

Differentiable Event Stream Simulator for Non-Rigid 3D Tracking

Jalees Nehvi^{1,2}, Vladislav Golyanik², Franziska Mueller³, Hans-Peter Seidel², Mohamed Elgharib², Christian Theobalt²

¹Saarland University, ²Max Planck Institute for Informatics, SIC, ³Google Inc.

CVPR 2021 WORKSHOP ON EVENT-BASED VISION









Introduction: Problem Statement

"Track non-rigid objects in 3D using an event camera"



DAVIS 240C*

Motivation

- Micro-second resolution (High frame rate).
- No redundancy, low latency.
- High Dynamic Range (120dB).
- Low power usage (mW).

Advantages of using Event Cameras

- Motion blur during tracking using conventional cameras.
- High Redundancy using high frame rate cameras.

Introduction: Event Camera

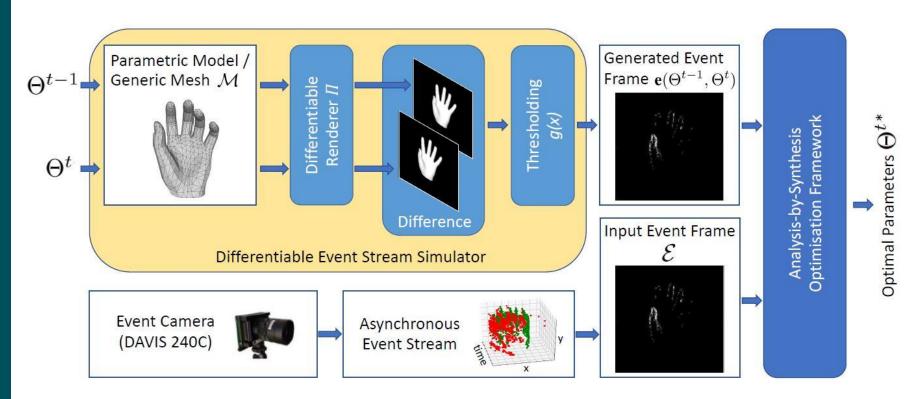
Event Generation Model:

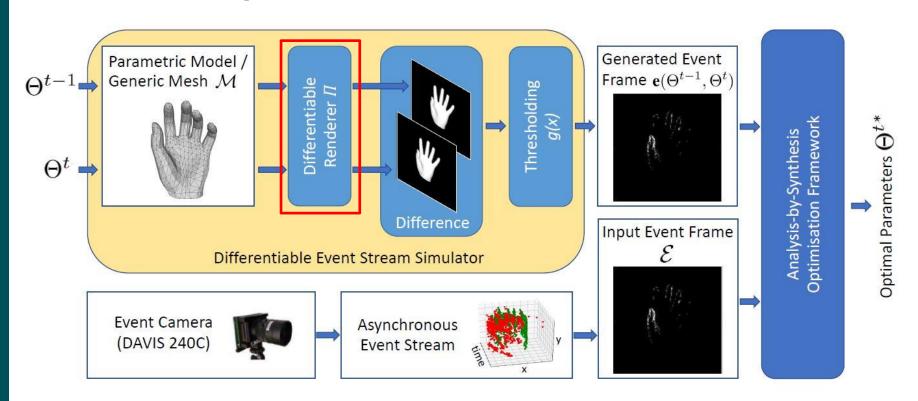
At time stamp t_k

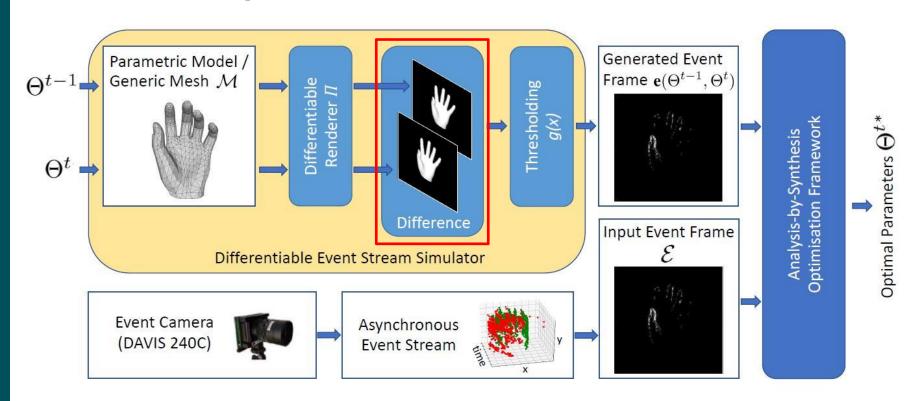
$$|\mathcal{L}(x_k, t_k) - \mathcal{L}(x_k, t_k - \Delta t_k)| \ge C$$

