



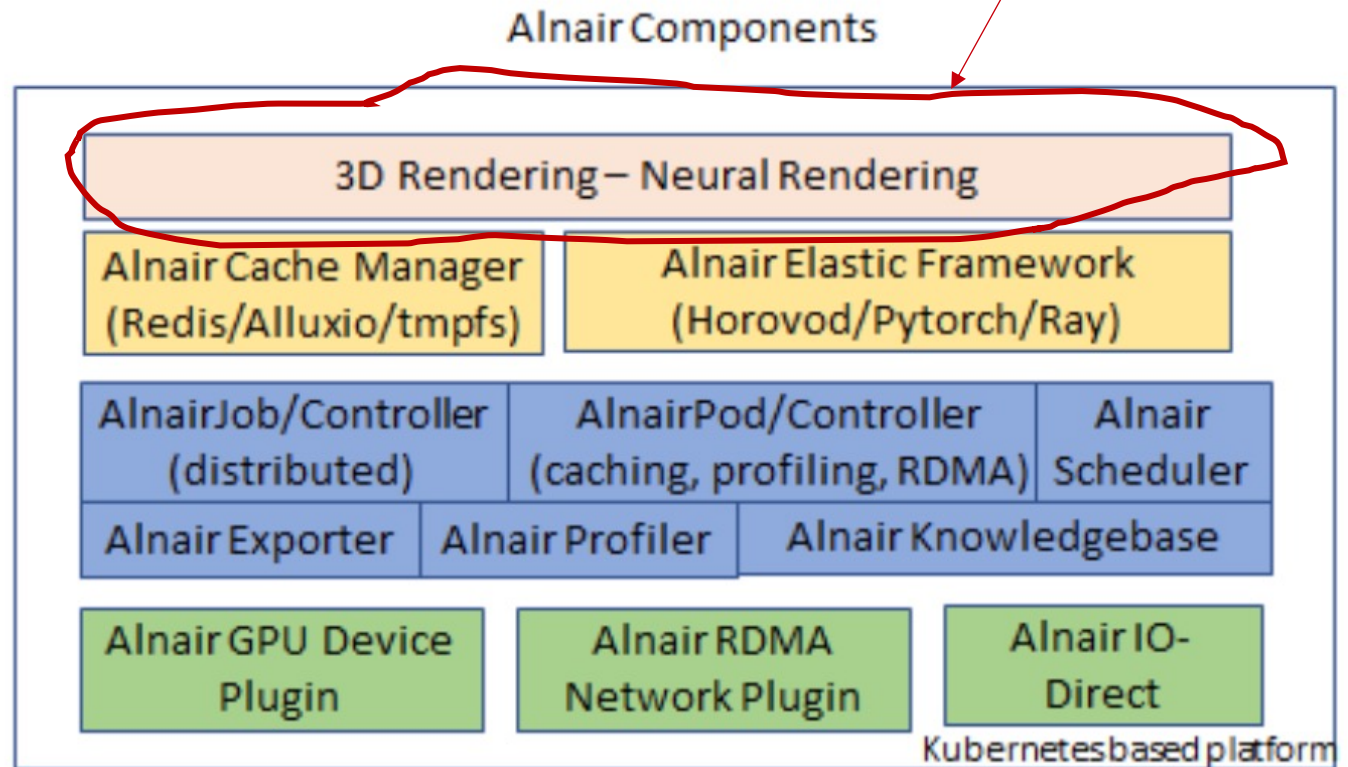
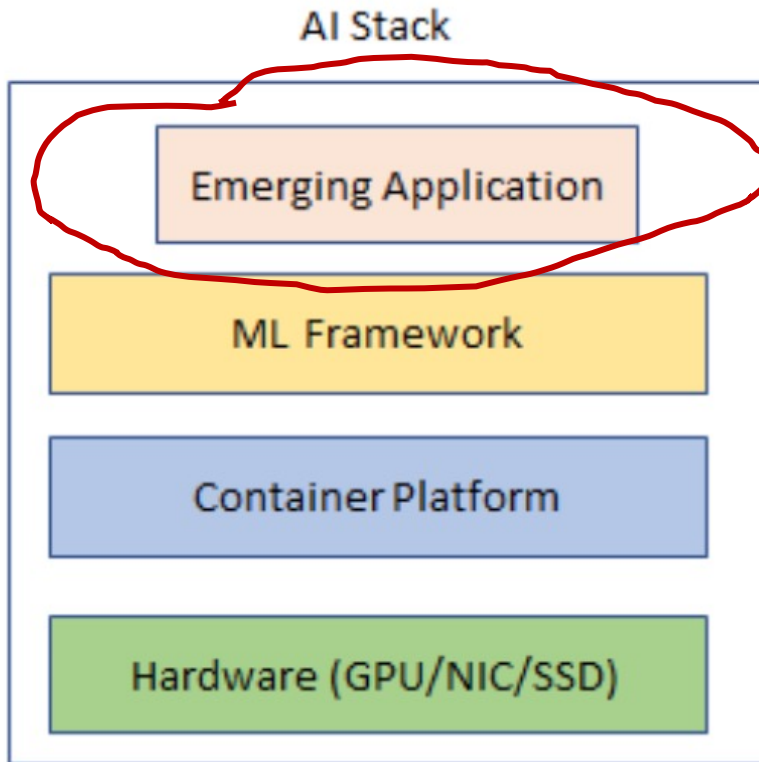
4D Facial Avatar From a Monocular Video

