



Analysis of Monocular & Stereo Depth Estimation Techniques

CS231A Final Project (Winter 2022)

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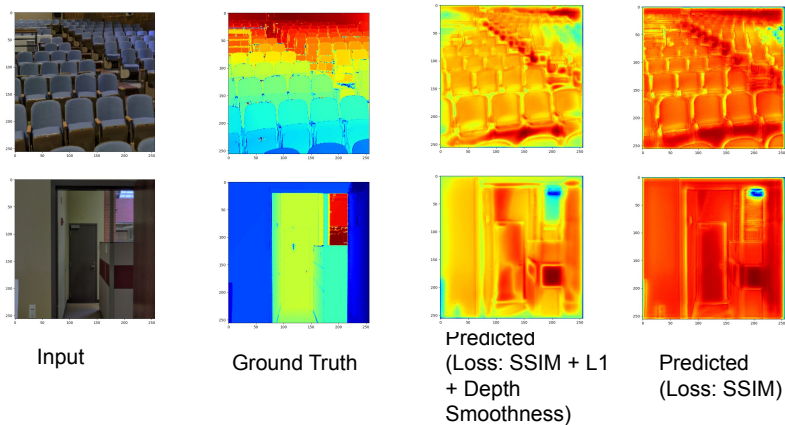
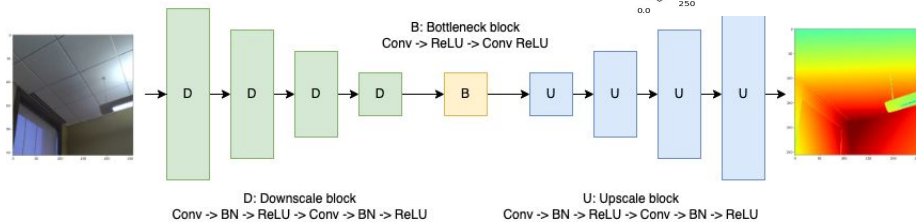
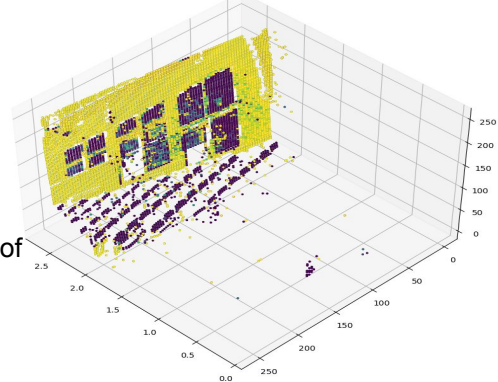
Background, Motivation & Technical Approach

- Depth estimation is critical for autonomous navigation systems
- Fast scene understanding reduces decision making pipeline latency
- Our motivation
 - Analyze learning based Monocular and Stereo depth estimation methods
 - Reduce computational complexity of chosen models
 - Lower compute enables low power, higher frame-rate for battery operated systems
- Technical approach
 - Choose fastest models for both Monocular & Stereo depth estimation
 - Reproduce methods and perform ablation studies
 - Modify models to reduce computational complexity with least accuracy loss

Monocular Depth Estimation

- Smaller version of FastDepth
- Datasets: KITTI, NYU v2, DIODE
 - Used validation dataset of DIODE
 - Train - test split ~ 90%, 10% on 1000 samples of size 256x256
- Metric
 - SSIM, Depth smoothness, L1 Loss
- Training converged within 30 epochs
- Current challenges
 - Used training dataset is small
 - Predicted depth is not exact as ground truth
 - More hyper-parameter search may be required

3D point cloud visualization of input image with input depth



Stereo Vision Depth Estimation - AnyNet

- AnyNet is 2nd fastest stereo model
- Dataset used: Monkaa (full)
 - Left/Right RGB and disparity
 - 8664 samples
- Method
 - U-Net + 3D cost volume + SPNet
 - Can truncate at different stages
 - Metric: Smooth L1 loss
- Current challenges
 - Training is compute intensive
 - Analyze outputs with SPNet included

