[论文解析]Scaffold-GS: 视图自适应渲染的重建

Scaffold-GS: 视图自适应渲染的重建

一种隐式和显式表达的结合方法,三个主要贡献点: 1. 三维高斯表示场景,锚点和voxel结合去掉冗余高斯,更注重场景的结构表示; 2. 用MLP来训练高期的增删策略替换了原版的高斯增删策略;

论文地址: [2312.00109] Scaffold-GS: Structured 3D Gaussians for View-Adaptive Rendering (arxiv.org)

源码地址: GitHub - city-super/Scaffold-GS: [CVPR 2024 Highlight] Scaffold-GS: Structured 3D Gaussians for View-Adaptive Rendering

项目地址: Scaffold-GS: Structured 3D Gaussians for View-Adaptive Rendering (city-super.github.io)

Scaffold-GS

Scaffold-GS: 视图自适应渲染的重建 论文解读(来自ChatGpt) 研究背景与动机 研究贡献 方法 实验设计与评估 结论与未来工作 代码及论文具体细节

如何进行锚点初始化 MLP如何进行初始化 训练过程 anchor的调整

参考文献

论文解读(来自ChatGpt)

研究背景与动机

在计算机视觉 领域,尤其是3D场景渲染方面,实现高质量的视觉效果与实时渲染性能 的平衡一直是一个挑战。尽管最近的方法如3D Gaussian Spla 渲染质量和速度上取得了显著进展,但它们在处理大规模场景和复杂光照条件下的冗余性和鲁棒性不足。

研究贡献

本研究的核心贡献在于提出了Scaffold-GS,这是一种基于锚点的分层3D高斯表示方法,能够动态适应不同的观察角度和距离,显著提升了渲染的鲁棒性[;]包括:

- 1. **结构化3D场景表示**:通过从结构从运动(SfM)初始化的稀疏锚点网格,引导局部3D高斯的分布,形成层次化和区域感知的场景表示。
 - 1. 从论文的图6中可以看到点云的结构特征比较明显,聚类算法可以将物体点云聚集为同一类;
- 2. **视图自适应属性预测**:在视锥体内,基于锚点特征和视图依赖信息实时预测神经高斯的属性,如不透明度和颜色,以适应多样化的视图方向和距离。
- 3. 锚点生长与修剪策略: 开发了一种基于神经高斯重要性的锚点生长和修剪机制, 以提高场景覆盖的可靠性。
 - 1. 这一点其实是适配他们自己提出的anchor特性,感觉可以在destiny和prune的条件部分做些优化和修改(可惜暂时没有好的想法)

方法

Scaffold-GS采用了一种新颖的方法,包括:

- **锚点初始化**:利用SfM点云构建稀疏锚点网格,为场景提供一个粗略的几何框架。原版是用SfM的点作为高斯初始化点,这里将点云体素化,每一个vanchor,并规定了voxel尺寸,为每个anchor构造了相应的feature bank;
- 神经高斯衍生: 从每个锚点生成一组神经高斯,其属性通过小型多层感知器(MLP)基于视图方向和距离动态预测。
- 属性预过滤策略: 为了提高光栅化效率,引入了基于不透明度阈值的预过滤步骤,以减少计算负载。

实验设计与评估

研究者在多个公共数据集上对Scaffold-GS进行了全面评估、包括:

- 数据集: 涵盖了从Mip-NeRF360到Tanks&Temples, 再到DeepBlending和Blender合成数据集的多样化场景。
- 评估指标:采用了峰值信噪比(PSNR)、结构相似性(SSIM)、感知损失(LPIPS)等指标,以及存储大小和帧率(FPS)来衡量模型的性能和效率
- 细节设置:设置每个voxel为10个3D高斯,MLP设置为2层,RELU激活函数,隐含层为32维度,SSIM和vol的损失权重为0.2和0.001;
- 结果分析: Scaffold-GS在保持与原始3D-GS相似的渲染速度的同时,显著减少了存储需求,并在具有挑战性的场景中展现出更好的视觉质量和鲁棒\!

