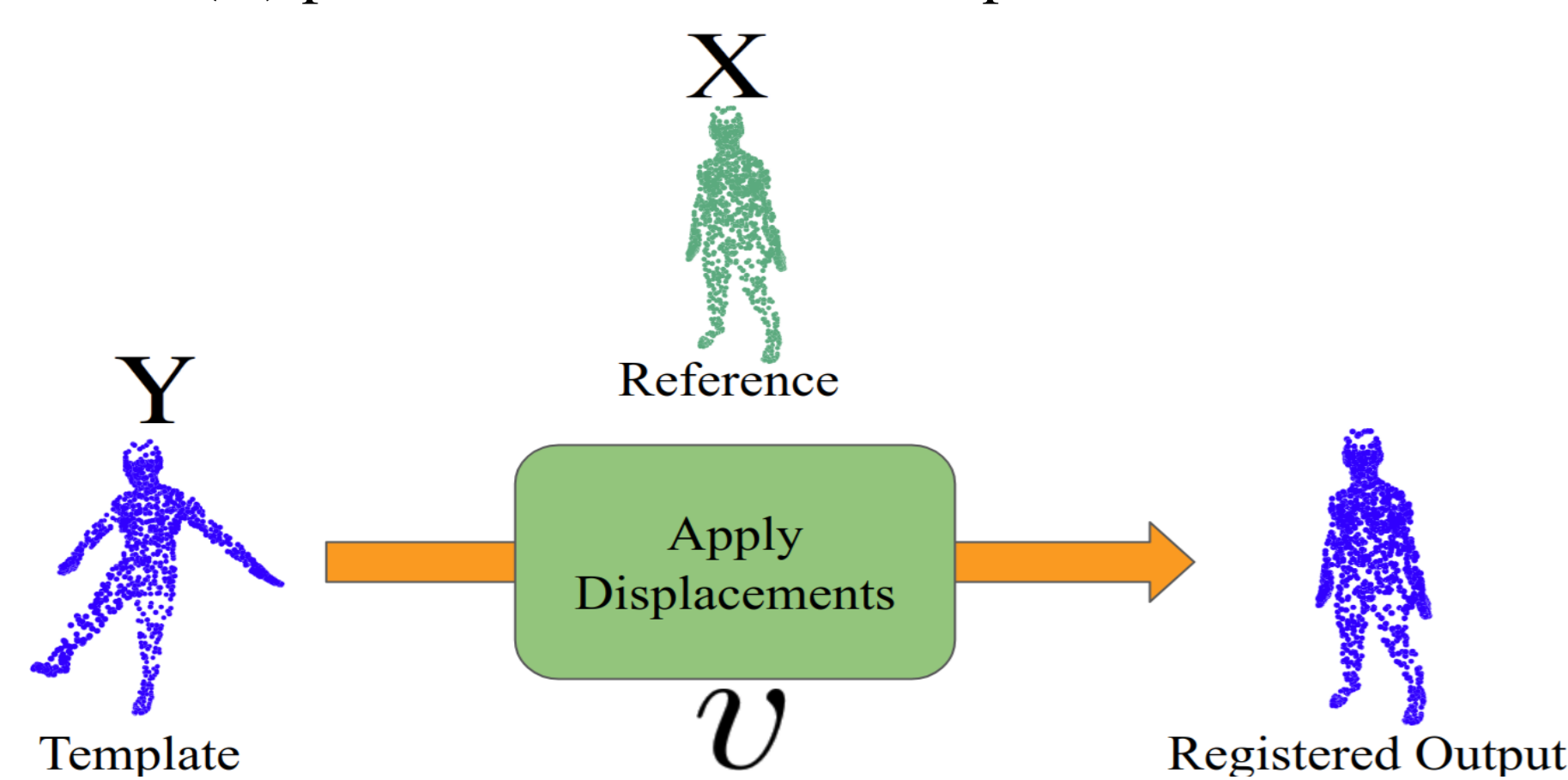


DispVoxNets: Non-Rigid Point Set Alignment with Supervised Learning Proxies

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Non-Rigid Point Set Registration

Recovery of a displacement field aligning template (Y) and reference (X) point sets as well as correspondences between those.

