



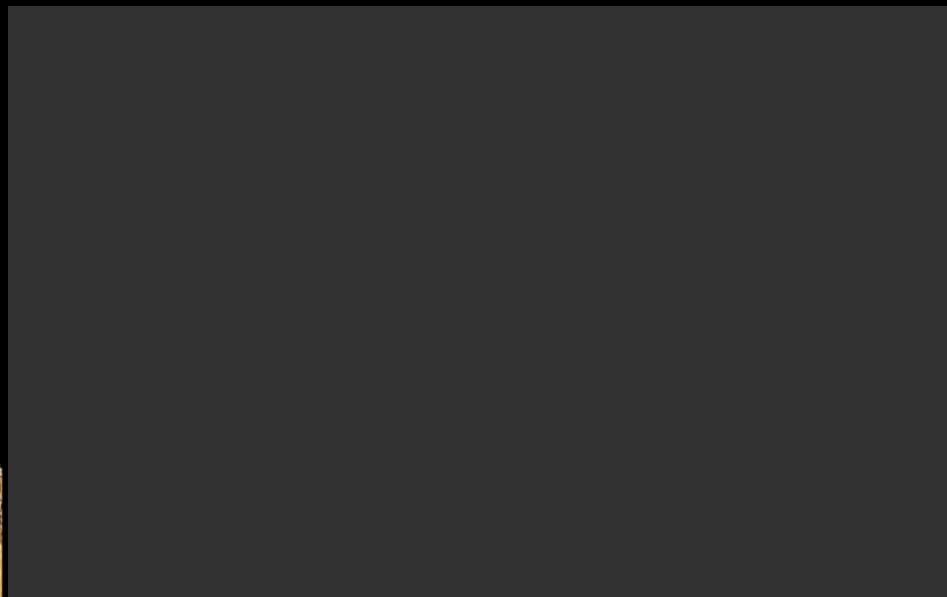
GiP

Learning geometry

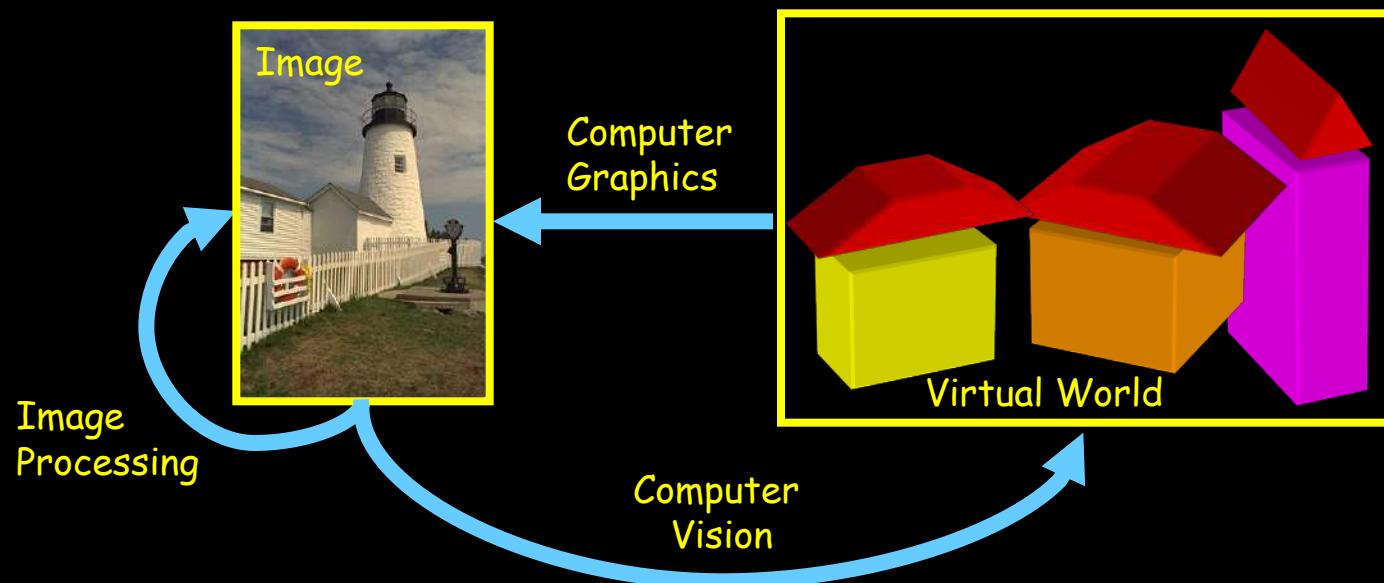
Ron Kimmel

Geometric Image Processing Lab.
Technion - Israel Institute of Technology

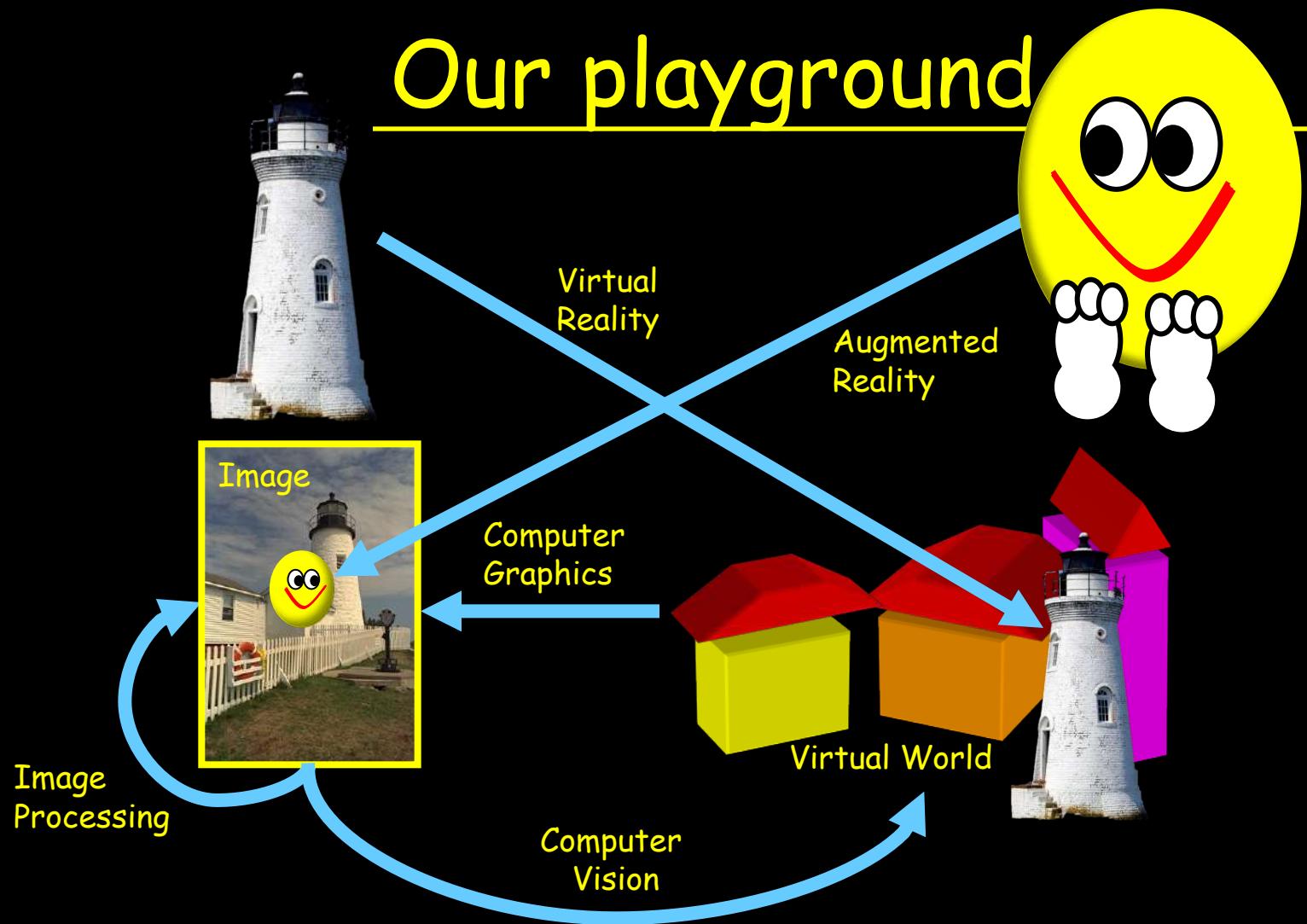
**intel® REALSENSE™
TECHNOLOGY**



Our playground

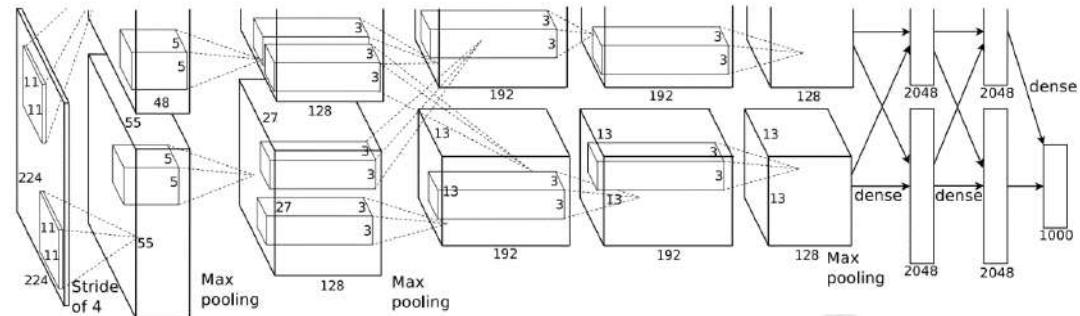
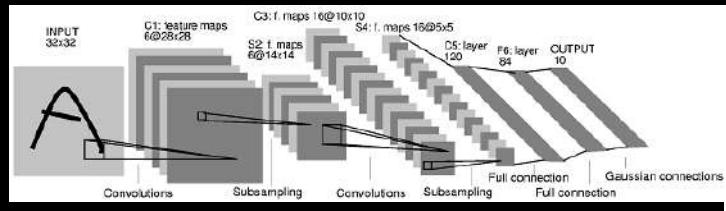


Our playground



Computer vision





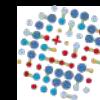


ISRAEL
SCIENCE
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Ministry of Science,
Technology and Space

SCHMIDT FUTURES



The Lokey Center

Artificial Intelligence Algorithms to Assess Hormonal Status From Tissue Microarrays in Patients With Breast Cancer

Gil Shamai Yoav Binenbaum Ron Slossberg



Irit Duek



Ziv Gil



Ron Kimmel

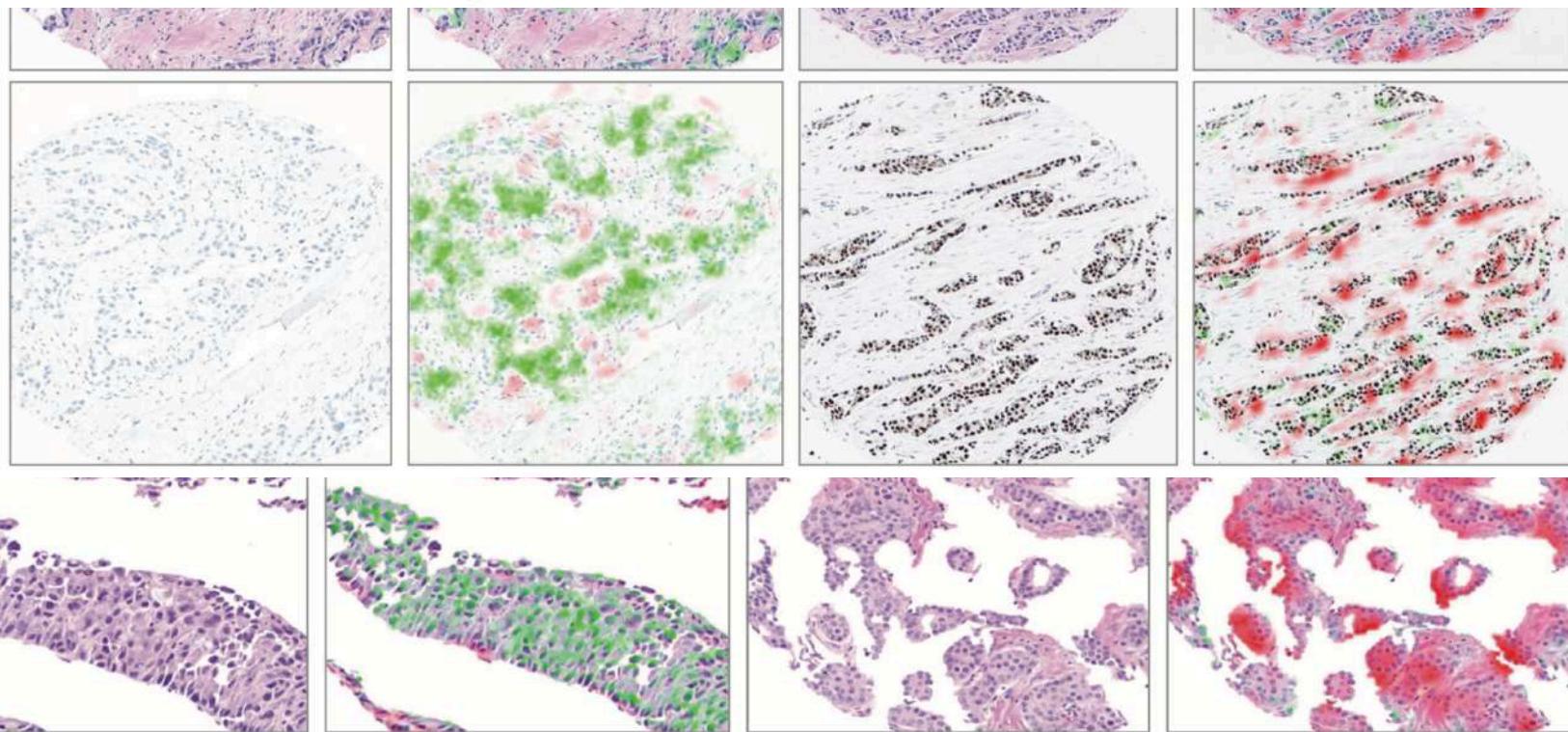


Geometric Image Processing lab

Original Investigation | Oncology

Artificial Intelligence Algorithms to Assess Hormonal Status From Tissue Microarrays in Patients With Breast Cancer

Gil Shamai, MSc; Yoav Binenbaum, MD, PhD; Ron Slossberg, MSc; Irit Duek, MD; Ziv Gil, MD, PhD; Ron Kimmel, DSc

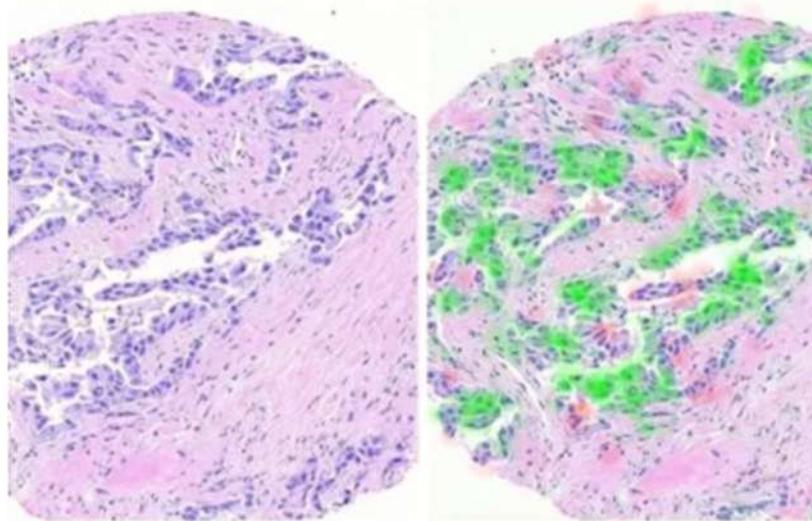




GROUNDBREAKING AI-BASED CANCER TREATMENT DEVELOPED BY ISRAELI RESEARCHERS

2 minute read.

By LEON SVERDLOV



The original scan (left) and the areas where information was extracted (in red and green, right) using the technology developed at the Technion (photo credit: TECHNION SPOKESPERSON'S OFFICE)

The new technology allows AI to identify molecular features of cancer

www.news.cn
新华网
NEWS
www.xinhuanet.com

Israeli research technology to i

Source: Xinhua | 2019-08-19 22:22



JERUSALEM, Aug. 19 (Xinhua) — Deep learning (DL) technology that is being developed at the northern Israel Insti

