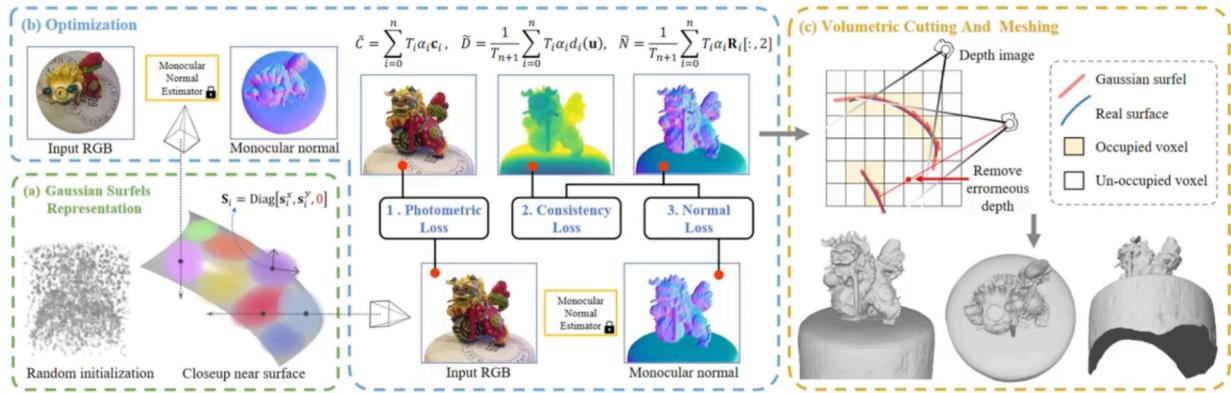


# Gaussian Surfel

## High-quality Surface Reconstruction using Gaussian Surfels

### 一、核心见解与创新点：



- 对齐：使用高斯曲面来表征，改进对应的渲染方式（交点）
- 正则项：提出更好约束法线的正则项
- 剔除：计算深度时剔除非占据体素

### 二、高斯曲面的定义与其渲染：

3D Gaussians 属性:

- 均值: sfm 初始化
- 协方差矩阵: 平移和缩放
- 颜色: 球谐函数
- 不透明度

高斯曲面 属性:

- 均值:
- 协方差矩阵: 缩放矩阵有一维强制设置为0
- 颜色: 不变
- 不透明度: 不变

缩放矩阵:

$$\Sigma_i = \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{r}_i) \mathbf{S}_i \mathbf{S}_i^\top \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{r}_i)^\top = \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{r}_i) \text{Diag} \left[ (\mathbf{s}_i^x)^2, (\mathbf{s}_i^y)^2, 0 \right] \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{r}_i)^\top,$$

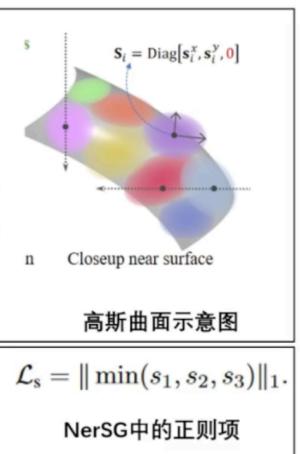
法向量: 旋转向量的第三列  $\mathbf{n}_i = \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{r}_i)[:, 2]$

渲染:

$$G'(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{u}_i, \Sigma'_i) = \exp \left\{ -0.5 (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_i)^\top \Sigma'^{-1}_i (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_i) \right\},$$

$$\Sigma'_i = \left( \mathbf{J}_k \mathbf{W}_k \Sigma_i \mathbf{W}_k^\top \mathbf{J}_k^\top \right)[:, 2:, 2],$$

1. 这个权重针对T接近1时的背景, 2. 深度中d(u)是交点



$$\mathcal{L}_s = \|\min(s_1, s_2, s_3)\|_1.$$

NerSG中的正则项

$$\tilde{N} = \frac{1}{1 - T_{n+1}} \sum_{i=0}^n T_i \alpha_i \mathbf{R}_i[:, 2], \quad \tilde{D} = \frac{1}{1 - T_{n+1}} \sum_{i=0}^n T_i \alpha_i d_i(\mathbf{u}).$$

## 二、高斯曲面的定义与其渲染：

根据投影近似求解交点深度：

$$d_i(\mathbf{u}) = d_i(\mathbf{u}_i) + (\mathbf{W}_k \mathbf{R}_i)[2,:] \mathbf{J}_{pr}^{-1}(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_i),$$