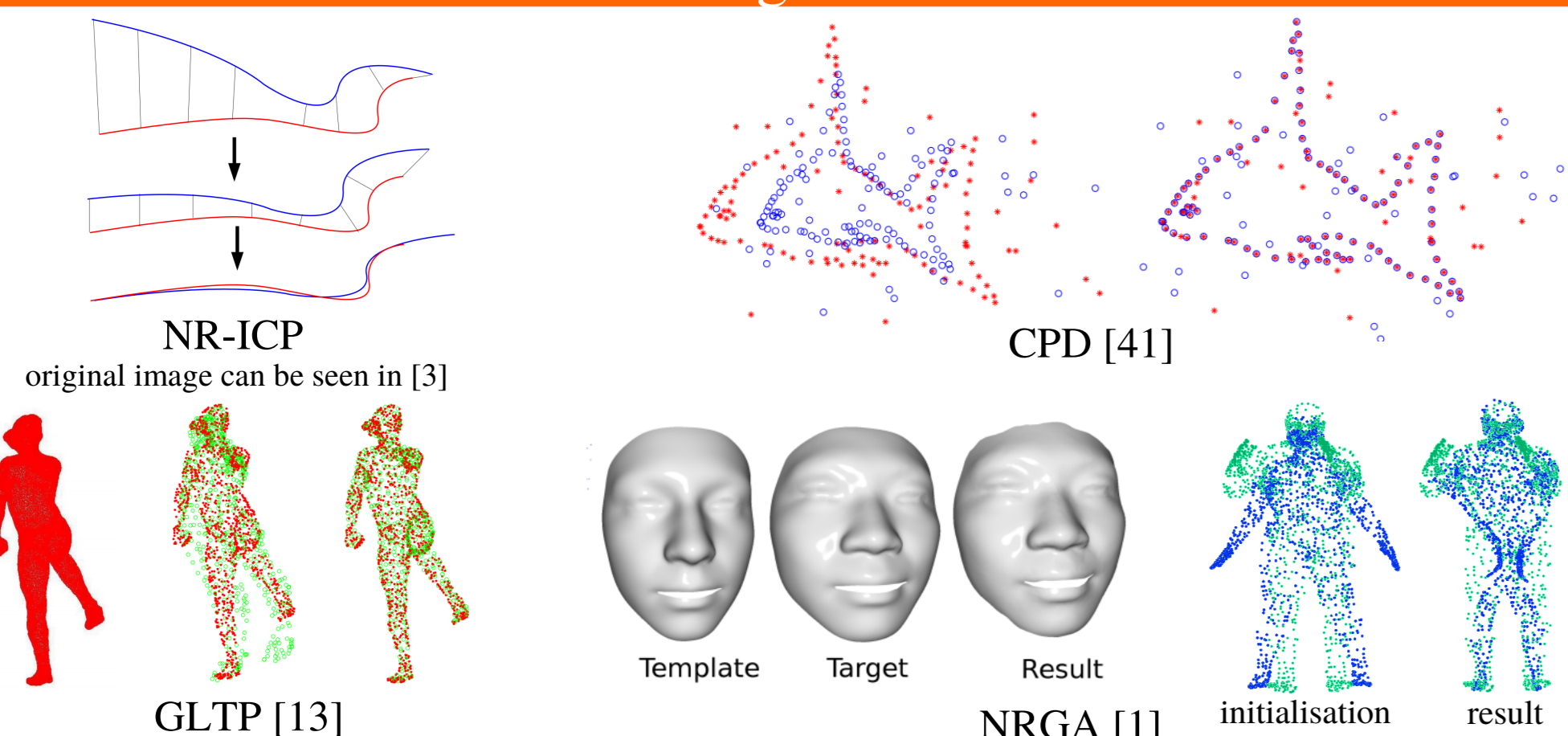


Motivation & Contributions

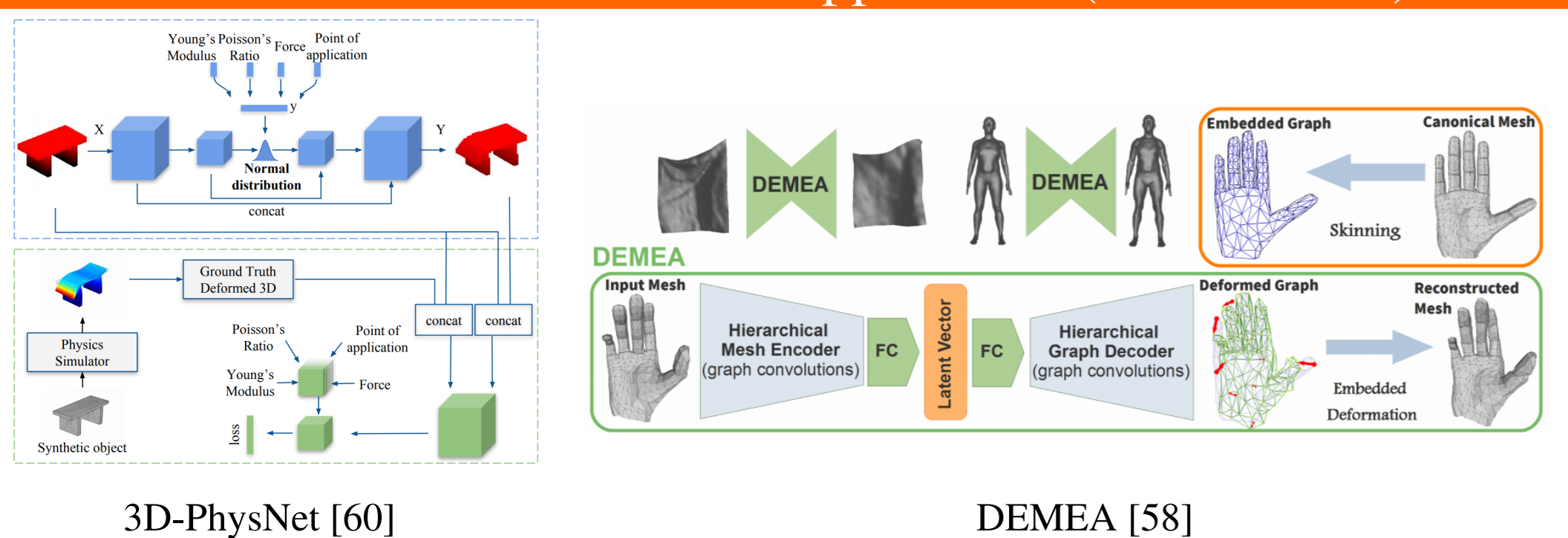
- We propose the **first neural network based general-purpose NRPSR method** that is invariant to the number and order of points.
- Our approach is **robust to large deformations, articulations, noises, outliers and missing data**.
- Our approach runs **orders of magnitude faster** than previous techniques.

