
GMSF: Global Matching Scene Flow

- Supplementary Material -

1 Visualization results on FlyingThings3D

2 In this section, visualization results of the proposed method GMSF and several other state-of-the-art
3 methods on FlyingThings3D [1] (License: Custom Non-commercial) are shown. The results of
4 FLOT [3], 3DFlow [4], GMSF(OURS), and the Ground Truth are shown in the top left, top right,
5 bottom left, and bottom right in each figure, respectively. The blue points represent the target point
6 cloud. The green and orange points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} < 0.10$ and
7 $EPE_{3D} > 0.10$, respectively.

8 Figures 1 2 3 4 show that the proposed method works well when the points are dense and there is
9 moderate occlusion. In Figure 1 and Figure 2, the point clouds are dense with very little occlusion.
10 Our proposed method managed to learn robust features and achieves almost 100% accuracy. In
11 Figure 3 and Figure 4, the point clouds are under moderate occlusion, which means parts of the
12 objects might be occluded. The proposed method works very well while the other methods suffer
13 from inaccurate estimation when the objects are partially occluded. This is due to the design choice
14 of the proposed method that the estimated scene flow is refined under the guidance of a self-feature
15 similarity matrix. The estimated scene flow from non-occluded areas is propagated to occluded areas,
16 thus to some extent solving the problem of occlusions.

17 Figure 5 and Figure 6 visualize some cases when the points are sparse. The proposed method relies
18 very much on learning robust features. Failure cases usually happen at the edge of the objects where
19 the points are sparse since it is difficult to learn robust features.

20 Figure 7 and Figure 8 visualize some failure cases with severe occlusions. When the objects are
21 completely occluded, none of the methods are able to capture reliable features.

22 Animations of Figure 3 in the main paper are given in .gif format in the attachment.

23 2 Visualization results on KITTI Scene Flow

24 Visualization results of the proposed method GMSF and several other state-of-the-art methods on
25 KITTI Scene Flow [2] (License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0) are given. The results of FLOT [3], 3DFlow [4],
26 GMSF(OURS), and the Ground Truth are shown in the top left, top right, bottom left, and bottom right
27 in each figure, respectively. The blue points represent the target point cloud. The green and orange
28 points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} < 0.10$ and $EPE_{3D} > 0.10$, respectively.

29 Figure 9 and Figure 10 give two overall scenes from KITTI Scene Flow [2] dataset. The results
30 demonstrate that the proposed method can, to some extent, capture background movements e.g.
31 movements on the side of the road. It also works very well under complex scenes with many objects
32 while the other methods fail.

33 Figure 11 visualizes some zoomed-in examples of vehicles. For autonomous driving, it is very
34 important to capture the movement of the other vehicles. The proposed method works best among
35 the state of the art. All the models are trained on $4 \times$ NVIDIA A40 GPUs.

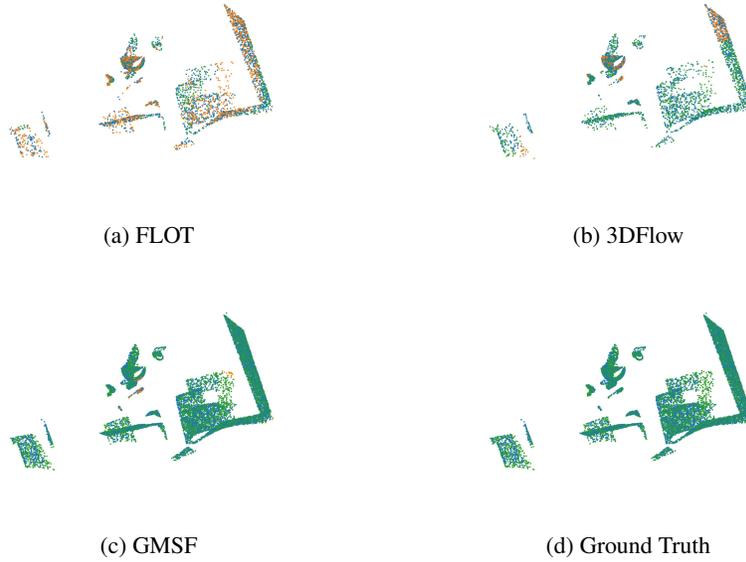


Figure 1: **Visualization results on FlyingThings3D.** The top left, top right, bottom left, and bottom right images are the results of FLOT [3], 3DFlow [4], GMSF(OURS), and Ground truth. The **blue** points represent the target point cloud. The **green** points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} < 0.10$. The **orange** points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} > 0.10$.

