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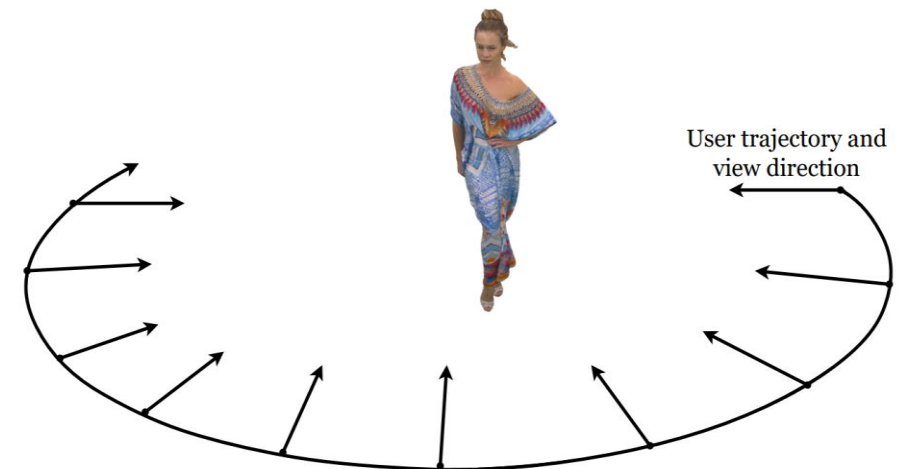
# View-Adaptive Streaming of Dynamic Point Clouds

Michael Rudolph

- „Traditional“ videos are a big business
- **360-degree videos** have gained popularity in recent years
  - The video is projected on a sphere with the user in it's center
  - Users decide which part of the video they watch
  - **3 Degrees of Freedom**
- The next big step: **Fully Immersive Experiences**
  - Users can navigate through the content
  - **6 Degrees of Freedom**
  - Which **media format** to use?



#TheBuggles #VideoKilledTheRadioStar #Remastered  
The Buggles - Video Killed The Radio Star (Official Music Video)



# Point Clouds

# Point Clouds

- For dynamic scenes, we have a **sequence of  $m$  Point Clouds**  
 $(P_1, P_2, \dots, P_m)$

with  $n_i$  points per set

$$P_i = \{(x_j, y_j, z_j, r_j, g_j, b_j) \mid j = 1, \dots, n_i\}$$

- Easy to record and render
- Allow to represent any kind of volumetric content
- But:** A lot of data! (Longdress [2]: 10s Sequence @ 30 fps: 1.5 GB)



# Compression

## From Images to Point Cloud Sequences

# Image Compression

**JPEG** is a lossy image compression method

- Color transformation from RGB to **YUV**
- **Discrete Cosine Transformation (DCT)** on 8x8 blocks
- **Quantisation**
  - Divide DCT coefficients by Quantisation Matrix and round to Integer
  - This is the **lossy part!**
- **Huffman Coding**