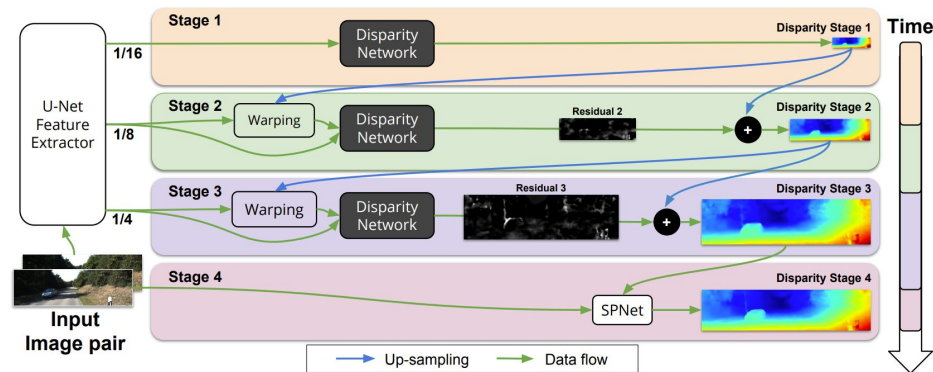
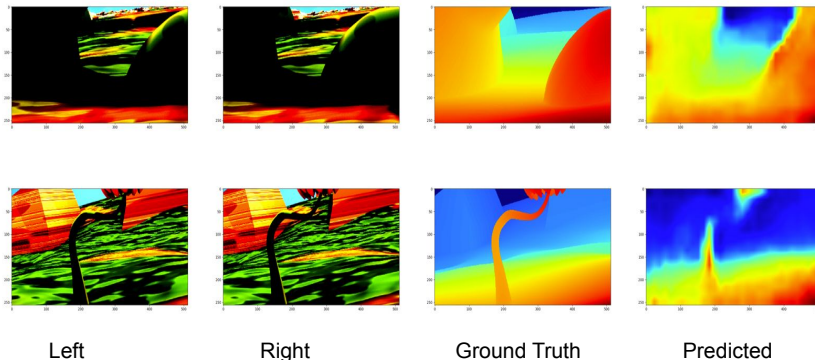
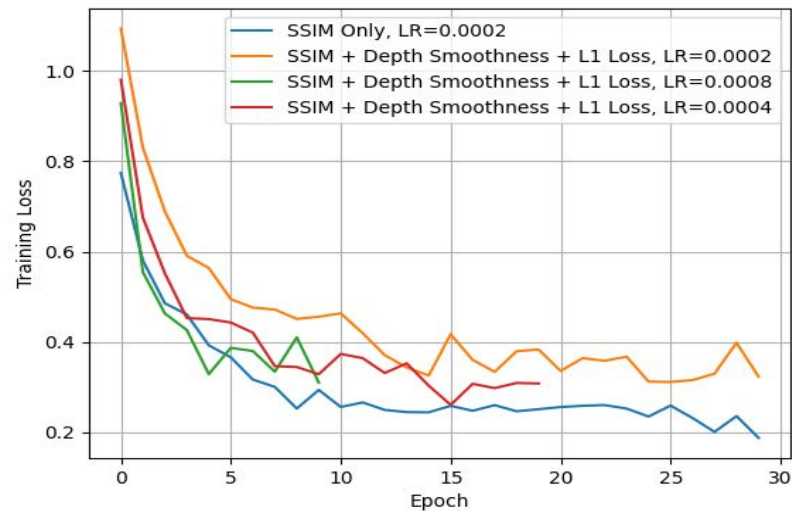
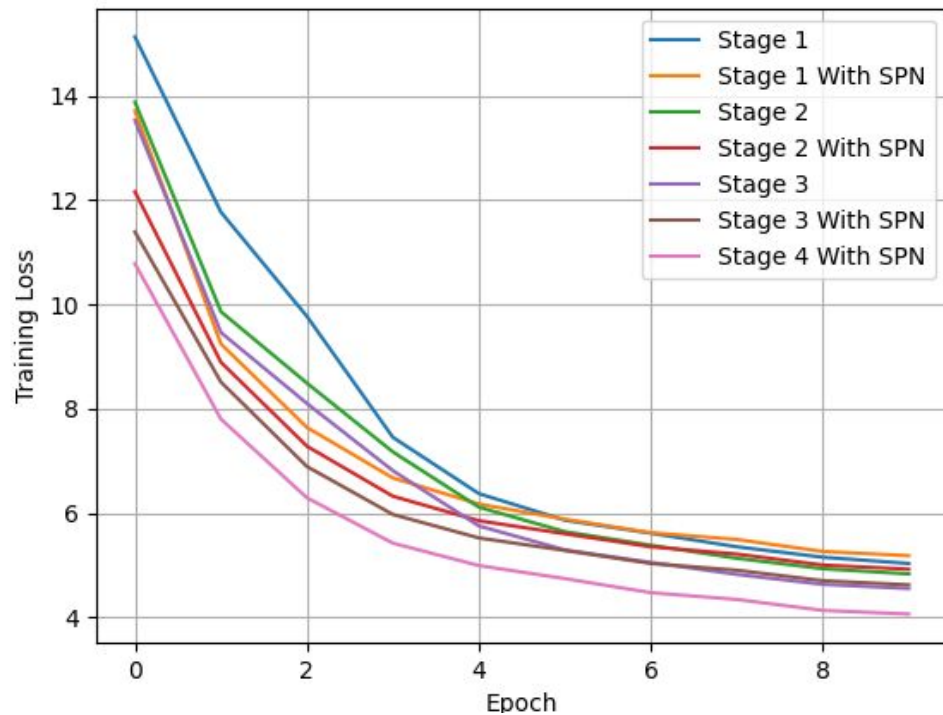