This is a method for breast cancer patients

The new method, based on hematoxylin and taken in a biopsy

This staining a

edge

Win triple \$1000 fees back

RE WORLD NIGERIA OPIN

o-learning treatments

ology that is expected to te of Technology

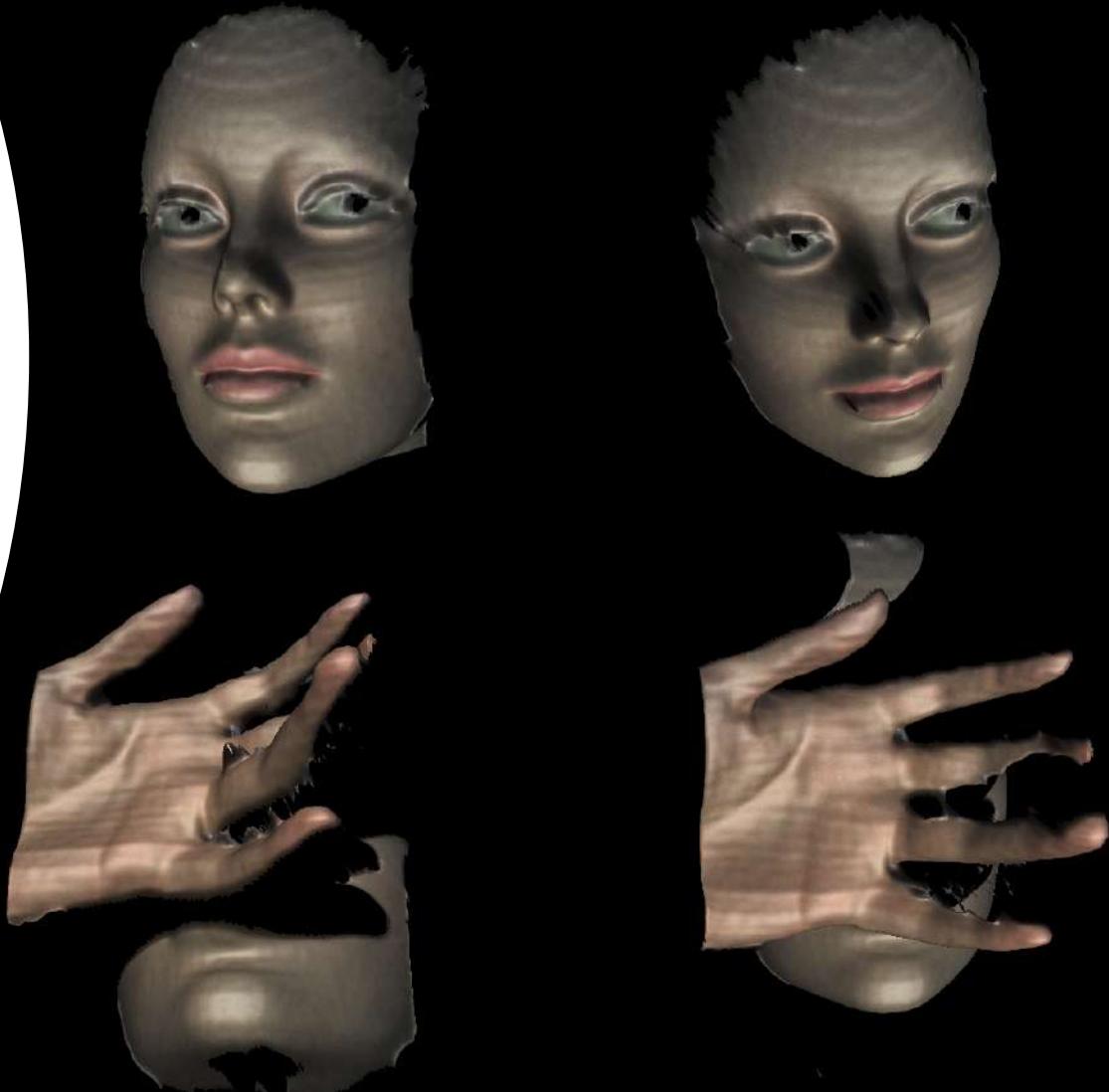
ges of breast cancer

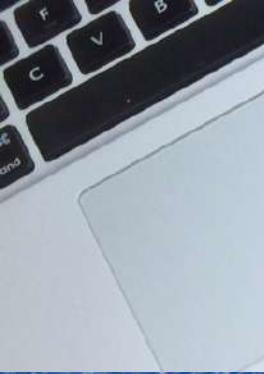
hematoxylin and

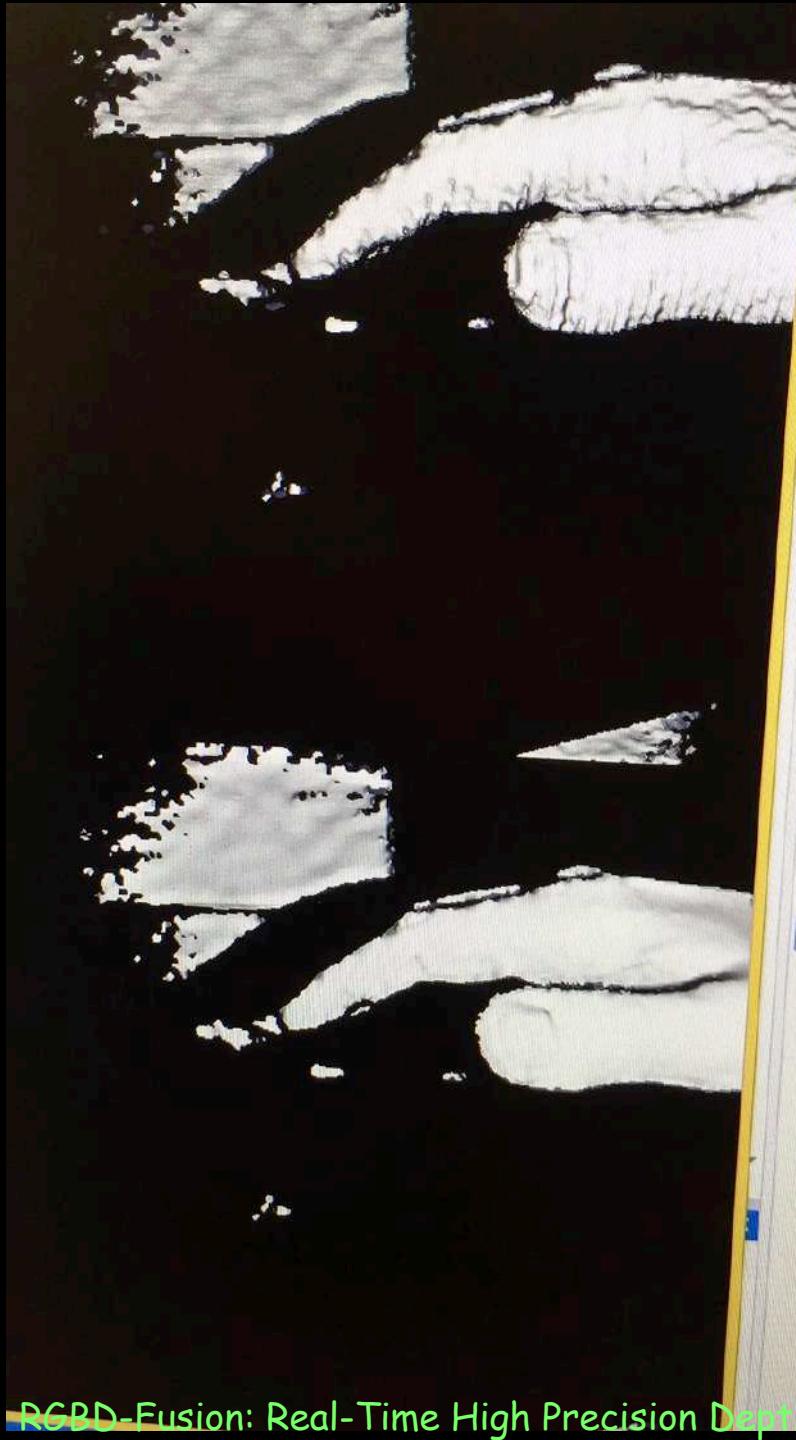
טכנולוגיה
סלוסברג מ
בטיפול בגין



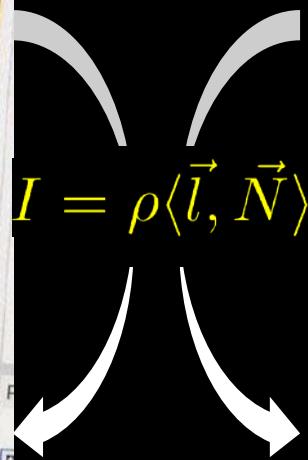
Coded light 3D scanner

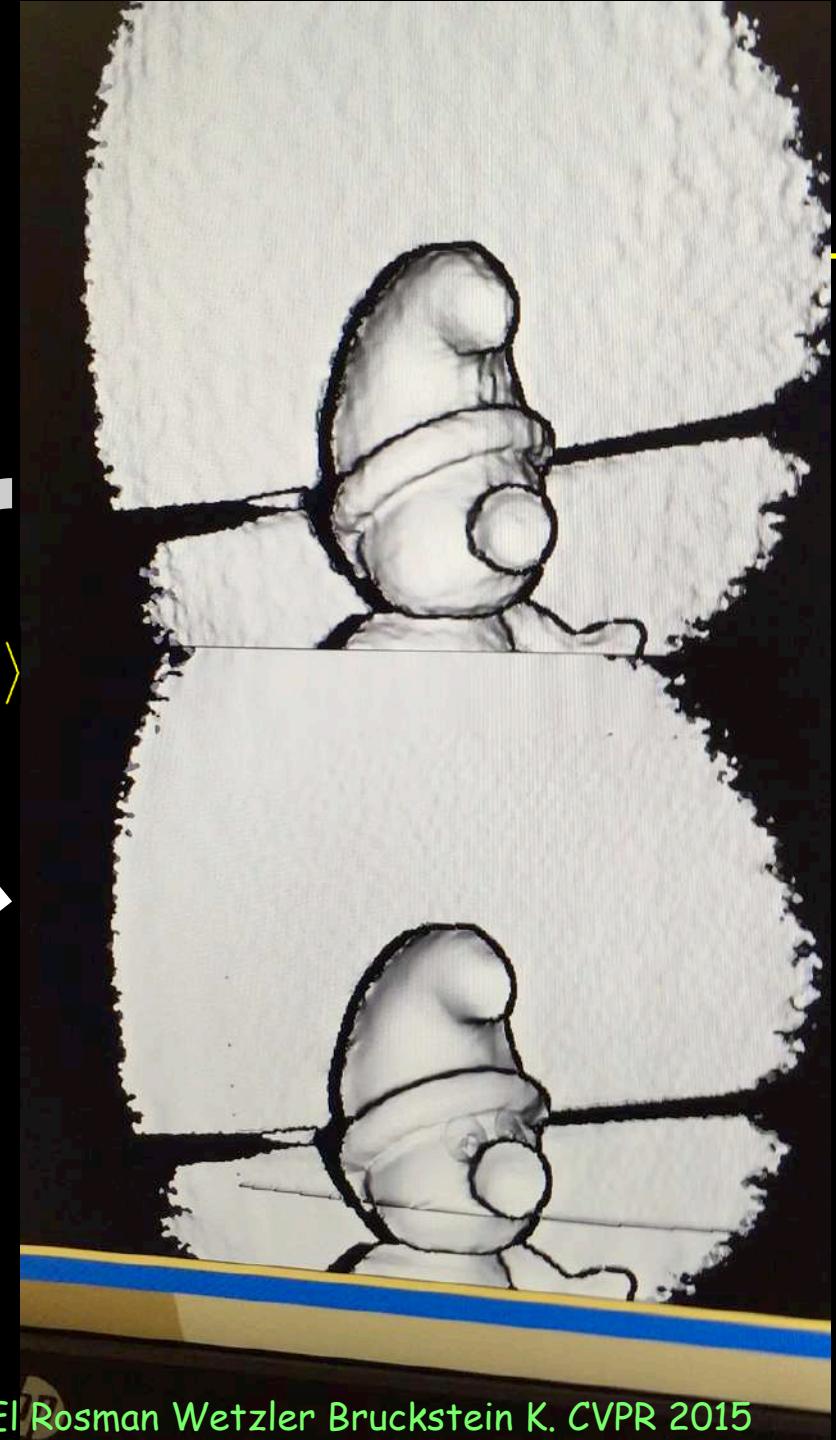




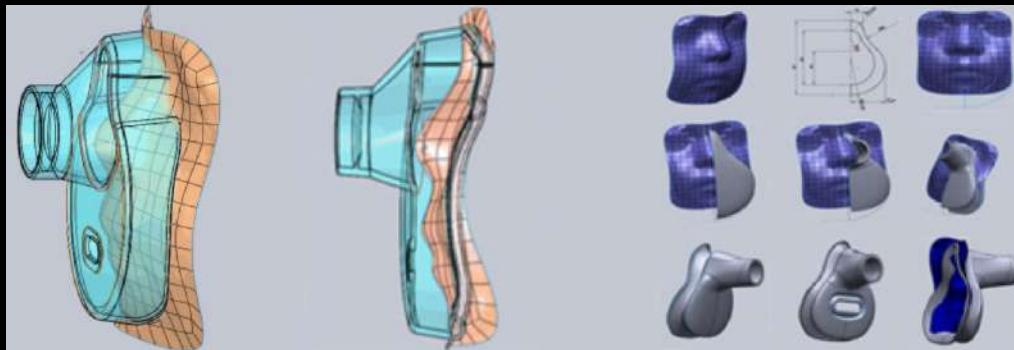
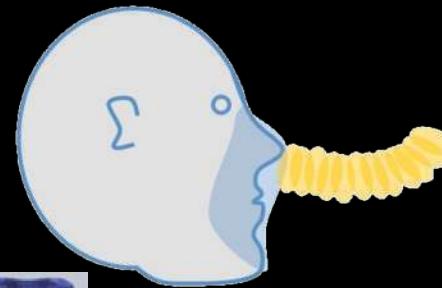


RealSense
refined
via SfS

$$I = \rho \langle \vec{l}, \vec{N} \rangle$$




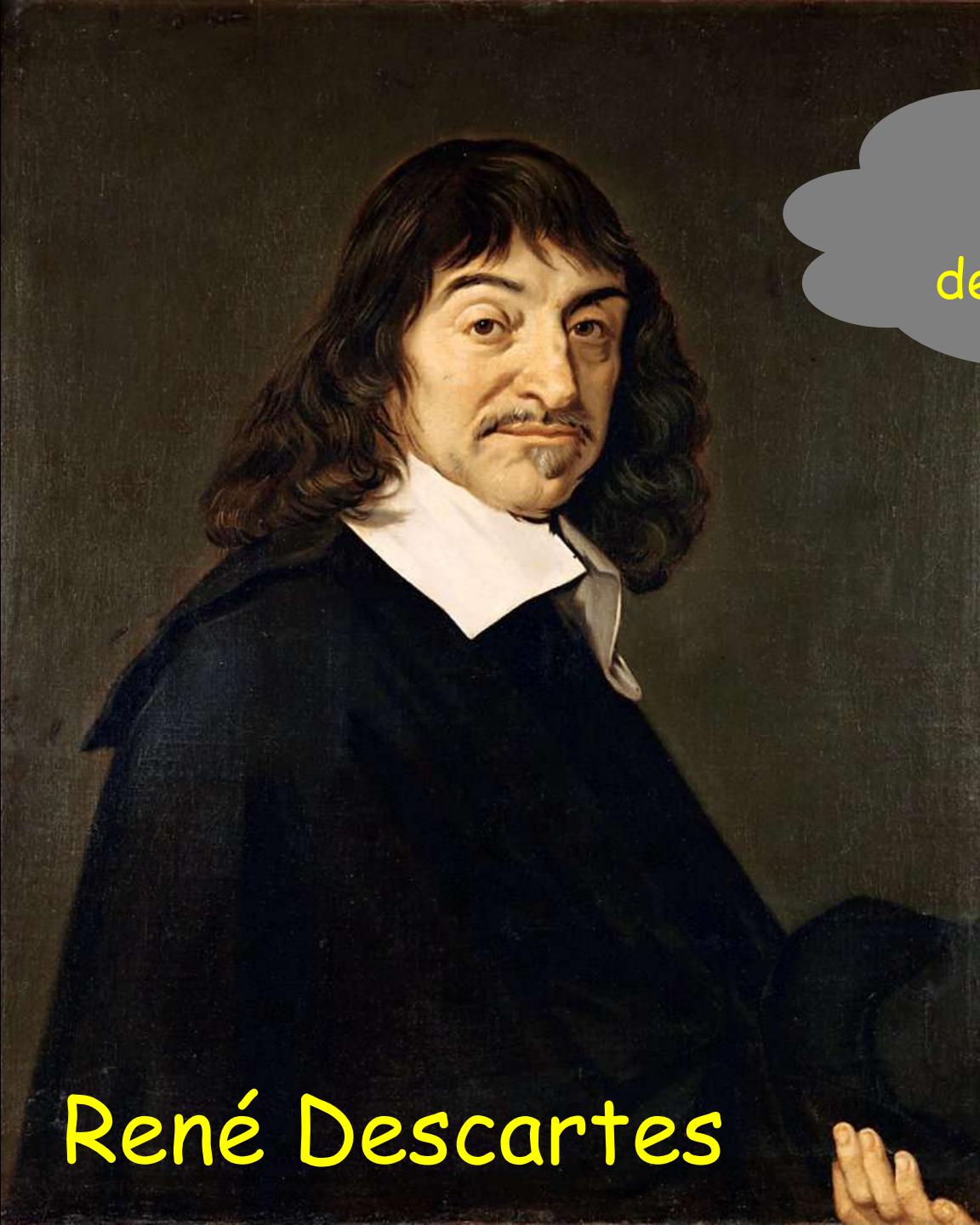
Designing facial masks



Amirav, Halamish, Raviv, K., Honen, Zvirin, et al.



Amirav, Halamish, Raviv, K., Honen, Zvirin, et al.

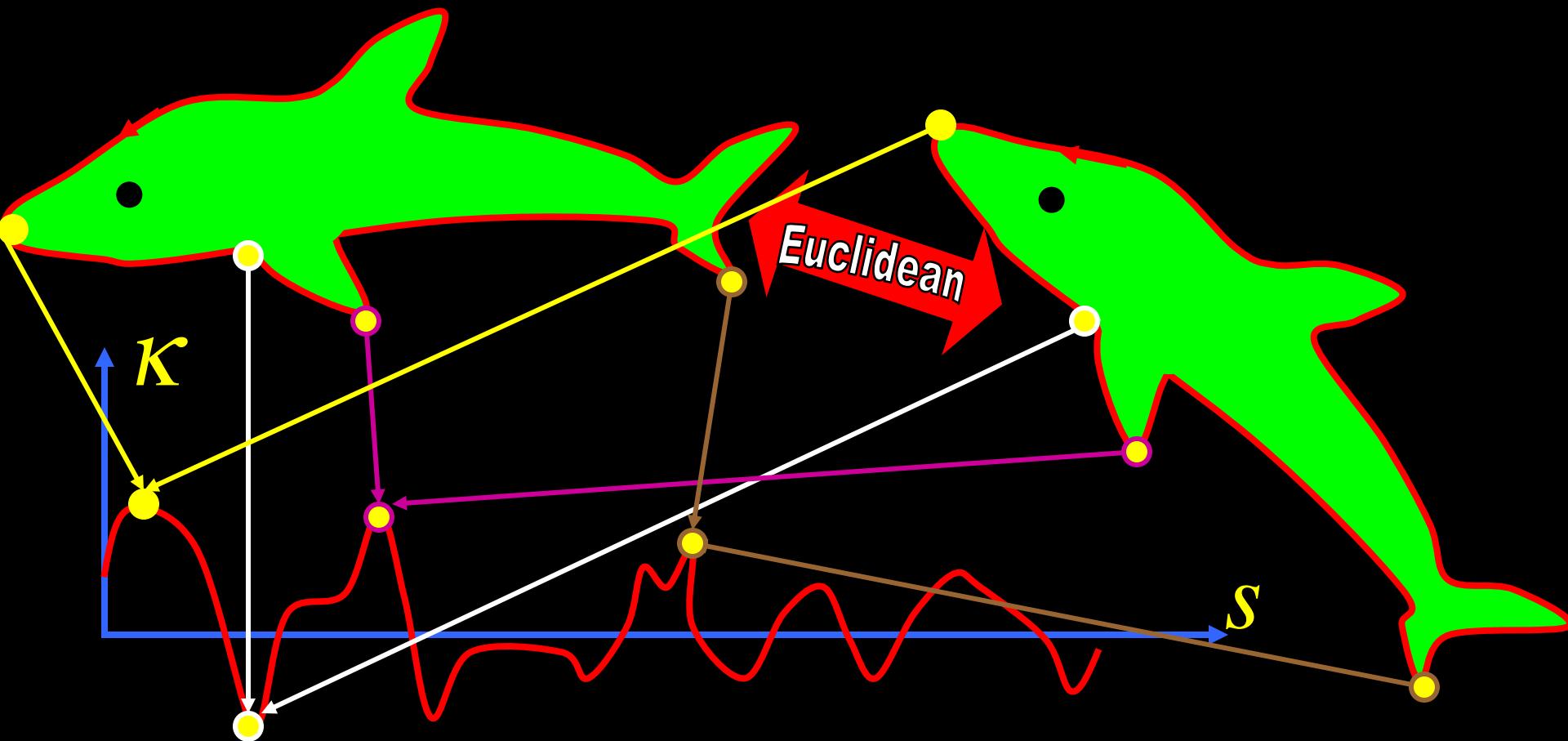
A portrait painting of René Descartes, a French philosopher, mathematician, and scientist. He has long, wavy brown hair and a mustache. He is wearing a dark robe over a white collared shirt. A thought bubble originates from his head.

How could we
use algebra to
describe geometry?

