

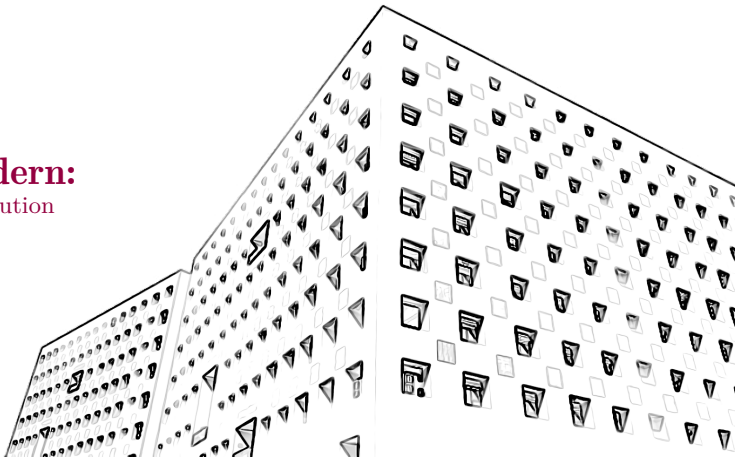


From Traditonal to Modern:

A Comprehensive Review of the Evolution in 3D Reconstruction

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2024 年 1 月 29 日





近期工作

1.18-1.29

在 1.18 组会汇报工作的基础上，进一步细化了文献调研工作。从深度和广度上扩展我的工作。

- 在广度上，从上次调研了十来篇论文，到现在一共浏览了 52 篇相关论文。这些论文是根据三维重建的发展脉络来展开阅读，从传统的方法到 10 年代兴起的基于深度学习的方法，再到今年火热的 NeRF 和最新的 3DGS。
- 在深度上，上次汇报中仅总结了前人的工作内容，且知识体系比较松散，在此基础上，通过进一步的文献调研，逐渐形成了自己对于三维重建中关键技术的理解。



Table of Contents

1 Traditonal Motheds

- ▶ Traditonal Motheds
- ▶ Deep Learning Based Motheds
- ▶ 3DGS(2023)
- ▶ Discussion and Conclusion



Traditional Methods

1980s-

在传统的三维重建工作中，研究人员通常需要借助各类传感器和无人机等复杂工具的协助，并且需要到实地去勘查和测量。可以根据是否通过传感器主动地向物体照射信号来区分这些重建方法。

目的在于估计三维物体的深度信息。

- 主动式：

- structure light[Geng, 2011]
- Time-of-Flight(ToF)

- 被动式：

- stereo vision[Hamzah and Ibrahim, 2016]

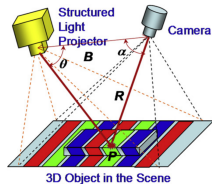


Illustration of structured light.

Figure: structure light



Traditional Methods

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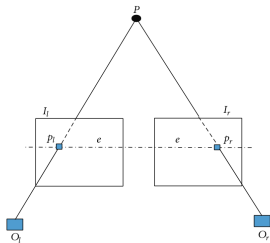


FIGURE 3: Epipolar geometry. The 3D image of target scene at point P .

Figure: stereo vision



The Limitation

1 Traditional Methods

传统方法的最显著的局限性在于“**不智能**”，即在其 pipeline 中需要消耗的人力物力太大。

- **手动操作**：例如在被动式的方法中，需要人为的对多张图片进行对齐 (alignment)
- **精度问题和复杂性**：实现相对麻烦，精度普遍不高，受到传感器的系统误差的影响，还会受到恶劣天气等影响。
- **计算资源**：相比于现代的方法，早期技术对计算资源的要求太高。



Table of Contents

2 Deep Learning Based Motheds

- ▶ Traditonal Motheds
- ▶ Deep Learning Based Motheds
 - ▶ 3DGS(2023)
 - ▶ Discussion and Conclusion



Structure From Motion(2012)

2 Deep Learning Based Motheds

SFM[Westoby et al., 2012] 自动求解相机位姿 (pose) 和生成稀疏点云 (sparse point cloud) 的低成本高效的方法。

提取三维物体表面的**关键点 (keypoints)**。
在
COLMAP[Schonberger and Frahm, 2016]
中的开源代码被许多后续工作相继使用。

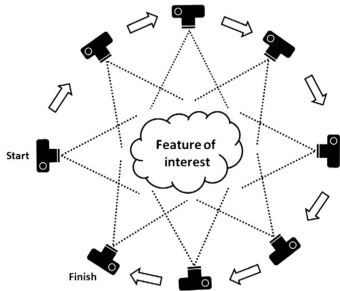


Fig. 1. Structure-from-Motion (SfM). Instead of a single stereo pair, the SfM technique requires multiple, overlapping photographs as input to feature extraction and 3-D reconstruction algorithms.



