multiplexed data can be obtained by multiplexing at least one of a video stream, an audio stream, a presentation graphics stream (PG), and an interactive graphics stream. The video stream represents primary video and secondary video of a movie, the audio stream (IG) represents a primary audio part and a secondary audio part to be mixed with the primary audio part, and the presentation graphics stream represents subtitles of the movie. Here, the primary video is normal video to be displayed on a screen, and the secondary video is video to be displayed on a smaller window in the primary video. Furthermore, the interactive graphics stream represents an interactive screen to be generated by arranging the GUI components on a screen. The video stream is coded in the moving picture coding method or by the moving picture coding apparatus shown in each of embodiments, or in a moving

picture coding method or by a moving picture coding apparatus in conformity with a conventional standard, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1. The audio stream is coded in accordance with a standard, such as Dolby-AC-3, Dolby Digital Plus, MLP, DTS, DTS-HD, and linear PCM.

[0296]

Each stream included in the multiplexed data is identified by PID. For example, 0x1011 is allocated to the video stream to be used for video of a movie, 0x1100 to 0x111F are allocated to the audio streams, 0x1200 to 0x121F are allocated to the presentation graphics streams, 0x1400 to 0x141F are allocated to the interactive graphics streams, 0x1B00 to 0x1B1F are allocated to the video streams to be used for secondary video of the movie, and 0x1A00 to 0x1A1F are allocated to the audio streams to be used for the secondary audio to be mixed with the primary audio.

[0297]

FIG. 35 schematically illustrates how data is multiplexed. First, a video stream ex235 composed of video frames and an audio stream ex238 composed of audio frames are transformed into a stream of PES packets ex236 and a stream of PES packets ex239, and further into TS packets ex237 and TS packets ex240, respectively. Similarly, data of a presentation graphics stream ex241 and data of an interactive graphics stream ex244 are transformed into a stream of PES packets ex242 and a stream of PES packets ex245, and further into TS packets ex243 and TS packets ex246, respectively. These TS packets are multiplexed into a stream to obtain multiplexed data ex247.

[0298]

FIG. 36 illustrates how a video stream is stored in a stream of PES packets in more detail. The first bar in FIG. 36 shows a video frame stream in a video stream. The second bar shows the stream of PES packets. As indicated by arrows denoted as yy1, yy2, yy3, and yy4 in FIG. 36, the video stream is divided into pictures as I pictures, B pictures, and P pictures each of which is a video presentation unit, and the pictures are stored in a payload of each of

the PES packets. Each of the PES packets has a PES header, and the PES header stores a Presentation Time-Stamp (PTS) indicating a display time of the picture, and a Decoding Time-Stamp (DTS) indicating a decoding time of the picture.

[0299]

FIG. 37 illustrates a format of TS packets to be finally written on the multiplexed data. Each of the TS packets is a 188-byte fixed length packet including a 4-byte TS header having information, such as a PID for identifying a stream and a 184-byte TS payload for storing data. The PES packets are divided, and stored in the TS payloads, respectively. When a BD ROM is used, each of the TS packets is given a 4-byte TP_Extra_Header, thus resulting in 192-byte source packets. The source packets are written on the multiplexed data. The TP_Extra_Header stores information such as an Arrival_Time_Stamp (ATS). The ATS shows a transfer start time at which each of the TS packets is to be transferred to a PID filter. The source packets are arranged in the multiplexed data as shown at the bottom of FIG. 37. The numbers incrementing from the head of the multiplexed data are called source packet numbers (SPNs).

[0300]

Each of the TS packets included in the multiplexed data includes not only streams of audio, video, subtitles and others, but also a Program Association Table (PAT), a Program Map Table (PMT), and a Program Clock Reference (PCR). The PAT shows what a PID in a PMT used in the multiplexed data indicates, and a PID of the PAT itself is registered as zero. The PMT stores PIDs of the streams of video, audio, subtitles and others included in the multiplexed data, and attribute information of the streams corresponding to the PIDs. The PMT also has various descriptors relating to the multiplexed data. The descriptors have information such as copy control information showing whether copying of the multiplexed data is permitted or not. The PCR stores STC time information corresponding to an ATS showing when the PCR packet is transferred to a decoder, in order to achieve synchronization between an Arrival Time Clock (ATC) that is a time axis of ATSs, and an System Time Clock (STC) that is a time

axis of PTSs and DTSs.

