## 前向

初始化 $t_u$ ,  $t_v$ :

利用open3d对稀疏点云求法向,得到单位向量 $t_n$ 

在训练过程中2D椭圆图元用四元数q与两个尺度因子 $s_u$ , $s_v$ 表达,其中q代表的旋转矩阵的第三列初始化为 $t_n$ ,前两列通过正交化得到,在后续的优化过程中对传到前两列的梯度计算并传递到四元数与scale上

### compute2DGSBBox.forward

2DGS在计算图像上高斯的投影点 point\_image 和 radii 时和3DGS不一样,2DGS不是forward地将高斯投影到图像上,而是通过在图像上划定一个bbox B\_1 ,将其映射到高斯局部平面上,得到另一个bbox B\_2 (B\_2 不一定是长方形,但一定是平行四边型),通过约束 B\_2 的各边到原点的距离为1,计算出 B\_1 的 x\_1, x\_2, y\_1, y\_2,并取 B\_1 的中心为投影点,过程如下:

$$W = W2C, \quad H = egin{bmatrix} s_u t_u & s_v t_v & 0 & p_k \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad K = egin{bmatrix} f_x & 0 & c_x & 0 \ 0 & f_y & 0 c_y & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \ T = (KWH)^T = egin{bmatrix} t_0 & t_1 & t_2 & t_2 \end{bmatrix}_{3 imes 4}$$

代码中的  $\mathsf{T}$  即为公式中的 $\mathsf{T}$  ,均为 $3 \times 4$ 的矩阵(省略法向方向的变换);

由论文,KWH本身将高斯局部平面点的齐次坐标映射到相机平面上,则 $(KWH)^T$ 将相机平面上的**平面齐次坐标**映射到高斯局部平面上。 2DGS在相机平面通过x-plane和y-plane确定像素点(x,y),分别将x-plane和y-plane通过 $(KWH)^T$ 映射到局部平面上,两个面相交的线与局部平面上的交点即为"采样点"

设像素坐标系为xy坐标系,高斯局部坐标系为uv坐标系,在xy坐标系下的x,y平面齐次坐标分别为:

$$hx = egin{bmatrix} -1 \ 0 \ 0 \ x \end{bmatrix}, hy = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ -1 \ 0 \ y \end{bmatrix}$$

则T右乘hx, hy可将xy下的平面齐次坐标映射到uv下,即(上标表示向量第几个元素):

$$egin{aligned} [t_0 & t_1 & t_2 & t_3] = egin{bmatrix} -t_0^0 + t_3^0 x \ -t_0^1 + t_3^1 x \ -t_0^2 + t_3^2 x \end{bmatrix} = h_u \end{aligned}$$

应用距离公式:

$$\frac{|h_u^2|}{\sqrt{(h_u^0)^2+(h_u^1)^2}}=1$$

注意aligned axis的x-plane变换到uv后不一定aligned到uv axis;因此需要用距离公式做约束,得到一个一元二次方程

两边平方移项可得:

$$(t_0^0)^2 + (t_0^1)^2 - (t_0^2)^2 + x^2[(t_0^0)^2 + (t_0^1)^2 - (t_0^2)^2] - 2x(t_0^0t_0^3 + t_0^1t_0^1 - t_0^2t_0^2) = 0$$

根 $x_1,x_2$ 分别表示了uv平面上bbox的u-plane映射到xy平面上x-plane的位置,则 center 可表示为两根之和/2,也即:

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{t_0^0 t_3^0 + t_0^1 t_3^1 - t_0^2 t_3^2}{(t_3^0)^2 + (t_3^1)^2 - (t_3^2)^2}$$

两根之差除以2即为图像上bbox的半径,也即splatting过程中的 my\_radius

为什么不直接用T.t将 $(0,0,1,1)^T$ 变换到相机平面得到中心点?

因为投影变换不是仿射的,空间gs椭球/椭圆面投影到图像上不一定是对称的,2dgs使用backward的采样方式实际上是为了规避雅克比近似带来的误差,因此在确定相机平面上2dgs的center时不能直接用透视变换投影2dgs质心,而要用**用bbox确定中心**保证采样的对称性

