

Learning to Optimize 3D Gaussian Splatting

Haofei Xu

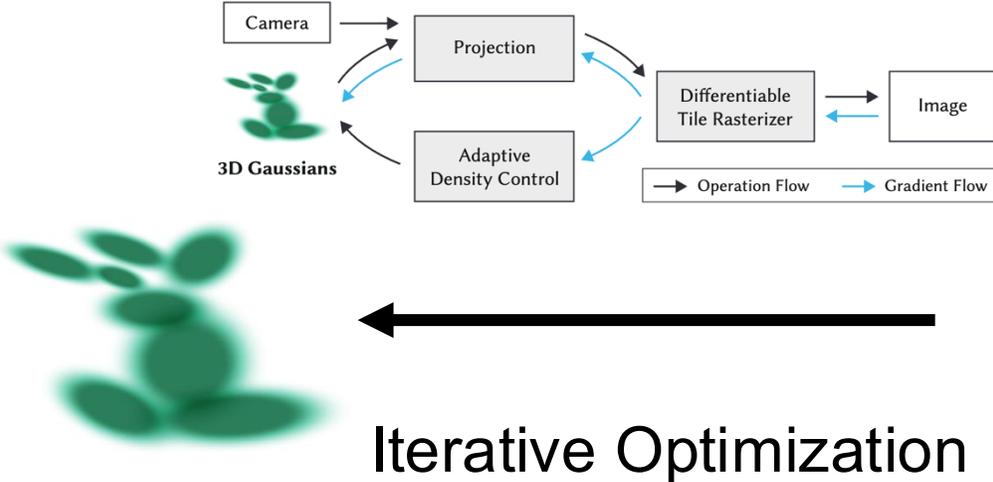
ETH Zurich and University of Tübingen

Helsinki, 09.03.2026

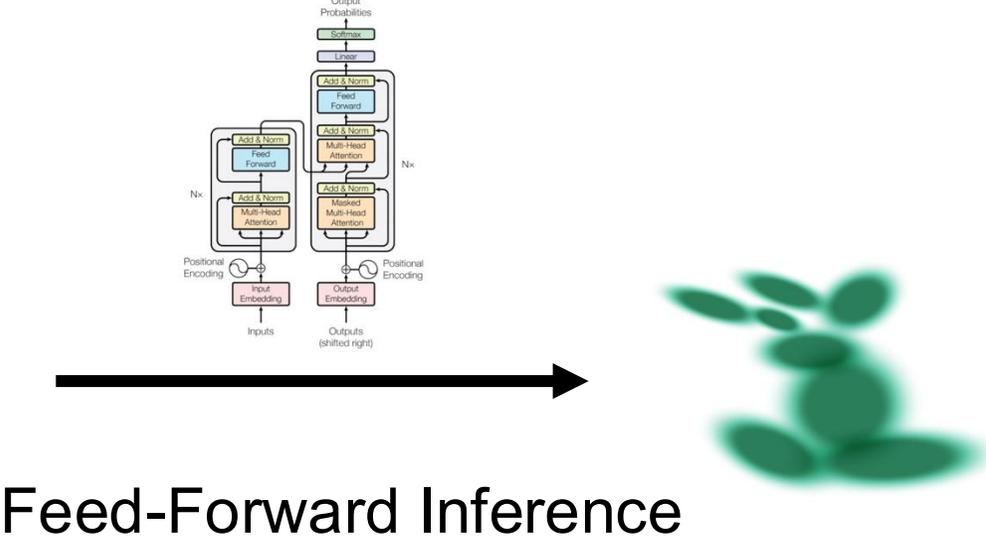
3D Gaussian Splatting (3DGS)



Existing 3DGS Methods

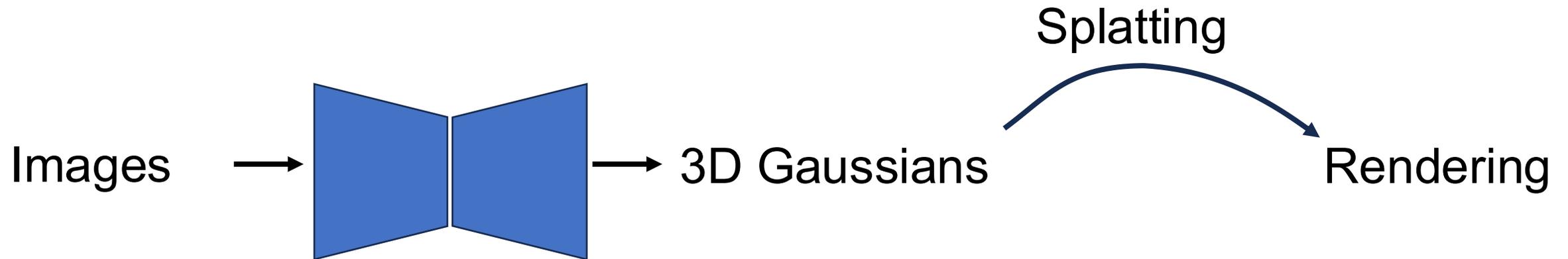


Images



Feed-Forward 3DGS

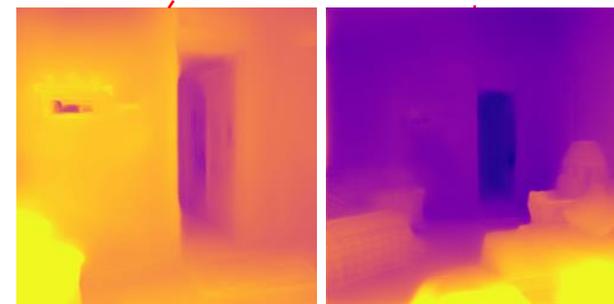
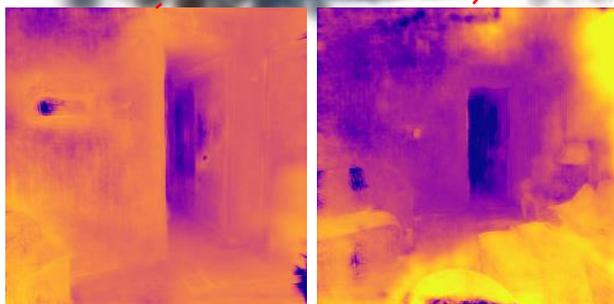
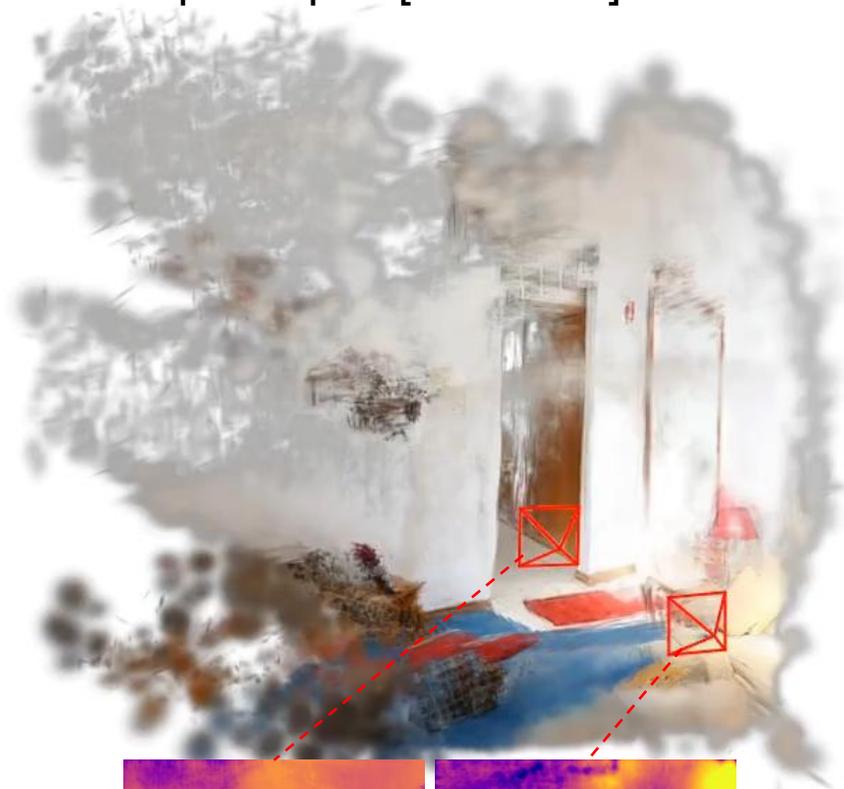
- Feed-forward prediction of 3D Gaussian parameters, without optimization



Early Works

pixelSplat [CVPR'24]

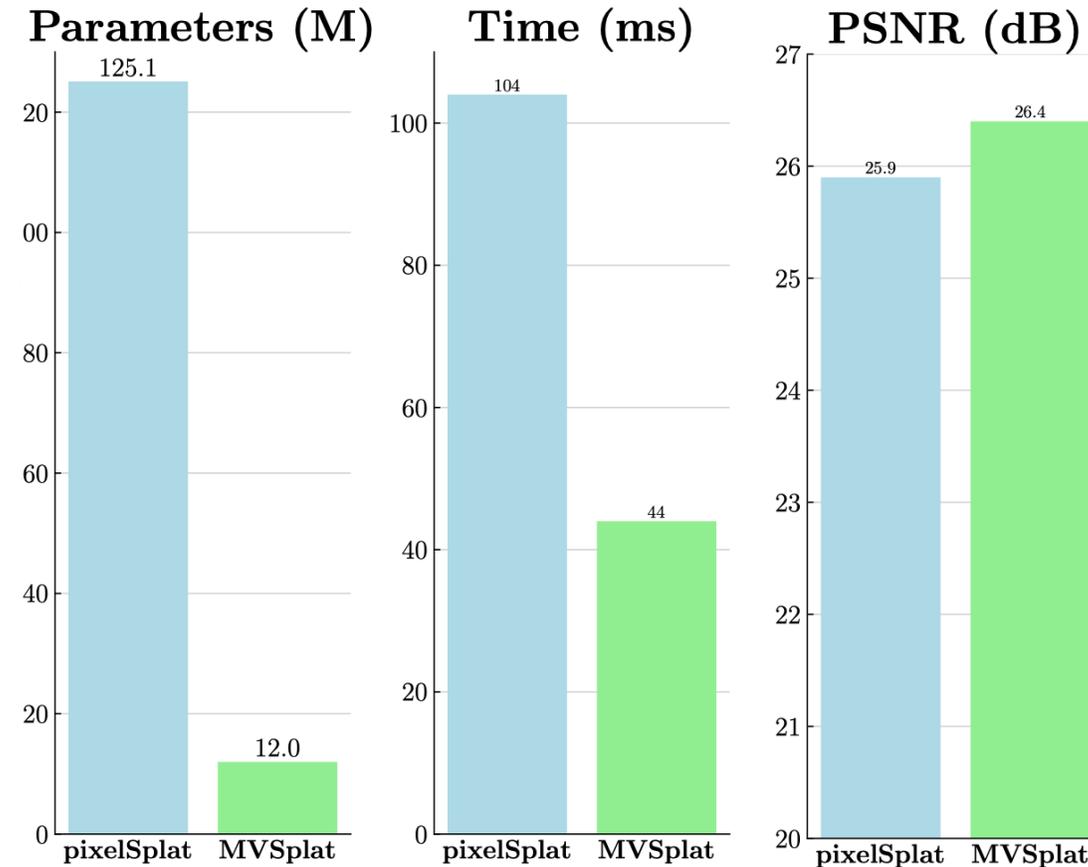
MVSplat [ECCV'24]



