Immersive Video Compression in the Learning Era







Laboratoire des Signaux et Systemes Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS, CentraleSupelec, France

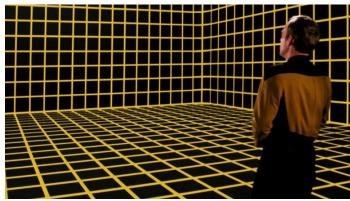




Immersion and Telepresence

- Telepresence: term coined by M. Minsky in 1980
 - To develop a sense of being physically present at a remote location through interaction with the system's user interface
 - Emphasizes the importance of high-quality sensory feedback, such as vision, sound, and touch





Star Trek's Holodeck

realism and interaction



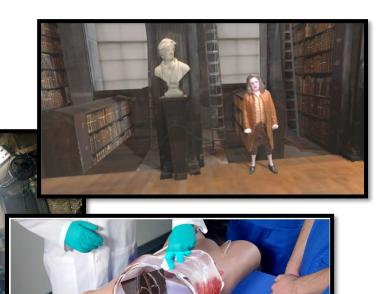
New video applications

- Telepresence
- Collaborative working
- Telemedicine and remote surgery
- Storytelling and creative arts
- Metaverse

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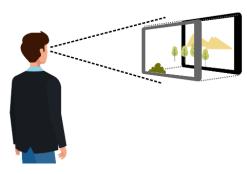


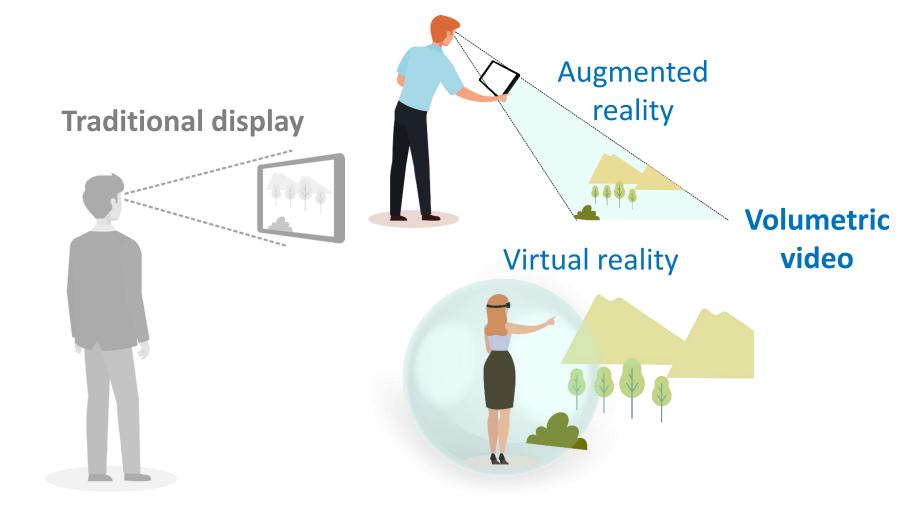


Immersive Video Technologies



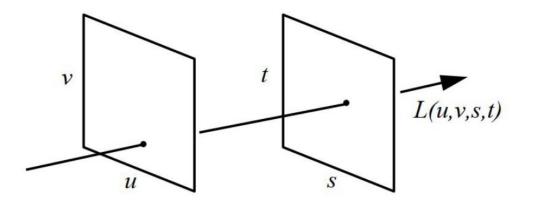








Light field





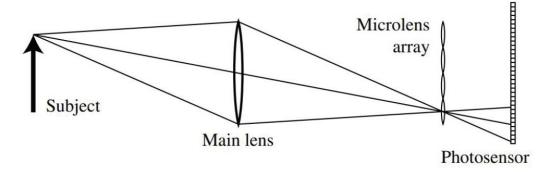








- 4D light field (lumigraph)
 - Constant radiance along its path
 - 2-planes parametrization
 - L(u,v,s,t)
- 2 kinds of acquisition:
 - Camera arrays
 - Microlens cameras (e.g., Lytro, Raytrix)





