



Neural rendering

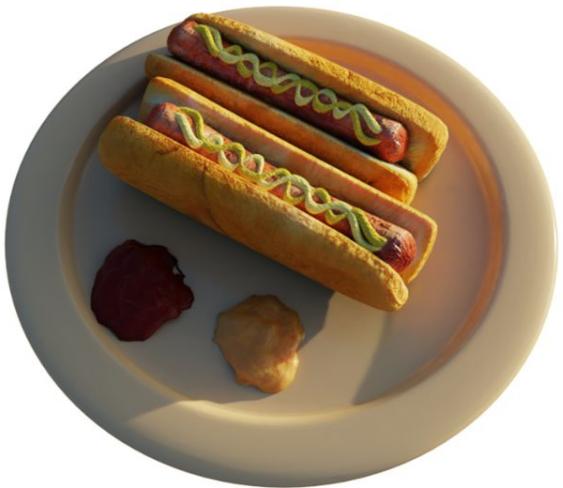
przemyslaw.spurek@uj.edu.pl

Neural Rendering

Our goal is to create 3D object
by using only 2D images.



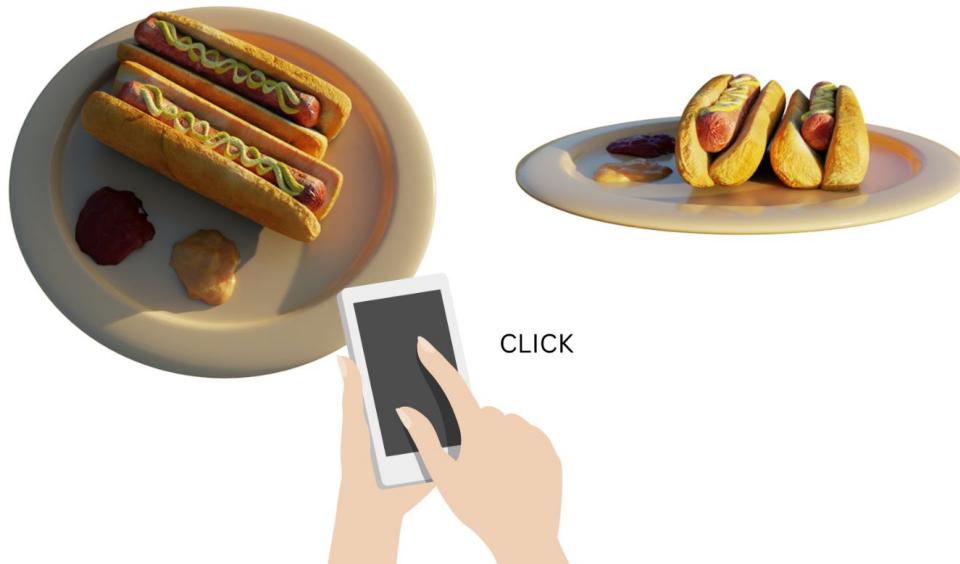
Neural Rendering



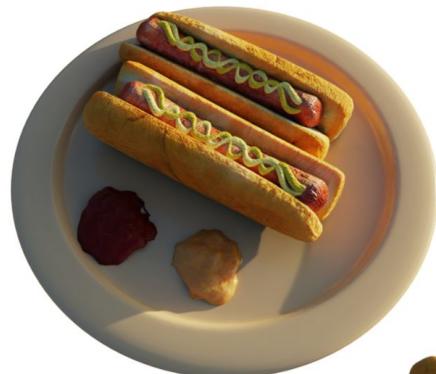
CLICK



Neural Rendering



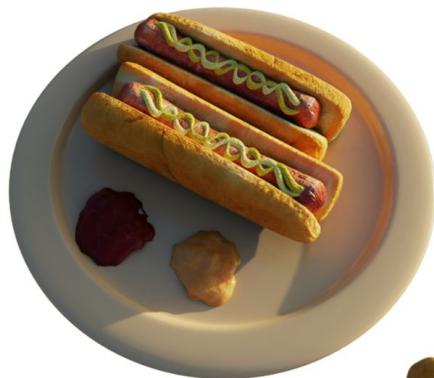
Neural Rendering



Neural Rendering



3. photo



1. photo

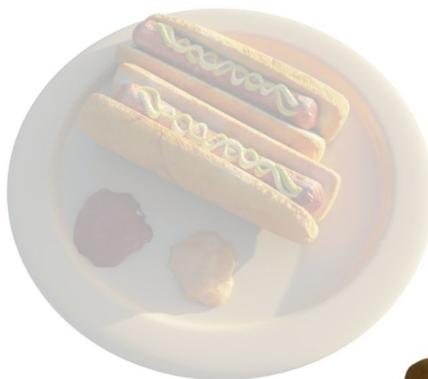


2. photo

Neural Rendering



3. photo

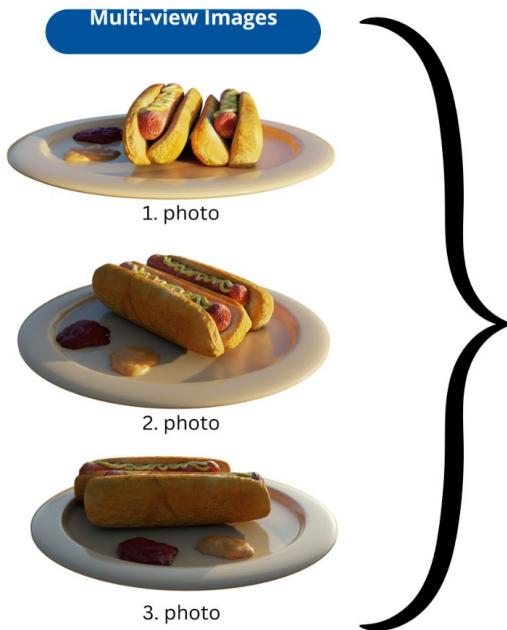


1. photo

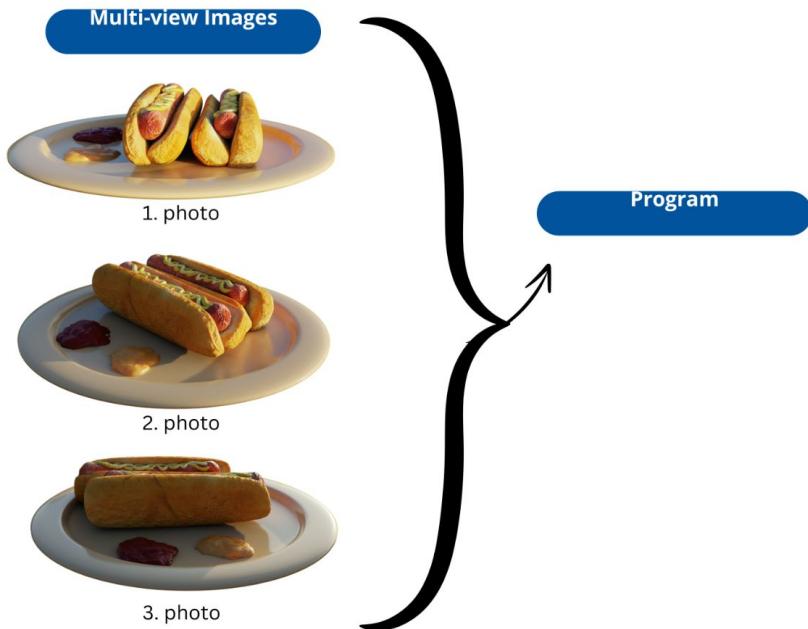


2. photo

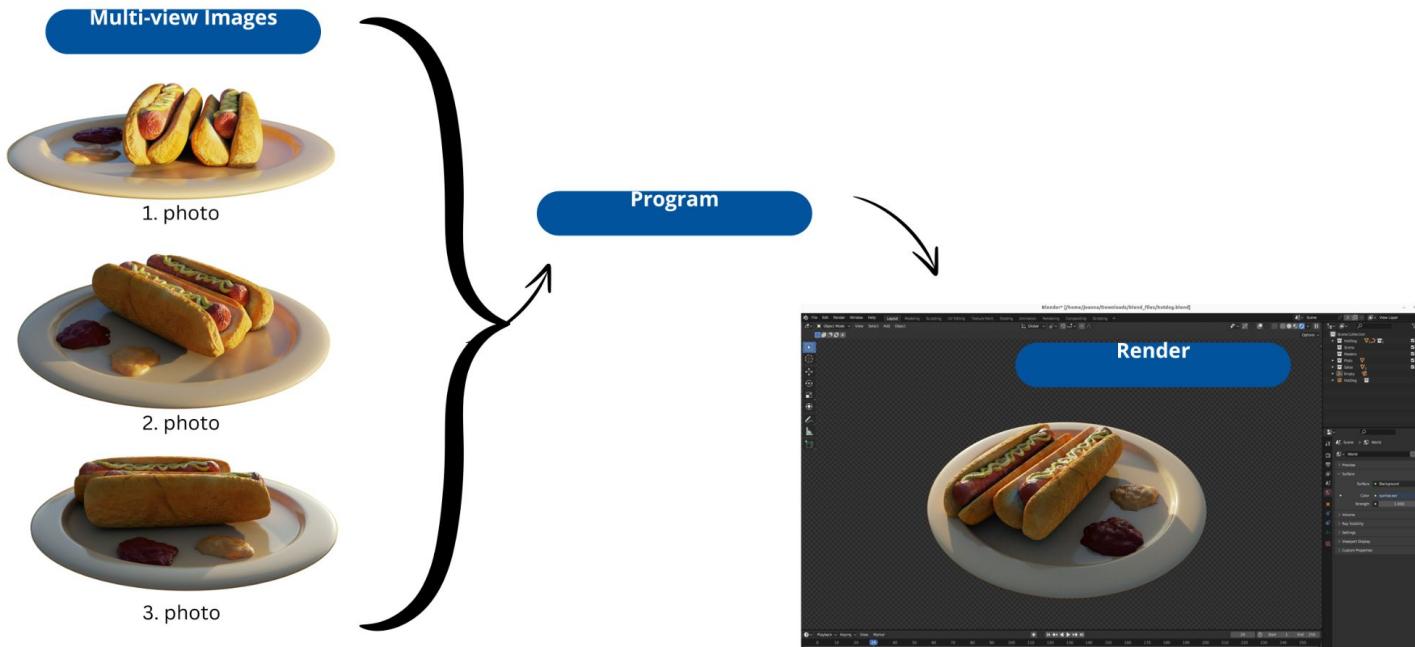
Neural Rendering



Neural Rendering



Neural Rendering

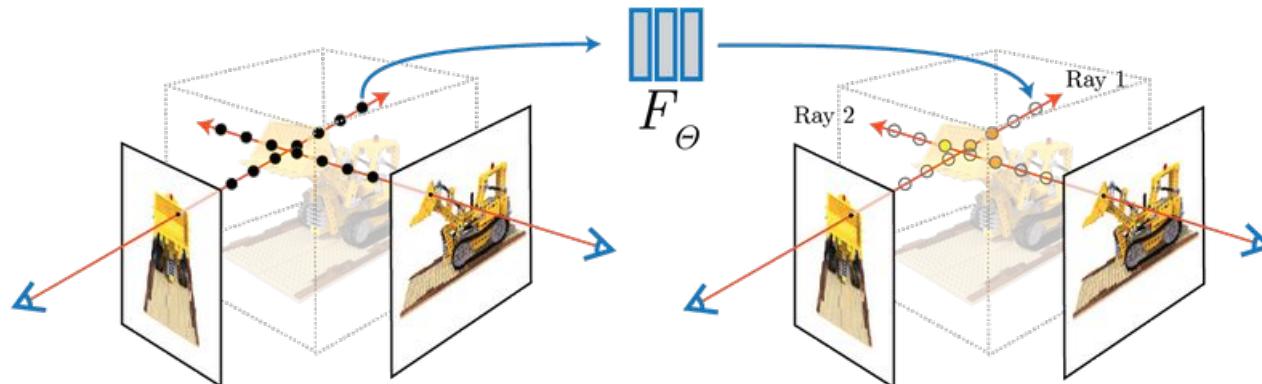


NeRF: Neural Radiance Fields

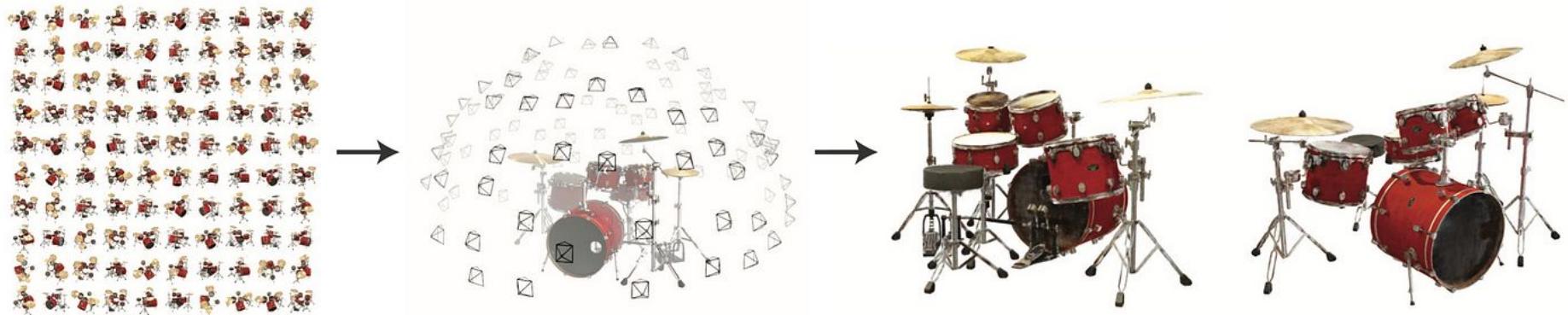
A neural radiance field (NeRF) is a fully-connected neural network that can generate novel views of complex 3D scenes, based on a partial set of 2D images.

