



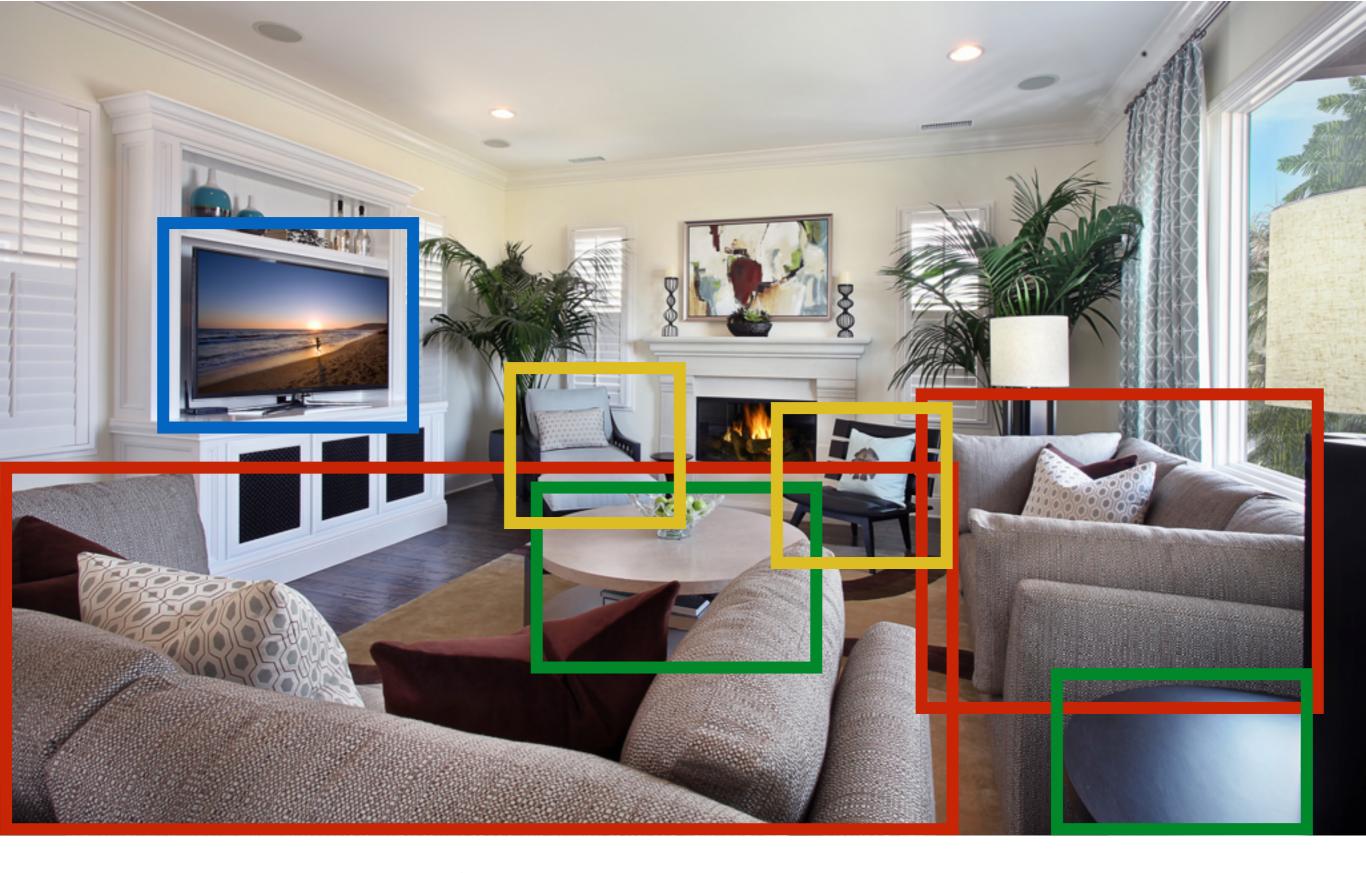
3D Visual Understanding

Shubham Tulsiani University of California, Berkeley

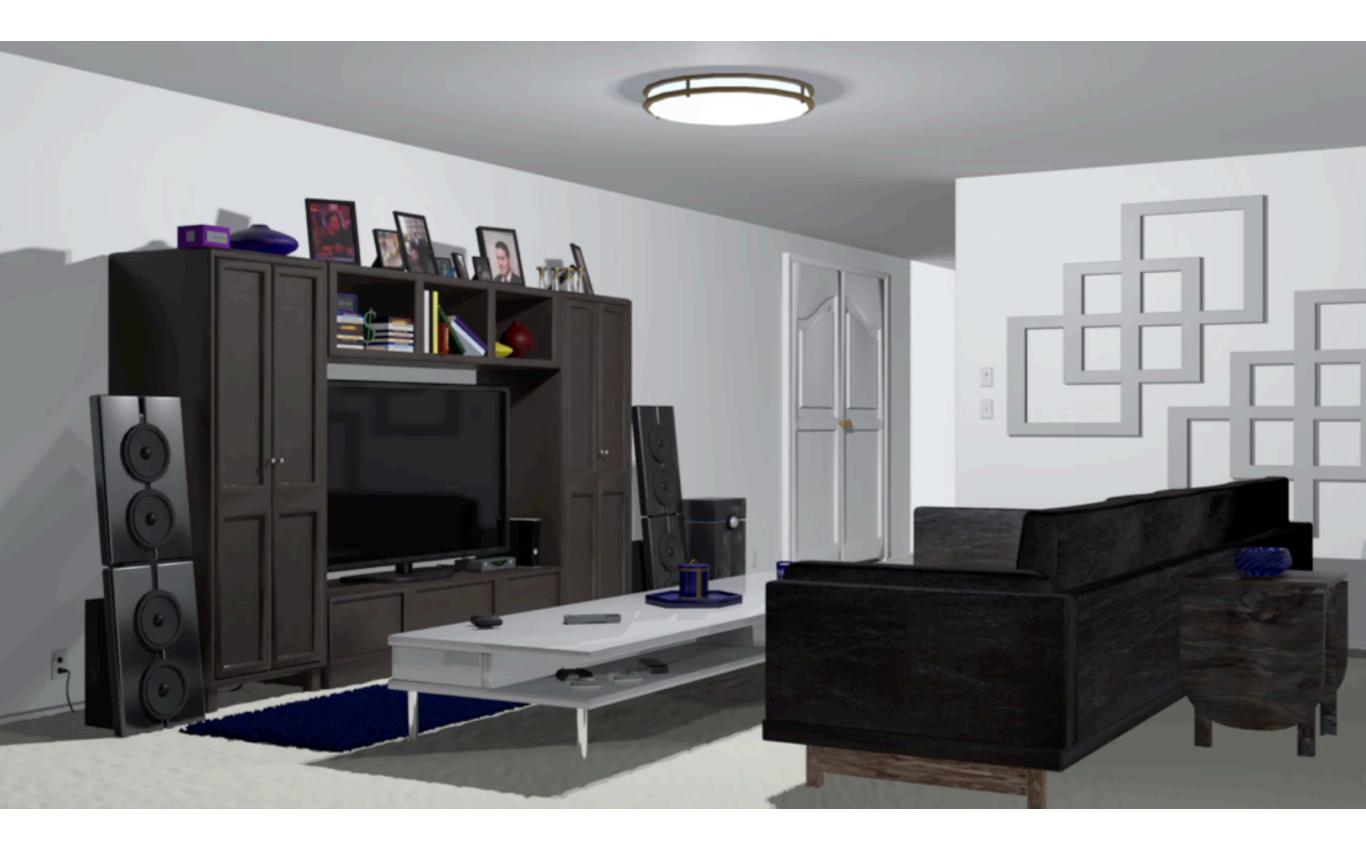




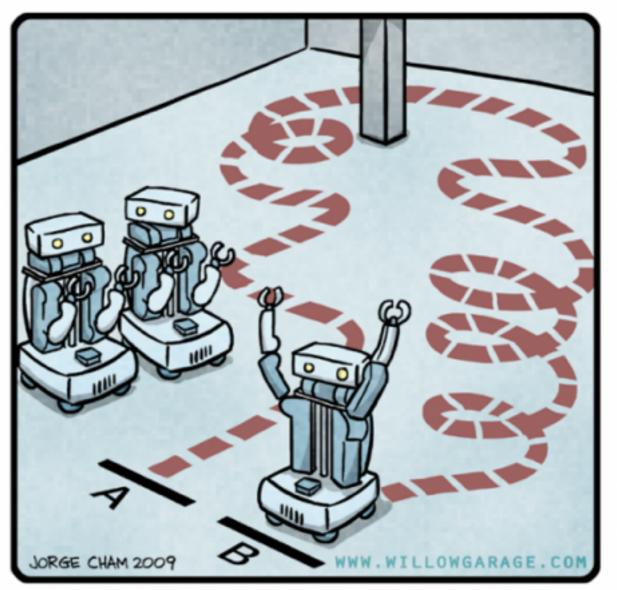
sofa, chair, table, TV...



sofa, chair, table, TV...



R.O.B.O.T. Comics

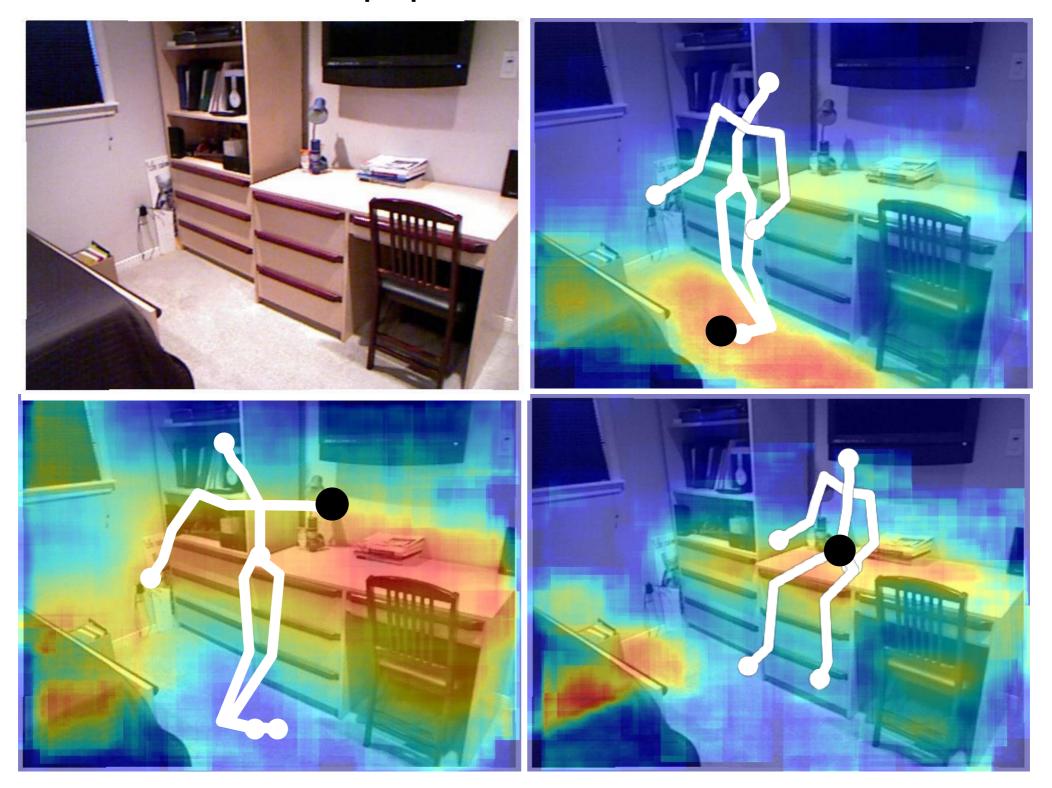


"HIS PATH-PLANNING MAY BE SUB-OPTIMAL, BUT IT'S GOT FLAIR."

Robot Path Planning



Object Manipulation



Affordance Reasoning



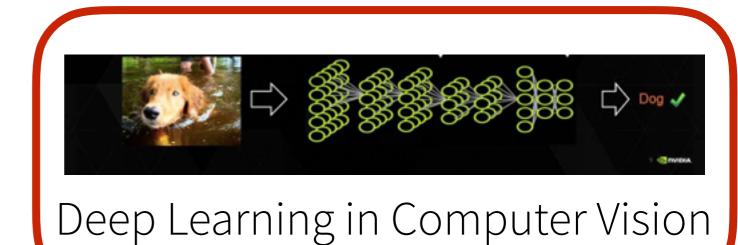
Image Based Graphics

3D Visual Understanding

- Background
- Objects in 3D
- Scenes in 3D
- 3D Understanding without Understanding 3D
- Open Problems

3D Visual Understanding

- Background
- Objects in 3D
- Scenes in 3D



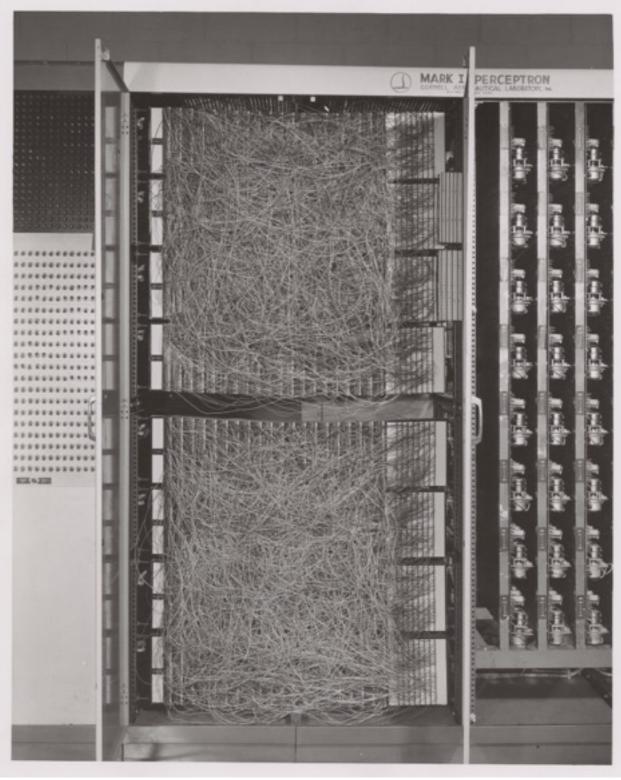
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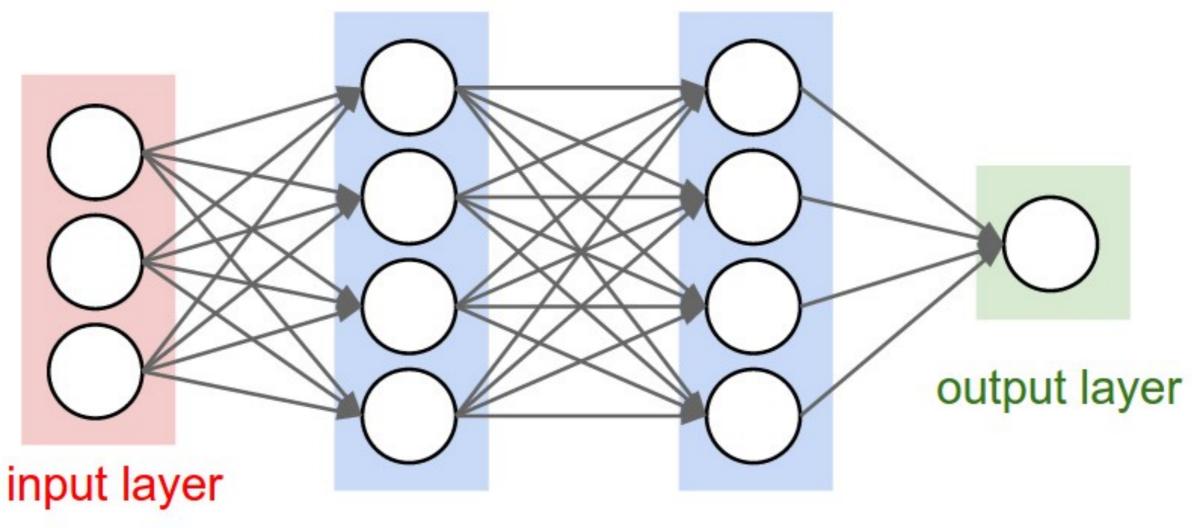
Physics of Image Formation

