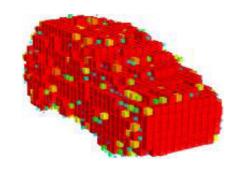
Weakly supervised 3D Reconstruction with Adversarial Constraint











JunYoung Gwak, Christopher Choy, Manmohan Chandraker, Animesh Garg, Silvio Savarese

3D reconstruction

2D mask weak supervision



Adversarial constraint

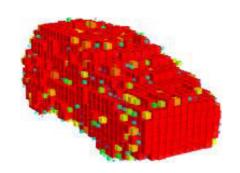


Realistic 3D reconstruction of the image









3D reconstruction

Full 3D supervision

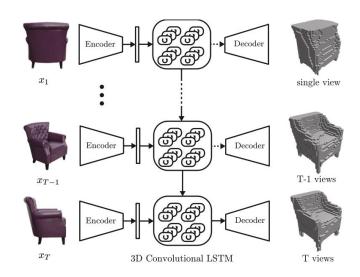
[Choy et al, Wu et al, Girdhar et al]

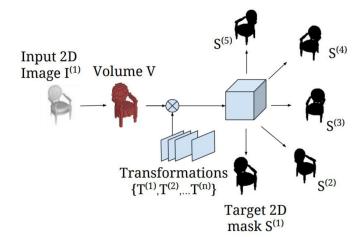
3D models are expensive annotation

2D mask supervision

[Yan et al.]

Capped by limitations of visual hull





Weakly supervised 3D Reconstruction

2D mask weak supervision



Adversarial constraint



Realistic 3D reconstruction of the image



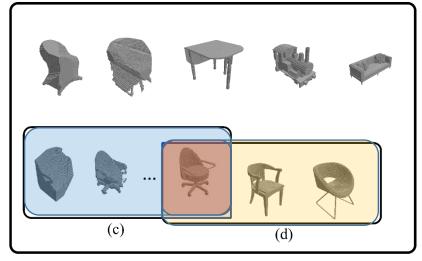
subject to Reconstruction x to be a valid chair



(a) Image



(b) Silhouette

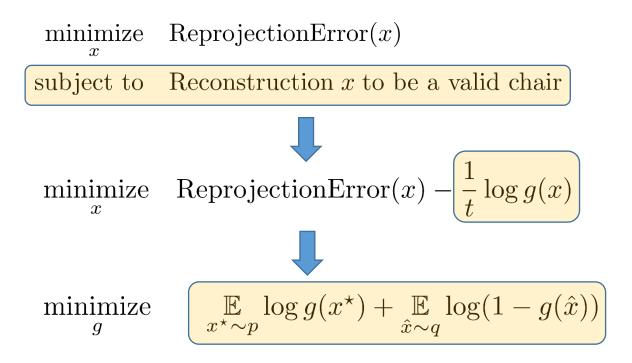


Space of Shapes

- (c) Space of shapes that match the silhouette
- (d) Space of chairs

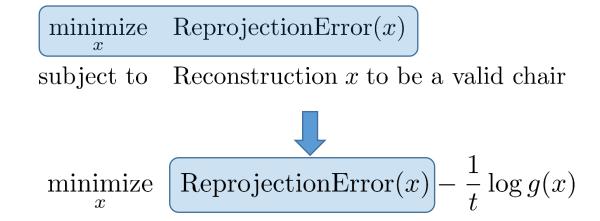
Adversarial Constraint

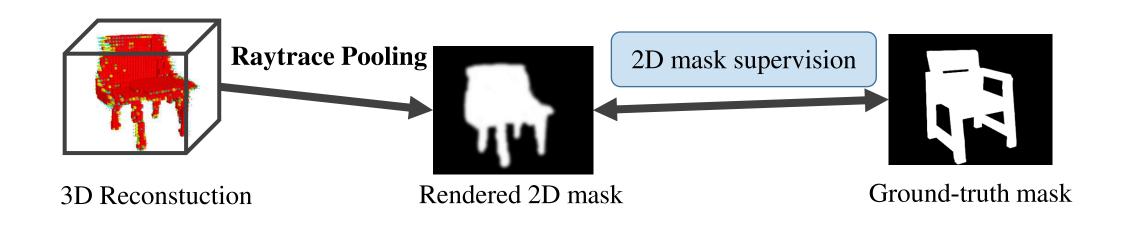
- Rewrite constrained optimization using log barrier method
- Train constraint function g(x) as **GAN discriminator**



