

Neural Parts: Learning Expressive 3D Shape Abstractions with Invertible Neural Networks

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https://paschalidou.github.io/neural_parts



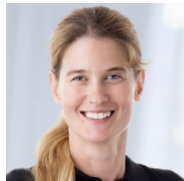
Joint work with



Angelos Katharopoulos

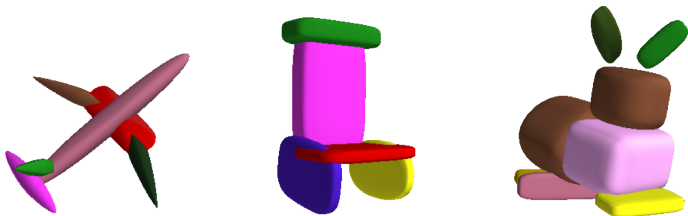


Andreas Geiger



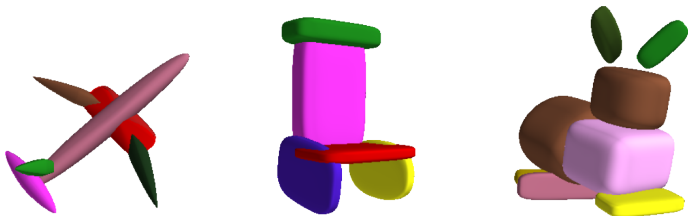
Sanja Fidler

3D Geometric Primitives: Why do we care?



Primitive-based Representations:

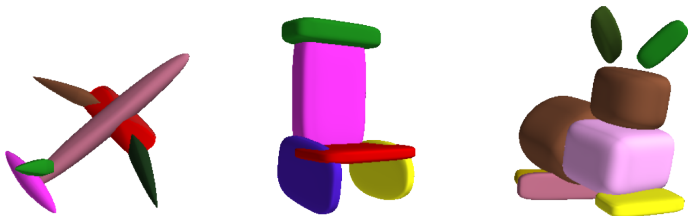
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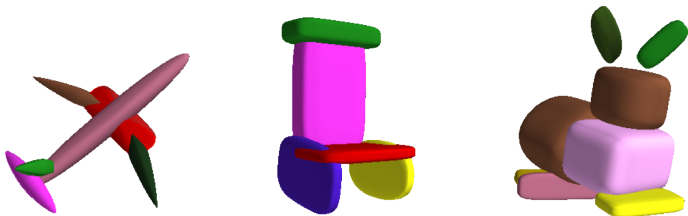
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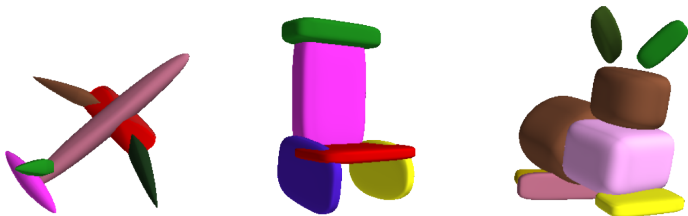
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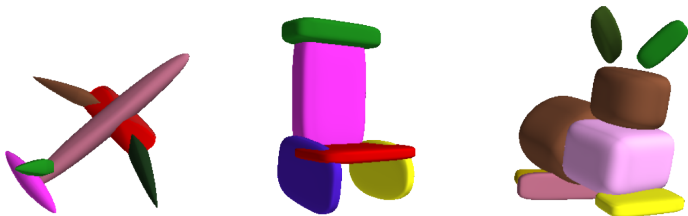
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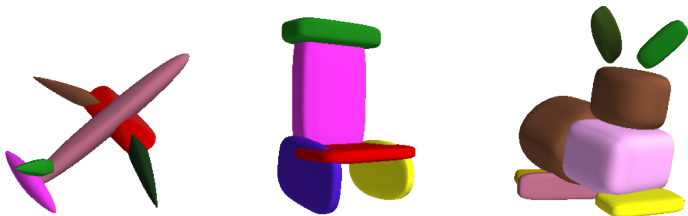
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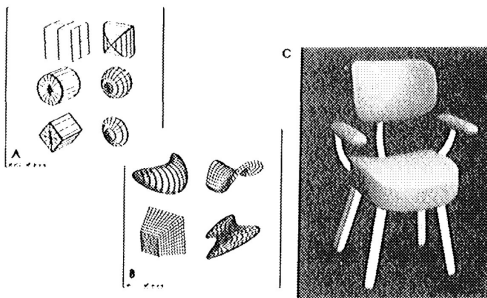
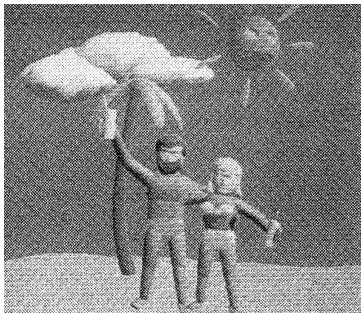
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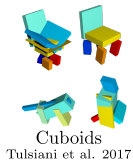
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 - ▶ What is really a semantic part?

