

Generative Approach to Mass Customization of Patient Specific Products



Sergei Azernikov
ML Team Lead @ Glidewell Dental

Generative Approach to Mass Customization of Patient Specific Products



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The World is Getting Older



2015

Percentage aged
60 years or older:



2050



1. Lead time
2. Quality
3. Cost

Getting Older



2015

Percentage aged
60 years or older:

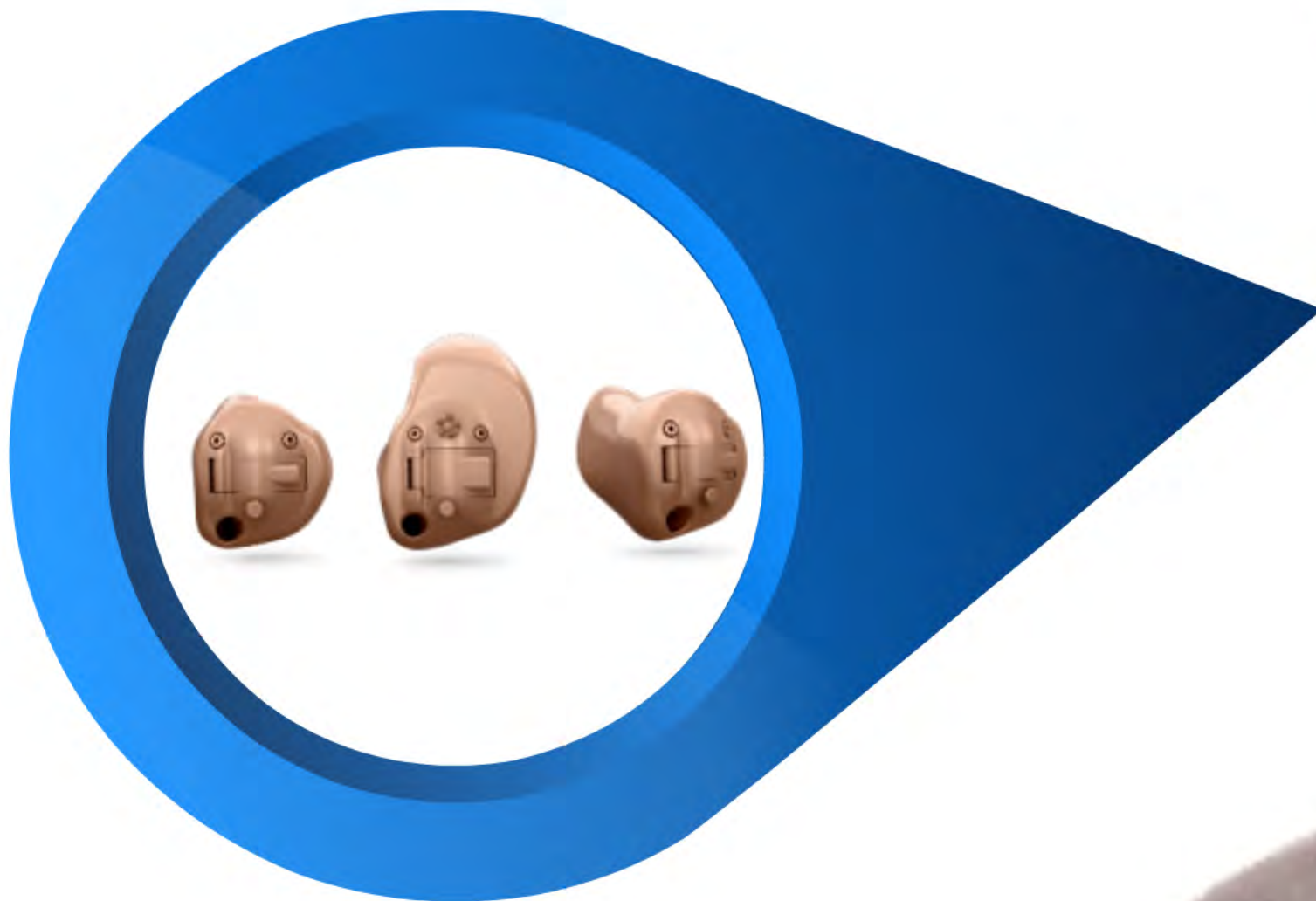


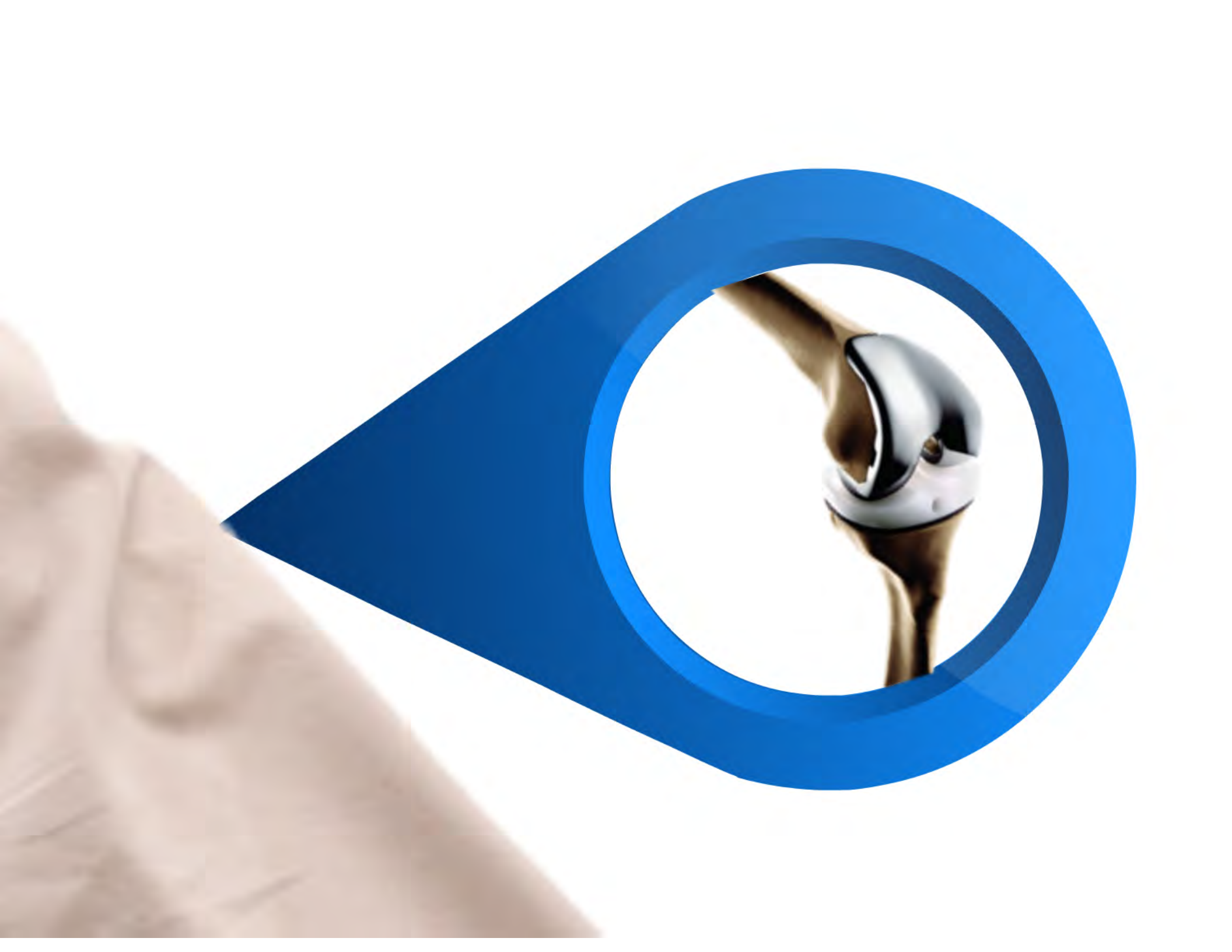
2050

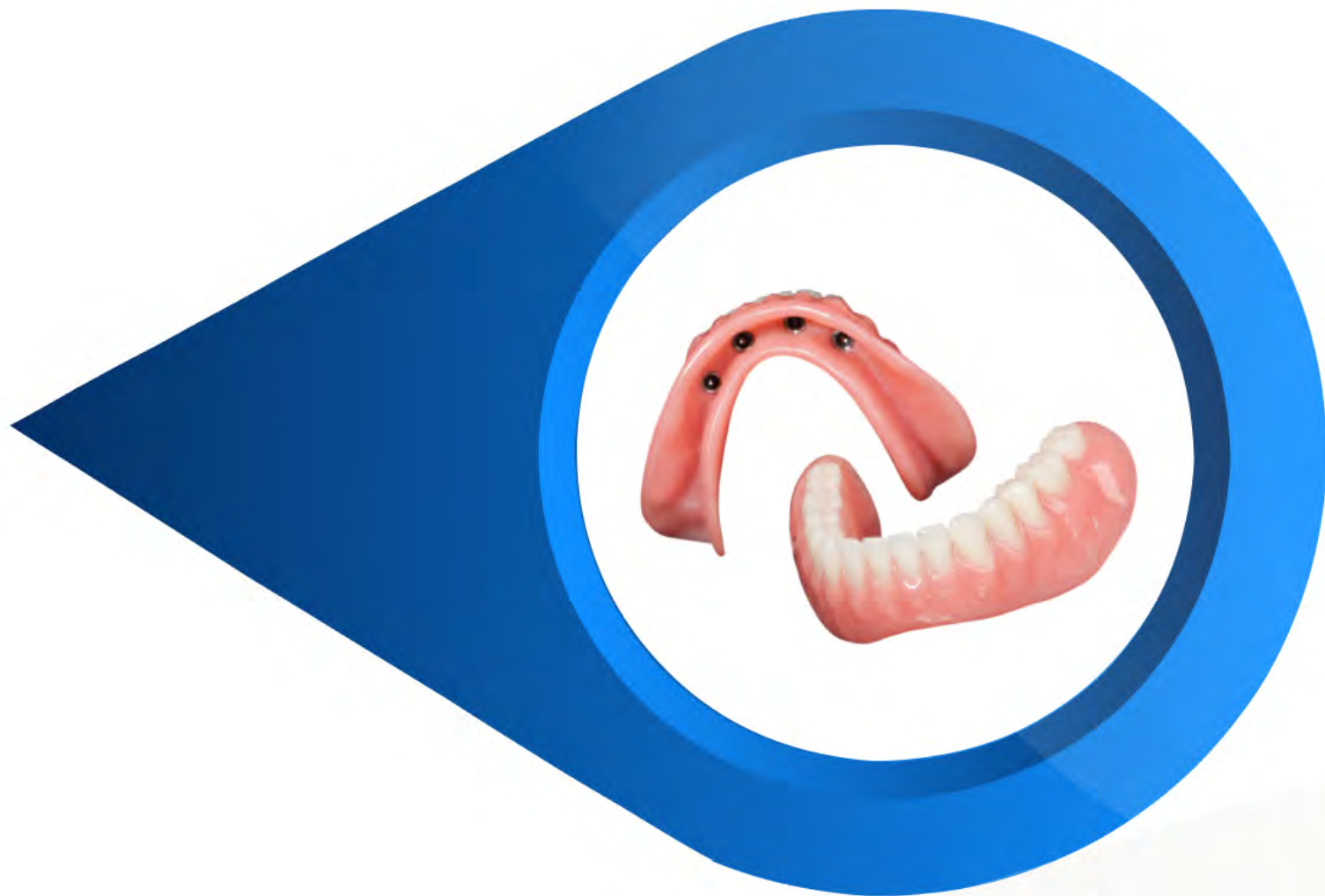




1. Lead time
2. Quality
3. Cost









1. Lead time
2. Quality
3. Cost



Who we are?



Affordable



Fast

High
Quality





**GLIDEWELL
LABORATORIES**

18551

- Headquarters in Newport Beach, CA
- 4500 employees in 5 countries
- 60% of US dentists

Mass Customization



10K cases/day!







10K cases/day!



10K cases/day!

CAD/CAM Revolution

10 years ago...



3D Scanning



CAD

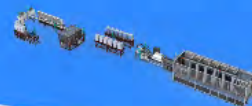


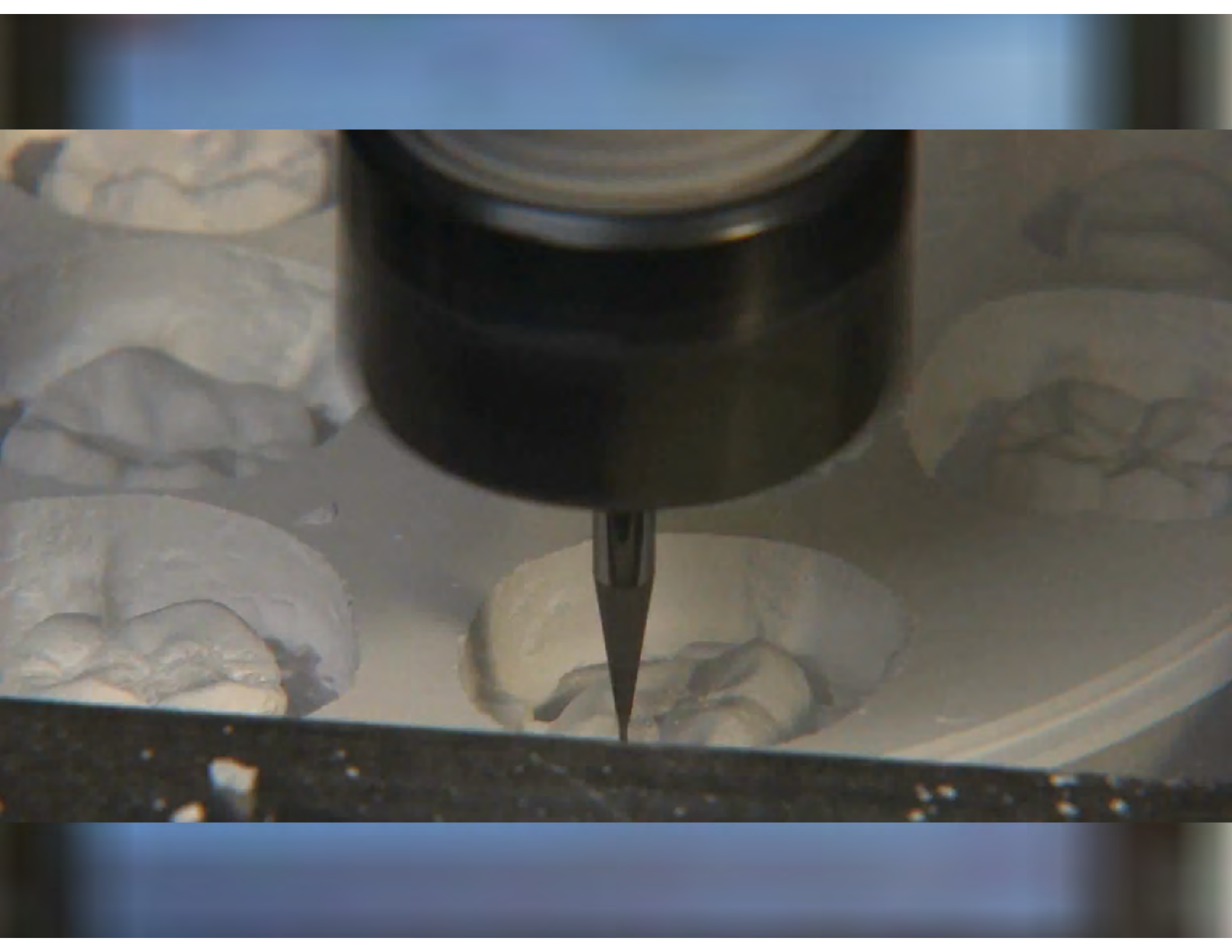
CAM



Today

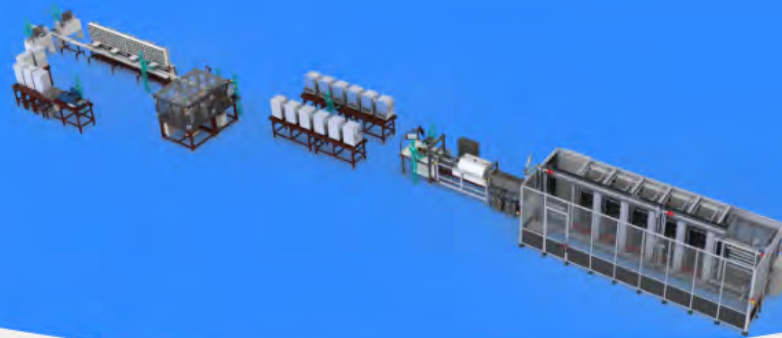
In the near future...

