

# Point cloud registration: matching a maximal common subset on pointclouds with noise (with 2D implementation)

Jorge E. Arce Garro, B.Sc  
David Jiménez López, PhD

Universidad de Costa Rica

*jorgeemmanuel.arce@ucr.ac.cr*

*david.jimenezlopez@ucr.ac.cr*

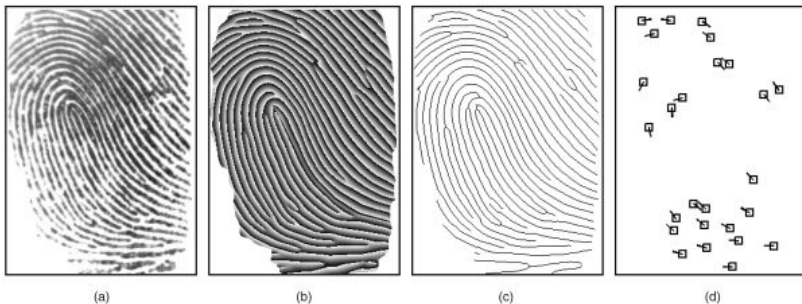
February 28th, 2018

# Motivation

Example: matching fingerprints via fingerprint minutiae.

# Motivation

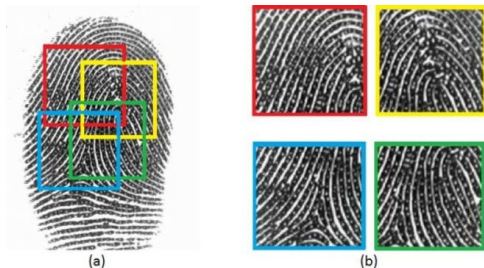
Example: matching fingerprints via fingerprint minutiae.



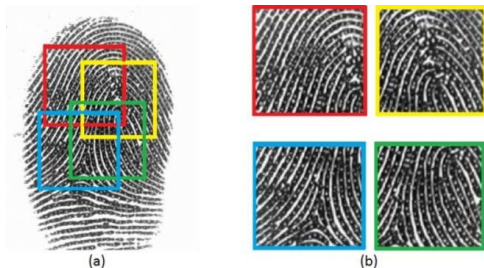
- Standard methods (principal component analysis, ICP) can match **complete pointclouds**.

- Standard methods (principal component analysis, ICP) can match **complete pointclouds**.
- Can find translations and rotations and deal with noise

- Standard methods (principal component analysis, ICP) can match **complete pointclouds**.
- Can find translations and rotations and deal with noise
- However, these cannot deal with **partial matches**.



- Standard methods (principal component analysis, ICP) can match **complete pointclouds**.
- Can find translations and rotations and deal with noise
- However, these cannot deal with **partial matches**.



- Question: can we adapt a conventional method to deal with this?

# Mathematical statement of the problem

Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , with  $|X| = M$ ,  $|Y| = N$ .



# Mathematical statement of the problem

Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , with  $|X| = M$ ,  $|Y| = N$ .

Find a rigid motion  $T$  (translation and rotation) so that, for the maximum  $K \in \mathbb{N}$  possible, we have:

$$\|x_{i_k} - Ty_{j_k}\| \leq \delta, \text{ for } k = 1, \dots, K \quad (1)$$

# Mathematical statement of the problem

Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , with  $|X| = M$ ,  $|Y| = N$ .

Find a rigid motion  $T$  (translation and rotation) so that, for the maximum  $K \in \mathbb{N}$  possible, we have:

$$\|x_{i_k} - Ty_{j_k}\| \leq \delta, \text{ for } k = 1, \dots, K \quad (1)$$

where the  $i_k$  are all different from each other, as well as the  $j_k$ . (This ensures no point is matched to other points twice)

# Current energy methods

# Current energy methods

ICP or variants. Iterative methods which minimize sums of the form:

# Current energy methods

ICP or variants. Iterative methods which minimize sums of the form:

$$\sum_i \sum_j w_{ij} \|x_i - R(\theta)y_j - t\|^2 \quad (2)$$

- $R(\theta)$  rotation,  $t$  translation,  $w_{ij}$  equals 1 if the points  $x_i$  and  $y_j$  are thought to be correspondent to each other, and 0 otherwise.

# Current energy methods

ICP or variants. Iterative methods which minimize sums of the form:

$$\sum_i \sum_j w_{ij} \|x_i - R(\theta)y_j - t\|^2 \quad (2)$$

- $R(\theta)$  rotation,  $t$  translation,  $w_{ij}$  equals 1 if the points  $x_i$  and  $y_j$  are thought to be correspondent to each other, and 0 otherwise.
- Alternates between calculating the  $w_{ij}$  and  $R(\theta)$  iteratively

# Current energy methods

ICP or variants. Iterative methods which minimize sums of the form:

$$\sum_i \sum_j w_{ij} ||x_i - R(\theta)y_j - t||^2 \quad (2)$$

- $R(\theta)$  rotation,  $t$  translation,  $w_{ij}$  equals 1 if the points  $x_i$  and  $y_j$  are thought to be correspondent to each other, and 0 otherwise.
- Alternates between calculating the  $w_{ij}$  and  $R(\theta)$  iteratively

