



JUNE 18-22, 2023



FreeNeRF: Improving Few-shot Neural Rendering with Free Frequency Regularization



Jiawei Yang
UCLA



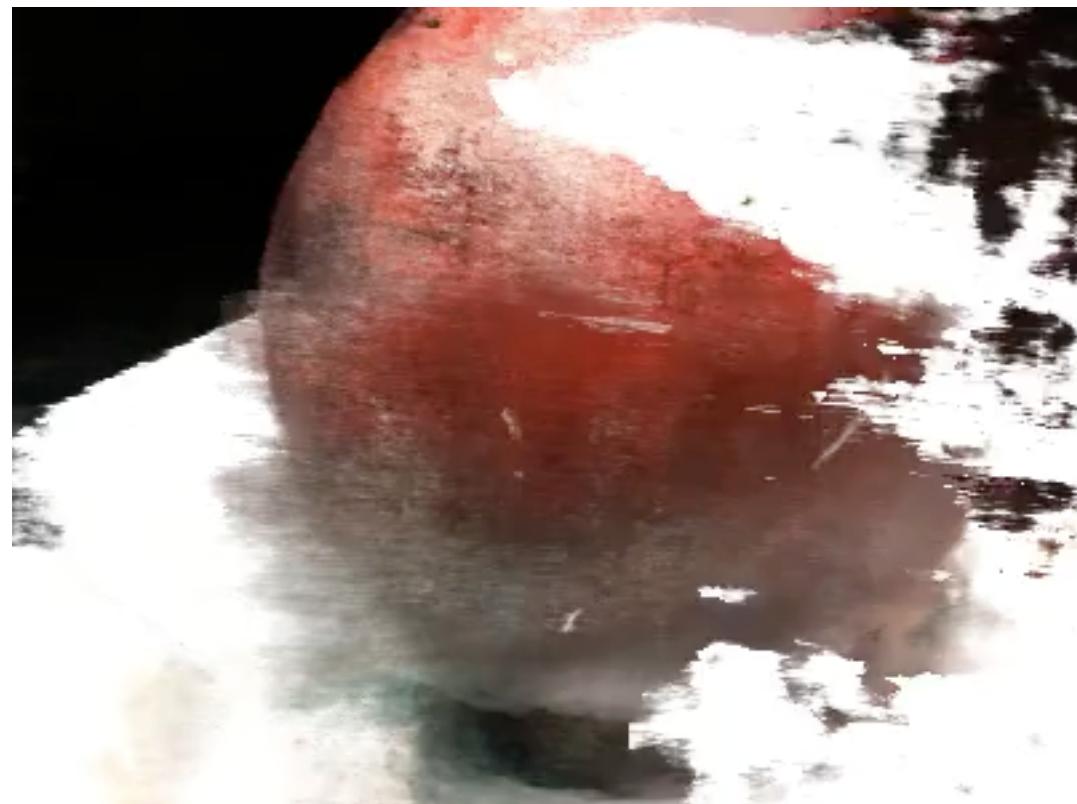
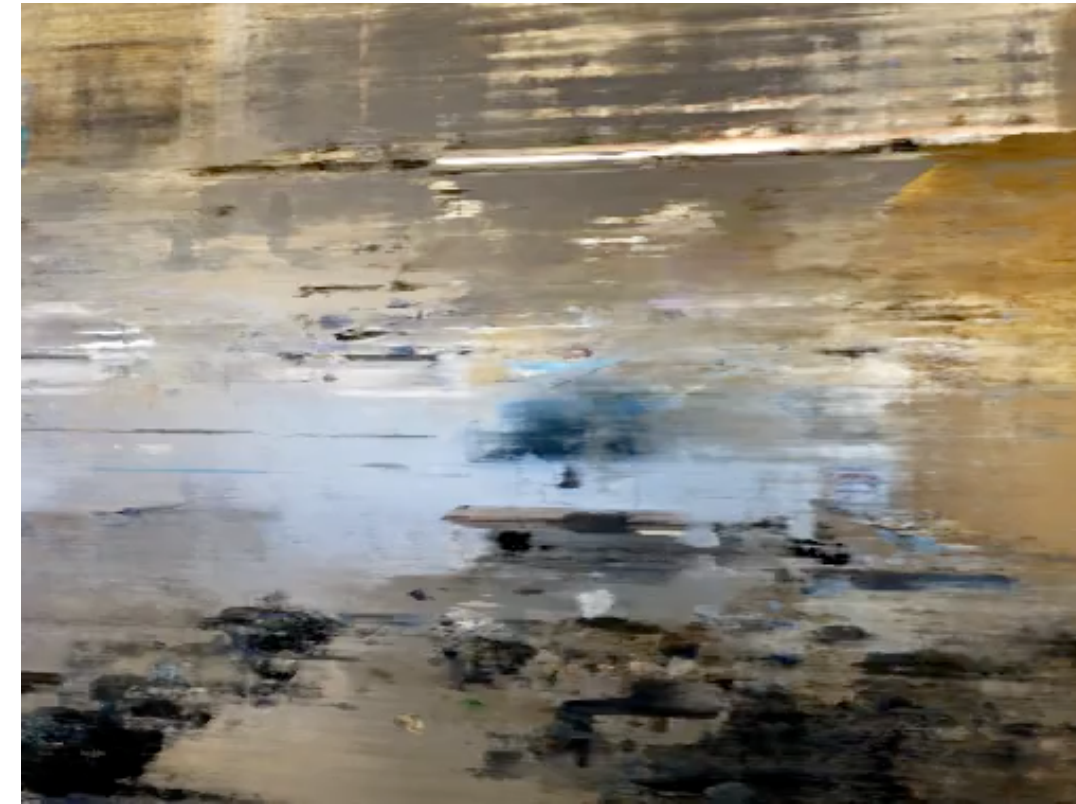
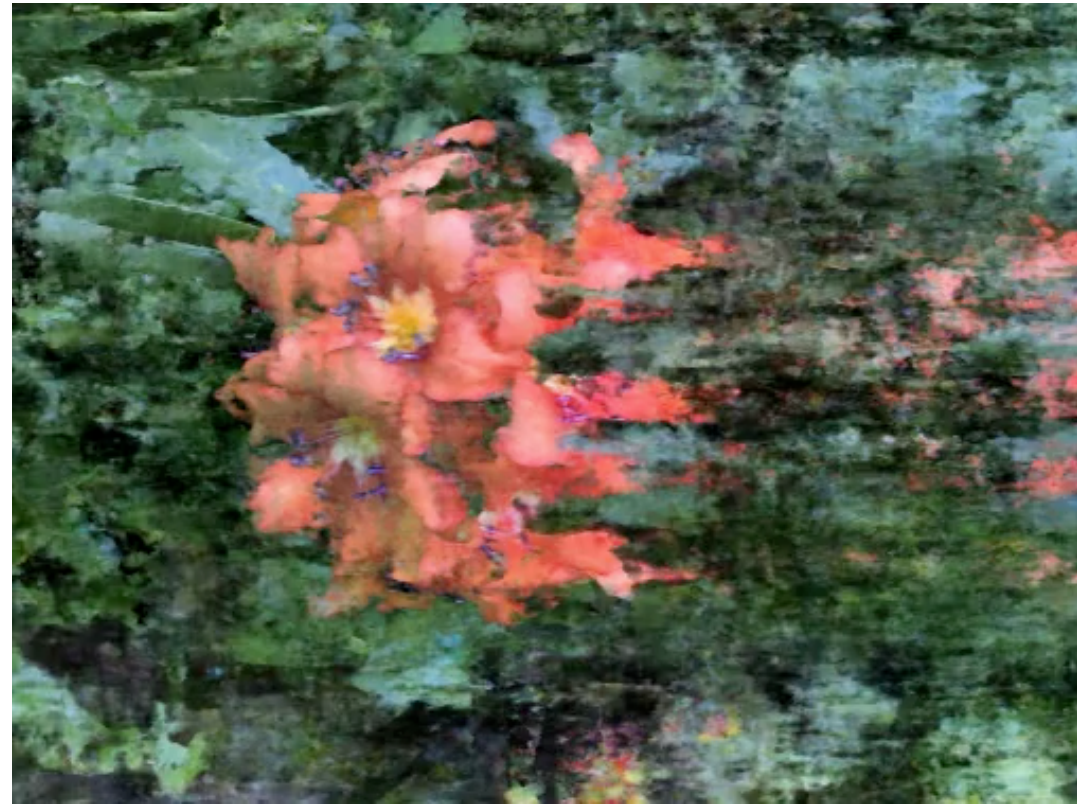
Marco Pavone
Nvidia Research, Stanford University



