

Paint-it: Text-to-Texture Synthesis via Deep Convolutional Texture Map Optimization and Physically-Based Rendering

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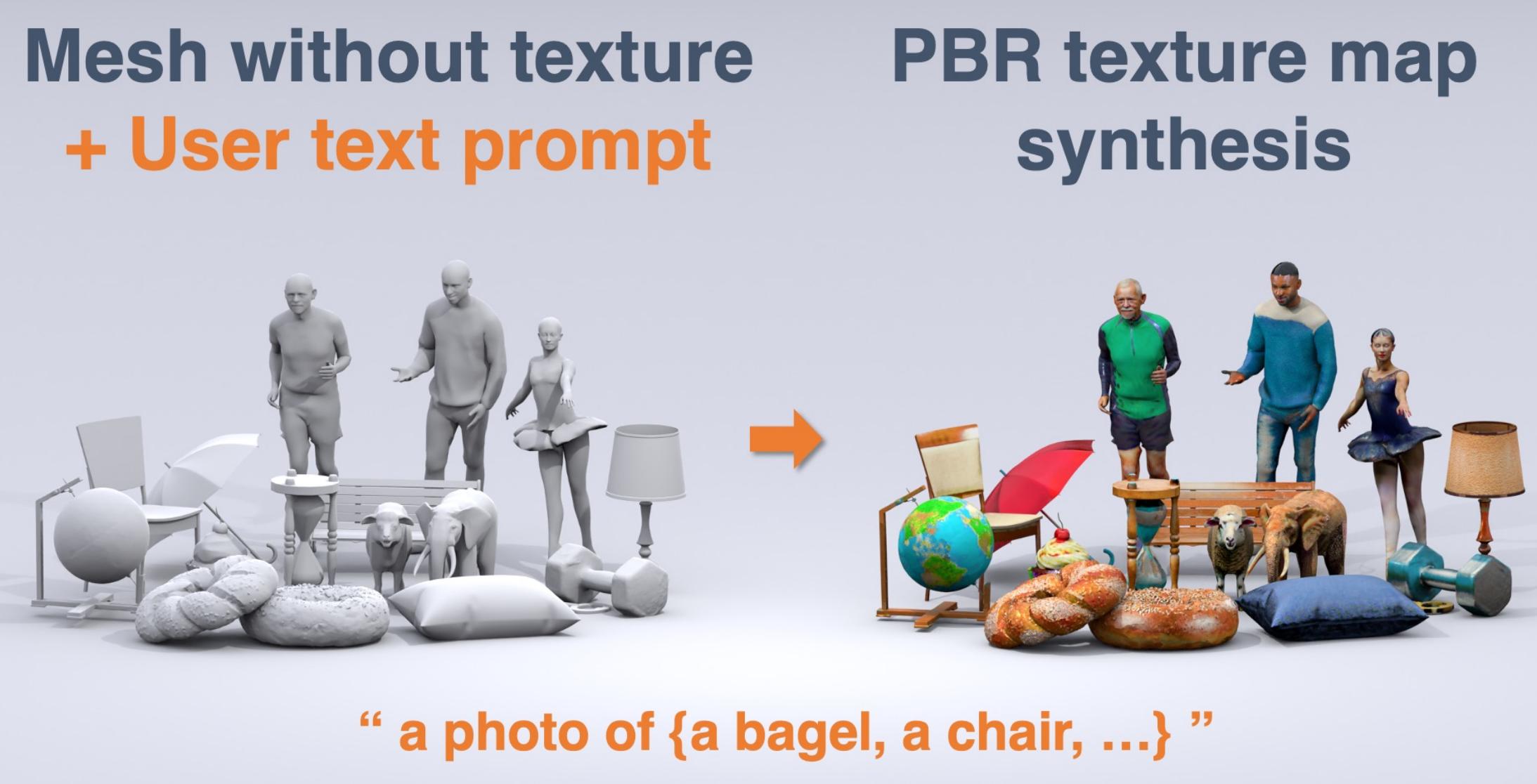
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Overview

TL;DR Convolutional parameterization of PBR texture maps helps high-quality text-to-texture synthesis!