Possible issues which intensify in the presence of outliers:

# Current energy methods

ICP or variants. Iterative methods which minimize sums of the form:

$$\sum_i \sum_j w_{ij} \|x_i - R(\theta)y_j - t\|^2 \quad (2)$$

- $R(\theta)$  rotation,  $t$  translation,  $w_{ij}$  equals 1 if the points  $x_i$  and  $y_j$  are thought to be correspondent to each other, and 0 otherwise.
- Alternates between calculating the  $w_{ij}$  and  $R(\theta)$  iteratively

Possible issues which intensify in the presence of outliers:

- Dependence on a good initialization.



# Current energy methods

ICP or variants. Iterative methods which minimize sums of the form:

$$\sum_i \sum_j w_{ij} ||x_i - R(\theta)y_j - t||^2 \quad (2)$$

- $R(\theta)$  rotation,  $t$  translation,  $w_{ij}$  equals 1 if the points  $x_i$  and  $y_j$  are thought to be correspondent to each other, and 0 otherwise.
- Alternates between calculating the  $w_{ij}$  and  $R(\theta)$  iteratively

Possible issues which intensify in the presence of outliers:

- Dependence on a good initialization.
- Algorithm may converge to a non-global minimum.

# Current energy methods

ICP or variants. Iterative methods which minimize sums of the form:

$$\sum_i \sum_j w_{ij} ||x_i - R(\theta)y_j - t||^2 \quad (2)$$

- $R(\theta)$  rotation,  $t$  translation,  $w_{ij}$  equals 1 if the points  $x_i$  and  $y_j$  are thought to be correspondent to each other, and 0 otherwise.
- Alternates between calculating the  $w_{ij}$  and  $R(\theta)$  iteratively

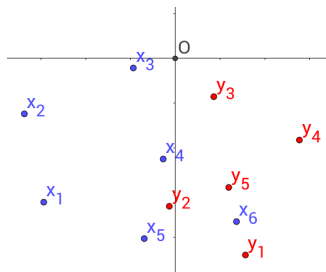
Possible issues which intensify in the presence of outliers:

- Dependence on a good initialization.
- Algorithm may converge to a non-global minimum.

# How can we modify the energy function?

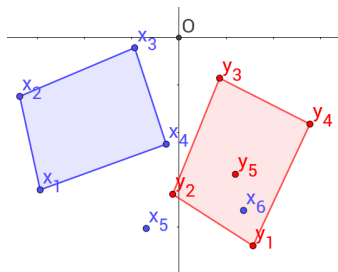
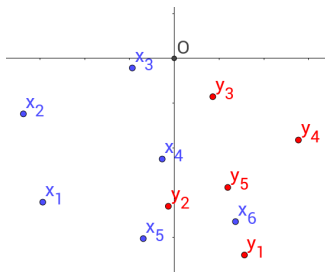
## How can we modify the energy function?

Strategy: Pointclouds  $\rightarrow$  rigid bodies made of unitary point charges:  
positive for pointcloud  $X$ , negative for pointcloud  $Y$ .



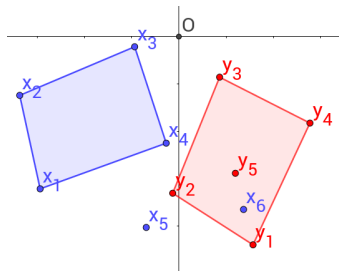
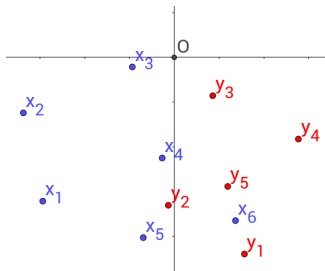
# How can we modify the energy function?

Strategy: Pointclouds  $\rightarrow$  rigid bodies made of unitary point charges: positive for pointcloud  $X$ , negative for pointcloud  $Y$ .



# How can we modify the energy function?

Strategy: Pointclouds  $\rightarrow$  rigid bodies made of unitary point charges: positive for pointcloud  $X$ , negative for pointcloud  $Y$ .

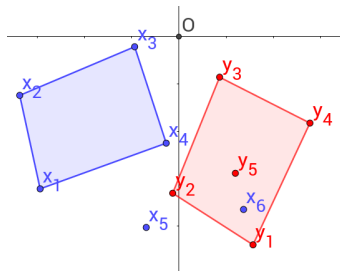
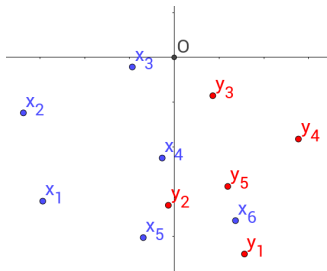


For each  $x_p \in X$  and  $y_q \in Y$ :

- Translation:  $x_p$  and  $y_q$  to the origin.  $x_p$  and  $y_q$  are called the **pivots** of the translation.