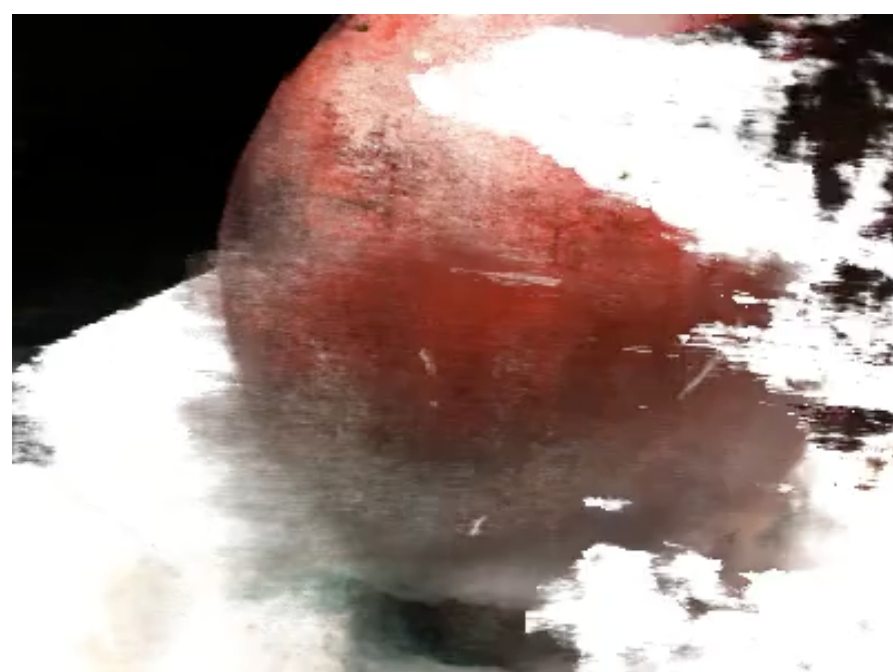
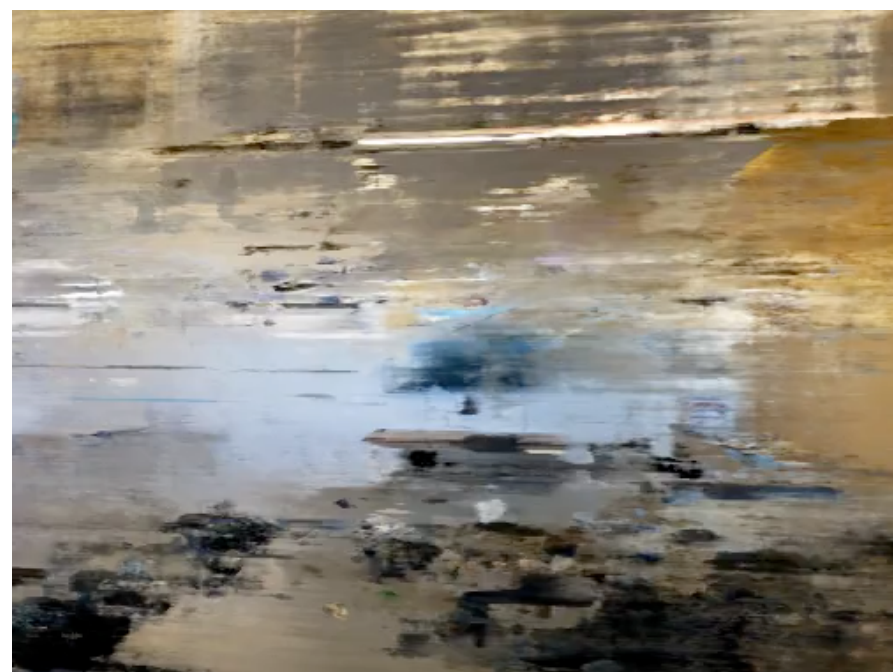
Yue Wang
Nvidia Research

Paper tag: WED-AM-003

NeRF struggles at novel view synthesis from sparse views



FreeNeRF improves few-shot neural rendering with a few lines of code



With FreeNeRF



FreeNeRF stabilizes few-shot NeRF's training by frequency regularization.



Positional encoding

$$\gamma(p) = \left(\sin(2^0 \pi p), \cos(2^0 \pi p), \dots, \sin(2^{L-1} \pi p), \cos(2^{L-1} \pi p) \right)$$

Visible inputs to NeRF

Position encoded bits



Bits with frequency 2^0 (low)

Bits with frequency 2^{L-1} (High)

Training iterations:

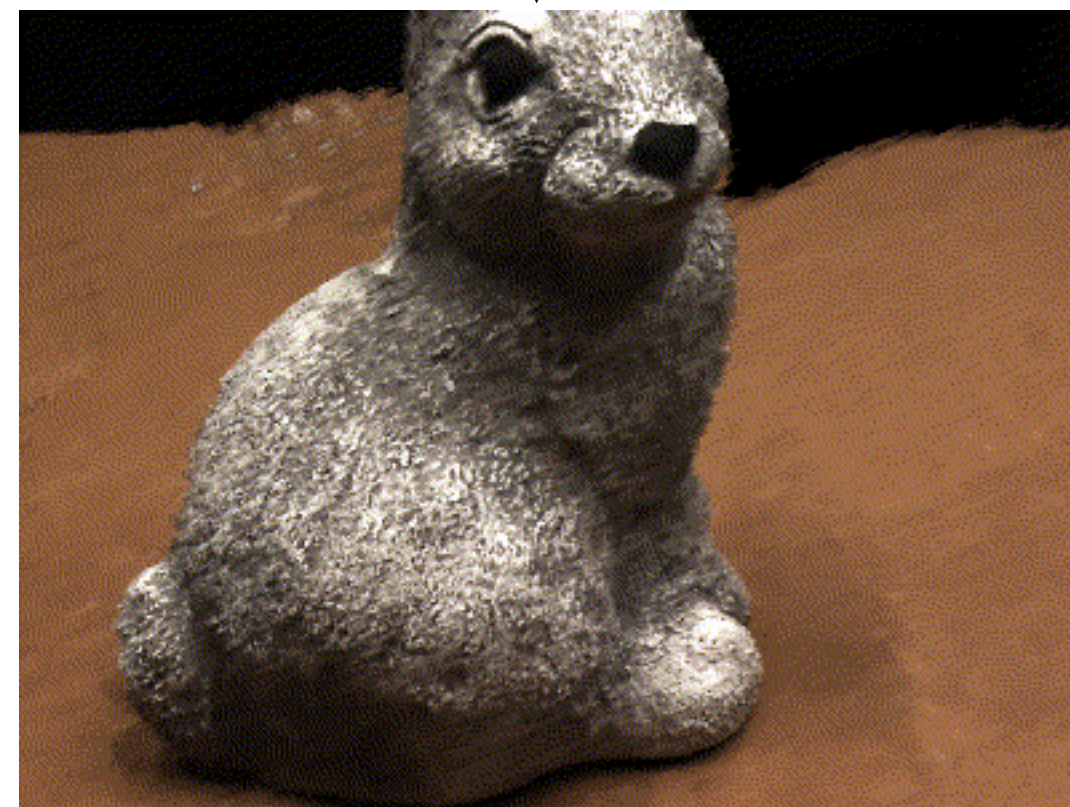


FreeNeRF removes few-shot NeRF's by occlusion regularization.