通过以上方法得到投影点和半径后,即可使用splatting的tile-based排序方法

## computeLocalGaussian.forward

输入: KWH\_t (3x4), pix\_xy, point\_image

$$Tt = KWH_{4 imes3} \ k = -Tt_{0,:} + xTt_{3,:} = egin{bmatrix} -T_{00} + xT_{30} \ -T_{01} + xT_{31} \ -T_{02} + xT_{32} \end{bmatrix} \ l = -Tt_{1,:} + yTt_{3,:} = egin{bmatrix} -T_{10} + xT_{30} \ -T_{11} + xT_{31} \ -T_{12} + xT_{32} \end{bmatrix} \ p = k imes l \ egin{bmatrix} p_1 \ p_2 \ p_3 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} k_2 l_3 - k_3 l_2 \ k_3 l_1 - k_1 l_3 \ k_1 l_2 - k_2 l_1 \end{bmatrix} \ d = (rac{p^1}{p^3})^2 + (rac{p^2}{p^3})^2 \ g = \exp\left(-rac{d}{2}\right) \ \end{pmatrix}$$

## 反向

对于

$$\hat{c} = \sum_{i=1}^N c_i ar{lpha}_i T_i ~~ ext{where} ~ar{lpha}_i = lpha_i g_i, T_i = \prod_{i=1}^{i-1} (1 - ar{lpha}_j)$$

梯度传递路径如下:

$$egin{cases} c_i 
ightarrow sh_i \ lpha_i 
ightarrow o_i \ T_i 
ightarrow egin{cases} lpha_j 
ightarrow o_j \ g_j 
ightarrow R, S \end{cases}$$

则梯度 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha}$ , $\frac{\partial L}{\partial g}$ 计算如下:

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial \hat{c}}{\partial ar{lpha}_i} &= c_i T_i - rac{\sum_{j=i+1}^N c_j ar{lpha}_j T_j}{1 - ar{lpha}_i} \ &= (c_i - rac{\sum_{j=i+1}^N c_j ar{lpha}_j T_j}{T_{i+1}}) T_i \ &= (c_i - A_i) T_i \end{aligned}$$

其中 $A_i$ 是有递推公式的,因此可以节省计算时间

$$egin{aligned} A_i &= rac{\sum_{j=i+1}^N c_j ar{lpha}_j T_j}{T_{i+1}} \ &= c_{i+1} ar{lpha}_{i+1} + rac{\sum_{j=i+2}^N c_j ar{lpha}_j T_j}{T_{i+1}} \ &= c_{i+1} ar{lpha}_{i+1} + rac{\sum_{j=i+2}^N c_j ar{lpha}_j T_j}{T_{i+2}} * (1 - ar{lpha}_{i+1}) \ &= c_{i+1} ar{lpha}_{i+1} + A_{i+1} (1 - ar{lpha}_{i+1}) \end{aligned}$$

则可以从后往前递推 $A_i$ 以及 $\partial L/\partial \bar{\alpha}_i$ 

从而
$$\partial L/\partial \alpha_i = \partial L/\partial \bar{\alpha}_i * g_i$$
, $\partial L/\partial g_i = \partial L/\partial \bar{\alpha}_i * \alpha_i$ 

## computeLocalGaussian.backward

# 由g到T

当xy平面上的投影点 $p_a$ 到像素点 $p_I$ 的距离 $\hat{d}$ 小于d时,则使用投影点,此时会产生  $dL_d$ mean2D 以及对 $KWH_t$ 新的梯度

$$\hat{d} = p_I - p_g$$
  $g = \exp\!\left(-rac{\hat{d}^2}{2\sigma^2}
ight)$ 

从而:

$$rac{dL}{dp_g} = [-L_g g(p_I - p_g)]$$

计算高斯权重:

$$egin{aligned} rac{dL}{dg_i} &= lpha_i rac{dL}{darlpha_i} \ & rac{dg_i}{dd_i} &= -rac{g}{2} \ & rac{2p_1/p_3^2}{2p_2/p_3^2} \ & -2((p_1^2+p_2^2)/p_3^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial k} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & l_3 & -l_2 \\ -l_3 & 0 & l_1 \\ l_2 & -l_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial l} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -k_3 & k_2 \\ k_3 & 0 & -k_1 \\ -k_2 & k_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$egin{aligned} rac{dk}{dTt_{0,:}} &= egin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & -1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} & rac{dk}{dTt_{3,:}} &= egin{bmatrix} x & 0 & 0 \ 0 & x & 0 \ 0 & 0 & x \end{bmatrix} \ rac{dl}{dTt_{1,:}} &= egin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & -1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} & rac{dl}{dTt_{3,:}} &= egin{bmatrix} y & 0 & 0 \ 0 & y & 0 \ 0 & 0 & y \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{split} \frac{dL}{dT_{0,:}} &= \frac{dL}{dd} \frac{dd}{dp} \frac{dp}{dT_{0,:}} \\ &= \frac{dL}{dd} \frac{dd}{dp} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -T_{12} + yT_{32} & T_{11} - yT_{31} \\ T_{12} - yT_{32} & 0 & -T_{10} + yT_{30} \\ -T_{11} + yT_{31} & T_{10} - yT_{30}y & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{dL}{dd} \frac{dd}{dp} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & l_3 & -l_2 \\ -l_3 & 0 & l_1 \\ l_2 & -l_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{dL}{dd} \begin{bmatrix} dp_2l_3 - dp_3l_2 \\ -dp_1l_3 + dp_3l_1 \\ dp_1l_2 - dp_2l_1 \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

