### 3D Modeling Using STRUECTURE Sensor

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## 3D Scanning for Modeling

Modeling of Indoor Space, Object-of-Interest, and Many Other Things



\*source: <a href="https://youtu.be/IEeW\_byzB8Y">https://youtu.be/IEeW\_byzB8Y</a>

### Commercial 3D Scanners

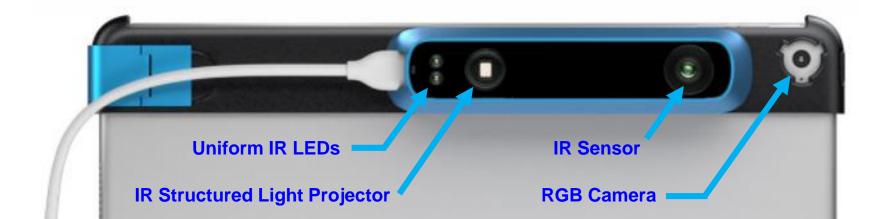
Many Commercial Ones, But Quite Expensive (for Personal Use)



Matterport Pro2 3D Camera (MC250):
USD 3995 [Device] + USD 100/Month [Data Processing Service]

## STRUCTURE Sensor (1/3)

- STRUCTURE Sensor: A Consumer-Grade 3D Scanner
  - Developed by Occipital Inc. in 2014
  - Small, lightweight IR-based 3D scanner
  - Provides RGB-D data (when combined with iPad RGB camera)
  - USD 379



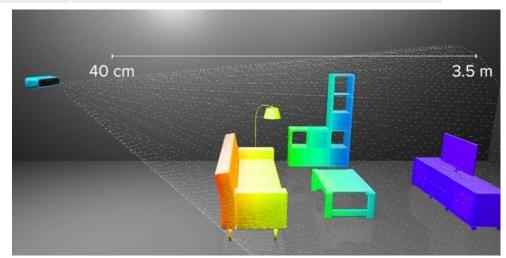
## STRUCTURE Sensor (2/3)

### Specification

Length x Width x Height	119.2 mm x 27.9 mm x 29 mm
Weight	99.2 grams
Sensing distance	40 cm ~ 3.5 m
Precision	1% of measured distance
Resolution	VGA(640 x 480) / QVGA (320 x 240)
Framerate	30 / 60 frames per second
Battery Life	3-4 hours of active sensing
Field of View	58° (Horizontal), 45° (Vertical)



STRUCTURE sensor on a iPad



## STRUCTURE Sensor (3/3)

### What You Can Do Using STRUCTURE Sensor

- Modeling of indoor space (using Room Capture app), object-of-interest (using Scanner app)
- Augmented reality (using Fetch app)

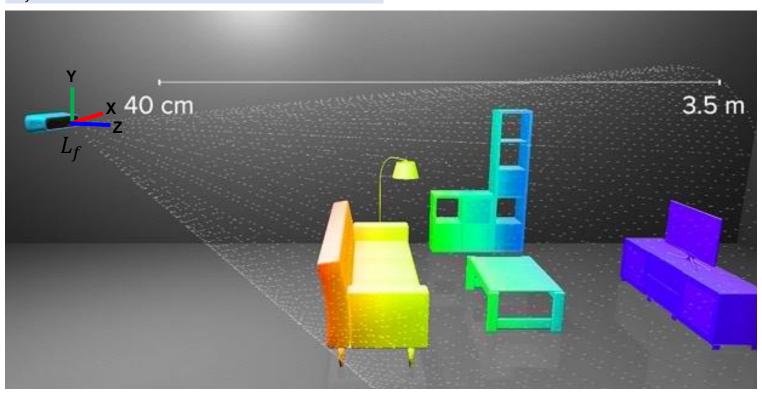


\*source: https://youtu.be/f7wTrLUERHE, https://youtu.be/nFyT2q8f\_i4

## 3D Modeling from Scanning (1/6)

- Point Cloud Generation (At a Certain Frame)
  - Generation of a set of points wrt a local sensor coordinate at a certain frame