2D mask weak supervision

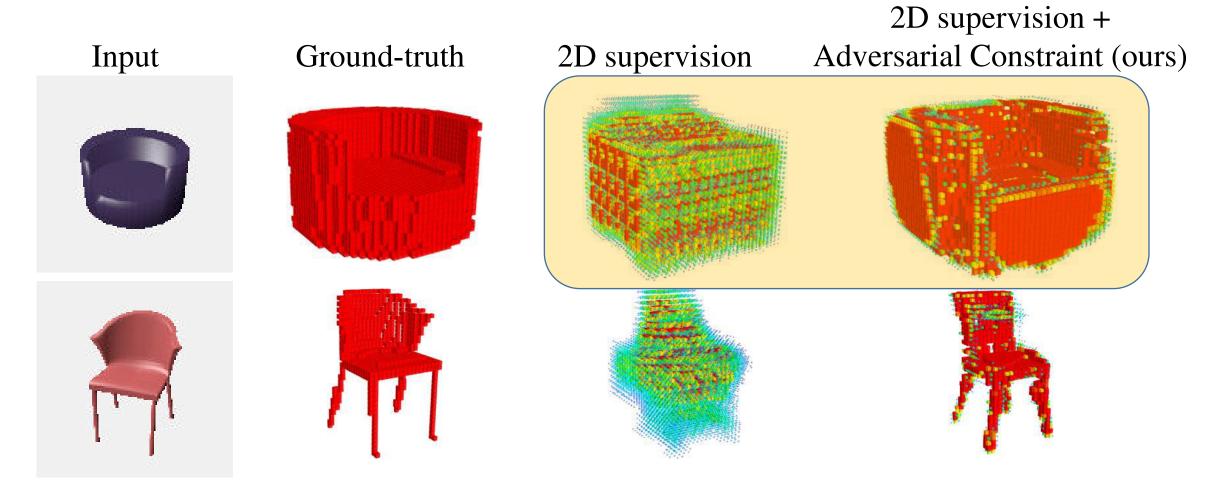
 Raytrace Pooling: Renders reconstruction to mask





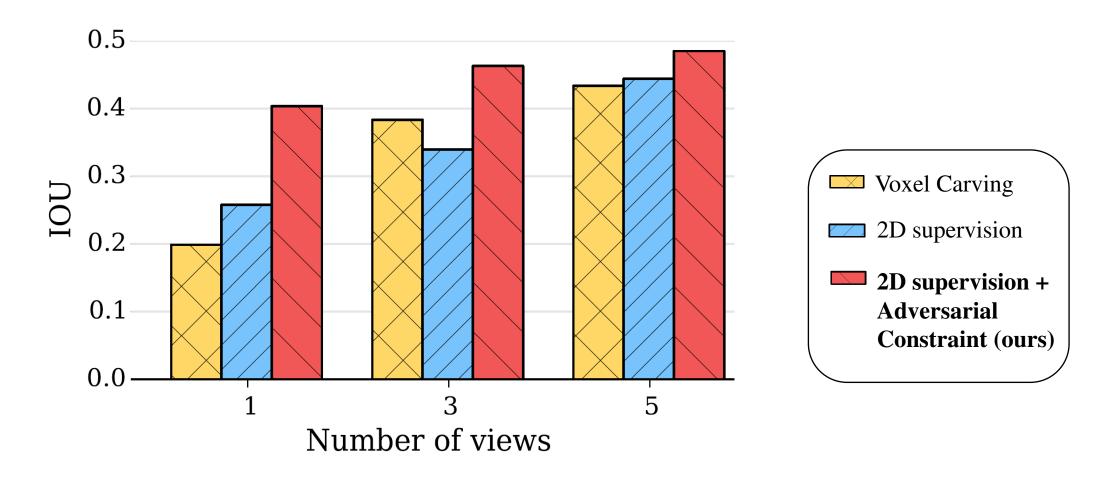
Result 1: Synthetic image reconstruction

Qualitative results



Result 1: Synthetic image reconstruction

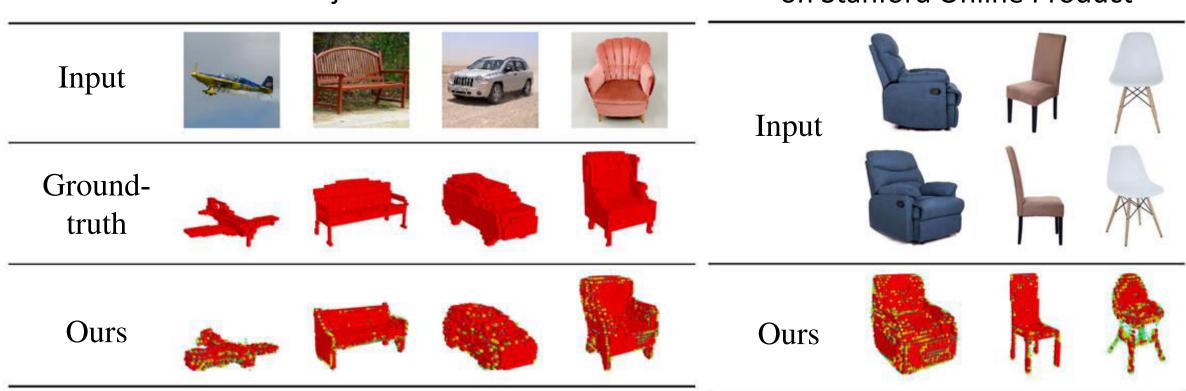
Quantitative results



Result 2: Real image reconstruction

Single-view real image reconstruction on ObjectNet3D

Multi-view real-image reconstruction on Stanford Online Product



Result 3: Hidden representation analysis

Linear interpolation of hidden variables of two images

Semantic feature arithmetic of hidden variables



Conclusion

- 2D mask weak supervision
 - Affordable and practical
 - Made possible by Raytrace Pooling
- Adversarial constraint
 - GAN as log barrier constraint
 - Overcomes limitation of visual hull





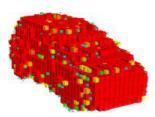
Adversarial constraint











Realistic 3D reconstruction of the image