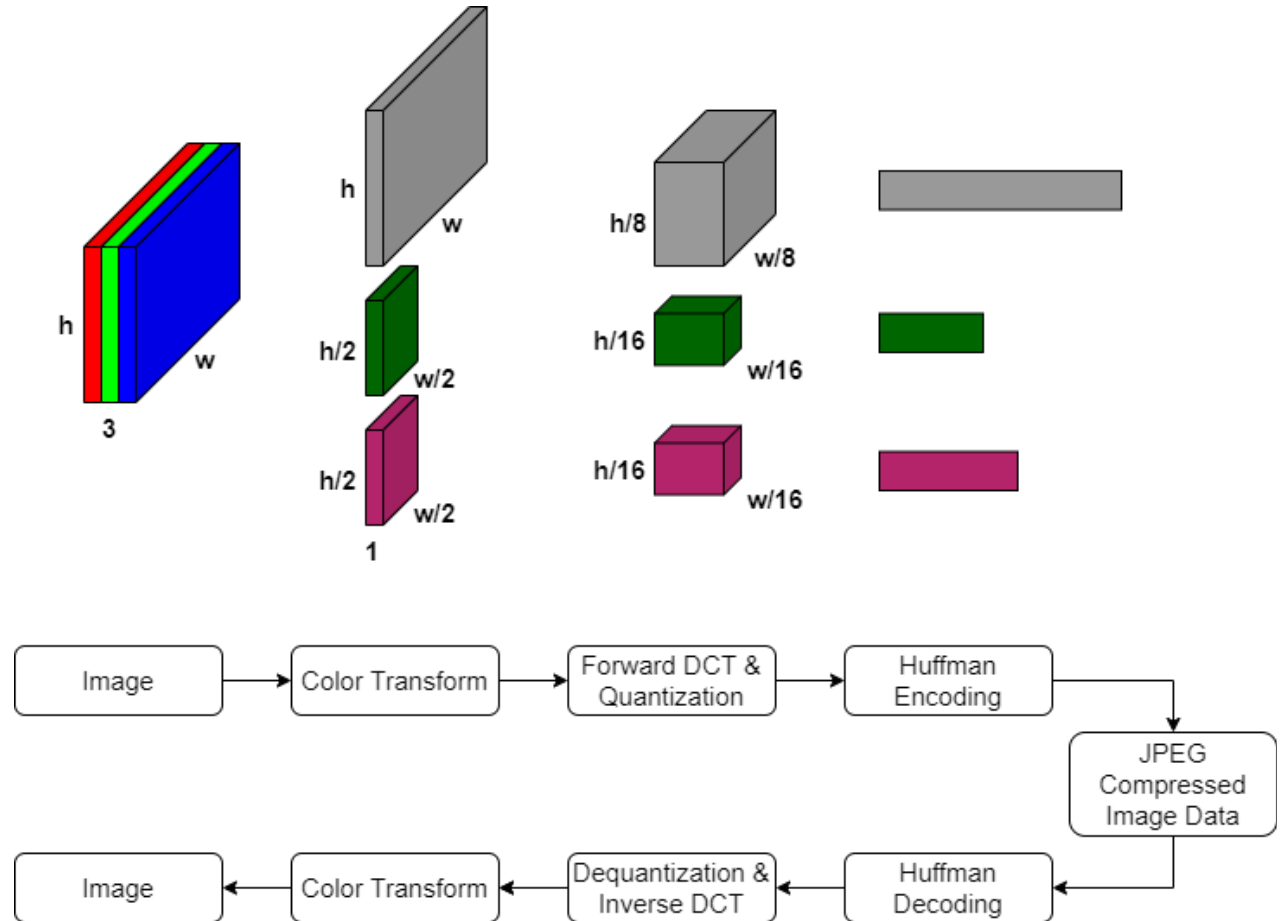


Fig.: JPEG compression pipeline, based on [3]

# Video Compression – Intra Prediction

- Videos are a **sequence of frames**
- On frame level, video codecs use **intra prediction**
  - **Predict image blocks** from previously coded blocks in the same frame.
  - Encode only **the residual** after prediction
  - H.264/H.265 allow a plethora of prediction modes
- So called **I-Frames** (Intra-Frames)
  - Very similar to JPEG
  - Can be decoded directly

