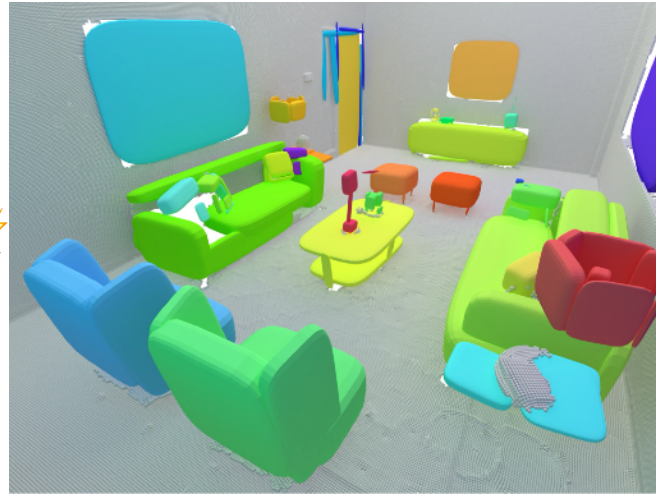
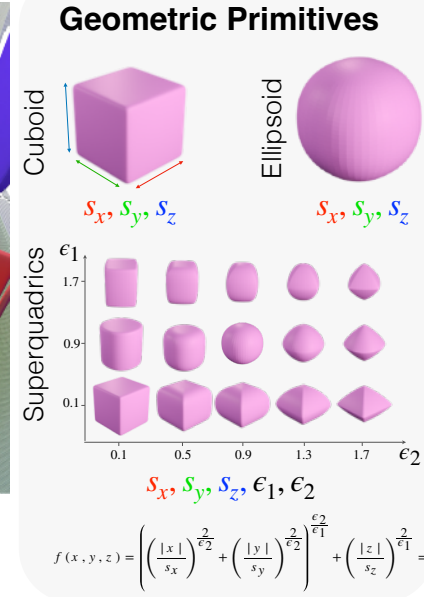


Introduction

Input: Point Cloud
1,000,000 pointsOutput: Superquadrics
300 geometric primitives

