GMT: Enhancing Generalizable Neural Rendering via Geometry-Driven Multi-Reference Texture Transfer –Supplementary Material–

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Abstract. Due to the lack of space in the main paper, we provide more details of the proposed methods and experimental results in the supplementary material. Specifically, in Sec.1, we explain the implementation of extracting alpha values and the training-test step in more detail. In Sec.2, we show ablation analysis according to the various aggregation types. Lastly, Sec.3 presents additional quantitative results of scene-specific novel view synthesis and qualitative comparisons of pixelSplat.

1 More Details of Implementation

1.1 Alpha Values from generalizable NeRFs

Our model uses the alpha value α of the point cloud X^{alpha} obtained from Generalizable NeRF (G-NeRF) models as proxy scene geometry. Among G-NeRF models, the models IBRNet [48], GeoNeRF [23], Neuray [30], MuRF [52] follow the same classical volume rendering process as NeRF, so they estimate the alpha value for each sampled point. On the other hand, GNT [47] calculates point-wise aggregation weights for sampled points in each ray through a ray transformer. This can be interpreted as calculating h_i , or hitting probability, for each point in the equation $c = \prod_{i=1}^{K} h_i c_i$. Therefore, we calculate α_i from h_i through the following equation:

$$\alpha_k = \frac{h_k}{1 - \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} h_i} \tag{1}$$

The calculated α_i can be used as alpha values of our model's alpha point cloud, same as other models.

1.2 Details of Training and Test Step

As mentioned in the implementation details of the main paper, our model uses rendered images and an alpha point cloud of several scenes extracted from a

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pre-trained Neuray [30] model as our training dataset. Additionally, in the test step, a single model trained from our training dataset made of Neuray enhances the rendered image extracted by all G-NeRF models(IBRNet [48], GNT [47], GeoNeRF [23], Neuray [30], MuRF [52]). Experimental results performing consistent and significant performance improvement for all G-NeRFs show that our method can robustly learn a multi-reference texture transfer network from given source inputs without being restricted by the G-NeRF model used to generate the training dataset.

2 Ablation Analysis

2.1 Aggregation Types

We present a qualitative result of various feature aggregation methods in Figure 1. Previous studies have commonly employed Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) [30, 48] and Multi-Head Attention (MHA) [47] for feature aggregation. In contrast, our proposed TPFormer introduces a novel approach that aggregates source features while considering the inherent relationship between the source feature and view direction. TPFormer effectively preserves high-quality features from the source images and seamlessly transfers them to the target view. In Figure 1, row (a) illustrates that TPFormer outperforms other aggregation methods in enhancing images, particularly in preserving textures. In row (b) of the figure, we observe that TPFormer effectively removes the blurry artifacts.



Fig. 1: Qualitative results of different aggregation types. The third column represents the result of the proposed TPFormer.

2.2 The number of reference images

We examine the impact of the number of reference images to verify whether reference images are appropriately used. As shown in Fig. 2, performance gradually improves as the number of reference images increases. This result indicates

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Fig. 2: Comparison of PSNR according to the number of reference images.

Table 1: Results on per-scene optimization NeRFs.

Model		DVGO [43]]	TensoRF [5]			
Model	$PSNR(\uparrow)$	$SSIM(\uparrow)$	$LPIPS(\downarrow)$	$PSNR(\uparrow)$	$SSIM(\uparrow)$	$LPIPS(\downarrow)$	
w/o Ours	26.56	0.847	0.165	25.97	0.830	0.177	
Ours	26.82	0.863	0.144	26.23	0.848	0.153	

that our model effectively chooses relevant features from multiple images and incorporates them with precision.

3 Additional Experimental Results

3.1 Additional Results with per-scene optimized NeRFs

We conducted experiments with DVGO [43] and TensoRF [5] to verify the ability of our model to enhance the results of per-scene optimized NeRFs. As in Table 1, our model shows improved performance on the Real Forward-Facing dataset.

