

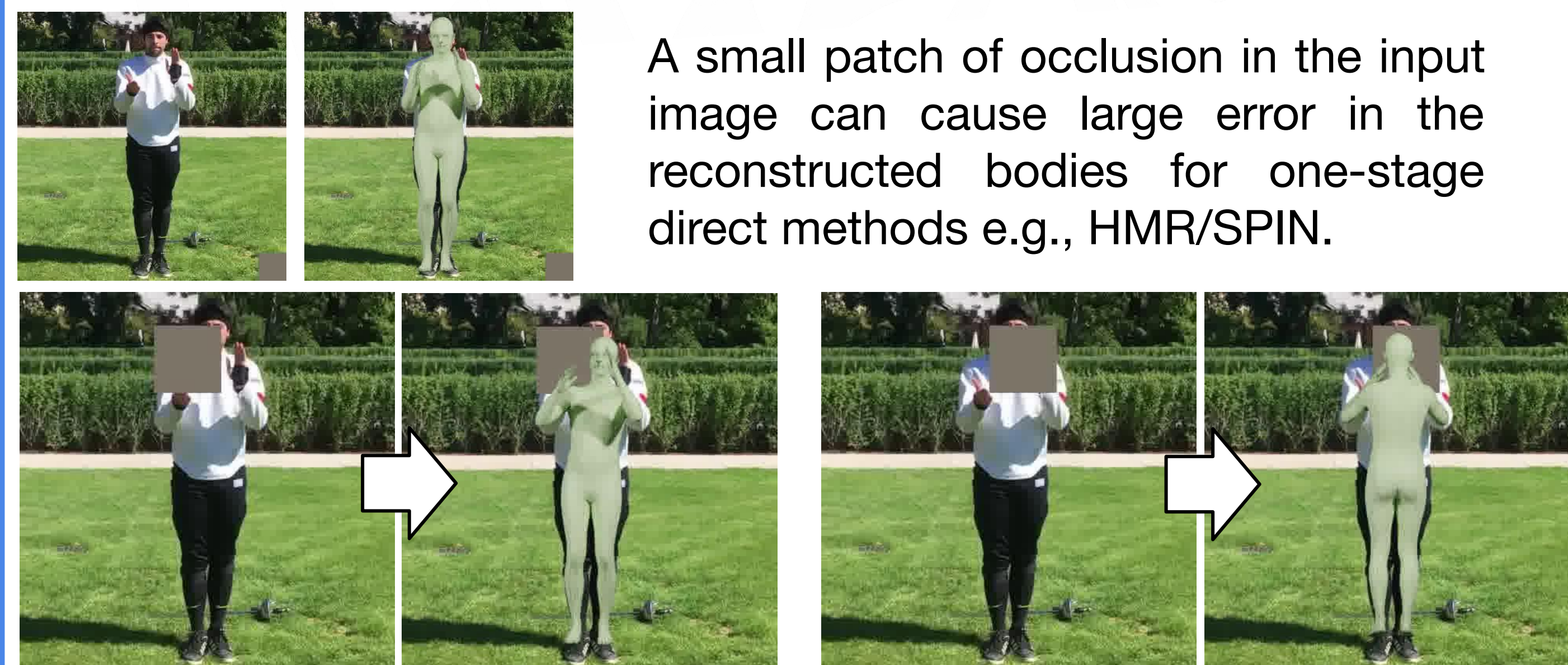


Muhammed Kocabas^{1,2}, Chun-Hao Paul Huang¹, Otmar Hilliges², Michael J. Black¹

