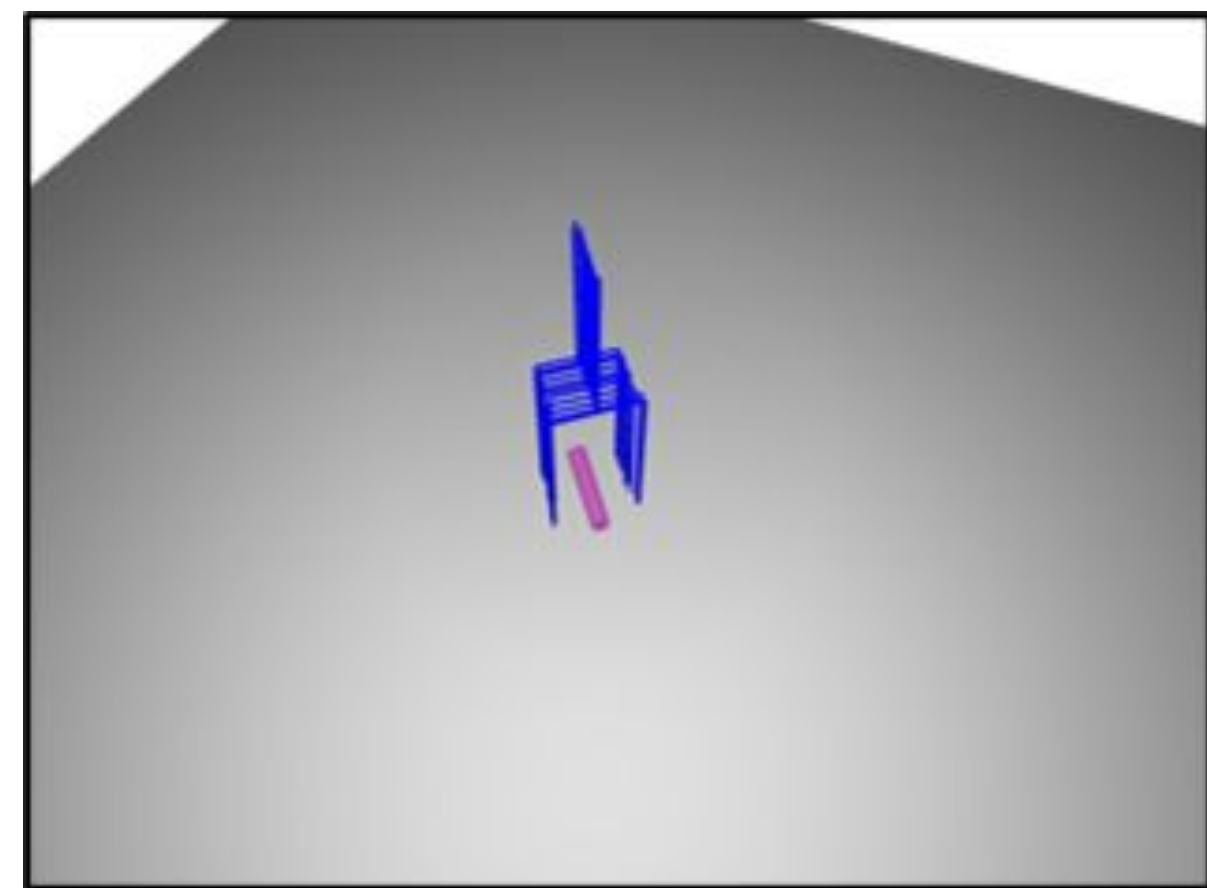
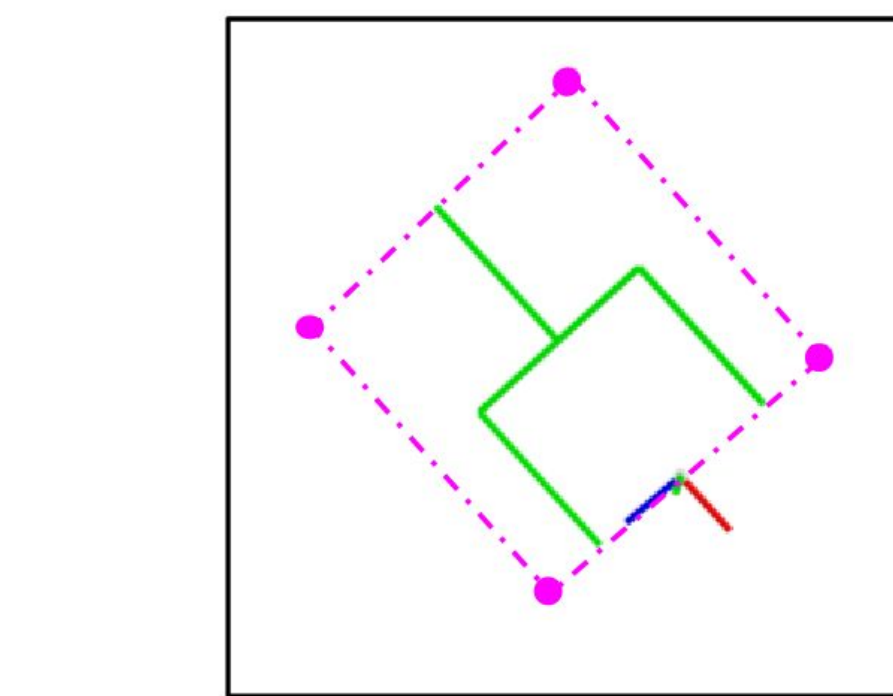


