
CAVLC in H.264

Encode the 16 integers

- VLC table selection for coef_token
- Coefficient Level (sign+magnitude) Coding
- Zero Coding



Number Coding

- Coef-token>>
 - TotalCoeffs – number of non-zero coefficients
 - T1 – Trailing Ones (0-3)

 - Sign of each digit in T1
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Coef-token

- Upper and left previously coded blocks
- $N=(N_u+N_l)/2$
- $N=N_u$
- $N=N_l$
- 3 VLC and 1 FLC tables

N	Table for coeff_token
0, 1	Num-VLC0
2, 3	Num-VLC1
4, 5, 6, 7	Num-VLC2
8 or above	FLC

Encode for coeff and T1s

trailing_ones	total_coeff	$0 \leq nC < 2$	$2 \leq nC < 4$	$4 \leq nC < 8$	$8 \leq nC$	$nC == -1$
0	0	1	11	1111	0000 11	01
0	1	0001 01	0010 11	0011 11	0000 00	0001 11
1	1	01	10	1110	0000 01	1
0	2	0000 0111	0001 11	0010 11	0001 00	0001 00
1	2	0001 00	0011 1	0111 1	0001 01	0001 10
2	2	001	011	1101	0001 10	001
0	3	0000 0011 1	0000 111	0010 00	0010 00	0000 11
1	3	0000 0110	0010 10	0110 0	0010 01	0000 011
2	3	0000 101	0010 01	0111 0	0010 10	0000 010
3	3	0001 1	0101	1100	0010 11	0001 01
0	4	0000 0001 11	0000 0111	0001 111	0011 00	0000 10
1	4	0000 0011 0	0001 10	0101 0	0011 01	0000 0011
2	4	0000 0101	0001 01	0101 1	0011 10	0000 0010
3	4	0000 11	0100	1011	0011 11	0000 000
0	5	0000 0000 111	0000 0100	0001 011	0100 00	-
1	5	0000 0001 10	0000 110	0100 0	0100 01	-
2	5	0000 0010 1	0000 101	0100 1	0100 10	-
3	5	0000 100	0011 0	1010	0100 11	-
0	6	0000 0000 0111 1	0000 0011 1	0001 001	0101 00	-
1	6	0000 0000 110	0000 0110	0011 10	0101 01	-
2	6	0000 0001 01	0000 0101	0011 01	0101 10	-
3	6	0000 0100	0010 00	1001	0101 11	-

Level coding

- The table to encode each label adapts depend on the magnitude of each successively encoded label
 - Starting from level_VLC0
 - If the magnitude is larger than a threshold move up to the next table
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Total zero

- Total number of zero before the last non zero coefficients
 - Number of zero preceding each non-zero coefficients (run of zero)— `run_before`
 - The VLC table is dependent on both the `run_before` and `zero_left`
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Level Coding

Each Coefficient Level is indicated by Quotient
and Remainder
(levelprefix + levelsuffix)

$$\text{levelCode} = (\text{levelPrefix} \ll \text{suffixLength}) + \text{levelSuffix}$$

$$\text{levelPrefix} = \text{levelCode} / (1 \ll \text{suffixLength})$$

$$\text{levelSuffix} = \text{levelCode} \% (1 \ll \text{suffixLength})$$

編碼步驟

步驟一：初始值設定。

suffixLength與**i**的初始值設為**0**，**level [i]**為Non Zero Coefficient值。

步驟二：將有號（signed）的**level [i]**轉換成無號（unsigned）的**levelCode**。

如果**level [i]**是正的，**levelCode = (level [i] << 1) - 2;**

如果**level [i]**是負的，**levelCode = - (level [i] << 1) - 1**

步驟三：計算**levelPrefix**。

$$\mathbf{levelPrefix = levelCode / (1 \ll suffixLength) .}$$

步驟四：計算**levelSuffix**。

$$\mathbf{levelSuffix = levelCode \% (1 \ll suffixLength) .}$$

步驟五：**levelPrefix**查表A-3得到二進位代碼，然後輸入至位元流。

步驟六：**levelSuffix**的大小以**suffixLength**的位元長度表示。以**suffixLength**長度的位元數目將**levelSuffix**的大小輸入至位元流。

Level Scale Upgrading

步驟七：如果 **suffixLength** 等於 0，**suffixLength** 加一；如果 $\text{abs}(\text{level}(i))$ 大於

$3 \ll (\text{suffixLength} - 1)$ 並且 **suffixLength** 小於六，**suffixLength** 再加一。

步驟八：如果 **i** 小於 $(\text{total_coeff} - T1s)$ ，**i** 加一；回到步驟二。

For Example

4x4 block:

0	3	-1	0
0	-1	1	0
1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

- Scanned: 0,3,0,1,-1,-1,0,1,0.....
 - TotalCoeffs = 5
 - TotalZeros = 3
 - T1s = 3
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Scanned: 0,3,0,1,-1,-1,0,1,0.....

Element	Value	Code
coeff_token	TotalCoeffs=5, T1s=3	0000100
T1 sign (4)	+	0
T1 sign (3)	-	1
T1 sign (2)	-	1
Level (1)	+1 (use Level_VLC0)	1
Level (0)	+3 (use Level_VLC1)	0010
TotalZeros	3	111
run_before(4)	ZerosLeft=3; run_before=1	10
run_before(3)	ZerosLeft=2; run_before=0	1
run_before(2)	ZerosLeft=2; run_before=0	1
run_before(1)	ZerosLeft=2; run_before=1	01
run_before(0)	ZerosLeft=1; run_before=1	No code required; last coefficient.

