



如何构建既真实又可交互的生成式世界

—— 从视频生成到显式3D：世界模型的两条探索路线

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Introduction: Toward Interactive World Models

What should a world model deliver?



[DreamX-World · click to play](#)

Visual realism

Convincing appearance and motion



[WorldMem · revisit video](#)

Visual consistency

Same world across time and viewpoints



[DreamDojo · live teleoperation](#)

Controllability

Actions determine what happens next



[Matrix-Game 3.0 · click to play](#)

Real-time interaction

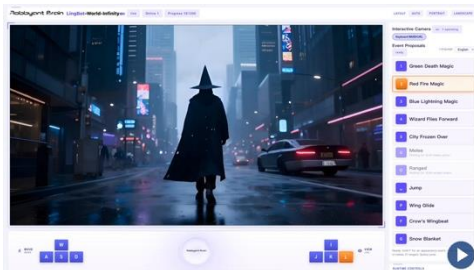
Act → observe → act
Low-latency simulation

Realistic observations. Persistent worlds. Responsive actions.

Video-first: Recent World Models

Representative interactive world models

LingBot-World 2.0



Robbyant · Jul 2026

Long-horizon exploration
Richer actions and
shared worlds

Matrix-Game 3.0



Skywork AI · 2026

Camera-aware memory
Streaming keyboard /
mouse control

DreamX-World 1.0



DreamX Team · Jun 2026

Camera control
Scene memory
Composable events

Happy Oyster



Official project · 2026

Directing + Wandering
Text / voice / image
steering

Video-first: Stereo World Model

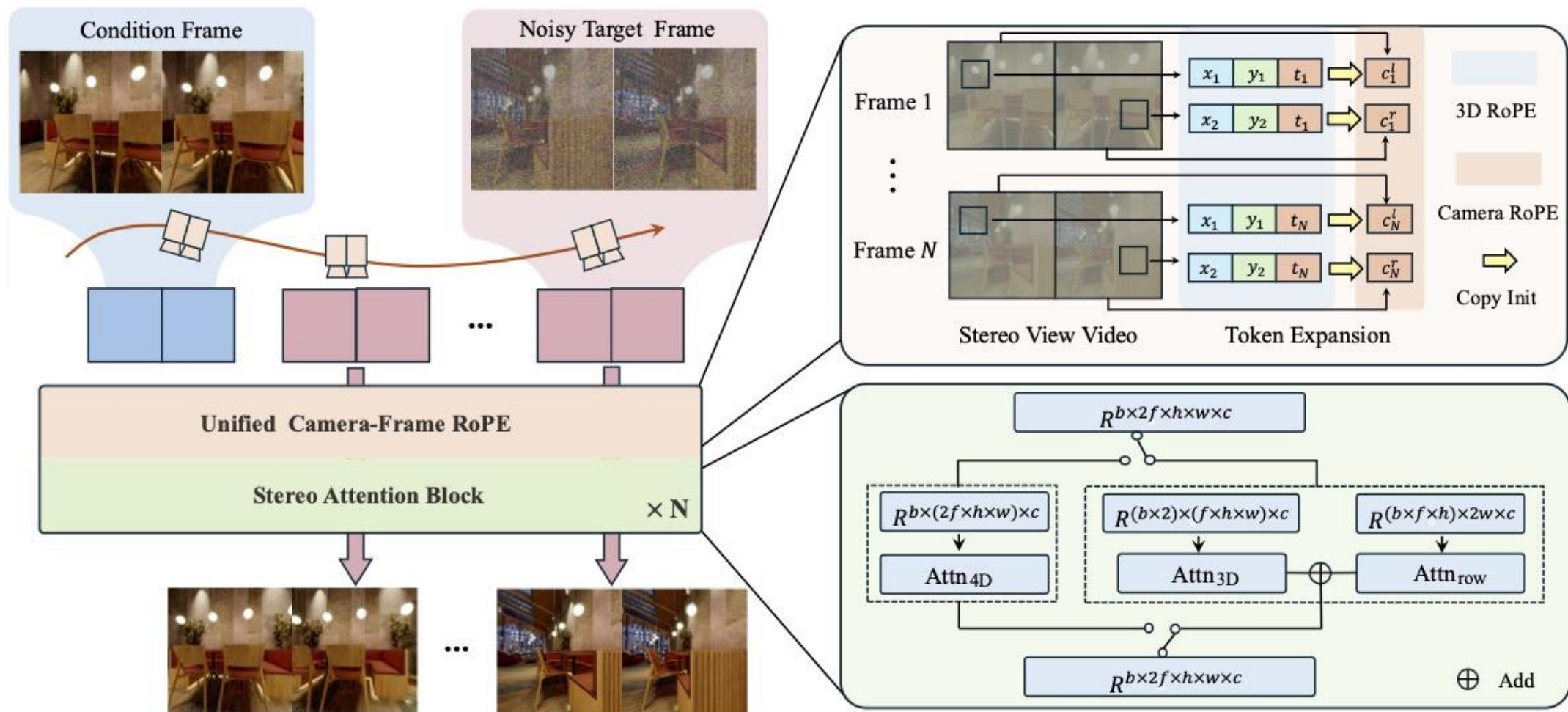
□ From monocular to stereo



World Model Modality	Monocular, RGB	Monocular, RGBD
Geometry	✗	Relative, Limited Range
Same Domain with Pre-Trained Model	✓	✗
VR Display	Rely on External Depth Estimation and Inpainting Model	

