

Automatic parameter selection

- Depth quality assessment
- Calculating the size of the atlas

Requirements:

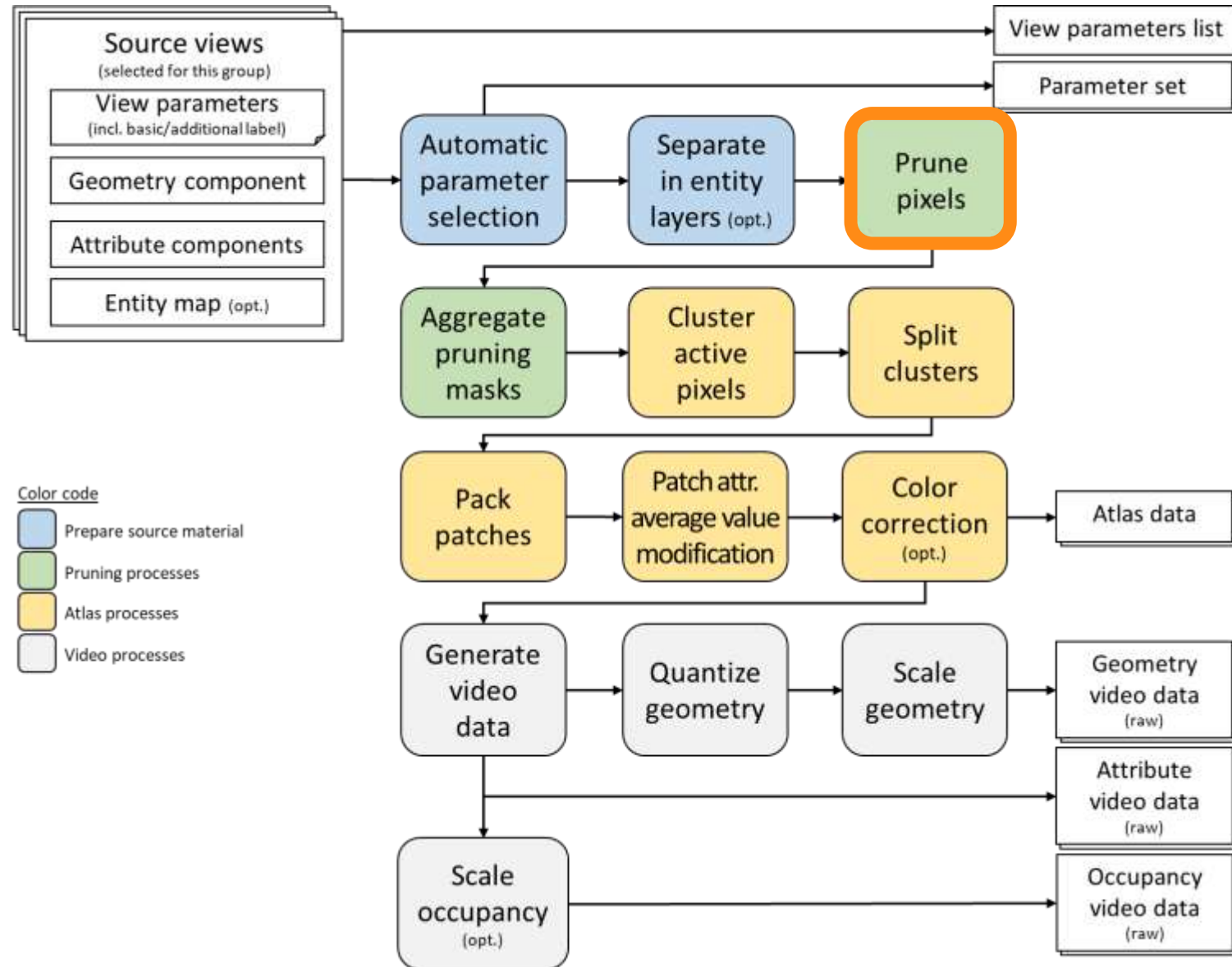
- Maximum 4 decoder instances
- Maximum 8 MPix per one video

Solution:

- 2 atlases ($2 \times$ attributes + $2 \times$ geometry)
- Atlas width: width of the widest input view
- Height of the atlas: the largest possible (meeting previous requirements)

$$W_{atl} = W_{input} \qquad H_{atl} = \frac{8Mpix}{W_{atl}}$$

MIV – encoding of one group



Pixel pruning

- Most of elements visible in a view are also visible in other views



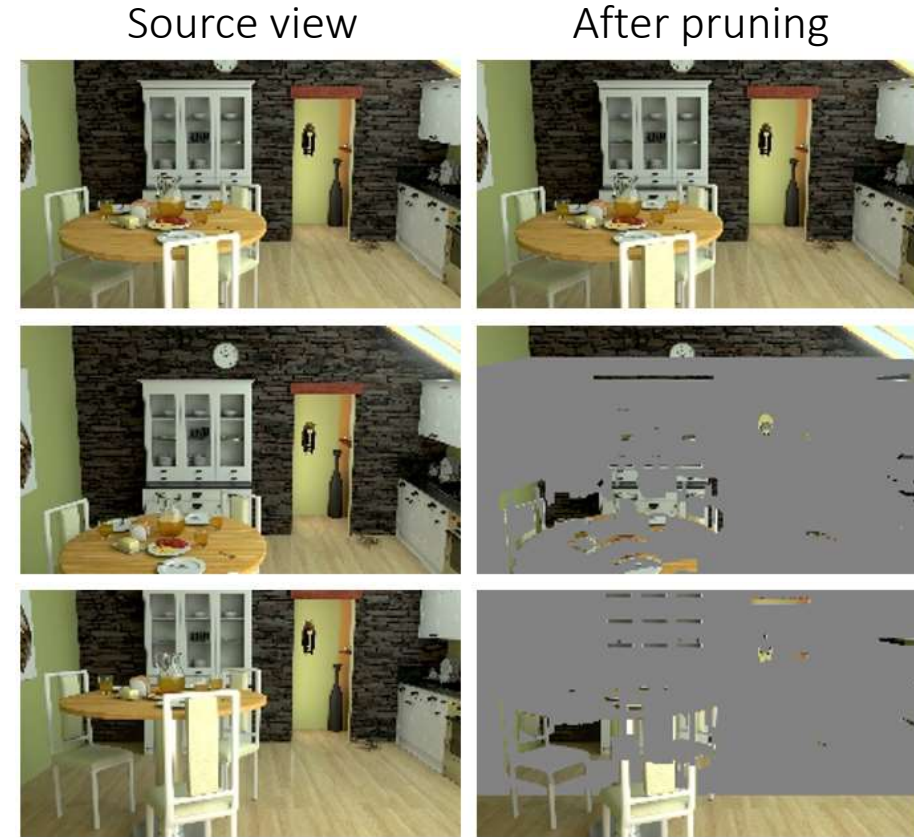
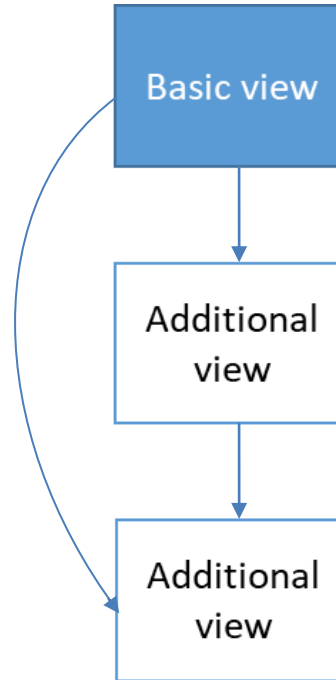
Pixel pruning

- Most of elements visible in a view are also visible in other views
- Pruning – removing inter-view redundancy and selecting the smallest amount of elements required to compress whole scene



Pixel pruning: pruning graph

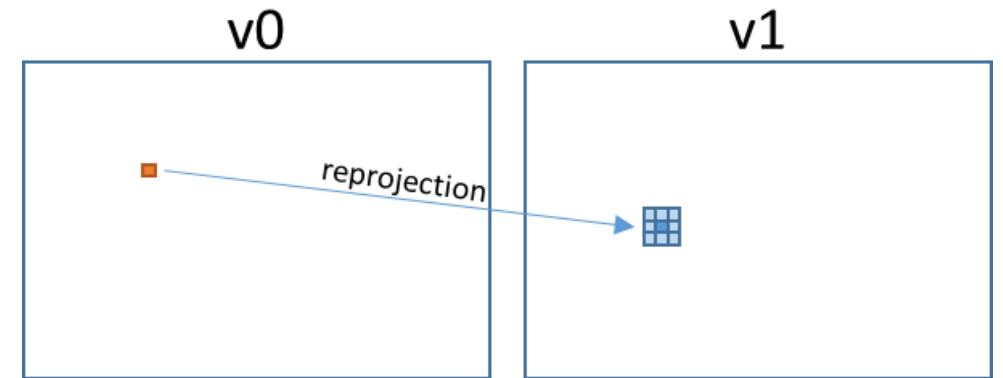
1. Insert basic views into the pruning graph (as root nodes).
2. Project all pixels of all basic views to each additional view
3. Create the pruning mask for each additional view
4. Select the additional view with maximum number of preserved pixels (to prefer larger patches)
5. Insert selected additional view into the pruning graph (as a child node of all nodes already in graph) and stop if all the views are assigned to nodes in the pruning graph
6. Project all preserved pixels of selected view to remaining additional views
7. Update the pruning mask for each remaining additional view
8. Go to 4



Pixel pruning: pruning mask creation

Conditions for removing points:

- The difference of the **depth** of the transferred point and the point corresponding to it must be higher than a threshold (10%)
- The difference of the **luma** of the transferred point and all points in the corresponding 3×3 block must be higher than the threshold
 - Threshold value depends on the noise level in the sequence, the base value of 4% multiplied by the standard deviation of the Gaussian noise in the 1st frame

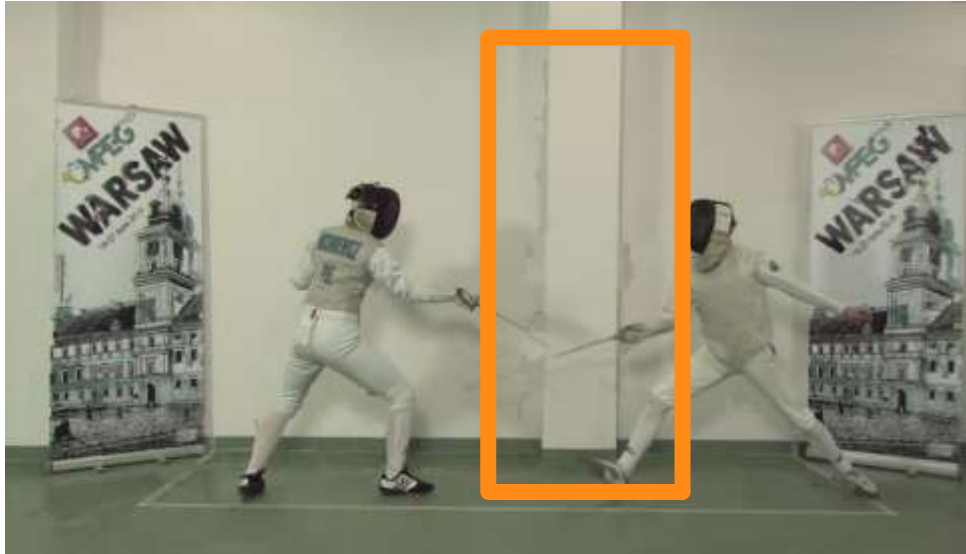


Final binary mask filtration (0: pruned pixel, 1: preserved pixel):

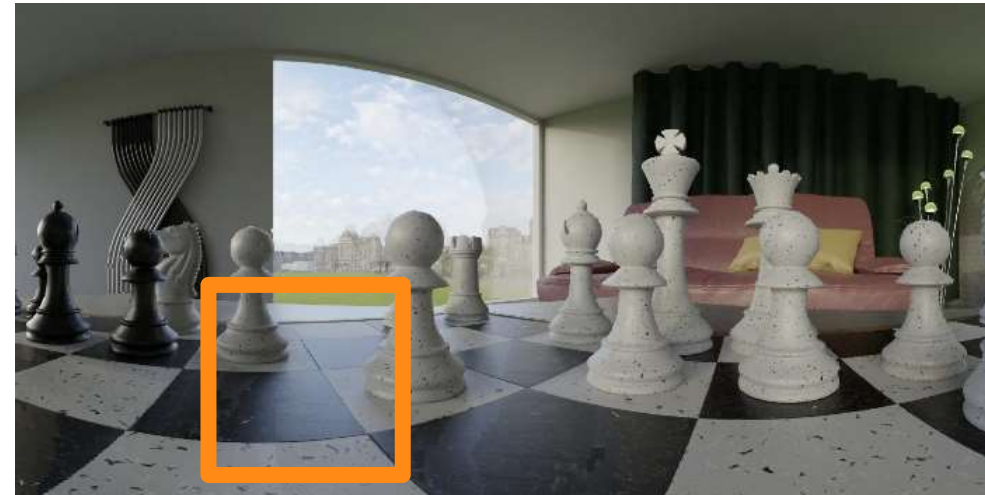
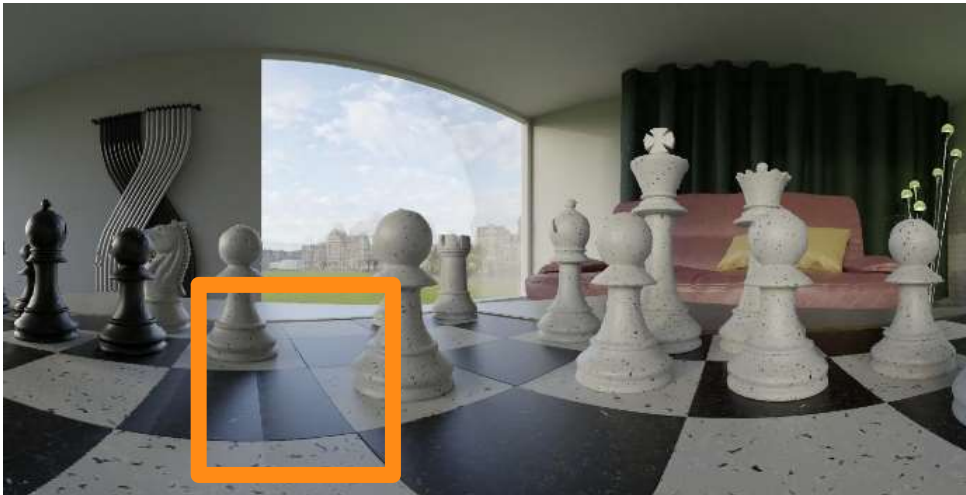
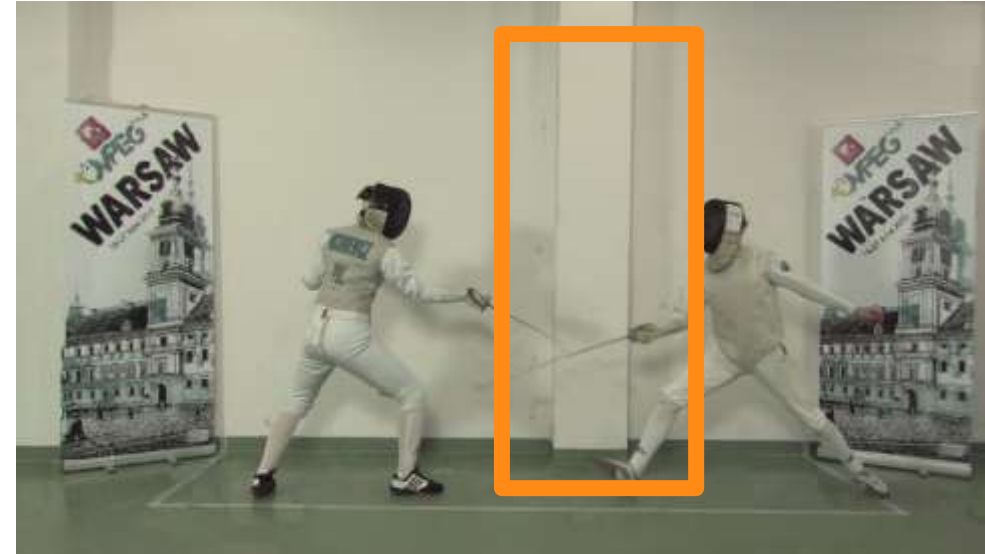
- Iterative erosion (3x3 window)
- Iterative dilation (3x3 window)

