



# 3D-Aware Multi-Class Image-to-Image Translation with NeRFs

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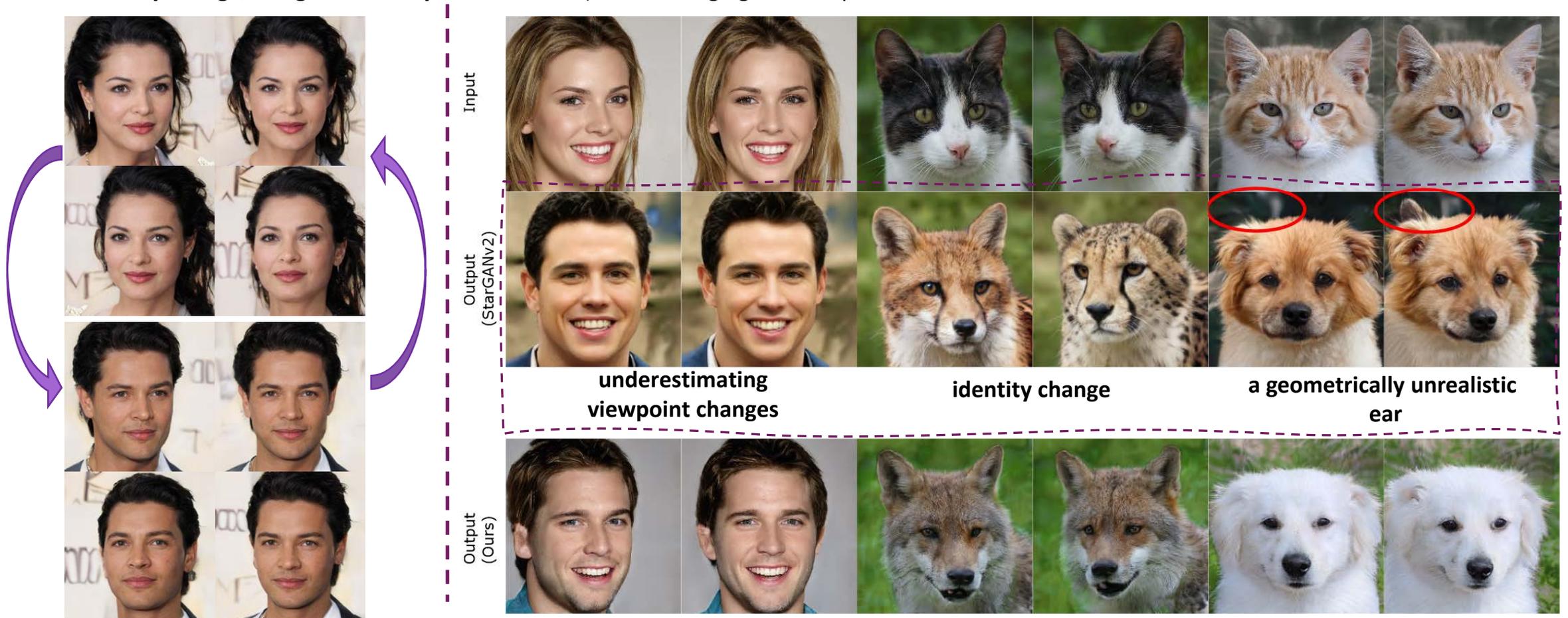
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Code: <https://github.com/sen-mao/3di2i-translation>

