

Deep Learning for Computer Graphics and Geometry Processing

Michael Bronstein Niloy Mitra Iasonas Kokkinos Emanuele Rodolà Or Litany **Leonidas Guibas Federico Monti Stanford University** Imperial College UCL UCL **Stanford University USI Lugano** La Sapienza Facebook **USI Lugano**

http://geometry.cs.ucl.ac.uk/dl_for_CG/



Niloy Mitra







lasonas Kokkinos



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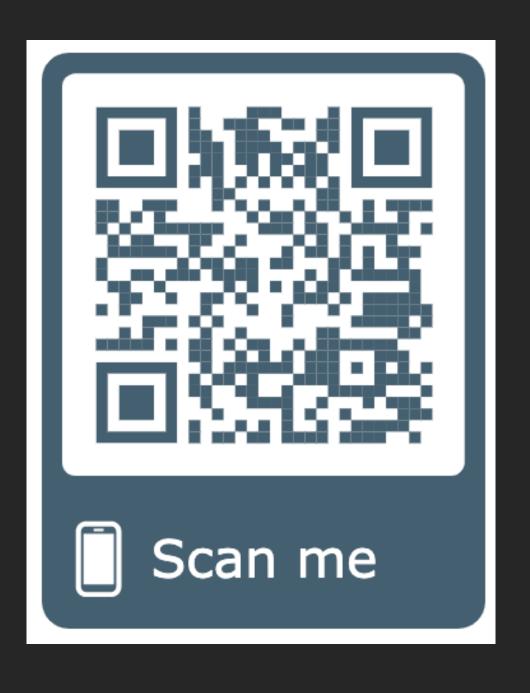
Timetable

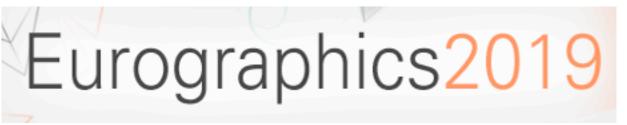
			Niloy	Federico	lasonas	Emanuele
Theory/Basics	Introduction	9:00	X	X	X	X
	Machine Learning Basics	~ 9:05	X			
	Neural Network Basics	~ 9:35		X		
	Alternatives to Direct Supervision (GANs)	~11:00			X	
State of the Art	Image Domain	~11:45			X	
	3D Domains (extrinsic)	~13:30	X			
	3D Domains (intrinsic)	~ 14:15				X
	Physics and Animation	~ 16:00	X			
	Discussion	~ 16:45	X	X	X	X

Sessions: A. 9:00-10:30 (coffee) B. 11:00-12:30 [LUNCH] C. 13:30-15:00 (coffee) D. 15:30-17:00

Code Examples

```
PCA/SVD basis
Linear Regression
Polynomial Regression
Stochastic Gradient Descent vs. Gradient Descent
Multi-layer Perceptron
Edge Filter 'Network'
Convolutional Network
Filter Visualization
Weight Initialization Strategies
Colorization Network
Autoencoder
Variational Autoencoder
Generative Adversarial Network
            http://geometry.cs.ucl.ac.uk/dl_for_CG/
```

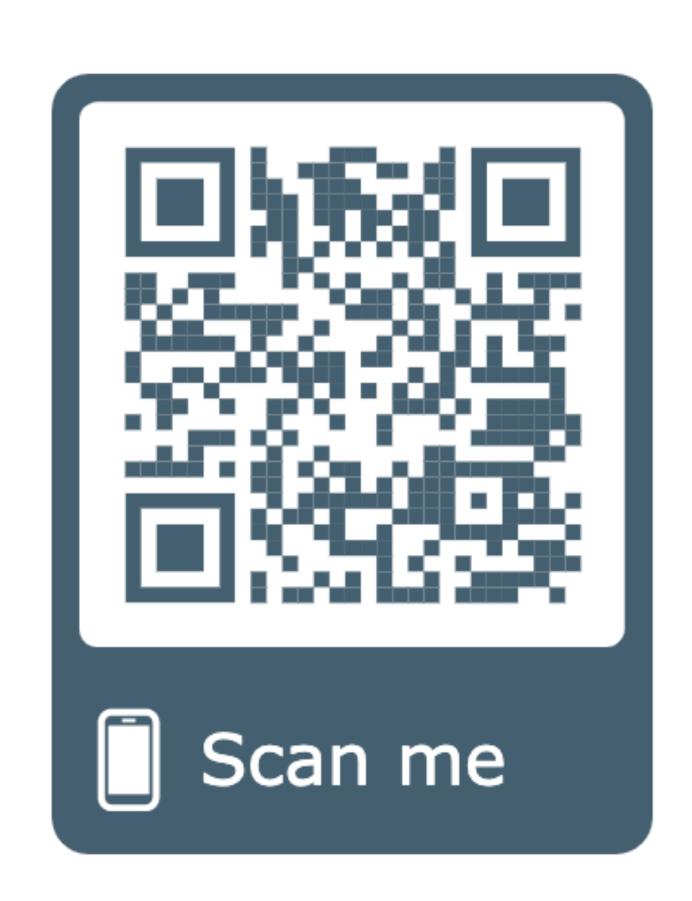




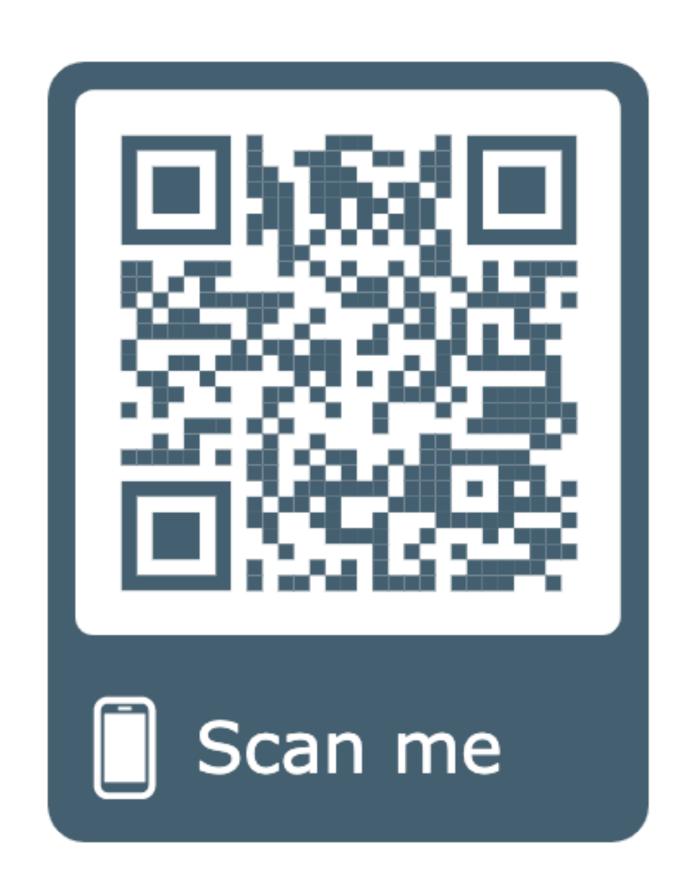
Provide an overview of the popular ML algorithms used in CG

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- Provide a quick overview of theory and CG applications
 - Many extra slides in the course notes + example code

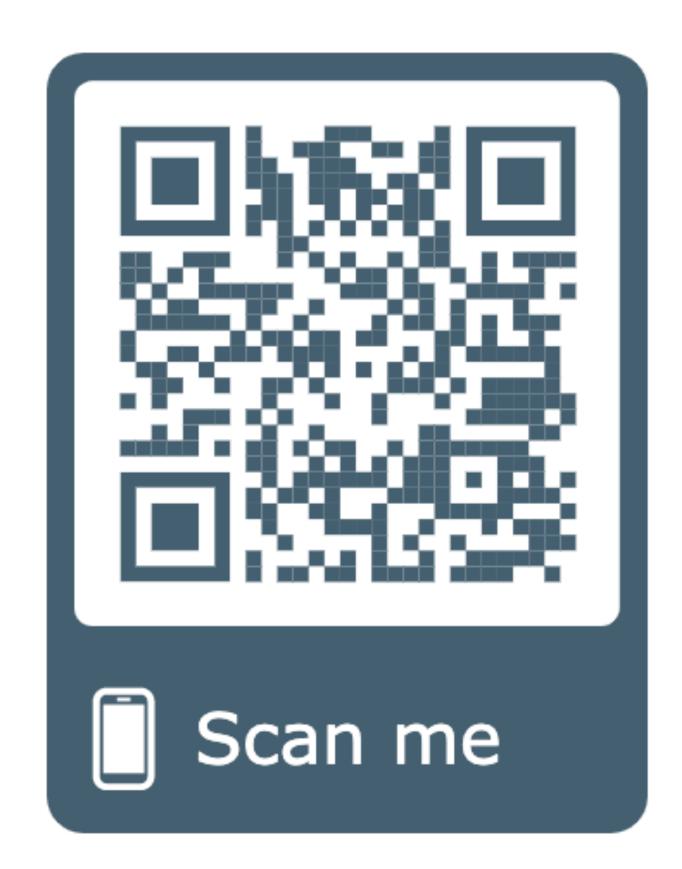
- Provide an overview of the popular ML algorithms used in CG
- Provide a quick overview of theory and CG applications
 - Many extra slides in the course notes + example code
- Progress in the last 3-5 years has been dramatic
 - We have organized them to help newcomers
 - Discuss the main challenges and opportunities specific to CG



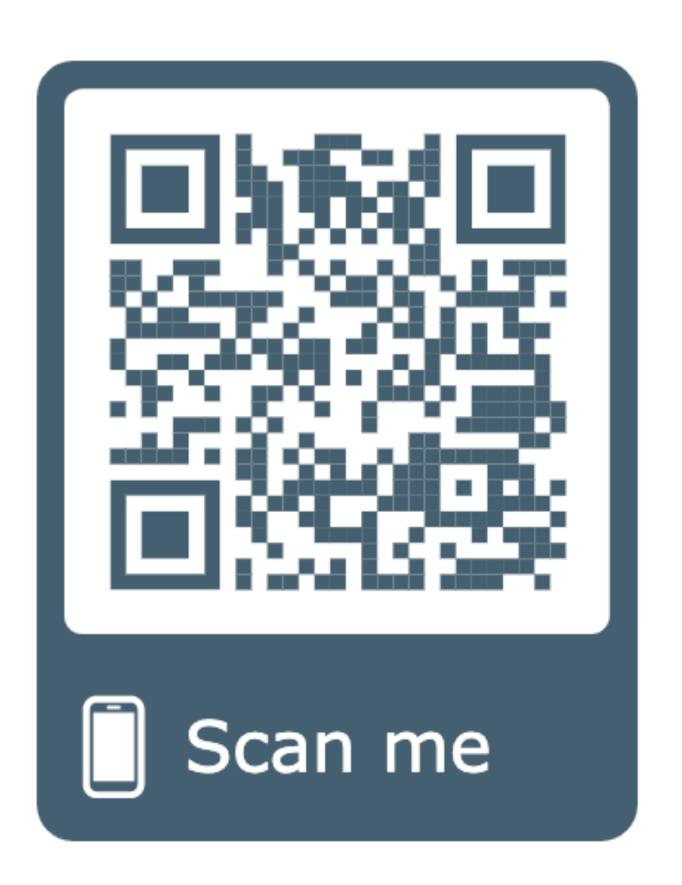
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- You are invited/encouraged to give feedback



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- You are invited/encouraged to give feedback
 - Speakup. Please send us your criticism/comments/suggestions
 - Ask questions, please!
- Thanks to many people who helped so far with slides/comments





- Images (e.g., pixel grid)
- Volume (e.g., voxel grid)

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- Physics simulations (e.g., fluid flow over space/time, object-body interaction)

Problems in Computer Graphics

- ullet Feature detection (image features, point features) $\mathbb{R}^{m imes m} o \mathbb{Z}$
- Denoising, Smoothing, etc.
- Embedding, Distance computation
- Rendering
- Animation
- Physical simulation
- Generative models

$$\mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \to \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{m \times m, m \times m} \to \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \to \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{3m \times t} \to \mathbb{R}^{3m}$$

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analysis

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synthesis

analysis

$$f_{\theta}: \mathbb{X} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Y}$$

 θ : function parameters, \mathbb{X} : source domain \mathbb{Y} : target domain these are learned

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Examples:

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Examples:

Image Classification: $f_{\theta}: \mathbb{R}^{w \times h \times c} \longrightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}$ $w \times h \times c : \text{image dimensions} \quad k: \text{class count}$

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Image Classification: f_{θ} :

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 $w \times h \times c$: image dimensions k: class count

