Compensating Motion-Induced Errors in Smartphone-Based VR Avatar Reconstruction Supplementary Material

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CCS Concepts

• Computing methodologies \rightarrow Mesh geometry models.

Keywords

Virtual Humans, 3D Reconstruction, Avatars, Template Fitting

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In Figures 1 – 11, we show results from iHuman [3], RMAvatar [4], Avatars for the Masses (A4M) [2], and our method in training poses. This means the subject is rendered as it was captured. Subjects 2, 8, and 11 asked to remain anonymous.

Figures 12 – 22 show results from iHuman, RMAvatar, A4M, and our method in novel poses, that were not seen during capture/training.

Figures 23 and 24 show a female subject with loose, curly hair and a long skirt and a male subject with long hair. These are examples of worst-case conditions for the reconstruction with our approach. Loose hair in windy conditions is difficult to reconstruct, as seen in Figure 25 (see also the corresponding avatar in Figure 42). While the point cloud captures the face perfectly, hair is almost not present. In contrast to Gaussian-based approaches, the training image reconstruction appears considerably worse. In novel pose, iHuman and RMAvatar lose all detail and become blurry, while A4M and ours keep a consistent quality. Animation without information about the clothing itself leads to artifacts as the template is modeled wearing minimal clothing.

In Figures 26 – 44 we show more generated avatars from four directions, including previous subjects and additional ones.

[†] Also with Lamarr Institute for Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence.



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- [2] Timo Menzel, Erik Wolf, Stephan Wenninger, Niklas Spinczyk, Lena Holderrieth, Carolin Wienrich, Ulrich Schwanecke, Marc Erich Latoschick, and Mario Botsch. 2025. Avatars for the Masses: Smartphone-Based Reconstruction of Humans for Virtual Reality. Frontiers in Virtual Reality 6 (2025), 1583474. doi:10.3389/frvir. 2025.1583474
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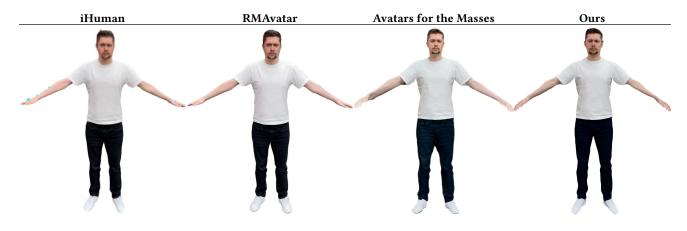