[0301]

FIG. 38 illustrates the data structure of the PMT in detail. A PMT header is disposed at the top of the PMT. The PMT header describes the length of data included in the PMT and others. A plurality of descriptors relating to the multiplexed data is disposed after the PMT header. Information such as the copy control information is described in the descriptors. After the descriptors, a plurality of pieces of stream information relating to the streams included in the multiplexed data is disposed. Each piece of stream information includes stream descriptors each describing information, such as a stream type for identifying a compression codec of a stream, a stream PID, and stream attribute information (such as a frame rate or an aspect ratio). The stream descriptors are equal in number to the number of streams in the multiplexed data.

[0302]

When the multiplexed data is recorded on a recording medium and others, it is recorded together with multiplexed data information files.

[0303]

Each of the multiplexed data information files is management information of the multiplexed data as shown in FIG. 39. The multiplexed data information files are in one to one correspondence with the multiplexed data, and each of the files includes multiplexed data information, stream attribute information, and an entry map.

[0304]

As illustrated in FIG. 39, the multiplexed data information includes a system rate, a reproduction start time, and a reproduction end time. The system rate indicates the maximum transfer rate at which a system target decoder to be described later transfers the multiplexed data to a PID filter. The intervals of the ATSs included in the multiplexed data are set to not higher than a system rate. The reproduction start time indicates a PTS in a video frame at the head of the multiplexed data. An interval of one frame is added to a PTS in a video frame at the end of the multiplexed data, and the PTS is set

to the reproduction end time.

[0305]

As shown in FIG. 40, a piece of attribute information is registered in the stream attribute information, for each PID of each stream included in the multiplexed data. Each piece of attribute information has different information depending on whether the corresponding stream is a video stream, an audio stream, a presentation graphics stream, or an interactive graphics stream. Each piece of video stream attribute information carries information including what kind of compression codec is used for compressing the video stream, and the resolution, aspect ratio and frame rate of the pieces of picture data that is included in the video stream. Each piece of audio stream attribute information carries information including what kind of compression codec is used for compressing the audio stream, how many channels are included in the audio stream, which language the audio stream supports, and how high the sampling frequency is. The video stream attribute information and the audio stream attribute information are used for initialization of a decoder before the player plays back the information.

[0306]

In the present embodiment, the multiplexed data to be used is of a stream type included in the PMT. Furthermore, when the multiplexed data is recorded on a recording medium, the video stream attribute information included in the multiplexed data information is used. More specifically, the moving picture coding method or the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments includes a step or a unit for allocating unique information indicating video data generated by the moving picture coding method or the moving picture coding apparatus in each of embodiments, to the stream type included in the PMT or the video stream attribute information. With the configuration, the video data generated by the moving picture coding method or the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments can be distinguished from video data that conforms to another standard.

[0307]

Furthermore, FIG. 41 illustrates steps of the moving picture decoding method according to the present embodiment. In Step exS100, the stream type included in the PMT or the video stream attribute information included in the multiplexed data information is obtained from the multiplexed data. Next, in Step exS101, it is determined whether or not the stream type or the video stream attribute information indicates that the multiplexed data is generated by the moving picture coding method or the moving picture coding apparatus in each of embodiments. When it is determined that the stream type or the video stream attribute information indicates that the multiplexed data is generated by the moving picture coding method or the moving picture coding apparatus in each of embodiments, in Step exS102, decoding is performed by the moving picture decoding method in each of embodiments. Furthermore, when the stream type or the video stream attribute information indicates conformance to the conventional standards, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1, in Step exS103, decoding is performed by a moving picture decoding method in conformity with the conventional standards.

