# Project Proposal - Text-guided Multi-instance Shape Synthesis

### Mustafa Sercan Amaçr

sercan.amac@tum.de

#### Youssef Youssef

youssef.youssef@tum.de

## 1. Introduction and Project Statement

2D image synthesis from input text has been an ongoing research topic in the past years. While there have been many notable breakthroughs such as diffusion models for the 2D case, 3D shape synthesis from text received much less attention. Existing models for the 3D case generate the shape from the step in a single case. This might be easier to handle and obtain results. However, it is not how humans normally think and generate queries. Generally, humans explain their thoughts in a **recursive** and **iterative** manner. A person might not know exactly what required from the beginning, but will know what is **not** required or what is missing in each time step and accordingly modify and add to the query to get closer to what is required at every time step.

This is the basis and main idea behind [3]. They present a new novel model, **ShapeCrafter**, that can iteratively generate and modify 3D shapes according to the given text at every time step. They begin by creating a new data set **Text2Shape++** based on Text2Shape [2] to be able to train the models on recursive input queries and create 3 models (trained separately) to handle text-guided 3D shape synthesis problem:

- Text Feature Extraction Model Extracts the text feature and projects it to voxel grids of probability distribution.
- Text and Shape Feature Concatenation Model Concatenate extracted text features and shape features.
- Shape Feature Refinement Model Generates the shape from the concatenated features

In this proposal, we first begin by stating our work plan and general direction and then estimate a rough timeline throughout the project.

### 2. Project Work Plan

#### 2.1. Kickoff

 Background research - Read all related work thoroughly and carefully look into the details of [3]

- Get the Text2Shape++ Dataset The dataset is not publicly available. However, there is a publicly available script that transforms the Text2Shape dataset to Text2Shape++.
- Baseline Implementation There is neither code nor pre-trained models publicly available, so we start by implementing and training the architecture mentioned in [3].

## 2.2. Areas of Improvement

- Visual Quality Many images presented in [3] have deformations and holes, namely Fig.1, Fig.3 and Fig.4.
- Generality The current implementation only handles 2 object categories (limited to **Text2Shape** dataset).

#### 2.3. Novel Additions and Applications

- Text Description Generation from 3D shapes The process is reversed, we input 3D shapes and get text descriptions
- Try to introduce 2 more 3D shapes for example sofas and beds. Depends on if we can generate text descriptions from **ShapeNet** [1]

#### 3. Timeline

Period/Milestones	Tasks
23-4 to 3-5	Proposal, Background read-
	ing, Dataset, Sandbox
8-5 to 28-5	Proposal Feedback, Base-
	line implementation, have
	good initial results
28-5 to 31-5	Presentation 1
1-6 to 25-6	Work on improvements,
	Text Description generation
	model and generalization
25-6 to 28-6	Presentation 2
28-6 to 12-7	Final changes and improve-
	ments, Poster presentation
	and model deployment if
	there is enough time

## References

- [1] Angel X Chang, Thomas Funkhouser, Leonidas Guibas, Pat Hanrahan, Qixing Huang, Zimo Li, Silvio Savarese, Manolis Savva, Shuran Song, Hao Su, et al. Shapenet: An information-rich 3d model repository. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1512.03012*, 2015. 1
- [2] Kevin Chen, Christopher B Choy, Manolis Savva, Angel X Chang, Thomas Funkhouser, and Silvio Savarese. Text2shape: Generating shapes from natural language by learning joint embeddings. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1803.08495*, 2018. 1
- [3] Rao Fu, Xiao Zhan, YIWEN CHEN, Daniel Ritchie, and Srinath Sridhar. Shapecrafter: A recursive text-conditioned 3d shape generation model. In S. Koyejo, S. Mohamed, A. Agarwal, D. Belgrave, K. Cho, and A. Oh, editors, *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, volume 35, pages 8882–8895. Curran Associates, Inc., 2022. 1