

# Fast Training of Sinusoidal Neural Fields via Scaling Initialization

**Taesun Yeom\***

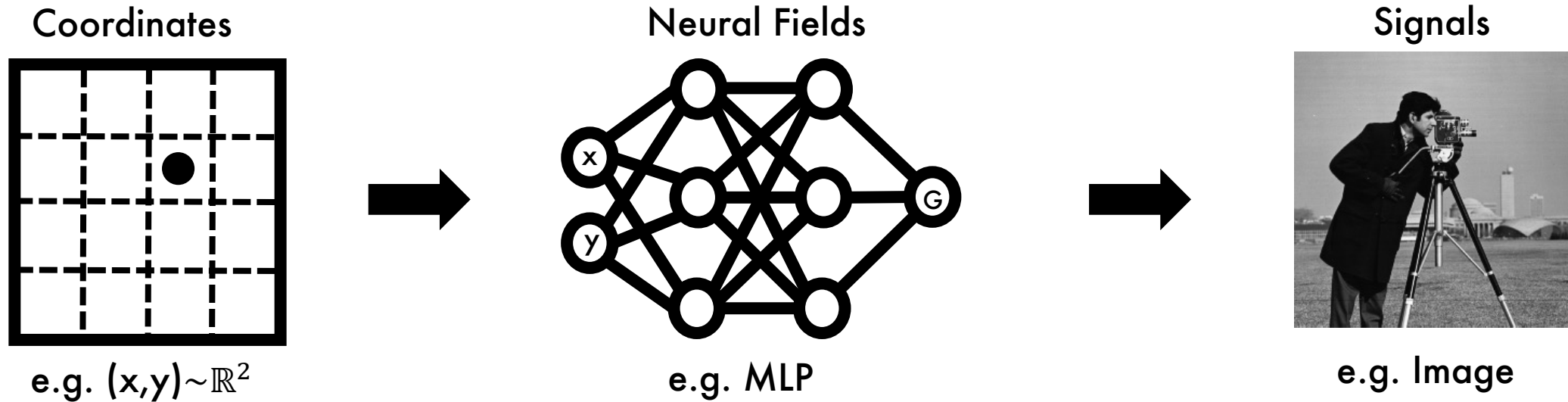
Sangyoon Lee\*

Jaeho Lee

Efficient Learning Lab., Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH)

ICLR 2025

# Background: (Sinusoidal) Neural Fields



- **Neural Fields (NFs)** are neural nets designed to represent (various types of) signals.
- **Sinusoidal Neural Fields (SNFs)**: NFs with sinusoidal activation functions.
  - ▶ The most widely used architectures for NFs.

$$f(X; \mathbf{W}) = W^{(l)} Z^{(l-1)} + b^{(l)}, \quad Z^{(i)} = \sigma_i(W^{(i)} Z^{(i-1)} + b^{(i)}), \quad i \in [l-1]$$

$$\sigma_1(x) = \sin(\omega_0 \cdot x) \quad \sigma_i(x) = \sin(\omega_h \cdot x) \quad (\text{L-layer SNF})$$

# Motivations

## Problems.

- Training NFs is **time-consuming**, as it involves a per-datum fitting process.
  - Due to the inherent high-frequency components in the natural signals, known as **spectral bias**.

# Motivations

## Problems.

- Training NFs is **time-consuming**, as it involves a per-datum fitting process.
  - Due to the inherent high-frequency components in the natural signals, known as **spectral bias**.

## Our Question.

Can we train SNFs with...

***Faster speed + Good generalization + No additional cost ?***

# Motivations

## Problems.

- Training NFs is **time-consuming**, as it involves a per-datum fitting process.
  - Due to the inherent high-frequency components in the natural signals, known as **spectral bias**.

## Our Question.

Can we train SNFs with...