René Descartes

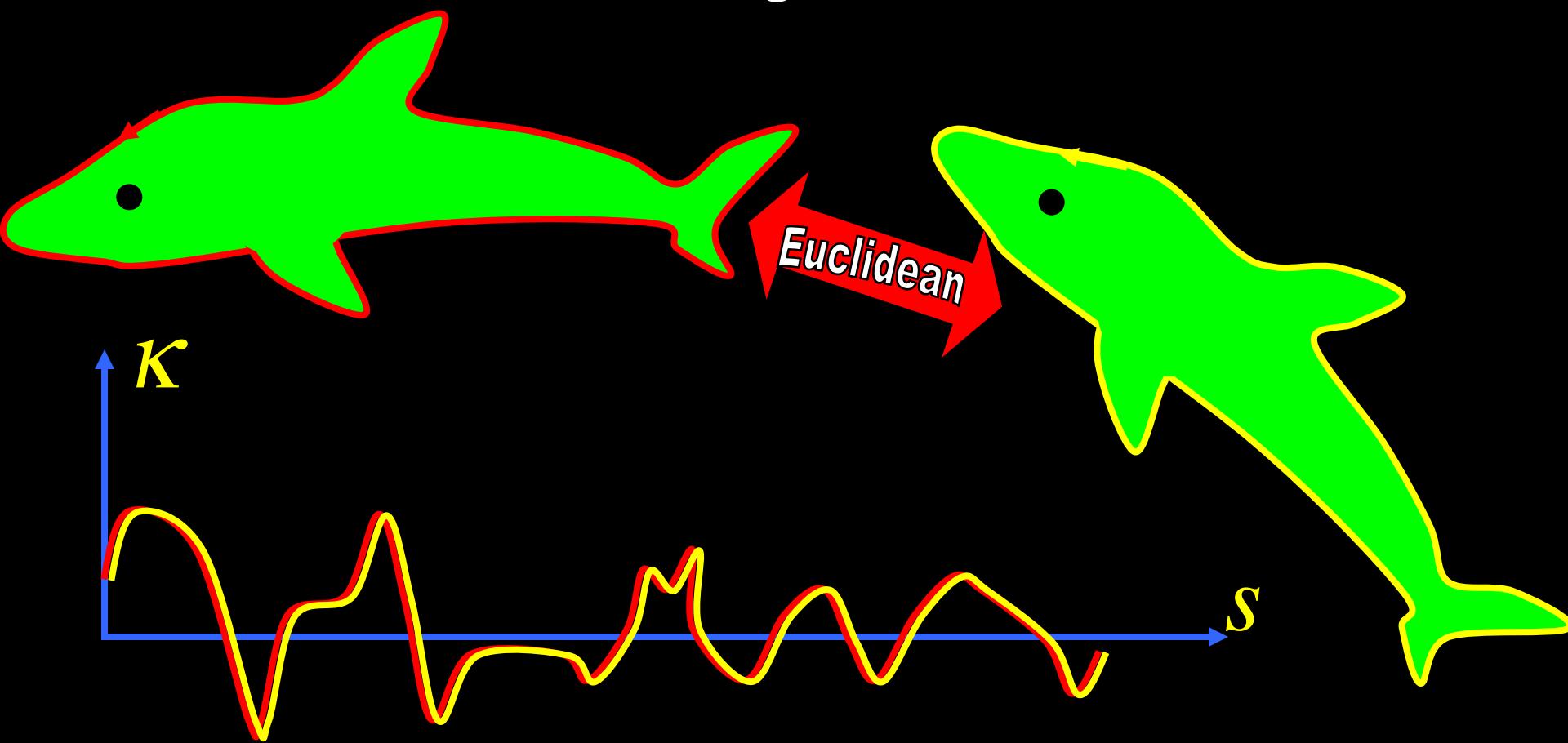
Differential Signatures

- Euclidean invariant signature $\{s, K(s)\}$

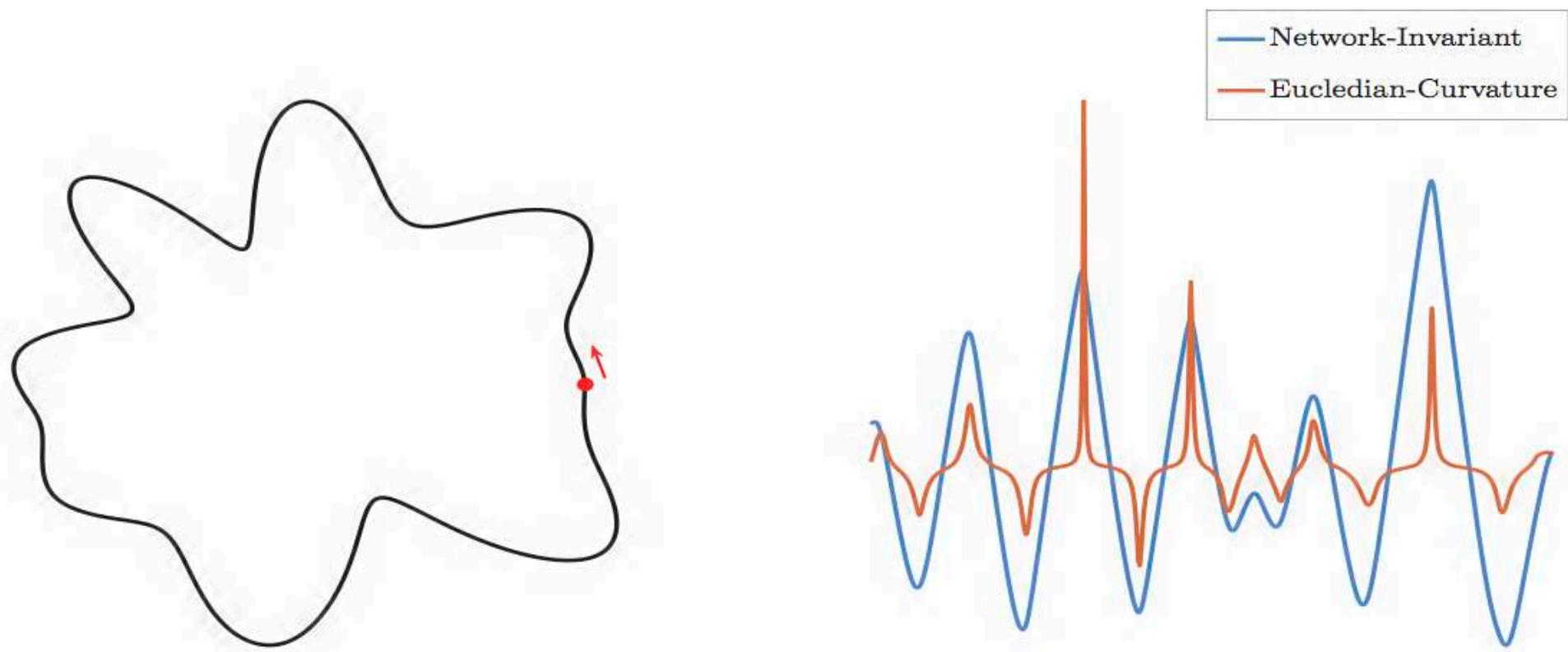


Differential Signatures

- Euclidean invariant signature $\{s, K(s)\}$



Learning invariants



Momenet

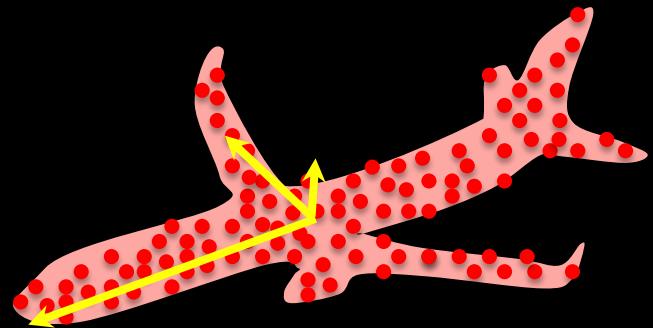


Geometric moments

Given a set of points $P \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ and $p_i = (x_i, y_i, z_i)^T \in P$

$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ moments} \quad \bar{p} = (\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})^T = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i$$

$$2^{\text{nd}} \text{ moments} \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i p_i^T$$



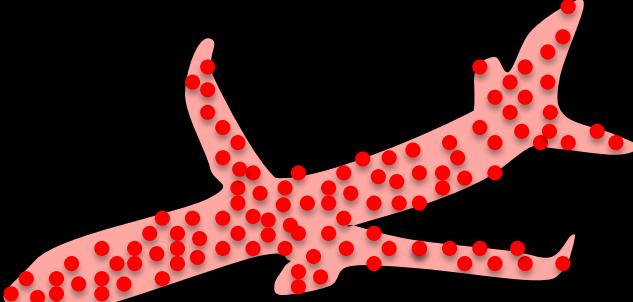
Young. The algebra of invariants, 1903

Hall. Three-dimensional moment invariants. PAMI, 1980

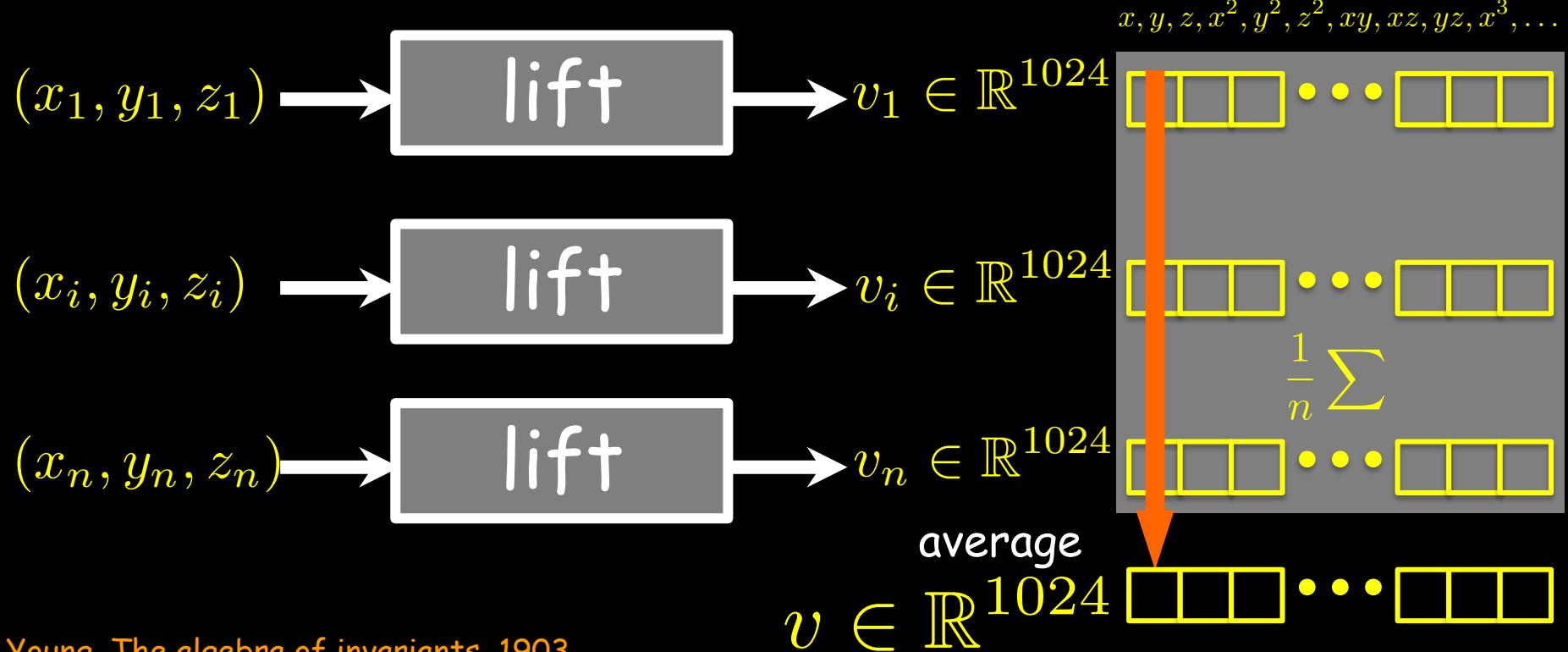
Maxwell, Learning, invariance, and generalization in high-order neural networks. Applied optics, 1987

Su, Mo, Guibas. Pointnet: Deep learning on point sets. CVPR'17

Joseph-Rivlin, Zvirin, K., GMDL workshop, ICCV'19



Moments



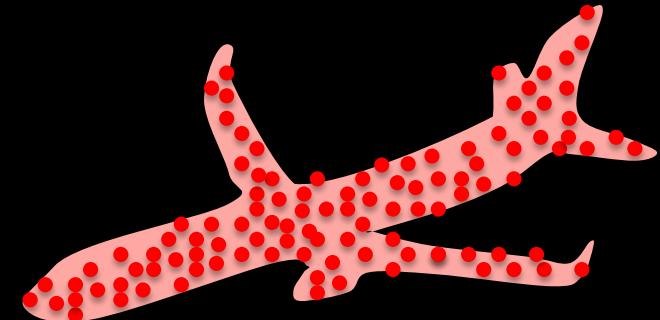
Young. The algebra of invariants, 1903

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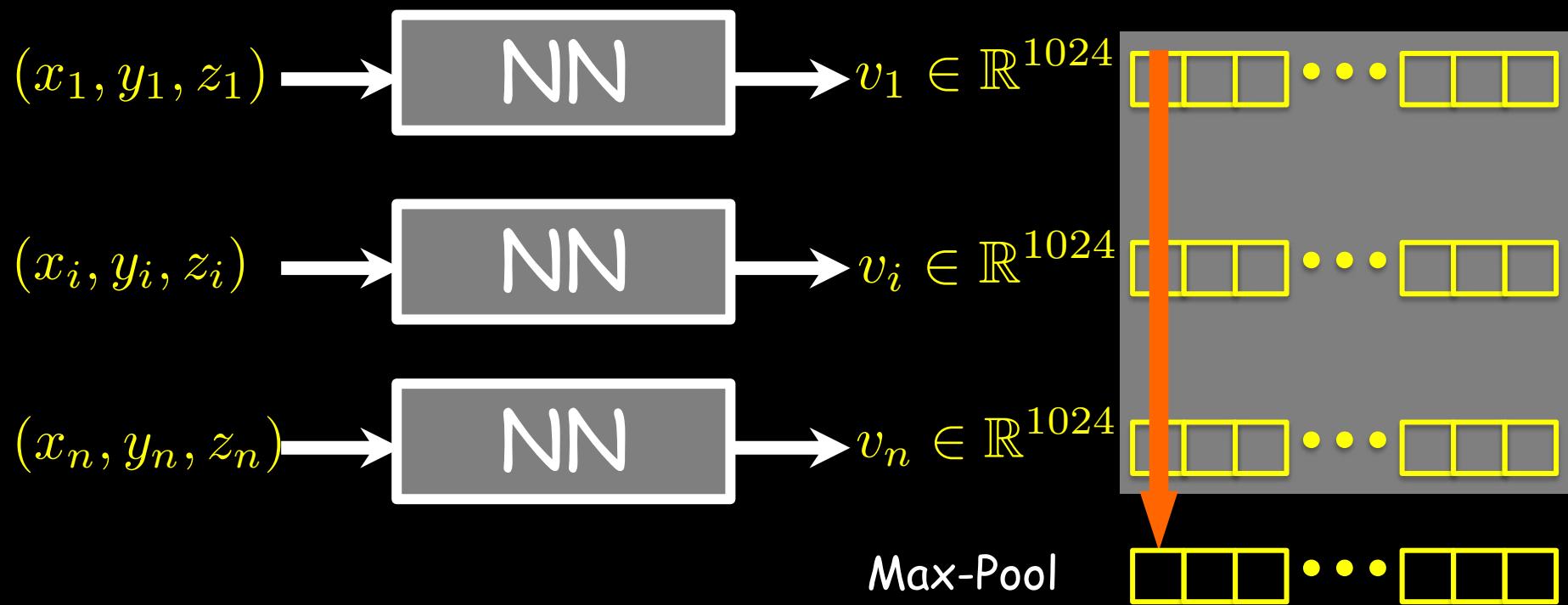
Maxwell, Learning, invariance, and generalization in high-order neural networks. Applied optics, 1987

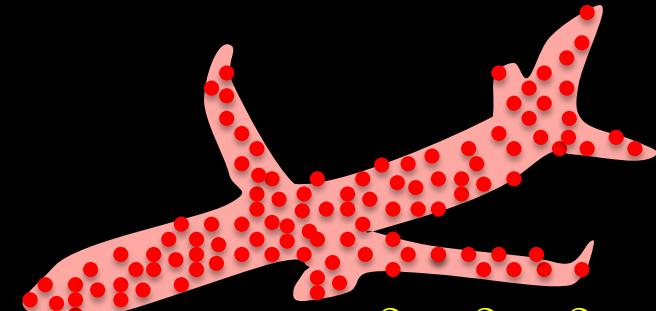
Su, Mo, Guibas. Pointnet: Deep learning on point sets. CVPR'17

Joseph-Rivlin, Zvirin, K., GMDL workshop, ICCV'19



PointNet





Momenet

$$(x_1, y_1, z_1, x_1^2, y_1^2, z_1^2, x_1y_1, x_1z_1, y_1z_1)$$

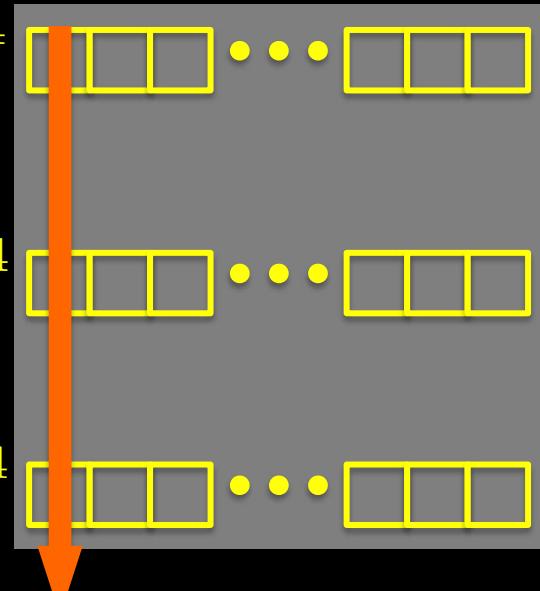
$$(x_1, y_1, z_1) \rightarrow \text{NN} \rightarrow v_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{1024}$$

$$(x_i, y_i, z_i, x_i^2, y_i^2, z_i^2, x_iy_i, x_iz_i, y_iz_i)$$

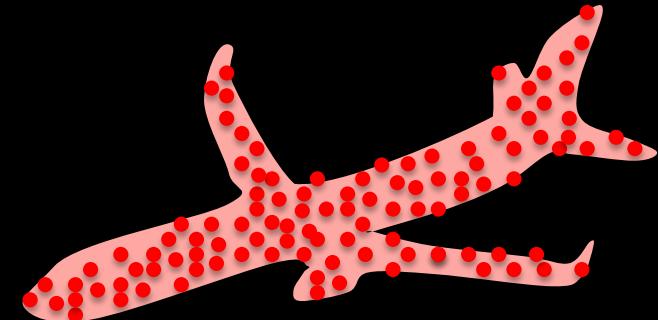
$$(x_i, y_i, z_i) \rightarrow \text{NN} \rightarrow v_i \in \mathbb{R}^{1024}$$

$$(x_n, y_n, z_n, x_n^2, y_n^2, z_n^2, x_ny_n, x_nz_n, y_nz_n)$$

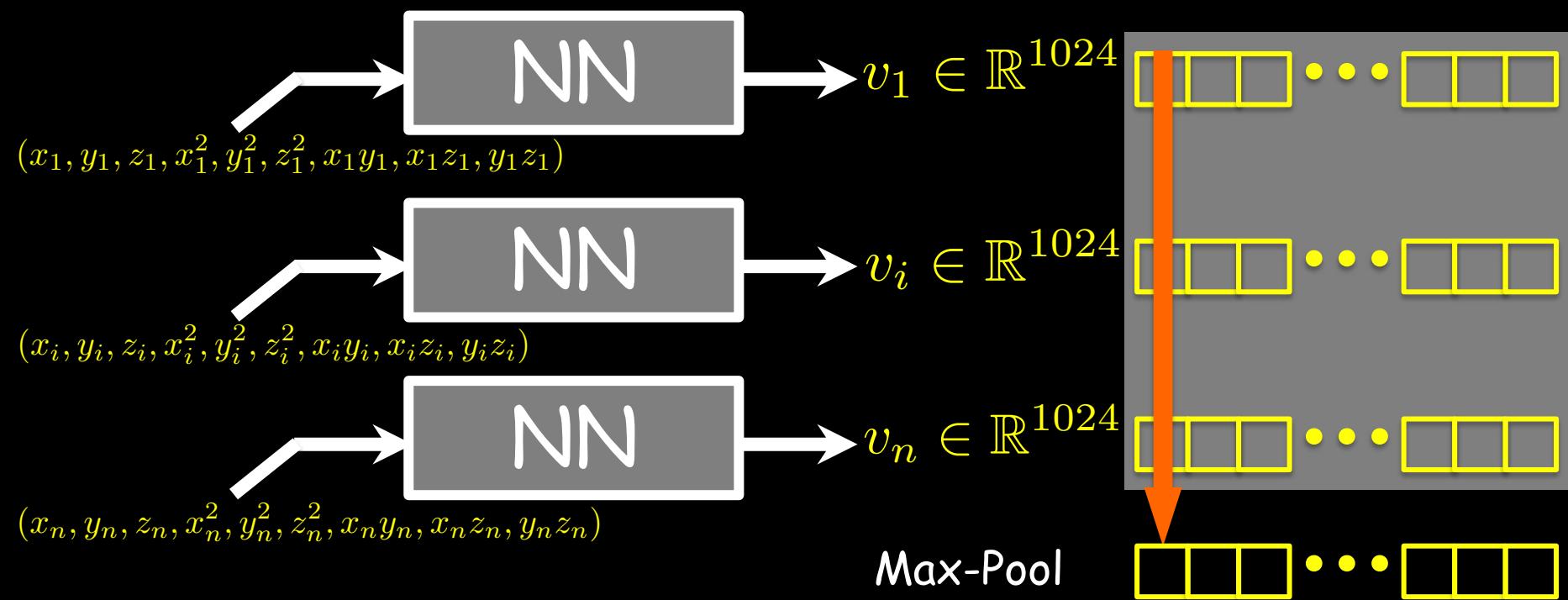
$$(x_n, y_n, z_n) \rightarrow \text{NN} \rightarrow v_n \in \mathbb{R}^{1024}$$



