

# Spherical Convolutional Neural Networks

---

Empirical analysis of SCNNs

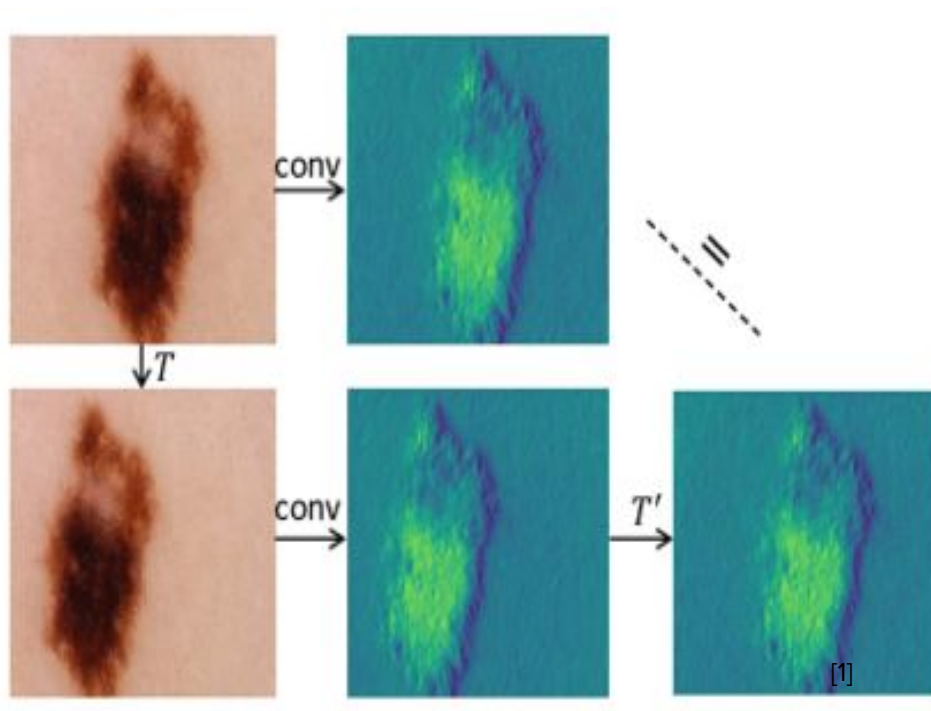
LTS2

Prof.  
Sup.

Pierre Vandergheynst  
Michaël Defferrard  
Nathanaël Perraudin

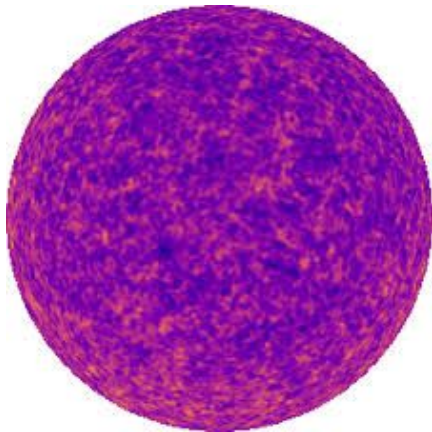
# Introduction

- CNNs are very powerful tools in Deep Learning
  - Equivariance to translation



# Introduction

- Different symmetries such as rotations
  - Use of sphere  $S^2$  or  $SO(3)$  domain



Cosmological maps [2]

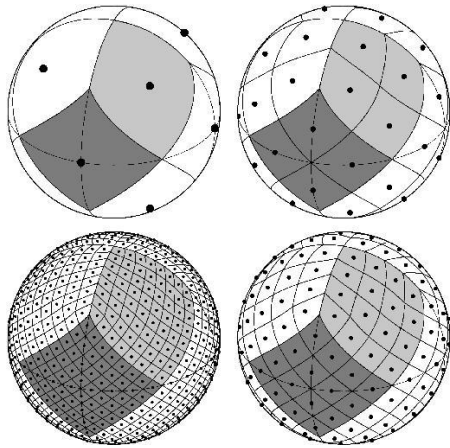


3D objects

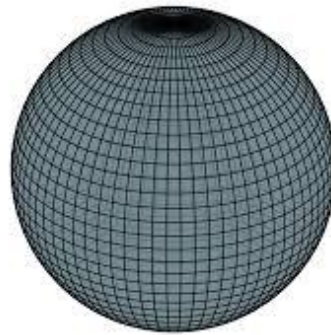


Omnidirectional imaging [3]

