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目录

3DGS/NeRF + SD/SVD

- 1. Taming Video Diffusion Prior with Scene-Grounding Guidance for 3D Gaussian Splatting from Sparse Inputs (Guidevd-3DGS)
- 2. Difix3D+: Improving 3D Reconstructions with Single-Step Diffusion Model

- [1] Taming Video Diffusion Prior with Scene-Grounding Guidance for 3D Gaussian Splatting from Sparse Inputs . CVPR, 2025
- [2] Difix3D+: Improving 3D Reconstructions with Single-Step Diffusion Model. CVPR, 2025

三维重建和NVS

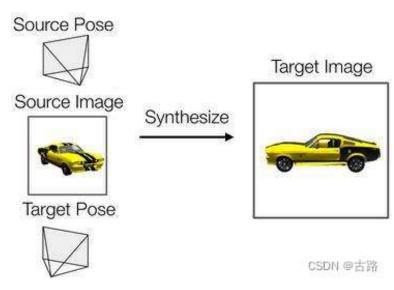


任务定义

- 3D重建算法:从多张二维图像恢复出场景的三维几何模型。传统方法比如摄影测量,新方法NeRF, 3DGS
- 新视角合成(Novel View Synthesis, NVS): 给定 源图像 及 源相机位姿 ,渲染生成目标相机位姿对应的图片。
- 常见的NVS流程: 1、重建: 从已有视角进行3D重建, 2、渲染: 根据重建场景渲染出新视角的图片。



3D重建



新视角合成

三维重建和NVS



任务定义





源图像



新视角合成

Guidevd-3DGS



背景

• 现有方法普遍采用face-forward的视角设置,过度简化了现实世界的稀疏输入建模,忽略了两个关键问题:

1. 外推:即使稀疏输入尽可能多地覆盖了场景,仍可能存在视野之外的区域。

2. 遮挡: 当新视角与训练输入视角略有偏差时, 遮挡问题频繁出现。





动机

• 视频扩散模型 (SVD) 可以为**不可见区域**提供信息。但直接使用可能导致性能下降。其主要原因是生成序列存在**多视角不一致性**,具体表现为:

1. 帧间外观不一致: 同一序列中的不同帧可能存在外观差异。

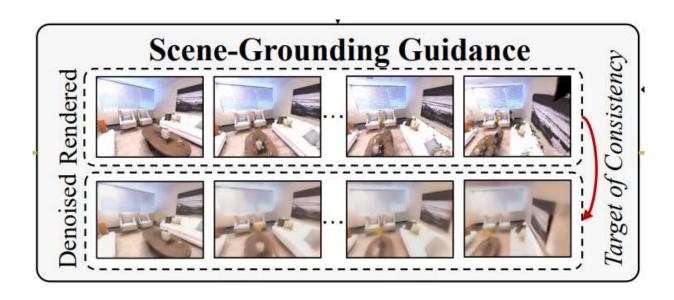
2. 虚假元素: 生成的序列可能包含场景中并不存在的元素。





方法

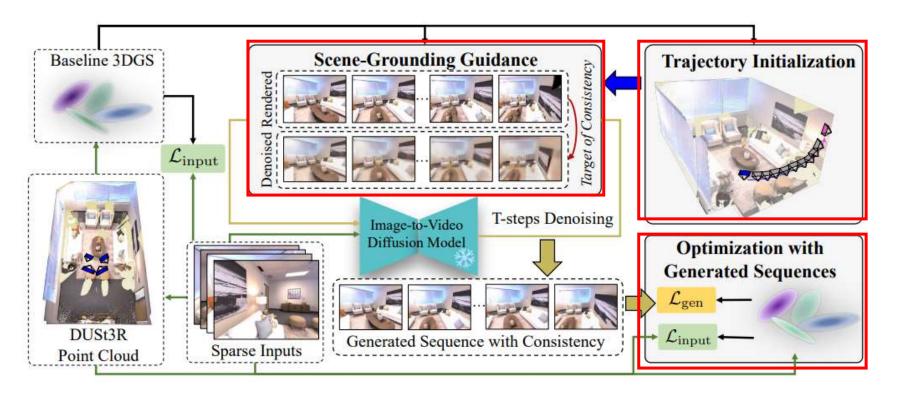
- 受无需训练的方法启发,提出了**场景锚定引导**策略,以确保生成序列的一致性。具体而言,在每一步去噪过程中,生成的噪声序列会从**渲染序列**中接收**梯度引导**。为什么能采用**渲染序列**进行一致性约束:
- 1. 相邻帧内容一致:由于相机运动范围有限,渲染序列中的相邻帧具有高度一致的外观。
- 2. 渲染序列提供场景锚定:可引导扩散模型避免生成场景中不存在的元素。