[0308]

As such, allocating a new unique value to the stream type or the video stream attribute information enables determination whether or not the moving picture decoding method or the moving picture decoding apparatus that is described in each of embodiments can perform decoding. Even when multiplexed data that conforms to a different standard is input, an appropriate decoding method or apparatus can be selected. Thus, it becomes possible to decode information without any error. Furthermore, the moving picture coding method or apparatus, or the moving picture decoding method or apparatus in the present embodiment can be used in the devices and systems described above.

[0309]

[Embodiment 7]

Each of the moving picture coding method, the moving picture coding apparatus, the moving picture decoding method, and the

moving picture decoding apparatus in each of embodiments is typically achieved in the form of an integrated circuit or a Large Scale Integrated (LSI) circuit. As an example of the LSI, FIG. 42 illustrates a configuration of the LSI ex500 that is made into one chip. The LSI ex500 includes elements ex501, ex502, ex503, ex504, ex505, ex506, ex507, ex508, and ex509 to be described below, and the elements are connected to each other through a bus ex510. The power supply circuit unit ex505 is activated by supplying each of the elements with power when the power supply circuit unit ex505 is turned on.

[0310]

For example, when coding is performed, the LSI ex500 receives an AV signal from a microphone ex117, a camera ex113, and others through an AV IO ex509 under control of a control unit ex501 including a CPU ex502, a memory controller ex503, a stream controller ex504, and a driving frequency control unit ex512. The received AV signal is temporarily stored in an external memory ex511, such as an SDRAM. Under control of the control unit ex501, the stored data is segmented into data portions according to the processing amount and speed to be transmitted to a signal processing unit ex507. Then, the signal processing unit ex507 codes an audio signal and/or a video signal. Here, the coding of the video signal is the coding described in each of embodiments. Furthermore, the signal processing unit ex507 sometimes multiplexes the coded audio data and the coded video data, and a stream IO ex506 provides the multiplexed data outside. The provided multiplexed data is transmitted to the base station ex107, or written on the recording medium ex215. When data sets are multiplexed, the data should be temporarily stored in the buffer ex508 so that the data sets are synchronized with each other.

[0311]

Although the memory ex511 is an element outside the LSI ex500, it may be included in the LSI ex500. The buffer ex508 is not limited to one buffer, but may be composed of buffers. Furthermore, the LSI ex500 may be made into one chip or a plurality of chips.

[0312]

Furthermore, although the control unit ex501 includes the CPU ex502, the memory controller ex503, the stream controller ex504, the driving frequency control unit ex512, the configuration of the control unit ex501 is not limited to such. For example, the signal processing unit ex507 may further include a CPU. Inclusion of another CPU in the signal processing unit ex507 can improve the processing speed. Furthermore, as another example, the CPU ex502 may serve as or be a part of the signal processing unit ex507, and, for example, may include an audio signal processing unit. In such a case, the control unit ex501 includes the signal processing unit ex507 or the CPU ex502 including a part of the signal processing unit ex507.

[0313]

The name used here is LSI, but it may also be called IC, system LSI, super LSI, or ultra LSI depending on the degree of integration.

[0314]

Moreover, ways to achieve integration are not limited to the LSI, and a special circuit or a general purpose processor and so forth can also achieve the integration. Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) that can be programmed after manufacturing LSIs or a reconfigurable processor that allows re-configuration of the connection or configuration of an LSI can be used for the same purpose.

[0315]

In the future, with advancement in semiconductor technology, a brand-new technology may replace LSI. The functional blocks can be integrated using such a technology. The possibility is that the present invention is applied to biotechnology.

[0316]

[Embodiment 8]

When video data generated in the moving picture coding method or by the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments is decoded, compared to when video data that conforms to a conventional standard, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC,

and VC-1 is decoded, the processing amount probably increases. Thus, the LSI ex500 needs to be set to a driving frequency higher than that of the CPU ex502 to be used when video data in conformity with the conventional standard is decoded. However, when the driving frequency is set higher, there is a problem that the power consumption increases.

