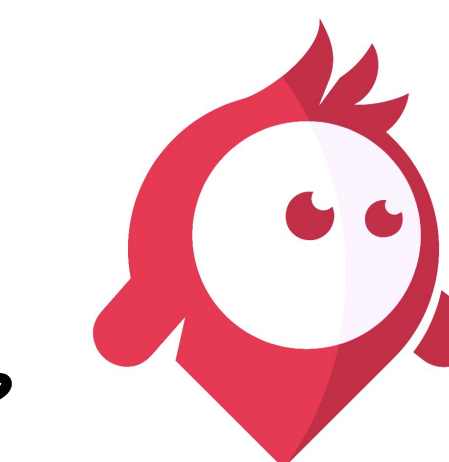
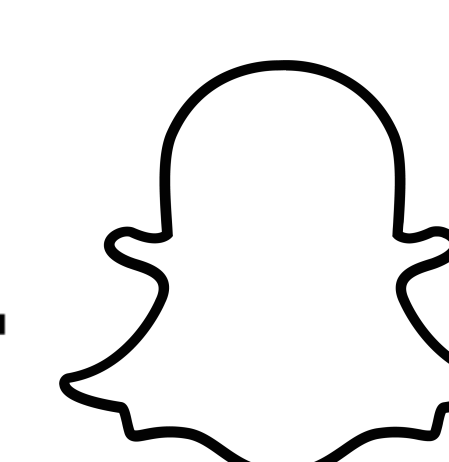
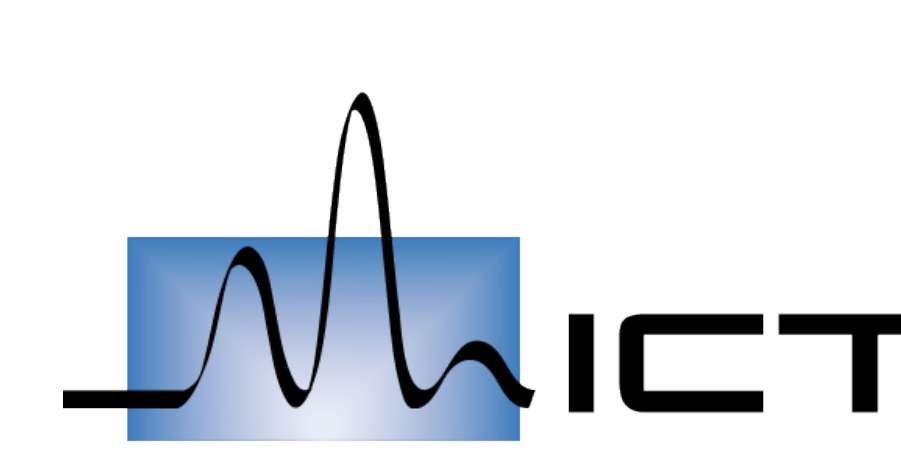


