

Frugal 3D Point Cloud Model Training via Progressive Near Point Filtering and Fused Aggregation

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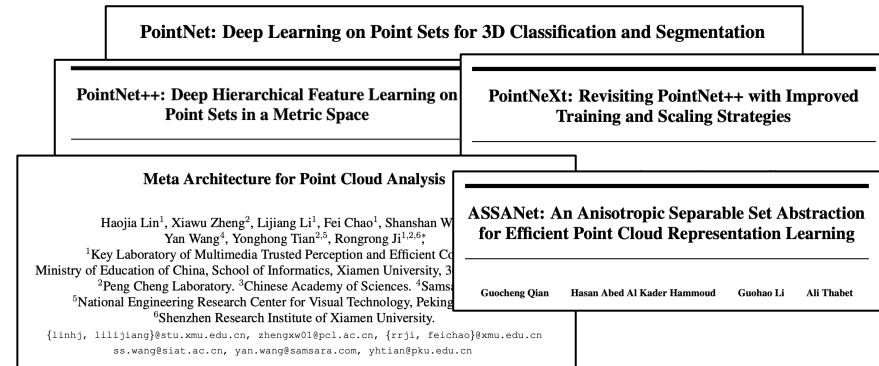
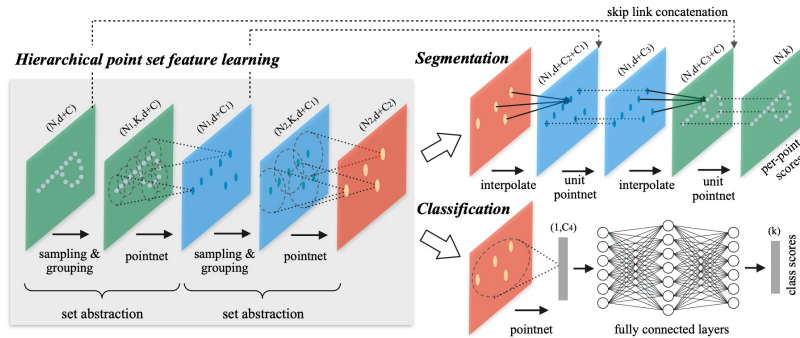
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Deep Neural Networks for 3D Point Cloud

- PointNet and PointNet++ are the first to apply DNN to raw 3D point cloud without preprocessing.
- Various ideas have been proposed, continuously enhancing the model performance and computational efficiency.



Figures from Qi, C.R. et al. "PointNet++: Deep Hierarchical Feature Learning on Point Sets in a Metric Space"



Challenges in 3D Point Cloud Model Training

⚠ Challenges

↑ the size of models & datasets → ↑ training cost for 3D point cloud models

📉 Performance Bottleneck

Farthest Point Sampling (FPS): Takes up average **44.69%** of overall training time.

Aggregation: Takes up average **22.84%** of overall training time.



🎯 Our Proposal

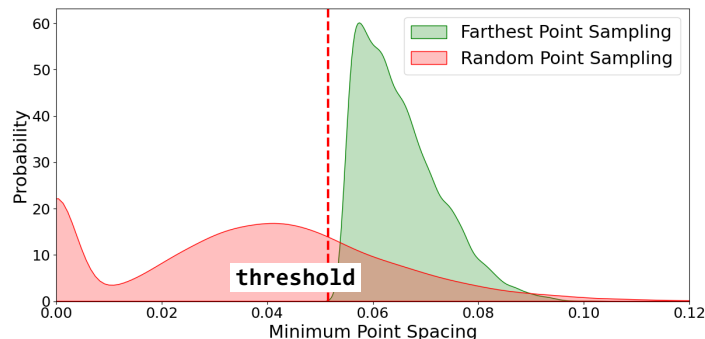
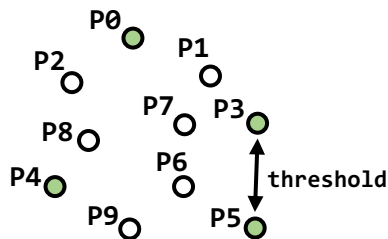
#1. L-FPS: Eliminates **redundant distance calculation** of FPS in the training pipeline.

#2. Fused Aggregation: Reduce **redundant memory accesses** during aggregation.



