

m58775

Refinement of Trisoup projection plane determination for improving subjective quality

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■ Problem statement

- In the previous meeting, some visual “holes” were found on reconstructed point cloud by TMC13-14.0 (fixed node size Trisoup).
- In this contribution, a cause of the problem is analyzed and solutions are proposed.

■ Analysis and Proposed method

- The cause of problem is found on the projection plane determination in the Trisoup decoding process.
- Two solutions are proposed.
 - Method 1: Area of projected polygons
 - Method 2: Diagonal spread of vertices on projected planes

■ Experimental results

- Objective quality: Both Method 1 and Method 2 have minor impact (D1/D2, -0.1%/-0.1%)
- Subjective quality: It is confirmed that “holes” disappeared.

- In the previous meeting, some visual “holes” were found on reconstructed point cloud by **TMC13-14.0 (fixed node size Trisoup)**.

■ History

- Further before, pointed out in Oct. 2020 meeting (m55493).
- Partially solved in Jan. 2021 meeting (m55951).

■ Goal of this contribution:

- Analyze cause of the problem,
- Propose solutions,
- Confirm subjective quality improvement.

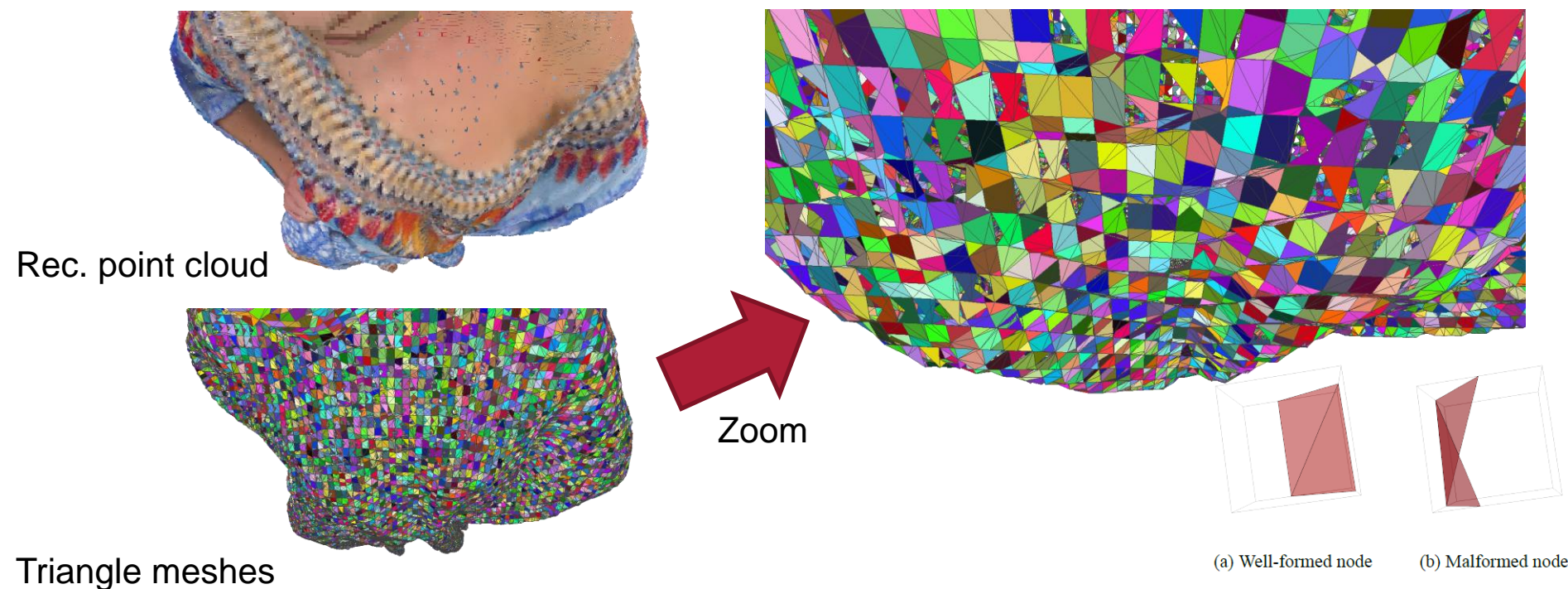


Rec. point cloud by TMC13-14.0
(r04, node size = 2^2)

■ We tried to visualize triangle meshes (output of 4.).