Related Works

Global Regularisers



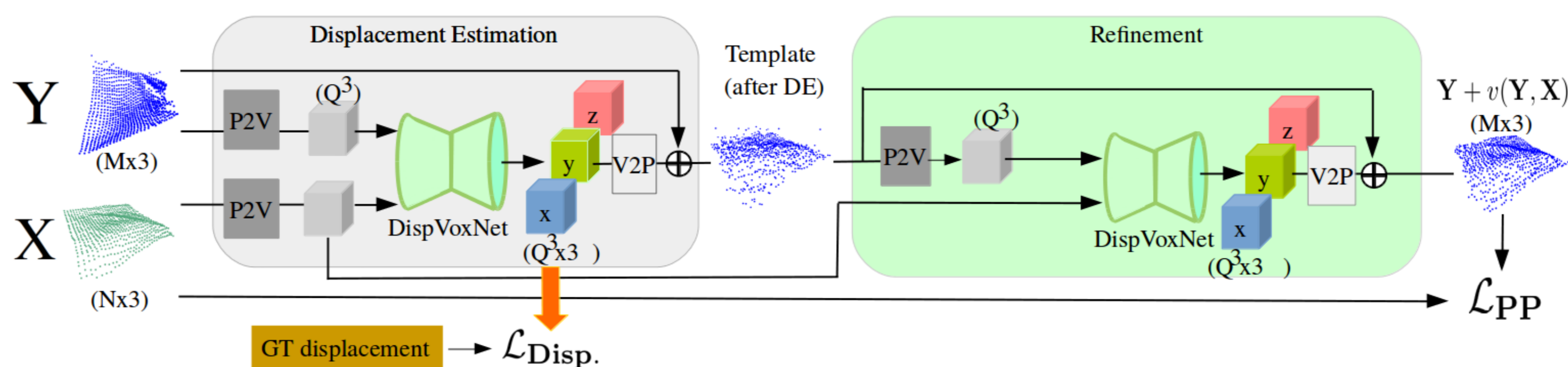
Neural Network Based Approaches (Other Fields)



References & QR Code

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DispVoxNets Pipeline



- Our pipeline is composed of two stages: Displacement Estimation (DE) and Refinement stage.
- DE stage regresses global displacements between Y and X.
- Refinement stage improves the initial displacements.

