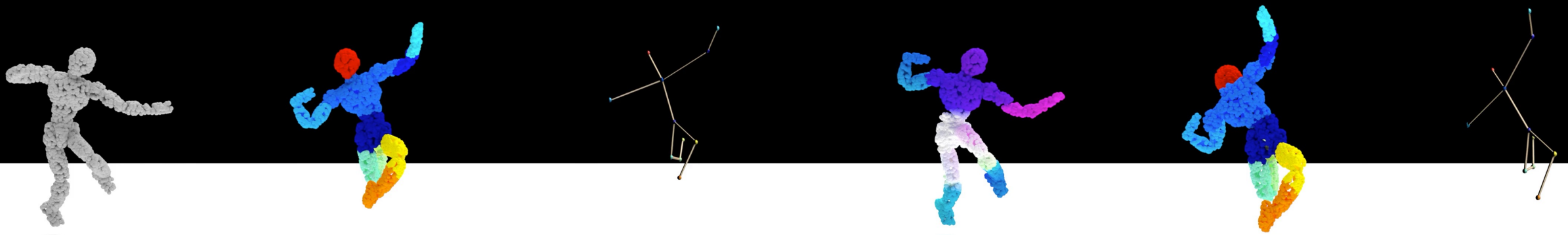


Building Rearticulable Models for Arbitrary 3D Objects from 4D Point Clouds

Shaowei Liu, Saurabh Gupta*, Shenlong Wang*

CVPR 2023



Problem setting



Input sequence



Part Seg

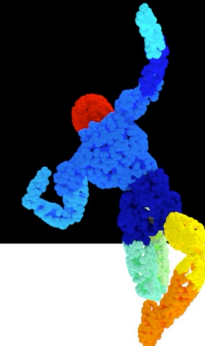


Skeleton



Motion

Output Animatable Model



Reanimation



Articulated objects

- Definition:
 - *objects composed of more than one rigid parts (links) connected by **1DOF joints** allowing rotational or translational motion*
- Joints categorized into:
 - *Revolute joint (e.g. eyeglasses)*
 - *Prismatic joint (e.g. drawer)*



Everyday articulated objects

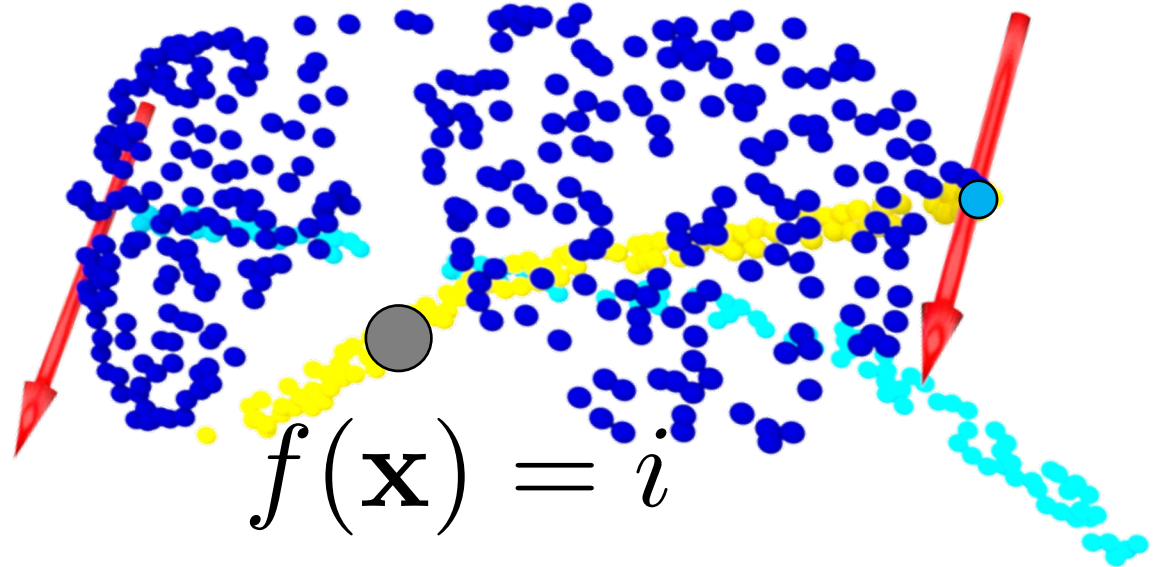
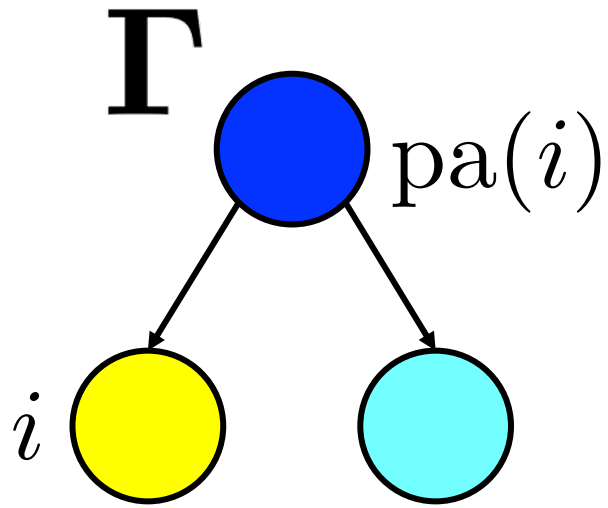
Existing solutions

- Category-specific (*e.g. human, quadrupeds*): cannot handle arbitrary parts and classes
- Category agnostic: either fixed kinematics, or do not have realistic joint constraints
- Ours: arbitrary parts / categories, realistic joint constraints, reason kinematic structure

	Arbitrary Parts	Realistic Joint Constraints	Arbitrary Kinematics
Category-specific	No	Yes	No
Ditto (CVPR 2022)	Yes	Yes	No
MultiBodySync (CVPR 2021)	Yes	No	No
WachtMove (CVPR 2022)	Yes	No	Yes
Ours	Yes	Yes	Yes