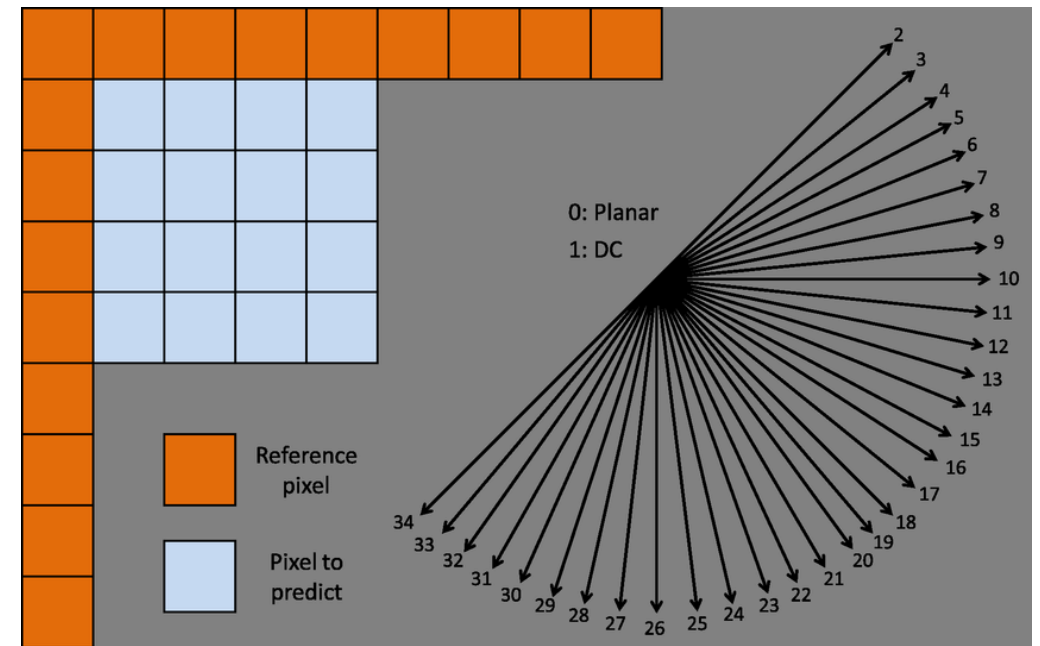


Fig.: Prediction modes in HEVC [3]

# Video Compression – Inter Prediction

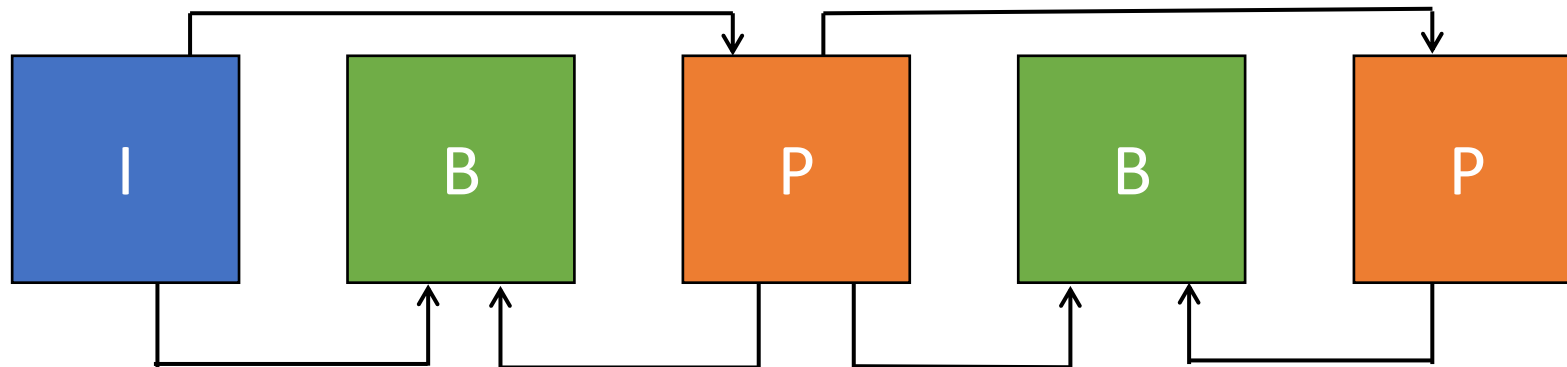
- Subsequent frames are **very similar**
  - Use previous frame to **predict the next frame**
  - Called **P-Frames**
- Compute **residual image** by subtracting the frame from the previous frame
  - Less information to compress
  - But: Dynamicity causes large differences
- We need **Motion Compensation**
  - Compensate motion in the reference frame



# Video Compression – Summarized

Split the video into a group of pictures:

- **I-Frames** are coded like still pictures
- **P-Frames** are predicted from I-Frames or P-Frame
- **B-Frames** are predicted from **multiple frames** (forward and backward)



# Point Cloud Compression

**Idea:** Use video compression for Point Clouds

➤ So we need a **2D representation**

**MPEG's V-PCC:**

- Decompose point cloud into **patches with same orientation**
- Project points into a 2D patch
  - Store distance of each point to the plane
  - Store the corresponding point color
  - Keep a binary map of where points are

