

# Convolutional neural networks on surfaces via seamless toric covers

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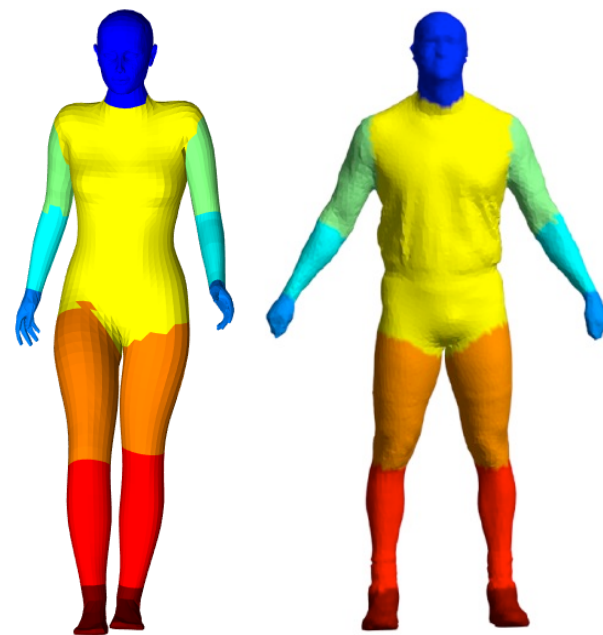
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Vladimir G. Kim, Yaron Lipman



# Problem statement



Easy



Hard



Deep Learning

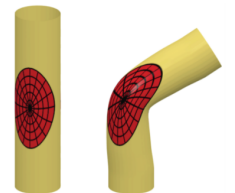
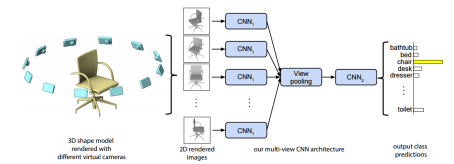
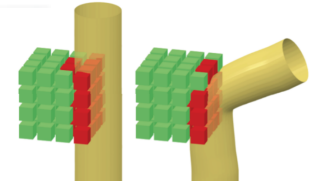
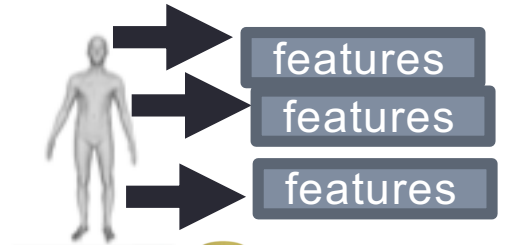


Geometric Deep Learning



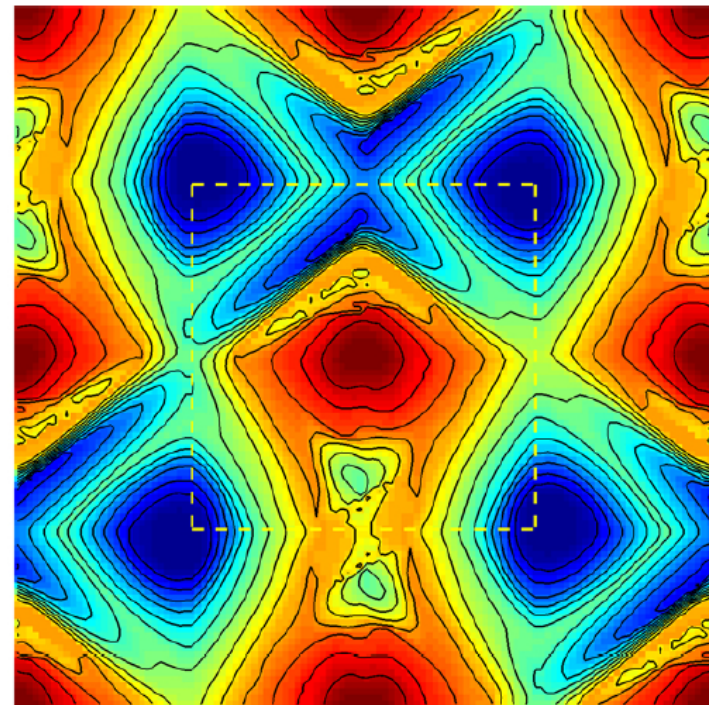
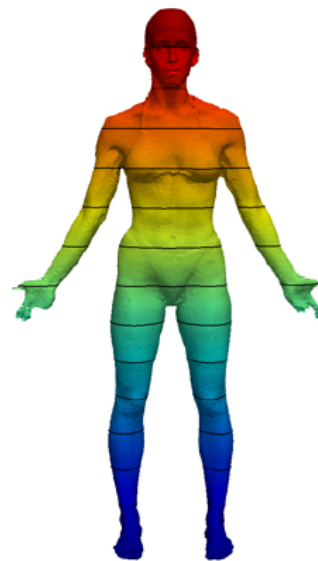
# Previous work (1)

- Per-vertex features (Guo et al. 15')
- Volumetric representation (Wu et al. 15')
- Rendering based methods (Su et al. 15')
- Patch based methods (Masci et al. 15', Boscaini et al. 16')
- Learning in the spectral domain (Bruna et al. 13')



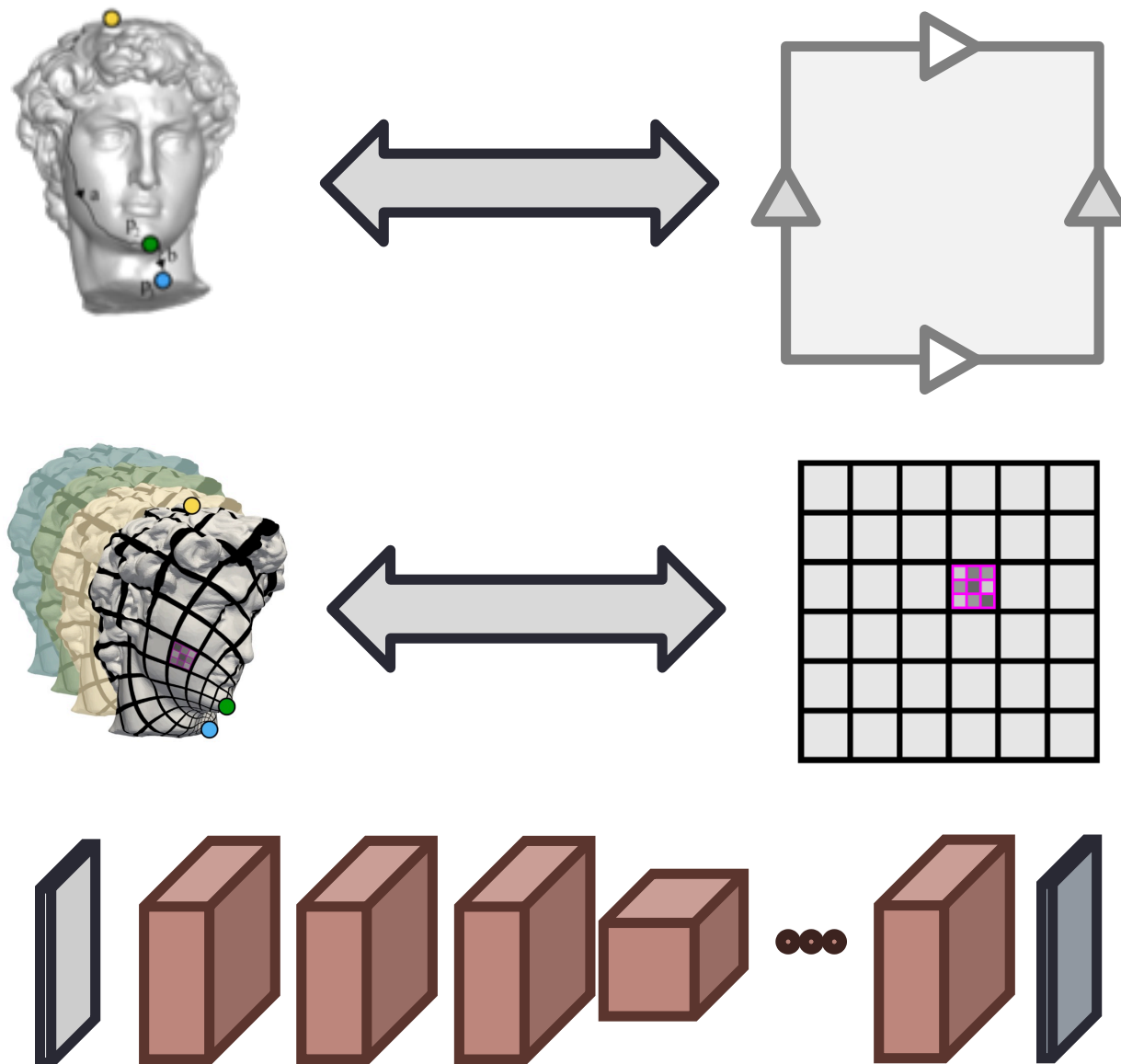
## Previous Work (2)

- Parameterization based methods (Sinha et al. 2016)
  - High distortion
  - High dimensional parameterization space