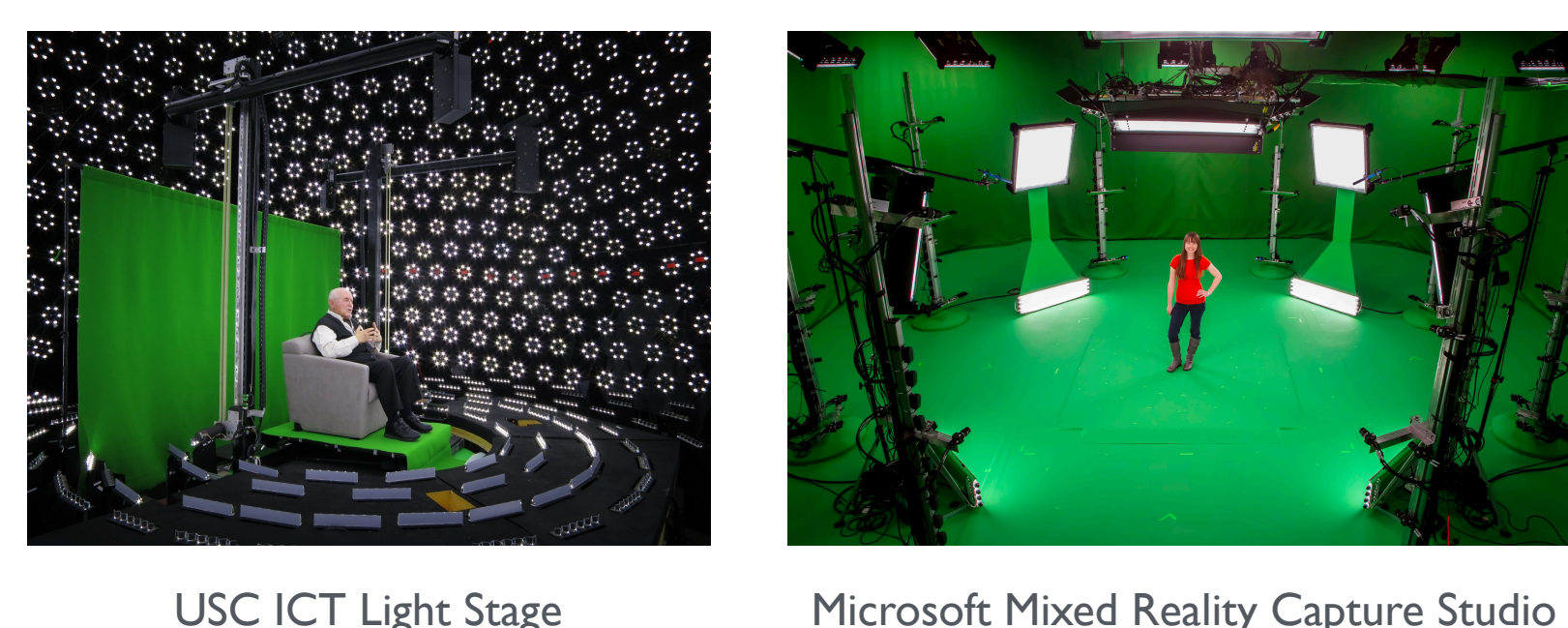
Deep Volumetric Video From Very Sparse Multi-View Performance Capture

Zeng Huang, Tianye Li, Weikai Chen, Yajie Zhao, Jun Xing,
Chloe LeGendre, Linjie Luo, Chongyang Ma, and Hao Li

