

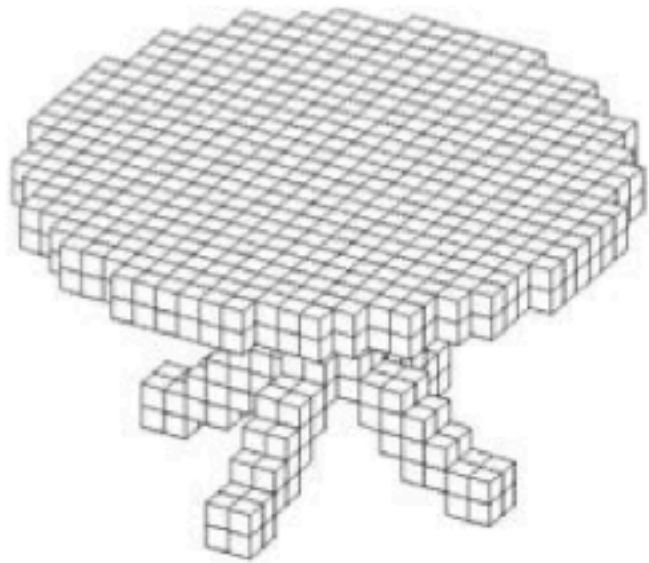
Deep Learning **for Geometry Processing**

3D Representations

View-Based and Volumetric CNNs

3D Representations for Object Classification

Volumetric



3DShapeNets by Z. Wu et al. CVPR 15

VoxNet by D. Maturana et al. IEEE/RSJ 15

Multi-Views

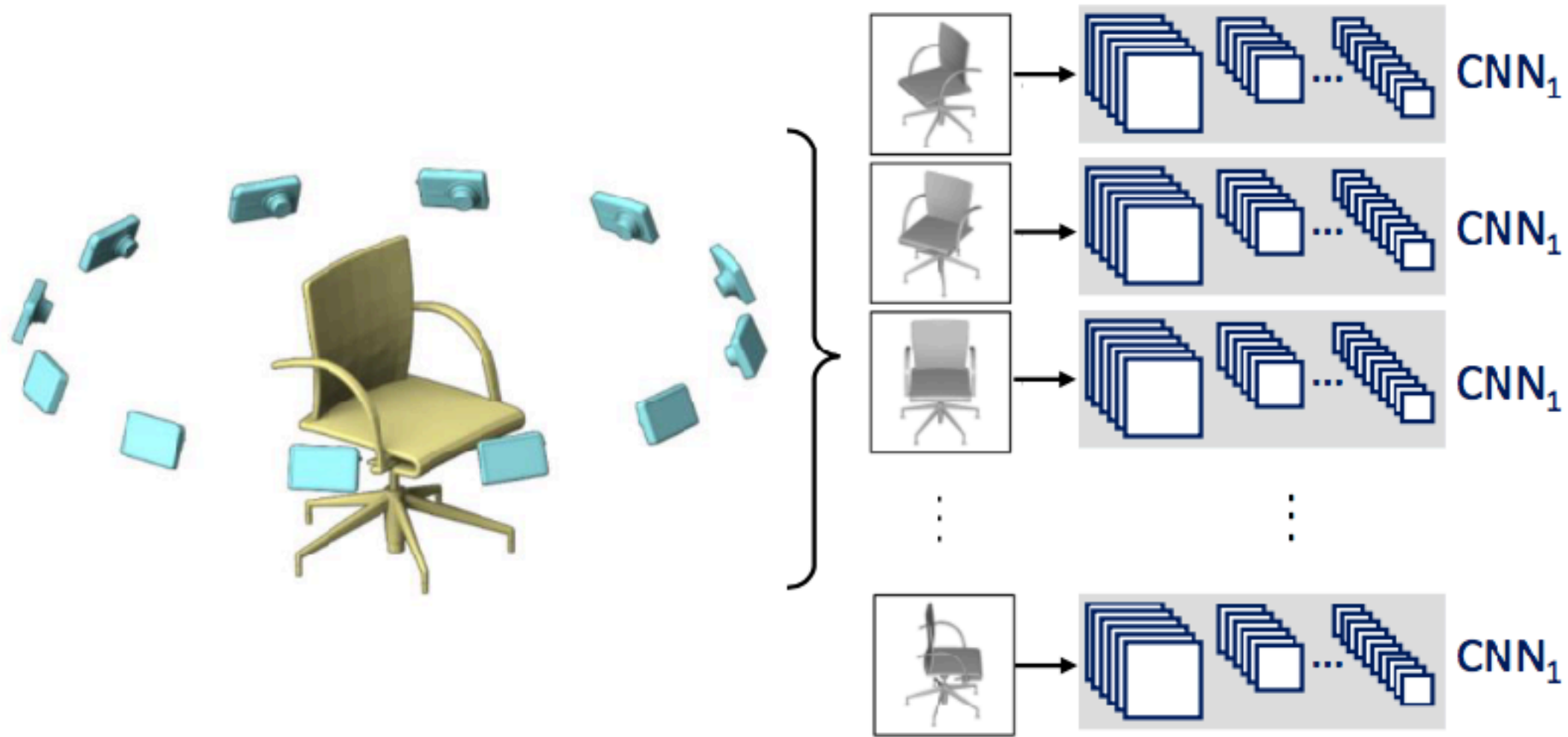


MVCNN by H. Su et al. ICCV 15

DeepPano by B. Shi et al. IEEE/SPL 15

Multi-View CNNs

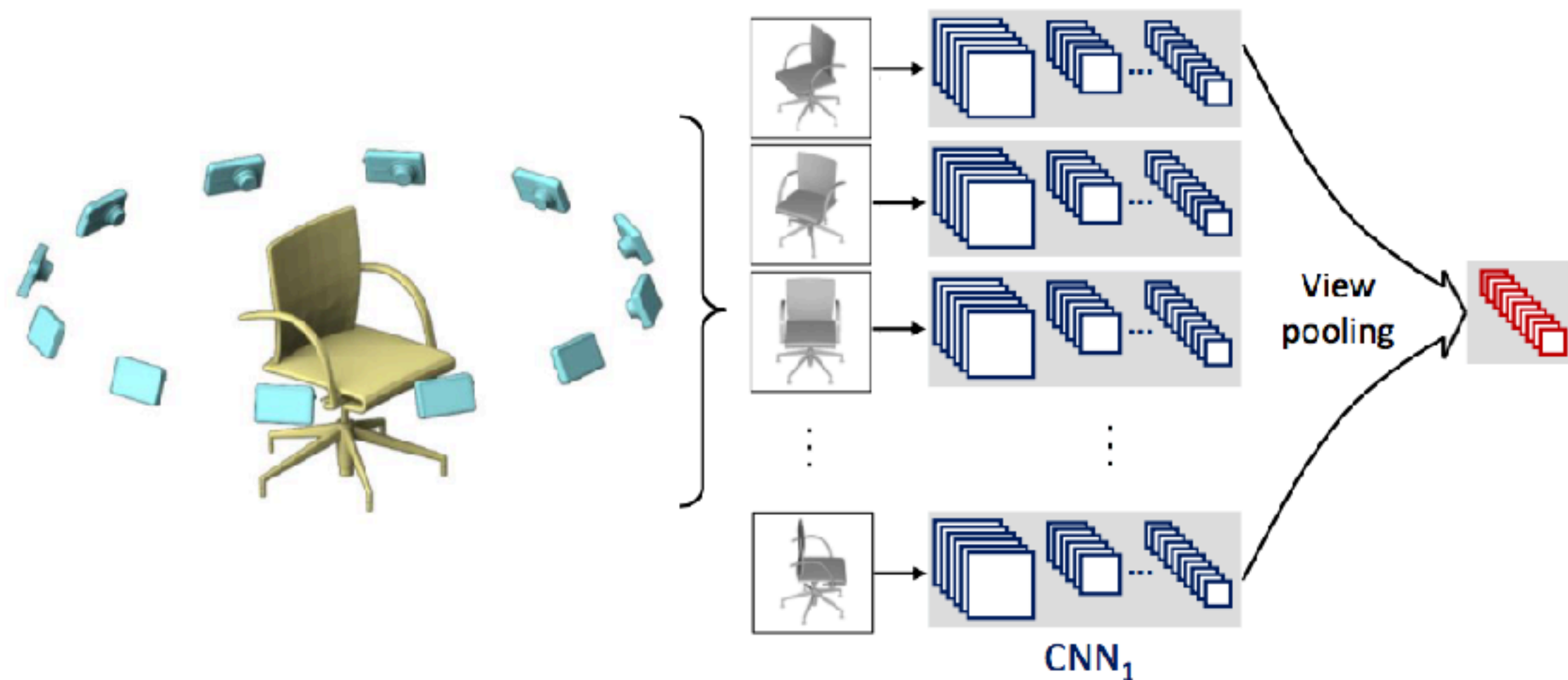
Su et al. 2015



- CNN₁ extracts image features (parameters are shared across views)

Multi-View CNNs

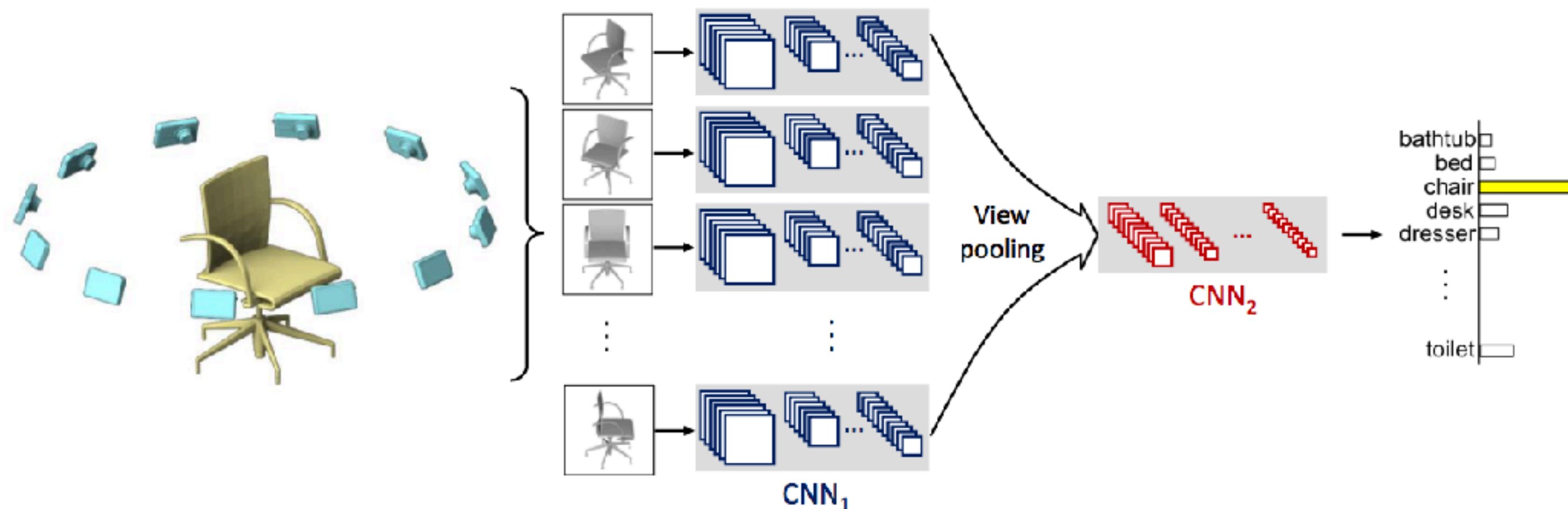
Su et al. 2015



- CNN1 extracts image features (parameters are shared across views)
- Element-wise max pooling across all views

Multi-View CNNs

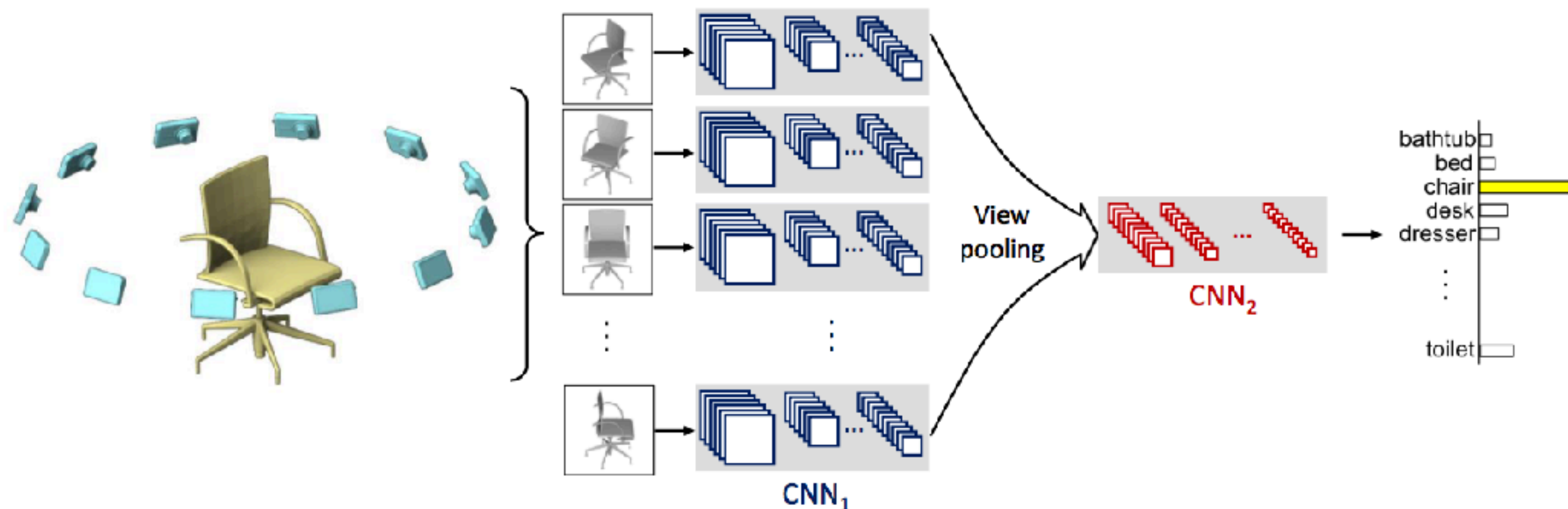
Su et al. 2015



- CNN1 extracts image features (parameters are shared across views)
- Element-wise max pooling across all views
- CNN2 produces shape descriptors + final prediction

Multi-View CNNs

Su et al. 2015



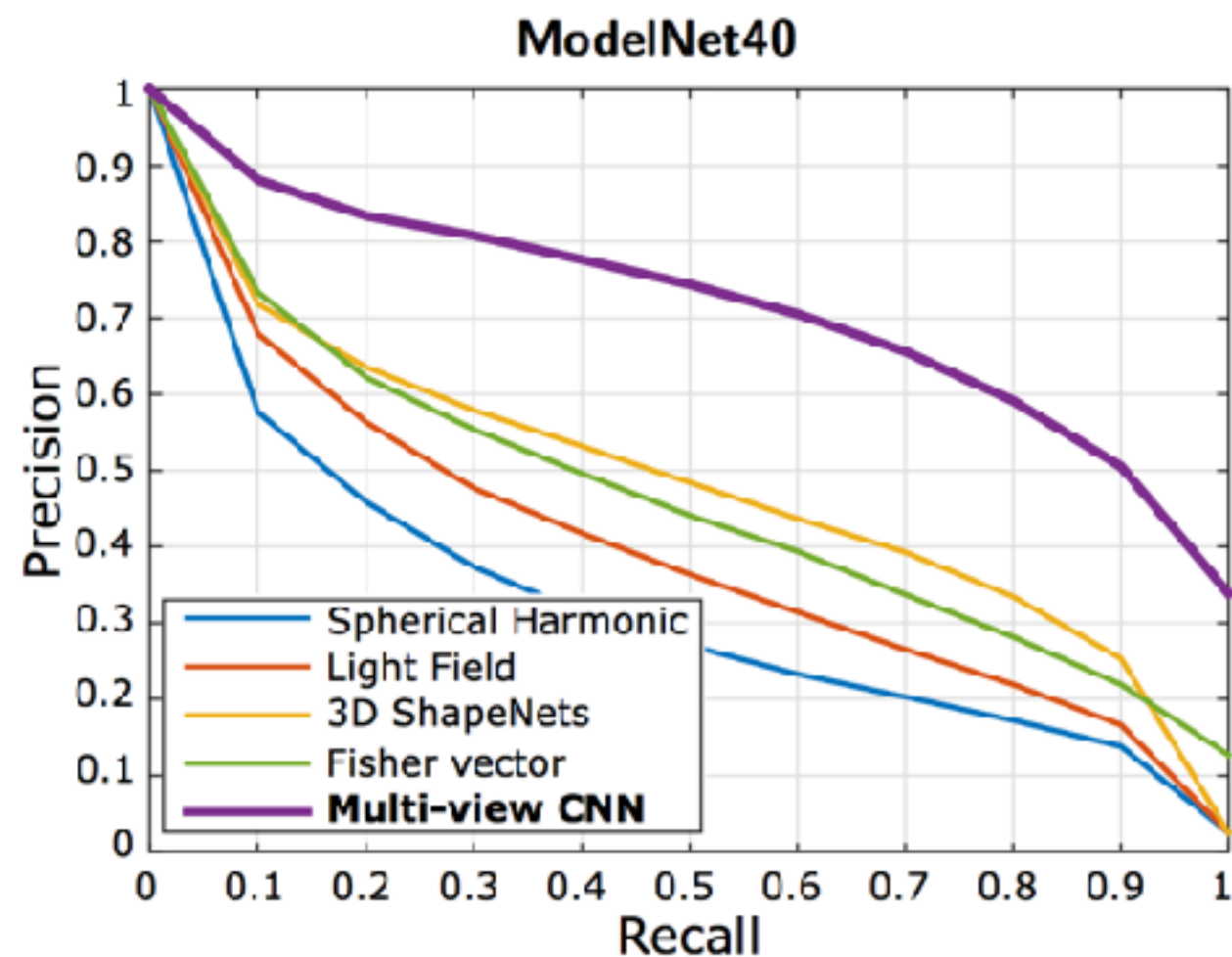
- CNN1 extracts image features (parameters are shared across views)
- Element-wise max pooling across all views
- CNN2 produces shape descriptors + final prediction

Multi-View CNNs

Su et al. 2015

3D shape classification and retrieval

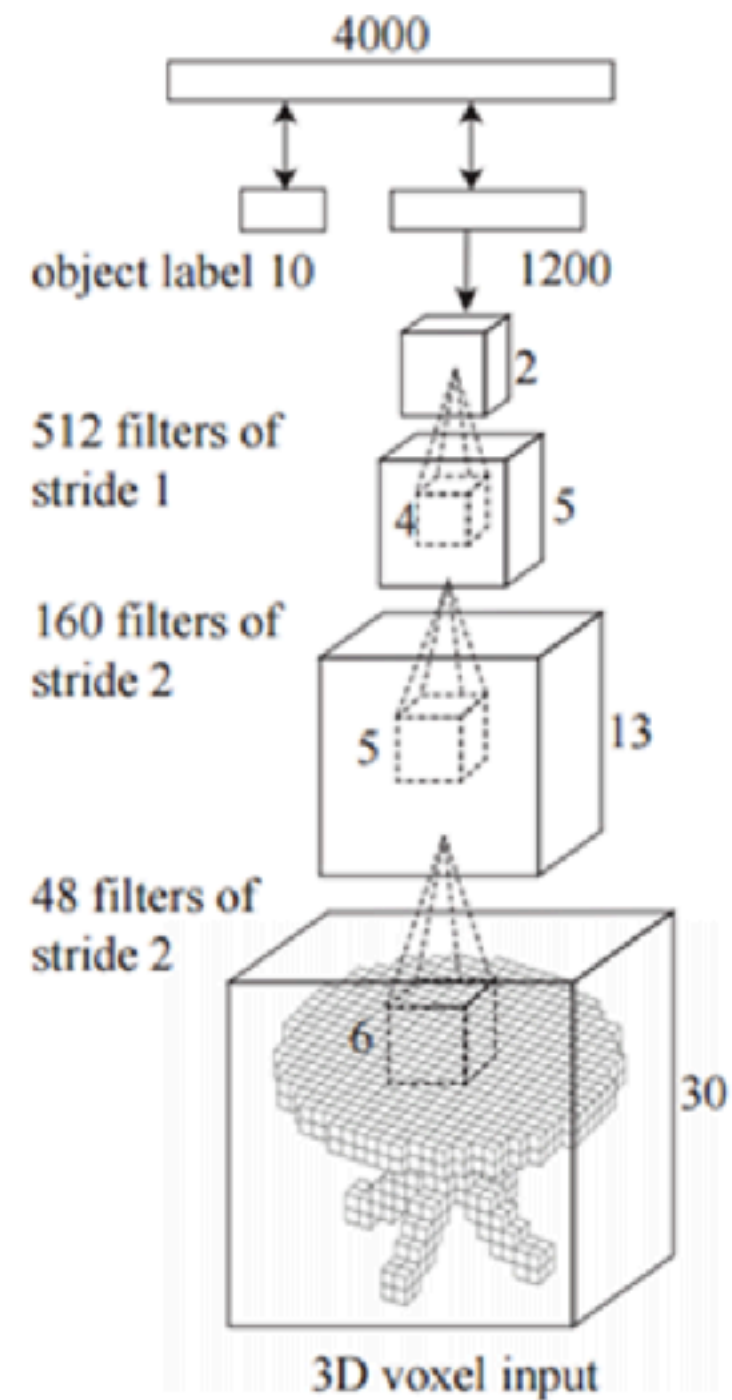
- Pre-trained on ImageNet
- Fine-tuned on 2D views



Volumetric CNNs

Wu et al. 2015

Volumetric representation: shapes as binary voxels in a 3D grid



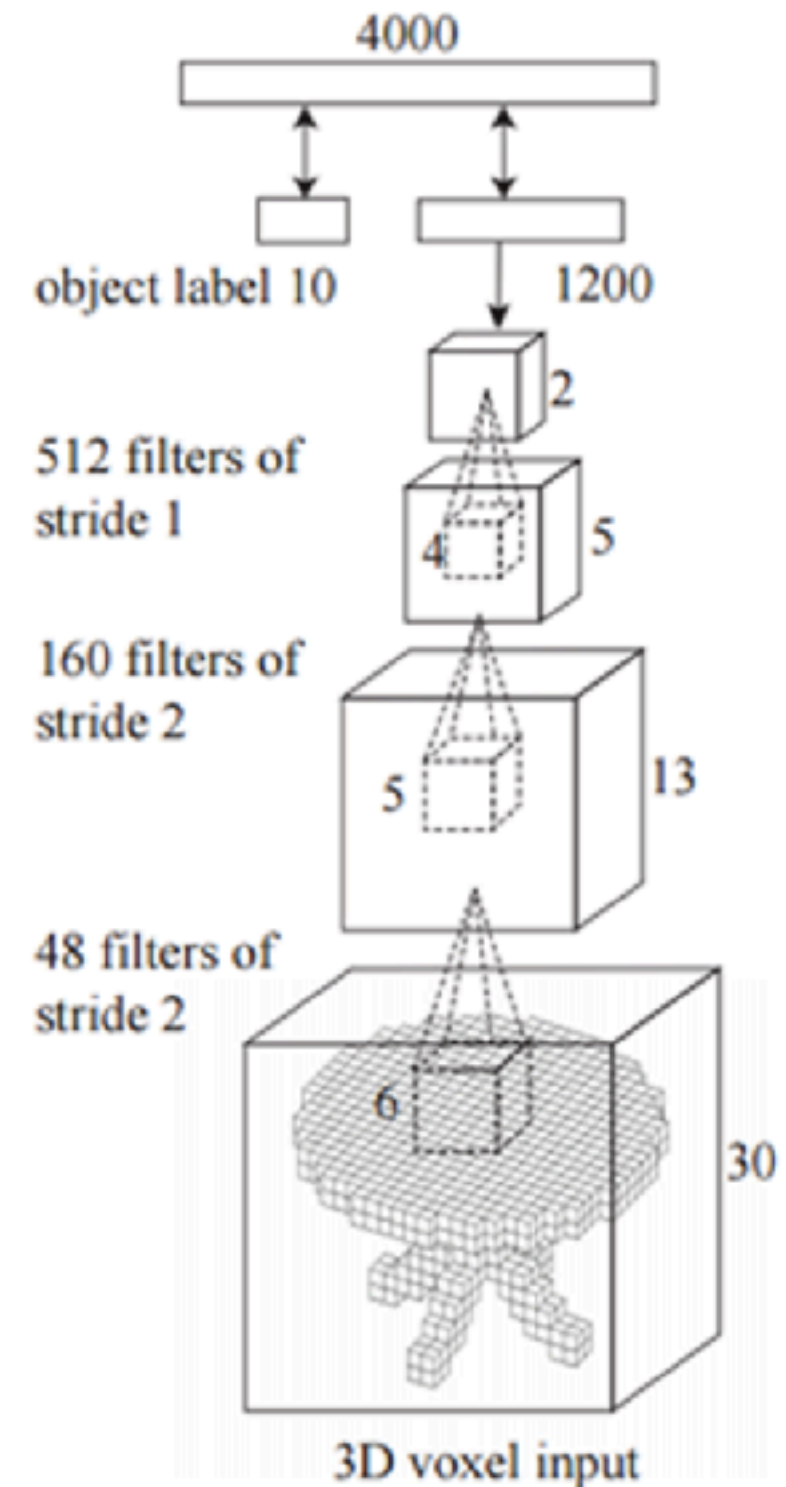
convolutional deep belief network

Volumetric CNNs

Wu et al. 2015

Volumetric representation: shapes as binary voxels in a 3D grid

Learn filters operating on these volumetric data

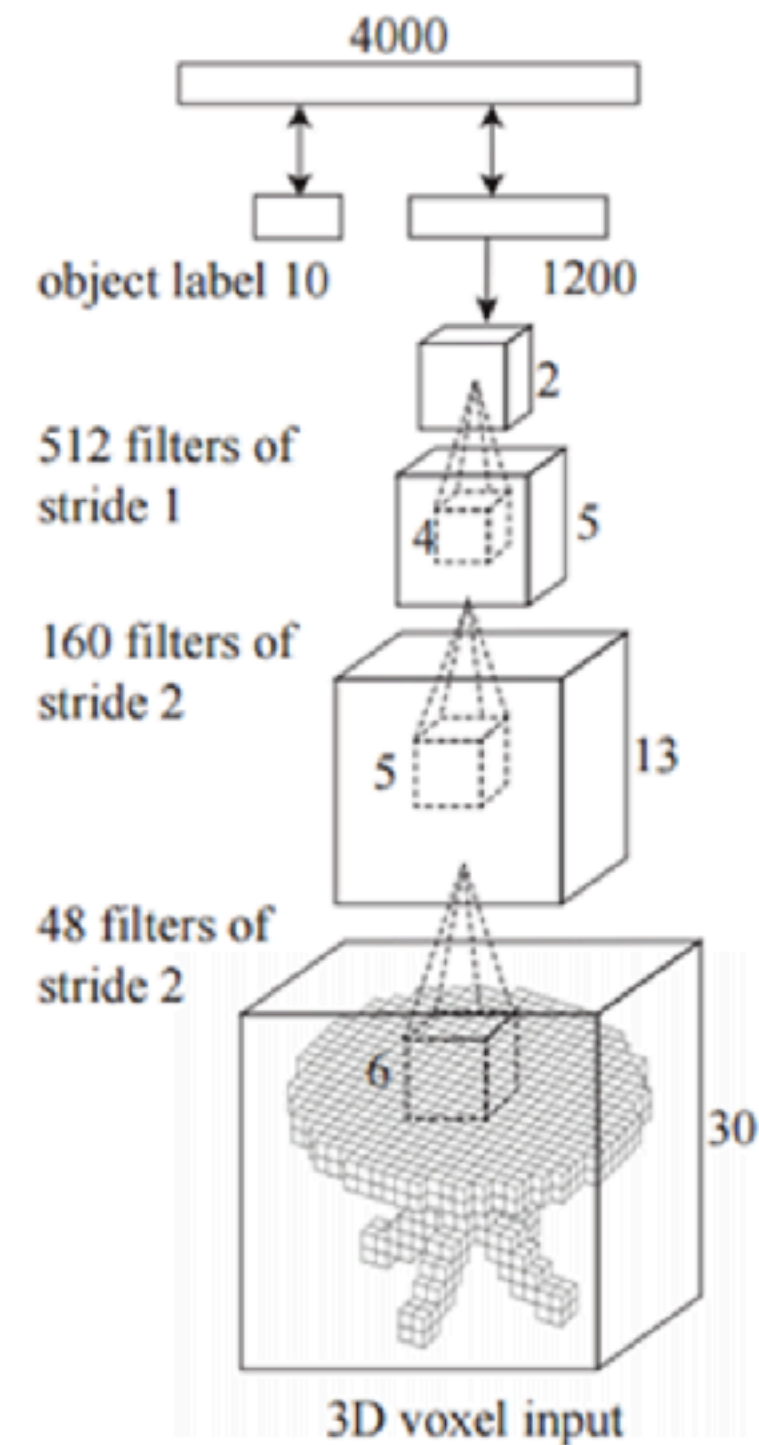


convolutional deep belief network

Volumetric CNNs

Wu et al. 2015

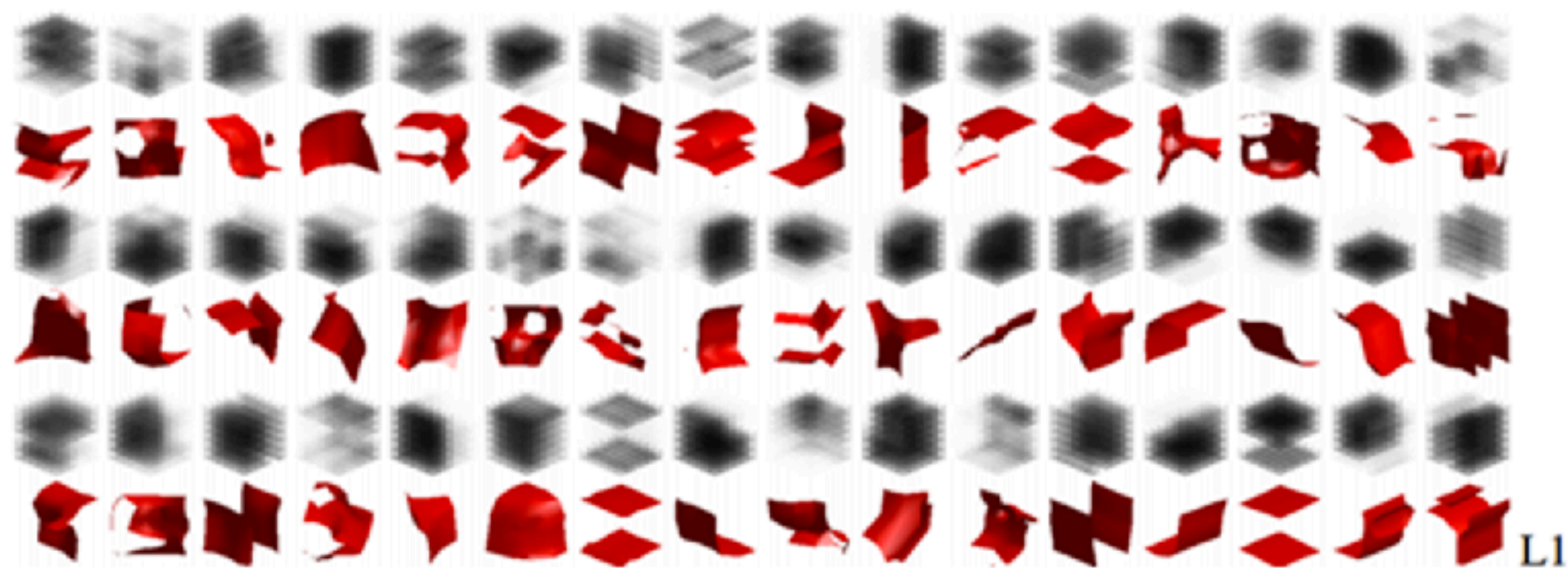
- **Volumetric** representation: shapes as binary voxels in a 3D grid
- Learn filters operating on these volumetric data
- Standard convolution in \mathbb{R}^3