Light field

- Features
 - Viewpoint change (to some extend)
 - Refocusing

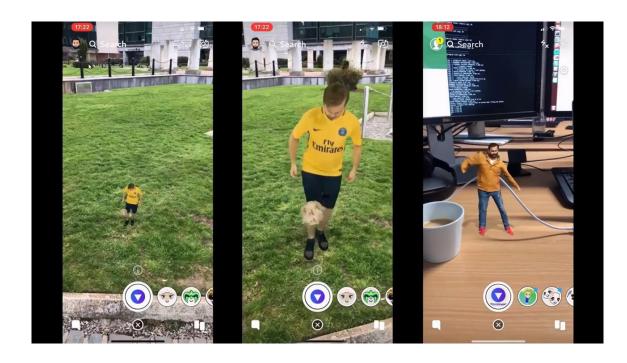


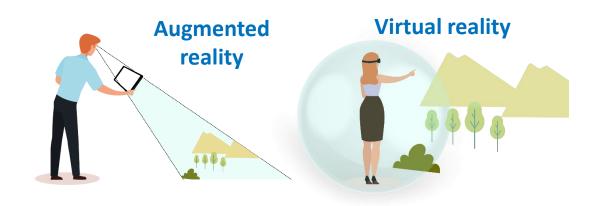




Volumetric video

- 3D point clouds
- 3D meshes
- 6 degrees of freedom



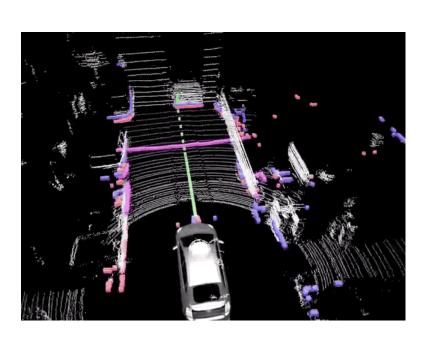


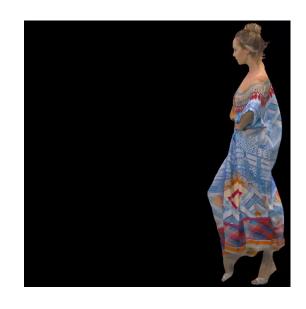




Why compression is essential

- Typical point cloud video size:
 - 1 million points per frame
 - 30 frames/second
 - 32 bit geometry, 8 bits color -> ~ 3.6 Gbps



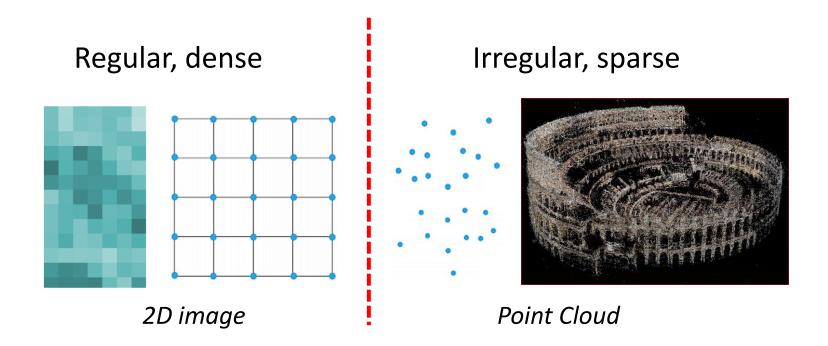


- Example: Velodyne HDL-64 LiDAR sensor
 - Over 100k points per sweep
 - 3 billion points per hour

