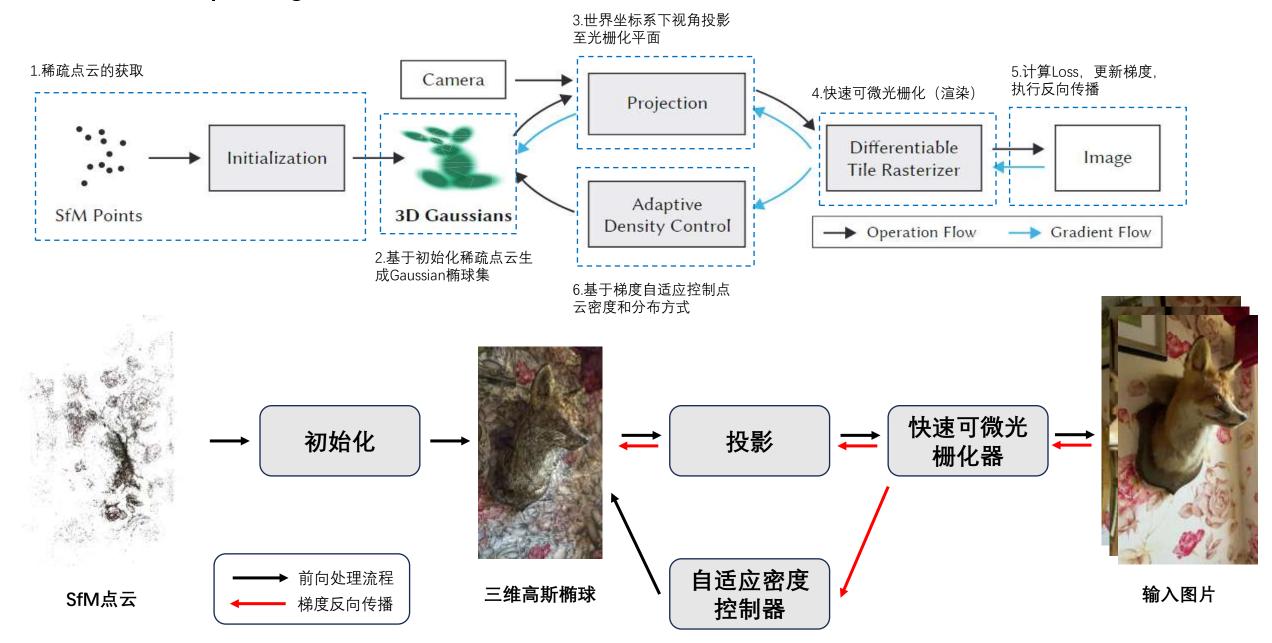
## 3D Gaussian Splatting算法介绍

探讨三维场景重建与二维图像渲染

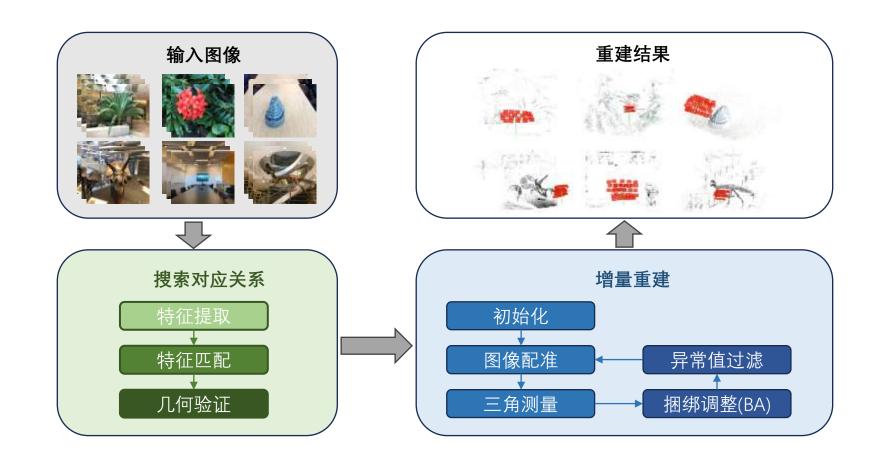
Paper:3D Gaussian Splatting for Real-Time Radiance Field Rendering 3D Gaussian Splatting对于实时辐射场的渲染 Page:https://repo-sam.inria.fr/fungraph/3d-gaussian-splatting/Code:https://github.com/graphdeco-inria/gaussian-splatting

