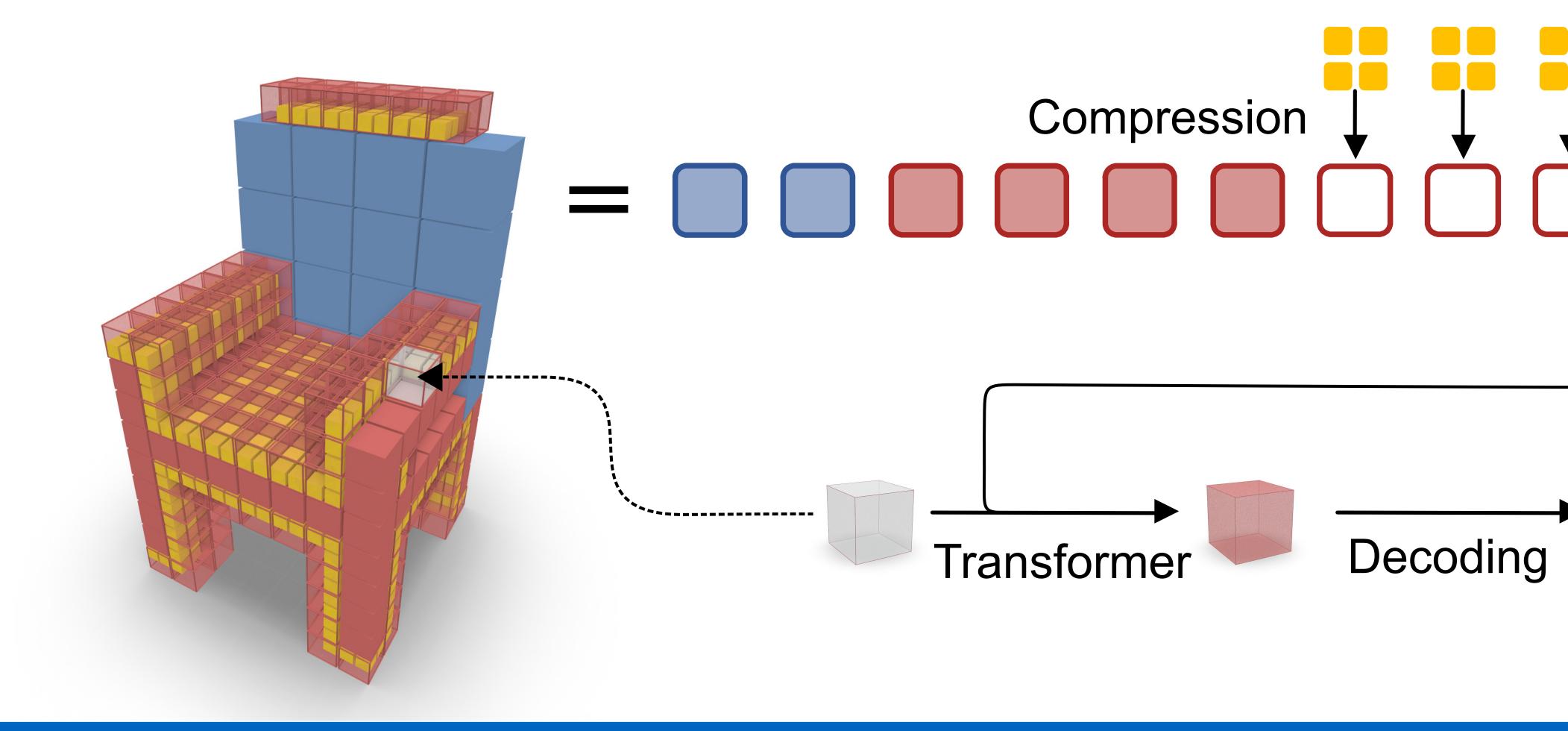




Overview

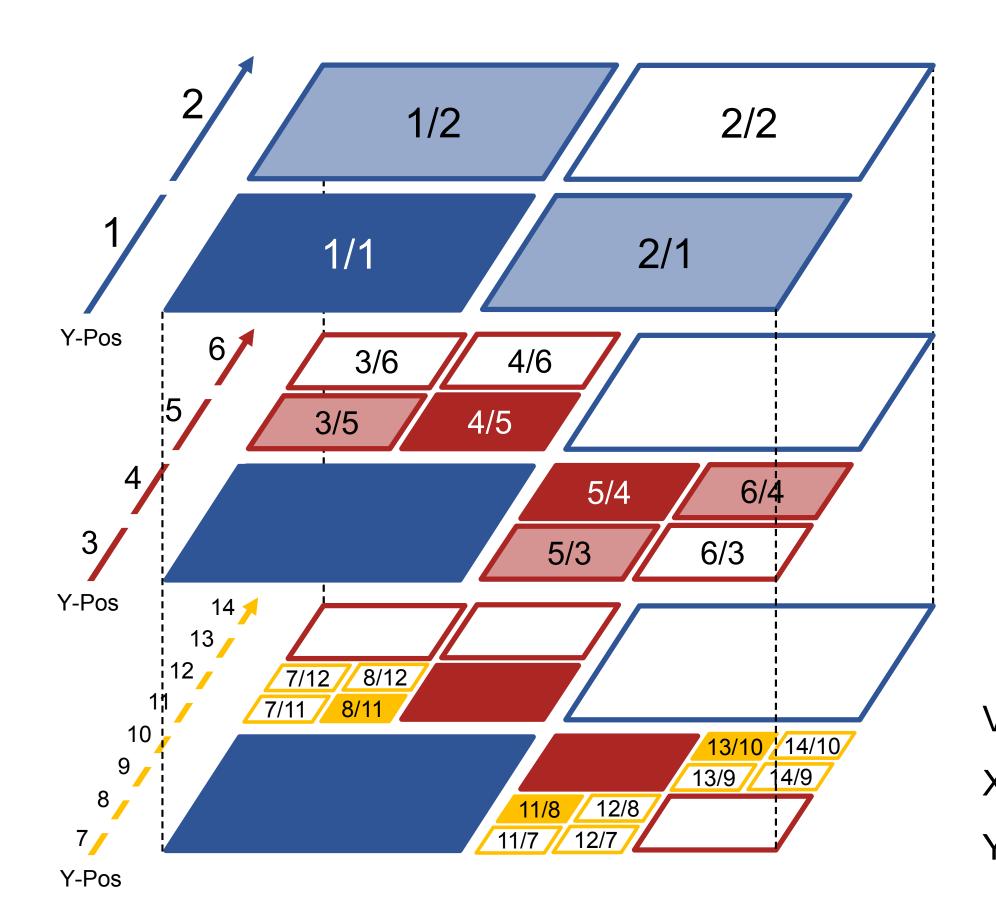
Autoregressive models are very powerful in NLP, but work on linearized data, which is not trivial to obtain for 3D data. We model shape generation as a sequence generation task:

