



Eurographics 2013

May 6-10, Girona (Spain)



Symmetry in Shapes – Theory and Practice

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Symmetry in Shapes – Theory and Practice

Representations & Applications

Michael Wand

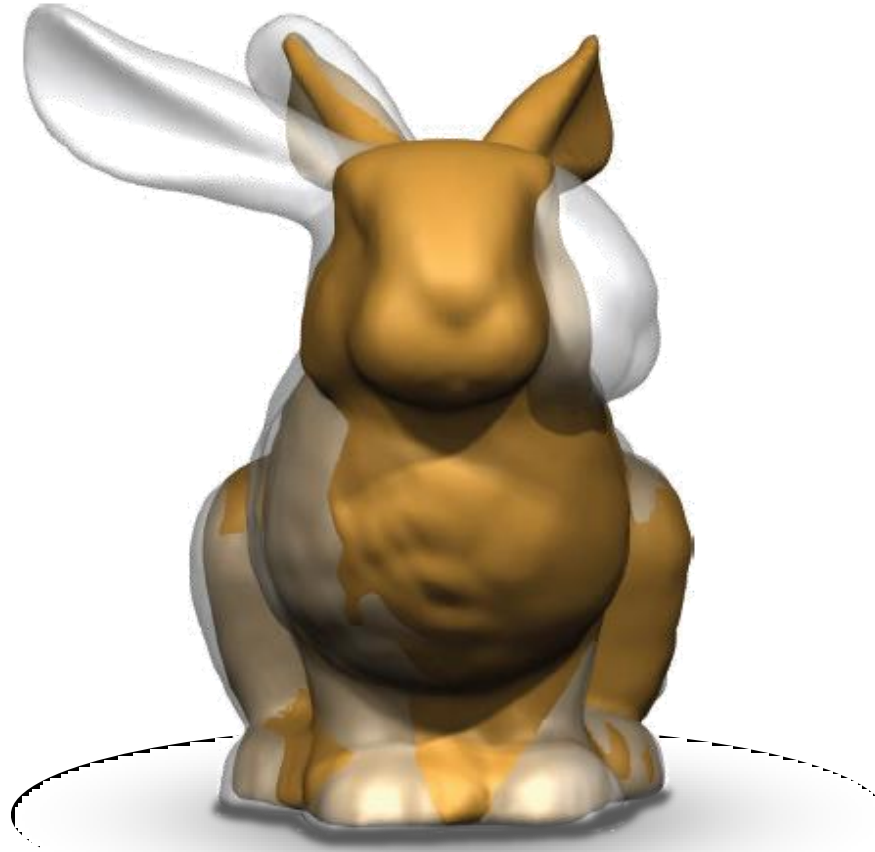
Saarland University / MPI Informatik



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max planck institut
informatik



Representations

& Applications

Toy Example



How many building blocks are these?

Toy Example



How many building blocks are these?

What is Symmetry?

Set of operations f that leave object X intact

- $f(X) = X$

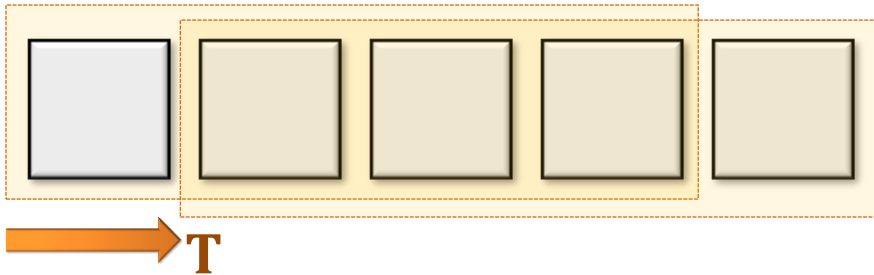


Operations $G = \{f | f(X) = X\}$ form a **group**

G **encodes absent information**

Derived Properties

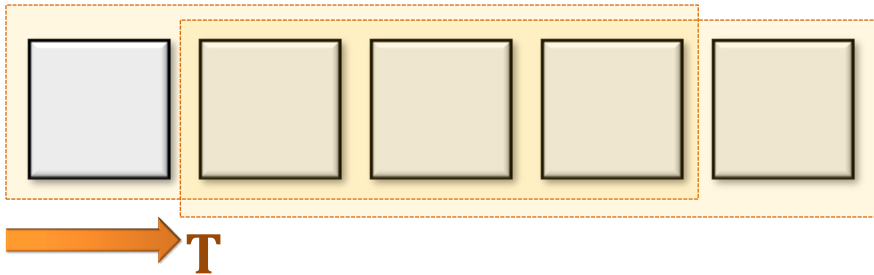
Pairwise Correspondences



Pairwise matches

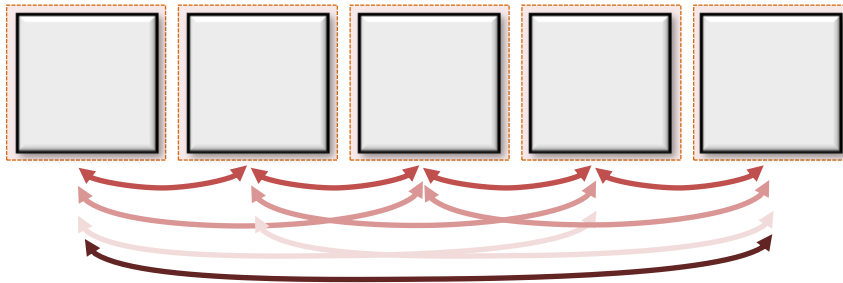
Derived Properties

Pairwise Correspondences



Pairwise matches

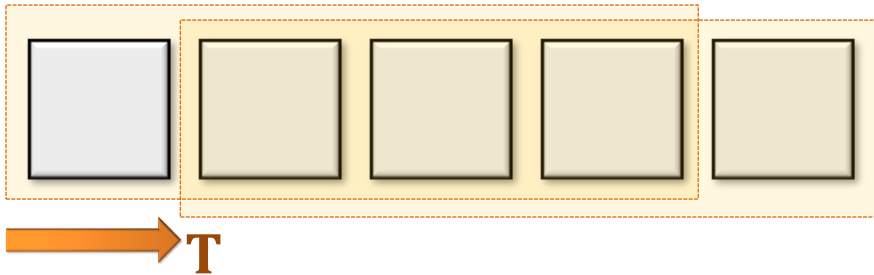
Permutation Groups



Exchangeable building blocks

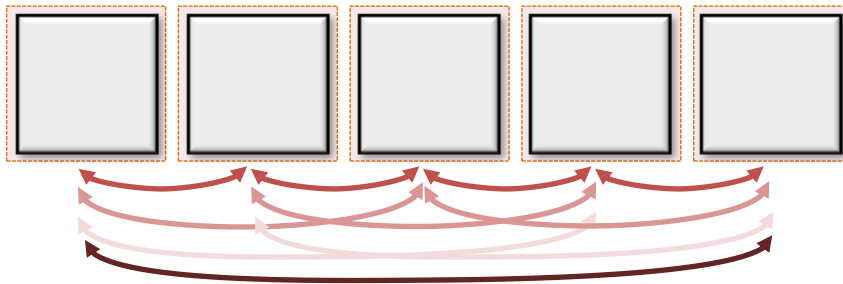
Derived Properties

Pairwise Correspondences



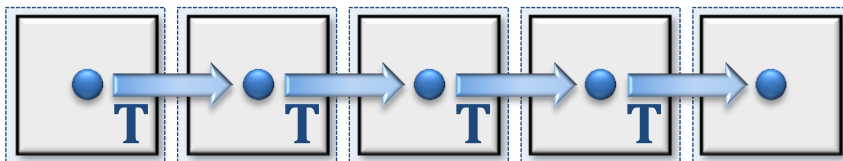
Pairwise matches

Permutation Groups



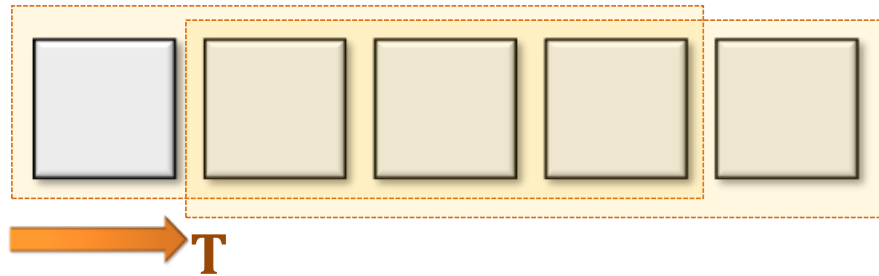
Exchangeable building blocks

Transformation Groups



Regular transformations
 $\{\mathbf{T}^i | i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

Pairwise Matches

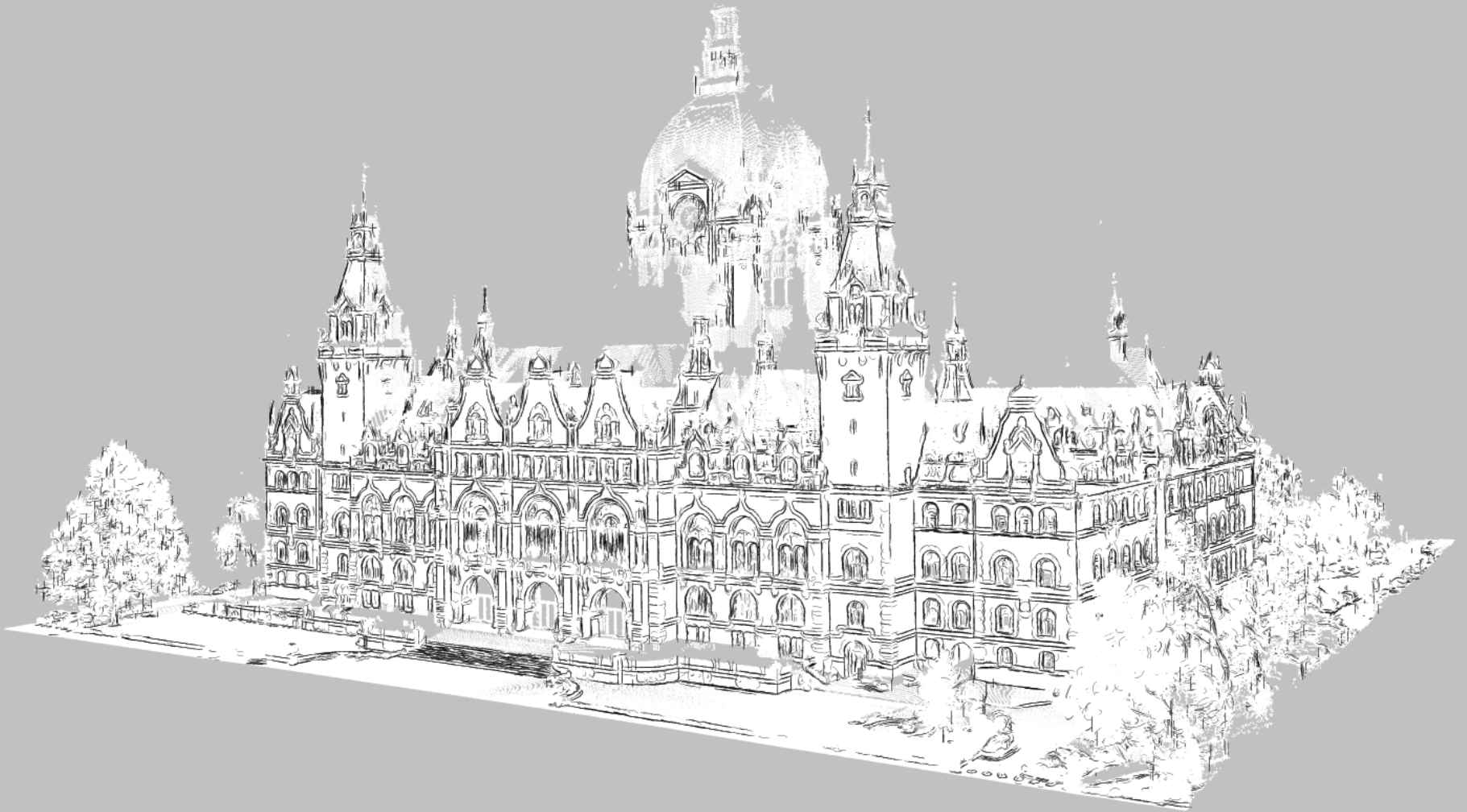


Input Data (Point Cloud)



[data set: C. Brenner, IKG Univ. Hannover]