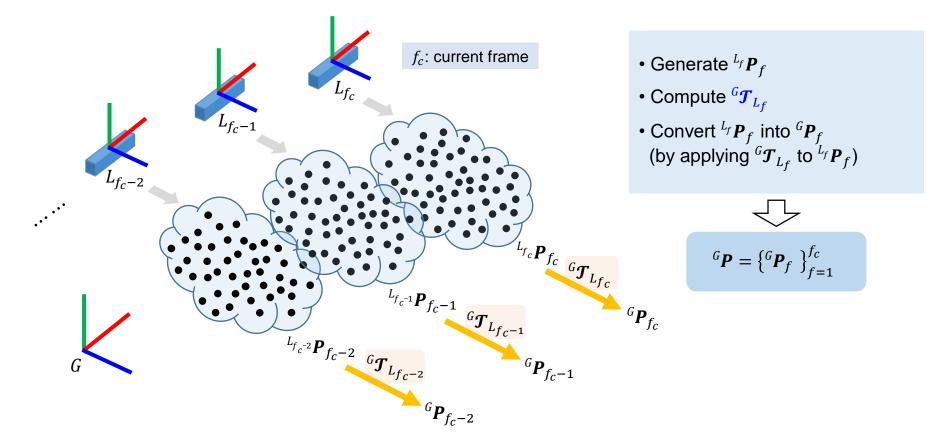
 $L_f$ : local sensor coordinate at frame f



# 3D Modeling from Scanning (2/6)

### Integration of Point Cloud at Each Sensor Pose

- Formally, called point cloud registration
- Registering point clouds wrt a local sensor coordinate in a global coordinate

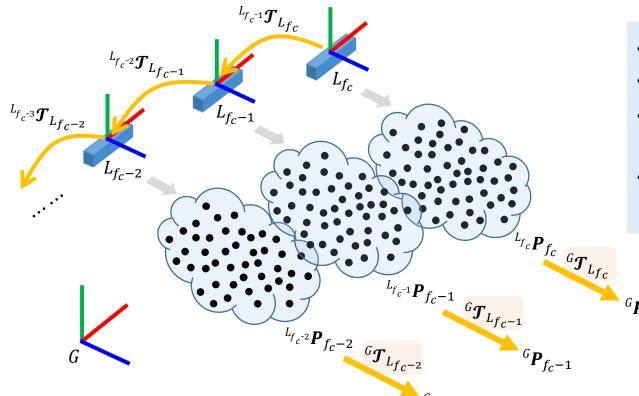


# 3D Modeling from Scanning (3/6)

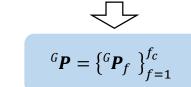
### Point Cloud Registration Based on Two Consecutive Frames

- Concatenation of relative sensor poses (obtained by ICP algorithm)
- Usually inaccurate due to accumulated error.

\*ICP: Iterative Closest Point



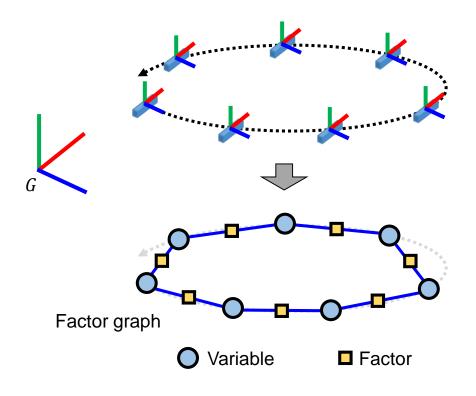
- Generate  $L_f \mathbf{P}_f$
- ullet Compute  ${}^{L_{f-1}} {oldsymbol{\mathcal{T}}}_{L_f}$  using ICP
- Compute  ${}^{G}\mathcal{T}_{L_{f}}$  from  ${}^{G}\mathcal{T}_{L_{f}} = {}^{G}\mathcal{T}_{L_{0}} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot {}^{L_{f-2}}\mathcal{T}_{L_{f-1}} {}^{L_{f-1}}\mathcal{T}_{L_{f}}$
- Convert  ${}^{L_f} {m P}_f$  into  ${}^G {m P}_f$  (by applying  ${}^G {m T}_{L_f}$  to  ${}^{L_f} {m P}_f$ )



## 3D Modeling from Scanning (4/6)

#### Point Cloud Registration Based on All Frame Adjustment

- Formally, called pose graph optimization
- Using a factor graph where the variables are sensor poses to be estimated, and the factors are relative pose measurements between sensor poses
  - ✓ Reduces the accumulated errors when a loop closing is detected.



