

# **2D-to-3D and Parallax Scrolling : A Depth-Based Multimodal Image Layering System**

第十組

簡榮霖 314831007

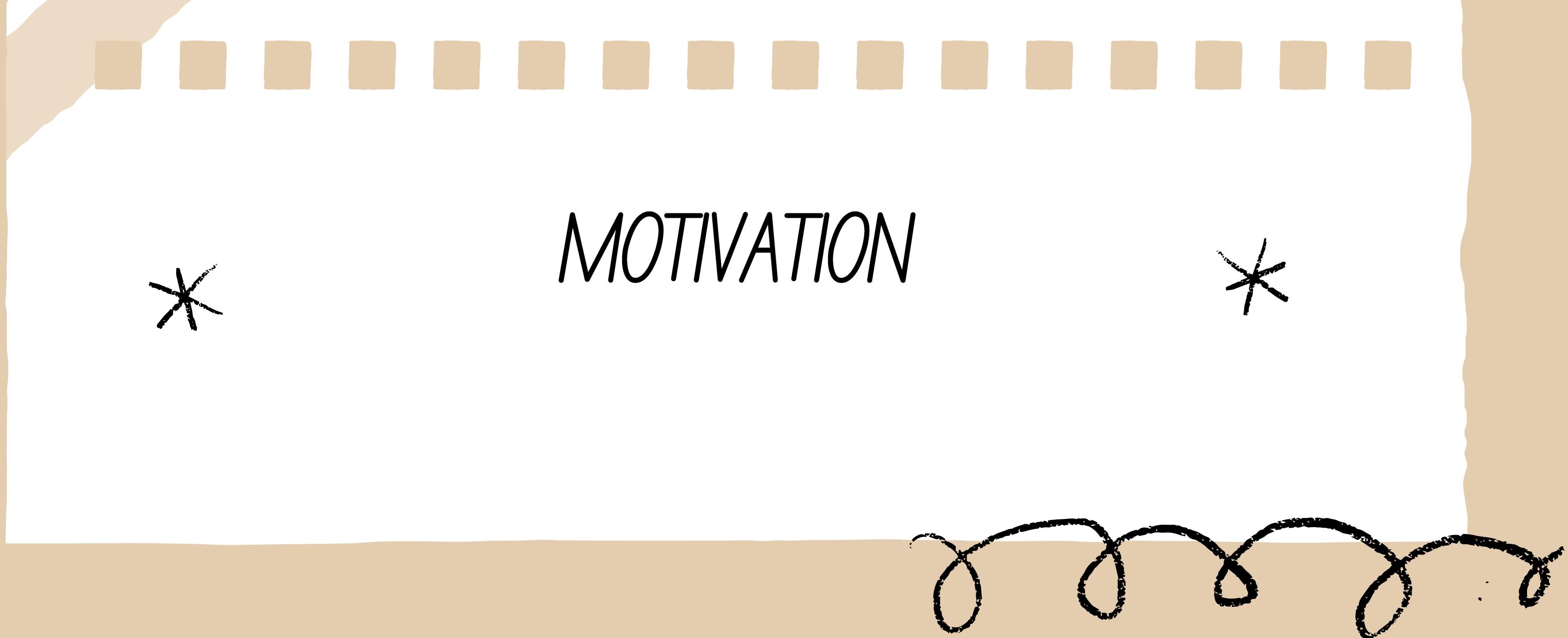
邊宇喆 314834015

林芳瑩 314834003

# Outline



- \* **Motivation**
- \* **Methodology**
- \* **Results**
- \* **Ablation Experiment**
- \* **Conclusion & Future Work**