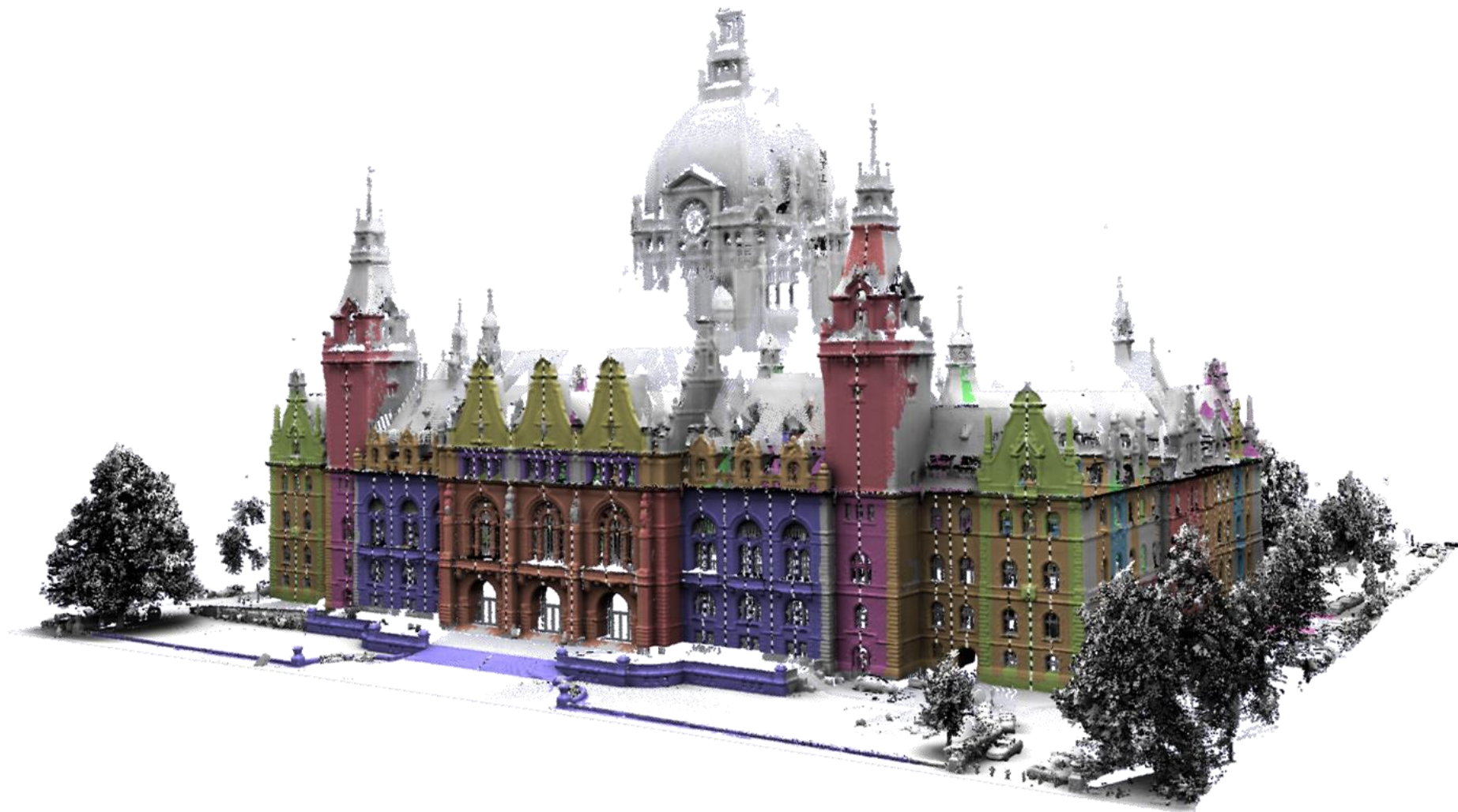
Feature Representation



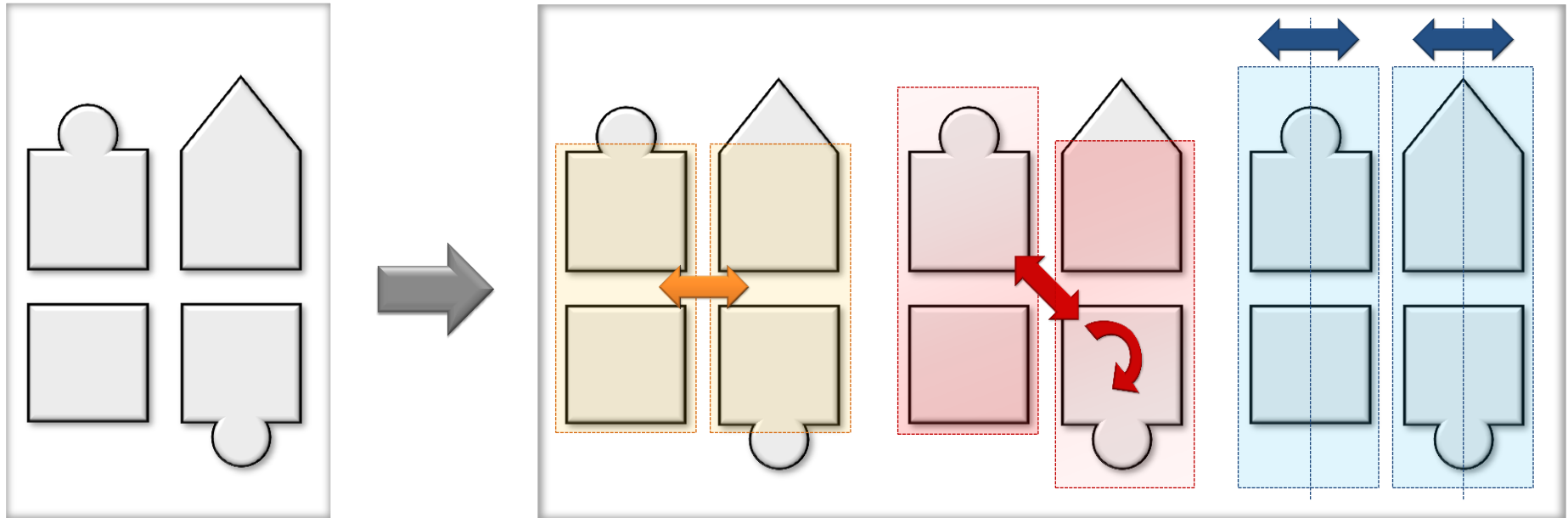


[data set: C. Brenner, IKG Univ. Hannover]

Result



Symmetry Detection



Partial Symmetry Detection

- Yields pairwise partial correspondences
- No symmetry groups (yet)

Applications

Pairwise correspondences

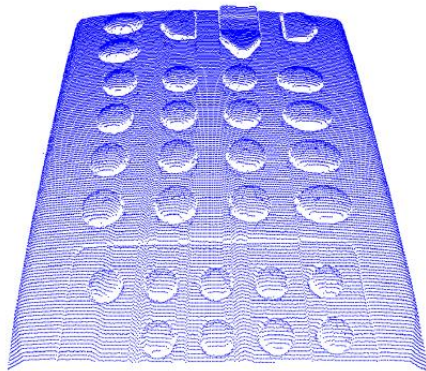
- Non-local denoising
- Symmetrization
- Constrained editing



Techniques

- Correspondences transport information
- Simplification of pairwise relations
- Pairwise constraints as invariants

Non-Local Denoising



data



MLS



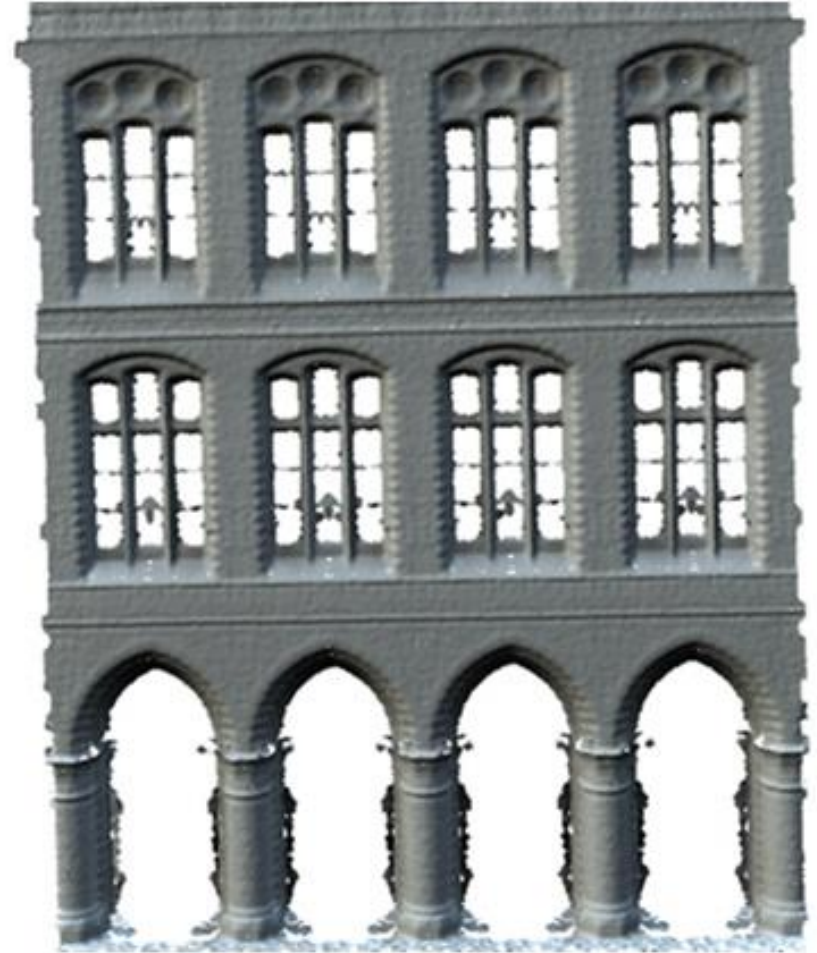
non-local

[Gal et al. 2007]