FreeNeRF without occlusion regularization

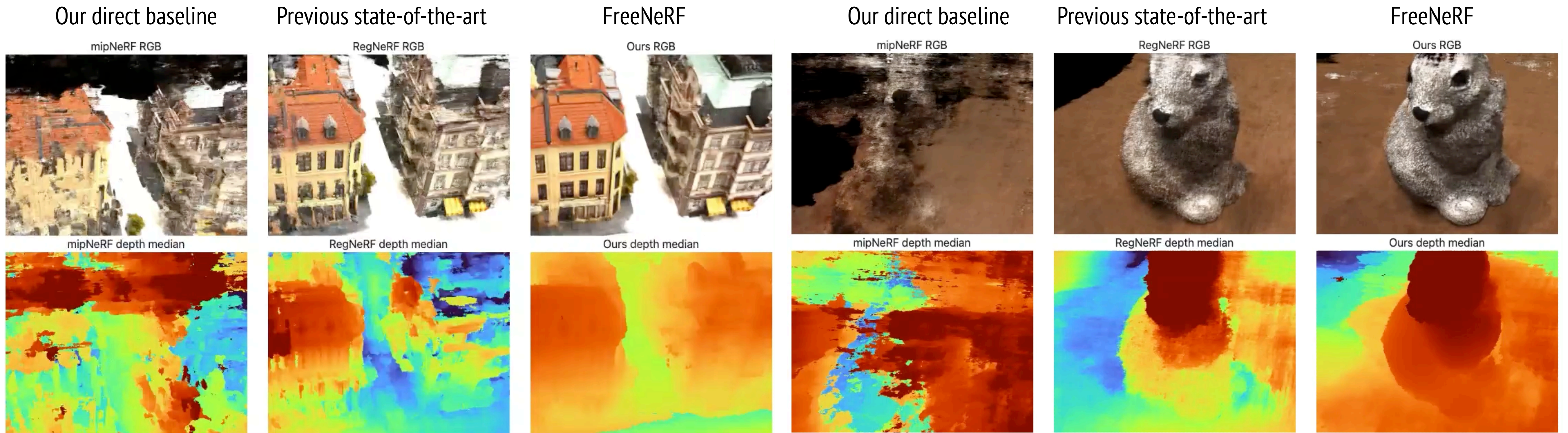


+ occlusion regularization



FreeNeRF with occlusion regularization

FreeNeRF achieves new state-of-the-art performance with minimal overhead.



3-shot	DTU obj. PSNR	LLFF PSNR	Training Time
MipNeRF	9.10	16.11	1x
RegNeRF	18.50	18.84	1.69~1.98x
Ours	19.92	19.63	1.02~1.04x

8-shot	Blender PSNR	Training Time
MipNeRF	13.93	1x
DietNeRF	22.50	2.8x
Ours	24.26	1.02x

What makes FreeNeRF different?

FreeNeRF

- Doesn't require any pre-training / pre-trained models.
- Doesn't rely on additional depth information.
- Easy to implement (a few lines of code)
- Fast to run. It only takes about 1.02x training time compared to plain NeRFs.

PixelNeRF¹

MVSNeRF²

...

Use costly pre-training & extra CNN models

DieNeRF³

RegNeRF⁴

...

Use pretrained models for regularization

DSNeRF⁵

...

Use depth priori

1. Yu, Alex, et al. "pixelnerf: Neural radiance fields from one or few images." Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. 2021.

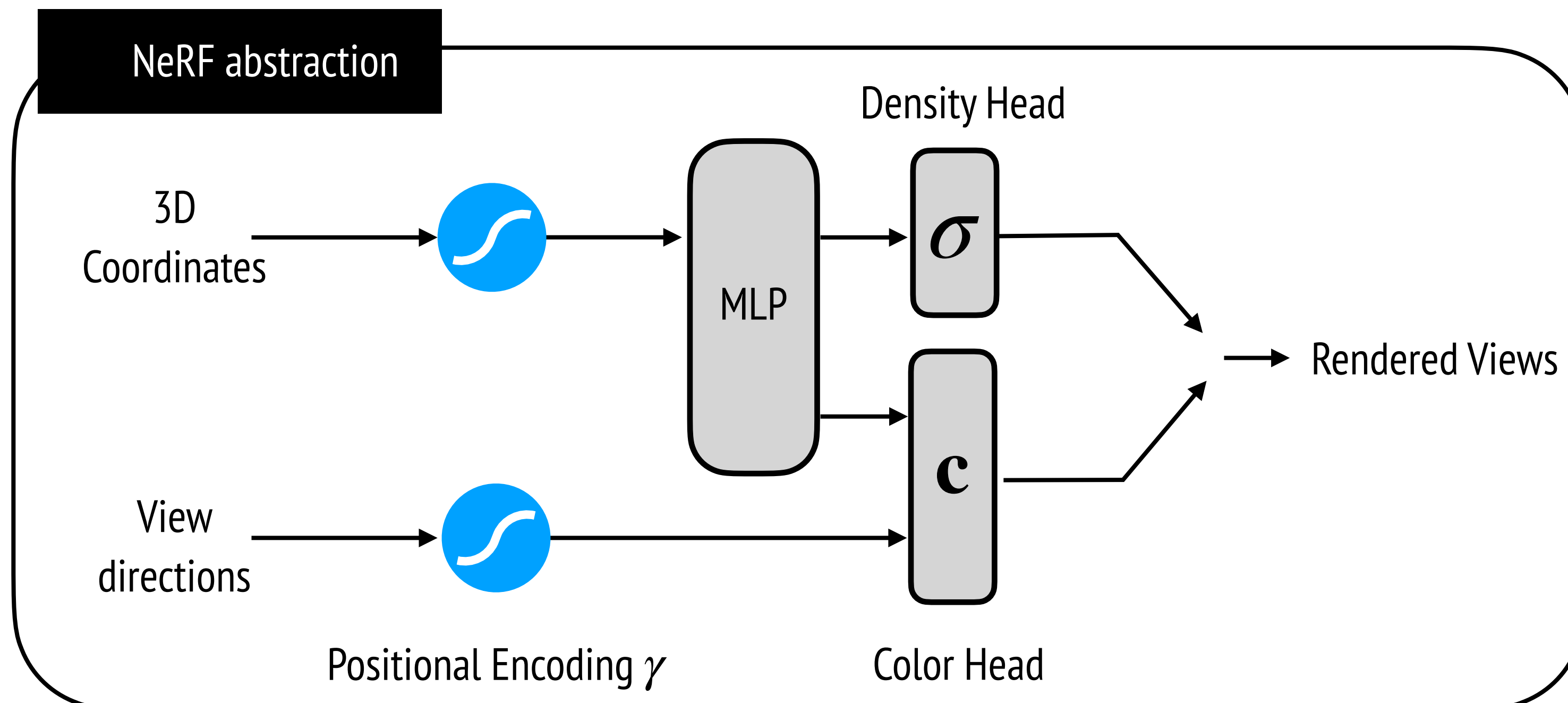
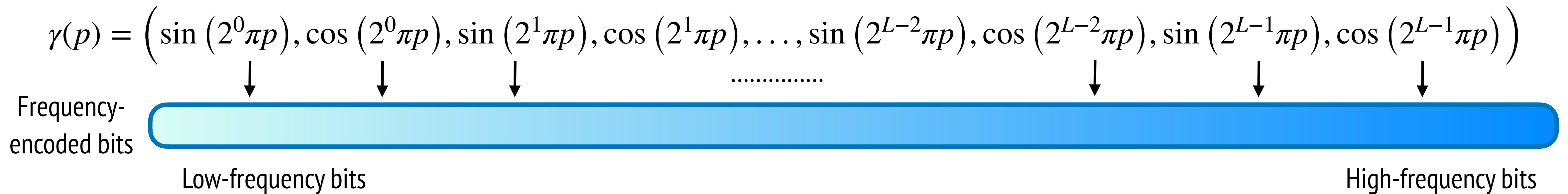
2. Chen, Anpei, et al. "Mvsnerf: Fast generalizable radiance field reconstruction from multi-view stereo." Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF International Conference on Computer Vision. 2021.

3. Jain, Ajay, Matthew Tancik, and Pieter Abbeel. "Putting nerf on a diet: Semantically consistent few-shot view synthesis." Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF International Conference on Computer Vision. 2021.

4. Niemeyer, Michael, et al. "Regnerf: Regularizing neural radiance fields for view synthesis from sparse inputs." Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. 2022.