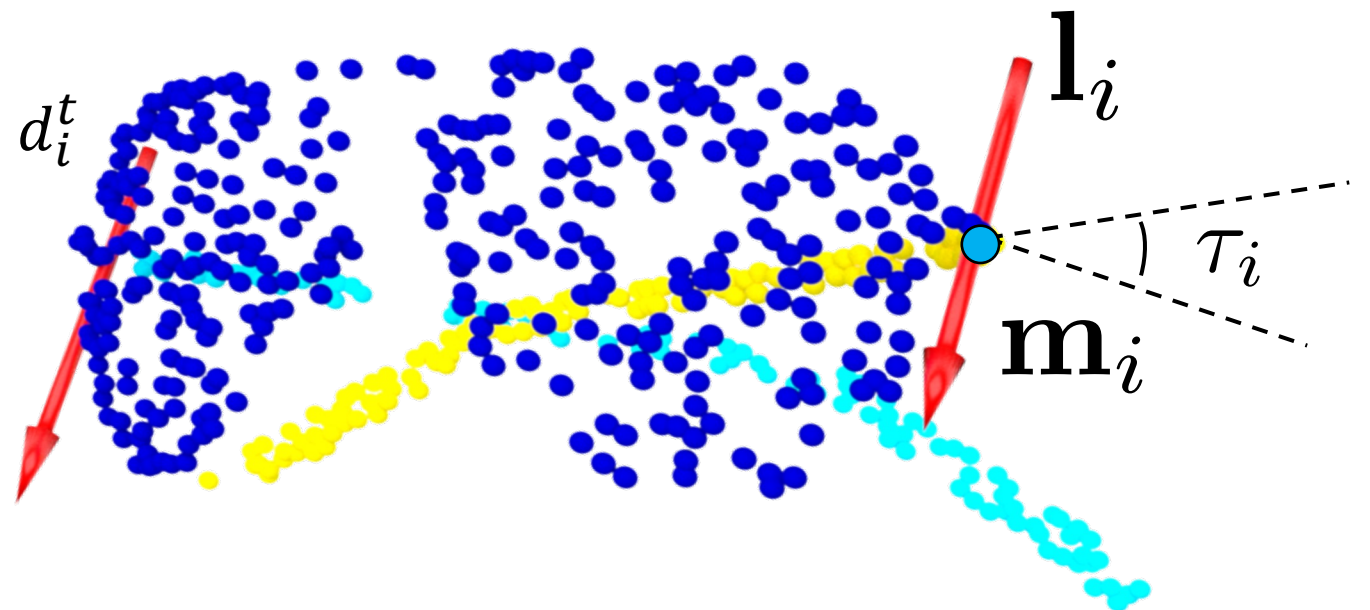
Articulation model

- Kinematic structure Γ , canonical frame part segmentation f



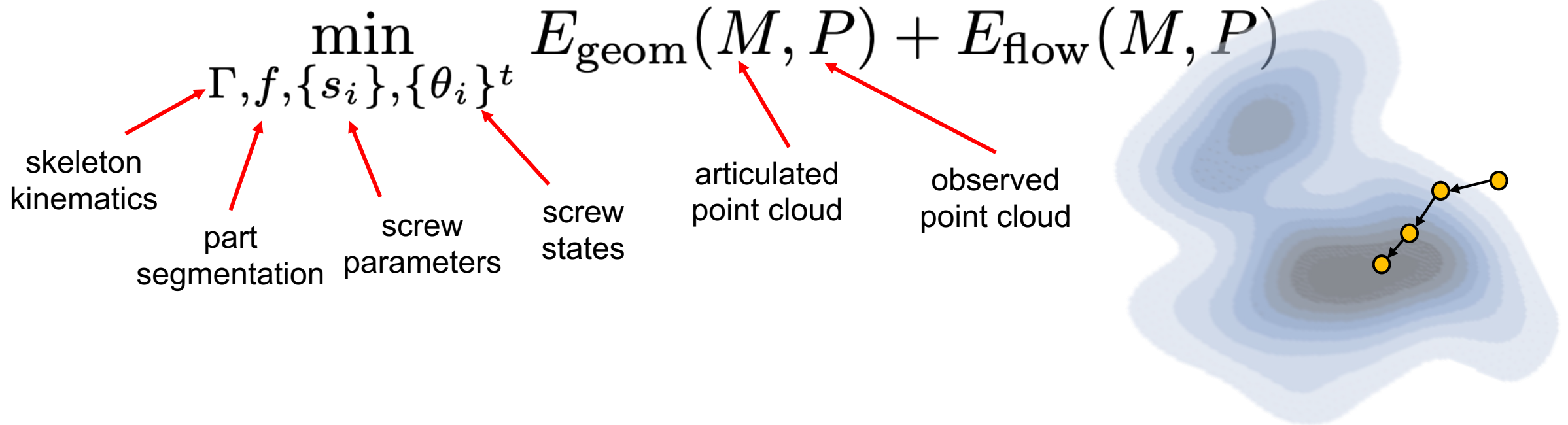
Articulation model

- Screw representation $T_i^t = T(s_i, \theta_i^t) \in SE(3)$
- Screw parameters $s_i = (l_i, m_i)$
 - joint axis l_i location m_i
- Screw states $\theta_i^t = (\tau_i^t, d_i^t)$
 - rotation angle τ_i^t translation d_i^t
 - revolute: $d_i^t = 0$
 - prismatic: $\tau_i^t = 0$



Optimization

- Analysis-by-synthesis
 - Reconstructed point cloud agree with observed point cloud
 - Model parameterized motion agree with observed 3D flow



Challenge & Solution

- Constraint optimization
 - Both discrete f and continuous $\{s_i\}, \{\theta_i^t\}$ optimization variables
 - Structured constraint Γ

$$\min_{\Gamma, f, \{s_i\}, \{\theta_i\}^t} E_{\text{geom}}(M, P) + E_{\text{flow}}(M, P)$$

- Relax-projection
 - Fitting a relaxed model without constraints
 - Projecting onto a valid solution space
 - Finetuning the model

Relaxation-Projection

- **Relaxation:** estimate each part independently

$$\min_{f, \{T_i\}^t} E_{\text{geom}}(M, P) + E_{\text{flow}}(M, P)$$

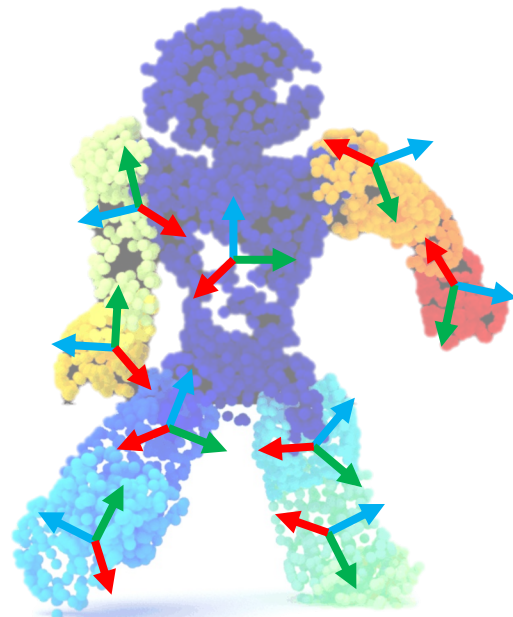
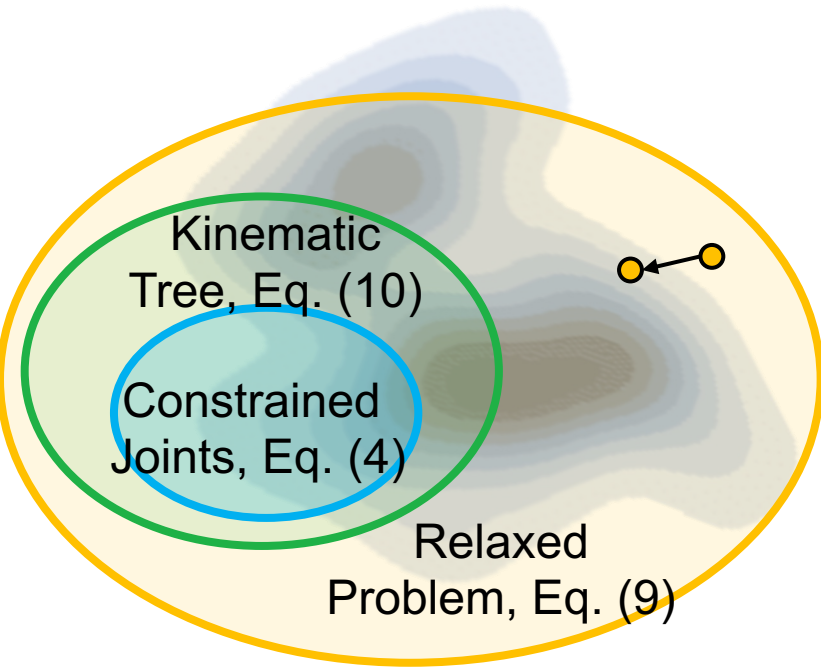
- **Projection:** project to a valid kinematic tree
 - E_{spatial} measures the spatial proximity of parent-child pair
 - $E_{1\text{-DOF}}$ measures how close the relative motion to a 1DOF

$$E_{\text{project}} = E_{\text{spatial}} + E_{1\text{-DOF}}$$

$$\min_{\Gamma, \{s_i\}, \{\theta_i\}^t} E_{\text{project}} \left((\Gamma, \{s_i\}, (\{\theta_i\}^t)), \{\hat{T}_i\}^t \right)$$

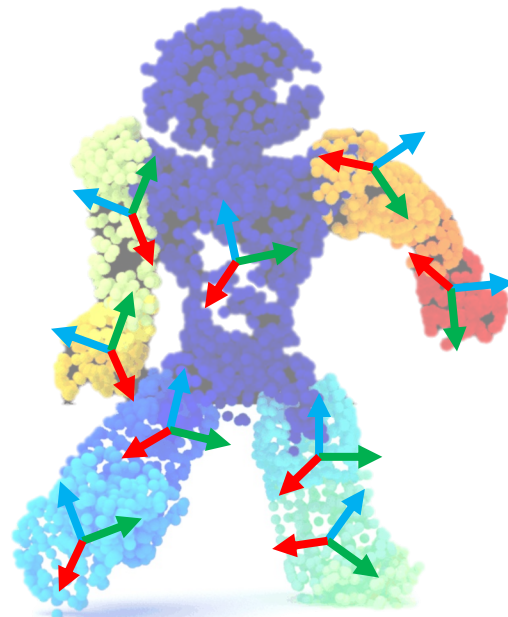
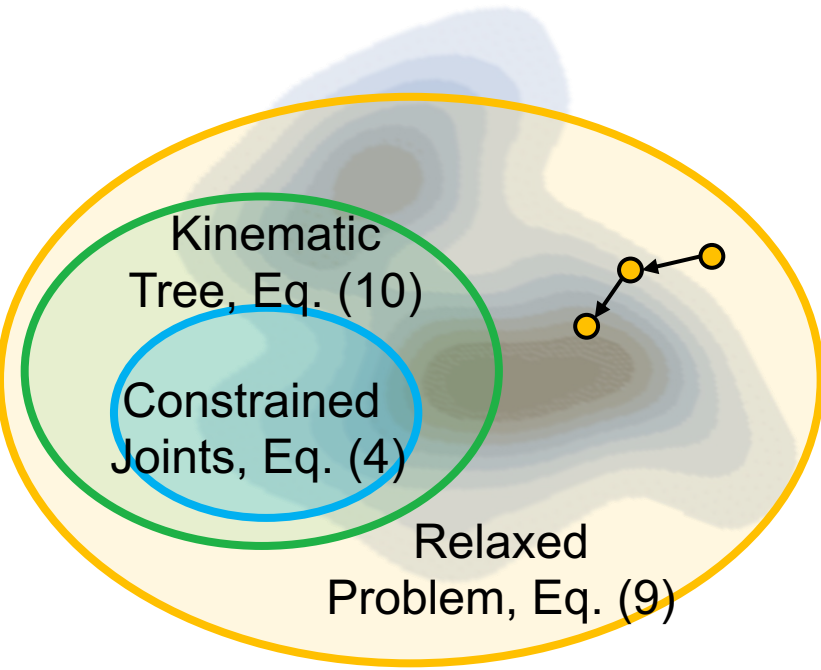
- **Finetune:** use projection as initialization and re-optimize