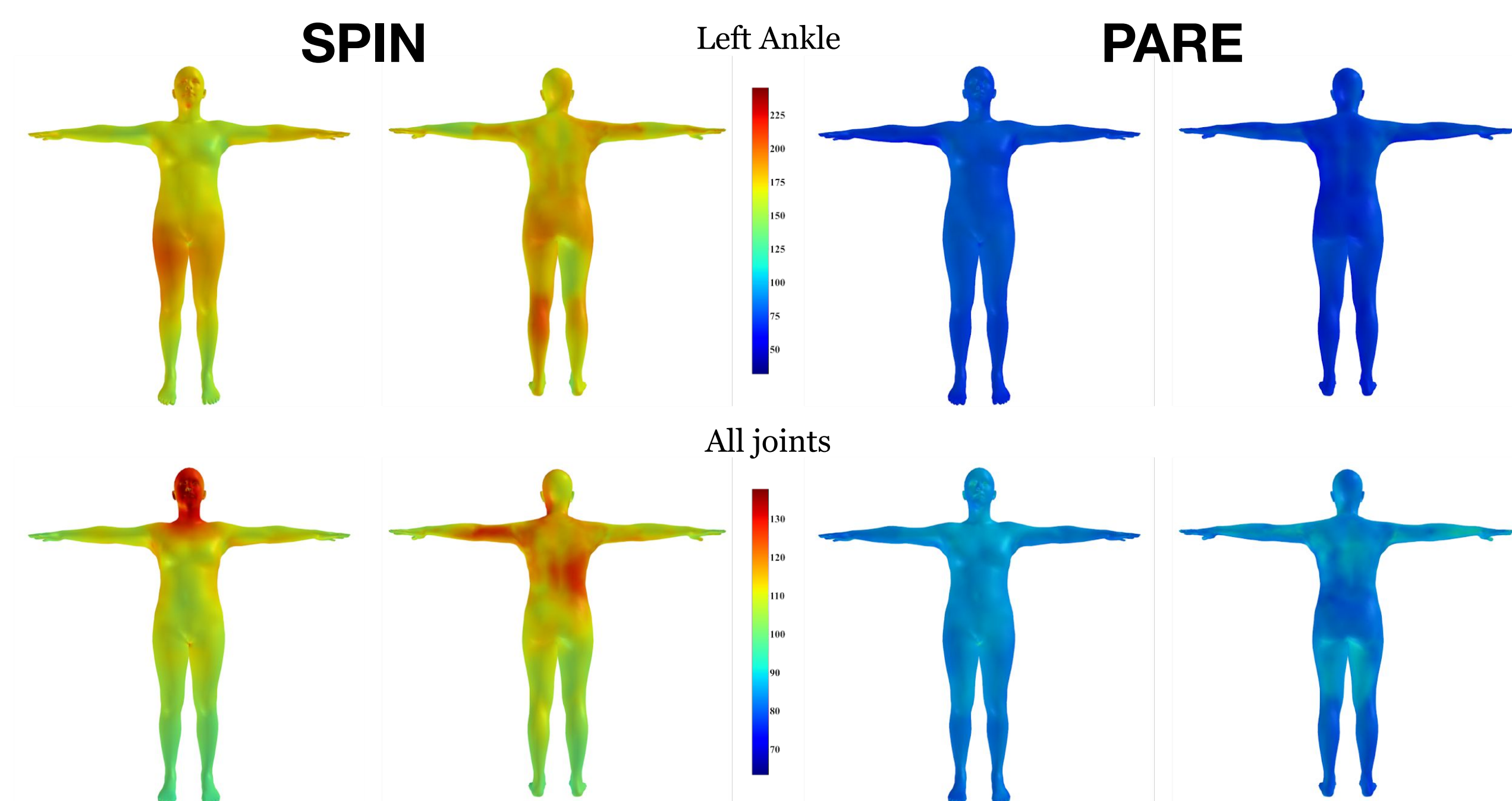
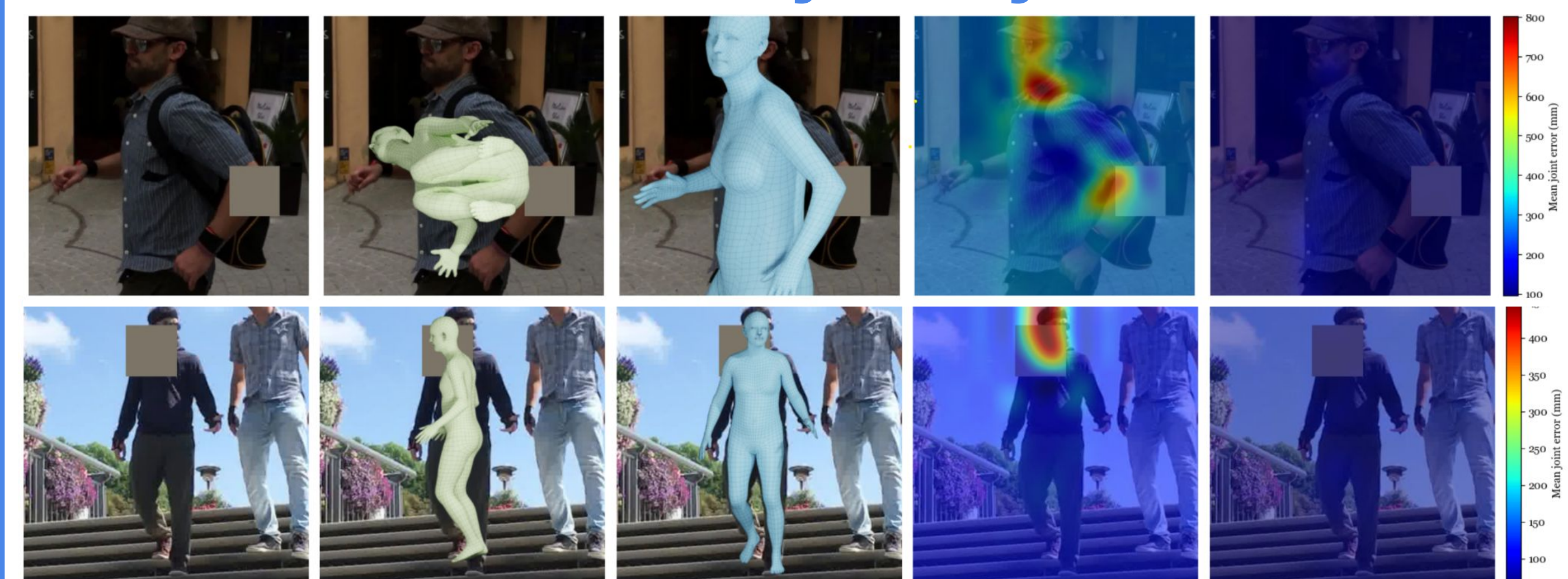
¹ MPI for Intelligent Systems, Tübingen, ² ETH Zürich