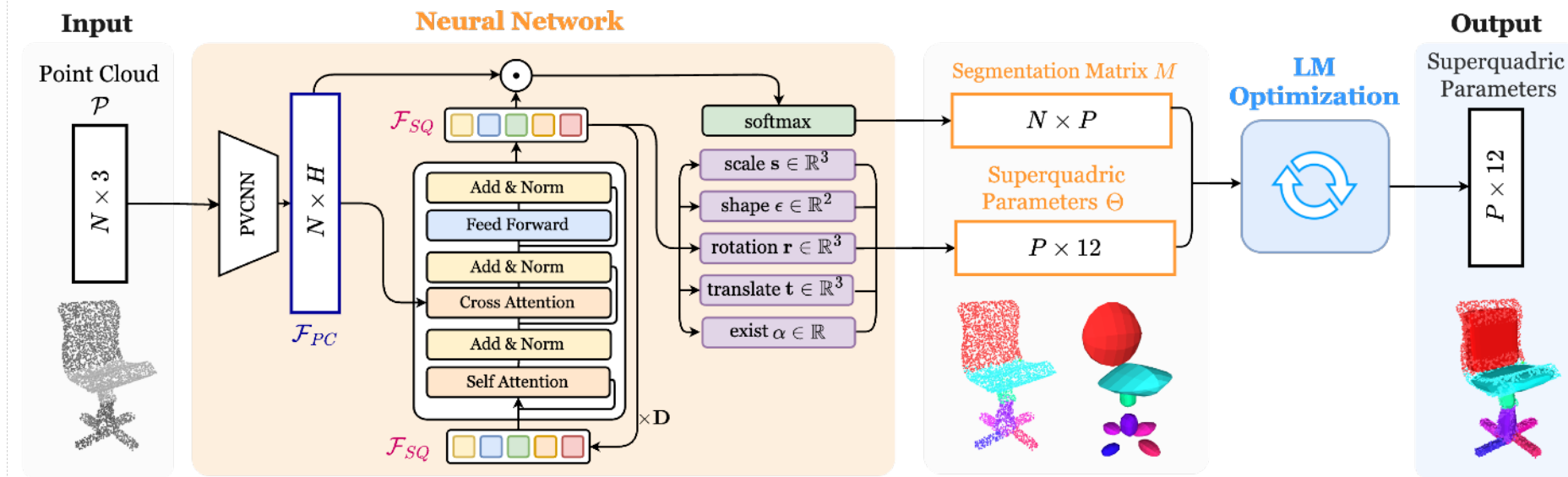
Motivation

- Existing representations for 3D scenes focus on *photorealism*
- We focus on a *compact, modular, and explicit* representation

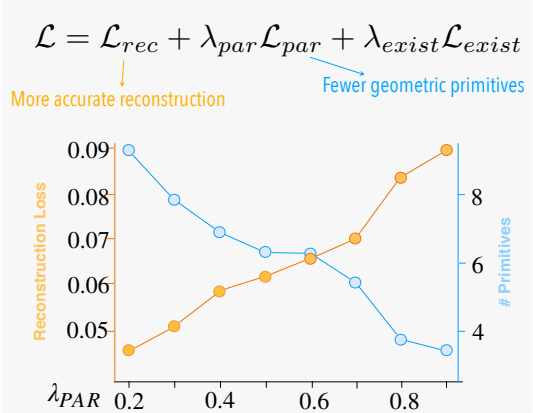
Task

Given a point cloud of a 3D scene, we decompose it in a compact set of superquadrics.