Two Input Views

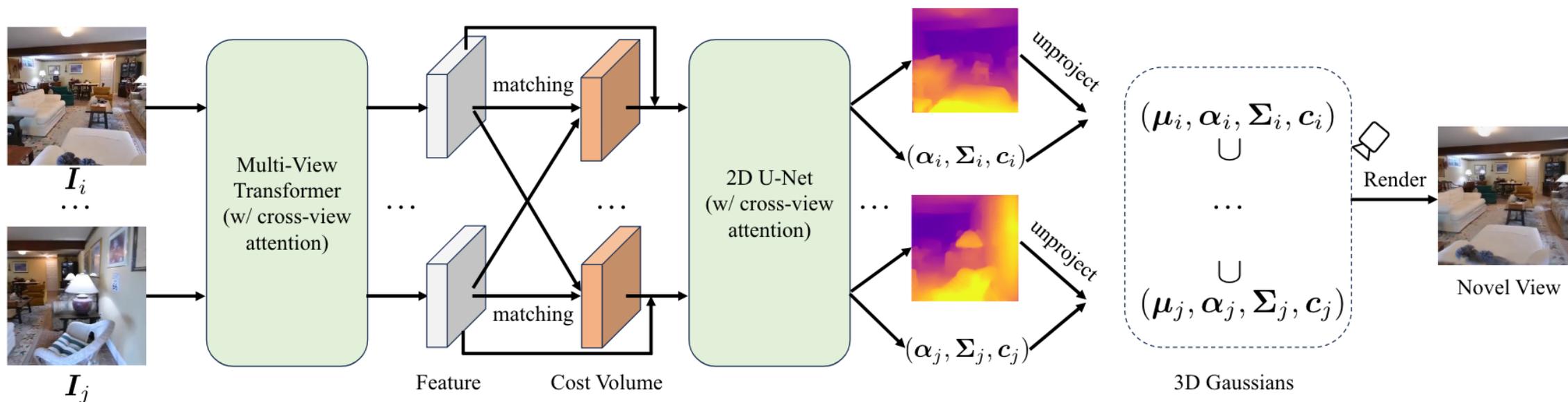
MVSplat vs. pixelSplat

- 10x fewer parameters, 2x faster speed, +0.5dB PSNR



MVSplat

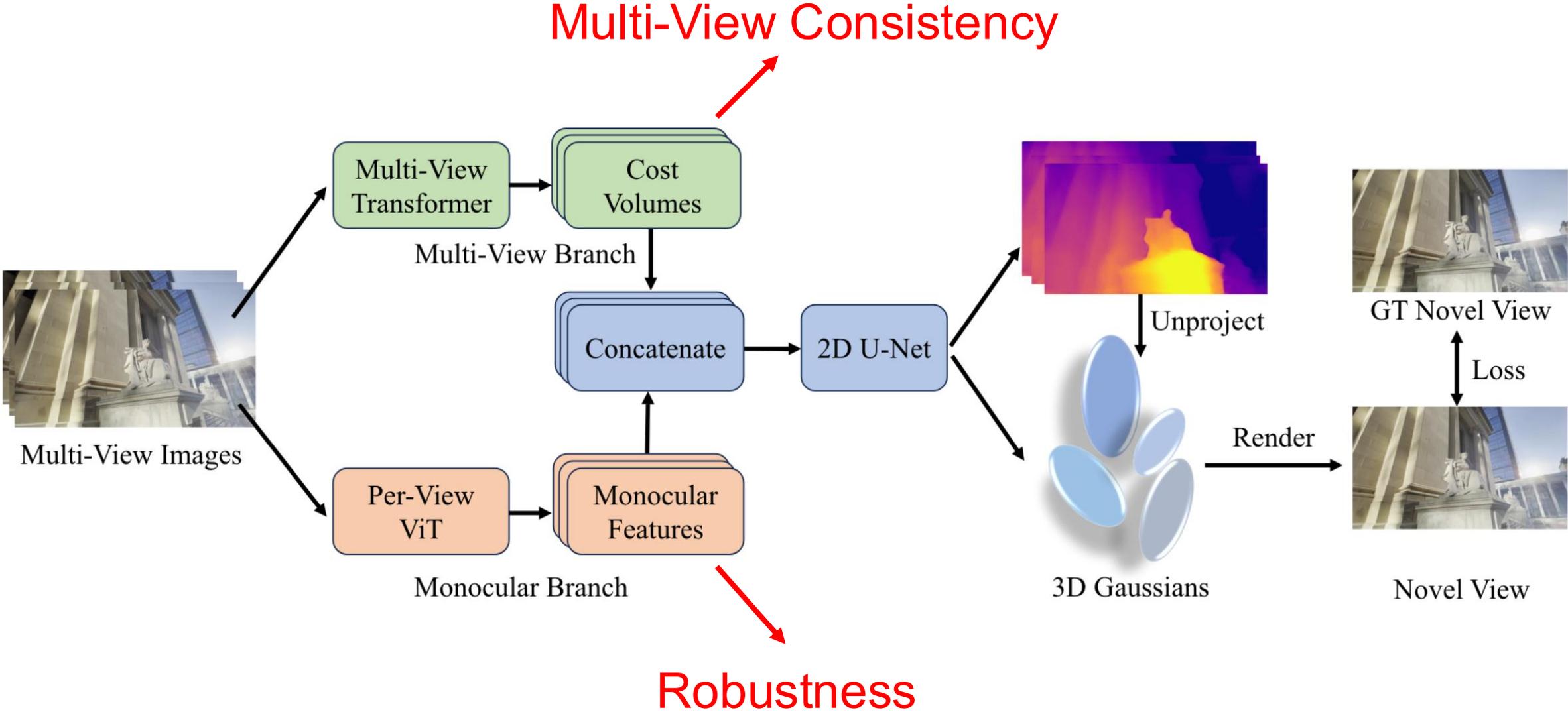
- Multi-View Stereo (MVS) + Gaussian Splatting



Xu et al. Unifying Flow, Stereo and Depth Estimation. TPAMI 2023

Chen et al. MVSplat: Efficient 3D Gaussian Splatting from Sparse Multi-View Images. ECCV 2024 (Oral)

DepthSplat



Feed-Forward Scene Synthesis



6 Input Views

DepthSplat



Rendering

Feed-Forward Scene Synthesis



12 Input Views

DepthSplat



Rendering

Feed-Forward vs. Optimization

+ Efficient, feed-forward

+ Data-driven priors, scalable

- Data-dependent, no guarantee for generalization

Feed-Forward

- Slow, many iterative steps

- No priors, not scalable

+ No generalization issue, directly optimize on the test data

Optimization

Feed-Forward vs. Optimization

+ Efficient, feed-forward

+ Data-driven priors, scalable

- Data-dependent, no guarantee for generalization

Feed-Forward

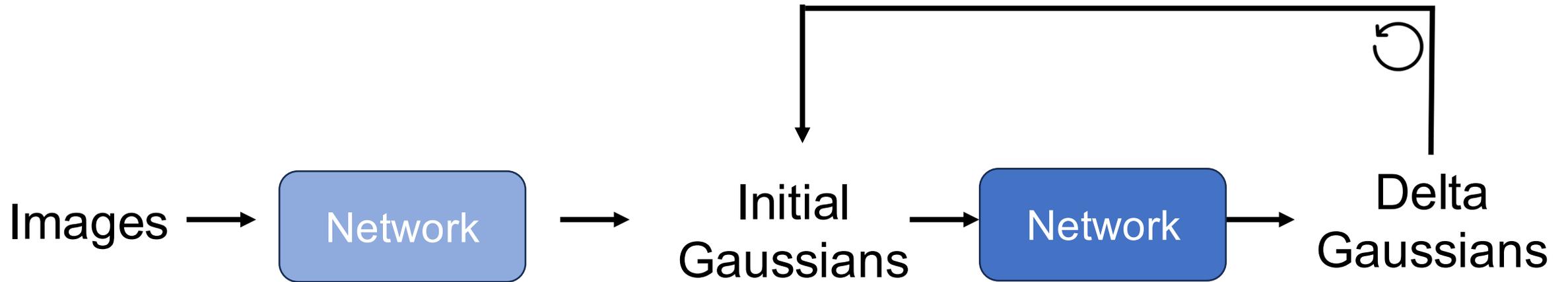
- Slow, many iterative steps

- No priors, not scalable

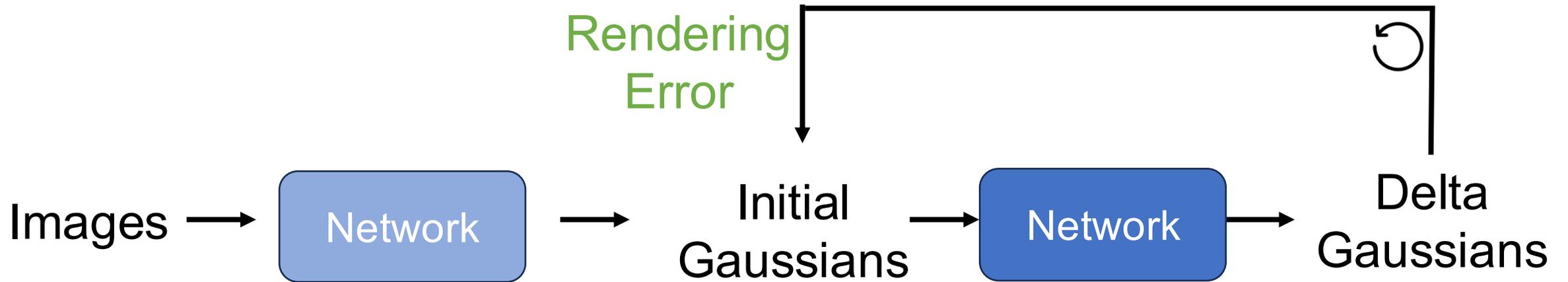
+ No generalization issue, directly optimize on the test data