- Some malformed node still exist.
- The cause of problem should be in 2. ~ 4.
- A problem on 3. was solved in m55951.

■ We checked 2. and found the problem on 2.



Trisoup decoding process

1. Decode vertex positions

2. Determine projection plane

3. Sort vertices

4. Generate triangles

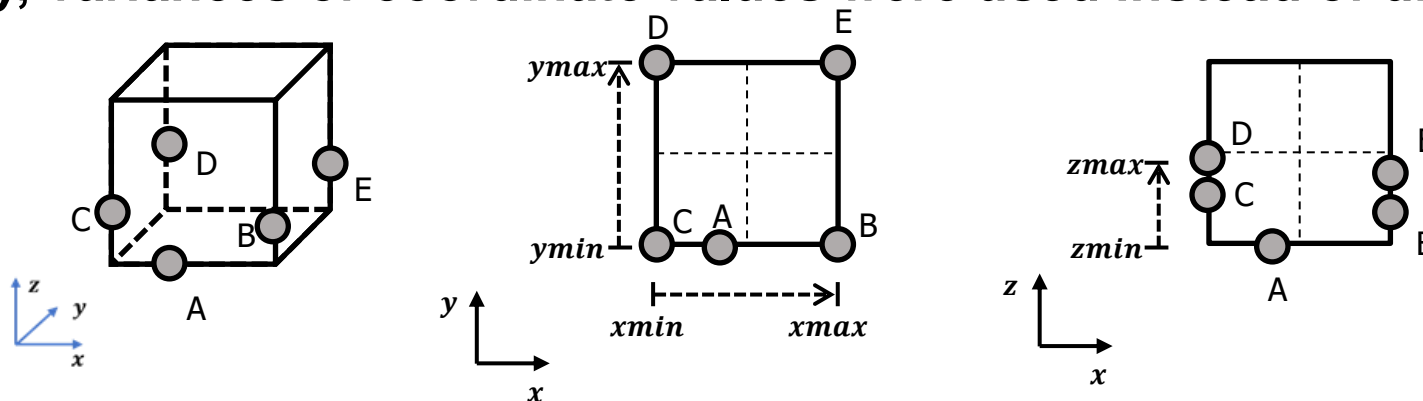
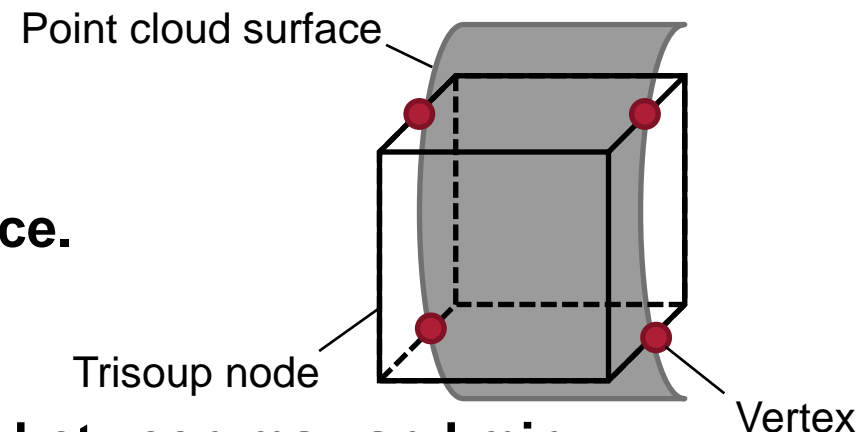
5. Rasterize

■ Design intention of Trisoup (our understanding)

- Point cloud surface intersects a Trisoup node.
- Find the best projection plane approximates the surface.

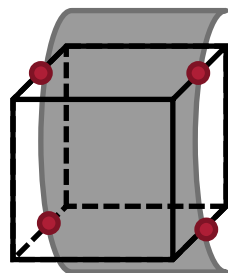
■ Current projection plane determination

- Shrink the axis with min. coordinate values difference between max and min.
 - z axis is shrunk (i.e. x-y plane is used as projection plane) in the following example.
- Previously, variances of coordinate values were used instead of differences.

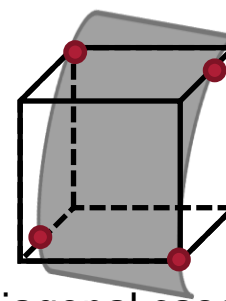


- Cause of the problem: The current (and the previous) method(s) only evaluates 1-d spread of vertex positions.

