

2D/3D Geometry Morphing via L2 Semi-discrete Optimal Transport

Risk Analytics and Optimization Chair
Prof. Daniel Kuhn Supervisor. Bahar Taskesen

Ju Wu

Robotics Master Program

L2 semi-discrete optimal transport

$$\max \int_{\Omega} \psi d\mu + \int_{\Omega} \phi d\nu$$

$$s.t. \phi(x) + \psi(y) \leq c(x, y), \forall (x, y) \in \Omega \times \Omega$$

← Duality of Monge–Kantorovich form

$$c(x, y) = 1/2 \|x - y\|^2 \leftarrow \text{L2 distance cost}$$

$$\nabla(\|x\|^2/2 - \psi(x)). \leftarrow \text{Optimal transport from Brenier Theorem}$$

$$t_1 = (1 - t)x_1 + tT(x_1) \text{ and } t_2 = (1 - t)x_2 + tT(x_2) \leftarrow \text{Collision free transport}$$

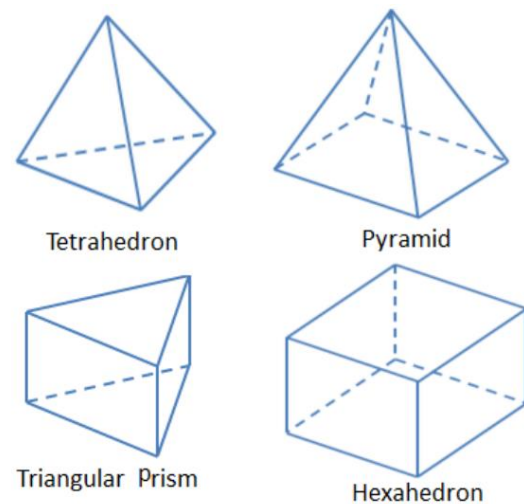


Figure 1: Different types of mesh elements

$$\nu = \sum_{i=1}^k \nu_i \delta_{p_i} \leftarrow \text{Dirac masses}$$

$$\mu \leftarrow \text{Piece-wise linear density}$$

Prescribed mass satisfied \Rightarrow **Theorem 2.1** *Given a measure μ with density, a set of discrete points y_i and prescribed masses ν_i such that $\sum_i \nu_i = \mu(\Omega)$, there exists a weight vector W such that $\mu(\text{Pow}_W(p_i)) = \nu_i$ and the T_W OTM as parameterized PD \Rightarrow defined by the power diagram parameterized by W is an optimal transport map.*

$$\max \int_{\Omega} \psi d\mu + \int_{\Omega} \phi d\nu$$

$$\text{s.t. } \phi(x) + \psi(y) \leq c(x, y), \forall (x, y) \in \Omega \times \Omega$$



$$\begin{aligned} \phi^c(x) &= \inf_y c(x, y) - \phi(y) \\ \phi(y_i) &= 1/2\omega_i, \end{aligned}$$

$$\partial g / \partial w_i = -\mu(\text{Pow}_W(y_i)) + \nu_i \Rightarrow$$

First-order gradient
for optimization of
weight vector

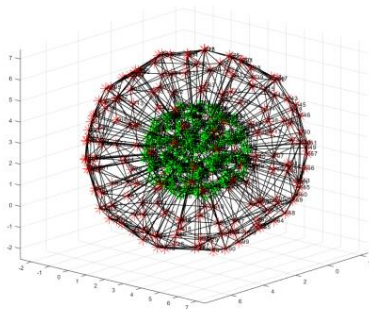
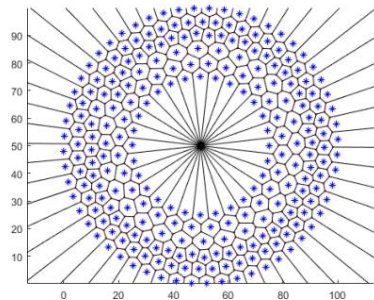
$$\max \sum_i \int_{\Omega_{y_i}} \|x - y_i\|^2 - w_i d\mu + \sum_i v_i w_i$$




$$T(x) \iff \text{Pow}_W(y_i) := \{x \mid \|x - y_i\| - w_i < \|x - y_j\| - w_j, \forall i \neq j\}$$


$$g(W) = \int_{\Omega} \|x - T(x)\|^2 d\mu - \sum_{i=1}^k w_i \mu(T^{-1}(y_i)) + \sum_{i=1}^k \omega_i \nu_i$$


