

# InstantAvatar: Efficient 3D Head Reconstruction via Surface Rendering

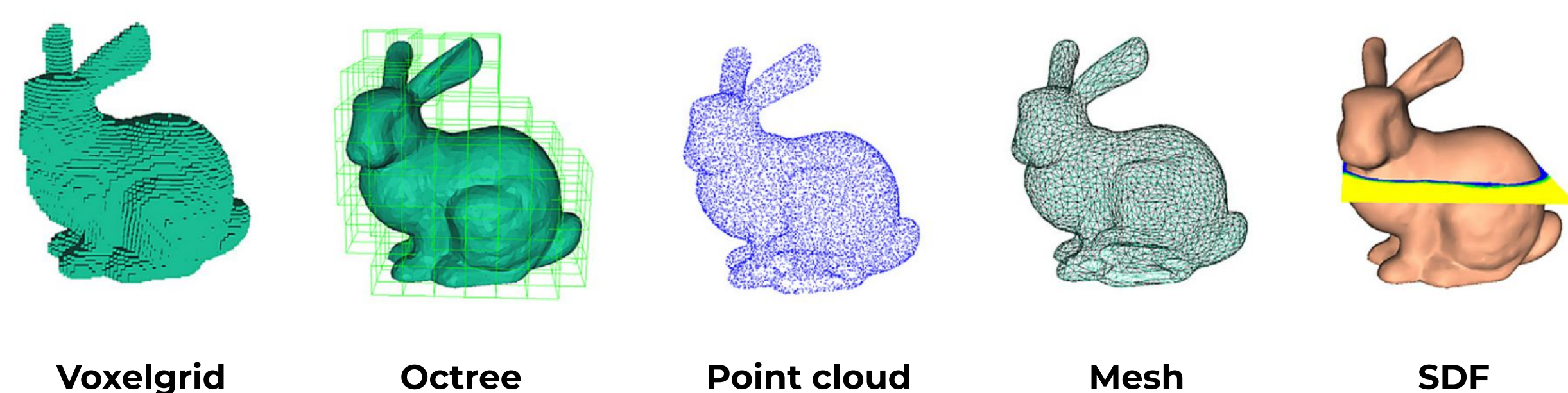
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## Introduction