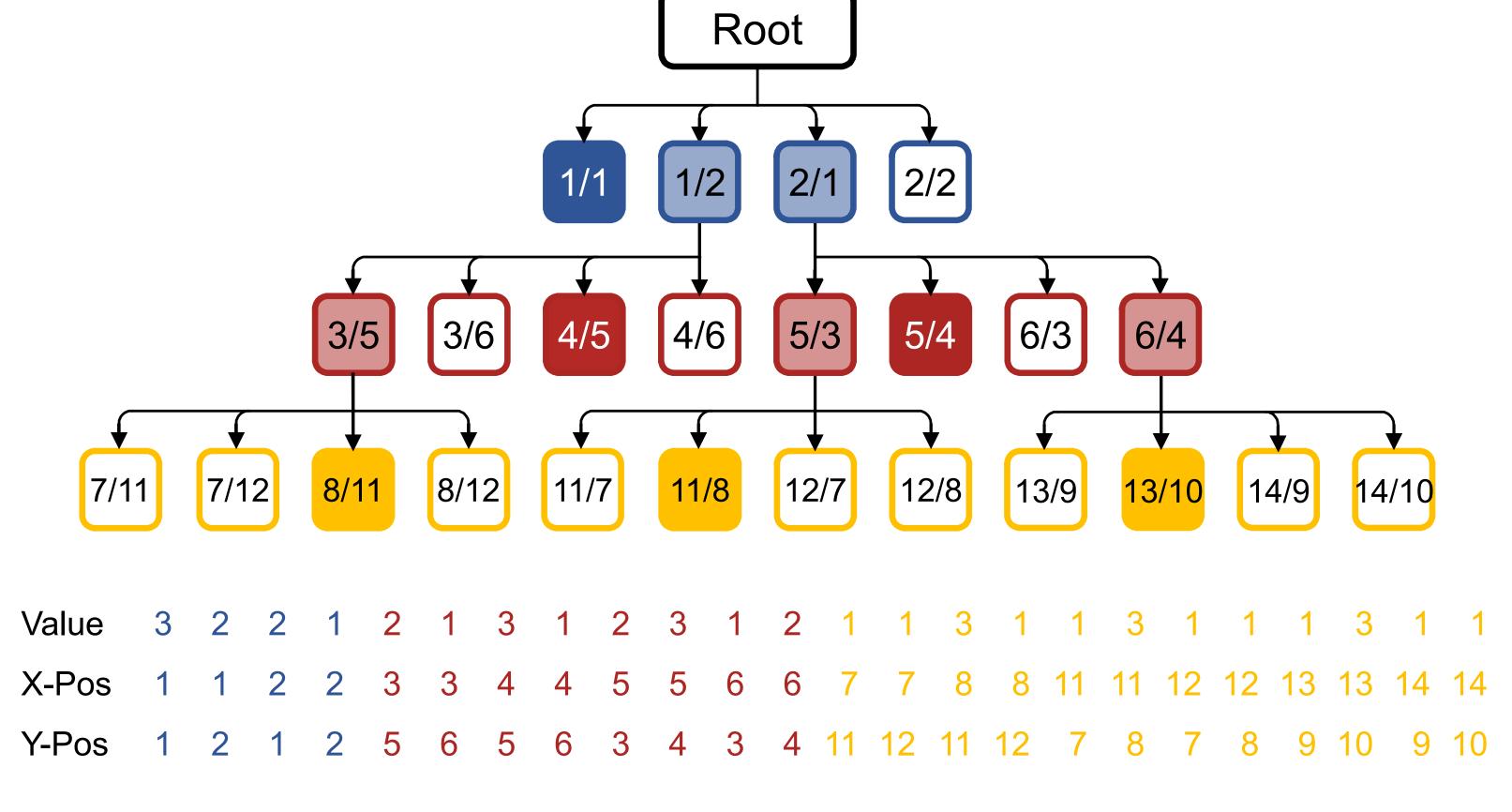
- . Linearize octree encoded 3D shapes to a 1D sequence
- 2. Introduce different compression schemes to embed multiple voxels into a single token
- 3. Propose a fully autoregressive decoding scheme for generating octrees



Octree Linearization & Positional Encoding

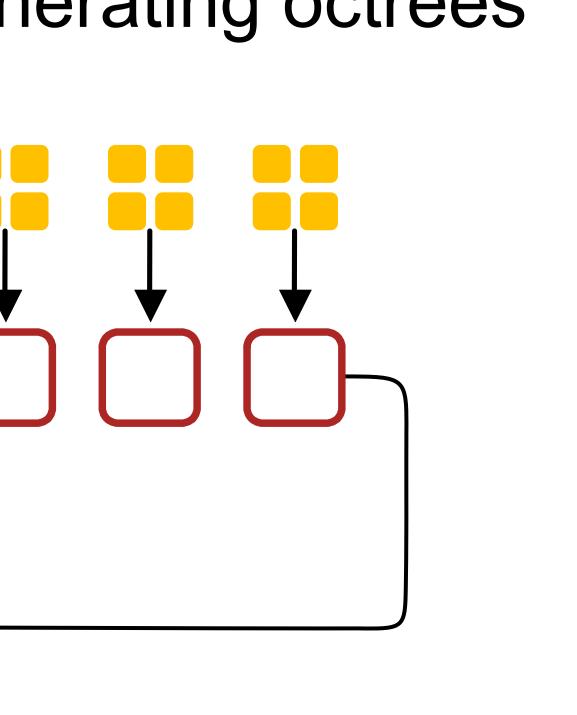
- Linearize octree by breadth-first traversal
- Introduce novel hierarchical positional encodig as follows:





Octree Transformer: Autoregressive 3D Shape Generation on Hierarchically Structured Sequences Moritz Ibing, Gregor Kobsik, Leif Kobbelt

Sequence Compression



The compression follows the hierarchical octree structure:

- by compressing siblings we achive compression rates of up to 8 (4 in quadtree example)
- for higher compression rates we consider cousins (of higher order) and replace parent tokens by their compressed children's representation

