



On the job market

Motivation

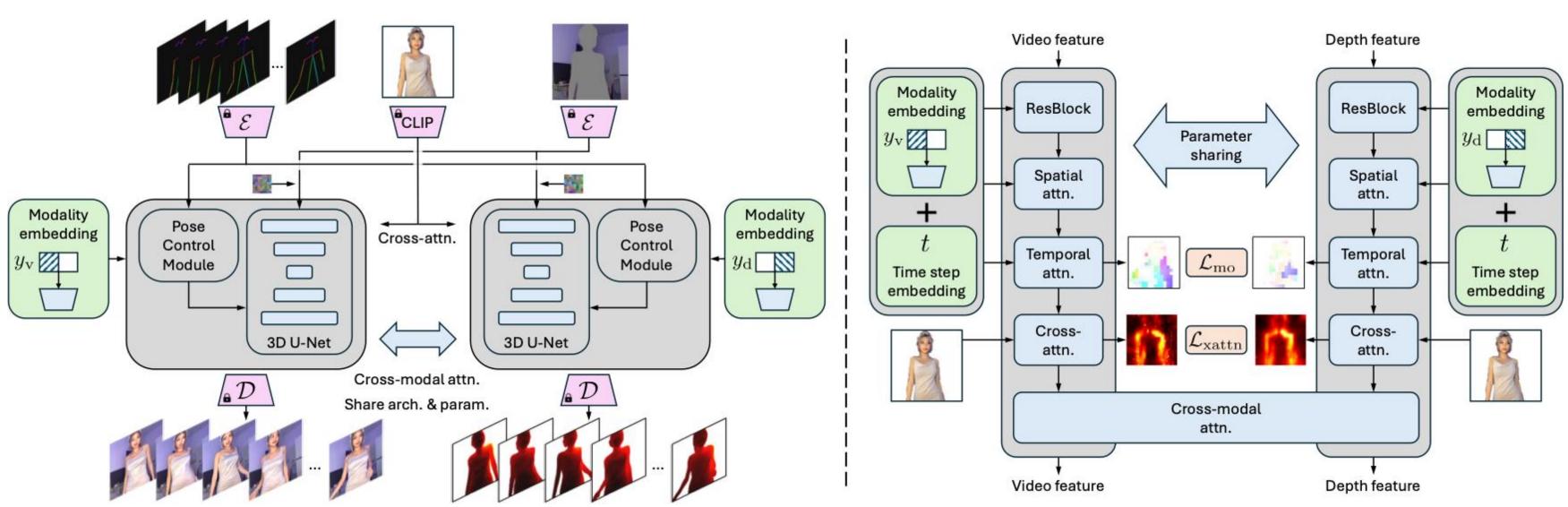


Given a human foreground image, an arbitrary background image, and a defined pose sequence, our IDOL generates **high-fidelity video** and the **corresponding** depth maps, which can be rendered as realistic 2.5D video.

Method

- Challenges
 - Video and depth are distinct modalities
 - Most generative methods focus on RGB contents
- Insight
 - Reframe depth generation as <u>stylized image generation</u>
 - Convert depth maps to colored heatmaps (RGB)

Unified dual-modal U-Net



Video LDM backbone

□ 3D U-Net for video and depth denoising

Pose control via ControlNet

Sharing U-Net for joint video-depth denoising

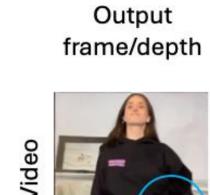
- Parameter-efficient
- Learnable modality embedding for denoising modality control
- Implicit structural information learning
- Cross-modal attention
- Explicit cross-modal information exchange
- Joint video-depth denoising objective

IDOL: Unified Dual-Modal Latent Diffusion for Human-Centric Joint Video-Depth Generation Yuanhao Zhai¹, Kevin Lin², Linjie Li², Chung-Ching Lin², Jianfeng Wang², Zhengyuan