Max-Pool



Momenet



Results on ModelNet40

	Memory (MB)	Inference Time (msec)	Overall Accuracy (%)
PointNet	40	5.6	89.2
PointNet(baseline)	20	5.1	87.9
Momen ^e t	20	5.1	89.6
PointNet++	12	10.4	90.7
DGCNN	21	17.3	92.2
PCNN	17	54.1	92.3
Momen ^e t (+kNN)	21	9.6	92.4

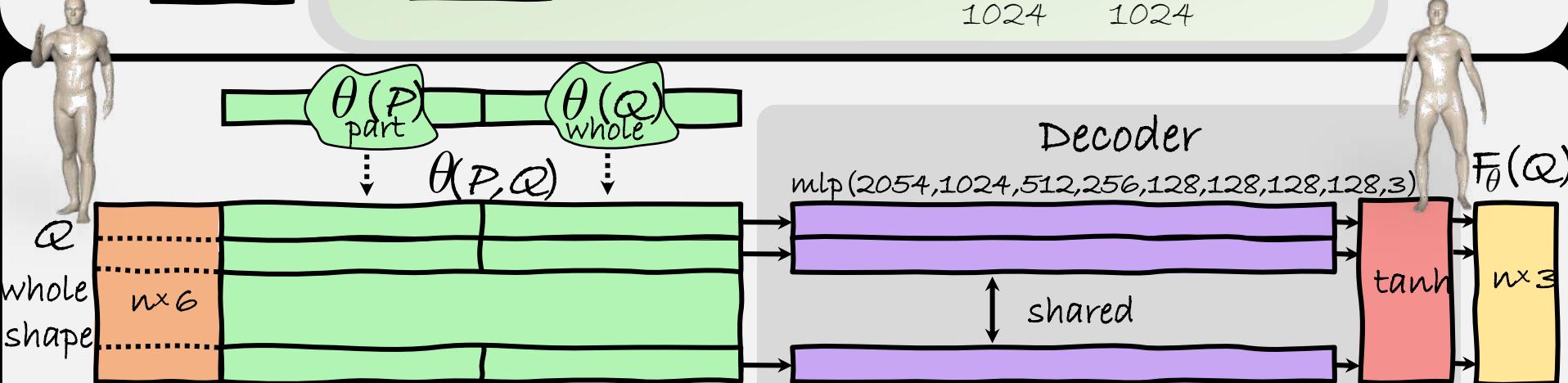
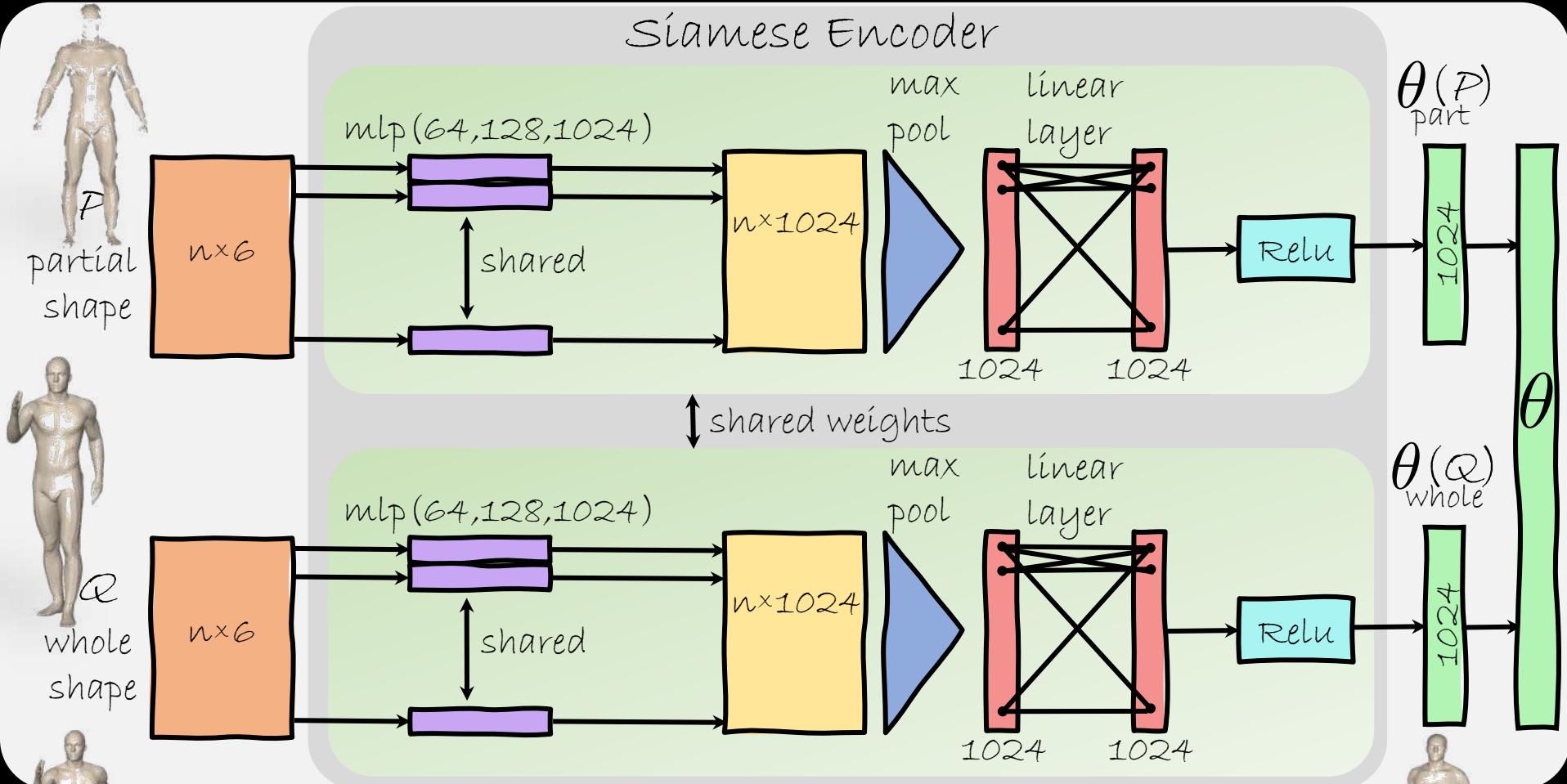
Wu, et al.. 3D shapenets. CVPR2015.

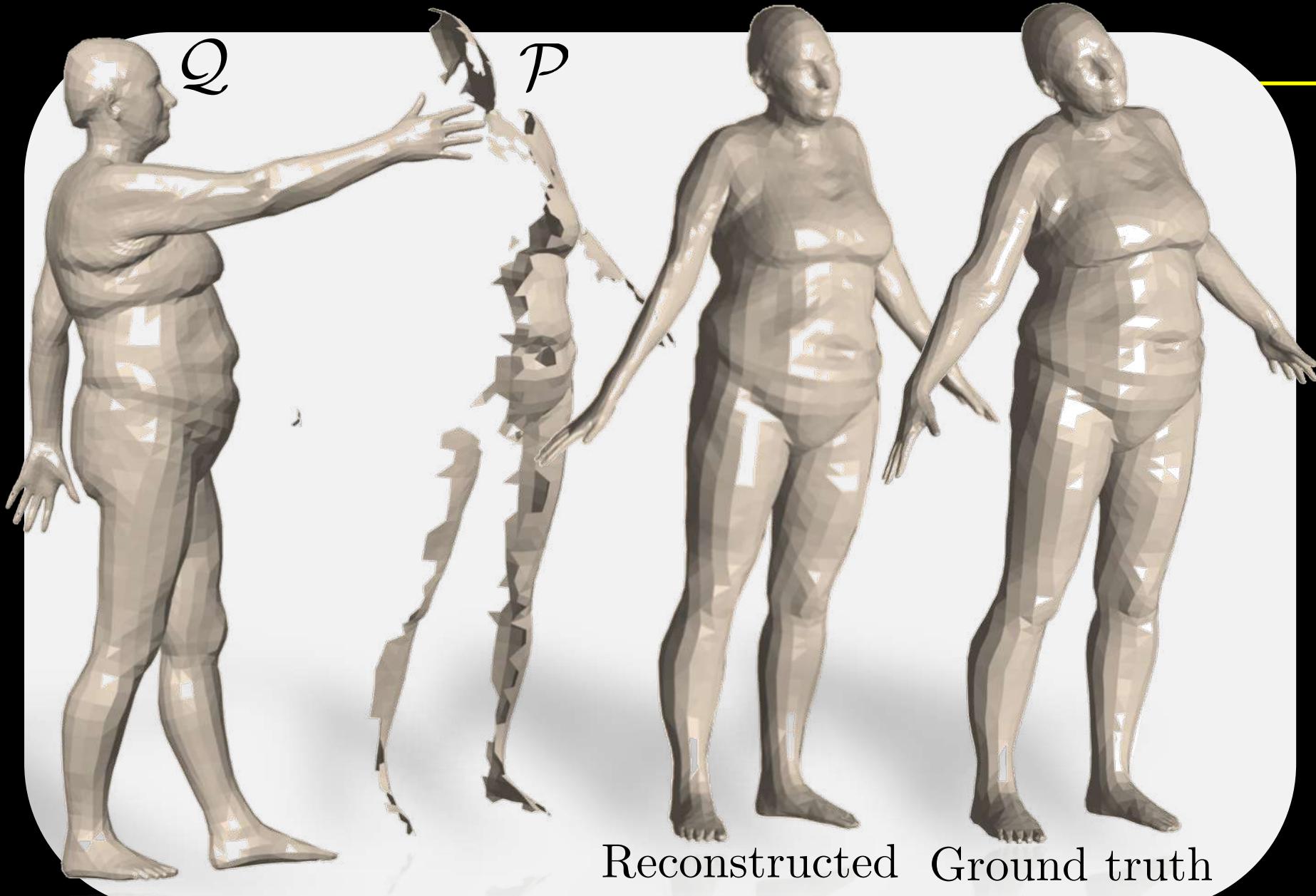
Wang et al. . Dynamic graph CNN. Arxiv 2018.

Atzmon, Maron, & Lipman. Point convolutional NN. ACM T Graph. 2018

Joseph-Rivlin, Zvirin, K., Flavor the moments, GMDL workshop, ICCV'19

Siamese Encoder





Shapes as metric spaces

$$d_{GH}(\text{Hand}, \text{Hand}) < d_{GH}(\text{Hand}, \text{Foot})$$

*MDS, GMDS, SGMDs, GDD, PCA, RPCA,
F-Maps, FM-Net, GMDS-Net, SF-Maps*

Deep Eikonal solvers

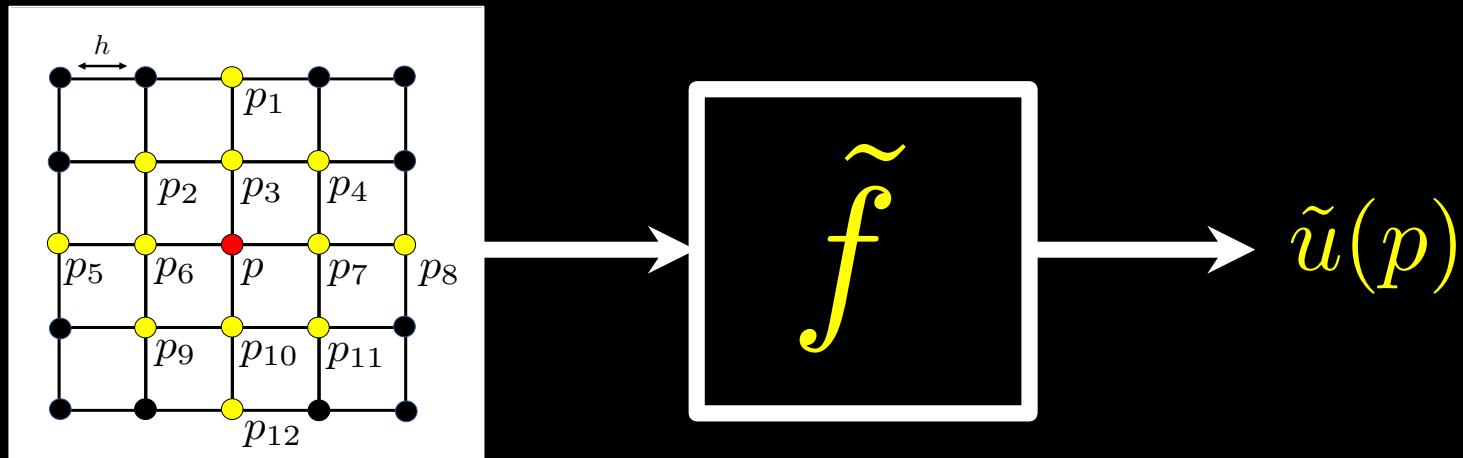
$$|\nabla u(x)| = 1, \quad x \in \Omega \setminus \Gamma$$