1986: Pentland's Superquadrics

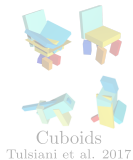


- 1 superquadric can be represented with 11 parameters
- Scene on the left **constructed with 100 primitives** required less than 1000 bytes!
- Early fitting-based approaches did not work robustly

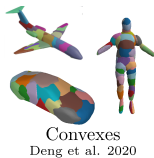
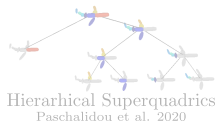
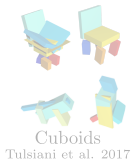
Unsupervised Primitive-based Representations



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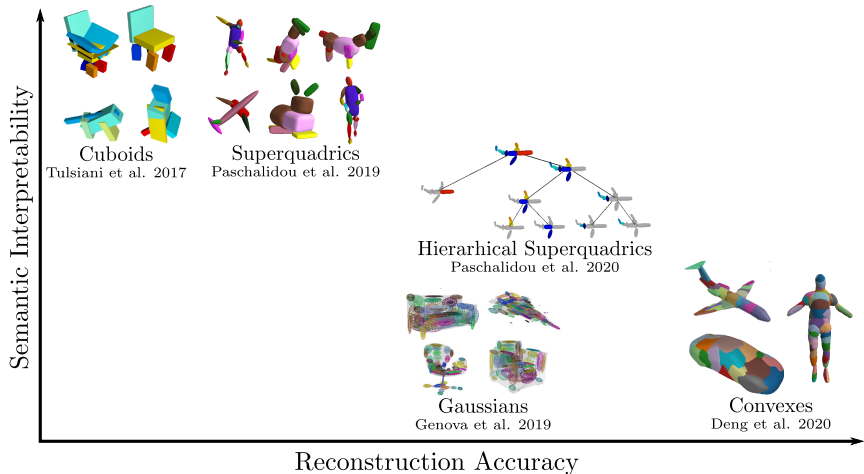


Unsupervised Primitive-based Representations



There exists a **trade-off** between the **number of primitives** and the **reconstruction quality** in primitive-based representations.

