

Rreferred
Networks

Rethinking Directional Parameterization in Neural Implicit Surface Reconstruction

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Existing directional representations in neural implicit surface $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2$ reconstruction methods will bias the reconstruction quality of different types of objects:

Analysis

Nearest surface points Normals

Different from viewing direction, reflection direction 1) **depends on learnable geometry** (i.e., normals) and 2) **may vary significantly during the optimization**. These two factors lead to the following issues that exist during the optimization process:

- (a) Wrongly associating the update of intersecting surface with unrelated surface.
- (b) Introducing high-frequency variations to the input of the radiance network.

NeuDA $[2]$

NeuDA, \overline{w} reflection dir

 $MILAMO$

Our Solution

We notice that both issues are caused by using reflection direction at sampling points beyond a certain distance from the intersecting surface. Using viewing direction at these points can avoid these issues. Finally, we propose the **hybrid directional representation**:

> $\mathbf{d}_{\text{hyb}} = \text{normalize}(\alpha \cdot \mathbf{d}_{\text{ref}} + (1 - \alpha) \cdot \mathbf{d}_{\text{view}})$ $\alpha = \exp(-\gamma \cdot \mathrm{detach}(|f(\mathbf{x})|))$

Object w/ specular surfaces

Object w/ concave structures

Object w/ both specular surfaces and concave structures

Reference RGB Viewing dir. Reflection dir.

Surface

normal

• Relationship between viewing direction and reflection direction:

