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,标准化后,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 α 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中每个模型都由若干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logistic regression 来将a, b确定。

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

```
Distance(V_i, V_j) = min_{V_3 \neq V_1, V_2}(Distance(V_1, V_3) + Distance(V_3, V_2))
```

在计算的时候可以运用寻找最短路径的Shortest Path Faster Algorithm(SPFA)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。(k=2000)

```
1: Initialize Cluster centers C_k by randomly choosing k faces
2: set label l(i) = -1 for each face i
3: set distance d(i) = \infty for each face i
4: set residual error E = \infty
5: while E won't change do
      for Each cluster center C_k do
6:
7:
        for each face i do
          compute D = Distance(C_k, i)
8:
          if D < d(i) then
9:
             set d(i) = D
10:
             set l(i) = k
11:
12:
          end if
        end for
13:
      end for
14:
15:
      Compute new cluster centers (move to the closest face centers)
16:
      Compute residual error E(distance between previous centers and re-
```

17: end while

computed centers)

2 Super-Patch Merging

2.1 Boundary Recall Measurement

To be continued...

2.2 Cascaded algorithm for super-patch agglomeration

To be continued..

附录

整个project均在F盘上进行操作。

A 数据说明

- Princeton's segmentation dataset 存放在F:/MeshsegBenchmark-1.0 中
- data/{train, test, val}.txt 分别为training, test, validation set
- data/off 中存放了所有3维模型,共380个,每10个为一个类别(人,椅子,杯子,等等。。)
- data/seg 中存放了各个算法的分割结果,其中Benchmark为ground truth, super_patch 中存放了super-patch 算法的结果,每个模型2000个分割。

这些是所有需要用到的东西。。

B 代码说明

代码保存在F:/github/3d_cascaded_seg 其中的readme文件介绍了各个目录的组织情况,全部代码在这里托管https://github.com/luvegood/3d_cascaded_seg

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.