

Generative Neural Scene Representations for 3D-Aware Image Synthesis

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University of Tübingen
MPI for Intelligent Systems

Autonomous Vision Group



Covered Papers

GRAF: Generative Radiance Fields for 3D-Aware Image Synthesis

Katja Schwarz and Yiyi Liao and Michael Niemeyer and Andreas Geiger

NeurIPS 2020

GIRAFFE: Representing Scenes as Compositional Generative Neural Feature Fields

Michael Niemeyer, Andreas Geiger

CVPR 2021

Collaborators



Katja Schwarz



Yiyi Liao

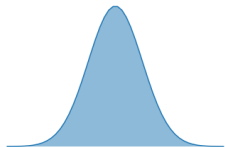


Andreas Geiger

Generative Models are great!

Generative Models

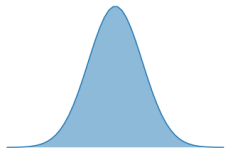
Sample a latent code from the prior distribution.



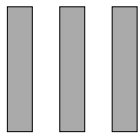
Latent Code

Generative Models

Pass latent code to trained generator G_θ .



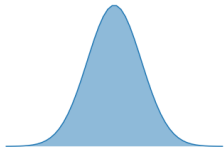
Latent Code



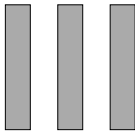
Generator G_θ

Generative Models

The generator outputs a synthesized image.



Latent Code



Generator G_θ

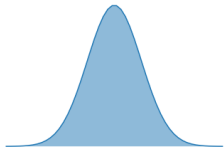


Generated Image*

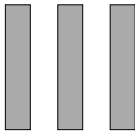
* The generated images are samples from StyleGAN2.

Generative Models

Sample more latent codes to get different generated images.



Latent Code



Generator G_θ

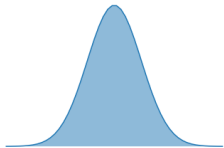


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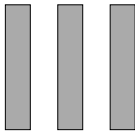
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Latent Code



Generator G_θ



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Is the ability to sample photorealistic images
all we want?

Generative Models

For many applications, we require **control over the generation process**:

Generative Models

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Note: This and the following videos are only shown when opened with a supported PDF reader (e.g. Okular).

Animation Movies



Video Source: Disney's Toy Story 4 Trailer

Generative Models

For many applications, we require **control over the generation process**:

Video Games

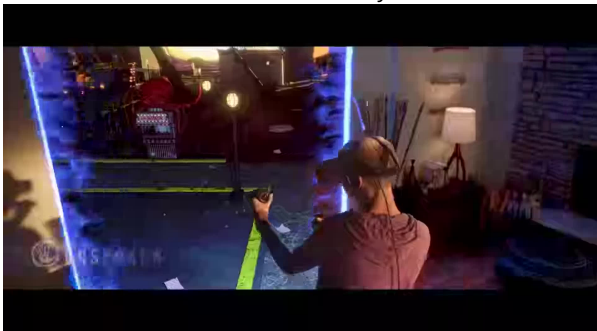


Video Source: Gran Turismo 7 Trailer

Generative Models

For many applications, we require **control over the generation process**:

Virtual Reality



Video Source: Oculus Rift Trailer

Generative Models

Goal: A generative model for **3D-aware image synthesis** which allows us to:

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- ▶ Control individual objects wrt. their pose, size, and position in 3D
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Generative Models

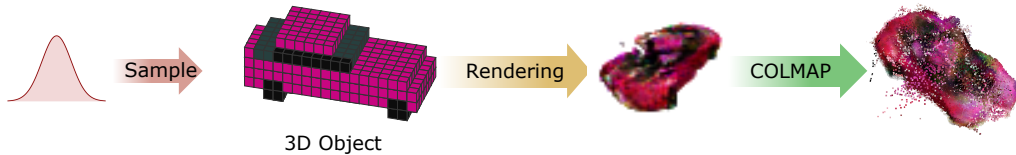
Goal: A generative model for **3D-aware image synthesis** which allows us to:

- ▶ Generate photorealistic images
- ▶ Control individual objects wrt. their pose, size, and position in 3D
- ▶ Control camera viewpoint in 3D
- ▶ Train from collections of unposed images

What representation should we use for
3D-aware image synthesis?

3D Representations

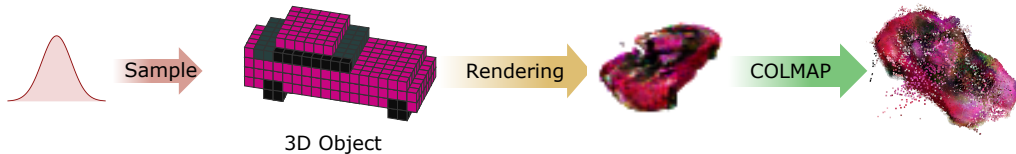
Voxel-based 3D Shape with Volumetric Rendering



PlatonicGAN [Henzler et al., ICCV 2019]

3D Representations

Voxel-based 3D Shape with Volumetric Rendering

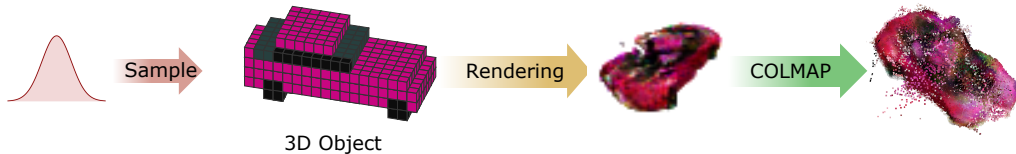


PlatonicGAN [Henzler et al., ICCV 2019]