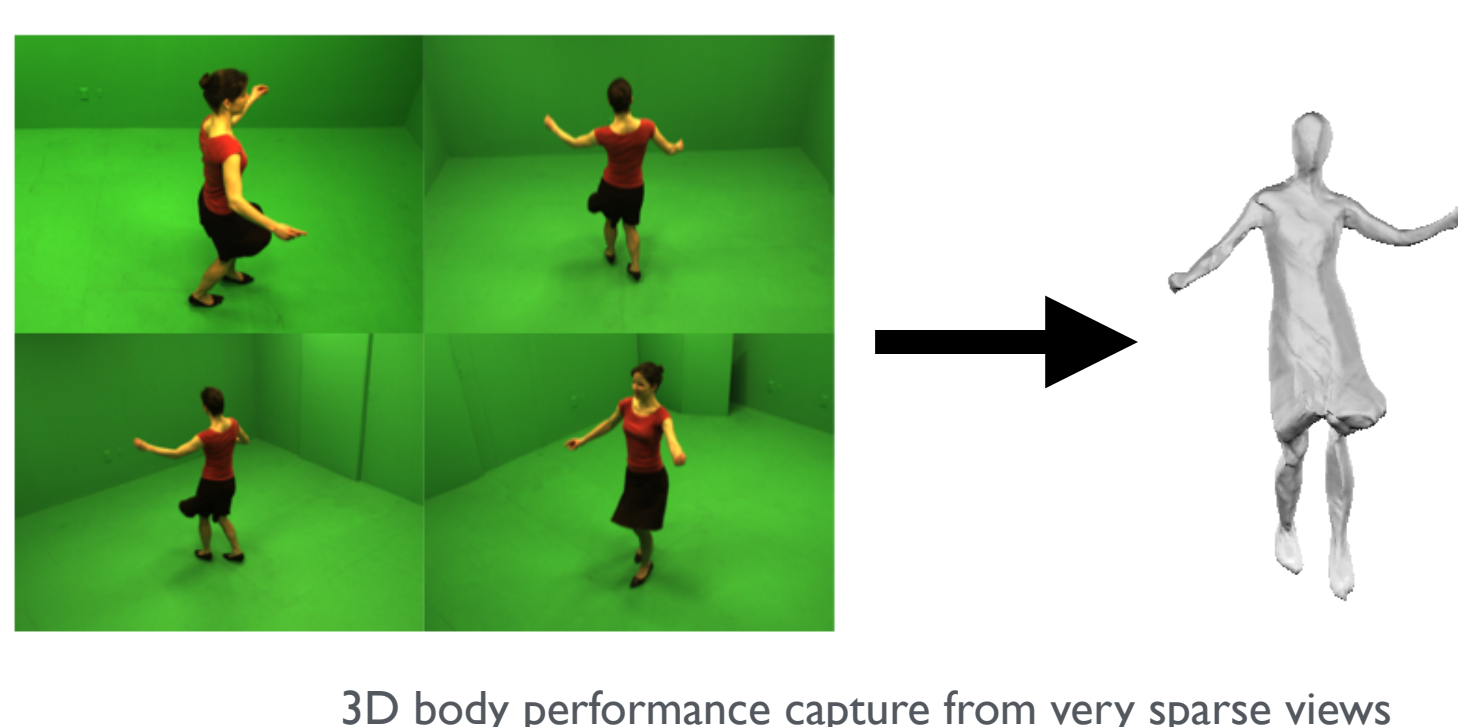


USC, USC-ICT, Snap Inc., Pinscreen

Objective

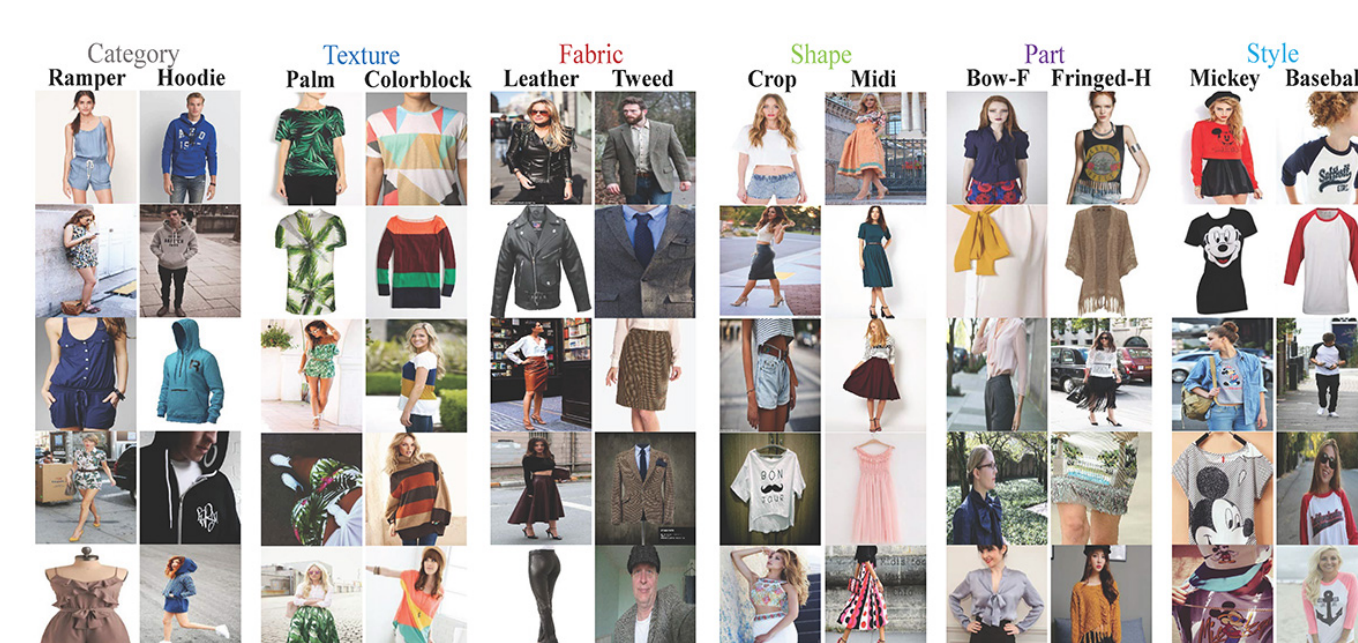
