

# Streamable Neural Fields

Junwoo Cho<sup>1\*</sup>, Seungtae Nam<sup>1\*</sup>, Daniel Rho<sup>1</sup>, Jong Hwan Ko<sup>1,2</sup>, Eunbyung Park<sup>1,2†</sup>

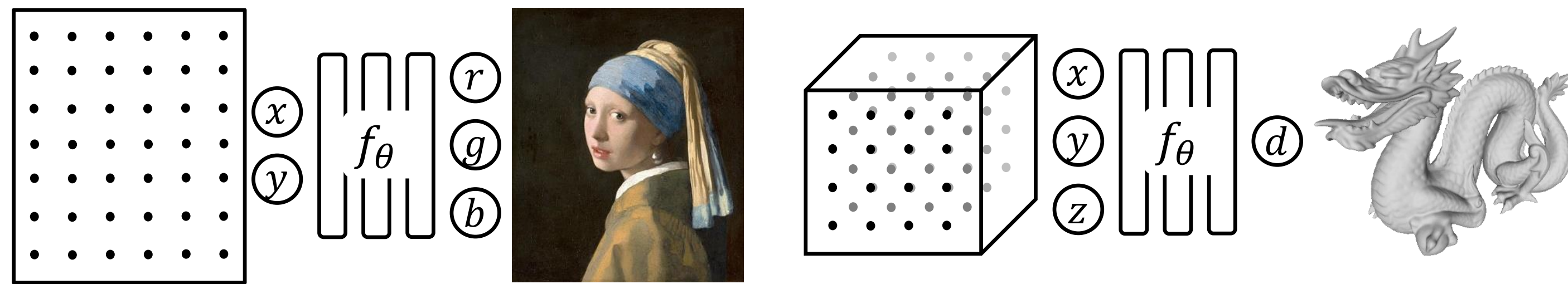
<sup>1</sup>Department of Artificial Intelligence, <sup>2</sup>Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea



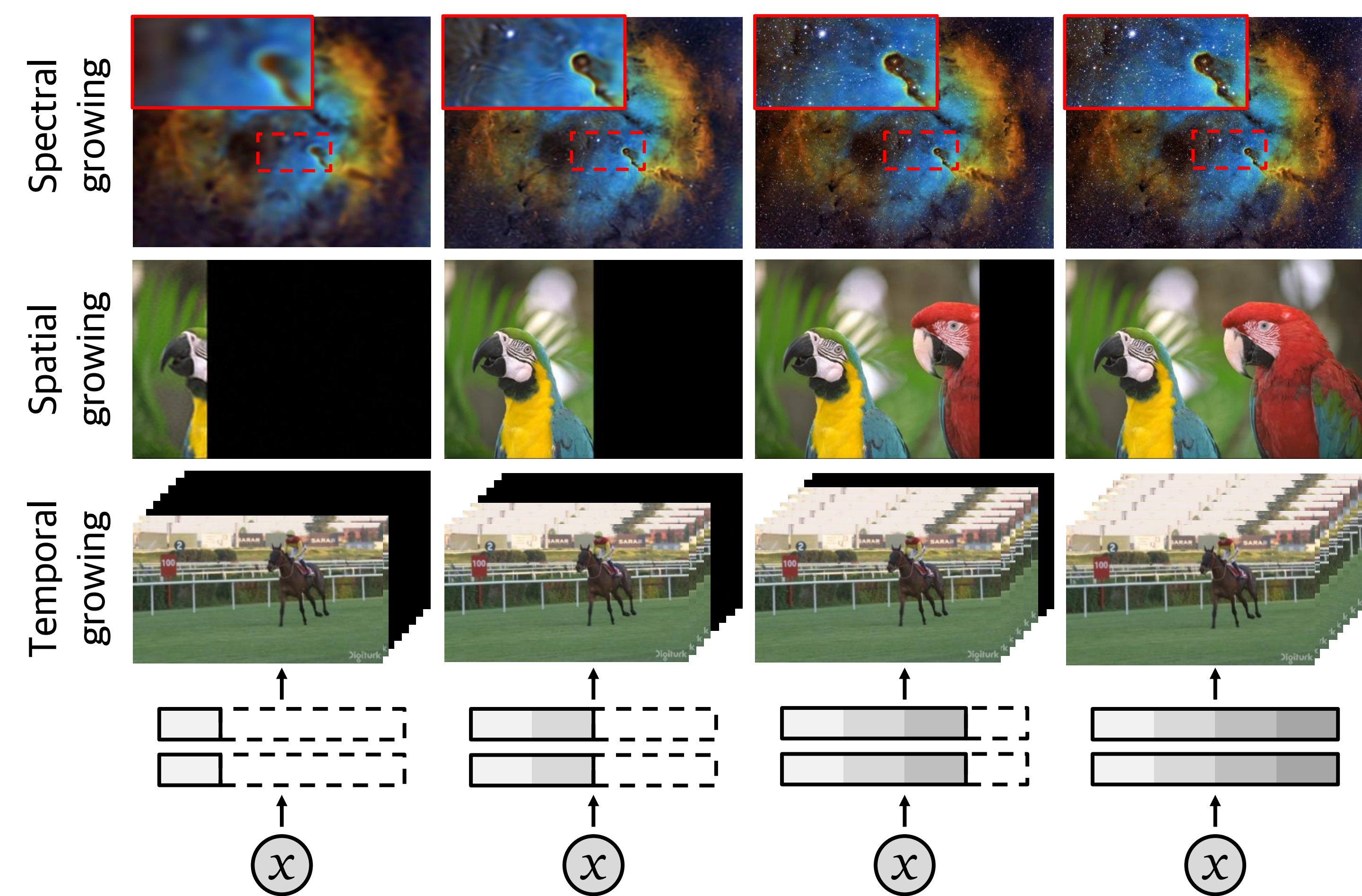
## Neural Fields

- ✓ Encoding a signal into a coordinate-based neural network.
- ✓ Requires the entire network parameters for decoding.



## Streamable Neural Fields (Ours)

Designed neural fields that can be decoupled into parts.



## Progressive vs Slimmable Training

- ✓ Progressive [1]: grow the width after convergence of each sub-net.
- ✓ Slimmable [2]: accumulate the gradients of each sub-net. and update the parameters in each epoch.

### Algorithm 1 Progressive training

**Require:** Inputs  $x$ , targets  $y$

- 1:  $\theta = \{\}$
- 2: **while** not done **do**
- 3:  $\theta_{\text{new}} \leftarrow \text{GrowNetwork}()$
- 4: Initialize  $\theta_{\text{new}}$
- 5:  $\theta \leftarrow \theta \cup \{\theta_{\text{new}}\}$
- 6: **for** epoch = 0 to  $n_{\text{steps}}$  **do**
- 7: Predict signal values  $\hat{y} = f_{\theta}(x)$
- 8: Compute loss  $\mathcal{L}(y, \hat{y})$
- 9: Compute gradients  $\nabla_{\theta_{\text{new}}} \mathcal{L}$
- 10: Update  $\theta_{\text{new}}$
- 11: **end for**
- 12: **end while**