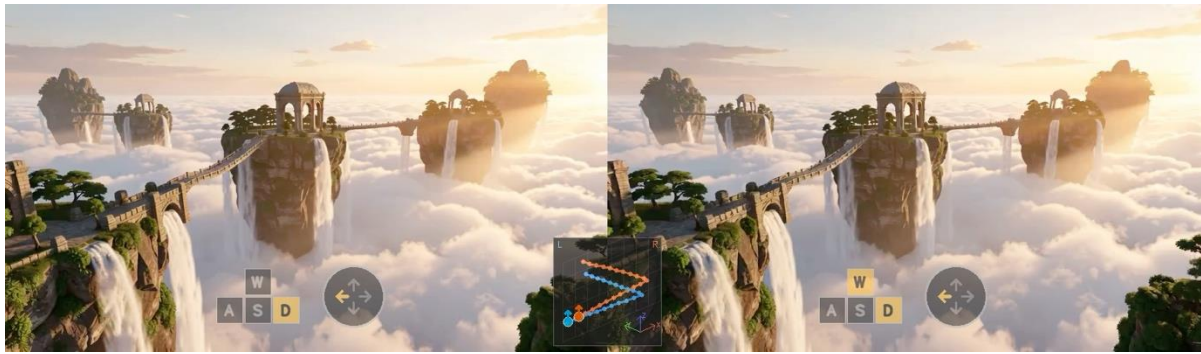
Video-first: Stereo World Model

□ Stereo World: Pipeline



Video-first: Stereo World Model

□ Fixed-baseline Stereo-Video

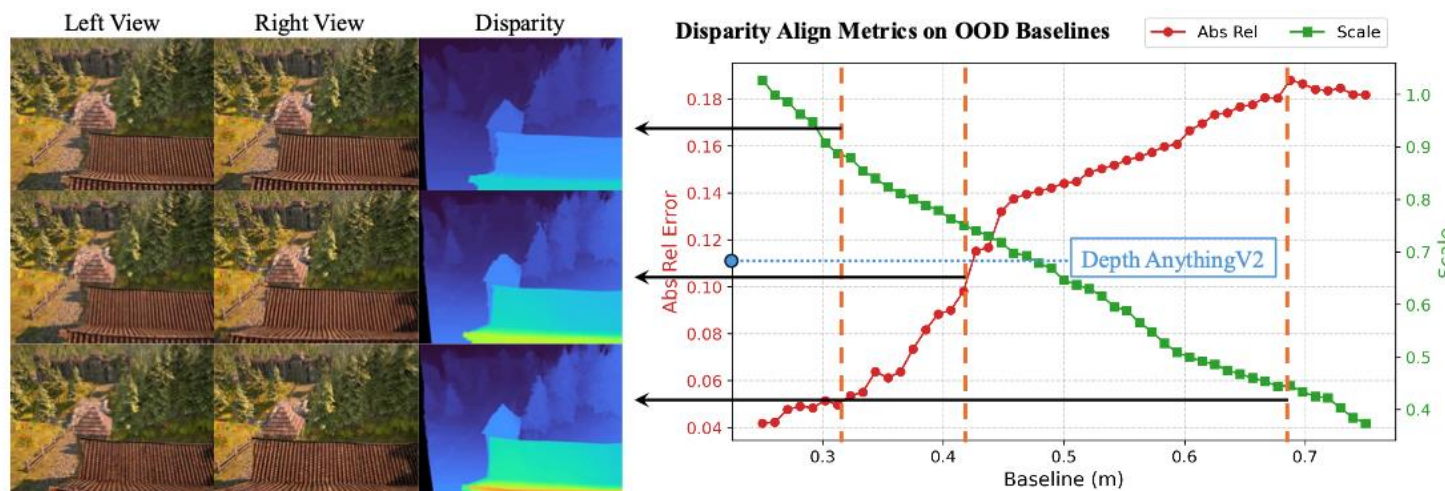


Video-first: Stereo World Model

□ Beyond simply adding a view

Method	Modality	Visual Quality				Camera Accuracy		View Synchronization			FPS↑
		FID↓	FVD↓	CLIP-T↑	CLIP-F↑	RotErr↓	TransErr↓	Mat. Pix.(K)↑	FVD-V↓	CLIP-V↑	
Voyager [26]	RGBD	226.97	170.37	24.85	97.03	1.34	0.25	4.26	55.45	91.41	0.03
DeepVerse [10]	RGBD	191.32	176.72	24.59	97.31	1.51	0.16	4.48	33.50	93.86	0.35
Aether [52]	RGBD	185.72	152.97	24.93	97.14	1.50	0.13	4.35	42.07	93.71	0.11
SEVA [81]	RGB	195.70	170.92	24.77	98.11	1.09	0.51	4.49	31.10	94.73	0.10
ViewCrafter [75]	RGB	211.89	185.76	25.02	96.15	1.24	0.20	4.49	42.10	93.51	0.13
<i>Ours Monocular</i>	<i>RGB</i>	<i>126.83</i>	<i>96.87</i>	<i>24.97</i>	<i>97.12</i>	<i>1.36</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>×</i>	<i>×</i>	<i>×</i>	<i>×</i>
Ours Stereo	RGB	111.36	83.04	25.74	97.55	1.01	0.11	4.56	22.00	97.50	0.49

Better view-consistency compared warp-and-inpaint && Better visual quality and camera control compared monocular setting

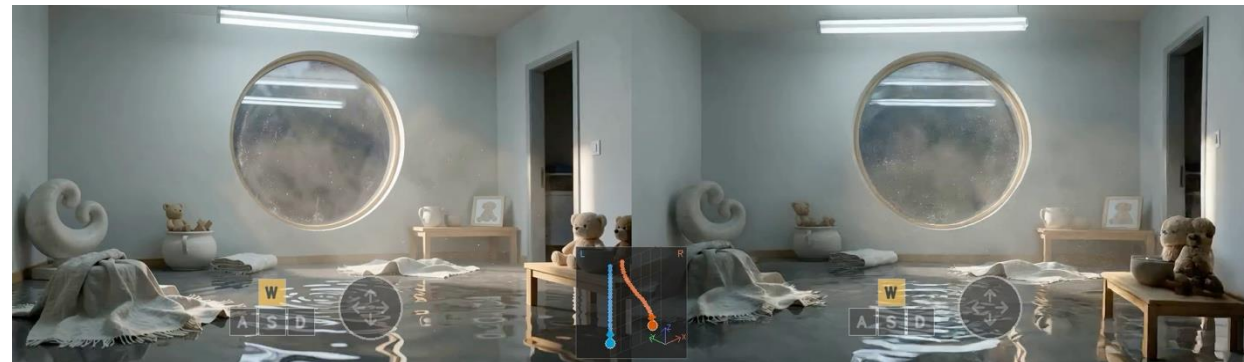


StereoWorld handles video sequences with varying stereo baselines,

despite being trained only on fixed-baseline data.