It is trained to use a rendering loss to reproduce input views of a scene. It works by taking input images representing a scene and interpolating between them to render one complete scene.

NeRF is a highly effective way to generate images for synthetic data.



NeRF: Neural Radiance Fields



3D Gaussian Splatting for Real-Time Radiance Field Rendering

In comparison, Gaussian Splatting (GS) provides a similar quality of renders with more rapid training and inference. This is a consequence of GS not requiring neural networks. Instead, we encode information about the 3D objects in a set of Gaussian distributions.

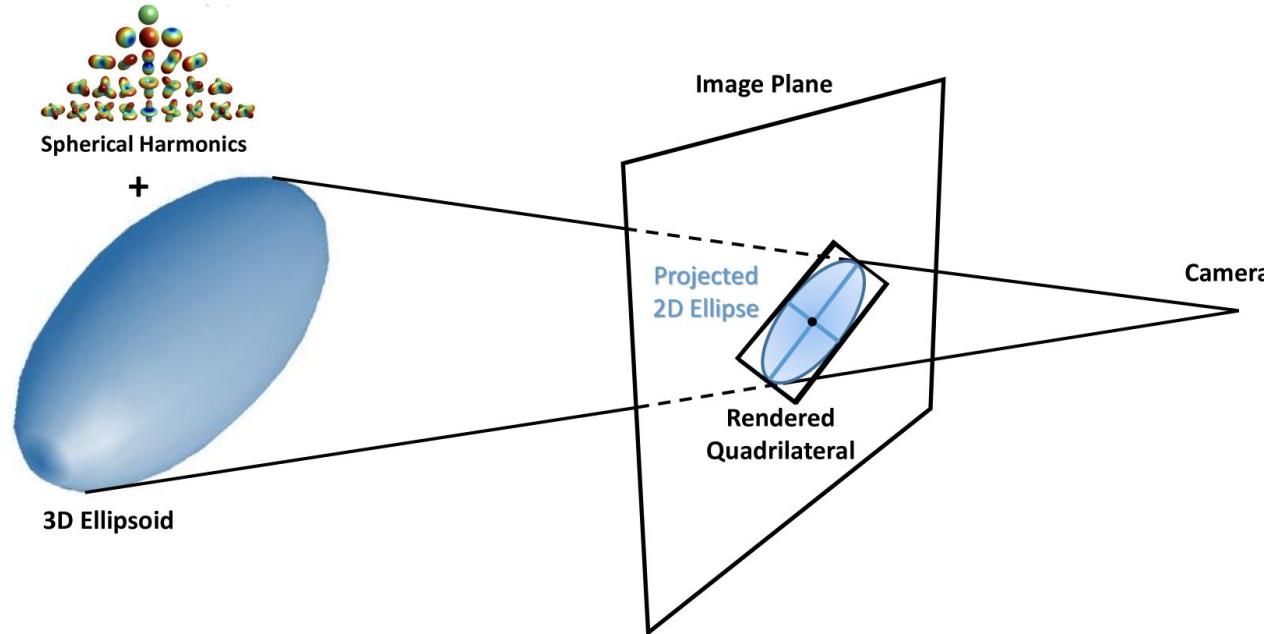
These Gaussians can then be used in a similar manner to classical meshes. Consequently, GS can be swiftly developed when needed to, for example, model dynamic scenes. Unfortunately, GS is hard to condition as it necessitates a hundred thousand Gaussian components.