Perceptrons. Rosenblatt, 1957

Perceptrons. Rosenblatt, 1957

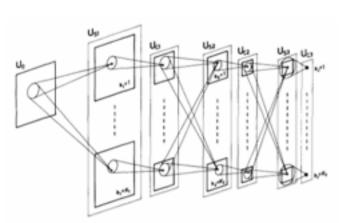


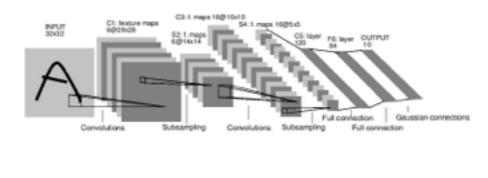
The Mark I Perceptron

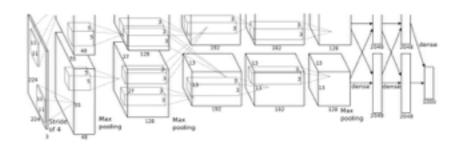


hidden layer 1 hidden layer 2

Convolutional Neural Networks







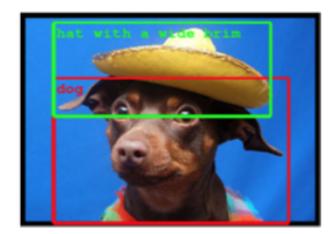
Fukushima, 1980 LeCun et al, 1989

Krizhevsky et al, 2012

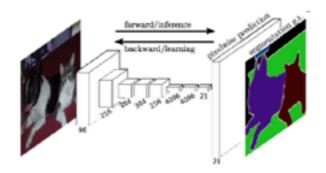
CNNs are Neural Networks with Convolutional layers – each output unit depends (via a spatially invariant linear function) on a set of neighbouring input units

Particularly relevant for input domains with spatial structure (e.g. images)

CNNs in Computer Vision



Object Detection



Semantic Segmentation A dog is jumping to catch a



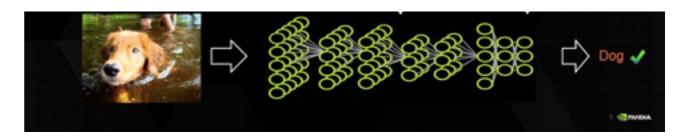
Image Captioning



Human Pose Estimation

3D Visual Understanding

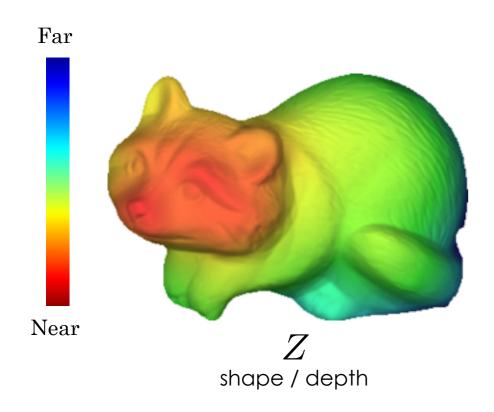
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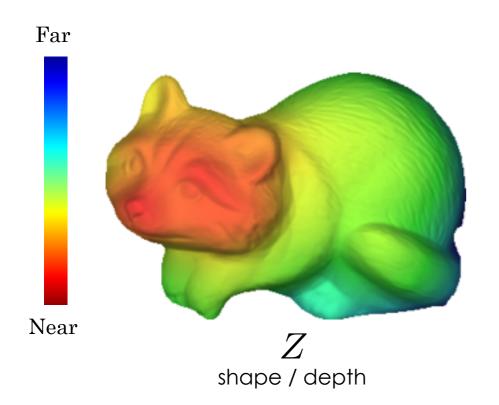


