## Global Non-Rigid Alignment

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## 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 [Bes/92]

- To fit two meshes, need correspondence between points
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- Iterate until fit converges to minimum error



## Range Scanning: Calibration Error



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$\square \mathrm{mm} \quad 2 \mathrm{~mm}$

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Mechanical Distortion



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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


## Global Alignment Pipeline

Pairwise Correspondences

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Pairwise Correspondences


Global Feature Positioning

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## Results: David's Head



- 1400 range scans
- 230 million points

Correspondences

- 78 hours CPU time
- 1.5 hours wall time

Positioning and Alignment

- 30 minutes CPU time


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## 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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## Results: Forma Urbis Romae \#033

Rigid


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

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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