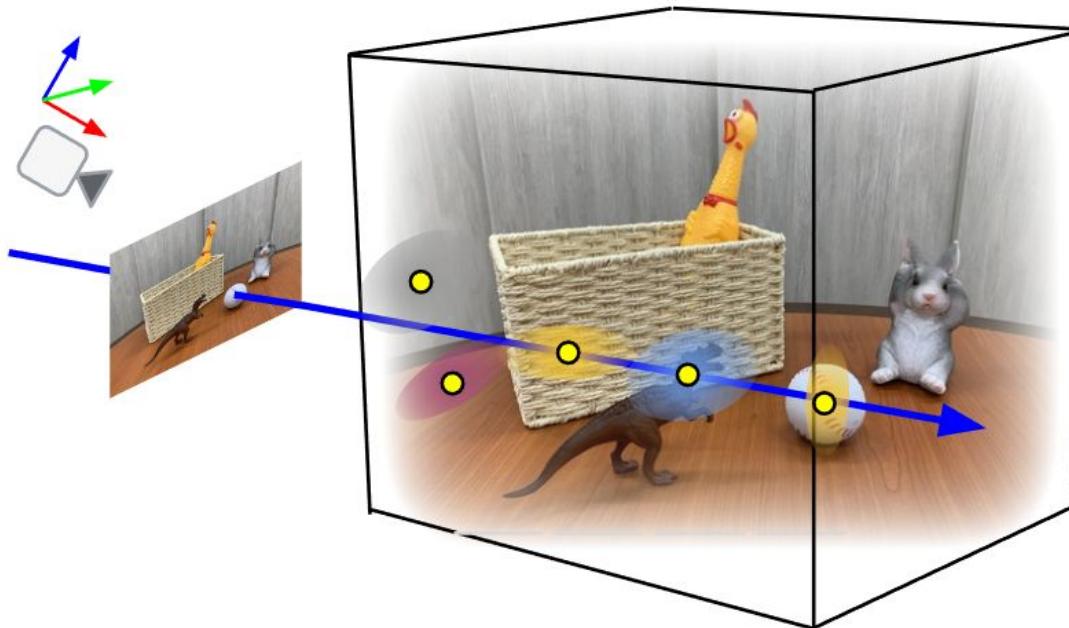
3D Gaussian Splatting



3D Gaussian Splatting

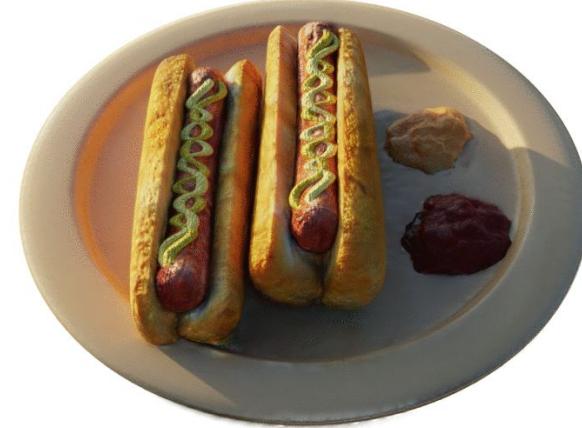


3D Gaussian Splatting

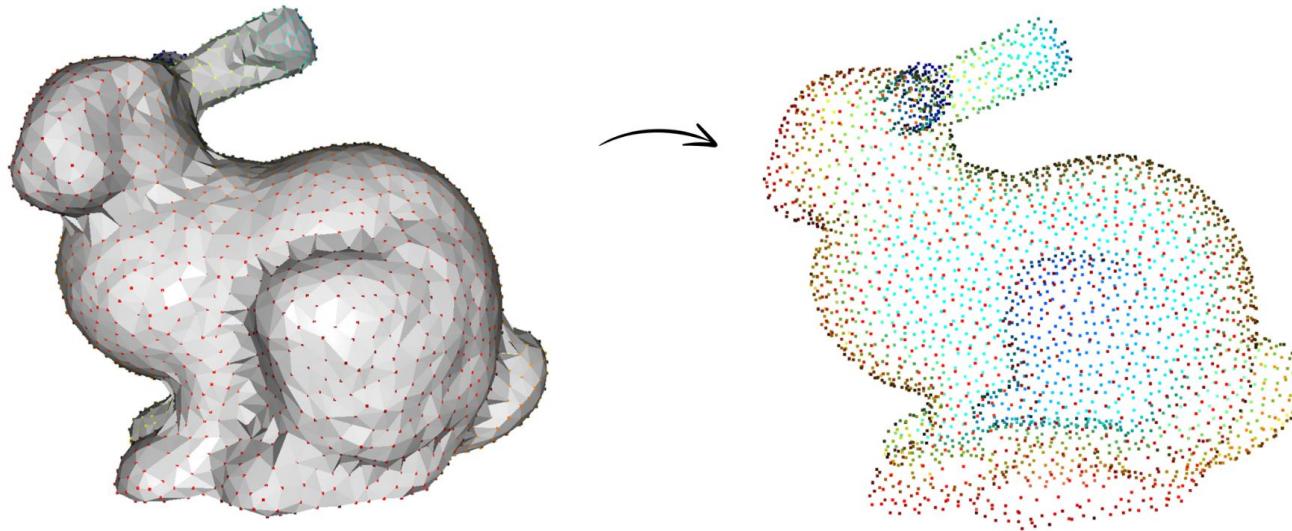


GaMeS: Mesh-Based Adapting and Modification of Gaussian Splatting

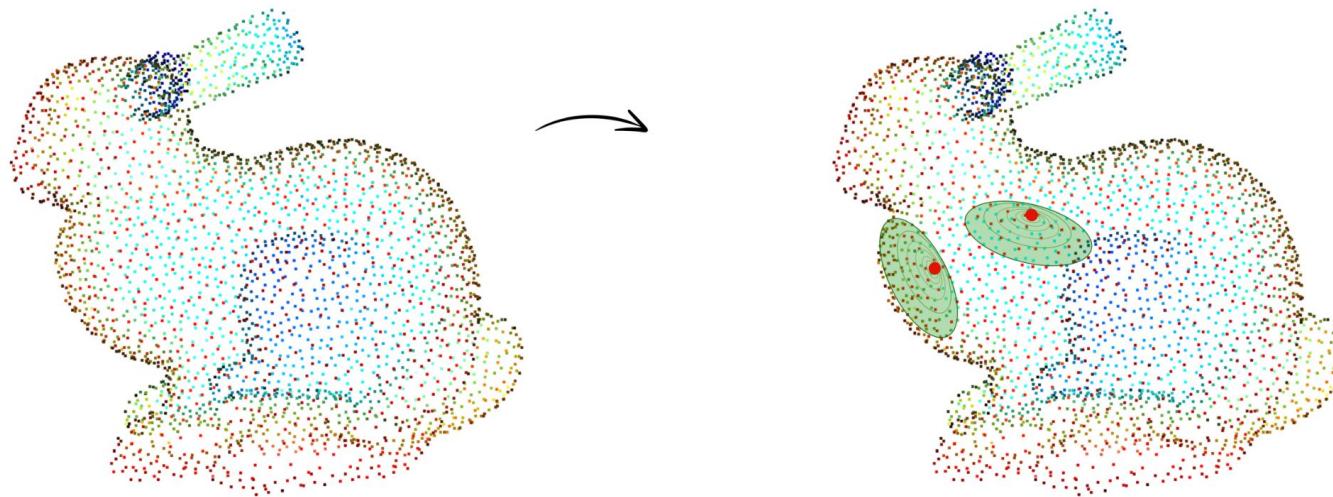
We introduce the Gaussian Mesh Splatting (GaMeS) model, which allows modification of Gaussian components in a similar way as meshes.



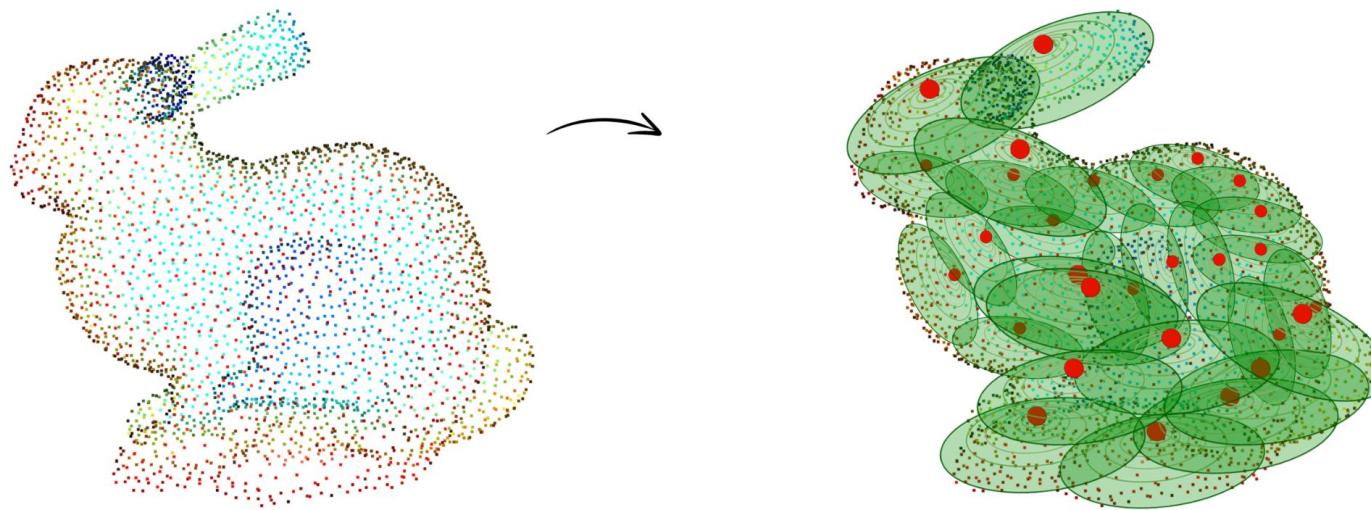
GaMeS: Mesh-Based Adapting and Modification of Gaussian Splatting



