

# Revisiting Point Cloud Classification: A New Benchmark Dataset and Classification Model on Real-World Data

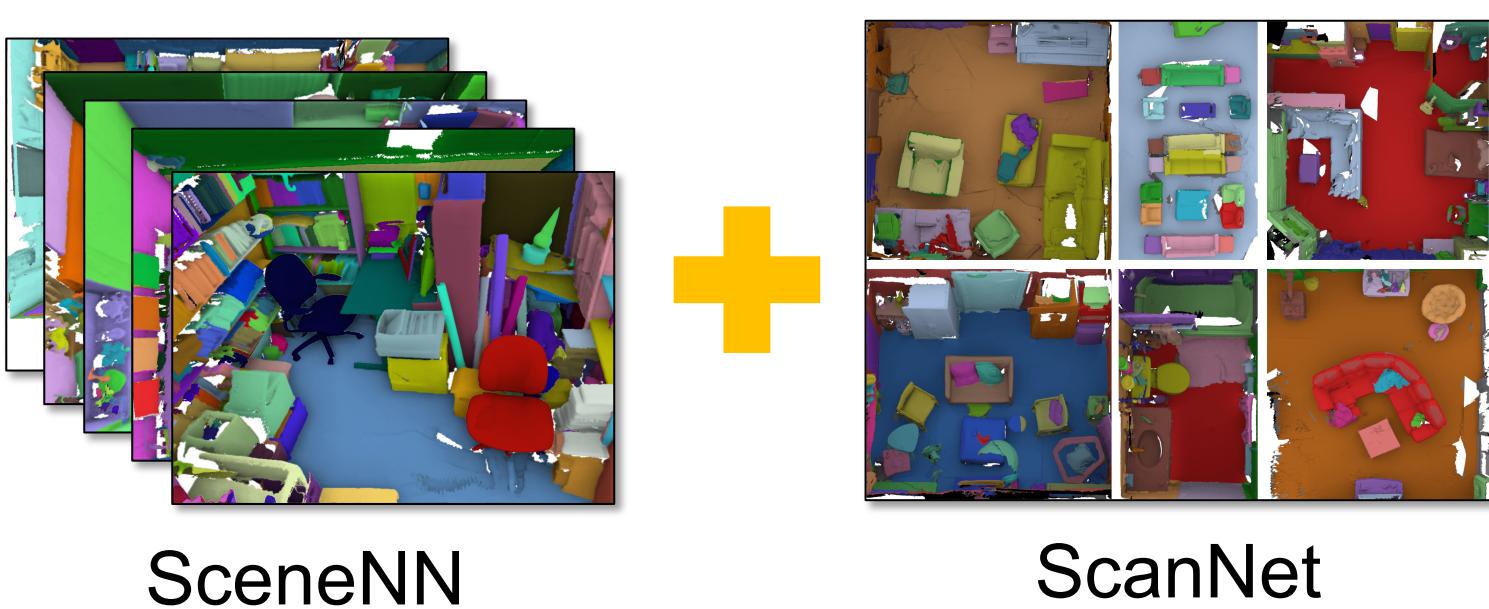
Mikaela Angelina Uy Quang-Hieu Pham Binh-Son Hua Duc Thanh Nguyen Sai-Kit Yeung

## 1. PROBLEM OVERVIEW

- In the recent years, deep learning for point cloud data have demonstrated great potentials in solving classical problems in 3D vision.
- Several recent methods have reported very high accuracies on object classification on CAD model datasets, such as ModelNet40.
- But, scans for real applications (eg. AR/VR) are very different from CAD.
- CAD vs Scans
  - CAD models are clean and synthetic.
  - Differences in low-level geometry caused by object clutter, occlusion, broken-ness, background, etc., present in scan data.