3.2 Additional Quantitative Results

We show quantitative results of scene-specific novel view synthesis of generalizable NeRFs (IBRNet [48], GNT [47], GeoNeRF [23], Neuray [30], MuRF [52]) and our models for three datasets. The results presented in Table 2 correspond to DTU, Table 3 reflects the results for Synthetic NeRF, and Table 4 showcases the results for the Real Forward-Facing dataset. We also show scene-specific novelview synthesis results of four image enhancement models (C2-Matching [22], MRefSR [61], NeRFLiX [66], Ours) on the three datasets. The results presented in Table 5 correspond to DTU, Table 6 reflects the results for Synthetic NeRF, and Table 7 showcases the results for the Real Forward-Facing dataset.

3.3 Additional Qualitative Comparisons of pixelSplat

We additionally present a qualitative comparison of the novel view synthesis produced by pixelSplat [3], both with and without ours. We show the result

of RealEstate10k and ACID datasets in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. The results reveal that the utilization of ours consistently yields superior texture quality and fewer instances of blurry artifacts compared to scenarios where ours is not employed.

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Fig. 3: Qualitative comparisons of pixelSplat model with and without incorporating our proposed model across on RealEstate10k dataset.



Fig. 4: Qualitative comparisons of pixelSplat model with and without incorporating our proposed model across on ACID dataset.

Method	Birds	Bricks	Snowman	Tools	Avg.						
$\mathrm{PSNR}(\uparrow)$											
IBRNet [48]	29.66	25.50	28.64	22.27	26.76						
GNT [47]	27.89	23.81	28.21	21.12	25.46						
GeoNeRF [23]		-			-						
Neuray [30]	32.78	26.95	29.12	23.16	28.37						
MuRF [52]	27.18	24.27	27.07	20.20	24.87						
	29.82	25.92	28.72	22.42	26.96						
Ours+IBRNet [48]	(0.16)	$(0.42\uparrow)$	(0.08^)	(0.15)	(0.20 1)						
	28.07	24.05	28.24	21.23	25.60						
Ours+GN1 [47]	(0.18)	(0.24↑)	$(0.03 \uparrow)$	(0.11)	(0.14)						
Ound CasNaDE [92]											
Ours+Geowerr [25]		-	•		-						
Ours+Nouray [30]	33.44	27.35	29.19	23.31	28.72						
Ours+Neuray [50]	(0.66 ^)	(0.40 ↑)	(0.07^{\uparrow})	(0.15 ^)	(0.35 ↑)						
Ours+MuRF [52]	27.28	24.32	27.05	20.21	24.91						
Ours+munit [52]	(0.10 1)	(0.05 ↑)	$(0.02\downarrow)$	(0.01 ^)	(0.04 ↑)						
		$SSIM(\uparrow)$									
IBRNet [48]	0.922	0.821	0.917	0.843	0.879						
GNT [47]	0.816	0.797	0.890	0.769	0.818						
GeoNeRF [23]		-			-						
Neuray [30]	0.943	0.869	0.926	0.872	0.906						
MuRF [52]	0.884	0.889	0.907	0.794	0.870						
	0.931	0.847	0.922	0.859	0.893						
Ours+IBRNet [48]	(0.009^)	$(0.026 \uparrow)$	$(0.005 \uparrow)$	(0.016)	(0.014)						
O	0.828	0.823	0.895	0.784	0.832						
Ours+GN1 [47]	(0.012↑)	(0.026 ^)	(0.005↑)	(0.015 ↑)	(0.014 ↑)						
Ours+CooNoRE [23]											
Ours+Georvertr [25]					-						
Ours+Neuray [30]	0.952	0.897	0.932	0.888	0.920						
Ours Reuray [00]	(0.009↑)	(0.028 ^)	(0.006^)	(0.016 ^)	(0.014)						
Ours+MuBF [52]	0.885	0.894	0.906	0.798	0.872						
ouis+muter [02]	(0.001↑)	(0.005 †)	(0.001↓)	(0.004 1)	(0.002 ↑)						
		$LPIPS(\downarrow)$									
IBRNet [48]	0.113	0.188	0.120	0.131	0.136						
GNT [47]	0.174	0.219	0.141	0.150	0.171						
GeoNeRF [23]		-			-						
Neuray [30]	0.088	0.154	0.104	0.108	0.112						
MuRF [52]	0.172	0.195	0.157	0.212	0.183						
Ours±IBBNot [48]	0.095	0.173	0.112	0.125	0.124						
Ours-infinet [40]	(0.018 ↓)	(0.015↓)	(0.008↓)	(0.006 ↓)	(0.012 ↓)						
Ours+GNT [47]	0.147	0.201	0.132	0.144	0.155						
	(0.027 ↓)	(0.018↓)	(0.009↓)	(0.006↓)	(0.016 ↓)						
Ours+GeoNeBF [23]		-			-						
Ours+Neurav [30]	0.076	0.136	0.097	0.101	0.101						
	(0.012 ↓)	(0.018 ↓)	(0.007 ↓)	(0.007 ↓)	(0.011)						
Ours+MuRF [52]	0.171	0.189	0.164	0.199	0.180						
···· ··· [*-]	$(0.001 \downarrow)$	$(0.006\downarrow)$	$(0.007 \uparrow)$	$(0.013 \downarrow)$	$(0.003 \downarrow)$						