Video-first: Stereo World Model

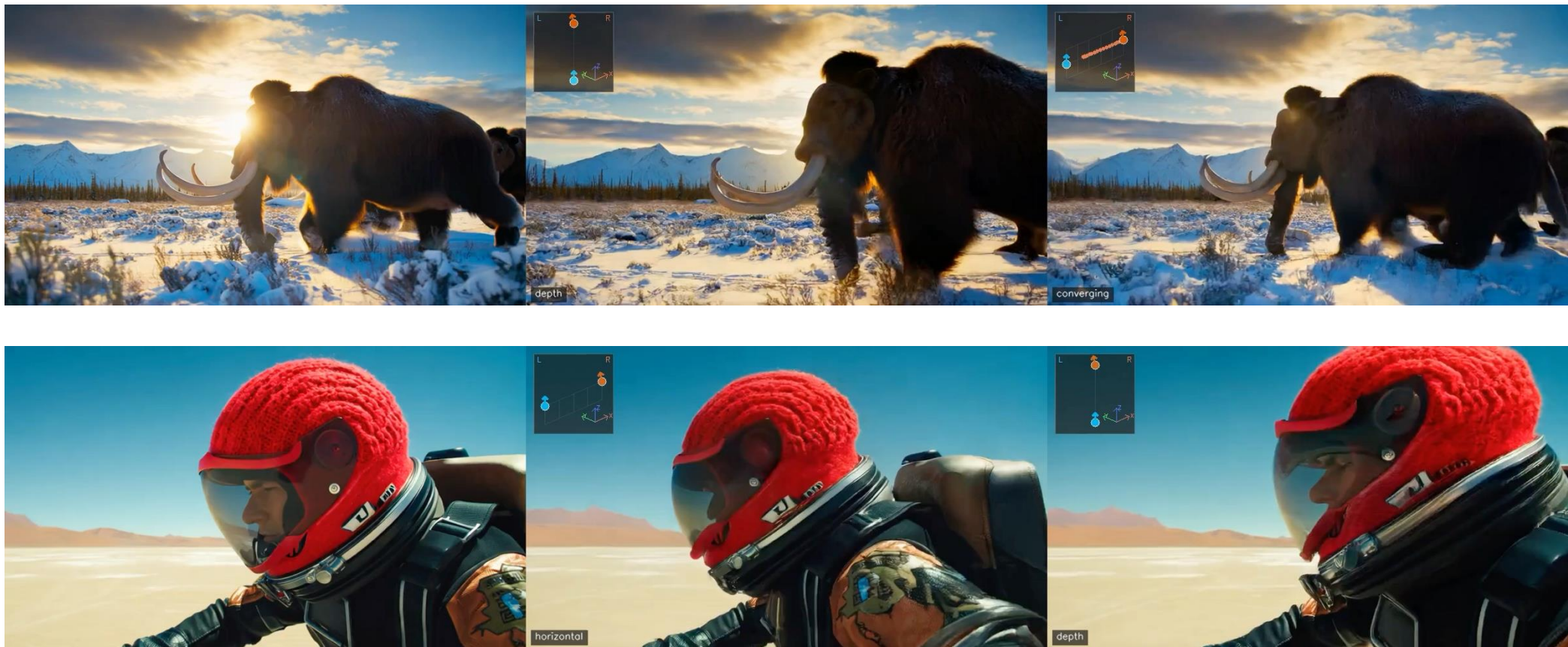
□ From Fixed Stereo-Video to Flexible Stereo-Video



Video-first: Stereo World Model

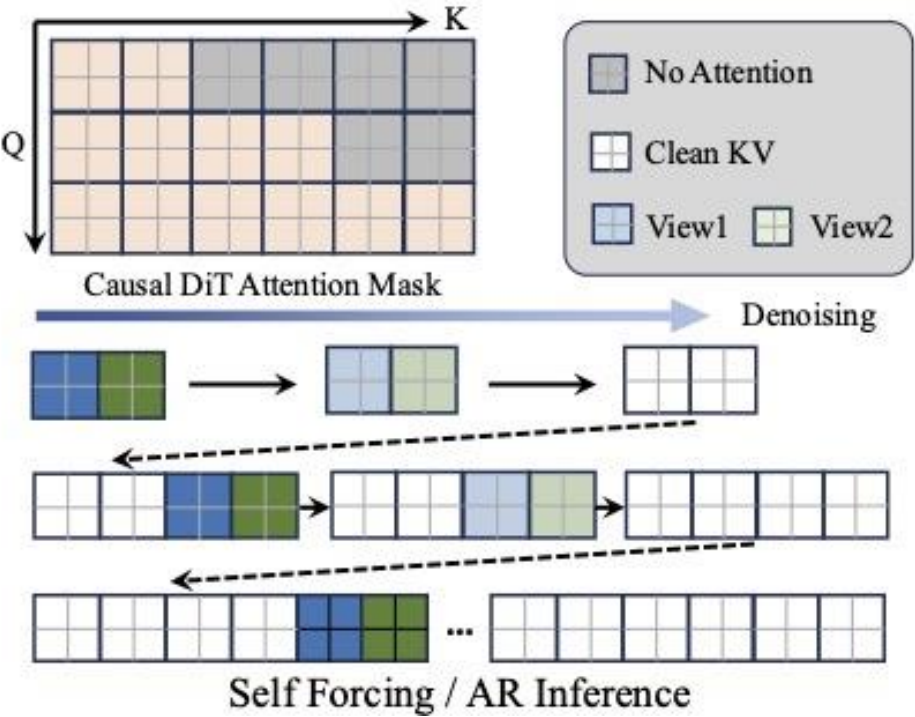
□ From Joint Stereo Video Generation to View Inpainting

$$p(V_L, V_R \mid C_L, C_R) \rightarrow p(V_R \mid V_L, C_L, C_R)$$



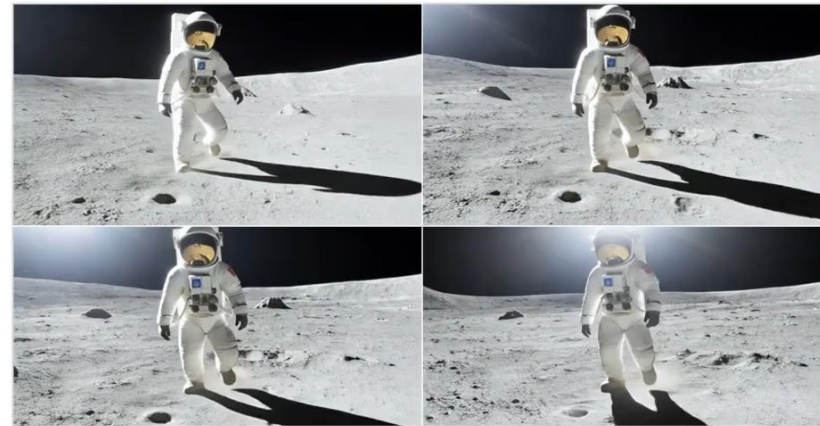
Video-first: Stereo World Model

□ Autoregressive Video Generation



Video-first: Multi-Live

□ Stereo / Multi-View Video Data is limited, how to solve this ?