透视投影近似渲染：3d->2d

$$G'(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{u}_i, \Sigma'_i) = \exp \left\{ -0.5 (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_i)^T \Sigma_i'^{-1} (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_i) \right\},$$

$$\Sigma'_i = \left( \mathbf{J}_k \mathbf{W}_k \Sigma_i \mathbf{W}_k^\top \mathbf{J}_k^\top \right)[:, 2:2],$$

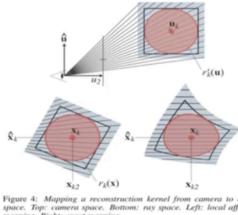


Figure 4: Mapping a reconstruction kernel from camera to ray space. Top: camera space. Bottom: ray space. Left: local affine mapping. Right: exact mapping.

## 三、正则项约束法向分布：

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_p + \mathcal{L}_n + \lambda_o \mathcal{L}_o + \lambda_c \mathcal{L}_c + \lambda_m \mathcal{L}_m,$$

$$\text{光度损失 } \mathcal{L}_p = 0.8 \cdot L_1(\tilde{\mathbf{I}}, \mathbf{I}) + 0.2 \cdot L_{DSSIM}(\tilde{\mathbf{I}}, \mathbf{I}),$$

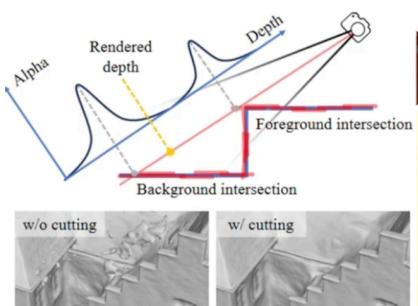
$$\text{法向量先验损失 } \mathcal{L}_n = 0.04 \cdot (1 - \tilde{\mathbf{N}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{N}}) + 0.005 \cdot L_1(\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{N}}, \mathbf{0}),$$

$$\text{不透明度0-1损失 } \mathcal{L}_o = \exp(-(o_i - 0.5)^2 / 0.05).$$

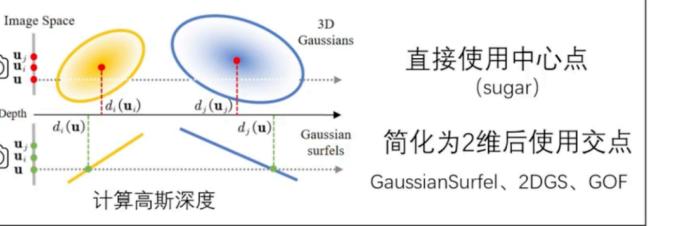
$$\text{深度法向一致性损失 } \mathcal{L}_c = 1 - \tilde{\mathbf{N}} \cdot N(V(\tilde{\mathbf{D}})).$$

$$\text{掩膜损失 } \mathcal{L}_m = \sum_{i=0}^n T_i \alpha_i \text{ 和背景掩膜的交叉熵}$$

## 四、体素剔除和网格提取



对前后背景重叠部分，深度计算容易受到不透明度的影响



直接使用中心点  
(sugar)

简化为2维后使用交点  
GaussianSurfel、2DGs、GOF

$$u(x) = \frac{h_u^2 h_v^4 - h_u^4 h_v^2}{h_u^4 h_v^2 - h_u^2 h_v^4} \quad v(x) = \frac{h_v^4 h_u^1 - h_u^1 h_v^4}{h_u^1 h_v^2 - h_u^2 h_v^1}$$

求三平面交点

$$c(x) = \sum_{i=1}^3 c_i \alpha_i \hat{G}_i(u(x)) \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - \alpha_j \hat{G}_j(u(x))) \quad \text{根据交点累积渲染}$$

### 2dgs的交点与渲染

根据三平面交点求出射线与高斯交点，根据交点进行渲染

GOF: 求三维内交线的一维分布最大点

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial M}{\partial q_r} &= 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -s_y q_k & s_z q_j \\ s_x q_k & 0 & -s_z q_i \\ -s_x q_j & s_y q_i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, & \frac{\partial M}{\partial q_i} &= 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & s_y q_j & s_z q_k \\ s_x q_j & -2s_y q_i & -s_z q_r \\ s_x q_k & s_y q_r & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \frac{\partial M}{\partial q_j} &= 2 \begin{pmatrix} -2s_x q_j & s_y q_i & s_z q_r \\ s_x q_i & 0 & s_z q_k \\ -s_x q_r & s_y q_k & -2s_z q_j \end{pmatrix}, & \frac{\partial M}{\partial q_k} &= 2 \begin{pmatrix} -2s_x q_k & -s_y q_r & s_z q_i \\ s_x q_r & -2s_y q_k & s_z q_j \\ s_x q_i & s_y q_j & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