Multi-view Stereo

2 Deep Learning Based Methods

MVS[Seitz et al., 2006]

- **目标：**从不同视角的图片重构物体几何
- **方法：**使用三角测量原理来手动测量绘制。

目前大部分的方法的输入都是物体的多张图片，然后将图片进行对齐。

[Furukawa and Hernández, 2015] 后续的研究有些使用其生成稠密点云 (dense point cloud)

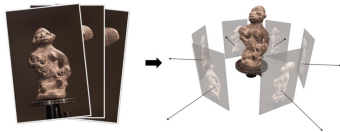


Figure 1.1: Image-based 3D reconstruction. Given a set of photographs (left), the goal of image-based 3D reconstruction algorithms is to estimate the most likely 3D shape that explains those photographs (right).



Taxonomy

2 Deep Learning Based Methods

可以根据输入图片的数量来进行分类。

- single image
- multi images

可以根据对物体的表示方式来分类

- **depth map** 包含物体的深度信息
- **voxel grid** 占用内存较多
- **point cloud** 可以作为 mesh 的输入
- **mesh** 包含了临近信息



2 Deep Learning Based Methods

Section 2.1

Single Image



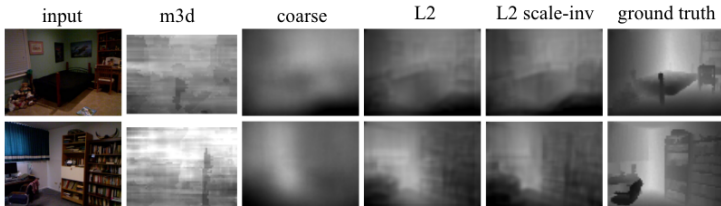
Single Image

2 Deep Learning Based Methods

必要性:

- 有些时候需要对仅有的一张图片来重建
- 人眼可以通过先验知识，对单张图片识别出深度信息

Eigen[Eigen et al., 2014] 等人首次使用深度学习来预测深度图，该方法通过优化两个网络 (**coarse and refine**) 来预测，其中一个网络用于预测全局信息，一个用于局部优化。





Single Image

2 Deep Learning Based Motheds

PointOutNet[Fan et al., 2016] 从单张图片预测出一个物体的完整点云，并且强调了该类任务中的不确定性（ambiguity）。

AtlasNet[Groueix et al., 2018]mesh 是通过在 point cloud 的基础上，加入临近信息来得到的。





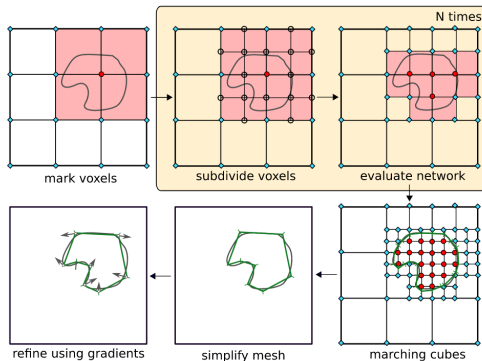
Implicit Representation

2 Deep Learning Based Methods

Occupancy Networks[Mescheder et al., 2019] 将三维物体表示成**占用率**，是一种隐式表达。

贡献：

- 缓解内存问题
- 提高重建质量





Problems

2 Deep Learning Based Methods

- inherent ambiguity
- self-occlusion in single view input





2 Deep Learning Based Methods

Section 2.2

Multi Images

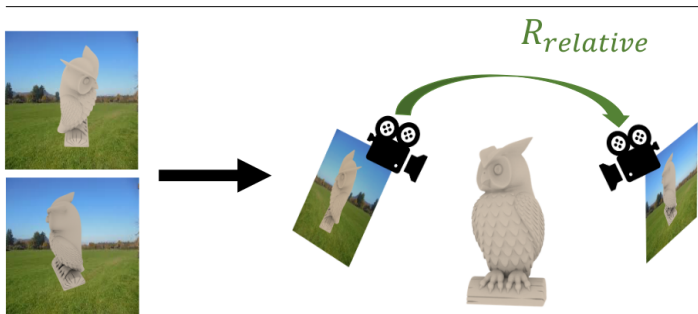


Supervision methods

2 Deep Learning Based Methods

在多张图片的重建任务中，一个重要问题是：Alignment。
存在的监督方式：

- 3D GT 大多数时候难以获得，且不好优化
- 2D GT
- depth
- course point
- no supervision [El Banani et al., 2020]
- self supervision





