

# Global Non-Rigid Alignment Benedict J. Brown Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

# **3-D Scanning Pipeline**

# Acquisition

Scanners acquire data from a single viewpoint



# **3-D Scanning Pipeline**

- Acquisition
- Alignment



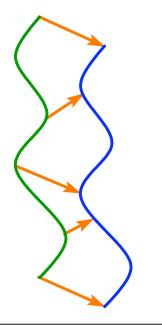
# **3-D Scanning Pipeline**

- Acquisition
- Alignment
- Merging



# **Iterative Closest Points [Besl92]**

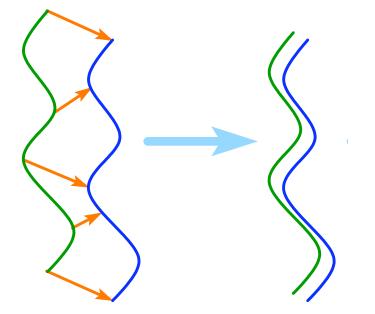
- To fit two meshes, need correspondence between points
  - Assume points correspond to **closest** points on other mesh
  - Compute best fit on a subset of all points



## **Iterative Closest Points [Besl92]**

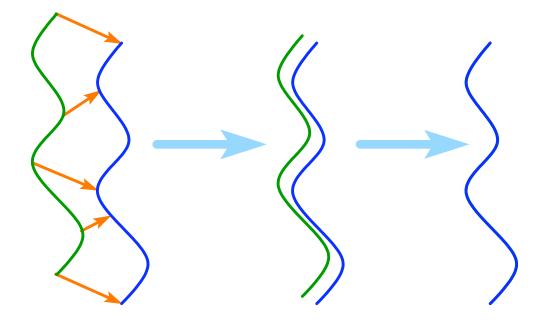
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  - Compute best fit on a subset of all points
- If starting point was good, result should be better
  - Iterate until fit converges to minimum error



# **Range Scanning: Calibration Error**



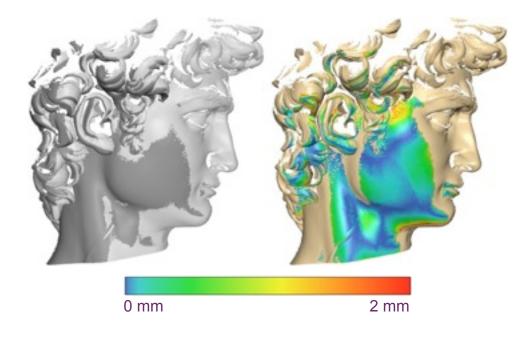
[Levoy00] Courtesy Paul Debevec

# **Range Scanning: Calibration Error**



[Levoy00]

Courtesy Paul Debevec



# **Range Scanning: Calibration Error**

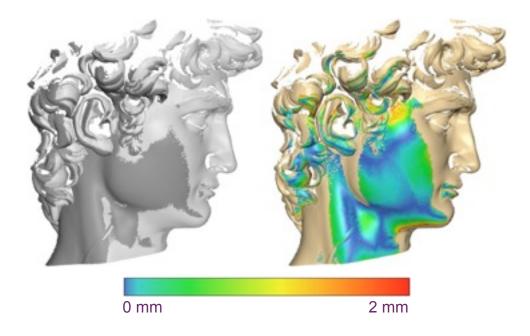


[Levoy00]

Courtesy Paul Debevec

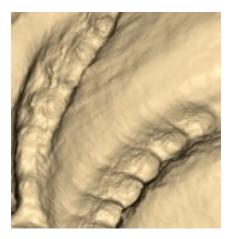
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Mechanical Distortion



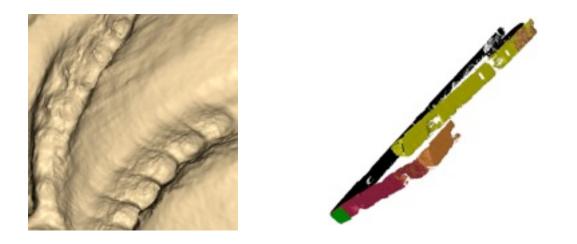
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Prevent artifacts in merging



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- Distribute error evenly



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- Preserve detail without introducing new warp

