



EMBEDDED PHOTOMETRIC VISUAL ODOMETRY

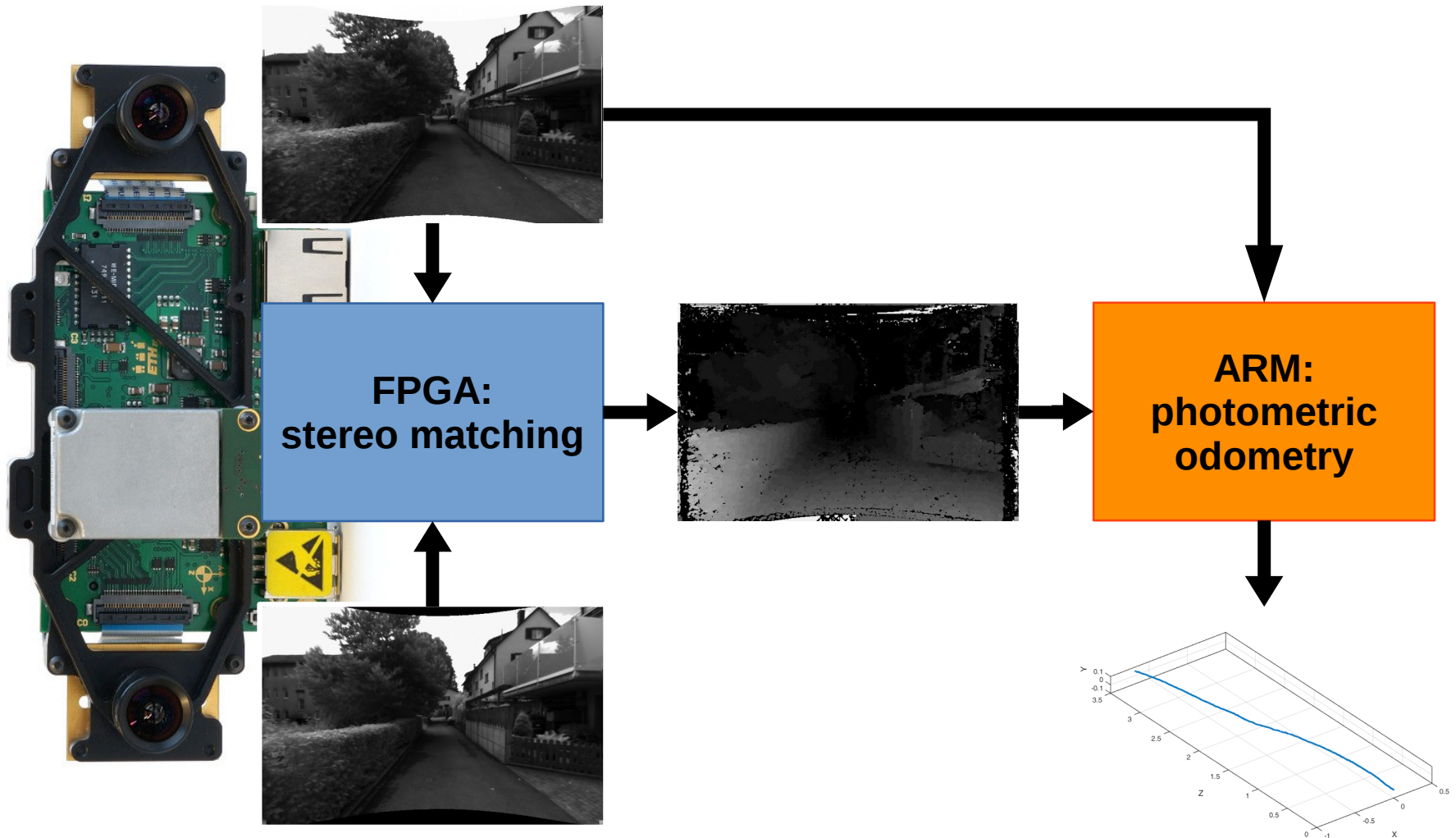
Samuel Bryner

Bachelor Thesis

Supervised by Jörn Rehder and Pascal Gohl.

MOTIVATION

- demonstrating novel integration of FPGA and ARM through photometric odometry
- NOT the most efficient approach to embedded visual odometry
 - M. Dymczyk, „*visual-inertial motion estimation on computationally constrained platforms*“, technical report, 2014



D. Honegger, H. Oleynikova, M. Pollefeys, „Real-Time and Low Latency Embedded Computer Vision Hardware Based on a Combination of FPGA and Mobile CPU“, IROS 2014 (IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems).

