TRULY IMMERSIVE VOLUMETRIC MEDIA DELIVERY

Hemanth Kumar Ravuri





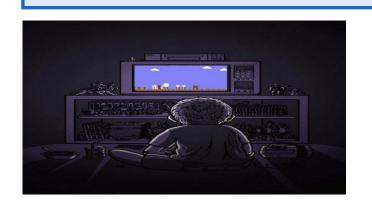


FROM 2D TO IMMERSIVE VIDEO

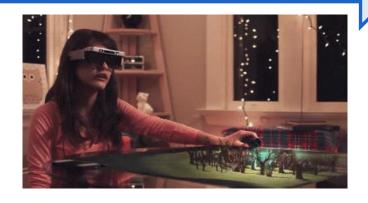
2D Video



Volumetric Media (Point Clouds)



360 Degree Video

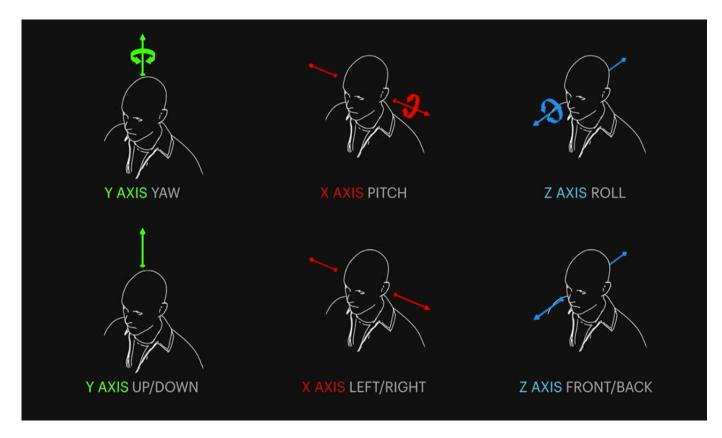








WHAT DOES VOLUMETRIC MEDIA PROVIDE?





Adds parallax → multiple views
Six Degrees of Freedom







VOLUMETRIC MEDIA: USE CASES











CAN CURRENT TRANSPORT AND APPLICATION INFRASTRUCTURES DEAL WITH VOLUMETRIC MEDIA DELIVERY?







DYNAMIC POINT-CLOUD SCENES REQUIRE A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF DATA

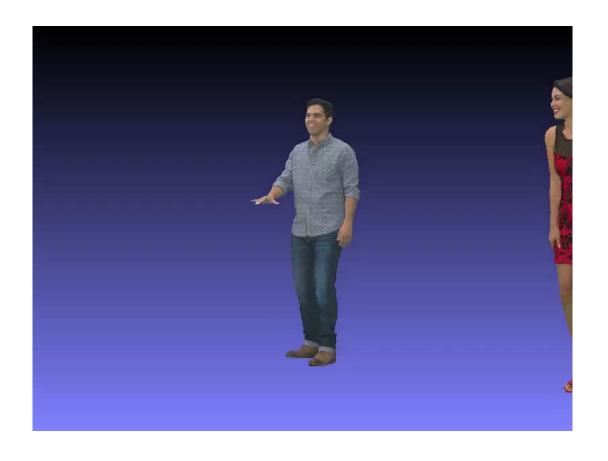








STREAMING THIS SCENE WOULD REQUIRE 19.2 GB/S!