# How can we modify the energy function?

Strategy: Pointclouds  $\rightarrow$  rigid bodies made of unitary point charges: positive for pointcloud  $X$ , negative for pointcloud  $Y$ .



For each  $x_p \in X$  and  $y_q \in Y$ :

- Translation:  $x_p$  and  $y_q$  to the origin.  $x_p$  and  $y_q$  are called the **pivots** of the translation.
- $X$  fixed to the plane,  $Y$  rotates freely about  $y_q$ .

- Electrostatic forces cause this system to have equilibrium points. Found by minimizing the potential energy in terms of rotation parameter  $\theta$ :



- Electrostatic forces cause this system to have equilibrium points. Found by minimizing the potential energy in terms of rotation parameter  $\theta$ :

$$E_{p,q}(\theta) = \sum_i \sum_j \phi(\|x_i - R(\theta)y_j\|) \quad (3)$$

where  $\phi$  represents the electrostatic potential energy:

$$\phi(r) = \frac{Cq_1q_2}{r^2} \quad (4)$$

- Electrostatic forces cause this system to have equilibrium points. Found by minimizing the potential energy in terms of rotation parameter  $\theta$ :

$$E_{p,q}(\theta) = \sum_i \sum_j \phi(||x_i - R(\theta)y_j||) \quad (3)$$

where  $\phi$  represents the electrostatic potential energy:

$$\phi(r) = \frac{Cq_1q_2}{r^2} \quad (4)$$

- Physical intuition suggests: global minimum of (3) yields the rotation of maximum overlap with  $x_p$  and  $y_q$  as pivots. Let's call it  $R(\theta_{p,q})$ .

- Electrostatic forces cause this system to have equilibrium points. Found by minimizing the potential energy in terms of rotation parameter  $\theta$ :

$$E_{p,q}(\theta) = \sum_i \sum_j \phi(\|x_i - R(\theta)y_j\|) \quad (3)$$

where  $\phi$  represents the electrostatic potential energy:

$$\phi(r) = \frac{Cq_1q_2}{r^2} \quad (4)$$

- Physical intuition suggests: global minimum of (3) yields the rotation of maximum overlap with  $x_p$  and  $y_q$  as pivots. Let's call it  $R(\theta_{p,q})$ .

Finally, we compare the rotations found for each pair of pivots.

# Problem with this strategy:

## Problem with this strategy:

The electrostatic potential energy  $\phi(r) = \frac{Cq_1q_2}{r^2}$  is:

## Problem with this strategy:

The electrostatic potential energy  $\phi(r) = \frac{Cq_1q_2}{r^2}$  is:

- Undefined for a distance  $r = 0$ , which represents the desirable case of two points overlapping.

## Problem with this strategy:

The electrostatic potential energy  $\phi(r) = \frac{Cq_1q_2}{r^2}$  is:

- Undefined for a distance  $r = 0$ , which represents the desirable case of two points overlapping.
- Unbounded: complicates numerical analysis, may cause the inexistence of a global minimum in the energy function.

## Problem with this strategy:

The electrostatic potential energy  $\phi(r) = \frac{Cq_1q_2}{r^2}$  is:

- Undefined for a distance  $r = 0$ , which represents the desirable case of two points overlapping.
- Unbounded: complicates numerical analysis, may cause the inexistence of a global minimum in the energy function.

It is therefore necessary to find a different  $\phi$ .



# Desirable features for a new potential function $\phi$ :

## Desirable features for a new potential function $\phi$ :

- 1  $\phi$  must modulate the input of non-correspondences and outliers to the energy function, and not punish these any further when a threshold distance between points is reached.

$$\sum_i \sum_j w_{ij} \|x_i - R(\theta)y_j - t\|^2 \rightarrow \sum_i \sum_j \phi(\|x_i - R(\theta)y_j\|)$$

## Desirable features for a new potential function $\phi$ :

- 1  $\phi$  must modulate the input of non-correspondences and outliers to the energy function, and not punish these any further when a threshold distance between points is reached.

$$\sum_i \sum_j w_{ij} \|x_i - R(\theta)y_j - t\|^2 \rightarrow \sum_i \sum_j \phi(\|x_i - R(\theta)y_j\|)$$

This can be enforced by having  $\phi$  be constant for large values of  $r$

- 2  $\phi$  should be bounded, so that a global minimum of the energy function is guaranteed to exist.

## Desirable features for a new potential function $\phi$ :

- 1  $\phi$  must modulate the input of non-correspondences and outliers to the energy function, and not punish these any further when a threshold distance between points is reached.

$$\sum_i \sum_j w_{ij} \|x_i - R(\theta)y_j - t\|^2 \rightarrow \sum_i \sum_j \phi(\|x_i - R(\theta)y_j\|)$$

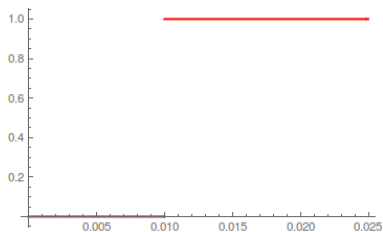
This can be enforced by having  $\phi$  be constant for large values of  $r$

- 2  $\phi$  should be bounded, so that a global minimum of the energy function is guaranteed to exist.
- 3  $\phi(r)$  should be small for small distances  $r$ , in order to reward close points as correspondent.

