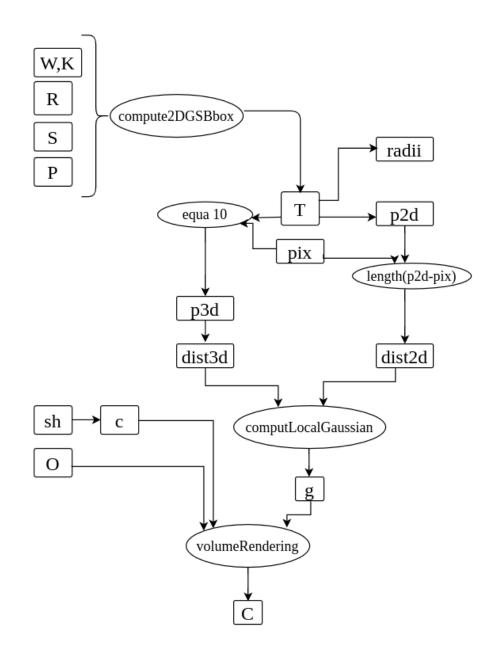
计算图如下:



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 T 即为公式中的T,均为 3×4 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):

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

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:

$$(t_0^0)^2 + (t_0^1)^2 - (t_0^2)^2 + x^2[(t_3^0)^2 + (t_3^1)^2 - (t_3^2)^2] - 2x(t_0^0t_3^0 + t_0^1t_3^1 - t_0^2t_3^2) = 0$$

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:

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{t_0^0 t_3^0 + t_0^1 t_3^1 - t_0^2 t_3^2}{(t_0^3)^2 + (t_3^1)^2 - (t_3^2)^2}$$

两根之差除以2= $\sqrt{b^2-4ac}/2a$ 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 \mathbf{T} . \mathbf{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3D gaussians splatting的tile-based排序方法

如果距离为3(3σ)

则:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|h_u^2|}{\sqrt{(h_u^0)^2+(h_u^1)^2}} &= 3 \\ 9(t_0^0)^2+9(t_0^1)^2-(t_0^2)^2+x^2[9(t_3^0)^2+9(t_3^1)^2-(t_3^2)^2]-2x(9t_0^0t_3^0+9t_0^1t_3^1-t_0^2t_3^2) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

如果有滤波,则需要计算高斯在图像上的投影点:

滤波的前向为 $KWH \Rightarrow p_{2d}$,注意 $T_t = KWH$,由于K最后一行是齐次位,故 T_t 第四行和第三行一样

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

则两根之和

$$p_{2d}
ightarrow x = rac{\left(x_1 + x_2
ight)}{2} = -rac{b}{2a} = rac{T_{00}T_{02} + T_{10}T_{12} - T_{20}T_{22}}{T_{02}^2 + T_{12}^2 - T_{22}^2}$$

computeLocalGaussian.forward

该函数目的是知道像素点与某个高斯参数,获得该高斯对像素点的权重。该过程有两种方式,第一种发生在**三维空间**,也即在2DGS局部空间上:将像素点变换到uv坐标系,查询高斯权重;第二种发生在**二维空间**,也即在相机平面上:高斯投影点对该像素点的贡献(也即文中的滤波),如果有滤波,则输入需要加入高斯的投影点 point_image

输入: KWH_t (3x4), pix_xy, point_image

三维空间:

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

二维空间:

令投影点为 p_{2d}

$$\hat{g}=\exp{(-rac{(p_{2d}-igg[x]{x}igg])^2}{2\sigma^2}}), \quad \sigma=rac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

反向

对于

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

梯度传递路径如下:

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

则梯度 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha}$, $\frac{\partial L}{\partial a}$ 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

$$egin{aligned} A_i &= rac{\sum_{j=i+1}^N c_jarlpha_jT_j}{T_{i+1}} \ &= c_{i+1}arlpha_{i+1} + rac{\sum_{j=i+2}^N c_jarlpha_jT_j}{T_{i+1}} \ &= c_{i+1}arlpha_{i+1} + rac{\sum_{j=i+2}^N c_jarlpha_jT_j}{T_{i+2}} * (1-arlpha_{i+1}) \ &= c_{i+1}arlpha_{i+1} + A_{i+1}(1-arlpha_{i+1}) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

当xy平面上的投影点 p_g 到像素点 p_I 的距离 \hat{d} 小于d时,则使用xy平面的高斯投影点计算高斯权重,此时会产生 $\mathrm{dL_dmean2D}$ 以及对 KWH_t 的梯度