Optimization illustration



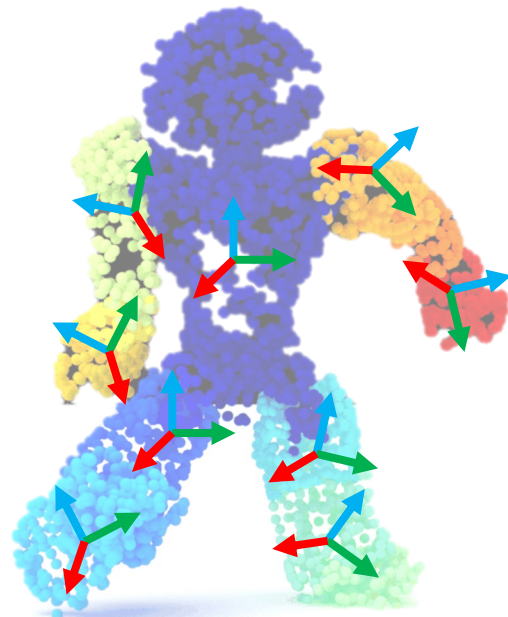
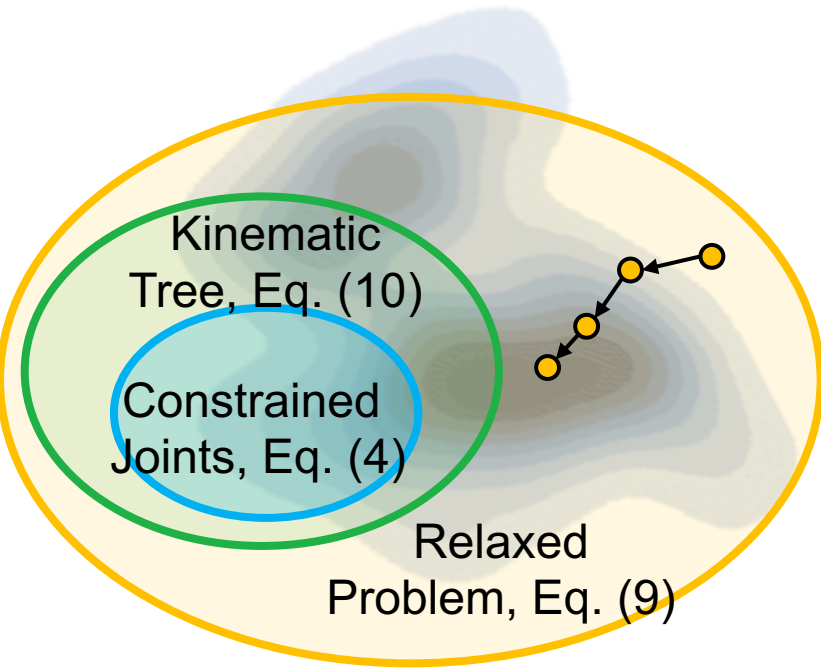
Relaxed Problem
(Part Seg &
Piece-wise 6-DOF Joints)

