3D Reconstruction on an IMU enabled Mobile Device

Summer Undergraduate Research Award - 2015

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Objectives
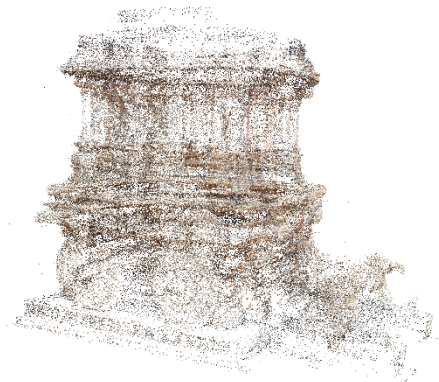
3D reconstruction on an IMU enabled mobile device.

What is 3D reconstruction?

(a) Sparse reconstruction   (b) Dense reconstruction

Kartikeya
Tell about sparse reconstruction
Soccer
Tell about dense reconstruction

3D reconstruction method

Intrinsic Camera Parameters

- Internal calibration matrix K is internal to the camera itself and is defined in terms of the camera focal length f and the principal points c_x and c_y defined as image centers in pixels.

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & c_x \\ 0 & f & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Soccer

Speak about internal camera parameters

3D reconstruction method
Extrinsic Camera Parameters

- External calibration matrix $[R|\mathbf{t}]$ constitute the rigid transformations viz. the rotation and translation between the camera coordinate system and the world coordinate system.
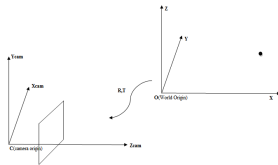

Figure : External calibration

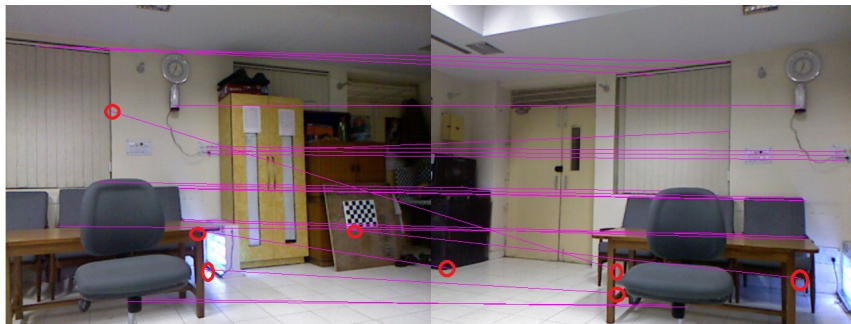- Together they form the projection matrix P

$$P = K[R|\mathbf{t}]$$

s.t.

$$\mathbf{x} = P\mathbf{X}$$

3D reconstruction method
Stereo Correspondence Generation

- Use image descriptors like SIFT for finding set of matching feature points $\mathbf{x}'$ and $\mathbf{x}$ in between a pair of images.
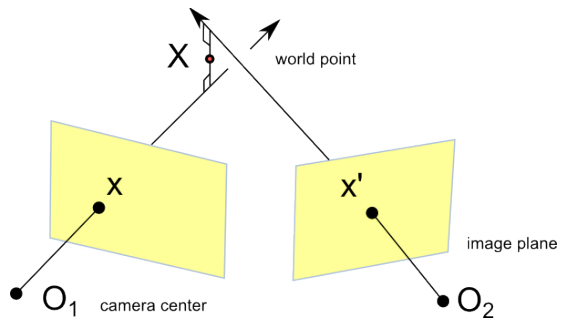

- Lots of false matches

Kartikeya

speak about the false matches that are taking place which need to be removed

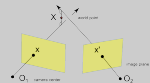# 3D reconstruction method
Triangulation

Soccer

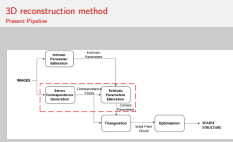About triangulation and pairwise image correspondence
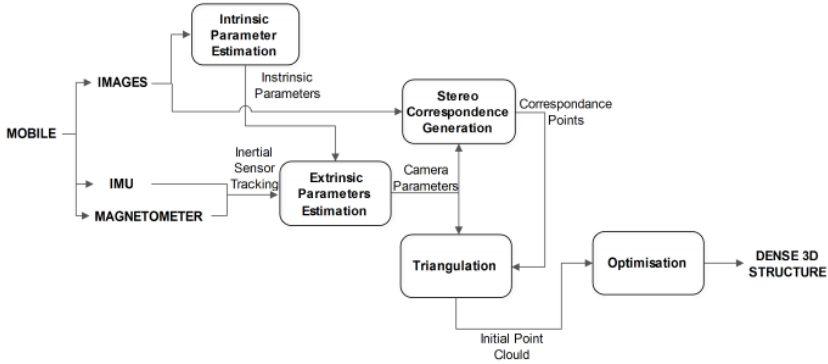
3D reconstruction method