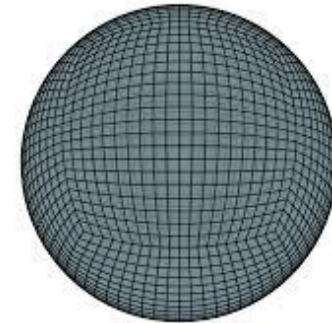
# Sphere representation



**HEALPix** [4]



**Equiangular** [2]



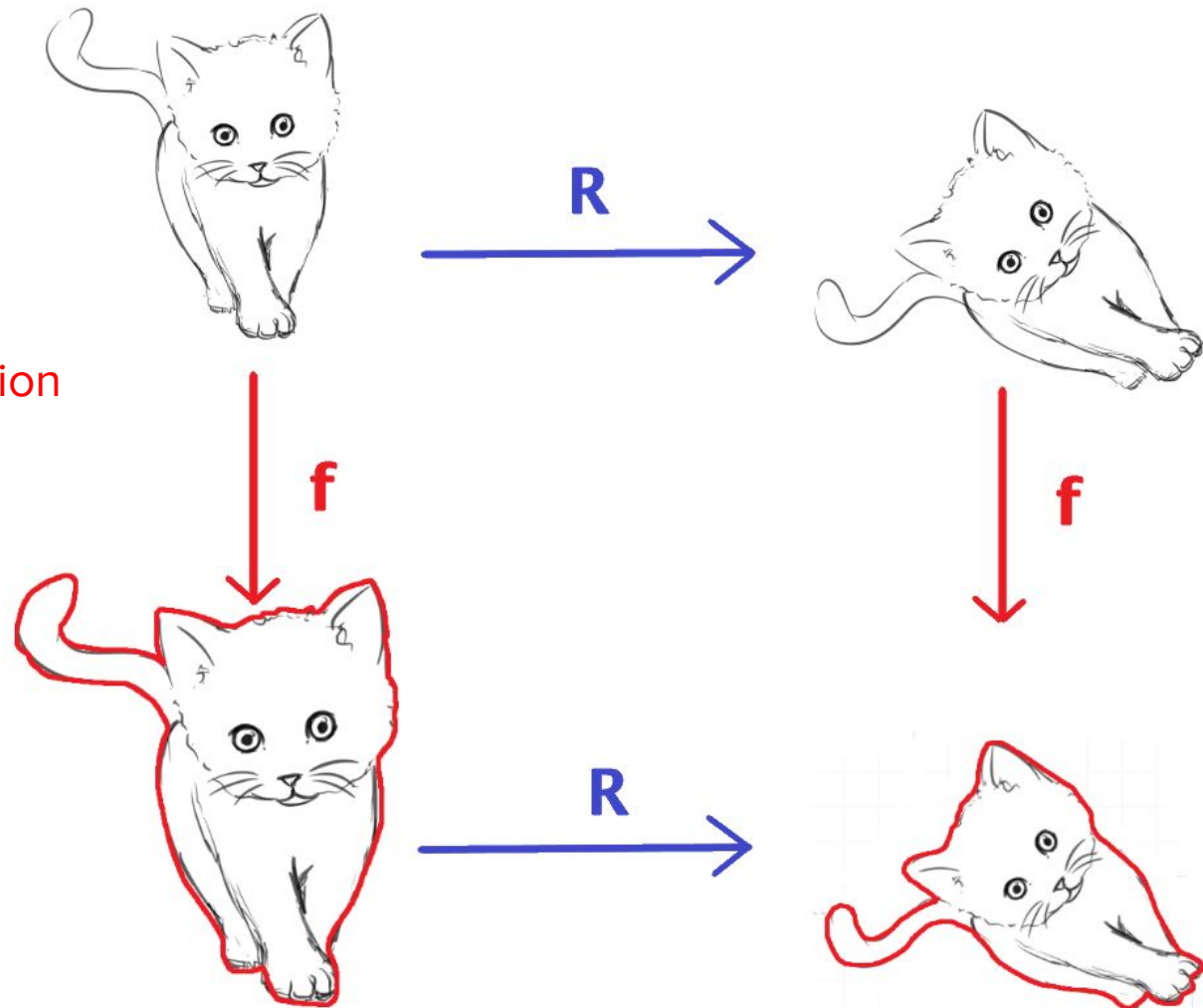
**Polyhedron** [2]

- Iso-latitude
- Same area coverage
- Hierarchical

# Equivariance

Example:

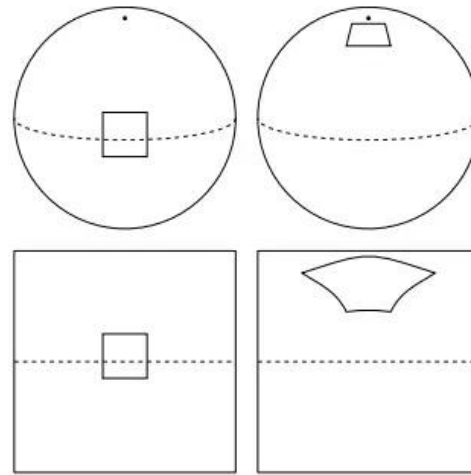
Segmentation  
Rotation



[5]

# Spherical CNNs

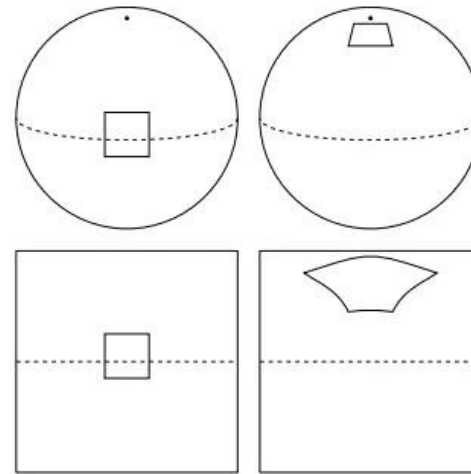
- 2D CNNs on planar projection
  - not desired rotation equivariance