方法

- 1. 场景锚定引导(Scene-Grounding Guidance),无需训练和微调
- 2. 轨迹初始化策略,有效覆盖un-seen区域和遮挡区域
- 3. 基于生成序列的3DGS优化策略





场景锚定引导

分数函数: 由Unet估计

扩散模型去噪公式:
$$\mathbf{x}_{t-1} = (1 + \beta_t/2)\mathbf{x}_t + \beta_t \nabla_{\mathbf{x}_t} \log p(\mathbf{x}_t) + \sqrt{\beta_t} \mathbf{z}$$
 (2)

受方法[1,2]启发,添加一致性目标 Q 来引导去噪

$$p(\mathbf{x}_{t}|\mathbf{c}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{c}|\mathbf{x}_{t})p(\mathbf{x}_{t})}{p(\mathbf{c})}, \quad \text{贝叶斯展开}$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}_{t}} \log p(\mathbf{x}_{t}|\mathcal{Q}) = \nabla_{\mathbf{x}_{t}} \log p(\mathbf{x}_{t}) + \nabla_{\mathbf{x}_{t}} \log p(\mathcal{Q}|\mathbf{x}_{t}), \quad (3)$$
—

2 一致性约束项

根据[2], 能量函数
$$p(\mathbf{c}|\mathbf{x}_t) = \frac{\exp\{-\lambda \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{x}_t)\}}{Z}$$
, 进一步推导一致性约束
$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}_t} \log p(\mathcal{Q}|\mathbf{x}_t) \propto -\nabla_{\mathbf{x}_t} \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q}, \mathbf{x}_t), \tag{4}$$

如何定义Q?不像[1,2]使用额外的模型,而是使用3DGS渲染序列S作为Q,好处是:不用引入额外模型,

不要微调就能提供**场景锚定**

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{X}_{0|t}) = \|\mathbf{M} \odot (\mathbf{S} - \mathbf{X}_{0|t})\|_{1} + \lambda_{\text{perc}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{perc}}(\mathbf{M} \odot \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{M} \odot \mathbf{X}_{0|t}),$$
(6)

- [1] Universal guidance for diffusion models. CPVR, 2023.
- [2] Training-free energy-guided conditional diffusion model. ICCV, 2023.



场景锚定引导

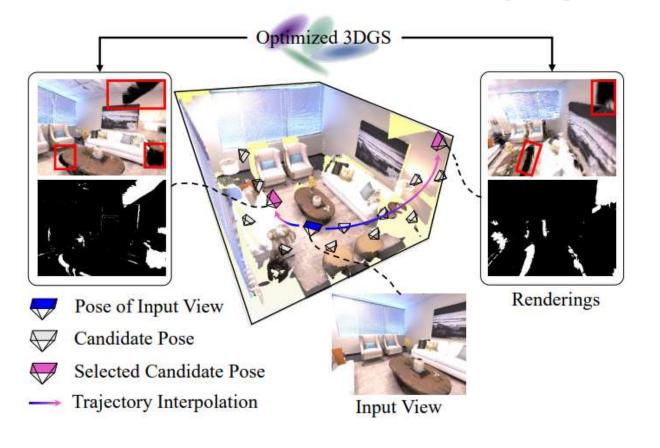
Algorithm 1 Generation with Scene-Grounding Guidance