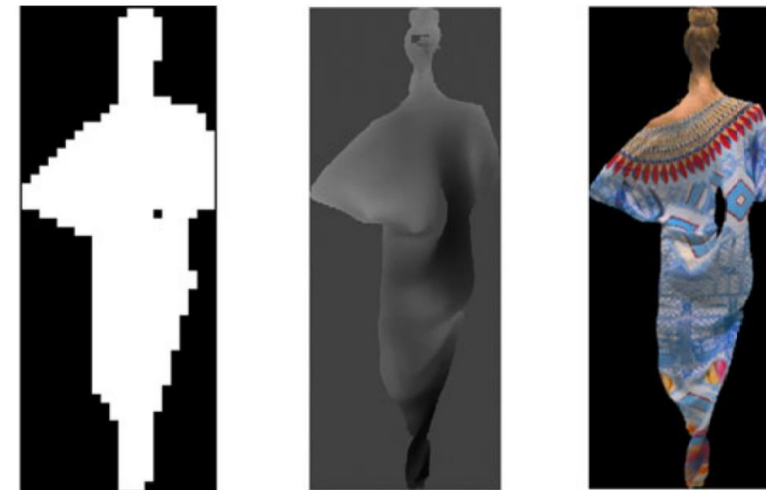
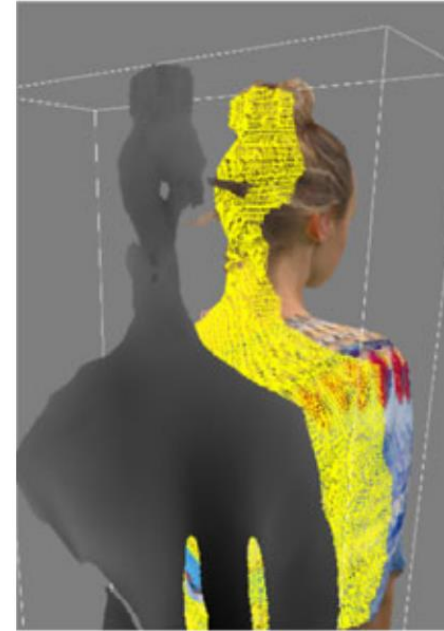


Fig.: Patch projection and patches [5]

- Place all 2D patches in an **image frame**
- Perform **smoothing** on patch borders
  - Better compression
  - Binary map is needed for reconstruction
- Compress with standard **video codecs**

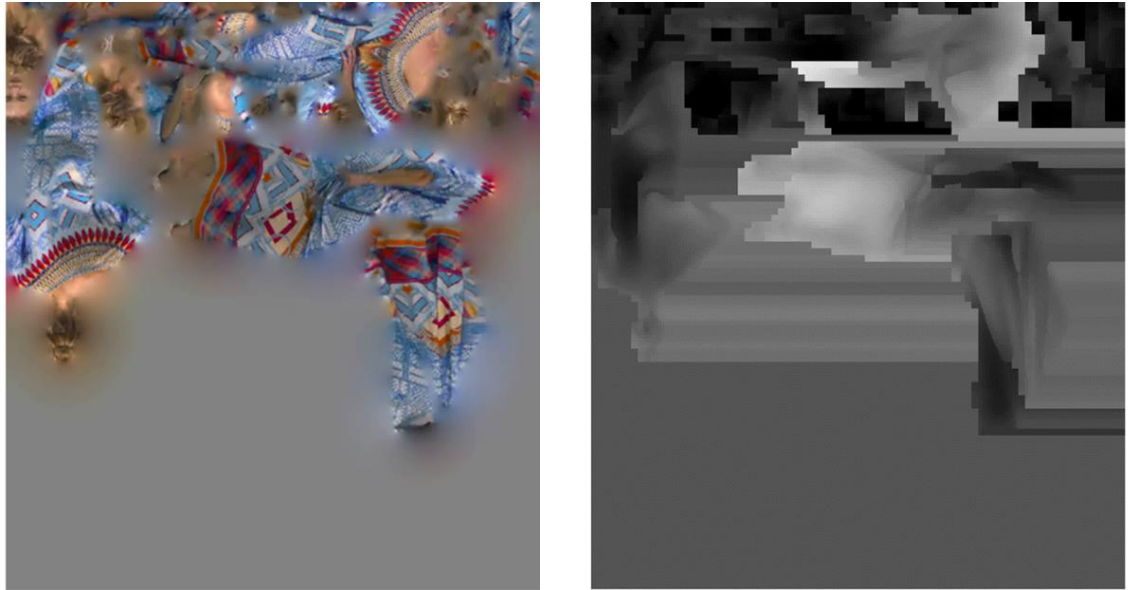


Fig.: Attribute and geometry frame [5]