1. Motivation & Goal

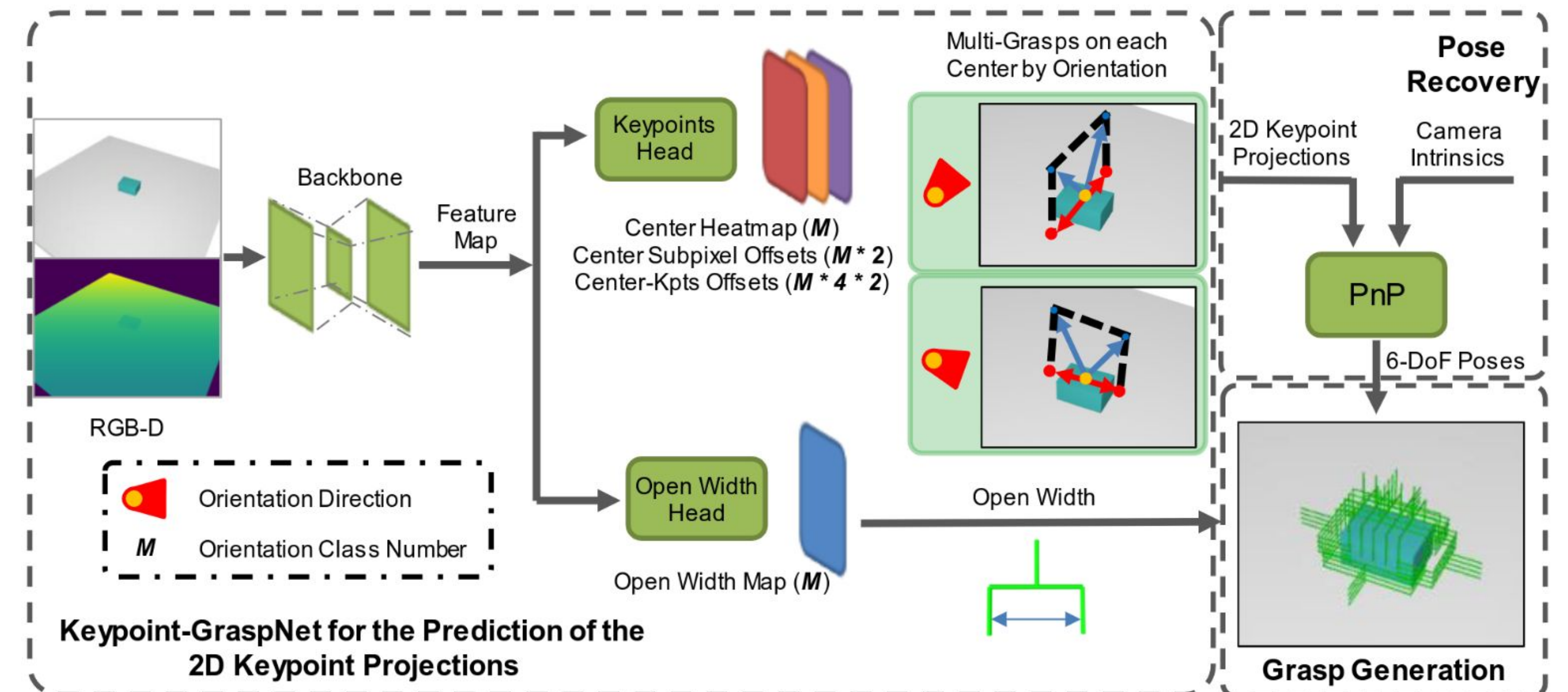
- Prior work in **3D Grasp synthesis** relies on point cloud input, which is time-consuming to process.
- **We aim to detect 3D grasps from the 2D image input.**