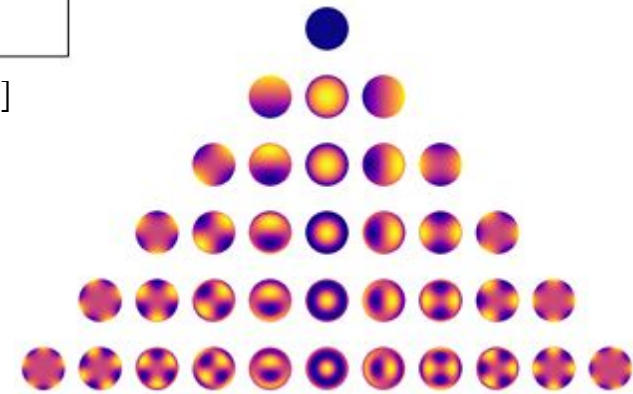
Planar projection [6]

# Spherical CNNs

- 2D CNNs on planar projection
  - not desired rotation equivariance
- Spherical Fourier Transform
  - computationally expensive



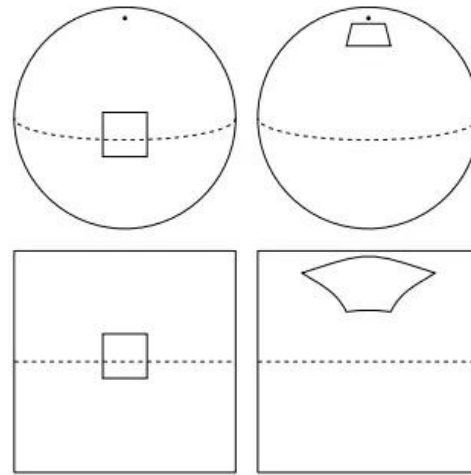
Planar projection [6]



Spherical Harmonics [7]

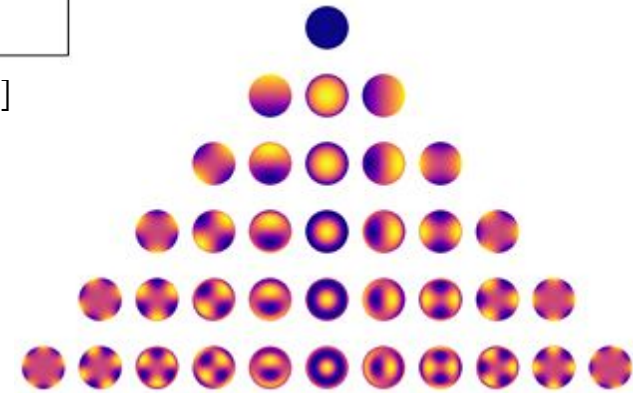
# Spherical CNNs

- 2D CNNs on planar projection
  - not desired rotation equivariance



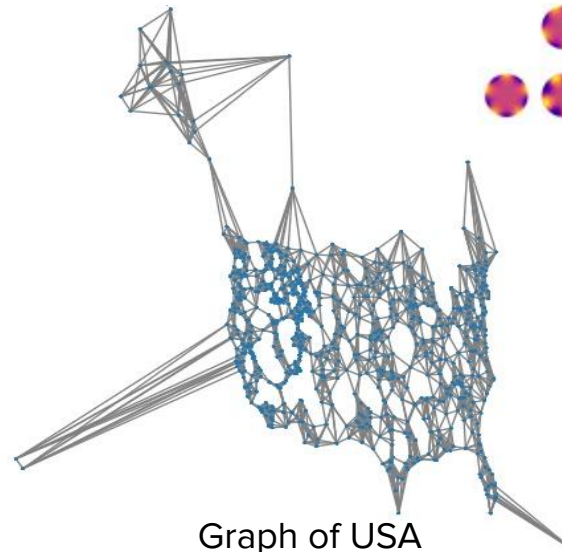
Planar projection [6]

- Spherical Fourier Transform
  - computationally expensive



Spherical Harmonics [7]