Figure 1: Subject 1 in training pose

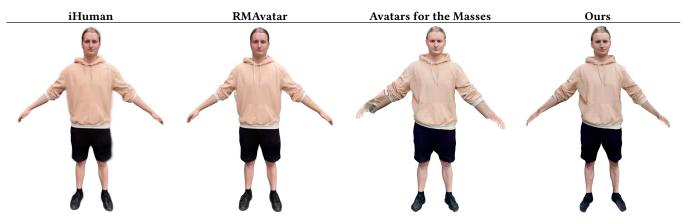


Figure 2: Subject 2 in training pose

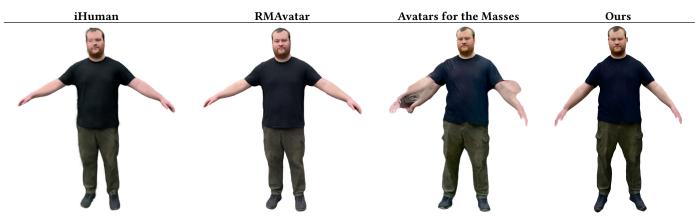


Figure 3: Subject 3 in training pose

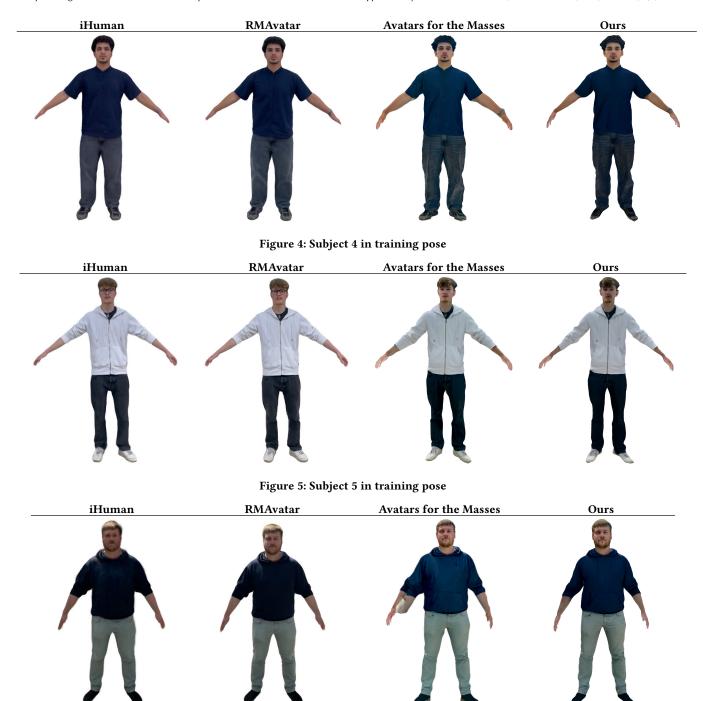


Figure 6: Subject 6 in training pose

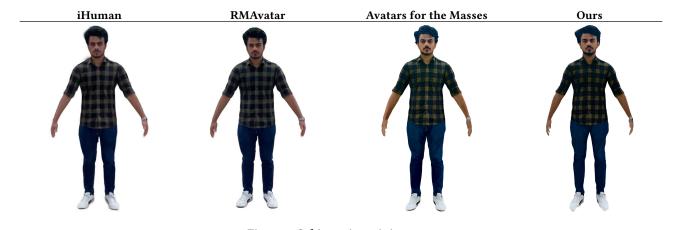


Figure 7: Subject 7 in training pose

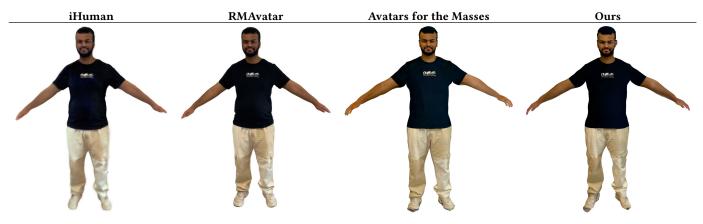


Figure 8: Subject 8 in training pose

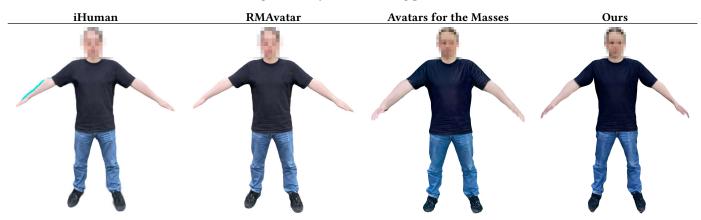


Figure 9: Subject 9 in training pose