***Faster speed + Good generalization + No additional cost ?***

## Previous works.

- Utilize **specialized activation functions**. (e.g. Gabor wavelets, Gaussian function, Sinc functions, etc.)
- Develop novel **encoding scheme** for inputs. (e.g. Fourier features, Instant-NGP, Tri-plane, etc.)
- A limited number of works focus on SNF-based methods.

# Our approach

- We revisit the **principled initialization scheme** [1] of SNFs.

**Q.** : Does the standard initialization scheme lead to suboptimal results?

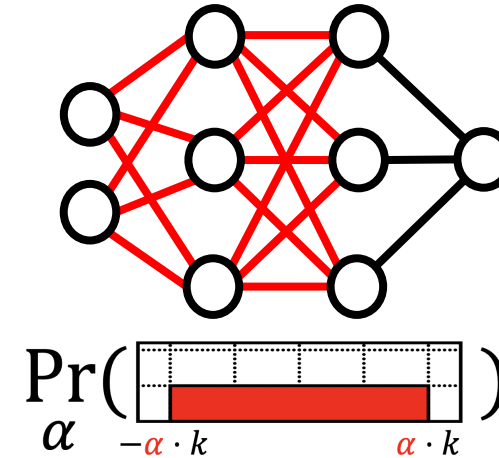
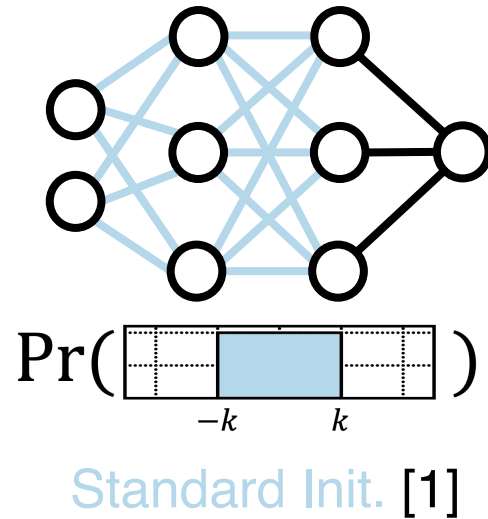
**A.** Yes...



**Q.** Then how can we change it?

**A.** **Simply scaling the initialization distribution** leads to significant performance gain!

# Weight Scaling Initialization



Weight Scaling (WS) Init. (ours)

First layer.

$$w_{j,k}^{(1)} \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} \text{Unif} \left( -\frac{1}{d_0}, \frac{1}{d_0} \right)$$

$$w_{j,k}^{(1)} \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} \text{Unif} \left( -\frac{\alpha}{d_0}, \frac{\alpha}{d_0} \right)$$

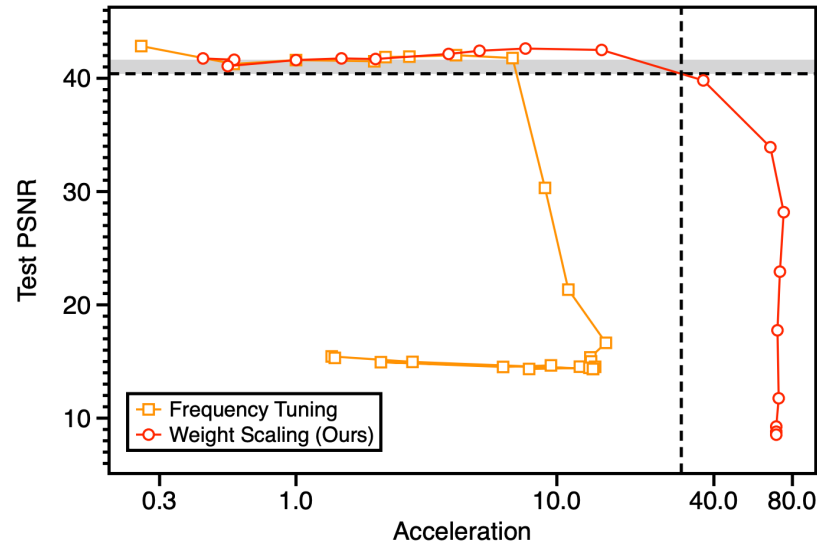
Hidden layer.