### Algorithm 2 Slimmable training

**Require:** Inputs  $x$ , targets  $y$

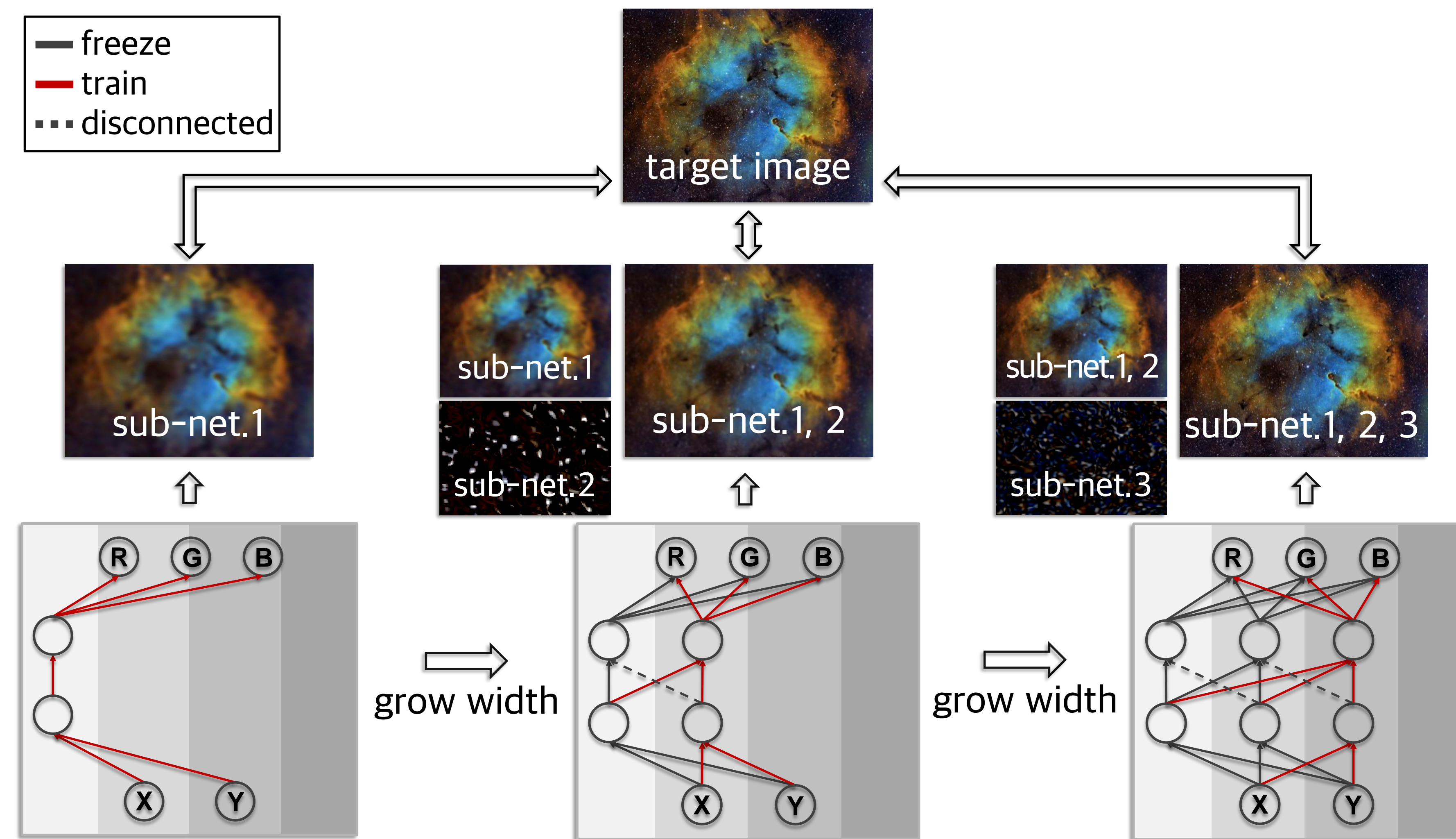
**Require:** Parameters  $\{\theta_{w_1}, \dots, \theta_{w_K}\}$

- 1: **for** epoch = 0 to  $n_{\text{steps}}$  **do**
- 2:  $\theta = \{\}$
- 3: **for**  $i = 1$  to  $K$  **do**
- 4:  $\theta \leftarrow \theta \cup \{\theta_{w_i}\}$
- 5: Predict signal values  $\hat{y} = f_{\theta}(x)$
- 6: Compute loss  $\mathcal{L}(y, \hat{y})$
- 7: Compute gradients  $\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}$
- 8: Accumulate gradients
- 9: **end for**
- 10: Update  $\theta_{w_i}, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, K\}$
- 11: **end for**