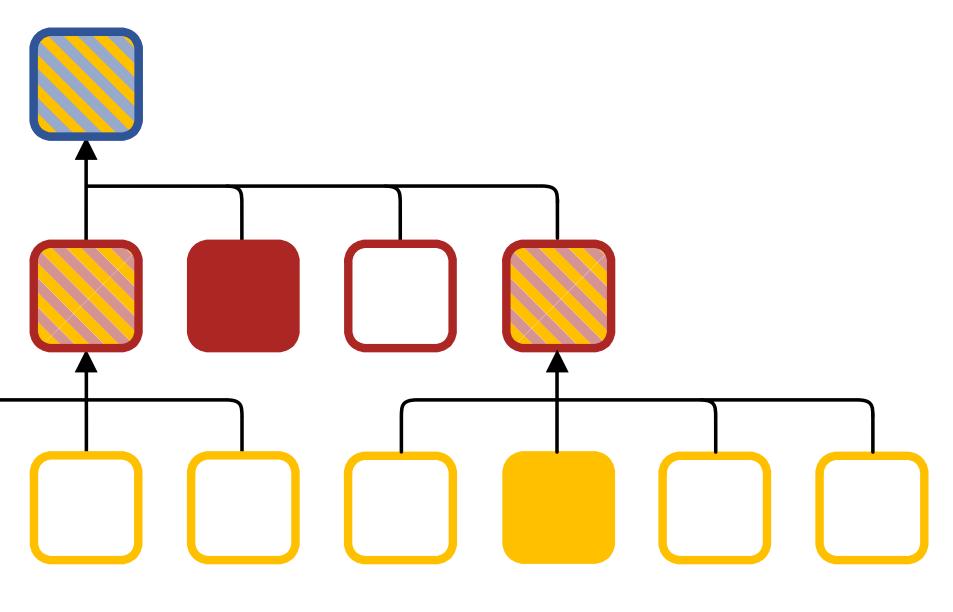
Autoregressive Decoding

autoregressive manner. We alternate between:

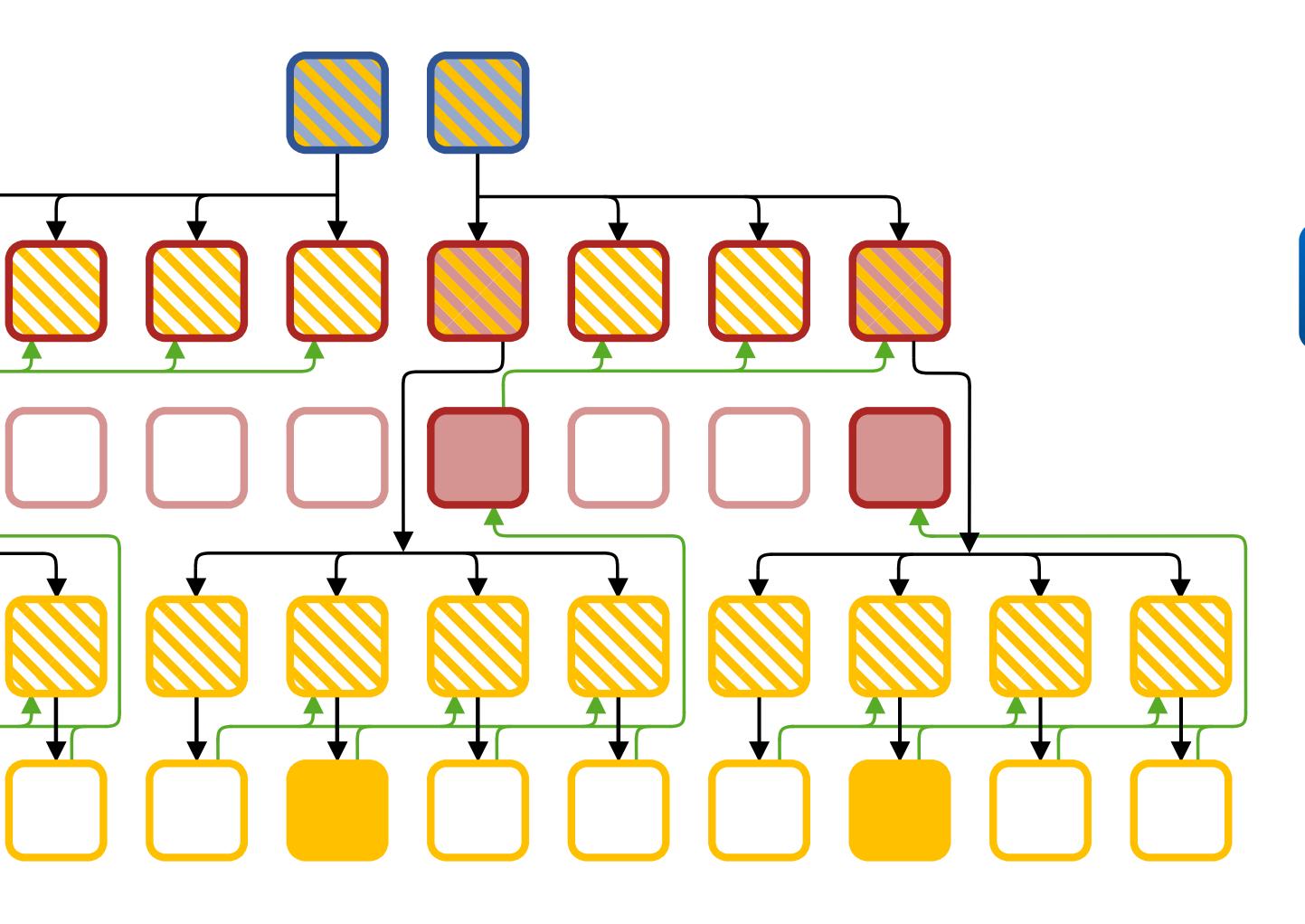
- Upsampling of embedding vectors (black arrows) and
- Forwarding information about previously predicted tokens (green arrows)

