



Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology

Human Body 3D Scanner (Virtual me)

Esteban Gabriel Andrade Zambrano

Student Number: 12824583

Project Number: AUT-21-04017

Major: Mechanical and Mechatronics Engineering

Supervisor: Dr. Teresa Vidal Calleja

A 12 Credit Point Project submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of

Bachelor of Engineering

May 26, 2021

Statement of Originality

I, Esteban Gabriel Andrade Zambrano declare that I am the sole author of this report, that I have not used fragments of text from other sources without proper acknowledgment, that theories, results and designs of others that I have incorporated into my report have been appropriately referenced and all sources of assistance have been acknowledged.

Refer to Appendix for signed statement of originality

Abstract

Human Body 3D Scanner (Virtual me) (12cp)

Esteban Gabriel Andrade Zambrano - AUT-21-04017

Supervisor: Dr. Teresa Vidal Calleja

Major: Mechanical and Mechatronics Engineering.

Objective: Process recorded sensor data from a human body and create a scaled model of the scanned subject that can be used for clothing fitting.

The capability of scanning different models is critical for manu industries ranging from fashion to medical and manufacturing. Nevertheless many of the current implementations are extremely expensive. Hence it imposes a barrier for the technology. Similarly, many of the current applications do not create extremely accurate models and in various occasions thgse models would be discarded.

Therefore, this project will create both hardware and software implementation for a human 3D scanner with a moderate budget as well as accurate results in order to be able to produce accurate and scaled models of the scanned subject. The proposed method for data acquisition will be with a custom rig. The rig will be a set of poles with cameras that will capture images from the person that is inside the rig. Additionally, a Lidar will be used to capture a PointCloud as well as an Image mof the subject inside the rig.

With the acquired images from all the cameras as well as the Lidar, a photogrammetry process will be used in order to obtain an initial mesh. This mesh is the result of the photogrammetry reconstruction process. Moreover, the initial mesh will be processes with a series of developed algorithms in a pipeline sequence. The pipeline will process the mesh with operations such as plane removal, outliers removal and clustering.

The Scaling will use the PointCloud from the Lidar as a reference and adjust the Scale and Pose of the processed mesh. Once the Mesh has been scaled appropriately with the reference PointCloud, a Poisson algorithm will be used in order to reconstruct and obtain the final scanned model.

The results in this report illustrate the process on how with a constrained data set, it is possible to obtain accurate scaled scanned model that can be used in many applications.

Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge and thank my supervisor Dr. Teresa Vidal Calleja for her help and support throughout this project. I would also like to acknowledge and thank Dr. Cedric Le Gentil for all his guidance, support and input throughout the project development. Furthermore, I would like to acknowledge Mr Asher Katz for his contributions in the development of the rig and the image acquisition process component of the project.

On the other hand, I would also like to acknowledge Dr. Mark Liu as well as the UTS Robotics Institute for assistance and resources provided for the completion of this project.

Similarly, I would like to acknowledge the Open Source Community, as assets developed by this community helped in the development and completion of this project.

Finally, I would like to thank my family for their massive and ongoing support throughout this project and my studies. In equally importance I would like to thank God, who with his countless blessings have gave me the opportunity to develop and complete this project.

Contents

List of Figures	vi
List of Tables	vii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Reseach Question	1
1.2 Project Contextualization	1
1.3 Problem Definition	1
1.4 Background	2
1.5 Applications	2
1.6 Overview	3
1.6.1 Methodology	4
1.6.2 Structure	4
2 Literature Review	5
2.1 Photogrammetry	6
2.2 Meshroom	7
2.2.1 Camera Initialization	9
2.2.2 Feature Extraction	9
2.2.3 Image Matching	10
2.2.4 Feature Matching	11
2.2.5 Structure From Motion	12
2.2.6 Prepare Dense Scene	14
2.2.7 Depth Map	14
2.2.8 Depth Map Filter	15
2.2.9 Meshing	15
2.2.10 Mesh Filtering	16
2.2.11 Texturing	16

2.3	PCL	17
2.3.1	Statistical Outlier Removal Filter	18
2.3.2	Pass Through Filter	19
2.3.3	Voxel Grid Filtering	20
2.3.4	Plane Model Segmentation	21
2.3.5	KdTree	22
2.3.6	Euclidean Cluster Extraction	23
2.3.7	Principal Component Analysis	24
2.3.8	Moving Least Squares	25
2.3.9	Poisson Surface Reconstruction	27
2.4	Open3D	28
3	Methodology	30
3.1	Data Collection	30
3.1.1	Layout & Configuration	32
3.1.2	Cameras Calibration	35
3.2	Photogrammetry Reconstruction	37
3.3	Data Processing Framework	37
4	Results	38
5	Conclusion	39
6	Recommendations	40
Bibliography		41
A	Appendix	46

List of Figures

2.1	Photogrammetry Principle Illustration	6
2.2	Meshroom Graphical User Interface	7
2.3	Removing outliers using a StatisticalOutlierRemoval filter	19
2.4	Filtering a PointCloud using a PassThrough filter	20
2.5	Illustration of a voxel grid containing color values	20
2.6	Illustration of Plane model segmentation	22
2.7	Dataset Before & After RANSAC algorithm (Strutz, 2016)	22
2.8	Example of a 2-dimensional k-d tree	23
2.9	Example of point clouud cluster	24
2.10	Moving Least Square Smoothing	26
2.11	Curvatures of MLS before & after	26
2.12	Uniform Density Upsample Method After & original	27
2.13	Poisson Reconstruction Example. On the left it is input pointcloud dataset, whereas on the right is output of the Poisson Surface Reconstruction Algorithm	28
2.14	Open3D Poisson Reconstruction Example	29
3.1	Tall Pole Cameras Location With Housing	31
3.2	Lidar Mounted in Pole	31
3.3	Cameras Lay-out connection	32
3.4	Tall Pole Cameras Configuration.	33
3.5	Open3D Poisson Reconstruction Example	33
3.6	RIG scanning With Poles Locations	34
3.7	Example from Captured Dataset	36

List of Tables

1.1	3D Scanning Applications	3
2.1	Meshroom CameraInit Node	9
2.2	Meshroom FeatureExtraction Node Settings	10
2.3	Meshroom Image Matching Node	11
2.4	Meshroom Feature Matching Node	12
2.5	Meshroom StructureFromMotion Node	13
2.6	Meshroom Prepare Dense Scene Node	14
2.7	Meshroom Depth MapNode	15
2.8	Meshroom Depth Map Filter Node	15
2.9	Meshroom Meshing Node	16
2.10	Meshroom Mesh FilteringNode	16
2.11	Meshroom Texturing Node	17
3.1	Cameras Specification	31
3.2	Intel RealSense L515 Specification	32
3.3	Cameras Calibration Parameters	35
A.1	Risk Matrix	46
A.2	Comunication Plan	47

Introduction

1.1 Reseach Question

"Human Body 3D Scanner: The development of software for 3D data reconstruction of a Human body scanner with multiple sensors"

1.2 Project Contextualization

The project is based on creating a Human Body 3D scanner. It will have two specific streams that include the development of the mechatronic design of a 3D scanner for a human and the software development for 3D data reconstruction. This proposal is based on developing the software for 3D data modelling and reconstruction of the Scanned data.

Similarly, with the 3D reconstructed model of the human has the aim to be utilised to test different fashion clothing items. This has the intent to adjust the sizing of the clothes fittings based on the Scanned data. The clothing models will adjust automatically depending on the dimensions of the data of the scanned model. The project will have different stages that range from testing different sensors for data acquisition, testing different data stitching frameworks to the deployment of the software in the 3D scanner mechatronic device.

1.3 Problem Definition

Being able to scan different object and models is crucial for many industries. Many applications are in the used in the fashion industry, medical industry, manufacturing ,etc. However, many of the given implementations are extremely expensive , thus making the technology inaccessible for many companies and users in general. There are many forms of implementations, as there are multiple technologies in the market that facilitate the

process in which several devices and software techniques are used. Nevertheless, there is no current industry application that maximises the potential use of the Human body 3D models. Many of the challenges faced is that the software implementation for 3D reconstruction of the models is not particularly accurate, therefore creating imperfect models that on many occasions will need to be discarded.

Hence, this project component will contribute and develop the technology to produce software that will be able to produce accurate models from the gathered data from the sensors. These models will be utilised to try different fashion items and adapt the size fittings accordingly. With the competition of this project many stakeholders, industries and institutions could rely on accurate software that will allow to create a 3D model of a person or object.

1.4 Background

The human society has the world comprehension of the surrounding world through visual perception. This principle allows differentiating distinctive kinds of shapes, objects, colours, textures, and the spatial pose of the surroundings. Based on this information, it is possible to analyse the number of objects in a determined location, object type, object size, object pose in different coordinate frames. Thus, it impacts how as a society we interact with objects or scenes. As a result, it is essential to imitate this perception to acquire real-world data in different formats that include:

- RGB images
- Depth images
- 3D point clouds
- Multispectral images
- Laser readings

All these acquire data can be obtained from a wide variety of commercial or industrial sensors. With this data, it will be possible to use computer processing techniques to model the object or scene (Murcia et al., 2018).

1.5 Applications

In recent years, the use of 3D body scanners has gain importance in several industries. Within the fashion industry, it can aid clothes manufactures to obtain accurate body measurement data of body dimensions. As mentioned by Sturm et al. (2013), this new

technological approach has the potential to alternate the future of the fashion and clothing manufacturing industry.

With the rise of innovation of 3D image reconstruction, the interest to gather precise measurements of humans has raised. Due to the fact, that in the clothing industry is extremely important to create better fittings for different shapes of human bodies. Furthermore, virtual try-on solutions have gain popularity in physical and online retail stores (Spahiu et al., 2014).

On the other side, 3D scanners have gained participation in the medical industry. These systems are described as "non-invasive and low cost", thus making it appealing for epidemiological surveys and clinical uses. (Treleaven and Wells, 2007) The geometrical measurements could be associated with shape, size, volume, and surface area of the body parts. It could aid to be a sustainable approach to screen children and patients with obesity, deformities, or specific anatomic defects. Therefore, it will ease the diagnose process and allow to treat and monitor medical conditions holistically and improve the life quality of patients with non-invasive tests. The table below illustrates the use of a 3D scanner in the medical field with the purpose to identify and monitor various medical conditions. From which the diagnose, treatment and monitor procedures will differ based on the acquired data.

Application	Epidemiology	Diagnosis	Treatment	Monitoring
<i>Measurement</i>				
Size	Anthropometric surveys	Growth defects	Scoliosis	Fitness and diet
Shape	Screening	Abdominal shape	Prosthetics	Obesity
Surface area		Lung volume	Drug dosage	Diabetes
Volume			Burns	
<i>Visualization</i>				
Head		Melanomas	Eating disorders	
Chest			Facial reconstruction	
Whole body			Cosmetic surgery	

Table 1.1: 3D Scanning Applications
(Treleaven and Wells, 2007).

1.6 Overview

As mentioned before, project consists of developing a 3D scanner that is allowed to scan person and be able to use that data in order to be able to virtually fit different clothing. This capstone project mainly focuses on the software and processing of the data for the 3D reconstruction.

The aim of this project is to develop algorithms and an implementation pipeline that will use the acquired image data as well as the reference pointcloud data in order to produce an accurate and appropriately scaled 3D reconstructed model of a person.

This reconstructed and scaled model of the scanned person, is intended to be utilised as the model for testing virtual clothe fitting and be able to correctly determine the size of the garments. This technology could have a massive industry in the clothing industry and online retailers as this could solve an issue with the returns policy due to incorrect sizing for different customers groups.

1.6.1 Methodology

To achieve the aim, a rig will be used to capture the data. The Rig will consist of a set of poles with multiple cameras. Furthermore a Lidar Intel RealSense L515 will be used to capture another image and the corresponding pointcloud that will be used for reference. Once the rig captures the data (28 images) as well as the lidar data(1 image, 1 pointcloud), the images will be processed with photogrammetry approach with Meshroom. The Processed data from Meshroom will produce a preprocessed reconstruction mesh.

After this the mesh will be processed in the developed algorithmic pipeline and it will be properly scaled with the reference pointcloud from the Lidar. Once the mesh has been processed and scaled, it will be reconstructed appropriately and it will generate a final model of the scanned person with the with only the necessary components and appropriate scale.

Once the process is completed the mesh will be saved to disk as a ply file that can be later use in other applications such as clothing fitting.

1.6.2 Structure

This Report will start with a literature review in order to analyse and fully understand the algorithms and techniques that are used in both components. It will help to understand the techniques used in the photogrammetry step and the developed algorithm pipeline.

Following this, details will be presented and illustrated as to how the process is carried out and the results that were obtained from different data sets. It will fully illustrated how to import the data to Meshroom, what parameters are required to add and modify in order to change the most robust reconstruction. There will be an in detail explanation of what each step executes.

Furthermore, there will be an detailed explanation of the algorithm pipeline for data processing. Here it will be explain what each component is expected to execute as well as how it was created and wrapped into a framework.

