

# COMPUTER VISION PROJECT SLAM/SFM

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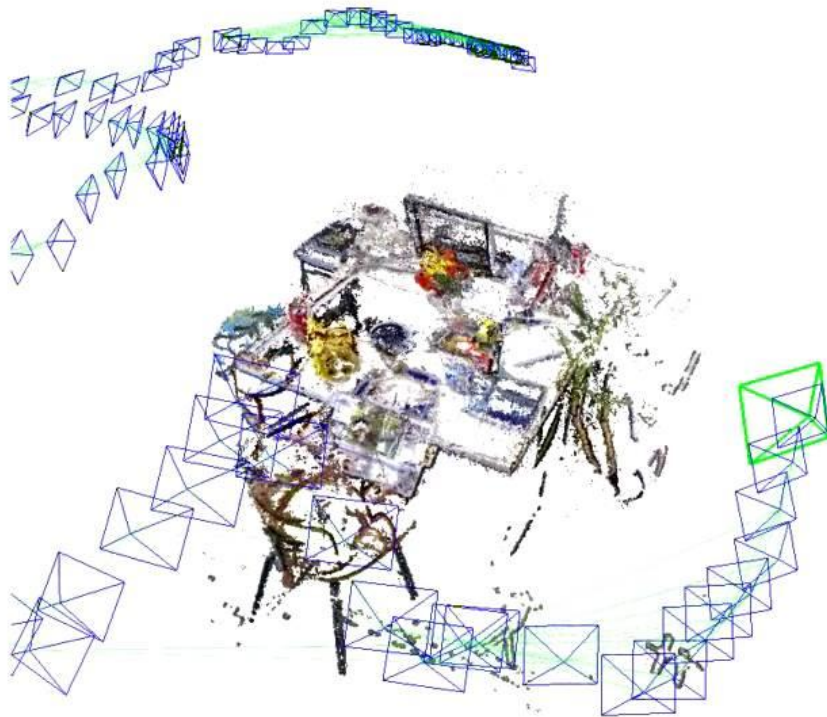
# Our project

- Implementing visual SLAM/SFM
- Such as
  - ORB-SLAM
  - Build Rome in a day

# ORB-SLAM



TRACKING - KFs: 104 , MPs: 4302 , Tracked: 275



# Build Rome in a day



# Flow

## A. Preliminary step- Calibration

1. Capture Video
2. Extract Frames
3. Undistort Frames
4. Extract SIFT Points from Key Frames
5. Match Consecutive Key Frames
  1. Get Inlier Point Matches + Essential
  2. Get RT
  3. Triangulate Points
6. Follow points & calculate Average 3D Coordinates
7. Display Points & Camera Locations