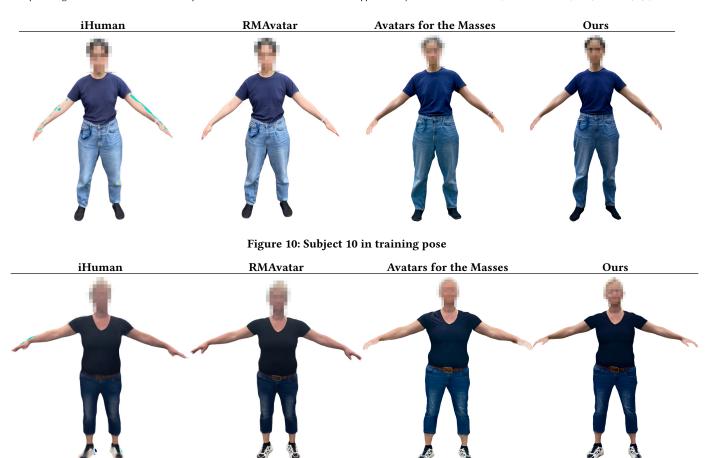


Figure 11: Subject 11 in training pose

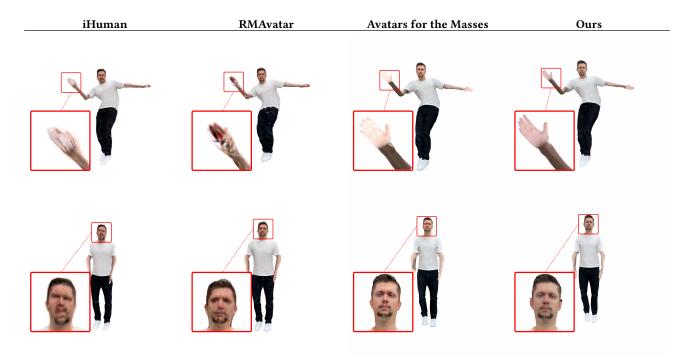


Figure 12: Subject 1 in novel pose

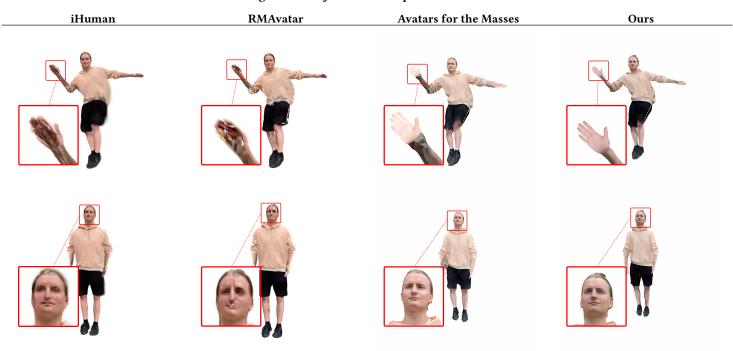


Figure 13: Subject 2 in novel pose

iHuman RMAvatar Avatars for the Masses Ours

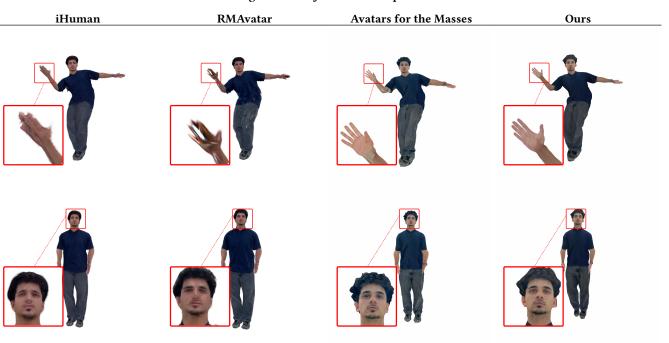


Figure 15: Subject 4 in novel pose

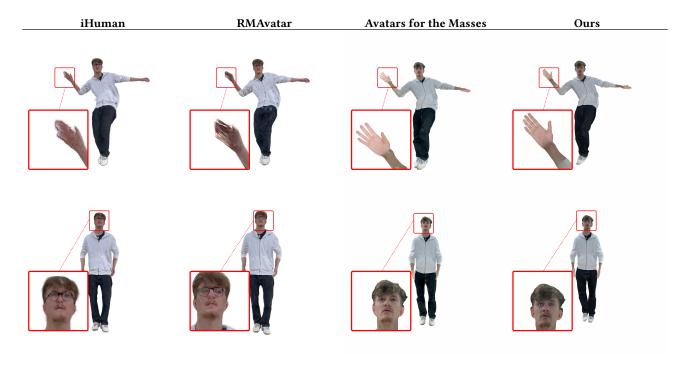


Figure 16: Subject 5 in novel pose

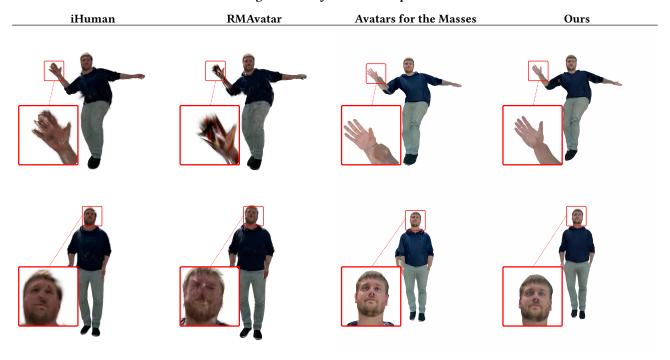


Figure 17: Subject 6 in novel pose

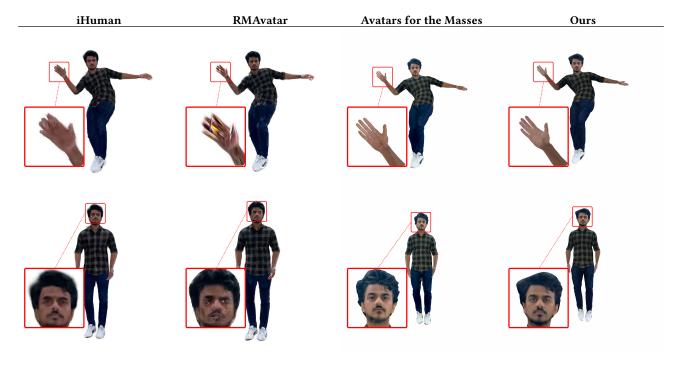