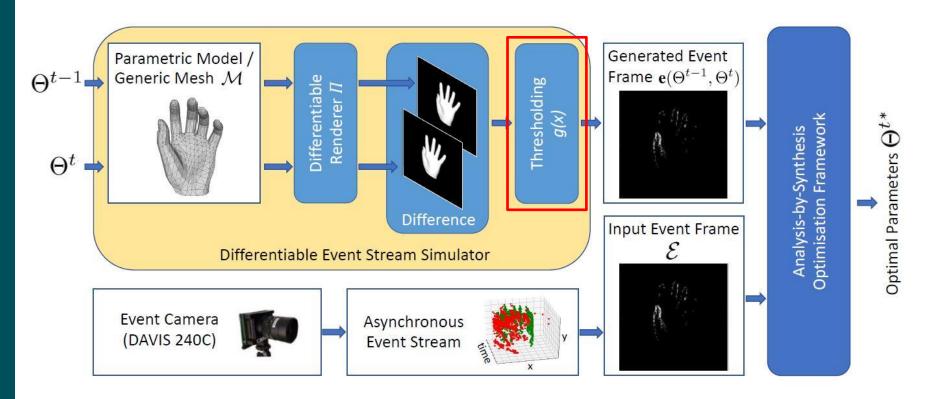
at each pixel x

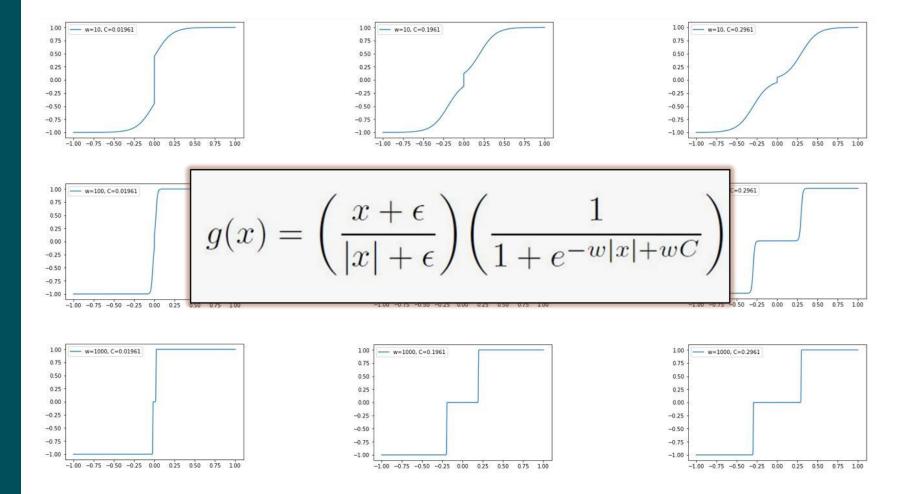
 \mathcal{L} : brightness \mathcal{C} : threshold parameter