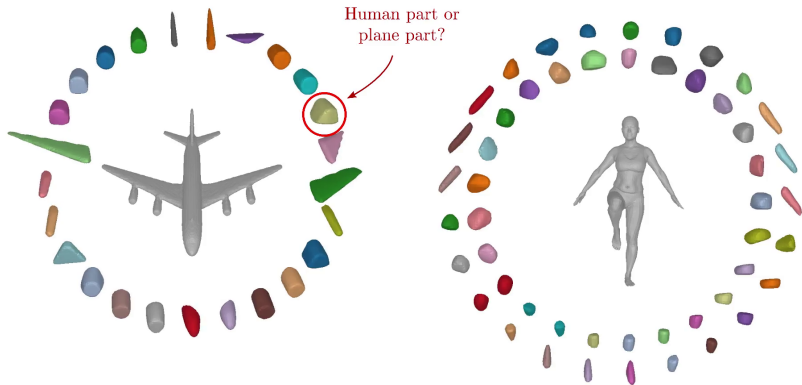
Primitive Arena



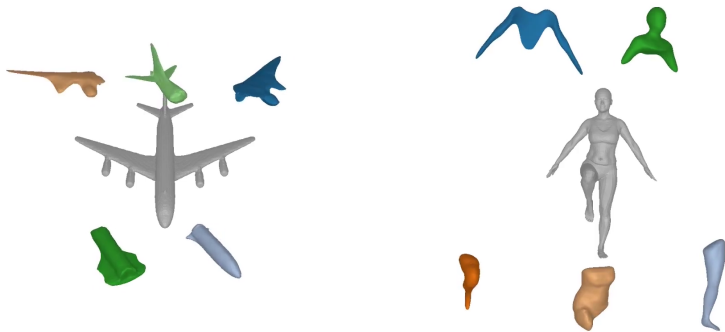
Simple parts require a large number of parts for accurate reconstructions.



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Neural Parts yield accurate and semantic reconstructions using an order of magnitude less parts.



Primitive-based Learning

Input Image



Primitive
Parameters

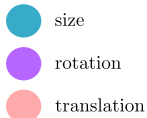


Primitive-based Learning

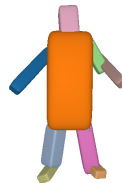
Input Image



Primitive
Parameters



Cuboids



Primitive-based Learning

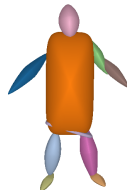
Input Image



Primitive
Parameters



Superquadrics

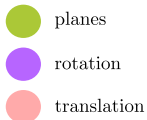


Primitive-based Learning

Input Image



Primitive
Parameters



Convexes

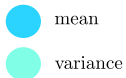


Primitive-based Learning

Input Image



Primitive
Parameters



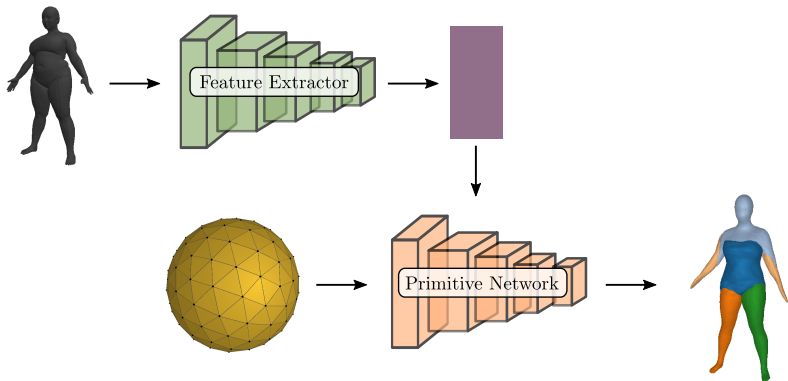
Structured Implicit
Functions



Primitive-based Learning

Input Image

Latent Vector



Homeomorphism

A **homeomorphism** is a **continuous map** between two topological spaces Y and X that preserves all topological properties. In our setup, a homeomorphism $\phi_{\theta} : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ is

$$\mathbf{x} = \phi_{\theta}(\mathbf{y}) \text{ and } \mathbf{y} = \phi_{\theta}^{-1}(\mathbf{x})$$

where \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} are 3D points in X and Y and $\phi_{\theta} : Y \rightarrow X$, $\phi_{\theta}^{-1} : X \rightarrow Y$ are continuous bijections.



System Overview

Input Image



Target Object

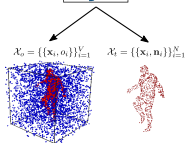


System Overview

Input Image

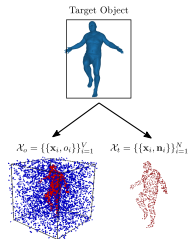
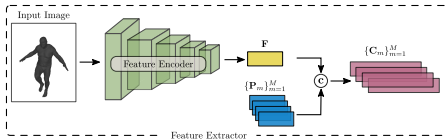


