

m56732

Evaluation on Trisoup vertex sorting

Kyohei Unno, Kei Kawamura
KDDI Corp. (KDDI Research, Inc.)

■ Background

- Vertex sorting in Trisoup was done by an approximation of arctangent.
- However, the approximation had a bug and bugfix proposed in m55951 was adopted to the test model at the previous meeting.
- On the other hand, G-PCC has another “high precision” approximation of arctangent (iatan2).

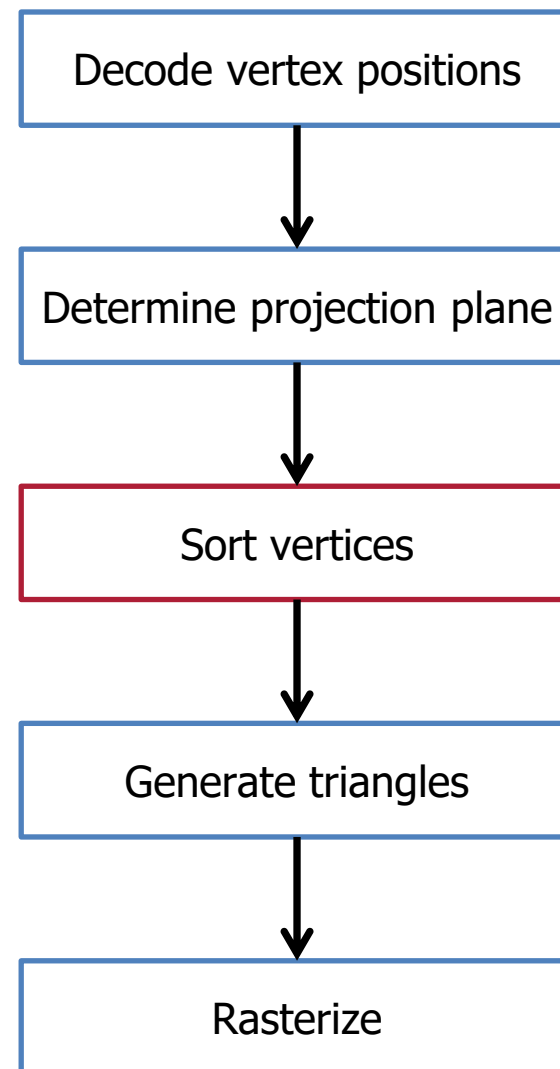
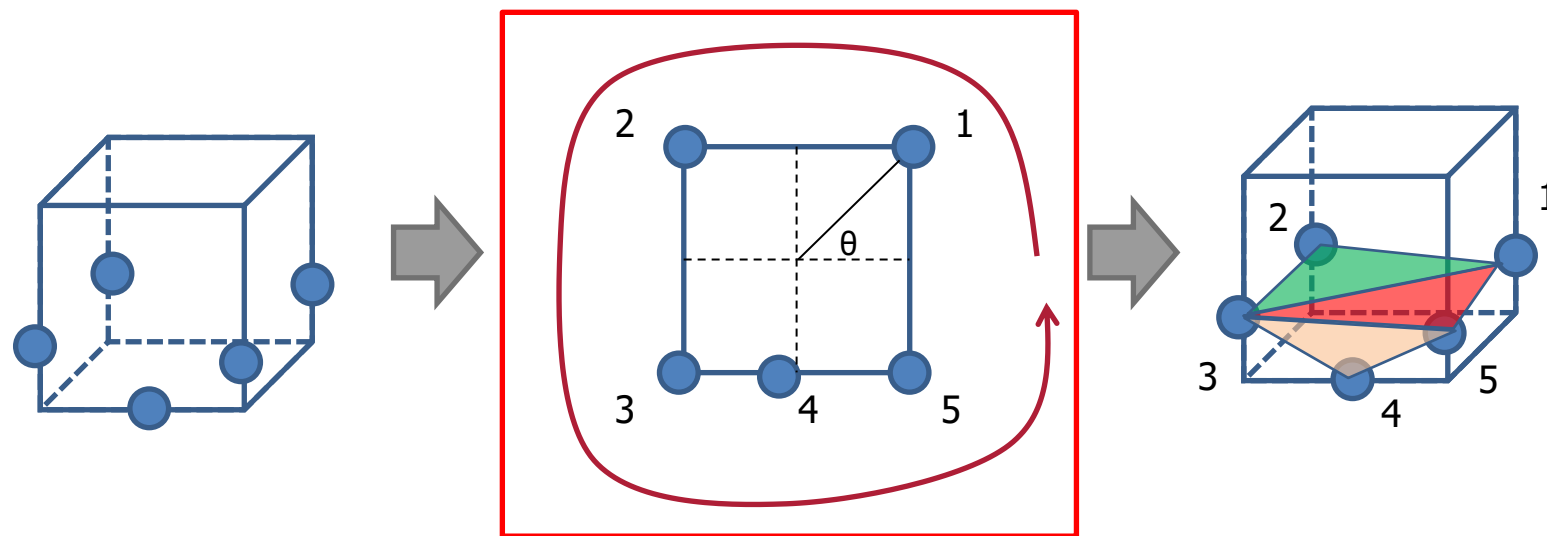
■ Methods