$$u(x) = 0, \quad x \in \Gamma$$

Local numerical approximations using neural networks

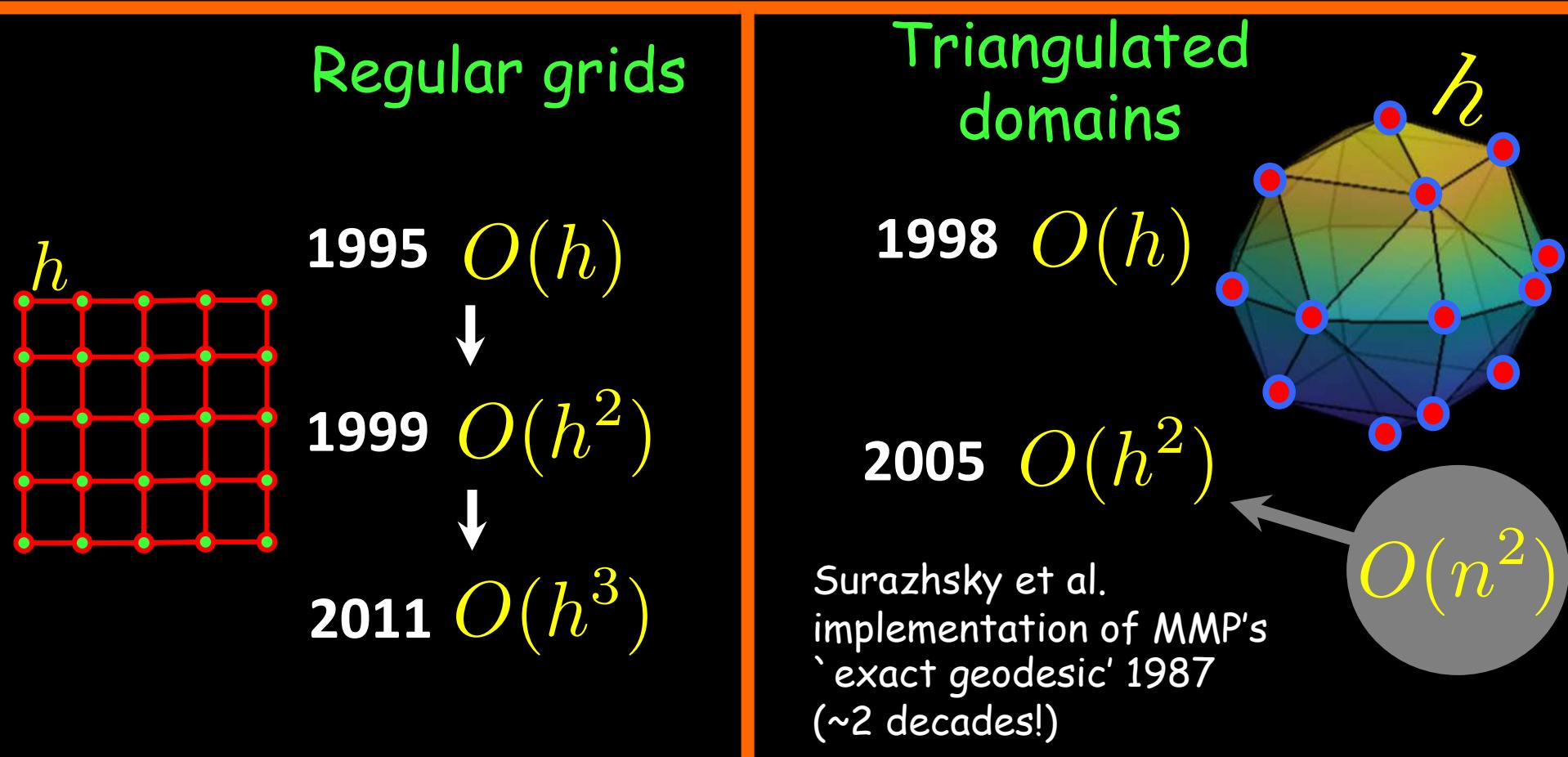
Easy to extend the support

Approximation is learned from analytically known solutions

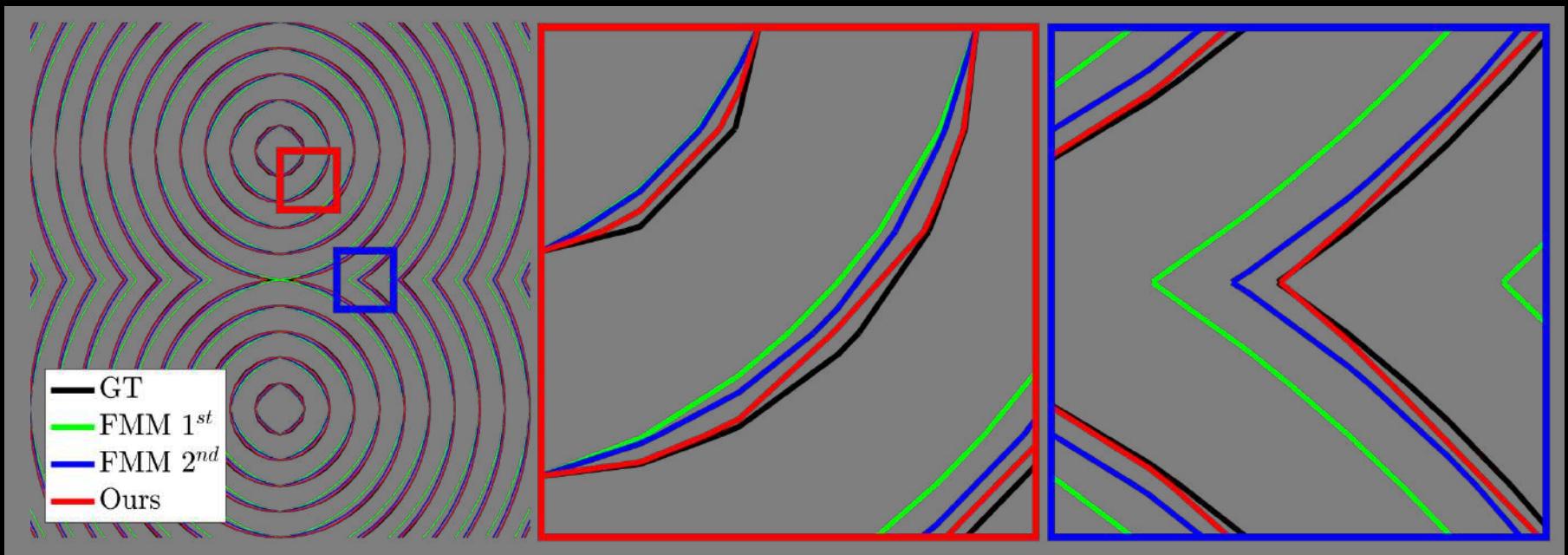


On the evolution of accuracy/complexity

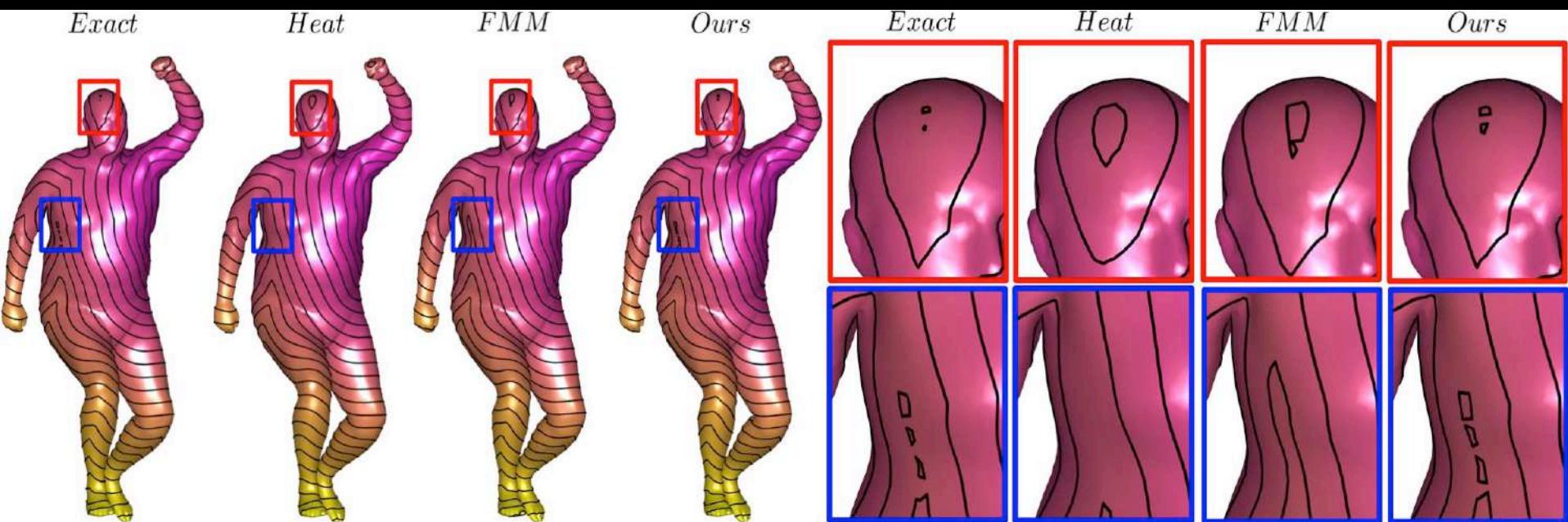
- Fast Marching (quasi-linear complexity) $\sim O(n)$



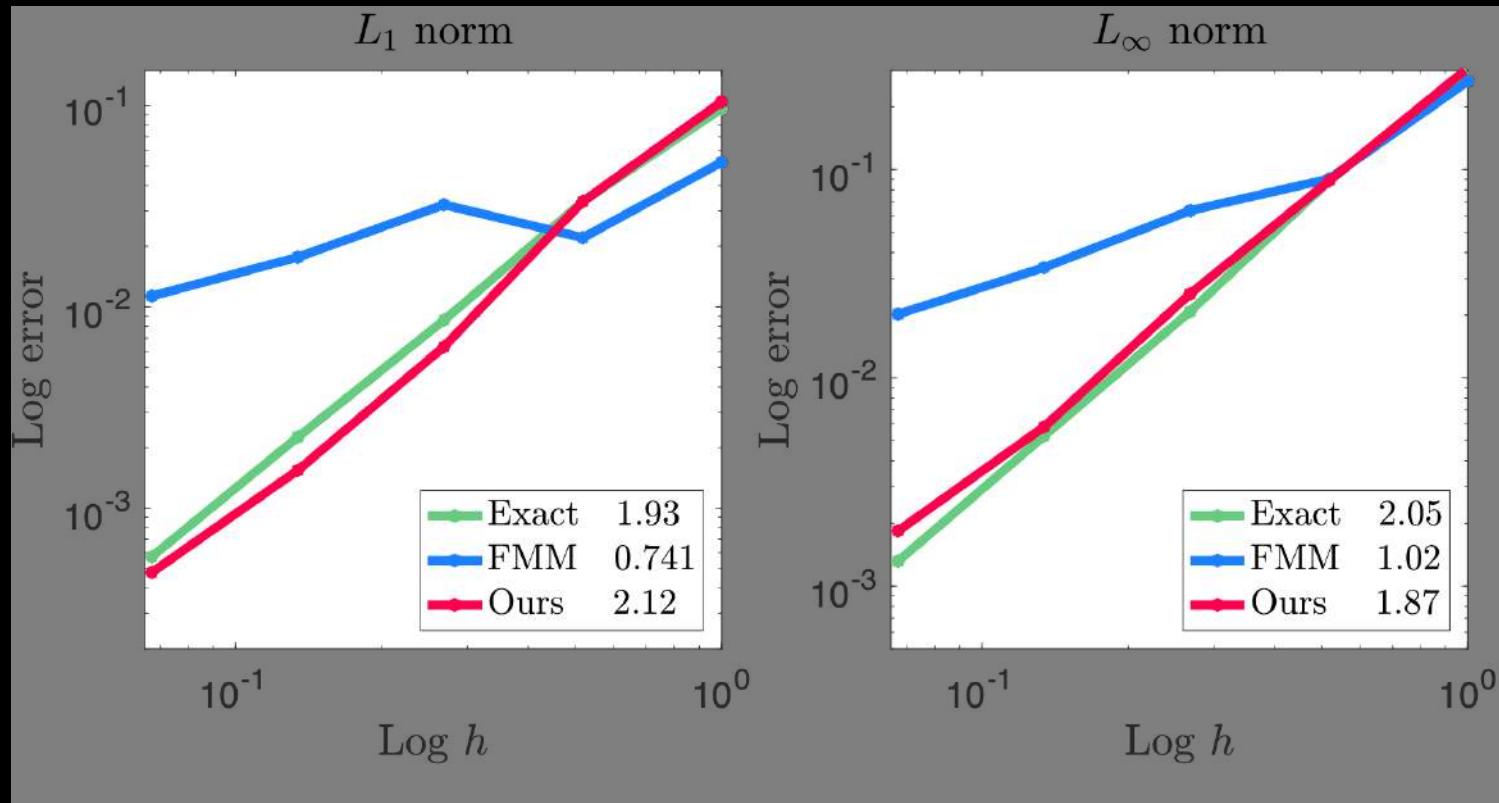
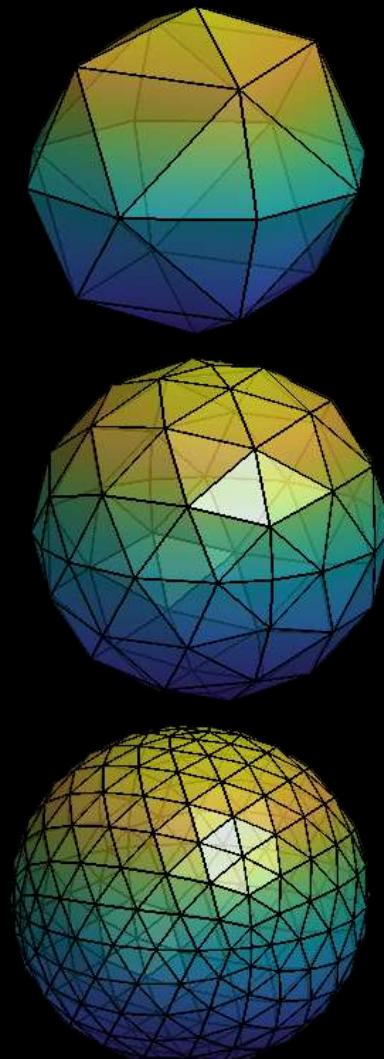
Results for Cartesian grids



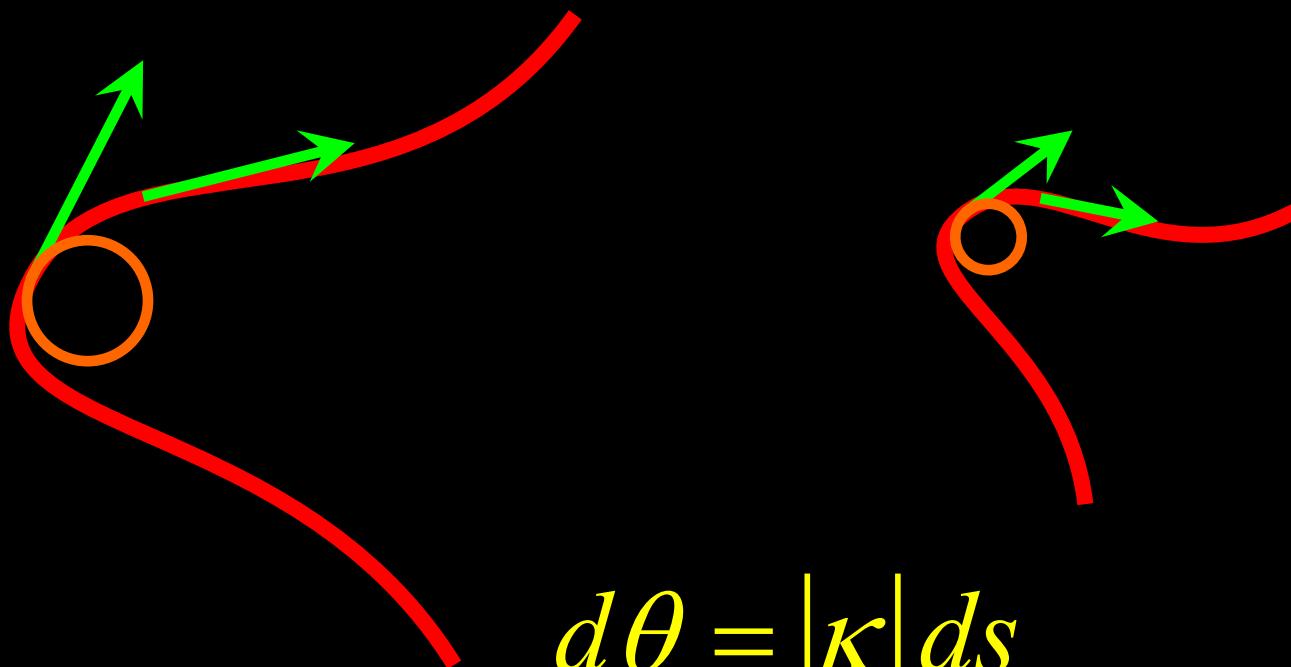
Inter-dataset generalization



Order of accuracy

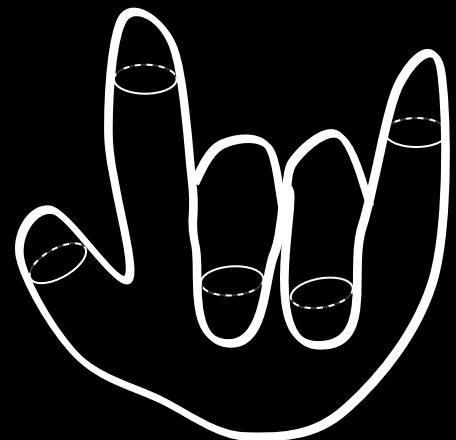
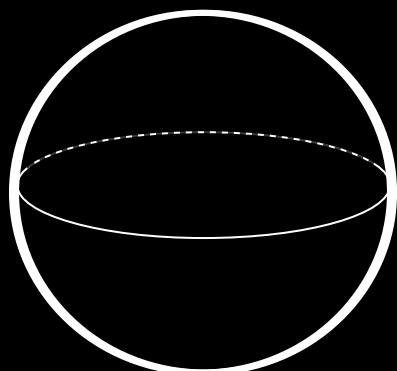
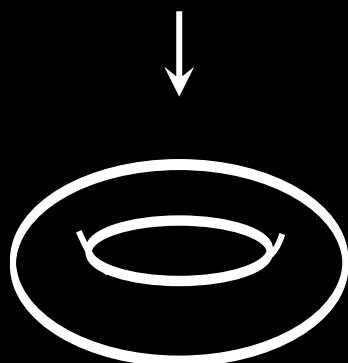
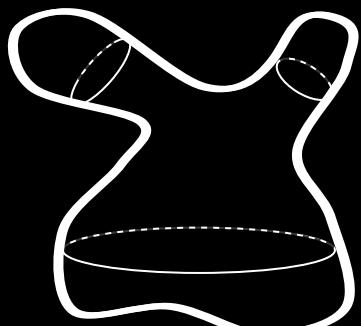
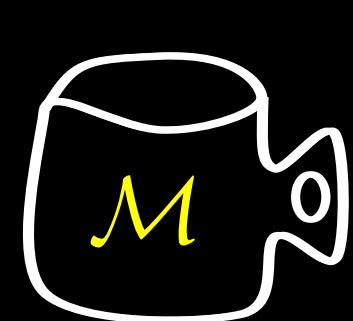


Scale invariance?



$$d\theta = |\kappa| ds$$

Manifold vs. Riemannian Manifold

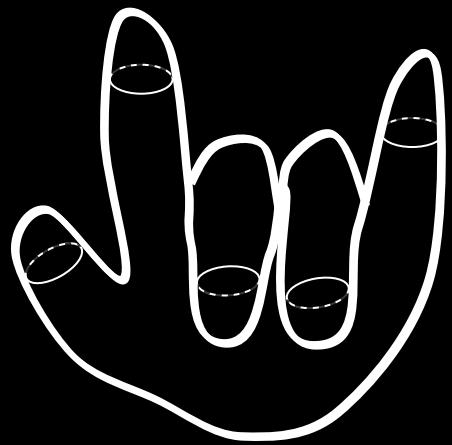
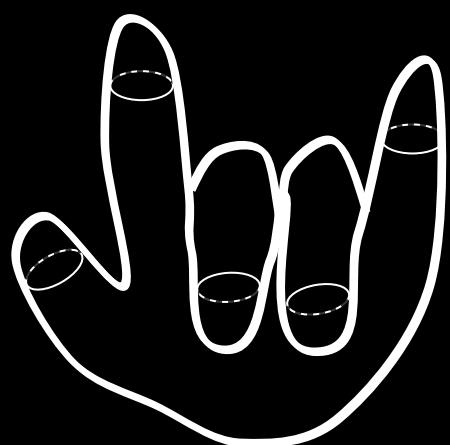
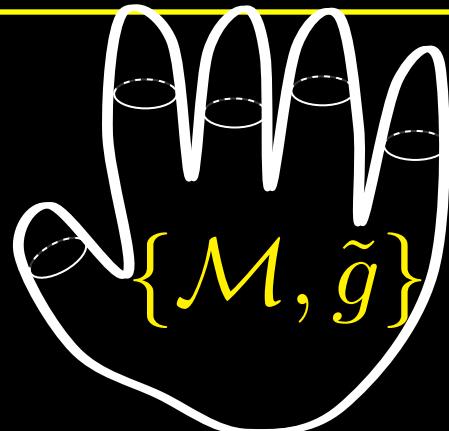


Manifold vs. Riemannian Manifolds

$$\Delta_g \psi_i = \lambda_i \psi_i$$

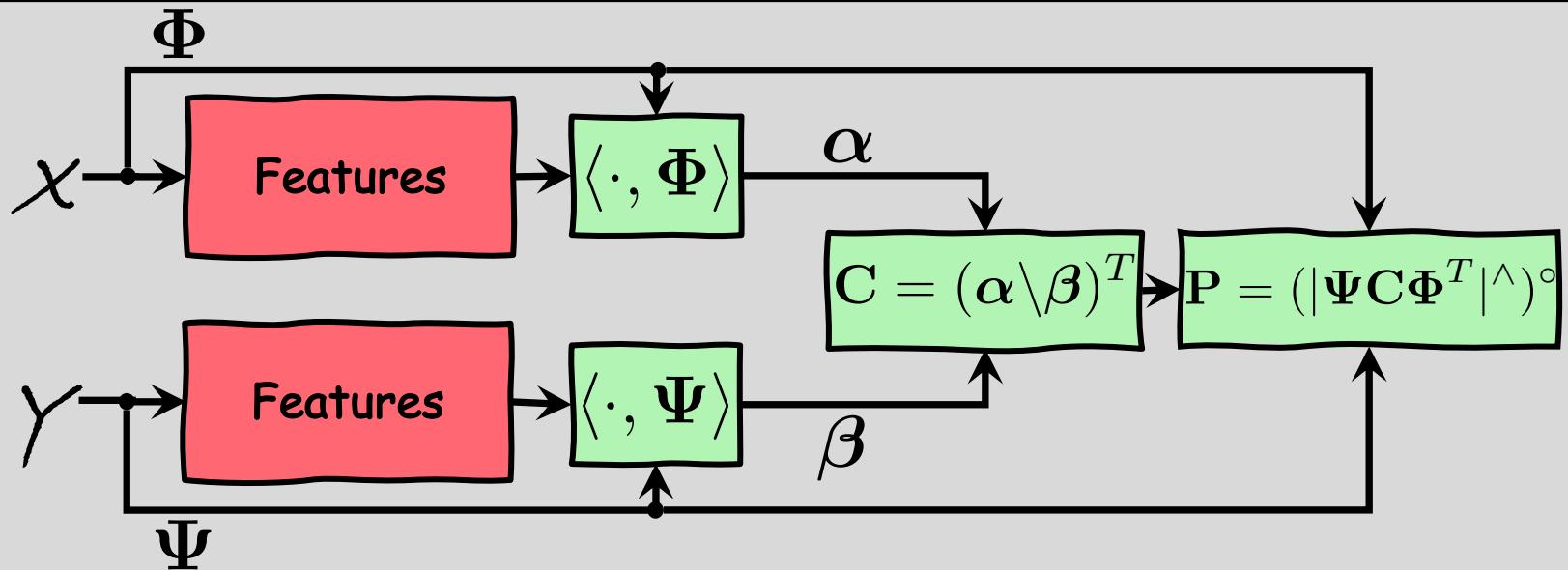
$$\Delta_{\tilde{g}} \tilde{\psi}_i = \tilde{\lambda}_i \tilde{\psi}_i$$

$$C_{ij} = \langle \psi_i, \tilde{\psi}_j \rangle_{\tilde{g}}$$



Functional Maps

$$\mathcal{Y} \approx P\mathcal{X}$$



Ovsjanikov et al. 2012

Litany, Remez, Rodola, A Bronstein, M Bronstein ICCV'17

Halimi, Litany, Rodola, A Bronstein, K. CVPR'19

Roufosse, Sharma, Ovsjanikov, ICCV'19

Functional Maps

Ovsjanikov et al. 2012



$$\{\psi_i\}$$

$$f = \sum_i \langle f, \psi_i \rangle \psi_i = \sum_i \alpha_i \psi_i$$



$$\{\phi_i\}$$

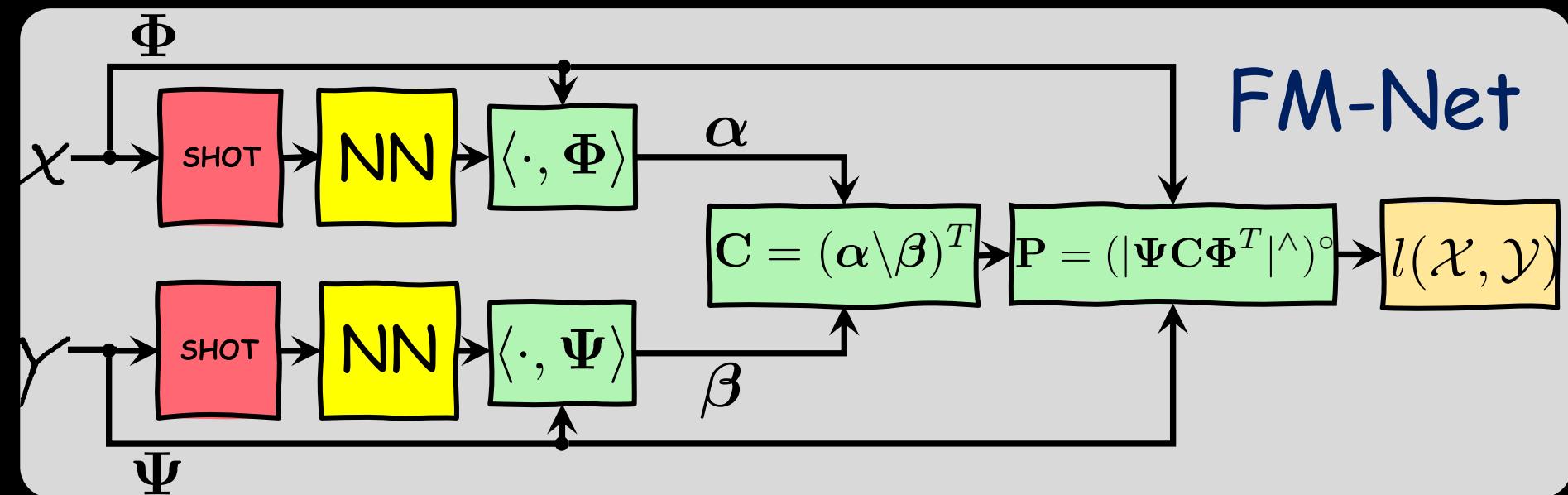
$$f = \sum_i \langle f, \phi_i \rangle \phi_i = \sum_i \beta_i \phi_i$$

$$\beta = C\alpha$$

$$C_{ij} = \langle T(\phi_i), \psi_j \rangle$$

$$l_{sup}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{X}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{Y}} p_{ij} d_{\mathcal{Y}}^2(j, \pi^*(i))$$

$$l_{uns}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) = \|D_{\mathcal{X}} - P D_{\mathcal{Y}} P^T\|$$