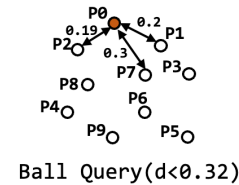
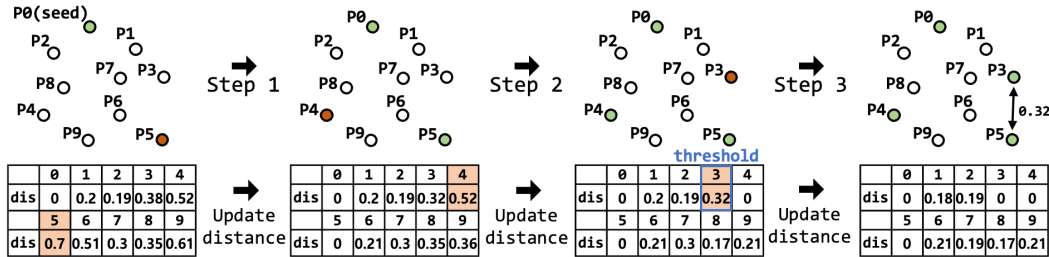
Farthest Point Sampling - Observations

-  **Observation #1.** FPS in the training process incurs a significant number of redundant distance calculations across epochs.
-  **Observation #2.** The key factor in achieving high-quality sampling is to ensure a **minimum spacing among the sampled points**, and this information can be obtained in advance, prior to training.



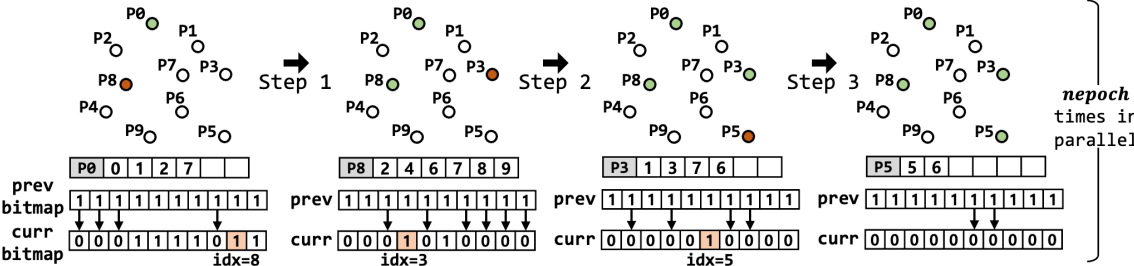
Technique #1. Lightweight FPS (L-FPS)

- We propose *Lightweight FPS via Progressive Near Point Filtering*.



✓ **Good Sampling Quality**
Minimum spacing among the sampled points are ensured.

① Perform FPS Once



③ Lightweight FPS via Progressive Near Point Filtering

Filter Matrix

P_0	0	1	2	7					
P_1	0	1	3	7					
P_2	0	2	4	8					
P_3	1	3	7	6					
P_4	2	4	8	9					
P_5	5	6							
P_6	3	5	6	7	8	9			
P_7	0	1	3	6	7	8			
P_8	2	4	6	7	8	9			
P_9	4	6	8	9					