Deep Learning in Computer Vision

- 3D Understanding without Understanding 3D
- Open Problems

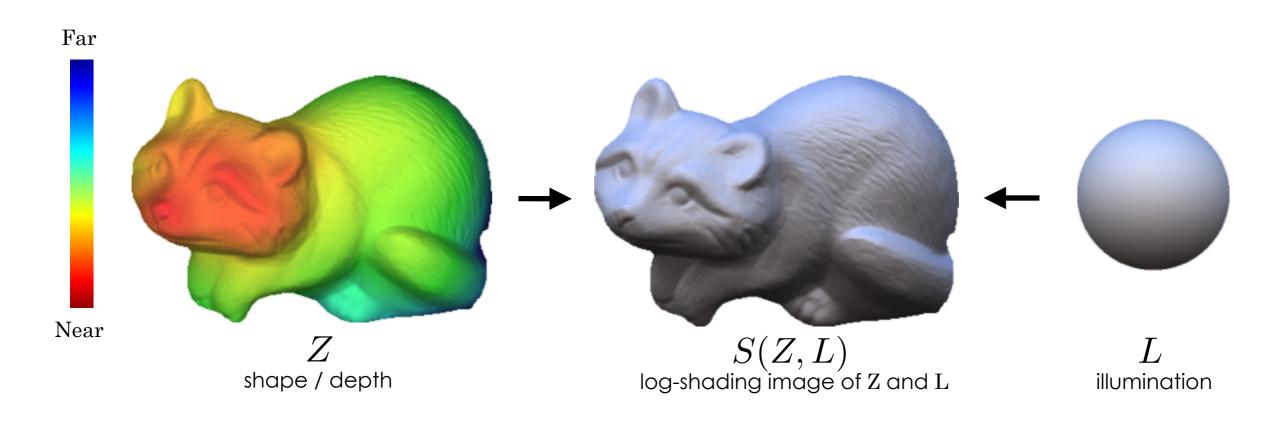


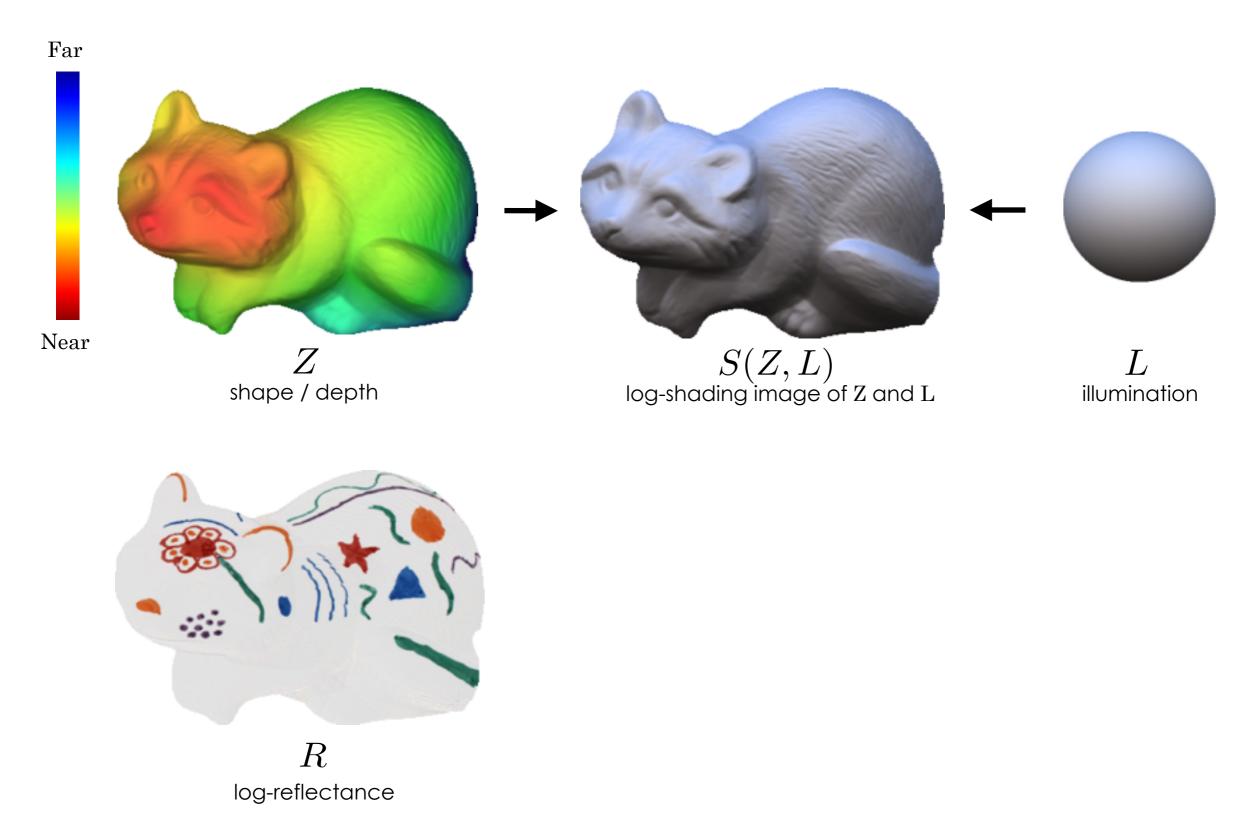


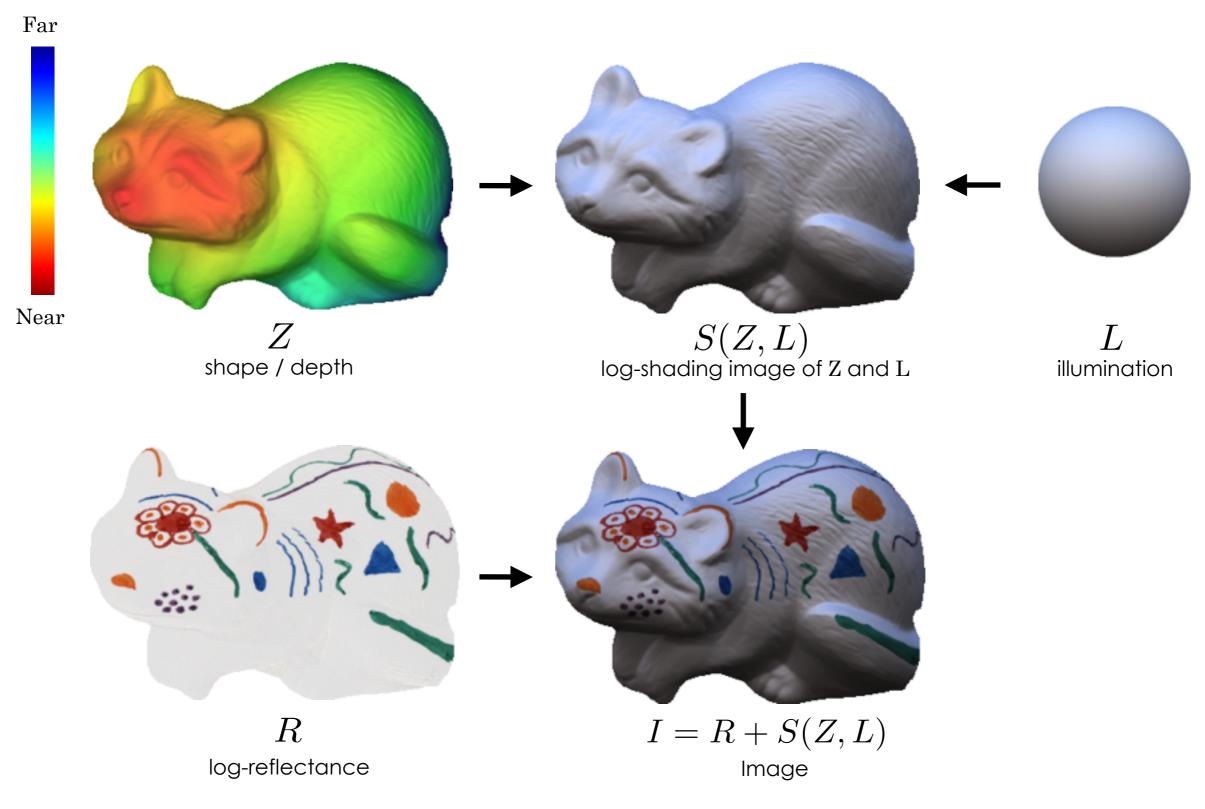




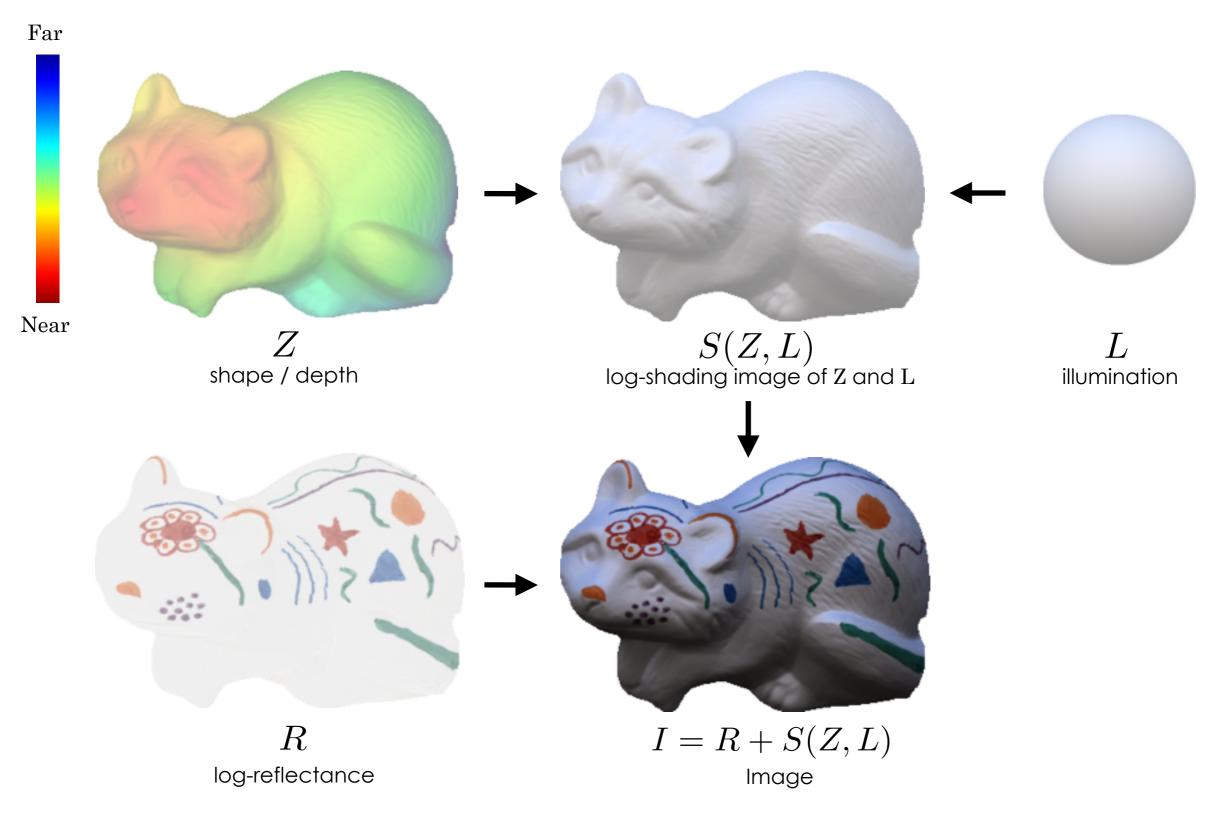
Lillumination

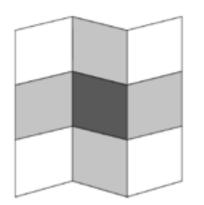




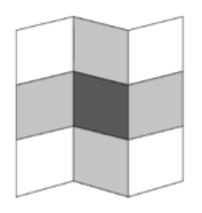


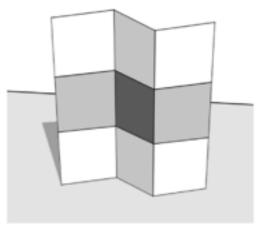
Physics of Image Formation





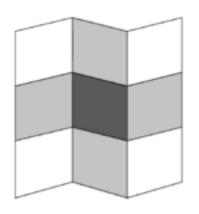
(a) an image

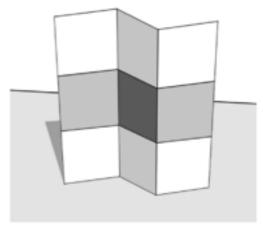




(a) an image

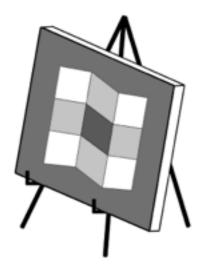
(b) a likely explanation



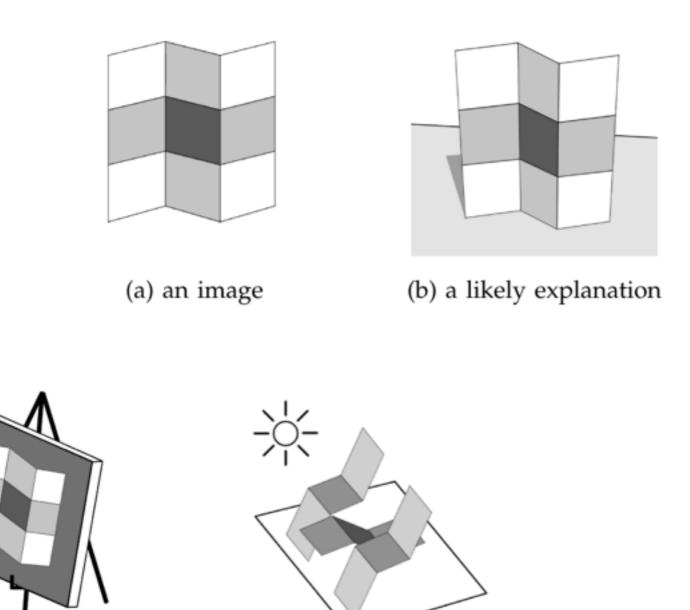


(a) an image

(b) a likely explanation

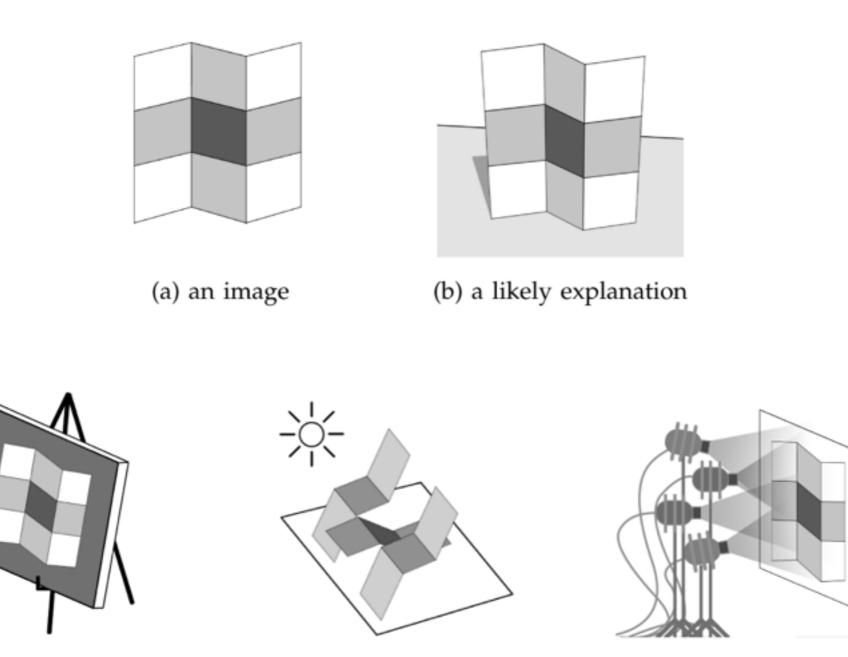


(c) painter's explanation



(c) painter's explanation

(d) sculptor's explanation



(c) painter's explanation

(d) sculptor's explanation

(e) gaffer's explanation

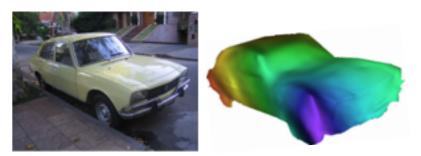
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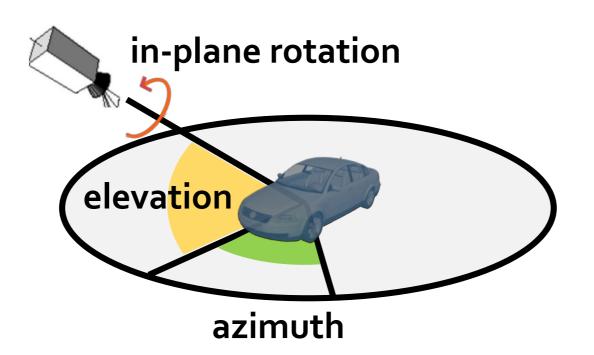
Reconstruction 'in the wild'





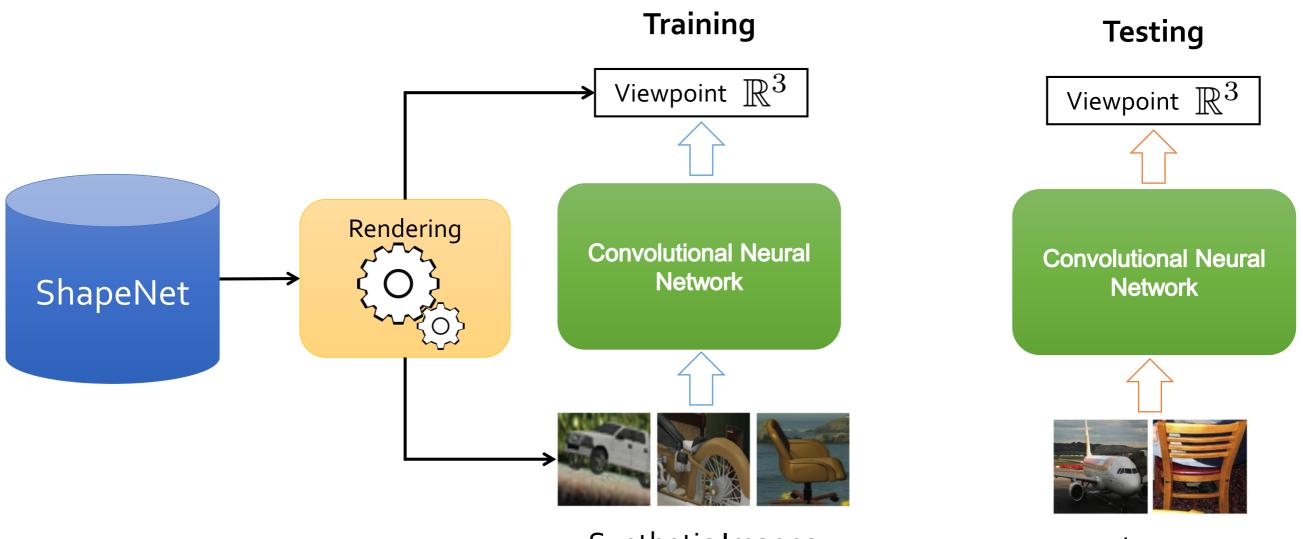
Shape Collections for 3D Understanding

3D Viewpoint Estimation



Render for CNN: Viewpoint Estimation in Images Using CNNs Trained with Rendered 3D Model Views Su, Qi, Li, Guibas

Shape Collections for 3D Understanding



Synthetic Images

Real Images

Render for CNN: Viewpoint Estimation in Images Using CNNs Trained with Rendered 3D Model Views Su, Qi, Li, Guibas

Shape Collections for 3D Understanding



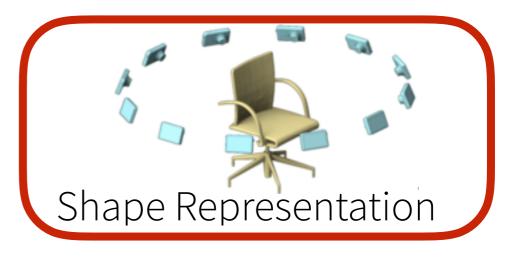
Render for CNN: Viewpoint Estimation in Images Using CNNs Trained with Rendered 3D Model Views Su, Qi, Li, Guibas

3D Visual Understanding

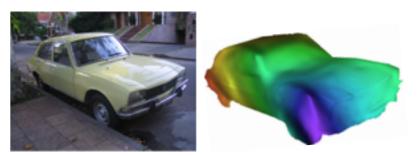
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Shape Collections

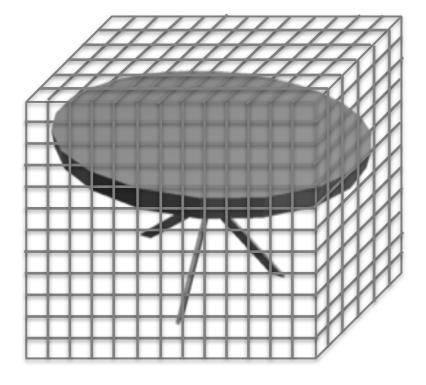






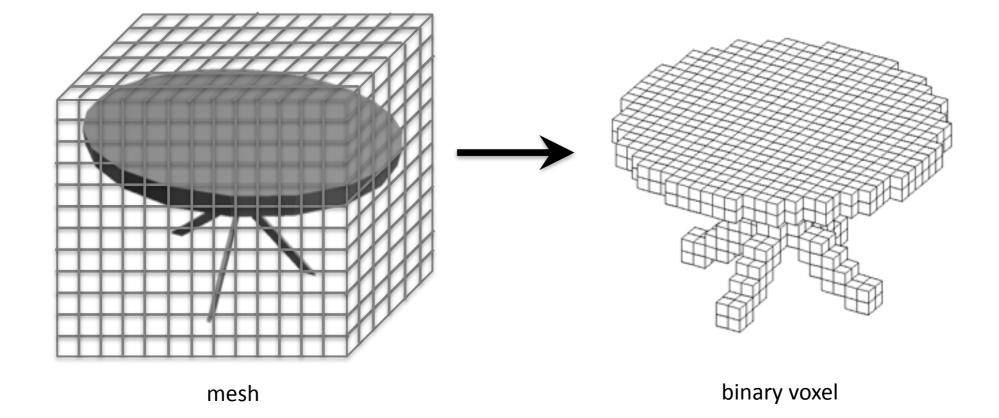
Reconstruction 'in the wild'

Shape Representations

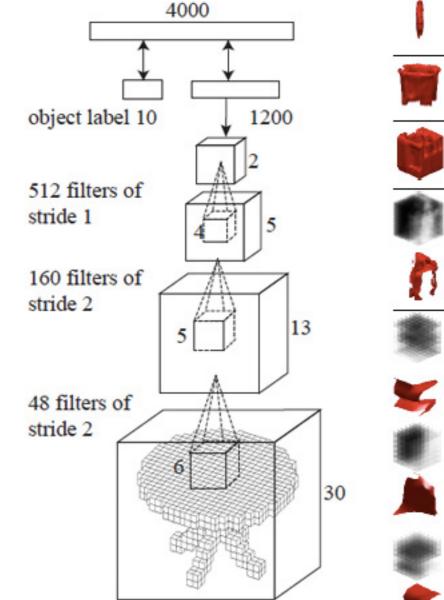


mesh

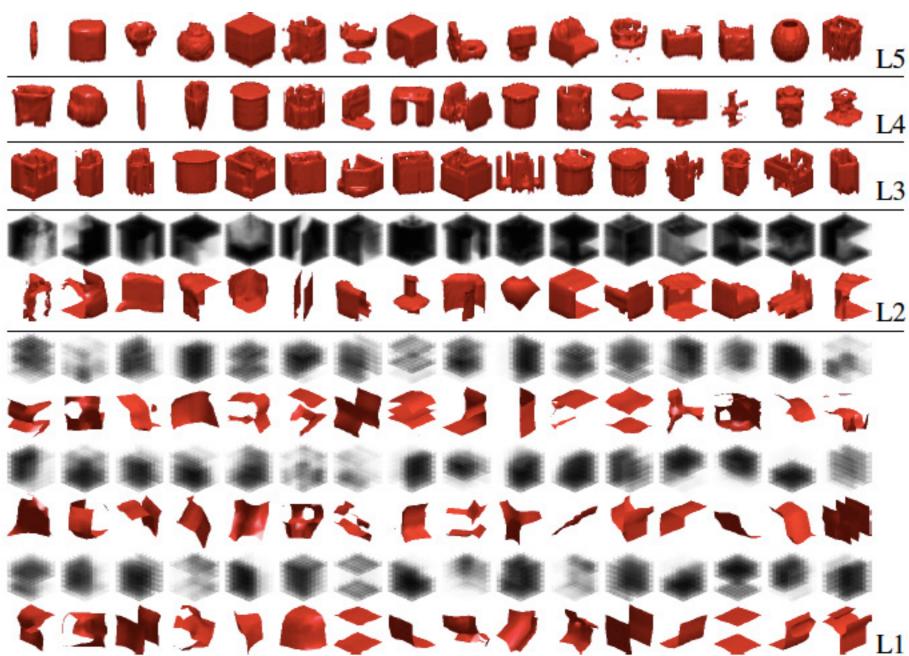
3D ShapeNets: A Deep Representation for Volumetric Shapes Z. Wu, S. Song, A. Khosla, F. Yu, L. Zhang, X. Tang and J. Xiao



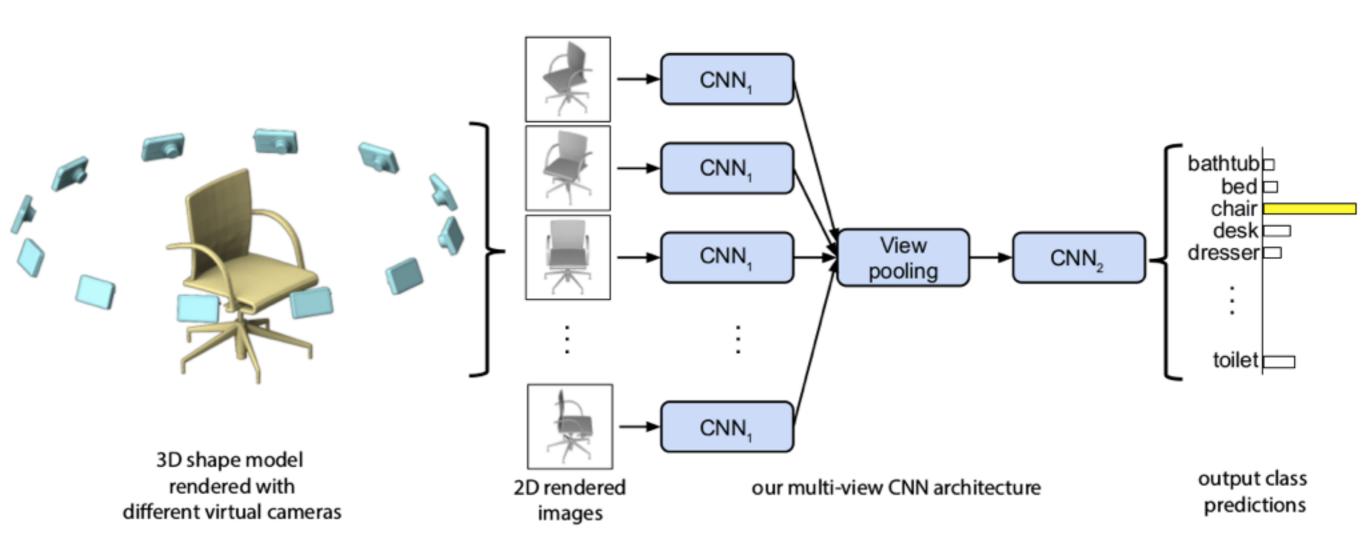
3D ShapeNets: A Deep Representation for Volumetric Shapes Z. Wu, S. Song, A. Khosla, F. Yu, L. Zhang, X. Tang and J. Xiao



3D voxel input



3D ShapeNets: A Deep Representation for Volumetric Shapes Z. Wu, S. Song, A. Khosla, F. Yu, L. Zhang, X. Tang and J. Xiao



