

Max Planck Institute for Intelligent Systems Autonomous Vision Group

Motivation

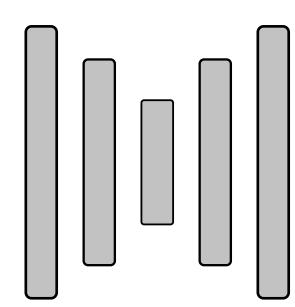
- Our world is full of **3D objects** in **motion**
- To act and reason autonomously, machines need an adequate model of time-varying **3D geometry**
- Inferring such a model from **sparse sensory** inputs requires knowledge of the world
- Can we find a 4D representation which can be **learned** from **obervations**?

Learning-based 3D Reconstruction

 Successful because rich prior knowledge can be used, e.g. to resolve ambiguities



Single image



Neural Network



3D Geometry

• But in the real world, objects are in motion



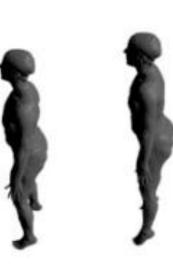
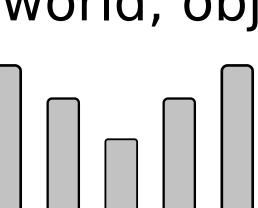
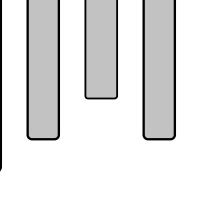
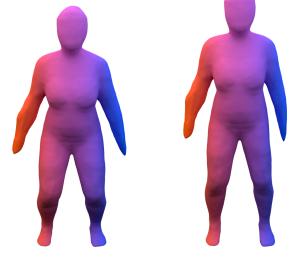


Image Sequence





Neural Network





4D Representation

How can we extend the 3D models to 4D?

Naïvely discretizing the temporal domain leads to

Sparsity in time

No correspondences

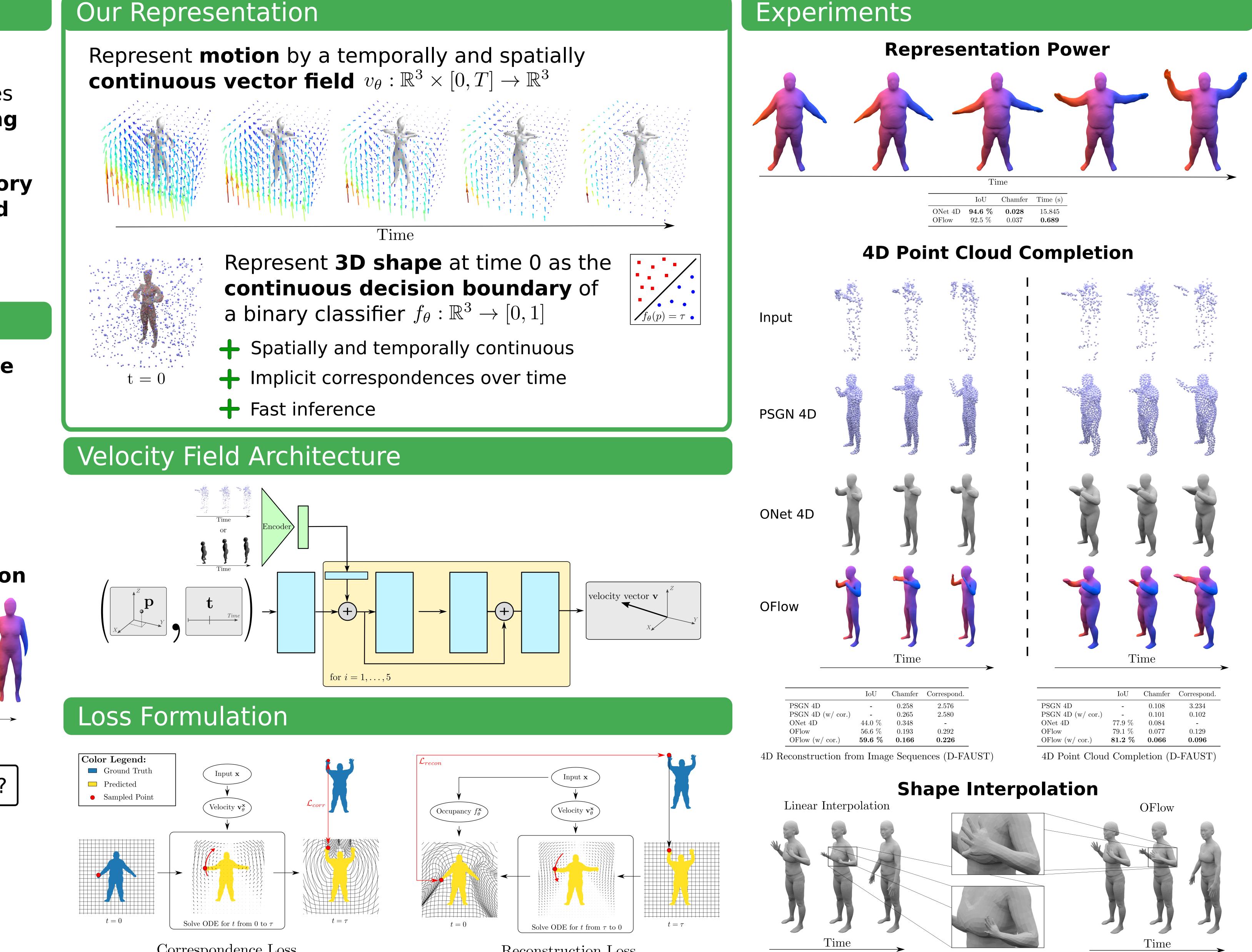
Slow inference



https://tiny.cc/oflow

Occupancy Flow 4D Reconstruction by Learning Particle Dynamics Michael Niemeyer^{1,2} Lars Mescheder^{1,2} Michael Oechsle^{1,2,3} Andreas Geiger^{1,2} ¹MPI for Intelligent Systems ²University of Tübingen ³ETAS GmbH, Stuttgart

Our Representation



Correspondence Loss

Reconstruction Loss

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PSGN 4D	-	0.108	3.234
PSGN 4D (w/ cor.)	-	0.101	0.102
ONet 4D	77.9~%	0.084	-
OFlow	79.1~%	0.077	0.129
OFlow (w/ cor.)	81.2~%	0.066	0.096
4D Point Cloud Completion (D-FAUST)			

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