

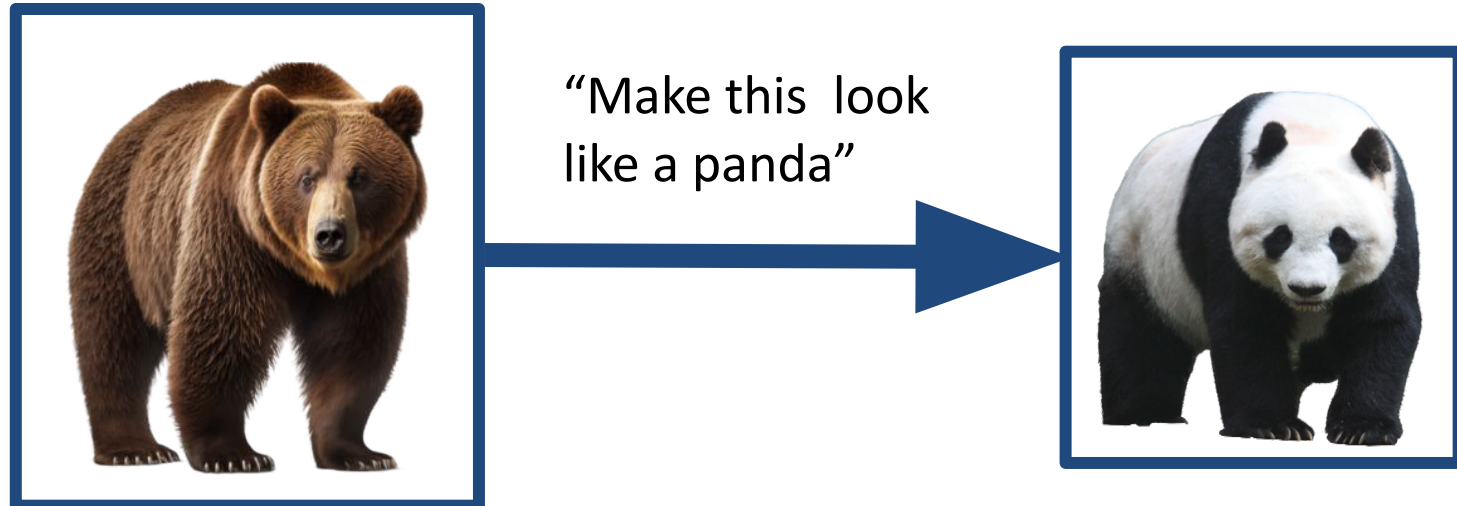
# Text-Based Style Transfer on 3D Objects with Gaussian Splatting

