



HUGS: Human Gaussian Splats

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2

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ETH zürich

<https://machinelearning.apple.com/research/hugs>

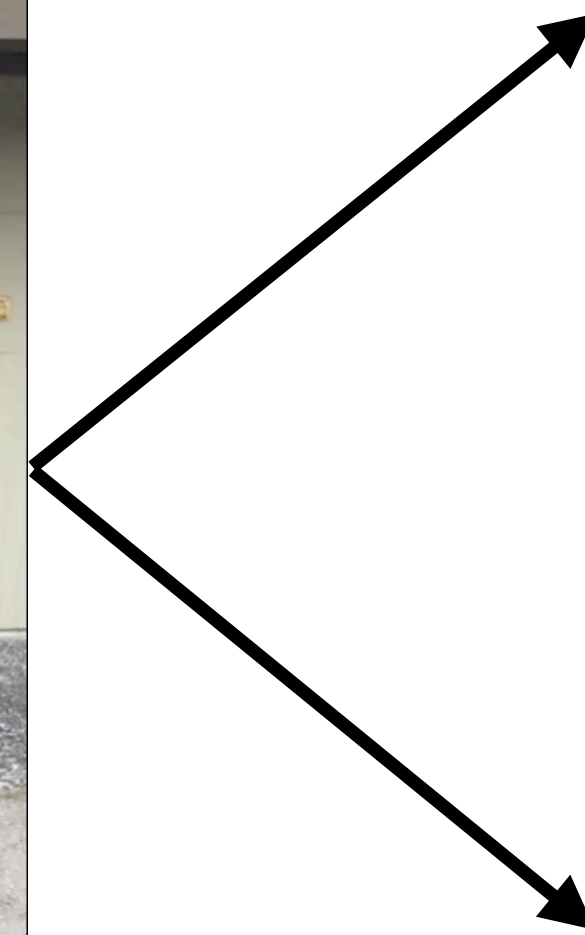
Goal

Animatable humans and scene view synthesis

Human Avatar



In-the-wild video



Scene view synthesis



Goal

Animatable humans and scene view synthesis

Human Avatar



Scene view synthesis

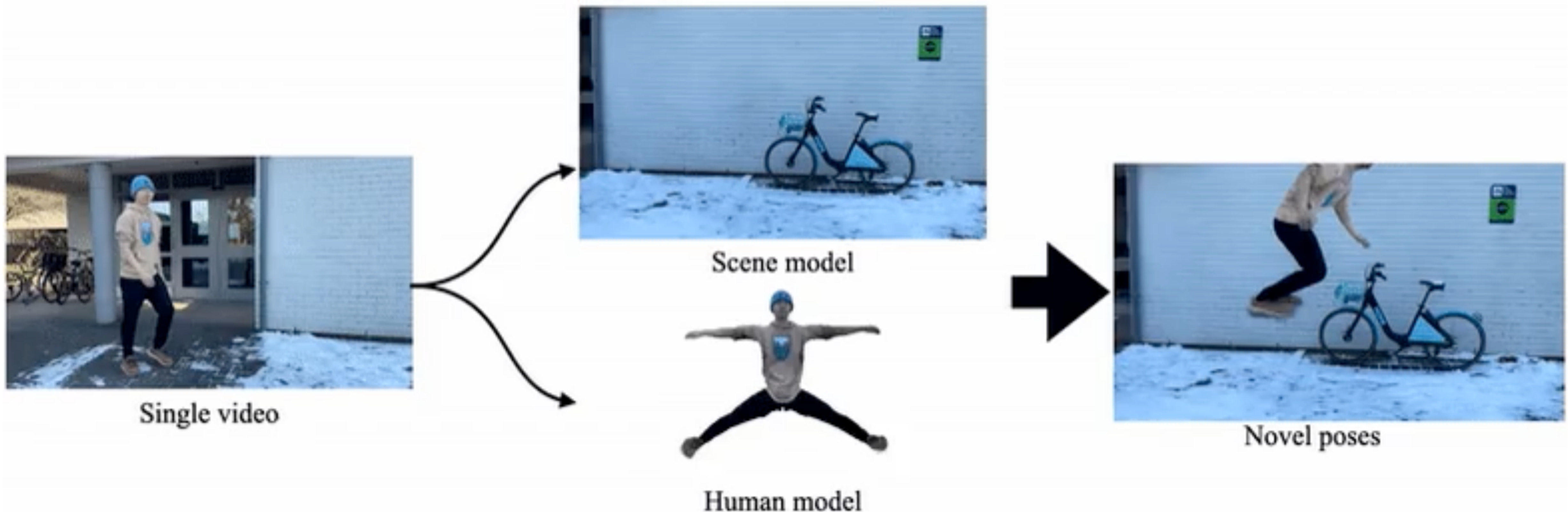


Novel view & animation synthesis

Problem

Existing NeRF-based approaches are slow

- NeuMan: Neural Human Radiance Field from a Single Video, Jiang et al., ECCV 2020
- Train time: 3-7 days
- Render time (HD): 4 mins



Problem

Existing NeRF-based approaches are slow

- InstantAvatar: Learning Avatars from Monocular Video, Jiang et al., CVPR 2023
- Train time: 15-20 mins
- Render time (HD): 0.5 FPS



Problem

3DGS is fast with realtime rendering speed, but not animatable

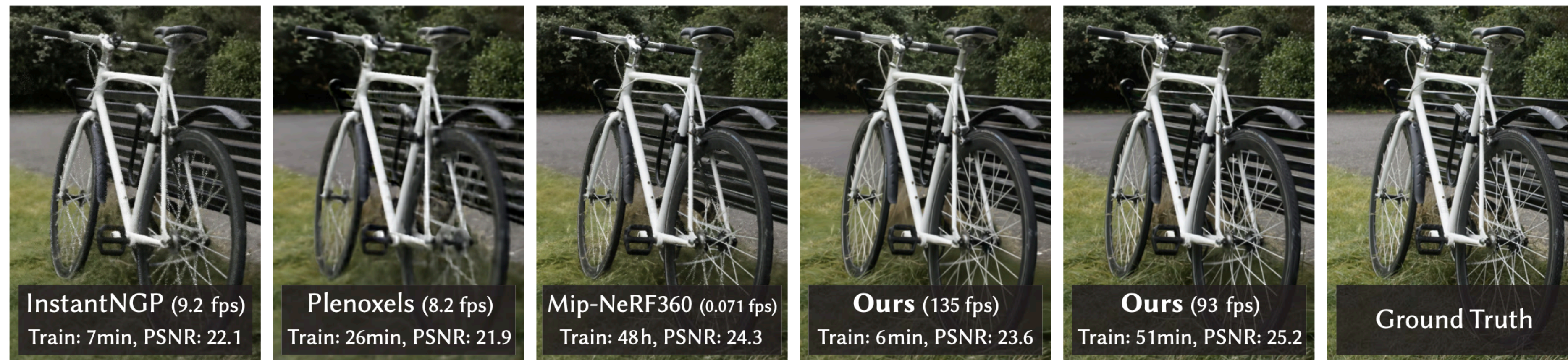
3D Gaussian Splatting for Real-Time Radiance Field Rendering

