

Point Cloud Occupancy with Dynamic Planes

Computer Vision Course Project

Master's Degree in Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

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TODO

1 Introduction

- check UNet
- reconstruction
- bilinear interpolation
- metrics
- slides



What is the Addressed Problem

1 Introduction

- In this work we are interested in performing the reconstruction of point clouds.
- The input noisy point clouds are encoded into per-point features that are projected onto multiple 2D dynamic planes.
- Then we predict the occupancy values of each point in order to find the surface of the shapes.
- The original paper applied this study to the ShapeNet Dataset.



Point Clouds, Meshes and Ground Truths

1 Introduction

Insert 3 images of the same sample



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2 Dataset

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FAUST Dataset

2 Dataset

This Dataset is composed by high-resolution human scans of 10 different bodies in 30 different poses.

- The test set is composed by 200 scans, while the training has 100 scans.
- Each of the samples inside the training set has a corresponded ground truth alignment (registration)
- The training set has been partitioned again in order to obtain train and validation sets
- About 80 % of the initial training set has been used for training, while the other 20 % has been used for validation



Examples from the Dataset

2 Dataset

Insert here 1/2 images of different bodies with different poses. Registration + Clouds



Sampling

2 Dataset

The performances of the Architecture varies with respect to the Sampling technique used. The author of the paper have used a Uniform Sampling, while in my case I have tried different approaches, each with different pros and cons:

- Random Sampling
- Importance Sampling
- Uniform Sampling



Examples of Sampled Clouds

2 Dataset

Insert here images of the sampled point cloud in the 3 Cases + Real cloud



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3 Architecture

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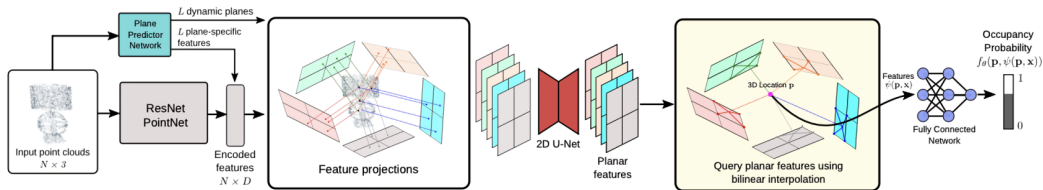


Architecture design

3 Architecture

The Architecture is characterized by an Encoder-Decoder structure:

- Encode the input clouds into 2D Feature Planes
- Decode these features into occupancy probabilities



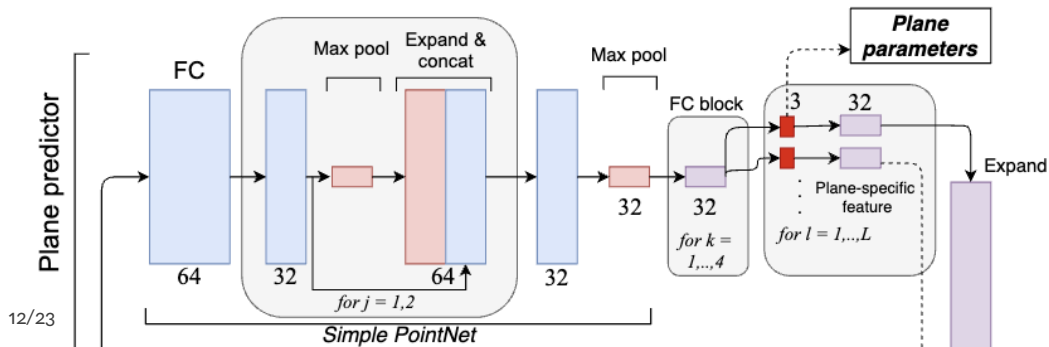


Encoder

3 Architecture

The Encoder is composed by :

- ResNet PointNet
- Plane Predictor
- UNet





Decoder

3 Architecture

The Dec is composed by:

- Feature Projection and Bilinear Interpolation
- Occupancy Network



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Reconstruction Phase

4 Reconstruction



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Metrics

5 Results

In order to evaluate the performance of our model, the following metrics have been used:

- Chamfer Distance :

$$CD(A, B) = \frac{1}{|A|} \sum_{a \in A} \min_{b \in B} \|a - b\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{|B|} \sum_{b \in B} \min_{a \in A} \|b - a\|_2^2$$

- IOU : $IoU(A', B') = \frac{|A' \cap B'|}{|A' \cup B'|}$
- F-Score:

Add each formula



Loss Performances

5 Results

Insert here plots



Metrics Performances

5 Results

Insert here just a table with metrics, gpu usage various types of sampling



ReconstructionPerformances

5 Results

Insert here just some images about reconstructions



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Possible Changes and Future Improvements

6 Improvements



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