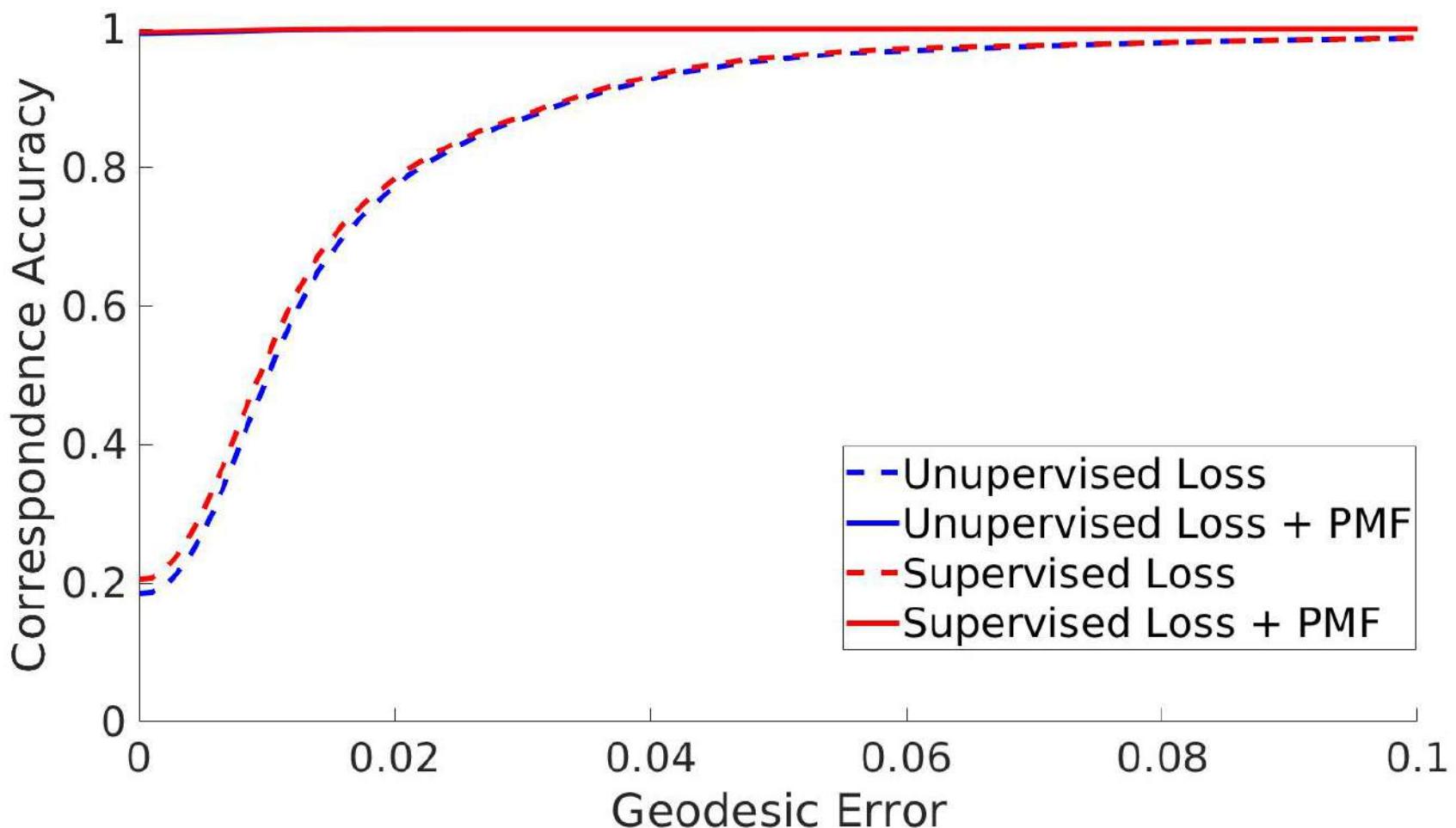


Litany, Remez, Rodola, A Bronstein, M Bronstein **ICCV'17**

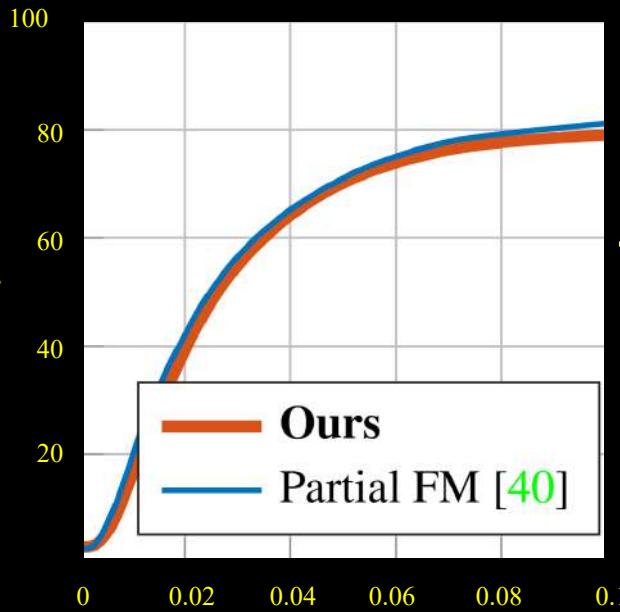
Halimi, Litany, Rodola, A Bronstein, K. **CVPR'19**

Roufosse, Sharma, Ovsjanikov, **ICCV'19**

Performance comparison



%Correspondence

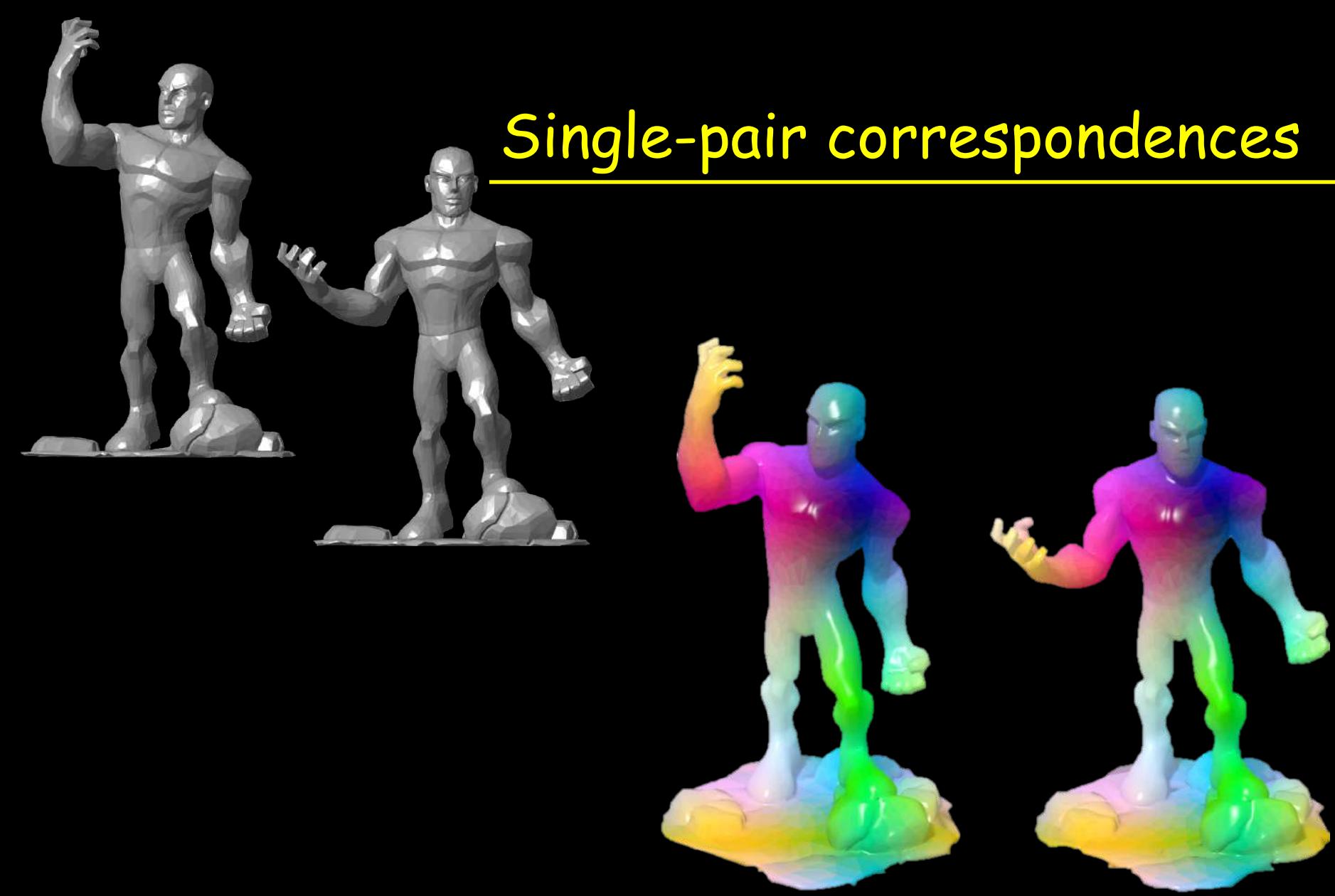


Partial Correspondence

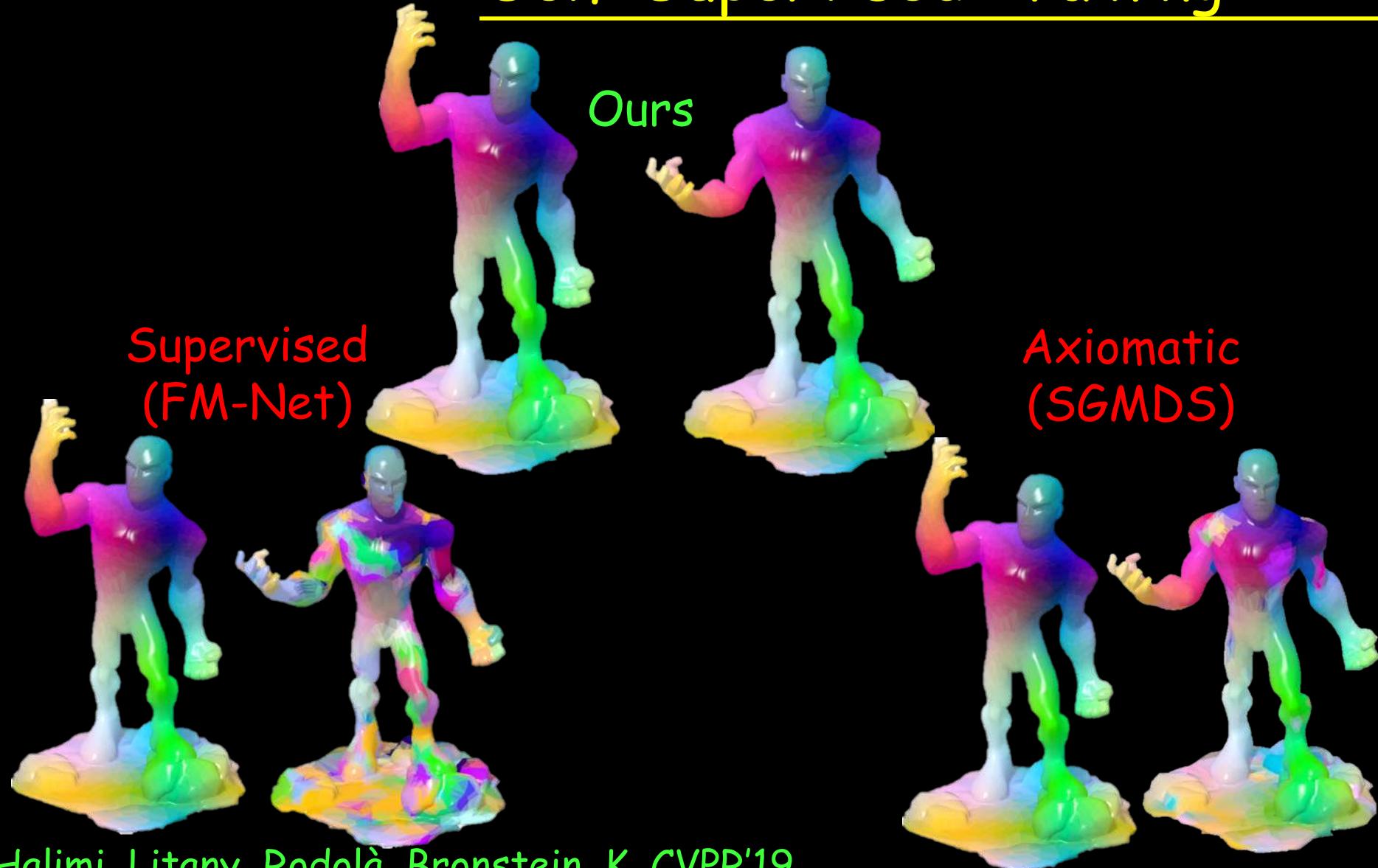
Geodesic Error



Single-pair correspondences



Self-Supervised Training



Surface Laplacian

$$\Delta_{\tilde{g}} \equiv -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\tilde{g}}} \partial_i \sqrt{\tilde{g}} \tilde{g}^{ij} \partial_j$$



$$\tilde{g}_{ij} = = |\kappa_1 \kappa_2| \langle S_i, S_j \rangle$$
A composite image featuring two portraits of men. One man on the left has a beret and the other on the right has glasses. They are positioned at the bottom left of the equation.