- iatan2 : Sorting vertices from 9 o'clock with anticlockwise rotation.
- TMC13 v13 (m55951) : Originally sorting vertices from 3 o'clock with anticlockwise rotation. This process is much simpler than iatan2.

■ Experimental results

- m55951(from 3 o'clock) vs iatan2 : BD-rates for geometry are -0.1%, -0.3% (D1, D2).
- m55951(from 9 o'clock) vs iatan2 : identical results.

- In the decoding process of Trisoup, vertices of each Trisoup node are sorted to generate triangles.
- Previously, an approximation of arctangent was used to calculate θ for sorting.
- However, the approximation had a bug and bugfix proposed in m55951 was adopted to the test model at the previous meeting.



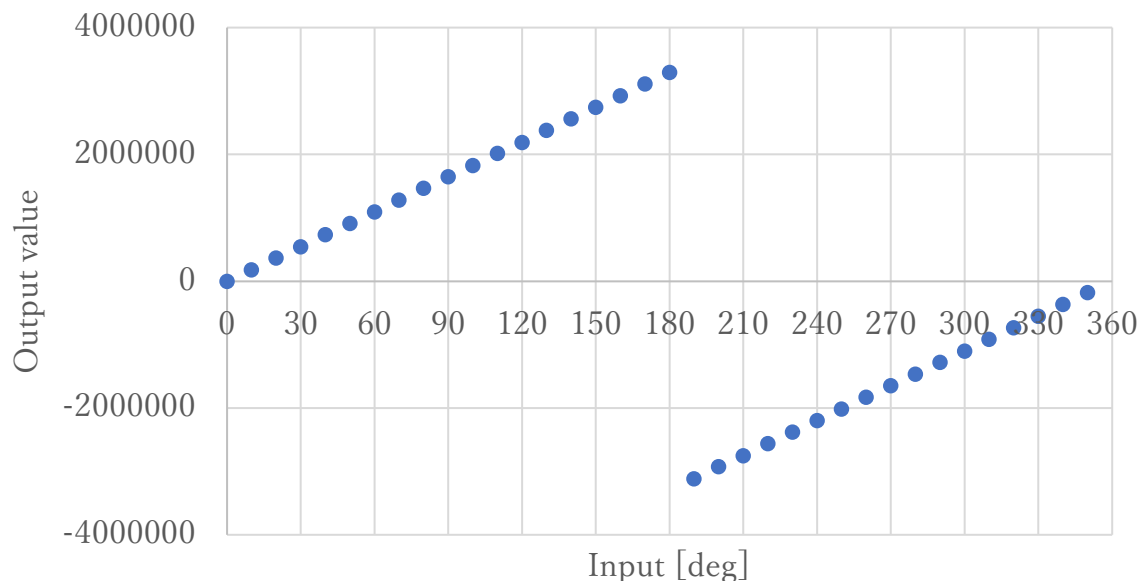
Another “high precision” approximation of arctangent

■ iatan2()

- Vertices can be sorted from 9 o'clock with anticlockwise rotation.
- Worst case complexity for a vertex

