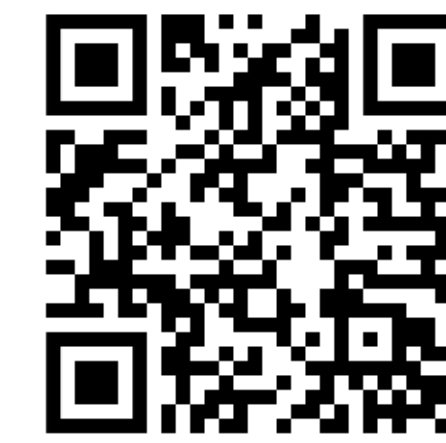


Autoencoding for 3D Scene Graph Learning via Object-Level Scene Reconstruction

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Introduction

Problem: Large-scale datasets with high-quality relationship labels are scarce for 3D scene graph learning

Goal: Reduce the need of labels, by leveraging self-supervised learning without requiring relationship labels

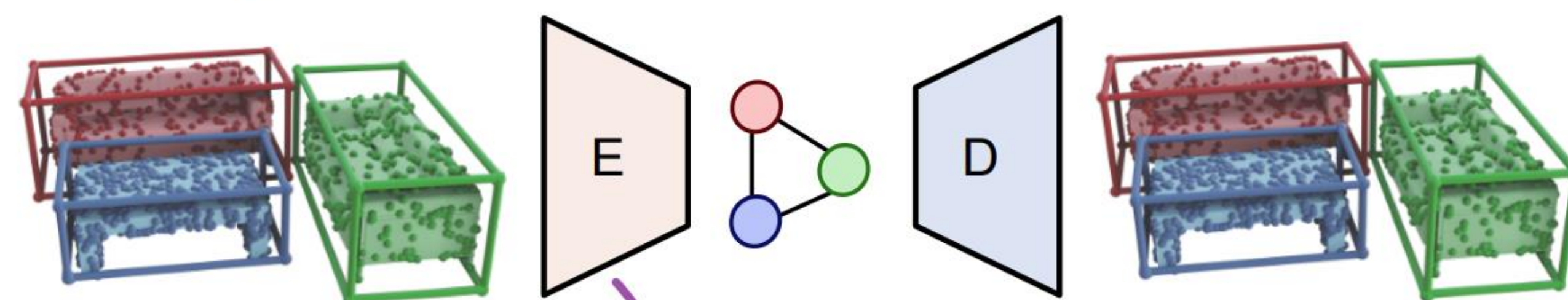
Contributions:

- ✓ Novel autoencoder-based pre-training which is trainable on 3D datasets without scene graph labels such as ScanNet
- ✓ Auto3DSG boosts 3D scene graph prediction performance
- ✓ Auto3DSG outperforms fully supervised methods on 3DSSG
- ✓ Improved label-efficiency: Only few samples are required to outperform the same model trained from scratch

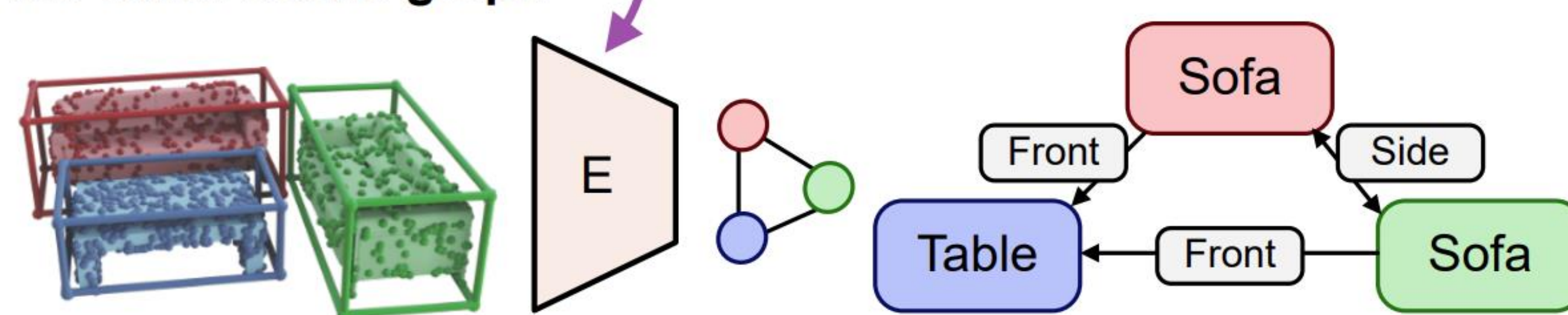
Key Idea

Increase label efficiency and available data for scene graph learning by self-supervised pre-training using reconstruction