convolutional deep belief network

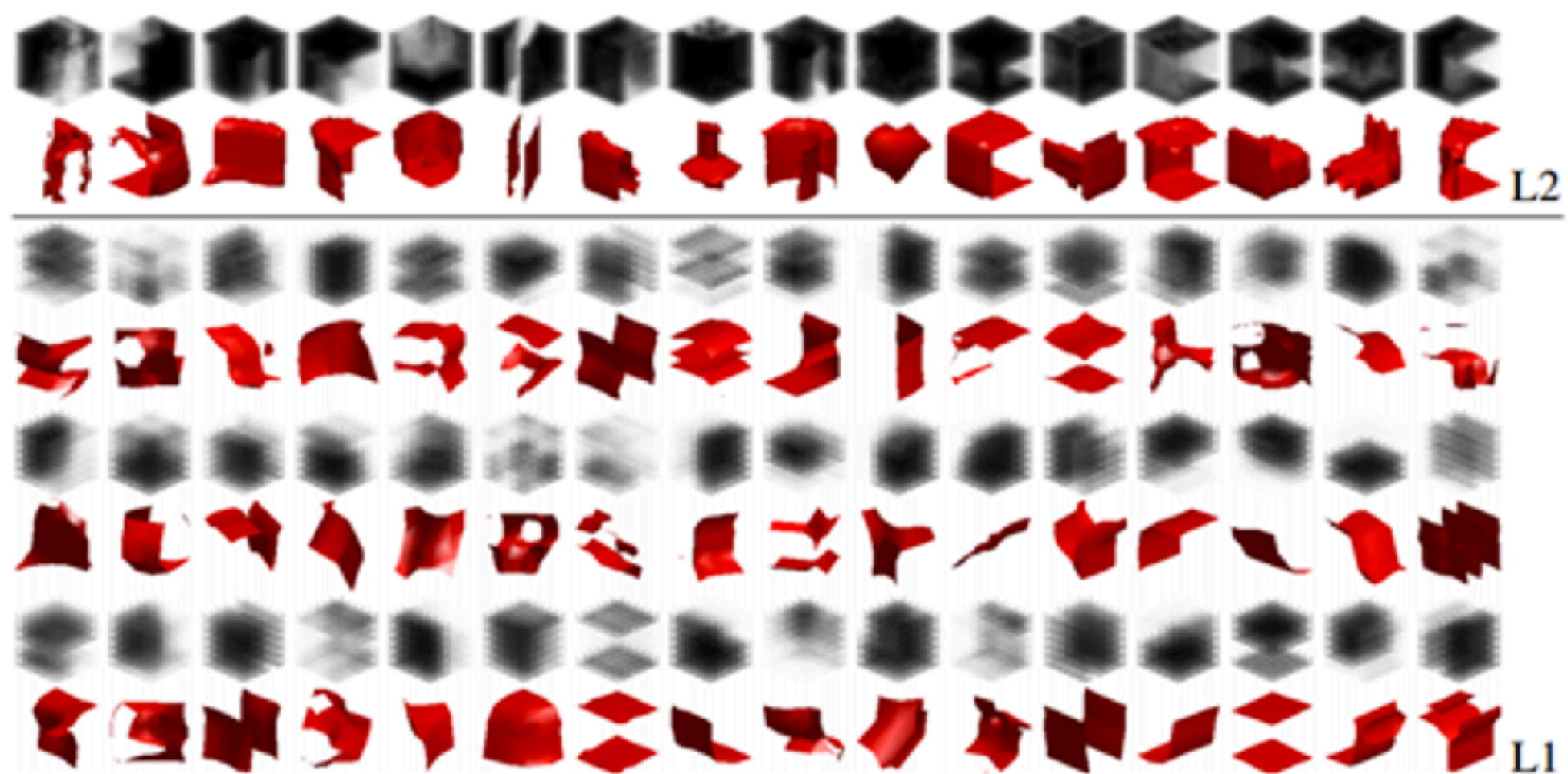
Learned Features: 3D Primitives / Filter Visualization

Wu et al. 2015



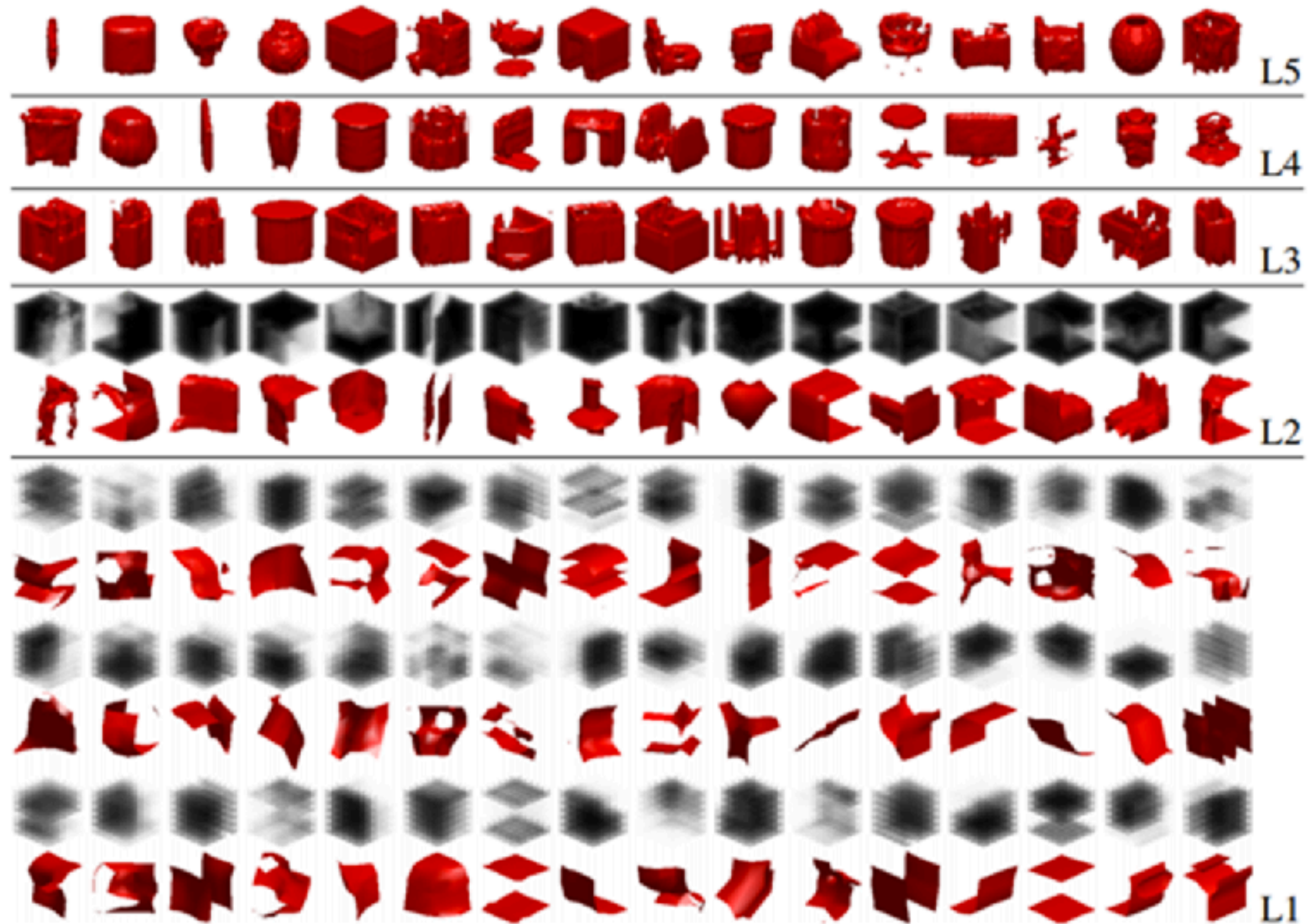
Learned Features: 3D Primitives / Filter Visualization

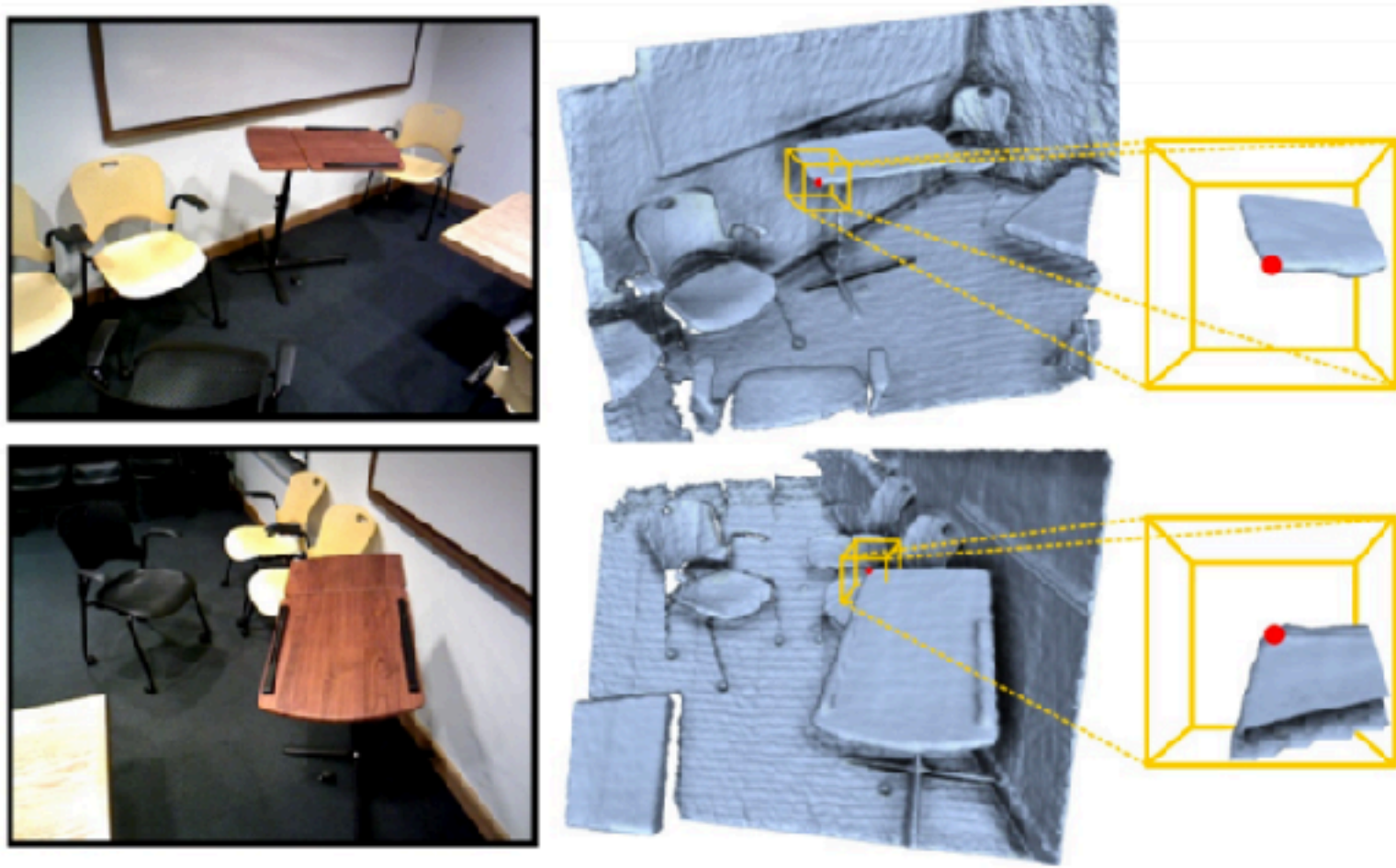
Wu et al. 2015



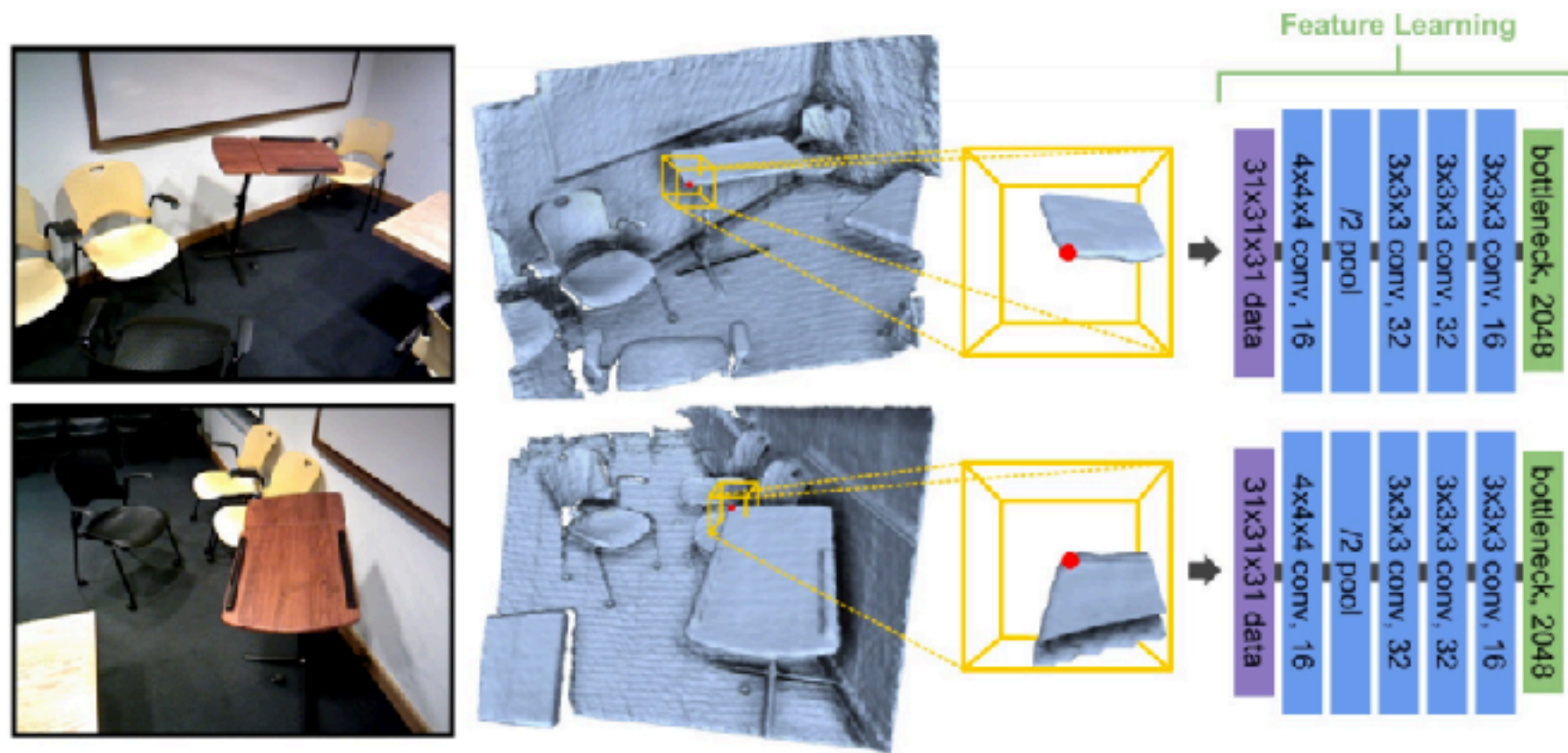
Learned Features: 3D Primitives / Filter Visualization

Wu et al. 2015

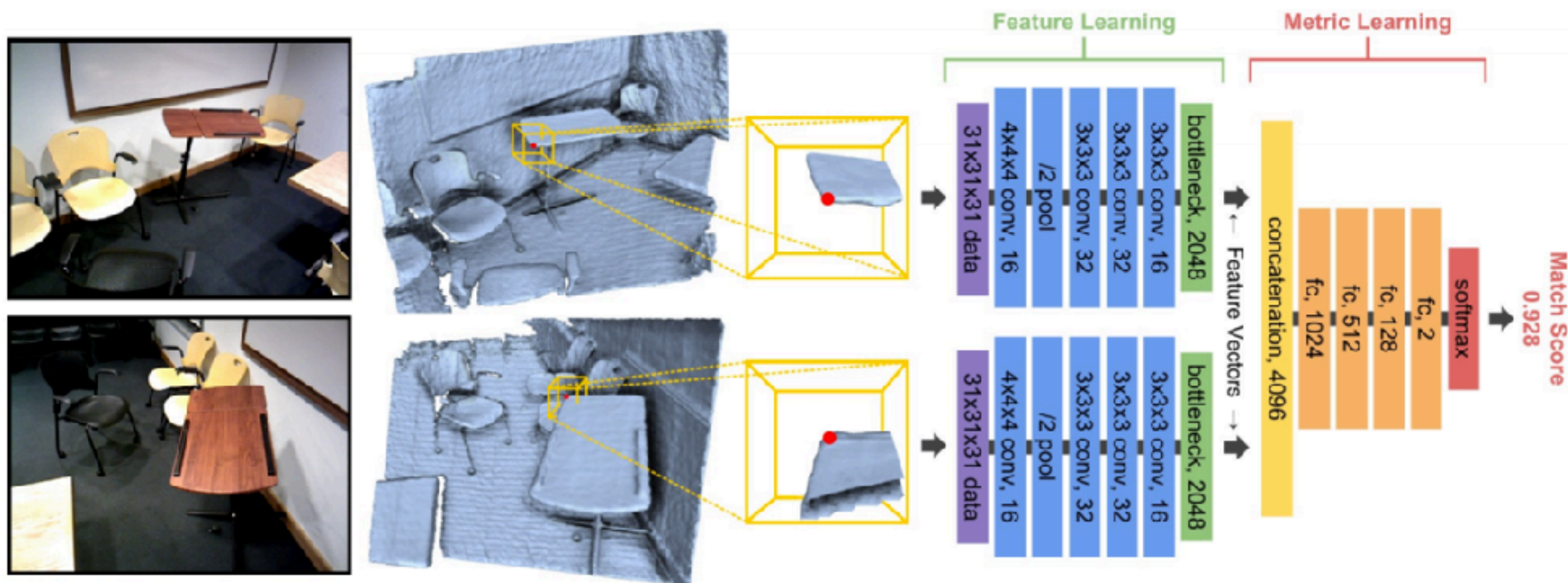




- Extract local, volumetric patches from RGBD data



- Extract **local, volumetric** patches from RGBD data
- Use a pair of 3D CNNs (with shared params) to produce 2048-dim feature vectors

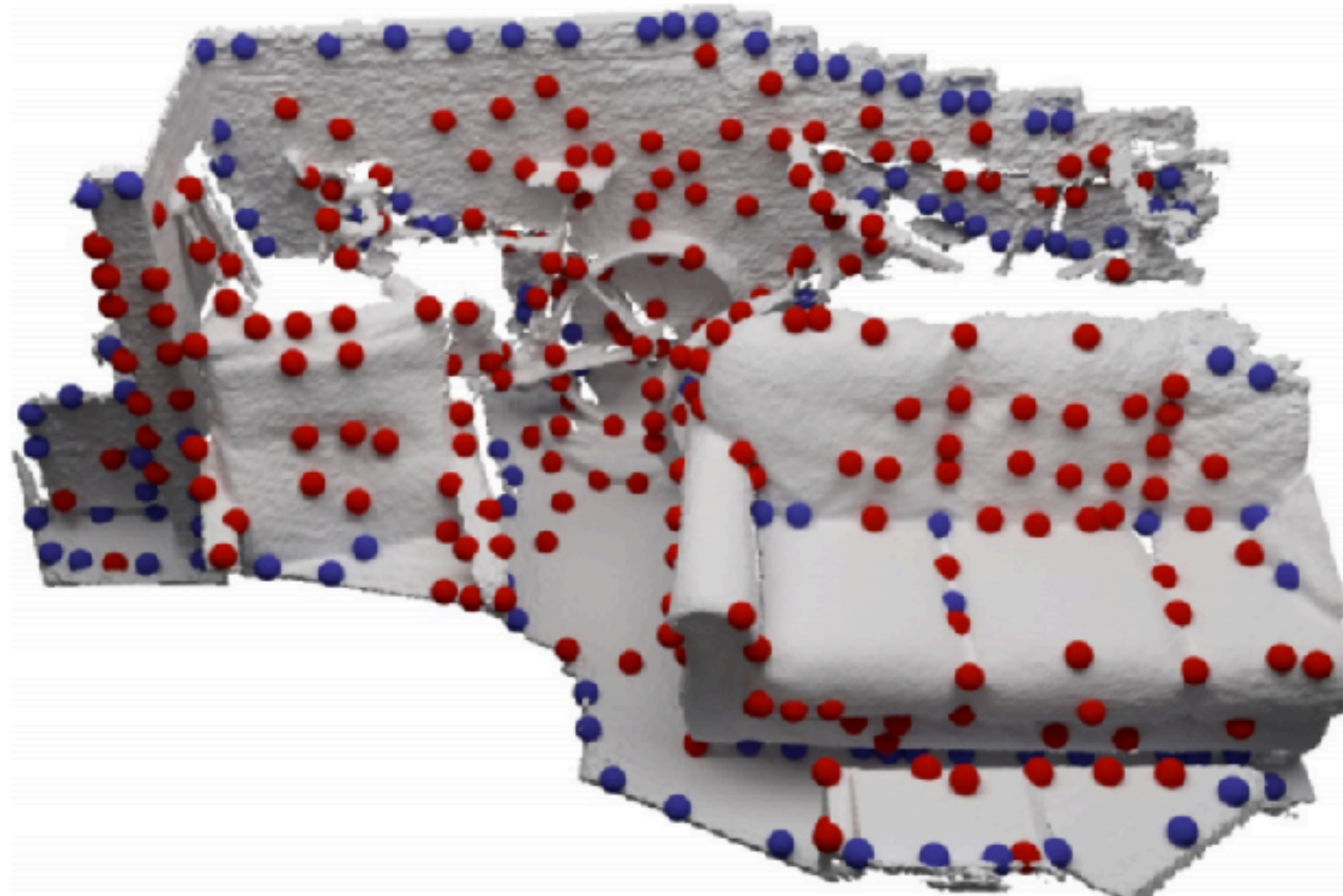


- Extract **local, volumetric** patches from RGBD data
- Use a pair of 3D CNNs (with shared params) to produce 2048-dim feature vectors
- Compare feature vectors via a fully connected NN

Training Data

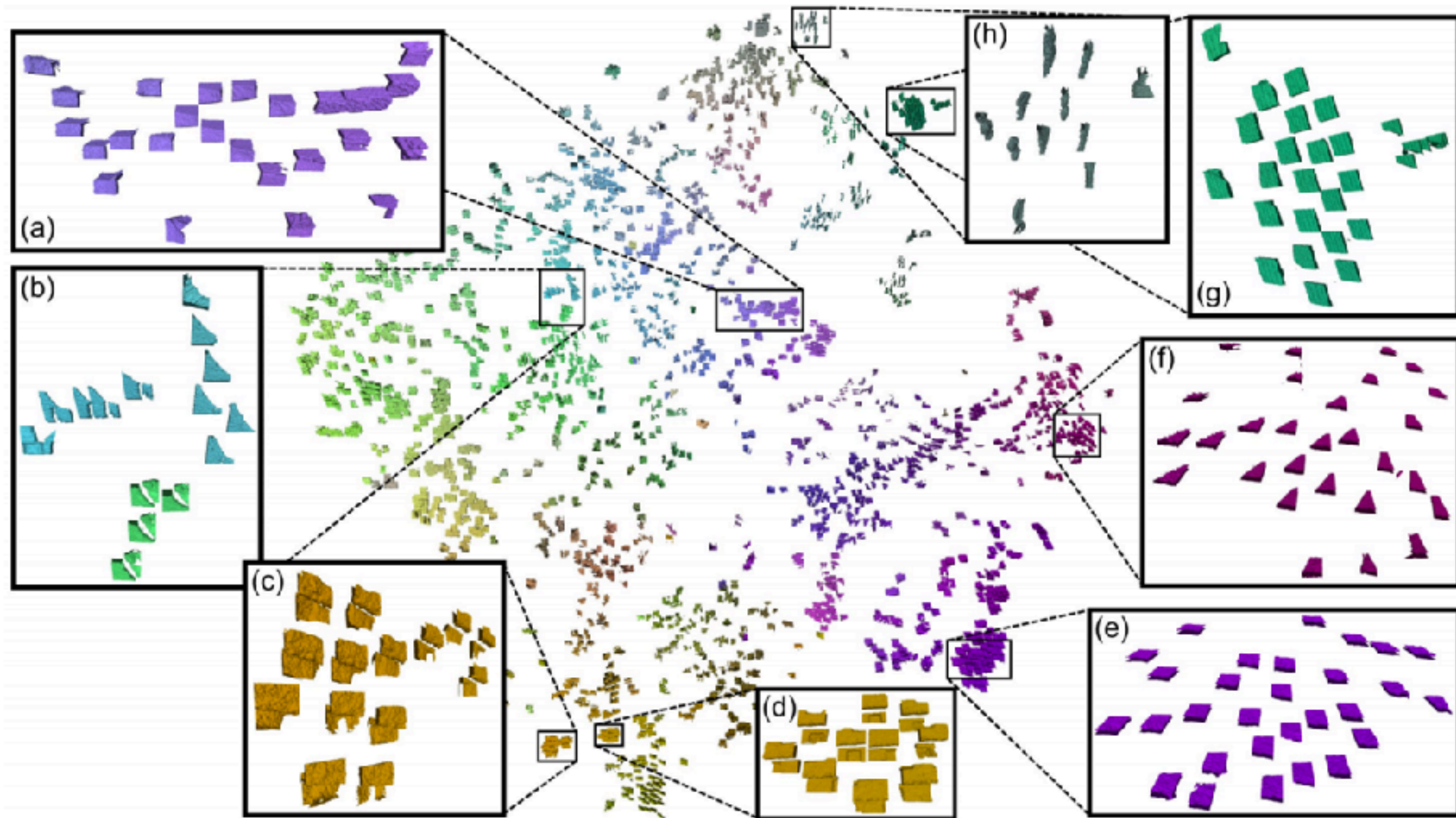
Zeng et al. 2016

- Real-world RGBD datasets are available
- Only well-observed patches around **keypoints** are used for training