Y: template X: reference Q: size of the voxel grid P2V: point-to-voxel conversion
 M: number of points in Y N: number of points in X V2P: voxel-to-point conversion
 U: displacement function

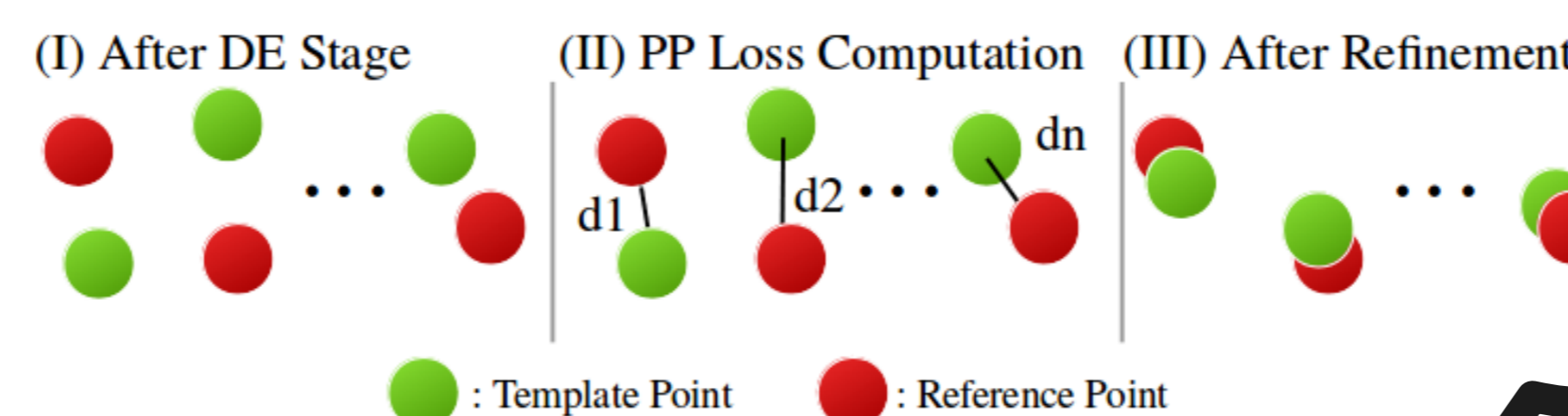
Loss Functions

- Displacement loss** penalises the discrepancy between the output displacements and ground truth displacements.
- Point projection loss** penalises the Euclidean distances between a point y' in $Y + v(Y, X)$ and its closest point $x_{y'}$ in X.