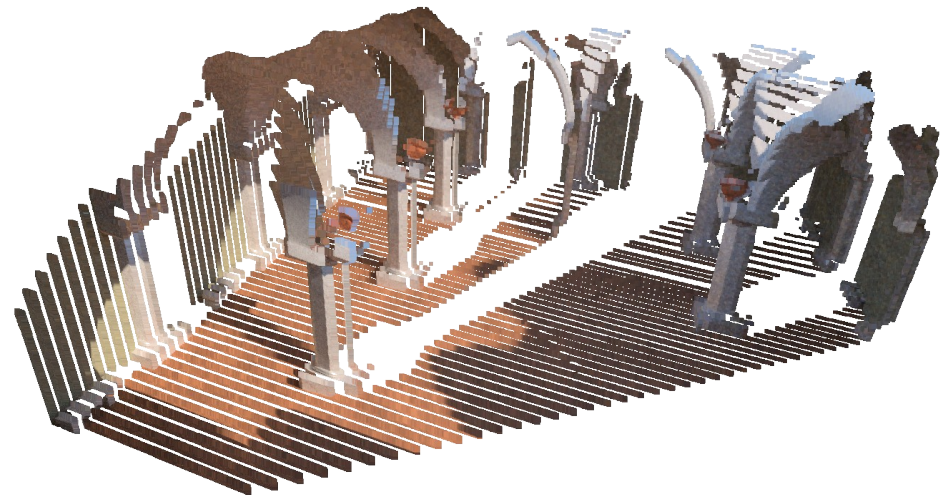
METHOD: project into space



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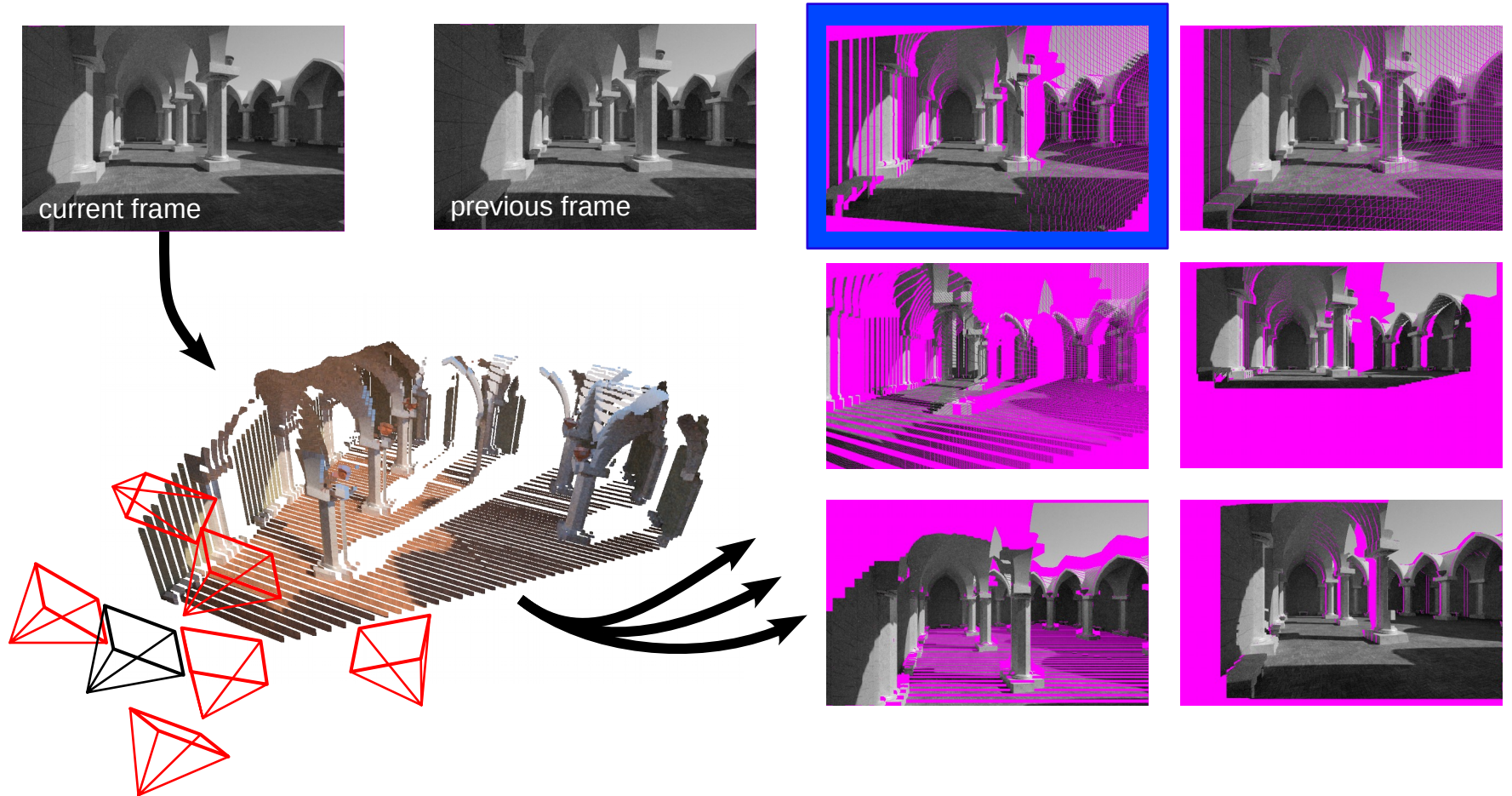


