

On the Quantitative Analysis of Craniofacial Asymmetry in 3D

F.M. Sukno¹, M.A. Rojas^{2,3}, J.L. Waddington² and P.F. Whelan³

¹ Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain

² Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin, Ireland

³ Dublin City University, Dublin, Ireland

Research context: Craniofacial Dysmorphology

- Craniofacial geometry has been suggested as an index of early brain dysmorphogenesis in neuropsychiatric disorders
 - Down syndrome
 - Autism
 - Schizophrenia
 - Bipolar disorder
 - Fetal alcohol syndrome
 - Velocardiofacial syndrome
 - Cornelia de Lange syndrome
 - ...
- Shape differences can be **very subtle**
 - Need for highly accuracy analysis



The interest in symmetry

- Wide application scope in computer vision
 - Face recognition
 - Gender classification
 - Landmark detection
- .. and beyond
 - Facial attractiveness, mate selection
 - Assessment of orthognatic surgery outcome
- Developmental dysmorphology
 - Autism spectrum disorders
 - Schizophrenia
 - Fetal alcohol syndrome
 - Differences can be very subtle

Measuring bilateral facial symmetry in 3D

What is our accuracy in asymmetry estimation?

■ Shape-based definition

- Difference between left and right hemispheres
- Deviation from nearest symmetric shape
- Estimation of the symmetry plane
 - Alignment of original and reflected shapes

■ A synthetic motivation example

- Traditional approaches perform poorly
- Landmark- and surface-based discrepancies

■ Quantitative evaluation

- Point-wise 3D measurements of asymmetry
- Comparison to ground-truth asymmetries
 - Synthetic patterns of asymmetry
 - Starting from a perfectly symmetric face



Claes et al (2011)
Journal of Anatomy

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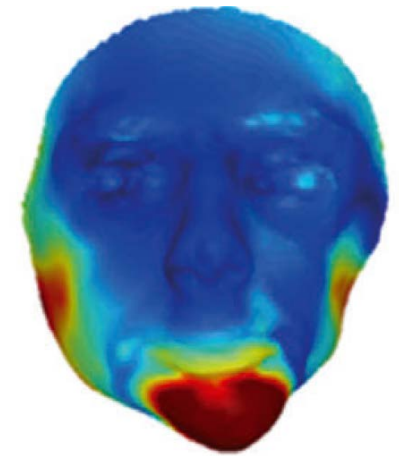
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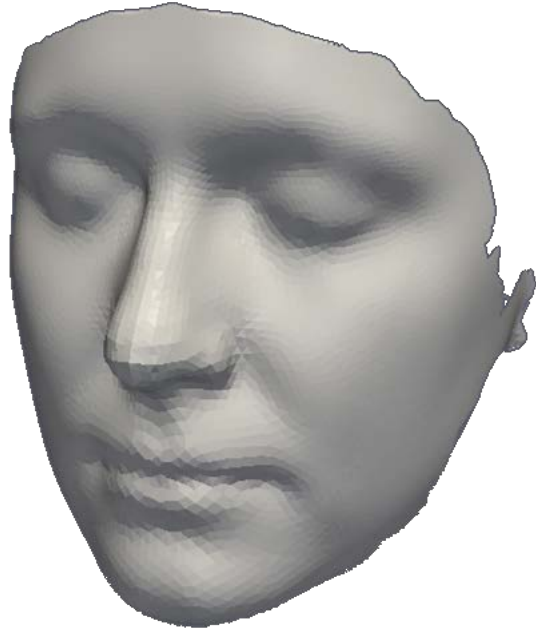
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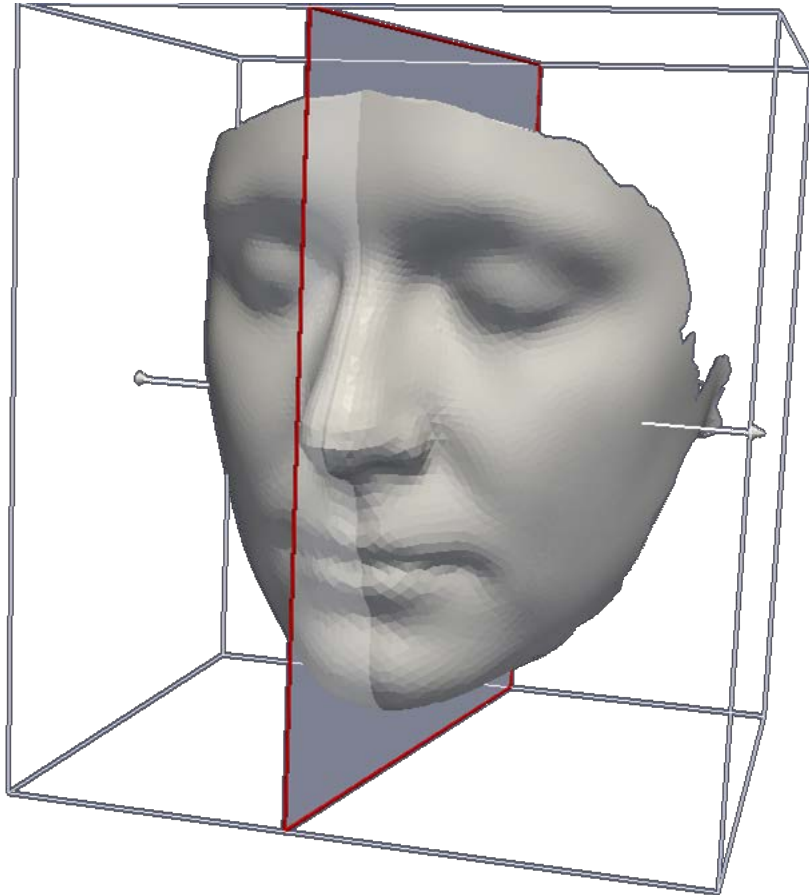


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Bilateral symmetry: facial hemispheres

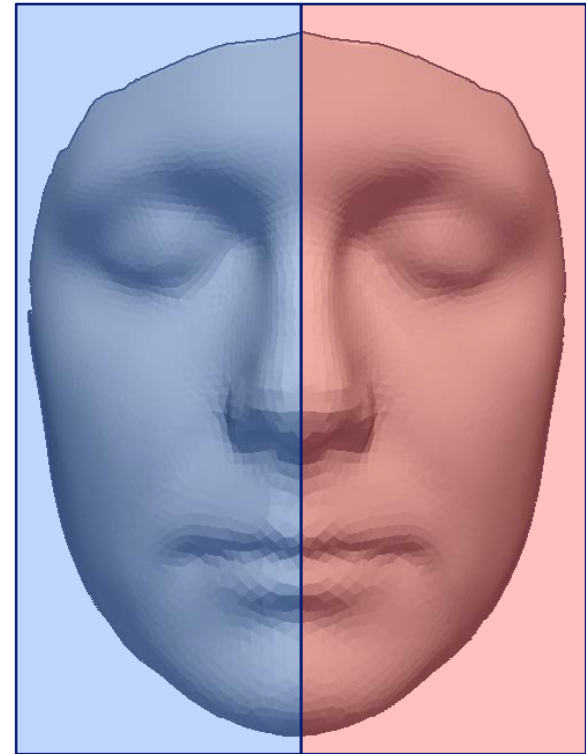
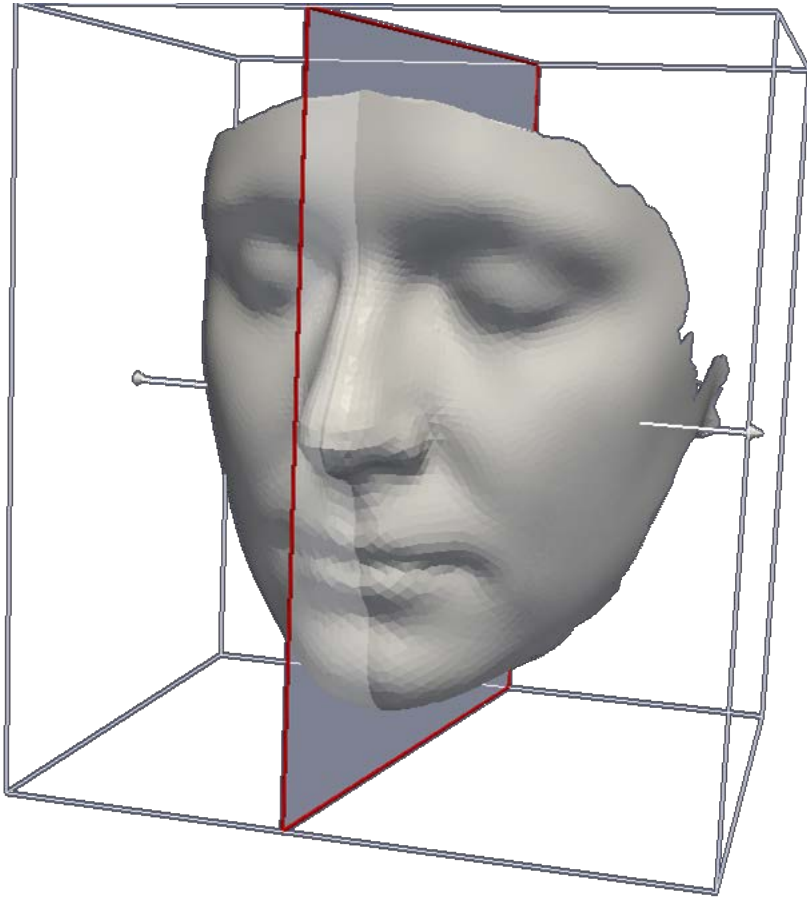