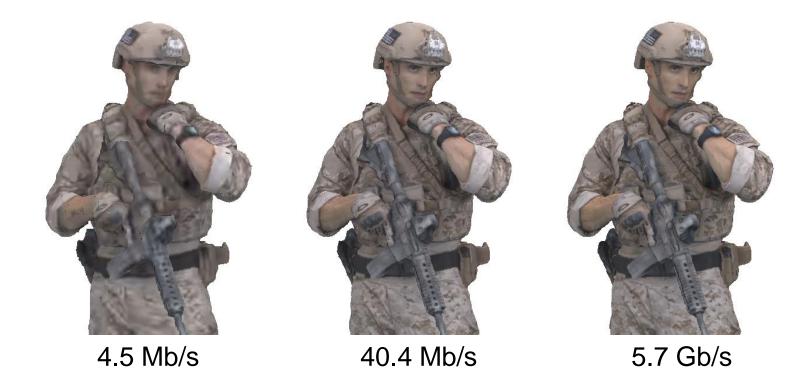








WE CAN SOLVE THIS BY USING COMPRESSION

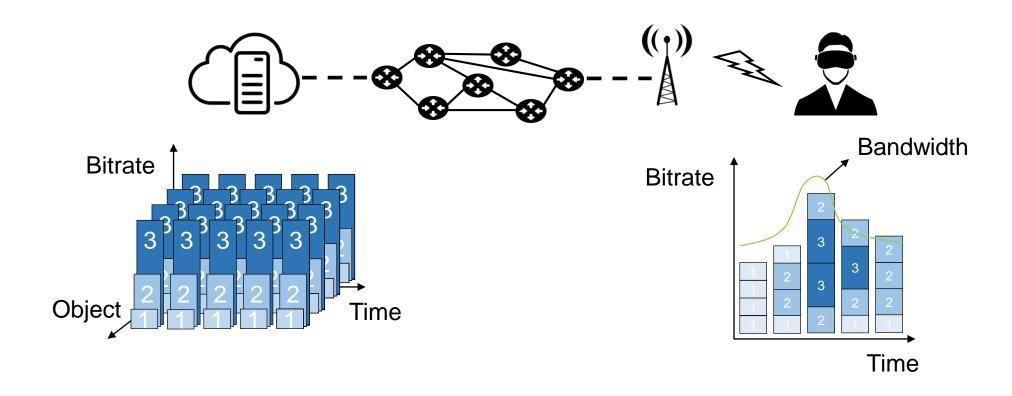








WE CAN STREAM IT USING ADAPTIVE STREAMING

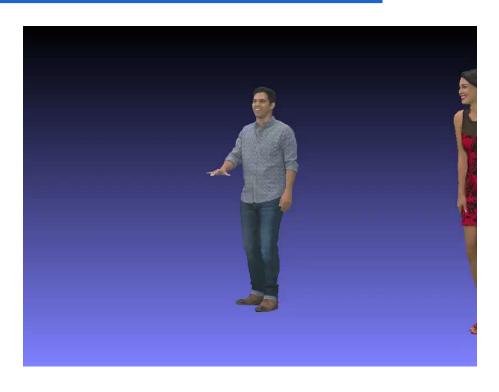








WE CAN EVALUATE THE QUALITY BY MEANS OF SUBJECTIVE STUDIES...



- Four Point Clouds
- Raw data rate of 19 Gb/s
- Three such videos
- 30 subjects







EVALUATION OF SUBJECTIVE QOE - CONFIGURATION

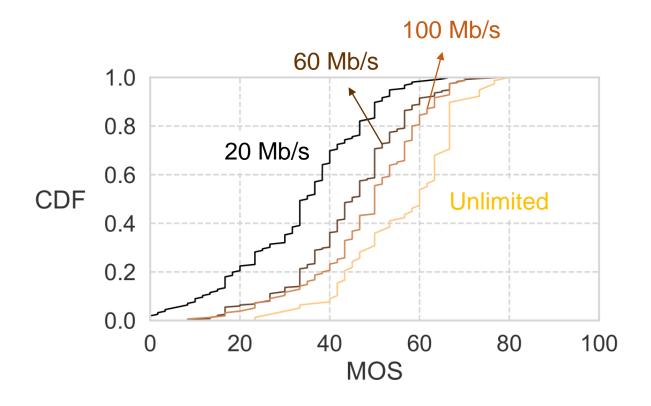
Bandwidth [Mb/s]	Allocation	Prediction
20	Visible objects	0
60	Visible objects	0
100	Visible objects	0
20	Visible objects	1
60	Visible objects	1
100	Visible objects	1
60	All objects	0
∞	N/A	N/A







OUR OBSERVATION



- Subjects can distinguish between different bitrates
- However, the difference in QoE is not significant
- People do not perceive delivered data as good quality: MOS < 80% in all cases and close to 60% in average







WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO THE NETWORK?