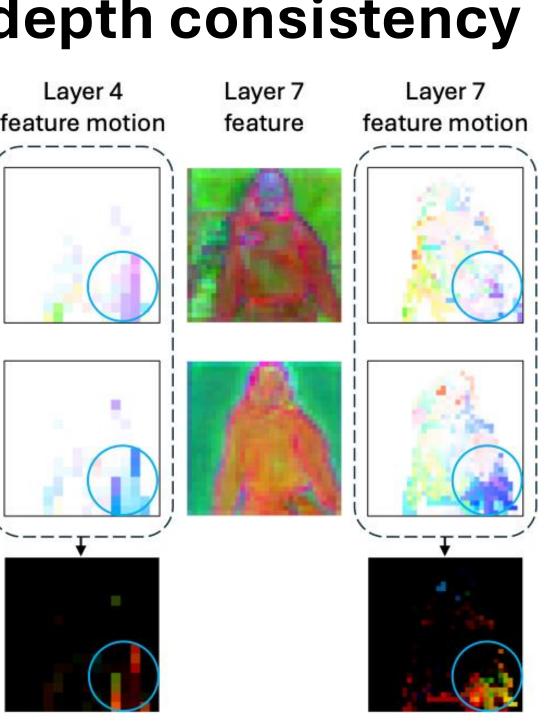




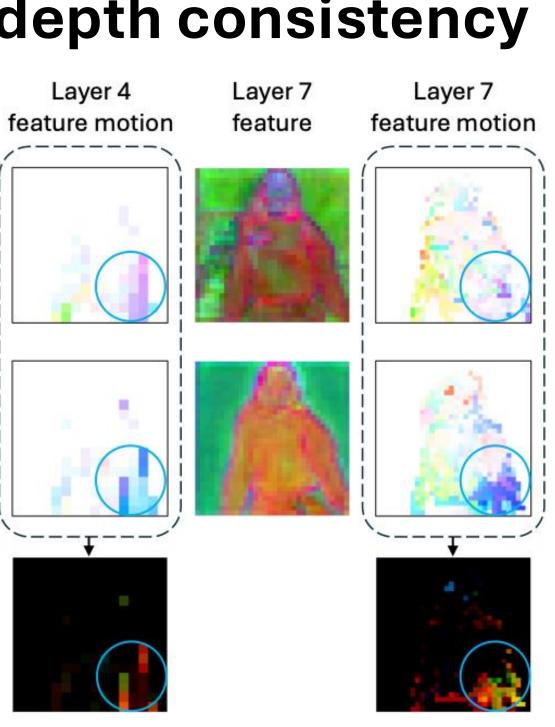
Learning video-depth consistency







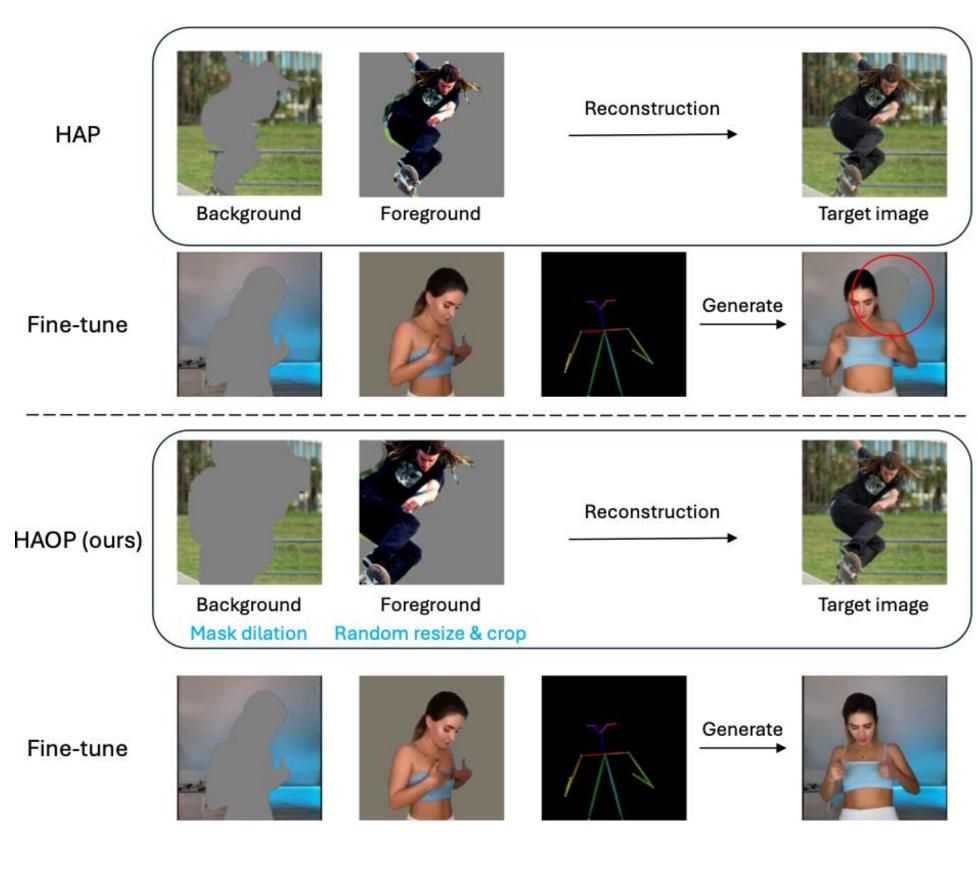
Video-depth feature motion difference



Video and depth feature maps and motion fields visualization

- Video-depth inconsistency (blue circles) stem from mismatched feature motions
- Introduce motion consistency loss to align the feature motions
- Minimize MSE between video and depth feature cost volume