## 3D Gaussian Splatting算法部件与流程:



## Colmap方法

基于三维高斯分布的场景表示——SfM 获取初始点云理论分析



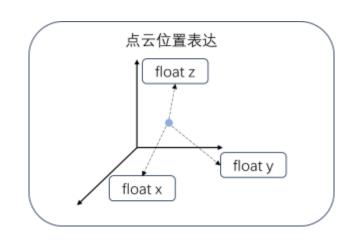
Paper:Structure-from-Motion Revisited

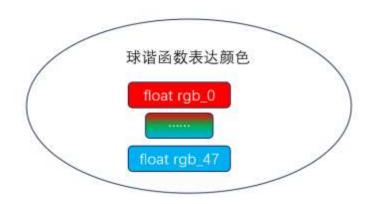


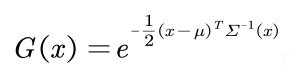
$$G(x) = e^{-rac{1}{2}(x)^T \varSigma^{-1}(x)}$$

$$G(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n |\mathbf{\Sigma}|}} e^{\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\boldsymbol{\mu})^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1}(x-\boldsymbol{\mu})\right)}$$

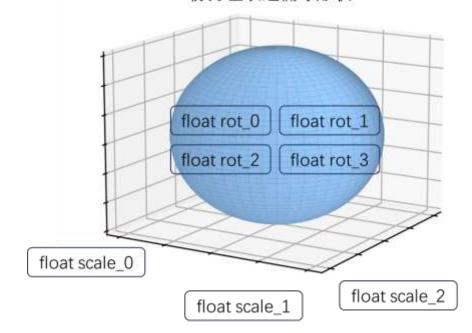
基于三维高斯分布的场景表示——预处理点云数据和初始化三维高斯椭球的理论分析





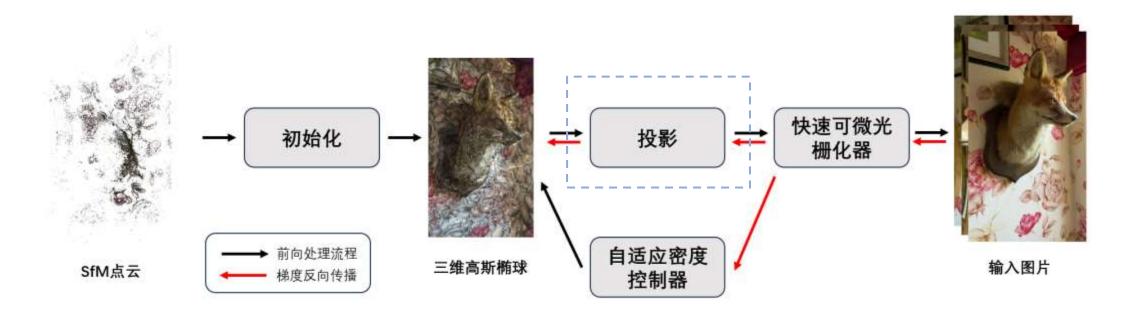


协方差表达椭球形状



不透明度信息

float opacity



形状的表达用的是协方差矩阵 $\Sigma$ ,而投影的变化过程是一个非线性近似的过程,可以用雅可比矩阵J来完成这个操作:  $\Sigma' = JW\Sigma W^TJ^T$  其中W是世界坐标系到相机坐标系的转换矩阵 雅可比矩阵表示一个多元函数在某一点的局部线性近似。

