

Event-based Robot Vision

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Chair: Robotic Interactive Perception

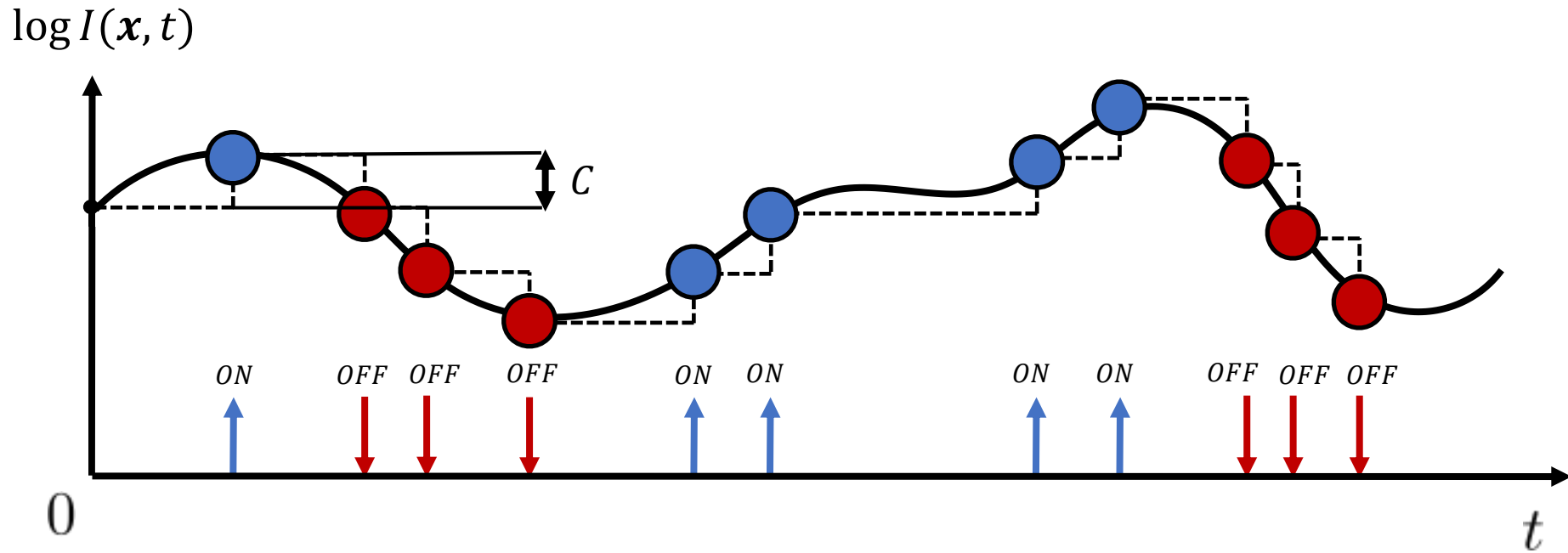
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Image (intensity)
Reconstruction

Recall the Event Generation Model

$$\log I(\mathbf{x}, t) - \log I(\mathbf{x}, t - \Delta t) = \pm C$$

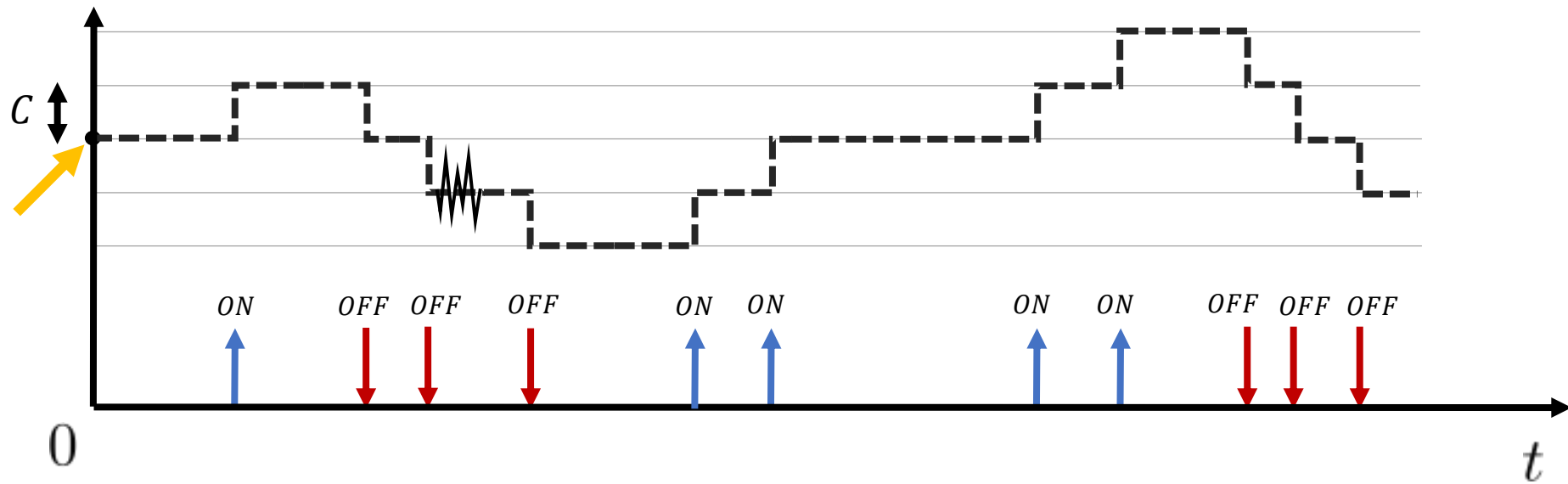


Light ($\log I$) has been transduced into asynchronous events...