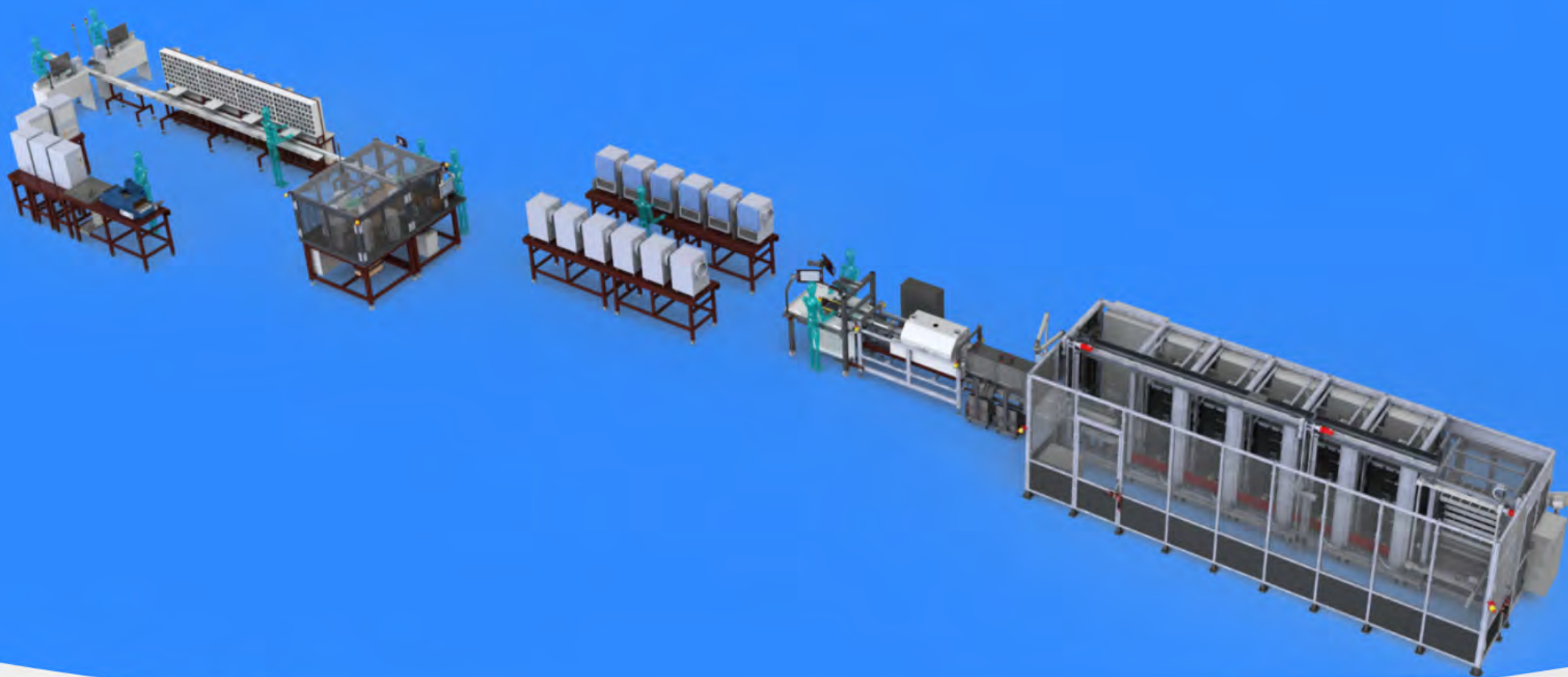




To

In the near future...





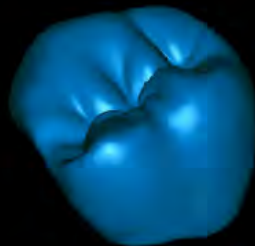


How can we make the design

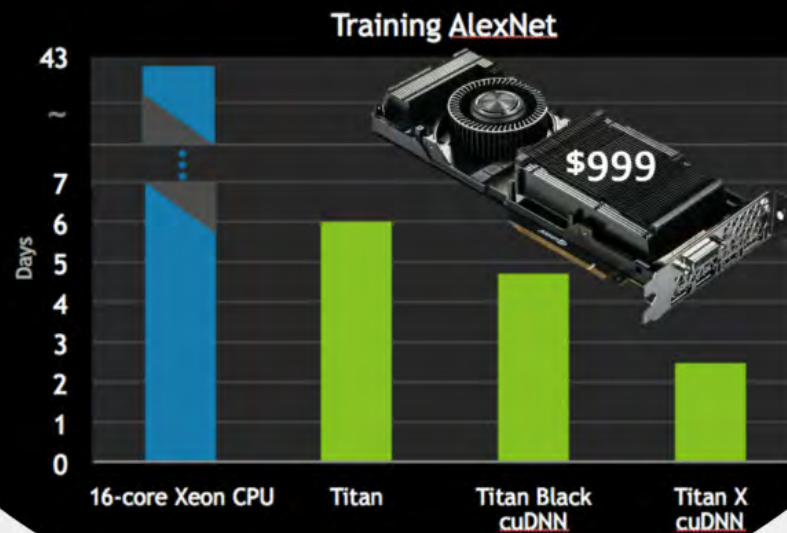


**How can we make the design
simple and consistent?**

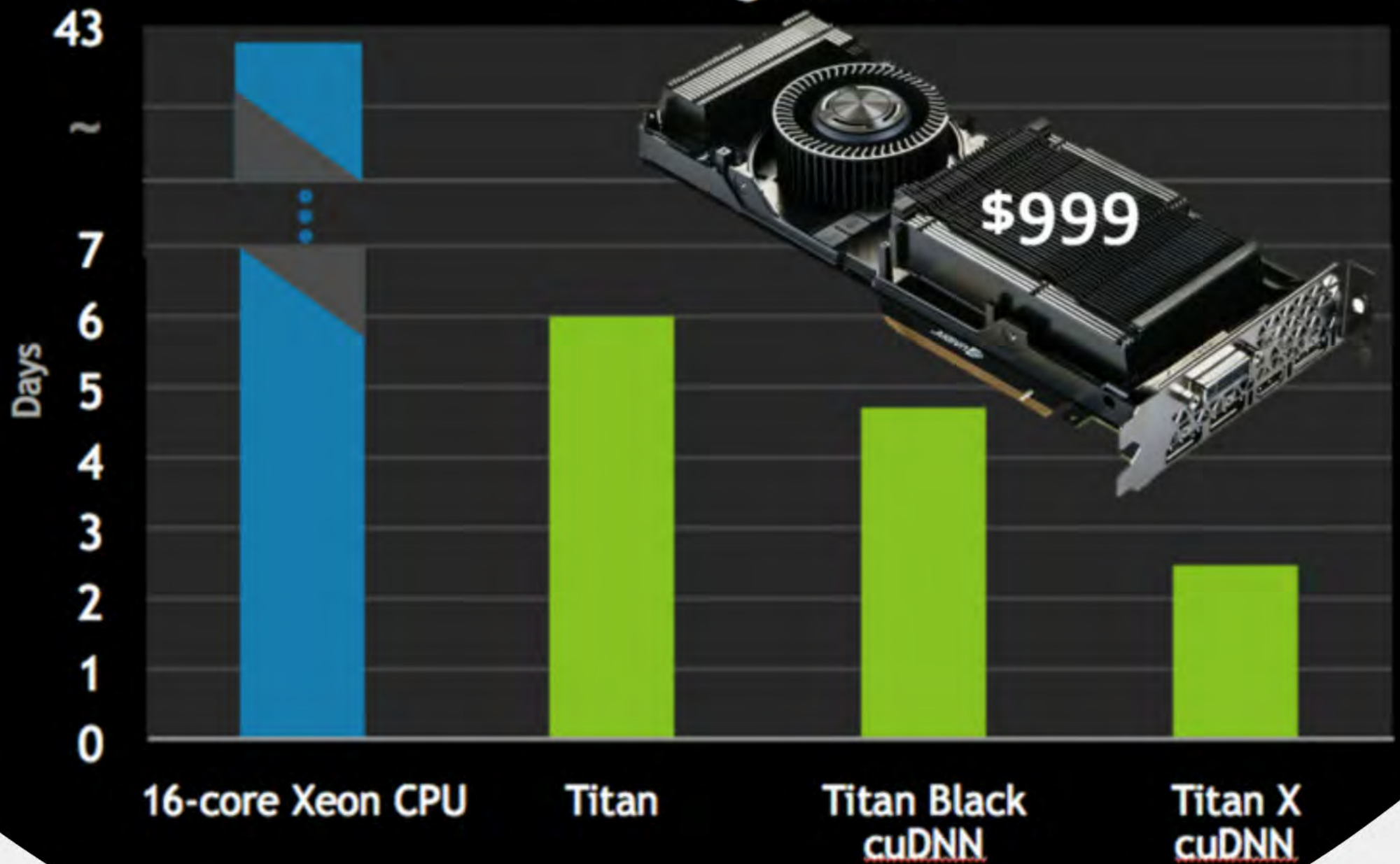
Where we started...



Tooth # ?



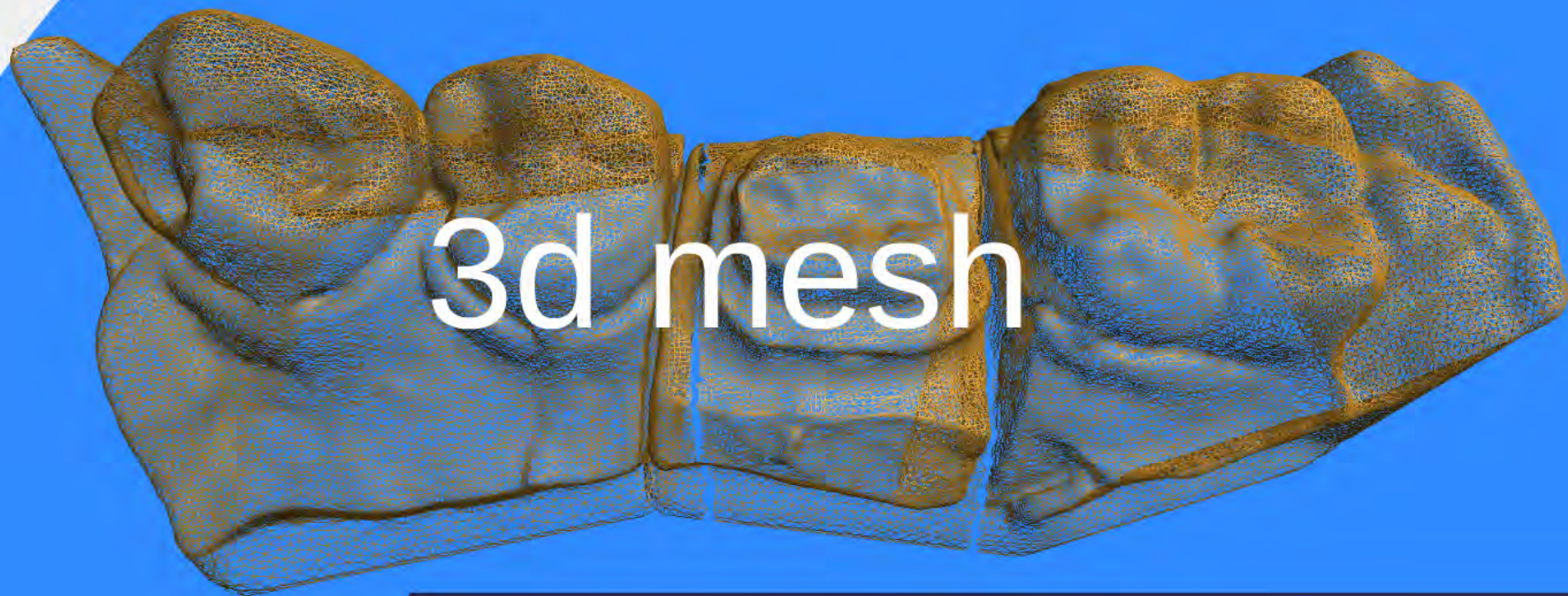
Training AlexNet

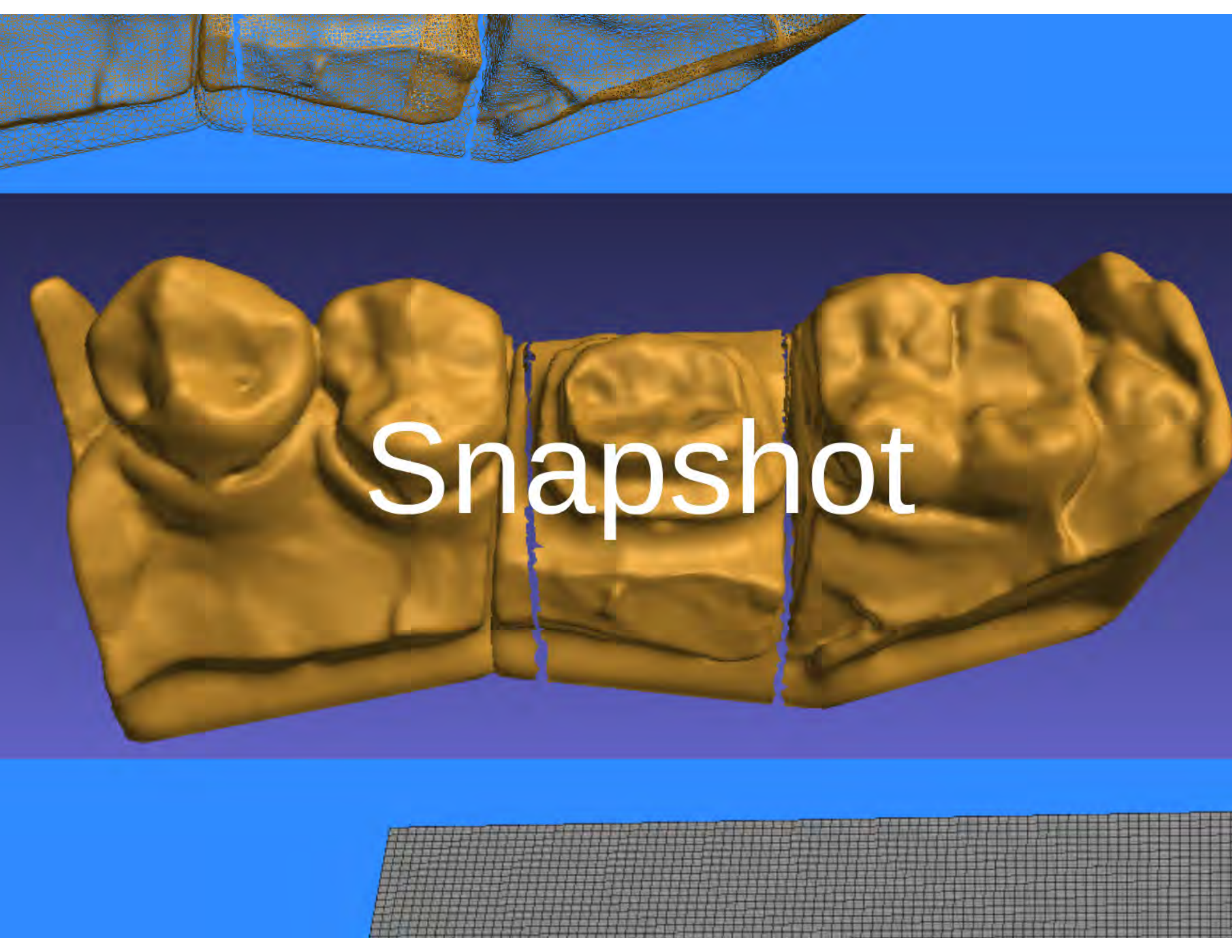


Representation



Represent





Snapshot

Voxelization

The image features a 3D visualization of a voxelized object. A brown, textured surface, possibly representing a scanned object, is enclosed within a dark gray wireframe bounding box. The word "Voxelization" is prominently displayed in white text across the center of the image. The background is a solid blue color, with a yellowish-brown curved shape at the top and a light blue, cloud-like shape at the bottom.