### Optimization based models Representations

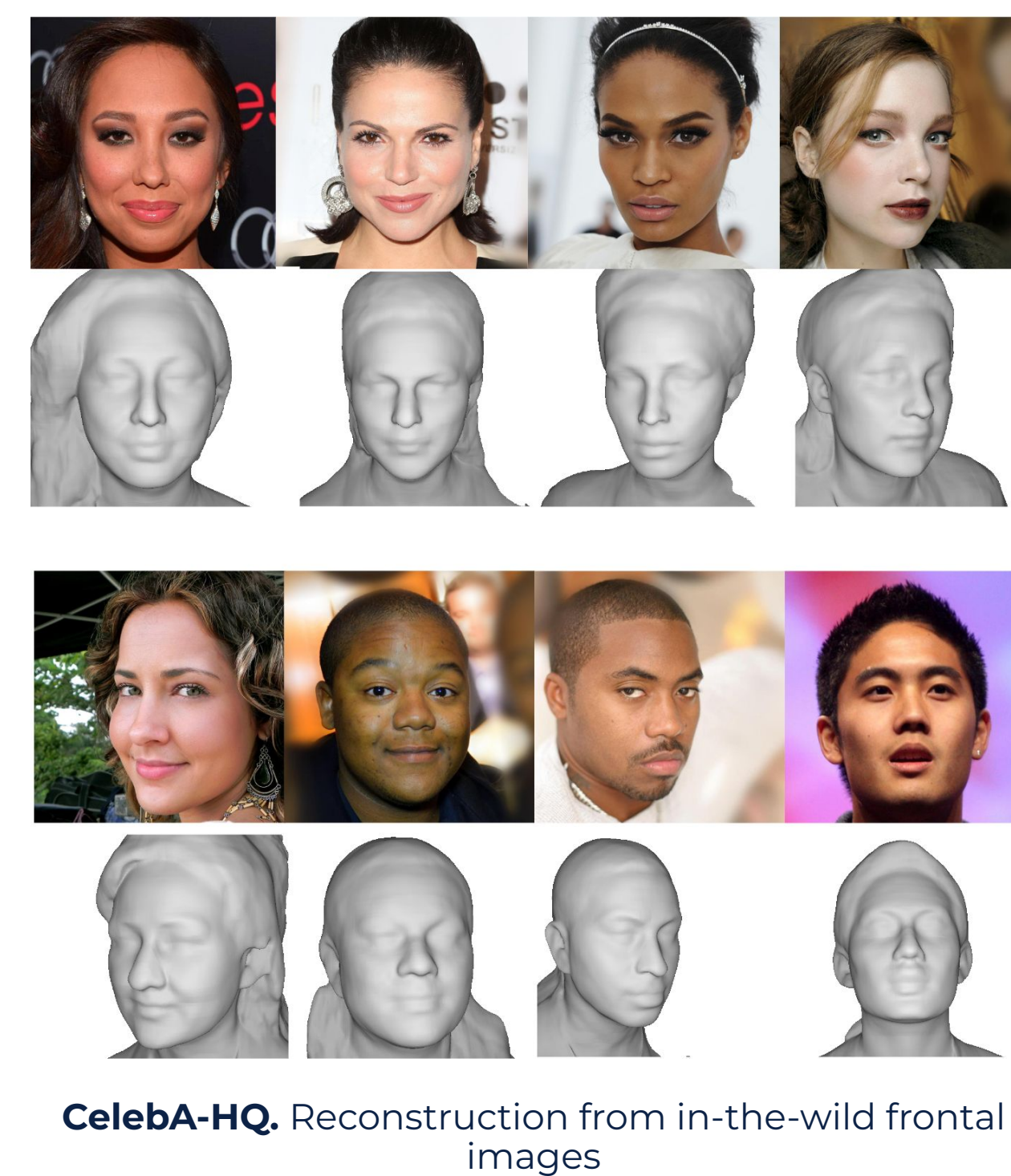
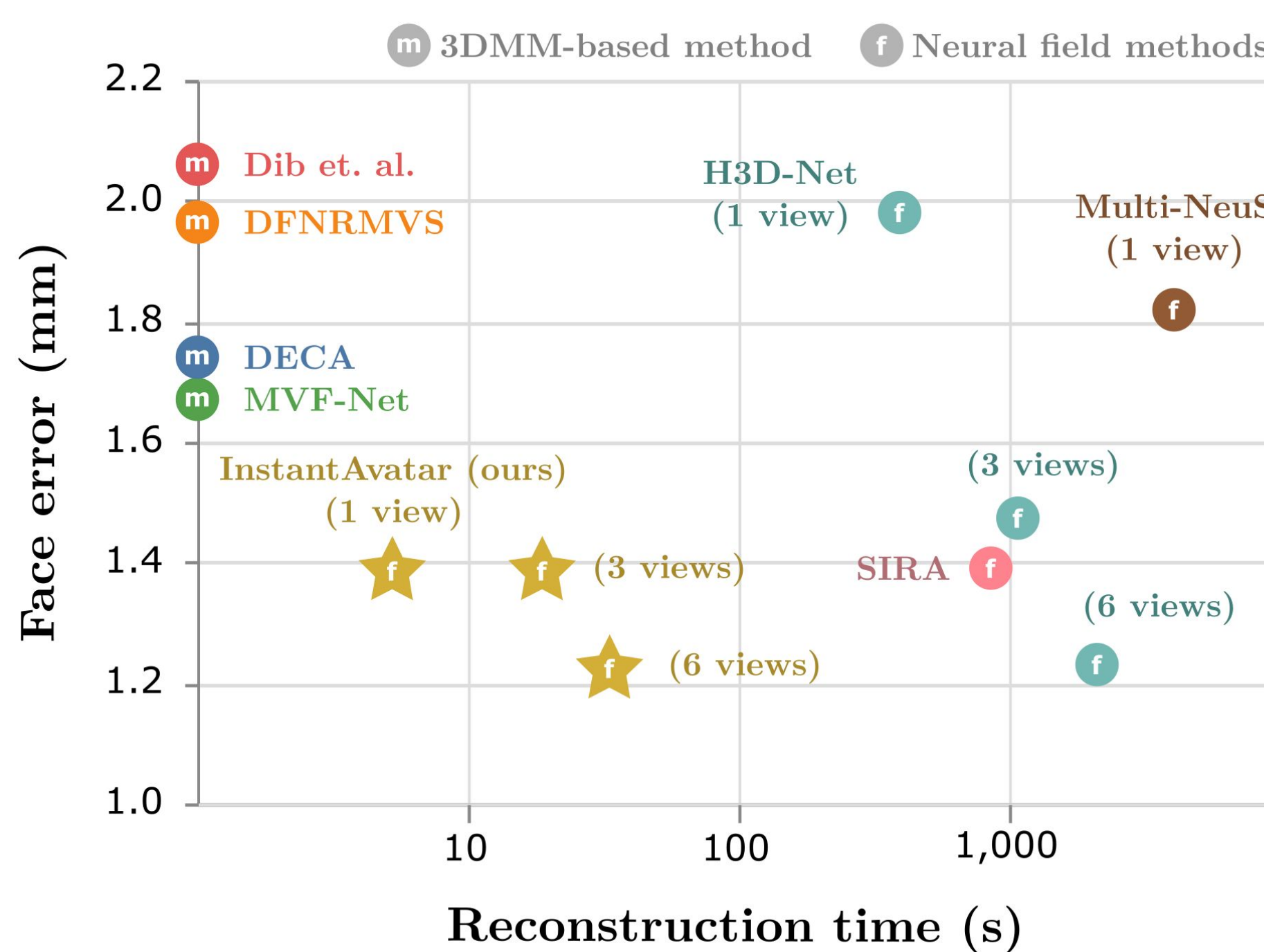