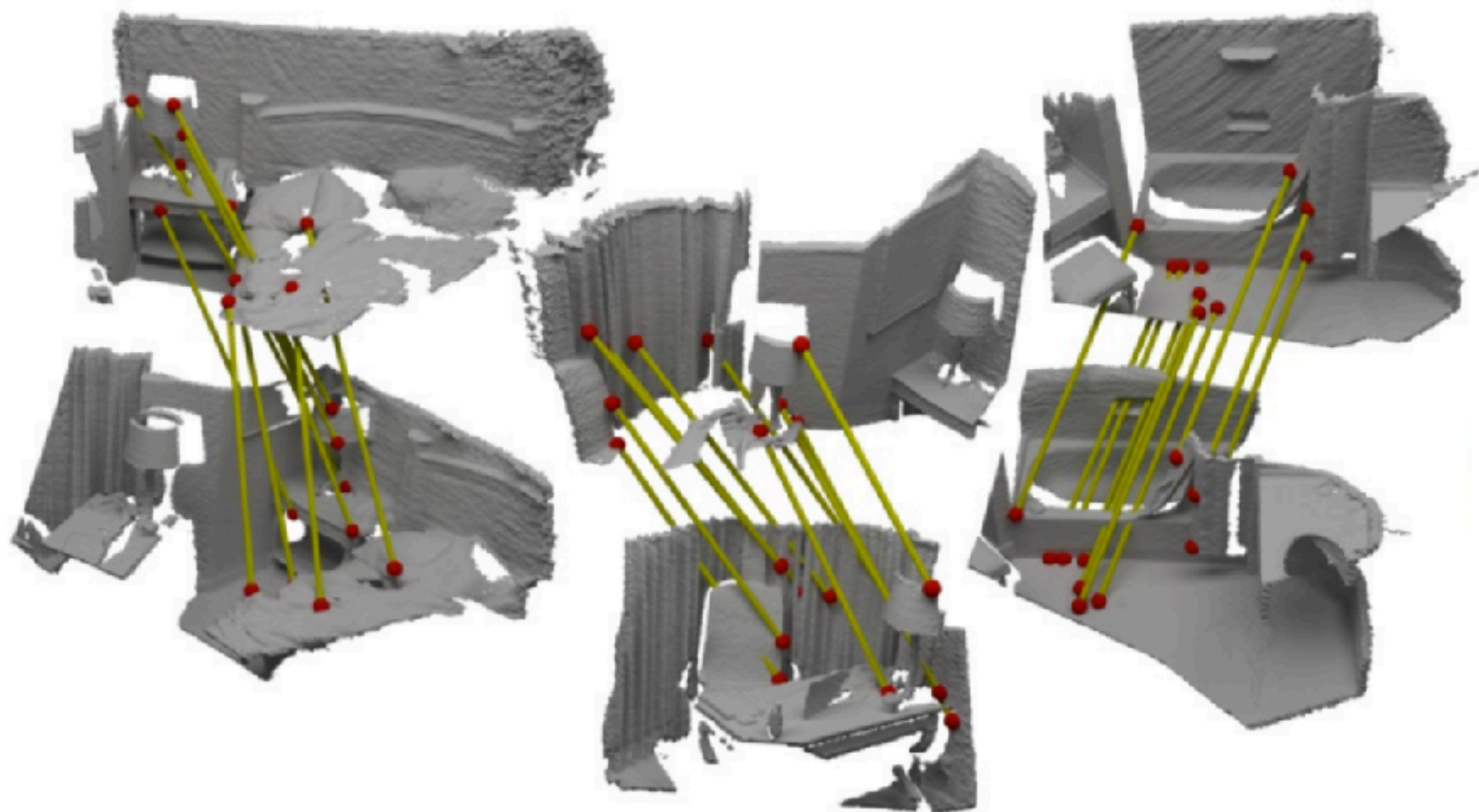
3DMatch Embedding

Zeng et al. 2016



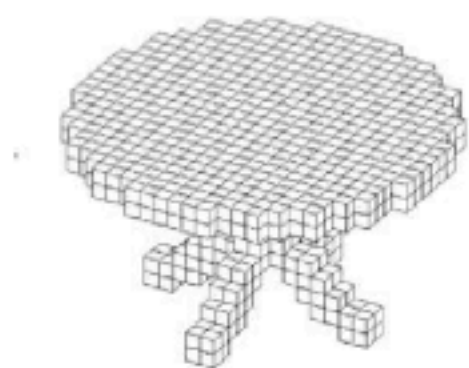
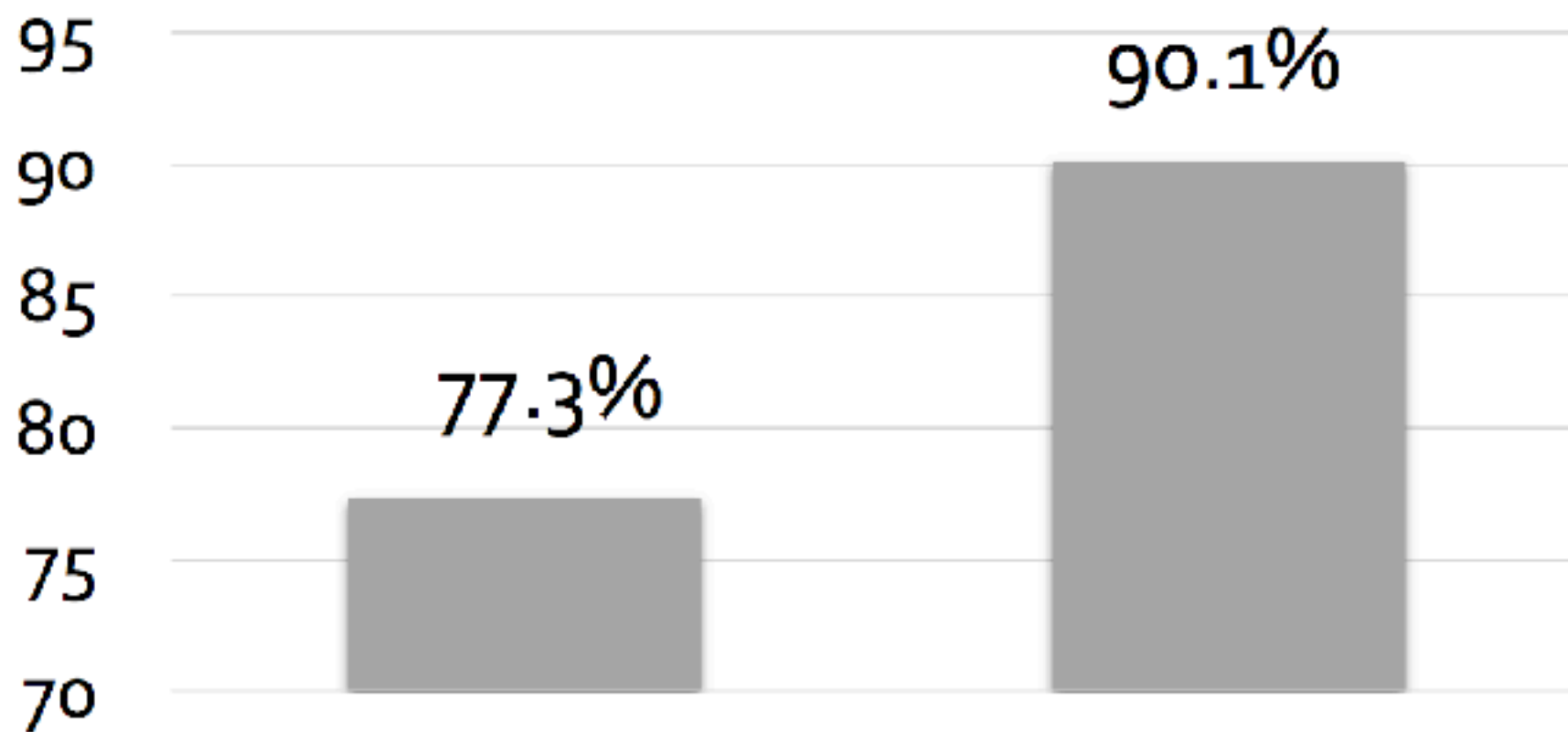
3DMatch Results

Zeng et al. 2016



Shape Classification Results

Qi et al. 2016

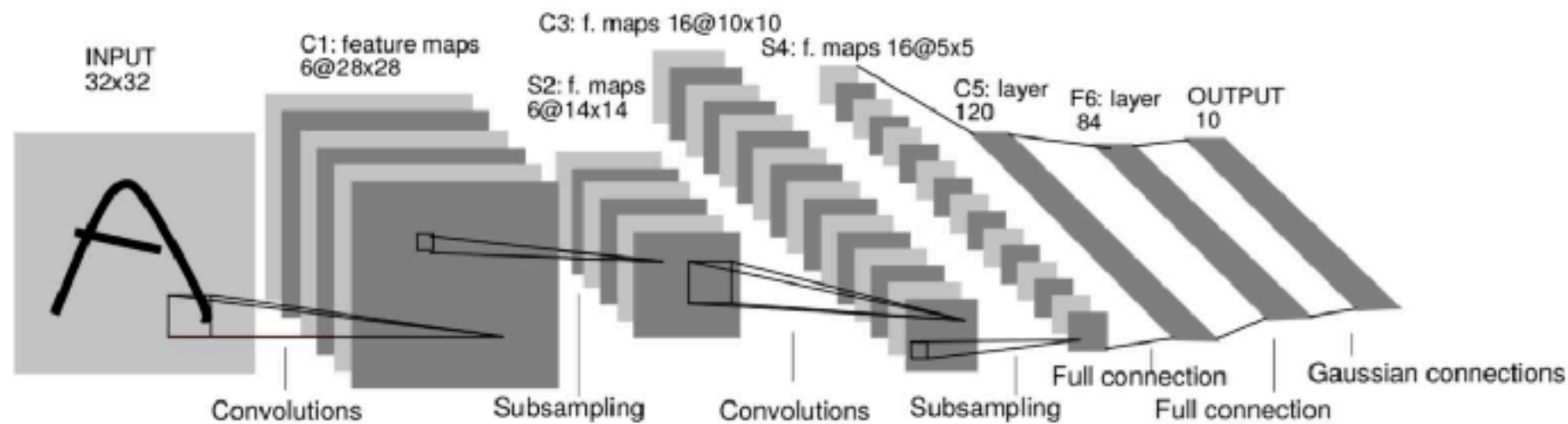


3DShapeNets
Wu et al.

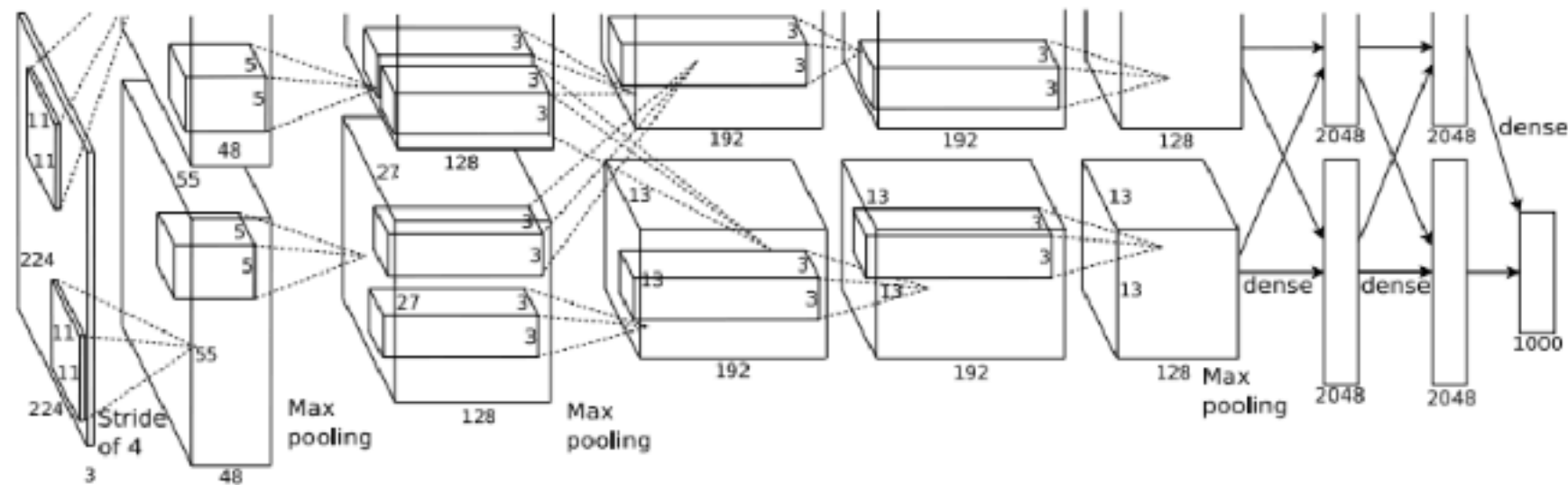


MVCNN
Su et al.

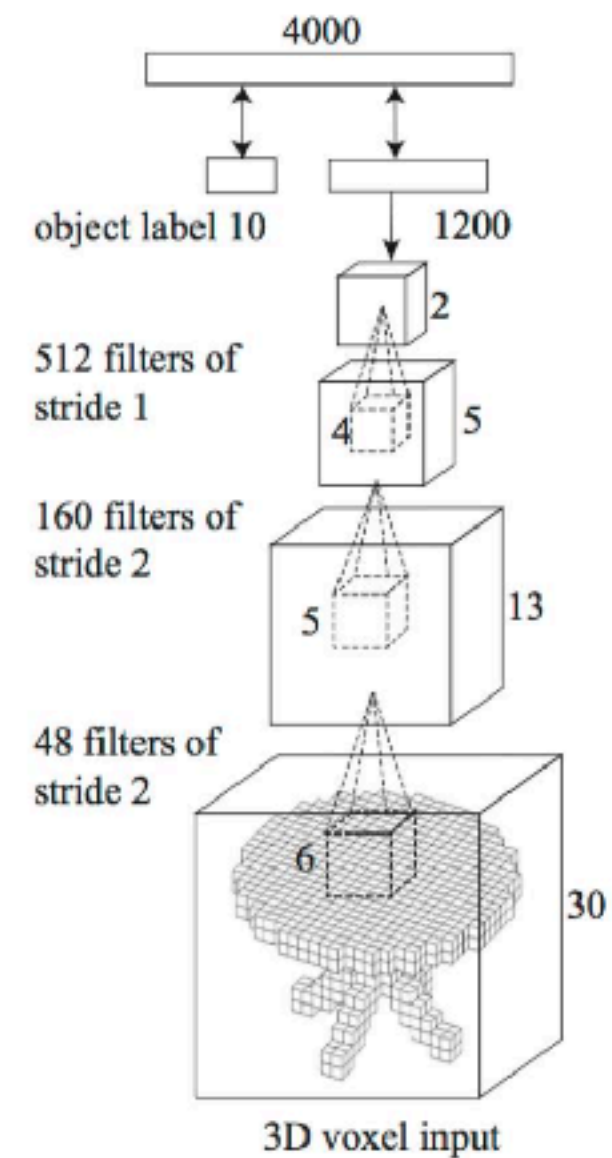
Cause 1: Architecture and Engineering



LeNet, 1998



AlexNet, 2012

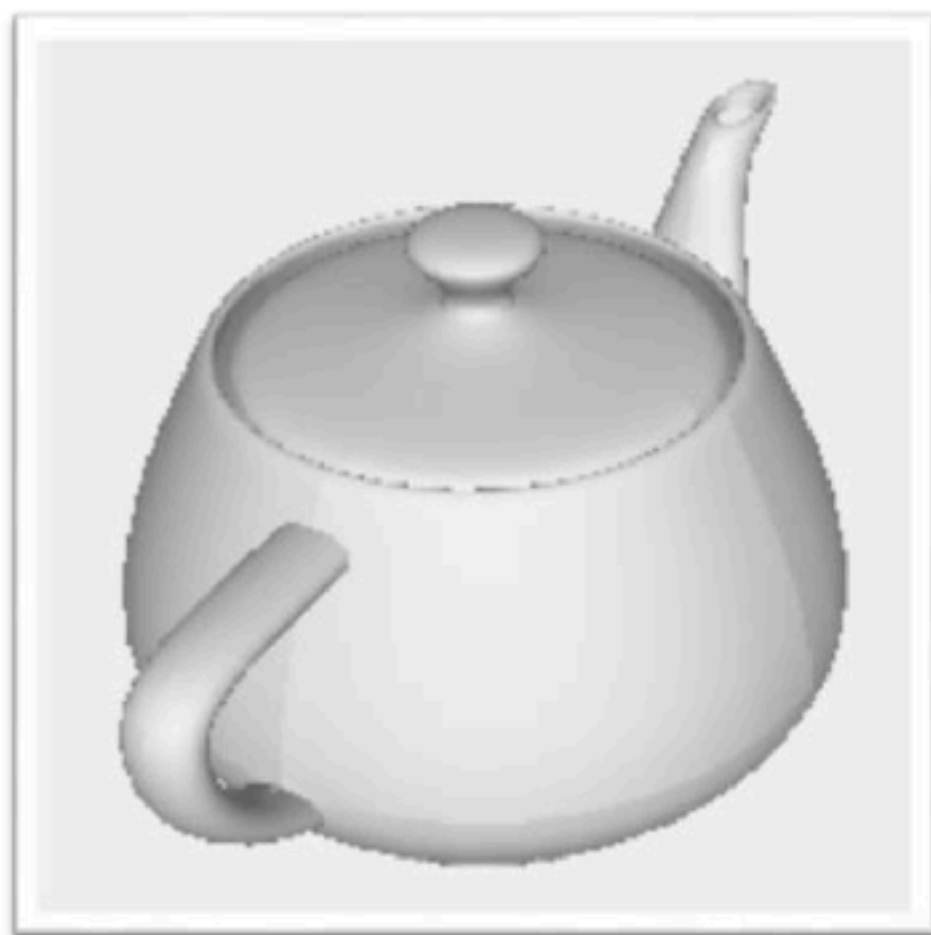


3DShapeNets, 2015

Cause 2: Resolution

Multi-View CNNs

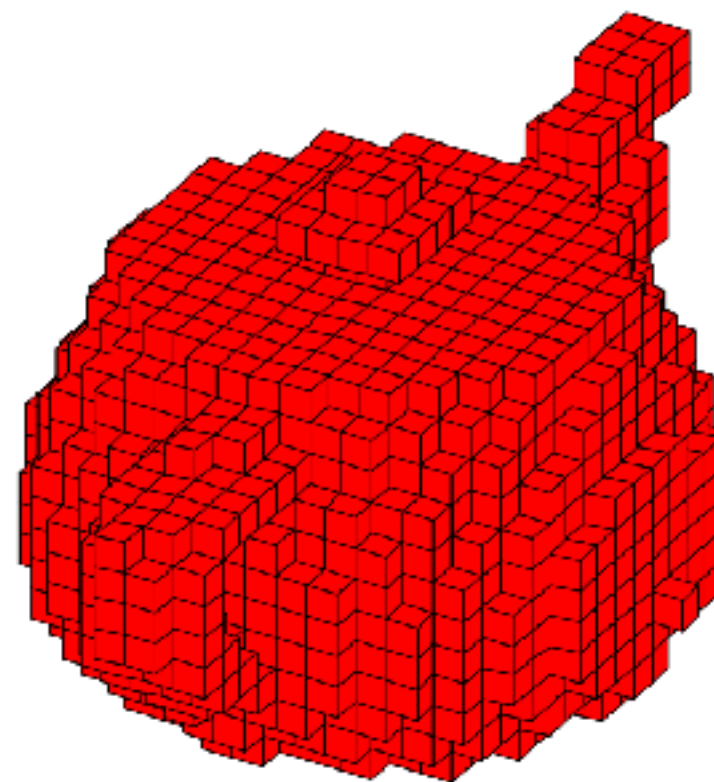
MVCNN Su et al.



224x224 Images

Volumetric CNNs

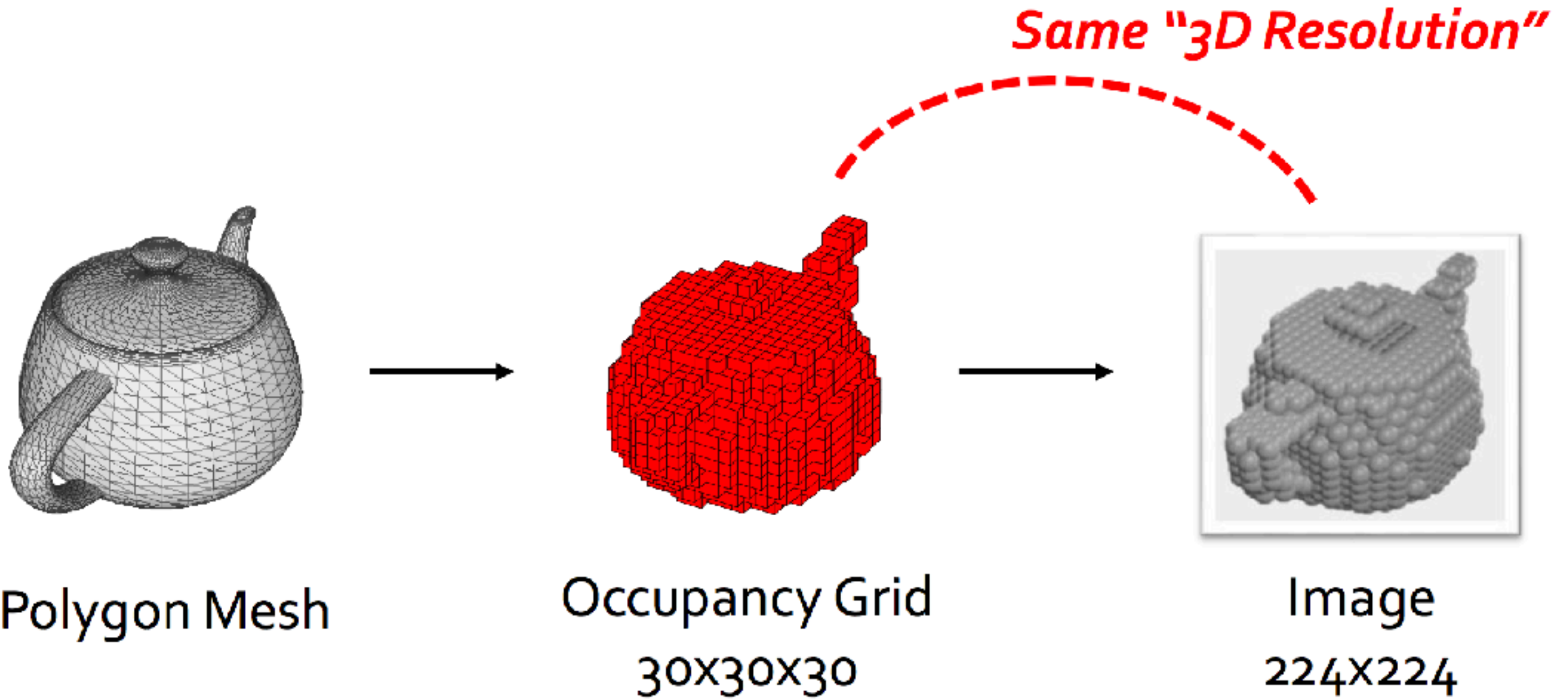
3DShapeNets Wu et al.



30x30x30 Volumes

Compatible Representation

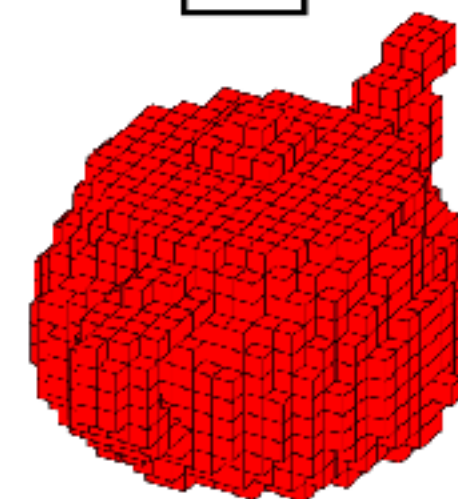
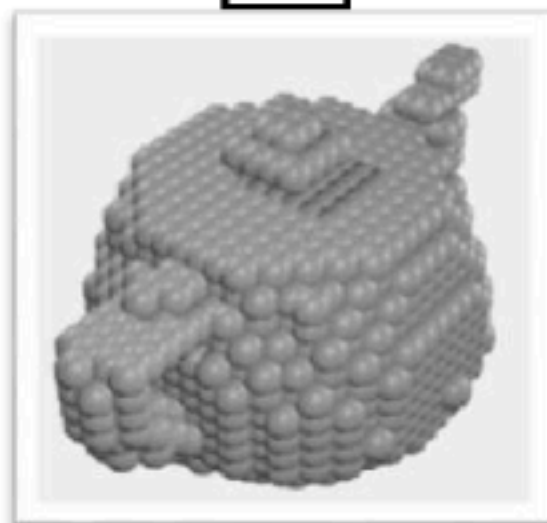
Qi et al. 2016



*Different
Architecture*

Multi-View
Image CNN

3D CNN

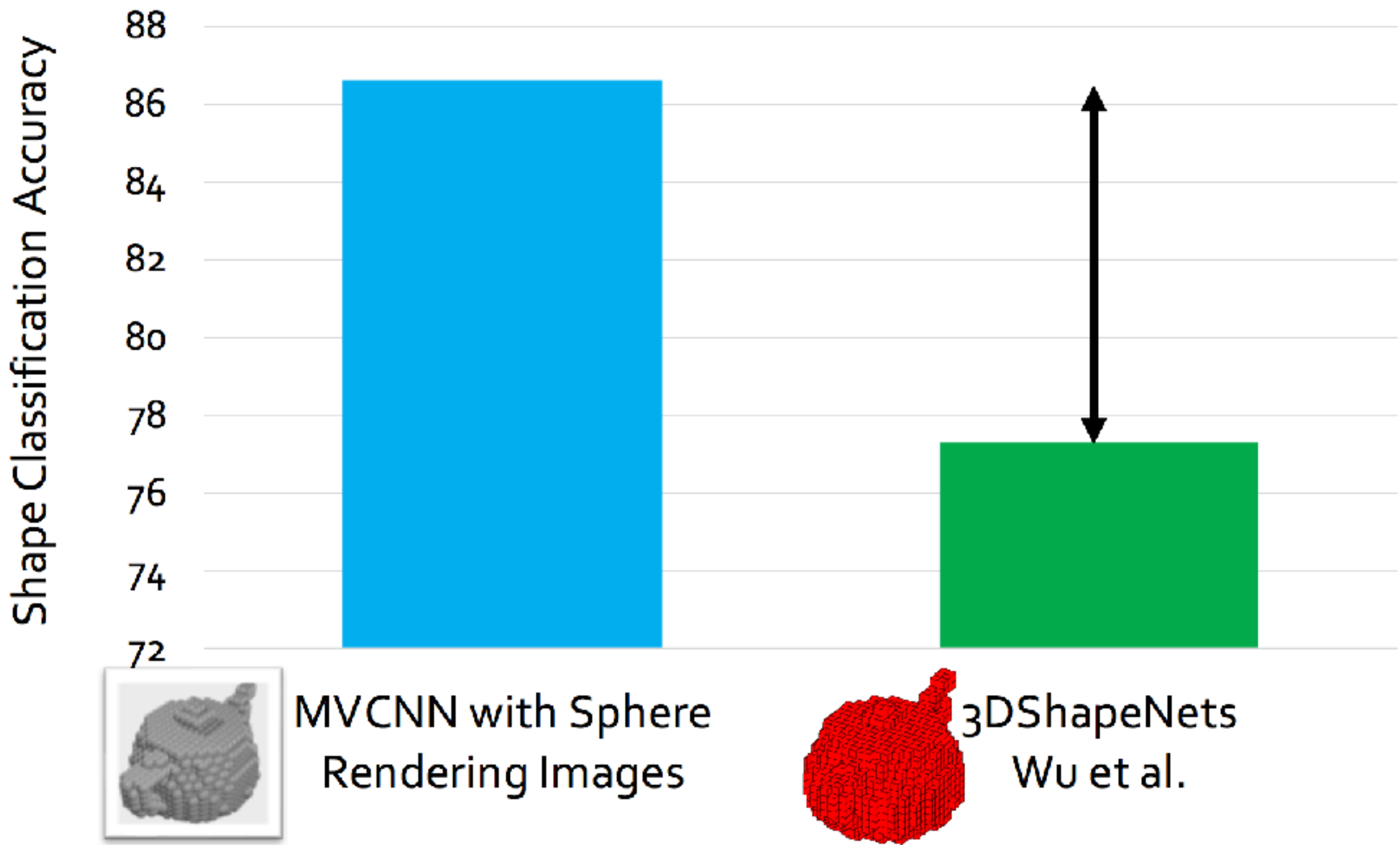


Same
3D Resolution
(30x30x30)