Table 2: Per-scene quantitative comparison on DTU dataset. Ours consistently exhibits significant improvements across scenes.

Method	Chair	Drums	Ficus	Hotdog	Lego	Materials	Mic	Ship	Avg.
				PSNR(↑)					
IBRNet [48]	24.15	20.80	21.59	31.64	24.86	22.18	28.26	26.79	25.03
GNT [47]	22.14	19.48	24.33	26.78	21.54	20.71	26.97	22.97	23.11
GeoNeRF [23]	30.16	24.57	26.13	33.90	30.39	28.91	33.72	28.91	29.59
Neuray [30]	29.92	23.37	24.77	34.07	28.58	26.78	31.49	27.93	28.36
MuRF [52]	21.81	18.59	20.26	26.68	20.65	19.49	26.44	24.17	22.26
0	24.38	20.88	21.54	32.30	25.16	22.20	28.55	27.28	25.29
Ours+IBRNet [48]	(0.23)	(0.08)	(0.05↓)	$(0.66 \uparrow)$	(0.30)	(0.02)	(0.29)	(0.49)	$(0.26 \uparrow)$
	22.23	19.53	24.53	26.97	21.65	20.63	27.22	23.06	23.23
Ours+GNT [47]	(0.09)	$(0.05 \uparrow)$	(0.20↑)	(0.19 ↑)	(0.11 ^)	$(0.08 \downarrow)$	(0.25 ↑)	(0.09)	(0.12 ↑)
Ours+GeoNeBF [23]	30.59	24.57	26.09	34.66	30.66	28.85	33.99	29.08	29.81
Ours+GeoNeRF [23]	(0.43 ↑)	(0.00 ↑)	(0.04↓)	$(0.76 \uparrow)$	(0.27 ↑)	$(0.06 \downarrow)$	(0.27 ↑)	(0.17 ↑)	(0.22 ↑)
Ours Noursey [20]	31.15	23.62	25.13	34.84	29.31	26.93	32.39	28.30	28.96
Ours+Neuray [50]	(1.23↑)	(0.24 🕇)	$(0.36 \uparrow)$	(0.77 ↑)	(0.73 ↑)	(0.15 ↑)	(0.90 ↑)	(0.37 🕇)	$(0.60 \uparrow)$
Oure+MuRF [52]	21.96	18.65	20.28	26.83	20.73	19.52	26.61	24.32	22.36
Ours+Muttr [52]	(0.15↑)	(0.06 ↑)	$(0.02 \uparrow)$	(0.15 ↑)	(0.08 ↑)	(0.03 ↑)	(0.17 ↑)	(0.15 1)	(0.10 1)
				$SSIM(\uparrow)$					
IBRNet [48]	0.933	0.867	0.882	0.964	0.905	0.871	0.948	0.831	0.900
GNT [47]	0.752	0.704	0.802	0.821	0.740	0.720	0.849	0.720	0.763
GeoNeRF [23]	0.961	0.913	0.921	0.959	0.949	0.923	0.978	0.858	0.933
Neuray [30]	0.964	0.909	0.908	0.972	0.940	0.915	0.970	0.848	0.928
MuRF [52]	0.600	0.570	0.494	0.694	0.626	0.572	0.645	0.693	0.612
Ours+IBRNet [48]	0.942	0.881	0.888	0.968	0.915	0.879	0.955	0.844	0.909
	$(0.009 \uparrow)$	(0.014 ↑)	$(0.006 \uparrow)$	(0.004)	(0.010 †)	(0.008 †)	(0.007 ^)	(0.013)	(0.009)
Ours+GNT [47]	0.764	0.720	0.810	0.826	0.752	0.728	0.856	0.733	0.773
	(0.012 1)	(0.016 ↑)	$(0.008 \uparrow)$	(0.005 †)	$(0.012 \uparrow)$	(0.008 †)	(0.007 ↑)	(0.013 1)	(0.010)