Optimization

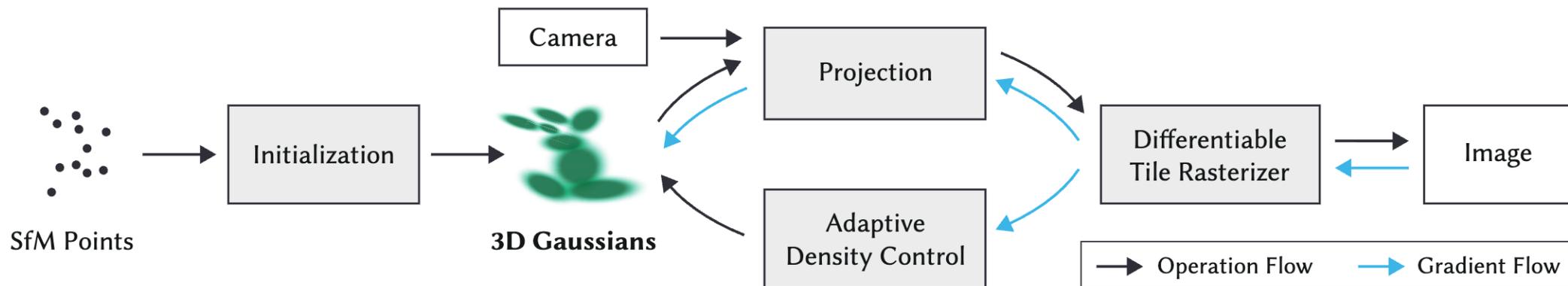
Learning to Optimize for 3DGS



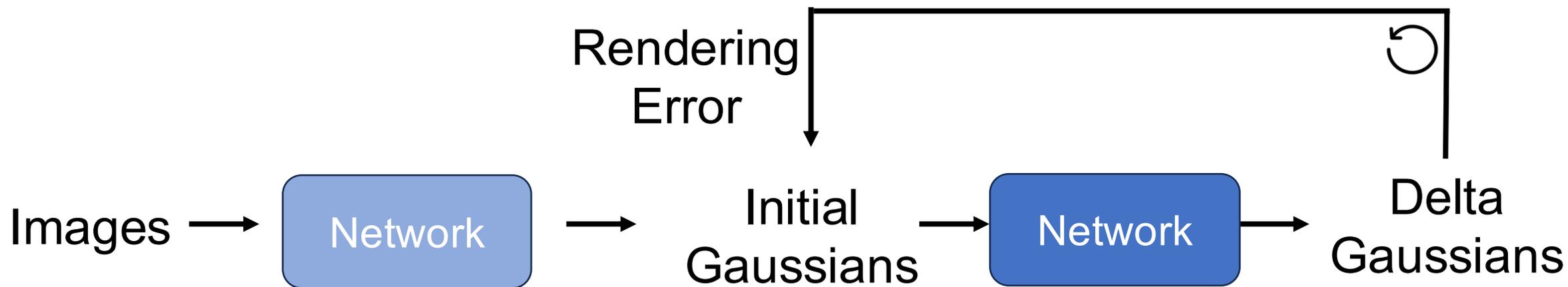
Recurrent Update from Feedback



ReSplat vs. Standard 3DGS Optimization



Standard 3DGS Optimization



ReSplat

ReSplat vs. Standard 3DGS Optimization

- **Feed-forward inference**

- **Gradient-free update**

$$\theta_{t+1} = \theta_t + \text{RNN}(\theta_t, \text{Error}_t)$$

- **Converges with 4 iterations**

ReSplat

- Per-scene optimization

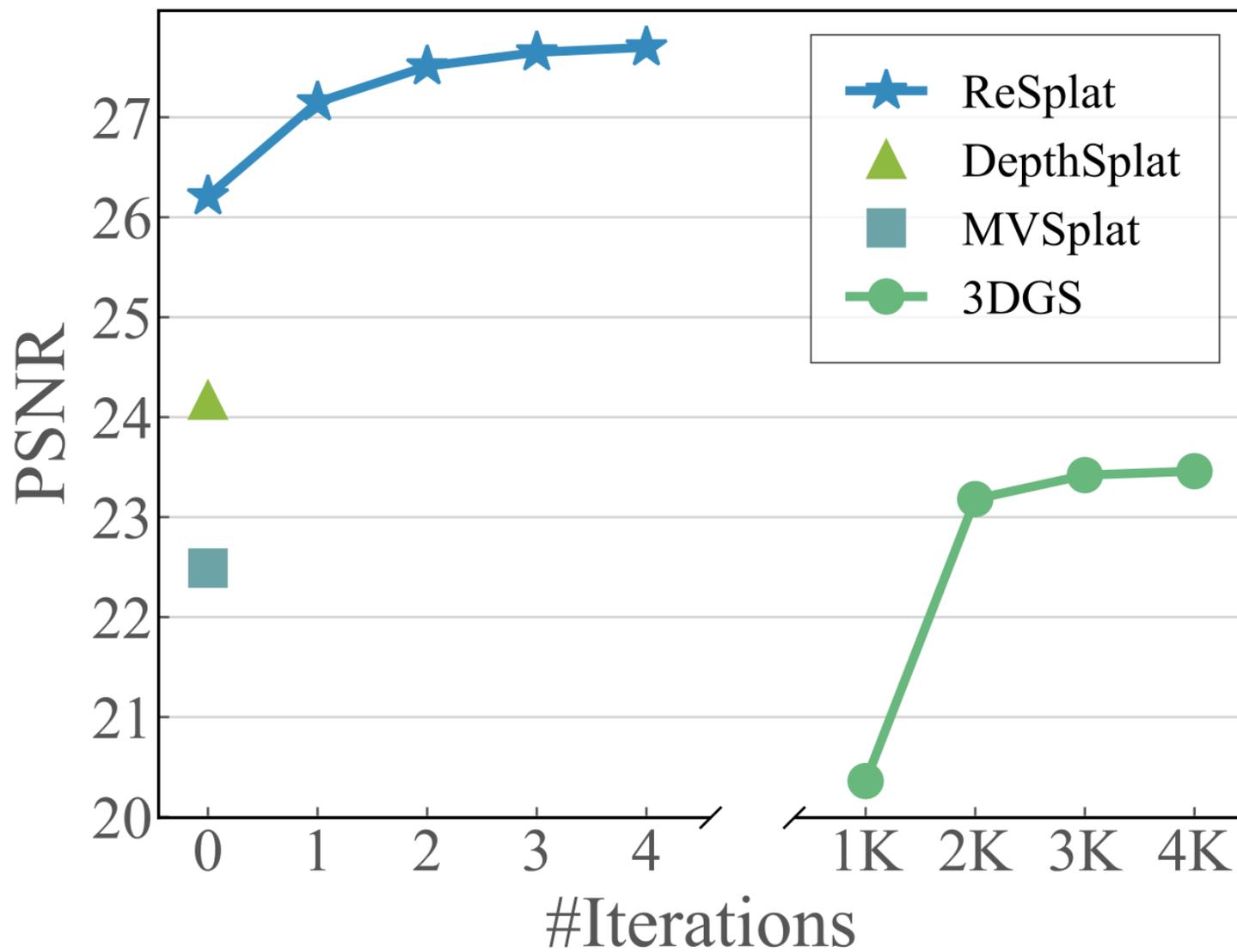
- Gradient-based update

$$\theta_{t+1} = \theta_t - \alpha \nabla_{\theta} L(\theta_t)$$

- Thousands of iterations

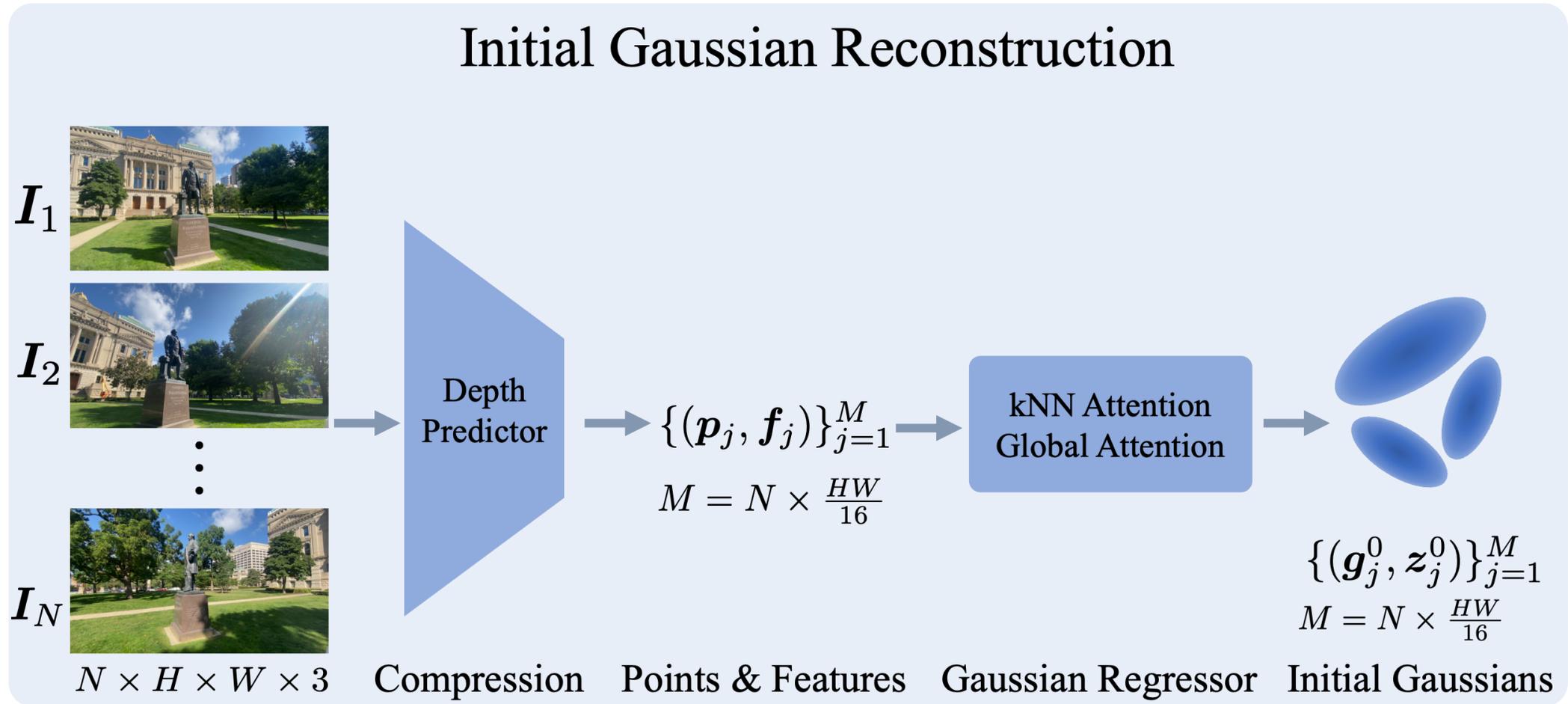
3DGS Optimization

Results



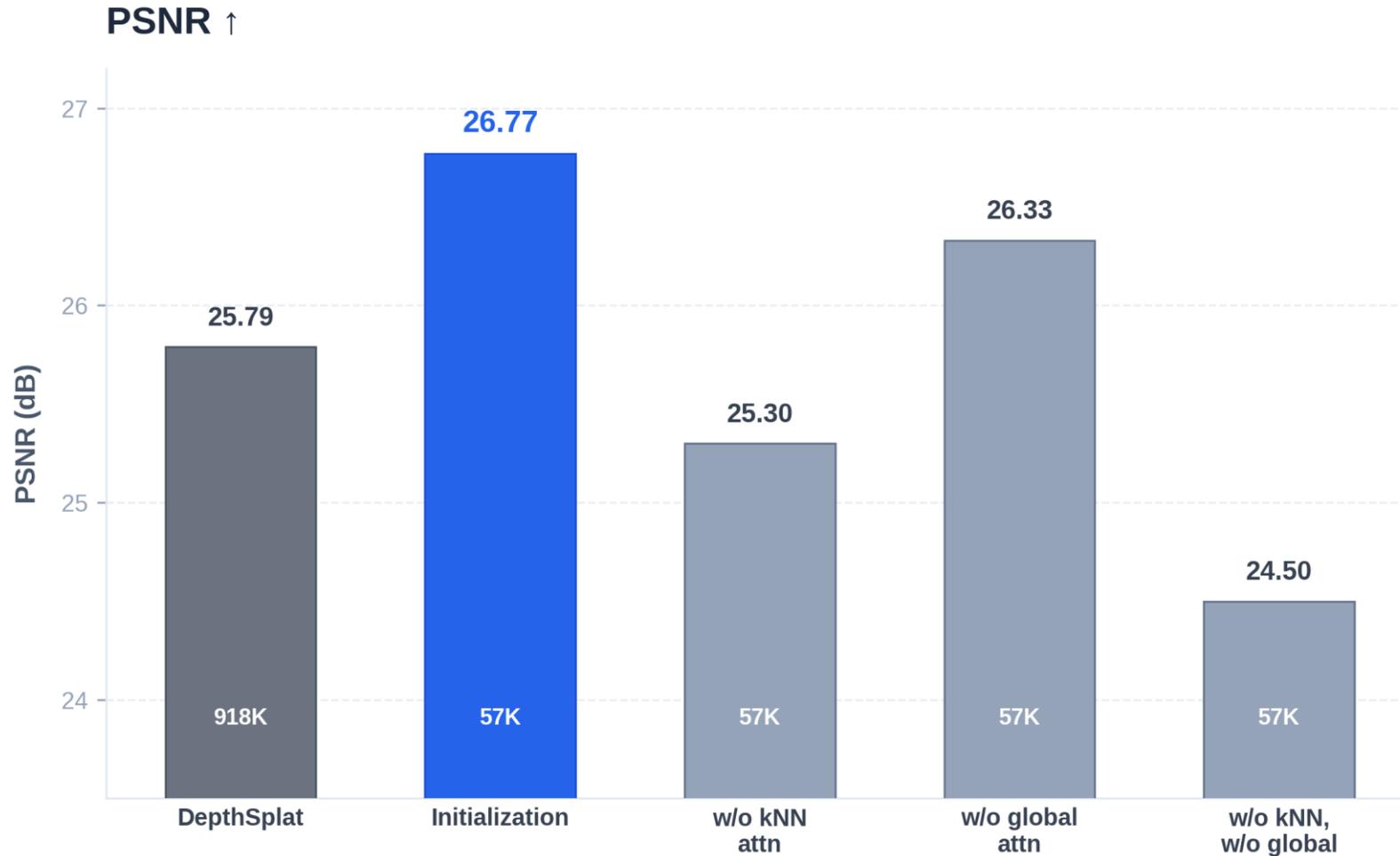
Results for 8 input views (512x960)

