

Team 2

Midterm Project Presentation

Sync3D: Single Image Reconstruction via Diffusion
Syncing in 3D Space

Asiman Ziyaddinov, Jinhyuk Jang, Prin Phunyaphibarn

SiNeRF

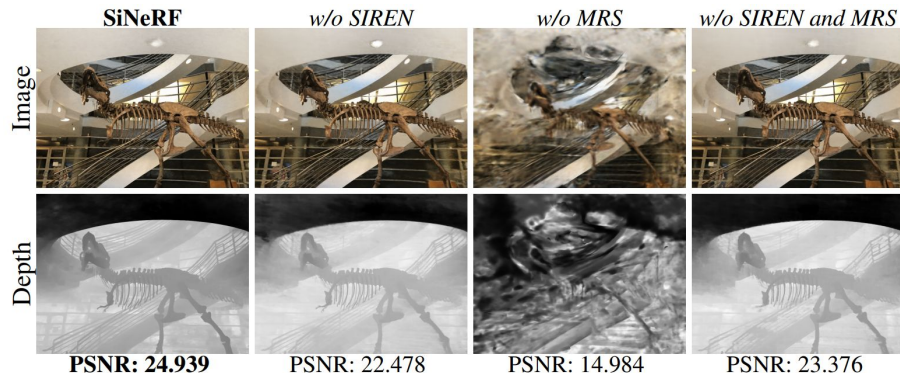
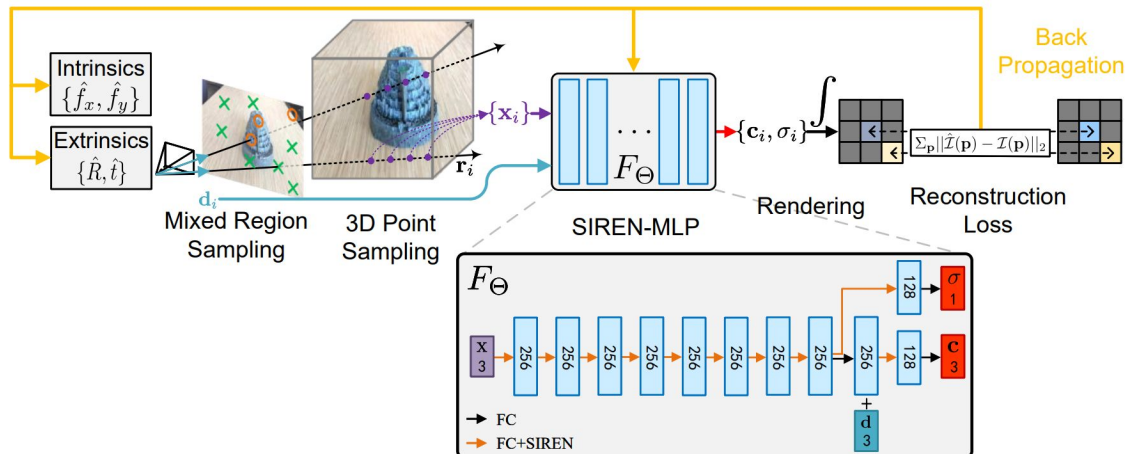
- Sinusoidal Activation functions

Pros:

- Increased Accuracy
- Reduced Artifacts
- Effective for Periodic Structures

Cons:

- Increased Computation
- Implementation Complexity
- Not Universally optimal



Zero 1-to-3

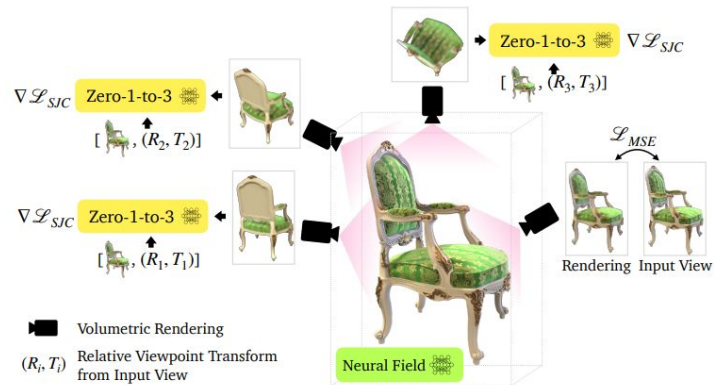
- single-image 3D scene generation

Pros:

- Data Efficiency
- Versatile Applications
- High-Quality Output

Cons:

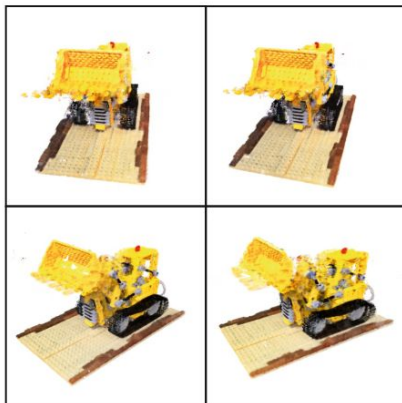
- Limited Control
- Inconsistent Detail
- Dependence on Pre-trained Models



Combining Zero-1-to-3 and SinNeRF for Iterative 3D Scene Synthesis

SinNeRF

- + 3D Consistent
- Low Quality (Blurry)



Zero 1-to-3

- + High Quality
- 3D Inconsistent

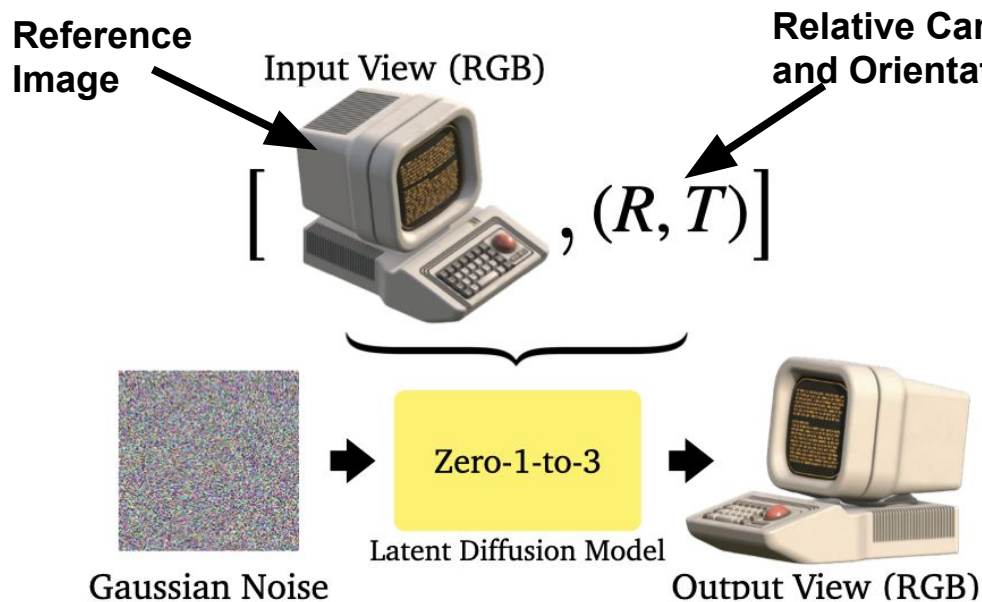


Guided Diffusion Refinement

- + High Quality
- + 3D Consistent



Zero 1-to-3 Predicted Images



Novel View Synthesis

Classifier Free Guidance

Using (image, condition) pair to train and generate image in right condition