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Goal of Alnair Project

Accelerate AI training across multi-layer of AI stack

This demo works in application layer



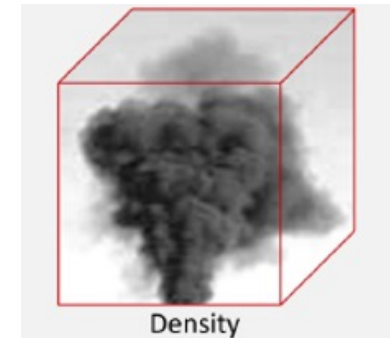
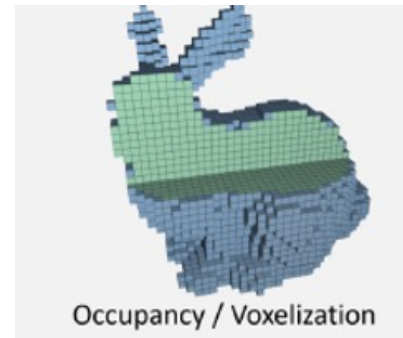
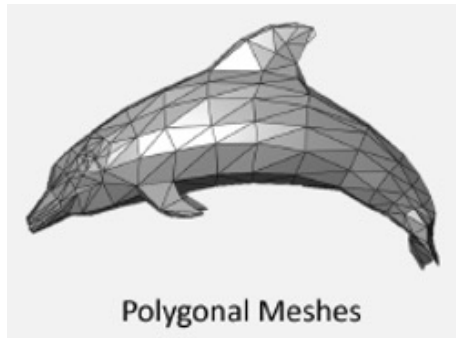
- Image credits to Zhaobo

Background: Neural Rendering and NeRF

Rendering: the process of transforming a scene definition including cameras, lights, surface geometry and material into a simulated camera image.

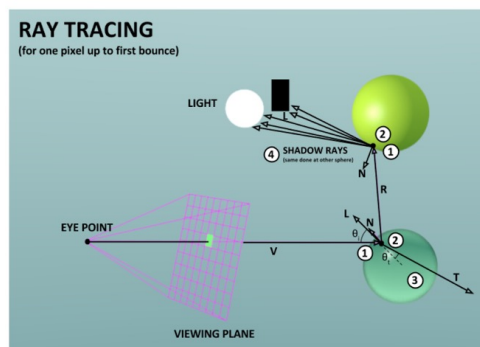
- MIT EECS 6.837

Step 1. Represent a scene via polygonal meshes, point clouds, voxelization, density ...

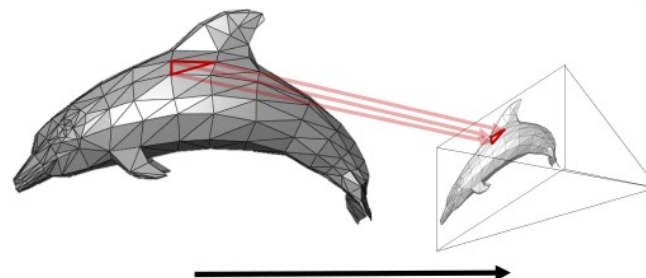


In traditional rendering, these are **modeled by artists** or **scanned by special equipment**