MultiLive



Video-first: Two Remaining Challenges

Memory consistency and complex physical interaction

01 Memory consistency

Does a place stay the same after leaving and returning?

**Without
memory**



**With
memory**



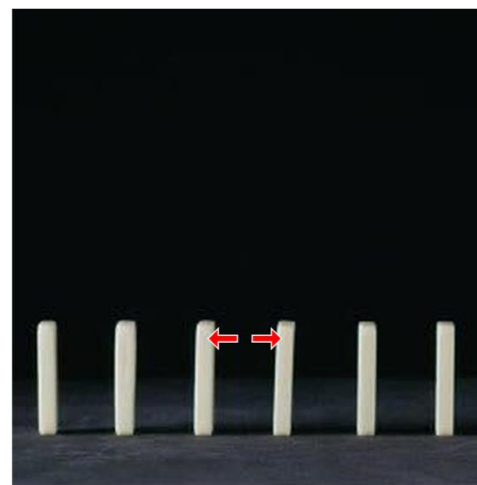
[WorldMem \(2025\) · 360° revisit ablation](#)

Short-term smoothness is not long-term memory.

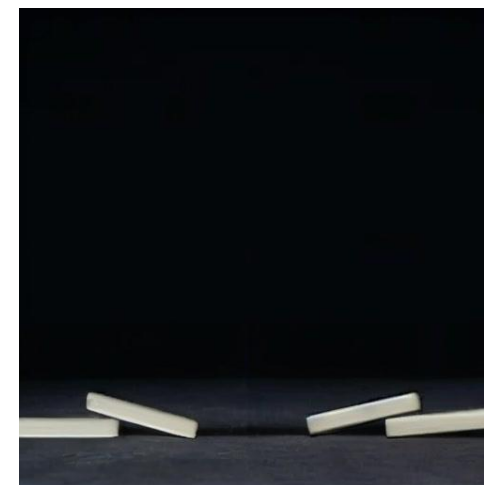
02 Physics Plausibility

“Push the domino” describes a goal, not the contact, force or motion.

Force / contact input



Physical response



[PhysGen \(ECCV 2024\) · example of explicit physical control](#)

**Beyond prompts and navigation:
continuous actions, contact and feedback.**

3D-first: Building Explicit and Interactive Worlds

□ Why Explicit 3D Worlds?

Persistent scene structure

Store and update world state independently of the current view.

Independent object control

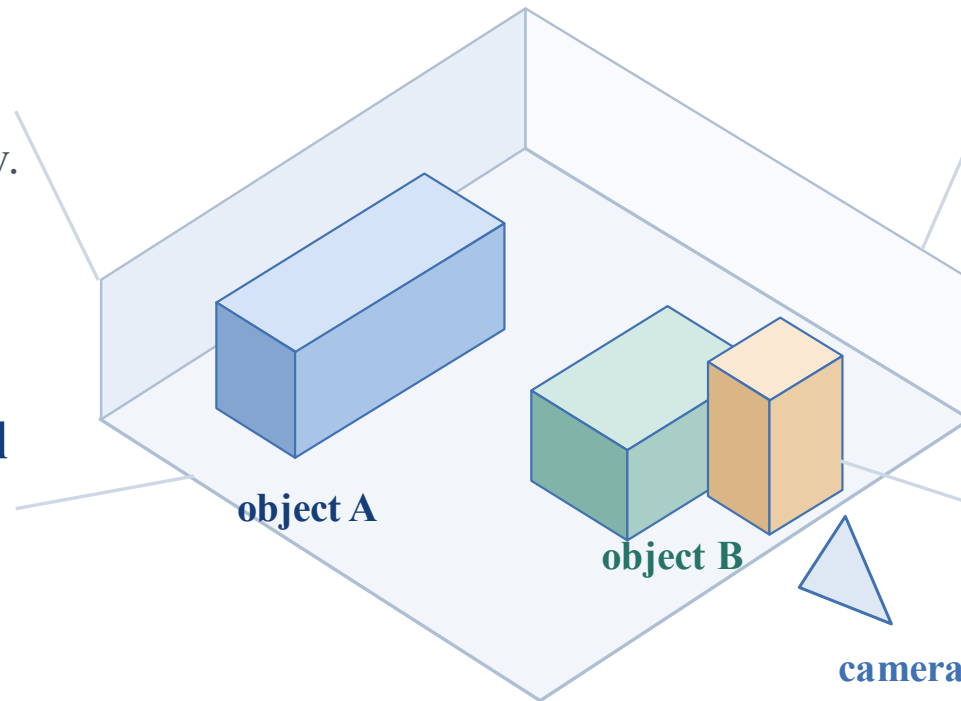
Change one object's pose without rebuilding the scene.

Free camera control

Render from a new viewpoint using the same scene.

