Contents

Overview

H.264, which is also know as "MPEG-4 Part-10" or "MPEG-4 Advanced Video Coding" (AVC), is a digital video compression standard, which is noted for achieving very high data compression. While H.264 generally requires more CPU power for playback than video encoded with the older MPEG-4 Part-2 standard (as used by XviD or DivX), the compression efficiency is much better! That means: With H.264/AVC you can get a significant better quality at the same file size -or- you can get the same quality at a significant smaller file size (compared to MPEG-4 ASP). While H.264 compresses much more efficient than MPEG-4 Part-2, the advantage over MPEG-2 is even greater.

More detailed information about H.264 can be found in the corresponding Wikipedia article. A comparison of various H.264 encoders against MPEG-4 Part-2, MPEG-2 and other video formats can be found here.

x264 Introduction

While Avidemux uses "built-in" libavcodec from FFmpeg for H.264 *decoding*, it needs an additional (external) library for H.264 encoding. Therefore Avidemux uses **x264**. x264 is a free library for encoding H.264/AVC video streams. The code is written from scratch by Laurent Aimar, Loren Merritt, Eric Petit (OS X), Min Chen (VfW/asm), Justin Clay (VfW), Måns Rullgård, Radek Czyz, Christian Heine (asm), Alex Izvorski (asm), and Alex Wright. It is released under the terms of the GPL license. So to clarify, the encoder library is called *x264* while the compression standard it uses is called *H.264* (or *MPEG-4 AVC*). In other words: The x264 encoder software creates H.264/AVC video. It should be noted that x264 while being "free" software can compete with commercial H.264 encoders in terms of quality and speed. Major companies in the video business, such as Youtube and Facebook, are known to use the x264 encoder.

Get x264 for Avidemux

If x264 is not available in your version of Avidemux, there is a guide on how to download and compile x264 by yourself. It is in the Compile H264 section.

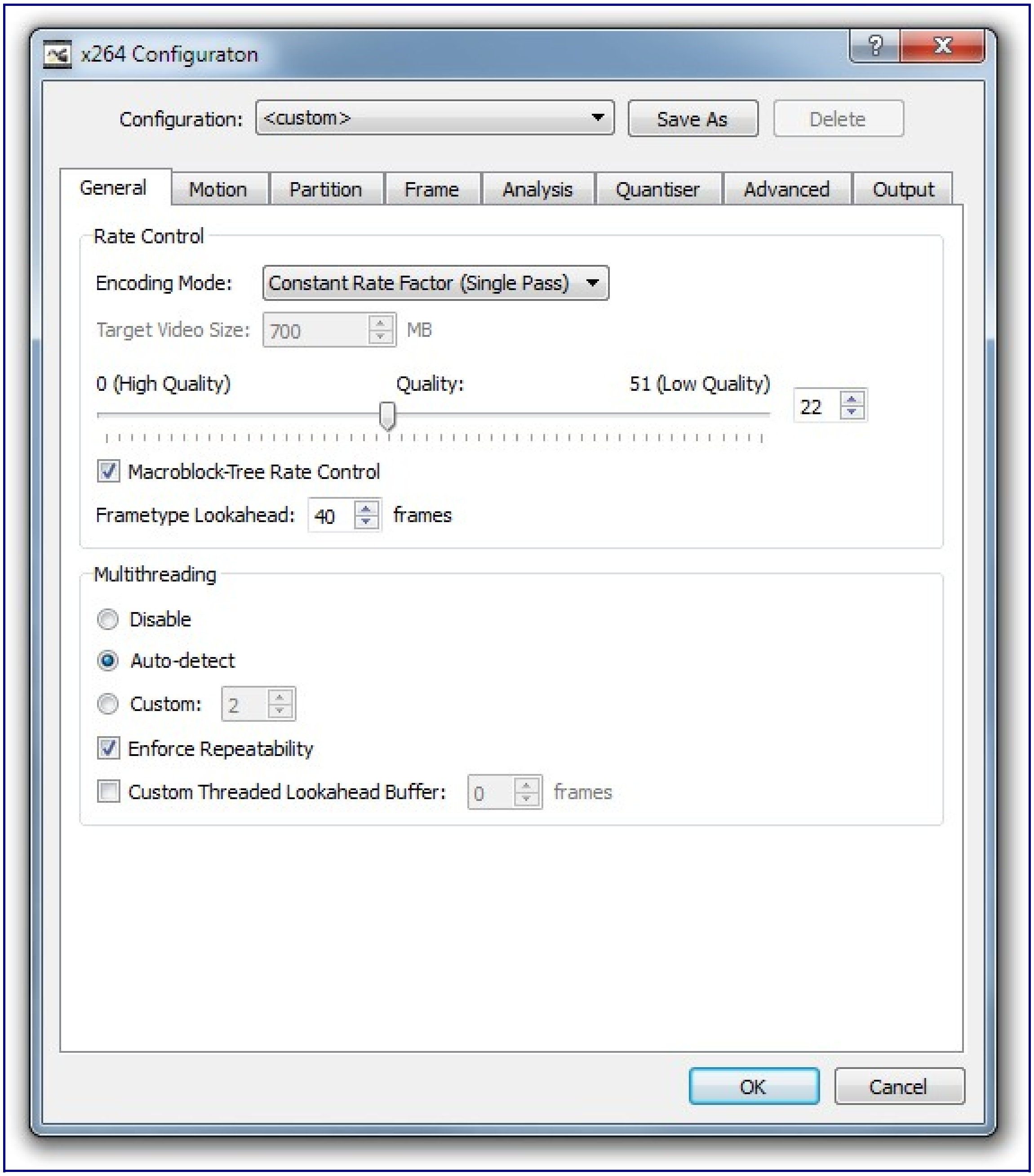
After you compile x264, you will have to re-compile Avidemux to build in the x264 feature. There is also a guide on how to do this in the Install -> Compile Avidemux from SVN (Subversion) section.

Note that if you are using the pre-compiled Avidemux builds for *Microsoft Windows*, the required x264 library ships with the installer. Hence *no* additional software is required! Stuff like "Codec Packs", "VFW Codecs" or "DirectShow Filters" will **not** work with Avidemux! Anyway, the latest builds of the x264 library for Avidemux can be found in this thread (make sure you navigate to the very *last* post!). These builds usually are newer - and less tested - than the ones that ships with Avidemux.

H.264/AVC options explained

Available x264 options in Avidemux

Avidemux contains most of the options available for the H264 codec via the **x264** library. For options *not* yet available, see the "Unavailable" section in this article.



General

Rate Control

- **Encoding Mode**:
  - **Single Pass - Constant Quantizer:** This mode is also known as the "QP Mode". It will encode your video to a *constant quantizer*, so you will choose the target *quantizer*, not the target *bitrate*. The quantizer is a measure for the amount of data loss: a *higher* quantizer means that more data will be lost, which results in a better compression (smaller file), but also delivers worse visual quality. In contrast a *lower* quantizer means that less data will be lost, which results in a better visual quality, but also compresses worse (larger file). H.264 uses a quantizer scale between *0* and *52*. The default quantizer value is **26**. If you are targeting for a certain *level of quality* and don't care much about the final file size, then you might consider using the *QP* mode. But if you are targeting for a certain file size (or a certain average bitrate), then keep away from QP Mode! That's because the final size (the average bitrate) is completely *unpredictable* in this mode.
    - Please note: The *CRF* mode should be preferred over the *QP* mode! Also the *Adaptive Quantization* (AQ) will be disabled in *QP* mode, while it's enabled (by default) in *CRF* mode.
  - **Single Pass - Constant Rate Factor:** This mode is also known as the "CRF Mode" or "Constant Quality" mode. It basically works similar to the QP Mode (see above), but it will encode with an *average* quantizer instead of a constant one. To be more precise, this mode encodes at a constant "rate factor", which is derived from the specified quantizer. Internally CRF mode uses the same ratecontrol algorithm as x264's *ABR* mode, only *without* a target bitrate. The advantage of the *CRF* mode is that it suits the human perception much better than the *QP* mode. For example it will raise the quantizers in "fast" scenes where the loss won't be visible anyway and lower the quantizers in "slow" scenes. Therefore the *CRF* mode should give the same *subjective* quality as *QP* mode, but it usually achieves a significant higher compression. It's recommended to prefer *CRF* mode over *QP* mode, although *CRF* is a bit slower. When switching from *QP* to *CRF* mode, you may want to slightly lower the quantizer. This should give approximately the same file size as before, but better visual quality! Another important advantage of *CRF* mode is that it will benefit from *adaptive quantization*, something that *QP* mode can't do.
    - Please note: Even the *CRF* mode doesn't deliver "perfect" constant quality! A specific CRF value will only deliver *similar* quality for various sources, as long as you don't change any other settings. Using "slower" settings with the *same* CRF value will either produce a smaller file at same quality or a produce a file of the same size at a better quality. It's also possible that both, the size *and* the quality, will be increased. The "quality per size" ratio will be improved anyway.
  - ***Remarks:*** Choosing the proper *quantizer* setting for a *CRF* (or *QP*) encode is *not* trivial! That's because visual quality is highly *subjective*: What some people consider "good quality" other people will consider "horrible quality" - and vice versa. Furthermore the quantizer setting highly depends on contents of *your* video. Nevertheless a quantizer setting in the range between **16** and **32** should give satisfactory results in most cases. Using a quantizer *lower* than **16** usually is overkill, except for mastering purposes. Using a quantizer *higher* than **32** will result in almost *unwatchable* video. A quantizer of **22** seems to be reasonable for most purposes. Nevertheless material with few textures, like Anime and Cartoons, can cope with much *higher* quantizers. At the same time "real life" footage with a lot of textures might require much *lower* quantizers, especially in dark scenes. There also is a rule of thumb: Lowering the CRF value by 6 will double filesize, lowering CRF by 1 will raise filesize by ~12.5% (very roughly). Furthermore the common practice is as follows: Start with a low CRF value, such as *16*. Then raise the CRF value in steps of *one*, until the quality becomes intolerable. This way you'll find the highest possible CRF value that still gives an accepted quality for your eyes. Once you found it, you can use that value for *all* your future encodes.