## 2. CONTRIBUTIONS

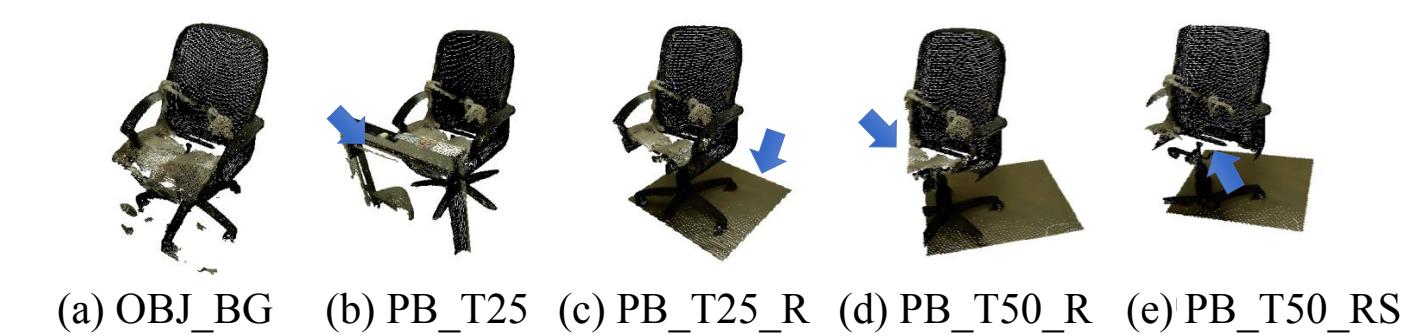


- We introduce a new object dataset of real-world scan data for point cloud classification by leveraging on state-of-the-art scene mesh datasets.
- We conduct a comprehensive benchmark on existing point cloud techniques on both synthetic and real-world data. Our benchmark also identifies three open problems: (i) **handling object partiality**, (ii) **handling background points**, and (iii) **generalization between CAD and scan**.
- A new network architecture that is able to classify objects observed in a real-world setting by a joint learning of classification and segmentation.