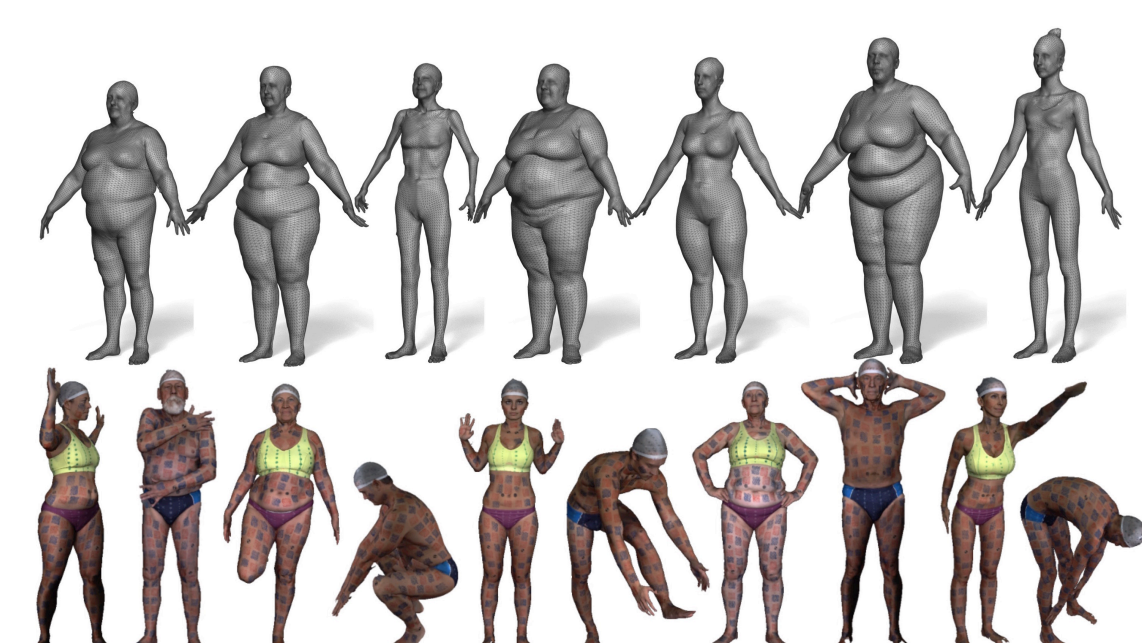


- Previous performance capture system requires pre-scanned template, large number of cameras or active sensors.