- 1: Function GENERATOR($\mathcal{R}, I, \{\phi_j\}_{j=1}^L$)
- 2: **Input:** Optimized 3DGS model \mathcal{R} , input image I, camera trajectory of a sequence $\{\phi_j\}_{j=1}^L$.
- 3: **Given:** Latent image-to-video diffusion model ϵ_{θ} , VAE decoder \mathcal{D} , pre-defined β_{t} , $\bar{\alpha}_{t}$ and guidance scale γ_{t} .
- 4: Abbreviate $\epsilon_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_t, t, I, \{\phi_j\}_{j=1}^L)$ as $\epsilon_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_t, t)$
- 5: $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{M} = \operatorname{rasterize}(\{\phi_j\}_{j=1}^L, \mathcal{R})$ $\triangleright \operatorname{Eq.}(1)\&(5)$
- 6: $\mathbf{x}_T \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{I})$
- 7: **for** t = T, ..., 1 **do**
- 8: $\mathbf{z} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{I}) \text{ if } t > 1, \text{ else } \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{0}$
- 9: $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{t-1} = (1 + \frac{1}{2}\beta_t)\mathbf{x}_t \frac{\beta_t}{\sqrt{1-\bar{\alpha}_t}}\epsilon_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_t, t) + \sqrt{\beta_t}\mathbf{z}$
- 10: $\mathbf{x}_{0|t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}} (\mathbf{x}_t \sqrt{1 \bar{\alpha}_t} \epsilon_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_t, t))$
- 11: $\mathbf{X}_{0|t} = \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{x}_{0|t})$
- 12: $\mathbf{g}_t = \nabla_{\mathbf{x}_t} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{X}_{0|t})$ $\triangleright \text{Eq. (6)}$
- 13: $\mathbf{x}_{t-1} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{t-1} \gamma_t \mathbf{g}_t$ \triangleright Eq. (2)& (4)
- 14: end for
- 15: **return** $\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{x}_0)$



轨迹初始化策略

对每个稀疏输入视角,在其周围采样多个候选相机姿态,并使用3DGS渲染。选择在渲染图片中存在显著黑洞(未覆盖区域)的候选姿态,并插值生成完整的相机轨迹: $\Phi=\{\{\phi_j^{(i,c)}\}_{j=1}^L|i,c\},$





基于生成序列的3DGS优化方案

- 1. 训练一个初始的3DGS。
- 2. 进行轨迹初始化,构建轨迹池。
- 3. 迭代过程, 每隔固定步数生成新的序列, 并将其用于优化。
- 4. 结合输入视图和生成视图的损失函数, 更新3DGS。

损失函数

$$\mathcal{L}^{\text{input}} = (1 - \lambda)\mathcal{L}_1(C_i, C_i^{\text{gt}}) + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{\text{D-SSIM}}(C_i, C_i^{\text{gt}}), (8)$$

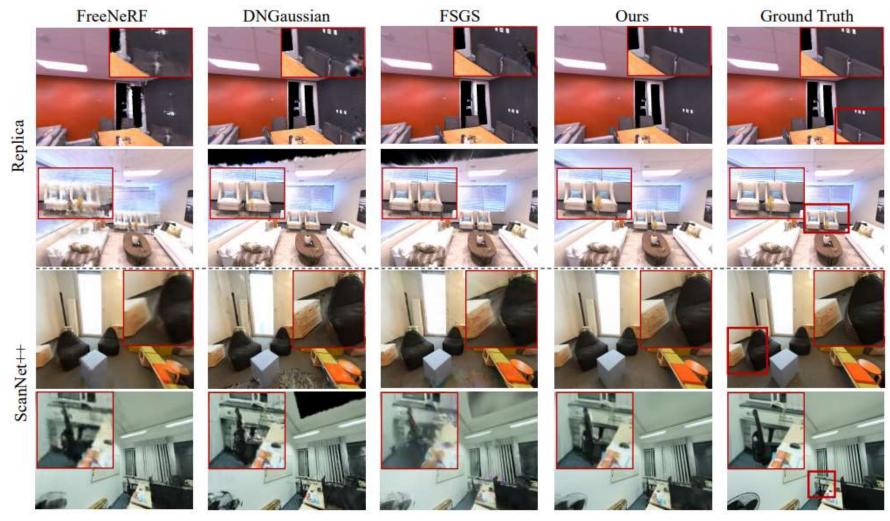
$$\mathcal{L}^{\text{gen}} = \lambda_{\text{gen}1} \mathcal{L}_1(C_j, S_j) + \lambda_{\text{gen}2} \mathcal{L}_{\text{perc}}(C_j, S_j),$$
 (9)