- **Single Pass - Bitrate:** This mode will encode your video at an *average* bitrate with only one single pass. So this mode only requires half the time of a "Two Pass" encode. In contrast to *CRF* mode (and *QP* mode) the resulting average bitrate is known in advance. Therefore it's easy to predict the final file size. A *higher* bitrate will result in a better visual quality, but of course it will also result in a bigger file. A *lower* bitrate will results in a smaller file, but it will also result in a worse visual quality. Unfortunately the encoder doesn't "know" the content of the video in advance when encoding with only one pass. Hence the encoder's ability to adjust the bitrate with respect to the content of the video is *extremely limited* in this mode! Only "local" optimizations are possible. This results in a pretty *bad video quality* (compared to a "Two Pass" encode), especially at medium and lower bitrates! Therefore it's *highly* recommended to **not** use this mode, unless you really need to do it in one pass.
- **Two Pass - Average Bitrate:** This mode will encode your video at an *average* bitrate and it will use *two* encoding passes. Consequently this mode requires twice the time of a "Single Pass" encode (roughly). In contrast to *CRF* mode (and *QP* mode) the resulting average bitrate is known in advance. Therefore it's easy to predict the final file size. A *higher* bitrate will result in a better visual quality, but of course it will also result in a bigger file. A *lower* bitrate will results in a smaller file, but it will also result in a worse visual quality. During the *first* pass the encoder will perform a detailed analysis of the video and create a so-called "stats" file. Then during the *second* pass the actual encoding takes place and the final file is created. The advantage of using *two* passes is that during the *second* pass the encoder can rely on the data collected during the *first* pass. This allows the encoder to distribute the available bits among the *entire* video. For example "high motion" scenes will get a significant higher bitrate than "static" scenes. This is done in order to keep the visual quality constant over the whole movie. Ugly "blocking" on fast/spontaneous movement (as seen in "Single Pass" encodes) is avoided. Therefore a "Two Pass" encode provides the *maximum* visual quality for the given target bitrate (file size). It's highly recommended to always use *this* mode, if you are targeting for a certain average bitrate!
- **Two Pass - File Size:** This mode will actually use the "Two Pass - Average Bitrate" mode. The one and only difference is that Avidemux will *automatically* calculate the required bitrate for you. This way a specific target file size can be hit easily. Just enter your desired file size (for example "700 MB" for a CD-R media or "4700 MB" for a DVD-R media) and that's it! All the rest works exactly as described for the "Two Pass - Average Bitrate" mode.
    - Please note: x264 will **not** take the *audio* bitrate and the container overhead into account. Hence the target size specified in the x264 dialog only effects the *video* part of the file. If your file contains at least one audio track, then the actual file will come out *bigger* than the specified size. Also the *container* adds some additional overhead to the file. So please use Avidemux' "Calculator" tool to set up the target file size properly!
- ***Remarks:*** Choosing the proper target bitrate for a *bitrate-based* encode ("Two Pass" or "Single Pass" mode) is **not** trivial at all! That's because the bitrate required for *satisfactory* results highly depends on the "compressibility" of your video and also on your personal preferences. For example "clean" sources can get away with a significant smaller bitrate than noisy/grainy sources. Also animated footage usually can get away with much smaller bitrates than "real life" footage. Anyway, in most cases an average bitrate in the range between **500 kbps** and **2500 kbps** should give acceptable results for most SD material, like Video-DVD backups. Average bitrates above **2500 kbps** are considered "overkill" for SD material. Of course exceptions exits! Also be aware that when dealing with HD material (720p or 1080p) significant higher bitrates will be required. Bitrates of **10 mbps** and above aren't unusual for HD encodes. Note that pre-processing, such as denoising, can reduce the bitrate requirement of a source.
    - Please note: Since it's pretty hard to decide on a specific bitrate, you are usually better off by using the *CRF* mode instead of one of the *bitrate-based* modes.
- **Lossless Mode:** x264 also supports "true" *lossless* compression. Using this mode there will be absolutely *no* degradation to your video data. But *lossless* compression will take *significant* more bitrate than any lossy compression. So converting from a lossy format (e.g. MPEG-2 or MPEG-4 ASP) to *lossless* compression will produce a file much *bigger* than the source! Anyway, x264 in "lossless" mode will usually still need *less* bitrate than other *lossless* encoders, such as HuffYUV or FFV1. And it's much smaller than uncompressed video (e.g. raw YUV/RGB data), of course. In order to enforce lossless compression, you must choose the *Constant Quantizer* mode and you must set the quantizer to a value of **0**. Note that playback of lossless H.264 requires a decoder capable of the "Predictive Lossless"

profile. Decoders that support this include libavcodec/ffmpeg (ffdshow, MPlayer, etc.) and CoreAVC Decoder. Other decoders may display garbled output (or no output at all).

Macroblock-Tree Rate Control

- The setting enables *Macroblock-Tree Rate Control* (aka "MB-Tree"). It tracks the propagation of information from future blocks to past blocks across motion vectors. It could be described as localizing qcomp (quantizer curve compression) to act on individual blocks instead of whole scenes. Thus instead of lowering quality in high-complexity scenes (like x264 does *without* MB-Tree), it'll only lower quality on the complex part of the scene, while for example a static background will remain high-quality. It also has many other more subtle effects, some potentially negative, most probably not. This helps at all bitrates, but can even help at phenomenally low bitrates where the video would otherwise fall apart completely. Note that MB-Tree now handles fades much better thanks to *Weight-P*. Since *MB-Tree* greatly improves the overall quality, it should *always* be enabled. See this thread for more information on how MB-Tree works.
    - **Frametype Lookahead:** This settings specifies the number of frames for frame-type lookahead, i.e. the distance (in frames) *MB-Tree* looks into the future. The more frames MB-Tree uses for lookahead, the more efficiently it works. Or in other words: A *higher* value will improve the result, while a *lower* value will hurt the result. Therefore you should use the highest value you can afford. Unfortunately a larger lookahead will slow down the encoding speed and increase memory usage at the same time. The default value is **40**, which should be well-balanced for most purposes. If quality is more important than encoding speed, you should increase the value. However going higher than **60** is *not* recommended, because even higher values will only give a very minor additional improvement (if at all). If speed is more important the quality, you may lower the value. But going lower than **30** is *not* recommended.
    - **Warning:** If you encounter crashes with high *Frametype Lookahead* values, then this is probably because you ran out of memory! In that case you must lower the value in order to avoid the crash.

Multi-Threading

- This setting controls how many threads x264 will use for encoding. Thanks to its multi-threading implementation, x264 is able to fully utilize the processing power of modern multi-core processors. This is achieved by encoding several frames in parallel (see [1] for details). Tests have shown that x264 scales extremely well up to at least 16 cores. Anyway, to make optimal usage of your multi-core machine, the correct number of threads must be selected. The following options are available:
    - **Disabled:** Disables multi-threading. One single thread will be used. This makes *no* difference for single-core machines, but will *significantly* slow down x264 on multi-core machines.
    - **Auto-Detect:** Let x264 decide the optimal number of threads. The formula used is: threads = cpu_cores * 3/2. Tests have shown that this formula (usually) gives the optimal performance. It's highly recommended to keep this setting!
    - **Custom:** Manually overwrite the x264 auto detection. Only use this if you have a really good reason to mistrust x264's detection.
    - ***Remarks:*** Many people complain that the CPU load doesn't reach 100% in Taskmanager when encoding a video with x264, even with multi-threading enabled. This may have several reasons. Most likely something in the processing chain is bottlenecking x264. For example a single-threaded *decoder* and/or compute-intensive video filters may easily become the performance bottleneck. In that case x264 has to wait for the input and becomes idle. So in fact it's not a problem in x264 itself. Another "problem" is Intel's *Hyperthreading* technology, as used by the Pentium 4 and the Core i7 (Nehalem) processor. With Hyperthreading there are *two* virtual cores per physical core. Hence a CPU load of 50% indicates that all *physical* core are busy (which equals 100% load on a None-Hyperthreading CPU). Last but not least the efficiency of multi-threading shouldn't be measured with CPU load as displayed by Taskmanager. Instead the throughput (that is: the number of frames encoded per second) must be measured. So please keep in mind that high CPU load alone doesn't imply good performance!