Image Synthesis: $f_{\theta}: \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{w \times h \times c}$

n : latent variable count $w \times h \times c$: image dimensions

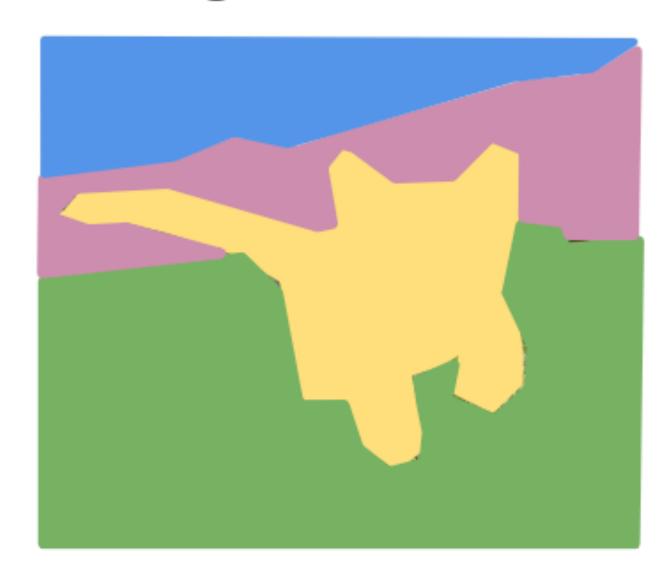
Semantic Segmentation

Semantic Segmentation

Classification + Localization

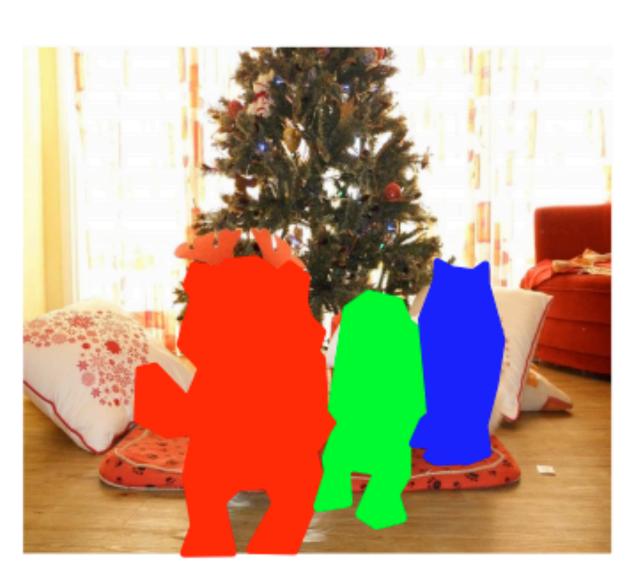
Object Detection

Instance Segmentation







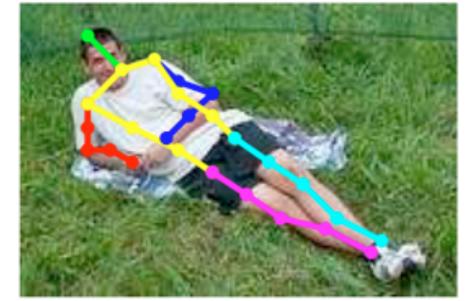


http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2017/cs231n_2017_lecture11.pdf



Pose Detection using CNNs







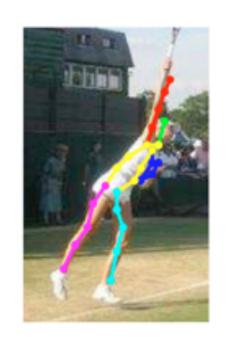


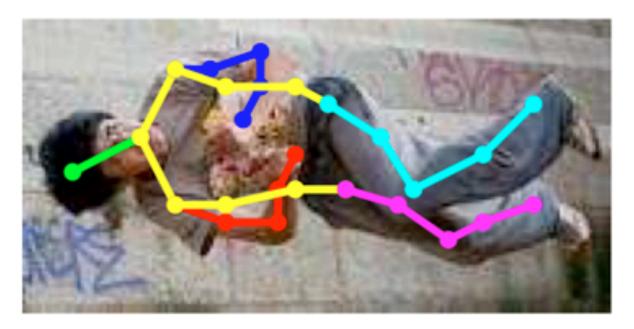


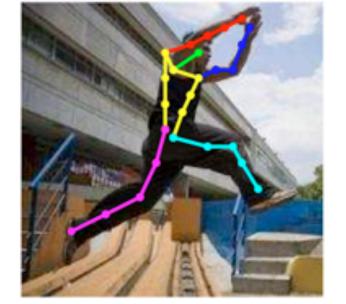












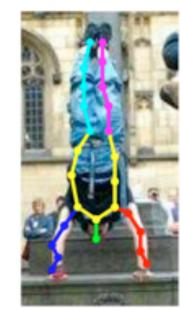




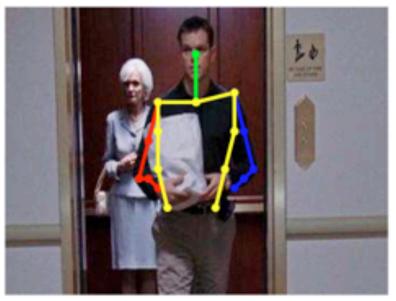




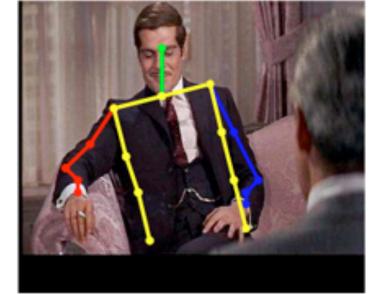












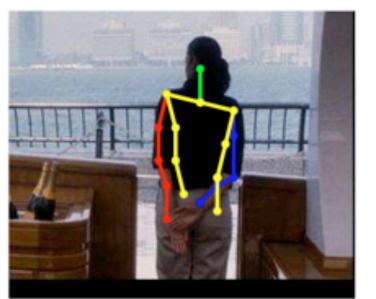
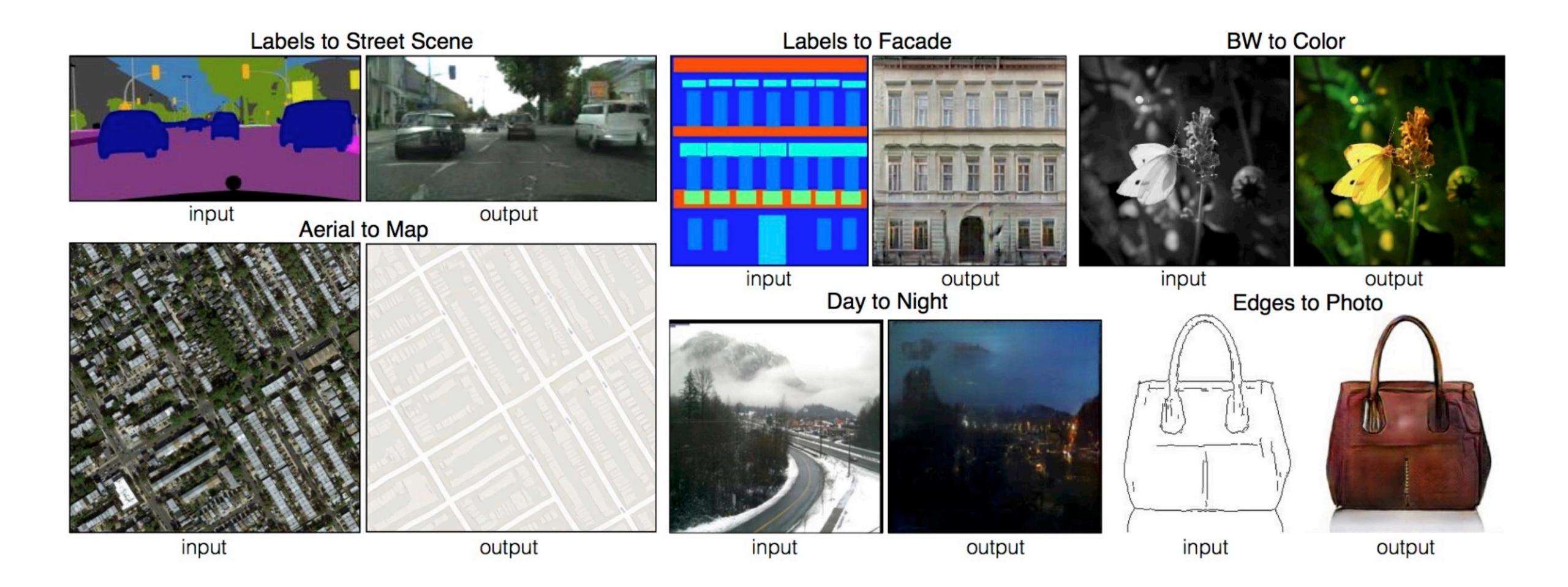






Image Denoising



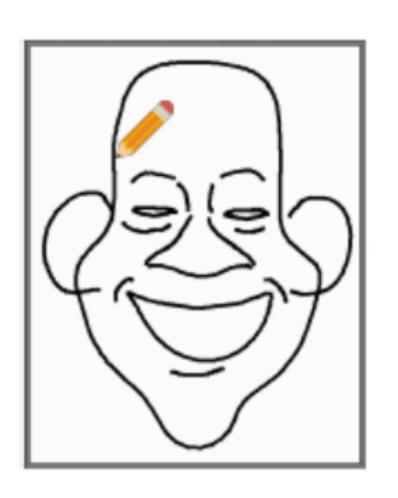


Sketch to Face!

DeepSketch2Face: A Deep Learning Based Sketching System for 3D Face and Caricature Modeling

XIAOGUANG HAN, CHANG GAO, and YIZHOU YU, The University of Hong Kong

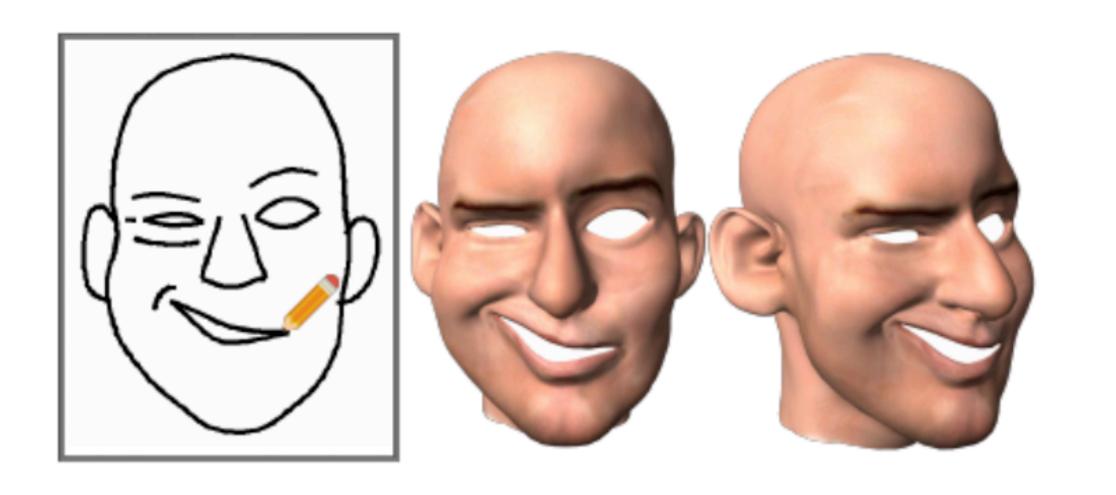


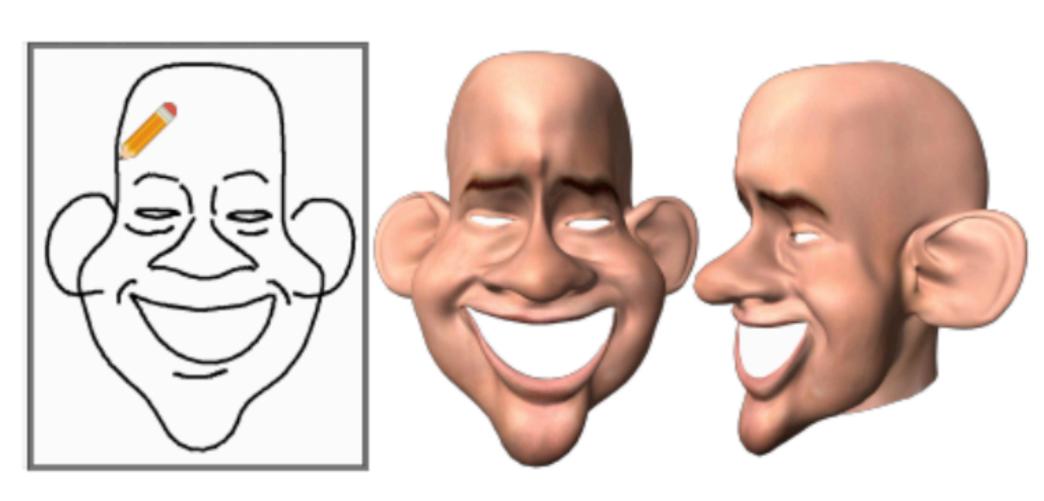


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[Wang et al. 2018, Siggraph Asia]