+ Multi-view consistent

3D Representations

Voxel-based 3D Shape with Volumetric Rendering

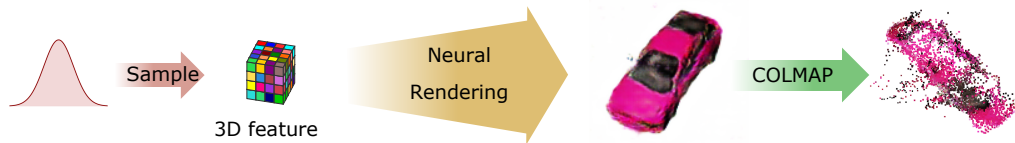


PlatonicGAN [Henzler et al., ICCV 2019]

- + Multi-view consistent
- Low image fidelity, high memory consumption

3D Representations

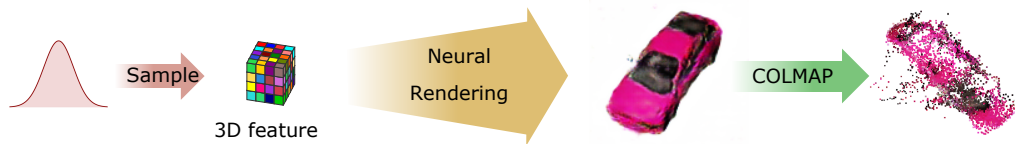
Voxel-based 3D Latent Feature with Learnable Projection



HoloGAN [Nguyen-Phuoc et al., ICCV 2019]

3D Representations

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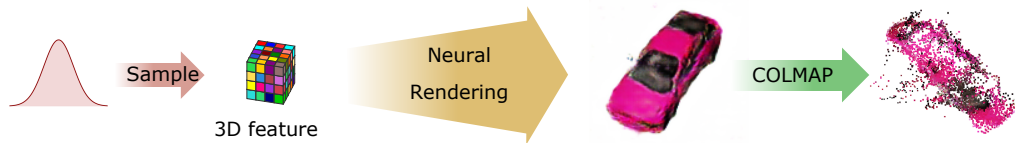


HoloGAN [Nguyen-Phuoc et al., ICCV 2019]

+ High image fidelity

3D Representations

Voxel-based 3D Latent Feature with Learnable Projection

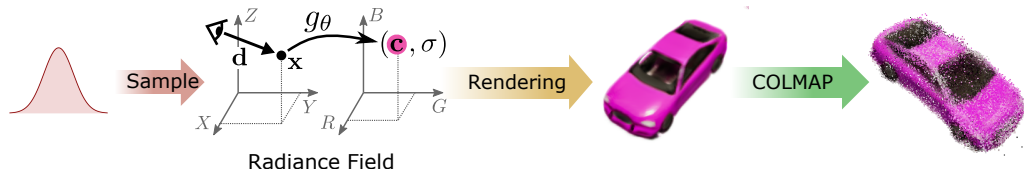


HoloGAN [Nguyen-Phuoc et al., ICCV 2019]

- + High image fidelity
- Object identity may vary with viewpoint due to learnable projection

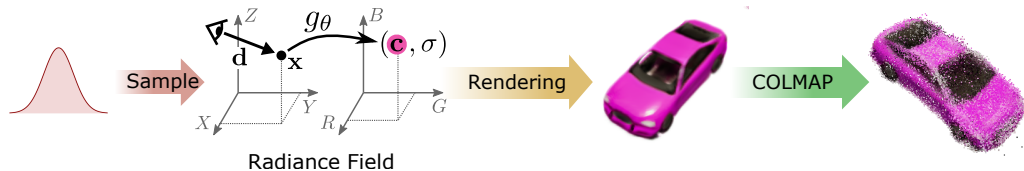
3D Representations

Generative Radiance Fields



3D Representations

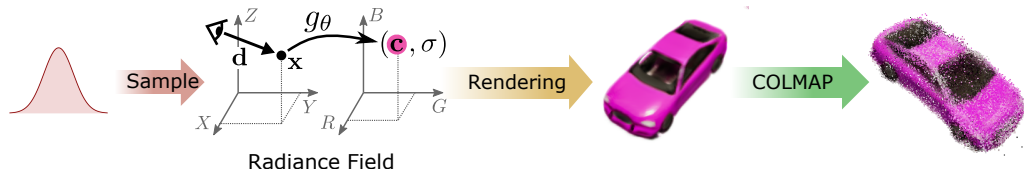
Generative Radiance Fields



+ Continuous representation, multi-view consistent

3D Representations

Generative Radiance Fields



- + Continuous representation, multi-view consistent
- + High image fidelity, low memory consumption

Generative Radiance Fields

Generative Radiance Fields

Sample camera matrix \mathbf{K} , camera pose $\xi \sim p_\xi$, and patch sampling pattern $\nu \sim p_\nu$.

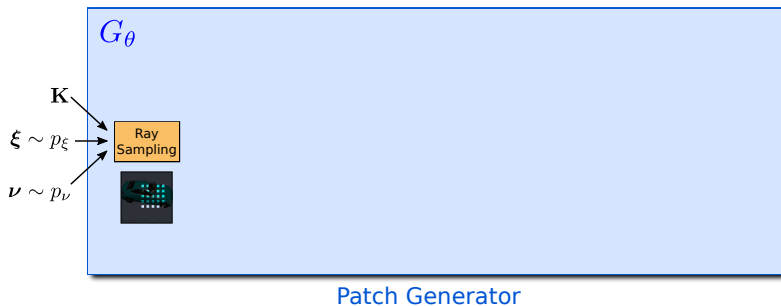
\mathbf{K}

$\xi \sim p_\xi$

$\nu \sim p_\nu$

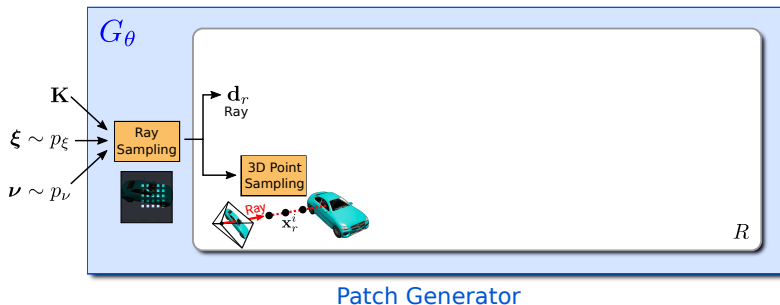
Generative Radiance Fields

Pass \mathbf{K} , ξ , and ν to generator G_θ and sample pixels / rays on image plane.