[0317]

In order to solve the problem, the moving picture decoding apparatus, such as the television ex300 and the LSI ex500 is configured to determine to which standard the video data conforms, and switch between the driving frequencies according to the determined standard. FIG. 43 illustrates a configuration ex800 in the present embodiment. A driving frequency switching unit ex803 sets a driving frequency to a higher driving frequency when video data is generated by the moving picture coding method or the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments. Then, the driving frequency switching unit ex803 instructs a decoding processing unit ex801 that executes the moving picture decoding method described in each of embodiments to decode the video data. When the video data conforms to the conventional standard, the driving frequency switching unit ex803 sets a driving frequency to a lower driving frequency than that of the video data generated by the moving picture coding method or the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments. Then, the driving frequency switching unit ex803 instructs the decoding processing unit ex802 that conforms to the conventional standard to decode the video data.

[0318]

More specifically, the driving frequency switching unit ex803 includes the CPU ex502 and the driving frequency control unit ex512 in FIG. 42. Here, each of the decoding processing unit ex801 that executes the moving picture decoding method described in each of embodiments and the decoding processing unit ex802 that conforms to the conventional standard corresponds to the signal processing unit ex507 in FIG. 42. The CPU ex502 determines to which standard

the video data conforms. Then, the driving frequency control unit ex512 determines a driving frequency based on a signal from the CPU ex502. Furthermore, the signal processing unit ex507 decodes the video data based on the signal from the CPU ex502. For example, the identification information described in Embodiment 6 is probably used for identifying the video data. The identification information is not limited to the one described in Embodiment 6 but may be any information as long as the information indicates to which standard the video data conforms. For example, when which standard video data conforms to can be determined based on an external signal for determining that the video data is used for a television or a disk, etc., the determination may be made based on such an external signal. Furthermore, the CPU ex502 selects a driving frequency based on, for example, a look-up table in which the standards of the video data are associated with the driving frequencies as shown in FIG. 45. The driving frequency can be selected by storing the look-up table in the buffer ex508 and in an internal memory of an LSI, and with reference to the look-up table by the CPU ex502.

[0319]

FIG. 44 illustrates steps for executing a method in the present embodiment. First, in Step exS200, the signal processing unit ex507 obtains identification information from the multiplexed data. Next, in Step exS201, the CPU ex502 determines whether or not the video data is generated by the coding method and the coding apparatus described in each of embodiments, based on the identification information. When the video data is generated by the moving picture coding method and the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments, in Step exS202, the CPU ex502 transmits a signal for setting the driving frequency to a higher driving frequency to the driving frequency control unit ex512. Then, the driving frequency control unit ex512 sets the driving frequency to the higher driving frequency. On the other hand, when the identification information indicates that the video data conforms to the conventional standard, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1, in Step exS203, the CPU ex502 transmits a signal for setting

the driving frequency to a lower driving frequency to the driving frequency control unit ex512. Then, the driving frequency control unit ex512 sets the driving frequency to the lower driving frequency than that in the case where the video data is generated by the moving picture coding method and the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiment.

[0320]

Furthermore, along with the switching of the driving frequencies, the power conservation effect can be improved by changing the voltage to be applied to the LSI ex500 or an apparatus including the LSI ex500. For example, when the driving frequency is set lower, the voltage to be applied to the LSI ex500 or the apparatus including the LSI ex500 is probably set to a voltage lower than that in the case where the driving frequency is set higher.

[0321]

Furthermore, when the processing amount for decoding is larger, the driving frequency may be set higher, and when the processing amount for decoding is smaller, the driving frequency may be set lower as the method for setting the driving frequency. Thus, the setting method is not limited to the ones described above. For example, when the processing amount for decoding video data in conformity with MPEG-4 AVC is larger than the processing amount for decoding video data generated by the moving picture coding method and the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments, the driving frequency is probably set in reverse order to the setting described above.