Physics compatibility

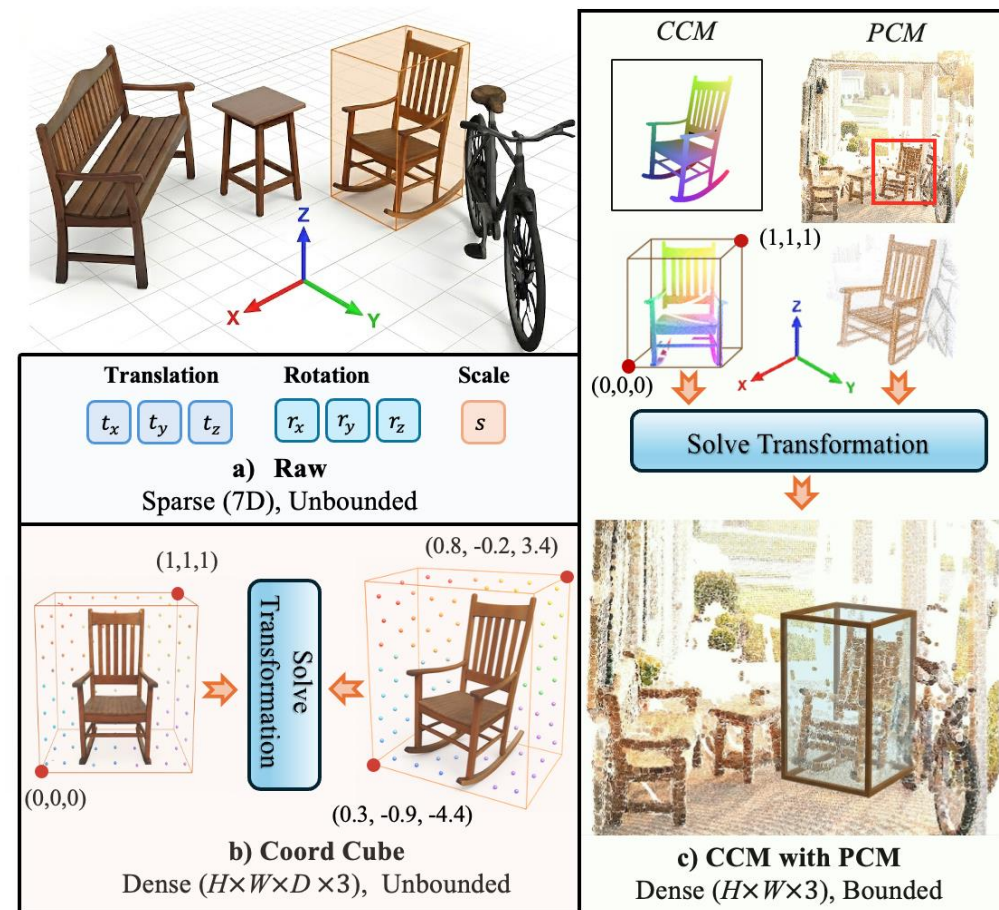
Attach colliders and dynamics for simulated interaction.



Objects + transforms + state + physical properties

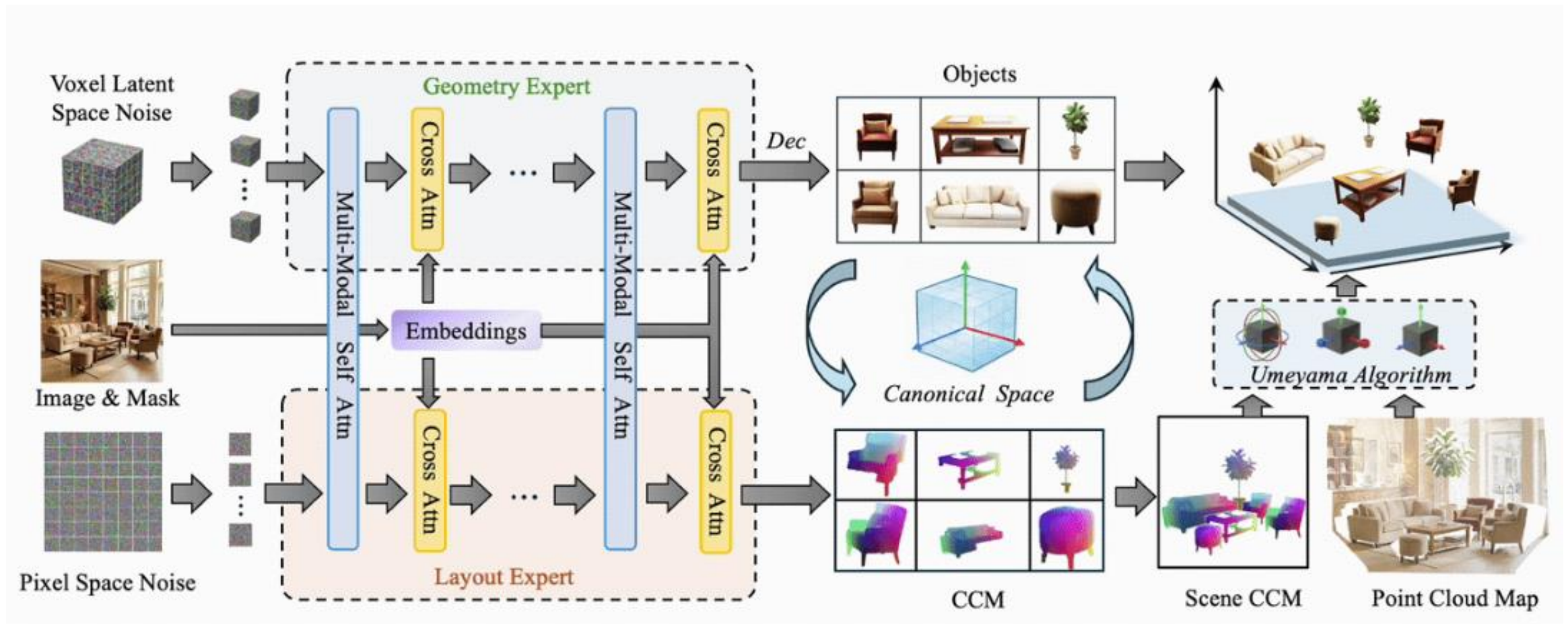
3D-first: Mira-Scene

□ Pixel-Aligned Layouts for Generative 3D Scene Reconstruction



3D-first: Mira-Scene

□ Pixel-Aligned Layouts for Generative 3D Scene Reconstruction



3D-first: Mira-Scene

□ From Single Image to Interactive 3D Scene



3D-first: Mira-Scene

□ From Single Image to Interactive 3D Scene

Method	BlendSwap							3D-Future Scene						
	CD↓	FS@0.1↑	EMD↓	3D-IoU↑	ICP-Rot↓	2D-IoU↑	ADD-S↓	CD↓	FS@0.1↑	EMD↓	3D-IoU↑	ICP-Rot↓	2D-IoU↑	ADD-S↓
Gen3DSR	0.072	0.582	0.263	0.359	15.54	0.608	0.163	0.067	0.576	0.263	0.502	11.37	0.638	0.107
MIDI	0.036	0.768	0.230	0.229	9.366	0.472	0.449	0.039	0.761	0.249	0.280	14.53	0.387	0.164
SceneGen	0.032	0.794	0.238	0.185	15.08	0.394	0.591	0.025	0.823	0.253	0.446	17.63	0.493	0.094
SAM3D	0.027	0.817	0.163	0.520	7.566	0.672	0.078	0.014	0.866	0.169	0.596	6.272	0.639	0.085
Ours	0.021	0.843	0.169	0.727	5.616	0.783	0.031	0.015	0.845	0.176	0.694	5.485	0.729	0.064