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point cloud

METHOD: render from new viewpoints



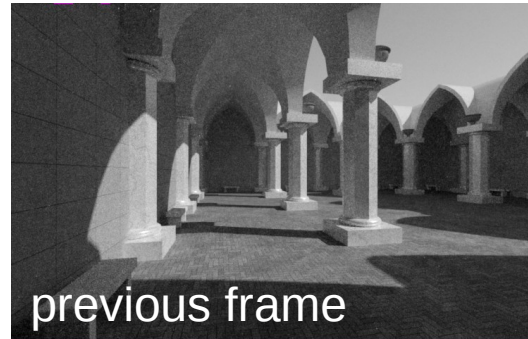
METHOD: measure photometric error



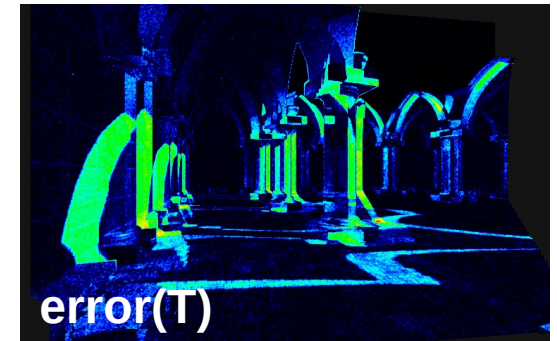
transformation T



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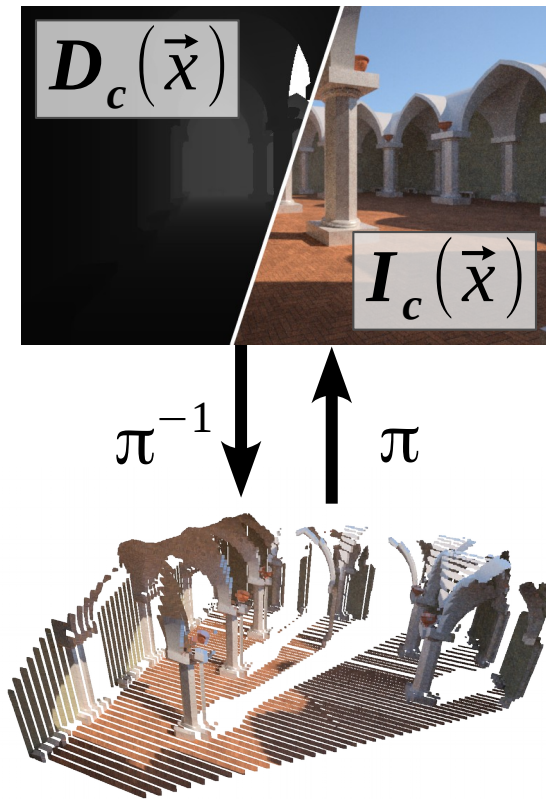


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just minimize that!