Motion

Motion Estimation

- **ME Method**: Video compression works by discarding redundant information between consecutive frames. For example P-Frames will be predicted from the previous frame(s). Then only the *difference* between the predicted frame and the original source frame is saved in the bitstream. That is called the "residual". The more accurate a frame is predicted, the less data needs to be stored. Because objects tend to *move* between neighboring frames, detecting and compensating motion is essential for an accurate prediction! The *ME Method* determines which algorithm is used to search for motion and to calculate the so-called "motion vectors". Using a more accurate search method will result in a better visual quality, but will also take more time for encoding. Using a faster method will speedup the encoding process, but will also result in a worse visual quality. Since the ME Method has a *huge* impact on encoding speed and on the visual quality of your video, you should decide carefully! It's highly recommended to **not** go below the default setting. You should consider an even slower mode, if quality is more important than encoding time. The following methods are available:
  - **Diamond Search (DIA):** Four sided shape analysis - This is the fastest method, but it also provides the worst quality. Use this for method only if encoding speed is more important than quality.
    - Complexity: O(n) in worst case, faster in average case.
  - **Hexagonal Search (HEX):** Six sided shape analysis - The is the *default* method. It provides reasonable quality and still works pretty fast.
    - Complexity: O(n) in worst case, faster in average case.
  - **Uneven Multi-Hexagon Search (UMH):** More detailed version of Hexagonal search - This method provides high quality, but works *slower* than the simple "HEX" method. If you prefer quality over speed, then use this method.
    - Complexity: O(n).
  - **Exhaustive Search (ESA):** Complete and extensive analysis - This brute-force method works *very slow*, but the resulting quality usually is only *slightly* better compared to the "UMH" method (if at all).
    - Complexity: $O(n^2)$.
  - **Hadamard Exhaustive Search (TESA):** Improved version of "ESA" method using Hadamard transform - This method runs even slower than the "ESA" method. Use this method, if you have got a lot of time to waste.
    - Complexity: $O(n^2)$.
  - ***Remarks:*** Tests have shown that the "Exhaustive Search" is *significant* slower than "Uneven Multi-Hexagon Search", but it doesn't necessarily produce a better *perceived* quality. Furthermore "Hadamard Exhaustive Search" will take at least twice as long as "Uneven Multi-Hexagon Search". Therefore using a method slower than "Uneven Multi-Hexagon Search" generally isn't worth the extra encoding time.

- **Subpixel Refinement:** This setting (also known as "Sub ME") controls the precision of the motion estimation process. The higher the precision, the better the results. Therefore you should always use the *highest* mode that you can afford. Of course higher precision takes more time for encoding. Note that regardless of the setting, **QPel** motion estimation is always used. **RDO** is equal to using the VHQ setting of the Xvid encoder. It's highly recommended to *not* go below the default value of **6**, because *Psy-RDO* requires at least *Sube ME* **6**. If you have the time, then you should consider using an even higher value. In case visual quality is more important than encoding time, you should even go with the maximum! Mode **9** (or even **10**) gives the best quality. If you prefer speed over quality, use mode **2**. You should never go below mode **2**, even for "fast and dirty" encodes.The following *Sub-ME* modes are currently available:

- 1. QPel SAD (Fastest, worst quality)
- 2. QPel SATD
- 3. HPel on MB, then QPel
- 4. Always QPel
- 5. QPel & bidirectional ME
- 6. RD on I- and P-Frames (Default, lowest mode that supports Psy-RDO)
- 7. RD on all frames
- 8. RD refinement on I- and P-Frames
- 9. RD refinement on all frames
- 10. RD refinement on all frames + QPRD (Slowest, best quality)

Motion Vector

- **Range**: This setting defines how many pixels are analyzed for motion estimation. Higher *range* values result in a more accurate analysis, but will also slow down the encoding speed significantly. Lower values will speed-up the encoding process, but will also result in a less accurate analysis. Note that high resolution material generally benefits more from higher *range* settings than low resolution martial. That's because objects tend to move farther (with respect to pixels) in HD video. Anyway, the default value of **16** is sufficient for most videos! The "Diamond Search" and "Hexagonal Search" methods are even limited to maximum range of *16*. If quality is more important than encoding speed and if you are using the "Uneven Multi-Hexagon Search" method (or an even slower method), you may want to raise *range* to a value of **24** or even **32**. Depending on the selected ME method, the *range* value may be rounded up to a multiple of *two* or *four*.
- **Maximum Motion Vector Length**: This setting can be used to limited the maximum length of each motion vector. By default x264 will limit the maximum motion vector length based on the detected level. You can use *this* option to overwrite x264's decision. It's highly recommended to **not** use this option, unless you have a very good reason to do so!
- **Minimum Buffer Between Threads**: x264 uses a frame-based multi-threading method. To allow encoding of multiple frames in parallel, x264 has to ensure that any given macroblock uses motion vectors only from pieces of the reference frames that have been encoded already. This is usually not noticeable, but can matter for very fast upward motion. By default x264 will decide the minimum space between threads based on the number of threads. You can use *this* option to overwrite x264's decision. It's highly recommended to **not** use this option, unless you have a very good reason to do so!

Prediction

- **B-Frame Direct Mode:** This feature allows B-frames to use "predicted" motion vectors instead of actually coding each frame's motion. This should save some bitrate and will improves the compression. Therefore it's recommended to *always* keep this setting *enabled*. There are four different modes available:
  - **None**: Disabled. For testing only. *Not* recommended.
  - **Auto:** Let the encoder decide the optimal setting for each frame. Highly recommended for all RC modes, but more efficient in *Two Pass* mode.
  - **Temporal**: Enforce prediction from neighboring frames.
  - **Spatial**: Enforce prediction from neighboring blocks within the current frame (usually preferred over *Temporal*).
- **Weighted Prediction for B-Frames:** This feature allows the encoder to produce *more accurate* B-Frames by "weighting" the reference frames in a none-symmetric way. This comes at the cost of some encoding speed. Since weighted B-Frames will generally improve the visual quality, it's recommended to always keep this setting **enabled**, except encoding speed is more important than quality.

- **Weighted Prediction for B-Frames:** This feature allows the encoder to produce *more accurate* B-Frames by "weighting" the reference frames in a none-symmetric way. This comes at the cost of some encoding speed. Since weighted B-Frames will generally improve the visual quality, it's recommended to always keep this setting **enabled**, except encoding speed is more important than quality.

- **Weighted Prediction for P-Frames:** This feature allows the encoder to detect fades and weight the P-Frames accordingly. This greatly improves the quality in fades and thus should *always* be used!
  - **Blind Offset:** Uses a "blind" offset *without* performing an analysis. Provides only a small quality improvement in fades.
  - **Smart Mode:** Fade detection. Provides full quality improvement in fades. Especially useful with *MB-Tree*. This is the recommended mode!
  - **Disabled:** Don't use Weight-P at all. *Not* recommended.
  - **Warning:** Some H.264 decoders are known to be broken with respect to Weight-P. See this post for a list of broken decoders. With Weight-P enabled you will get *distorted* output, if you use one of the broken decoders! Most notably CoreAVC Decoder 1.9.x has a well-known Weight-P bug that won't be fixed. Either update to CoreAVC 2.0, use a different decoder (e.g. ffdshow or DivX H.264 decoder) or *disable* Weight-P. The last solution is the worst, of course.

