

SAMUEL BRYNER

Event-based, Direct Camera Tracking from a Photometric Map using Nonlinear Optimization

Supervision:

Henri Rebecq, Dr. Guillermo Gallego, Mathias Gehrig, Prof. Dr. Davide Scaramuzza

Master Thesis

Robotics and Perception Group
Department of Informatics,
University of Zurich

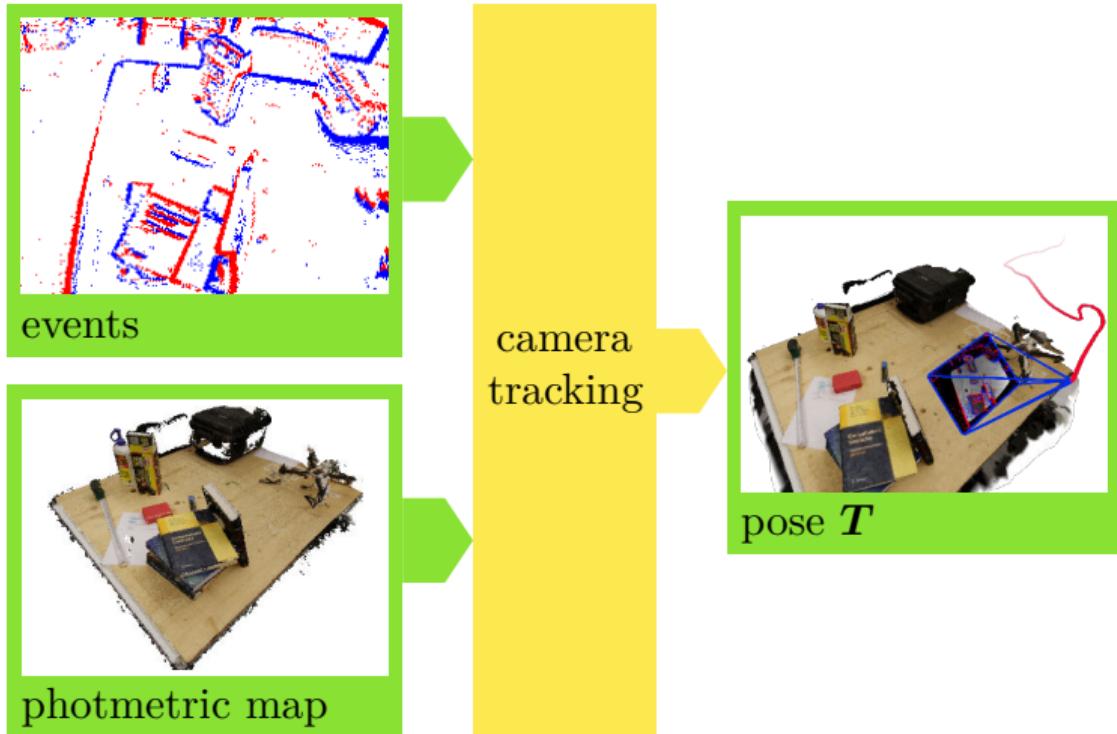
August 2018



ETH zürich

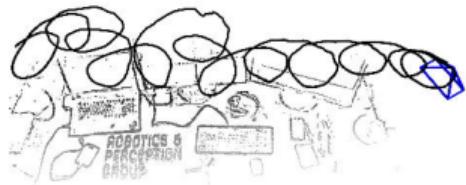


- 1 Introduction
- 2 Methodology
- 3 Mapping
- 4 Results



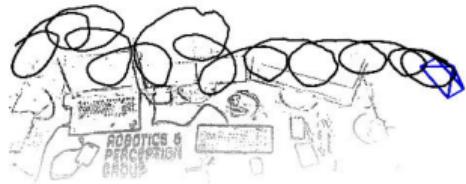
Motion Tracking/SLAM with Event Cameras

- “EVO: A Geometric Approach to Event-based 6-DOF Parallel Tracking and Mapping in Real-Time”
Rebecq et al., RA-L’17
- “Real-Time 3D Reconstruction and 6-DoF Tracking with an Event Camera”
Kim et al., ECCV’16



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Gallego et al., PAMI’17
- “Asynchronous, Photometric Feature Tracking using Events and Frames”
Gehrig et al., ECCV’18

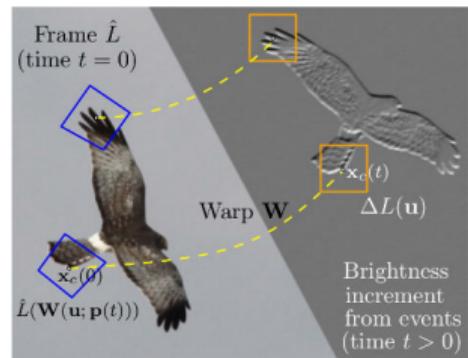
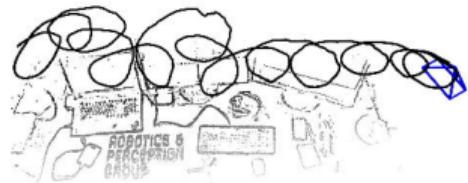
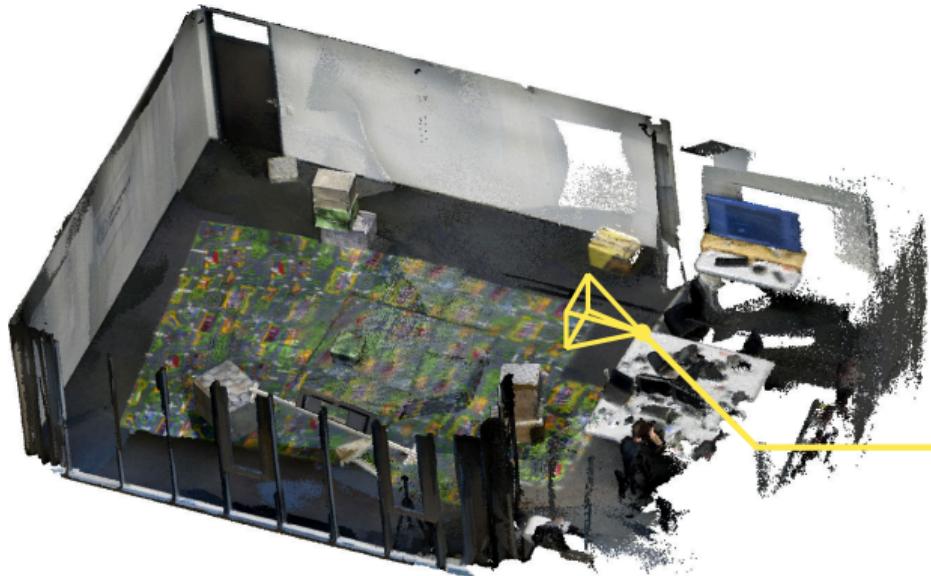


Image matching: Find view that most closely resembles the captured image.



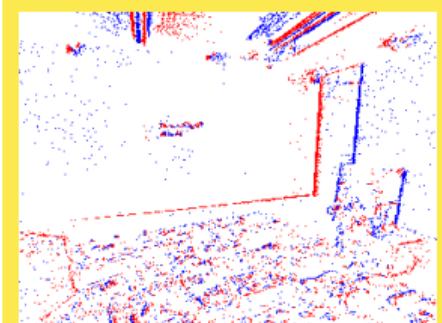
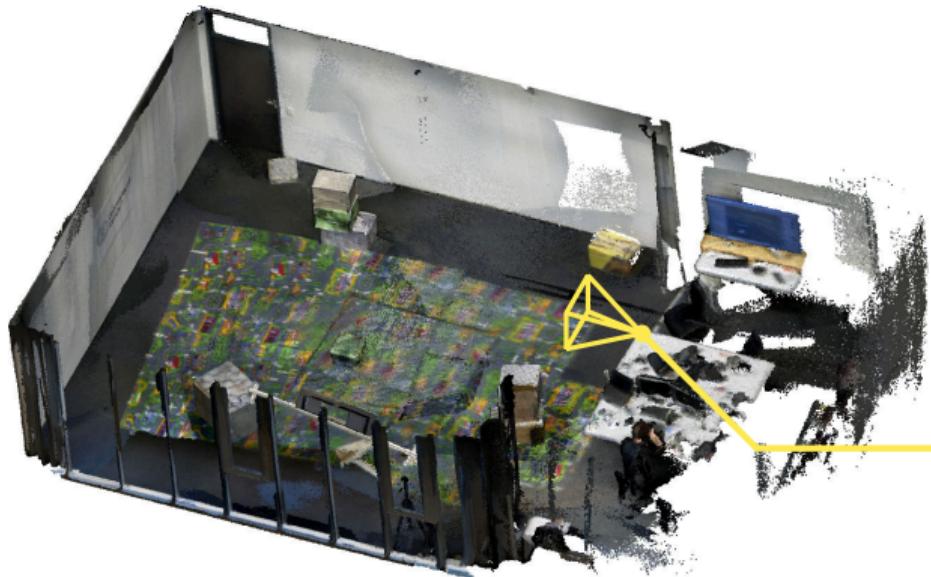
camera image