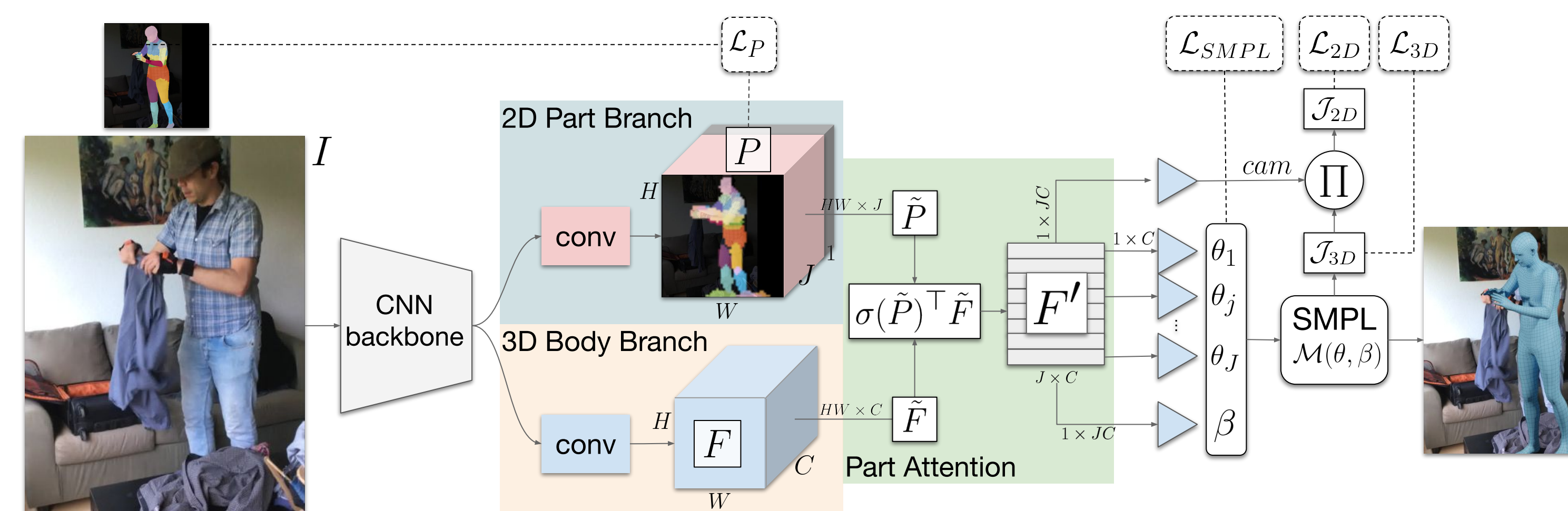
Motivation



Occlusion Sensitivity Analysis



Part Attention Architecture



$$\mathcal{L} = \lambda_{3D}\mathcal{L}_{3D} + \lambda_{2D}\mathcal{L}_{2D} + \lambda_{SMPL}\mathcal