$$w_{j,k}^{(i)} \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} \text{Unif} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\omega_h \sqrt{d_{i-1}}}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\omega_h \sqrt{d_{i-1}}} \right)$$

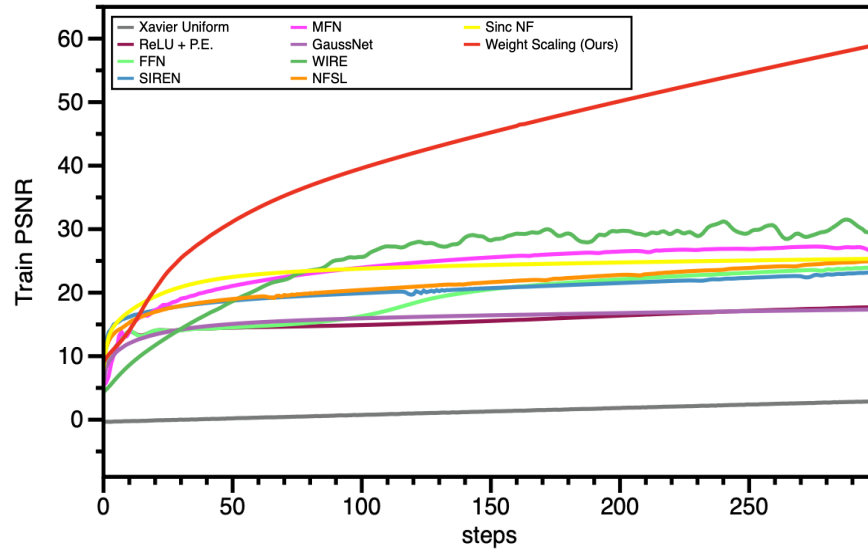
$$w_{j,k}^{(i)} \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} \text{Unif} \left( -\frac{\alpha \sqrt{6}}{\omega_h \sqrt{d_{i-1}}}, \frac{\alpha \sqrt{6}}{\omega_h \sqrt{d_{i-1}}} \right)$$

- In **Proposition 1**, we prove that ‘WS initialization’ does not harm **signal propagation property**.

# Benefits of WS initialization



(A)



(B)

(A) **Pareto plot.** Acceleration vs. Generalization (Test PSNR)

- WS-SNF is superior to frequency scaling. (i.e. scaling first layer frequency gain)
- **Note.** Frequency scaling does not amplify **inner frequencies**.

(B) **Learning curve.** Compared to SOTA NF architectures

- WS-SNF outperforms SOTA architectures.



# Understanding WS Initialization

Additional details and exact derivations can be found in Appendix.

## 1. Initial Functional Perspective

- Consider a reparameterized simple three-layer SNF, i.e.  $f(x; \mathbf{W}) = 2W^{(3)} \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\text{odd}}} J_{\ell}(W^{(2)}) \sin(\ell W^{(1)} x)$
- The relative harmonic is bounded w.r.t. Bessel function of the first kind.

$$\frac{(W^{(2)})^2}{(2\ell+2)(2\ell+4)} < \frac{J_{\ell+2}(W^{(2)})}{J_{\ell}(W^{(2)})} < \frac{(W^{(2)})^2}{(2\ell+1)(2\ell+3)}$$

- Scaling hidden layer's weights (i.e.  $W^{(2)} \mapsto \alpha \cdot W^{(2)}$ ), which is **the unique characteristic of WS init.**, leads to  $J_{\ell+2}/J_{\ell} \propto \alpha^2$

**Hidden layer scaling induces an increase in relative harmonics.**

## 2. Gradient Perspective

- In a simple two-layer SNF,  $f(x) = w^{(2)} \sigma(w^{(1)} x)$ , the gradients are