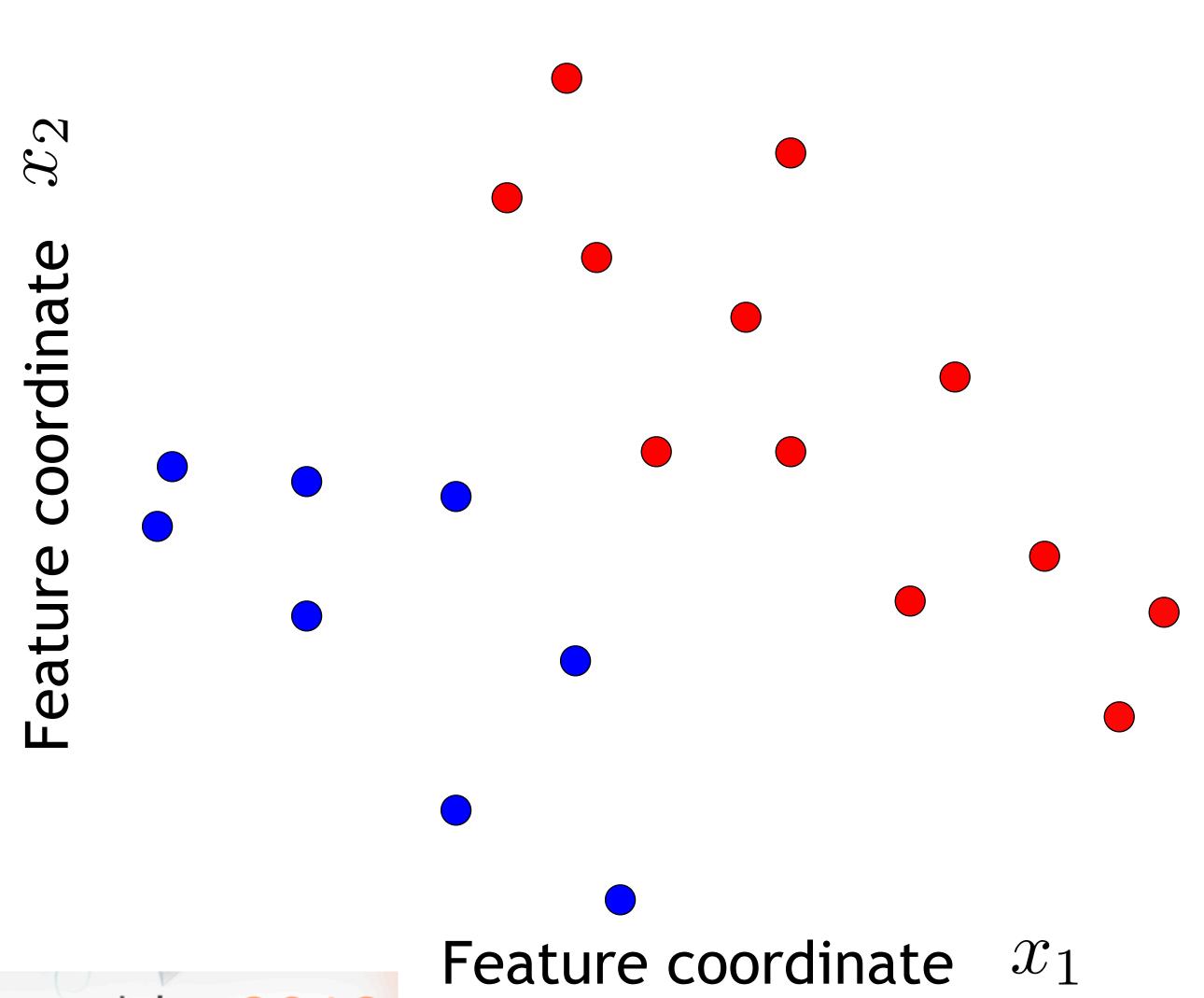
Real Images

[Wang et al. 2018, Siggraph Asia]

Real Images



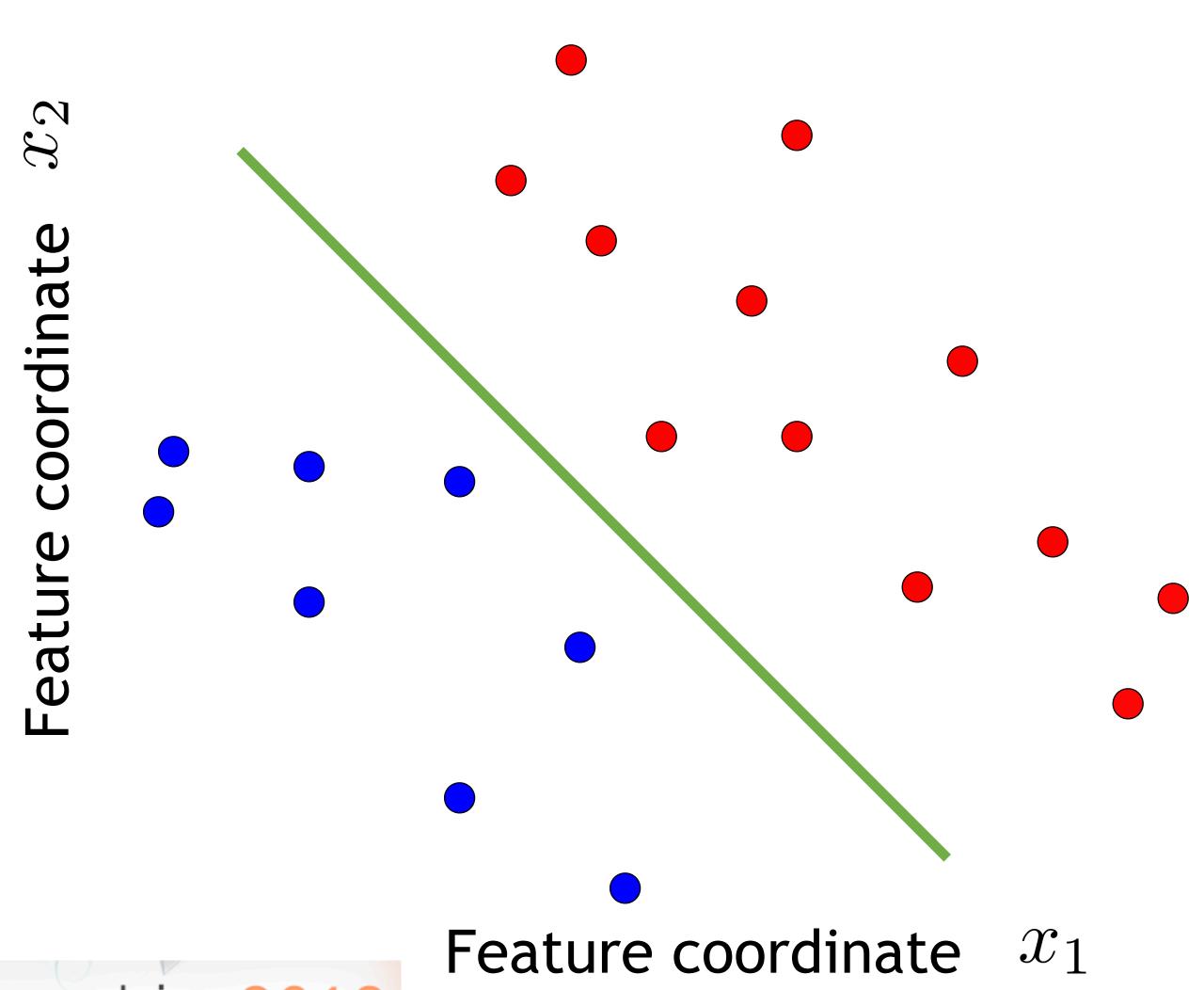




$$f_{\theta}: \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

Each data point has a class label:

$$y^i = \begin{cases} 1 & (\bullet) \\ 0 & (\bullet) \end{cases}$$

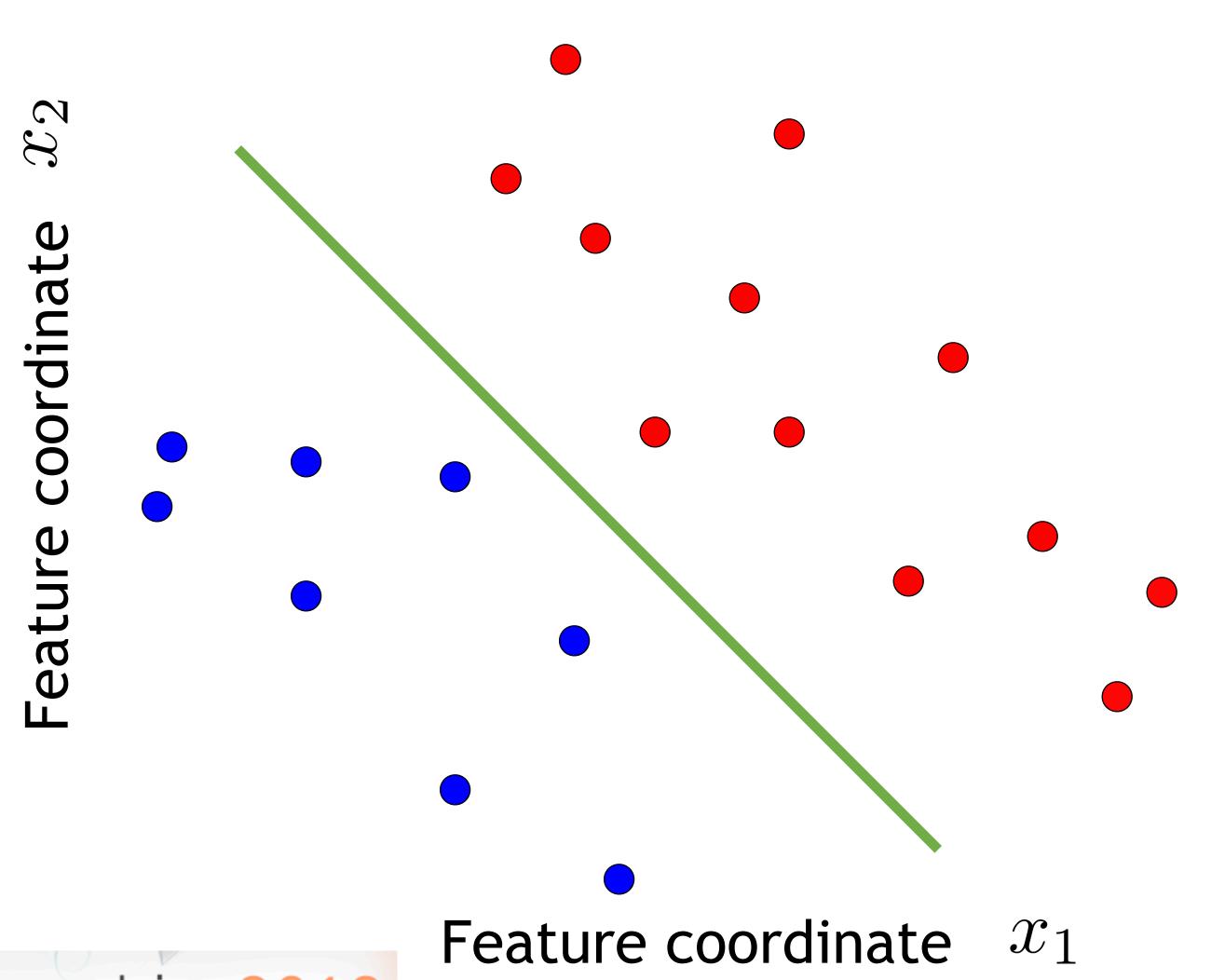


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Deep Learning for CG & Geometry Processing

