



Technical Report

ISO/IEC TR 23002-9

Information technology — MPEG video technologies —

Part 9: Film grain synthesis technology for video applications

*Technologies de l'information — Technologies vidéo MPEG —
Partie 9: Technologie de la synthèse du grain de film pour les
applications vidéo*

**First edition
2024-07**



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO/IEC 2024

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

	Page
Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Abbreviated terms	2
5 Conventions	2
5.1 General.....	2
5.2 Arithmetic operators.....	2
5.3 Bit-wise operators.....	3
5.4 Assignment operators.....	3
5.5 Relational, logical and other operators.....	3
5.6 Range notation.....	4
5.7 Mathematical functions.....	4
5.8 Order of operations.....	4
6 Overview of film grain technologies	5
6.1 General.....	5
6.2 Film grain technical characteristics.....	5
6.3 Film grain modelling.....	7
6.4 Film grain use cases and applications.....	8
6.5 Film grain workflow.....	8
7 Film grain synthesis	10
7.1 General.....	10
7.2 General description of film grain synthesis.....	10
7.2.1 General.....	10
7.2.2 Grain pattern template generation.....	11
7.2.3 Randomization.....	12
7.2.4 Local adaptation.....	15
7.2.5 Deblocking.....	17
7.2.6 Blending.....	17
7.3 Examples of film grain synthesis using the frequency filtering model.....	17
7.3.1 SMPTE RDD 5.....	17
7.3.2 Variants based on SMPTE RDD 5.....	19
7.4 Examples of film grain synthesis using the autoregressive model.....	20
7.4.1 FGC SEI message based autoregressive model.....	20
7.4.2 AFGS1 model.....	21
7.5 Example of film grain synthesis supporting both the frequency filtering and autoregressive models.....	24
7.5.1 General.....	24
7.5.2 Film grain template generation.....	24
7.5.3 Randomization.....	24
7.5.4 Local adaptation.....	24
7.5.5 Deblocking.....	25
7.5.6 Blending.....	25
8 Film grain analysis	25
8.1 General.....	25
8.2 Denoising and image analysis.....	26
8.2.1 Denoising.....	26
8.2.2 Edge and texture analysis.....	26
8.3 Determination of grain scaling function.....	27
8.3.1 General.....	27
8.3.2 An example of FGC SEI message scaling factor estimation.....	27

ISO/IEC TR 23002-9:2024(en)

8.3.3	An example of AFGS1 scaling factor estimation.....	31
8.4	Determination of cut-off frequencies for frequency filtering model.....	31
8.4.1	General.....	31
8.4.2	An example of FGC SEI message cut-off frequency estimation.....	32
8.5	Determination of autoregressive model coefficients.....	33
9	Film grain metadata.....	33
9.1	General.....	33
9.2	Film grain characteristics SEI message.....	34
9.2.1	General.....	34
9.2.2	Interpretation of FGC SEI message syntax.....	34
9.3	AFGS1 metadata.....	36
9.3.1	General.....	36
9.3.2	Interpretation of AFGS1 metadata syntax.....	36
Annex A (informative) Example implementations of the derivation of x/y offset.....		39
Annex B (informative) Example implementations of film grain synthesis technologies.....		41
Bibliography.....		47

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

ISO and IEC draw attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO and IEC had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents and <https://patents.iec.ch>. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*, in collaboration with ITU-T (as ITU-T twin H.Sup-FGST).

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 23002 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

Film grain synthesis technology can provide subjective quality benefits for certain video applications and can be used to effectively achieve improved video compression. The use of such technology can involve pre-processing to reduce film grain and sensor noise that is present in a video or image signal prior to compression. Metadata information can then be conveyed to a decoder and used to synthesize noise with similar characteristics as in the original content as a post-processing stage that follows the compression decoding process. This metadata can be signalled using appropriate mechanisms, such as the supplemental enhancement information messages that are supported by several video coding standards.

This document provides a referenceable overview of the end-to-end processing steps for film grain and sensor noise removal, estimation, parameterization, synthesis, and blending for consumer distribution applications. This document includes examples of encoder-side and post-decoding processing steps for grain blending for some of the currently defined technologies.

Information technology — MPEG video technologies —

Part 9:

Film grain synthesis technology for video applications

1 Scope

This document provides a description of the film grain synthesis technology in video applications, including for use with Rec. ITU-T H.264 | ISO/IEC 14496-10, Rec. ITU-T H.265 | ISO/IEC 23008-2 and Rec. ITU-T H.266 | ISO/IEC 23090-3.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

Rec. ITU-T H.264 | ISO/IEC 14496-10, *Information technology — Coding of audio-visual objects — Part 10: Advanced video coding*

Rec. ITU-T H.265 | ISO/IEC 23008-2, *Information technology — High efficiency coding and media delivery in heterogeneous environments — Part 2: High efficiency video coding*

Rec. ITU-T H.266 | ISO/IEC 23090-3, *Information technology — Coded representation of immersive media — Part 3: Versatile video coding*

Rec. ITU-T H.274 | ISO/IEC 23002-7, *Information technology — MPEG video technologies — Part 7: Versatile supplemental enhancement information messages for coded video bitstreams*