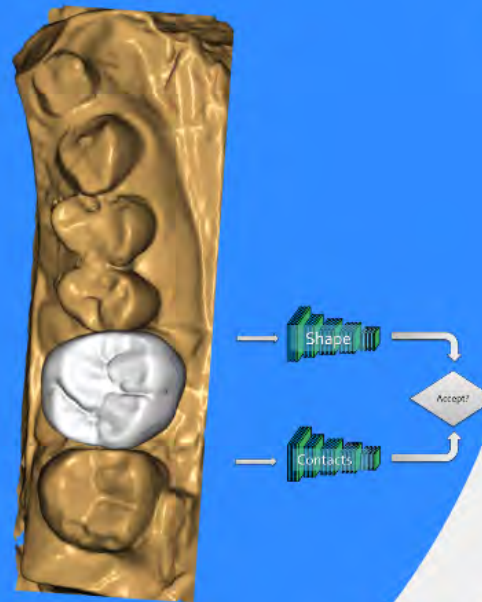
VOXELIZATION

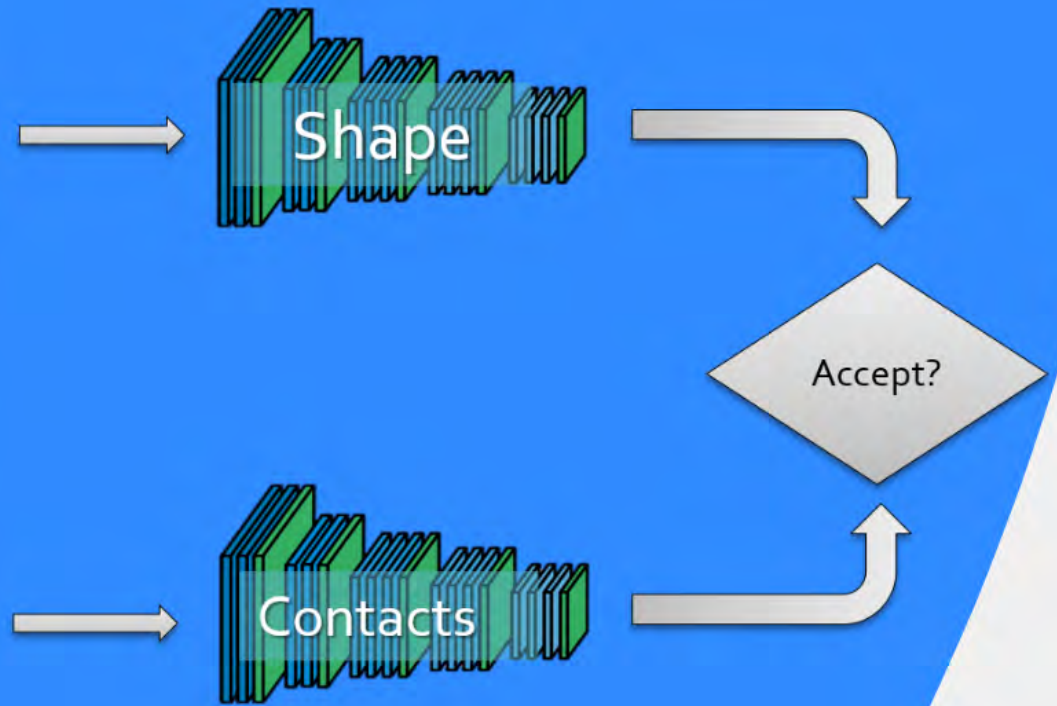
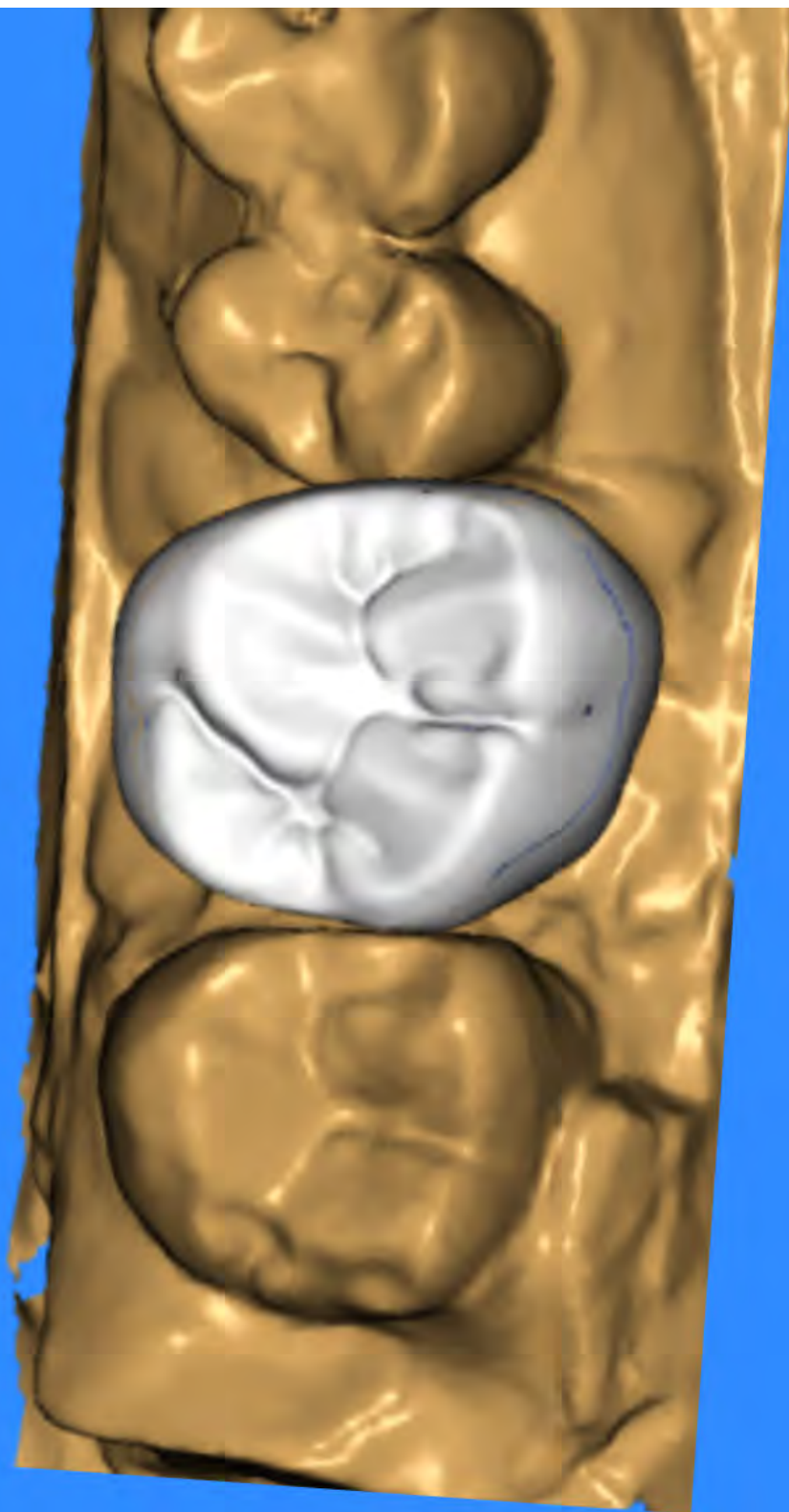


Depthmap

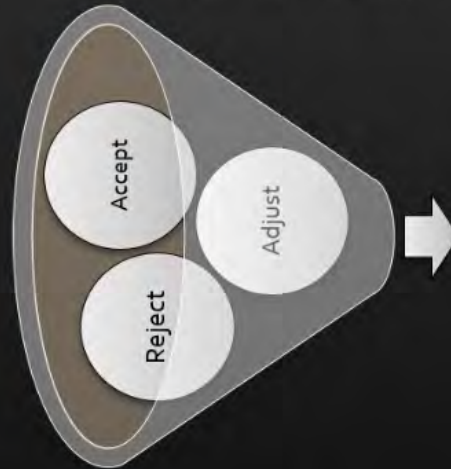
What Can We Do Today?

- Upper/Lower Jaw
- Prepared Tooth
- Adjacent Teeth
- Design QC





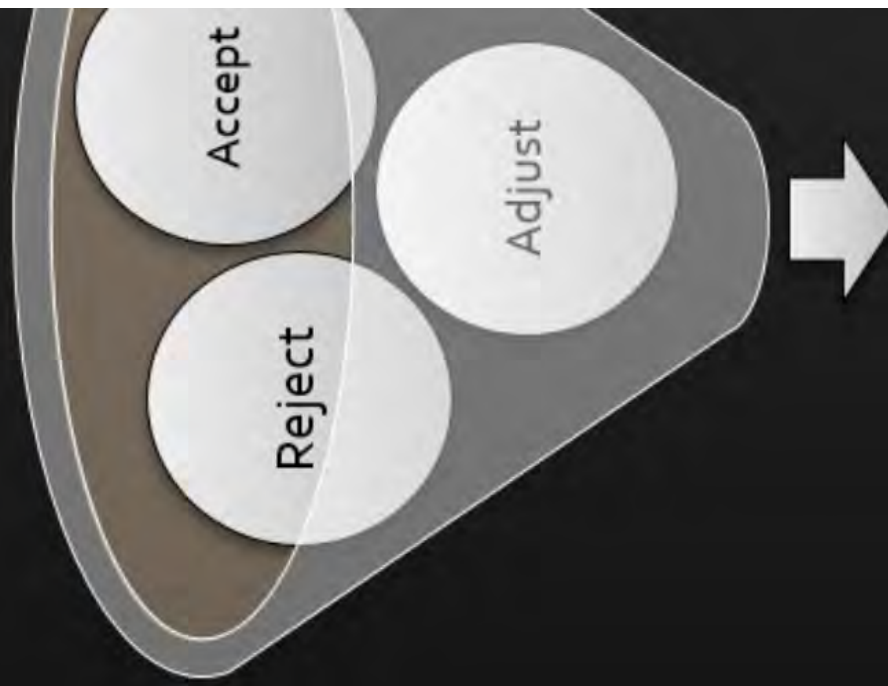
Inconsistent Data



Inconsistency is the only thing in which men are consistent.

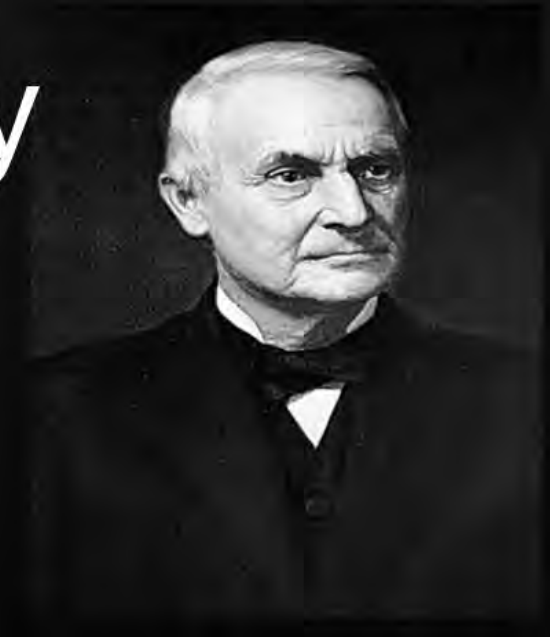
-- Horace Smith



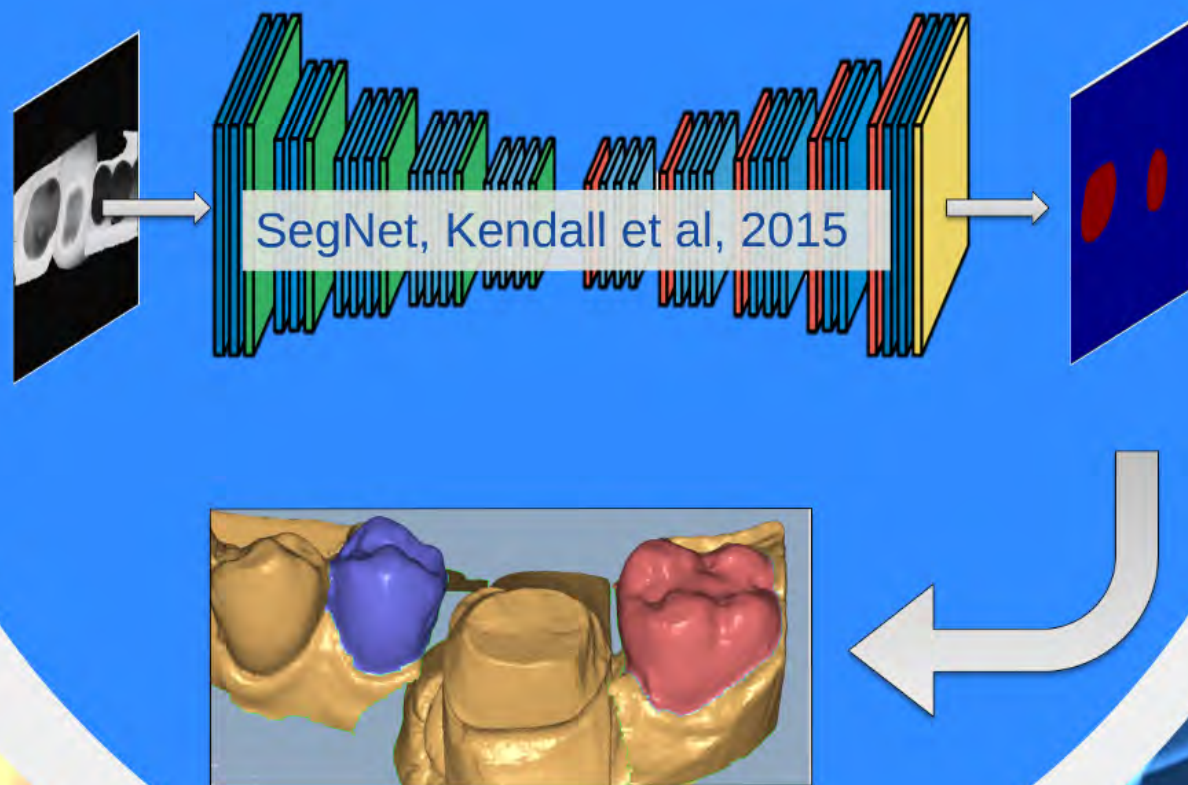


Inconsistency is the only thing in which men are consistent.