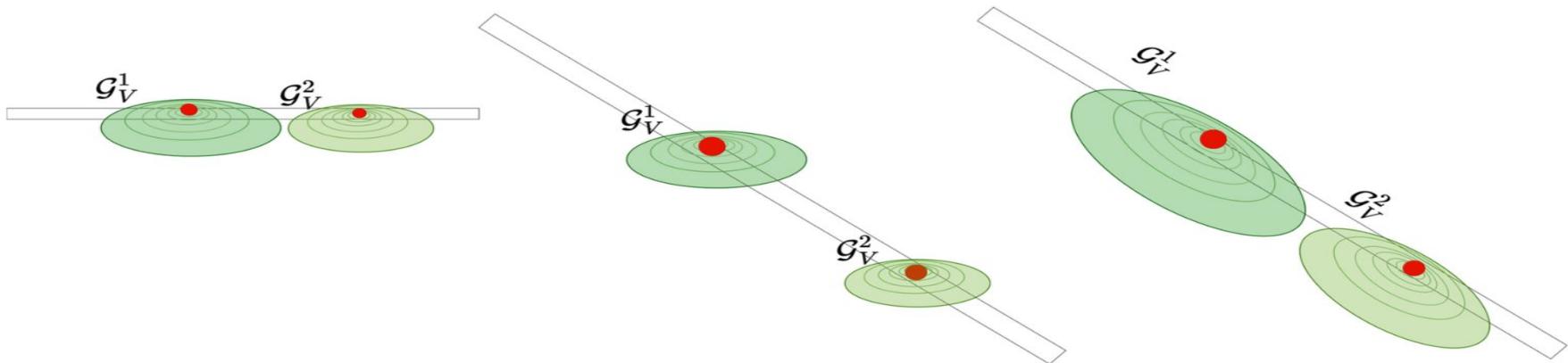
GaMeS: Mesh-Based Adapting and Modification of Gaussian Splatting



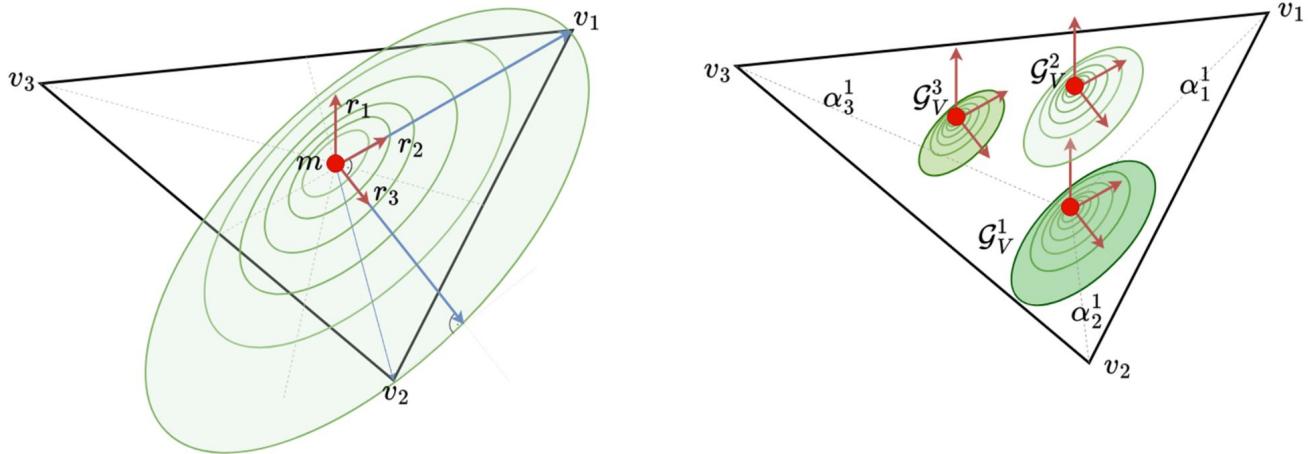
GaMeS: Mesh-Based Adapting and Modification of Gaussian Splatting



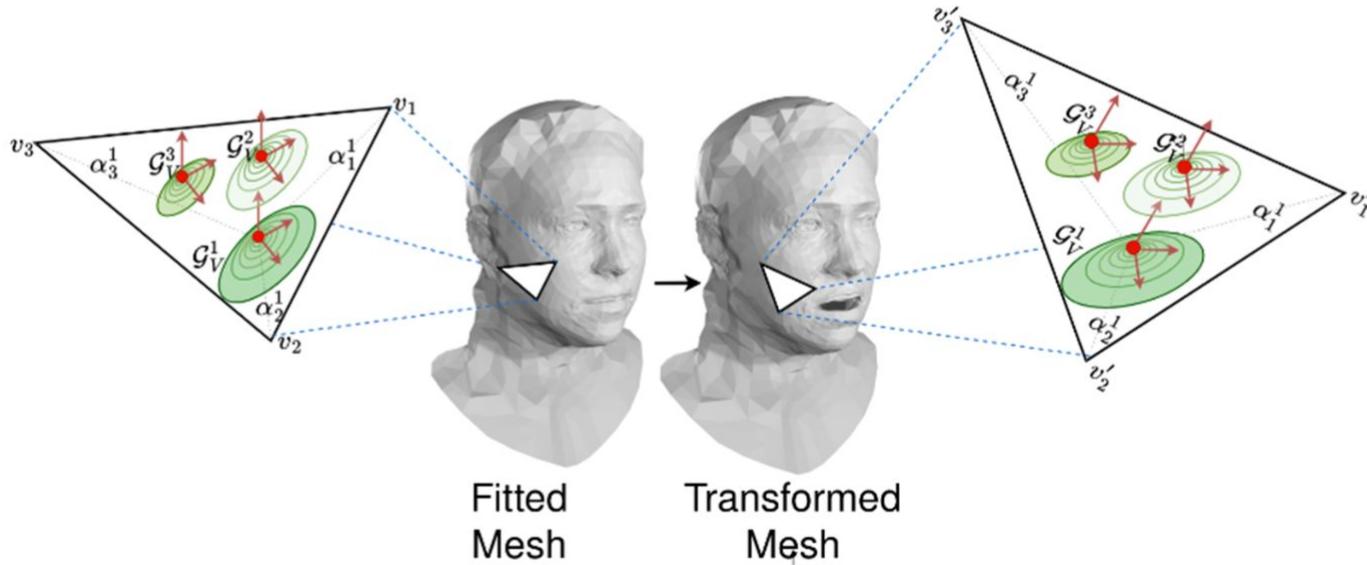
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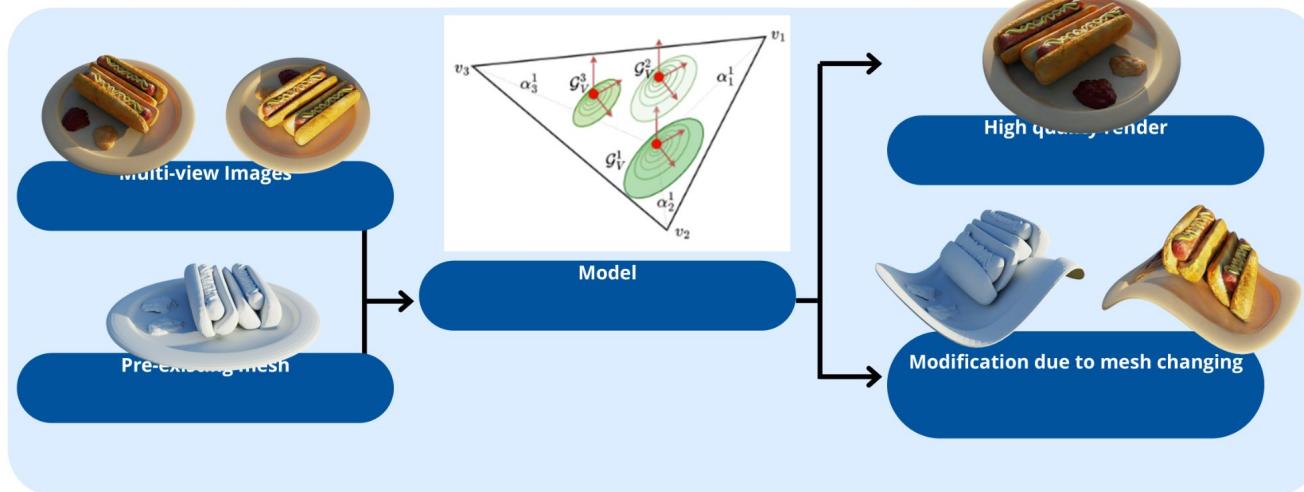


GaMeS: Mesh-Based Adapting and Modification of Gaussian Splatting



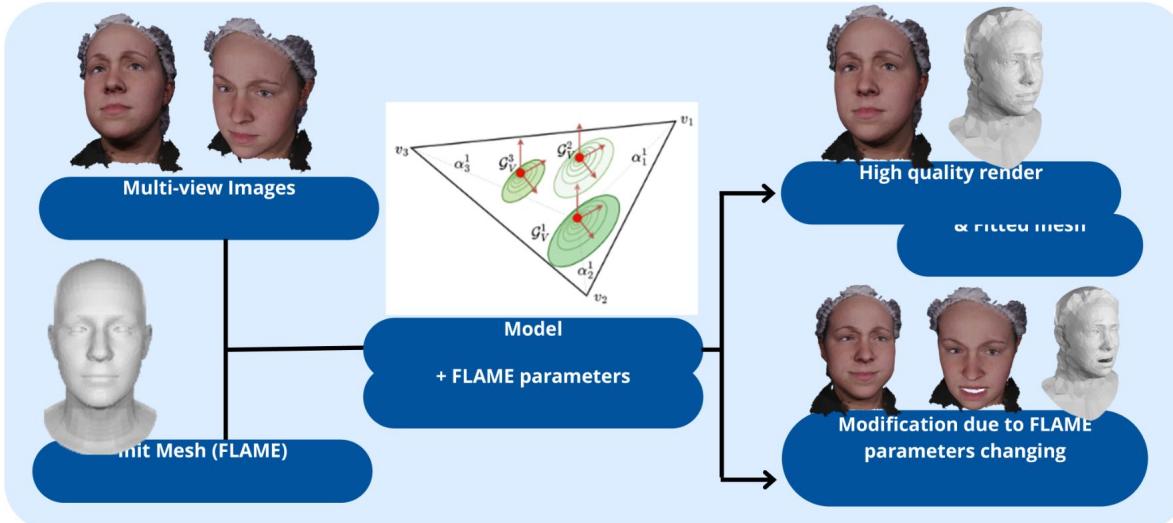
GaMeS: Mesh-Based Adapting and Modification of Gaussian Splatting