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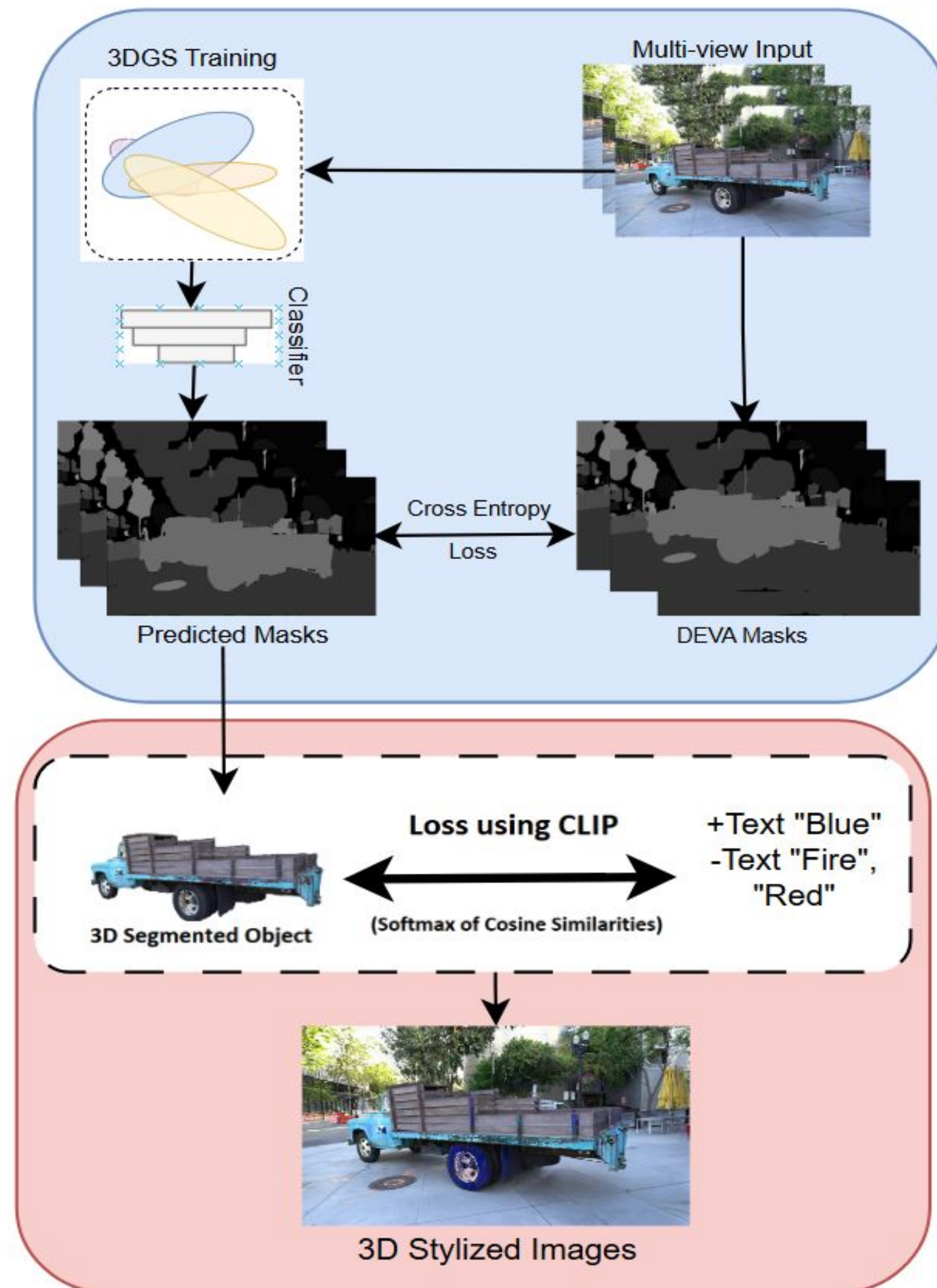
## Motivation

- Enable intuitive 3D scene editing using text-based prompts



- Descriptive text is simpler to create than Image-based inputs, and can leverage tools such as speech-to-text for easier integration.
- Leverage advancements in language encoders, which more closely align with desired results compared to image encoders, making text-to-image pipelines a more effective approach for scene editing.
- Lay groundwork for more accessible and flexible 3D editing tools, moving closer to integrating seamless text-based scene transformation into practical applications.

## New Technique



## Related Work

### Gaussian Splatting

- Efficient representation and rendering of 3D scenes using gaussian shaped objects

### NeRF-Art

- NeRF based 3D scene stylization with text
- NeRF architecture demands significant compute and is difficult to interpret

### Style-Splat

- Uses images for style transfer of objects in 3D scenes using Gaussian Splatting
- Doesn't support textual input

### Contrastive Language-Image Pre-training

- Pre-trained model which encodes images and text into the same feature space
- Allows us to define a loss based on similarity between text and image

## References

- [1] Kerbl, Kopanas, 3D Gaussian Splatting for Real-Time Radiance Field Rendering, SIGGRAPH, 2023
- [2] NeRF-Art: Text-Driven Neural Radiance Fields Stylization, Wang, 2022
- [3] Jain, Kuthiala, StyleSplat: 3D Object Style Transfer with Gaussian Splatting, 2024
- [4] Tracking Anything with Decoupled Video Segmentation, Cheng, ICCV 2023
- [5] Ke, Gaussian Grouping: Segment and Edit Anything in 3D Scenes, ECCV, 2024
- [6] Learning Transferable Visual Models From Natural Language Supervision, Radford, Kim, 2021