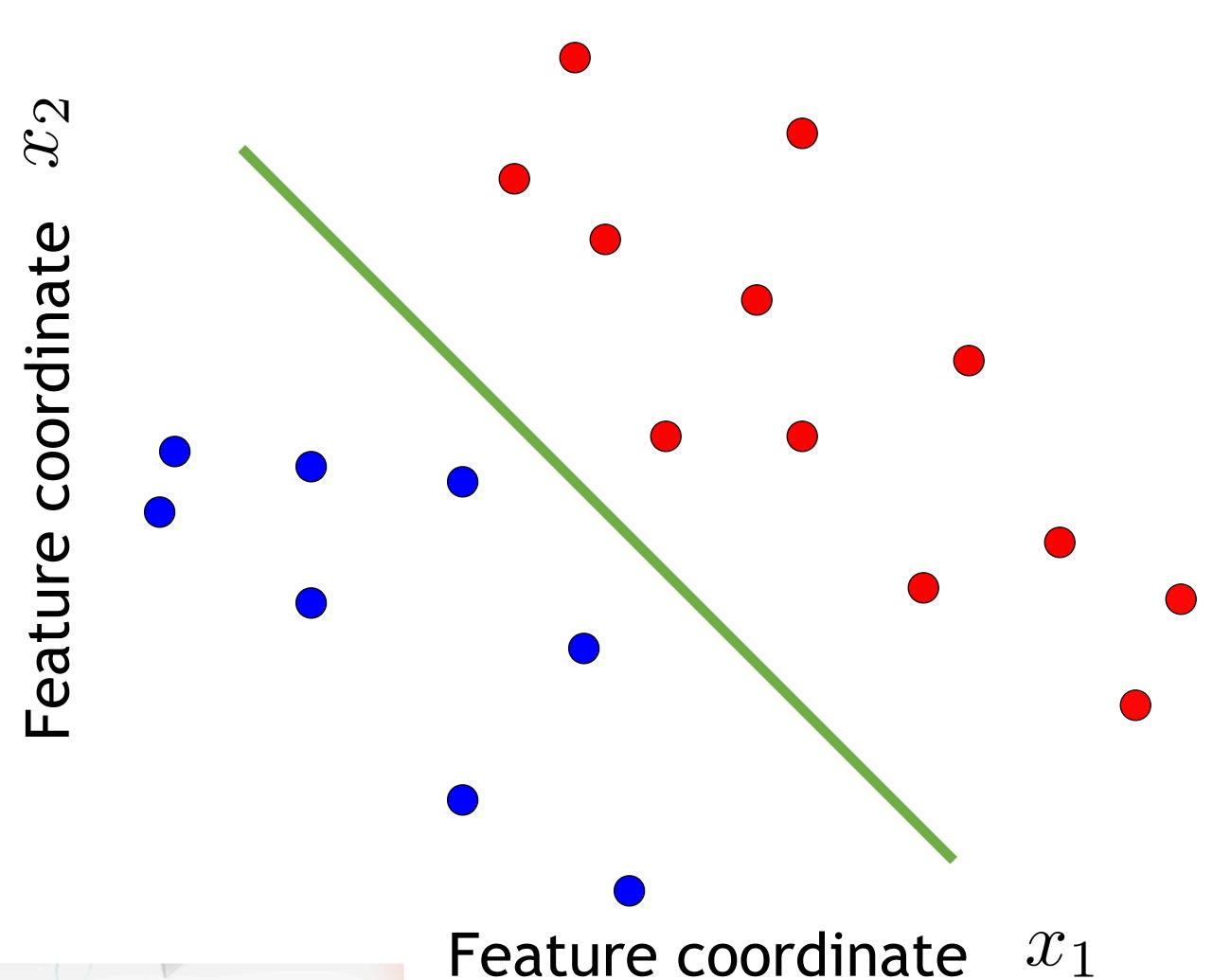


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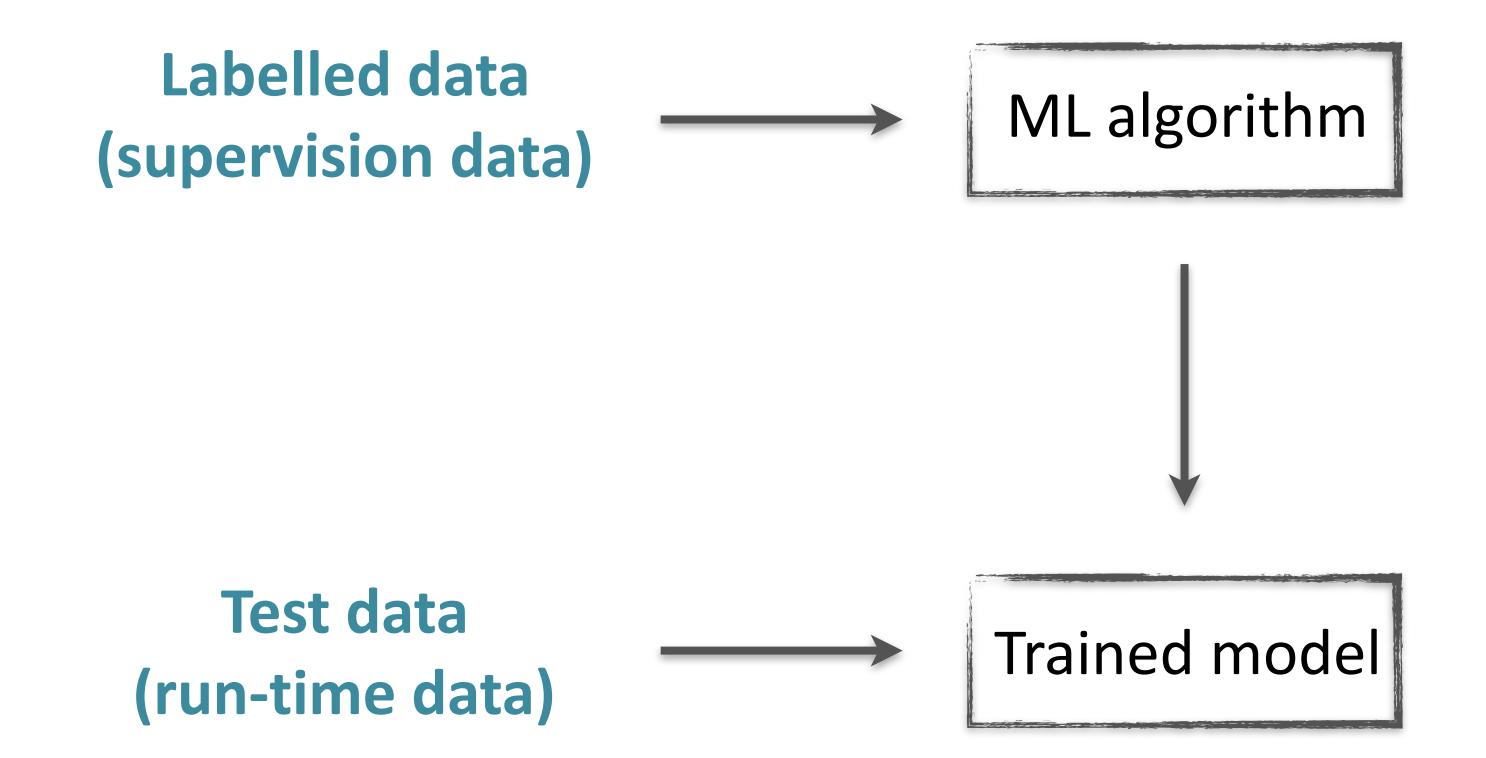
Deep Learning for CG & Geometry Processing

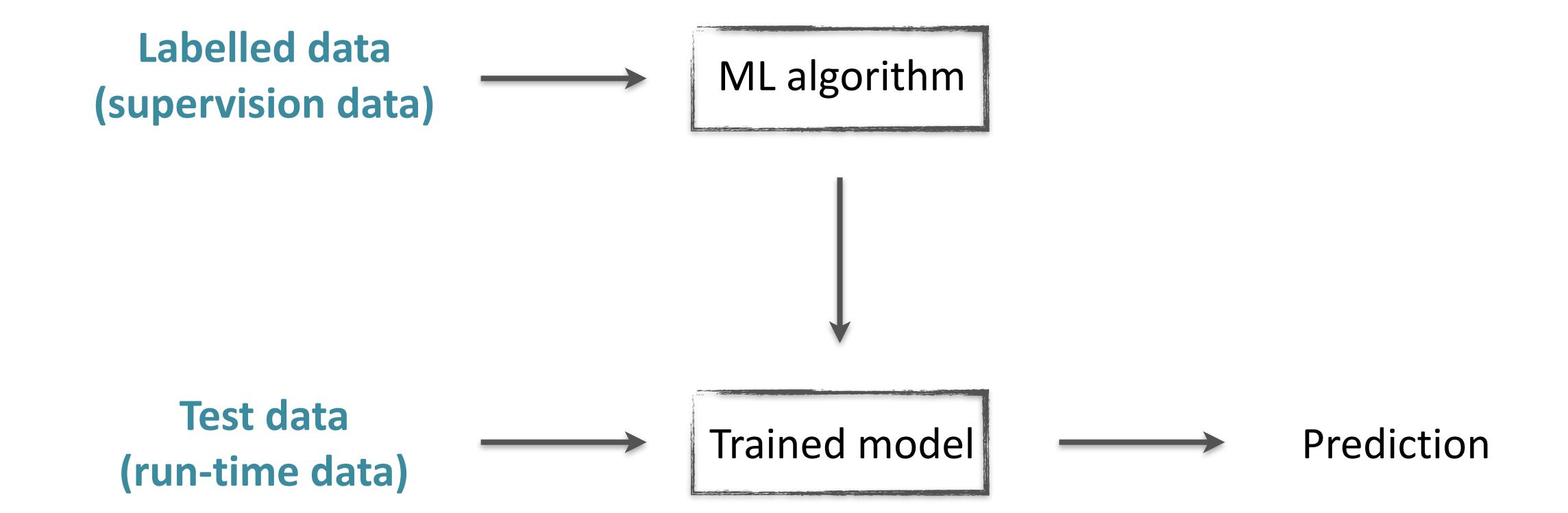
Labelled data (supervision data)

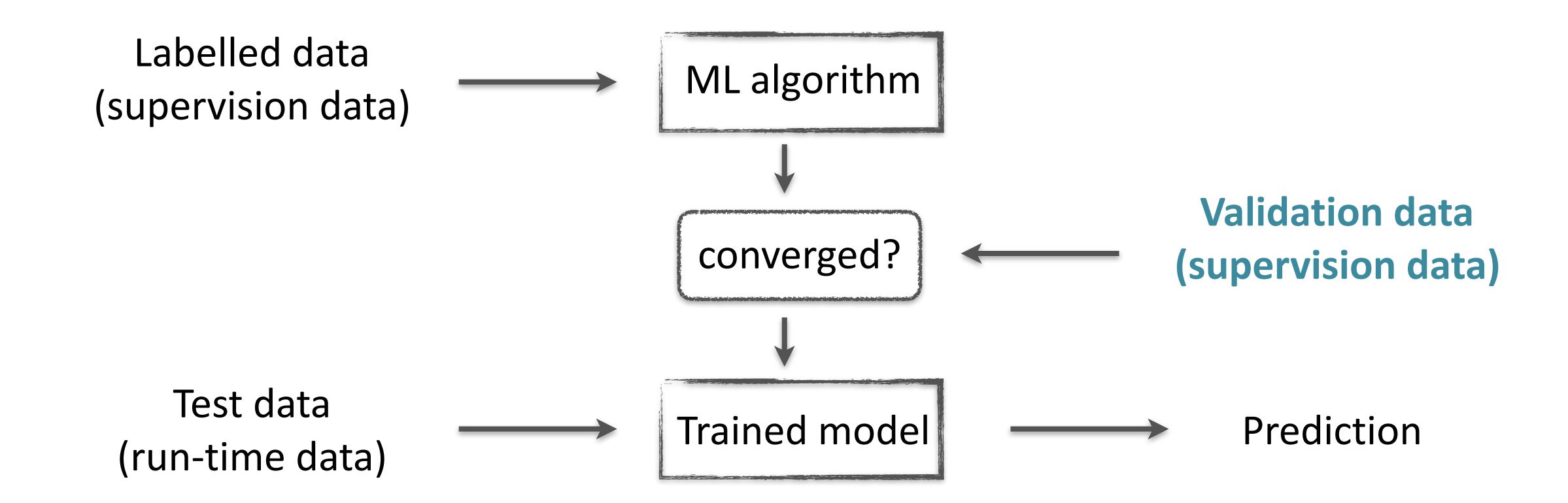
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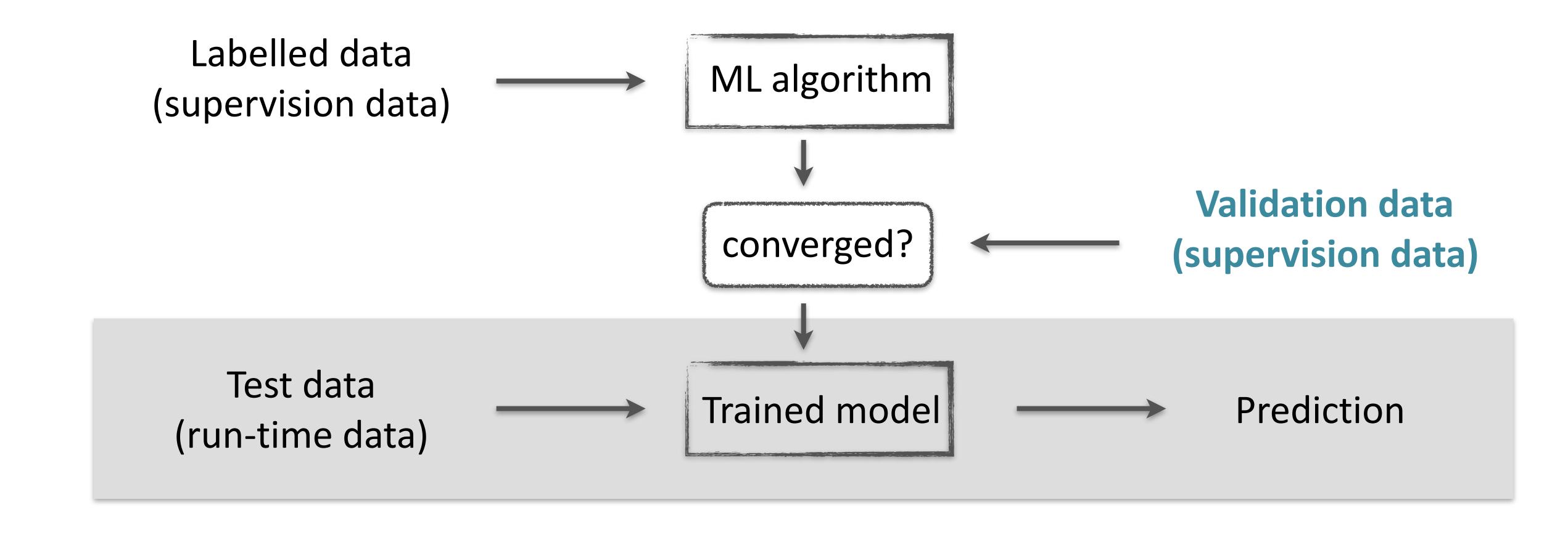
ML algorithm