Point Cloud Coding

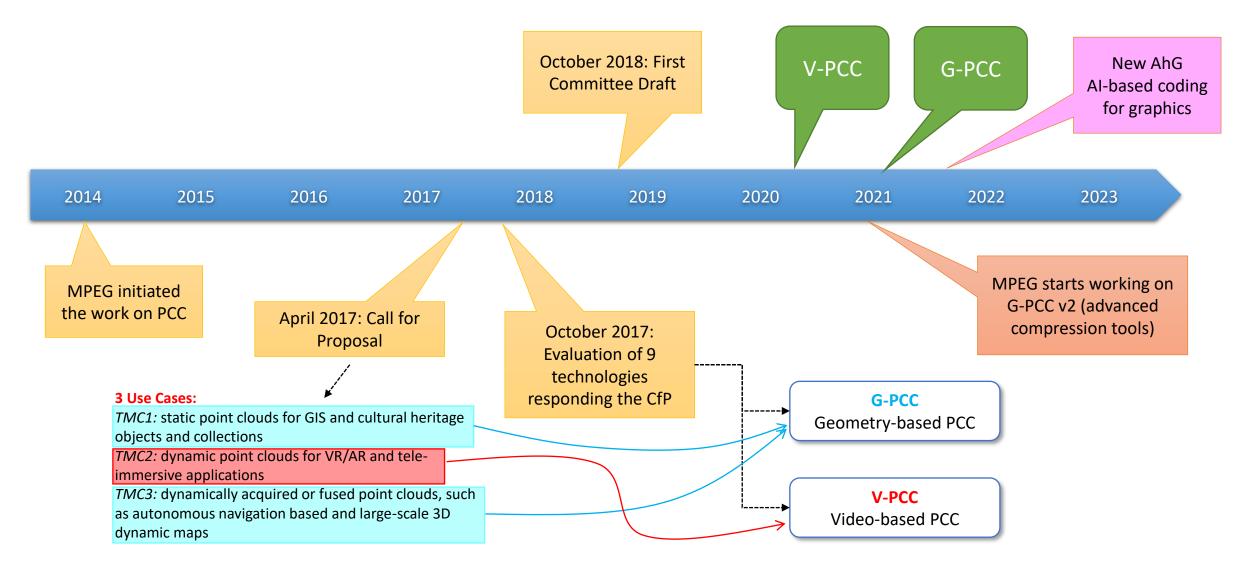


Why coding point clouds is difficult?



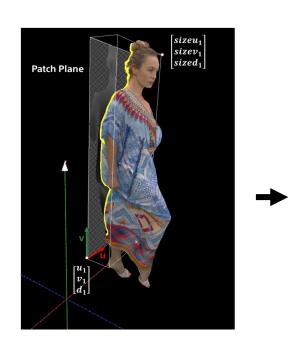
Irregular sampling grid, non-uniform density, sparsity

MPEG standardization timeline





VPCC: Projection-based coding principle



Source code: https://github.com/MPEGGroup/mpeg-pcc-tmc2



Occupancy map

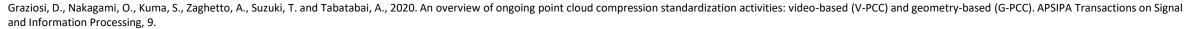


Geometry



Attribute images

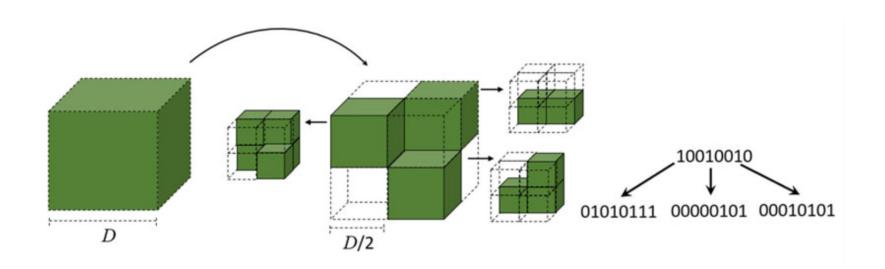


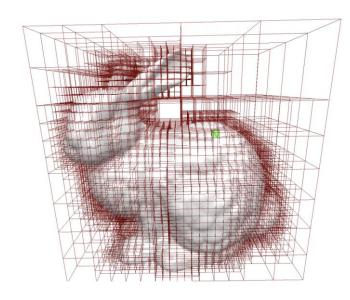




GPCC: Octree-based + wavelet transform

- Separate geometry and attribute coding
- Geometry: octree-based + trisoup, planar & angular modes
- Attributes: wavelet transform over tree







MPEG PCC standards

- V-PCC:
 - 2D projection-based
 - Dense PC
 - Dynamic content
 - AR/VR applications

G-PCC:

- Mostly octree-based + many optimizations
- Static content
- Low-to-high density
- Wide range of applications: AR/VR, cultural heritage, LiDAR (fused and scans), etc.