Target Object



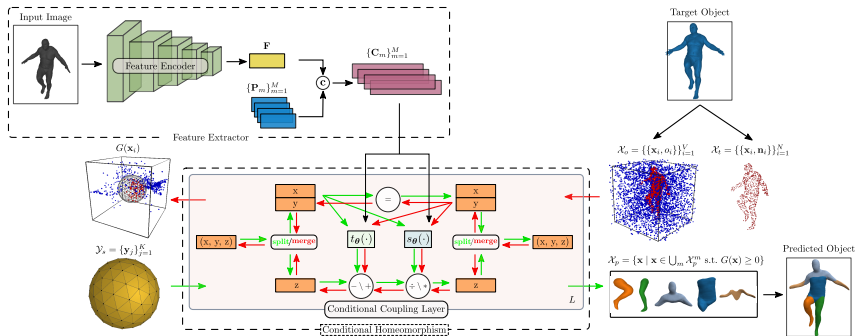
- Our **supervision** comes from a watertight mesh of the target object parametrized as **surface samples** \mathcal{X}_t and a set of **occupancy pairs** \mathcal{X}_o .

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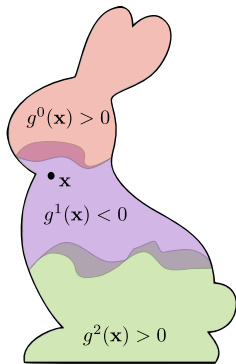
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- The **feature extractor** maps the input image into a **per-primitive shape embedding**.
- The **conditional homeomorphism** deforms a sphere into M primitives and vice-versa.

Implicit and Explicit Representation of Predicted Shape

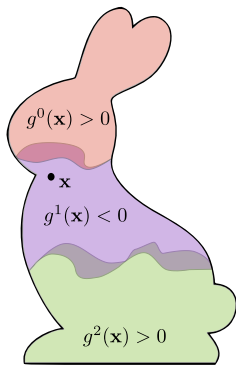


Implicit Representation:

$$G(\mathbf{x}) = \min_{m \in 0 \dots M} g^m(\mathbf{x})$$

$$g^m(\mathbf{x}) = \|\phi_{\theta}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{C}_m)\|_2 - r, \forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

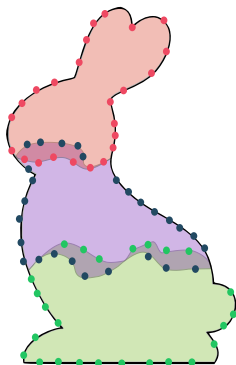
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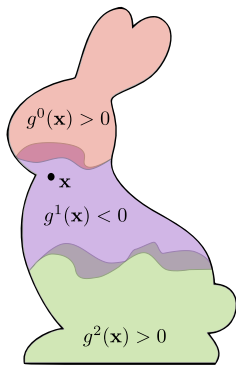


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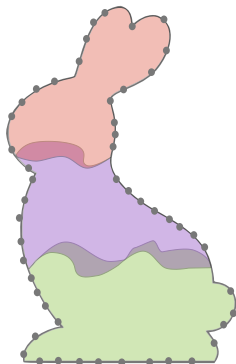
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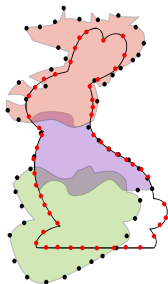


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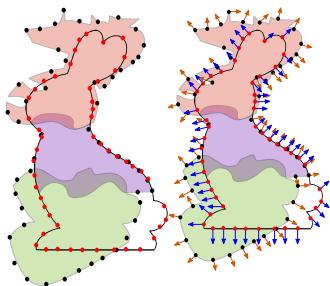
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Loss Functions



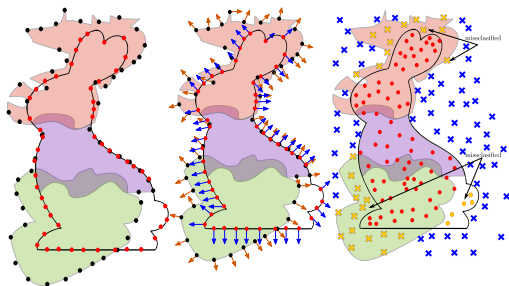
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Loss Functions