Algorithm 2 3DGS Optimization with Generation

- 1: Input: Sparse inputs of N images $\{C_i^{\text{gt}}, \varphi_i\}_{i=1}^N$.
- 2: Given: Number of iterations N_{iter} , generation interval N_{gen} , ratio of samples from other sequences η .
- 3: Variable: Global list of generated views G = [].
- 4: Baseline 3DGS model optimization $\Rightarrow \mathcal{R}$
- 5: Trajectory initialization $\Rightarrow \Phi$ \triangleright Eq. (7)
- 6: **for** $t = 0, ..., N_{\text{iter}} 1$ **do**
- 7: **If** $t \% N_{\text{gen}} = 0$ **then**
- 8: Sample an input view I
- 9: Sample a trajectory around I from $\Phi \Rightarrow {\{\phi_j\}_{j=1}^L}$
- 10: $\mathbf{S} = \text{GENERATOR}(\mathcal{R}, I, \{\phi_j\}_{j=1}^L)$
- 11: Append S to G
- 12: End If
- 13: Sample an input view to get \mathcal{L}^{input} \triangleright Eq. (8)
- 14: If rand() $\geq \eta$ then
- 15: Sample a generated view from S
- 16: Else Sample a generated view from G
- 17: **End If**
- 18: Use the generated view to get \mathcal{L}^{gen} \triangleright Eq. (9)
- 19: $(\mathcal{L}^{input} + \mathcal{L}^{gen})$.backward()
- 20: # Densification and opacity reset
- 21: end for



实验结果



ScanNet++数据集和Replica数据集,6个视角输入



实验结果

Method	R	teplica [4	4]	ScanNet++ [58]			
	PSNR↑	SSIM [↑]	LPIPS↓	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS.	
Mip-NeRF [2]	18.12	0.707	0.391	19.58	0.755	0.389	
InfoNeRF [20]	13.07	0.598	0.552	14.54	0.646	0.495	
DietNeRF [16]	18.99	0.676	0.444	19.76	0.719	0.431	
FreeNeRF [56]	20.99	0.765	0.324	20.17	0.756	0.368	
S ³ NeRF [68]	22.54	0.800	0.287	22.21	0.787	0.364	
3DGS [‡] [19]	22.80	0.818	0.179	21.41	0.817	0.211	
DNGaussian [21]	17.63	0.718	0.435	19.01	0.754	0.367	
DNGaussian [‡] [21]	22.71	0.821	0.189	20.68	0.788	0.281	
FSGS [69]	20.22	0.760	0.304	17.95	0.730	0.373	
FSGS [‡] [69]	22.99	0.833	0.205	21.23	0.813	0.257	
Ours	26.35	0.872	0.122	23.89	0.850	0.182	

定量结果

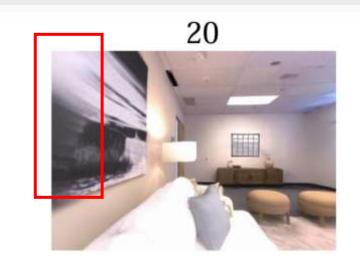
(a)	Gen.	Cuida	Tuni	Full Image			Observable Regions		
(a)		Guide.	Traj.	PSNR↑	SNR↑ SSIM↑ LPIPS↓ PSNR↑ :	SSIM†	LPIPS ↓		
Baseline 3DGS				22.80	0.818	0.179	25.45	0.860	0.129
w/ Vanilla Generation	1			23.69	0.840	0.160	25.00	0.870	0.119
w/ Guided Generation	1	✓		25.03	0.852	0.139	26.52	0.881	0.101
w/ Guided Generation&Traj.	1	1	✓	25.58	0.859	0.138	26.53	0.883	0.100