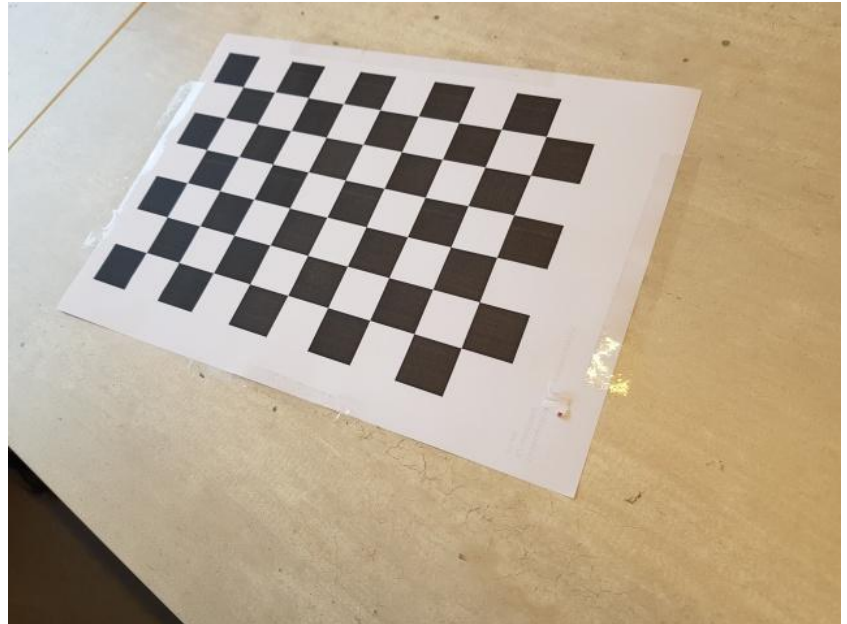
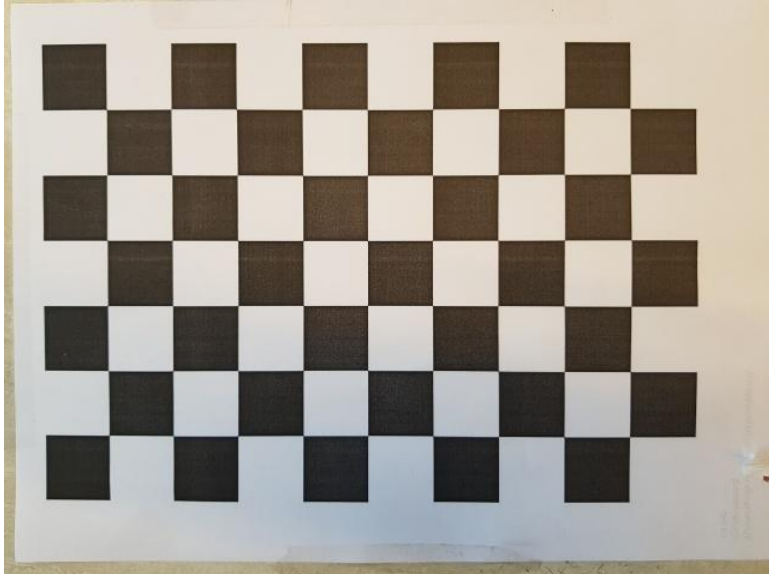
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# Calibration

- We get intrinsic matrix  $K$  and distortion params



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# Finding initial matches

- For every  $P_1$  in  $image_1$  find  $P_2$  and  $P'_2$  of  $image_2$  with closest descriptor
- If  $|desc_{P_1} - desc_{P_2}| < 0.5 \cdot |desc_{P_1} - desc_{P'_2}|$ 
  - Keep match

# RANSAC

- Finding Essential  $E$  and Inlier matches such that for every match of  $p_1$  in  $image_1$  and  $p_2$  of  $image_2$  it holds that

$$p_2^T \cdot E \cdot p_1 \approx 0$$

# Get Pose

- Use points to find which of 4 possible RTs can be extracted from Essential matrix

# Triangulate Points

- Use extracted RT and point observations to triangulate and find 3D coordinates of points



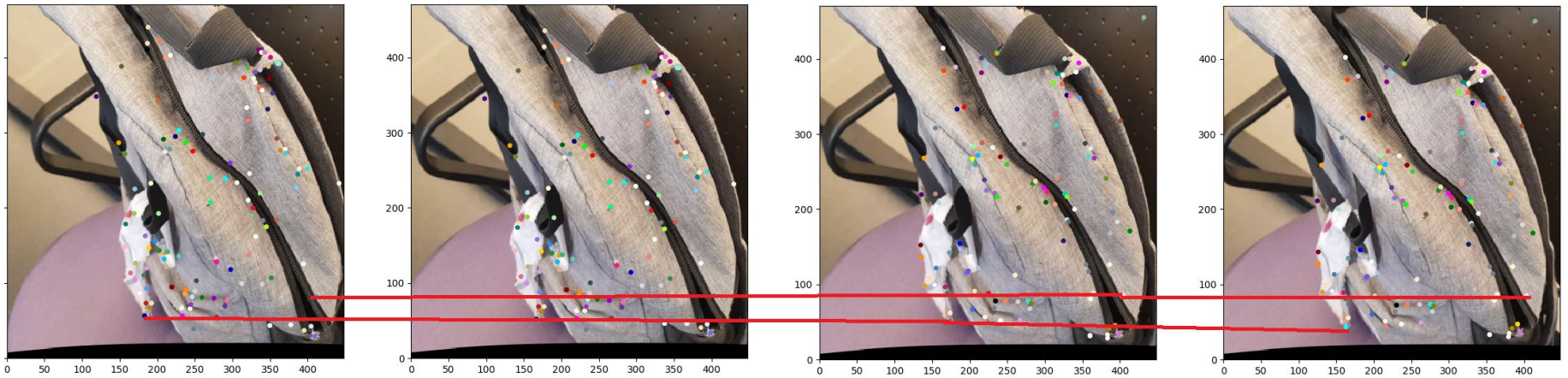
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# Follow Points