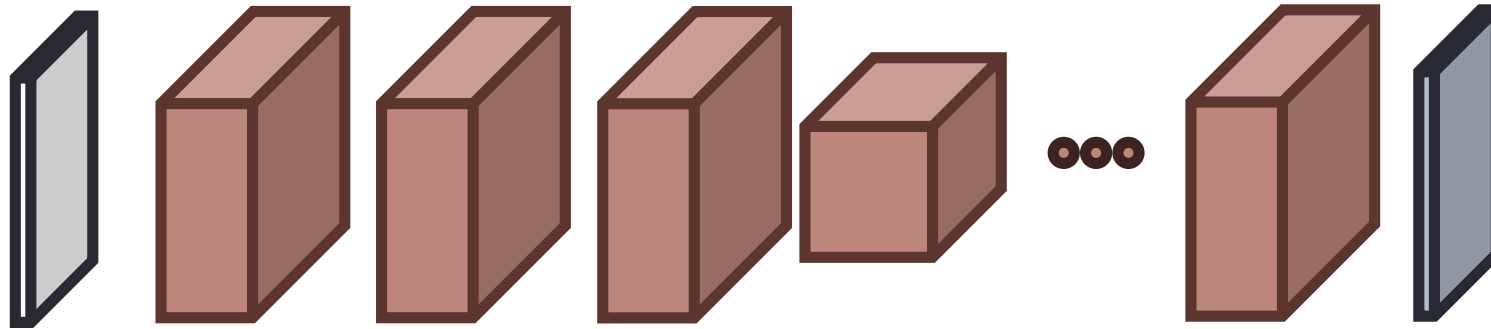


# Our approach

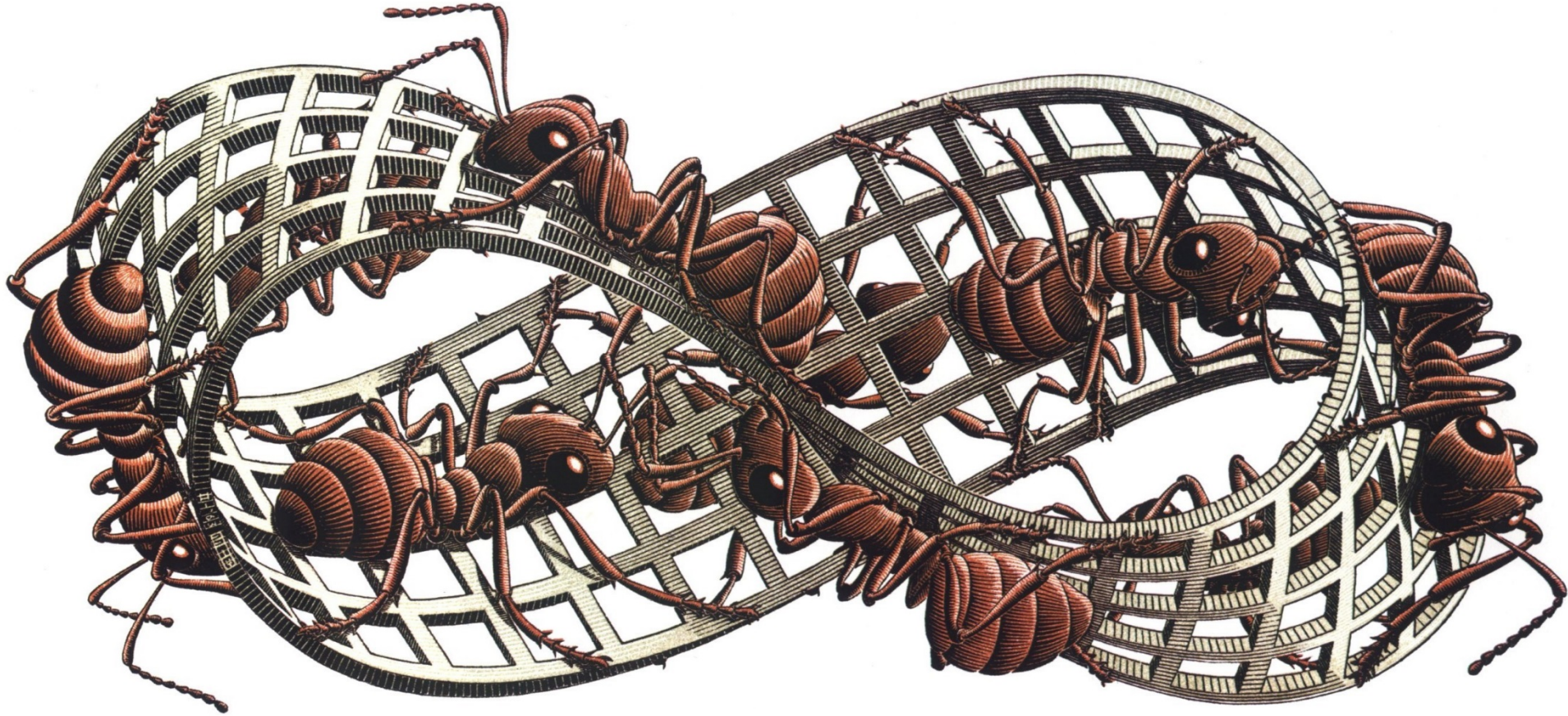
- Map the surface to a flat torus
- Use its natural convolution
- Use off-the-shelf CNNs for images



# What is required to define a CNN?



# The main idea: how to move on your domain

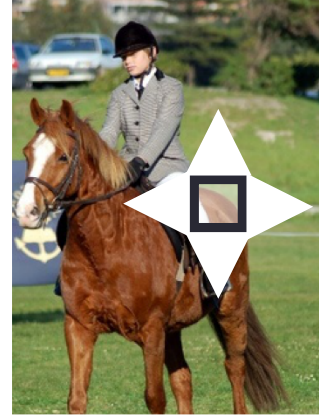


Möbius Strip II (M.C. Escher, 1963, Woodcut)



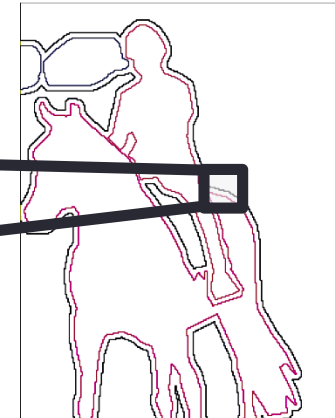
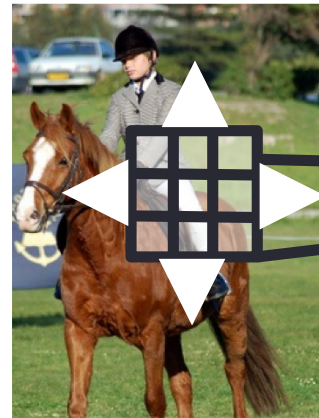
## Translations