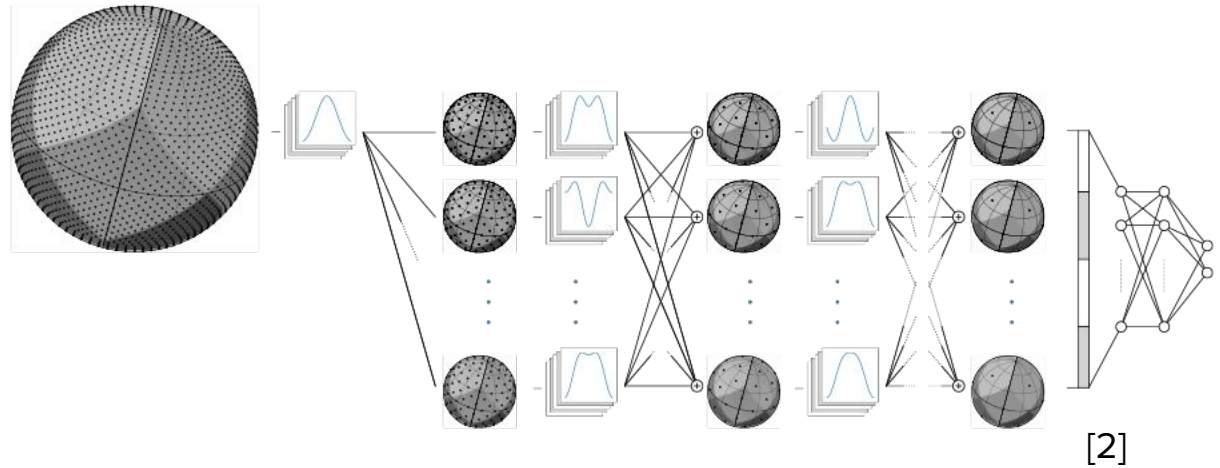
- Graph CNN



Graph of USA



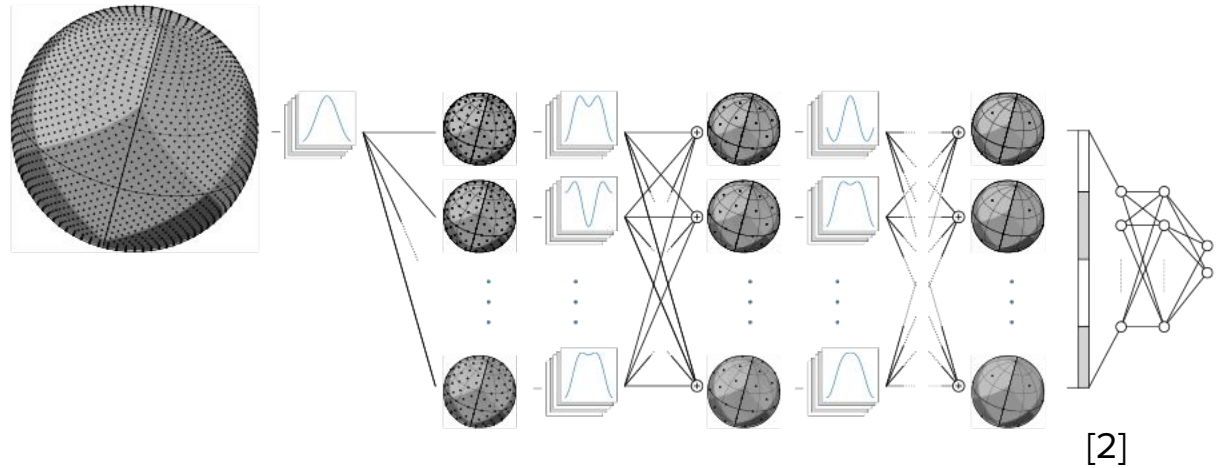
# DeepSphere



## Advantages

- Similar to standard CNN (computationally efficient)
- Can operate with any graph (flexible)

# DeepSphere



## Advantages

- Similar to standard CNN (computationally efficient)
- Can operate with any graph (flexible)

## Differences

- Almost rotation equivariant (graph construction)
- Equivariant only on  $S^2$ , but invariant to 3rd rotation of  $SO(3)$

# Different tasks

- Shape retrieval and classification
  - SHREC17 and ModelNet40



# Different tasks

- Shape retrieval and classification
  - SHREC17 and ModelNet40
- Global and Dense regression
  - GHCN-daily, planetary data