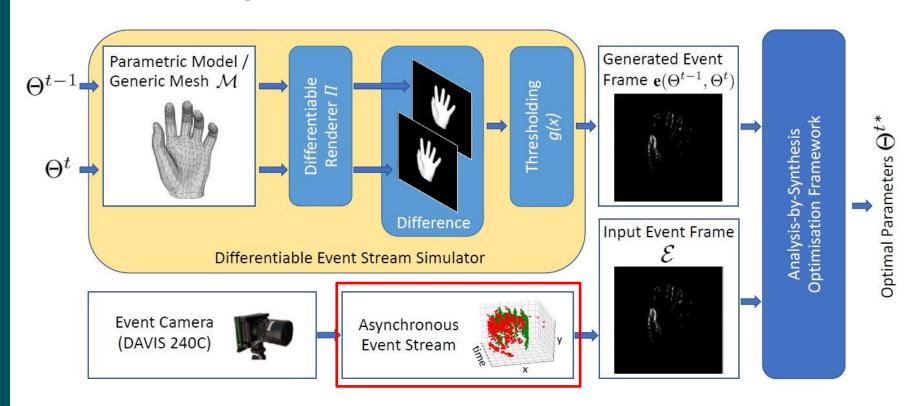


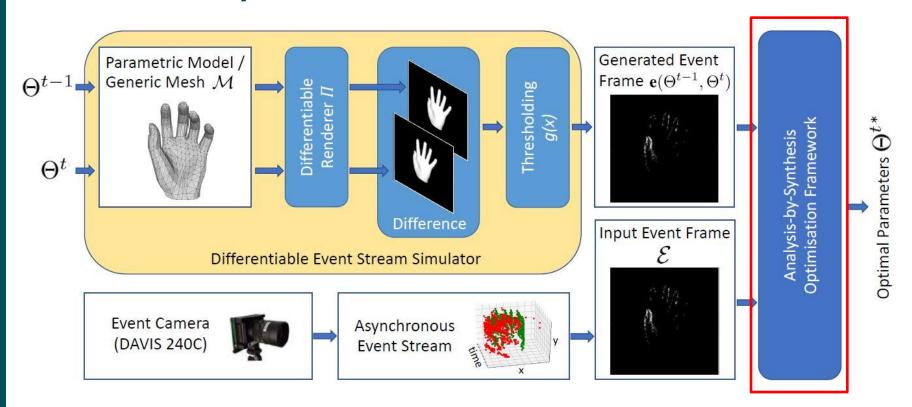




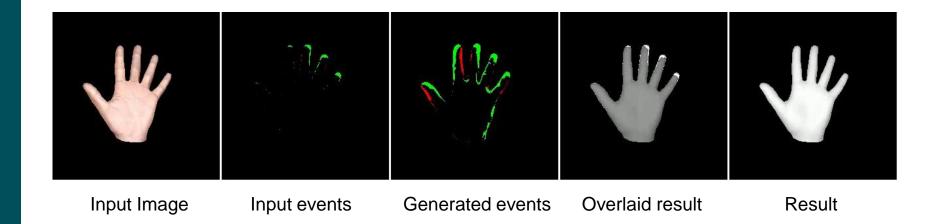




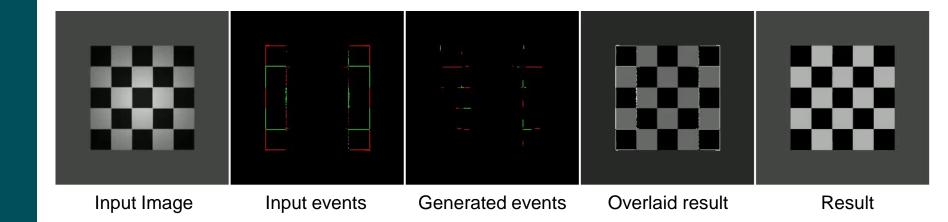




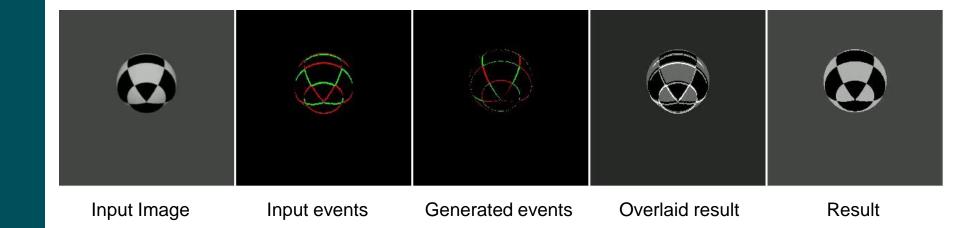
Results: Synthetic Data



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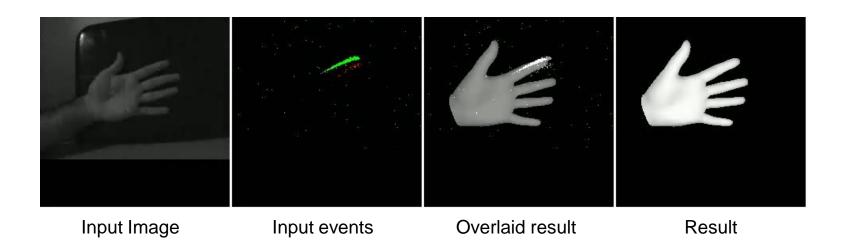
Results: Quantitative Comparisons

Sequence	Method	3D error	Std. deviation
Synthetic Hands	HandGraphCNN	0.191	0.055
	Ours	0.074	0.027
Synthetic Paper	DDD	0.266	0.12
	Tien Ngo <i>et al</i> .	0.235	0.158
	IsMo-GAN	0.384	0.092
	Ours	0.232	0.135
Synthetic Ball	DDD	0.656	0.151
	Ours	0.47	0.31

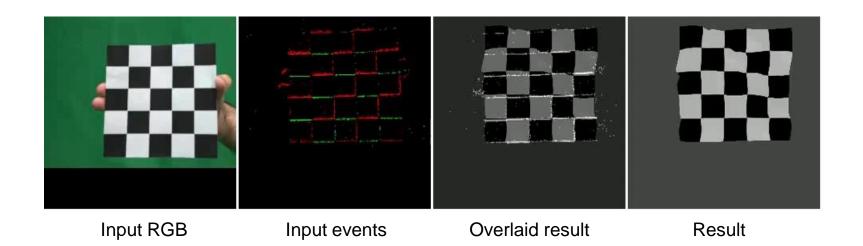
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Results: Real Data



Results: Real Data



Thank You!

Check out our project page for the paper and source code: http://gvv.mpi-inf.mpg.de/projects/Event-based_Non-rigid_3D_Tracking/