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

从而:

$$rac{dL}{dp_{2d}} = egin{bmatrix} -rac{1}{\sigma^2} L_g g(p_{2d}. \, x - p_I. \, x) \ -rac{1}{\sigma^2} L_g g(p_{2d}. \, y - p_I. \, y) \end{bmatrix}$$

computeLocalGaussian.backward

由g到T

由 $\mathsf{dL}_\mathsf{dp2d}$ 到T

计算高斯权重:

$$\frac{dL}{dg_i} = \alpha_i \frac{dL}{d\bar{\alpha}_i}$$

如果有滤波,由于投影点是由bbox的中心点得到的,因此存在一条由 dL_dg 到 dL_dp2d 到 dL_dT 的传播路径投影点计算公式为:

$$egin{aligned} p_{2d}
ightarrow x &= rac{(x_1 + x_2)}{2} = -rac{b_x}{2a} = rac{T_{00}T_{20} + T_{01}T_{21} - T_{02}T_{22}}{T_{20}^2 + T_{21}^2 - T_{22}^2} \ p_{2d}
ightarrow y &= rac{(y_1 + y_2)}{2} = -rac{b_y}{2a} = rac{T_{10}T_{20} + T_{11}T_{21} - T_{12}T_{22}}{T_{20}^2 + T_{21}^2 - T_{22}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$egin{aligned} a &= \sigma^2 T_{20}^2 + \sigma^2 T_{21}^2 - T_{22}^2 \ b_x &= -2(\sigma^2 T_{00} T_{20} + \sigma^2 T_{01} T_{21} - T_{02} T_{22}) \ b_y &= -2(\sigma^2 T_{10} T_{20} + \sigma^2 T_{11} T_{21} - T_{12} T_{22}) \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$egin{aligned} rac{dL}{da} &= L_{p_{2d}}^0 rac{dp_{2d} \cdot x}{da} + L_{p_{2d}}^1 rac{dp_{2d} \cdot y}{da} = L_{p_{2d}}^0 rac{b_x}{2a^2} + L_{p_{2d}}^1 rac{b_y}{2a^2} \ rac{dL}{db_x} &= -L_{p_{2d}}^0 rac{1}{2a} \ rac{dL}{db_y} &= -L_{p_{2d}}^1 rac{1}{2a} \end{aligned}$$

由于c不参与投影点计算,故

$$\begin{split} \frac{dL}{dT} &= \frac{dL}{da} \frac{da}{dT} + \frac{dL}{db_x} \frac{db_x}{dT} + \frac{dL}{db_y} \frac{db_y}{dT} \\ &= \frac{dL}{da} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2\sigma^2 T_{20} & 2\sigma^2 T_{21} & -2T_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{dL}{db_x} \begin{bmatrix} -2\sigma^2 T_{20} & -2\sigma^2 T_{21} & 2T_{22} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2\sigma^2 T_{00} & -2\sigma^2 T_{01} & 2T_{02} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{dL}{db_y} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2\sigma^2 T_{20} & -2\sigma^2 T_{21} & 2T_{22} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2\sigma^2 T_{10} & -2\sigma^2 T_{11} & 2T_{12} \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

另一条路径是由 dL_dg 到 dL_dp3d 到 dL_dT:

$$egin{aligned} rac{dg_i}{dd_i} &= -rac{g}{2} \ rac{dd_i}{dp} &= egin{bmatrix} 2p_1/p_3^2 \ 2p_2/p_3^2 \ -2((p_1^2+p_2^2)/p_3^3) \end{bmatrix} \ rac{\partial p}{\partial k} &= egin{bmatrix} 0 & l_3 & -l_2 \ -l_3 & 0 & l_1 \ l_2 & -l_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \ rac{\partial p}{\partial l} &= egin{bmatrix} 0 & -k_3 & k_2 \ k_3 & 0 & -k_1 \ -k_2 & k_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{dk}{dTt_{0,:}} &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} & \frac{dk}{dTt_{3,:}} = \begin{bmatrix} x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{bmatrix} \\ \frac{dl}{dTt_{1,:}} &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} & \frac{dl}{dTt_{3,:}} = \begin{bmatrix} y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

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

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

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

compute2DGSBBox.backward

输入 dL_KWH_t (3×4)

由T到R, S, p

前向为: $R, S, W, K \Rightarrow KWH_t$

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

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 :

$$\frac{dL}{dp_w} = \begin{bmatrix} L_M^{20} & L_M^{21} & L_M^{22} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

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

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:

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

Depth Distortion

Normal Consistency