- End-user based or over the top optimizations are not sufficient to satisfy the user (MOS < 60%)
- These techniques do not cater to the latency requirement
- Network layer needs complement the application layer approaches
- Cross-layer based end-to-end architecture for volumetric media delivery









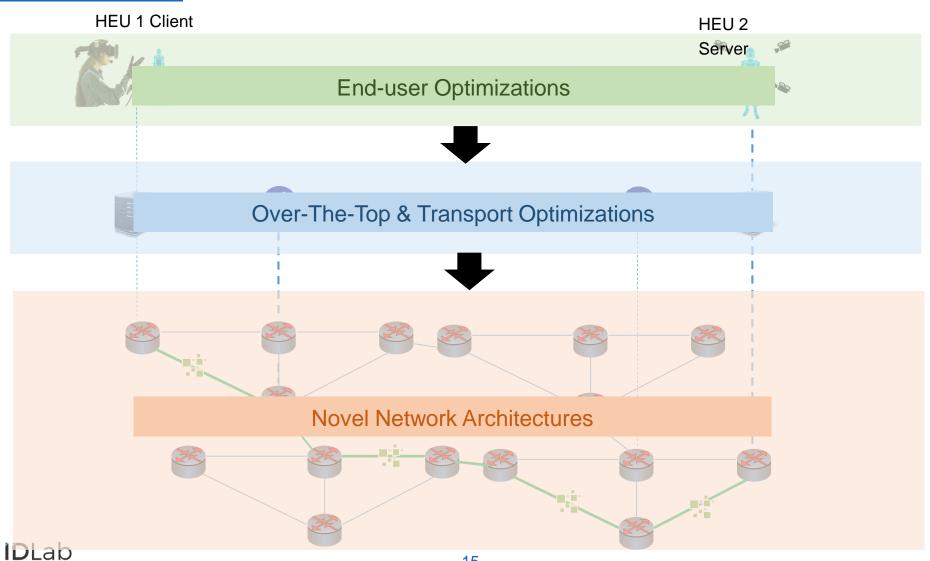
HOW TO ACHIEVE TRULY IMMERSIVE VOLUMETRIC DELIVERY? A CROSS-LAYER APPROACH







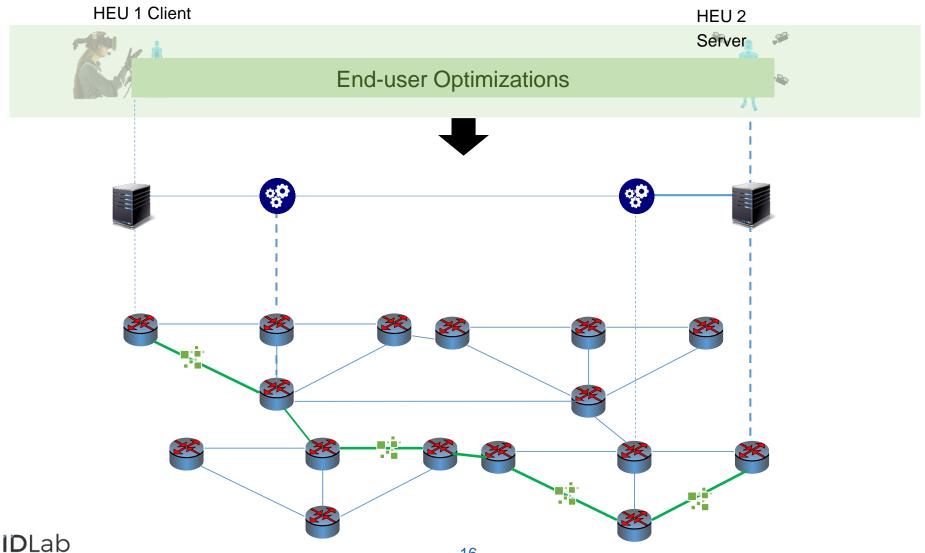