{L}_{SMPL} + \lambda_P\mathcal{L}_P$$

$$\mathcal{L}_P = \frac{1}{HW} \sum_{h,w} \text{CrossEntropy}(\sigma(P_{h,w}), \hat{P}_{h,w})$$

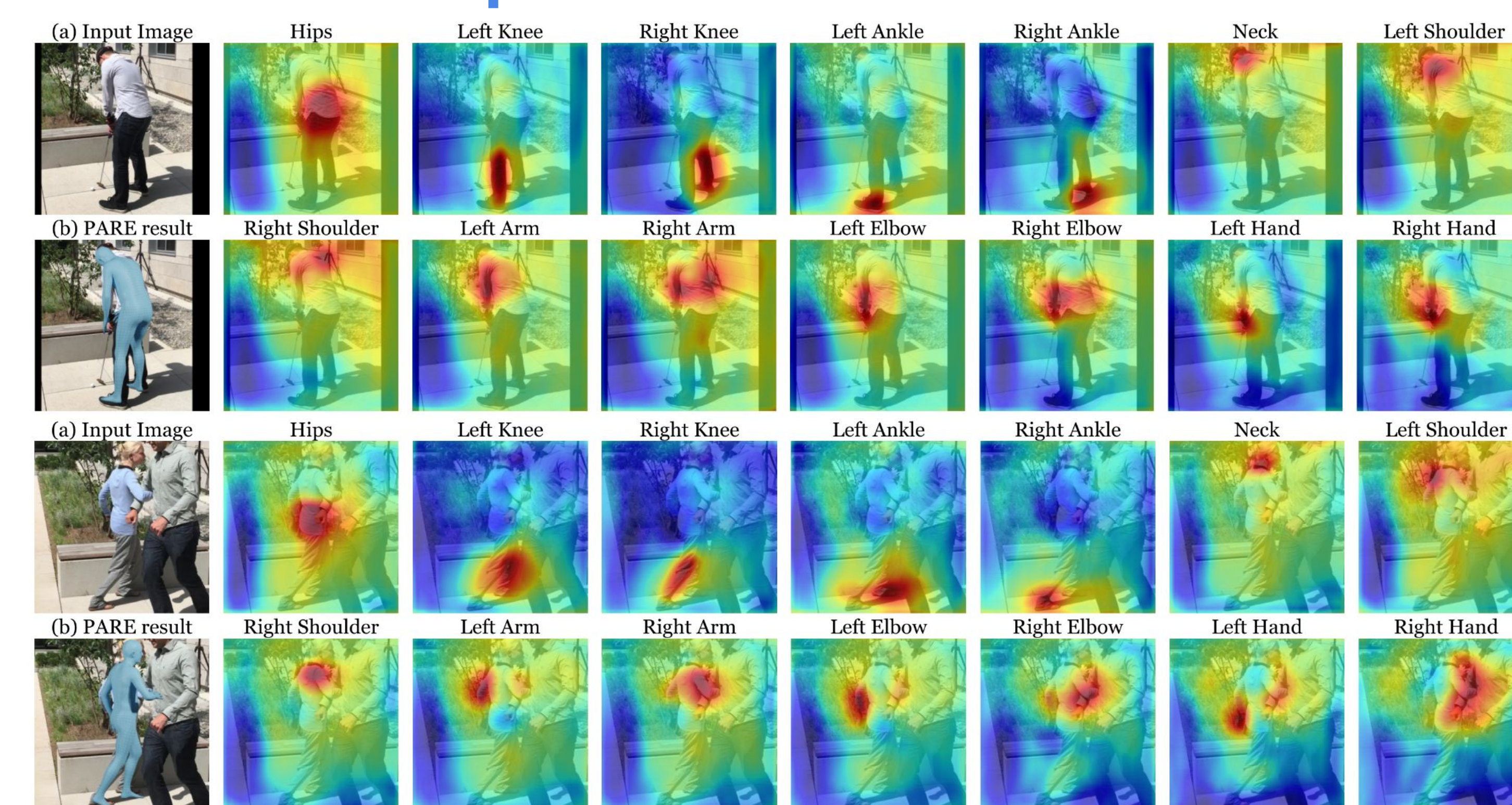
Supervised → Unsupervised Part Attention