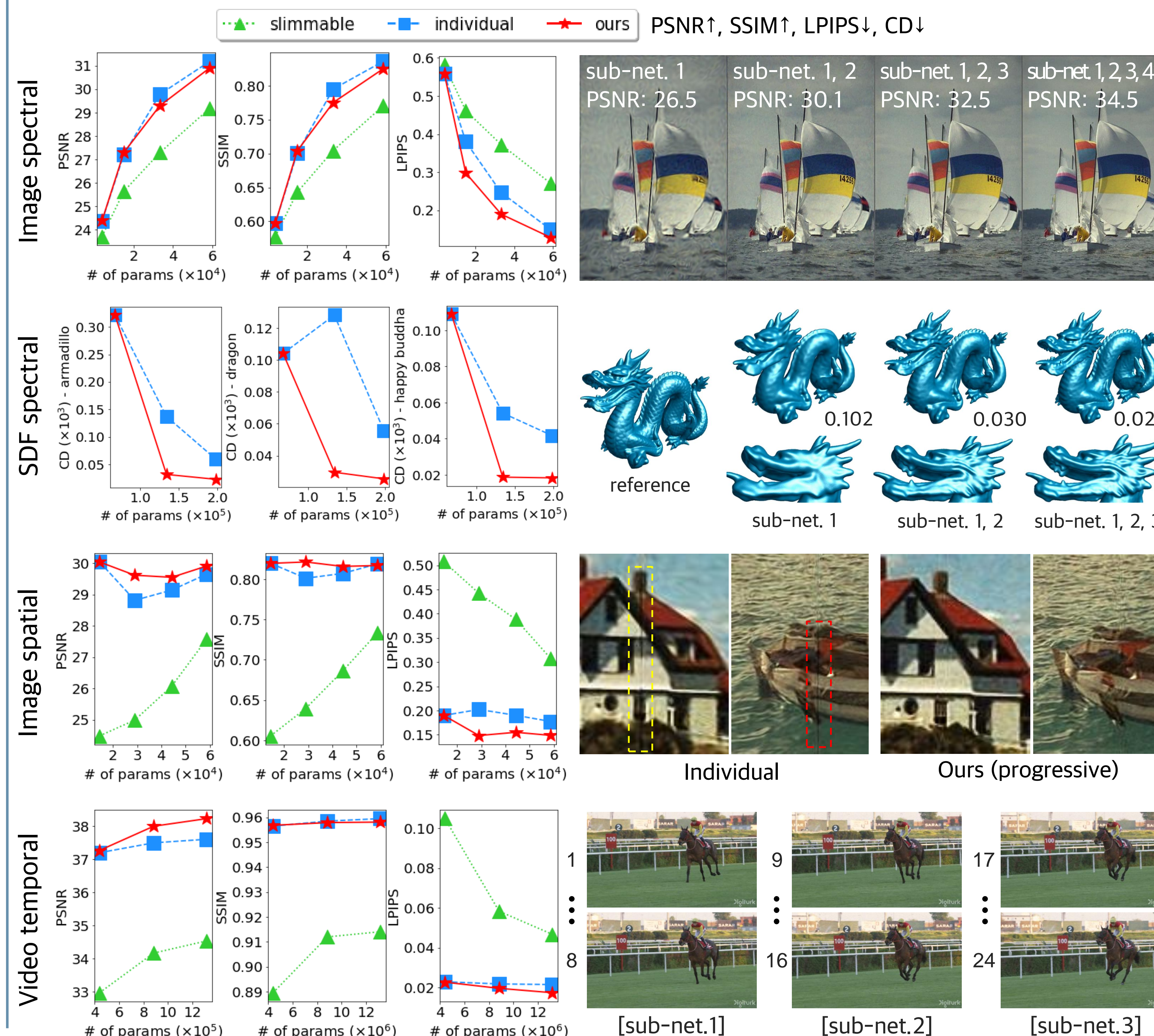
[1] Progressive Neural Networks, Rusu et al., arXiv 2016