2. Method

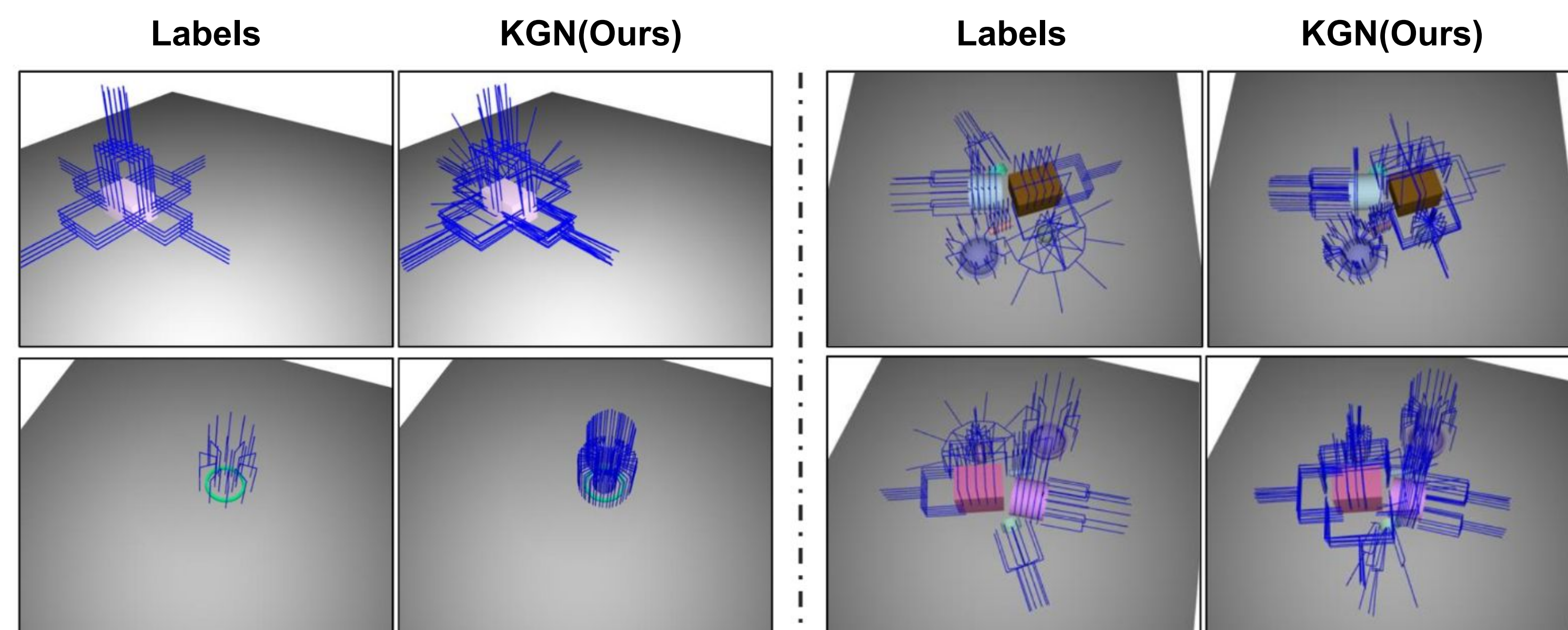


We adopt the **keypoint representation** to bridge the 2d-3d dimensionality gap



- We detect keypoints in the image space, then recover 3D grasp poses using **PnP algorithm**.
- **Primitive shapes** (cuboid, sphere, etc) are used for training, which is **simple, free from artifacts of sampling**, and allows **arbitrary label density**.

