



# Computer Vision and Machine Learning for Computer Graphics Summer Semester 2022

Christian Theobalt, Marc Habermann, Thomas Leimkühler

Visual Computing and Artificial Intelligence, MPI Informatik

- Organization
- Introduction
- Topics
- Summary

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# Organizers



**Christian Theobalt**  
MPI Informatik, Office 228  
theobalt@mpi-inf.mpg.de



**Marc Habermann**  
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inf.mpg.de



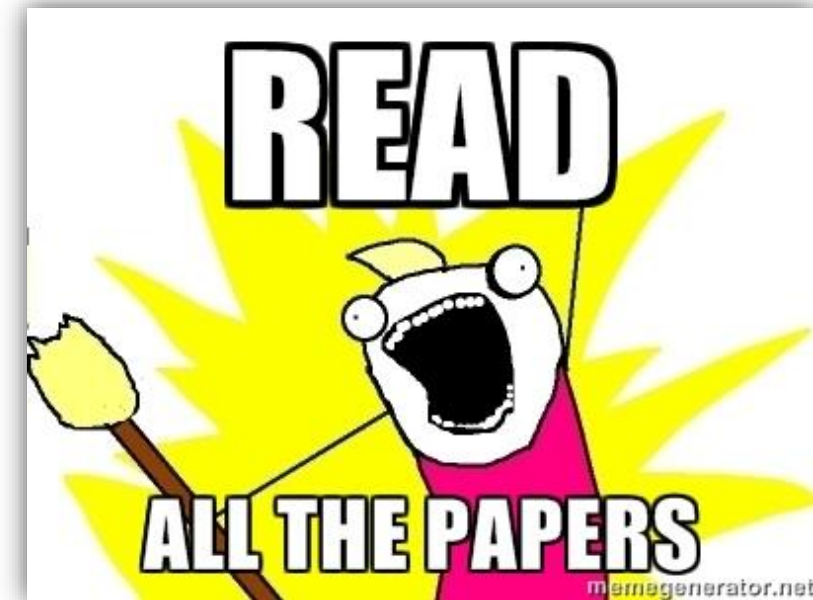
**Thomas Leimkühler**  
MPI Informatik, Office 212  
thomas.leimkuehler@mpi-  
inf.mpg.de

- Time: Thursdays, 14:15 – 15:45
- Join in-person: MPI SWS (E1 5), room 029
  - Exception on 12 May: MPI INF (E1 4), room 007
  - Please adhere to the 3G rule (vaccinated, recovered, or tested)
  - Wearing masks is mandatory
- Join remotely: <https://zoom.us/j/92103211479?pwd=Y2IRK0JDZFFVnbThFNjJFclVreWhtdz09>
  - Please turn on your camera
- Website:

[https://vcai.mpi-inf.mpg.de/teaching/vcai\\_seminar\\_2022](https://vcai.mpi-inf.mpg.de/teaching/vcai_seminar_2022)

# Formal requirements in a nutshell

- You read all the papers
- Your presence is required
- Submit questions & participate in discussion
- One topic is “Your Topic” (2 papers):
  - Deliver a 40 minute presentation
  - Write a 5–7 page report
- Grade: talk 30%, discussion 30%, report 40%



- Not for beginners in visual computing
- You need experience in:
  - computer vision
  - computer graphics
  - geometric modeling
  - basic numerical methods
- Examples: you should know how ...
  - ... a camera is modeled mathematically
  - ... 3D transformations are described
  - ... a system of equations is solved, etc.

- 28 topics to choose from
  - listed on seminar website + introduced later today
- 11-12 presentation slots:
  - First presentation: Thursday, 28 April 2022
  - Each week until Thursday, 21 July 2022 (including)
- Each topic comes with a supervisor:
  - You can ask questions by e-mail at any time
    - about your topic, the papers, your presentation and report
  - Up to one office hour per week



- Order of presentation will be determined after topic assignment
  - Slots can be swapped if necessary: talk to other participants first
- About 40 minutes long:
  - Introduction (about 5 minutes):
    - summary of previous week
    - finding themes that join the two papers
  - Technical content (about 35 minutes):
    - presentation of the two papers
    - again finding the common links between the papers
- Public feedback from other students after discussion

# Suggested presentation preparation

- Schedule two meetings with your supervisor:
  - First meeting: 2–3 weeks before presentation
    - Read the papers for this meeting
    - Ask questions if you have difficulties
    - Discuss your plans for presentation
  - Second meeting: 1 week before presentation
    - Prepare a preliminary presentation (not a full rehearsal)
    - We can provide feedback
  - It is your responsibility to arrange the meetings
  - Do not rely on us providing last-minute feedback

# Discussion (45–60 minutes)

- Day before the seminar:
  - Submit 2+ questions for discussion to [mhaberma@mpi-inf.mpg.de](mailto:mhaberma@mpi-inf.mpg.de)
  - Important: your contribution will be marked
- At the seminar:
  - One person assigned in advance to lead the discussion
  - Will get the collected questions submitted before the seminar
  - Gives summary of the talk
  - Moderates and guides discussion
  - Raises open questions that remain
  - Discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of the two papers
  - This will also be marked

- 5–7 page summary of the major ideas in your topic:
  - 3–4 pages on the two papers
  - 2–3 pages with your own ideas, for example:
    - Novel ideas based on content described in the papers
    - Limitations not mentioned in the paper + sketch of potential solution
    - Try to suggest improvements
    - Can be the result of the discussion after your presentation
  - 3–4 additional paper references
- The idea is that you get a feeling for your specific topic surpassing the level of simply understanding a paper.

- Due date: **Friday, 18 August 2022**  
(4 weeks after the last seminar)
- Send PDF to [thomas.leimkuehler@mpi-inf.mpg.de](mailto:thomas.leimkuehler@mpi-inf.mpg.de)
- We will provide a LaTeX template on the seminar website
  - If you use other software, make it look like the LaTeX template
    - this is your responsibility
  - Strongly recommended to learn LaTeX
    - used by nearly all research papers in visual computing

- **Presentation (overall: 30%)**
  - Form (30%): time, speed, structure of slides
  - Content (50%): structure, story line and connections, main points, clarity
  - Questions (20%): answers to questions
  - First presenter (28 April) gets a grade bonus of 0.3
- **Discussion (overall: 30%)**
  - Submitted questions (33%): insight, depth
  - Participation (33%): willingness, debate, ideas
  - Moderation (33%): strengths and weaknesses, integration of questions
- **Report (overall: 40%)**
  - Form (10%): diligence, structure, appropriate length
  - Context (20%): the big picture, topic in context
  - Technical correctness (30%)
  - Discussion (40%): novelty, transfer, own ideas / in own words

- Practise important skills in research
  - Read and understand technical papers
  - Present scientific results and convince other people
  - Analyse and develop new ideas through discussions
- Discussion is essential
  - If you don't participate, you miss a big chance
  - Most ideas are developed in discussions about other papers
- Therefore:
  - Prepare for the seminar classes
  - Participate actively in the discussions
  - Benefit from the interaction in the group

- **14 April** – Introduction ◀ **You are here**
- **21 April** – Lectures:
  - “How to read an academic paper”
  - “How to give a good talk”
- **28 April** – First presentation by a student
- ... 10 more weekly presentations ...
- **21 July** – Last presentation by a student
- **18 August** – Report deadline



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# Basics (Image Formation)



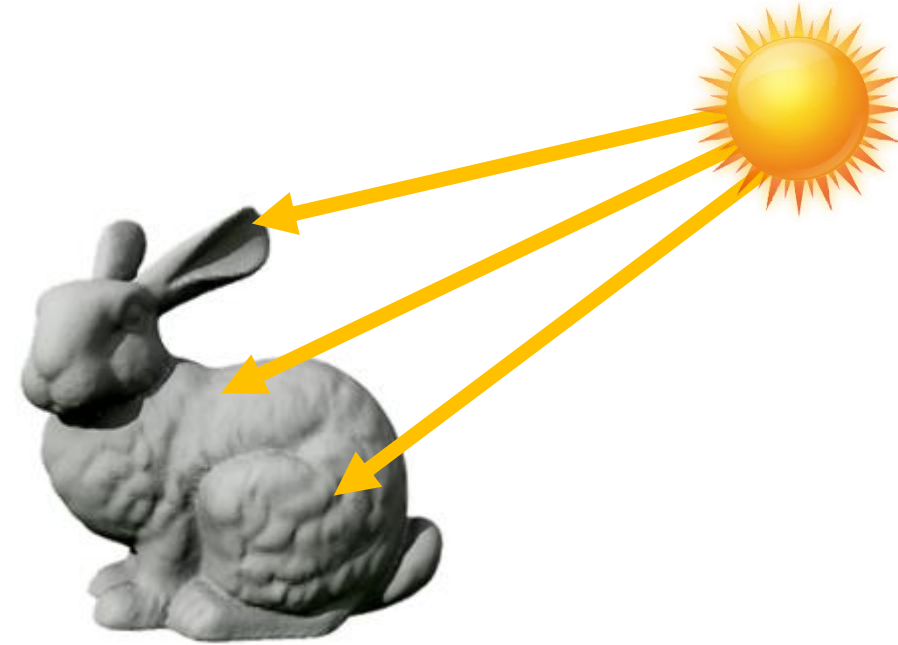
# Basics (Image Formation)