- The current method work well when a surface intersects a node orthogonally.
- However, it doesn't work when a surface intersects diagonally.

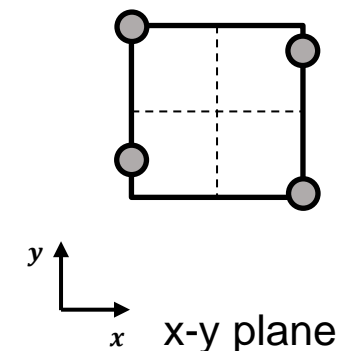
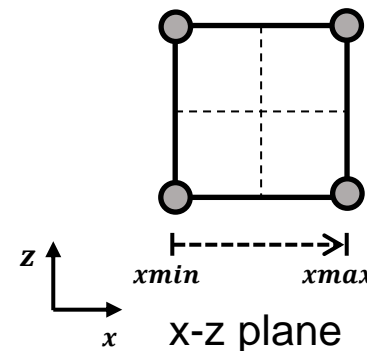
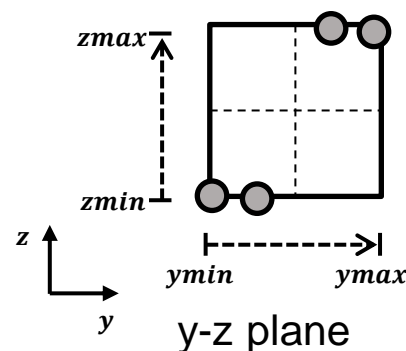
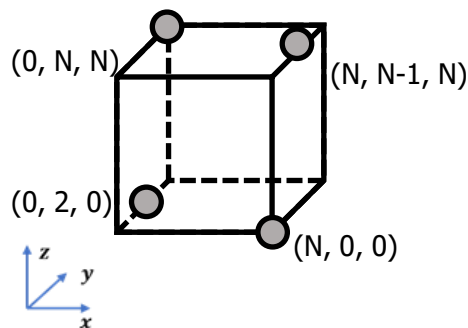


Orthogonal case



Diagonal case

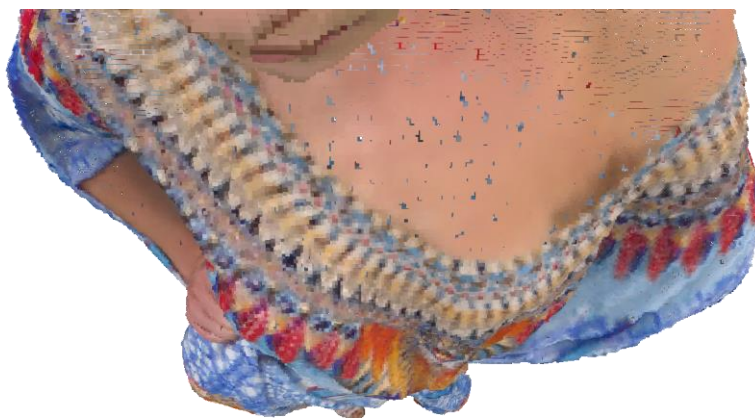
- In diagonal case, differences for multiple axes have same value.
 - In that case, default axis (i.e. x axis) is shrunk. This may be cause of the miss-choice of the plane.
 - In the following example, x-z plane is the best but y-z plane is selected.



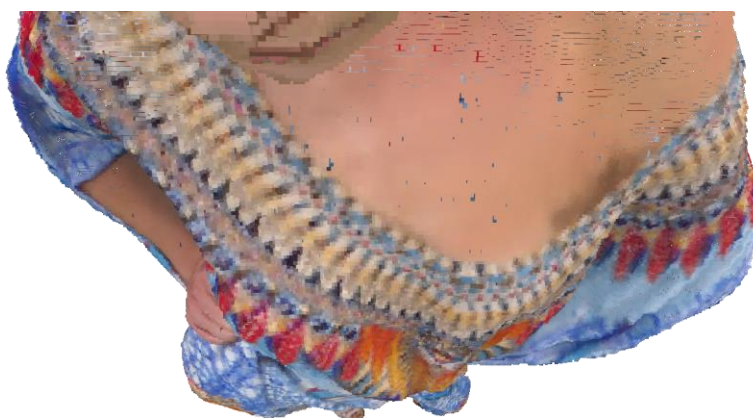
Verification of The Cause of Problem

- The problem also exist on previous method (variance).
- When default axis is change from x to z, problems on the example are disappeared.