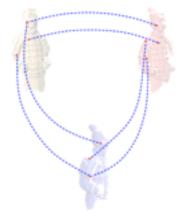


#### We desire an algorithm that will:

- Prevent artifacts in merging
- Distribute error evenly
- Preserve detail without introducing new warp
- Be practical, efficient, and parallelizable for large datasets

#### David's head comprises 1400 scans and 230 million vertices





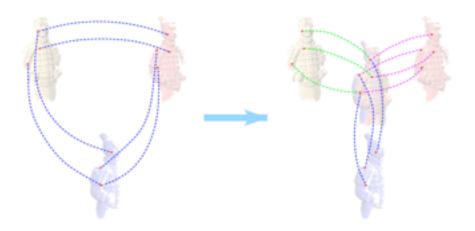
Pairwise Correspondences



Pairwise Correspondences

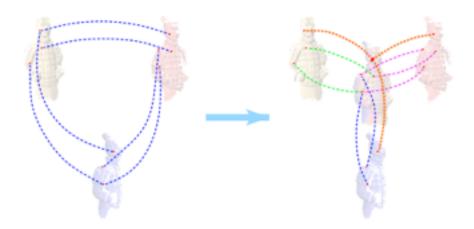


Pairwise Correspondences



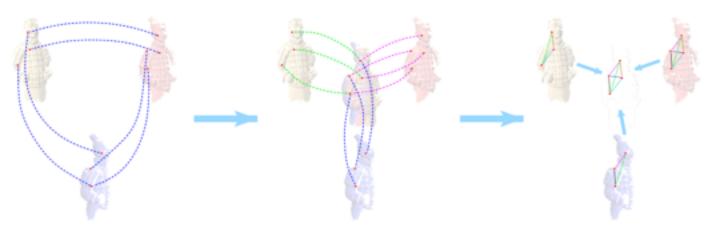
Pairwise Correspondences

Global Feature Positioning



Pairwise Correspondences

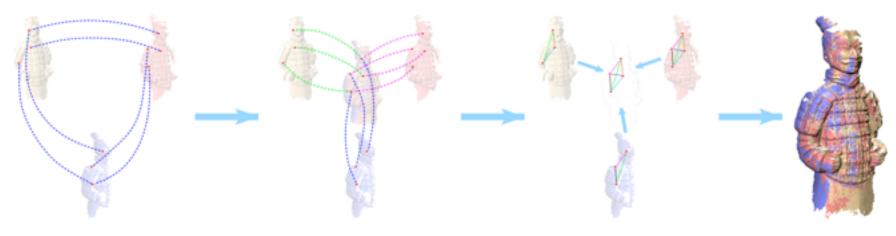
Global Feature Positioning



Pairwise Correspondences

Global Feature Positioning

**Optimize Global Positions** 

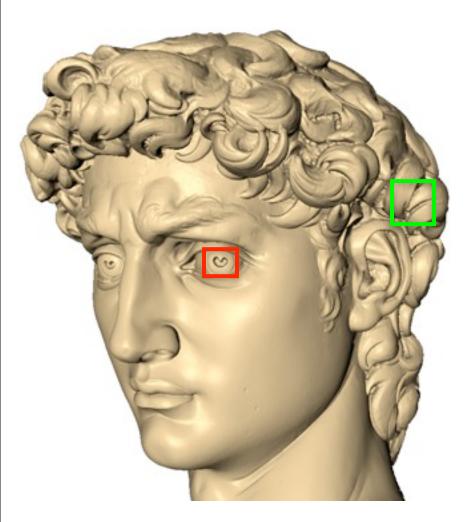


Pairwise Correspondences

Global Feature Positioning

Optimize Global Positions

Warp Scans



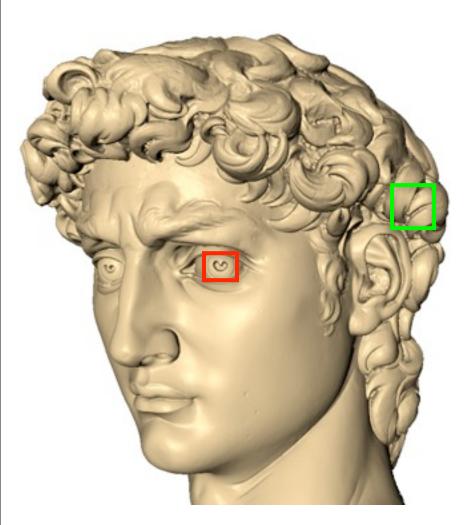
- 1400 range scans
- 230 million points

#### Correspondences

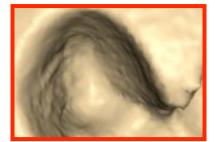
- 78 hours CPU time
  - 1.5 hours wall time