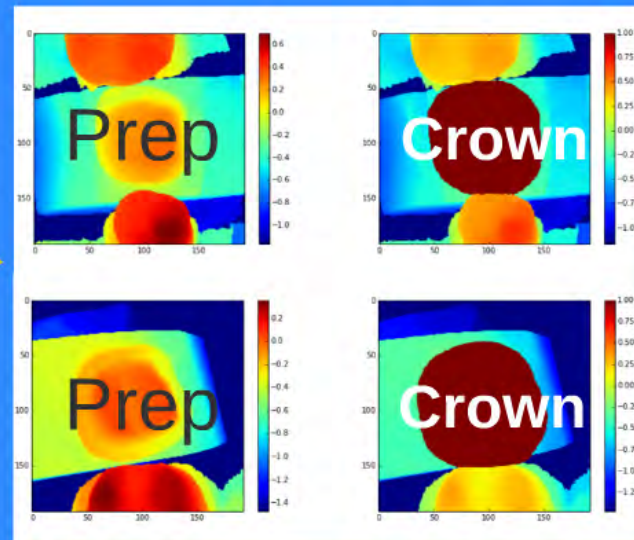
-- Horace Smith



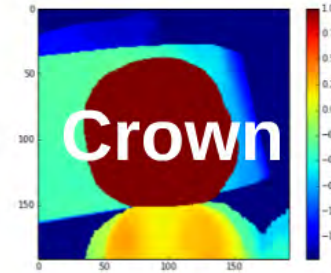
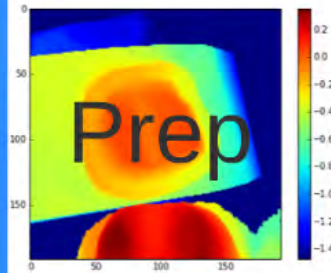
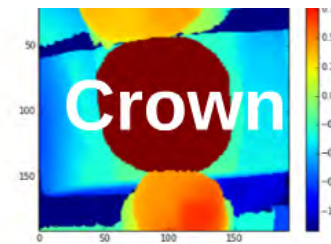
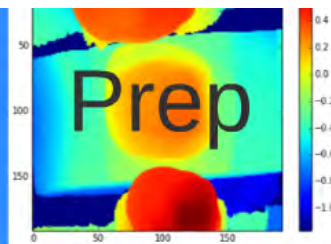
Our First Generative Model



Contour Generation



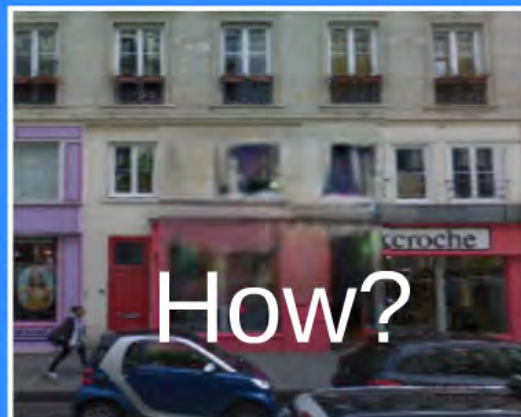
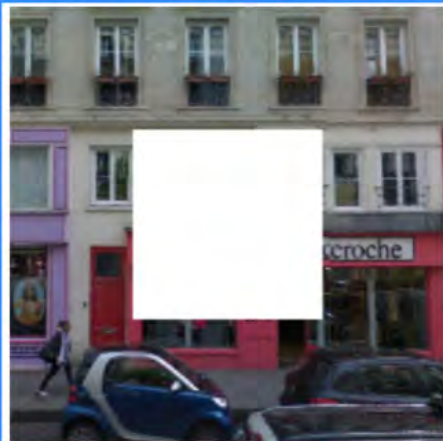
Can we generate a
complete crown?



Can we generate a
complete crown?

Inpainting Problem

Pathak et. al, 2016

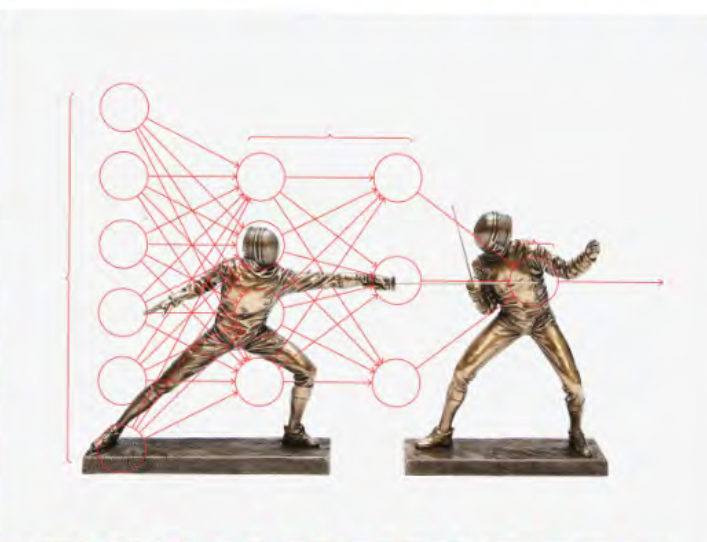


How?



How?

Generative Adversarial Networks



**MIT
Technology
Review**

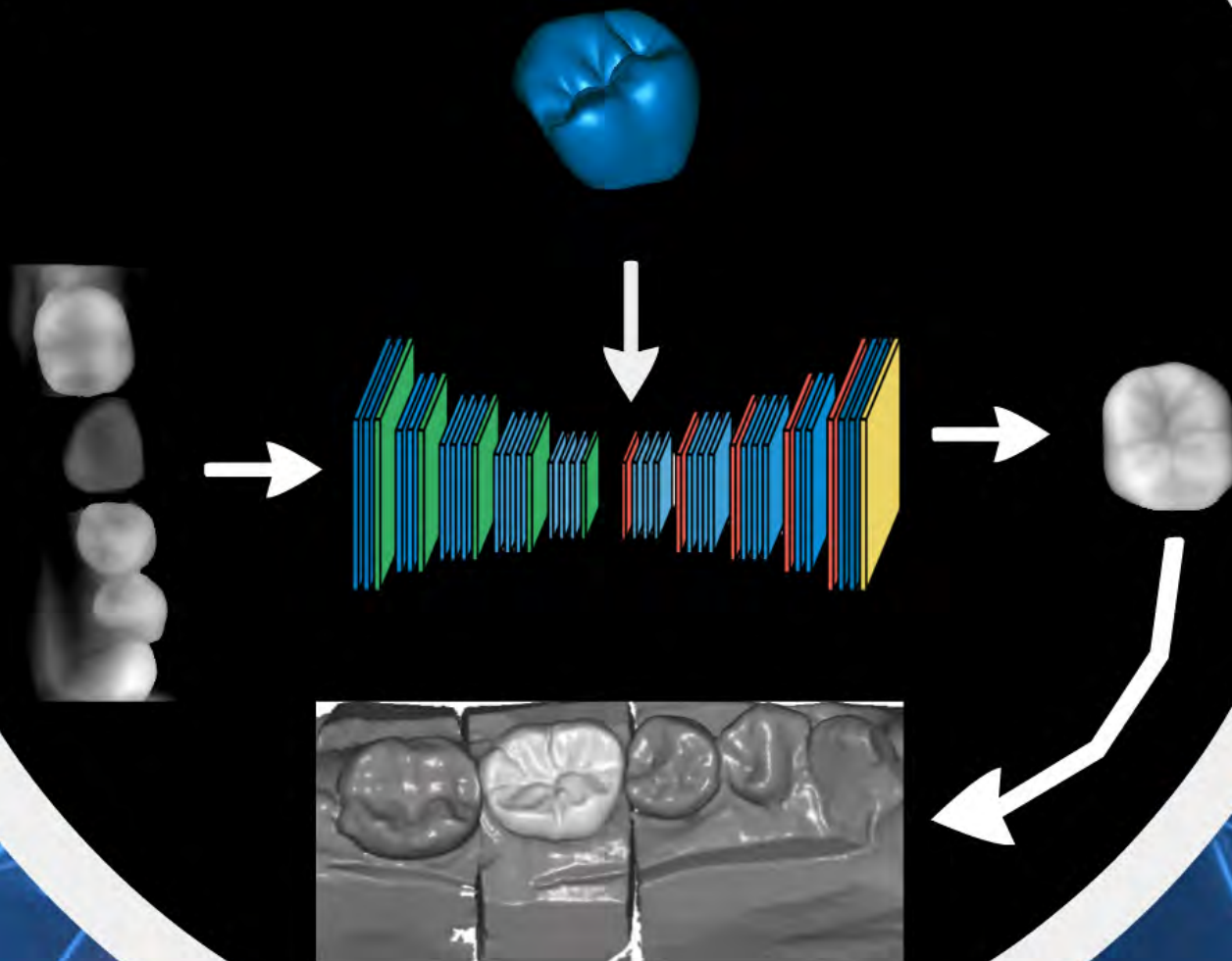
**10
BREAKTHROUGH
TECHNOLOGIES
2018**

How GANs Work?

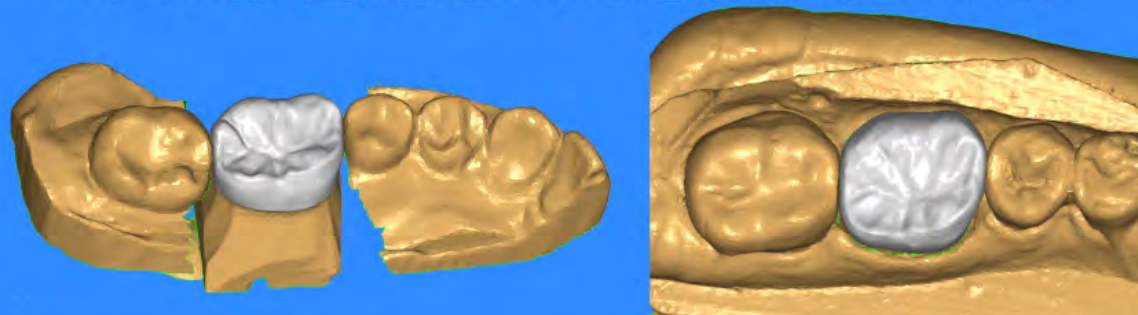


OK!