Partition

Partition Search

- **8x8 Adaptive DCT Transform:** This settings enabled the *adaptive* 8x8 DCT transform. This will *significantly* improve the visual quality at a minor speed cost. In fact this option is known to give the bests speed/quality trade-off of all options. Unfortunately it requires a "High Profile" capable H.264 decoder. It's highly recommended to keep this option enabled, if possible!
- **8x8, 8x16 and 16x8 P-Frame Search:** This settings enables the 8x8 partitions on P-Frames and thus improves the visual quality of these frames. It's recommended to keep this option enabled!
- **8x8, 8x16 and 16x8 B-Frame Search:** This settings enables the 8x8 partitions on B-Frames and thus improves the visual quality of these frames. It's recommended to keep this option enabled!
- **4x4, 4x8 and 8x4 P-Frame Search:** This settings enables the 4x4 partitions on P-Frames, but usually the quality improvement will be negligible. Therefore this option is *not* worth the additional encoding time and thus can safely be turned *off*.
- **8x8 I-Frame Search:** This settings enables the 8x8 partitions on I-Frames and thus improves the visual quality of these frames, but it requires *8x8 Adaptive DCT Transform*. It's recommended to keep this option enabled, if possible!
- **4x4 I-Frame Search:** This settings enables the 4x4 partitions on I-Frames and thus improves the visual quality of these frames. It's recommended to keep this option enabled!
- ***Remarks:*** During the encoding process, the encoder will break down the video into so-called "Macroblocks". Then it will search for similar blocks in order to discard redundant data (see *Motion Estimation*). The macroblocks can be subdivided into 16x8, 8x16, 8x8, 4x8, 8x4, and 4x4 partitions. Analysing *more* of these partitions results in a more accurate prediction and thus improves the visual quality. Unfortunately this comes at the cost of additional encoding time. Generally it's recommended to keep *all* partition types *enabled*, except the for the "4x4 P-Frame" partitions. That's because the 4x4/4x8/8x4 partition search on P-Frames costs a significant amount of encoding time, but the gain in quality usually is negligible (only low resolution video *may* benefit). Note that some of the partition options depend on each other! Furthermore you have to take into account that *8x8 Adaptive DCT Transform* (and consequently *8x8 I-Frame Search*) are "High Profile" features and will require a suitable H.264 decoder, such as MPlayer, ffdshow or CoreAVC. Nevertheless *8x8 Adaptive DCT Transform* and *8x8 I-Frame Search* are extremely useful features.

Frame

Frame Encoding

- **CABAC:** This setting enables CABAC entropy encoding, one of x264' most impressive features. CABAC (Context Adaptive Binary Arithmetic Coding) works absolutely *lossless*, but gives an extra compression boost of ~15%. At higher quantizers CABAC can save even more bitrate - up to 50% and more is possible (see [2]). Consequently with CABAC enable you will either get a smaller file at same quality (*CRF* and *QP* mode) or better quality at the same file size (2-Pass mode). Therefore it's highly recommended to keep CABAC **enabled** in all cases! Nevertheless CABAC requires additional CPU time for both, encoding and decoding! The extra CPU time required for CABAC highly depends on the bitrate. Note that CABAC can easily become the most compute-intensive part of H.264 decoding! If you decide to *disable* CABAC (which you usually should **not** do), then the less efficient but faster CAVLC (Context Adaptive Variable Length Coding) will be used.
    - ***Remarks:*** Note that CABAC requires at least a "Main" Profile capable H.264 decoder. If you are targeting for the "Baseline" or "Extended" Profile, then CAVLC must be used!
- **Pure Interlaced Mode:** This settings enables interlaced encoding, so enable this setting *only* if you video is *interlaced*. In case your video is *progressive* (that is: non-interlaced) or if you don't know what "interlaced" means, keep away from this setting! Be aware that encoding an *interlaced* video as *progressive* will destroy the content! At the same time encoding a *progressive* as *interlace* is feasible, but significantly hurts encoding efficiency! Last but not least note that x264's implementation of *interlaced* encoding is not as efficient as it could be. Hence if you are dealing with an *interlaced* source, you are far better off using a deinterlace filter and encode the video as *progressive*.
    - ***Remarks:*** Now that CRT screens are dying out and LCD/Plasma screens are dominating the world, *interlaced* content needs to be deinterlaced at playback-time anyway. Unfortunately some screens use pretty poor deinterlaces, resulting in a jittery/unsharp image. Therefore the preferred way is to deinterlace *before* encoding the video, using a high quality deinterlacer/bobber, such as Yadif or TDeint.
- **Loop Filter:** This setting controls one of x264' most important features: the **Inloop Deblocking** filter. In contrast to MPEG-4 ASP (DivX, Xvid, etc.) the Inloop Deblocking is a *mandatory* feature of the H.264 standard. So the encoder, x264 in this case, can rely on the *decoder* to perform a proper deblocking. Furthermore all P- and B-Frames in H.264 streams refer to the *deblocked* frames instead of the unprocessed ones, which improves the compressibility. There is absolutely **no** reason the completely disable the Inloop Deblocking, so it's highly recommended to keep it **enabled** in all cases. There are two settings available to configure the Inloop Deblocking filter:
    - **Strength:** This setting is also called "Alpha Deblocking". It controls how much the Deblocking filter will *smooth* the video, so it has an important effect on the overall *sharpness* of your video. The default value is **0** and should be enough to smooth out all the blocks from your video, especially in Quantizer Modes (QP or CRF). *Negative* values will give a more sharp video, but they will also increases the danger of visible block artifacts! In contrast *positive* values will result in a smoother video, but they will also remove more details.
    - **Threshold:** This setting is also called "Beta Deblocking" and it's more difficult to handle than Alpha Deblocking. It controls the threshold for block detection. The default value is **0** and should be enough to detect all blocks in your video. *Negative* values will "save" more details, but more blocks might slip through (especially in flat areas). In contrast *positive* values will remove more details and catch more blocks.
    - ***Remarks:*** Generally there is no need to change the default setting of **0:0** for Strength:Threshold, as it gives very good results for a wide range of videos. Nevertheless you can try out different settings to find the optimal settings for *your* eyes. If you like a more sharp video and don't mind a few blocks here and there, then you might be happy with **-2:-1**. This might also be worth a try for MPEG-4 ASP (DivX, Xvid, etc.) users! If you like a smooth and clean image or encode a lot of Anime stuff, then you can try something like **1:2**. Nevertheless you should *not* leave the range between **-3** and **+2** for both settings!

- **Max. Ref. frames:** In contrast to MPEG-4 ASP, H.264 allows *multiple* reference frames. This setting controls how many frames can be referenced by P- and B-Frames. Higher values will usually result in a more efficient compression, which means better visual quality at same file size. Unfortunately more reference frames will require more time for encoding (and also a tiny bit more CPU power for playback). By default the number of reference frames is limited to **1**. It's highly recommended to raise the number of references to at least **3**. Nevertheless using more than **4** or **5** reference frames for "real life" footage should be avoided, as it won't improve the results any further! At the same time Anime and cartoons benefit a lot from additional reference frames. Sometimes even the maximum of **16** reference frames can be helpful for such material.
    - ***Remarks:*** While "software" players usually support *any* number of reference frames, "hardware" players are limited to a maximum number of reference frames! The maximum number of reference frames can be calculated from the "Max Decoded Picture Buffer Size" (MaxDPB) and the resolution of the video. The MaxDPB value is defined by the individual H.264 Profile supported by the player (for details see Annex A of the H.264 specs).

B-Frames

- **Max Consecutive:** This setting controls the *maximum* number of consecutive *B-Frames*. B-Frames refer to both, the previous *and* the following I-Frame (or P-Frame). This way B-Frames can compress even more efficient than P-Frames. B-Frames can significantly improve the visual quality of the video at the same file size. Therefore using B-Frames is highly recommended. Also note that allowing *more* B-Frames will never hurt the quality: You can even *safely* choose the maximum of **16** consecutive B-Frames. That's because you only specify the upper bound for the number of *consecutive* B-Frames. x264 will still decide how many consecutive B-Frames are actually used. So even if you allow up to 16 consecutive B-Frames, the encoder will rarely go that high. Nevertheless limiting the maximum number of B-Frames to *less* than 16 is reasonable, because most videos won't benefit from using more than **~4** consecutive B-Frames anyway! Raising the B-Frame limit higher than that would only slowdown the encoding process for *no* real benefit! If you set the B-Frame limit to **0** (the default), B-Frames will be *disabled*. Of course disabling B-Frames is **not** recommended!

- **B-Frame Bias:** This setting controls the probability that a B-Frame is used instead of a P-Frame. The default value is **0**, which also is the recommended setting. A *positive* value increases the probability that a B-Frame is set. In contrast a *negative* value decreases the probability that a B-Frame is set. Of course the encoder will never violate the *Max Consecutive* limit, no matter what *Bias* setting is used.

