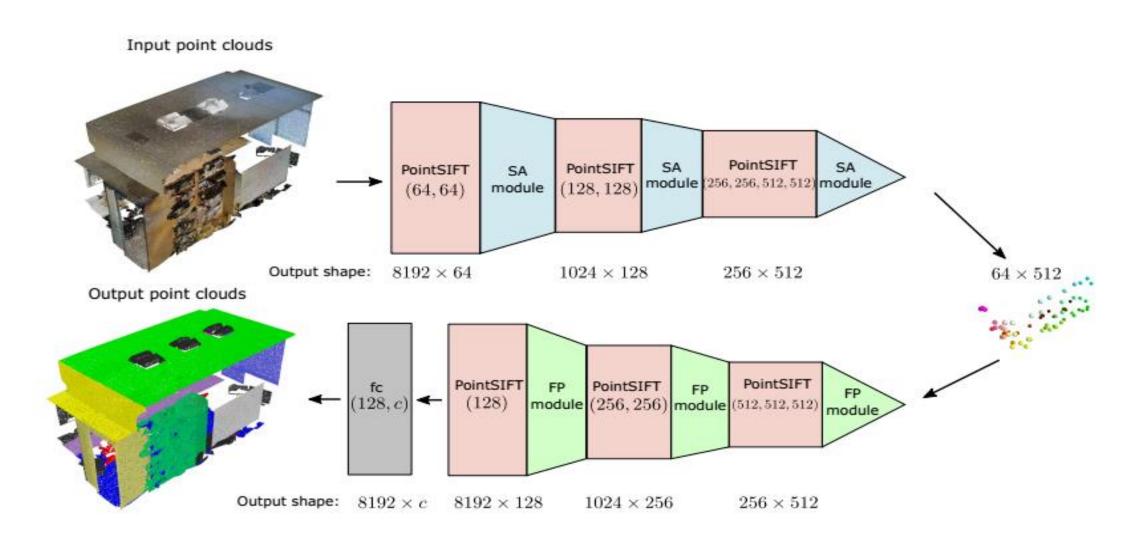
PointSIFT和PointCNN

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PointSIFT

这篇文章提出了一个模块,输入点云,输出具有特好表达能力的点云特征,同时特征维度不变,能够嵌入不同的PointNet_based网络



PointSIFT: PointSIFT Module

1 OE Unit 输入一个点的特征,输出具有方向信息的特征(局部特征描述子)

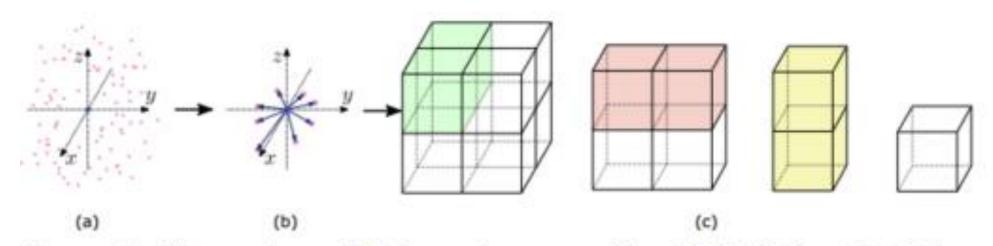
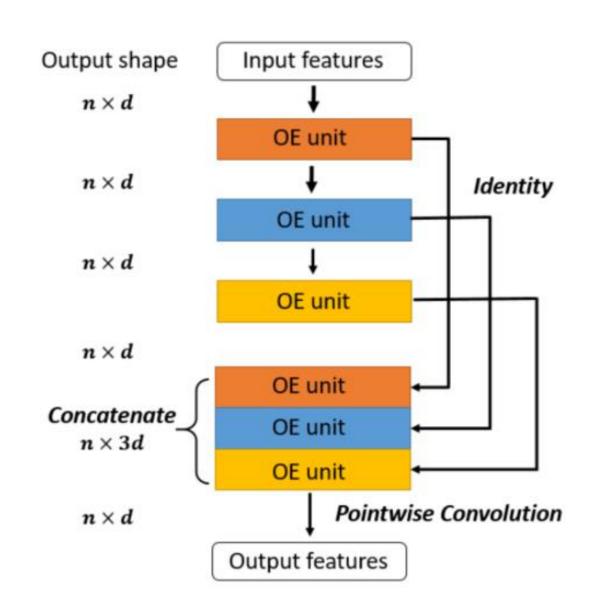


Figure 3. Illustration of Orientation-encoding(OE) Unit. (a): Point cloud in 3D space, the input point is at origin. (b) nearest neighbor search in eight octants. (c) convolution along X, Y, Z axis.