(b)	PSNR†	SSIM [↑]	LPIPS.
Baseline 3DGS	22.80	0.818	0.179
w/ Guided Generation&Traj.	25.58	0.859	0.138
w/ perceptual loss	26.35	0.872	0.122
w/o local sampling	26.28	0.871	0.127
w/o global list	26.01	0.867	0.122



不足

- 1. 图片内容过平滑,分辨率不高,320×512
- 2. 多视角一致性和图片保真度实质上还是缺少保证,依赖于SVD的能力











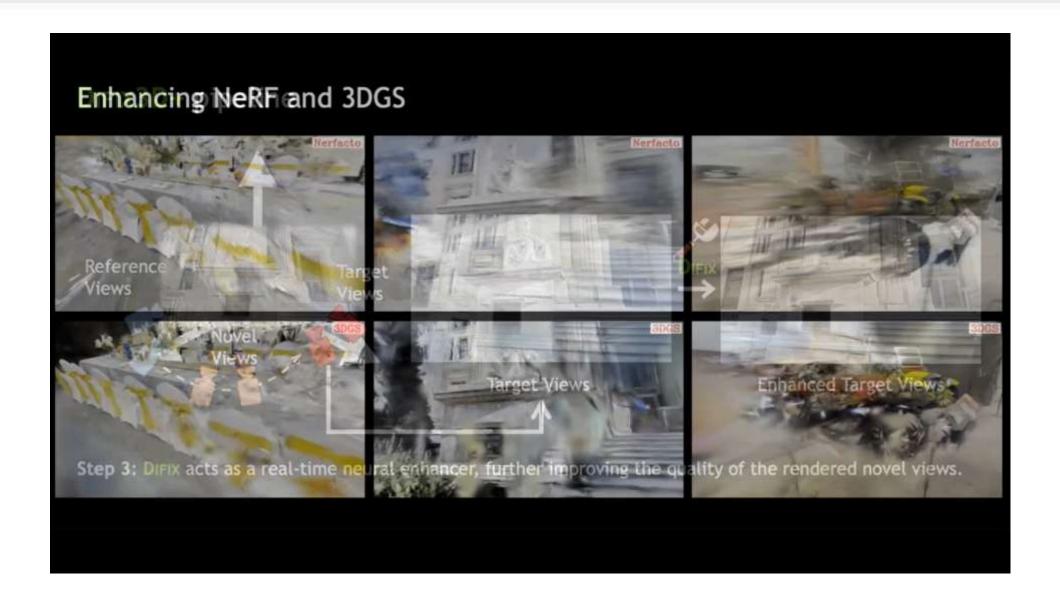
Guidedvd-3dgs

GT

Guidedvd-3dgs

GT

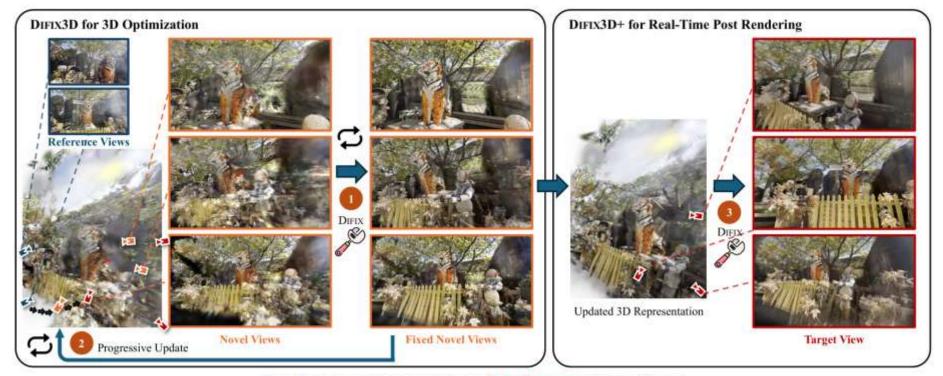






方法

- 通过单步扩散模型SD-Turbo,增强、去除un-seen视角欠拟合造成的伪影
- 可以在两个阶段起作用: 重建阶段用来去除伪影, 增强图片。后处理阶段作为一个实时增强器