Pre-training: Reconstruction

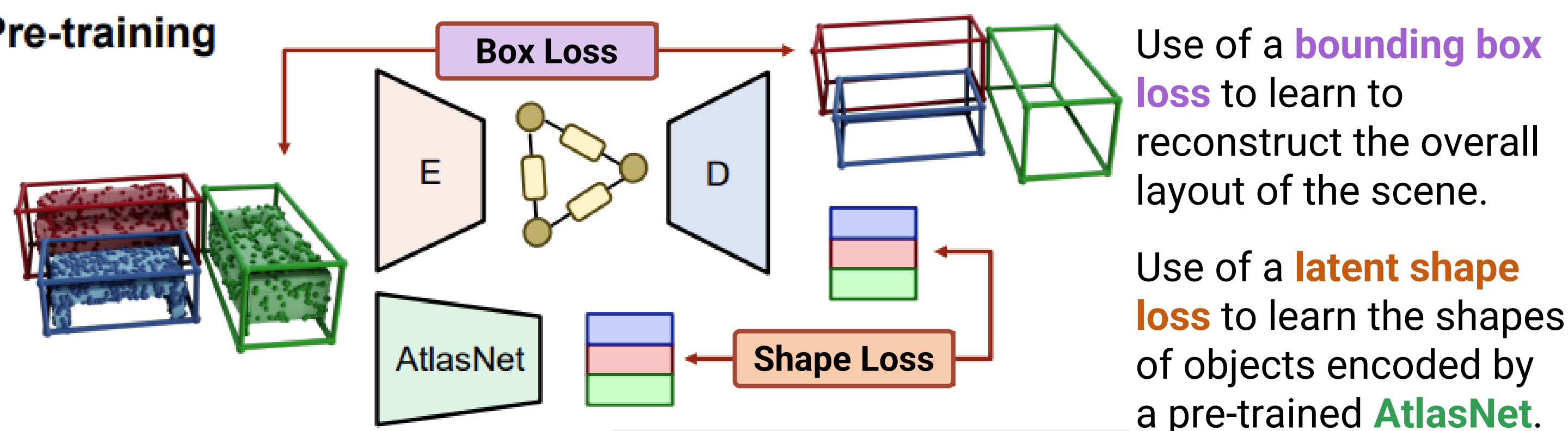


Fine-tune: Scene graph

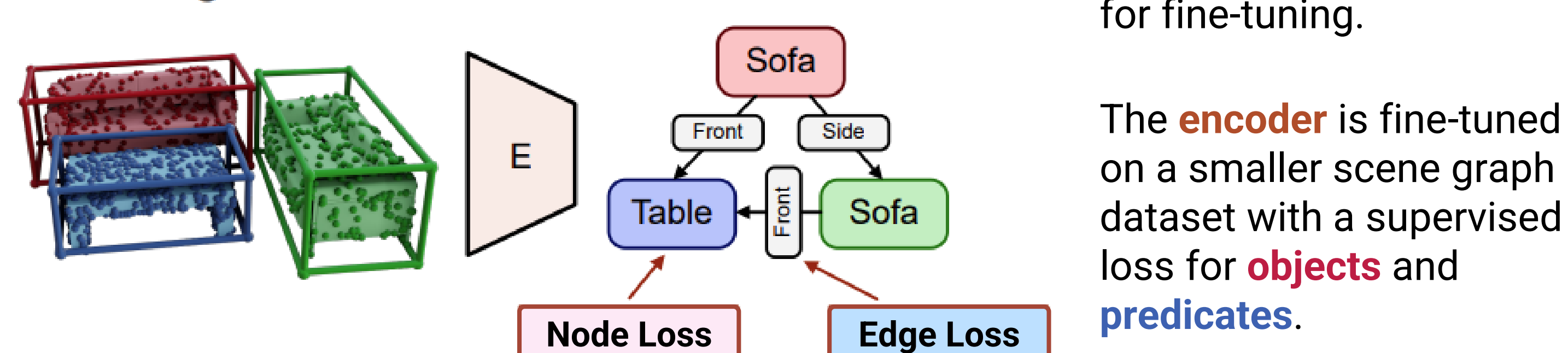


Method

Pre-training



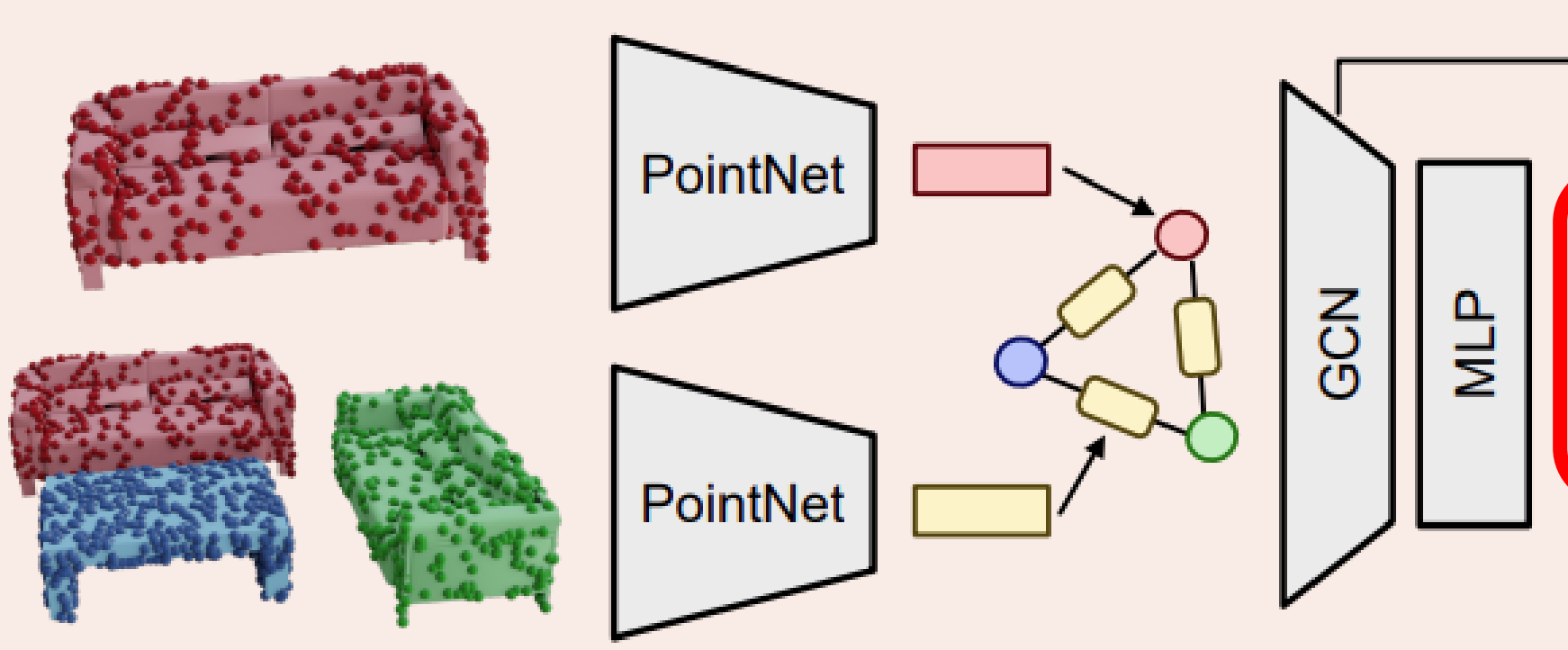
Fine-tuning



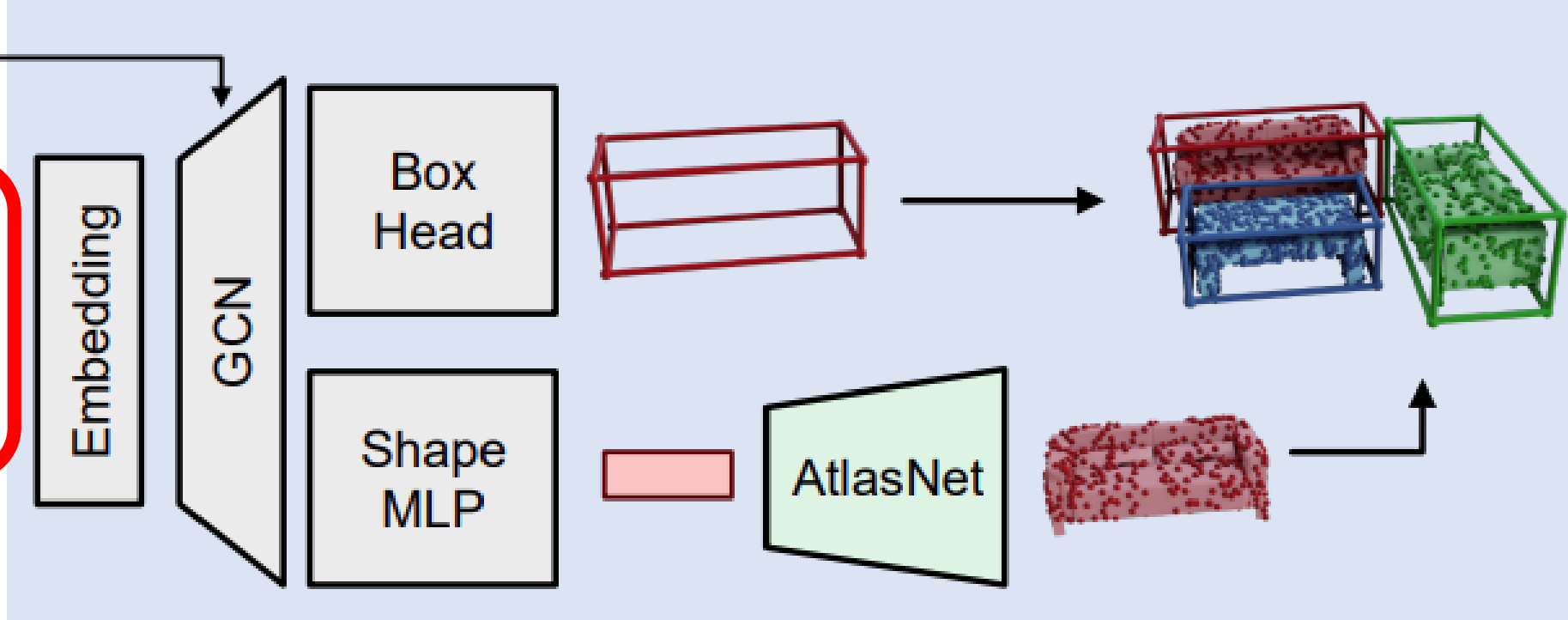
An initial feature graph is constructed from a point cloud by encoding each instance and pairs of instances using a PointNet.

The features are refined into a scene graph bottleneck using a GCN with message passing.

Encoder



Decoder



From the scene graph bottleneck, predicated shape codes are decoded by a pre-trained **AtlasNet**.