ADD	MUL	DIV	SHIFT	COMP
24	8	0	26	8

Behavior of iatan2



```
int
iatan2Core(int y, int x)
{
    using namespace atan2;

    // ratio y/x knowing that x,y >0 and y<=x
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;

    uint64_t rinv =
        irsqrt(uint64_t(x) * uint64_t(x) + uint64_t(y) * uint64_t(y));
    int r = (y * rinv) >> 20; // 40 - 20 = 20 bits precision
    int idx = r >> 11;
    int lambda = r - (idx << 11);
    return kAsin[idx] + (lambda * (kAsin[idx + 1] - kAsin[idx]) >> 11);
}

int
iatan2(int y, int x)
{
    int xa = std::abs(x);
    int ya = std::abs(y);

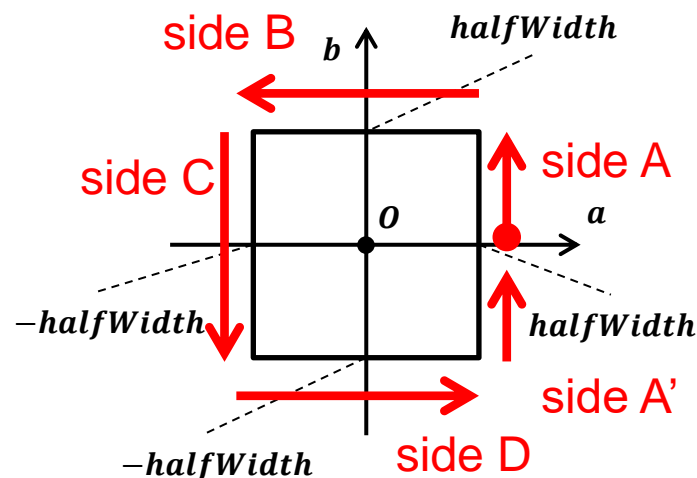
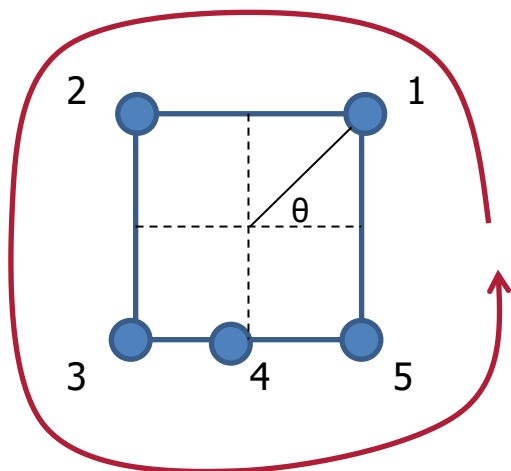
    // atan or pi/2 - atan
    int t = ya <= xa ? iatan2Core(ya, xa) : 1647099 - iatan2Core(xa, ya);
    if (x < 0)
        t = 3294199 - t; // pi -atan

    return y < 0 ? -t : t;
}
```

■ Vertices are always on edges of the projected square.

- Coordinate values are directly used to sort instead of approximated Atan .
- Ex) When a vertex is on the horizontal edge, coordinate value of vertical axis is used.
- A offset value is added to ensure circulate order.
- Worst case complexity for a vertex.

ADD	MUL	DIV	SHIFT	COMP
1	1	0	0	3



```
int32_t
trisoupVertexScore(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t halfWidth)
{
    int32_t score;

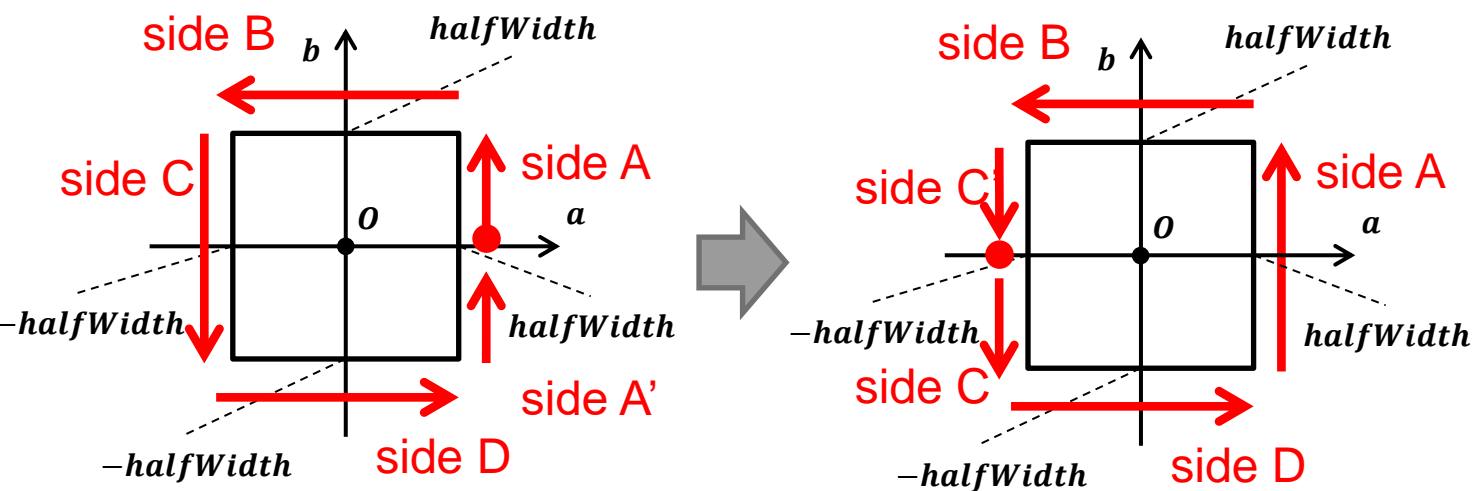
    if(x >= halfWidth){
        score = y; // for side A
        if (y < 0) {
            score += (halfWidth * 8); // for side A'
        }
    } else if (y >= halfWidth) {
        score = -x + (halfWidth * 2); // for side B
    } else if (x <= -halfWidth) {
        score = -y + (halfWidth * 4); // for side C
    } else {
        score = x + (halfWidth * 6); // for side D
    }

    return score;
}
```