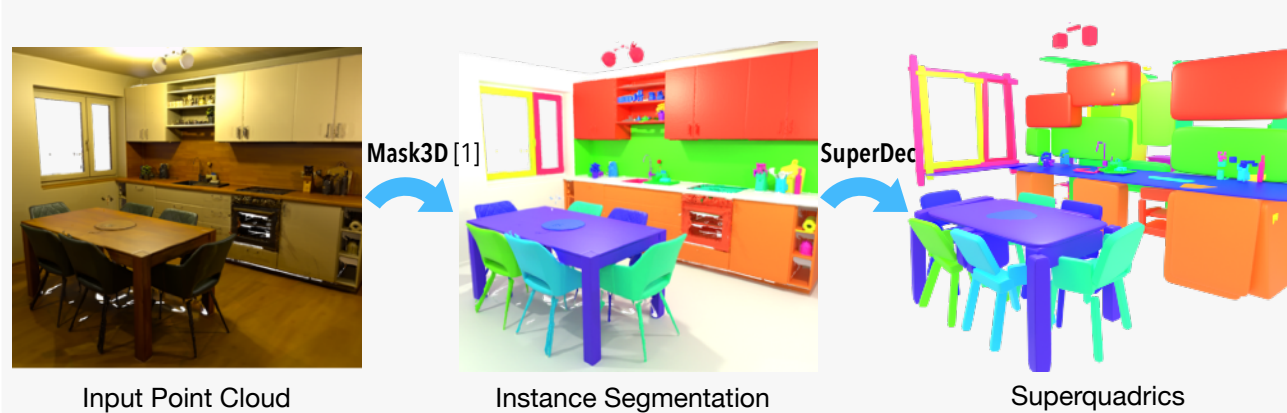
Method



Unsupervised training

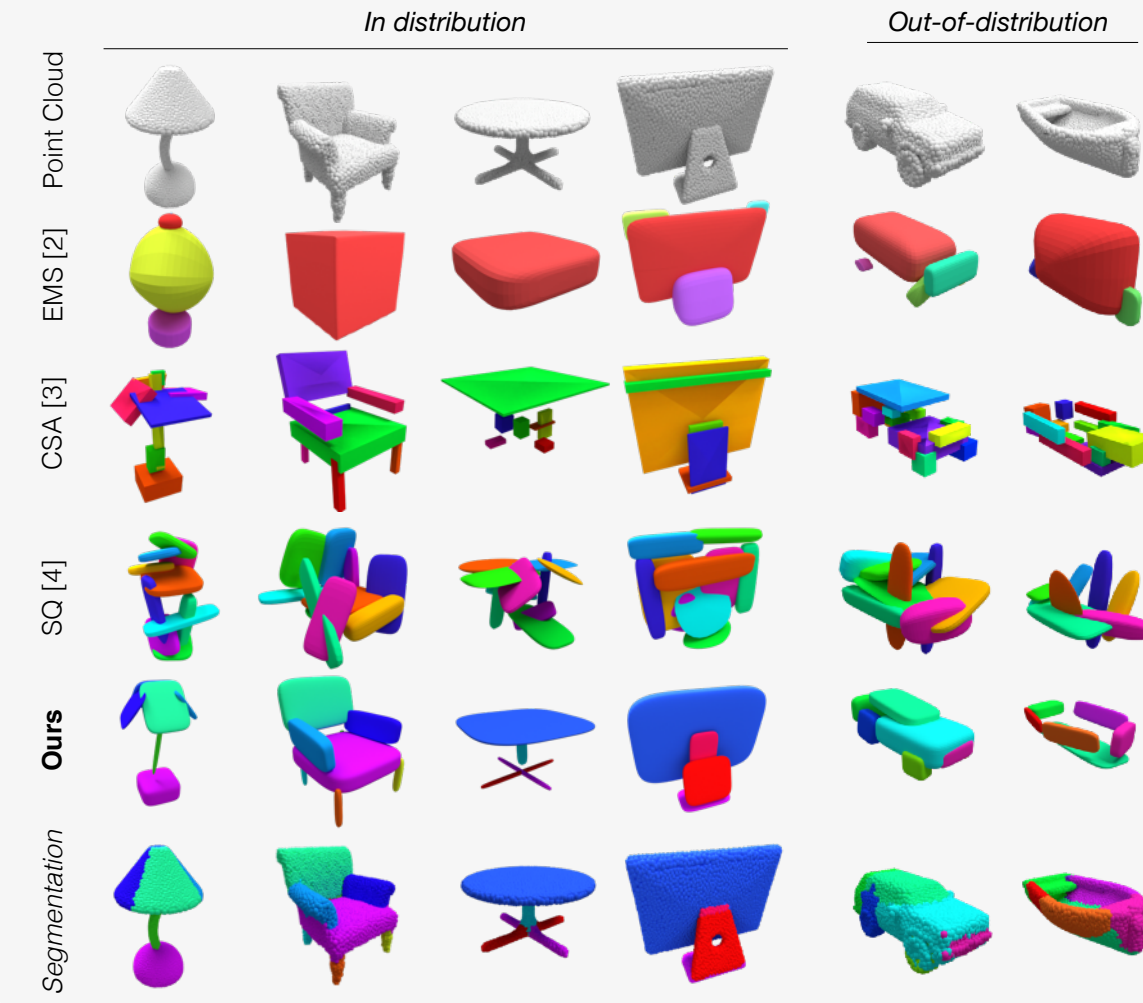


Extension to Full Scenes

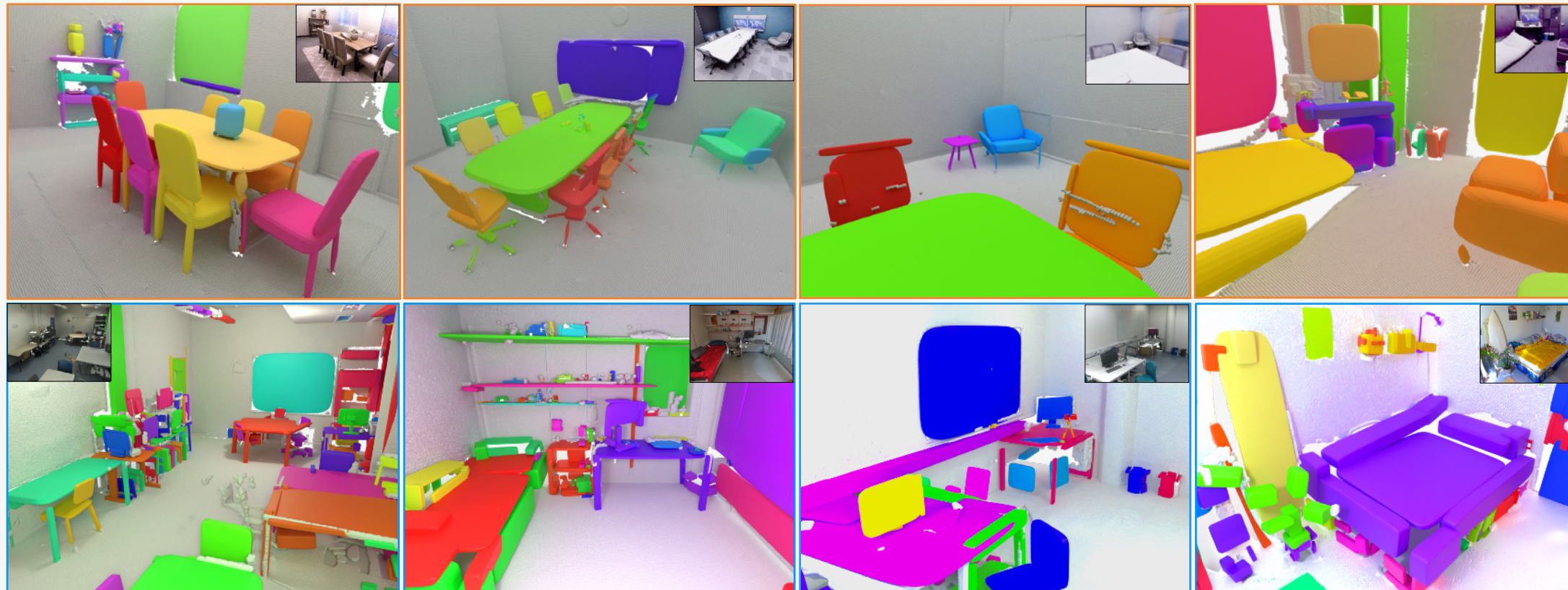


Results

