



FA-Harris: A Fast and Asynchronous Corner Detector for Event Cameras

Ruoxiang Li¹, Dianxi Shi^{2,3}, Yongjun Zhang², Kaiyue Li¹, Ruihao Li^{2,3}

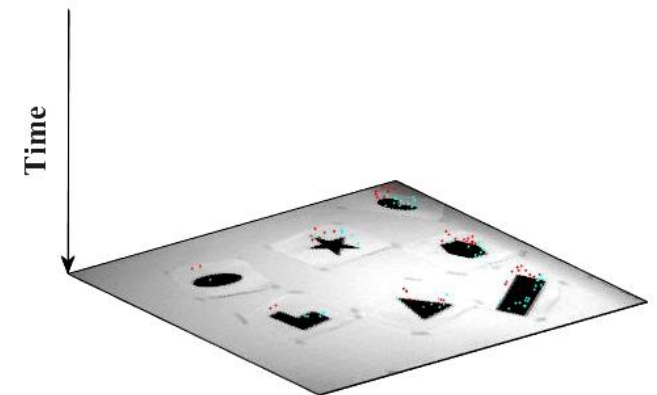
¹ **National University of Defense Technology, China**

²Artificial Intelligence Research Center (AIRC), National Innovation Institute of Defense Technology (NIIDT), China

³Tianjin Artificial Intelligence Innovation Center (TAIIC), China

Research Motivation

- The existing visual SLAM systems suffer from several challenges, like high speed motion, high dynamic range, etc.
- The **event camera**, with the advantages of **low latency**, **low energy consumption**, **high temporal resolution** and **high dynamic range**, responds to local, pixel-level brightness changes instead of standard frames.

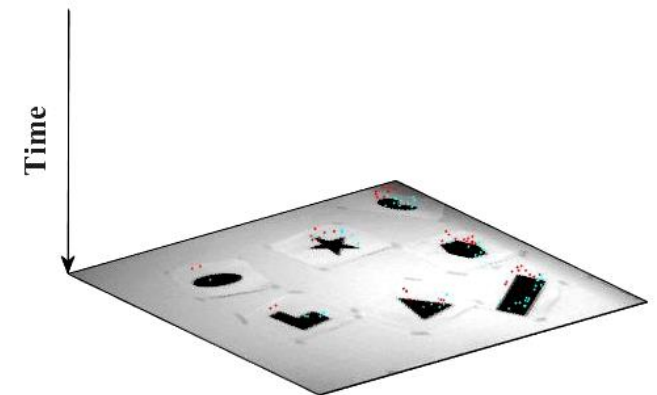


DAVIS 240C Dataset^[1]

Research Motivation

- The existing visual SLAM systems suffer from several challenges, like high speed motion, high dynamic range, etc.
- The **event camera**, with the advantages of **low latency**, **low energy consumption**, **high temporal resolution** and **high dynamic range**, responds to local, pixel-level brightness changes instead of standard frames.

But standard vision algorithms can't be applied directly.



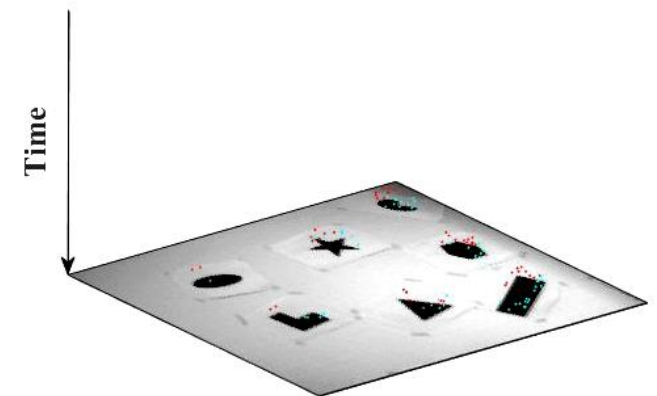
DAVIS 240C Dataset^[1]

Research Motivation

- The existing visual SLAM systems suffer from several challenges, like high speed motion, high dynamic range, etc.
- The **event camera**, with the advantages of **low latency**, **low energy consumption**, **high temporal resolution** and **high dynamic range**, responds to local, pixel-level brightness changes instead of standard frames.

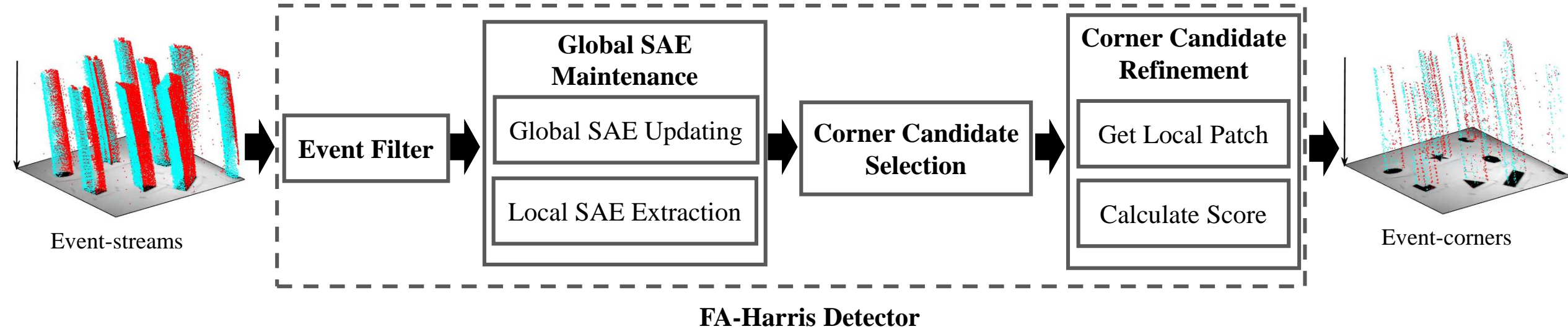
But standard vision algorithms can't be applied directly.