Ours+GeoNeBF [23]	0.968	0.926	0.929	0.969	0.955	0.937	0.982	0.871	0.942
Ours+Georvertr [25]	(0.007 1)	$(0.013 \uparrow)$	(0.008^)	(0.010 ↑)	(0.006 ↑)	$(0.014 \uparrow)$	(0.004 ↑)	(0.013 ↑)	(0.009)
Ours+Neuray [30]	0.972	0.920	0.919	0.974	0.948	0.924	0.976	0.858	0.936
ouro+riouruj [oo]	(0.008)	(0.011^)	$(0.011 \uparrow)$	(0.002 ↑)	(0.008)	(0.009)	$(0.006 \uparrow)$	(0.010)	(0.008^)
Ours+MuRF [52]	0.604	0.572	0.495	0.696	0.630	0.574	0.647	0.697	0.614
0 ano ana lo - l	(0.004)	(0.002↑)	$(0.001 \uparrow)$	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.002)	$(0.002 \uparrow)$	(0.004 ↑)	(0.002↑)
				$LPIPS(\downarrow)$					
IBRNet [48]	0.064	0.121	0.115	0.052	0.099	0.127	0.054	0.183	0.102
GNT [47]	0.108	0.171	0.101	0.100	0.152	0.170	0.076	0.249	0.141
GeoNeRF [23]	0.043	0.079	0.081	0.053	0.057	0.084	0.025	0.137	0.071
Neuray [30]	0.036	0.083	0.088	0.038	0.063	0.083	0.025	0.154	0.071
MuRF [52]	0.191	0.239	0.231	0.176	0.243	0.260	0.141	0.316	0.225
Oure_IBBNot [48]	0.052	0.104	0.103	0.042	0.083	0.114	0.042	0.175	0.089
Ours+initivet [40]	(0.012 ↓)	$(0.017 \downarrow)$	$(0.012 \downarrow)$	(0.010 ↓)	(0.016 \downarrow)	(0.013 ↓)	(0.012 ↓)	(0.008 \)	(0.013 ↓)
Ours+GNT [47]	0.088	0.141	0.086	0.088	0.129	0.157	0.064	0.238	0.124
ouis+oni [41]	$(0.020 \downarrow)$	(0.030 \downarrow)	$(0.015 \downarrow)$	$(0.012 \downarrow)$	$(0.023 \downarrow)$	(0.013 ↓)	(0.012 ↓)	(0.011 ↓)	(0.017 ↓)
Ours+GeoNeBF [23]	0.028	0.058	0.058	0.031	0.041	0.058	0.015	0.131	0.052
5 115 GOOTION [20]	(0.015 ↓)	$(0.021 \downarrow)$	(0.023↓)	(0.022 ↓)	(0.016 \)	(0.026↓)	(0.010 ↓)	(0.006 ↓)	(0.019 ↓)
Ours+Neuray [30]	0.028	0.070	0.069	0.033	0.050	0.073	0.020	0.149	0.062
	(0.008 ↓)	(0.013 ↓)	(0.019↓)	$(0.005\downarrow)$	(0.013 ↓)	(0.010 ↓)	(0.005 ↓)	$(0.005\downarrow)$	$(0.010 \downarrow)$
Ours+MuRF [52]	0.182	0.229	0.229	0.171	0.233	0.255	0.130	0.311	0.217
	$(0.009 \downarrow)$	$(0.010 \downarrow)$	(0.002)	$(0.005\downarrow)$	$(0.010 \downarrow)$	$(0.005 \downarrow)$	$(0.011 \downarrow)$	$(0.005 \downarrow)$	$(0.008 \downarrow)$