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} f = (w^{(2)} x \sigma'(w^{(1)} x), \sigma(w^{(1)} x)) \quad \text{where} \quad \begin{cases} |w^{(2)} x \sigma'(w^{(1)} x)| \propto |w^{(2)}| = \alpha w^{(2)} \\ |\sigma(w^{(1)} x)| \in [-1, 1] \end{cases}$$

- Thus, the gradients of the **earlier layers** are **relatively larger** than those of the **later layers**, due to the properties of the sine.

**Weight scaling induces unbalanced gradients across layers.**

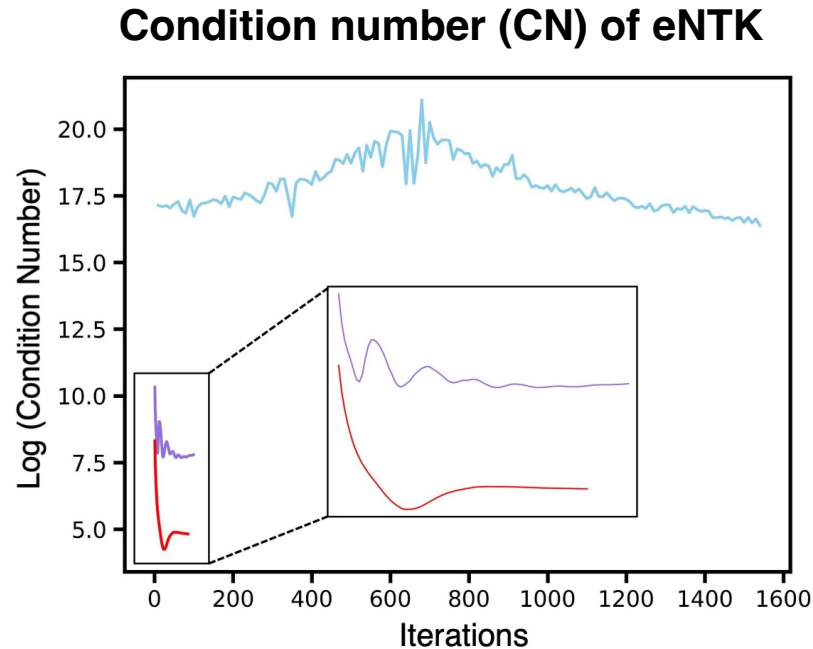
# Understanding WS Initialization

## 3. Neural Tangent Kernel Analysis

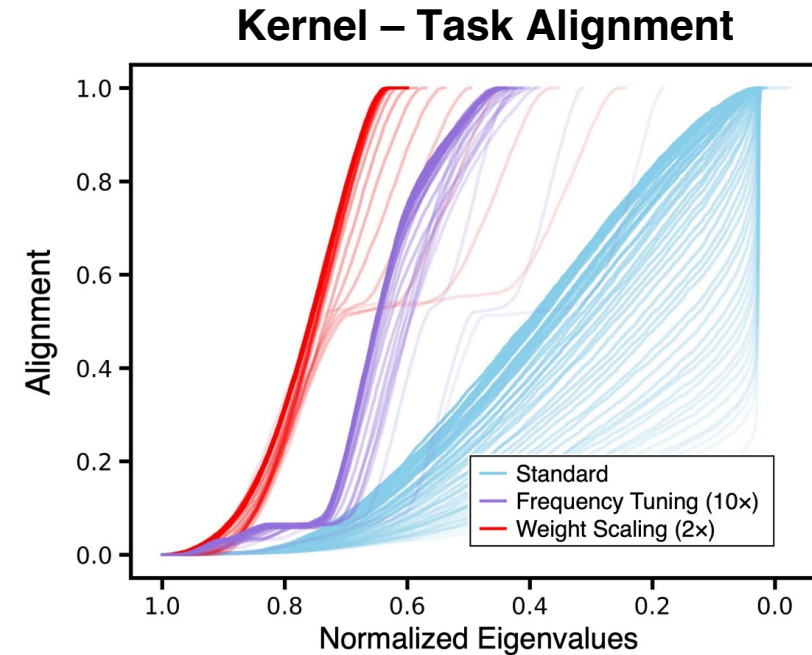
With some assumptions, neural net training is akin to kernel learning, called **Neural Tangent Kernel (NTK)**.

