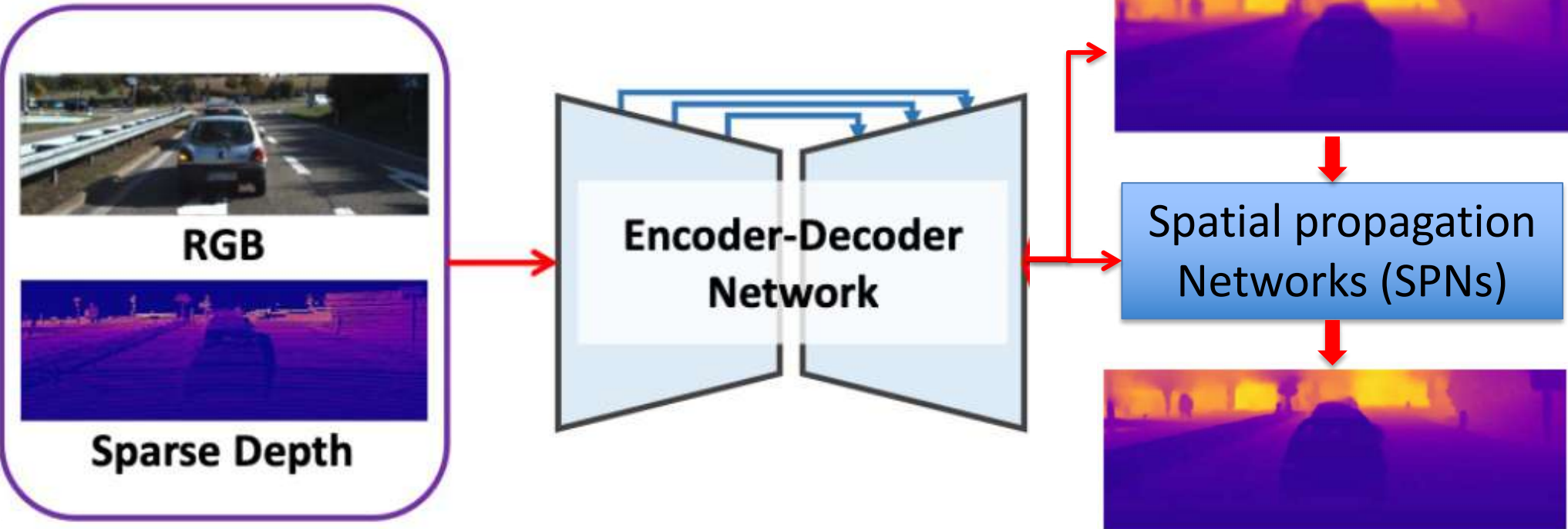


## Motivation

Existing depth completion methods can be categorized into the following two groups:

- **Direct-regression:** using traditional or modified Encoder-Decoder network to predict dense depth.
- **Direct-regression + SPNs:** refining the output of the direct-regression methods by predicting neighbors and their affinities of each pixel.

