



Neural Sign Reenactor: Deep Photorealistic Sign Language Retargeting

Christina O. Tze¹, Panagiotis P. Filntisis¹, Athanasia-Lida Dimou², Anastasios Roussos³, Petros Maragos¹
¹NTUA, Greece ²Athena RC, Greece ³ICS-FORTH, Greece



1. Introduction

- **Background:** The generation of synthetic Sign Language (SL) videos is historically tackled using computer-generated avatars [1].
- **Problem:** Low level of realism in terms of the avatars' appearance and motion reduces the plausibility and engagement of users with such technologies.
- **Our solution:** Novel neural rendering pipeline that generates highly realistic human actor videos.

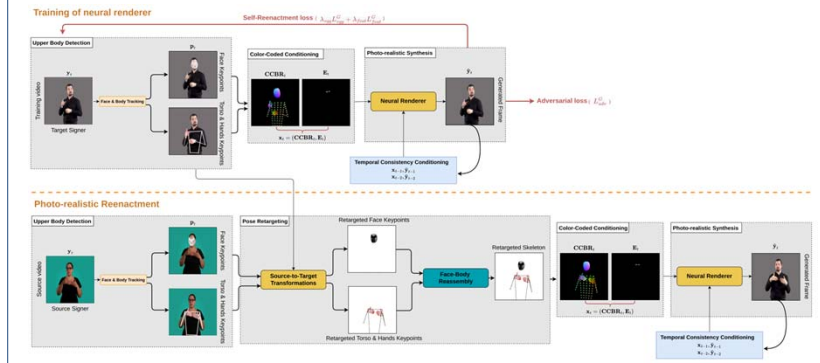
2. Proposed Method

- A **neural rendering pipeline** for transferring the body and facial movements of a source actor to a target one.
- It is applied to the challenging case of SL videos.
- It can be particularly beneficial for SL Anonymization [2], SL Production [1], and reenactment of full-body activities [3].



- Our contributions can be summarized as follows:
 - 1) Effective **combination of two different body trackers**
 - 2) Novel scheme for **conditioning the neural renderer**
 - 3) Novel **pose retargeting** step
 - 4) Detailed **qualitative and quantitative evaluations and user studies**

3. Pipeline



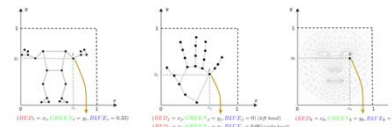
4. Reenactment Methods

- **Self-reenactment:** Used during training. The source actor coincides with the target one.
- **Reenactment:** Main functionality of our method. The source and target actors are different from one another.
- **Cycle reenactment:** Used for quantitative comparisons. The movements of a source actor are transferred to a target and then back to the same source.

5. Color-coded Conditioning

We condition our video rendering network to:

1) Color-coded body representations: These are generated using our novel color-coding scheme.

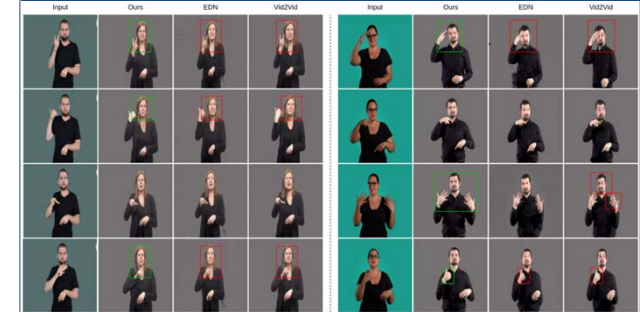


2) Eye gaze images: We tint the contour landmarks white and the pupils red.

6. Comparison with other methods

We compare our method with Everybody Dance Now (EDN) [4] and Video-to-Video Synthesis (Vid2Vid) [5].

7. Qualitative Comparisons



8. Quantitative Comparisons

	Ours	EDN	Vid2Vid
Male	14.40	13.43	10.99
Female	10.55	13.60	108.42
Average	12.48	13.52	59.71

9. User Studies

Realism Study:

Ours vs. EDN		Ours vs. Vid2Vid	
Ours	EDN	Ours	Vid2Vid
(39/42) 92.9%	(3/42) 7.1%	(40/42) 95.2%	(2/42) 4.8%

Sign Classification Study:

Ours	EDN	Vid2Vid	Real video
(53/69) 76.8%	(55/69) 79.7%	(53/69) 76.8%	(51/69) 73.9%

References

- [1] Rastgoo et al. **Sign Language Production: A Review**. CVPR 2021
- [2] Saunders et al. **AnonySIGN**. FG 2021
- [3] Liu et al. **Neural Rendering and Reenactment of Human Actor Videos**. TOG 2019
- [4] Chan et al. **EDN**. ICCV 2019
- [5] Wang et al. **Vid2Vid**. NeurIPS 2018