Pixel pruning

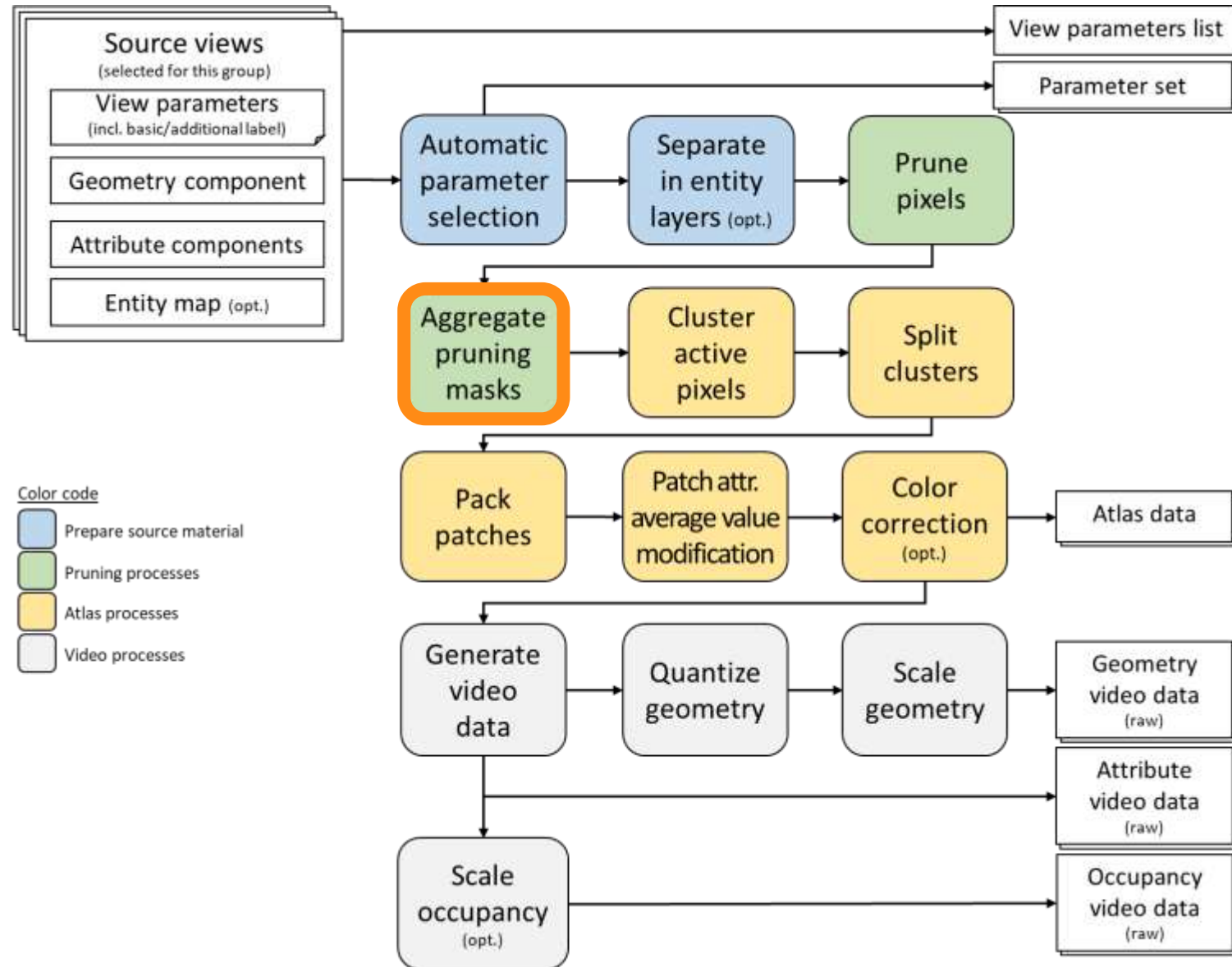
Geometry-based pruning



Texture- and geometry-based pruning



MIV – encoding of one group

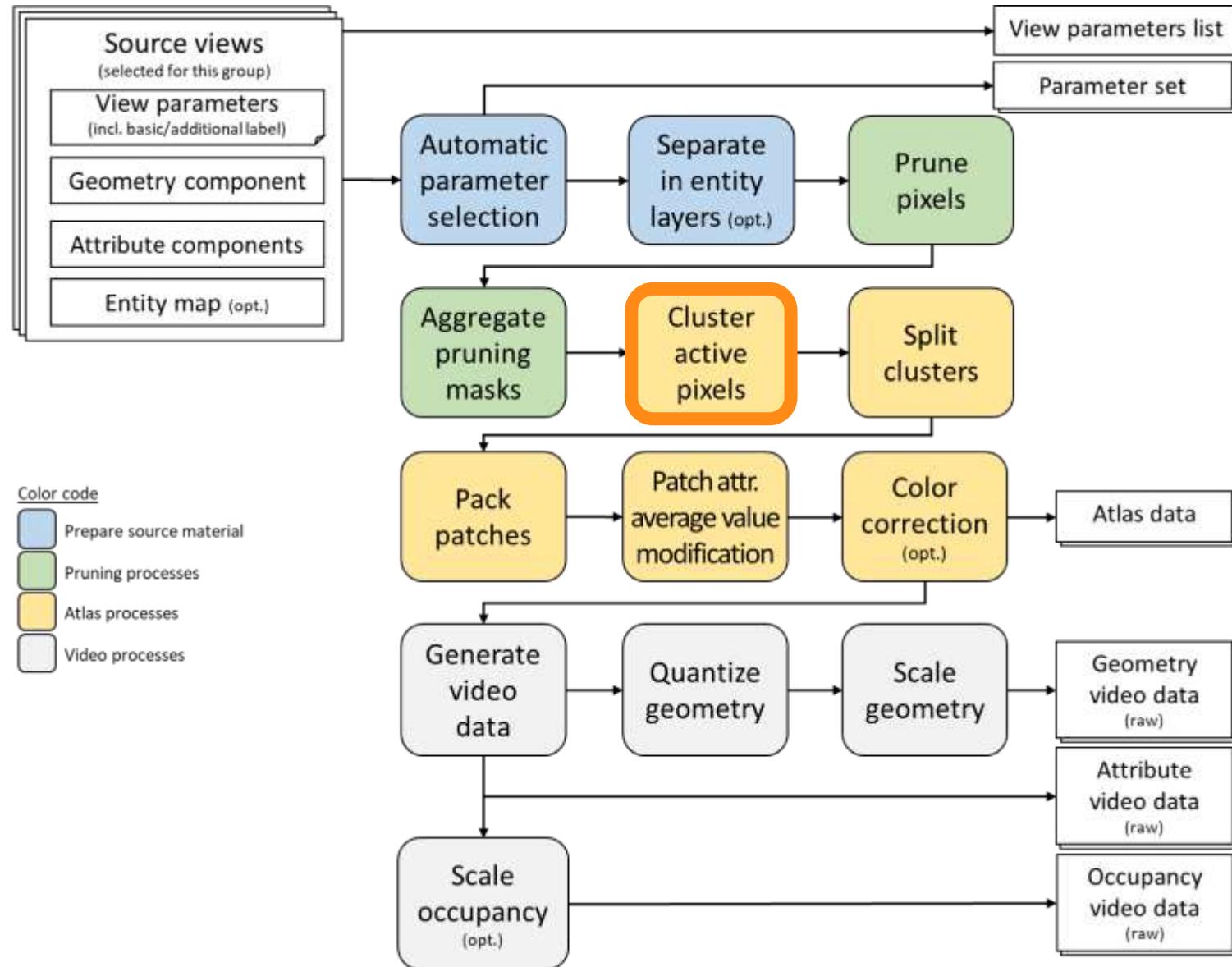


Pruning mask aggregation

Temporal aggregation of pruning masks (in one GOP)