Figure 18: Subject 7 in novel pose

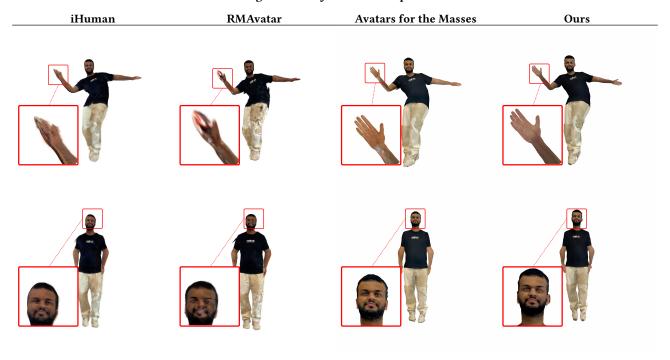


Figure 19: Subject 8 in novel pose

iHuman RMAvatar **Avatars for the Masses** Ours Figure 20: Subject 9 in novel pose iHuman **Avatars for the Masses** RMAvatar Ours Figure 21: Subject 10 in novel pose iHuman RMAvatar **Avatars for the Masses** Ours

Figure 22: Subject 11 in novel pose

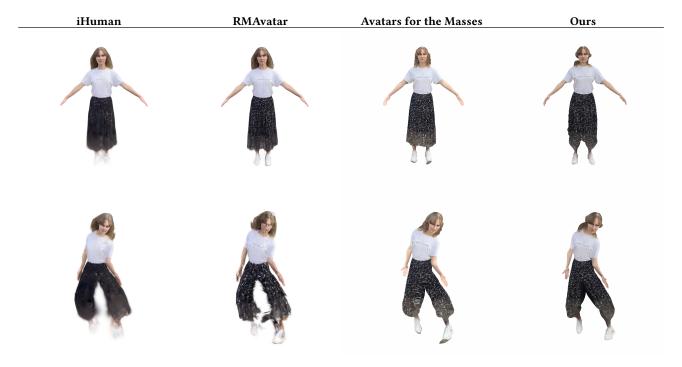


Figure 23: Comparison of female subject with loose, curly hair and skirt. First in train-pose, then in novel-pose animation.

