RATE-DISTORTION OPTIMIZED TREE-STRUCTURED POINT-LATTICE VECTOR QUANTIZATION FOR COMPRESSION OF 3D POINT CLOUDS GEOMETRY { Amira Filali, Vincent Ricordel, Nicolas Normand, and Wassim Hamidouche }@univ-nantes.fr

INTRODUCTION

- Lossy compression of the PC geometry
- Hierarchical representation based on adaptive TSPLVQ
- 2 partition schemes : (2x2x2) vs. (3x3x3) to project recursively the PC into a series of embedded truncated cubic lattices
- 2 geometric distortion metrics
- Rate vs. geometry distortion optimization



PROPOSED ADAPTIVE TSPLVQ

Basic quantization procedure in 5 steps:

- (0): normalization of the input X to fit inside the root Voronoï cell
 - centering around the mean point *Xo*
 - scaling by the factor F
- (1) and (2): for a point X inside a given cubic Voronoï cell, scaling by factor b and shifting by U
 - for a (2x2x2) partition : b=2 and $U=(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$
 - for a (3x3x3) partition : b=3 and U=(0, 0, 0)
- (3): fast quantization algorithm to produce by rounding the corresponding reproduction vector Yi
- (4): centering of the output vector to permit the next quantization leve



For each loop of the coding process, choice of the cube to partition and of its partitioning scheme (2x2x2) or (3x3x3)

- Lagrangian optimization taking into account of : • the increase in rate (tree encoding entropic cost)
- the decrease in geometric distortion
 - Point-to-Point metric
 - Point-to-Plane metric

Stop of the coding process when the bit budget is reached To each occupied leaf corresponds an output point: the average value of the PC points within the leaf cell

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Dataset: Soldier, LongDress and Loot from people object, MPEG-3DG group

PC Images	MPEG G-PCC	Our approach		
		3x3x3	2x2x2	Hybrid
Soldier	16.48	18.72	11.2816	18.70
		19.02	14.32	14.45
LongDress	16.53	18.74	9.28	15.89
		19.89	61.08	17.74
Loot	16.54	15.33	18.77	15.36
		17.65	10.49	19.13

Comparison of symmetric MSE between our proposed method based either on point-to-point or point-to-plane distortion (in **bold**), and MPEG reference model

 $D_{P2Point} = \sum d(X, Y_i)$ $V_d(X, Y_i) \cdot N_X \mid \mid$ $D_{P2Plane}$

$$= \sum_{X \in C_i} || \overrightarrow{V_c}|$$



- (e) hybrid partitioning with Point-to-Plane distortion • (f) hybrid partitioning with Point-to-Point distortion
- (g) hybrid partitioning as (e) but with $\approx 30\ 000$ points

CONCLUSION

- Lossy compression of the geometric data of 3D PC based on TSLVQ.
- Adaptive and multi-scale TSPLVQ
- Optimal partitions iteratively chosen according to rate-distortion optimization criterion
- Promising performances of the hybrid partitioning scheme with Point-to-Plane distortion
- Conclusive subjective quality of the rendered content













Rendering of uncompressed PCs:

- (a): original PC with 1 089 091 points
- (b): MPEG lossy PCC, with ≈20 000 points
- (c), (d), (e), (f): our approach, with ≈20 000 points
 - (c) only (2x2x2) partitions
 - (d) only *(3x3x3)* partitions