# Different tasks

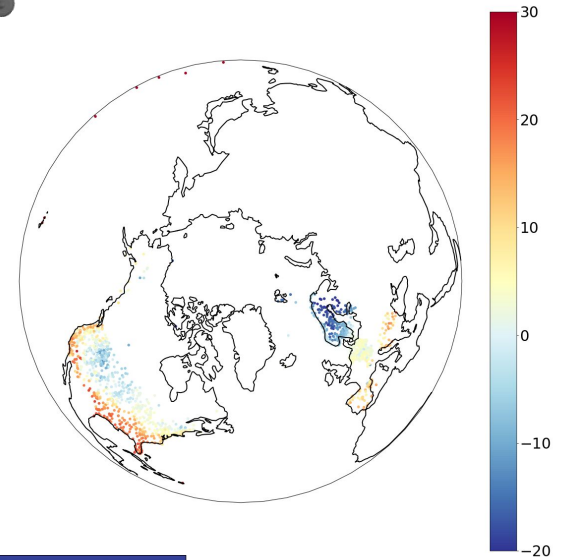
- Shape retrieval and classification

- SHREC17 and ModelNet40



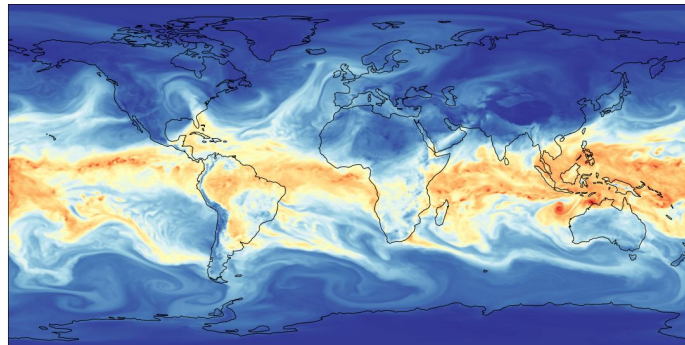
- Global and Dense regression

- GHCN-daily, planetary data



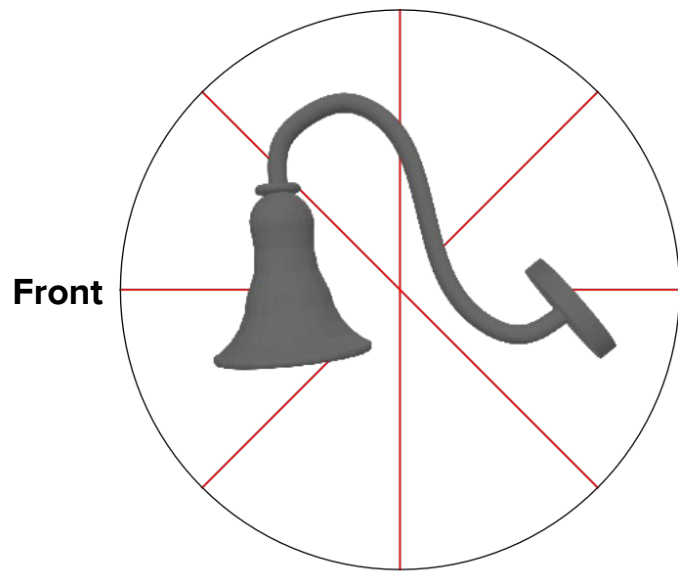
- Segmentation

- Climate Pattern Detection

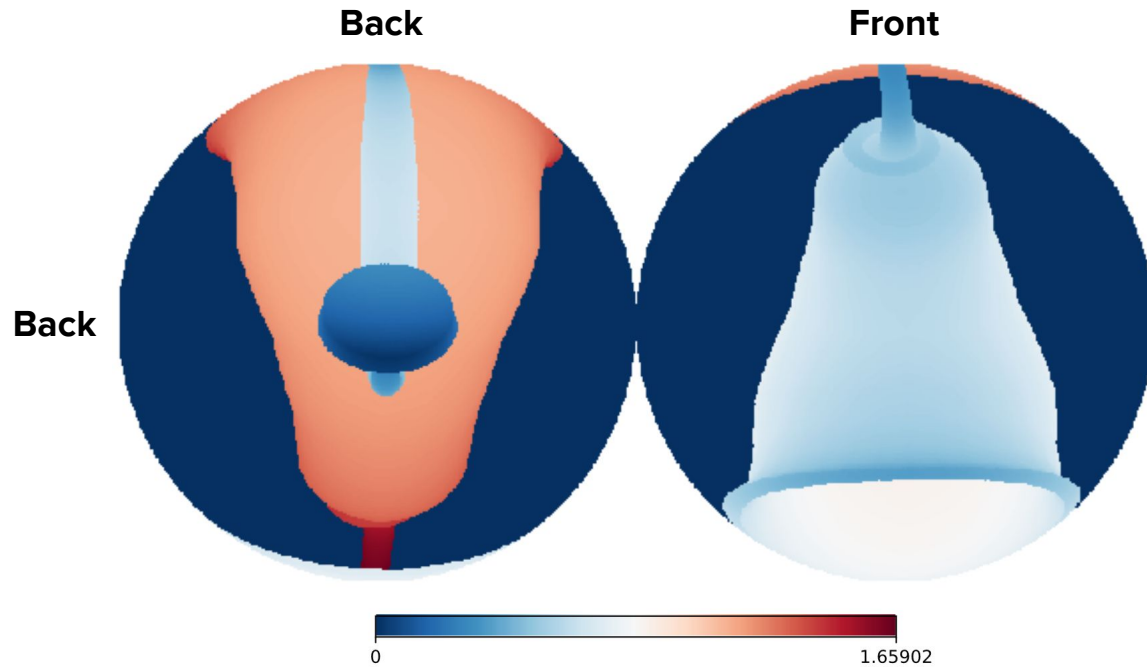


# SHREC17

- Shape retrieval contest
  - Spherical signal → All orientations in 3D
- 55 classes: [airplane, drawer, lamp, ...]



Ray-casting on a sphere



Distance feature

# SHREC17 - Results

Method	performance		size		speed *	
	Accuracy	mAP	params	features	inference	training
Cohen <i>s2cnn_simple</i>	78.59	66.5	400k	2 · 64	12ms	32h
Esteves <i>sphericalcnn</i>	79.18	68.5	500k	8	9.8ms	2h52
Deepsphere <i>Optimal</i>	80.42	68.6	190k	4	1.0ms	48m

**local filter**

**4 to 40 times faster**

Method	performance	
	Accuracy	mAP
Deepsphere <i>Equiangular</i>	79.25	66.5
Deepsphere <i>HEALPix</i>	80.42	68.6