1. Reason 6-DOF piece-wise rigid model without kinematic constraint (**relaxation**).



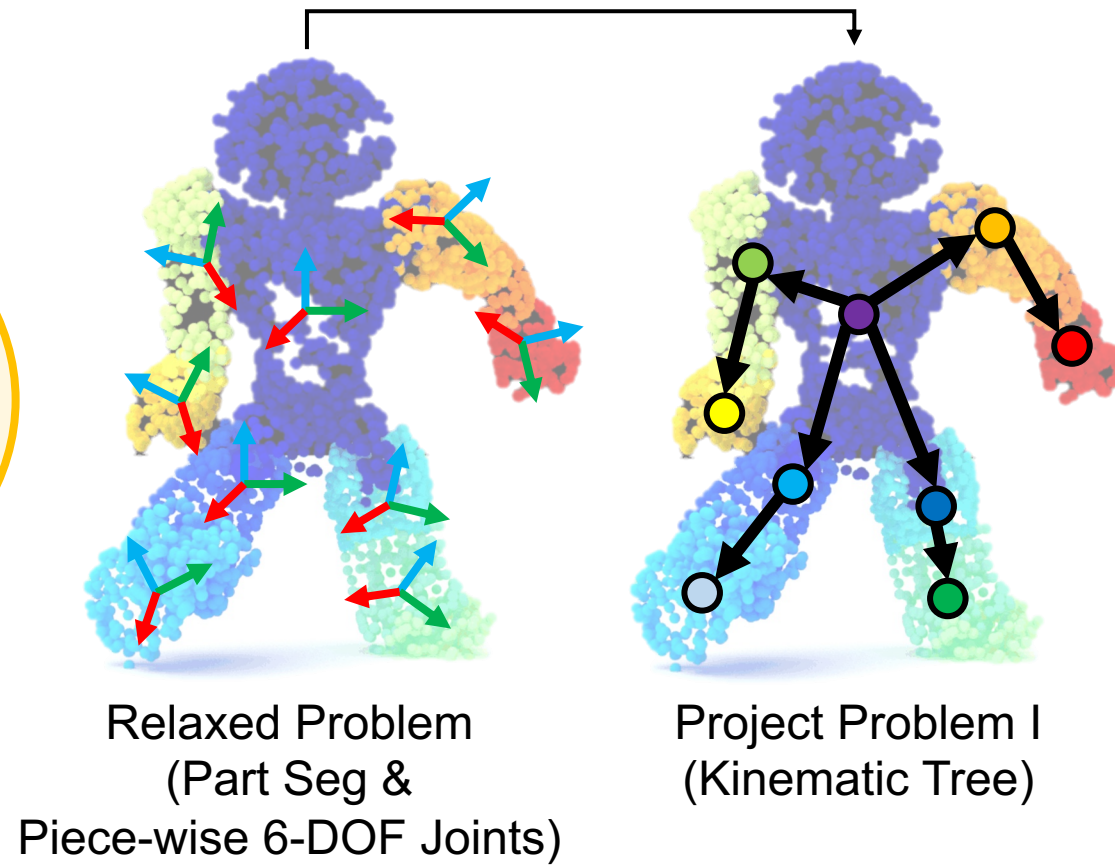
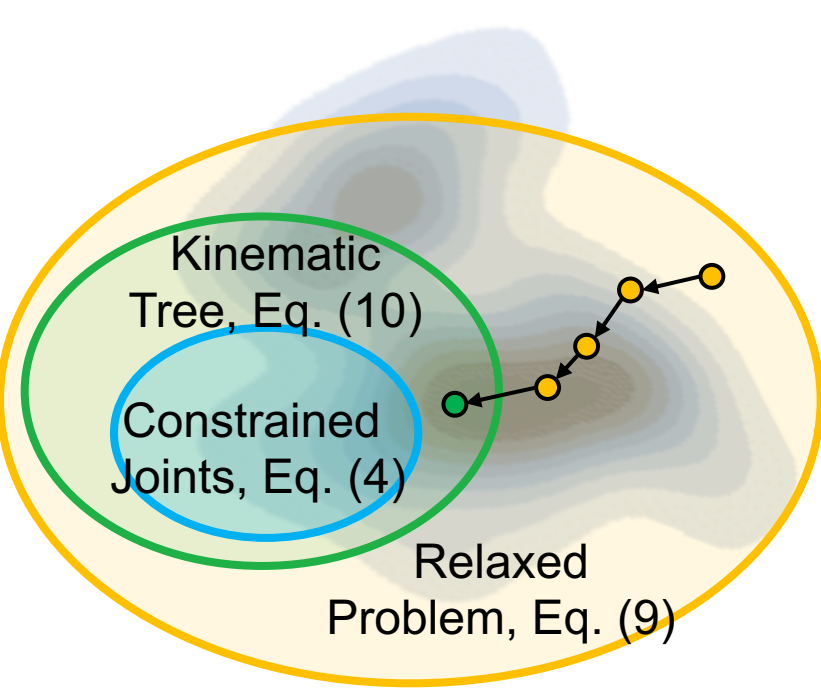
Relaxed Problem
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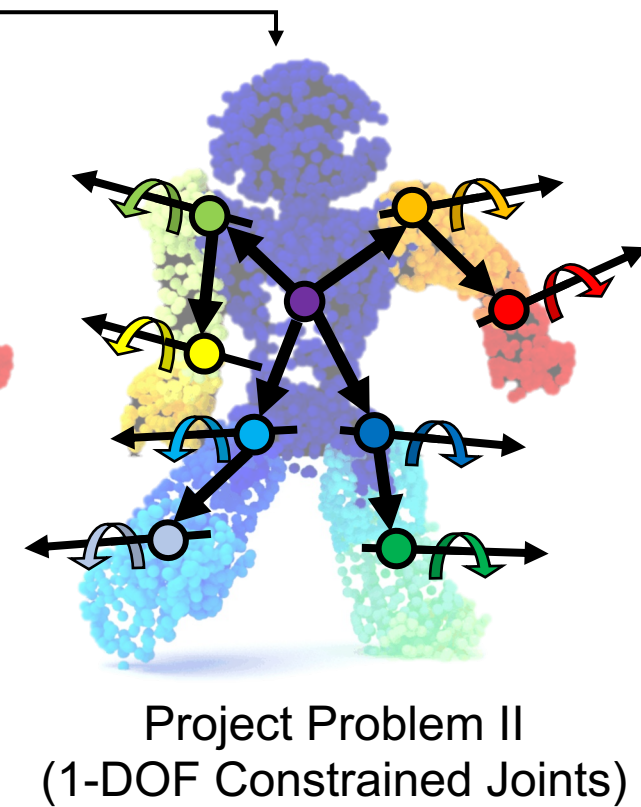
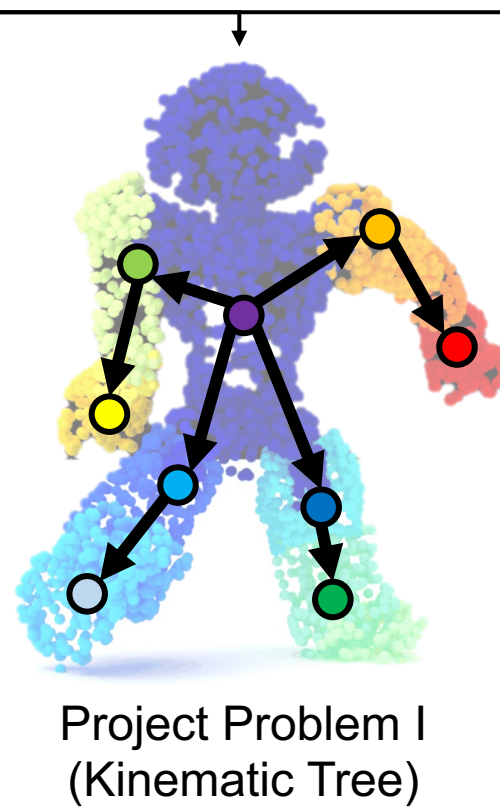
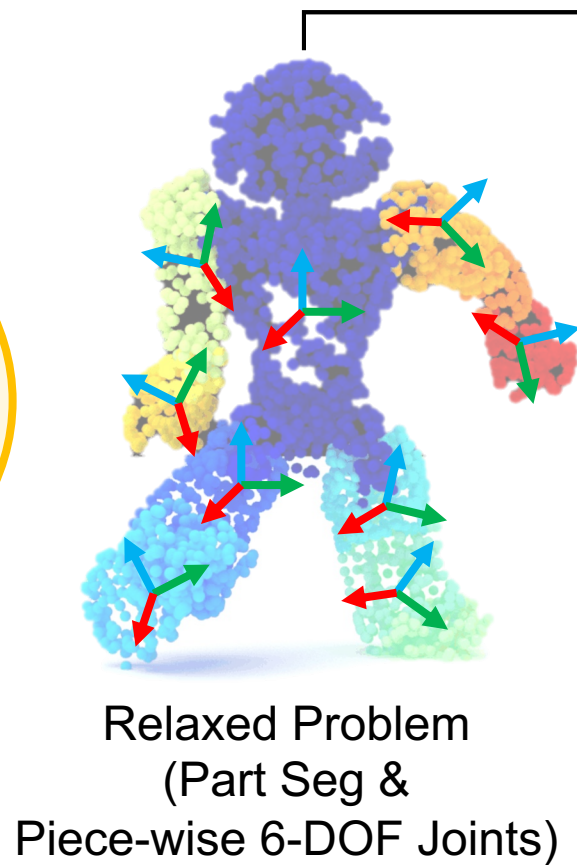
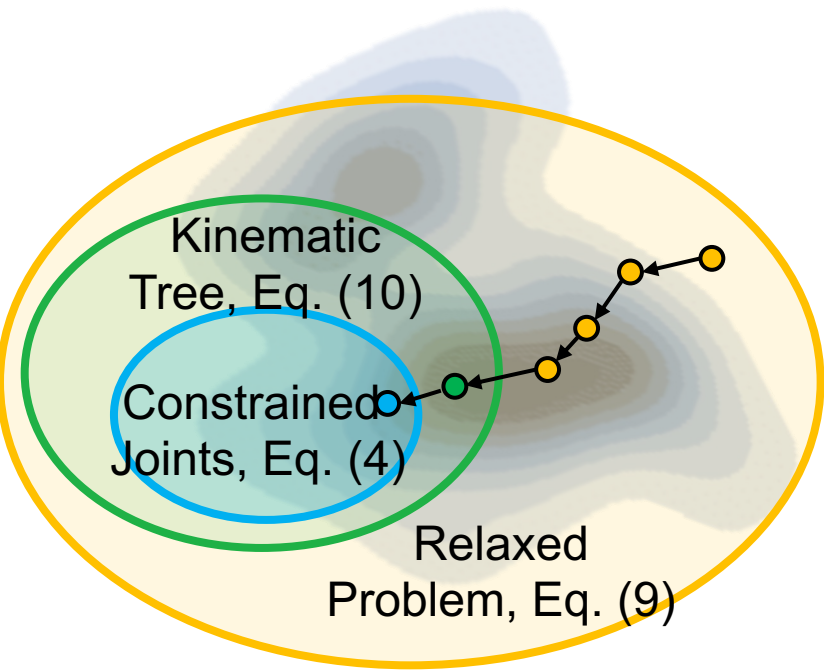


Relaxed Problem
(Part Seg &
Piece-wise 6-DOF Joints)