结论与未来工作

Scaffold-GS通过其结构化的3D高斯和视图自适应属性预测,为3D场景渲染领域提供了一种高效的解决方案。论文还讨论了该方法的局限性,并对未来可了展望,包括在更大规模场景中的应用和对无纹理区域的处理策略。

代码及论文具体细节

如何进行锚点初始化

1. 从SfM点云进行voxel初始化,生成了 $V=\{\frac{P}{c}\}$ · ϵ 个anchor锚点,anchor的生成就是简单的voxel采样

```
1
    def create_from_pcd(self, pcd : BasicPointCloud, spatial_lr_scale : float):
 2
        self.spatial_lr_scale = spatial_lr_scale
 3
        points = pcd.points[::self.ratio]
 4
 5
        if self.voxel_size <= 0: # 保留了原版的点云初始化
            init points = torch.tensor(points).float().cuda()
 6
 7
            init_dist = distCUDA2(init_points).float().cuda()
            median_dist, _ = torch.kthvalue(init_dist, int(init_dist.shape[0]*0.5))
 8
 9
            self.voxel size = median dist.item()
            del init_dist
10
11
            del init_points
            torch.cuda.empty cache()
12
13
14
        print(f'Initial voxel_size: {self.voxel_size}')
15
16
17
        points = self.voxelize_sample(points, voxel_size=self.voxel_size) # 下采样
18
        fused point cloud = torch.tensor(np.asarray(points)).float().cuda()
19
        offsets = torch.zeros((fused_point_cloud.shape[0], self.n_offsets, 3)).float().cuda()
20
        # anchor的feature初始化
21
        anchors feat = torch.zeros((fused point cloud.shape[0], self.feat dim)).float().cuda()
22
23
        print("Number of points at initialisation : ", fused_point_cloud.shape[0])
24
25
        dist2 = torch.clamp_min(distCUDA2(fused_point_cloud).float().cuda(), 0.0000001)
        scales = torch.log(torch.sqrt(dist2))[...,None].repeat(1, 6)
26
27
        rots = torch.zeros((fused_point_cloud.shape[0], 4), device="cuda")
28
29
        rots[:, 0] = 1
30
        opacities = inverse_sigmoid(0.1 * torch.ones((fused_point_cloud.shape[0], 1), dtype=torch.float, device="cuda"))
31
            # 以下变量为优化器需要进行优化的参数
32
33
        self. anchor = nn.Parameter(fused point cloud.requires grad (True))
34
        self._offset = nn.Parameter(offsets.requires_grad_(True))
35
        self._anchor_feat = nn.Parameter(anchors_feat.requires_grad_(True))
        self._scaling = nn.Parameter(scales.requires_grad_(True))
36
        self._rotation = nn.Parameter(rots.requires_grad_(False))
37
38
        self._opacity = nn.Parameter(opacities.requires_grad_(False))
39
          self.max_radii2D = torch.zeros((self.get_anchor.shape[0]), device="cuda")
```

- 1. 需要优化的参数有下面几个:
- self._anchor 的xyz是需要进行优化的参数,也就是anchor是需要不断调整的;
- self._offset 是每个anchor衍生出的Gaussian的位置,代码中设置为10,每个anchor生成10个Gaussian,这里的offset相当于以anchor为原点的价码中的表达就是方向向量;
- self,_anchor_feat 就是下面要讲的每个anchor的特征,这个特征量应该是作为MLP的输入层;
- self. scaling 初始化是一个6维参数、前3维是offset的缩放系数、后3维表示neural-gs的cov的初值、对应论文公式8中的l_v

```
1 # render里面的 generate_neural_gaussians函数
2 # post-process cov
3 scaling = scaling_repeat[:,3:] * torch.sigmoid(scale_rot[:,:3]) # * (1+torch.sigmoid(repeat_dist))
4 rot = pc.rotation_activation(scale_rot[:,3:7])
5
6 # post-process offsets to get centers for gaussians
7 offsets = offsets * scaling_repeat[:,:3]
8 xyz = repeat_anchor + offsets
```

• self._rotation, self._opacity 初始化,后续在 adjust_anchor() 进行更新调用

MLP如何进行初始化

- 1. 每个锚点配置了4个小型MLP用来计算三维高斯需要优化的属性,也就是用MLP对属性进行预测,而不是原版的优化策略;**MLP的初始化细节和结构 GaussianModel 里面的 setup_functions 和 __init__ 函数。**
- 2. 第一个MLP是feature bank的权重,是每个anchor都有的32维特征(个人感觉32就是为了方便下采样和小型网络),通过下采样扩展出另外两种特征; i 这个featbank设计的,如下图
- 3. 剩余3个MLP是对应了三维高斯的属性,如下图所示; N是anchor个数,由于颜色是通过MLP预测,所以没有SH系数; MLP的设计在论文的第7节。