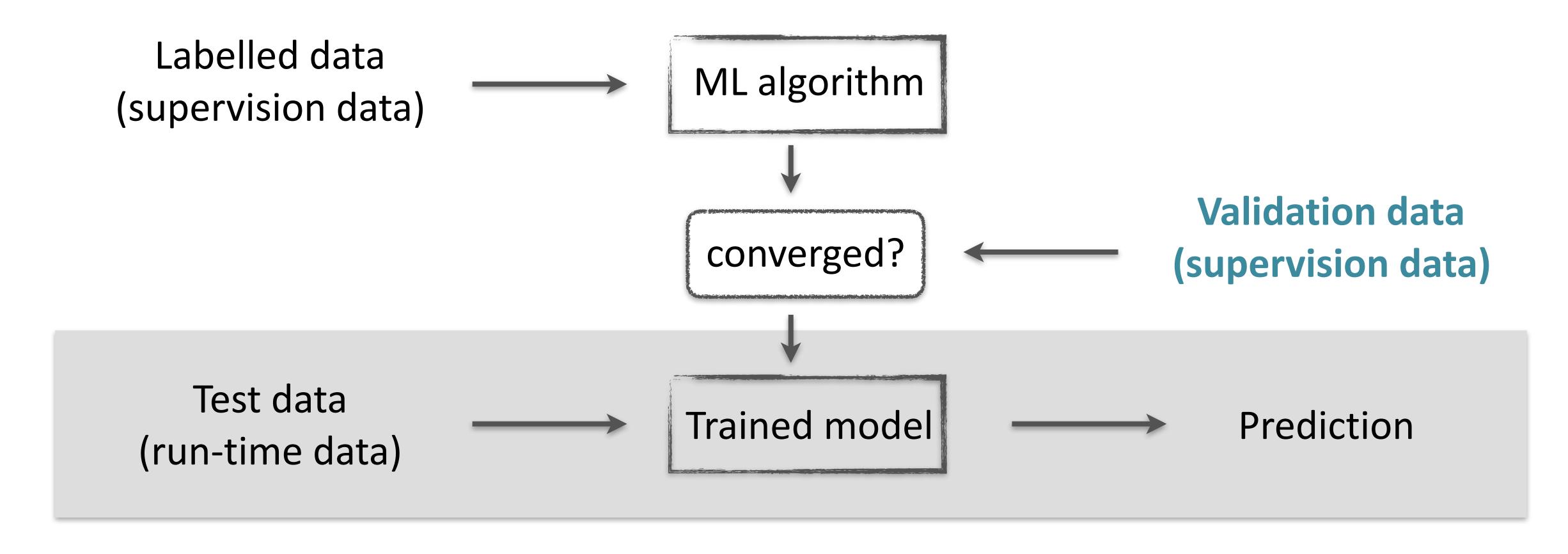
Trained model





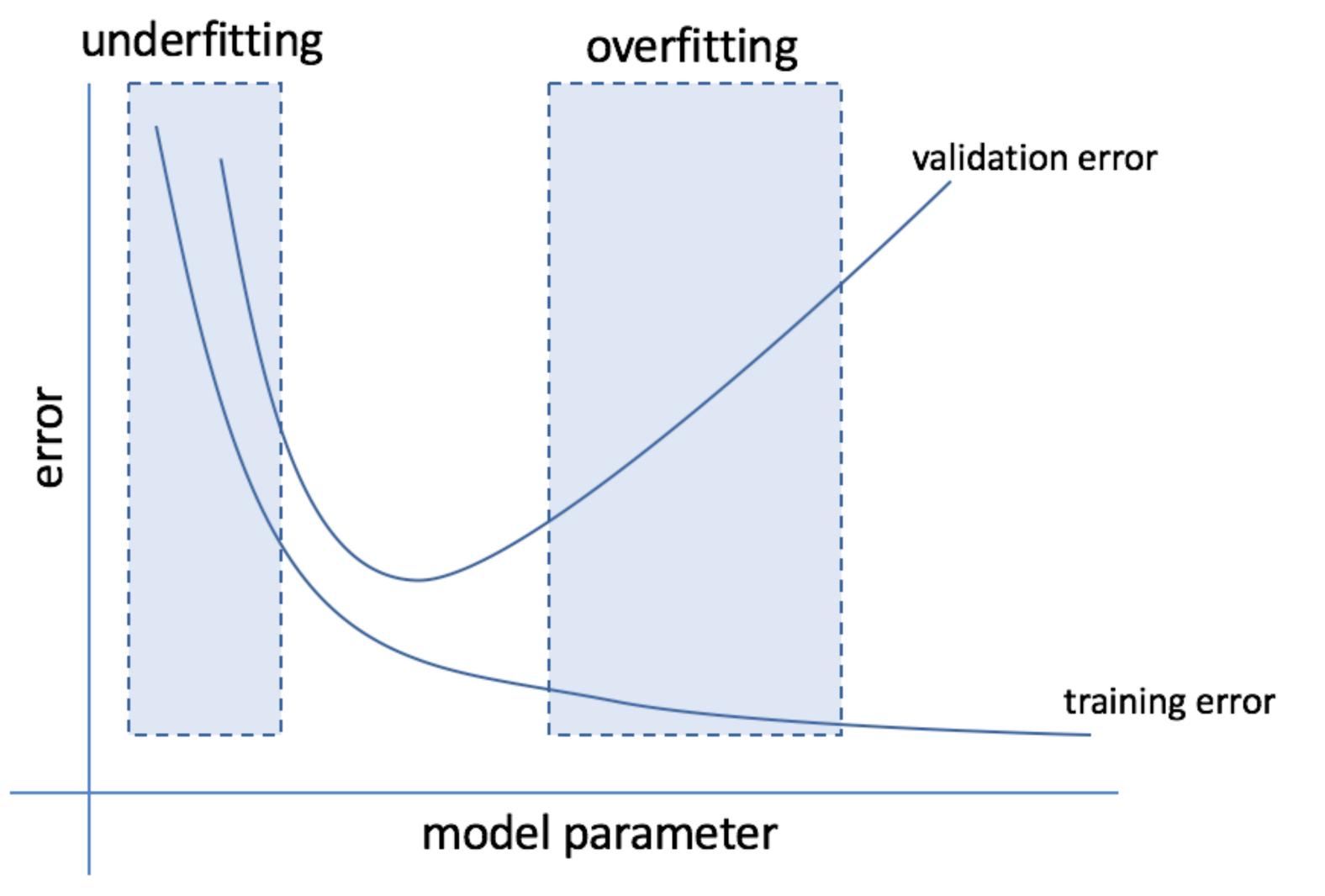




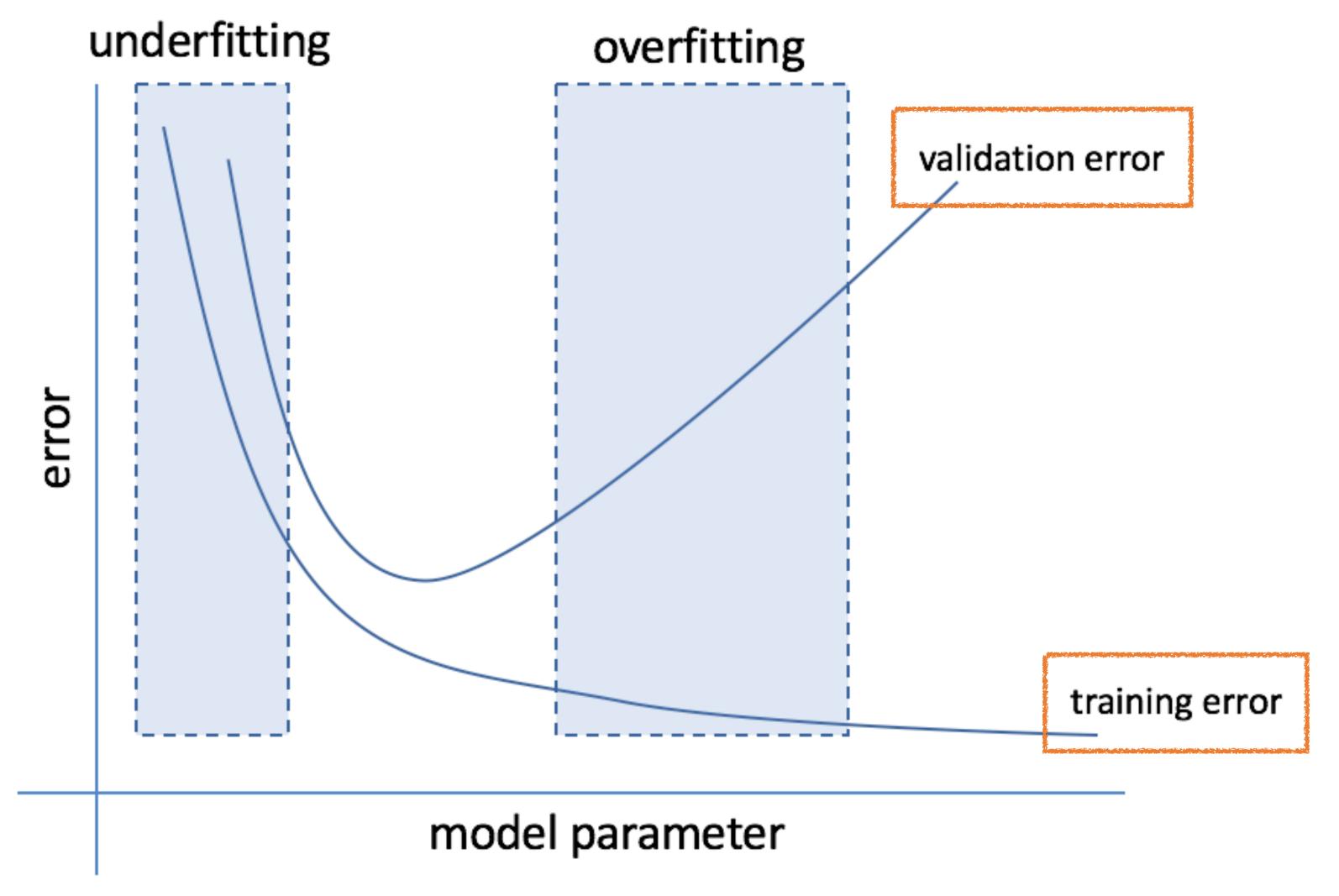


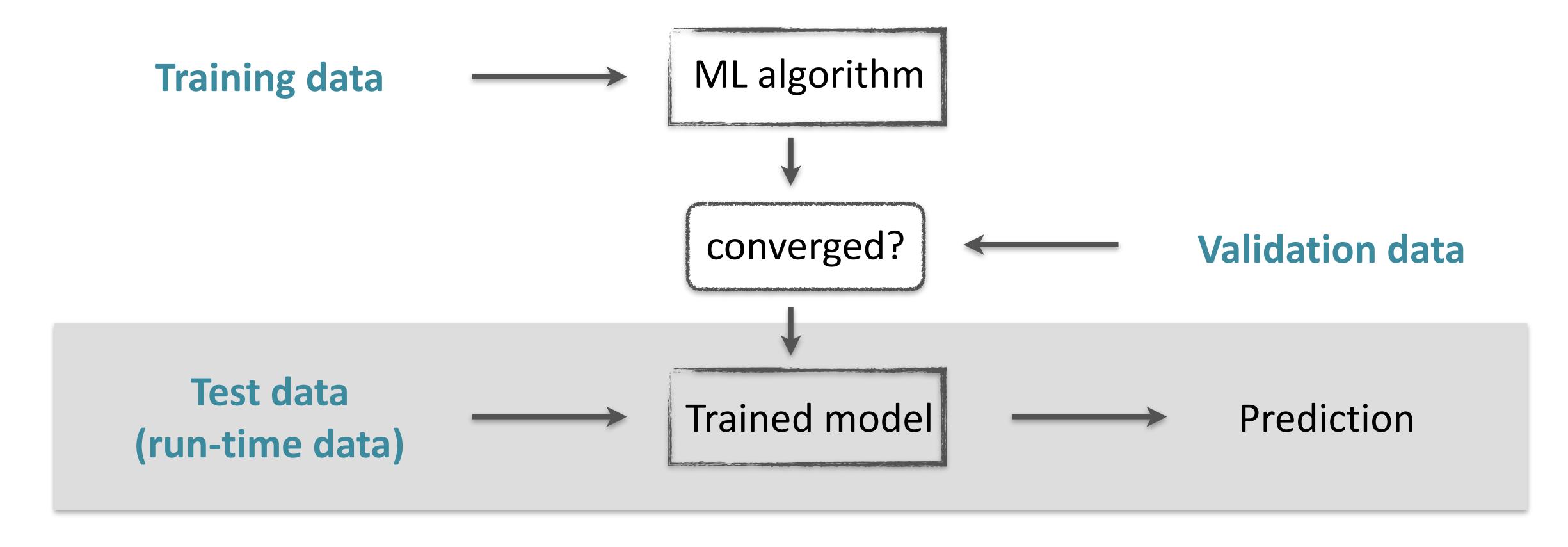
Implementation Practice: Training: 70%; Validation: 15%; Test 15%

Training versus Validation Loss/Accuracy

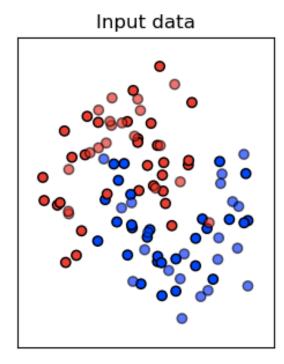


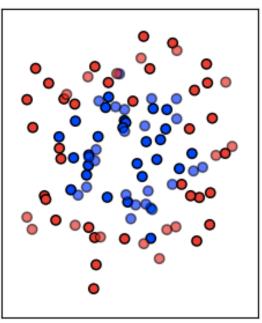
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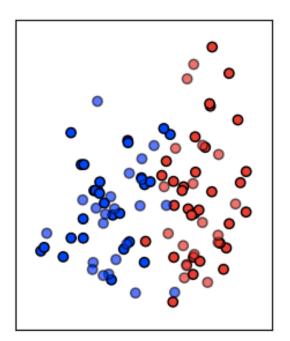