Literature Review

Being able to scan different objects and subjects has been a challenging task for researchers. Getting an accurate spatial location of the objects is crucial for this type of application. The use of 3D point clouds has facilitated this process as it allowed to obtain the following parameters:

- Depth
- Intensity
- Pulse width
- Light echo

This information can be obtained with different kind of sensors. There is a wide variety of off the shelf sensors that can provide 3D point clouds. These sensors could either be stereo or multiview vision cameras, lasers, time-of-flight sensors (*TOF*) and structured light sensors as stated by Murcia et al. (2018).

Many Scanning devices will use single or multiple of the above-mentioned sensors to acquire data. Once the data is obtained, it essential to have a framework for 3D data modelling and reconstruction. The principle behind 3D data reconstruction is obtained with data fusion from RGB-D sensors. This kind of sensors provide 3 channels images RGB (red, green, blue) and the depth images are mapped to each pixel. Based on this data, 3D point clouds could be generated for data reconstruction.

Similarly many other scanning devices use photogrammetry as a technique in order to do the reconstruction. In this particular project Meshroom was used as a 3D photogrammetry reconstruction software.

Moreover, several open source libraries were used in order to process and scale the draft mesh. These open source libraries include PCL and Open3D. From these several algorithms were used that aid in the data processing and these will be explained below.

2.1 Photogrammetry

Photogrammetry is described as the associated techniques with performing measurements of real-world objects and terrain features from images as mentioned by Aber et al. (2019). Many of the applications include the quantification of distances, volumes, areas, heights, 3D topographic mapping, measuring of objects, extraction of 3D pointcloud for surfaces reconstruction as well as the generation of orthophotographs and digital elevation models.(Aber et al., 2019).

In recent years, with the development of technologies pairing computer vision concepts & algorithms and photogrammetry specifically *Structure from Motion-Multiview Stereo (SfM-MVS)* has led to significant advances in 3D surface Reconstruction from images (Aber et al., 2019).

The key principle behind all the photogrammetric measurements is associated with the mathematical & geometrical reconstruction of the path of light rays from the object to the sensor camera in the exact moment of data image acquisition. Thus, the fundamental concept of photogrammetry is the understanding of geometric characteristics of a single photograph.

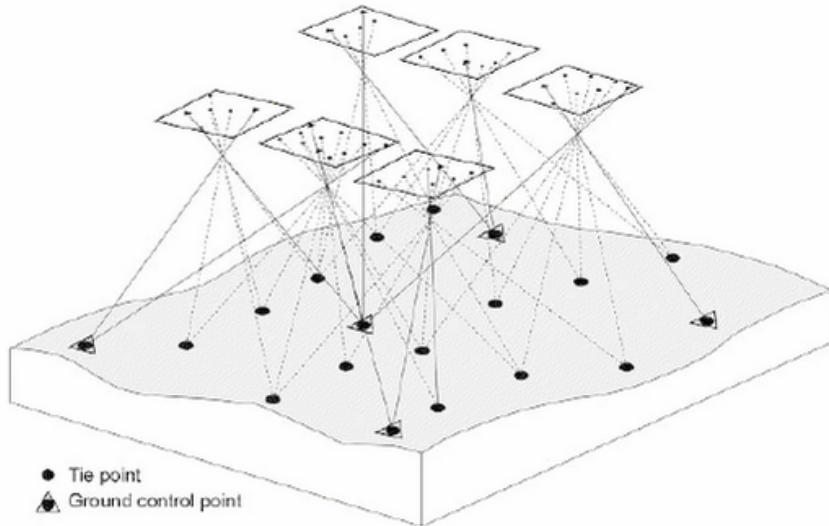


Figure 2.1: Photogrammetry Principle Illustration
(Aber et al., 2019)

2.2 Meshroom

Meshroom is a free, open-source 3D Reconstruction Software based on the AliceVision framework (AliceVision, 2021). AliceVision is a software framework based on photogrammetric computer vision, which focuses on the development of 3D Reconstruction and Camera Tracking Algorithms. It aims to provide robust software foundation with novel computer vision algorithms that can be analysed, tested and reused.

Meshwoom was developed as collobaration project between industry and academia in order to develop cutting-edge algorithms that are robust and of high quality which are crucial for production environments.

Components Pipeline

Meshroom can be downloaded and used in both Windows and Linux and it will require a powerfull CPU in order to have adequate performance. Also it will require an Nvidia GPU as it requires to run CUDA for different nodes and components. Once meshroom is downloaded it can run in either platform. When it is executed the Meshroom GUI will appear and it will be similar to figure 2.2

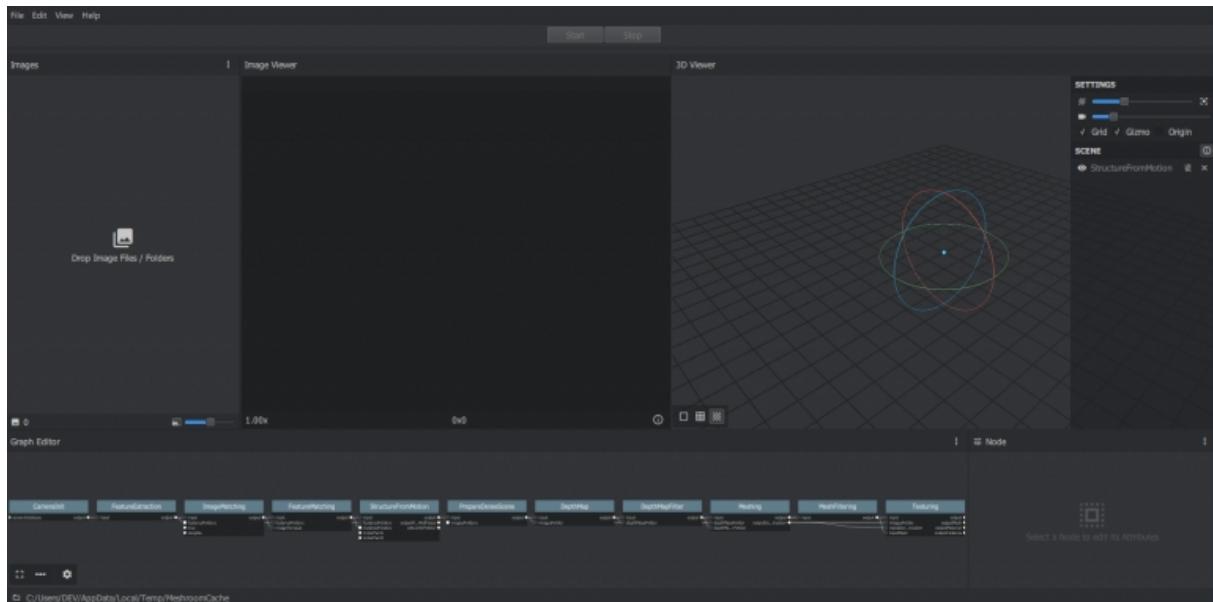


Figure 2.2: Meshroom Graphical User Interface
(AliceVision, 2021)

As mentioned before, mushroom is based on AliceVision's Framework. Therfore it follows a photogrammetric pipeline for 3D reconstruction. This pipeline will have the following components:

- Natural Feature Extraction
- Image Matching
- Features Matching
- Structure from Motion
- Depth maps estimation
- Meshing
- Texturing
- Localization

The pipeline will be included into Meshroom GUI and it will be used in the nodes. All the components in Meshroom will be embedded into different individual nodes that will be executed and produce individual results that will be send to the next node along in the pipeline. As the nodes represent specific components of the reconstruction pipeline, these should be executed in a defined order.

The nodes in the defined order to reconstruct a 3D model from images include:

1. Camera Initialization
2. Feature Extraction
3. Image Matching
4. Feature Matching
5. Structure From Motion
6. Prepare Dense Scene
7. Depth Map
8. Depth Map Filter
9. Meshing
10. Mesh Filtering
11. Texturing

2.2.1 Camera Initialization

Camera Initialization or "*CameraInit*" loads the image metadata, sensor information, camera parameters and it will generate viewpoints based on the images. It is possible to use a mixture of cameras & focal lengths. This node will generate a groups of intrinsics that are based on the images metadata, these group os intrinsics can be adjusted if the cameras have been fully calibrated. The intrinsic include the camera matrix which includes the focal length (f_x, f_y) and principal point (x_0, y_0).

$$CameraIntrinsics = \begin{pmatrix} f_x & 0 & x_0 \\ 0 & f_y & y_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The components in the node are described on table 2.1

Viewpoints Input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - viewpoints (1 Element for each loaded image) - ID - Pose ID - Image Path - Intrinsic: Internal Camera Parameters (Intrinsic ID) - Rig (-1 - 200) - Rig Sub-Pose: Rig Sub-Pose Parameters (-1 - 200) - Image Metadata: (list of metadata elements)
Intrinsic Camera Intrinsics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1 Element for each loaded image) - ID - Initial Focal Length: Initial Guess on the Focal Length - Focal Length: Known/Calibrated Focal Length - Camera Type: pinhole', 'radial1', 'radial3', 'brown', 'fisheye4' - #Make: Camera Make (not included in this build, commented out) - #Model: Camera Model - #Sensor Width: Camera Sensor Width - Width: Image - Width (0-10000) - Height: Image Height (0-10000) - Serial Number: Device Serial Number (camera and lens combined) - Principal Point: X (0-10000) Y(0-10000) - DistortionParams: Distortion Parameters - Locked(True/False): If the camera has been calibrated, the internal camera parameters (intrinsics) can be locked. It should improve robustness and speedup the reconstruction.
Sensor Database	Camera sensor width database path
Default Field Of View	Empirical value for the field of view in degree 45° (0°-180°)
Verbose Level	verbosity level (fatal, error, warning, info, debug, trace)
Output SfMData File	... /cameraInit.sfm

Table 2.1: Meshroom CameraInit Node

2.2.2 Feature Extraction

The key objective of this node is to extract distinctive pixel groups, which are to a certain extend invariant to a change in camera viewpoints during the image acquisition process. Thus, a feature in this scene should have similar features descriptors in all the captures images.

One of the most used feature detection method is **SIFT** (*Scale-invariant feature transform*) algorithm. The objective of SIFT is to extract discriminative patches in an initial image that later can be compared to discriminative patches of a second image, irrespective of scale, rotation and translation (Lowe, 2004). As a relevant detail is only present at a specific scale, the extracted patches are centered around the point of interests. Therefore,

the SIFT invariance can be used to deal with image transformations that occur when the viewpoints change during image acquisition.

Based on the representation of one image at different scales, SIFT is able to compute scale-space maxima of the Laplacian Representation. This is a defined image energy-based representation, using the differences of Gaussians. This Maxima is associated to the points of interest in the image. Once this is processed, it samples for each of the this maxima a square image patch, whose origin is the maximum and "x" direction is the dominant gradient at the origin as suggested by Lowe (2004) and Otero (2015). For each keypoint, a description of these patches is associated.

The description consists of statistics of gradients which is computed in regions around the keypoint. The size of the region is defined by the keypoint scale and the orientation by the dominant axis. It is also frequently stored in 128 bits.

The number of extracted features could vary as a result of texture complexity, from one image to other ones or in different image sections. Hence, a post-filtering step controls the number of extracted features to a specified limit. Furthermore, grid filtering is used to ensure an even repartition in the image.

The components in the node are described on table 2.2

Name	Description
Input	SfMData file.
Descriptor Types	Descriptor types used to describe an image. 'sift', 'sift*float', 'sift*upright', 'akaze', 'akaze*liop', 'akaze*mldb', 'cctag3', 'cctag4', 'sift*ocv', 'akaze*ocv'
Descriptor Preset	Control the ImageDescriptor configuration (low, medium, normal, high, ultra). Configuration "ultra" can take long time !
Force CPU Extraction	Use only CPU feature extraction.
Max Nb Threads	Specifies the maximum number of threads to run simultaneously (0 for automatic mode). (0-24) 0
Verbose Level	verbosity level (fatal, error, warning, info, debug, trace).
Output Folder	Output path for the features and descriptors files (*.feat, *.desc).

Table 2.2: Meshroom FeatureExtraction Node Settings

2.2.3 Image Matching

The principle behind this node is to find images that point to the same areas of interest. Therefore, image retrieval techniques are implemented with the purpose of finding images that share content without the demand of resolving all the detailed feature matches. Hence, the goal is to simplify the image in a compact image descriptor. This allows to efficiently compute the distance between all images descriptors.

A vocabulary tree is one of the widely used methodologies to generate the image descriptor. It works by passing all the extracted features descriptors into it. Then it performs a classification process, which compares their descriptors to the ones on each node of the vocabulary tree as mentioned by Nistér and Stewénius (2006). Each feature descriptor is associated with one leaf, which can be stored with a standard index (*The index of*

this leaf in the tree). Thus, the collection of leaves indices represents the image descriptor (Nistér and Stewénius, 2006).

