

Hi-LASSIE: High-Fidelity Articulated Shape and Skeleton Discovery from Sparse Image Ensemble

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Estimating articulated animal bodies from sparse images



3D articulated shapes (per-instance)









Estimating articulated animal bodies from sparse images

Problem setting

- Inputs: 20-30 in-the-wild images of an animal class
- Outputs: per-instance camera viewpoint, pose, and shape
- Without pre-defined shape/skeleton templates



Hi-LASSIE: High-Fidelity Articulated Shape and Skeleton Discovery from Sparse Image Ensemble

Discovering 3D skeleton and parts

- LASSIE [1]
 - human-annotated skeleton
 - \circ $\,$ shared part shapes $\,$
- Hi-LASSIE
 - \circ skeleton discovery
 - o per-instance part shapes

Key advantages

- In-the-wild images
- SOTA reconstruction accuracy
- Minimal user input (select reference image)



Estimating articulated animal bodies from sparse images

Problem setting

- Inputs: 20-30 in-the-wild images of an animal class
- **Outputs:** per-instance camera viewpoint, pose, and shape
- Without pre-defined shape/skeleton templates

Challenges:

- In-the-wild images: diverse background, lighting, camera, pose, and texture
- No image-level annotations (camera, keypoints, silhouettes)



(Pascal-Part [1] horse images)

Discovering 3D skeleton and parts

3D part surfaces upon skeleton

- 3D parts: simple geometry, rigid motion, semantic consistency
- 3D skeleton: constrain articulation & part connectivity



Discovering 3D skeleton and parts

3D part surfaces upon skeleton

- 3D parts: simple geometry, rigid motion, semantic consistency
- 3D skeleton: constrain articulation & part connectivity

3D skeleton discovery from reference image





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Frequency decomposition (low-to-high frequency)



[1] Caron, Mathilde, et al. "Emerging properties in self-supervised vision transformers." *ICCV*. 2021.



[1] Caron, Mathilde, et al. "Emerging properties in self-supervised vision transformers." *ICCV*. 2021.

Datasets

Pascal-Part [1]: horse, cow, sheep

Horse images



LASSIE [2]: zebra, tiger, giraffe, elephant, kangaroo, penguin

Giraffe images



Chen, Xianjie, et al. "Detect what you can: Detecting and representing objects using holistic models and body parts." *CVPR*. 2014.
Yao, Chun-Han, et al. "Lassie: Learning articulated shapes from sparse image ensemble via 3d part discovery." *NeurIPS*. 2022.

Class-level results: reference image, 3D skeleton, shared parts



Per-instance results: LASSIE v.s. Hi-LASSIE



Input





[1] Yao, Chun-Han, et al. " Lassie: Learning articulated shapes from sparse image ensemble via 3d part discovery." NeurIPS. 2022.

Per-instance results (3D parts): LASSIE v.s. Hi-LASSIE



Per-instance results (3D parts): LASSIE v.s. Hi-LASSIE



[1] Yao, Chun-Han, et al. " Lassie: Learning articulated shapes from sparse image ensemble via 3d part discovery." NeurIPS. 2022.

Per-instance results (texture): LASSIE v.s. Hi-LASSIE



LASSIE [1]



Hi-LASSIE

[1] Yao, Chun-Han, et al. " Lassie: Learning articulated shapes from sparse image ensemble via 3d part discovery." NeurIPS. 2022.

Application: animation via pose interpolation

Hi-LASSIE: High-Fidelity Articulated Shape and Skeleton Discovery from Sparse Image Ensemble

First approach to reconstruct articulated shapes from sparse images in-the-wild without 3D shape/skeleton templates or per-image annotations

Key advantages

- In-the-wild images
- Minimal user input (select reference image)
- SOTA reconstruction accuracy

Main technical contributions

- 3D skeleton discovery
- Frequency-decomposed neural surfaces
- Zoomed-in part rendering and optimization
- Semantic feature MLPs