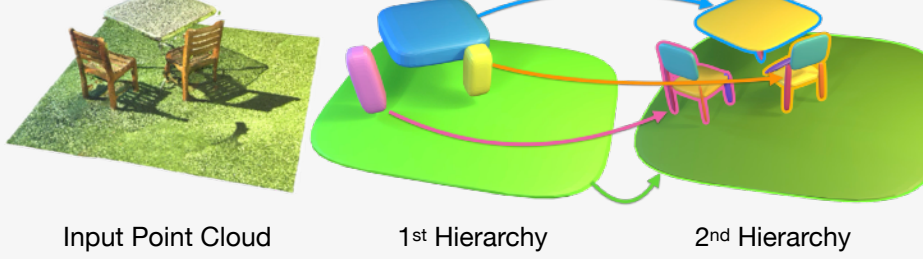
Qualitative Results on Objects from ShapeNet



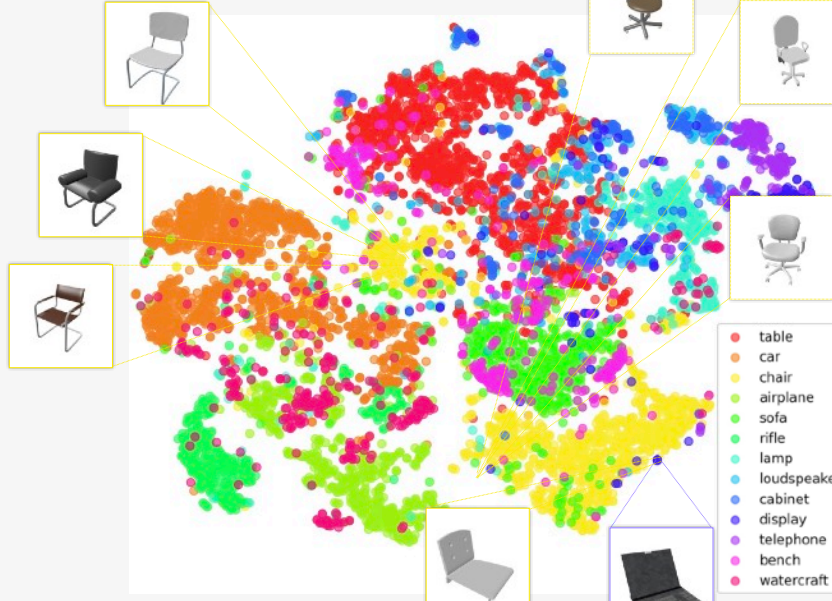
Qualitative Results on Scenes from Replica and ScanNet++