### Optimization based models Rendering

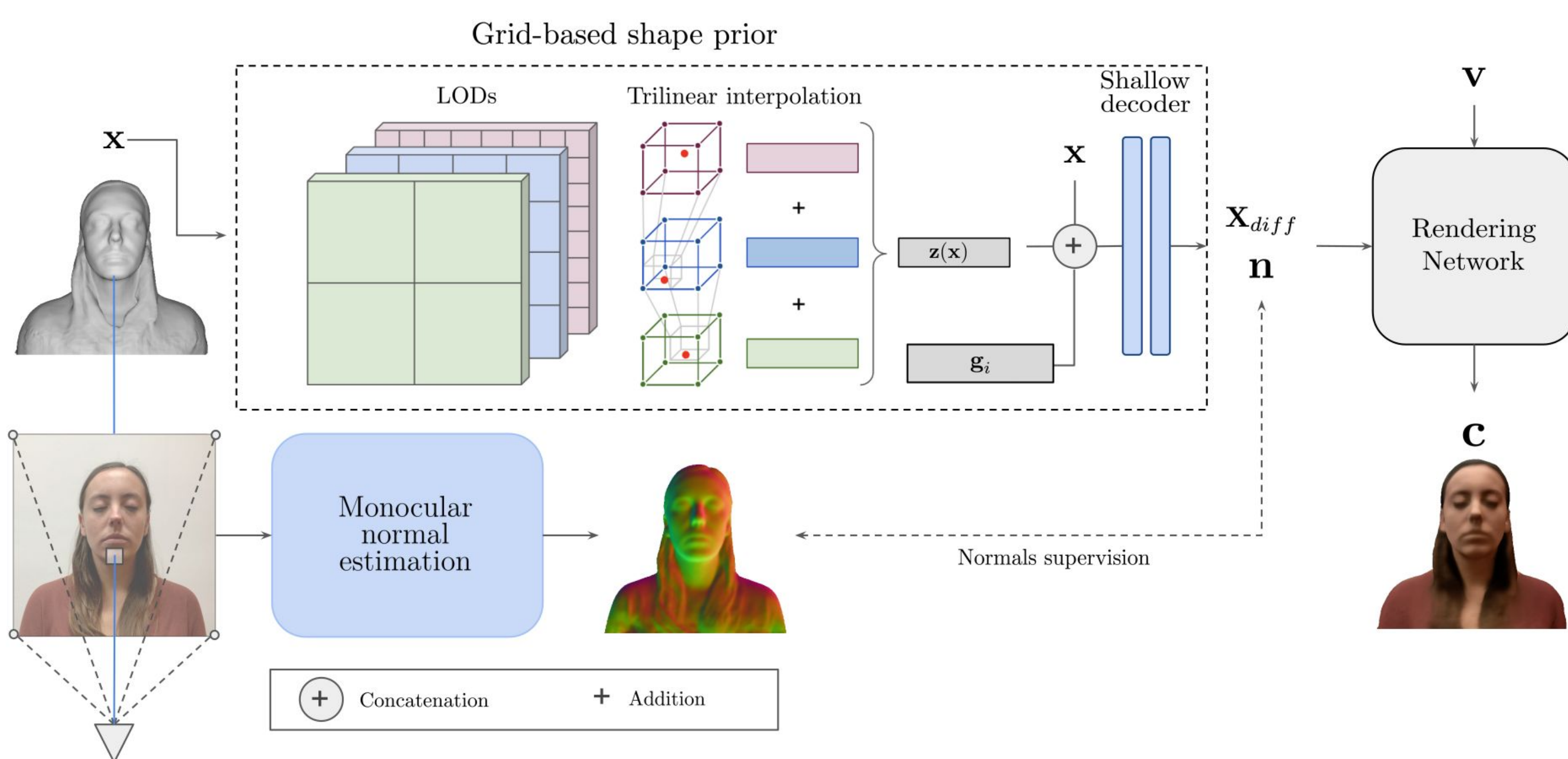
Method	Computational cost	Rendering stability	Use case
Surface rendering	Lower	Lower	Objects
Volumetric rendering	Higher	Higher	Scenes
Surface + Volumetric rendering	Higher	Higher	Objects / Scenes

## Contributions

- We introduce, for the first time, a **framework that combines a grid-based architecture with a surface rendering method** that yields to fast and accurate 3D reconstructions from one or few input images.
- We leverage a statistical **prior**, obtained with thousands of 3D head models, to **guide network convergence** and achieve a reconstruction accuracy on a par with state of the art methods, but with **~100x speed-up**.
- We provide **optimal training techniques** for grid-based structures combined with surface rendering methods exhibited through a **variety of evaluated datasets**.