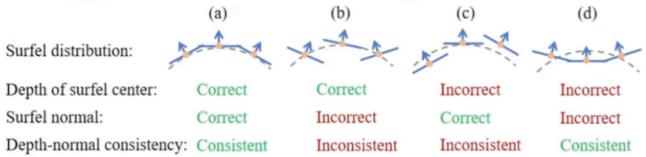
协方差矩阵对旋转四元数q的偏导数

3dgs附录A

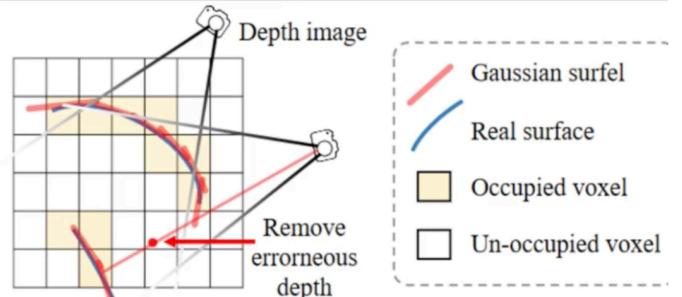
➤ 为什么要加上 法向量先验和深度法向量一致性损失：

$[s_i^x, s_i^y, 0]^\top S z = 0$ , 导致R对协方差矩阵的第三列剃度为零，法向量无法通过光度损失更新

➤ 深度法向量一致性损失的其他好处



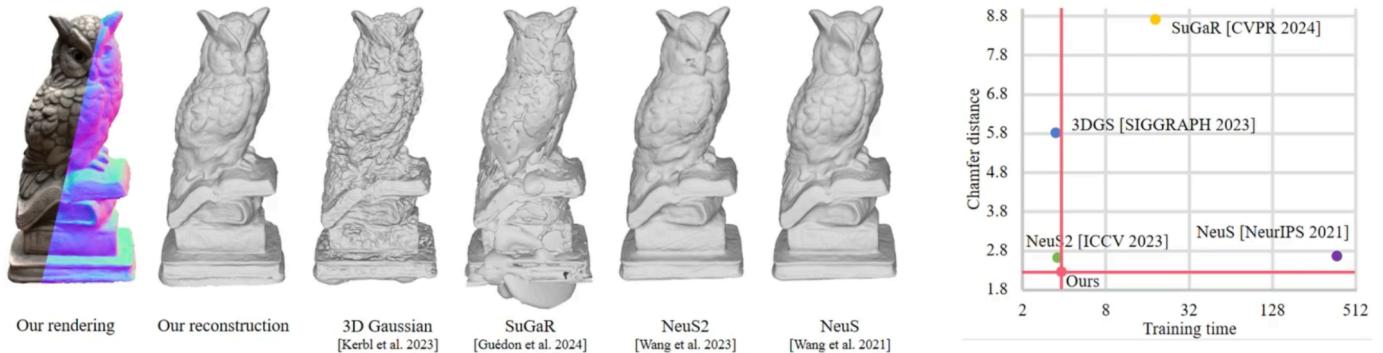
Metrics	Full	w/o $\mathcal{L}_c$	w/o $\mathcal{L}_n$	w/o $\mathcal{L}_o$	w/o $\mathcal{L}_m$	w/o cut
CD $\downarrow$	0.882	1.243	1.070	1.085	1.015	1.189
PSNR $\uparrow$	32.51	31.56	32.63	32.08	29.10	/



采用512<sup>3</sup>的体素来划分空间，计算高斯的占据，去掉累积不透明度低的体素

$$G(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{x}_i, \Sigma_i) \cdot o_i$$

## 五、结果和总结：



- 和2dgs同时期的工作，思路上很相似，正则项设计有些过于复杂
- 清除非占据的体素的提升效果很好，
- 对深度和法向的渲染改进也有不错的借鉴
- 速度更快，是因为减少对空体素的渲染？