

TetraSphere

A Neural Descriptor for $O(3)$ -Invariant Point Cloud Analysis

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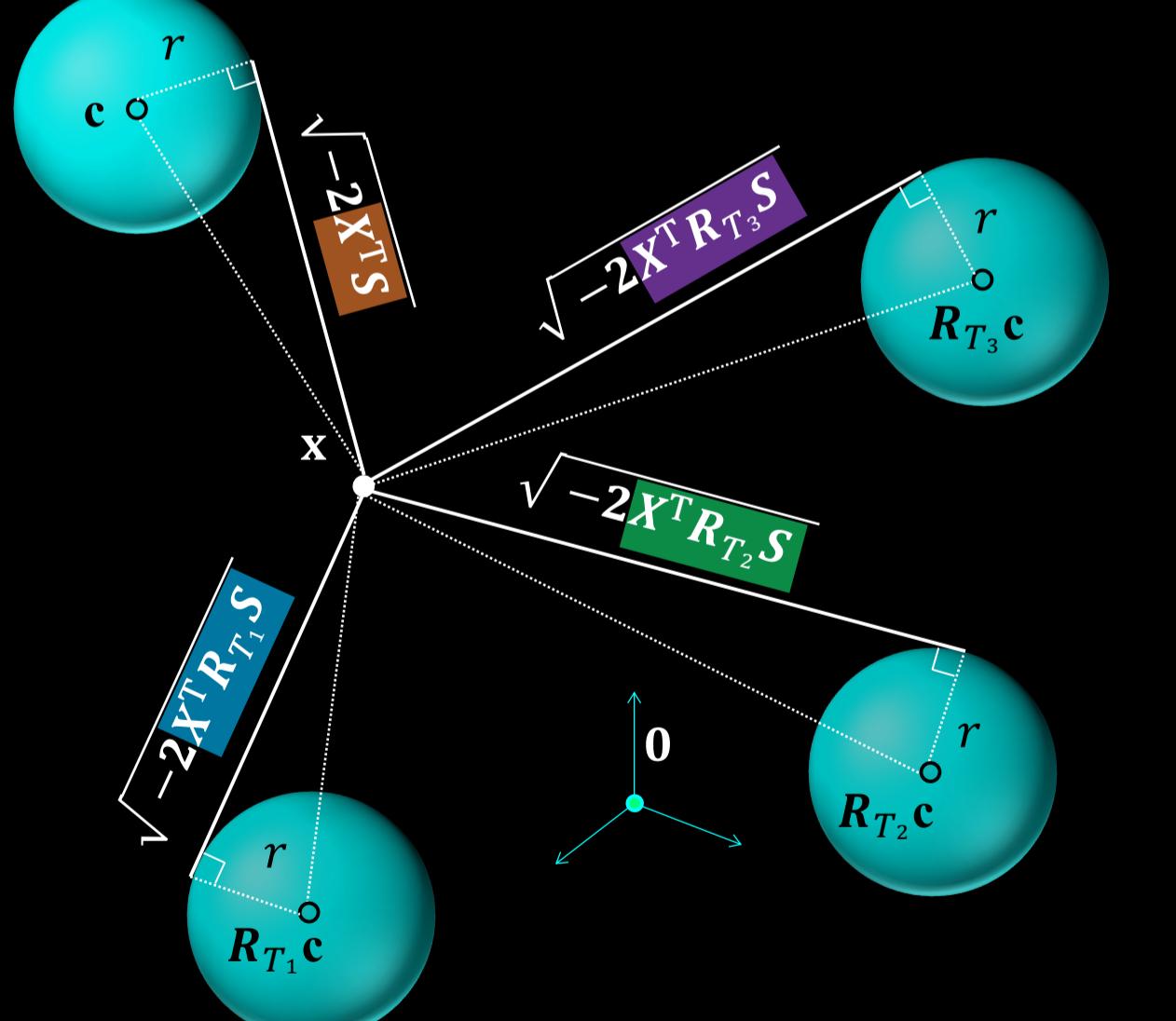


Motivation

- Geometric learning on 3D point clouds with NNs
- Permutation and $O(3)$ -equivariance $F(RX) = \rho(R) F(X)$
- Requirement for natural science applications
- Invariant predictions if desired $F(RX) = F(X)$
- Eliminates the need for data augmentation