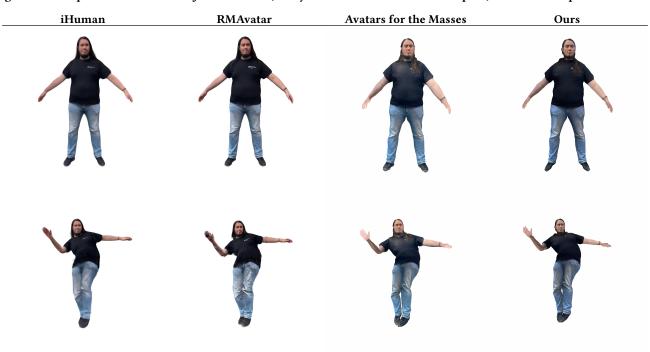


Figure 24: Comparison of male subject with long hair in training-pose and novel-poses.



Figure 25: The point cloud generated by Agisoft Metashape [1] for a female subject with loose hair. Due to windy conditions during the scan, the photogrammetry was unable to match hair features across the image sequence, resulting in only partial reconstructions.

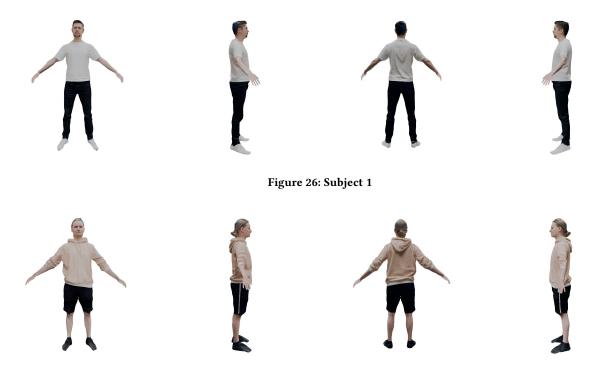


Figure 27: Subject 2