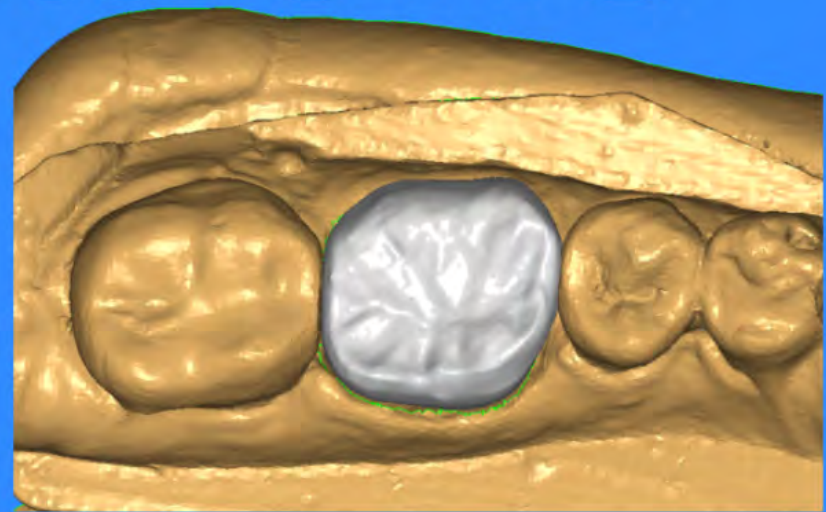
Training GANs on Crowns



GAN Restorations

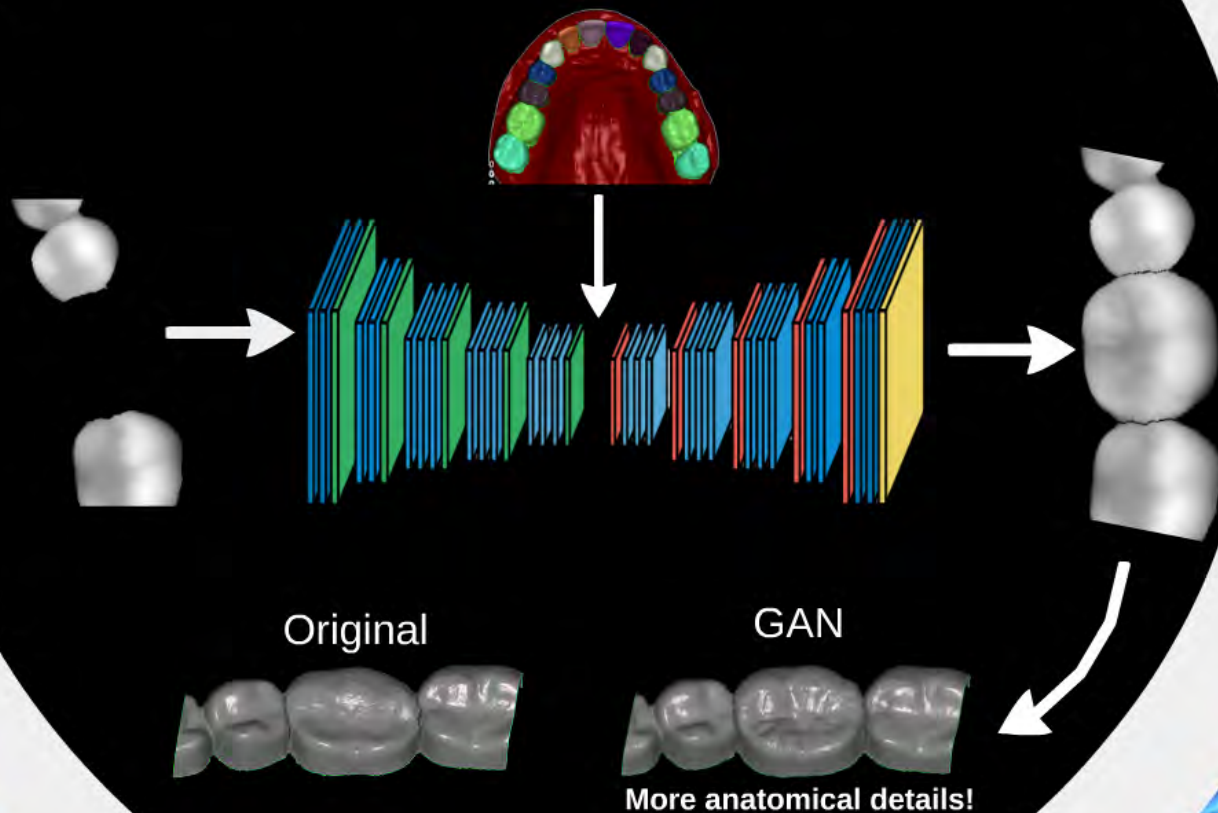


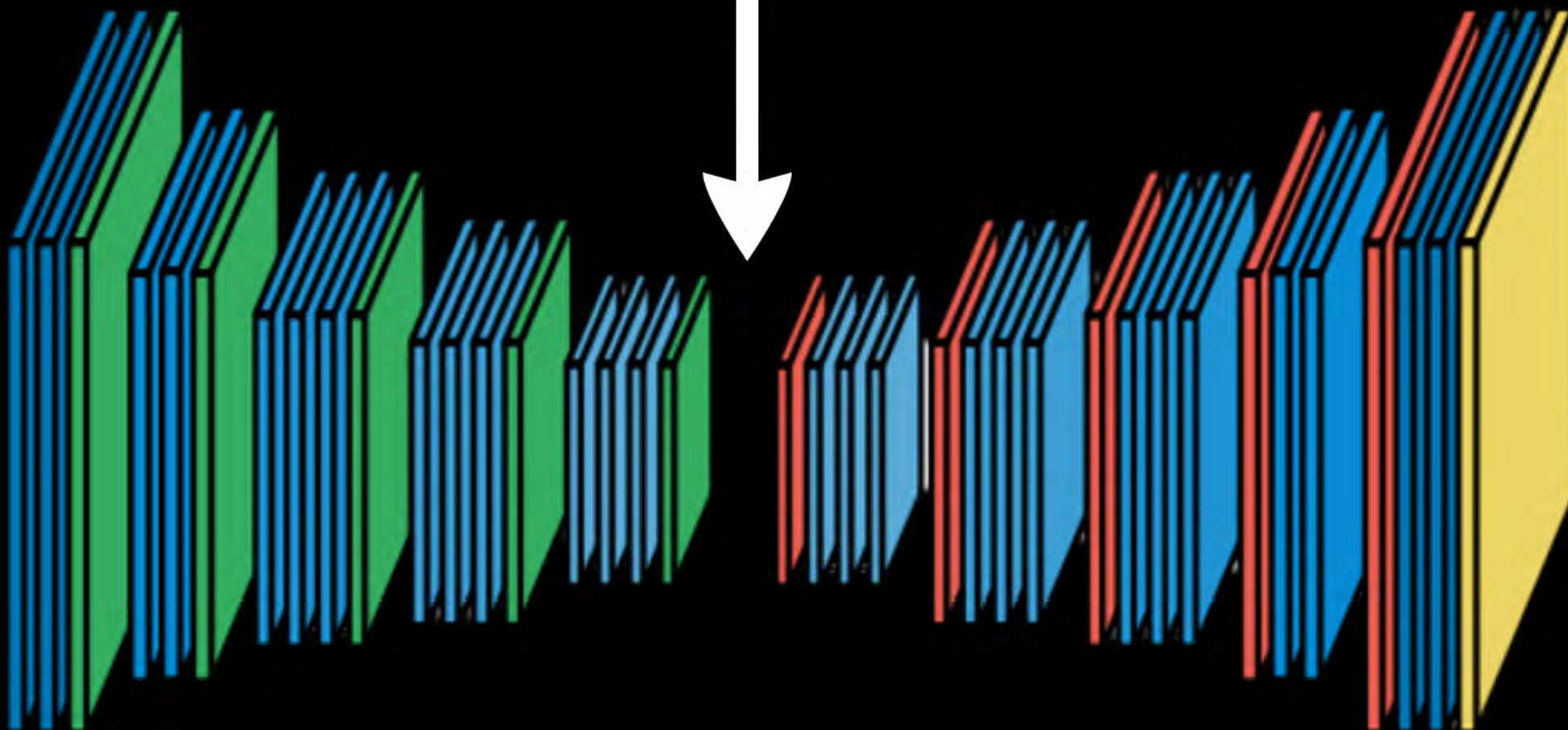
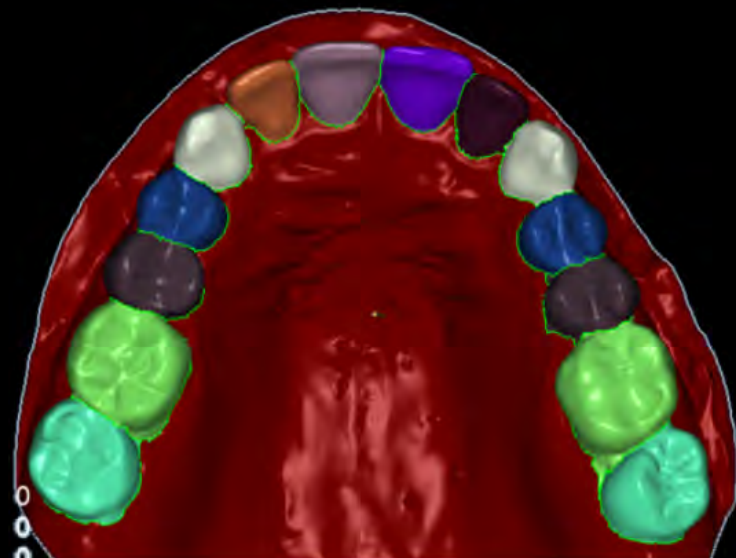
GAN Restorations



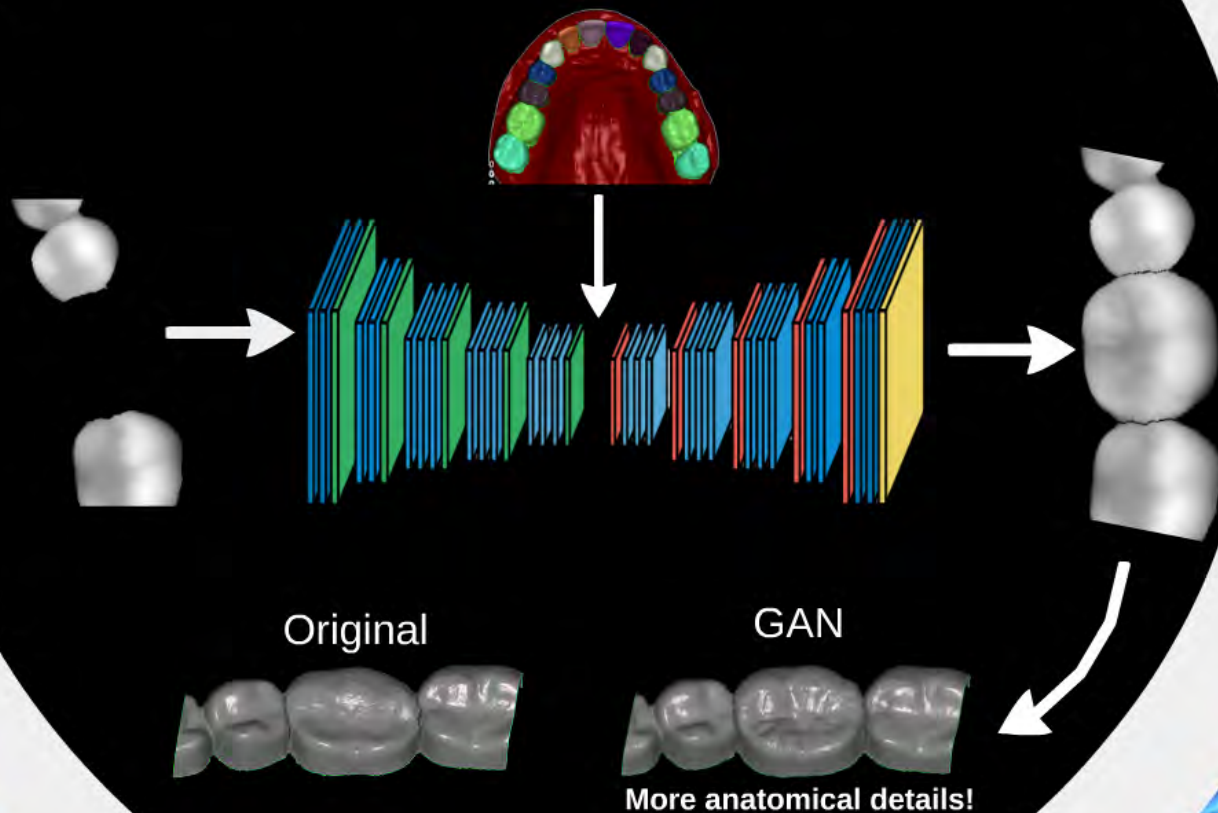


Training GANs on Natural Teeth

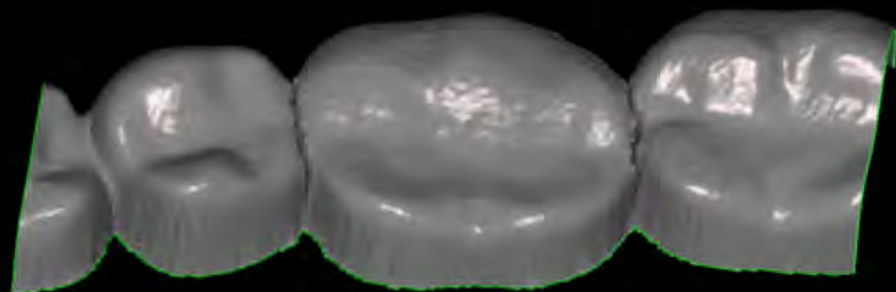




Training GANs on Natural Teeth



Original



GAN

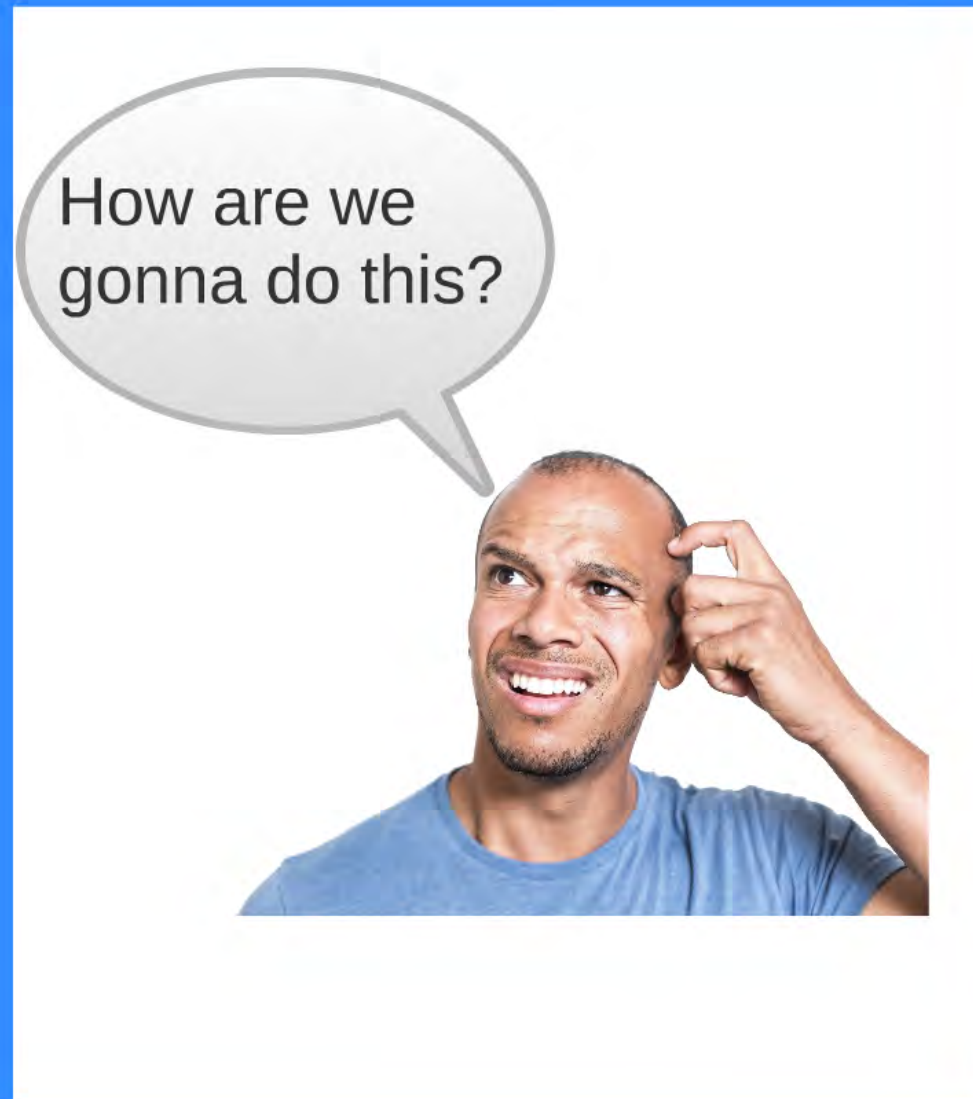


More anatomical details!

Training GANs is Hard!



- Power balance
- Oscillations
- Mode collapse
- ...



Collaborate with University!



Alyosha Efros



Stella Yu

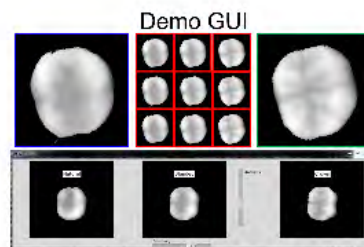
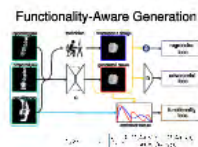
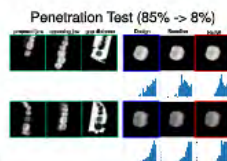
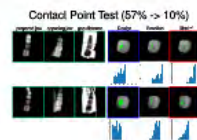
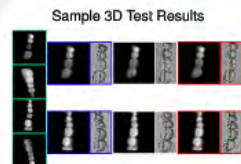
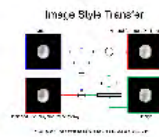


Jyh-Jing Hwang





Jyh-Jing Hwang

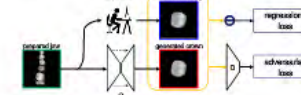


Desiderata



1. Shape
 \rightarrow F1 score
2. Occlusion
 \rightarrow F1 with opposing tooth
3. Durability
 \rightarrow F1 score + gap closing

Image Generation using cGAN



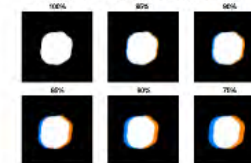
$$D_{cGAN}(G) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{data}} [D(G(x), x)] - \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_z} [D(G(z), G(z))]$$

$$D_{cGAN}(G) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{data}} [D(G(x), x)] + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_z} [D(G(z), G(z))]$$

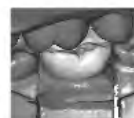
$$G^* = \arg \min_G \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{data}} [D(G(x), x)] + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_z} [D(G(z), G(z))]$$

Image-to-Image Translation with Conditional Adversarial Nets
P. Isola, J. Zhu, T. Zhou, and A. Efros. CVPR'17

Reconstruction Quality Quality: IOU = 92%



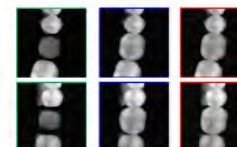
Functionality Constraints



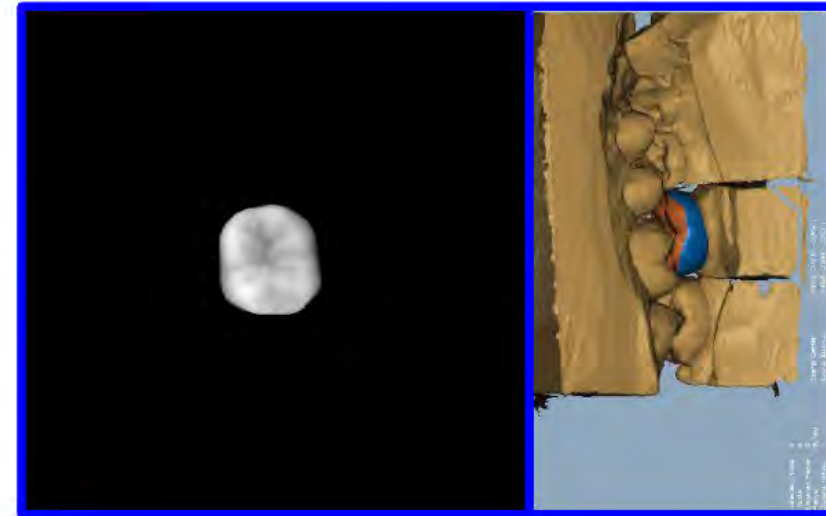
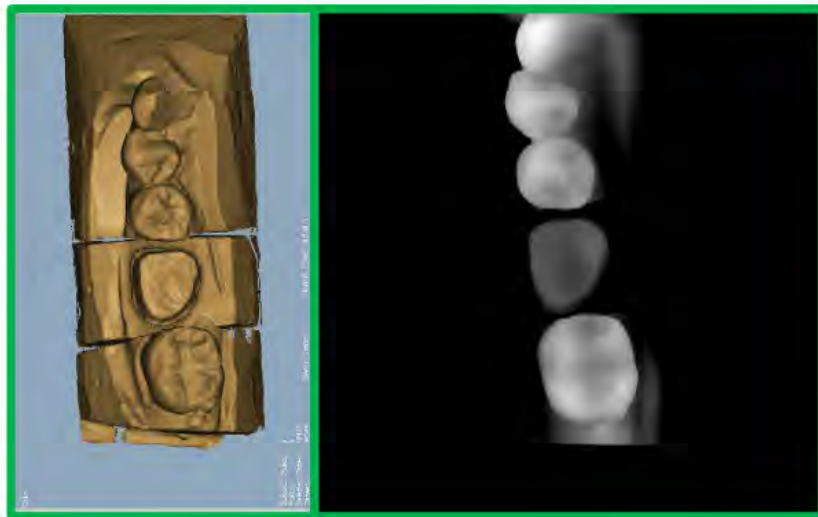
1. No penetration into opposing tooth
 $f(u, v, G) > 0$
2. A few contact points for chewing and biting
 $f(u, v, G) \approx f(u, v, y)$