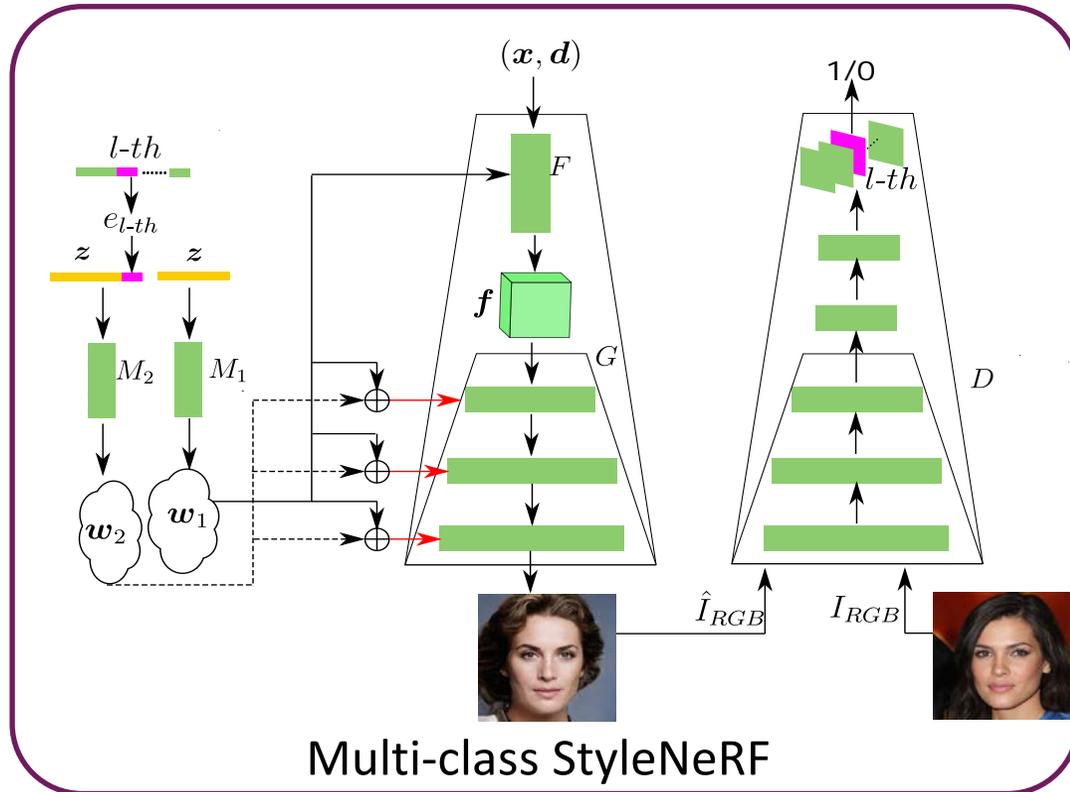
# Problems

- **No prior works** investigate 3D-aware GANs for 3D consistent multi-class image-to-image (3D-aware I2I) translation.
- 2D-I2I translation methods applied to 3D-I2I translation tasks result in three main challenges (**1. underestimating viewpoint changes**, **2. identity change**, **3. a geometrically unrealistic ear**) when changing the viewpoint.

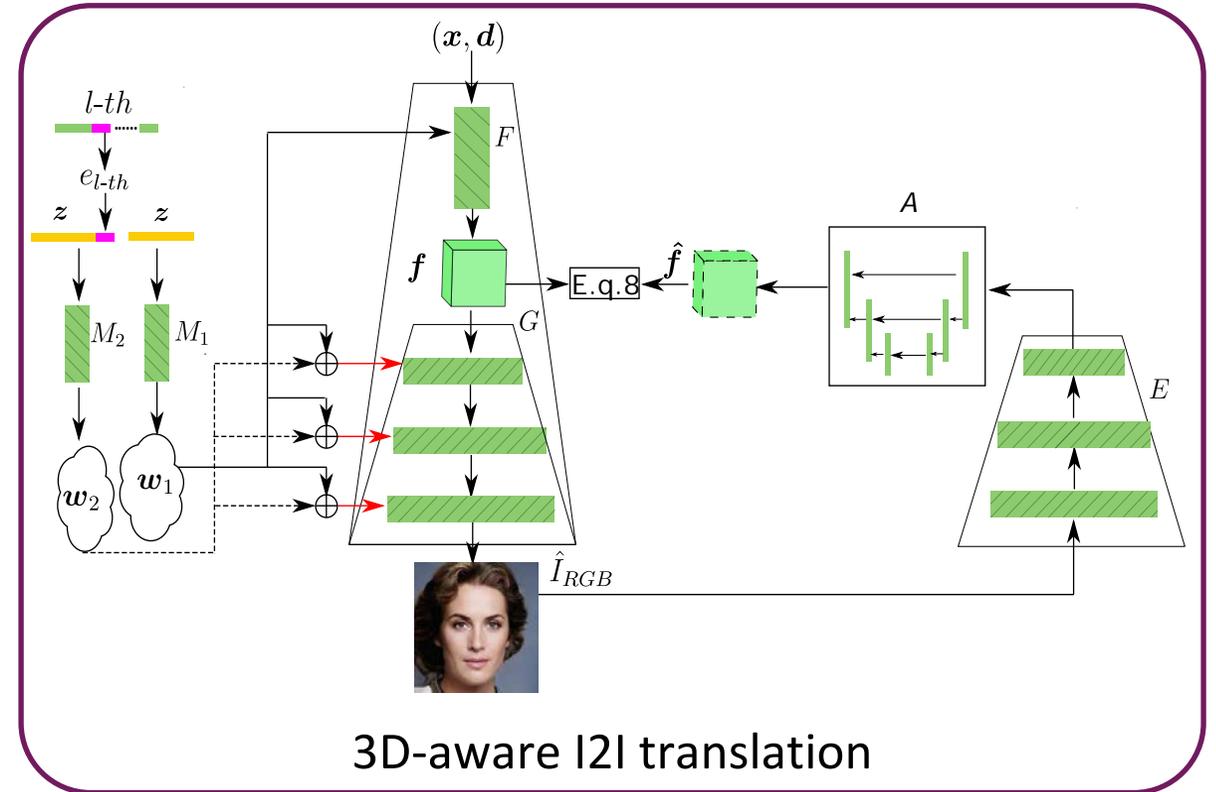


# Methods

- We decouple the learning process into **multi-class 3D-aware generation (step1)** and **3D-aware I2I translation (step2)**.



