



Snap Inc.

# R2L: Distilling Neural Radiance Field to Neural Light Field for Efficient Novel View Synthesis

Huan Wang<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Jian Ren<sup>1,†</sup>, Zeng Huang<sup>1,‡</sup>, Kyle Olszewski<sup>1</sup>, Menglei Chai<sup>1</sup>, Yun Fu<sup>2</sup>, Sergey Tulyakov<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Snap Inc. <sup>2</sup>Northeastern University, USA

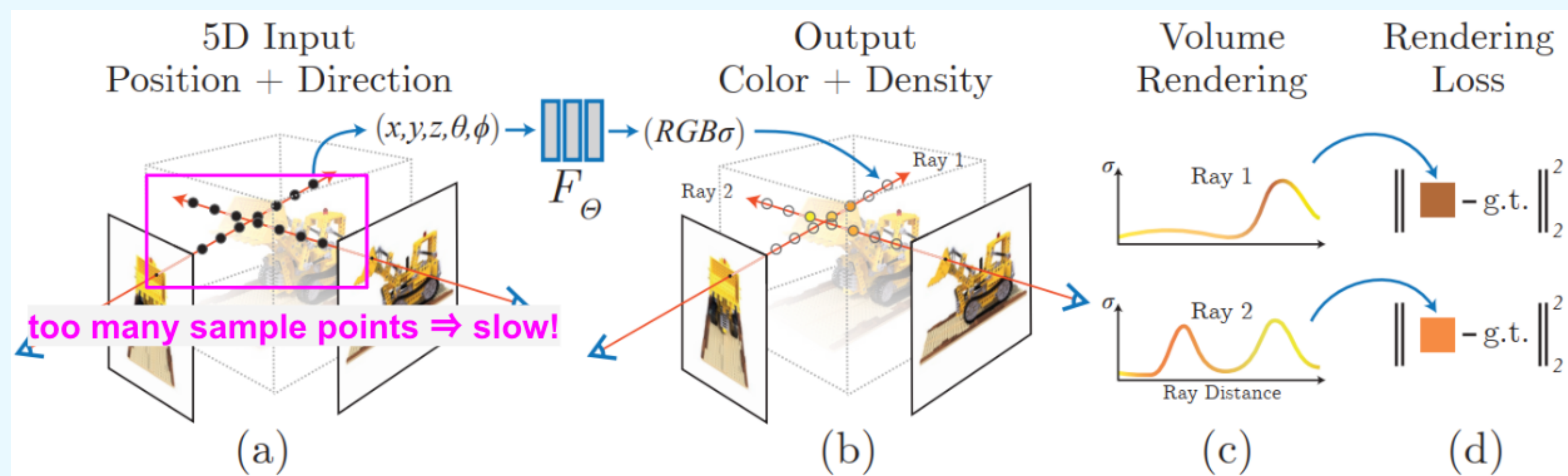
\*Work done when Huan was an Intern at Snap <sup>†</sup>Corresponding author: jren@snapchat.com <sup>‡</sup>Now at Google



SMILE Lab.