Eigenfunctions

$$g_{ij} = \langle S_{\omega_i}, S_{\omega_j} \rangle$$

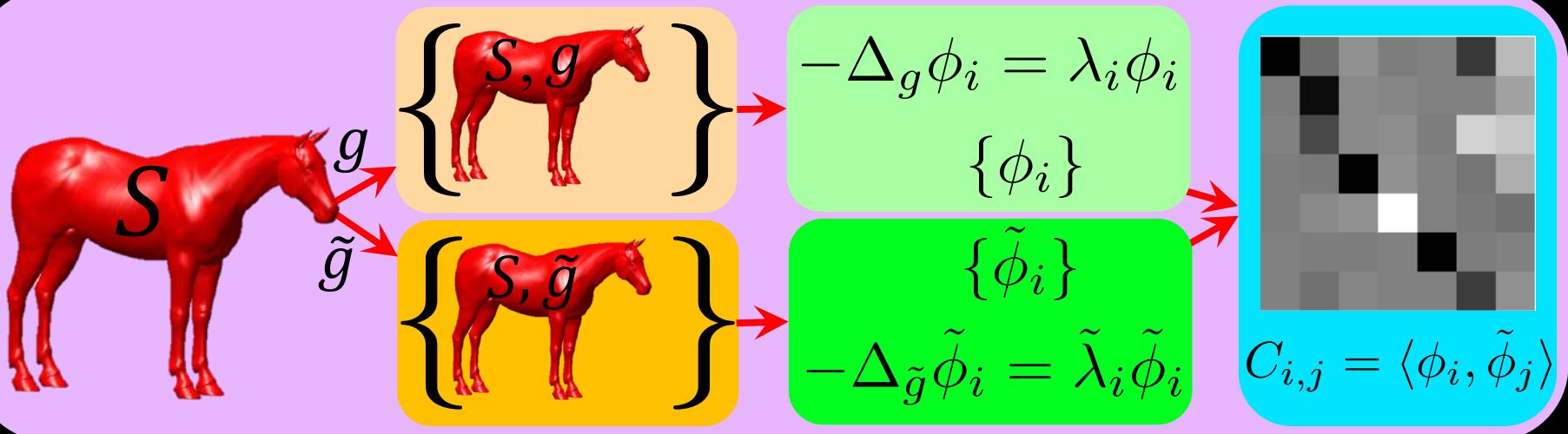
$$-\Delta_g \psi_i = \lambda_i \psi_i$$



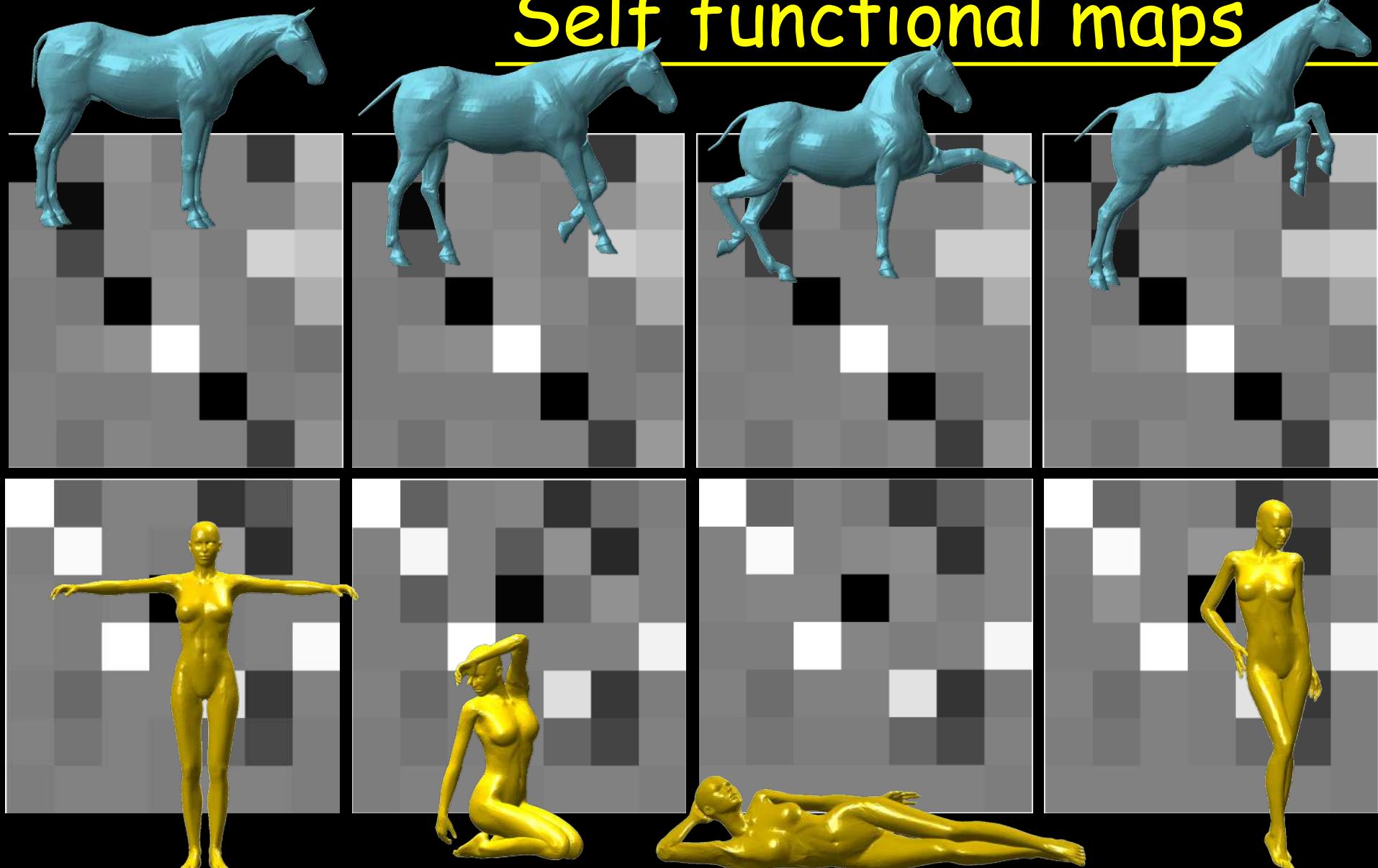
$$\tilde{g}_{ij} = |K| g_{ij}$$

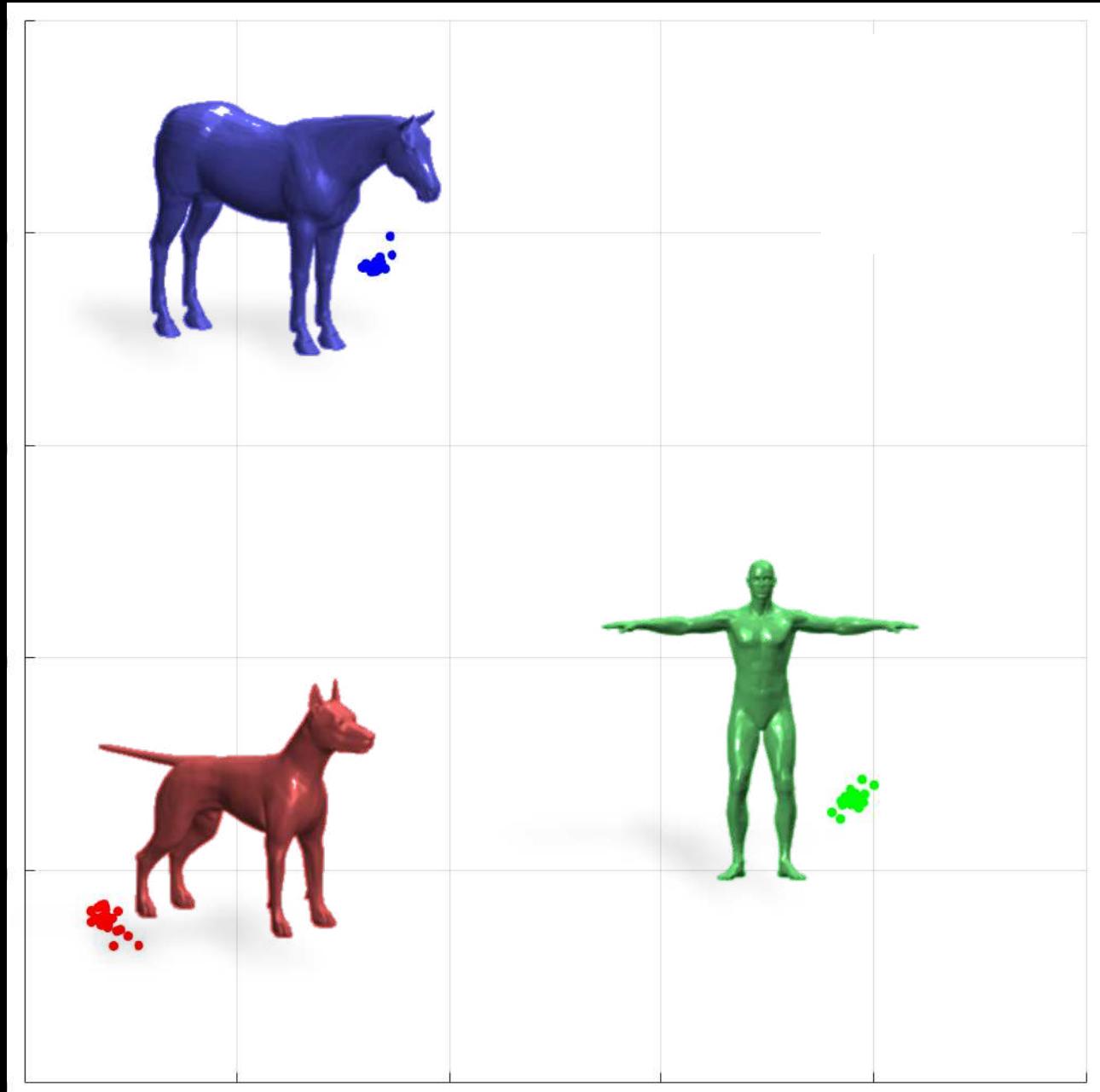
$$-\Delta_{\tilde{g}} \tilde{\psi}_i = \tilde{\lambda}_i \tilde{\psi}_i$$

Self functional maps



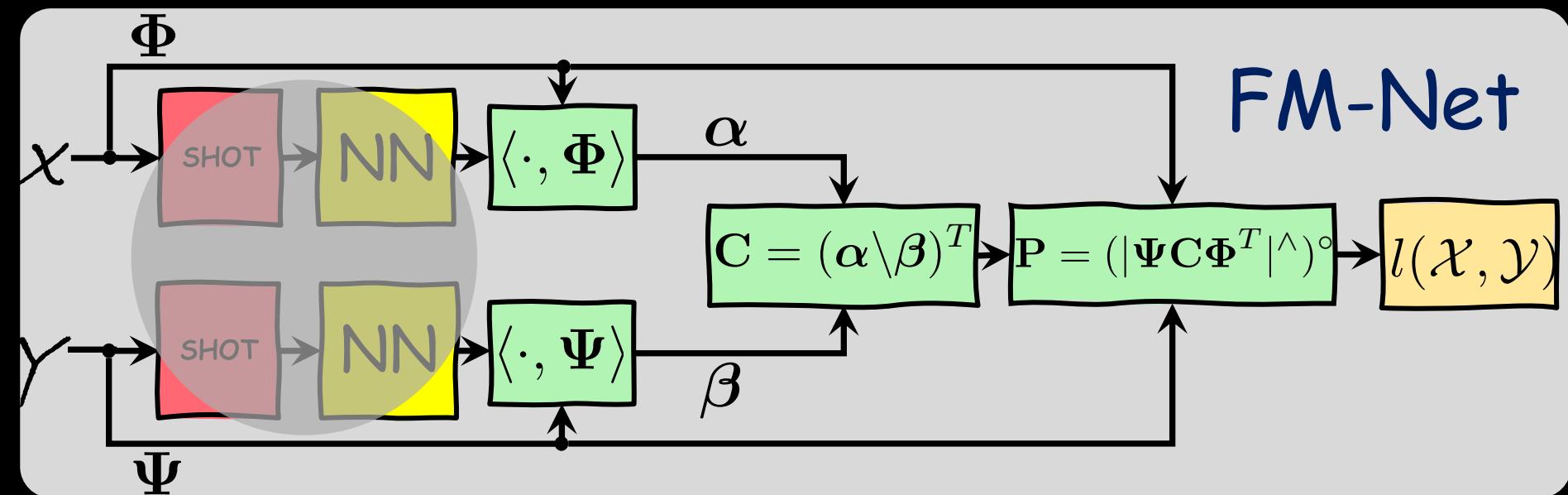
Self functional maps





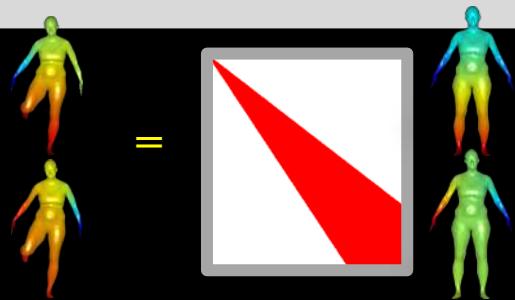
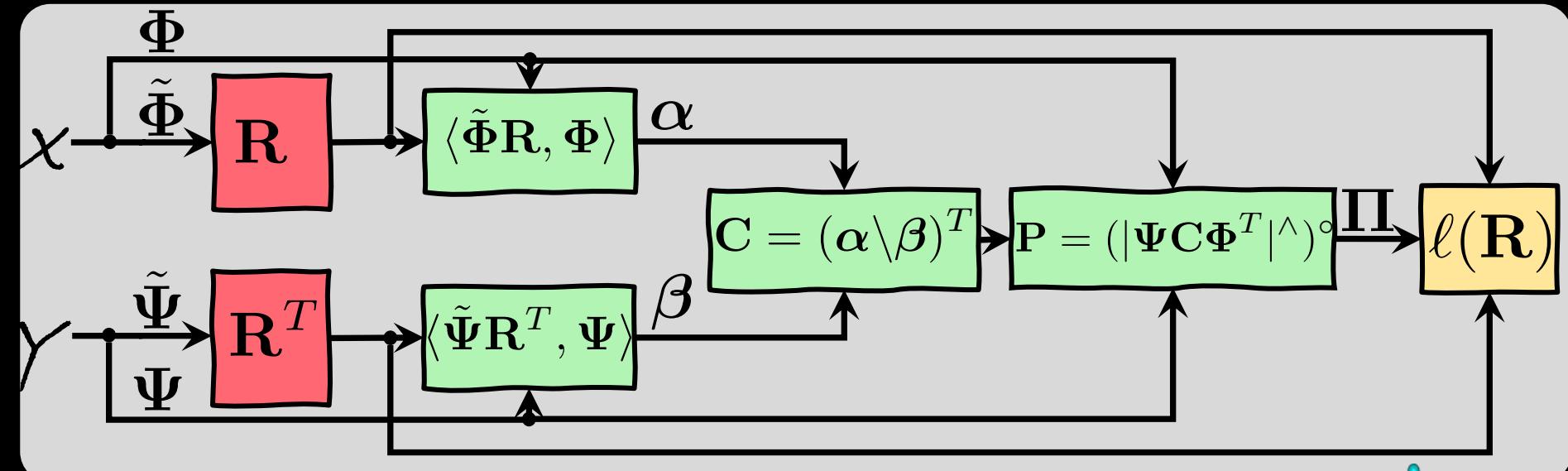


$$l_{uns}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) = \|D_{\mathcal{X}} - P D_{\mathcal{Y}} P^T\|$$

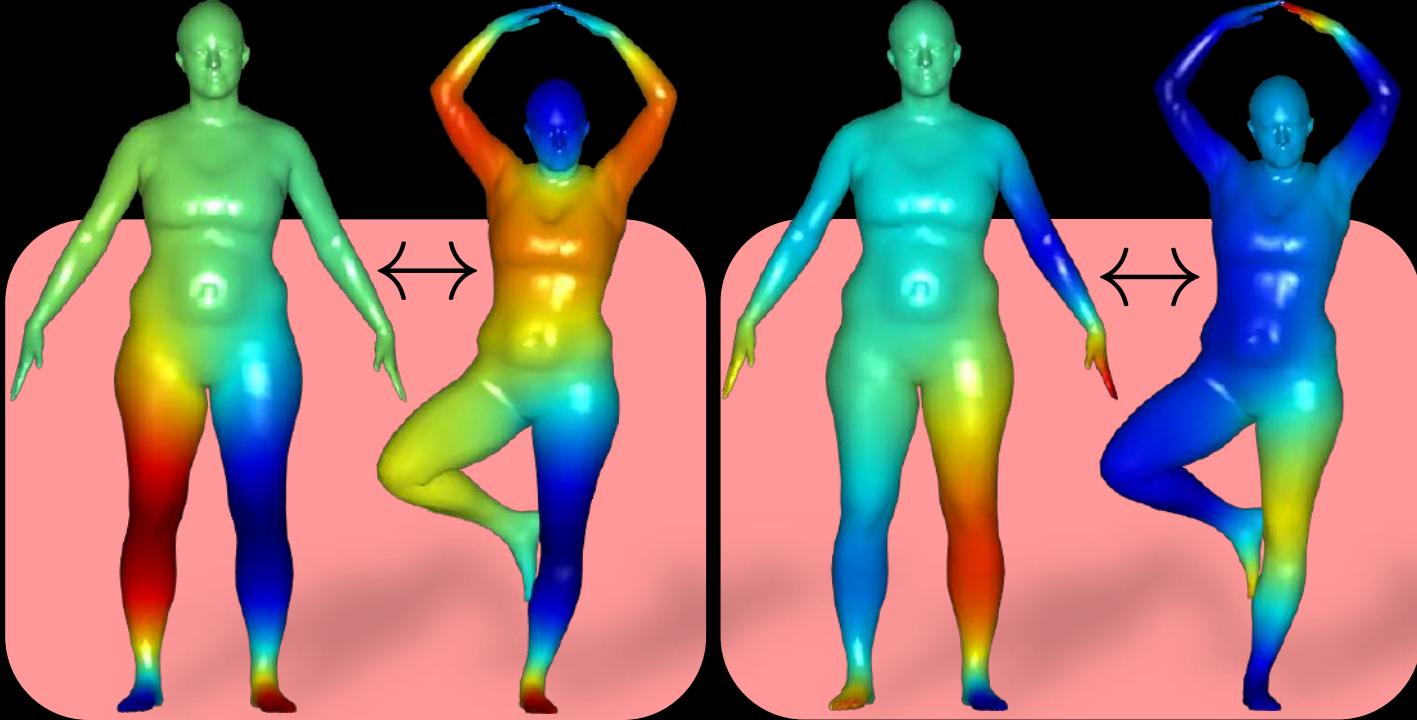


Aligning scale-invariant LBO eigenfunctions

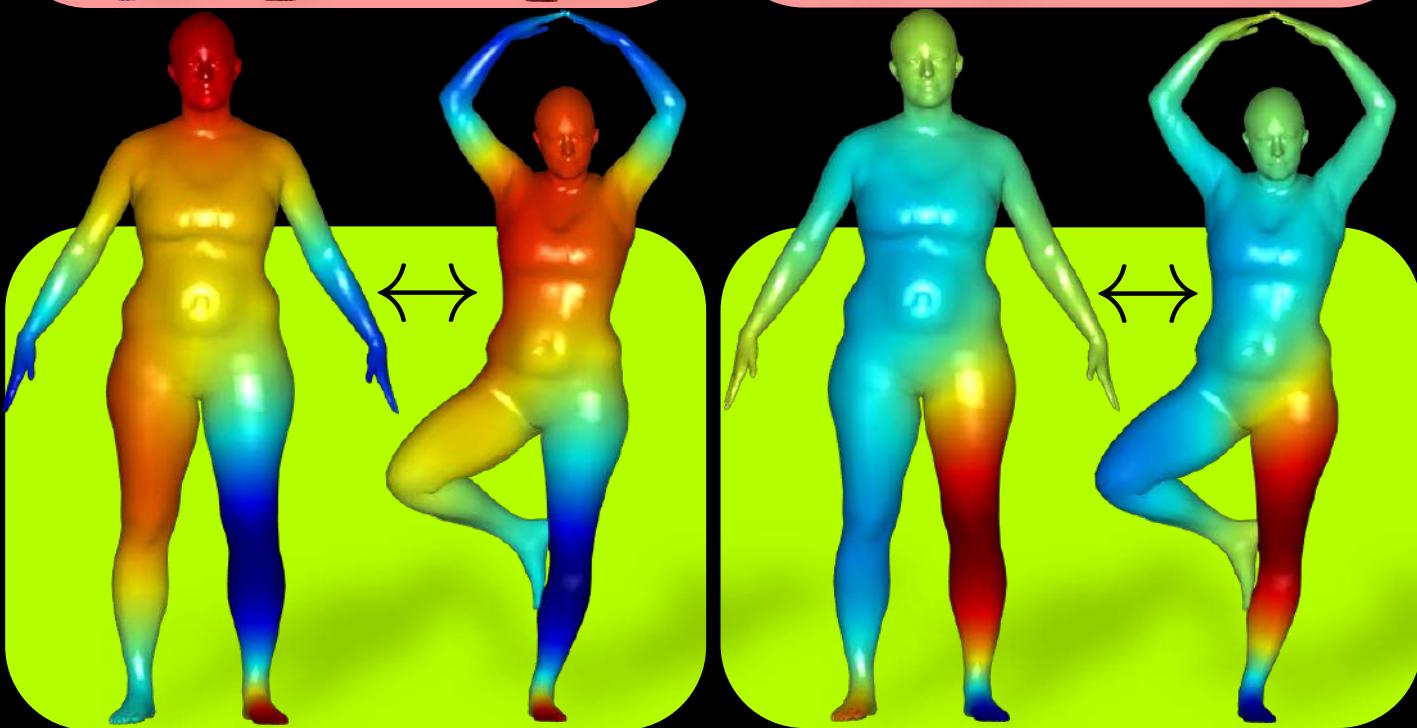
$$l_{uns}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) = \|D_{\mathcal{X}} - PD_{\mathcal{Y}}P^T\|$$



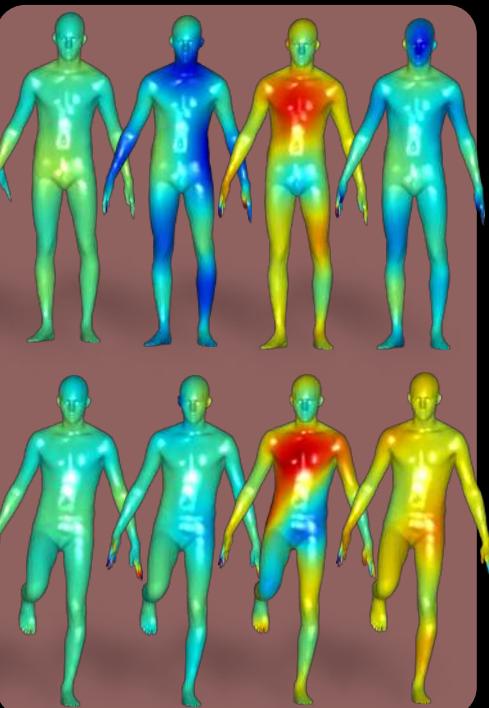
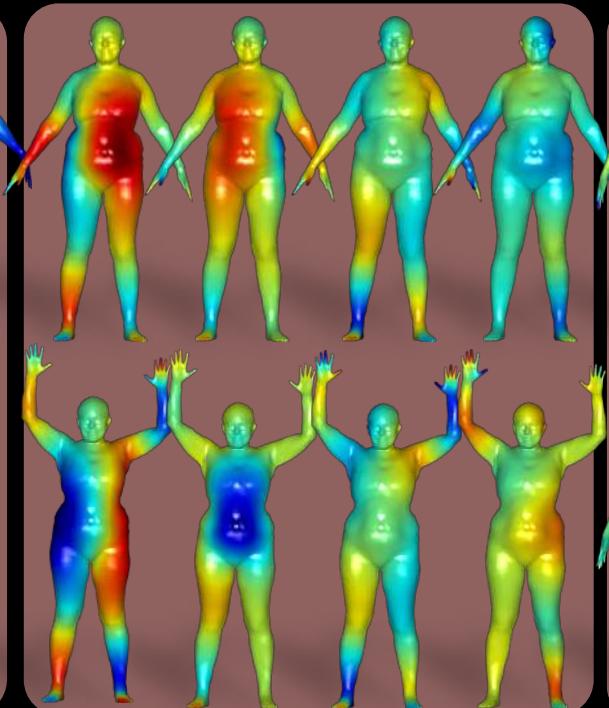
Before