Bilateral symmetry: facial hemispheres



Plane of bilateral
symmetry

Bilateral symmetry: facial hemispheres

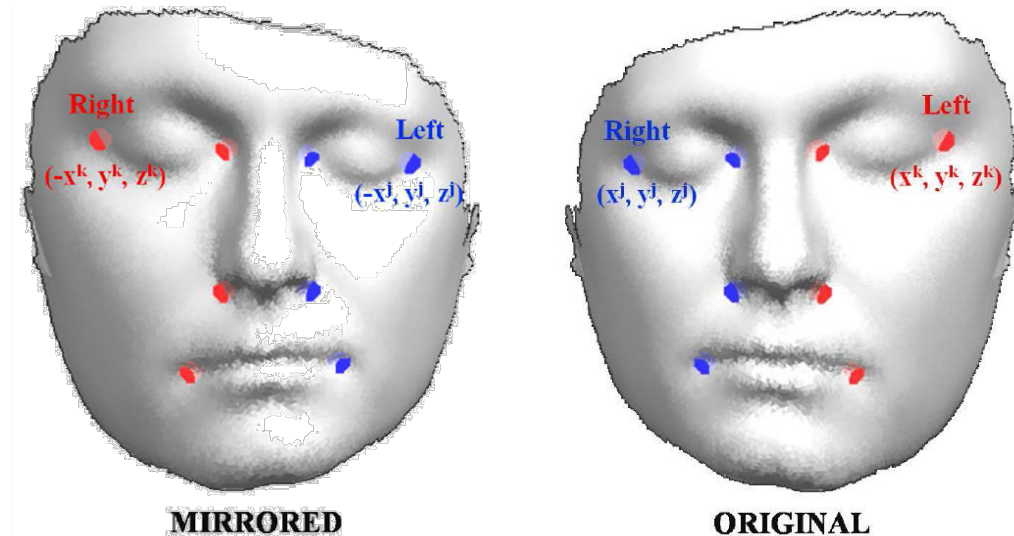


Plane of bilateral
symmetry

Bilateral symmetry computation

Original surface S

1. Obtained mirrored surface S_M
 - Arbitrary plane
2. Put S and S_M in correspondence
 - Rigid transformation T
 - Vertex index reflection
3. Compute asymmetry by point-wise difference between S and the mirrored-aligned S_M



$(\cdot)^{ref}$ Reflection operator: a function that swaps left and right vertex indices

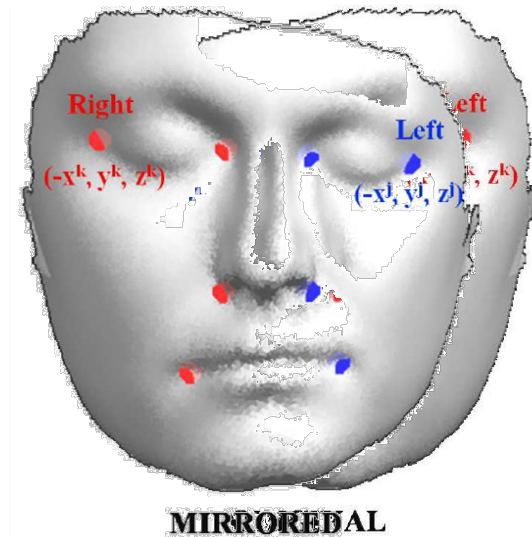
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$$Asymmetry \sim S - T((SM)^{ref})$$

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A motivating example ... against traditional Procrustes alignment to estimate T

- Let \mathcal{S}_{symm} be a facial surface that is perfectly symmetric about the plane $x = 0$. Thus, symmetric paired
- Let us generate \mathcal{S}_1 by expanding the left side of \mathcal{S}_{symm} linearly with respect to the coordinates of the x -axis. If we represent surface \mathcal{S}_{symm} by a set of n_V vertices $\{\mathbf{v}_s^i\}_{i=1}^{n_V}$ with $\mathbf{v}_s^i = (x_s^i, y_s^i, z_s^i)^T$ then:

$$\forall(\mathbf{v}_s^i \in \mathcal{S}_{symm}, \mathbf{v}_1^i \in \mathcal{S}_1) :$$

$$\mathbf{v}_1^i = \begin{cases} \mathbf{v}_s^i + (\alpha x_s^i, 0, 0)^T & \text{if } x_s^i > 0 \\ \mathbf{v}_s^i & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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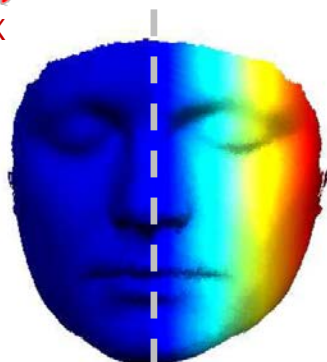
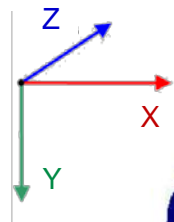
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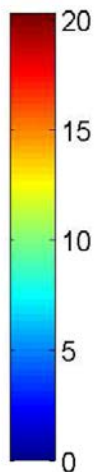
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Deviation
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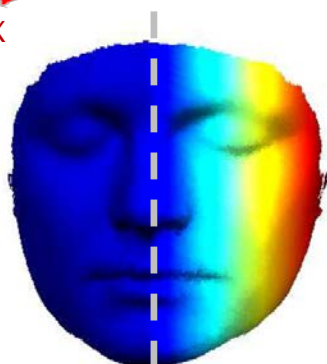
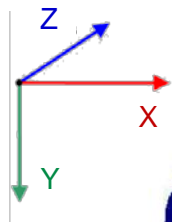


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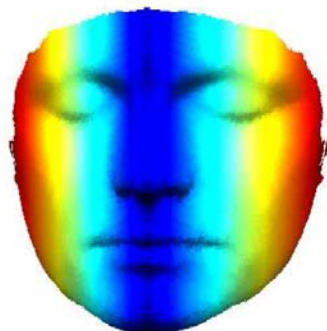
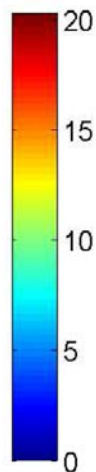
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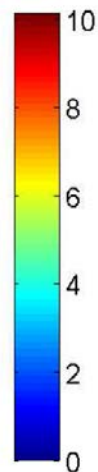
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Deviation introduced



Resulting asymmetry



Asymmetry patterns must be themselves symmetric

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- What is the resulting asymmetry pattern?

-

-

-

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 - Calculated as the difference w.r.t. the symmetrization of S_1 , namely the closest symmetric shape to S_1 :

