CLAIMS

1. A method of coding video data, the method comprising: identifying a first block of video data in a first temporal location from a first view, wherein the first block is associated with a first disparity motion vector; generating a motion vector predictor candidate list for predicting the first disparity motion vector, wherein generating the motion vector predictor candidate list comprises: identifying a second motion vector for a second block of video data in a second view, wherein the second view is different than the first view; based on the second motion vector being a disparity motion vector, adding the second motion vector to the motion vector predictor candidate list; based on the second motion vector not being a disparity motion vector, determining that the second motion vector is unavailable for motion vector prediction such that the second motion vector is not added to the candidate list; and adding at least one other disparity motion vector to the motion vector predictor candidate list, wherein the at least one other disparity motion vector includes a disparity motion vector from a third block in a second temporal location from the first view; and coding prediction data for the first block using a motion vector predictor from the motion vector predictor candidate list.

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

3. The method of claim 2, further comprising identifying the second block based on an offset due to a disparity between the second block of the second view and the first block of the first view.

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

5. The method of claim 1, wherein, based on the second motion vector being a disparity motion vector, the method further comprises: determining whether a view distance of the first disparity motion vector is equal to a view distance of the second motion vector; when the view distance of the first disparity motion vector is not equal to the view distance of the second motion vector, scaling the second motion vector to generate a scaled motion vector predictor, wherein scaling the second motion vector comprises applying a scaling factor comprising the view distance of the first disparity motion vector divided by a view distance of the second motion vector to the first disparity motion vector, and wherein adding the motion vector predictor to the motion vector predictor candidate list comprises adding the scaled motion vector predictor to the motion vector predictor candidate list.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the view distance of the first disparity motion vector comprises a difference between a view identifier of a picture that includes the first block and a view identifier of a target picture associated with the first disparity motion vector, and wherein the view distance of the second motion vector comprises a difference between a view identifier of a reference picture that includes the second block and a view identifier of a target

picture associated with the second motion vector.

7. The method of claim 5, wherein the view distance of the first disparity motion vector comprises a geometric distance between a camera location of a view containing a picture that includes the first block and a camera location of a view containing a target picture associated with the first disparity motion vector, and wherein the view distance of the second motion vector comprises a geometric distance between a camera location of a view containing a reference picture that includes the second block and a camera location of a view containing a target picture associated with the second motion vector.

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

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

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

11. An apparatus for coding video data comprising: a memory configured to store video data; and one or more processors, the one or more processors configured to: identify a first block of the video data in a first temporal location from a first view, wherein the first block is associated with a first disparity motion vector; generate a motion vector predictor candidate list for predicting the first disparity motion vector, wherein to generate the motion vector predictor candidate list, the one or more processors are configured to: identify a second motion vector for a second block of the video data in a second view, wherein the second view is different than the first view; based on the second motion vector being a disparity motion vector, add the second motion vector to the motion vector predictor candidate list; based on the second motion vector not being a disparity motion vector, determine that the second motion vector is unavailable for motion vector prediction such that the second motion vector is not added to the candidate list; and add at least one other disparity motion vector to the motion vector predictor candidate list, wherein the at least one other disparity motion vector includes a disparity motion vector from a third block in a second temporal location from the first view; and code prediction data for the first block using a motion vector predictor from the motion vector predictor candidate list.

12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the second block of video data is located in the first temporal location.

13. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the one or more processors are further configured to identify the second block based on an offset due to a disparity between the second block of the second view and the first block of the first view.

14. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the second block of video data is located in a second,

different temporal location than the first temporal location.

15. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein, based on the second motion vector being a disparity motion vector, the one or more processors are further configured to: determine whether a view distance of the first disparity motion vector is equal to a view distance of the second motion vector; when the view distance of the first disparity motion vector is not equal to the view distance of the second motion vector, scale the second motion vector to generate a scaled motion vector predictor, wherein to scale the second motion vector the one or more processors are configured to apply a scaling factor comprising the view distance of the first disparity motion vector divided by a view distance of the second motion vector to the first disparity motion vector, and wherein to add the motion vector predictor to the motion vector predictor candidate list, the one or more processors are configured to add the scaled motion vector predictor to the motion vector predictor candidate list.

16. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the view distance of the first disparity motion vector comprises a difference between a view identifier of a picture that includes the first block and a view identifier of a target picture associated with the first disparity motion vector, and wherein the view distance of the second motion vector comprises a difference between a view identifier of a reference picture that includes the second block and a view identifier of a target picture associated with the second motion vector.

17. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the view distance of the first disparity motion vector comprises a geometric distance between a camera location of a view containing a picture that includes the first block and a camera location of a view containing a target picture associated with the first disparity motion vector, and wherein the view distance of the second motion vector comprises a geometric distance between a camera location of a view containing a reference picture that includes the second block and a camera location of a view containing a target picture associated with the second motion vector.

18. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein, to code the prediction data for the first block of video data, the one or more processors are configured to encode the prediction data.

19. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein, to code the prediction data for the first block of video data, the one or more processors are configured to decode the prediction data.

20. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the one or more processors are further configured to code the first block of video data using the prediction data for the first block of video data.