The dynamics of typical neural network training are **intractable**, due to highly nonlinear evolution of params.

► Measures from **empirical NTK (eNTK)** serve as proxies for learning dynamics.



WS-SNF enjoys **well-conditioned** optimization trajectory.



WS-SNF **'well-behaved'** throughout training.

# Main Experiments

	Activation	Image (PSNR)		Occ. Field (IoU)	Spherical (PSNR)	Audio (PSNR)
		KODAK	DIV2K	Lucy	ERA5	Bach
Xavier Uniform (Glorot & Bengio, 2010)	Sinusoidal	0.46±0.10	0.39±0.10	0.0000±0.0000	4.11±0.66	7.77±0.20
ReLU + P.E. (Mildenhall et al., 2020)	ReLU	18.60±0.08	16.72±0.08	0.9896±0.0003	33.30±0.54	24.98±0.19
FFN (Tancik et al., 2020)	ReLU	20.52±0.60	19.81±0.48	0.9843±0.0020	38.69±0.27	16.66±0.28
SIREN init. (Sitzmann et al., 2020b)	Sinusoidal	24.58±0.05	22.86±0.06	0.9925±0.0001	38.72±0.07	37.37±3.11
GaussNet (Ramasinghe & Lucey, 2022)	Gaussian	21.94±2.48	19.22±0.14	0.9914±0.0005	38.56±0.51	27.47±2.10
MFN (Fathony et al., 2021)	Wavelet	28.54±0.12	26.42±0.10	0.9847±0.0003	36.89±0.80	16.16±0.05
WIRE (Saragadam et al., 2023)	Wavelet	28.94±0.21	28.20±0.13	0.9912±0.0005	31.27±0.53	16.83±1.85
NFSL (Saratchandran et al., 2024b)	Sinusoidal	24.93±0.07	23.39±0.09	0.9925±0.0001	38.92±0.07	37.17±2.88
Sinc NF (Saratchandran et al., 2024c)	Sinc	27.73±0.27	26.42±0.24	0.9936±0.0002	36.15±0.51	23.03±0.40
Weight scaling (ours)	Sinusoidal	<b>42.83±0.35</b>	<b>42.03±0.41</b>	<b>0.9941±0.0002</b>	<b>45.28±0.03</b>	<b>45.04±3.23</b>

- Qualitative results and results of additional experiments on NeRFs, PDEs, and weight space learning can be found in Appendix.

**WS-SNF outperforms baselines (i.e. recent NF methods) across all tasks.**

# Summary

- We propose a simple yet effective initialization scheme for sinusoidal neural fields using a scaling factor, coined **weight scaling initialization**.
- Weight scaling initialization affects both the **initial functionals** and the **gradients**, both of which are **beneficial**.
- We provide both **empirical and theoretical analyses** for understanding weight scaling initializations.
- WS-SNF **significantly outperforms recent NF methods** across various tasks.

# Thank you for your attention!

Feel free to contact me if there are any questions.

► **Contact.** `tsyeom@postech.ac.kr`

At conference, swing by our poster for more details!

► **Session.** Poster session 1 (Thu, April 24)

Also, consider visiting our group's website for more interesting work!

► **Efficient Learning Lab.** (a.k.a. EffL) @ POSTECH (Homepage: [effl.postech.ac.kr](http://effl.postech.ac.kr))



Paper QR



Poster QR