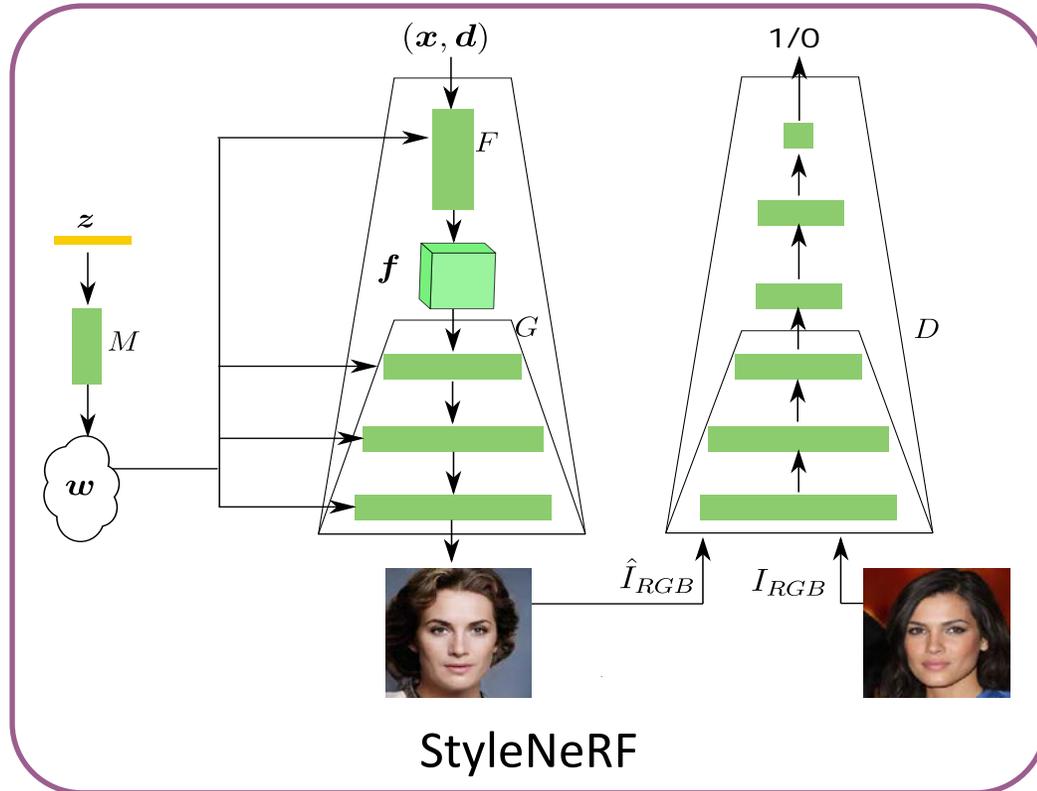
**Step1**



**Step2**

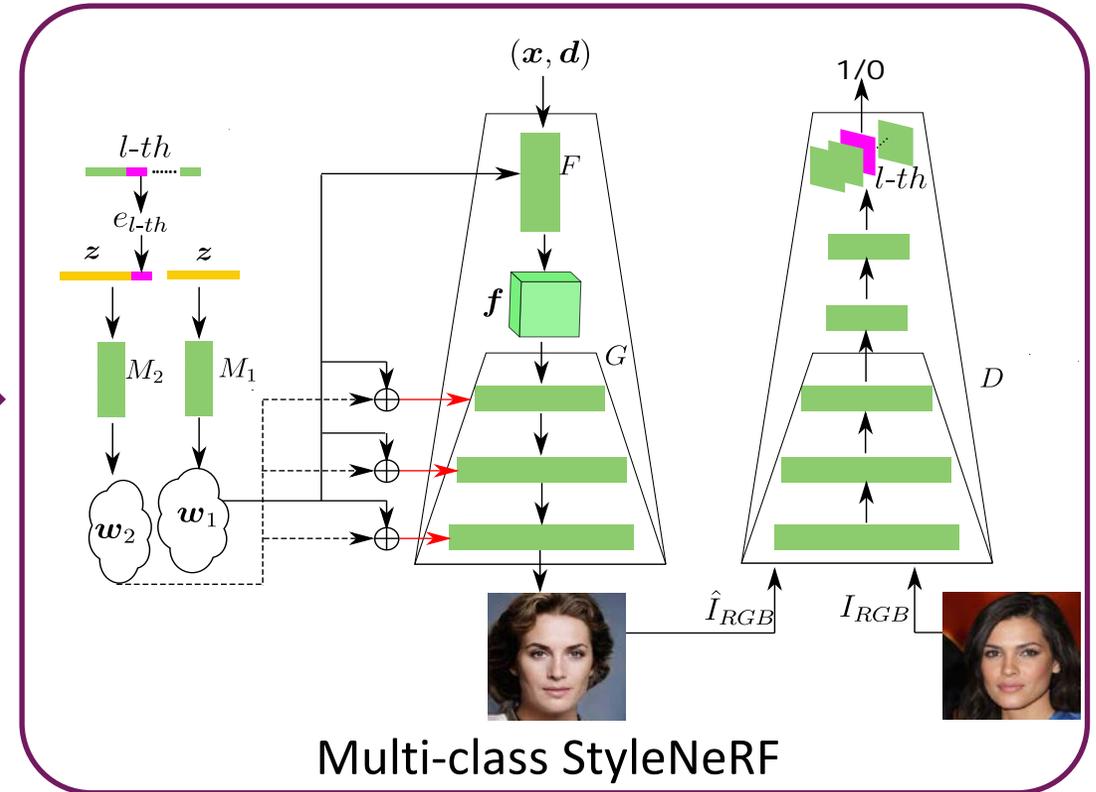
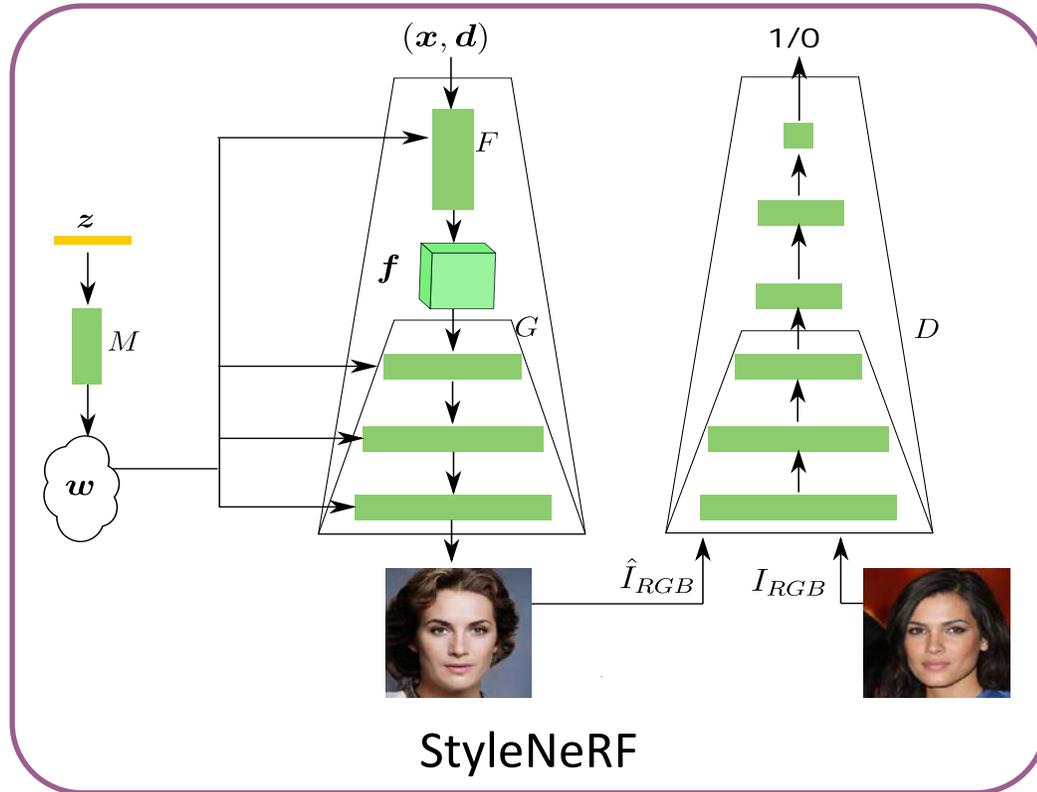
# Methods

- **step1:** (1) training an unconditional 3D-aware generative model on datasets (i.e., StyleNeRF) and (2) partially initializing the multi-class 3D-aware generative model (i.e., multi-class StyleNeRF).