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- $1 \rightarrow 0$, suffixlength=0, $0 = (0,0) \rightarrow 1$
 - $3 \rightarrow 4$, suffixlength=1, $4 = (2,0) \rightarrow 0010$
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Prefix

Codeword table for levelPrefix

levelPrefix	bit string
0	1
1	01
2	001
3	0001
4	0000 1
5	0000 01
6	0000 001
7	0000 0001
8	0000 0000 1
9	0000 0000 01
10	0000 0000 001
11	0000 0000 0001
12	0000 0000 0000 1
13	0000 0000 0000 01
14	0000 0000 0000 001
15	0000 0000 0000 0001

Decoding

Code	Element	Value	Output array
0000100	coeff_token	TotalCoeffs=5, T1s=3	Empty
0	T1 sign	+	<u>1</u>
1	T1 sign	-	<u>-1</u> , 1
1	T1 sign	-	<u>-1</u> , -1, 1
1	Level	+1	<u>1</u> , -1, -1, 1
0010	Level	+3	<u>3</u> , 1, -1, -1, 1
111	TotalZeros	3	3, 1, -1, -1, 1
10	run_before	1	3, 1, -1, -1, <u>0</u> , 1
1	run_before	0	3, 1, -1, -1, 0, 1
1	run_before	0	3, 1, -1, -1, 0, 1
01	run_before	1	3, <u>0</u> , 1, -1, -1, 0, 1

- The TotalZeros = 3, so another zero is inserted before the first coefficient

Another Example -2, 4, 3, -2, 0, 0, -1,0

Element	Value	Code
coeff_token	TotalCoeffs=5, T1s=1	0000000110
T1 sign (4)	-	1
Level (3)	Sent as -2 (see note 1) (use Level_VLC0)	0001
Level (2)	3 (use Level_VLC1)	0010
Level (1)	4 (use Level_VLC1)	00010
Level (0)	-2 (use Level_VLC2)	111
TotalZeros	2	0011
run_before(4)	ZerosLeft=2; run_before=2	00
run_before(3..0)	0	No code required

- Note 1: If there are less than 3 T1s, then the first non T1 level will not have a value of +/-1. Hence 3 is treated as 2 to save VLC bits.

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- $-2 \rightarrow 3$, suffixlength = 0, $3=(3,0) \rightarrow 0001$
 - $3 \rightarrow 4$, suffixlength=1, $4=(2,0) \rightarrow 001 0$
 - $4 \rightarrow 6$, suffixlength=1, $6=(3,0) \rightarrow 0001 0$
 - $-2 \rightarrow 3$, suffixlength=2, $3=(0,3) \rightarrow 1 11$
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Decoding

Code	Element	Value	Output array
0000000110	coeff_token	TotalCoeffs=5, T1s=1	Empty
1	T1 sign	-	<u>-1</u>
0001	Level	-2 decoded as -3	<u>-3</u> , -1
0010	Level	+3	<u>+3</u> , -3, -1
00010	Level	+4	<u>+4</u> , 3, -3, -1
111	Level	-2	<u>-2</u> , 4, 3, -3, -1
0011	TotalZeros	2	-2, 4, 3, -3, -1
00	run_before	2	-2, 4, 3, -3, <u>0, 0</u> , -1

Encode for level

Current VLC table	Threshold to increment table
VLC0	0
VLC1	3
VLC2	6
VLC3	12
VLC4	24
VLC5	48
VLC6	N/A (highest table)

Level decoding process

- If `total_coeff` is larger than 10 and `trailing_ones` is smaller than 3, `suffixLength` is set to 1.
 - Otherwise `suffixLength` is set to 0.
 - The following procedure is then applied iteratively (`total_coeff – trailing_ones`) times to decode the remaining levels, if any:
 - The syntax element `coeff_level` is decoded in two steps. In a first step a value of `levelPrefix` is decoded using the VLC specified in Table 9-6. In a second step an unsigned integer `levelSuffix` is read from the slice data. The size in bits of the unsigned integer is equal to `suffixLength` with the exception of the following two cases:
 - if `levelPrefix` is equal to 14 and `suffixLength` is 0, the size is 4 bits
 - if `levelPrefix` is equal to 15, the size is 12 bits.
 - A variable `levelCode` is set to $(\text{levelPrefix} \ll \text{suffixLength}) + \text{levelSuffix}$.
 - If `levelPrefix` is equal to 15 and `suffixLength` is equal to 0, `levelCode` is incremented by 15.
 - If the index `i` is equal to `trailing_ones` and `trailing_ones` is smaller than 3, `levelCode` is incremented by 2.
 - If `levelCode` is an even number the value $(\text{levelCode} + 2) \gg 1$ is assigned to `level[i]`. Otherwise, the value $(-\text{levelCode} - 1) \gg 1$ is assigned to `level[i]`.
 - If `suffixLength` is equal to zero, `suffixLength` is set to 1.
 - If the absolute value of `level[i]` is larger than $(3 \ll (\text{suffixLength} - 1))$ and `suffixLength` is smaller than 6, `suffixLength` is incremented by 1.
 - The index `i` is incremented by 1.
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