Multi-view Convolutional Neural Networks for 3D Shape Recognition

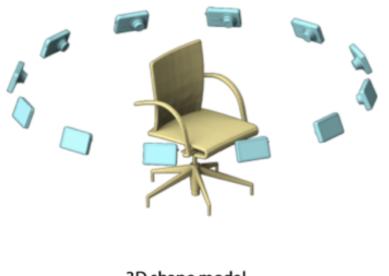
Su, Maji, Kalogerakis, Learned-Miller

Method	Training Config.			Test Config.	Classification	Retrieval
	Pre-train	Fine-tune	#Views	#Views	(Accuracy)	(mAP)
(1) SPH [16]	-	_	_	-	68.2%	33.3%
(2) LFD [5]	-	-	-	-	75.5%	40.9%
(3) 3D ShapeNets [37]	ModelNet40	ModelNet40	-	-	77.3%	49.2%
(4) FV	-	ModelNet40	12	1	78.8%	37.5%
(5) FV, $12 \times$	-	ModelNet40	12	12	84.8%	43.9%
(6) CNN	ImageNet1K	-	-	1	83.0%	44.1%
(7) CNN, f.t.	ImageNet1K	ModelNet40	12	1	85.1%	61.7%
(8) CNN, $12 \times$	ImageNet1K	-	-	12	87.5%	49.6%
(9) CNN, f.t., $12 \times$	ImageNet1K	ModelNet40	12	12	88.6%	62.8%
(10) MVCNN, 12×	ImageNet1K	-	_	12	88.1%	49.4%
(11) MVCNN, f.t., $12 \times$	ImageNet1K	ModelNet40	12	12	89.9%	70.1%
(12) MVCNN, f.t.+metric, $12 \times$	ImageNet1K	ModelNet40	12	12	89.5%	80.2 %
(13) MVCNN, 80×	ImageNet1K	-	80	80	84.3%	36.8%
(14) MVCNN, f.t., 80×	ImageNet1K	ModelNet40	80	80	90.1 %	70.4%
(15) MVCNN, f.t.+metric, $80 \times$	ImageNet1K	ModelNet40	80	80	90.1 %	79.5%

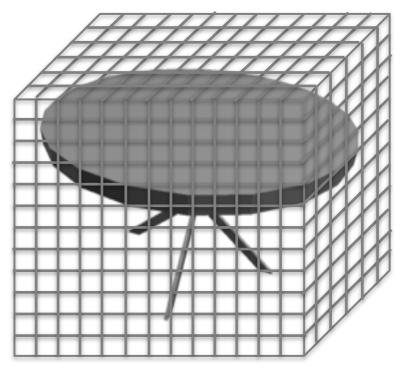
* f.t.=fine-tuning, metric=low-rank Mahalanobis metric learning

Multi-view Convolutional Neural Networks for 3D Shape Recognition

Su, Maji, Kalogerakis, Learned-Miller



3D shape model rendered with different virtual cameras

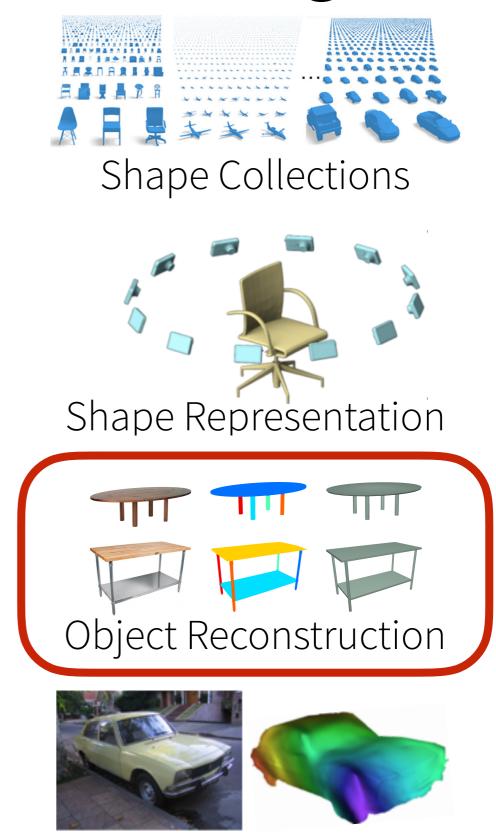


mesh

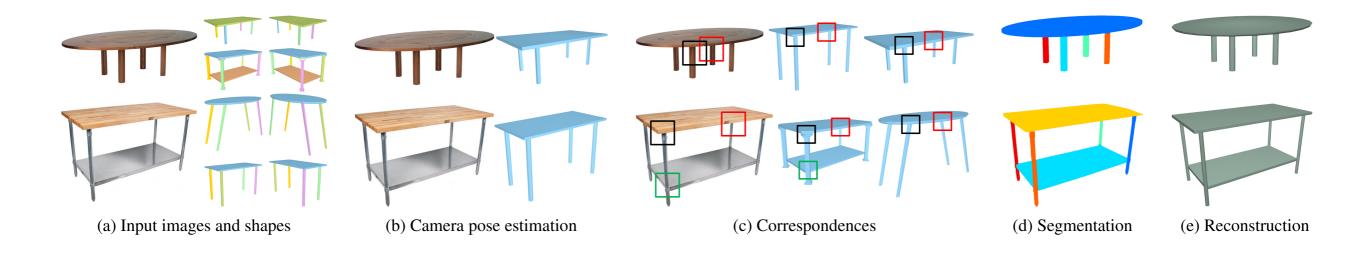
• Do we represent shapes as features in image space or mesh space ?

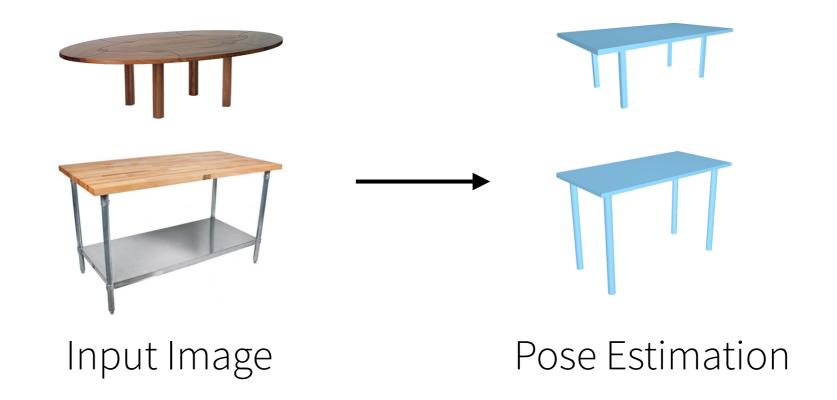
3D Visual Understanding

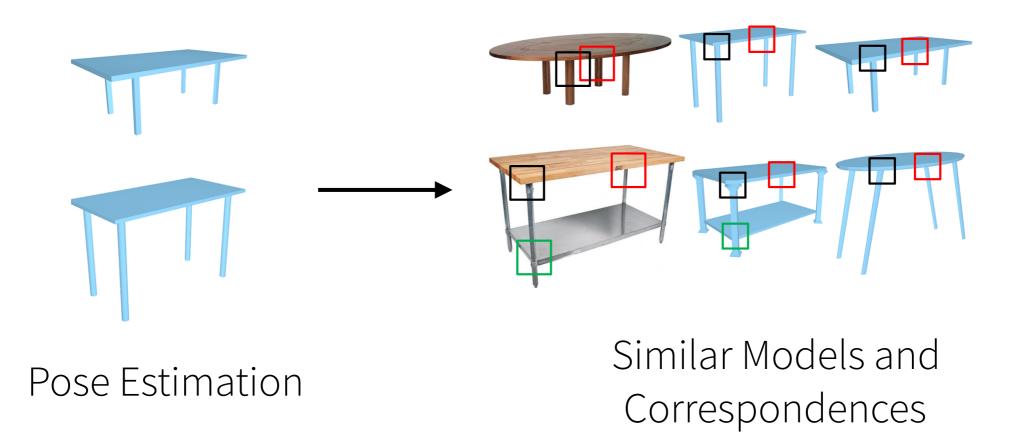
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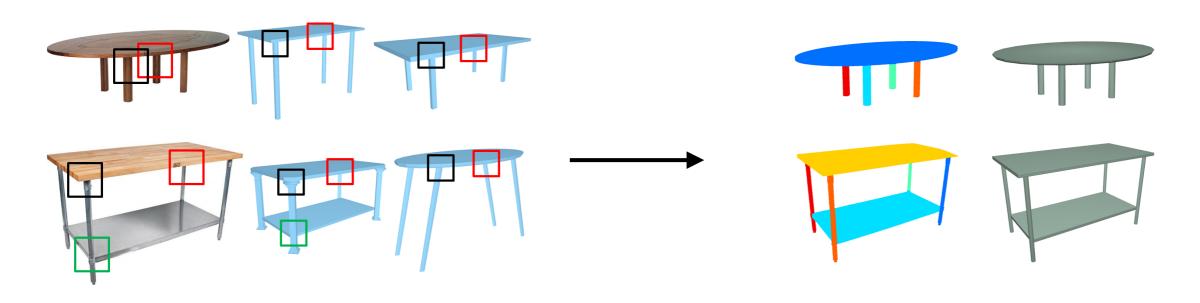


Reconstruction 'in the wild'









Similar Models and Correspondences Part Segmentation and Reconstruction

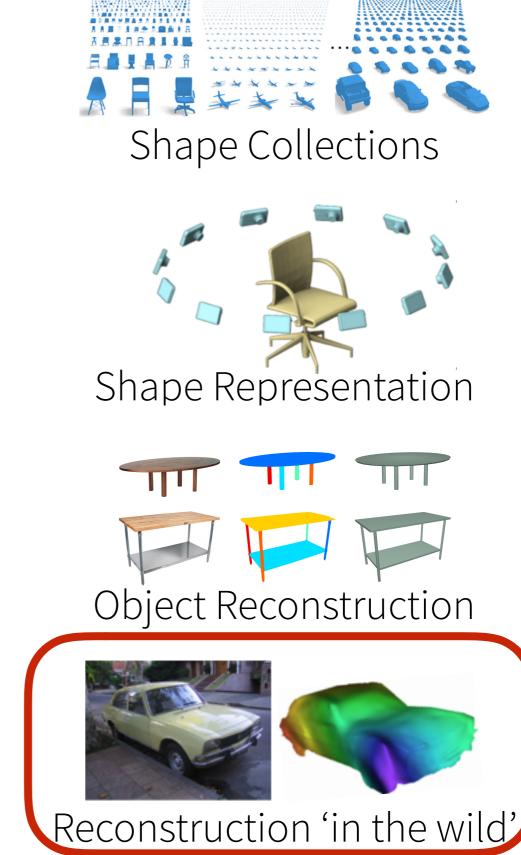


Figure 8: Results on four datasets. From left to right in each column: Web image, computed segmentation, 3D model reconstructed by our approach (two views, green), and closest pre-existing model, shown for reference (blue).

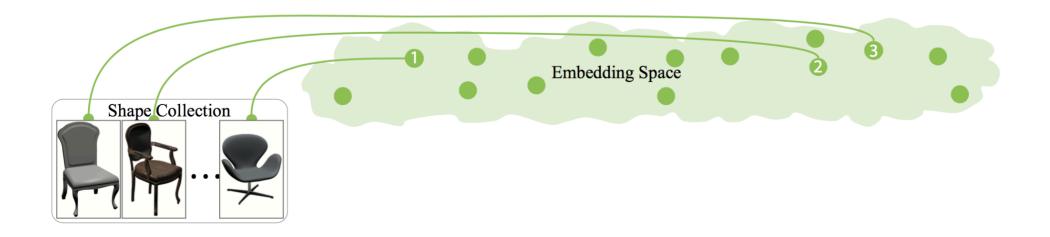
Results

3D Visual Understanding

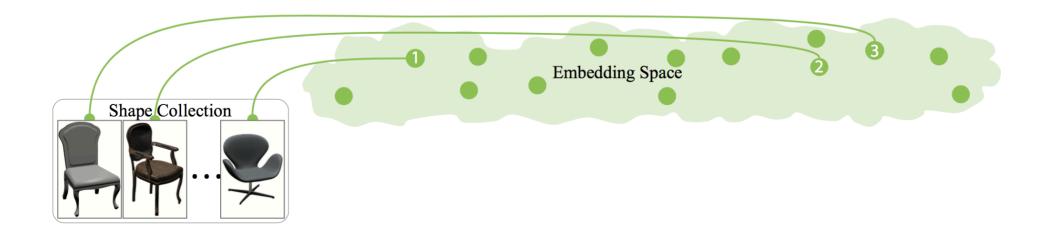
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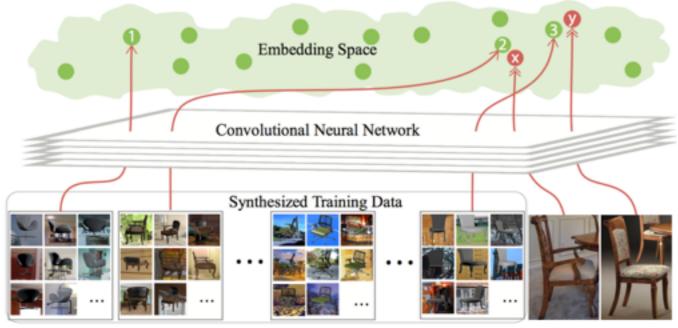
• Learn an embedding of shapes

