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Information technology — Plenoptic image coding system (JPEG Pleno) —

Part 6: Learning-based point cloud coding

Technologies de l'information — Système de codage d'images plénoptiques (JPEG Pleno) —

Partie 6: Codage de nuages de points basé sur l'apprentissage

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Foreword

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A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 21794 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

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Introduction

This document is part of a series of standards for a system known as JPEG Pleno. This set of standards facilitates the capture, representation, exchange and visualization of plenoptic imaging modalities. A plenoptic image modality can be a light field, point cloud or hologram, which are sampled representations of the plenoptic function in the form of, respectively, a vector function that represents the radiance of a discretized set of light rays, a collection of points with position and attribute information, or a complex wavefront. The plenoptic function describes the radiance in time and in space obtained by positioning a pinhole camera at every viewpoint in 3D spatial coordinates, every viewing angle and every wavelength, resulting in a 7D function.

JPEG Pleno specifies tools for coding these modalities while providing advanced functionality at system level, such as support for data and metadata manipulation, editing, random access and interaction, protection of privacy and ownership rights.

The scope of this document is the specification of a learning-based coding standard for point clouds and associated attributes, offering a single-stream, compact compressed domain representation, supporting advanced flexible data access functionalities. In this context, learning-based refers to the use of machine learning technologies to learn an optimal compressed domain representation from supplied training data.

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Information technology — Plenoptic image coding system (JPEG Pleno) —

Part 6: Learning-based point cloud coding

1 Scope

This document defines the JPEG Pleno framework for learning-based point cloud coding.

This document is applicable to interactive human visualization, with competitive compression efficiency compared to state of the art point cloud coding solutions in common use, and effective performance for 3D processing and machine-related computer vision tasks, and has the goal of supporting a royalty-free baseline.

This document specifies a coded codestream format for storage of point clouds. It provides information on the encoding tools. It also defines extensions to the JPEG Pleno File Format and associated metadata descriptors that are specific to point cloud modalities.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 6048-1:—[1)], *Information technology — JPEG AI learning-based image coding system — Part 1: Core coding system*

ISO/IEC 15444-1[2)], *Information technology — JPEG 2000 image coding system — Part 1: Core coding system*

ISO/IEC 15444-2[3)], *Information technology — JPEG 2000 image coding system — Part 2: Extensions*

ISO/IEC 21794-1, *Information technology — Plenoptic image coding system (JPEG Pleno) — Part 1: Framework*

ISO/IEC 21794-2, *Information technology — Plenoptic image coding system (JPEG Pleno) — Part 2: Light field coding*

ISO/IEC 21794-3, *Information technology — Plenoptic image coding system (JPEG Pleno) — Part 3: Conformance testing*

ISO/IEC 21794-4, *Information technology — Plenoptic image coding system (JPEG Pleno) — Part 4: Reference software*

ISO/IEC 21794-5, *Information technology — Plenoptic image coding system (JPEG Pleno) — Part 5: Holography*

ISO/IEC 23090-5, *Information technology — Coded representation of immersive media — Part 5: Visual volumetric video-based coding (V3C) and video-based point cloud compression (V-PCC)*

ISO/IEC 23090-9, *Information technology — Coded representation of immersive media — Part 9: Geometry-based point cloud compression*

1) Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: ISO/IEC PRF 6048-1:2025.

2) Similar to Rec. ITU-T T.800 | ISO/IEC 15444-1

3) Similar to Rec. ITU-T T.801 | ISO/IEC 15444-2

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ISO/IEC 60559, *Information technology — Microprocessor Systems — Floating-Point arithmetic*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 21794-1, ISO/IEC 21794-2, ISO/IEC 21794-3, ISO/IEC 21794-4, ISO/IEC 21794-5, ISO/IEC 23090-5, ISO/IEC 23090-9, ISO/IEC 6048-1, ISO/IEC 15444-1, ISO/IEC 15444-2, ISO/IEC 60559 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
point
fundamental element of a point cloud comprising a position specified as 3D spatial coordinates and colour attributes

3.2
point cloud
unordered list of points

3.3
neural network layer
tensor operation that contains trainable parameters which receives and outputs a tensor

3.4
neural network module
set of neural network layers

3.5
neural network model
specified sequence of neural network modules (also called architecture) and corresponding trained parameters

3.6
trainable parameters
parameters of a neural network layer whose values require a training process based on input ground truth data to be set

3.7
trained parameters
parameters of a neural network model whose values have been set by a training process based on input ground truth data

3.8
dense tensor
representation of a 3D block as a regular array with four dimensions: horizontal, vertical, depth and channel dimension

3.9
sparse tensor
representation of a 3D block, where only non-zero elements are represented as a set of indices (or coordinates) C and associated values (or features) F

Note 1 to entry: The set of coordinates C is represented as a matrix $C \in \mathrm{Z}^{P\times 3}$ and the associated features F are represented as a matrix $F \in \mathrm{R}^{P\times N}$, where P is the number of non-zero elements and N is the number of channels. The remaining elements of a sparse tensor are zeros.

Note 2 to entry: Opposed to a dense tensor.

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