

# CHROME: Clothed Human Reconstruction with Occlusion-Resilience and Multiview-Consistency from a Single Image

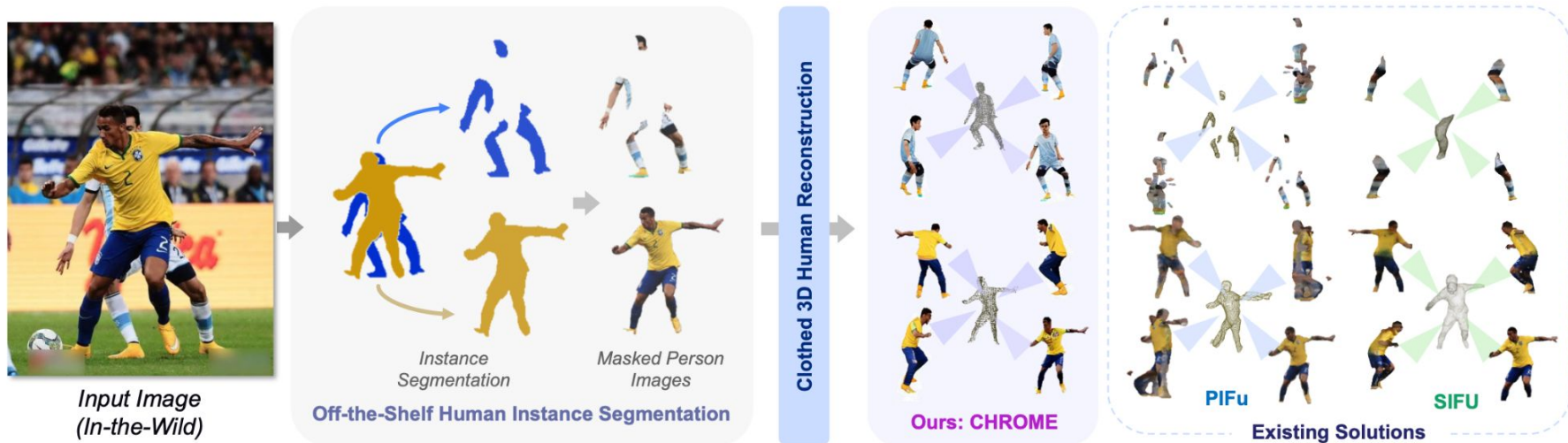
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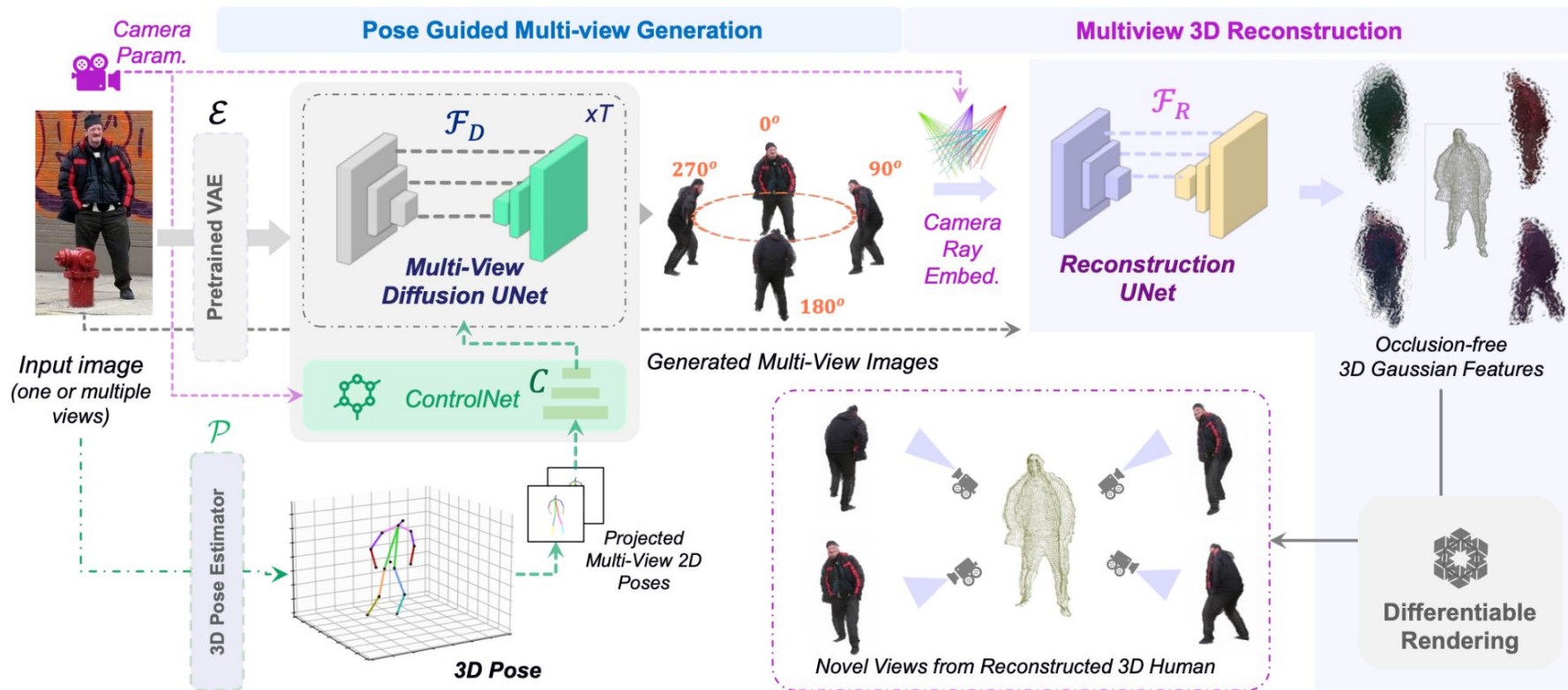
# Introduction