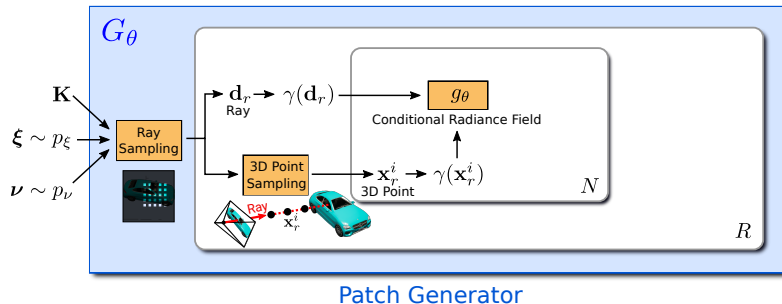
Generative Radiance Fields

For each ray, get viewing direction \mathbf{d}_r and sample 3D points \mathbf{x}_r^i along ray.



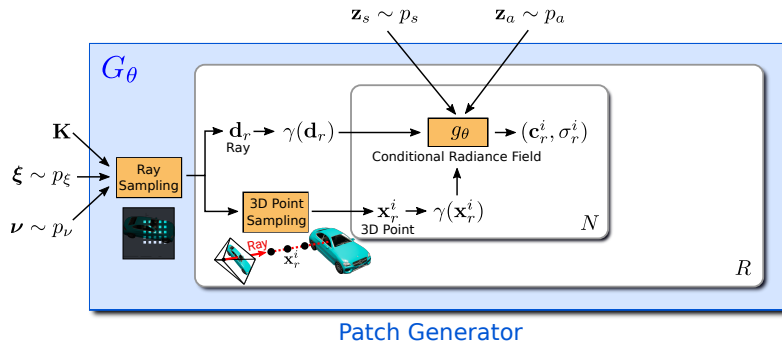
Generative Radiance Fields

For each 3D point along ray, pass \mathbf{d}_r and \mathbf{x}_r^i through positional encoding γ and then to the conditional radiance field g_θ .



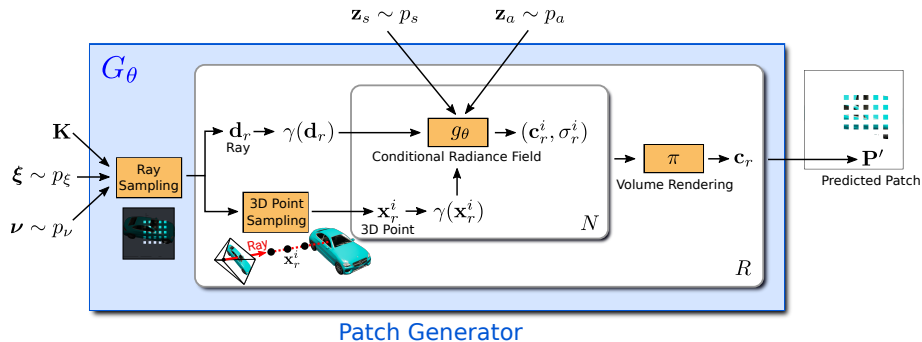
Generative Radiance Fields

Sample latent shape and appearance codes $\mathbf{z}_s, \mathbf{z}_a$ and pass them to g_θ .



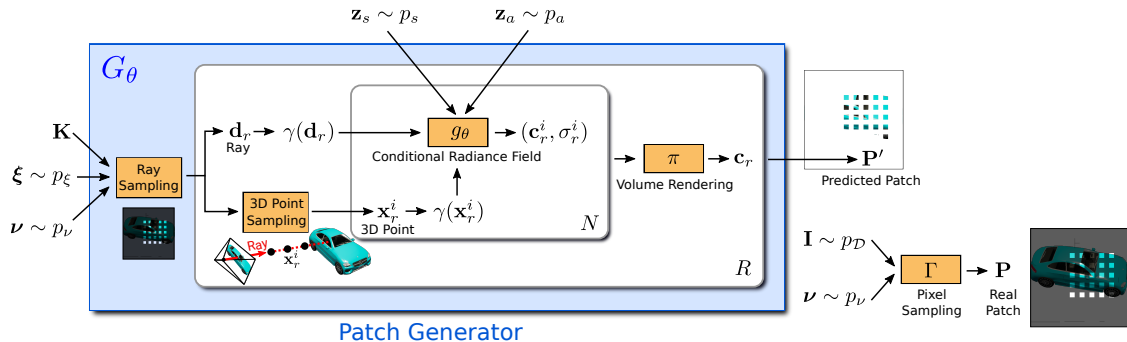
Generative Radiance Fields

Perform volume-rendering for each ray and get predicted patch \mathbf{P}' .



