

# Robust Dense Mapping for Large-Scale Dynamic Environments

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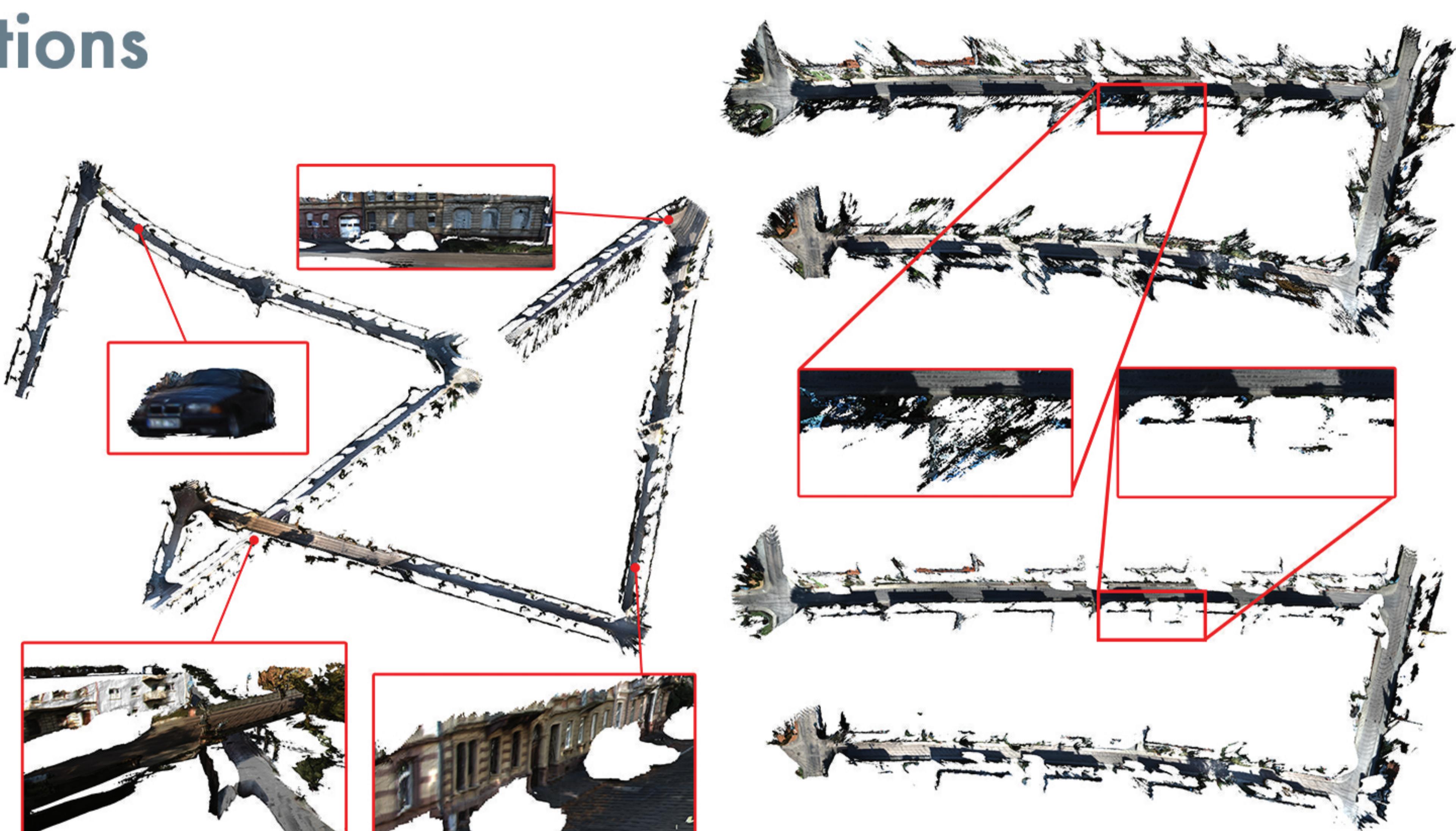
## 1. Problem and Contributions