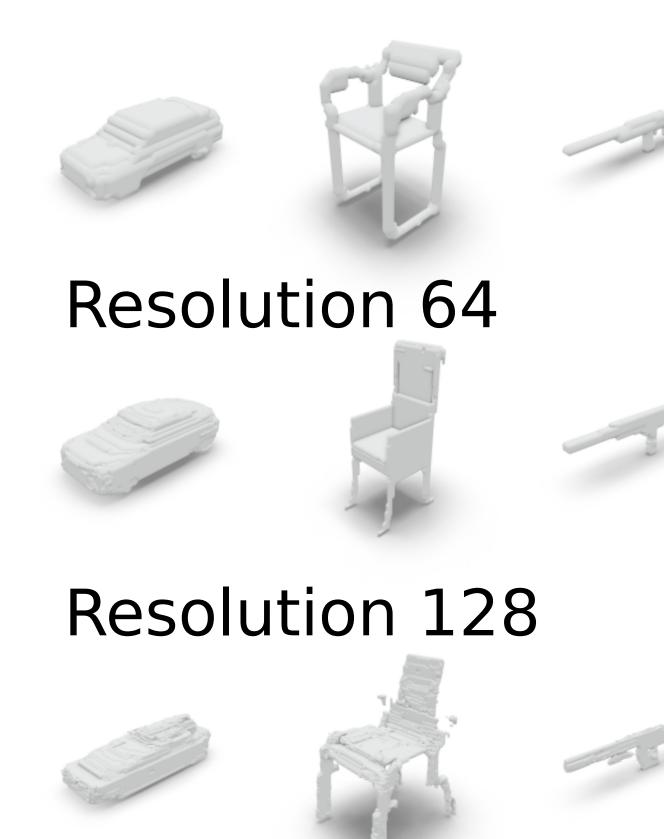
Sequence Length with **Different Compression Schemes**

Res	Octree tokens	0/4	0/8	1/8	2/8
2	8	2	1	_	_
4	64	16	8	1	-
8	224	56	28	8	1
16	816	204	102	28	8
32	3352	838	419	102	28
64	13264	3316	1658	419	102
128	48530	12132	6066	1658	419
256	144096	36024	18012	6066	1658