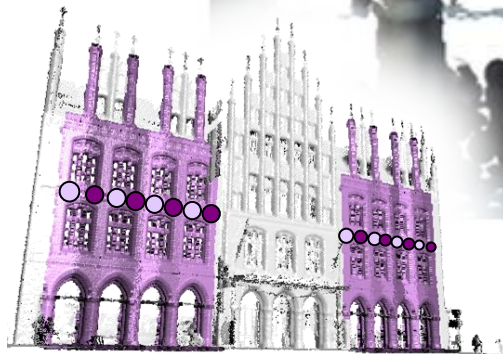
Non-Local Denoising



MLS

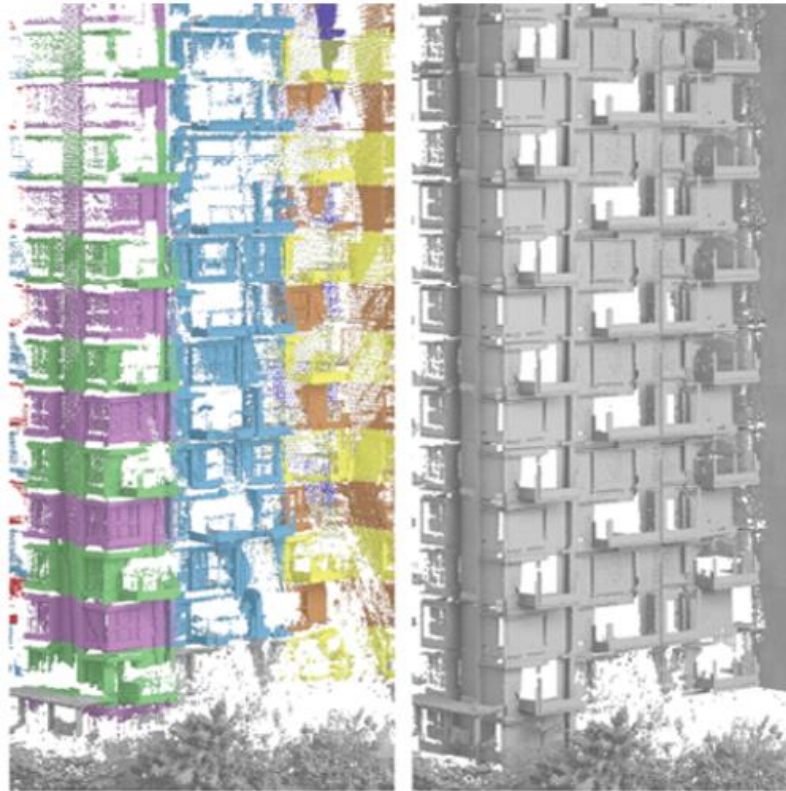


non-local



16 parts

Non-Local Denoising

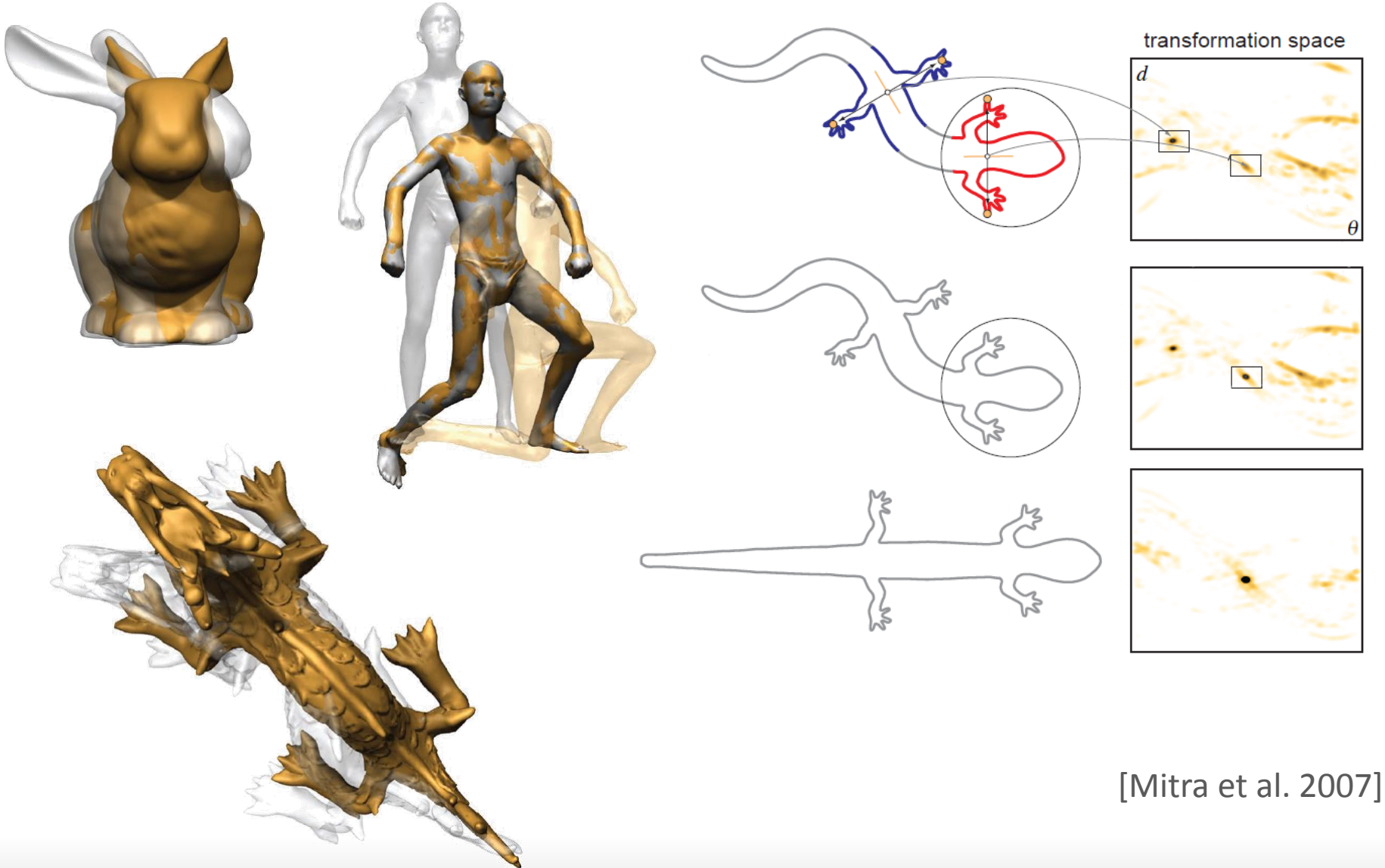


data

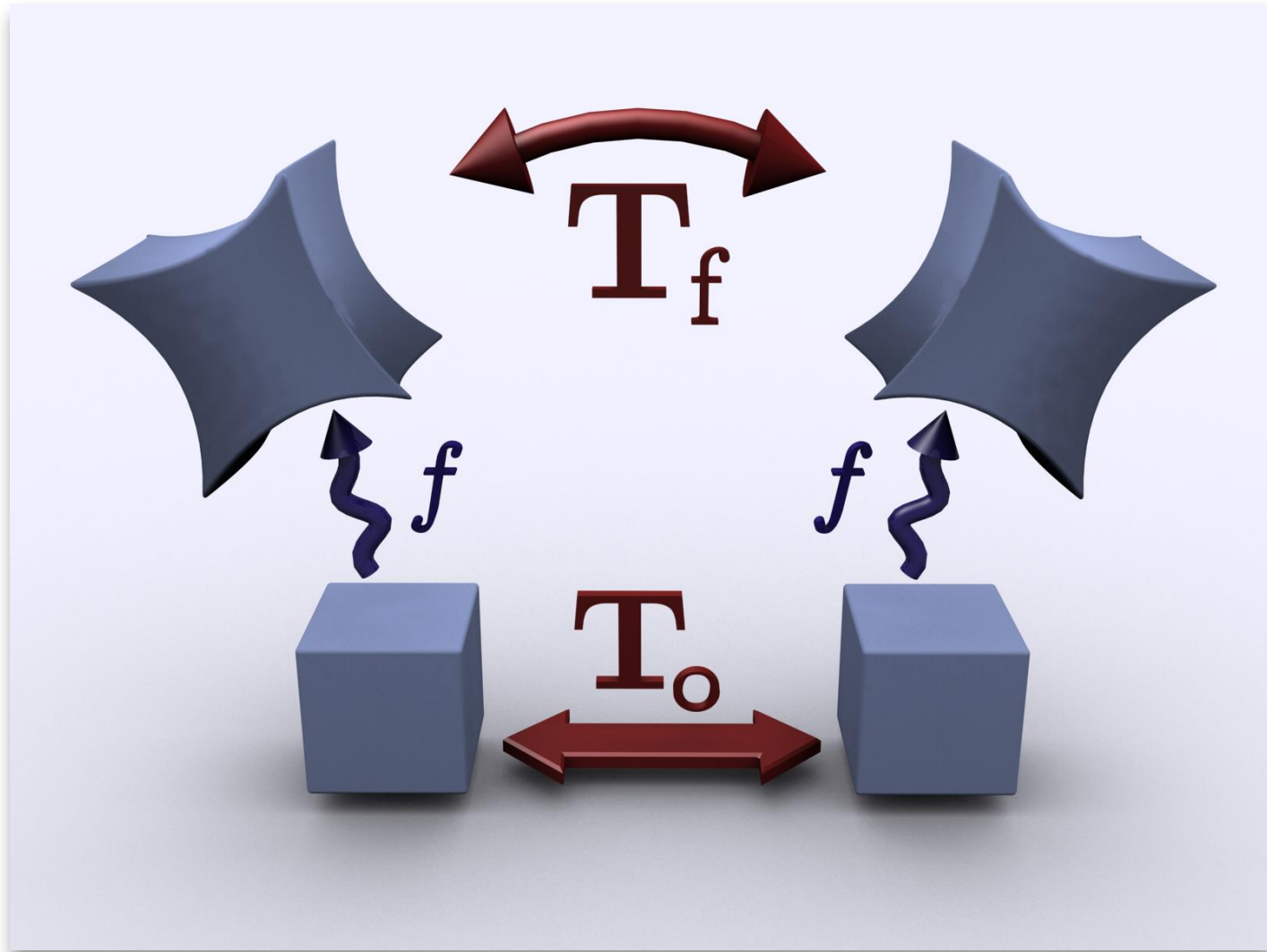
non-local
denoising

[Zheng et al. 2010]

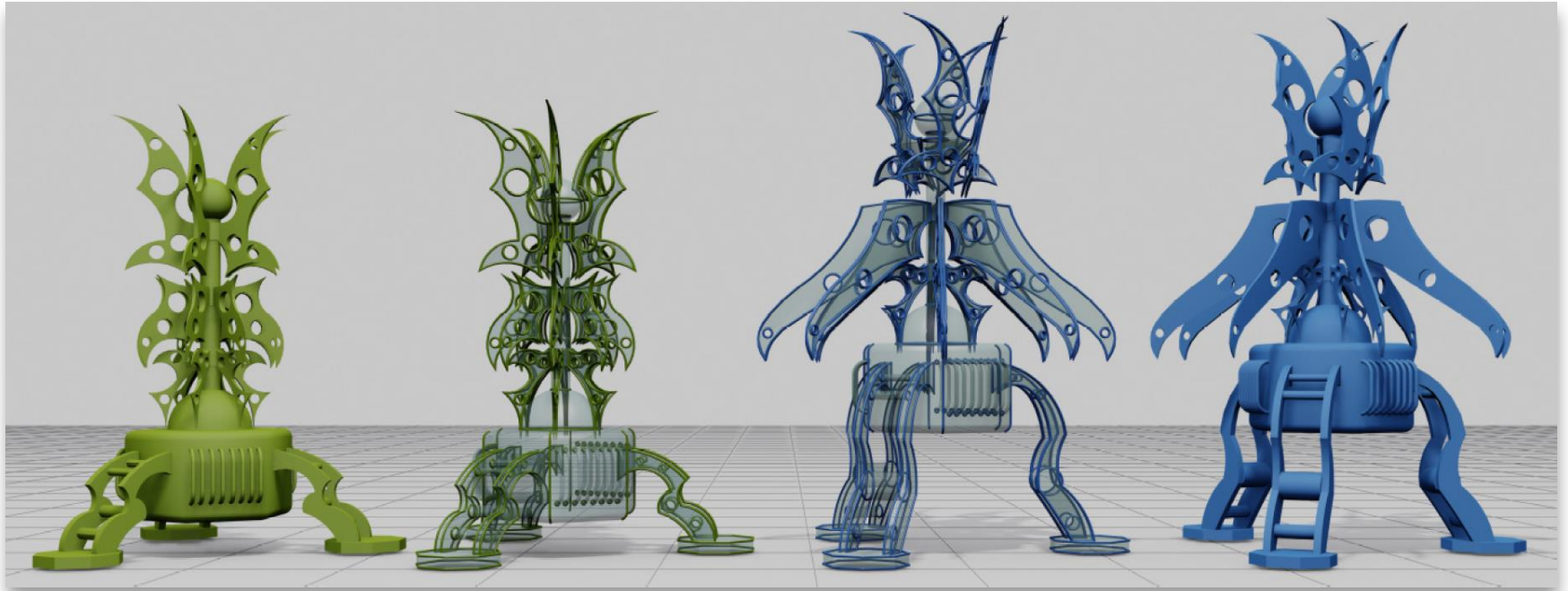
Symmetrization



Symmetry Preserving Editing



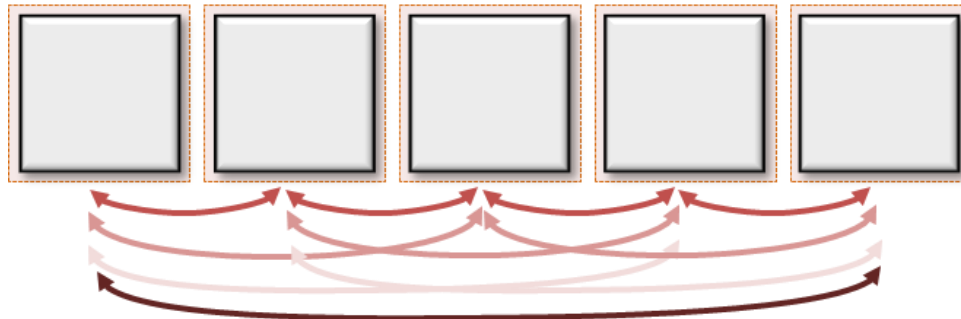
iWires



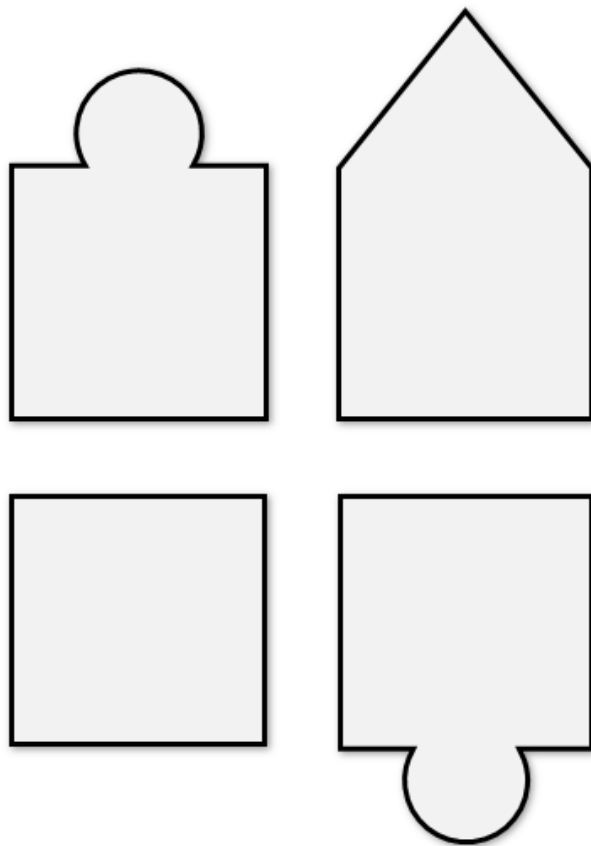
[Gal et al. 2009]

Symmetry-based propagation of edits: additional references
[Wang et al. 2011], [Zheng et al. 2011]