Classical Depth Completion Framework



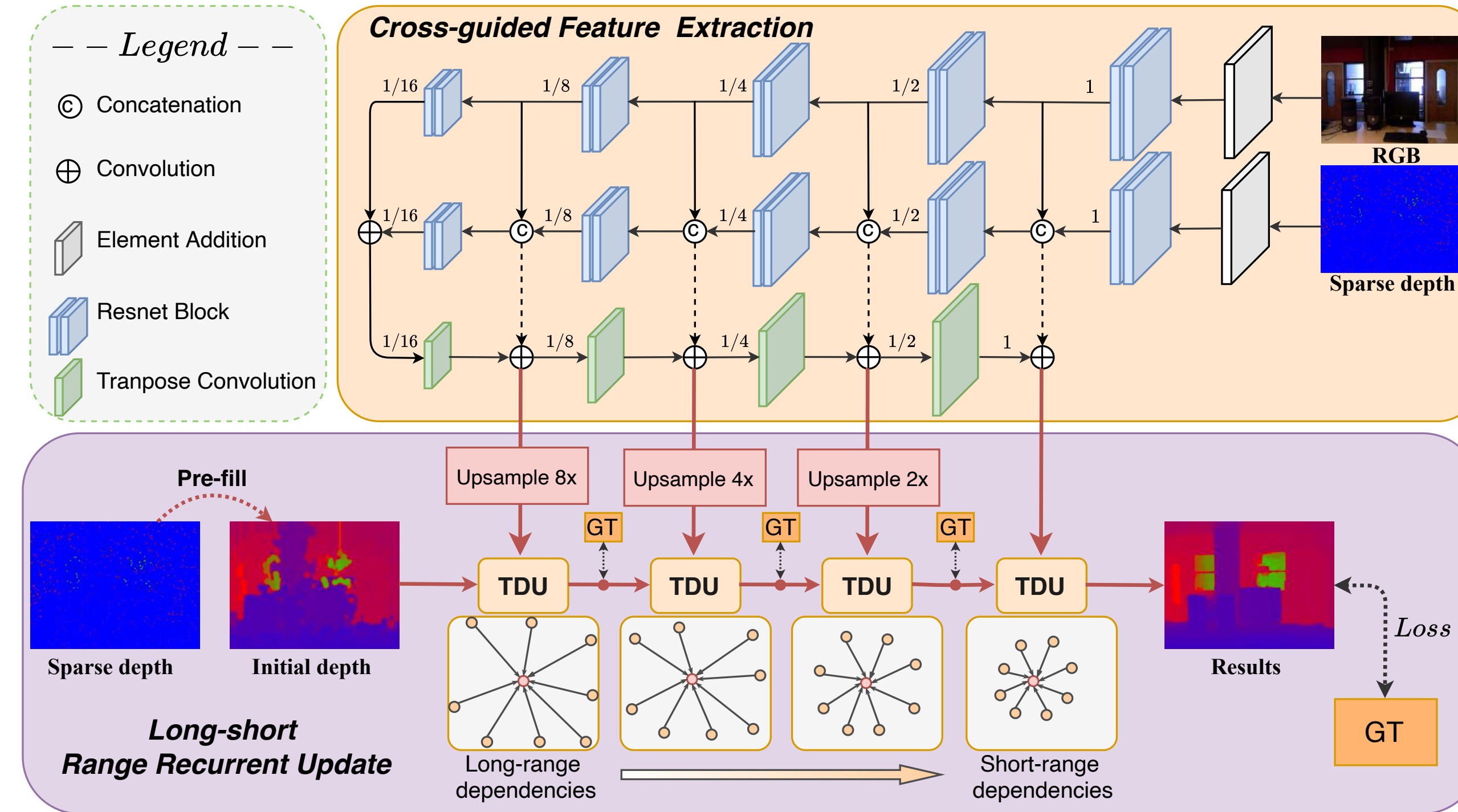
### Drawbacks :

- ☹️ **Heavy computing resource:** direct-regression network requires massive learnable parameters.
- ☹️ **Content-agnostic update unit:** the parameters of SPN module are not adaptively adjusted to the target map.
- ☹️ **Inflexible recurrent strategy:** the kernel scope of SPN is fixed during the update process.

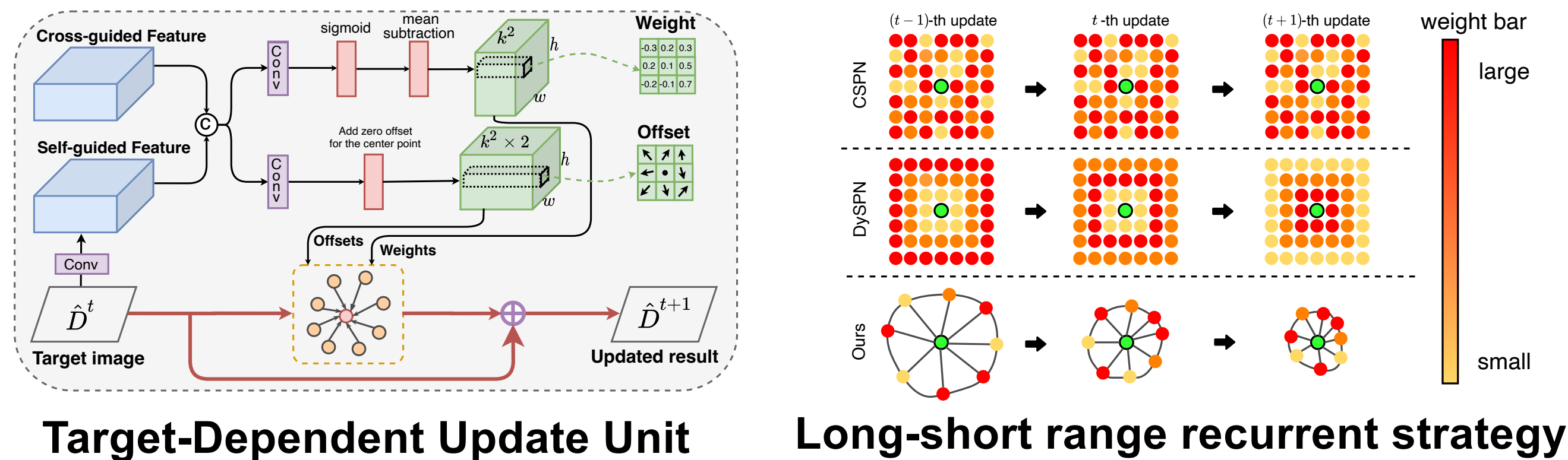
### Our work :