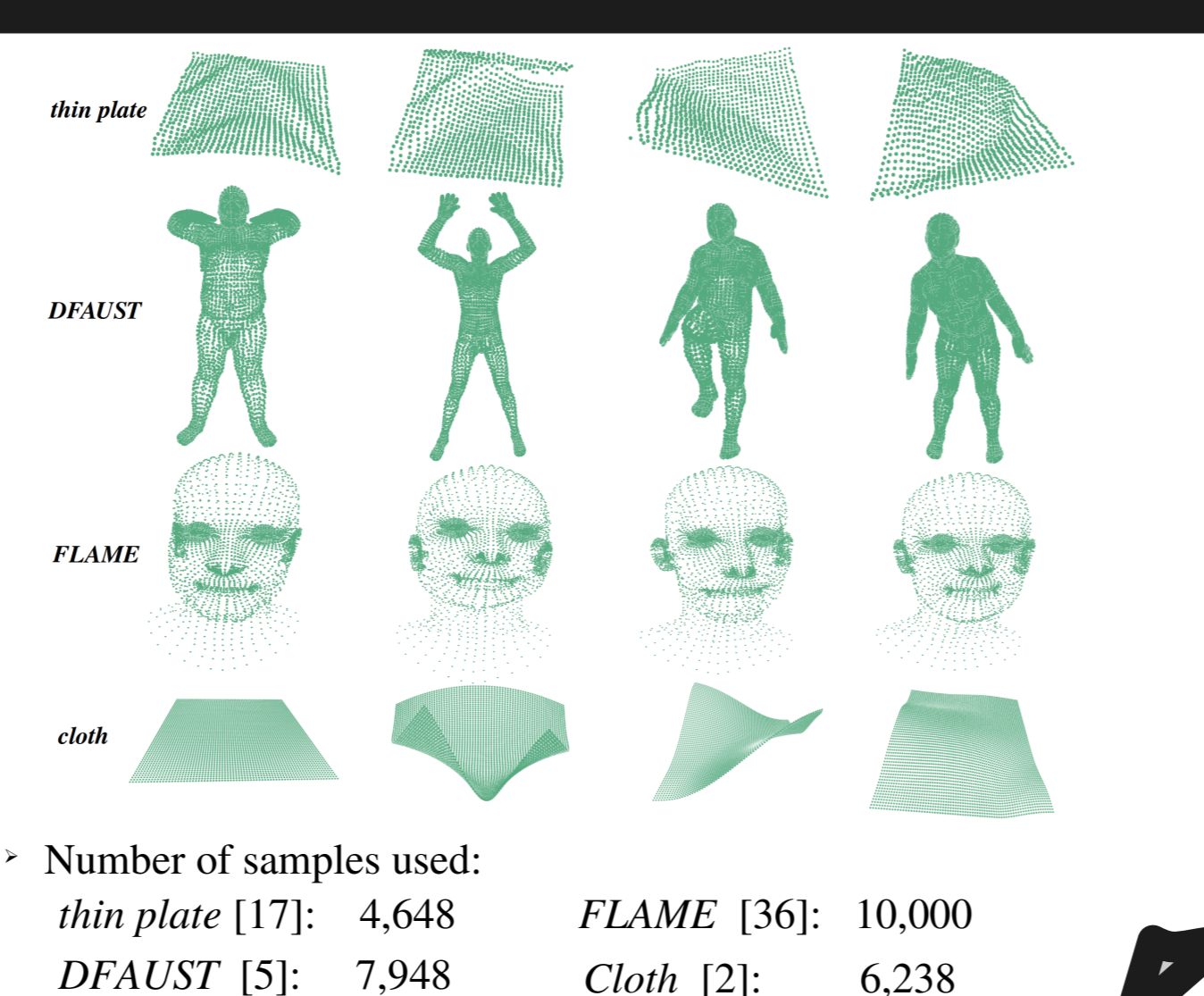
$$\mathcal{L}_{Disp.}(Z, V_Y, V_X) = \frac{1}{Q^3} \|Z - D_{vn}(V_Y, V_X)\|_2^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{PP}(Y + v(Y, X), X) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \|y'_i - x_{y'_i}\|_2$$

V_Y : voxelised template Z: GT displacements
 V_X : voxelised reference D_{vn} : DispVoxNet