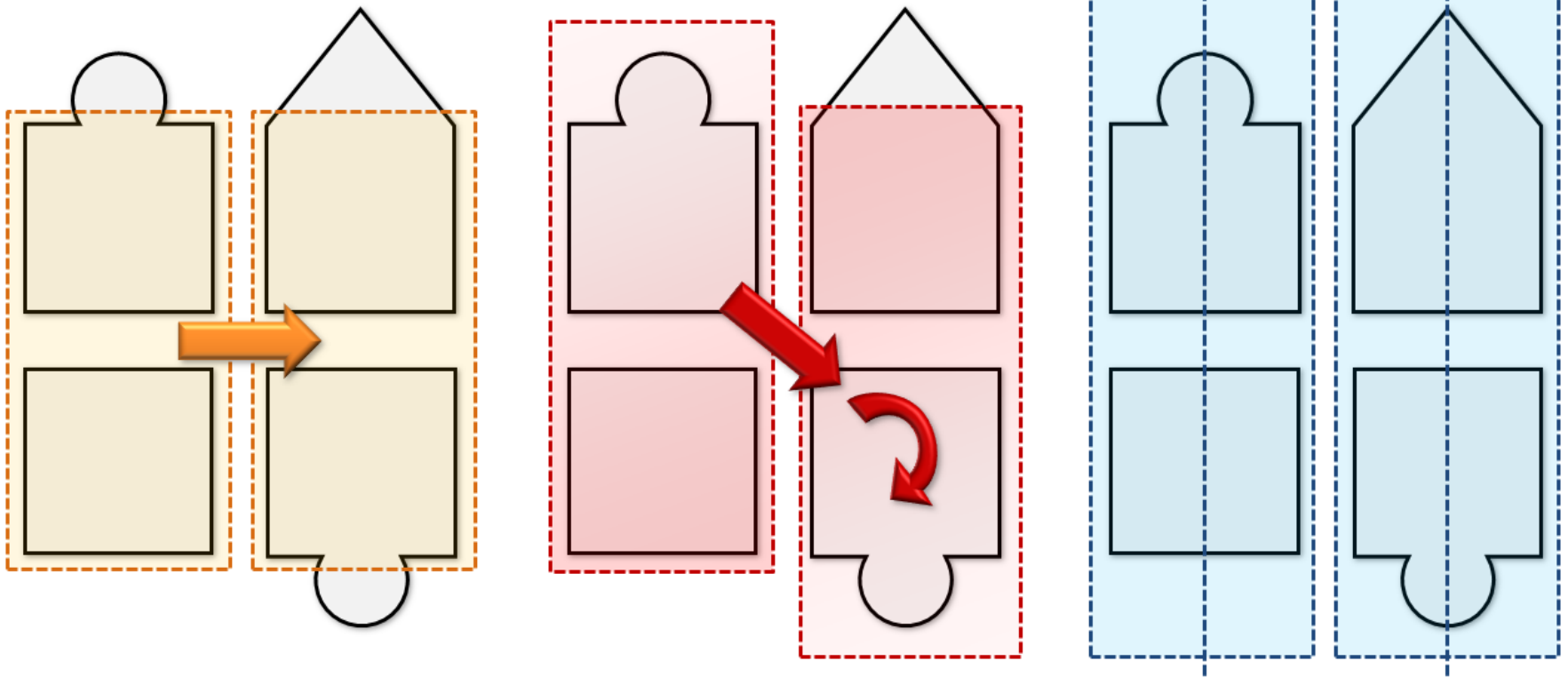
Permutation & Building Blocks



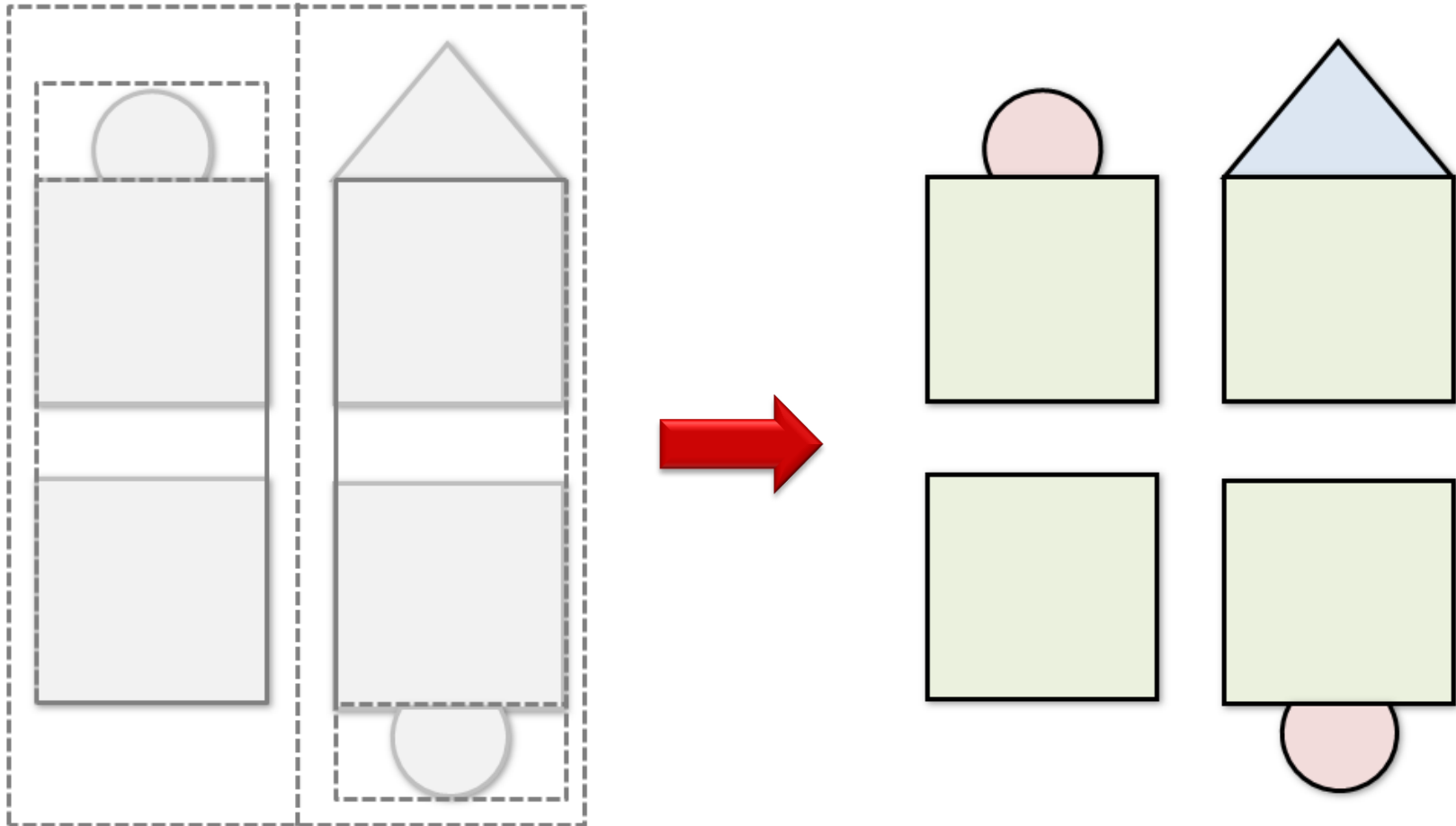
Example Scene



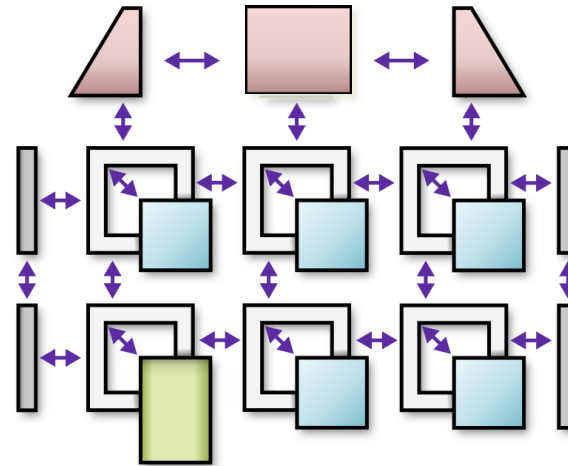
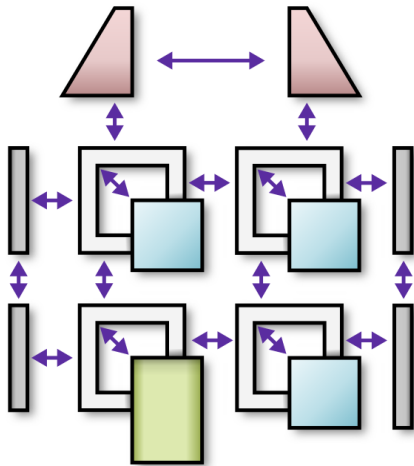
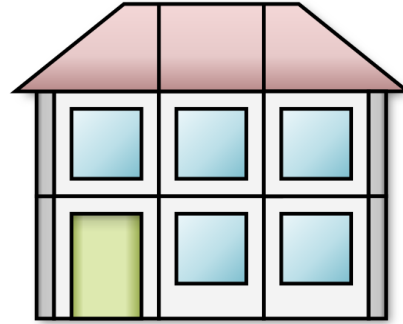
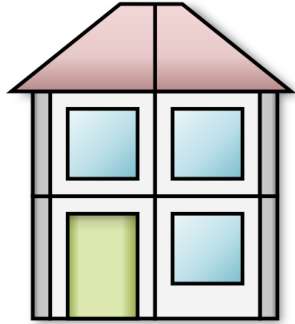
Pairwise Correspondences



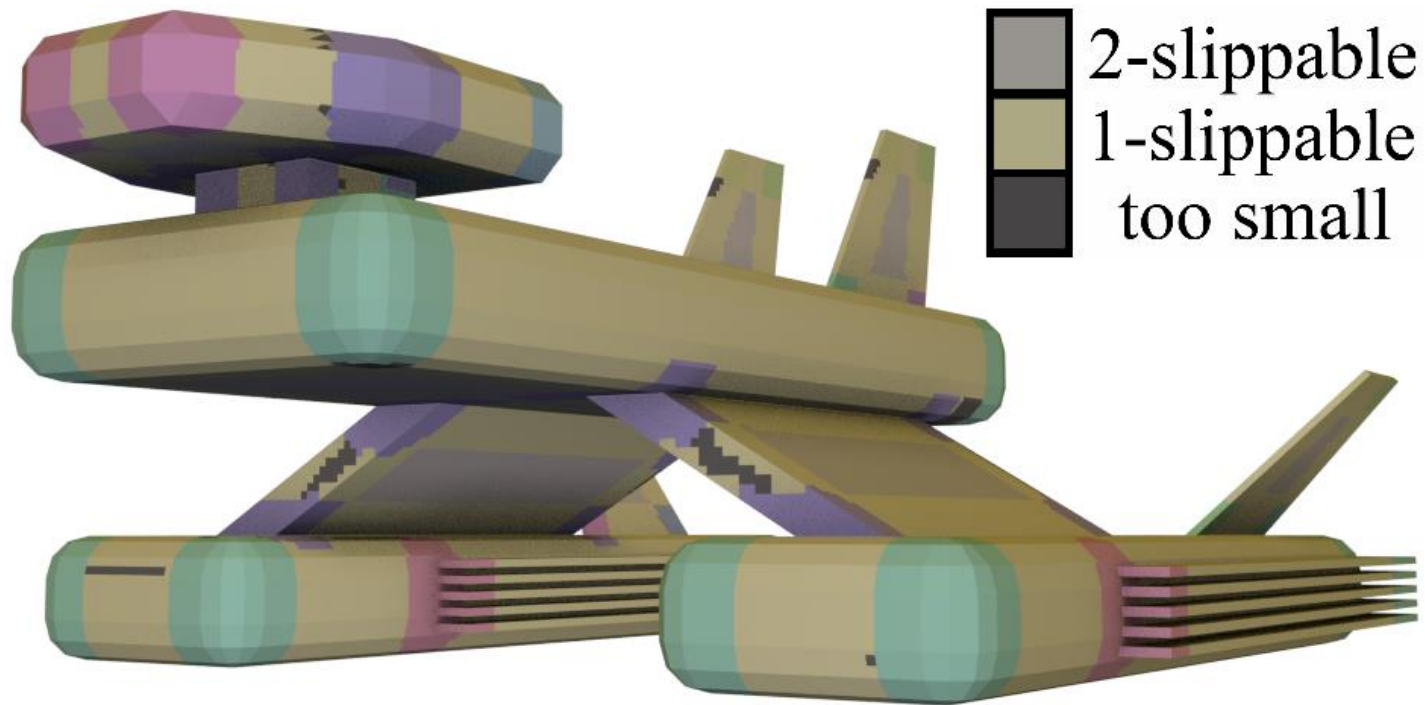
Cutting at the Boundaries



Microtiles



3D Result



Properties

General framework

- Need point-wise equivalent relations

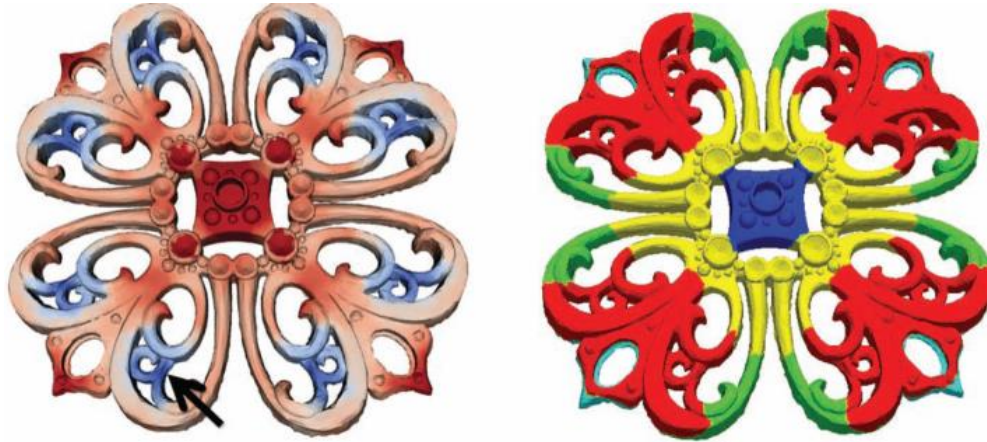
Canonical, unique decomposition

Every point of every piece is unique

- Microtiles cannot have partial correspondences

Microtiles reveal permutation groups

Symmetry Factored Embedding



[Lipman et al. 2010]