Two dimensional, commutative  
Isometries of  $\mathbb{R}^2$



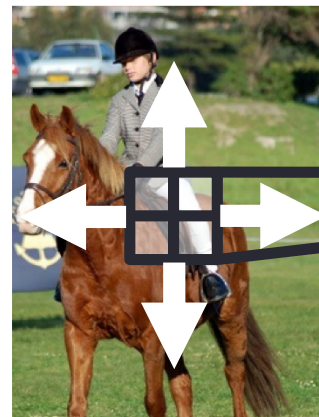
## Convolution

Linear  
Translation invariant

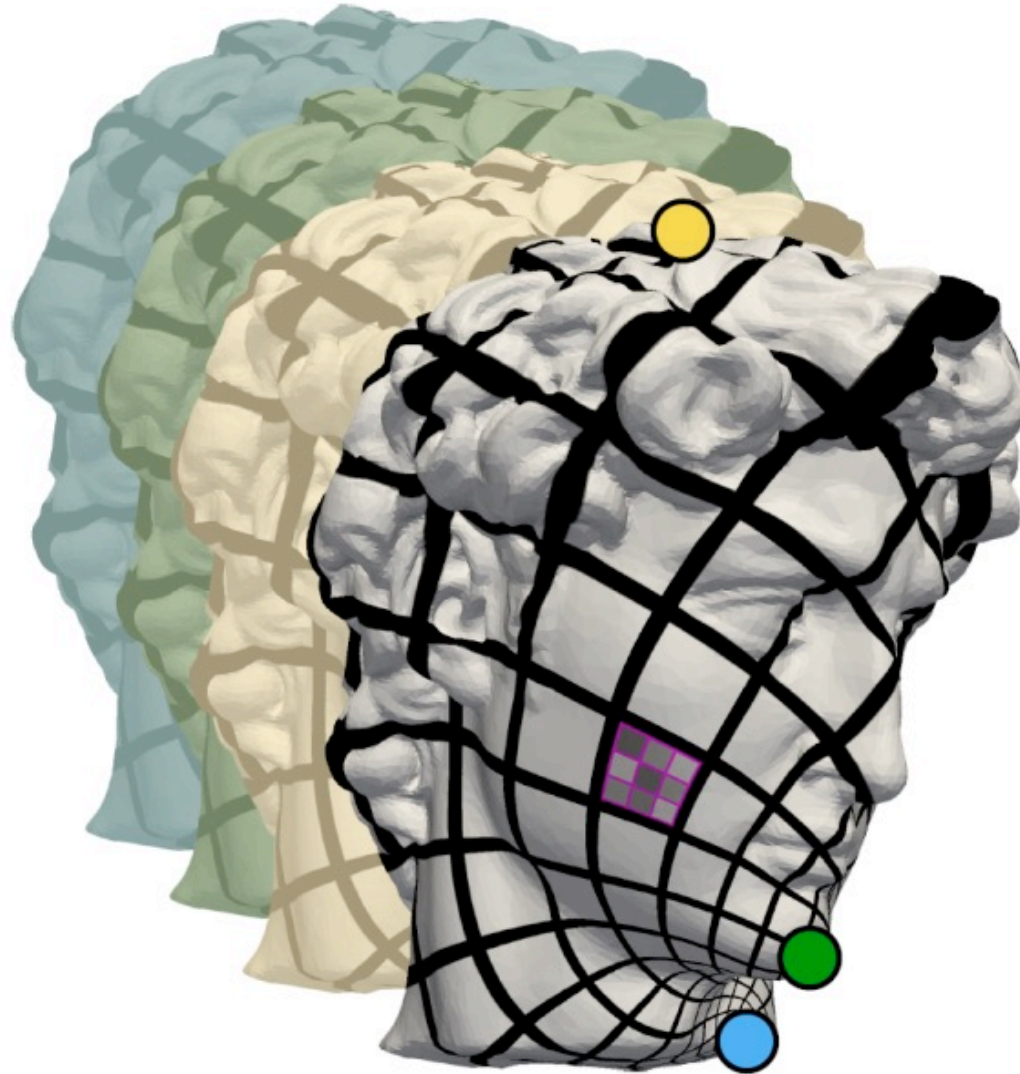


## Pooling

Non-linear (max)  
Sub-translation invariant

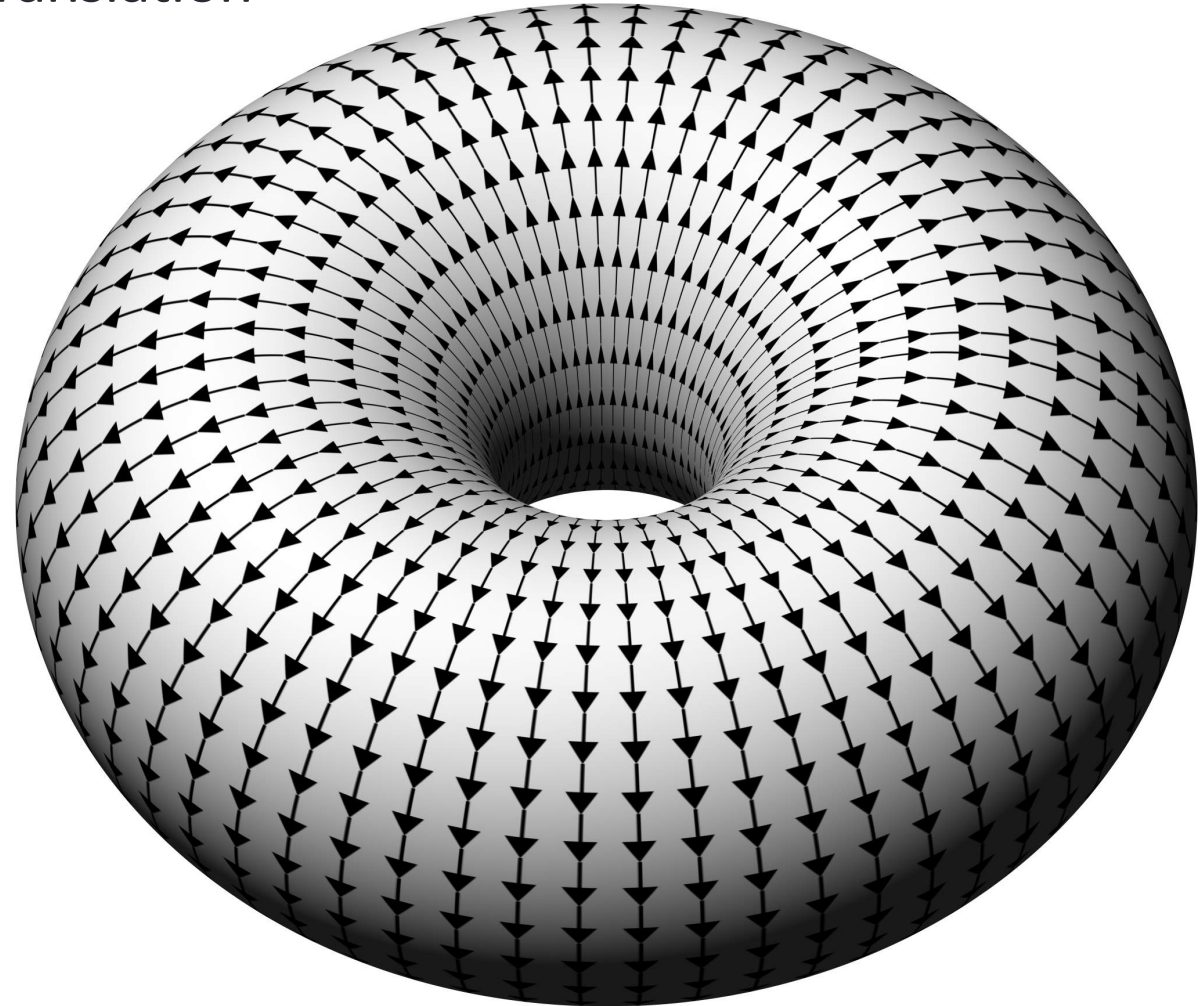
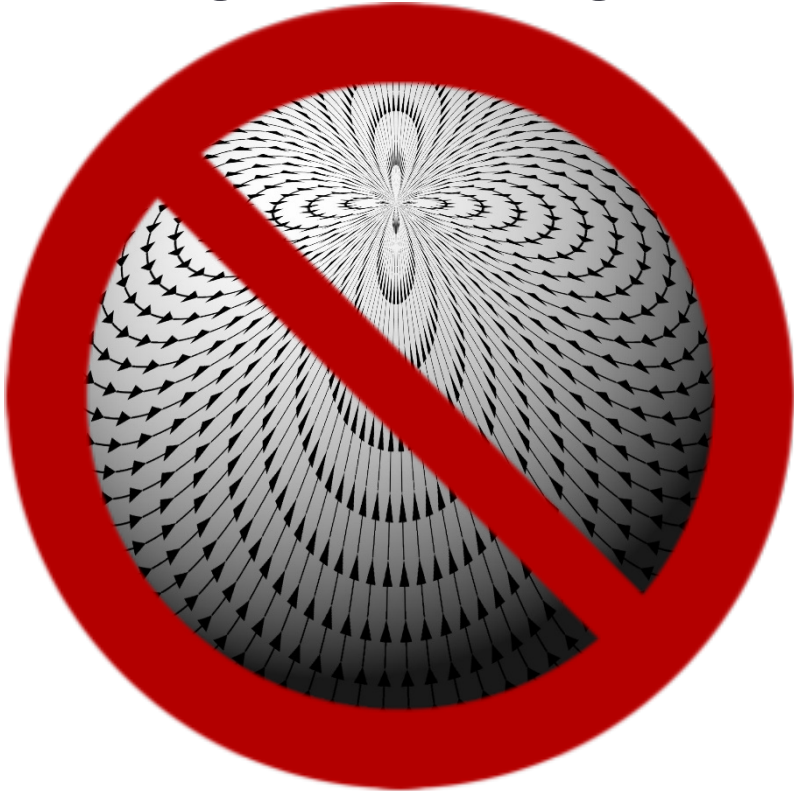


# Defining CNNs on surfaces



# Translations on surfaces?

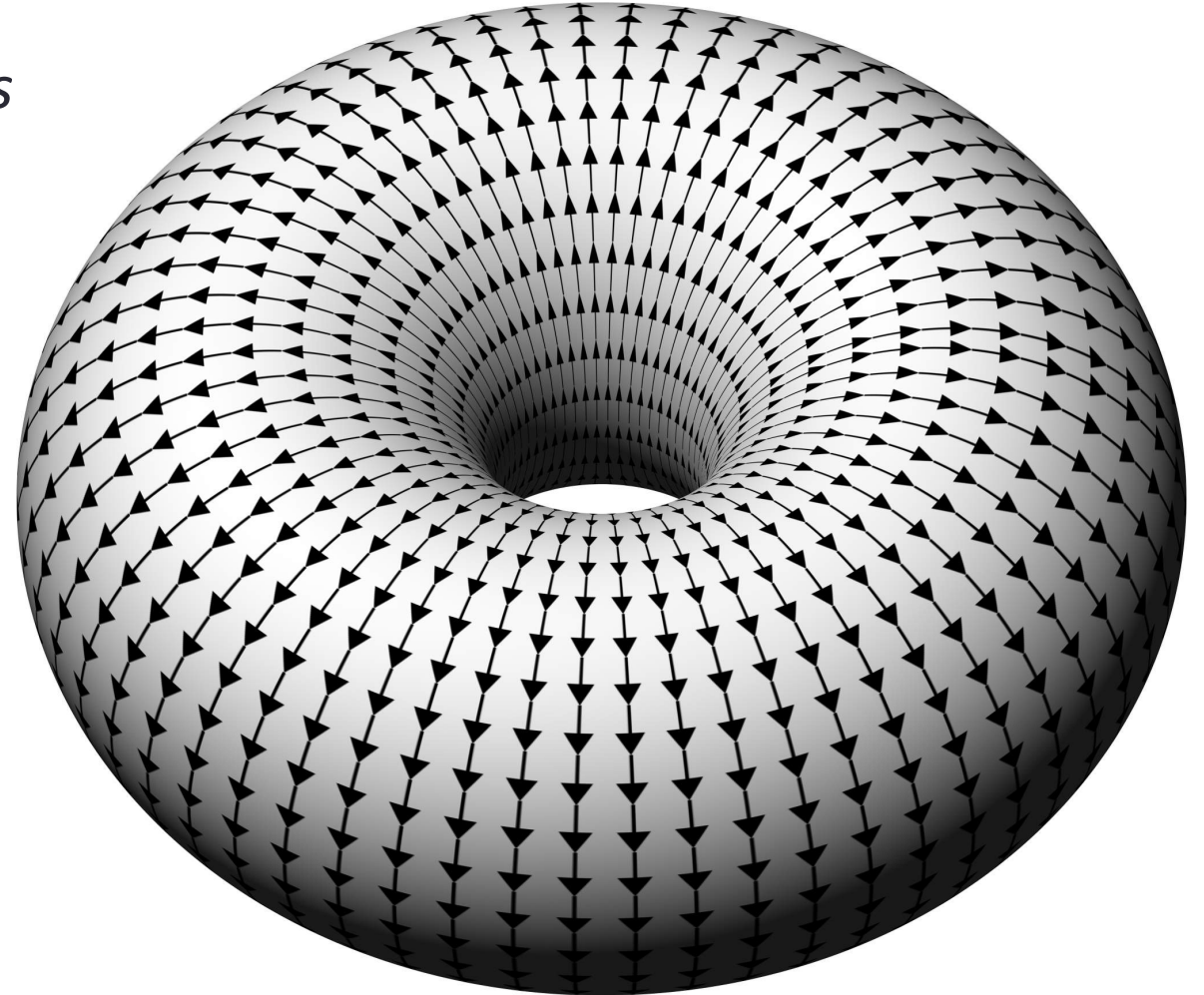
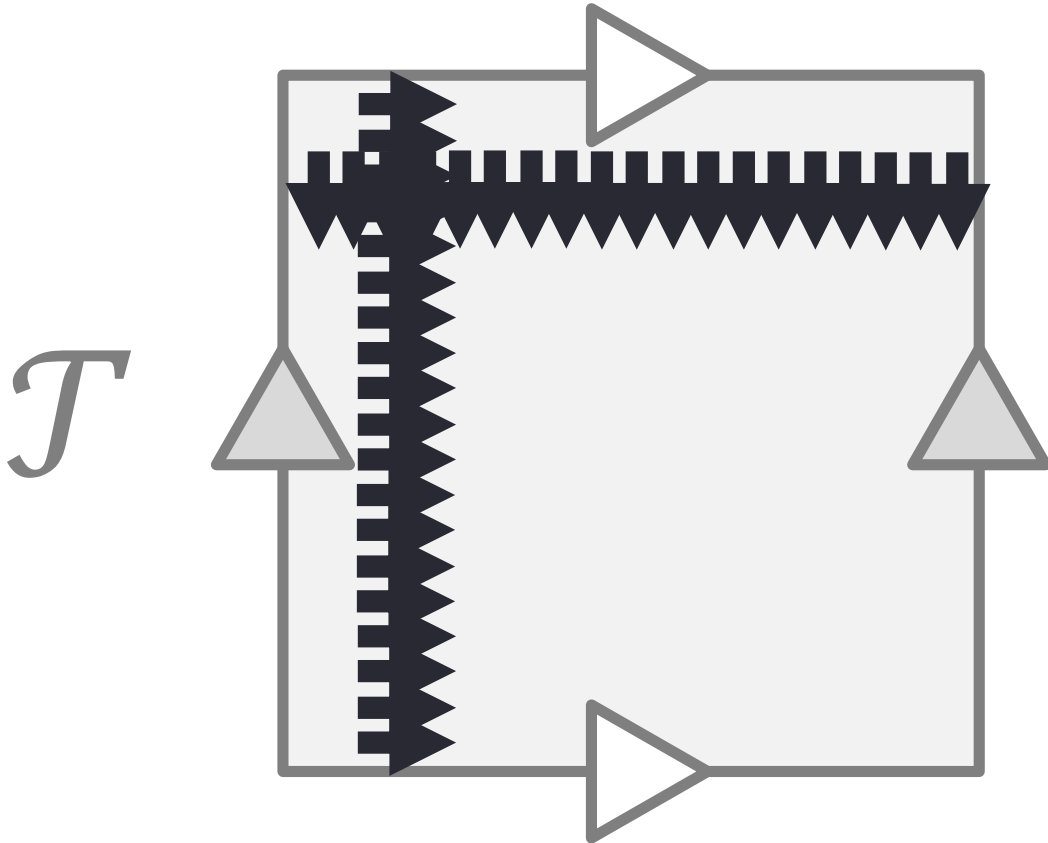
- Translation on surface  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{locally Euclidean translation}$
- Flow along non-vanishing vector fields