MIV – encoding of one group



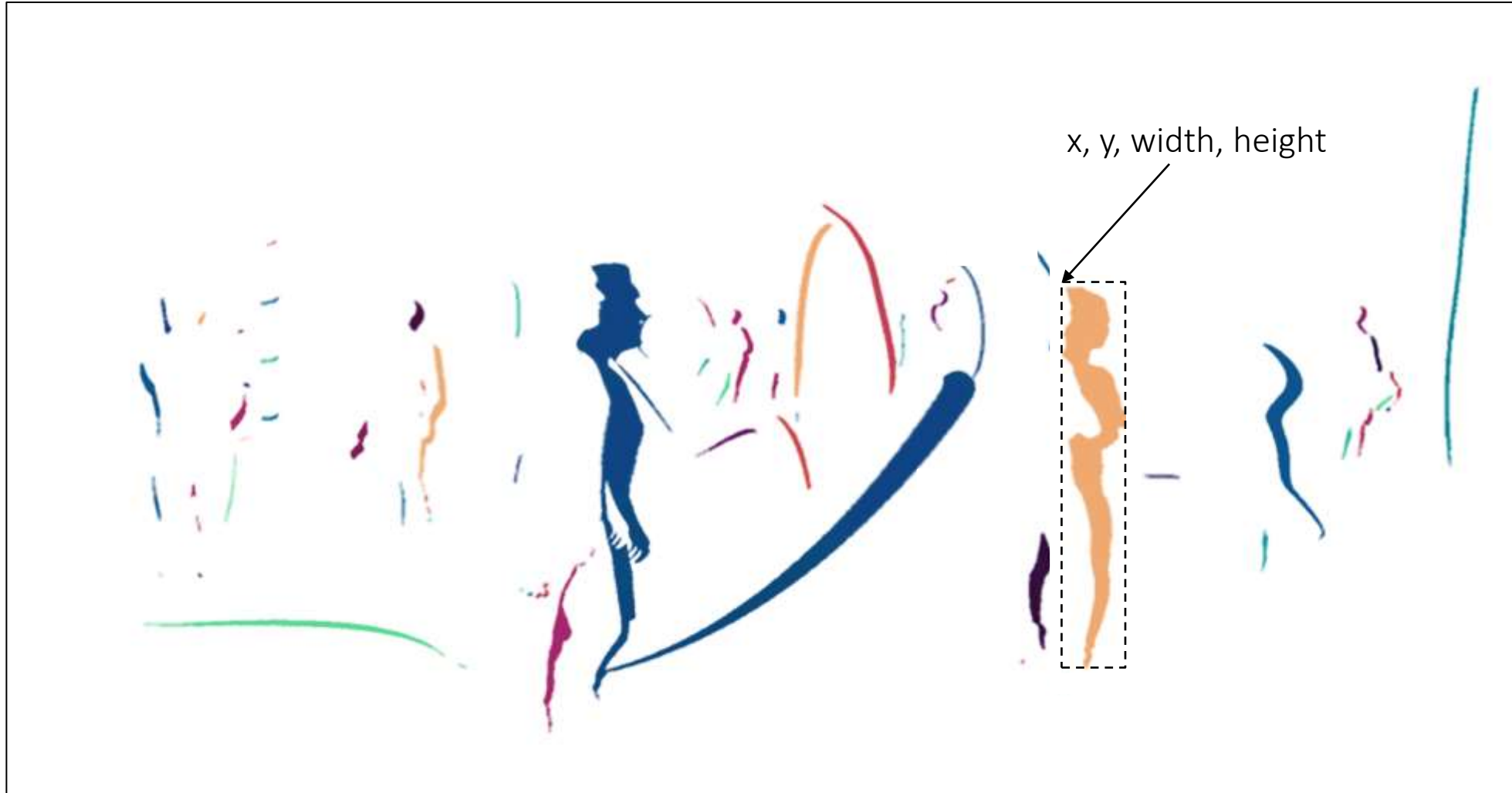
Pixel clustering



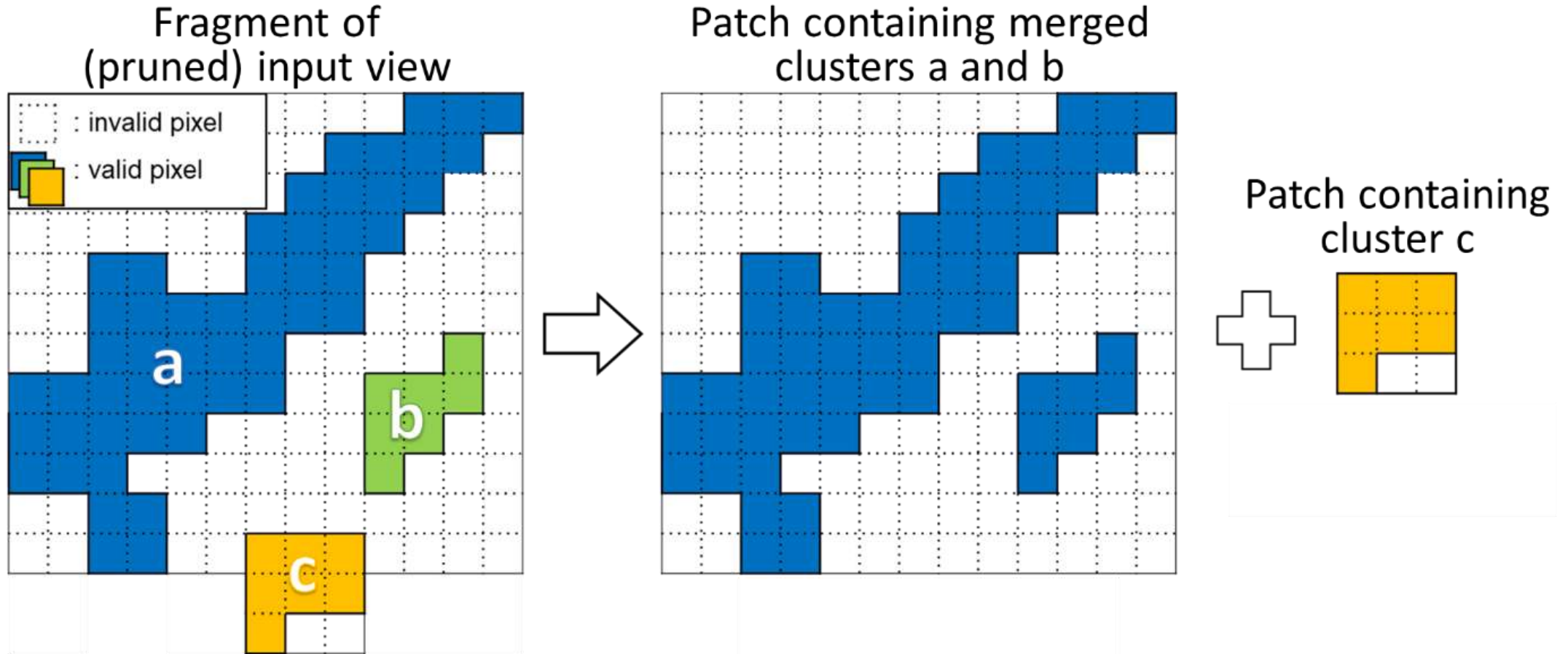
Pixel clustering



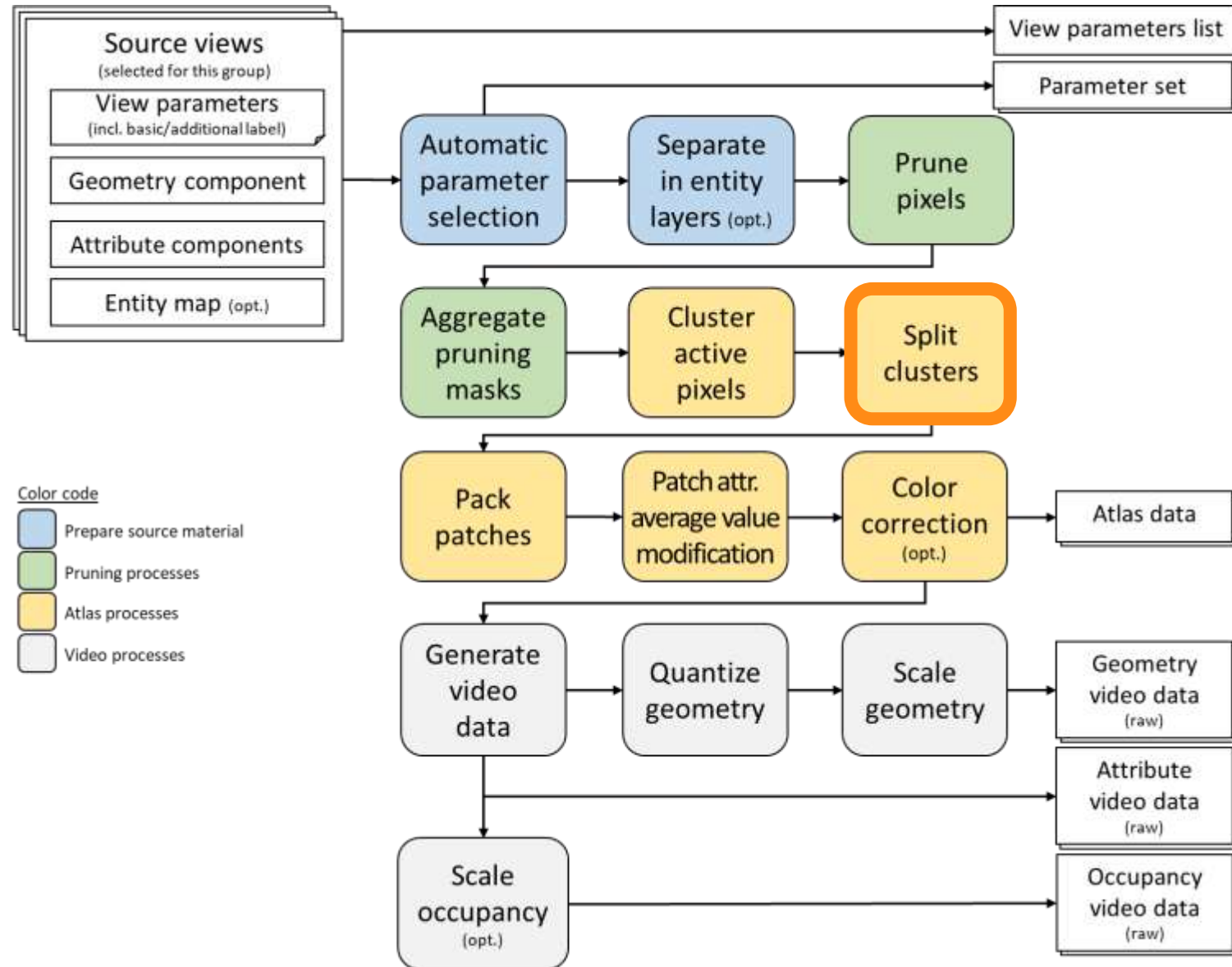
Pixel clustering



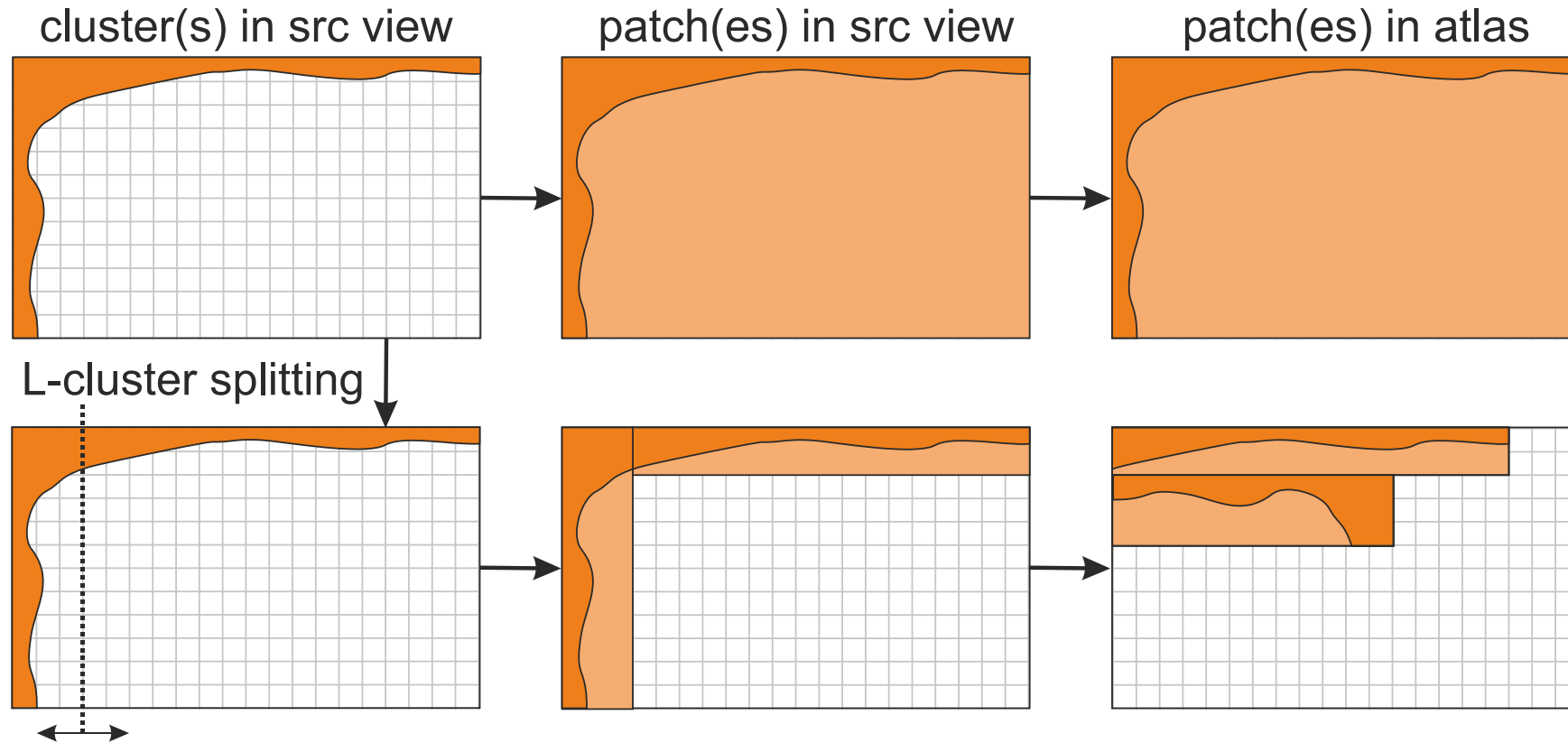
Pixel clustering: cluster merging



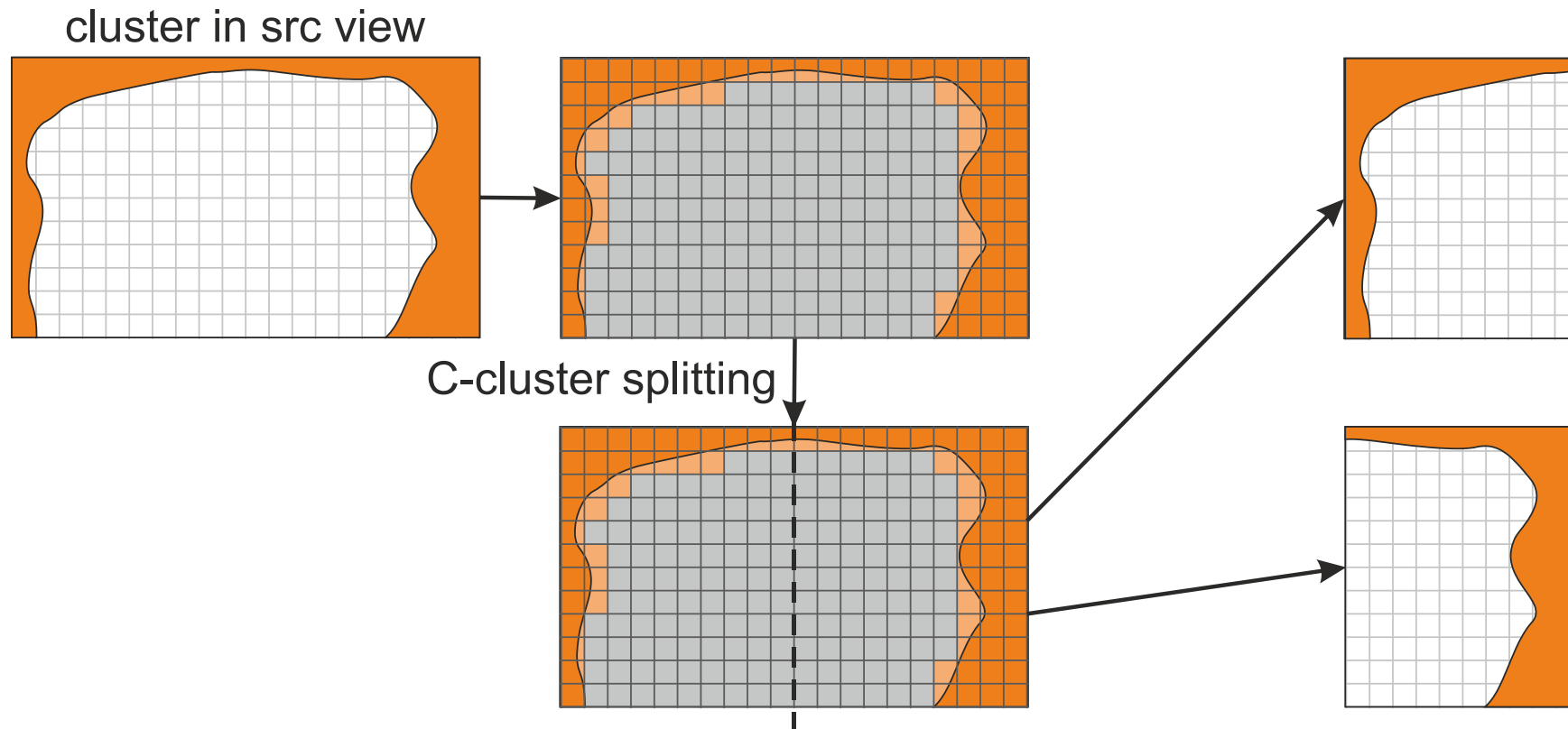
MIV – encoding of one group



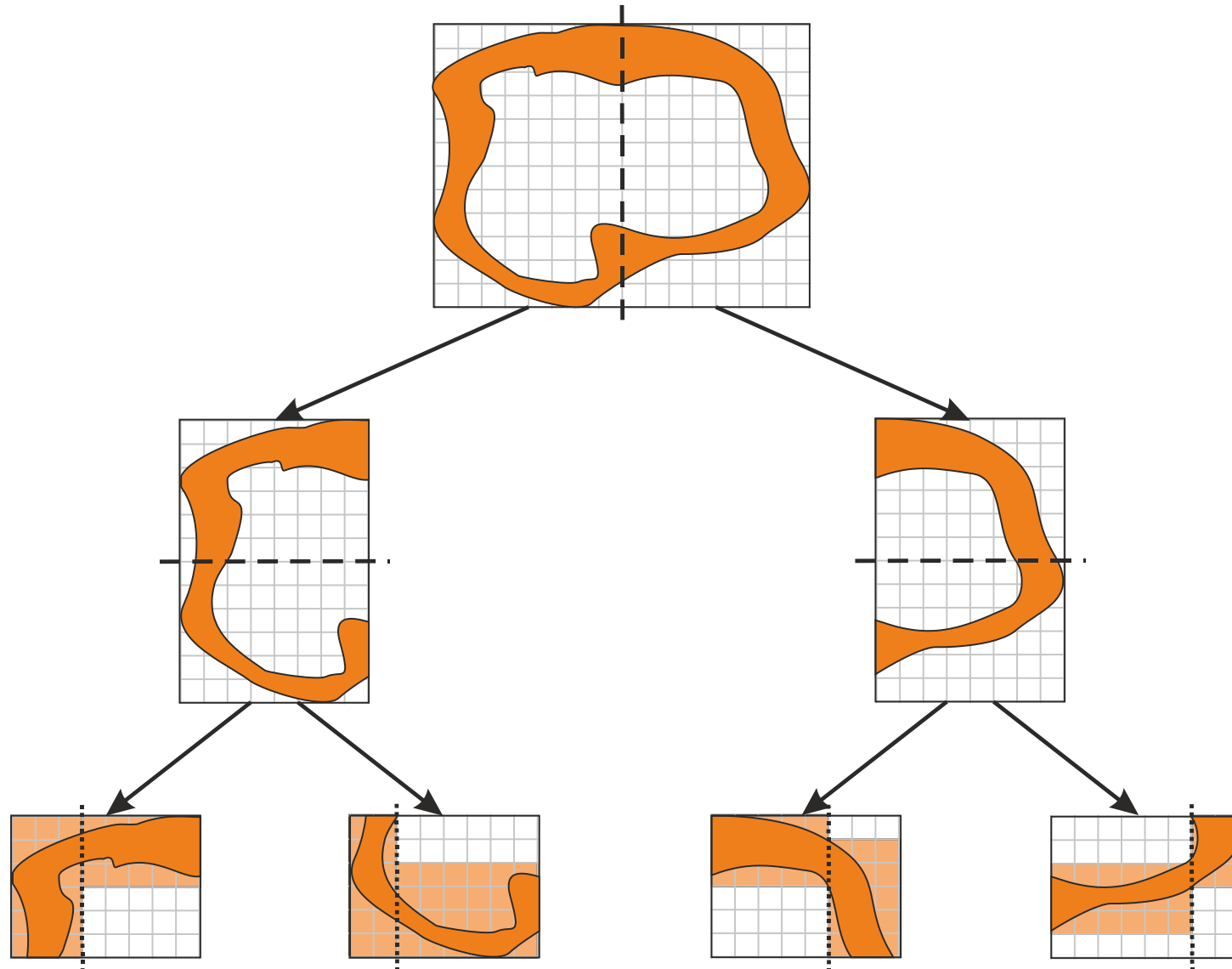
Cluster splitting



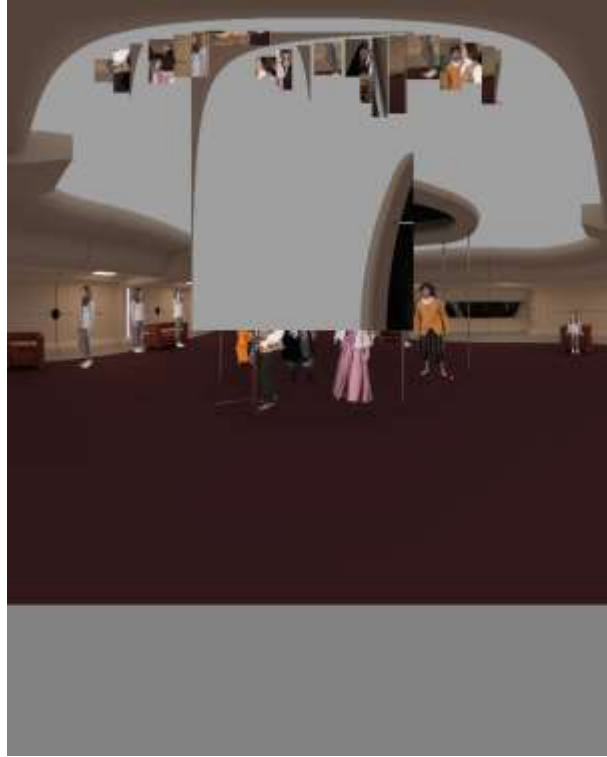
Cluster splitting



Cluster splitting



Cluster splitting



No splitting

Cluster splitting

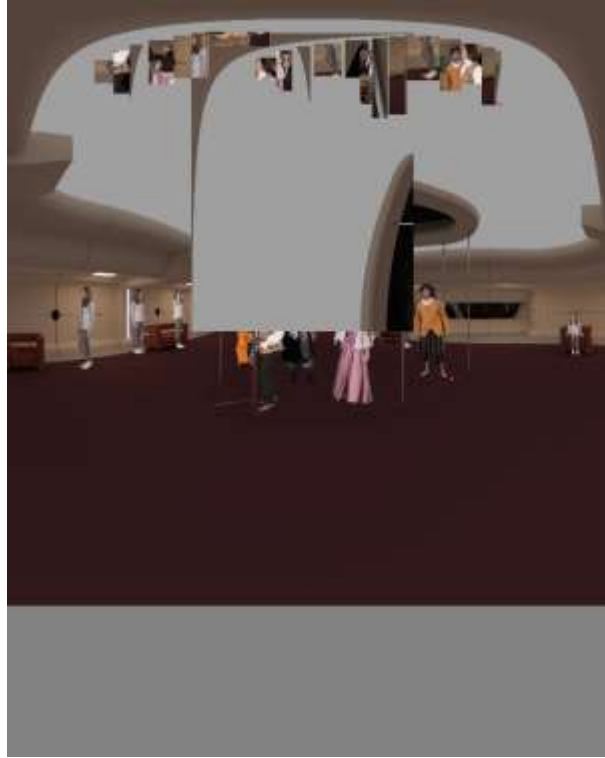


No splitting

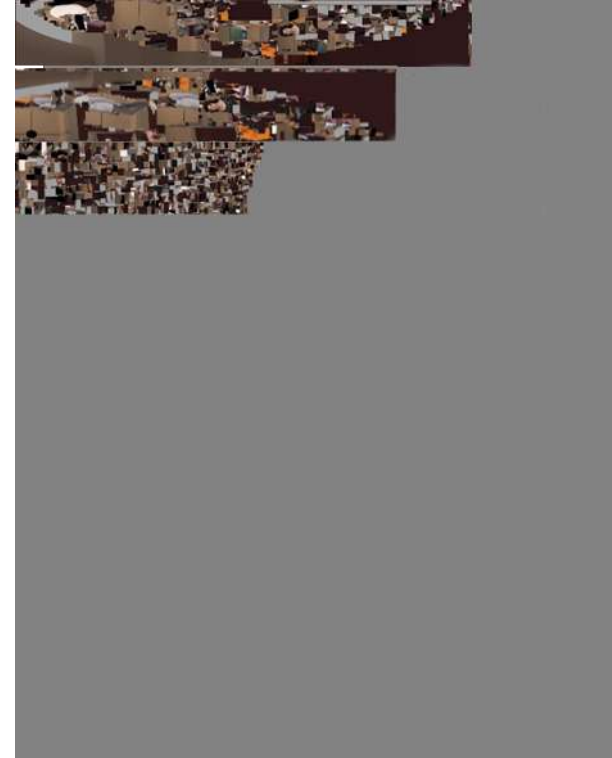
Cluster splitting



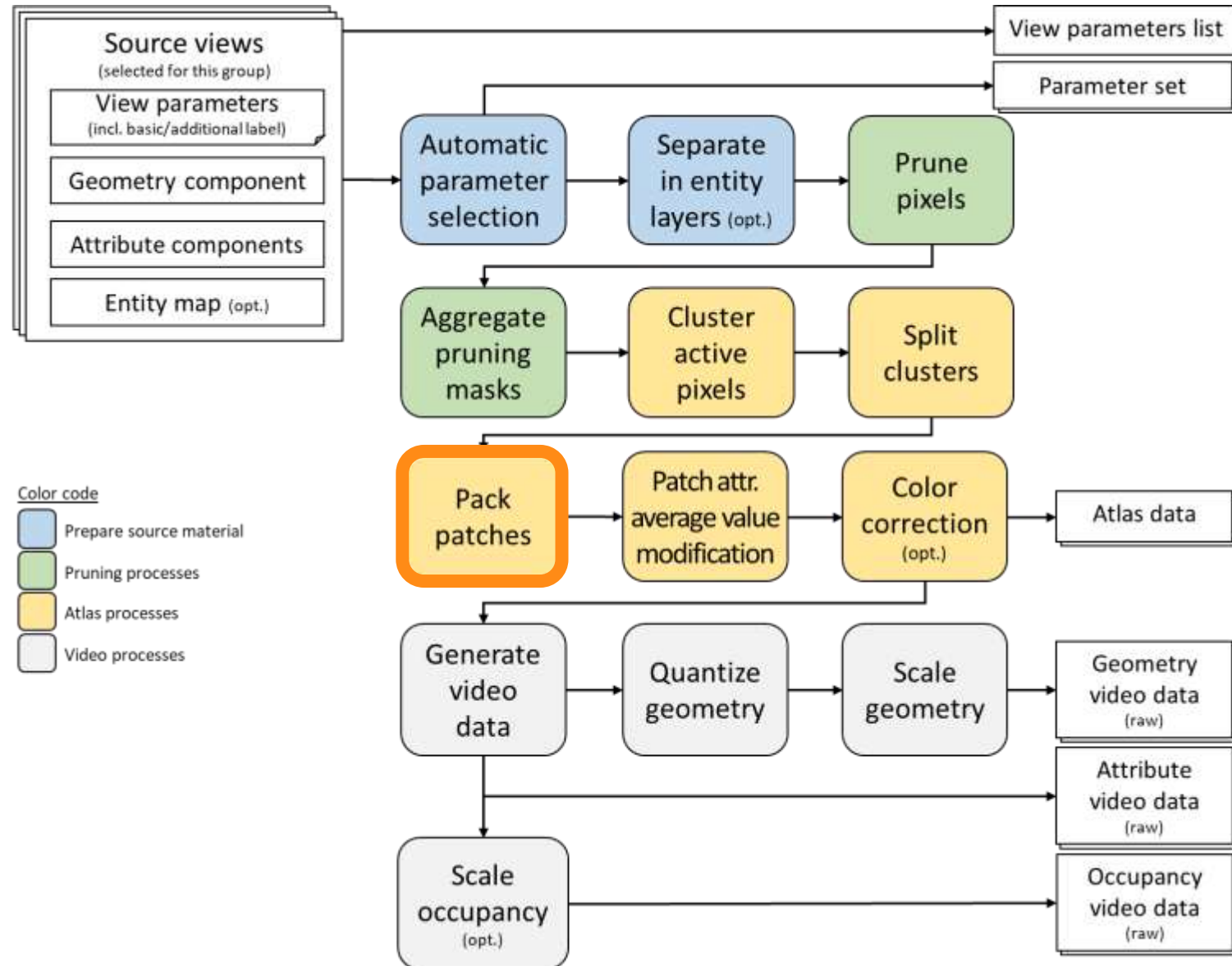
No splitting



Splitting enabled



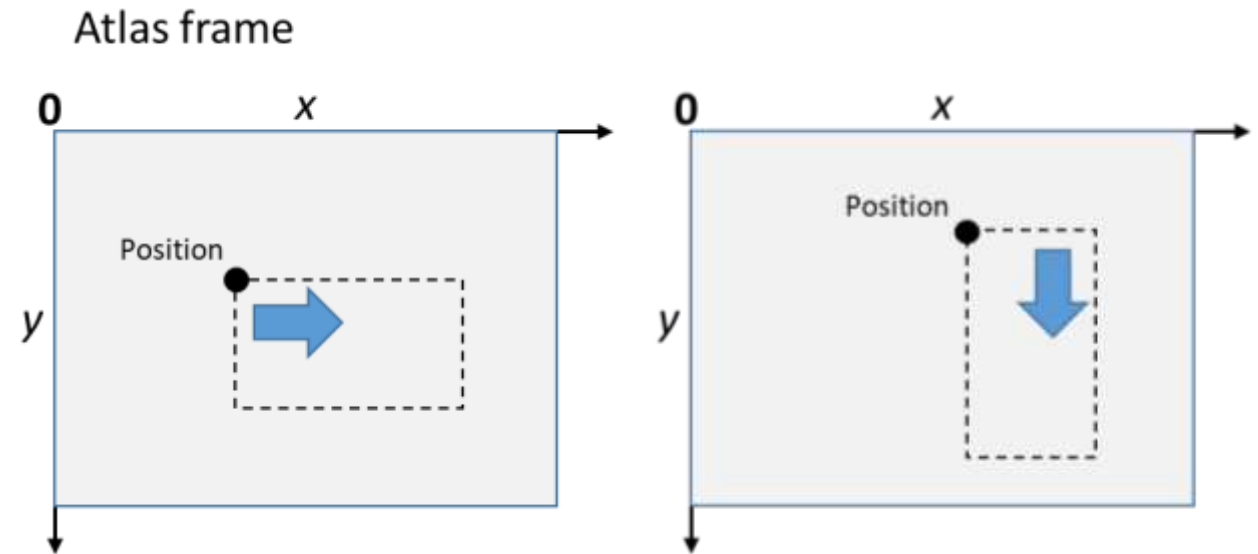
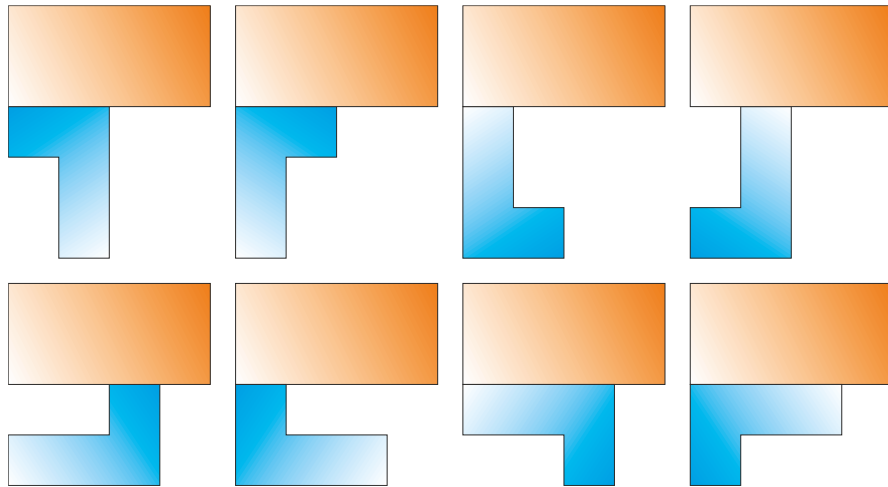
MIV – encoding of one group