3. Results

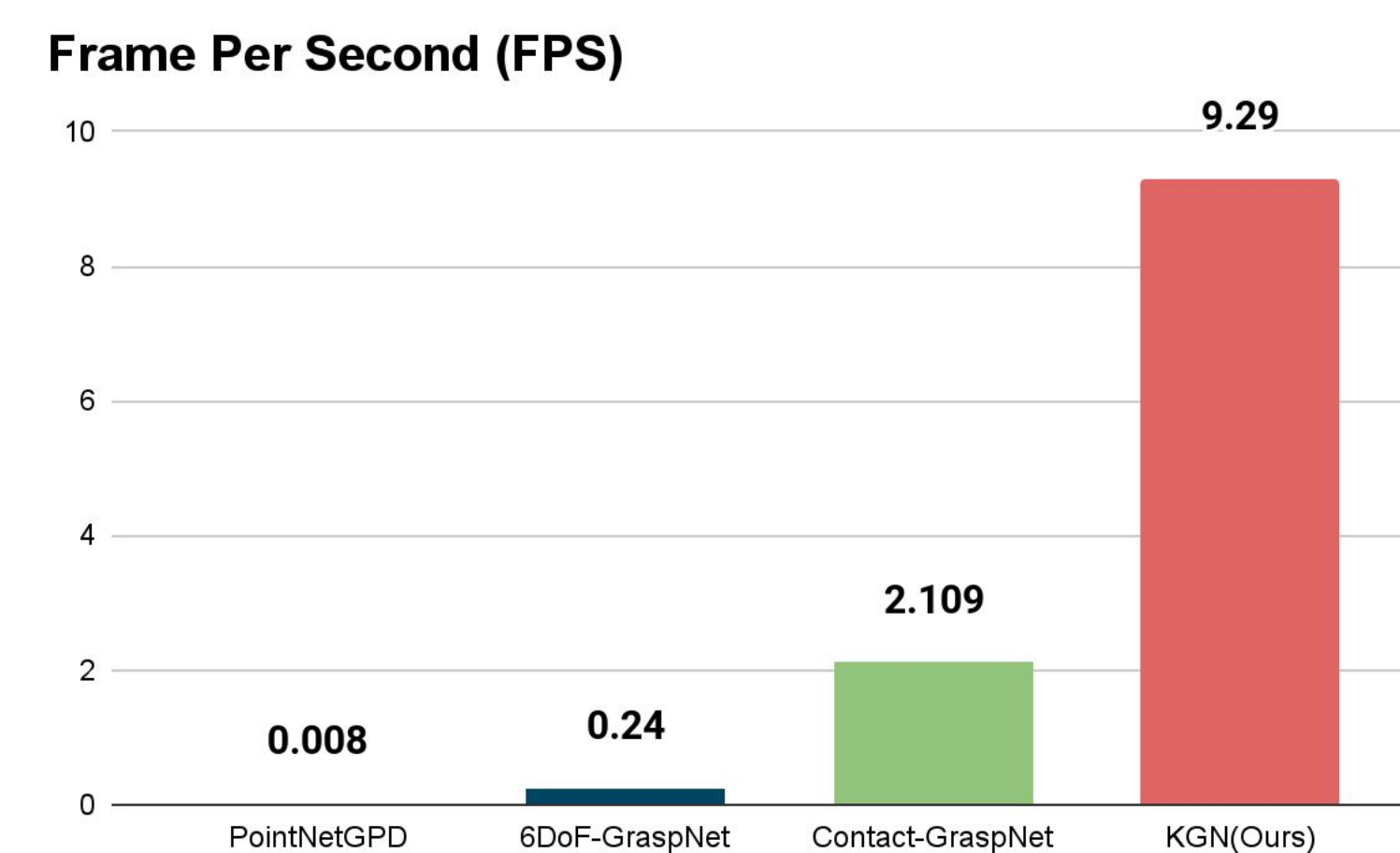


Methods	Modality	Single-Object Evaluation (GSR% / GCR% / OSR%)			Multi-Object Evaluation (GSR% / GCR% / OSR%)		
		1cm + 20°	2cm + 30°	3cm + 45°	1cm + 20°	2cm + 30°	3cm + 45°
PointNetGPD	PC	0.43 / 0.13 / 1.50	1.52 / 0.90 / 3.57	20.5 / 4.80 / 16.0	0.00 / 0.00 / 0.00	8.33 / 0.02 / 0.80	41.7 / 0.33 / 3.20
6DoF-GraspNet	PC	3.78 / 6.78 / 35.4	16.5 / 39.6 / 79.1	35.9 / 73.9 / 97.7	0.20 / 0.10 / 0.70	2.00 / 0.50 / 5.27	8.66 / 2.68 / 16.7
Contact-Graspnet [†]	PC	29.9 / 24.9 / 77.0	60.1 / 32.0 / 81.7	81.6 / 36.5 / 84.2	22.1 / 15.5 / 44.1	54.2 / 28.5 / 51.4	78.4 / 34.5 / 54.4
KGN	RGB-D	55.5 / 42.9 / 97.0	78.5 / 63.3 / 99.6	86.9 / 73.2 / 99.9	10.8 / 5.48 / 28.7	30.6 / 18.7 / 51.8	49.6 / 33.8 / 62.4