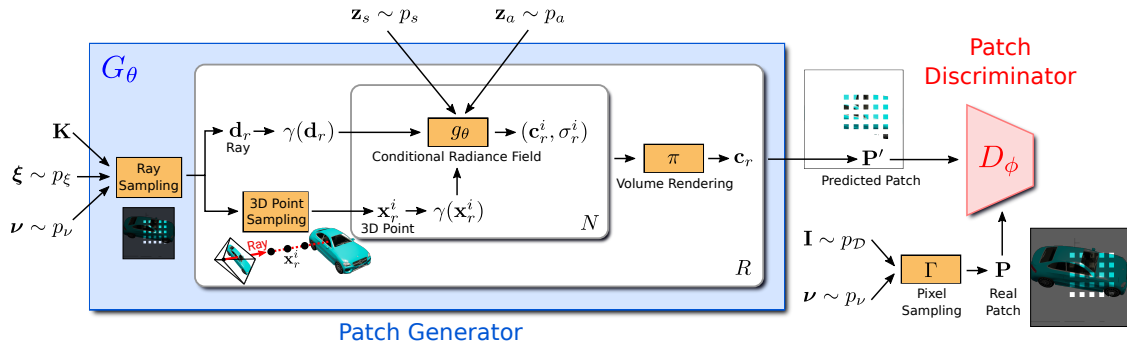
Generative Radiance Fields

Sample patch \mathbf{P} from real image \mathbf{I} drawn from the data distribution $p_{\mathcal{D}}$.

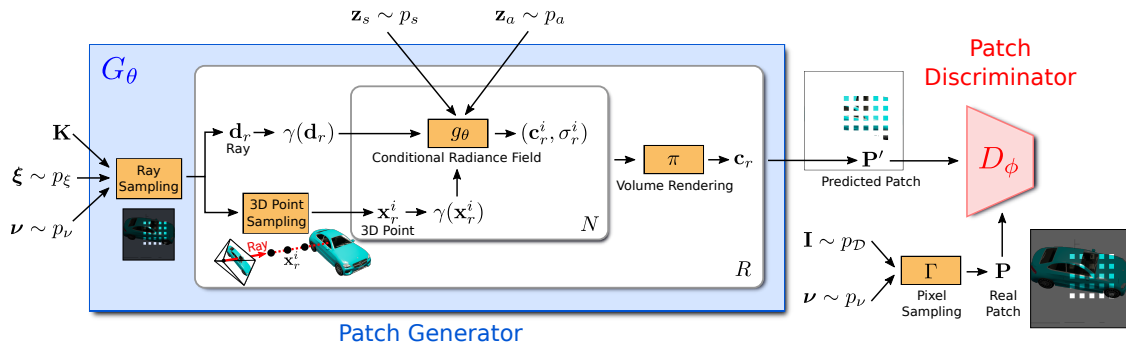


Generative Radiance Fields

Pass fake and real patch \mathbf{P}', \mathbf{P} to discriminator D_ϕ and train with adversarial loss.



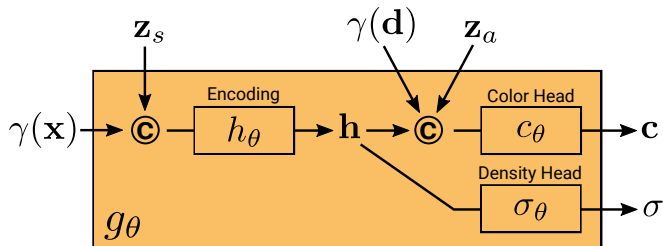
Generative Radiance Fields



- Generator/discriminator for **image patches** of size 32×32 pixels
- Patches sampled at **random scale** using dilation

How do we parametrize
Conditional Radiance Fields?

Conditional Radiance Fields

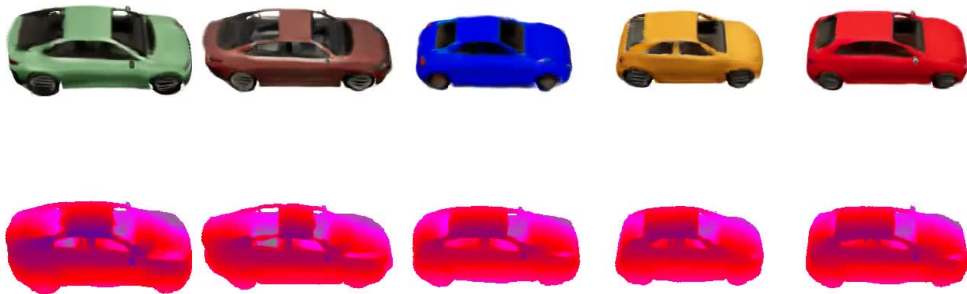


- Conditional radiance fields as fully-connected MLPs with ReLU activation
- Shape code \mathbf{z}_s concatenated with encoded 3D location $\gamma(\mathbf{x})$
- Appearance code \mathbf{z}_a concatenated with encoded viewing direction $\gamma(\mathbf{d})$

How well does it work?

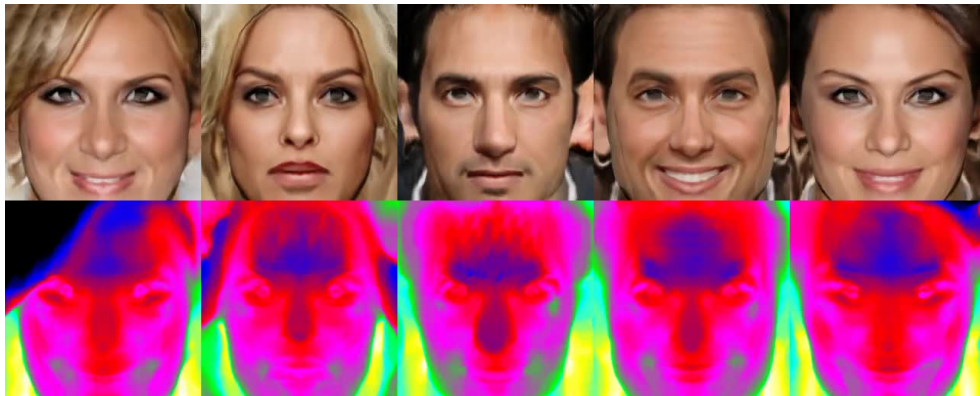
Generative Radiance Fields

Results on synthetic Carla dataset at 256^2 pixels:



Generative Radiance Fields

Results on real CelebA-HQ dataset at 256^2 pixels:



Generative Radiance Fields

Summary

Generative Radiance Fields

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- ▶ We propose GRAF, a novel method for 3D-aware image synthesis

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- ▶ Radiance Fields are a promising representation also for **generative tasks**
- ▶ Limitation: Limited to single-object scenes
- ▶ Limitation: Slow rendering time

How can we scale to
more complex, multi-object scenes?