- **Geometry**

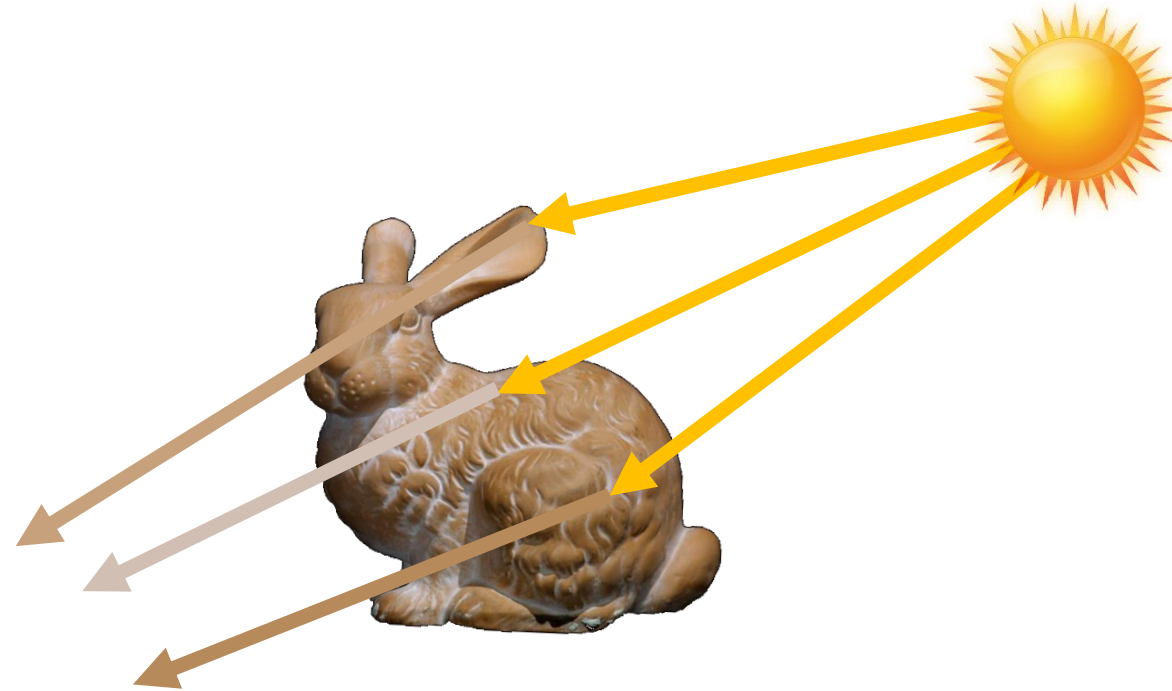


# Basics (Image Formation)



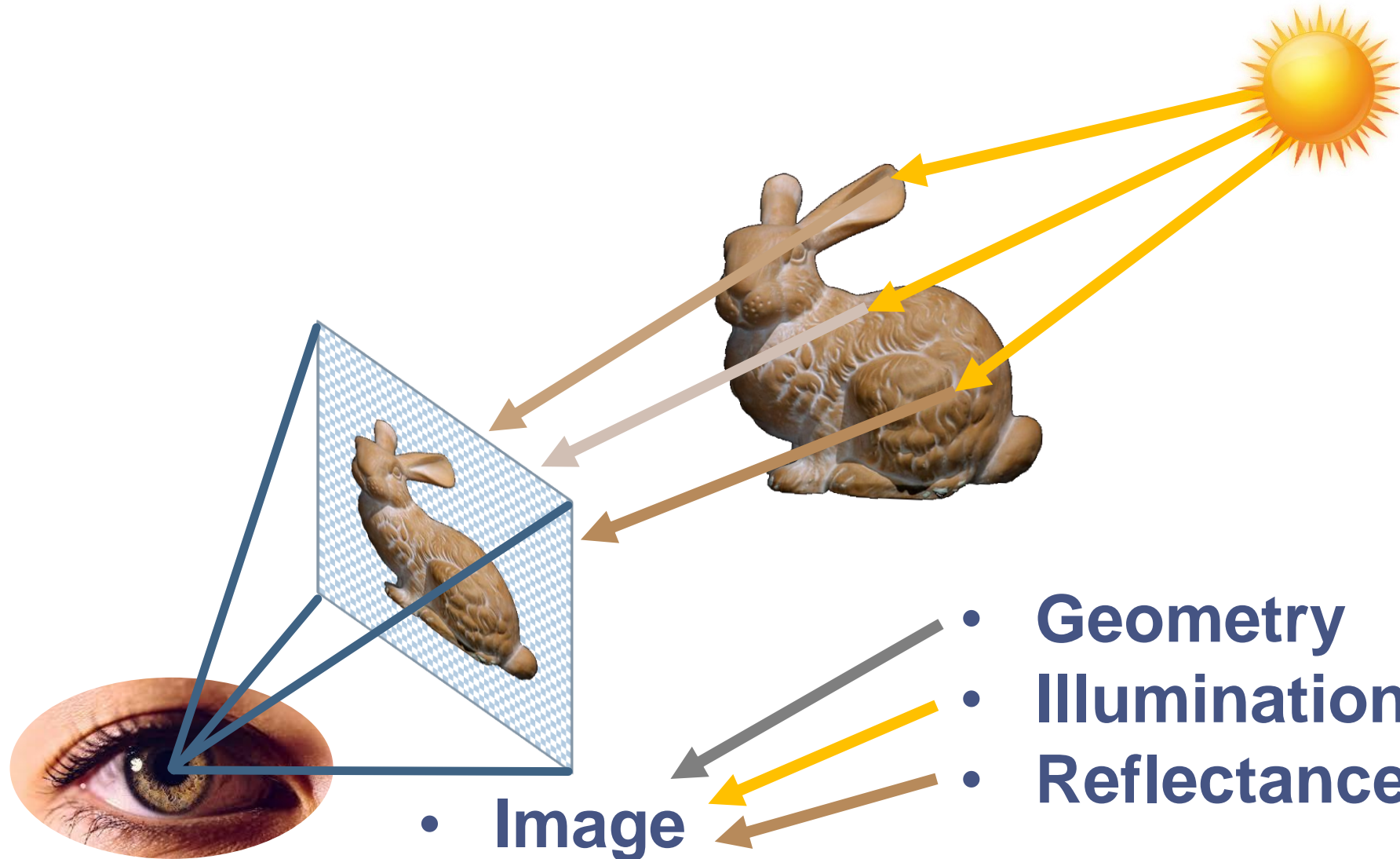
- **Geometry**
- **Illumination**

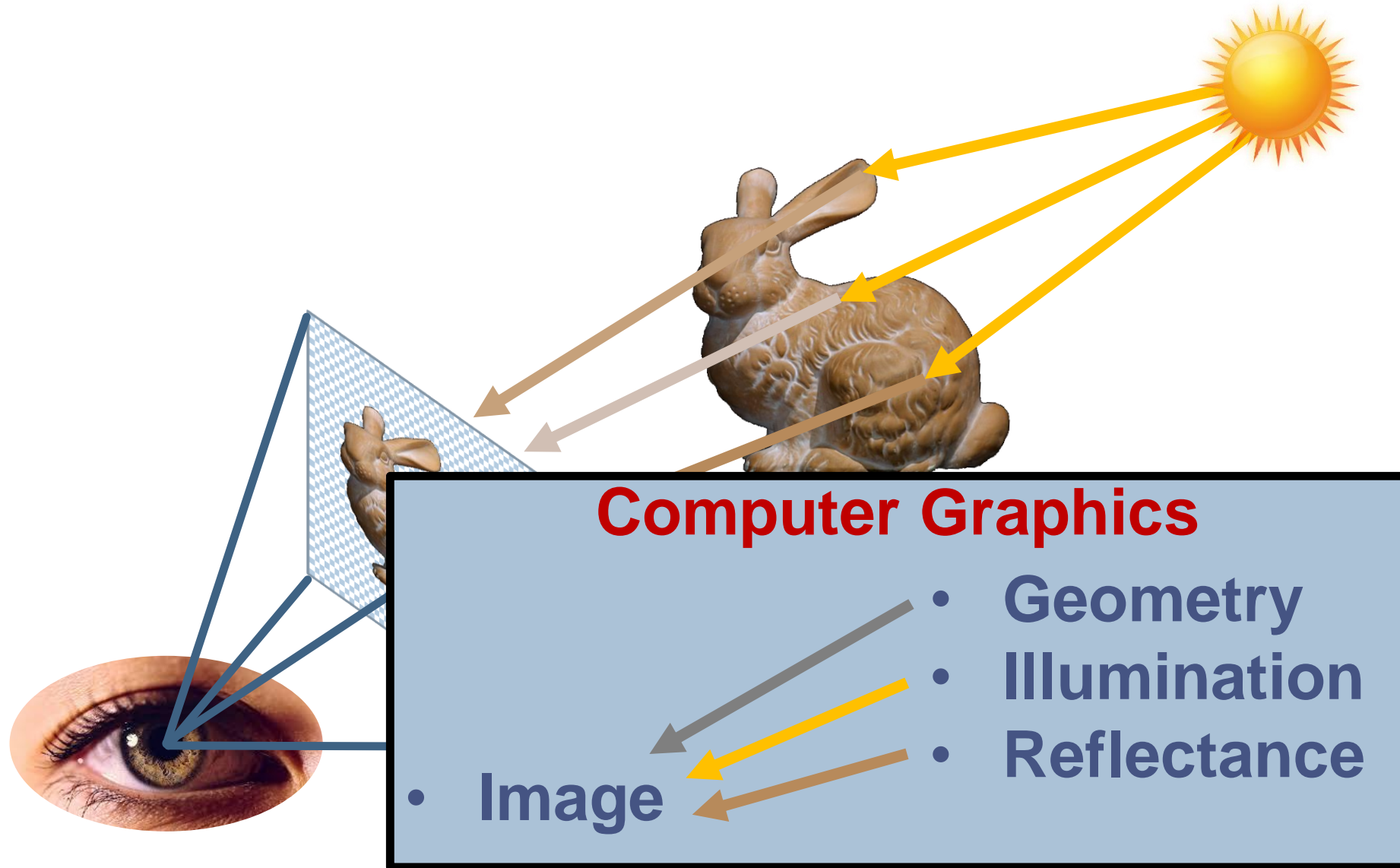
# Basics (Image Formation)



- **Geometry**
- **Illumination**
- **Reflectance**

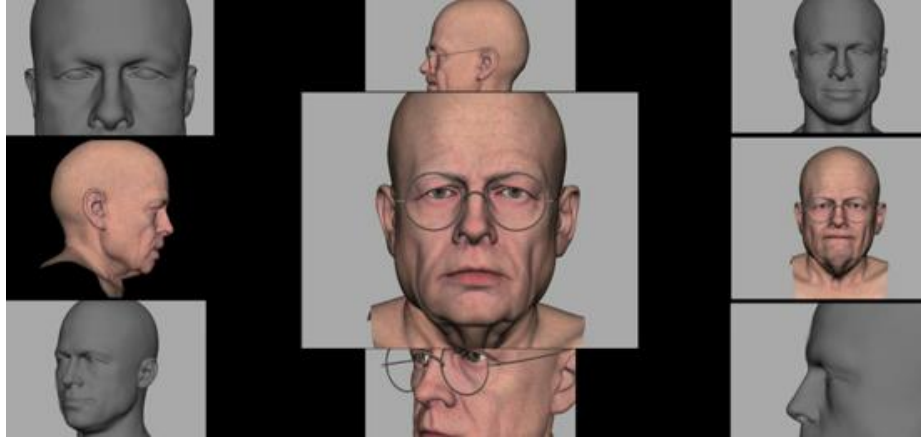
# Basics (Image Formation)







# Photo-real Virtual Humans



The Curious Case of Benjamin Button, 2008

# Real or rendered?

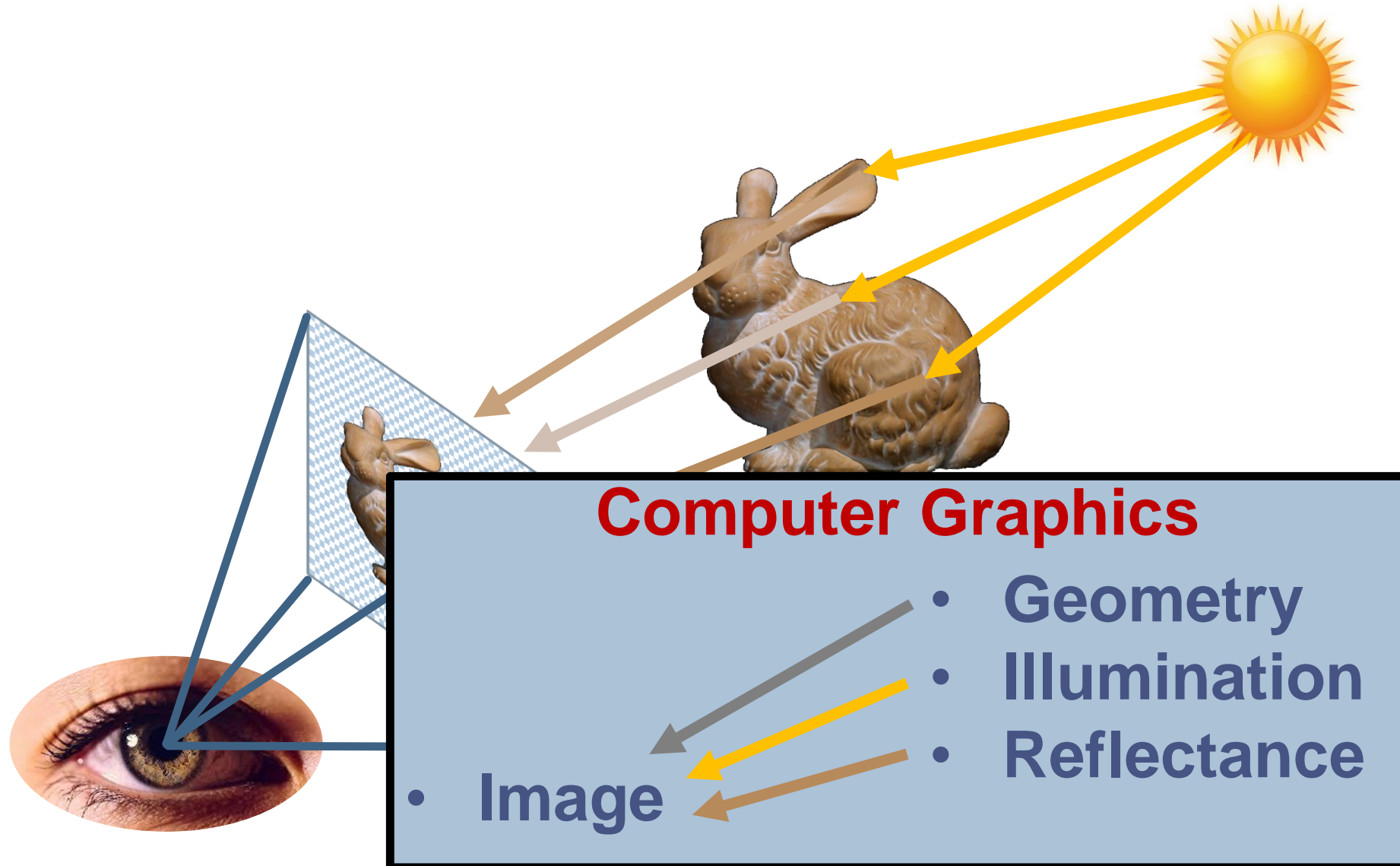




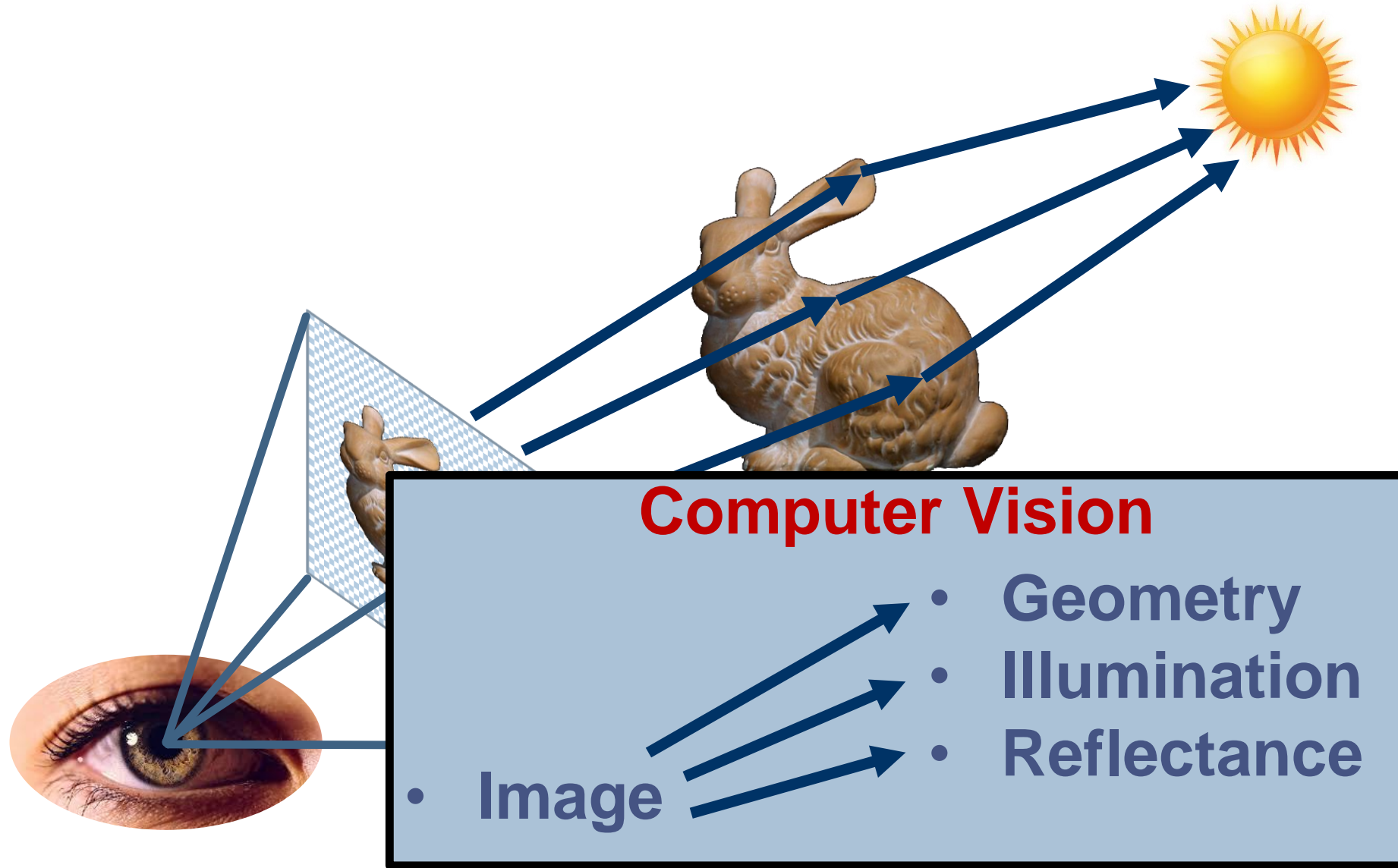
# Real or rendered?