Power Diagram Construction




Dual relation between $RT(S)$ and $PD(S)$


A vertex y_i of $RT(S)$ is the dual of power diagram cell $Pow_W(y_i)$, 


An edge of $RT(S)$ is the dual of a face of $PD(S)$ 


A face of $RT(S)$ is the dual of an edge of $PD(S)$. 

A triangle/tetrahedron of $RT(S)$ is the dual of a vertex of $PD(S)$. 

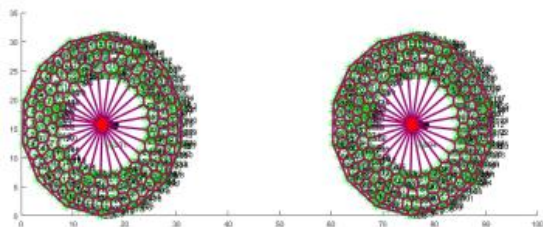
Power diagram of 2D points supporting "ring" Power diagram of 3D points supporting "sphere"

$Pow_W(y_i) := \{x \mid \|x - y_i\| - w_i < \|x - y_j\| - w_j, \forall i \neq j\}$  Power diagram

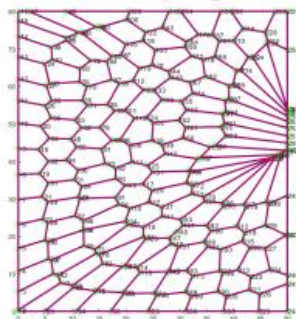
$Vor(y_i) := \{x \mid \|x - y_i\| < \|x - y_j\|, \forall i \neq j\}$  Voronoi diagram

$p^+ = (p_x, p_y, p_z, p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 - \omega_p).$  Lifted point

EPFL Constrained 2D/3D power diagrams



PD constrained by "2 circles"

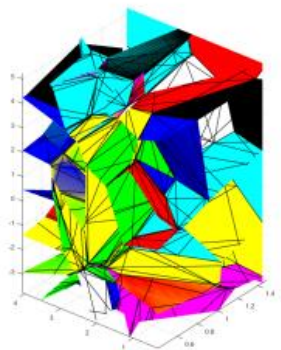


PD constrained by "rectangle"

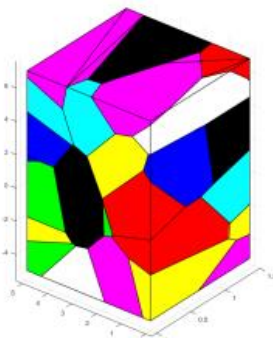
← Intersection of mesh cells and power diagrams

← More than 70% of total time

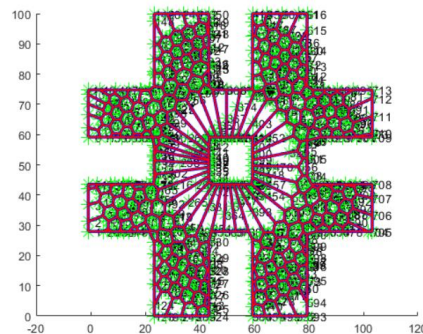
← Convex hull V-H Rep computation by pre-compiled MEX file



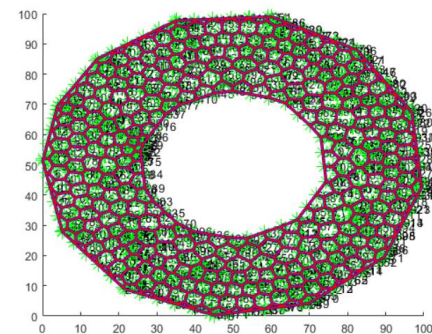
PD constrained by "cuboid" (interior)



PD constrained by "cuboid" (exterior)



PD constrained by "4 cross"