Step 2. Calculate the appearance using these representation



Forward Rendering (e.g., rasterization)



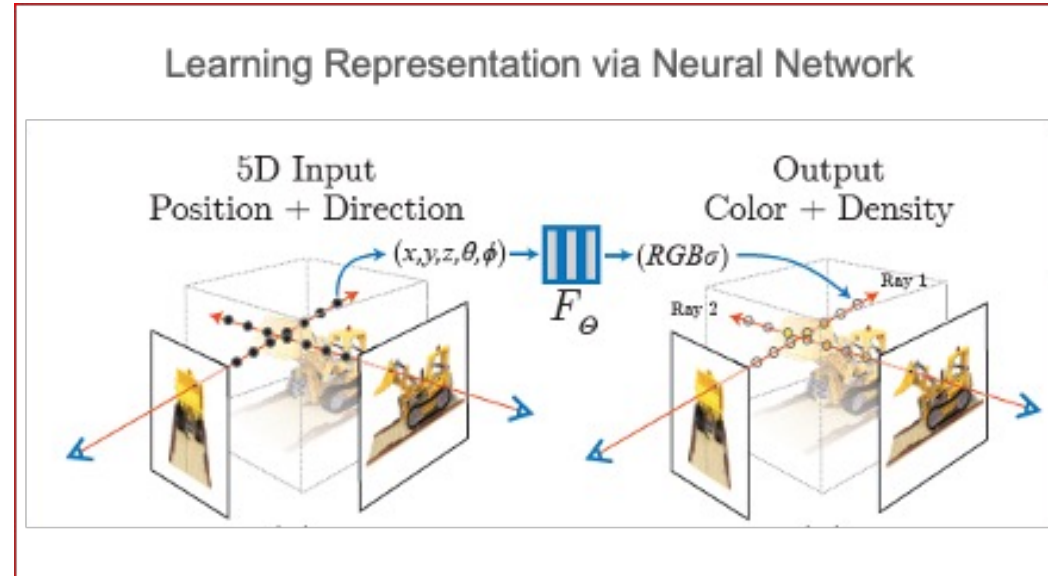
let us call them **shading functions**

NeRF: Neural Radiance Fields

Key of NeRF: a new type of representation that is learned via Neural Network



Input:
images from a camera



Training:
representations are learned via a Neural Net



Output:
images generated by computer

Because this object (lego truck) is represented so well via NeRF, we can synthesize high-fidelity images of this object from arbitrary angles, a.k.a Novel View Synthesis

NeRF is Exploring, in both Academic and Industry

- ❖ NeRF: Representing Scenes as Neural Radiance Fields for View Synthesis (ECCV2020 Best paper honorable mention)
- GIRAFFE: Representing Scenes as Compositional Generative Neural Feature Fields (CVPR2021 Best paper)
- MiP-NeRF: A Multiscale Representation for Anti-Aliasing Neural Radiance Fields (ICCV2021 Best paper honorable mention)
- Ref-NeRF: Structured View-Dependent Appearance for Neural Radiance Fields (CVPR2022 Best paper honorable mention)

Search “3D” in paper titles of CVPR2022:
564 papers (total 2,064)

Presentations Speakers Papers Presenting Authors

Q 3D Submit

564 results found for '3D'

Google 3D map



synthesized



real world



Our Alnair platform will accelerate NeRF-related rendering as a new category of AI workload

NeRF vs. Traditional Rendering

Pro:

- **Simpler inputs**, no need for mesh design, depth cameras, or fancy sensors
- Higher quality as a **volumetric rendering**, e.g. for rendering hair
- **End-to-end training**, just like other CV algorithms using GPUs

Con:

- Slow training and rendering
- One scene one model
- Only for static scenes?
- etc.