[2] Slimmable Neural Networks, Yu et al., ICLR 2019

## Network Architecture and Progressive Training

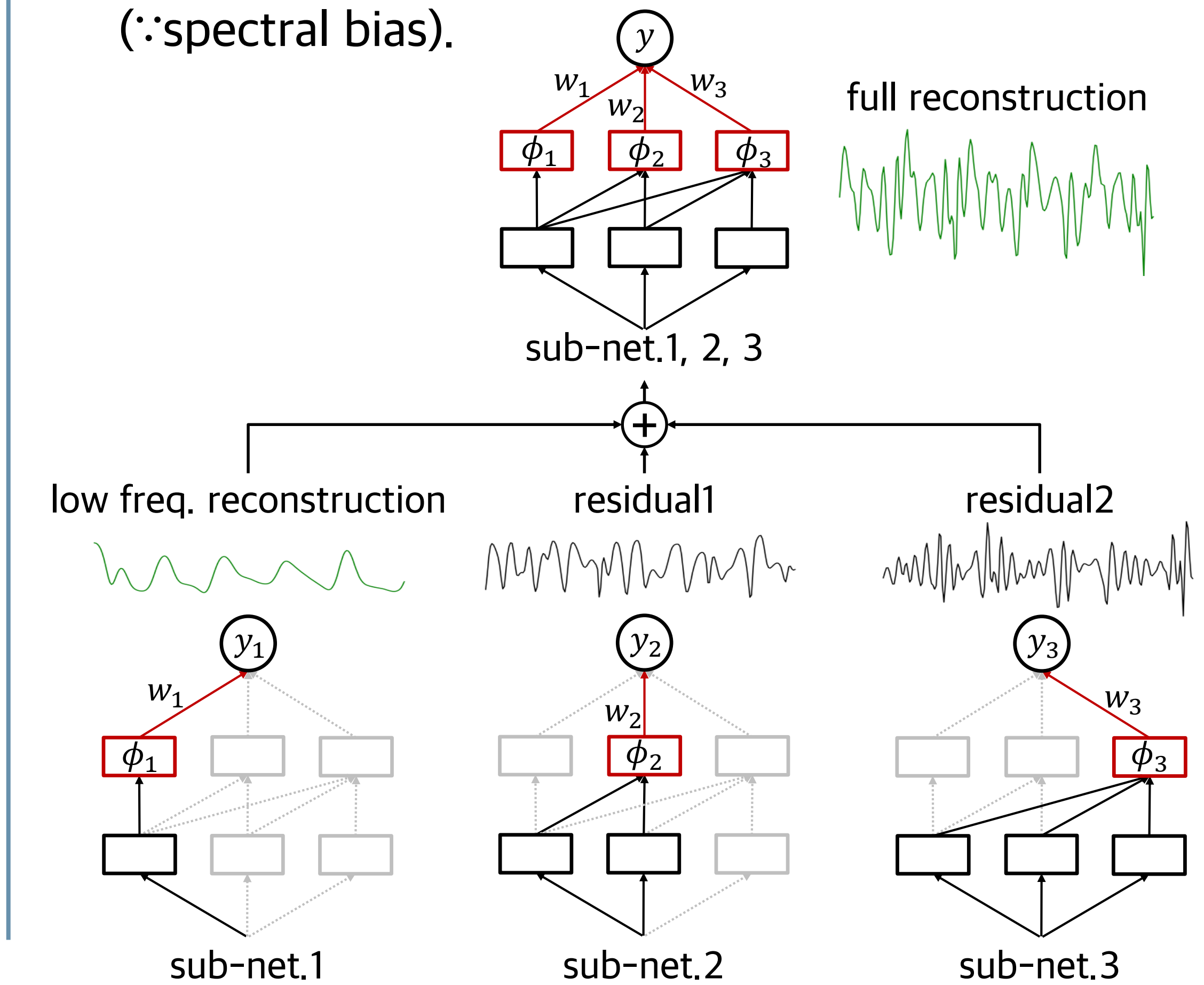


## Experimental Results



## Learning Spectral Decomposition

- ✓ Each sub-net. learns the residual ( $\because y = \sum_j w_j \phi_j$ ).
- ✓ Learns signals in increasing frequency orders ( $\because$  spectral bias).



## Training Dynamics

- ✓ Our method significantly stabilizes the training by smoothing the loss landscape.