- **Adaptive B-Frame Decision:** This option controls how the encoder chooses the number of consecutive B-Frames. No matter what settings you choose, the encoder will *never* violate the maximum consecutive B-Frame limit (but it may decide to use *fewer* B-Frames). The followiing modes are available:
    - **Fast:** This mode uses a fast and suboptimal B-Frame decision algorithm. It usually uses a very low number of B-Frames, even with a pretty high B-Frame limit. Use this mode only if you favor speed over quality!
    - **Optimal:** This mode is also known as "Trellis B-Frame decision", but isn't related to the *Trellis* quantization option at all. It is significant slower than the "Fast" B-Frame decision method, but will find the optimal number of B-Frames and thus is *highly recommended*. Especially fades are handled much better with this method. Since the speed of this method *highly* depends on the B-Frame limit, you should limit the maximum number of consecutive B-Frames to a reasonable value!
    - **Disabled:** This option will *disable* the adaptive B-Frame decision. Use this for testing only!

- **B-Frames as reference:** This feature is often called "B-Pyramid". If you enable this settings, B-Frames are allowed to make references non-linearly in order to improve bitrate usage and quality. This way B-Frames can refer to B-Frames. Usually it's recommended to keep this feature **enabled** as it should improve the result. Nevertheless you have to take into account that this is a "High Profile" feature and thus requires a suitable decoder, like libavcodec (MPlayer, ffdshow, etc.) or CoreAVC. The following modes are available:
    - **Strict:** Strictly hierarchical B-Pyramid. This mode is fully BluRay compatible.
    - **Non-Strict:** Normal B-Pyramid mode. Gives better results than the "strict" mode, but it's *not* BluRay compatible (as BluRay has weird specs).
    - **Disabled:** Don't use B-Frames as references. *Not* recommended.

I-Frames

- **Minimum GOP Size:** This setting controls the *minimum* number of frames between two IDR frames. IDR frames are similar to Keyframes in MPEG-4 ASP videos: Playback can only be started at an IDR frame, as no frame *after* the IDR frame will refer to a frame *before* the IDR frame. In H.264 this is *not* possible with "normal" I-Frames, because of the multiple references. So IDR frames are needed to allow seeking in the video. Nevertheless too many IDR frames would cause an inefficient encoding, so there's a *minimum* interval for IDR frames. As a rule of thumb, this value should equal the *framerate* of the video. For example a 25 fps video should use a value of **25**, a 29.97 fps video should use a value of **30** and so on.
- **Maximum GOP Size:** In contrast to "Min IDR frame interval" this setting controls the *maximum* number of frames between two IDR frames. A *higher* value will result in a larger IDR frame interval and thus slowdown seeking; a *lower* value will result in a shorter IDR frame interval and thus improve seeking. As a rule of thumb, the IDR frame interval shouldn't be lower than the framerate of the video multiplied with a factor of *10*. For example a 25 fps video should use at least a value of **250**, a 29.97 fps video should use at least a value of **300** and so on. Using even higher values will improve the compression at the cost of some seeking performance. Of course martial with many "long takes" and long "tracking shots" will benefit much more from long GOP's than martial which mainly consists of very short scenes. Please note that long GOP's will hurt error resilience, which may be a problem for steaming media (and also for Blu-Ray authoring)
- **Scene Cut Threshold:** This setting controls the threshold for x264' *scene change* detection. This way the encoder can put an I-Frame at every scene change (instead of an P- or B-Frame), which should lead to better looking scene cuts. A *lower* threshold results in a more aggressive scene change detection, which might be useful for very dark videos. In contrast a *higher* threshold will detect less scene changes. The default is **40** and should be suitable for most videos.

Analysis

Analysis Configuration

- **Mixed Refs:** If this setting is enabled, each 16x16 macro block can choose it's own (optimal) reference frame. This will slow down the encoding process, but it allows a more efficient compression. Especially if you use a high number of *reference frames*, this setting will give you great improvement and is worth the additional encoding time. If you use few reference frames, *Mixed Refs* will be less effective. You should keep this setting **enabled**, if visual quality is more important than encoding speed.
- **Chroma ME (Motion Estimate):** If this setting is enabled, then the color information (chroma) will be taken into account for motion detection, otherwise it will not. With "Chroma ME" enabled the motion detection will be slower but more accurate. So it will usually produce a *higher* visual quality at the cost of some encoding time. Therefore it's recommended to always keep this setting **enabled**, except encoding speed is more important than visual quality.
- **Trellis Quantization:** This setting enables the *Trellis* RD quantization. Basically Trellis will perform an additional quantization step: It will keep certain "details" that would have been removed otherwise. At the same time it will remove certain "details" that would have been kept otherwise. Usually Trellis will *improve* the overall quality in a noticeable way, but it causes a significant *slowdown* of the encoding process. Before the *Psy optimizations* were added to x264, Trellis **2** was said to have a tendency to remove fine details and improve edges. Therefore Trellis **1** often was considered the better choice. But now when using **Psy RDO**, it's highly recommended to use Trellis **2**, although it's significant slower than Trellis **1**. If speed is more important than quality, set Trellis to **0** in order to disable it. Note that **Psy-Trellis** requires *Trellis* quantization, so *Psy-Trellis* will be disabled when Trellis is set to **0**. Also note that *Trellis* requires *CABAC*. The following modes are available:
  - **2: Always On** (Slow, best quality)
  - **1: Final Makroblock only** (Faster, medium quality)
  - **0: Disabled** (Fastest, worst quality)

- **Fast P-Skip:** If this setting is *checked*, then "Fast P-Skip" will be used. Fast P-Skip is an optimization that will speedup the encoding process at the cost of some visual quality. Nevertheless the quality loss caused by Fast P-Skip usually is *negligible* while the speedup is distinct. Therefore it's recommended to keep *Fast P-Skip* checked. Unfortunately in rare cases Fast P-Skip causes artifacts in "flat" scenes, so you might want to uncheck *Fast P-Skip* in case visual quality is more important than encoding speed.
- **DCT Decimate:** If this setting is checked, then *DCT Decimation* will be used. This feature allows x264 to discard "unnecessary" DCT blocks. Those DCT blocks won't be written to the bitstream, which saves some bitrate and improves encoding efficiency. Of course there will be a subtle loss in quality, but usually the effect is negligible. Since DCT Decimation leads to significant *smaller* files in Quantizer-based modes (QP or CRF) it's recommended to keep this setting *enabled*. You should *not* disable the *DCT Decimation*, unless you have a very good reason to do so. Rumors say that *DCT Decimation* shouldn't be use together with **Trellis** quantization, but this has been refuted!
- **Noise Reduction:** This setting controls x264' internal denoise filter. Please note that denoising is *not* part of the H.264 specifications! So this has be considered an additional *pre-prcoessing* feature. The default value is **0**, which will completely turn *off* the denoise filter in x264. There is no need to change this setting, except you explicitly want to apply additional denoising to your video *before* encoding. Usually good values for noise reduction are *no* higher than **1000**. Nevertheless you will usually be better off with a good "stand-alone" denoise filter like [FluxSmooth] or [MPlayer's denoise3d]. If you use one of those, please make sure x264' noise reduction is *off*!

Psycho-visually optimized RDO & Trellis

- ***Remarks:*** The human eye doesn't just want the image to look similar to the original, it wants the image to have similar *complexity*. Therefore, we would rather see a somewhat distorted but still detailed block than a non-distorted but completely blurred block. The result is a bias towards a detailed and/or grainy output image, a bit like xvid except that its actual detail rather than ugly blocking (see [3] and [4] for more info). The purpose of **Psy RDO** is to keep the complexity of an encoded block similar to the complexity of the original block. This way *Psy RDO* produces an image that looks much sharper and more detailed in many cases (compared to *none* Psy RDO). It also helps to preserve film grain greatly! Please note that Psy RDO will inherently *hurt* metrics, such as PSNR and SSIM. As soon as psycho-visual optimizations are involved, the classical metrics become useless! Also note that Psy RDO will work with *RDO* modes only: If *Partition Decision* is set to **6** (or higher), then Psy RDO will be on by default, otherwise it will be disabled. In addition to *Psy RDO* there also is **Psy-Trellis** now. This is still considered an "experimental" feature and *disable* by default, but it seems to help greatly for retaining textures in the video. Note that Psy Trellis is based on *Trellis* quantization. Consequently it will only be effective with Trellis quantization enabled too (Trellis **1** is sufficient now, but **2** will be more effective).
- **Psy RDO Strength:** This setting controls the strength of *Psy RDO*. Note that the latest *Psy RDO* patch will automatically scale the strength of Psy RDO, based on the quantizer of the frame! Therefore the "strength" stetting is simply an additional factor, which will be multiplied to the *internal* scaling factor. The default value for *Psy RDO Strength* is **1.0**, which should be sufficient for "Film" material. Using even higher values may introduce artifacts! Furthermore it is recommended to *lower* Psy-RDO to a value of **0.4** for "Animation" material. This does *not* mean that Psy-RDO is generally harmful for "Animation" material, you just needs to *lower* the strength for such material.
- **Psy Trellis Strength:** This setting controls the strength of *Psy Trellis*. The default value is **0.0** currently, so Psy Trellis will be *disabled* by default. Anyway, it *may* be beneficial to use Psy Trellis for encoding "Film" material. But be careful! Tests have shown that a value of **1.0** usually is too strong for Psy Trellis. For most sources a value of **0.15** should be sufficient. Even higher values may introduce artifacts! Also using Psy-Trellis for "Animation" footage is not recommended.
- **Note:** At the moment *Psy Trellis Strength* isn't available in Avidemux. The default strength of **0.0** will be used. Patched builds of libx264 may behave differently though.