② Generate Filter Matrix

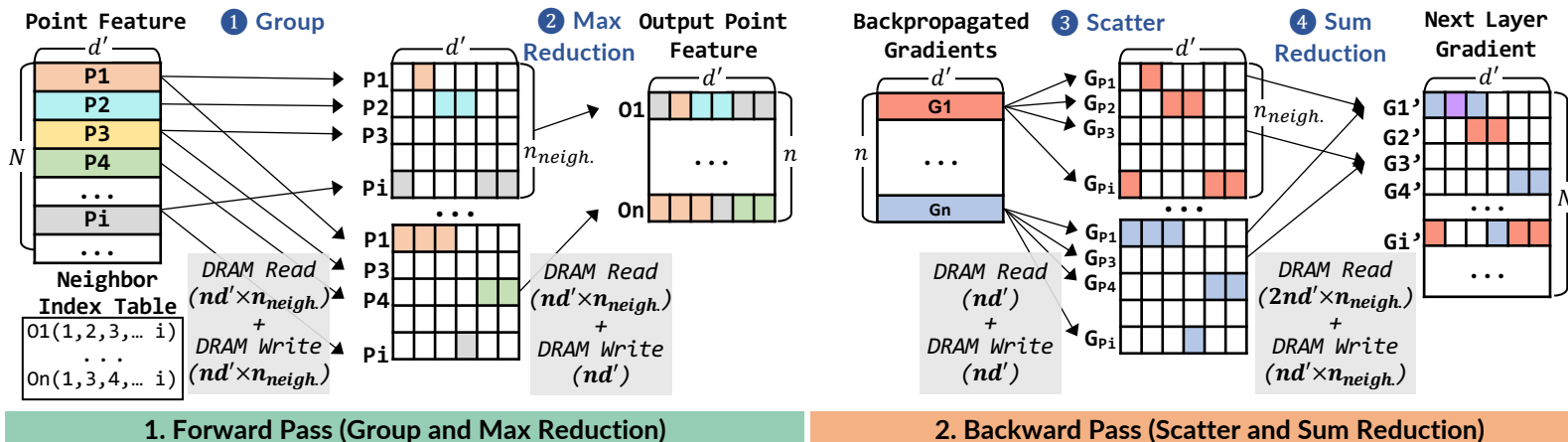
✓ **Enough Randomness**
Points are randomly selected every iteration in progressive near point filtering.



Aggregation - Observations




Observation #1. There are **redundant memory accesses** to intermediate values in forward and backward passes.

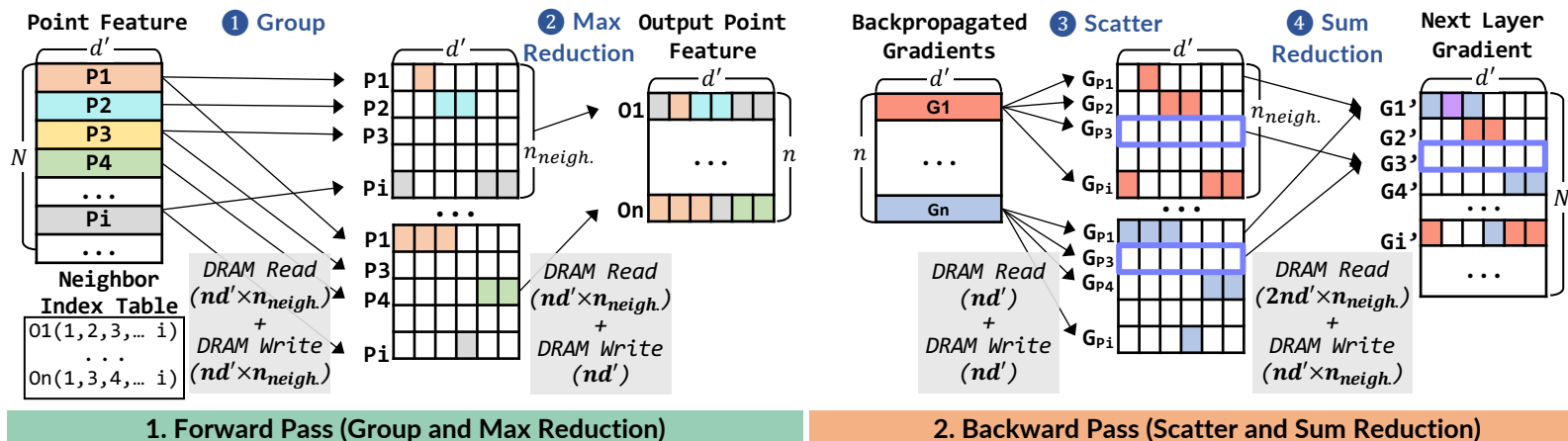


[Forward] “ $3nd' \times n_{neigh.} + nd'$ ” memory access
[Backward] “ $3nd' \times n_{neigh.} + 2nd'$ ” memory access