Fig. 2: Network structure of AnyNet.

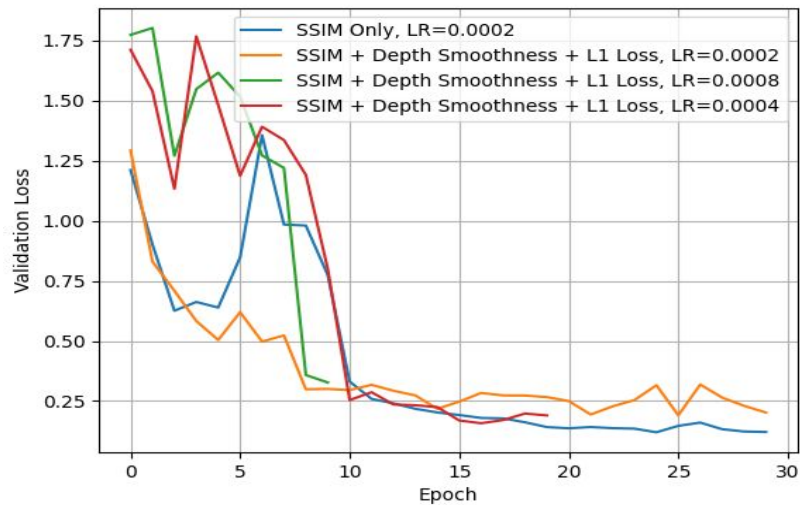


Ablation Studies

Stereo Vision Model



Monocular Model



Experiments in progress

- Monocular:
 - Improve model performance
 - Modify autoencoder structure to reduce computational complexity
 - Use larger dataset for Monocular Depth method
- Stereo:
 - Visualize results of AnyNet with Spatial Propagation Network
 - Modify Spatial Propagation Network configuration to reduce computational complexity
 - Measure test loss
- Use same data on Monocular as used in Stereo method