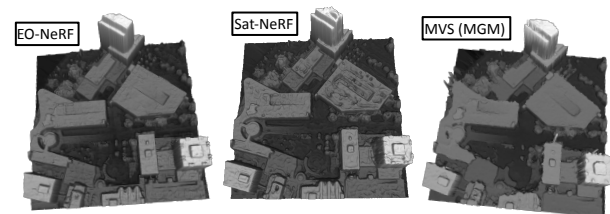


### Accurate Digital Surface Model (DSM) Generation



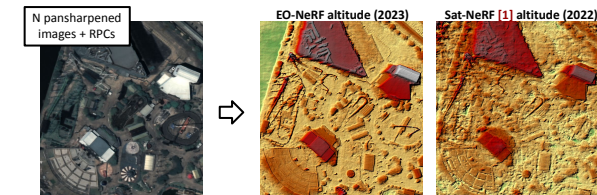
Check out our online videos! Novel view synthesis with different camera angles, sun position and automatic transient object removal.

<https://rogermm14.github.io/eonerf>



### EO-NeRF Main Contributions

- Geometrically consistent shadow rendering that outperforms the state-of-the-art in NeRF for multi-date satellite image collections.
- Addition of network parameters to handle raw satellite images.



### Network Architecture and Irradiance Model

EO-NeRF addresses 3D modeling and novel view synthesis. Same ray casting and optimization as NeRF[2], but different irradiance model.

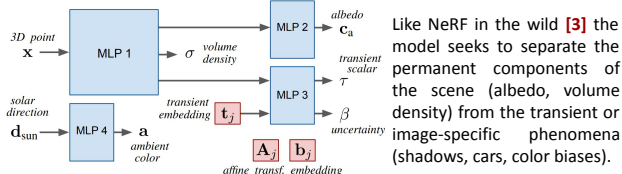
rendered color

$$c(\mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{A}_j \left( \ell(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N T_i \alpha_i c_a \right) + \mathbf{b}_j$$

irradiance model

$$\ell(\mathbf{r}) = s(\mathbf{r}) + (1 - s(\mathbf{r}))a$$

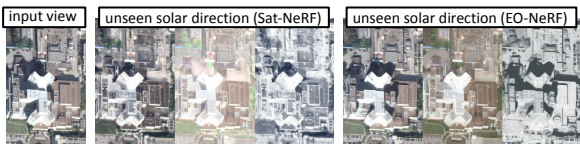
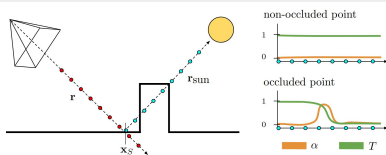
$$s(\mathbf{r}) = s_{\text{geo}}(\mathbf{r})\tau(\mathbf{r}) = T(\mathbf{r}_{\text{sun}}(t_{\text{sun}})) \sum_{i=1}^N T_i \alpha_i \tau(x_i)$$



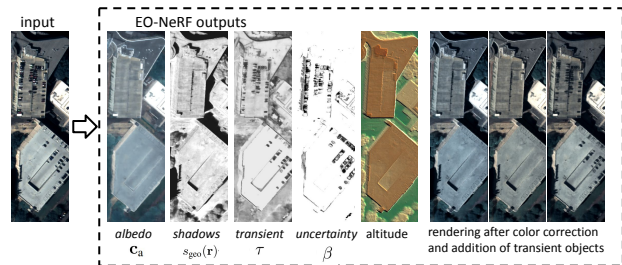
Like NeRF in the wild [3] the model seeks to separate the permanent components of the scene (albedo, volume density) from the transient or image-specific phenomena (shadows, cars, color biases).

### Geometrically Consistent Shadow Rendering

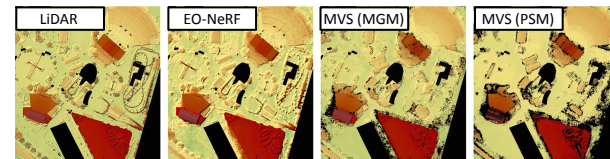
The geometrically consistent shadows are computed by projecting auxiliary rays from the surface boundary towards the sun. They provide hints to refine the geometry, which in turn refines the shadows.



### Radiometric Decomposition of the Scene



EO-NeRF reveals geometry details that are often lost due to the strong regularization of stereo-based 3D reconstruction. It is less affected by irregularities than Sat-NeRF and comes close to the level of detail of LIDAR DSMs. We tested it on 2 different cities, in 7 areas of interest of 256x256m, using 10-30 WorldView-3 satellite images (30cm/px), pre-processed (uint8) and raw pansharpened (float32).



| (average metrics)       | Jacksonville areas (uint8) |             | Buenos Aires areas (float32) |             |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|
|                         | PSNR                       | MAE [m]     | PSNR                         | MAE [m]     |
| Sat-NeRF [1]            | 27.47                      | 1.62        | 31.70                        | 2.38        |
| Ours                    | 27.12                      | <b>1.27</b> | 32.16                        | <b>1.28</b> |
| MVS (10 pairs, MGM) [4] |                            | 2.08        |                              | 1.74        |
| MVS (10 pairs, PSM) [5] |                            | 1.65        |                              | 1.29        |

[1] Marí, Roger et al. "Sat-NeRF." CVPR Workshops, 2022.  
 [2] Mildenhall, Ben, et al. "NeRF: Representing scenes as neural radiance fields for view synthesis." ECCV, 2020.  
 [3] Martin-Brualla, Ricardo et al. "NeRF in the wild." CVPR, 2021.  
 [4] Facciolo, Gabriele et al. "MGM: A significantly more global matching for stereovision." BMVC, 2015.  
 [5] Chang, Jia-Ren, and Yong-Sheng Chen. "Pyramid stereo matching network." CVPR, 2018.