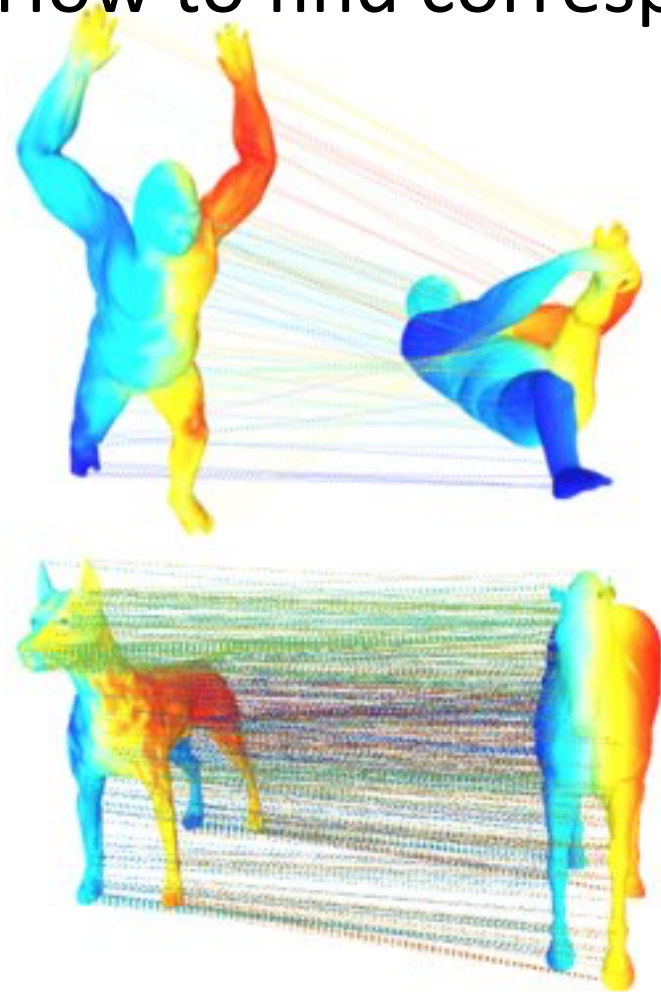

Functional Maps: A Flexible Representation of Maps Between Shapes

Maks Ovsjanikov, Ben-Chen, Solomon, Butscher, Leonidas Guibas

ACM Transactions on Graphics, 2012

Context

- Mesh matching
- How to find correspondences?

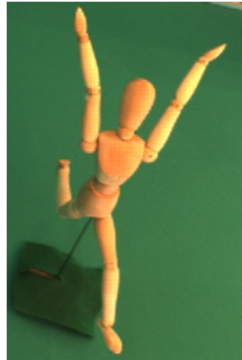


Spectral Matching

- Spectral Decomposition of Shapes



(a) pose 1

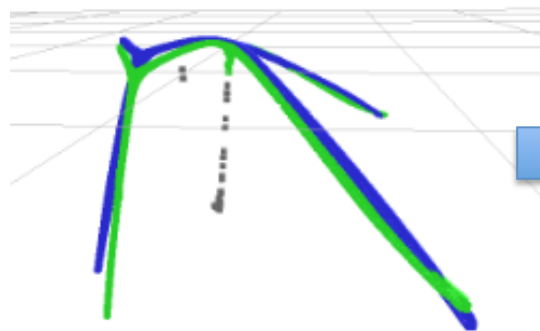


(b) pose 2

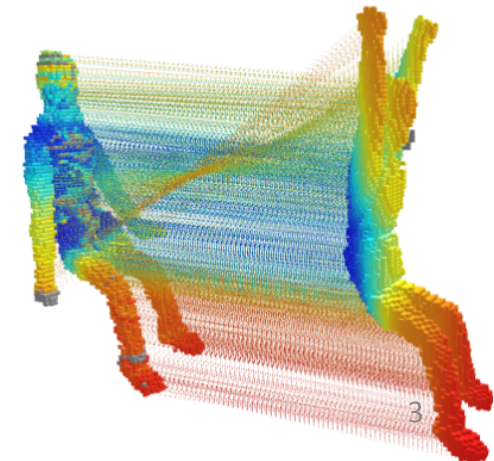
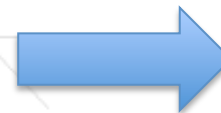
Articulated Shape Matching Using Laplacian Eigenfunctions and Unsupervised Point Registration