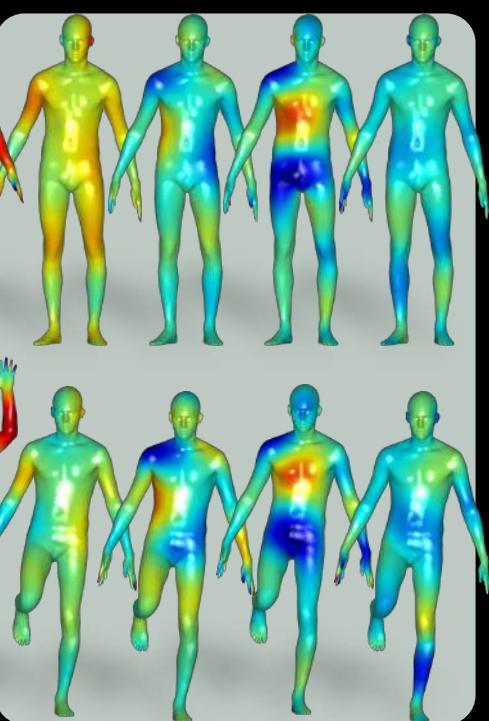
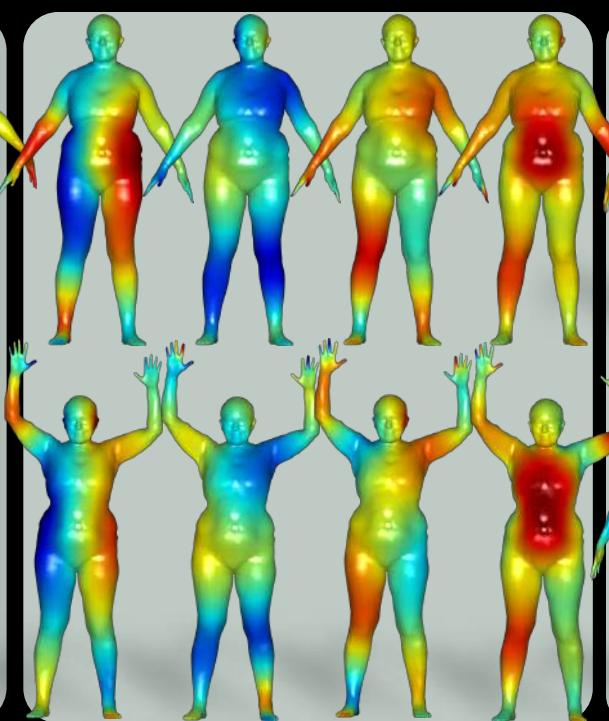
After



Before

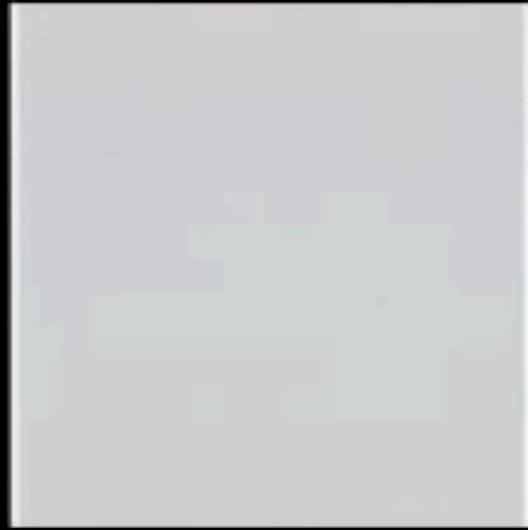


After



Bracha,
Halimi,
K.
3DOR'20

3DMM



Vetter & Blanz, A morphable model for the synthesis of 3D faces, Siggraph 1999
Kemelmacher & Basri, 3D face reconstruction from a single image ... PAMI 2011

Learning using Axiomatic Knowledge

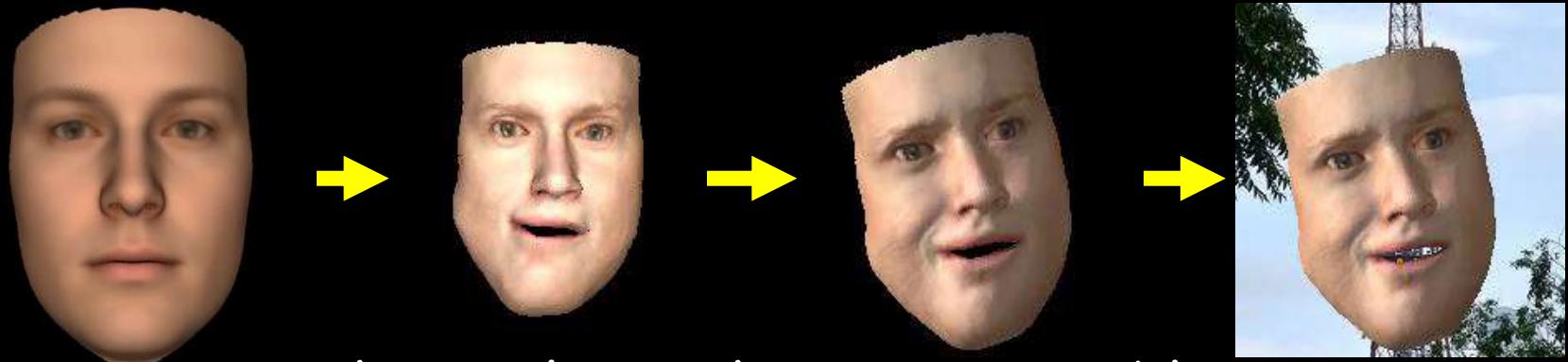


Learning using Axiomatic Knowledge

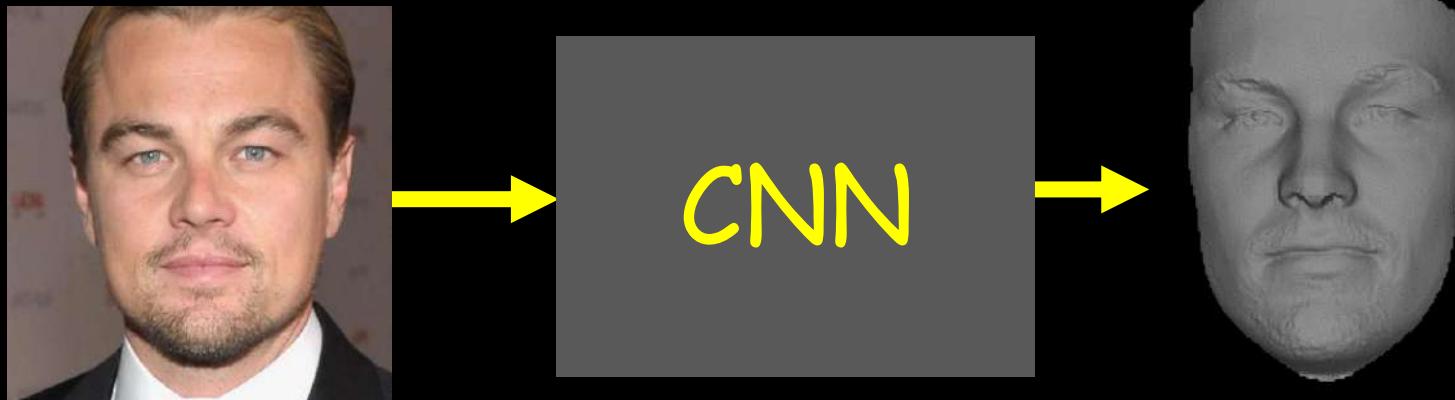


Learning using Axiomatic Knowledge

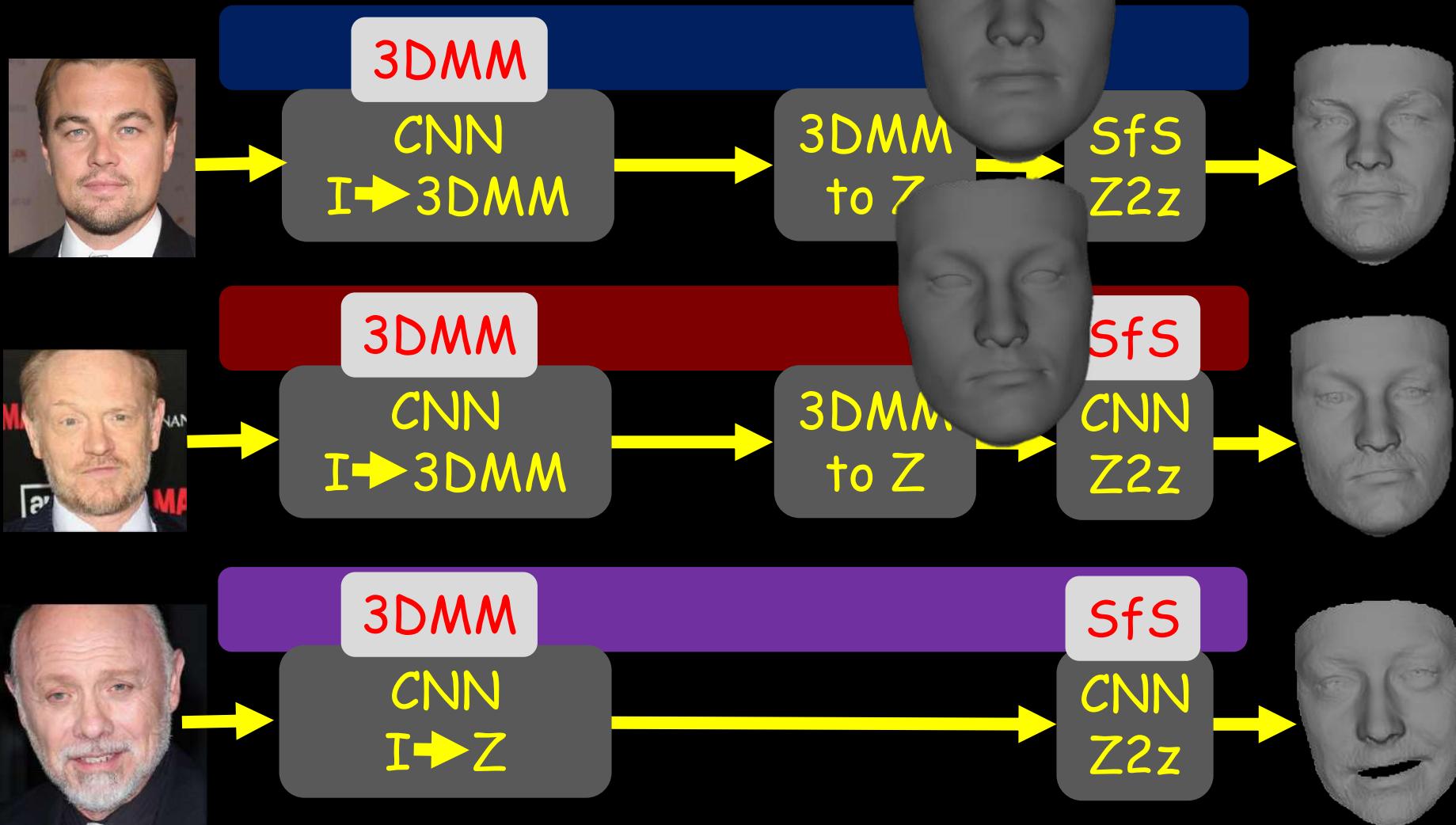
We know how to model faces



Can we use that to learn the inverse problem?



Face reconstruction evolution





Shamai, Slossberg, K. 2018/2019 Synthesizing photometries and geometries with GANs & 

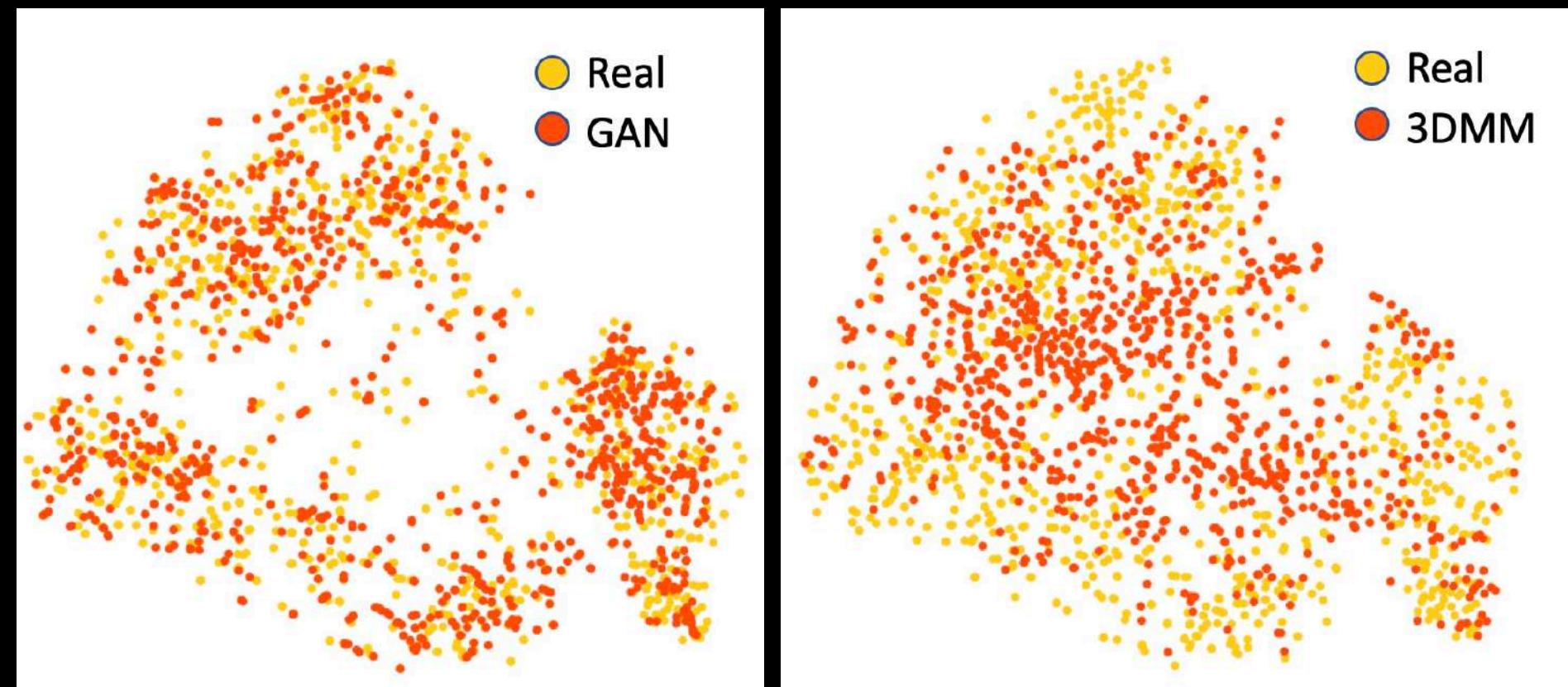
Synthesizing Expressions



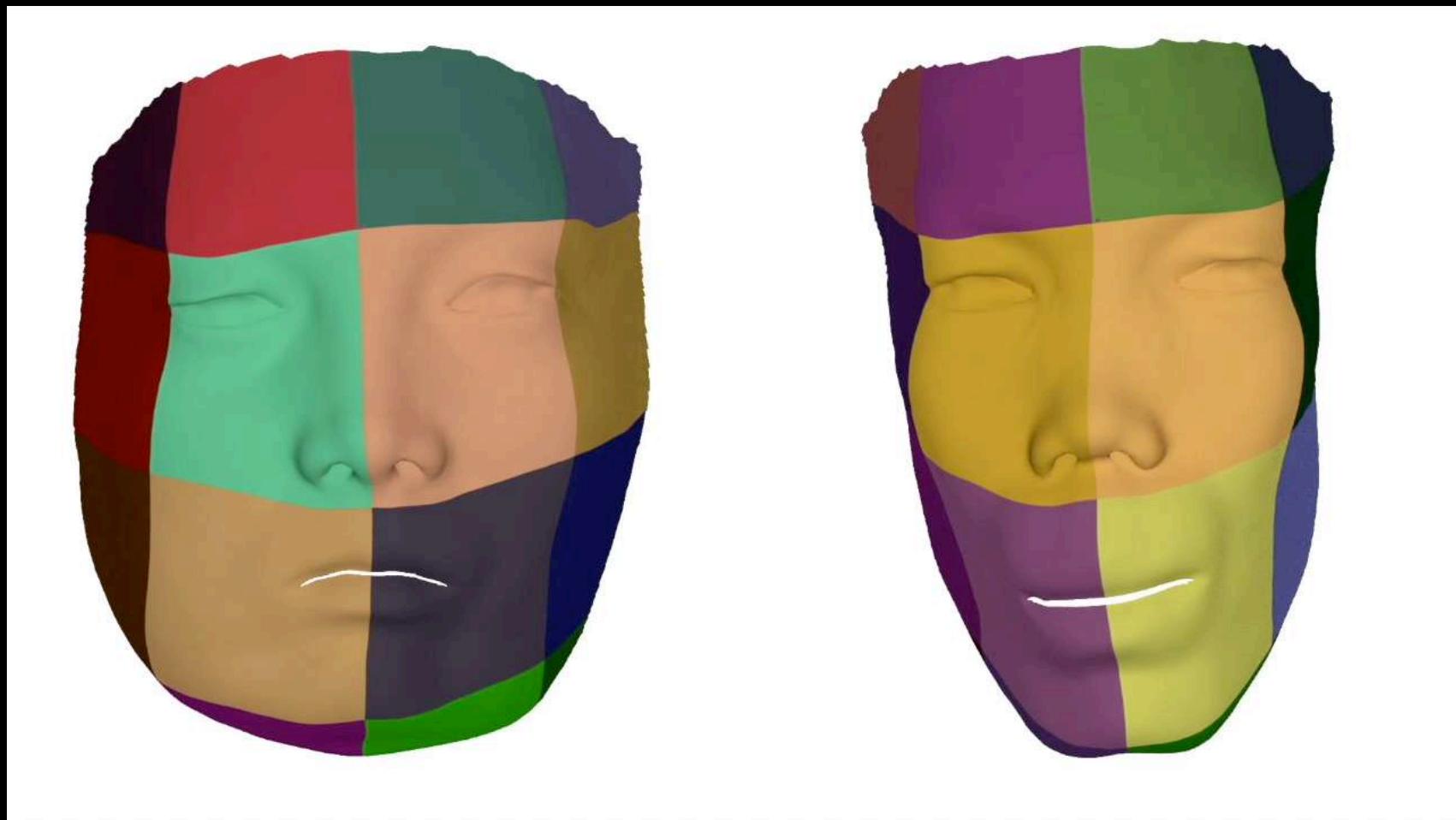


Shamai, Slossberg, K. 2018/2019 Synthesizing photometries and geometries with GANs & 

2D embedding identities



Training iterations (GAN)





*Thank you for
your attention*