Which compact surfaces  
admit non-vanishing vector fields?

# Flat torus $\mathcal{T}$

- Translations “modulo 1”
- Full translation invariance on the *flat torus*



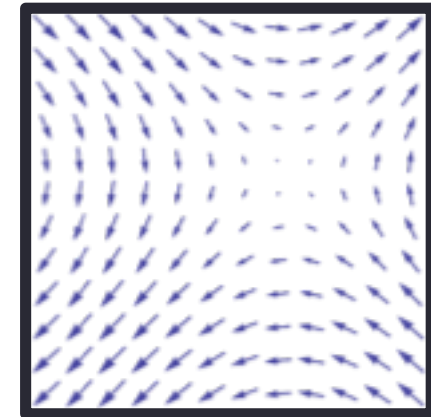
# Only the torus!

- Poincaré-Hopf: For a compact orientable surface

Index of vector field      Euler characteristic

$$\sum_i \text{index}_{x_i} = \chi$$

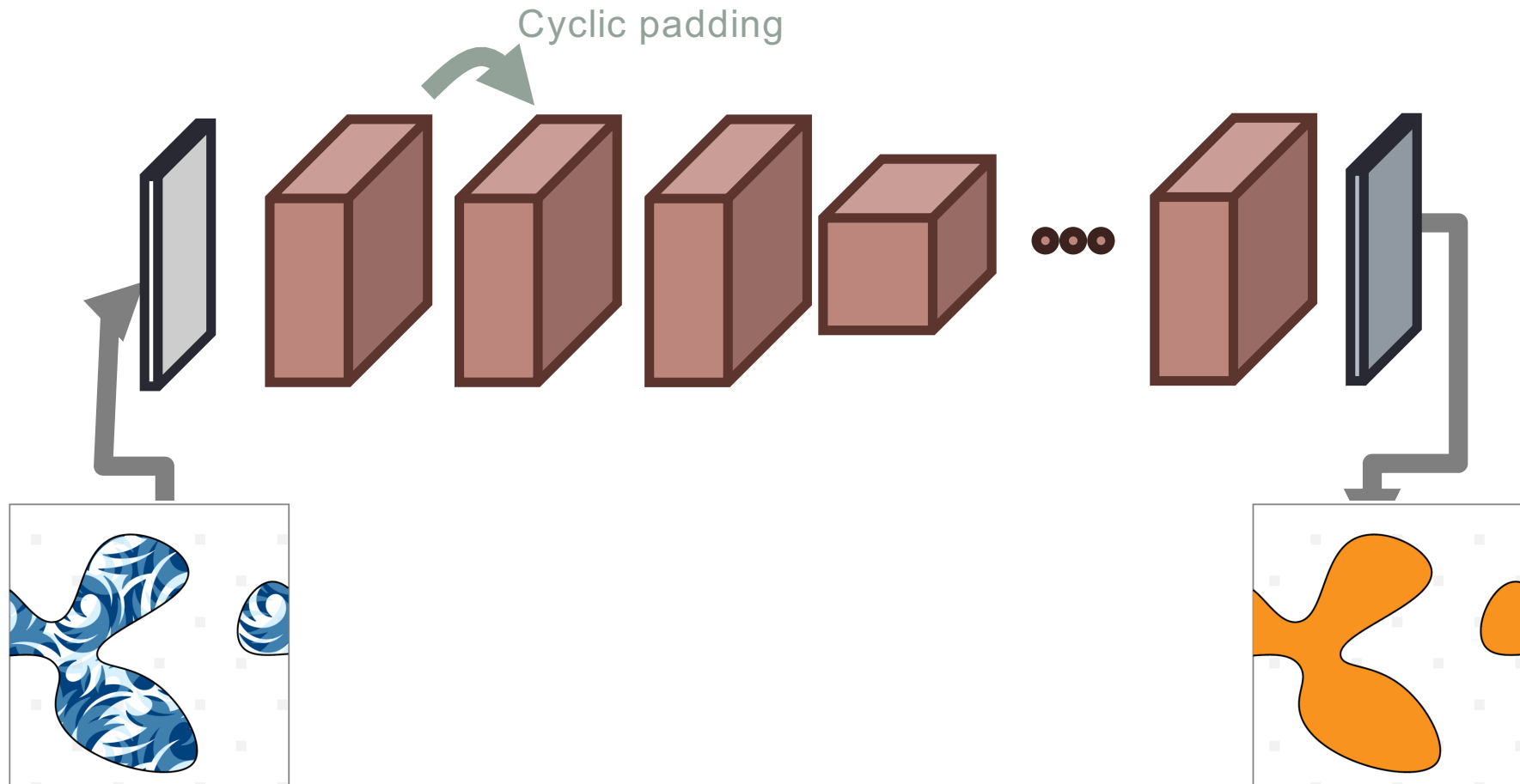
- Index – a measure of the complexity near a vanishing point



- Non-vanishing vector field implies **genus 1 - torus**



# CNN on flat torus

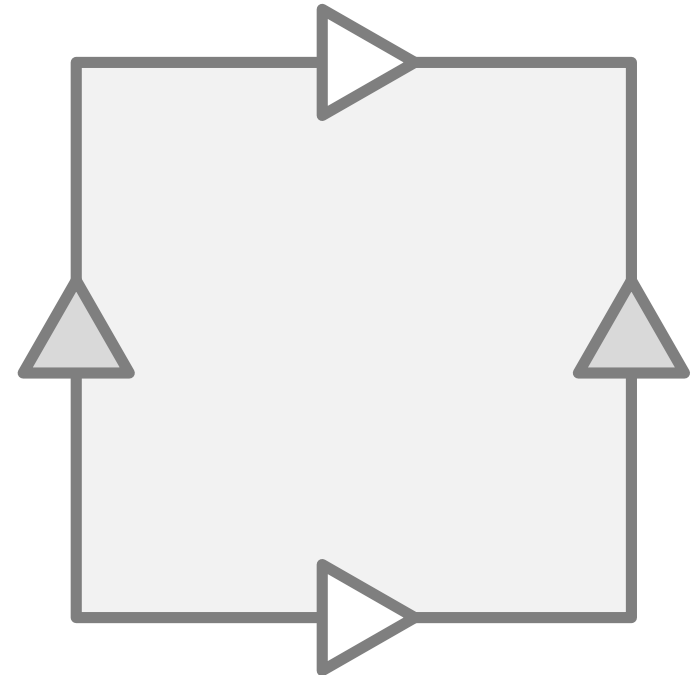
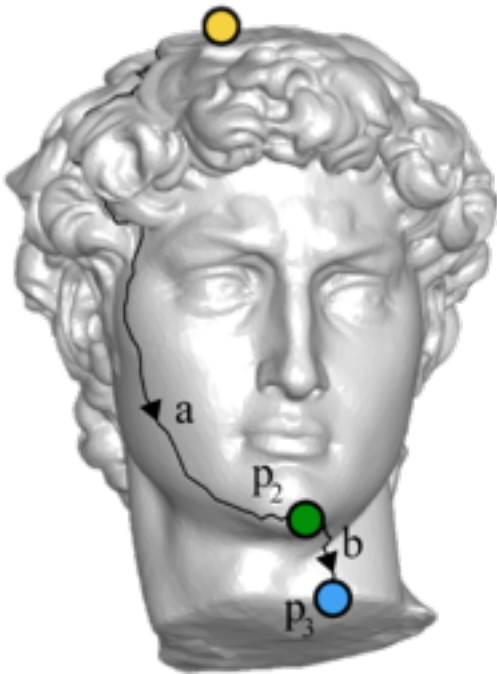