MOTIVATION

# Motivation

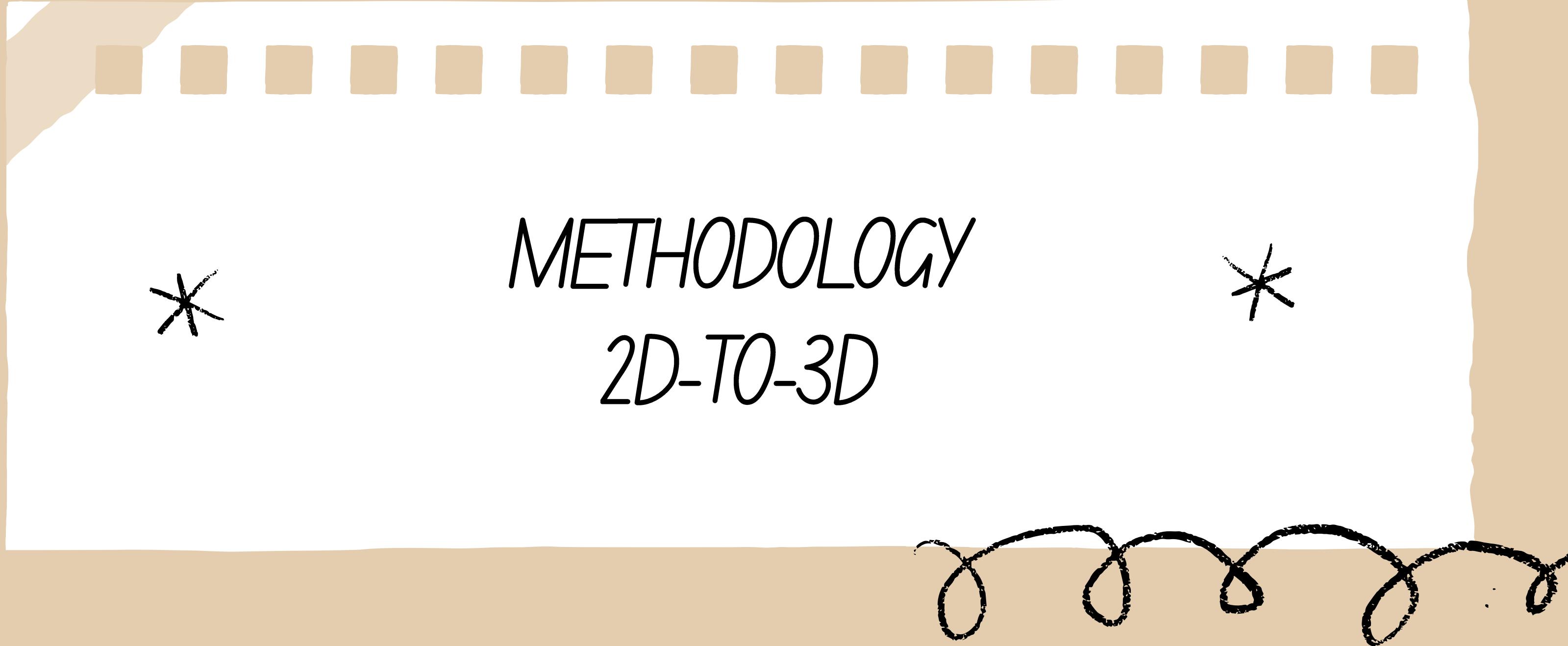
## 橫向捲軸遊戲的地圖

- 由前景、中景與背景所構成
- 以不同的速度產生視差
- 在2D畫面中創造空間深度

## 立體紙雕

- 多層平面的前後堆疊
- 透過前後距離產生立體感
- 靜態影像也有立體層次

依靠層次結構與深度關係營造3D效果

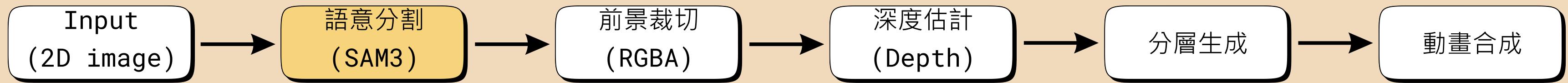


# METHODOLOGY

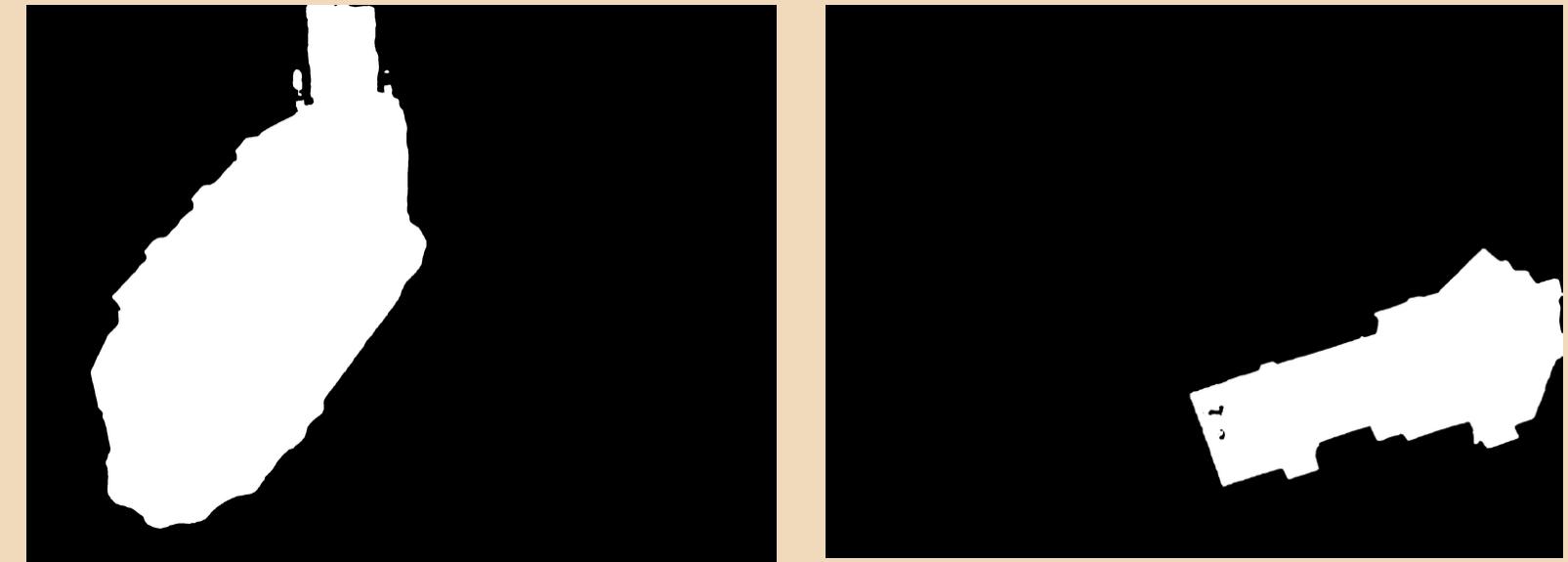
## 2D-T0-3D

# Methodology

2D-to-  
3D

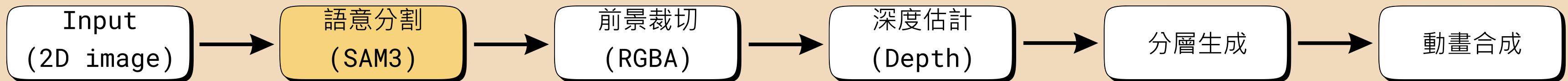


- 輸入原圖 + 文字 prompt
- 生成 mask，疊到原圖做 overlay
- 清楚區分前景 / 背景，作為後續結構資訊



# Methodology

2D-to-  
3D



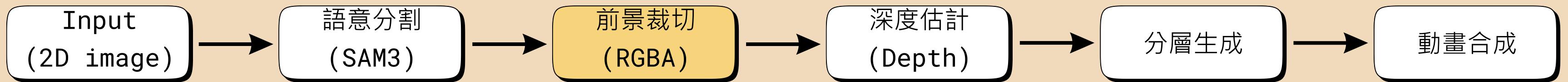
- 輸入原圖 + 文字 prompt
- 生成 mask，疊到原圖做 overlay
- 清楚區分前景 / 背景，作為後續結構資訊