## Method



## Key Insights

### Speed

**Grids** improve convergence speed

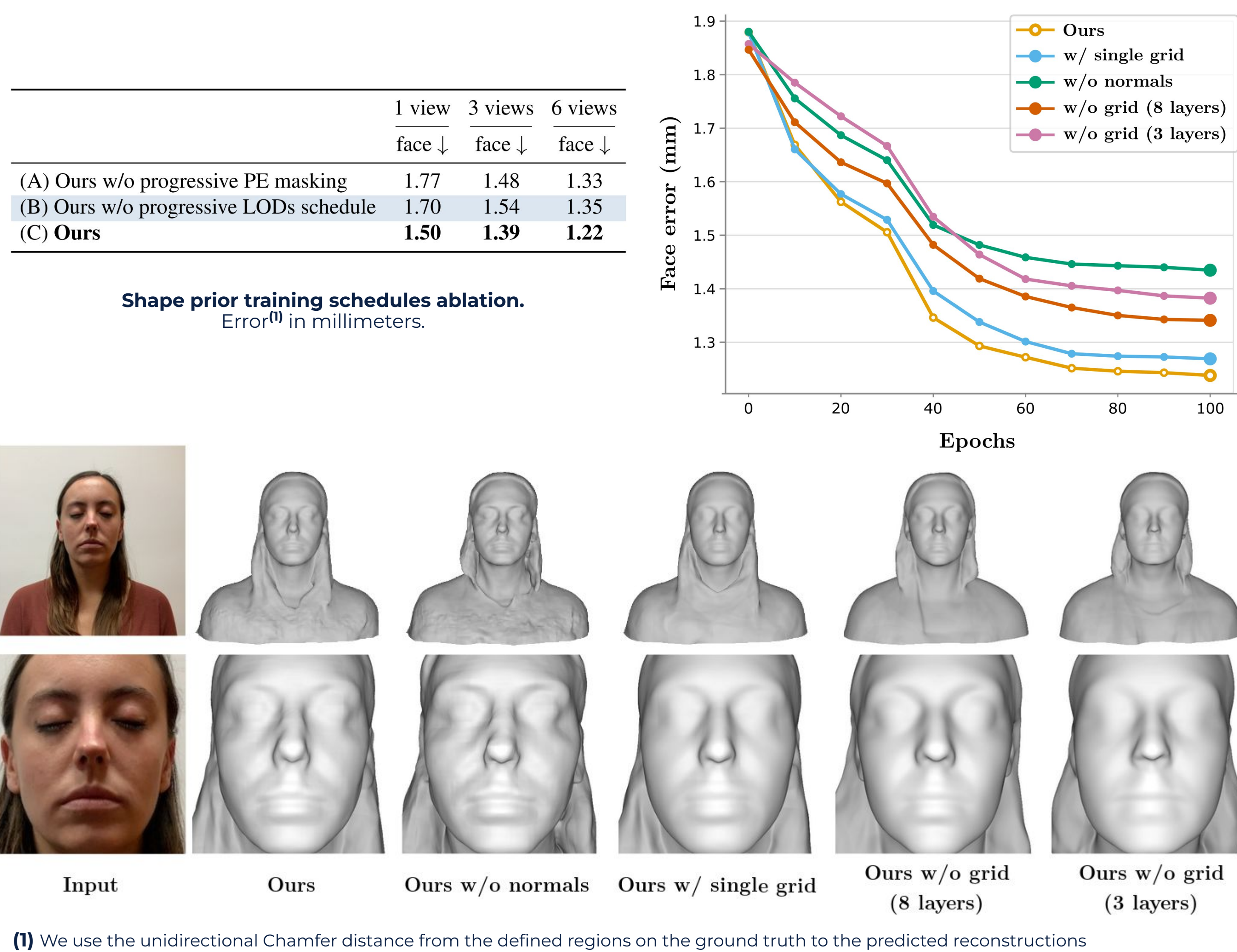
**Surface rendering** has less computational cost than volumetric rendering