 $\label{eq:Table 3: Per-scene quantitative comparison on synthetic NeRF dataset. Ours consistently exhibits significant improvements across most scenes.$

Method	Fern	Flower	Fortress	Horns	Leaves	Orchids	Room	Trex	Avg.
				$PSNR(\uparrow)$					
IBRNet [48]	23.45	26.29	29.89	25.82	19.79	19.01	28.99	23.76	25.19
GNT [47]	24.14	25.77	30.51	26.36	19.81	18.52	29.66	24.55	25.54
GeoNeRF [23]	24.10	27.89	30.16	26.59	20.28	20.09	28.50	23.52	25.64
Neuray [30]	23.54	27.08	29.02	26.70	19.58	19.33	29.18	24.18	25.43
MuRF [52]	23.40	28.89	30.28	27.16	21.58	21.61	30.07	24.22	26.43
	23.82	26.38	30.23	26.37	19.91	19.11	29.72	24.20	25.57
Ours+IBRNet [48]	(0.37 1)	$(0.09 \uparrow)$	(0.34)	(0.55)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.73 1)	(0.44)	(0.38 1)
	24.45	25.88	30.73	26.61	19.95	18.56	30.16	25.01	25.81
Ours+GNT [47]	(0.31 1)	(0.11)	(0.22)	(0.25)	(0.14)	(0.04 ^)	(0.50)	(0.46)	(0.27)
O	24.15	27.91	30.17	26.77	20.31	20.06	29.07	23.78	25.80
Ours+Geowerr [23]	(0.05 1)	(0.02 ↑)	(0.01)	(0.18)	(0.03)	(0.03 ↓)	(0.57)	(0.26 ↑)	(0.16)
Ouns Neurous [20]	23.90	27.17	29.33	27.32	19.64	19.46	29.84	24.66	25.82
Ours+iveuray [50]	(0.36 1)	(0.09 🕇)	(0.31)	(0.62 1)	(0.06 1)	(0.13)	(0.66 1)	(0.48)	(0.39↑)
Ouns MuDE [59]	23.55	29.03	30.62	27.64	21.66	21.58	31.19	24.58	26.81
Ours+Muttr [52]	(0.15 ↑)	(0.14 ↑)	(0.34 ↑)	(0.48 ↑)	(0.08 ↑)	(0.03 \downarrow)	(1.12 ↑)	(0.36 1)	(0.38↑)
				$SSIM(\uparrow)$					
IBRNet [48]	0.761	0.847	0.878	0.856	0.696	0.610	0.934	0.840	0.822
GNT [47]	0.791	0.838	0.891	0.876	0.696	0.623	0.942	0.868	0.835
GeoNeRF [23]	0.796	0.873	0.889	0.892	0.713	0.655	0.939	0.874	0.847
Neuray [30]	0.768	0.858	0.884	0.878	0.682	0.629	0.941	0.855	0.833
MuRF [52]	0.828	0.939	0.946	0.926	0.840	0.820	0.968	0.903	0.908
Ours+IBRNet [48]	0.788	0.852	0.891	0.879	0.715	0.627	0.944	0.863	0.839
	(0.027 ↑)	(0.005)	(0.013)	(0.023 ↑)	(0.019 ↑)	(0.017 ↑)	(0.010)	(0.023↑)	(0.017)
	0.814	0.845	0.903	0.891	0.721	0.638	0.949	0.888	0.850
Ours+GN1 [47]	(0.023 ↑)	(0.007 †)	(0.012 ^)	(0.015 ↑)	$(0.025 \uparrow)$	(0.015 ↑)	(0.007)	(0.020 ↑)	(0.015)
Ouns CasNaDE [92]	0.808	0.876	0.893	0.899	0.728	0.663	0.949	0.890	0.857
Ours+Geowerr [25]	(0.012 ↑)	$(0.003 \uparrow)$	(0.004 ↑)	(0.007 ^)	(0.015 ↑)	(0.008 ↑)	(0.010 ↑)	(0.016 1)	(0.010 1)
Ours Nouroy [20]	0.797	0.863	0.897	0.901	0.702	0.648	0.950	0.877	0.850
Ours+ivenay [50]	(0.029 ↑)	(0.005 1)	(0.013 ↑)	(0.023 ↑)	(0.020 ↑)	(0.019 ↑)	(0.009 1)	(0.022 1)	(0.017 †)
Oure+MuBF [52]	0.839	0.940	0.951	0.936	0.850	0.822	0.975	0.915	0.915
ouis Multi [62]	(0.011)	(0.001 ↑)	(0.005 ^)	(0.010 ↑)	(0.010 †)	(0.002 ^)	(0.007 ↑)	(0.012)	(0.007)
				$LPIPS(\downarrow)$					
IBRNet [48]	0.217	0.152	0.127	0.162	0.228	0.291	0.106	0.177	0.173
GNT [47]	0.207	0.174	0.148	0.162	0.239	0.283	0.109	0.171	0.177
GeoNeRF [23]	0.183	0.131	0.108	0.124	0.218	0.246	0.101	0.163	0.150
Neuray [30]	0.209	0.134	0.126	0.145	0.235	0.265	0.093	0.167	0.161
MuRF [52]	0.202	0.118	0.123	0.145	0.164	0.163	0.095	0.154	0.141
Ouns IDDNet [49]	0.192	0.145	0.115	0.140	0.205	0.279	0.088	0.150	0.154
Ours+IBRIVEt [40]	(0.025 ↓)	(0.007 ↓)	(0.012 ↓)	(0.022 ↓)	$(0.023 \downarrow)$	$(0.012 \downarrow)$	(0.018 ↓)	(0.027 ↓)	(0.019 ↓)
Ouro CNT [47]	0.183	0.163	0.129	0.139	0.218	0.273	0.091	0.143	0.157
Ours+GN1 [47]	(0.024 ↓)	(0.011 ↓)	(0.019 ↓)	(0.023 ↓)	(0.021 ↓)	(0.010↓)	(0.018 ↓)	(0.028↓)	(0.020↓)
Ours+CooNeBE [23]	0.169	0.126	0.108	0.114	0.195	0.236	0.081	0.140	0.137
Suis Fuebrierur [25]	(0.014 ↓)	(0.005 ↓)	(0.000 ↓)	(0.010 ↓)	(0.023 ↓)	(0.010 ↓)	(0.020 ↓)	(0.023 ↓)	(0.013)
Ours+Neuray [30]	0.184	0.129	0.113	0.120	0.208	0.248	0.079	0.141	0.142
Guis-rieuray [50]	(0.025↓)	(0.005 ↓)	(0.013 ↓)	(0.025 ↓)	(0.027 ↓)	(0.017 ↓)	(0.014 ↓)	(0.026 ↓)	(0.019 ↓)
Ours+MuRE [59]	0.198	0.127	0.119	0.141	0.154	0.165	0.093	0.153	0.139
Ours+Murte [52]	(0.004)	(0.009))	$(0.004\downarrow)$	(0.004 ↓)	(0.010↓)	(0.002)	$(0.002\downarrow)$	(0.001 ↓)	(0.002 ↓)