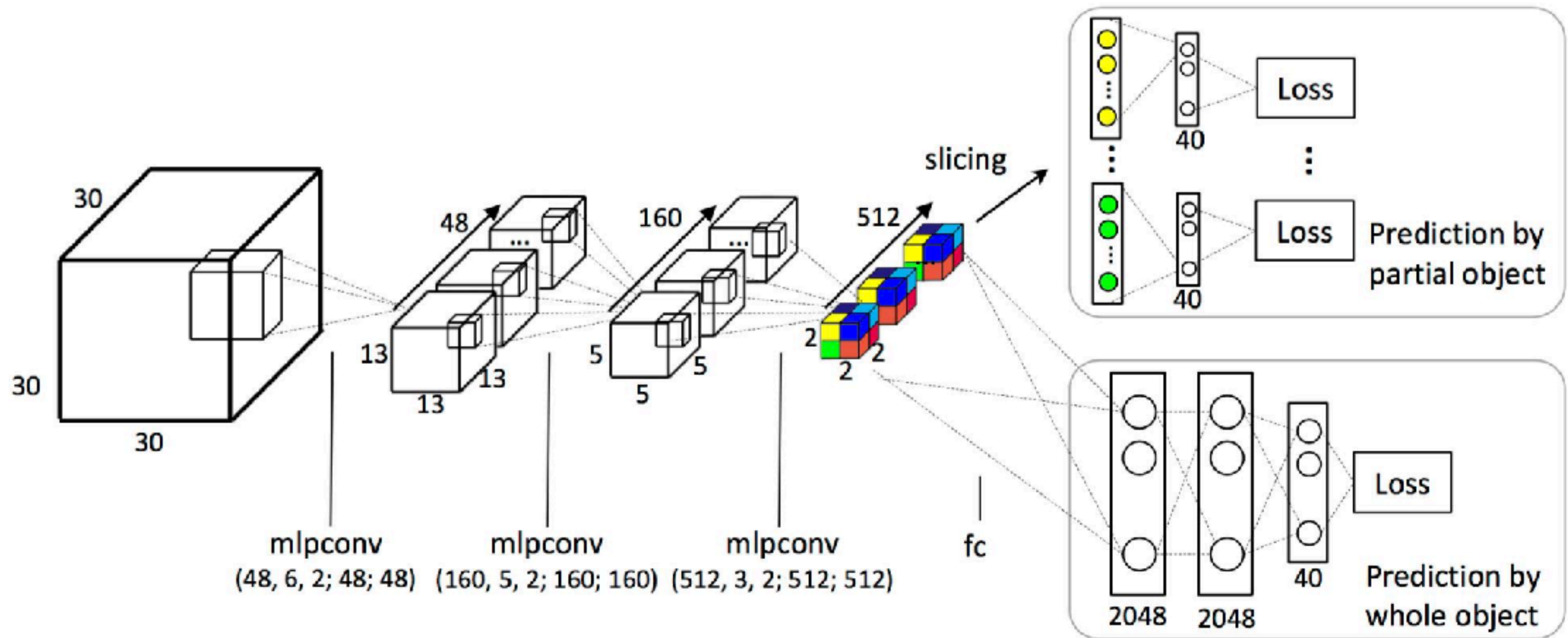
Sphere Rendering
Images

Occupancy Grid
Volumes

Different Architecture and Same Resolution

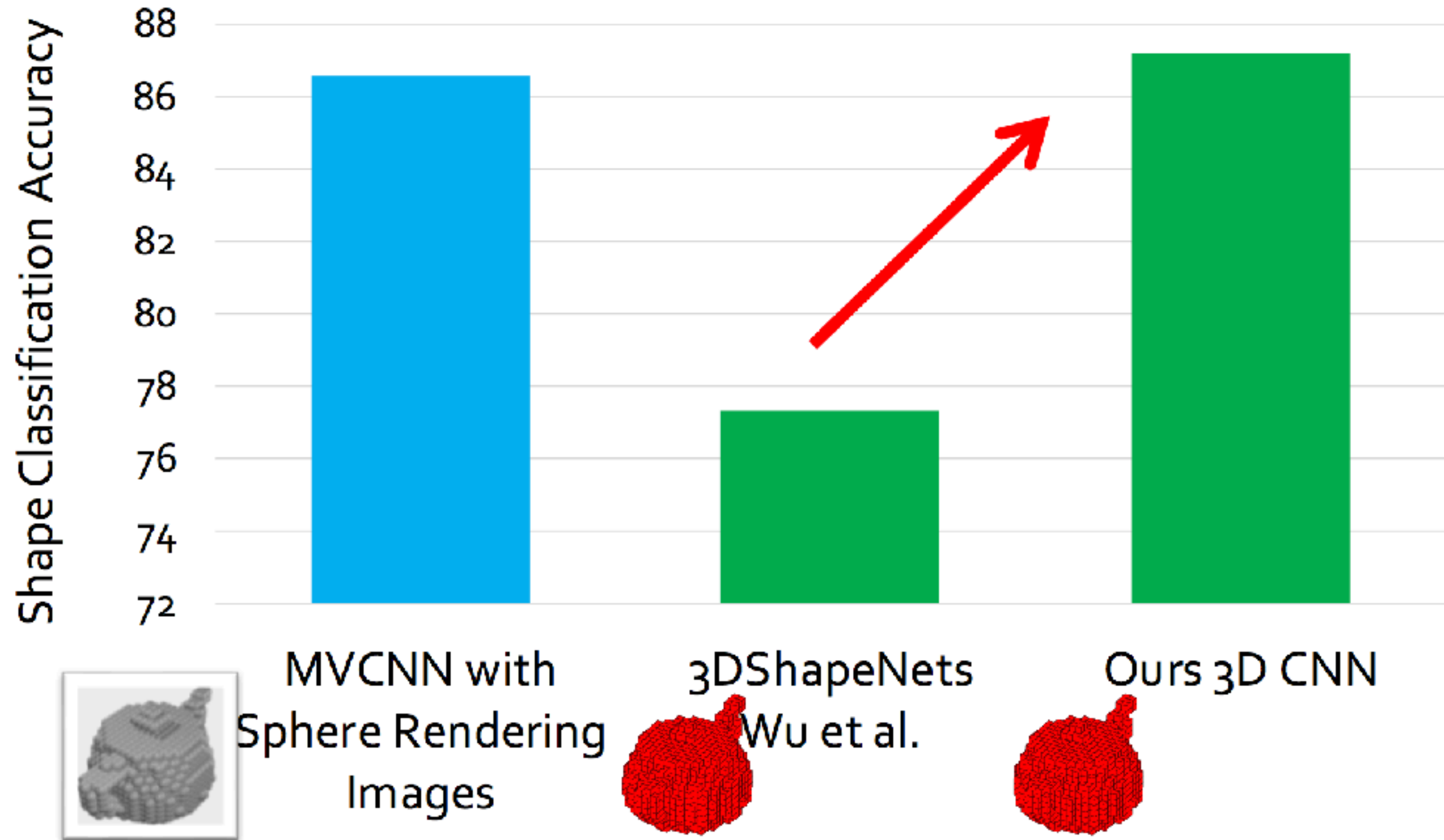


3D CNN with Micro-Neural Network



3D CNN with Micro-Neural Network

Qi et al. 2016



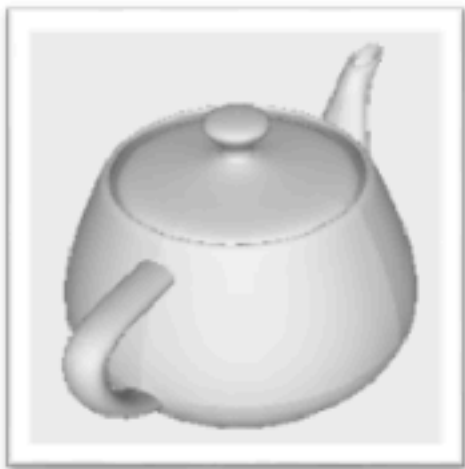
Investigating Resolution

Qi et al. 2016

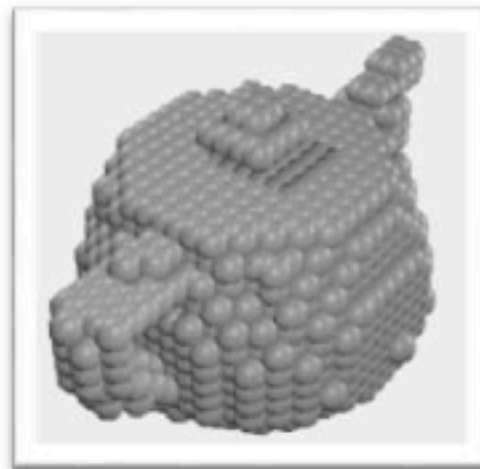
Multi-View
Image CNN

Multi-View
Image CNN

Same
Architecture



Standard Rendering
Images

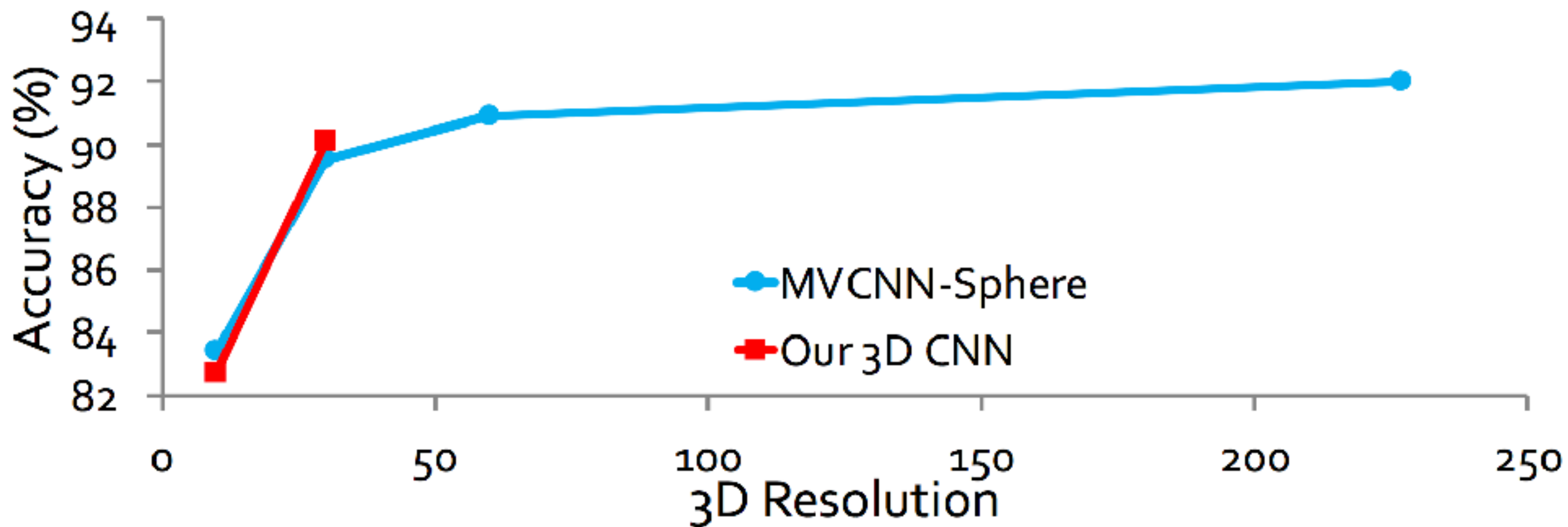
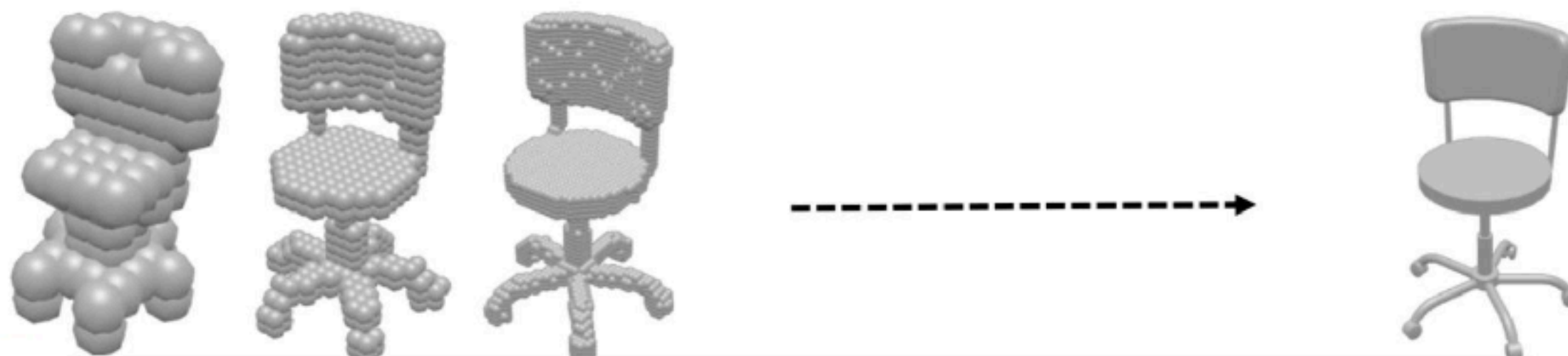


Sphere Rendering
Images

*Different
3D Resolution*

Investigating Resolution

Qi et al. 2016

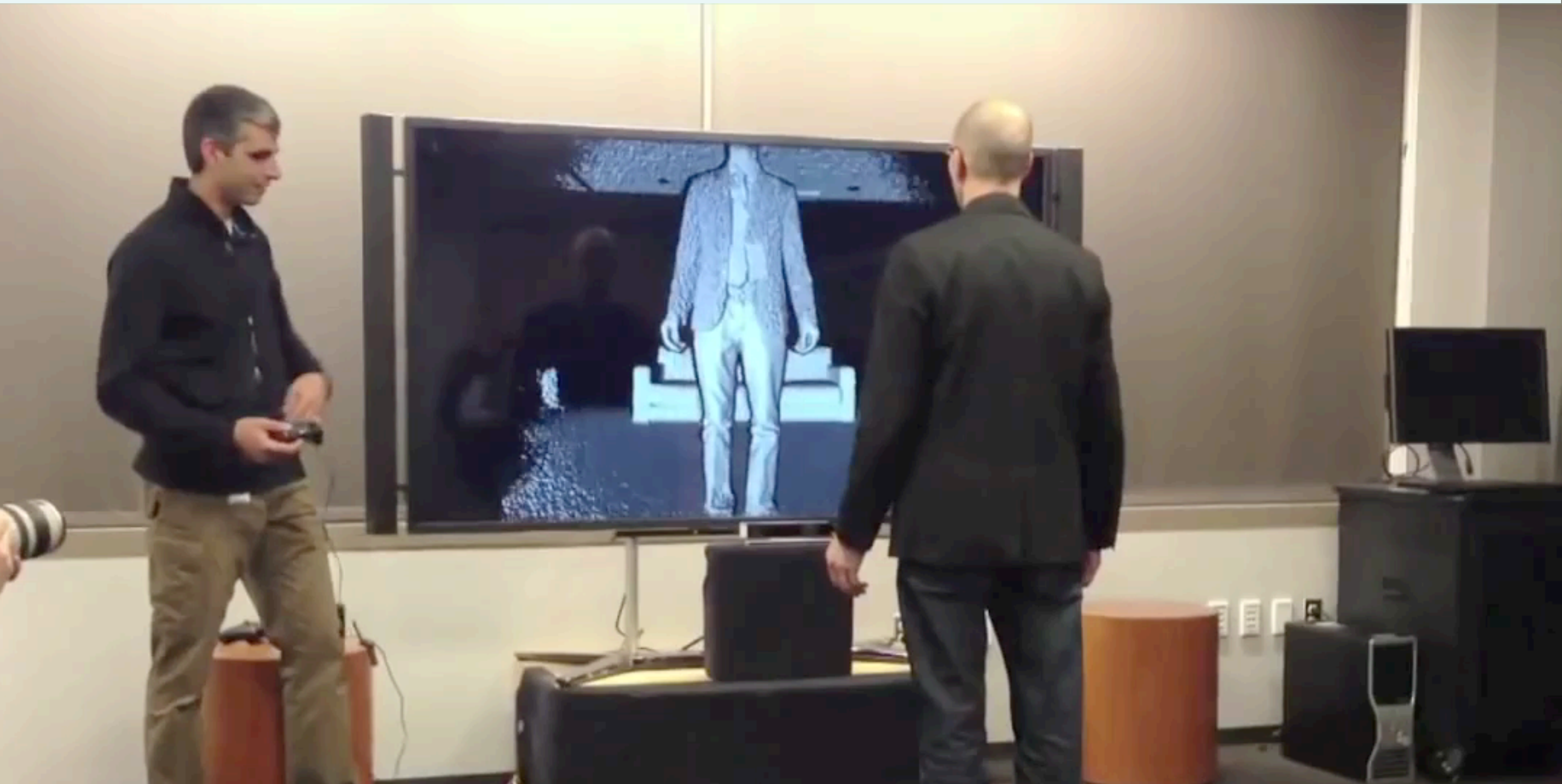


Application

Dense Correspondences of Clothed Humans

3D Human Capture

Microsoft 2013



3D Human Capture

Microsoft 2015



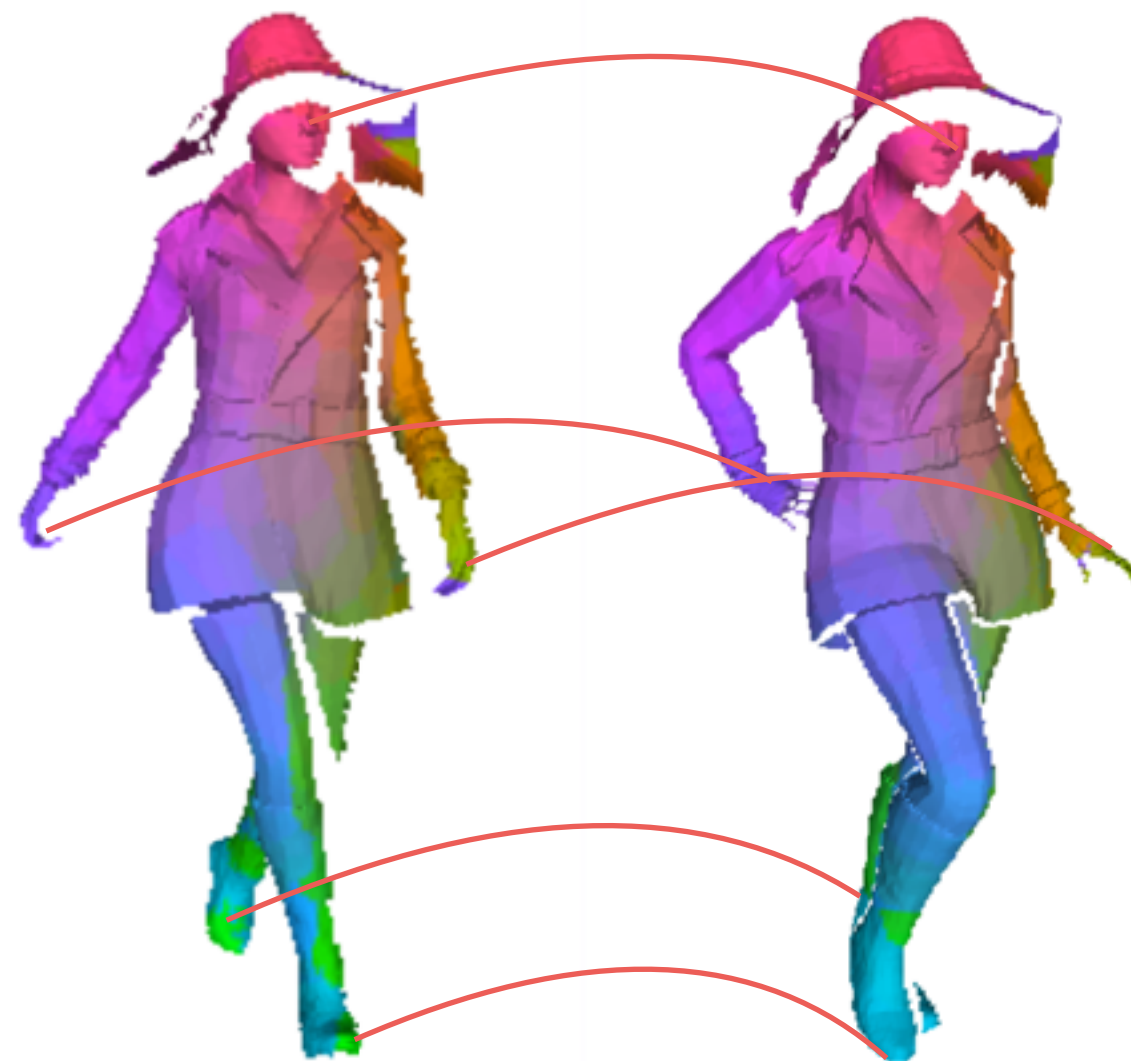
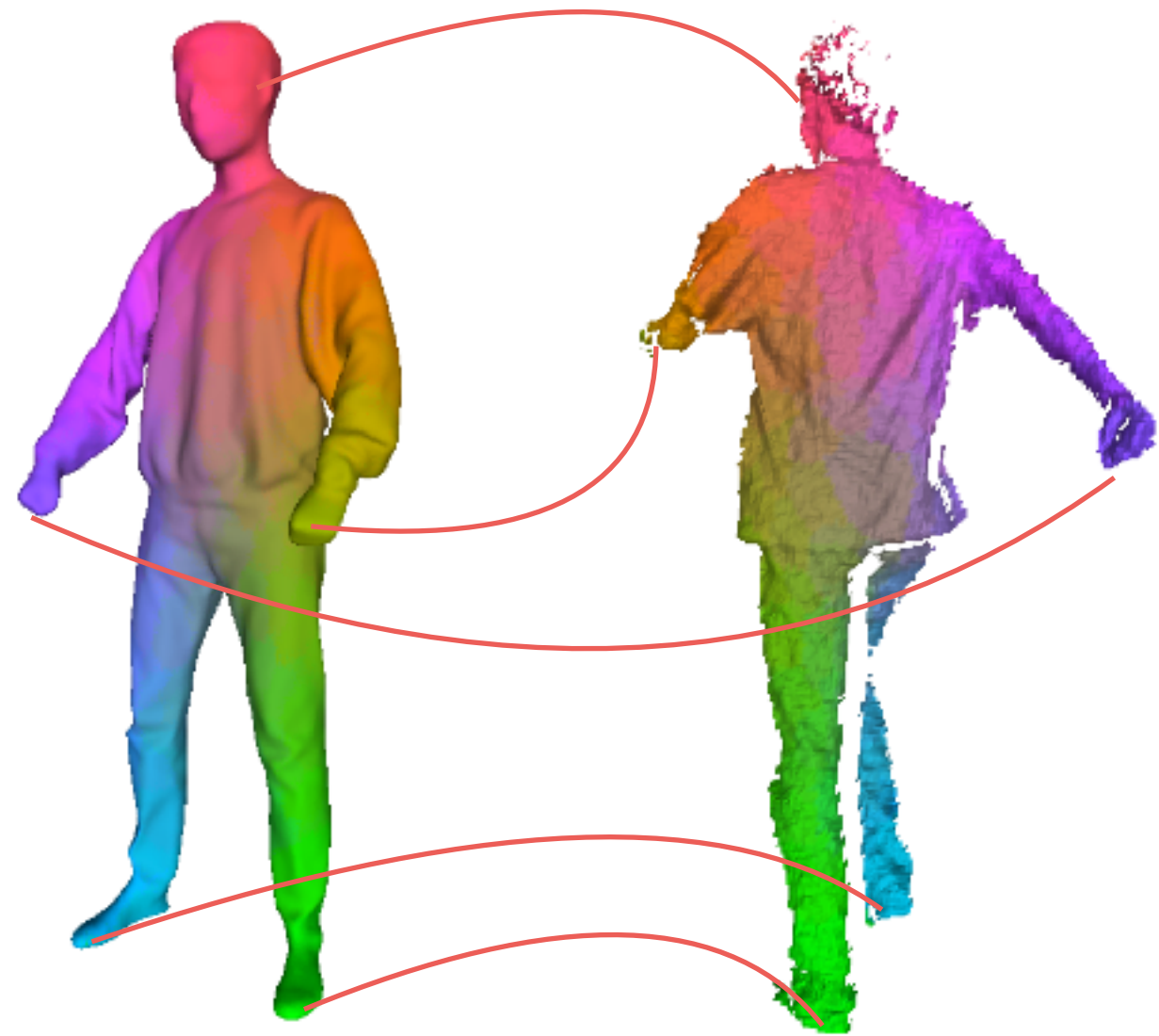
3D Human Capture

[Dou et al. '16]