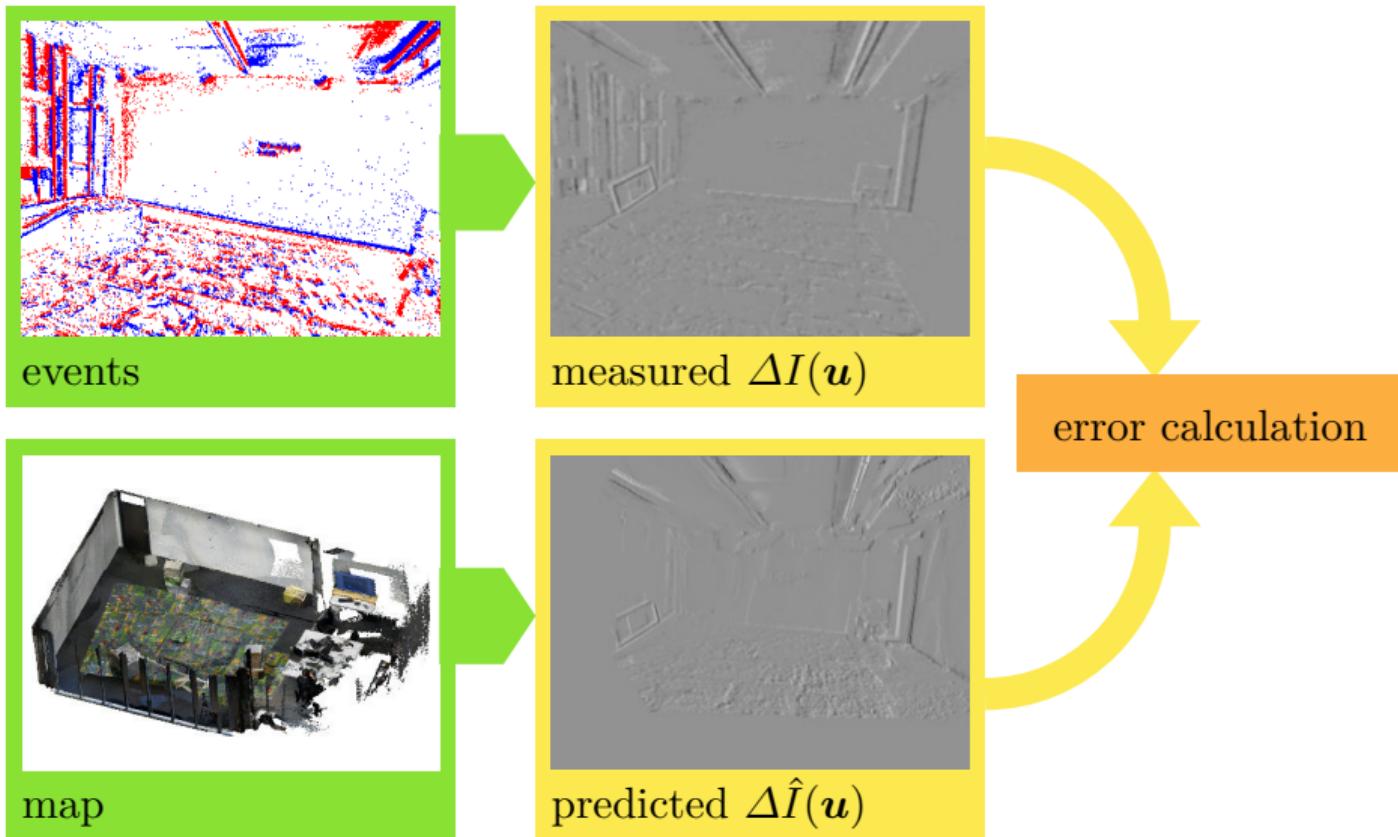


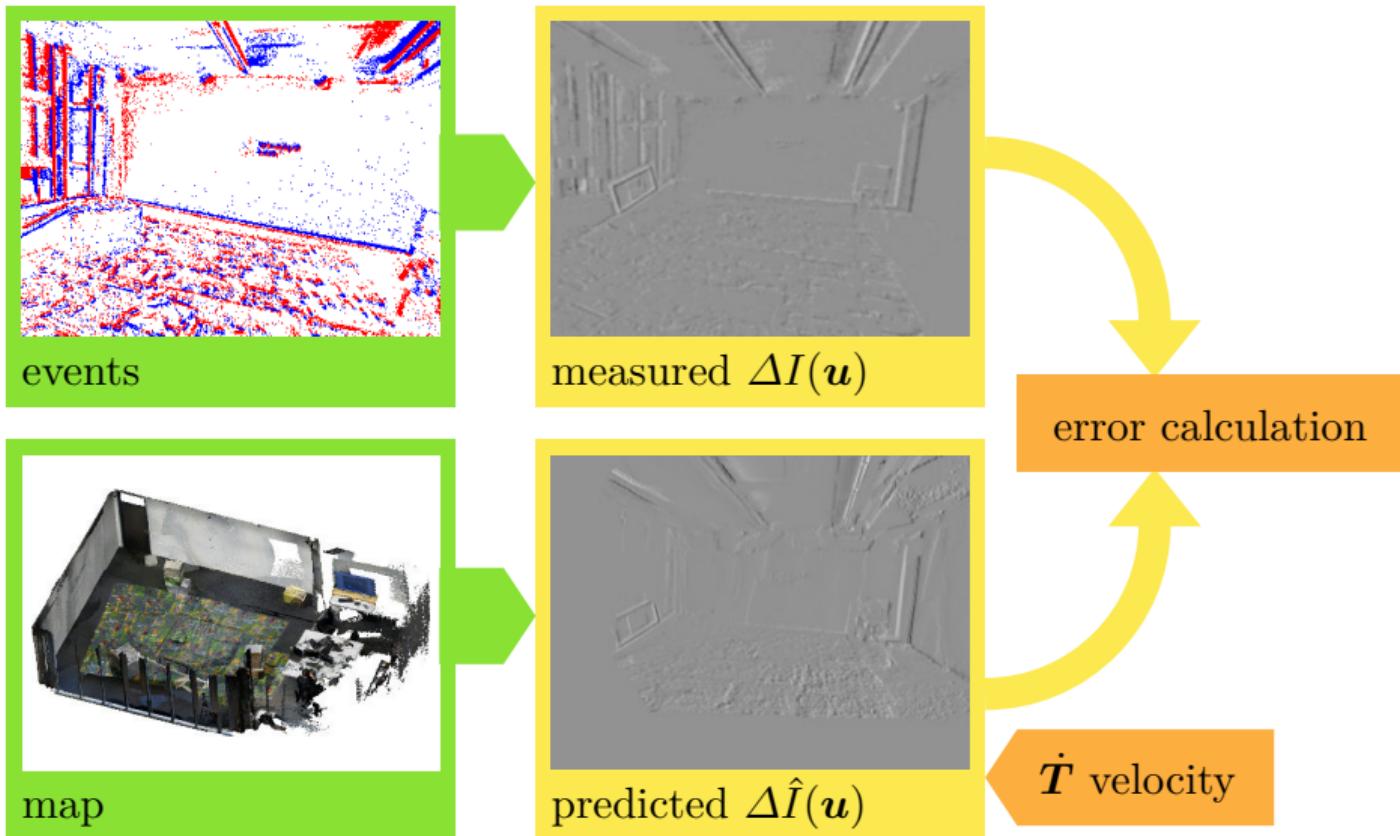
map view

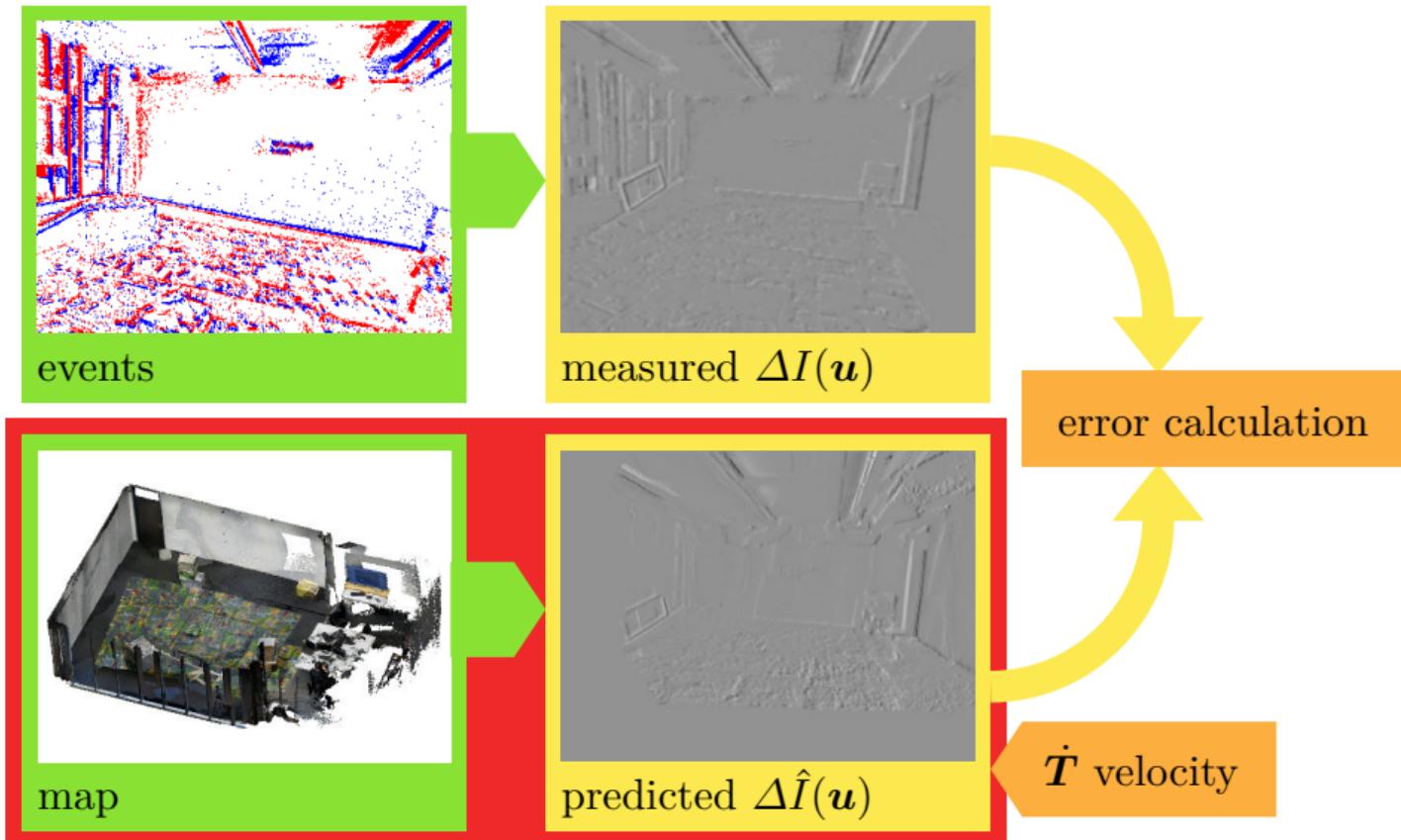


Image matching: Find view that most closely resembles the captured image.



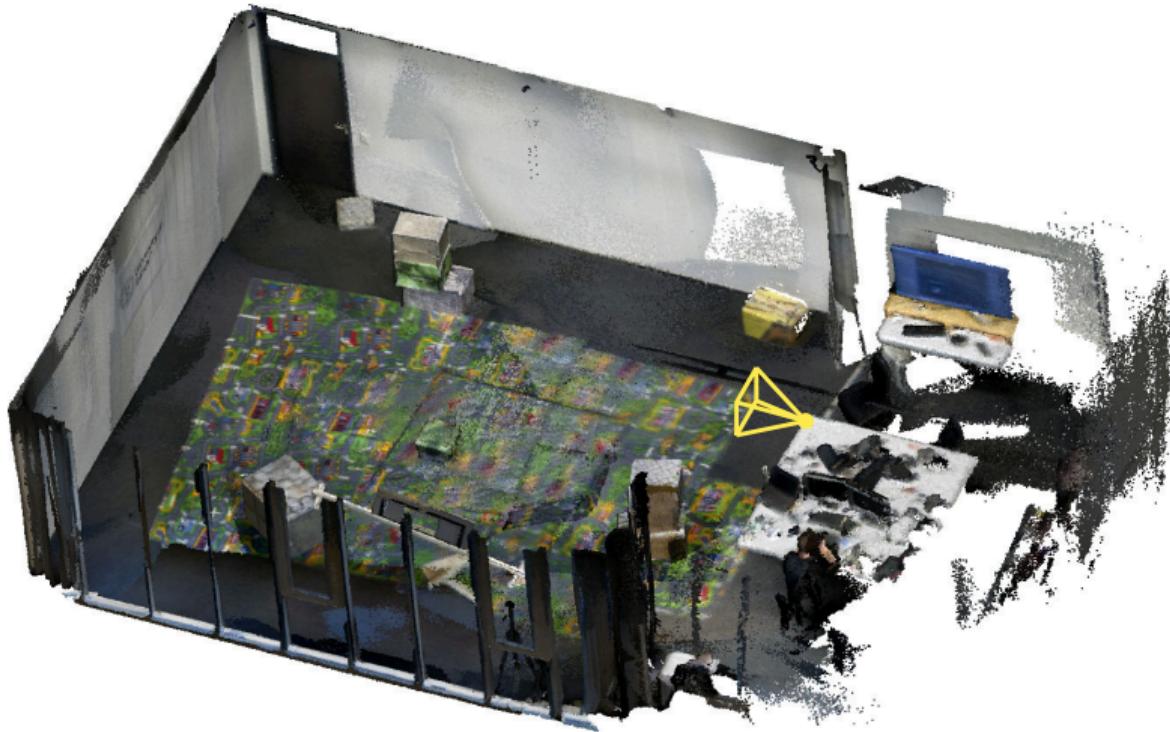






METHODOLOGY

MAP



M



$I(\mathbf{u})$ brightness



$Z(\mathbf{u})$ depth



$I(\mathbf{u})$ brightness



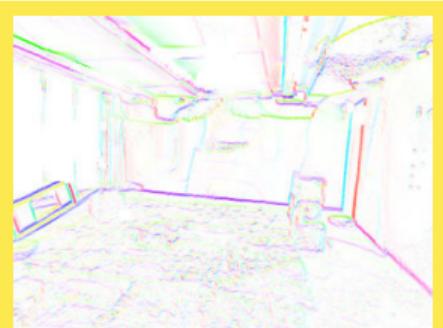
$Z(\mathbf{u})$ depth

METHODOLOGY

BRIGHTNESS PREDICTION



$I(\mathbf{u})$ brightness



$\nabla I(\mathbf{u})$ gradient



$Z(\mathbf{u})$ depth

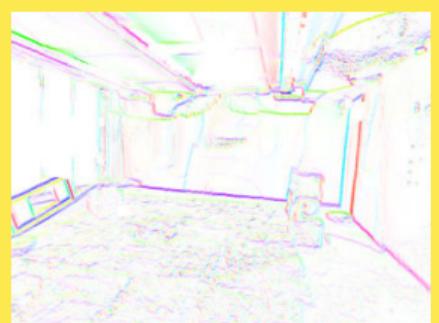
METHODOLOGY

BRIGHTNESS PREDICTION



$I(\mathbf{u})$ brightness

∇

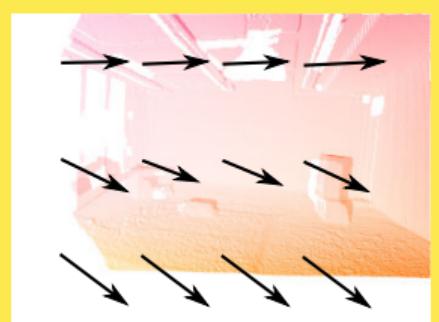


$\nabla I(\mathbf{u})$ gradient



$Z(\mathbf{u})$ depth

J_p



$\dot{\mathbf{u}}$ optic flow

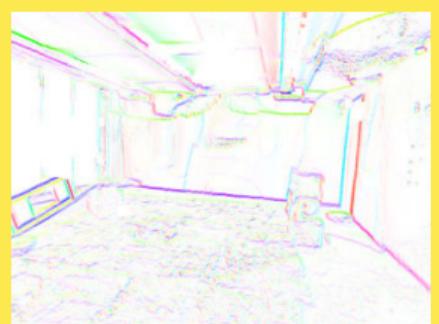
METHODOLOGY

BRIGHTNESS PREDICTION



$I(\mathbf{u})$ brightness

∇

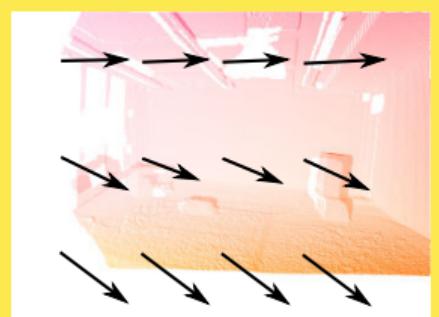


$\nabla I(\mathbf{u})$ gradient



$Z(\mathbf{u})$ depth

J_p



$\dot{\mathbf{u}}$ optic flow

$\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ velocity

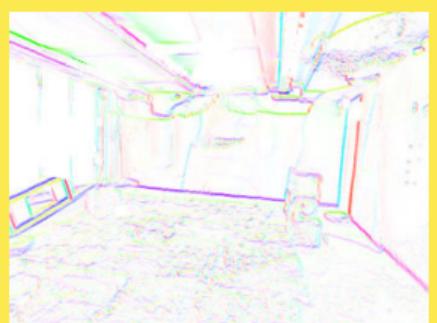
METHODOLOGY

BRIGHTNESS PREDICTION



$I(\mathbf{u})$ brightness

∇

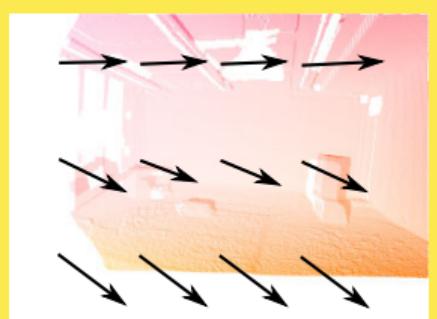


$\nabla I(\mathbf{u})$ gradient



$Z(\mathbf{u})$ depth

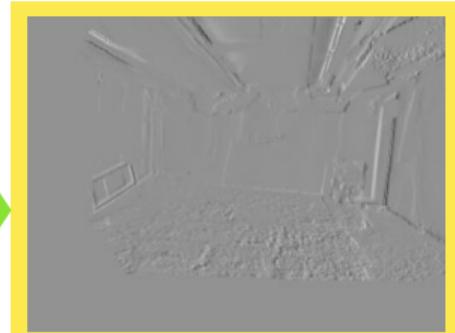
J_p



$\dot{\mathbf{u}}$ optic flow



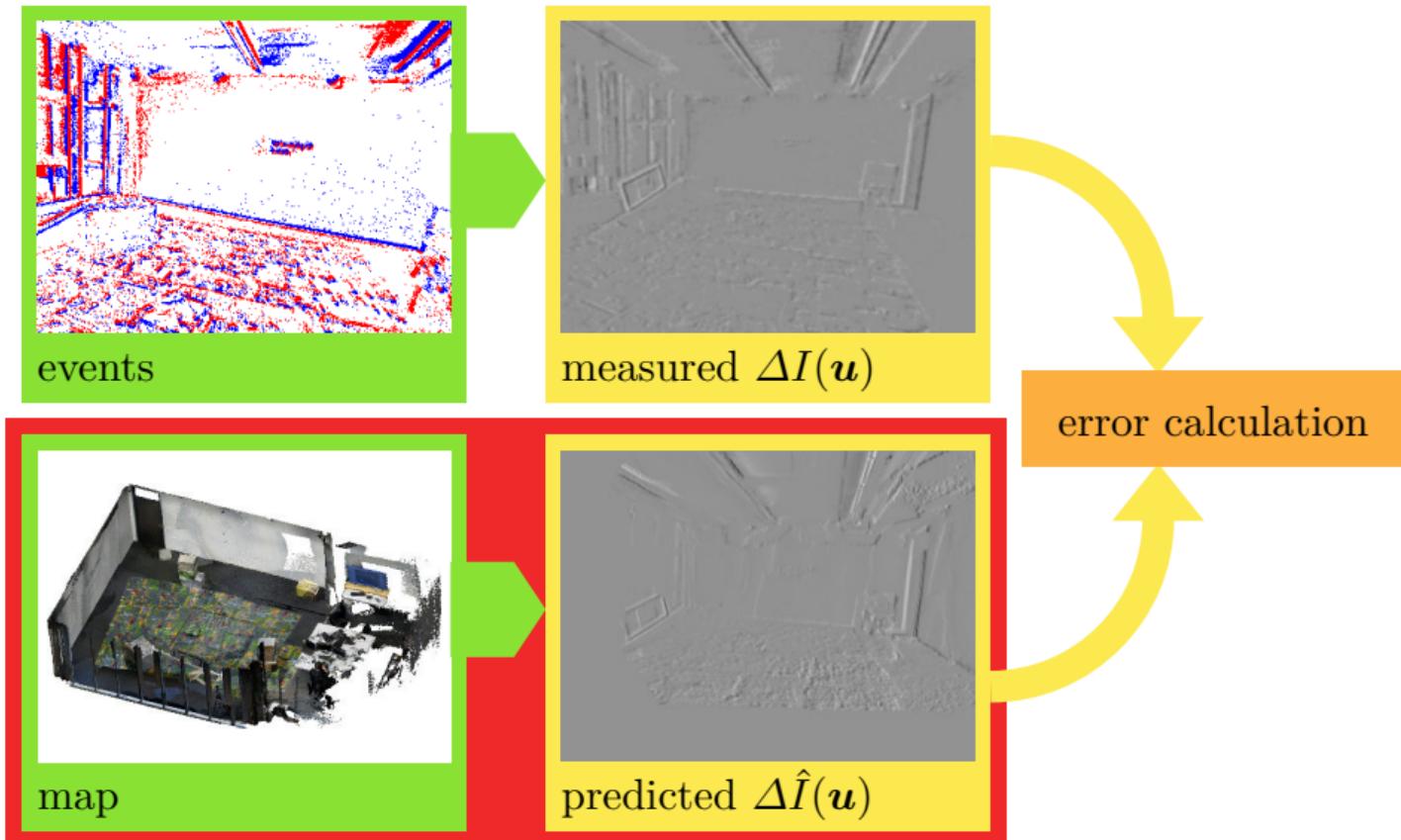
$\nabla I \cdot \dot{\mathbf{u}} \Delta t$