# Methods

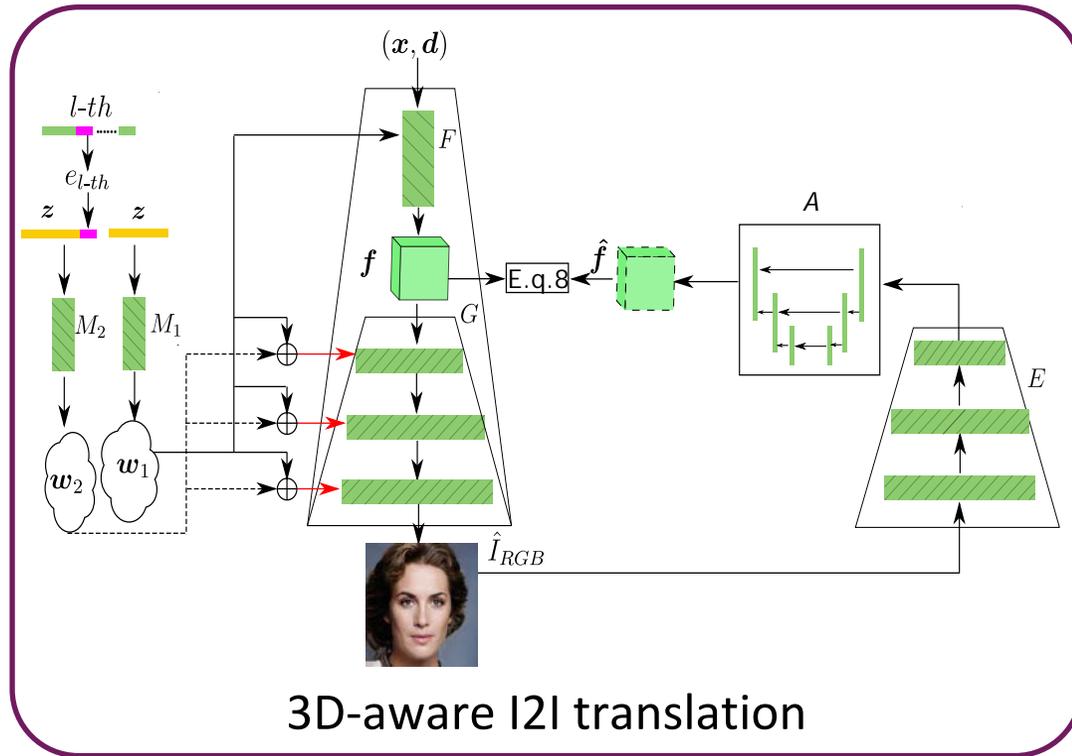
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# Methods

- **step2:** 3D-aware I2I translation architecture adapted from the trained multi-class StyleNeRF (**step1**). This initialization inherits the capacity of being sensitive of view information.