Initialization: Compact Gaussian Reconstruction



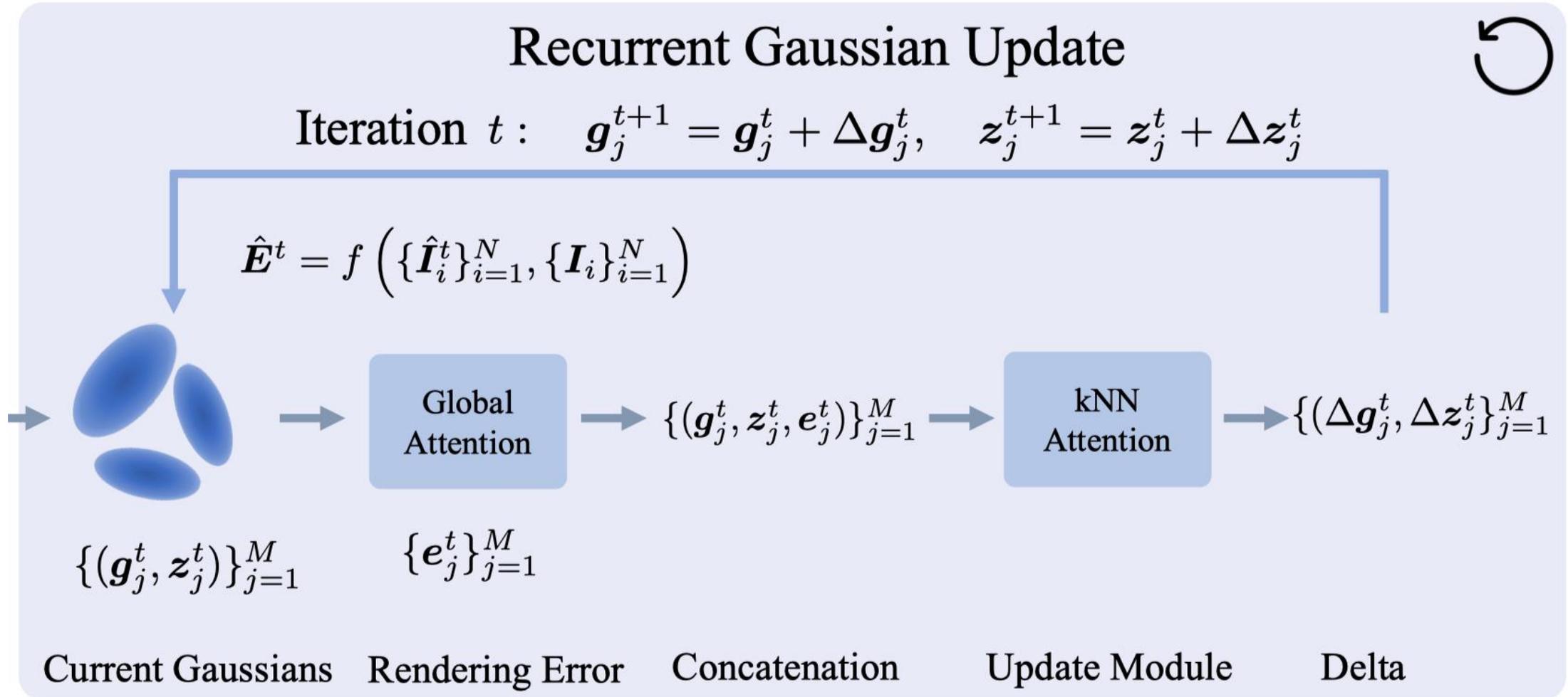
- 16x fewer Gaussians than previous pixel-aligned methods

Ablation of the Initial Model



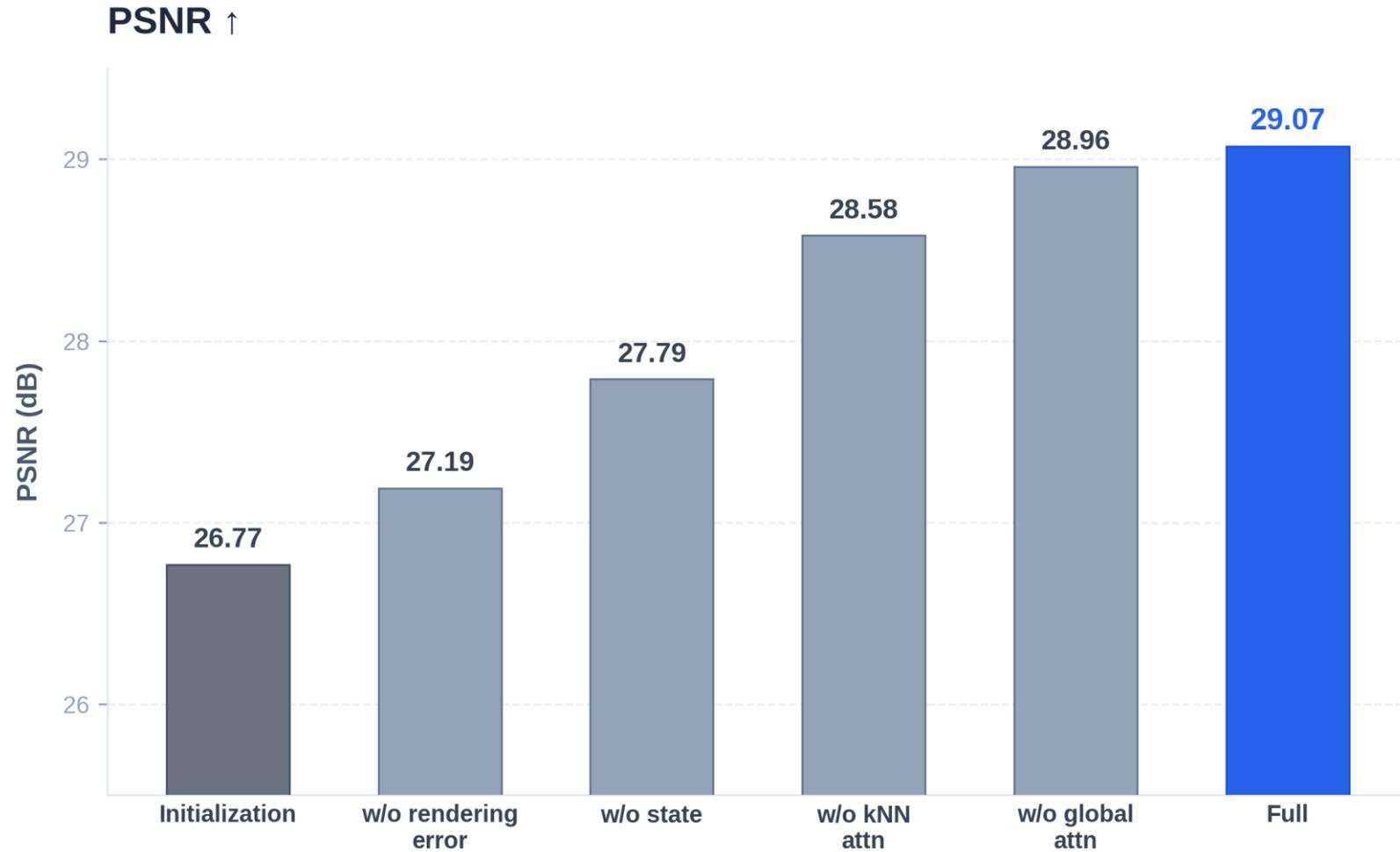
- Key: modeling 3D context with kNN and global attention