$Dist(u, v) = \sqrt{(u_x - v_x)^2 + (u_y - v_y)^2}$ is the reconstructed gap distance

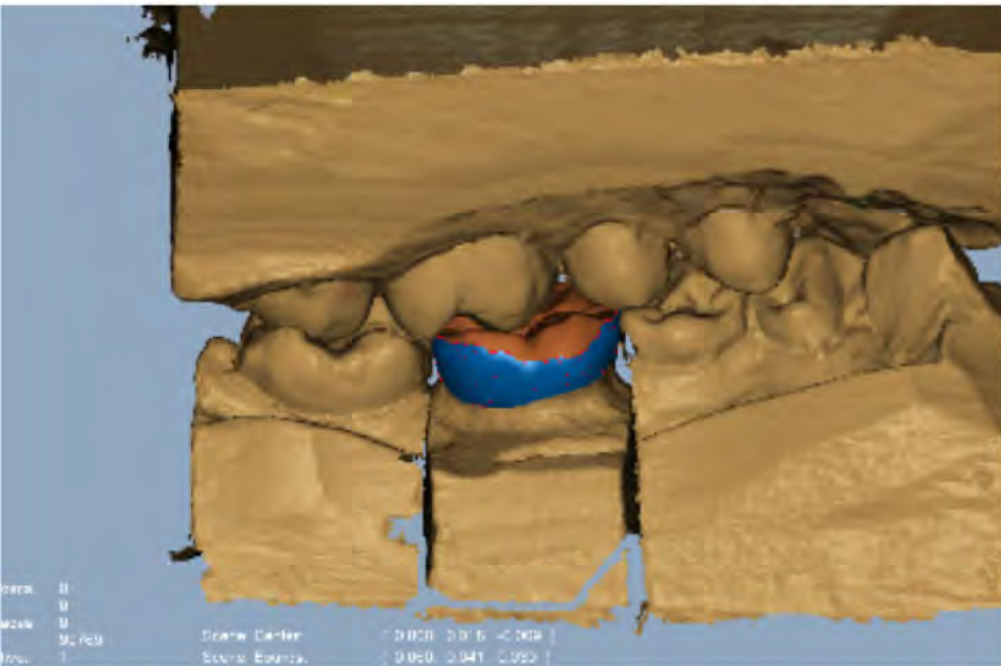
Sample Dental Reconstruction Results



Glidewell Dental Reconstruction Task



Desiderata



1. Shape

➤ Fit into cavity

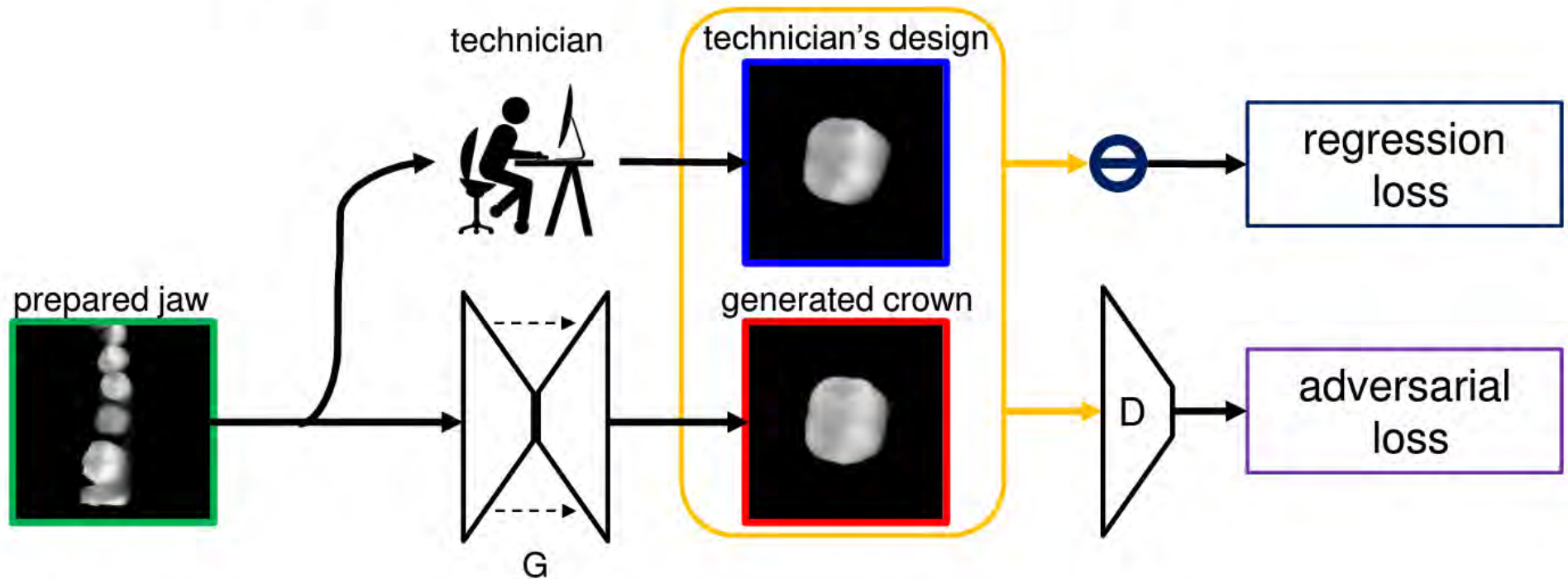
2. Occlusion

➤ Fit with opposing teeth

3. Dynamics

➤ Fit for chewing and biting

Image Generation using cGAN



$$\mathcal{L}_{L1}(G) = \mathbb{E}_{x,y,z} [\|y - G(x, z)\|_1]$$

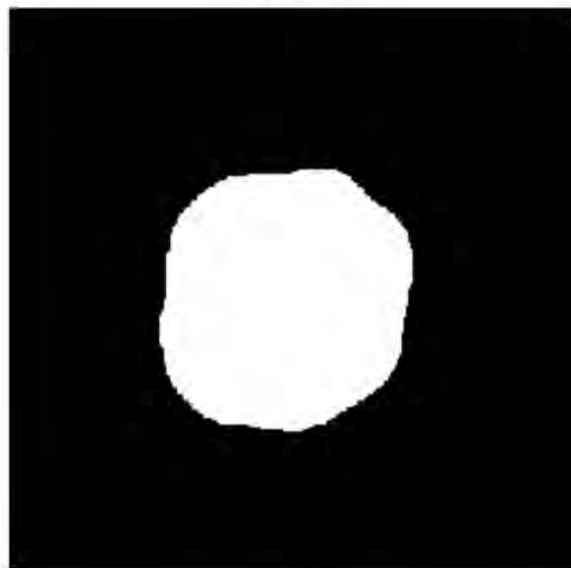
$$\mathcal{L}_{cGAN}(G, D) = \mathbb{E}_{x,y} [\log D(x, y)] + \mathbb{E}_{x,z} [\log(1 - D(G(x, z)))]$$

$$G^* = \arg \min_G \max_D \mathcal{L}_{cGAN}(G, D) + \lambda_{L1} \mathcal{L}_{L1}(G)$$

- Image-to-Image Translation with Conditional Adversarial Nets.
P. Isola, J. Zhu, T. Zhou, and A. Efros. *CVPR'17*.

Reconstruction Quality Quality: IOU = 92%

100%



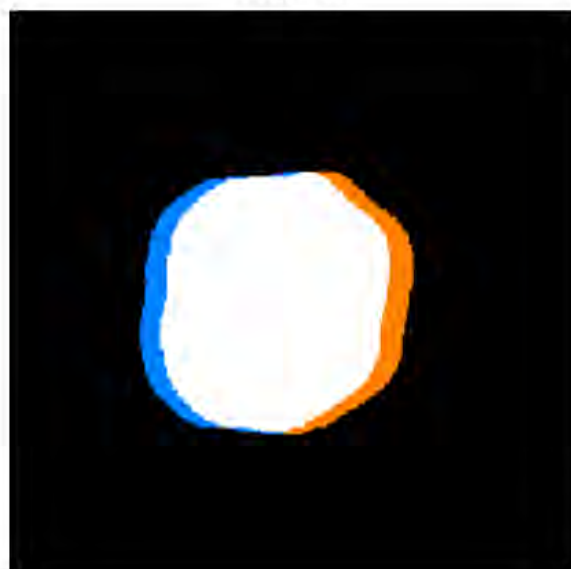
95%



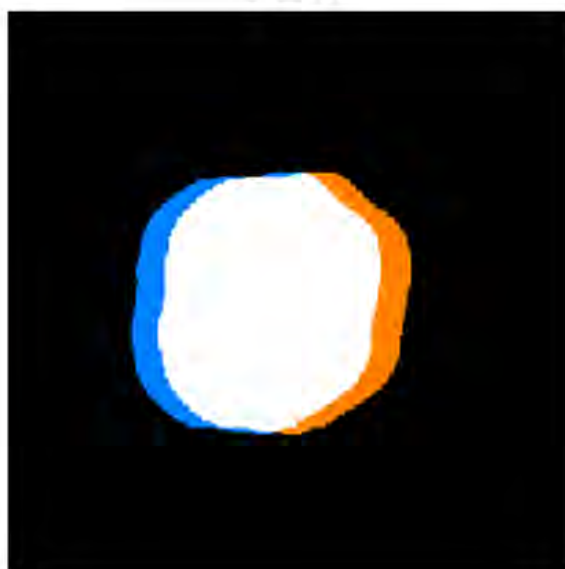
90%



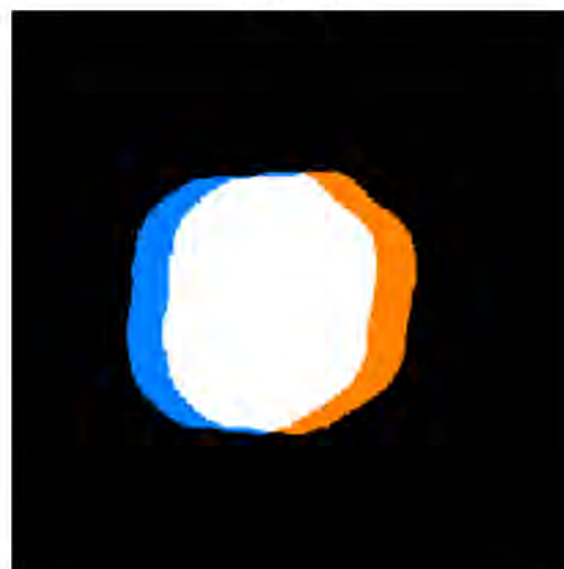
85%



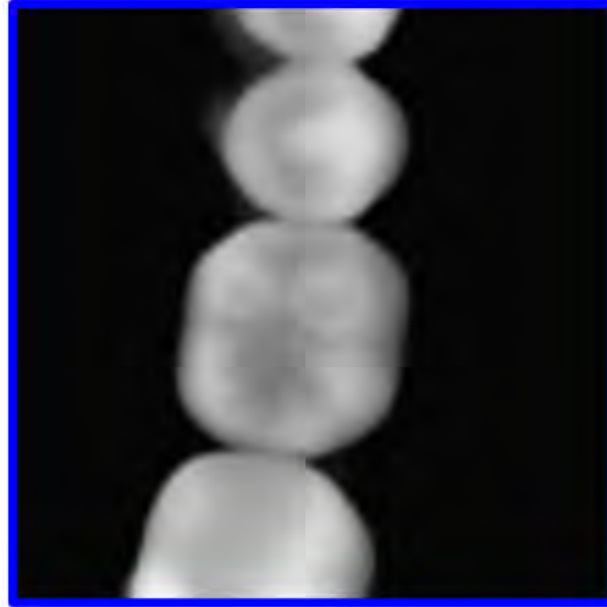
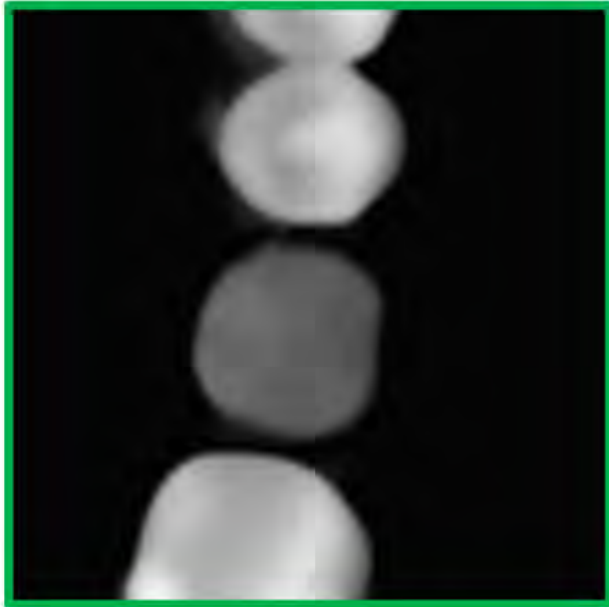
80%