BERNHARD KERBL*, Inria, Université Côte d'Azur, France

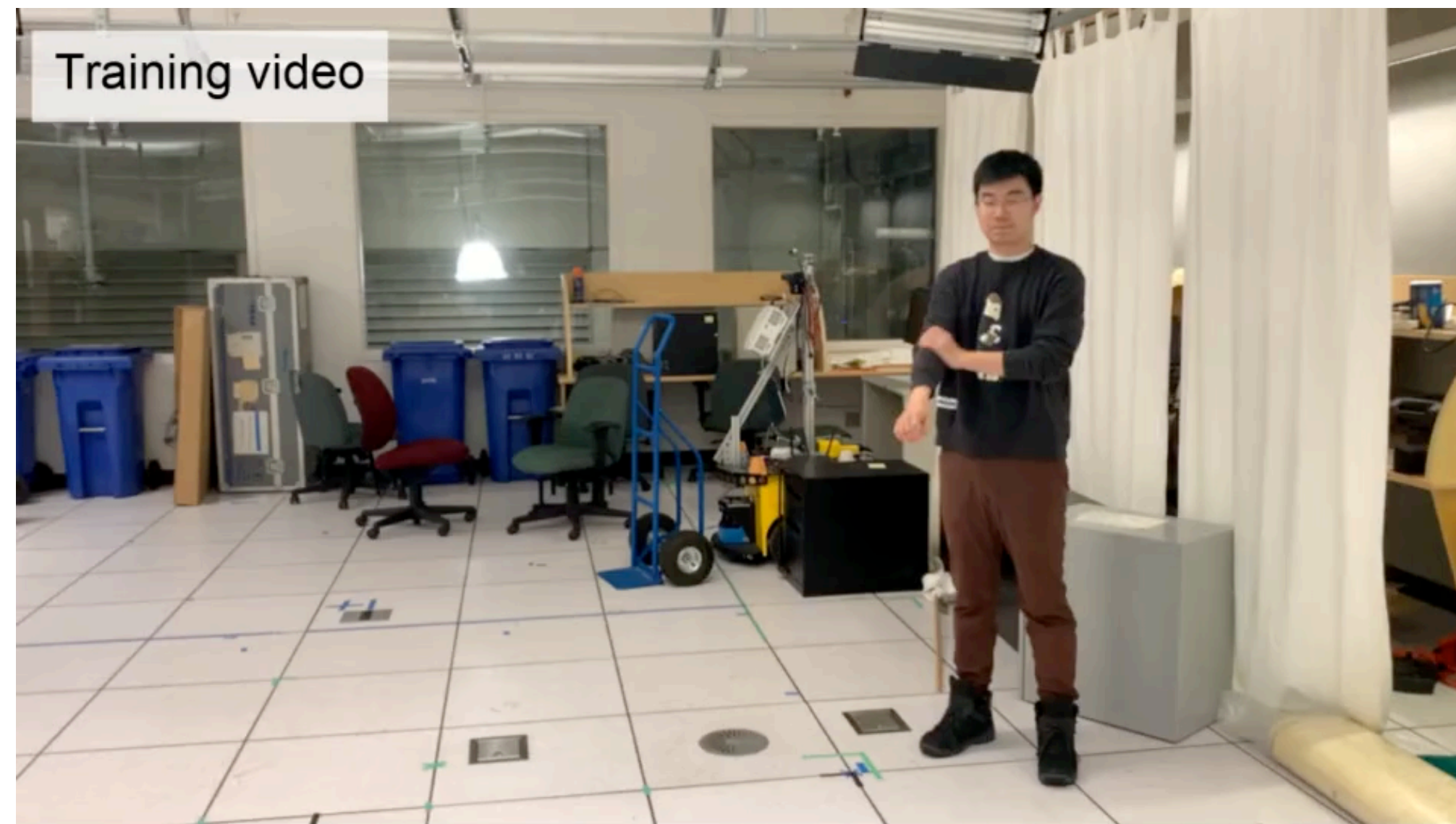
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THOMAS LEIMKÜHLER, Max-Planck-Institut für Informatik, Germany

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HUGS — Human Gaussian Splats