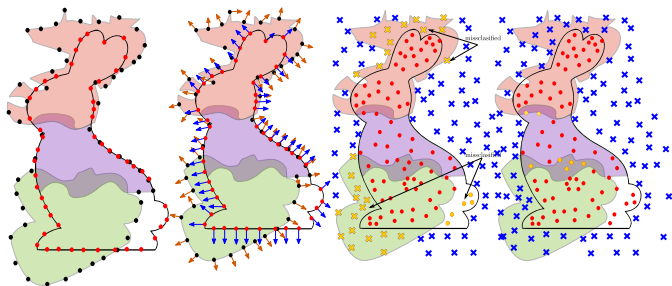
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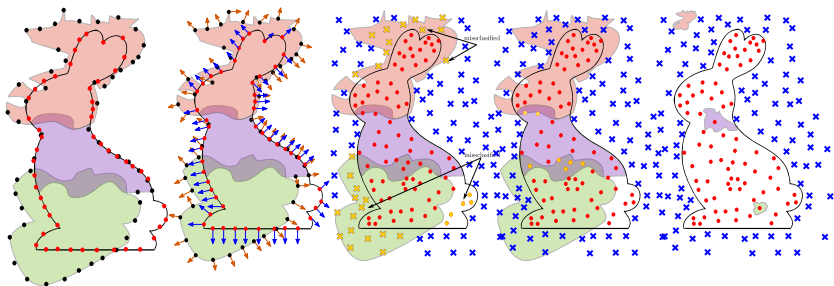
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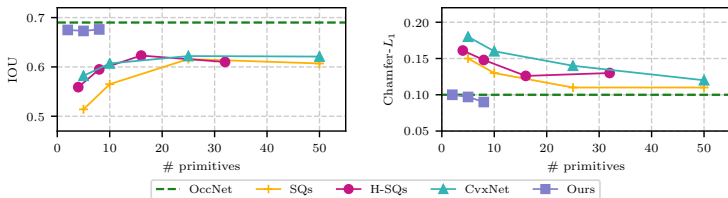


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- **Coverage Loss:** **Prevent** degenerate primitive arrangements.

How well does it work?

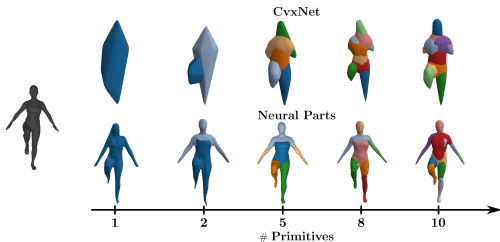
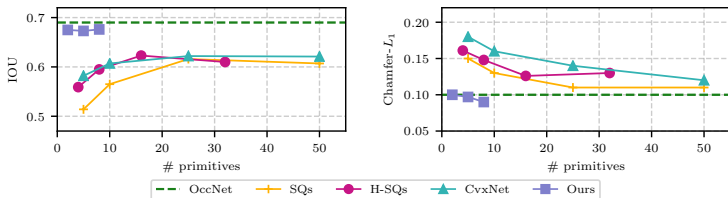
Representation Power of Primitive-based Representations

Neural Parts decouple the reconstruction quality from the number of parts.