1. Reason 6-DOF piece-wise rigid model without kinematic constraint (**relaxation**).



2. Casts the solution to a valid kinematic tree
(projection).

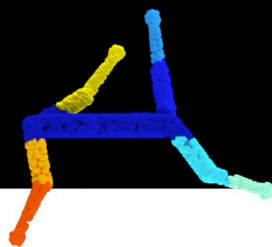


3. Optimize the 1DOF joint parameters (**fitting**).

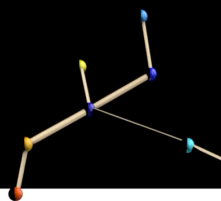
Experimental Results on robots



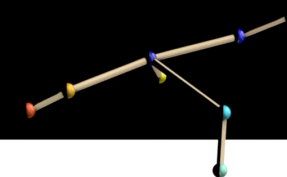
Part Seg



Skeleton



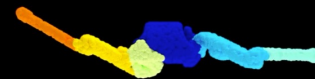
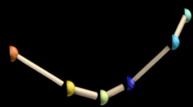
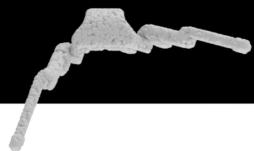
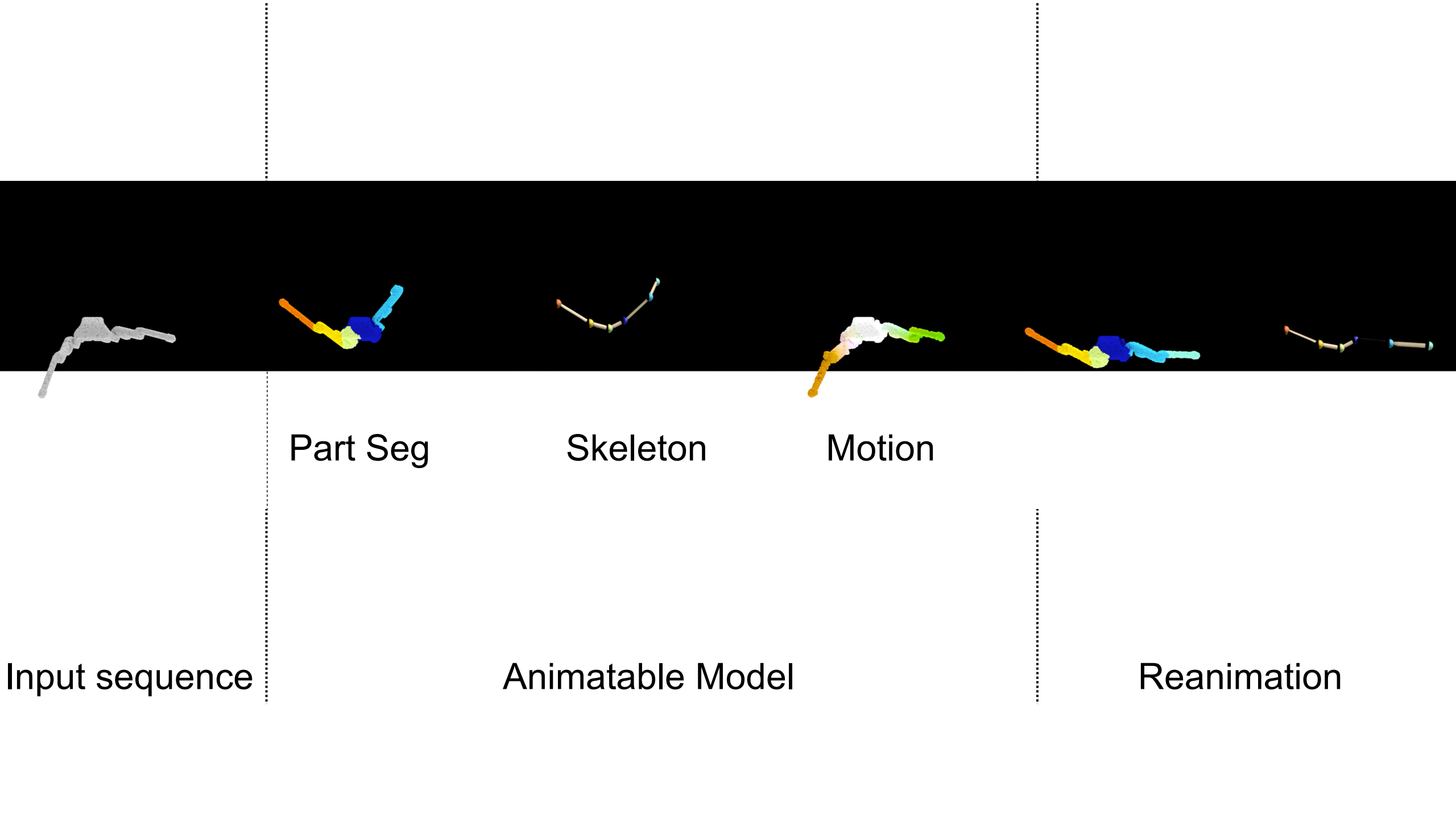
Motion



Input sequence

Animatable Model

Reanimation



Part Seg

Skeleton

Motion

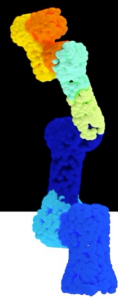
Input sequence

Animatable Model

Reanimation



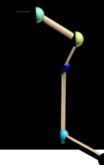
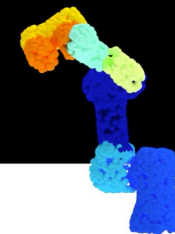
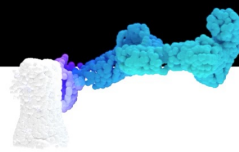
Part Seg