$$\Sigma' = JW\Sigma W^T J^T$$

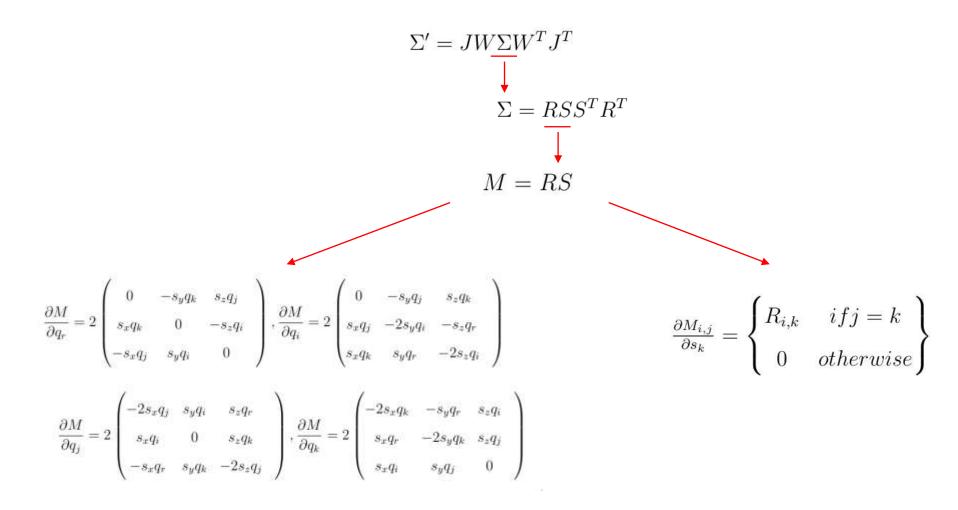
三维高斯分布的相机模型分析——针孔相机模型与坐标系变换分析

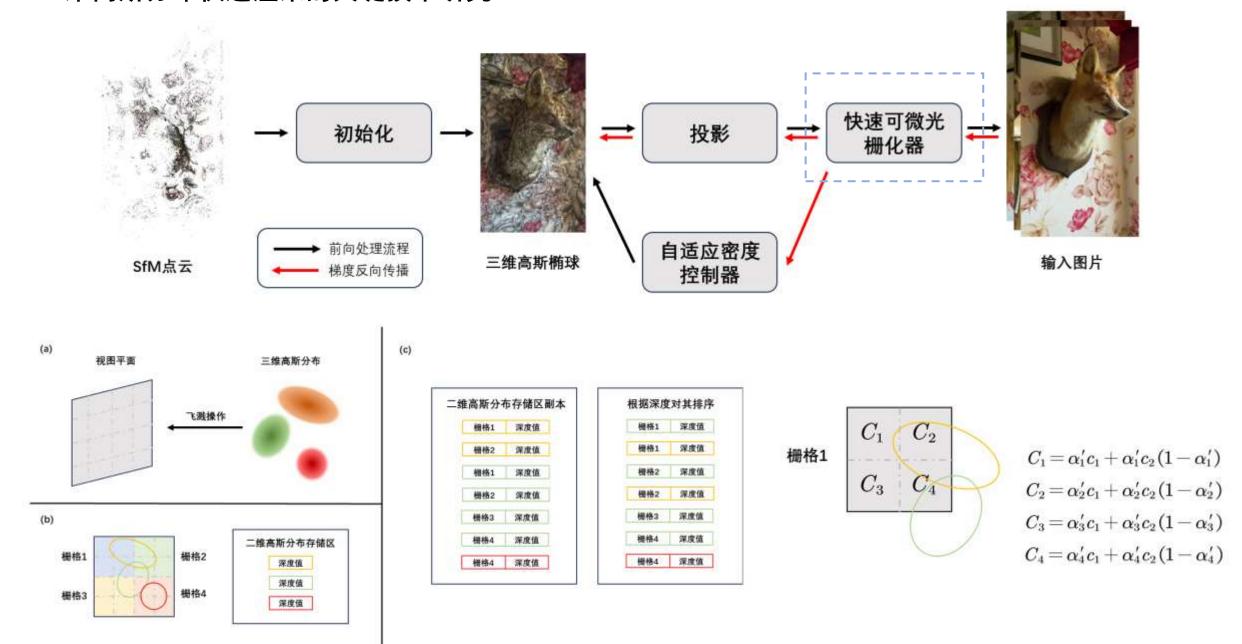
形状的表达用的是协方差矩阵 $\Sigma$ ,而投影的变化过程是一个非线性近似的过程,可以用雅可比矩阵J来完成这个操作:  $\Sigma' = JW\Sigma W^TJ^T$ 