同理

$$\begin{split} \frac{dL}{dT_{1,:}} &= \frac{dL}{dd} \frac{dd}{dp} \frac{dp}{dT_{1,:}} \\ &= \frac{dL}{dd} \frac{dd}{dp} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -k_3 & k_2 \\ k_3 & 0 & -k_1 \\ -k_2 & k_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{dL}{dd} \begin{bmatrix} -dp_2k_3 + dp_3k_2 \\ dp_1k_3 - dp_3k_1 \\ -dp_1k_2 + dp_2k_1 \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{dL}{dT_{3,:}} &= \frac{dL}{dd} \frac{dd}{dp} \frac{dp}{dT_{3,:}} \\ &= \frac{dL}{dd} \frac{dd}{dp} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -x(-T_{12} + yT_{32}) + y(-T_{02} + xT_{32}) & x(-T_{11} + yT_{31}) - y(-T_{01} + yT_{31}) \\ x(-T_{12} + yT_{32}) - y(-T_{02} + xT_{32}) & 0 & -x(-T_{10} + yT_{30}) + y(-T_{00} + xT_{30}) \\ -x(-T_{11} + yT_{31}) + y(-T_{01} + xT_{31}) & x(-T_{10} + yT_{30}) - y(-T_{00} + xT_{30}) & 0 \\ &= \frac{dL}{dd} \frac{dd}{dp} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -xl_3 + yk_3 & xl_2 - yk_2 \\ xl_3 - yk_3 & 0 & -xl_1 + yk_1 \\ -xl_2 + yk_2 & xl_1 - yk_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{dL}{dd} \begin{bmatrix} dp_2(xl_3 - yk_3) + dp_3(-xl_2 + yk_2) \\ dp_1(-xl_3 + yk_3) + dp_3(-xl_2 + yk_3) \\ dp_1(xl_2 - yk_2) + dp_2(-xl_1 + yk_1) \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

## compute2DGSBBox.backward

输入  $dL_KWH_t$  (3 imes 4)

下面这一步只有用到滤波的时候才会使用,目前没有写滤波

前向为 $KWH_{-}t\Rightarrow p_{I}$ ,注意 $T=(KWH)^{T}$ 

$$T = egin{bmatrix} T_{00} & T_{01} & T_{02} & T_{02} \ T_{10} & T_{11} & T_{12} & T_{12} \ T_{20} & T_{21} & T_{22} & T_{22} \end{bmatrix} \ a = T_{02}^2 + T_{12}^2 - T_{22}^2 \ b = -2(T_{00}T_{02} + T_{10}T_{12} - T_{20}T_{22}) \ c = T_{00}^2 + T_{10}^2 - T_{20}^2 \ ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \ \end{pmatrix}$$

则两根之差

$$p_{I}.\,x=rac{\left(x_{1}+x_{2}
ight)}{2}=-rac{b}{2a}=rac{T_{00}T_{02}+T_{10}T_{12}-T_{20}T_{22}}{T_{02}^{2}+T_{12}^{2}-T_{22}^{2}}$$

由T到R, S, p

前向为:  $R, S, W, K \Rightarrow KWH_t$ 

$$K = egin{bmatrix} f_x & 0 & c_x & 0 \ 0 & f_y & c_y & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \ H = SR \ Y = HW_R^T \ p_v = p_w^T W_R^T + W_T^T \ M = egin{bmatrix} Y_{0,:} & 0 \ Y_{1,:} & 0 \ p_v^T & 1 \end{bmatrix} \ T = MK \ \end{pmatrix}$$

展开可得:

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} H_{00}W_{R00} + H_{01}W_{R10} + H_{02}W_{R20} & H_{00}W_{R01} + H_{01}W_{R11} + H_{02}W_{R21} & H_{00}W_{R02} + H_{01}W_{R12} + H_{02}W_{R22} \\ H_{10}W_{R00} + H_{11}W_{R10} + H_{12}W_{R20} & H_{10}W_{R01} + H_{11}W_{R11} + H_{12}W_{R21} & H_{10}W_{R02} + H_{11}W_{R12} + H_{12}W_{R22} \\ H_{20}W_{R00} + H_{21}W_{R10} + H_{22}W_{R20} & H_{20}W_{R01} + H_{21}W_{R11} + H_{22}W_{R21} & H_{20}W_{R02} + H_{21}W_{R12} + H_{22}W_{R22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = egin{bmatrix} f_x M_{00} + c_x M_{02} & f_y M_{01} + c_y M_{02} & M_{02} & M_{02} \ f_x M_{10} + c_x M_{12} & f_y M_{11} + c_y M_{12} & M_{12} & M_{12} \ f_x M_{20} + c_x M_{22} & f_y M_{21} + c_y M_{22} & M_{22} & M_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