## 3. SCANOBJECTNN

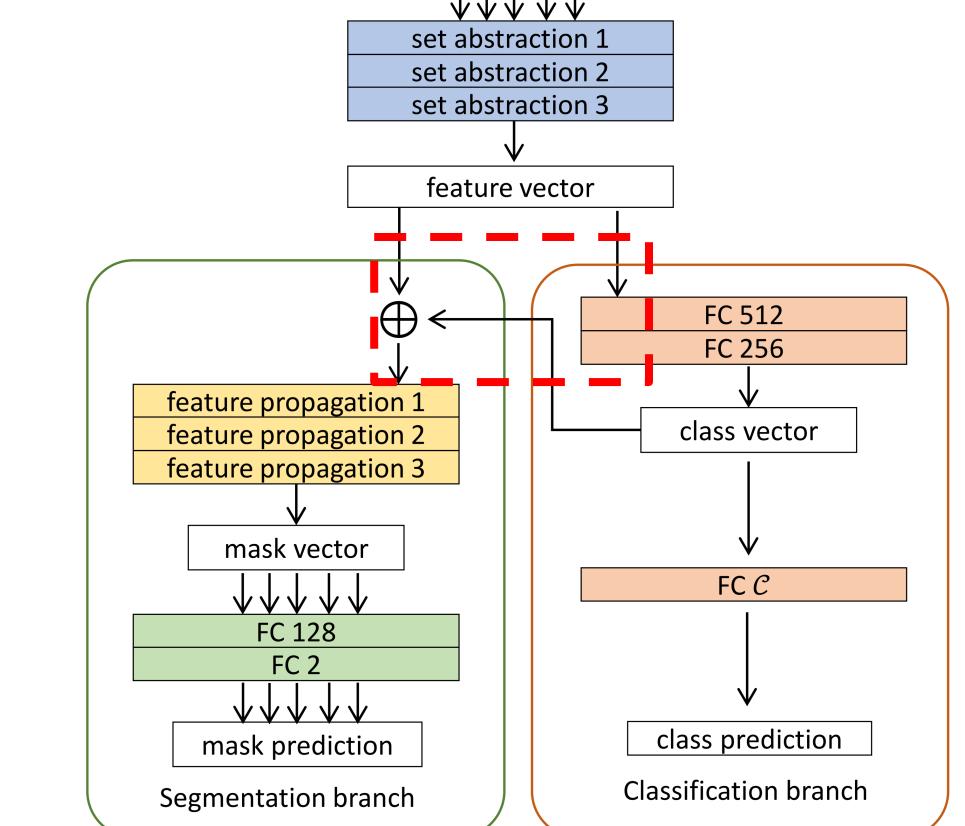


- ScanObjectNN contains ~15,000 objects in 15 categories with 2902 unique object instances.
- Represented by a list of points with coordinates, normals, colors attributes and semantic labels.
- We also provide part annotations.



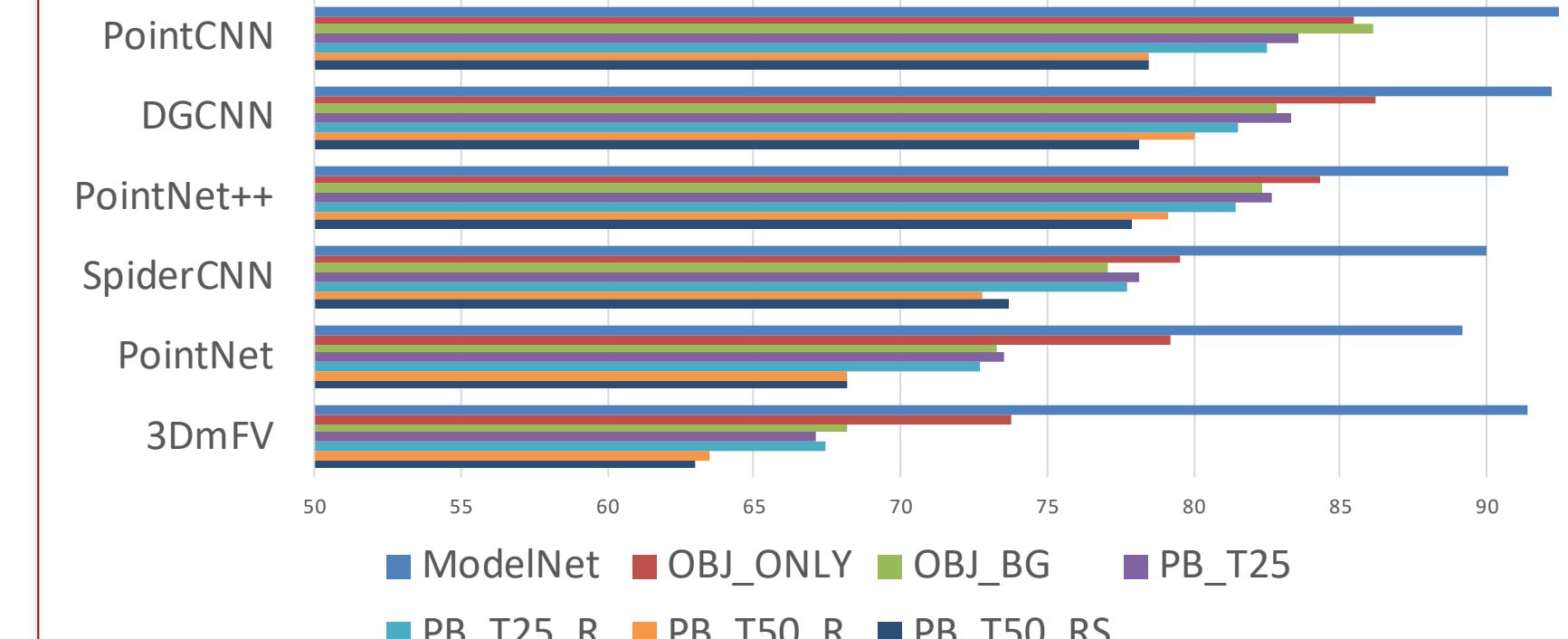
## 4. OUR BACKGROUND-AWARE (BGA) MODEL

- The idea is to classify only based on object geometry and not on the background.
- Jointly classify and segment the point cloud to improve classification results on scans.
- Our **BGA-PN++** and **BGA-DGCNN** are based from PointNet++ and DGCNN.