Point Cloud



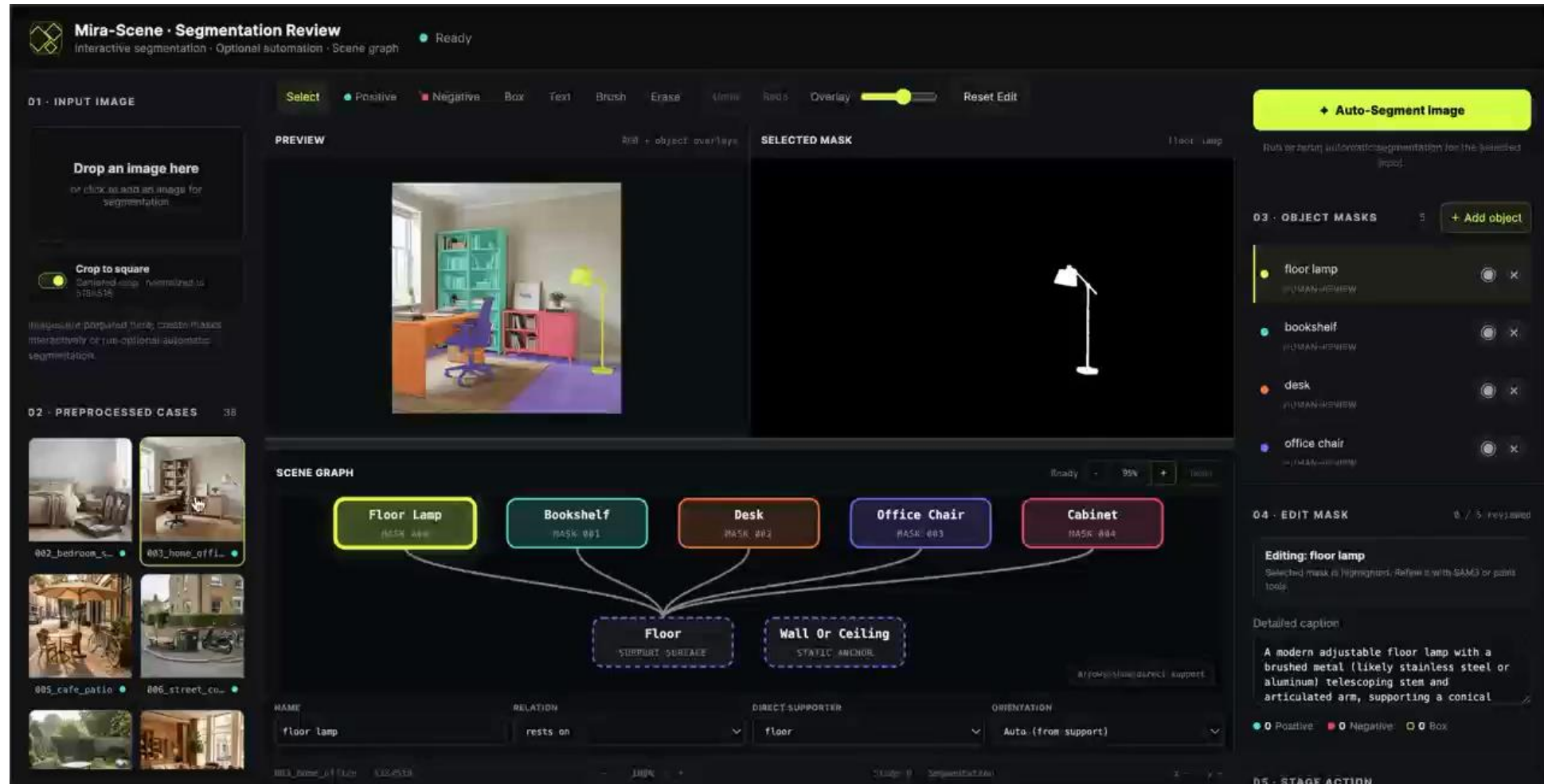
Ours



SAM3D

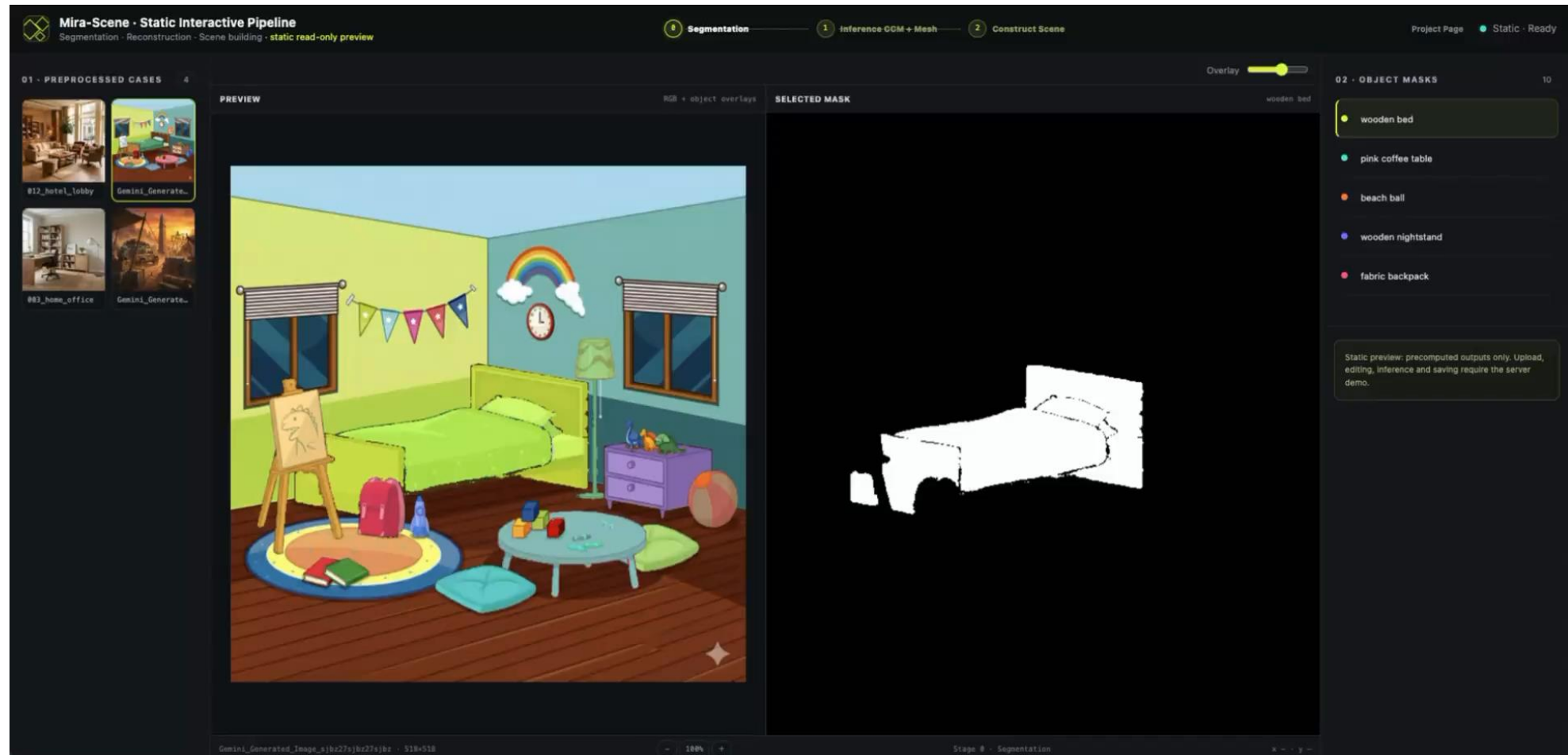
3D-first: Mira-Scene

- A complete, ready-to-use pipeline



3D-first: Mira-Scene

- A complete, ready-to-use pipeline



3D-first: Mira-Scene

□ Application



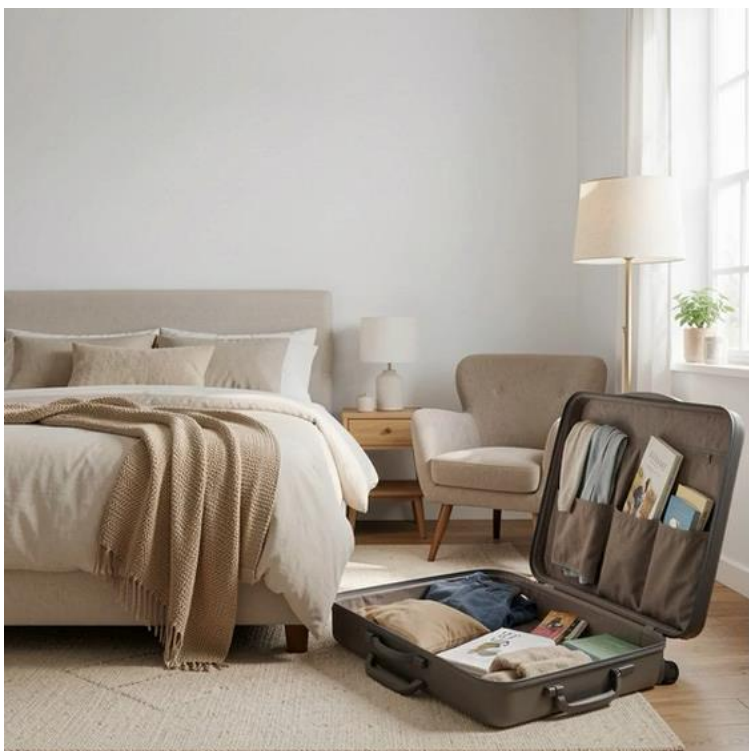
Simulate, Edit in Blender