TRULY IMMERSIVE HTC: A CROSS-LAYER **APPROACH**







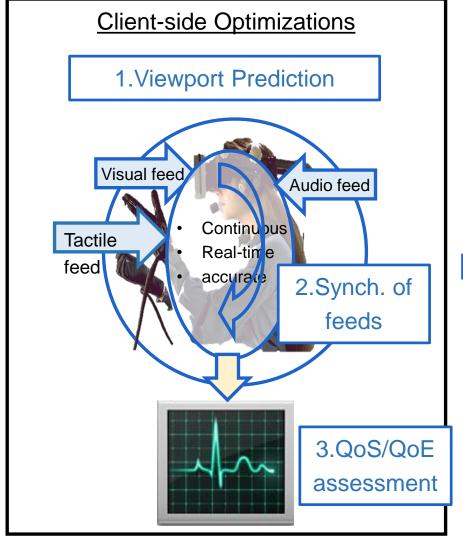
A CROSS-LAYER APPROACH: END-USER



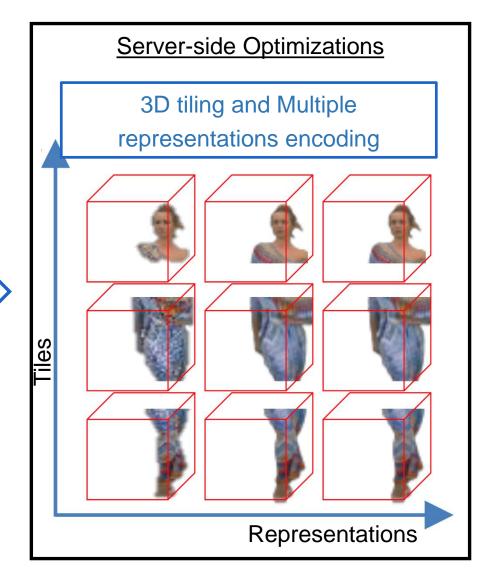




END-USER OPTIMIZATONS



Viewpoint info & Quality

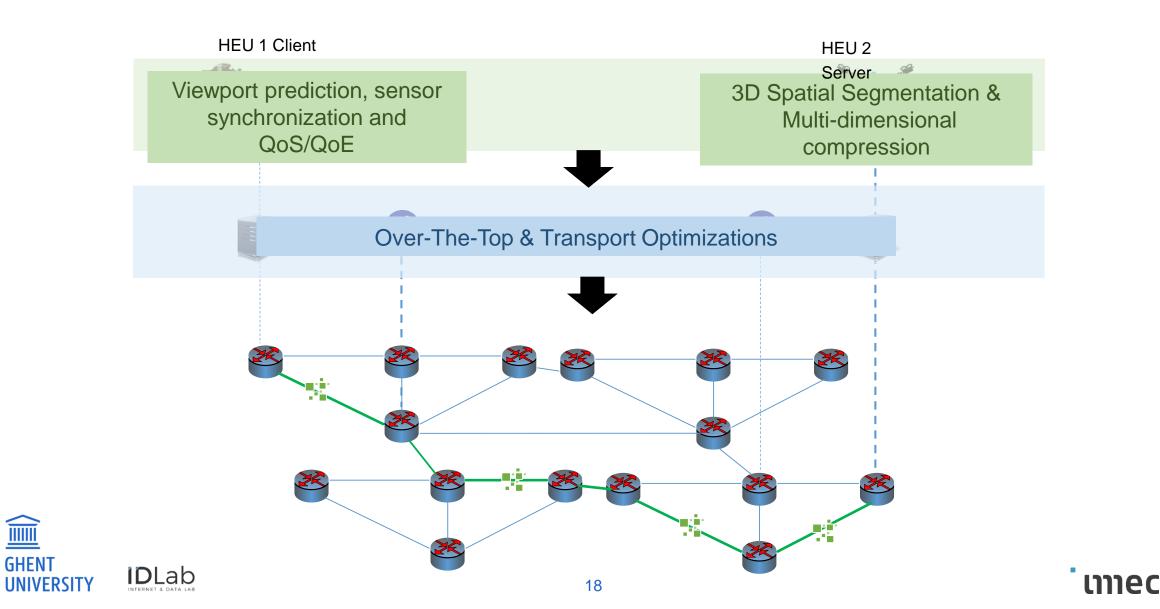








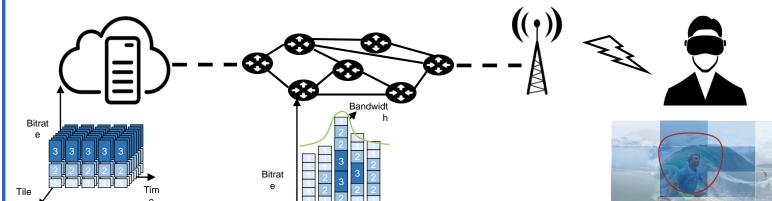
A CROSS-LAYER APPROACH: TRANSPORT



GHENT

CURRENT VIDEO TRANSMISSION: QUALITY VS DELAY

HTTP ADAPTIVE STREAMING: QUALITY OPTIMIZATION



