A Limitations and Discussions

Our LaRa demonstrates a remarkable efficiency feed-forward model that achieved high-fidelity all-around novel-view synthesis and surface reconstruction from sparse large-baseline images. However, our approach struggles to recover highfrequency geometry and texture details, mainly due to the low volume resolution. Enhancing our approach with techniques such as gradient checkpointing or mixedprecision training can potentially increase training batch size as well as volume resolution. We have also noticed that our method can yield inconsistent rendering results when the geometry is incorrectly estimated or when reconstructing multi-view inconsistent inputs, as demonstrated in the comparison video. This occurs because our method utilizes second-order Spherical Harmonic appearance modeling. Although such modeling can capture view-dependent effects, it also introduces a stronger ambiguity between geometry and appearance. We believe that incorporating our method with a physically-based rendering process can potentially address this issue. In addition, our work assumes posed inputs, but estimating precise camera poses for sparse views is a challenge in practice. Incorporating a pose estimation module [66] into the feed-forward setting is an orthogonal direction to our work.

B Acknowledgements

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C More Visual Results

Finally, we report more qualitative results on the testing sets, as shown in Figure 8, Figure 9, and Figure 10.



 ${\bf Fig. 8:} \ {\rm Reconstruction \ results \ on \ Gobjaverse \ testing \ set.}$



Fig. 9: Reconstruction results on Google Scanned Object dataset.



Fig. 10: Reconstruction results on Instant3D scenes.