$$S_{1s} = \frac{S_1 + M_x^{ref}(S_1)}{2}$$

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$$v_{1s}^i = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(x_s^i + \alpha x_s^i, y_s^i, z_s^i)^T + \frac{1}{2}(-x_s^i, y_s^i, z_s^i)^T & \text{if } x_s^i > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(x_s^i, y_s^i, z_s^i)^T + \frac{1}{2}(-x_s^i - \alpha x_s^i, y_s^i, z_s^i)^T & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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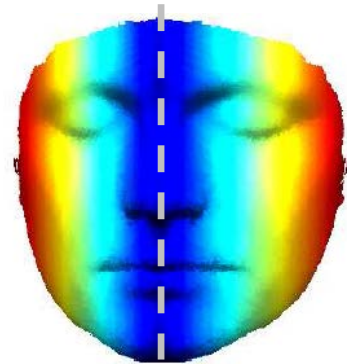
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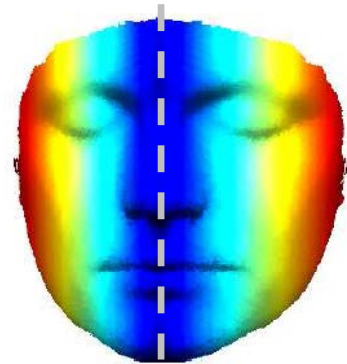
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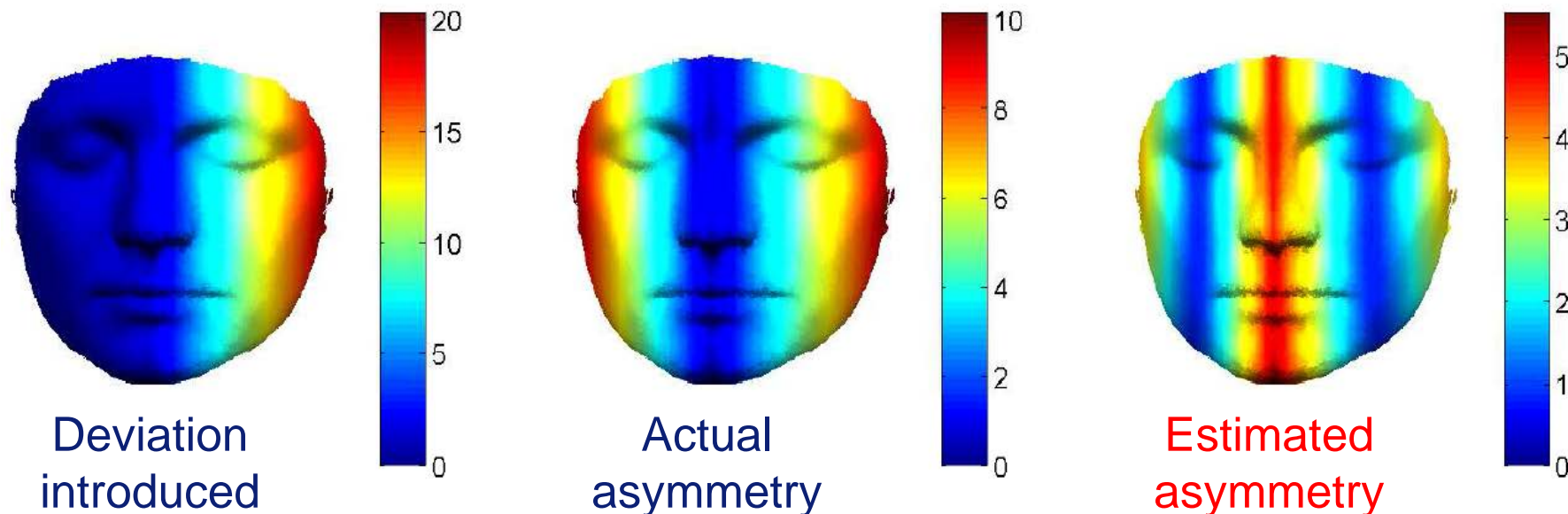
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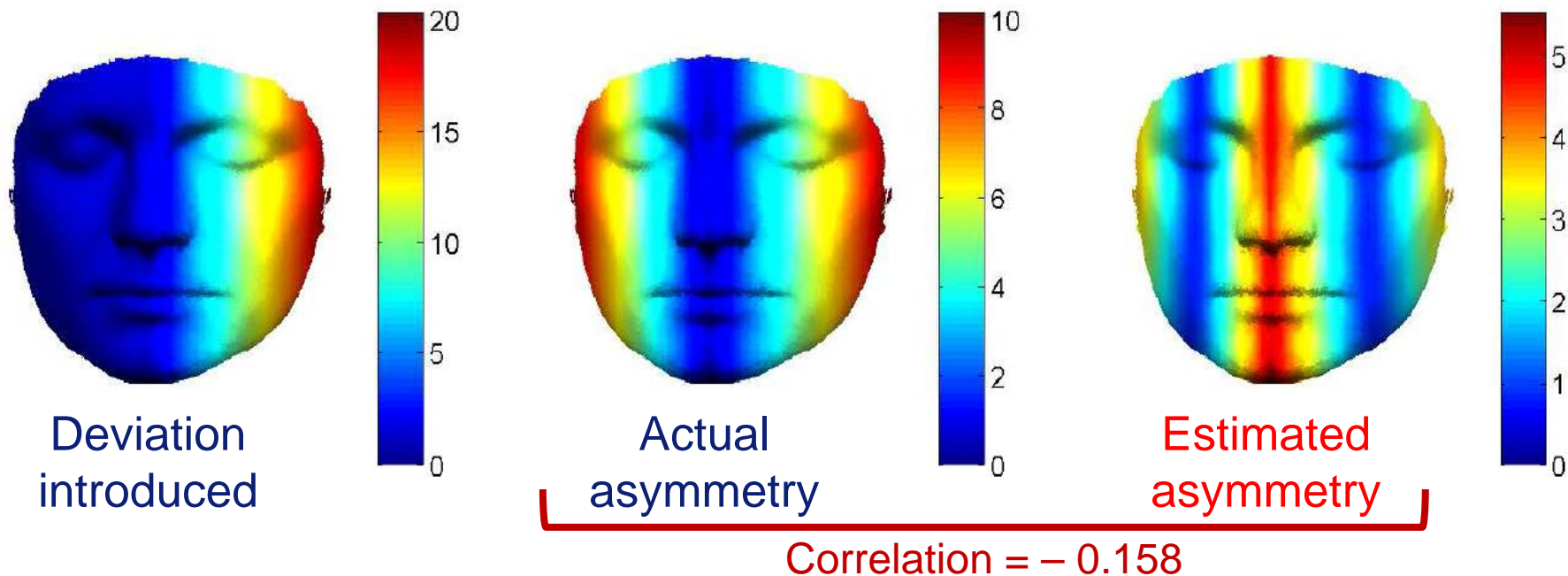


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Asymmetry estimation / Alignment methods

■ LMS (Least mean of squares)

$$\arg \min_{\hat{T}} \sum_{\forall i} \|\mathbf{v}_S^i - \hat{T}(\mathbf{v}_M^i)\|^2$$

■ CW-LMS (Confidence-weighted LMS)

$$\arg \min_{\hat{T}} \sum_{\forall i} w_i \|\mathbf{v}_S^i - \hat{T}(\mathbf{v}_M^i)\|^2$$

- Gaussian distribution $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma)$ for inliers
- Uniform distribution λ^{-1} for outliers
- Van Leemput et al. IEEE TMI, 20(8), 2001

$$e_i = \|\mathbf{v}_S^i - \hat{T}(\mathbf{v}_M^i)\|$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{\forall i} w_i e_i}{\sum_{\forall i} e_i}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}K^2\right)$$

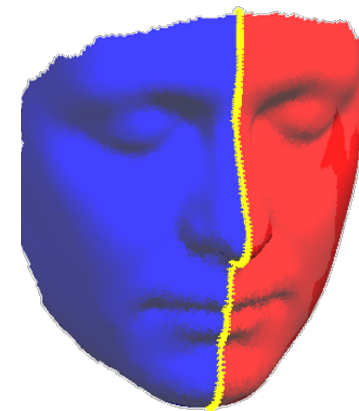
■ LMedS (Least median of squares)

$$\arg \min_{\hat{T}} \left(\text{median} \left\{ \|\mathbf{v}_S^i - \hat{T}(\mathbf{v}_M^i)\|^2 \right\}_{i=1}^{n_V} \right),$$

Asymmetry estimation / Alignment methods

■ DW-LMedS (Distance-weighted LMedS)

- Symmetry enforcement of the recovered pattern of asymmetry
- Weights decrease with the distance to the mid-line d_{ML}
 - Facial asymmetry tends to grow as we depart from the mid-line

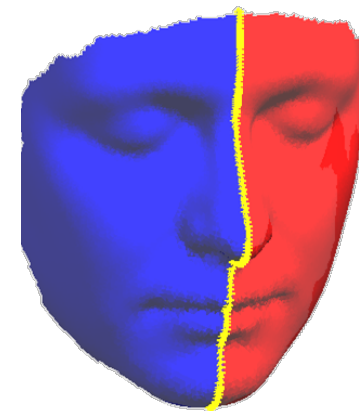


$$\arg \min_{\hat{T}} \left(\text{median} \left\{ \| e_{DW}^i \|^2 \right\}_{i=1}^{n_V} + \sum_{i=1}^{n_V} \frac{|e_i^2 - e_{\bar{i}}^2|}{n_V} \right)$$

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$$e_{DW}^i = \exp \left(\frac{-1}{\tau} \frac{d_{ML}(\mathbf{v}_S^i)}{\max(d_{ML}(\mathbf{v}_S))} \right) (\mathbf{v}_S^i - \hat{T}(\mathbf{v}_M^{\bar{i}}))$$

$$e_i = \|\mathbf{v}_S^i - \hat{T}(\mathbf{v}_M^{\bar{i}})\|, \quad e_{\bar{i}} = \|\mathbf{v}_S^{\bar{i}} - \hat{T}(\mathbf{v}_M^i)\|$$

Quantitative evaluation with synthetic patterns of asymmetry

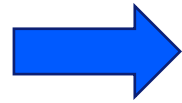


ORIGINAL

Unknown asymmetry
pattern

- 100 facial scans
- Healthy subjects to serve as controls in dysmorphology studies

Quantitative evaluation with synthetic patterns of asymmetry



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SYMMETRIZED

Symmetrized to an arbitrary plane – Not useful to recover the original asymmetry

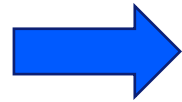
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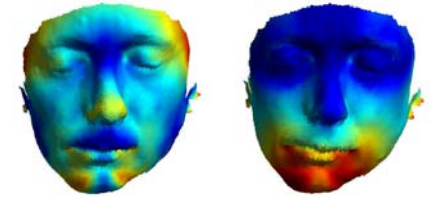
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Deformation with synthetic asymmetry pattern