雅可比矩阵表示一个多元函数在某一点的局部线性近似。

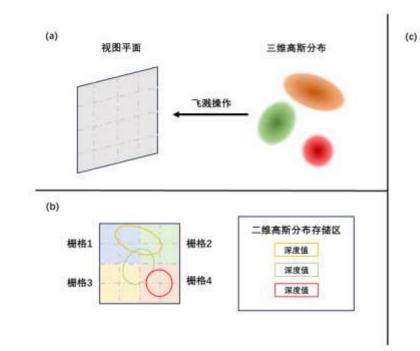
Paper:EWA Volume Splatting

三维高斯分布的相机模型分析——投影后的梯度变化与参数优化分析





快速可微光栅化器的设计





每个视锥只保留置信区间大于99%的Gaussian,剔除后对剩余的Gaussian根据深度快速排序。这样可以减小每个像素都要排序的成本。

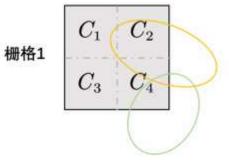
为每个图块生成一个列表,记录每个像素第一个和最后一个深度排序的Gaussian下标。然后对每个图块启动一个线程协助加载Gaussian数据包,对每个像素积分计算所有Gaussian的颜色和不透明度(这就是splatting的代码实现)。一旦有像素的不透明度达到饱和就停止对应线程。

在该图块所有像素都饱和时终止对图块的处理。

渲染公式: 
$$C = \sum_{i \in N} c_i \alpha_i \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - \alpha_j)$$

 $\alpha_i$ 代表当前点i的不透明度值, $\alpha_i$ 代表i之前每个点的不透明度值

用 $1-\alpha_i$ 进行累乘,作为颜色的权重,代表前面所有点j越透明,该点i的颜色对渲染的贡献越大



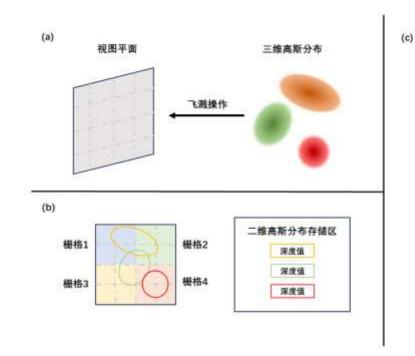
$$C_1 = \alpha_1' c_1 + \alpha_1' c_2 (1 - \alpha_1')$$

$$C_2 = \alpha_2' c_1 + \alpha_2' c_2 (1 - \alpha_2')$$

$$C_3 = \alpha_3' c_1 + \alpha_3' c_2 (1 - \alpha_3')$$

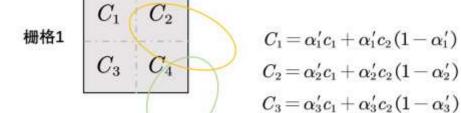
$$C_4 = lpha_4' c_1 + lpha_4' c_2 (1 - lpha_4')$$