Patch packing

8 possible positioning variants:

- 4 rotations (0°, 90°, 180°, 270°)
- Optional mirroring



Patch packing

For each cluster:

For each atlas:

Push the cluster in “Used Space” (0° rotation first, 90° otherwise)

If the push failed:

Push the cluster into “Free Space” (0° rot. first, 90° otherwise)

If the push failed:

Split the cluster into 2 parts by its largest border

For each resulting 2 parts:

If smaller than MinPatchSize:

Discard the patch

Else:

Put the part in the cluster priority list

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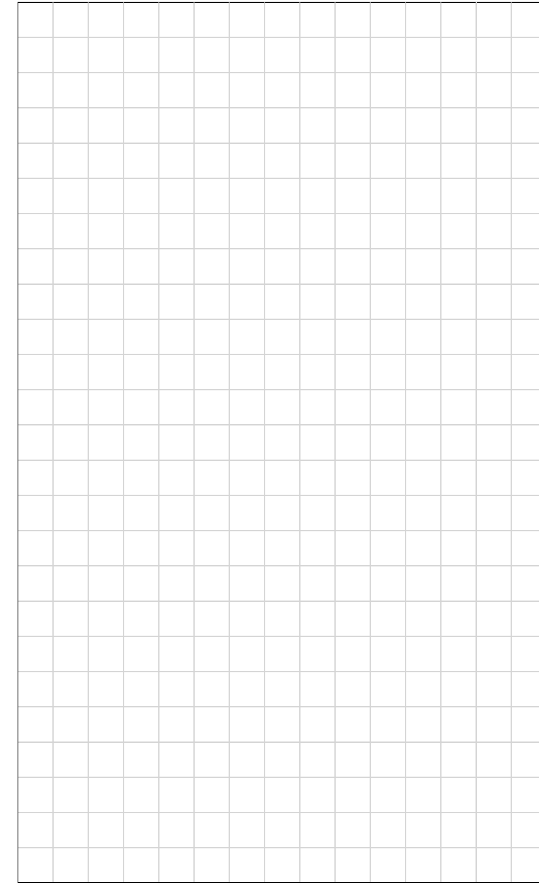
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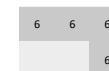
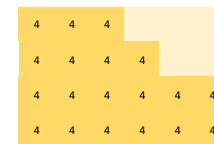
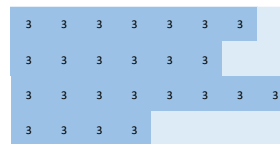
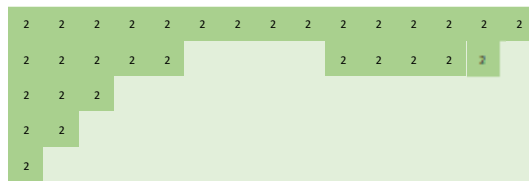
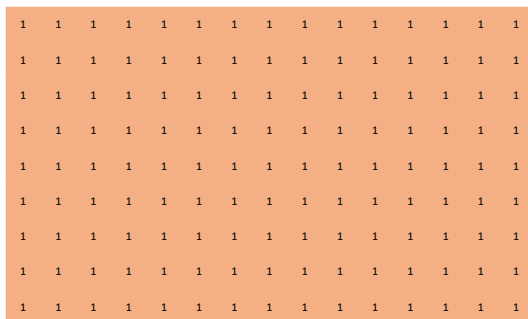
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Atlas:



List of clusters sorted by area (1 square: 8 × 8 pixels):



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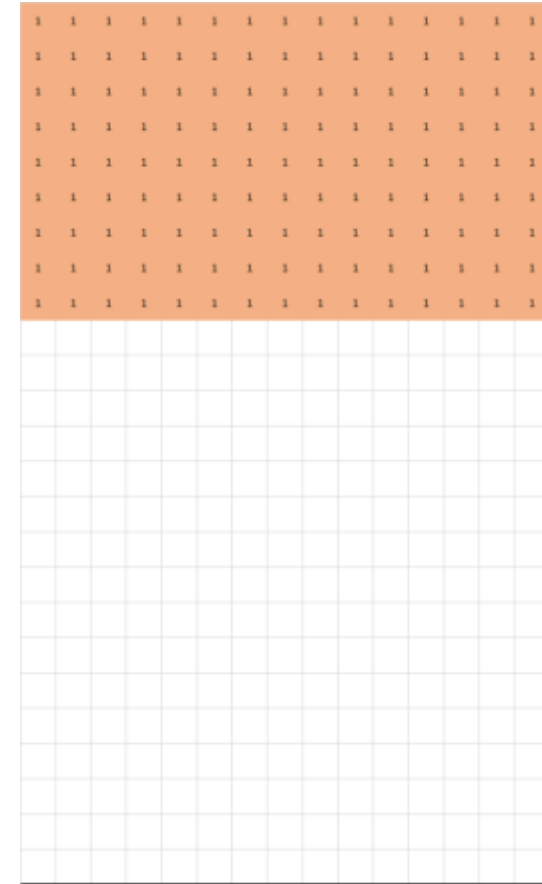
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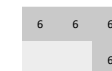
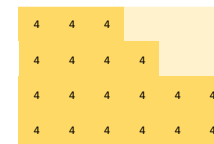
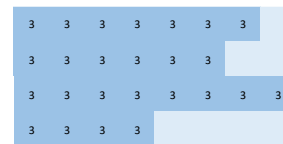
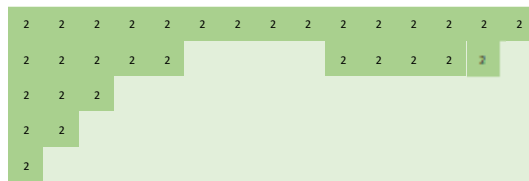
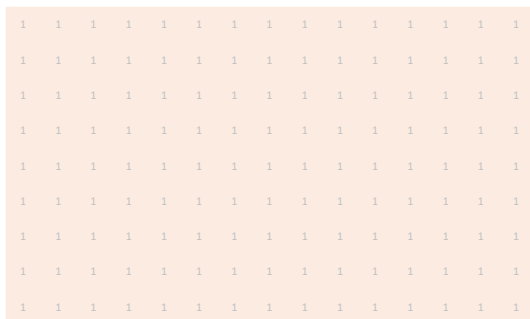
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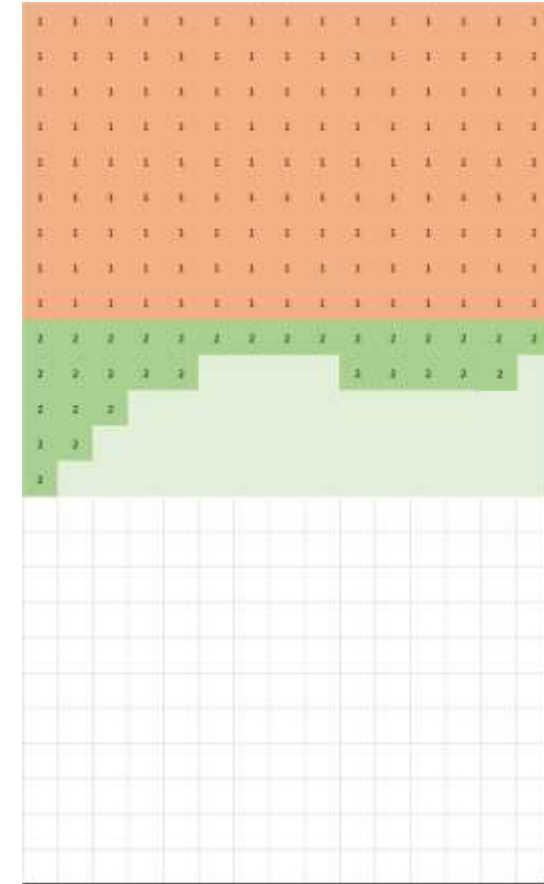
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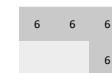
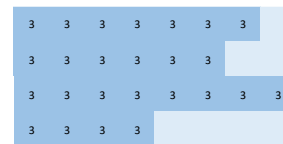
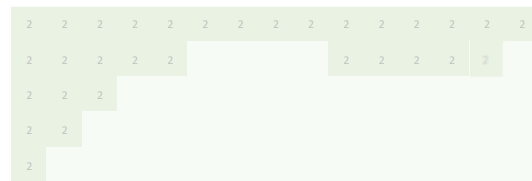
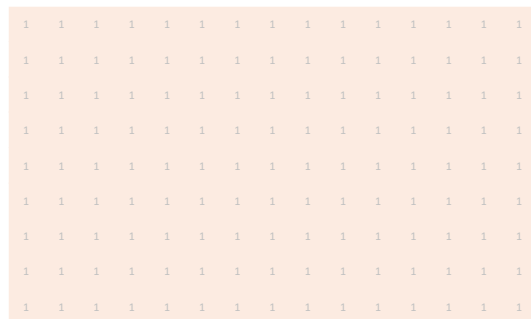
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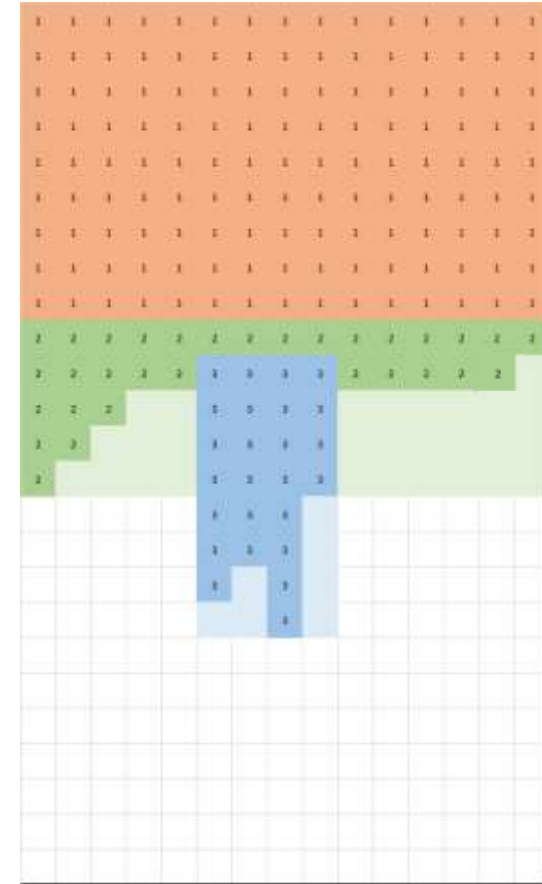
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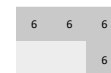
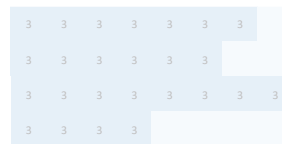
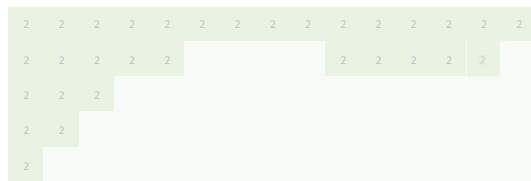
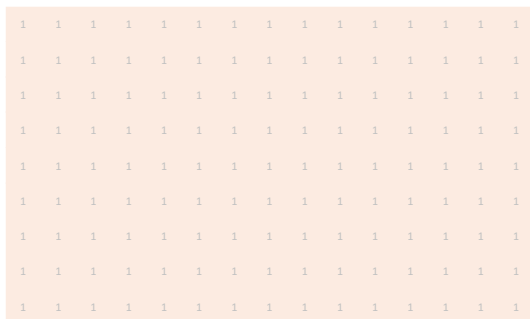
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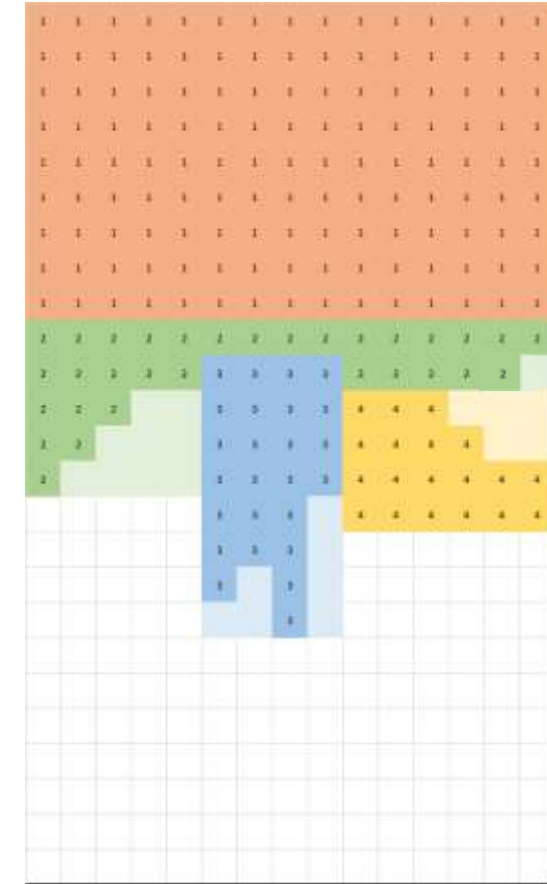
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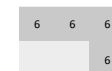
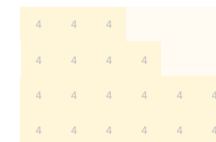
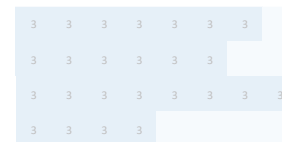
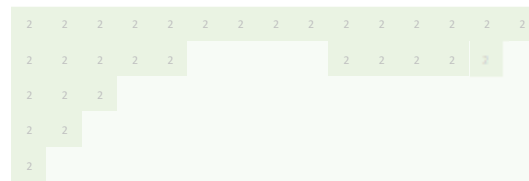
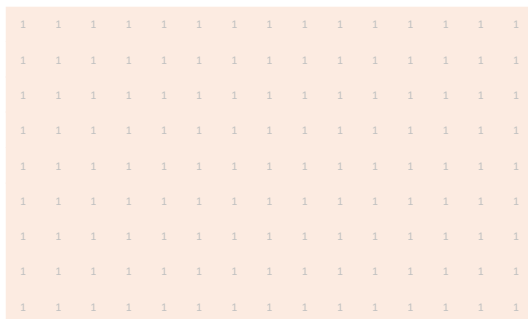
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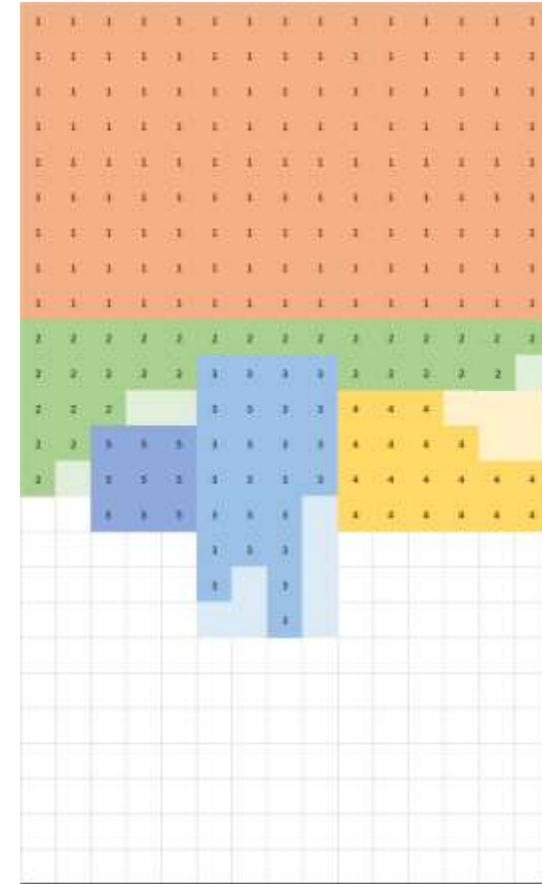
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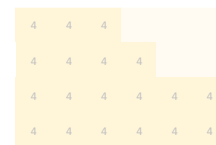
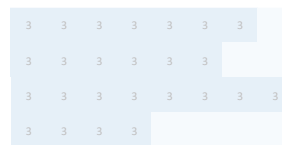
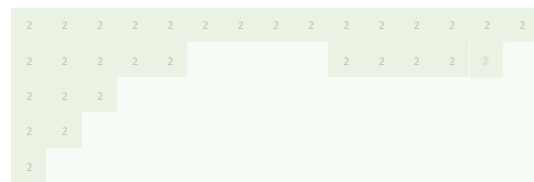
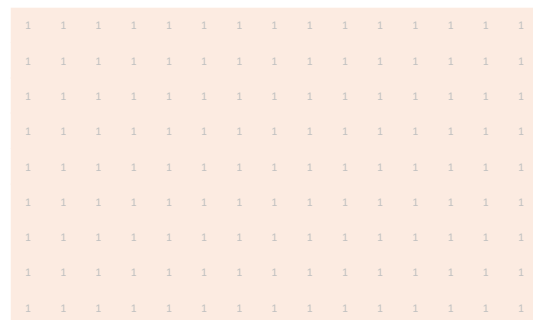
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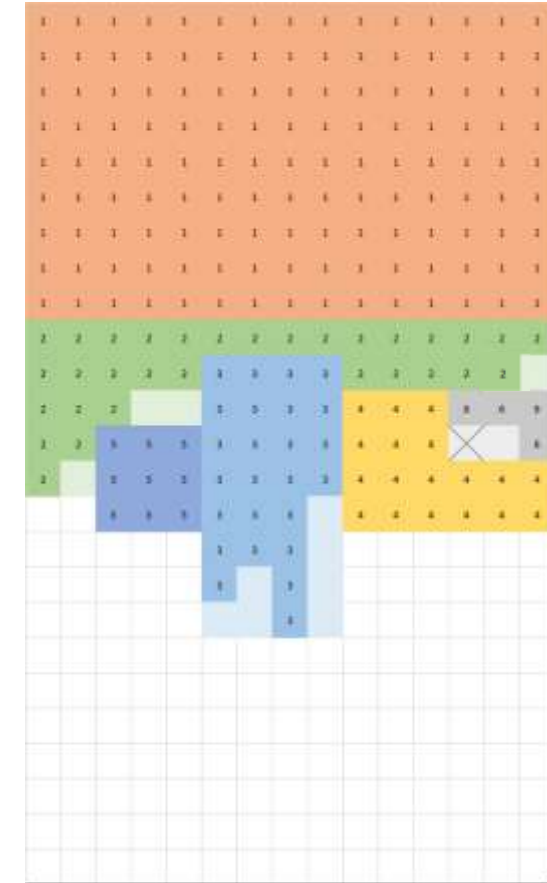
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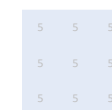
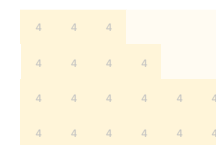
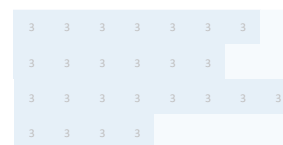
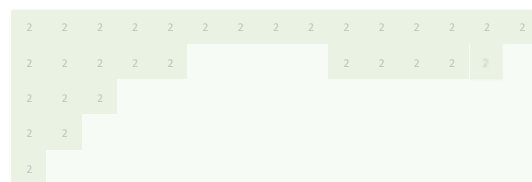
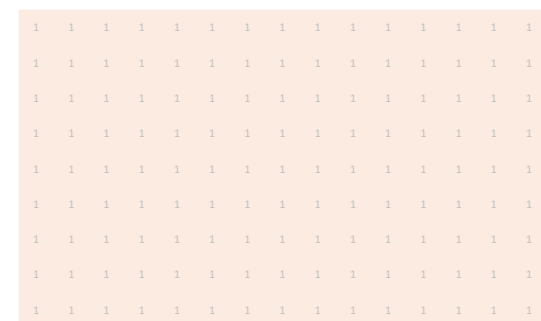
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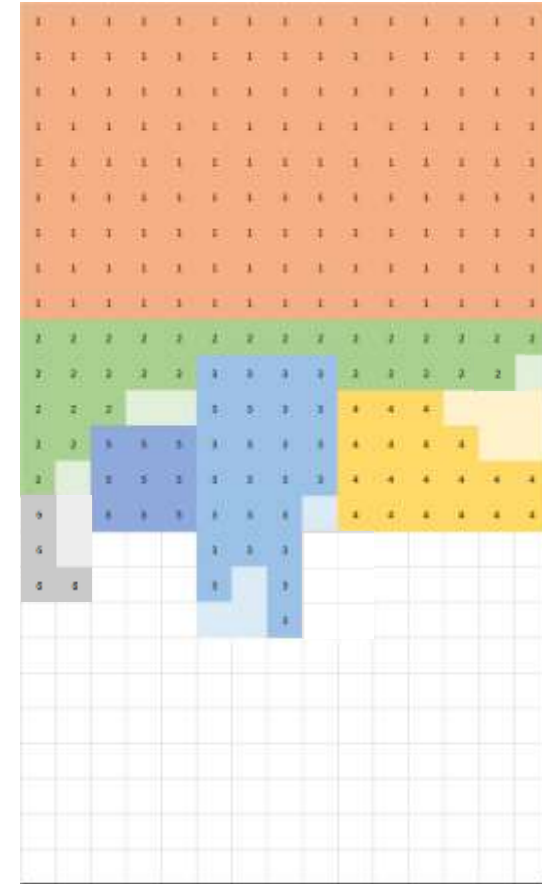
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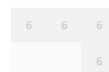
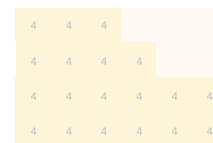
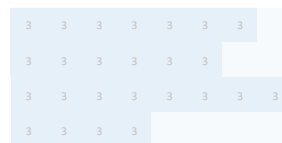
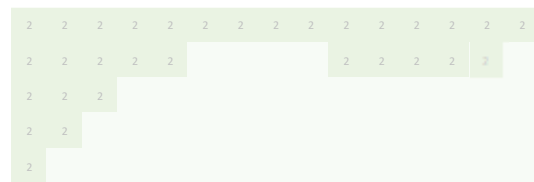
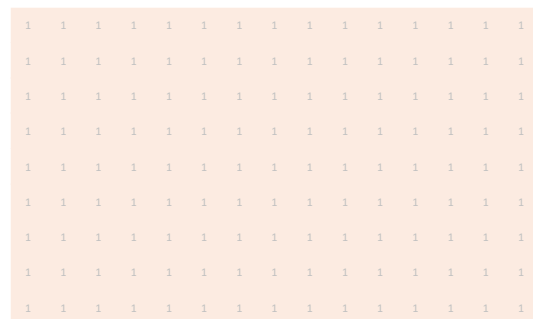
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Atlas:



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Patch packing

Basic view

Additional
view

Additional
view

Source view



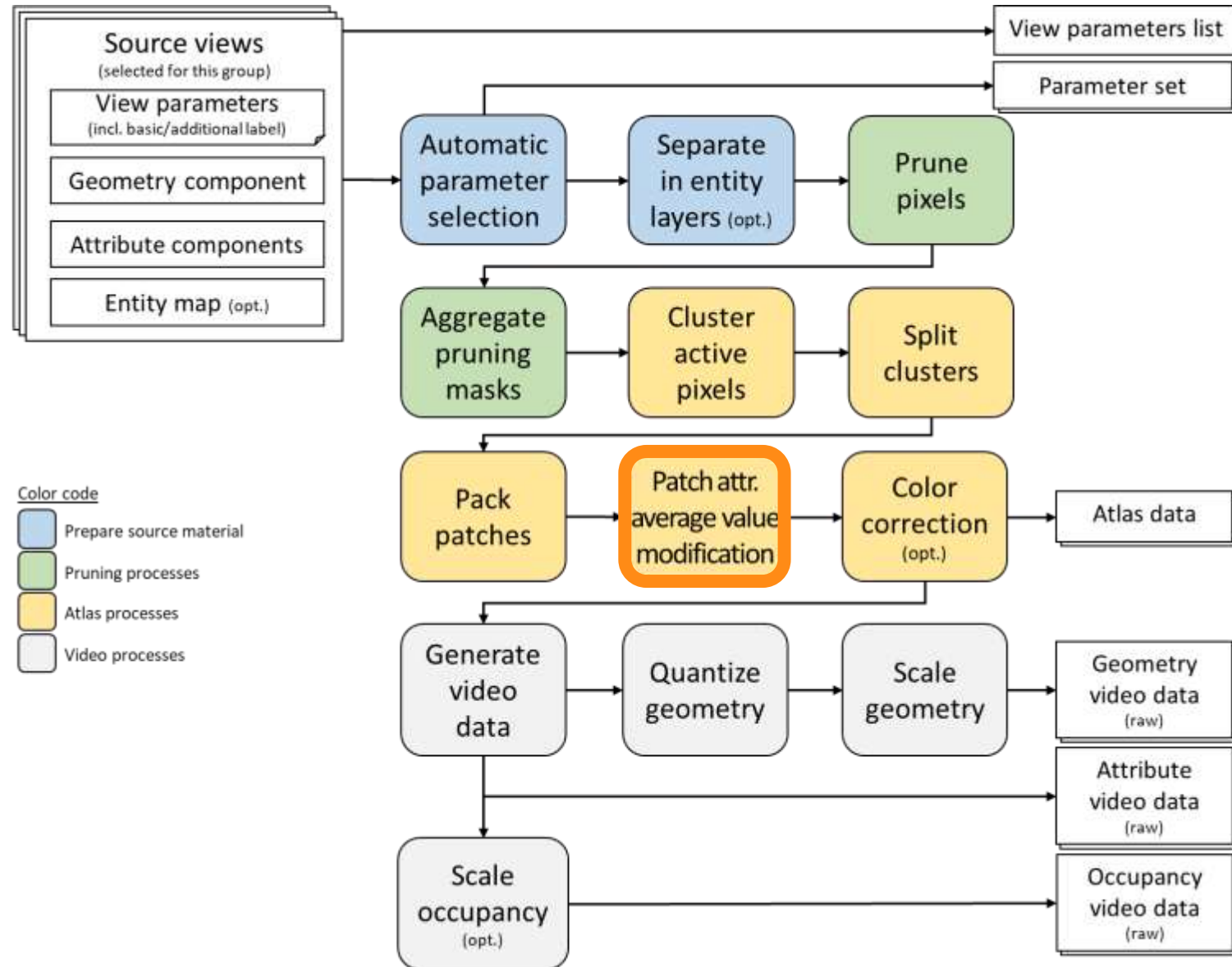
After pruning



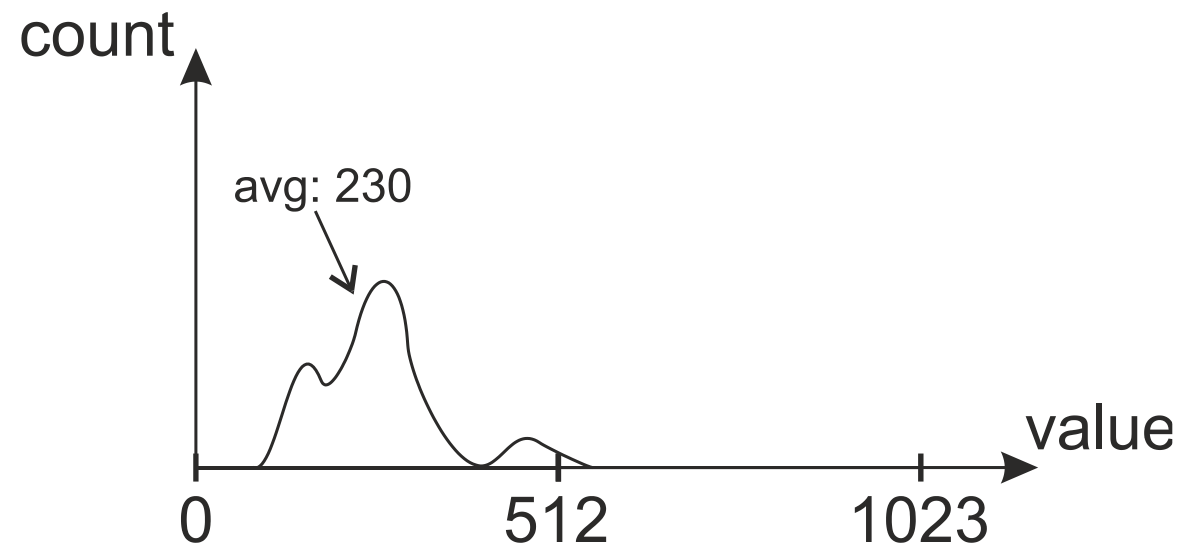
Packed into atlas



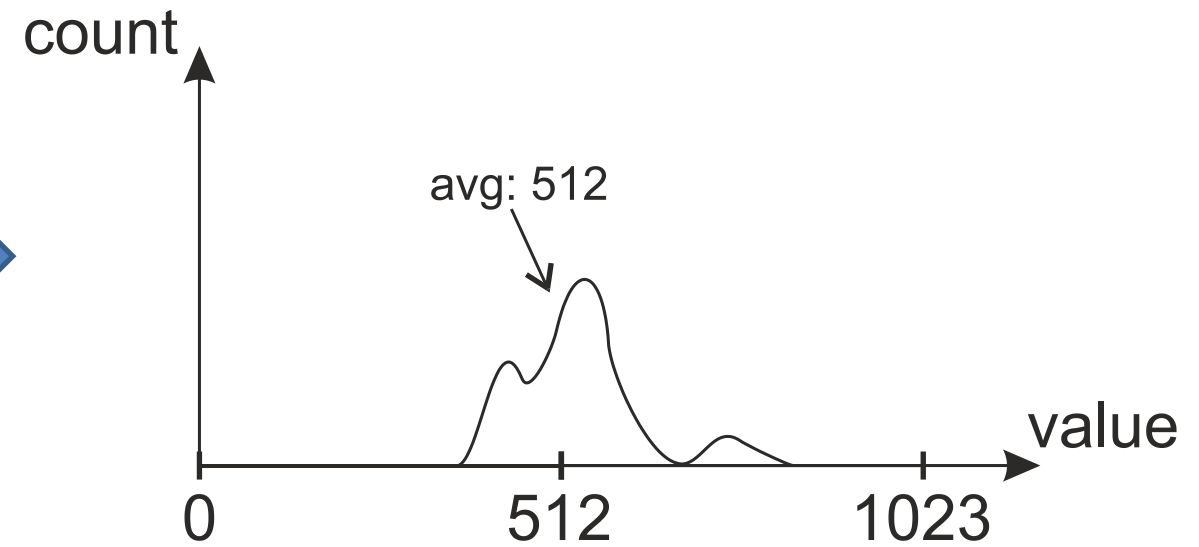
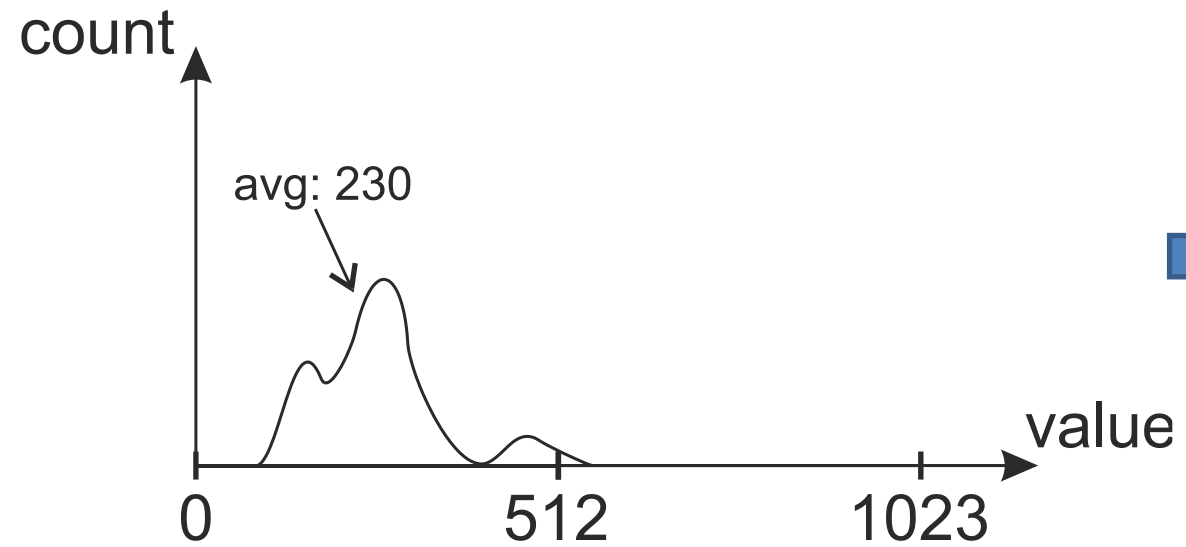
MIV – encoding of one group