The components in the node are described on table 2.3

Name	Description
Image	SfMData file
Features Folders	Folder(s) containing the extracted features and descriptors
Tree	Input name for the vocabulary tree file ALICEVISION_VOCTREE
Weights	Input name for the weight file, if not provided the weights will be computed on the database built with the provided set
Minimal Number of Images	Minimal number of images to use the vocabulary tree. If we have less features than this threshold, we will compute all matching combinations
Max Descriptors	Limit the number of descriptors you load per image. Zero means no limit
Nb Matches	The number of matches to retrieve for each image (If 0 it will retrieve all the matches) 50 (0-1000)
Verbose Level	verbosity level (fatal, error, warning, info, debug, trace)
Output List File	Filepath to the output file with the list of selected image pairs

Table 2.3: Meshroom Image Matching Node

2.2.4 Feature Matching

The key component of feature matching node is to be able to match all features between potential image pairs. Initially, the node performs a photometric process that creates matches between the descriptors from 2 separate images. For each feature in image "A", a list of potential features in image "B" is generated. The descriptor space is not linear and defined space, which causes uncertainty in the validity of the matches due to the absolute distance values. Furthermore, in order to remove bad candidates, an assumption process associates only one valid match in the other image. Hence, for each feature descriptor on Image "A", two of the closest descriptors in the image are used with a relative threshold between them which provides a robust criteria as mentioned by Lowe (2004).

This process will provide a photometric list of feature matching candidates. Afterwards, the images features positions are used in a geometric filtering process that uses epipolar geometry in an outlier detection framework, which is RANSAC (*"Random Sample Consensus"*). Moreover, a random selection process uses a small set of feature correspondances and it computes either the fundamental or essential matrix. Once this process is completed, the number of features verifies and validates this model and iterates through the RANSAC framework (Muja and Lowe, 2009). The components in the node are described on table 2.4

Name	Description
Input	SfMData file
Features Folder	
Features Folders	Folder(s) containing the extracted features and descriptors
Image Pairs List	Path to a file which contains the list of image pairs to match
Describer Types	Describer types used to describe an image **sift**/ `sift_float`/ `sift_upright`/ `akaze`/ `akaze_liop`/ `akaze_mldb`/ `cctag3`/ `cctag4`/ `sift_ocv`/ `akaze_ocv`
Photometric Matching Method	For Scalar based regions descriptor * BRUTE_FORCE_L2: L2 BruteForce matching * ANN_L2: L2 Approximate Nearest Neighbor matching * CASCADE_HASHING_L2: L2 Cascade Hashing matching * FAST CASCADE_HASHING_L2: L2 Cascade Hashing with precomputed hashed regions (faster than CASCADE_HASHING_L2 but use more memory) For Binary based descriptor * BRUTE_FORCE_HAMMING: BruteForce Hamming matching
Geometric Estimator	Geometric estimator: (acransac: A-Contrario Ransac // lransac: LO-Ransac (only available for fundamental_matrix model)
Geometric Filter Type	Geometric validation method to filter feature matches: **fundamental_matrix** // essential_matrix // homography_matrix // homography_growing // no_filtering
Distance Ratio	Distance ratio to discard non meaningful matches 0.8 (0.0 - 1)
Max Iteration	Maximum number of iterations allowed in ransac step 2048 (1 - 20000)
Max Matches	Maximum number of matches to keep (0 - 10000)
Save Putative Matches	putative matches (True/False)
Guided Matching	the found model to improve the pairwise correspondences (True/False)
Export Debug Files	debug files (svg/ dot) (True/False)
Verbose Level	verbosity level (fatal, error, warning, info, debug, trace)
Output Folder	Path to a folder in which computed matches will be stored

Table 2.4: Meshroom Feature Matching Node

2.2.5 Structure From Motion

The Structure From Motion Node carries out the 3D points reconstruction from the input images. The key behind this node is to be able to comprehend the geometric relationship behind all the views from the input images, and decipher the rigid scene structure (3D PointCloud) along with the pose (position & orientation) and internal calibration of the cameras as mentioned by Cheng et al. (2014). This is an incremental process pipeline which associated with a growing reconstruction process. It initially computes an starting two-view point reconstruction which is iteratively extended by adding new views (Cheng et al., 2014).

It starts by fusing all feature matches between all images and store them in tracks. Each track represents a point in space, which is visible from multiple cameras. Nevertheless, at this stage of the pipeline, many outliers are present, therefore during matches fusion, incorrect tracks are removed (Fischler and Bolles, 1981).

Afterwards, the incremental algorithm chooses the best initial image pair. This choice is very important for the quality of the final reconstruction, hence it should provide robust matches and reliable geometric information as suggested by Moulon et al. (2012). Therefore, this image pair maximises the number of matches and the repartition of features correspondances in all images. On the other hand, the angle between the cameras must be able to provide with reliable geometric information. Then, it computes the fundamental matrix between these two images considering the first image as the origin of the coordinate system (Kneip et al., 2011). As the pose of the first two cameras is known, it is possible to triangulate the matching 2D features into 3D points.

Once this step finishes, the *Next Best Views Selection* algorithm selects all the images that have enough number of associations with the 3D reconstructed features. Based on 2D-3D associations, it performs the resectioning of each of the new cameras (Lepetit et al., 2008).

The resectioning is a **Perspective-n-Point** algorithm (*PnP*) in a **RANSAC** framework that finds the pose of the camera that validates the features association. Similarity, a non-linear minimization process is performed on each camera, to refine the end pose (Nister, 2004).

From these new camera poses, some tracks become visible by two or more resected cameras and it triangulates them. A Bundle Adjustment process starts and refines everything such as: intrinsic and extrinsic parameters of all cameras, as well as the position of all 3D points as suggested by Shah et al. (2014). A filter processes the result of the Bundle Adjustment process and removes all observations that have a high reprojection error or not enough angles between viewpoints.

In the new points triangulation process, it uses more image candidates for the best views selection. It iterates by adding cameras and triangulating new 2D features into 3D points and removes 3D points that become invalid in the process, until no more new views can be localized (Shah et al., 2014).

The components in the node are described on table 2.5

Input	SfMData file
Features Folder	Folder(s) containing the extracted features and descriptors.
Matches Folders	Folder(s) in which computed matches are stored.
Descriptor Types	Descriptor types used to describe an image. 'sift', 'sift*float', 'sift*upright', 'akaze', 'akaze*lop', 'akaze*mldb', 'cctag3', 'cctag4', '**siftocv', 'akazeocv'
Localizer Estimator	Estimator type used to localize cameras (acransac, ransac, lsmeds, loransac, maxconsensus).
Observation Constraint	Observation constraint mode used in the optimization: Basic: Use standard reprojection error in pixel coordinates. Scale: Use reprojection error in pixel coordinates but relative to the feature scale
Localizer Max Ransac Iterations	Maximum number of iterations allowed in ransac step. (1-20000) 4096
Localizer Max Ransac Error	Maximum error (in pixels) allowed for camera localization (resectioning). If set to 0, it will select a threshold according to the localizer estimator used (if ACRansac, it will analyze the input data to select the optimal value). (0.0-100-0) 0.0
Lock Scene Previously Reconstructed	This option is useful for SfM augmentation. Lock previously reconstructed poses and intrinsics.
Local Bundle Adjustment	It reduces the reconstruction time, especially for large datasets (500+ images) by avoiding computation of the Bundle Adjustment on areas that are not changing.
LocalBA Graph Distance	Graph-distance limit to define the Active region in the Local Bundle Adjustment strategy. (2-10) 1
Maximum Number of Matches	Maximum number of matches per image pair (and per feature type). This can be useful to have a quick reconstruction overview. 0 means no limit. (0-50000) 1
Minimum Number of Matches	Minimum number of matches per image pair (and per feature type). This can be useful to have a meaningful reconstruction with accurate keypoints. 0 means no limit. (0-50000) 1
Min Input Track Length	Minimum track length in input of SfM (2-10)
Min Observation For Triangulation	Minimum number of observations to triangulate a point. Set to 3 (or more) reduces drastically the noise in the point cloud, but the number of final poses is a little bit reduced (from 1.5% to 11% on the tested datasets). (2-10)
Min Angle For Triangulation	Minimum angle for triangulation. (0.1-10) 3.0
Min Angle For Landmark	Minimum angle for landmark. (0.1-10) 2.0
Max Reprojection Error	Maximum reprojection error. (0.1-10) 4.0
Min Angle Initial Pair	Minimum angle for the initial pair. (0.1-10) 5.0
Max Angle Initial Pair	Maximum angle for the initial pair. (0.1-60) 40.0
Use Only Matches From Input Folder	Use only matches from the input matchesFolder parameter. Matches folders previously added to the SfMData file will be ignored.
Use Rig Constraint	Enable/Disable rig constraint.
Force Lock of All Intrinsic Camera Parameters.	Force to keep constant all the intrinsics parameters of the cameras (focal length, principal point, distortion if any) during the reconstruction. This may be helpful if the input cameras are already fully calibrated.
Filter Track Forks	Enable/Disable the track forks removal. A track contains a fork when incoherent matches lead to multiple features in the same image for a single track.
Initial Pair A	Filename of the first image (without path).
Initial Pair B	Filename of the second image (without path).
Inter File Extension	Extension of the intermediate file export. ('abc', 'ply')
Verbose Level	Verbosity level (fatal, error, warning, info, debug, trace).
Output SfMData File	Path to the output sfmdata file (sfm.abc)
Output SfMData File	Path to the output sfmdata file with cameras (views and poses). (cameras.sfm)
Output Folder	Folder for intermediate reconstruction files and additional reconstruction information files.

Table 2.5: Meshroom StructureFromMotion Node

2.2.6 Prepare Dense Scene

This node undistorts the images and generates EXR images. The components in the node are described on table 2.6

Name	Description
Input	SfMData file
ImagesFolders	Use images from specific folder(s). Filename should be the same or the image uid.
Output File Type	Output file type for the undistorted images. (jpg, png, tif, exr)
Save Metadata	Save projections and intrinsics information in images metadata (only for .exr images).
Save Matrices Text Files	Save projections and intrinsics information in text files.
Correct images exposure	Apply a correction on images Exposure Value
Verbose Level	[‘fatal’, ‘error’, ‘warning’, ‘info’, ‘debug’, ‘trace’]
Output	MVS Configuration file (desc.Node.internalFolder + ‘mvs.ini’)
Undistorted images	List of undistorted images.

Table 2.6: Meshroom Prepare Dense Scene Node

2.2.7 Depth Map

This step in the pipeline retrieves the depth value of each pixel for all cameras that were processed by the StructureFromMotion Node. It uses Semi-Global Matching method as proposed by Hirschmuller (2005).

For each image, it selects the "N" best & closest cameras around. It chooses fronto-parallel planes based on the intersection of the optical axis with the pixels of the chosen neighboring cameras (Hirschmuller, 2005). This produces a volume **W,H,Z** with several depth candidates per pixel and it estimates the similarity for all of these. The Similarity is calculated by the *Zero Mean Normalized Cross-Correlation (ZNCC)* of a small patch in the principal image which is reprojected into at the other camera, which creates a volume of similarities as suggested by Strecha et al. (2006). For each neighboring image, it accumulates similarities in this volume. Nevertheless, this volume is noisy, therefore, there is a filter in each step along X & Y axis which reduces the isolated high values. Finally, it selects the local minima and replaces the selected plane index with a depth value stored into a depth map (Scharstein et al., 2001). This depth map has banding artifacts as it is based on the original selection of depth values as mentioned by Scharstein et al. (2001). Thus, a refinement process calculates the depth values with sub-pixel accuracy.

The components in the node are described on table 2.7

Name	Description
MVS Configuration File:	SfMData file.
Images Folder	Use images from a specific folder instead of those specify in the SfMData file. Filename should be the image uid.
Downscale	Image downscale factor (1, 2, 4, 8, 16)
Min View Angle	Minimum angle between two views.(0.0 - 10.0)
Max View Angle	Maximum angle between two views. (10.0 - 120.0)
SGM: Nb Neighbour Cameras	Semi Global Matching: Number of neighbour cameras (1 - 100)
SGM: WSH: Semi Global Matching	Half-size of the patch used to compute the similarity (1 - 20)
SGM: GammaC	Semi Global Matching: GammaC Threshold (0 - 30)
SGM: GammaP	Semi Global Matching: GammaP Threshold (0 - 30)
Refine: Number of samples	(1 - 500)
Refine: Number of Depths	(1 - 100)
Refine: Number of Iterations	(1 - 500)
Refine: Nb Neighbour Cameras	Refine: Number of neighbour cameras. (1 - 20)
Refine: WSH	Refine: Half-size of the patch used to compute the similarity. (1 - 20)
Refine: Sigma	Refine: Sigma Threshold (0 - 30)
Refine: GammaC	Refine: GammaC Threshold. (0 - 30)
Refine: GammaP	Refine: GammaP threshold. (0 - 30)
Refine: Tc or Rc pixel size	Use minimum pixel size of neighbour cameras (Tc) or current camera pixel size (Rc)
Verbose Level	verbosity level (fatal, error, warning, info, debug, trace)
Output	Output folder for generated depth maps

Table 2.7: Meshroom Depth MapNode

2.2.8 Depth Map Filter

This node is in charge of processing the DepthMap Node results so the original depth maps will not be entirely consistent. Certain depth maps will interpret areas that are occluded by other depth maps. Thus, this step of the pipeline isolates these areas and ensures depth consistency.