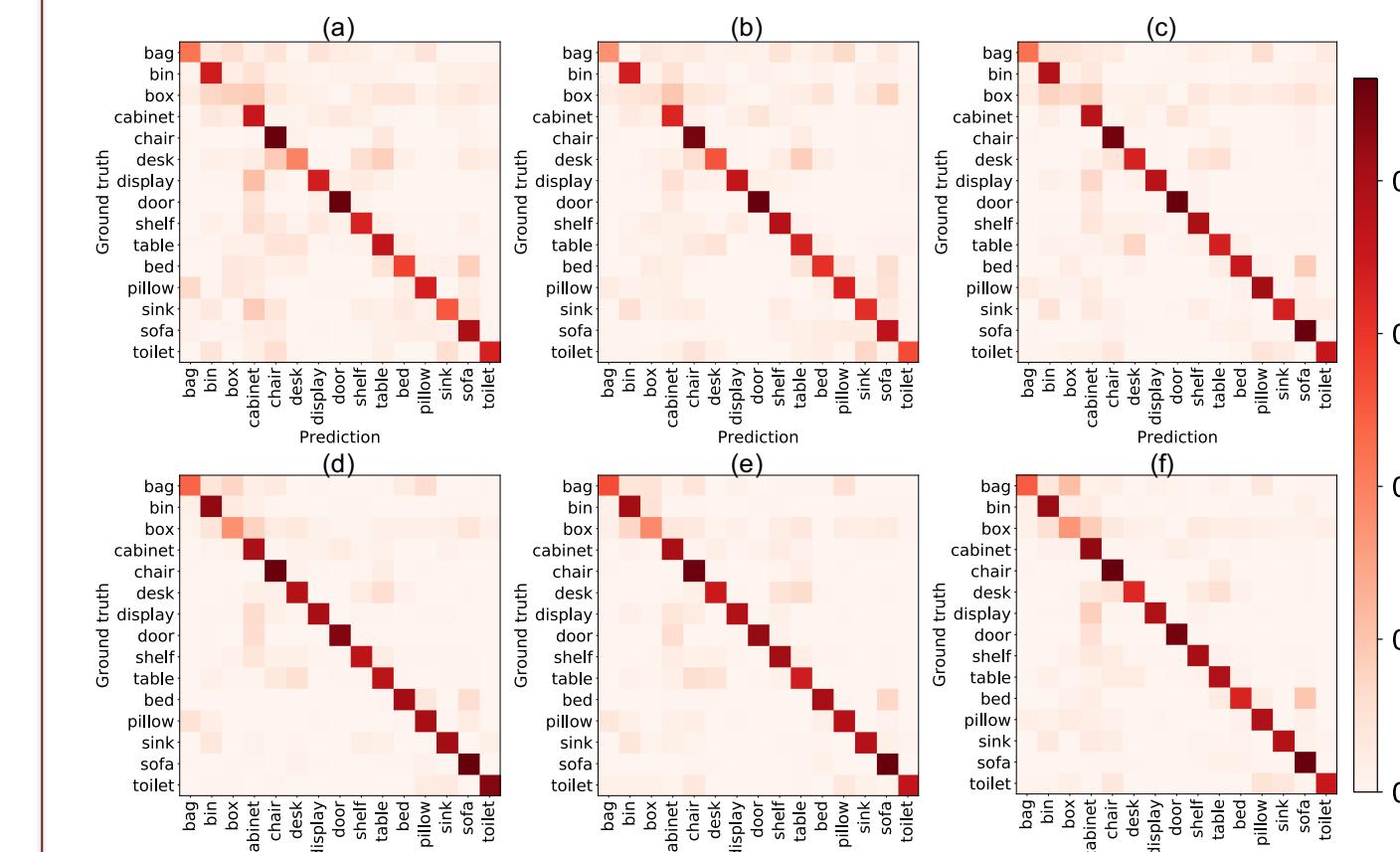


## 5. EXPERIMENTS

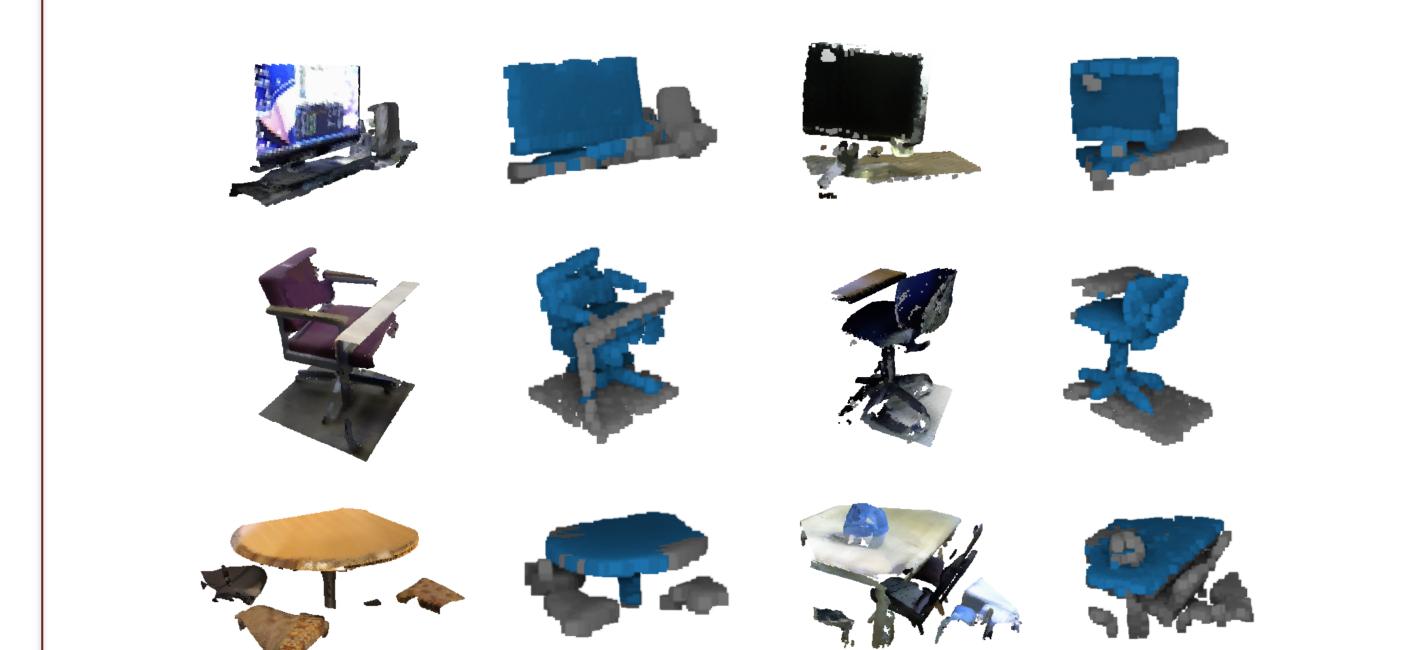
Classification Accuracy



a.) Comparison between CAD and real performances



d.) Confusion matrices of the different methods on our hardest variant, *PB\_T50\_RS*



g.) Segmentation results of our BGA-models.

