

Optimal spectral descriptors

Generic Q -dimensional spectral descriptor of the form

$$\mathbf{f}_{\boldsymbol{\tau}}(x) = \sum_{k \geq 1} \begin{pmatrix} \tau_1(\lambda_k) \\ \vdots \\ \tau_Q(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix} \phi_k^2(x)$$

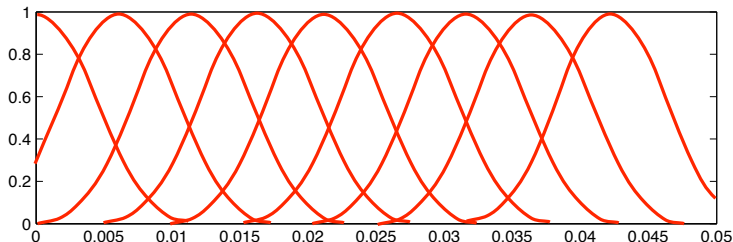
parametrized by frequency responses $\boldsymbol{\tau}(\lambda) = (\tau_1(\lambda), \dots, \tau_Q(\lambda))^{\top}$

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Generic Q -dimensional spectral descriptor of the form

$$\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{A}}(x) = \sum_{k \geq 1} \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1(\lambda_k) \\ \vdots \\ \beta_M(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix} \phi_k^2(x)$$

parametrized by frequency responses $\boldsymbol{\tau}(\lambda) = (\tau_1(\lambda), \dots, \tau_Q(\lambda))^{\top}$
represented in some fixed basis $\beta_1(\lambda), \dots, \beta_M(\lambda)$ by an $Q \times M$ matrix \mathbf{A}



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$$\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{A}}(x) = \mathbf{A} \underbrace{\sum_{k \geq 1} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1(\lambda_k) \\ \vdots \\ \beta_M(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{g}(x)} \phi_k^2(x)$$

parametrized by linear combination coefficients \mathbf{A} of **geometry vectors**

$$\mathbf{g}(x) = (g_1(x), \dots, g_M(x))^{\top}$$

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- Optimal \mathbf{A} in the spirit of **Wiener filter**:
 - attenuate frequencies with large noise content (deformation)
 - pass frequencies with large signal content (discriminative geometric features)

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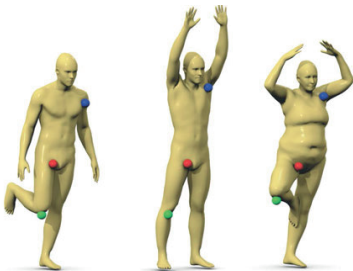
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- Optimal \mathbf{A} in the spirit of **Wiener filter**:
 - attenuate frequencies with large noise content (deformation)
 - pass frequencies with large signal content (discriminative geometric features)
- Hard to model axiomatically...
- ...yet easy to **learn** from examples!

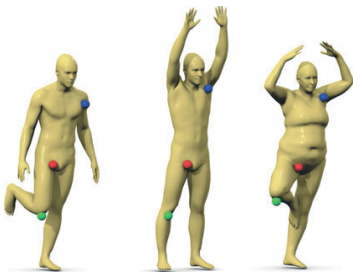
Optimal spectral descriptors

- Given a set of points x , knowingly similar points (**positive**) x_+ , and knowingly dissimilar points (**negative**) x_- , with respective geometry vectors $\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g}_+, \mathbf{g}_-$



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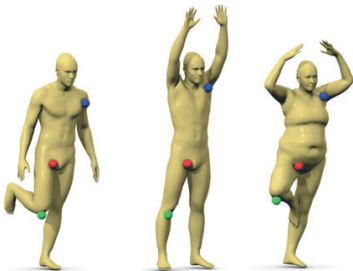


- Find optimal \mathbf{A} by minimizing the loss

$$\min_{\mathbf{A}: \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}} \mathbb{E} \gamma \|\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{A}}(x) - \mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{A}}(x_+)\|^2 - (1 - \gamma) \|\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{A}}(x) - \mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{A}}(x_-)\|^2$$

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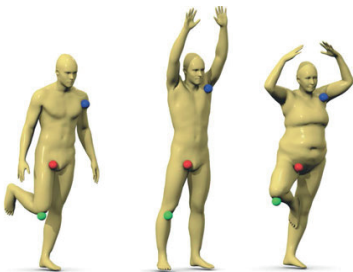


- Find optimal \mathbf{A} by minimizing the loss

$$\min_{\mathbf{A}: \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}} \mathbb{E} \gamma \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{g}_+\|^2 - (1 - \gamma) \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{g}_-\|^2$$

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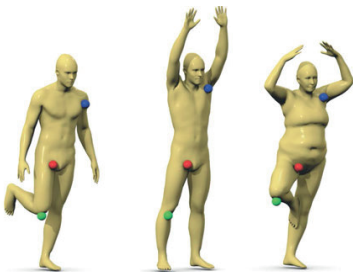
- Find optimal \mathbf{A} by minimizing the loss

$$\min_{\mathbf{A}: \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}} \text{trace}(\mathbf{A}(\gamma \mathbf{C}_+ - (1 - \gamma) \mathbf{C}_-) \mathbf{A}^\top)$$

where $\mathbf{C}_\pm = \mathbb{E}(\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{g}_\pm)(\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{g}_\pm)^\top$ is covariance matrix

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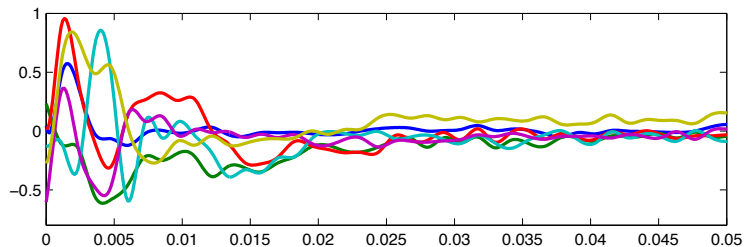