Canonical avatar



HUGS — Human Gaussian Splats



Preliminaries

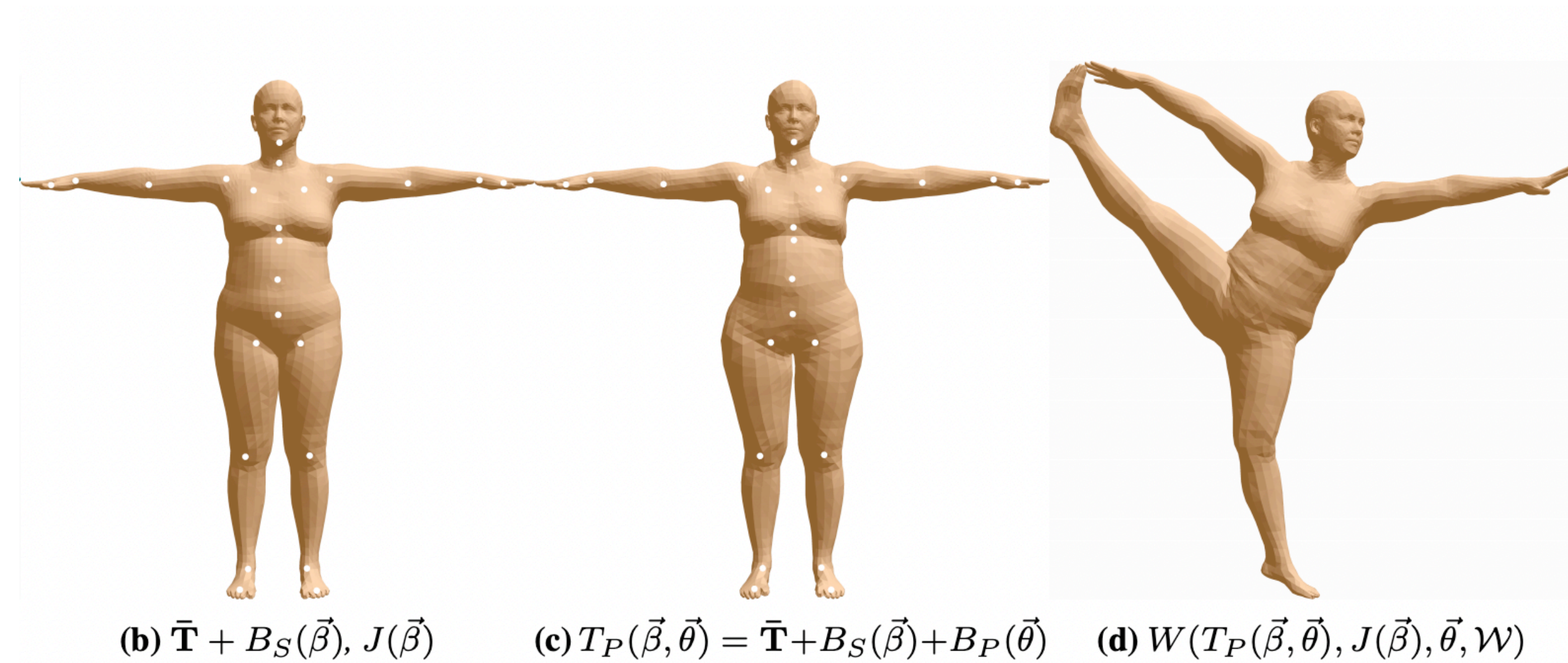
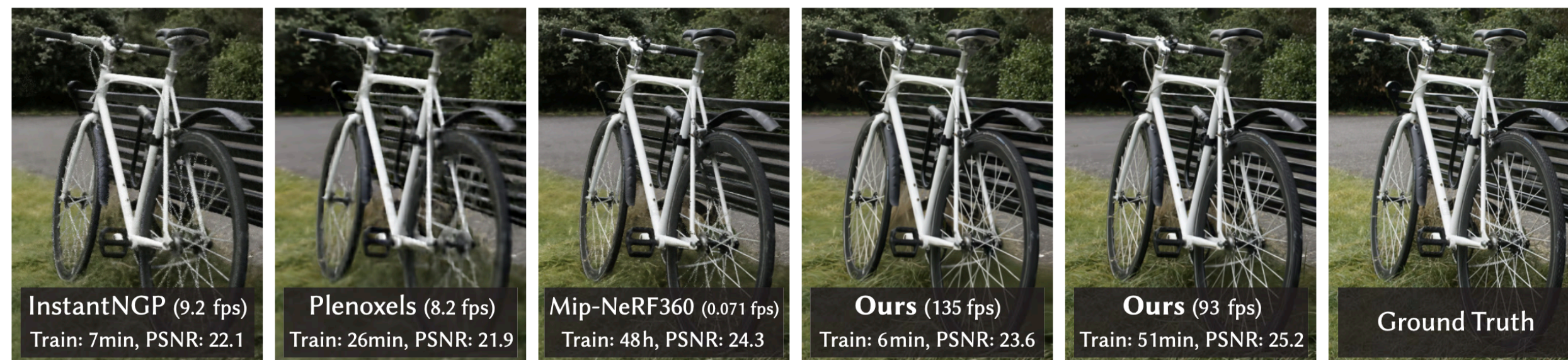
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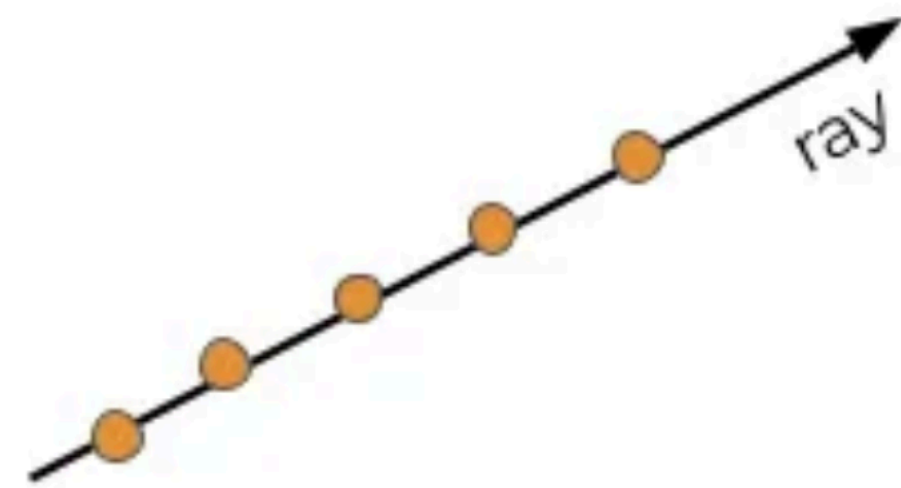
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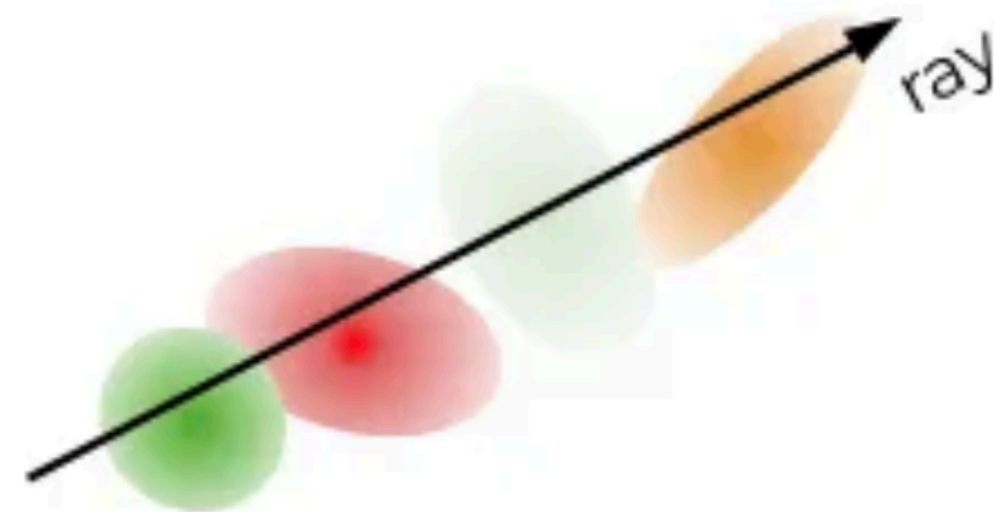
Preliminary: 3D Gaussian Splatting (3DGS)

- NeRF (Neural Radiance Fields):
 - a NN encodes the radiance field
 - Rendering is performed using raymarching (costly)

NeRF: raymarching



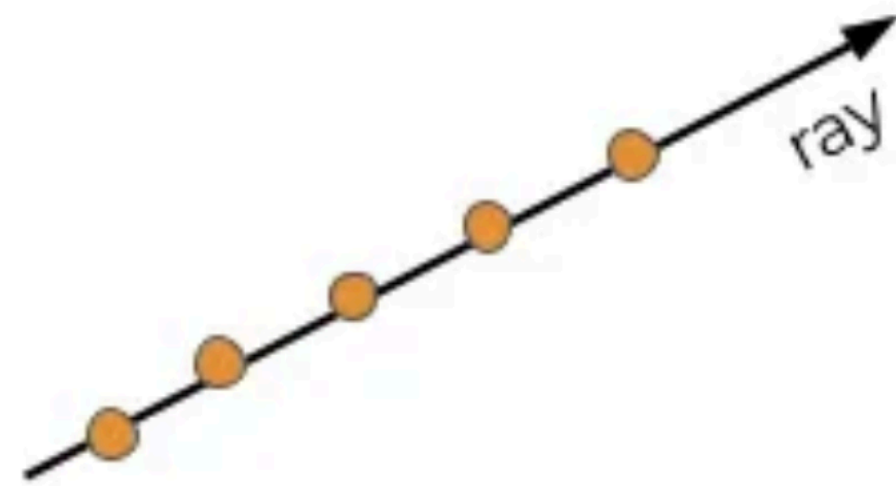
3DGS: rasterization



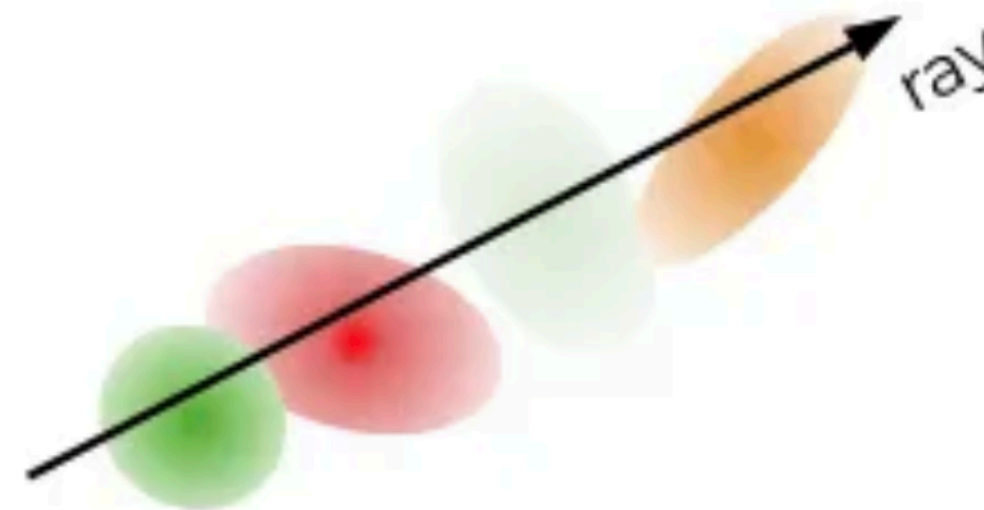
Preliminary: 3D Gaussian Splatting (3DGS)