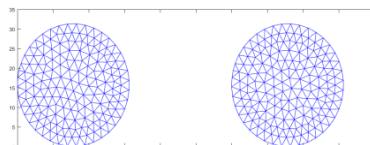
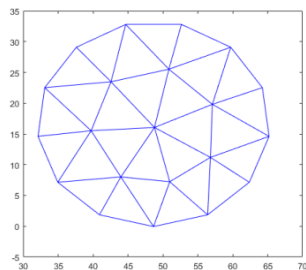
PD constrained by "ring"

Numerical Implementations

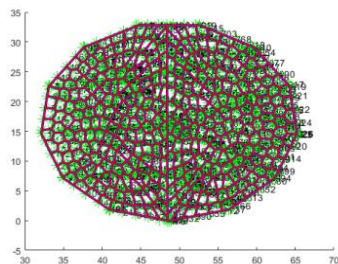
$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial w_i \partial w_j} = \int_{Pow_W(y_i) \cap M \cap Pow_W(y_j) \cap M} \frac{1}{\|y_i - y_j\|} d\mu \quad \leftarrow \text{Hessian of loss function for Newton method}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial w_i^2} = - \sum_{k \neq i} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial w_i \partial w_k}$$

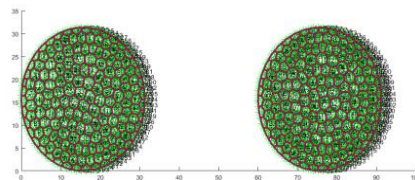
$$H_n = H + \delta I \quad \leftarrow \text{Empirical item to avoid singularity}$$