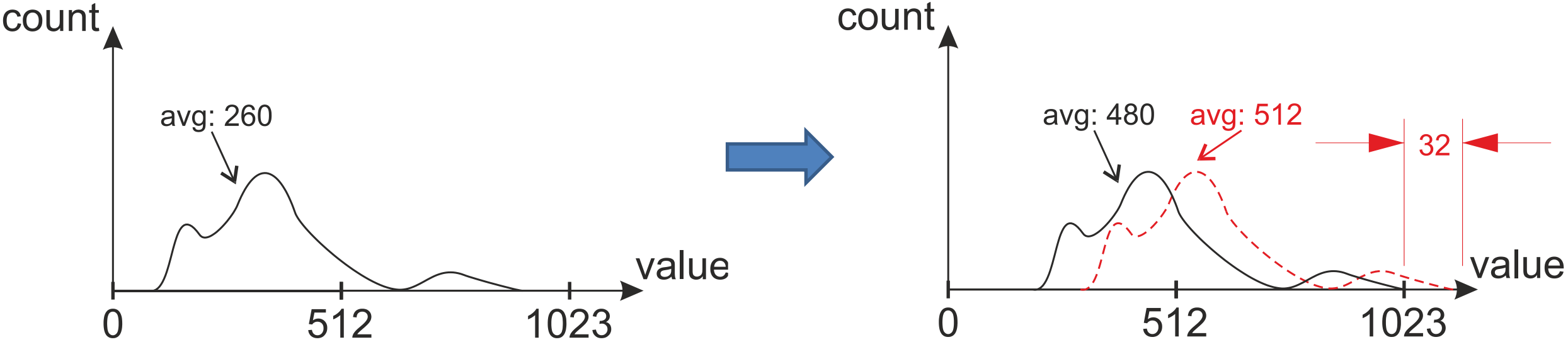
Patch attribute value modification



Patch attribute value modification



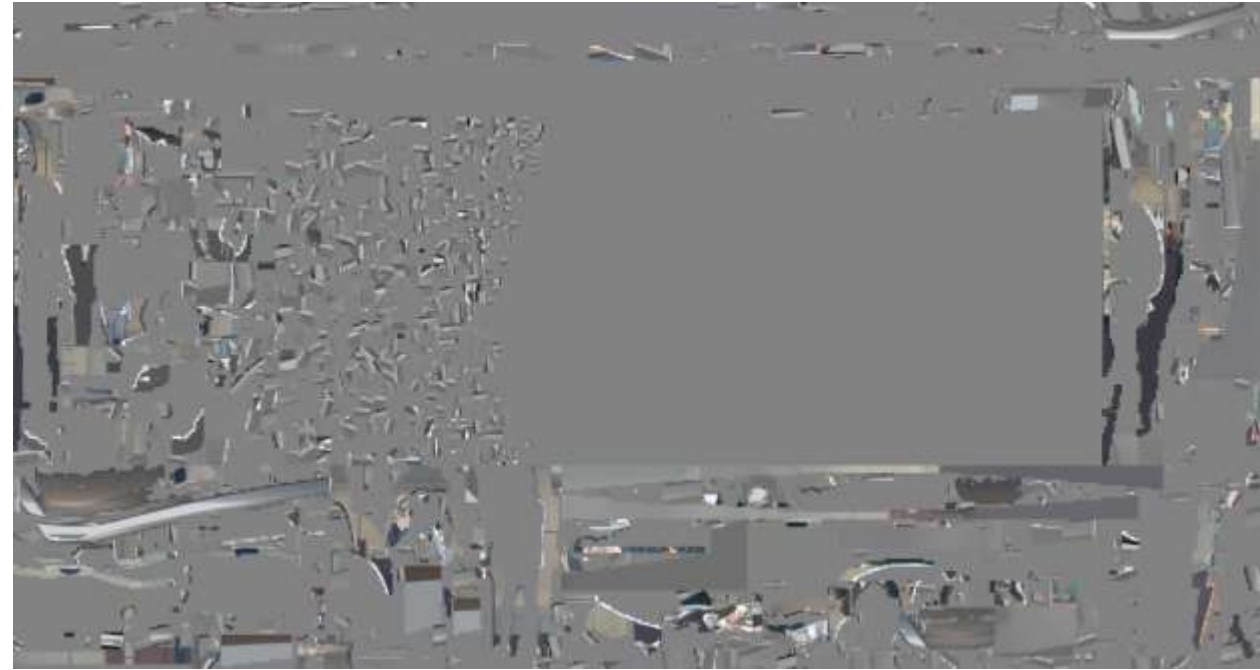
Patch attribute value modification



Patch attribute value modification

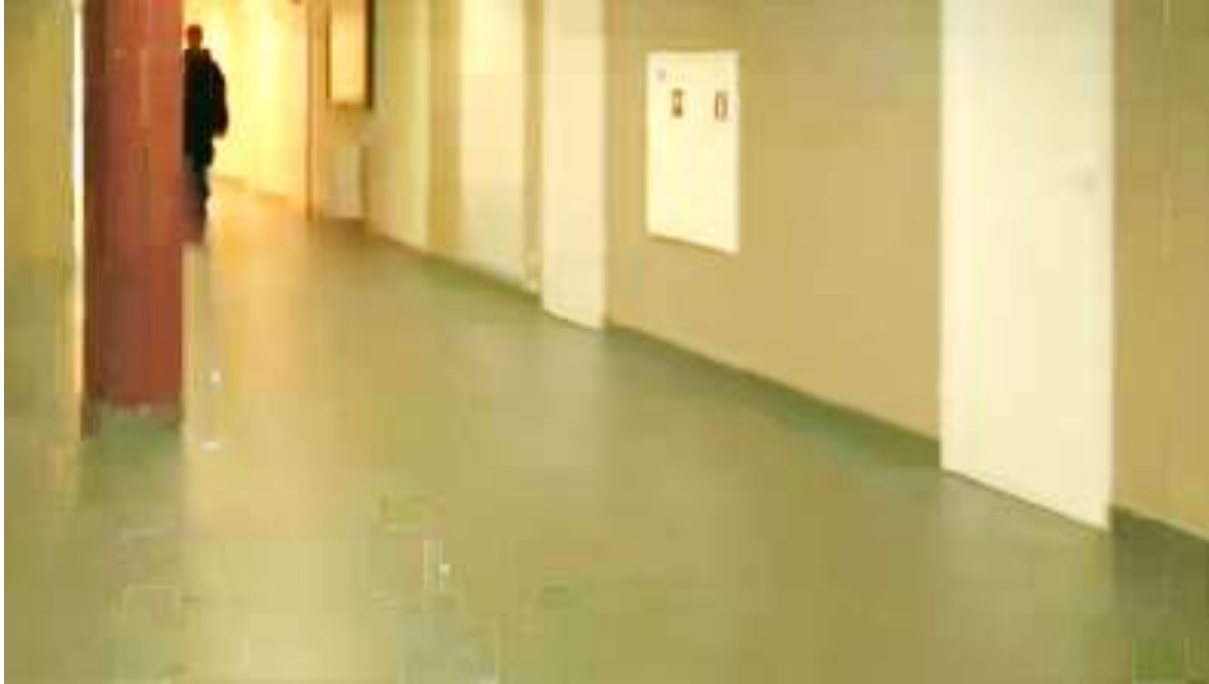


Without mean patch value modification



Mean patch value modification enabled

Patch attribute value modification

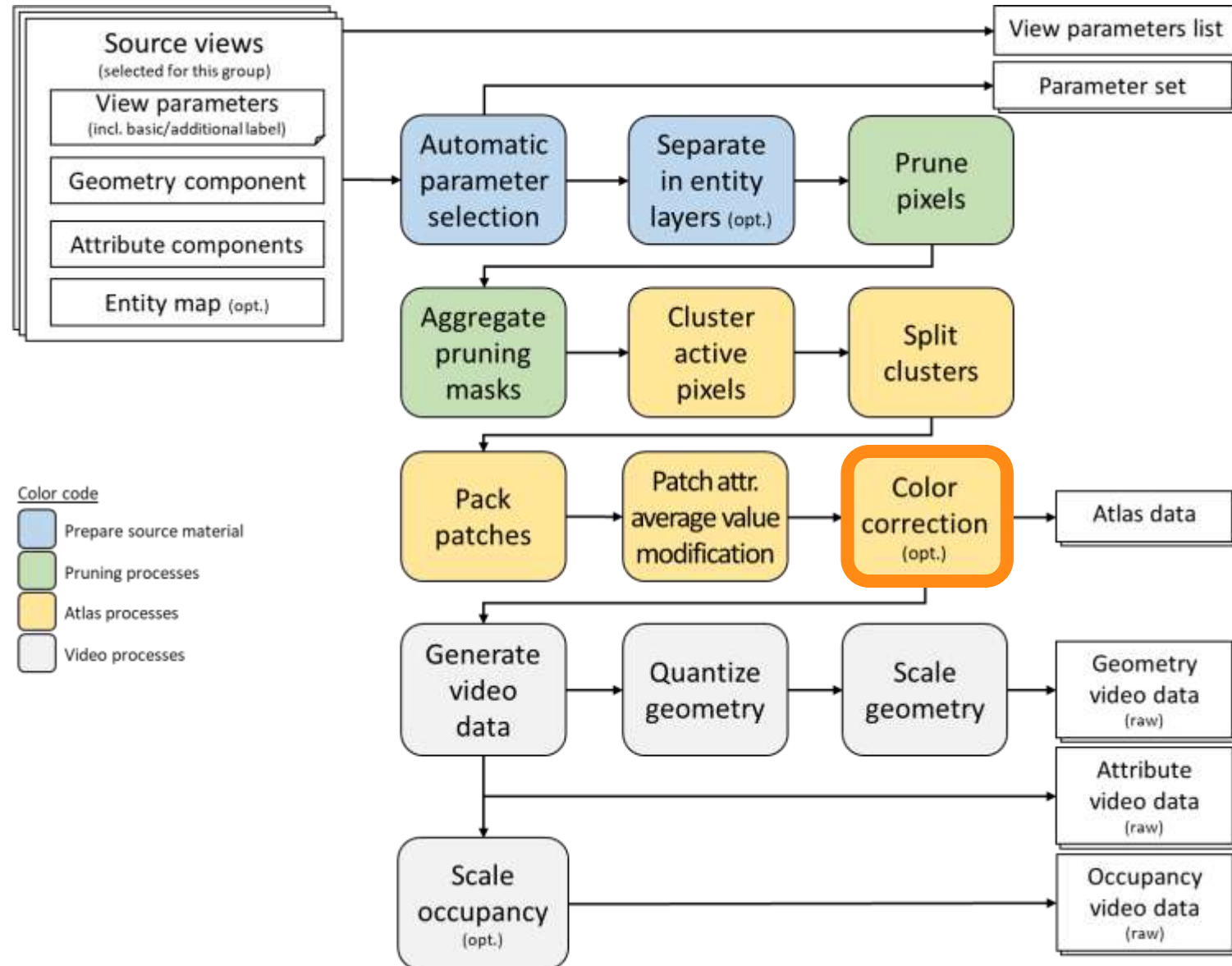


Without mean patch value modification

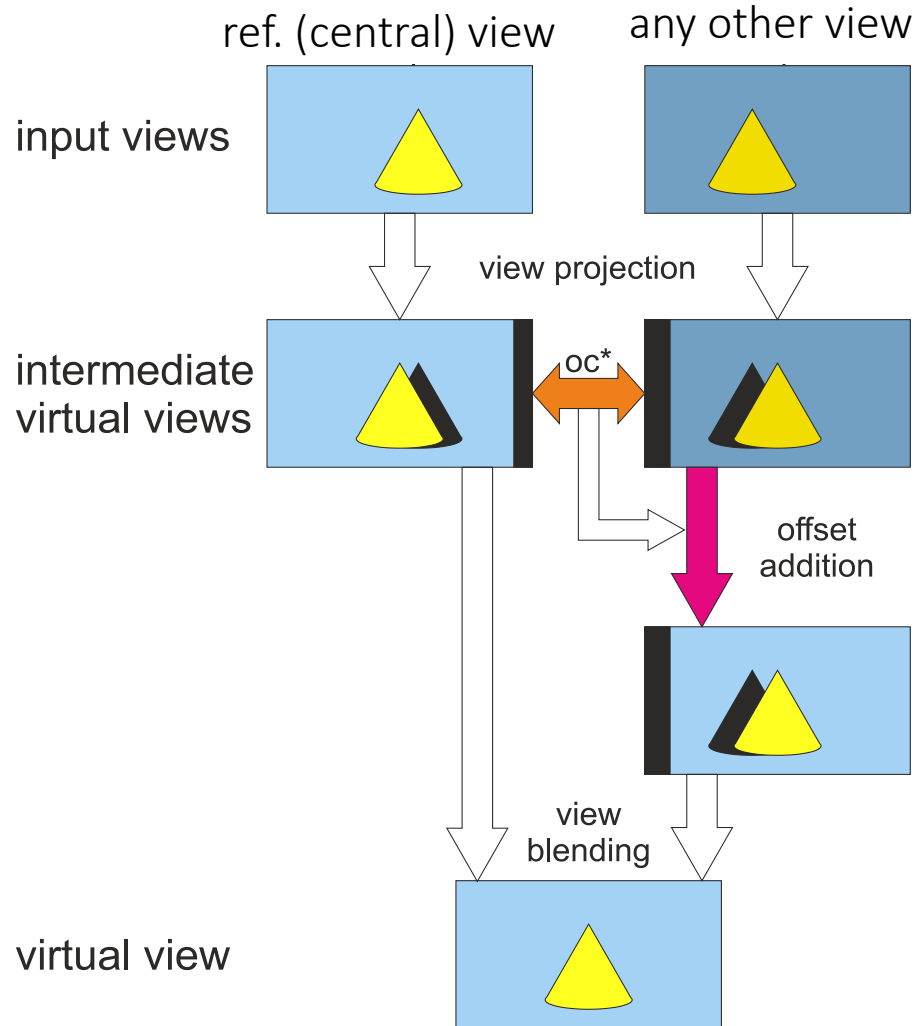


Mean patch value modification enabled

MIV – encoding of one group



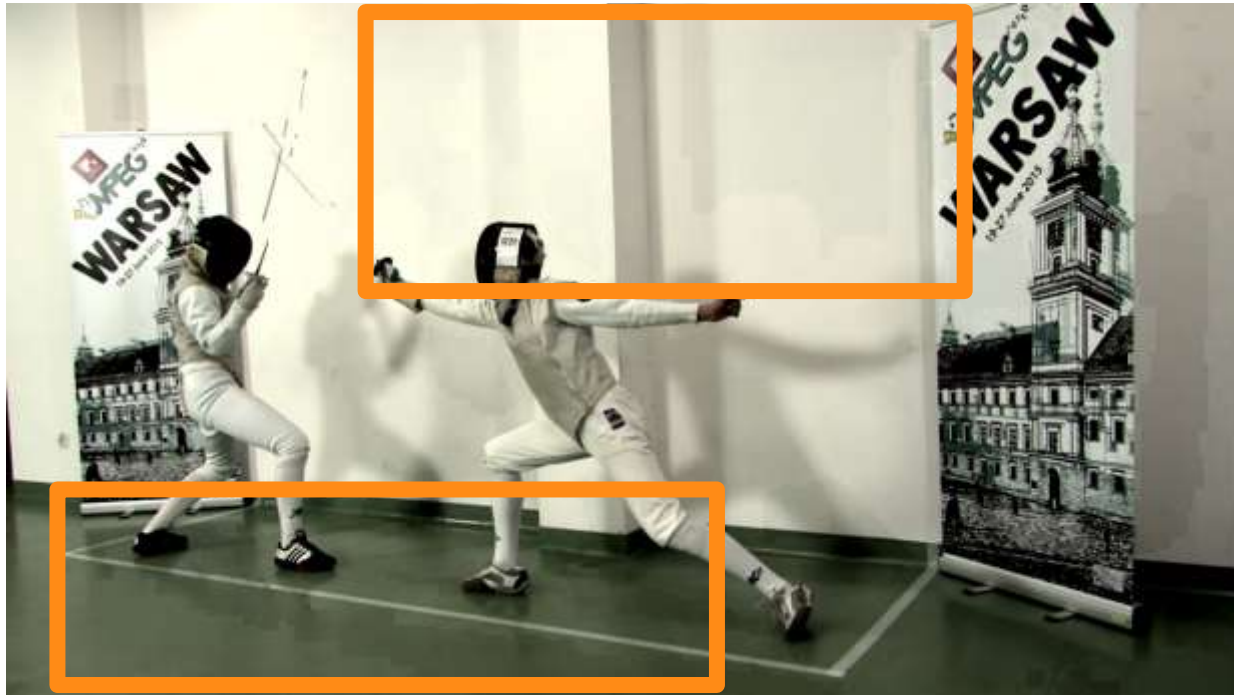
Color correction



*oc – offset calculation

- Alignment of color characteristics of patches from different source views
- Offset averaged independently for each patch
- The ability to compensate for local changes in lighting

Color correction

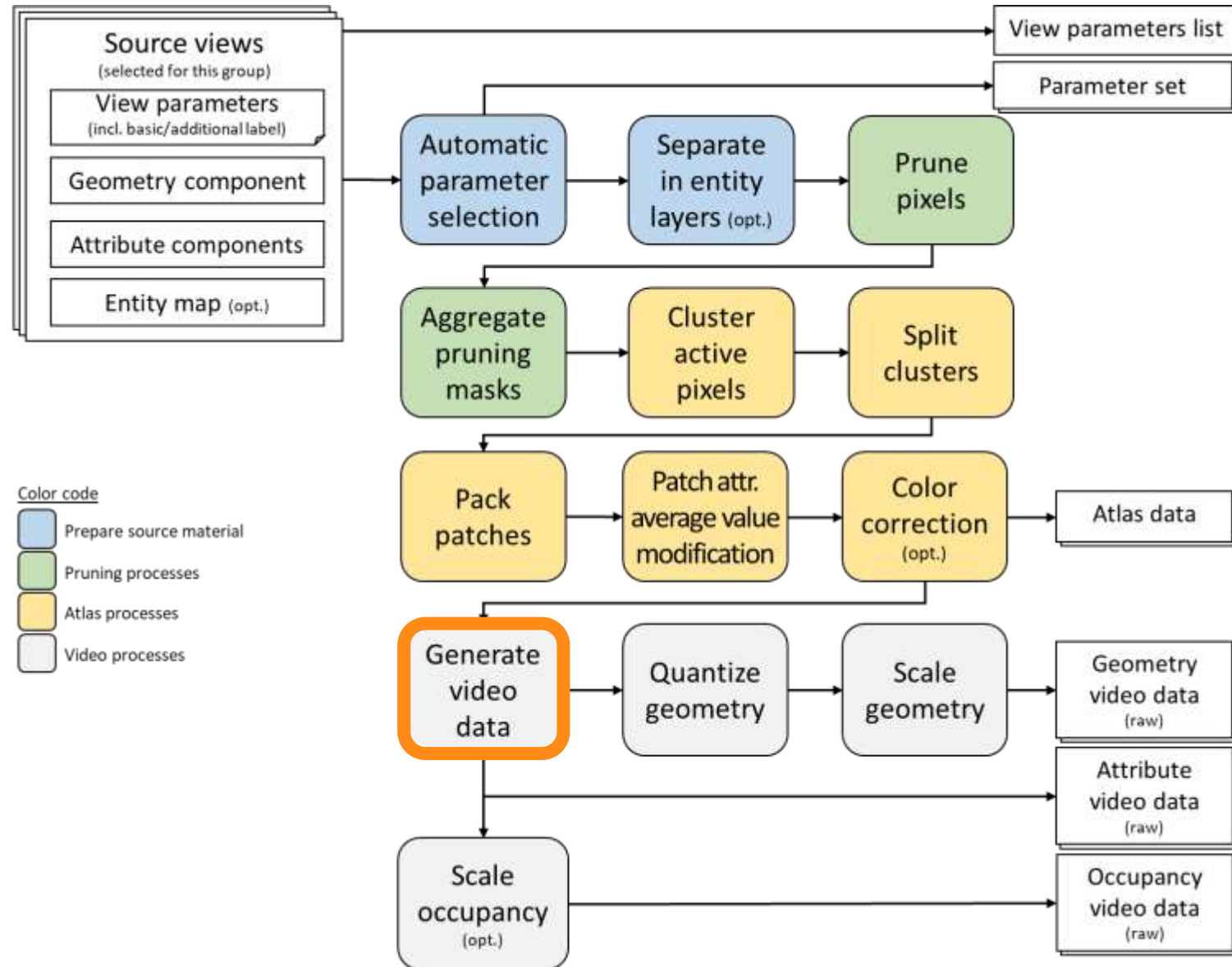


Without color correction



Color correction enabled

MIV – encoding of one group



Video data generation: temporal redundancy removal

- Initially area within whole bounding box of a patch is packed into the atlas
- Temporal redundancy removal uses data from pixel pruning to send only data required in the current frame
- Occupancy of patch sent in its geometry