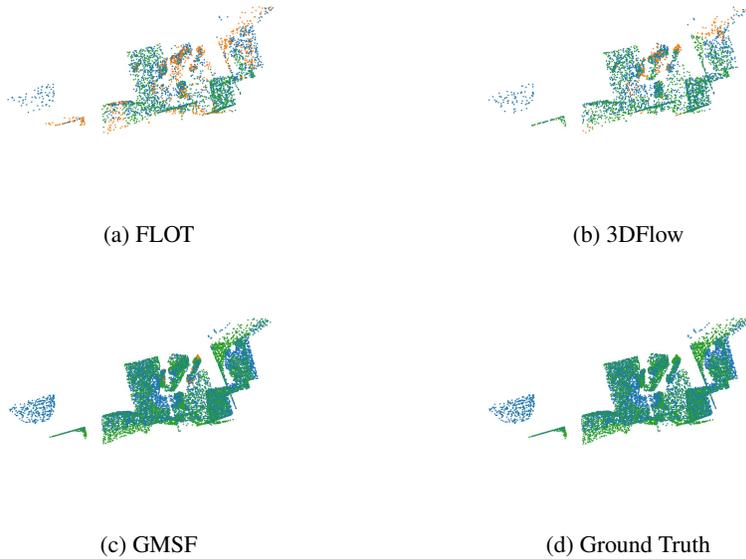


Figure 2: **Visualization results on FlyingThings3D.** The top left, top right, bottom left, and bottom right images are the results of FLOT [3], 3DFlow [4], GMSF(OURS), and Ground truth. The **blue** points represent the target point cloud. The **green** points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} < 0.10$. The **orange** points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} > 0.10$.

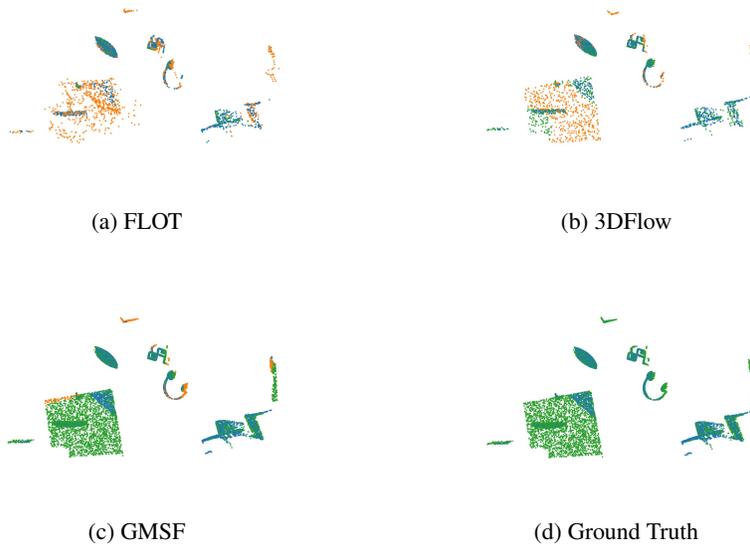


Figure 3: **Visualization results on FlyingThings3D.** The top left, top right, bottom left, and bottom right images are the results of FLOT [3], 3DFlow [4], GMSF(OURS), and Ground truth. The **blue** points represent the target point cloud. The **green** points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} < 0.10$. The **orange** points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} > 0.10$.

