

Spatio-thermal depth correction of RGB-D sensors based on Gaussian Processes in real-time

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Introduction

RGBD - Commodity 3D Sensing

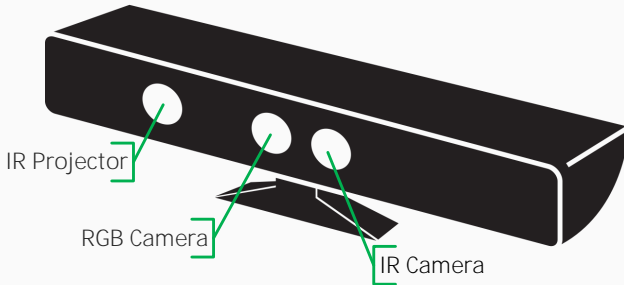


Figure 1: RGBD-Sensor components

Main vision sensor in many robotic / computer vision applications these days.

ADVANTAGES

- Dense depth maps in real-time
- Simultaneous color and depth streams
- Affordable devices

DRAWBACKS

- Inaccurate compared to industrial cameras
- Operating temperature sensitivity
- No time synchronization

Our contribution

Improve the accuracy of dense depth maps by correcting in a joint spatio-thermal domain.

Gaussian Processes

Introduction to Gaussian Processes

Gaussian Process: a probabilistic model used in supervised machine learning for classification and regression[1, 2].

Regression searches for an unknown function \mathcal{F} that satisfies

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{y} + \epsilon$$

where $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ are training features, $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times 1}$ are the target scalar observations and $\epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}$ is i.i.d. Gaussian observation noise.

Gaussian Process Regression

In a probabilistic framework we would like to compute a **distribution over functions** based on training data and use the posterior predictive distribution for new predictions.

$$p(\mathbf{y}_\star | \mathbf{X}_\star, \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{y}) = \int p(\mathbf{y}_\star | \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{X}_\star) p(\mathcal{F} | \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{y}) d\mathcal{F}$$

where \mathbf{X}_\star are test inputs, \mathbf{y}_\star predictions, \mathbf{X} training inputs, \mathbf{y} training target values.

Gaussian Process Regression

Generally intractable to integrate over all possible functions and their parametrizations.

Assumption: all variables are jointly Gaussian

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{y}_\star \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{X}) \\ \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{X}_\star) \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}) & \Sigma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}_\star) \\ \Sigma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}_\star)^T & \Sigma(\mathbf{X}_\star, \mathbf{X}_\star) \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

where $\mathcal{M}: \mathbb{R}^{k \times d}$ is a mean function, and Σ is a positive-definite function encoding the covariance between samples.

Gaussian Process Regression

Posterior predictive now simplifies due to Gaussian identities

$$\begin{aligned}p(\mathbf{y}_*|\mathbf{X}_*, \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{y}) &\sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{y}_*|\mathbf{u}_*, \mathbf{K}_*), \\ \mathbf{u}_* &= \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{X}_*) + \Sigma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}_*)^T \Sigma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X})^{-1}(\mathbf{y} - \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{X})), \\ \mathbf{K}_* &= \Sigma(\mathbf{X}_*, \mathbf{X}_*) - \Sigma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}_*)^T \Sigma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X})^{-1} \Sigma(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}_*)\end{aligned}$$

Computationally interesting: just linear algebra.

Gaussian Process Regression

Covariance functions encode assumptions about the form of functions that are being modelled. Squared exponential kernel function

$$\Sigma_{ij} = \sigma_s^2 \exp(-0.5(\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j)^T \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j)) + \delta_{ij}\sigma_y^2.$$

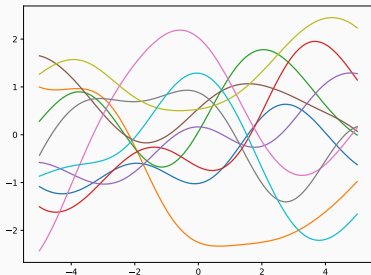


Figure 2: Ten samples from the squared exponential prior.

Gaussian Process Regression

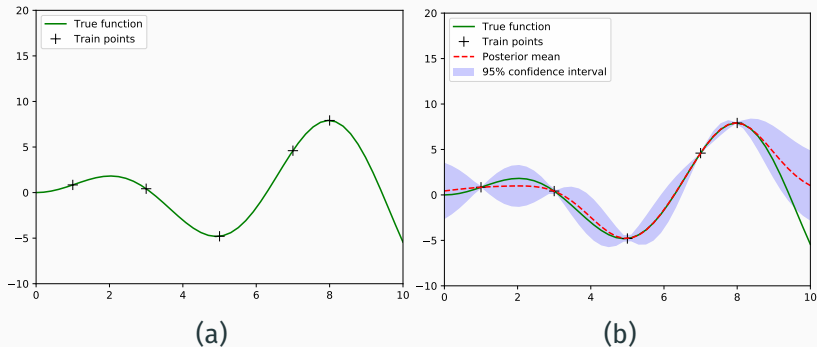


Figure 3: Illustration of Gaussian Process regression. Left: Input samples and true function, right: Predictions including confidence intervals. Output generated by [3].