[0322]

Furthermore, the method for setting the driving frequency is not limited to the method for setting the driving frequency lower. For example, when the identification information indicates that the video data is generated by the moving picture coding method and the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments, the voltage to be applied to the LSI ex500 or the apparatus including the LSI ex500 is probably set higher. When the identification information indicates that the video data conforms to the

conventional standard, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1, the voltage to be applied to the LSI ex500 or the apparatus including the LSI ex500 is probably set lower. As another example, when the identification information indicates that the video data is generated by the moving picture coding method and the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments, the driving of the CPU ex502 does not probably have to be suspended. When the identification information indicates that the video data conforms to the conventional standard, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1, the driving of the CPU ex502 is probably suspended at a given time because the CPU ex502 has extra processing capacity. Even when the identification information indicates that the video data is generated by the moving picture coding method and the moving picture coding apparatus described in each of embodiments, in the case where the CPU ex502 has extra processing capacity, the driving of the CPU ex502 is probably suspended at a given time. In such a case, the suspending time is probably set shorter than that in the case where when the identification information indicates that the video data conforms to the conventional standard, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1.

[0323]

Accordingly, the power conservation effect can be improved by switching between the driving frequencies in accordance with the standard to which the video data conforms. Furthermore, when the LSI ex500 or the apparatus including the LSI ex500 is driven using a battery, the battery life can be extended with the power conservation effect.

[0324]

[Embodiment 9]

There are cases where a plurality of video data that conforms to different standards, is provided to the devices and systems, such as a television and a cellular phone. In order to enable decoding the plurality of video data that conforms to the different standards, the signal processing unit ex507 of the LSI ex500 needs to conform to the different standards. However, the problems of increase in the

scale of the circuit of the LSI ex500 and increase in the cost arise with the individual use of the signal processing units ex507 that conform to the respective standards.

[0325]

In order to solve the problem, what is conceived is a configuration in which the decoding processing unit for implementing the moving picture decoding method described in each of embodiments and the decoding processing unit that conforms to the conventional standard, such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4 AVC, and VC-1 are partly shared. Ex900 in FIG. 46A shows an example of the configuration. For example, the moving picture decoding method described in each of embodiments and the moving picture decoding method that conforms to MPEG-4 AVC have, partly in common, the details of processing, such as entropy coding, inverse quantization, deblocking filtering, and motion compensated prediction. The details of processing to be shared probably include use of a decoding processing unit ex902 that conforms to MPEG-4 AVC. In contrast, a dedicated decoding processing unit ex901 is probably used for other processing unique to an aspect of the present invention. Since the aspect of the present invention is characterized by inverse quantization in particular, for example, the dedicated decoding processing unit ex901 is used for inverse quantization. Otherwise, the decoding processing unit is probably shared for one of the entropy decoding, deblocking filtering, and motion compensation, or all of the processing. The decoding processing unit for implementing the moving picture decoding method described in each of embodiments may be shared for the processing to be shared, and a dedicated decoding processing unit may be used for processing unique to that of MPEG-4 AVC.

[0326]

Furthermore, ex1000 in FIG. 46B shows another example in that processing is partly shared. This example uses a configuration including a dedicated decoding processing unit ex1001 that supports the processing unique to an aspect of the present invention, a dedicated decoding processing unit ex1002 that supports the

processing unique to another conventional standard, and a decoding processing unit ex1003 that supports processing to be shared between the moving picture decoding method according to the aspect of the present invention and the conventional moving picture decoding method. Here, the dedicated decoding processing units ex1001 and ex1002 are not necessarily specialized for the processing according to the aspect of the present invention and the processing of the conventional standard, respectively, and may be the ones capable of implementing general processing. Furthermore, the configuration of the present embodiment can be implemented by the LSI ex500.

[0327]

As such, reducing the scale of the circuit of an LSI and reducing the cost are possible by sharing the decoding processing unit for the processing to be shared between the moving picture decoding method according to the aspect of the present invention and the moving picture decoding method in conformity with the conventional standard.

[Industrial Applicability]

[0328]

The image coding method and image decoding method according to an aspect of the present invention is advantageously applicable to a moving picture coding method and a moving picture decoding method.