PointSIFT: PointSIFT Module

2 PointSIFT Module

亮点:自动选择合适的Scale Multi-scale representation



PointSIFT: Insight

1更好的选点方法(8方向)更好的表达能力(与KNN比较)

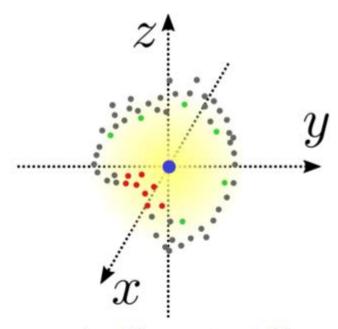


Figure 7. In this case, using K nearest neighbors, all chosen points are from one direction (red points). If we select points in different directions (green points), the representation ability will be better.

PointSIFT: Insight

2 不会丢失点(与PointNet++比较)?

Table 1. Effectiveness of PointSIFT Module.

downsampling step	first	second	third	fourth
point cloud size	8192	1024	256	64
captured point cloud size of Pointnet++[24]	6570	1010	255	64
captured point cloud size of PointSIFT framework	8192	1024	256	64

PointSIFT: 实验结果和缺点

Table 4. ScanNet[6] label accuracy and mIoU

Method	Accuracy %	mean IoU	
3DCNN[6]	73.0	-	
PointNet[22]	73.9	=	
PointNet++[24]	84.5	38.28	
PointCNN[13]	85.1	-	
Ours	86.2	41.5	

Table 5. Overall accuracy and meaning intersection over union metric of S3DIS[1] dataset.

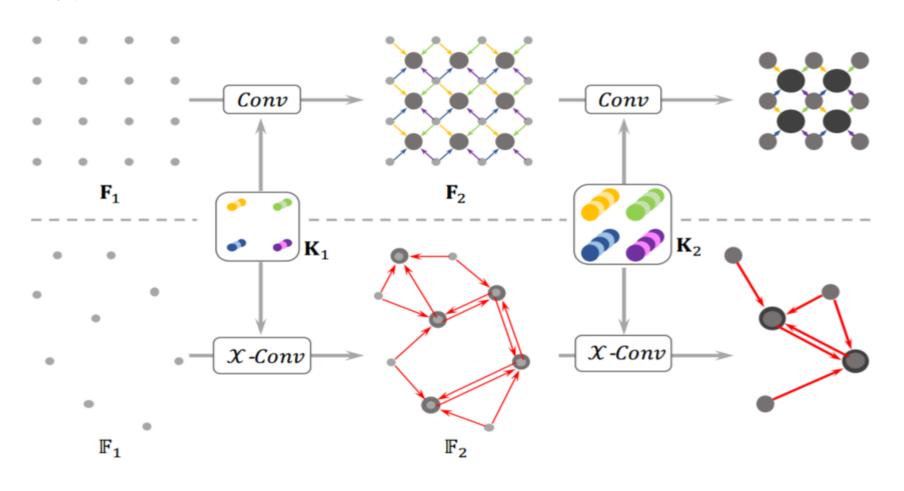
Method	Overall Accuracy (%)	mean IoU (%	
PointNet[22]	78.62	47.71	
SegCloud[31]	G=	48.92	
SPGraph[12]	85.5	62.1	
PointCNN[13]		62.74	
Ours	88.72	70.23	

1 计算量大

2复现困难?

PointCNN

这篇文章提出了直接用于点云数据的卷积运算方法,使用了这种类似于二维的卷积算子,然后整个网络类似于Unet,达到了高于 PointNet++的效果。



PointCNN: 卷积直接使用的缺陷

- 1 结构信息, 希望2和3应该是不同的特征矩阵
- 2 排序不变性,希望3和4是相同的特征矩阵

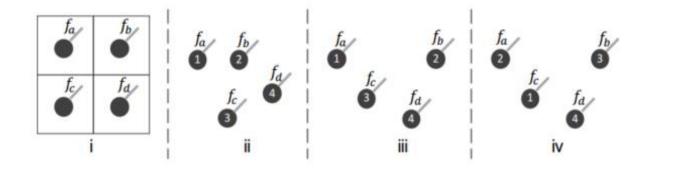


Figure 1: Convolution input from regular grids (i) and point clouds (ii-iv). In (i), each grid cell is associated with a feature. In (ii-iv), the points are sampled from local neighborhoods, in analogy to local patches in (i), and each point is associated with a feature, an order index, and coordinates.

