# Generating Part-Aware Editable 3D Shapes without 3D Supervision

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Shape editing involves **making local changes to the shape and appearance of different regions** of an object. A user may want to:

• Apply rigid & non-rigid transformations on specific areas of the object.



Move Bucket





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Scale Cockpit





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- Change the appearance of an object part.



Color Bucket





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- Change the appearance of an object part.
- Combine parts from different objects.





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NeRF-based Generative Models



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High quality 3D meshes2D Supervision

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Part-based Generative Models



Explicit part-level control
 X 3D Supervision
 X No texture information

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**NeRFs** map a 3D point  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3$  and a viewing direction  $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{S}^2$  to a color  $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{R}^3$  and a volume density  $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}^+$ .



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The **rendered color** for a ray r is calculated by accumulating the predicted  $\{\mathbf{c}_i^r, \sigma_i^r\}^N$  for N sampled points  $\mathcal{X}_r = \{\mathbf{x}_i^r\}_{i=1}^N$  along r:

$$\hat{C}(r) = \sum_{i=1}^N \exp\Big(-\sum_{i < j} \pmb{\sigma_j^r} \delta_j^r\Big)(1 - \exp(-\pmb{\sigma_i^r} \delta_i^r)) \mathbf{c}_i^r$$



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or equally

$$\hat{C}(r) = \sum\limits_{i=1}^N o_i^r \prod\limits_{j < i} \left(1 - o_j^r
ight) \mathbf{c}_i^r$$

with  $o_i^r = 1 - \exp(-\sigma_i^r \delta_i^r)$  the **occupancy value** at point  $\mathbf{x}_i^r$  and  $\delta_i^r$  the distance between two adjacent ray points.



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  - 3. Two latent codes: shape  $\mathbf{z}_m^s \in \mathbb{R}^{L_s}$  and texture  $\mathbf{z}_m^t \in \mathbb{R}^{L_t}$ .





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  - 4. Two separate networks, a color network  $c_{\theta}^{m}$  and an occupancy network  $o_{\theta}^{m}$ .



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• The per-part rendering equation now becomes:

$$\hat{C}_m(r) = \sum_{i=1}^N h^m_ heta(\mathbf{x}^r_i) \prod_{j < i} \left(1 - h^m_ heta(\mathbf{x}^r_j)
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We define the set of rays  $\mathcal{R}_m$  as the set of rays that first intersect with the *m*-th part:

$$\mathcal{R}_m = \left\{ r \in \mathcal{R} \; : \; m = rgmin_{k \in \{0 \ldots M\}} \psi_r(k) 
ight\}$$

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The rendering equation for the entire object using M NeRFs becomes

$$\hat{C}(r) = \sum_{m=1}^M 1\!\!1_{r\in\mathcal{R}_m} \hat{C}_m(r)$$





We are given a collection of **posed 2D images** of objects in a semantic class, along with the respective **object masks**.



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Our objective function  $\mathcal{L}$  is composed of 6 terms, and 2 regularizers on the shape and texture embeddings  $\mathbf{z}^s, \mathbf{z}^t$ :

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Comparisons with NeRF-based 3D Generative Methods



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## **Scene-Specific Editing**



Shape #1





17.1

Shape #1

Shape #2





17.2





**Texture Mixing** 





Shape #1 Parts





Shape Mixing







Shape #2 Parts



Shape #2



Shape #2


Shape #3





Shape #3

Shape #4













18.4









18.5



Shape #4





























Geometry

#### **Shape Generation**



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#### Project Page: https://ktertikas.github.io/part\_nerf CVPR Poster: *TUE-PM-032*