Efficient Photorealistic Avatars using ML/AI

Group 1

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Agenda

- Problem Statement
- Paper Review
- Roadmap
- Next Steps

Problem Statement

Goal: Rendering a photorealistic avatar with

- Monocular camera input
- Using an optimized neural radiance fields with state of the art input encoding
- Displaying the fourth dimension in terms of facial expressions and emotions

Problem Statement

Why:

- Animated human avatars can be used cross-applicational
- VR/AR technology in gaming
- Teleconferencing
- Healthcare sector
- Human computer interaction

Paper Review

Paper review: Face Reconstruction based on a Morphable Model

Objective:

To learn face models without using any pretrained models.

Method:

- 1) Face modeling: using PCA
- 2) Face Reconstruction: reconstruction are limited to the pre-defined 3DMM space
- 3) Joint Modeling and Reconstruction : The learning occurs in a self-supervised manner

Input:

Frames of a video

Dataset:

VoxCeleb and Emotionet

Results:

The Training was was implemented in Tensorflow and was done over three stages Link to the paper: Learning Complete 3D Morphable Face Models From Images and Videos (thecvf.com)

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Paper review: Neural Scene Representation Networks Nerf and optimization

NeRF: (https://arxiv.org/pdf/2003.08934.pdf)

Able to:

- overcomes the prohibitive storage costs of discretized voxel grids when modeling complex scenes at high resolutions

Method:

- 1) march camera rays through the scene to generate a sampled set of 3D points,
- 2) use those points and their corresponding 2D viewing directions as input to the neural network to produce an output set of colors and densities
- use classical volume rendering techniques to accumulate those colors and densities into a
 2D image.

Optimization:

- $\,\,\,\,\,\,\,$ multiresolution hash encoding, which is adaptive and efficient, independent of the task $_{\!\scriptscriptstylelack lack lack}$
- Unlike prior work, no structural updates to the data structure are needed at any point during training
- <u>https://nvlabs.github.io/instant-ngp/assets/mueller2022instant.pdf</u>

Paper review: FLAME-in-NeRF: Neural control of Radiance Fields for Free View Face Animation

Objective: Combine FLAME 3DMM with NeRF

Method:

- Condition the NeRF with the expression parameters from FLAME
- Disentangle background with FLAME silhouette rendering

Result:

- High fidelity in expressions compared to pure NeRF solution

Problems:

Large head movements

Link: https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.04913v1

Paper review: Neural Head Avatars from Monocular RGB Videos

Neural Head Avatars learned from a monocular RGB Portrait Video

Able to:

- Accurately extrapolate to unseen poses and viewpoints
- Generate Natural Expressions while providing sharp texture details

<u>Hybrid representation consisting of :</u>

- a morphable model (FLAME-MESH)
- two feed-forward networks

Texture Network:

- Synthesis the appearance of the avatar by predicting a photorealistic texture
- Conditioned on the pose, expression and patches of surface normals

Output:

Avatar Articulation:

- Controlled via pose and expression parameters of the Face Mesh or by using an extracted driving sequence of them

Animation is consistent

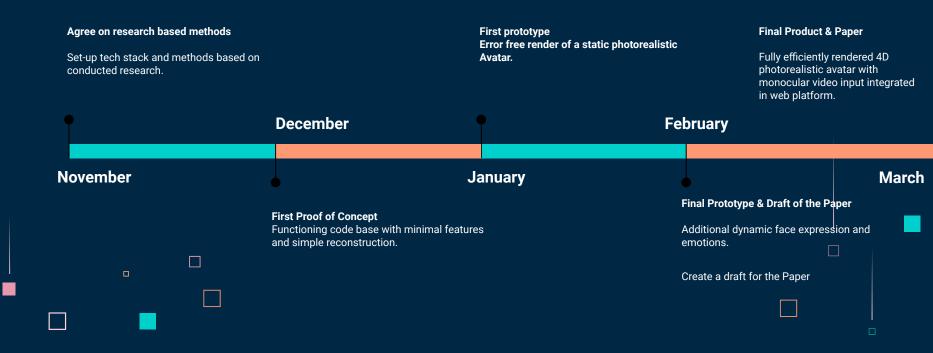
Links: https://arxiv.org/pdf/2112.01554.pdf
https://qithub.com/philgras/neural-head-avatars

Concept Solution

Methodology:

- Combine implicit and explicit representation
- Using the benefits of FLAME MESH + Nerf + Texture Network
- New input encoding with multi resolution Hashencoding
- Texture Network for spatial consistency and generalization to unseen poses/expressions (Video synthesis)
- Bonus: Train an emotion recognition network

Road Map



Next Steps

- Decide on tech stack and set up working environment (read.me)
- Explore the state-of-art image processing in a video input domain
- Discuss available Data-Sets we will use
- Develop a first proof of concept
- Iterate on the proof of concept

Thank You!

(Additional Slide) Paper review: EMOCA: Emotion Driven Monocular Face Capture and Animation

Objective: To better reflect emotions

Method:

- Train an emotion recognition network
- ResNet-50, pre-trained on AffectNet dataset
- Add the network as expression encoder to existing model

Result:

- Finer details with highly emotional input

Problems:

- Emotion network difficult to optimize
- Usage of pre-trained network not optimal

Link: https://arxiv.org/abs/2204.11312
https://github.com/radekd91/emoca