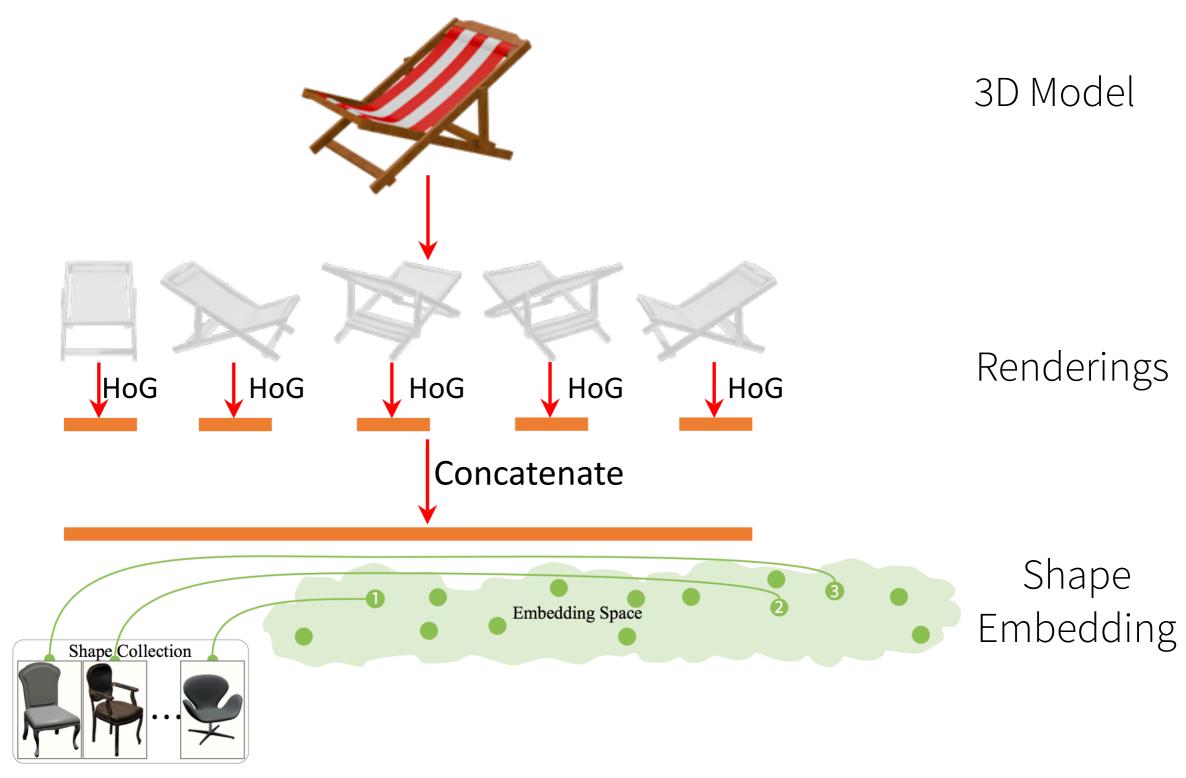


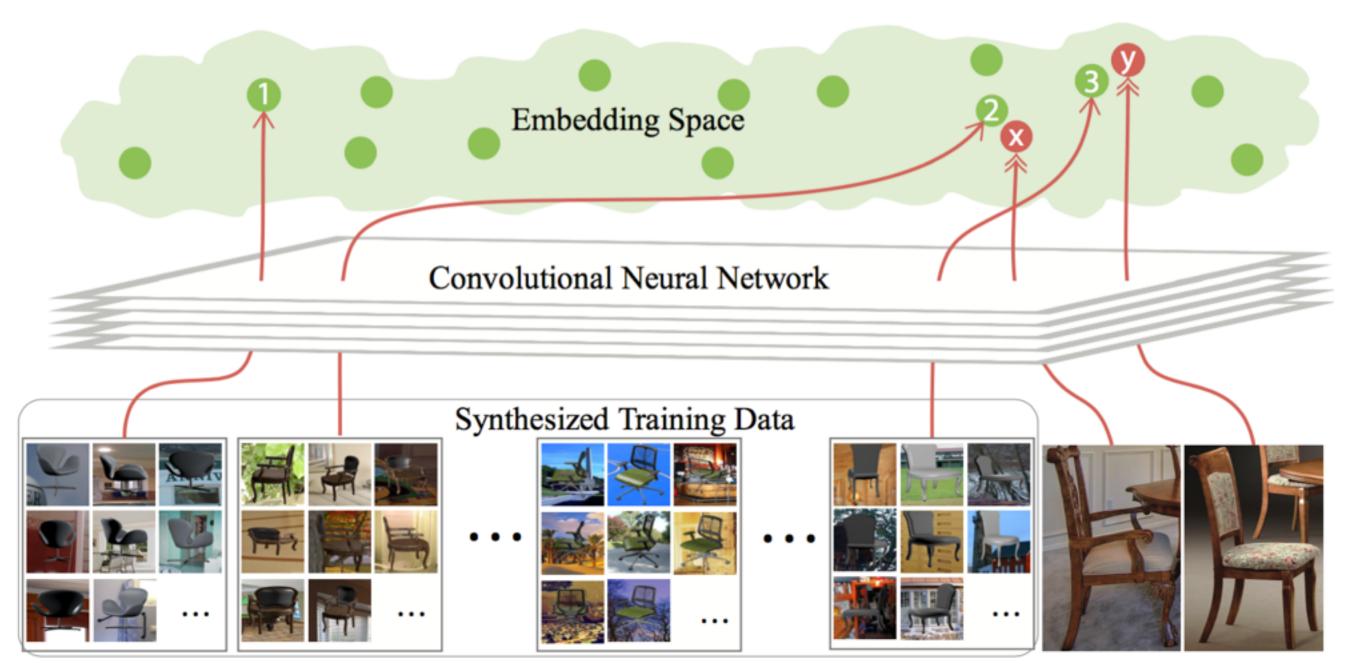
• Learn an embedding of shapes

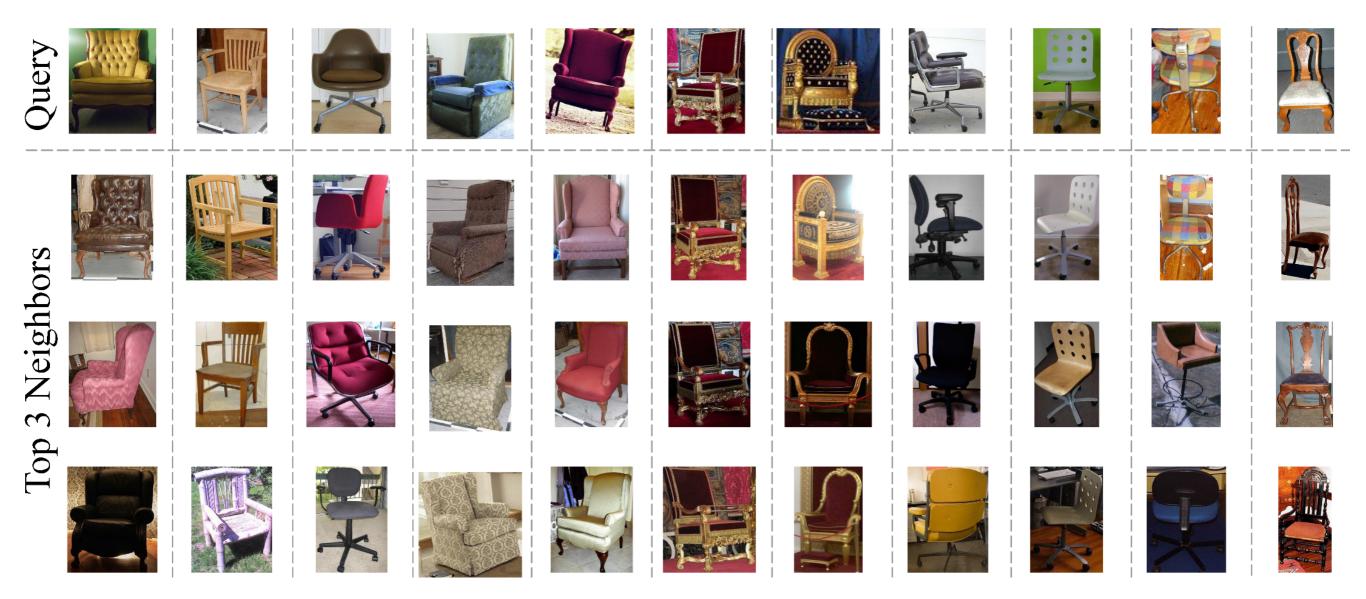


• Populate images in embedding space





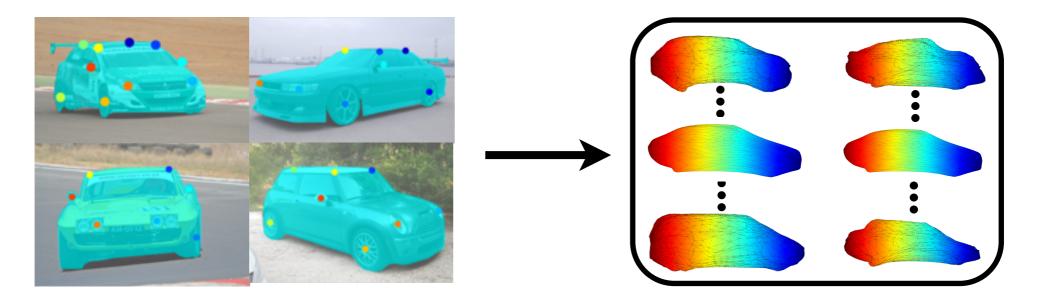






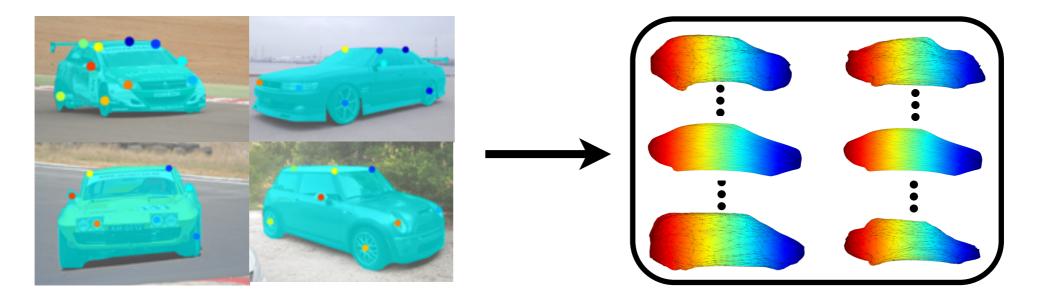
Category-Specific Object Reconstruction from a Single Image Kar, Tulsiani, Carreira, Malik

• Learn category specific 3D models from 2D images of objects

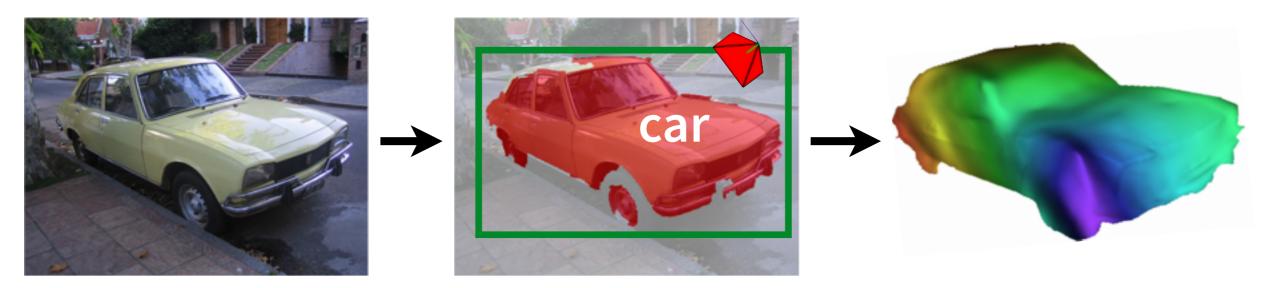


Category-Specific Object Reconstruction from a Single Image Kar, Tulsiani, Carreira, Malik

• Learn category specific 3D models from 2D images of objects



• 3D reconstruction of objects from a single image of a scene

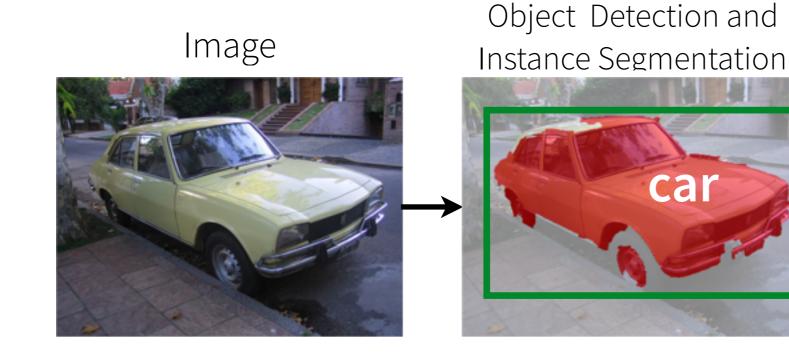


Category-Specific Object Reconstruction from a Single Image Kar, Tulsiani, Carreira, Malik

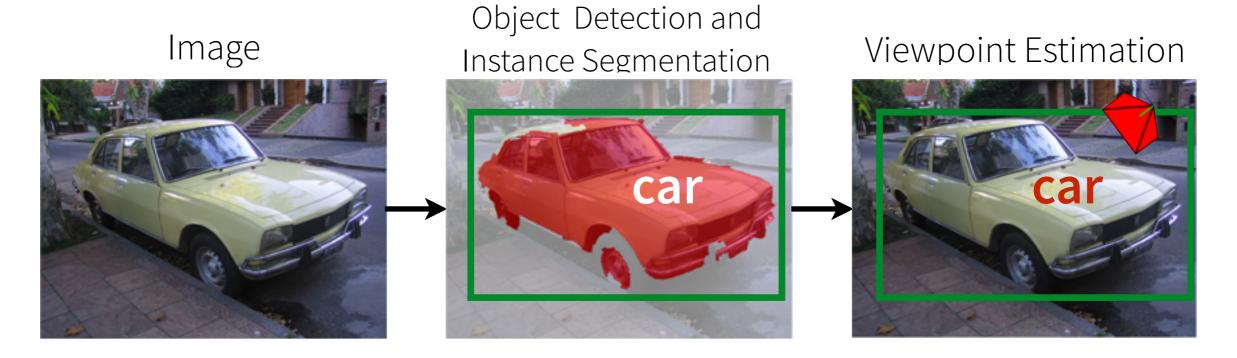
Image



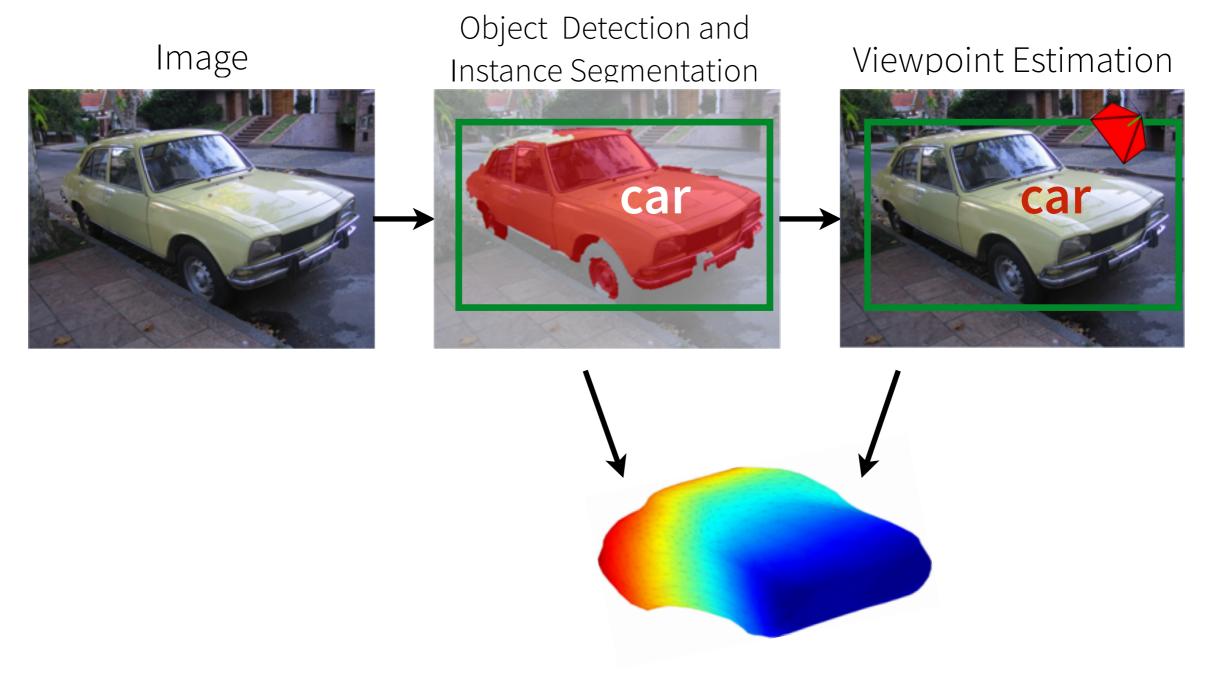
Category-Specific Object Reconstruction from a Single Image Kar, Tulsiani, Carreira, Malik



Category-Specific Object Reconstruction from a Single Image Kar, Tulsiani, Carreira, Malik