## Experimental Results

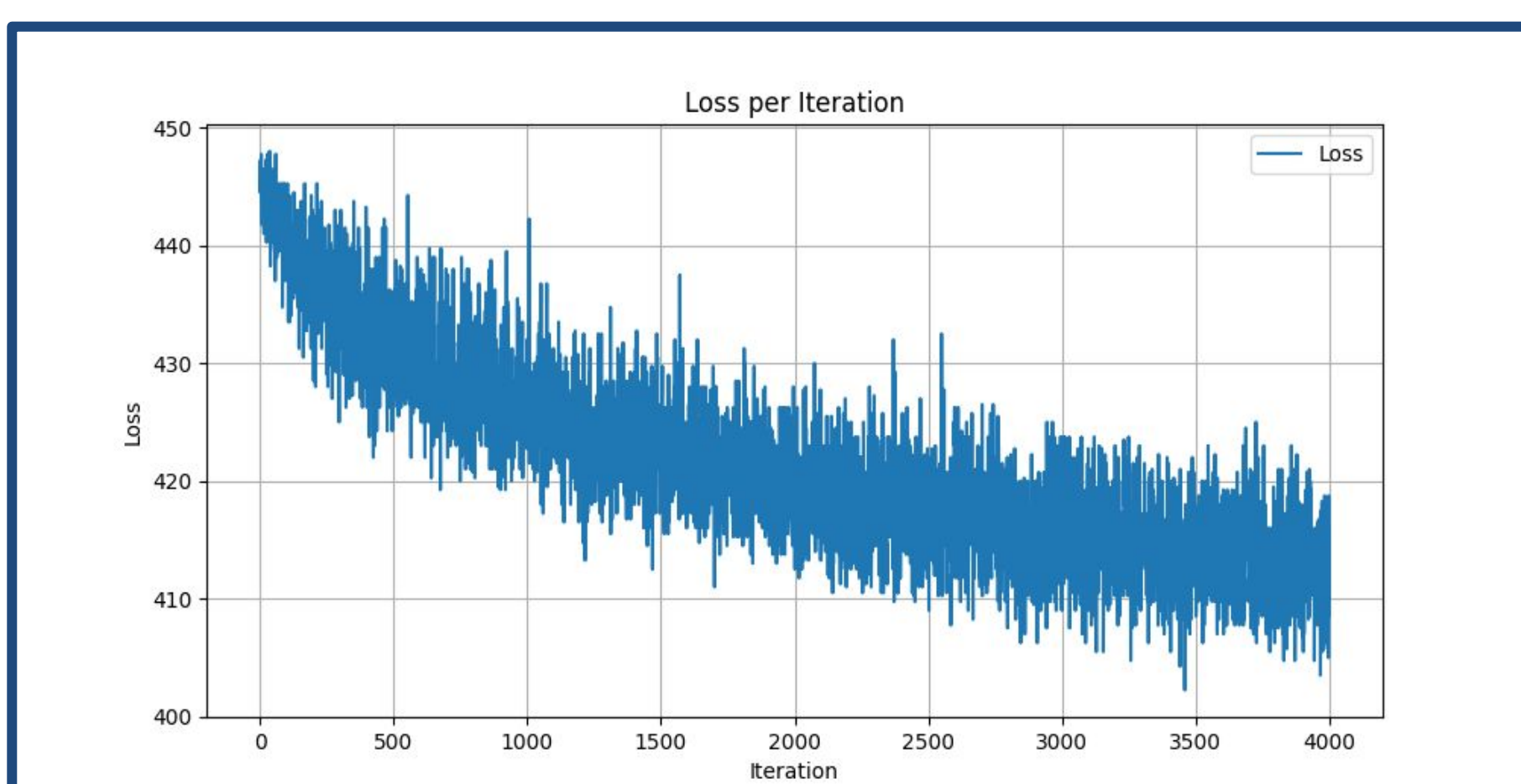


Original render

“Fire” input using image generator



“Blue” +encoding  
“Fire” -encoding  
Using our CLIP-based loss



Training loss evolution using our CLIP-based loss