# Recap

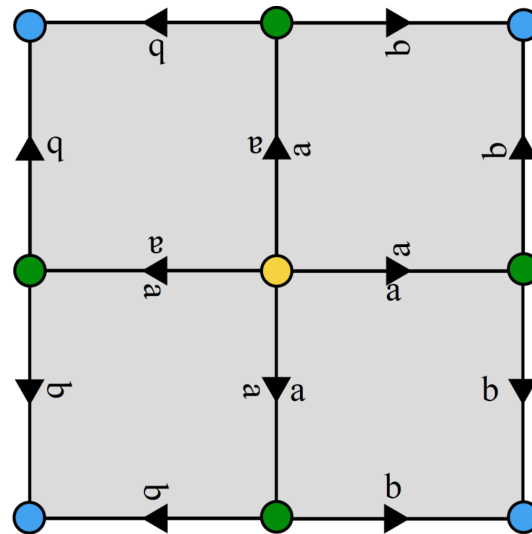
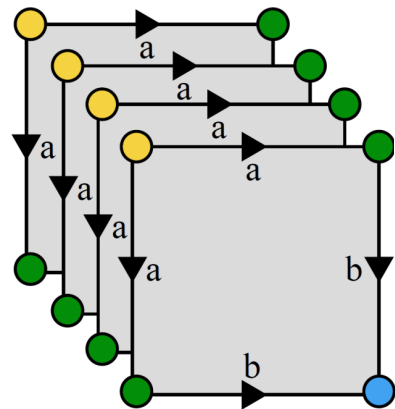
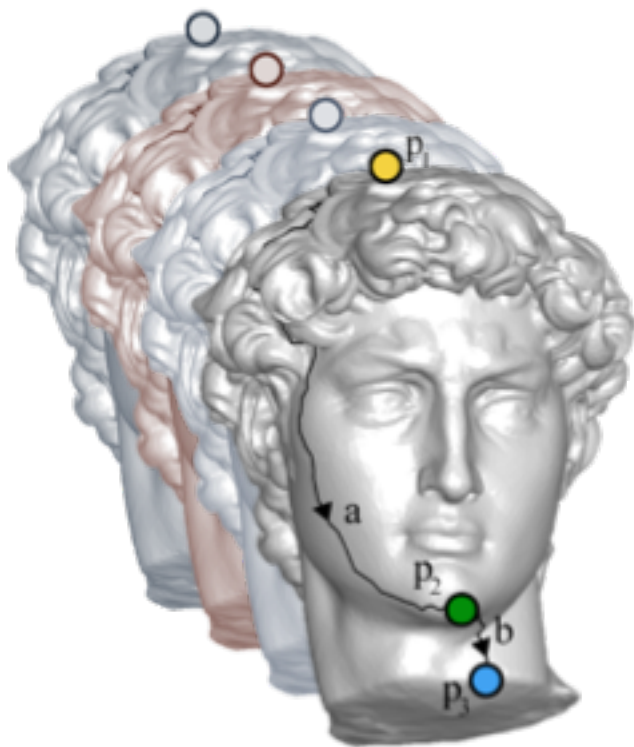
- CNN is well-defined over flat-torus
- Roadblocks for CNN on sphere-type surfaces
  - **Topological**: No locally Euclidean translations on spheres
  - **Geometrical**: The flat torus is flat and our surface is not



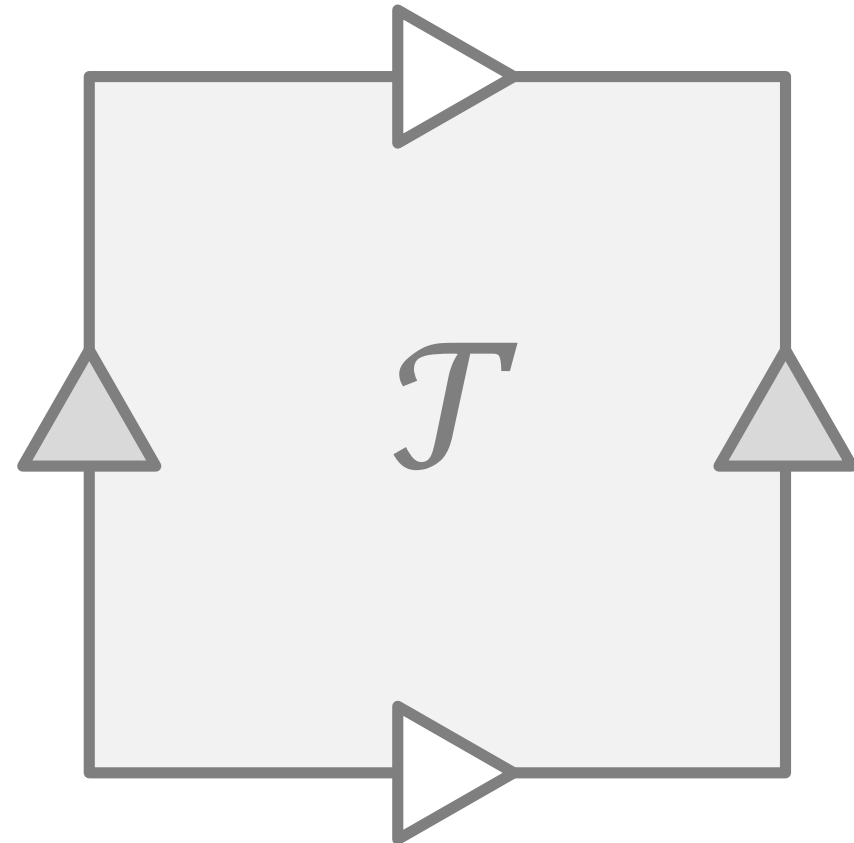
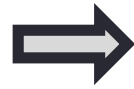
Solution: Map the surface to a flat torus

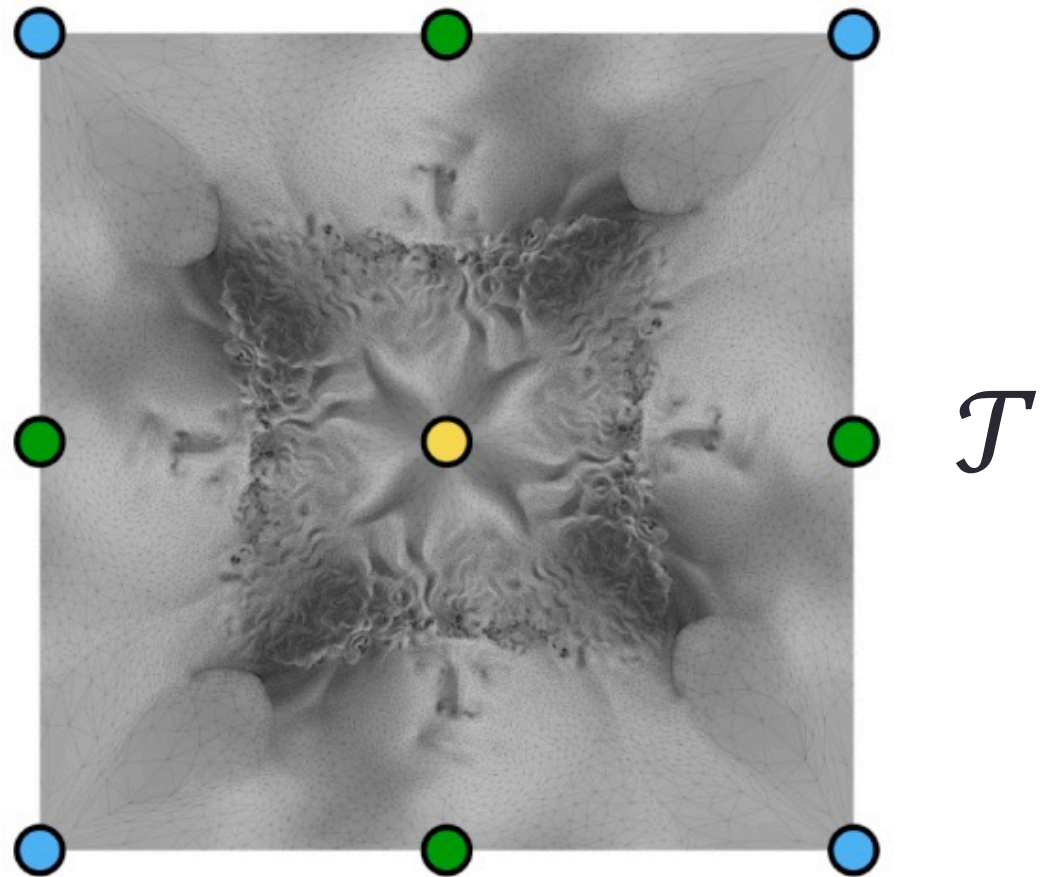
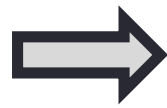
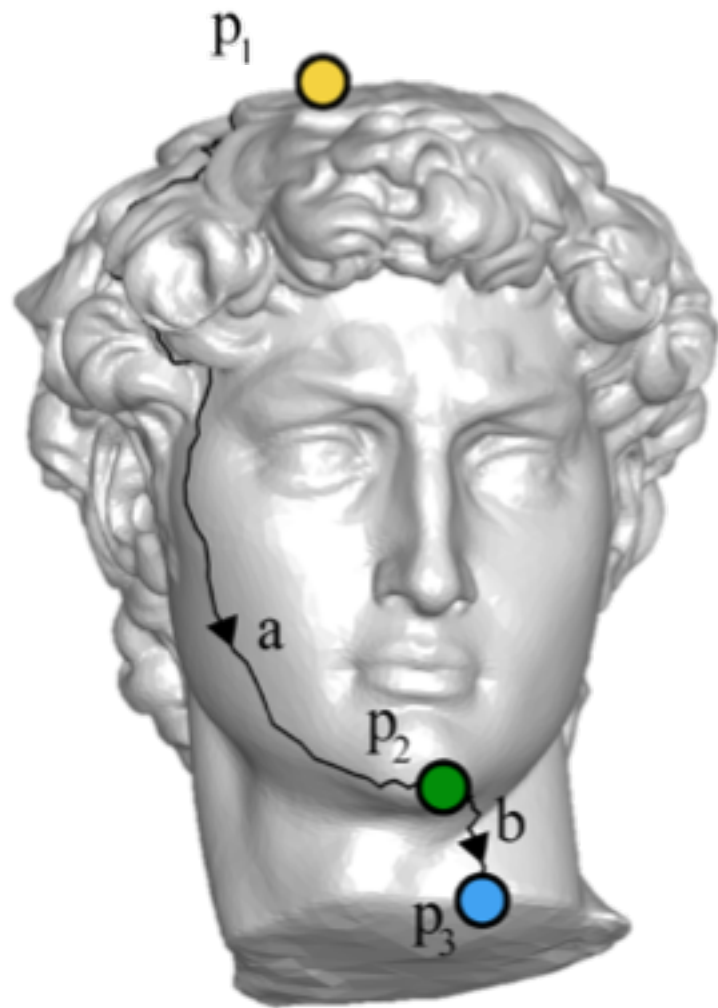