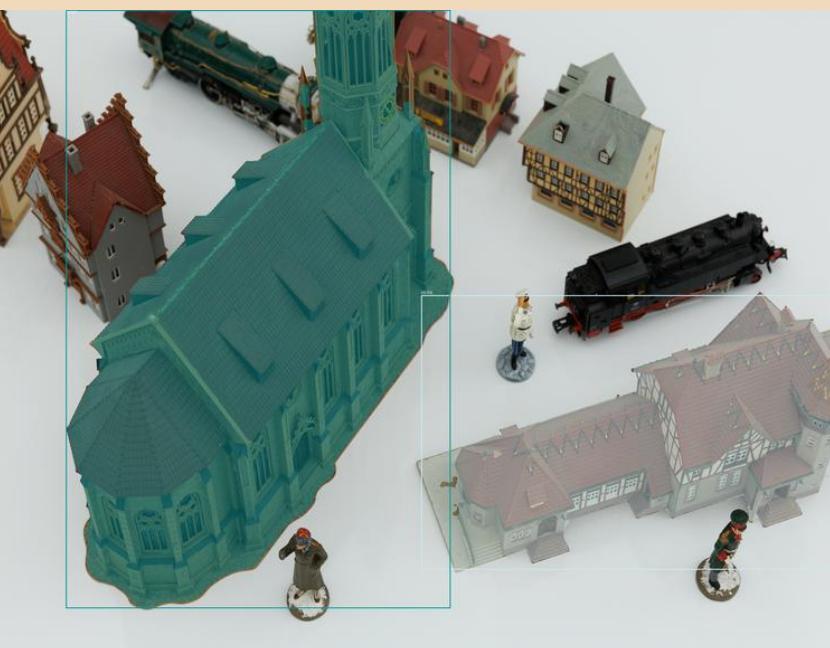
DIN0v3 語意切

# Methodology

2D-to-  
3D

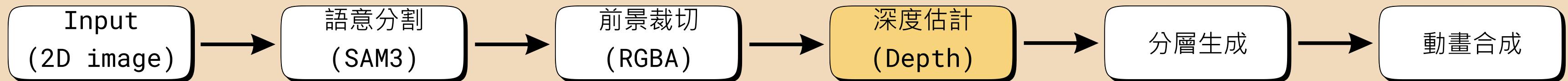


- 利用 mask 裁切前景物件
- 生成帶透明通道的 RGBA 圖
- 影像層級分離前景與背景

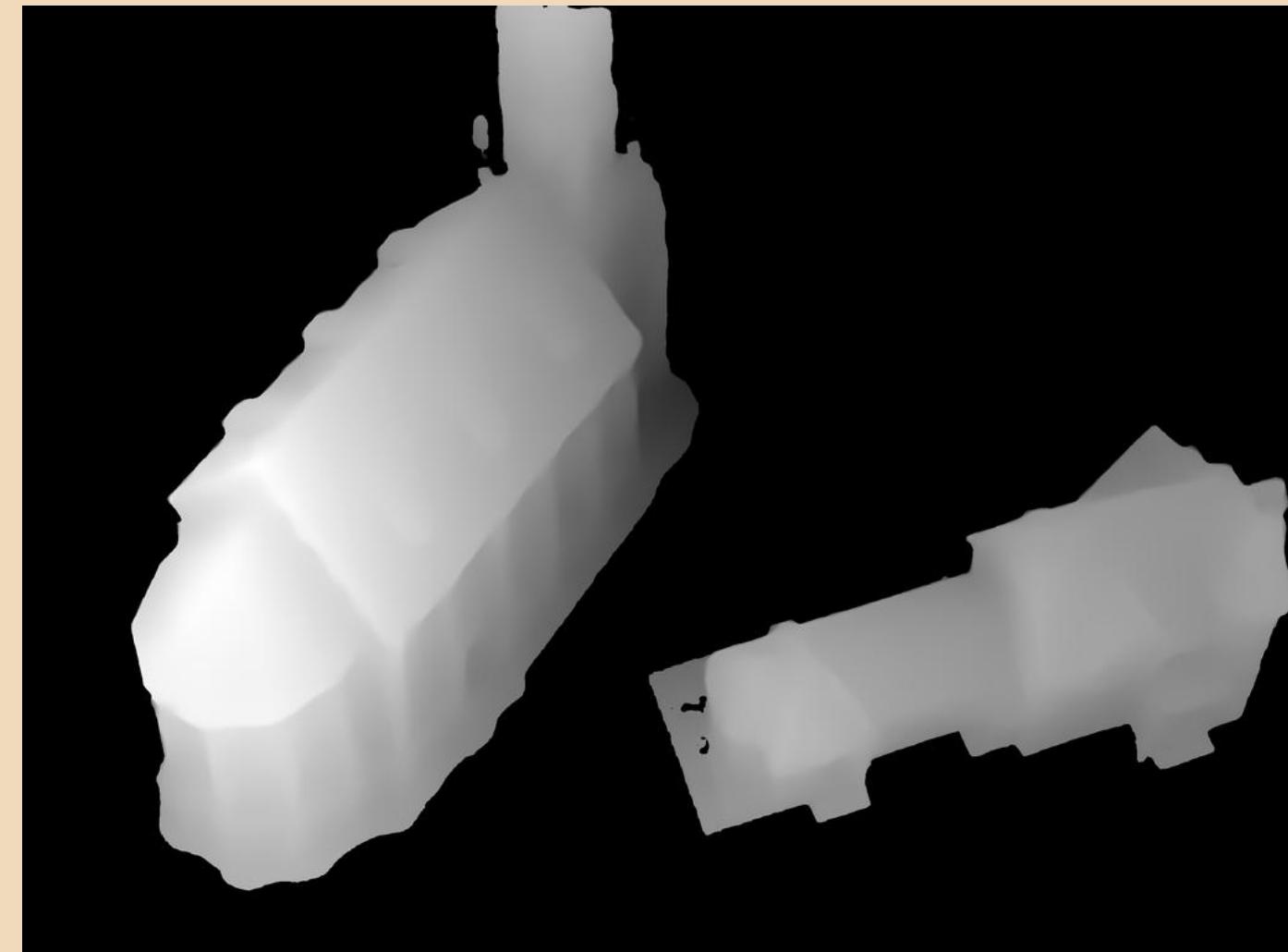


# Methodology

2D-to-  
3D



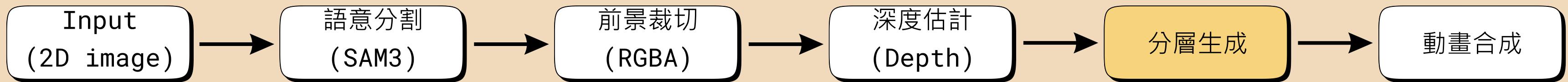
- 輸入前景 RGBA 圖
- 背景透明補中性灰，避免極端值
- 使用 Depth-Anything 模型
- 模型輸出灰階深度圖
- 再加回透明通道，只在前景 normalization