A simple way to attain these 3 conditions

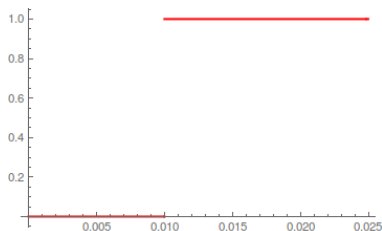
A simple way to attain these 3 conditions

$$\phi(r) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } 0 \leq r < \delta \\ 1 & \text{for } \delta \leq r \end{cases}$$



A simple way to attain these 3 conditions

$$\phi(r) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } 0 \leq r < \delta \\ 1 & \text{for } \delta \leq r \end{cases}$$



Any pair of points from  $X$  and  $Y$  that are closer than  $\delta$  are seen as correspondent to each other.

Now we only have to determine a viable  $\delta$ :

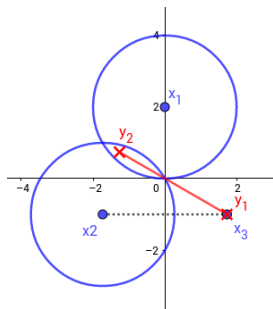


Now we only have to determine a viable  $\delta$ :

- We don't want 2 points in  $X$  to be treated as corresponding to a single point in  $Y$ .

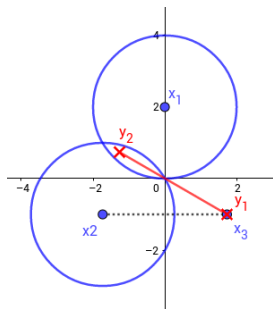
Now we only have to determine a viable  $\delta$ :

- We don't want 2 points in  $X$  to be treated as corresponding to a single point in  $Y$ .
- Take  $\delta < \frac{\min\{\Delta(X), \Delta(Y)\}}{2}$



Now we only have to determine a viable  $\delta$ :

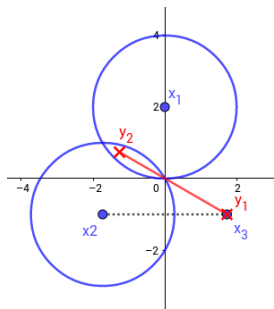
- We don't want 2 points in  $X$  to be treated as corresponding to a single point in  $Y$ .
- Take  $\delta < \frac{\min\{\Delta(X), \Delta(Y)\}}{2}$



For these  $\delta$  (after tuning  $E_{p,q}$ ), if  $K_{p,q}(\theta)$  is the number of points in the overlapping subset:

Now we only have to determine a viable  $\delta$ :

- We don't want 2 points in  $X$  to be treated as corresponding to a single point in  $Y$ .
- Take  $\delta < \frac{\min\{\Delta(X), \Delta(Y)\}}{2}$

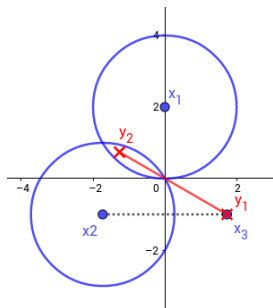


For these  $\delta$  (after tuning  $E_{p,q}$ ), if  $K_{p,q}(\theta)$  is the number of points in the overlapping subset:

$$E_{p,q}(\theta) = (M - 1)(N - 1) - K_{p,q}(\theta)$$

Now we only have to determine a viable  $\delta$ :

- We don't want 2 points in  $X$  to be treated as corresponding to a single point in  $Y$ .
- Take  $\delta < \frac{\min\{\Delta(X), \Delta(Y)\}}{2}$



For these  $\delta$  (after tuning  $E_{p,q}$ ), if  $K_{p,q}(\theta)$  is the number of points in the overlapping subset:

$$E_{p,q}(\theta) = (M - 1)(N - 1) - K_{p,q}(\theta)$$

Therefore, minimizing energy  $\Rightarrow$  maximizing common subset!

# Complications in order to minimize this potential energy

# Complications in order to minimize this potential energy

- Not convex, as it is usual for energy methods.

# Complications in order to minimize this potential energy

- Not convex, as it is usual for energy methods.
- $E_{p,q}$  is piecewise constant. No derivative-based optimizers.



# Complications in order to minimize this potential energy

- Not convex, as it is usual for energy methods.
- $E_{p,q}$  is piecewise constant. No derivative-based optimizers.
- Evaluations too expensive to use a global optimizer.

# Complications in order to minimize this potential energy

- Not convex, as it is usual for energy methods.
- $E_{p,q}$  is piecewise constant. No derivative-based optimizers.
- Evaluations too expensive to use a global optimizer.