21. An apparatus for coding video data comprising: means for identifying a first block of video data in a first temporal location from a first view, wherein the first block is associated with a first disparity motion vector; means for generating a motion vector predictor candidate list for predicting the first disparity motion vector, wherein the means for generating the motion vector predictor candidate list comprises: means for identifying a second motion vector for a second block of video data in a second view, wherein the second view is different

than the first view; based on the second motion vector being a disparity motion vector, means for adding the second motion vector to the motion vector predictor candidate list; based on the second motion vector not being a disparity motion vector, means for determining that the second motion vector is unavailable for motion vector prediction such that the second motion vector is not added to the candidate list; and adding at least one other disparity motion vector to the motion vector predictor candidate list, wherein the at least one other disparity motion vector includes a disparity motion vector from a third block in a second temporal location from the first view; and means for coding prediction data for the first block using a motion vector predictor from the motion vector predictor candidate list.

22. The apparatus of claim 21, wherein the second block of video data is located in the first temporal location.

23. The apparatus of claim 22, further comprising means for identifying the second block based on an offset due to a disparity between the second block of the second view and the first block of the first view.

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

25. The apparatus of claim 21, wherein the apparatus further comprises: means for determining, based on the second motion vector being a disparity motion vector, whether a view distance of the first disparity motion vector is equal to a view distance of the second motion vector; means for scaling, when the view distance of the first disparity motion vector is not equal to the view distance of the second motion vector, the second motion vector to generate a scaled motion vector predictor, wherein the means for scaling the second motion vector comprises means for applying a scaling factor comprising the view distance of the first disparity motion vector divided by a view distance of the first disparity motion vector to the second disparity motion vector, and wherein the means for adding the motion vector predictor to the motion vector predictor candidate list comprises means for adding the scaled motion vector predictor to the motion vector predictor candidate list.

26. The apparatus of claim 25, wherein the view distance of the first disparity motion vector comprises a difference between a view identifier of a picture that includes the first block and a view identifier of a target picture associated with the first disparity motion vector, and wherein the view distance of the second motion vector comprises a difference between a view identifier of a reference picture that includes the second block and a view identifier of a target picture associated with the second motion vector.

27. The apparatus of claim 25, wherein the view distance of the first disparity motion vector comprises a geometric distance between a camera location of a view containing a picture that includes the first block and a camera location of a view containing a target picture associated with the first disparity motion vector, and wherein the view distance of the second motion vector comprises a geometric distance between a camera location of a view containing a

reference picture that includes the second block and a camera location of a view containing a target picture associated with the second motion vector.

28. The apparatus of claim 21, wherein means for coding prediction data for the first block of video data comprises means for encoding the prediction data.

29. The apparatus of claim 21, wherein means for coding prediction data for the first block of video data comprises means for decoding the prediction data.

30. The apparatus of claim 21, further comprising means for coding the first block of video data using the prediction data for the first block of video data.

31. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium having stored thereon instructions that, upon execution, cause one or more processors to: identify a first block of video data in a first temporal location from a first view, wherein the first block is associated with a first disparity motion vector; generate a motion vector predictor candidate list for predicting the first disparity motion vector, wherein to generate the motion vector predictor candidate list, the instructions cause the one or more processors to: identify a second motion vector for a second block of video data in a second view, wherein the second view is different than the first view; based on the second motion vector being a disparity motion vector, add the second motion vector to the motion vector predictor candidate list; based on the second motion vector not being a disparity motion vector, determine that the second motion vector is unavailable for motion vector prediction such that the second motion vector is not added to the candidate list; and add at least one other disparity motion vector to the motion vector predictor candidate list, wherein the at least one other disparity motion vector includes a disparity motion vector from a third block in a second temporal location from the first view; and code prediction data for the second block using a motion vector predictor from the motion vector predictor candidate list.

32. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 31, wherein the second block of video data is located in the first temporal location.

33. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 32, further comprising instructions that cause the one or more processors to identify the second block based on an offset due to a disparity between the second block of the second view and the first block of the first view.

34. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 31, wherein the second block of video data is located in a second, different temporal location than the first temporal location.

35. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 31, wherein, based on the second motion vector being a disparity motion vector, the instructions further cause the one or more processors to: determine whether a view distance of the first disparity motion vector

is equal to a view distance of the second motion vector; when the view distance of the first disparity motion vector is not equal to the view distance of the second motion vector, scale the second motion vector to generate a scaled motion vector predictor, wherein scaling the second motion vector comprises applying a scaling factor comprising the view distance of the first disparity motion vector divided by a view distance of the second motion vector to the first disparity motion vector, and wherein to add the motion vector predictor to the motion vector predictor candidate list, the instructions cause the one or more processors to add the scaled motion vector predictor to the motion vector predictor candidate list.

36. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 35, wherein the view distance of the first disparity motion vector comprises a difference between a view identifier of a picture that includes the first block and a view identifier of a target picture associated with the first disparity motion vector, and wherein the view distance of the second motion vector comprises a difference between a view identifier of a reference picture that includes the second block and a view identifier of a target picture associated with the second motion vector.

37. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 35, wherein the view distance of the first disparity motion vector comprises a geometric distance between a camera location of a view containing a picture that includes the first block and a camera location of a view containing a target picture associated with the first disparity motion vector, and wherein the view distance of the second motion vector comprises a geometric distance between a camera location of a view containing a reference picture that includes the second block and a camera location of a view containing a target picture associated with the second motion vector.

38. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 31, wherein the instructions that cause the one or more processors to code prediction data for the first block of video data comprise instructions that cause the one or more processors to encode the prediction data.

39. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 31, wherein the instructions that cause the one or more processors to code prediction data for the first block of video data comprise instructions that cause the one or more processors to decode the prediction data.

40. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 31, further comprising instructions that cause the one or more processors to code the first block of video data using the prediction data for the first block of video data.

41. The apparatus of claim 11, further comprising a camera configured to capture the video data.

42. The apparatus of claim 11, further comprising a display configured to display the video data.