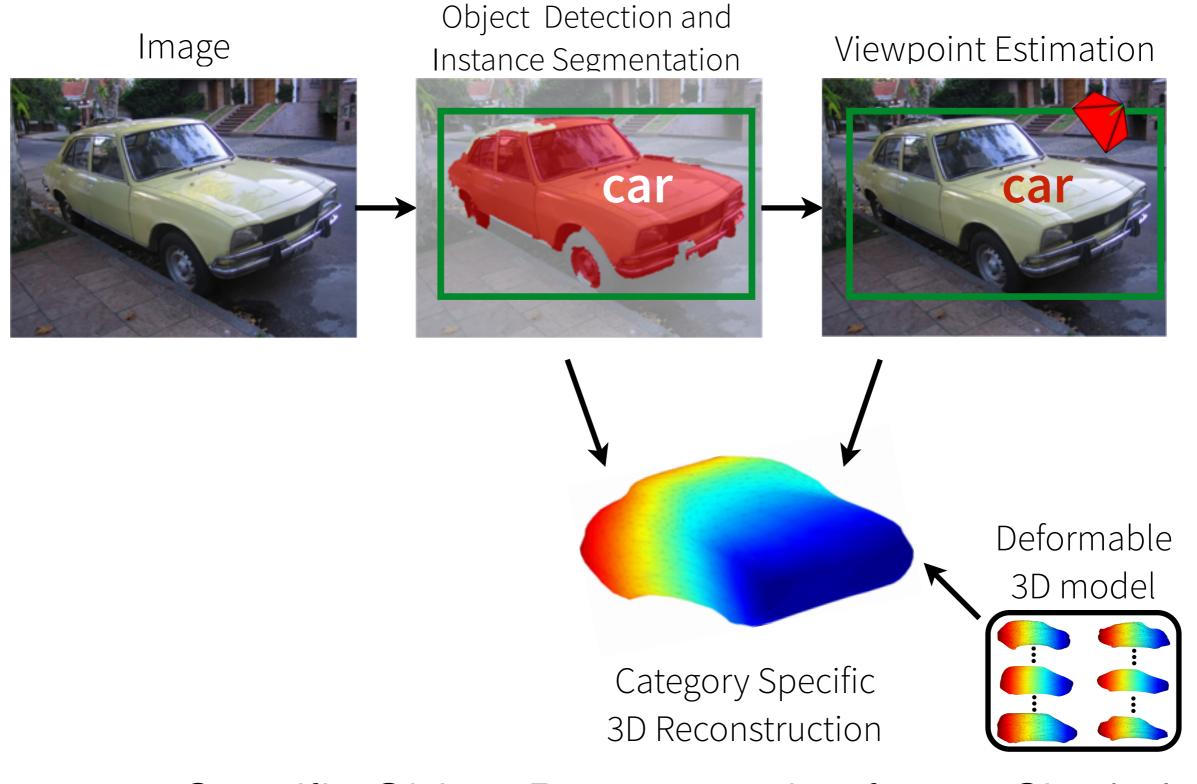


Category-Specific Object Reconstruction from a Single Image Kar, Tulsiani, Carreira, Malik

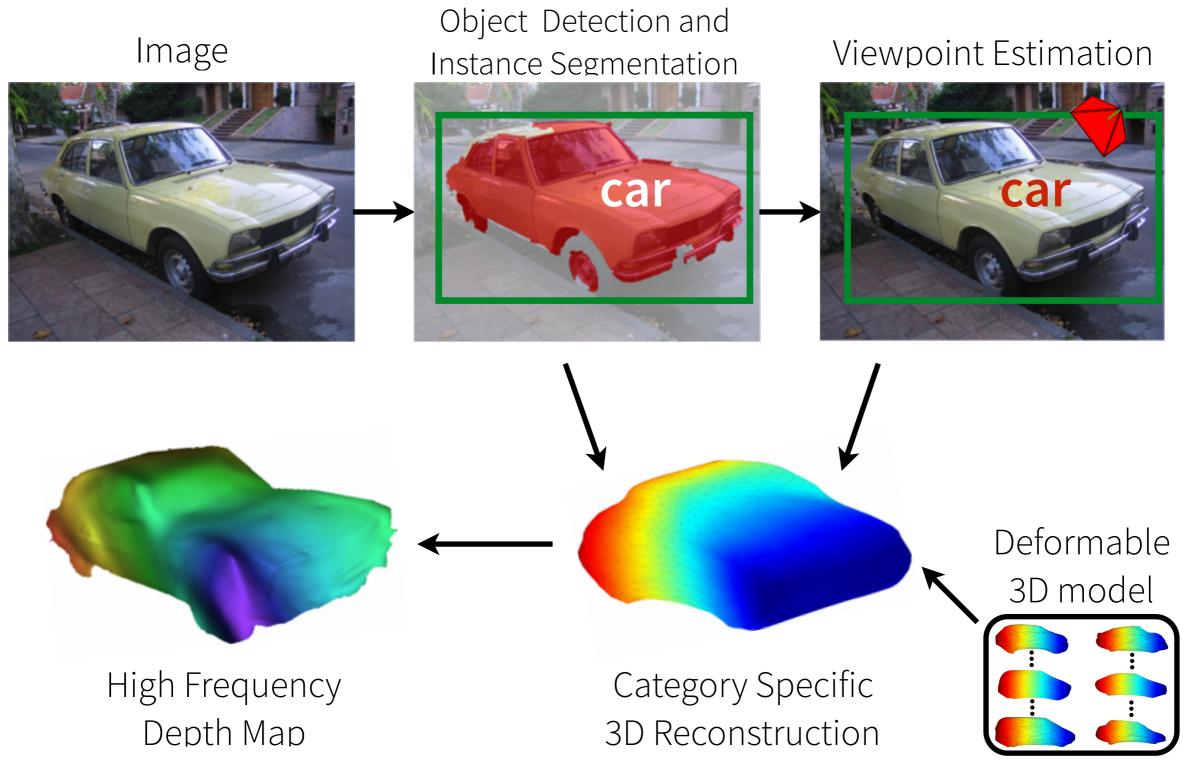


Category Specific 3D Reconstruction

Category-Specific Object Reconstruction from a Single Image Kar, Tulsiani, Carreira, Malik

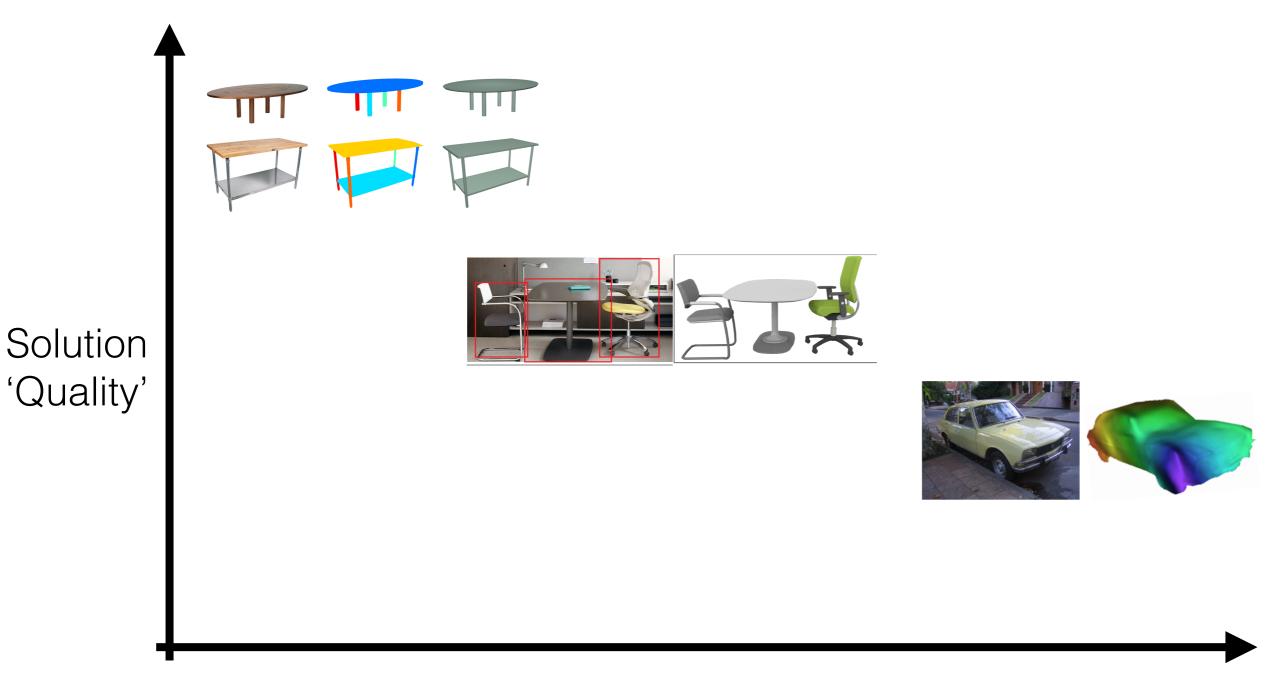


Category-Specific Object Reconstruction from a Single Image Kar, Tulsiani, Carreira, Malik



Category-Specific Object Reconstruction from a Single Image Kar, Tulsiani, Carreira, Malik

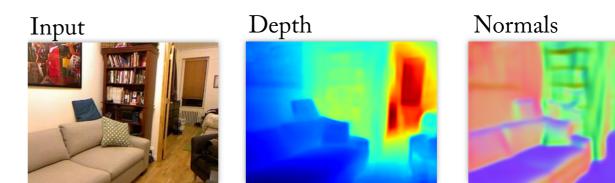
Objects in 3D



Problem Generality

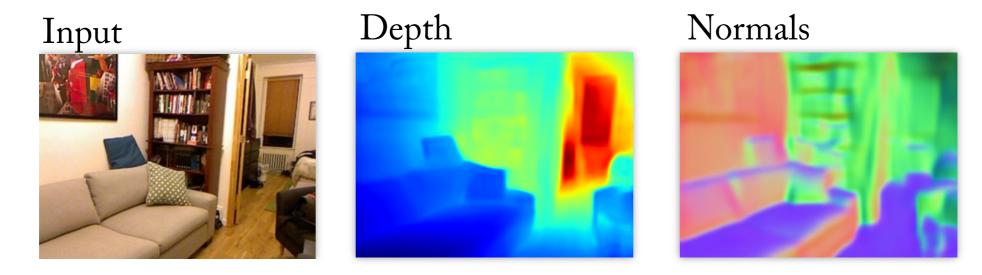
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Depth and Normal Estimation

Scenes in 3D



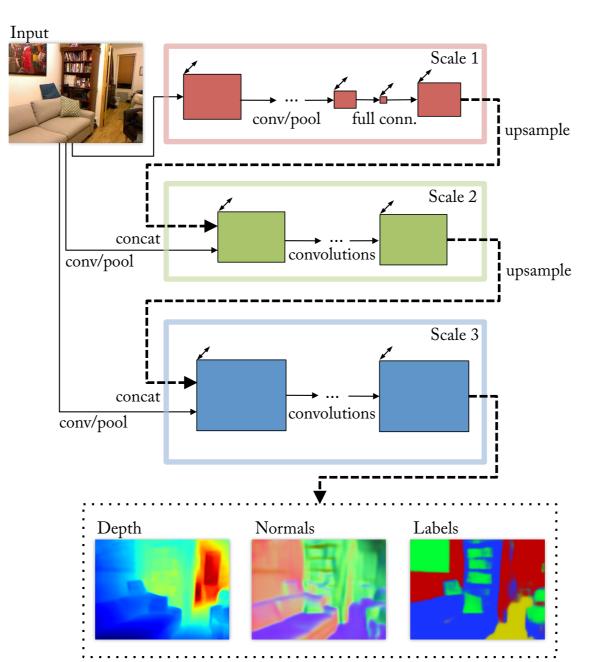
Dataset (NYU Depth Dataset)



Predicting Depth, Surface Normals and Semantic Labels with a Common Multi-Scale Convolutional Architecture

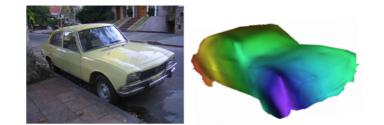
Eigen, Fergus

Scene Reconstruction

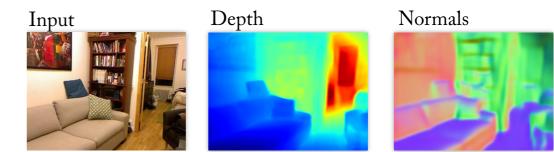


Predicting Depth, Surface Normals and Semantic Labels with a Common Multi-Scale Convolutional Architecture

Eigen, Fergus



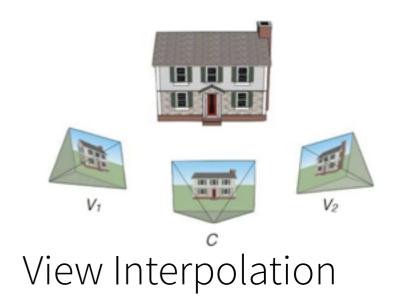
Solution 'Quality'

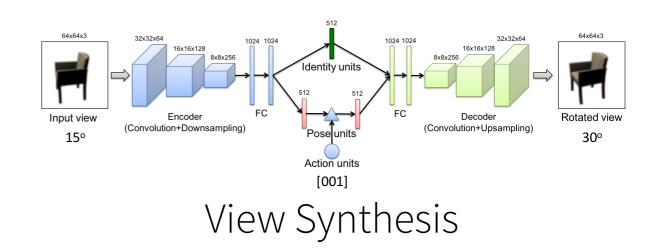


Problem Generality

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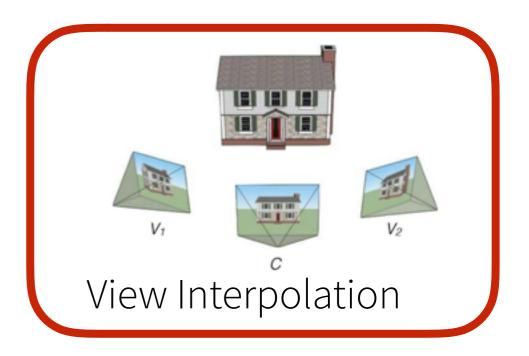


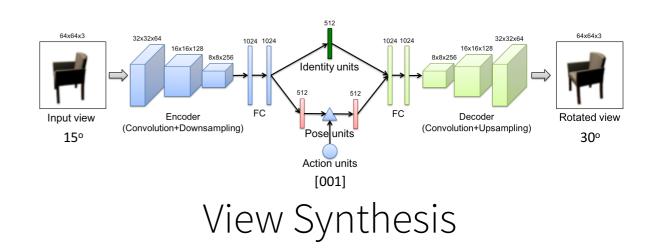




3D Visual Understanding

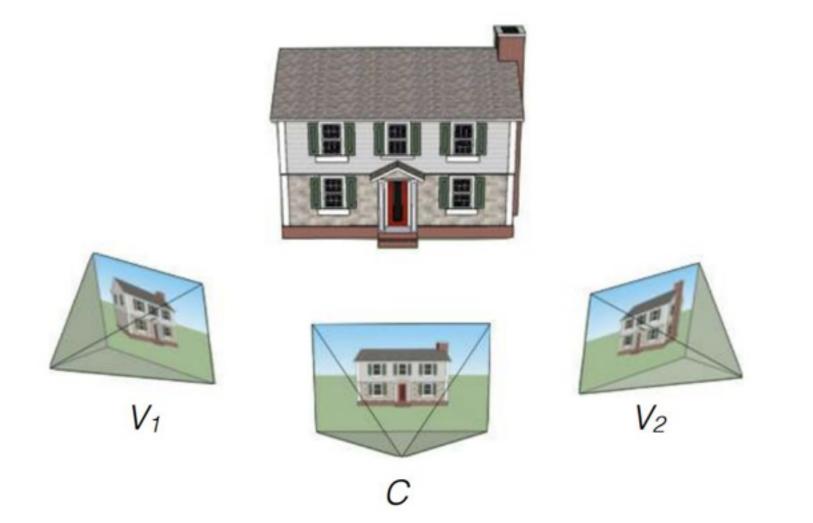
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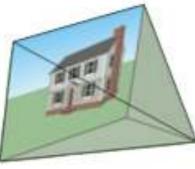