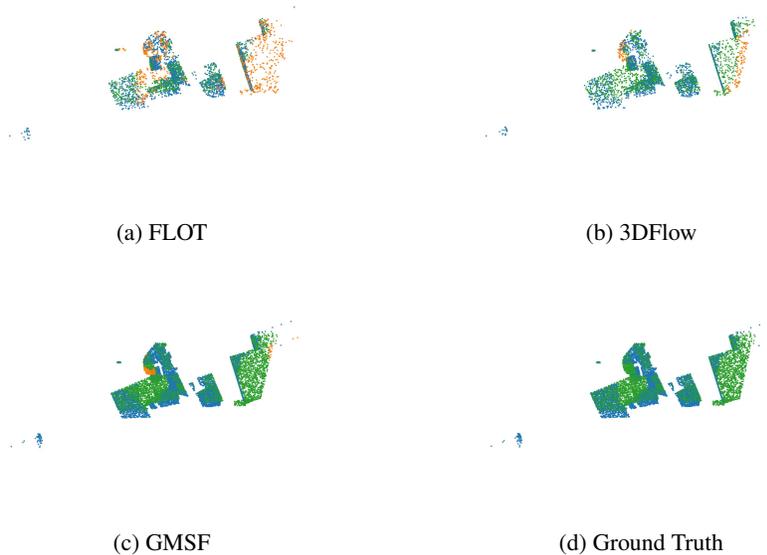


Figure 4: **Visualization results on FlyingThings3D.** The top left, top right, bottom left, and bottom right images are the results of FLOT [3], 3DFlow [4], GMSF(OURS), and Ground truth. The **blue** points represent the target point cloud. The **green** points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} < 0.10$. The **orange** points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} > 0.10$.

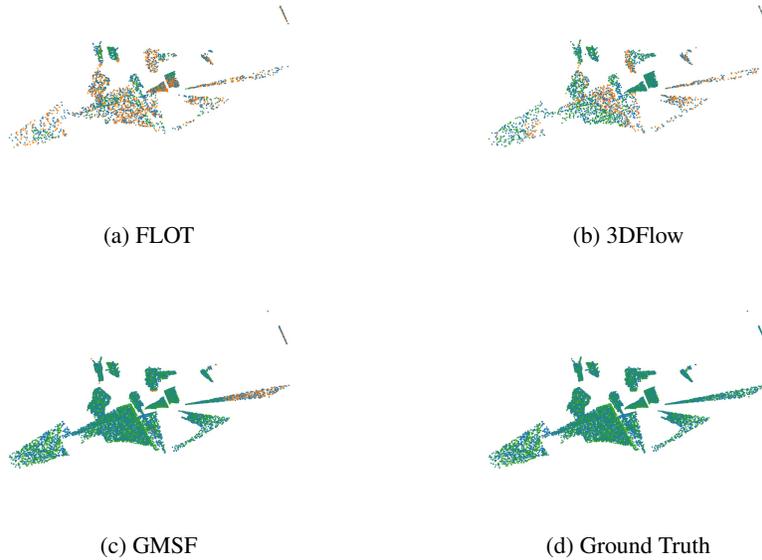


Figure 5: **Cases when the points are sparse.** The top left, top right, bottom left, and bottom right images are the results of FLOT [3], 3DFlow [4], GMSF(OURS), and Ground truth. The **blue** points represent the target point cloud. The **green** points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} < 0.10$. The **orange** points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} > 0.10$.