Diana Mateus* Radu Horaud David Knossow Fabio Cuzzolin† Edmond Boyer
INRIA Rhône-Alpes

Labeled graph	Degree matrix	Adjacency matrix	Laplacian matrix
	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

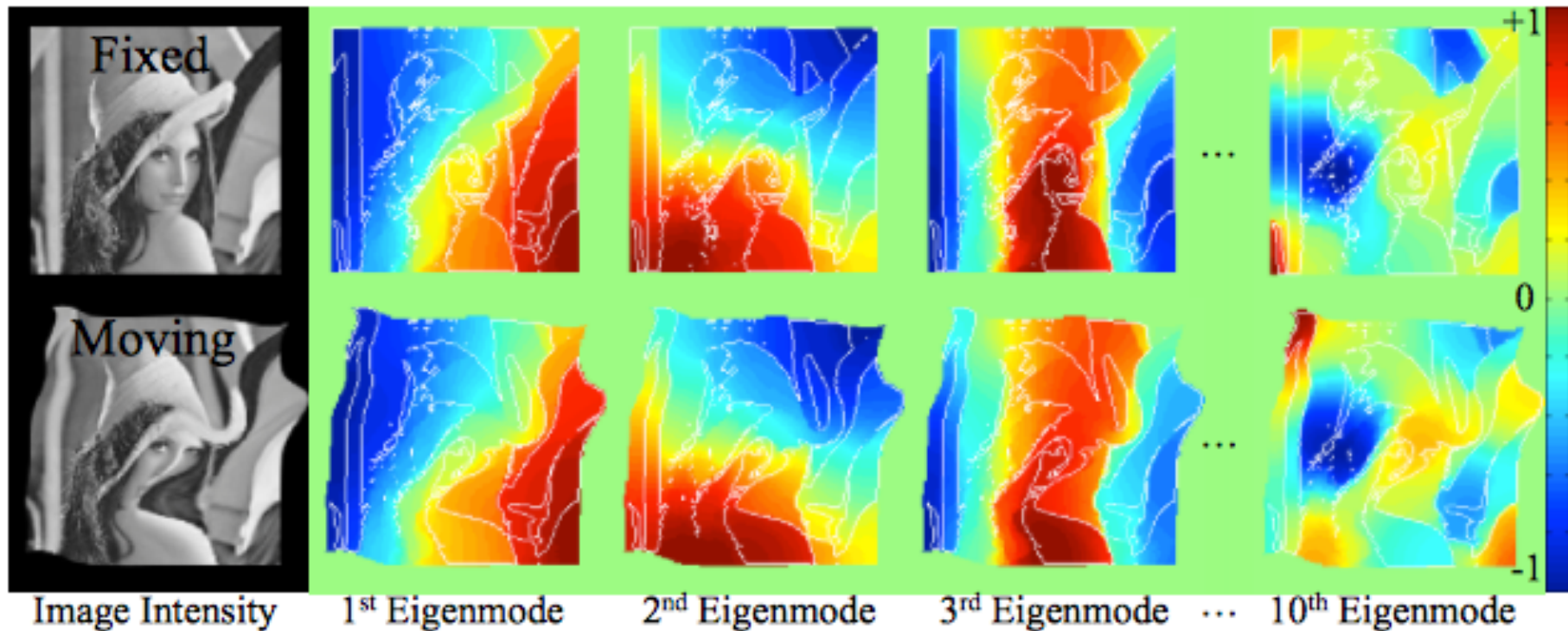


(a) eigenfunctions 1-2-3



Spectral Decomposition of Shapes

- Decomposition of Graph Laplacian Matrix
- Eigenfunctions capture **Intrinsic** Shape Characteristics