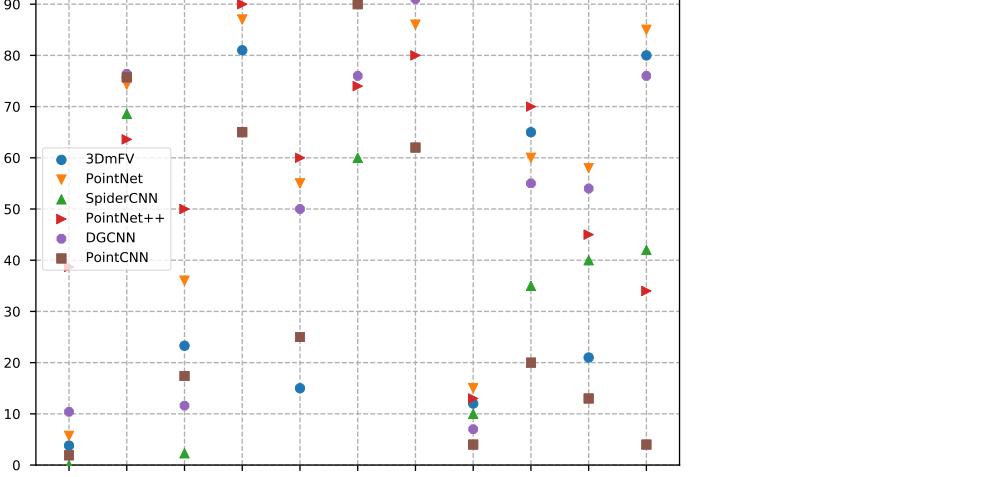
	OBJ_ONLY	PB_T25	PB_T25_R	PB_T50_RS
3DmFV [2]	30.9	28.4	27.2	24.5
PointNet [30]	42.3	37.6	35.3	32.1
SpiderCNN [44]	44.2	37.7	34.5	31.7
PointNet++ [32]	43.6	37.8	37.2	33.3
DGCNN [42]	49.3	42.4	40.3	36.6
PointCNN [25]	32.2	28.7	28.1	26.4

	OBJ_ONLY	PB_T25	PB_T25_R	PB_T50_RS
3DmFV [2]	73.8	68.2	67.1	67.4
PointNet [30]	72.0	73.3	73.5	68.2
SpiderCNN [44]	79.5	77.1	78.1	77.7
PointNet++ [32]	84.3	82.3	82.7	79.1
DGCNN [42]	86.2	82.8	83.3	80.0
PointCNN [25]	85.5	86.1	83.6	82.5

c.) Trained on ours

	cabinet	chair	desk	display	door	shelf	table	bed	sink	sofa	toilet
3DmFV [2]	20.8	67.1	8.1	75.0	75.0	86.0	97.0	10.0	50.0	21.0	64.0
PointNet [30]	<b>2.8</b>	72.1	43.0	83.0	100.0	98.0	93.0	4.0	35.0	23.0	26.0
SpiderCNN [44]	17.9	54.3	17.4	86.0	90.0	90.0	88.0	7.0	40.0	32.0	14.0
PointNet++ [32]	18.9	71.4	12.8	94.0	45.0	79.0	88.0	2.0	45.0	14.0	35.0
DGCNN [42]	47.2	75.7	11.6	94.0	85.0	83.0	100.0	9.0	45.0	42.0	12.0
PointCNN [25]	42.5	77.9	24.4	76.0	20.0	92.0	76.0	<b>4.0</b>	35.0	24.0	19.0

e.-f.) Per class accuracies on ModelNet common classes when trained on our *PB\_T50\_RS*. Results show **low accuracies** in classes (e.g. bed) where complete structures are never observed in scans.



	Ours		ModelNet40	
	OA	mAcc	OA	mAcc
3DmFV [2]	63.0	58.1	51.5	52.2
PointNet [30]	68.2	63.4	50.9	52.7
SpiderCNN [44]	73.7	69.8	46.6	48.8
PointNet++ [32]	77.9	75.4	47.4	45.9
DGCNN [42]	78.1	73.6	54.7	54.9
PointCNN [25]	78.5	75.1	49.2	44.6
BGA-PN++ (ours)	<b>80.2</b>	77.5	52.6	50.6
BGA-DGCNN (ours)	79.7	75.7	<b>56.5</b>	<b>57.6</b>

h.) Overall performances of the different models on our *PB\_T50\_RS* and ModelNet when trained only on *PB\_T50\_RS*. Results show the superior performance of our BGA models.