Human attribute outpainting pre-training

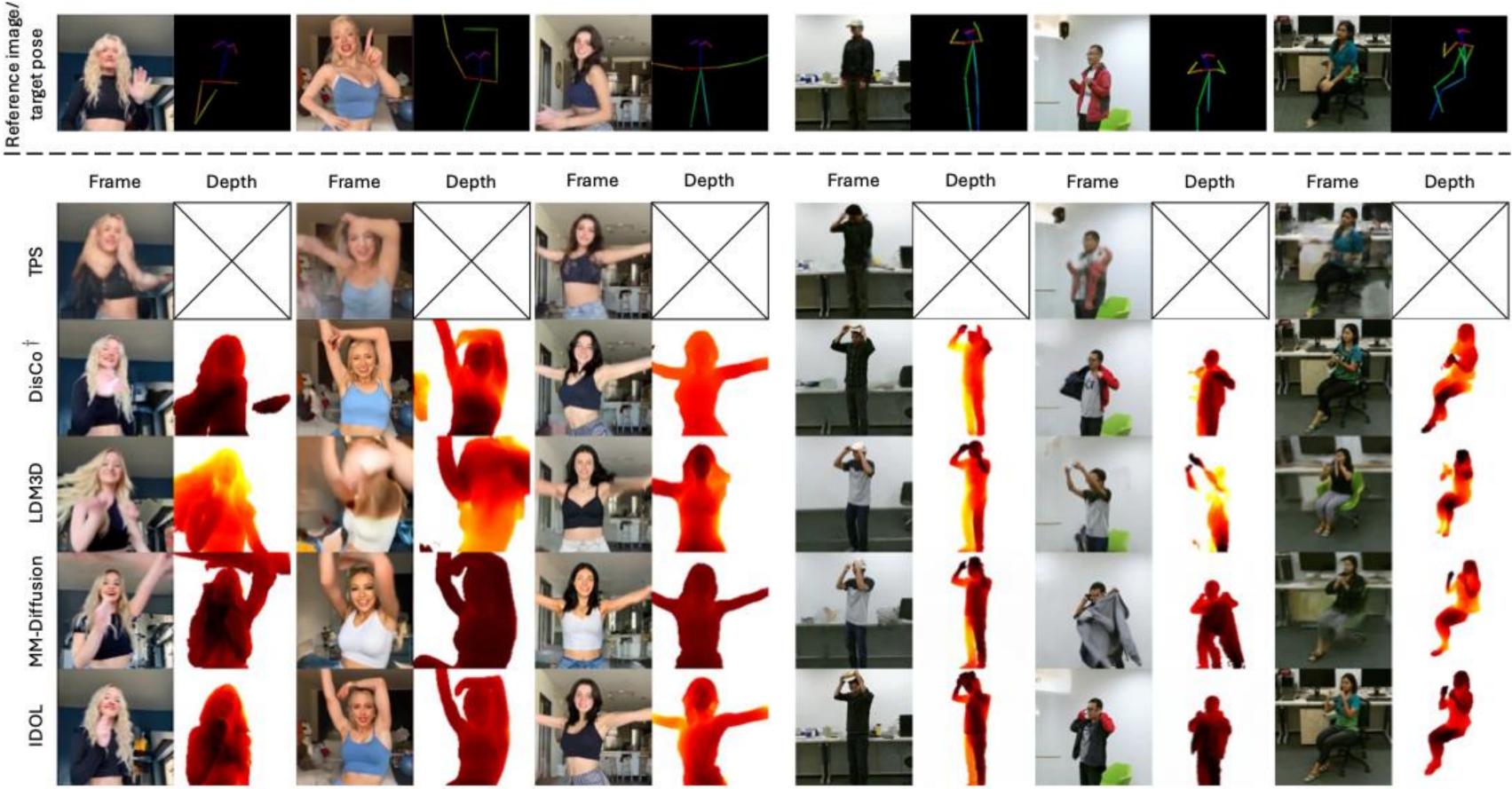


Comparison of HAP vs. HAOP HAP can produce background masks when the target post shifts (red circles) HAOP addresses this by filling in the masks

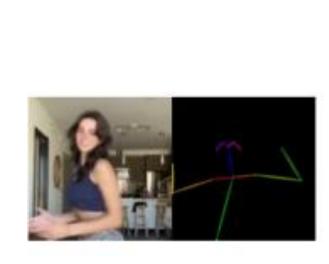
Yang², David Doermann¹, Junsong Yuan¹, Zicheng Liu², Lijuan Wang²

¹State university of New York at Buffalo, ²Microsoft

Experiments



TikTok



- Generalization to different depth maps Human-centric depth and whole-frame depth
- Gray-scale and colored depth images

		TikTok				NTU120			
Method	Motion control	Video		Depth	Image			Depth	Image
		$FID-FVD\downarrow$	$\mathrm{FVD}\!\!\downarrow$	$L2\downarrow$	$\mathrm{FID}\!\!\downarrow$	FID-FVD↓	$\mathrm{FVD}\!\!\downarrow$	$L2\downarrow$	$\mathrm{FID}\!\!\downarrow$
FOMM 62		38.36	404.31	-	85.03	40.34	1439.50	_	80.29
MRAA 63	Target video	24.11	306.49	-	54.47	58.19	1441.79	-	97.07
TPS 79		29.20	337.79	-	53.78	37.42	1339.86	-	61.75
DreamPose 30	DensePose [19]	52.62	614.07	-	75.08	80.11	791.25	-	116.23
DisCo 68		20.75	257.90	0.0975^\dagger	39.02	26.21	458.92	$\underline{0.0371}^{\dagger}$	68.53
LDM3D 64	OpenPose 7	45.30	553.03	0.0637	69.36	71.11	587.84	0.0650	120.74
MM-Diffusion 58		48.92	771.32	0.0367	68.47	58.44	504.05	0.0404	102.77
IDOL	OpenPose [7]	17.86	223.69	0.0336	36.04	20.23	314.82	0.0317	50.70



Better identity preservation & depth alignment

OpenPose

Target motion representati

DWPose



Generalization to different motion representations and pose control modules