$\lambda_P = 1$ Training step 125K $\lambda_P = 0$ Training step 200K

(a) Left ankle (b) Right ankle (c) Left ankle (d) Right ankle



Attention Maps



Results

Ablation study

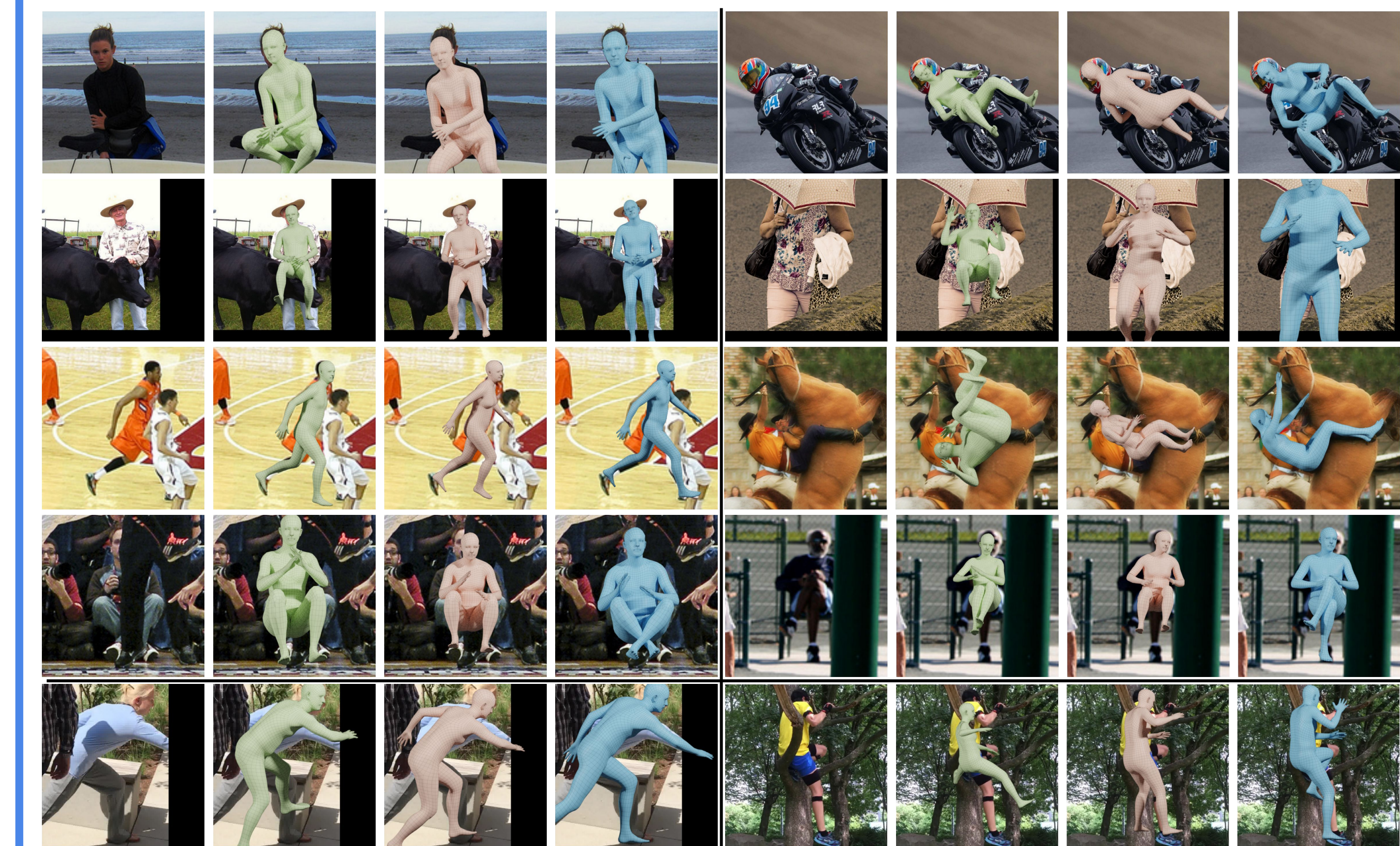
Supervised → unsupervised part attention training (e) works better than other sampling and supervision schemes.