# Torus 4-cover

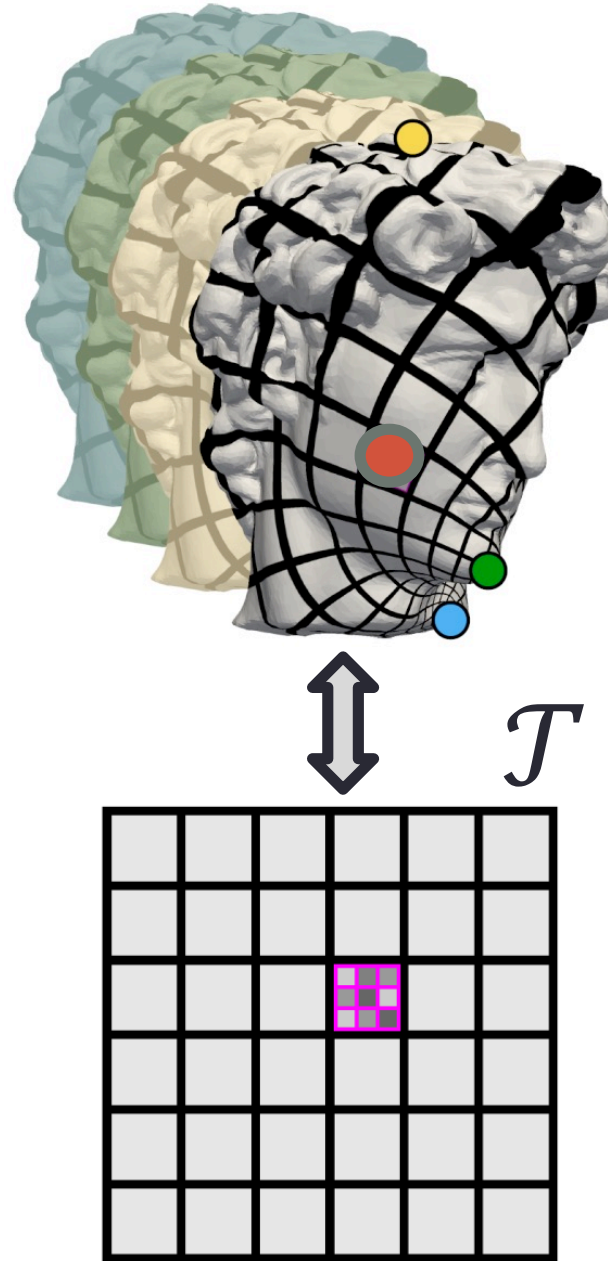


# Mapping the Torus to the flat Torus





# The pullback translation



# Pull-back

## Translations: pull-back Euclidean translations

Two dimensional, commutative  
Conformal maps

### Pull-back convolution

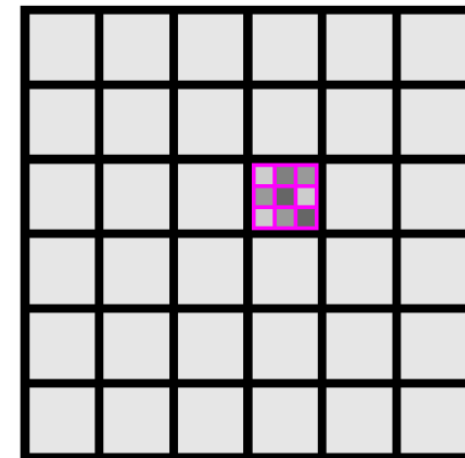
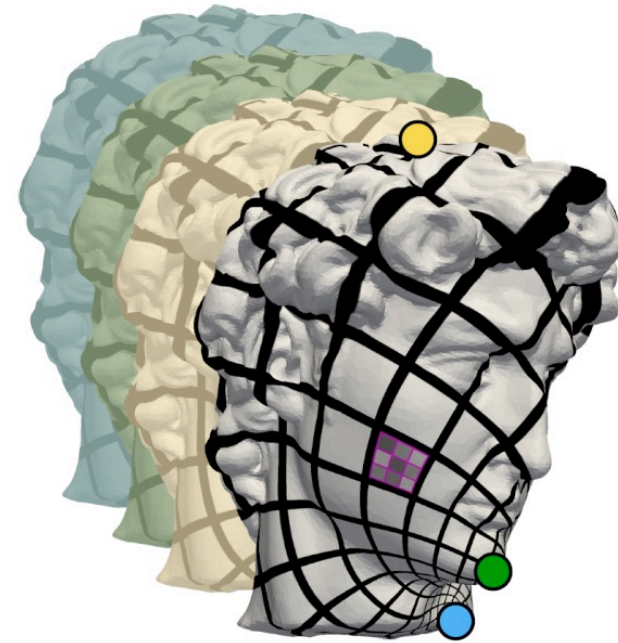
Linear

**Theorem:** Translation invariance

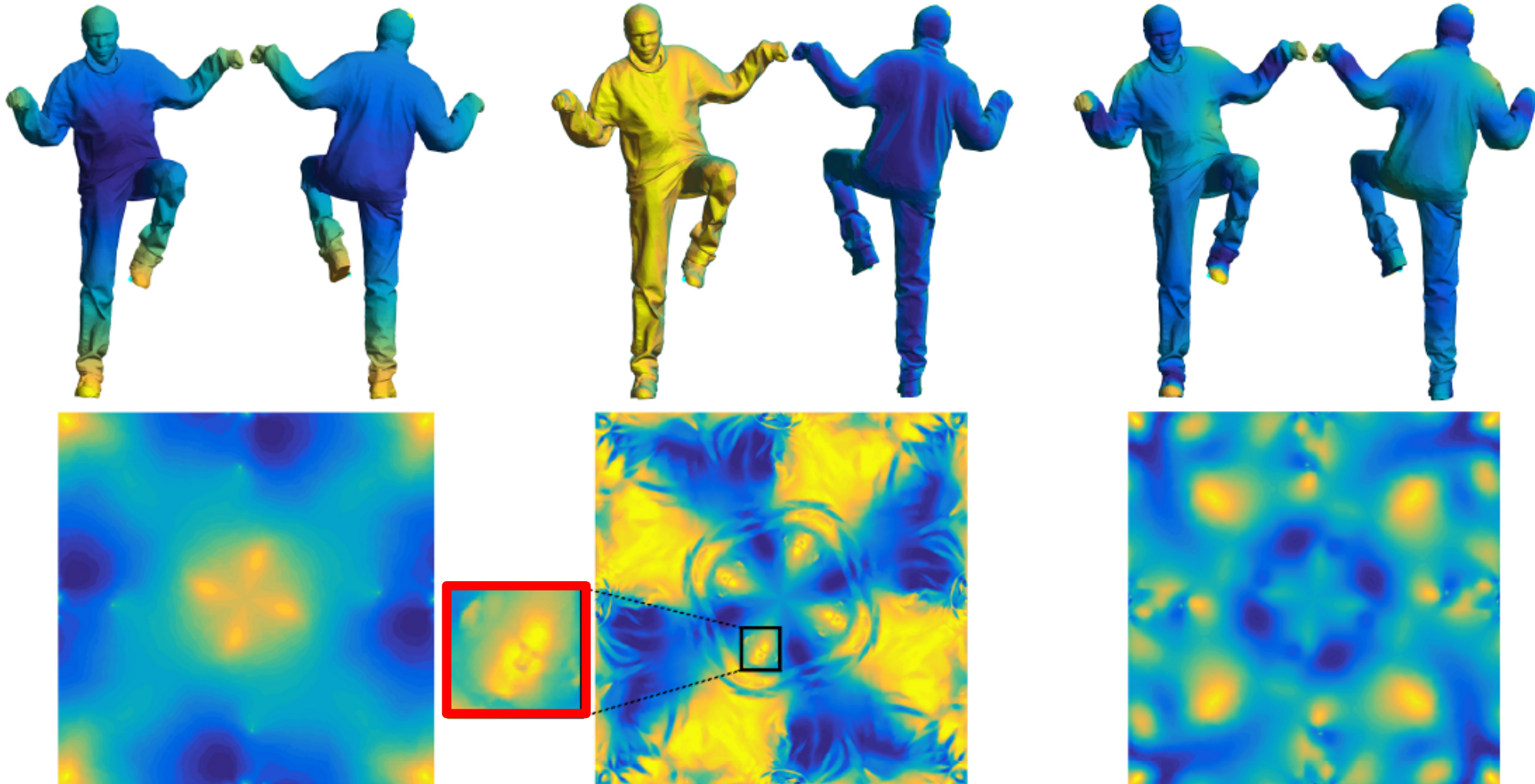
### Pull-back pooling

Non-linear (max)