### Problem

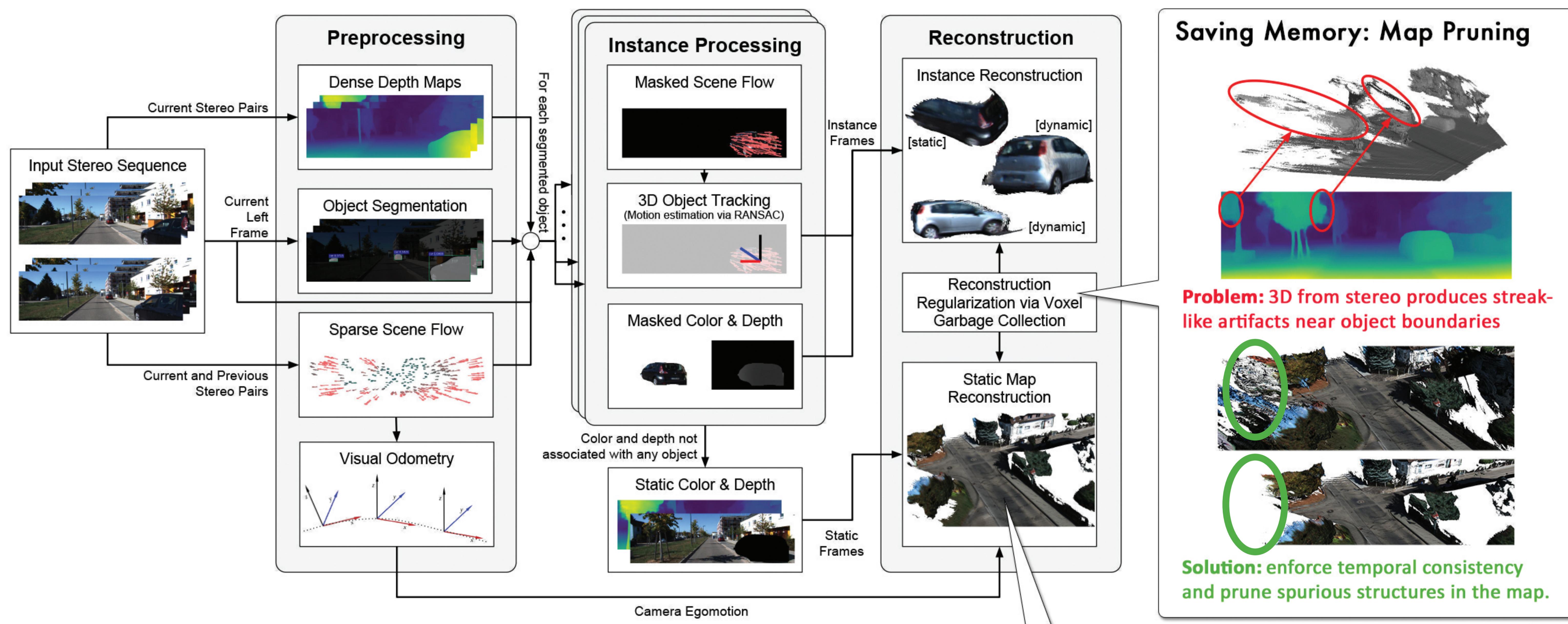
- Most mapping systems assume the environment is static or treat dynamic entities as noise.
- Dense mapping typically requires large amounts of GPU memory.

### Contributions

- Online dense mapping system that reconstructs:
  - Environment map
  - Moving objects
  - Potentially moving objects
- Performs low-overhead map pruning to significantly reduce memory footprint.
- Scales to large environments, such as entire neighborhoods.