Scenario I: A Model with an Existing Mesh



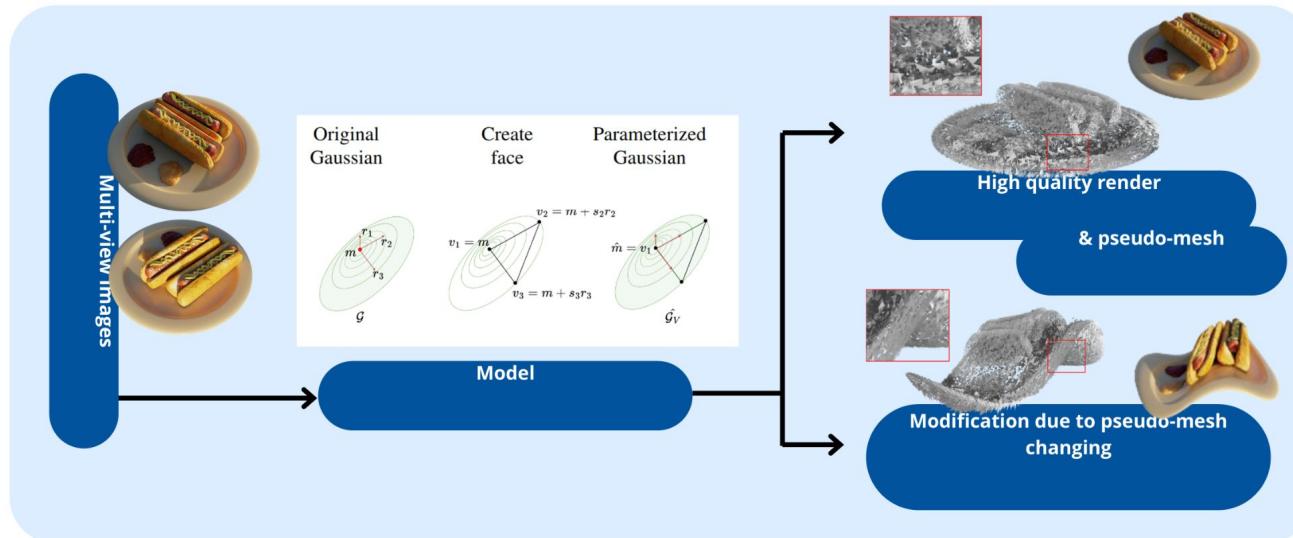
GaMeS: Mesh-Based Adapting and Modification of Gaussian Splatting

Scenario II: GaMeS with FLAME as an Init Mesh

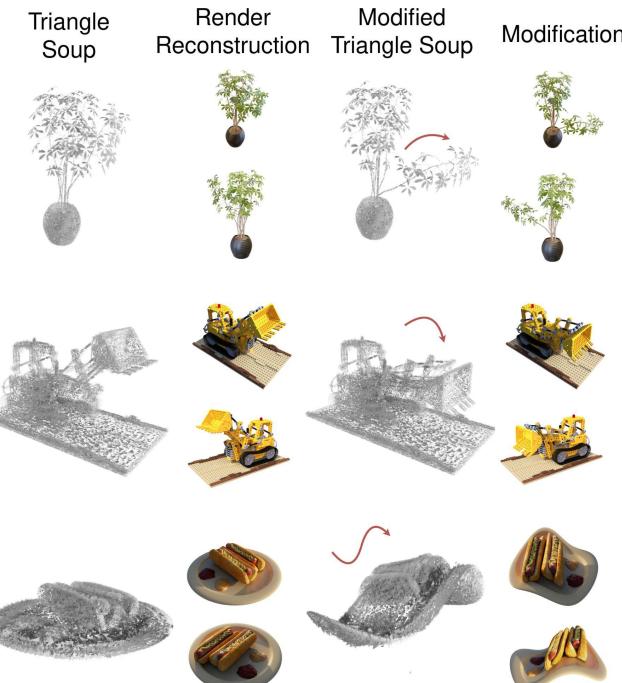
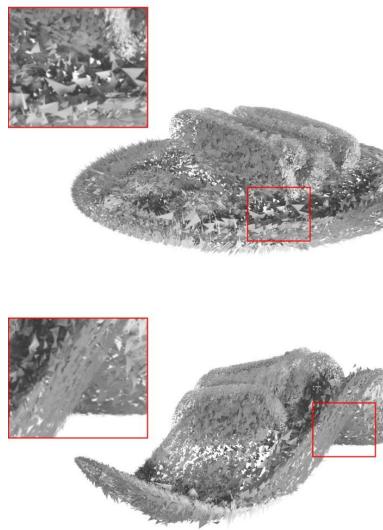