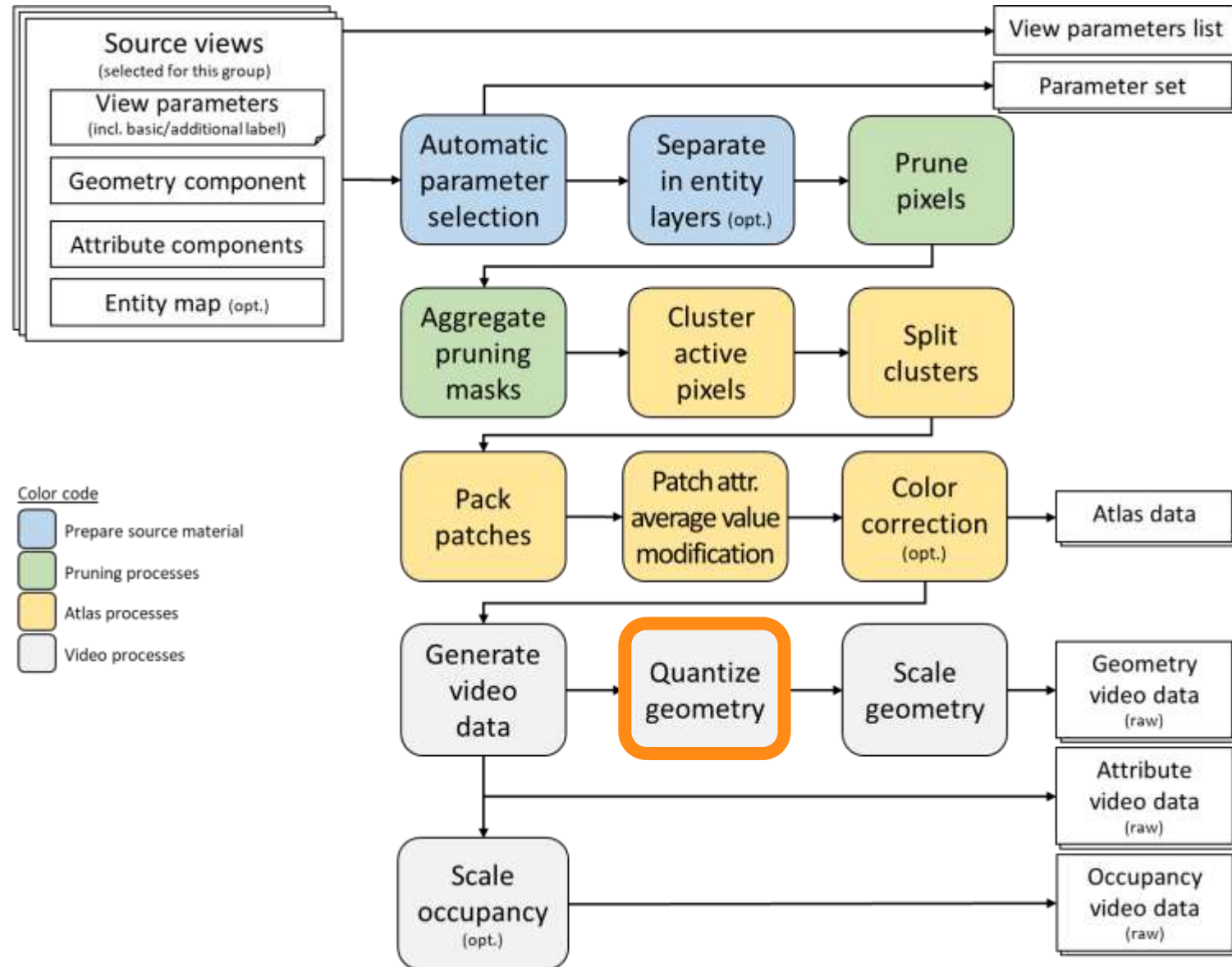


Without temporal redundancy removal

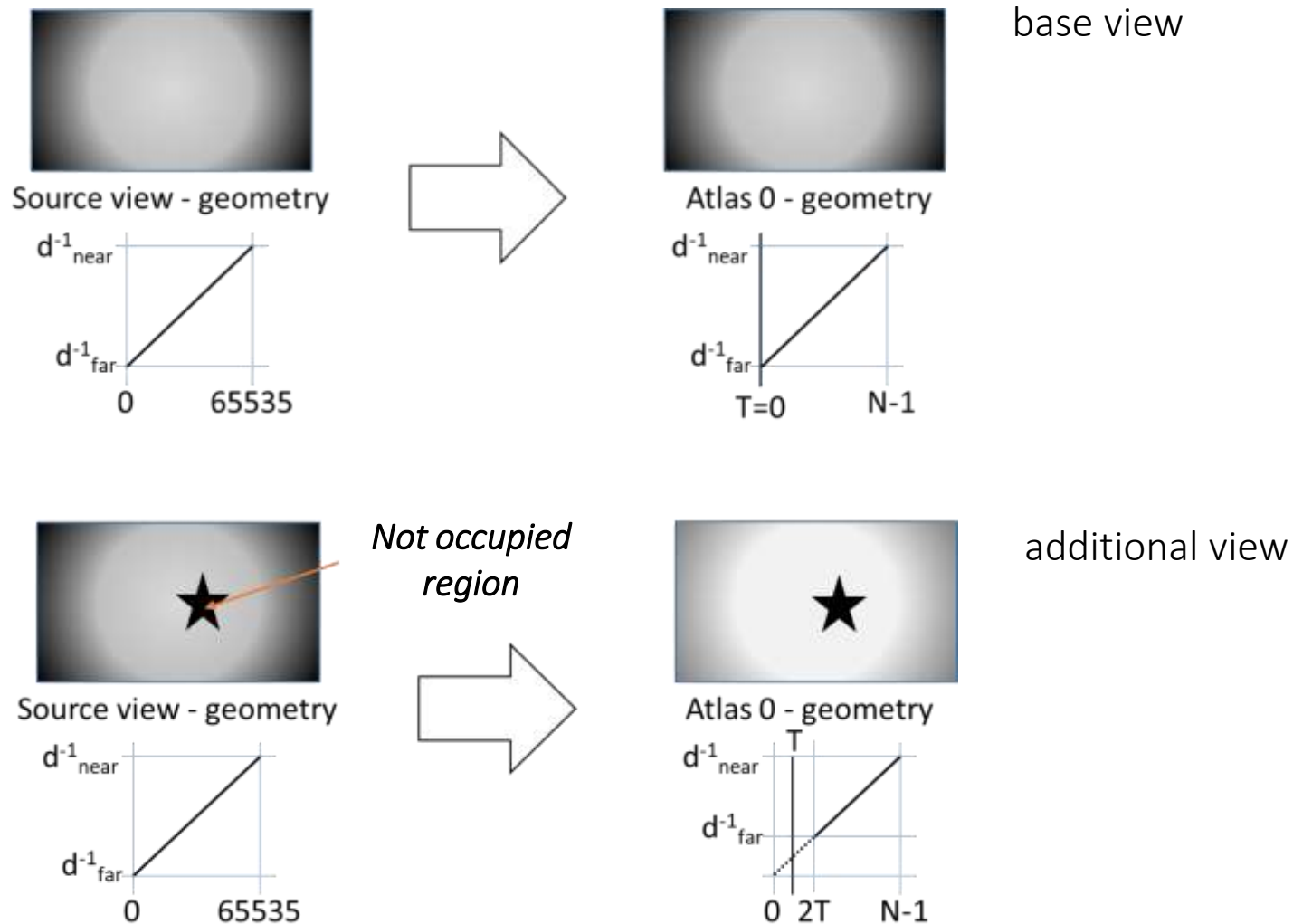


Temporal redundancy removal enabled

MIV – encoding of one group



Geometry quantization



Filling the entire available dynamic range independently for each cluster:

$$d_{near}^{-1} = \max_{\text{all pixels of cluster in GOP}} d^{-1}(\text{pixel})$$

$$d_{far}^{-1} = \min_{\text{all pixels of cluster in GOP}} d^{-1}(\text{pixel})$$