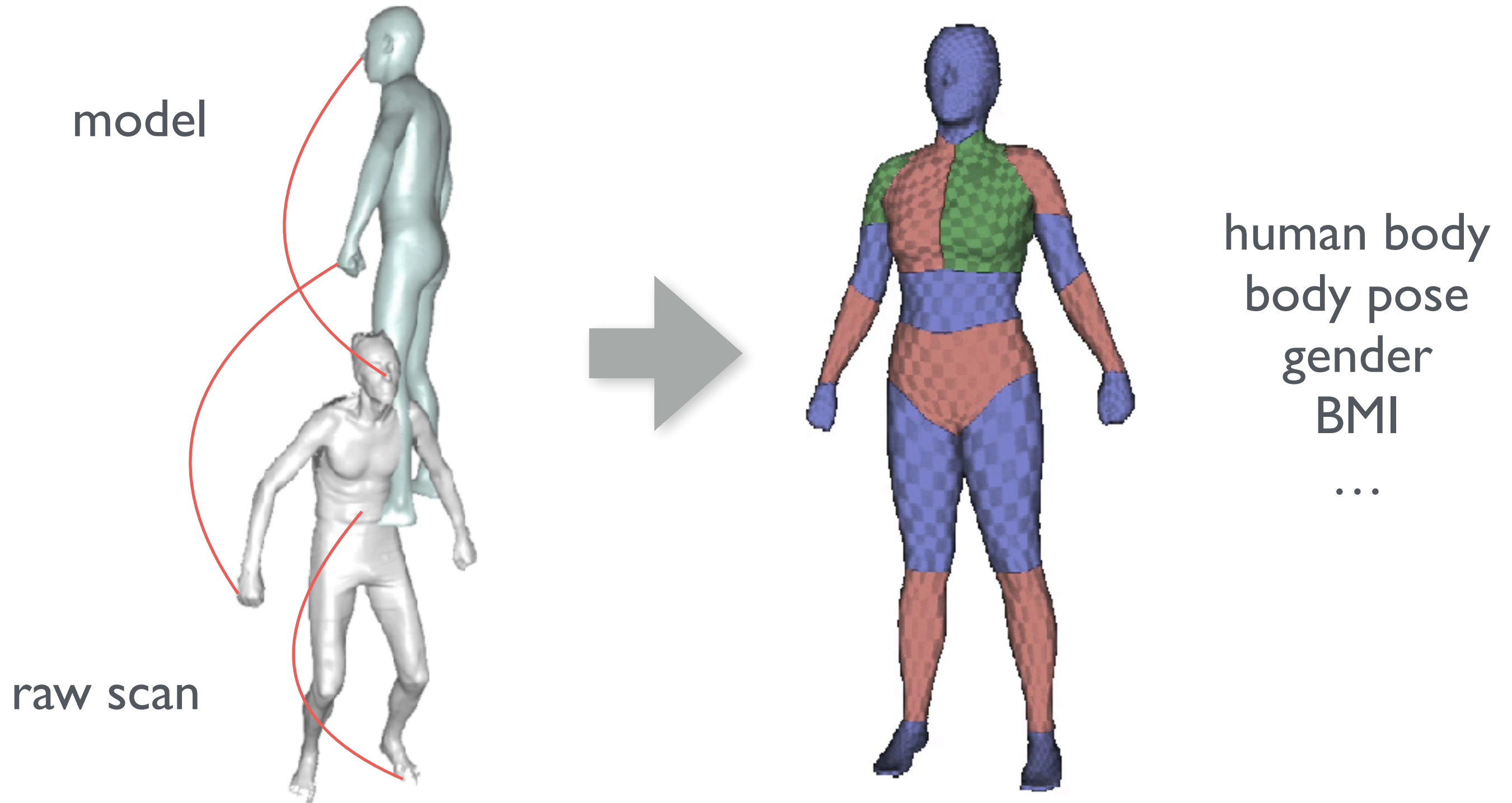


Analysis & Reasoning

Correspondences on Clothed Human Bodies

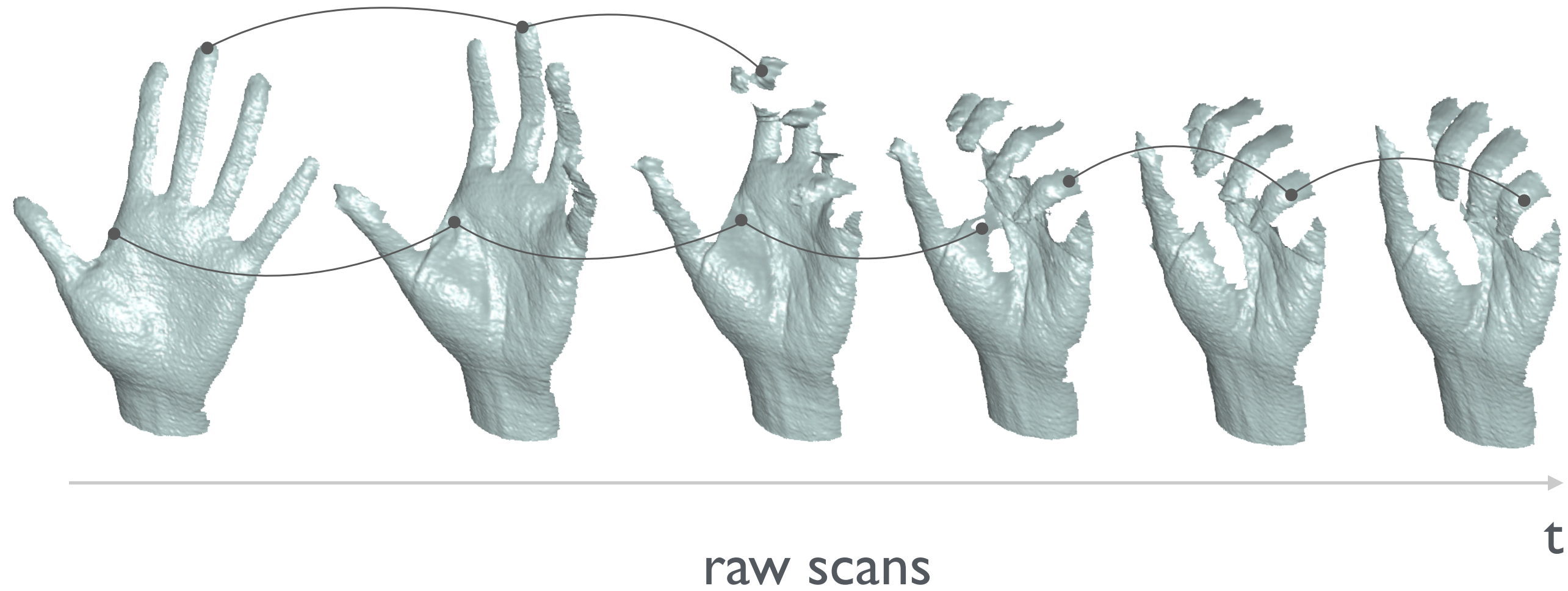


Shape Analysis



SCAPE model of Lee from Hirshberg et al. 2012

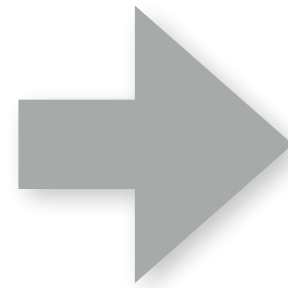
Motion Understanding



Motion Understanding



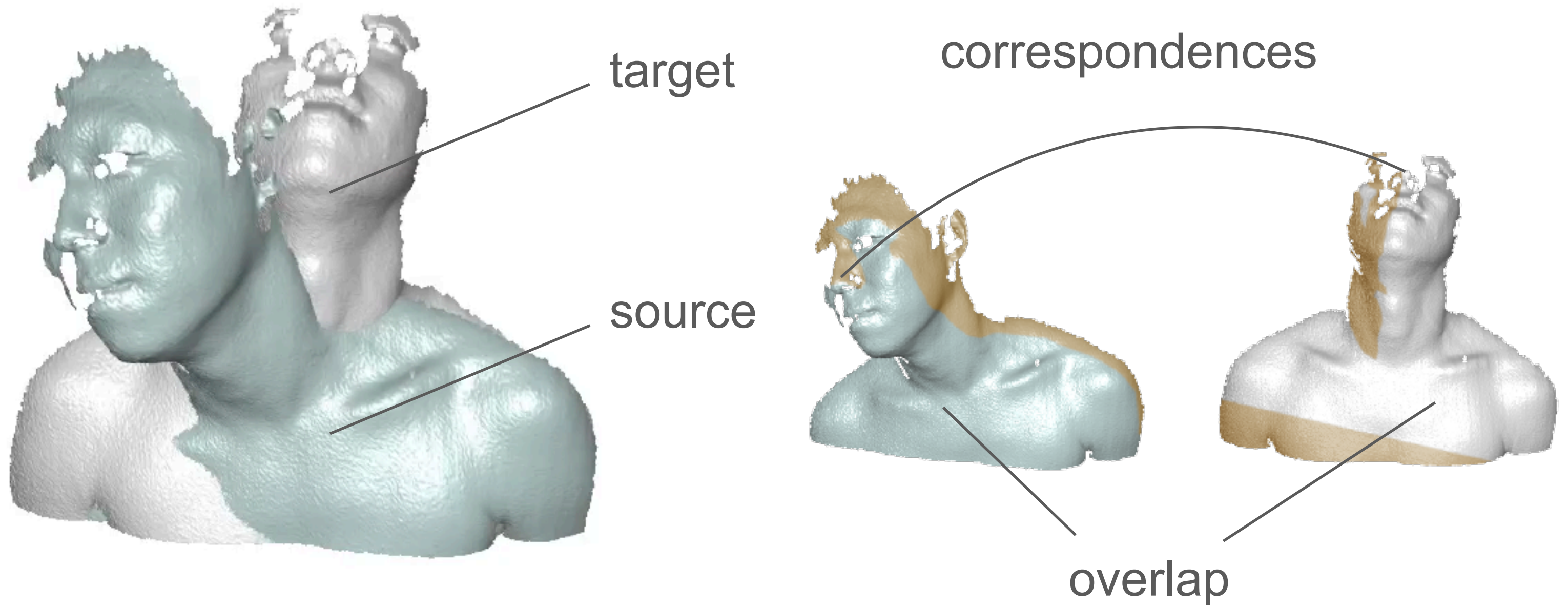
raw scans



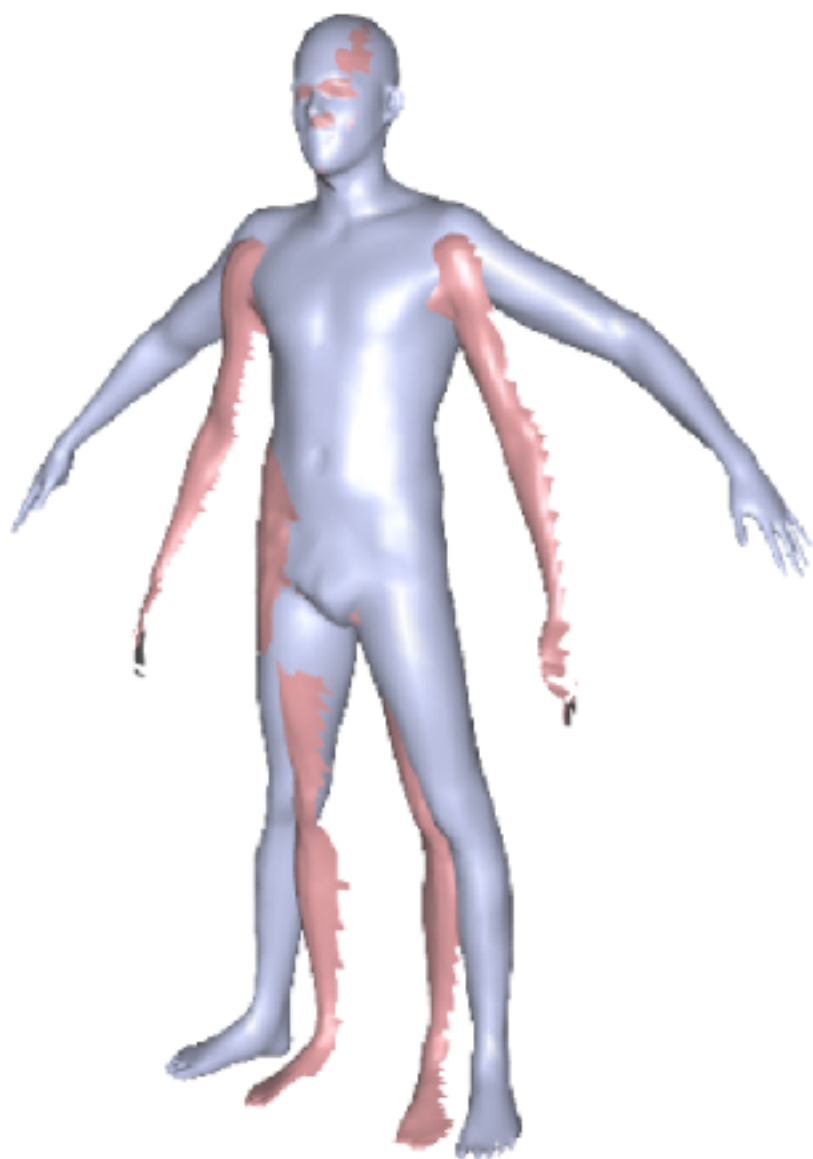
“grasping”

Correspondences?

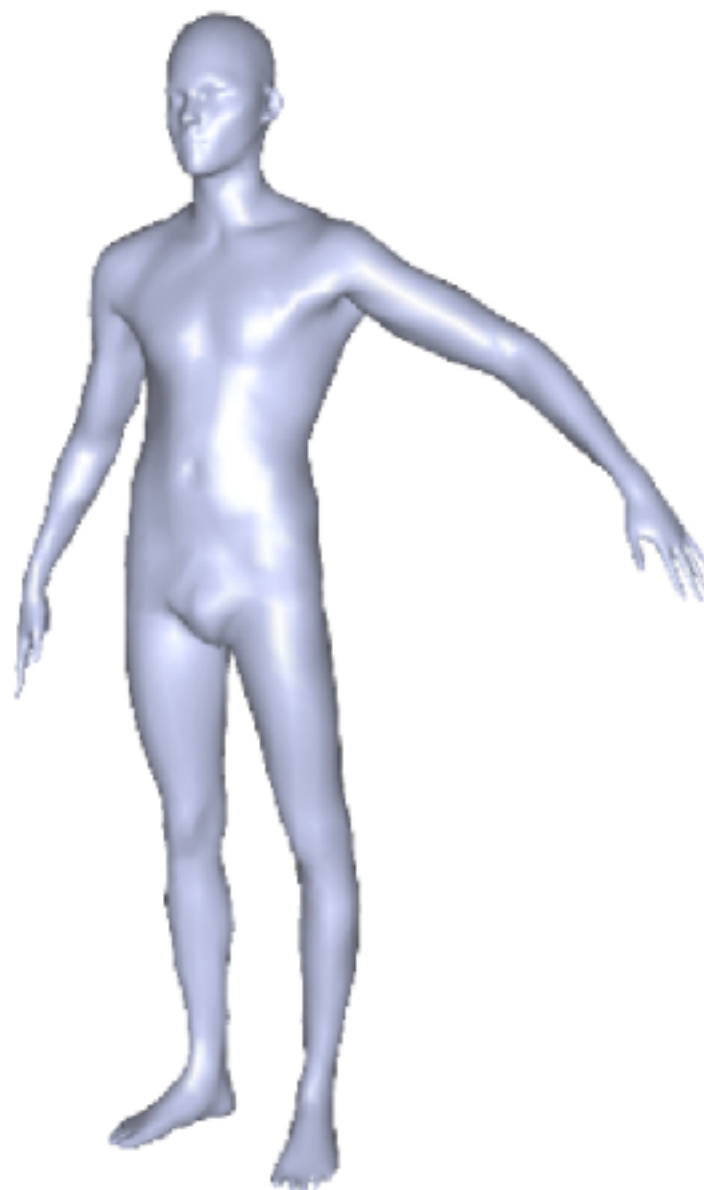
Non-Rigid Registration [Li et al. 2008]



Large Pose Changes



source & target



[Li et al. 09]



[Huang et al. 08]

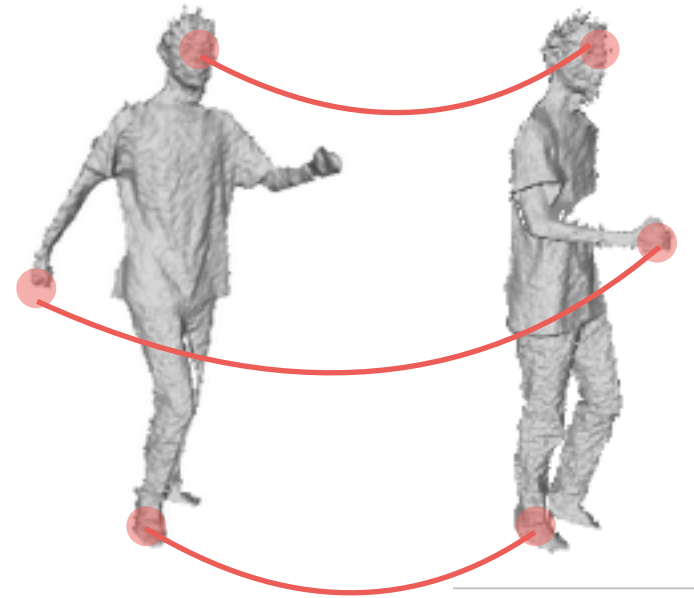
Descriptors

designed descriptor

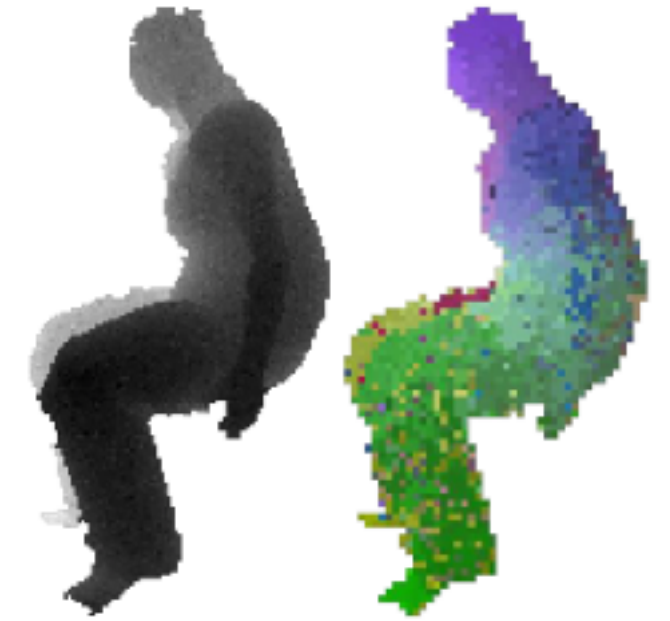
learned descriptor

partial scans

[Hebert 99]
[Bronstein et al. 06]
...



[Taylor et al. 12]
[Pons-Moll et al. 15]
...

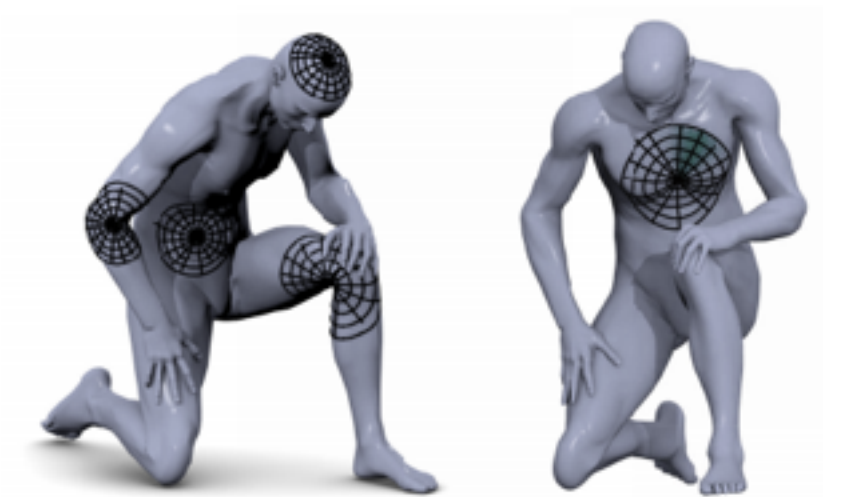


complete model
(or small holes)

[Jain & Zhang 06]
[Bronstein et al. 10]
[Kim et al. 11]
[Windheuser et al. 14]
[Chen & Koltun 15]
...



[Litman & Bronstein 14]
[Rodola et al. 14]
[Windheuser et al. 14]
[Macsi et al. 15]
...



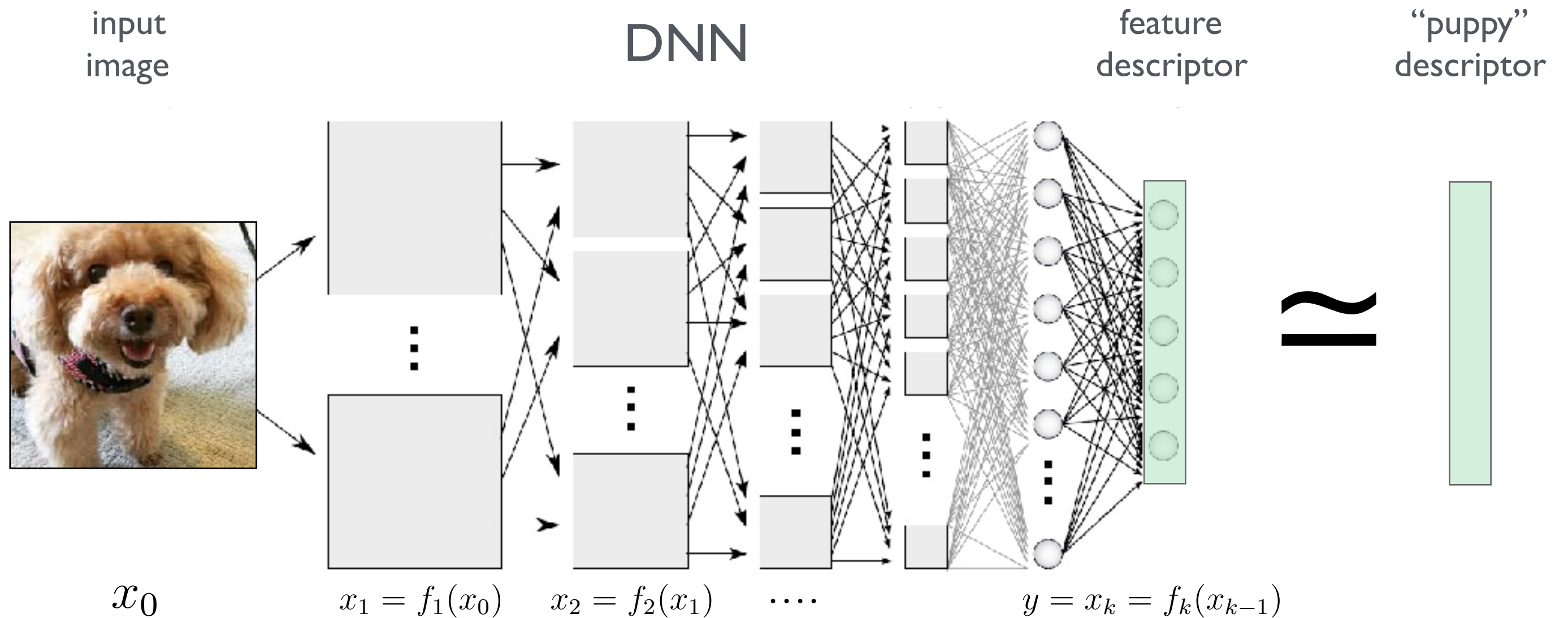
Clothed and Partial Data



immense space of variations

Classification Networks

Deep Convolutional Neural Network



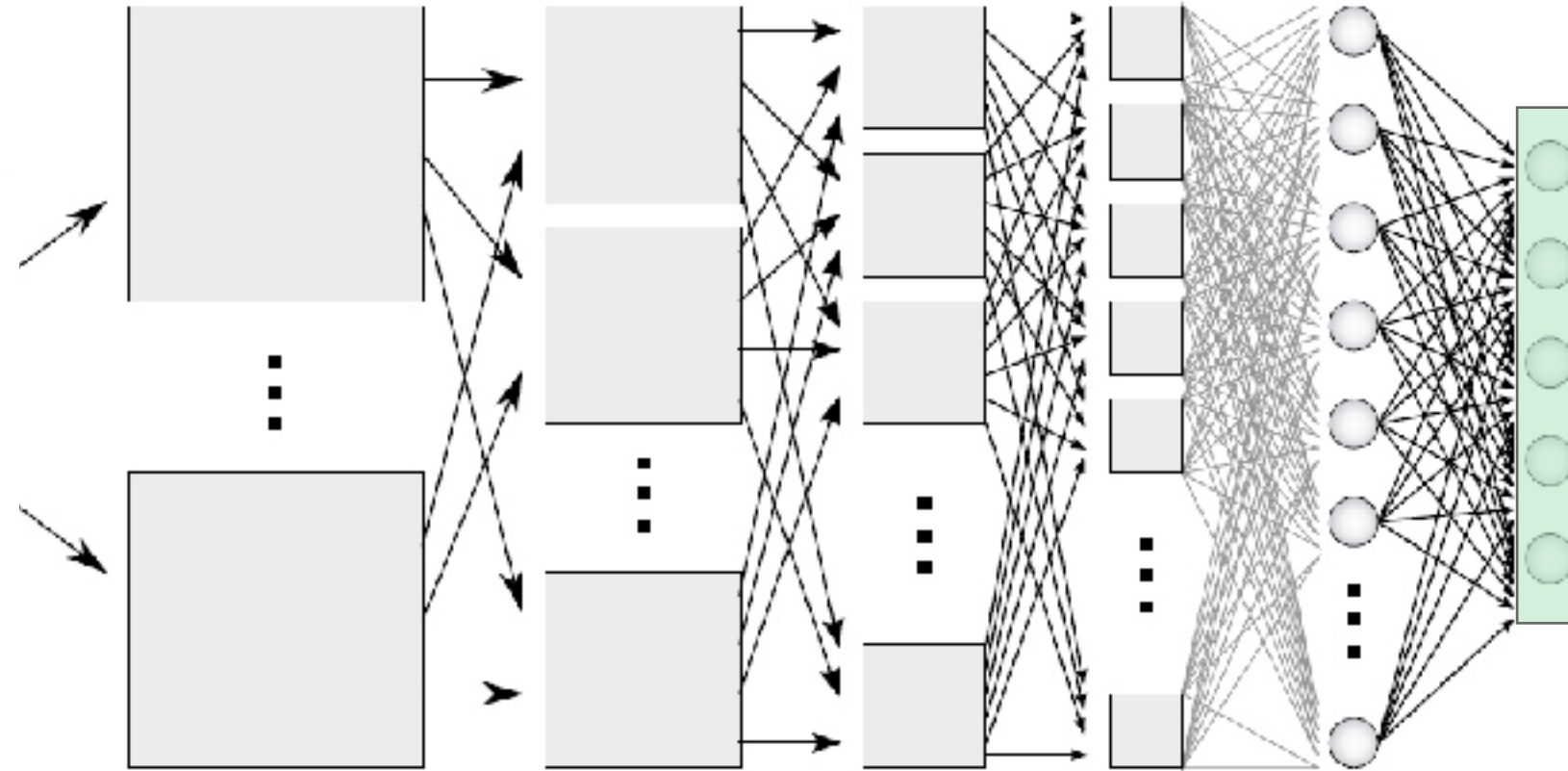
classification network, e.g. AlexNet [Krizhevsky et al. 2012]

Deep Convolutional Neural Network

3D model



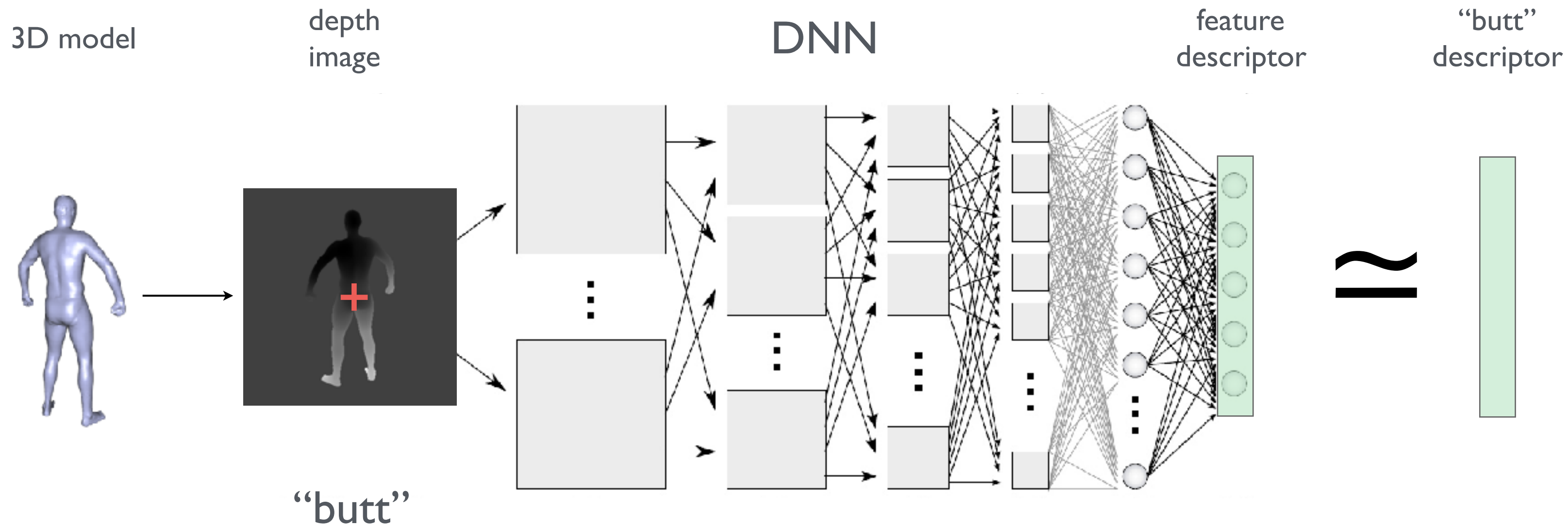
depth image



DNN

feature descriptor

Deep Convolutional Neural Network

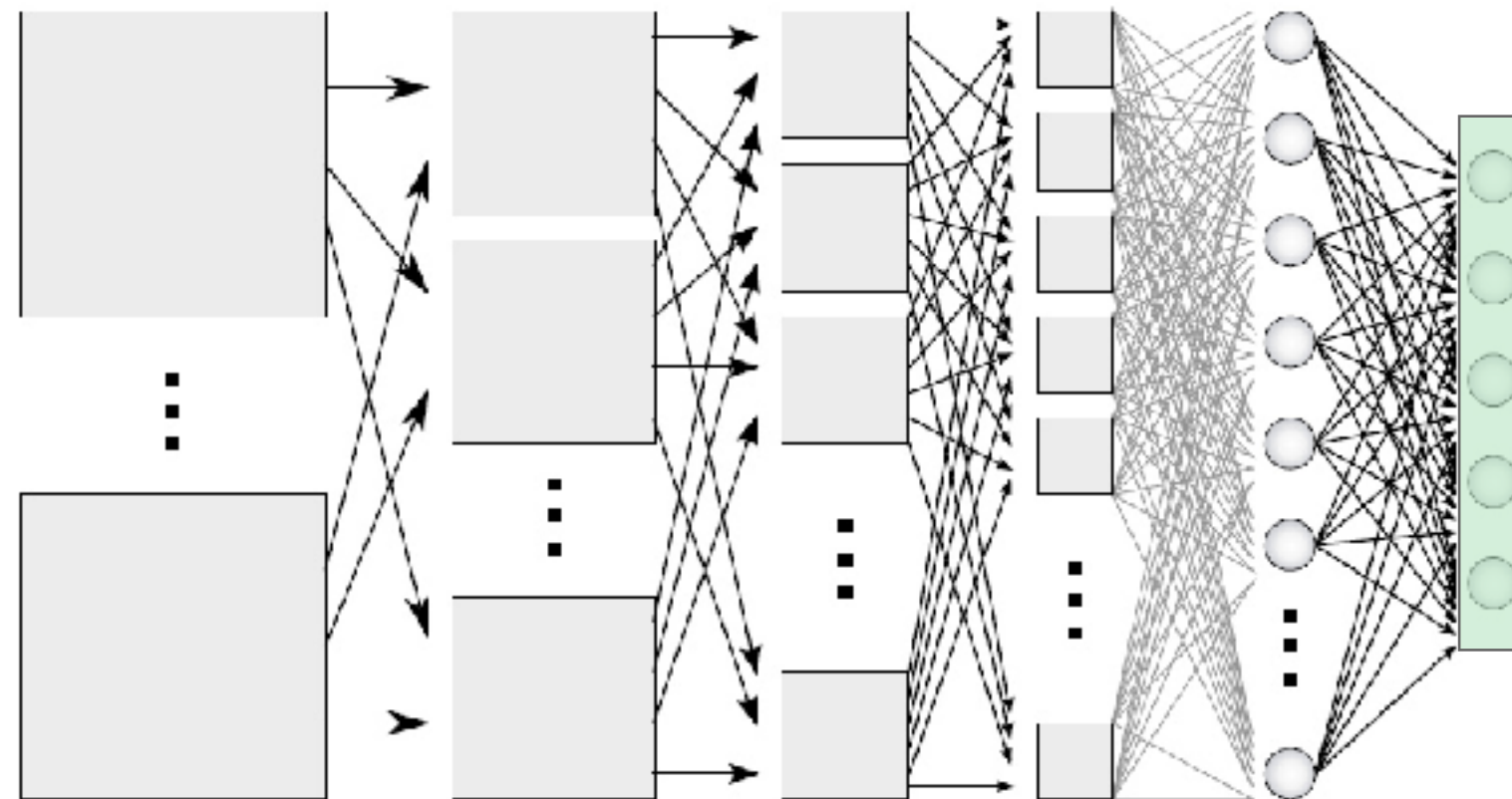


Loss Function

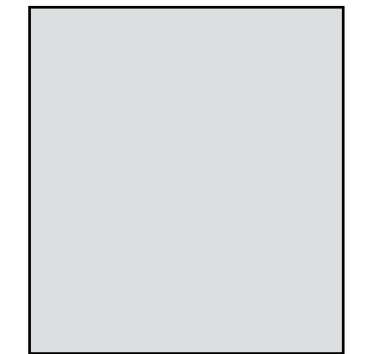
Training Data



DNN

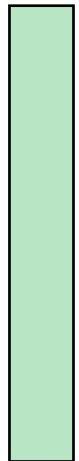
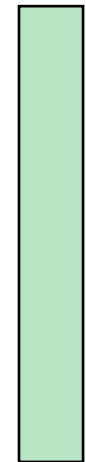
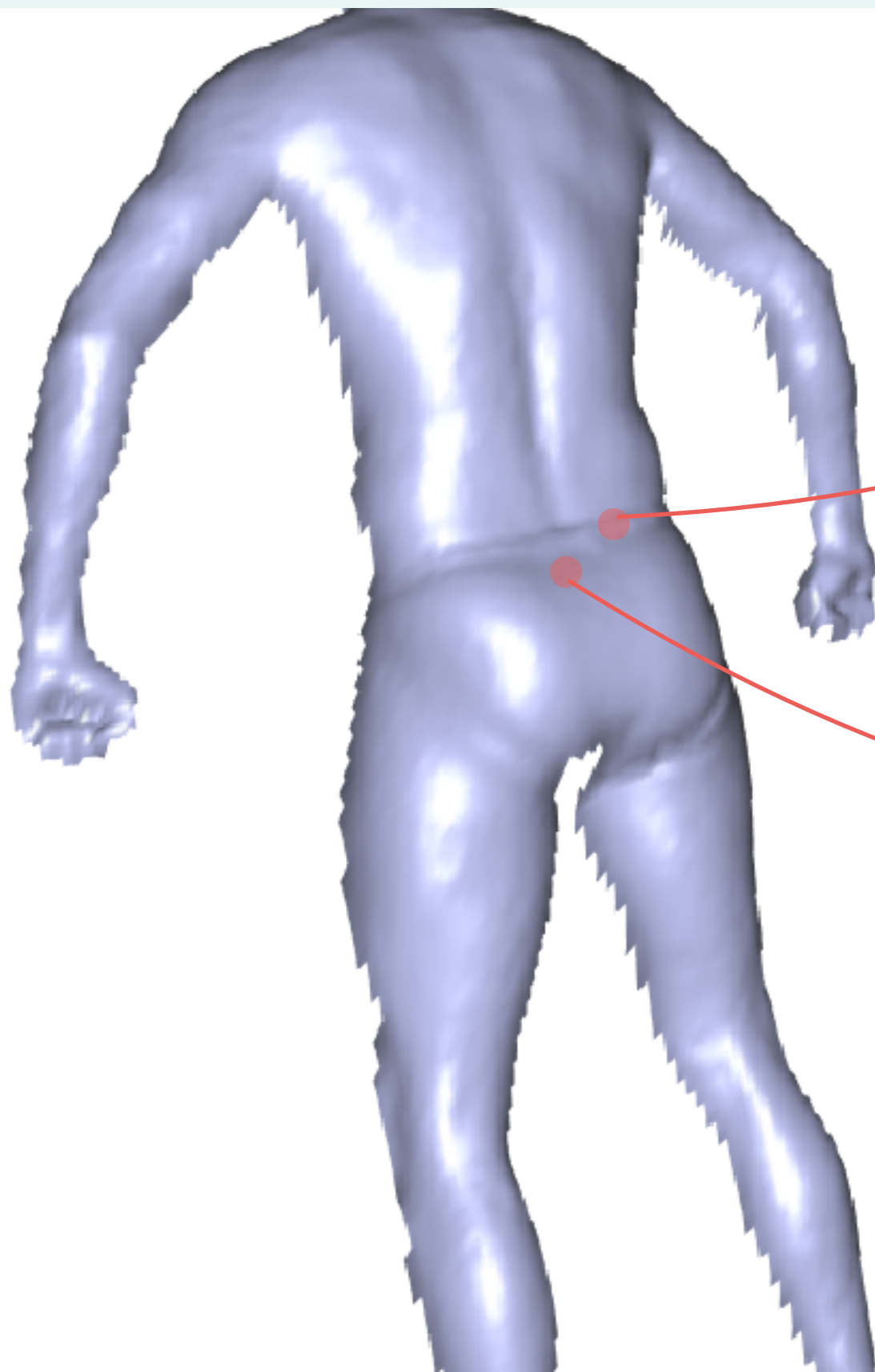


Loss Function



Classification?

