ATSC Candidate Standard: A/341 Amendment: IC_TC_P

ADVANCED TELEVISION SYSTEMS COMMITTEE

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Advanced Television Systems Committee 1776 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 202-872-9160 The Advanced Television Systems Committee, Inc., is an international, non-profit organization developing voluntary standards for digital television. The ATSC member organizations represent the broadcast, broadcast equipment, motion picture, consumer electronics, computer, cable, satellite, and semiconductor industries.

Specifically, ATSC is working to coordinate television standards among different communications media focusing on digital television, interactive systems, and broadband multimedia communications. ATSC is also developing digital television implementation strategies and presenting educational seminars on the ATSC standards.

ATSC was formed in 1982 by the member organizations of the Joint Committee on InterSociety Coordination (JCIC): the Electronic Industries Association (EIA), the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB), the National Cable Telecommunications Association (NCTA), and the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (SMPTE). Currently, there are approximately 150 members representing the broadcast, broadcast equipment, motion picture, consumer electronics, computer, cable, satellite, and semiconductor industries.

ATSC Digital TV Standards include digital high definition television (HDTV), standard definition television (SDTV), data broadcasting, multichannel surround-sound audio, and satellite direct-to-home broadcasting.

Note: The user's attention is called to the possibility that compliance with this standard may require use of an invention covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken with respect to the validity of this claim or of any patent rights in connection therewith. One or more patent holders have, however, filed a statement regarding the terms on which such patent holder(s) may be willing to grant a license under these rights to individuals or entities desiring to obtain such a license. Details may be obtained from the ATSC Secretary and the patent holder.

This specification is being put forth as a Candidate Standard by the TG3/S34 Specialist Group. This document is an editorial revision of the Working Draft S34-261r0 dated 13 April 2017. All ATSC members and non-members are encouraged to review and implement this specification and return comments to <u>cs-editor@atsc.org</u>. ATSC Members can also send comments directly to the TG3/S34 Specialist Group. This specification is expected to progress to Proposed Standard after its Candidate Standard period.

Revision History

Version	Date
Candidate Standard approved	17 May 2017
Updated CS approved	1 June 2017
Amendment approved	[date]

Table of Contents

1.	OVERVIEW	.1
2.	REFERENCES	.1
	DEFINITION OF TERMS	
4.	CHANGES TO A/341	.1
	4.1 Replace a Bullet Item in 6.3.2.2	1

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1. OVERVIEW

This document describes changes to A/341 that, if adopted, would allow the use of IC_TC_P matrix coefficients in the case of HDR video. If approved by the ATSC, A/341-Video-HECV, 19 May, 2017 ("A/341") would be amended according to the edits described herein.

2. REFERENCES

No additional references are required for this amendment.

3. DEFINITION OF TERMS

No additional acronyms, abbreviations or terms are required for this amendment.

4. CHANGES TO A/341

In this section of this document, "[ref]" indicates that a cross reference to a cited referenced document that is listed in A/341 would be inserted.

4.1 Replace a Bullet Item in 6.3.2.2

The fourth bullet item under 6.3.2.2 "PQ transfer characteristics" would be replaced as follows:

Existing bullet item to be replaced:

• Each SPS shall have matrix_coeffs present and set equal to 9. This constrains the matrix coefficients to non-constant luminance Y'CBCR as defined in ITU-R BT.2100 [ref].

New bullet item to be added:

• Each SPS shall have matrix_coeffs present and set equal to 9 or 14. This constrains the matrix coefficients to non-constant luminance Y'C_BC_R or constant intensity IC_TC_P, respectively, as defined in ITU-R BT.2100 [ref]. Note that switching between these modes during a transmission could lead to a disturbance in downstream retransmission systems and consumer devices.

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