GaMeS: Mesh-Based Adapting and Modification of Gaussian Splatting

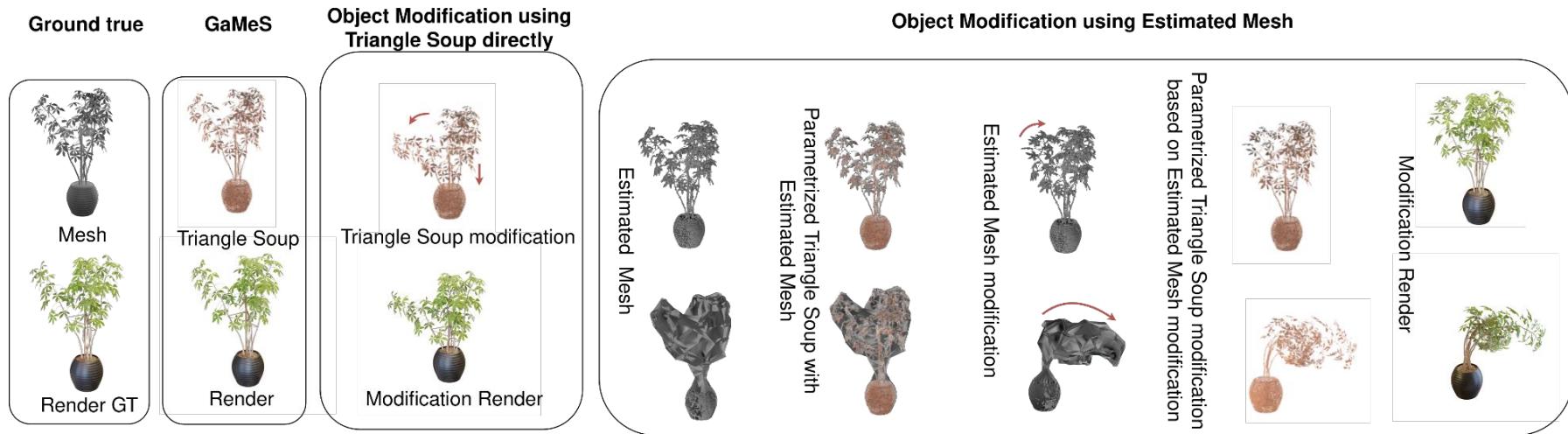
Scenario III: A Model without a Mesh



GaMeS: Mesh-Based Adapting and Modification of Gaussian Splatting



GaMeS: Mesh-Based Adapting and Modification of Gaussian Splatting



GaMeS: Mesh-Based Adapting and Modification of Gaussian Splatting

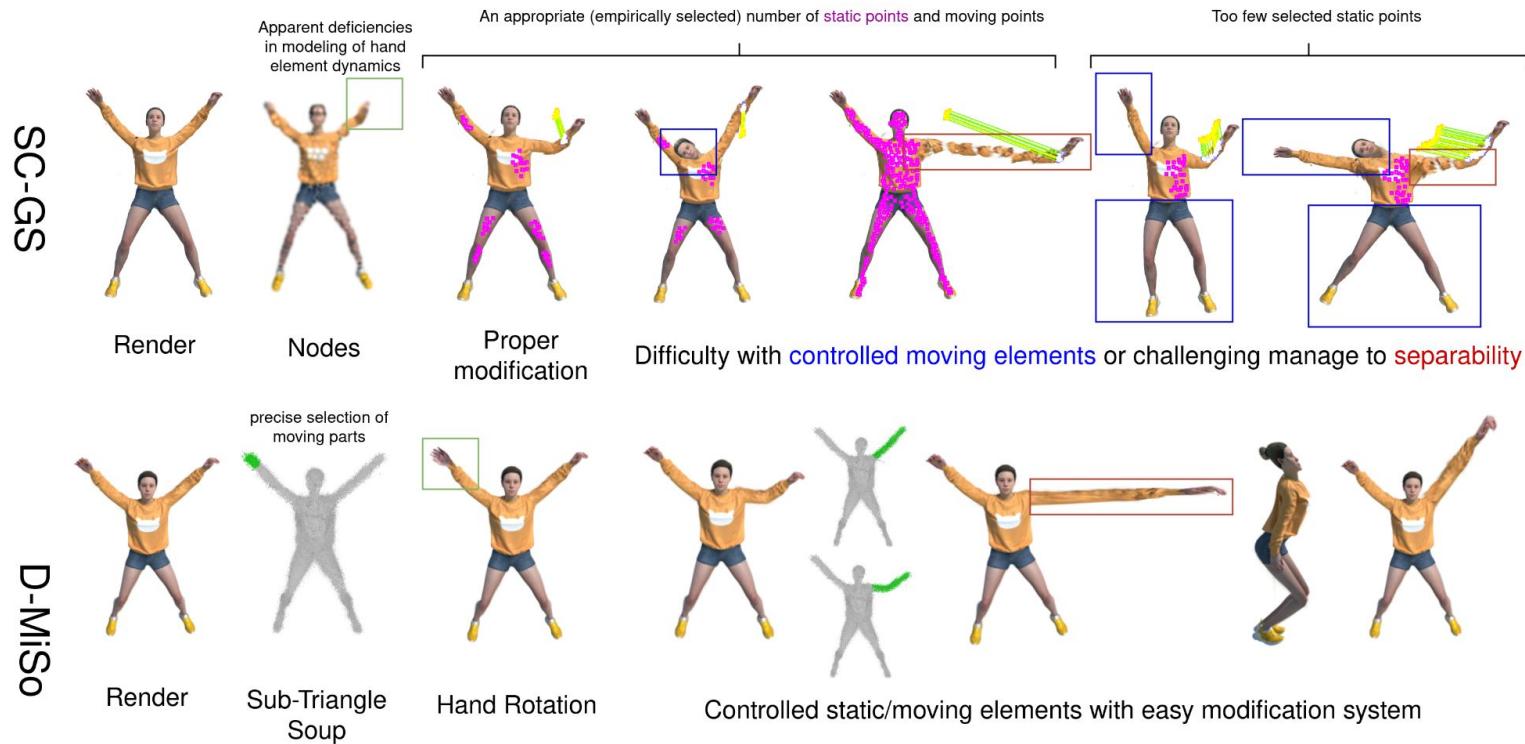


D-MiSo: Editing Dynamic 3D Scenes using Multi-Gaussians Soup

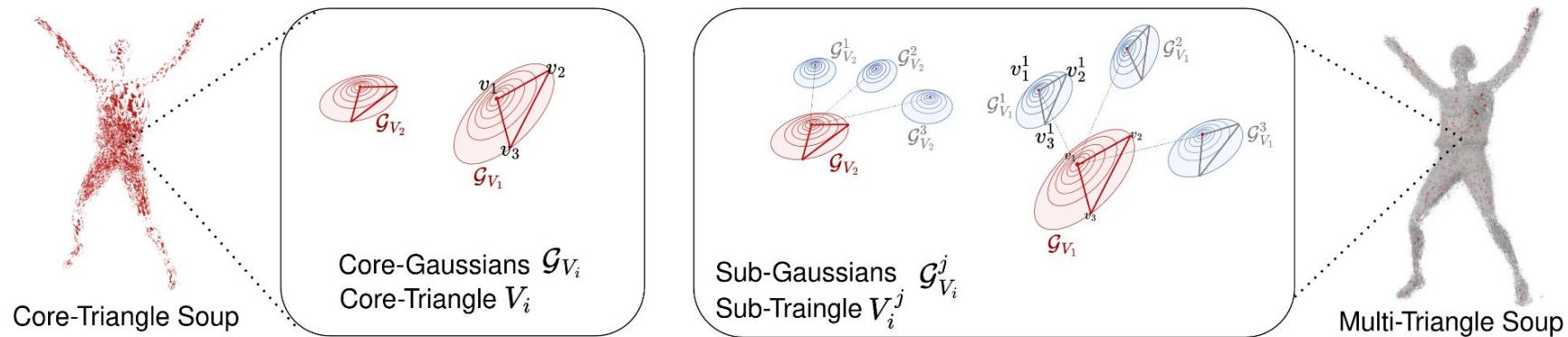
We propose Dynamic Multi-Gaussian Soup (D-MiSo), which allows us to model the mesh-inspired representation of dynamic GS.



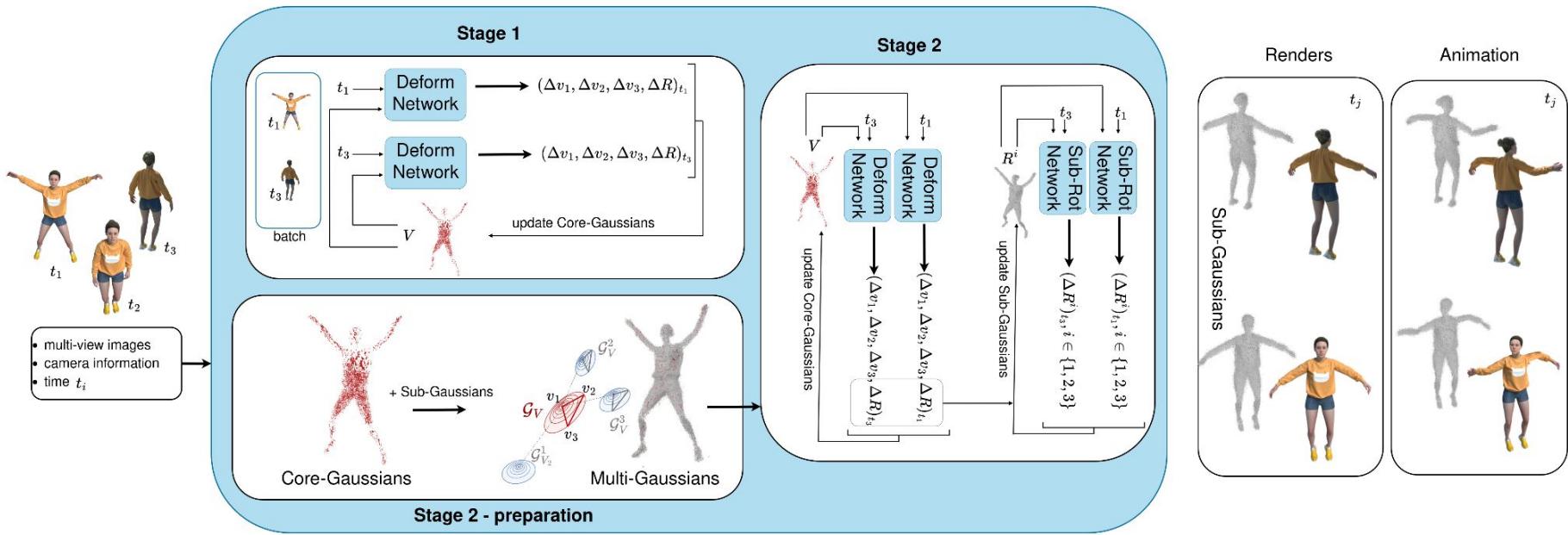
D-MiSo: Editing Dynamic 3D Scenes using Multi-Gaussians Soup



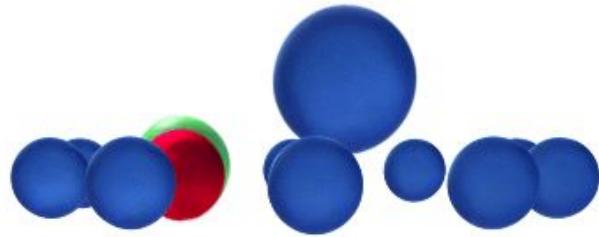
D-MiSo: Editing Dynamic 3D Scenes using Multi-Gaussians Soup



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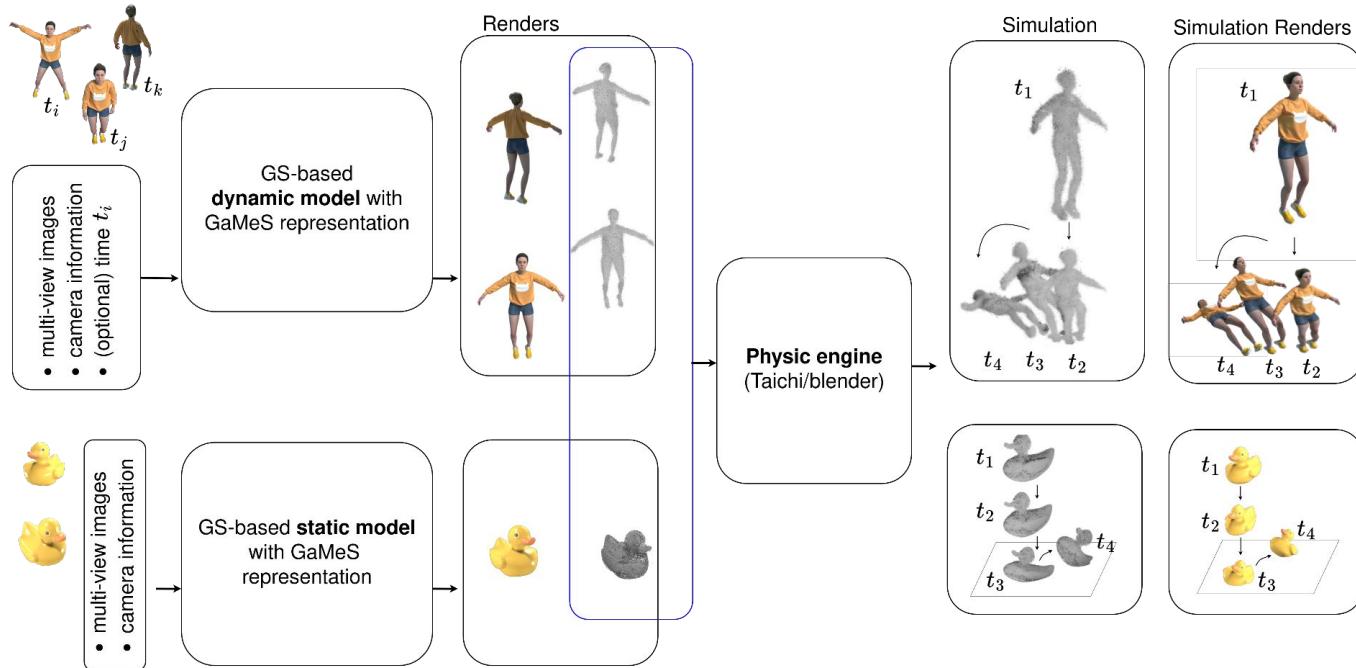