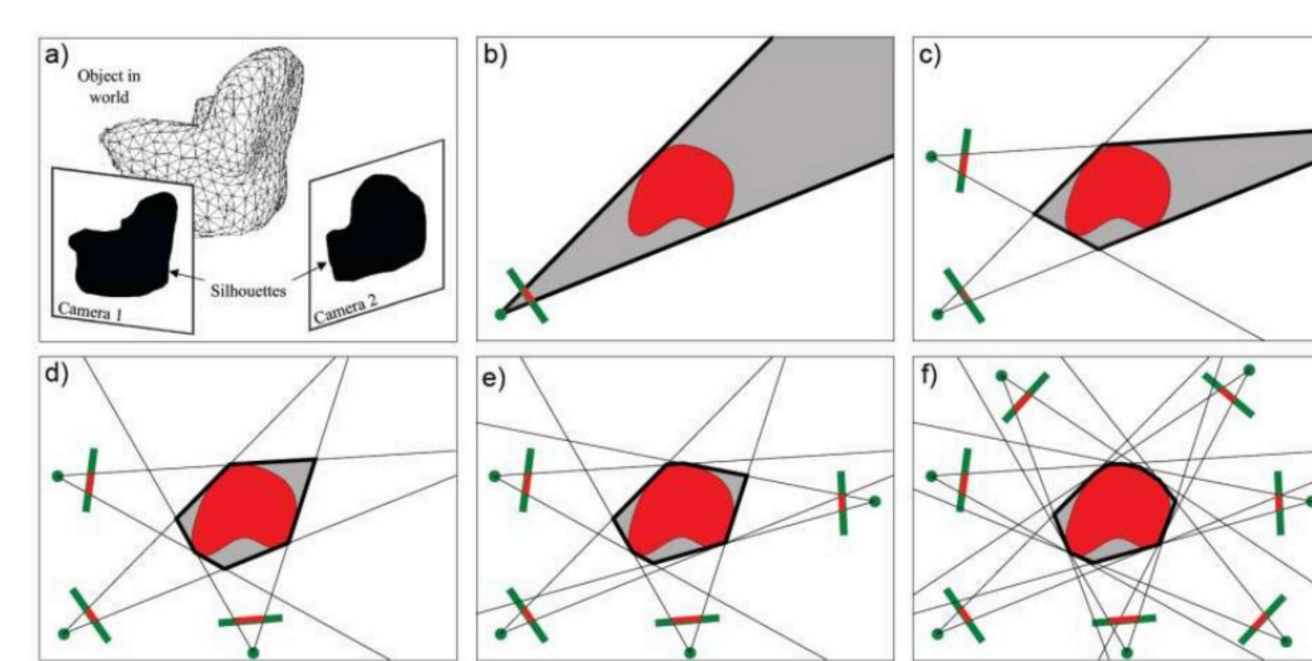
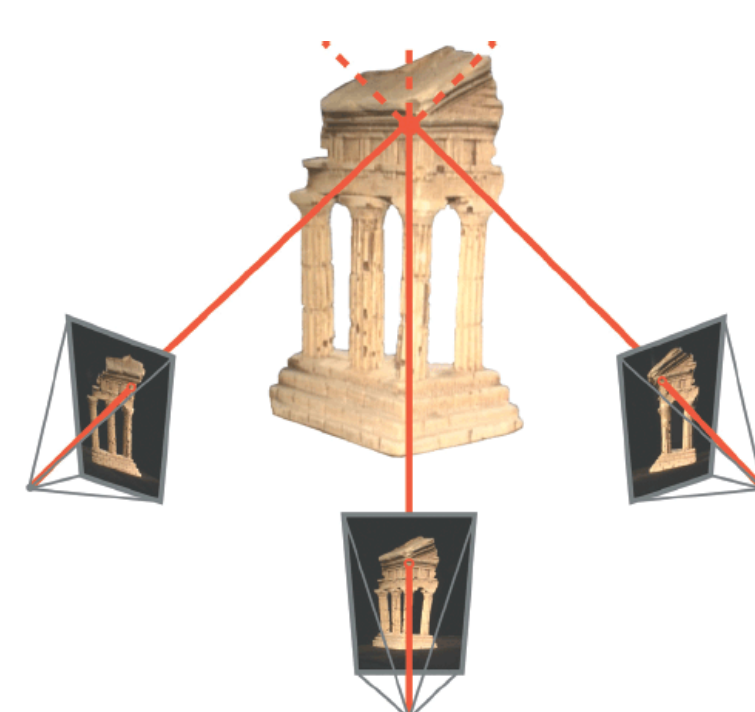


- We focus on the task of template-free, per-frame 3D surface reconstruction from **very sparse** RGB sensors.