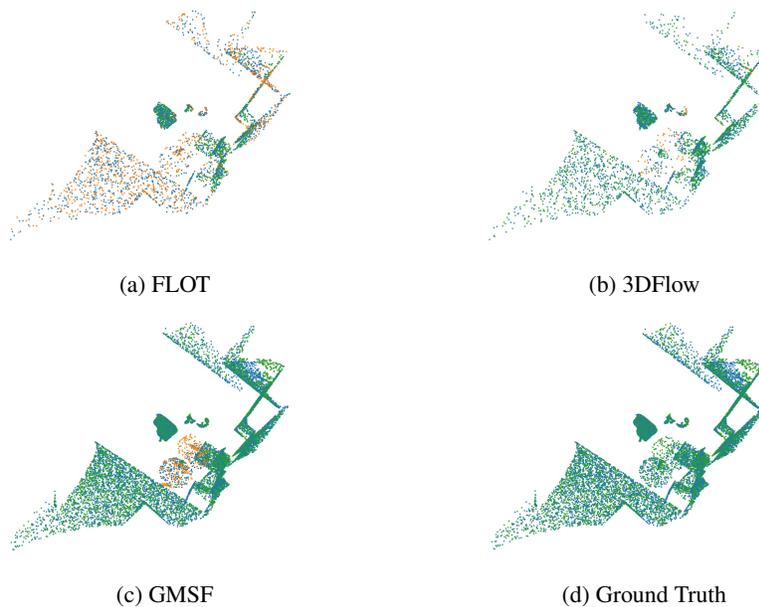


Figure 6: **Cases when the points are sparse.** The top left, top right, bottom left, and bottom right images are the results of FLOT [3], 3DFlow [4], GMSF(OURS), and Ground truth. The **blue** points represent the target point cloud. The **green** points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} < 0.10$. The **orange** points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} > 0.10$.

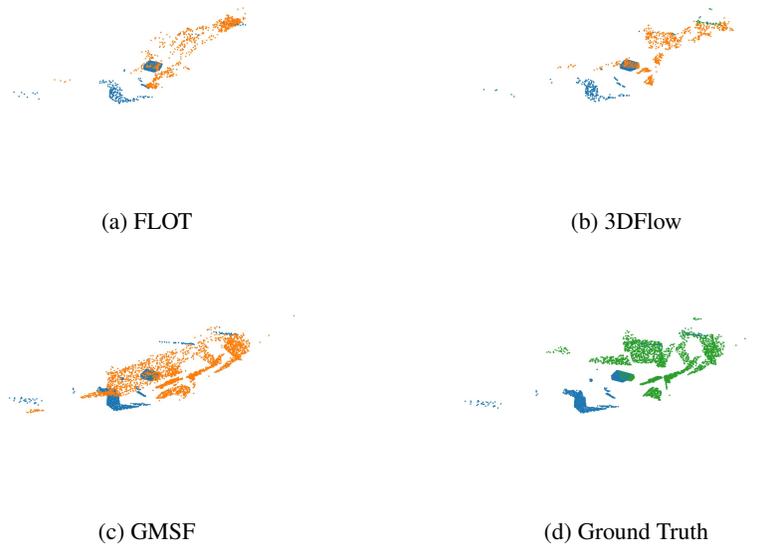


Figure 7: **Failure cases under occlusions.** The top left, top right, bottom left, and bottom right images are the results of FLOT [3], 3DFlow [4], GMSF(OURS), and Ground truth. The blue points represent the target point cloud. The green points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} < 0.10$. The orange points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} > 0.10$.

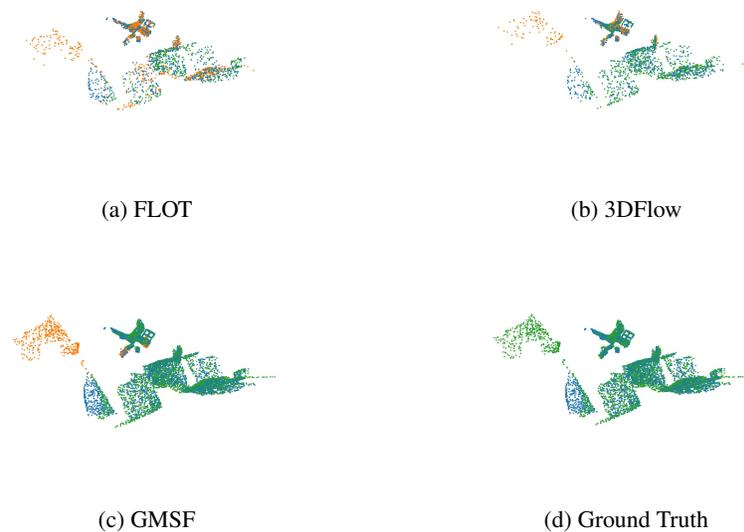


Figure 8: **Failure cases under occlusions.** The top left, top right, bottom left, and bottom right images are the results of FLOT [3], 3DFlow [4], GMSF(OURS), and Ground truth. The blue points represent the target point cloud. The green points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} < 0.10$. The orange points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} > 0.10$.