View Synthesis

Given two views, we want the image corresponding to the middle view



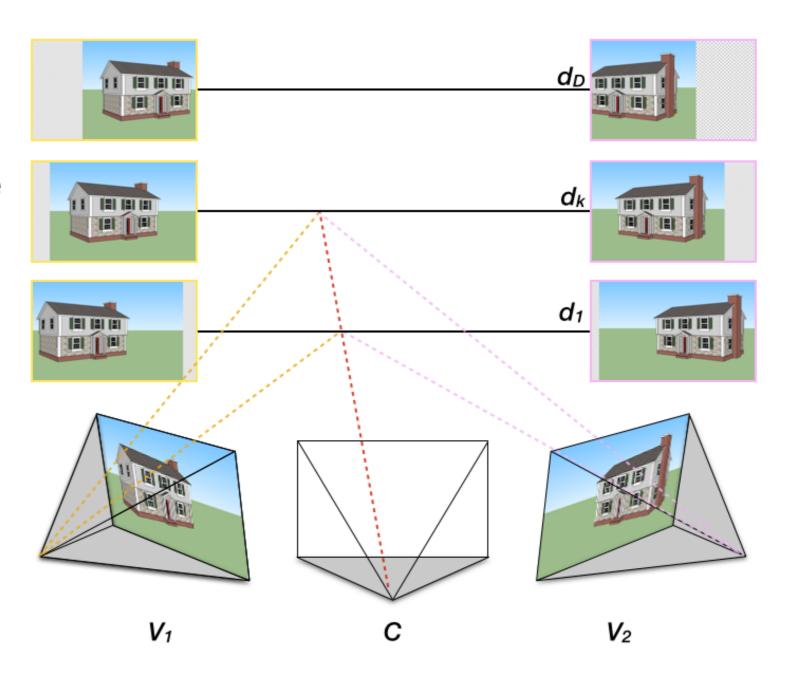




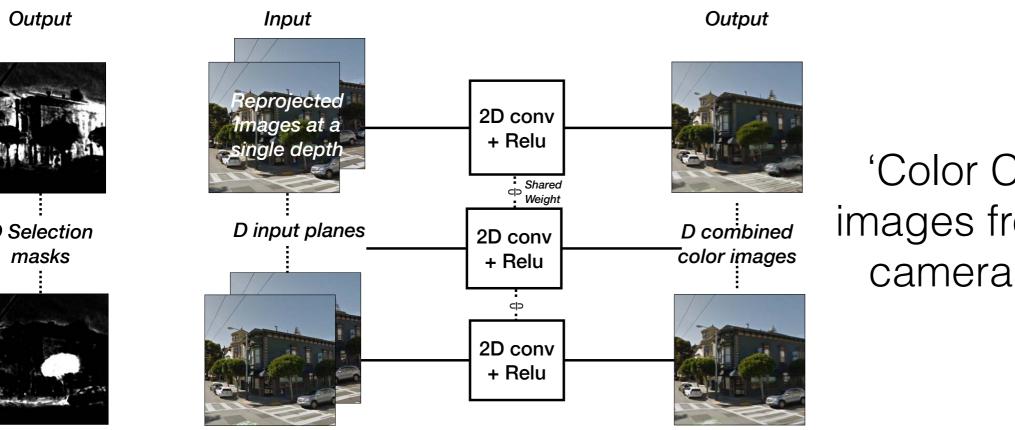
 V_2

View Synthesis

Images if all pixels were at same depth

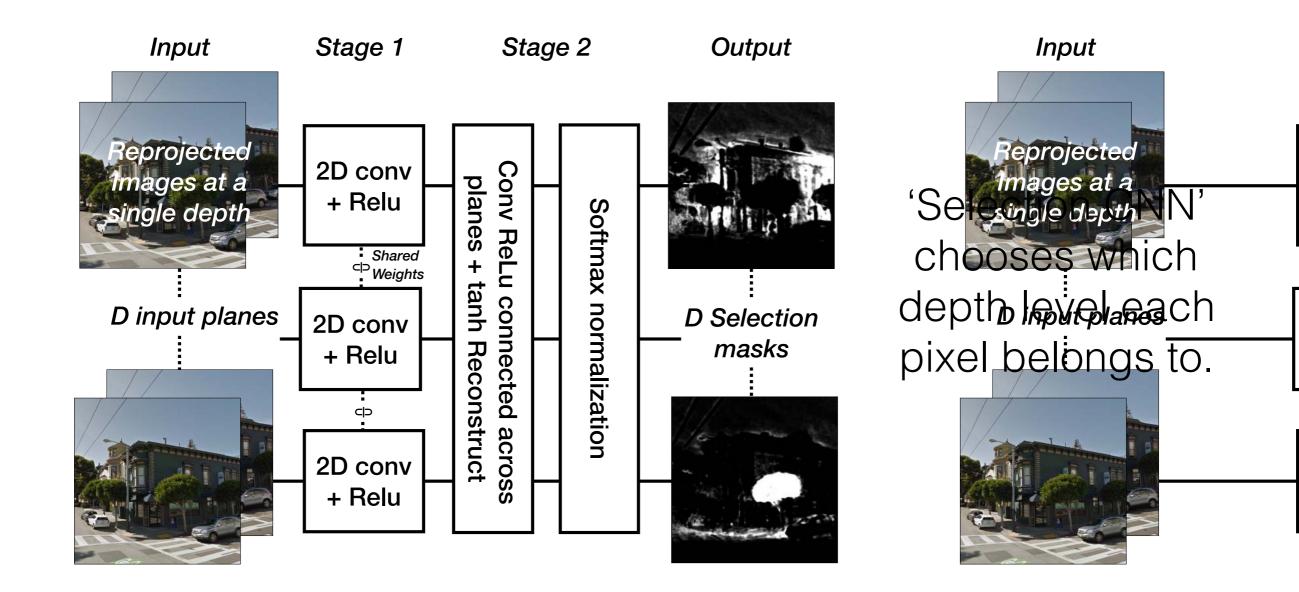


View Synthesis



'Color CNN' combines images from left and right cameras at each level

View Synthesis

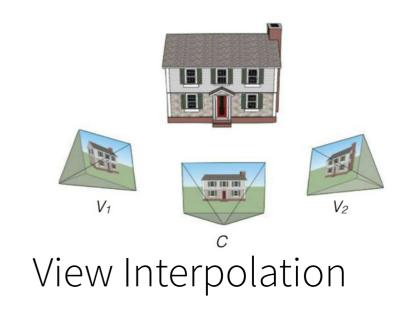


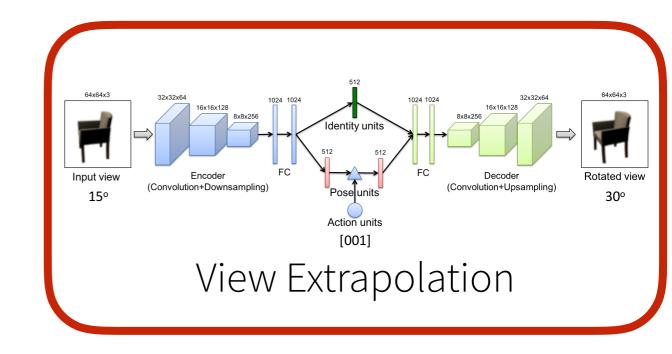
View Synthesis



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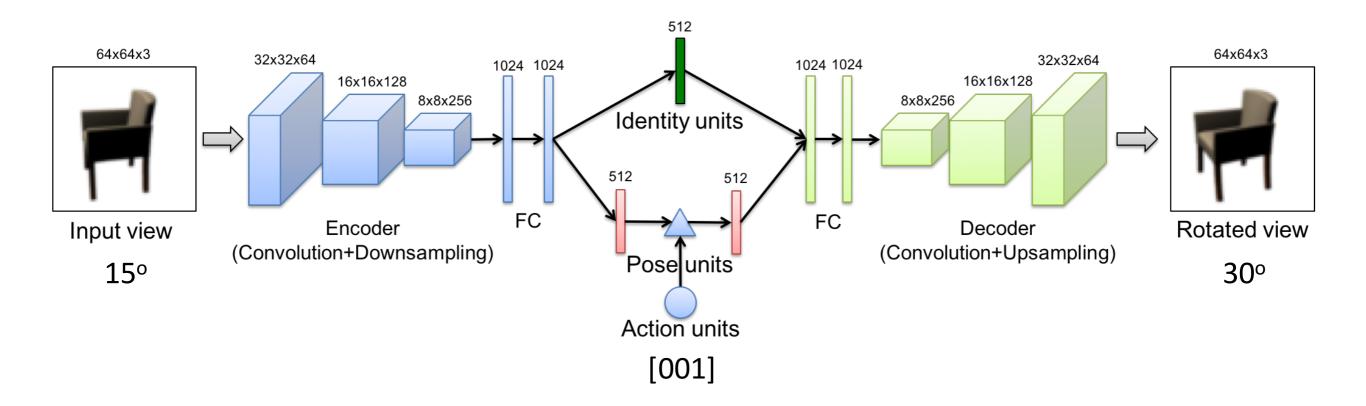






How does the object look from a different view ?