GASP: Gaussian Splatting for Physic-Based Simulations

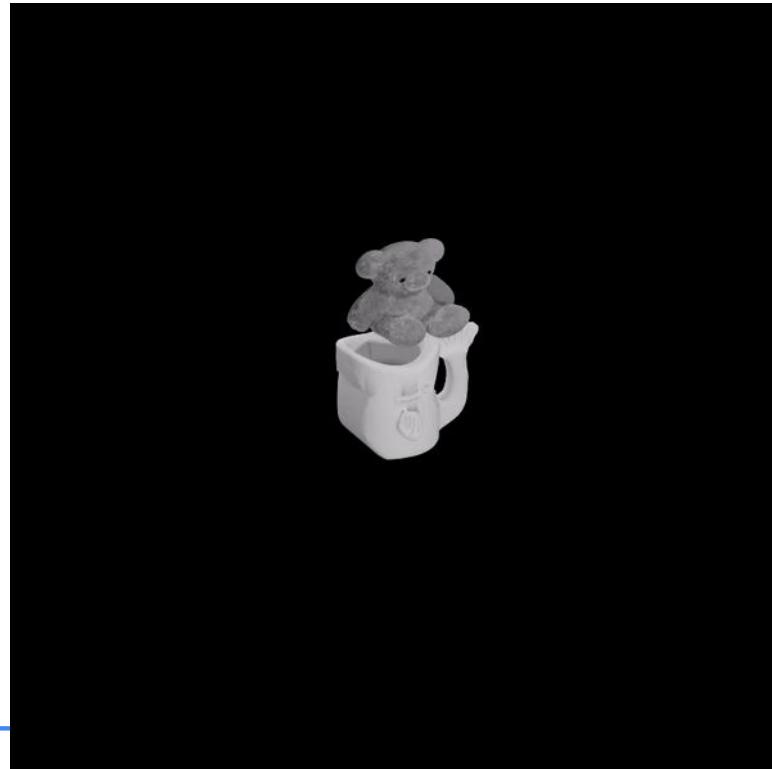
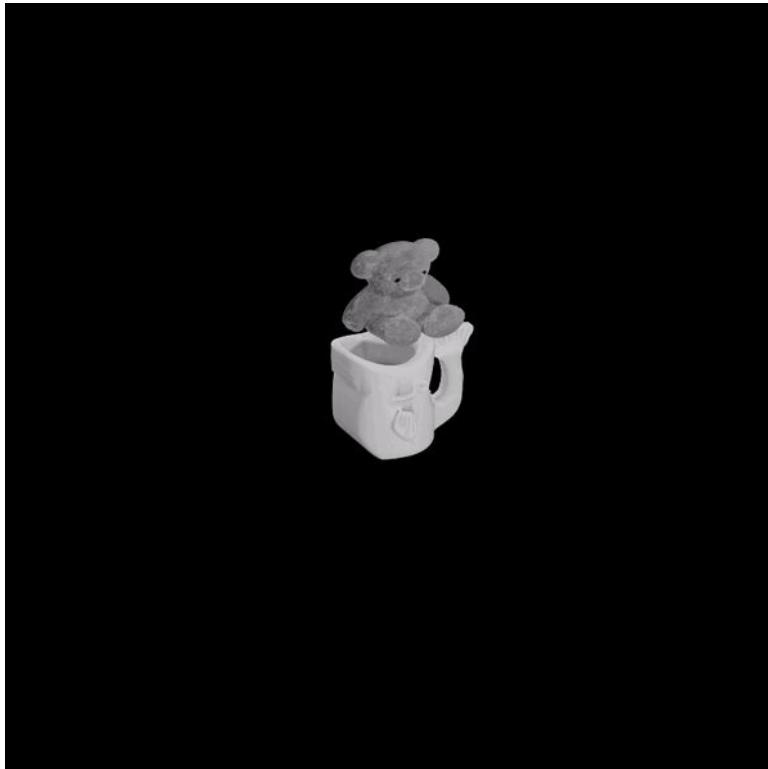
Our Gaussian Splatting for Physics-Based Simulations (GASP) model uses a physical engine (without any modifications) and flat Gaussian distributions, which are parameterized by three points (mesh faces).



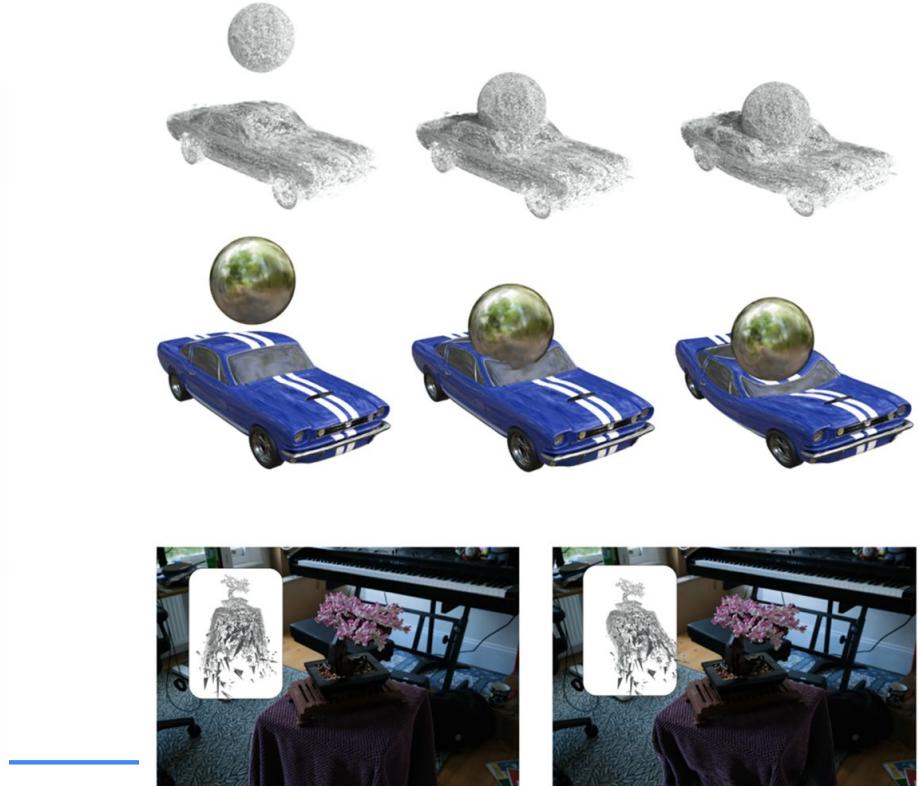
GASP: Gaussian Splatting for Physic-Based Simulations



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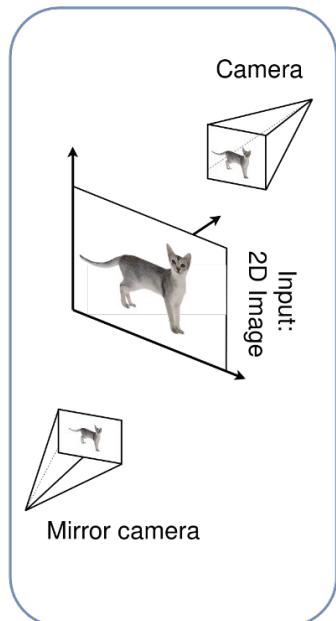
MiraGe: Editable 2D Images using Gaussian Splatting

MiraGe improves the rendering quality and allows realistic image modifications, including the human-inspired perception of photos in the 3D world.