- © Quality and Bandwidth optimization
- © Segmentation: no life
- Processing, buffering and protocol overhead:no real-time

Is it possible to get the best of both worlds?

RTP/UDP STREAMING: LATENCY OPTIMIZATION

Server

RTP/UDP streaming

WebRTC &

streaming

QUIC: Browse-

based real time

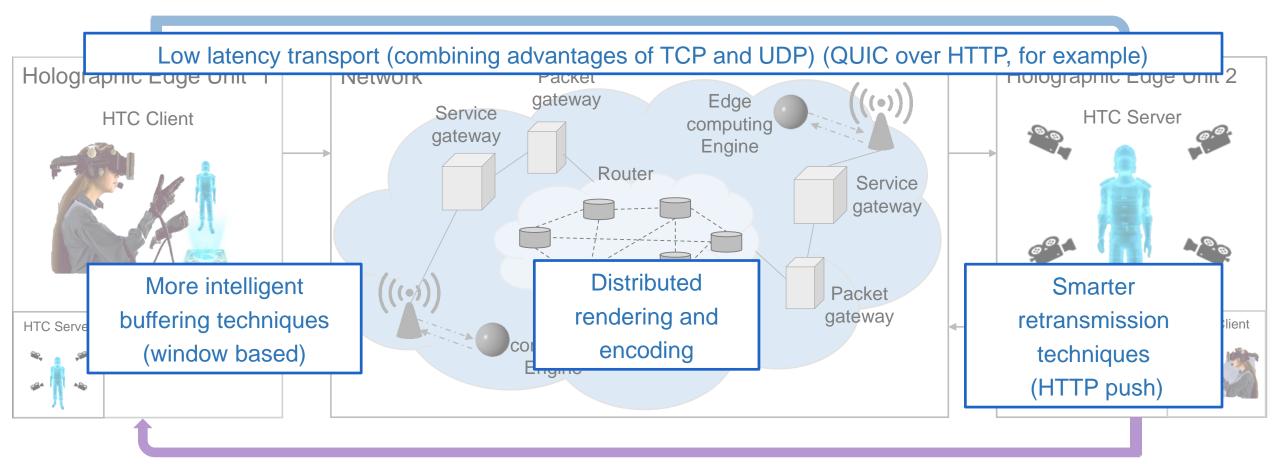


INTERNET

Synch. Clients

- © Latency optimization
- Very limited quality control -> problem for HTC
- Very low resilience (packet loss prone)

