

International Standard

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)

Technologie de l'information — Représentation codée de média immersifs —

Partie 5: Codage basé sur la vidéo volumétrique (V3C) et compression de nuage de points basée sur la vidéo (V-PCC)

Third edition 2025-03



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Introduction Scope	ferences finitions	vi 1	
1 Scope	finitions	1	
•	finitions	1	
•	finitions	1	
Z. NOrmalive re	finitions		
		4 5	
	Abbreviated terms		
	Conventions		
	etic operators		
	operators		
	nal operators		
	e operators		
	nent operators		
	perators		
	natical functions		
	f operation precedence		
	es, syntax elements, and tablesscription of logical operationsscription of logical operations		
	SesSes in togical operations		
	haracteristics, decoding operations, and post-decoding processes		
6.1 V3C cha	aracteristics	22	
	stream characteristics, decoding operations, and post-decoding processes		
7 Bitstream for	mat, partitioning, and scanning processes	26	
7.1 General		26	
	stream formats		
	stream formats		
7.4 Partitio	ning of atlas frames into tiles	27	
	mantics		
	of specifying syntax in tabular form		
	General		
	Example of the syntax specification format		
	ration of syntax functions and descriptorsin tabular form		
5	General		
	V3C unit syntax		
	Byte alignment syntax		
	V3C parameter set syntax		
	NAL unit syntax		
	Raw byte sequence payloads, trailing bits, and byte alignment syntax		
	Atlas tile data unit syntaxSupplemental enhancement information message syntax		
	ics		
	General		
	V3C unit semantics		
	Byte alignment semantics		
	V3C parameter set semantics		
	NAL unit semantics		
	Raw byte sequence payloads, trailing bits, and byte alignment semantics Atlas tile data unit semantics		
	Supplemental enhancement information message semantics		
9 Decoding pro		97	

	9.1 General decoding process			97
	9.2		data decoding process	
		9.2.1	General atlas data decoding process	98
		9.2.2	Decoding process for a coded atlas frame	99
		9.2.3	Atlas NAL unit decoding process	
		9.2.4	Atlas tile header decoding process	
		9.2.5	Decoding process for patch data units	
		9.2.6	Decoding process of the block to patch map	
		9.2.7	Conversion of tile level patch information to atlas level patch information	
	9.3		pancy video decoding process	
	9.4 Geometry video decoding process			
	9.5		oute video decoding process	
	9.6 Packed video decoding process			
	9.7		non atlas data decoding process	
		9.7.1	General common atlas data decoding process	
		9.7.2	Decoding process for a coded common atlas frame	
		9.7.3	Common atlas NAL unit decoding process	
	0.0	9.7.4	Common atlas frame order count derivation process	
	9.8		itstream extraction process	
		9.8.1 9.8.2	GeneralV3C unit extraction	
		9.8.3	NAL unit extraction process	
10	D		•	
10			ruction process	
11			tion process	
12	Post-reconstruction process			135
13	Adap	tation	process	135
14	Parsing process		136	
	14.1	Gener	al	136
	14.2	Parsii	ng process for 0-th order Exp-Golomb codes	136
		14.2.1	General	136
			Mapping process for signed Exp-Golomb codes	
Anne	Annex A (normative) Profiles, tiers, and levels			139
Anne	x B (in	formati	ve) Post-decoding conversion to nominal video formats	151
Anne	x C (inf	formativ	ve) V3C sample stream format	177
Anne	x D (no	rmative	e) NAL sample stream format	179
Anne	x E (no	rmative	e) Atlas hypothetical reference decoder	
Annex F (normative) Supplemental enhancement information				
Annex G (informative) Volumetric usability information				
Annex H (normative) Video-based Point Cloud Coding				
	Bibliography			
חווטוע	'S' api	· y		

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

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This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 23090-5:2023), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— Additions needed for ISO/IEC 23090-12:—1).

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 23090 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iso.org/members.html and www.iso.org/members.html and

¹⁾ Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: ISO/IEC DIS 23090-12:2025.

Introduction

Advances in 3D capturing and rendering technologies have unleashed a new wave of innovation in Virtual/Augmented/Mixed reality (VR/AR/MR) content creation and communication, of which visual volumetric video is an integral part.

Visual volumetric video, a sequence of visual volumetric frames, if uncompressed, may be represented by a large amount of data, which can be costly in terms of storage and transmission. This has led to the need for a high coding efficiency standard for the compression of visual volumetric data.

Visual volumetric frames can be coded by converting the 3D volumetric information into a collection of 2D images and associated data. The converted 2D images can be coded using widely available video and image coding specifications, such as ISO/IEC 14496-10 and ISO/IEC 23008-2 and the associated data can be coded with mechanisms specified in this document. The coded images and the associated data can then be decoded and used to reconstruct the 3D volumetric information. This document specifies a generic mechanism for visual volumetric video coding, i.e. visual volumetric video-based coding. The generic mechanism may be used by applications targeting volumetric content, such as point clouds, immersive video with depth, mesh representations of visual volumetric frames, etc.

In addition to the generic mechanism of coding volumetric content, this document specifies one of the applications of visual volumetric video-based coding targeting point cloud representations of visual volumetric frames. In a point cloud sequence, each point cloud frame contains a collection of points. Each point has a 3D position, i.e., geometry information, and each point may also be associated with a number of attributes, such as colour, reflectance, surface normal, etc.

Information technology — Coded representation of immersive media —

Part 5:

Visual volumetric video-based coding (V3C) and video-based point cloud compression (V-PCC)

1 Scope

This document specifies the syntax, semantics, and decoding for visual volumetric media using video-based coding methods. Furthermore, this document specifies processes that may be needed for reconstruction of visual volumetric media, and may also include additional processes such as post-decoding, pre-reconstruction, post-reconstruction, and adaptation.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitute 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 10646, Information technology — Universal coded character set (UCS)

ISO/IEC 14496-10, Information technology — Coding of audio-visual objects — Part 10: Advanced video coding

ISO/IEC 14496-12, Information technology — Coding of audio-visual objects — Part 12: ISO base media file format

ISO/IEC 14496-15, Information technology — Coding of audio-visual objects — Part 15: Carriage of network abstraction layer (NAL) unit structured video in the ISO base media file format

ISO/IEC 23002-7, Information technology — MPEG video technologies — Part 7: Versatile supplemental enhancement information messages for coded video bitstreams

ISO/IEC 23008-2, Information technology — High efficiency coding and media delivery in heterogeneous environments — Part 2: High efficiency video coding

ISO/IEC 23090-3, Information technology — Coded representation of immersive media — Part 3: Versatile video coding

ISO/IEC 23091-2, Coding-independent code points for video signal type identification

ISO/IEC 60559:2020, Information technology — Microprocessor Systems — Floating-Point arithmetic

Rec. ITU-T T.35, Procedure for the allocation of ITU-T defined codes for non standard facilities

Rec. ITU-T H.271, Video back-channel messages for conveyance of status information and requests from a video receiver to a video sender

IETF RFC 1321, The MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm

IETF RFC 5646, Tags for Identifying Languages