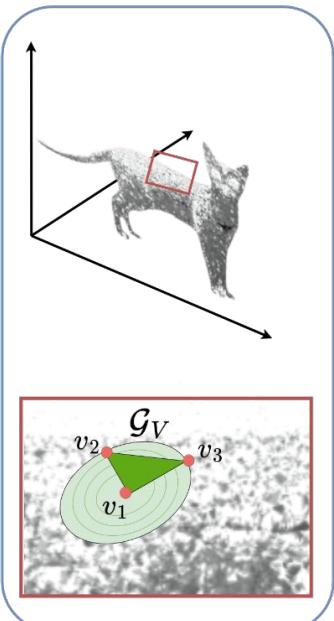


MiraGe: Editable 2D Images using Gaussian Splatting

Train set preparation



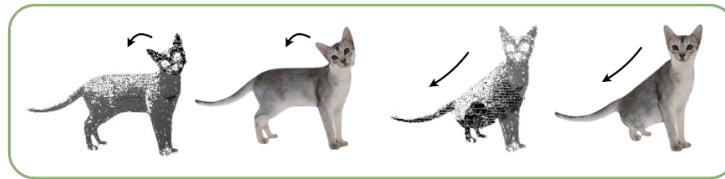
Controlled Gaussians with GaMeS parametrization



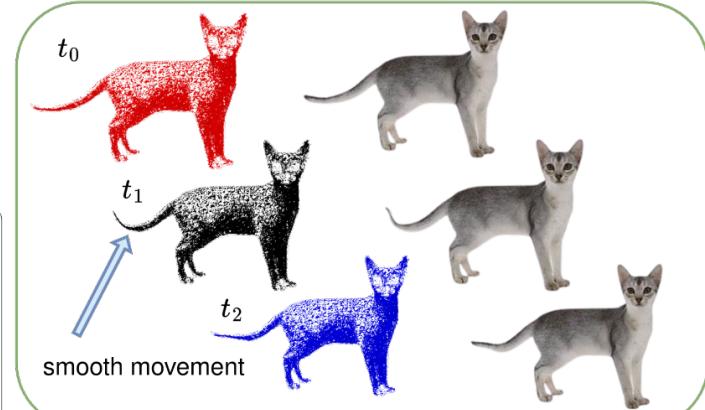
Image's reconstruction & Triangle soup



Animation & Triangle soup modification by user



Animation & Modification using Physics engine



MiraGe: Editable 2D Images using Gaussian Splatting



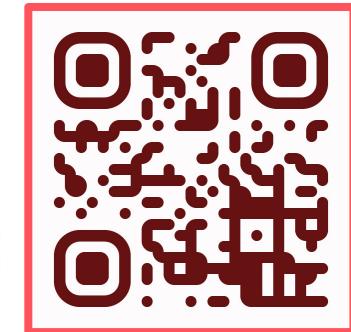
MiraGe: Editable 2D Images using Gaussian Splatting



Gaussian Splatting projects



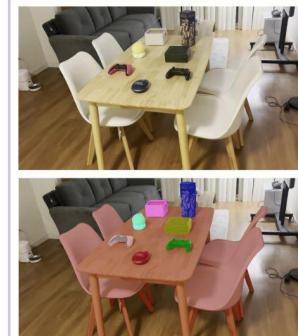
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GaMeS in VR

Our goal is to add GaMeS to VR/AR.
<https://yingjiang96.github.io/VR-GS/>

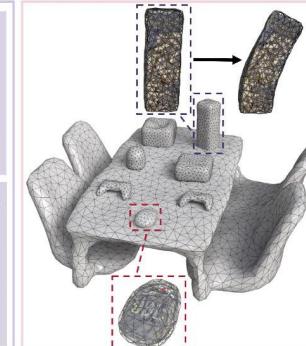
Object-level 3D Scene Reconstruction



Real Scene Capture
COLMAP
Calibration
Image Segmentation

3D Gaussian Splatting
Segmentation
Inpainting

GS Embedded Geometry Reconstruction



Mesh Reconstruction
VDB Reconstruction
Tet Generation

Two-level Embedding
Local Embedding
Global Embedding

VR-GS Simulation and Rendering

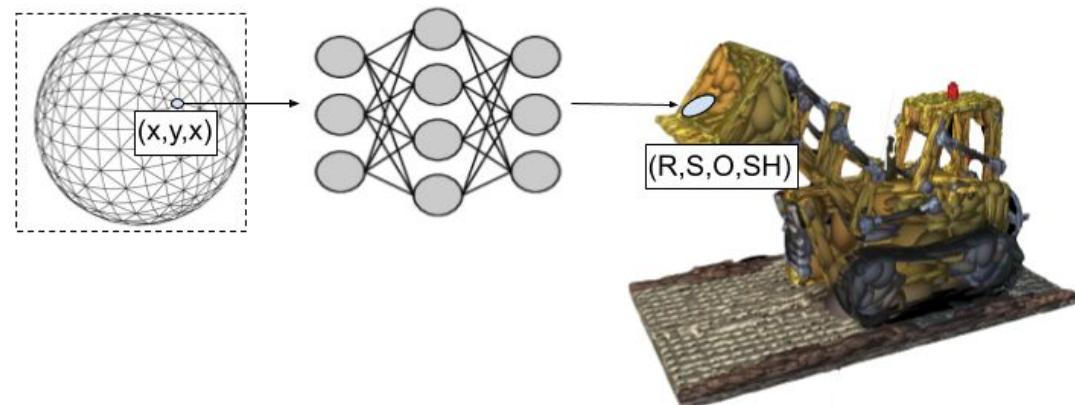


Dynamics and Illuminations
Extended Position-based Dynamics
Collision Handling
Gaussian Rasterizer with Shadow Ray

INR based GS

Our goal is to encode Gaussian Splatting in Neural Network weights.

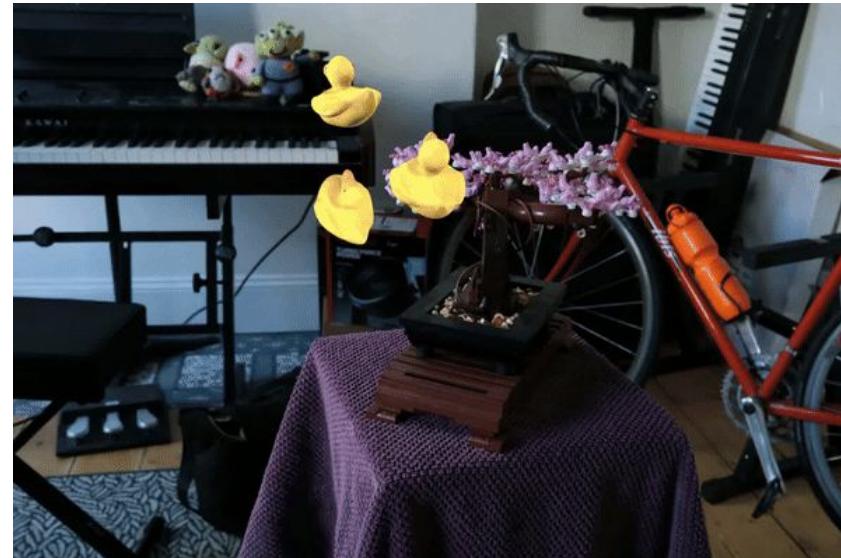
<https://theialab.github.io/laghashes/>



Merging Gaussian Splatting objects

Our goal is to correctly merge Gaussian Splatting based objects.

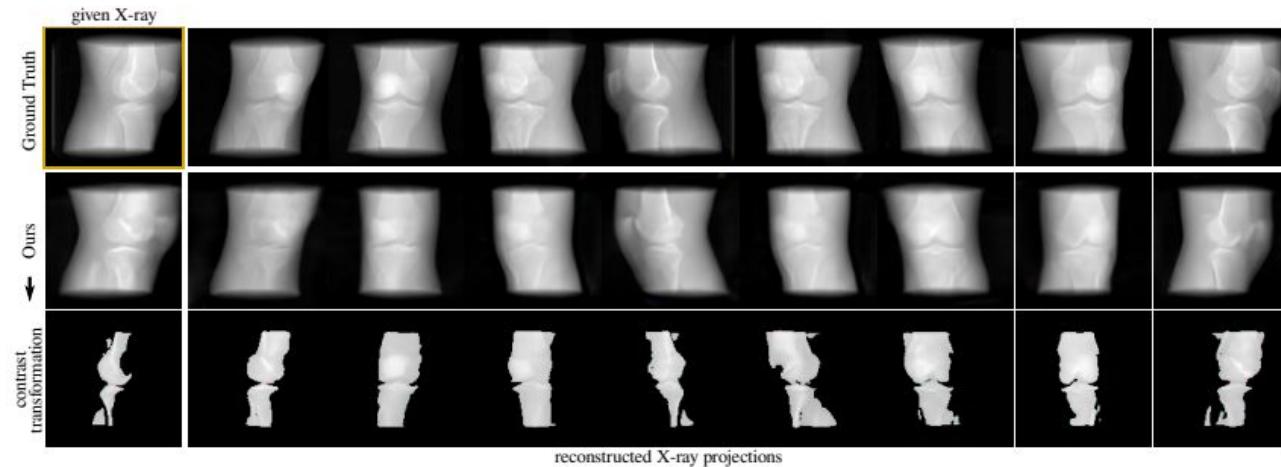
<https://waczjoan.github.io/GASP/>



GS for medical Images

Our goal is to represent spectral images by Gaussian Splatting.

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2202.01020.pdf>



Friday:

Session 2 / Lecture Hall B / 10:35

**Deep learning for effective analysis
of high content screening**

Adriana Borowa

Session 4 / Lecture Hall A / 14:30

**Efficient fine-tuning of LLMs: exploring
PEFT methods and LORA-XS insights**

Klaudia Bałazy

Session 5 / Lecture Hall B / 14:30

**Current trends in intrinsically
interpretable Deep Learning**

Dawid Rymarczyk

**Neural rendering: the future of 3D
modeling**

Przemysław Spurek

**Check out
our other talks
during ML in PL!**



Saturday:

Session 7 / Lecture Hall A / 12:00

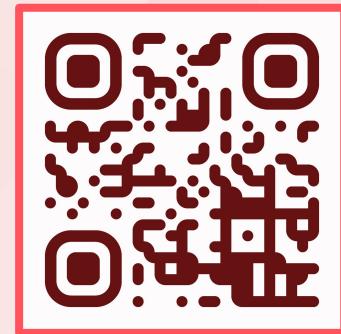
**AdaGlimpse: Active Visual Exploration
with Arbitrary Glimpse Position and Scale**

Adam Pardyl

Session 8 / Lecture Hall B / 12:00

**Augmentation-aware Self-supervised Learning
with Conditioned Projector**

Marcin Przewięźlikowski



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