# Methodology

2D-to-

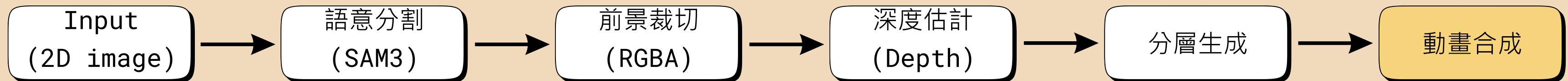
3D



- 將前景物件依深度分成多層
- 使用 percentile 切層 → 每層面積較穩定
- 每層保留原始 RGBA
- 透明度根據深度裁剪 → 保留邊緣透明度

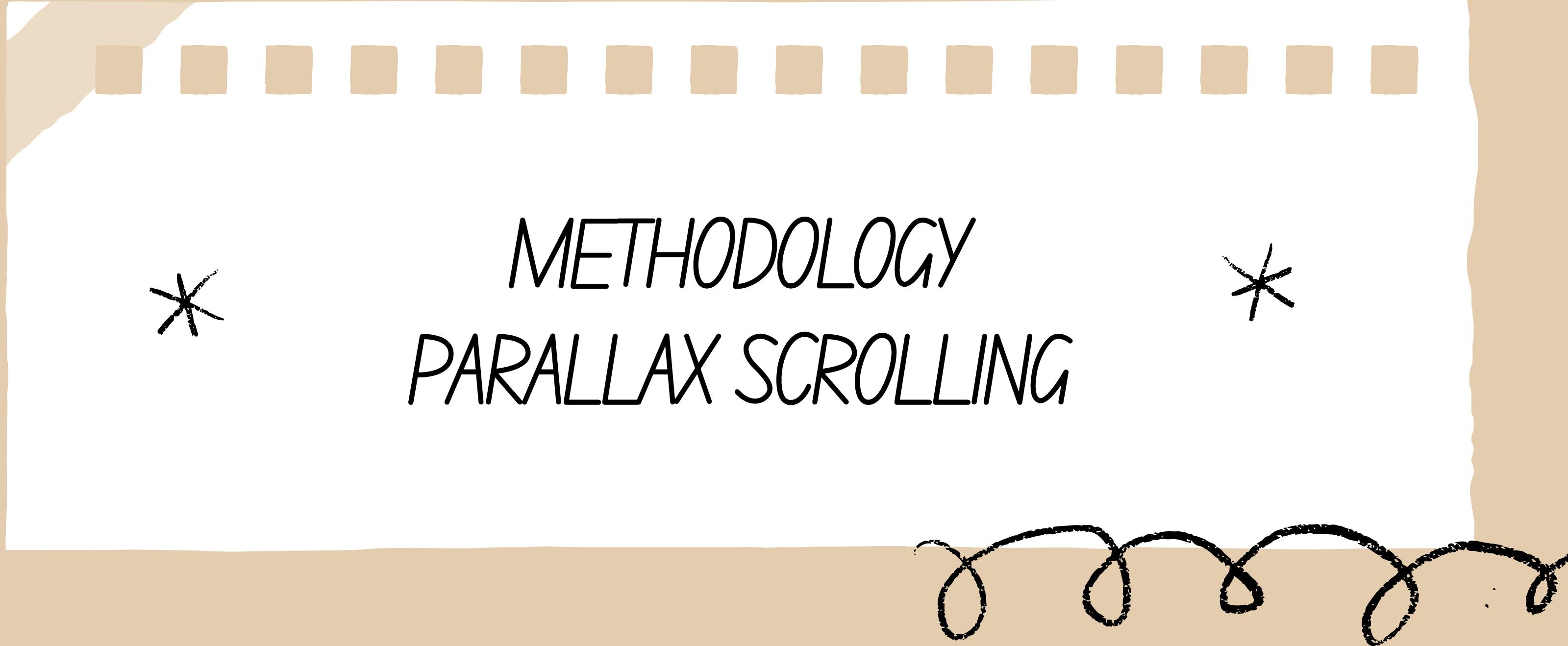
# Methodology

2D-to-  
3D



- 按深度平移各層 → 視差效果
- 遠層移動少、近層移動多 → Ken Burns / Parallax
- 物體邊緣出現白色裂痕
  - 使用 premultiplied alpha 合成  
$$RGB_{premul} = RGB \times \alpha$$
  - 在切片下方墊完整物件 reference layer → 補縫



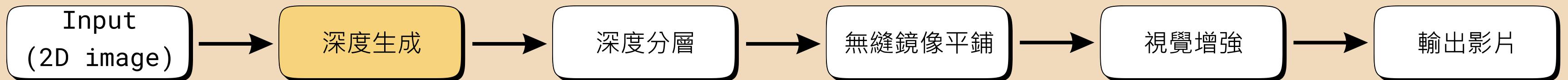


# METHODOLOGY

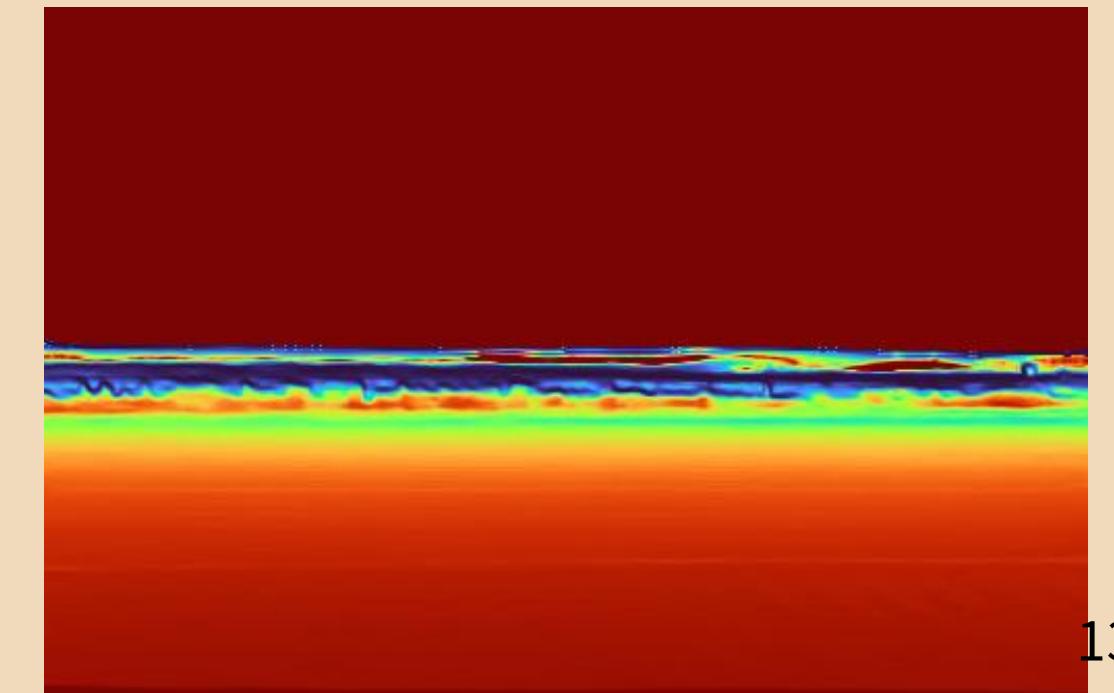
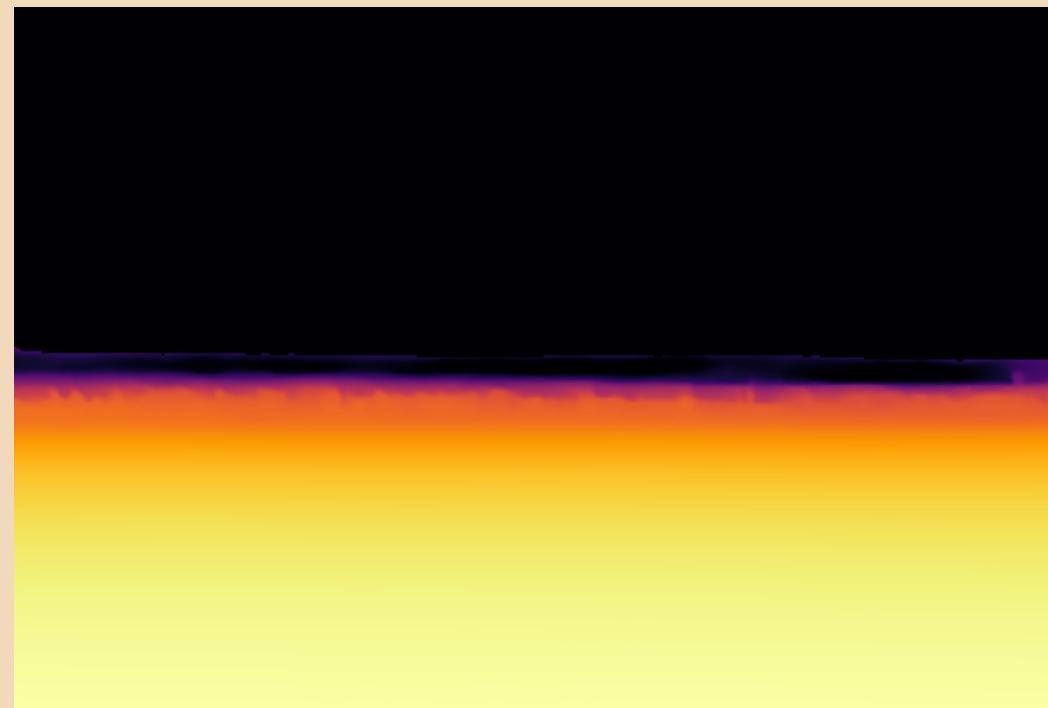
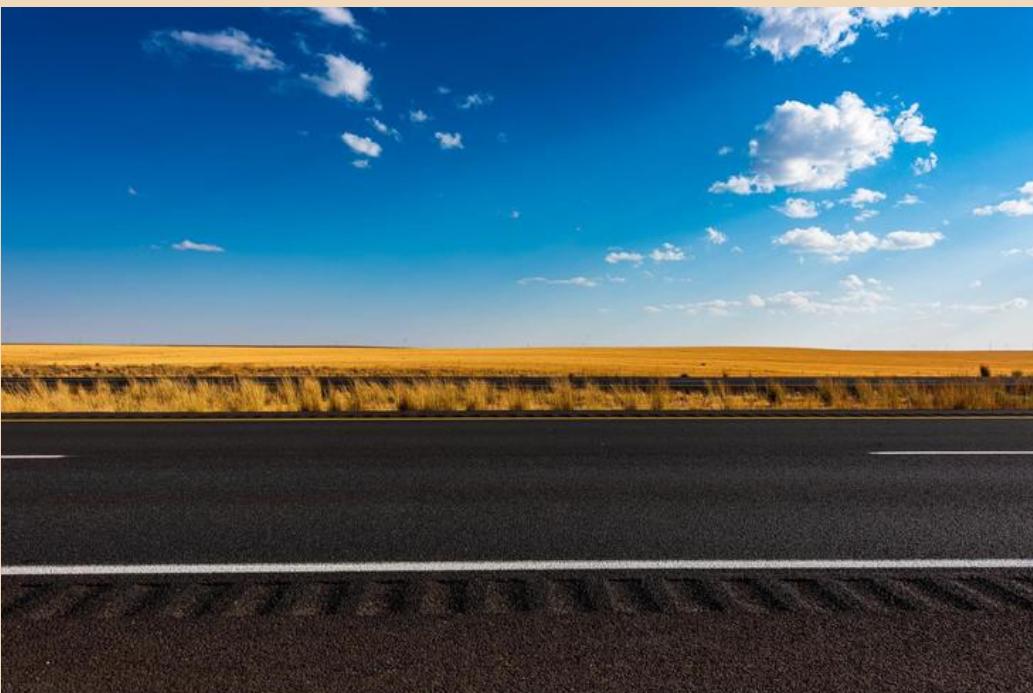
## PARALLAX SCROLLING