Recurrent Gaussian Update



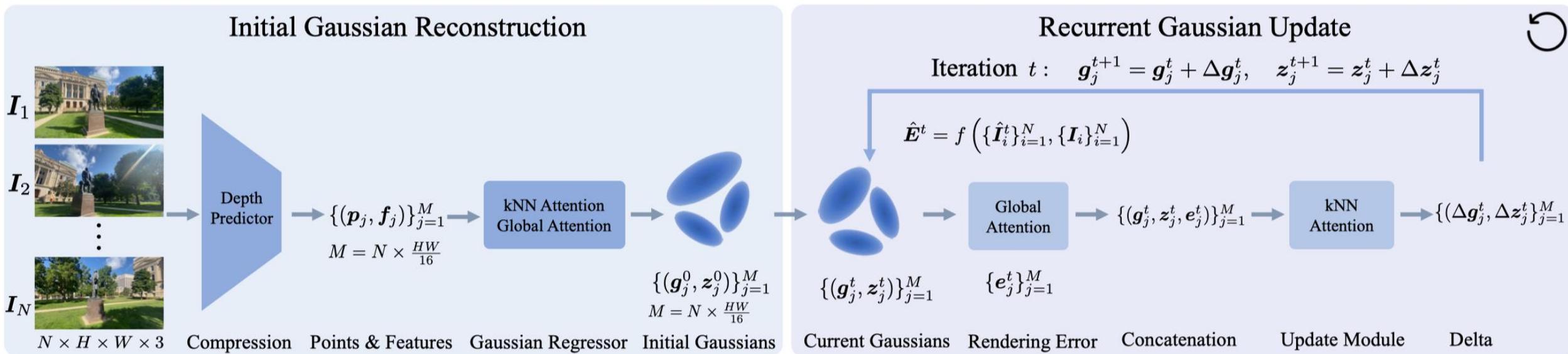
- Converges with 4 iterations

Ablation of the Recurrent Model



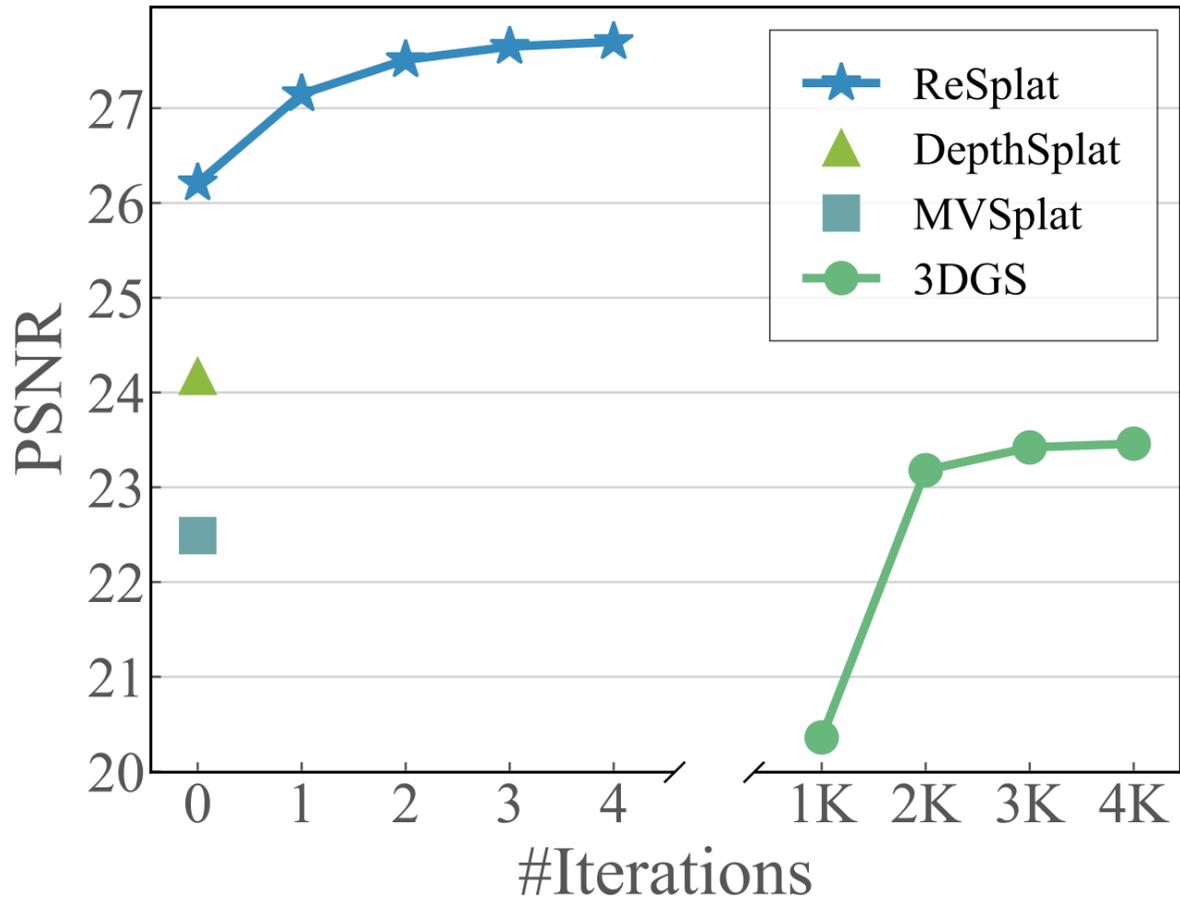
- Key: the rendering error

ReSplat



- Two-stage training: initial → recurrent

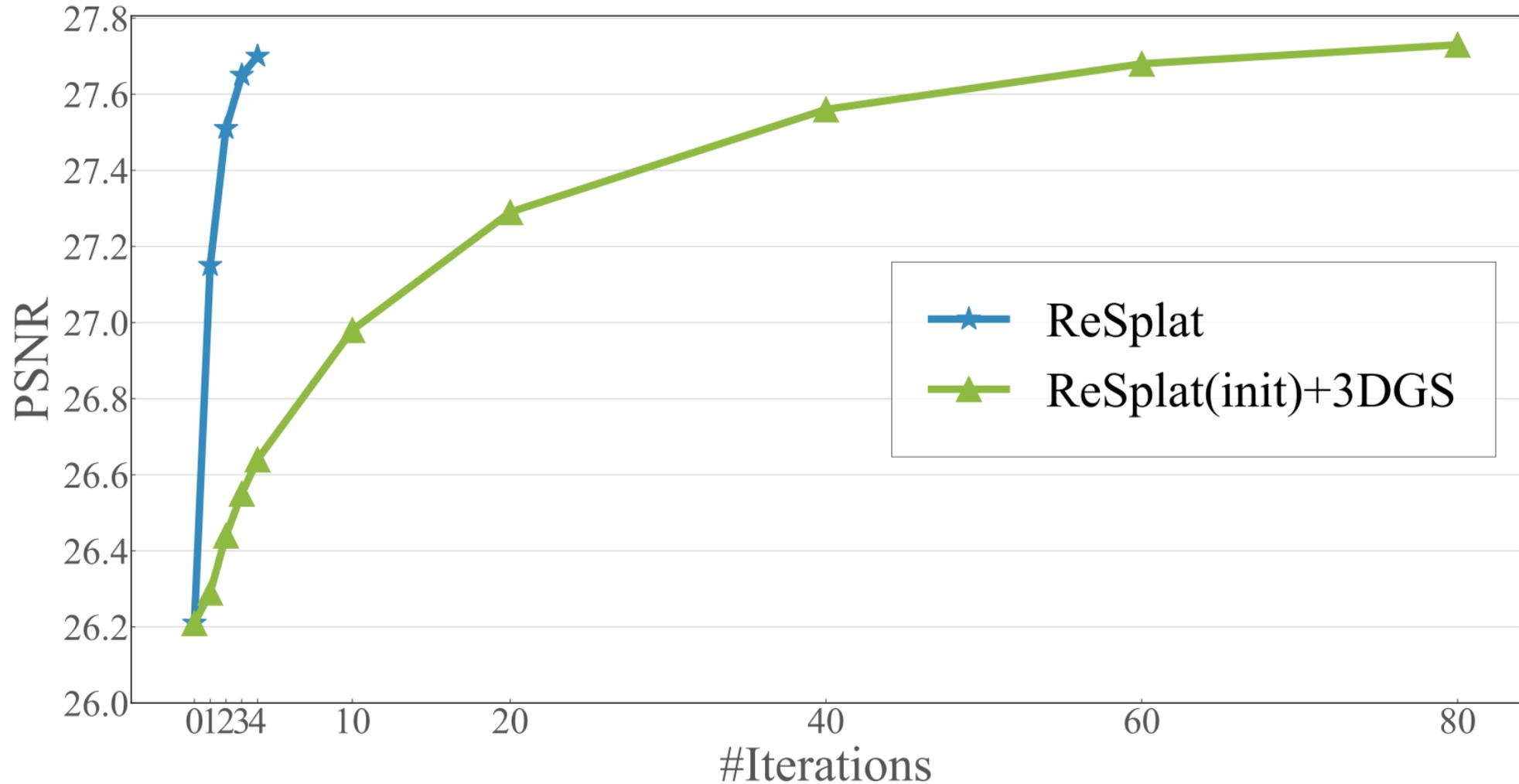
Comparisons



Results for 8 input views (512x960)

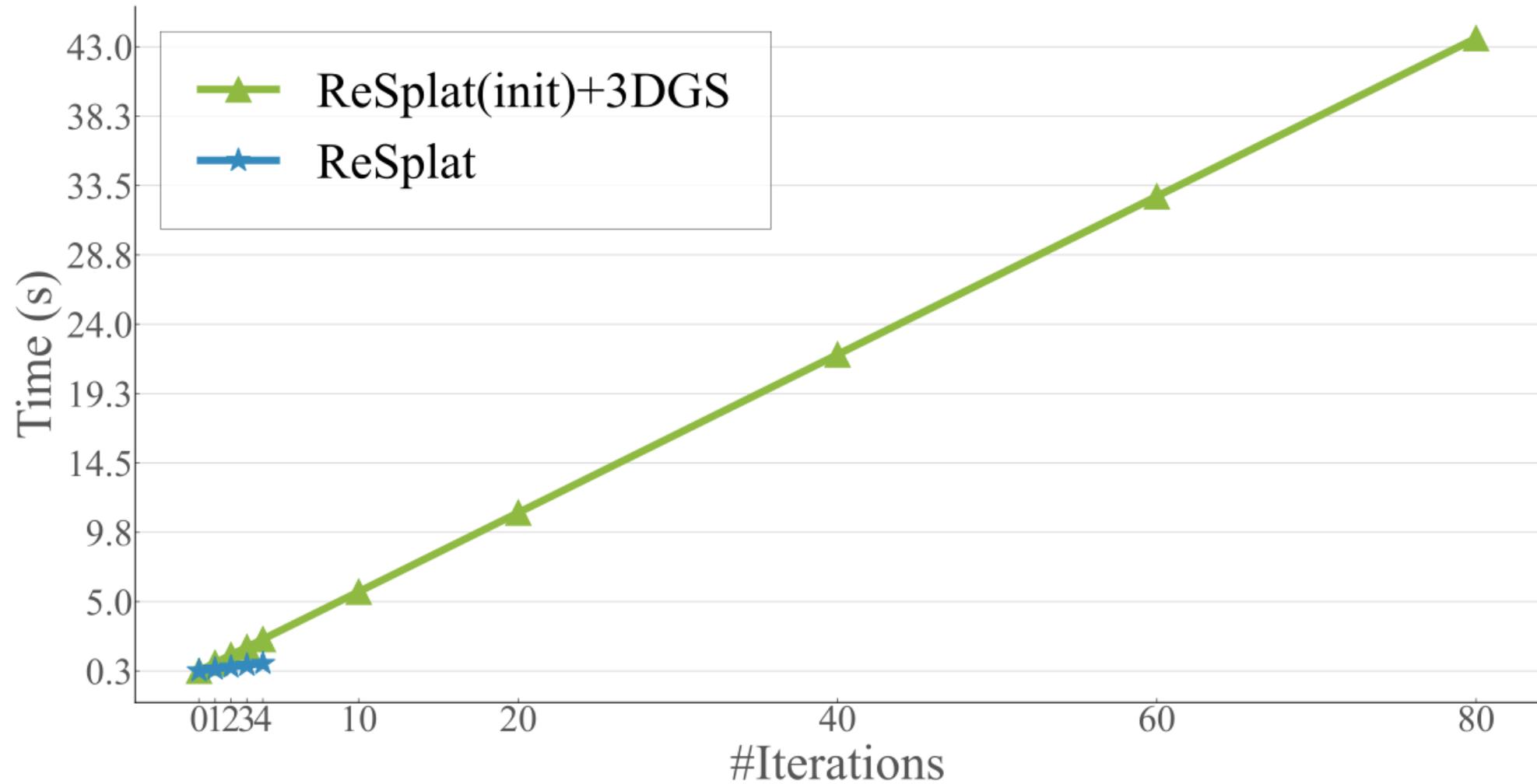
- 16x fewer Gaussians
- 4x faster rendering speed
- Reconstruction in <1 second
- 100x faster than 3DGS

Optimization vs. Feed-Forward Refinement

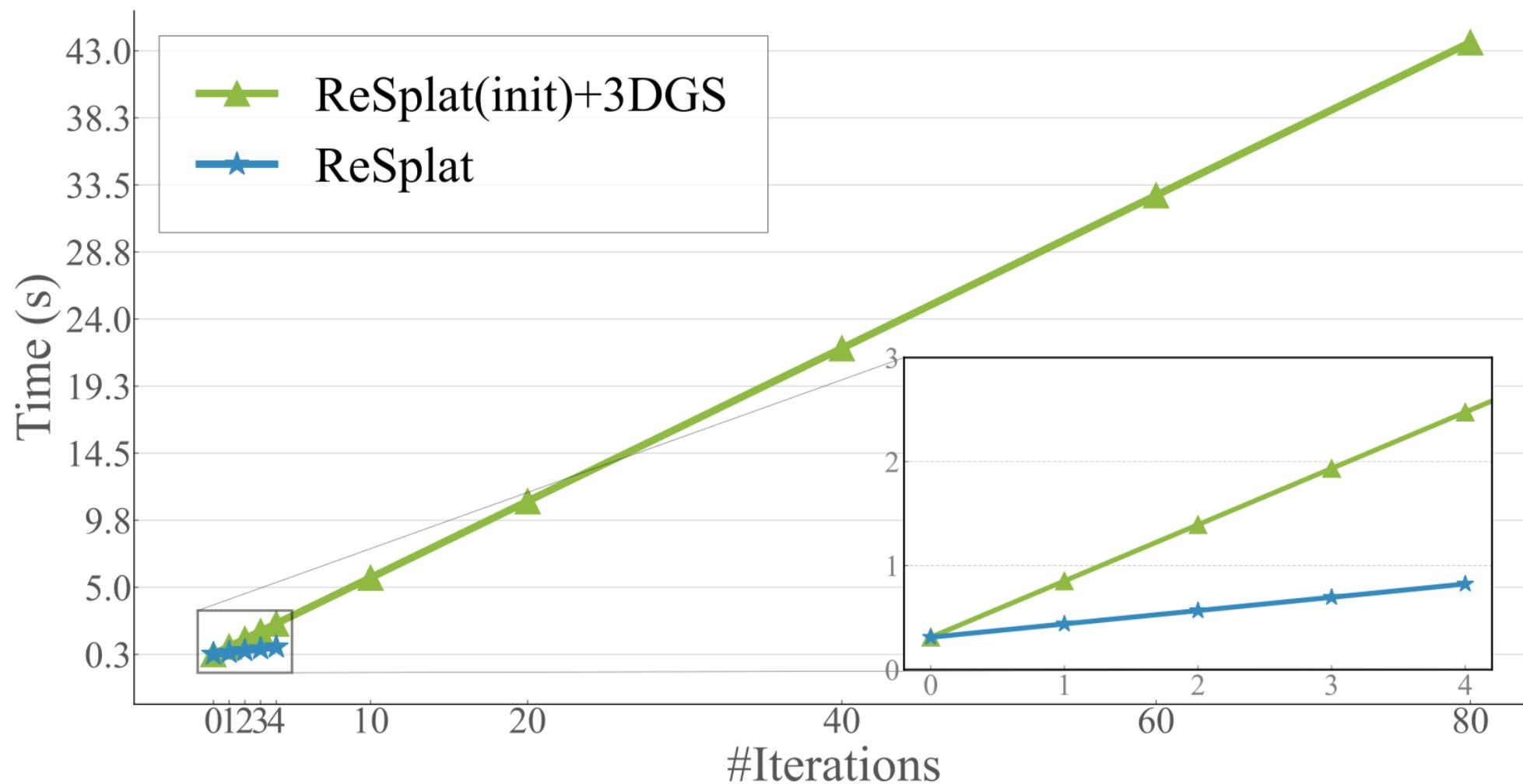


- ReSplat reduces the number of iterations by 20x (4 vs. 80)