Feature Detection

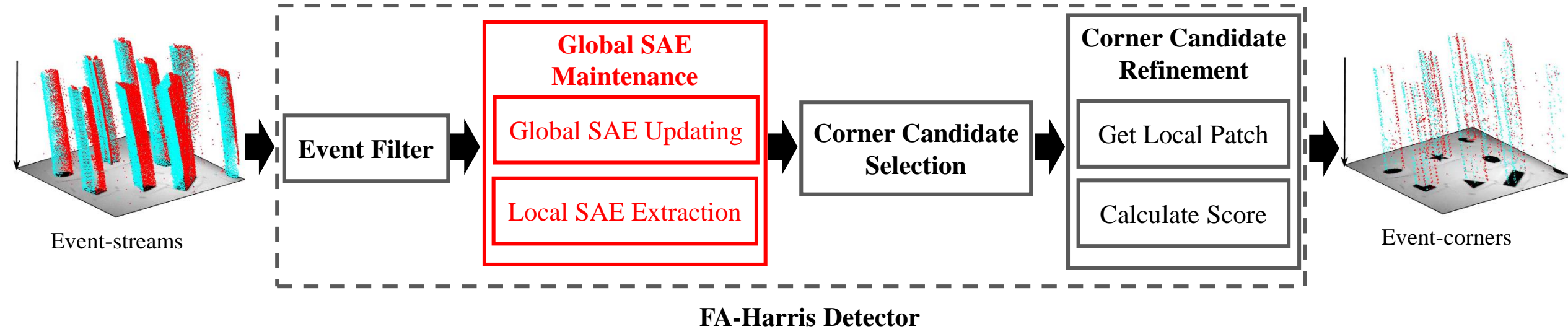


DAVIS 240C Dataset^[1]

FA-Harris - Proposed Pipeline



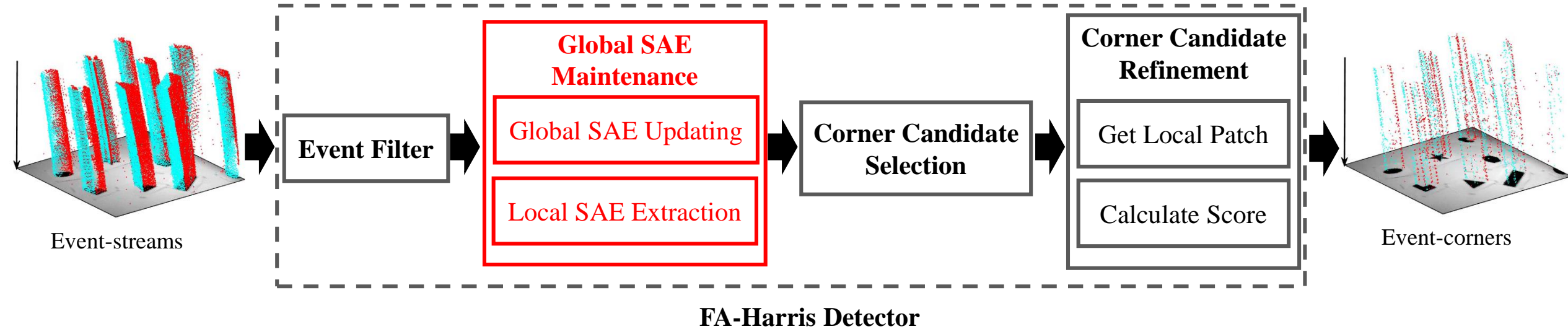
FA-Harris - Proposed Pipeline



- Surface of Active Events (SAE)

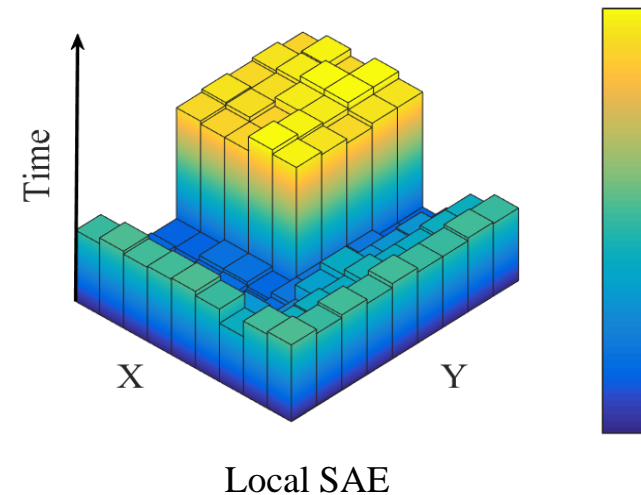
$$SAE : (x, y)_e \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mapsto t_e \in \mathbb{R}$$

FA-Harris - Proposed Pipeline

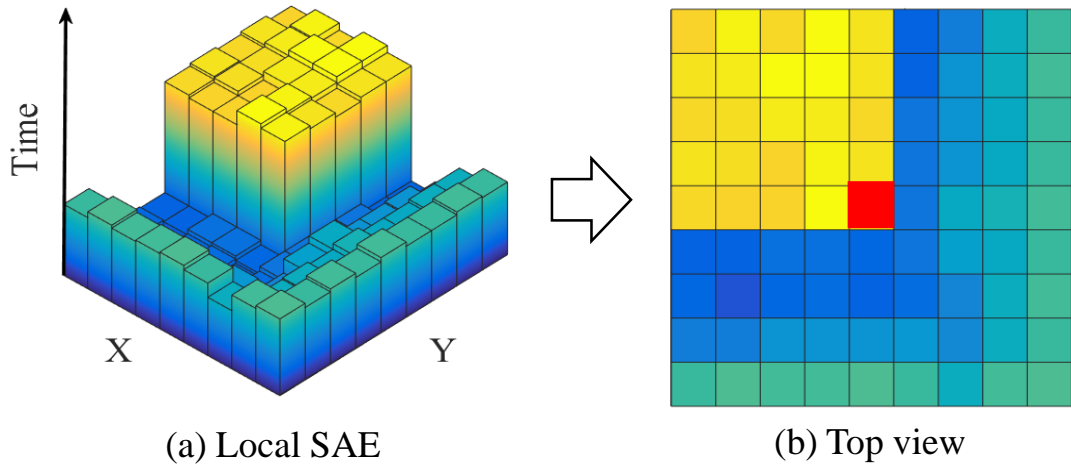
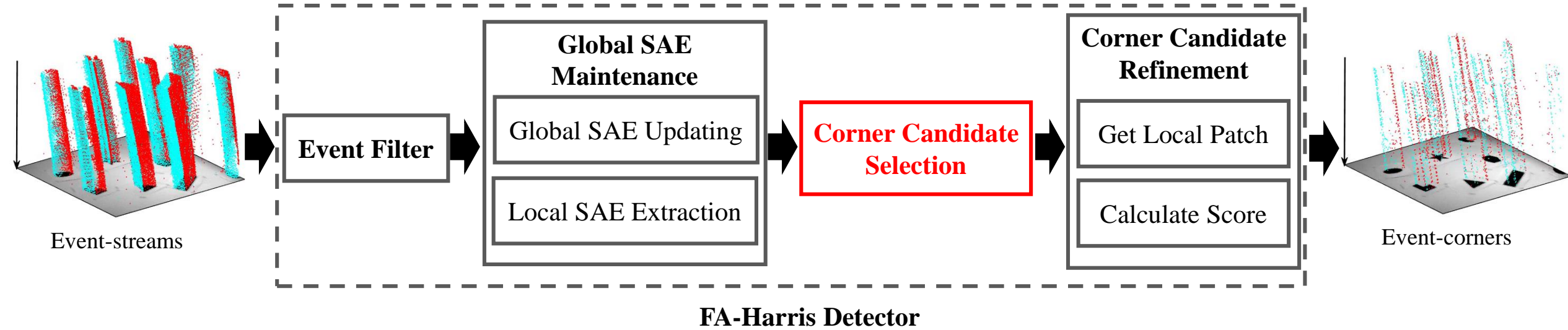