Unsupervised decomposition



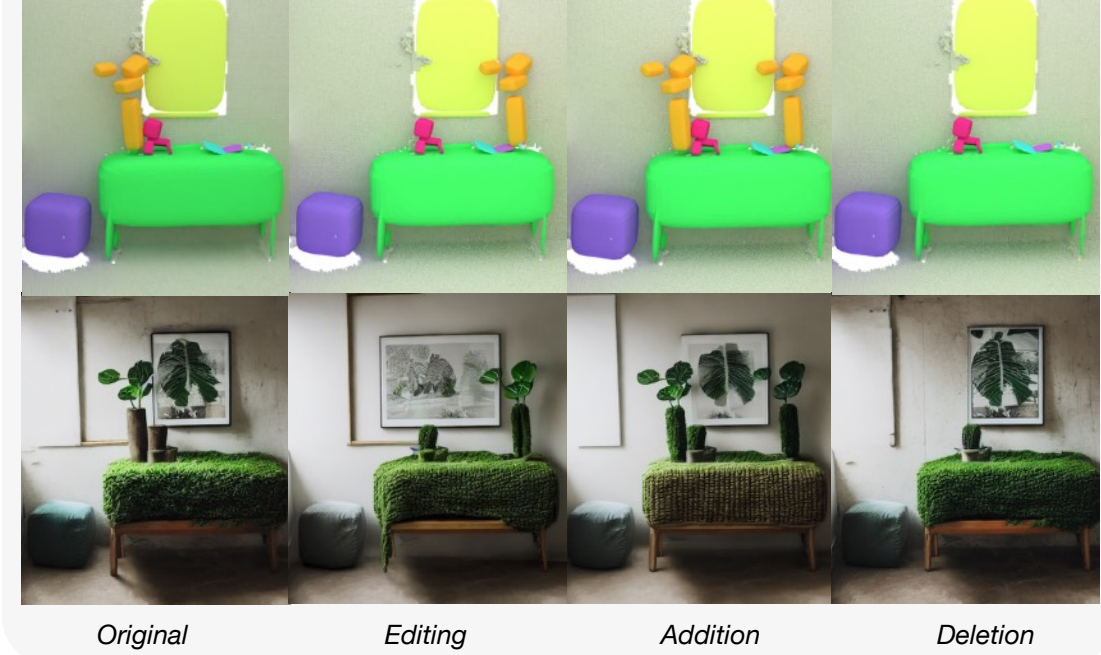
What does our network learn?



Application 1: Robotics



Application 2: Controlled Image Generation



Quantitative Results

Method	Primitive Type	Seg.	ShapeNet		Replica		ScanNet++	
			L2	#Prim.	L2	#Prim.	L2	#Prim.
EMS [2]	Superquadrics	✗	1.34	5.68	2.12	3.61	2.11	4.25
CSA [3]	Cuboids	✓	0.53	9.21	0.70	9.63	0.41	11.64
SQ [4]	Superquadrics	✗	0.28	10	5.91	10	4.26	10
SuperDec (ours)	Superquadrics	✓	0.05	5.8	0.19	6.58	0.11	5.18

References

- [1] Schult et al., *Mask3D: Mask Transformer for 3D Semantic Instance Segmentation*, ICRA 2023.
- [2] Liu et al., *Robust and Accurate Superquadric Recovery: A Probabilistic Approach*, CVPR 2022.
- [3] Paschalidou et al., *Superquadrics revisited: Learning 3d shape parsing beyond cuboids*, CVPR 2019.
- [4] Yang et al., *Unsupervised learning for cuboid shape abstraction via joint segmentation from point clouds*, TOG 2021.
- [5] Vezzani et al., *A grasping approach based on superquadric models*, ICRA 2017.