- 3DGS
 - 3D Gaussian primitives encode the baked radiance field
 - Rendering is performed using rasterization (fast)

NeRF: raymarching



3DGS: rasterization



Preliminary: SMPL body model

- Pose: skeleton configuration
- Shape: body shape variations (height, weight etc.)
- Canonical body mesh: T-pose
- Posed mesh: Linear Blend Skinning (LBS)



Method overview

captured frames



frame 0
camera pose 0
SMPL pose 0 (θ_0, β)



frame 1
camera pose 1
SMPL pose 1 (θ_1, β)

⋮

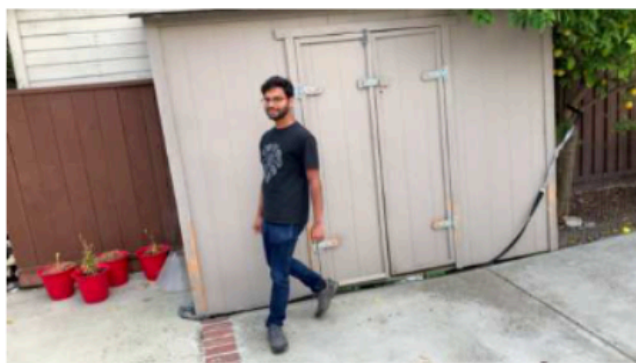


frame t
camera pose t
SMPL pose t (θ_t, β)

static scene Gaussians
in the world coord.



captured frames

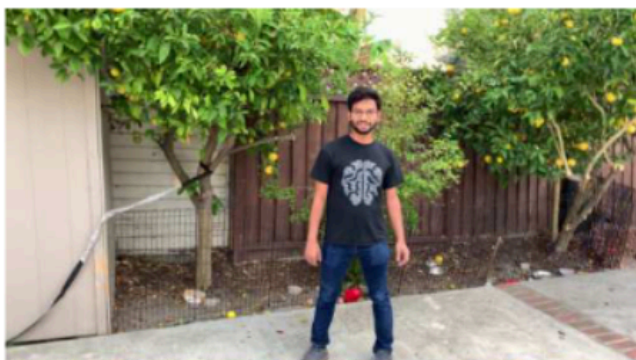


frame 0
camera pose 0
SMPL pose 0 (θ_0, β)

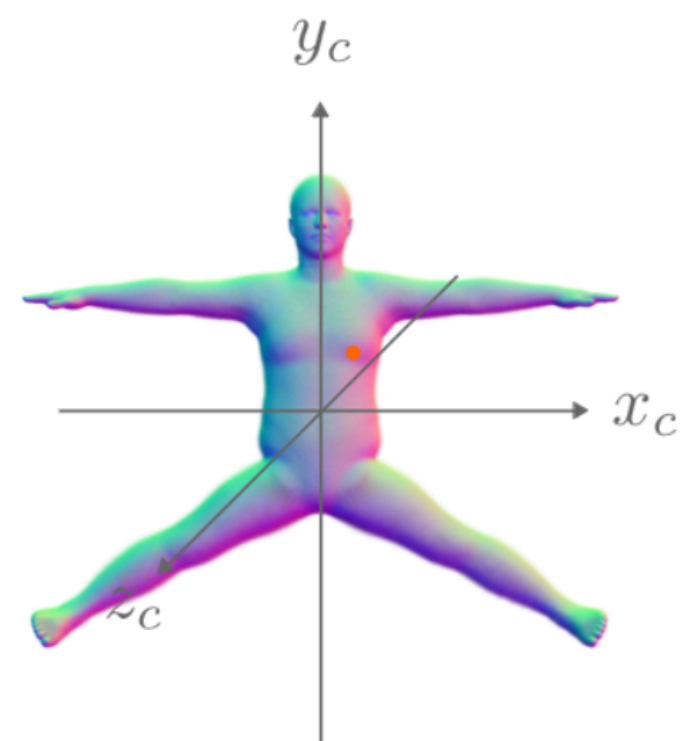


frame 1
camera pose 1
SMPL pose 1 (θ_1, β)

⋮



frame t
camera pose t
SMPL pose t (θ_t, β)



canonical space

static scene Gaussians
in the world coord.



captured frames

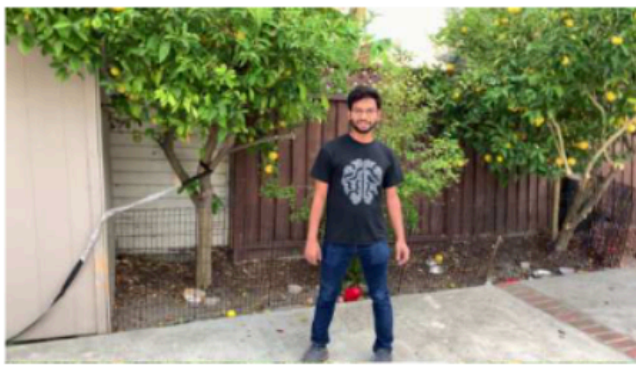


frame 0
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SMPL pose 0 (θ_0, β)

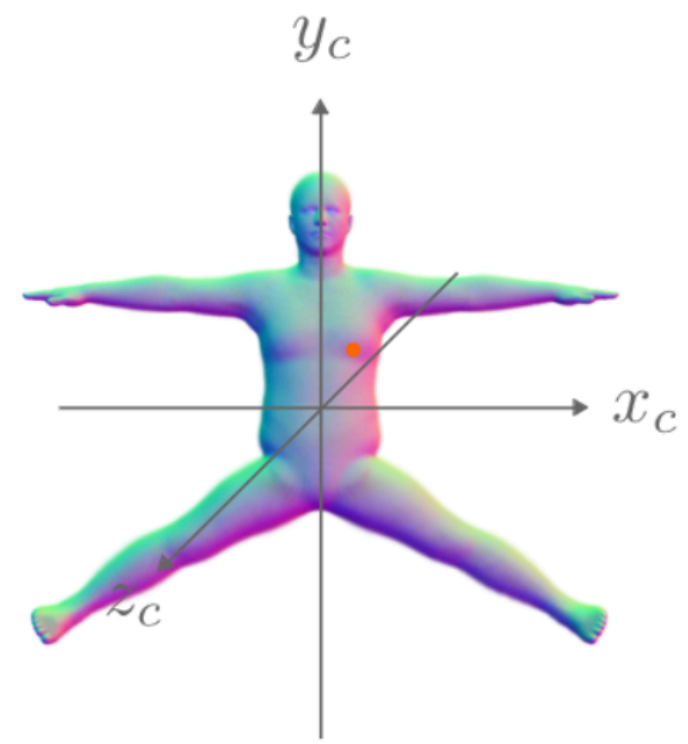


frame 1
camera pose 1
SMPL pose 1 (θ_1, β)