METHOD: formularizing the problem



point in image: $\vec{x} := (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

intensity: $I(\vec{x}) : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

disparity: $D(\vec{x}) : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

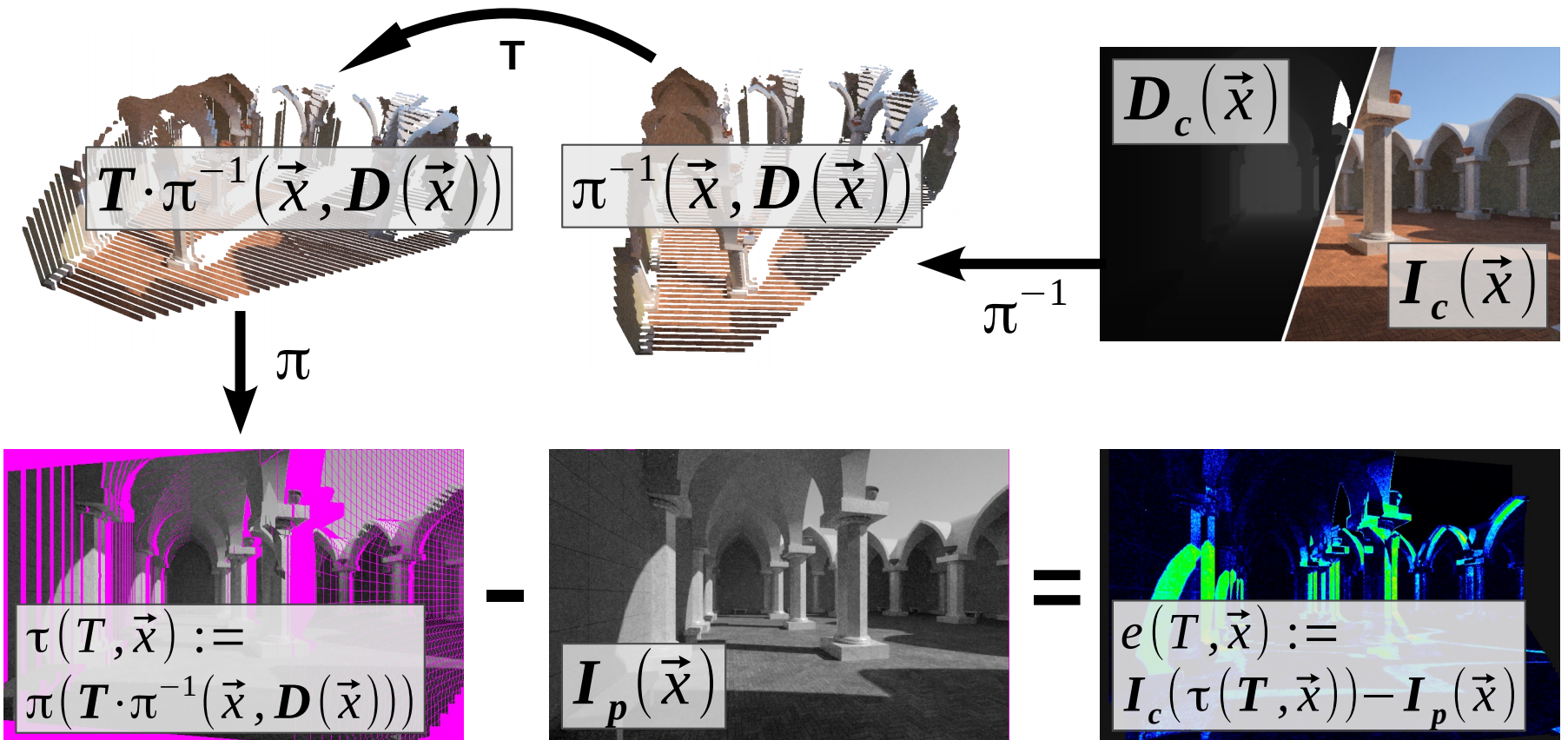
back-project:

$$\pi^{-1}(\vec{x}, D(\vec{x})) := \frac{b}{D(\vec{x})} \begin{bmatrix} u - c_u \\ v - c_v \\ f \end{bmatrix}$$

project:

$$\pi(x, y, z) := \frac{f}{z} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_u \\ c_v \end{bmatrix}$$

METHOD: warping pipeline



A. Comport, E. Malis, and P. Rives, "Accurate quadrifocal tracking for robust 3d visual odometry," in IEEE Conference on Robotics and Automation, April 2007, pp. 40–45.