Zero 1-to-3 Predicted Images

Input

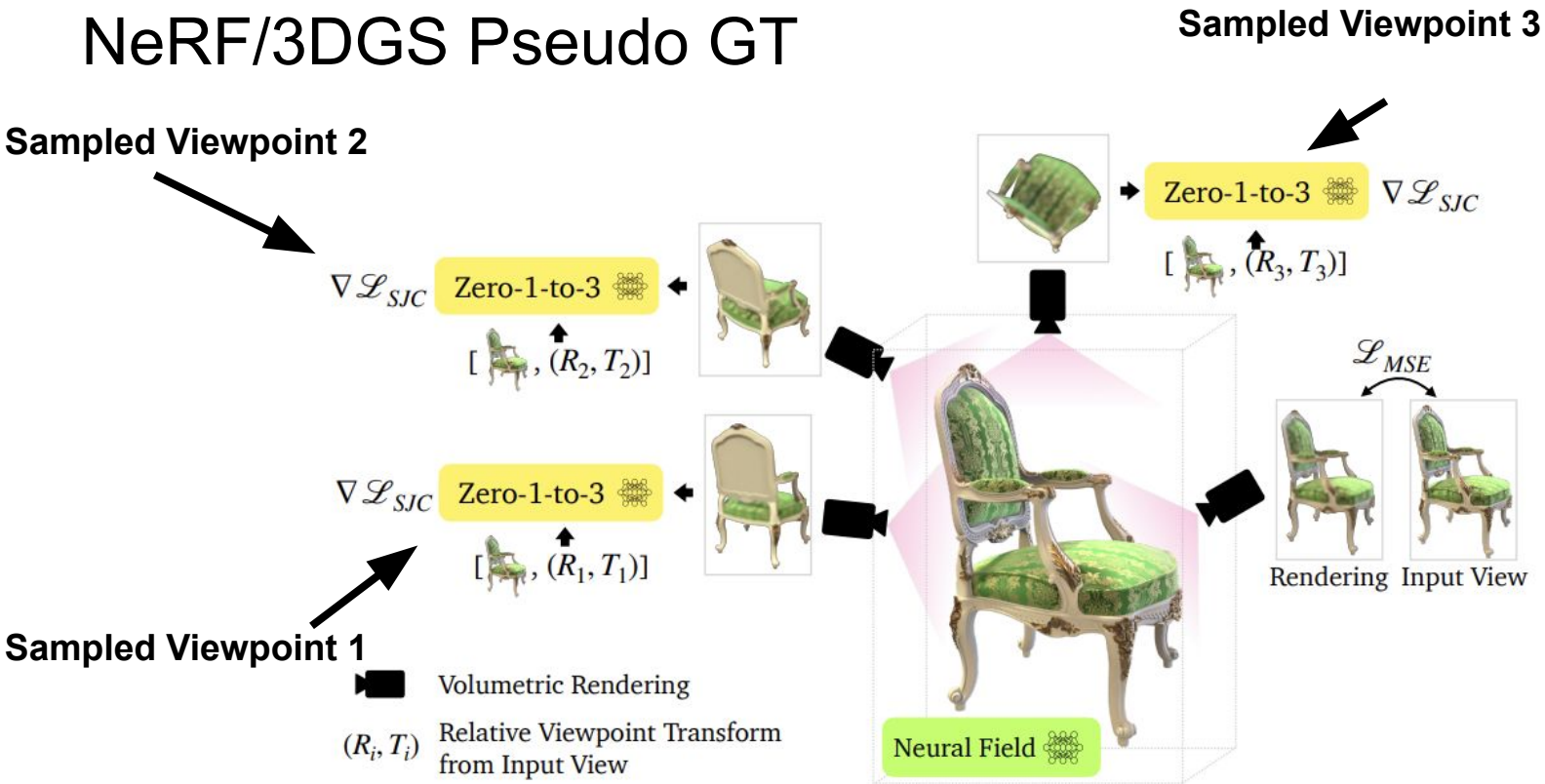


Classifier free guidance

Zero
1-to-3



NeRF/3DGS Pseudo GT



Sample different viewpoints \longrightarrow Volumetric Rendering

NeRF/3DGS Pseudo GT

Zero
1-to-3



NeRF / 3D Gaussian Splatting



Pseudo Ground Truth

Combining Zero-One-to-Three and SineRF for Iterative 3D Scene Synthesis

Step 1. *Zero-One-to-Three for Initial 2D Views*

Generate multiple 2D images with angles from a single input image.
Challenge: High quality but inconsistent views due to stochasticity of diffusion process.