快速可微光栅化器的设计





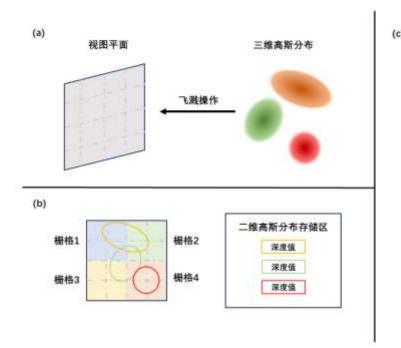


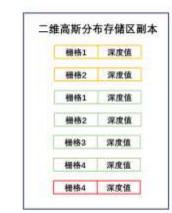


$$C_4 = \alpha_4' c_1 + \alpha_4' c_2 (1 - \alpha_4')$$

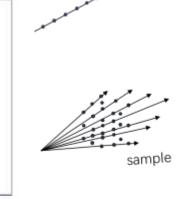
```
Algorithm 2 GPU software rasterization of 3D Gaussians
w, h: width and height of the image to rasterize
M, S: Gaussian means and covariances in world space
C, A: Gaussian colors and opacities
V: view configuration of current camera
  function RASTERIZE(w, h, M, S, C, A, V)
                                                    > Frustum Culling
      CullGaussian(p, V)
      M', S' \leftarrow ScreenspaceGaussians(M, S, V)
                                                          > Transform
      T \leftarrow \text{CreateTiles}(w, h)
      L, K \leftarrow \text{DuplicateWithKeys}(M', T)
                                                    ▶ Indices and Keys
      SortByKeys(K, L)
                                                        ▶ Globally Sort
      R \leftarrow IdentifyTileRanges(T, K)
      I \leftarrow 0
                                                         ▶ Init Canvas
      for all Tiles t in I do
          for all Pixels i in t do
              r \leftarrow \text{GetTileRange}(R, t)
              I[i] \leftarrow \text{BlendInOrder}(i, L, r, K, M', S', C, A)
          end for
      end for
        return I
  end function
```

快速可微光栅化器和NeRF渲染方法的区别

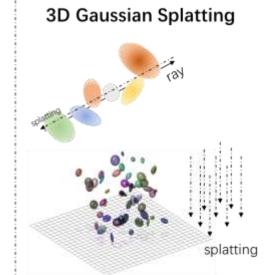




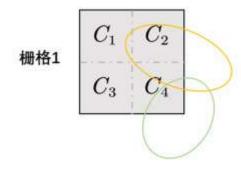




NeRF



$$\textit{NeRF} \colon \ C = \sum_{i=1}^{N} T_i lpha_i c_i, \textit{with} \ lpha = \left(1 - e^{-\sigma_i \delta_i}
ight) \ \textit{and} \ T_i = \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - lpha_j)$$



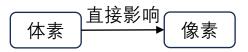
$$egin{split} C_1 &= lpha_1' c_1 + lpha_1' c_2 (1 - lpha_1') \ C_2 &= lpha_2' c_1 + lpha_2' c_2 (1 - lpha_2') \end{split}$$

$$C_3 = \alpha_3' c_1 + \alpha_3' c_2 (1 - \alpha_3')$$

$$C_4 = lpha_4' c_1 + lpha_4' c_2 (1 - lpha_4')$$



$$3D \; Gaussian \; Splatting \colon \; C = \sum_{i \in N} c_i lpha_i \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - lpha_j)$$