therefore:

minimize

$$e(\mathbf{T}, \vec{x}) := \mathbf{I}_k(\vec{x}) - \mathbf{I}_c(\tau(\mathbf{T}, \vec{x}))$$

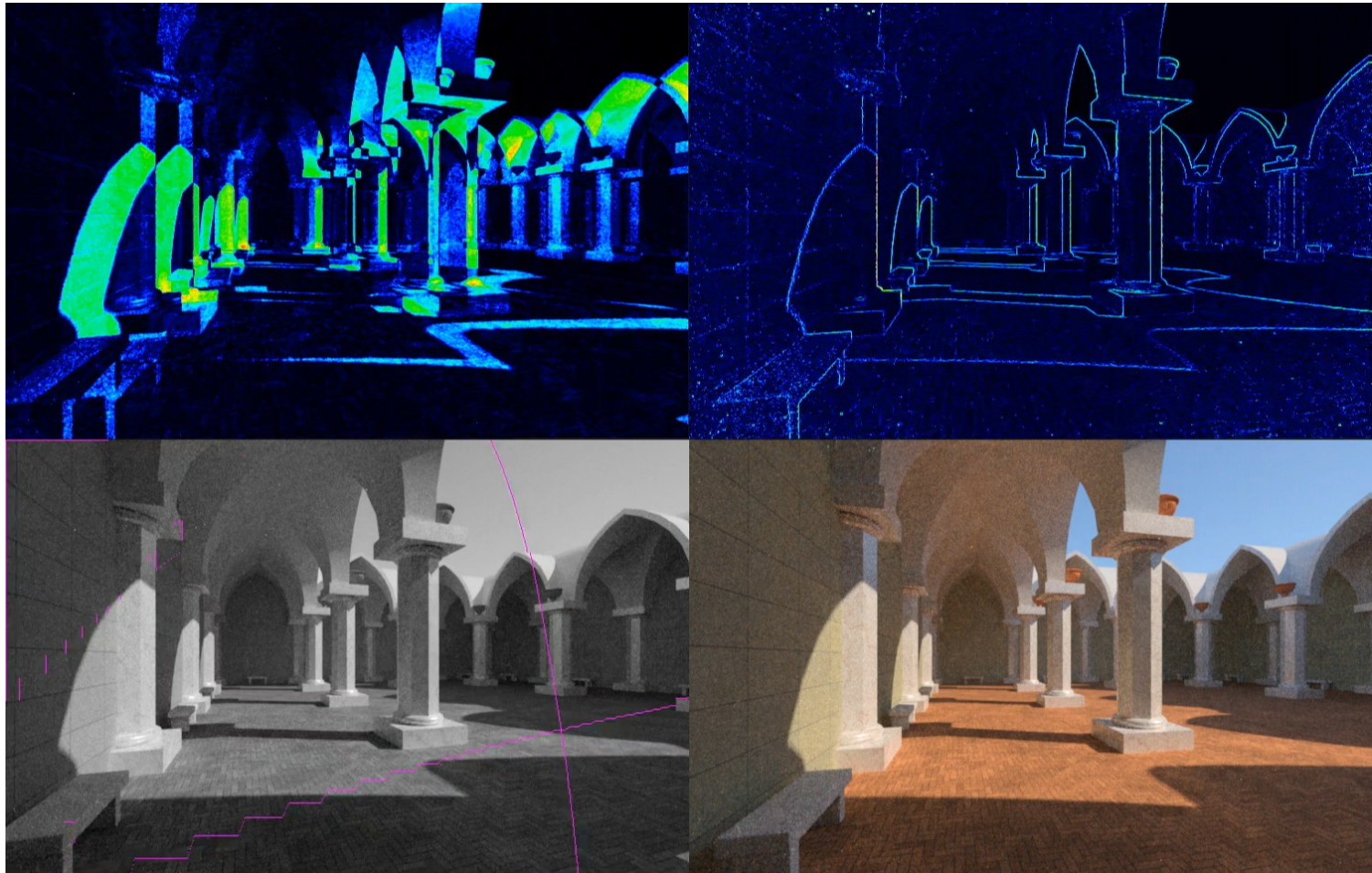
for every pixel:

$$\hat{\mathbf{T}} = \underset{\mathbf{T}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{\vec{x} \in \mathbf{I}_k} e(\mathbf{T}, \vec{x})^2$$

using Gauss Newton:

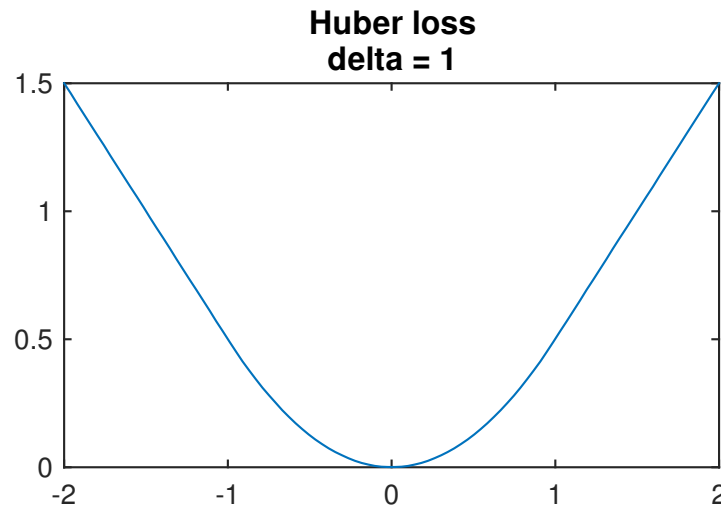
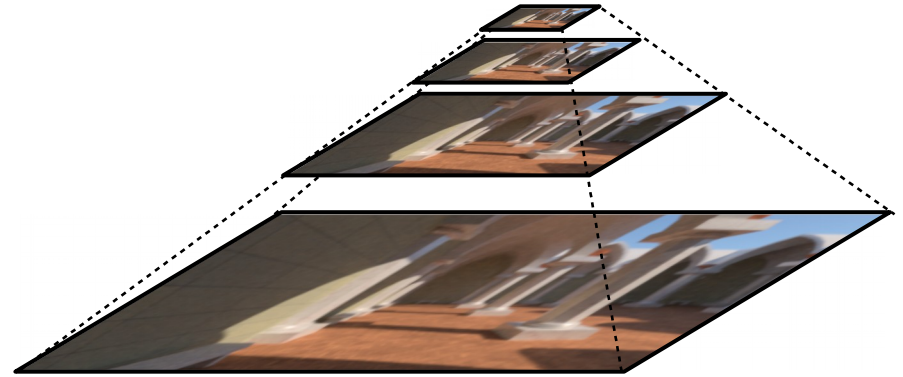
$$\mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{J} \Delta \mathbf{T} = -\mathbf{J}^T e(\mathbf{T})$$