- Surface of Active Events (SAE)

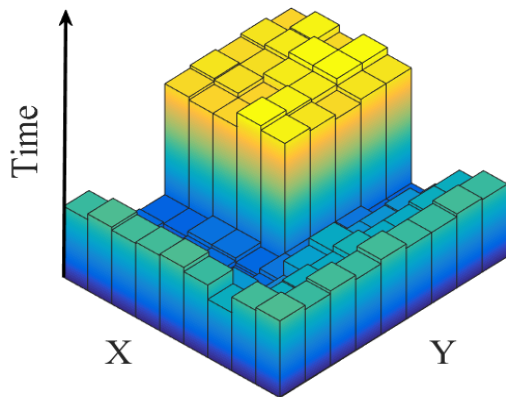
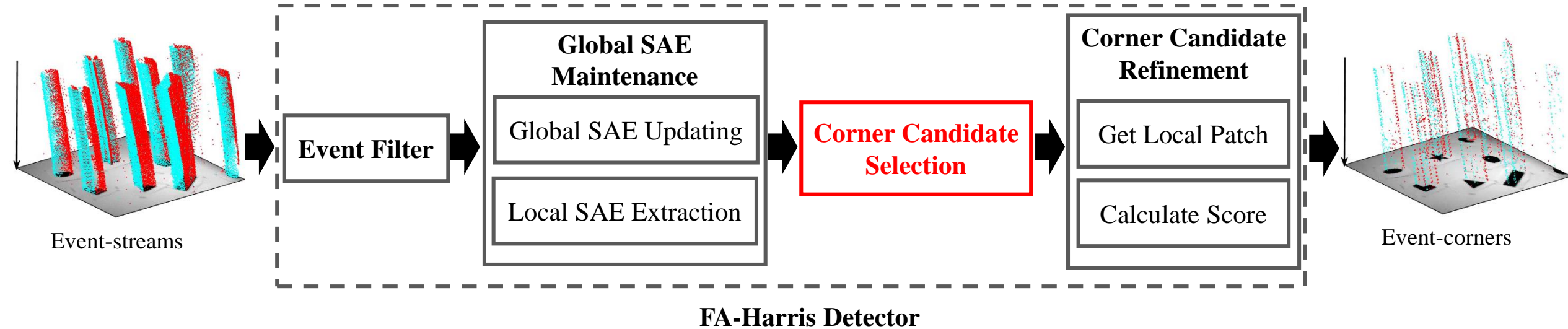
$$SAE : (x, y)_e \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mapsto t_e \in \mathbb{R}$$



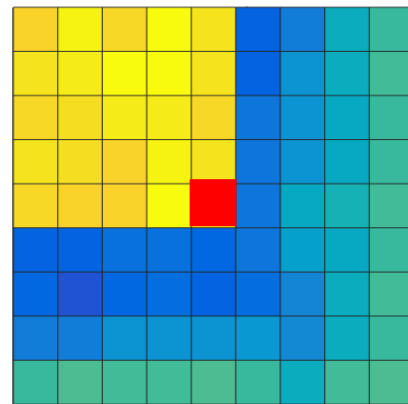
FA-Harris - Proposed Pipeline



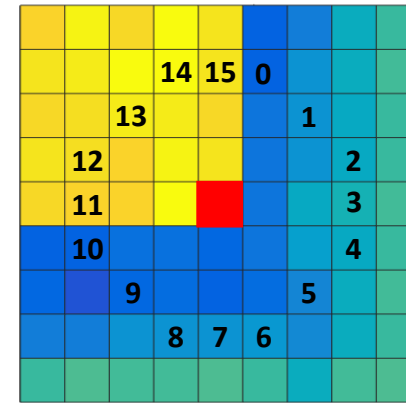
FA-Harris - Proposed Pipeline



(a) Local SAE

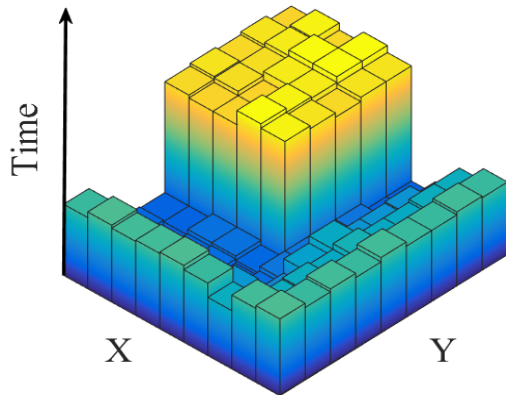
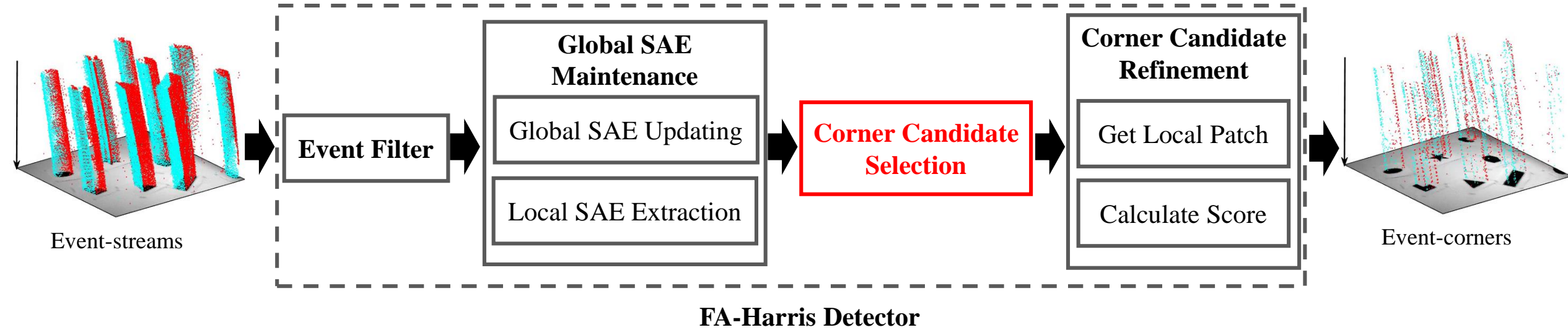