Table 4: Per-scene quantitative comparison on Real Forward-Facing dataset. Oursconsistently exhibits significant improvements across most scenes.

Table 5: Per-scene quantitative comparison of our model with other reference-based image enhancement models on the DTU dataset. We use Neuray as the G-NeRF baseline for all models. **Bold** indicates the best results, and <u>underline</u> indicates the second best results.

Method	Birds	Bricks	Snowman	Tools	Avg.					
$PSNR(\uparrow)$										
C2-Matching [22]	32.80	27.01	29.08	23.13	28.38					
MRefSR [61]	33.12	27.13	29.11	23.18	28.52					
NeRFLiX [66]	33.10	27.22	29.08	$\underline{23.24}$	28.54					
Ours	33.44	27.35	29.19	23.31	28.72					
$SSIM(\uparrow)$										
C2-Matching [22]	0.945	0.878	0.926	0.877	0.910					
MRefSR [61]	0.937	0.878	0.919	0.869	0.903					
NeRFLiX [66]	0.939	0.882	0.921	0.873	0.906					
Ours	0.952	0.897	0.932	0.888	0.920					
$LPIPS(\downarrow)$										
C2-Matching [22]	0.082	0.146	0.100	0.101	0.105					
MRefSR [61]	0.078	0.143	0.100	0.106	0.104					
NeRFLiX [66]	0.077	<u>0.140</u>	<u>0.098</u>	0.105	0.103					
Ours	0.076	0.136	0.097	0.101	0.101					

Table 6: Per-scene quantitative comparison of our model with other reference-based enhancement models on the synthetic NeRF dataset. We use Neuray as the G-NeRF baseline for all models. **Bold** indicates the best results, and <u>underline</u> indicates the second best results.