Insight on the structure of  $E_{p,q}$  is needed to optimize it.

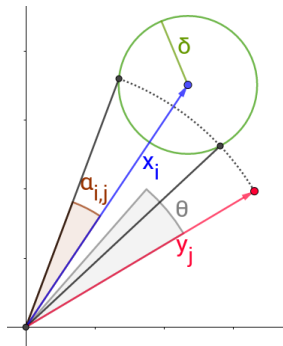
# Summands of $E_{pq}$ as indicator functions

# Summands of $E_{pq}$ as indicator functions

$$\phi(\|x_i - R(\theta)y_j\|) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \|x_i - R(\theta)y_j\| < \delta$$

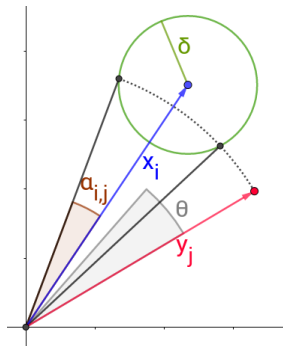
# Summands of $E_{pq}$ as indicator functions

$$\phi(\|x_i - R(\theta)y_j\|) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \|x_i - R(\theta)y_j\| < \delta$$



# Summands of $E_{pq}$ as indicator functions

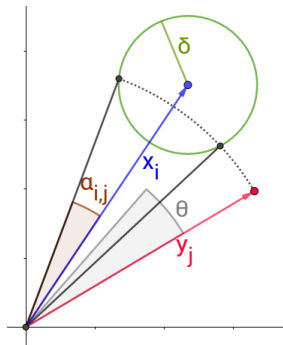
$$\phi(\|x_i - R(\theta)y_j\|) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \|x_i - R(\theta)y_j\| < \delta$$



Square the inequality to calculate the  $\theta$ 's that satisfy it:

# Summands of $E_{pq}$ as indicator functions

$$\phi(\|x_i - R(\theta)y_j\|) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \|x_i - R(\theta)y_j\| < \delta$$

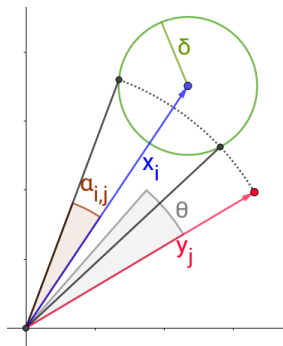


Square the inequality to calculate the  $\theta$ 's that satisfy it:

$$\alpha_{i,j} = \arccos\left(\frac{\|x_i\|^2 + \|y_j\|^2 - \delta^2}{2\|x_i\| \cdot \|y_j\|}\right)$$

# Summands of $E_{pq}$ as indicator functions

$$\phi(\|x_i - R(\theta)y_j\|) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \|x_i - R(\theta)y_j\| < \delta$$



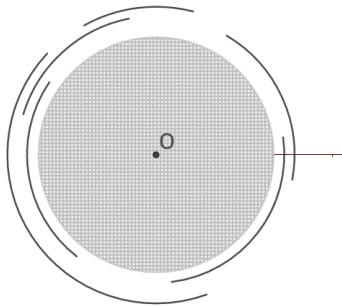
Square the inequality to calculate the  $\theta$ 's that satisfy it:

$$\alpha_{i,j} = \arccos \left( \frac{\|x_i\|^2 + \|y_j\|^2 - \delta^2}{2\|x_i\| \cdot \|y_j\|} \right)$$

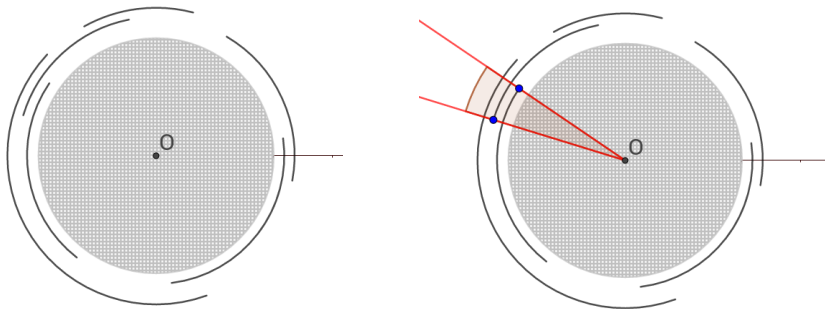
$$\theta \in [\angle x_i - \angle y_j - \alpha_{i,j}, \angle x_i - \angle y_j + \alpha_{i,j}] := I_{i,j}$$