■ Starting point for sorting

- iatan2 : 9 o'clock
- TMC13 v13 (m55951) : originally 3 o'clock.

Starting point can be changed (e.g. from 9 o'clock) easily.
Complexity does not change.



```
int32_t
trisoupVertexScore(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t halfWidth)
{
    int32_t score;

    if(x >= halfWidth){
        score = y + (halfWidth * 4); // for side A
    } else if (y >= halfWidth) {
        score = -x + (halfWidth * 6); // for side B
    } else if (x <= -halfWidth) {
        score = -y; // for side C
        if (y >= 0) {
            score += (halfWidth * 8); // for side C'
        }
    } else {
        score = x + (halfWidth * 2); // for side D
    }

    return score;
}
```

■ Conditions

- Anchor : TMC13-v12.0 + m55951 (from 3 o'clock)
- Test : TMC13-v12.0 + iatan2 (from 9 o'clock)
- Trisoup – RAHT (Only C2 condition, Cat1 Sequences)

■ Objective results

- BD-rates for geometry are -0.1%, -0.3% (D1, D2).
- Coding performance difference is very minor.

C2_ai	lossy geometry, lossy attributes [all intra]				Geom. BD–TotGeomRate [%]	
	End-to-End BD–AttrRate [%]			Reflectance	D1	D2
	Luma	Chroma Cb	Chroma Cr			
Cat1–A average	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%		–0.1%	–0.6%
Cat1–B average	–0.3%	0.1%	0.5%		–0.1%	0.0%
Cat3–fused average	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Cat3–frame average				#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Overall average	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	#DIV/0!	–0.1%	–0.3%
Avg. Enc Time [%]	104%					
Avg. Dec Time [%]	95%					

■ Conditions

- Anchor : TMC13-v12.0 + m55951 (from 9 o'clock)
- Test : TMC13-v12.0 + iatan2 (from 9 o'clock)
- Trisoup – RAHT (Only C2 condition, Cat1 Sequences)

■ Objective results

- Coding performances are identical.
- Difference in the previous slide just come from difference of the starting point.

C2_ai	lossy geometry, lossy attributes [all intra]				Geom. BD-TotGeomRate [%]	
	End-to-End BD-AttrRate [%]			Reflectance	D1 D2	
	Luma	Chroma Cb	Chroma Cr			
Cat1-A average	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
Cat1-B average	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
Cat3-fused average	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Cat3-frame average				#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Overall average	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	0.0%	0.0%
Avg. Enc Time [%]	100%					
Avg. Dec Time [%]	100%					

■ Background

- Vertex sorting in Trisoup was done by an approximation of arctangent.
- However, the approximation had a bug and bugfix proposed in m55951 was adopted to the test model at the previous meeting.
- On the other hand, G-PCC has another “high precision” approximation of arctangent (iatan2).

■ Methods

- iatan2 : Sorting vertices from 9 o'clock with anticlockwise rotation.
- TMC13 v13 (m55951) : Originally sorting vertices from 3 o'clock with anticlockwise rotation. This process is much simpler than iatan2.

■ Experimental results

- m55951(from 3 o'clock) vs iatan2 : BD-rates for geometry are -0.1%, -0.3% (D1, D2).
- m55951(from 9 o'clock) vs iatan2 : identical results.

■ Recommendation

- No action (keep the current TMC13 v13 implementation).