## Analysis of the ICP Algorithm

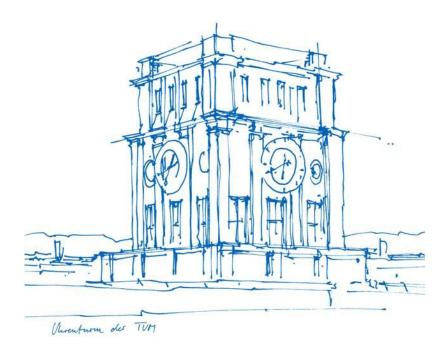


Florian Donhauser, Cuong Ha, Panagiotis Petropoulakis, Suren Sritharan

**Technical University of Munich** 

3D Scanning and Motion Capture Project Group 3

Munich, February 2022



https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1zuWo1pvJ8PEGwiw NTvbL6bSAui2OWdO

<sup>\*</sup> The code is publicly available at:

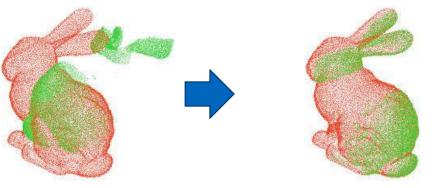
<a href="https://github.com/PetropoulakisPanagiotis/ICP-Variants">https://github.com/PetropoulakisPanagiotis/ICP-Variants</a>

<sup>\*</sup> Additional experimental results can be found at:

### Introduction & Motivation



- Many applications require 3D registration of point clouds
  - 3D reconstruction, autonomous driving, etc



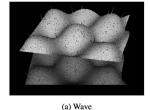
Yang et.al]

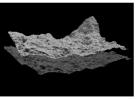
- Many ICP variants have been developed to align 3D data
- People care about their convergence and speed
- We did a comprehensive analysis on various ICP variants

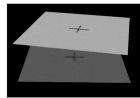
### **Related Works**

ТΙΠ

- Rusinkiewicz & Levoy 2001
  - In-depth comparison of ICP Variants
  - Root Mean square alignment error on 3 scenes



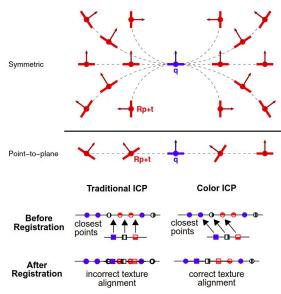




(b) Fractal landscape (c) Incised plane

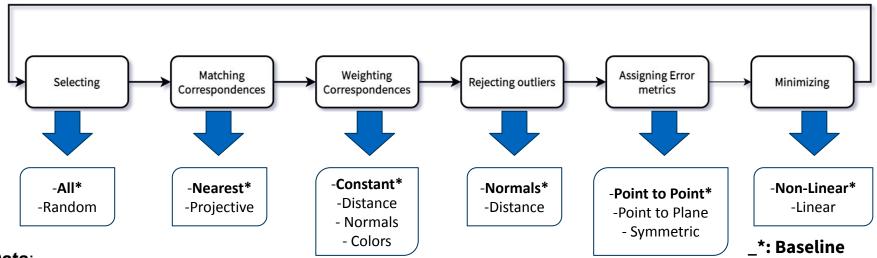
- Symmetric ICP [Rusinkiewicz 19]
  - Symmetric error metric

- Color ICP [Johnson 97]
  - Registration on 3D texture data



# Methodology





#### Data:

- Stanford Bunny
- RGB-D SLAM (freiburg1\_xyz) [Sturm et.al. 2012]
- Benchmark point cloud registration [Fontana 2021]: various scenes

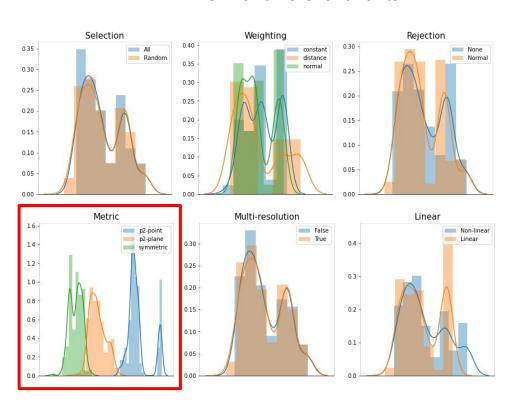
#### **Convergence measure:**

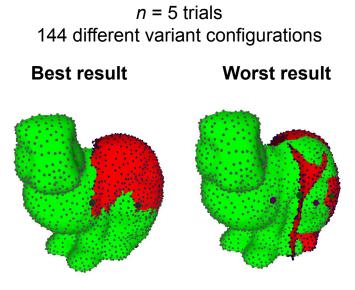
- RMSE
- Weighted average of Euclidean distances [Fontana 2021]