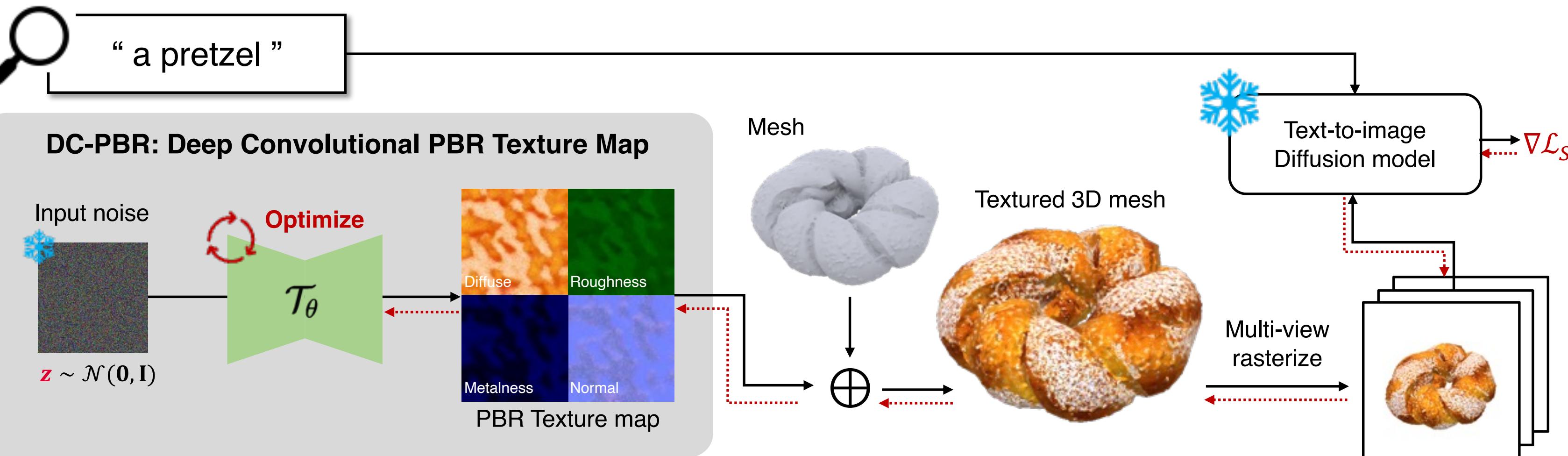


Contributions

- Paint-it: Text → 3D mesh texture synthesis method, generating PBR maps compatible with graphics engines
- DC-PBR: CNN re-parameterization of PBR texture maps guides frequency-scheduled texture synthesis

Objaverse mesh w/ input text	Latent-Paint (CVPR 2023)	Fantasia3D (ICCV 2023)	Text2Tex (ICCV 2023)	TEXTure (SIGGRAPH 2023)	Paint-it (Ours)
"a basketball"					
"a Jack-o'-lantern"					
"a polar bear"					
Texture type / Relightable?	RGB / X	Per-point PBR / V	RGB / X	RGB / X	DC-PBR / ✓