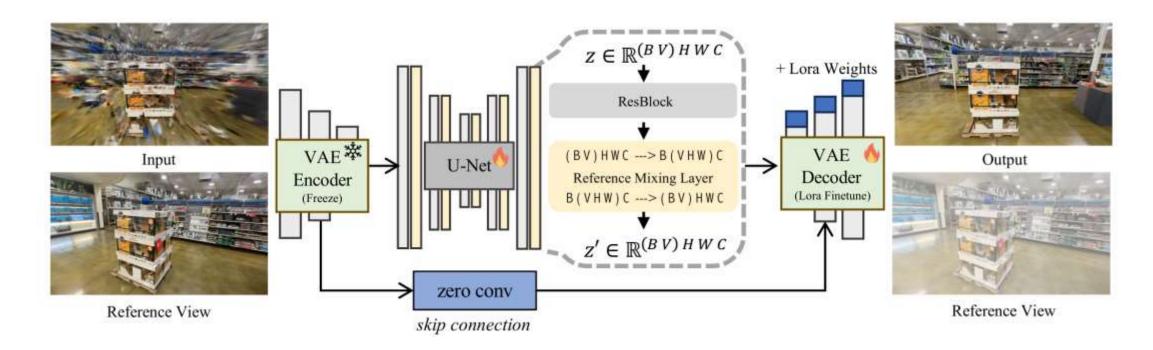
Blue Cameras: Training Views; Red Cameras: Target Views;

Orange Cameras: Intermediate Novel views along the progressive 3D updating trajectory (Sec. 4.2).



方法

- 输入: 低质图像和参考图像, 输出干净图像。
- 修改了SD-Turbo中的自注意力层,将低质图像和参考图像拼接,考虑到相互的图像内容。
- VAE的Decoder也进行LoRA的微调