(b) Top view

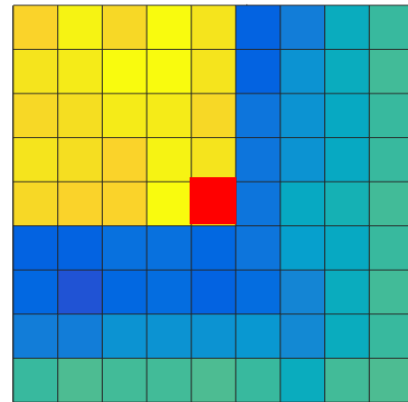


(c) Inner Circle

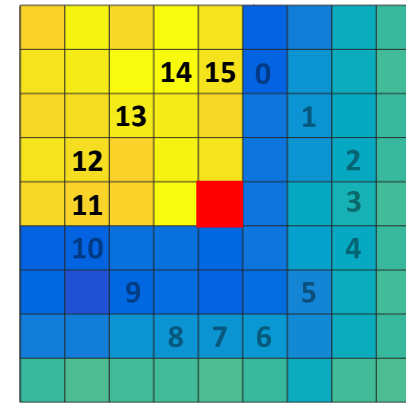
FA-Harris - Proposed Pipeline



(a) Local SAE

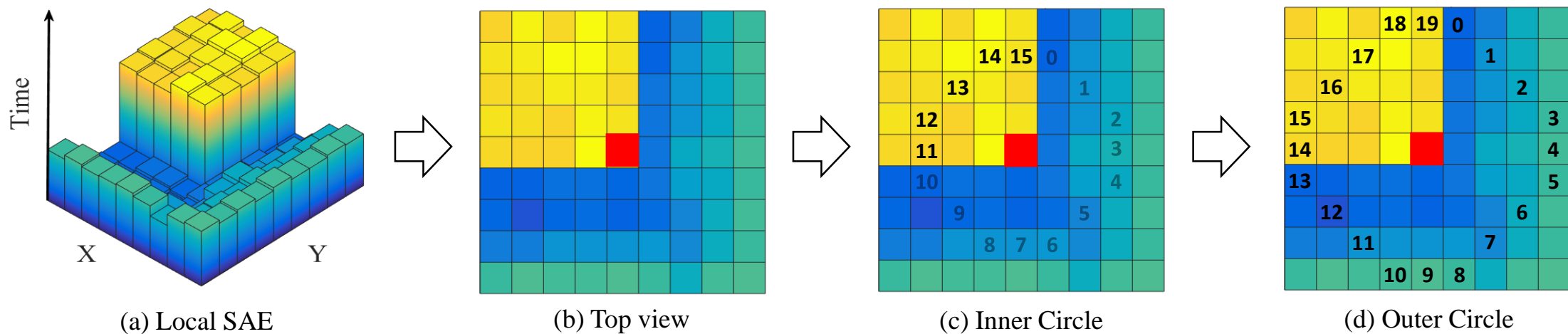
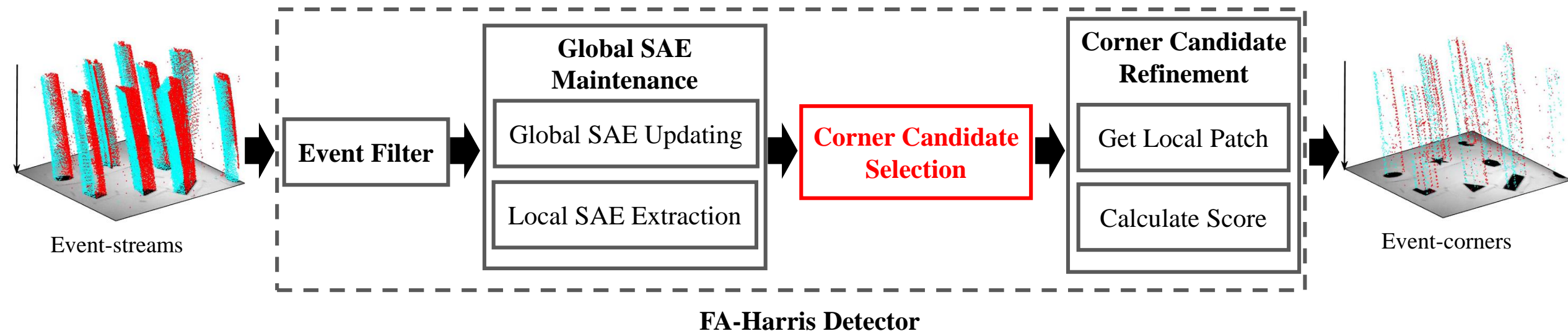


(b) Top view

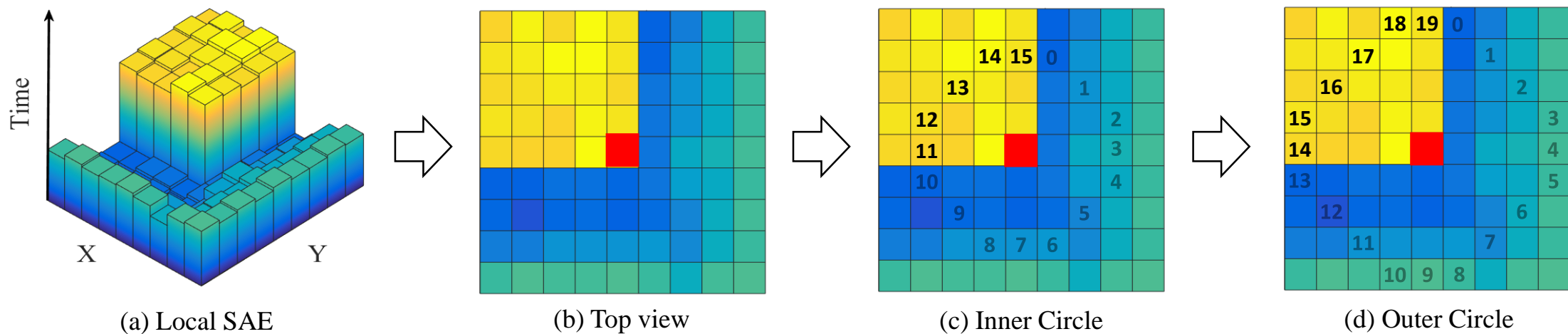
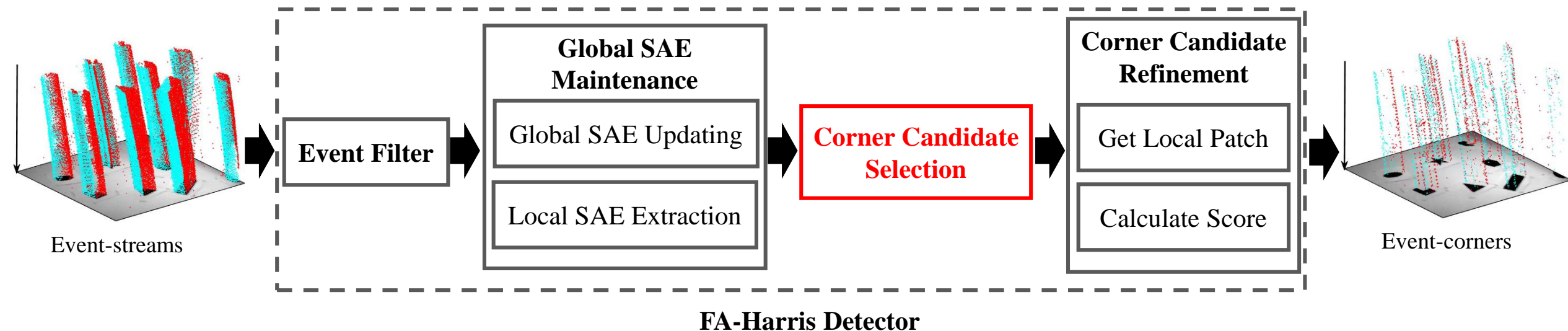