**Positioning and Alignment** 

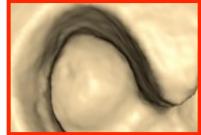
30 minutes CPU time

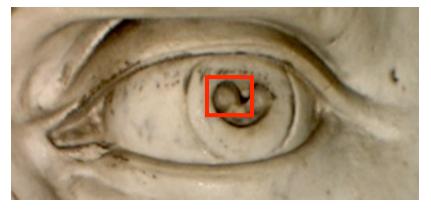


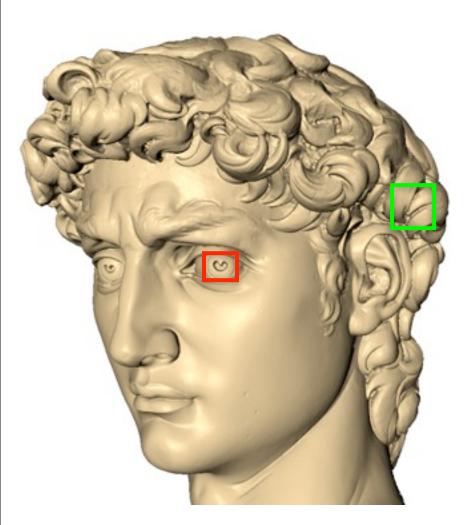
Rigid



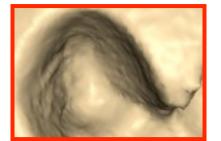
Non-Rigid



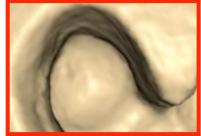


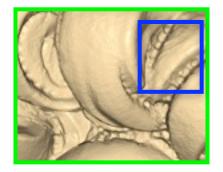


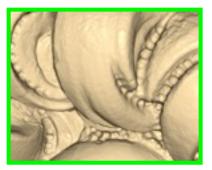
Rigid



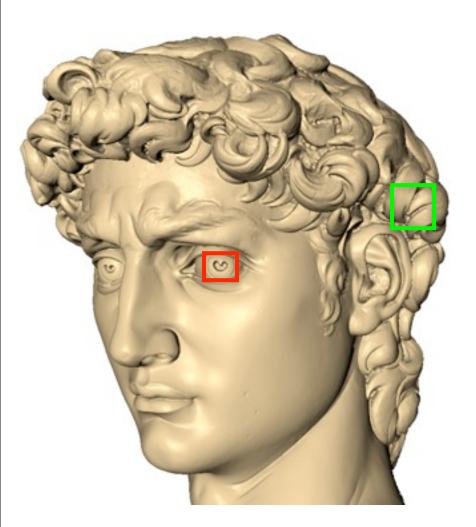
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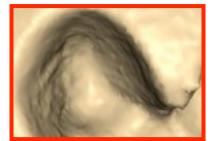