Present Pipeline

Kartikeya

Explain about the expensive red box

Proposed Framework
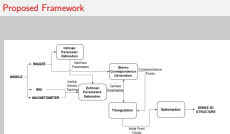
Prateek

Explain about the entire framework and how this is better than earlier

Phases of the Project
1) Position and structure estimation

1. Smoothening the raw sensor output data.
2. Incorporating gyroscope reading to reduce drift.
3. Using the camera feed to obtain displacement and orientation from visual tracking.

Prateek

Give an overview about the part

Kartikeya

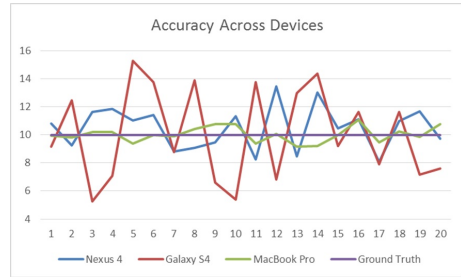Give an explanation about the 3d reconstruction part

Phases of the Project
2) 3D Reconstruction

1. Obtain sparse 3D reconstruction based on camera parameters obtained previously.
2. Use tracking methods for dense correspondence of points.
3. Use guided matching by indirect computation of fundamental matrix from estimated camera motion from sensor data to enrich the correspondences.
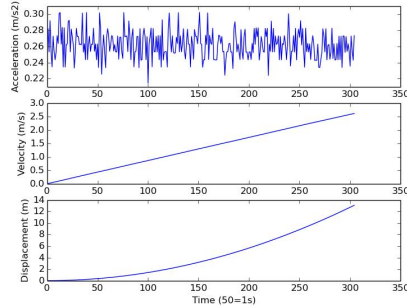4. Triangulate dense correspondences and do global refinement.

Our experience so far

(a) Accuracy of accelerometer data across different devices (scale cm)

(b) Obtaining velocity and displacement from static accelerometer data
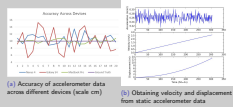
Kartikeya
Explain figure 1
3 devices taken, for 20 readings each ad the distance calculated is plotted.
The accuracy can be seen, macbook pro gives the best accuracy followed by nexus and then S4
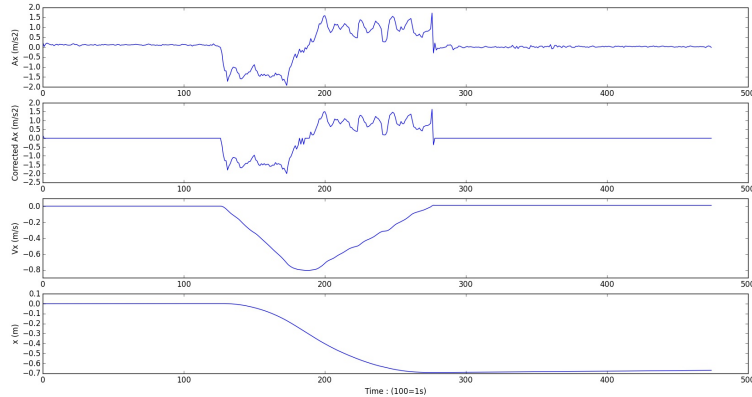**Prateek**
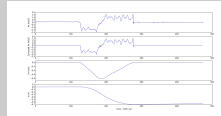Explain figure 2
TODO SOCCER

3D reconstruction

Figure : Applying smoothening techniques

Kartikeya

Explain about the smoothening taking place, static bias removal and drift correction

More Applications

- Quick 3D printable file
- Field of medical science
- Archaeological application
- Localization of tourist sites

Prateek

Fundae pel :P

Budget

3D reconstruction

2015-04-11

└─Budget

Kartikeya

Budget
Rs. 25000 to purchase an android smart phone having high quality sensors and a high resolution camera.

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MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

Thank You