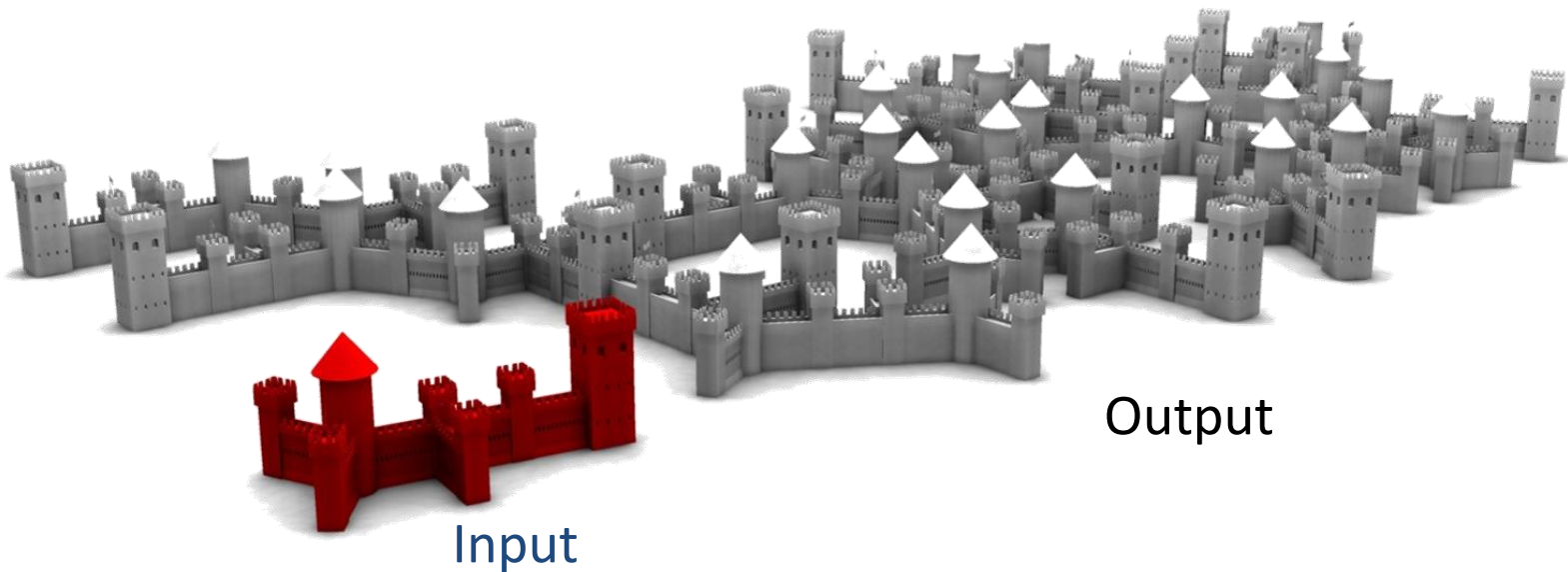
Related Concept

- Points that map together in once piece
- Consistent orbits
- Ignores transformation, point-wise orbits

Inverse Procedural Modeling

Rules from example geometry

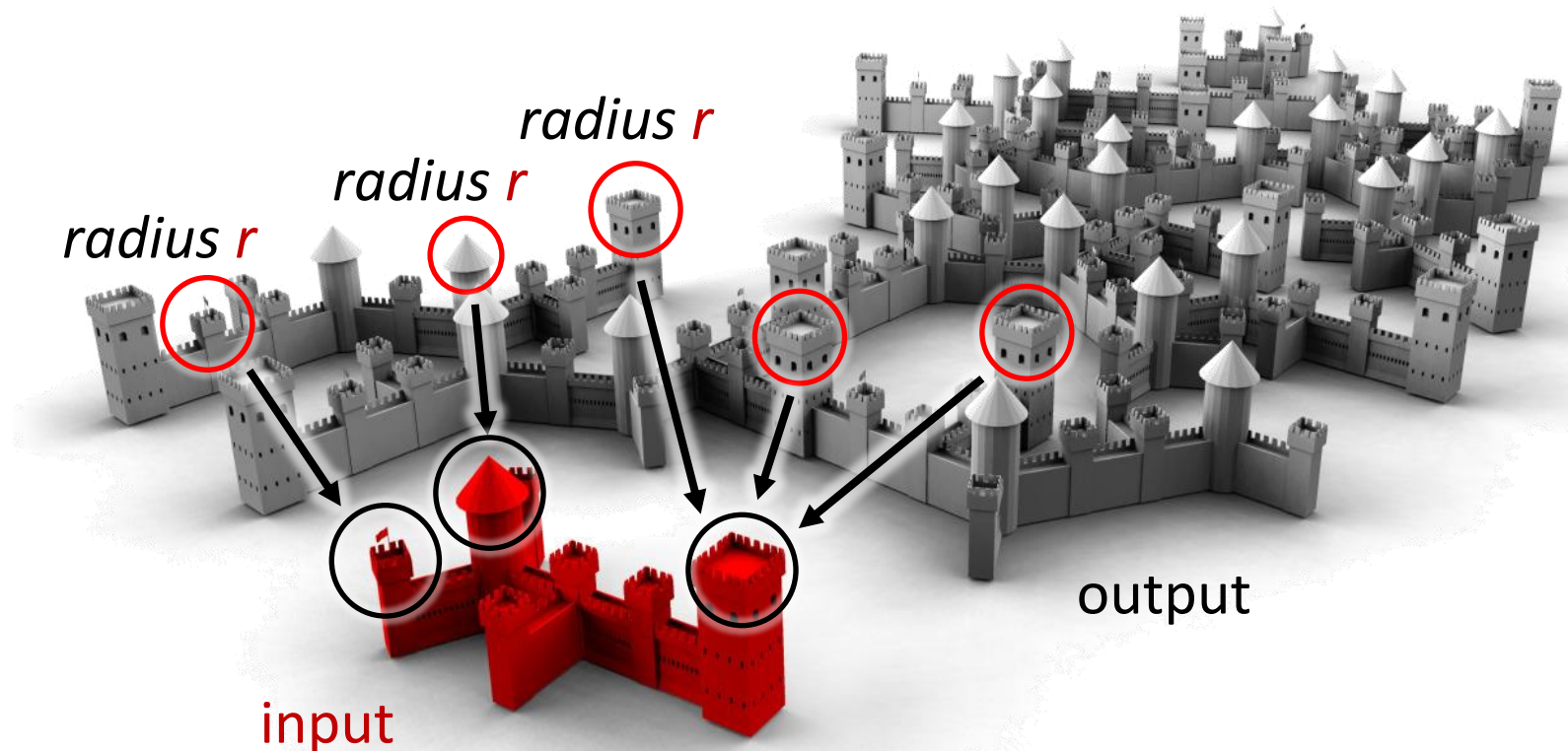
- Example model
- Compute rules describing a class of similar models



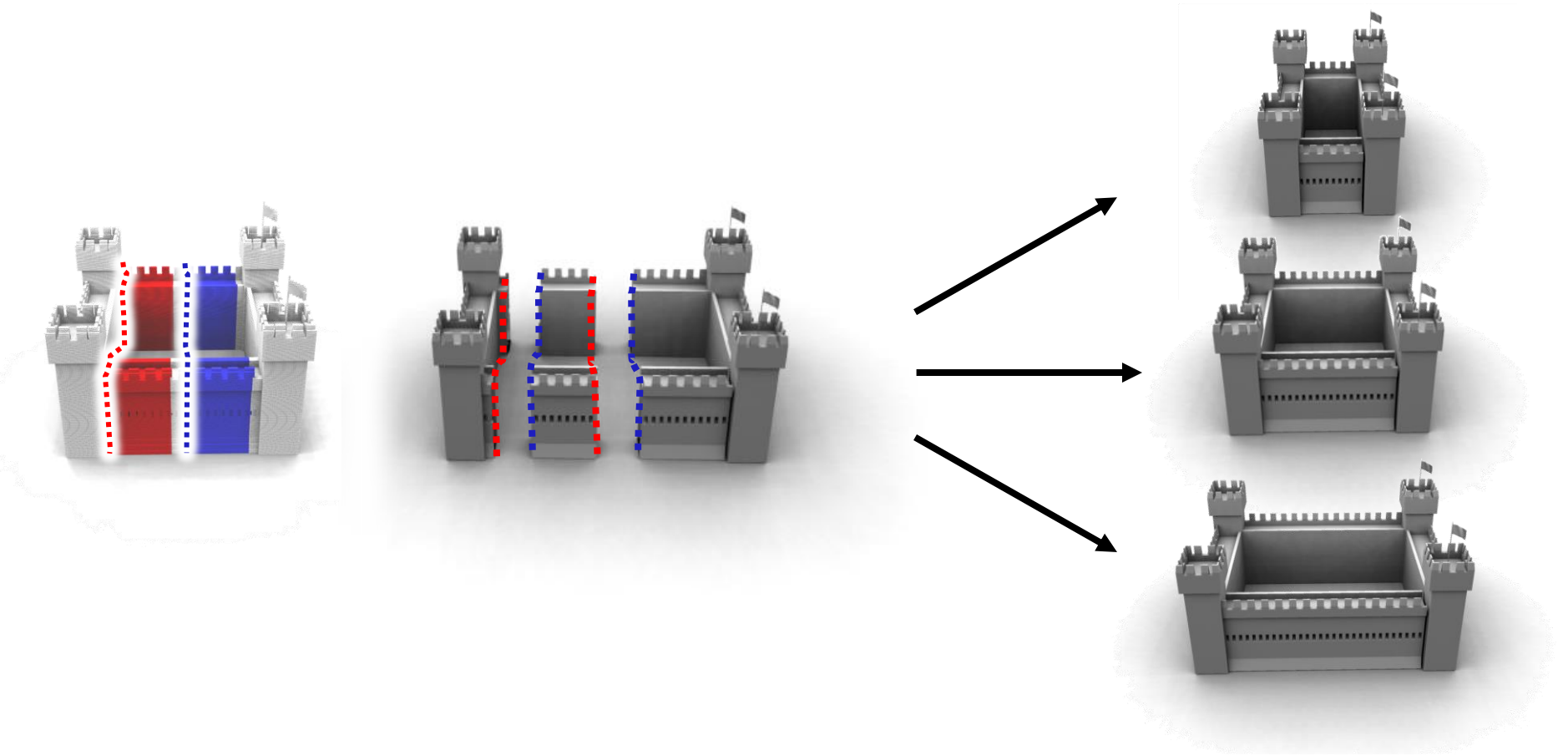
Inverse Procedural Modeling

r-Similarity

- Local neighborhoods match exemplar



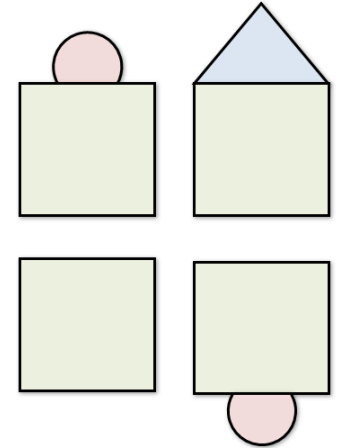
Inverse Procedural Modeling



Theoretical Results

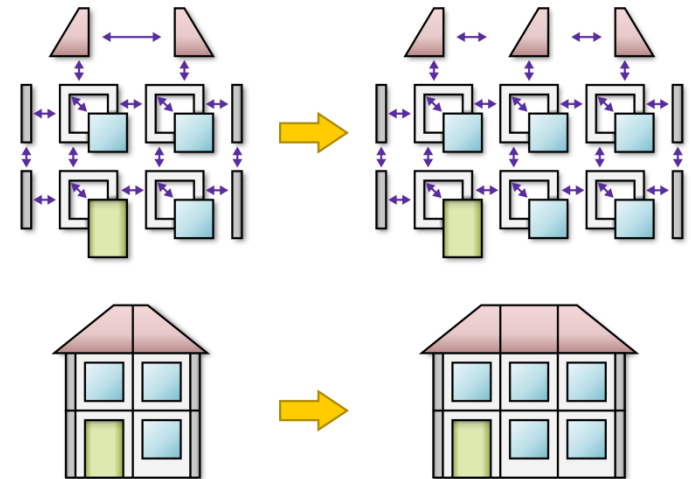
All r -similar objects are made out of $(r - \epsilon)$ -microtiles