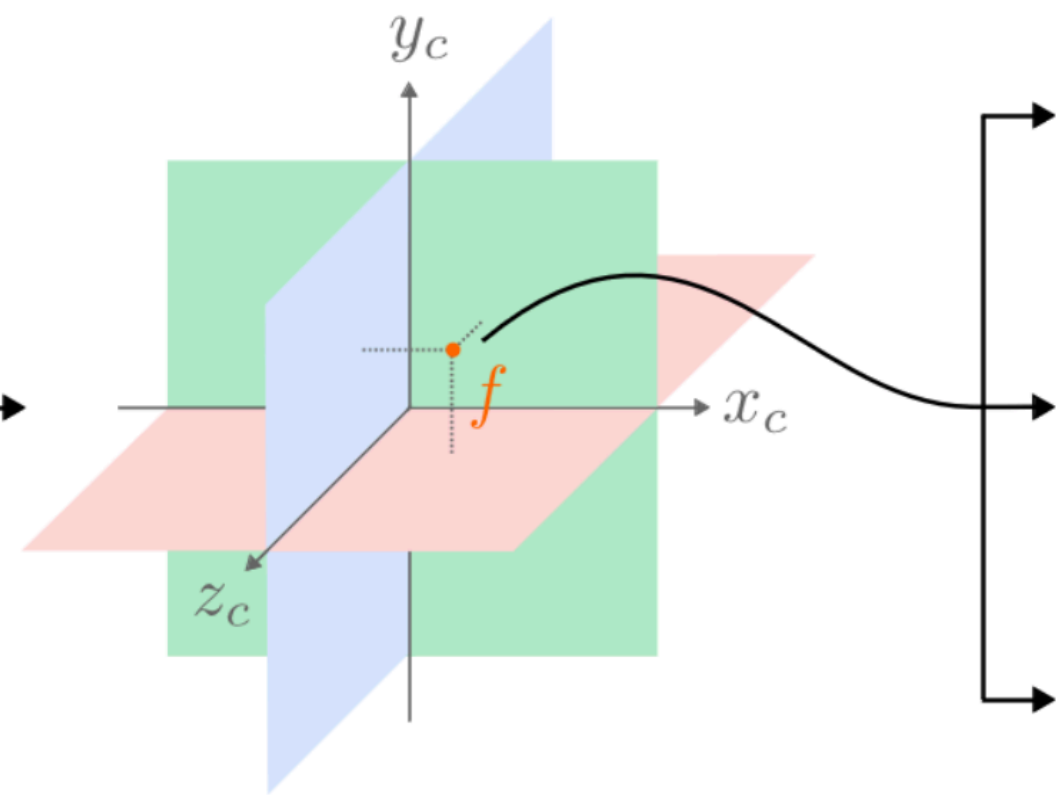
⋮



frame t
camera pose t
SMPL pose t (θ_t, β)

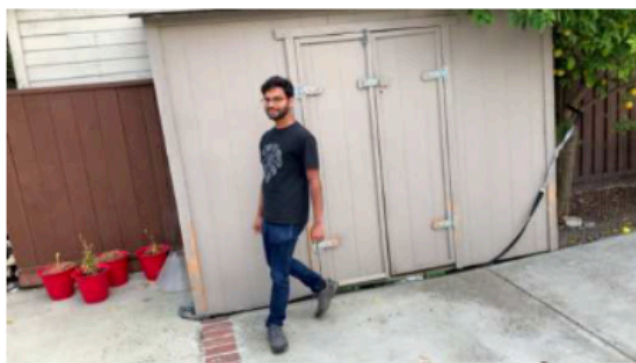


canonical space



feature triplane

captured frames

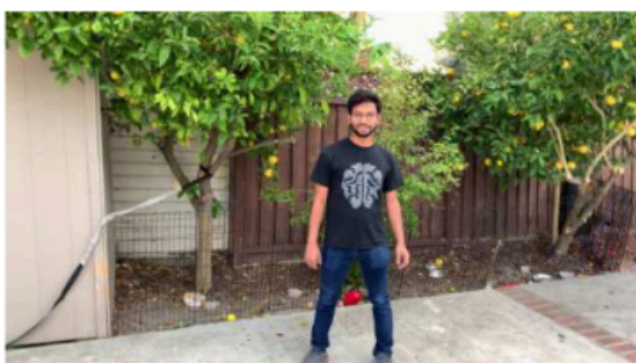


frame 0
camera pose 0
SMPL pose 0 (θ_0, β)



frame 1
camera pose 1
SMPL pose 1 (θ_1, β)

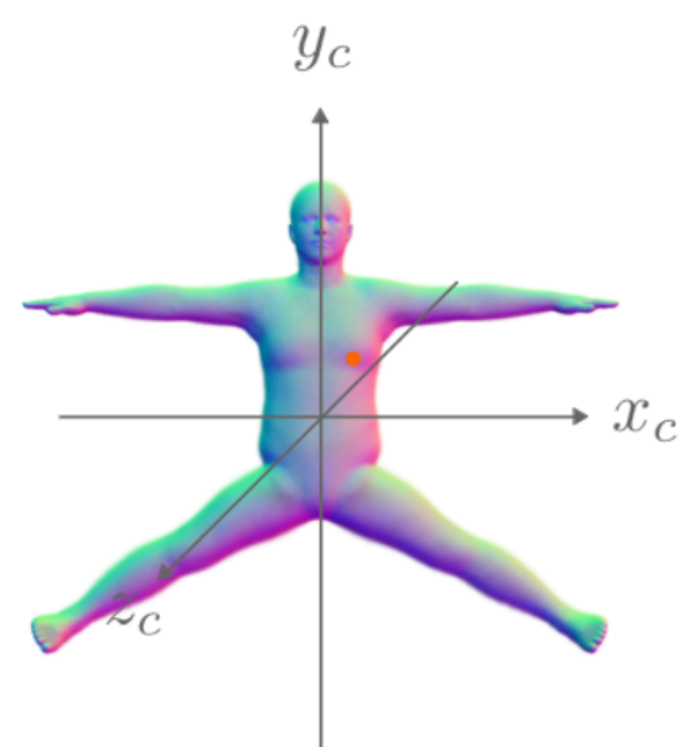
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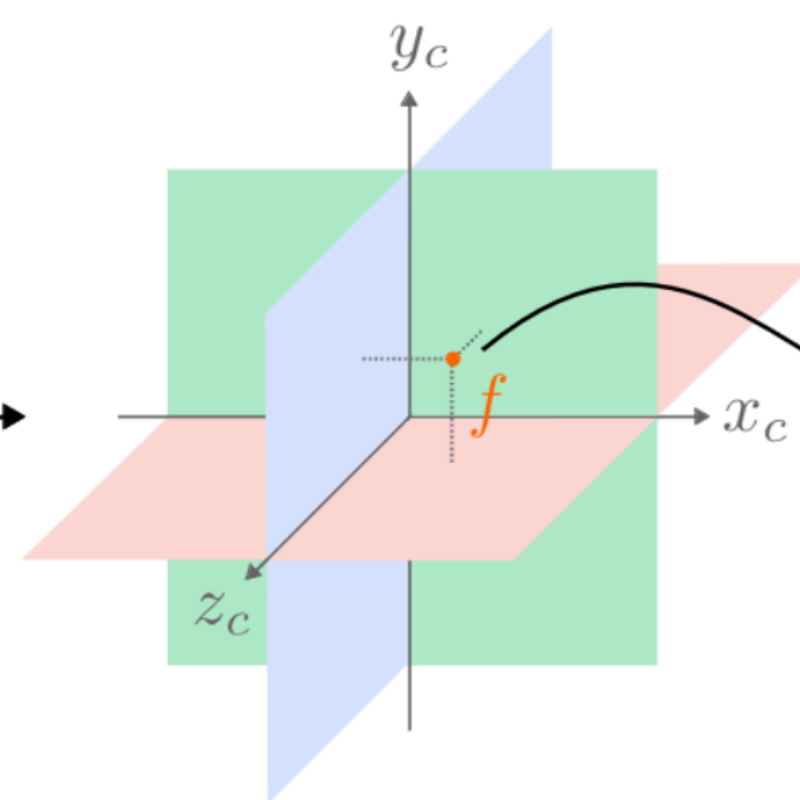
frame t
camera pose t
SMPL pose t (θ_t, β)