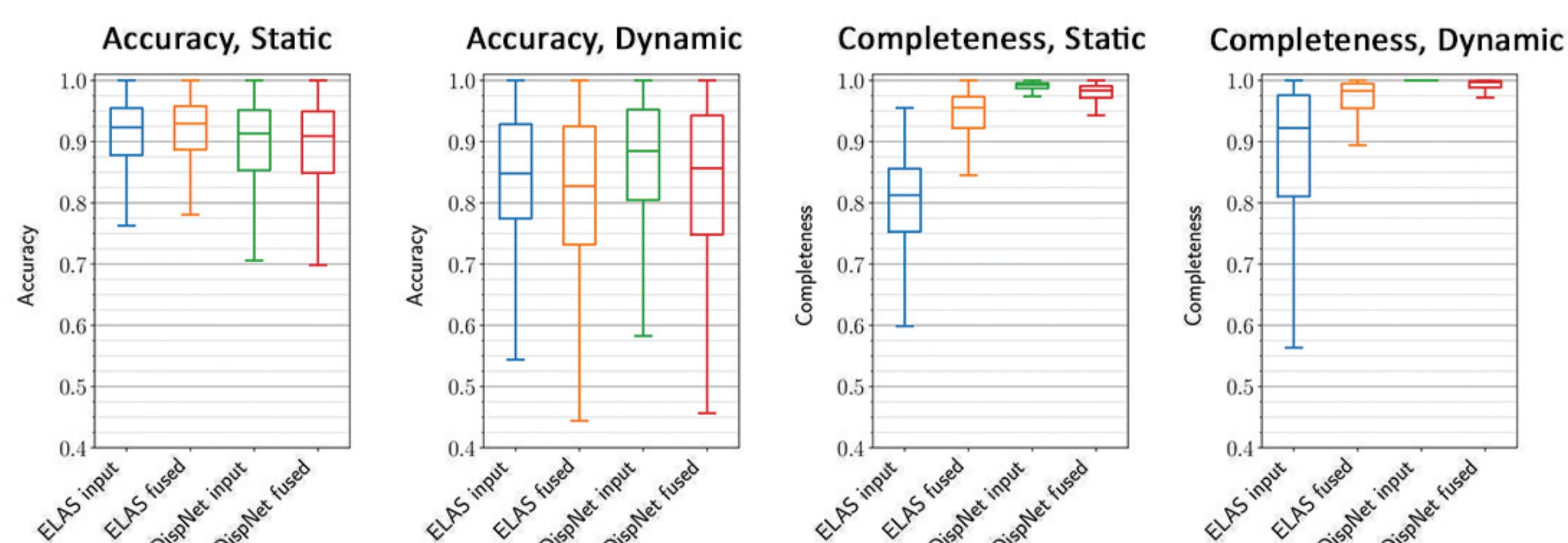


## 2. Method

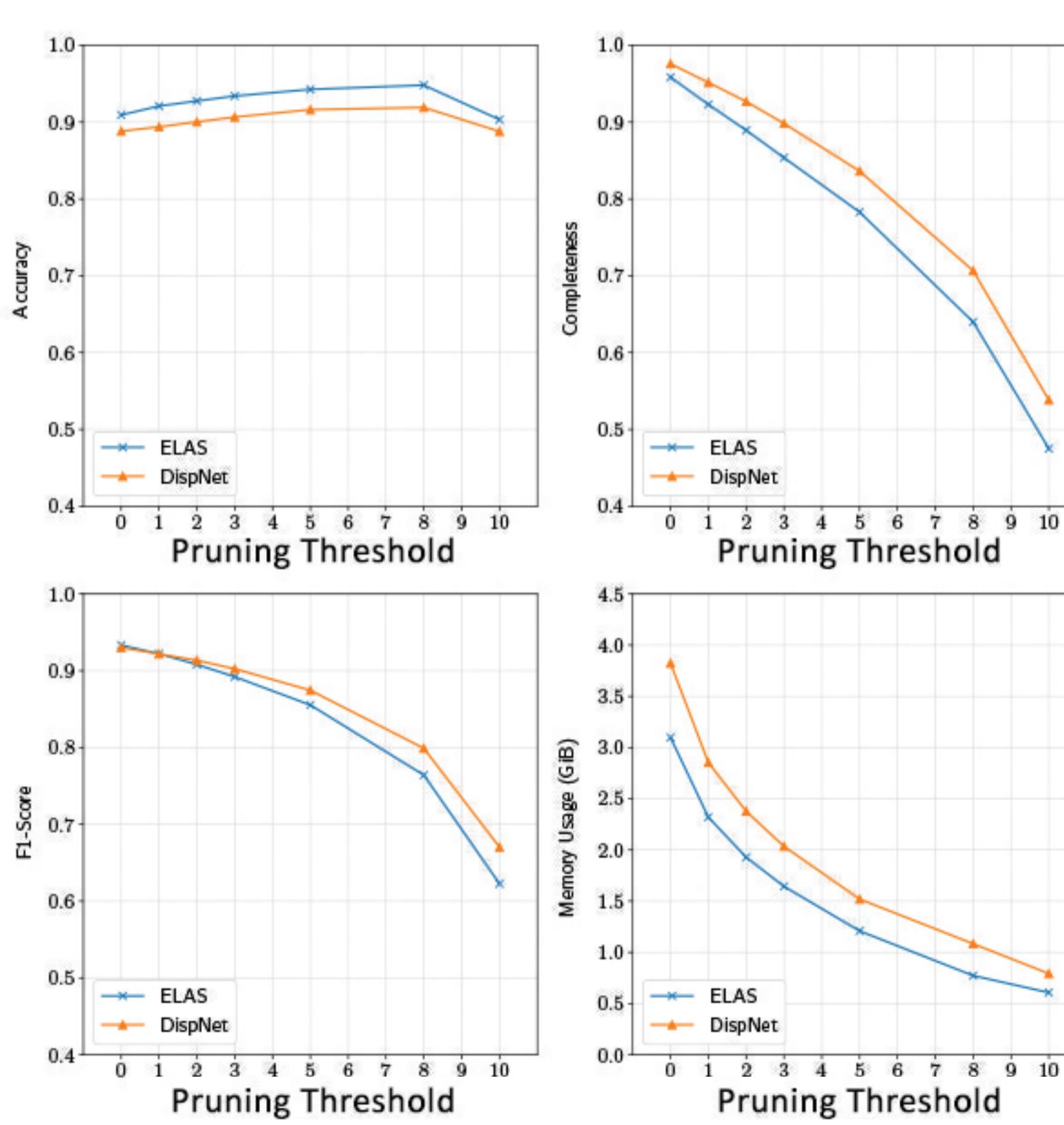


## 3. Results

- Evaluation performed on the KITTI dataset.
- Use LIDAR as depth ground truth.
- Compare two depth from stereo methods:
  - ELAS [Geiger et al., "Efficient large-scale stereo matching." ACCV, 2010.]
  - DispNet [Mayer, et al. "A large dataset to train convolutional networks for disparity, optical flow, and scene flow estimation." CVPR 2016.]
- We also show that map pruning can substantially reduce memory usage with only a small loss in map quality.



Reconstruction performed using the InfiniTAM system, leveraging voxel block hashing for efficient measurement fusion.



### Additional Information

- Supplementary results as well as the video and source code are available on the project website:  
[andreibarsan.github.io/dynslam](http://andreibarsan.github.io/dynslam)
- The experiments use both ELAS and DispNet to compute depth from stereo because they leverage very different approaches: ELAS is geometry-focused, and DispNet is learning-focused.
- The visual odometry and the sparse scene flow are computed using libviso2.
- The semantic instance segmentation is computed using the multi-task network cascade (MNC) architecture.
- Directions for future work include:
  - Improved speed
  - Global consistency (loop closures)
  - More robust vehicle tracking in 3D

### Acknowledgements

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