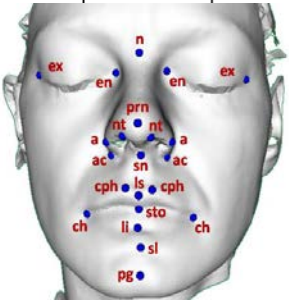
SYNTHESIZED

The resulting shape has a known asymmetry pattern (ground truth)

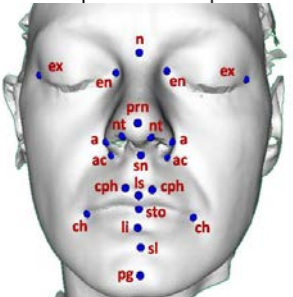
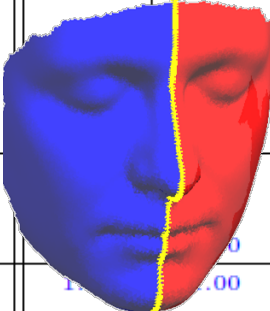
Results: average correlation coefficients

Asymm Patterns		Landmarks			Midline		Whole surface				Mixed	
		LMS	LMedS	DW-LMedS	LMS	LMedS	LMS	CW-LMS	LMedS	DW-LMedS	HM-LMedS	HM-DW-LMedS
Linear expansions of individual axes (with the nose tip at the origin)	1	0.92	0.95	0.94	1.00	1.00	-0.15	-0.17	-0.93	-0.92	0.82	0.87
	2	0.87	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.99
	3	0.73	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.77	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96
Module expansions with respect to a given landmark	4	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.70	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.97
	5	0.95	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.48	0.50	0.87	0.86	0.93	0.94
	6	0.75	0.96	0.95	0.99	0.99	0.64	0.67	0.85	0.88	0.90	0.93
	7	0.93	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.62	0.64	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.94
Combinations of vertical shift (y axis) and expansion of x or z axis	8	0.54	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.65	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96
	9	0.94	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.46	0.47	0.86	0.43	0.92	0.94
	10	0.89	0.94	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.51	0.51	-0.05	-0.05	0.88	0.90
Linear or rotational horizontal shifts of the upper or lower face	11	0.65	0.97	0.97	-0.13	1.00	0.84	0.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	12	0.95	1.00	1.00	-0.33	1.00	0.65	0.71	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	13	0.84	1.00	1.00	-0.01	1.00	0.92	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	14	0.67	1.00	1.00	-0.14	1.00	0.60	0.64	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Progressive horizontal shifts of specific regions (e.g. mouth, nose, eyes)	15	0.76	1.00	1.00	-0.18	1.00	0.88	0.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	16	0.61	1.00	1.00	-0.04	1.00	0.92	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	17	0.83	1.00	1.00	-0.47	1.00	0.76	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Quadratic distortions limited both vertically and horizontally from specific landmarks	18	0.12	0.98	0.97	-0.25	1.00	0.82	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	19	0.37	1.00	1.00	0.07	1.00	0.91	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	20	-0.53	0.27	0.09	-0.44	-0.42	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.97
	21	0.87	0.85	0.96	0.83	0.60	0.53	0.56	0.78	0.65	0.93	0.94
	22	0.72	1.00	1.00	-0.51	-0.33	0.84	0.91	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.94
Combinations of quadratic distortion and axes expansion	23	0.70	0.62	0.75	0.27	0.28	0.92	0.92	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.99
	24	0.95	0.85	0.86	0.96	0.95	-0.07	-0.18	-0.77	-0.76	0.67	0.84
	25	-0.08	0.78	-0.38	0.92	0.92	0.27	0.29	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.91

Results: average correlation coefficients

Asymm Patterns		Landmarks			Midline		Whole surface				Mixed	
					LMS	LMedS	LMS	CW-LMS	LMedS	DW-LMedS	HM-LMedS	HM-DW-LMedS
Linear expansions of individual axes (with the nose tip at the origin)	1				1.00	1.00	-0.15	-0.17	-0.93	-0.92	0.82	0.87
	2				1.00	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.99
	3				1.00	1.00	0.70	0.77	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96
Module expansions with respect to a given landmark	4				1.00	1.00	0.67	0.70	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.97
	5	0.95	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.48	0.50	0.87	0.86	0.93	0.94
	6	0.75	0.96	0.95	0.99	0.99	0.64	0.67	0.85	0.88	0.90	0.93
Combinations of vertical shift (<i>y</i> axis) and expansion of <i>x</i> or <i>z</i> axis	7	0.93	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.62	0.64	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.94
	8	0.54	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.65	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96
	9	0.94	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.46	0.47	0.86	0.43	0.92	0.94
Linear or rotational horizontal shifts of the upper or lower face	10	0.89	0.94	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.51	0.51	-0.05	-0.05	0.88	0.90
	11	0.65	0.97	0.97	-0.13	1.00	0.84	0.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	12	0.95	1.00	1.00	-0.33	1.00	0.65	0.71	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Progressive horizontal shifts of specific regions (e.g. mouth, nose, eyes)	13	0.84	1.00	1.00	-0.01	1.00	0.92	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	14	0.67	1.00	1.00	-0.14	1.00	0.60	0.64	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	15	0.76	1.00	1.00	-0.18	1.00	0.88	0.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Quadratic distortions limited both vertically and horizontally from specific landmarks	16	0.61	1.00	1.00	-0.04	1.00	0.92	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	17	0.83	1.00	1.00	-0.47	1.00	0.76	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	18	0.12	0.98	0.97	-0.25	1.00	0.82	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	19	0.37	1.00	1.00	0.07	1.00	0.91	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Combinations of quadratic distortion and axes expansion	20	-0.53	0.27	0.09	-0.44	-0.42	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.97
	21	0.87	0.85	0.96	0.83	0.60	0.53	0.56	0.78	0.65	0.93	0.94
	22	0.72	1.00	1.00	-0.51	-0.33	0.84	0.91	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.94
	23	0.70	0.62	0.75	0.27	0.28	0.92	0.92	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.99
	24	0.95	0.85	0.86	0.96	0.95	-0.07	-0.18	-0.77	-0.76	0.67	0.84
	25	-0.08	0.78	-0.38	0.92	0.92	0.27	0.29	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.91

Results: average correlation coefficients

Asymm Patterns		Landmarks			Midline		Whole surface				Mixed	
							LMS	CW-LMS	LMedS	DW-LMedS	HM-LMedS	HM-DW-LMedS
Linear expansions of individual axes (with the nose tip at the origin)	1						-0.15	-0.17	-0.93	-0.92	0.82	0.87
	2						0.90	0.90	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.99
	3						0.70	0.77	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96
Module expansions with respect to a given landmark	4						0.67	0.70	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.97
	5	0.95	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.48	0.50	0.87	0.86	0.93	0.94
	6	0.75	0.96	0.95	0.99	0.99	0.64	0.67	0.85	0.88	0.90	0.93
	7	0.93	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.62	0.64	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.94
Combinations of vertical shift (<i>y</i> axis) and expansion of <i>x</i> or <i>z</i> axis	8	0.54	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.65	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96
	9	0.94	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.46	0.47	0.86	0.43	0.92	0.94
	10	0.89	0.94	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.51	0.51	-0.05	-0.05	0.88	0.90
Linear or rotational horizontal shifts of the upper or lower face	11	0.65	0.97	0.97	-0.13	1.00	0.84	0.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	12	0.95	1.00	1.00	-0.33	1.00	0.65	0.71	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	13	0.84	1.00	1.00	-0.01	1.00	0.92	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	14	0.67	1.00	1.00	-0.14	1.00	0.60	0.64	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Progressive horizontal shifts of specific regions (e.g. mouth, nose, eyes)	15	0.76	1.00	1.00	-0.18	1.00	0.88	0.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	16	0.61	1.00	1.00	-0.04	1.00	0.92	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	17	0.83	1.00	1.00	-0.47	1.00	0.76	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Quadratic distortions limited both vertically and horizontally from specific landmarks	18	0.12	0.98	0.97	-0.25	1.00	0.82	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	19	0.37	1.00	1.00	0.07	1.00	0.91	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	20	-0.53	0.27	0.09	-0.44	-0.42	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.97
	21	0.87	0.85	0.96	0.83	0.60	0.53	0.56	0.78	0.65	0.93	0.94
	22	0.72	1.00	1.00	-0.51	-0.33	0.84	0.91	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.94
Combinations of quadratic distortion and axes expansion	23	0.70	0.62	0.75	0.27	0.28	0.92	0.92	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.99
	24	0.95	0.85	0.86	0.96	0.95	-0.07	-0.18	-0.77	-0.76	0.67	0.84
	25	-0.08	0.78	-0.38	0.92	0.92	0.27	0.29	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.91