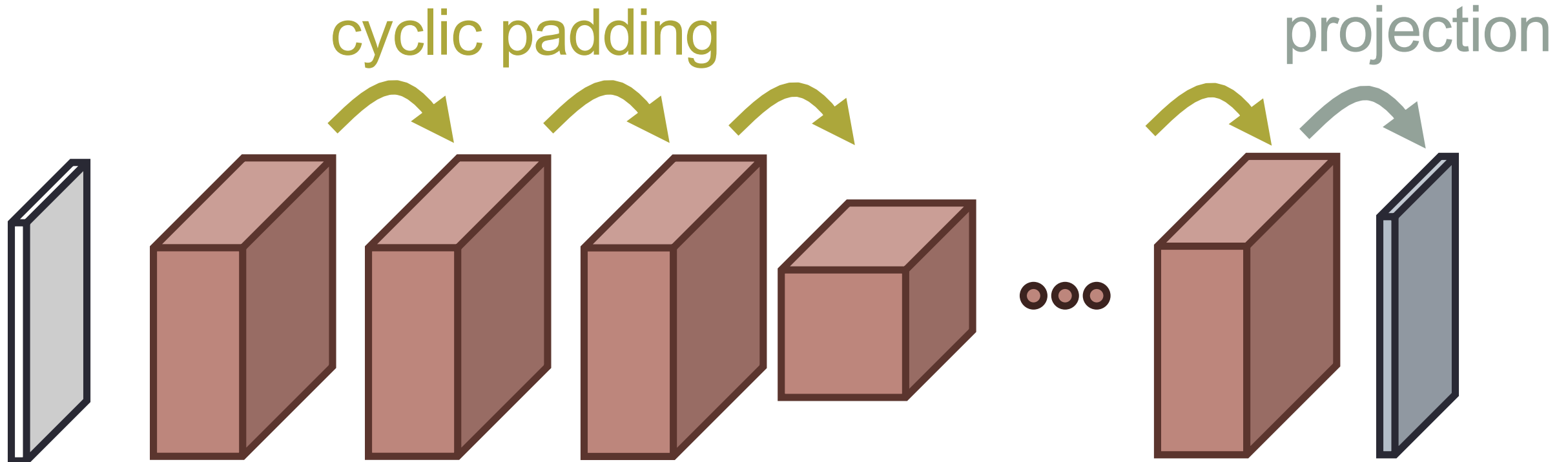
Sub-translation invariant



# Mapped functions

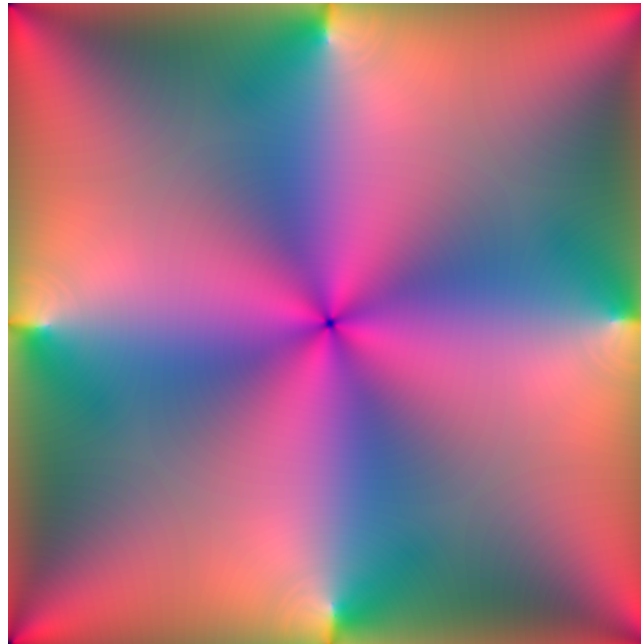


# New layers

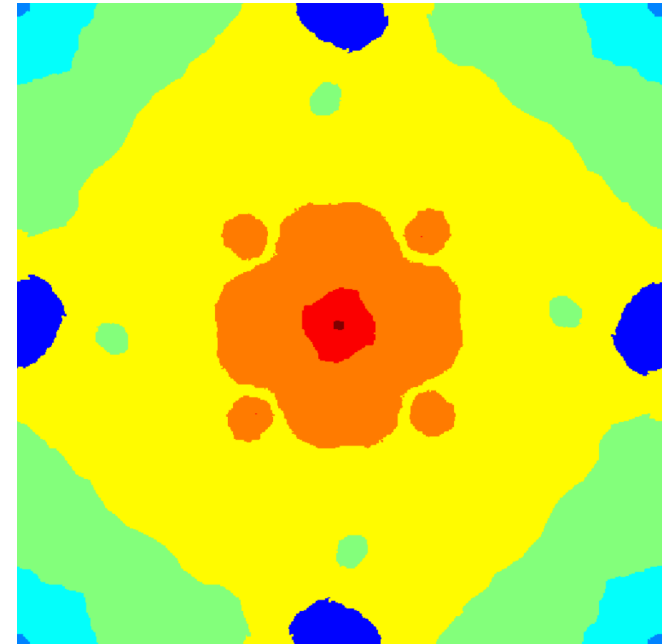




# Data generation



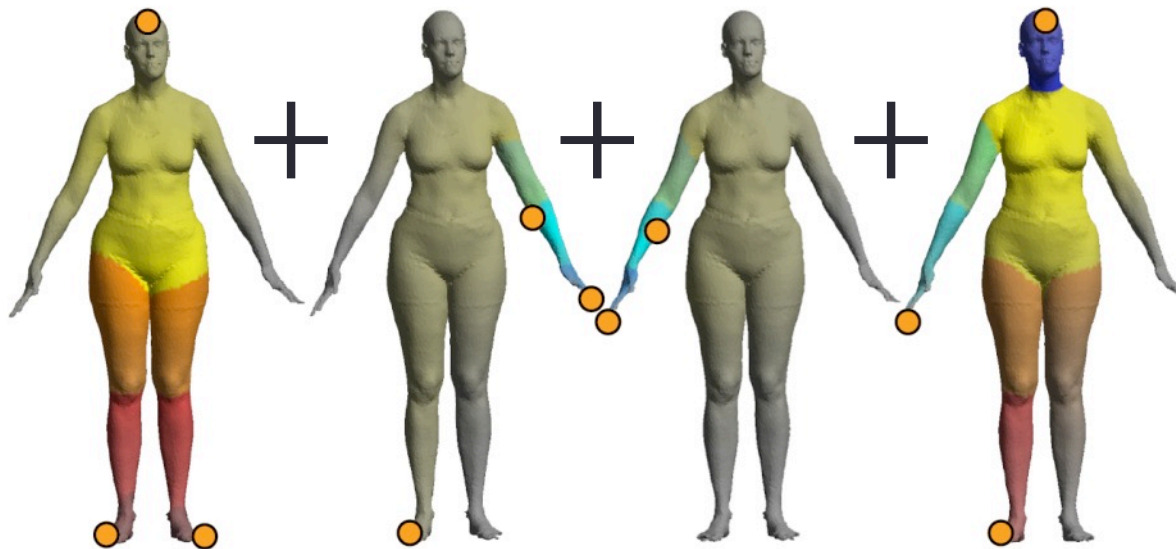
Input image



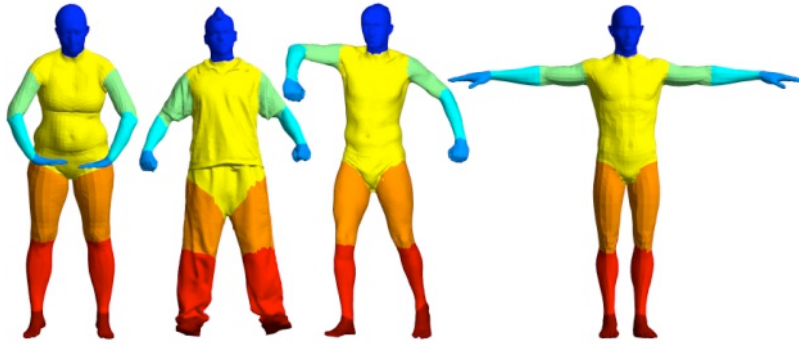
Labels

# Test phase

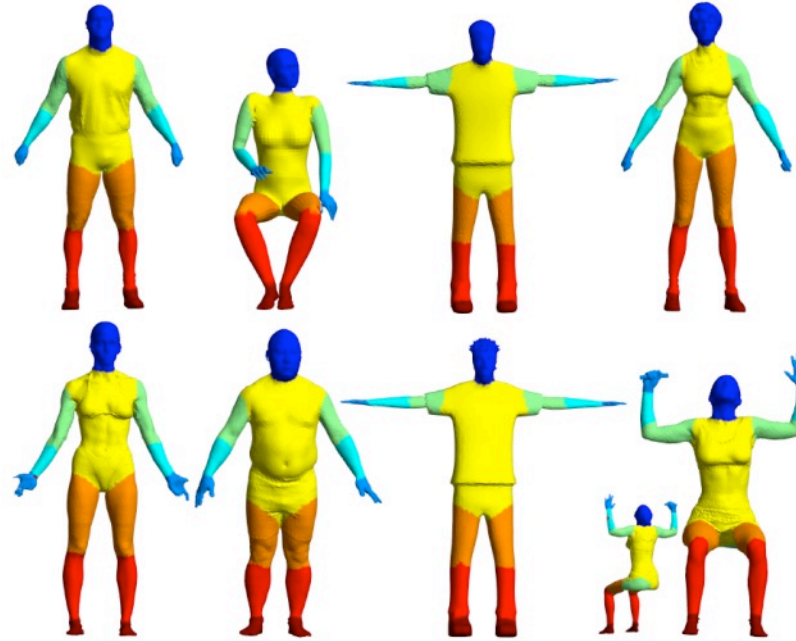
- Aggregation from different triplets
- “Magnifying glass”
- Scale factor as weights