Luma Quantization Deadzones

- **Intra Luma Quantization Deadzone**
  - [TO-DO] *If you know what information to put here, please contact us!*
- **Inter Luma Quantization Deadzone**
  - [TO-DO] *If you know what information to put here, please contact us!*

Quantization Matrix

- **Flat Matrix:** The quantization is the *lossy* part of video compression: The coefficients will be divided through the *quantization matrix* and then rounded off. The "Flat Matrix" is the default quantization matrix of the H.264 specifications - all entries are simply filled with 16's. This matrix is known to give *pretty good* results for a wide range of videos and bitrates. This means *subjective* quality as well as PSNR values.
- **JVT Matrix:** This is the alternative quantization matrix of the H.264 specifications. Tests have shown that the "JVT Matrix" performs *poorly*, although it's part of the official specifications. Therefore it's highly recommended to **not** use this matrix, except for testing and comparison! You will be far better off with the "Flat Matrix" in almost any case.
- **Custom Matrix:** This setting allows you to load your *own* quantization matrices. Creating quantization matrices as a complex task an needs a *deep* understand of how video compression works in detail. So creating new quantization matrices should be reserved to the H.264 gurus. Nevertheless you can find a list of suitable matrices at this and this location. Please note that your "Deblocking Filter" settings have a huge impact on how good/bad a certain quantization matrix performs! Also most custom matrices are targeting a certain bitrate range (e.g. ultra high or ultra low bitrates) and will perform *bad* outside this range. Last but not least you should *not* use any custom matrices, except you know what you are doing. In most cases you will get satisfactory results simply by sticking with the "Flat Matrix" (default).
- ***Remarks:*** Now that x264 contains various *psycho-visual optimizations* (Adaptive Quantization, Psy-RDO, Psy-Trellis) custom quantization matrices have become obsolete! Most of the things that people tried to achieve with custom matrices, such as detail and grain retention, can now be achieved by Psy optimizations in a more sophisticated way. Furthermore the Psy optimizations are tuned for the default *flat* matrix. So using "extreme" custom matrices may result in undesired effects when Psy optimizations are involved! Therefore we highly recommend to stick with the "flat" matrix, unless you have a very good reason to use a custom matrix.

Quantizer

Quantizer Control

- **Minimum Quantizer:** Specifies the *minimum* quantizer to be enforced. This means *every* frame will get *at least* this amount of data loss. The default value is **10**, which makes sure no bitrate is wasted on too low quantizers. This value should be okay, even for high quality videos.
- **Maximum Quantizer**: Specifies the *maximum* quantizer to be allowed. This means *none* of the Frames will get a higher amount of data loss than this. The default value is **51**, which is the maximum quantizer possible. So "Max Qp" is *not* limited by default. Of course the encoder will only go that high when it's really necessary, so don't worry!
- **Maximum Quantizer Step:** Specifies how much the quantizer can change between two consecutive frames. The default value is **4**. This makes sure that two consecutive frames won't get *too* different quantizers. If you allow significant greater QP Steps, this might result in visible quality "jumps" between frames, so don't do that.

- **Average Bitrate Tollerance:** This setting effects the "Single Pass" bitrate-based mode only. It controls how *precise* the encoder will hit the target bitrate (or target file size). The goal of "Bitrate Variance" is to get as close as possible to the quality of an CRF mode encode, while still being somewhere near the target file size. A value of **0.0** would restrict the encoder to *exactly* hit the desired bitrate. The default value of **1.0** allows an discrepancy of *1%*, which is still pretty restrictive but already a lot better than pure CBR. Please note that the discrepancy usually should be within a range of *30%*. Furthermore CRF mode still gives much better results than the bitrate-based mode and therefore is the recommended method!
- **Factor between I- and P-Frame Quants:** This setting controls how much *stronger* P-Frames will be compressed compared to I-Frames. A value of **1.0** would assign the *same* quantizers to P-Frames and I-Frames, while the default value of **1.4** assigns *40%* higher quantizers to P-Frames (compared to I-Frames). This equals the "I-Frame Boost" option of Xvid. Compressing P-Frames stronger than I-Frames is recommended, as I-Frames serve as the initial reference of a scene and thus have a huge impact on the quality of the following frames. Therefore you should *not* change the default value, unless you have a very good reason to do so!
- **Factor between P- and B-Frame Quants:** This setting controls how much *stronger* B-Frames will be compressed compared to P-Frames. A value of **1.0** would assign the *same* quantizers to B-Frames and P-Frames, while the default value of **1.3** assigns a *30%* higher quantizer the B-Frames (compared to P-Frames). Compressing B-Frames stronger than P-Frames is recommended, as B-Frames are *not* referenced by other frames (except for the B-Pyramid), while P-Frames server as reference for the following frames. Therefore you should *not* change the default value, unless you have a very good reason to do so!
- **Chroma to Luma Quantizer Offset:** This setting controls how much *stronger* the color information (chroma) will be compressed compared to the brightness information (luma). Sometimes it's makes sens to compress the color information stronger than the brightness information, as data loss in the color information is *less* visible to the human eye than data loss in the brightness information. The specified offset will be *added* to the chroma quantizers. It can be configured between **-12** and **+12**. The default value is **0** and usually it's recommended to keep the default value! Note that both, *Psy-RDO* and *Psy-Trellis*, will lower the offset by one or by two, if enabled. So you may end up with an offset of **-4** by using Psy optimizations.

Quantizer Curve Compression

- **Quantizer Curve Compression (%):** This setting is also called "qcomp" or "bitrate variability" (not to be confused with *bitrate variance*). It controls how much the bitrate can fluctuate over the entire video. Setting this to **0%** would enforce a *constant bitrate* stream, while a value of **100%** would result in a *constant quantizer* stream. The default value is **60%**, which gives good results for most videos. So do **not** change the default, unless you have a very good reason to do so! Note that *adaptive quantization* (AQ) partially replaces the effect of *qcomp* and x264 will internally raise qcomp to compensate based on the adaptive quantization strength. Also note that using *CRF* mode together with a *qcomp* of 100% is technically equivalent to *QP* mode, except that CRF mode still is able to use AQ (which QP mode can't do). Hence the more you raise *qcomp*, the closer *CRF* mode gets to a *QP* encode.
- **Reduce Fluctuation Before Curve Compression:** This setting will apply a temporal Gaussian blur to the quantizer curve *before* the "Quantizer Compression" step. This is done in order to flatten unwanted quantizer fluctuations, which should make the visual quality more stable, especially in Anime content. The default value is **20.0** and usually doesn't need to be changed.
- **Reduce Fluctuation After Curve Compression:** This setting will apply a temporal Gaussian blur to the quantizer curve *after* the "Quantizer Compression" step. This is done in order to *further* flatten unwanted quantizer fluctuations. The default value is **0.5** and usually doesn't need to be changed.
- ***Remarks:*** Further information on how x264' rate control works in detail can be found at this location.

Adaptive Quantization

- ***Remarks:*** *Adaptive Quantization (AQ)* allows each macroblock within the frame to choose a *different* quantizer, instead of assigning the *same* quantizer to *all* blocks within the frame. The purpose of AQ is moving more bits into "flat" macroblocks. This is done by adaptively lowering the quantizers of certain blocks (and raising the quantizers of other blocks). Without AQ, flat and dark areas of the image tend to show ugly blocking or banding. Thanks to the new AQ algorithm, blocking and banding can be greatly reduced! With AQ enabled, you can expect a significant(!) gain in overall image quality. Especially in dark scenes and scenes with "flat" backgrounds (sky, grass, walls, etc.) much more details can be preserved. Nevertheless AQ seems to perform less efficient with "Animation" material than it does with "Film" material, but still helps to prevent banding. Note that AQ can be used with the bitrate-base modes (*Single-Pass* and *Two-Pass*) as well as with the *CRF* mode. It can **not** be used with the *QP* mode! That's because QP mode uses constant quantizers per definition, which is one of the reasons why QP mode generally should be avoided nowadays.

- **AQ Strength:** This setting controls the amount of AQ that is applied to the frames. The default *AQ Strength* is **1.0** now, so AQ will be *enabled* by default. The default value should be well-balanced and give good AQ results for most sources. If you think your video requires stronger AQ, then you can raise the *AQ Strength*. A value of **1.5** is considered "strong" AQ. If you think the AQ effect is too strong, you can lower the *AQ Strength*. A value of **0.5** is considered "low" AQ. While sticking with an AQ value of **1.0** is recommended for "Film" material, it should be lowed to **0.6** for "Anmiation" material.