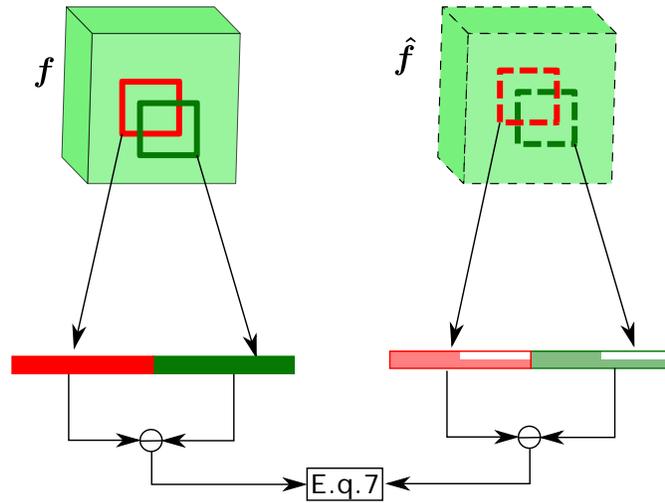


- The generated images of step1 (top) and step2 (bottom), which show that we correctly align the outputs of both the NeRF mode F and the adaptor A.

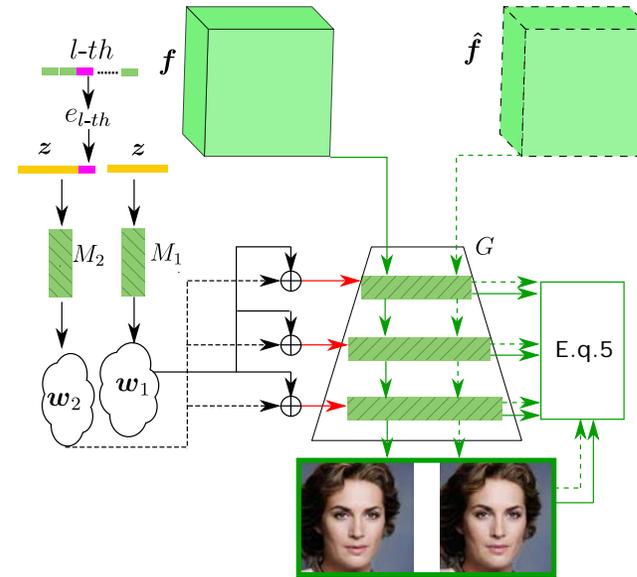


# Methods

- several techniques for **step2**: **relative regularization loss** and **hierarchical representation constrain**