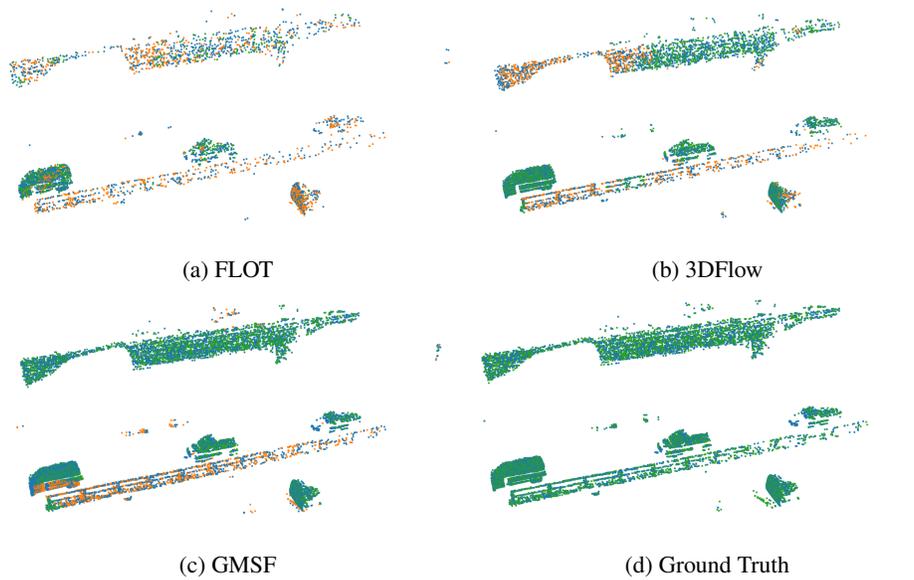


Figure 9: **Visualization results on KITTI Scene Flow.** The top left, top right, bottom left, and bottom right images are the results of FLOT [3], 3DFlow [4], GMSF(OURS), and Ground truth. The blue points represent the target point cloud. The green points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} < 0.10$. The orange points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} > 0.10$.

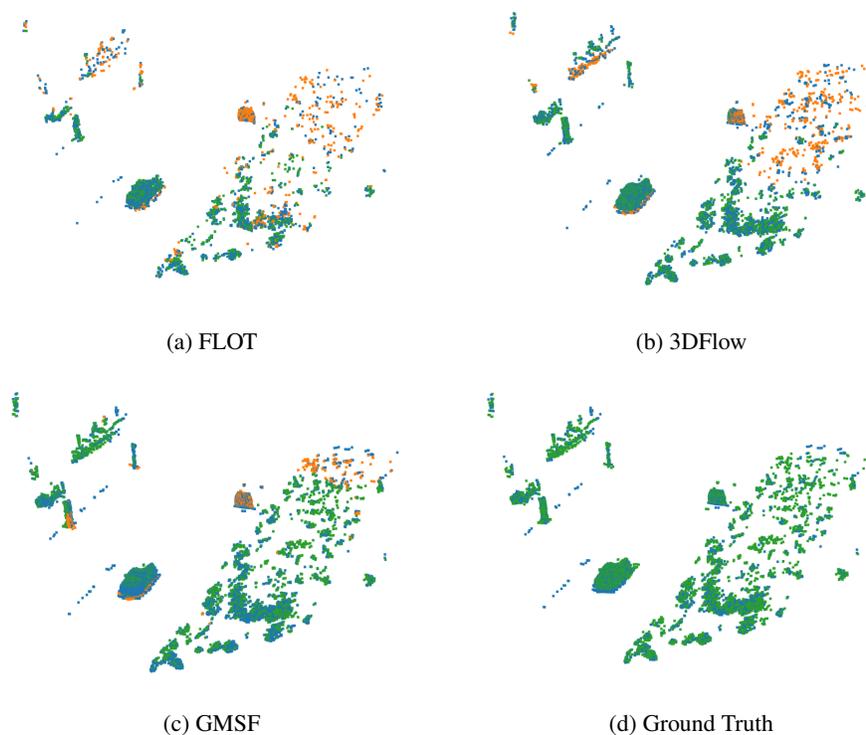


Figure 10: **Visualization results on KITTI Scene Flow.** The top left, top right, bottom left, and bottom right images are the results of FLOT [3], 3DFlow [4], GMSF(OURS), and Ground truth. The blue points represent the target point cloud. The green points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} < 0.10$. The orange points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} > 0.10$.