The components in the node are described on table 2.8

Name	Description
Input	SfMData file
Depth Map Folder	Input depth map folder
Number of Nearest Cameras	Number of nearest cameras used for filtering 10 (0 - 20)
Min Consistent Cameras	Min Number of Consistent Cameras 3 (0 - 10)
Min Consistent Cameras Bad Similarity	Min Number of Consistent Cameras for pixels with weak similarity value 4 (0 - 10)
Filtering Size in Pixels	Filtering size in Pixels (0 - 10)
Filtering Size in Pixels Bad Similarity	Filtering size in pixels (0 - 10)
Verbose Level	verbosity level (fatal, error, warning, info, debug, trace)
Output	Output folder for generated depth maps

Table 2.8: Meshroom Depth Map Filter Node

2.2.9 Meshing

The main purpose of this node is to construct a dense geometric surface representation of the scene. Initially, it fuses all the processed depth maps into a global octree and where it is compatible it will merge depth values into the octree cells. Afterwards, the node performs a 3D Delaunay tetrahedralization process. Subsequently, a complex voting procedure computes the weights on cells and weights the faces connecting the cells (Jancosek and Pajdla, 2011) as mentioned by Jancosek and Pajdla (2014).

A Graph Cut Max-Flow (Boykov and Kolmogorov, 2004) is applied to efficiently reduce

the volume, which represents the extracted mesh surface. Furthermore, it filters bad cells on the surface and applies a Laplacian filtering process on the Mesh to remove local artifacts.

The components in the node are described on table 2.9

Name	Description
Input	SfMData file.
Depth Maps Folder	Input depth maps folder
Filtered Depth Maps Folder	Input filtered depth maps folder
Estimate Space From SfM	Estimate the 3d space from the SfM
Min Observations For SfM Space Estimation	Minimum number of observations for SfM space estimation. (0-100) 3
Min Observations Angle For SfM Space Estimation	Minimum angle between two observations for SfM space estimation. (0-120) 10
Max Input Points	Max input points loaded from depth map images (500**1000** - 500000000)
Max Points	Max points at the end of the depth maps fusion (100**1000** - 10000000)
Max Points Per Voxel	(500**1000** - 30000000)
Min Step	The step used to load depth values from depth maps is computed from maxInputPts. Here we define the minimal value for this step, so on small datasets we will not spend too much time at the beginning loading all depth values (1- 20) 2
Partitioning	(singleBlock, auto)
Repartition	(multiResolution, regularGrid)
angleFactor	(0.0-200.0) 15.0
simFactor	(0.0-200.0) 1.0
pixSizeMarginInitCoef	(0.0-10.0) 2.0
pixSizeMarginFinalCoef	(0.0-10.0) 4.0
voteMarginFactor	(0.1-10.0) 4.0
contributeMarginFactor	(0.0-10.0) 2.0
simGaussianSizeInit	(0.0-50) 10.0
simGaussianSize	(0.0-50) 0.1
minAngleThreshold	(0.0-10.0) 0.01
Refine Fuse	Refine depth map fusion with the new pixels size defined by angle and similarity scores.
Add Landmarks To The Dense Point Cloud	Add SfM Landmarks to the dense point cloud.
Colorize Output	Whether to colorize output dense point cloud and mesh.
Save Raw Dense Point Cloud	Save dense point cloud before cut and filtering.
Verbose Level	verbosity level (fatal, error, warning, info, debug, trace).
Output Mesh	Output mesh (OBJ file format). mesh.obj
Output Dense Point Cloud	Output dense point cloud with visibilities (SfMData file format). densePointCloud.abc

Table 2.9: Meshroom Meshing Node

2.2.10 Mesh Filtering

This node filters and removes the unwanted elements from the resulting mesh. The components in the node are described on table 2.10

Name	Description
Input	Input Mesh (OBJ file format)
Filter Large Triangles Factor	Remove all large triangles. We consider a triangle as large if one edge is bigger than N times the average edge length. Put zero to disable it. 60 (1 - 100)
Keep Only the Largest Mesh	Keep only the largest connected triangles group (True/False)
Nb Iterations	5 (0 - 50)
Lambda	1 (0-10)
Verbose Level	
Verbose Level	[fatal, 'error', 'warning', 'info', 'debug', 'trace']
Output mesh	Output mesh (OBJ file format) internalFolder + 'mesh.obj'

Table 2.10: Meshroom Mesh FilteringNode

2.2.11 Texturing

The principle of this components is to create a texture of the generated mesh. If the mesh has no correspondent UV, it computes auomatic UV maps. It uses basic UV mapping approach to reduced the texture space as proposed by Levy et al. (2002).

For each triangle, it uses the visibility information associated to each vertex in order to, retrieve texture candidates. It filters the cameras that do not have a good angle to the surface to favourable fronto-parallel cameras to average the pixel values. Furthermore,

it uses a generalization of multiband blending as described by Burt and Adelson (1983). Thus, it averages more views in the low frequencies in comparison to the high frequencies.

The components in the node are described on table 2.11

MVS Configuration file	.../mvs.ini
Input Dense Reconstruction	Path to the dense reconstruction result (mesh with per vertex visibility)
Other Input Mesh	Optional input mesh to texture. By default, it will texture the result of the reconstruction.
Texture Side	Output texture size 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384
Texture Downscale	Texture downscale factor1, 2, 4, 8
Texture File Type	Texture File Type 'jpg', 'png', 'tiff', 'exr'
Unwrap Method	Method to unwrap input mesh if it does not have UV coordinates Basic (>600k faces) fast and simple. Can generate multiple atlases LSCM (<= 600k faces): optimize space. Generates one atlas ABF (<= 300k faces): optimize space and stretch. Generates one atlas
Fill Holes	Fill Texture holes with plausible values True/False
Padding	Texture edge padding size in pixel (0-100)
Max Nb of Images For Fusion	Max number of images to combine to create the final texture (0-10)
Best Score Threshold	0.0 to disable filtering based on threshold to relative best score (0.0-1.0)
Angle Hard Threshold	0.0 to disable angle hard threshold filtering (0.0, 180.0)
Force Visible By All Vertices	Triangle visibility based on the union of vertices visibility True/False
Flip Normals	Option to flip face normals. It can be needed as it depends on the vertices order in triangles and the convention change from one software to another.
Visibility Remapping Method	Method to remap visibilities from the reconstruction to the input mesh (Pull, Push, PullPush).
Verbose Level	verbosity level (fatal, error, warning, info, debug, trace).
Output Folder	Folder for output mesh: OBJ, material and texture files.
Output Mesh	Folder for output mesh: OBJ, material and texture files. internalFolder + 'texturedMesh.obj'
Output Material	Folder for output mesh: OBJ, material and texture files. internalFolder + 'texturedMesh.mtl'
Output Textures	Folder for output mesh: OBJ, material and texture files. internalFolder + 'texture_*:png'

Table 2.11: Meshroom Texturing Node

2.3 PCL

The **Point Cloud Library (PCL)** is a large scale, open project used for point cloud processing. The PCL framework contains multiple state-of-the art algorithms ranging from feature estimation, registration, filtering, model fitting to segmentation (Rusu and Cousins, 2011). PCL is a cross platform library and it is compatible with Windows, Linux and macOS.

The PCL framework is divided into a series of modular libraries such as:

- Filters
- Features
- Keypoints
- Kegistration
- kdtree
- octree
- Segmentation
- Sample Consensus
- Surface
- Recognition
- IO
- Visualization

These series of modular libraries have a series of embedded algorithms that can be used in scenarios such as: filtering outliers from noisy data, stitch multiple 3D pointclouds, segment relevant parts of the scene & point cloud, extract keypoints and compute image

descriptors to be able to recognize real world objects based on geometric appearance, among many other possible implementations.

The selected components and algorithms that were used in this project include:

- Statistical Outlier Removal Filter
- Pass Through Filter
- Voxel Grid Filtering
- Plane Model Segmentation
- KdTree
- Euclidean Cluster Extraction
- Principal Component Analysis
- Moving Least Squares
- Poisson Surface Reconstruction

2.3.1 Statistical Outlier Removal Filter

This component of the PCL library aims to remove noisy measurements (outliers) from a point cloud dataset using statistical analysis techniques (Rusu and Cousins, 2011).

Typically, Laser Scans produces point cloud datasets with various point densities. Similarly, measurement errors generate sparse outliers that can corrupt the results of the dataset. This, complicates process of estimating local point cloud characteristics in particular surface normals and curvature changes. Hence, leading to erroneous values, that can create failures in the point cloud registration process. Some of these irregularities in the dataset, can be addressed with a statistical analysis performed on each point's neighborhood, and removing the points that do not meet a specified criteria as mentioned by Rusu and Cousins (2011). The sparse outlier removal is built on the computation of the distribution of point to neighbors distances of the source dataset (Rusu and Cousins, 2011). For each point, it computes the mean distance from the points to all the corresponding neighbors. This process assumes that the resulting distribution is Gaussian with a standard deviation and a mean. Then all points whose mean distances are outside an interval defined by global distances (mean & standard deviation) can be expressed as an outlier and it can be removed from the dataset as suggested by Rusu and Cousins (2011).

Figure 2.3 illustrates the results of the sparse outlier analysis and removal process. The initial dataset is on the left and the processed result is on the right. Furthermore, the graph

on the right, illustrates the mean k-nearest neighbour distances in a point neighborhood, before and after the filtering process (Rusu and Cousins, 2011).

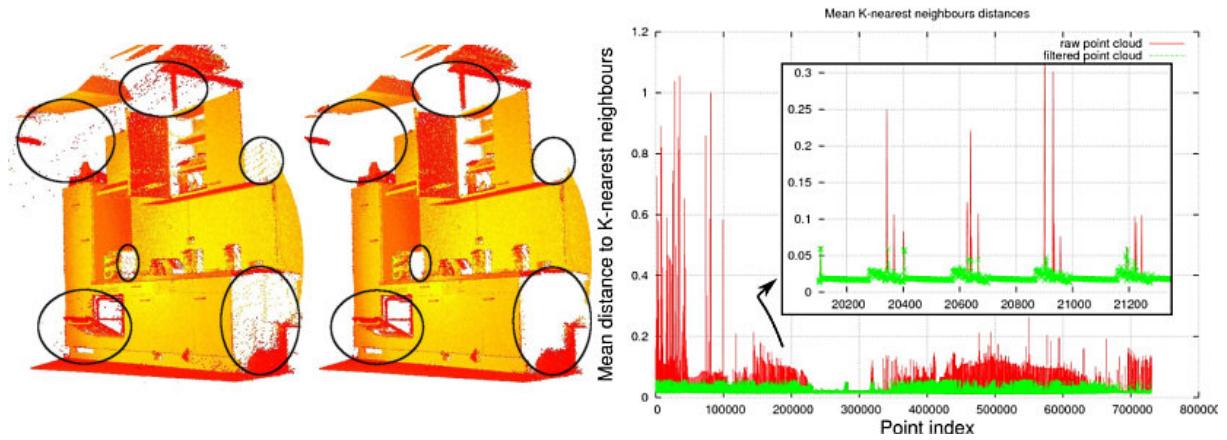


Figure 2.3: Removing outliers using a `StatisticalOutlierRemoval` filter
(Rusu and Cousins, 2011)

2.3.2 Pass Through Filter

This component of the PCL library has embedded two main components of the framework. The **PassThrough** components uses the base **Filter** class methods to pass through all the data that satisfies certain contrains.

PassThrough passes points in a pointcloud based on constrains for one specific field of the point type (Rusu and Cousins, 2011). It iterates through the entire input pointcloud once, and automatically filters non-finite points, including the points outside the interval specified by `setFilterLimits()`, that only applies uniquely to the configured field `setFilterFieldName()`. The component `setFilterLimits()` sets the numerical limits for the field for data filtering, whereas `setFilterFieldName()` configures the name of the field that will be used for data filtering.

Therefore, this component performs a filter along a given dimension, which essentially removes the values that are either outside or inside the configured range. The image 2.4 illustrates the process. The pointcloud has five points, after filtering the green points represents the remaining end result and the red points are the points that were removed by the filter.

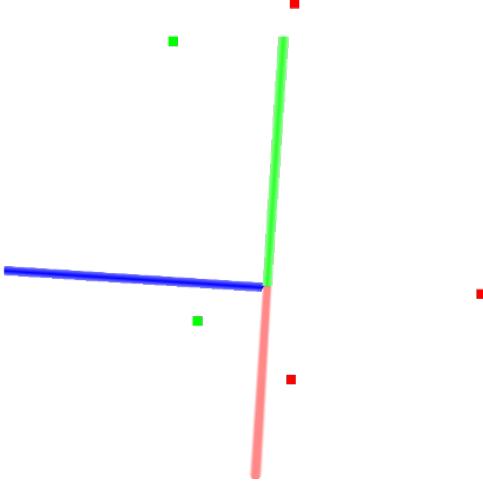


Figure 2.4: Filtering a PointCloud using a PassThrough filter
(Rusu and Cousins, 2011)

2.3.3 Voxel Grid Filtering

A voxel Grid illustrates a value on a regular grid in 3D space. A Voxel is an image of 3D space region which is limited by defined sizes, which has its corresponding nodal point coordinates in an accepted system, own form, own state parameter that demonstrates it belongs to some modelled object and its associated properties of the modelled region (Shchurova, 2015).