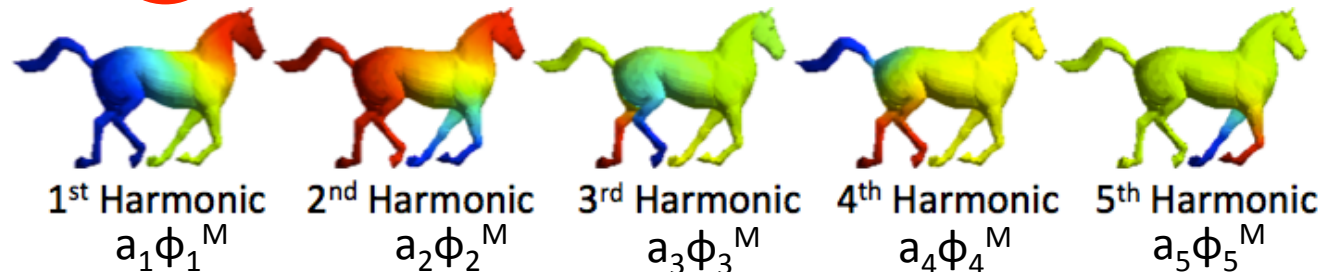
Assumption:

Always model a deformation as a **vector/deformation field**

General Map Representation

- Maps between Shapes \leftrightarrow as **Functional maps**

$$f = \sum_i a_i \phi_i^M \quad (\text{Function } \leftrightarrow \text{ represented as a linear combination of basis})$$



$$g = T_F(f) \quad (\text{Mapping } \leftrightarrow \text{ Transformation (e.g., displacement field)})$$

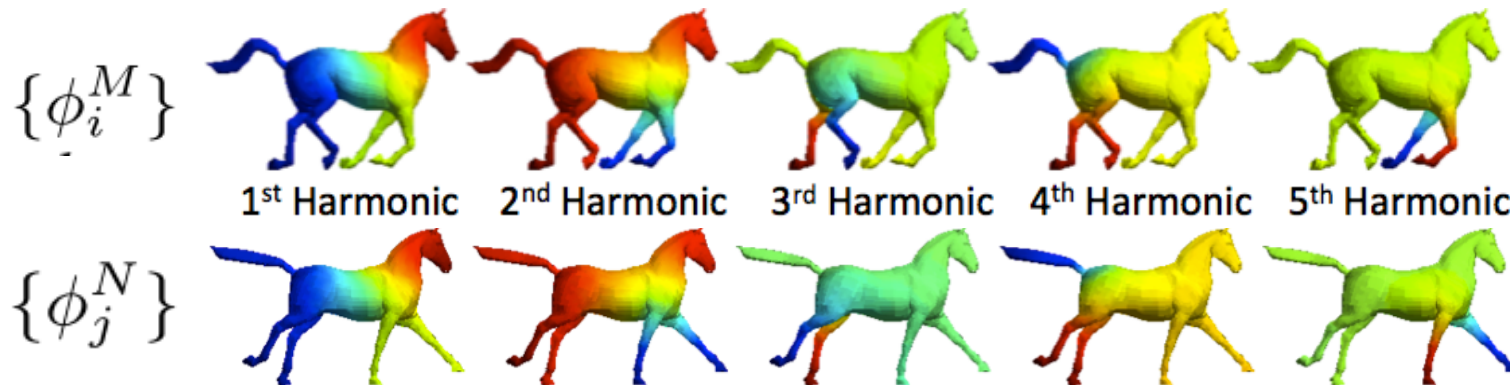
$$T_F(f) = T_F\left(\sum_i a_i \phi_i^M\right) = \sum_i a_i T_F\left(\phi_i^M\right)$$



$$T_F(\phi_i^M) = \sum_j c_{ij} \phi_j^N \quad T_F(f) = \sum_j \sum_i a_i c_{ij} \phi_j^N$$