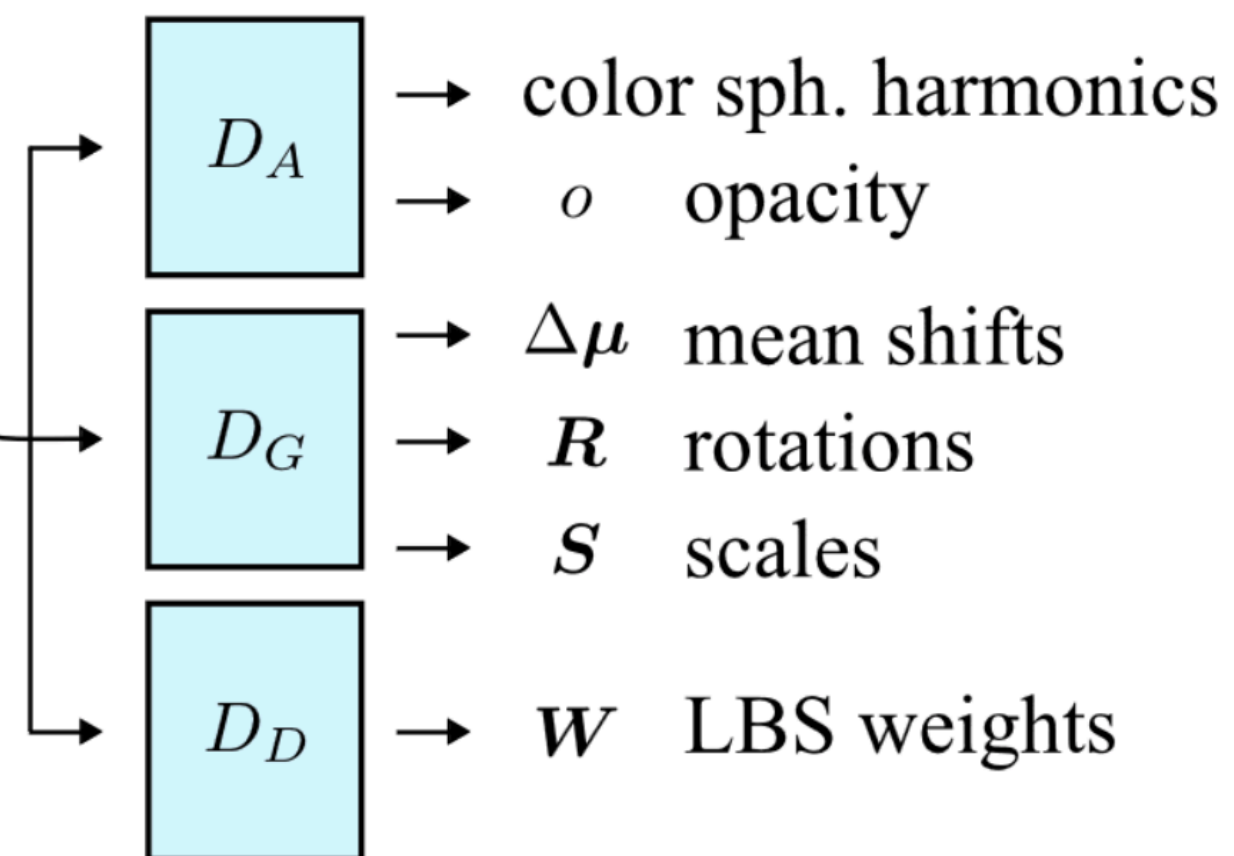
static scene Gaussians
in the world coord.



canonical space



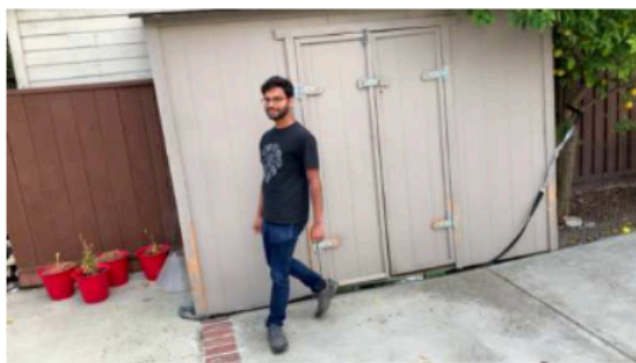
feature triplane



MLP



captured frames

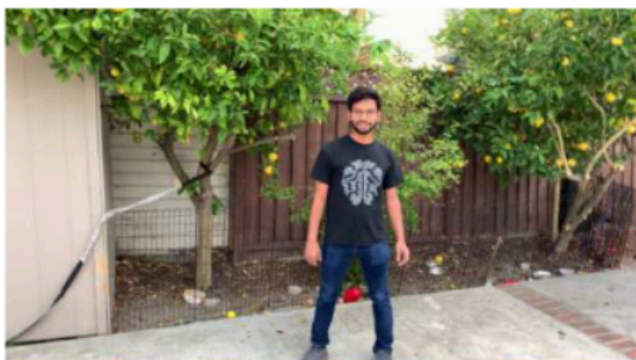


frame 0
camera pose 0
SMPL pose 0 (θ_0, β)



frame 1
camera pose 1
SMPL pose 1 (θ_1, β)

⋮



frame t
camera pose t
SMPL pose t (θ_t, β)

static scene Gaussians
in the world coord.