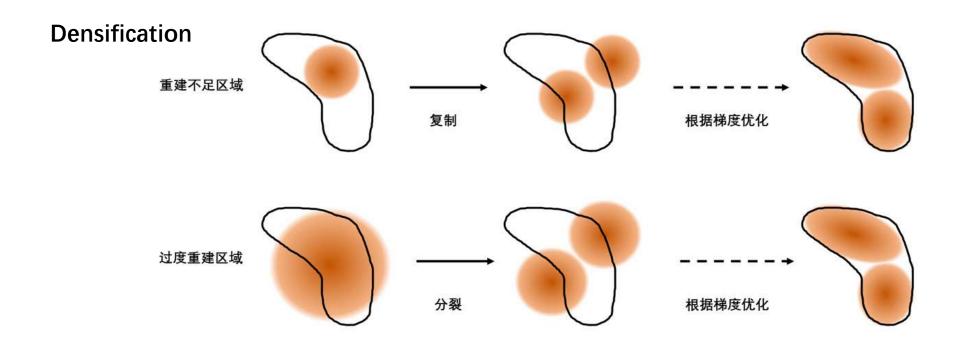


自适应密度控制器的实现 两个关键点: Pruning减小伪影出现和Densification处理过度重建和欠采样。



#### **Pruning**

为了稳定计算过程,先以较低分辨率(4倍下采样)预热计算,在250次和500次迭代时进行两次上采样。在预热之后,每经过100次迭代就增加密度,并移除基本透明的Gaussian,即 $\alpha < \varepsilon_{\alpha}$ 的Gaussian。每经过1000次迭代移除不透明度小于阈值的点,周期性将不透明度重置为0以去除漂浮物,并移除形状较大点避免重叠。每经过3000次迭代就将 $\alpha$ 设置为接近0,然后优化,在需要的Gaussian上增加 $\alpha$ ,并剔除 $\alpha < \varepsilon_{\alpha}$ 的Gaussain。



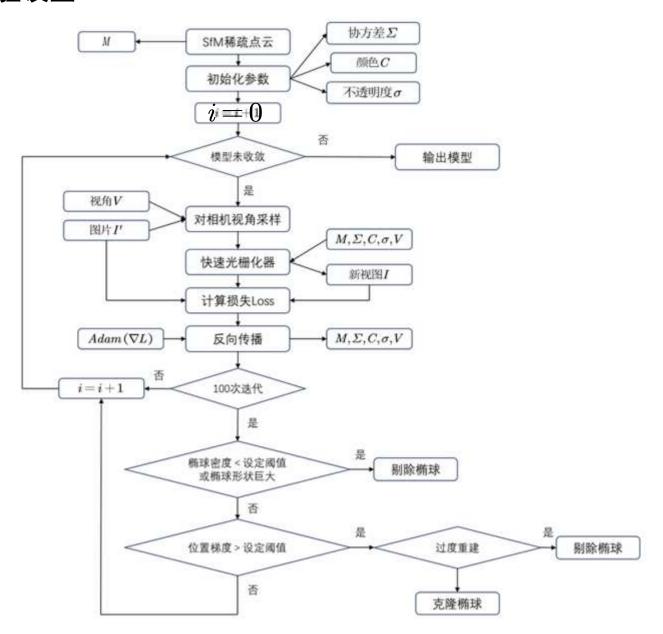
过度重建(Gaussian分布覆盖场景大面积区域)和不完整重建(缺失几何特征)往往会有较大的梯度。

Under-reconstruction: clone,简单创建相同大小的副本,并沿着位置梯度的方向移动它。

Over-reconstruction: split,将他们除以因子 $\phi=1.6$ ,并分裂成两个较小的Gaussian。

这两种情况都需要对Gaussian增加密度,对视图空间位置梯度平均幅值超过阈值 $\iota_{pos}$ 的Gaussian增加密度。

#### 实验设置:



# **Algorithm 1** Optimization and Densification *w*, *h*: width and height of the training images

```
▶ Positions
M \leftarrow SfM Points
S, C, A \leftarrow InitAttributes()
                                       ▶ Covariances, Colors, Opacities
i \leftarrow 0
                                                          ▶ Iteration Count
while not converged do
     V, \hat{I} \leftarrow \text{SampleTrainingView()}
                                                   ▶ Camera V and Image
    I \leftarrow \text{Rasterize}(M, S, C, A, V)
                                                                      ▶ Alg. 2
    L \leftarrow Loss(I, \hat{I})
                                                                       ▶ Loss
                                                        ▶ Backprop & Step
     M, S, C, A \leftarrow \operatorname{Adam}(\nabla L)
     if IsRefinementIteration(i) then
         for all Gaussians (\mu, \Sigma, c, \alpha) in (M, S, C, A) do
              if \alpha < \epsilon or IsTooLarge(\mu, \Sigma) then
                                                                   ▶ Pruning
                  RemoveGaussian()
              end if
             if \nabla_p L > \tau_p then
                                                             ▶ Densification
                  if ||S|| > \tau_S then
                                                    ▶ Over-reconstruction
                       SplitGaussian(\mu, \Sigma, c, \alpha)
                  else
                                                  ▶ Under-reconstruction
                       CloneGaussian(\mu, \Sigma, c, \alpha)
                  end if
             end if
         end for
     end if
    i \leftarrow i + 1
end while
```