# Human body segmentation



Train: 370 models  
FAUST, MIT, SCAPE, ADOBE



Test: 18 models  
SHREC07

# Easy functions

- Normals
- Average geodesic distance
- Wave kernel signature



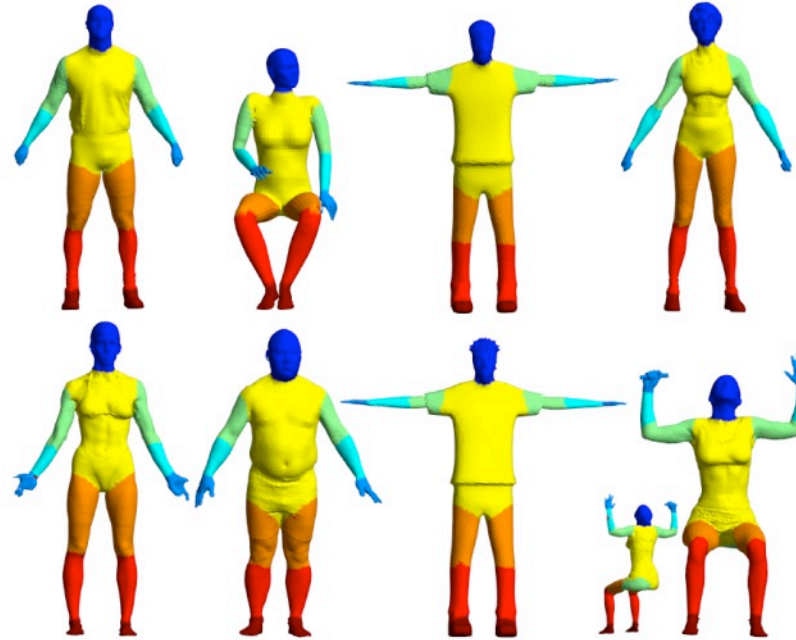
Raw

Complex

# Human body segmentation

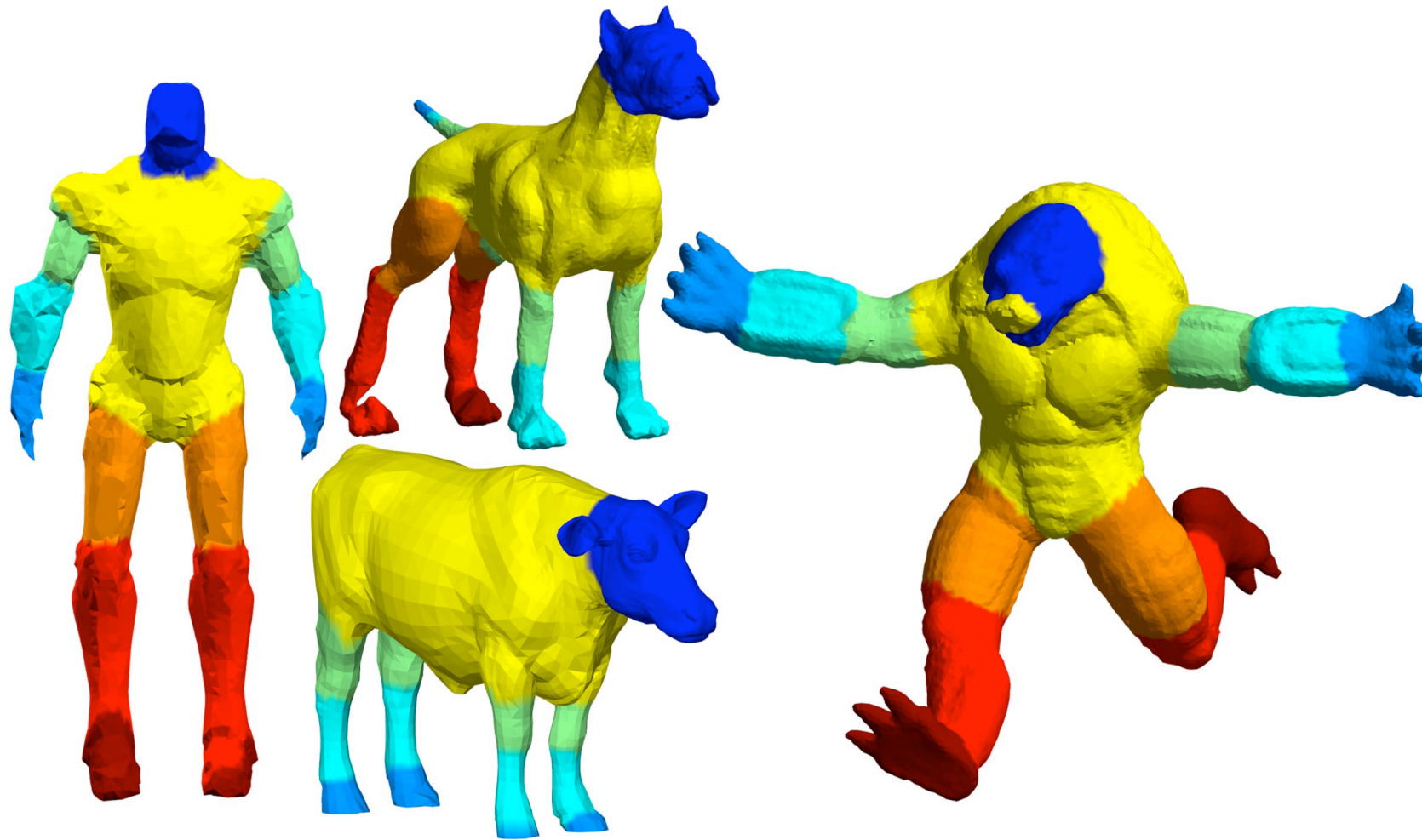


Train: 370 models  
FAUST, MIT, SCAPE, ADOBE



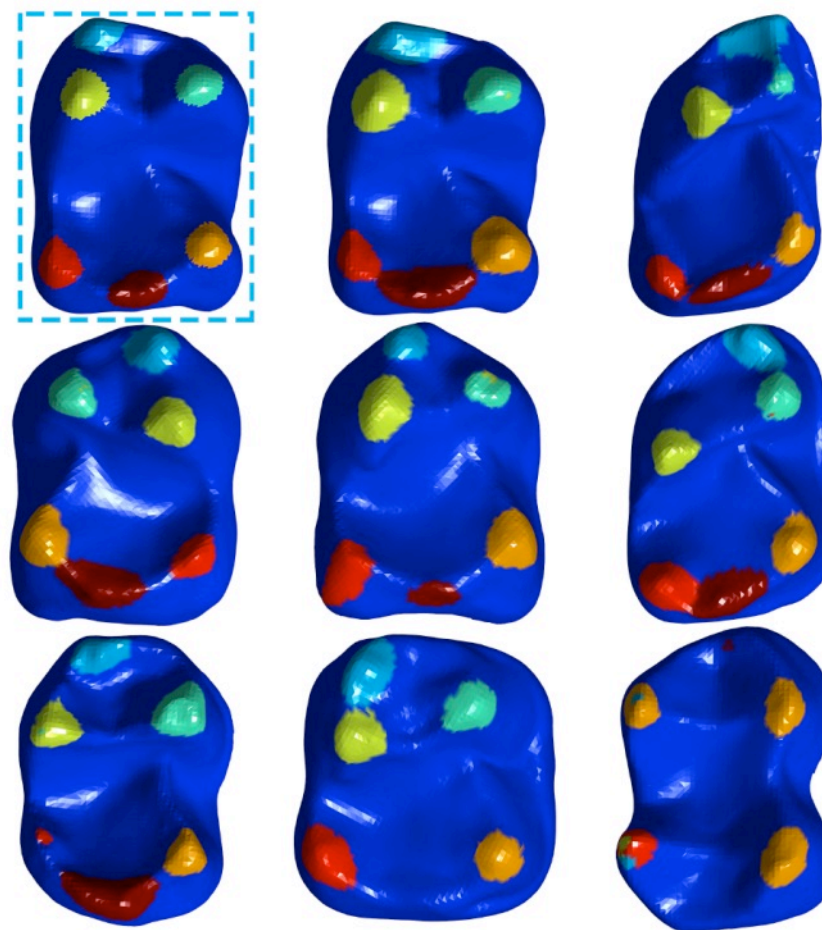
Test: 18 models  
SHREC07

# CNN applied to other data



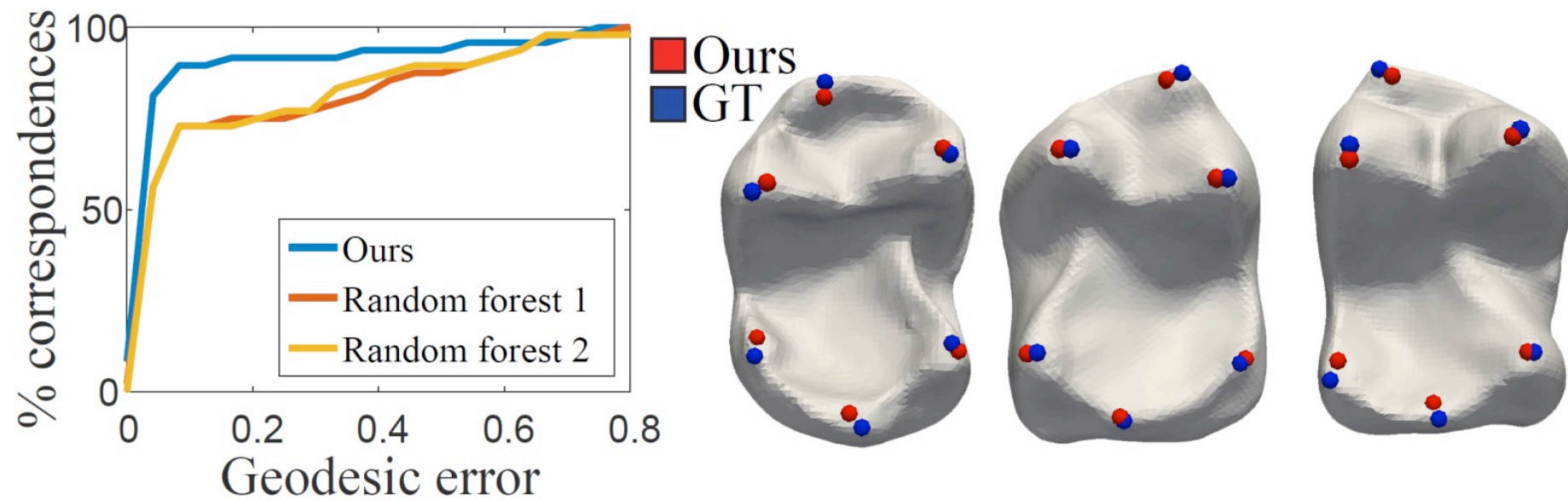
# Biological landmarks detection

- Train: 73 teeth from BOYER
- Only curvature and scale factor



Test: 8 teeth from BOYER

# Biological landmarks



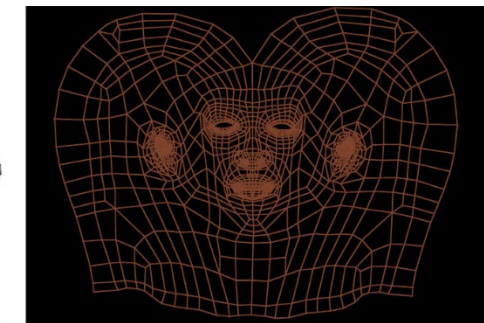
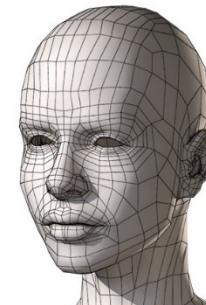


# Biological landmarks



# Future applications

- Texture prediction on surfaces
- BRDF prediction
- UV coordinates learning



## Conclusion

- CNN of sphere-type surfaces
  - We defined a meaningful convolution on surfaces
  - Learns from raw features
  - Reusing CNN software for images

## Limitations and future work

- Scope: Only sphere type surfaces
- No canonical choice for triplets (and convolutions)
- Learn aggregation operator

# The End

- Code is available online: <http://www.wisdom.weizmann.ac.il/~haggaim/>
- Support
  - ERC Starting Grant (SurfComp)
  - Israel Science Foundation
  - I-CORE
- Thanks for listening!