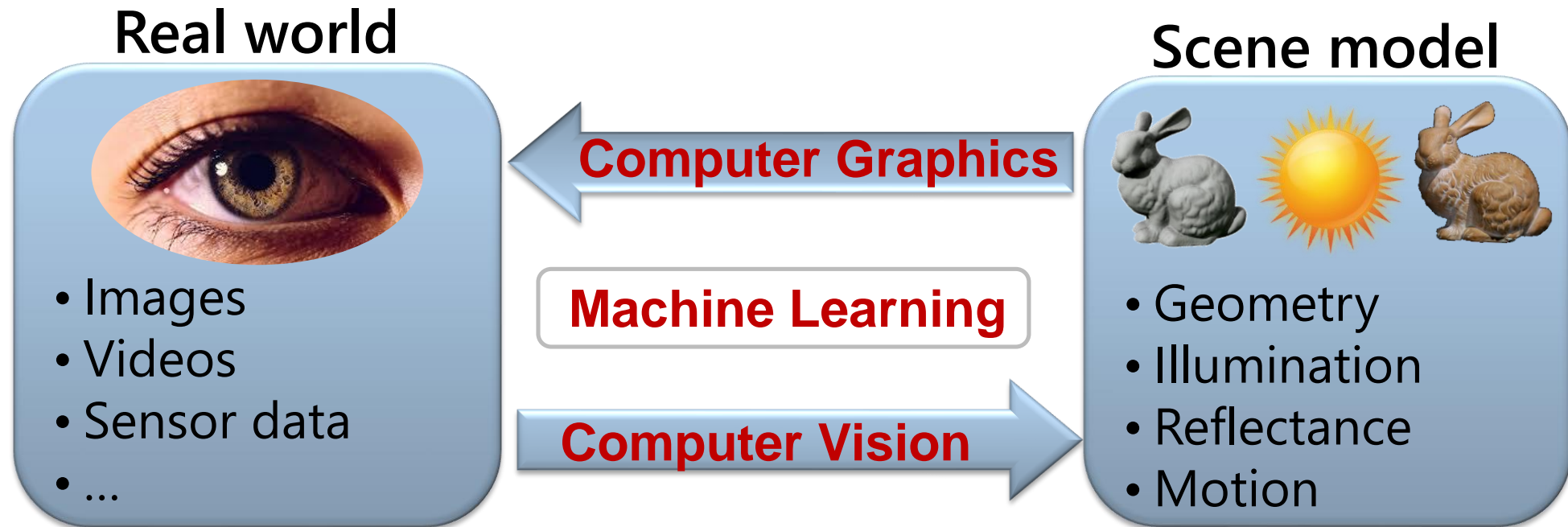






# Basics (Image Formation)

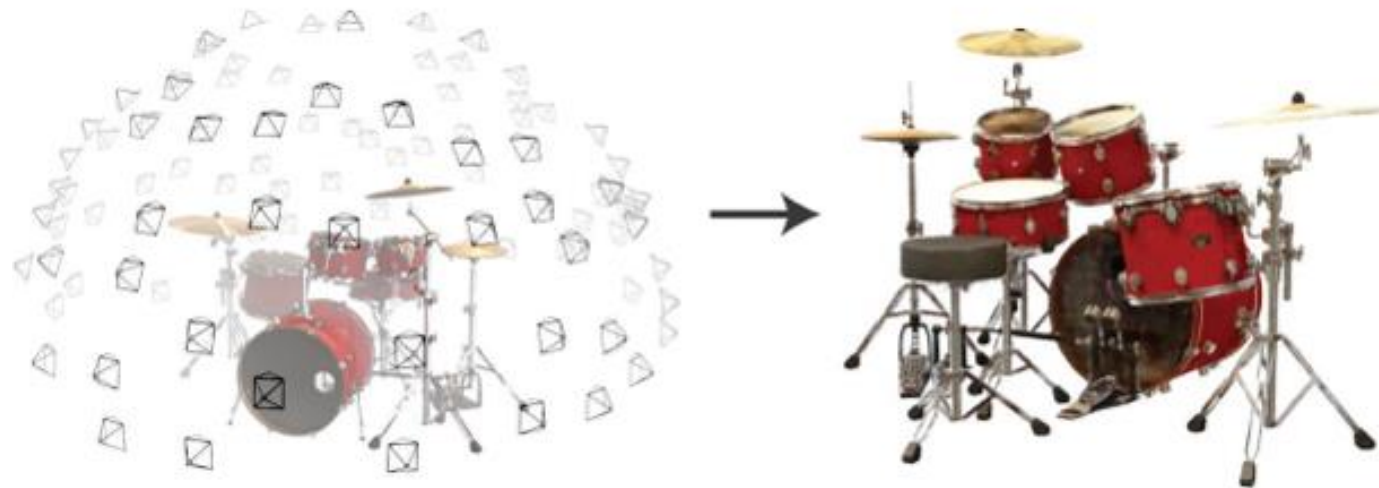




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## NeRF: Representing Scenes as Neural Radiance Fields for View Synthesis

(Mildenhall et al. ECCV 2020)

Supervisor: Mohit Mendiratta

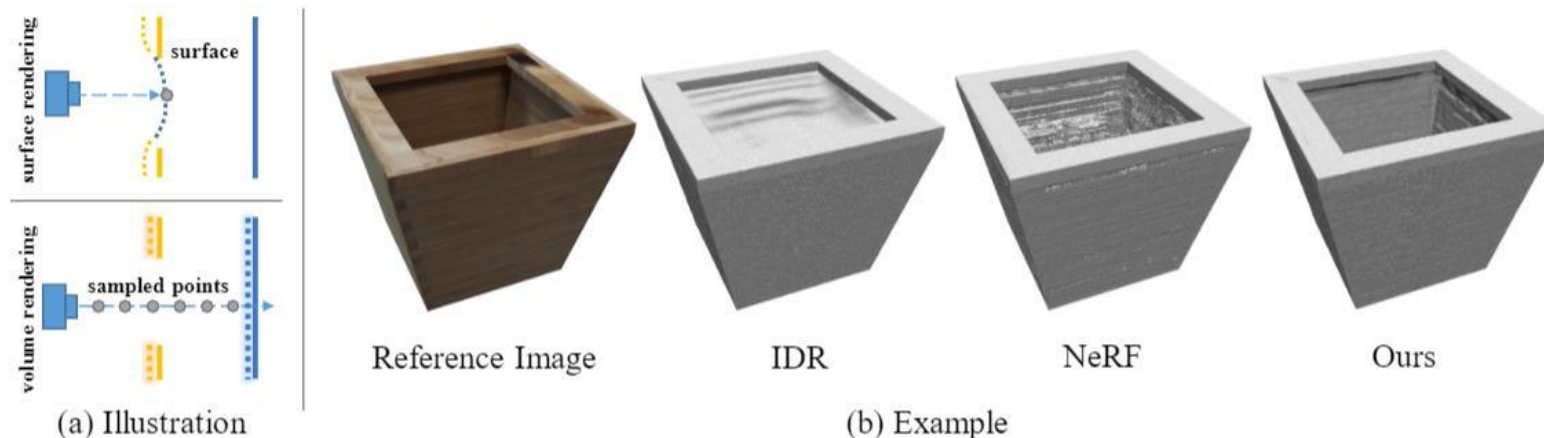


Figure 1: (a) Illustration of the surface rendering and volume rendering. (b) A toy example of bamboo planter, where there are occlusions on the top of the planter. Compared to the state-of-the-art methods, our approach can handle the occlusions and achieve better reconstruction quality.

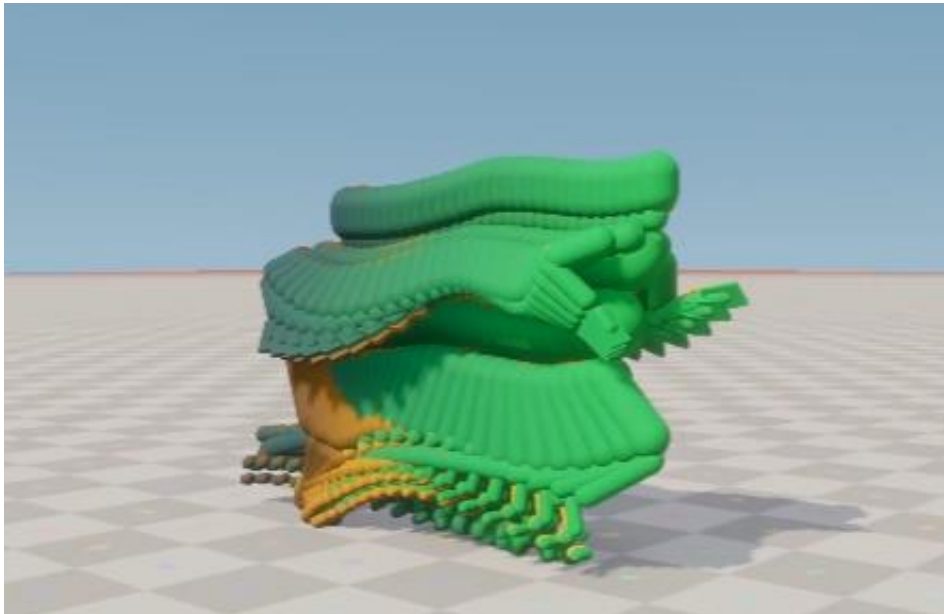
## [NeuS: Learning Neural Implicit Surfaces by Volume Rendering for Multi-view Reconstruction](#)

(Wang et al. NeurIPS 2021)

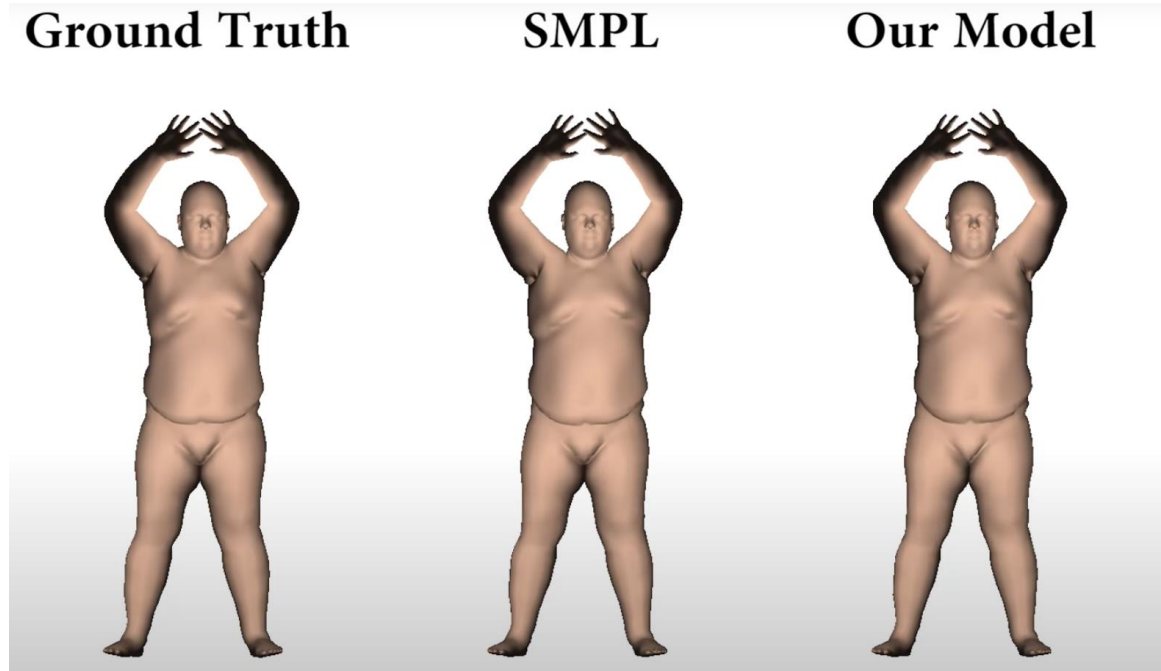
Supervisor: Mohit Mendiratta

# Physics based Character Animation

## SuperTrack – Motion Tracking for Physically Simulated Characters using Supervised Learning (Fussell et al., Siggraph 2021)



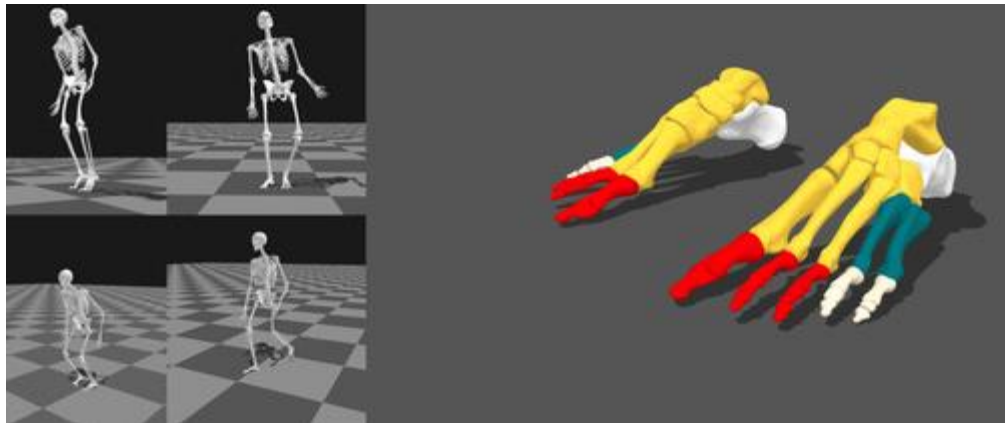
## Data Driven Physics for Human Soft Tissue Animation (Kim et al., Siggraph 2017)



Supervisor: Soshi Shimada

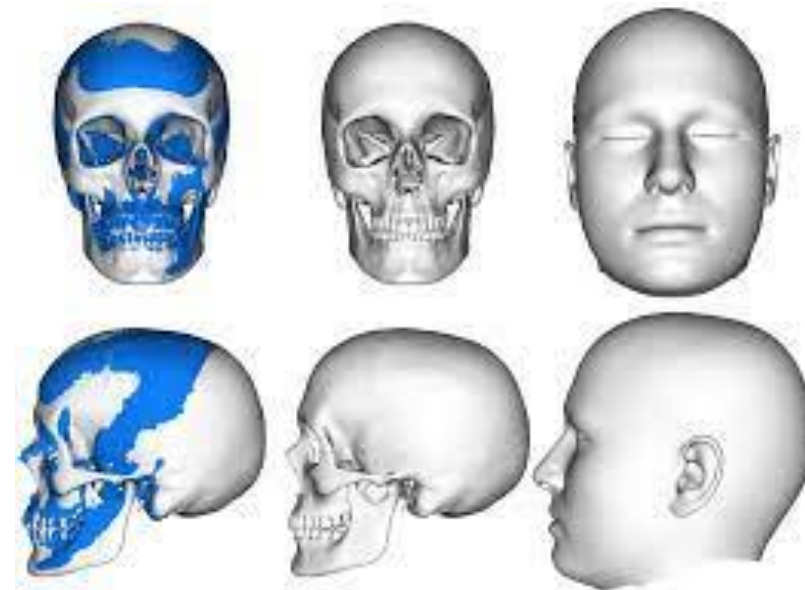
## Multi-Segment Foot for Human Modeling and Simulation

(Park et al., CGF 2020)



## A Multilinear Model for Bidirectional Craniofacial Reconstruction

(Achenbach et al., Eurographics 2018)



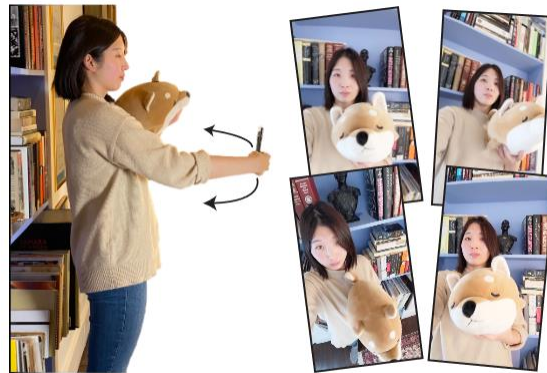
**Supervisor:** Soshi Shimada



# Reconstructing General Dynamic Scenes with Neural Rendering

## Nerfies: Deformable Neural Radiance Fields

(Park et al., ICCV 2021)



(a) casual capture

(b) input images



(c) nerfie novel views

## Neural Scene Flow Fields for Space-Time View Synthesis of Dynamic Scenes

(Li et al., CVPR 2021)