# Methodology

## Parallax Scrolling

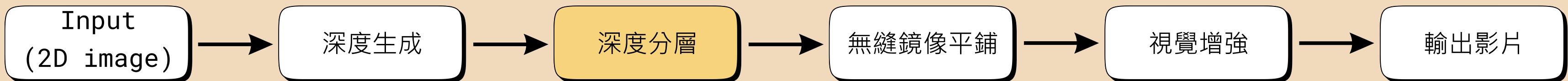


- 原始 RGB 照片無法分辨遠近
- 用 Depth-Anything-3 生成深度圖
- 同時計算深度可信度熱力圖
- 這些資訊作為後續分層的依據，避免單純 RGB 誤判



# Methodology

## Parallax Scrolling



- 深度圖有噪聲，前中景容易混，背景邊界不清楚

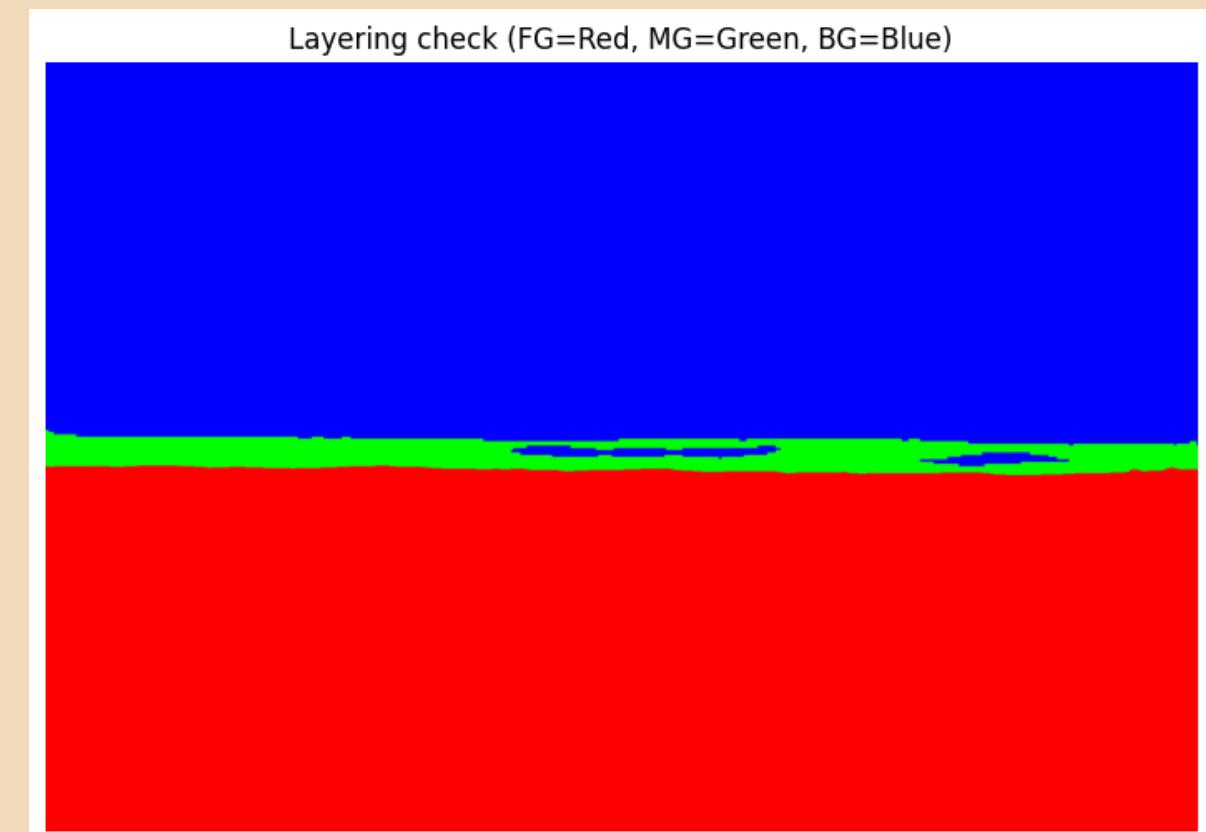
$$t_{\text{bg}} = \text{Percentile}(D, 5) \quad (\text{背景閾值})$$

$$t_{\text{fg}} = \text{Percentile}(D, 53) \quad (\text{前景閾值})$$

$$\text{mask}_{MG2} = \text{mask}_{MG} \cup \text{mask}_{FG}$$

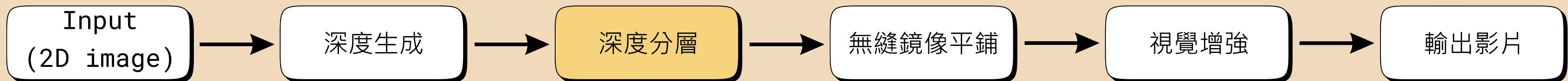
- 紅=前景，綠=中景，藍=背景

- 利用深度分佈 + 影像處理方法平滑邊界



# Methodology

## Parallax Scrolling

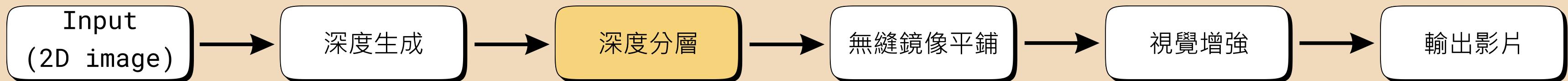


- 避免中景破洞或空洞
- 中景去掉重疊前景 → 不蓋到前景
- MG 與 FG 合併 → SUPPORT Layer
- 使用 closing (膨脹 + 侵蝕) 封閉小洞，產生穩定的 RGBA 層