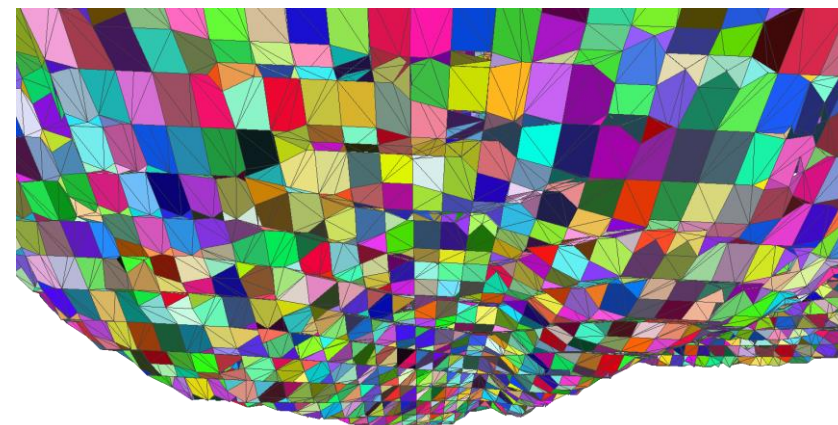
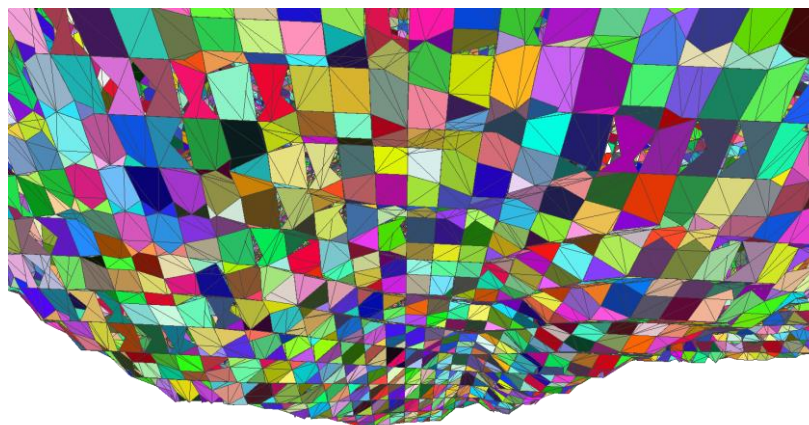
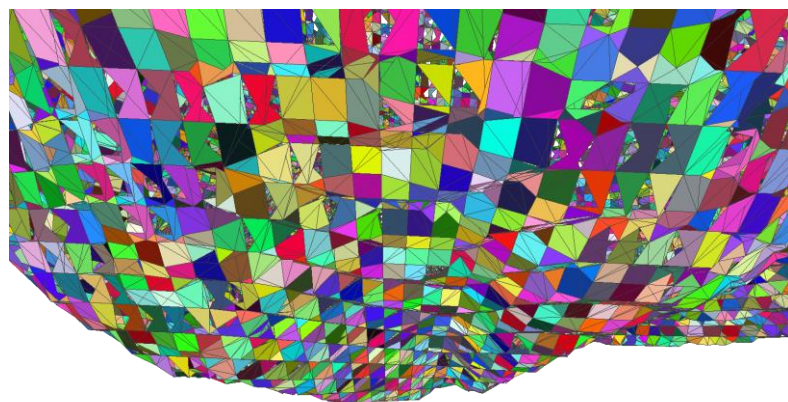
TMC13-v14.0 (default x)



Variance (default x)