Why Challenging?



Complex body shape, pose and appearance, with high variations of clothes.



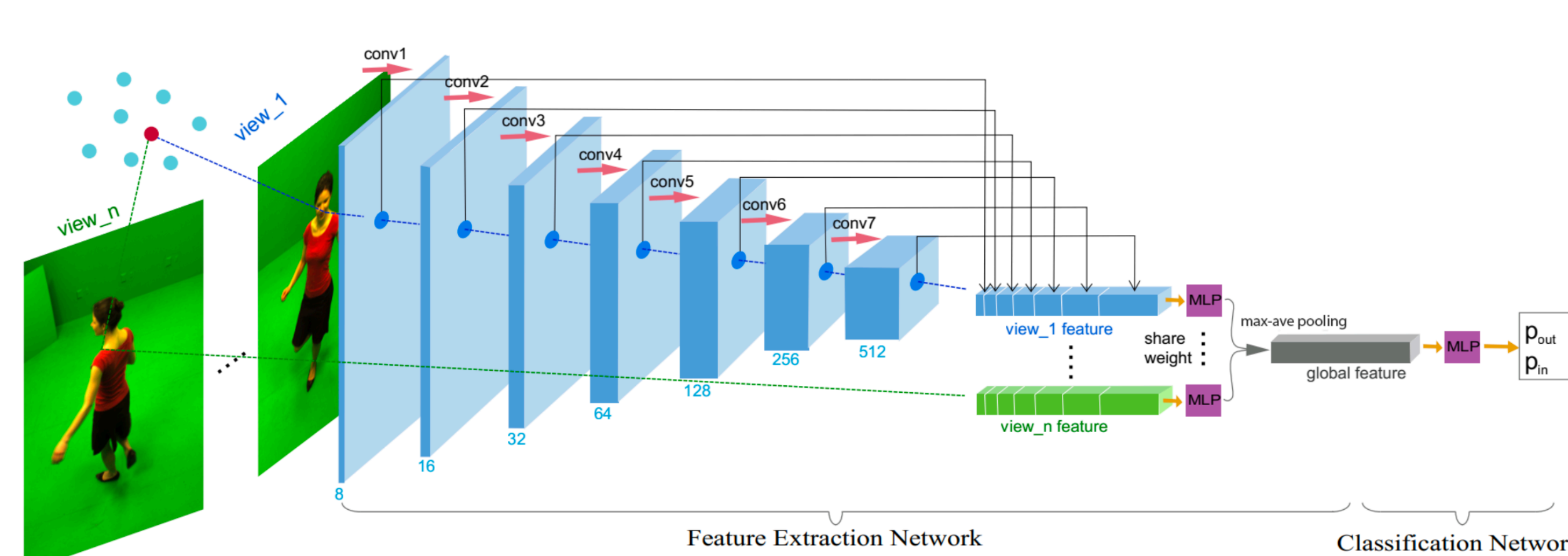
Conventional method, such as multi-view stereo and shape from silhouette, cannot handle very sparse views or textureless region.



?

We lack 3D data for **clothed** human with sufficient shape and texture variations.