## Motivation: Towards Faster NeRF Rendering

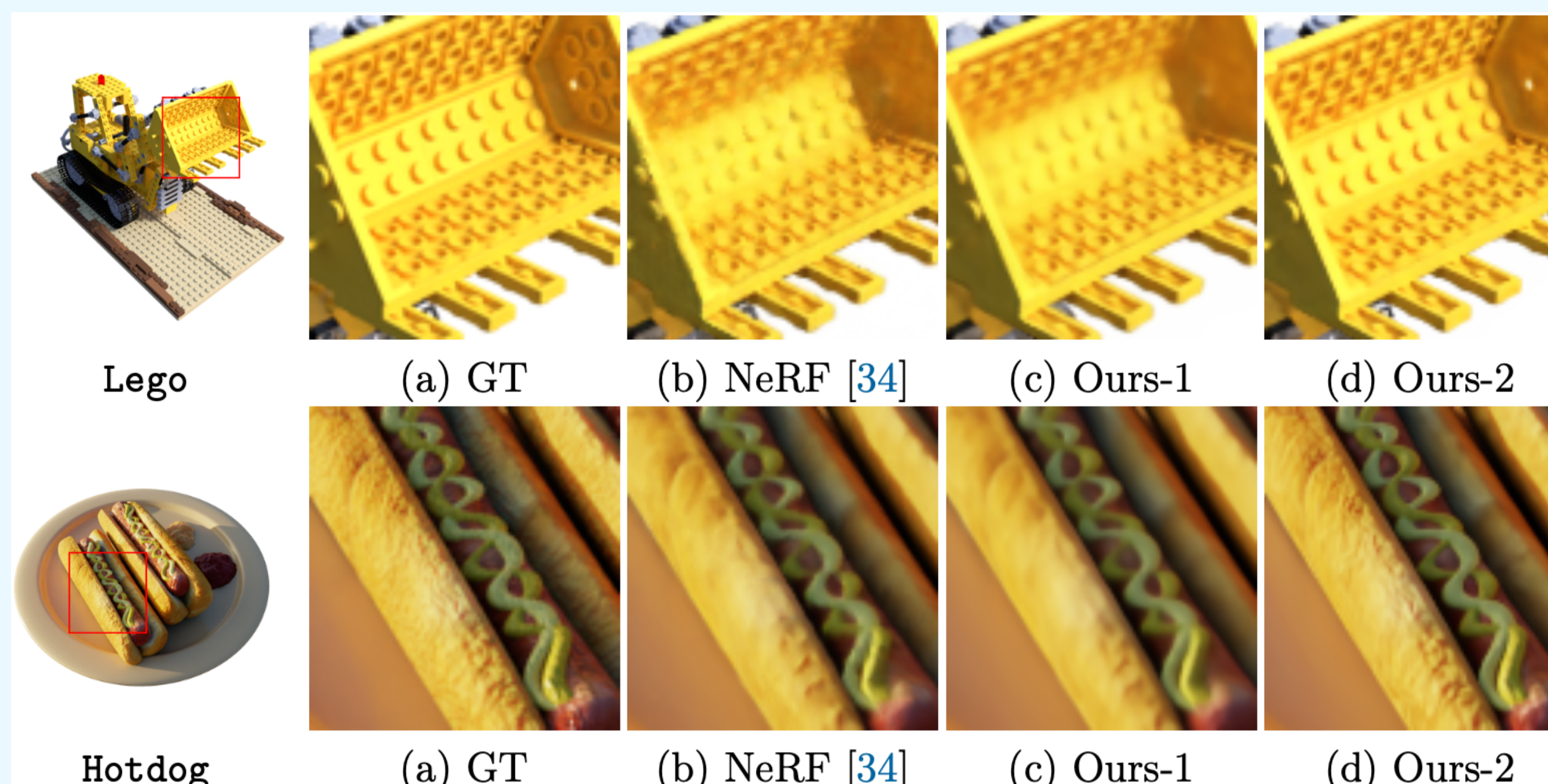
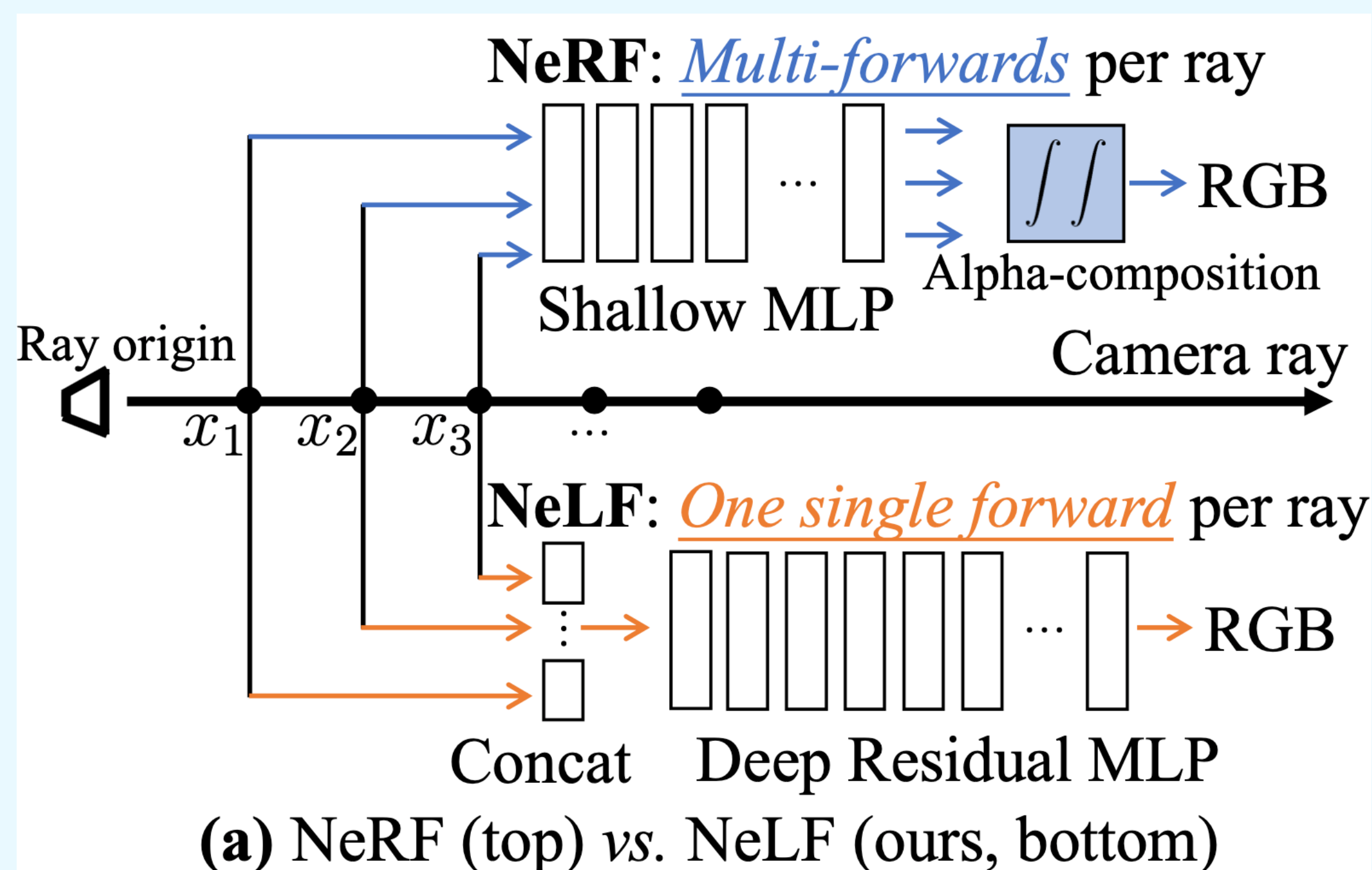
- NeRF (Neural Radiance Field) [Mildenhall et al., ECCV, 2020] opens the new doors of representing scenes with a simple MLP network. Rendering one pixel takes **hundreds of queries** of the MLP network, making **NeRF prohibitively slow in inference**: rendering a 400\*400 image with PyTorch on a NVIDIA V100 GPU takes 6.7s.
- Primary cause: NeRF samples too many points along a ray in rendering.