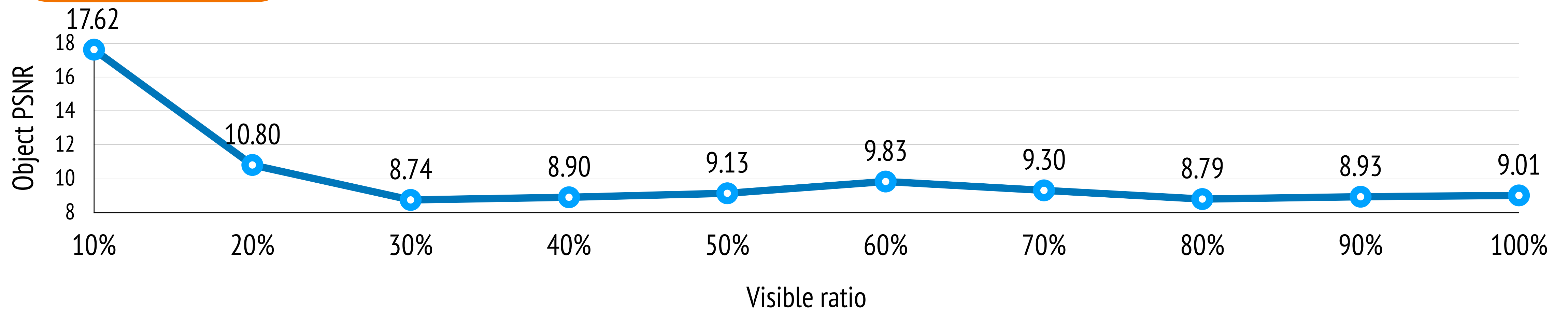
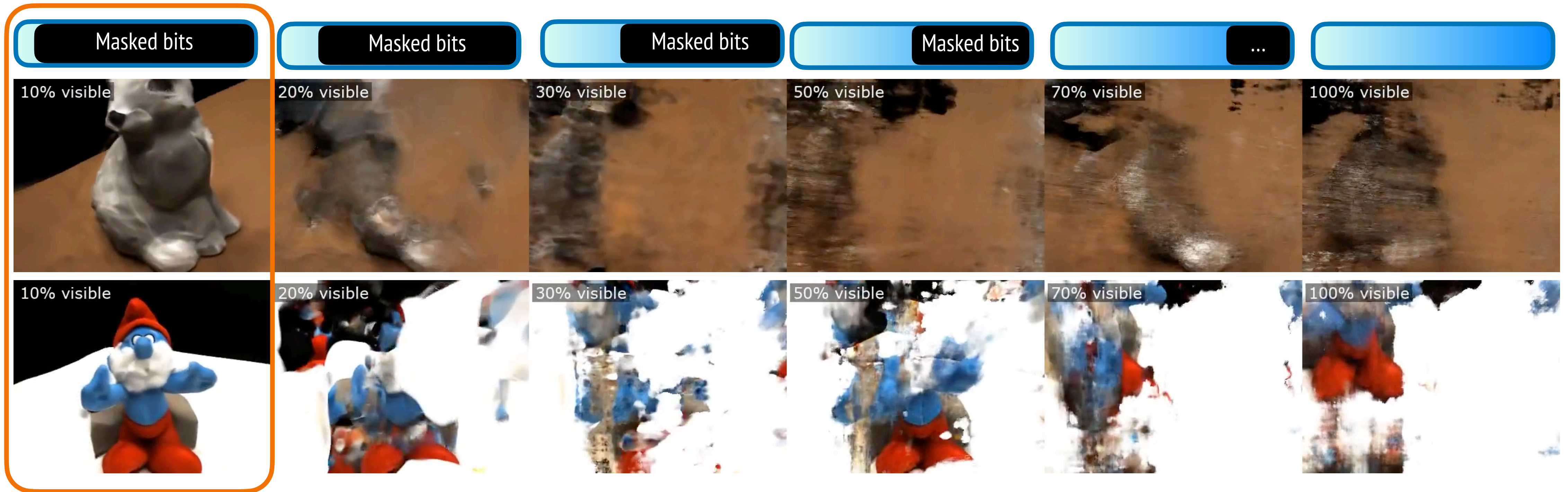
5. Deng, Kangle, et al. "Depth-supervised nerf: Fewer views and faster training for free." Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. 2022.

The de-facto standard in NeRF: position encoding.



- High-frequency mapping enables **faster** convergence on high-frequency components⁶.
- Do we want this property in few-shot NeRF's learning?
 - **No!**

Pilot Study: Low-frequency-only-inputs work surprisingly well!



Frequency Regularization

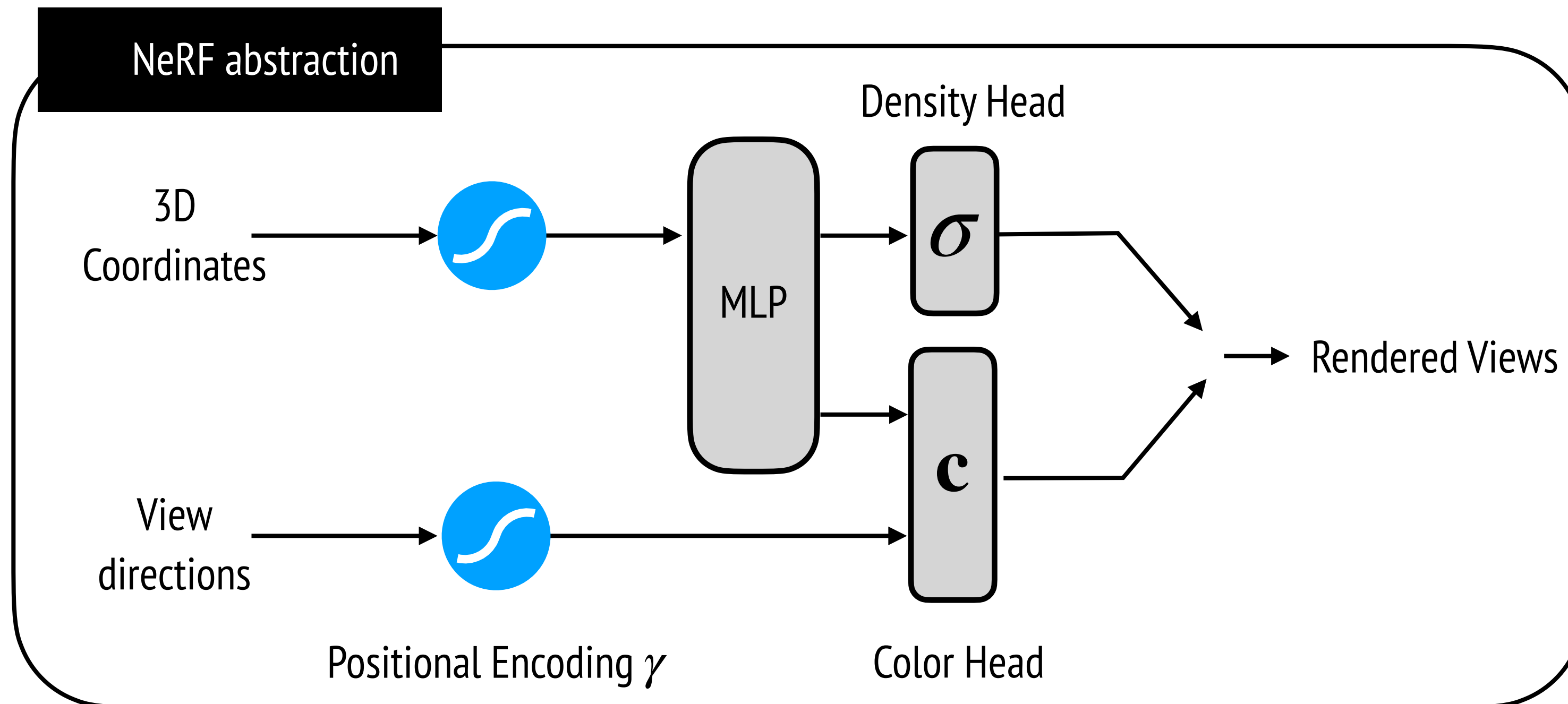
$$\gamma(p) = \left(\sin(2^0 \pi p), \cos(2^0 \pi p), \sin(2^1 \pi p), \cos(2^1 \pi p), \dots, \sin(2^{L-2} \pi p), \cos(2^{L-2} \pi p), \sin(2^{L-1} \pi p), \cos(2^{L-1} \pi p) \right)$$

