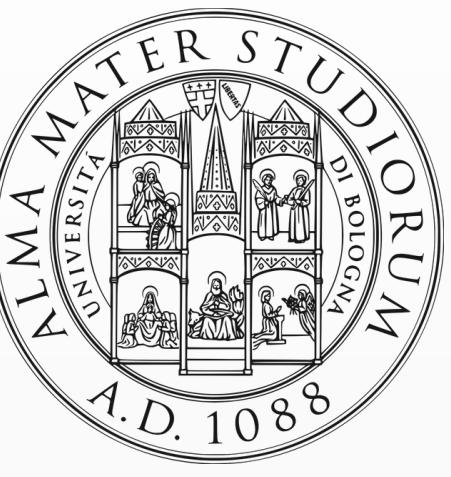
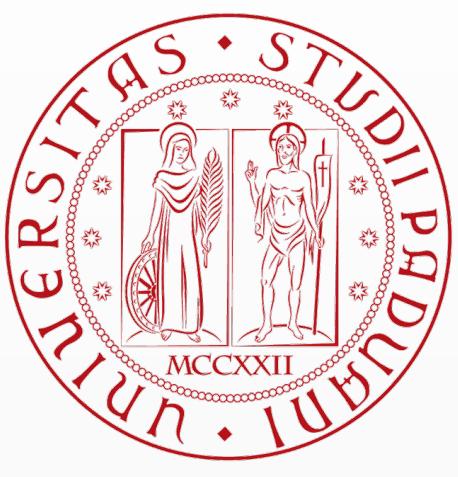


RELIABLE FUSION OF TOF AND STEREO DEPTH DRIVEN BY CONFIDENCE MEASURES



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Introduction

Most common technologies for depth estimation:

- **Passive stereo vision systems:** require a pair of standard cameras and can provide a high resolution depth estimation in real-time. However, results are not completely reliable and strongly depend on scene characteristics.
- **Time-of-Flight (ToF) cameras:** are able to robustly estimate in real time the 3D geometry of a scene but they are limited by a low spatial resolution and a high level of noise in their measurements.

ToF depth map and confidence

Depth map

ToF data are projected on the left color camera and then interpolated combining cross bilateral filtering and color segmentation.

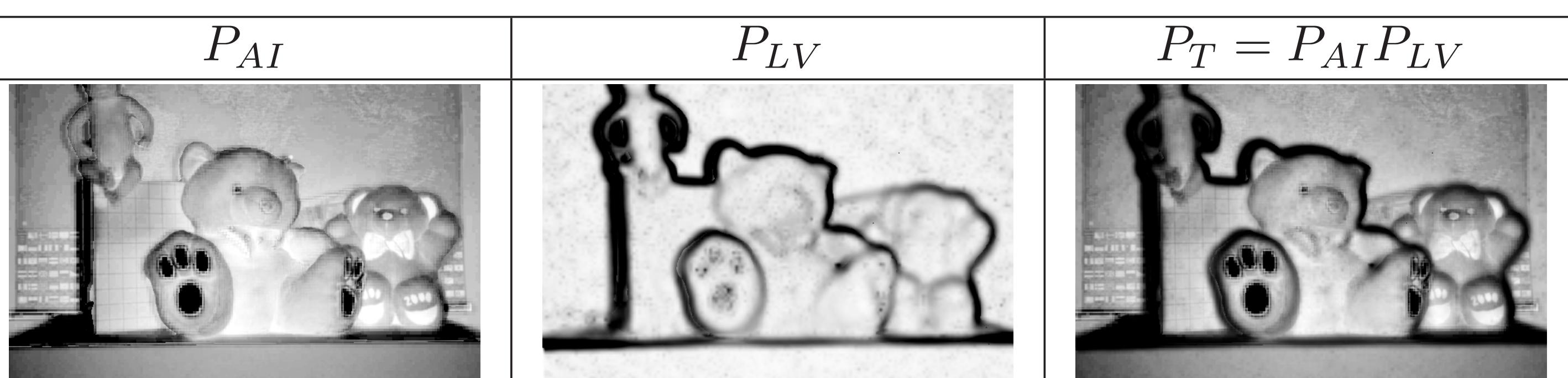
Confidence

- P_{AI} : amplitude and intensity of ToF signal.