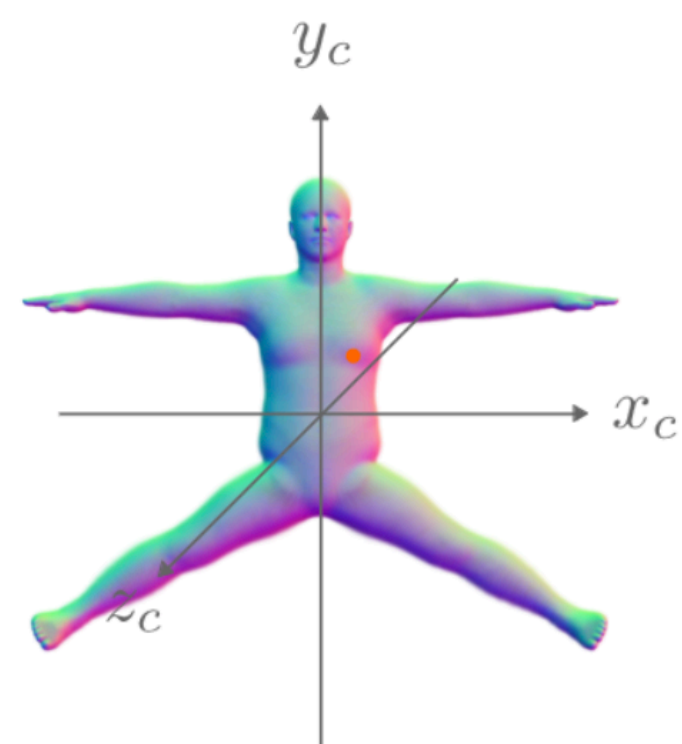


camera pose t

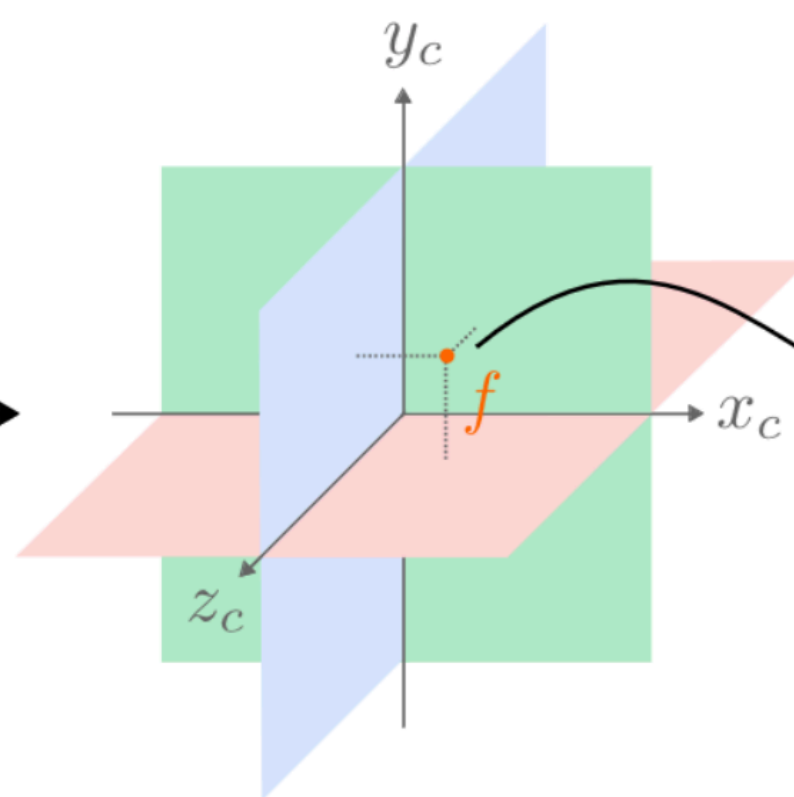
splat



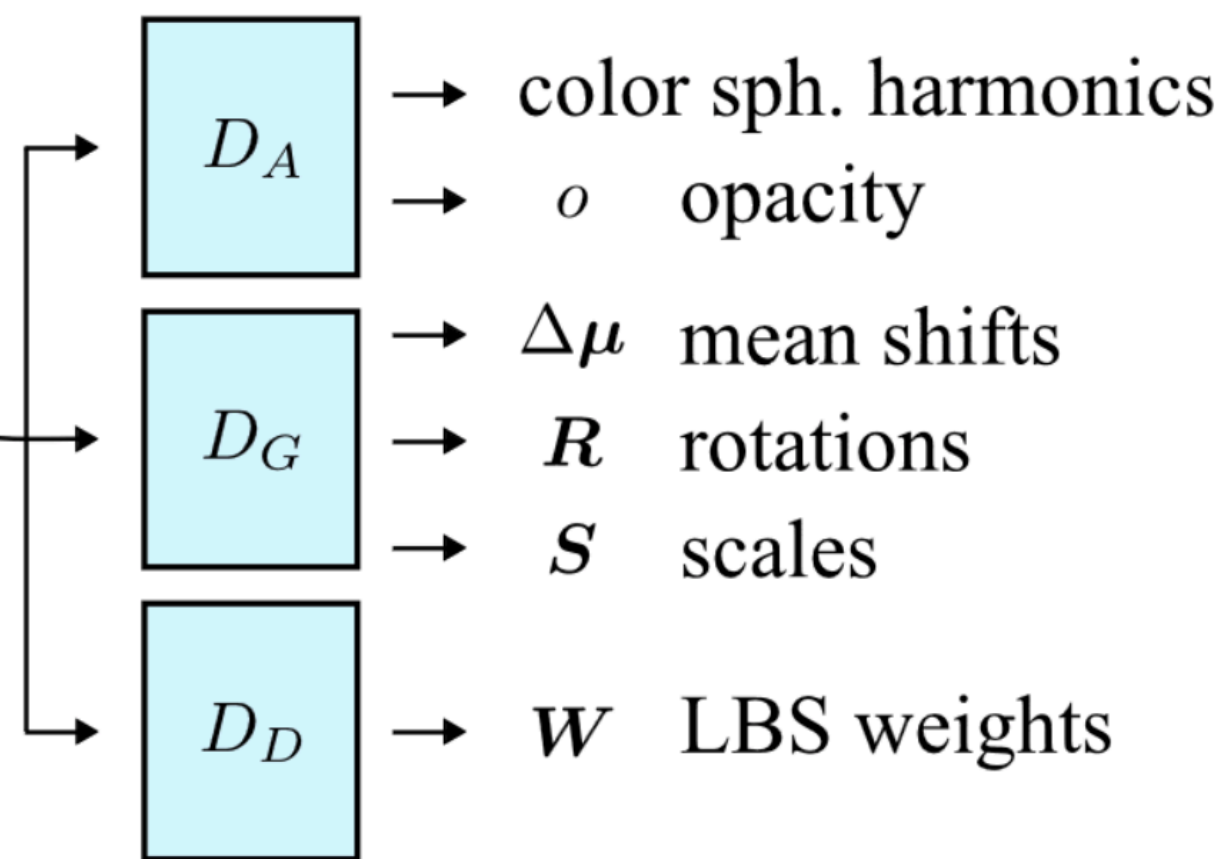
rendered frame t



canonical space



feature triplane



MLP



human Gaussians
in the world coord.