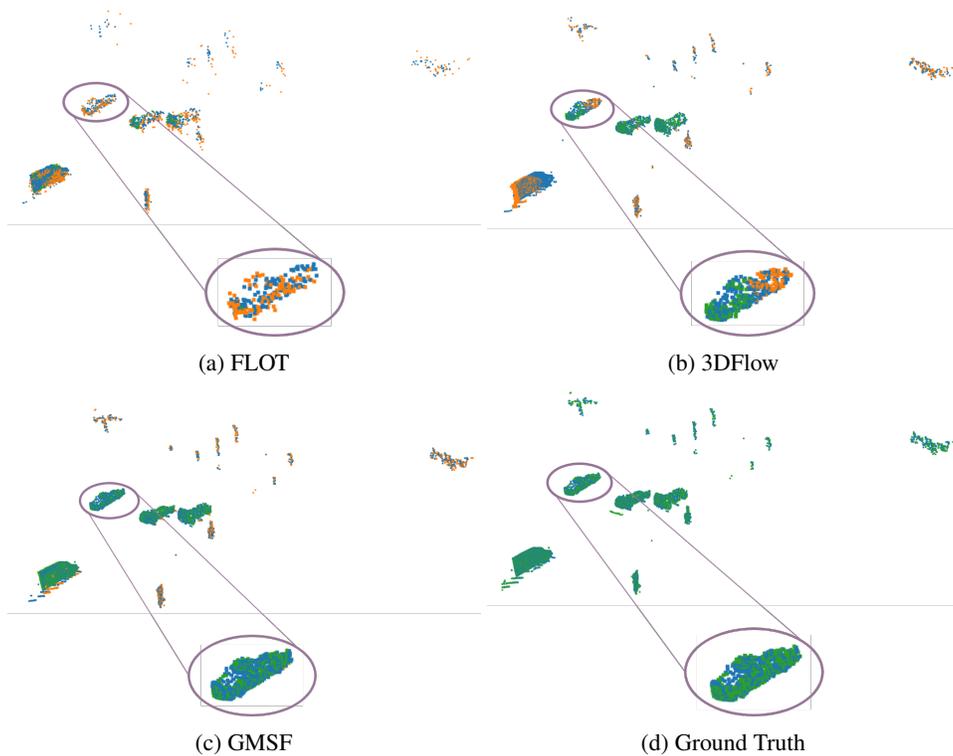


Figure 11: **Zoomed in examples on KITTI Scene Flow.** The top left, top right, bottom left, and bottom right images are the results of FLOT [3], 3DFlow [4], GMSF(OURS), and Ground truth. The **blue** points represent the target point cloud. The **green** points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} < 0.10$. The **orange** points represent the warped source points with an $EPE_{3D} > 0.10$.

36 **References**

- 37 [1] Nikolaus Mayer, Eddy Ilg, Philip Hausser, Philipp Fischer, Daniel Cremers, Alexey Dosovitskiy, and
38 Thomas Brox. A large dataset to train convolutional networks for disparity, optical flow, and scene flow
39 estimation. In *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, pages
40 4040–4048, 2016.
- 41 [2] Moritz Menze and Andreas Geiger. Object scene flow for autonomous vehicles. In *Proceedings of the IEEE
42 conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, pages 3061–3070, 2015.
- 43 [3] Gilles Puy, Alexandre Boulch, and Renaud Marlet. Flot: Scene flow on point clouds guided by optimal
44 transport. In *Computer Vision–ECCV 2020: 16th European Conference, Glasgow, UK, August 23–28, 2020,
45 Proceedings, Part XXVIII*, pages 527–544. Springer, 2020.
- 46 [4] Guangming Wang, Yunzhe Hu, Zhe Liu, Yiyang Zhou, Masayoshi Tomizuka, Wei Zhan, and Hesheng Wang.
47 What matters for 3d scene flow network. In *Computer Vision–ECCV 2022: 17th European Conference, Tel
48 Aviv, Israel, October 23–27, 2022, Proceedings, Part XXXIII*, pages 38–55. Springer, 2022.