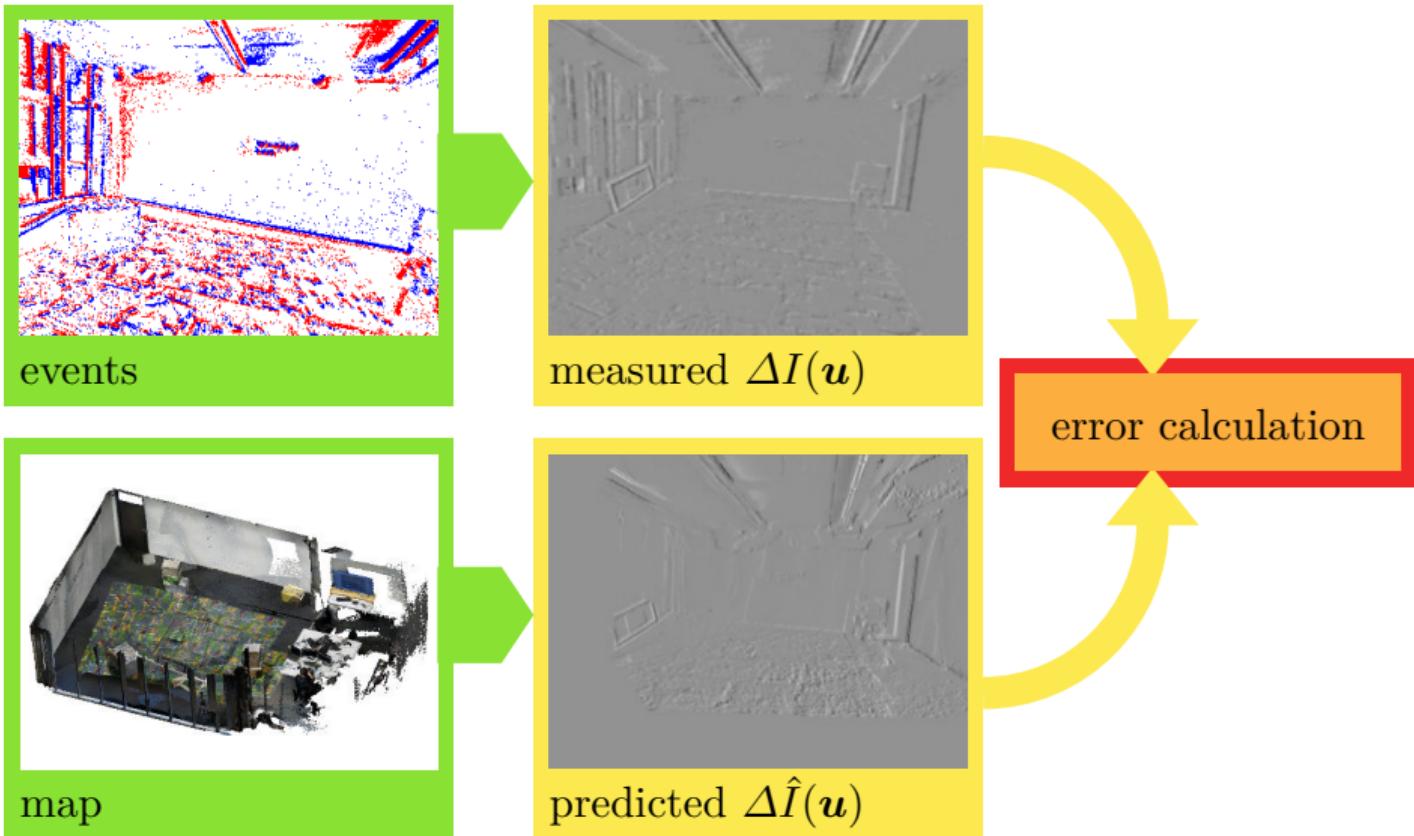


$\Delta \hat{I}(\mathbf{u})$ expected
brightness change



\dot{T} velocity



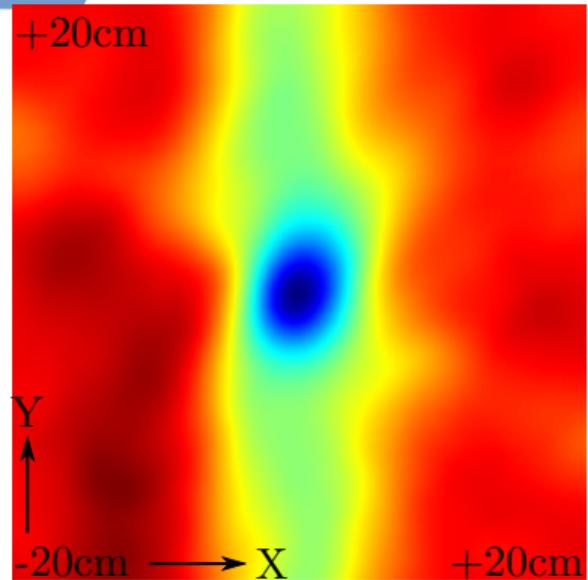


Estimated brightness change

$$\Delta \hat{I}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{T}, \dot{\mathbf{T}}, \mathcal{M}) = -\nabla I(\tau(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{T}), \mathcal{M}) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{u}}(\dot{\mathbf{T}}) \Delta t$$

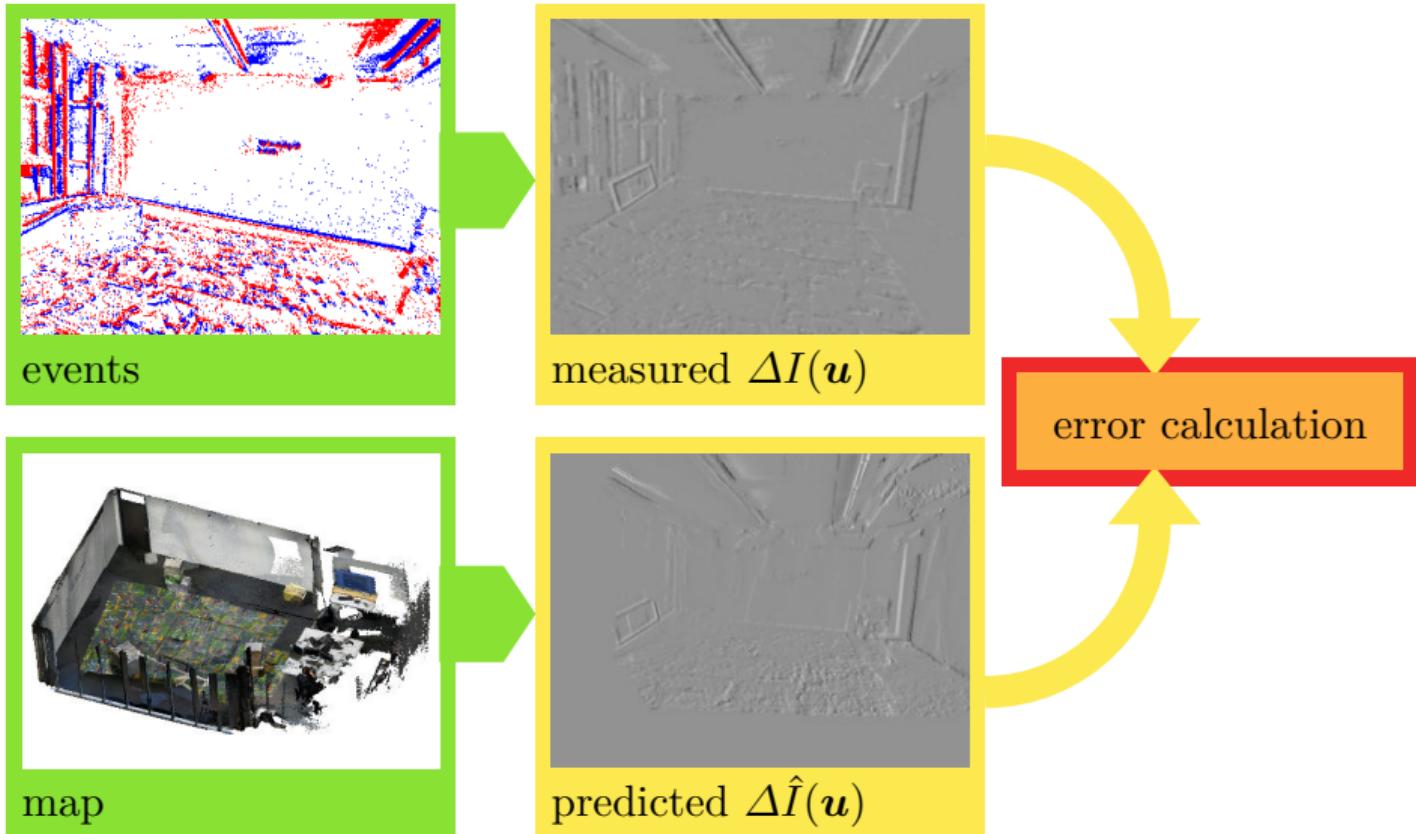
Measured brightness change

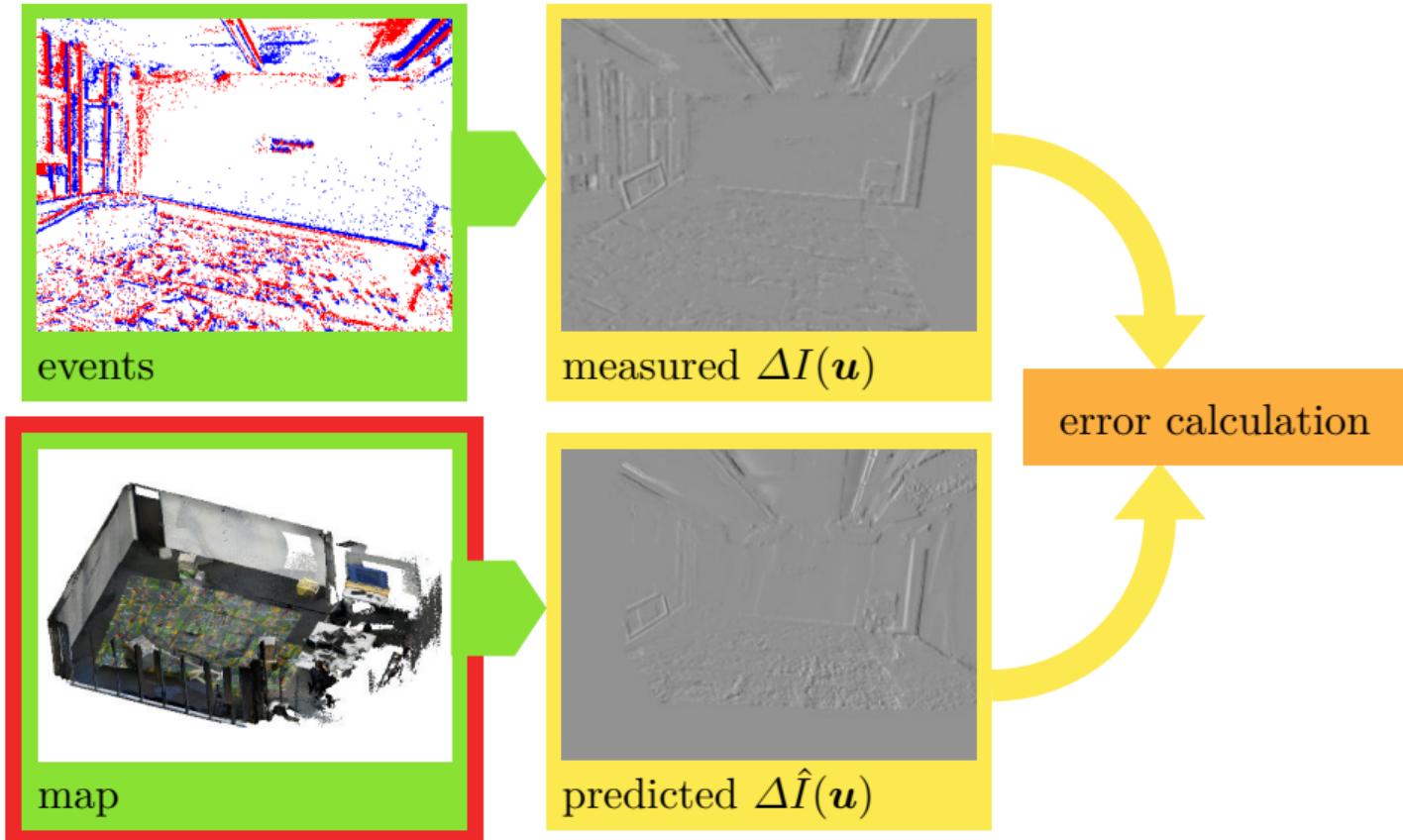
$$\Delta I(\mathbf{u}, \{e_k\}) = \sum_{t_k \in \Delta t} p_k C \delta(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_k)$$



Maximum likelihood

$$p(\{e_k\} | \mathbf{T}, \dot{\mathbf{T}}, \mathcal{M}) \propto \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \int_U (\Delta I(\mathbf{u}) - \Delta \hat{I}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{T}, \dot{\mathbf{T}}, \mathcal{M}))^2 d\mathbf{u} \right)$$



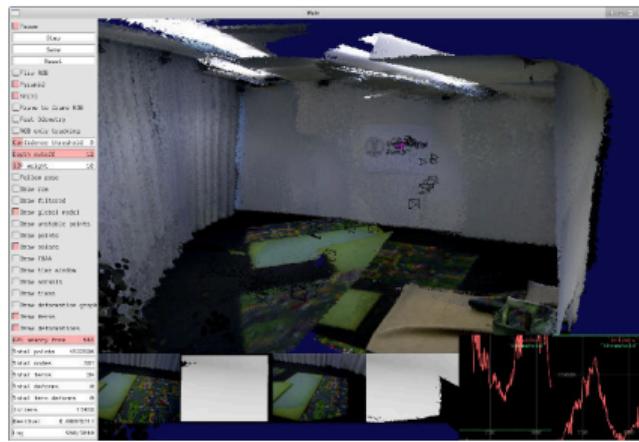


We need a map! And it should use affordable technology.

Software	Method	Sensors	Usage	Quality
ROVIOLI, voxblox	VI-SLAM & BA	Camera, IMU, depth	-	-
Agisoft PhotoScan	SfM	Camera	++	++
ElasticFusion	RGB-D-SLAM	Camera, depth	+	++



ROVIOLI + voxblox



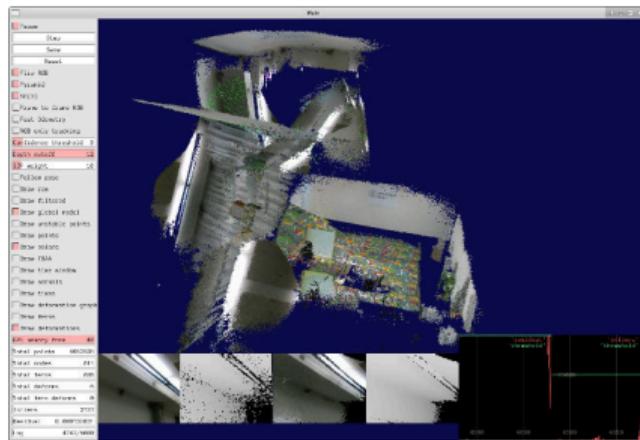
ElasticFusion



PhotoScan



ROVIOLI + voxblox



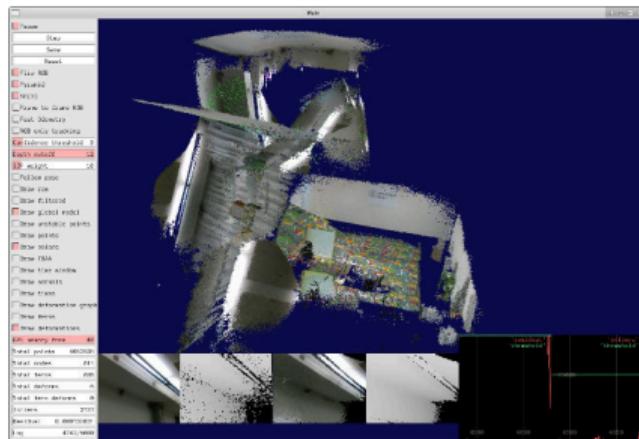
ElasticFusion



PhotoScan



ROVIOLI + voxblox



ElasticFusion



PhotoScan



ElasticFusion + OptiTrack

Evaluation on both **simulated** and **real** data:



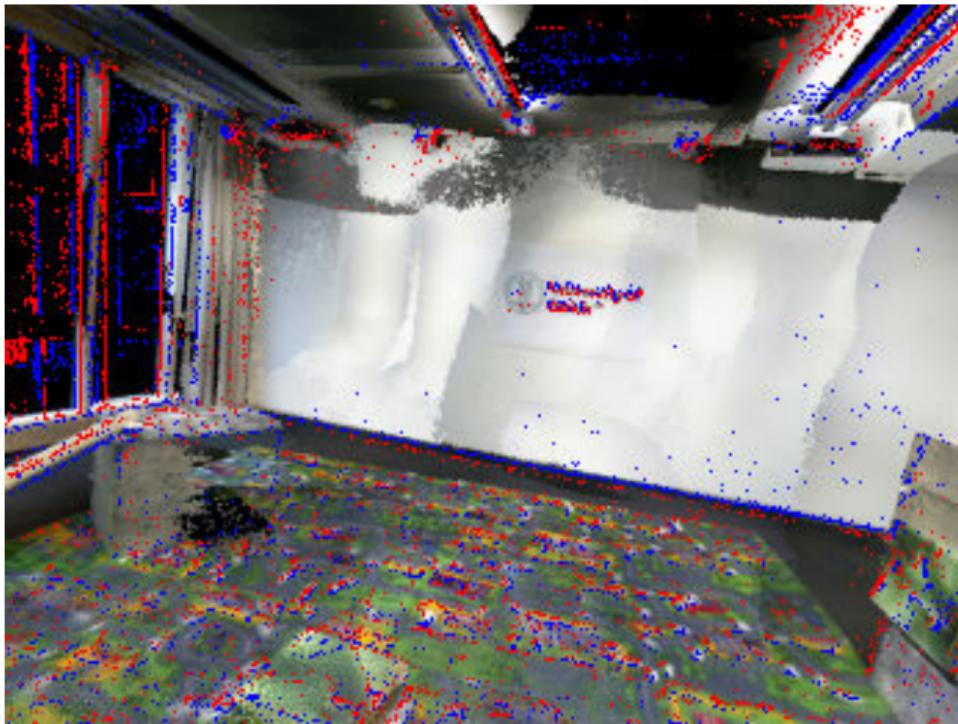
Boxes



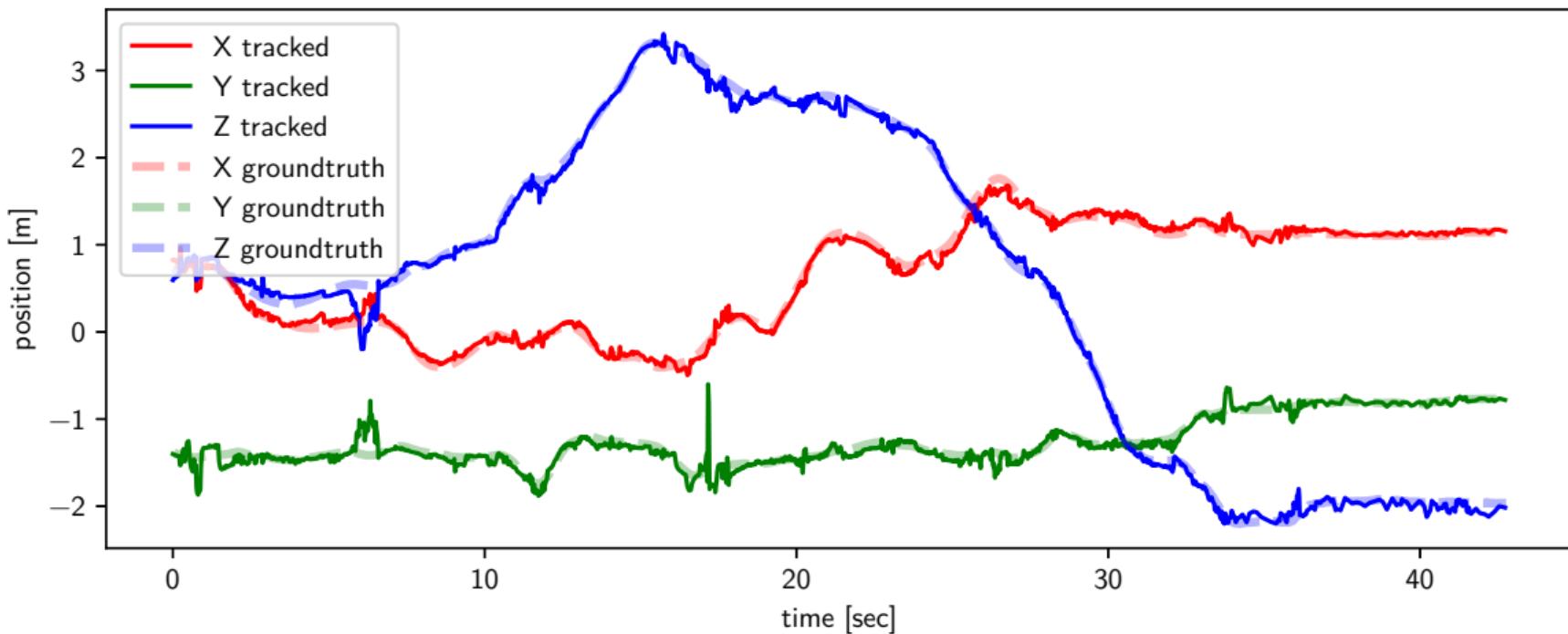
Sponza



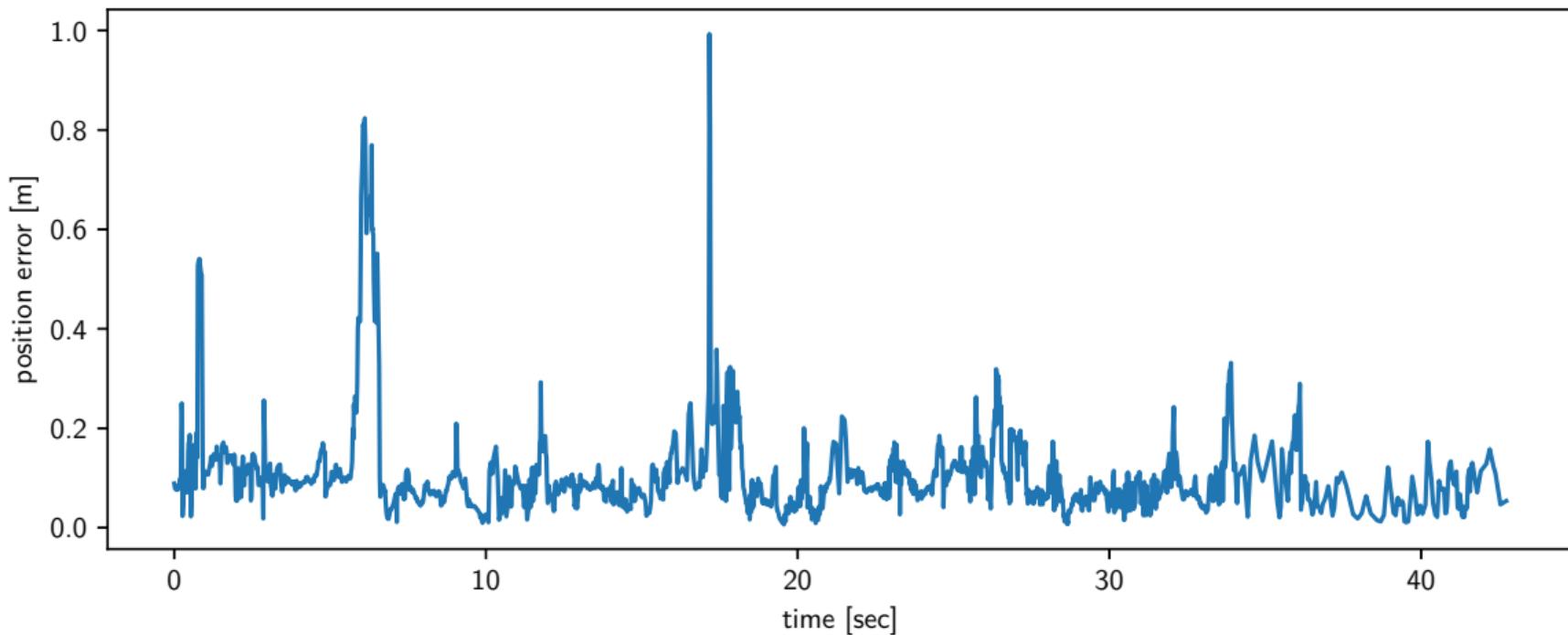
Flying Room



Position



Position Error: median = 85.121 mm



Scene	Mean	Pose	
	Depth (mm)	Position (mm)	Rotation (°)
Boxes	2000	4.5	0.20
Sponza	10000	21	0.14
Sponza*	10000	45	0.36
Flying Room	3400	85	3.84

* downsampled, i.e. using lower resolution

	Processing			
	Length (s)	Time (s)	Slowdown	Events/sec
Boxes	20	10 772	539	3160
Sponza	10	638	64	4131
Sponza*	10	229	23	11 532
Flying Room, track	43.2	52 094	1206	1016

* downsampled, i.e. using lower resolution



Gallego, PAMI'17

Accuracy: 2-6%

Speed: 31k events/sec



This Work

Accuracy:

- Real data: 4.2%
- Simulation: 0.3%

Speed: 1-13k events/sec

Accuracy is given as RMS relative to scene depth.

CONCLUSION

- Photometric tracking works, if...
 - there is enough texture
 - no close objects that dominate events/flow

CONCLUSION

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 - there is enough texture
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- accuracy of about 4% for real data and 0.2% in simulation
- not realtime

CONCLUSION

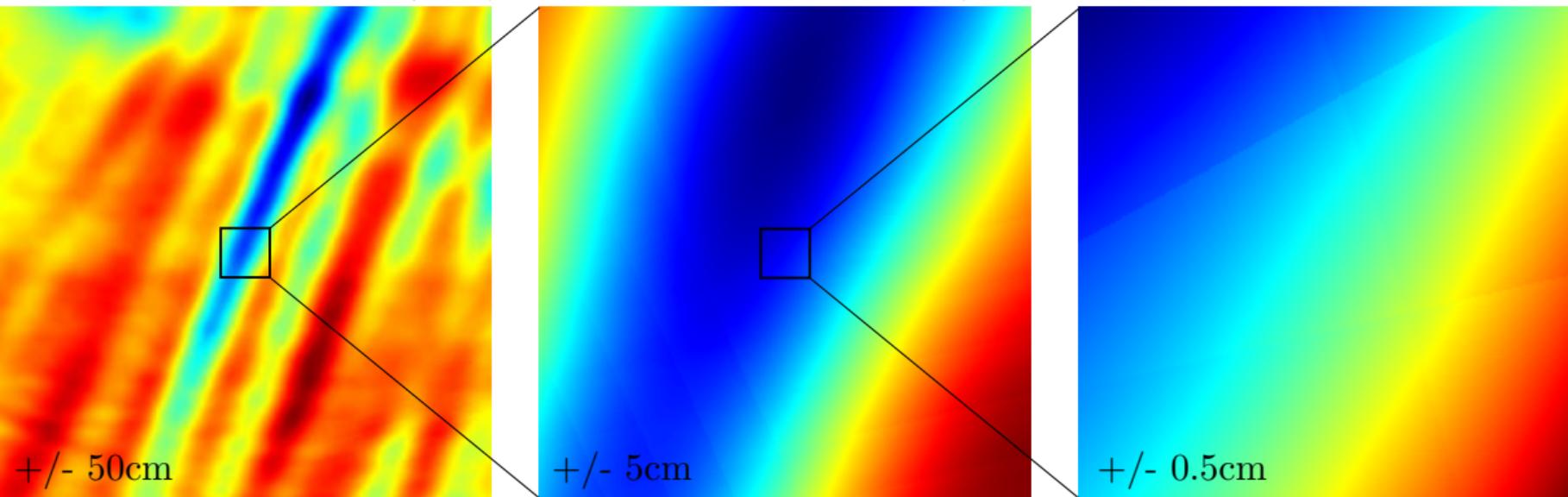
- Photometric tracking works, if...
 - there is enough texture
 - no close objects that dominate events/flow
- accuracy of about 4% for real data and 0.2% in simulation
- not realtime
- There are good and cheap methods to create accurate 3D scans.

APPENDIX

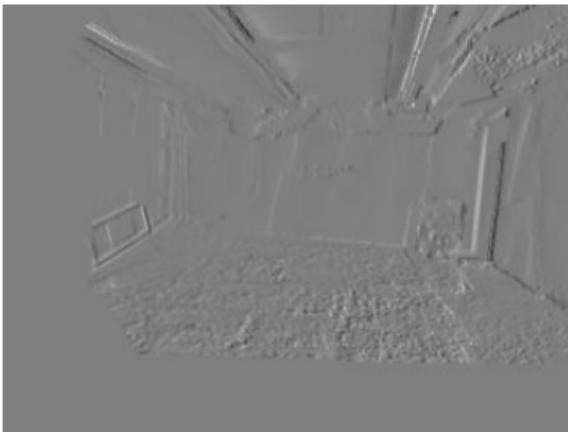
- Optimize implementation (GPU)
- Filter output, tune optimization
- IMU integration

ERROR FUNCTION

Translation in X/Y (not centered around minima)

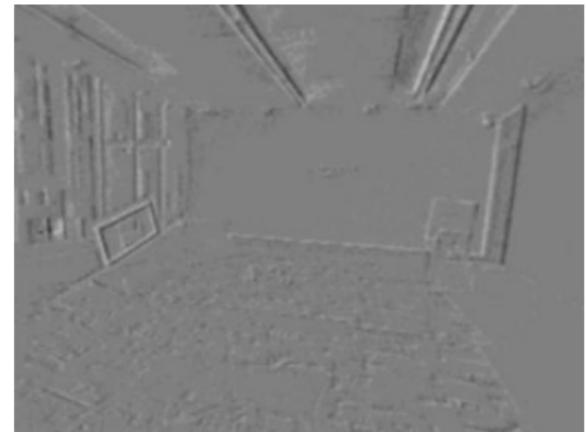


ERROR FUNCTION



Estimated brightness change

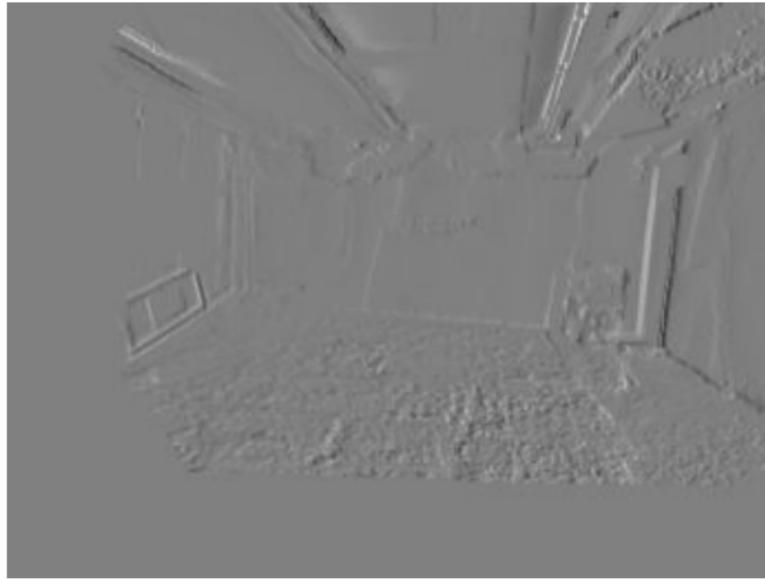
$$\Delta \hat{I}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{T}, \dot{\mathbf{T}}, \mathcal{M}) = \nabla I(\tau(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{T}), \mathcal{M}) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{u}}(\dot{\mathbf{T}}) \Delta t$$



Measured brightness change

$$\Delta I(\mathbf{u}, \{e_k\}) = \sum_{t_k \in \Delta t} p_k C \delta(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_k)$$

ERROR FUNCTION



Estimated brightness change

$$\Delta \hat{I}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{T}, \dot{\mathbf{T}}, \mathcal{M}) = \nabla I(\tau(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{T}), \mathcal{M}) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{u}}(\dot{\mathbf{T}}) \Delta t$$