\* Trained on NVIDIA GTX 1080 Ti

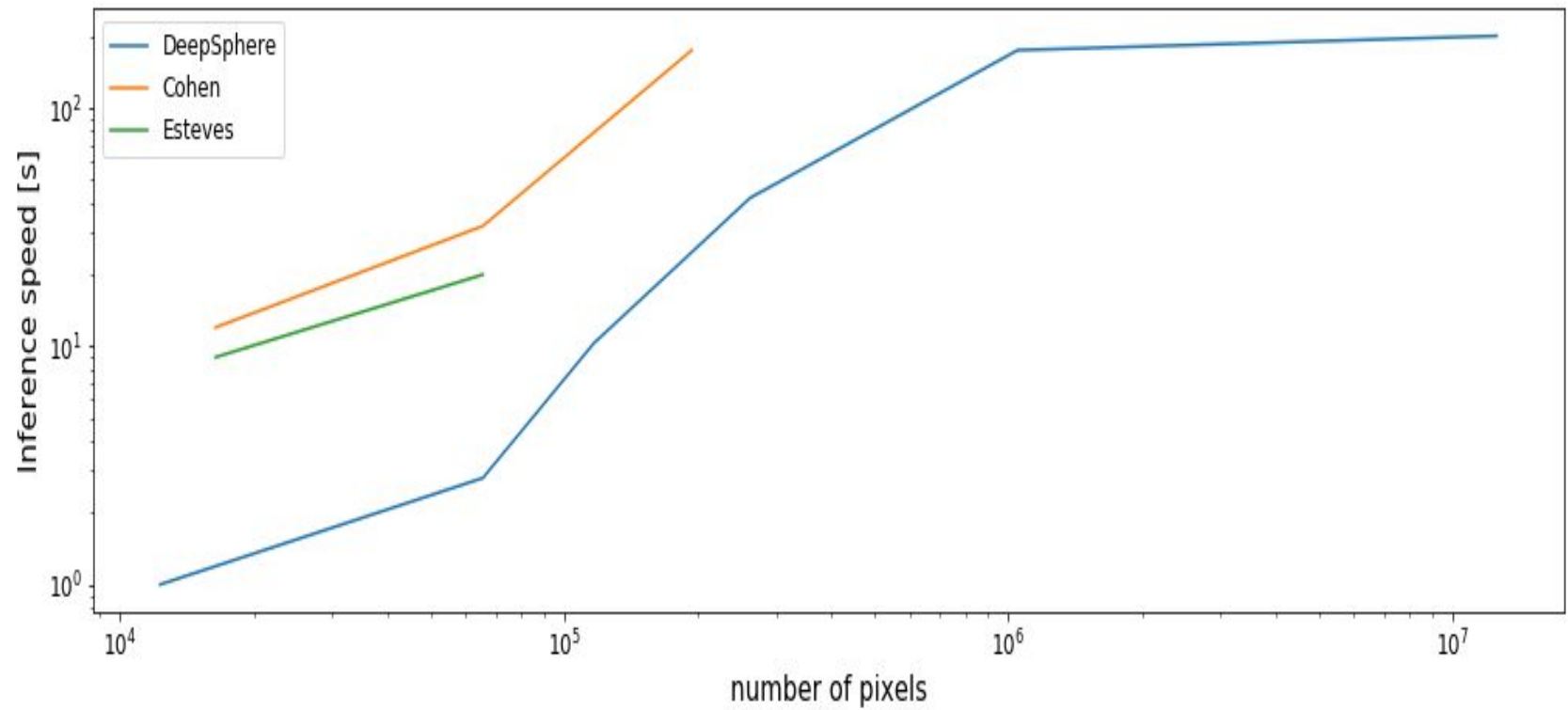
# Equiangular

Tested on SHREC17

Method	performance	
	Accuracy	mAP
Deepsphere <i>Equiangular</i>	79.25	66.5
Deepsphere <i>HEALPix</i>	80.42	68.6



# SHREC17 - Time evaluation

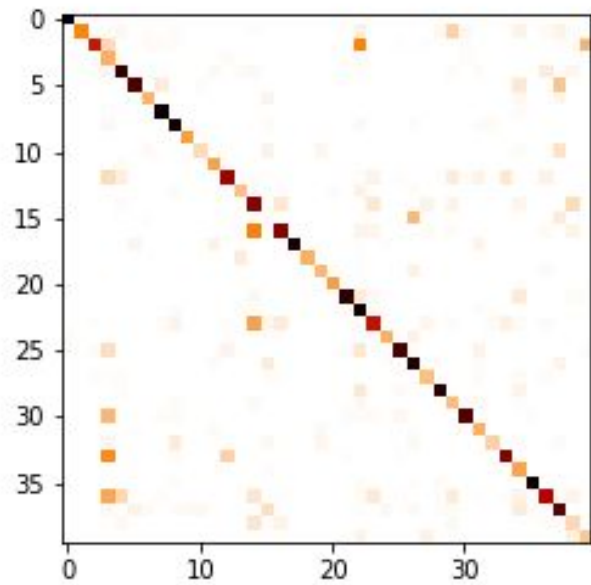


# ModelNet40

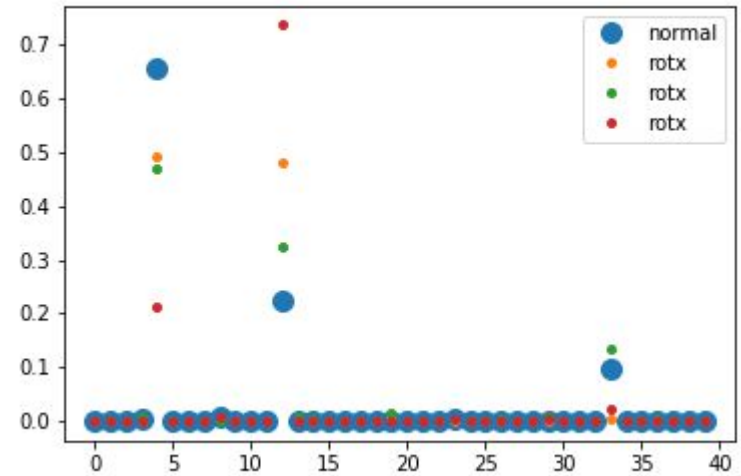
- Shape classification - similar to SHREC17

Accuracy	x/x	z/z	SO3/SO3	z/SO3
Cohen	85.0	-	-	-
Jiang	90.5	-	-	-
Esteves <i>scnn</i>	-	88.9	86.9	78.6
DeepSphere	87.8	86.8	86.7	76.9