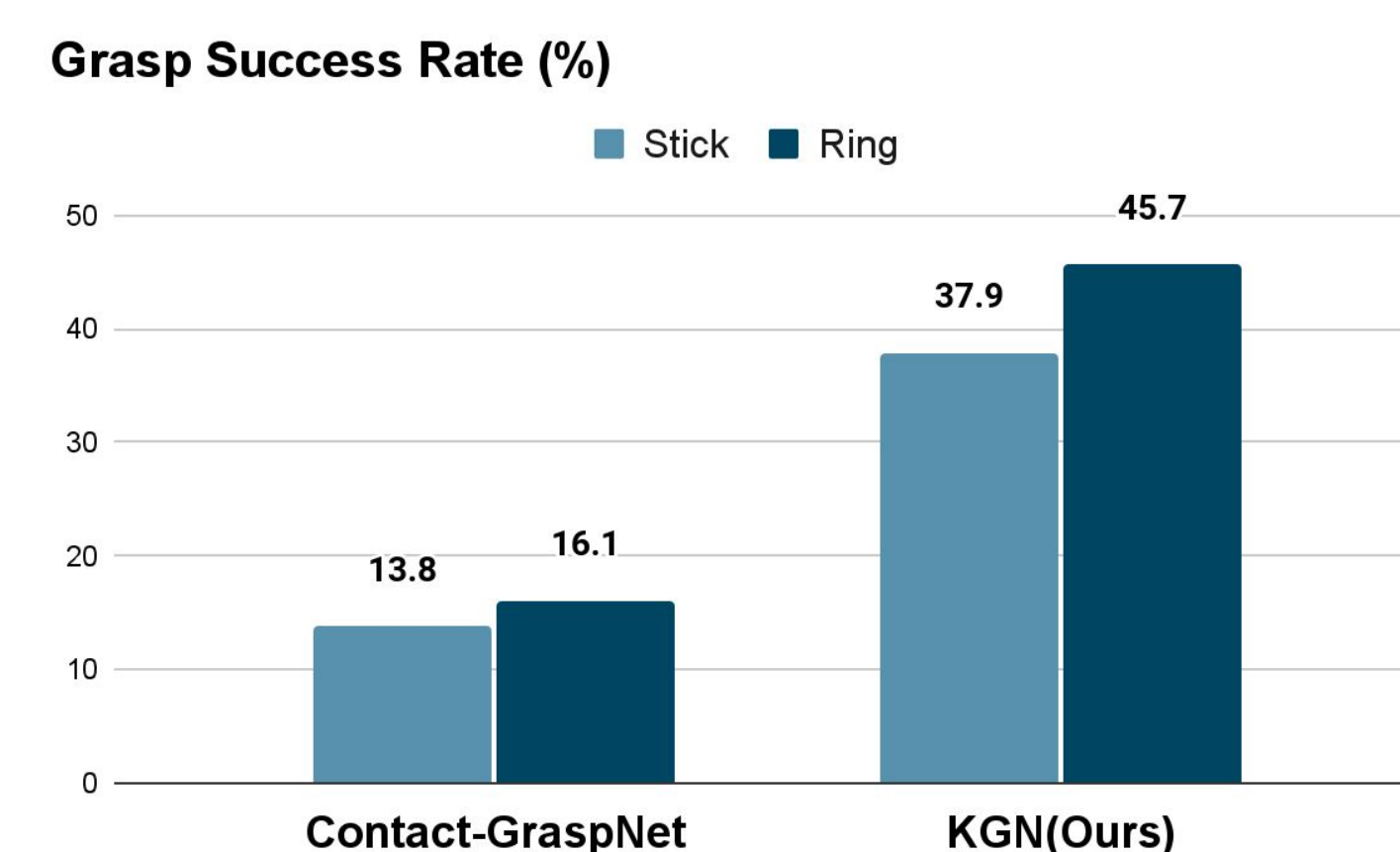
Our method **outperforms** baselines on **single-object** benchmark, and has **comparable performance** on **multi-object environments** with clutter methods **despite trained only with single-object data**.