# Introduction

- **Problem & gap:** Single-view 3D clothed human reconstruction breaks under occlusions—current SMPL-, NeRF-/3DGS-based, and LRM methods yield fragmented, multi-view-inconsistent results and rely on costly supervision; multiview capture is impractical.
- **Method (CHROME):** A two-stage pipeline: (i) multiview diffusion with off-the-shelf pose control synthesizes consistent, de-occluded views from a single occluded image; (ii) a 3D Gaussian reconstructor, conditioned on the occluded input plus synthesized views and trained with 2D photometric loss, builds a coherent 3D model—no SMPL/3D GT required; stereo extension supported.
- **Outcomes:** Occlusion-resilient, multiview-consistent geometry and texture enabling robust novel-view synthesis, with strong results in both in-domain and zero-shot settings.

# Methodology



# Methodology

**Stage-1 (Diffusion):** From a single occluded image, a pose-controlled latent diffusion model—conditioned on VAE features of the visible regions and ControlNet with 2D poses (from a 3D pose estimator)—synthesizes four de-occluded, cross-view-consistent images.

**Stage-2 (Reconstruction):** A UNet-based reconstructor takes [occluded input + synthesized views] and predicts a 3D Gaussian field, differentially rendered to enforce cross-view geometric/texture consistency and enable novel-view synthesis.

**Training & robustness:** End-to-end fine-tuning (Zero123++ init) on rendered human scans with synthetic occlusions, supervised only by 2D photometric/perceptual/silhouette losses—no SMPL/3D GT—yields occlusion-resilient reconstructions and supports multiview inputs.

# Quantitative Results

Quantitative comparison for Novel View Texture Reconstruction on Occluded THuman2.0. “SMPL” denotes requiring ground-truth SMPL annotation for training. “3D Scan” denotes requiring scan-level supervision.