NeRF illustration. Src: [Mildenhall et al., ECCV, 2020], edited

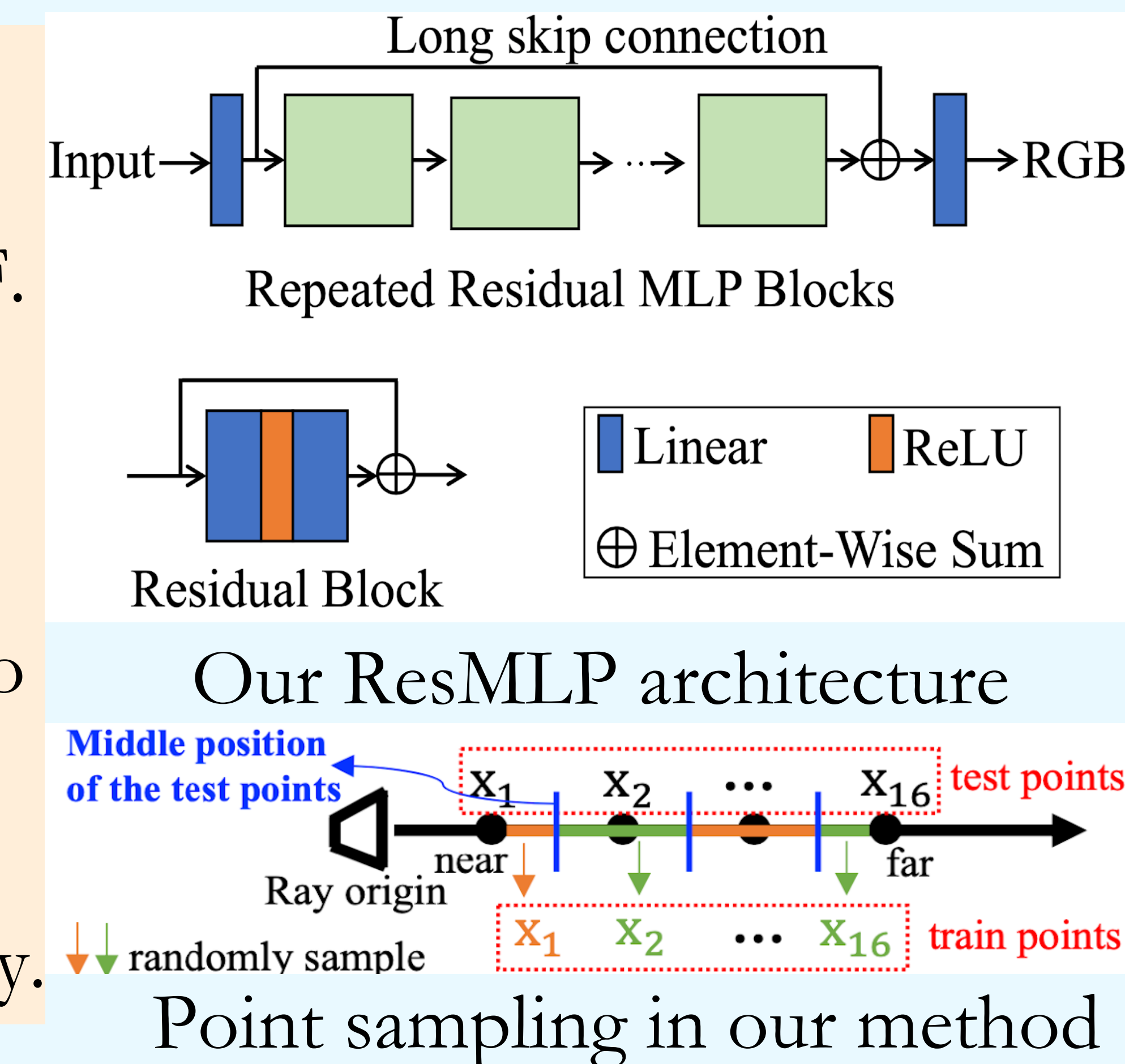
## Proposed Method: R2L

- Simply put, the presented method is to convert the scene representation from NeRF (neural radiance field) to NeLF (neural light field), hence the method name **R2L**.
- What's good with NeLF? Rendering one pixel in NeLF only needs **one** network query vs. **hundreds** of query in NeRF -- **much faster!**