- Unique construction
- Connectivity same as in the example

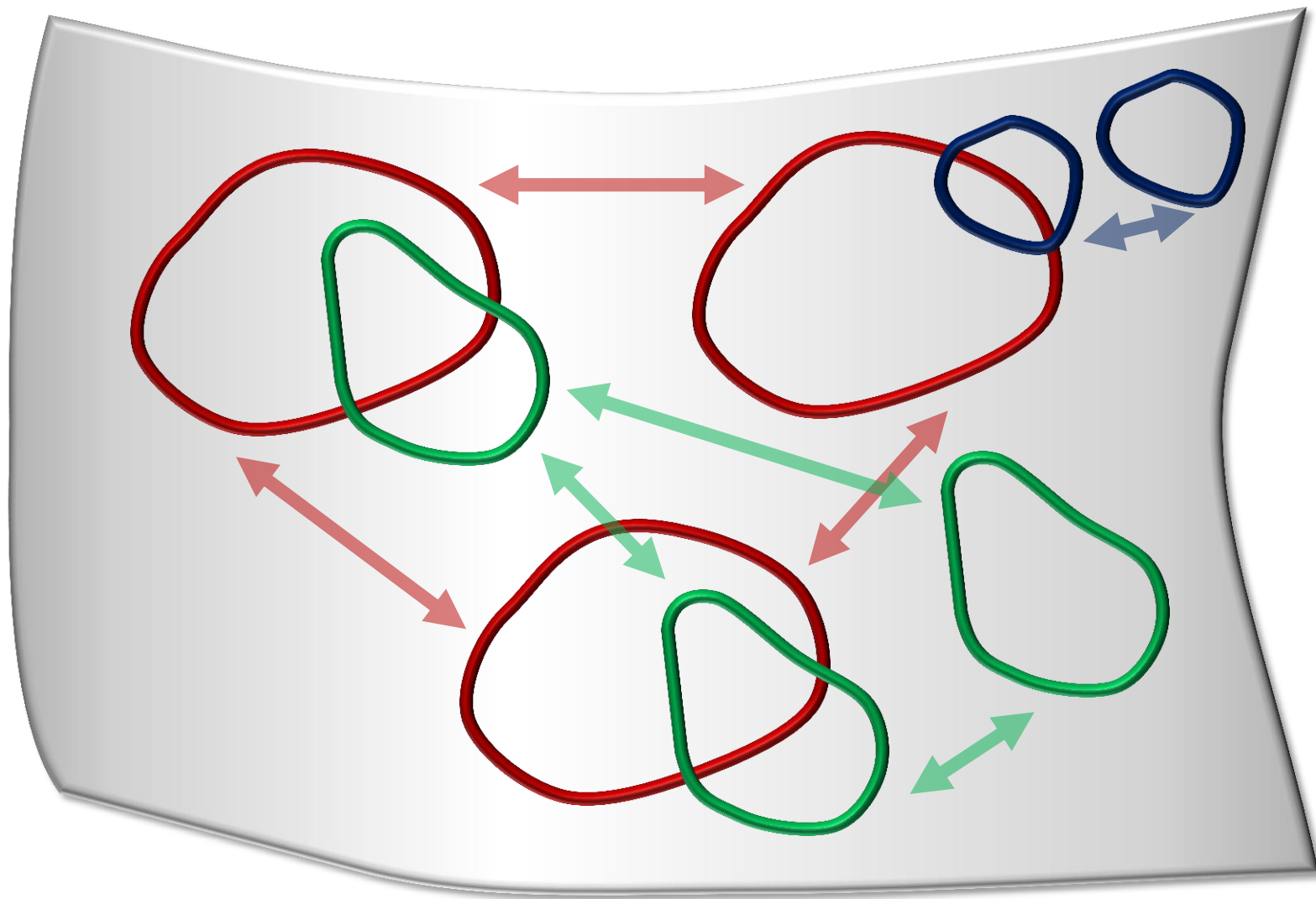


Implications

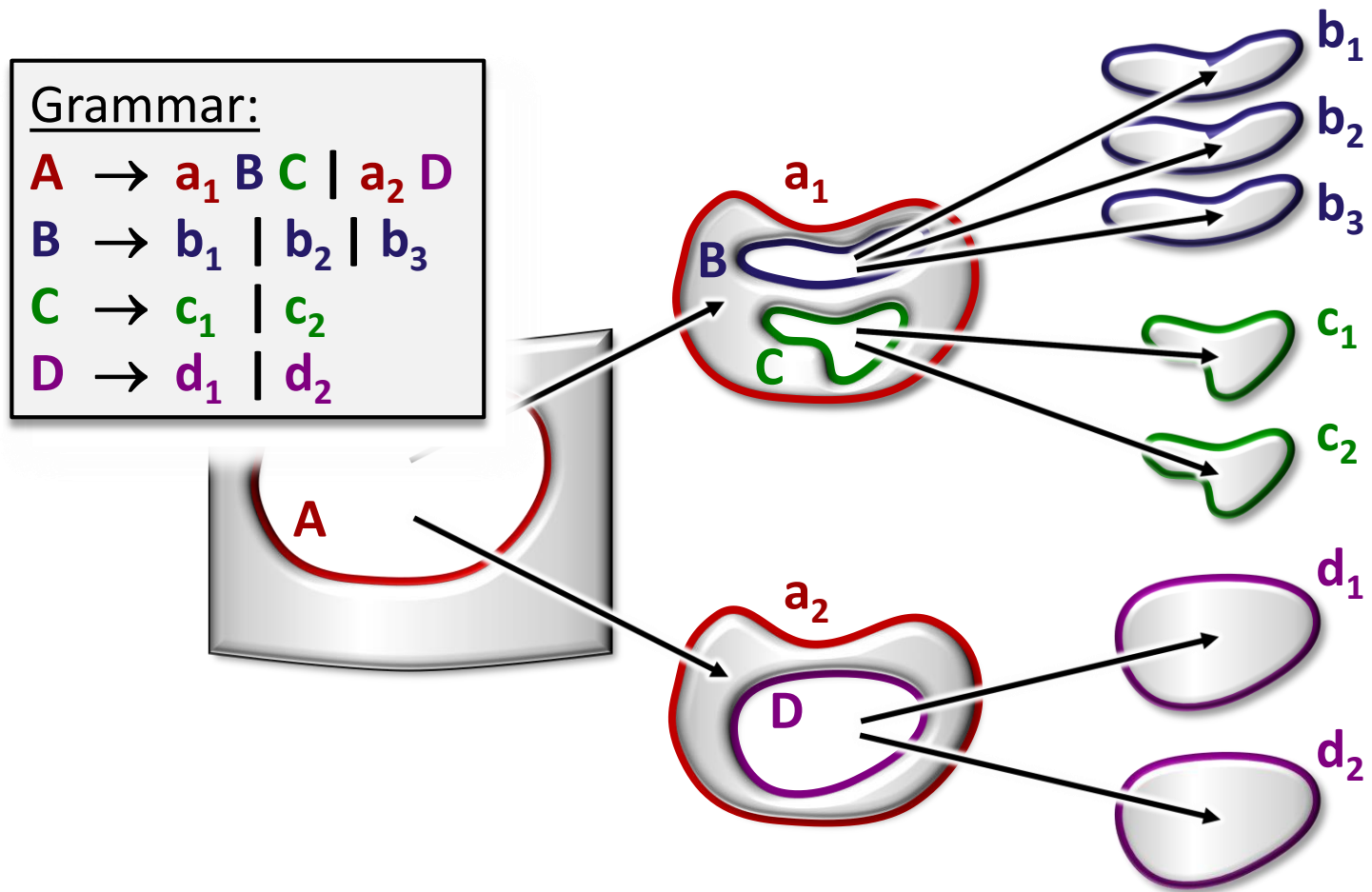
- Canonical representation
- Synthesis
= solving jigsaw puzzles