Use average 3D location of point

Color of point is the color where it was first observed



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# Display

- We get  $RT_{2 \rightarrow 1}, RT_{3 \rightarrow 2}, RT_{4 \rightarrow 3} \dots RT_{n \rightarrow n-1}$
- We accumulate RTs
  - $RT_{i \rightarrow 1} = RT_{2 \rightarrow 1} \cdot RT_{3 \rightarrow 2} \dots RT_{i \rightarrow i-1}$
- We bring all point coordinates to Frame1 coordinate system

# Smoothing RT

- RT are found at 10 frame steps
- We would like to have  $RT_{1 \rightarrow 1}, RT_{1.5 \rightarrow 1}, RT_{2 \rightarrow 1}, RT_{2.5 \rightarrow 1} \dots RT_{n \rightarrow 1}$  for smoother movement
- For that we need  $RT_{1.5 \rightarrow 1}, RT_{2 \rightarrow 1.5}, RT_{2.5 \rightarrow 2}, \dots$
- We assume  $RT_{1.5 \rightarrow 1} = RT_{2 \rightarrow 1.5}$ , Since  $RT_{1.5 \rightarrow 1} \cdot RT_{2 \rightarrow 1.5} = RT_{2 \rightarrow 1}$  we get  $RT_{1.5 \rightarrow 1} = RT_{2 \rightarrow 1.5} = \sqrt{RT_{2 \rightarrow 1}}$
- We are thus tasked with solving problem of finding  $\sqrt{RT}$  or for more smoothing we would like to find  $\sqrt[n]{RT}$

# Finding $\sqrt[n]{RT}$

- We break  $RT$  to  $R$  and  $\vec{T}$
- Assuming we found  $r$  such that  $r = \sqrt[n]{R}$  it holds that for  $\vec{t}$   
$$rt^n \cdot \vec{x} = rt^{n-1} \cdot (r \cdot \vec{x} + \vec{t}) = r \cdots (\cdots (r \cdot \vec{x} + \vec{t}) \cdots) \cdots + \vec{t} =$$
$$r^n \cdot \vec{x} + r^{n-1}\vec{t} + r^{n-2}\vec{t} \cdots r\vec{t} + \vec{t} =$$
$$R \cdot \vec{x} + (r^{n-1} + r^{n-2} \cdots r + I) \cdot \vec{t}$$
- If  $rt^n = RT$  then  $(r^{n-1} + r^{n-2} \cdots r + I) \cdot \vec{t} = \vec{T}$  thus  
$$\vec{t} = (r^{n-1} + r^{n-2} \cdots r + I)^{-1} \cdot \vec{T}$$
- Thus we can find  $\sqrt[n]{RT}$  assuming we have  $\sqrt[n]{R}$

# Finding $\sqrt[n]{R}$

- Every rotation can be described by rotation axes  $\vec{u}$  and angle  $\alpha$
- The rotation axes is the eigenvector of  $R$  corresponding to eigenvalue 1
- We find some  $\vec{v}$  that is orthogonal to  $\vec{u}$
- We get  $\vec{w} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v}$
- $U = [\vec{u} \ \vec{v} \ \vec{w}]$  is an orthogonal matrix changing the basis
- Thus  $R' = U^T R U$  is a rotation matrix around the x axes with the same  $\alpha$
- We can easily find  $\alpha$  and create  $r'$  with  $\frac{\alpha}{n}$
- We can now get  $r = U r' U^T$  such that  $r = \sqrt[n]{R}$

# Possible Improvements

- Bundle Adjust- was implemented but is still buggy
- Smart choices for key frames
- Match not only consecutive key frames to remove noise from RTs
- Find correct scale for translations- was implemented but not used yet
- Filter points differently
- Turn point cloud to mesh
- Many more...



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DEMONSTRATION

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