# View-Adaptive streaming

# Motivation for view-adaptive streaming

## Problem:

- Users only see the part of the point cloud that is facing them.

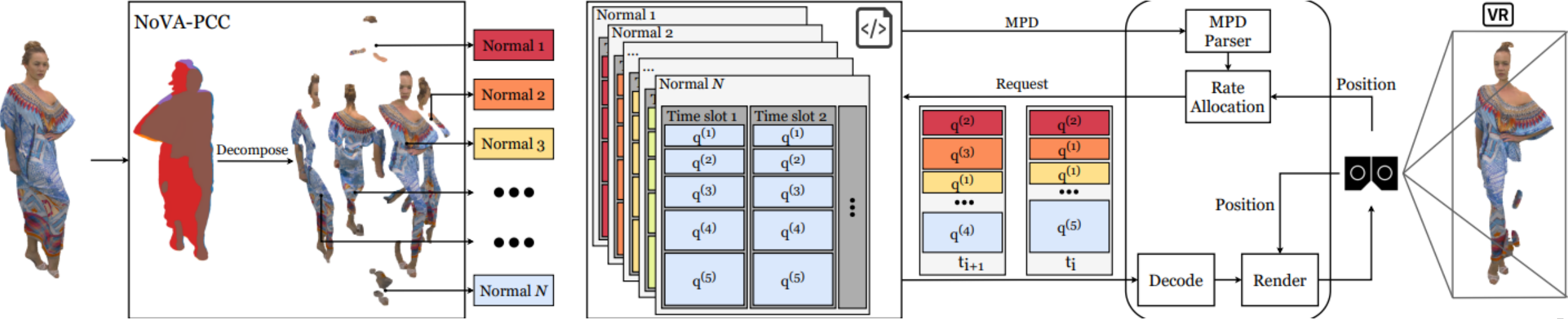
## Idea:

- Decompose the Point Cloud to derive independent streams for each view
- Projection direction is a very good indicator for the **visibility** of the patch



# Method

- **Modification** of the codec to sort patches into **independent bitstreams**
- Can be streamed with Dynamic Adaptive Streaming (DASH)
  - Server stores different quality representations
  - Client requests **parts of the point cloud** depending on
    - Current **network condition**
    - User **position** and **view direction**



Compared to streaming full point clouds, we can utilize available bandwidth more effectively

- **No wasted bandwidth** on **unseen parts** of the Point Cloud
- **Higher quality** for visible parts

**But:**

- Point Cloud Coding is **not yet real-time**
- Buffering and streaming **delay**
  - User's move after requesting a view
  - Future work: **Movement prediction!**

## These slides are based on:

- Michael Rudolph and Amr Rizk, 2022, View-Adaptive Streaming of Point Cloud Scenes through combined Decomposition and Video-based Coding, Accepted to the 1st Workshop on Advances in Point Cloud Compression, Processing and Analysis (APCCPA), Lisbon.
- Iain E. Richardson. *The H.264 Advanced Video Compression Standard*. 2nd ed., Wiley, 2010.
- Sebastian Schwarz, Marius Preda, Vittorio Baroncini, Madhukar Budagavi, Pablo Cesar, Philip A Chou, Robert A Cohen, Maja Krivokuća, Sébastien Lasserre, Zhu Li, et al. 2018. Emerging MPEG standards for point cloud compression. *IEEE Journal on Emerging and Selected Topics in Circuits and Systems* 9, 1 (2018), 133–148.
- ISO/IEC MPEG (JTC 1/SC 29/WG 11). 2020. V-PCC Codec Description. Technical Report.