# Methodology

## Parallax Scrolling

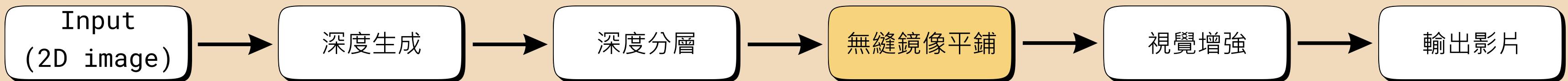


- 原本中景邊界可能不準，會蓋到前景或漏掉細節
- 解決方法：
  - 用 Canny 偵測 RGB 邊緣→找出物件輪廓
  - 將遮罩分成 前景區 / 背景區 / 未知區
  - 用Watershed對未知區域進行拉伸→中景自動貼合邊緣
  - 紅色 = 修正後邊界、綠色 = 原始邊界



# Methodology

## Parallax Scrolling

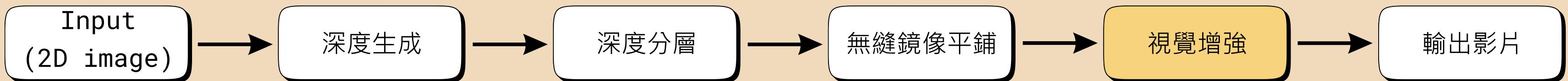


- 左右鏡像拼接，產生無縫長條圖
- 不同深度層設定不同捲動速度
- 使用 alpha blending 合成三層