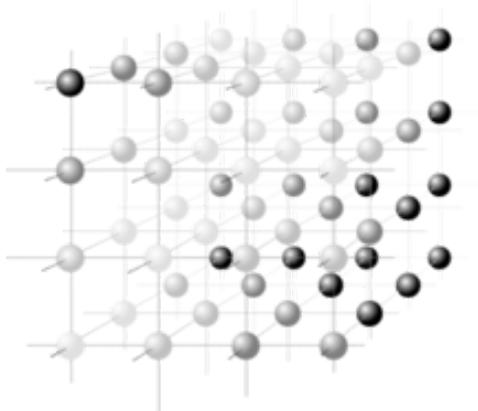


Figure 2.5: Illustration of a voxel grid containing color values
(Shchurova, 2015)

This component of the PCL framework aims to downsample (*Reduce the Number of Points*) of a point cloud dataset using a voxelized grid method. The **VoxelGrid** component, creates a 3D Voxel grid, which in common terms refers to a set of small boxes in 3D space, over the input point cloud dataset. Once its successfully converted into a voxel grid,

then in each voxel(*3D box*), all the existing points will be approximated (*Downsampled*) with their centroid as suggested by Rusu and Cousins (2011). This approach represents the underlaying surface of the point cloud dataset with high accuracy. The main component is to set a defined and Voxel leaf Size, which allows to set the Voxel Size and the Number of Voxel in the Voxel Grid. Therefore, directly influencing the downsampling process and the resulting processed point cloud.

2.3.4 Plane Model Segmentation

This component of the PCL librabry aims to perform a plane segmentation of a given set of points, which finds all the points within a point cloud data set that support a plane model. One of the components that this components uses is *pcl::ExtractIndices*, which aims to extract thhe indices from a point cloud. It is a filter that extracts a subset of points from a point cloud dataset, which are related to the indices output of a segmentation algorithm.

Similarly, it uses *pcl::SACSegmentation*, which represents the Nodelet segmentation class for Sample Consensus methods and model, in a way that create a Nodelet wrapper which can be used for generic-purpose SAC-based Segmentation (Rusu and Cousins, 2011). The *pcl::SACSegmentation*, creates an object and sets the model & method type. Furthermore, it specifies the "distance threshold", that is used to determine the distance for point in the model, in order to be considered an inlier. The used method in this project uses the **RANSAC** method. The main advantage of RANSAC is it's simplicity and robustness.

The estimated plane parameters are estimated with equation 2.2.1, where **a,b,c,d** are the model coefficient values.

$$ax + by + cz + d = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

Figure 2.6, illustrates the process below. The red points are the outliers, whereas the green points are the inliers of the found plane model.

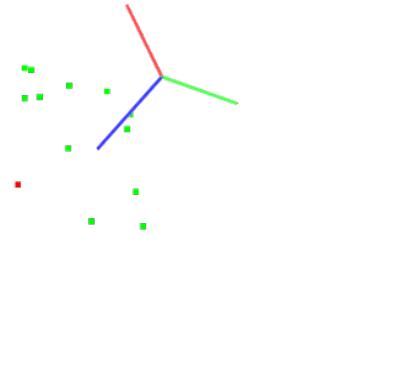


Figure 2.6: Illustration of Plane model segmentation
(Shchurova, 2015)

RANSAC

Random sample consensus (RANSAC), is an iterative method that is used to estimate parameters of a mathematical model from a set of observed data that contains outliers (Strutz, 2016). Hence, it can be interpreted as an outlier detection method. It is a non-deterministic algorithm that generates an adequate result with a specific probability, the probability increases as more iteration are performed.

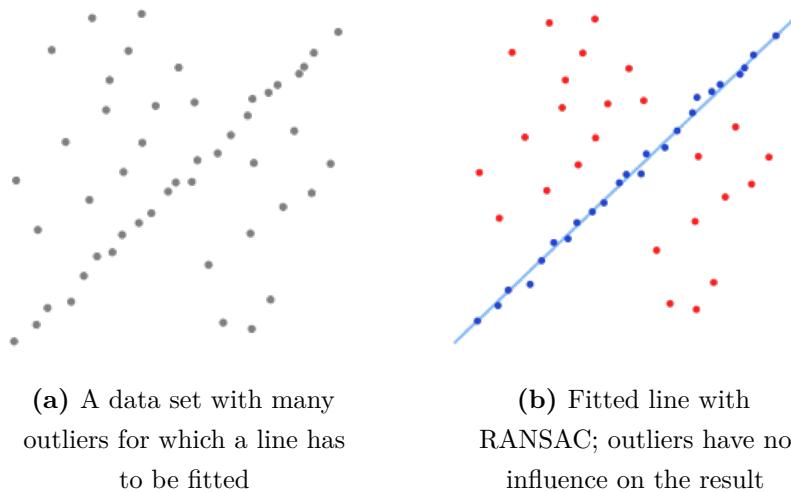


Figure 2.7: Dataset Before & After RANSAC algorithm (Strutz, 2016)

2.3.5 KdTree

In this project Kdtrees are used to find the K nearest neighbour of certain points or locations and how to find these within an specified radius.

A K-D tree (*k-dimensional tree*), is a data structure that is commonly used to organize a certain number of points in a space with k dimensions as suggested by Rusu and Cousins

(2011). It is a binary search tree with other constraints imposed on it and are useful for searches for range and closest neighbours. As this project uses pointclouds, the Kdtrees would have three dimensions. Each level of a Kdtree splits all children along a specific dimension, utilising a hyperplane which is perpendicular to the corresponding axis. At the root of the KdTree, all children will be divided based on the first dimension, and each level down in the Kdtree divides on the next dimension, finally it returns to the first dimension once all other have been exhausted (Rusu and Cousins, 2011).

KdTrees are used extensively in many components of the project framework pipeline.

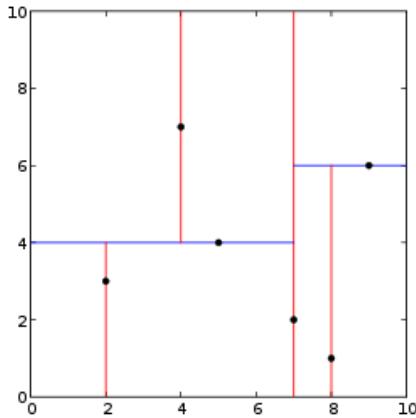


Figure 2.8: Example of a 2-dimensional k-d tree
(Rusu and Cousins, 2011)

2.3.6 Euclidean Cluster Extraction

The clustering method allows to divide a non-organized pointcloud dataset P into smaller components, in order to reduce the overall processing time for P . Point Cloud Data Clustering can be approached in an Euclidean manner and be implemented using 3D grid subdivisions of the space with fixed width boxes or a octree data structure. In this project, Kdtrees are used to find the nearest neighbours and implements a clustering technique which is similar to a flood fill algorithm (Rusu and Cousins, 2011).

The following Steps illustrates the clustering algorithm in this project with a Kdtree:

1. create a Kd-tree representation for the input point cloud dataset P ;
2. set up an empty list of *clusters* C , and a queue of the points that need to be checked Q ;
3. then for every point $p_i \in P$, perform the following steps:

- add p_i to the current queue Q ;
 - for every point $p_i \in Q$ perform:
 - Search for the set P_i^k of point neighbors of p_i in a sphere with radius $r < d_{th}$
 - for every neighbor $p_i^k \in P_i^k$, check if the point has already been processed, and if not add it to Q
 - when the list of all points in Q has been processed, add Q to the list of clusters C , and reset Q to an empty list
4. the algorithm terminates when all points $p_i^k \in P$ have been processed and are now part of the list of point clusters C

Figure 2.9, illustrates a clustering output of a dataset, where different components were divided into multiple clusters

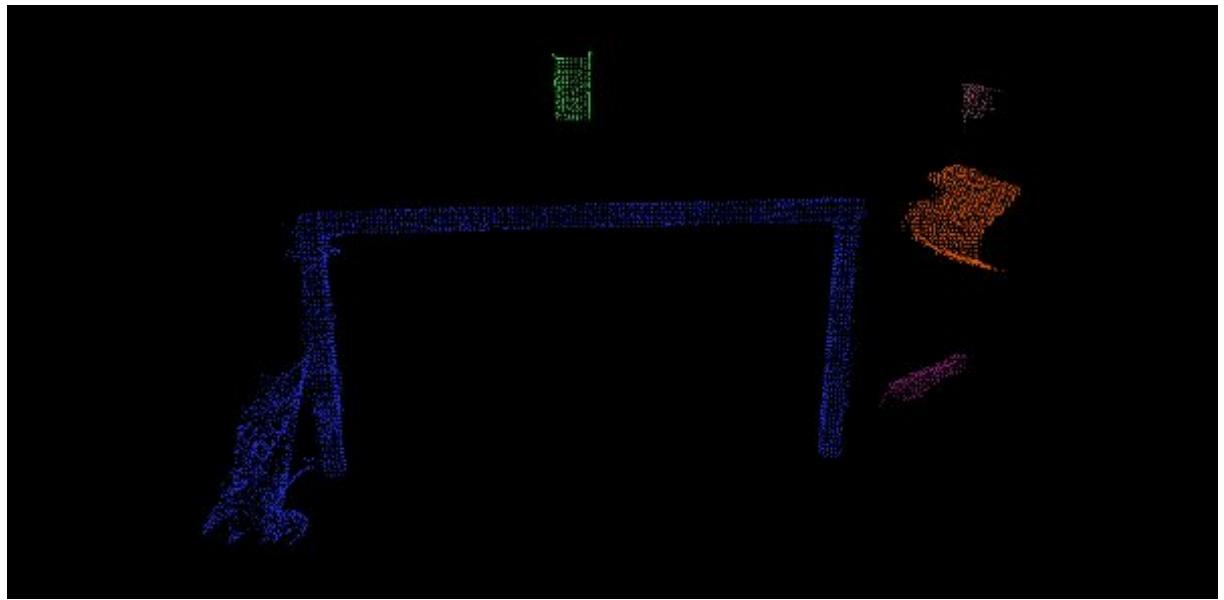


Figure 2.9: Example of point cloud cluster
(Rusu and Cousins, 2011)

2.3.7 Principal Component Analysis

The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is the process of computing the principal components and use them to change the basis on data, using only the first few principal components and discarding the rest. The principal components is a sequence of p unit vectors of a collection of points in a real coordinate space (Artac et al., 2002).

The principal components are extracted using a singular value decomposition method, which is applied on the covariant matrix of the centered input point cloud dataset. Once the PCA analysis is performed using the PCL library, it is possible to calculate the following components:

- Mean of input data
- Eigen Vectors: Ordered set of vectors that represents the final principal components and the eigen cartesian space.
- Eigen Values: These are the correspondent loading of the Eigen Vectors in a descending order.

The Principal Component Analysis is used to determine the scale of the Two point clouds that are used in this project and properly adjust the final mesh.

2.3.8 Moving Least Squares

Moving Least Squares (MLS) is a method of reconstructing continuous functions from a set of unorganized point samples through the computation of weighted least squares, biased towards the region around the point at which the reconstructed value is requested (Levin, 1998).

MLS can be modelled considering function $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and a set of sample points $S = \{(x_i; f_i) | f(x_i) = f_i\}$. Then, its MLS approximation of degree m at the point x is $\tilde{p}(x)$ where \tilde{p} reduces the weighted least square error $\sum_{i \in I} (p(x_i) - f_i)^2 \theta(\|x - x_i\|)$ over all polynomials p of degree m in \mathbb{R}^n as mentioned by Levin (1998).

The main objective of Moving Least Squares (MLS) is to smooth and resample noisy data in a surface reconstruction object. Some pointclouds have certain data irregularities, which can be caused by small errors in the distance measurements, and are complex to remove using conventional statistical analysis. It is important to account for complex surfaces and occlusions to create a complete model. Resampling algorithms such as MLS can be used to recreate the missing parts of the surface by a high order polynomial interpolation between the surrounding data points. Resampling, allows to correct the small errors and smooth the surface of a pointcloud dataset.

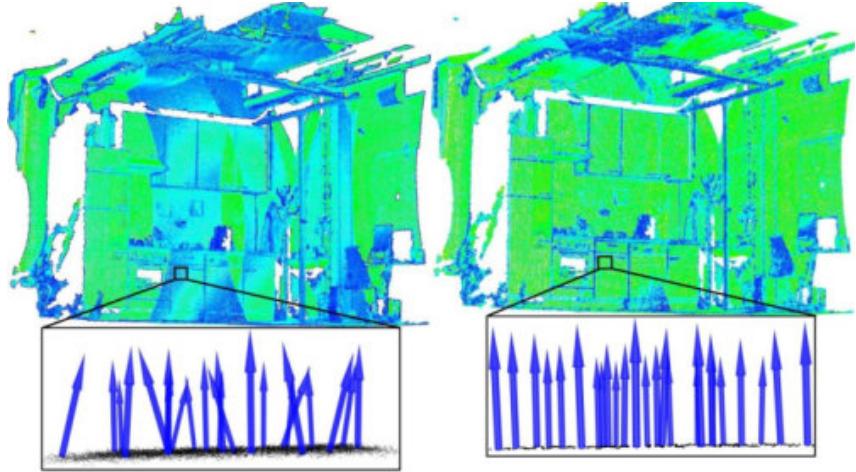


Figure 2.10: Moving Least Square Smoothing
(Rusu and Cousins, 2011)

On figure 2.10, on the left side, it is illustrated the effect of estimating the normals of a pointcloud, however, due to alignment errors the normals are noisy. On the right side of figure 2.10, the effects of the MLS algorithm is demonstrated as it smoothes the surface of the pointcloud.