# ModelNet40



Confusion matrix

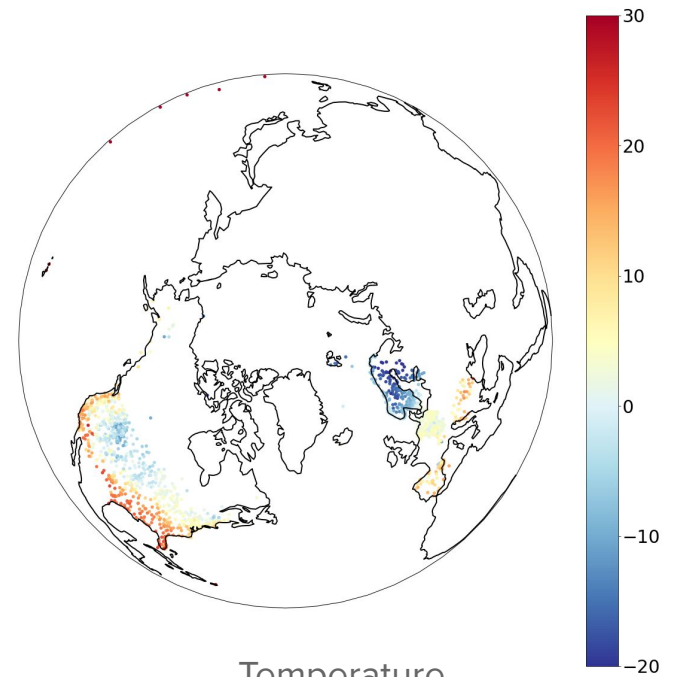


Logits evolution

# GHCN-daily

- Non-uniform sampling → prove DeepSphere flexibility

- No specific task



Temperature  
over the globe

# GHCN-daily

Dense regression

Find future temperature

order	MSE	MAE	MRE	R2
0	10.88	2.42	83.8	0.896
1	8.91	2.20	75.1	0.906
4	8.20	2.11	73.2	0.919
9	8.38	2.12	73.3	0.915

# GHCN-daily

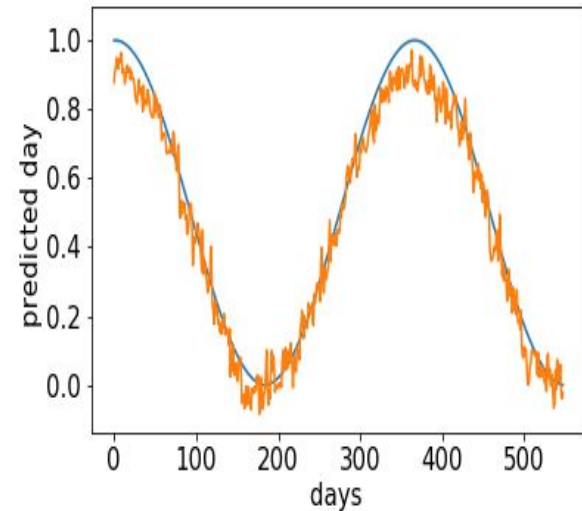
Dense regression

Find future temperature

order	MSE	MAE	MRE	R2
0	10.88	2.42	83.8	0.896
1	8.91	2.20	75.1	0.906
4	8.20	2.11	73.2	0.919
9	8.38	2.12	73.3	0.915

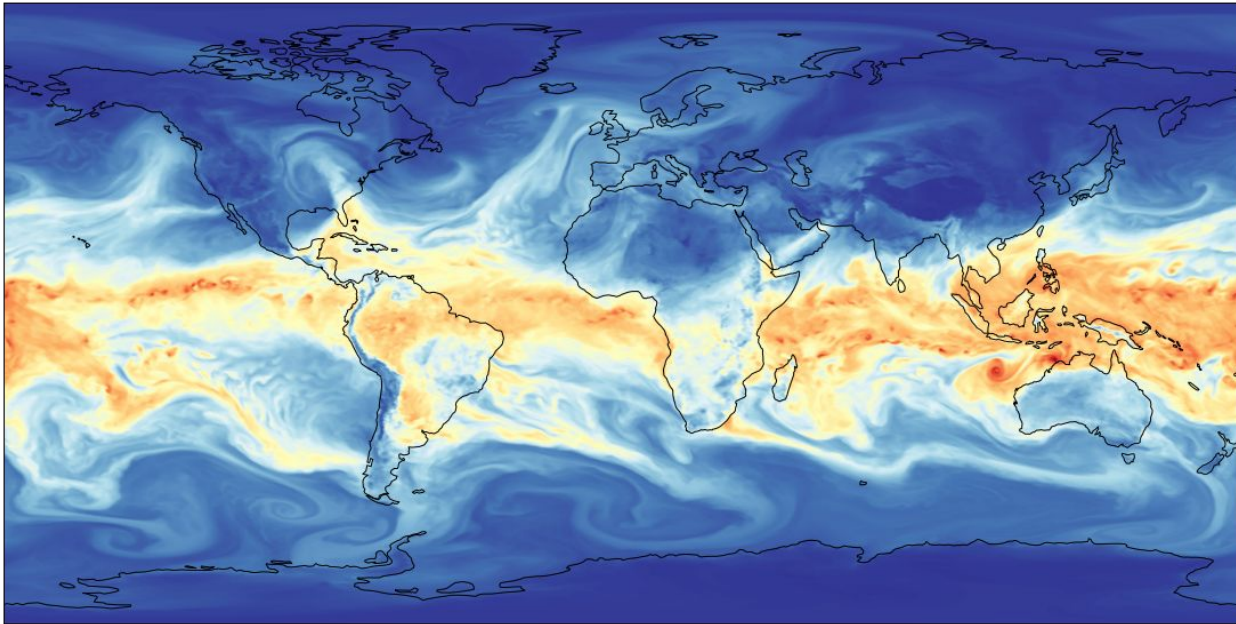
Global regression

Find day in year



# Climate Pattern Detection

- Segmentation problem



# Climate Pattern Detection

## Results

Method	Accuracy				
	BG	TC	AR	mean	mAP
Mudigonda et al.	97	74	65	78.67	-
Jiang et al.	97	94	93	94.67	-
Cohen et al. (R2R)	97.4	97.9	97.8	97.7	75.9
Deepsphere	97.9	96.0	97.9	97.9	83.6