GIRAFFE: Compositional Generative Neural Feature Fields

GRAF:

- Incorporate a **3D representation** into the generative model

GIRAFFE: Compositional Generative Neural Feature Fields

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GIRAFFE: Compositional Generative Neural Feature Fields

GRAF:

- ▶ Incorporate a **3D representation** into the generative model

GIRAFFE:

- ▶ Incorporate a **compositional 3D scene representation** into the generative model
- ▶ Incorporate a **neural renderer** to yield fast and high-quality inference

GIRAFFE

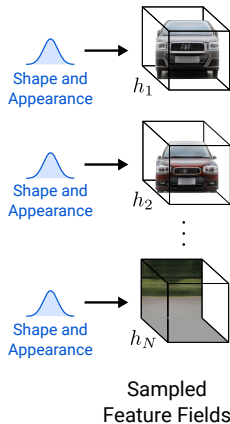
GIRAFFE

Sample N shape and appearance codes.



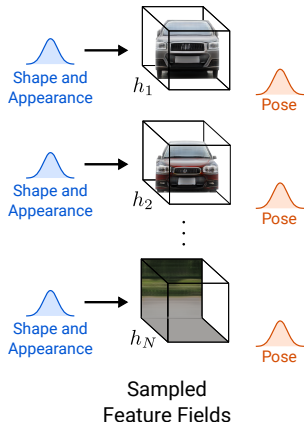
GIRAFFE

Get N feature fields. Note: We show features in RGB color for clarity.



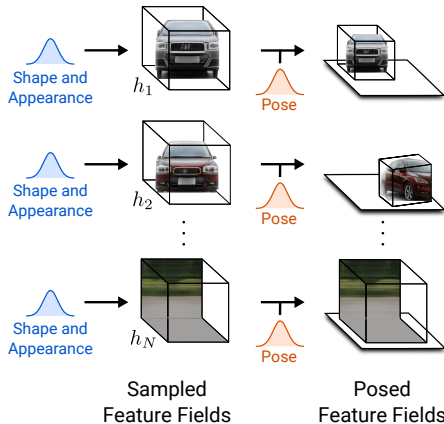
GIRAFFE

Sample size and pose for each feature field.



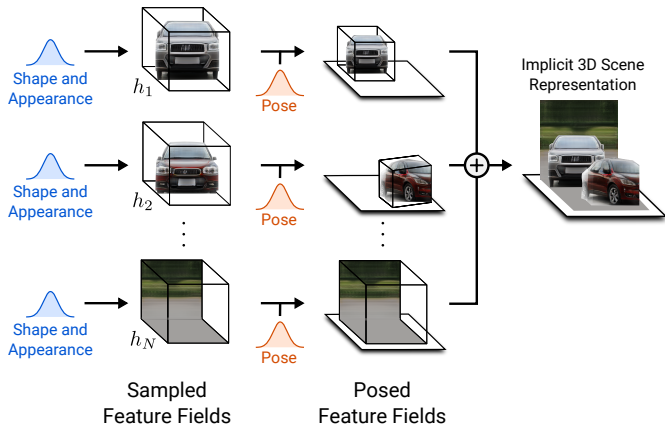
GIRAFFE

Get posed feature fields.



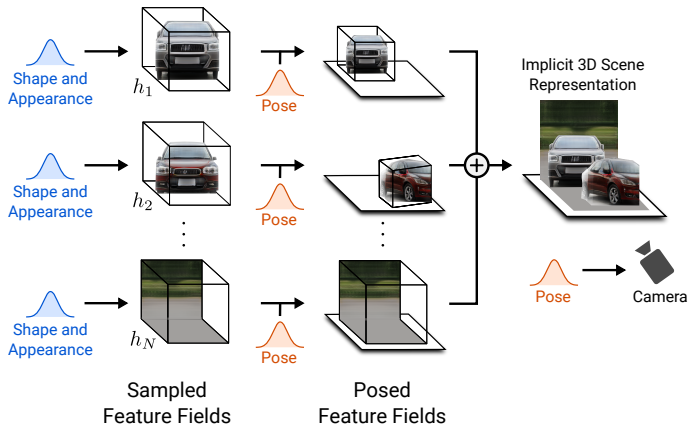
GIRAFFE

Composite all feature feature fields to one 3D scene representation.



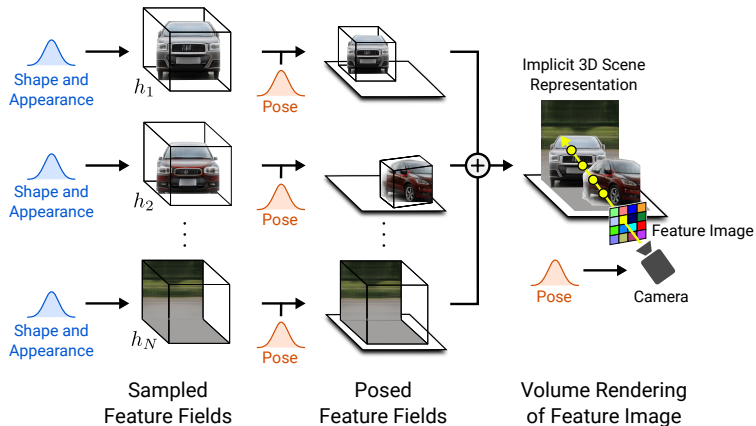
GIRAFFE

Sample a camera pose.