(c) Inner Circle

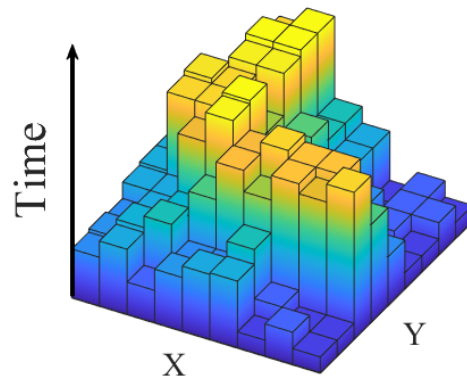
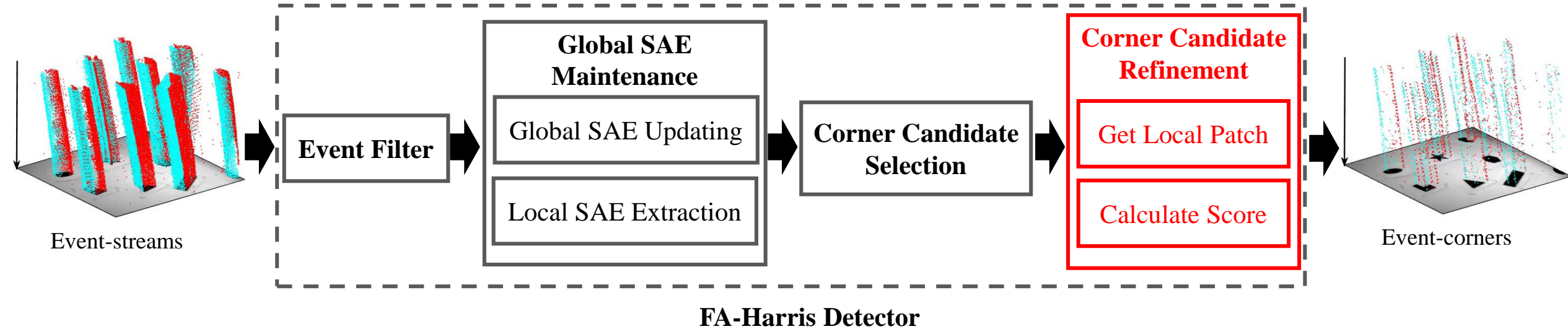
FA-Harris - Proposed Pipeline



FA-Harris - Proposed Pipeline



FA-Harris - Proposed Pipeline



Local SAE



0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Local Patch

Global SAE Construction and Updating

- Our method maintains a global SAE with the size $\text{width} \times \text{height}$ instead of maintaining a local SAE for each pixel in the imaging plane^[2].
- It greatly contributes to the speed-up of our algorithm.

Global SAE Construction and Updating

- Our method maintains a global SAE with the size $\text{width} \times \text{height}$ instead of maintaining a local SAE for each pixel in the imaging plane^[2].
- It greatly contributes to the speed-up of our algorithm.

■ Real-time performance of the methods with our proposed strategy or not.

Scenes	Algorithm	Updating time [s]	Total time [s]
shapes	eHarris* ^[2]	50.64	71.85
	G-eHarris*	0.26	47.27
dynamic	eHarris* ^[2]	219.63	288.15
	G-eHarris*	0.79	147.89
poster	eHarris* ^[2]	556.39	746.73
	G-eHarris*	1.94	375.02
boxes	eHarris* ^[2]	640.33	812.13
	G-eHarris*	2.23	418.82

[2] Vasco et al., Fast event-based Harris corner detection exploiting the advantages of event-driven cameras, IROS 2016.

Global SAE Construction and Updating

- Our method maintains a global SAE with the size $\text{width} \times \text{height}$ instead of maintaining a local SAE for each pixel in the imaging plane^[2].
- It greatly contributes to the speed-up of our algorithm.

■ Real-time performance of the methods with our proposed strategy or not.

Scenes	Algorithm	Updating time [s]	Total time [s]
shapes	eHarris* ^[2]	50.64	71.85
	G-eHarris*	0.26	47.27
dynamic	eHarris* ^[2]	219.63	288.15
	G-eHarris*	0.79	147.89
poster	eHarris* ^[2]	556.39	746.73
	G-eHarris*	1.94	375.02
boxes	eHarris* ^[2]	640.33	812.13
	G-eHarris*	2.23	418.82

2× faster

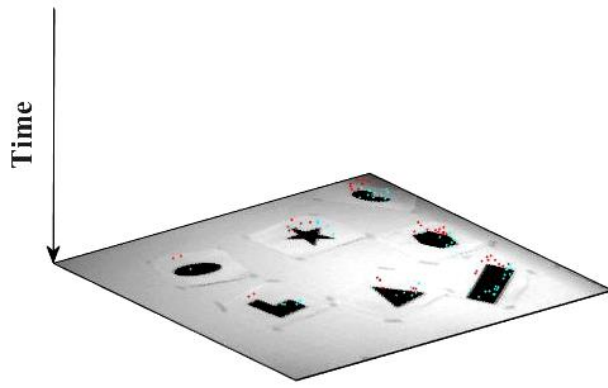
[2] Vasco et al., Fast event-based Harris corner detection exploiting the advantages of event-driven cameras, IROS 2016.

Corner Candidate Selection and Refinement

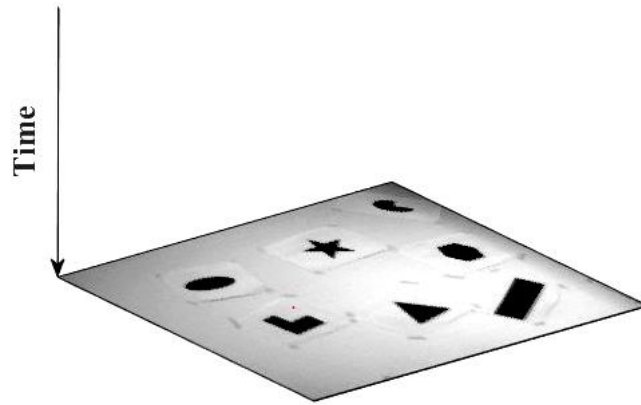
- Our method employs a corner candidate selection and refinement strategy.