OVER THE TOP & TRANSPORT OPTIMIZATIONS

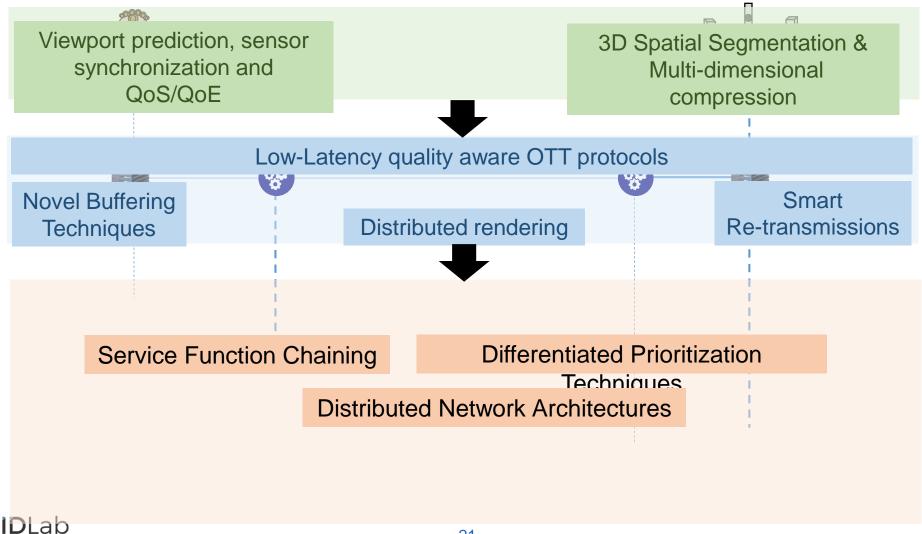








TRULY IMMERSIVE HTC: A CROSS-LAYER APPROACH







"No, you can't wipe `em off. They're holograms." - Tobias Becket to Chewbacca in Solo (2018) "Holograms are the next video" – Philip A. Chou

Thank you for your attention! Any questions or comments?

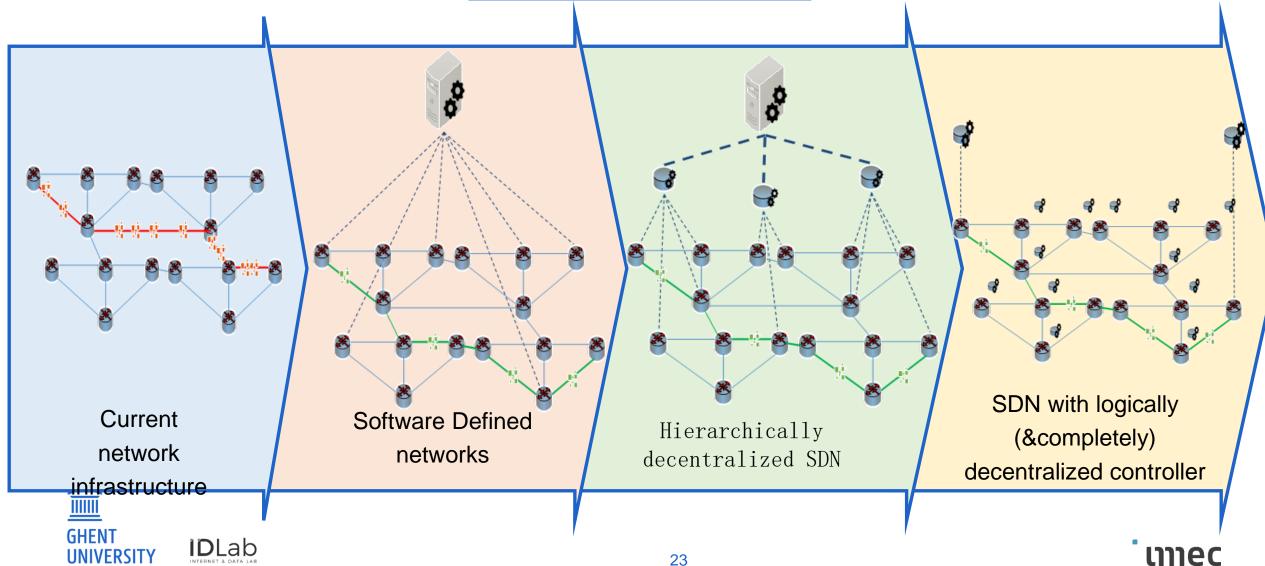








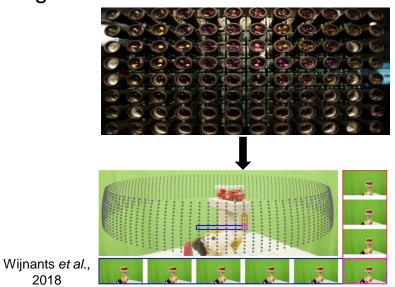
TOWARDS FULLY DECENTRALIZED NETWORKS...