4. Highlights

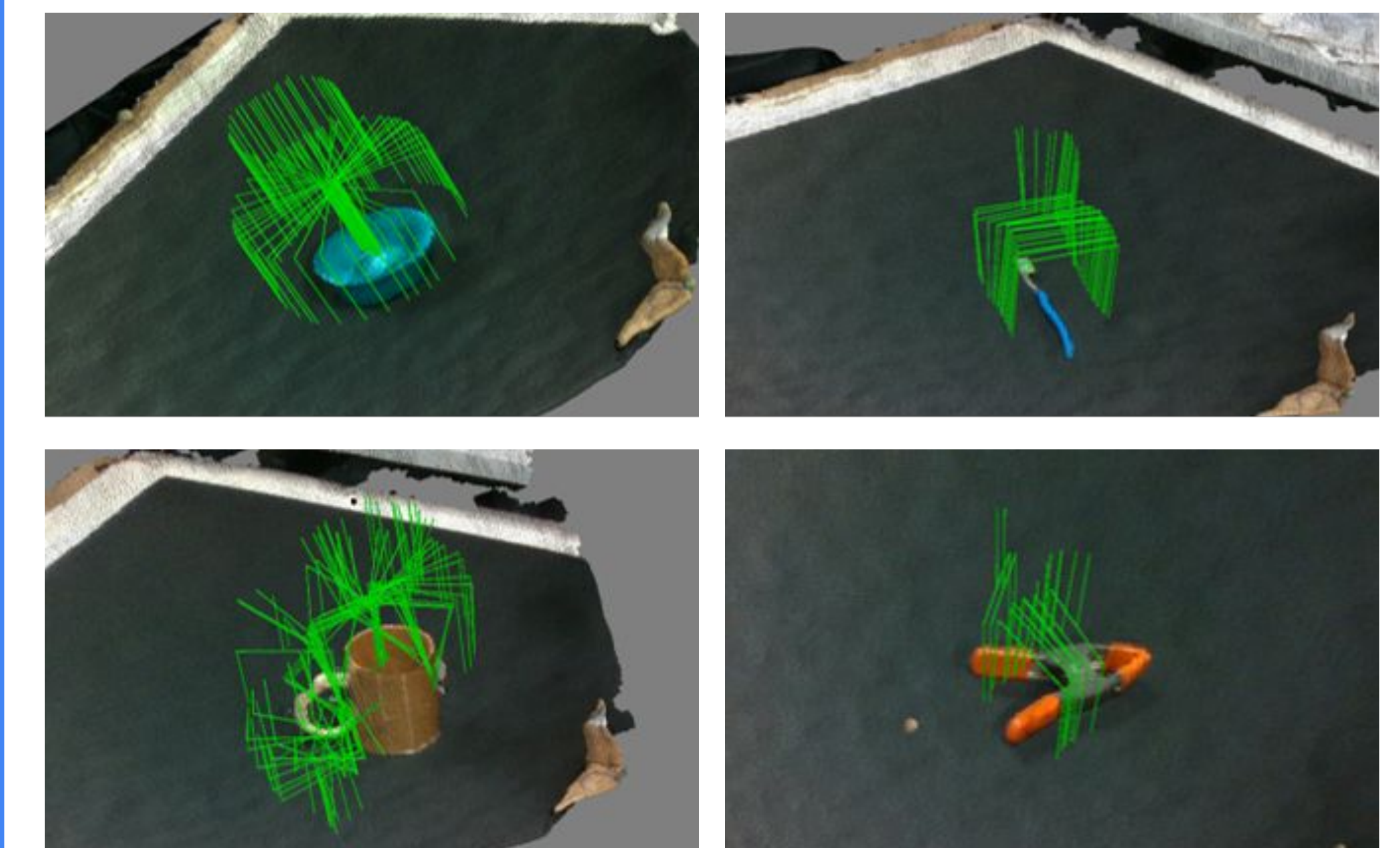
• Faster



• Better at small objects



5. Robotic Experiments



We perform physical experiments on objects with **diverse appearance and shapes**. Although **trained only with simple primitive shapes**, our method achieves **88% success rate** comparable with well-known 6DoF-GraspNet while being **20 times faster**.