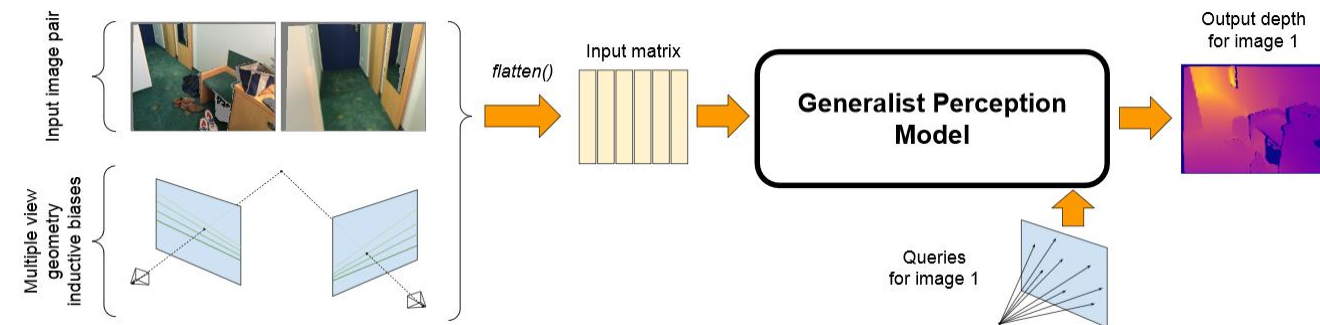
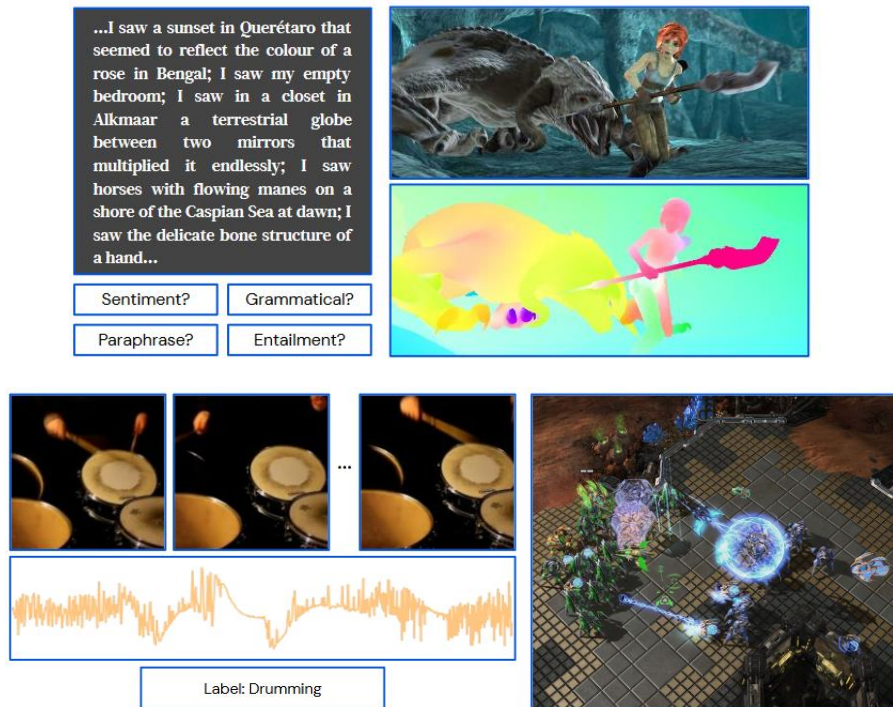


Supervisor: Edith Tretschk

# Taking Transformers from Language to 3D Reconstruction

## Perceiver IO: A General Architecture for Structured Inputs & Outputs (Jaegle et al., arXiv 2021)

## Input-level Inductive Biases for 3D Reconstruction (Yifan et al., arXiv 2021)

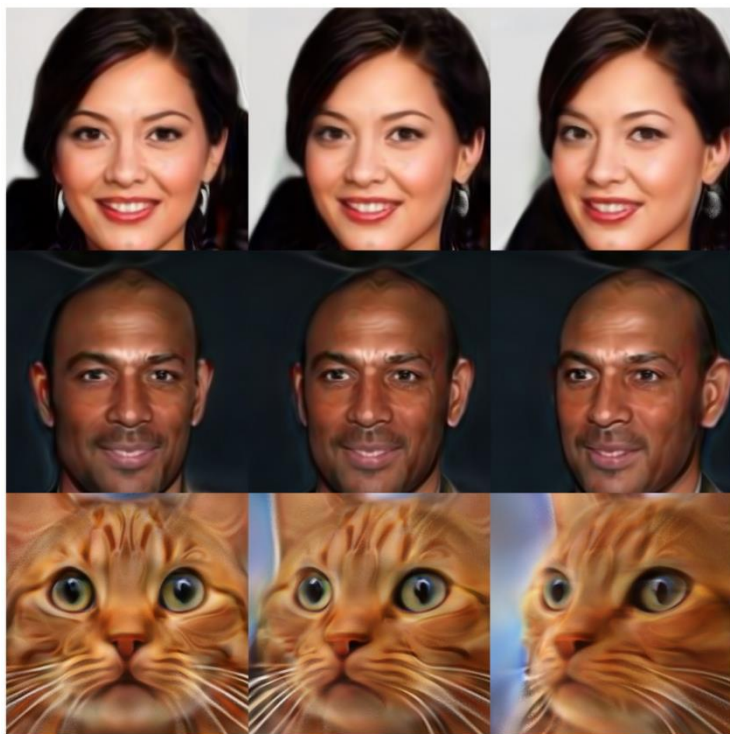


Supervisor: Edith Tretschk



# 3D Generative Adversarial Networks

**pi-GAN: Periodic Implicit  
Generative Adversarial Networks  
for 3D-Aware Image Synthesis**  
(Chan et al., CVPR 2021)

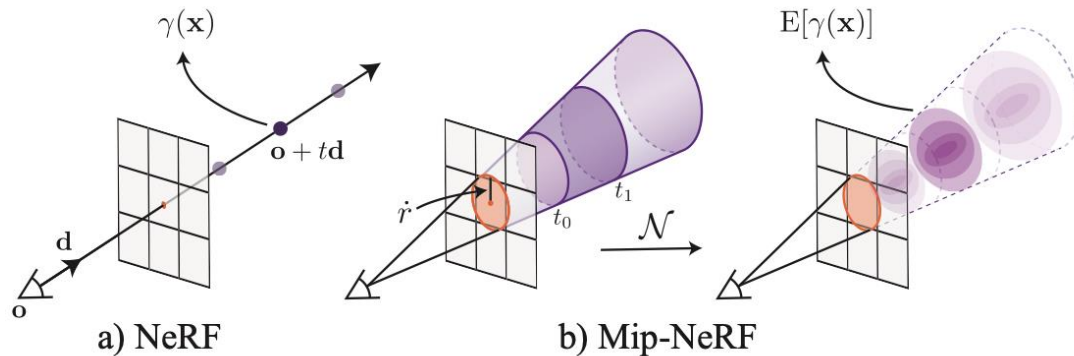


**Efficient Geometry-aware 3D Generative  
Adversarial Networks**  
(Chan et al., Arxiv 2021)

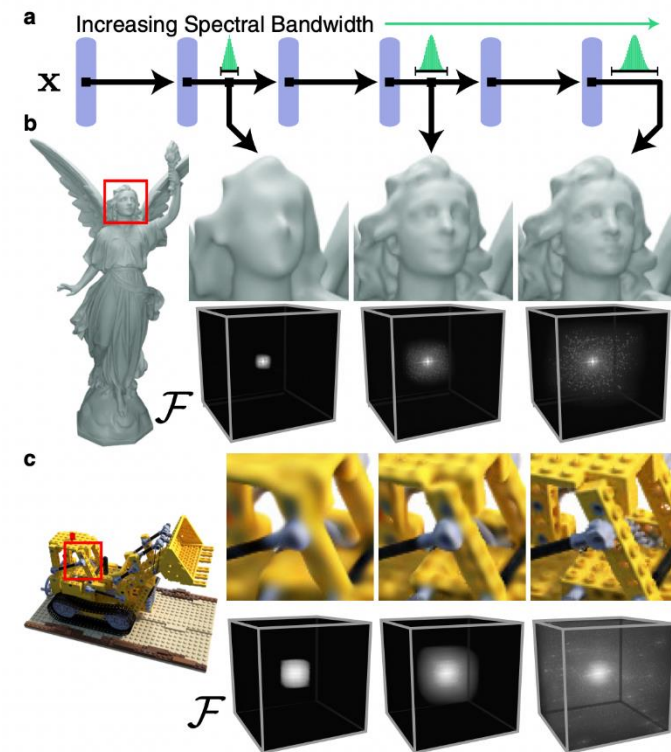


**Supervisor: Xingang Pan**

## Mip-NeRF: A Multiscale Representation for Anti-Aliasing Neural Radiance Fields (Barron et al., ICCV 2021)



## BACON: Band-limited Coordinate Networks for Multiscale Scene Representation (Lindell et al., Arxiv 2021)



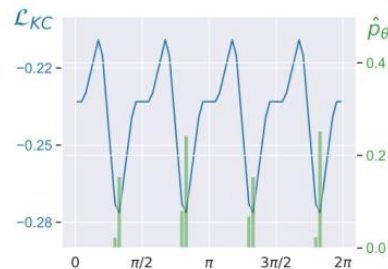
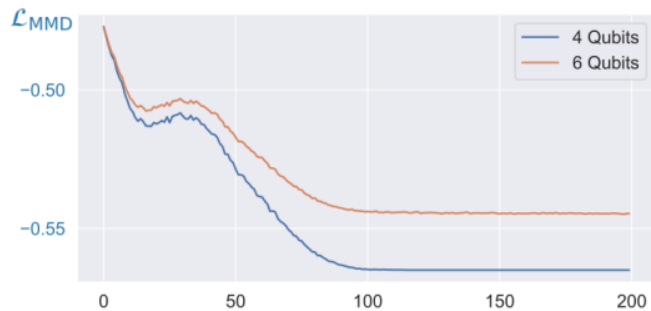
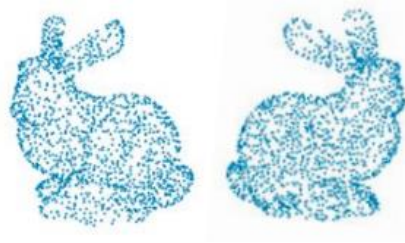
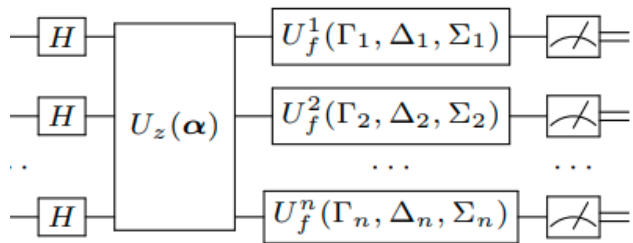
Supervisor: Xingang Pan



# Shape Matching with Quantum Algorithms

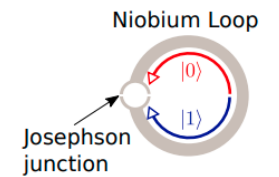
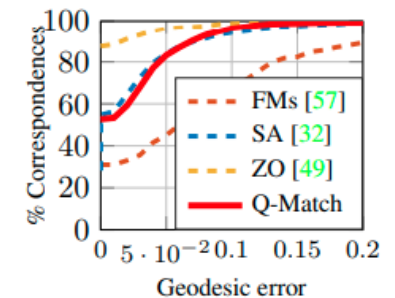
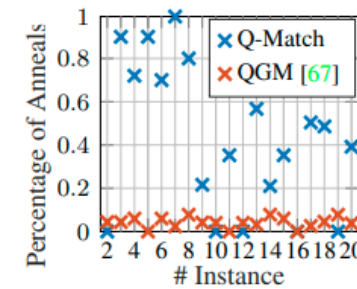
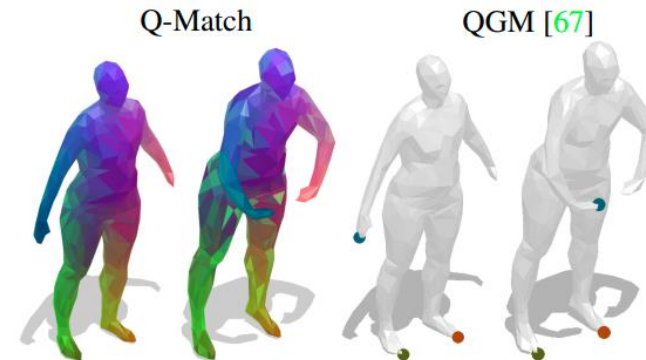
## Matching Point Sets with Quantum Circuit Learning

(Noormandipour and Wang, arXiv, 2021)



## Q-Match: Iterative Shape Matching via Quantum Annealing

(Benkner et al., ICCV 2021)



**Figure 2.** Superconducting flux qubit.

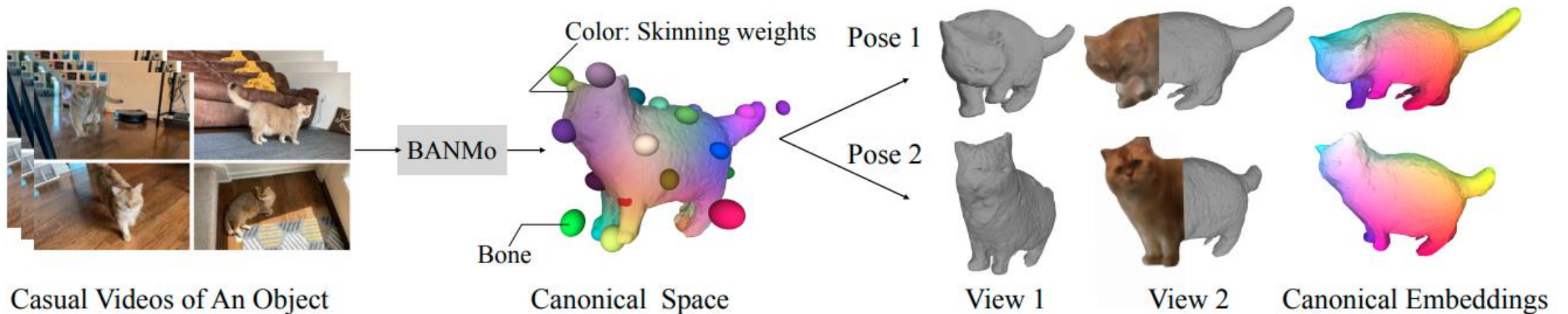
Supervisor: Dr. Vladislav Golyanik

## BANMo: Building Animatable 3D Neural Models from Many Casual Videos

(Yang et al., arXiv, 2021)

## Physics-Based Monocular Non-Rigid 3D Reconstruction

(currently under review; more details coming)