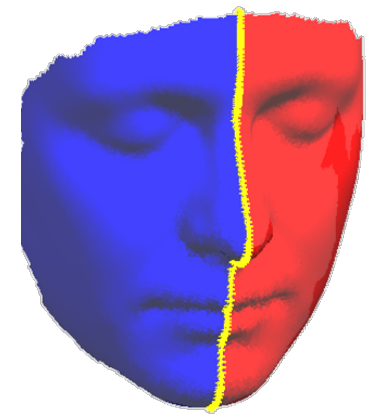
	Landmarks			Midline		Whole surface				Mixed	
	LMS	LMedS	DW-LMedS	LMS	LMedS	LMS	CW-LMS	LMedS	DW-LMedS	HM-LMedS	HM-DW-LMedS
1	0.92	0.95	0.94	1.00	1.00	-0.15	-0.17	-0.93	-0.92	0.82	0.87
2	0.87	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.99
3	0.73	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.77	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96
4	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.70	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.97
5	0.95	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.48	0.50	0.87	0.86	0.93	0.94
6	0.75	0.96	0.95	0.99	0.99	0.64	0.67	0.85	0.88	0.90	0.93
7	0.93	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.62	0.64	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.94
8	0.54	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.65	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96
9	0.94	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.46	0.47	0.86	0.43	0.92	0.94
10	0.89	0.94	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.51	0.51	-0.05	-0.05	0.88	0.90
11	0.65	0.97	0.97	-0.13	1.00	0.84	0.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	0.95	1.00	1.00	-0.33	1.00	0.65	0.71	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
13	0.84	1.00	1.00	-0.01	1.00	0.92	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
14	0.67	1.00	1.00	-0.14	1.00	0.60	0.64	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
15	0.76	1.00	1.00	-0.18	1.00	0.88	0.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
16	0.61	1.00	1.00	-0.04	1.00	0.92	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
17	0.83	1.00	1.00	-0.47	1.00	0.76	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
18	0.12	0.98	0.97	-0.25	1.00	0.82	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
19	0.37	1.00	1.00	0.07	1.00	0.91	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
20	-0.53	0.27	0.09	-0.44	-0.42	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.97
21	0.87	0.85	0.96	0.83	0.60	0.53	0.56	0.78	0.65	0.93	0.94
22	0.72	1.00	1.00	-0.51	-0.33	0.84	0.91	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.94
23	0.70	0.62	0.75	0.27	0.28	0.92	0.92	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.99
24	0.95	0.85	0.86	0.96	0.95	-0.07	-0.18	-0.77	-0.76	0.67	0.84
25	-0.08	0.78	-0.38	0.92	0.92	0.27	0.29	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.91

	Landmarks			Midline		Whole surface				Mixed	
	LMS	LMedS	DW-LMedS	LMS	LMedS	LMS	CW-LMS	LMedS	DW-LMedS	HM-LMedS	HM-DW-LMedS
1	0.92	0.95	0.94	1.00	1.00					0.82	0.87
2	0.87	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.99
3	0.73	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.77	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96
4	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.70	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.97
5	0.95	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.48	0.50	0.87	0.86	0.93	0.94
6	0.75	0.96	0.95	0.99	0.99	0.64	0.67	0.85	0.88	0.90	0.93
7	0.93	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.62	0.64	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.94
8	0.54	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.65	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96
9	0.94	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.46	0.47	0.86	0.43	0.92	0.94
10	0.89	0.94	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.51	0.51			0.88	0.90
11	0.65	0.97	0.97		1.00	0.84	0.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	0.95	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.65	0.71	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
13	0.84	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.92	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
14	0.67	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.60	0.64	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
15	0.76	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.88	0.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
16	0.61	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.92	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
17	0.83	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.76	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
18	0.12	0.98	0.97		1.00	0.82	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
19	0.37	1.00	1.00	0.07	1.00	0.91	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
20		0.27	0.09			0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.97
21	0.87	0.85	0.96	0.83	0.60	0.53	0.56	0.78	0.65	0.93	0.94
22	0.72	1.00	1.00			0.84	0.91	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.94
23	0.70	0.62	0.75	0.27	0.28	0.92	0.92	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.99
24	0.95	0.85	0.86	0.96	0.95					0.67	0.84
25		0.78		0.92	0.92	0.27	0.29	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.91

	Landmarks			Midline		Whole surface				Mixed	
	LMS	LMedS	DW-LMedS	LMS	LMedS	LMS	CW-LMS	LMedS	DW-LMedS	HM-LMedS	HM-DW-LMedS
1	0.92	0.95	0.94	1.00	1.00					0.82	0.87
2	0.87	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.99
3	0.73	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.77	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96
4	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.70	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.97
5	0.95	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00			0.87	0.86	0.93	0.94
6	0.75	0.96	0.95	0.99	0.99	0.64	0.67	0.85	0.88	0.90	0.93
7	0.93	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.62	0.64	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.94
8	0.54	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.65	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96
9	0.94	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00			0.86		0.92	0.94
10	0.89	0.94	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.51	0.51			0.88	0.90
11	0.65	0.97	0.97		1.00	0.84	0.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	0.95	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.65	0.71	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
13	0.84	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.92	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
14	0.67	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.60	0.64	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
15	0.76	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.88	0.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
16	0.61	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.92	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
17	0.83	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.76	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
18		0.98	0.97		1.00	0.82	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
19		1.00	1.00		1.00	0.91	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
20						0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.97
21	0.87	0.85	0.96	0.83	0.60	0.53	0.56	0.78	0.65	0.93	0.94
22	0.72	1.00	1.00			0.84	0.91	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.94
23	0.70	0.62	0.75			0.92	0.92	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.99
24	0.95	0.85	0.86	0.96	0.95					0.67	0.84
25		0.78		0.92	0.92			0.89	0.88	0.90	0.91

	Landmarks			Midline		Whole surface				Mixed	
	LMS	LMedS	DW-LMedS	LMS	LMedS	LMS	CW-LMS	LMedS	DW-LMedS	HM-LMedS	HM-DW-LMedS
1	0.92	0.95	0.94	1.00	1.00					0.82	0.87
2	0.87	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.99
3	0.73	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.77	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96
4	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.70	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.97
5	0.95	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00			0.87	0.86	0.93	0.94
6	0.75	0.96	0.95	0.99	0.99	0.64	0.67	0.85	0.88	0.90	0.93
7	0.93	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.62	0.64	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.94
8	0.54	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.65	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96
9	0.94	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00			0.86		0.92	0.94
10	0.89	0.94	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.51	0.51			0.88	0.90
11	0.65	0.97	0.97		1.00	0.84	0.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	0.95	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.65	0.71	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
13	0.84	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.92	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
14	0.67	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.60	0.64	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
15	0.76	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.88	0.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
16	0.61	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.92	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
17	0.83	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.76	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
18		0.98	0.97		1.00	0.82	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
19		1.00	1.00		1.00	0.91	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
20						0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.97
21	0.87	0.85	0.96	0.83	0.60	0.53	0.56	0.78	0.65	0.93	0.94
22	0.72	1.00	1.00			0.84	0.91	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.94
23	0.70	0.62	0.75			0.92	0.92	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.99
24	0.95	0.85	0.86	0.96	0.95					0.67	0.84
25		0.78		0.92	0.92			0.89	0.88	0.90	0.91

Hybrid methods



■ Hemispheres + midline

(HM-LMedS & HM-DW.LMedS)

- The midline provides complementary performance to surface-based methods
- Large imbalance between the number of surface and midline points

$$\arg \min_{\hat{T}} \left(\text{median} \{ \| e_{DW}^i \|^2 \}_{\forall i \notin \mathcal{I}_{ML}} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \text{median} \{ e_i^2 \}_{\forall i \in \mathcal{I}_{ML}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n_V} \frac{|e_i^2 - e_{\bar{i}}^2|}{n_V} \right)$$

$$e_{DW}^i = \exp \left(\frac{-1}{\tau} \frac{d_{ML}(\mathbf{v}_S^i)}{\max(d_{ML}(\mathbf{v}_S))} \right) (\mathbf{v}_S^i - \hat{T}(\mathbf{v}_M^{\bar{i}}))$$

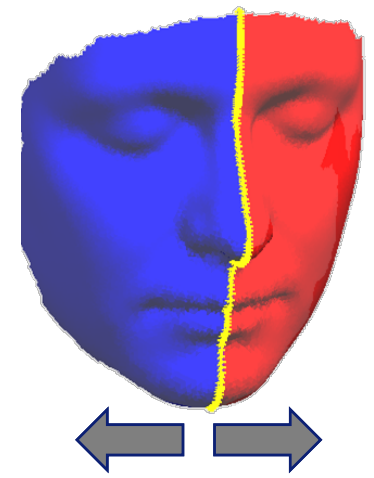
$$e_i = \|\mathbf{v}_S^i - \hat{T}(\mathbf{v}_M^{\bar{i}})\|, \quad e_{\bar{i}} = \|\mathbf{v}_S^{\bar{i}} - \hat{T}(\mathbf{v}_M^i)\| \quad \mathcal{I}_{ML} = \{i \in [1; n_V] \mid \bar{i} = i\}$$

Hybrid methods

■ Hemispheres + midline

(HM-LMedS & HM-DW.LMedS)