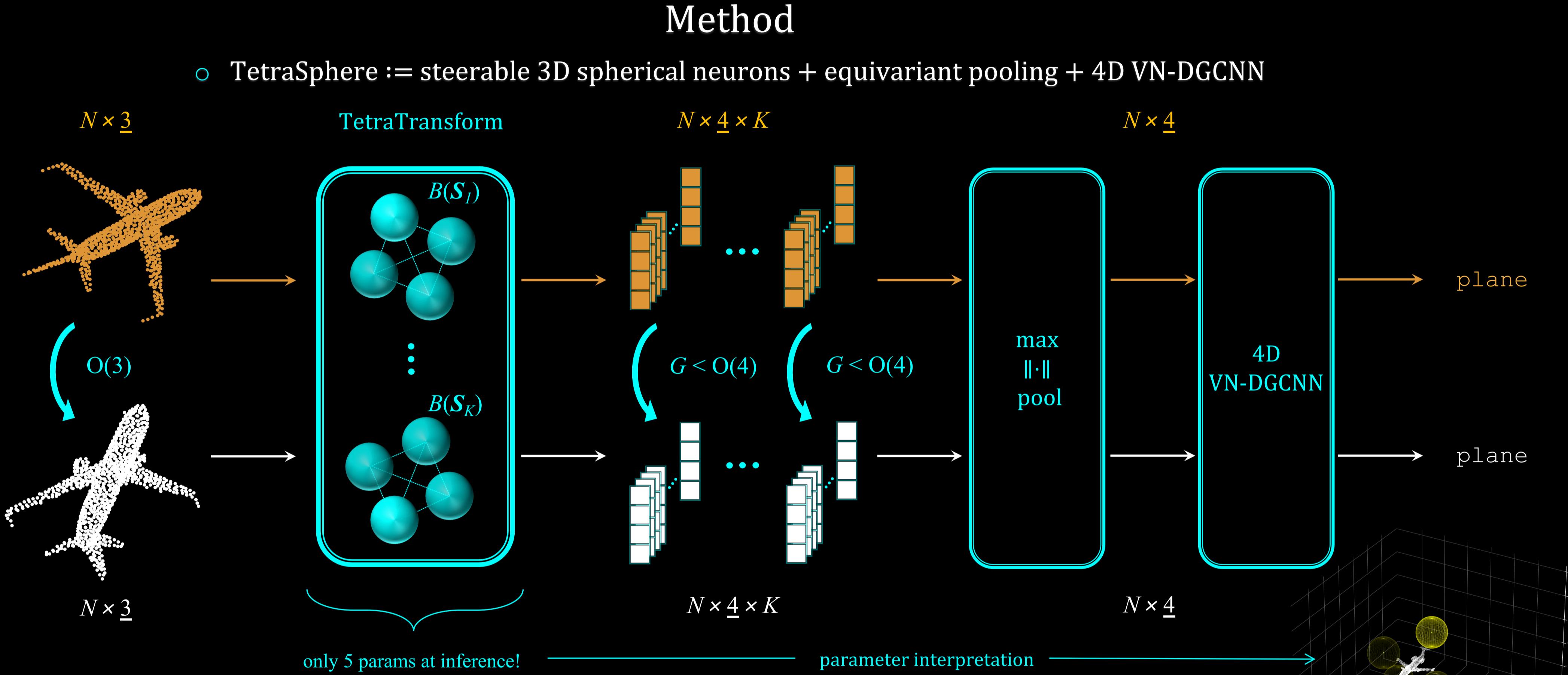
Background

- Two sorts of $O(n)$ -equivariant neurons
- Steerable 3D spherical neurons [Melnyk et al., ICML'22] never used for end-to-end learning previously



$$\begin{aligned} X &= (x, -1, -\frac{1}{2}\|x\|^2) \in \mathbb{R}^5 \\ S &= (c, \frac{1}{2}(\|c\|^2 - r^2), 1) \in \mathbb{R}^5 \\ RS &= (Rc, \frac{1}{2}(\|c\|^2 - r^2), 1) \in \mathbb{R}^5 \\ B(S)X &= \begin{bmatrix} \textcolor{orange}{-2x^T R_{T_1} S} \\ \textcolor{blue}{-2x^T R_{T_2} S} \\ \textcolor{green}{-2x^T R_{T_3} S} \end{bmatrix}^T \in \mathbb{R}^4 \\ Y &\in \mathbb{R}^{C \times 4} \\ w &\in \mathbb{R}^{C \times C} \\ Y' &\in \mathbb{R}^{C \times 4} \end{aligned}$$

- Vector neurons [Deng et al., ICCV'21]



Experimental validation

- SOTA classification results
- Randomly rotated **ScanObjectNN** real-world scans
- $\Delta=0.7\text{-}1.3\%$ better than the previous best
- Decent on synthetic **ModelNet40** and **ShapeNet** (segmentation)
- TetraSphere > 4D VN-DGCNN > 3D VN-DGCNN