$$f_{ii} = Conv(\mathbf{K}, [f_a, f_b, f_c, f_d]^T),$$

$$f_{iii} = Conv(\mathbf{K}, [f_a, f_b, f_c, f_d]^T),$$

$$f_{iv} = Conv(\mathbf{K}, [f_c, f_a, f_b, f_d]^T).$$
(1a)

$$f_{ii} = Conv(\mathbf{K}, \mathcal{X}_{ii} \times [f_a, f_b, f_c, f_d]^T),$$

$$f_{iii} = Conv(\mathbf{K}, \mathcal{X}_{iii} \times [f_a, f_b, f_c, f_d]^T), \quad (1b)$$

$$f_{iv} = Conv(\mathbf{K}, \mathcal{X}_{iv} \times [f_c, f_a, f_b, f_d]^T).$$

PointCNN:解决方法,学习变换矩阵

ALGORITHM 1: X-Conv Operator

Input : K, p, P, F

Output: \mathbf{F}_p

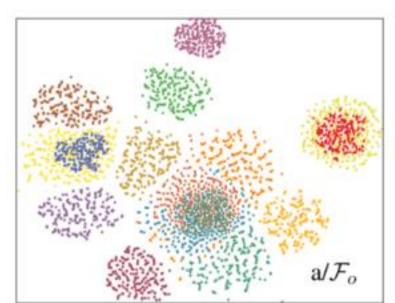
- 1: $\mathbf{P}' \leftarrow \mathbf{P} p$
- 2: $\mathbf{F}_{\delta} \leftarrow MLP_{\delta}(\mathbf{P}')$
- 3: $\mathbf{F}_* \leftarrow [\mathbf{F}_{\delta}, \mathbf{F}]$
- 4: $\mathcal{X} \leftarrow MLP(\mathbf{P}')$
- 5: $\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{X}} \leftarrow \mathcal{X} \times \mathbf{F}_*$
- 6: $\mathbf{F}_p \leftarrow \text{Conv}(\mathbf{K}, \mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{X}})$

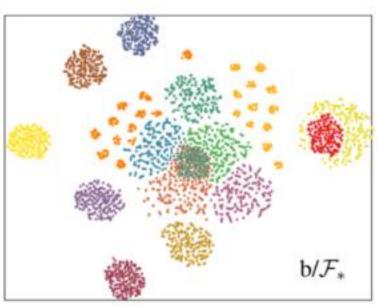
输入就是找到代表点的邻域的点,然后对这些点进行处理,最终输出一个特征

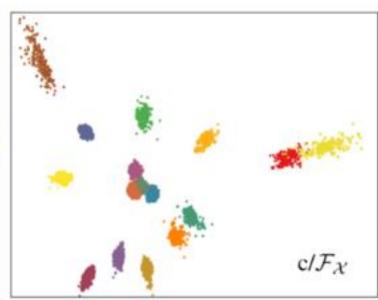
首先搜索用的是随机搜索,但是对于分割任务用的是FPS,找出代表点,然后找出他的K个近邻

- 1 坐标变化
- 2 对坐标进行升维,进行更抽象的表示,来和特征向量进行匹配
- 3 把升维之后的坐标矩阵和特征矩阵拼接
- 4 将坐标变化之后的坐标矩阵MLP,学到X变化矩阵
- 5 对拼接之后的特征矩阵进行X变换
- 6 常规的卷积,也就是加权和运算,最终生成一个特征

PointCNN: 是否具有排序不变性?







1在理想情况下,对于同一个Patch,不同的排序所产生的特征矩阵应该是相同的,也就是对应图中的相同颜色的点聚集成一个

2第三张图代表经过了变换的特征,他们高度相似,距离很近,证明了排序不变性

PointCNN: 亮点和问题

亮点:

1 这个和PointNet相比,提出了不同的解决排序不变性的方法,也就是学习一个矩阵,作者说Pooling的方式会丢掉一些信息,这样做更好,同时参数也会减少

2更高的精度, 更快的速度 (对比PointNet++)

Methods Parameters		PointNet [33]	PointNet++ 35	3DmFV-Net [4]	DGCNN [50]	SpecGCN 461	PCNN [3]	PointCNN
		3.48M	1.48M	45.77M	1.84M	2.05M	8.2M	0.6M
FLOPs	Training	43.82B	67.94B	48.57B	131.37B	49.97B	6.49B	93.03B
	Inference	14.70B	26.94B	16.89B	44.27B	17.79B	4.70B	25.30B
Time	Training	0.068s	0.091s	0.101s	0.171s	14.640s	0.476s	0.031s
	Inference	0.015s	0.027s	0.039s	0.064s	11.254s	0.226s	0.012s

Table 6: Parameter number, FLOPs and running time comparisons.

问题:

- 1 作者也说,对于排序不变性没有解决的很好
- 2 搜索的时候也可能漏掉点? 因为PointNet++用的搜索方式和这个差不多, 所以这个也可能漏点

问题和展望

问题:

- 1没有跟上最新的研究进展
- 2实验做得少,代码写得少(难以深入了解)

展望:

- 1 按照LeaderBoard的顺序看新论文
- 2 看代码,发现问题并改进(e.g.网络每个部分是否达到了理想的效果,点云哪些地方分割的不好)