Skeleton



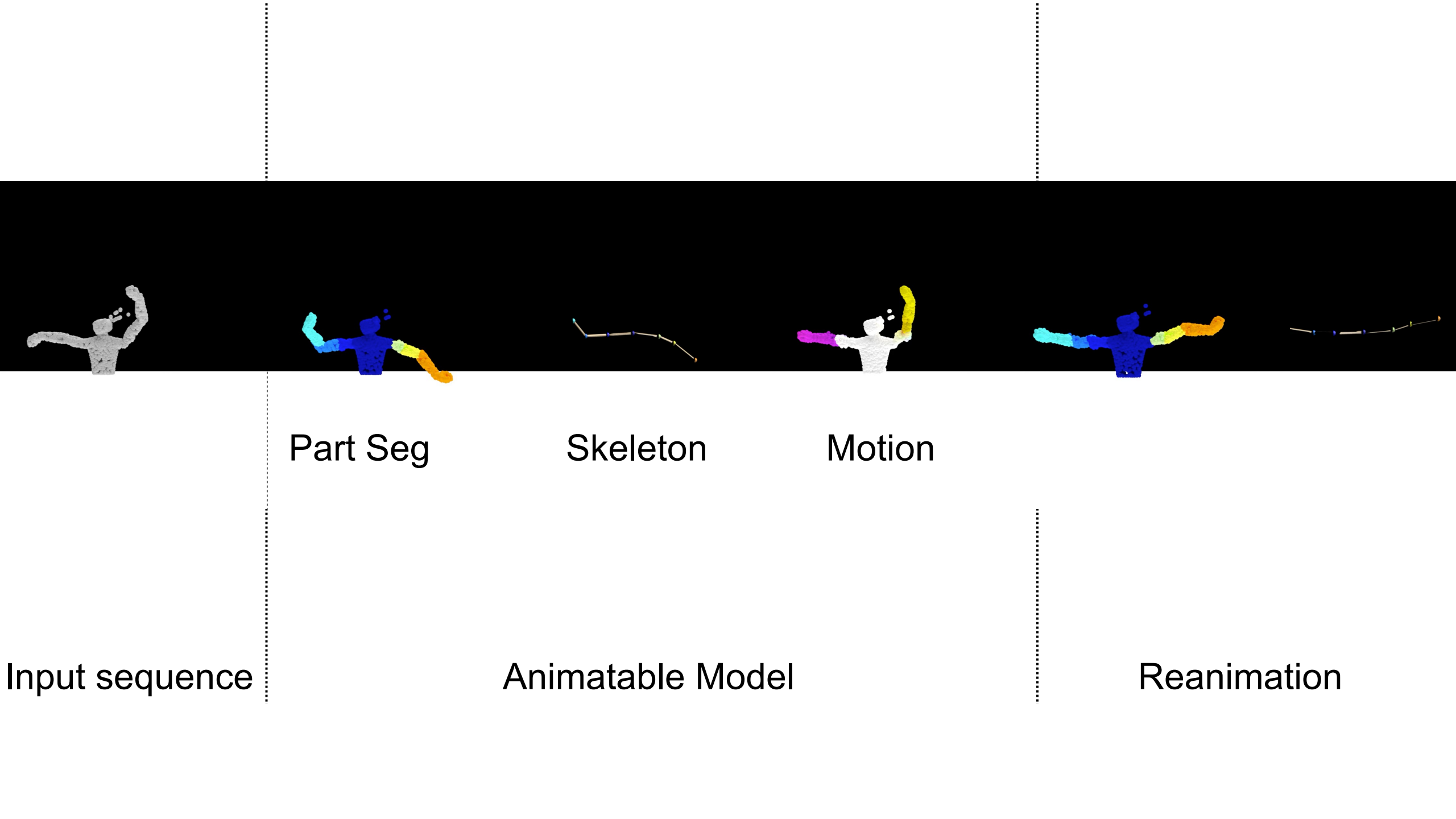
Motion



Input sequence

Animatable Model

Reanimation



Part Seg

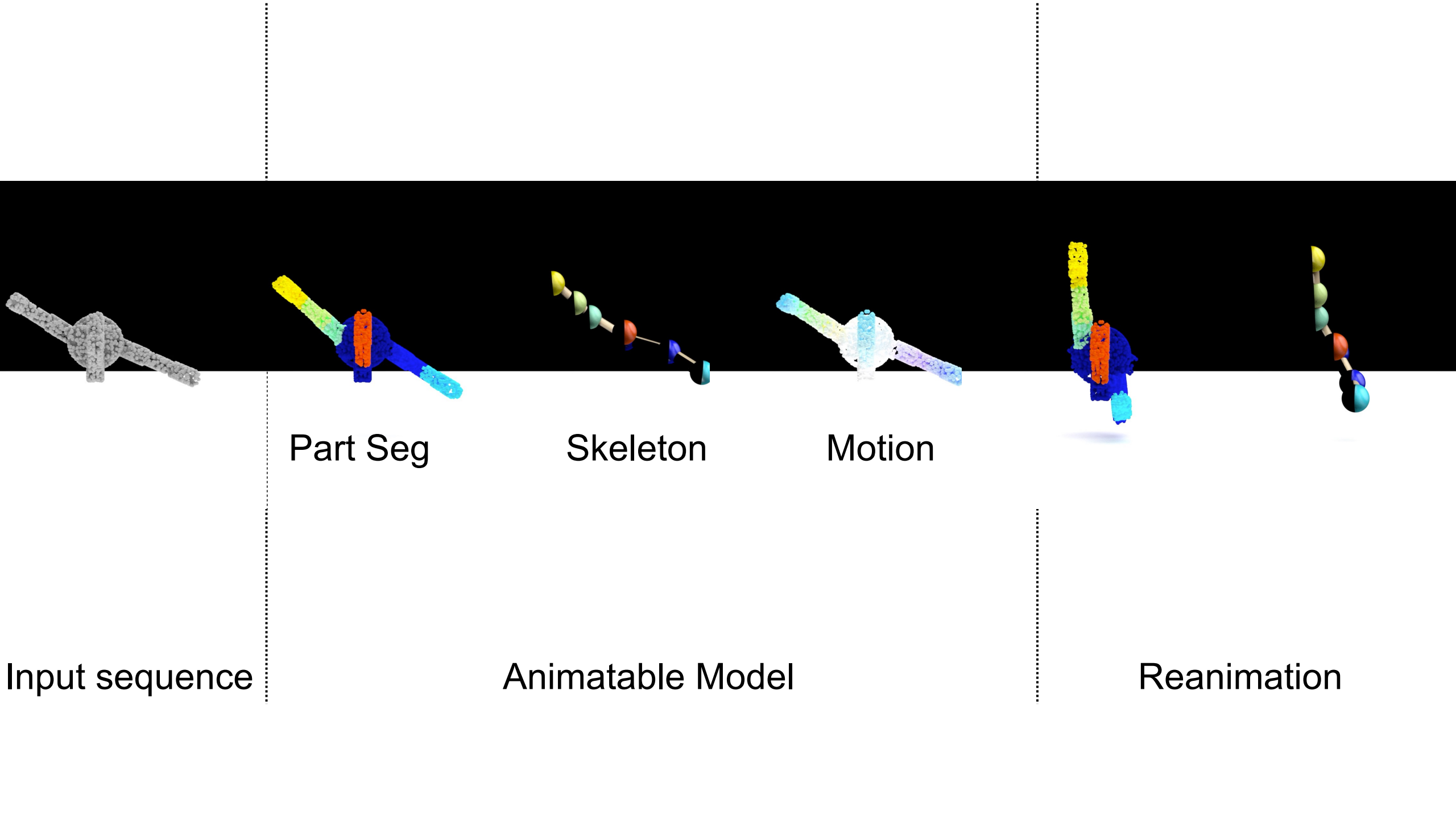
Skeleton

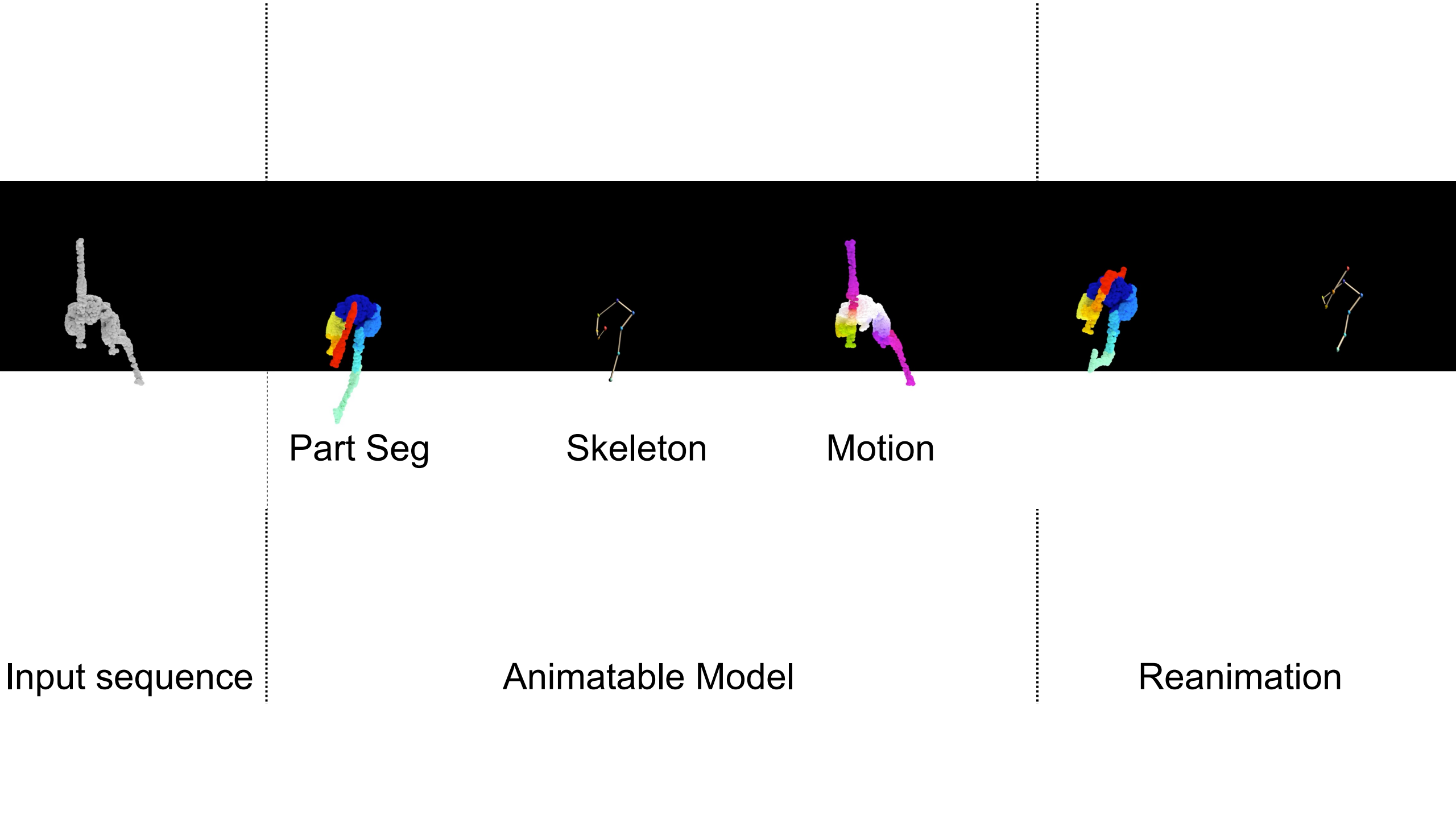
Motion

Input sequence

Animatable Model

Reanimation





Part Seg

Skeleton

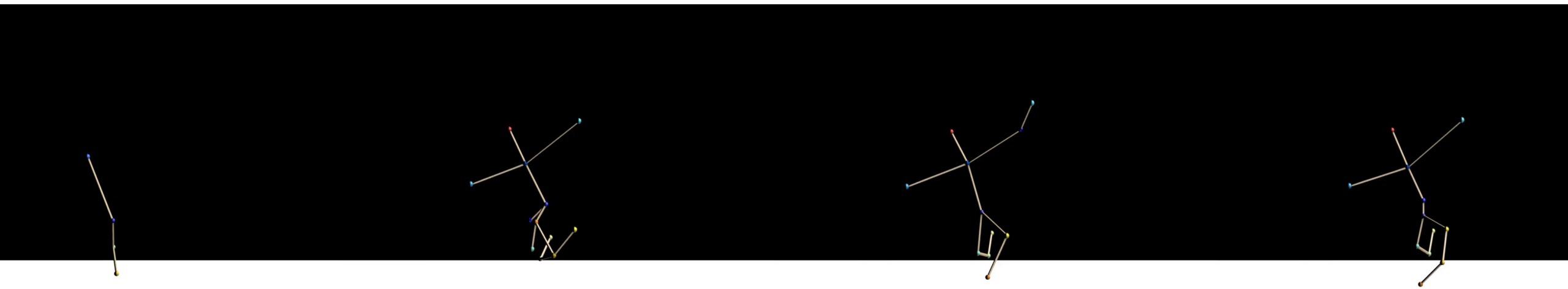
Motion

Input sequence

Animatable Model

Reanimation

Qualitative Comparison

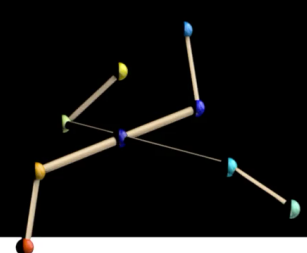
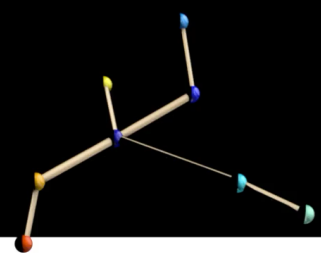
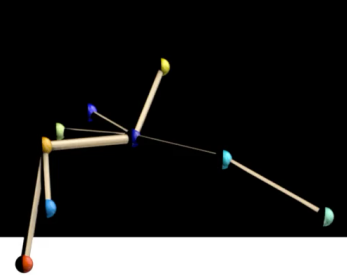
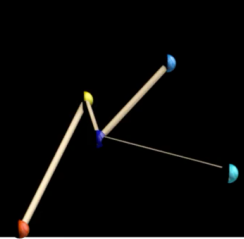
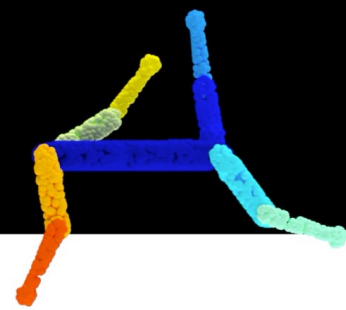
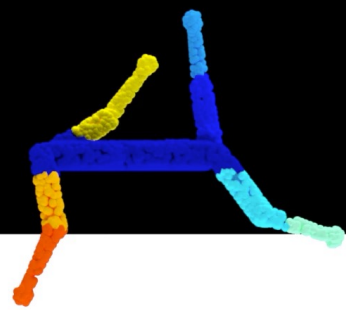
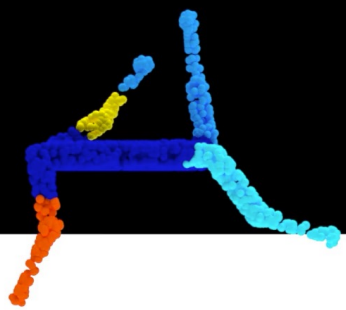


MultiBodySync
(CVPR 2021)

WatchItMove
(CVPR 2022)

Ours

GT

