Extracting Point Features for Symmetry Detection

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Overview

- Problem description
 - Symmetry detection
 - Feature extraction
- My approach
 - The framework
 - Scene structure analysis
- Preliminary results

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Symmetry Detection

- Given a 3D scene
- Detect repeating structures



Figure from Bokeloh et al. 2009

Symmetry Detection

- Many useful applications, e.g.
 - Simultaneous editing
 - Data compression
 - Data reconstruction and refinement





Symmetry Detection

- Input $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$
- Find subsets $S \subset \Omega$ with corresponding transformations $f_1, \dots, f_n: S \to \Omega$
- Rigid case: f_1, \dots, f_n are rigid transformations

Features

- Symmetry Detection is computationally complex
- Techniques to reduce computational costs:
 - Downsampling
 - Randomized approaches (RANSAC)
 - Features
 - Combinations of these

Features

- Idea:
 - Preselect relevant subset of the data
 - Find symmetry candidates in the subset
 - Validate
- Simplest class: Point features



- Goal for feature extraction for symmetry detection
 - Problem:



Consistent features across all instances

• How to extract point features?

- Related work: Slippage features (Bokeloh et al. 2008, Gelfand et al. 2004)
 - Perform local slippage analysis
 - Select local maxima





Slippable to the "right"



Slippable in two translational dimensions

• Example: Slippage features (Bokeloh et al. 2008, Gelfand et al. 2004)







one slippable motion

• So far: Local criteria



Feature?

 Turns out local criteria are insufficient sometimes





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My Approach

- Interleave iteratively:
 - Feature extraction
 - Partial symmetry detection
- Missing features ← reconstruct from other instances

Input



Interest Function: Assigns local scores to points

Interest Function

• e.g. slippage analysis



 Selection Function: Select feature points based on per-point scores



 Propagation Function: analyze structure, guess about additional features



 Combiner Function: Incorporate guesses into per-point scores



 Select new set of feature points based on the combined scores



 Iterate: repeat propagation, combination and selection with new feature points...



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• How to analyze the scene's structure?

- Related work: Graph-based symmetry detection (Berner et al. 2008)
 - Extract slippage features
 - Build neighborhood graph
 - Annotate:
 - Edges with their lengths
 - Features with curvature descriptor
 - Find isometric subgraphs

 Related work: Graph-based symmetry detection (Berner et al. 2008)



 Related work: Graph-based symmetry detection (Berner et al. 2008)



- More approaches:
 - Mitra et al. 2006, transformation voting
 - Pauly et al. 2008, detect grid structures
 - ...and lots more

- My approach: use metric relation of feature points to each other
- Loosely inspired by Berner et al. 2008
- Aimed at detecting small sub-symmetries

 Build neighbor graph over feature points



- Build neighbor graph over feature points
- For each feature, generate all ntuples with neighbors





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 between similar ones



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- Build neighbor graph over feature points
- For each feature, generate all ntuples with neighbors
- Characterize tuples by a vector of pairwise distances
- Establish correspondence between similar ones
- "Triangulate" nearby features using tuple features as reference points
- Establish correspondence between similar ones
- Use tuple-relative coordinates to propagate features





2D triangulation

Handling Feature Guesses

- Result: Large set of feature guesses
- Some guesses are wrong
- Some are badly constrained
- How to handle that robustly?

Handling Feature Guesses

- Assign a certainty to each guess
- Merge spatially related guesses
- Boost certainty if many guesses predict the same feature
- Others can be neglected

%

Handling Feature Guesses

- Bonus: Extract feature-to-feature correspondences
- Remember: Guesses were derived from partial symmetries



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- Synthetic example: "IPSFX houses"
- 3 iterations





- Scanned example: Hannover town hall
- Input data and slippage:





- Scanned example: Hannover town hall
- 1st iteration (interest based features):



- Scanned example: Hannover town hall
- Propagation quadlets (example):



- Scanned example: Hannover town hall
- 2nd iteration, features and correspondences:



- Scanned example: Hannover town hall
- 3rd iteration, features and correspondences:



- Scanned example: Hannover town hall
- 4th iteration, features and correspondences:



- Scanned example: Hannover town hall
- 5th iteration, features and correspondences:



- Scanned example: Hannover town hall
- 6th iteration, features and correspondences:



- Scanned example: Hannover town hall
- 7th iteration, features and correspondences:





- Scanned example: Thai elephant statue
- Input data and slippage:





- Scanned example: Thai elephant statue
- 5 iterations







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Conclusion

- Good feature extraction requires global understanding of the scene's structure
- I propose:
 - A framework for interleaved feature selection and partial symmetry detection
 - A robust approach to sub-symmetry detection

References

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