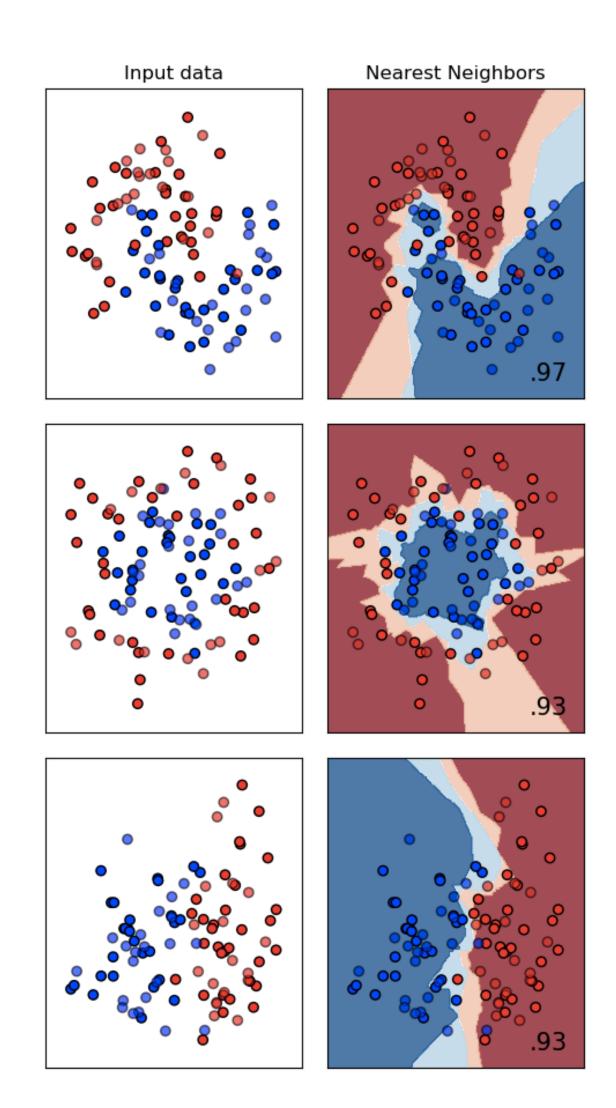


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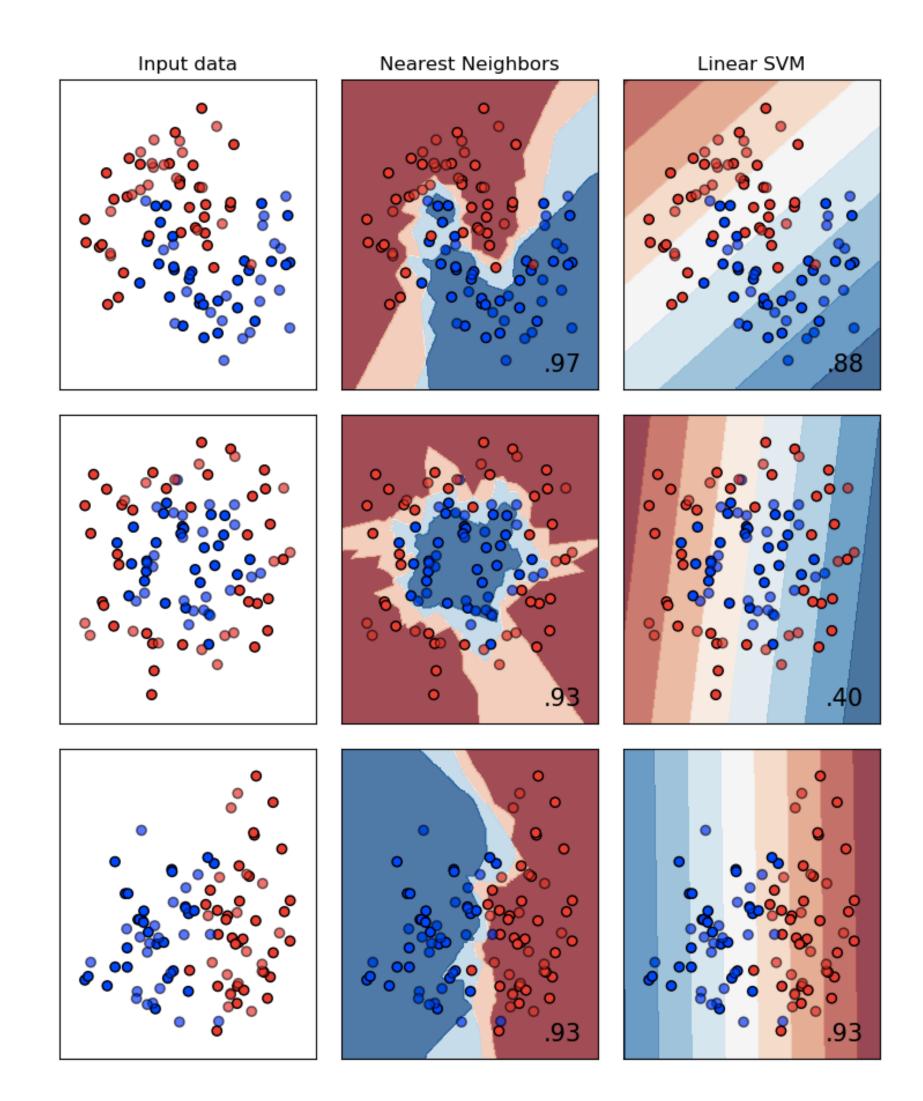




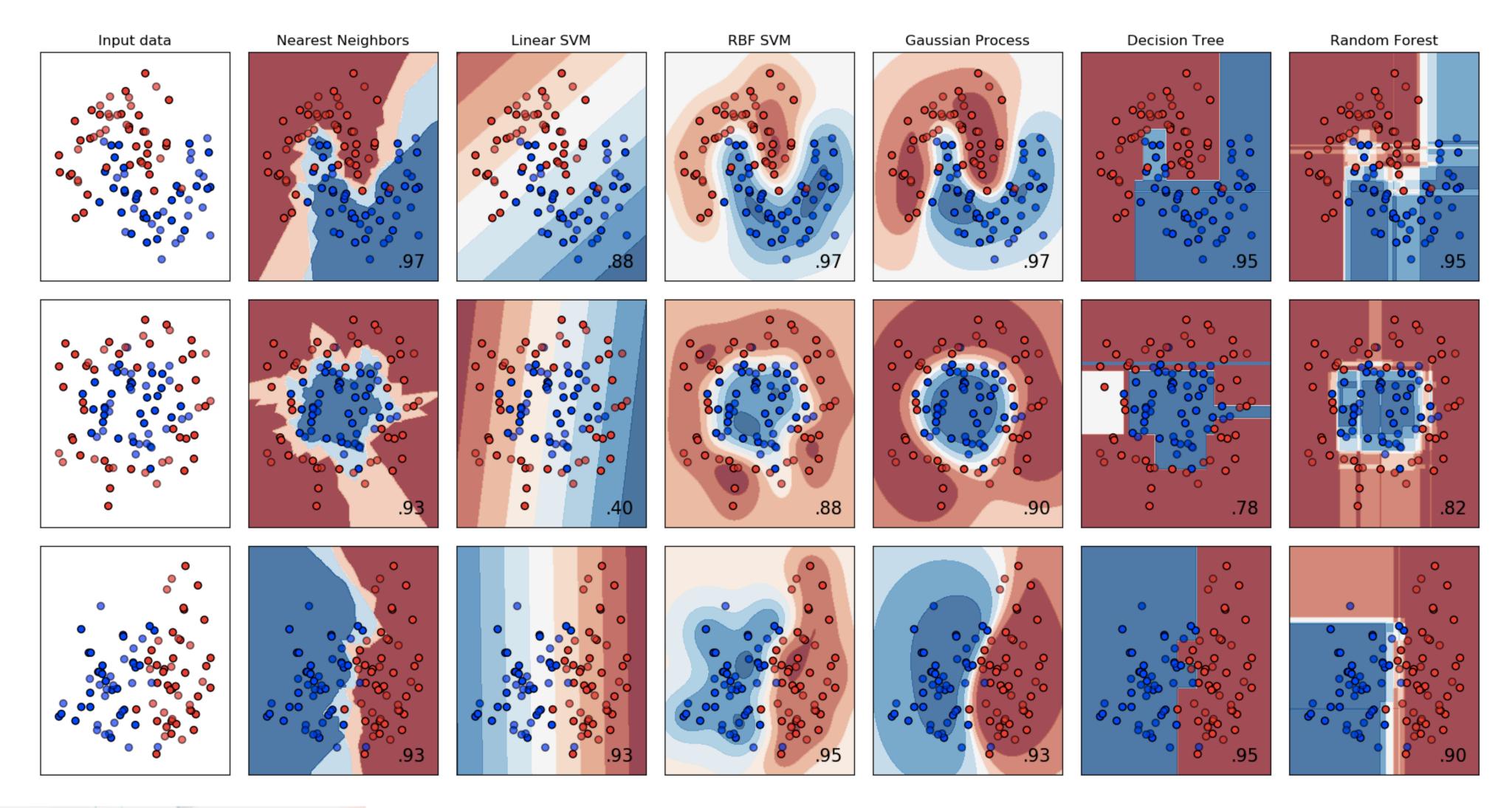


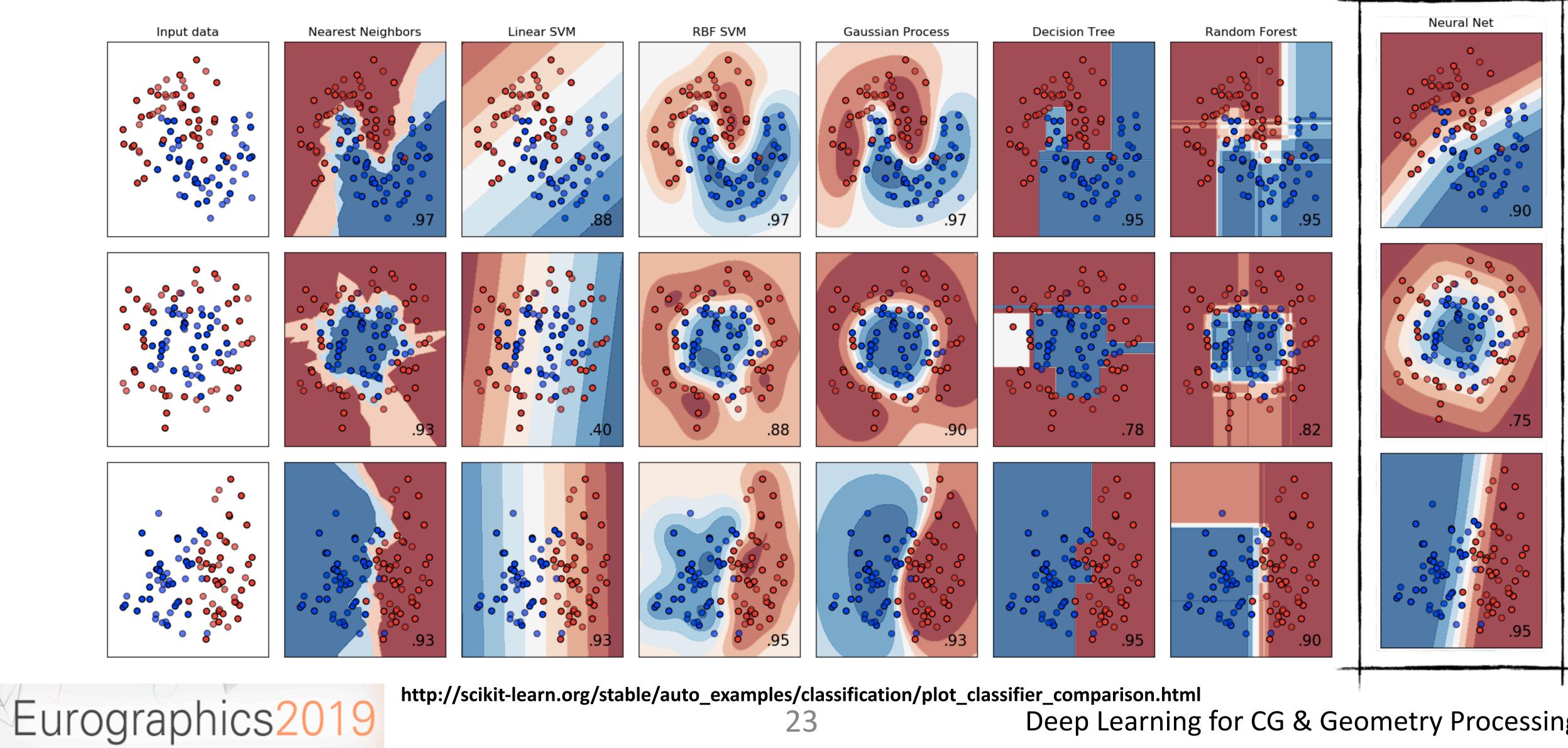








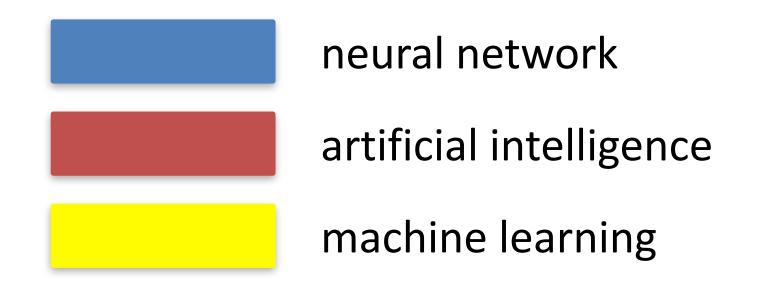


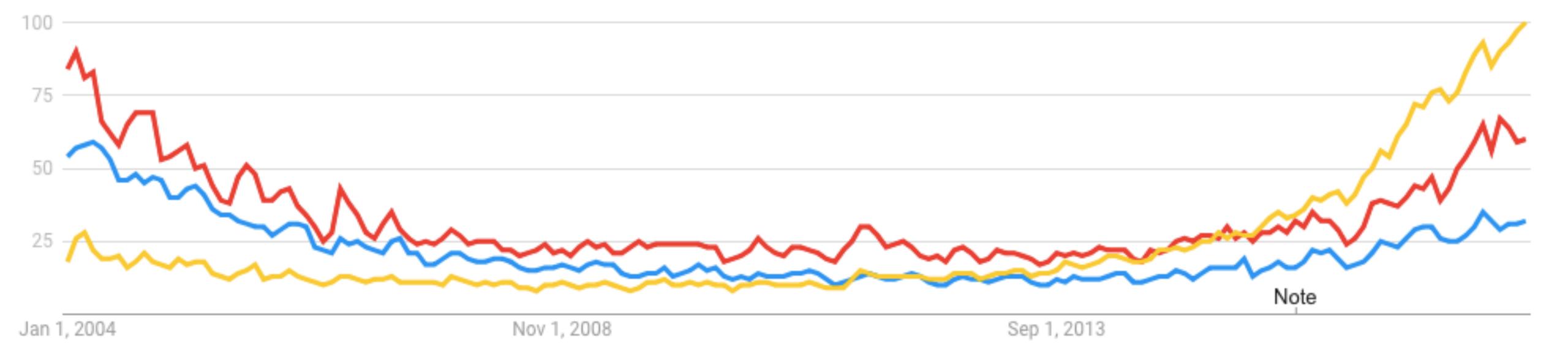


http://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/classification/plot_classifier_comparison.html