- **AQ Mode:** This setting chooses the AQ algorithm. The following modes are currently available:
  - **Variance AQ:** The default AQ algorithm. Recommended.
  - **Auto-Variance AQ:** New *experimental* AQ algorithm that tries to adapt the AQ strength per frame (now improved for *MB-Tree*).
  - **Disabled:** Don't use AQ at all. *Not* recommended.

- **Example:** x264 with VAQ -vs- No AQ (animated GIF image)

Advanced

Video Buffer Verifier

- ***Remarks:*** VBV (Video Buffering Verifier) defines a specific buffering model. In that model the decoder (player) reads the input data from a buffer. That buffer has a limited size. Also the buffer is filled at a limited data rate. VBV makes sure that the buffer will *never* run out of data, i.e. it makes sure that there is always enough data left in the buffer to decode the next frame. Therefore VBV forces additional bitrate and buffering constraints on the encoder. It's highly recommended to *not* use VBV, unless you can't get around it. VBV *may* hurt the video quality, but it never will improve the quality! Unfortunately hardware players (including mobile devices) may need VBV for proper playback. You will have to look up the particular VBV requirements for each device individually. In particular BluRay has strict VBV requirements. Note that x264's VBV implementation now works just fine with both, 1-Pass and 2-Pass modes. There's no need to use 2-Pass mode for VBV anymore. (See [5] for details about VBV)
- **Maximum VBV Bitrate**: Specifies the maximum bitrate (in kbit/s) at which data enters the buffer. This equals the bandwidth of the network (for streaming media) or the maximum disc read speed (for local playback). Note that this setting does *not* restrict the maximum (local) video bitrate. The (local) video bitrate is allowed to exceed the *maximum VBV bitrate* as long as there's enough data left in the buffer. A value of **0** indicates that VBV is *not* used (Default).
- **Maximum Buffer Size**: Specifies the buffer size of the device/player (in kilobit). This is the maximum amount of data that can be hold inside the buffer. Usually this is pre-defined by the individual device/player you are encoding for. A value of **0** indicates that VBV is *not* used (Default).
- **Initial VBV Buffer Occupancy**: Specifies the filling level of the device buffer at the start of playback. **90%** is the default.
- **Note:** VBV cannot be used without specifying both, the Maximum VBV Bitrate *and* the VBV Buffer Size. Specifying only one of them (while the other one is **0**) does nothing!

Slicing

- ***Remarks:*** H.264 allows to segment each frame into several parts. These parts are called "slices". The advantage of using multiple slices (per frame) is that the slices can be processed independently and in parallel. This allows easy multi-threading implementations in H.264 encoders and decoders. Unfortunately using multiple slices hurts compression efficiency! The more slices are used the worse! Therefore you should *not* use slices, if you don't have to. But if your H.264 decoder uses *slice-based* multi-threading (i.e. multiple slices are decoded in parallel), then multi-threading will only be used, if the video was encoded with multiple slices. Fortunately most software decoders do *not* require slices, because they use *frame-based* multi-threading (i.e. multiple frames are decoded in parallel). Hardware decoders may require slices though. In particular the BluRay specs say that at least **4** slices must be used.
- **Maximum Size per Slice**: Specifies the maximum size per slice (in byte). x264 will use as many slices as required to comply with that restriction. A value if **0** means that multiple-slices are *not* used.
- **Maximum Size per Slice**: Specifies the maximum number of macroblocks per slice. x264 will use as many slices as required to comply with that restriction. A value if **0** means that multiple-slices are *not* used.
- **Slices per Frame:** Specifies the number of slices per frame. A value if **0** means that multiple-slices are *not* used.
- **Note:** x264 does *not* require multiple slices to take advantage of multiple processor cores. Since r607 x264 uses *frame-based* multi-threading.

Zones

- **Add**: Add a new zone to the list.
- **Edit**: Edit an existing zone.
- **Add**: Remove a zone from the list.
- ***Remarks:*** Zones can be used to *manually* assign a lower or higher bitrate to a certain section of the video (e.g. enforce a lower bitrate for the ending credits). There are two modes to control the bitrate of a zone: Using a "Bitrate Factor" you can change the bitrate *relative* to the encoders decision and using a "Quantizer" you can overwrite the encoders decision with a *constant* quantizer value.

Output

Output Settings

- **IDC Level:**
  - By default x264 will detect the **Level** of the resulting H.264 stream based on the encoder settings you have chosen (and based on the properties of your video). *This* option can be used to overwrite x264 decision. Be aware that x264 will **not** enforce the selected Level for you! You only specify what Level will be signaled in the header of your H.264 stream. But this does **not** mean that your stream actually complies to that level! Hence you can easily produce an *invalid* stream by specifying an improper level. Therefore it's *highly* commended to keep the *IDC Level* setting on **Auto** and let x264 detect the proper Level. If you want your H.264 stream to comply to a specific H.264 Level, then you *must* choose your encoder settings accordingly. Also you must make sure that your video's resolution and framerate don't exceed the Level's limits. In short: Don't change *this* option, unless you have a very good reason to do so!
- **Sequence Parameter Set Identifier:**
  - [TO-DO] *If you know what information to put here, please contact us!*
- **Enforce Repeatability:**
  - [TO-DO] *If you know what information to put here, please contact us!*
- **Use Access Unit Delimiters:**
  - [TO-DO] *If you know what information to put here, please contact us!*

Pixel Aspect Ratio

- This setting defines the "Pixel Aspect Ratio" (PAR) of the video. Do **not** change the default value of **1:1** (aka "Square Pixels"), unless you are encoding *anamorphic* video! In case you are encoding anamorphic material *and* you want to keep it anamorphic, then you will have to set the correct PAR value. Otherwise your video would be displayed with wrong *aspect ratio*! If you have an *anamorphic* source and you want to convert it to "Square Pixels" (PAR = 1:1), then you must invoke the Resize filter and resize the video accordingly. Note that "Pixel Aspect Ratio" is not equal to "Display Aspect Ratio" (DAR). Anyway, the DAR can be calculated from the PAR using this formula: DAR = Width/Height * PAR. For example: 720/576 * 64/45 = 16/9. The advantage of working with PAR values is that the PAR of a video won't change when cropping the video, while the DAR most likely *will* change. The following PAR options are available:
  - **Custom:** Enter a user-defined PAR value
  - **Predefined Aspect Ratio:** Choose one of the most common PAR values from the list
  - **As Input:** Keep the PAR of the source video

Video Usability Information

- ***Remarks:*** These settings are only suggestions for the playback equipment. Use them at your own risk!

- **Overscan**
- **Video Format**
- **Color Primaries**
- **Transfer Characteristics**
- **Color Matrix**
- **Chroma Sample Location**
- **Full Range Samples**

Unavailable x264 options in Avidemux

- **AQ Mode** - currently Avidemux sticks with *AQ mode* **1**, mode **2** isn't available yet.
- **Sub-ME 10** - currently the highest *Sub-Me* mode available in Avidemux is **9**, mode **10** (aka "QPRD") is not available yet.
- **Psy-Trellis** - currently Psy-Trellis will be *disabled* in Avidemux (Psy-RDO *is* available though!)
- **Progressive Intra Refresh**
- PSNR and SSIM calculations

Obsolete x264 options

- **B-RDO:** RD based mode decision for B-Frames. This option has been removed in r996. It's now enabled implicitly at *Sub ME 7* or higher.
- **Pre-Scenecut:** Since r1117 x264 will *always* use Pre-Scenecut, because it's generally better than regular scenecut in terms of accuracy and regular scenecut didn't work in threaded mode anyways.
- **Bidirectional ME:** Jointly optimize both motion vectors in B-Frames. This option has been removed in r996. It's now enabled implicitly at *Sub ME 5* or higher.
- **AQ Sensitivity:** This option *never* existed in official x264. It was used only in experimental *Adaptive Quantization* patches. Current AQ doesn't use it.

H.264/AVC Profiles and Levels

The H.264/AVC specifications define a number of different **profiles**. Each profile specifies which *features* of H.264 are allowed (or not allowed). If you want your H.264 video stream to be compliant to a certain profile, then you may only enabled features allowed in *this* profile. Profiles are needed to make sure your video file will play fine on a certain decoder. For example a "Main" profile compliant video will play 100% fine on *every* "Main" profile capable decoder/player. When working with the **x264** encoder, there are basically two profiles you have to take care of: the "Main" profile and the "High" profile. Nevertheless x264 is *missing* the Error Resilience feature from the "Baseline Profile" as well as the Interlacing Support from "Extended Profile". If you want to play your video on *software* players, then you don't need to care about profiles that much. The H.264 decoder from "libavcodec", which is used in MPlayer, VLC Player, ffdshow and many more, supports all of x264' features, including the "High" and "Predictive Lossless" profile features. Same for proprietary decoders, such as CoreAVC. Nevertheless if you are targeting a *hardware* player, then profiles are very important, as hardware players are very *restrictive* on what profile they support.