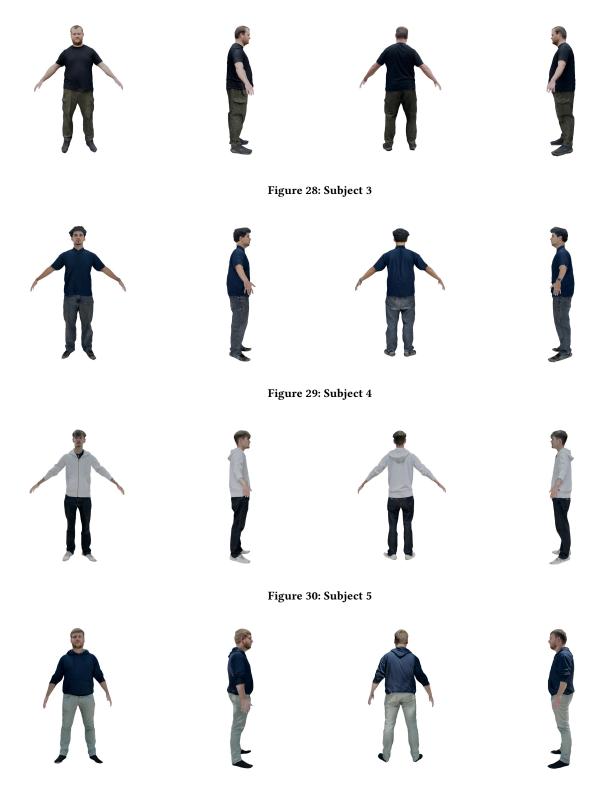


Figure 31: Subject 6

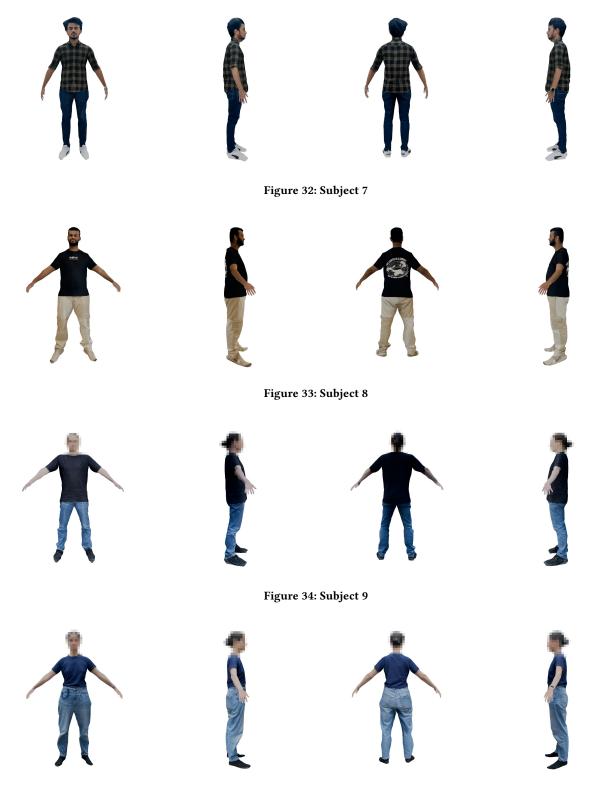


Figure 35: Subject 10

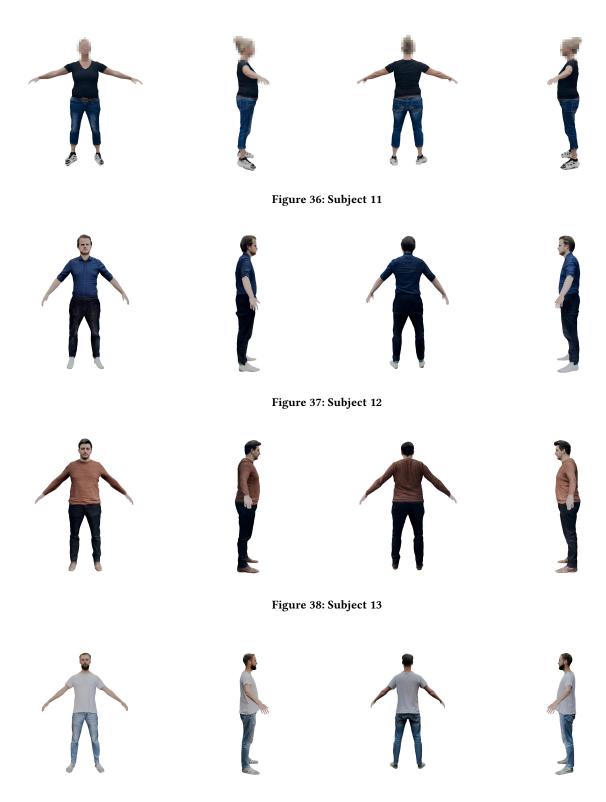


Figure 39: Subject 14

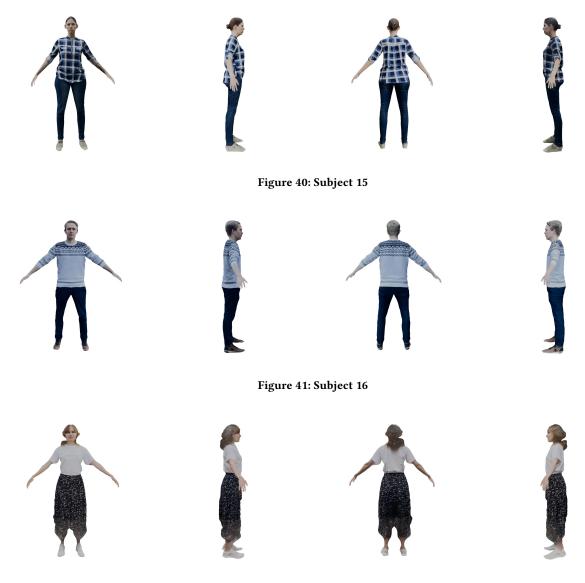


Figure 42: Additional Avatar: Female subjact with loose hair and long skirt.







Figure 43: Additional Avatar: Female subject with skirt.









Figure 44: Additional Avatar: Male subject with long hair.