- 😊 **Lightweight:** we first pre-fill the sparse depth to relieve the heavy burden of the direct-regression
- 😊 **Target-dependent update unit:** we predict the parameters by jointly considering the target map.
- 😊 **Long-short range recurrent strategy:** we dynamically adjust the kernel scope from big to small.

## Network Framework



- 1 We first pre-fill the sparse depth map to the initial dense depth map
- 2 We propose Target-Dependent Update (TDU) to update effectively
- 3 We use multi-scale guidance features to adjust the update process



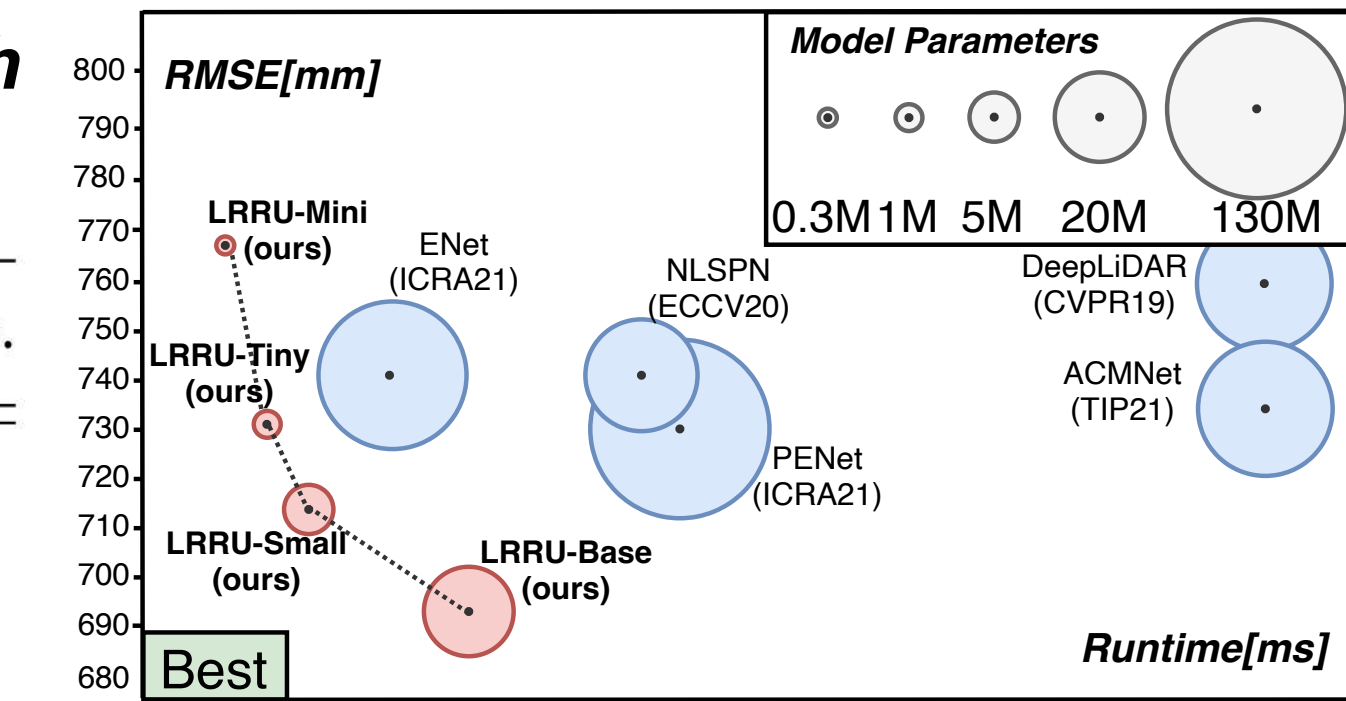
## Pre-fill method



## Model Scaling

Smallest model only contains **0.3M**, which is much smaller than existing methods.

Models	Number of channels					Params.
	stage1	stage2	stage3	stage4	stage5	
LRRU-Mini	8	16	32	32	32	0.3 M
LRRU-Tiny	16	32	64	64	64	1.3 M
LRRU-Small	32	64	128	128	128	5 M
LRRU-Base	64	128	256	256	256	21 M



## Experimental Results