Corner Candidate Selection and Refinement

- Our method employs a corner candidate selection and refinement strategy.
- **Corner candidate selection method** subsamples the original event-streams to enhance the real-time performance of our algorithm.



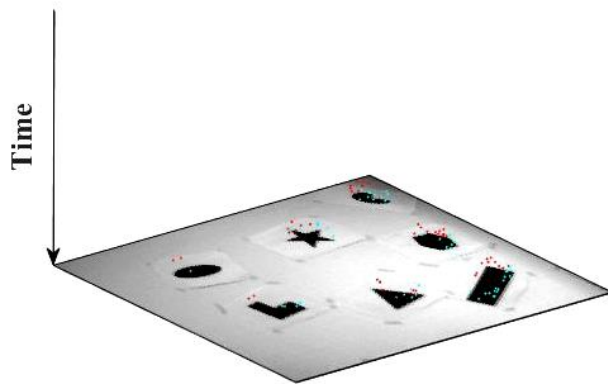
Events



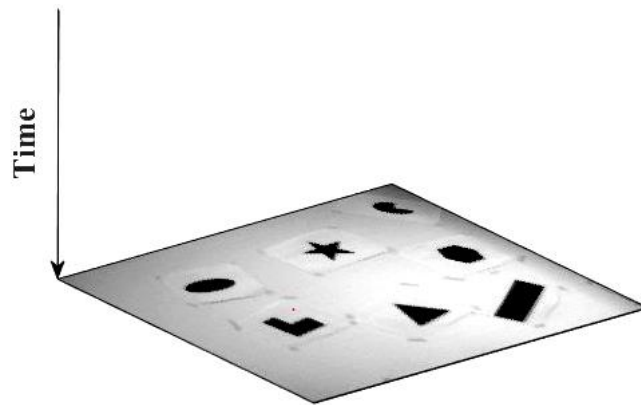
Corner Candidates

Corner Candidate Selection and Refinement

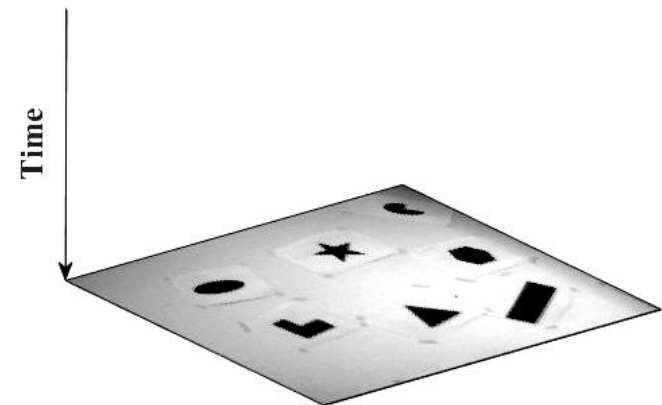
- Our method employs a corner candidate selection and refinement strategy.
- **Corner candidate selection method** subsamples the original event-streams to enhance the real-time performance of our algorithm.
- **Corner candidate refinement method** helps to achieve better accuracy performance.