2 Deep Learning Based Methods

Section 2.3

NeRF(2020)

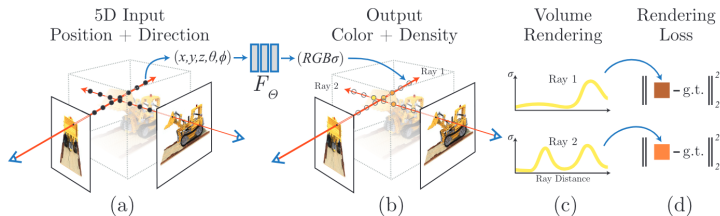


Original Paper

2 Deep Learning Based Methods

NeRF[Mildenhall et al., 2020] 将场景表示成神经辐射场 (Neural Radiance Fields), 是一种隐式表达。

- 隐式表达场景, 内存压力小
- 合成质量高
- 密度 (density) 和颜色 (color)
- 使用体渲染 (volume rendering)





Improvement

2 Deep Learning Based Methods

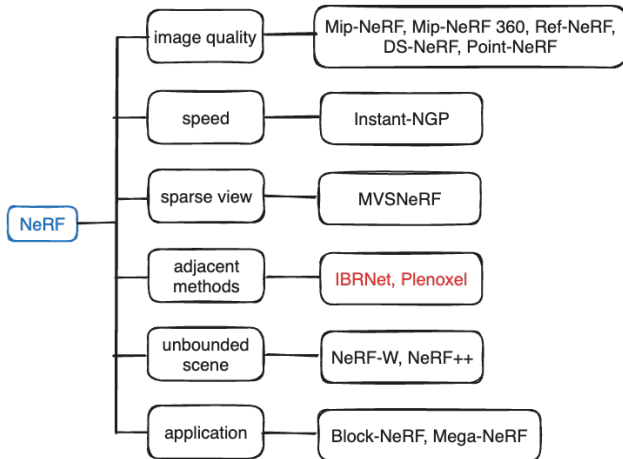




Image Quality

2 Deep Learning Based Methods

- Mip-NeRF[Barron et al., 2021], IPE
- Mip-NeRF 360[Barron et al., 2022], Mip-NeRF + unbounded scene
- DS-NeRF[Deng et al., 2022], 用 SFM 生成点云来监督 depth
- Point-NeRF[Xu et al., 2022], 预提取 depth map 和 features 来建立点云