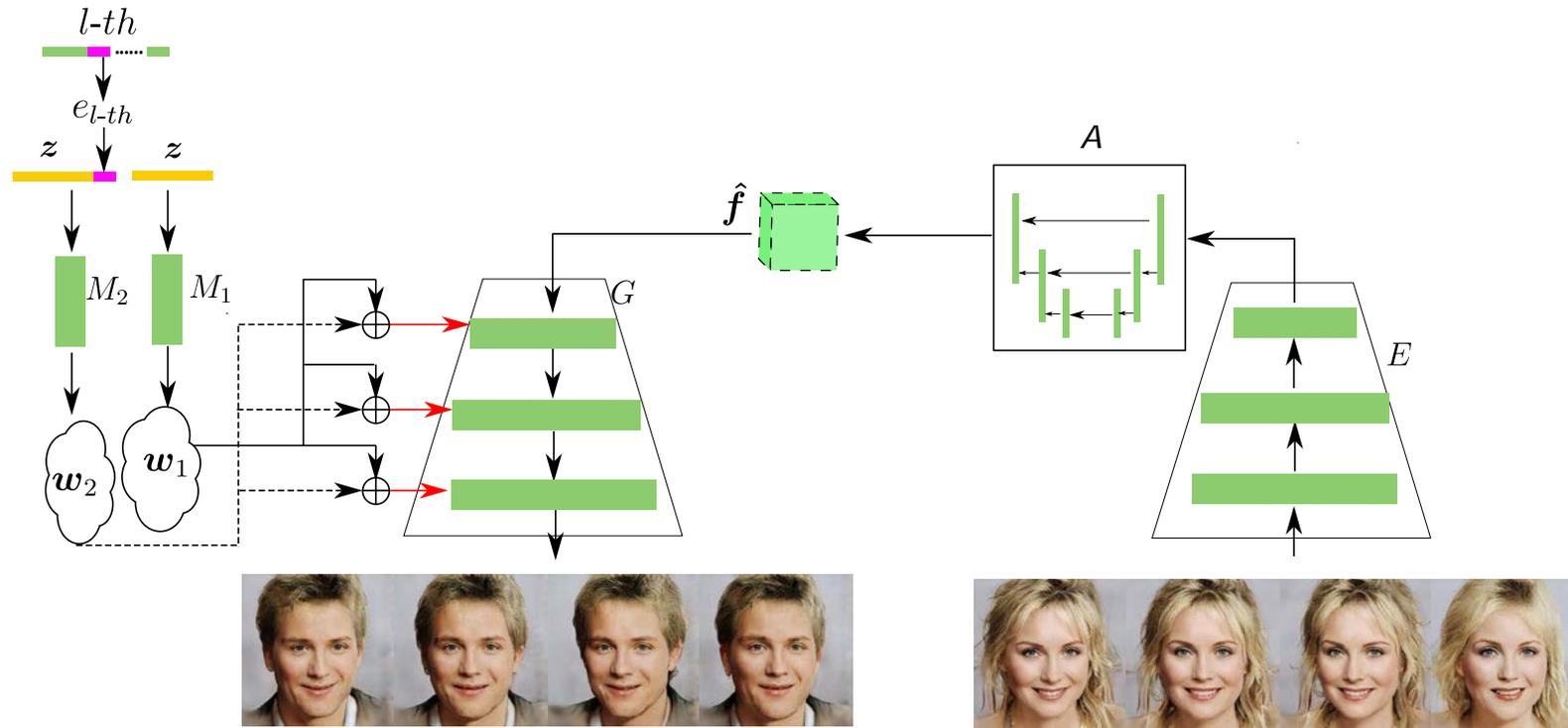
relative regularization loss



hierarchical representation constrain

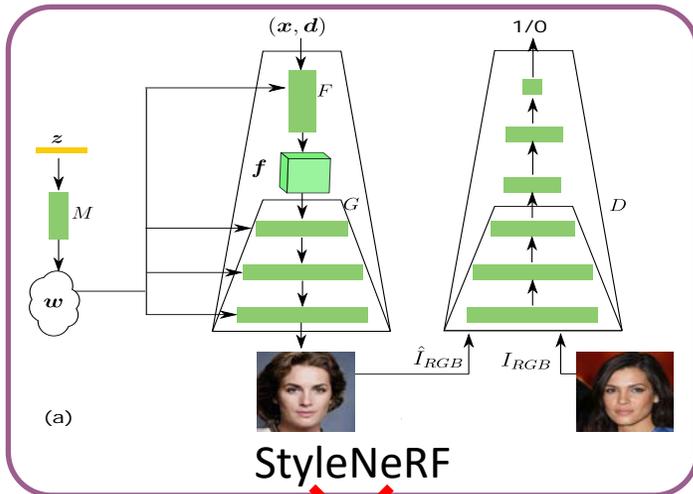
# Inference time

- **inference:** the 3D image (e.g. female) is fed into the trained encoder  $E$ , and through the adaptor  $A$  and generator  $G$ , it is eventually translated into other categories of 3D image (e.g. male).

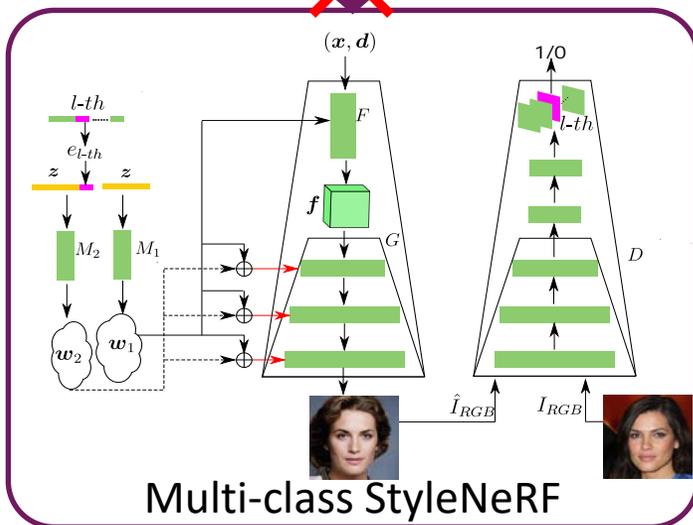


# Ablation study

- multi-class StyleNeRF (**step1**) training from scratch (top) causes artifact and mode collapse.