\leftarrow Start and end meshes

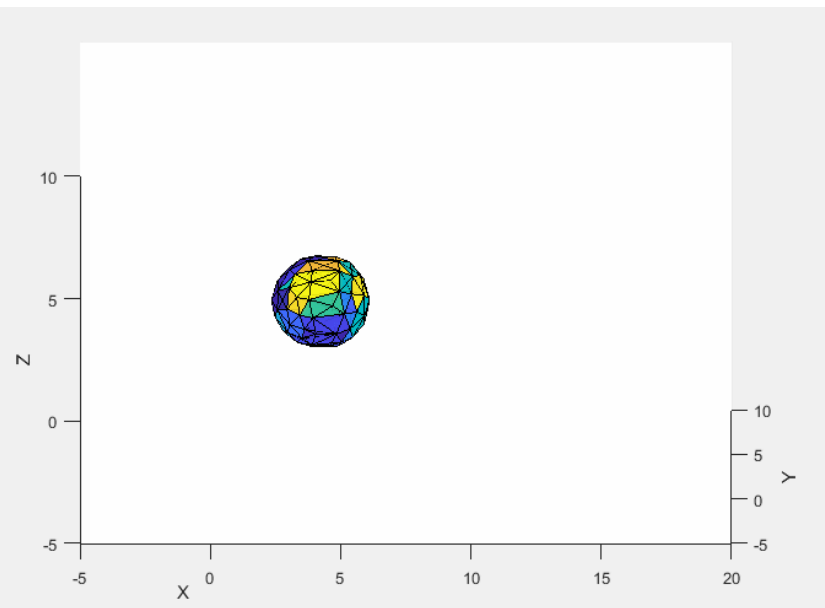


$Pow_{W^*}(Y) | M_{init}$

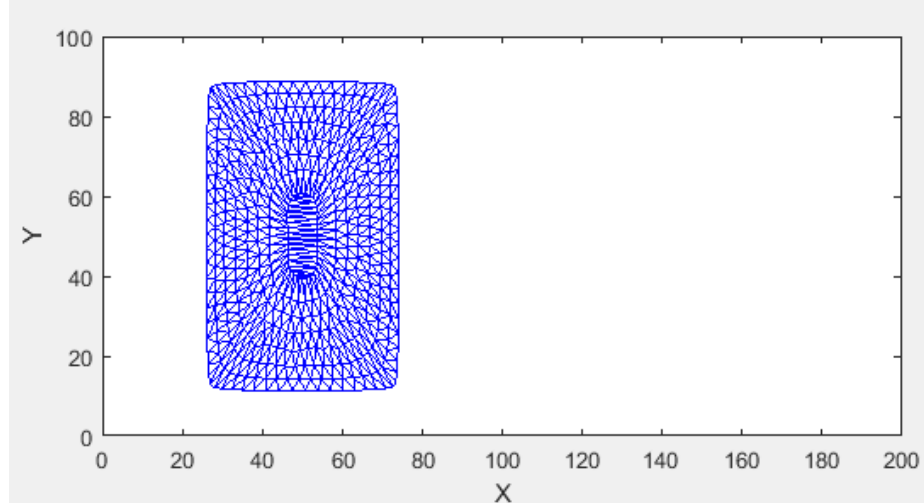


$Pow_{W=0}(Y) | M_{end}$

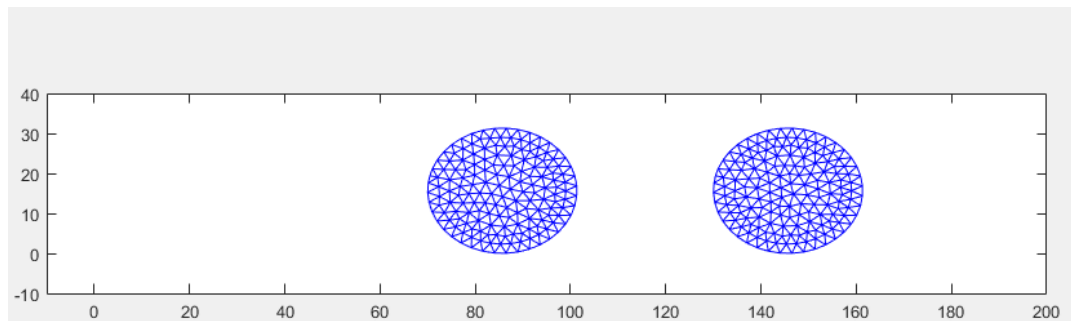
\leftarrow Initial and optimized constrained PD



2 spheres to 1 sphere morphing



1 rectangle to 1 ring morphing



2 circles to 1 circle morphing

Figure 2: Profiler results of Algo. 2 of 6 iterations in serial mode

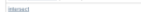
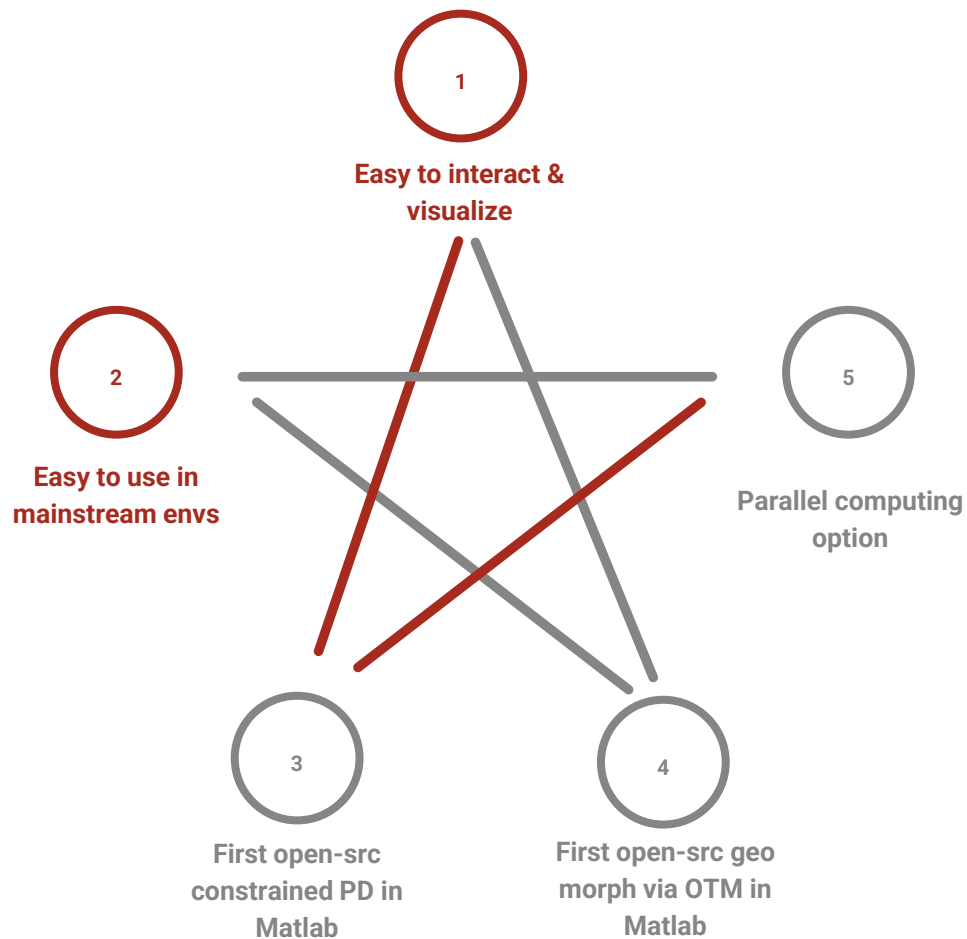