则:

$$\frac{dL}{dM} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x L_{KWH_t}^{00} & f_y L_{KWH_t}^{01} & c_x L_{KWH_t}^{00} + c_y L_{KWH_t}^{01} + L_{KWH_t}^{02} + L_{KWH_t}^{03} & 0 \\ f_x L_{KWH_t}^{10} & f_y L_{KWH_t}^{11} & c_x L_{KWH_t}^{10} + c_y L_{KWH_t}^{11} + L_{KWH_t}^{12} + L_{KWH_t}^{13} & 0 \\ f_x L_{KWH_t}^{20} & f_y L_{KWH_t}^{21} & c_x L_{KWH_t}^{20} + c_y L_{KWH_t}^{21} + L_{KWH_t}^{22} + L_{KWH_t}^{23} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

由M到Y和 $p_v$ :

$$rac{dL}{dn_{\cdots}} = egin{bmatrix} L_M^{20} & L_M^{21} & L_M^{22} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$rac{dL}{dY} = egin{bmatrix} f_x L_{KWH_t}^{00} & f_y L_{KWH_t}^{01} & c_x L_{KWH_t}^{00} + c_y L_{KWH_t}^{01} + L_{KWH_t}^{02} + L_{KWH_t}^{03} \ f_x L_{KWH_t}^{10} & f_y L_{KWH_t}^{11} & c_x L_{KWH_t}^{10} + c_y L_{KWH_t}^{11} + L_{KWH_t}^{12} + L_{KWH_t}^{13} \ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 由Y到H(注意这里W矩阵为W2C.T)

$$\frac{dL}{dH} = \begin{bmatrix} L_Y^{00}W_{R00} + L_Y^{01}W_{R01} + L_Y^{02}W_{R02} & L_Y^{00}W_{R10} + L_Y^{01}W_{R11} + L_Y^{02}W_{R12} & L_Y^{00}W_{R20} + L_Y^{01}W_{R21} + L_Y^{02}W_{R22} \\ L_Y^{10}W_{R00} + L_Y^{11}W_{R01} + L_Y^{12}W_{R02} & L_Y^{10}W_{R10} + L_Y^{11}W_{R11} + L_Y^{12}W_{R12} & L_Y^{10}W_{R20} + L_Y^{11}W_{R21} + L_Y^{12}W_{R22} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 由H到R和S

注意这里R每一行是一个向量/轴

$$H = SR \quad R = \begin{bmatrix} R_{00} & R_{01} & R_{02} \\ R_{10} & R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{20} & R_{21} & R_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad S = \begin{bmatrix} s_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} s_0 R_{00} & s_0 R_{01} & s_0 R_{02} \\ s_1 R_{10} & s_1 R_{11} & s_1 R_{12} \\ s_2 R_{20} & s_2 R_{21} & s_2 R_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

则

$$rac{dL}{dS} = egin{bmatrix} L_H^{00} R_{00} + L_H^{01} R_{01} + L_H^{02} R_{02} \ L_H^{10} R_{10} + L_H^{11} R_{11} + L_H^{12} R_{12} \ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

四元数到旋转矩阵如下(每一行是一个向量,第三行是没用的因为dL/dH第三行为0):

$$q = [r,x,y,z] \ R = egin{bmatrix} 1 - 2(y^2 + z^2) & 2(xy + rz) & 2(xz - ry) \ 2(xy - rz) & 1 - 2(x^2 + z^2) & 2(yz + rx) \ 2(xz + ry) & 2(yz - rx) & 1 - 2(x^2 + y^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

从而:

$$\frac{dL}{dq} = \begin{bmatrix} 2z(L_R^{01} - L_R^{10}) - 2yL_R^{02} + 2xL_R^{12} \\ 2y(L_R^{01} + L_R^{10}) + 2zL_R^{02} - 4xL_R^{11} + 2rL_R^{12} \\ -4yL_R^{00} + 2x(L_R^{01} + L_R^{10}) - 2rL_R^{02} + 2zL_R^{12} \\ -4z(L_R^{00} + L_R^{11}) + 2r(L_R^{01} - L_R^{10}) + 2xL_R^{02} + 2yL_R^{12} \end{bmatrix}$$