Supervisor: Dr. Vladislav Golyanik





# GANs through space and time

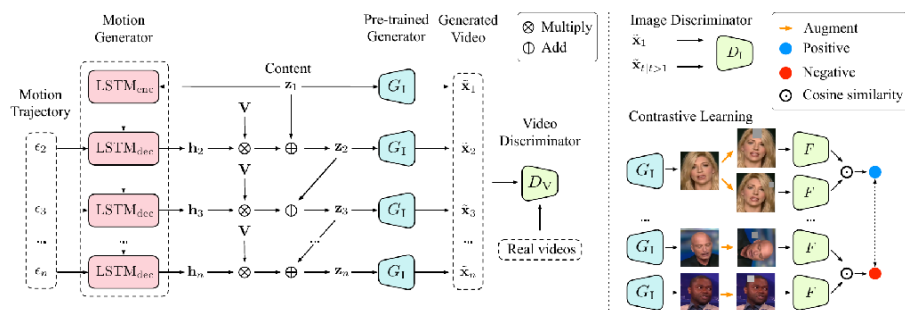
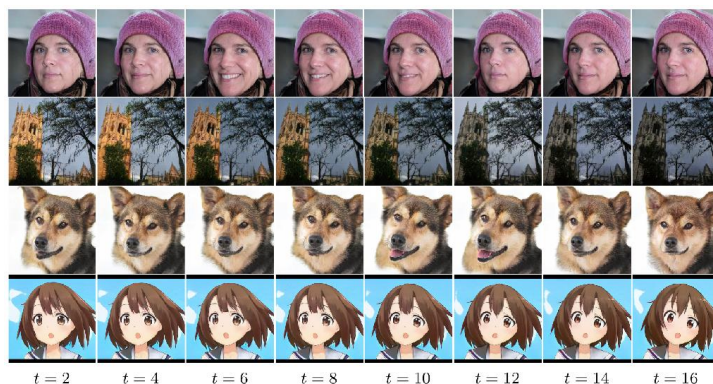
**Supervisor:** Gereon Fox

Computer Vision and Machine Learning for Computer Graphics – Summer Semester 2022

# GANs through space and time

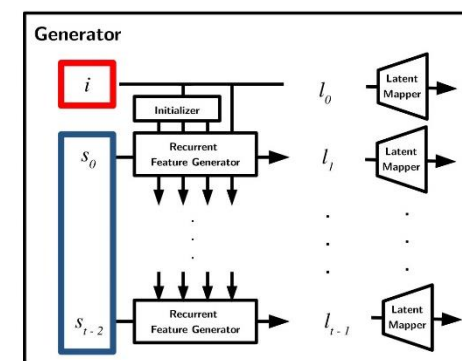
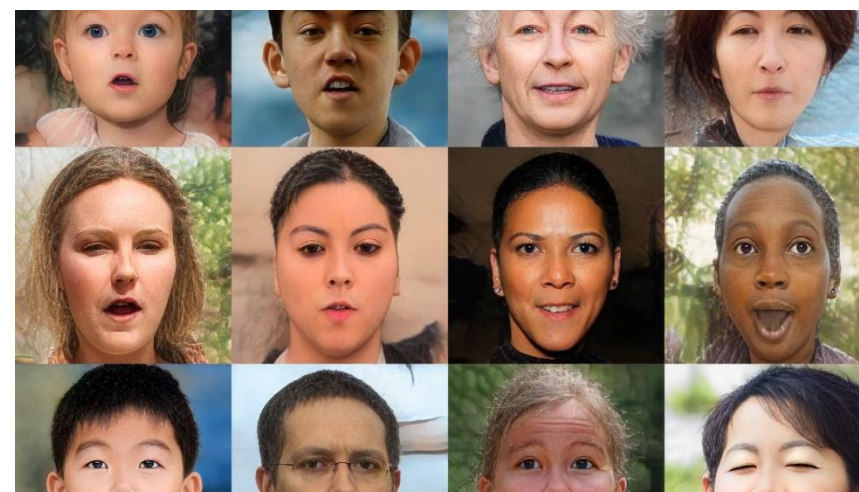
## A Good Image Generator is What You Need for High-Resolution Video Synthesis

(Tian et al., ICLR 2021)

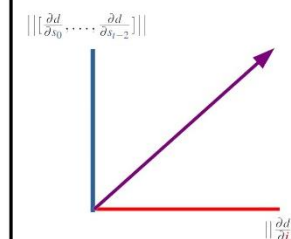


## StyleVideoGAN: A Temporal Generative Model using a Pretrained StyleGAN

(Fox et al, BMVC 2021)



$$d := \text{norm}(l_{t-1} - l_0)$$

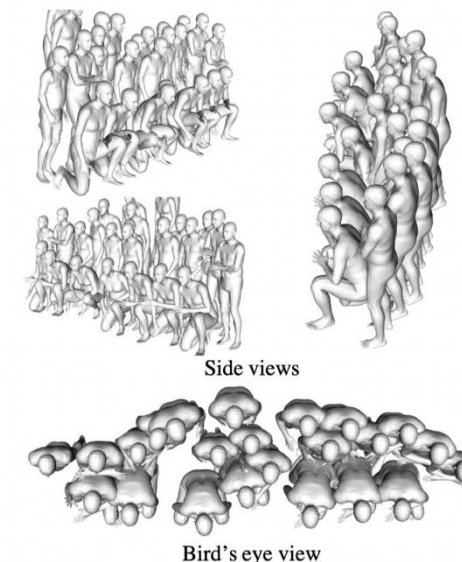
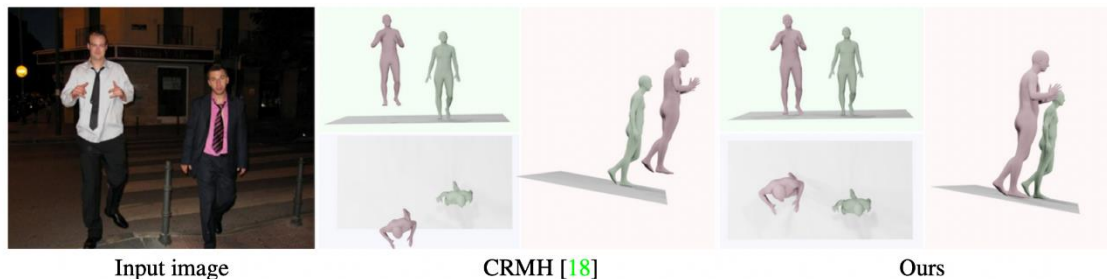


Supervisor: Gereon Fox



Body Size and Depth  
Disambiguation in  
Multi-Person Reconstruction  
from Single Images  
(Ugrinovic et al., 3DV 2021)

Putting People in their Place:  
Monocular Regression of 3D People in  
Depth  
(Sun et al., arxiv 2021)



Supervisor: Diogo Luvizon

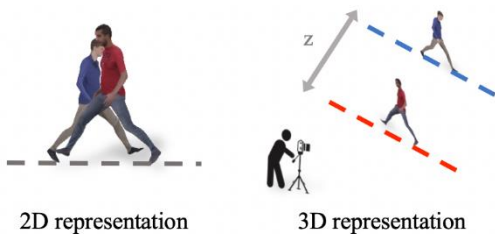
## Tracking People with 3D Representations

(Rajasegaran et al., NeurIPS 2021)

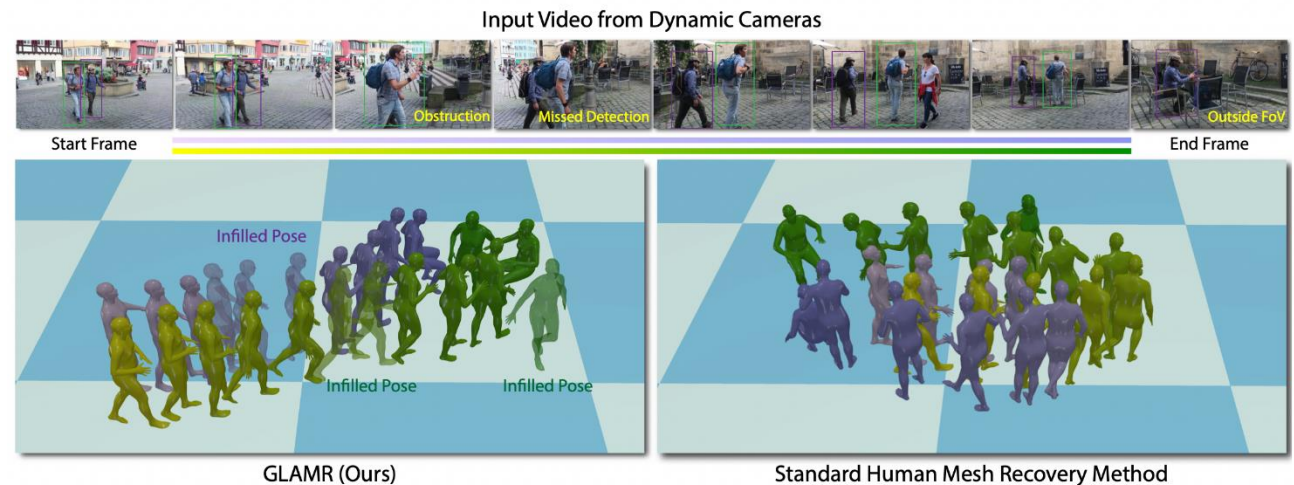
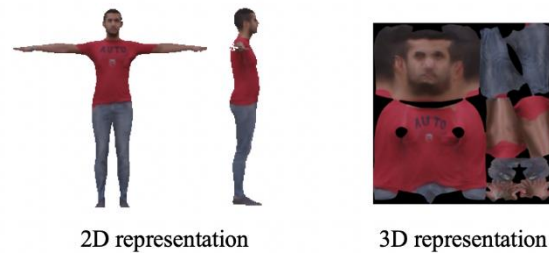
## GLAMR: Global Occlusion-Aware Human Mesh Recovery with Dynamic Cameras

(Yuan et al., arxiv 2021)