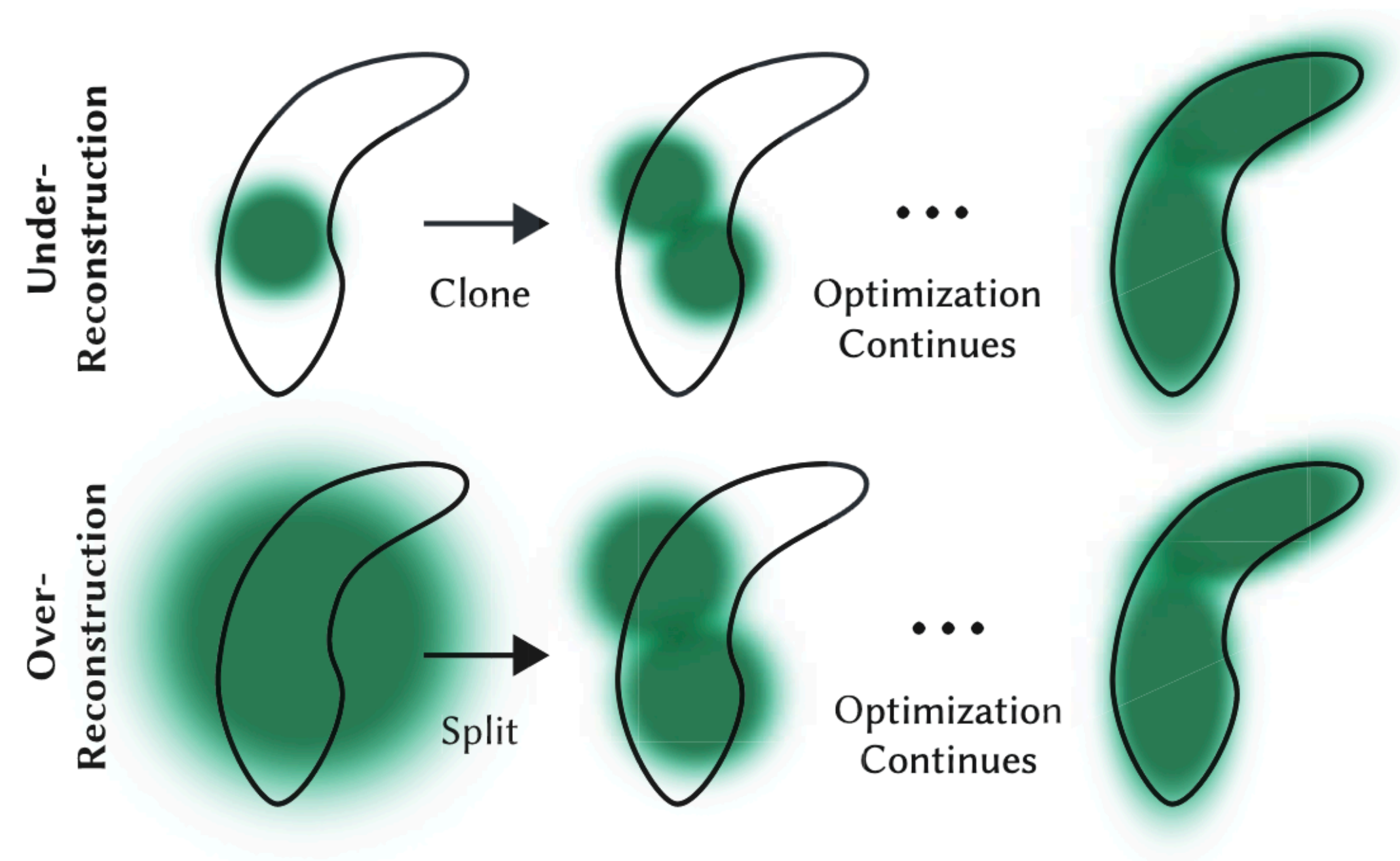
Loss function

- \mathcal{L}^h : || human-only image - segmented GT image ||

$$\mathcal{L} = \underbrace{\lambda_1 \mathcal{L}_1 + \lambda_2 \mathcal{L}_{\text{ssim}} + \lambda_3 \mathcal{L}_{\text{vgg}}}_{\text{scene + human}} + \underbrace{\lambda_1 \mathcal{L}_1^h + \lambda_2 \mathcal{L}_{\text{ssim}}^h + \lambda_3 \mathcal{L}_{\text{vgg}}^h}_{\text{human}} + \lambda_4 \mathcal{L}_{\text{LBS}},$$

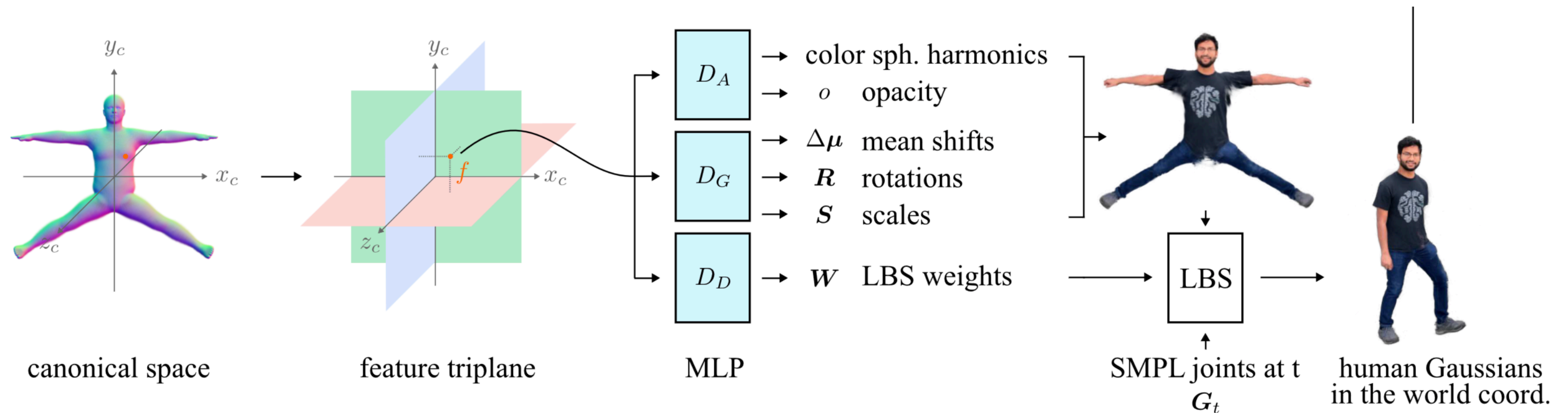
Adaptive Control of the number of Gaussians

- Clone, split, prune Gaussians based on screen-space positional gradients and opacity



Test time

- Rendering speed: 60 FPS.
- Evaluate Triplane+MLP for each subject once.
- Skinning and 3DGS rendering are the only operations



Results





Training video



Canonical avatar



Scene



Novel view and pose





Novel scene + multiperson





HUGS vs NeuMan

HUGS



NeuMan



HUGS



NeuMan



HUGS



NeuMan



Ablation experiments

HUGS



w/o LBS



w/o Densify



w/o Triplane-MLP



HUGS



w/o LBS



w/o Densify



w/o Triplane-MLP





a. HUGS

b. Point features+MLP

c. HUGS--TM

with joint human and scene training



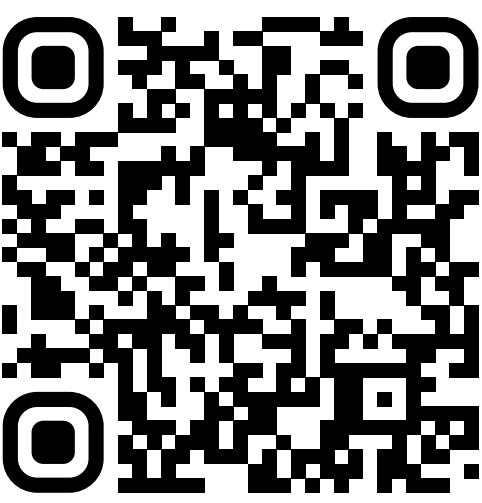
w/o joint human and scene training



Conclusion



HUGS: Human Gaussian Splats



Project page: <https://machinelearning.apple.com/research/hugs>

Code: <https://github.com/apple/ml-hugs>