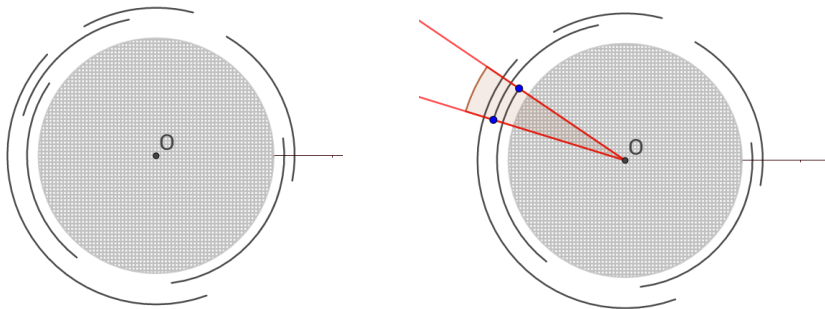
Next: find where the maximum number of these intervals overlap



Next: find where the maximum number of these intervals overlap

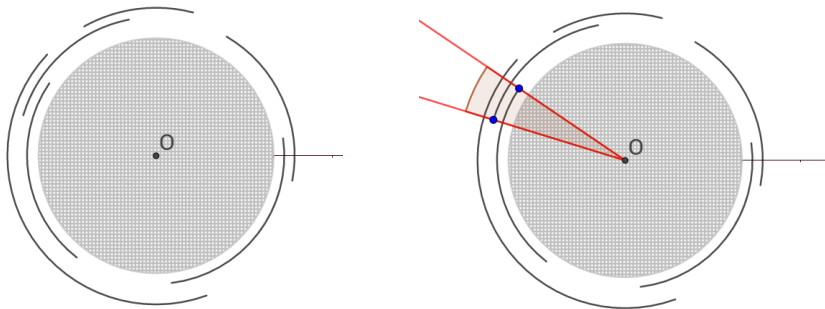


Next: find where the maximum number of these intervals overlap



- For a non-periodic problem of counting intersections: "maximum guests in the party" problem.

Next: find where the maximum number of these intervals overlap



- For a non-periodic problem of counting intersections: "maximum guests in the party" problem.
- Periodic variation: simply consider number of guests at  $\theta = 0$  as initial condition.

---

**Algorithm 1** Finding an optimal placing for  $X$  and  $Y$ 

---

---

**Algorithm 1** Finding an optimal placing for  $X$  and  $Y$ 

---

**Require:**  $X, Y, \delta$

**Ensure:**  $p, q, \theta$

---

**Algorithm 1** Finding an optimal placing for  $X$  and  $Y$ 

---

**Require:**  $X, Y, \delta$ **Ensure:**  $p, q, \theta$ 

- 1: **for**  $p$  from 1 to  $M$  **do**
- 2:      $x_i \leftarrow x_i - x_p$
- 3:     **for**  $q$  from 1 to  $N$  **do**
- 4:          $y_j \leftarrow y_j - y_p$

---

**Algorithm 1** Finding an optimal placing for  $X$  and  $Y$ 

---

**Require:**  $X, Y, \delta$ **Ensure:**  $p, q, \theta$ 

- 1: **for**  $p$  from 1 to  $M$  **do**
- 2:      $x_i \leftarrow x_i - x_p$
- 3:     **for**  $q$  from 1 to  $N$  **do**
- 4:          $y_j \leftarrow y_j - y_p$
- 5:          $\alpha_{ij} \leftarrow \arccos \left( \frac{\|x_i\|^2 + \|y_j\|^2 - \delta^2}{2\|x_i\| \cdot \|y_j\|} \right), \forall \text{ valid } i, j$



---

**Algorithm 1** Finding an optimal placing for  $X$  and  $Y$ 

---

**Require:**  $X, Y, \delta$ **Ensure:**  $p, q, \theta$ 

- 1: **for**  $p$  from 1 to  $M$  **do**
- 2:      $x_i \leftarrow x_i - x_p$
- 3:     **for**  $q$  from 1 to  $N$  **do**
- 4:          $y_j \leftarrow y_j - y_p$
- 5:          $\alpha_{ij} \leftarrow \arccos \left( \frac{\|x_i\|^2 + \|y_j\|^2 - \delta^2}{2\|x_i\| \cdot \|y_j\|} \right), \forall \text{ valid } i, j$
- 6:          $I_{ij} \leftarrow [\angle x_i - \angle y_j - \alpha_{i,j}, \angle x_i - \angle y_j + \alpha_{i,j}], \forall \text{ valid } i, j$

---

**Algorithm 1** Finding an optimal placing for  $X$  and  $Y$ 


---

**Require:**  $X, Y, \delta$

**Ensure:**  $p, q, \theta$

- 1: **for**  $p$  from 1 to  $M$  **do**
- 2:      $x_i \leftarrow x_i - x_p$
- 3:     **for**  $q$  from 1 to  $N$  **do**
- 4:          $y_j \leftarrow y_j - y_p$
- 5:          $\alpha_{ij} \leftarrow \arccos \left( \frac{\|x_i\|^2 + \|y_j\|^2 - \delta^2}{2\|x_i\| \cdot \|y_j\|} \right), \forall \text{ valid } i, j$
- 6:          $I_{ij} \leftarrow [\angle x_i - \angle y_j - \alpha_{i,j}, \angle x_i - \angle y_j + \alpha_{i,j}], \forall \text{ valid } i, j$
- 7:          $\theta_{p,q} \leftarrow \text{angle of maximum number of intersections} \mod 2\pi$