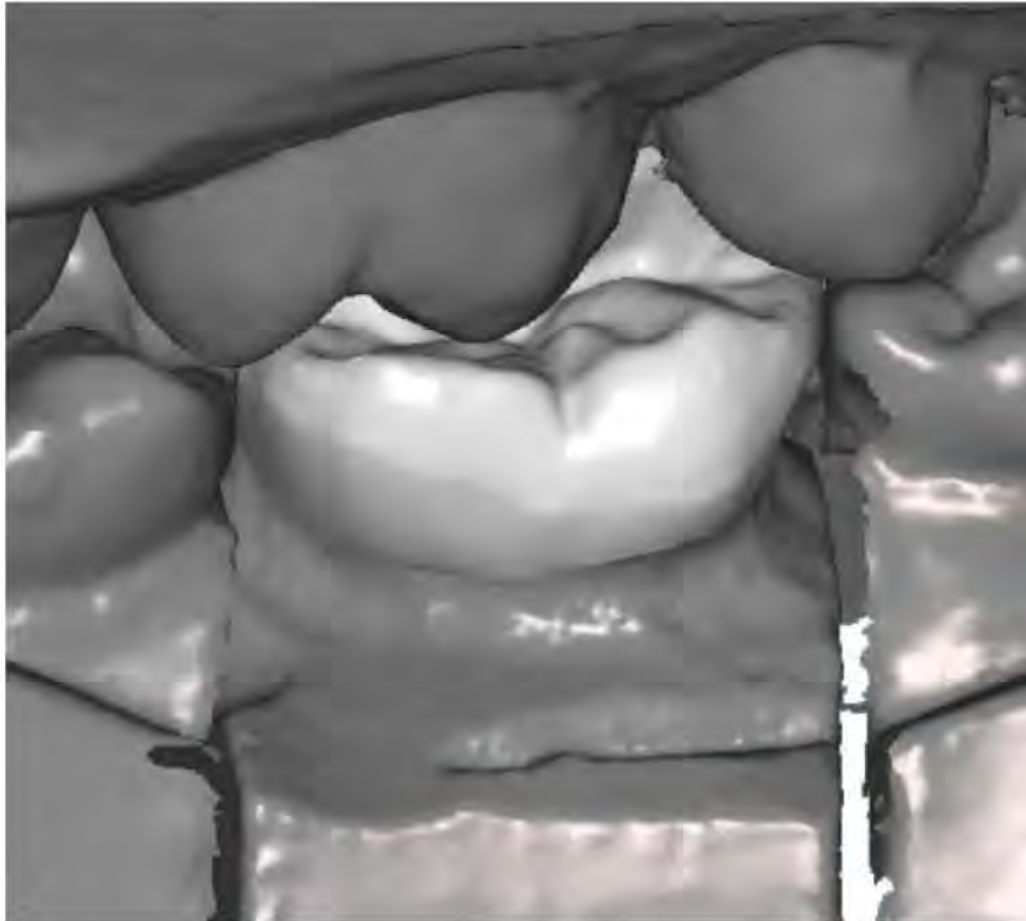
75%



Sample Dental Reconstruction Results



Functionality Constraints



1. No penetration into opposing teeth

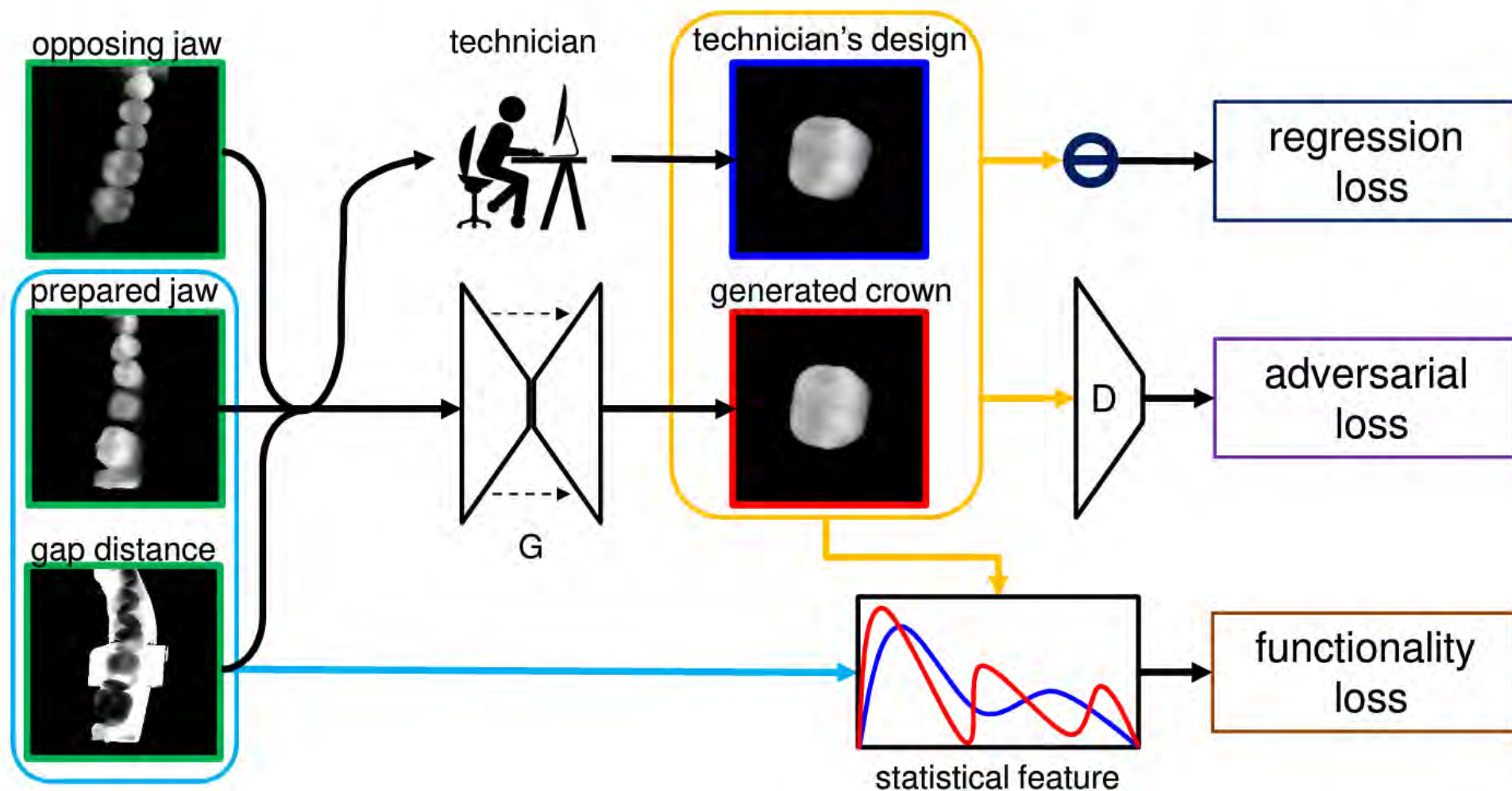
$$f(d, x, G) > 0$$

2. A few contact points for chewing and biting

$$\hat{f}(d, x, G) \approx \hat{f}(d, x, y)$$

$f(d, x, \hat{y}) = d + \gamma(\hat{y} - x)$ is the reconstructed gap distances

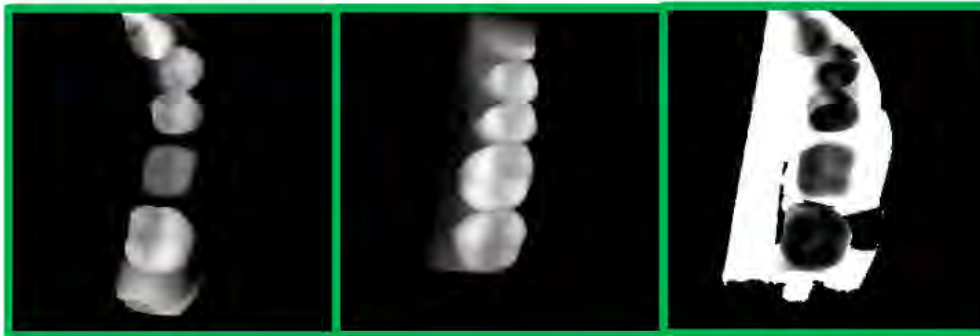
Functionality-Aware Generation



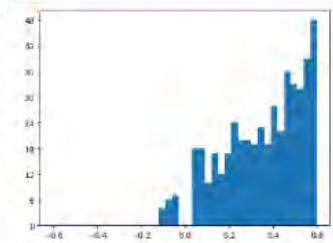
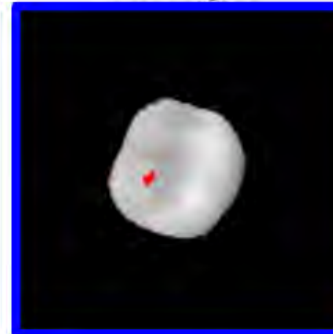
$$\mathcal{L}_{\hat{H}}(G) = \mathbb{E}_{x, \tilde{x}, d, z, y} \left[\sum_i w_i \frac{(h_i(f(d, x, G)) - h_i(f(d, x, y)))^2}{\max\{h_i(f(d, x, y)), 1\}} \right]$$

Penetration Test (85% -> 8%)

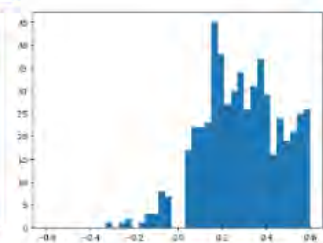
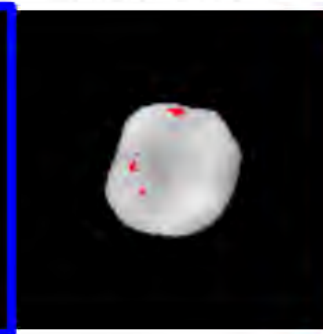
prepared jaw opposing jaw gap distance



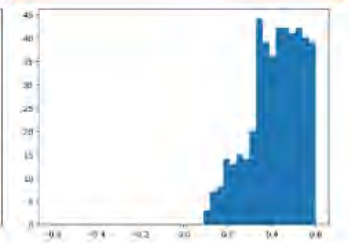
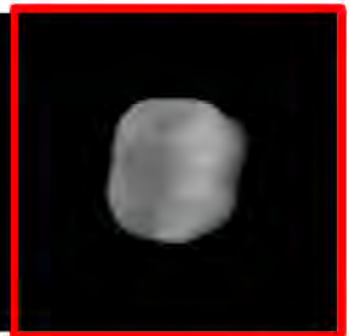
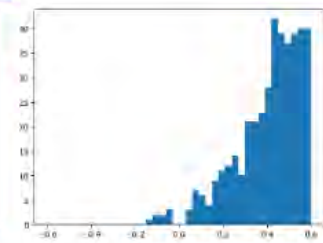
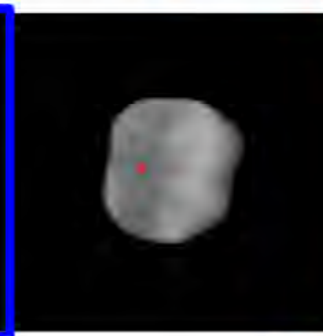
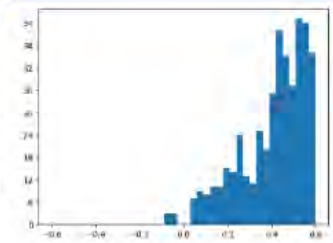
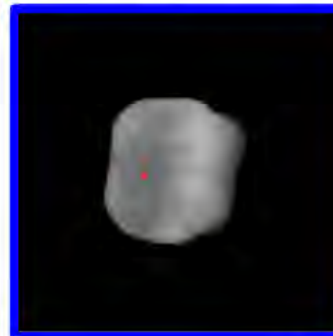
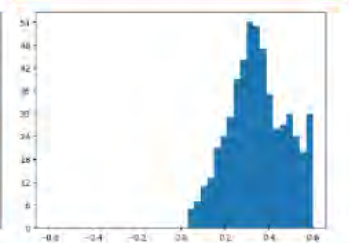
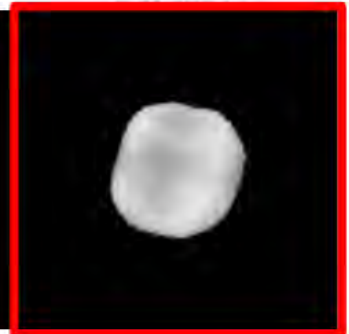
Design



Baseline

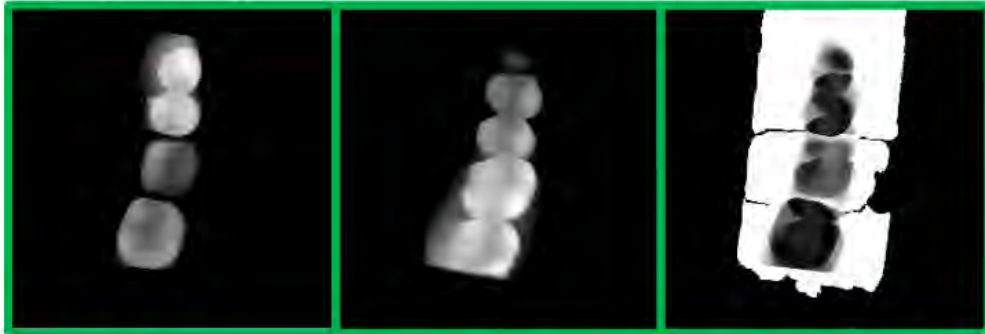


HistW



Contact Point Test (57% -> 10%)

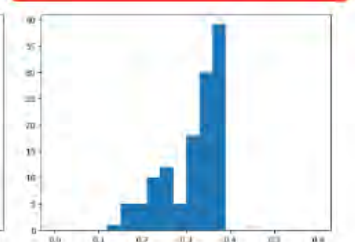
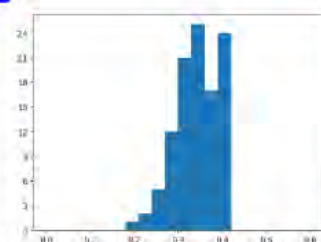
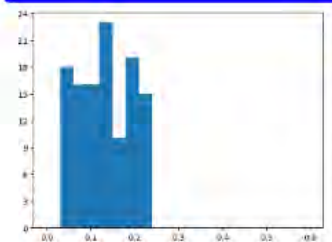
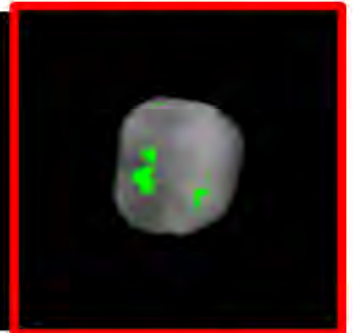
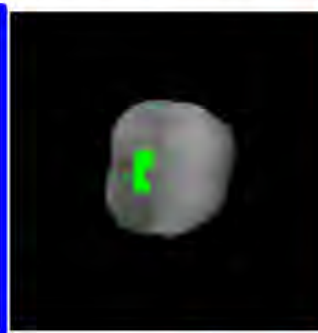
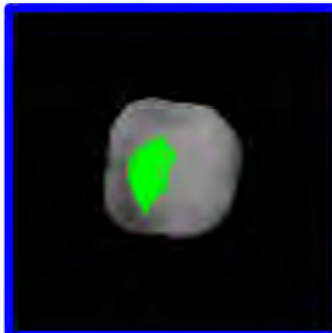
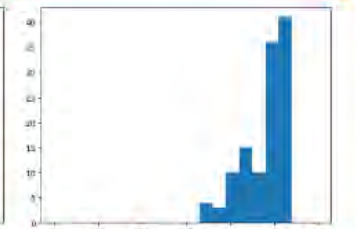
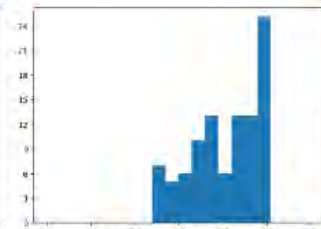
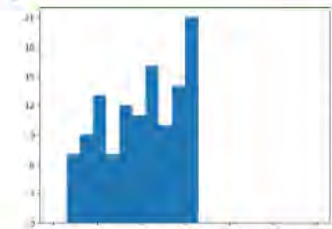
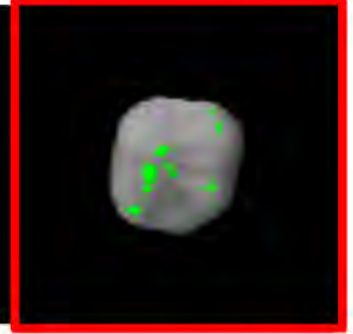
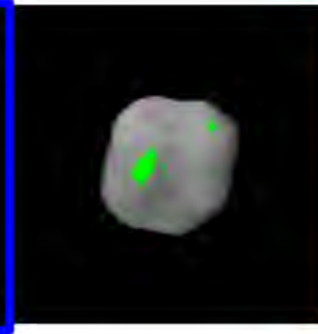
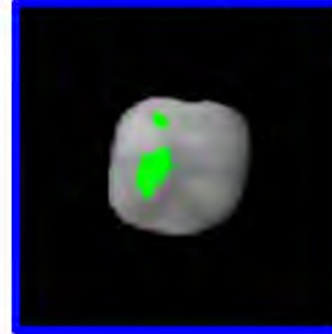
prepared jaw opposing jaw gap distance