### Stability

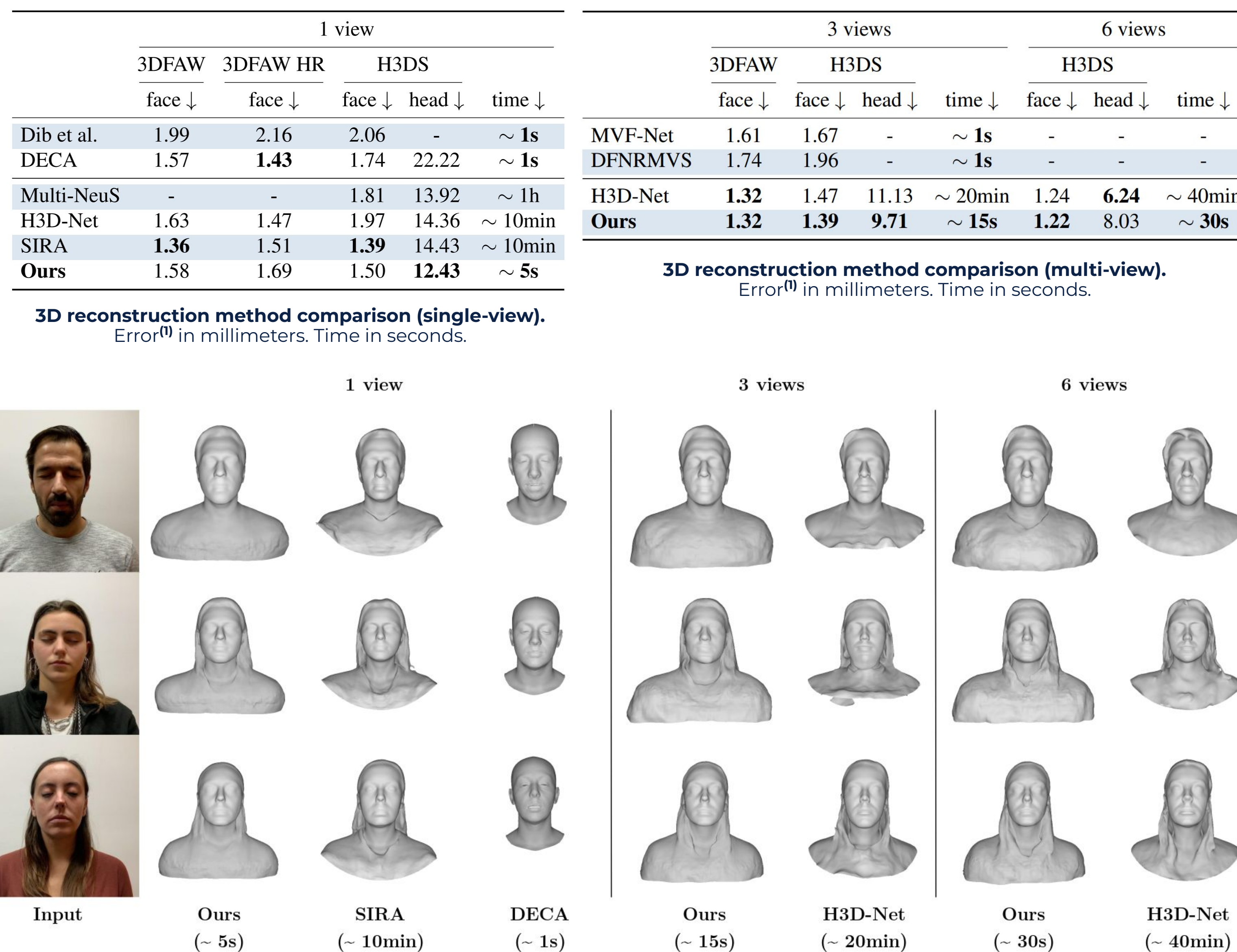
These speed upgrades **produce instability**, which we diminish by:

- Statistical shape prior
- Progressive LODs scheduling
- Supervision with normals

## Ablation



## Comparisons



## References

- [1] Dib et al. - ICCV 2021 [2] DECA: Feng et al. - TOG 2021 [3] H3D-Net: Ramon et al. - ICCV 2021 [4] SIRA: Caselles et al. - WACV 2023  
[5] MVF-Net: Wu et al. - CVPR 2019 [6] DFNMVS: Bai et al. - CVPR 2020 [7] Multi-NeuS: Burkov et al. - IEEE Access 2023