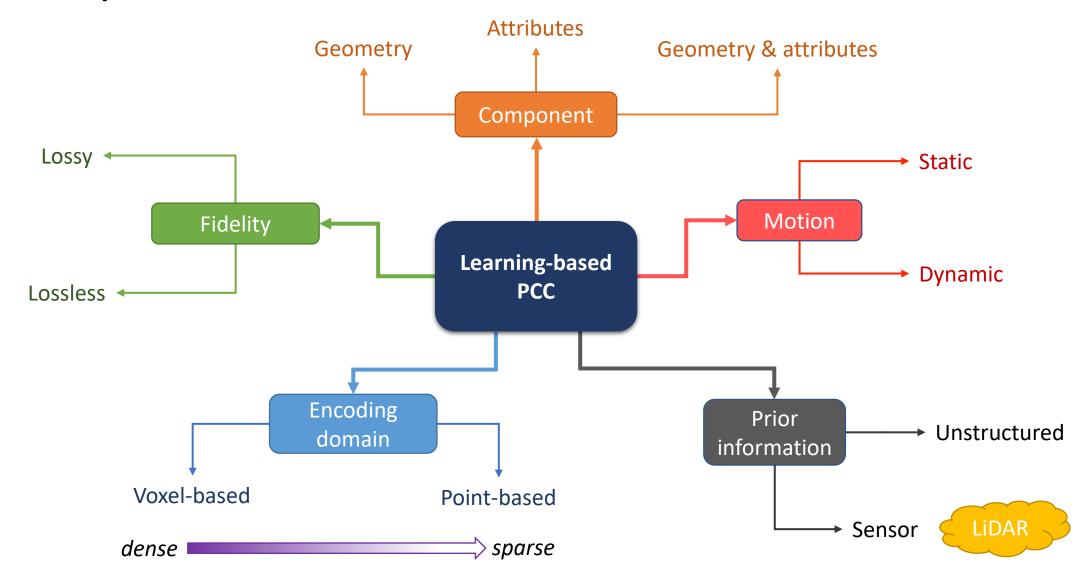


Learning-based Point Cloud Coding

Modeling complex signal dependencies using machine learning tools

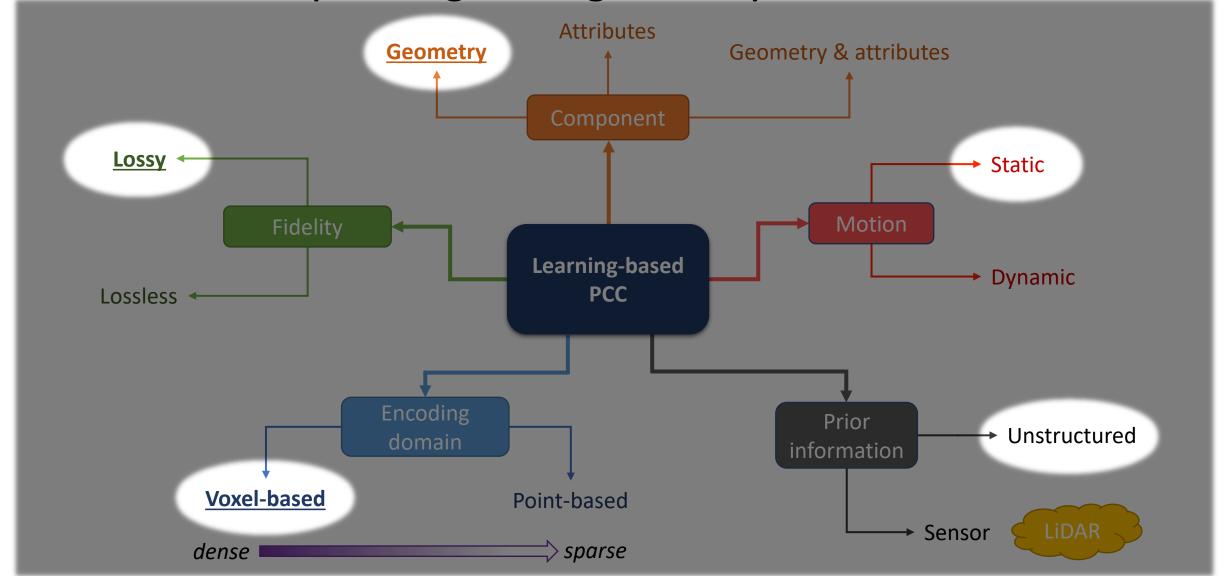


Taxonomy [Quach et al. 2022]