Do not initialize by ~~StyleNeRF~~ weight



Multi-class StyleNeRF (from scratch)



Muti-class StyleNeRF (Ours, initialize by StyleNeRF)

# Ablation study

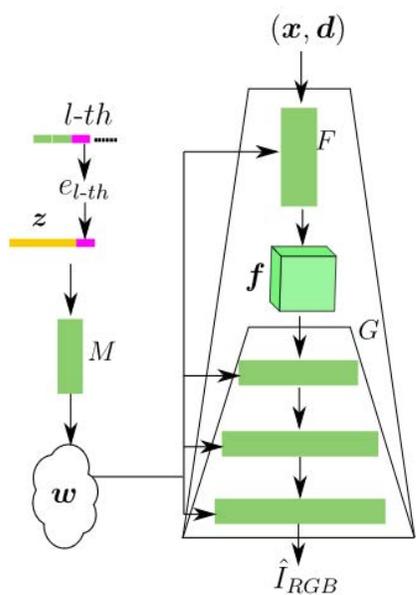
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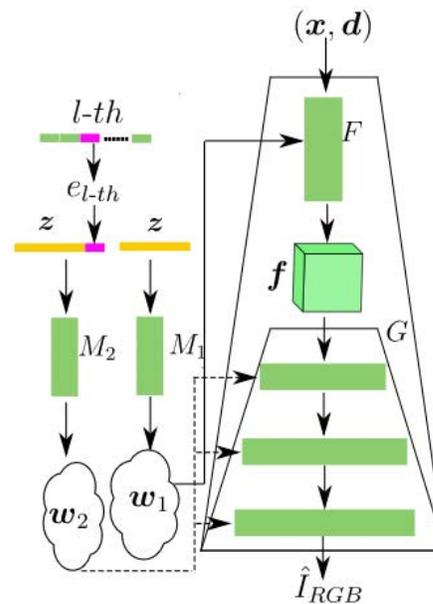


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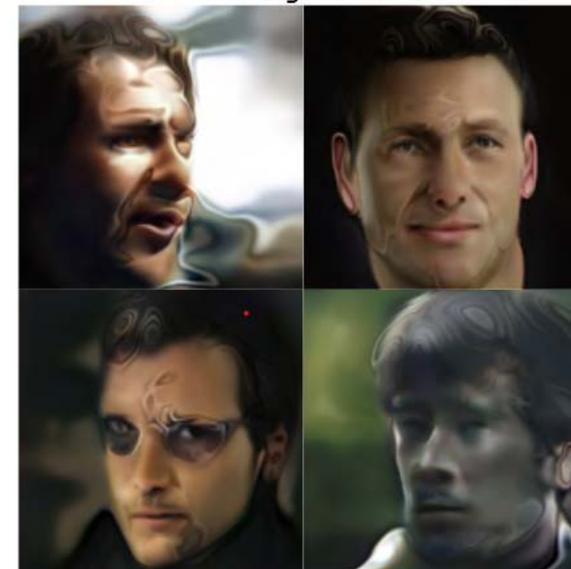
- Both using a **single mapping network (left)** and using two mapping networks **without concatenating (right)** fails to generate satisfactory results.



3D-aware I2I translation



3D-aware generative results



# Ablation study

- Comparison with baselines.\* denotes that we used the results provided by StarGANv2. † means that we used the pre-trained networks provided by authors.

Method \ Dataset	CelebA-HQ		AFHQ	
	TC↓	FID↓	TC↓	FID↓
*MUNIT	30.240	31.4	28.497	41.5
*DRIT	35.452	52.1	25.341	95.6
*MSGAN	31.641	33.1	34.236	61.4
StarGANv2	10.250	<b>13.6</b>	3.025	16.1
Ours (3D)	<b>3.743</b>	22.3	<b>2.067</b>	<b>15.3</b>