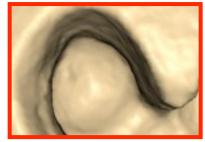


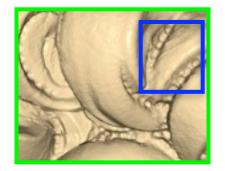


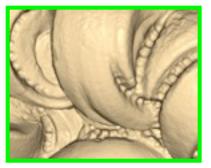
Rigid

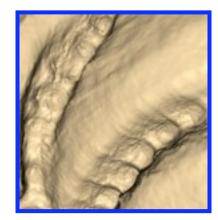


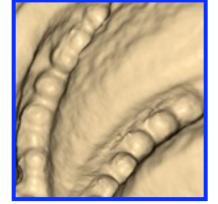
Non-Rigid







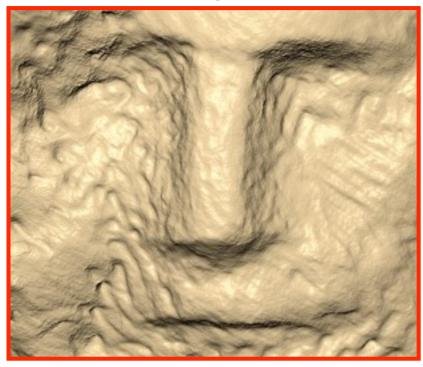




#### **Results: Awakening**



#### Rigid

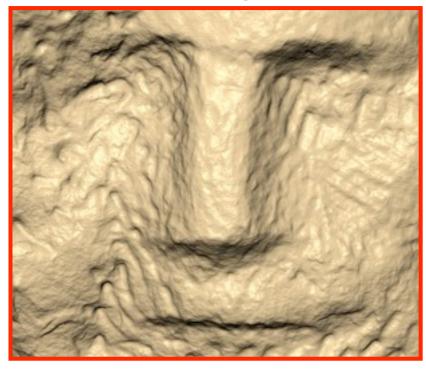


1836 scans, 390 million vertices Correspondences: 51.5 CPU hours Alignment: 1 CPU hour

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#### Non-Rigid



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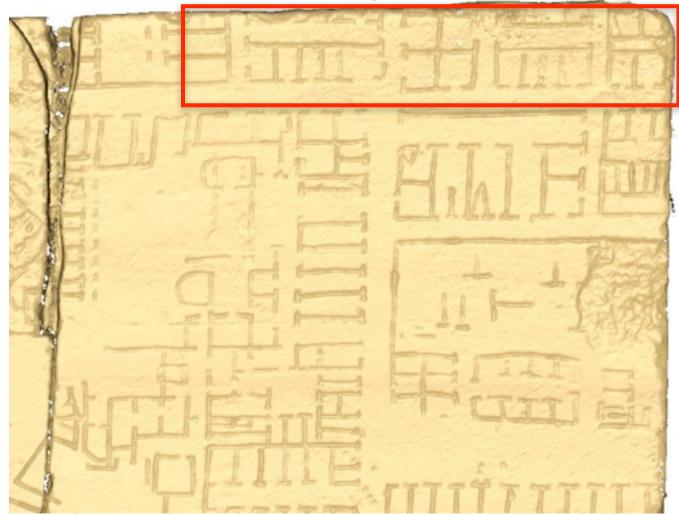


140 scans, 71 million vertices; Correspondences: 48 hours; Alignment: 27 minutes



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Non-Rigid

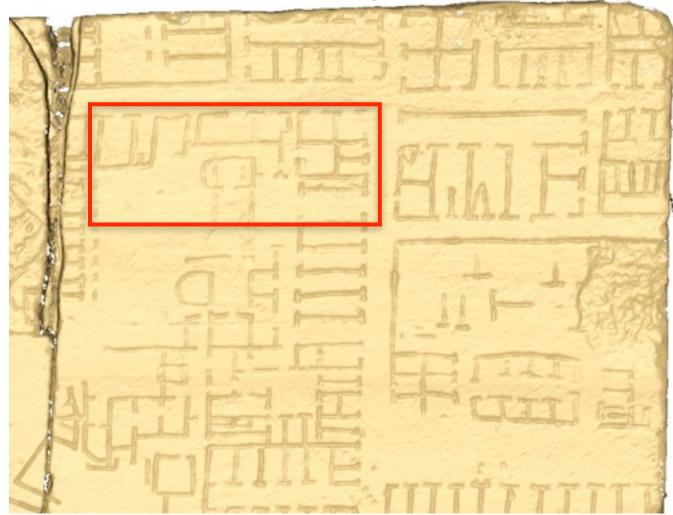


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Non-Rigid



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# Summary

- Consistently align all pairs of scans to each other
- Scalability: never more than two scans in memory
- Compensates for calibration error and slight deformations
- Supports rigid alignment too: just restrict to rigid transforms
- Code: www.cs.princeton.edu/~bjbrown