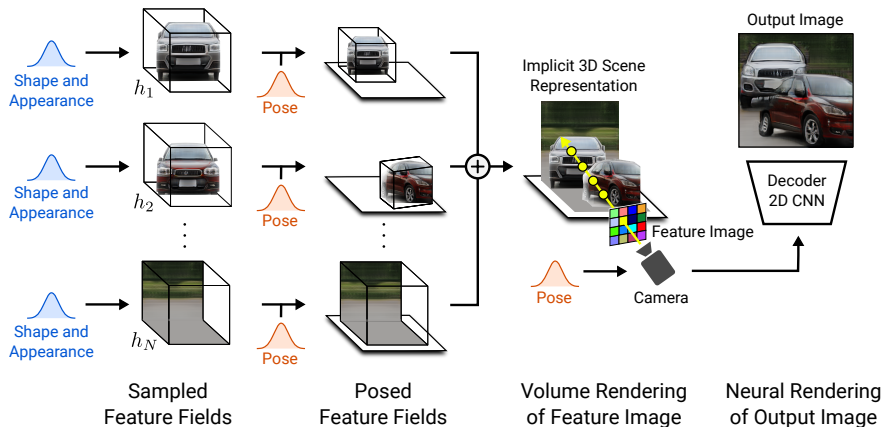
GIRAFFE

Perform volume rendering and get feature image.



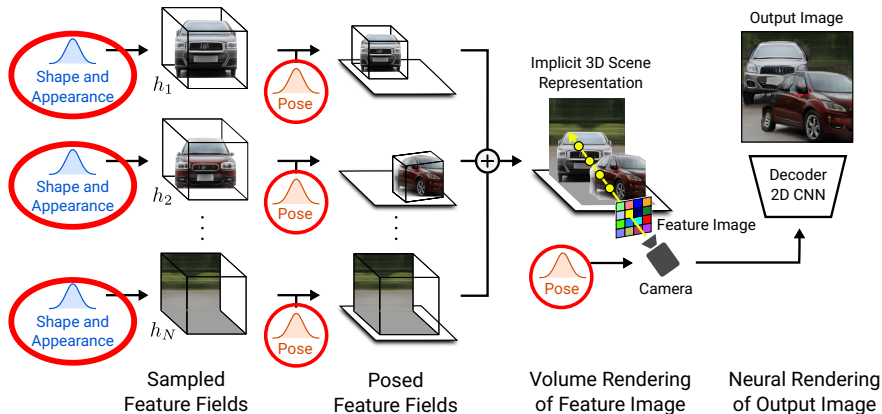
GIRAFFE

Pass feature image to neural renderer to obtain final output.

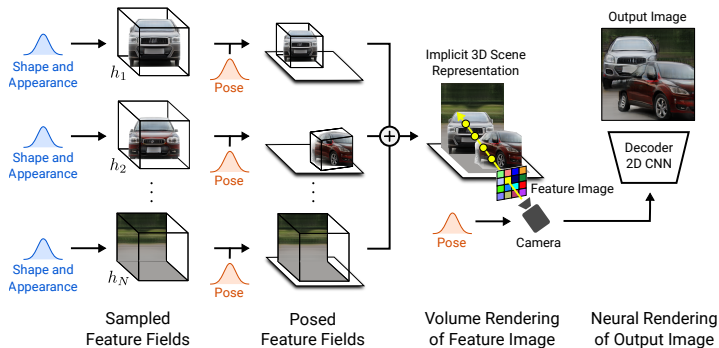


GIRAFFE

At test time, we can sample individual codes and **control the poses**.



GIRAFFE

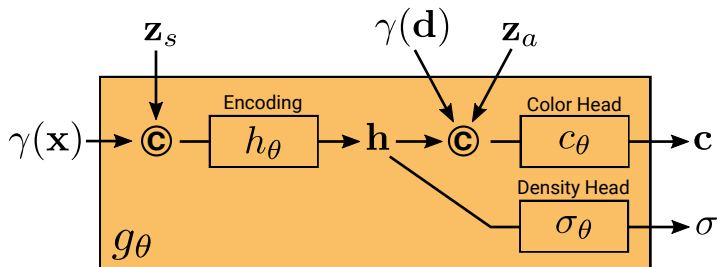


- We train with adversarial loss **on full image**
- We volume-render the feature image at 16×16 pixels

How do we parametrize Feature Fields?

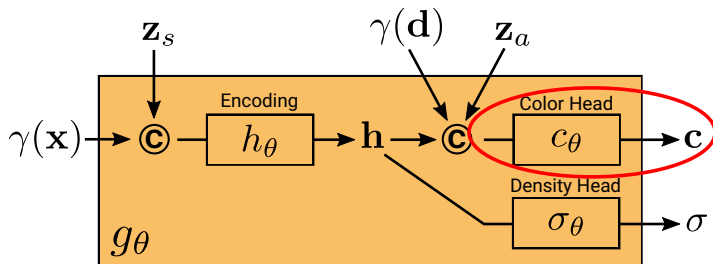
GIRAFFE

Recall the conditional radiance field from before:



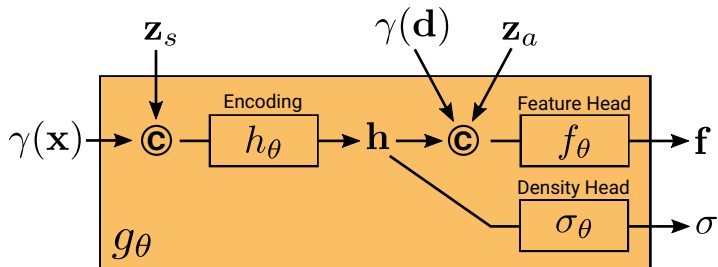
GIRAFFE

We replace the RGB color head with a **feature head**:



GIRAFFE

We replace the RGB color head with a **feature head**:



How do we combine multiple Feature Fields?