- The midline provides complementary performance to surface-based methods
- Large imbalance between the number of surface and midline points



$$\arg \min_{\hat{T}} \left(\text{median} \{ \| e_{DW}^i \|^2 \}_{\forall i \notin \mathcal{I}_{ML}} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \text{median} \{ e_i^2 \}_{\forall i \in \mathcal{I}_{ML}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n_V} \frac{|e_i^2 - e_{\bar{i}}^2|}{n_V} \right)$$

$$e_{DW}^i = \exp \left(\frac{-1}{\tau} \frac{d_{ML}(\mathbf{v}_S^i)}{\max(d_{ML}(\mathbf{v}_S))} \right) (\mathbf{v}_S^i - \hat{T}(\mathbf{v}_M^{\bar{i}}))$$

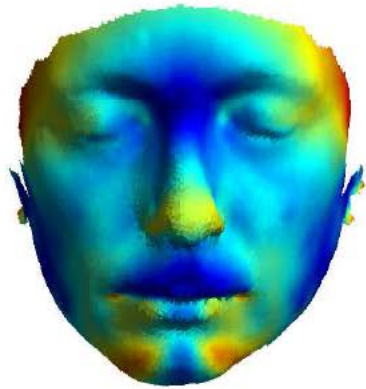
$$e_i = \|\mathbf{v}_S^i - \hat{T}(\mathbf{v}_M^{\bar{i}})\|, \quad e_{\bar{i}} = \|\mathbf{v}_S^{\bar{i}} - \hat{T}(\mathbf{v}_M^i)\| \quad \mathcal{I}_{ML} = \{i \in [1; n_V] \mid \bar{i} = i\}$$

Conclusions

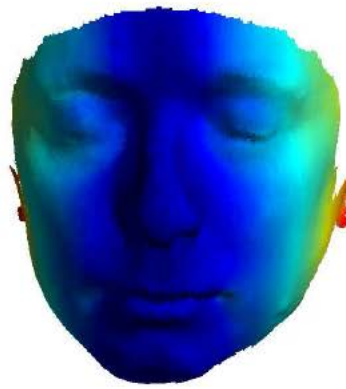
- We tested different alignment methods for the estimation of point-wise 3D surface asymmetry
 - Important differences between methods
 - Widespread least-squares cost functions performed the worst
 - Landmark-based methods were generally better than methods using the whole surface
- A hybrid approach combining surface and mid-line terms achieved the best performance
 - Exponential decaying of weights as points depart from the midline
 - As a byproduct we get more robustness to the exact definition of face boundaries

A qualitative example estimating the unknown asymmetry of a real scan

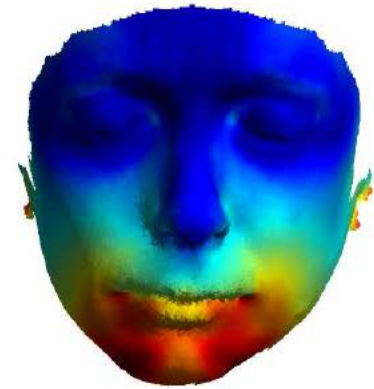
Landmark-based LMS



Midline-based LMS

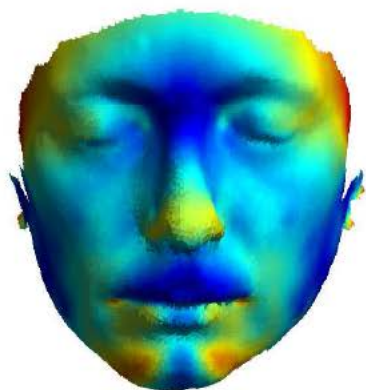


DW-HM-LMdeS



A qualitative example estimating the unknown asymmetry of a real scan

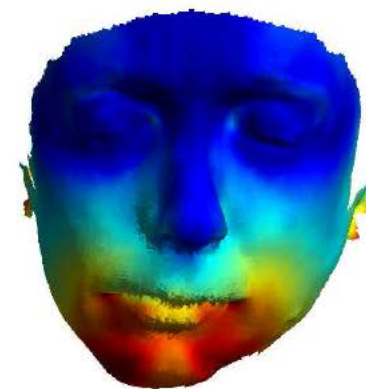
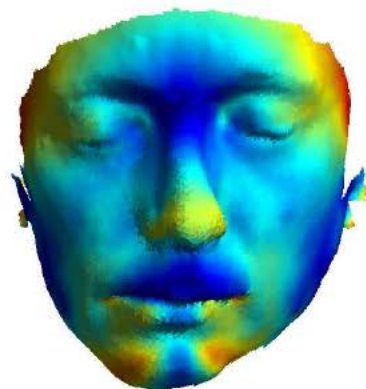
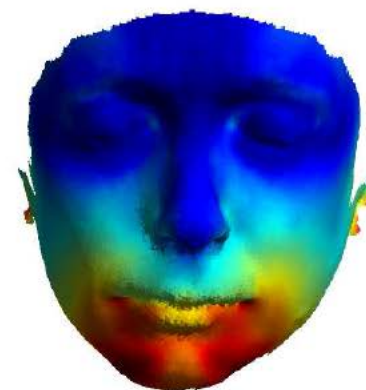
Landmark-based LMS



Midline-based LMS



DW-HM-LMdeS



Asymmetry patterns magnified by 2.0 : 1

Thank you for your attention

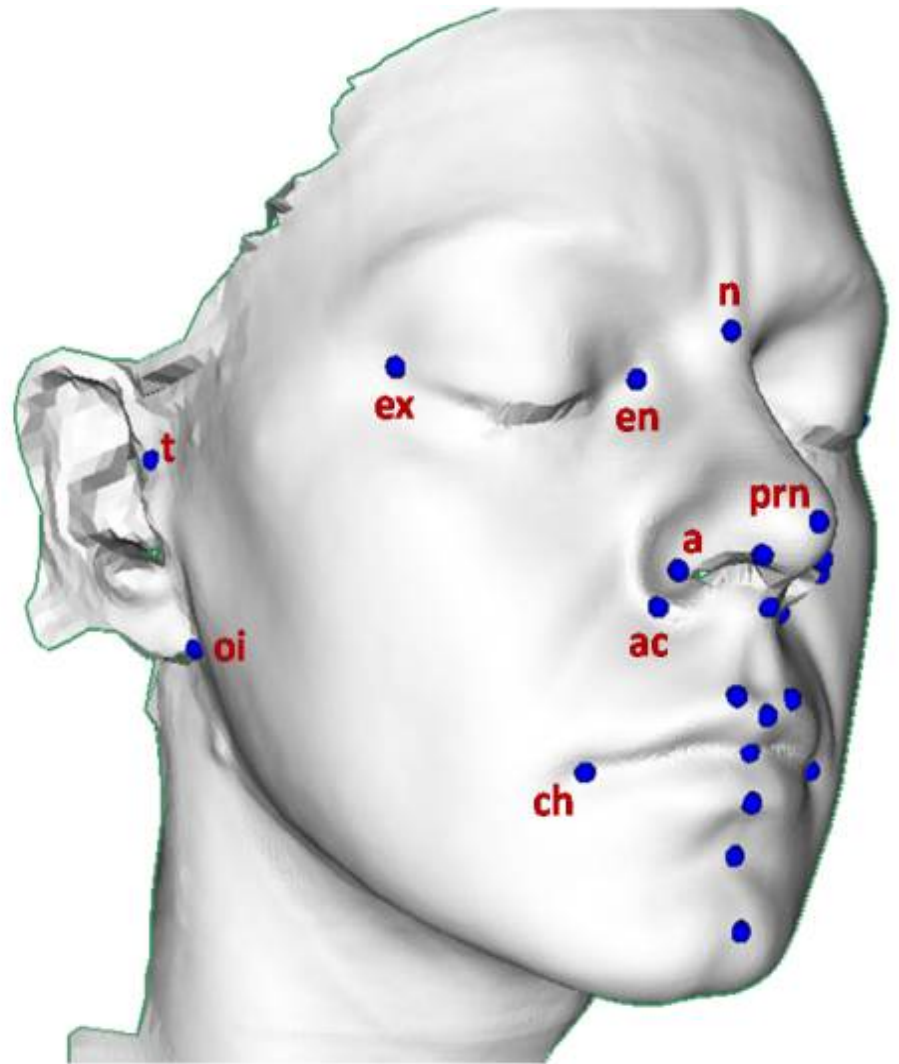
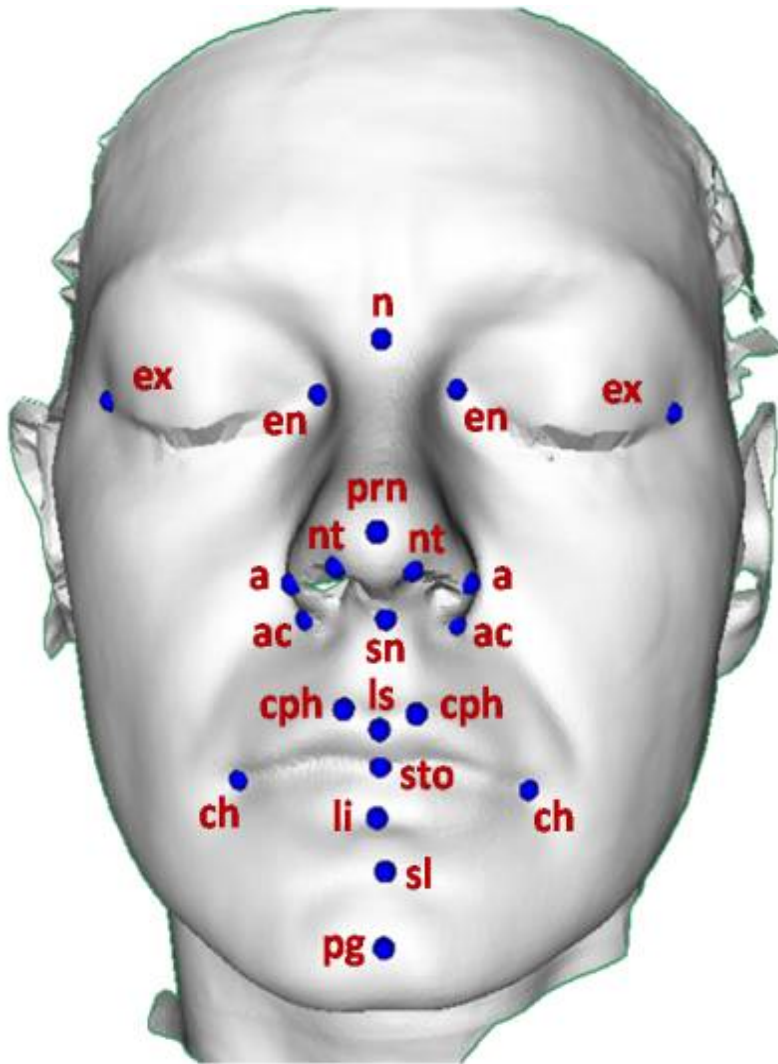