Classification Task



descriptors are far apart

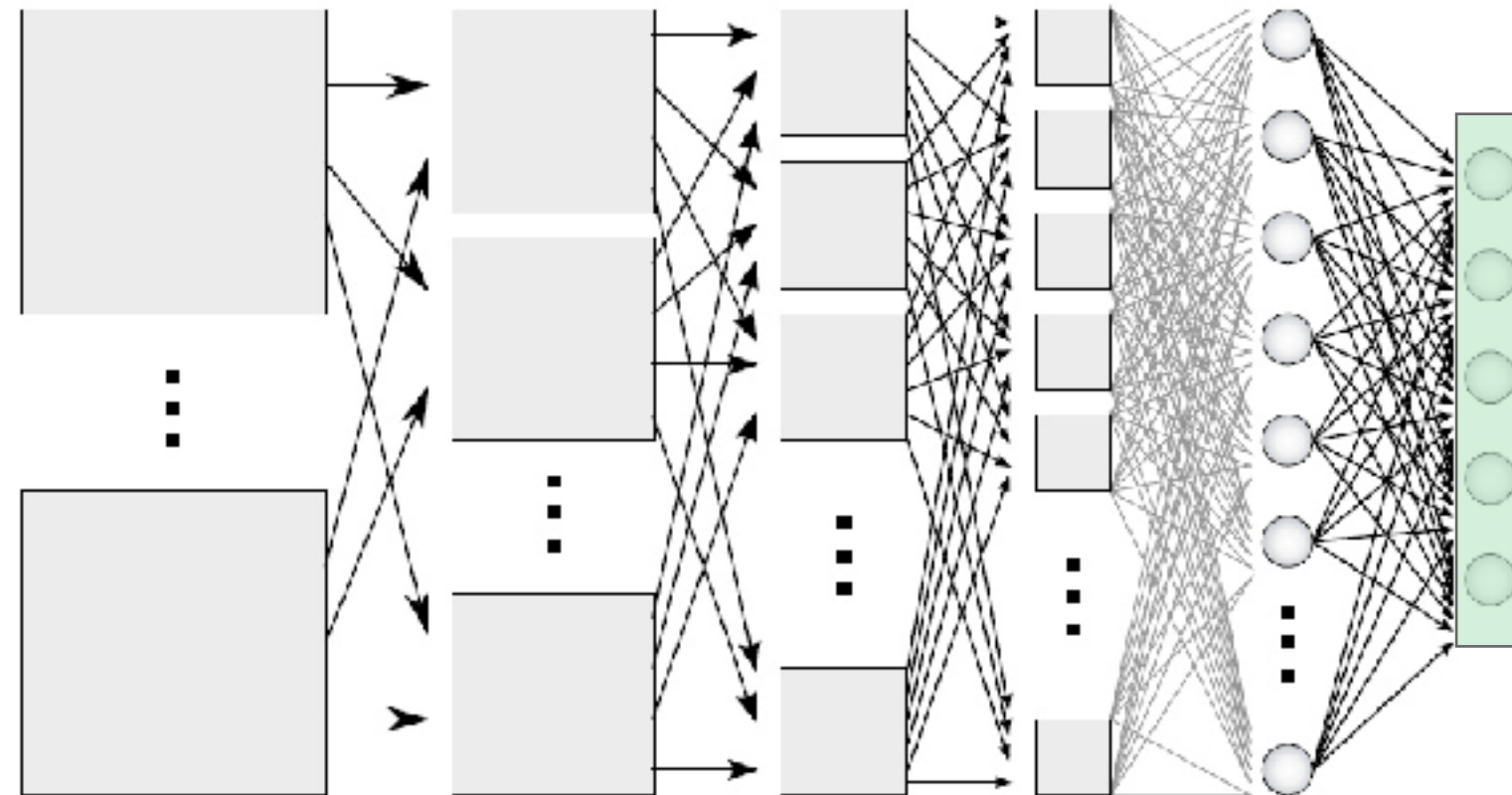
How to preserve distances?

Deep Convolutional Neural Network

Training Data



DNN

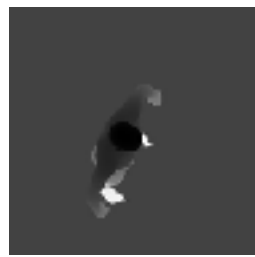


Loss Function

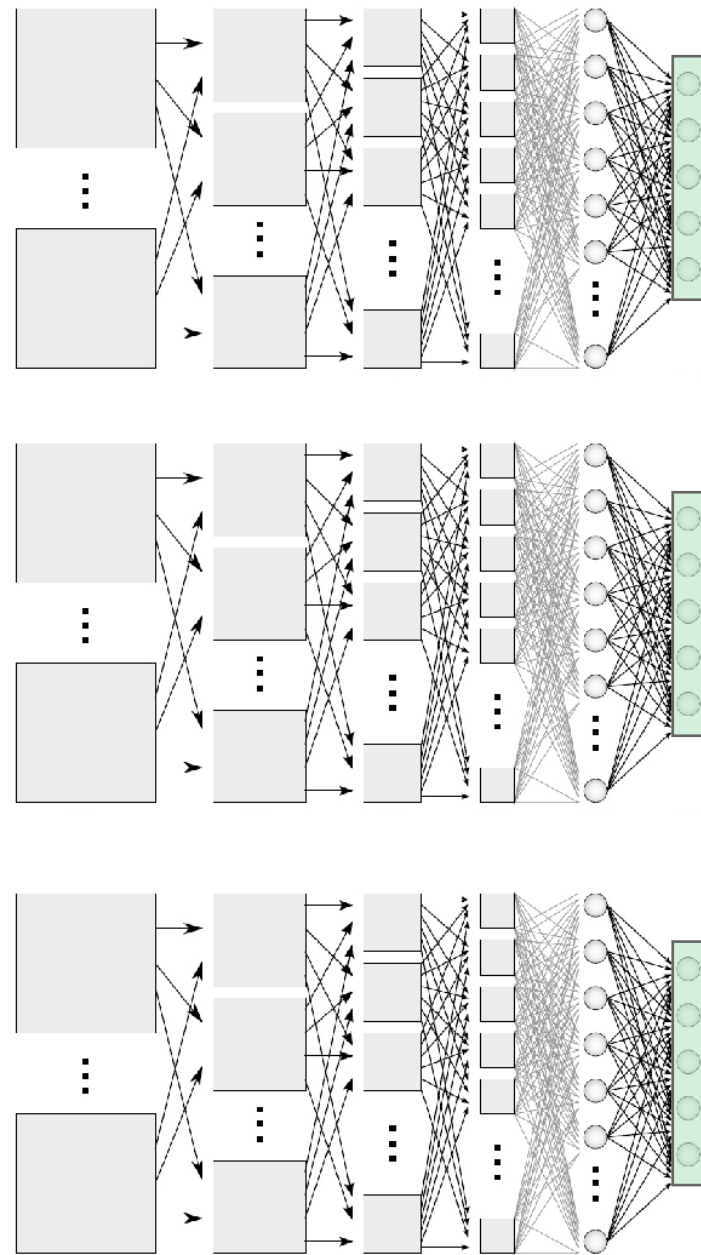


Loss Function

Training Data

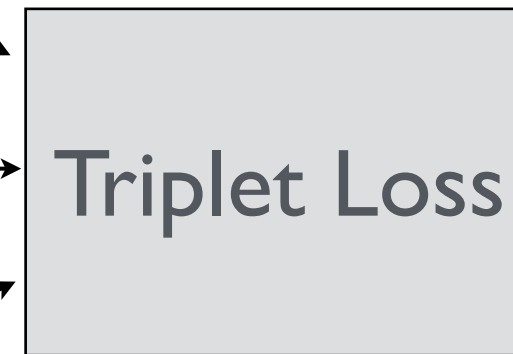


⋮

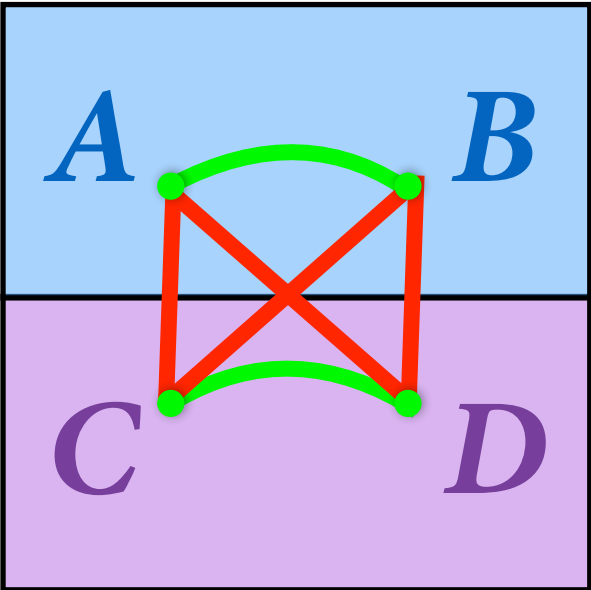
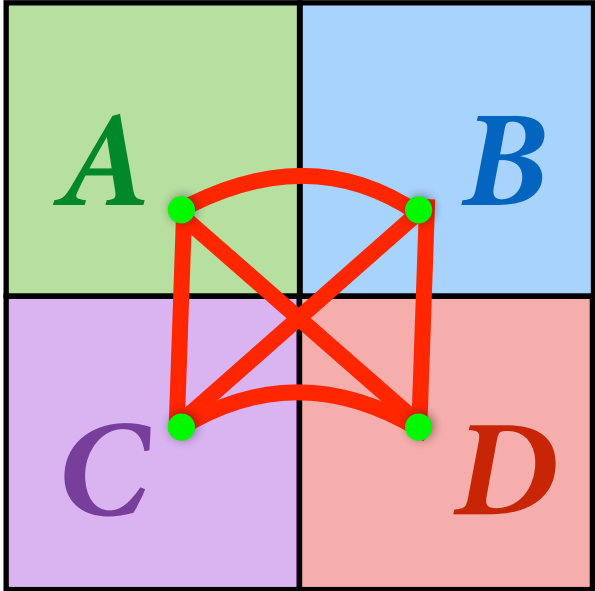
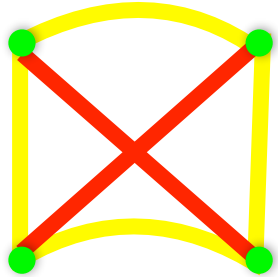
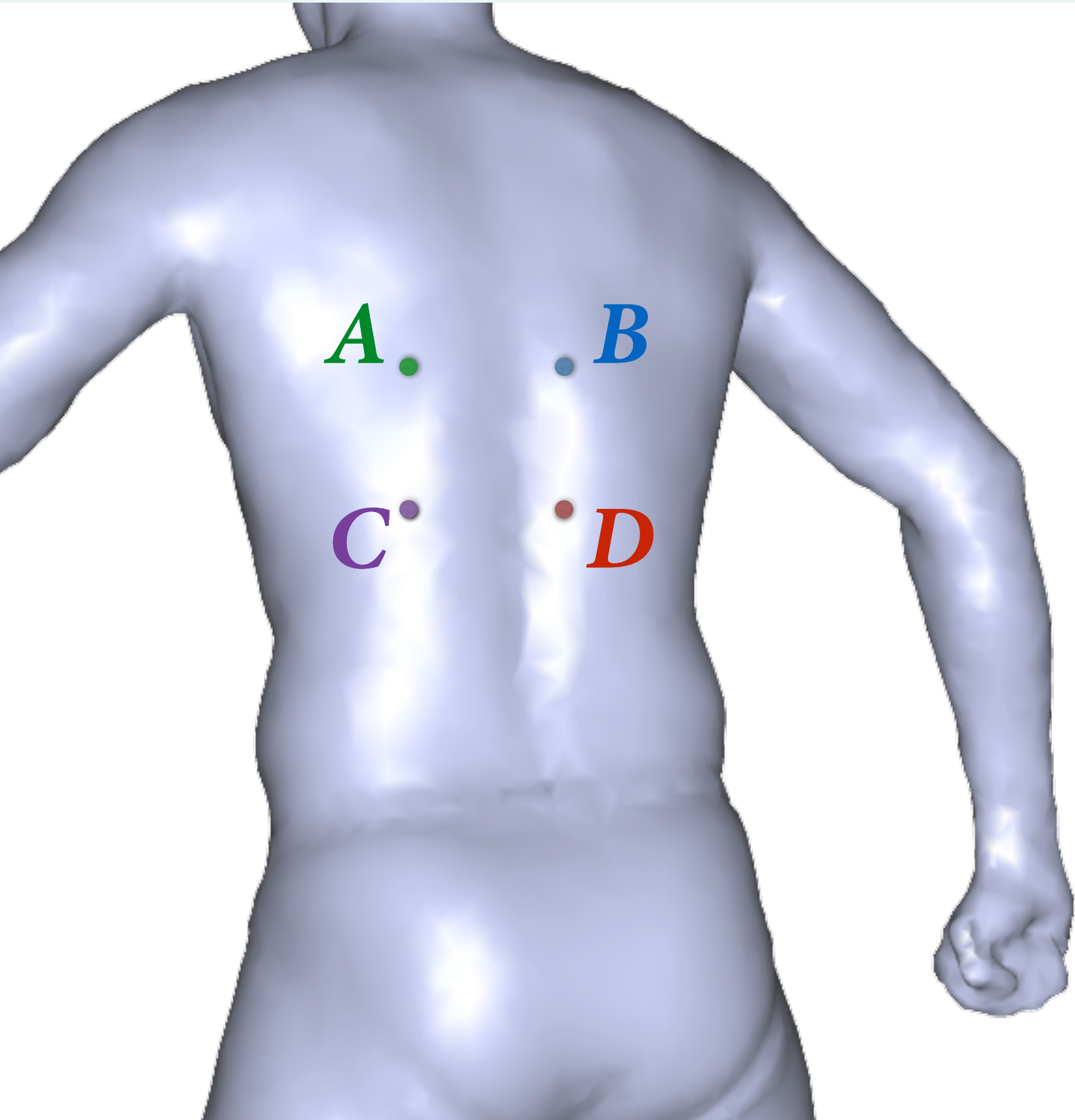


(Anchor, Positive, Negative)

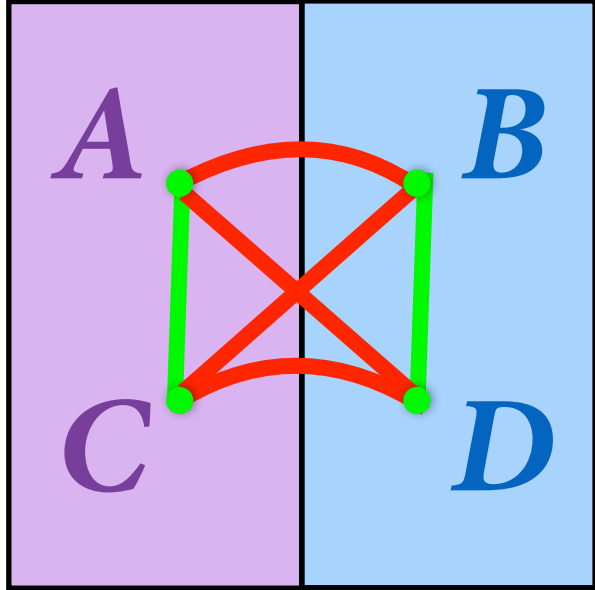
Loss Function



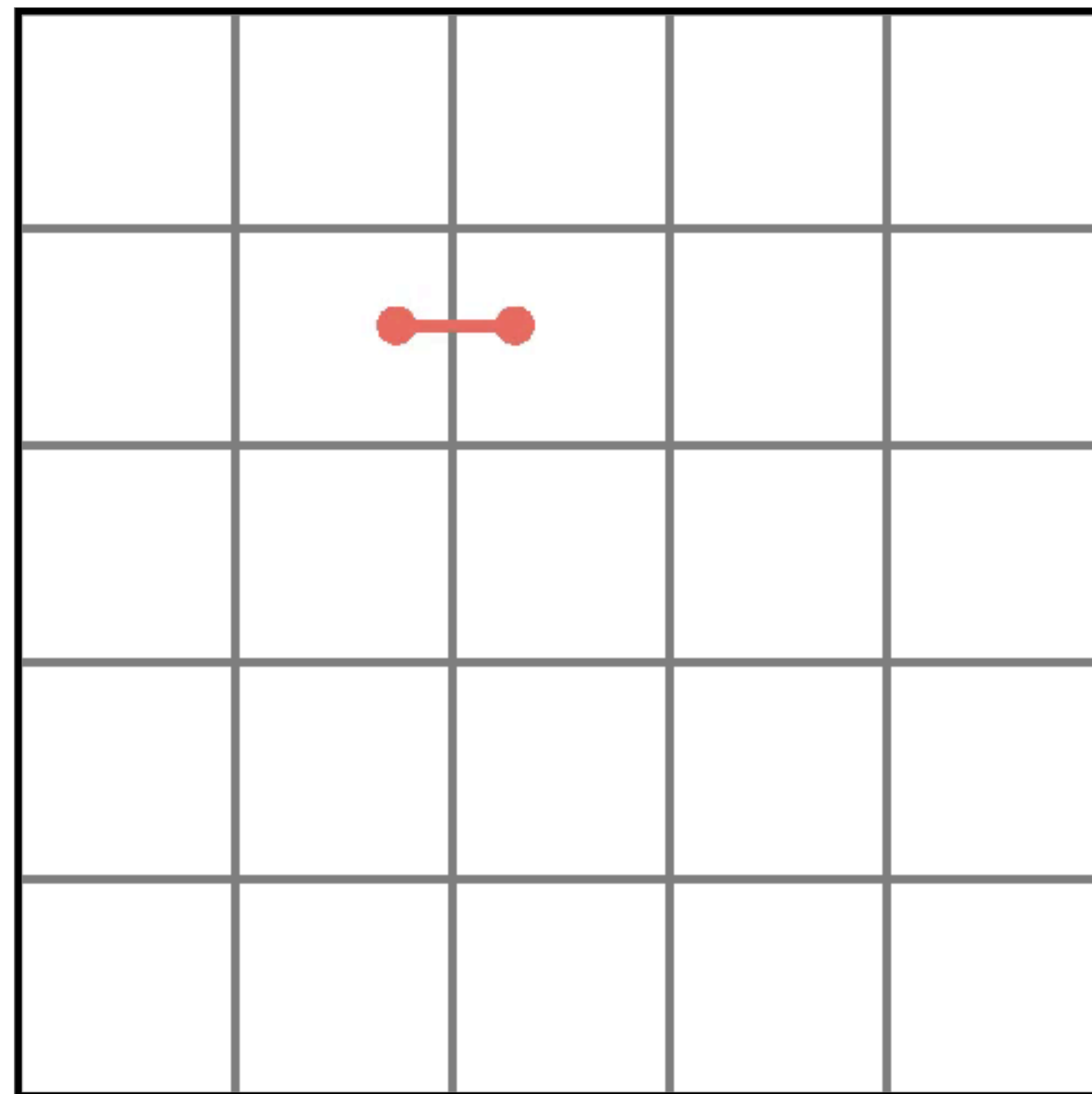
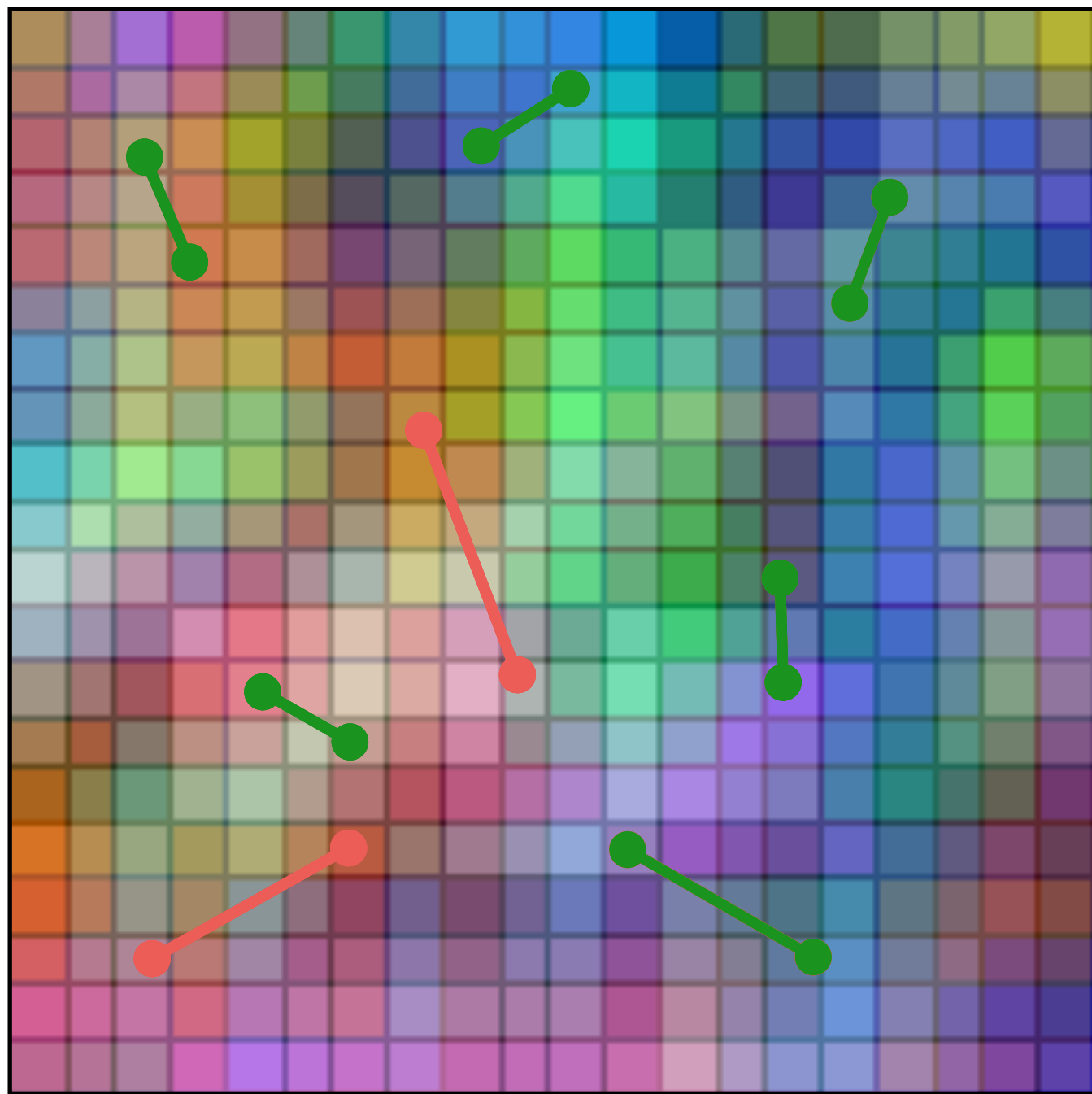
Multi-Segmentation