# Methodology

## Parallax Scrolling



- 前景加水平動態模糊，模擬高速移動
- 平滑光影變化，模擬環境光
- 微小畫面震動，模擬路面起伏
- 輸出分層 Overlay





# RESULTS

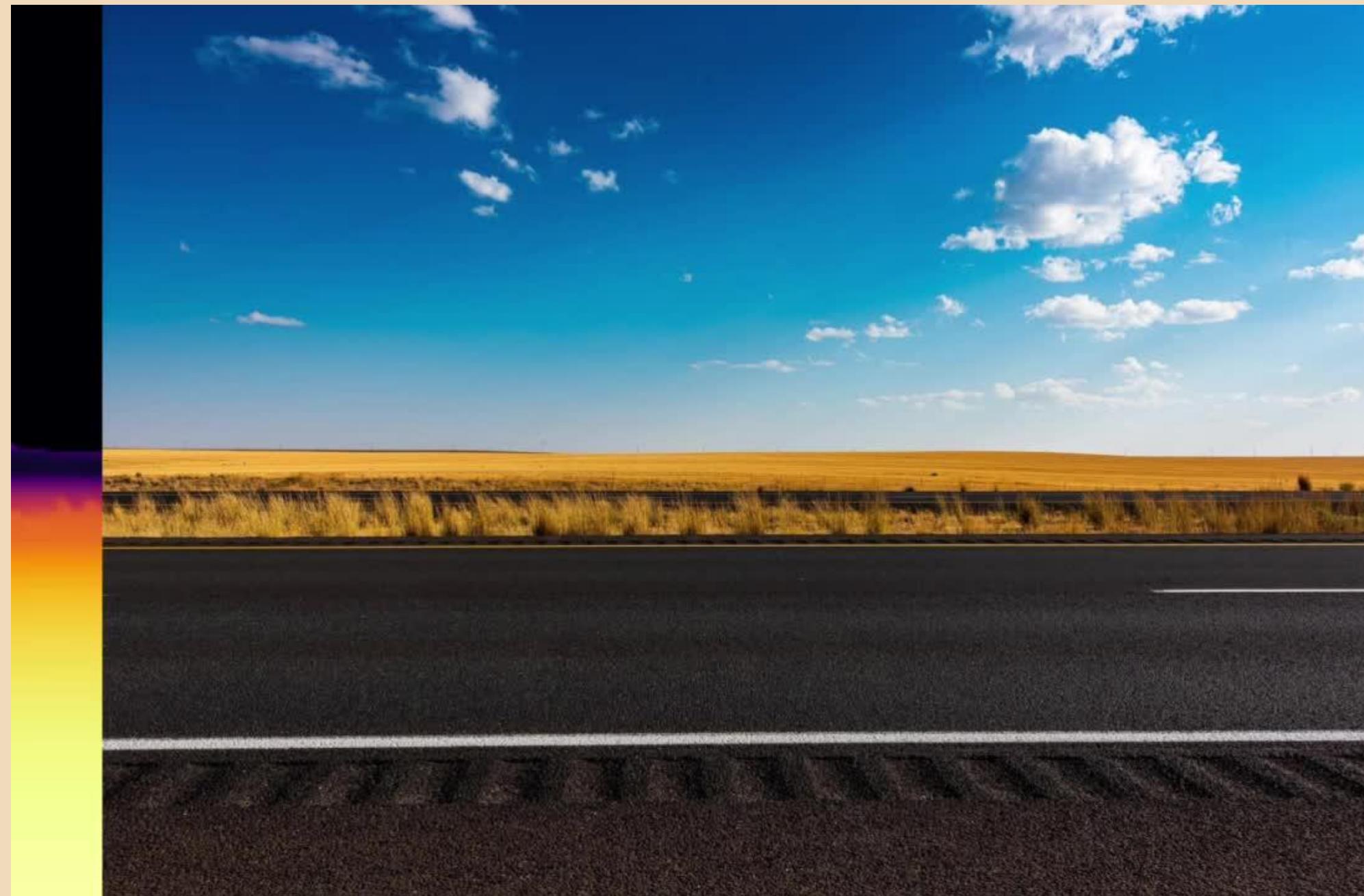
# Results

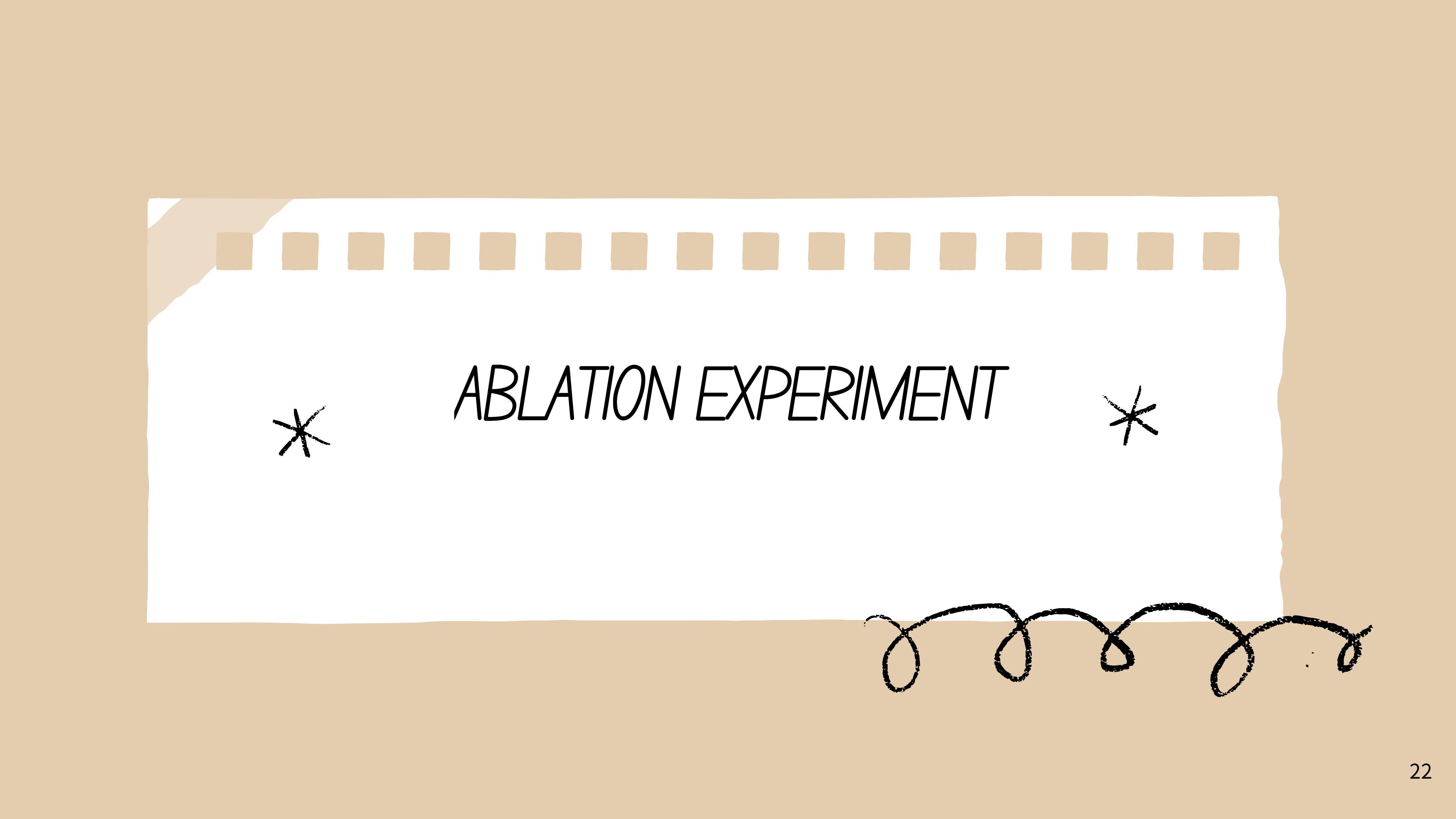
2D-to-3D



# Results

## Parallax Scrolling

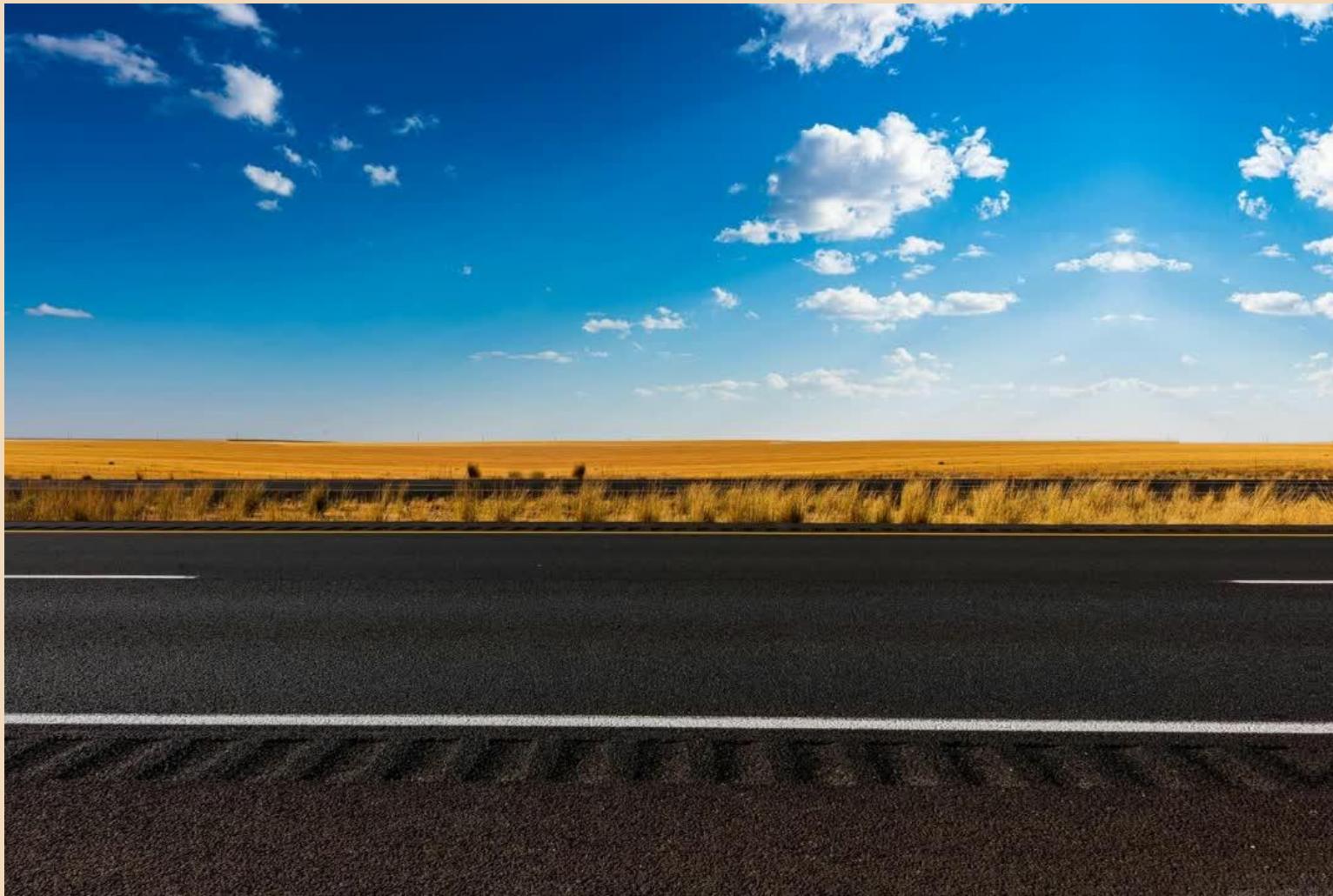




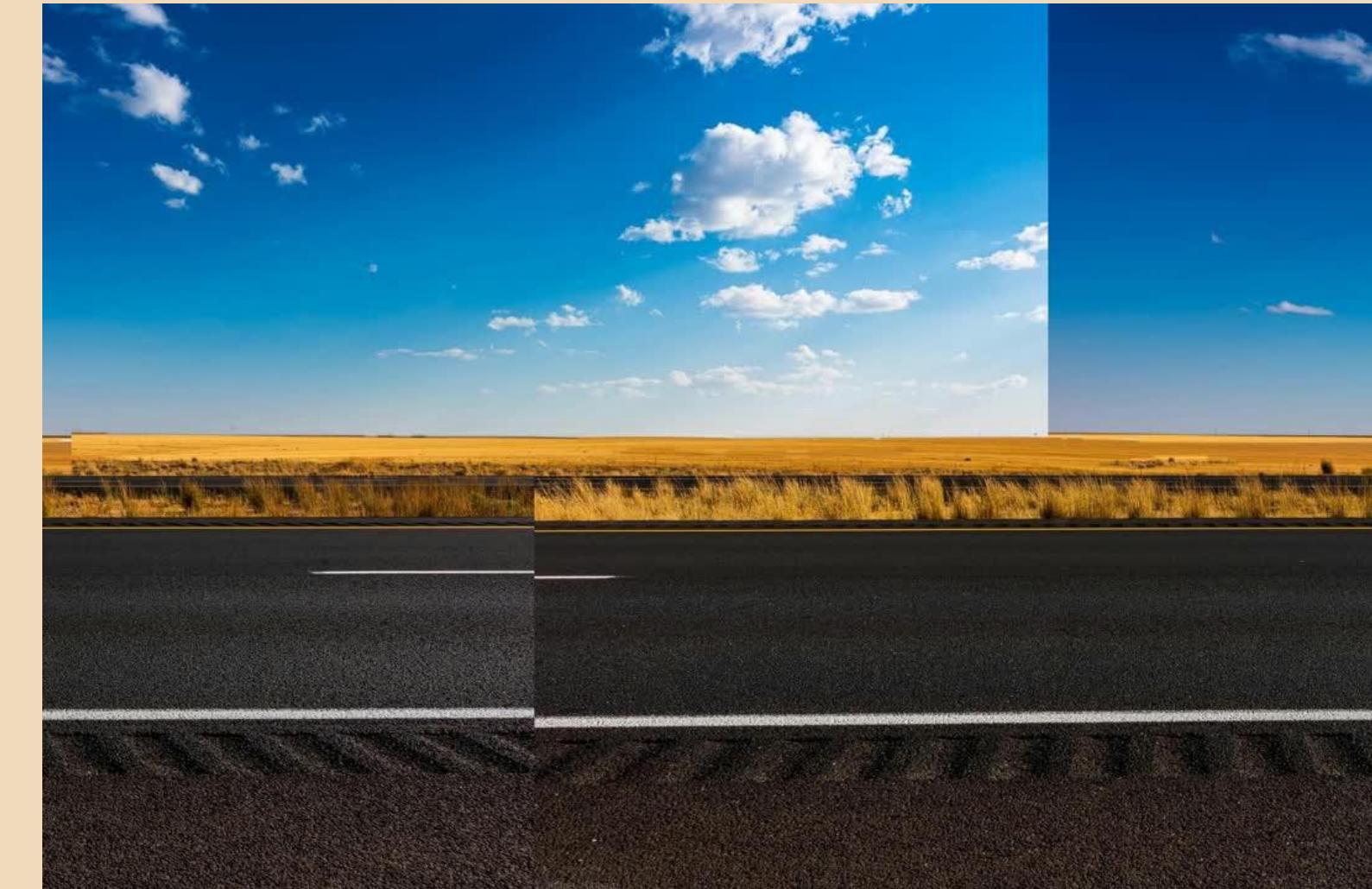
# ABALATION EXPERIMENT

# Ablation Experiment

鏡像