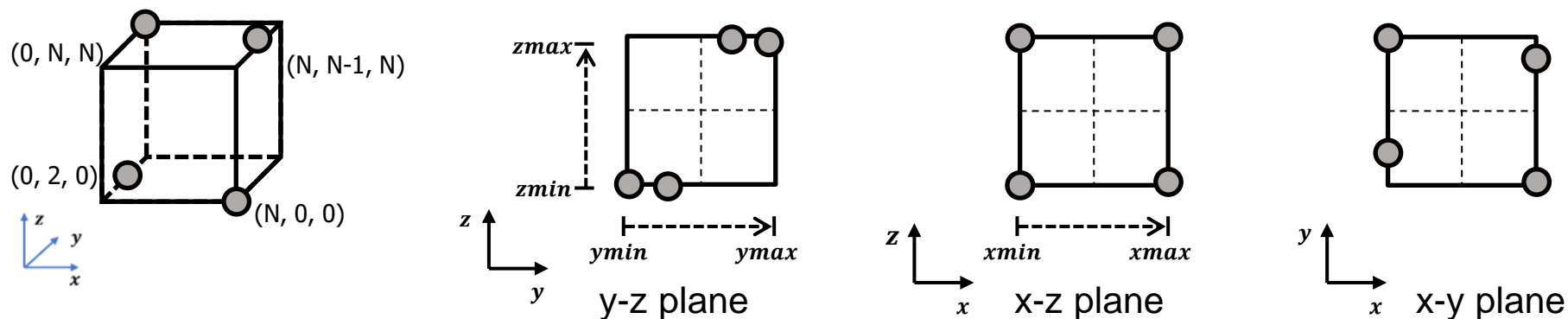


TMC13-v14.0 (default z)



■ How to select the best projection plane?

- Basic idea: Evaluate 2-d spread of vertices instead of 1-d spread.



■ Proposed Solutions

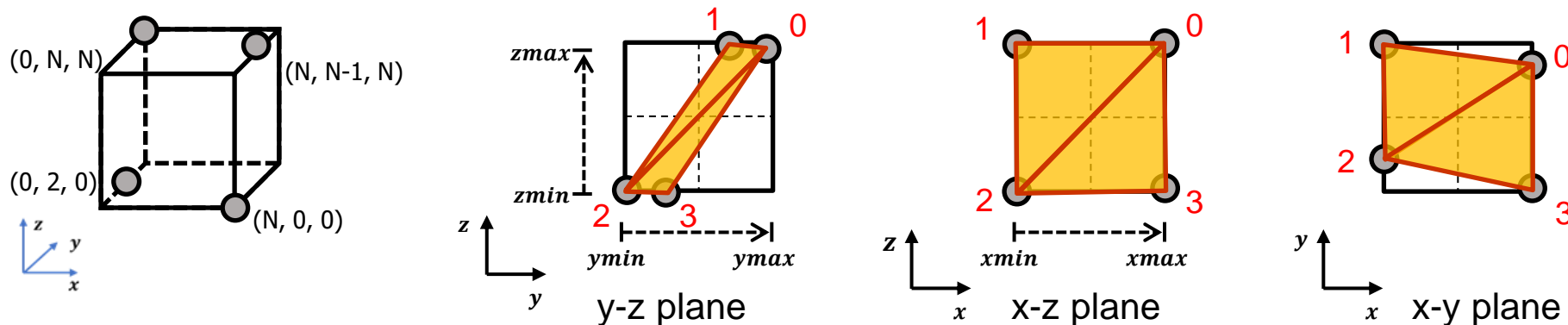
- **Method 1**
 - Select a projection plane with the max area of projected polygon.
- **Method 2**
 - Select a projection plane with the max diagonal spread of vertices on projected planes.

Method 1: Area of projected polygons

- **Select a projection plane with the max area of projected polygon.**
 1. **Sort vertices in anti-clockwise order for each plane (same as the current Trisoup decoding process).**
 2. **Make triangles with vertex (0, n-1, n) ($n = 2, \dots, \text{Number of vertices}$)**

Triangles are defined as (0, 1, 2) and (0, 2, 3) in the following example.
 3. **Calculate area of each triangle by outer product.**
 4. **Select a projection plane with the max area of projected polygon.**

x-z plane is selected in the following example.



- **Pros: Theoretically one of the best solutions.**
- **Cons: Computational costs (needs some multiplies).**

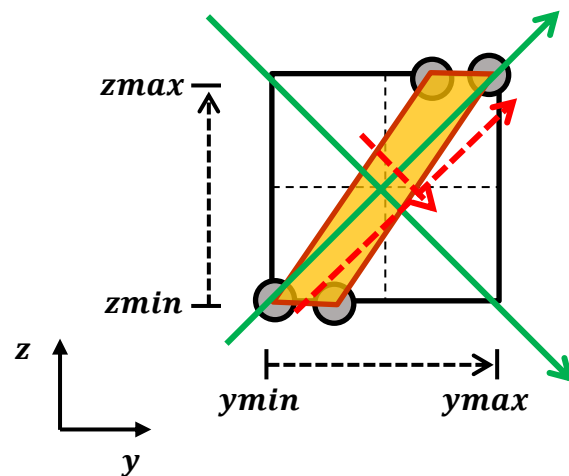
Method 2: Diagonal spread of vertices

■ How to find a plane with max area approximately?