GIRAFFE

Scene Composition

We have N feature fields

$$h_i(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}) = (\sigma_i, \mathbf{f}_i)$$

which predict a density σ_i and a feature vector \mathbf{f}_i at (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}) .

Final density at (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}) :

$$\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_i$$

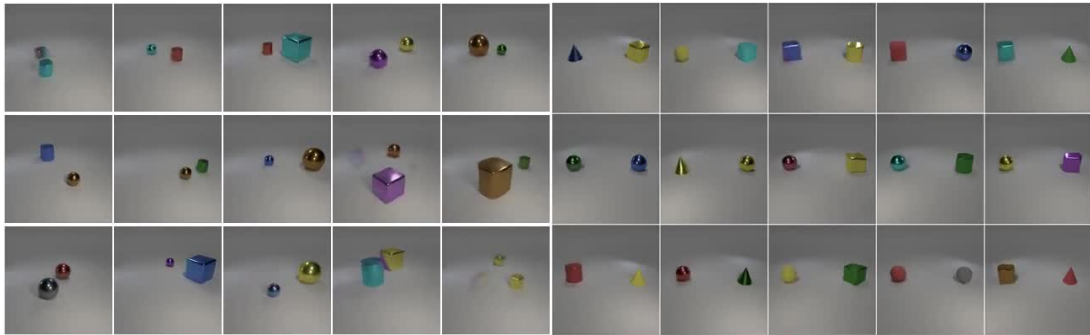
Final feature vector at (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}) :

$$\mathbf{f} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_i \mathbf{f}_i$$

How well does it work?

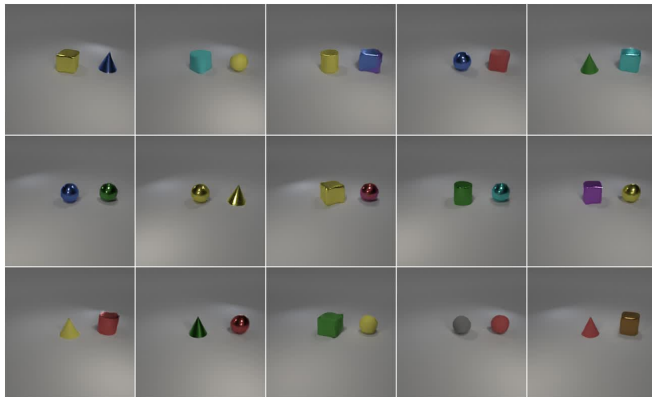
GIRAFFE

We compare object translation for a 2D-based GAN (left) and our method (right):



GIRAFFE

We can perform more complex operations like circular translations



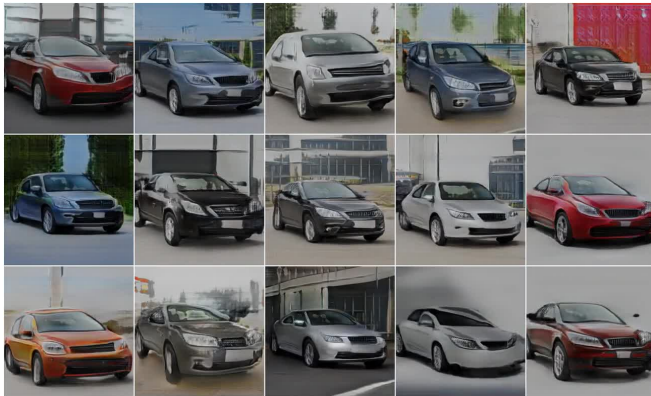
GIRAFFE

We can add more objects at test time (trained on two-object)