3D location is more separable than 2D location

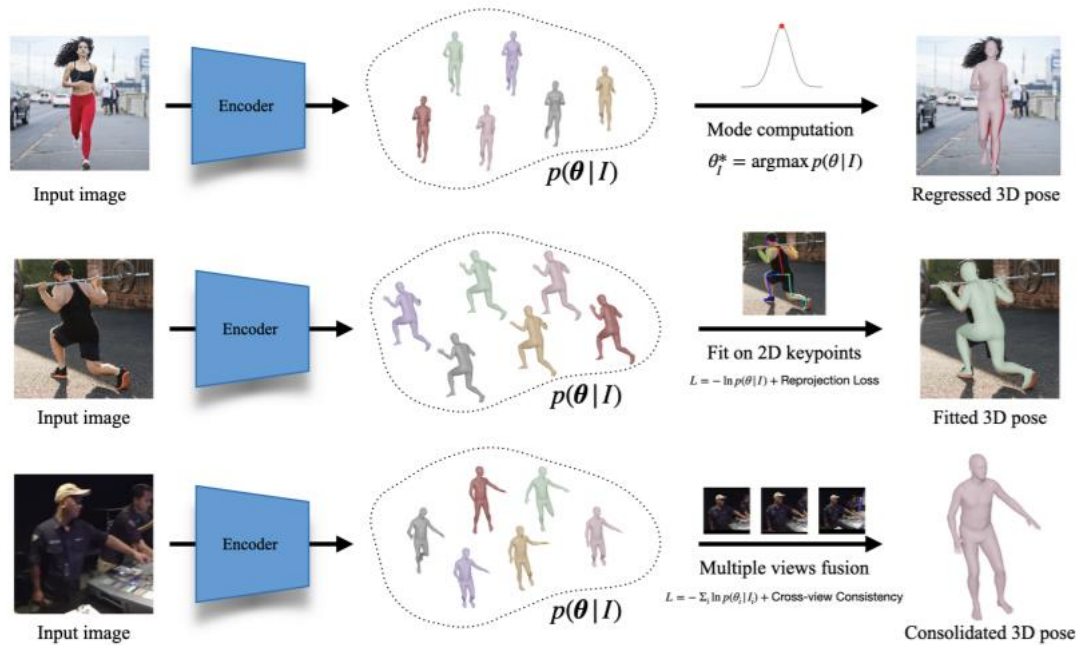


3D appearance is invariant to viewpoint and pose

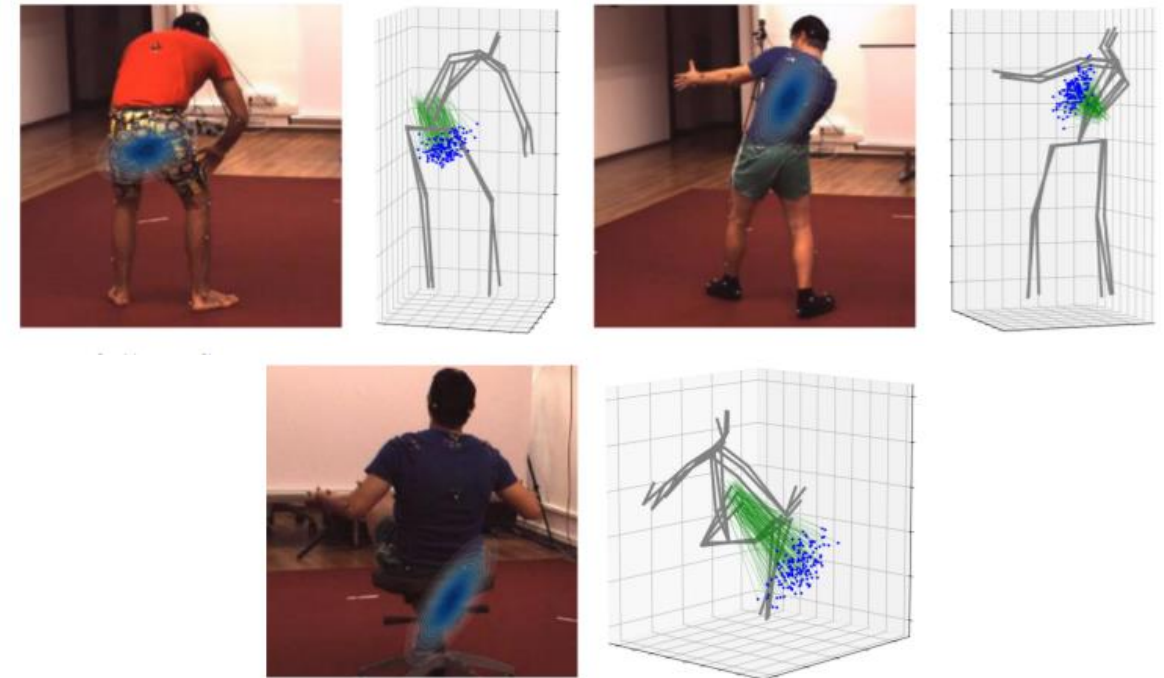


Supervisor: Diogo Luvizon

## Probabilistic Modeling for Human Mesh Recovery (Kolotouros et al., ICCV2021)



## Probabilistic Monocular 3D Human Pose Estimation with Normalizing Flows (Wehrbein et al., ICCV2021)

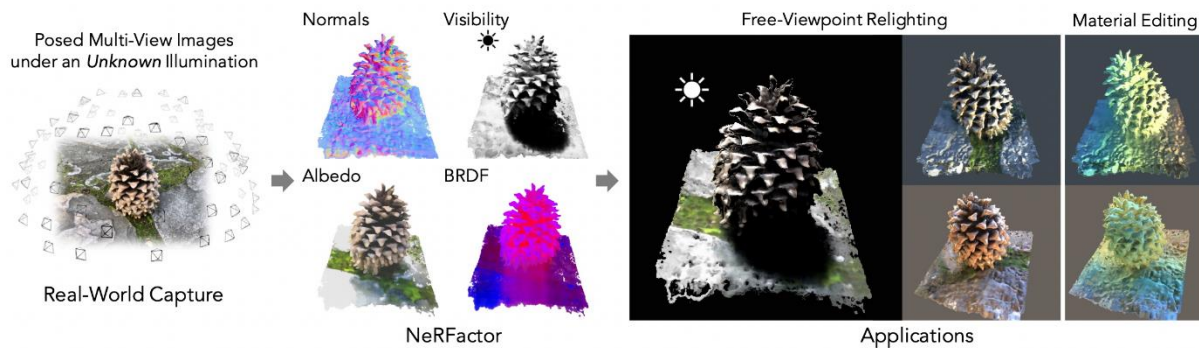


Supervisor: Jiayi Wang



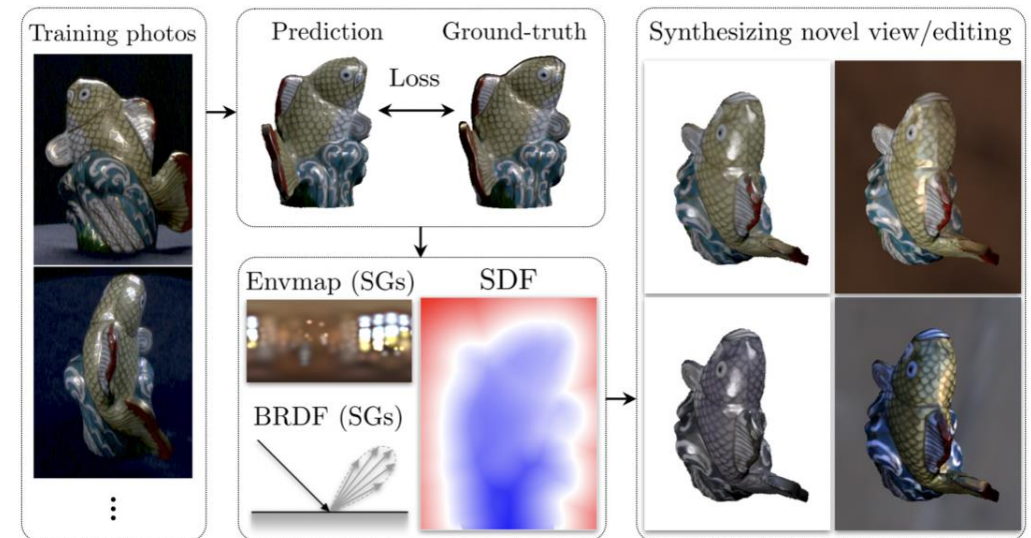
## NeRFactor: Neural Factorization of Shape and Reflectance

(Xiuming et al., TOG 2021)



## PhySG: Inverse Rendering with Spherical Gaussians for Physics-based Material Editing and Relighting

(Kai et al., CVPR 2021)

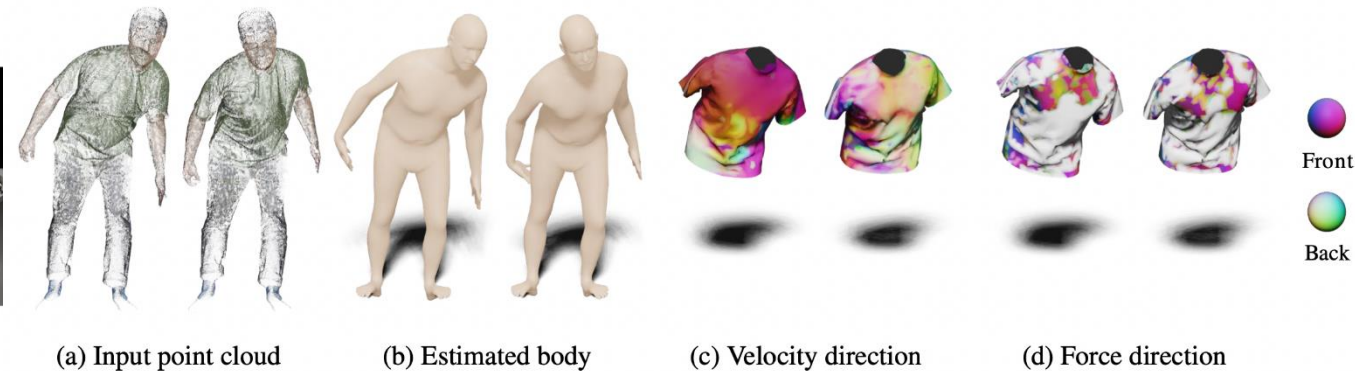
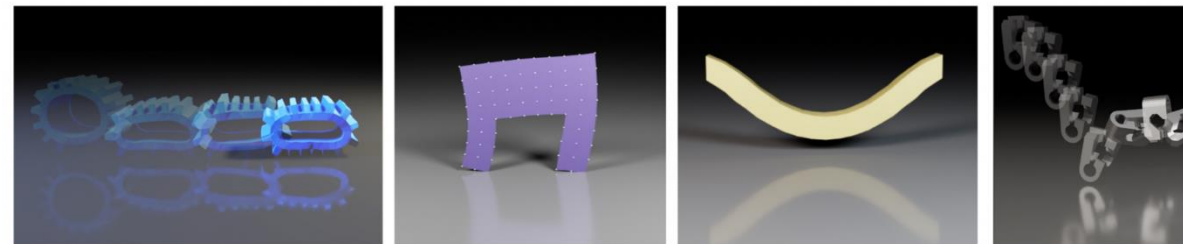


Supervisor: Linjie Lyu



$\nabla$ Sim: Differentiable Simulation  
for System Identification and  
Visuomotor Control (Jatavallabhula  
et al., ICLR 2021)

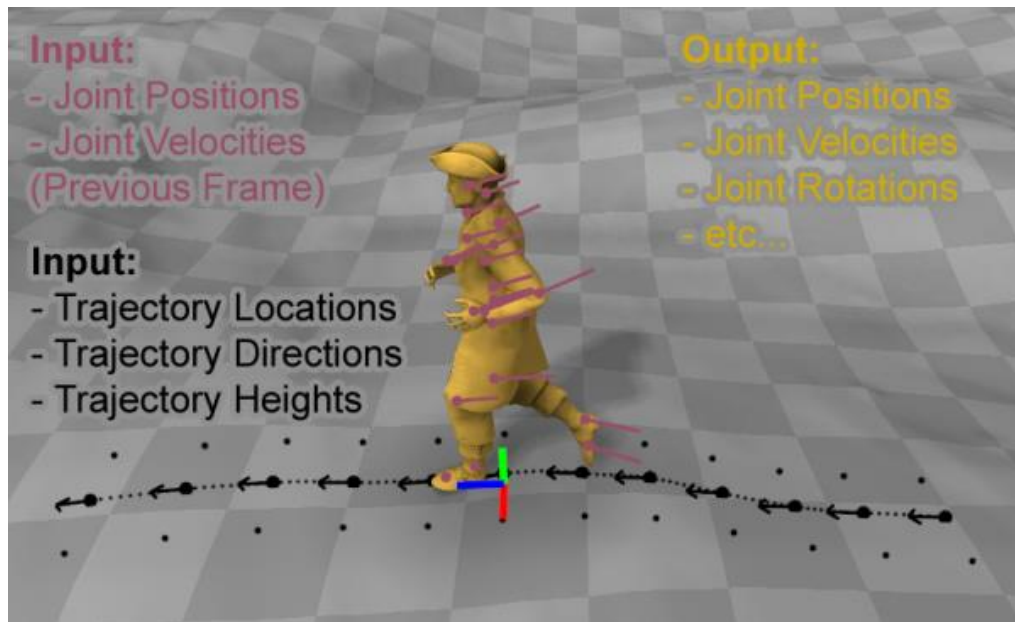
Inverse Simulation: Reconstructing  
Dynamic Geometry  
of Clothed Humans via Optimal Control  
(Guo et al., CVPR 2021)



Supervisor: Navami Kairanda

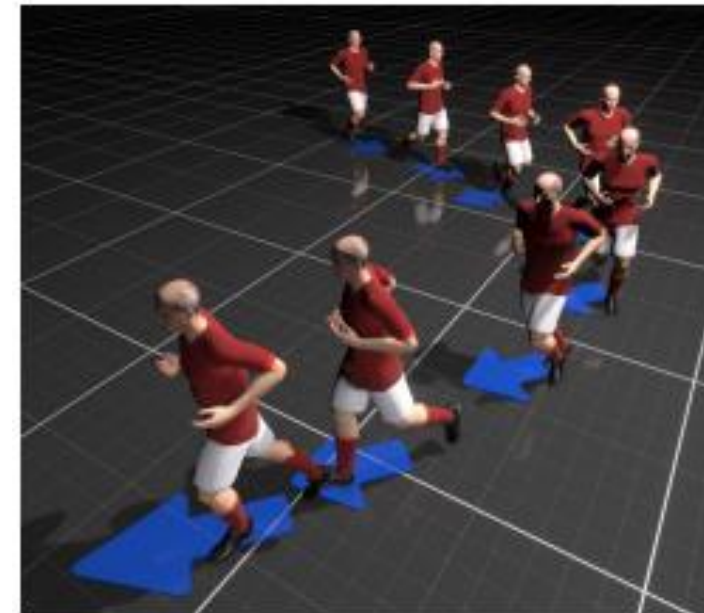
## Phase-Functioned Neural Networks for Character Control

(Holden et al., SIGGRAPH 2017)



## Character Controllers using Motion VAEs

(Ling et al., SIGGRAPH 2020)



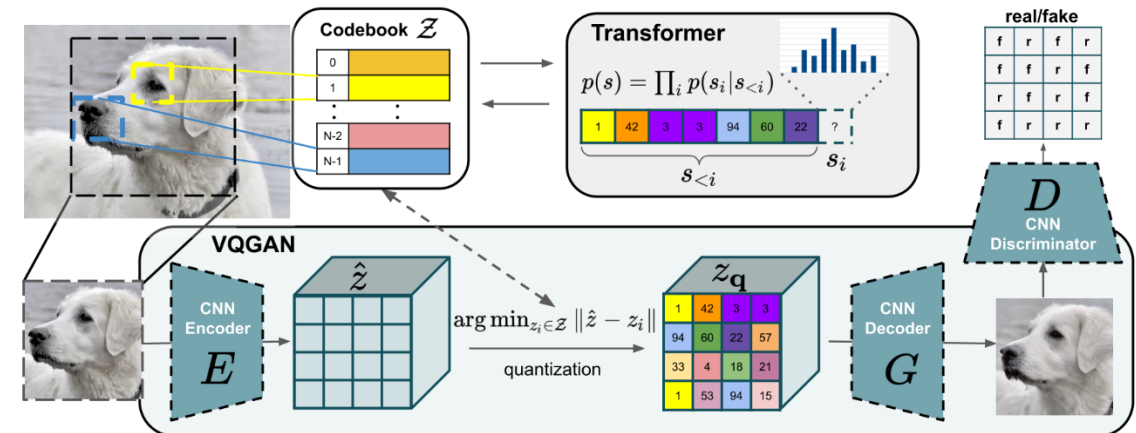
Supervisor: Ikhsanul Habibie

## Zero-Shot Text-to-Image Generation (Ramesh et al., PLMR 2021)

## Taming Transformers for High-Resolution Image Synthesis (Esser et al., SIGGRAPH 2021)



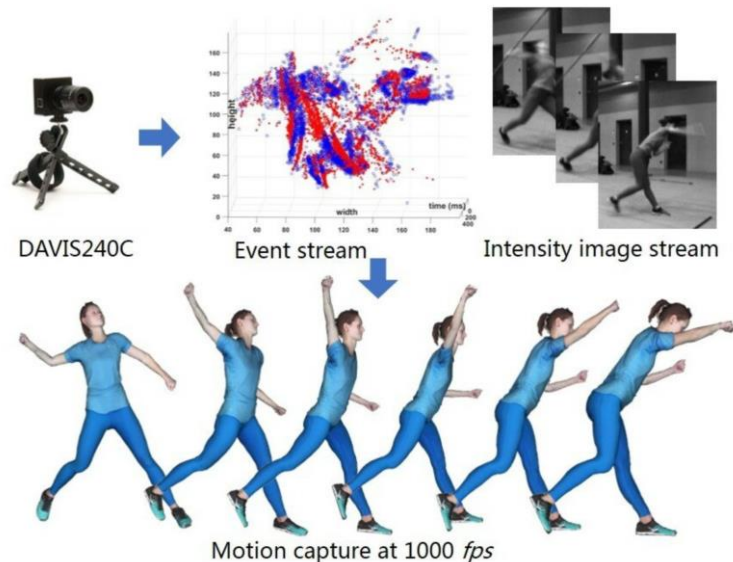
(a) a tapir made of accordion. (b) an illustration of a baby a tapir with the texture of an accordion. hedgehog in a christmas sweater walking a dog



Supervisor: Ikhsanul Habibie

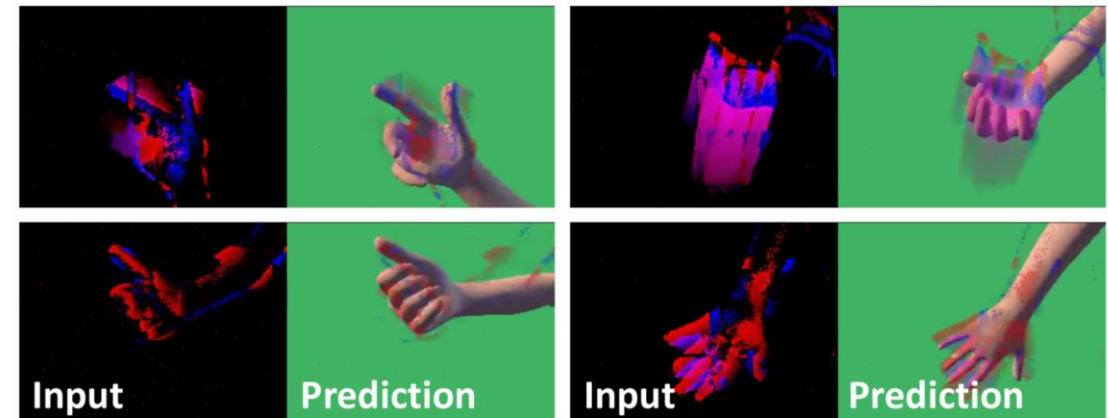
## EventCap: Monocular 3D Capture of High-Speed Human Motions using an Event Camera

(Xu et al., CVPR 2020)



## EventHands: Real-Time Neural 3D Hand Pose Estimation from an Event Stream

(Rudnev et al., ICCV 2021)



