

Reto Kromer • AV Preservation by reto.ch

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19 July 2024

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- The Dilemma
- Today's Solutions
- Future Directions





Compression

- uncompressed
- Iossless compression
- Iossy compression
- chroma subsampling
- born compressed

Lossless Compression

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- + less storage is need
- + faster writing, transmission and reading
- data processing is more complex
- more computing power is needed

examples: JPEG 2000, FFV1

Uncompressed

- + data processing is simpler
- + less computing power is needed
- more storage is need
- slower writing, transmission and reading

examples: TIFF, DPX, DNG, OpenEXR

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Lossy Compression

- optimised for postproduction examples: ProRes 422, ProRes 4444; DNxHD, DNxHR
- optimised for access
 examples: H.264 (AVC), H.265 (HEVC), H.266 (VVC); AV1

Chroma Subsampling

from analogue television to digital television

4:4:4 sampling

- 4:2:2 subsampling for postproduction
- 4:2:0 and 4:1:1 subsamplings for access

Born Compressed

• optimised for both image acquisition and postproduction examples: CineForm RAW, ProRes RAW, Blackmagic RAW

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FFV1

- lossless video compression
- frames divided in slices, with checksums
- open source and patent free
- adopted by several archives
 - → Claudio Santancini

	avantages	disavantages
TIFF DPX OpenEXR	data easier to process	bigger files
JPEG 2000 FFV1	smaller files	data complexe to process

Archive Master and Mezzanine

- single images ("film")
 Matroska, FFV1, 2K, RGB, 16 bit
 - Matroska, FFV1, 2K, R'G'B', 12 bit

streams ("video")

- Matroska, FFV1, "HD", Y'CBCR 4:2:2, 10 bit
- Matroska, FFV1, "HD", Y'CBCR 4:4:4, 12 bit

audio

- Matroska, FLAC, 96 kHz, 24 bit
- Matroska, FLAC, 192 kHz, 24 bit

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A Bridge

RAWcooked (command-line interface) → mediaarea.net/RAWcooked

to encode: rawcooked input_path_of_folder # to decode: rawcooked rawcooked_input_file.mkv # to get help: rawcooked -h man rawcooked

RAWcooked

- encoding into Matroska (.mkv) using FFV1 video codec and FLAC audio codec
- all metadata preserved
- decoding with bit-by-bit reversibility
- possibility to embed sidecar files such as MD5, LUT, XML and PDF
- compatibility with media players

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Sustainability

from 2004 to 2012

• all power consumption from the grid

from 2013 to 2019

• no electricity from the grid is used for the IT

from 2020 to 2024

• no electricity at all comes from the grid

Future Directions

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No Time to Wait

- 2016 in Berlin
- 2017 in Vienna
- 2018 in London
- 2019 in Budapest
- 2021 online edition
- 2022 in The Hague
- 2023 in Prague
- 2024 in Karlsruhe

Reading (1)

Reto Kromer: Matroska and FFV1: One File Format for Film and Video Archiving?,

in «Journal of Film Preservation», n. 96 (April 2017), FIAF, Brussels, Belgium, p. 41–45

→ retokromer.ch/publications/JFP_96.html

Reading (2)

Reto Kromer: On the Bright Side of Data Migrations, in «IASA Journal», n. 49 (December 2018), IASA, p. 18–22

→ retokromer.ch/publications/IASA_49.html

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Ways to store Bayer-type data

- pixel values generated by one demosaicking algorithm (digital blow-up)
- pixel values generated by mixing two green sensel values into one (digital reduction)
- raw sensel values

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Reading (3)

Reto Kromer: From the Sensor to the File: Different Ways to Work with Bayer-Type Data, coming soonish



The principle (numbers are the ones by default, they will be tweakable):

- a (file) shard is 1 MiB long
- a shard is considered damaged if 1 to 1 MiB bytes are wrong
- every 248 data shards (so 248 MiB), 8 parity shards are encoded, as well as their

Improvements (2)

- support of HDR
- support of 1D and 3D LUTs
- revision of the bit stream
- tuning of the compression algorithm (speed and rate)





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