方法

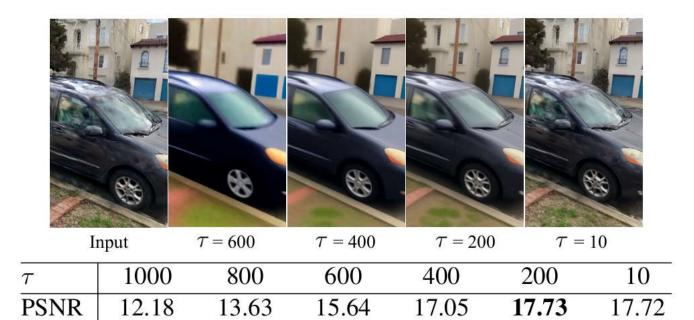
• 微调时,输入不是随机高斯噪声,而是退化的渲染图像。

SSIM

0.4521

• 发现**退化图像分布**与原始扩散模型在特定噪声水平 τ = 200下训练的噪声图像的分布相似。

0.5263



0.6129

0.6814

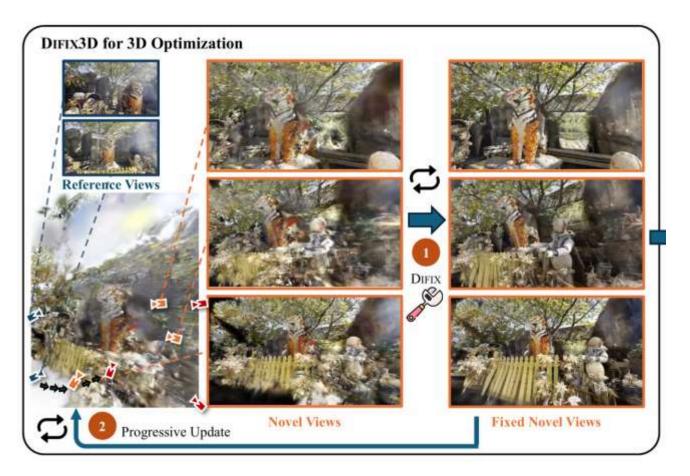
0.6618

0.6752



DIFIX3D: 渐进式更新Progressive 3D Updates

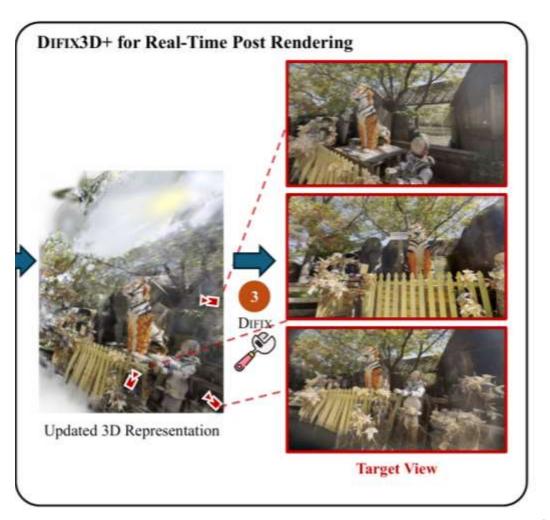
- 1. 使用参考视图优化 3D 表示
- 每隔n次迭代,将GT相机姿态向目标视图扰动 ∇, 渲染新视角,使用DIFIX进行Refine
- 3. 优化后的图像添加到训练集,再进行n次迭代
- 4. 通过逐步扰动相机姿态、优化新视角和更新训练集,逐渐提高 3D 一致性





DIFIX3D+: 实时后渲染处理

- 1. 进一步增强新视角,在推理时使用 DIFIX 作为后处理, 有效地去除残留的伪影
- 2. 由于 DIFIX 是一个单步模型,额外的渲染时间在 A100上 仅需 76 毫秒,比标准的多步去噪扩散模型快 10 倍以上





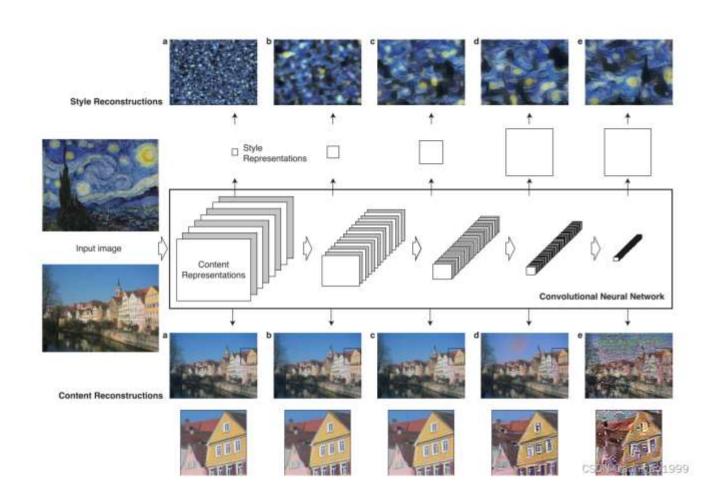
损失函数

• 矩阵风格损失: 一般用在风格迁移任务。对齐 CNN中的深层特征

$$\mathcal{L}_{Gram} = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=1}^{L} \beta_l \left\| G_l(\hat{I}) - G_l(I) \right\|_2,$$

• L2重建损失 + 感知损失 + 矩阵风格损失

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{Recon} + \mathcal{L}_{LPIPS} + 0.5\mathcal{L}_{Gram}.$$





