RTP Payload Format for Uncompressed Video: Additional Colour Sampling Modes
draft-ietf-avt-uncomp-video-ext-01.txt

Abstract

This memo extends the RTP Payload Format for Uncompressed Video to support additional colour sampling modes.

1. Introduction

The RTP Payload Format for Uncompressed Video [1] defines a scheme to packetise uncompressed, studio-quality, video streams for transport.
using RTP [2]. A range of standard and high definition video formats are supported, and parameters are defined so sender and receiver can negotiate the image size, colour space, pixel depth, and colour sampling mode.

A limitation of the signalling is that the number of bits per sample is assumed to be the same for each colour component. For example, it is possible to signal video using RGB colour sampling with 8-bits for each of the Red, Green and Blue components (24 bits per pixel), but not video using RGB colour sampling with 5-bits each for the Red and Blue components, but 6-bits for the Green component (16 bits per pixel). Such video formats can easily be transported by the payload format, but cannot be signalled using the parameters defined. This memo extends [1] with additional colour sampling modes, to signal such video formats.

2. Conventions Used in this Document

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [3].

3. Payload Format Parameters

This memo defines six new colour sampling modes that MAY be signalled for use with [1]. The new modes are "RGB+", "RG+B", "R+GB", "BGR+", "BG+R" and "B+GR". These sampling modes use the same packing order of samples as do the RGB and BGR colour sampling modes respectively ([1] Section 4.3), except that an additional bit per sample of colour depth MUST be used for the component marked by the + symbol. The mandatory parameter "depth=N" indicates that N bits per sample are used by the unmarked components, but N+1 bits are used by the marked component. All other features of the payload format are as defined in [1].

The primary use of these colour sampling modes is to enable efficient packing of data into small pixel groups ("pgroups"). The most common use case is expected to be video with "depth=5", where the additional bit of colour depth for the marked component enables a single pixel to fit into two octets without padding. The new colour sampling modes MAY be used for other depths, however, should that prove useful.

4. Example

A common uncompressed video format is RGB with 5 bits for the Red and Blue components and six bits for the Green component, for a total of 16 bits per pixel. Using the sampling modes defined in this memo,
this can be signalled in SDP according to the following example:

```plaintext
v=0
o=jdoe 2890844526 2890842807 IN IP4 10.47.16.5
s=-
c=IN IP4 10.47.16.6
t=2873397496 2873404696
m=video 51372 RTP/AVP 99
a=rtpmap:99 raw/90000
a=fmtp:99 sampling=RG+B; width=1024; height=768; depth=5;
   colorimetry=SMPTE240M
```

The last line has been wrapped due to formatting constraints of this memo, and forms one complete line in the SDP file.

5. Security Considerations

The security considerations of [1] apply. No additional security considerations are introduced by support for new colour sampling modes.

6. IANA Considerations

The video/raw media type is extended with six new values for the "sampling" parameter according to the rules defined in section 6.2 of [1]. The new values are "RGB+", "RG+B", "R+GB", "BGR+", "BG+R" and "B+GR" as described in this memo.

7. Acknowledgements

Thanks to Jeremy Searle and Andrew Lee at Westland Helicopters.

8. Normative References


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Acknowledgment

Funding for the RFC Editor function is currently provided by the Internet Society.