- Find optimal \mathbf{A} by **Mahalanobis metric learning**

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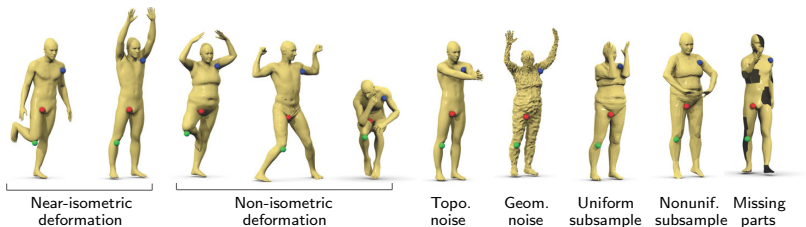


Optimal transfer functions learned from positive and negative examples



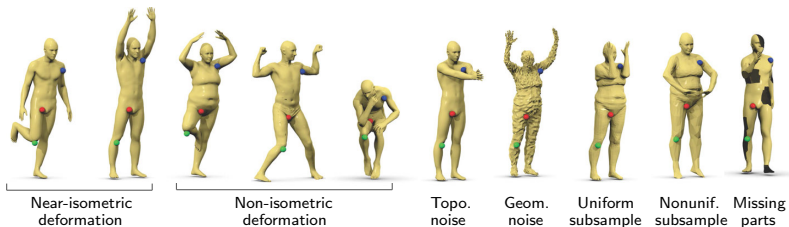
Litman, Bronstein 2014

Descriptor robustness



Descriptors: Sun, Ovsjanikov, Guibas 2009; Aubry, Schlickewei, Cremers 2011; Litman Bronstein 2014; Evaluation: Masci, Boscaini, Bronstein, Vandergheynst 2015; data: Bronstein et al. 2008 (TOSCA); Anguelov et al. 2005 (SCAPE); Bogo et al. 2014 (FAUST)

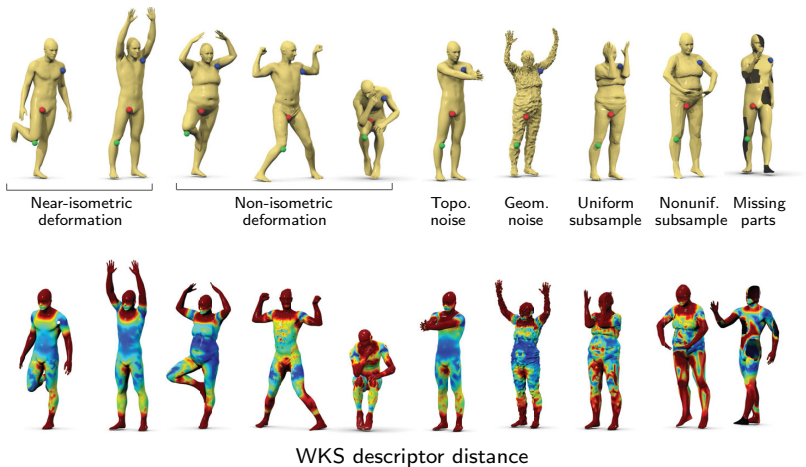
Descriptor robustness



HKS descriptor distance

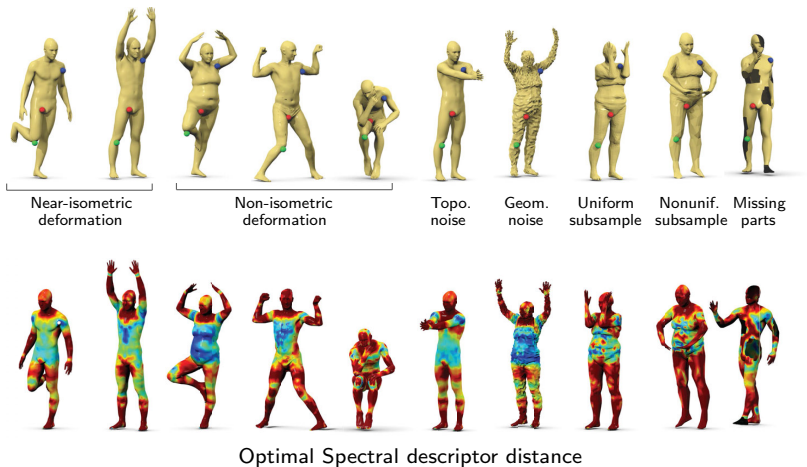
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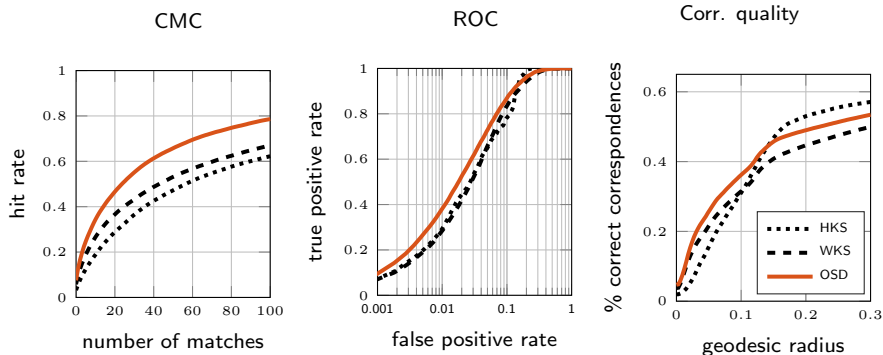
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Descriptor performance



Descriptor performance (training and testing: FAUST)

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