Optimization vs. Feed-Forward Refinement

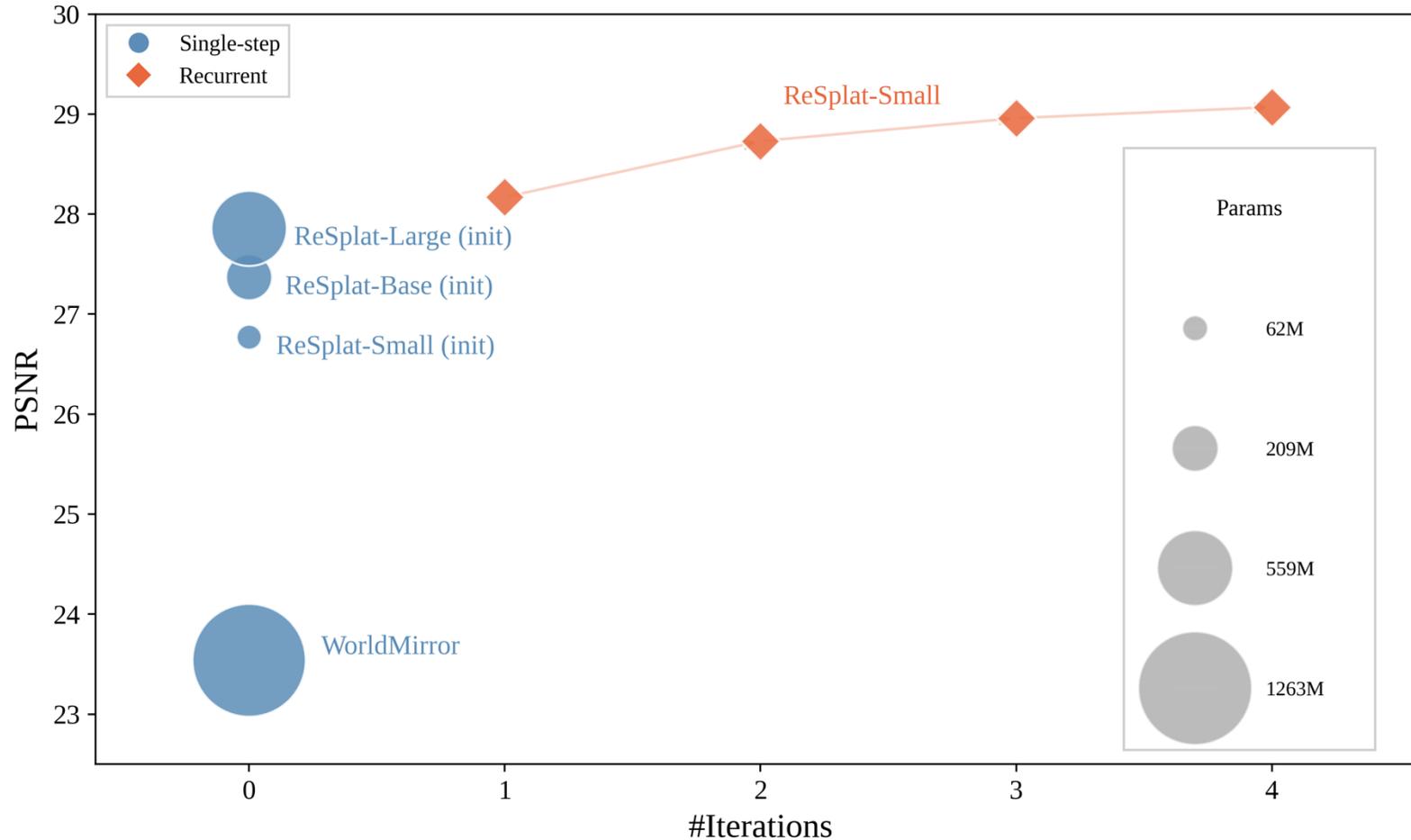


Optimization vs. Feed-Forward Refinement



- ReSplat is 53x faster in reconstruction time

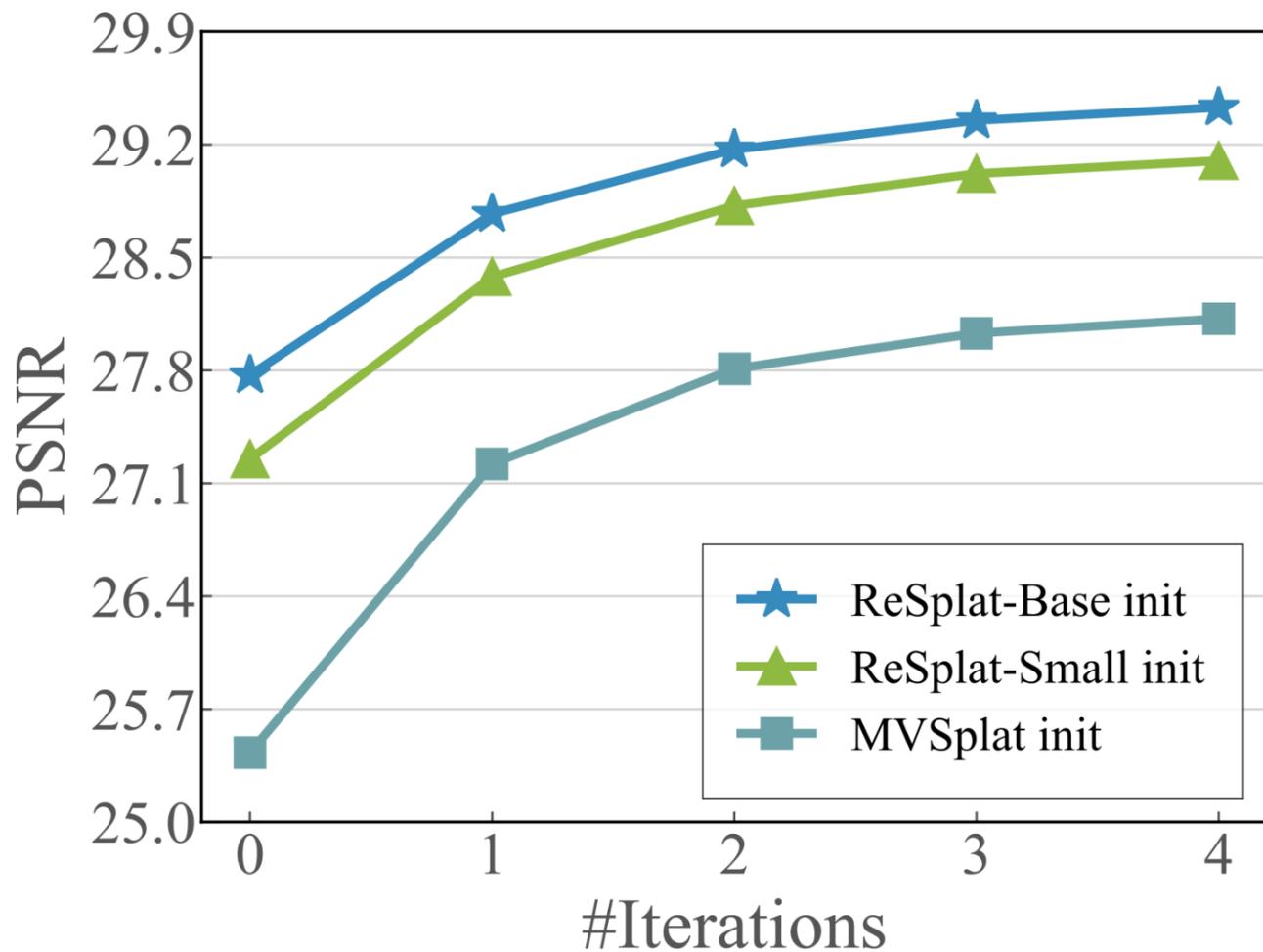
Single-Step vs. Recurrent Models



- +1.2dB PSNR
- 7x smaller model

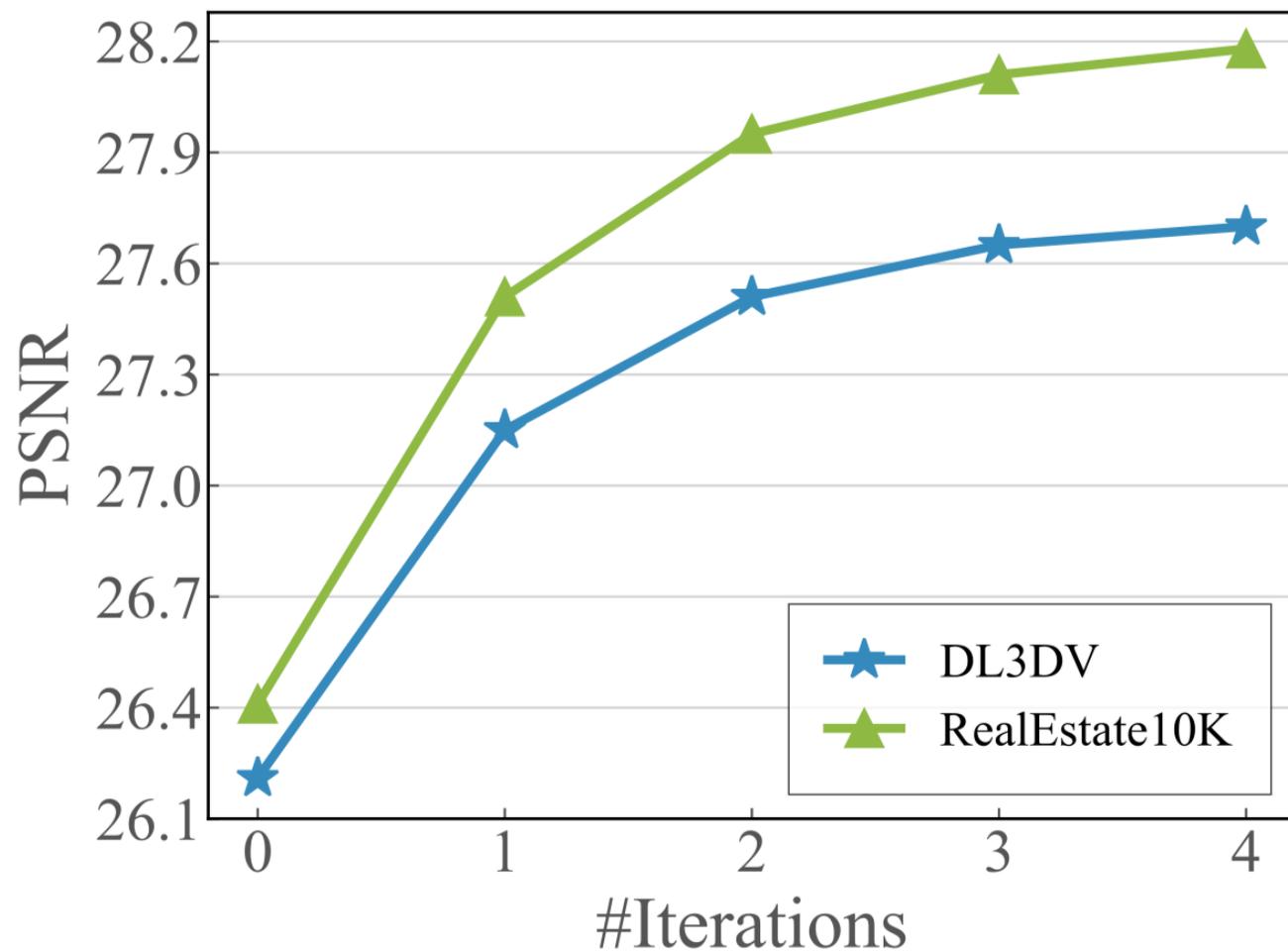
- Recurrent network is much more effective than simply increasing parameters of single-step models