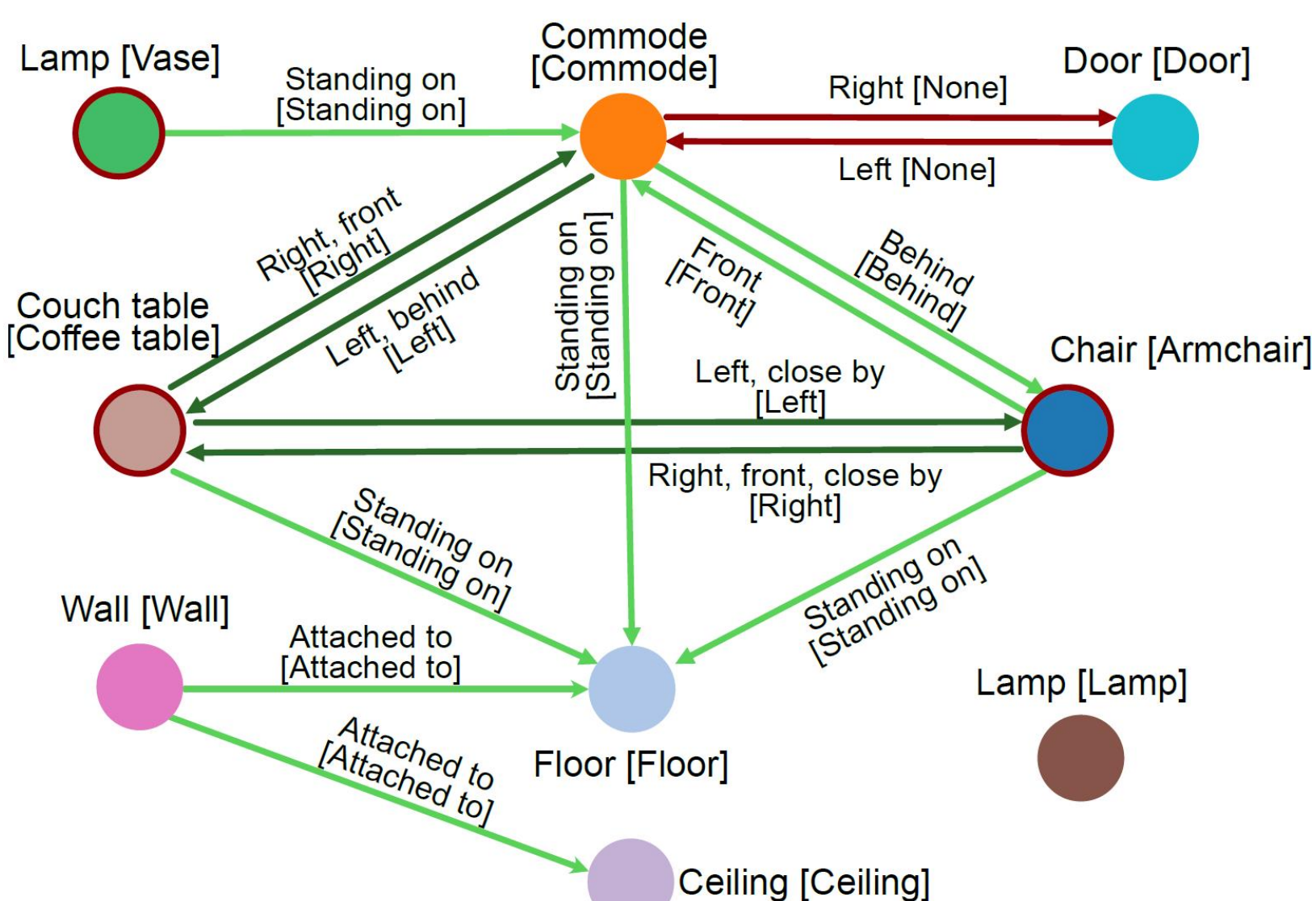
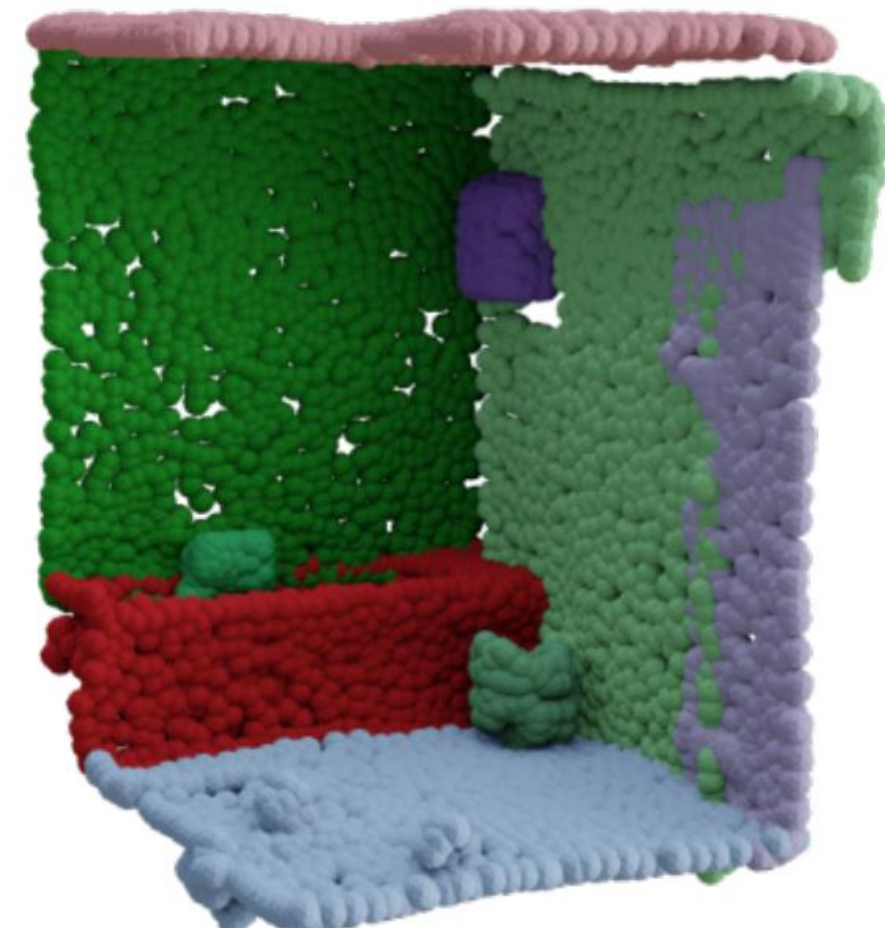
The predicted shapes are placed within the predicted bounding boxes.

Scene Graph Bottleneck

Qualitative Results

3D Scene Graph Prediction

3D Scene Reconstruction



3DSSG Evaluation

	Object		Predicate		Relationships	
	R@5	R@10	R@3	R@5	R@50	R@100
3DSSG	0.68	0.78	0.89	0.93	0.40	0.66
SGFN	0.70	0.80	0.97	0.99	0.85	0.87
Auto3DSG	0.80	0.87	0.97	0.99	0.89	0.91

* More baseline results can be found in the paper

Label-efficiency