训练过程

1. 训练初始化: 模型初始化, 学习率设置

```
1 | 1 = [
 2
 3
        {'params': [self._anchor], 'lr': training_args.position_lr_init * self.spatial_lr_scale, "name": "anchor"},
        {'params': [self._offset], 'lr': training_args.offset_lr_init * self.spatial_lr_scale, "name": "offset"},
 4
 5
        {'params': [self._anchor_feat], 'lr': training_args.feature_lr, "name": "anchor_feat"},
        {'params': [self._opacity], 'lr': training_args.opacity_lr, "name": "opacity"},
 6
 7
        {'params': [self._scaling], 'lr': training_args.scaling_lr, "name": "scaling"},
 8
        {'params': [self._rotation], 'lr': training_args.rotation_lr, "name": "rotation"},
 9
    # MLP参数
        {'params': self.mlp_opacity.parameters(), 'lr': training_args.mlp_opacity_lr_init, "name": "mlp_opacity"},
10
        {'params': self.mlp_feature_bank.parameters(), 'lr': training_args.mlp_featurebank_lr_init, "name": "mlp_featurebank'
11
12
        {'params': self.mlp_cov.parameters(), 'lr': training_args.mlp_cov_lr_init, "name": "mlp_cov"},
        {'params': self.mlp_color.parameters(), 'lr': training_args.mlp_color_lr_init, "name": "mlp_color"},
13
        {'params': self.embedding_appearance.parameters(), 'lr': training_args.appearance_lr_init, "name": "embedding_appeara
14
15
    1
16
    # 优化器设置
17
    self.optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(l, lr=0.0, eps=1e-15)
18 **# 后面为每个参数设置了学习率更新方法,和原版一致**
```

2. 每次训练随机选择一个相机进行训练, 避免过拟合

```
1  # Pick a random Camera
2  if not viewpoint_stack:
3    viewpoint_stack = scene.getTrainCameras().copy()
4  viewpoint_cam = viewpoint_stack.pop(randint(0, len(viewpoint_stack)-1))
```

3. 过滤视椎体之外的anchor, 并生成neural-gs

```
1 # train函数
2 voxel_visible_mask = prefilter_voxel(viewpoint_cam, gaussians, pipe,background)
3 # 生成Gaussian, 这段代码在render函数里面
4 if is_training:
5 xyz, color, opacity, scaling, rot, neural_opacity, mask = generate_neural_gaussians(viewpoint_camera, pc, visible_mask)
6 else:
7 xyz, color, opacity, scaling, rot = generate_neural_gaussians(viewpoint_camera, pc, visible_mask, is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_training=is_
```

4. 计算anchor到相机中心的距离和方向,对应论文公式5

```
1  ## get view properties for anchor
2  ob_view = anchor - viewpoint_camera.camera_center
3  # dist
4  ob_dist = ob_view.norm(dim=1, keepdim=True)
5  # view
6  ob_view = ob_view / ob_dist
```