ERROR FUNCTION

Estimated brightness change

$$\Delta \hat{I}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{T}, \dot{\mathbf{T}}, \mathcal{M}) = \nabla I(\tau(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{T}), \mathcal{M}) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{u}}(\dot{\mathbf{T}}) \Delta t$$

Measured brightness change

$$\Delta I(\mathbf{u}) = \sum_{t_k \in \Delta t} p_k C \delta(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_k)$$

Final minimization problem

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{T}, \dot{\mathbf{T}}} \sum \left(\frac{\Delta I(\mathbf{u})}{\|\Delta I(\mathbf{u})\|} - \frac{\Delta \hat{I}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{T}, \dot{\mathbf{T}})}{\|\Delta \hat{I}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{T}, \dot{\mathbf{T}})\|} \right)^2$$

ERROR FUNCTION

Estimated brightness change

$$\Delta \hat{I}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{T}, \dot{\mathbf{T}}, \mathcal{M}) = \nabla I(\tau(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{T}), \mathcal{M}) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{u}}(\dot{\mathbf{T}}) \Delta t$$

Measured brightness change

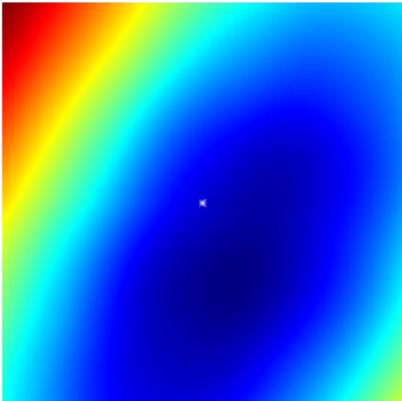
$$\Delta I(\mathbf{u}) = \sum_{t_k \in \Delta t} p_k \mathbf{C} \delta(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_k)$$

Final minimization problem

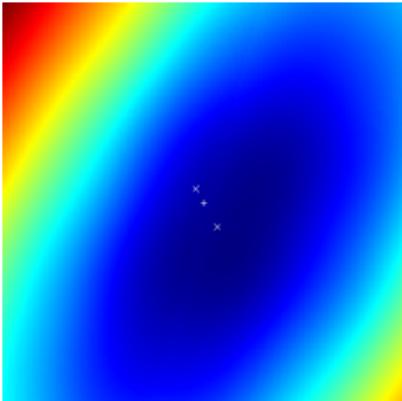
$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{T}, \dot{\mathbf{T}}} \sum \left(\frac{\Delta I(\mathbf{u})}{\|\Delta I(\mathbf{u})\|} - \frac{\Delta \hat{I}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{T}, \dot{\mathbf{T}})}{\|\Delta \hat{I}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{T}, \dot{\mathbf{T}})\|} \right)^2$$

ERROR FUNCTION

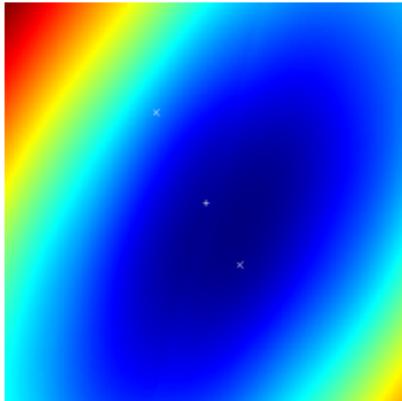
INTEGRATION WINDOW LENGTH



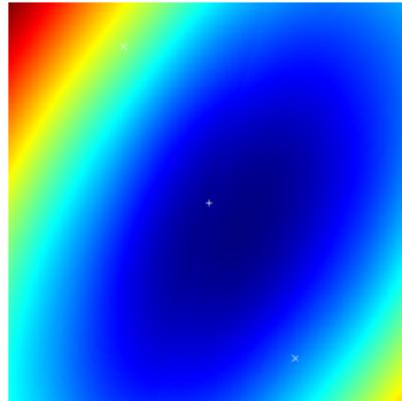
0.01 events/px
259 events



0.05 events/px
1296 events



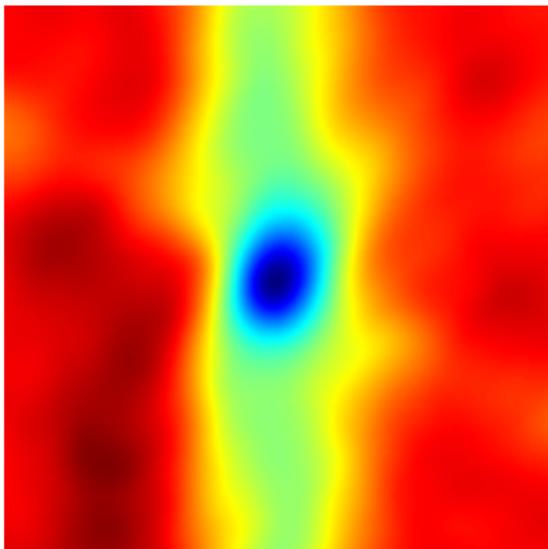
0.25 events/px
6480 events



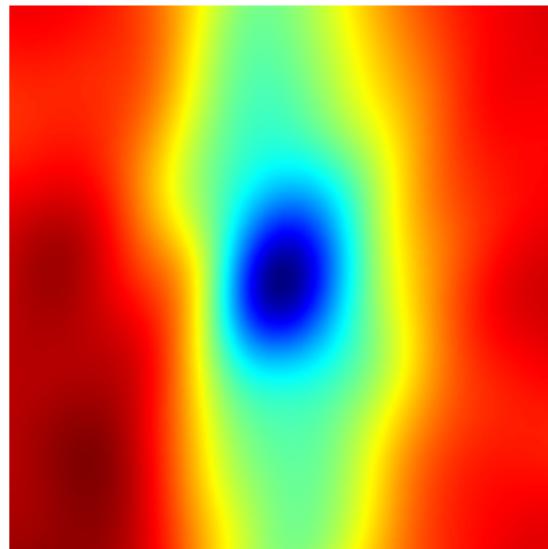
0.5 events/px
12960 events

ERROR FUNCTION

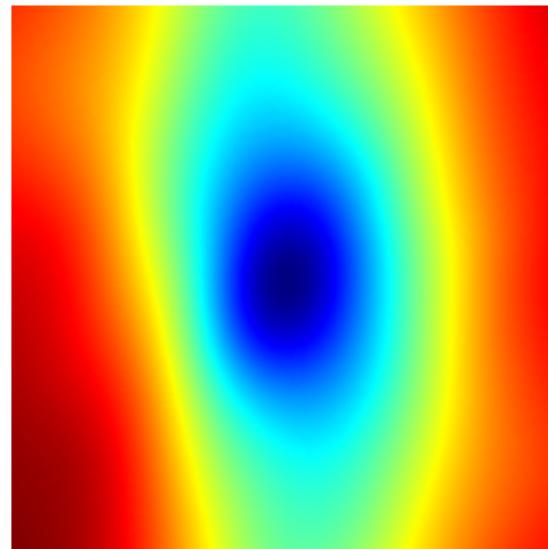
BLUR



no blur



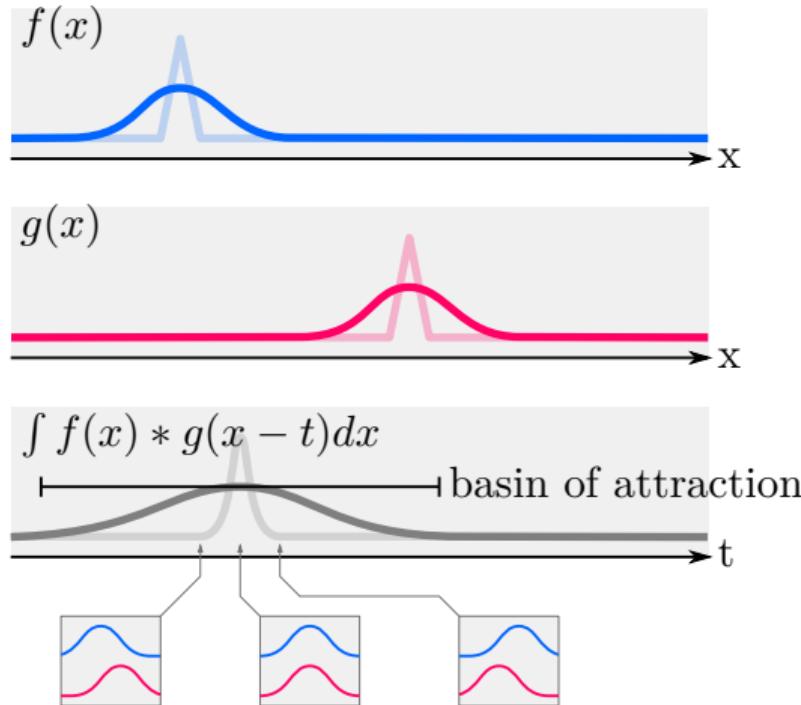
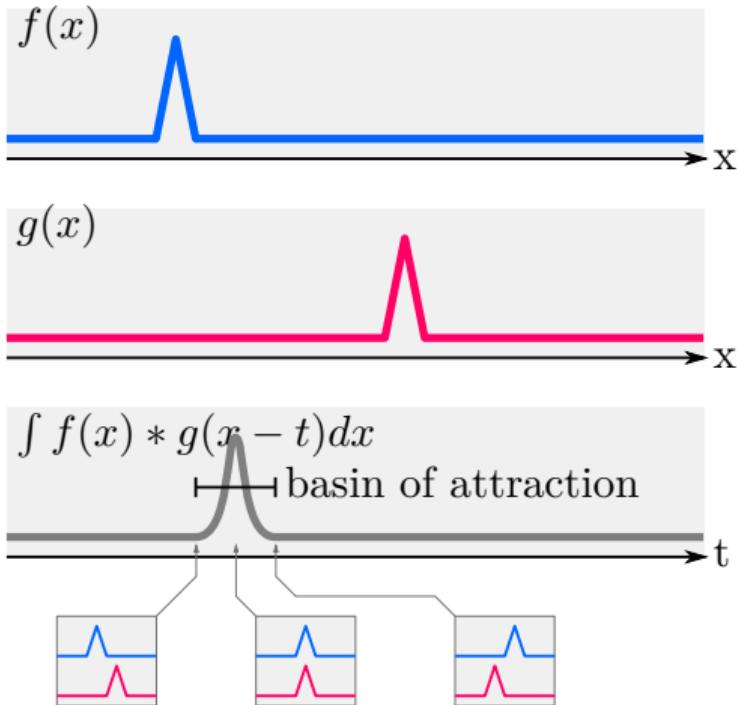
9px



16px

ERROR FUNCTION

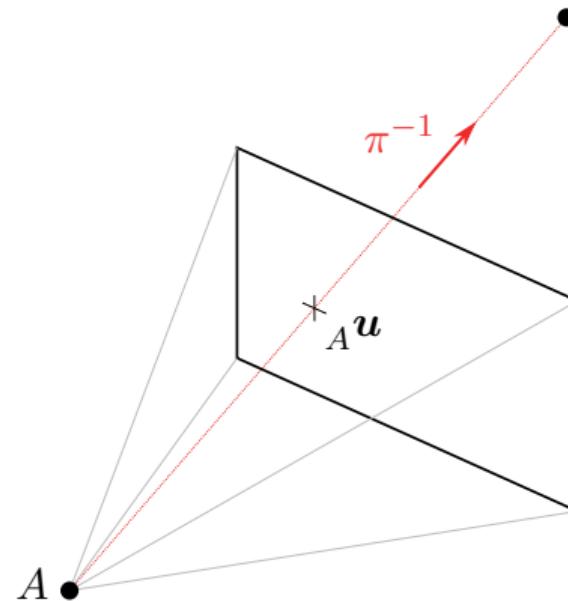
BLUR



back-projection

$$\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{u}, z) := z \begin{bmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

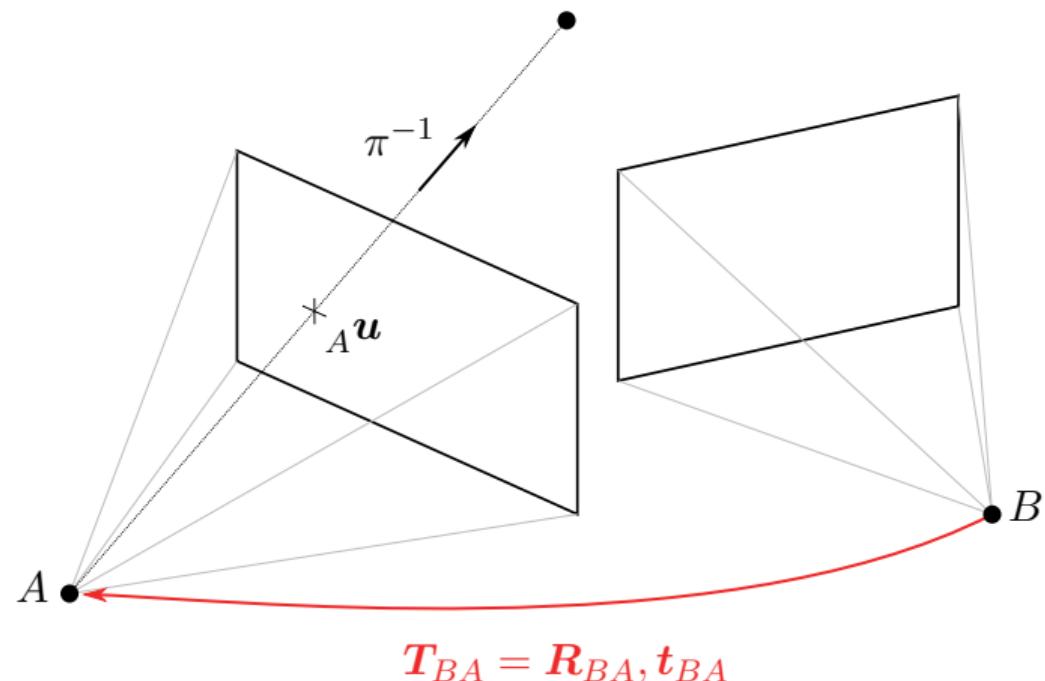
$${}_A p = \pi^{-1}({}_A \mathbf{u})$$



WARPING

back-projection

$$\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{u}, z) := z \begin{bmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\mathbf{T}_{BA} = \mathbf{R}_{BA}, \mathbf{t}_{BA}$$

WARPING

back-projection

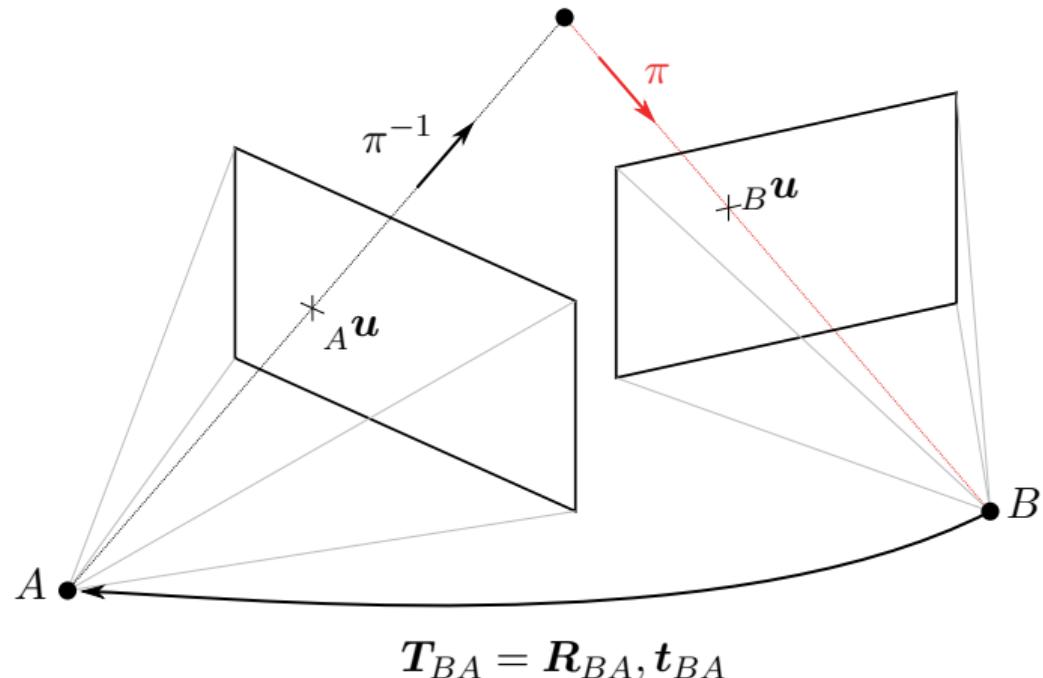
$$\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{u}, z) := z \begin{bmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

projection

$$\pi(\mathbf{p}) := \frac{1}{p_z} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}_A p = \pi^{-1}({}_A \mathbf{u})$$

$${}_B p = \mathbf{R}_{BA} \cdot {}_A p + \mathbf{t}_{BA}$$



$$\mathbf{T}_{BA} = \mathbf{R}_{BA}, \mathbf{t}_{BA}$$

WARPING

back-projection

$$\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{u}, z) := z \begin{bmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

projection

$$\pi(\mathbf{p}) := \frac{1}{p_z} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \end{bmatrix}$$