Our Approach



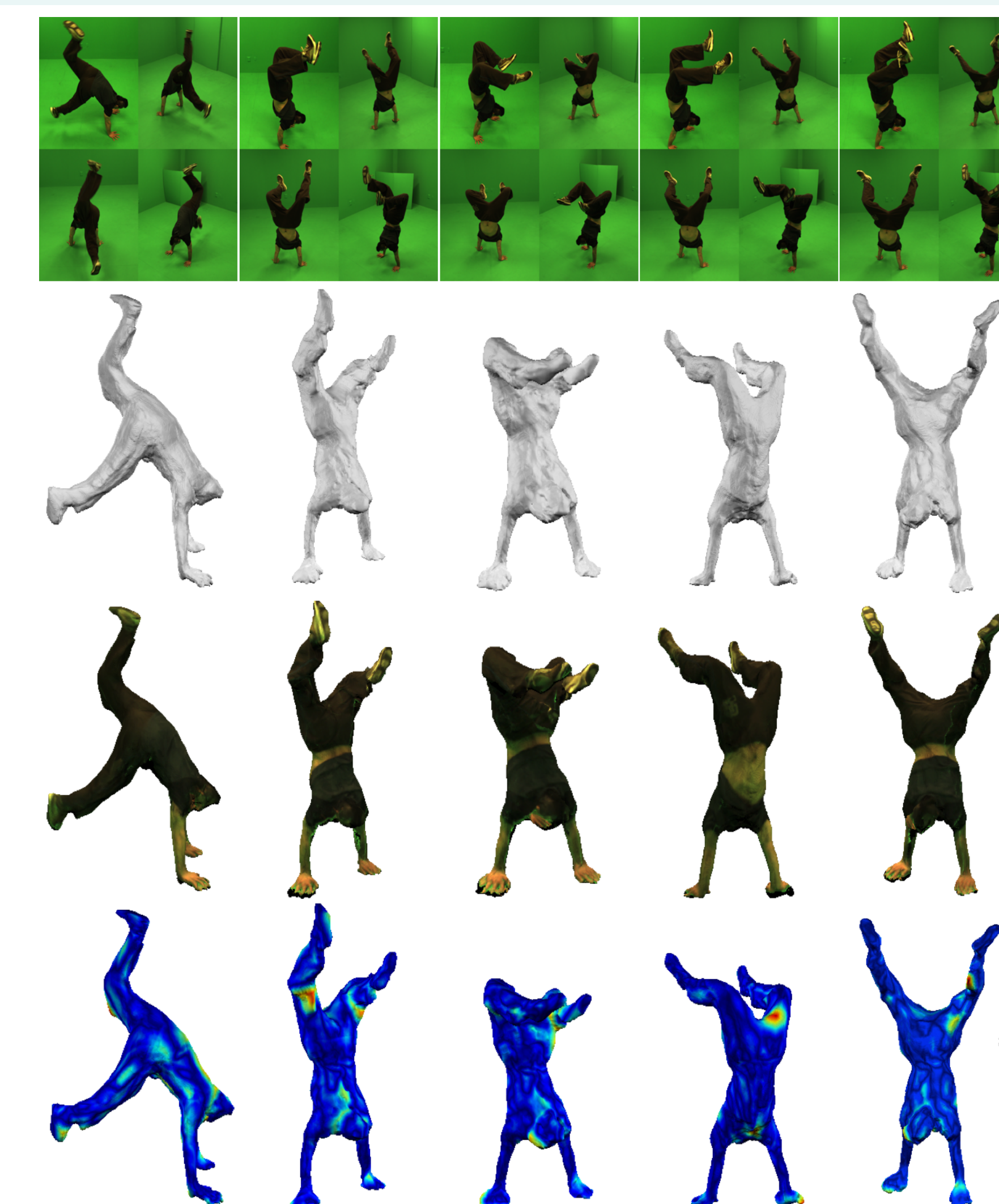
- Formulation:** Learn to estimate the probability for any 3D point in capture volume if it is inside/outside the reconstructed object.
- Intuition:** learn the “consensus” of multi-view 2D deep features that are sampled at projected 3D query point.
- Advantage 1:** reduce the 3D reconstruction problem to a classification problem (easier to learn).
- Advantage 2:** flexible reconstruction resolution: depends on query point density, instead of limited voxel resolution.

Data



- As far as we know, there is **no** large 3D dataset that covers wide body and clothes variation for full-body reconstruction.
- We build a **synthetic dataset** by rendering 50 rigged and animated human character from Adobe Mixamo, each character in 13 animation sequences.
- By only training on the synthetic data, our network can **generalize** well on real dataset, such as [Vlasic et al. 08].

Results



Comparison

