

Pop-Out Motion: 3D-Aware Image Deformation via Learning the Shape Laplacian

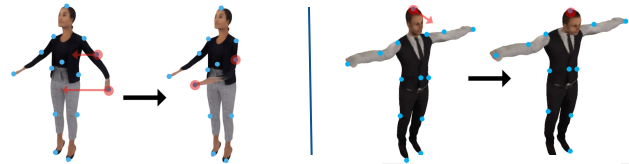
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Introduction

Objective

We aim to enable **3D-aware image deformation** with **minimal restrictions on shape category and deformation type**.



Motivation

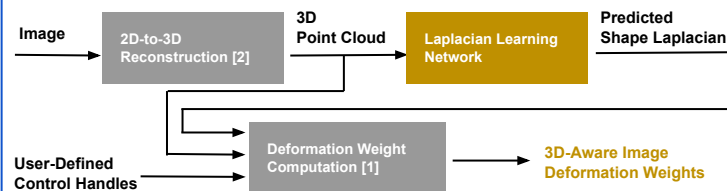
For **3D-aware deformation**, it is **necessary to reconstruct the object in a 2D image to 3D space**; however, it is **not sufficient in general**.

→ Modeling deformation often requires the **shape Laplacian** [1].

→ However, **most of existing methods of image-based 3D reconstruction** produce a surface **without proper consideration about intrinsic shape properties**.

Key Idea & Method Overview

We propose to take a **supervised learning-based approach to predict the shape Laplacian of the underlying volume of a 3D reconstruction**.



References

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- [2] S. Saito, et al. PIFU: Pixel-aligned implicit function for high-resolution clothed human digitization. In ICCV, 2019.
- [3] M. Kazhdan et al. Screened poisson surface reconstruction. TOG, 2013.
- [4] G. Guennebaud and M. Gross. Algebraic point set surfaces. In SIGGRAPH, 2007.
- [5] F. Bernardini et al. The ball-pivoting algorithm for surface reconstruction. TVCG, 1999.
- [6] J. Park et al. DeepSDF: Learning continuous signed distance functions for shape representation. In CVPR, 2019.
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- [9] M. Belkin, et al. Constructing laplace operator from point clouds in Rd. In Proc. Annu. ACM-SIAM Symp. Discrete Algorithms, 2009
- [10] N. Sharp and K. Crane. A Laplacian for nonmanifold triangle meshes. In SGP, 2020.
- [11] F. Bogo, et al. Dynamic FAUST: Registering human bodies in motion. In CVPR, 2017

Handle-Based Deformation Weights [1]

Bounded Biharmonic Weights [1]

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\{w_k\}_{k=1 \dots m}} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{2} w_k^T A w_k$$

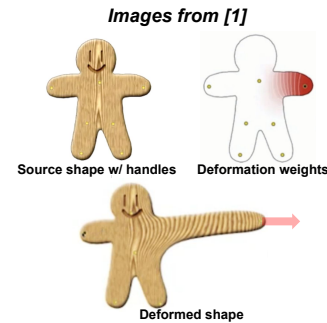
$$\text{subject to: } w_{k,i} = 1 \quad \forall i \text{ s.t. } v_i \in \mathcal{H}_k$$

$$w_{k,i} = 0 \quad \forall i \text{ s.t. } v_i \in \mathcal{H}_{l, l \neq k}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m w_{k,i} = 1$$

$$0 \leq w_{k,i} \leq 1$$

- \mathcal{H}_k : k -th deformation handle
- W_k : deformation weights associated with k -th handle



Laplacian-Based Deformation Energy (A)