Step 2. *NeRF for 3D Scene Reconstruction*

Use generated 2D views as input to NeRF to create a preliminary 3D scene.
Result: A consistent but blurry and inaccurate 3D representation.

Step 3. *Guided Diffusion Refinement*

Use the initial 3D scene as guidance for a diffusion model.
Process: Iteratively refine to improve 3D scene accuracy.



Goal: *Refine a 3D scene from a single image through iteration*

Semantic Guidance: Guide Zero 1-to-3 via Pseudo-GT



Zero
1-to-3



Guidance

Pseudo-
GT



Universal Guidance of Diffusion Process

The Diffusion Process can be guided using the gradient of a loss function

Noisy Images



"Predicted"
Clean Images
(Tweedies)



Inject Guidance

Bansal, Arpit, et al. "Universal guidance for diffusion models." Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. 2023.

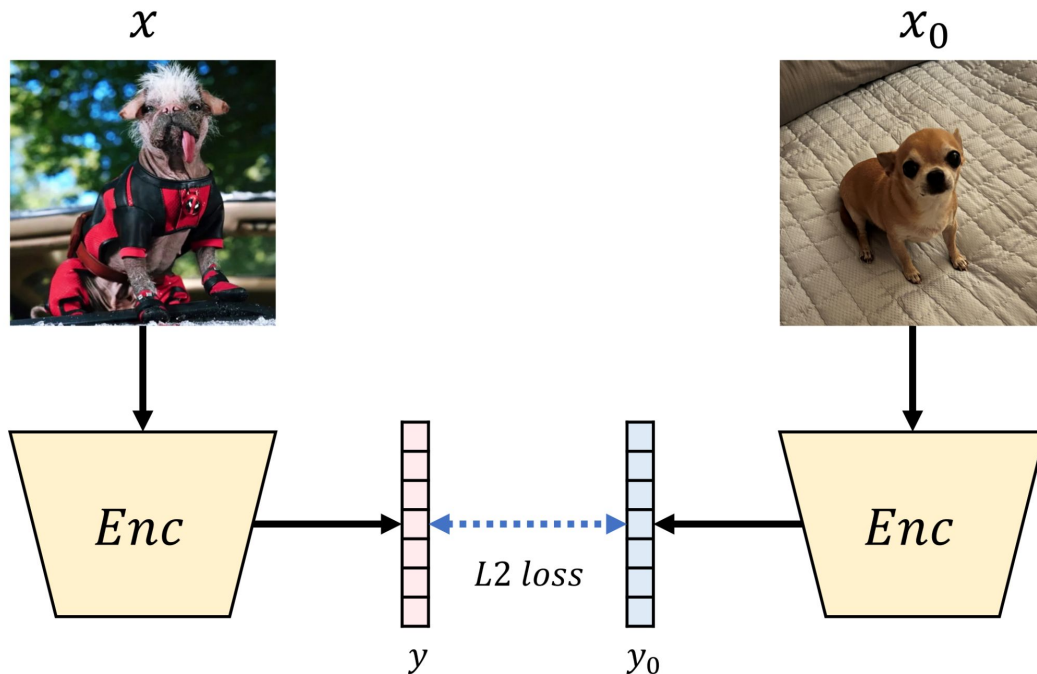
Universal Guidance of Diffusion Process

The Diffusion Process can be guided using the gradient of a loss function

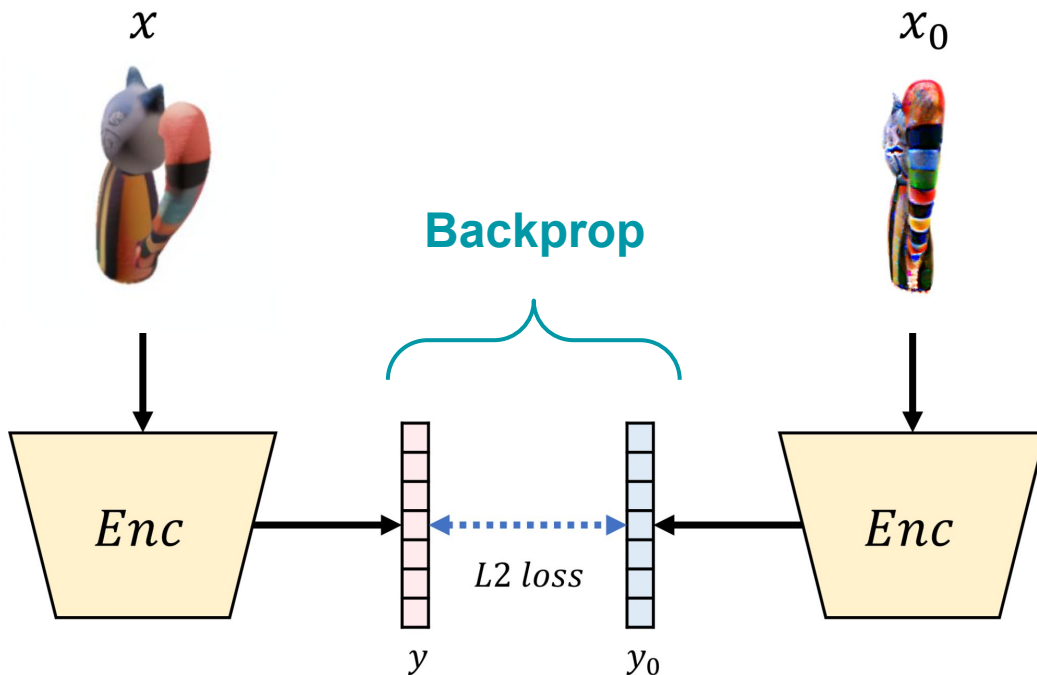
$$\underbrace{\hat{\epsilon}_{\theta}(z_t, t)}_{\text{Updated Noise}} = \epsilon_{\theta}(z_t, t) + s(t) \cdot \underbrace{\nabla_{z_t} \ell(c, f(\hat{z}_0))}_{\text{Gradient Guidance}}$$