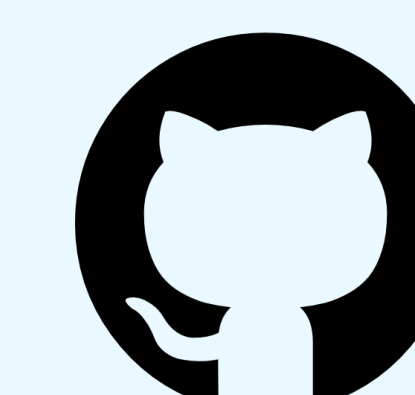
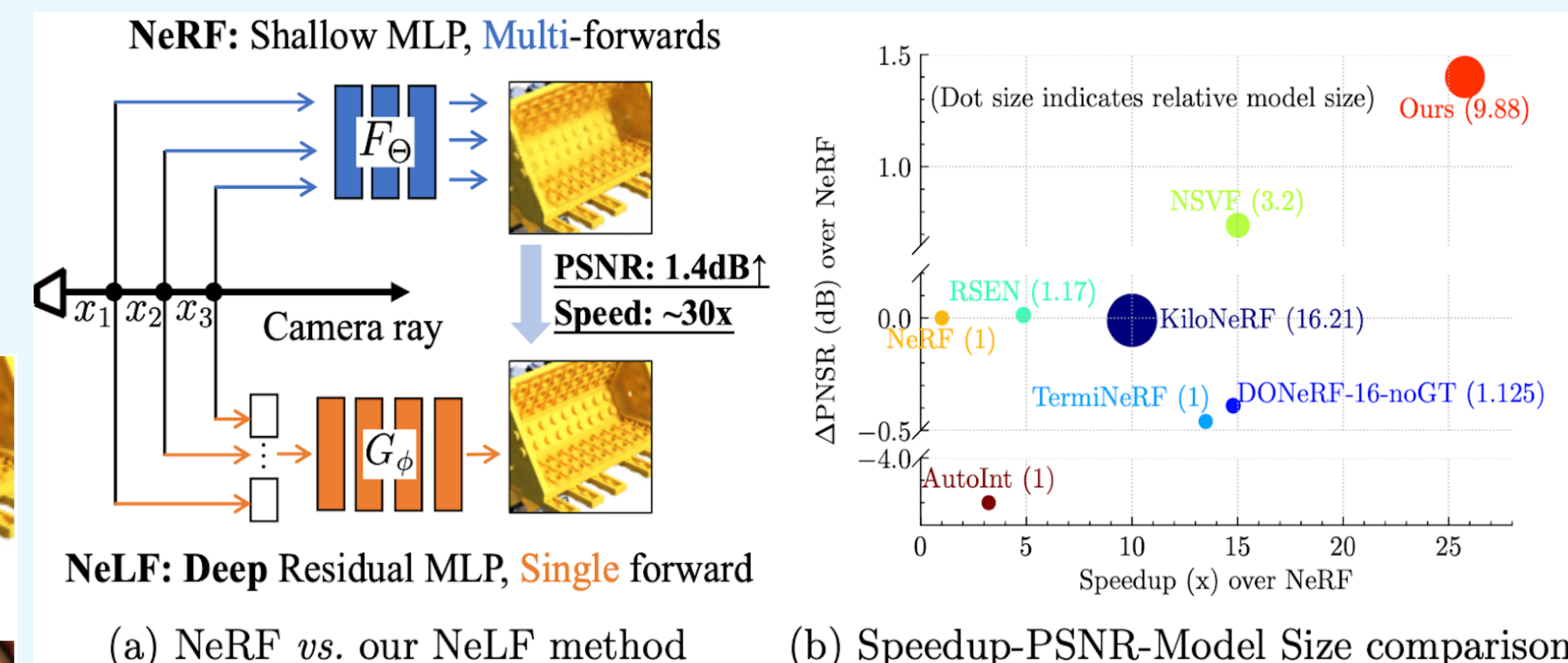
To enable NeLF, we need to resolve **three key problems**:

- NeLF is harder to represent than NeRF. **Solution**: We propose a deeper (88 layers) ResMLP architecture
- How to train the deeper model? **Solution**: Employ a pretrained NeRF to synthesize abundant pseudo data.
- How to represent a ray? **Solution**: Concatenating sampled points of the ray.



## Experimental Results:

- On the NeRF synthetic dataset (400x400 resolution), R2L achieves around **30x faster** than NeRF while enjoying **1.4dB PSNR boost**, reporting (one of) the SOTA speedup-PSNR-model size tradeoff.
- On the NeRF realistic dataset, we maintain the PSNR with only **1/26 FLOPs**. (Please refer to our paper for more results.)



Code & trained models are released at:  
<https://github.com/snap-research/R2L>

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