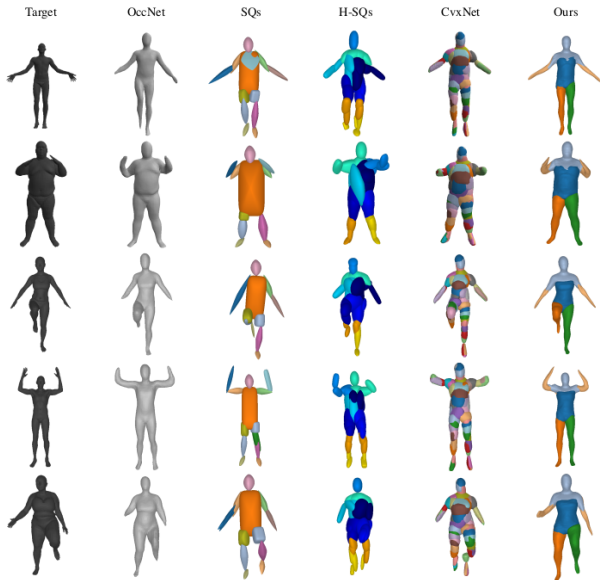


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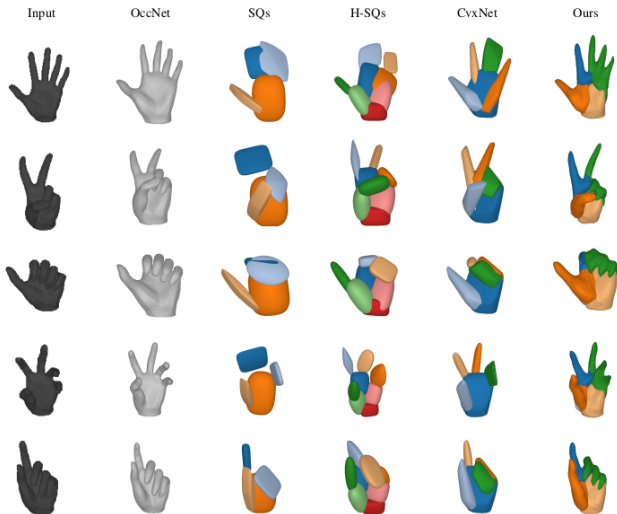
Single-view 3D Reconstruction on D-FAUST



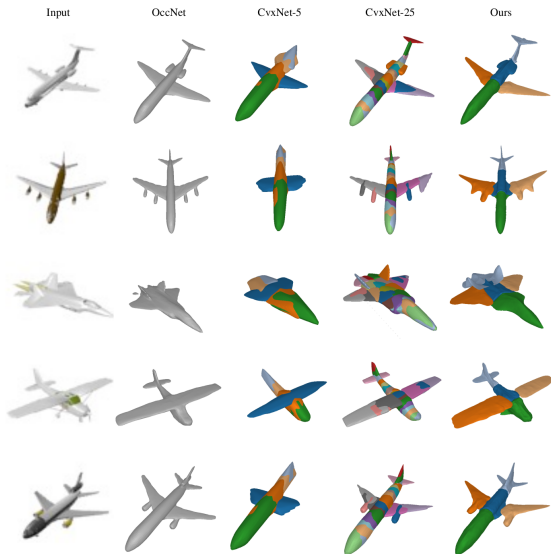
Semantic Consistency



Single-view 3D Reconstruction on FreiHAND



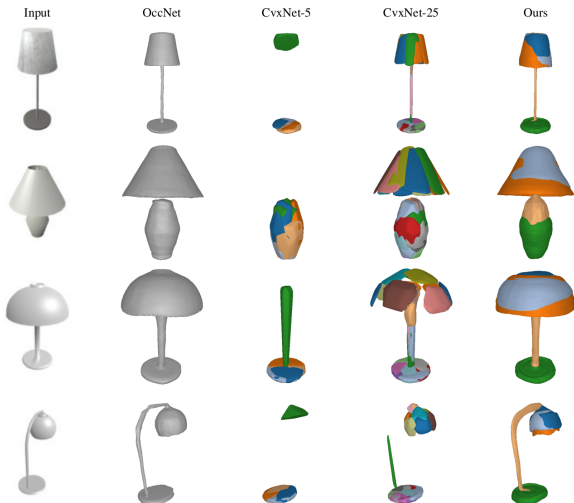
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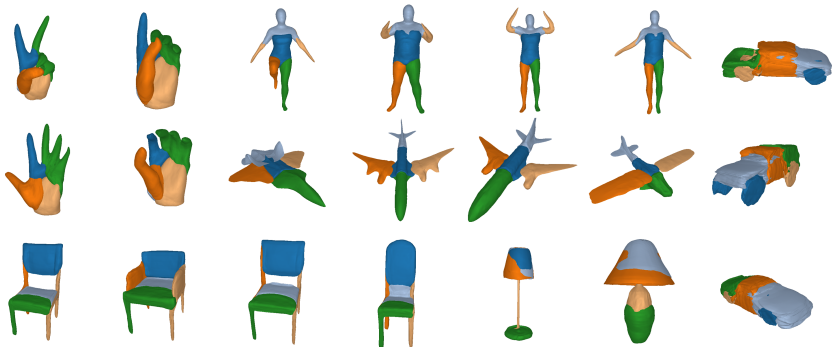
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 - ▶ Similar to all primitive-based representations, the reconstructed parts are **spatially consistent without necessarily being semantic**.

Thank you for your attention!



https://paschalidou.github.io/neural_parts