# Conclusion

- Computationally 4 to 40 times faster
- Similar results to the other SCNNs
  - Invariance to 3rd rotation is an unnecessary price to pay
- Sufficiently equivariant to rotation
- Works on any sampling, as long as a graph is built and pooling operation adapted

# Thanks for your attention

---

Questions?

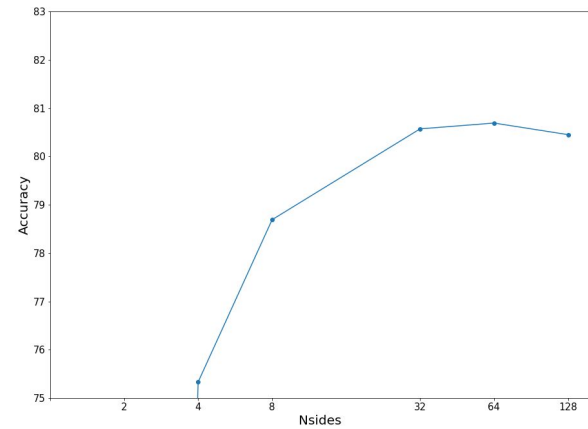
# Equivariance to rotation

$N_{\text{side}} = 32$

	NR/NR	R/NR	R/R	NR/R
Accuracy	79.57	79.26	79.25	79.82
mAP@N	67.1	67.0	67.5	67.4

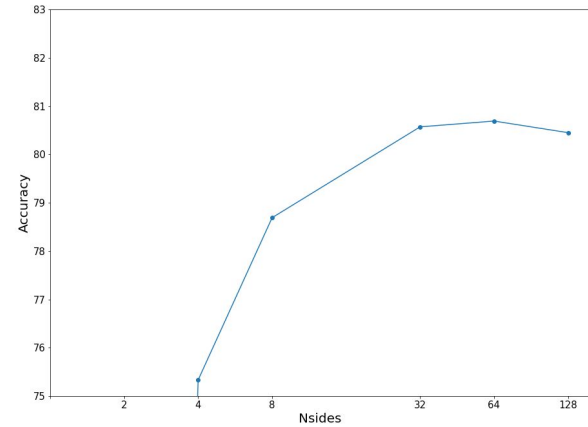
# New graph

- Sampling density



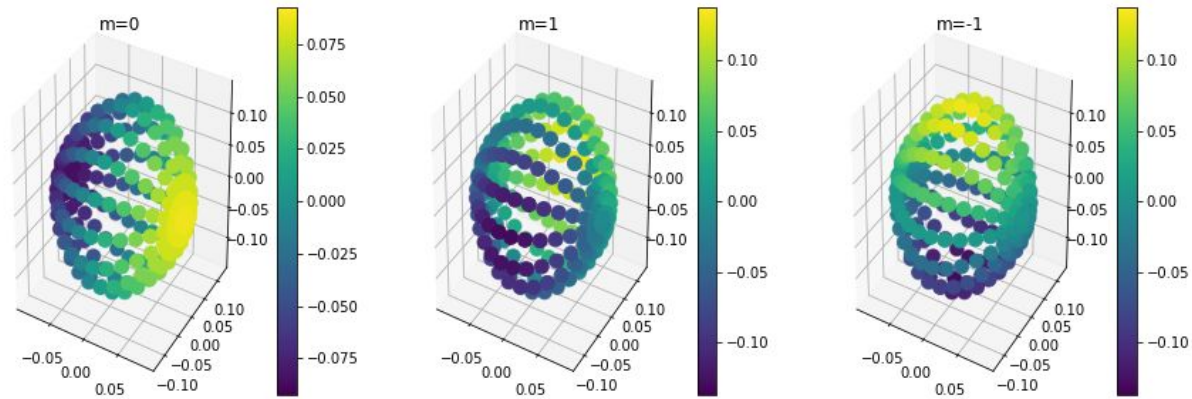
# New graph

- Sampling density
- DeepSphere V2



	old graph	new kernel size	new graph
accuracy	82.23	82.45	82.76

# Equiangular



# Overfit

	$\emptyset$	Regularization	Dropout	DropFilter	Triplet Loss	Data aug.
Accuracy	81.8	80.7	82.4	81.5	82.5	83.4

# Bibliography

1. Li et al., 2018, Deeply Supervised Rotation Equivariant Network for Lesion Segmentation in Dermoscopy Images
2. Perraudin et al., 2018
3. <http://cmp.felk.cvut.cz/cmp/demos/Omni/omni-ibr/>, 14.07.2019
4. <https://healpix.sourceforge.io/>, 14.07.2019
5. <https://www.machinelearningtutorial.net/2018/01/11/dynamic-routing-between-capsules-a-novel-architecture-for-convolutional-neural-networks/>
6. Cohen et al., 2018
7. Starry documentation ([rodluger.github.io/starry](http://rodluger.github.io/starry))