In addition to the *profiles*, the H.264/AVC specifications also define a number of **levels**. While *profiles* define which compression features of H.264 may (or may not) be used, the *levels* put further restrictions on other properties of the video. These restrictions include the maximum resolution, the maximum bitrate, the maximum framerate (for a given resolution) and the maximum number of reference frames (indirectly limited though MaxDPB). In order play your H.264 video on a specific *hardware* player, that player must not only support your video's *profile*, but also your video's *level* (or a higher one). Again *software* players usually don't have such restrictions, as long as you CPU is powerful enough.

Note: The common notation for Profiles and Levels is "Profile@Level", for example *High@4.1*. Furthermore there is *no* way to directly encode your video to a specific level and/or profile. If you want your video to comply to a certain profile/level, you must choose the encoder settings accordingly. Presets may be helpful to find the correct settings. Anyway, it may still be necessary to resize your video and/or change the framerate.

List of all H.264/AVC Profiles

	Baseline	Extended	Main	High	High 10	High 4:2:2	High 4:4:4 Predictive
I and P Slices	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
B Slices	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
SI and SP Slices	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Multiple Reference Frames	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
In-Loop Deblocking Filter	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
CAVLC Entropy Coding	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
CABAC Entropy Coding	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Flexible Macroblock Ordering (FMO)	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Arbitrary Slice Ordering (ASO)	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Redundant Slices (RS)	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Data Partitioning	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Interlaced Coding (PicAFF, MBAFF)	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
4:2:0 Chroma Format	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Monochrome Video Format (4:0:0)	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
4:2:2 Chroma Format	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
4:4:4 Chroma Format	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
8 Bit Sample Depth	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
9 and 10 Bit Sample Depth	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
11 to 14 Bit Sample Depth	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
8x8 vs. 4x4 Transform Adaptivity	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Quantization Scaling Matrices	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Separate Cb and Cr QP control	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Separate Color Plane Coding	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Predictive Lossless Coding	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
	Baseline	**Extended**	**Main**	**High**	**High 10**	**High 4:2:2**	**High 4:4:4 Predictive**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

List of all H.264/AVC Levels

Level number	Max macroblocks per second	Max frame size (macroblocks)	Max video bit rate (VCL) for Baseline, Extended and Main Profiles	Max video bit rate (VCL) for High Profile	Max video bit rate (VCL) for High 10 Profile	Max video bit rate (VCL) for High 4:2:2 and High 4:4:4 Predictive Profiles	Examples for high resolution @ frame rate (max stored frames) in Level
1	1485	99	64 kbit/s	80 kbit/s	192 kbit/s	256 kbit/s	128x96@30.9 (8) 176x144@15.0 (4)
1b	1485	99	128 kbit/s	160 kbit/s	384 kbit/s	512 kbit/s	128x96@30.9 (8) 176x144@15.0 (4)
1.1	3000	396	192 kbit/s	240 kbit/s	576 kbit/s	768 kbit/s	176x144@30.3 (9) 320x240@10.0 (3) 352x288@7.5 (2)
1.2	6000	396	384 kbit/s	480 kbit/s	1152 kbit/s	1536 kbit/s	320x240@20.0 (7) 352x288@15.2 (6)
1.3	11880	396	768 kbit/s	960 kbit/s	2304 kbit/s	3072 kbit/s	320x240@36.0 (7) 352x288@30.0 (6)
2	11880	396	2 Mbit/s	2.5 Mbit/s	6 Mbit/s	8 Mbit/s	320x240@36.0 (7) 352x288@30.0 (6)
2.1	19800	792	4 Mbit/s	5 Mbit/s	12 Mbit/s	16 Mbit/s	352x480@30.0 (7) 352x576@25.0 (6)
2.2	20250	1620	4 Mbit/s	5 Mbit/s	12 Mbit/s	16 Mbit/s	352x480@30.7(10) 352x576@25.6 (7) 720x480@15.0 (6) 720x576@12.5 (5)
3	40500	1620	10 Mbit/s	12.5 Mbit/s	30 Mbit/s	40 Mbit/s	352x480@61.4 (12) 352x576@51.1 (10) 720x480@30.0 (6) 720x576@25.0 (5)
3.1	108000	3600	14 Mbit/s	14 Mbit/s	42 Mbit/s	56 Mbit/s	720x480@80.0 (13) 720x576@66.7 (11) 1280x720@30.0 (5)
3.2	216000	5120	20 Mbit/s	25 Mbit/s	60 Mbit/s	80 Mbit/s	1280x720@60.0 (5) 1280x1024@42.2 (4)
4	245760	8192	20 Mbit/s	25 Mbit/s	60 Mbit/s	80 Mbit/s	1280x720@68.3 (9) 1920x1080@30.1 (4) 2048x1024@30.0 (4)
4.1	245760	8192	50 Mbit/s	62.5 Mbit/s	150 Mbit/s	200 Mbit/s	1280x720@68.3 (9) 1920x1080@30.1 (4) 2048x1024@30.0 (4)
4.2	522240	8704	50 Mbit/s	62.5 Mbit/s	150 Mbit/s	200 Mbit/s	1920x1080@64.0 (4) 2048x1080@60.0 (4)
5	589824	22080	135 Mbit/s	168.75 Mbit/s	405 Mbit/s	540 Mbit/s	1920x1080@72.3 (13) 2048x1024@72.0 (13) 2048x1080@67.8 (12)

							2560x1920@30.7 (5) 3680x1536@26.7 (5)
5.1	983040	36864	240 Mbit/s	300 Mbit/s	720 Mbit/s	960 Mbit/s	1920x1080@120.5 (16) 4096x2048@30.0 (5) 4096x2304@26.7 (5)
Level number	**Max macroblocks per second**	**Max frame size (macroblocks)**	**Max video bit rate (VCL) for Baseline, Extended and Main Profiles**	**Max video bit rate (VCL) for High Profile**	**Max video bit rate (VCL) for High 10 Profile**	**Max video bit rate (VCL) for High 4:2:2 and High 4:4:4 Predictive Profiles**	**Examples for high resolution @ frame rate (max stored frames) in Level**

For more detailed information, please refer to "Annex A" in the official ITU-T H.264 specifications!

GPU support

Since GPGPU has become a hot topic, people began asking for GPU support in Avidemux. These people need to understand that Avidemux cannot offer GPU support for H.264 encoding, until GPU support is implemented in the *x264* library. There is a project scheduled to add CUDA support to x264 (see [6]), but there are no results yet (May 2009). We know that there are *commercial* H.264 encoders with GPU support available already. But if you look at these encoders closely, you will notice that their speed-up claims are marketing blabber. These encoders may be fast, but their quality isn't anywhere near x264's quality! Also note that marketing people tend to compare their encoders to the completely unoptimized *H.264 Reference Encoder*. x264 is faster than the reference encoder by several orders of magnitude, which renders these speed comparisons meaningless. x264 can run extremely fast on a CPU and scales up to at least 16 cores. So don't believe everything that marketing people claim!

IDR-frames

IDR frames are: An IDR frame is what has been traditionally known as an I frame. An IDR frame, just like an I frame in MPEG-1/2 and MPEG-4 ASP, starts with a clean slate, and all subsequent frames will make reference to the IDR frame and subsequent frames. Non IDR I frames should be rare, but since they cannot be ruled out, enforcing a minimal IDR interval can help improve compression in some high motion scenes. In H.264/AVC you can also have I frames inside a GOP, which are not seekable, since the long time references introduced in H.264/AVC could result in a P frame after the I frame to reference a P frame before the I frame.

Max IDR-keyframe interval indicates the maximum distance between two IDR frames. Similarly, Min IDR-keyframe interval indicates the minimum distance between two IDR frames.

List of References

- Official ITU-T H.264 Specifications - provided by Neuron2
- x264 - A high performance H.264/AVC encoder - by Loren Merritt and Rahul Vanam
- H.264/AVC Thread on Doom9's Forum - especially posts by *akupenguin*, *Dark Shikari* and **.mp4 guy*
- A qualitative overview of x264's ratecontrol methods - by Loren Merritt
- The x264 multi-threading threading method - by Loren Merritt
- x264 ffmpeg mapping and options guide
- Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia - article about the "x264" encoder (German version)
- DeathTheSheep's AVC VfW Guide
- MeWiki - x264 settings
- Selur's man x264 (Hilfe zum x264 CLI) - German documentation
- Digital Digest - x264 Options Explained