Supported by
welcometrust



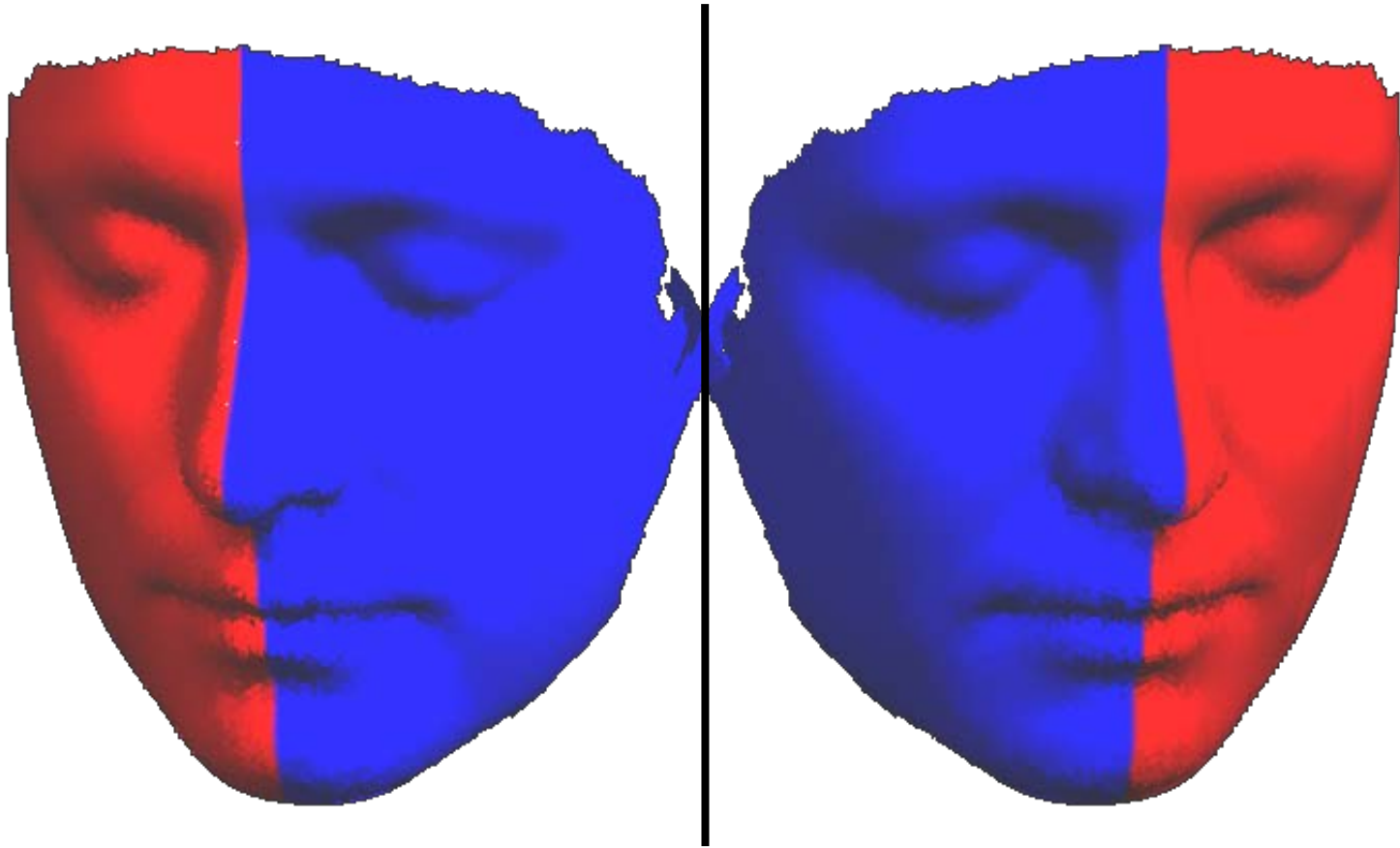
For more information please visit:
<http://fsukno.atspace.eu>