Frequency-
encoded bits



Low-frequency bits

High-frequency bits



Frequency Regularization

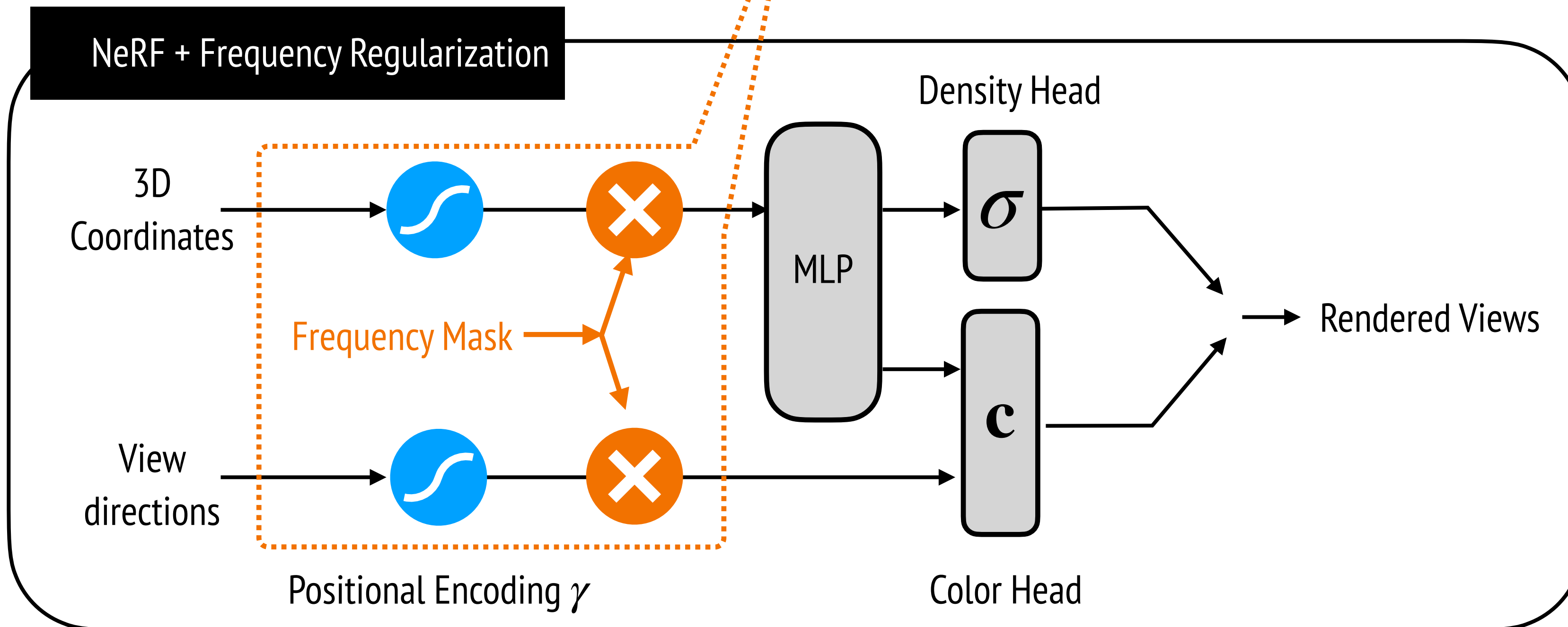
$$\gamma(p) = \left(\sin(2^0 \pi p), \cos(2^0 \pi p), \sin(2^1 \pi p), \cos(2^1 \pi p), \dots, \sin(2^{L-2} \pi p), \cos(2^{L-2} \pi p), \sin(2^{L-1} \pi p), \cos(2^{L-1} \pi p) \right)$$

Frequency-
encoded bits



Low-frequency bits

High-frequency bits



Motivation: Frequency Matters!



Training iterations:



Scheduled frequency mask



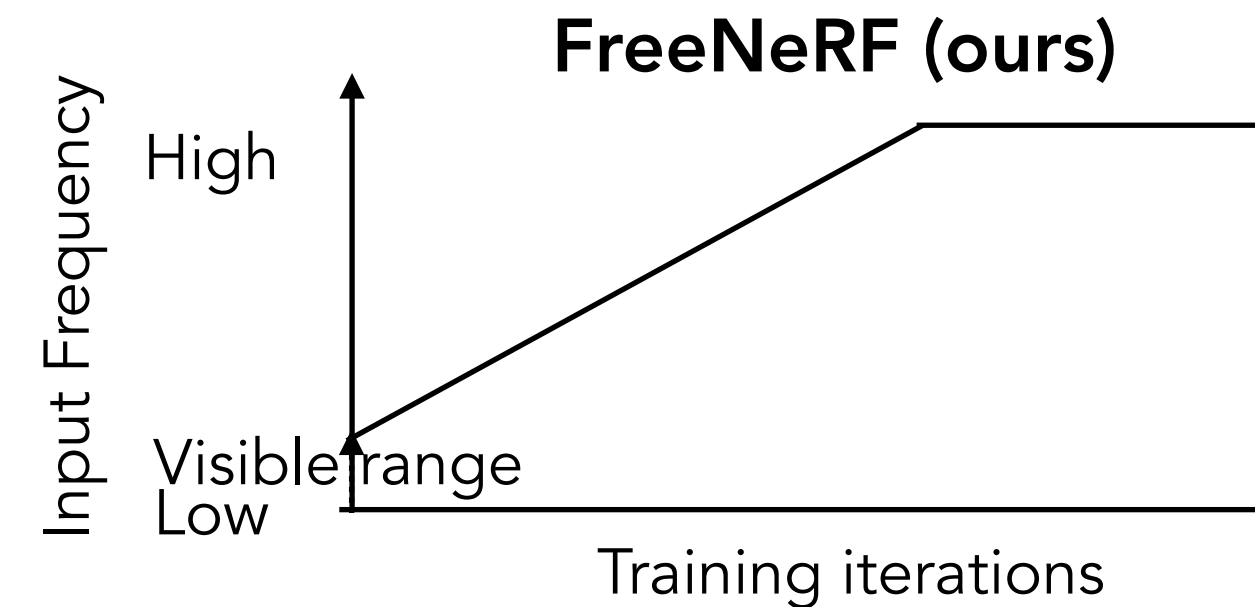
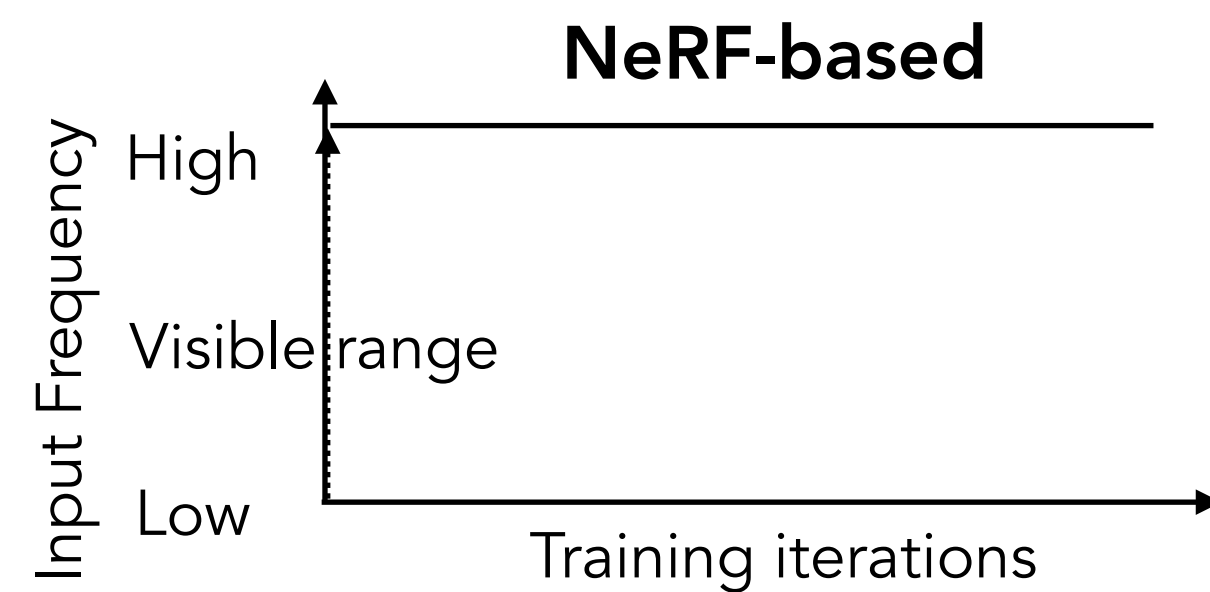
Bits with lower frequency