---

**Algorithm 1** Finding an optimal placing for  $X$  and  $Y$ 


---

**Require:**  $X, Y, \delta$

**Ensure:**  $p, q, \theta$

```

1: for  $p$  from 1 to  $M$  do
2:    $x_i \leftarrow x_i - x_p$ 
3:   for  $q$  from 1 to  $N$  do
4:      $y_j \leftarrow y_j - y_p$ 
5:      $\alpha_{ij} \leftarrow \arccos \left( \frac{\|x_i\|^2 + \|y_j\|^2 - \delta^2}{2\|x_i\| \cdot \|y_j\|} \right), \forall \text{ valid } i, j$ 
6:      $I_{ij} \leftarrow [\angle x_i - \angle y_j - \alpha_{i,j}, \angle x_i - \angle y_j + \alpha_{i,j}], \forall \text{ valid } i, j$ 
7:      $\theta_{p,q} \leftarrow \text{angle of maximum number of intersections} \mod 2\pi$ 
8:   end for
9: end for

```

---

**Algorithm 1** Finding an optimal placing for  $X$  and  $Y$ 


---

**Require:**  $X, Y, \delta$ 
**Ensure:**  $p, q, \theta$ 

```

1: for  $p$  from 1 to  $M$  do
2:    $x_i \leftarrow x_i - x_p$ 
3:   for  $q$  from 1 to  $N$  do
4:      $y_j \leftarrow y_j - y_p$ 
5:      $\alpha_{ij} \leftarrow \arccos \left( \frac{\|x_i\|^2 + \|y_j\|^2 - \delta^2}{2\|x_i\| \cdot \|y_j\|} \right), \forall \text{ valid } i, j$ 
6:      $I_{ij} \leftarrow [\angle x_i - \angle y_j - \alpha_{i,j}, \angle x_i - \angle y_j + \alpha_{i,j}], \forall \text{ valid } i, j$ 
7:      $\theta_{p,q} \leftarrow \text{angle of maximum number of intersections} \mod 2\pi$ 
8:   end for
9: end for
10:  $\theta \leftarrow \max_{p,q} \theta_{p,q}$ 
11:  $(p, q) \leftarrow \arg \max_{p,q} \theta_{p,q}$ 

```

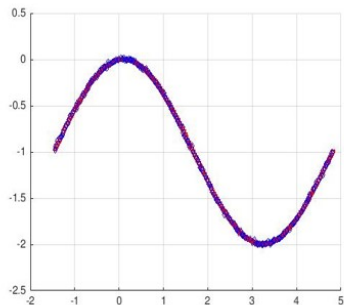
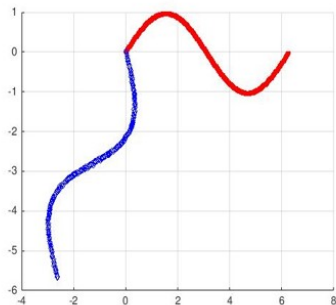
---

# First experiments

Easiest case: same number of points, all correspondent

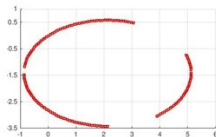
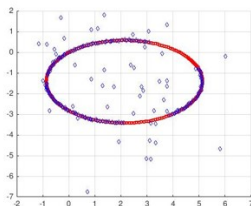
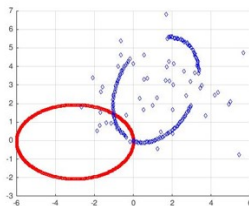
# First experiments

Easiest case: same number of points, all correspondent



Harder case: outliers, no cloud is subset of the other. Gaussian noise:  
 $\sigma = 0.01 = \delta$

Harder case: outliers, no cloud is subset of the other. Gaussian noise:  $\sigma = 0.01 = \delta$





# Experiment 1: Classification of subsets from a small pointcloud library:

## Experiment 1: Classification of subsets from a small pointcloud library:

- Given: a library of 50 pointclouds of 150 points

## Experiment 1: Classification of subsets from a small pointcloud library:

- Given: a library of 50 pointclouds of 150 points
- A random subset of one of the pointclouds is created (75 to 150 points), rotated, and gaussian noise ( $\sigma = 0.01$ ) is added. Can it be matched to the correct pointcloud consistently?

## Experiment 1: Classification of subsets from a small pointcloud library:

- Given: a library of 50 pointclouds of 150 points
- A random subset of one of the pointclouds is created (75 to 150 points), rotated, and gaussian noise ( $\sigma = 0.01$ ) is added. Can it be matched to the correct pointcloud consistently?
- The procedure was repeated 50 times. Successful every time.  
Difference in rotation angles: 0.0028 degrees mean, 0.0023 standard deviation, 0.0080 maximum

## Experiment 2: Matching in function of the number of points in the maximal common subset

## Experiment 2: Matching in function of the number of points in the maximal common subset

- How many points in common are needed for a match?