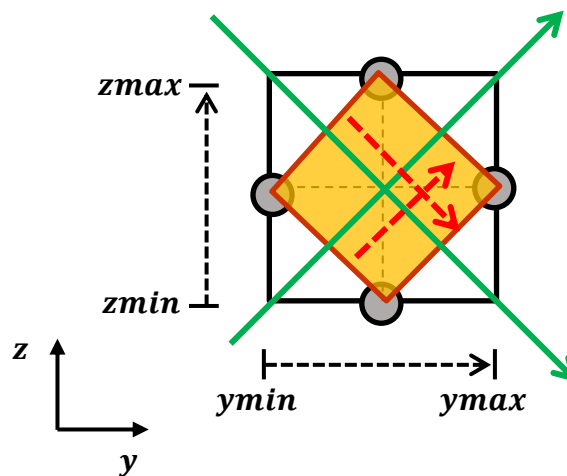
- Diagonal spread of vertices may be more relative than orthogonal spread.

■ Example

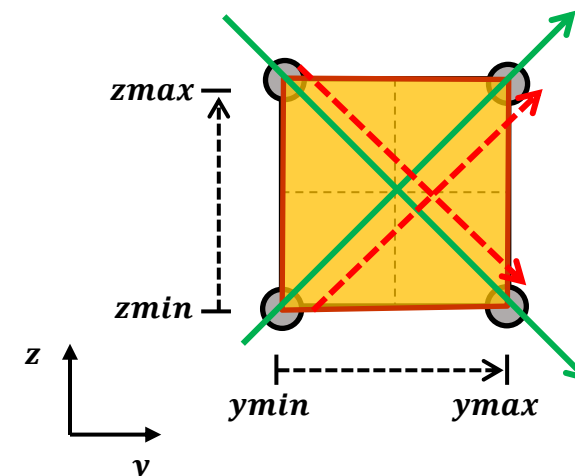
- Area : (C) > (B) > (A). (C) is the max area case (vertices are on all corners).
- Orthogonal spread ($y_{\max} - y_{\min}$, $z_{\max} - z_{\min}$) is same for (A), (B), and (C).
- Diagonal spread (length of red arrows) can be approximates area.



(A)



(B)



(C)

Method 2: Diagonal spread of vertices

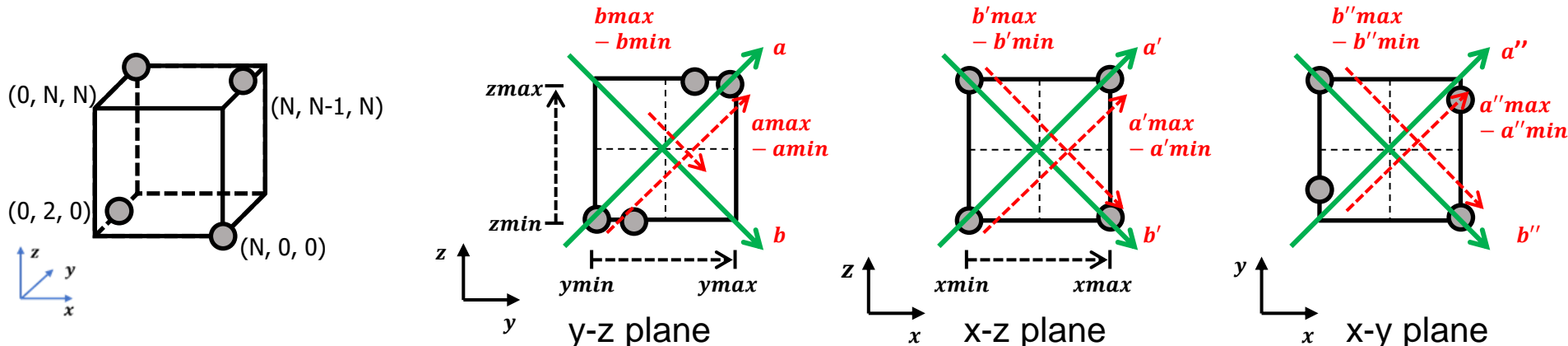
- Select a projection plane with the max diagonal spread of vertices on projected planes.