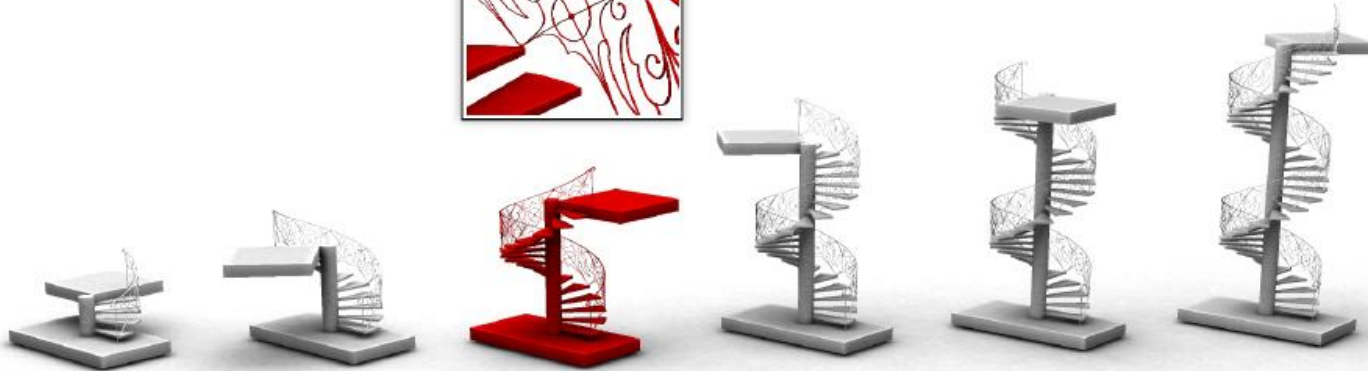
Shape Grammar



Practice: Context Free Grammar



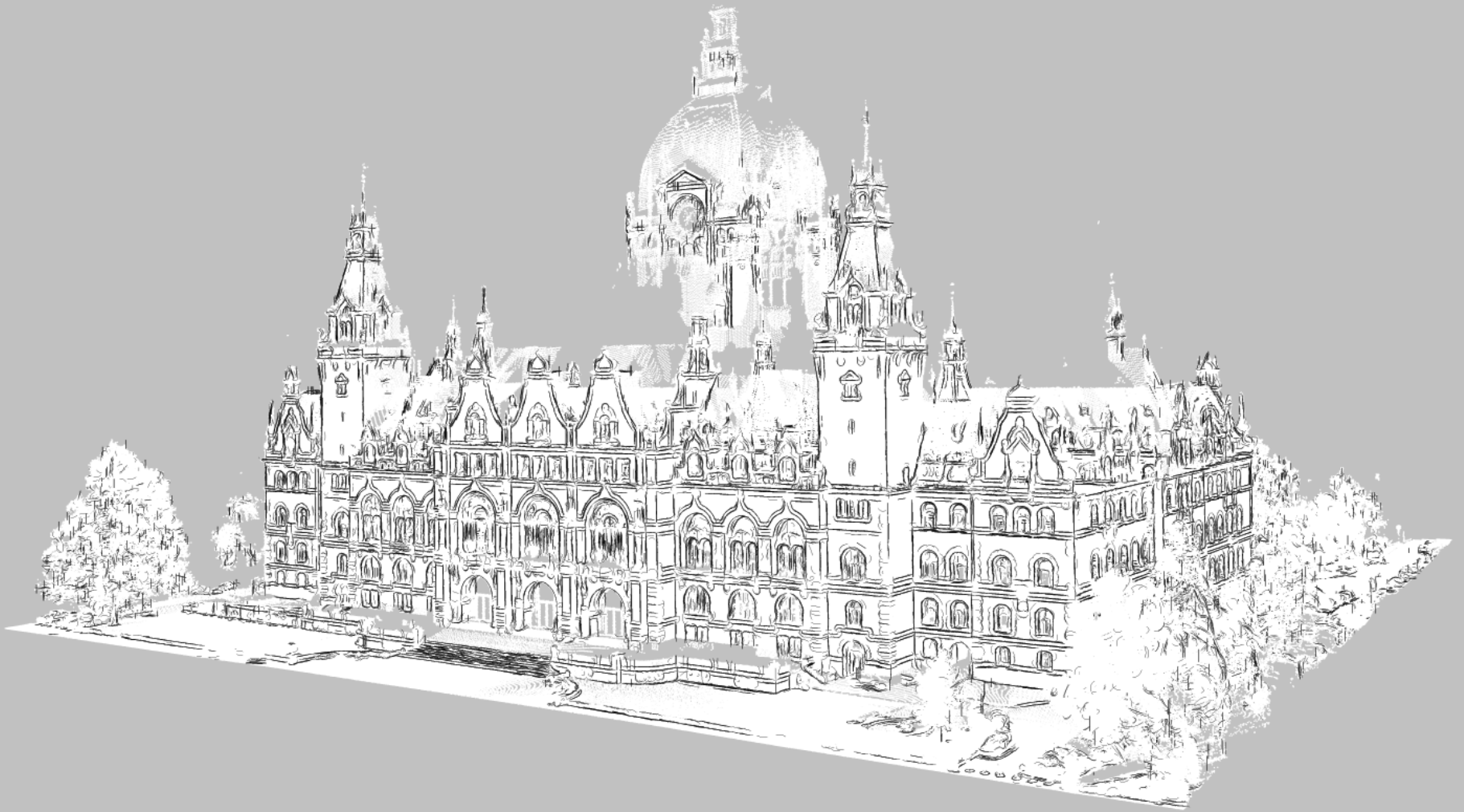
Practical Results



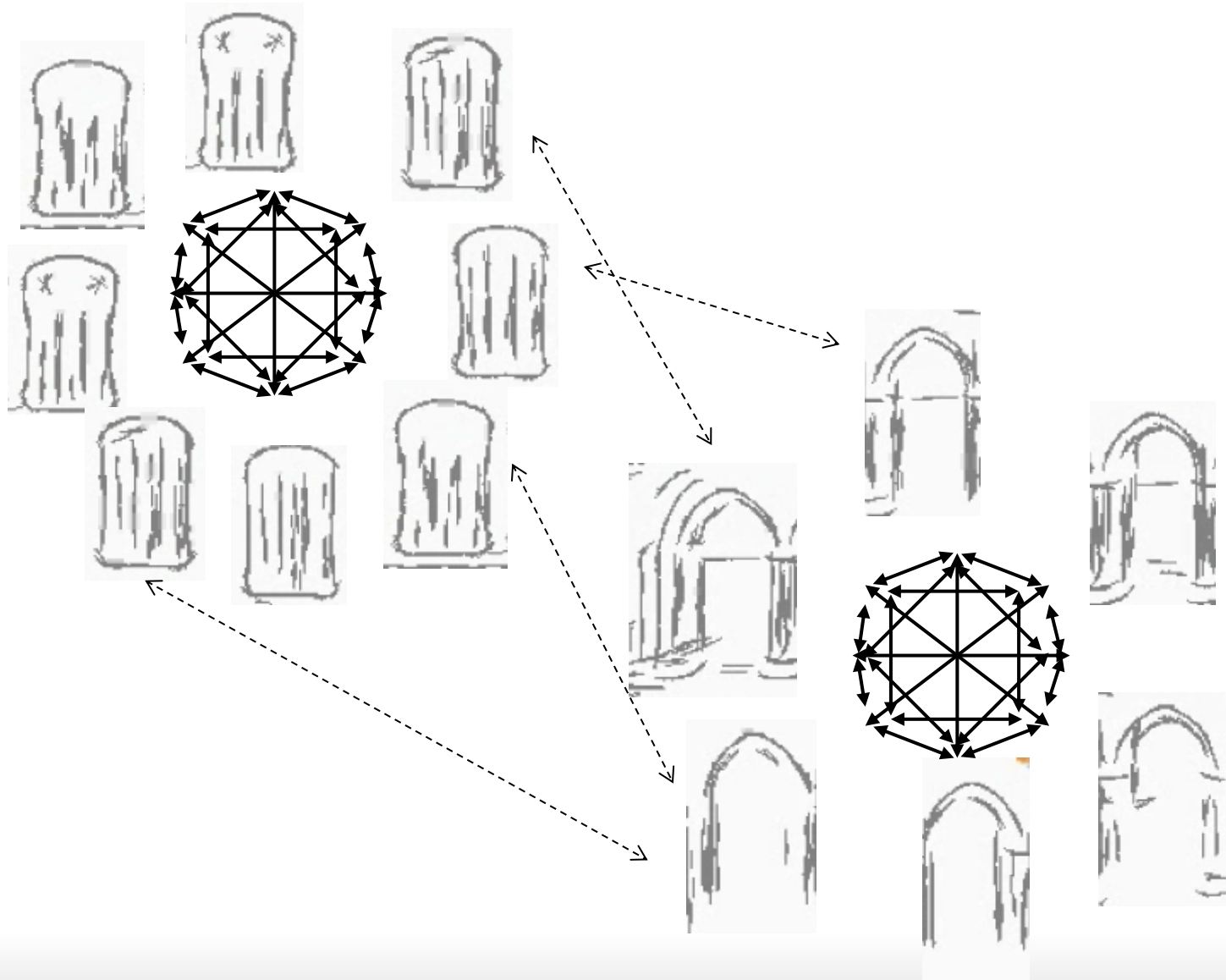
Fast Pairwise Matches



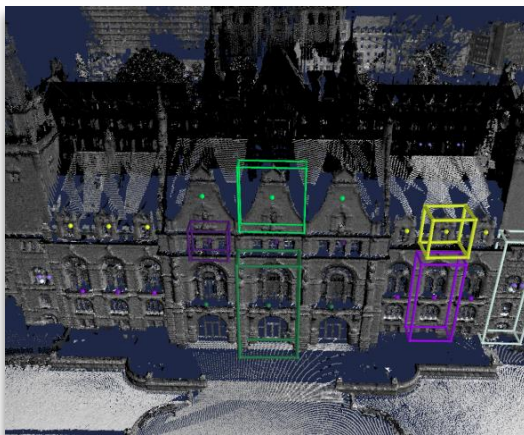
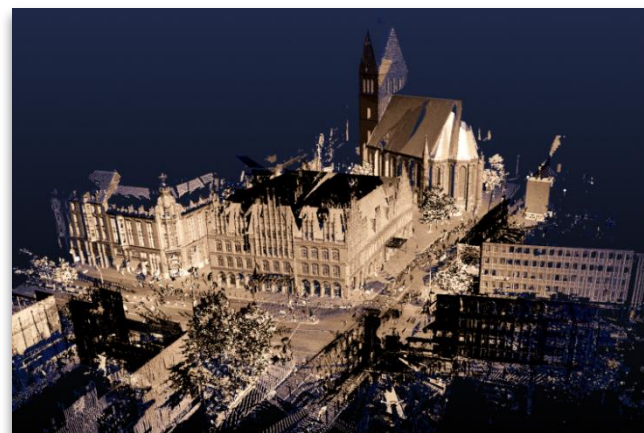
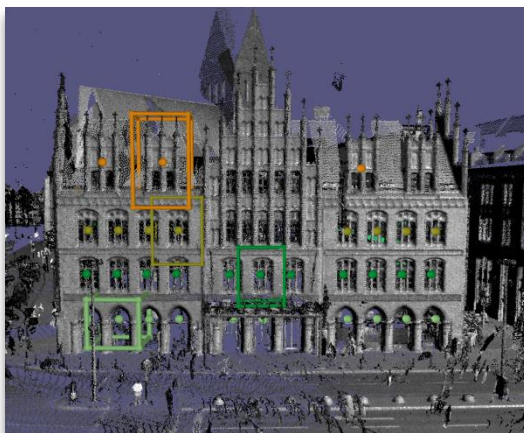
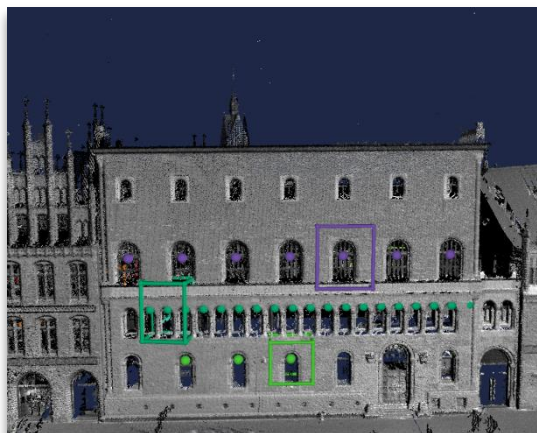
Quadratic Complexity?



Cliques / Equivalence Classes



Scalable Symmetry Detection

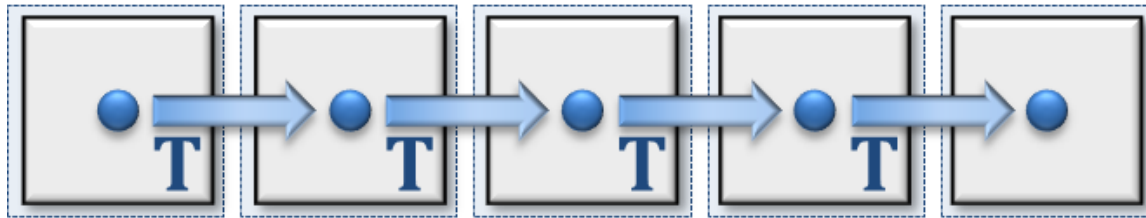


Hannover scans:
128M points / 14GB

detection: 23 min
preproc.: 43 min

[Kerber et al. 2013]

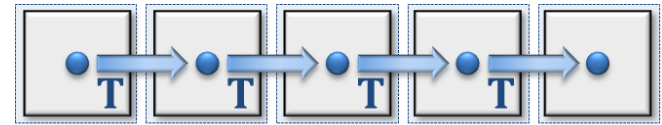
Regular Transformations



Applications

Symmetry: regularity (transformations)

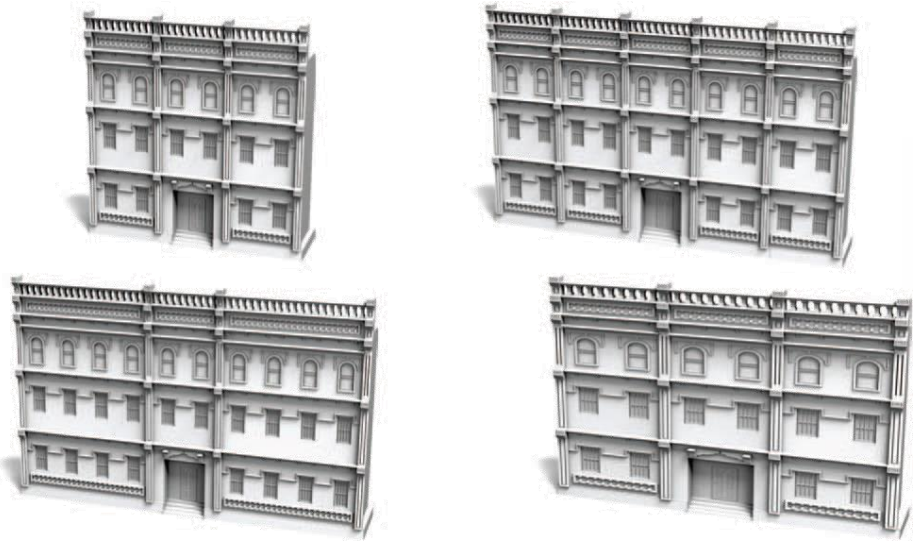
- Inverse procedural modeling
- Regularity preserving editing
- Shape recognition
- Shape understanding



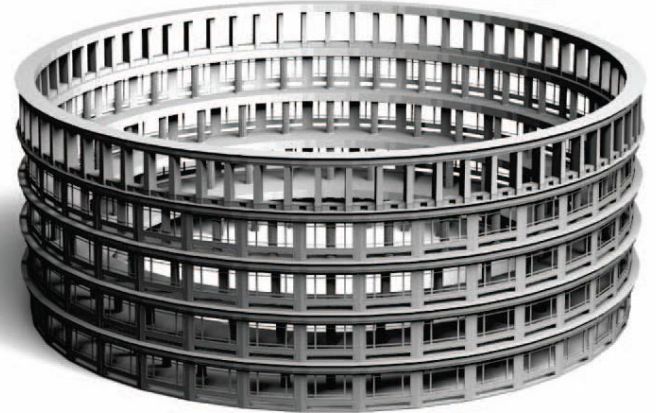
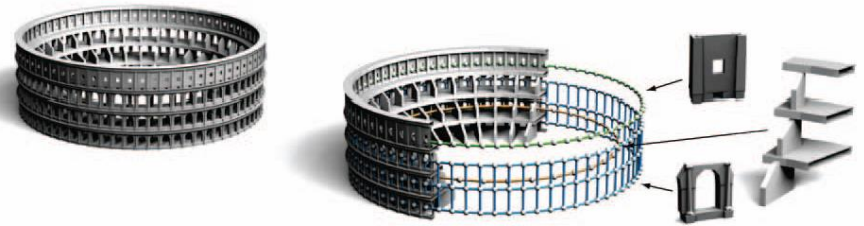
Techniques

- Transformation groups characterize shapes
- Transformation group structure as invariants