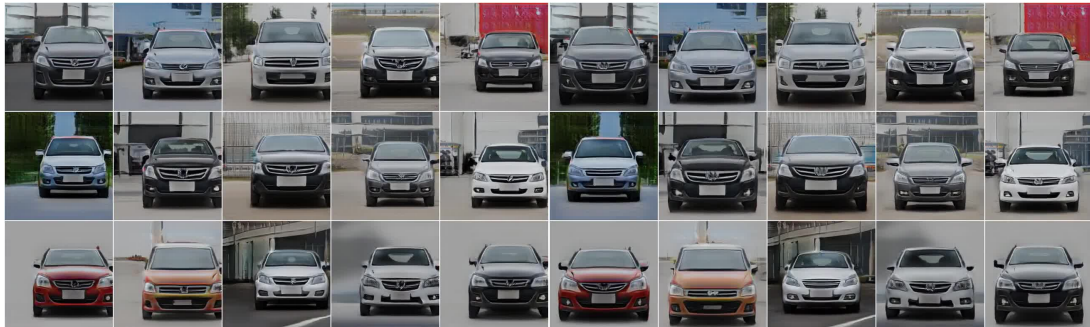
GIRAFFE

We can rotate the object



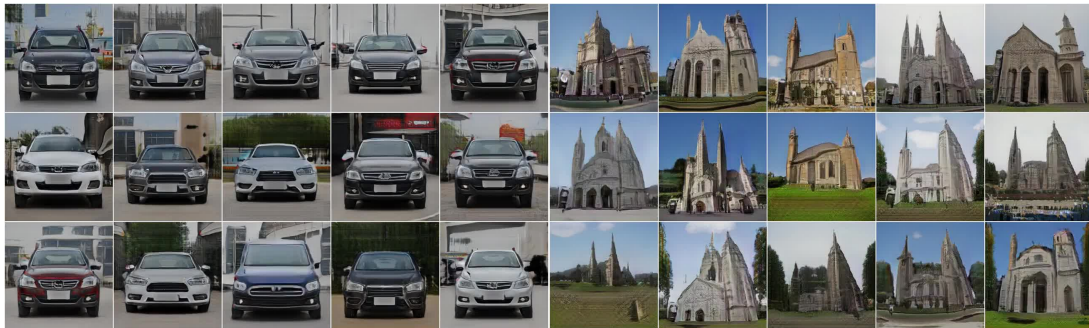
GIRAFFE

We can translate the object



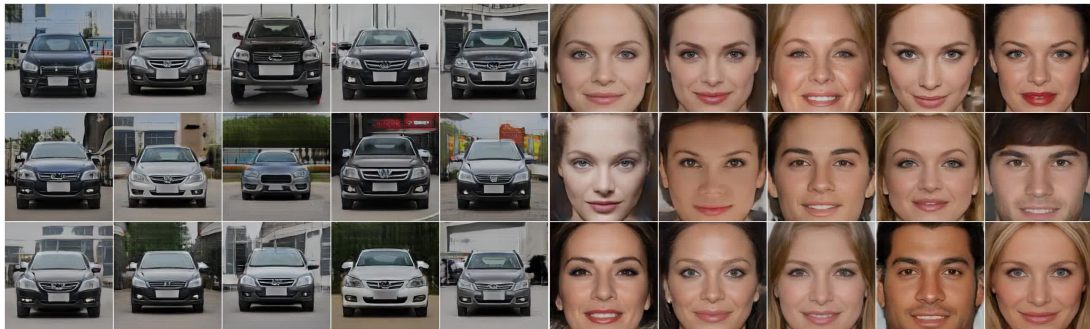
GIRAFFE

We can change the object shape



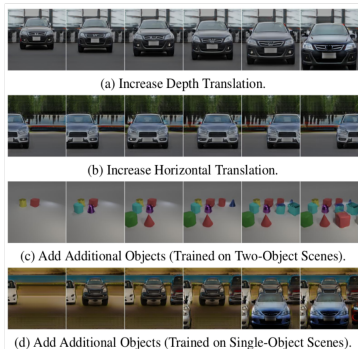
GIRAFFE

We can change the object appearance



GIRAFFE

We can generate out-of-distribution samples



GIRAFFE

Total Rendering Time

| | 64×64 | 256×256 |
|---------|----------------|------------------|
| GRAF | 110.1ms | 1595.0ms |
| GIRAFFE | 4.8ms | 5.9ms |

- ▶ CNN-based neural renderer yields faster inference.
- ▶ We always volume-render the feature image at 16×16 pixels.

GIRAFFE

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GIRAFFE

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- ▶ Limitation: We assume simple uniform priors over object and camera poses
 - ▶ See CAMPARI (Niemeyer, Geiger. Arxiv, 2021) if you are interested

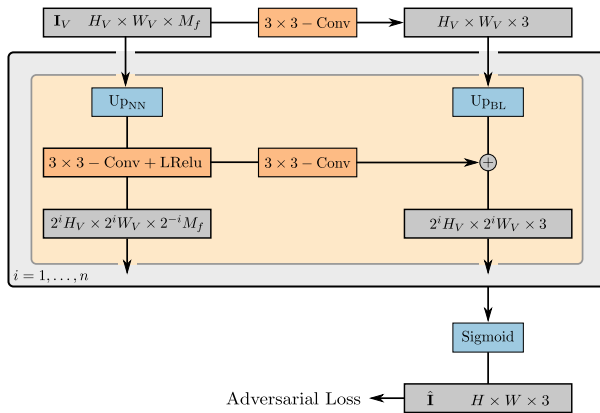
Thank you!

<https://m-niemeyer.github.io/>

Appendix

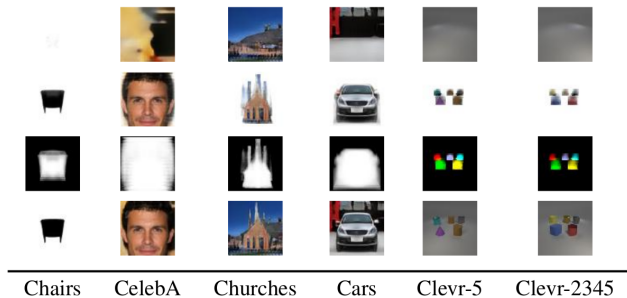
Appendix

Neural Renderer Architecture



Appendix

Disentanglement Results



Appendix

Quantitative Results

| | Chairs | Cats | CelebA | Cars | Churches |
|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2D GAN [57] | 59 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 19 |
| Plat. GAN [31] | 199 | 318 | 321 | 299 | 242 |
| HoloGAN [62] | 59 | 27 | 25 | 17 | 31 |
| GRAF [76] | 34 | 26 | 25 | 39 | 38 |
| Ours | 20 | 8 | 6 | 16 | 17 |

Table 1: **Quantitative Comparison.** We report the FID score (\downarrow) at 64^2 pixels for baselines and our method.

| | CelebA-HQ | FFHQ | Cars | Churches | Clevr-2 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| HoloGAN [62] | 61 | 192 | 34 | 58 | 241 |
| w/o 3D Conv | 33 | 70 | 49 | 66 | 273 |
| GRAF [76] | 49 | 59 | 95 | 87 | 106 |
| Ours | 21 | 32 | 26 | 30 | 31 |

Table 2: **Quantitative Comparison.** We report the FID score (\downarrow) at 256^2 pixels for the strongest 3D-aware baselines and our method.

Appendix

Baseline Comparison



(a) 360° Object Rotation for HoloGAN [62].



(b) 360° Object Rotation for GRAF [76].



(c) 360° Object Rotation for Our Method.