Bits with higher frequency

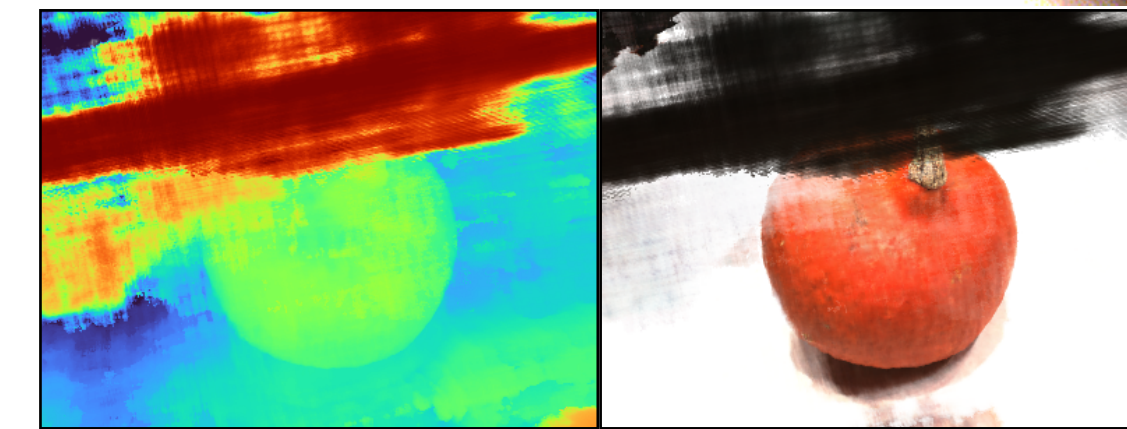
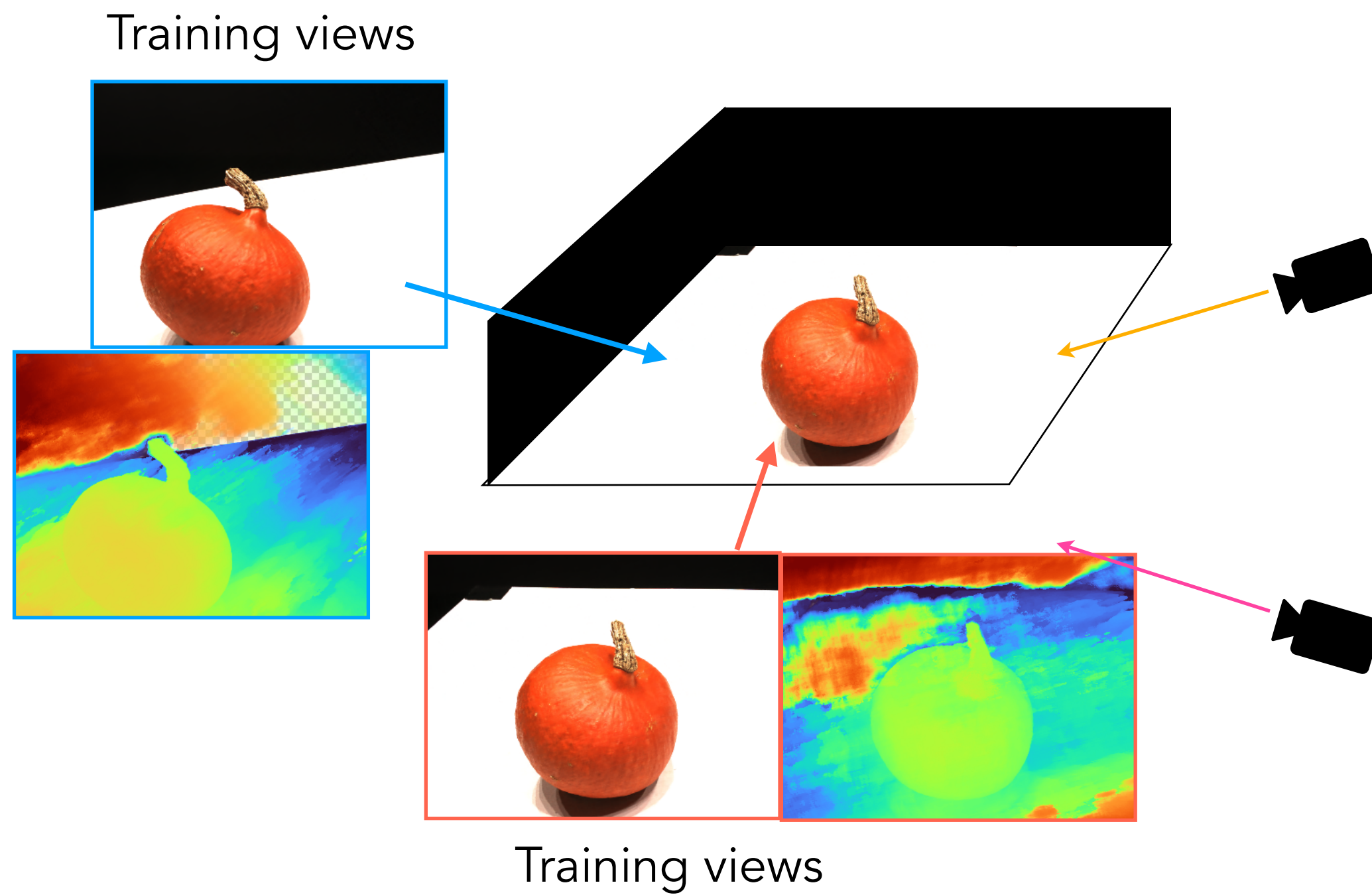
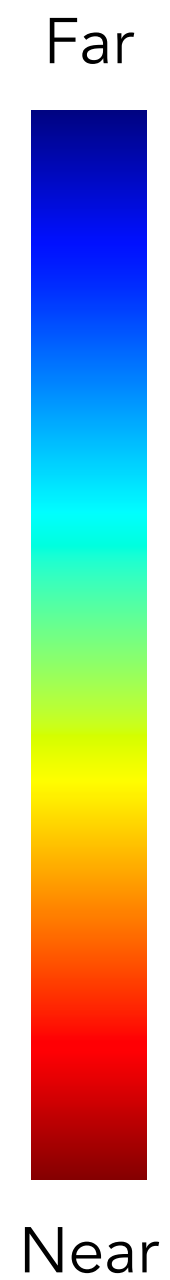
Motivation: Frequency Matters!