## Analysis on bunny with multiple variants



#### RMSE for different variants

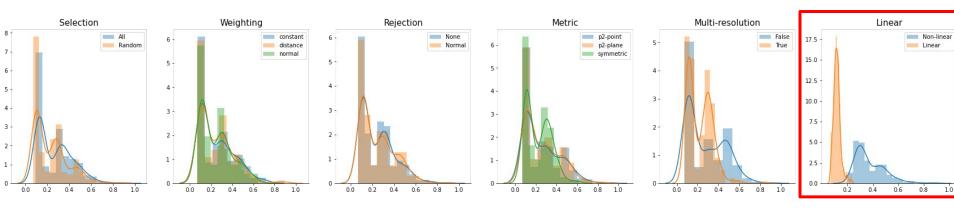




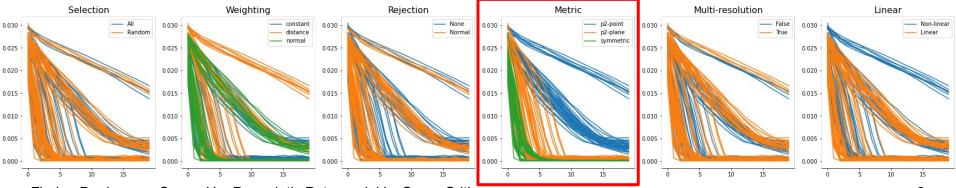
# Analysis of convergence rate



#### Time for 20 iterations with different variants



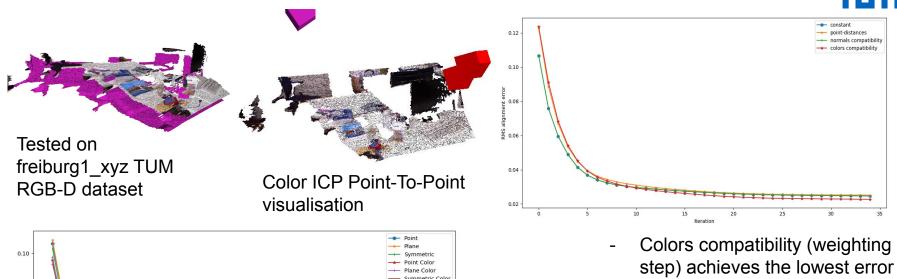
#### RMSE variation for 20 iterations



Florian Donhauser, Cuong Ha, Panagiotis Petropoulakis, Suren Sritharan

# Color and Projective variants



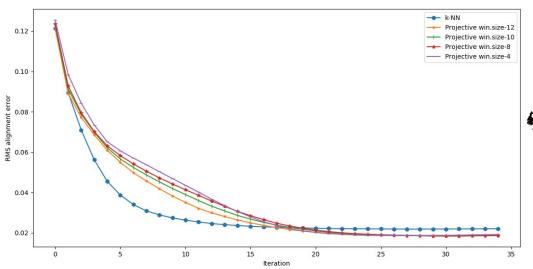


0.02

Color ICP (6-dim k-NN search) improves all metrics

- Though, x1.76 slower than normals compatibility

## Color and Projective variants

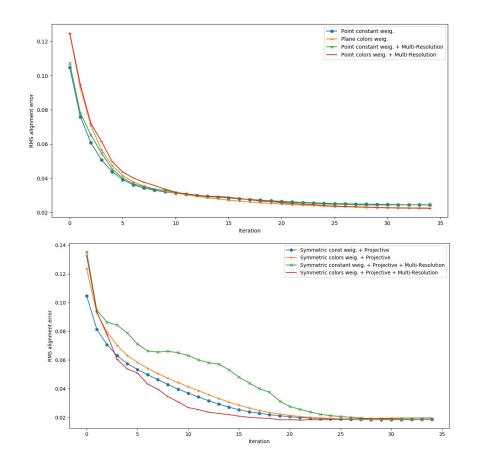


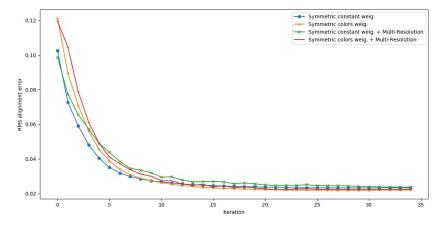
Projective (win.size 8) with Symmetric-ICP visualization