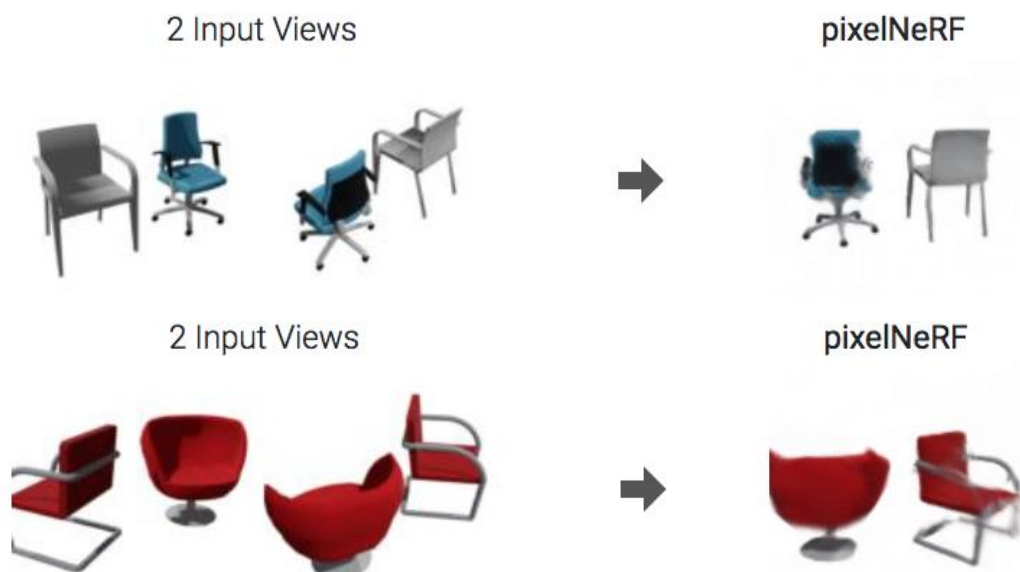
Supervisor: Viktor Rudnev



# Learning NeRF from Few Views

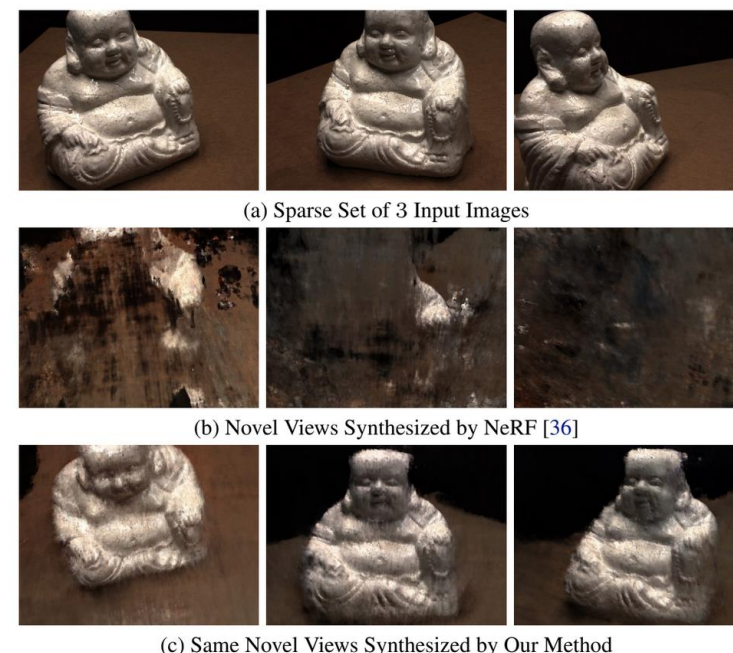
## pixelNeRF: Neural Radiance Fields from One or Few Images

(Yu et al., CVPR 2021)



## RegNeRF: Regularizing Neural Radiance Fields for View Synthesis from Sparse Inputs

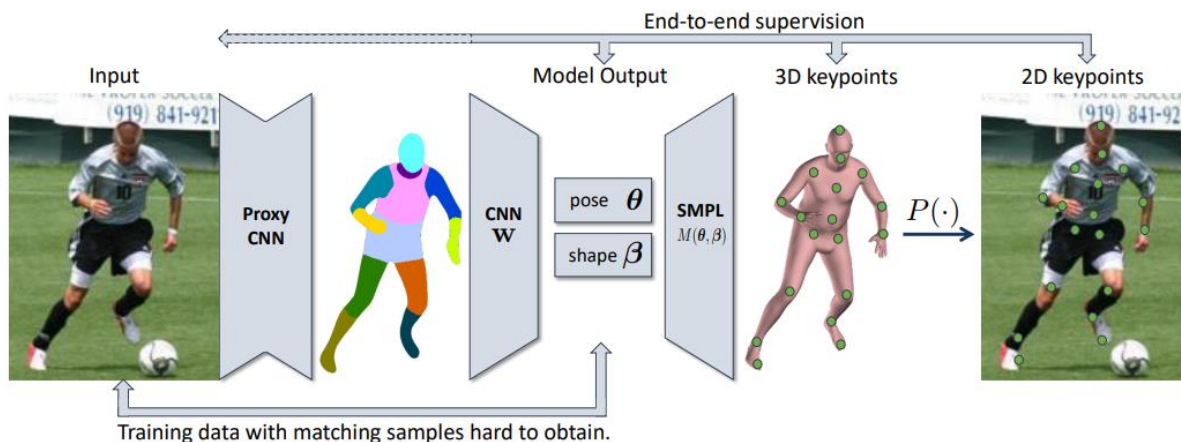
(Niemeyer et al., arXiv 2021)



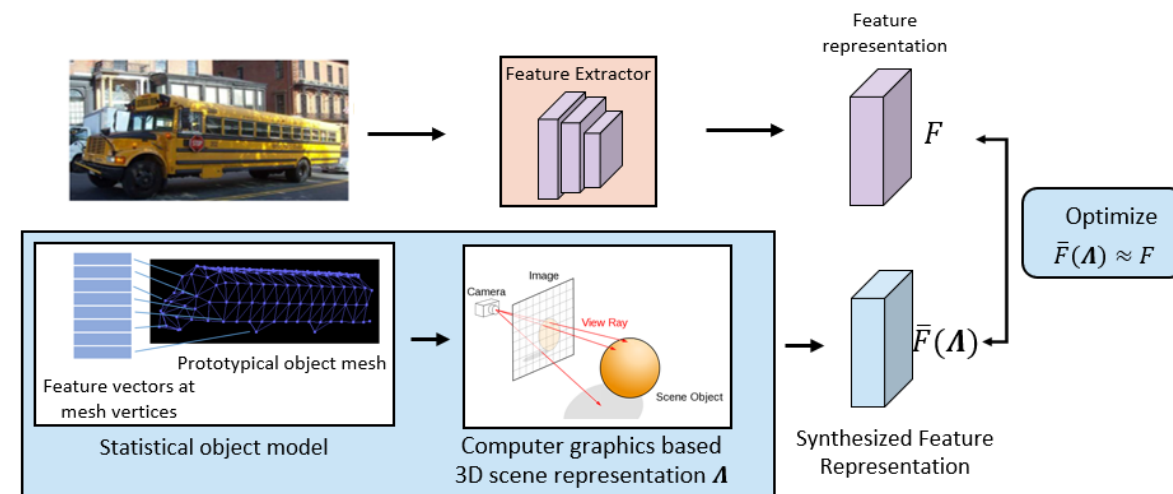
Supervisor: Viktor Rudnev

# Inverse Graphics with Neuro-Explicit Models

Neural Body Fitting: Unifying Deep Learning and Model Based Human Pose and Shape Estimation  
(Omran et al., 3DV 2018)



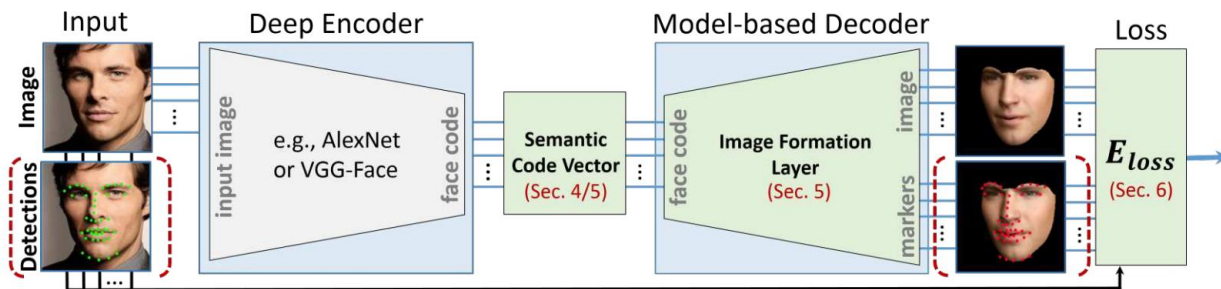
NeMo: Neural Mesh Models of Contrastive Features for Robust 3D Pose Estimation  
(Wang et al., ICLR 2021)



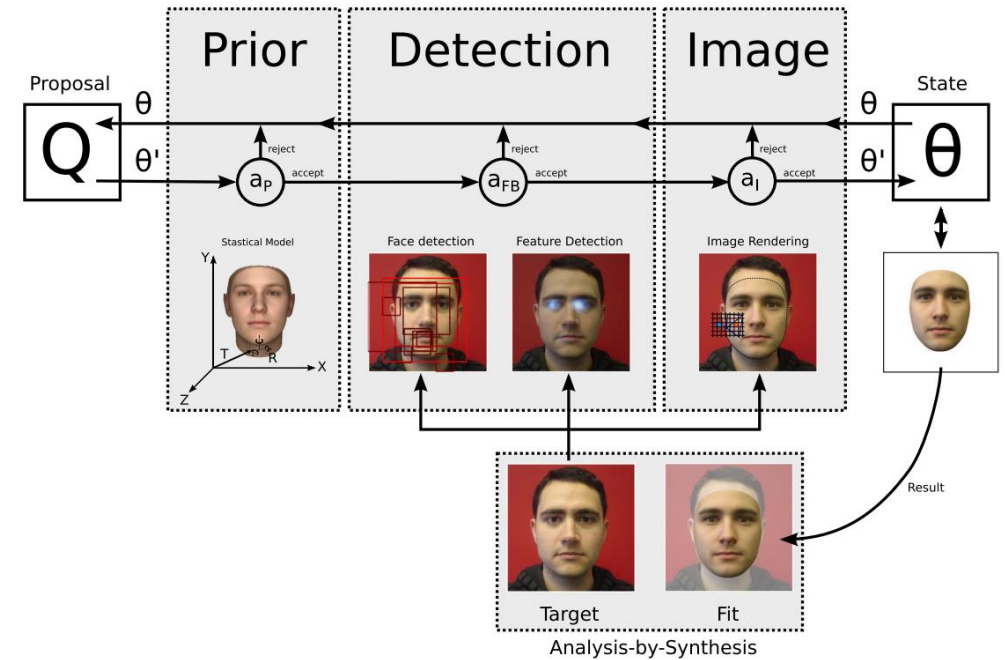
Supervisor: Dr. Adam Kortylewski

# Model-based 3D Reconstruction of Faces

MoFA: Model-Based Deep Convolutional Face Autoencoder for Unsupervised Monocular Reconstruction  
(Tewari et al., CVPR 2017)



Markov Chain Monte Carlo for Automated Face Image Analysis  
(Schoenborn et al., IJCV 2017)



Supervisor: Dr. Adam Kortylewski

# Photorealistic Face Relighting

## Monocular Reconstruction of Neural Face Reflectance Fields

(B R et al., CVPR 2021)



Input



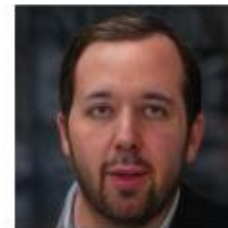
-----With environment map-----

## PhotoApp: Photorealistic Appearance Editing of Head Portraits

(B R et al., SIGGRAPH 2021)



Input



Projection



Light

Light & Viewpoint

Supervisor: Dr. Mohamed Elgharib



# Photorealistic Face Editing

## PIE: Portrait Image Embedding for Semantic Control

(Tewari et al., SIGGRAPH (Asia) 2020)



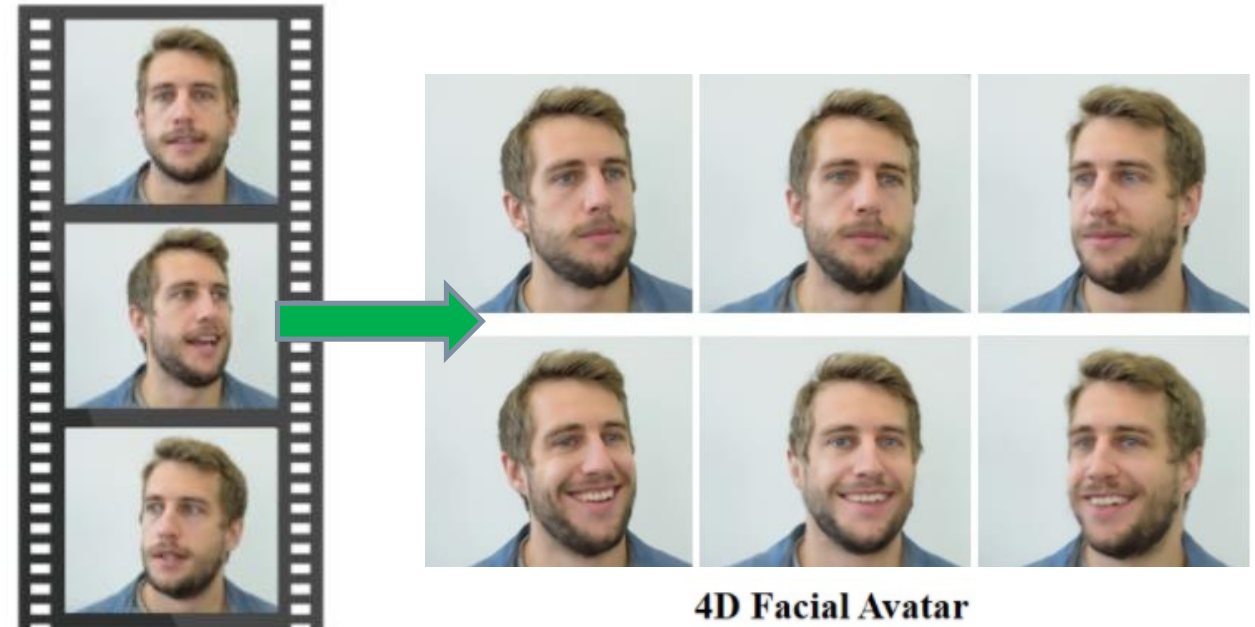
Input

Projection

Edited Images

## NerFACE: Dynamic Neural Radiance Fields for Monocular 4D Facial Avatar Reconstruction

(Gafni et al., CVPR 2021)



Monocular Input Sequence

4D Facial Avatar

Supervisor: Dr. Mohamed Elgharib

# Placing 3D People in 3D Scenes: Analyzing the Human-Scene Interaction in 3D Space

## Resolving 3D Human Pose Ambiguities with 3D Scene Constraints

(Hassan et al. ICCV 2019)