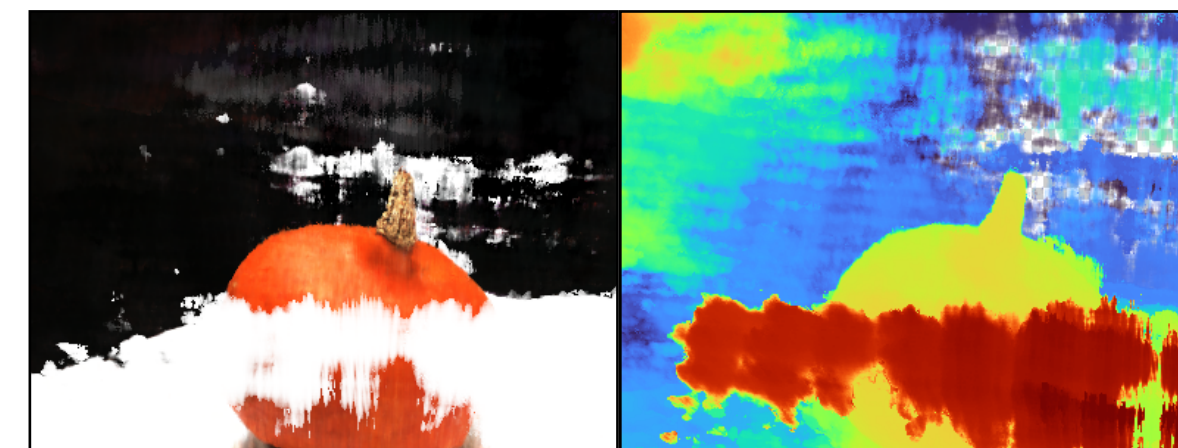
Scheduled frequency mask



Another issue: Floaters

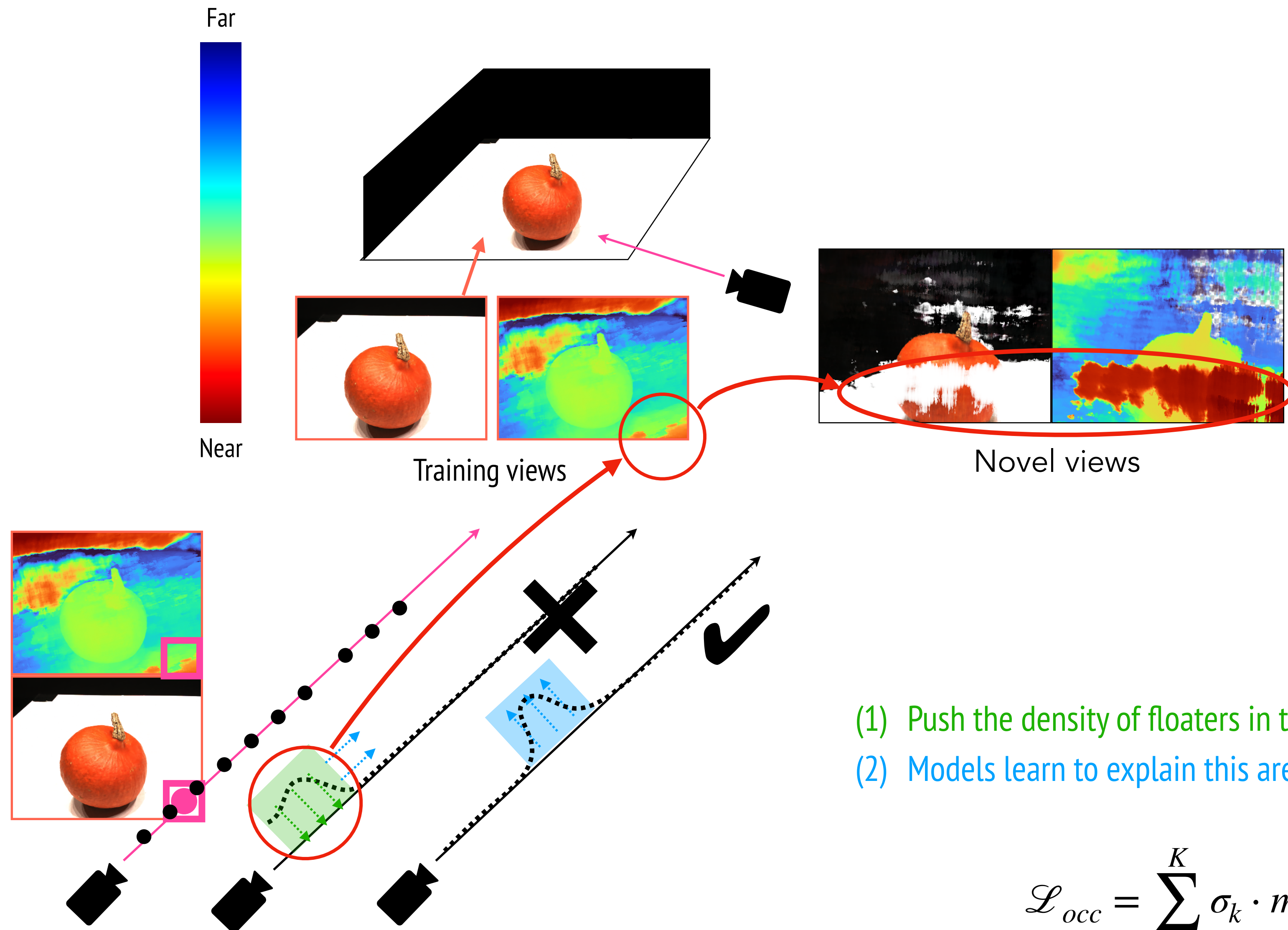


Novel views



Novel views

Motivation: Push floaters away



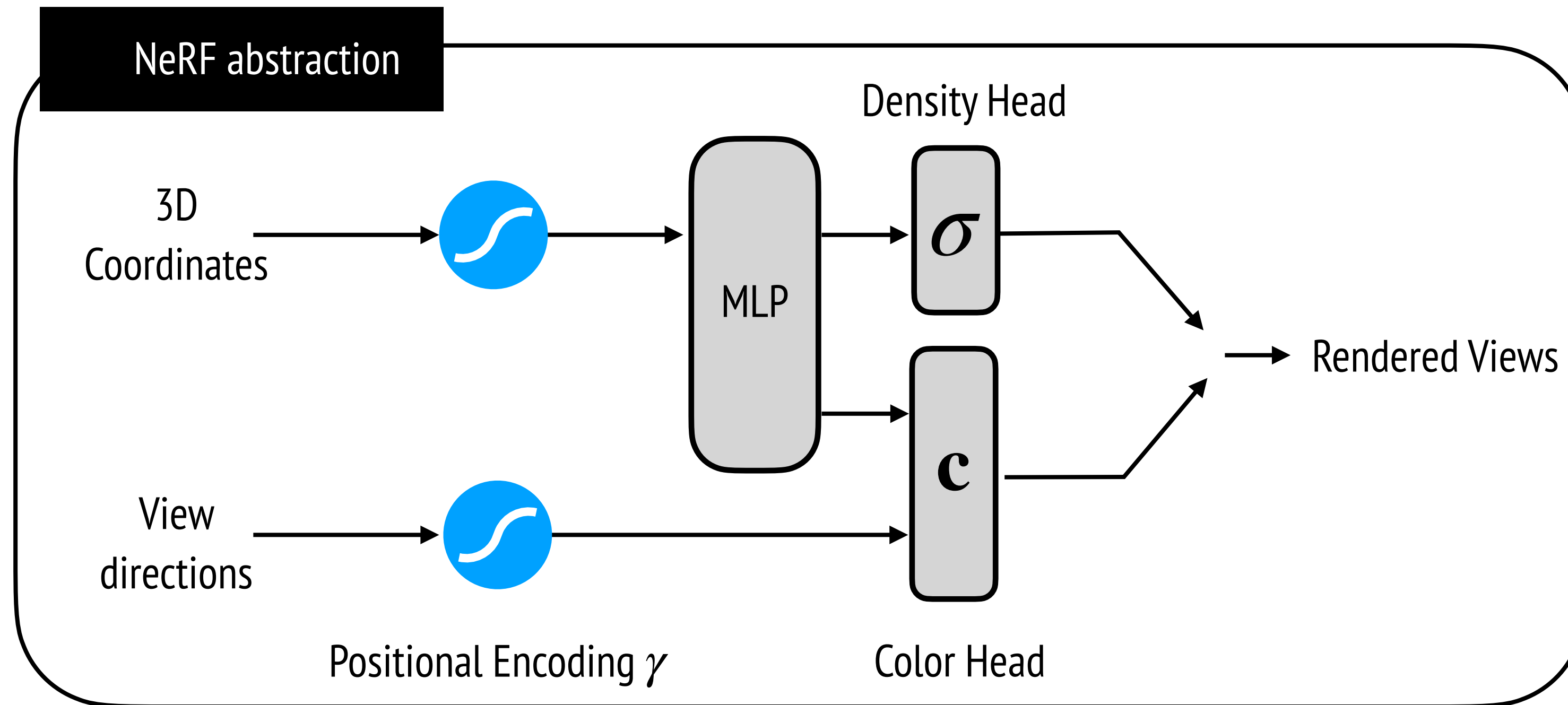
+ occlusion regularization



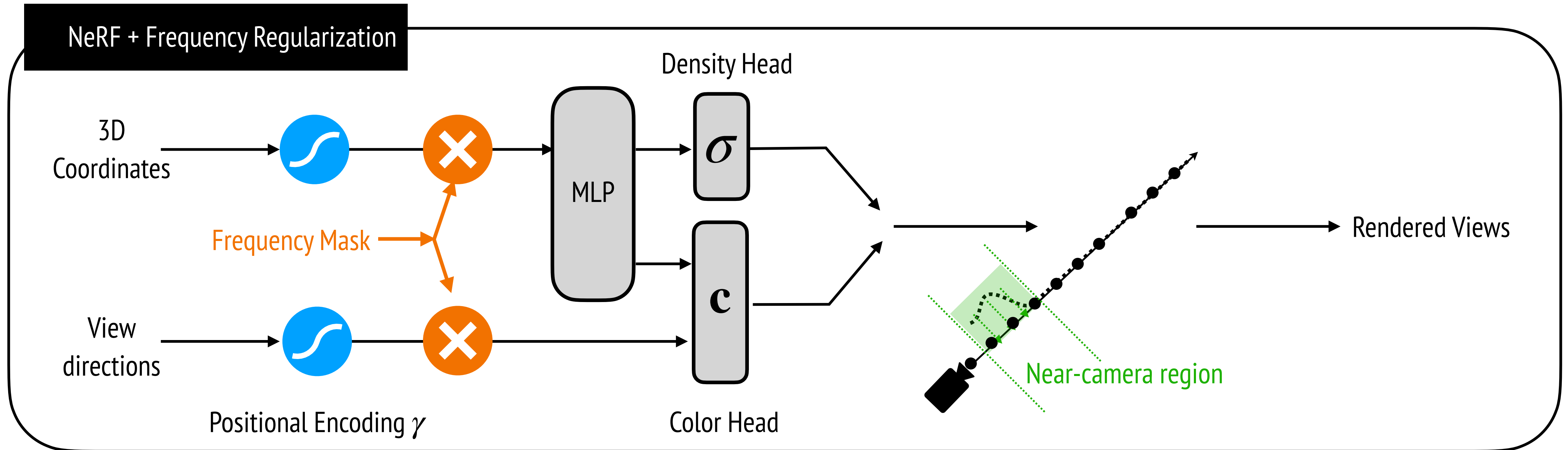
- (1) Push the density of floaters in the near-camera regions (m_k) to zeros
- (2) Models learn to explain this area in a farther place

$$\mathcal{L}_{occ} = \sum_{k=1}^K \sigma_k \cdot m_k / K$$

FreeNeRF Summary



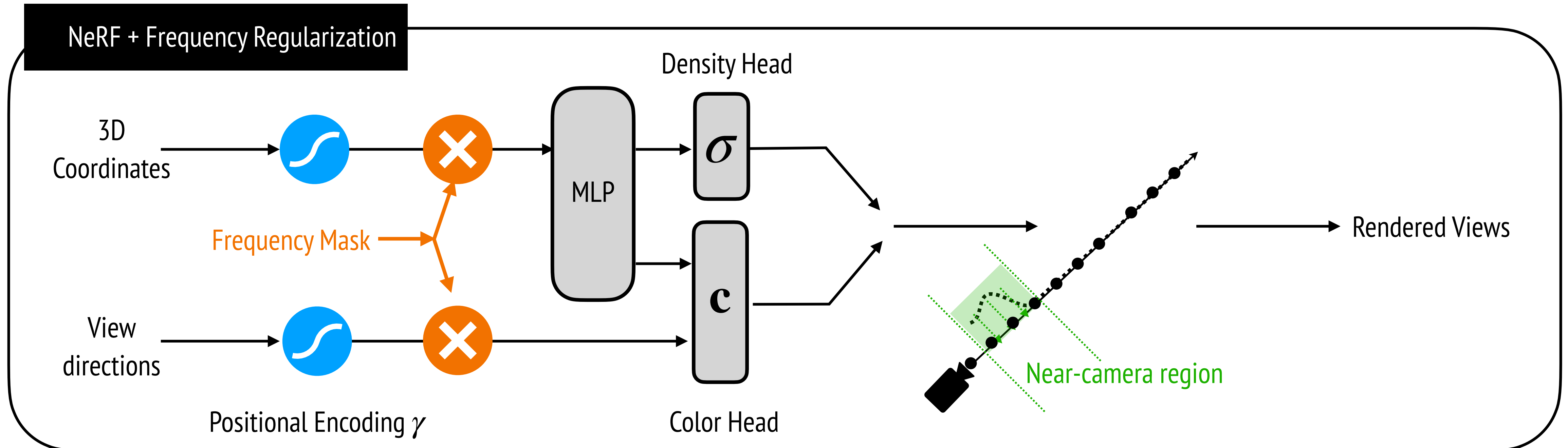
FreeNeRF Summary



- We use **frequency regularization** to stabilize NeRF's training.

- We use **occlusion regularization** to address floater issues.

Easy implementation!



- We use **frequency regularization** to stabilize NeRF's training.

```
freq_mask = ones_like(pos_enc)
freq_mask[:, int(t/T*L)+3:] = 0
NeRF_Inputs = pos_enc * freq_mask
```

Or simply as

pos_enc[:, int(t/T*L)+3:] = 0

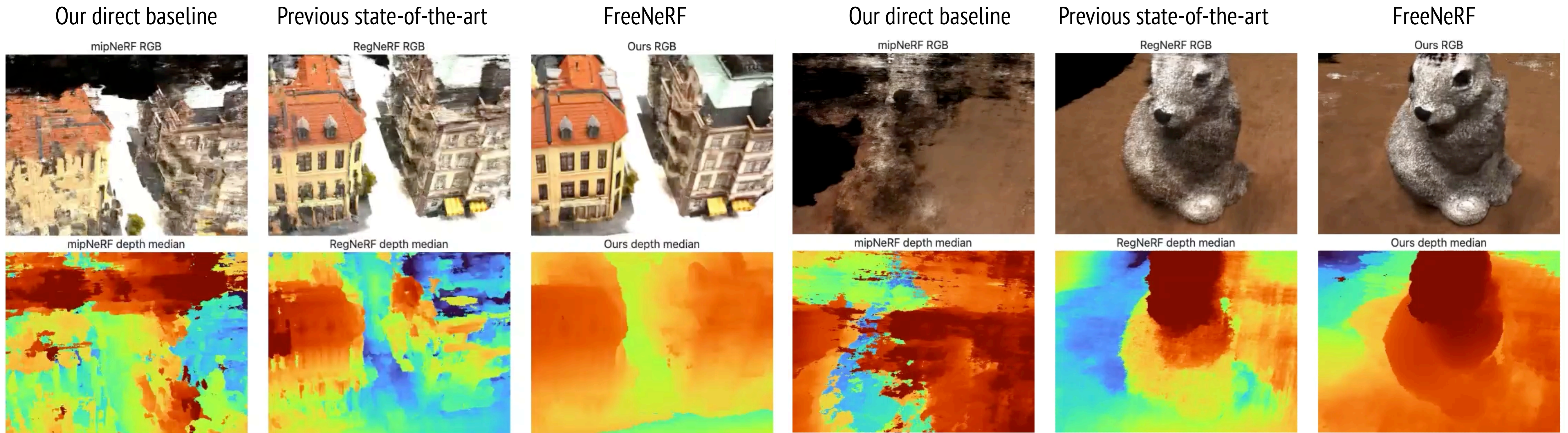
- We use **occlusion regularization** to address floater issues.