Given the events, can we recover the absolute intensity?

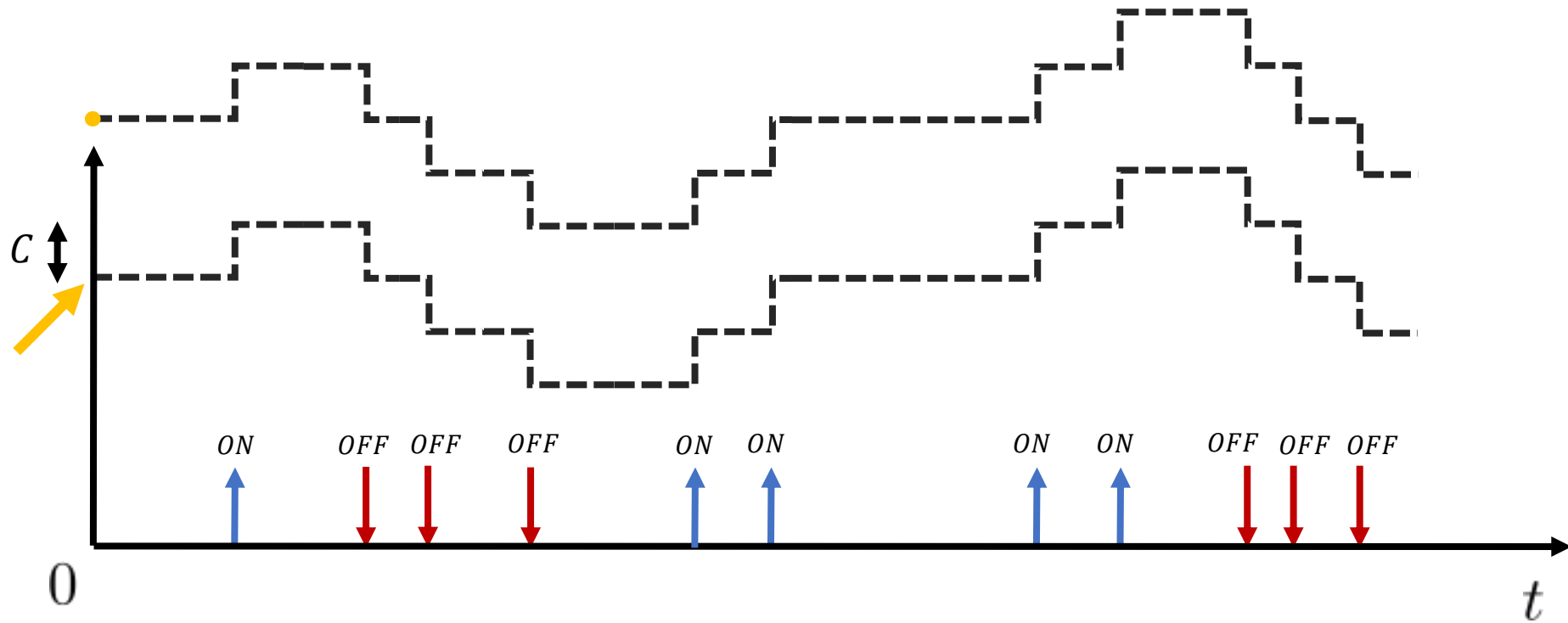
Let's try to recover the pixel's intensity

- Events represent **intensity changes** \Rightarrow **Integration** should provide absolute intensity



- The recovered signal approximates the original one
- And we cannot see oscillations within the step C (quantization error)
- Additionally, the offset (at $t = 0$) is typically unknown...

Let's try to recover the pixel's intensity



- Typically the **offset** (at $t = 0$) is unknown...
- That's what happens at 1 pixel... and we need offsets on all image pixels to make a good (coherent) image

Event Integration

- Estimated intensity. Intuition:

$$L(t) = L(0) + \underbrace{\int_0^t \frac{dL}{dt}(\tau) d\tau}_{\text{Increment } \Delta L := L(t) - L(0)}$$

Increment $\Delta L := L(t) - L(0)$

$$\log \hat{I}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \log I(\mathbf{x}, 0) + \underbrace{\sum_{0 < t_k \leq t} p_k C \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_k) \delta(t - t_k)}_{\text{Intensity increment } \Delta \log I}$$

Diagram annotations:

- pixel (points to $\log \hat{I}(\mathbf{x}, t)$)
- Intensity at $t = 0$ (offset) (points to $\log I(\mathbf{x}, 0)$)
- polarity (points to p_k)
- Kronecker delta (discrete variable) (points to C)
- Dirac delta (continuous variable) (points to $\delta(t - t_k)$)

Image Reconstruction sneak peek

- Isn't it magic? We can reconstruct some intensity **starting from zero offset** (initial condition), i.e., without knowing $\log I(x, 0)$



- Did we notice how intensity (i.e., grayscale) information **appears as edges move** through the scene and then it fades away?
- Did we notice the background trees as “after image” while fading?

References

Reading:

- E. Mueggler et al., [*The Event-Camera Dataset and Simulator*](#), IJRR 2017, page 3.