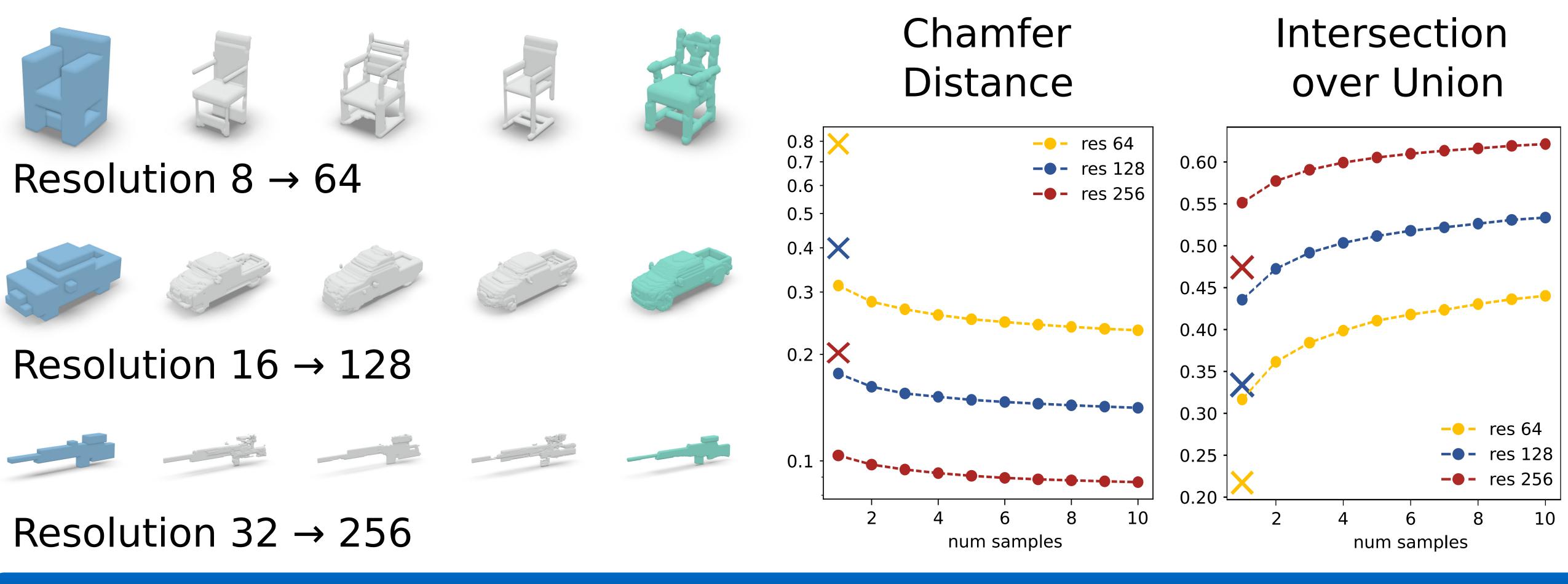


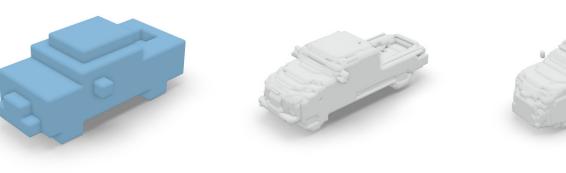
The decoding of predicted tokens needs to take the compression scheme into consideration to generate every single voxel in a fully





Resolution 256





- Modeling" in CVPR 2019
- Functions" in CVPR 2021



Results

Shape Generation

Comparison to Related Work

200					Car	Chair	Rif e	Table	Plane
		and		3DGAN	12.13	25.07	62.32	18.80	
				IM-GAN	69.33	75.44	65.26	86.43	70.33
			↑COV %	Grid IM-GAN	80.67	82.08	81.47	86.19	81.58
				Octree Transformer	60.26	76.47	60.21	80.55	73.05
a contraction of the second se				Train Set	85.67	84.73	84.00	87.13	85.04
				3DGAN	1993	4365	4476	5208	
				IM-GAN	1287	2893	3760	2527	3689
			↓MMD	Grid IM-GAN	1225	2768	3366	2396	3226
				Octree Transformer	1363	2958	3582	2496	3664
				Train Set	984	2317	3085	2066	2225
3	B. C.			3DGAN	28855	26279	6495	32116	
				IM-GAN	20606	2553	3288	1018	6543
	all all and		↓ECD	Grid IM-GAN	1062	144	94	188	355
				Octree Transformer	8563	1889	1835	1098	2573
				Train Set	11	1	2	5	1

Shape Super-resolution

We improve the quality by up-sampling shapes compared to the low-resolution input (\mathbf{X}) over multiple non-deterministic runs.

References

• [3DGAN] Wu et al., "Learning a Probabilistic Latent Space of Object Shapes via 3D Generative-Adversarial Modeling" in NeurIPS 2016 • [IM-GAN] Chen et al., "Learning Implicit Fields for Generative Shape

• [Grid IM-GAN] Ibing et al., "3D Shape Generation with Grid-based Implicit