

GVKF: Gaussian Voxel Kernel Functions for Highly Efficient Surface Reconstruction in Open Scenes

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We propose GVKF:

- \checkmark Representing Continuous Surface
- \checkmark High Rendering Speed, w/o Volume Rendering
- ν Implicit, Memory Efficient

AL INFORMATION **Method 1. Implicit Gaussian Representation ESSING SYSTEMS**

• Gaussian Attributes are stored in sparse voxel grids as 1D latent code \mathcal{F}

$$
\mathcal{G}(x) = \alpha \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-p)^T \sum^{-1} (x-p)}
$$

• Attributes are decoded by several MLPs conditioned on 1D latent code

$$
\alpha = \text{MLP}_{\alpha}(\mathcal{F}, \text{camera}), R = \text{MLP}_{R}(\mathcal{F}), s = \text{MLP}_{s}(\mathcal{F}), c = \text{MLP}_{c}(\mathcal{F}, \text{camera}).
$$

• 3DGS are transformed to 1D Gaussian functions along the camera ray to evaluate the influence of opacity

$$
t_i = \frac{p^T \Sigma^{-1} v}{v^T \Sigma^{-1} v}
$$

• Alpha blending (Equivalent to 3DGS Rendering):

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3DGS:
$$
C = \sum_{i=1}^{N} c_i \cdot \alpha_i \cdot \mathcal{G}_i^{2D} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - \alpha_j \cdot \mathcal{G}_j^{2D})
$$

GVKF:
$$
C = \sum_{i=1}^{N} c_i \cdot \alpha_i \cdot \mathcal{K}_i(0) \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - \alpha_j \cdot \mathcal{K}_j(0))
$$

• Surface Representation (CDF of kernel functions):

$$
\Phi(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \cdot \mathcal{K}_i(t - t_i) \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - \alpha_j \cdot \mathcal{K}_j(t - t_j))
$$

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Thanks !

Project page: https://3dagentworld.github.io/gvkf/

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