Robot Interaction in Isaac Sim

3D-first: Mira-Scene

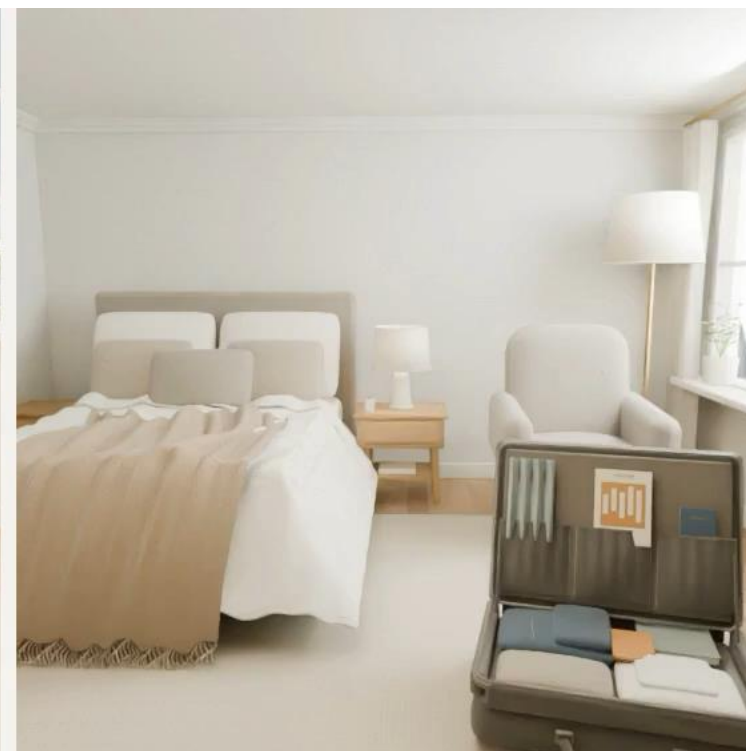
- Compared with Agentic Scene Generation, e.g. GPT6-Astra



Condition Image



Mira-Scene + GPT-6 Astra



GPT-6 Astra From Scratch

For more comparison, please refer to the homepage: <https://vast-eden.ai/?p=mira-scene>