[Reference Signs List]

[0329]

100, 200 image coding apparatus
101 subtractor
102 orthogonal transformation unit
103 quantization unit
104, 302 inverse-quantization unit
105, 303 inverse-orthogonal transformation unit
106, 304 adder

107, 305 block memory
108, 306 frame memory
109, 307 intra prediction unit
110, 308 inter prediction unit
111, 309 inter prediction control unit
112 picture-type determination unit
113, 310 switch
114, 311 merging block candidate calculation unit
115, 312 colpic memory
116 variable-length coding unit
210, 410 merging candidate derivation unit
211, 411 determination unit
212, 412 first derivation unit
213, 413 specification unit
214, 414 determination unit
215, 415 second derivation unit
220, 430 prediction control unit
230 coding unit
300, 400 image decoding apparatus
301 variable-length-decoding unit
420 decoding unit

CLAIMS

1. An image coding method for coding a current block included in a slice of the image, comprising:

deriving a first candidate having a first motion vector that has been used to code a first block;

determining whether or not a total number of one or more candidates having the first candidate is less than a maximum candidate number;

deriving a second candidate having a second motion vector when the total number of one or more candidates having the first candidate is less than the maximum candidate number; and

coding an index corresponding to a candidate having a motion vector,

wherein the motion vector is used to code the current block,

wherein the candidate is one of a plurality of candidates having the first candidate and the second candidate, and

wherein the maximum candidate number embedded in a slice header for the slice is fixed for all blocks in the slice.

2. An image decoding method for decoding a current block included in a slice of the image, comprising:

deriving a first candidate having a first motion vector that has been used to decode a first block;

determining whether or not a total number of one or more candidates having the first candidate is less than a maximum candidate number;

deriving a second candidate having a second motion vector when the total number of one or more candidates having the first candidate is less than the maximum candidate number; and

decoding a coded index corresponding to a candidate having a motion vector,

wherein the motion vector is used to decode the current block,

wherein the candidate is one of a plurality of candidates having the first candidate and the second candidate, and

wherein the maximum candidate number embedded in a slice header for the slice is fixed for all blocks in the slice.

3. An image coding apparatus that codes a current block included in a slice of the image, comprising:

a first deriver configured to derive a first candidate having a first motion vector

that has been used to code a first block;

a determiner configured to determine whether or not a total number of one or more candidates having the first candidate is less than a maximum candidate number;

a second deriver configured to derive a second candidate having a second motion vector when the total number of one or more candidates having the first candidate is less than the maximum candidate number; and

a coder configured to code an index corresponding to a candidate having a motion vector,

wherein the motion vector is used to code the current block,

wherein the candidate is one of a plurality of candidates having the first candidate and the second candidate, and

wherein the maximum candidate number embedded in a slice header for the slice is fixed for all blocks in the slice.

4. An image decoding apparatus that decodes a current block included in a slice of the image, comprising:

a first deriver configured to derive a first candidate having a first motion vector that has been used to decode a first block;

a determiner configured to determine whether or not a total number of one or more candidates having the first candidate is less than a maximum candidate number;

a second deriver configured to derive a second candidate having a second motion vector when the total number of one or more candidates having the first candidate is less than the maximum candidate number; and

a decoder configured to decode a coded index corresponding to a candidate having a motion vector,

wherein the motion vector is used to decode the current block, and

wherein the candidate is one of a plurality of candidates having the first candidate and the second candidate, and

wherein the maximum candidate number embedded in a slice header for the slice is fixed for all blocks in the slice.

IMAGE CODING METHOD, IMAGE CODING APPARATUS, IMAGE DECODING METHOD, IMAGE DECODING APPARATUS, AND IMAGE CODING AND DECODING APPARATUS

5

ABSTRACT

An image coding method bitstream includes: determining a maximum number of a merging candidate which is a combination of a prediction direction, a motion vector, and a reference picture index for use in coding of a current block (S201); deriving a first merging candidate (S202); determining whether or not a total number of the first merging candidate is smaller than the maximum number (S204); deriving a second merging candidate when it is determined that the total number of the first merging candidate is smaller than the maximum number (S205); selecting a merging candidate for use in the coding of the current block from the first merging candidate and the second merging candidate (S206); and coding, using the maximum number, an index for identifying the selected merging candidate, and attaching the coded index to the bitstream (S207).

Figure 19