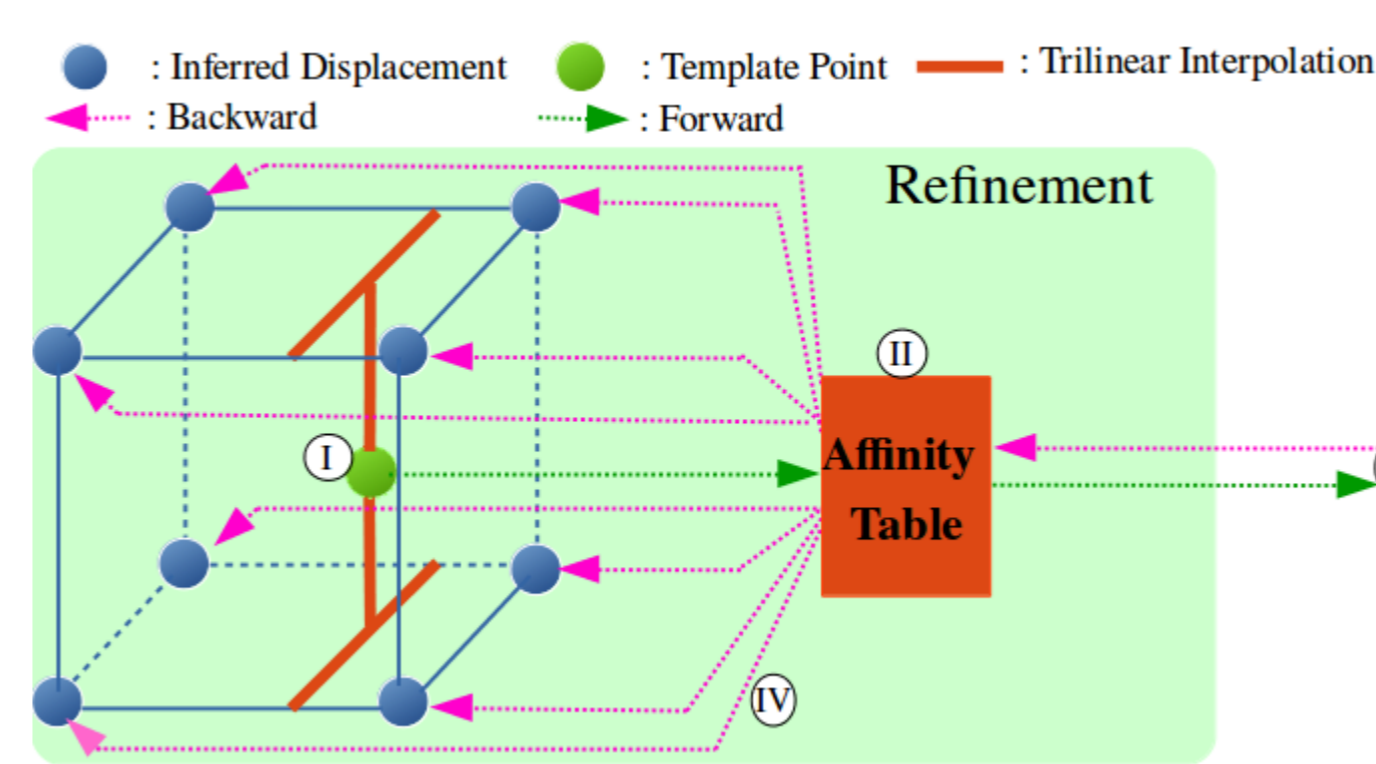


Datasets



Number of samples used:
 thin plate [17]: 4,648 FLAME [36]: 10,000
 DFAUST [5]: 7,948 Cloth [2]: 6,238