GAUSS-NEWTON IN ACTION



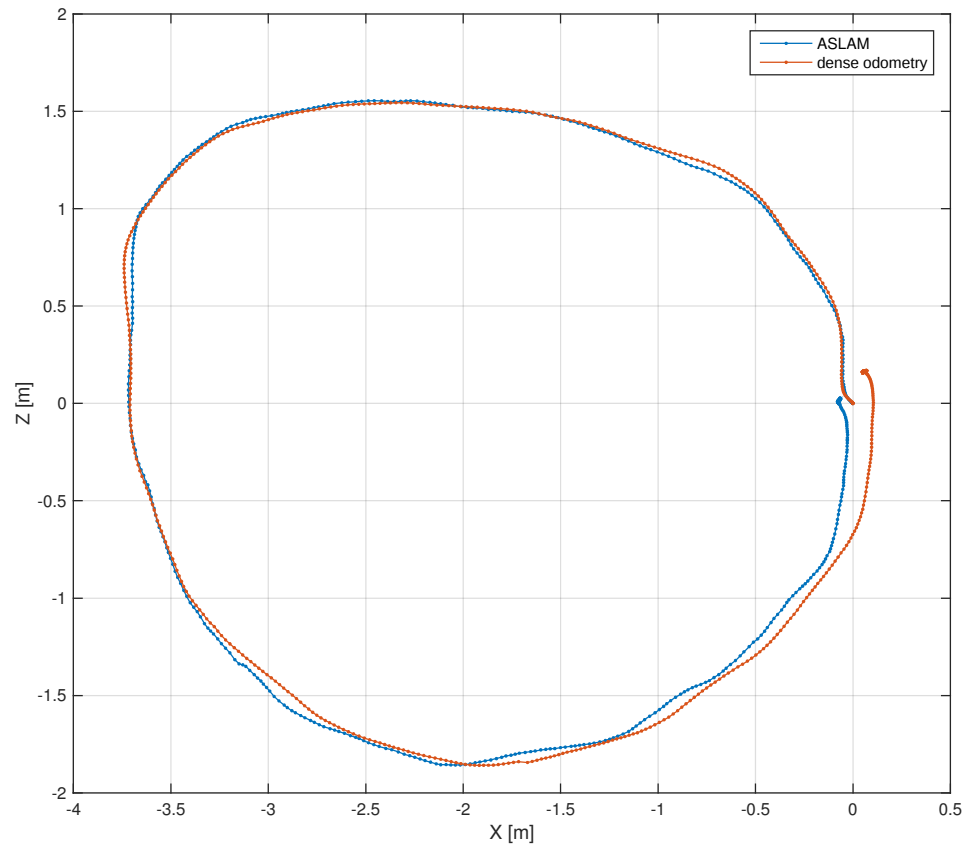
METHOD: optimizations

- use image pyramid
 - good speed / precision tradeoff
 - better region of convergence
- only use pixels with strong gradient
- Huber weights



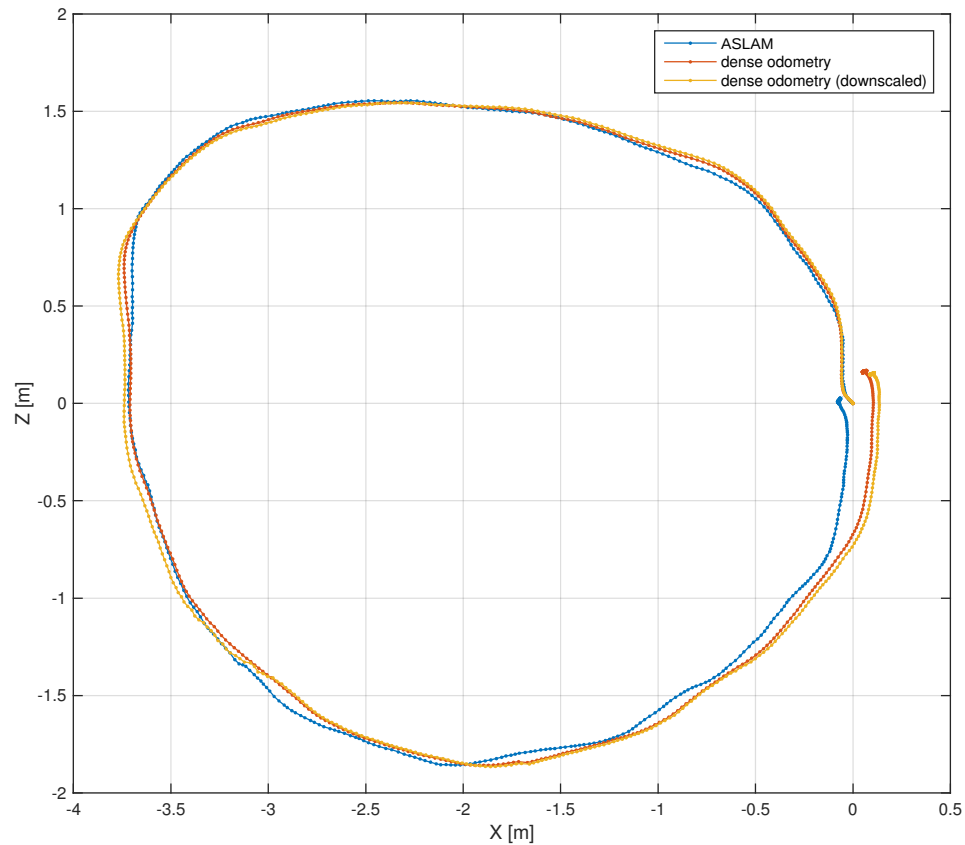
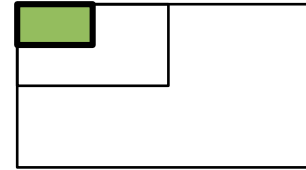
RESULTS: photometric odometry VS. ASLAM