General Map Representation

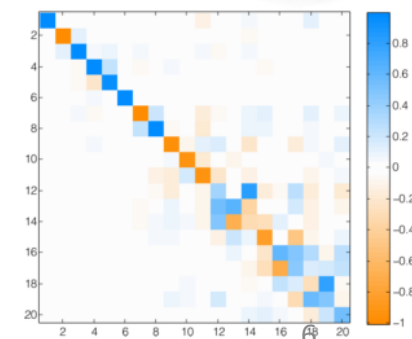
- Map as a Simple Matrix C



$$T_F \left(\sum_i a_i \phi_i^M \right) = \sum_j \sum_i a_i c_{ij} \phi_j^N$$

$$T_F(\mathbf{a}) = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{a}$$

$$c_{ij} = \langle T_F(\phi_i^M), \phi_j^N \rangle$$



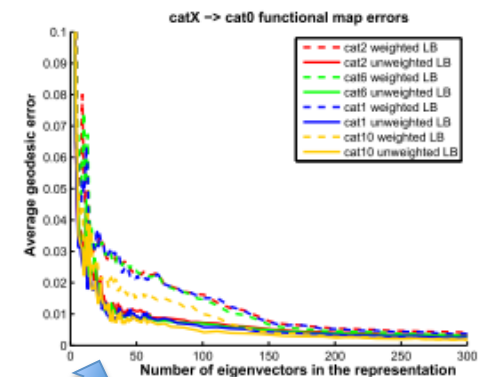
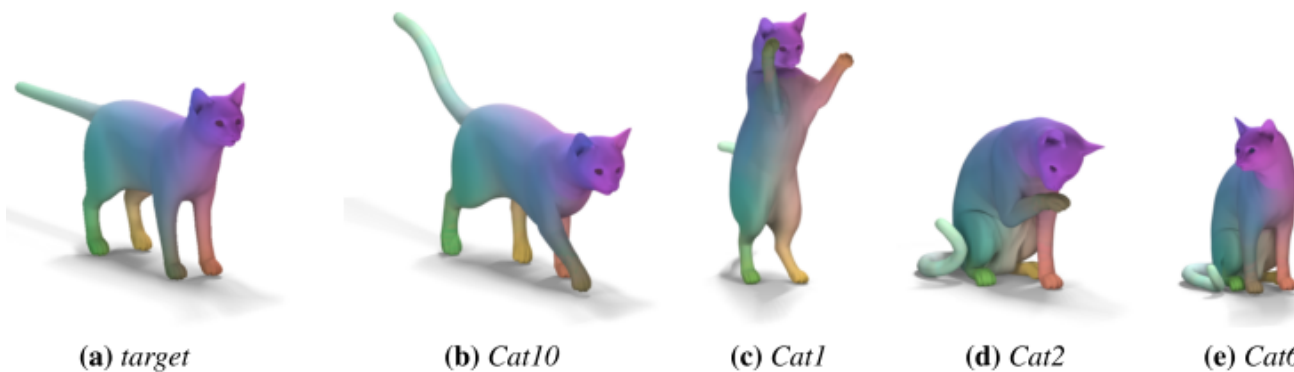
(a) source

(b) ground-truth map

Iterative Refinement for C

- Find rough correspondence
- Update matrix C

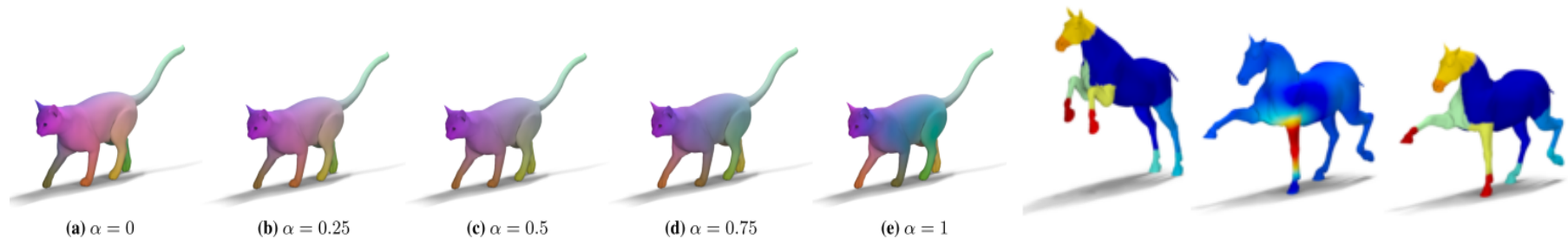
1. For each column x of $C_0\Phi^M$ find the closest \tilde{x} in Φ^N .
2. Find the optimal orthonormal C minimizing $\sum \|Cx - \tilde{x}\|$.
3. Set $C_0 = C$ and iterate until convergence.



Small #eigenbases required

Interpolation of Matrices

- Function Interpolation as simple Matrix operations



Function Remapping (gradual change of colors)



Surface Remeshing



Less Error

- Less mapping error than other spectral methods



Paper Contributions

- Functional Maps to represent point-to-point correspondences
- Manipulation of maps with simple algebra
- Natural constraint (landmarks, commutativity) – (not mentioned here)

Take Home Message

- Original Representation for a mapping
- **Simple Matrix** instead of complex Deformation fields