Events

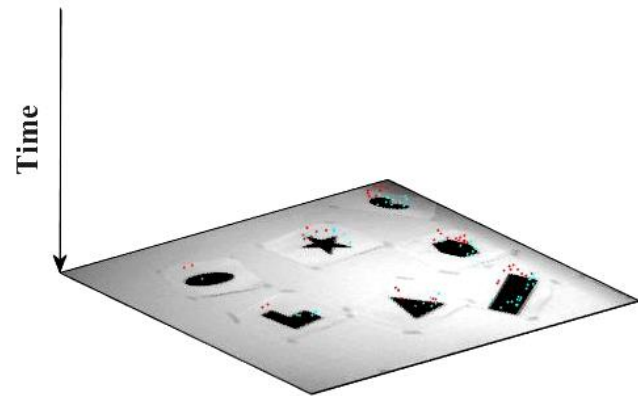


Corner Candidates

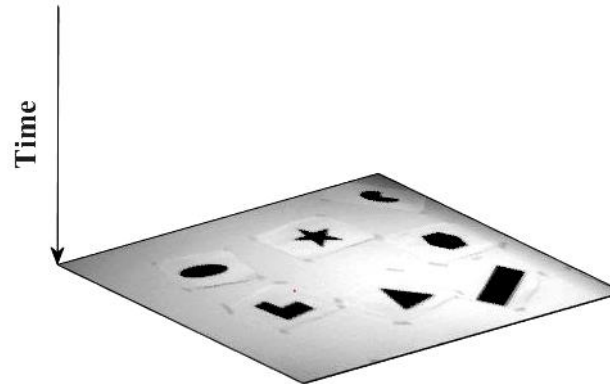


Event-corners

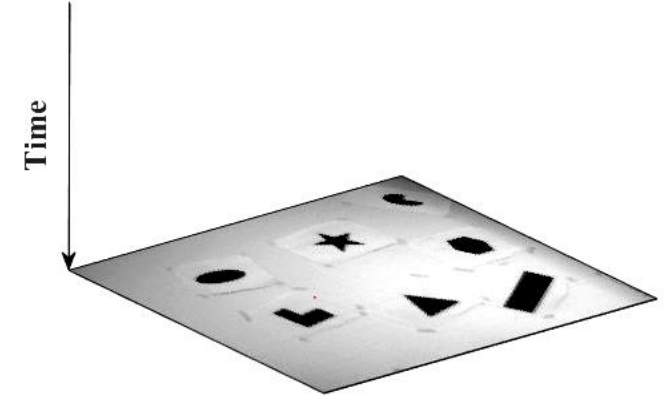
Event-corners in Spatio-temporal System



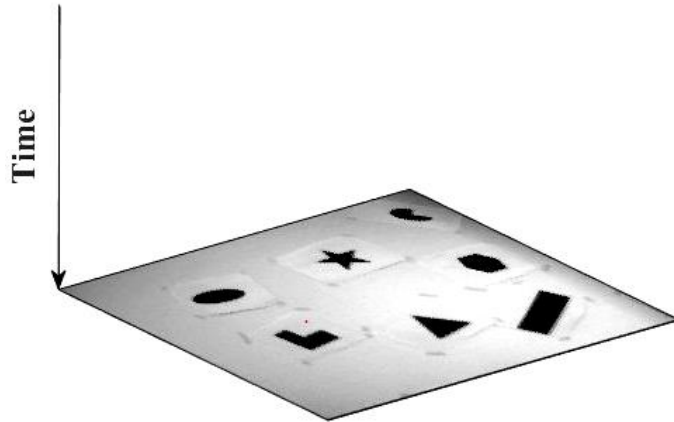
Events



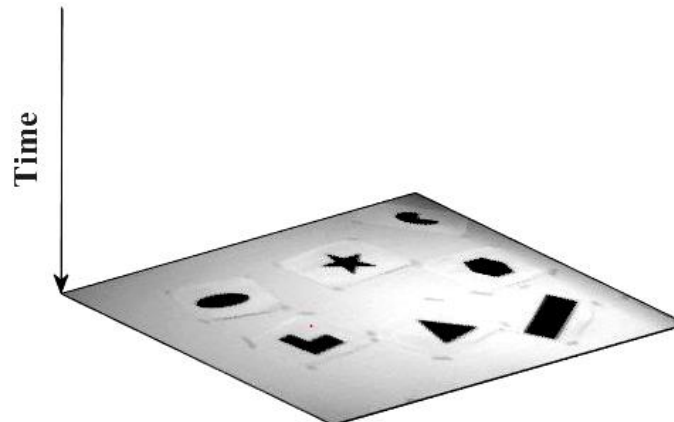
eHarris*



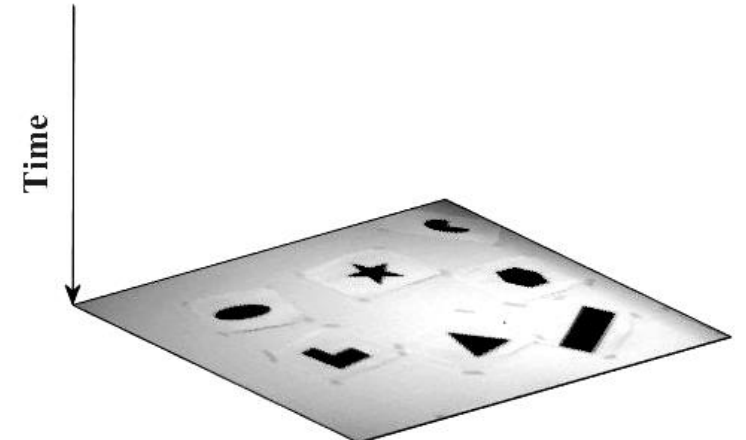
G-eHarris*



eFAST*[3]



Arc*[4]



Ours

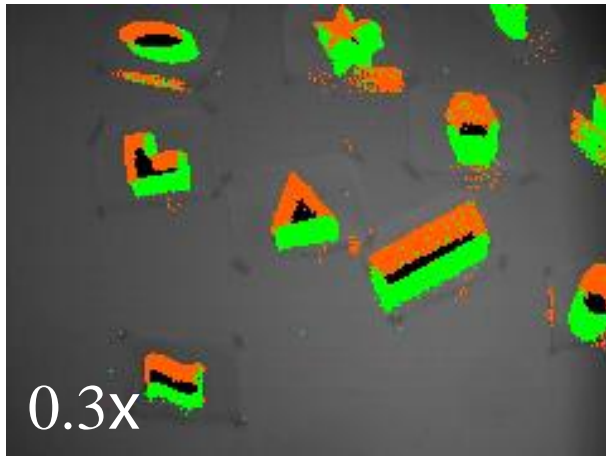
[3] Mueggler et al., Fast Event-based Corner Detection, BMVC 2017.

[4] Alzugaray et al., Asynchronous Corner Detection and Tracking for Event Cameras in Real Time, RAL 2018.

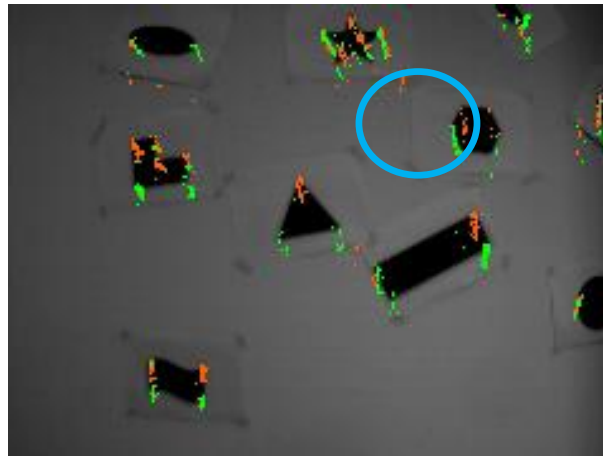
Comparison

Our proposed method:

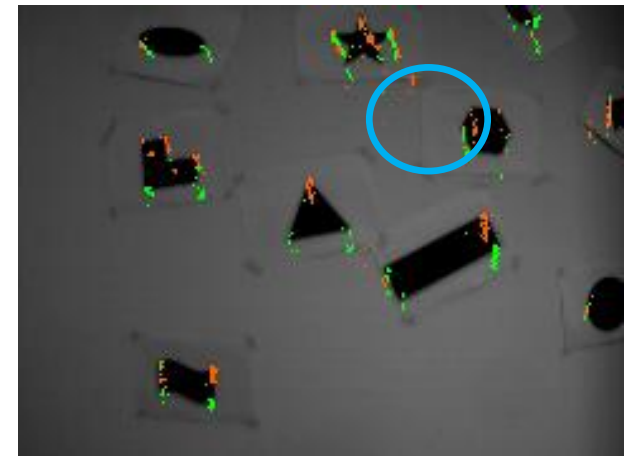
 can detect the corners with large angles



Events



eHarris*

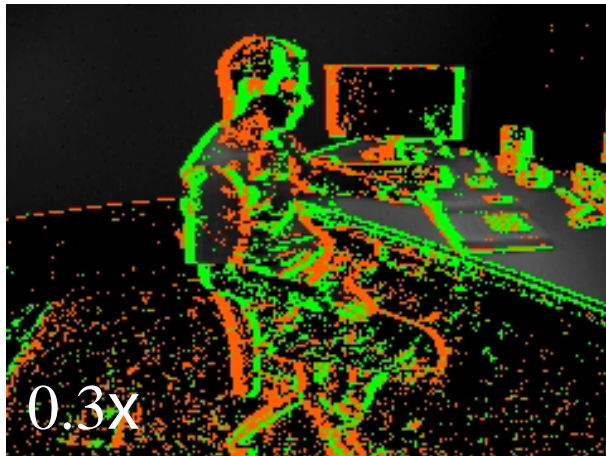


Ours

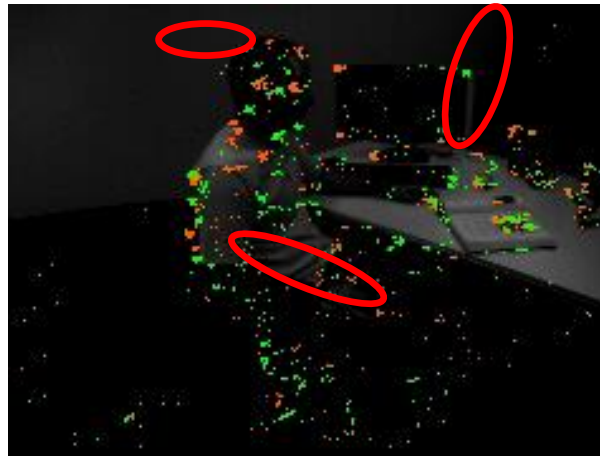
Comparison

Our proposed method:

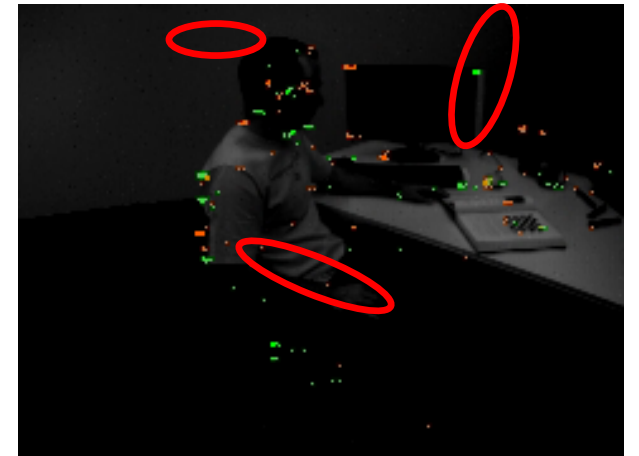
- can detect the corners with large angles
- can reduce noise and wrong detections



Events



Arc*

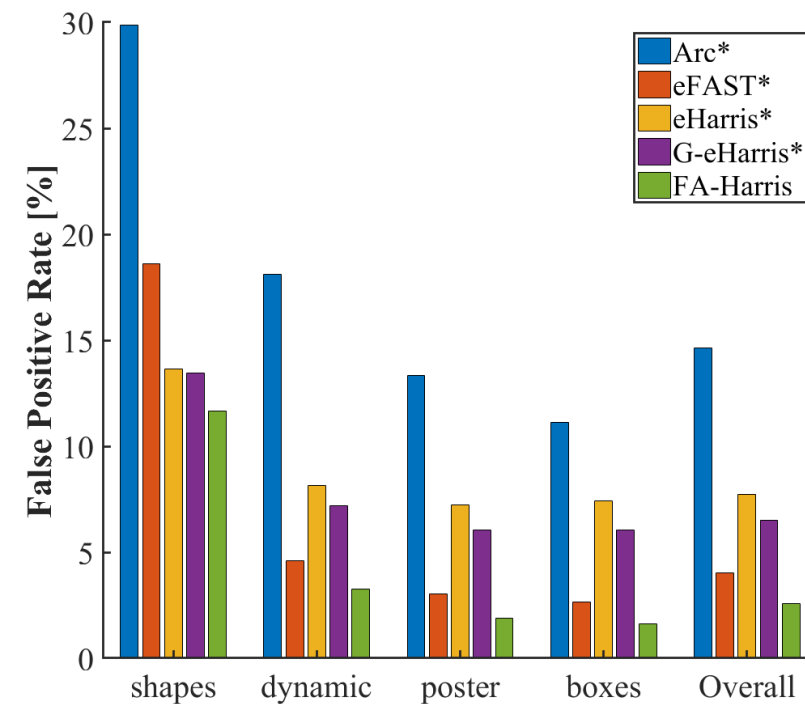


Ours

Evaluation

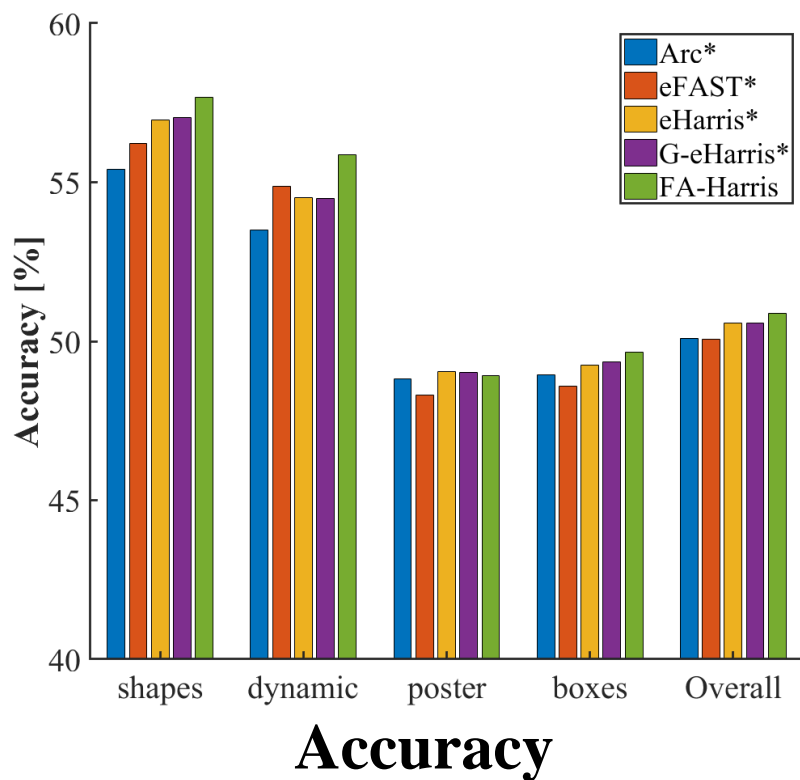
- The **False Positive Rate (%)** of different event-based corner detectors on different scenes.

Alg.	Scene	shapes	dynamic	poster	boxes	Overall
Arc*		29.88	18.10	13.34	11.13	14.64
eFAST*		18.62	4.59	3.04	2.67	4.01
eHarris*		13.63	8.15	7.22	7.42	7.75
G-eHarris*		13.46	7.21	6.04	6.04	6.52
Ours		11.68	3.28	1.90	1.61	2.58



FPR

Evaluation



- The **accuracy (%)** of different event-based corner detectors on different scenes.

Alg.	Scene				
	shapes	dynamic	poster	boxes	Overall
Arc*	55.42	53.50	48.81	48.94	50.10
eFAST*	56.22	54.86	48.30	48.60	50.06
eHarris*	56.97	54.50	49.04	49.26	50.56
G-eHarris*	57.04	54.50	49.02	49.35	50.57
Ours	57.66	55.86	48.91	49.66	50.88

Evaluation

- **Computational performance** of different event-based corner detectors.

Algorithm	Time per event [μ s/event]	Max.event rate [Meps]
Arc*	0.14	7.23
eFAST*	0.40	2.51
eHarris*	5.02	0.21
G-eHarris*	2.69	0.37
Ours	0.66	1.54

Evaluation

- Computational performance of different event-based corner detectors.

Algorithm	Time per event [μ s/event]	Max.event rate [Meps]
Arc*	0.14	7.23
eFAST*	0.40	2.51
8× eHarris*	5.02	0.21
4× G-eHarris*	2.69	0.37
Ours	0.66	1.54

Conclusions

- **Real-time:** $8\times$ faster than eHarris*
- **Accuracy:** Better performance compared to the previous methods
- **Asynchronous:** Detects event-corners on event-streams directly

Thanks for your attention!