offline with OpenCV SGM for stereo

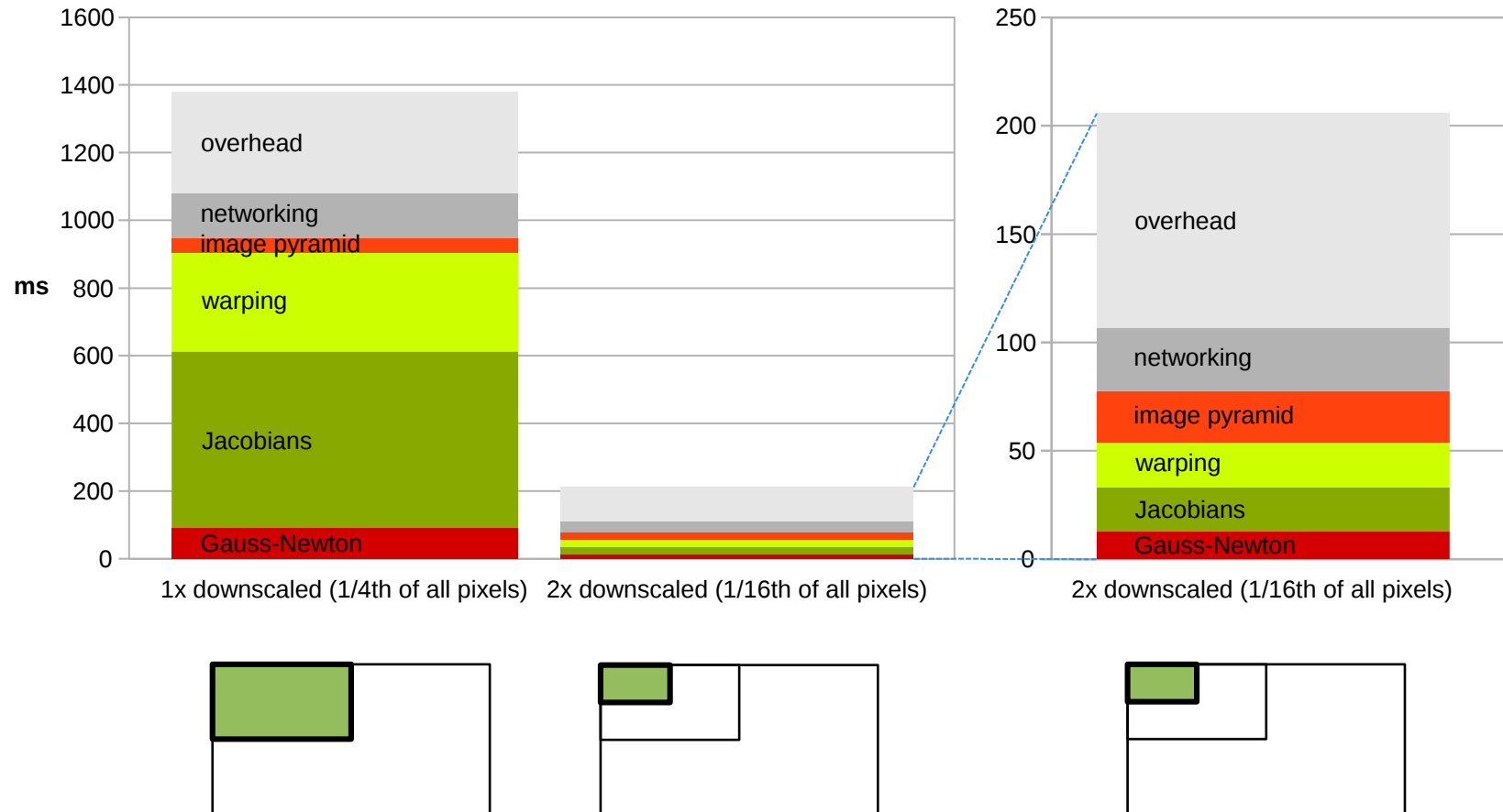


RESULTS: 1/16th of pixels

offline with OpenCV SGM for stereo



RESULTS: timing



CONCLUSION

- 5 Hz photometric odometry
 - leverage FPGA with stereo core
 - early abort of image pyramid
- further speedup through FPGA possible

An aerial photograph of Zurich, Switzerland, showing the city's dense urban landscape, the Limmat river, and the surrounding hills. A large white rectangular box is centered over the image, containing the word "QUESTIONS?".

QUESTIONS?

An aerial photograph of Zurich, Switzerland, showing the city's dense urban landscape, the Limmat river, and the surrounding hills. A large white rectangular box is centered over the image, containing the words "LIVE DEMO".

LIVE DEMO