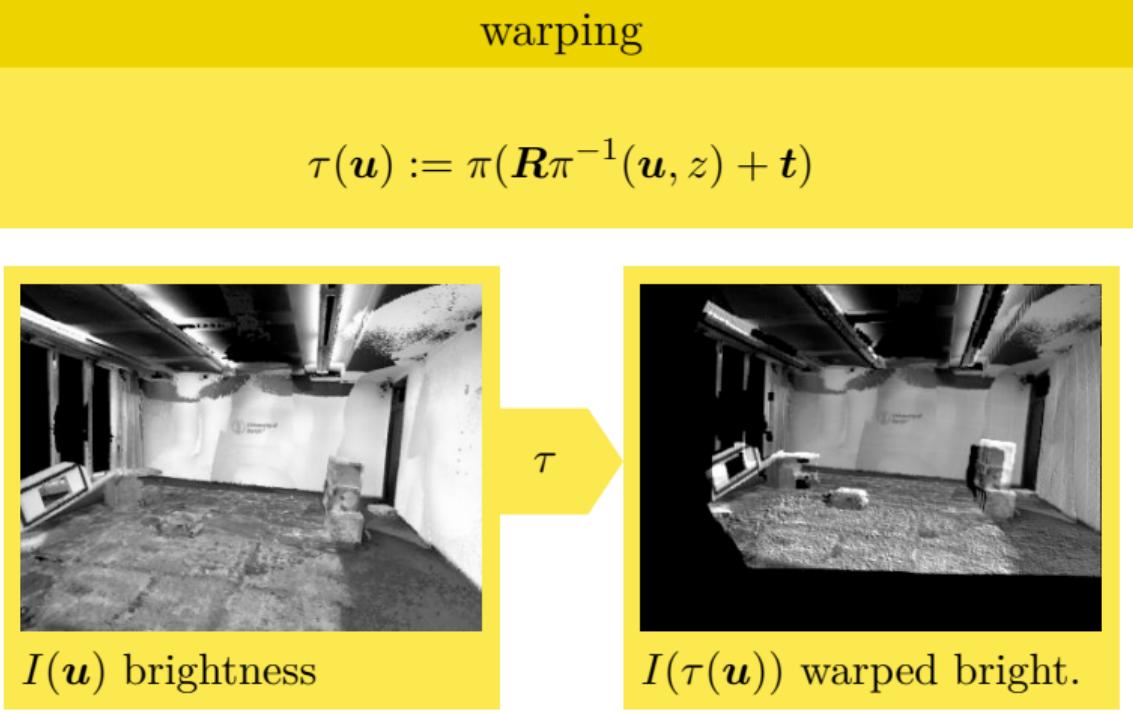


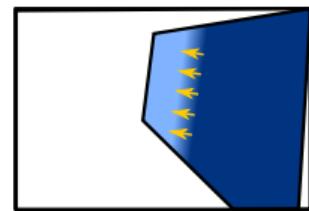
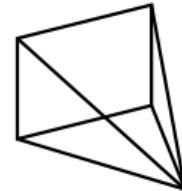
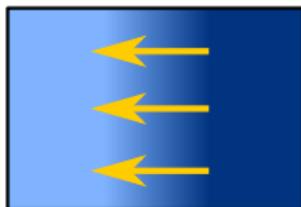
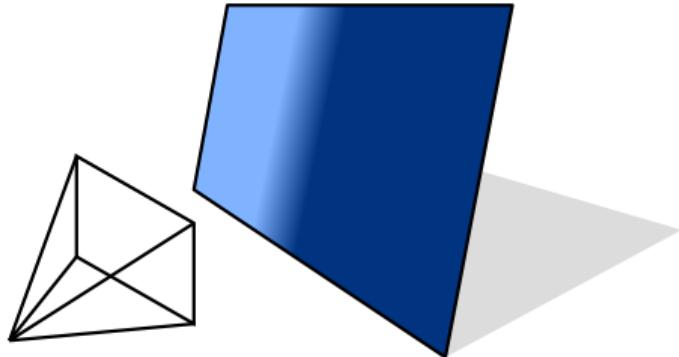
image warping

$$I({}_A\boldsymbol{u}) = I(\tau_{AB}({}_B\boldsymbol{u}))$$

$$\nabla I({}_A\boldsymbol{u}) = \nabla I(\tau_{AB}({}_B\boldsymbol{u})) \cdot \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}} \Big|_{{}_B\boldsymbol{u}}$$

correction factor

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}} \Big|_{{}_B\boldsymbol{u}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{u}} \pi(\boldsymbol{R}\pi^{-1}(\boldsymbol{u}) + \boldsymbol{t}) \Big|_{{}_B\boldsymbol{u}} \\ &= D_\pi \Big|_{{}_A\boldsymbol{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}_{AB} \cdot D_{\pi^{-1}} \Big|_{{}_B\boldsymbol{u}} \end{aligned}$$



GRADIENT CORRECTION

THE SOLUTION

It depends on your exact definition of $\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{u})$...

correction factor

$$\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \mathbf{u}} \Big|_{B\mathbf{u}} = D_\pi \Big|_{A\mathbf{p}} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{AB} \cdot \textcolor{red}{D_{\pi^{-1}}} \Big|_{B\mathbf{u}}$$

Constant Z

$$\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{u}) = \pi_z^{-1}(\mathbf{u})$$

$$D_u \pi_z^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} z & 0 \\ 0 & z \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Independent Z

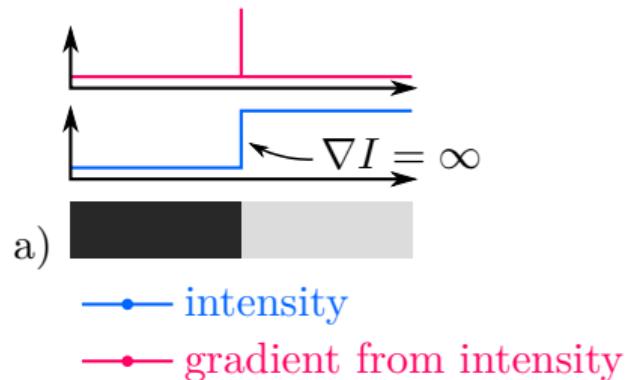
$$\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{u}) = \pi^{-1}(\mathbf{u}, z)$$

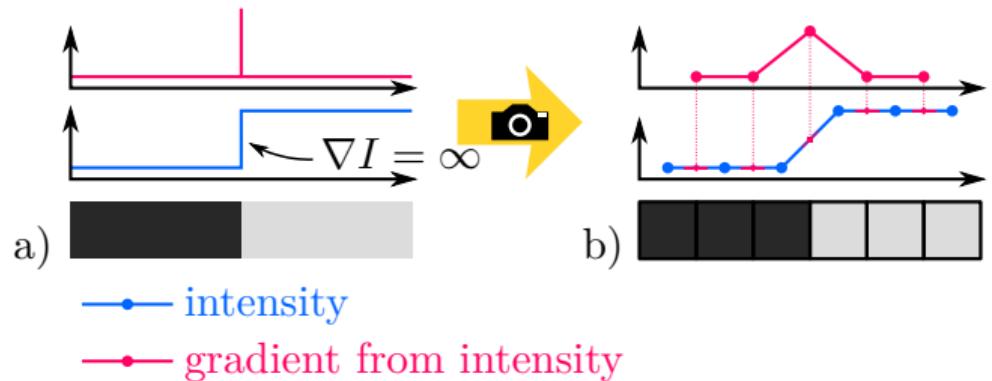
$$D_u \pi^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} z & 0 & u_x \\ 0 & z & u_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

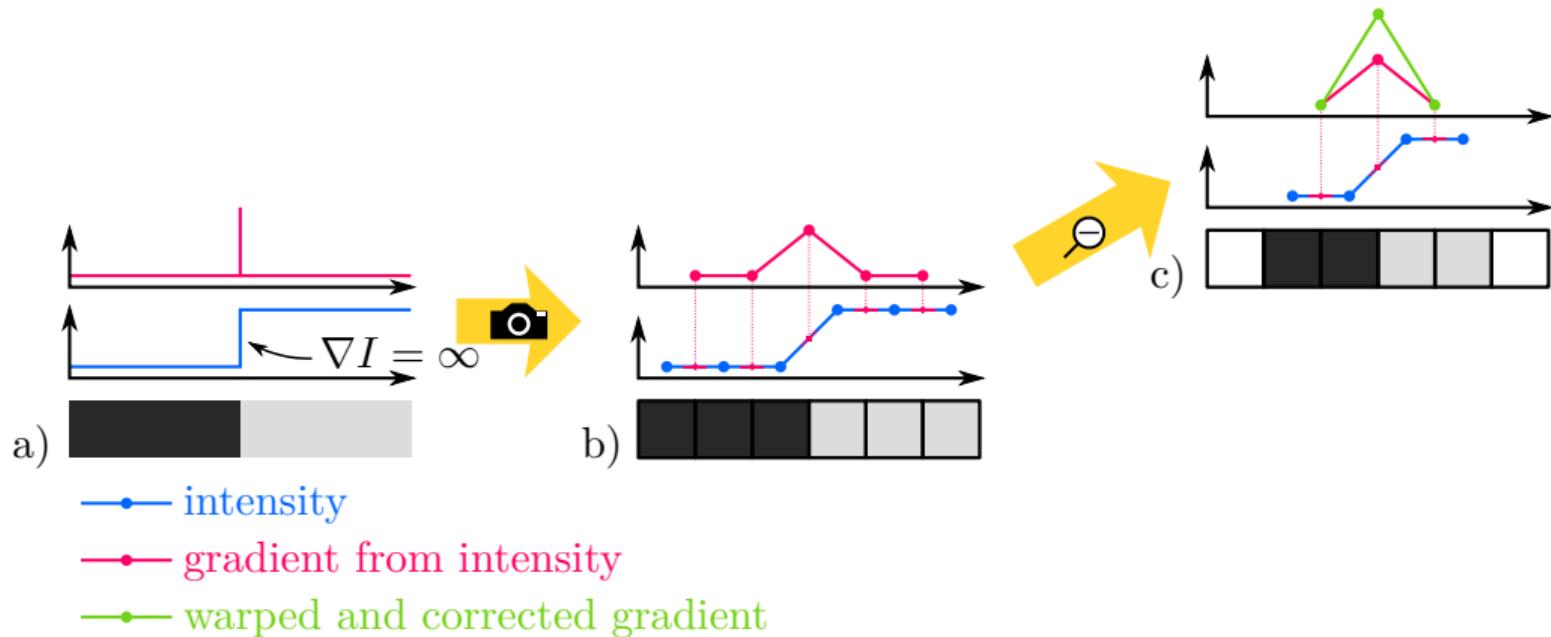
Dependent Z

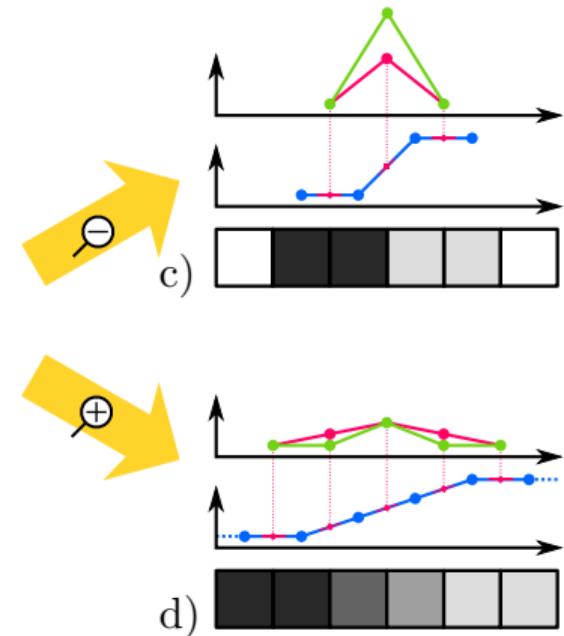
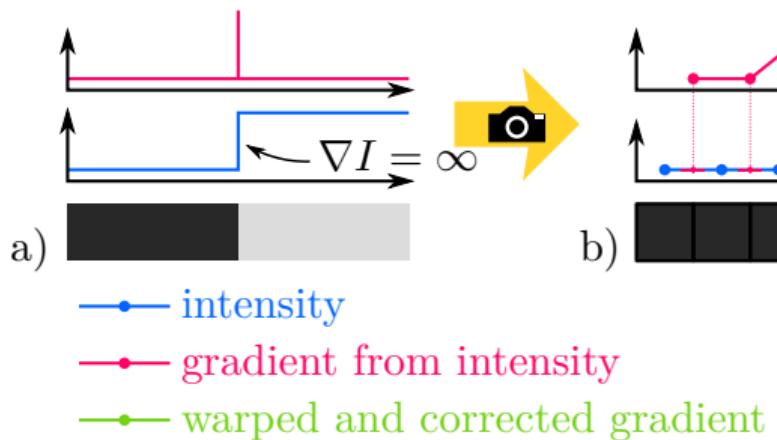
$$\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{u}) = Z(\mathbf{u}) \begin{bmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_{\pi^{-1}} = \begin{bmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \nabla Z(\mathbf{u})^\top + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Z(\mathbf{u})$$