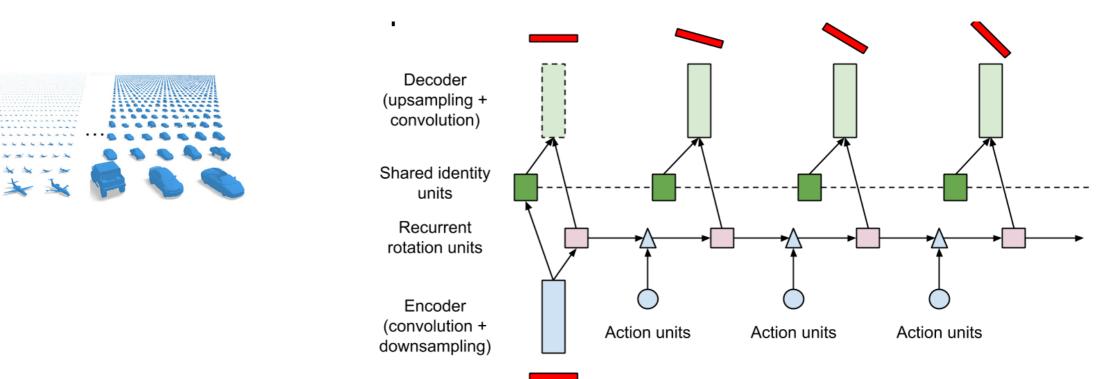
View Synthesis



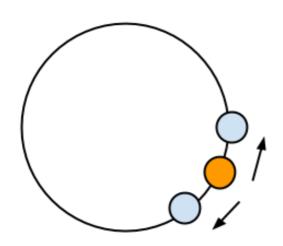
View Synthesis

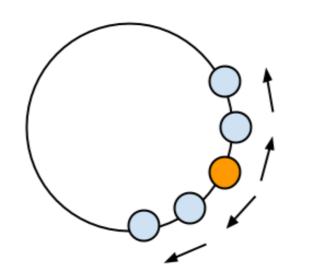
Training Data

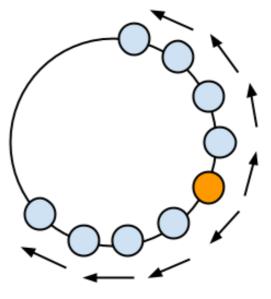




Curriculum Learning

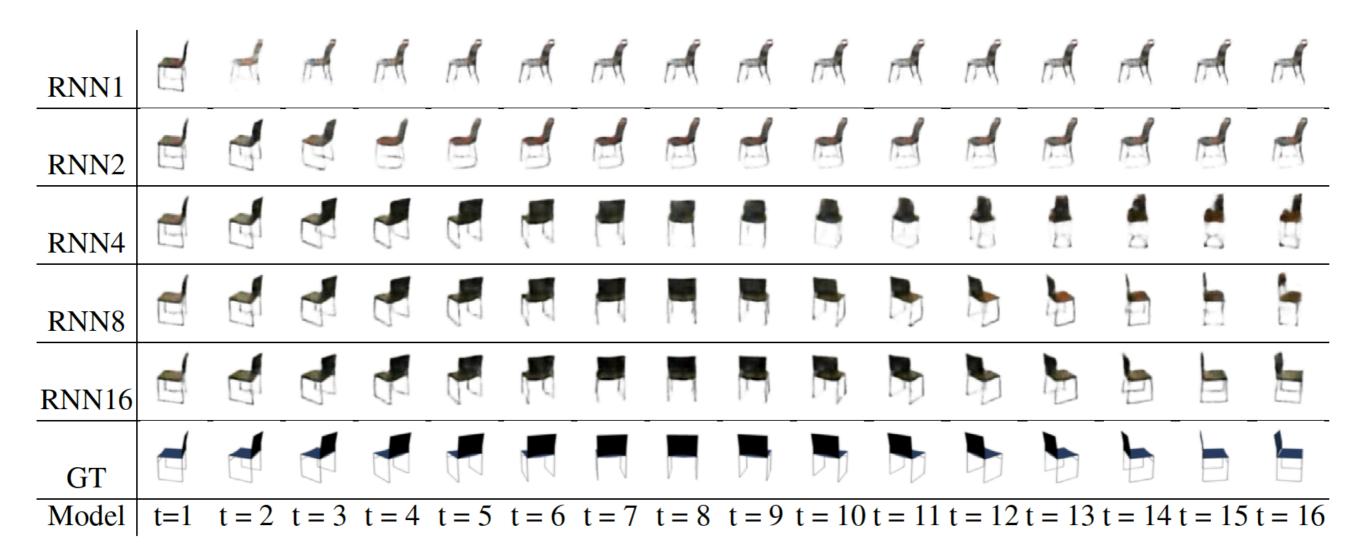


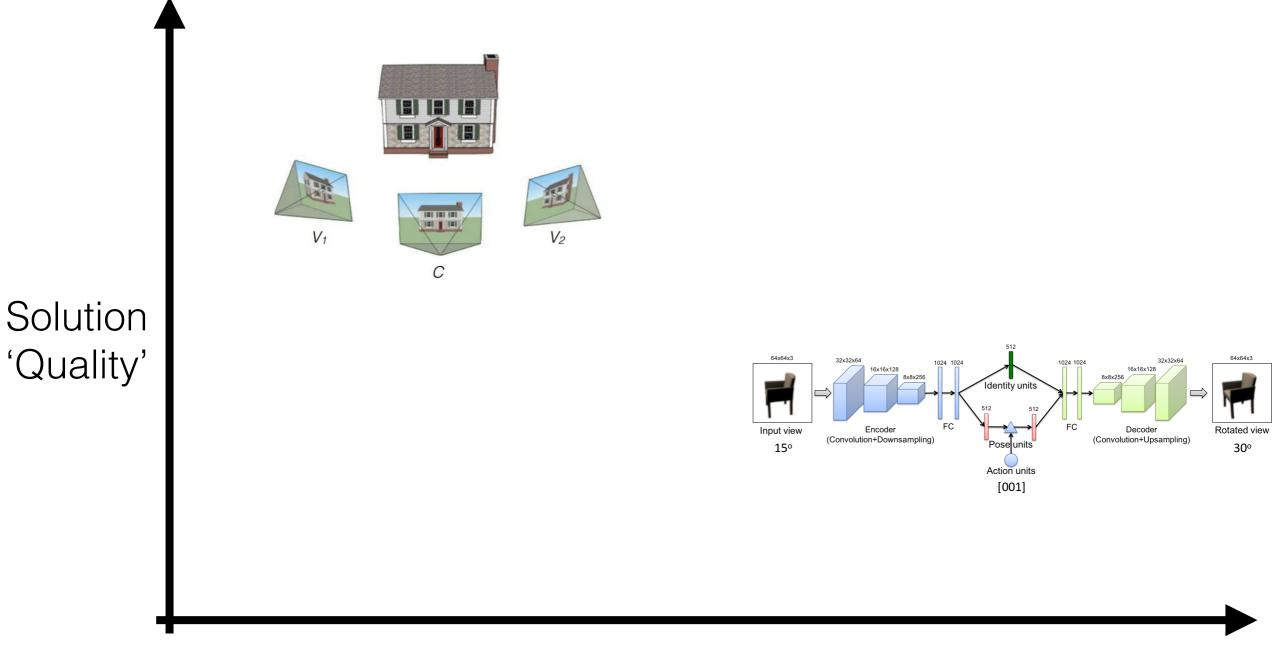




One-step rotation RNN1 Two-step rotation RNN2

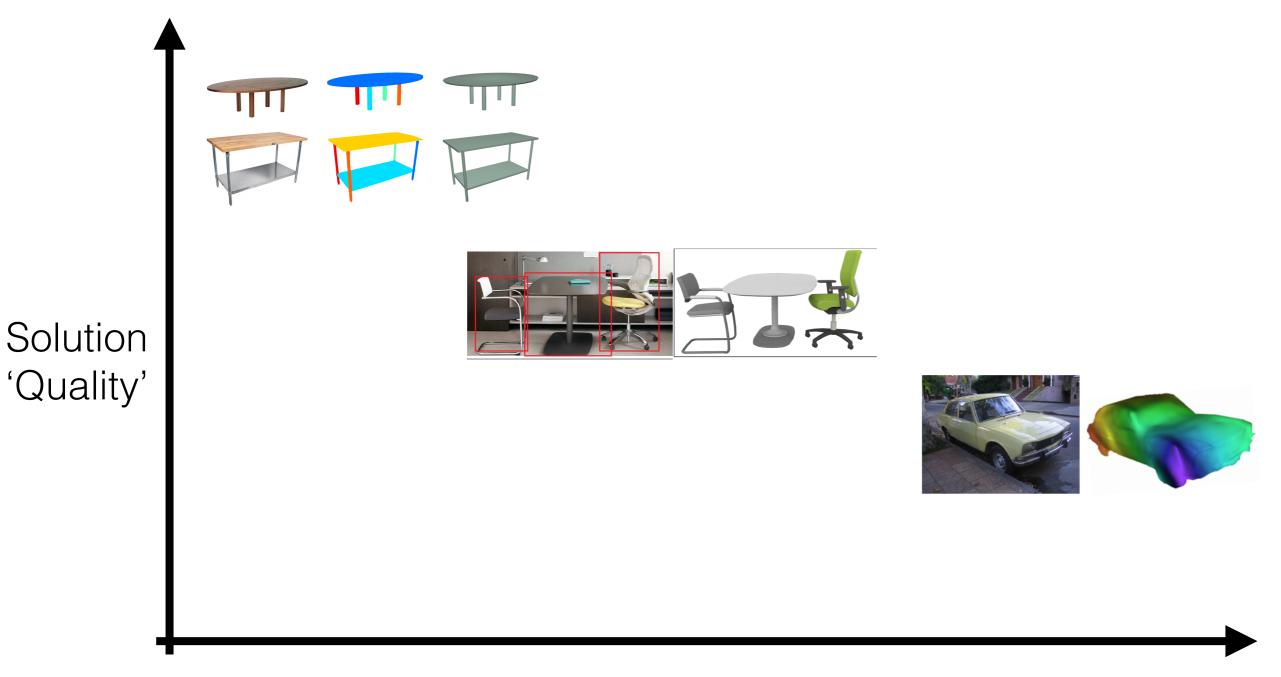
Four-step rotation RNN4

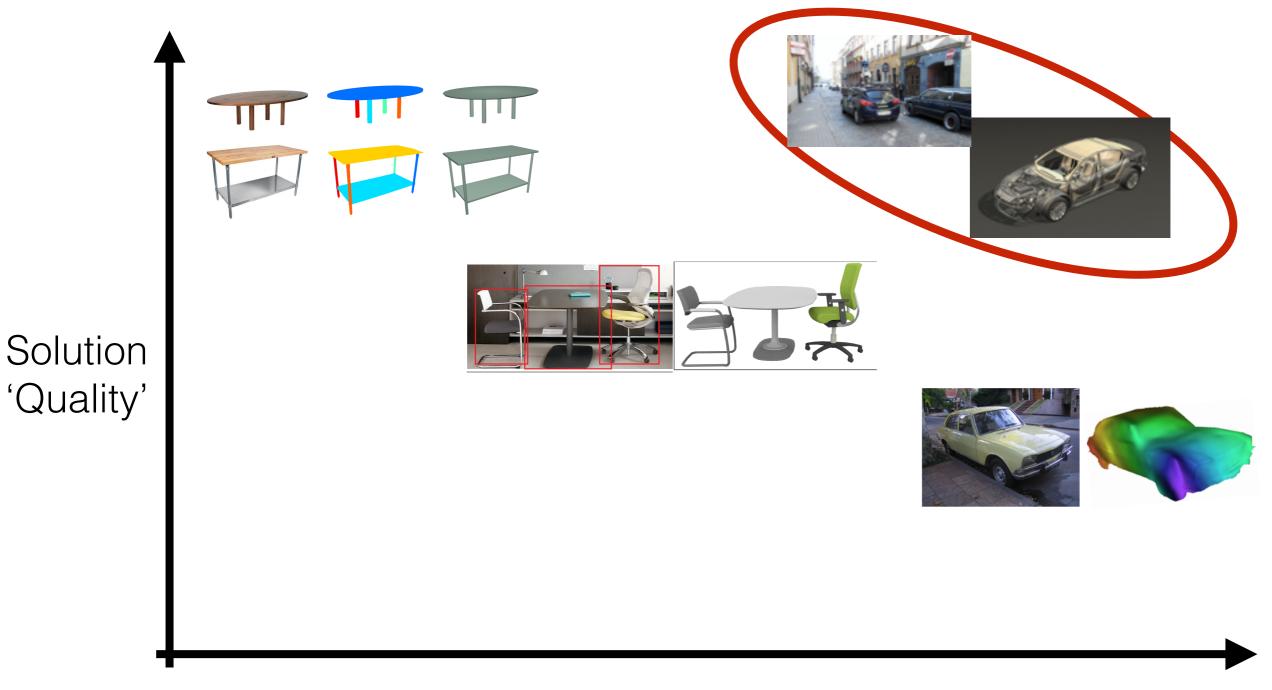


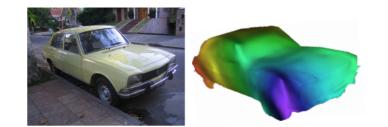


3D Visual Understanding

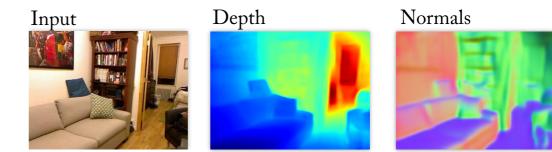
- Background
- Objects in 3D
- Scenes in 3D
- 3D Understanding without Understanding 3D
- Open Problems

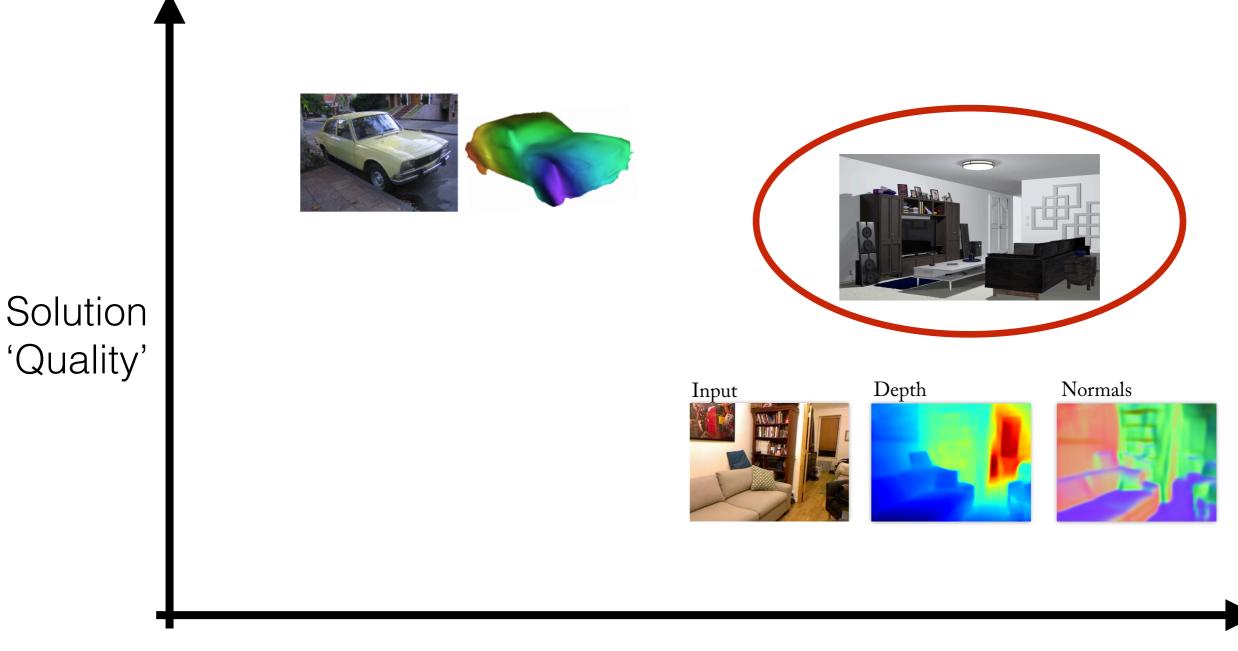


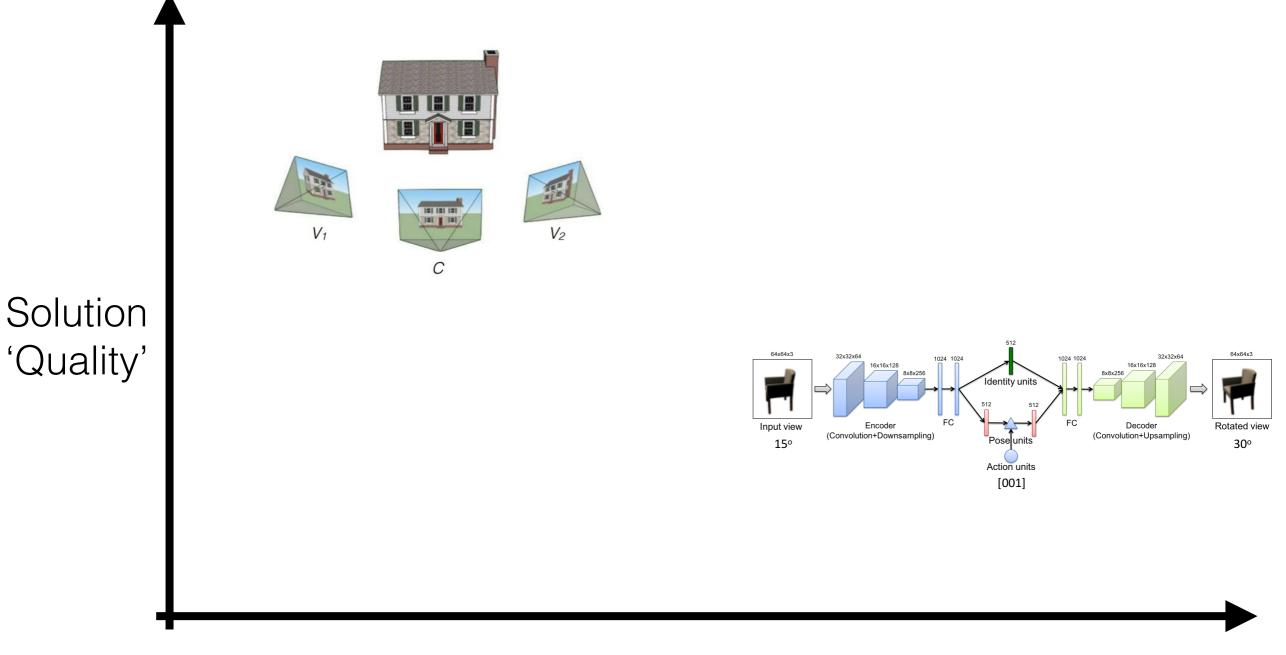


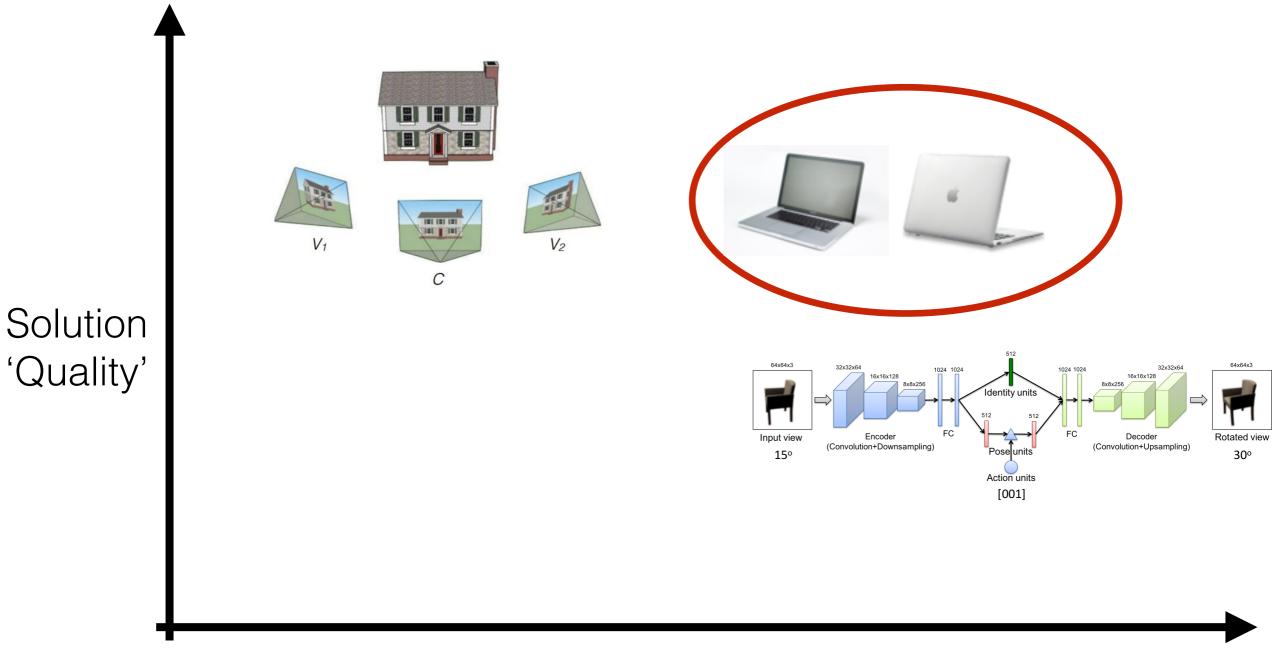


Solution 'Quality'









Open Problems : End-to-End Reconstruction



- All methods presented have hand-coded intermediate representations
- The lessons from recent successes of deep learning indicate we might want to instead learn these

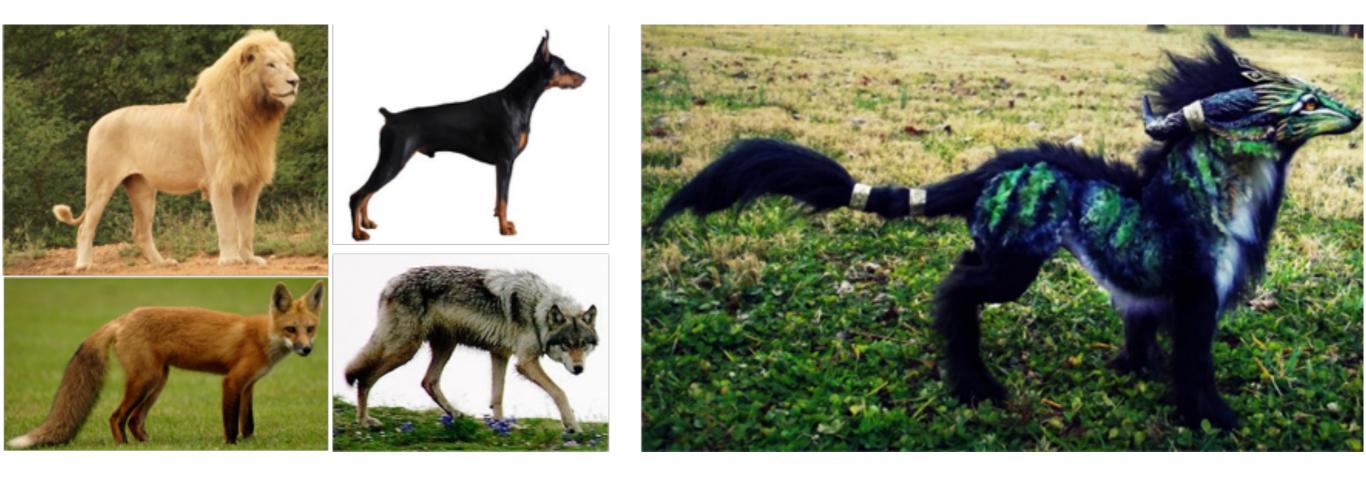
Open Problems : Domain Gap





- We don't have real-image annotations for everything (symmetries, part-labels) but we have 3D models
- How can we ensure CNNs trained on synthetic data work on real images ?

Open Problems : Novel Objects



• There are more than 10,000 object categories. How can we learn to make meaningful predictions even on new objects ?

Thank You