## Generating 3D People in Scenes without People

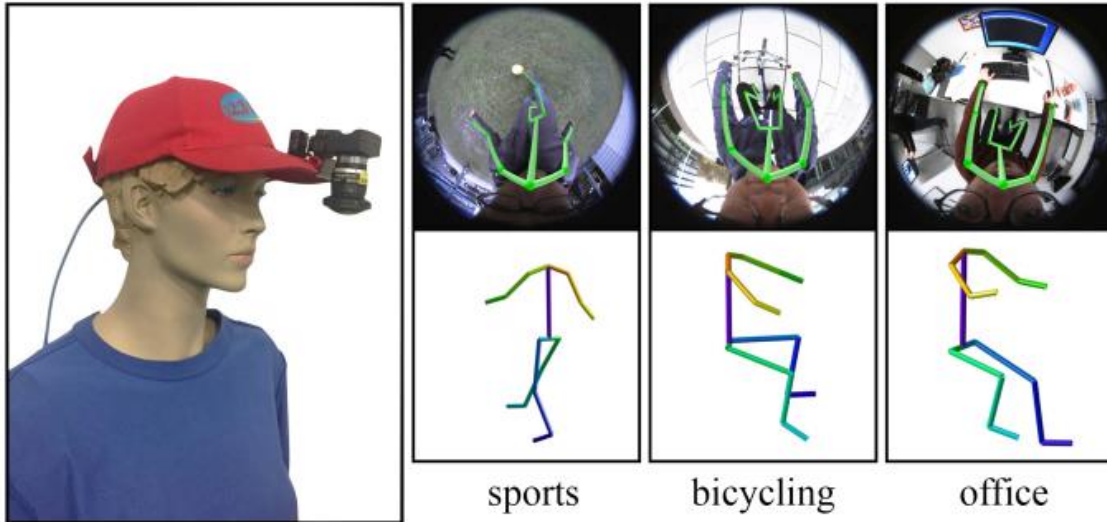
(Zhang et al. CVPR, 2020)



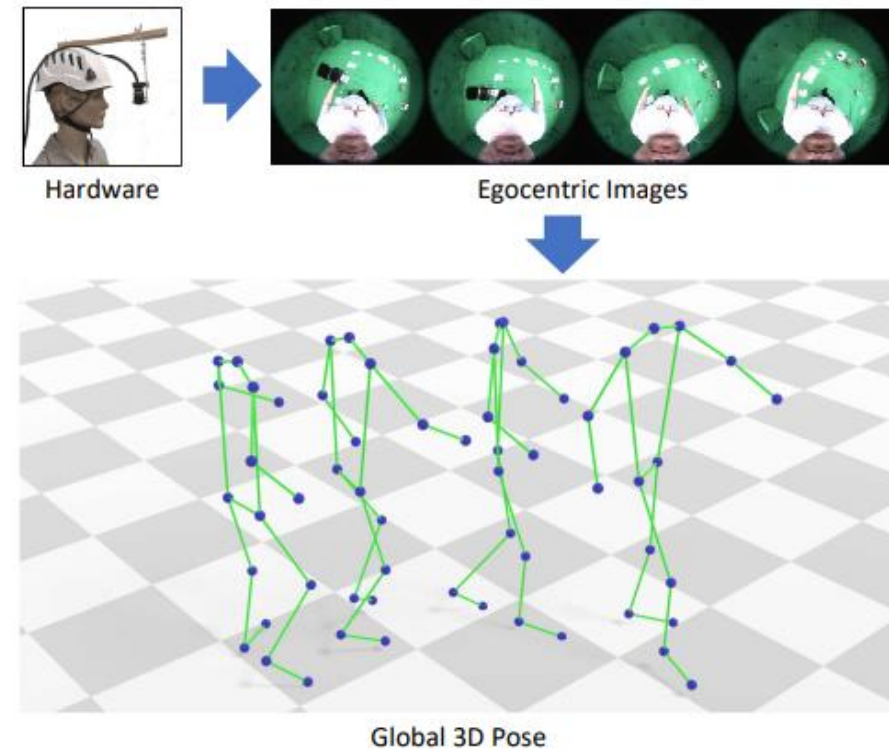
Supervisor: Jian Wang

# Egocentric Human Body Pose Estimation

**Mo2Cap2: Real-time Mobile  
3D Motion Capture with a  
Cap-mounted Fisheye Camera**  
(Xu et al., IEEE VR 2019)



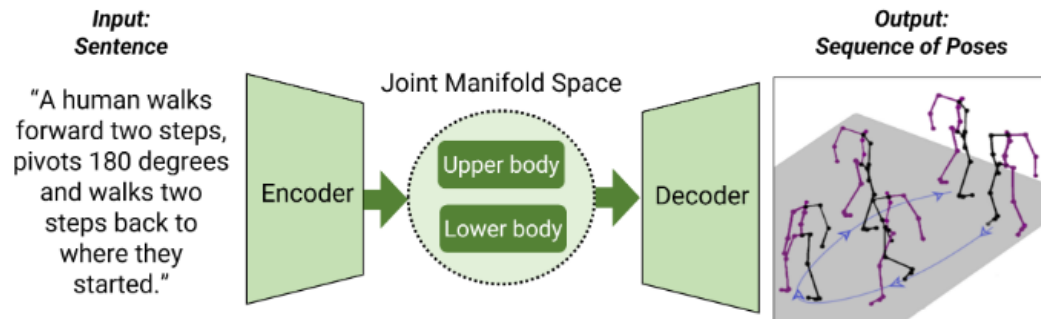
**Estimating Egocentric 3D Human Pose in  
Global Space.**  
(Wang et al., ICCV 2021)



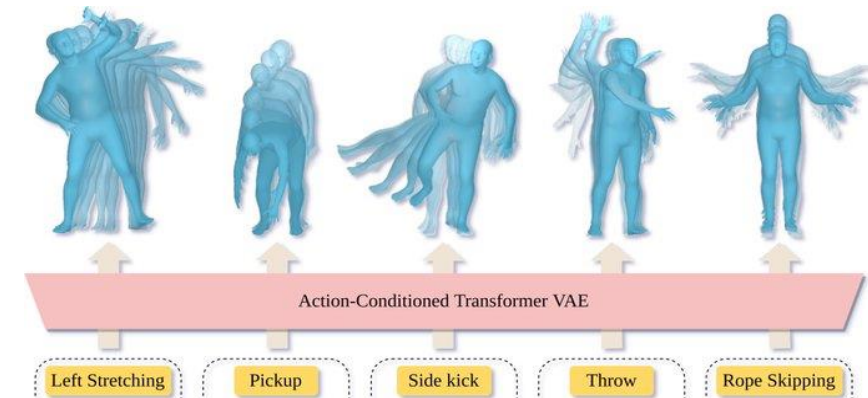
**Supervisor: Jian Wang**



## Synthesis of Compositional Animations from Textual Descriptions (Ghosh et al. ICCV2021)



## Action-Conditioned 3D Human Motion Synthesis with Transformer VAE (Petrovich et al. ICCV2021)



**Supervisor: Rishabh Dabral**

# 3D Body Models

**GHUM & GHUML: Generative  
3D Human Shape and  
Articulated Pose Models**  
(Xu et al. CVPR2020)

**imGHUM: Implicit Generative Models of 3D  
Human Shape and Articulated Pose**  
(Alldieck et al. ICCV2021)

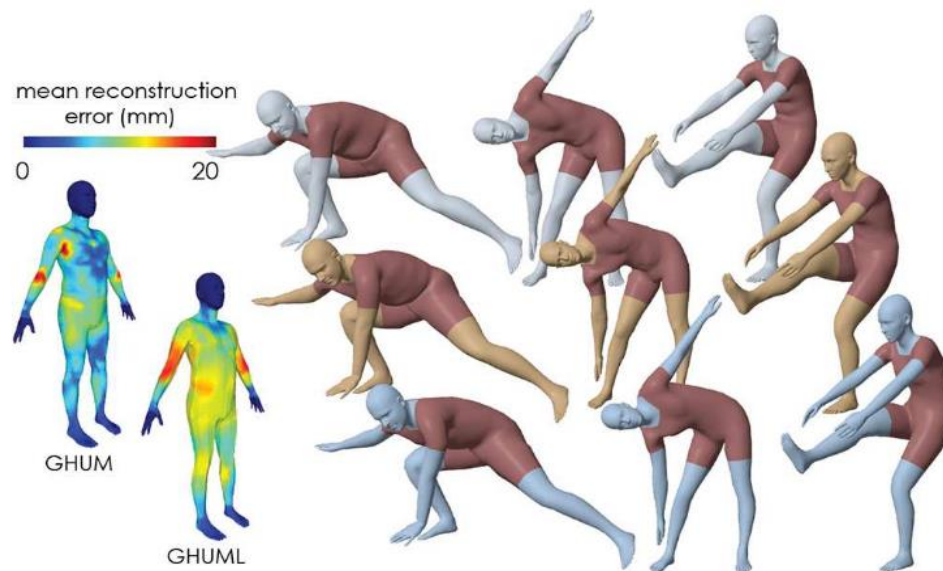
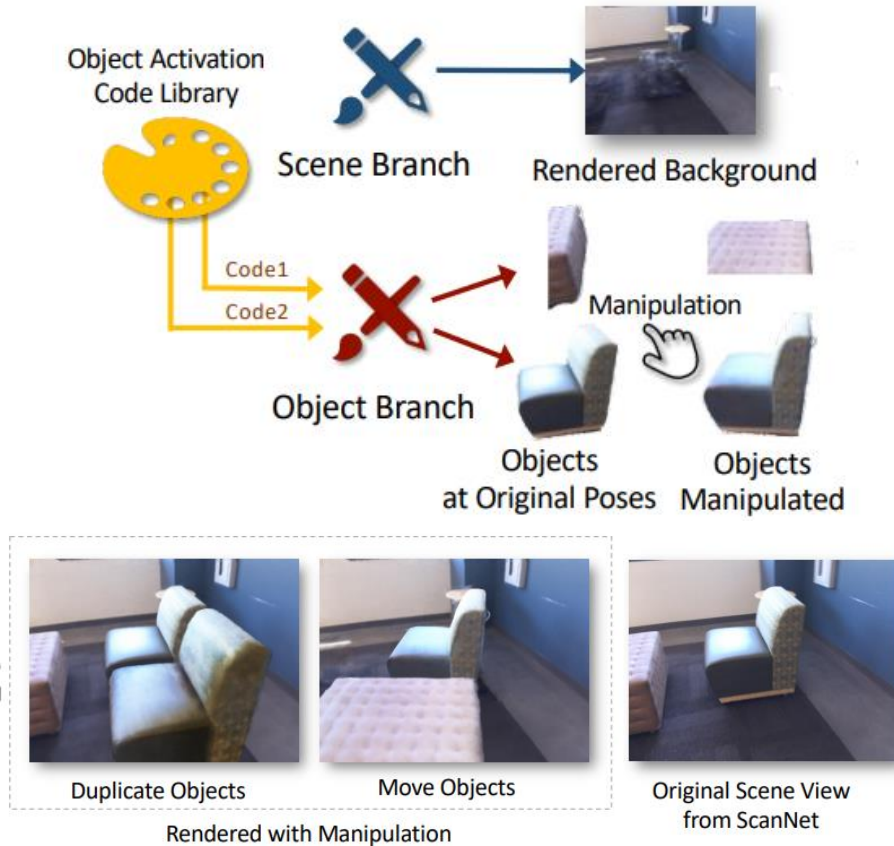


Figure 1. **imGHUM** is the first parametric full human body model represented as an implicit signed distance function. **imGHUM** successfully models broad variations in pose, shape, and facial expressions. The level sets of **imGHUM** are shown in blue-scale.

**Supervisor: Rishabh Dabral**

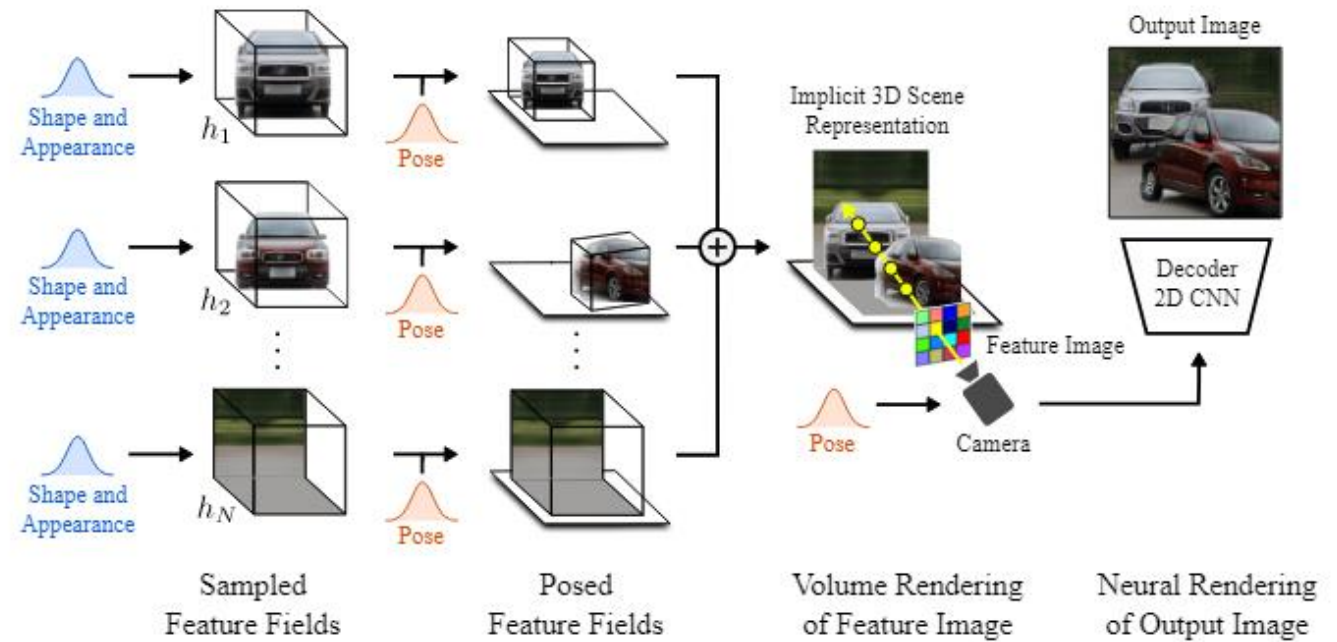
# Compositional Models

## Learning Object-Compositional Neural Radiance Field for Editable Scene Rendering (Yang et al., ICCV 2021)



## GIRAFFE: Representing Scenes as Compositional Generative Neural Feature Fields

(Niemeyer et al., CVPR 2021)



Supervisor: Mallikarjun B R



- Organization
- Introduction
- ▶ ■ Topics ◀
- Summary

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- Topics
- ▶ ■ Summary ◀

# Summary: What's Next

- Topic assignment:
  - Wait for central admission to this seminar (**Friday, 15 April**)
  - Send me a list of 3 topics (in order of preference) until **Tuesday, 19 April**:  
[thomas.leimkuehler@mpi-inf.mpg.de](mailto:thomas.leimkuehler@mpi-inf.mpg.de)
  - We will try to accommodate wishes as much as possible
- Next week (**Thursday, 21 April**):
  - Topics will be assigned
  - Lecture 1: “How to read an academic paper”
  - Lecture 2: “How to give a good scientific talk”
- First topic presentation: **Thursday, 28 April**

**Thank you!**  
Any questions?