Method	3DPW		3DPW-OCC		
	MPJPE ↓	PA-MPJPE ↓	MPJPE ↓	PA-MPJPE ↓	
NBF [38]	100.4	63.2	103.5	70.4	
HMR-EFT	99.0	59.9	97.9	64.7	
P Supervision		F Sampling			
(a) Joints	Pooling	95.2	58.9	95.4	63.1
(b) Joints	Attention	95.3	58.8	98.9	63.9
(c) Unsup	Attention	94.8	57.9	95.9	62.7
(d) Parts	Attention	94.5	57.3	94.7	61.6
(e) Parts/Unsup	Attention	93.4	57.1	93.9	61.6
(f) Parts	Pooling	97.9	59.1	99.8	64.8

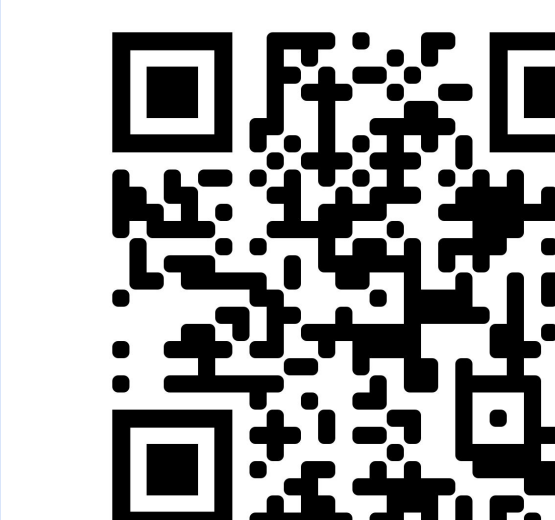
SOTA performance

Quantitative & qualitative evaluation confirms the benefits of PARE over other single stage methods.

Method	3DPW		
	MPJPE ↓	PA-MPJPE ↓	PVE ↓
HMR [24]	130.0	76.7	-
CMR [30]	-	70.2	-
SPIN [29]	96.9	59.2	135.1
HMR-EFT [23]	-	54.2	-
PARE (R50)	82.9	52.3	99.7
PARE (HRNet-W32)	82.0	50.9	97.9
PARE (HRNet-W32) w. 3DPW	74.5	46.5	88.6



Resources



Project Page

pare.is.tue.mpg.de