In order to approximate, the surface illustrated by the local neighbours of points p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k at a point q , it uses a bivariate polynomial function, which is defined on a robust modelled reference plane. Figure 2.11, shows the curvatures at each point with the eigen value relation before and after the resampling method.

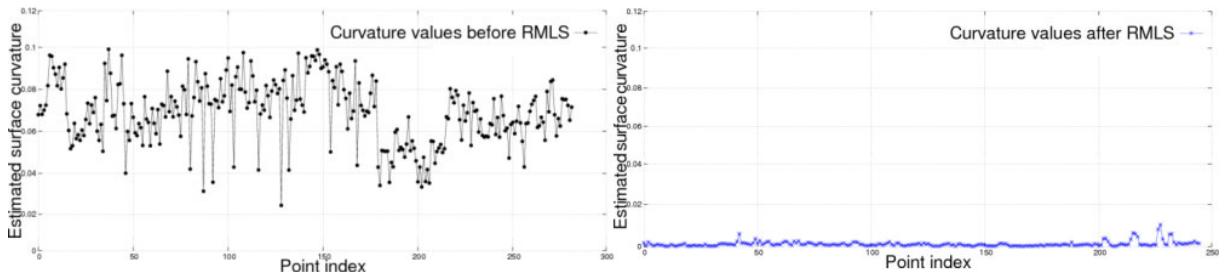


Figure 2.11: Curvatures of MLS before & after
(Rusu and Cousins, 2011)

Furthermore, the Moving Least Squares Component of the PCL library also allows for different upsample methods. These include

DISTINCT CLOUD Project the points of the distinct cloud to the MLS surface(Rusu and Cousins, 2011).

SAMPLE LOCAL PLANE The local plane of each input point will be sampled in a circular fashion using the *UpsamplingRadius* and the *UpsamplingStep* parameters(Rusu and Cousins, 2011).

RANDOM UNIFORM DENSITY The local plane of each input point will be sampled using an uniform random distribution such that the density of points is constant throughout the cloud - given by the *DesiredNumPointsinRadiusParameter*(Rusu and Cousins, 2011).

VOXEL GRID DILATION The input cloud will be inserted into a voxel grid with voxels of size *VoxelSize*.This voxel grid will be dilated (*DilationIterationNum*) times and the resulting points will be projected to the MLS surface of the closest point in the input cloud; the result is a point cloud with filled holes and a constant point density (Rusu and Cousins, 2011).

For this project, the **RANDOM UNIFORM DENSITY** method is used to upsample the MLS processed pointcloud. This method takes the parameters for a desired point cloud density within a fixed radius neighborhood as suggested by Ichim (2012). For each point, based on the density of the neighbors it will add more points on the local plane using a ramdom number generator. The random number generator will have a uniform distrubution and it will stop once the desired density is achived. Then it will replay the MLS algorithm in order to smooth the surface again.

Figure 2.12 illustrates on the left the implementation of MLS with **UNIFORM DENSITY** upsampling method on a pointcloud, whereas on the right if the raw pointcloud.

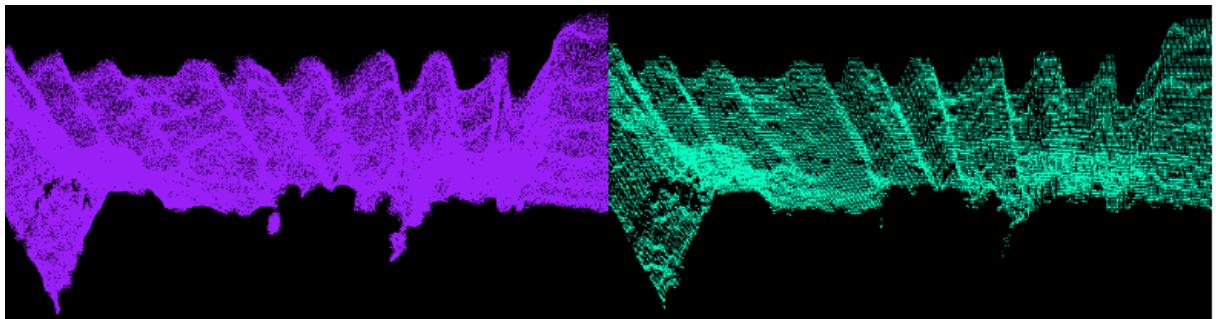


Figure 2.12: Uniform Density Upsample Method After & original
(Ichim, 2012)

2.3.9 Poisson Surface Reconstruction

In this project the Poisson Reconstruction algorithm is implemented , to reconctruct the processed point cloud. The Poisson Reconstruction algorithm demostrates that the surface

reconstruction from a set of oriented points can be associates as a spatial Poisson problem. This formulation, utilizes all the points at once, with no need of using heuristic spatial partitioning or blending, hence, making it resilient to noise as mentioned by Kazhdan et al. (2006).

The main objective of this algorithms to reconstruct a smooth surface, which is based on a large number of points p_i from a pointcloud, where each point possesses an estimate of the local surface normal n_i . It aims to create an implicit function f , whose value is zero at the points p_i and the gradient at points p_i is equal to the normal vector n_i Kazhdan et al. (2006). The set of (p_i, n_i) is modelled as a continuos vector field V and the implicit function is found by integrating the vector field V . In complex calculations, it is possible to perform a *least-squares fit* to minimize the different between the gradient of f and V Kazhdan et al. (2006).

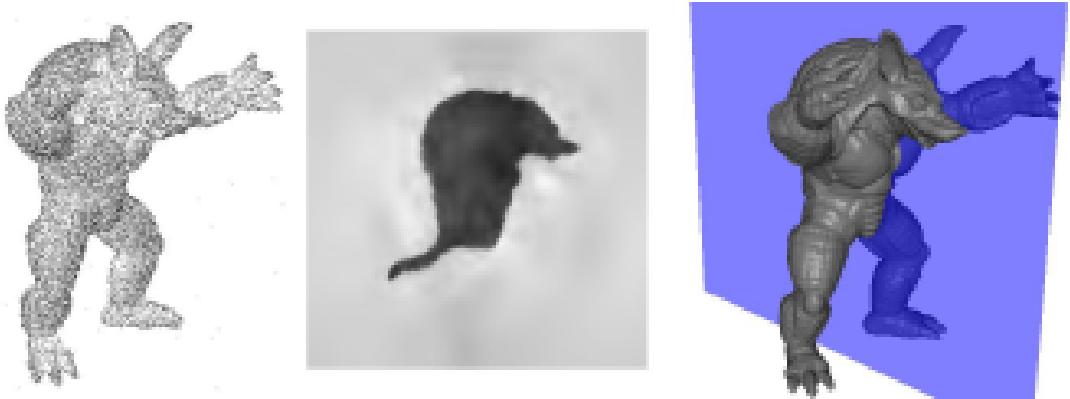


Figure 2.13: Poisson Reconstruction Example. On the left it is input pointcloud dataset, whereas on the right is output of the Poisson Surface Reconstruction Algorithm
(Kazhdan et al., 2006)

2.4 Open3D

Open3D is an open source library that supports fast development of software that handles 3D data. The Open3D frontend exposes outputs a set of carefully choosen data structures and algorithms in both Python and C++ (Zhou et al., 2018). The backend of the framework is highly optimized and it configured for parallelization. Open3D is compatible with Linux, macOS and Windows and it can be installed via source or via packages.

The core features include:

- Simple installation via conda and pip
- 3D data structures
- 3D data processing algorithms
- Scene reconstruction
- Surface alignment
- PBR rendering
- 3D visualization
- Python binding

In this project Open3D was used as an auxiliary library used as contingency for Poisson Reconstruction. As in many circumstances the normals of a Pointcloud, might not be properly oriented *orient normals consistent tangent plane* allows to propagate the normal orientation with a minimum spanning tree as suggested by Zhou et al. (2018). After the normals is aligned it will execute the Poisson Surface Reconstruction algorithm (Kazhdan et al., 2006) and solves a regularized optimization problem to obtain a smooth surface mesh.



Figure 2.14: Open3D Poisson Reconstruction Example
(Zhou et al., 2018)

Methodology

As mentioned before, this project is associated with the software reconstruction of a 3D scanner device. The key components are divided into three processes that include:

- Data collection
- Photogrammetry Process
- Point Cloud Processing & Reconstruction

All the components mentioned above will work in a Pipeline manner and as the key process for a 3D scanner includes the Data collection. Once the Data is collected, a photogrammetry process will run in order to reconstruct the object based on the input data. Finally, the resultant reconstructed object will be processed using a Custom framework pipeline based on the PCL (*Point Cloud Library*) and produce a processed mesh. Once the mesh has finished processing it can be used in different applications such as clothes fitting, etc.

3.1 Data Collection

The data Collection process is performed with a 3D scanning RIG (device). The process will be performed with a series of twenty-eight cameras and a single Lidar. The cameras will be located and assembled in a series of eight tall poles and 4 short poles. Similarly, the Lidar will be mounted to a single Pole.

All the cameras will be controlled using Raspberry Pis. There will be a total of three Raspberry Pi's that set the execution process to acquire data from all the cameras that are attached to them, with a total number of twenty eight images. Similarly, an Nvidia Jetson Xavier is used to acquire data from the Lidar. The Nvidia Jetson Xavier will acquire a single image and a PointCloud of the scanned subject.

Cameras

The cameras used for data acquisition have the following specifications.

Model No.	HBV-1825
Model Size	62mm × 9mm × 5.68mm±0.2mm
Active Array Size	2592 x 1944
Pixel Size	1.4μm x1.4μm
shutter	rolling shutter / frame exposure
Field of View	65°

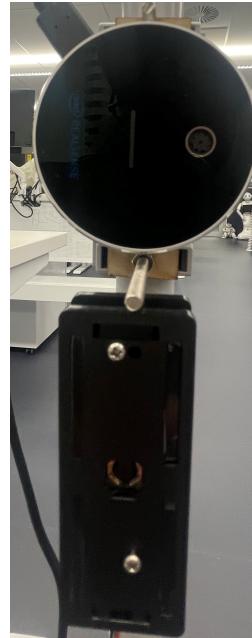
Table 3.1 Cameras Specification

As observed in figure 3.1, the cameras will have a Plastic Housing. This Housing device allows to safely place the cameras in the poles as well as protecting the electronics and connection from external factors. The cameras will be connected to a series of USB hubs that will be directly connected to the Raspberry Pi's to control the data acquisition process.



Figure 3.1: Tall Pole Cameras Location With Housing.

Lidar



The Lidar used for the data acquisition process is an Intel RealSense L515. The Intel RealSense will be located in tall pole and it will be attached in the middle section in order to maximise the field of view. It will be locked above the middle camera of a tall pole. As the Lidar has both an RGB sensor and a Depth Camera, it will be used to capture an RGB image as well as a Pointcloud with the Depth and RGB Sensor. The Lidar will be connected and controlled with a Nvidia Jetson Xavier. It will use the RealSense SDK to capture both RGB image and Point.

Table 3.2 states the specification of the Intel RealSense L515.

Figure 3.2: Lidar Mounted in Pole

Model No.	Intel RealSense L515
Depth Technology	Lidar
Ideal Range	0.25 m to 9 m
Depth Field of View (FOV):	$70^\circ \times 55^\circ (\pm 3^\circ)$
Depth output resolution:	Up to 1024×768
Depth Accuracy:	~ 5 mm to ~ 14 mm thru 9 m
RGB frame resolution	1920×1080
RGB sensor technology	Rolling Shutter
RGB sensor FOV (H \times V)	$70^\circ \times 43^\circ (\pm 3^\circ)$
RGB sensor resolution	2 MP

Table 3.2: Intel RealSense L515 Specification

3.1.1 Layout & Configuration

As mentioned before Lidar will be controlled to an Nvidia Jetson Xavier, which will make it agnostic of the Cameras acquisition process. It was previously mentioned that the Cameras will be controlled with a Series of multiple Raspberry Pi's and those will be managed via a SSH connection with Putty. Due to the limited number of USB connectors, a series of USB hubs will be used in order to control more cameras with Single Raspberry Pi's. Figure 3.3, illustrates how the twenty-eight cameras will be connected with the Different Raspberry Pi's.