Different Initializations



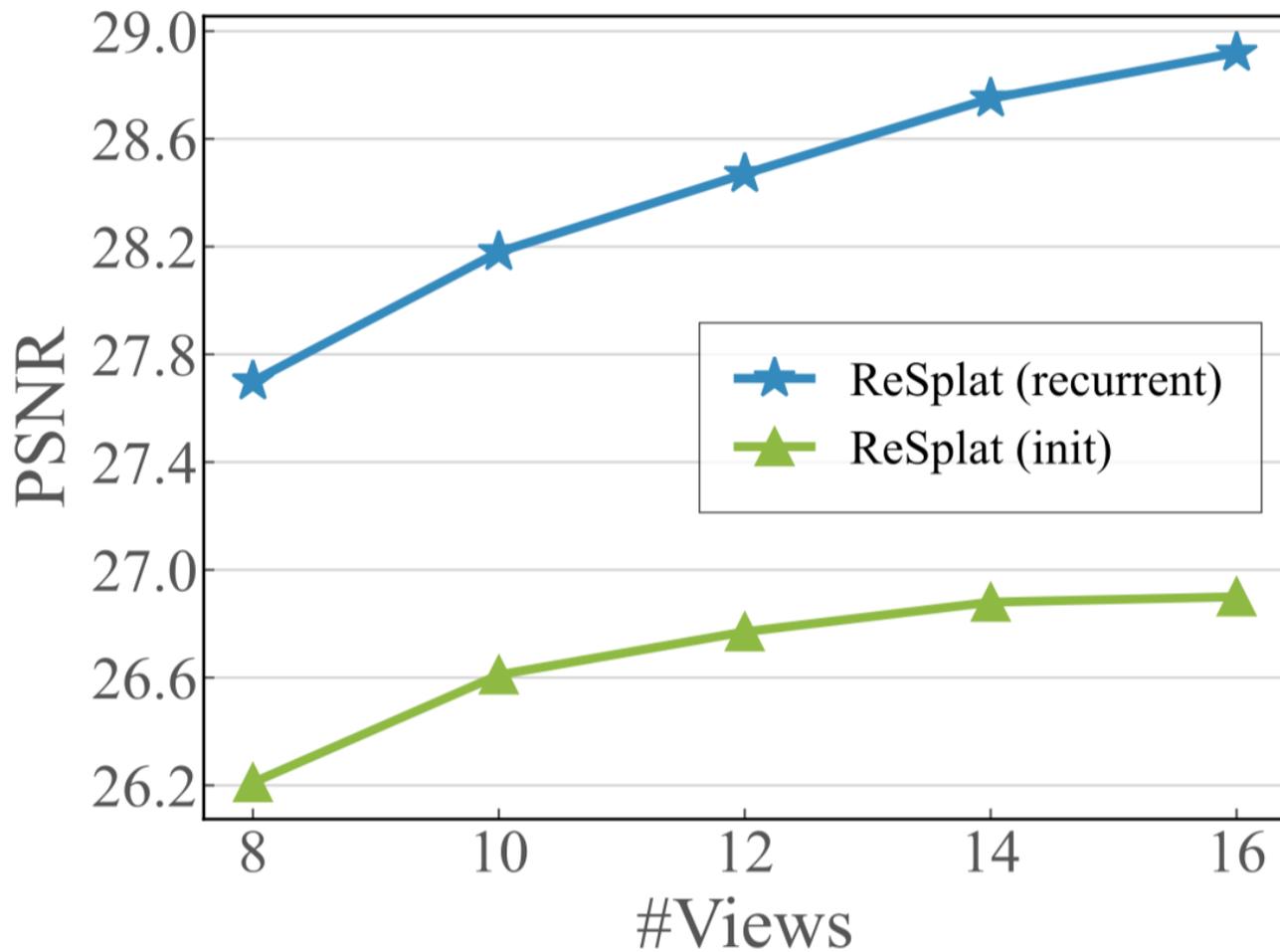
- Works for different initializations
- Better initialization, better final results
- Our initialization enables 13x faster refinement than MVSplat

Cross-Dataset Generalization



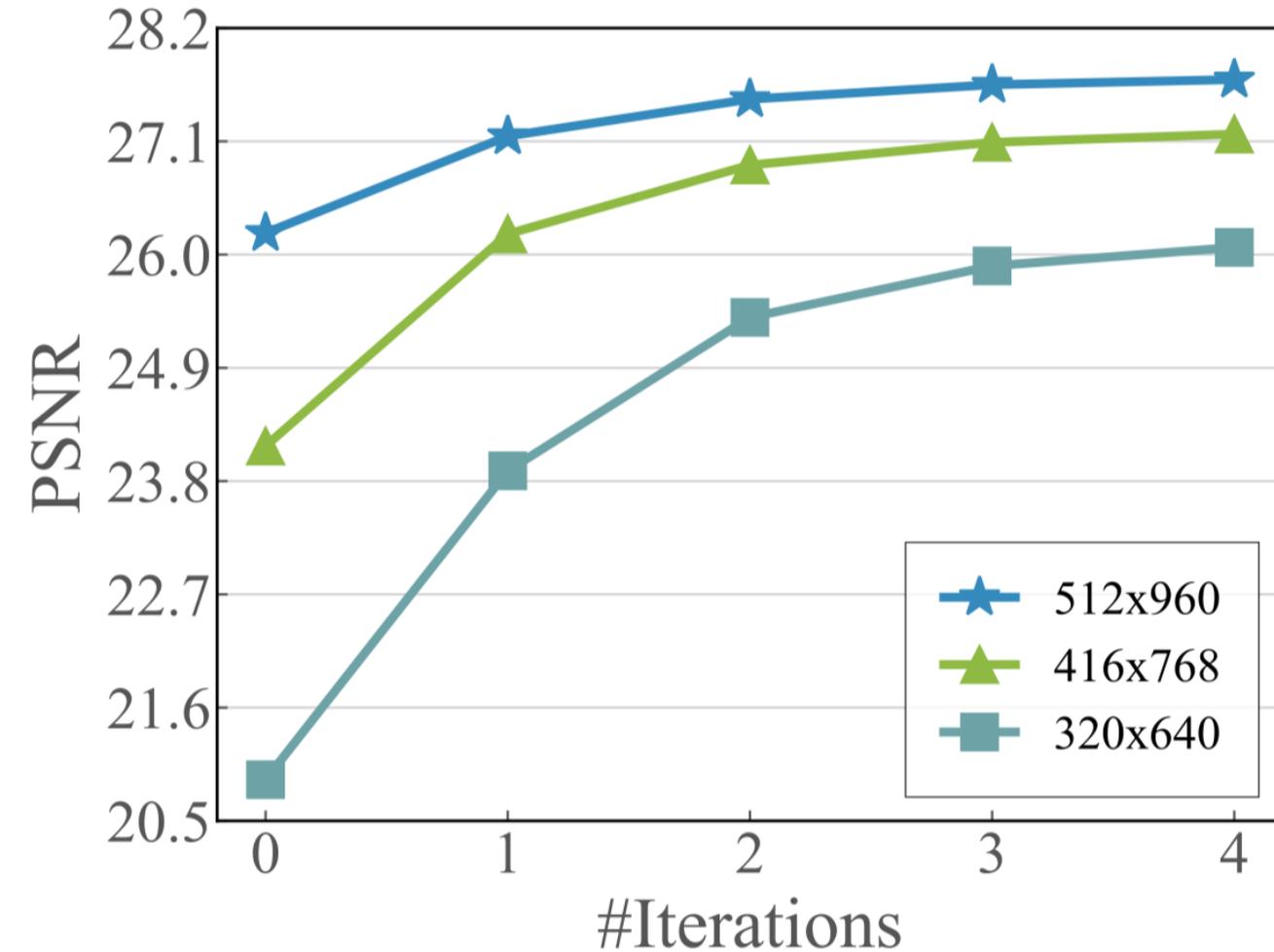
- In domain: +1.5dB PSNR
- Cross domain: +1.7dB PSNR

Cross-View Generalization



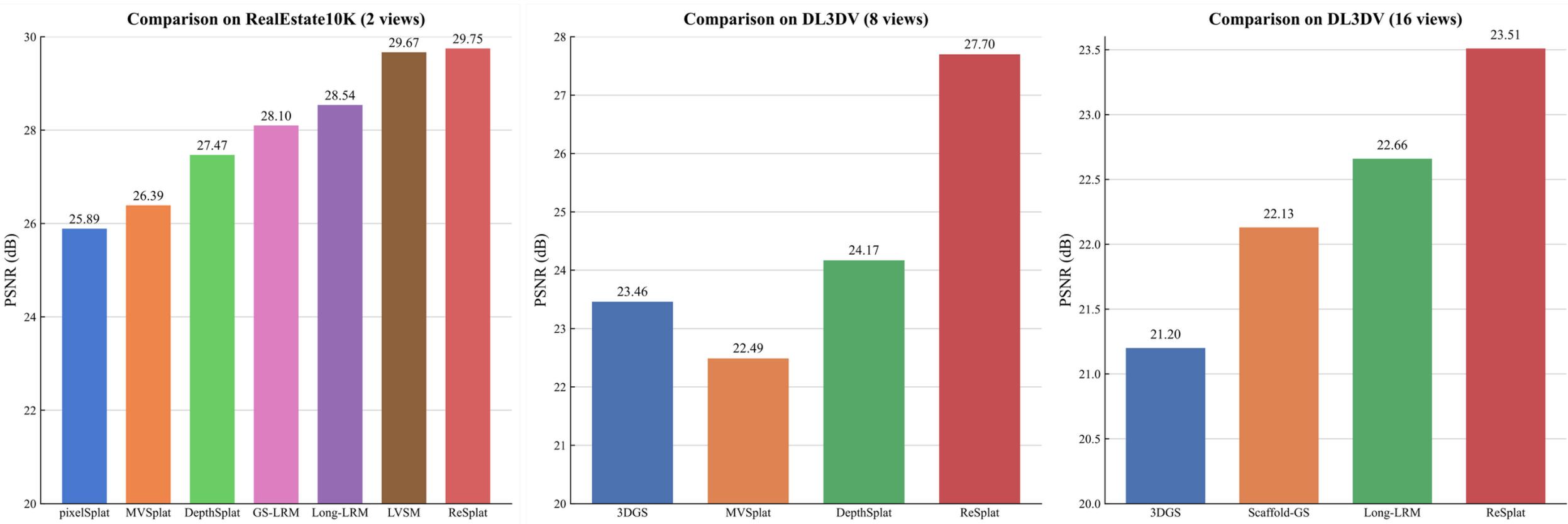
- Single-step: +0.7dB PSNR
- Recurrent: +1.2dB PSNR