3D-first: Mira-Scene

□ Application in Embodied AI

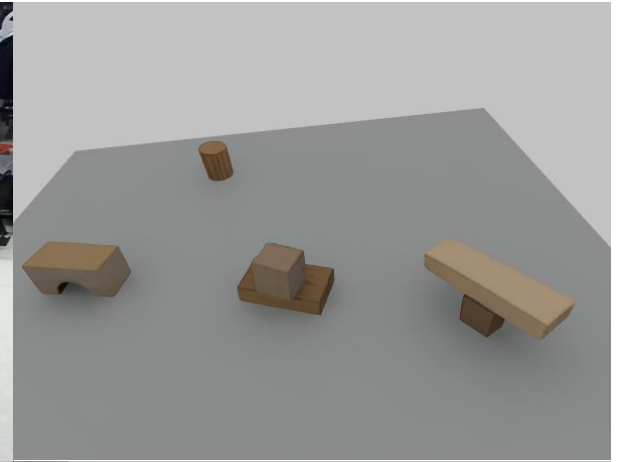
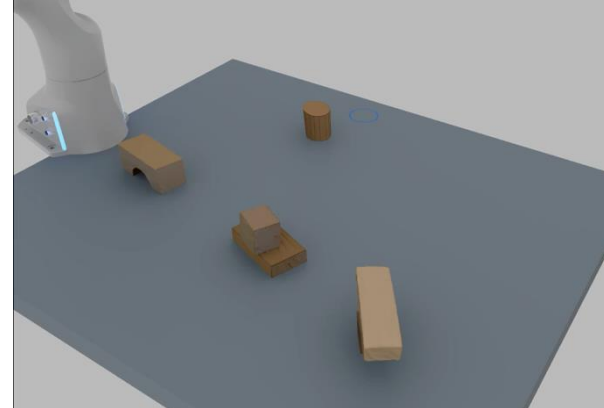
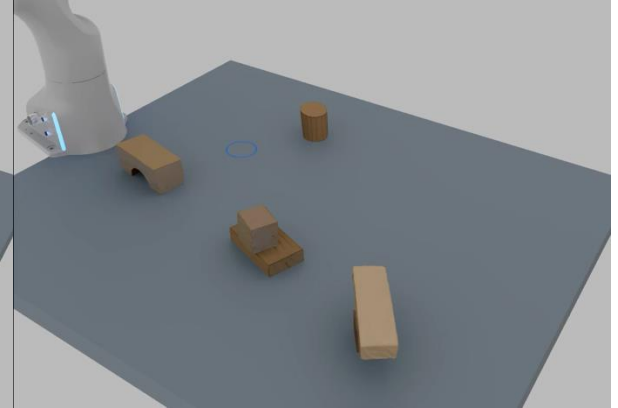
Tabletop scene building compared with GPT6-Astra



3D-first: Mira-Scene

□ Application in Embodied AI

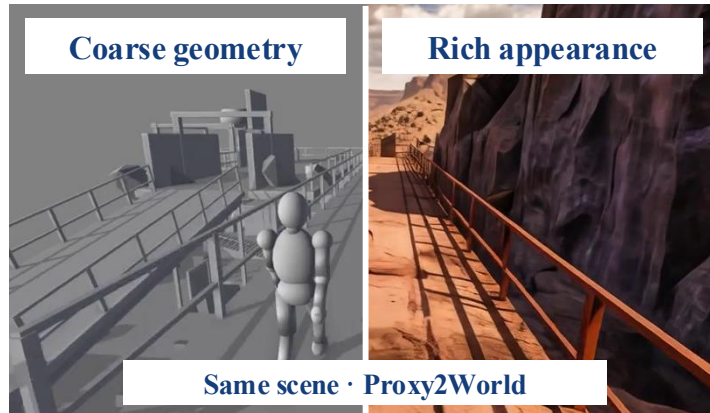
Tabletop scene + Robot interaction



3D-first: Limits of Explicit Geometry

Three gaps between a 3D scene and a realistic world

01 Visual realism



Geometry $\neq$ finished appearance

Detail, materials and lighting still need to be specified.

02 Complex physics



Folds · self-contact · splashes

Fine time steps and coupled solvers make realistic simulation costly.

03 Distant context



More than a local 3D mesh

Distant terrain, vegetation and sky need extra assets or representations.

Realistic worlds also require rich appearance, deformable dynamics and distant context.

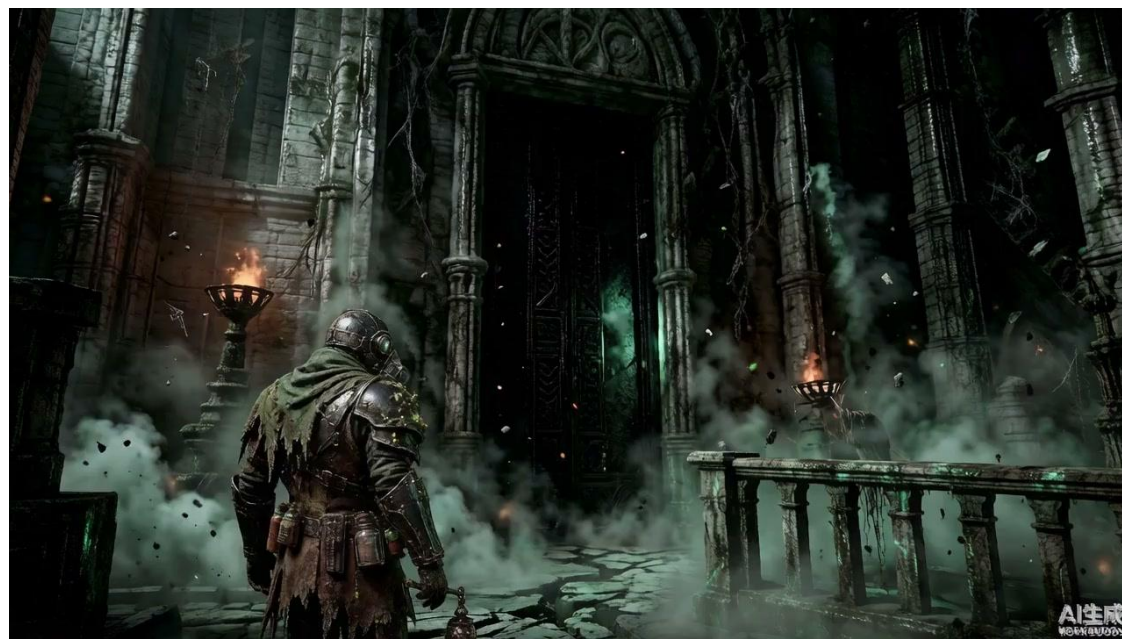
Bridging Two Worlds: 3D Control + Video Rendering

Editable 3D proxy



Layout · geometry · camera / motion

Generated appearance



Materials · lighting · visual detail

3D sets the constraints; video generation fills in appearance.

Bridging Two Worlds: Proxy to Video



Toward Realistic, Persistent, and Interactive Worlds

Video-first

Looks great

Strong visual prior

State drifts

Long rollouts accumulate error

Actions brittle

Precise interaction is hard

3D-first

State explicit

Objects and poses are queryable

Physics-ready

Can attach colliders and dynamics

Assets limit

Rendering fidelity depends on assets

Proxy-to-Video

Looks + acts

Combines state and appearance

Proxy persists

Structure can be updated

Keep sync

Generated video must respect state

Video models learn how worlds look; explicit representations define what exists and how it changes.

Thanks for Listening !

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