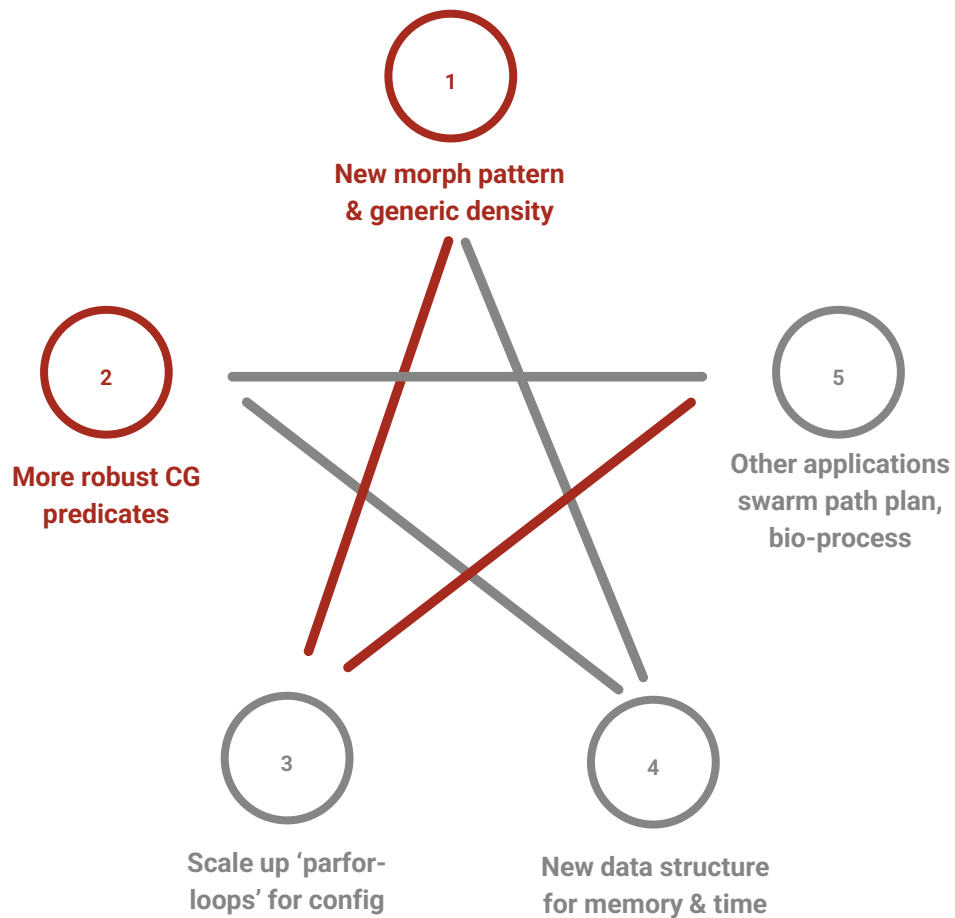
Figure 4: Profiler results of Algo. 2 of 23 iterations in parallel mode



#1 Parallel computing acceleration

#2 Vertex to facet conversion optimization





Thank you for listening !

Q & A Sessions