$$\sigma_z = \frac{c}{4\pi f_{mod}} \frac{\sqrt{I/2}}{A} \Rightarrow \sigma_d = bf \frac{\sigma_z}{z^2 - \sigma_z^2} \quad (1)$$

- P_{LV} : accounts for local depth variance.

$$D_i^{TOF} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}(p_i^{TOF})|} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(p_i^{TOF})} |z_i - z_j| \quad (2)$$



Data fusion

$$\Omega'_f(d) = \sum_{g \in \mathcal{A}} \left(P_T(g) \mathcal{P}_{f,g,T}(d) + P_S(g) \mathcal{P}_{f,g,S}(d) \right) \quad (4)$$

- $P_T(g)$ and $P_S(g)$: confidence maps.
- $\mathcal{P}_{f,g,T}(d), \mathcal{P}_{f,g,S}(d)$: plausibility terms.

$$\mathcal{P}_{f,g}(d) = e^{-\frac{\Delta_{f,g}}{\gamma_s}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\Delta_{f,g}}{\gamma_c}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\Delta_{f',g'}}{\gamma_c}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\Delta_{g,g'}}{\gamma_t}} \quad (5)$$

- f, g and f', g' : points in the left and right image
- Δ : spatial proximity; $\Delta^\psi, \Delta^\omega$: color similarity

Proposed method

The proposed algorithm is divided into three steps:

1. Estimation of high resolution depth from ToF camera with associated confidence measure.
2. Estimation of depth map from stereo cameras and associated confidence measure.
3. Fusion of depth maps using the confidence measures enforcing local consistency.

Stereo depth map and confidence

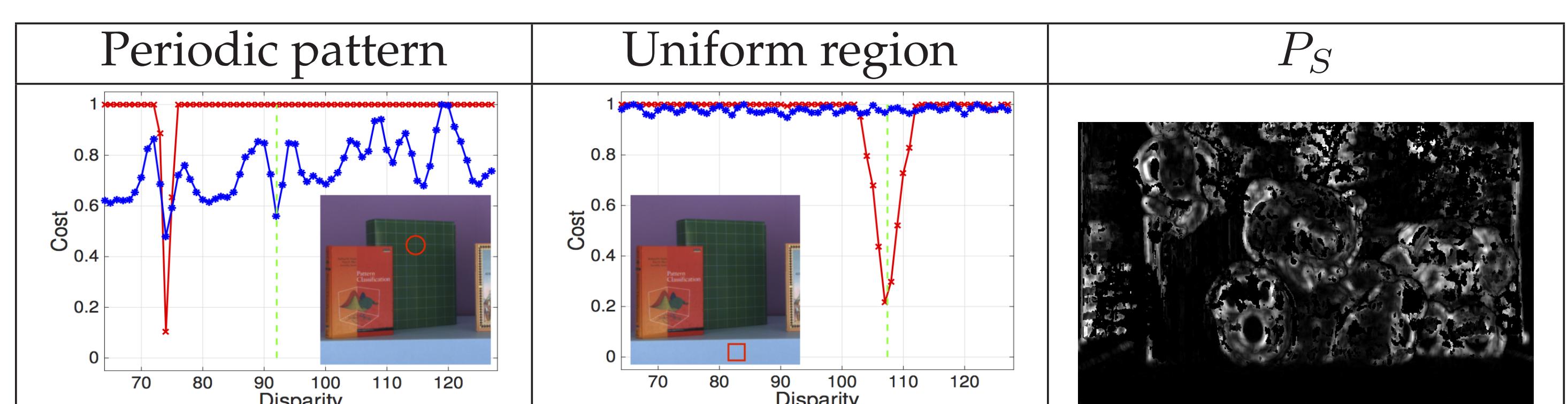
Depth map

A high resolution disparity map is inferred by global or semi-global stereo vision algorithms.

Confidence

$$P_S = \frac{\Delta C^l}{C_1^l} \left(1 - \frac{\min\{\Delta d^l, \gamma\}}{\gamma} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\min\{\Delta d^{lg}, \gamma\}}{\gamma} \right) \quad (3)$$

- $C_1 = C(d_1) = \min_d C(d)$, C_2 s.t. $|d_2 - d_1| \leq 1$
- l : local, g : global
- $\Delta C^l = C_2^l - C_1^l$, $\Delta d^l = |d_2^l - d_1^l|$, $\Delta d^{lg} = |d_1^l - d_1^g|$

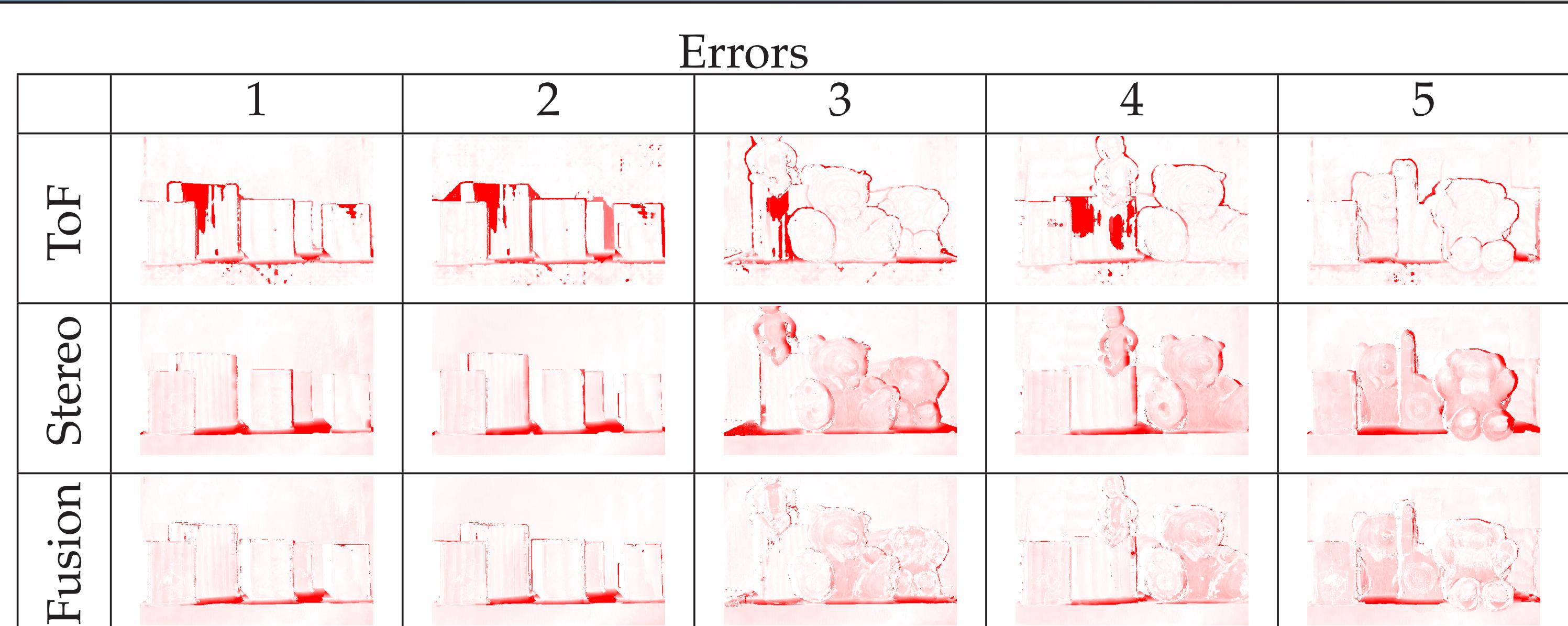
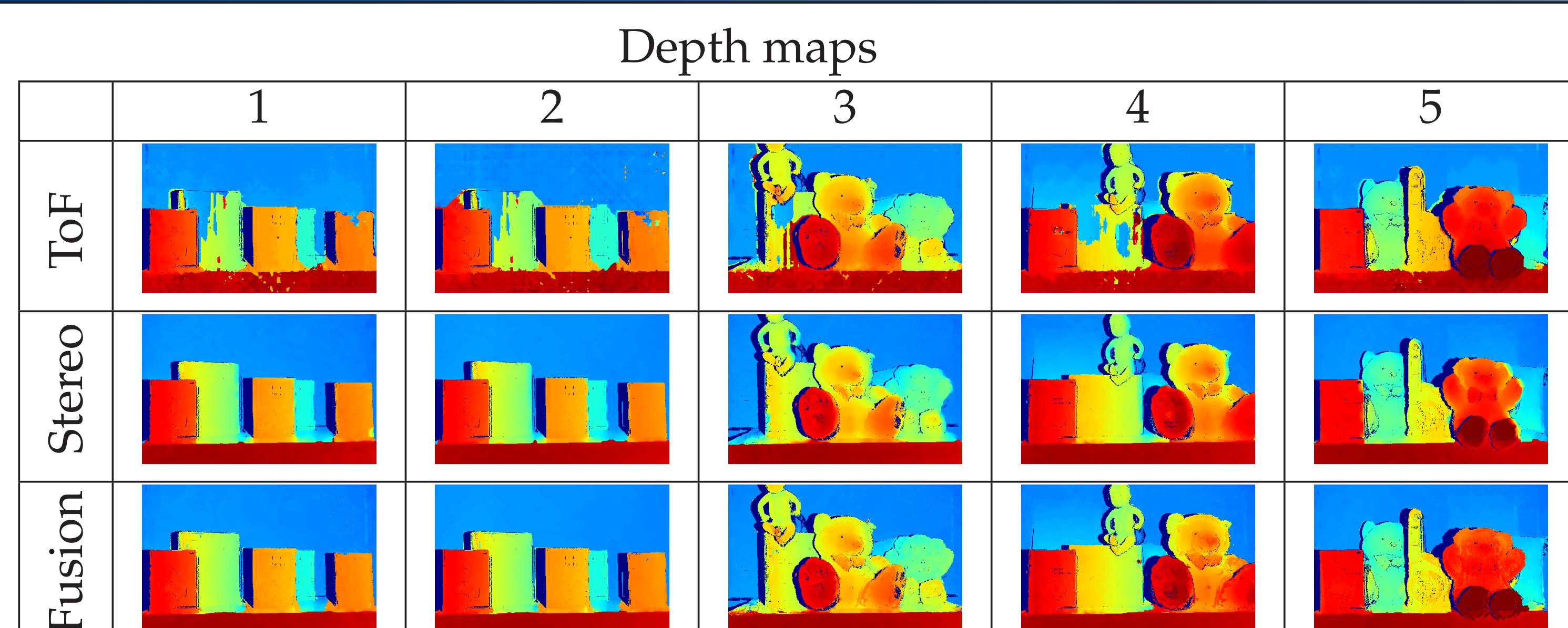


Local cost, Global cost, Ground truth

Comparison

Scene	1	2	3	4	5	Avg.
ToF Int.	9.83	10.33	14.43	8.68	15.12	11.67
Stereo	19.17	27.83	18.06	25.52	11.49	20.42
Fusion	7.40	9.33	6.92	6.30	8.39	7.67
[1]	7.43	9.27	12.60	7.99	13.01	10.06
[2]	8.49	9.92	11.44	9.88	15.19	10.98
[3]	9.04	10.04	13.04	9.52	14.03	11.13
[4]	10.98	13.19	9.83	13.93	13.10	12.21
Ideal	2.50	2.60	3.22	2.42	3.16	2.78

Experimental results



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[2] Yang, Q., Yang, R., Davis, J., Nister, D.: Spatial-depth super resolution for range images. In: Proceedings of IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2007.

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[4] Dal Mutto, C., Zanuttigh, P., Cortelazzo, G.: Probabilistic tof and stereo data fusion based on mixed pixels measurement models. IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence (TPAMI), 2015.