## Experiment 2: Matching in function of the number of points in the maximal common subset

- How many points in common are needed for a match?
- 2 subsets of 150 points of a 300-point pointcloud are taken, with  $k$  points in common. Add gaussian noise ( $\sigma = 0.01$ ) and a rotation

## Experiment 2: Matching in function of the number of points in the maximal common subset

- How many points in common are needed for a match?
- 2 subsets of 150 points of a 300-point pointcloud are taken, with  $k$  points in common. Add gaussian noise ( $\sigma = 0.01$ ) and a rotation
- We study values of  $k$  for  $3 \leq k \leq 150$ , 20 iterations for each.

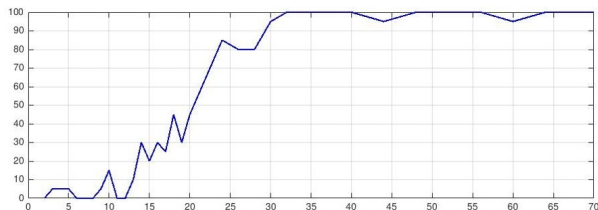


## Experiment 2: Matching in function of the number of points in the maximal common subset

- How many points in common are needed for a match?
- 2 subsets of 150 points of a 300-point pointcloud are taken, with  $k$  points in common. Add gaussian noise ( $\sigma = 0.01$ ) and a rotation
- We study values of  $k$  for  $3 \leq k \leq 150$ , 20 iterations for each.
- We call a registration a success if the rotation found differs from the real one from less than a degree. Result:

## Experiment 2: Matching in function of the number of points in the maximal common subset

- How many points in common are needed for a match?
- 2 subsets of 150 points of a 300-point pointcloud are taken, with  $k$  points in common. Add gaussian noise ( $\sigma = 0.01$ ) and a rotation
- We study values of  $k$  for  $3 \leq k \leq 150$ , 20 iterations for each.
- We call a registration a success if the rotation found differs from the real one from less than a degree. Result:



(For  $k > 70$ :  
successful  
matches every  
single time.)

# References I



Ben Bellekens, Vincent Spruyt, Rafael Berkvens, Rudi Penne, and Maarten Weyn, *A benchmark survey of rigid 3d point cloud registration algorithm*, Int. J. Adv. Intell. Syst **8** (2015), 118–127.



Jean-Charles Bazin, Yongduek Seo, Richard Hartley, and Marc Pollefeys, *Globally optimal inlier set maximization with unknown rotation and focal length*, European Conference on Computer Vision, Springer, 2014, pp. 803–817.



Tat-Jun Chin, Pulak Purkait, Anders Eriksson, and David Suter, *Efficient globally optimal consensus maximisation with tree search*, Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2015, pp. 2413–2421.



Yan Deng, Anand Rangarajan, Stephan Eisenschenk, and Baba C Vemuri, *A riemannian framework for matching point clouds represented by the schrodinger distance transform*, Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2014, pp. 3756–3761.

# References II



Vladislav Golyanik, Sk Aziz Ali, and Didier Stricker, *Gravitational approach for point set registration*, Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2016, pp. 5802–5810.



John C Gower and Garmt B Dijksterhuis, *Procrustes problems*, vol. 30, Oxford University Press on Demand, 2004.



Michael T Goodrich, Joseph SB Mitchell, and Mark W Orletsky, *Approximate geometric pattern matching under rigid motions*, IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence **21** (1999), no. 4, 371–379.



David Jiménez and Guergana Petrova, *On matching point configurations*, Preprint accessed **17** (2013).



Bing Jian and Baba C Vemuri, *A robust algorithm for point set registration using mixture of gaussians*, Computer Vision, 2005. ICCV 2005. Tenth IEEE International Conference on, vol. 2, IEEE, 2005, pp. 1246–1251.



David George Kendall, Dennis Barden, Thomas K Carne, and Huiling Le, *Shape and shape theory*, vol. 500, John Wiley & Sons, 2009.

# References III



David G Kendall, *A survey of the statistical theory of shape*, Statistical Science (1989), 87–99.



Hongsheng Li, Tian Shen, and Xiaolei Huang, *Global optimization for alignment of generalized shapes*, Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2009. CVPR 2009. IEEE Conference on, IEEE, 2009, pp. 856–863.



Wei Lian and Lei Zhang, *A concave optimization algorithm for matching partially overlapping point sets*, arXiv preprint arXiv:1701.00951 (2017).



Anand Rangarajan, Haili Chui, and Fred L Bookstein, *The softassign procrustes matching algorithm*, Biennial International Conference on Information Processing in Medical Imaging, Springer, 1997, pp. 29–42.



José J Rodrigues, Joao MF Xavier, and Pedro MQ Aguiar, *Ansig-an analytic signature for arbitrary 2d shapes (or bags of unlabeled points)*, arXiv preprint arXiv:1010.4021 (2010).



Otmar Scherzer, *Handbook of mathematical methods in imaging*, Springer New York:, 2015.

Thanks for your attention!