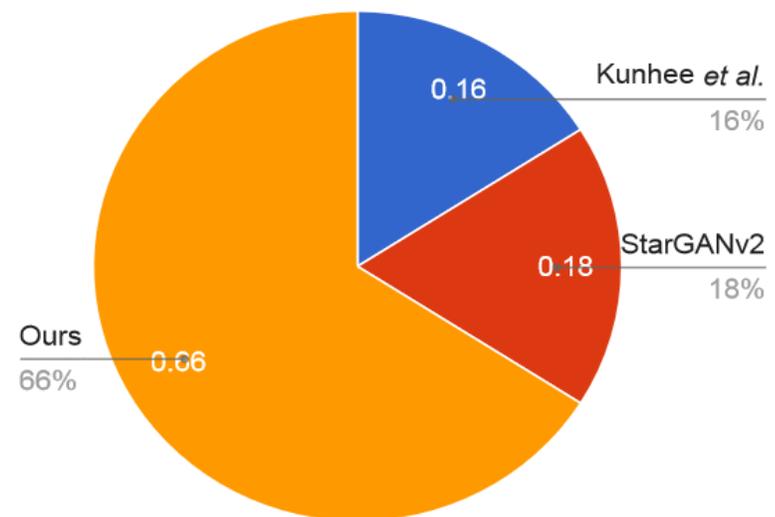
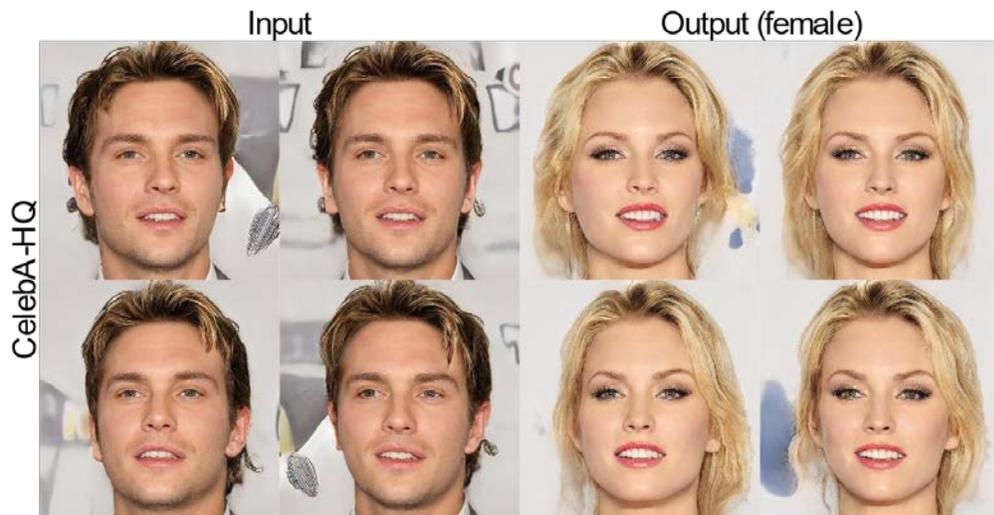
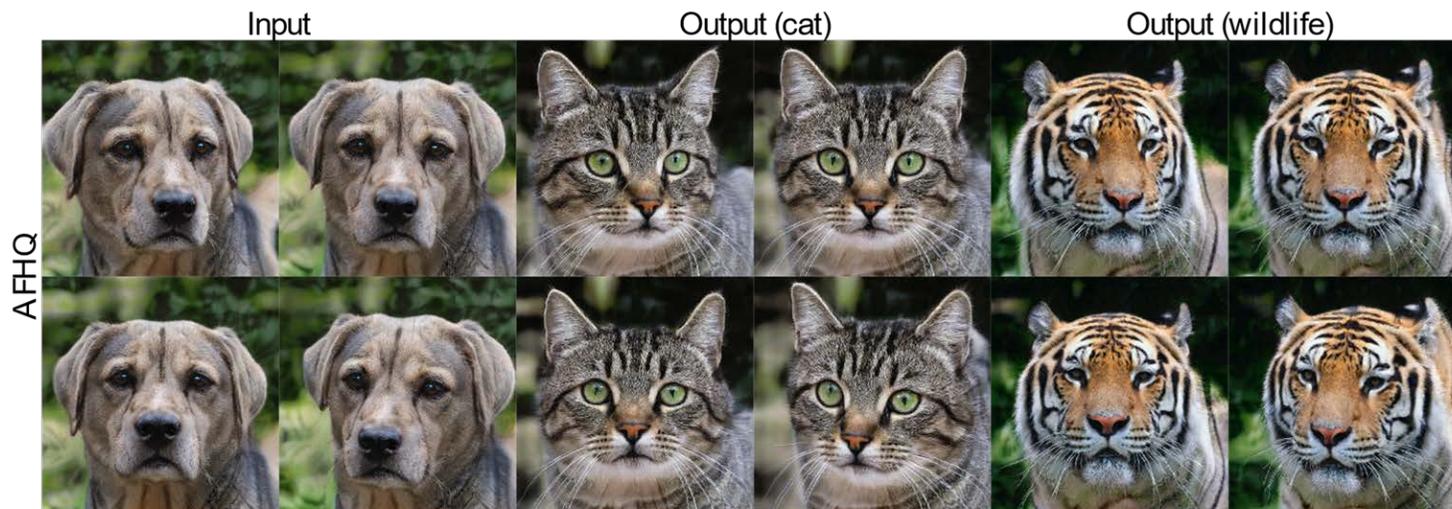
	TC↓	(unc)FID↓	TC↓	(unc)FID↓
†Liu <i>et al.</i> [35]	13.315	17.8	3.462	20.0
StarGANv2	10.250	12.2	3.025	<b>9.9</b>
†Kunhee <i>et al.</i> [24]	10.462	<b>6.7</b>	3.241	10.0
Ours (3D)	<b>3.743</b>	18.7	<b>2.067</b>	11.4

- Impact of several components in the performance on AFHQ. Ini.: initialization method for multi-class StyleNeRF, Ada.: Unet-like adaptor, Hrc.: Hierarchical representation constrain, Rrl.: Relative regularization loss.

Ini.	Ada.	Hrc.	Rrl.	TC↓	FID↓
Y	N	N	N	2.612	23.8
Y	Y	N	N	2.324	23.1
Y	Y	Y	N	2.204	16.1
Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>2.067</b>	<b>15.3</b>

# Results

- Our approach produces consistent results across viewpoints (up and bottom, left). User study (bottom, right).



# Results

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- More results of 3D-aware I2I translation of **female into male (top)** and **male into female (bottom)** on Celeba-HQ 1024×1024



# Conclusion

- We are the first to explore 3D-aware multi-class I2I translation, which allows generating 3D consistent videos.
- We decouple 3D-aware I2I translation into two steps. **Step1**: we propose a multi-class StyleNeRF. To train this multi-class StyleNeRF effectively, we provide a new training strategy. **Step2**: we propose a 3D-aware I2I translation architecture.
- To further address the view-inconsistency problem of 3D-aware I2I translation, we propose several techniques: (1) a unet-like adaptor, (2) a hierarchical representation constraint and (3) a relative regularization loss.