Tweedies

LPIPS: Capturing Low-level Structure

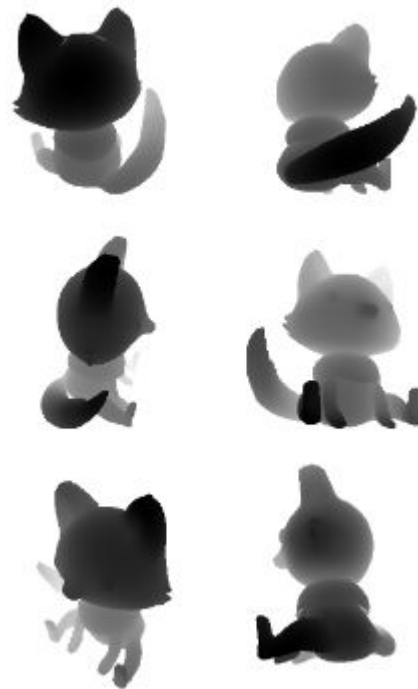


LPIPS: Capturing Low-level Structure

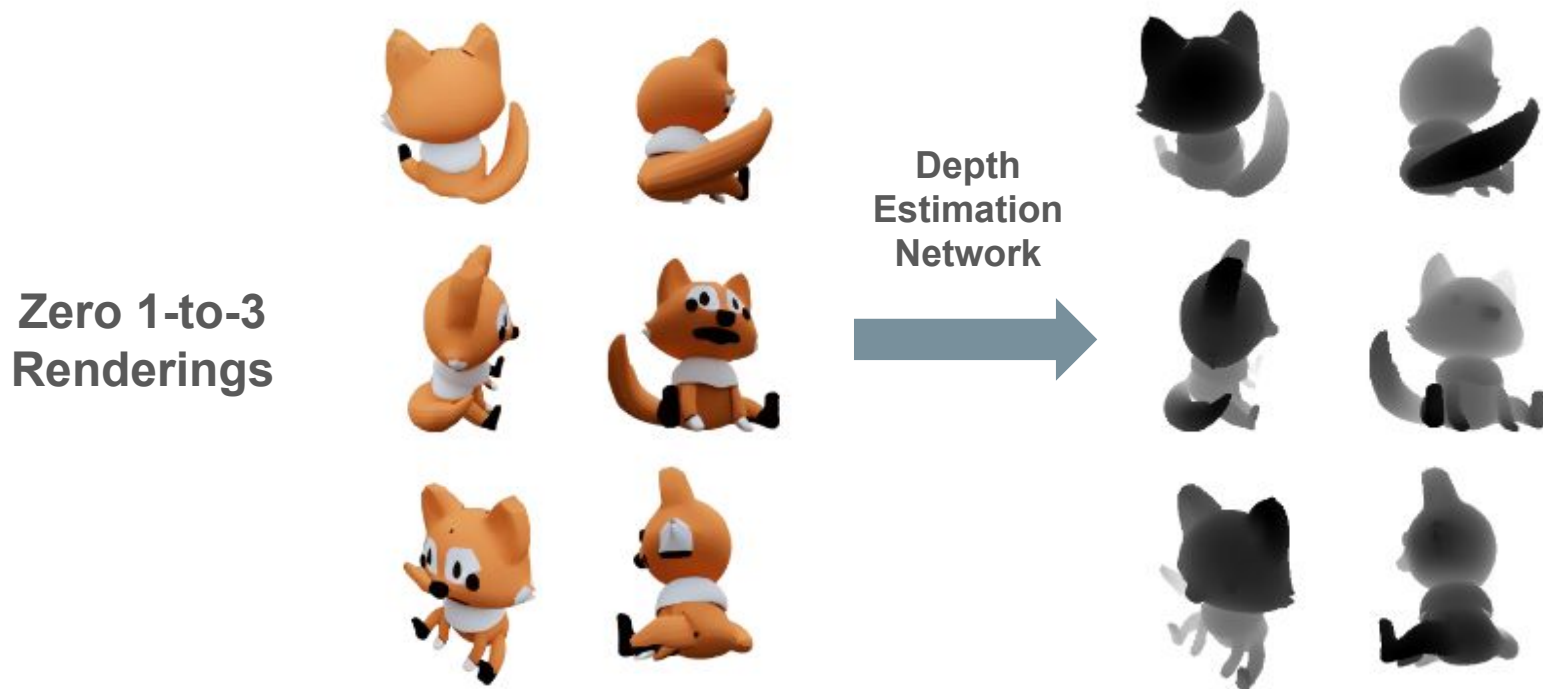


Geometric Guidance: Depth-map warping

Generate Pseudo Depth
Maps by warping