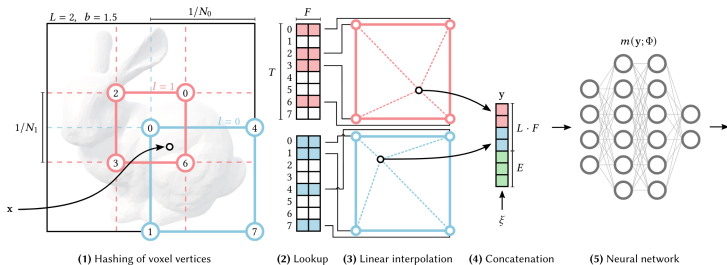
改进思路：数学原理、增强监督、特征增强、已存在的技术



Speed

2 Deep Learning Based Methods

- Instant-NGP[Müller et al., 2022] 多分辨率编码、哈希函数、简化网络、球谐函数



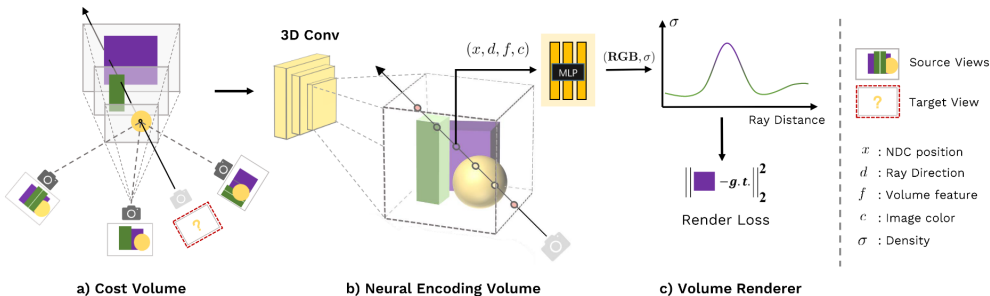
改进思路：牺牲内存换取速度，插值法



Sparse View

2 Deep Learning Based Methods

- MVSNeRF[Chen et al., 2021] 结合了 MVSNet[Yao et al., 2018] 中提出的 cost volume。



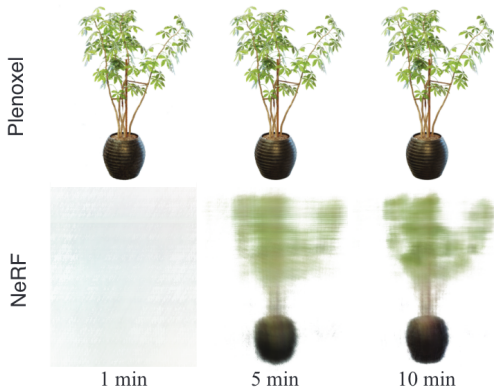
改进思路：参考前人工作，特征增强



Adjacent Methods

2 Deep Learning Based Methods

- IBRNet[Wang et al., 2021] 相邻图片插值生成中间图片
- **Plenoxel**[Yu et al., 2021] 不使用神经网络, voxel 表示场景, 球谐函数表示颜色





Unbounded Scene

2 Deep Learning Based Methods

这类场景需要分离物体与背景

- NeRF-W[Martin-Brualla et al., 2021] 解决灯光影响场景的问题
- NeRF++[Zhang et al., 2020] 分析并解决 NeRF 中的几何歧义性



(a) Photos



(b) Renderings



Application

2 Deep Learning Based Motheds

将 NeRF 应用到实际中

- Block-NeRF[Tancik et al., 2022] 结合了 Mip-NeRF 和 NeRF-W 来对大城市场景重建
- Mega-NeRF[Turki et al., 2022] 结合了 NeRF++ 和 NeRF-W 来对无人机航拍的图片重建

解决思路：将相应的工作应用到相应的场景中



Conclusion of NeRF

2 Deep Learning Based Motheds

Contributions:

- Plenoxel 说明了 NeRF 的贡献不在于 MLP，而在于使用颜色 and 密度来合成图片；
- 体渲染：可微（differentiable）的渲染方式。

Limitation:

- 速度慢
- 训练网络规模大
- 视觉质量的提升代价大



Table of Contents

3 3DGS(2023)

- ▶ Traditional Motheds
- ▶ Deep Learning Based Motheds
- ▶ **3DGS(2023)**
- ▶ Discussion and Conclusion

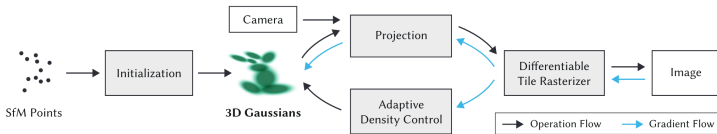


Contribution of 3DGS

3 3DGS(2023)

3DGS[Kerbl et al., 2023] 是一种显式的表达方式，在速度和质量上都达到了 SOTA。

- 基于点云 (3D Gaussian)
- 球谐函数表示颜色
- 速度快、质量高
- 不需要神经网络
- 光栅化渲染





Application

3 3DGS(2023)

将 3DGS 应用到实际中，并评测

- SLAM 确定全局地图信息，定位
- Dynamic Scene Modeling 加入时间维度，4D
- Autonomous Driving 使用 3DGS 重建场景



Table of Contents

4 Discussion and Conclusion

- ▶ Traditional Methods
- ▶ Deep Learning Based Methods
- ▶ 3DGS(2023)
- ▶ Discussion and Conclusion



Discussion

4 Discussion and Conclusion

一项新的研究灵感来源可以是：

- 前人工作 camP [Park et al., 2023]
- 其他领域的工作
- 数学方法
- 发现本质



Conclusion

4 Discussion and Conclusion

本文从时间上的发展脉络，总结了在三维重建领域的关键技术及其发展。从单纯的摄影测量学到与计算机视觉、深度学习等领域相结合，三维重建正在变得越来越“智能化”。

目前 3DGS 作为新视图合成中的 SOTA 方法，会是未来几年内的热门研究，然而在 3 年前兴起的 NeRF 将会有可能被其取代。



Thank You



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