LIGHT-FIELD VIDEOS VS POINT CLOUDS

Light-field Videos

- Large set of cameras: Images from different angles and views
- Massive amount of data: 30° viewing, 10° tilt = 3300 separate images



Point clouds

- Less cameras, more optimized
- Sets of 3D volume pixels, or voxels











2018



VOLUMETRIC MEDIA: REQUIREMENTS

What makes a media truly immersive?

- Real-time interactivity
- Ultra-high quality to avoid cyber sickness

What does true immersiveness require from the network infrastructures?









1. ULTRA-HIGH BANDWIDTHS REQUIREMENT

Hologram (Light field) (Point cloud) 360° (16K) HD 360°(4K) (1080p)1-5Mbps 100-500Mbps 0.5-2Gbps 15-25Mbps 100Gbps-2Tbps

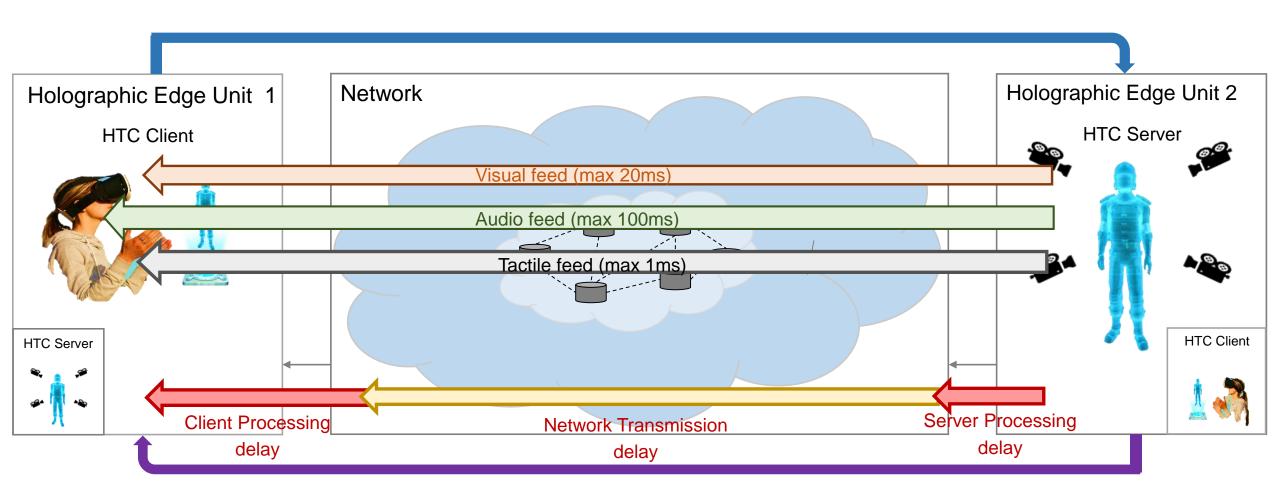






Hologram

2. ULTRA-LOW LATENCY VS ULTRA-HIGH RELIABILITY







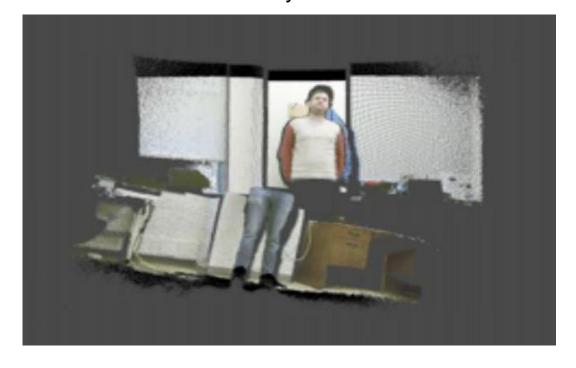


3. SYNCHRONIZATION OF STREAMS

Synchronized



Desynchronized









EVALUATION OF SUBJECTIVE QOE - SETUP