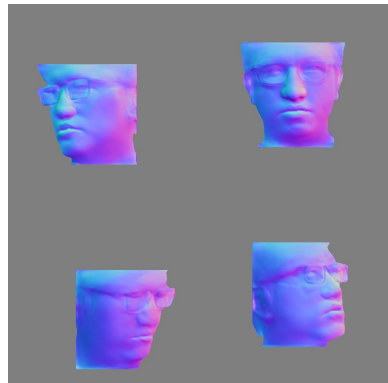
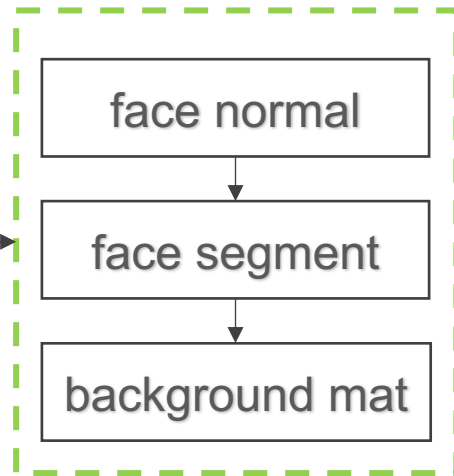
4D Facial Avatar from a Monocular RGB Video

Pre-process

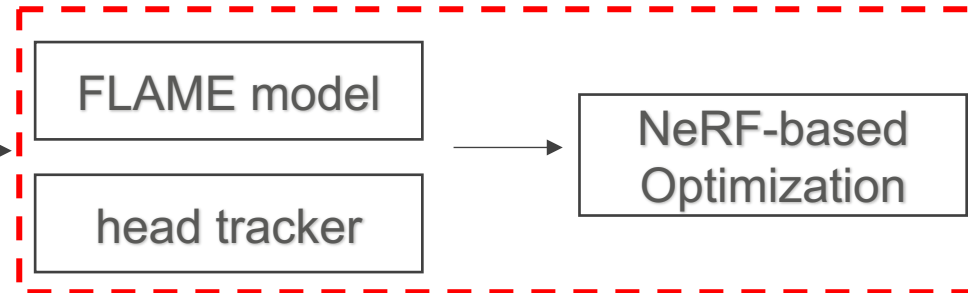
Input



13 sec video using
iphone camera



NeRF-based rendering



4D facial Avatar
[Demo 1,2,3.](#)



Landmarks, shape, appearance, lighting condition
param, camera param, etc.

Demo 1. Manually change expr and pose

Out[13]:

jaw	<input type="range" value="0.50"/>	0.50	e0	<input type="range" value="3.00"/>	3.00
rot0	<input type="range" value="0.00"/>	0.00	e1	<input type="range" value="0.00"/>	0.00
rot1	<input type="range" value="3.14"/>	3.14	e2	<input type="range" value="1.60"/>	1.60
rot2	<input type="range" value="0.00"/>	0.00	e3	<input type="range" value="0.00"/>	0.00
neck0	<input type="range" value="0.00"/>	0.00	e4	<input type="range" value="2.00"/>	2.00
neck1	<input type="range" value="0.00"/>	0.00			
neck2	<input type="range" value="0.00"/>	0.00			

CPU times: user 8 μ s, sys: 4 μ s, total: 12 μ s

Wall time: 25.7 μ s



4D Avatar



shaded mesh

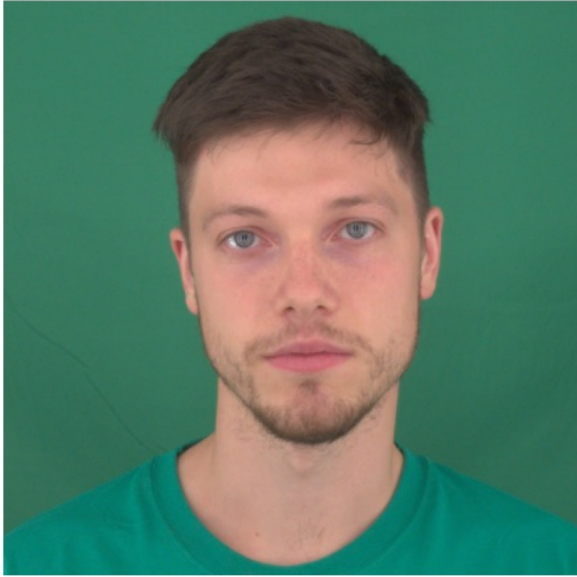


Demo 2. Frame-by-Frame Reenactment

```
rgba_driver, rgba_target = frame_reenact(target_model, target_tracking_results,
                                         driving_tracking_results,
                                         driving_frame_id=9)

## show range
fig, axes = plt.subplots(ncols=2, figsize=(20,10))
axes[0].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(rgba_driver, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
axes[1].imshow(rgba_target[0,:3].cpu().permute(1,2,0))

[a.axis("off") for a in axes]
plt.show()
```