- Projective Search struggles at the beginning but outperforms k-NN in the end
- Projective (win.size 8) is x3.82 slower than k-NN

# Multi-Resolution along with Color and Projective variants



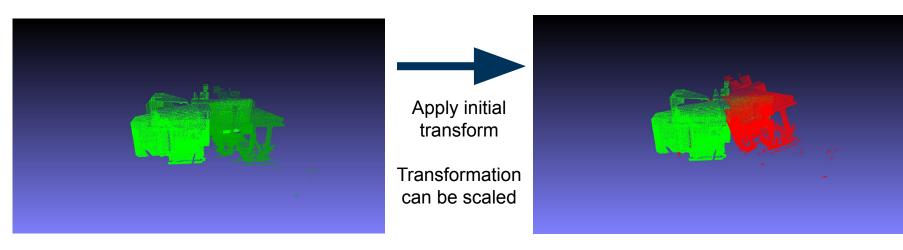




Multi-Resolution blends well with Color and Projective variants



### Benchmark by Fontana et al.



$$\delta(P,G) = rac{\sum_{i=0}^n rac{\|p_i-g_i\|_2}{\|p_i-\overline{p}\|_2}}{n}$$
 Height on in

Same point cloud in poses
P and G
Weighted Euclidean distance based
on inverse distance to centroid



## Compared variants

- Scaling factor  $\theta = 0.1$
- Point-to-plane up to 13.4% less error but also no difference for scene "hauptgebaude"
- Symmetric ICP up to 22.1% less error but also 29.2% worse for scene "plain"

sequence	variant	$\theta$	mean	median	std dev	min	max
plain	A	1	3.308733	2.965655	1.923608	0.196590	9.371940
	A	0.1	1.632221	1.26457	1.787482	0.0608	11.7137
	В	0.1	1.41389	0.962364	1.616845	0.050266	9.53577
	С	0.1	2.109305	1.33446	2.334786	0.079918	11.9195
hauptgebaude	A	0.1	0.384279	0.162546	0.525487	0.027522	3.61681
	В	0.1	0.387204	0.097541	0.616256	0.009919	2.80592
	C	0.1	0.29951	0.071693	0.639965	0.005803	4.39875
wood summer	A	0.1	0.840596	0.564219	0.9287	0.00579	4.22455
	В	0.1	0.813225	0.294635	0.944262	0.004005	3.79686
	С	0.1	0.80033	0.397184	0.930718	0.005369	3.82467

Table can also be found in report

A = point-to-point

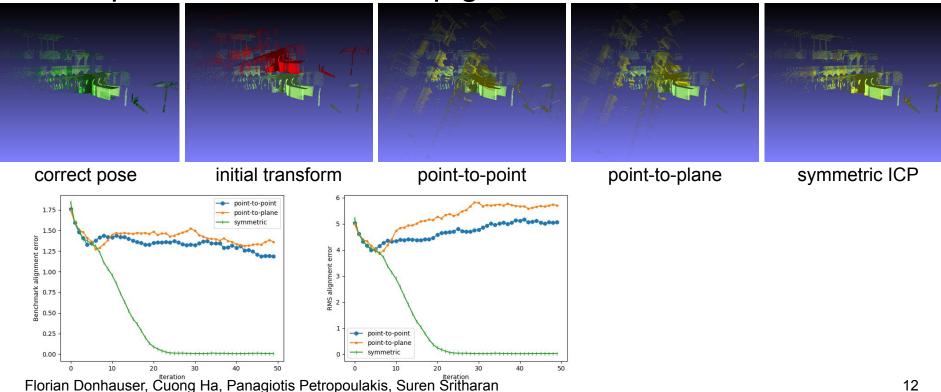
B = point-to-plane

C = symmetric ICP

Table 1: Results for the benchmark by Fontana et al. [21]



Example for scene "eth/hauptgebaude"



12



### Conclusion

- Provided a comprehensive comparison
- Tested different data sets including real-world data
- Implemented classical and recent approaches
- Code publicly available at <a href="https://github.com/PetropoulakisPanagiotis/ICP-Variants">https://github.com/PetropoulakisPanagiotis/ICP-Variants</a>