Inverse Procedural Modeling

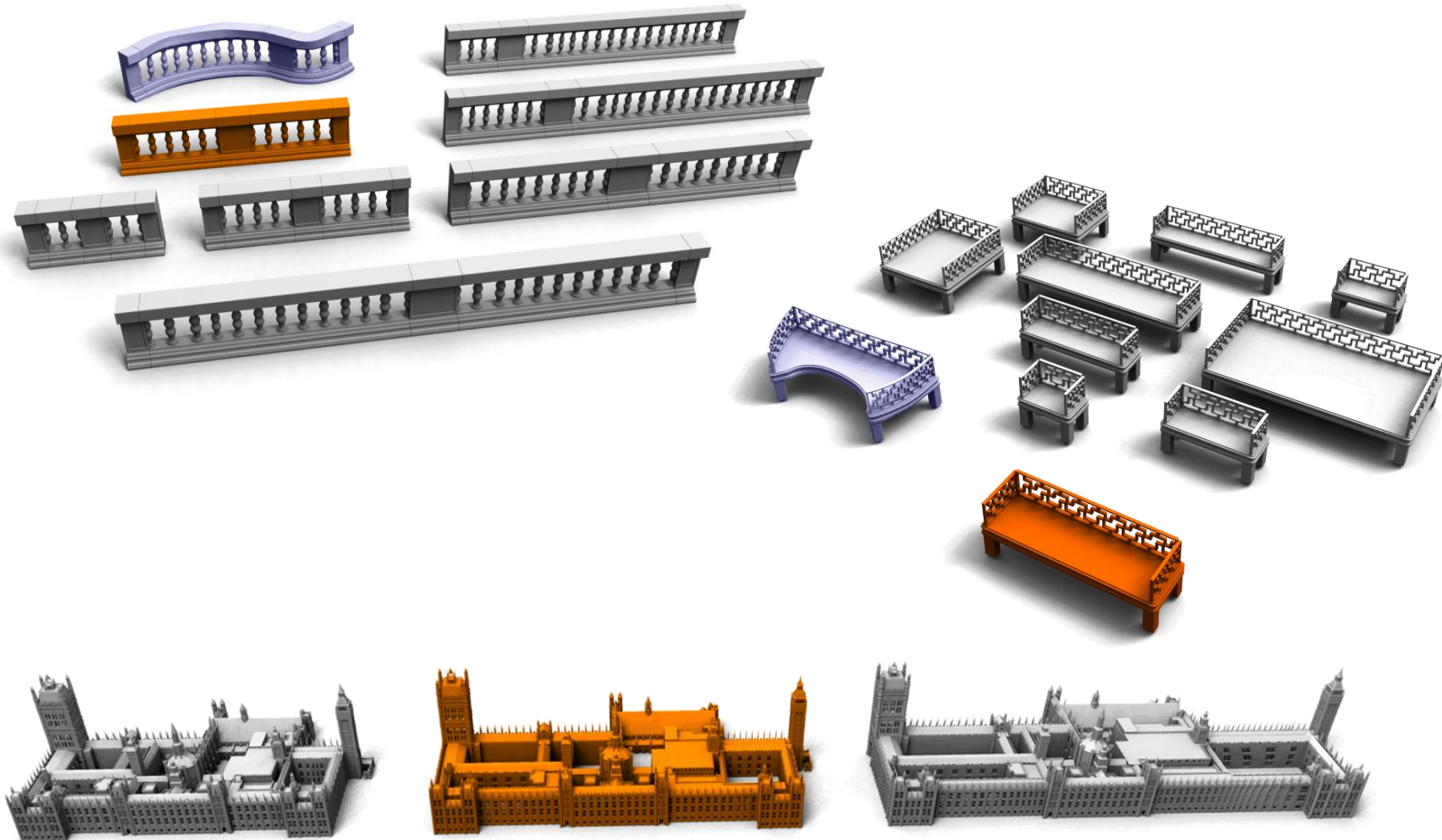


[Mitra et al. 2008]

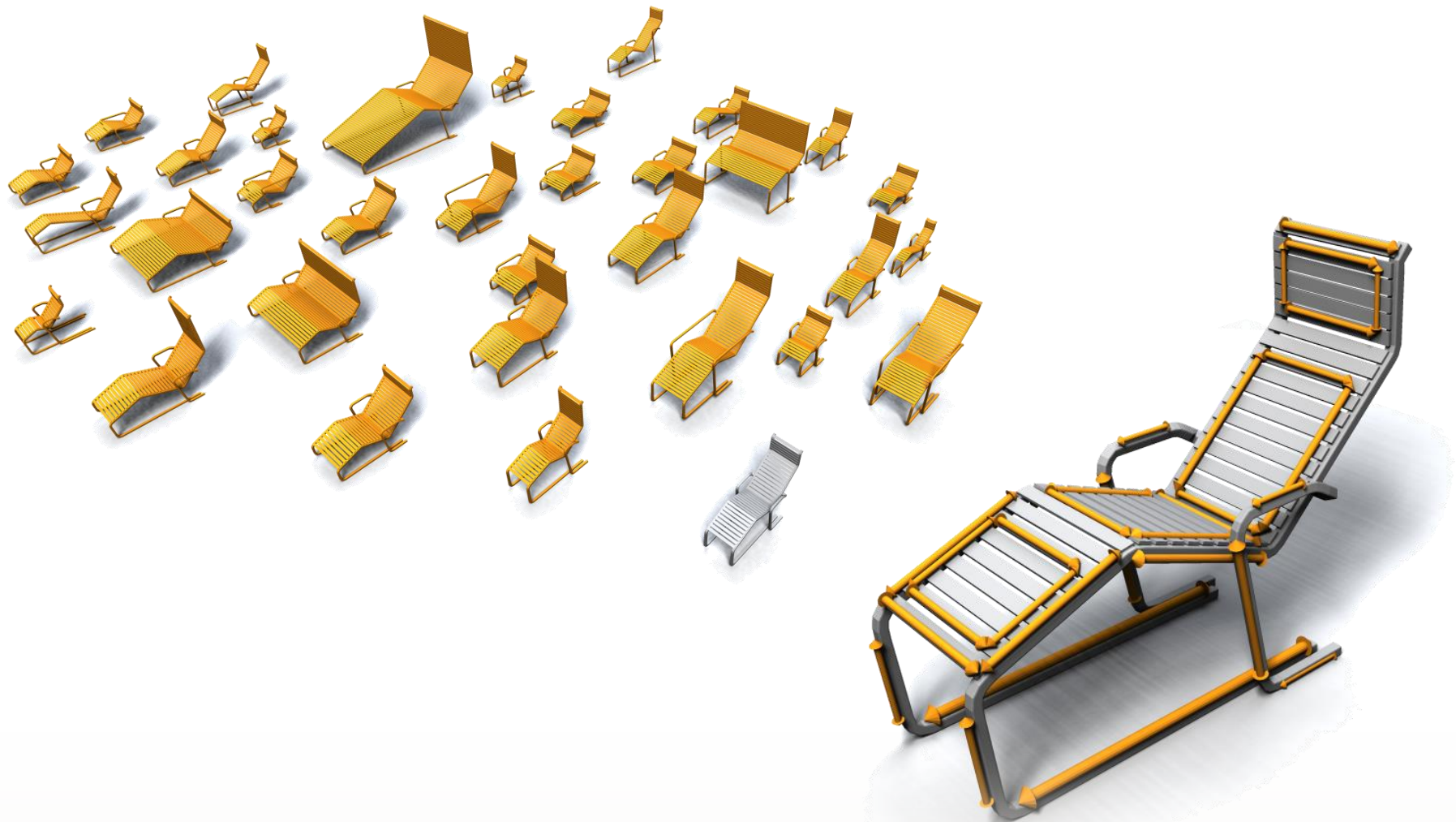


[Pauly et al. 2008]

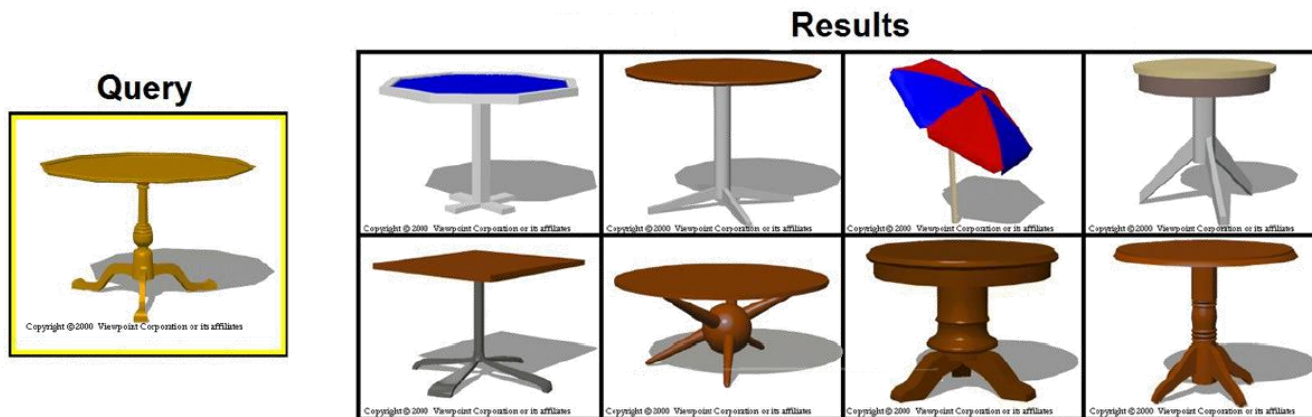
Regularity Aware Deformation



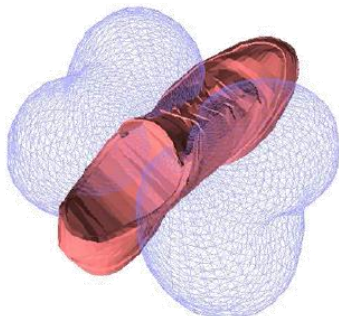
Algebraic Shape Editing



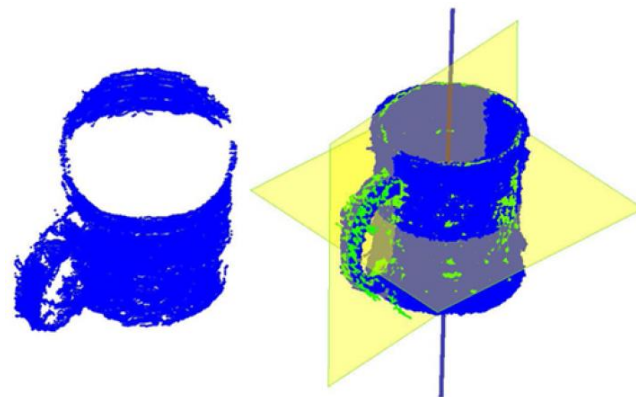
Shape Recognition



[Kazhdan et al. 2004]

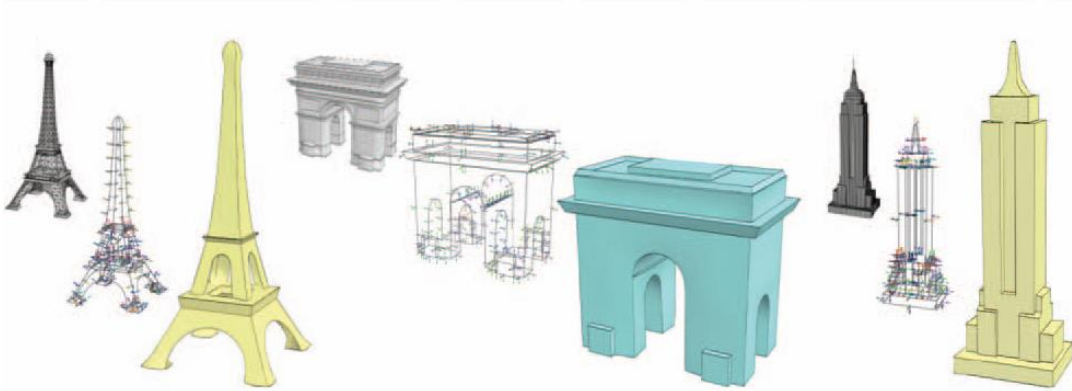


[Podolak et al. 2006]

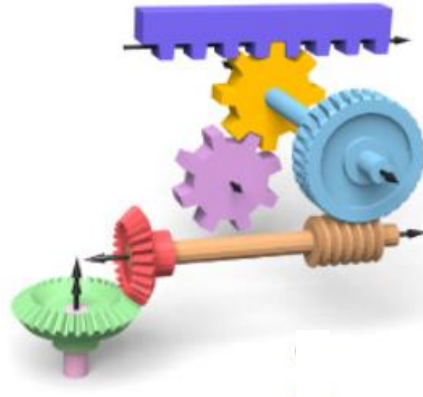


[Thrun et al. 2005]

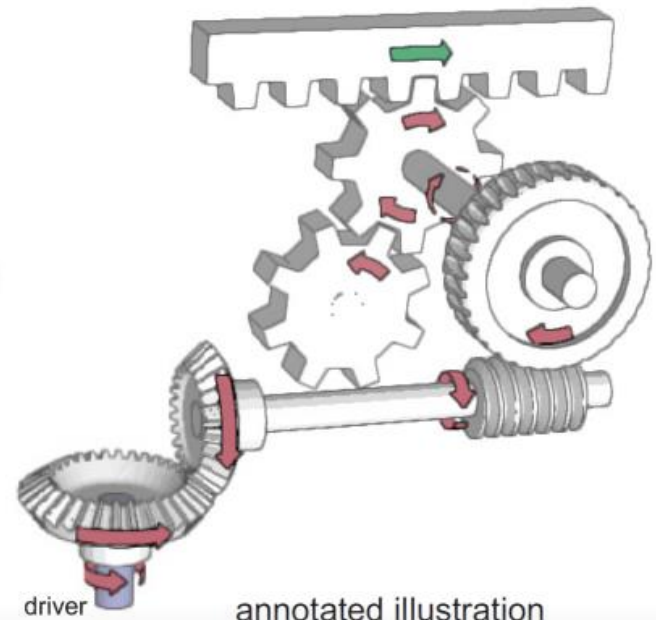
Shape Understanding



[Mehra et al. 2009]



[Mitra et al. 2010]



annotated illustration

Conclusions

Symmetry

Principle

- Absence of information
- Invariance under operations

Structure

- **Global Symmetry:** transformation groups
- **Partial Symmetry:** permutations of building blocks

Detection

- Pairwise matching (efficient pruning, segmentation)
- Regular transformations: estimate generators
- Intrinsic formulations

Applications

Different structural insights

- Correspondence
 - Equivalence
 - Pairwise relations
- Permutations
 - Building blocks
 - Shape grammar
 - Hierarchical encoding
- Regularity
 - Structural invariant
 - Regularity relations

⇒ Different Applications

Open Problems

Open Problems

Future Work & Open Problems

- Detection
 - Scalability
 - Partial intrinsic symmetry detection
 - Approximate (deformable) symmetry
- Modeling
 - More general, semantic symmetry
 - Equivalence of chairs, cars, houses?
Avoid overfitting?
- Theoretical framework
 - Approximate group theory?