5. 高斯参数的预测, MLP的调用

```
1 | cat_local_view = torch.cat([feat, ob_view, ob_dist], dim=1) # [N, c+3+1]
 2
    cat_local_view_wodist = torch.cat([feat, ob_view], dim=1) # [N, c+3]
 3
    if pc.appearance_dim > 0:
        camera_indicies = torch.ones_like(cat_local_view[:,0], dtype=torch.long, device=ob_dist.device) * viewpoint_camera.u
 4
        # camera_indicies = torch.ones_like(cat_local_view[:,0], dtype=torch.long, device=ob_dist.device) * 10
 5
        appearance = pc.get_appearance(camera_indicies)
 6
 7
 8
    # get offset's opacity
 9
    if pc.add_opacity_dist:# 该flag为false
10
        neural_opacity = pc.get_opacity_mlp(cat_local_view) # [N, k]
11
    else: # 调用此分支, 用anchor的feat和方向预测高斯的opacity, 输出维度[N, k]
12
      neural_opacity = pc.get_opacity_mlp(cat_local_view_wodist)
13
    # get offset's color, color的预测
14
15
    if pc.appearance_dim > 0:
16
        if pc.add_color_dist:
            color = pc.get_color_mlp(torch.cat([cat_local_view, appearance], dim=1))
17
18
19
            color = pc.get_color_mlp(torch.cat([cat_local_view_wodist, appearance], dim=1))
20
    else:
21
        if pc.add color dist:
            color = pc.get_color_mlp(cat_local_view)
22
23
        else:
            color = pc.get_color_mlp(cat_local_view_wodist)
24
25
    # 颜色矩阵改为[N*k, 31, 对应到每个三维高斯
    color = color.reshape([anchor.shape[0]*pc.n_offsets, 3])# [mask]
26
27
28
   # get offset's cov协方差预测
29 if pc.add_cov_dist:
30
        scale_rot = pc.get_cov_mlp(cat_local_view)
31 else: # 使用该分支, 输入35维参数, 输出为70维
        scale_rot = pc.get_cov_mlp(cat_local_view_wodist)
32
    scale rot = scale rot.reshape([anchor.shape[0]*pc.n offsets, 7]) # [mask]
33
```

```
# post-process cov, 协方差分解为旋转和scaling
scaling = scaling_repeat[:,3:] * torch.sigmoid(scale_rot[:,:3]) # * (1+torch.sigmoid(repeat_dist))
rot = pc.rotation_activation(scale_rot[:,3:7])

# post-process offsets to get centers for gaussians
# 将scaling作用到生成的offset赋给每一个高斯生成xyz
offsets = offsets * scaling_repeat[:,:3]
xyz = repeat_anchor + offsets
```

6. 学习率更新,主要的更新函数为原版代码中的 get expon lr func ,具体公式参考之前的3DGS文章解析;

anchor的调整

统计模型信息 training_statis 函数

• 更新了anchor调整中用到的不透明度累计值 self.opacity_accum,锚点观测数量 self.anchor_demon, offset的梯度累积值 self.offset_gradien 观测次数 self.offset_denom 四个变量

锚点调整函数 adjust_anchor()

1. **self.offset_gradient_accum** 是所有视角下可见高斯的梯度累积,在这里对所有视角下的高斯统一再次进行归一化;根据每个offset数量过滤生成-offsetmask,计数超过40的考虑增加anchor;

```
1  # adding anchors
2  grads = self.offset_gradient_accum / self.offset_denom # [N*k, 1]
3  grads[grads.isnan()] = 0.0
4  grads_norm = torch.norm(grads, dim=-1)
5  # threshold = 40
6  offset_mask = (self.offset_denom > check_interval*success_threshold*0.5).squeeze(dim=1)
7  self.anchor_growing(grads_norm, grad_threshold, offset_mask)
```

- 1. anchor_growing(), 也就是锚点的分割;
 - 1. 通过阶数i \in (0,1,2)来控制**梯度阈值(i对应论文公式中的**M)**,random pick的比例,voxel的尺寸**,0阶不进行anchor的增加;(**这里控制**i 件,可以考虑优化)
 - 2. 根据voxel(几倍的voxelsize)确定Gaussian和anchor的grid坐标,并对高斯的grid坐标去重;(voxel_size · (<u>update_init_factor</u>)))
 - 3. 从高斯的grid坐标中去掉anchor坐标(**代码采用分块并行,否则可能会显存爆炸**),生成新的anchor;
 - 4. 新anchor的初始化和模型初始化的设置一致,参考 create_from_pcd()

```
1 # update threshold,i是当前阶数, update_hierachy_factor=0.0002
2 cur_threshold = threshold*((self.update_hierachy_factor//2)**i)
3 # mask from grad threshold
4 candidate_mask = (grads >= cur_threshold)
5 candidate_mask = torch.logical_and(candidate_mask, offset_mask)
6
7 # random pick
8 rand_mask = torch.rand_like(candidate_mask.float())>(0.5**(i+1))
9 rand_mask = rand_mask.cuda()
10 candidate_mask = torch.logical_and(candidate_mask, rand_mask)
```

- 2. 更新新增anchor下面的高斯梯度,全部赋值为0
- 3. anchor删减: a)透明度小于阈值; b)anchor个数大于阈值; 两者取交集, 即为anchor的 prune_mask
- 4. 根据 prune_mask 再次更新anchor扩增的offset梯度及个数;
- 5. 根据 prune_mask 重新计算 opacity_accum 和 anchor_demon;

参考文献

1. 论文解读: https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/682414775

2. 代码链接: https://github.com/city-super/Scaffold-GS

3. 源码解读: https://blog.csdn.net/qq_41623632/article/details/137602801