Paint-it: Text-Driven PBR Texture Map Synthesis



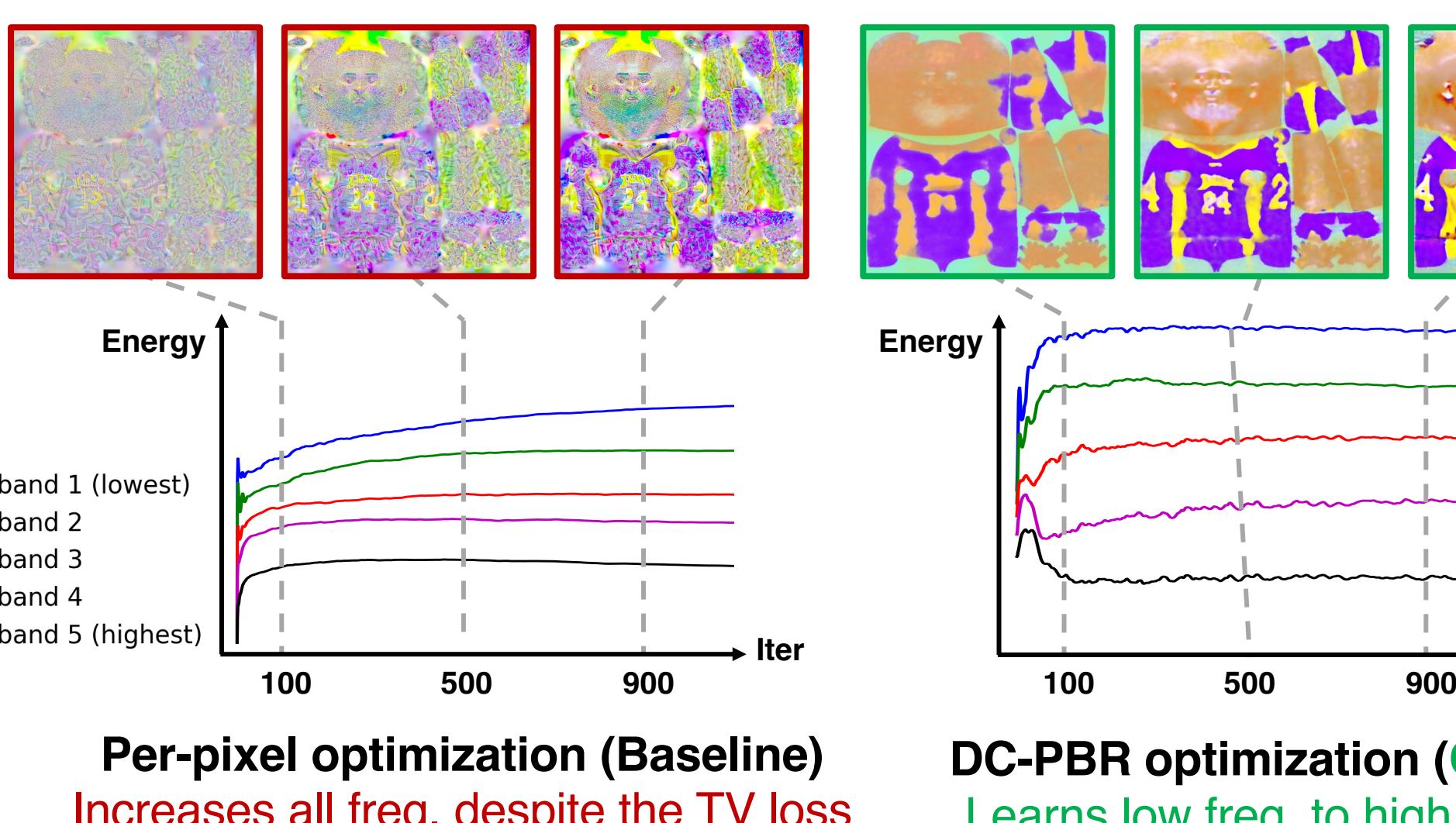
- Step 1: Randomly initialize CNN U-Net (\mathcal{T}_θ) & Fixed input noise (\mathbf{z})
- Step 2: Feed fixed \mathbf{z} to U-Net $\mathcal{T}_\theta \rightarrow$ Synthesize PBR texture maps
- Step 3: Render 3D mesh with the synthesized PBR texture maps
- Step 3: Update CNN kernels θ , using Score-Distillation Sampling (SDS) gradient

$$[\mathbf{K}_\theta^d, \mathbf{K}_\theta^{rm}, \mathbf{K}_\theta^n] = \mathcal{T}_\theta(\mathbf{z})$$

Explicit PBR texture maps
DC-PBR : Our PBR representation

Deep Convolutional PBR Texture Map Re-param. (DC-PBR)

Our observation: Re-parameterizing PBR texture maps with CNN kernels naturally induces “coarse-to-fine frequency scheduling” for texture synthesis & noise robustness