Approach and Results

Per pixel dense depth correction using Gaussian Process regression based on spatio-thermal input. For a given depth map \mathcal{D} and temperature reading t we compute a corrected depth map \mathcal{D}_\star by

$$\mathcal{D}_\star(i, j) = \mathcal{D}(i, j) + \Delta_{ij}$$

where Δ_{ij} is given by a Gaussian Process Regression $\Delta_{ij} = \mathcal{G}(\mathbf{x}_{ij})$.

The input to the Gaussian Process \mathcal{G} is given by

$$\mathbf{x}_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{D}(i,j)\mathbf{K}^{-1}[i,j,1]^T \\ t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_{ij} = \mathcal{D}_{\text{RGB}}(i,j) - \mathcal{D}_{\text{IR}}(i,j)$$

Setup

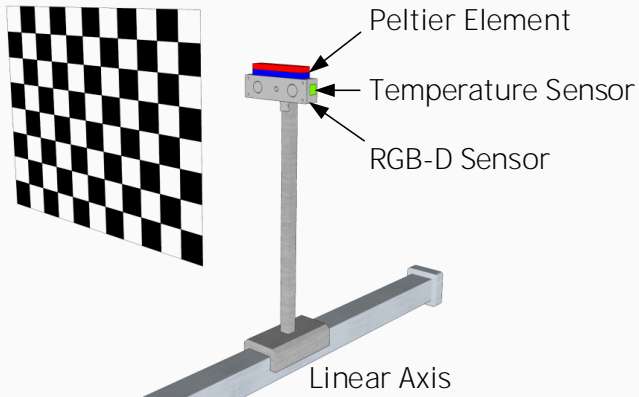


Figure 4: Hardware capture setup

Temperature Influence

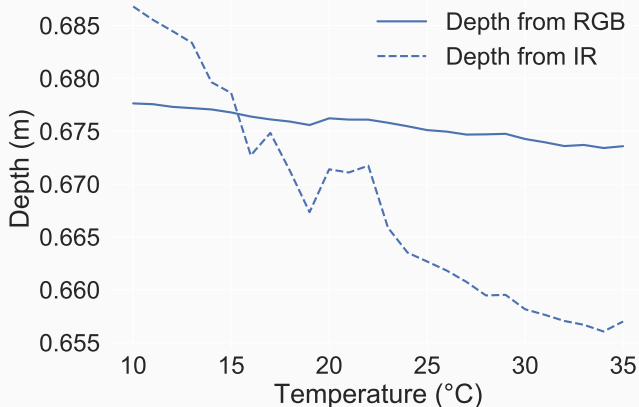


Figure 5: Effects of varying temperature on depth estimation at a fixed distance over a small window region.

Results



Figure 6: Depth correction by Gaussian Process regression. Before/after correction effects. The white-speckles in after-images are due to missing depth sensor readings for which no correction can be computed. The error is significantly reduced independent from chosen position and temperature.

Results



Figure 7: Depth correction by Gaussian Process regression.

Results

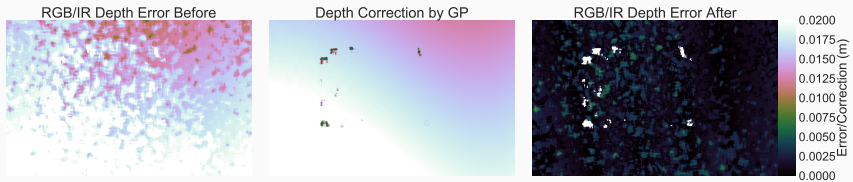


Figure 8: Depth correction by Gaussian Process regression.

Table 1: RMSE before and after correction in Cartesian space across all temperature and distance captures. The correction yields an improvement by one order of magnitude.

	x (mm)	y (mm)	z (mm)
RMSE before correction	5.7	3.7	16.0
RMSE after correction	0.7	0.5	2.2

Gaussian Process predications can leverage GPUs. Mostly boils down to linear algebra matrix multiplications.

Table 2: Execution times for correction per depth map frame of size 640 times 480. The GPU optimized version outperforms the other variants.

	Time (s)	FPS (1/s)
CPU	20	0.05
GPU optimized	0.14	7.1

For reproducibility we made our dataset and source code publicly available at

<https://github.com/cheind/rgbd-correction>

References



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Acknowledgements

This work was supported by



*Federal Ministry
for Transport,
Innovation and Technology*