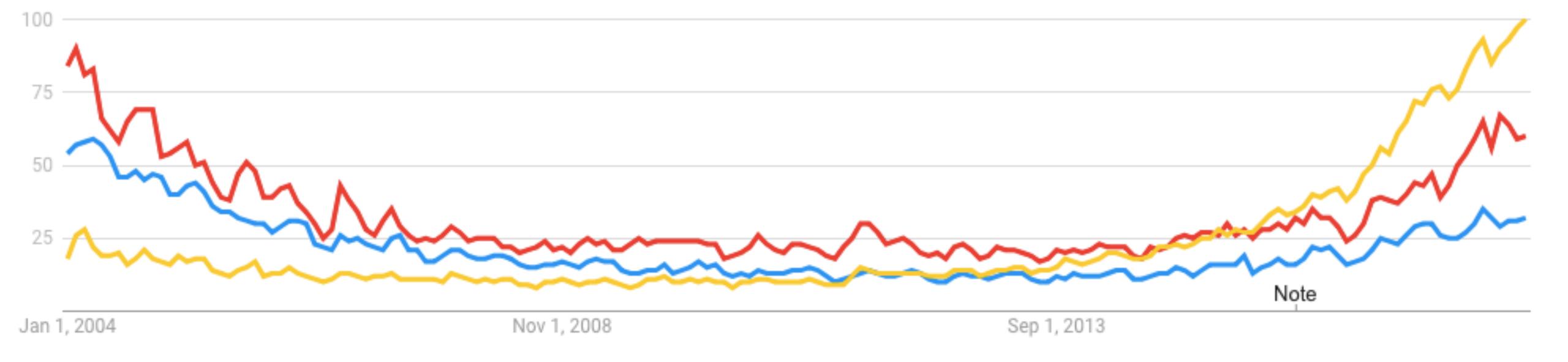
Rise of Learning

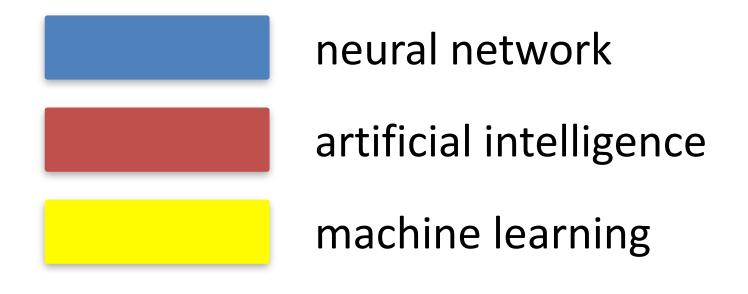
- 1958: Perceptron
- 1974: Backpropagation
- 1981: Hubel & Wiesel wins Nobel prize for 'visual system'
- 1990s: SVM era
- 1998: CNN used for handwriting analysis
- 2012: AlexNet wins ImageNet

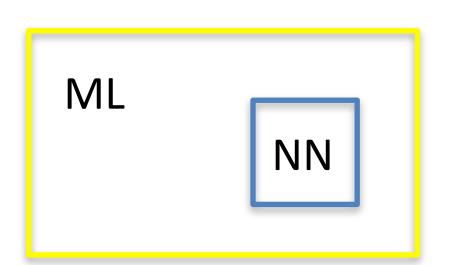


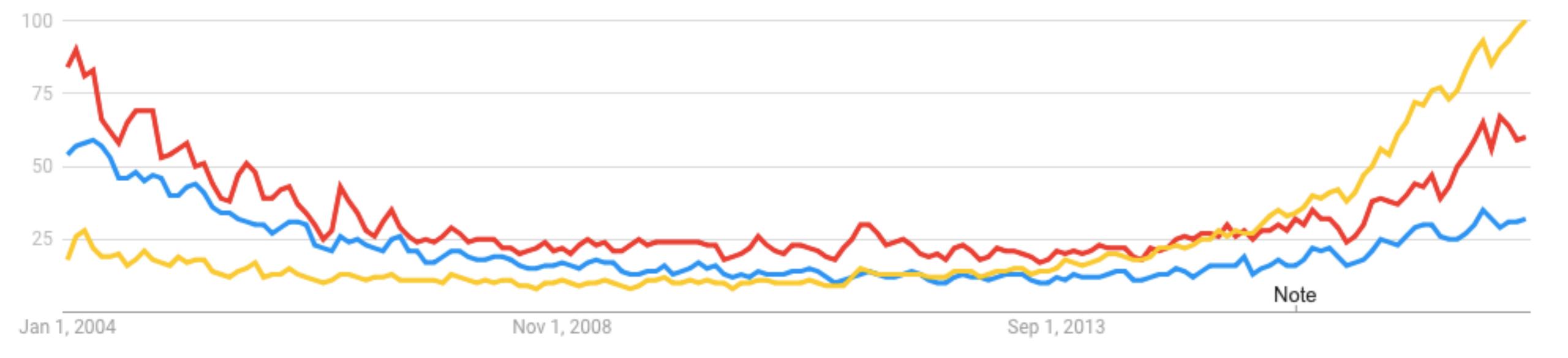


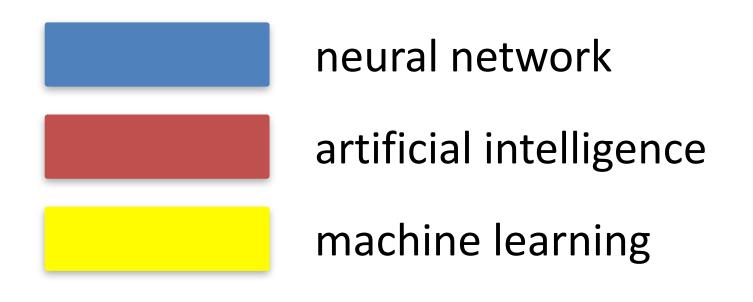


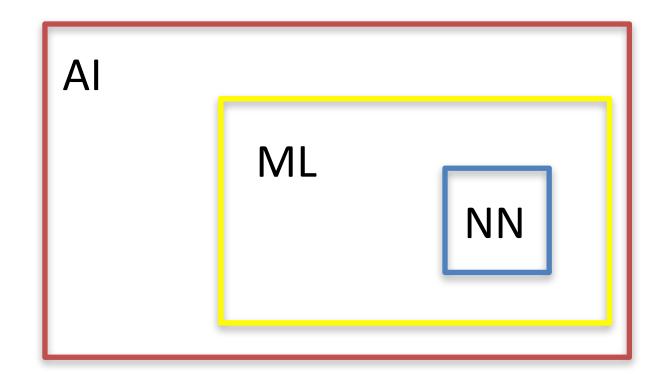


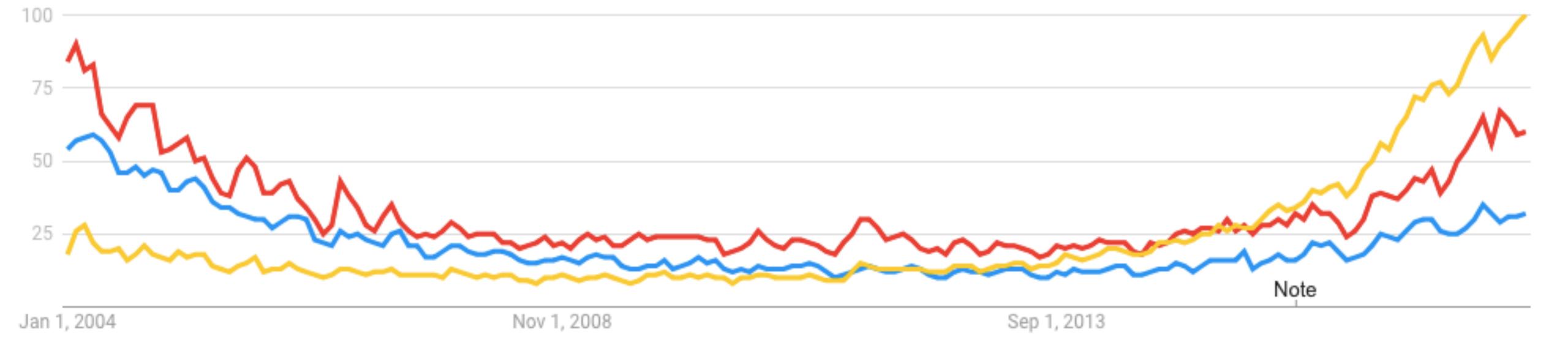










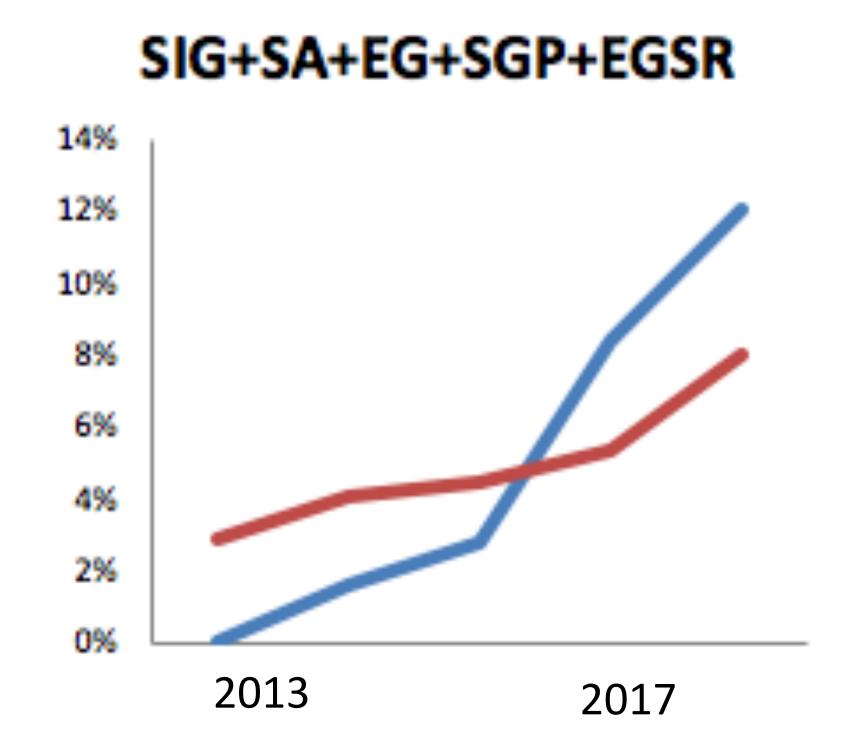


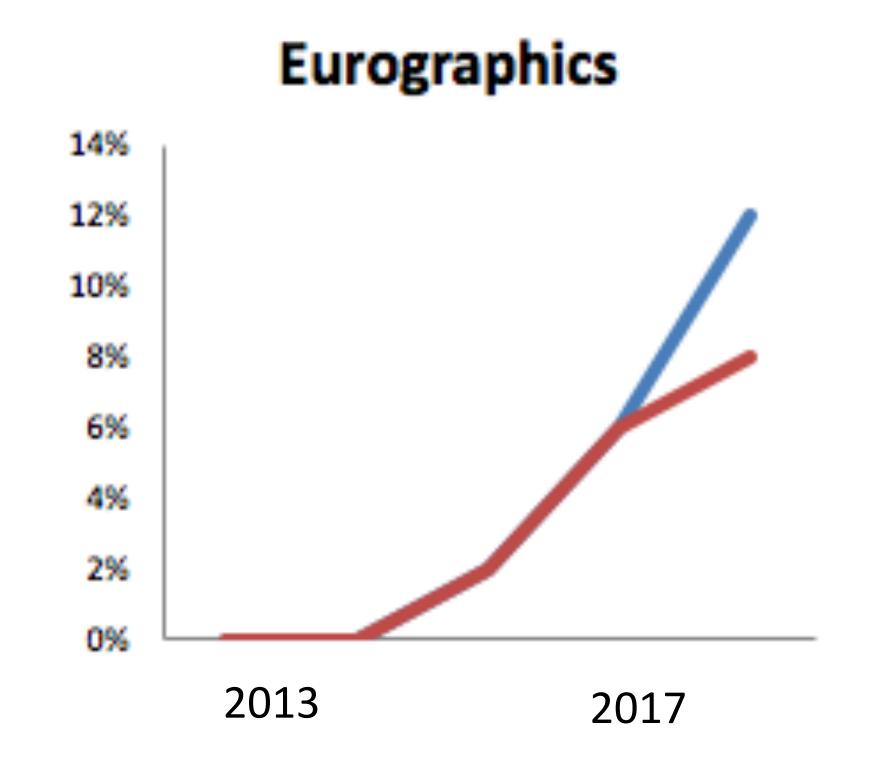
Rise of Machine Learning (in Graphics)



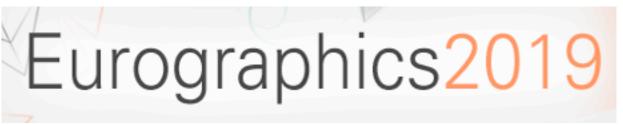
machine learning

neural network





What is Special about CG?