Cross-Resolution Generalization



- 512x960: +1.5dB PSNR
- 416x768: +3.0dB PSNR
- 320x640: +5.1dB PSNR

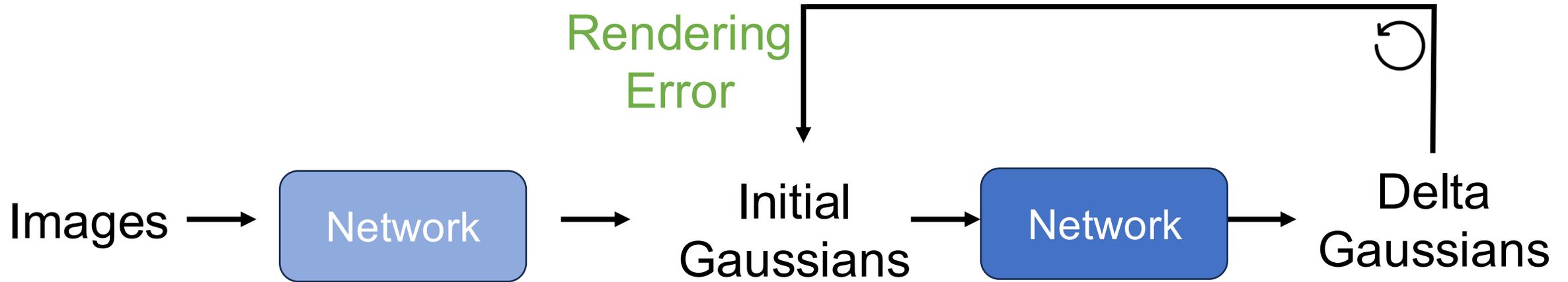
Comparisons



State-of-the-art across 2, 8, 16 views

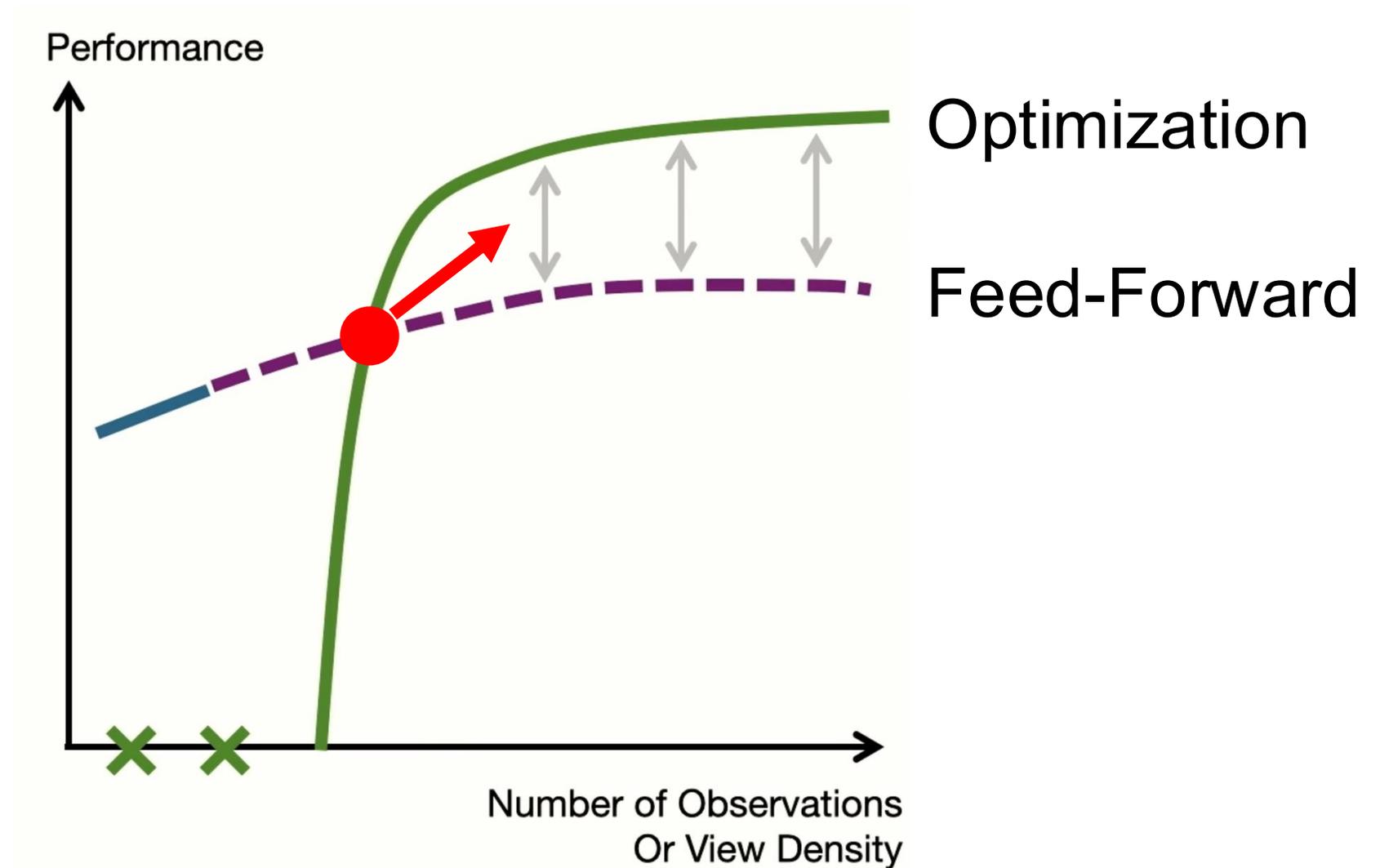


Summary

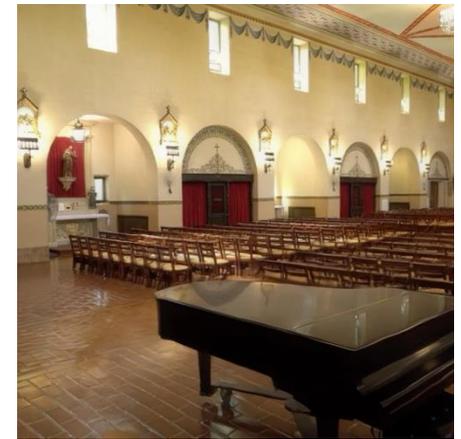
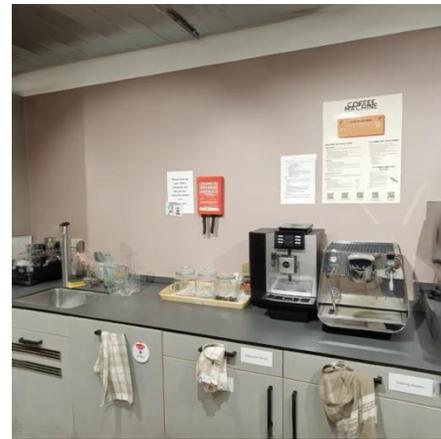
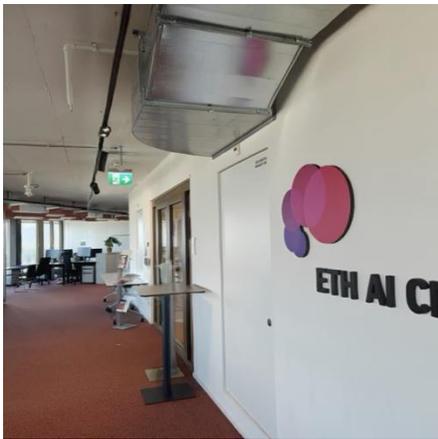
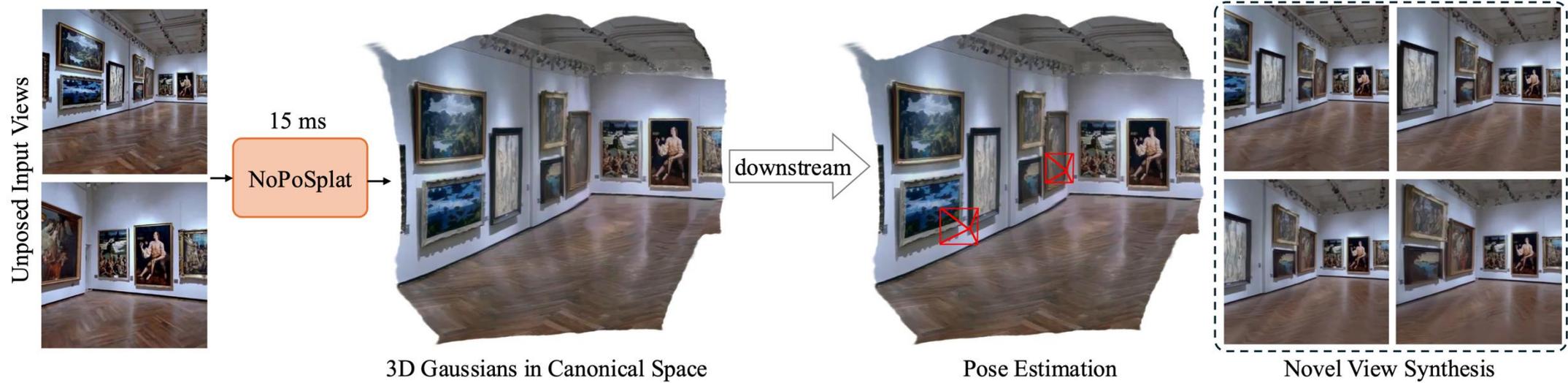


- Feed-forward compact initialization
- Feed-forward recurrent update

Future Work: Scalability



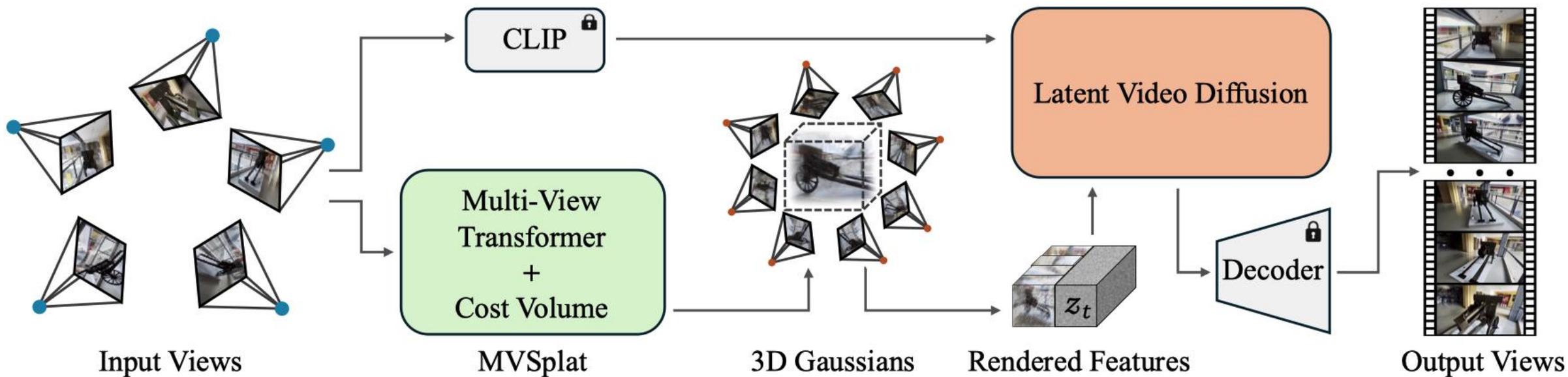
Future Work: Unposed Images



Ye et al. No Pose, No Problem: Surprisingly Simple 3D Gaussian Splats from Sparse Unposed Images. ICLR 2025 (Oral)

Ye et al. YoNoSplat: You Only Need One Model for Feedforward 3D Gaussian Splatting. ICLR 2026

Future Work: Generative Models



MVSplat360

Takeaways

- ReSplat: learning to optimize 3DGS
 - Combine data-driven priors with feedback-driven iterative refinement
 - New scaling axis for future feed-forward 3D models
- Towards a unified feed-forward reconstruction system
 - Integrate recent advances into a single framework
 - Robust, instant 3D reconstruction from arbitrary in-the-wild images

Thank you!