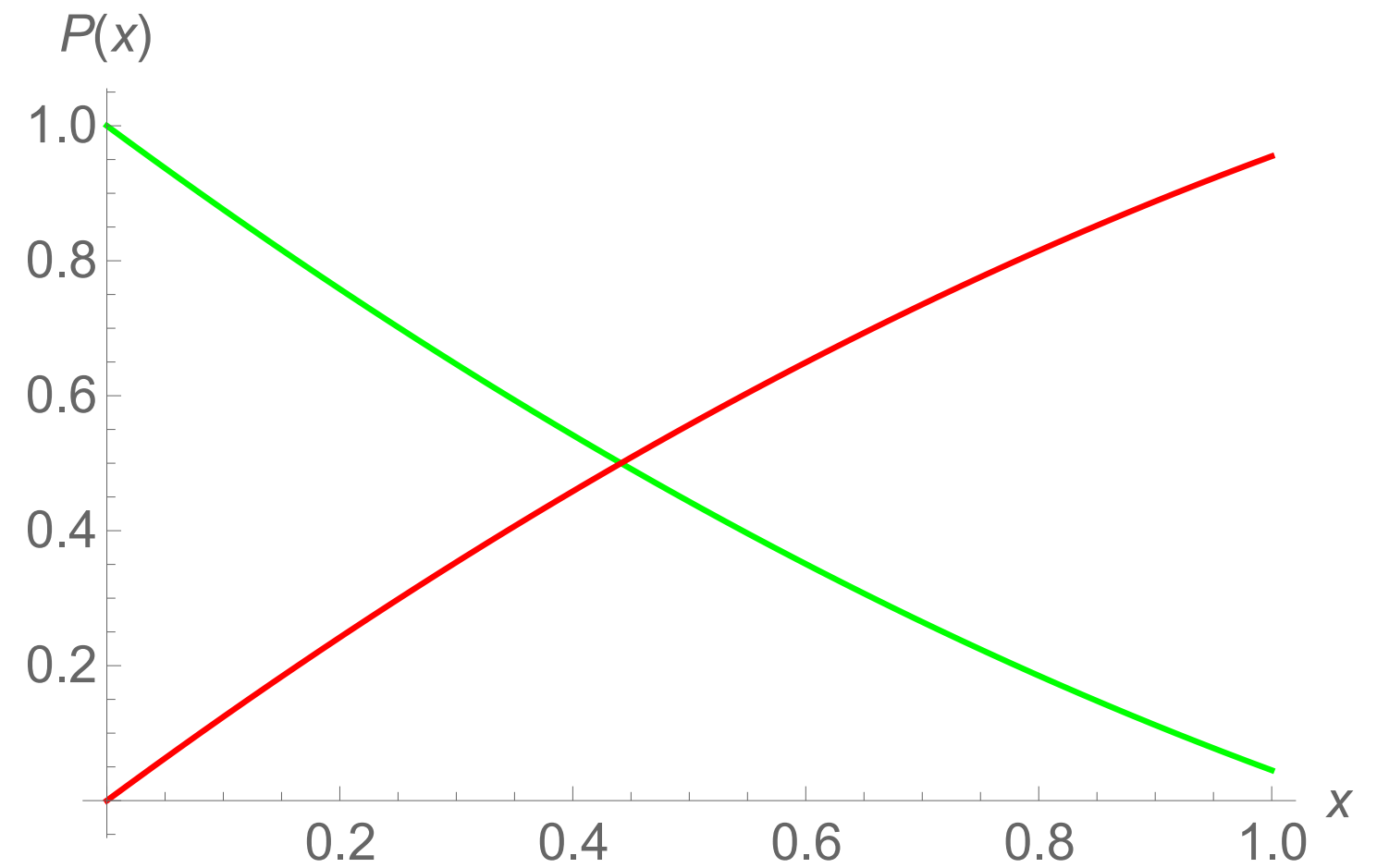
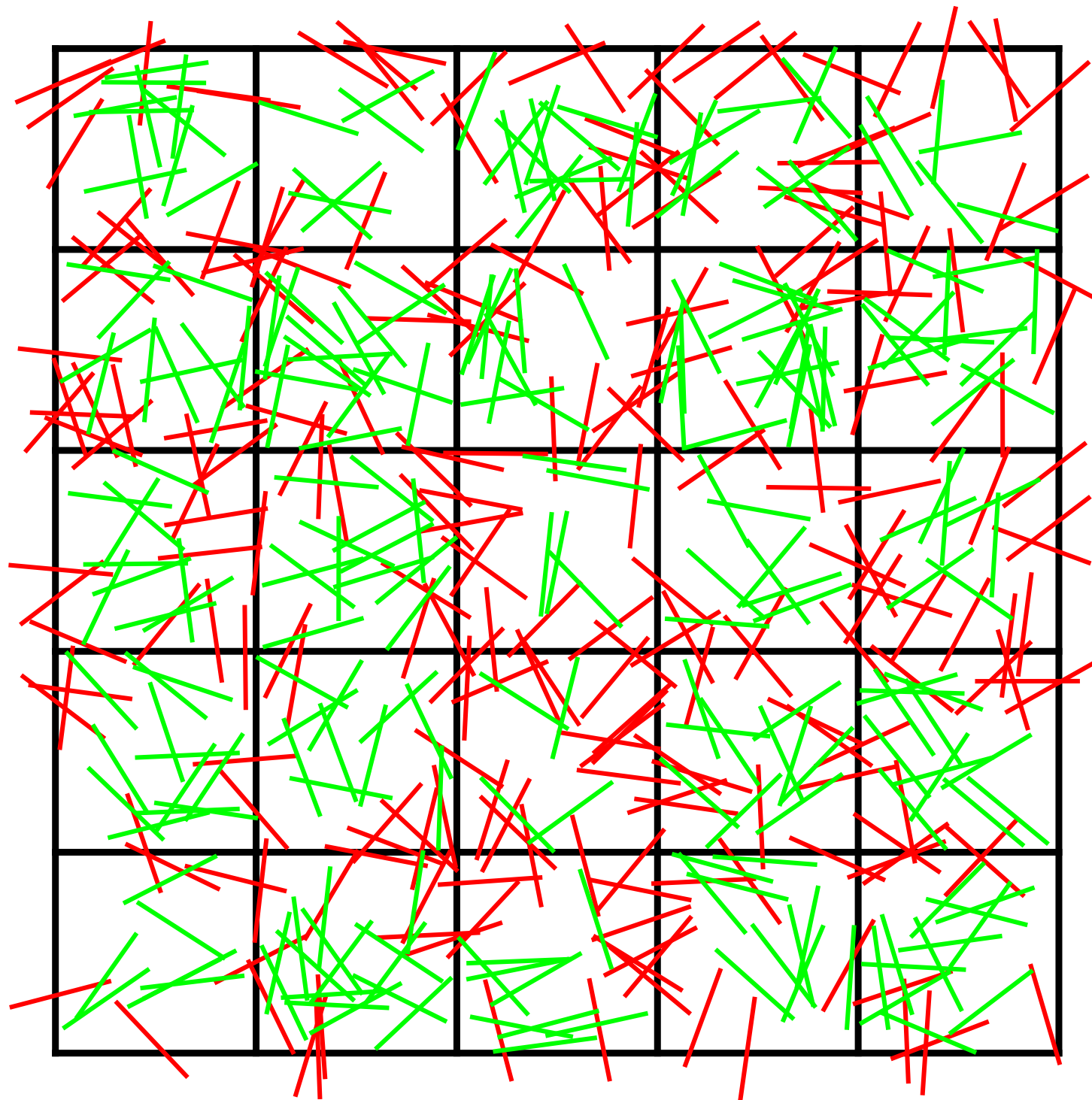
+



Multiple Segmentation

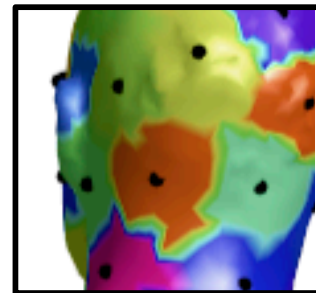
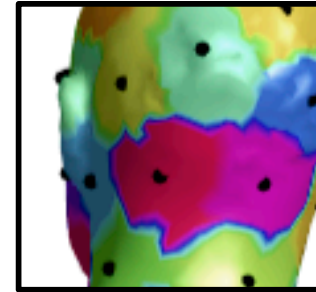
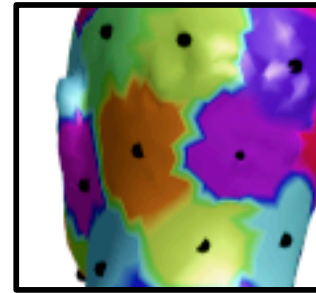


Buffon-Laplace Needle Problem (18th Century)



Distance Preserving Learning

500 classes

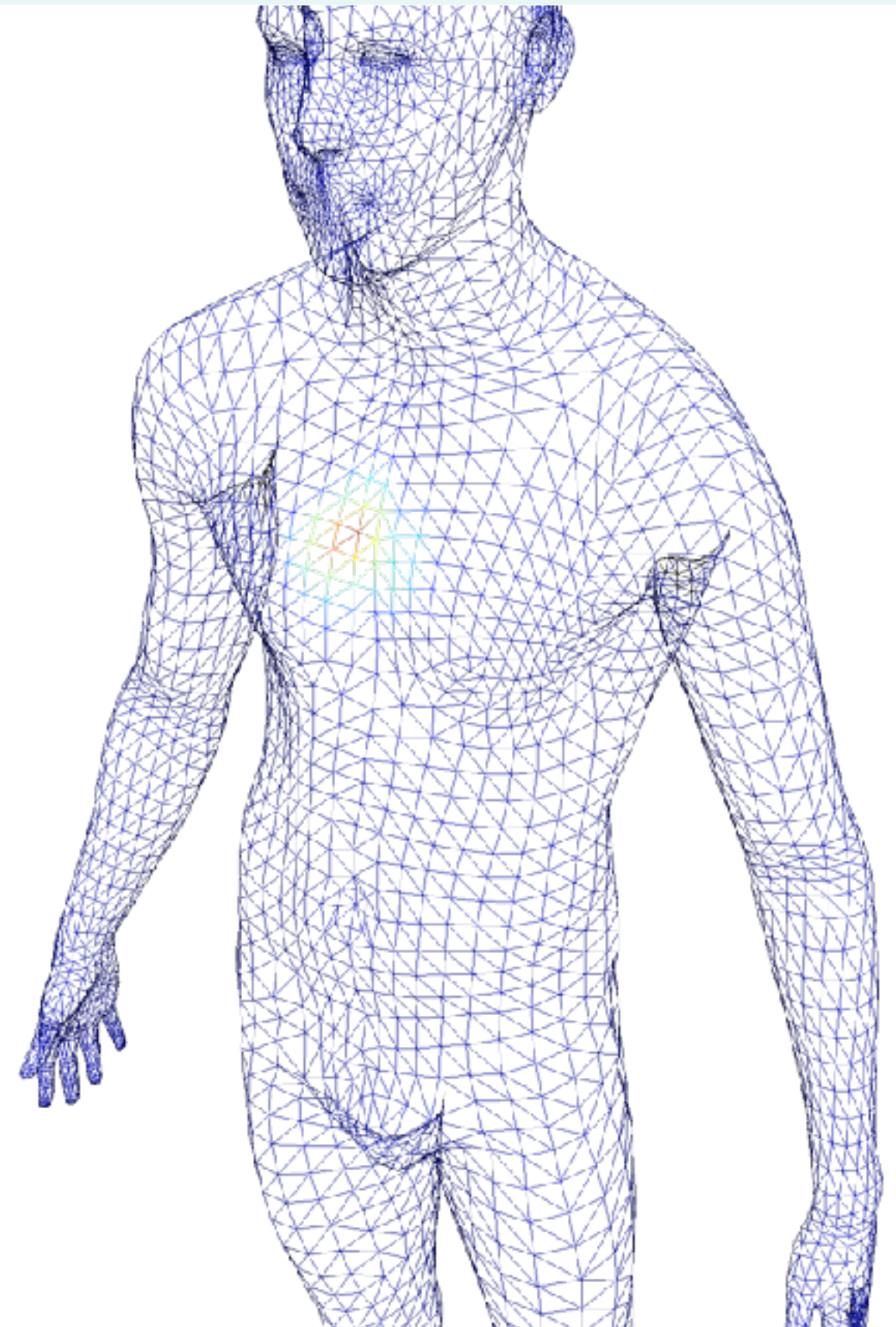
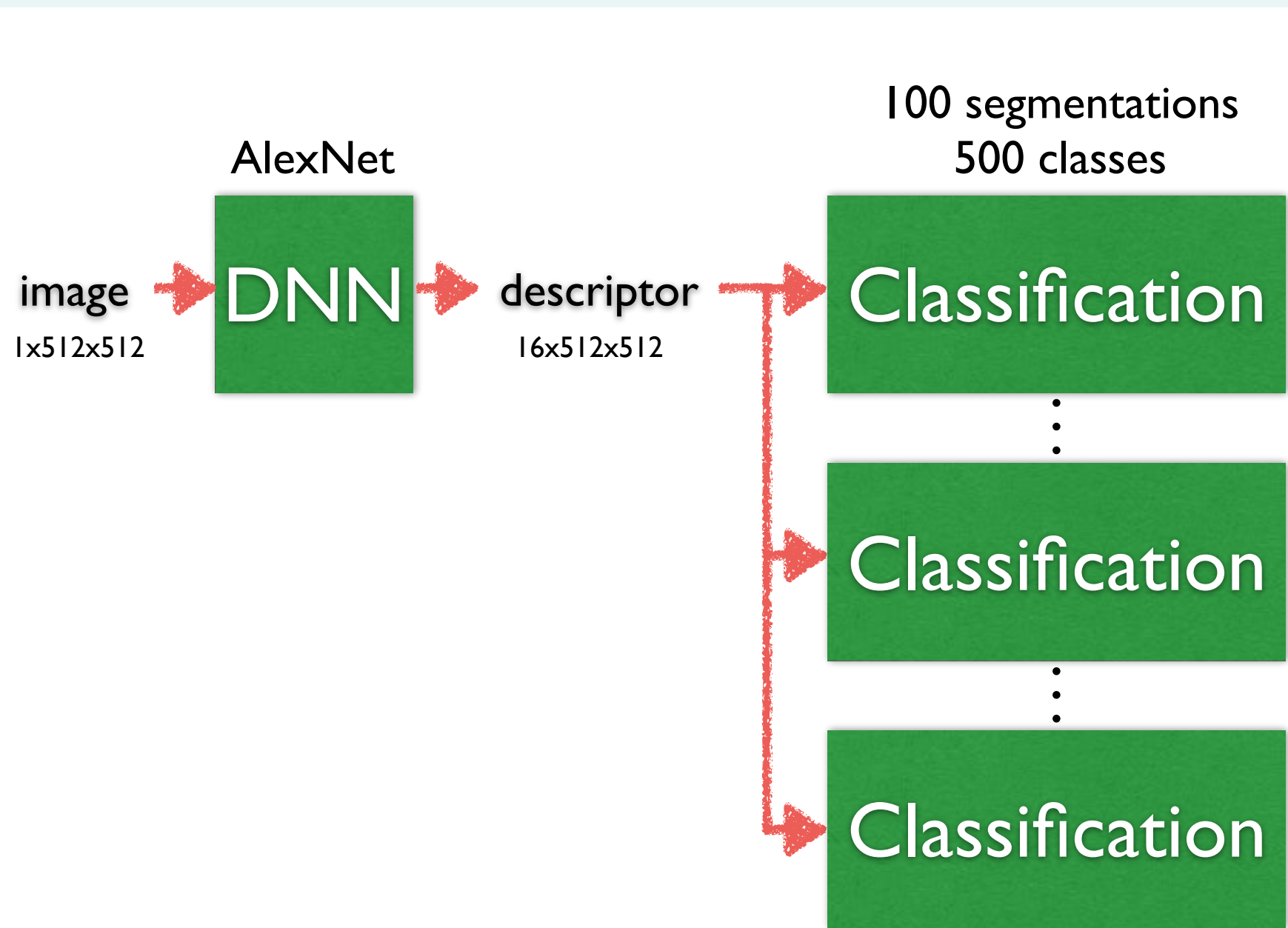


⋮

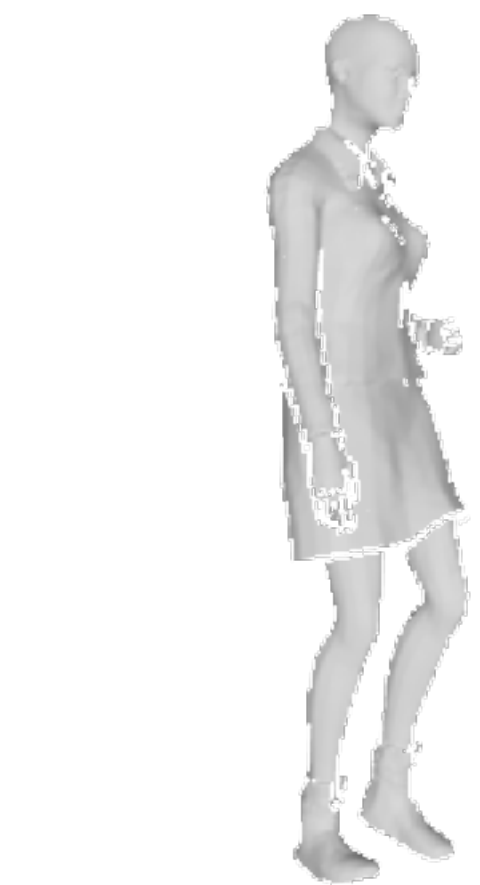
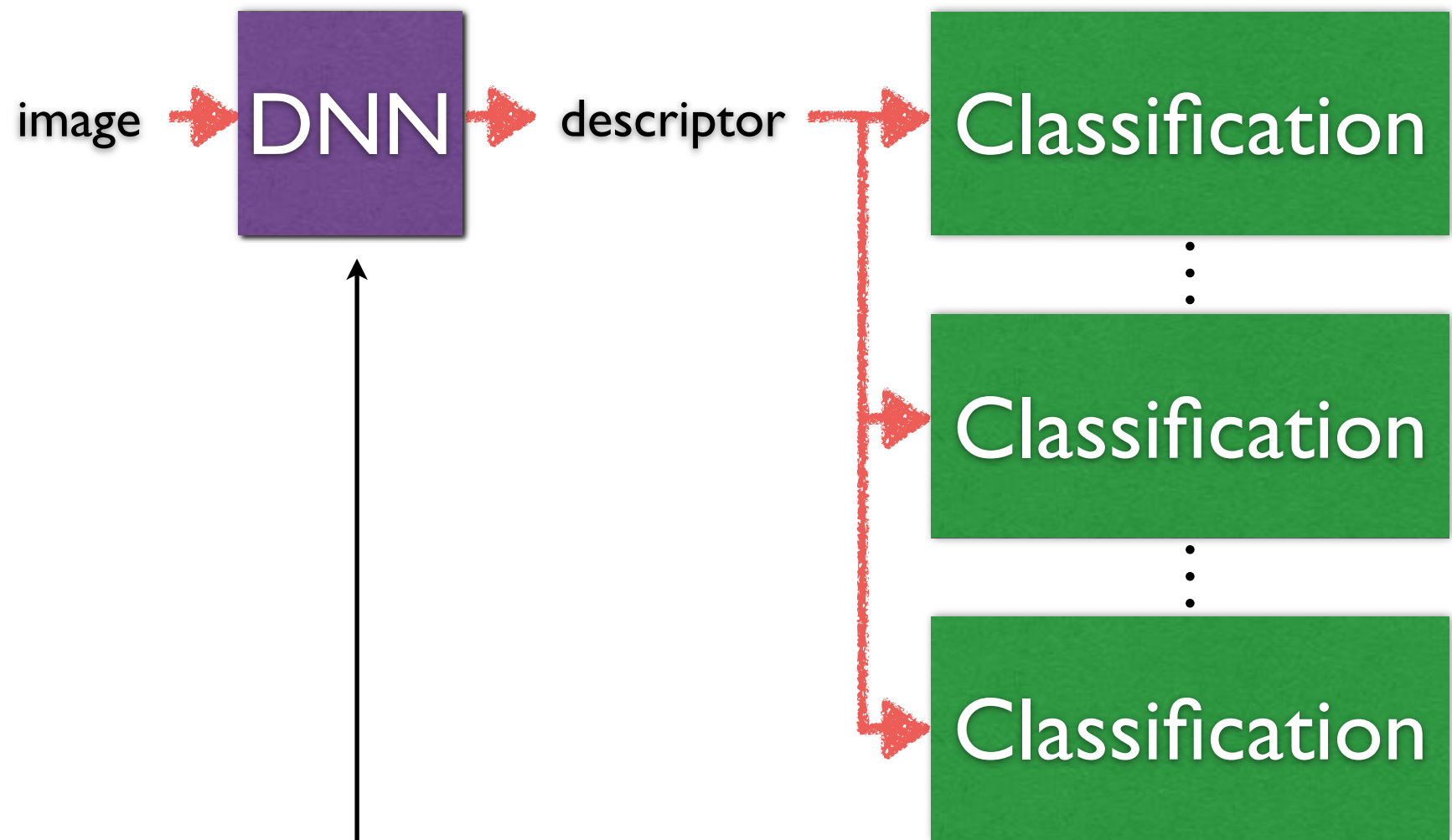
100 random
segmentations



Distance Preserving Learning



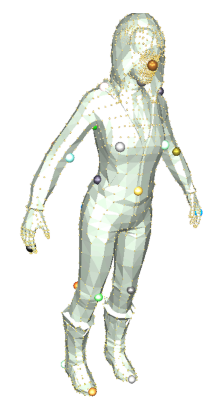
Variation on Clothing



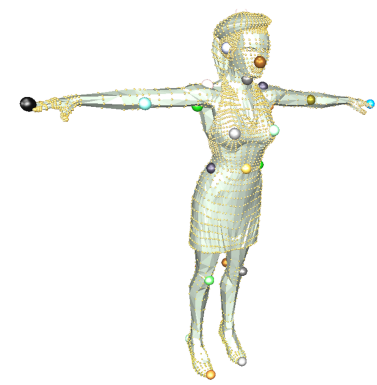
SCAPE



MIT



Yobi3D



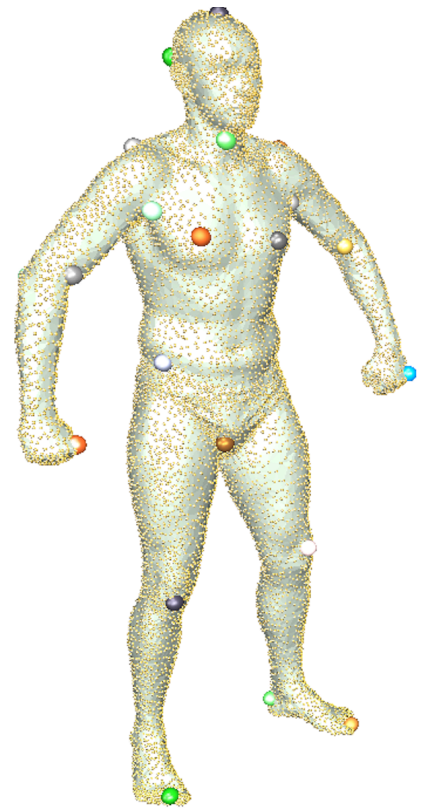
Yobi3D



Yobi3D

Training Data

Shape & Pose

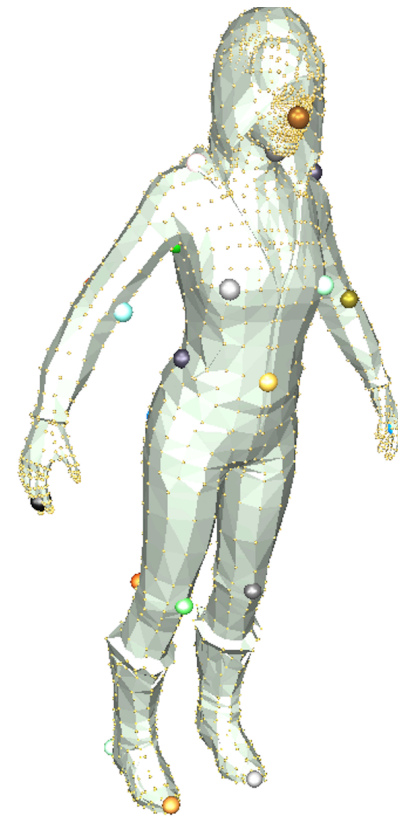


SCAPE

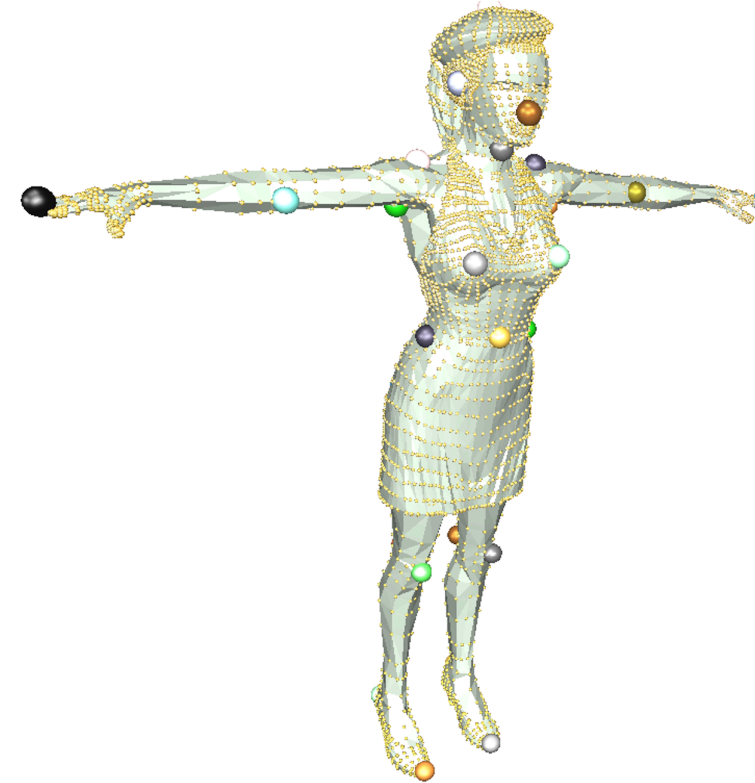


MIT

Clothing



Yobi3D

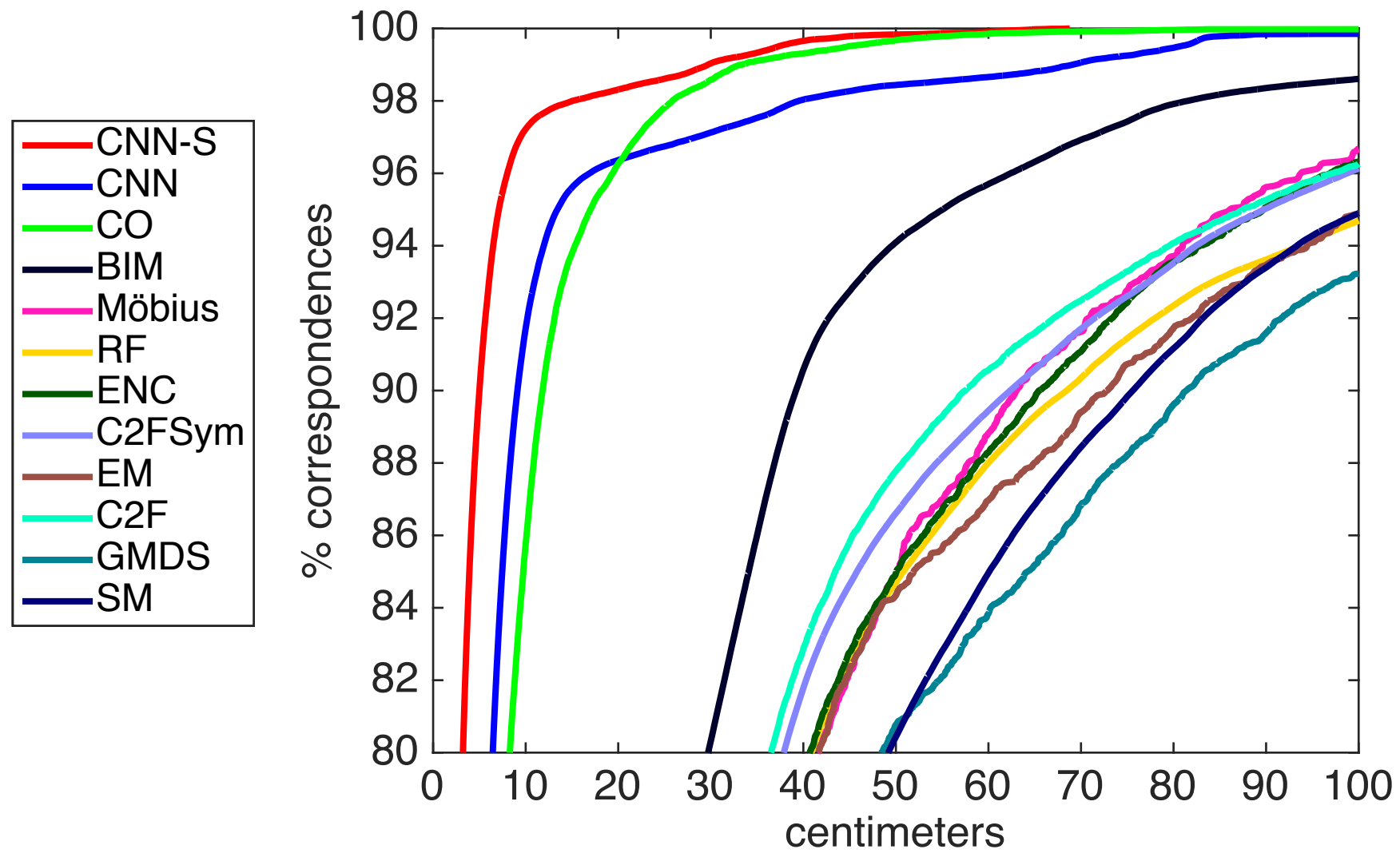


Yobi3D



Yobi3D

Evaluation

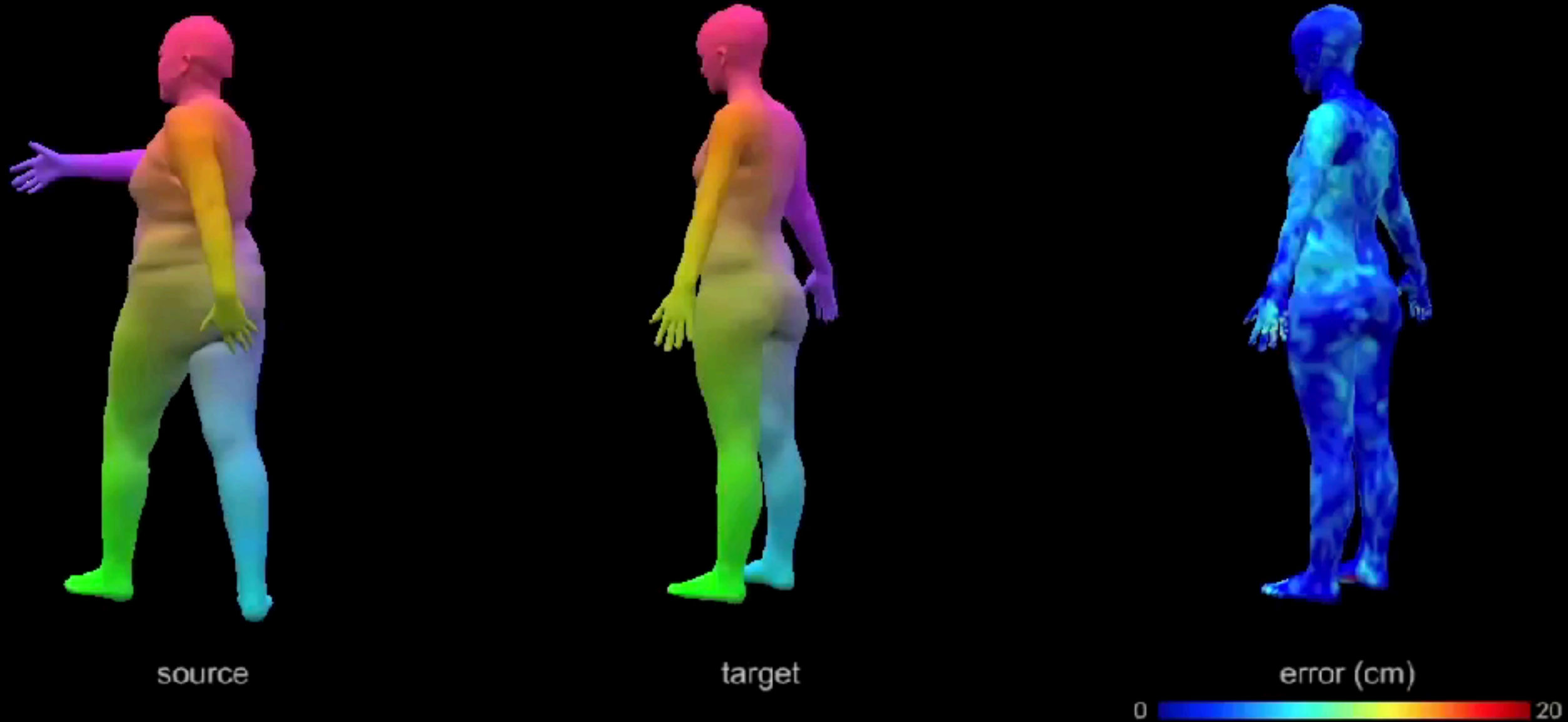


FAUST dataset

Results

Results: Static Shapes

full-to-full correspondences (synthetic data and naked)



