初步思路: 3D mesh→ mesh decomposition为大量super-patch→ 两两merge形成hierarchical segmentation

# 1 super-patch

对应2D image的superpixel,3D mesh decomposition的算法有很多,但是能够得到源代码的工作几乎没有。不过,受到近年来比较受欢迎的SLIC superpixel算法[1]的启发,根据[4]的工作,我们提出一个利用K-means的super-patch算法。对于任意一个triangular mesh model,我们将其看作一个graphical model,用G(V,E): 每个节点 $V_i$ 代表一个face,相互连接的节点表示相互相邻的面,每一条Edge上定义 $Distance(V_i,V_j)$ 为两个face的"距离":

$$Distance(V_i, V_j) = a \cdot (1 - cos^2(\alpha)) + b \cdot Phy_Dist(V_i, V_j)$$

其中 $\alpha$ 是两个面之间的dihedral angle, $Phy_Dist(V_i,V_j)$ 是两个面的重心到相邻edge的中点的距离之和。权重a,b保证了这个距离在[0,1]之间。具体的选取由下段描述的training决定。

## 1.1 Training

受Berkeley的segementation dataset[3]的影响,2009年Princeton发布了3D segmentation的benchmark[2],400个model中每个模型都由13位志愿者做出了分割,做为ground truth。任取200个模型作为training set,剩下的其中100个模型作为test set,另外100个模型作为validation set,把training set中的每一对相邻的face提取出来,计算 $((1-cos^2(\alpha)), Phy_Dist(V_i, V_j))$ ,定义 $Distance_{groundtruth}$ 为 $V_i, V_j$ 同属不同segment中的概率(在每个模型中13个ground truth中label不同的概率)。接下来就可以通过一个简单的regression model来将a,b确定。

(Question:由于在training样本中这个概率为0的次数更多一些(因

为boundary上的face毕竟占少数),可能会对learning产生影响,这点如何克服?将训练集中概率为0的点认为地删除一些可以不可以?)

### 1.2 K-means clustering

当distance被定义好后,对于任意模型,每一对相邻的 $(V_i, V_j)$ 之间的distance就可以算出来了。再定义任意两个不相邻的face 之间的距离为

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Distance(V_i, V_j) = min_{V_3 \neq V_1, V_2}(Distance(V_1, V_3) + Distance(V_3, V_2))
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具体在计算的时候可以运用寻找最短路径的Dijkstra算法,接下来就可以开始做clustering了。由于我们定义的距离函数很简单,而且对初始的over-segmentation的精度没有特别严格的要求(仅仅是想让每个3d模型中的patch个数相同),所以我们取k为一个比较大的值。(100? 200? 需要尝试)

- 1: Initialize Cluster centers  $C_k$  by randomly choosing k faces
- 2: Move the cluster centers to other places if it has a neighbor face whose distance to it  $\pm 0.5$

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3: set label l(i) = -1 for each face i
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- 4: set distance  $d(i) = \infty$  for each face i
- 5: set residual error  $E = \infty$
- 6: while E won't change do
- 7: **for** Each cluster center  $C_k$  **do**
- 8: **for** each face i **do**
- 9: compute  $D = Distance(C_k, i)$
- 10: if D < d(i) then
- 11: set d(i) = D
- 12: set l(i) = k
- 13: end if
- 14: end for
- 15: end for

- 16: Compute new cluster centers (move to the most neighboring face centers)
- 17: Compute residual error E(distance between previous centers and recomputed centers)

#### 18: end while

(Questions: 有没有可能在一开始initialize cluster center的时候就尽量均匀地sample,而不是随机选取k个点?)

# 2 Super-Patch Merging

To be continued..

## References

- [1] Radhakrishna Achanta, Appu Shaji, Kevin Smith, Aurelien Lucchi, Pascal Fua, and Sabine Süsstrunk. Slic superpixels. École Polytechnique Fédéral de Lausssanne (EPFL), Tech. Rep. 149300, 2010.
- [2] Xiaobai Chen, Aleksey Golovinskiy, and Thomas Funkhouser. A benchmark for 3D mesh segmentation. *ACM Transactions on Graphics (Proc. SIGGRAPH)*, 28(3), August 2009.
- [3] D. Martin, C. Fowlkes, D. Tal, and J. Malik. A database of human segmented natural images and its application to evaluating segmentation algorithms and measuring ecological statistics. In *Proc. 8th Int'l Conf. Computer Vision*, volume 2, pages 416–423, July 2001.
- [4] Shymon Shlafman, Ayellet Tal, and Sagi Katz. Metamorphosis of polyhedral surfaces using decomposition. In *Computer Graphics Forum*, volume 21, pages 219–228. Wiley Online Library, 2003.