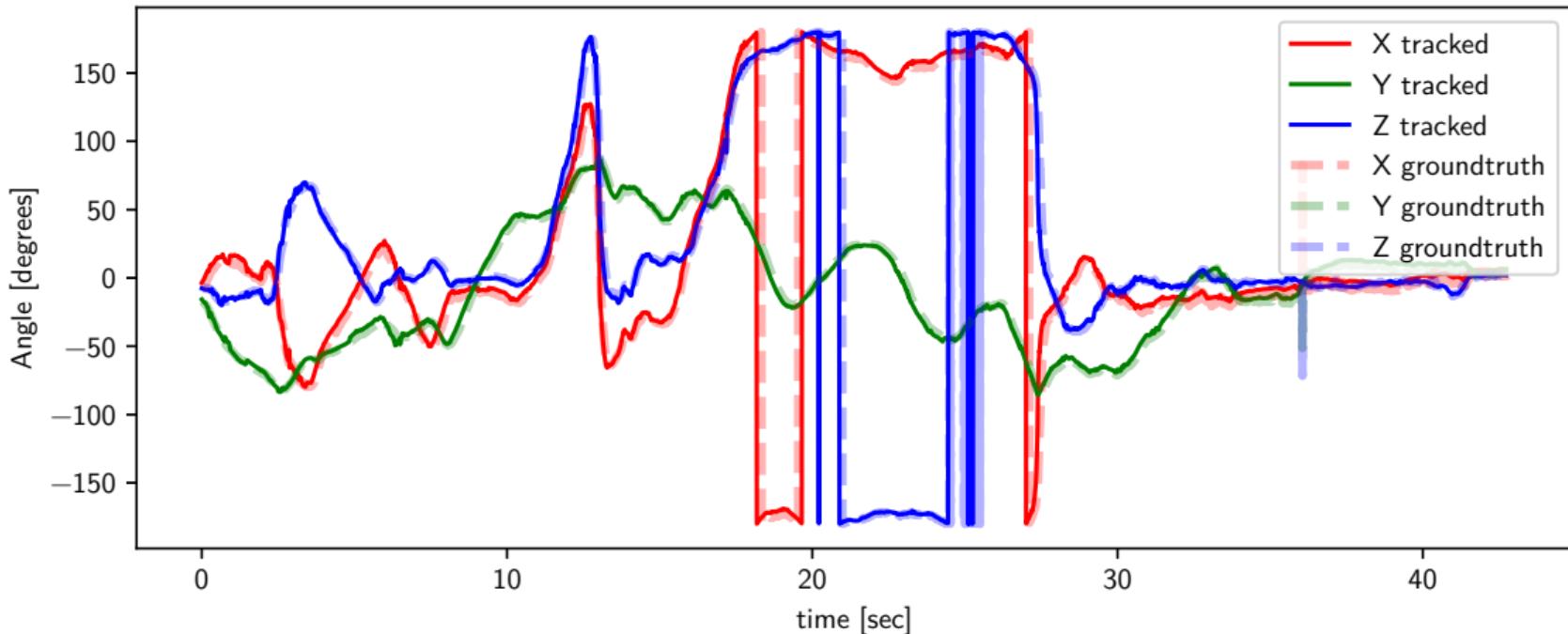




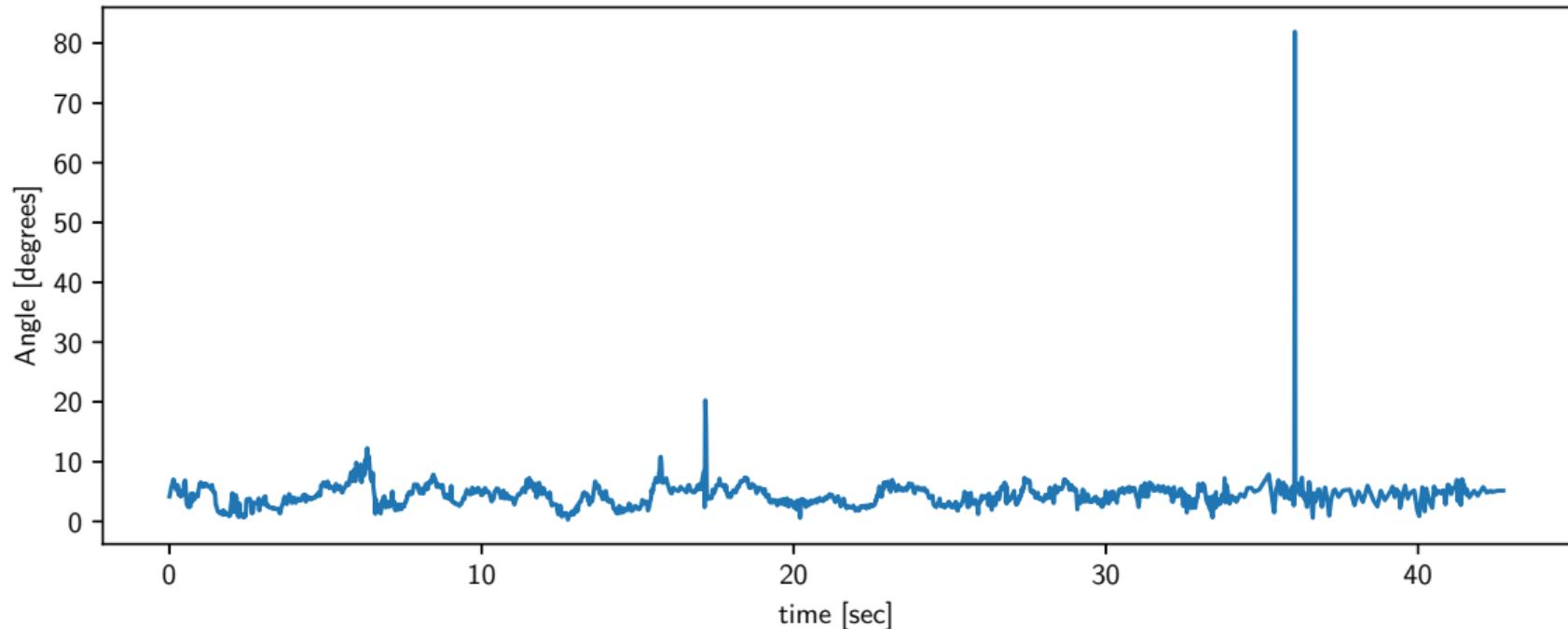




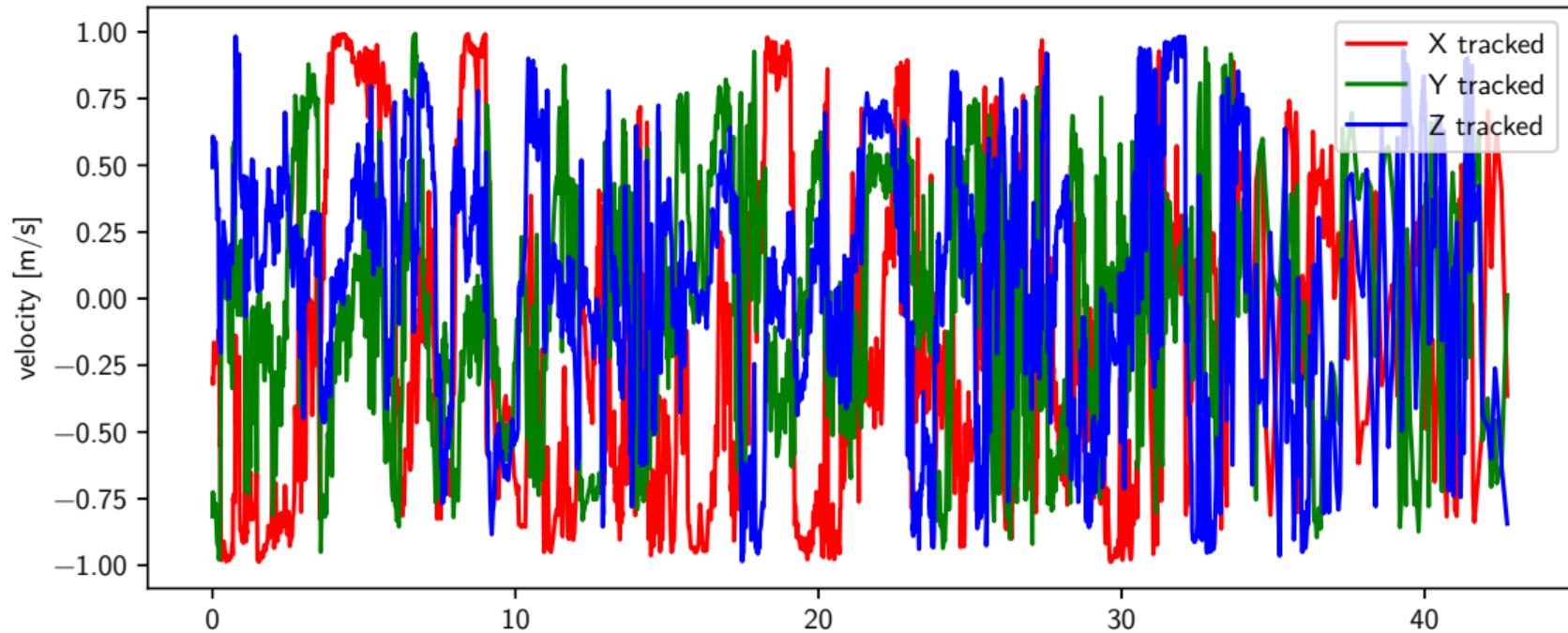
Rotation (Tait-Bryan angles)



