STANDARD



First edition 1995-03-15

Information technology — Coding of moving pictures and associated audio for digital storage media at up to about 1,5 Mbit/s —

Part 4: Compliance testing

Technologies de l'information — Codage de l'image animée et du son associé pour les supports de stockage numérique jusqu'à environ 1,5 Mbit/s —

Partie 4: Essais de conformité



Contents

Forewordii
Introductioniv
Section 1: General1
1.1 Scope
1.2 Normative references
Section 2: Technical elements
2.1 Definitions
2.2 Symbols and abbreviations1
2.3 Bitstream characteristics
2.4 Decoder characteristics10
2.5 Procedures to test bitstream compliance
2.6 Procedures to test decoder compliance
Annexes
A Definition of audio decoder tests

A	Definition	UI	auulo	uccouci	10313	T

B Descriptions of the ISO/IEC 11172 (MPEG) audio test bitstreams 3 2

© ISO/IEC 1995

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

ISO/IEC Copyright Office • Case Postale 56 • CH1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for world-wide standardization. National Bodies that are members of ISO and 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.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

ISO/IEC 11172 consists of the following parts, under the general title Information technology – Coding of moving pictures and associated audio for digital storage media at up to about 1,5 Mbit/s:

- Part 1: Systems
- Part 2: Video
- Part 3: Audio
- Part 4: Compliance testing

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO/IEC 11172. Annex B is for information only.

Introduction

This International Standard was prepared by ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG11 also known as MPEG (Moving Pictures Expert Group). MPEG was formed in 1988 to establish an International Standard for the coded representation of moving pictures and associated audio stored on digital storage media. Parts 1, 2 and 3 of this International Standard were unanimously approved by the participating National Bodies in November 1992.

This International Standard is published in four parts. Part 1 - Systems - specifies the system coding layer of the standard. It defines a multiplexed structure for combining audio and video data and means of representing the timing information needed to replay synchronized sequences in real-time. Part 2 - video - specifies the coded representation of video data and the decoding process required to reconstruct pictures. Part 3 - audio - specifies the coded representation of audio data and the decoding process required to reconstruct pictures. Part 3 - audio - specifies the coded representation of audio data and the decoding process required to reconstruct audio. Part 4 - compliance testing - specifies procedures to determine characteristics of coded bitstreams and to test compliance of bitstreams and decoders with the requirements specified in Parts 1, 2 and 3.

Parts 1, 2 and 3 of ISO/IEC 11172 specify a multiplex structure and coded representations of audiovisual information. Parts 1, 2 and 3 of ISO/IEC 11172 allow for large flexibility, achieving suitability of this International Standard for many different applications. The flexibility is obtained by including parameters in the bitstream that define the characteristics of coded bitstreams. Examples are the audio sampling frequency, picture size, picture rate and bitrate parameters.

This part of ISO/IEC 11172 specifies how tests can be designed to verify whether bitstreams and decoders meet the requirements as specified in parts 1, 2 and 3 of ISO/IEC 11172. These tests can be used for various purposes such as:

- manufacturers of encoders, and their customers, can use the tests to verify whether the encoder produces valid bitstreams.
- manufacturers of decoders and their customers can use the tests to verify whether the decoder meets the requirements specified in parts 1, 2 and 3 of ISO/IEC 11172 for the claimed decoder capabilities.
- applications can use the tests to verify whether the characteristics of a given bitstream meet the application requirements, for example whether the size of the coded picture does not exceed the maximum value allowed for the application.

Information technology — Coding of moving pictures and associated audio for digital storage media at up to about 1,5 Mbit/s —

Part 4: Compliance testing

Section 1: General

1.1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 11172 specifies how tests can be designed to verify whether bitstreams and decoders meet requirements specified in parts 1, 2 and 3 of ISO/IEC 11172. In this part of ISO/IEC 11172, encoders are not addressed specifically. An encoder is entitled to be an ISO/IEC 11172 encoder if it generates bitstreams compliant with the syntactic and semantic bitstream requirements specified in parts 1, 2 and 3 of ISO/IEC 11172.

Characteristics of coded bitstreams and decoders are defined for parts 1, 2 and 3 of ISO/IEC 11172. The characteristics of a bitstream define the subset of the standard that is exploited in the bitstream. Examples are the applied values or range of the picture size and bitrate parameters. Decoder characteristics define the properties and capabilities of the applied decoding process. An example of a property is the applied arithmetic accuracy. The capabilities of a decoder specify which coded bitstreams the decoder can decode and reconstruct, by defining the subset of the standard that may be exploited in decodable bitstreams. A bitstream can be decoded by a decoder if the characteristics of the coded bitstream are within the subset of the standard specified by the decoder capabilities.

Procedures are descibed for testing compliance of bitstreams and decoders to the requirements defined in parts 1, 2 and 3 of ISO/IEC 11172. Given the set of characteristics claimed, the requirements that must be met are fully determined by parts 1, 2 and 3 of ISO/IEC 11172. This part of ISO/IEC 11172 summarizes the requirements, cross references them to characteristics, and defines how compliance with them can be tested. Guidelines are given how to construct tests and determine their outcome. Some actual tests are defined only for audio.

1.2 Normative references

The following International Standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 11172. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO/IEC 11172 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/IEC 11172-1:1993 Information technology - Coding of moving pictures and associated audio for digital storage media at up to about 1,5 Mbit/s - Part 1: Systems.

ISO/IEC 11172-2:1993 Information technology - Coding of moving pictures and associated audio for digital storage media at up to about 1,5 Mbit/s - Part 2: Video.

ISO/IEC 11172-3:1993 Information technology - Coding of moving pictures and associated audio for digital storage media at up to about 1,5 Mbit/s - Part 3: Audio.