- Generate  $L_f \mathbf{P}_f$
- ullet Compute  ${}^{L_{f^{-1}}} oldsymbol{\mathcal{T}}_{L_f}$  using ICP
- Compute  ${}^{G}\mathcal{T}_{L_{f}}$  by solving

$$\mathcal{X}^* = \arg\min_{\mathcal{X}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{f} \left\| h_f(\chi_f) - z_f \right\|_{\Sigma}^2$$
 where  $\mathcal{X}^* = \left\{ {}^{\mathit{W}} \boldsymbol{\mathcal{T}}_{L_f} \right\}_{f=1}^{f_c}, z_f = {}^{L_{f=1}} \boldsymbol{\mathcal{T}}_{L_f}$ 

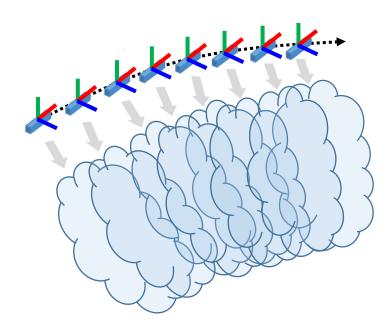
• Convert  ${}^{L_f} \boldsymbol{P}_f$  into  ${}^{G} \boldsymbol{P}_f$  (by applying  ${}^{G} \boldsymbol{\mathcal{T}}_{L_f}$  to  ${}^{L_f} \boldsymbol{P}_f$ )

$${}^{G}\mathbf{P} = \left\{ {}^{G}\mathbf{P}_{f} \right\}_{f=1}^{f_{C}}$$

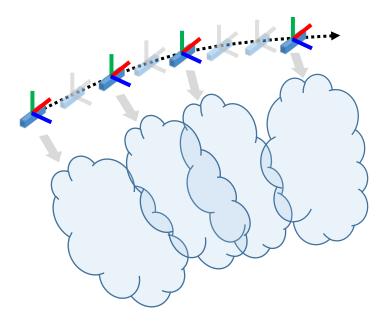
## 3D Modeling from Scanning (5/6)

#### Using Keyframes for Pose Graph Optimization

- Selecting informative frames as keyframes for efficient operation with low data redundancy
- Using a factor graph for sensor poses at keyframes



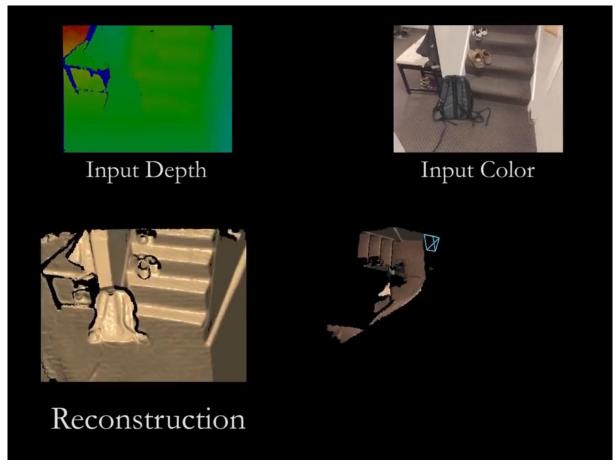
Using all frames



Using keyframes

## 3D Modeling from Scanning (6/6)

Point Cloud Registration Based on All Frame Adjustment



[A. Dai, 2017]

\*source: <a href="https://youtu.be/kelirXrRb1k">https://youtu.be/kelirXrRb1k</a>

### Conclusion

#### STRUCTURE Sensor

- A consumer-grade 3D scanner (for personal use)
- Provides several apps for modeling of indoor space, object-of-interest, and augmented reality.

#### 3D Modeling from Scanning

 Keywords: point cloud registration / ICP / pose graph optimization / keyframes

#### Some Notes on Your Practice

- See how certain materials affect scanning.
  - ✓ Tip: Try scanning a mirror or a glass.
- See when generated 3D model is inaccurate.
  - ✓ Tip: In order to enhance the quality of 3D model, please simplify your own motion while scanning.