1. Apply Hadamard transform for all vertices on each plane.

Here, normalization ($1/\sqrt{2}$) is not necessary.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Calculate difference between max value and min value on each transformed axis.
3. Add differences on each plane (e.g. $D = (amax - amin) + (bmax - bmin)$)
4. Select a plane which has the largest D .



- Pros: Relatively small computational costs (multiplication free).
- Cons: Method 1 is theoretically better.

Worst Case Complexities for a node (with 12 vertices)

■ Current implementation

- Step 1: Calculate diff. between max and min value.
- Step 2: Select plane.

	ADD	MUL	DIV	SHIFT	COMP
STEP 1	3	0	0	0	66
STEP 2	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	3	0	0	0	68

■ Method 1

- Step 1: Additional 2 sort processes.
- Step 2: Calculate area for each plane.
- Step 3: Select plane.

	ADD	MUL	DIV	SHIFT	COMP
STEP 1	24	24	0	0	138
STEP 2	123	60	0	0	0
STEP 3	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	147	84	0	0	140

■ Method 2

- Step 1: Apply Hadamard transform.
- Step 2: Calculate $D = (amax - amin) + (bmax - bmin)$.
- Step 3: Select plane.

	ADD	MUL	DIV	SHIFT	COMP
STEP 1	72	0	0	0	0
STEP 2	9	0	0	0	132
STEP 3	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	81	0	0	0	134

■ Conditions

- Anchor : TMC13-v14.0
- Test : TMC13-v14.0 + Proposed method
- Trisoup – RAHT (Only C2 condition, Cat1 Sequences)

■ Objective quality

- Minor impacts for objective qualities.
- Over all processing times are almost same as the anchor.

TMC13-v14.0 vs. Method 1

C2_ai	lossy geometry, lossy attributes [all intra]	
	Geom. BD–TotGeomRate [%]	
	D1	D2
Solid average	0.1%	–0.1%
Dense average	0.0%	0.0%
Sparse average	–0.3%	–0.5%
Scant average	–0.1%	0.1%
Overall average	–0.1%	–0.1%
Avg. Enc Time [%]	99%	
Avg. Dec Time [%]	100%	