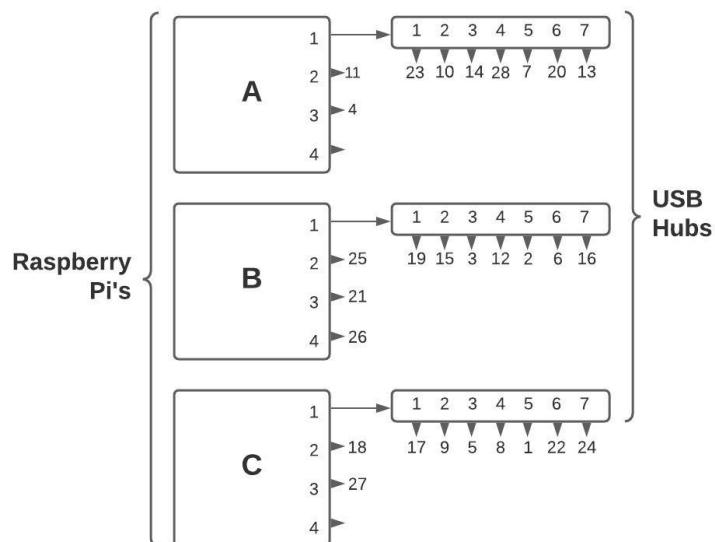


Figure 3.3: Cameras Lay-out connection

All the cameras will be mounted in the RIG in a series of Pole. There will be a total number of eight tall and four short poles. The Tall Poles will be used to attached three cameras to the Frame. The First Camera will be located on top of the pole and oriented toward the subject in order to have the best overlap with the Field of View. The Second Camera is located in the middle of the pole and parallel oriented to the scanned subject in order to have the best field of view. The third Camera is located at the bottom of the pole and it will oriented upwards toward the scanned subject in order to have the a wide coverage. This configuration can be observed on figure 3.4.

On the other side, there will be four short poles that each will hold a single camera. The aim of these poles is to gain close data as well as acquiring images from regions of interest around the body in order to increases the accuracy of the final scan.

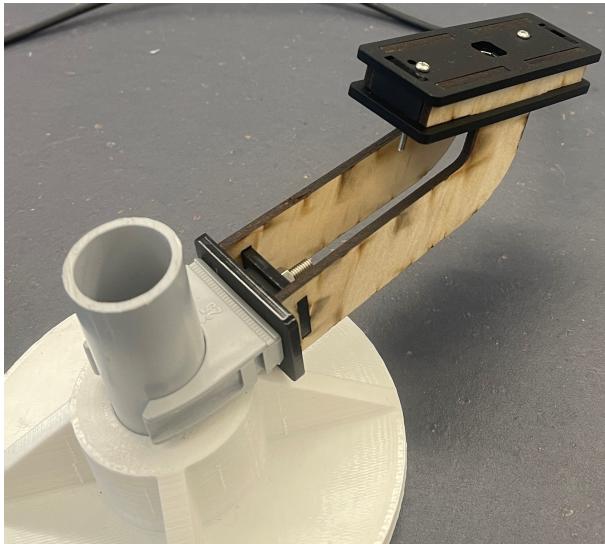


Figure 3.5 Open3D Poisson Reconstruction Example

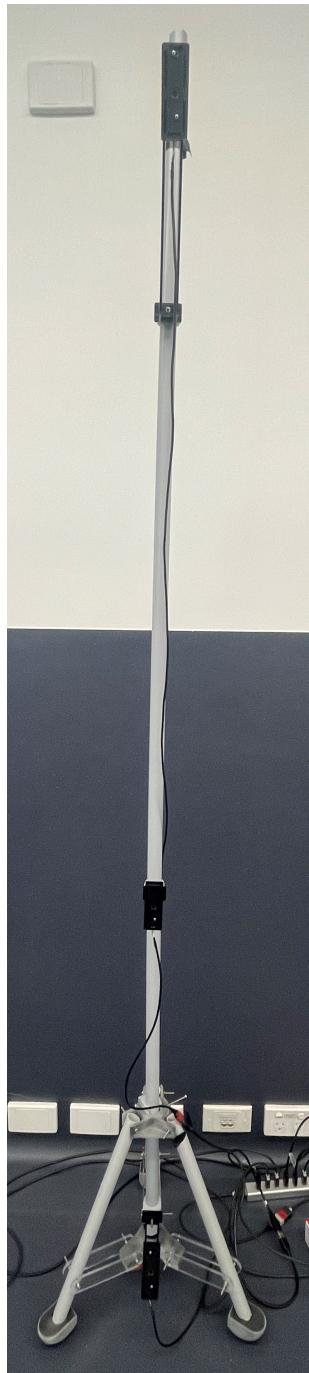
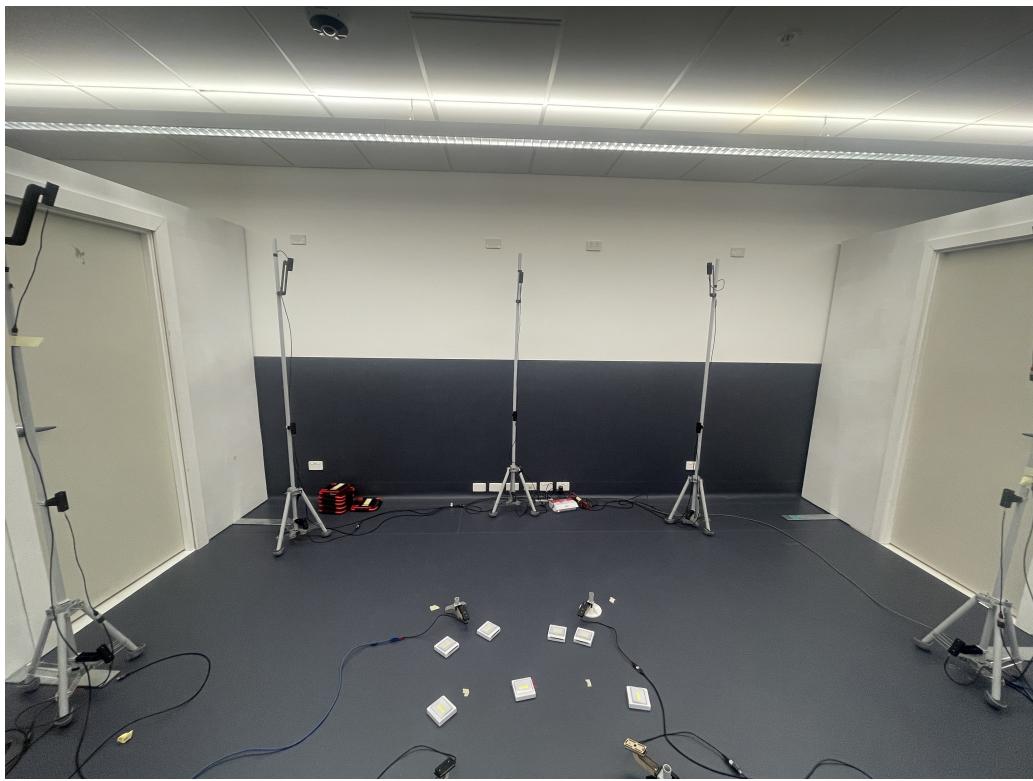


Figure 3.4: Tall Pole Cameras Configuration.

All the tall poles will be placed in a circular shape in order to capture as much data as possible. The subject (person) that will use the RIG will be located in the origin of the circle and all the tall poles will be places at a 1.5 m away from the person in order to have the best overlap between all cameras. The four short poles will be located closeup from the person that will be scanned. The four poles will be placed at 60 cm away from the person (circle origin) in order to capture close up data for complex regions and improve the overall reconstruction.



(a) RIG From View



(b) RIG lateral View

Figure 3.6: RIG scanning With Poles Locations

3.1.2 Cameras Calibration

As mentioned before, there will be a set of twenty-eight cameras in the RIG. It is crucial to be able to calibrate these cameras and object the intrinsic parameters in order to input these parameters into the Photogrammetry Pipeline to enhance the reconstruction process. The intrinsic parameters are illustrated in the camera matrix on equation 2.2.1.

All the cameras were calibrated by taking a series of fifty photos of a checkerboard. In the images, the checker board is in different positions and orientation, as this enhances the calibration process. Once all the images have been captures, these were processed using OpenCV and Matlab in order to perform the calibration process and obtain several paramaters such as the camera intrisics, distorsion, etc.

Table 3.3 contains the result of the camera Calibration process for each camera.

Photo ID	Camera ID	Focal Length	Principal Point X	Principal Point y	Radial 1	Radial 2	FoV	ID
Lidar	Lidar	1348.9	987.1289	552.4585	0.002083	0.004345	70	1
A1	23	2069.79669	1062.276	825.4553	0.043834	-0.16655	65	2
A2	10	2023.979147	1055.148	740.4276	0.047799	-0.18798	65	3
A3	14	2073.0703	1064.465	772.3883	0.037661	-0.16921	65	4
A4	28	1685.622704	1044.281	772.533	0.056978	-0.06307	65	5
A5	7	2077.408129	1054.39	849.7223	0.037899	-0.19003	65	6
A6	20	2080.992114	1030.656	743.8521	0.043046	-0.20511	65	7
A7	13	2035.145838	1070.591	764.946	0.025991	-0.16304	65	8
A8	11	2057.82487	1025.147	799.6319	0.032882	-0.14583	65	9
A9	4	2045.525031	1017.459	781.6747	0.052045	-0.22293	65	10
B1	19	2007.968395	1053.849	793.203	0.040332	-0.1859	65	11
B2	15	2031.574945	1060.078	775.8948	0.033055	-0.17165	65	12
B3	3	2111.254725	1037.889	799.7706	0.032561	-0.17198	65	13
B4	12	2058.9386	1022.306	742.7845	0.046652	-0.20622	65	14
B5	2	2078.153107	980.6483	781.8416	0.060616	-0.21788	65	15
B6	6	2099.600814	1000.535	731.1288	0.035295	-0.20673	65	16
B7	16	2066.488622	1035.458	756.2719	0.045434	-0.20259	65	17
B8	25	2076.530213	1060.421	815.187	0.06066	-0.20289	65	18
B9	21	2031.68852	1038.411	743.4008	0.032986	-0.19021	65	19
B10	26	2048.856969	1047.928	747.5051	0.037514	-0.18331	65	20
C1	17	2072.818087	1037.388	805.2937	0.041437	-0.17553	65	21
C2	9	2023.270233	1066.445	761.1484	0.039684	-0.19295	65	22
C3	5	2038.942135	1052.651	734.7338	0.0562	-0.2034	65	23
C4	8	2024.024741	1064.304	760.5158	0.037415	-0.18791	65	24
C5	1	2063.919749	976.3176	761.5408	0.022828	-0.11913	65	25
C6	22	2061.102003	1071.594	788.9326	0.053629	-0.20935	65	26
C7	24	2060.07463	994.6496	772.853	0.053323	-0.1899	65	27
C8	18	2124.144197	1060.398	822.0559	0.05472	-0.25224	65	28
C9	27	2062.300912	995.6599	763.2463	0.045703	-0.21291	65	29

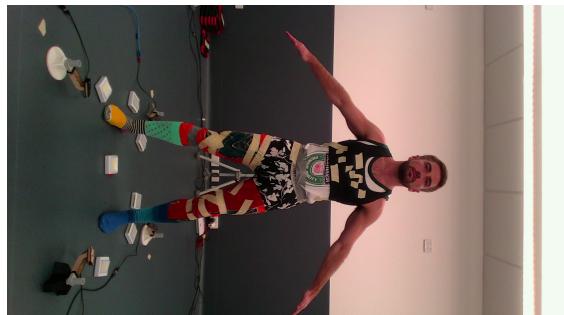
Table 3.3: Cameras Calibration Parameters

Execution

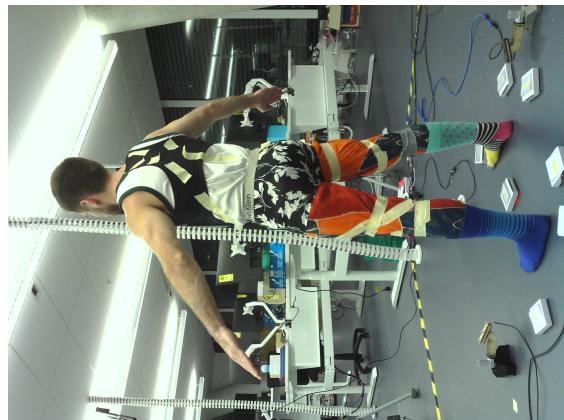
The execution process starts by connecting the user computer to the Raspberry Pi's with a SSH connection via Putty. Once a connection is established, a trial run will be performed to ensure the cameras are working as intended. After the trial run is successful, the RIG is fully operational.

Before a person enters the scan , the user is requirited to start the Nvidia Jetson Xavier and execute the Realsense SDK. Once the mentioned above are perform, a person can enter the RIG to get scanned. In parallel the administrator of the RIG will execute the script to capture data using putty. Once that script is executing, the administrator will take a Photo and PointCloud using the RealSense SDK.

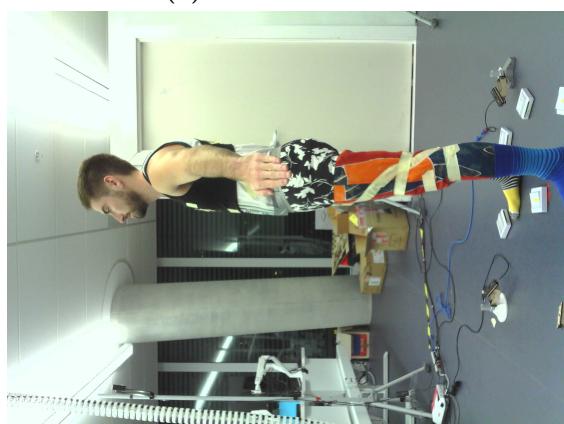
The entire process takes approximately ten seconds. Once the data is captured, it can be used in the photogrammetry pipeline for reconstruction.