Results: Static Shapes

full-to-partial correspondences (real data and clothed)

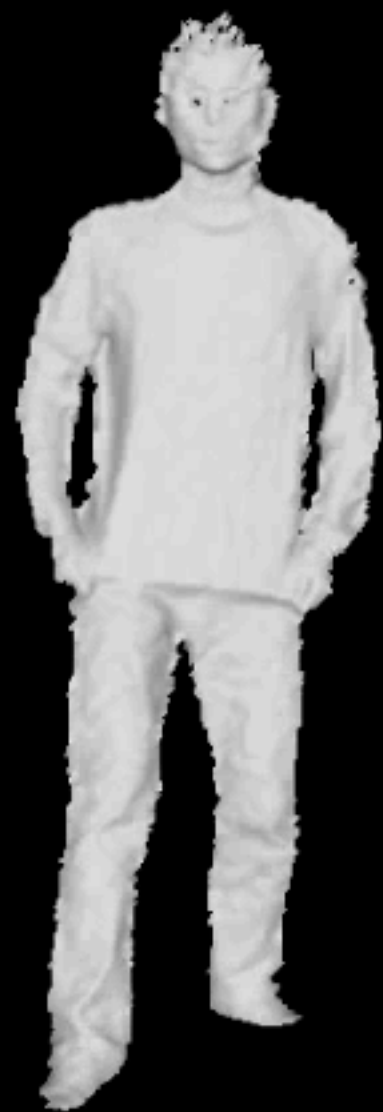


source



target

Results: Dynamic Shapes



input scans



correspondences (per frame)

Results: Dynamic Shape Reconstruction

dynamic correspondences (side view)



input scans

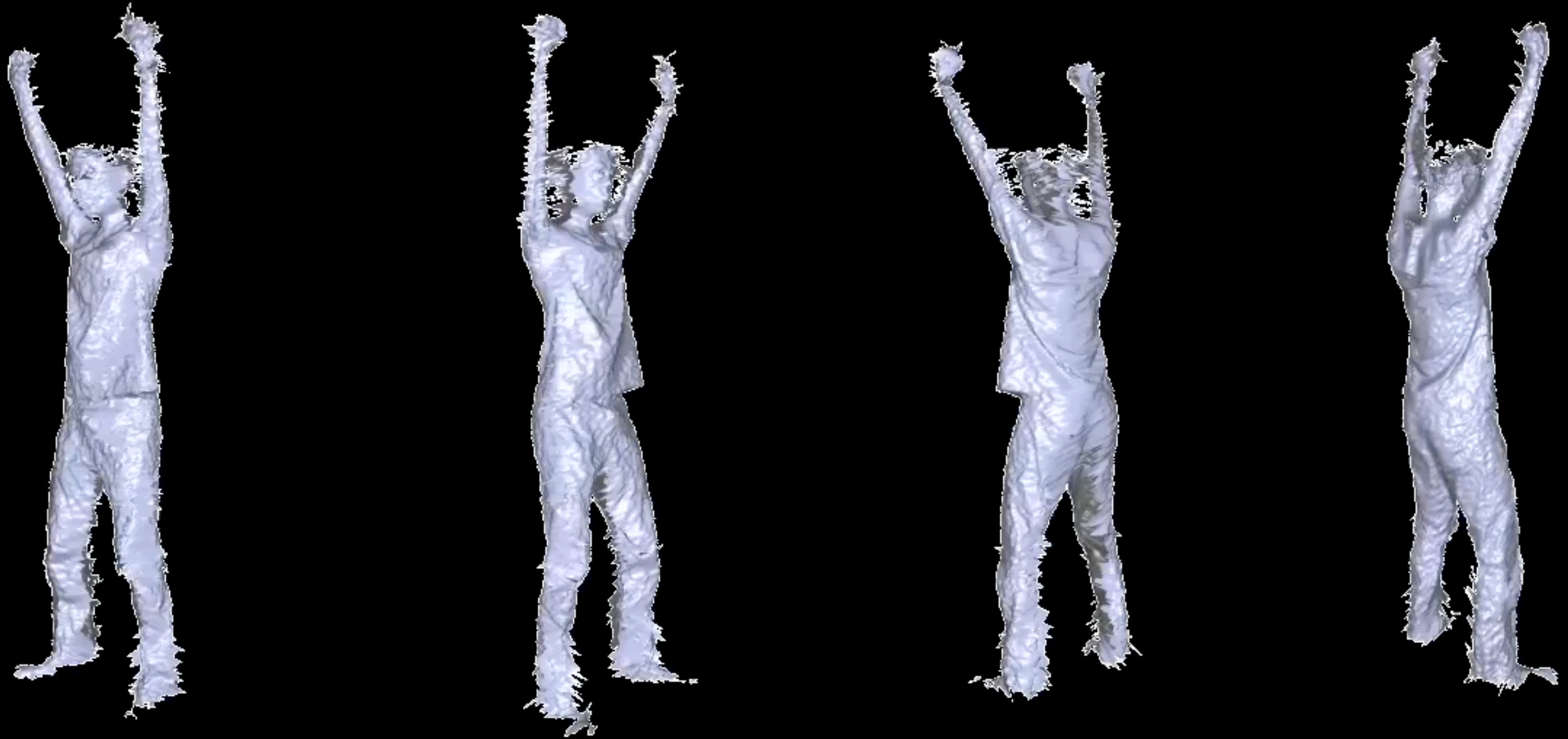


correspondences (per frame)



reconstruction and input scans

4 Stationary Kinects



Dense Correspondences



Applications

Low Cost Capture & Moving Target





output scan alignment



output textured reconstruction

Filtering and Texture Reconstruction



denoised
mesh



dense
correspondences

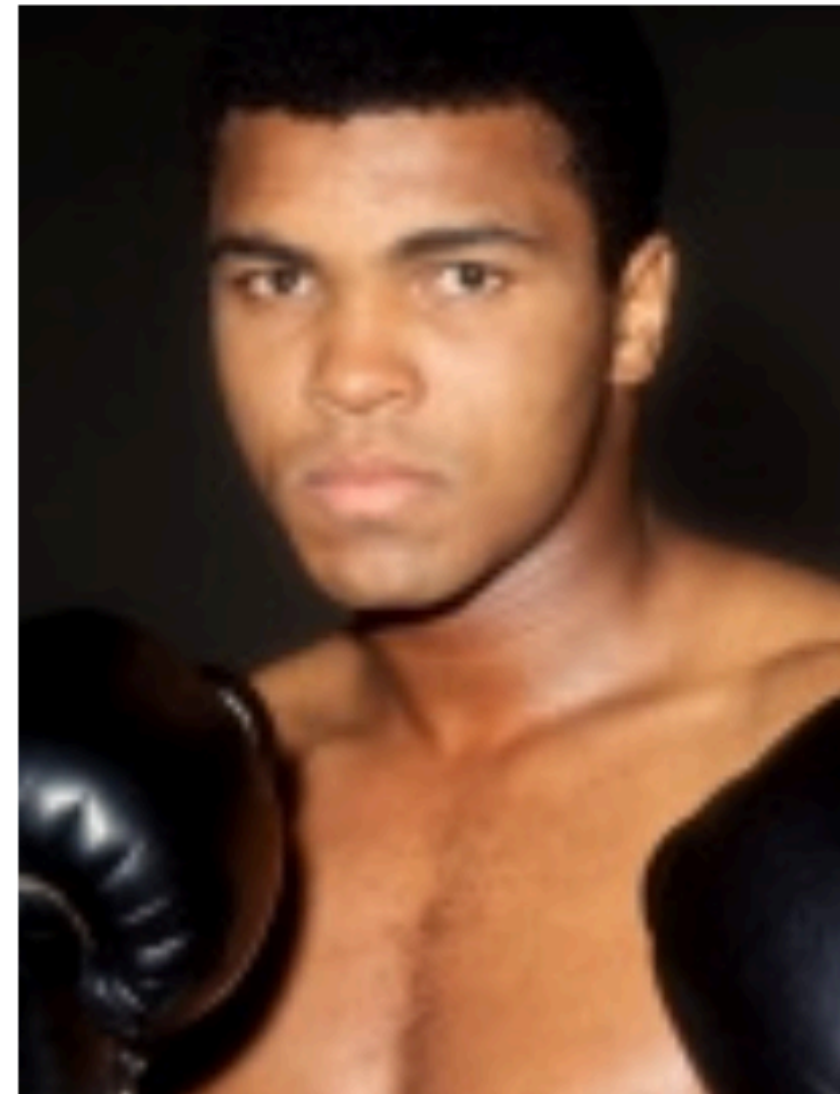


textured
mesh reconstruction

Application

Photorealistic Texture Synthesis

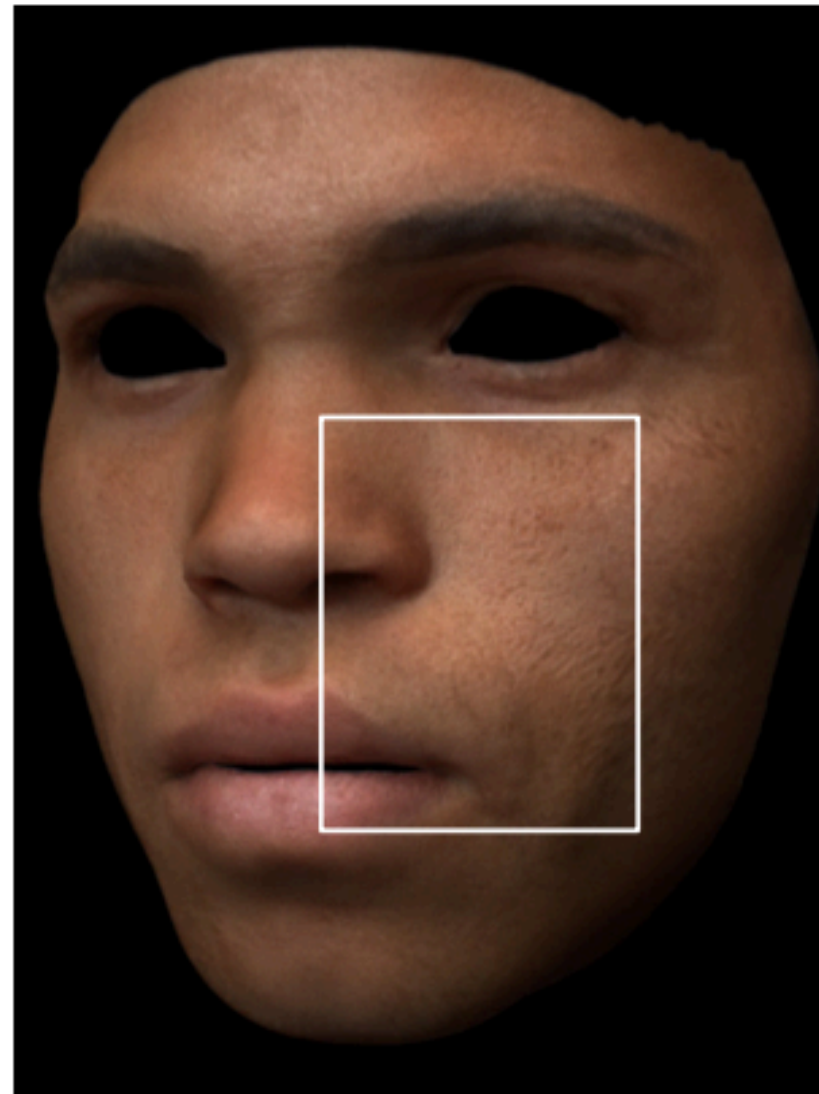
Photo-Realistic Faces Using Deep Learning



input picture



output albedo map



rendering

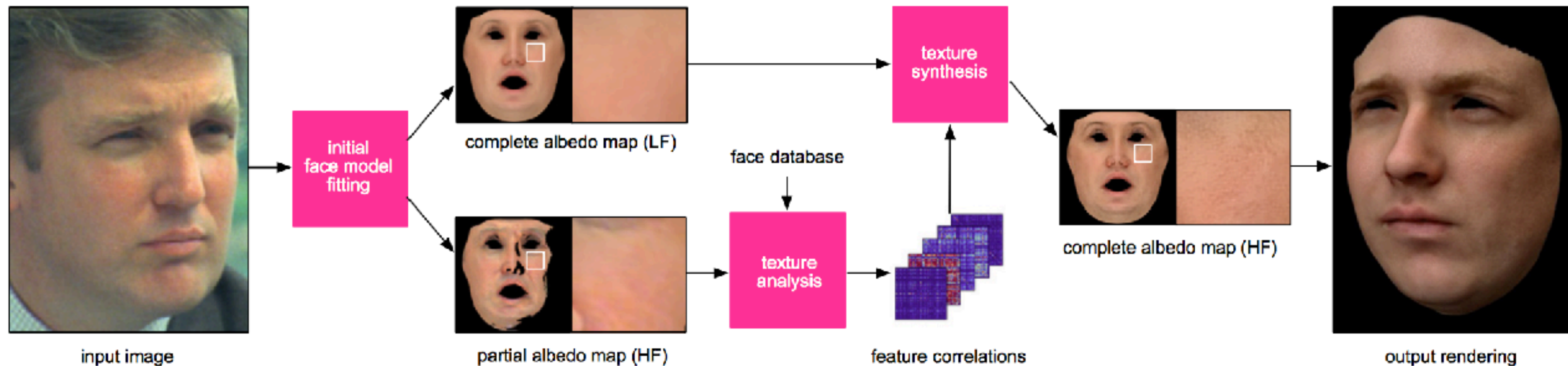


rendering (zoom)

Inspiration: Style Transfer (Gatys et al. 2016)



Deep CNN-based Synthesis Approach



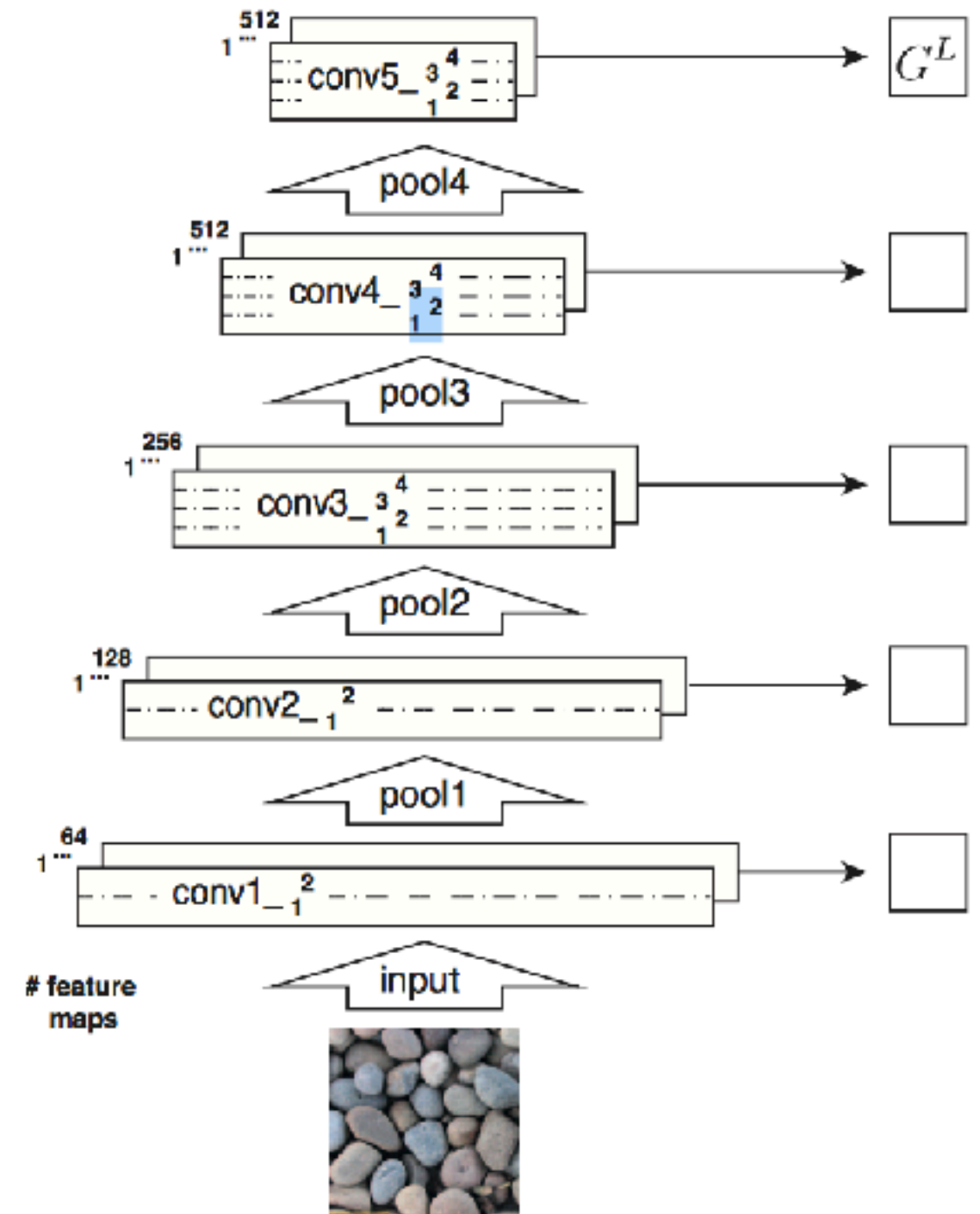
Feature Correlations (Gatys et al. 2015)

$$G^l(I) = \frac{1}{M_l} F^l(I) (F^l(I))^T \in \mathbf{R}^{N_l \times N_l}$$

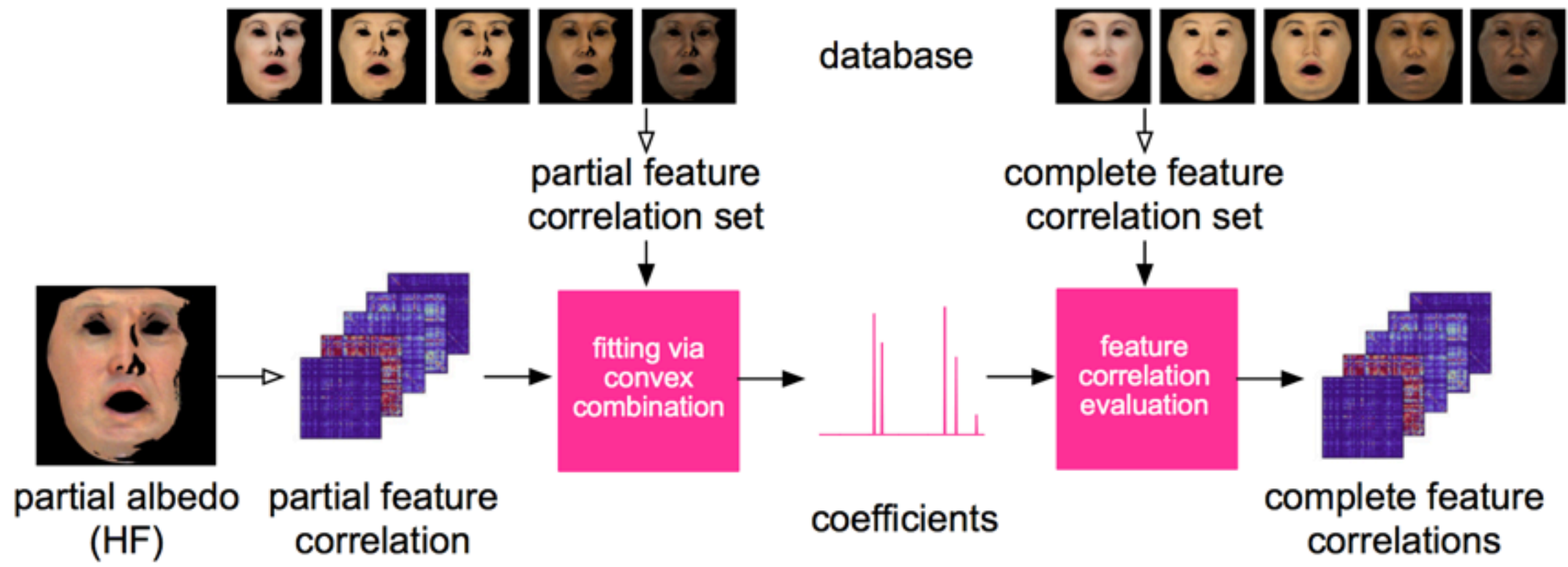
Feature correlation

$$F^l(I) \in \mathbf{R}^{N_l \times M_l}$$

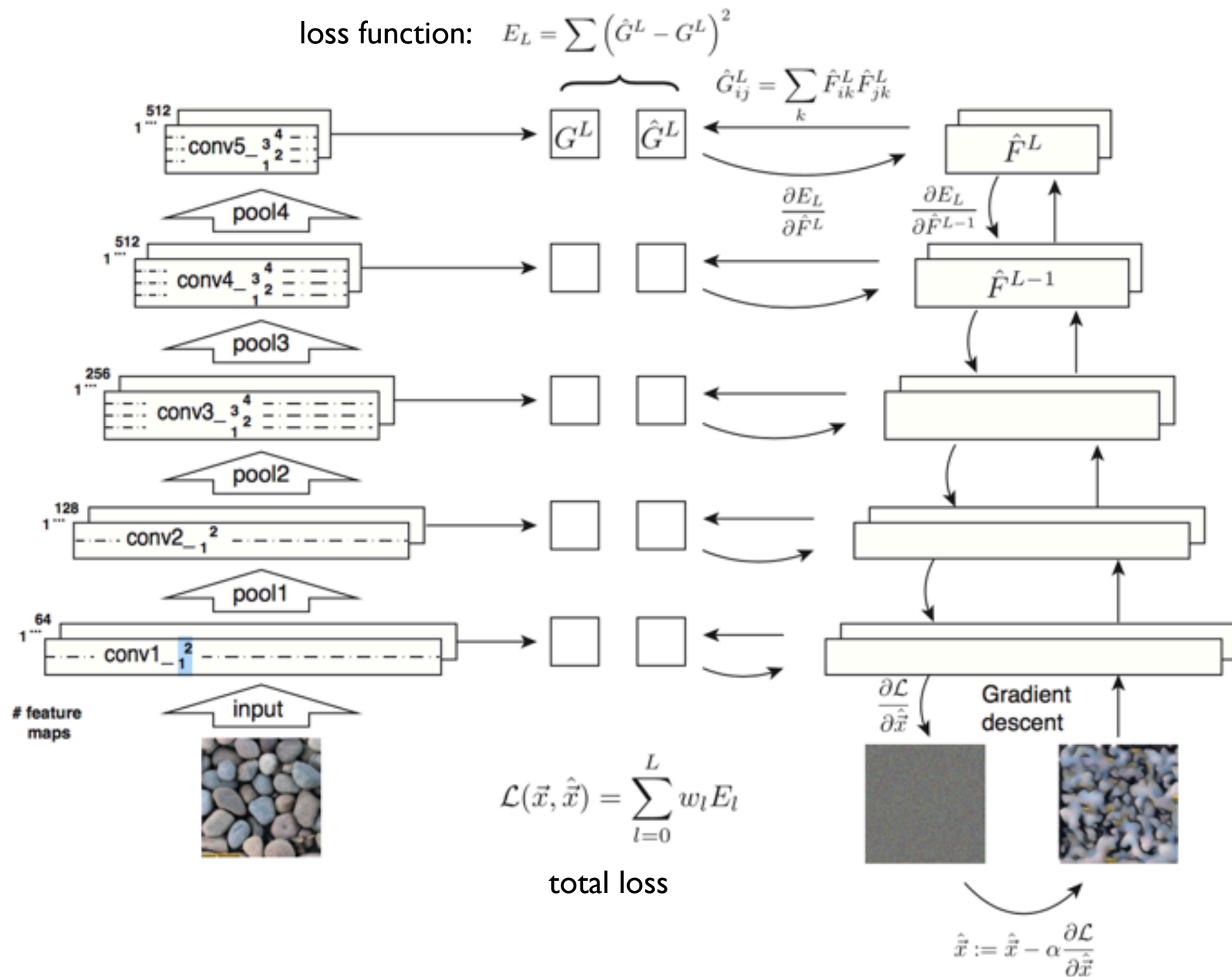
Feature response



Texture Analysis



Texture Synthesis (Gatys et al. 2015)



Texture Synthesis (Saito et al. 2016)

$$\min_I \sum_{l \in L_F} \left\| F^l(I) - \hat{F}^l(I_0) \right\|_F^2 + \alpha \sum_{l \in L_G} \left\| G^l(I) - \hat{G}^l(I_0) \right\|_F^2$$



input



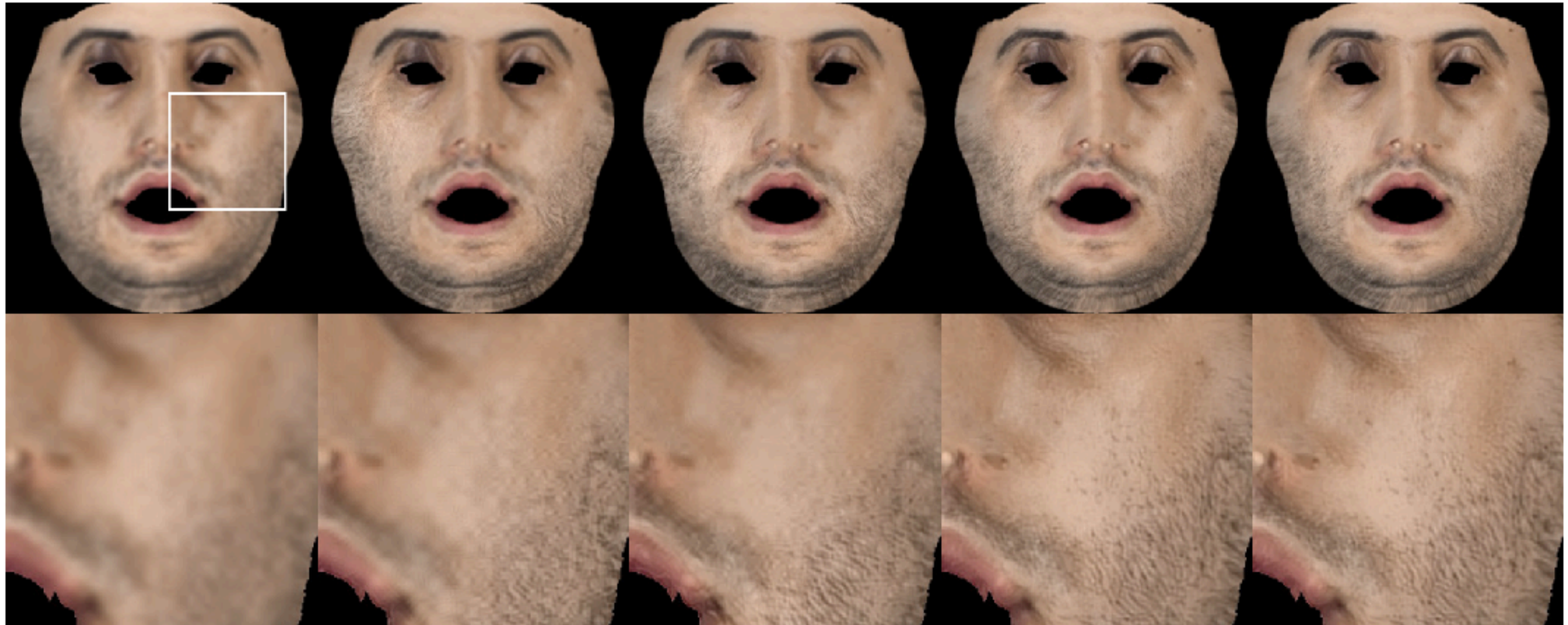
$\alpha = 0$

$\alpha = 2$

$\alpha = 20$

$\alpha = 2000$

Different Number of Mid-Layers



1 layer

2 layers

3 layers

4 layers

5 layers

Detail Preservation via Convex Combination



input

visible
texture

unconstrained
least square

convex
constraint

Consistent Reconstruction from Different Views



input image



albedo map



input image



albedo map

Comparison



ours



Light Stage



PCA



input 2D image



output textured 3D face (AFW)

Thanks!