Geometry quantization

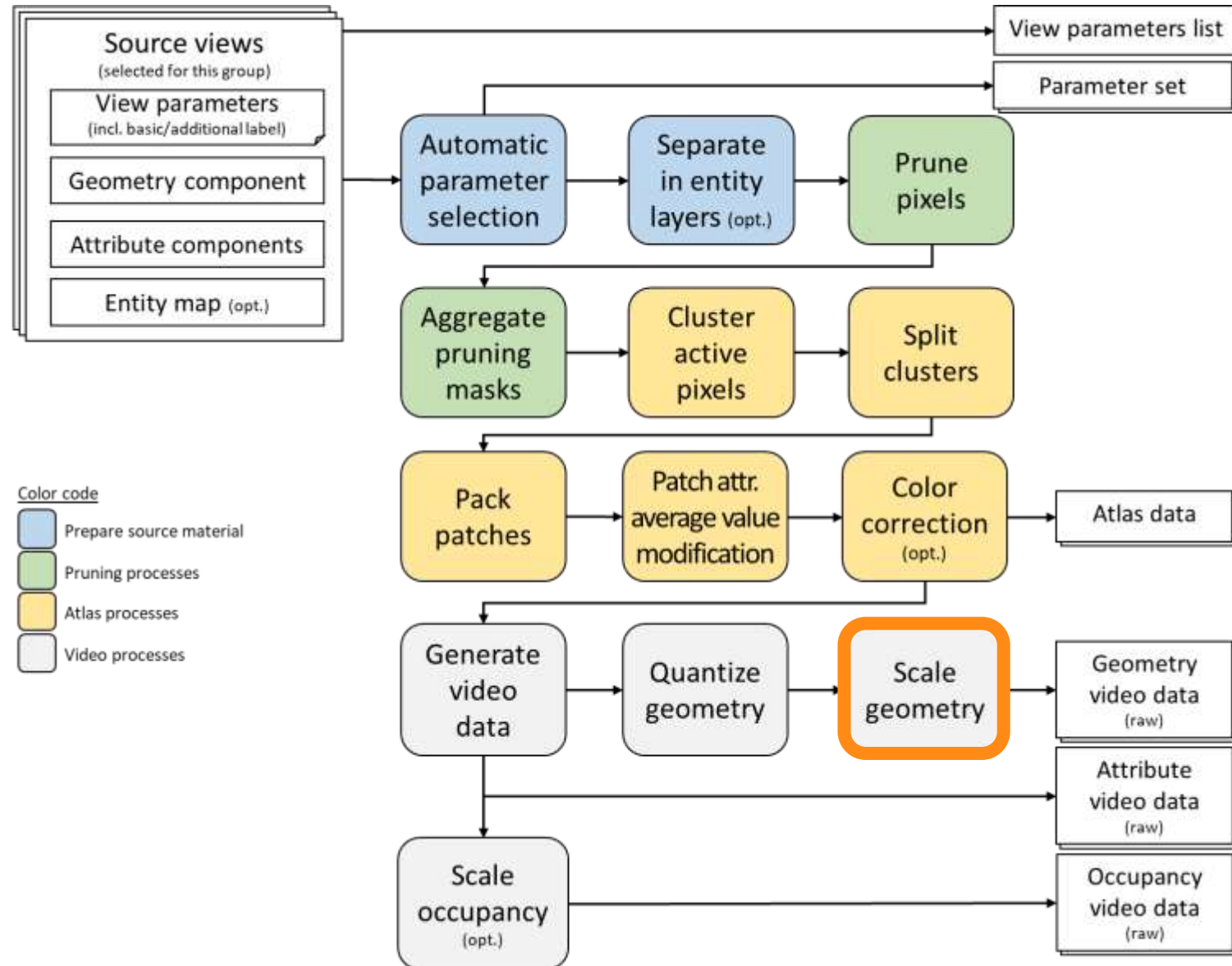


Before scaling

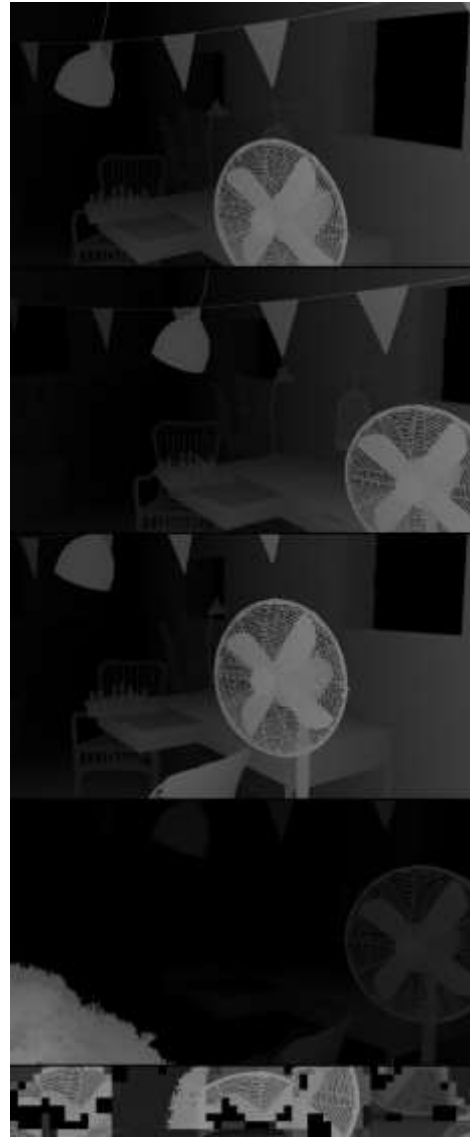


After scaling

MIV – encoding of one group



Geometry downscaling



Attribute atlas: 1920×4640
Geometry atlas: 1920×4640

Geometry downscaling

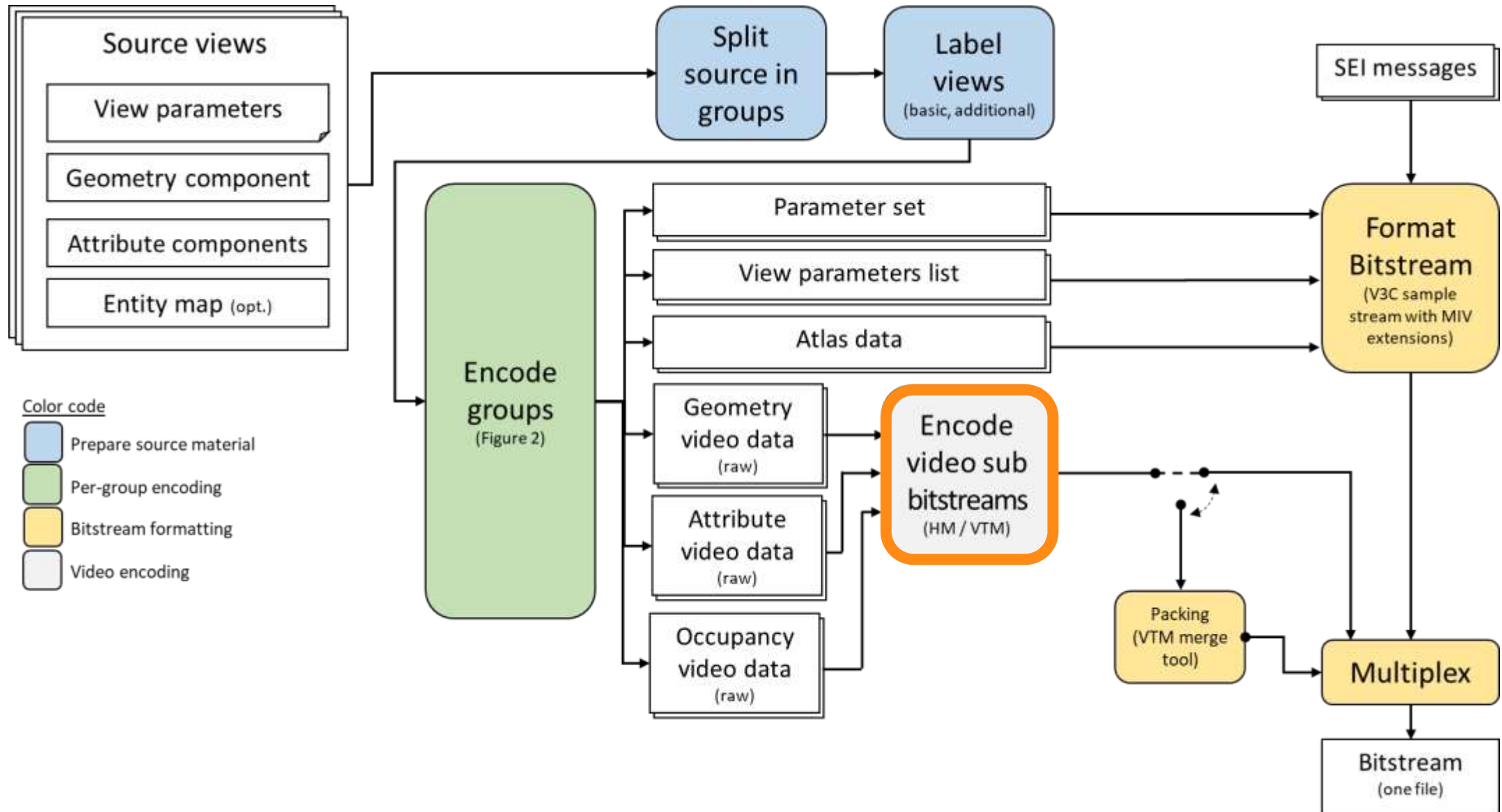


Attribute atlas: 1920×4640

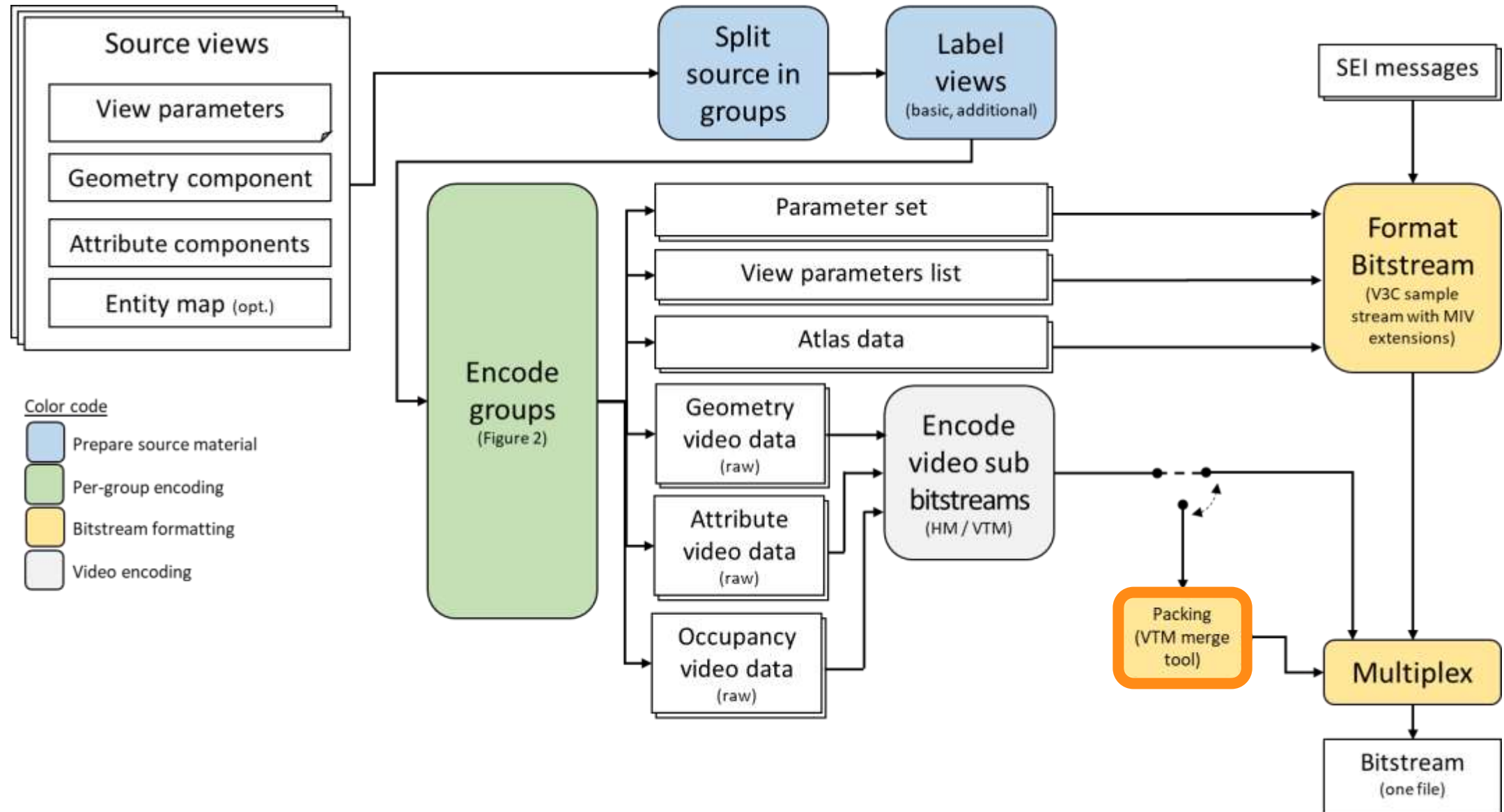
Geometry atlas: 960×2320

- Less points
- Smaller bitstream
- Smaller QP for texture with the same bitrate

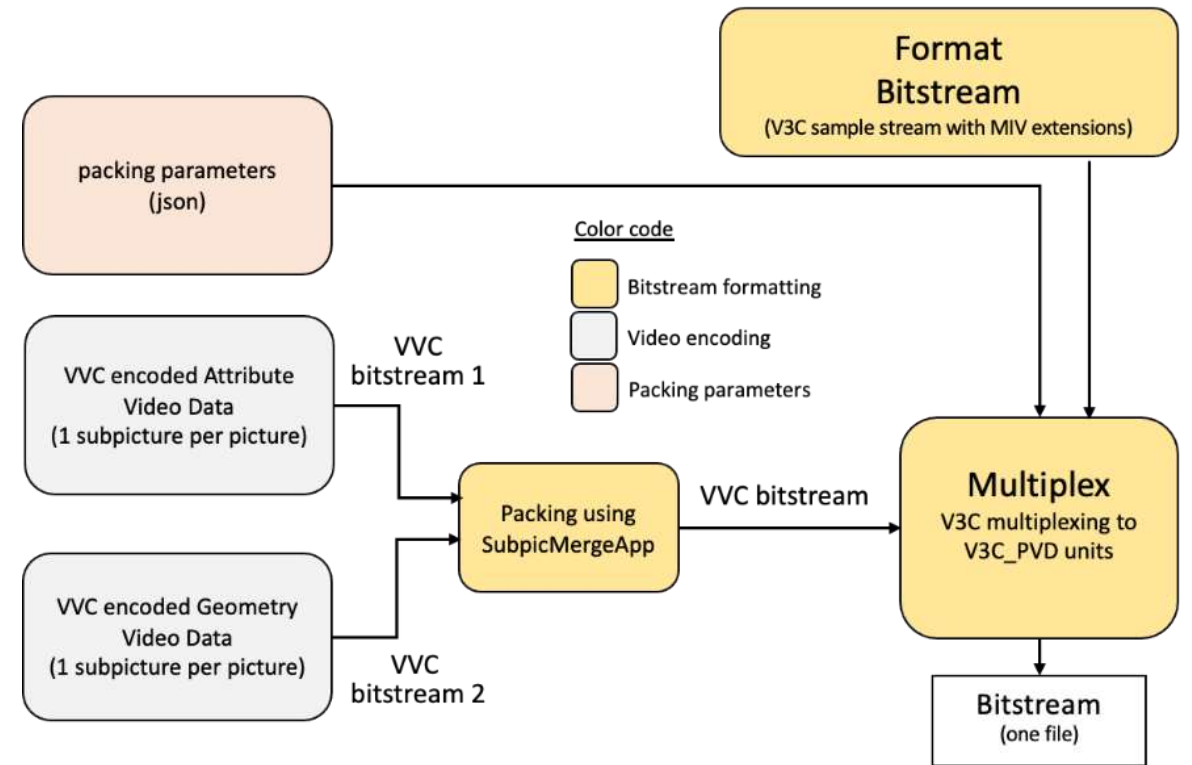
MIV encoder



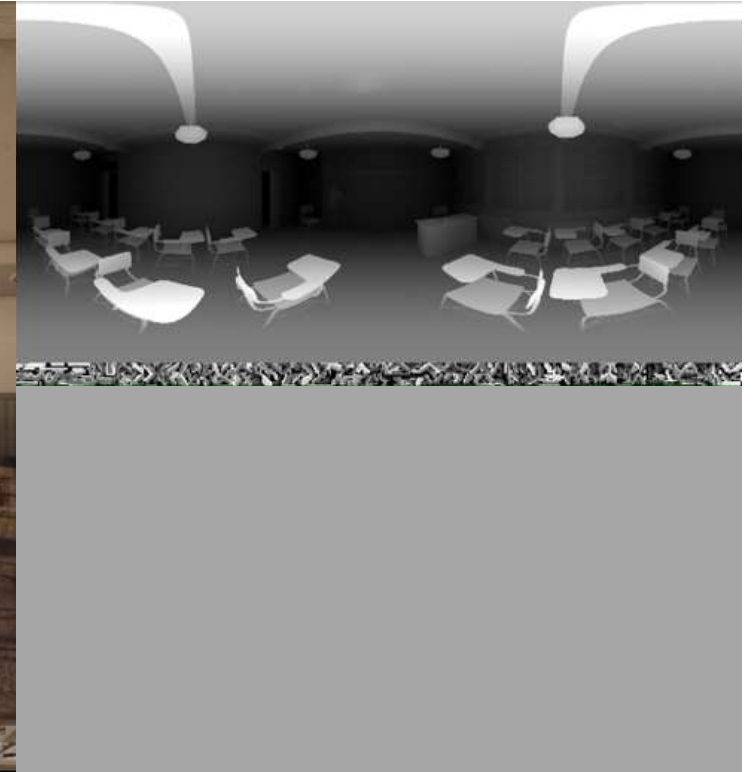
Koder MIV



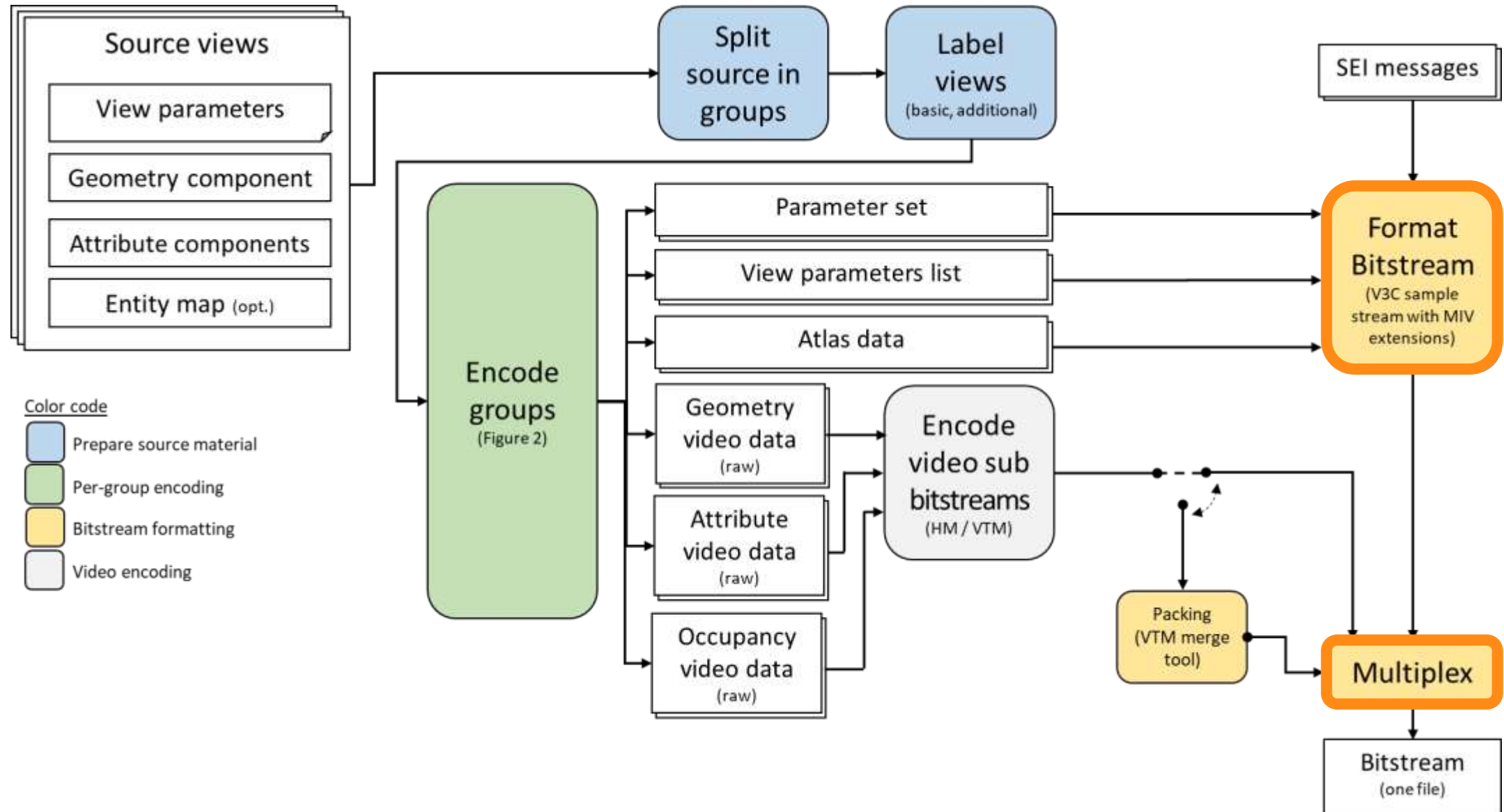
Video sub-bitstream packing



Video sub-bitstream packing

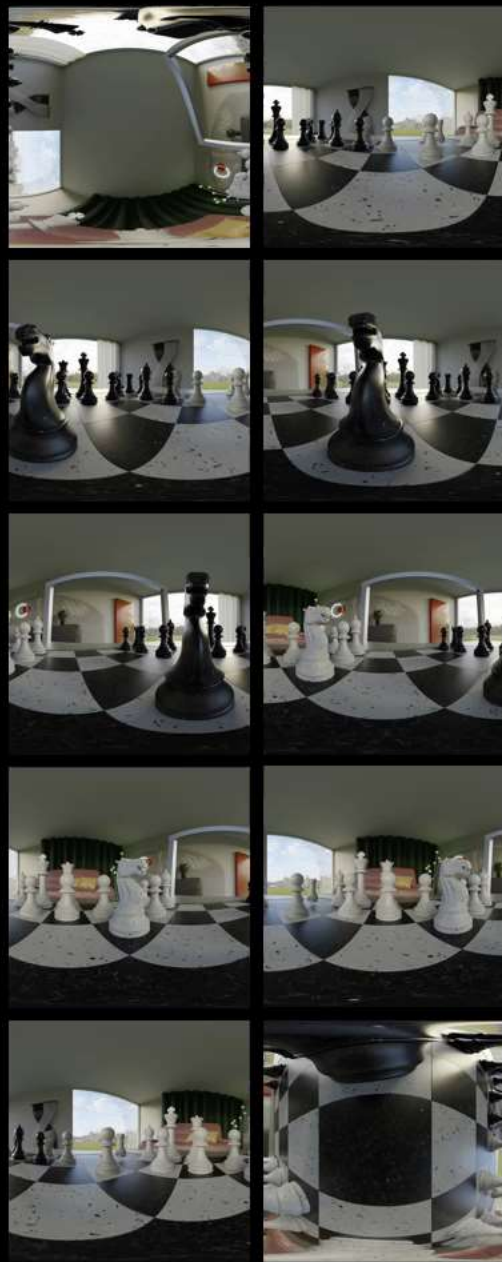


MIV – bitstream generation and multiplexing



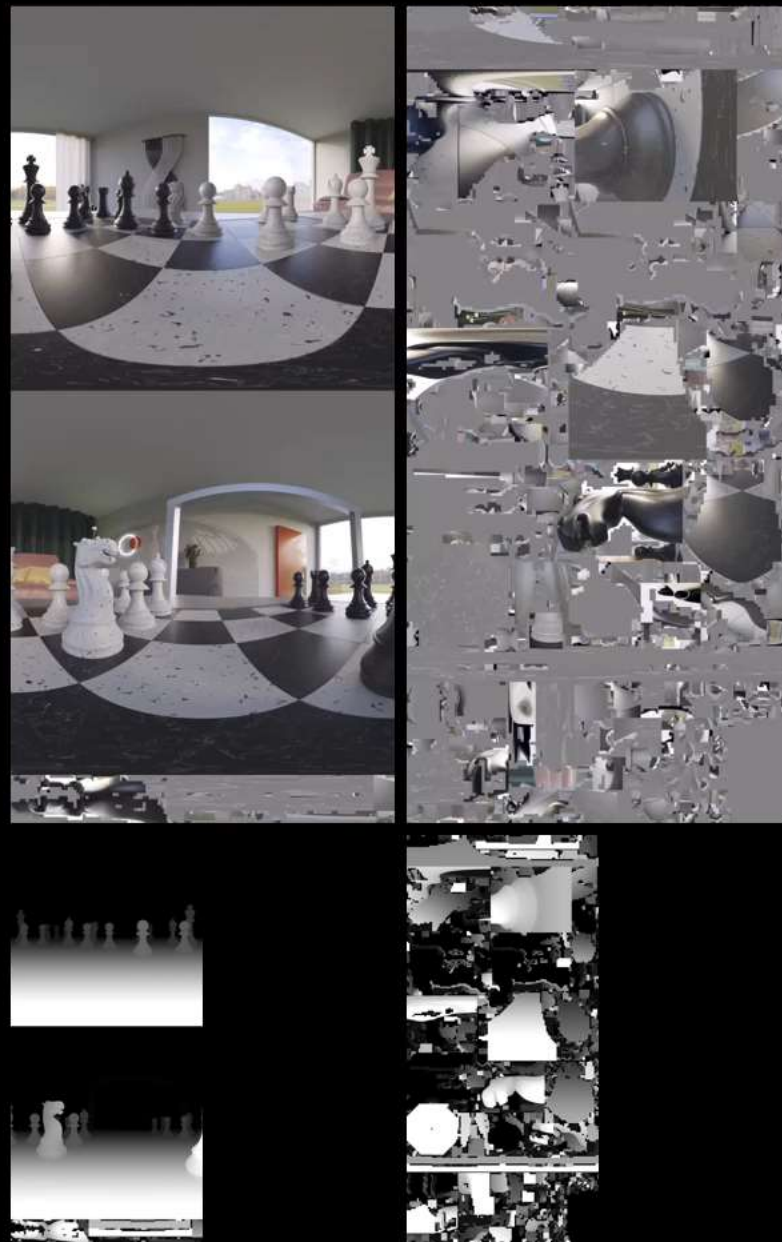
input views

attributes + geometry + cam. params



atlases

attributes + geometry + metadata sub-bitstream



viewport



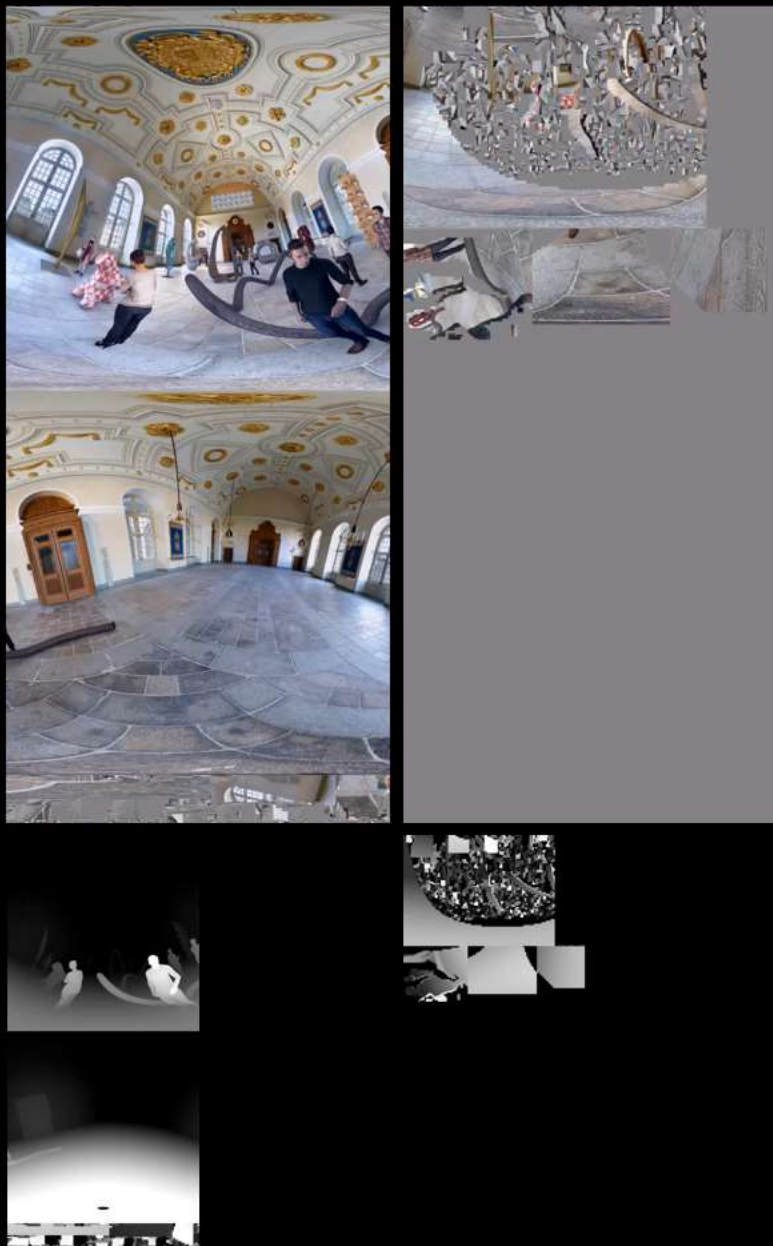
input views

attributes + geometry + cam. params



atlases

attributes + geometry + metadata sub-bitstream



viewport



MIV tutorial

- MIV website: <https://mpeg-miv.org>
- Public software:
 - Test model: <https://gitlab.com/mpeg-i-visual/tmiv>
 - IV-PSNR: <https://gitlab.com/mpeg-i-visual/ivpsnr>
 - IVDE: <https://gitlab.com/mpeg-i-visual/ivde>
 - RVS: <https://gitlab.com/mpeg-i-visual/rvs>
- Demo videos:
 - Freeport player: https://youtu.be/UeT_Xm1jBGs
 - Multi-plane images: <https://youtu.be/DPMMzj2l6Yw>
 - Real-time RVS: <https://lisaserver.ulb.ac.be/rvs/>
- Test material (14+ sequences) available on request

Q&A

End of tutorial