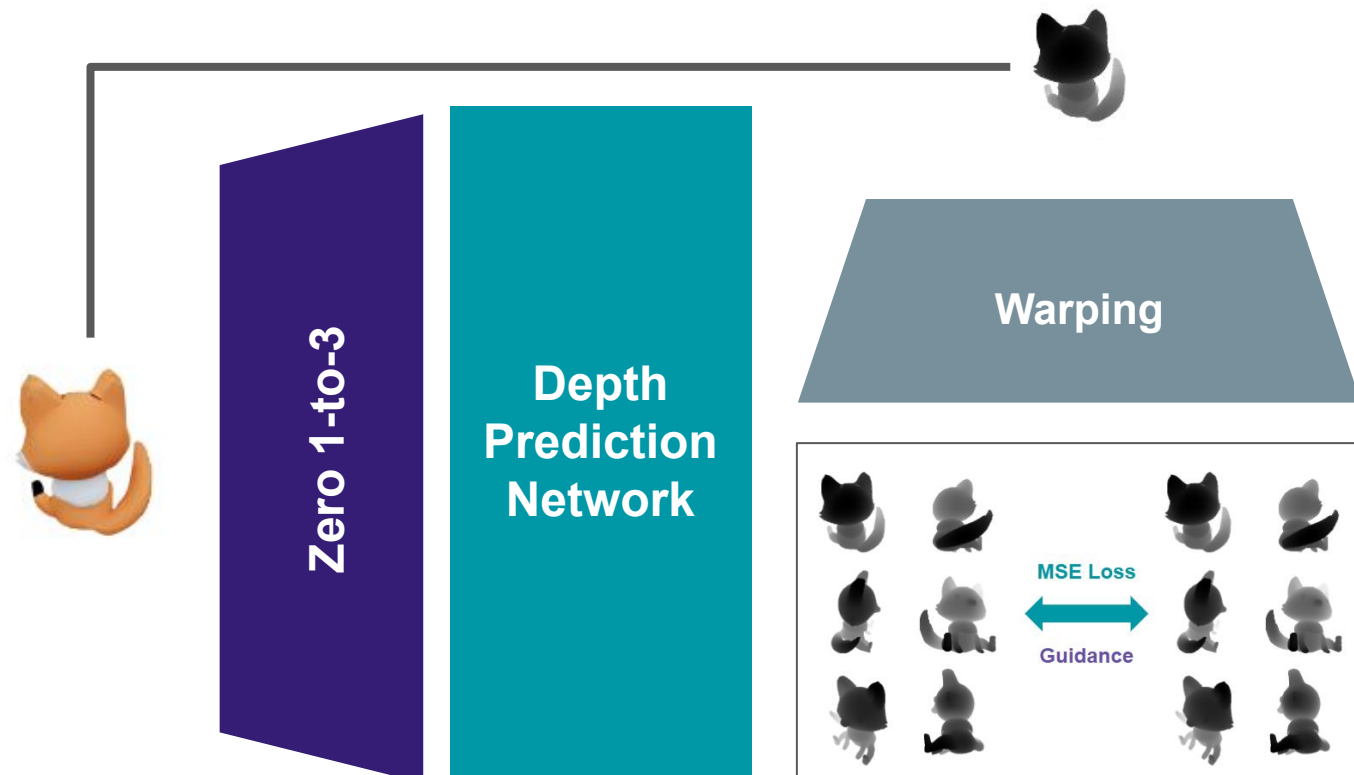
Geometric Guidance: Depth-map warping



Geometric Guidance: Depth-map warping

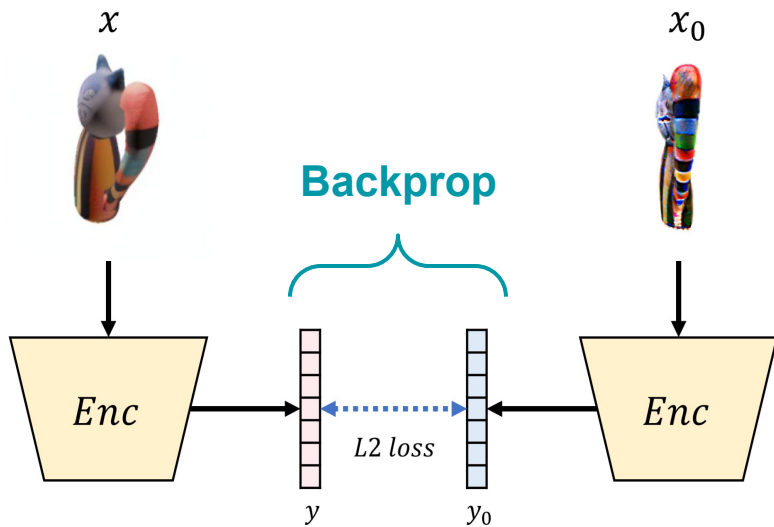


Geometric Guidance: Depth-map warping



Conclusion

Semantic Guidance



Geometric Guidance