```
occ_mask = ones_like(queried_density)
occ_mask[:, : occ_reg_range, :] = 1.0
occ_loss = (queried_density * occ_mask).mean()
```

Or simply as

occ_loss = queried_density[:, : occ_reg_range, :].mean()

FreeNeRF achieves new state-of-the-art performance with minimal overhead



3-shot	DTU obj. PSNR	LLFF PSNR	Training Time
MipNeRF	9.10	16.11	1x
RegNeRF	18.50	18.84	1.69~1.98x
Ours	19.92	19.63	1.02~1.04x

8-shot	Blender PSNR	Training Time
MipNeRF	13.93	1x
DietNeRF	22.50	2.8x
Ours	24.26	1.02x

FreeNeRF: Improving Few-shot Neural Rendering with Free Frequency Regularization

- We use **frequency regularization** to stabilize NeRF's training.
- We use **occlusion regularization** to address floater issues.
- Our simply-designed FreeNeRF achieve new state-of-the-art performance on three few-shot benchmarking datasets!
- Please refer to our project page and open-sourced code for more details:
 - Projection page: <https://jiawei-yang.github.io/FreeNeRF/>
 - Code Page: <https://github.com/Jiawei-Yang/FreeNeRF>

 Project Page



 Code Page



Thanks for watching!