TMC13-v14.0 vs. Method 2

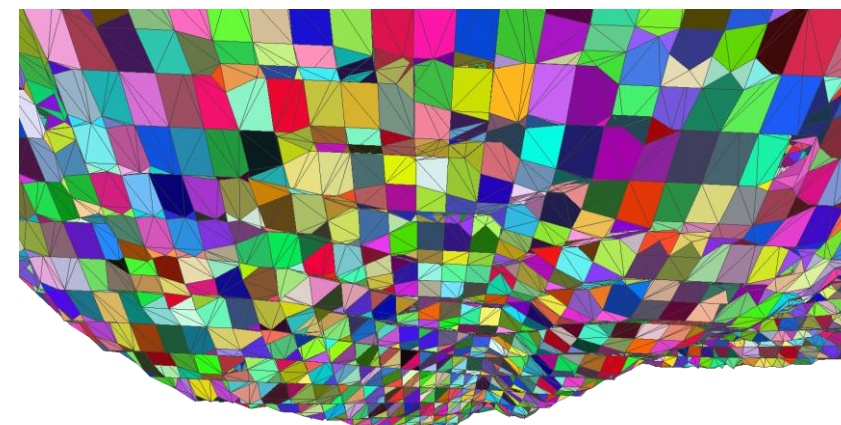
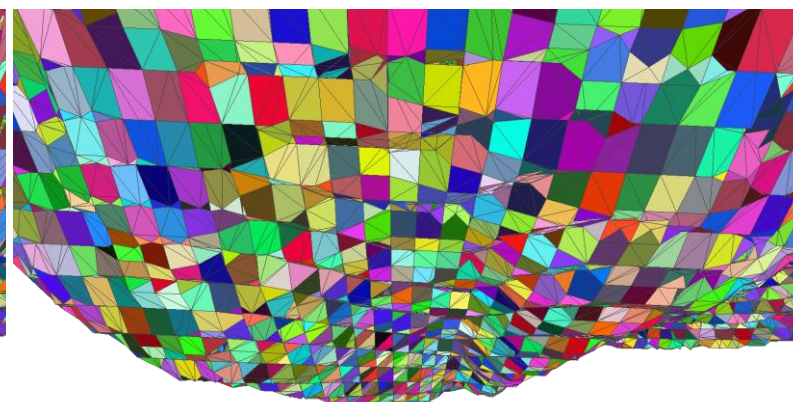
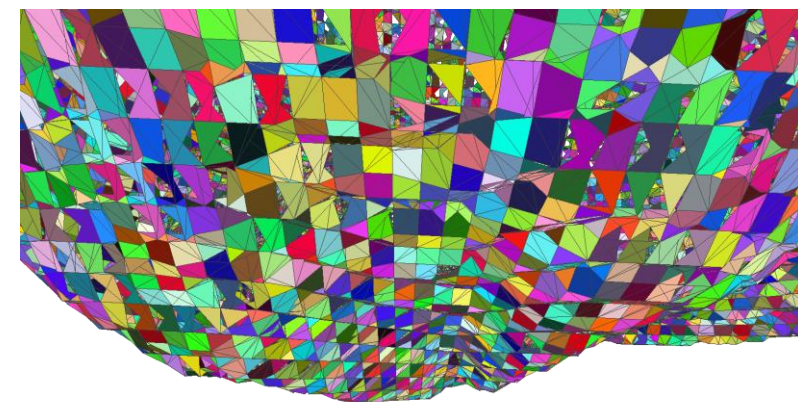
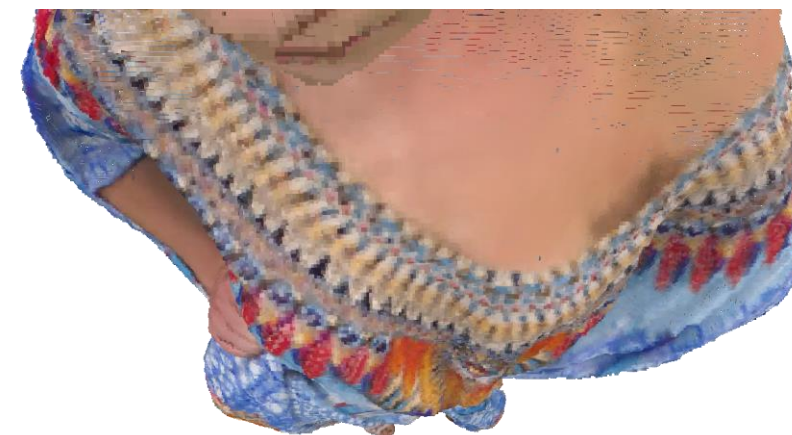
C2_ai	lossy geometry, lossy attributes [all intra]	
	Geom. BD–TotGeomRate [%]	
	D1	D2
Solid average	0.1%	0.0%
Dense average	0.0%	0.0%
Sparse average	–0.4%	–0.5%
Scant average	–0.2%	0.1%
Overall average	–0.1%	–0.1%
Avg. Enc Time [%]	100%	
Avg. Dec Time [%]	100%	

- Method 1: probably all problems are solved.
- Method 2: only a few holes still exist.

TMC13-v14.0

Method 1

Method 2



■ queen_0200, r04 and loot_vox10_1200, r04

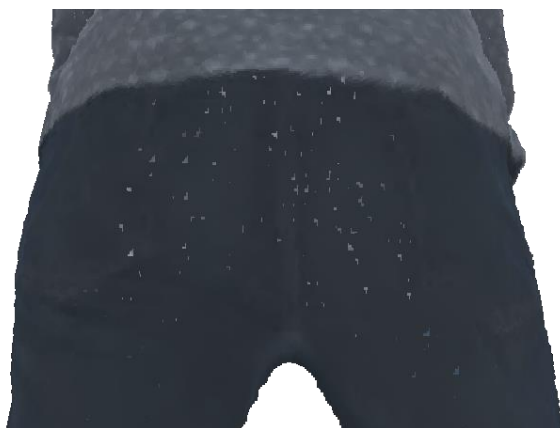
TMC13-v14.0



Method 1



Method 2



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■ Experimental results

- Objective quality: Both Method 1 and Method 2 have minor impact (D1/D2, -0.1%/-0.1%)
- Subjective quality: It is confirmed that “holes” disappeared.

■ Recommendation

- Adopt Method 1 or Method 2 to the next version of TMC13.
- If there is no concern on computational cost, Method 1 is recommended.

Thank Sony for cross-checking.