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1. Image Processing (image translation tasks)

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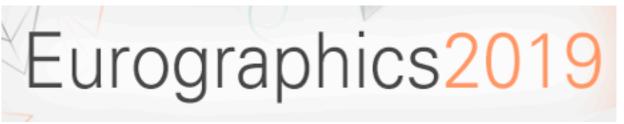
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What is Special about CG?

- 1. Image Processing (image translation tasks)
- 2. Many sources of input data model building (e.g., images, scanners, motion capture)
- 3. Many sources of synthetic data can serve as supervision data (e.g., rendering, animation)
- 4. Many problems in generative models



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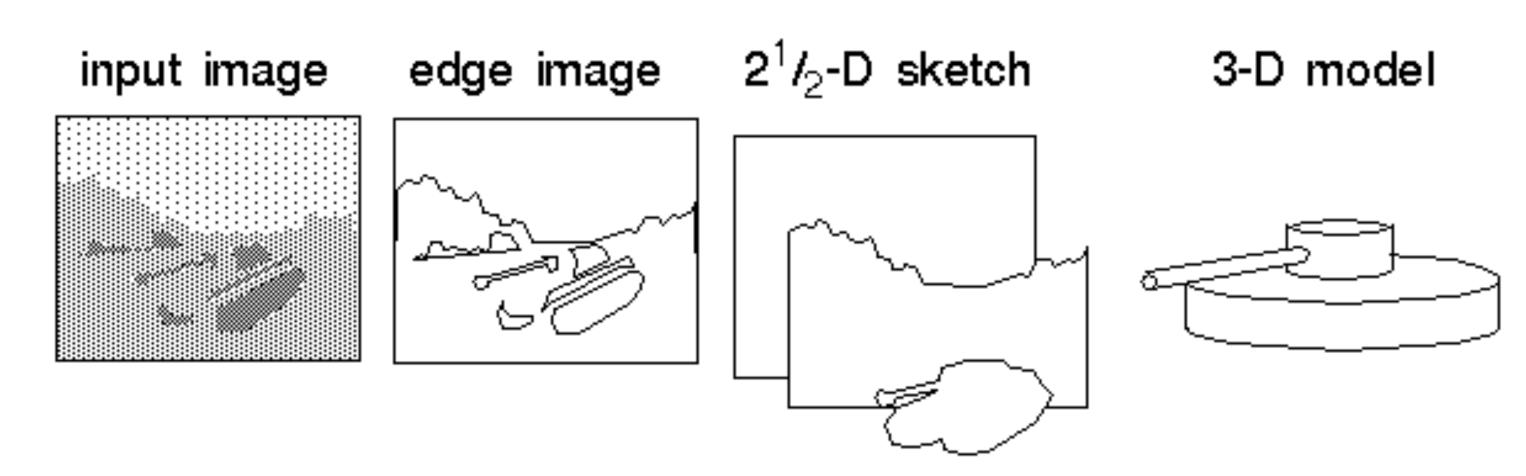
- 1. Representation: How is the data organised and structured?
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- 3. User control: End-to-end or in small steps?
- 4. Loss functions: Hand-crafted or learned from data?

End-to-end: Learned Features



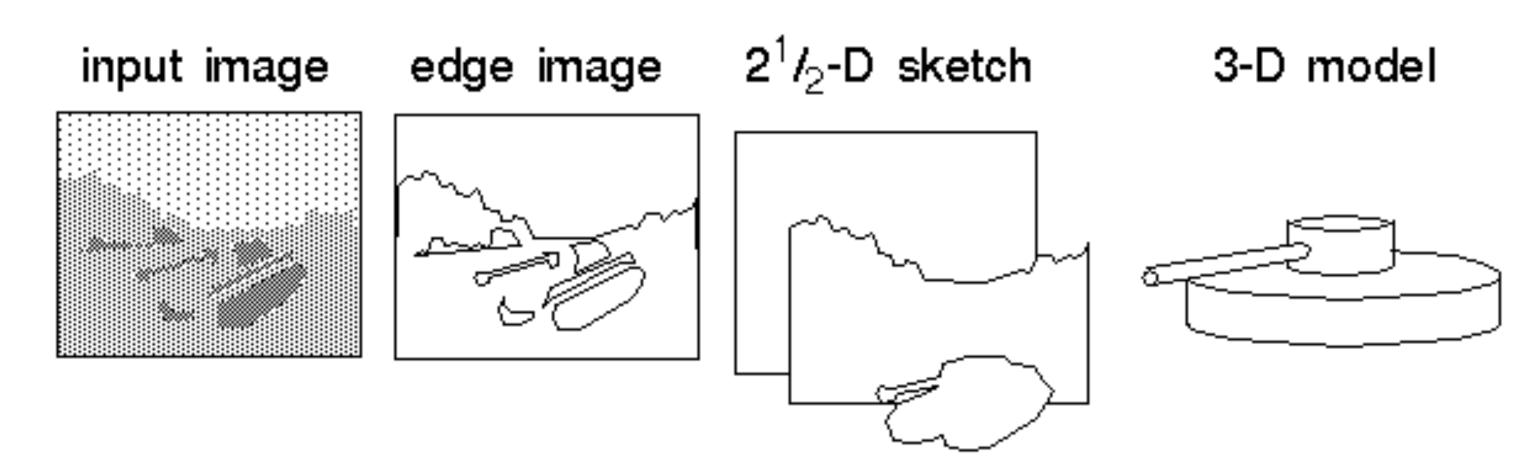
End-to-end: Learned Features

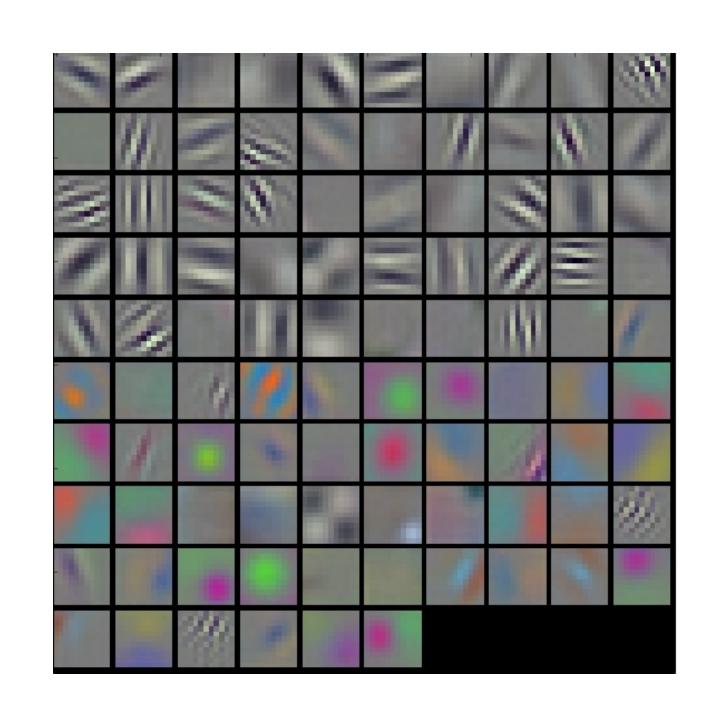
- Old days
 - Handcrafted feature extraction, e.g., edges or corners (hand-crafted)
 - Mostly with linear models (PCA, etc.)

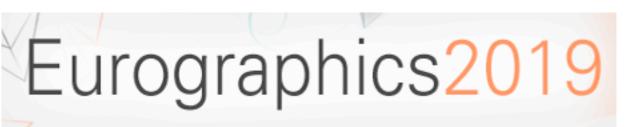


End-to-end: Learned Features

- Old days
 - Handcrafted feature extraction, e.g., edges or corners (hand-crafted)
 - Mostly with linear models (PCA, etc.)
- Now
 - End-to-end
 - Move away from hand-crafted representations







- Old days
 - Evaluation came after
 - It was a bit optional
 - You might still have a good algorithm without a good way of quantifying it
 - Evaluation helped publishing

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- Now
 - It is essential and build-in
 - If the loss is not good, the result is not good
 - (Extensive) Evaluation happens automatically
- While still much is left to do, this makes graphics much more reproducible

End-to-end: Real/Generated Data



Deep Learning for CG & Geometry Processing

End-to-end: Real/Generated Data

- Old days
 - Test with some toy examples
 - Deploy on real stuff
 - Maybe collect some performance data later



Deep Learning for CG & Geometry Processing

End-to-end: Real/Generated Data

Old days

- Test with some toy examples
- Deploy on real stuff
- Maybe collect some performance data later

Now

- Test and deploy need to be as identical (in distribution)
- Need to collect data first
- No two steps



Deep Learning for CG & Geometry Processing

Examples in Graphics

Geometry

Image manipulation

Animation

Rendering

Examples in Graphics

Geometry

Colorization

Sketch simplification

Image

manipulation

BRDF estimation

Real-time rendering

Rendering

Procedural modelling

Mesh segmentation

Learning deformations

Animation

Boxification Fluid

Animation

Denoising

Facial animation

PCD processing

Eurographics2019

Beep Learning for CG & Geometry Processing

Examples in Graphics



Sketch simplification



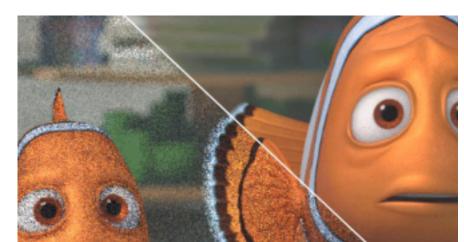
Real-time rendering



Colorization



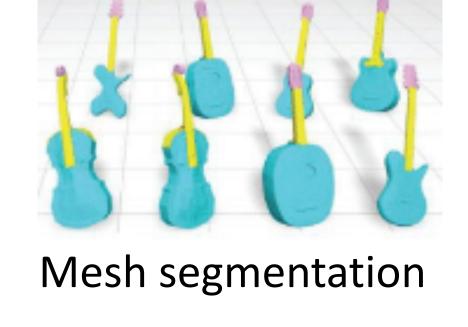
BRDF estimation



Denoising

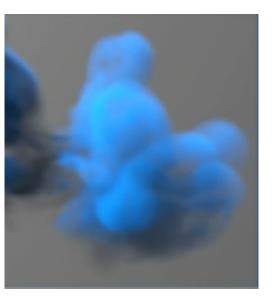


Procedural modelling

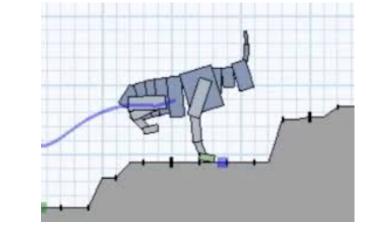




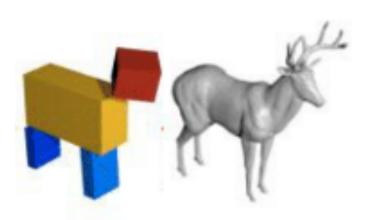
Learning deformations



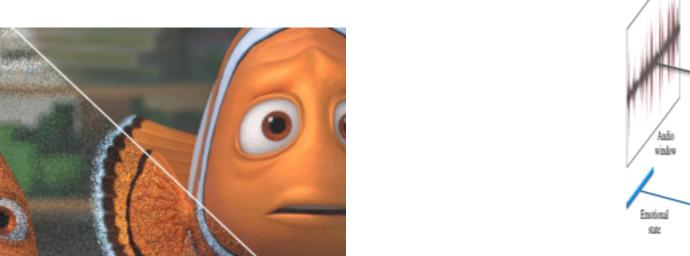
Fluid



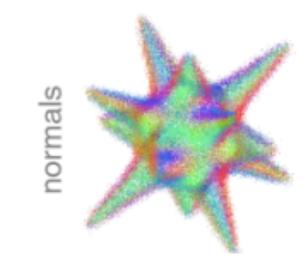
Animation



Boxification

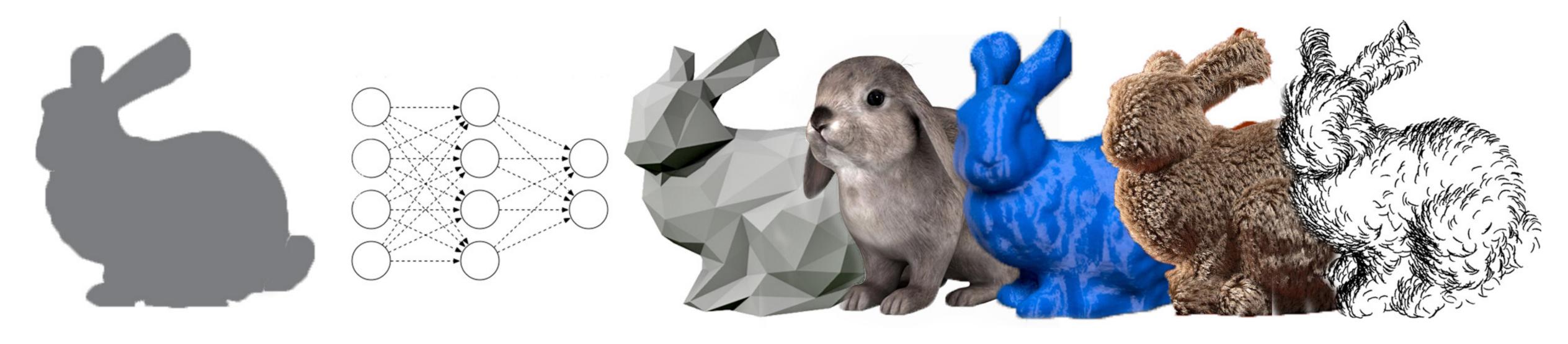


Facial animation



PCD processing

Course Information (slides/code/comments)



http://geometry.cs.ucl.ac.uk/dl_for_CG/