The expression and pose from the driver (person on the left) is transferred/projected to the avatar (synthesized head on the right)

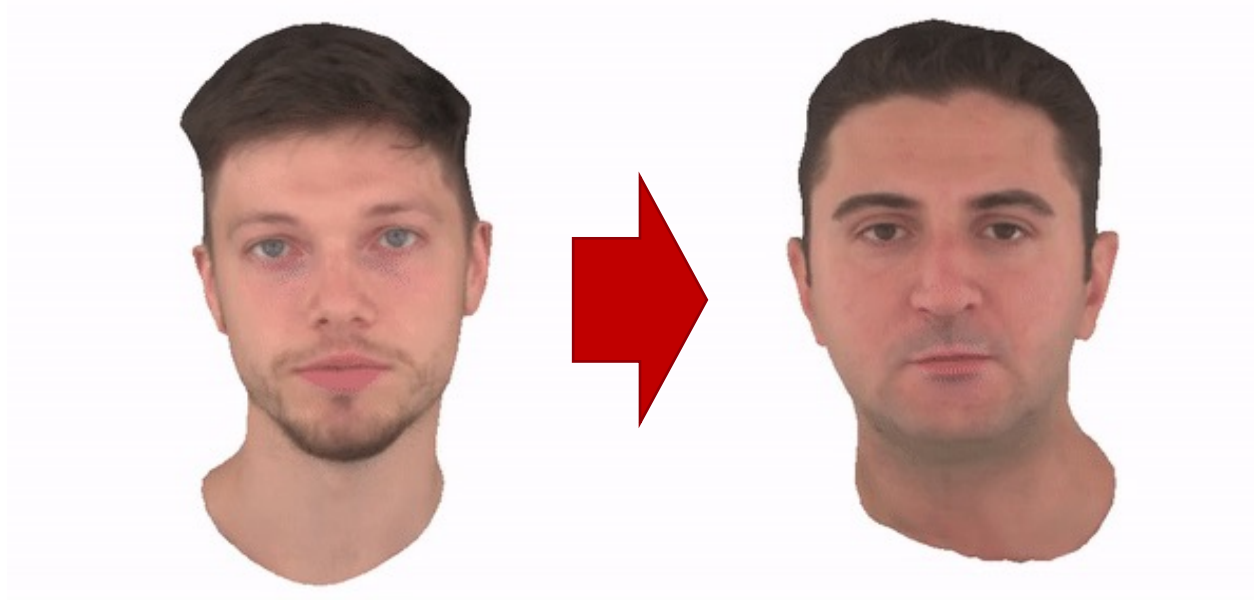
Driver



Avatar



Demo 3. Video-to-Video Reenactment



Input a video, the expression and pose from the person in the video, can be transferred/projected to any synthesized head

Potential Application Scenarios

Teleconference, video chat, or a video version of DeepFake

Our 4D Avatar



vs.

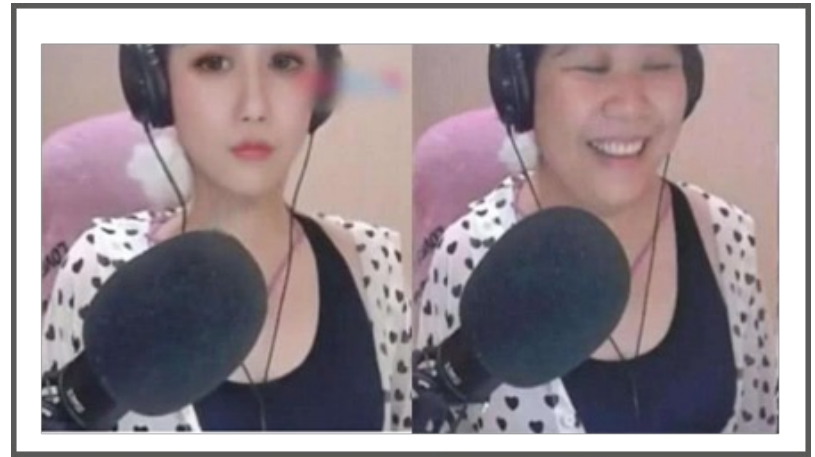
Facebook Horizon



cartoon characters are much easier

vs.

Camera filter



only works under certain condition

Thank You.

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