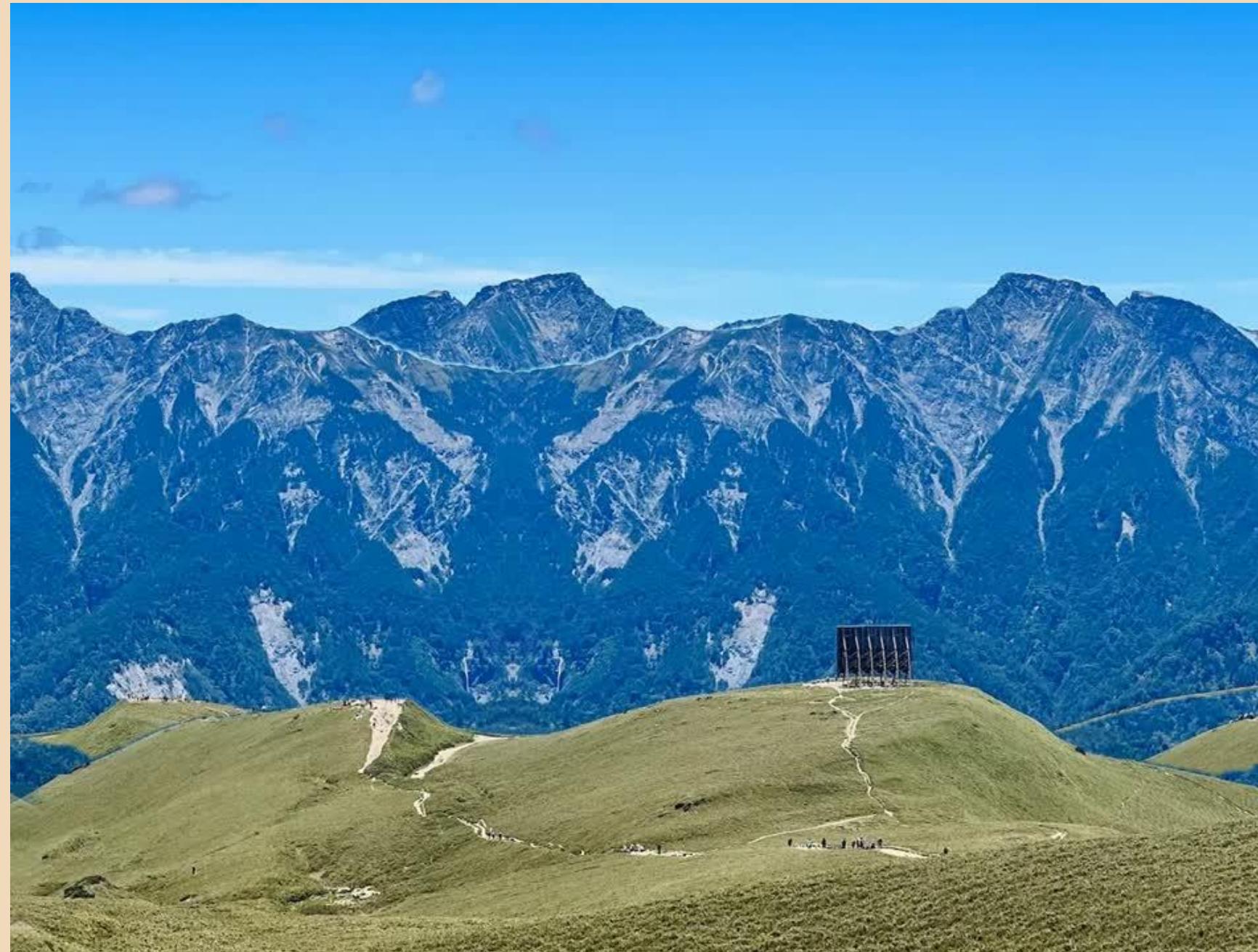


無鏡像



# Ablation Experiment

MG 沒 union FG



## \* CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK \*

# Conclusion & Future Work

- 單張 2D 影像 → 多層深度結構 → 動態視差動畫和3D效果圖片
- 深度導向分層能有效產生穩定的 3D 效果
- 自動調整層次數與視差速度
- 延伸至影片輸入或即時互動應用

# 分工

簡榮霖

Parallax Scrolling 實作

demo影片

邊宇喆

2D-to-3D 實作

林芳瑩

製作簡報、報告



THANK YOU