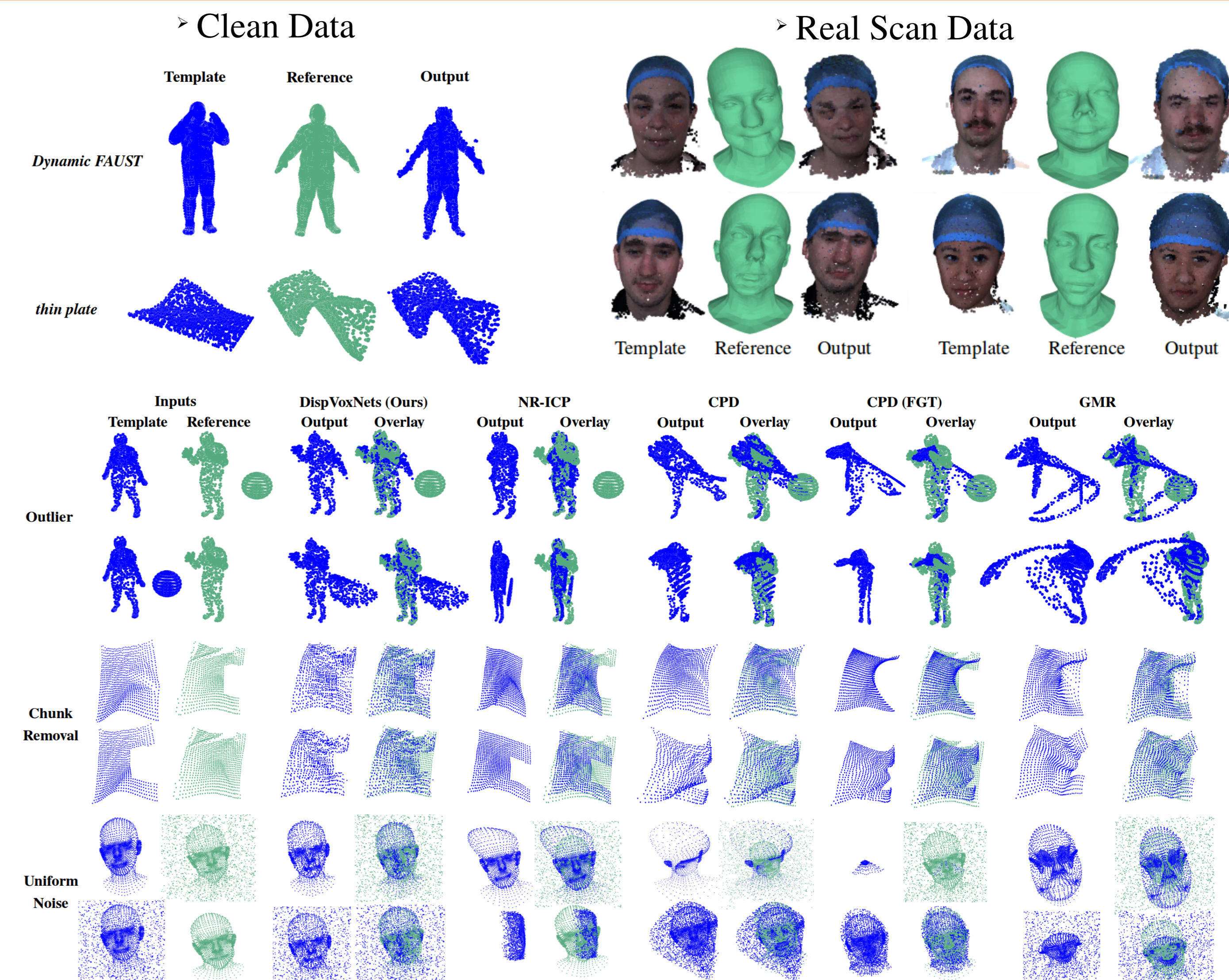
Trilinear Weighting



- Compute trilinear weights to estimate sub-voxel displacements.
- Record the weights and indices of the 8 nearest displacements in the affinity table.
- Compute the point projection loss.
- Distribute gradients following the IDs and weights information recorded in the affinity table in II.

Results

Qualitative Results



Quantitative Results

	Ours	NR-ICP [9]	CPD [41]	GMR [31]	DE	DE + Ref. (nearest voxel)	Full: DE + Ref. (trilinear)
thin plate [17]	e	0.0103	0.0402	0.0083 / 0.0192	0.2189	e	0.0100
	σ	0.0059	0.0273	0.0102 / 0.0083	1.0121	σ	0.0021
FLAME [36]	e	0.0063	0.0588	0.0043 / 0.0094	0.0056	Ablation Study	
	σ	0.0009	0.0454	0.0008 / 0.0005	0.0007	Time (sec) vs number of points	
DFAUST [5]	e	0.0166	0.0585	0.0683 / 0.0721	0.2357	Runtime	
	σ	0.0020	0.0215	0.0314 / 0.0258	0.8944	Clean Data	
cloth [2]	e	0.0080	0.0225	0.0149 / 0.0138	0.2189	Missing Data	
	σ	0.0021	0.0075	0.0066 / 0.0033	1.0121	Outlier	

	Ours	NR-ICP [9]	CPD [41]	GMR [31]	
thin plate [17]	ref. e	0.0107	0.0668	0.0218 / 0.0386	0.4415
	temp. σ	0.0061	0.0352	0.0148 / 0.0067	1.4632
FLAME [36]	ref. e	0.0108	0.0334	0.0479 / 0.0471	0.4287
	temp. σ	0.0062	0.0281	0.0101 / 0.0038	1.3832
DFAUST [5]	ref. e	0.0084	0.0519	0.0046 / 0.0140	0.0193
	temp. σ	0.0010	0.0451	0.0009 / 0.0006	0.0019
cloth [2]	ref. e	0.0167	0.0463	0.0562 / 0.0636	0.0714
	temp. σ	0.0029	0.0195	0.0308 / 0.0216	0.0282