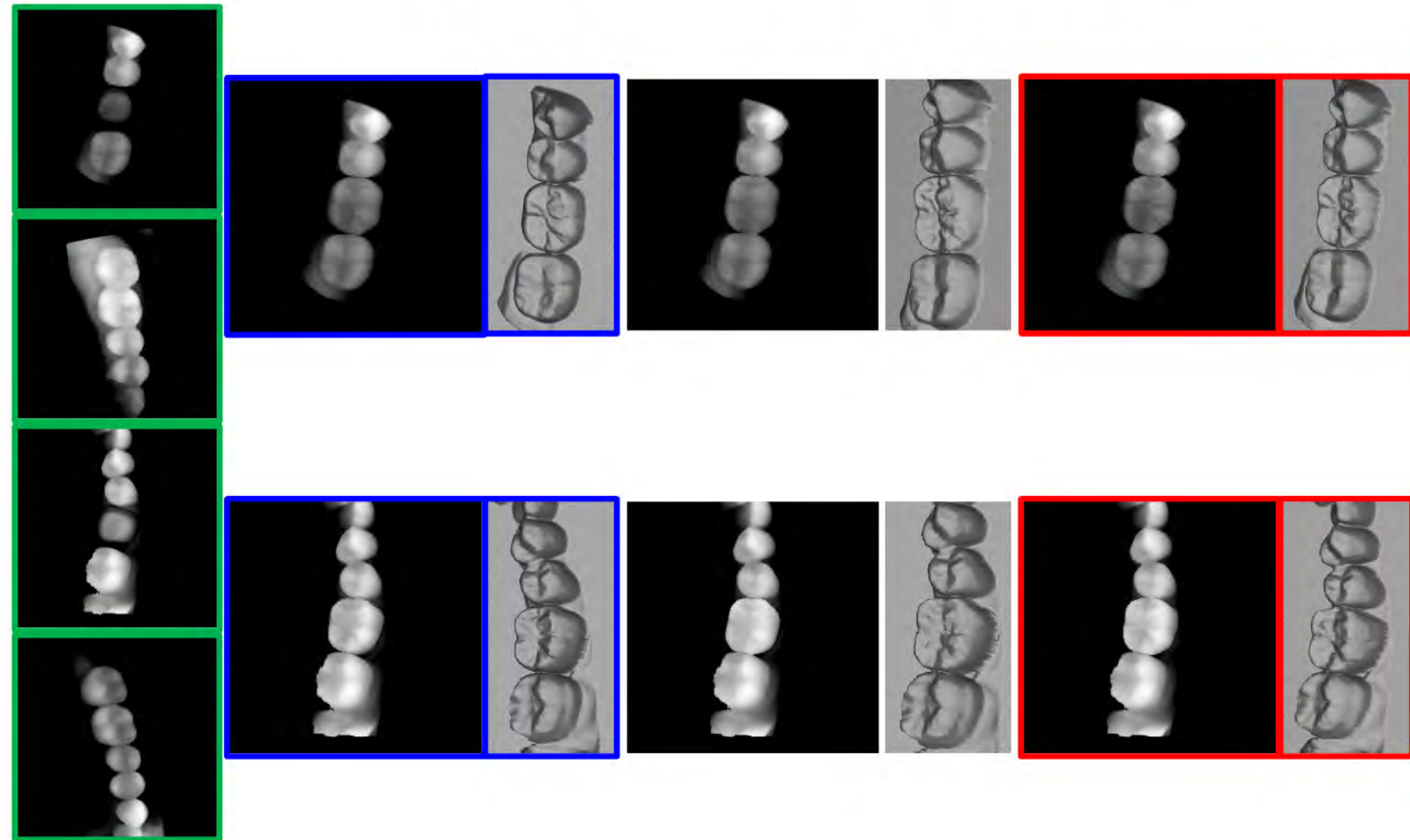
Design

Baseline

Hist2nd



Sample 3D Test Results



Enhance Anatomy of Natural Tooth

Natural

Design

Enhanced Natural

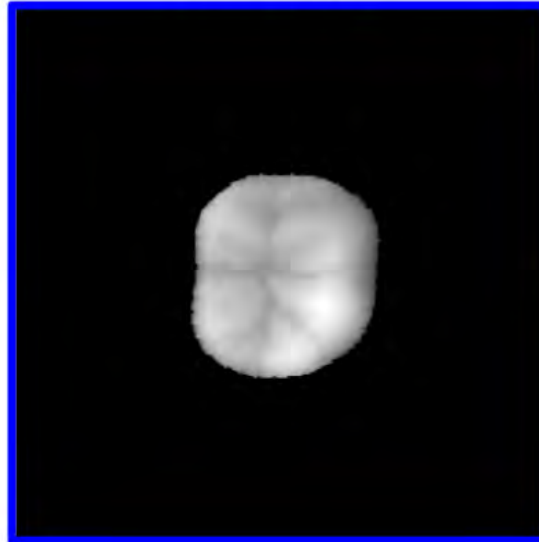
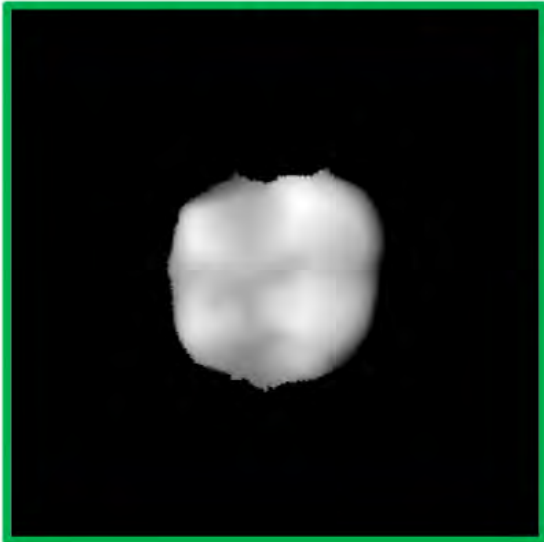
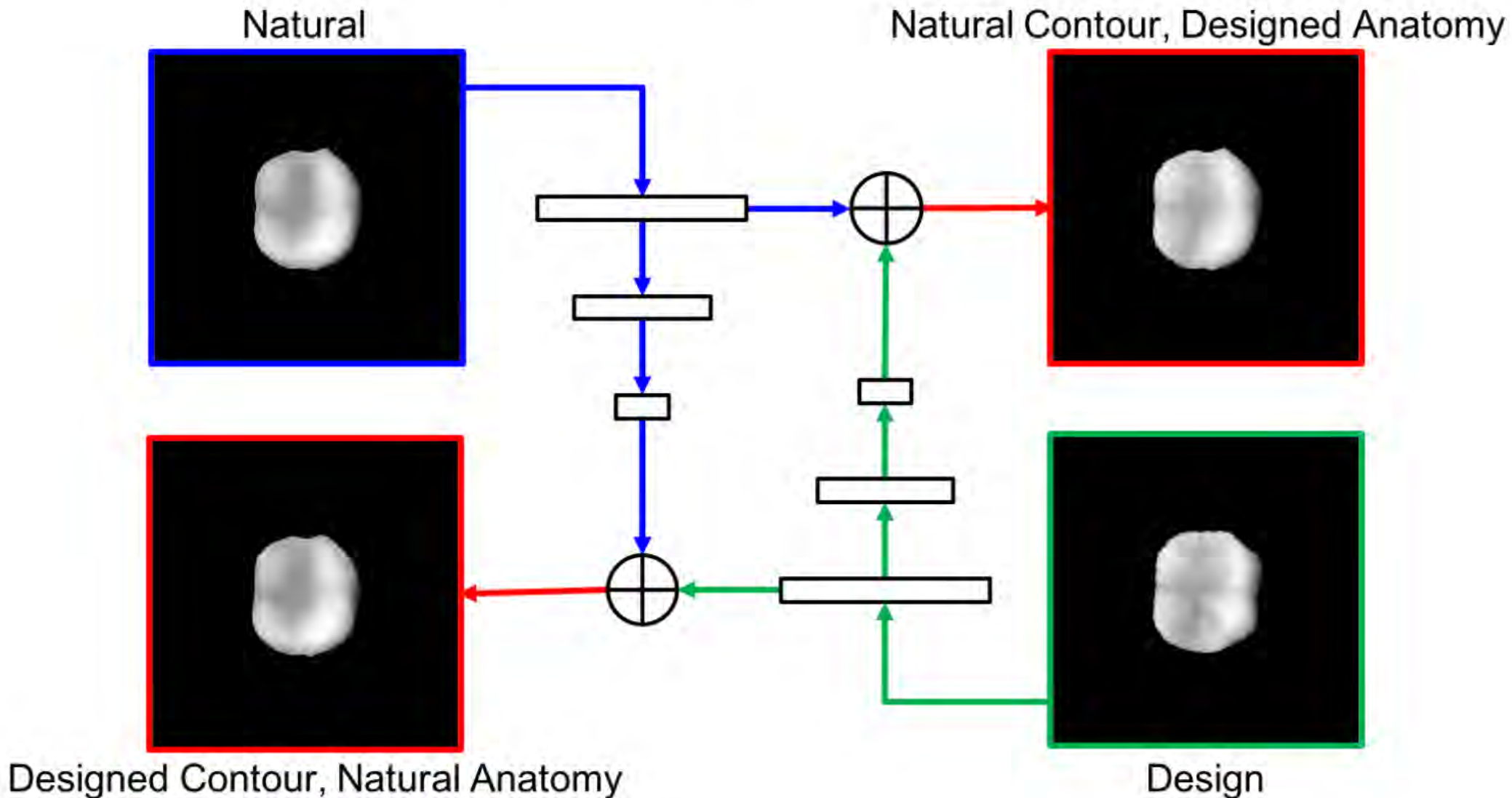
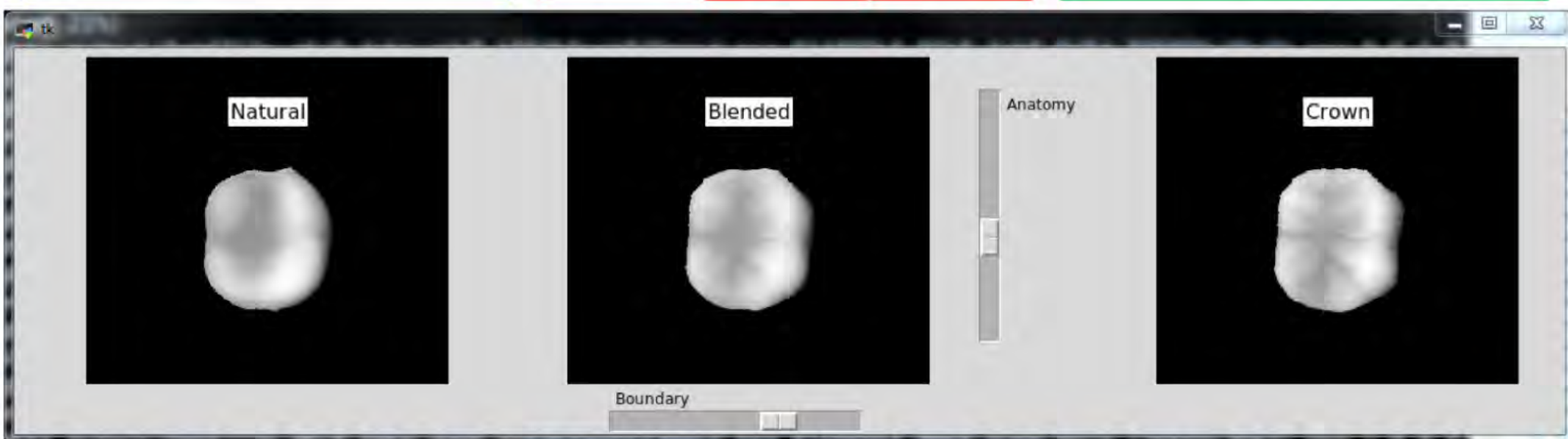
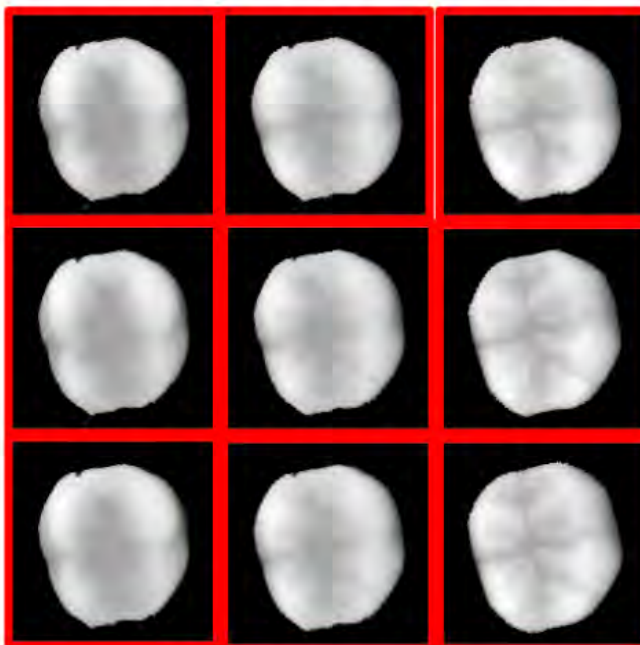
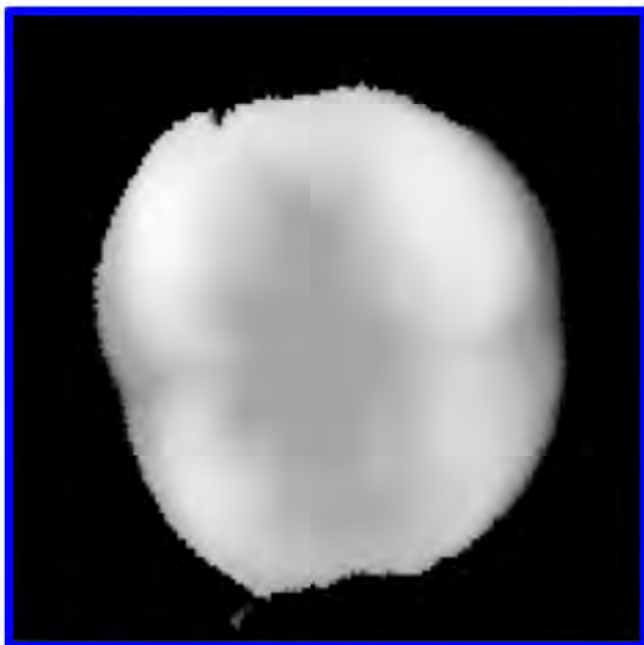


Image Style Transfer



Demo GUI



Deployment

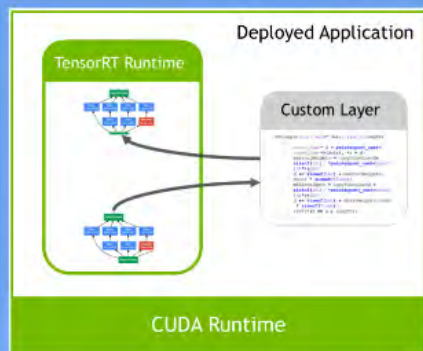
- Model Zoo...
- Effective training vs efficient inference!



Up to x10
faster!



TensorRT



Deployed Application

TensorRT Runtime



Custom Layer

```
FCPlugin(const void* data, size_t length)
{
    const char* d = reinterpret_cast<
    const char*>(data), *a = d;
    mKernelWeights = copyToDevice(d +
    sizeof(int), *reinterpret_cast<const
    int*>(d));
    d += sizeof(int) + mKernelWeights.
    count * sizeof(float);
    mBiasWeights = copyToDevice(d +
    sizeof(int), *reinterpret_cast<const
    int*>(d));
    d += sizeof(int) + mBiasWeights.count
    * sizeof(float);
    assert(d == a + length);
}
```

CUDA Runtime

ONNX

OPEN NEURAL NETWORK EXCHANGE FORMAT
The new open ecosystem for interchangeable AI models

MARCH 13, 2018 ONNX WORKING GROUPS ESTABLISHED [READ MORE](#)



Facebook
Open Source

Microsoft

What is ONNX?

ONNX is a open format to represent deep learning models. With ONNX, AI developers can more easily move models between state-of-the-art tools and choose the combination that is best for them. ONNX is developed and supported by a community of partners.

AMD  arm  NVIDIA 



HUAWEI



 Preferred
Networks

QUALCOMM





1. Lead time
2. Quality
3. Cost

By bringing AI to
manufacturing, we
will deliver a digital
transformation to the
physical world.



-- Andrew Ng

Landing.ai, December 2017

Thank you!