Desired properties:
positive semi-definiteness / symmetry / sparsity

$$A = LM^{-1}L$$

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$: deformation energy

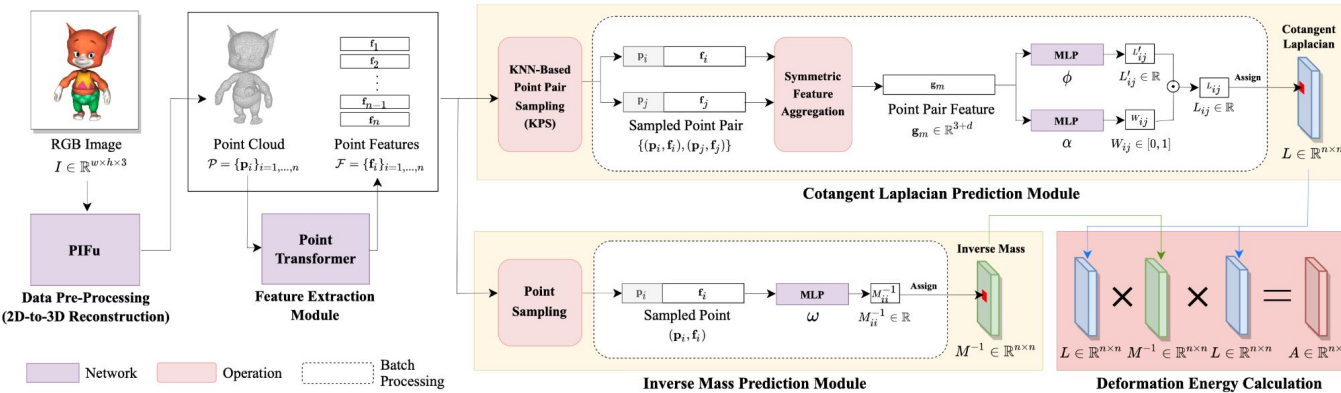
$L \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$: cotangent Laplacian

$M^{-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$: inverse mass

- n : number of vertices in the source mesh

Laplacian Learning Network

We introduce a novel network that can learn the **shape Laplacian with several desired properties (i.e., positive semi-definiteness, symmetry and sparsity)** from a 3D reconstruction.

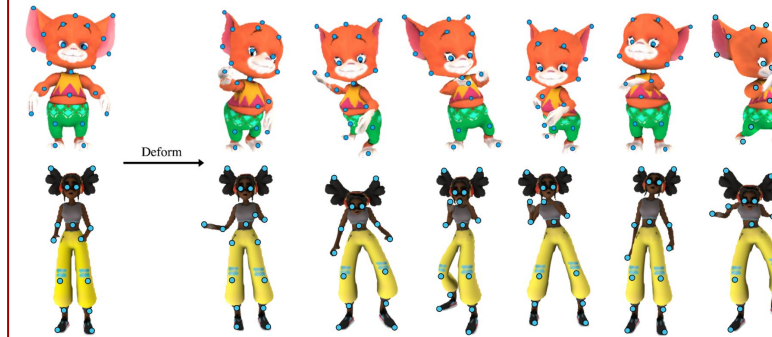


Quantitative Evaluation

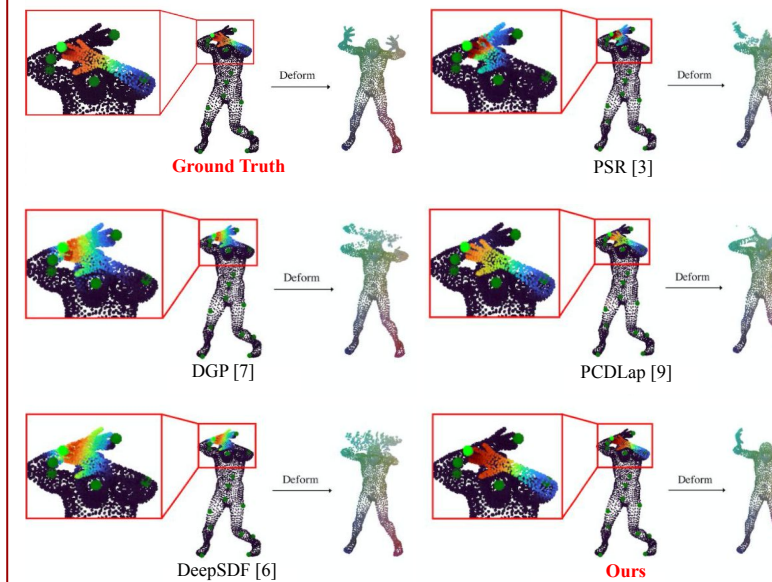
Metric	PSR[3]	APSS[4]	BPA[5]	DeepSDF[6]	DGP[7]	MIER[8]	PCDLap[9]	NMLap[10]	Ours
Weight L1 ($\times 100$) ↓	3.86	3.46	4.32	2.66	4.15	3.26	3.53	3.34	2.10
Shape CD ($\times 100$) ↓	3.84	3.04	3.83	2.61	4.09	3.16	2.97	4.04	1.81
Shape HD ($\times 0.1$) ↓	1.81	1.31	1.73	0.48	2.85	1.13	0.42	0.43	0.42

• **Dataset:** DFAUST [11] • **Evaluation Metric:** Deformation Weight Error (L1 Distance), Deformed Shape Error (Chamfer Distance, Hausdorff Distance)

3D-Aware Image Deformation



Deformation Weight Visualization



Please visit our **project page** (QR code above) for more results, including **motion videos** generated using our image deformation method.