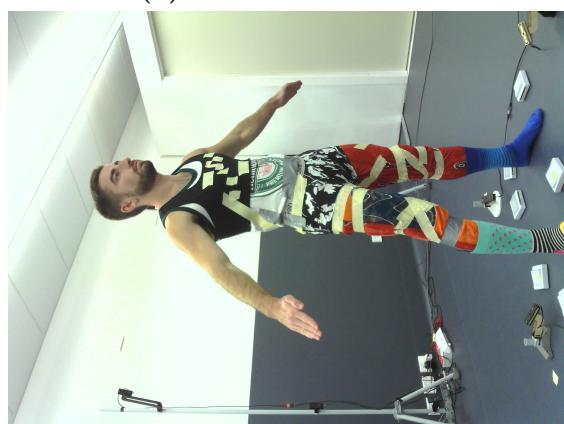
(a) Front View Lidar



(b) Camera Lateral View



(c) Camera Side View



(d) Camera Lateral View

Figure 3.7: Example from Captured Dataset

3.2 Photogrammetry Reconstruction

As mentioned before, Meshroom will be used to process the images and reconstruct the scanned person. Meshroom will have a series of nodes as noted on section 2.2. After a series of multiple iterations & experimentation, the best parameters were selected and it will be explained in section 3.2.

As Meshroom, has a series of nodes that work in a Pipeline manner, all of the corresponding setting for the best results are detailed below.

3.3 Data Processing Framework

Results

Conclusion

Recommendations

Bibliography

- Aber, J. S., Marzolff, I., Ries, J. B., and Aber, S. E. (2019). Chapter 3 - principles of photogrammetry. In Aber, J. S., Marzolff, I., Ries, J. B., and Aber, S. E., editors, *Small-Format Aerial Photography and UAS Imagery (Second Edition)*, pages 19–38. Academic Press, second edition edition.
- AliceVision (2021). Meshroom manual.
- Allene, C., Pons, J.-P., and Keriven, R. (2009). Keriven r.: Seamless image-based texture atlases using multi-band blending. pages 1 – 4.
- Artac, M., Jogan, M., and Leonardis, A. (2002). Incremental pca for on-line visual learning and recognition. In *Object recognition supported by user interaction for service robots*, volume 3, pages 781–784 vol.3.
- Baumberg, A. (2003). Blending images for texturing 3d models. *Proceedings of the British Machine Vision Conference*.
- Boykov, Y. and Kolmogorov, V. (2004). An experimental comparison of in-cut/max-flow algorithms for energy minimization in vision. *IEEE transactions on pattern analysis and machine intelligence*, 26:1124–37.
- Burt, P. and Adelson, E. (1983). A multiresolution spline with application to image mosaics. *ACM Trans. Graph.*, 2:217–236.
- Cheng, J., Leng, C., Wu, J., Cui, H., and Lu, H. (2014). Fast and accurate image matching with cascade hashing for 3d reconstruction. In *2014 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pages 1–8.
- Daanen, H. A. and Psikuta, A. (2018). 3d body scanning. *Automation in Garment Manufacturing*, pages 237–252.

- Digumarti, S. T., Chaurasia, G., Taneja, A., Siegwart, R., Thomas, A., and Beardsley, P. (2016). Underwater 3d capture using a low-cost commercial depth camera. In *2016 IEEE Winter Conference on Applications of Computer Vision (WACV)*, pages 1–9.
- Fang, Z., Zhao, S., Wen, S., and Zhang, Y. (2018). A real-time 3d perception and reconstruction system based on a 2d laser scanner. *Journal of Sensors*, 2018:1–14.
- Fernández Alcantarilla, P. (2013). Fast explicit diffusion for accelerated features in nonlinear scale spaces.
- Fischler, M. and Bolles, R. (1981). Random sample consensus: a paradigm for model fitting with applications to image analysis and automated cartography. *Commun. ACM*, 24:381–395.
- Gao, W. and Tedrake, R. (2019). Surfelwarp: Efficient non-volumetric single view dynamic reconstruction. *CoRR*, abs/1904.13073.
- Gautier, Q., Garrison, T., Rushton, F., Bouck, N., Lo, E., Tueller, P., Schurges, C., and Kastner, R. (2020). Low-cost 3d scanning systems for cultural heritage documentation. *Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development*, ahead-of-print.
- Gonzalez-Rodriguez, A. (2020). Growing pains of ill-sized clothing for both consumers and brands.
- Hirschmuller, H. (2005). Accurate and efficient stereo processing by semi-global matching and mutual information. In *2005 IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR’05)*, volume 2, pages 807–814 vol. 2.
- Ichim, A. I. (2012).
- Intel (2020a). Depth camera d435i intel realsense depth and tracking cameras.
- Intel (2020b). Intel nuc mini pcs2020.
- Jancosek, M. and Pajdla, T. (2011). Multi-view reconstruction preserving weakly-supported surfaces. In *CVPR 2011*, pages 3121–3128.
- Jancosek, M. and Pajdla, T. (2014). Exploiting visibility information in surface reconstruction to preserve weakly supported surfaces. *International Scholarly Research Notices*, 2014:1–20.
- Jo, W., Kannan, S. S., Cha, G.-E., Lee, A., and Min, B.-C. (2020). Rosbag-based multimodal affective dataset for emotional and cognitive states.

- Kazhdan, M., Bolitho, M., and Hoppe, H. (2006). Poisson surface reconstruction. In *Proceedings of the Fourth Eurographics Symposium on Geometry Processing*, SGP '06, page 61–70, Goslar, DEU. Eurographics Association.
- Keller, M., Lefloch, D., Lambers, M., Izadi, S., Weyrich, T., and Kolb, A. (2013). Real-time 3d reconstruction in dynamic scenes using point-based fusion. page 8.
- Kneip, L., Scaramuzza, D., and Siegwart, R. (2011). A novel parametrization of the perspective-three-point problem for a direct computation of absolute camera position and orientation. pages 2969–2976.
- Lepetit, V., Moreno-Noguer, F., and Fua, P. (2008). Epnp: An accurate o(n) solution to the pnp problem. *International Journal of Computer Vision*, 81:155–166.
- Levin, D. (1998). The approximation power of moving least-squares. *Math. Comput.*, 67(224):1517–1531.
- Levy, B., Petitjean, S., Ray, N., and Maillot, J. (2002). Least squares conformal maps for automatic texture atlas generation. *ACM Trans. Graph.*, 21:362–371.
- Li, Y., Wang, S., Tian, Q., and Ding, X. (2015). A survey of recent advances in visual feature detection. *Neurocomputing*, 149:736–751.
- Lowe, D. (2004). Distinctive image features from scale-invariant keypoints. *International Journal of Computer Vision*, 60:91–.
- Magnenat-Thalmann, N., Seo, H., and Cordier, F. (2004). Automatic modeling of virtual humans and body clothing. *Journal of Computer Science and Technology*, 19(5):575–584.
- Moulon, P., Monasse, P., and Marlet, R. (2012). Adaptive structure from motion with a contrario model estimation.
- Muja, M. and Lowe, D. (2009). Fast approximate nearest neighbors with automatic algorithm configuration. volume 1, pages 331–340.
- Murcia, H., Monroy, M. F., and Mora, L. F. (2018). *3D Scene Reconstruction Based on a 2D Moving LiDAR*.
- Newcombe, R. A., Fox, D., and Seitz, S. M. (2015). Dynamicfusion: Reconstruction and tracking of non-rigid scenes in real-time. *2015 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*.
- Nister, D. (2004). An efficient solution to the five-point relative pose problem. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, 26(6):756–770.

- Nistér, D. and Stewénius, H. (2006). Scalable recognition with a vocabulary tree. volume 2, pages 2161 – 2168.
- Otero, I. (2015). *Anatomy of the SIFT method*. PhD thesis.
- Rusu, R. B. and Cousins, S. (2011). 3D is here: Point Cloud Library (PCL). In *IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)*, Shanghai, China.
- Scharstein, D., Szeliski, R., and Zabih, R. (2001). A taxonomy and evaluation of dense two-frame stereo correspondence algorithms. In *Proceedings IEEE Workshop on Stereo and Multi-Baseline Vision (SMBV 2001)*, pages 131–140.
- Shah, R., Deshpande, A., and Narayanan, P. (2014). Multistage sfm: Revisiting incremental structure from motion. pages 417–424.
- Shchurova, C. I. (2015). A methodology to design a 3d graphic editor for micro-modeling of fiber-reinforced composite parts. *Advances in Engineering Software*, 90:76–82.
- Siena, F., Byrom, B., Watts, P., and Breedon, P. (2018a). Utilising the intel realsense camera for measuring health outcomes in clinical research. *Journal of Medical Systems*, 42.
- Siena, F., Byrom, B., Watts, P., and Breedon, P. (2018b). Utilising the intel realsense camera for measuring health outcomes in clinical research. *Journal of Medical Systems*, 42.
- Slavcheva, M., Baust, M., and Ilic, S. (2018). Sobolevfusion: 3d reconstruction of scenes undergoing free non-rigid motion. *2018 IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*.
- Spahiu, T., Shehi, E., and Piperi, E. (2014). *Extracting body dimensions from 3D body scanning*.
- Strecha, C., Fransens, R., and Van Gool, L. (2006). Combined depth and outlier estimation in multi-view stereo. In *2006 IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR'06)*, volume 2, pages 2394–2401.
- Strutz, T. (2016). *Data Fitting and Uncertainty (2nd edition)*.
- Sturm, J., Bylow, E., Kahl, F., and Cremers, D. (2013). Copyme3d: Scanning and printing persons in 3d. *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 405–414.
- Treleaven, P. and Wells, J. (2007). 3d body scanning and healthcare applications. *Computer*, 40(7):28–34.

- Vedaldi, A. and Fulkerson, B. (2010). Vlfeat: An open and portable library of computer vision algorithms. volume 3, pages 1469–1472.
- Yu, G. and Morel, J.-M. (2011). Asift: An algorithm for fully affine invariant comparison. *Image Processing On Line*, 1.
- Zhou, Q.-Y., Park, J., and Koltun, V. (2018). Open3D: A modern library for 3D data processing. *arXiv:1801.09847*.

Appendix

Risk	Affected Phase	Severity	Likelihood	Consequences	Mitigation Plan
Lack of resources access for sensors	Research, Testing, Development and Deployment	Medium-High	Unlikely	Time setback and delays in the milestones for the delivery which could hinder the final demonstration and showcase.	Ensure that all sensors and hardware are purchased accordingly . Ensure that all SDK and driver are installed in workstations
Pandemic Progression	All Phases	Medium	Very Unlikely	The situation might trigger further adjustments to the scope of the project. As well as supervision availability	Moving all communications channel to MS teams and Zoom.
Supervisor unavailability and Low Guidance	All Phases	High	Very Likely	Lack of support could trigger a delay in the project competition	Establish as Well defined communication method and Look for other sources of guidance.
Excessive testing for Data Fusion framework and data modelling	Development and deployment	Medium	Unlikely	Loss of time for the final integration process for the 3D data reconstruction model.	Establish a reasonable time frame for testing all data visualization techniques.
No Finalization of developing framework for Data fusion and 3D reconstruction	Development	High	Unlikely	This will cause that the project wont finalise successful at the end	Try to gather as much sources as possible in order to get finalise the project.
Inability to fully integrate with the components from the other teams	Deployment	Medium	Unlikely	The consequence is that the project will get delay and the components will work independently but not combined.	Try to develop a an organised schedule that will give the proper timing for the correct integration with the other components and teams.

Table A.1: Risk Matrix

Subject	Contact	Channel	Discussion Topic	Frequency	Notes
Supervisor Meeting 1. Initial Project Discussion	Dr Teresa Vidal Calleja	Zoom	Introduce the proposed topic and discussion about how the components were labelled and divided.	One time occurrence 15/7/2020	Agreement on division of different components of the project. Establish requires skills.
Initial team discussion	Teresa Vidal Calleja, Asher Katz, Mark Liu	Zoom, Teams	Initial discussion about different components and Scope of the project	One time meeting 29/7/2020	Introduction of all team members and project discussion.
Team Meeting	Teresa Vidal Calleja, Asher Katz, Mark Liu	Zoom Teams	Weekly Discussion for all topics regarding the project and advancement.	Weekly 1 hour meeting every Tuesday until 20/6/2021	General Discussion about project status and updates.
Initial Data Acquisition Testing	Teresa Vidal Calleja, Asher Katz, Mark Liu	In Person	Initial scanning of model. Initial glance at sensor model.	One time occurrence 25/8/2020 3 Hours meeting	Initial testing with Intel real sense d435i
Engineering Research Preparation consultation	Xi Jin	Zoom	Assessment Task consultations and feedback	28/7/2020 18/8/2020 29/9/2020	Assessment task related questions and overview
Discussion on Software and hardware for Scanner	Asher Katz	TBA	General discussion and planning for integration and deployment	TBA	Lay out and planning or integration of the hardware component and 3D data reconstruction component
Final Report Submission	Teresa Vidal Calleja	Face to Face or zoom	Get final approval of project from supervisor	Single occurrence TBA	Get Final mark and sign from supervisor.
Project Showcase	Academic panel	TBA	Presentation of project	TBA	TBD
TOTAL HOURS COMPLETED				Expected	Actual
				65 Hours	TBD

Table A.2: Communication Plan