Method	Chair	Drums	Ficus	Hotdog	Lego	Materials	Mic	Ship	Avg.	
$PSNR(\uparrow)$										
C2-Matching [22]	30.22	23.41	24.75	34.23	28.69	26.85	31.74	28.01	28.49	
MRefSR [61]	30.54	23.45	24.92	34.50	28.89	26.89	31.81	28.10	28.64	
NeRFLiX [66]	<u>30.82</u>	23.53	$\underline{25.07}$	34.64	29.01	26.97	32.12	28.14	<u>28.79</u>	
Ours	31.15	23.62	25.13	34.84	29.31	26.93	32.39	28.30	28.96	
			S	$SIM(\uparrow)$						
C2-Matching [22]	0.963	0.900	0.910	0.970	0.942	0.916	0.971	0.849	0.928	
MRefSR [61]	0.951	0.901	0.897	0.958	0.930	0.907	0.952	0.844	0.917	
NeRFLiX [66]	<u>0.963</u>	0.907	0.908	0.966	0.938	0.913	0.964	0.847	0.926	
Ours	0.972	0.920	0.919	0.974	0.948	0.924	0.976	0.858	0.936	
$LPIPS(\downarrow)$										
C2-Matching [22]	0.033	0.078	0.082	0.036	0.058	0.079	0.024	0.151	0.068	
MRefSR [61]	0.039	0.080	0.082	0.041	0.060	0.080	0.033	0.153	0.071	
NeRFLiX [66]	0.028	0.073	0.069	0.032	0.051	0.071	0.021	0.148	0.062	
Ours	0.028	0.070	0.069	<u>0.033</u>	0.050	0.073	0.020	<u>0.149</u>	0.062	

Table 7: Per-scene quantitative comparison of our model with other reference-basedenhancement models on the Real Forward-Facing dataset. We use Neuray as the G-NeRF baseline for all models. **Bold** indicates the best results, and <u>underline</u> indicatesthe second best results.

Method	Fern	Flower	Fortress	Horns	Leaves	Orchids	Room	Trex	Avg.		
$PSNR(\uparrow)$											
C2-Matching [22]	23.62	27.08	29.13	26.89	19.57	19.32	29.47	24.30	25.55		
MRefSR [61]	23.68	27.10	29.22	27.10	19.56	19.36	29.63	24.36	25.64		
NeRFLiX [66]	<u>23.70</u>	27.10	29.13	27.11	19.59	19.36	29.67	24.41	25.65		
Ours	23.90	27.17	29.33	27.32	19.64	19.46	29.84	24.66	25.82		
			SSI	$IM(\uparrow)$							
C2-Matching [22]	0.777	0.859	0.890	0.888	0.690	0.632	0.944	0.863	0.839		
MRefSR [61]	0.783	0.861	0.894	0.895	0.699	0.640	0.947	0.868	0.844		
NeRFLiX [66]	0.785	0.862	0.890	0.897	0.698	0.639	0.948	0.870	0.844		
Ours	0.797	0.863	0.897	0.901	0.702	0.648	0.950	0.877	0.850		
$LPIPS(\downarrow)$											
C2-Matching [22]	0.201	0.132	0.125	0.133	0.222	0.257	0.087	0.155	0.154		
MRefSR [61]	0.191	0.124	0.114	0.124	<u>0.206</u>	0.245	0.081	0.147	0.144		
NeRFLiX [66]	0.185	0.123	0.122	0.120	0.205	0.250	<u>0.080</u>	0.144	0.143		
Ours	0.184	0.129	0.113	0.120	0.208	0.248	0.079	0.141	0.142		