实验结果

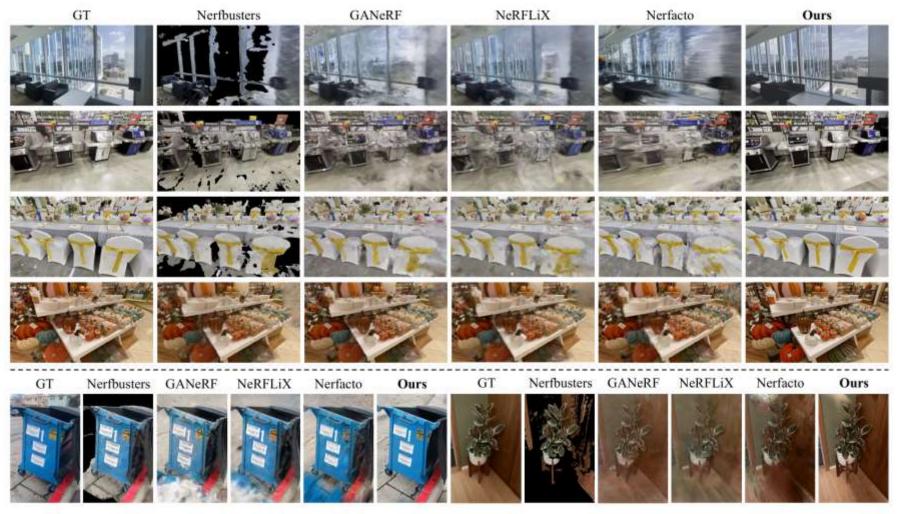


Figure 5. In-the-wild artifact removal. We show comparisons on held-out scenes from the DL3DV dataset [23] (top, above the dashed line) and the Nerfbusters [70] dataset (bottom). DIFIX3D+ corrects significantly more artifacts that other methods.



实验结果

	Nerfbusters Dataset				DL3DV Dataset				
Method	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓	$FID\downarrow$	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓	$FID\downarrow$	
Nerfbusters [70]	17.72	0.6467	0.3521	116.83	17.45	0.6057	0.3702	96.61	
GANeRF [46]	17.42	0.6113	0.3539	115.60	17.54	0.6099	0.3420	81.44	
NeRFLiX [88]	17.91	0.6560	0.3458	113.59	17.56	0.6104	0.3588	80.65	
Nerfacto [58]	17.29	0.6214	0.4021	134.65	17.16	0.5805	0.4303	112.30	
DIFIX3D (Nerfacto)	18.08	0.6533	0.3277	63.77	17.80	0.5964	0.3271	50.79	
DIFIX3D+ (Nerfacto)	18.32	0.6623	0.2789	49.44	17.82	0.6127	0.2828	41.77	
3DGS [20]	17.66	0.6780	0.3265	113.84	17.18	0.5877	0.3835	107.23	
DIFIX3D (3DGS)	18.14	0.6821	0.2836	<u>51.34</u>	17.80	0.5983	0.3142	50.45	
DIFIX3D+ (3DGS)	18.51	0.6858	0.2637	41.77	17.99	0.6015	0.2932	40.86	

Table 2. Quantitative comparison on Nerfbusters and DL3DV datasets. The best result is highlighted in **bold**, and the second-best is <u>underlined</u>.

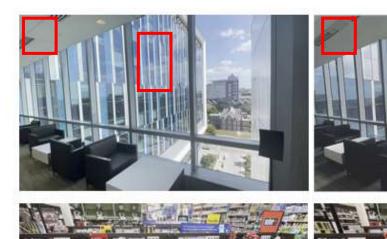
Method	τ	SD Turbo Pretrain.	Gram	Ref	$LPIPS \!\!\downarrow$	$\text{FID}{\downarrow}$
pix2pix-Turbo	1000	✓			0.3810	108.86
DIFIX	200	✓			0.3190	61.80
DIFIX	200	✓	V		0.3064	55.45
DIFIX	200	✓	✓	✓	0.2996	47.87

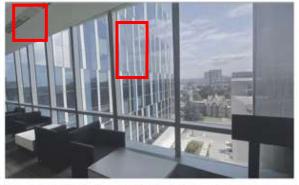
Table 5. Ablation study of DIFIX components on Nerfbusters dataset. Reducing the noise level, conditioning on reference views, and incorporating Gram loss improve our model.



不足

- 1. **多视角一致性**和**图片保真度**实质上还是缺少保证,依赖于SD注意力+3D表征的能力(例如,幻觉内容、几何结构偏移、直线扭曲)
- 2. 颜色色调会发生轻微改变 (一般容易更深)













GT



GT

Difix3D+

Difix3D+