Craniofacial landmarks



Comparison of hemispheres by reflection

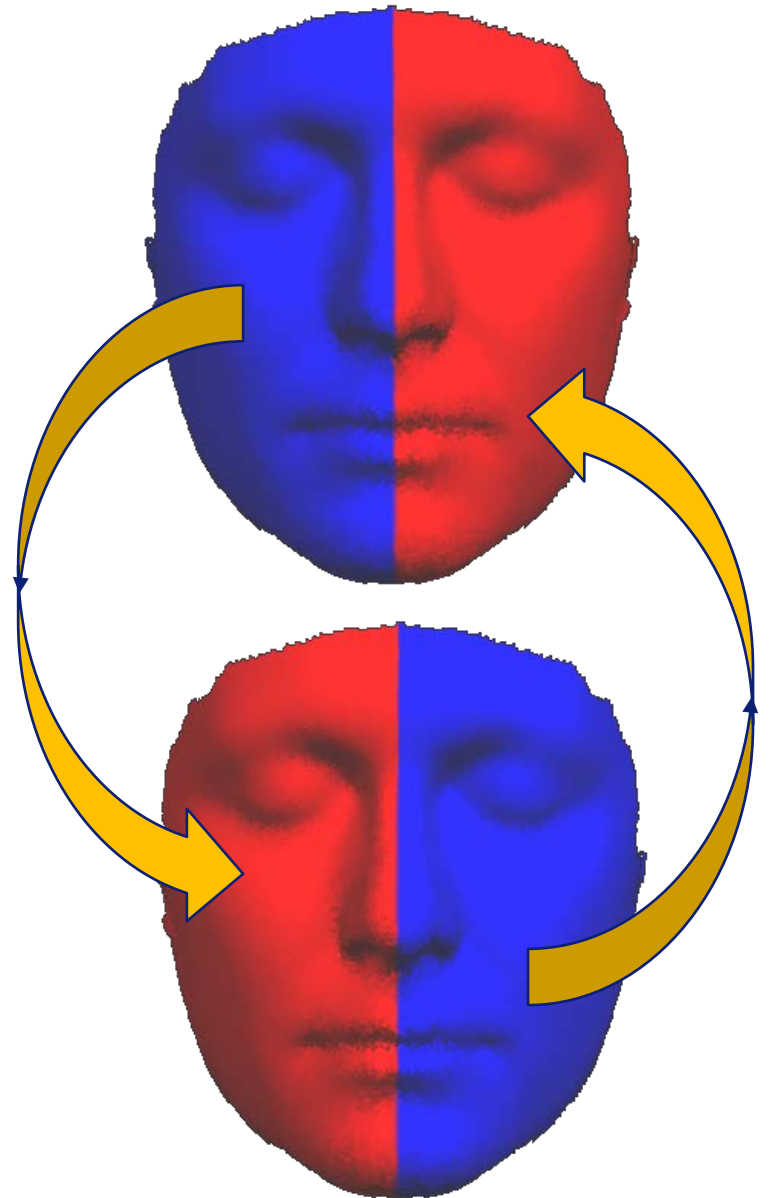
- Reflection into an arbitrary plane



We can register the mirrored surface with the original

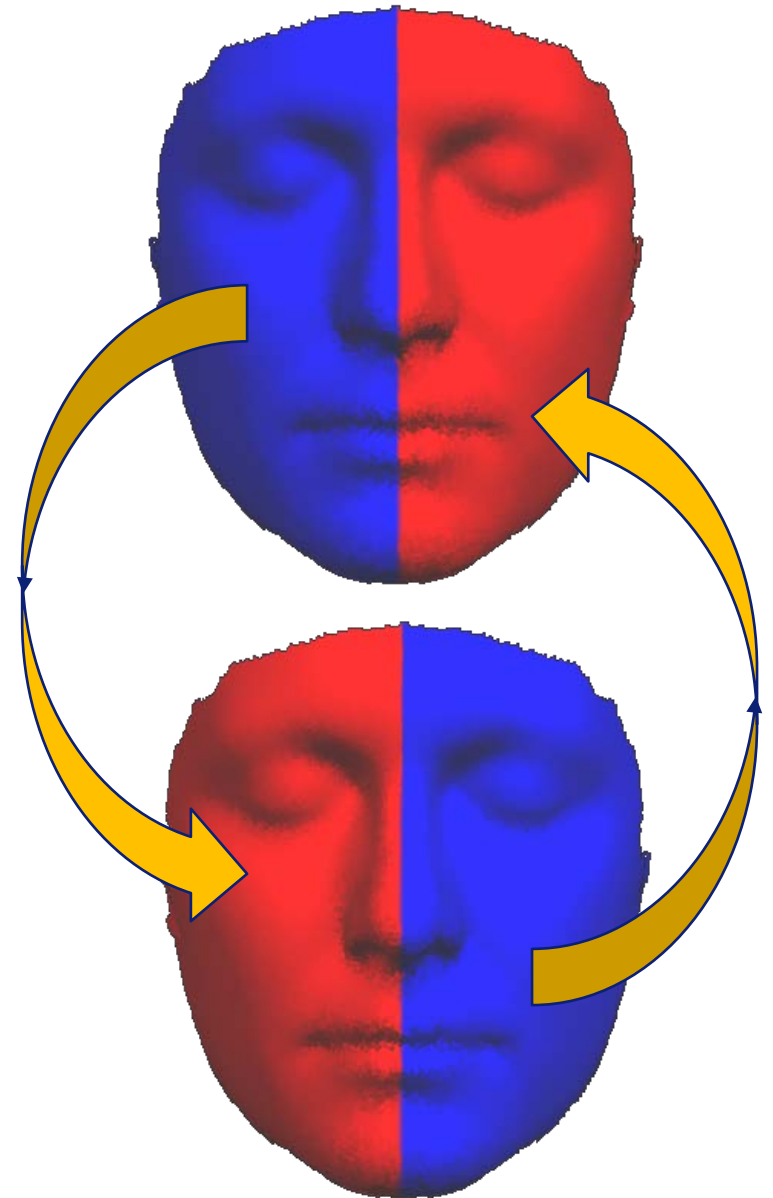
Comparison of hemispheres by reflection

- Reflection into an arbitrary plane
- Alignment of the original and mirrored surfaces
- Straight-forward comparison
 - Left w/ right
 - Right w/ left



Comparison of hemispheres by reflection

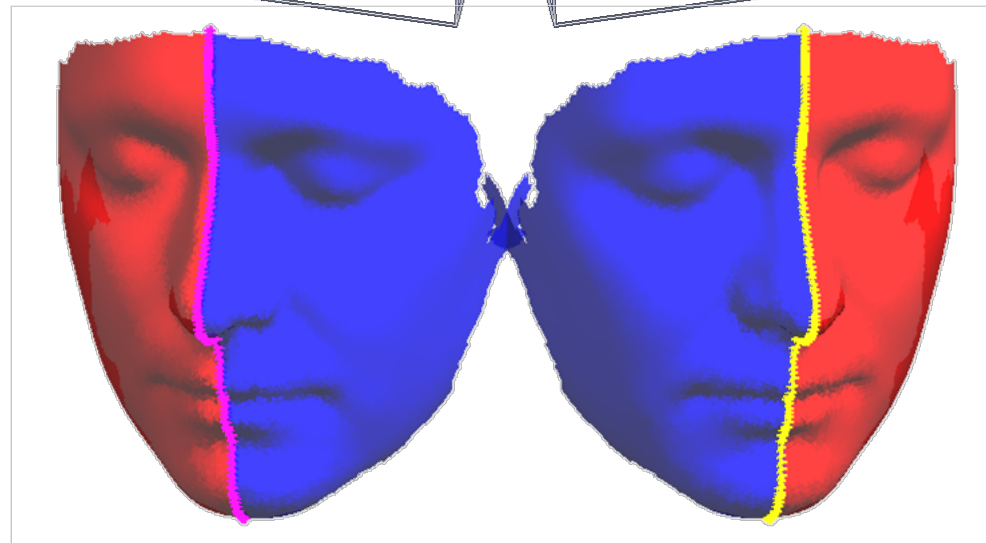
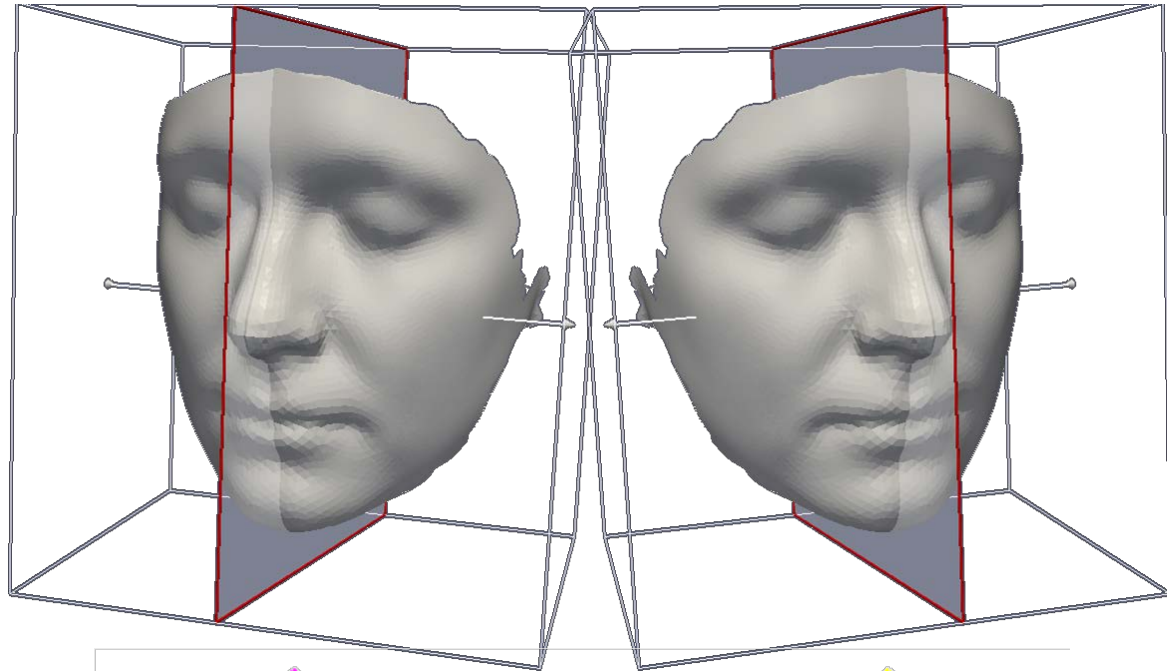
- Reflection into an arbitrary plane
- Alignment of the original and mirrored surfaces
- Straight-forward comparison
 - Left w/ right
 - Right w/ left



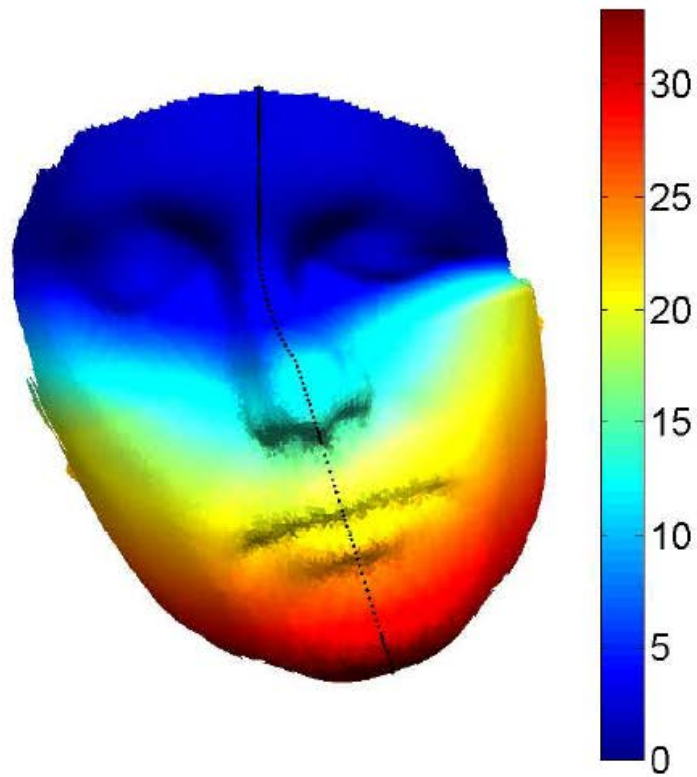
How do we align both surfaces ?

Alignment of the mid-sagittal plane

- The mid-sagittal plane of the original and mirrored surfaces should be the same
- Hence, making both mid-sagittal planes coincide should align the surfaces



Complex example I



Complex example I