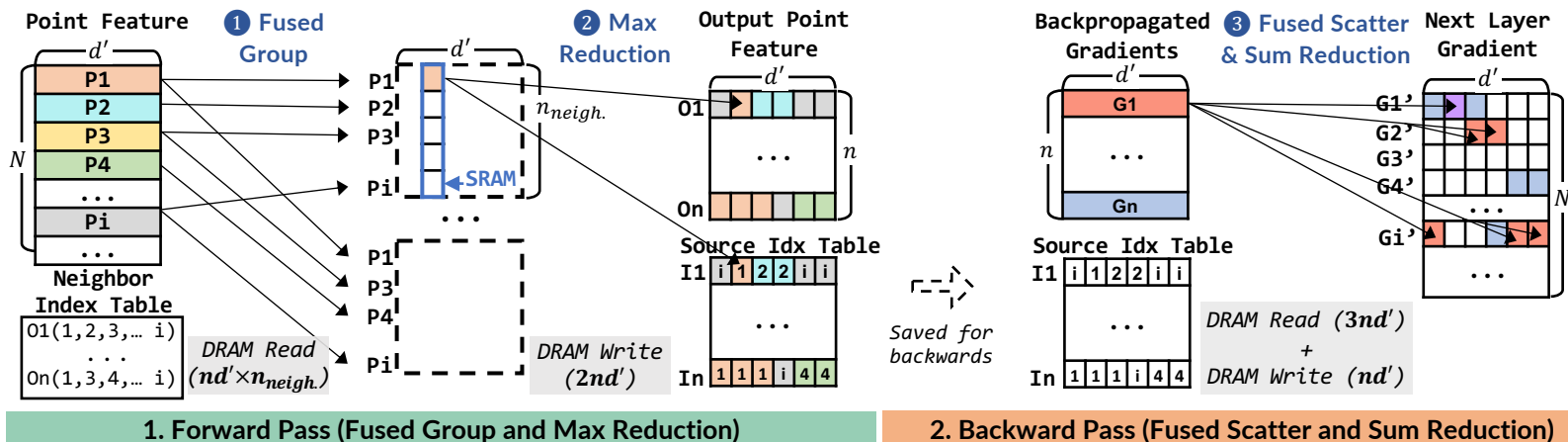
Aggregation - Observations

 **Observation #2.** Ineffectual computations are performed in the backward pass.



Technique #2. Fused Aggregation

- We propose *Fused Aggregation*, which significantly reduces redundant memory accesses.



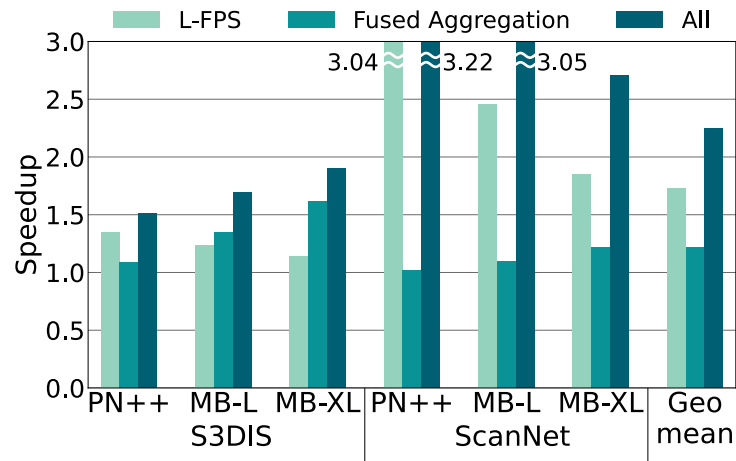
[Forward] Memory access reduced from " $3nd' \times n_{neigh.} + nd'$ " to " $nd' \times n_{neigh.} + 2nd'$ "

[Backward] Memory access reduced from " $3nd' \times n_{neigh.} + 2nd'$ " to " $4nd'$ "



Evaluation

Dataset	Model	Accuracy (Stdev.)	
		Baseline	L-FPS
S3DIS	PN++	63.19 (0.54)	63.39 (0.34)
	MB-L	69.82 (0.40)	69.76 (0.40)
	MB-XL	70.67 (0.37)	70.74 (0.43)
ScanNet	PN++	59.42 (0.26)	59.54 (0.57)
	MB-L	70.52 (0.27)	70.54 (0.31)
	MB-XL	71.78 (0.28)	71.74 (0.44)



NVIDIA RTX 3090

Accuracy Max 0.06 mIoU loss, potential mIoU gain of 0.2

Throughput 2.25x end-to-end speedup



Please contact to the author or refer to the full paper for more details

http://arc.snu.ac.kr/pubs/eccv24_pointcloud.pdf

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Sourced code available at https://github.com/SNU-ARC/Frugal_PN_Training