Algorithm	SMPL /3D Scan	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓
PIFu	✓	17.11	0.8831	0.1313
GTA	✓	16.27	0.8810	0.1379
SIFU	✓	16.19	0.8783	0.1380
SiTH	✓	15.98	0.8779	0.1383
CHROME	✗	20.54	0.9098	0.0893

Quantitative comparison for novel view texture reconstruction on **Clean** THuman2.0.

Algorithm	SMPL	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓
SiTH	✓	17.12	0.8430	0.1550
GTA	✓	18.05	—	—
SIFU	✓	22.10	0.9230	0.0790
HSGD	✗	17.37	0.8950	0.1300
PIFu	✗	18.09	0.9110	0.1370
LGM	✗	20.01	0.8930	0.1160
M123	✗	14.50	0.8740	0.1450
CHROME	✗	20.80	0.9114	0.0878

# Quantitative Results

Quantitative comparison for zero-shot novel view texture reconstruction on Occluded CustomHumans.

Algorithm	SMPL /3D Scan	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓
PIFu	✓	14.77	0.8779	0.1353
GTA	✓	13.90	0.8955	0.1274
SIFU	✓	13.93	0.8939	0.1273
SiTH	✓	13.87	0.8959	0.1284
CHROME	✗	18.54	0.9130	0.0850

Novel View Synthesis (NVS) using inpainting for de-occlusion on **Occluded THuman2.0**.

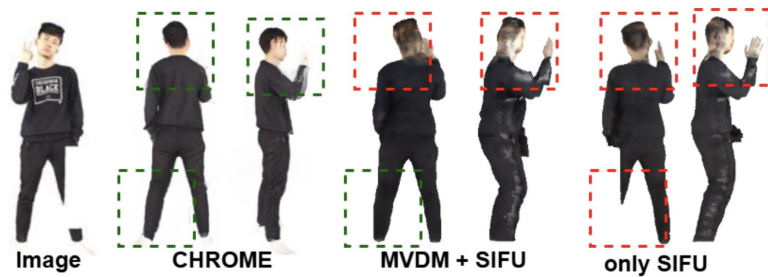
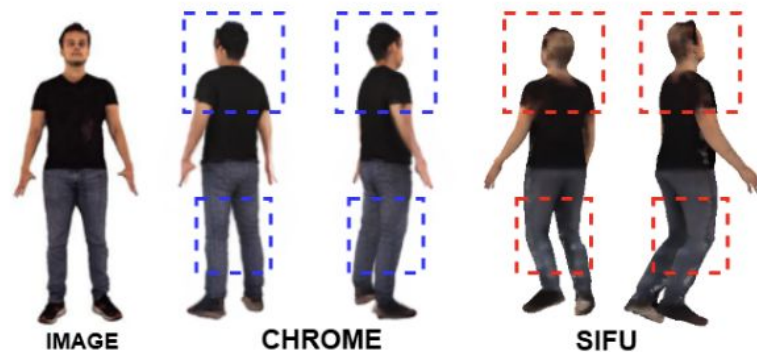
Methods	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓
SD-XL+SIFU	16.27	0.8649	0.1525
CHROME	20.54	0.9098	0.0893

Sensitivity to occlusion size on **Occluded THuman2.0**.

Occl.	SIFU			CHROME		
	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓
25%	15.39	0.8770	0.1100	19.51	0.9090	0.0900
50%	14.62	0.8820	0.1150	19.27	0.9070	0.0920
75%	14.04	0.8800	0.1230	19.06	0.9040	0.0940



# Qualitative Results





# Qualitative Results (in-the-wild)



PIFu



CHROME (ours)



PIFu



CHROME (ours)

# Extension to Stereo Reconstruction

Novel view texture reconstruction with **stereo inputs** on Occluded THuman2.0.  
Angle is the separation between the two views relative to the front-facing frame.

Stereo Angle	PSNR $\uparrow$	SSIM $\uparrow$	LPIPS $\downarrow$
45 $^\circ$	24.32	0.9280	0.0542
90 $^\circ$	24.70	0.9310	0.0521
135 $^\circ$	24.78	0.9313	0.0511