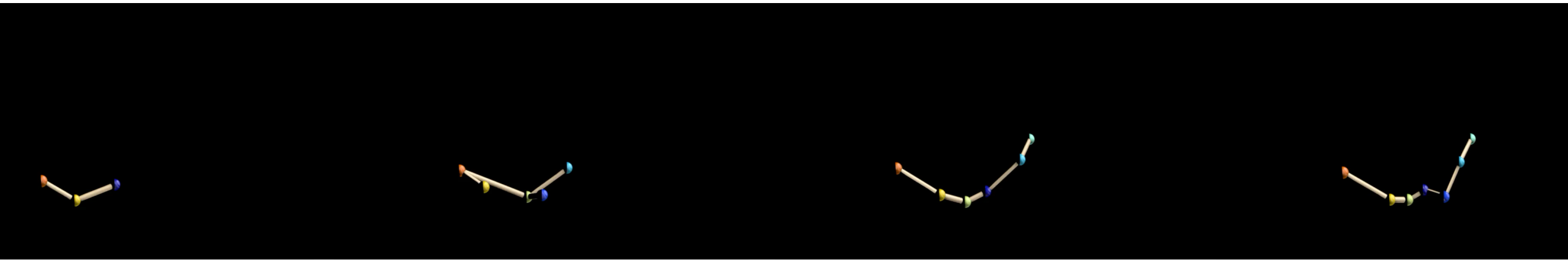


MultiBodySync
(CVPR 2021)

WatchItMove
(CVPR 2022)

Ours

GT

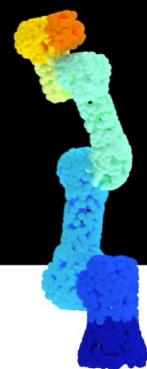
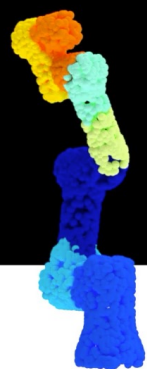
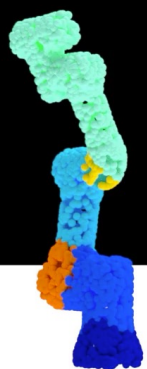
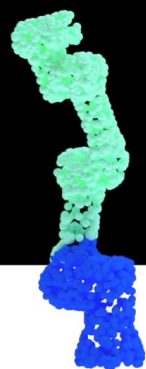


MultiBodySync
(CVPR 2021)

WatchItMove
(CVPR 2022)

Ours

GT

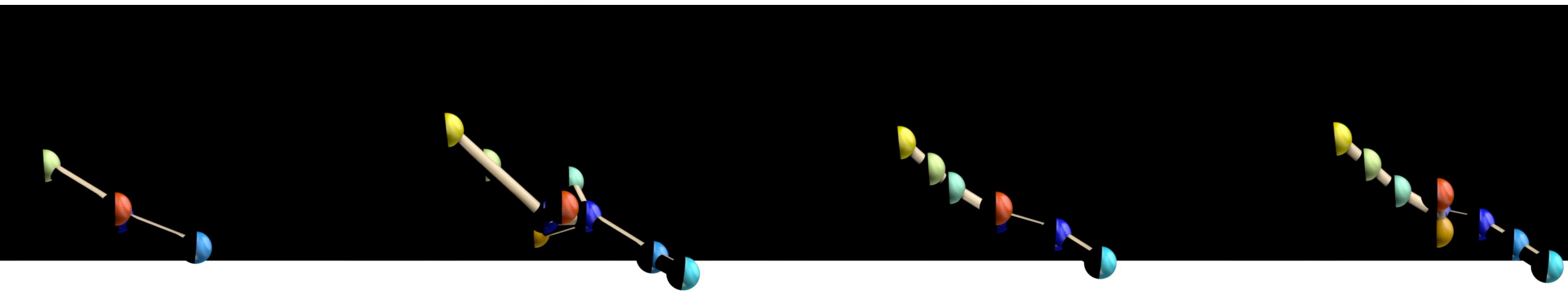


MultiBodySync
(CVPR 2021)

WatchItMove
(CVPR 2022)

Ours

GT

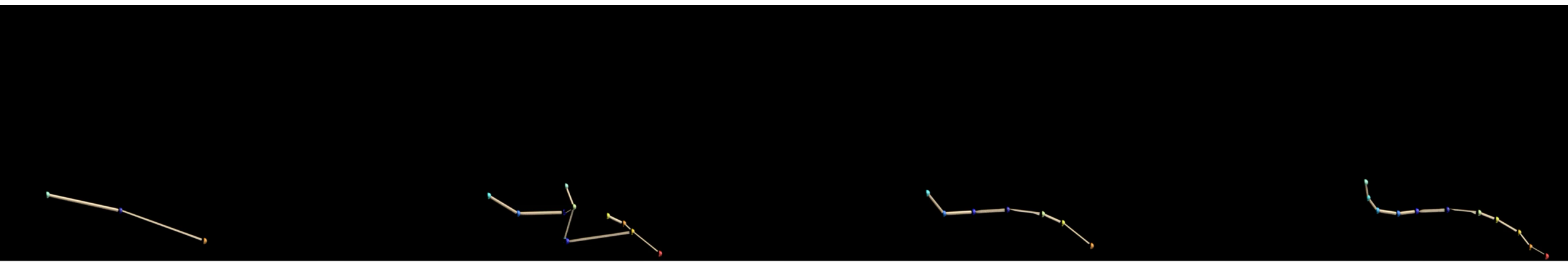


MultiBodySync
(CVPR 2021)

WatchItMove
(CVPR 2022)

Ours

GT



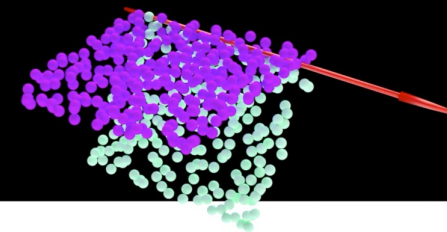
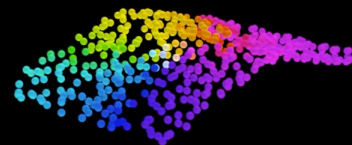
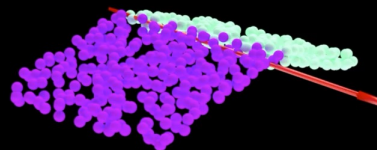
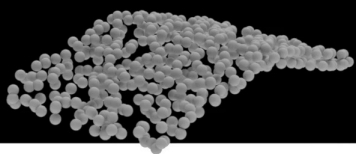
MultiBodySync
(CVPR 2021)

WatchItMove
(CVPR 2022)