(Baseline) Per-pixel PBR optimization

$$[\mathbf{K}^{d*}, \mathbf{K}^{rm*}, \mathbf{K}^{n*}] = \arg \min_{\mathbf{K}^d, \mathbf{K}^{rm}, \mathbf{K}^n} \mathbb{E}_{t, \epsilon} [\|\hat{\epsilon}_\phi(\mathcal{R}_t^M(\mathbf{K}^d, \mathbf{K}^{rm}, \mathbf{K}^n); \mathbf{y}, t) - \epsilon\|_2^2] + \mathcal{L}_{TV}$$

(Ours) DC-PBR re-parameterized optimization

$$\theta^* = \arg \min_\theta \mathbb{E}_{t, \epsilon} [\|\hat{\epsilon}_\phi(\mathcal{R}_t^M(\mathbf{K}_\theta^d, \mathbf{K}_\theta^{rm}, \mathbf{K}_\theta^n); \mathbf{y}, t) - \epsilon\|_2^2],$$

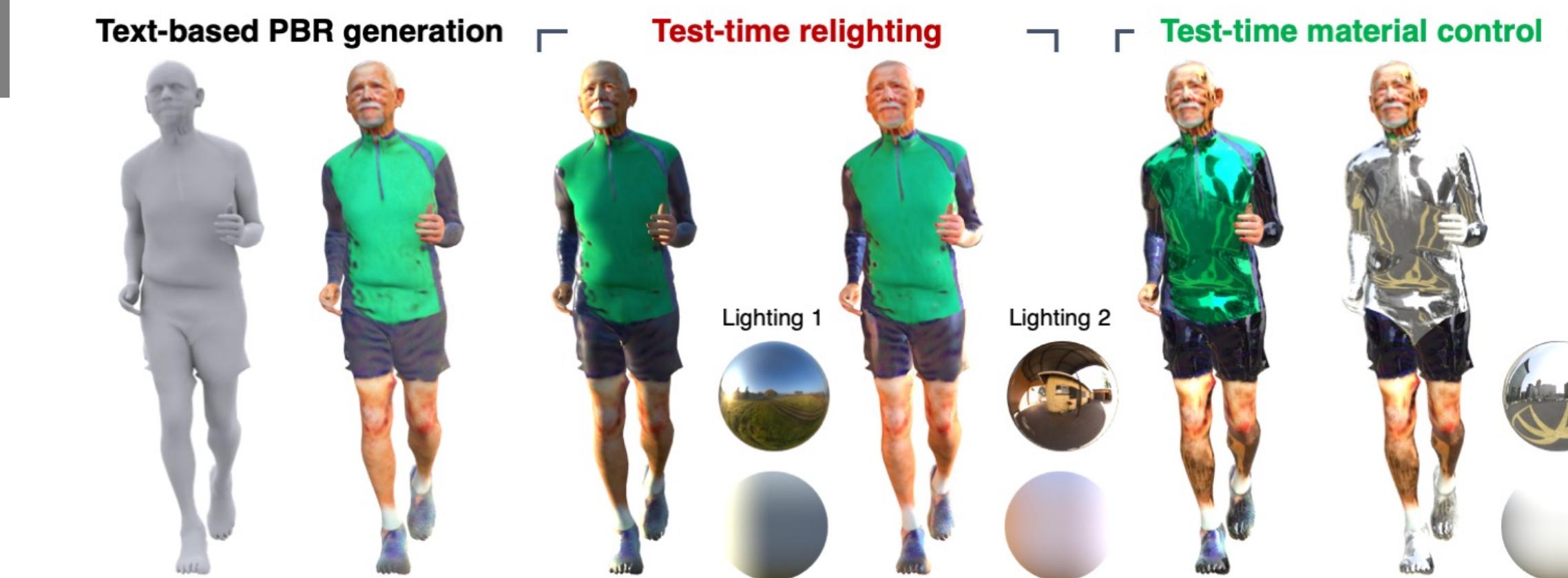
$$[\mathbf{K}_\theta^d, \mathbf{K}_\theta^{rm}, \mathbf{K}_\theta^n] = \mathcal{T}_\theta(\mathbf{z})$$

PBR Texture Synthesis Results

Qualitative results - Objaverse, RenderPeople



Test-time applications with CG engines



Take-home message

The SDS loss is known to be noisy. We show a better PBR texture representation (parameterization) sufficiently stabilizes the SDS loss and its empirical mechanism.