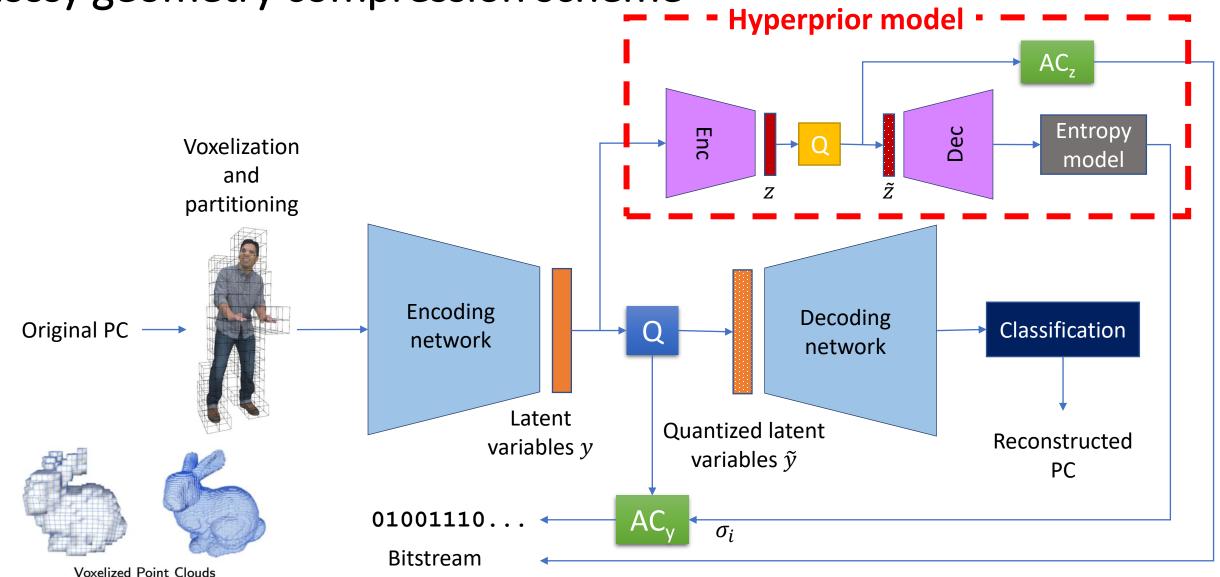


Voxel-based lossy coding of PC geometry





Lossy geometry compression scheme



Qualitative results

Comparison to basic octree coding (MPEG GPCC anchor)



(a) Original



(c) MPEG Anchor

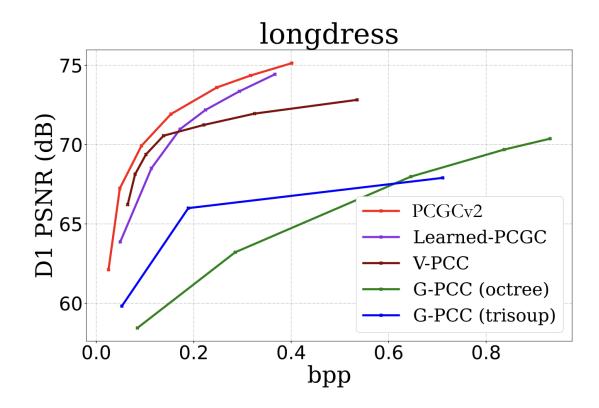


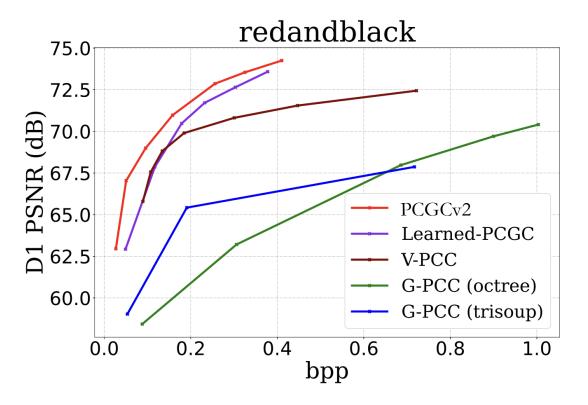
(b) Proposed method

M. Quach, G. Valenzise, F. Dufaux. "Learning Convolutional Transforms for Lossy Point Cloud Geometry Compression." ICIP 2019



Coding performance





Wang, J., Ding, D., Li, Z. and Ma, Z., 2021, March. Multiscale point cloud geometry compression. In 2021 Data Compression Conference (DCC) (pp. 73-82). IEEE.

What's next?

Dynamic point clouds

Attribute coding / joint geometry+attribute

Call for proposals MPEG AhG on Learning-based PCC in September 2023

Other representations (Neural Radiance Fields)



Further readings

- Maurice Quach, Jiahao Pang, Dong Tian, Giuseppe Valenzise, Frédéric Dufaux. Survey on Deep Learning-based Point Cloud Compression. Frontiers in Signal Processing, Frontiers, 2022, 2
- G. Valenzise, M. Alain, E. Zerman, C. Ozcinar. Immersive Video Technologies. Elsevier (September 2022)
- Contact: giuseppe.valenzise@l2s.centralesupelec.fr