Ours

GT

Experimental Results on daily objects



Part Seg

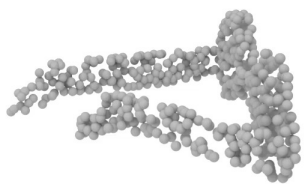
Screw Axis

Motion

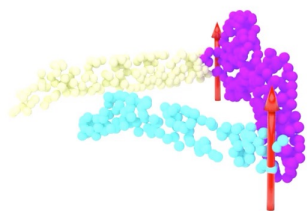
Input sequence
(laptop)

Animatable Model

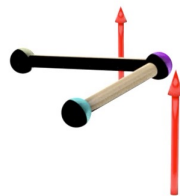
Reanimation



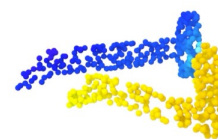
Input sequence



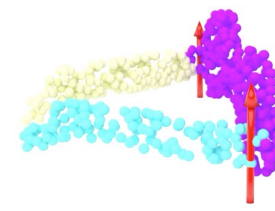
Part Seg



Screw Axis

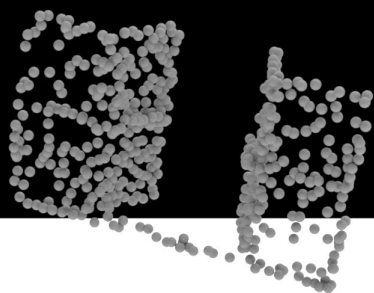


Motion

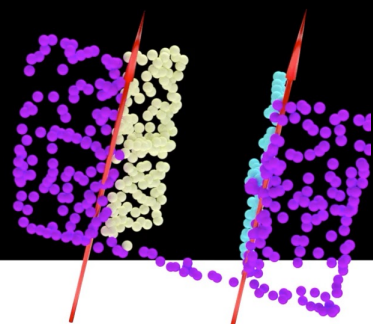


Reanimation

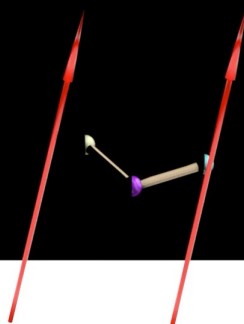
Output Animatable Model



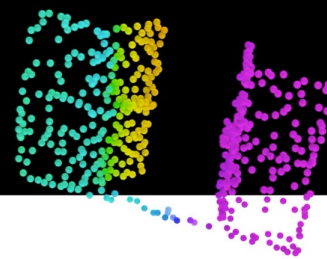
Input sequence
(window)



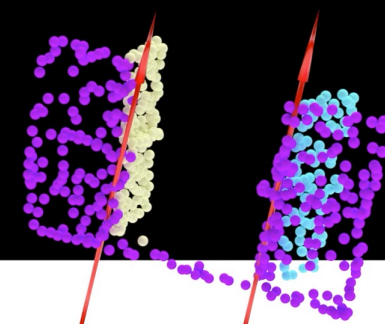
Part Seg



Screw Axis

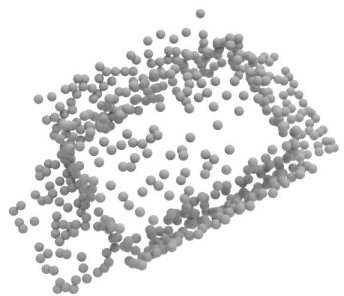


Motion

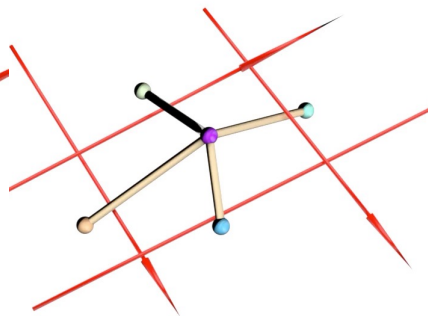
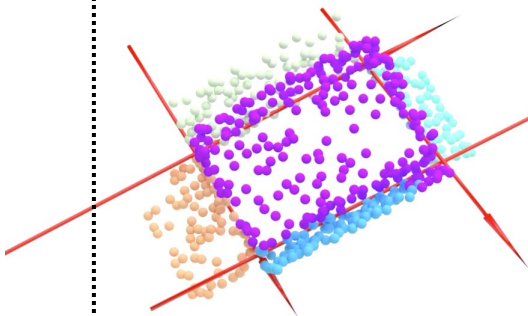


Reanimation

Animatable Model



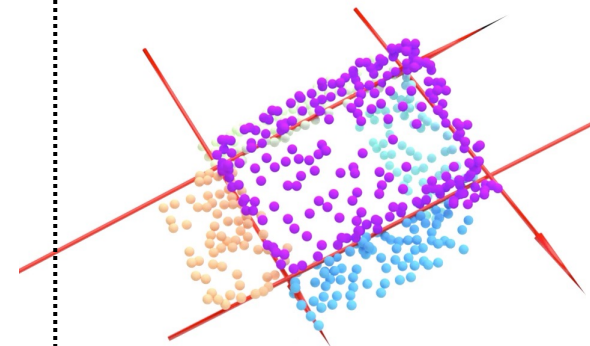
Input sequence
(box)



Screw Axis

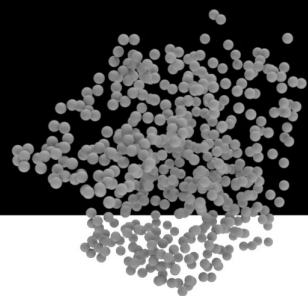


Motion

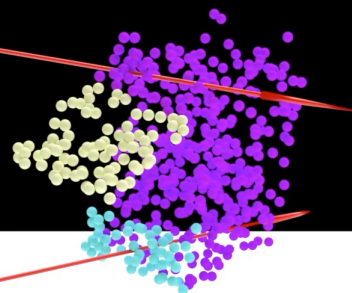


Reanimation

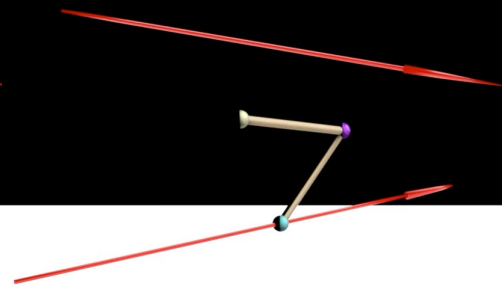
Animatable Model



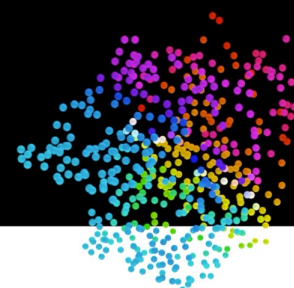
Input sequence
(furniture)



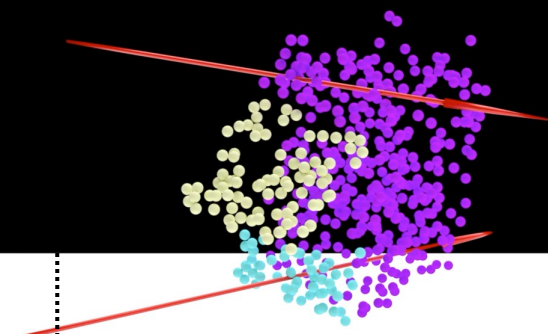
Part Seg



Screw Axis



Motion



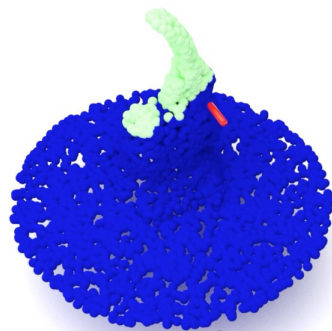
Reanimation

Animatable Model

Experimental Results on real objects



Input sequence
(toy)



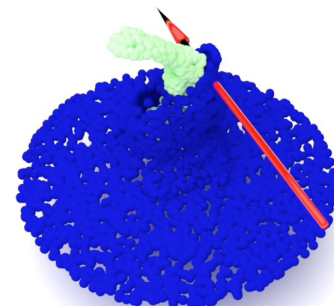
Part Seg



Screw Axis



Motion

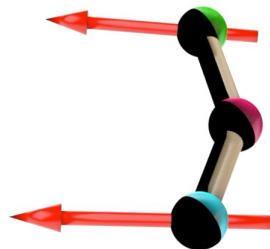
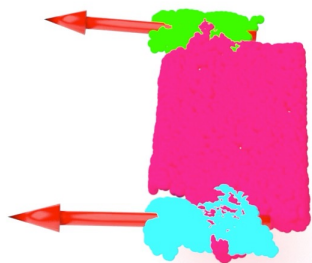


Reanimation

Animatable Model



Input sequence
(switch)



Animatable Model



Reanimation

Building Rearticulable Models for Arbitrary 3D Objects from 4D Point Clouds

Shaowei Liu, Saurabh Gupta*, Shenlong Wang*

CVPR 2023