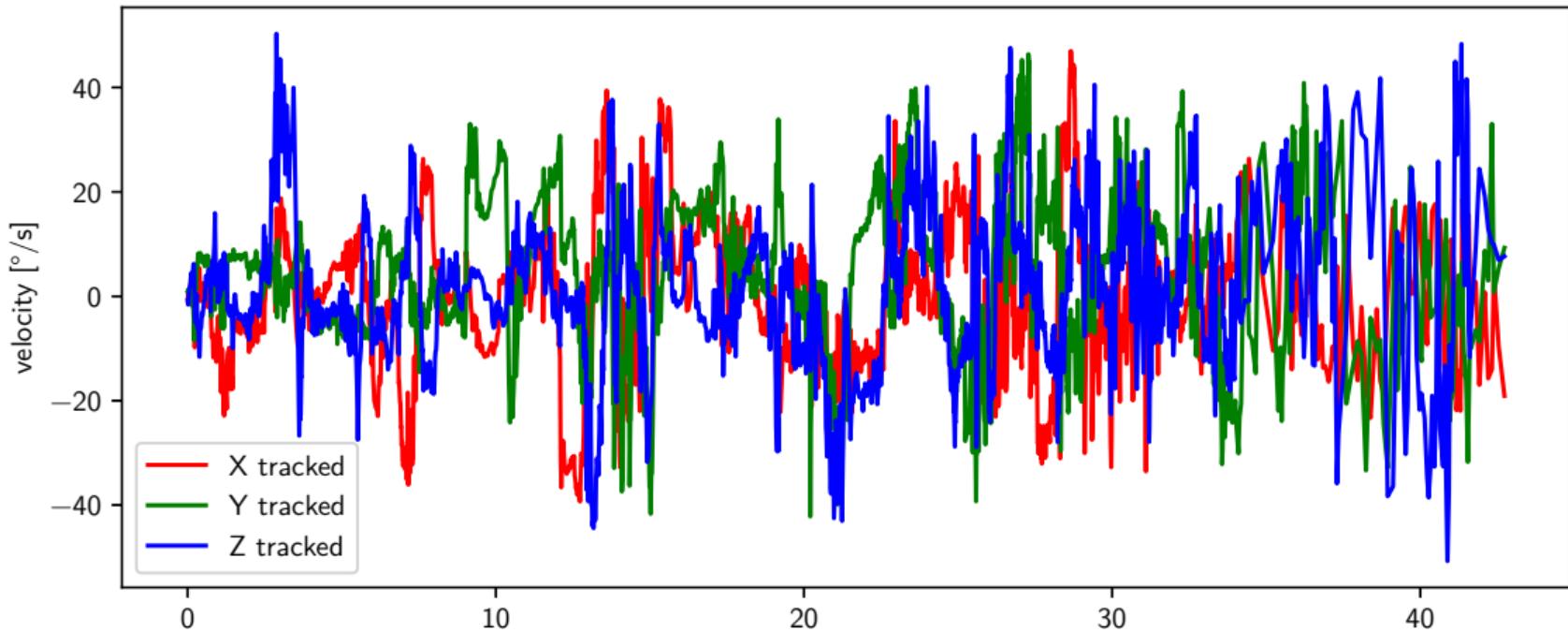
Orientation Error: median = 4.331°

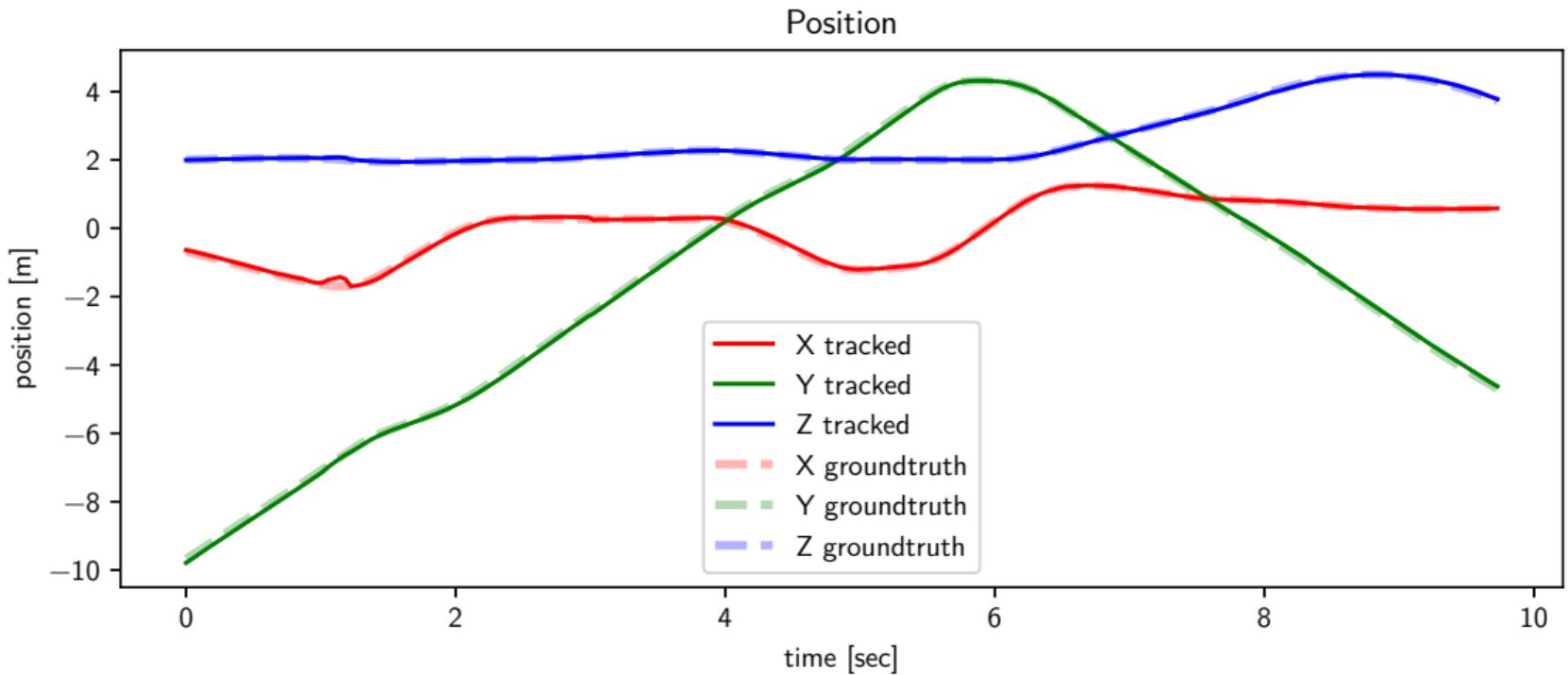


Lin. Velocity

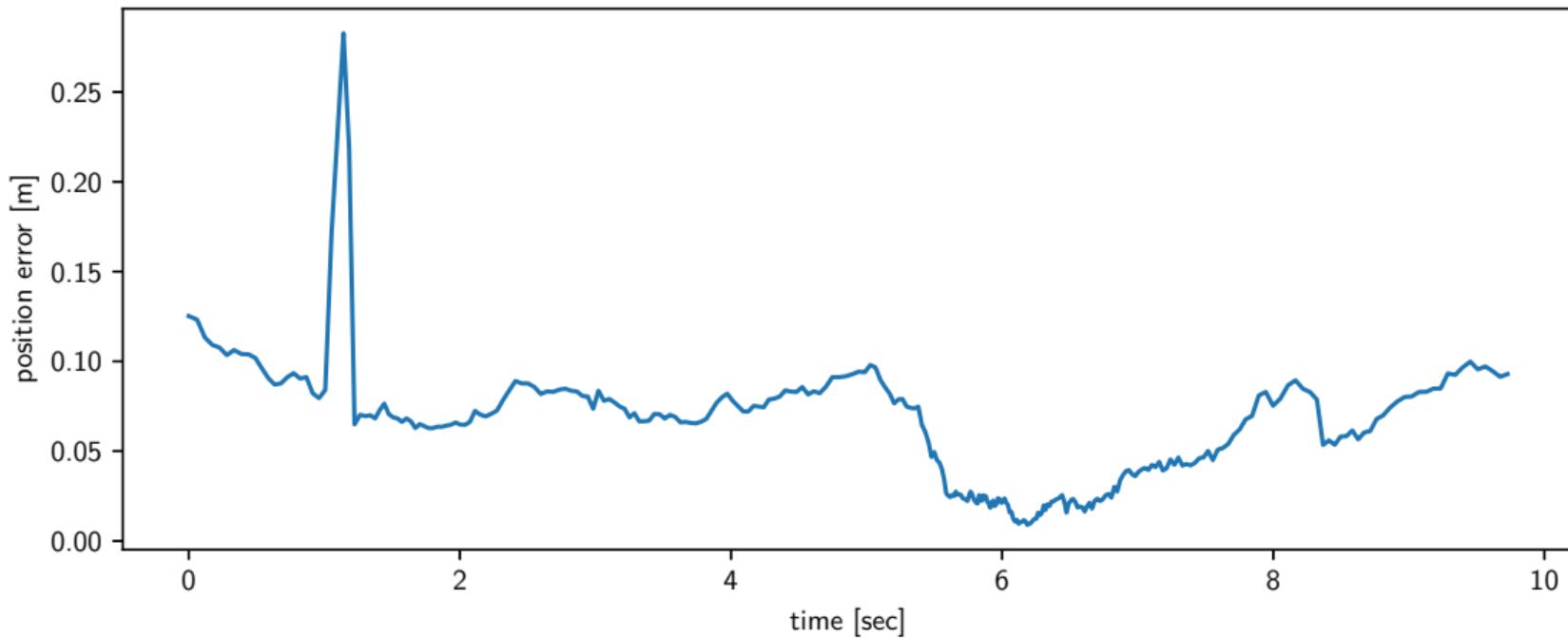


Ang. Velocity

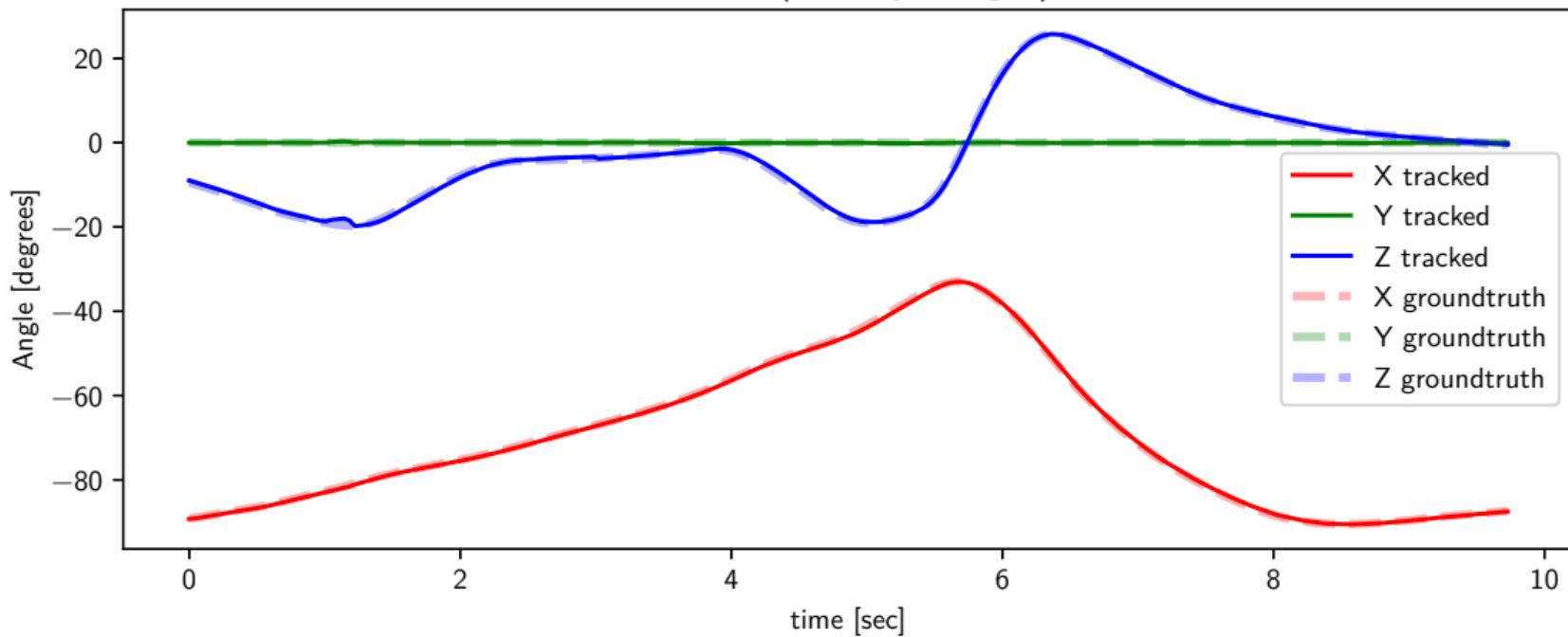




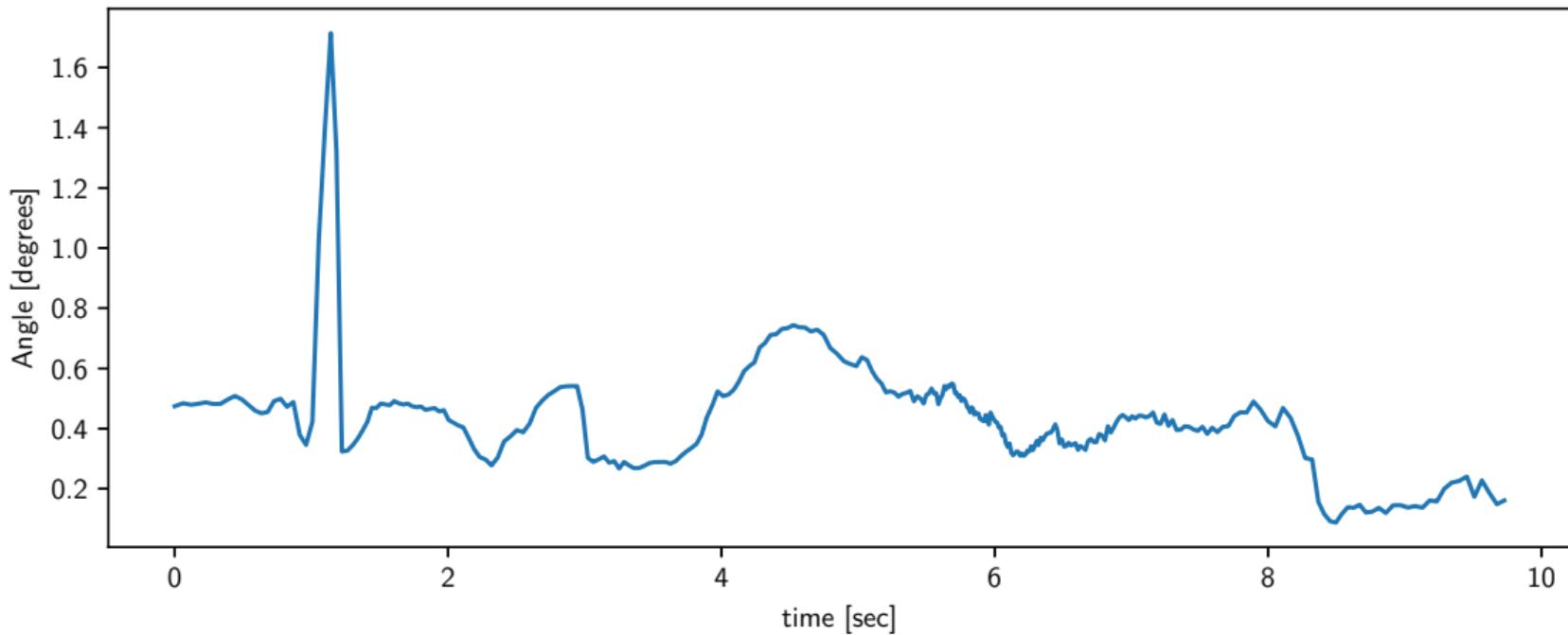
Position Error: median = 65.300 mm

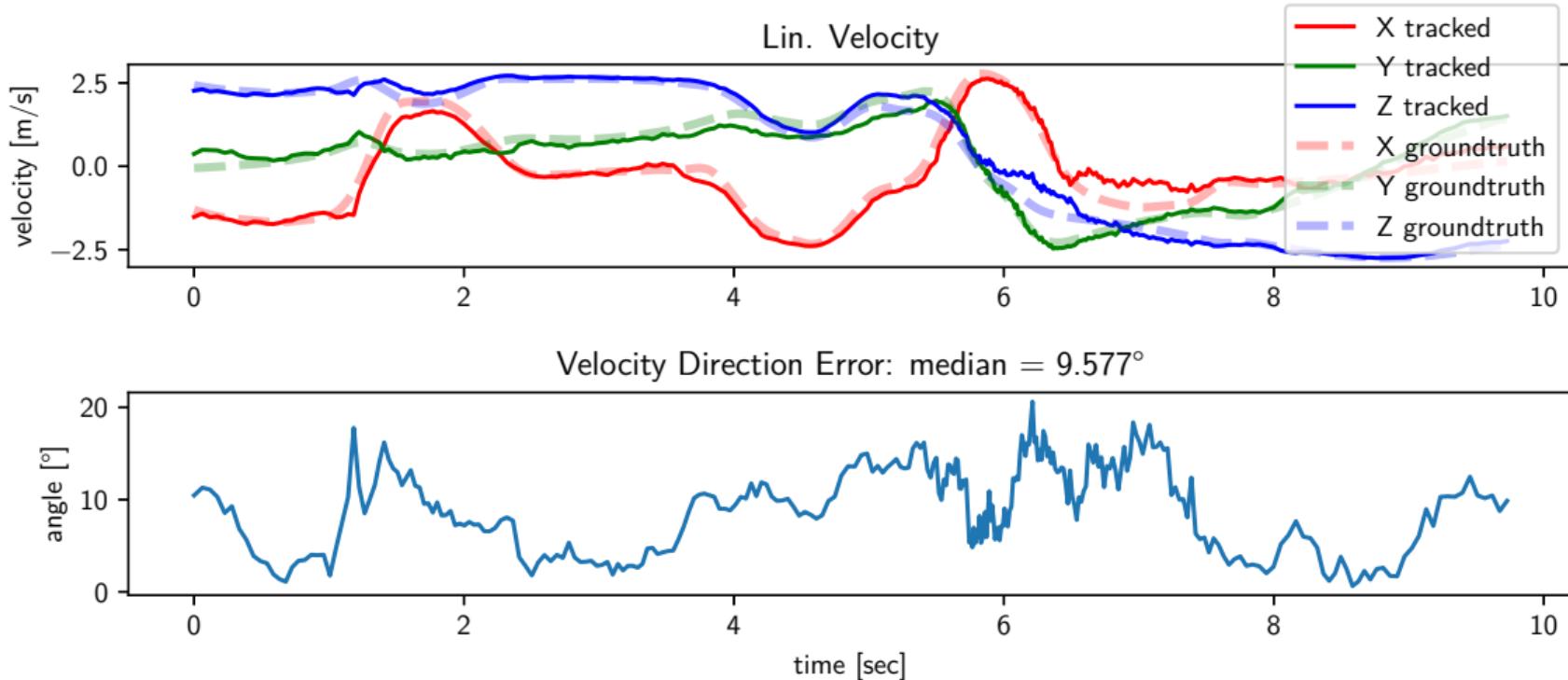


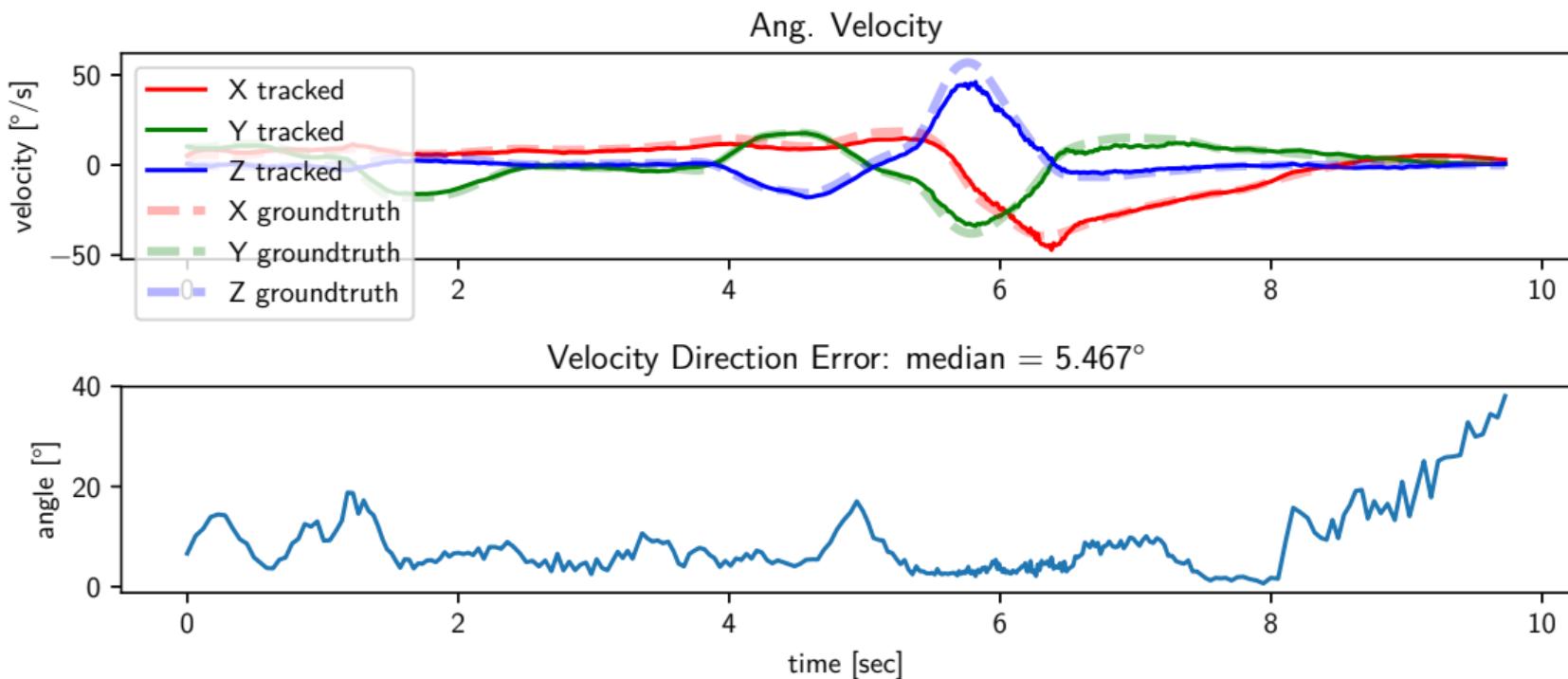
Rotation (Tait-Bryan angles)



Orientation Error: median = 0.425°







Scene	Mean	Pose		Velocity Direction	
	Depth (mm)	Pos. (mm)	Rot. (°)	Linear (°)	Angular (°)
Carpet 2D	2109	7.264	0.158 78	23.561	17.760
Carpet 2D*	—”—	11.223	0.205 34	20.235	16.168
Boxes	1993	4.460	0.203 04	17.537	62.686
Boxes*	—”—	8.889	0.284 81	17.532	61.172
Sponza	10 600	65.300	0.425 14	9.5767	5.4670
Sponza*	—”—	69.040	0.520 06	11.171	6.0394
Flying Room 1	3200	99.480	3.0794	n/a	n/a
Flying Room 2A†	3415	96.410	3.9917	n/a	n/a
Flying Room 2A*†	—”—	92.691	3.6311	n/a	n/a
Flying Room 2B	—”—	88.232	3.8392	n/a	n/a

* downsampled, i.e. using lower resolution

† tracking failed after about 18 seconds

Scene	Length	Processing		Full Tracking Step		
		Time	Events/sec	Iter./step	sec/iter.	total
Carpet 2D	20s	8771.6s	2857.2	24.656	120.06ms	3024.7ms
Carpet 2D downsampled	20s	1957.0s	12789	17.005	38.516ms	675.743ms
Boxes	20s	10772s	3160.1	25.942	132.26ms	3418.5ms
Boxes downsampled	20s	5274.7s	6433.0	27.586	59.585ms	1679.3ms
Sponza	10s	637.97s	4130.5	12.234	166.07ms	2098.6ms
Sponza downsampled	10s	229.25s	11532	17.344	41.012ms	751.63ms
Flying Room, track 1	8.32s	10058s	994.99	64.634	359.54ms	22704ms
Flying Room, track 2B	43.24s	52094s	1016.2	90.307	315.08ms	22139.2ms

Systematic Errors

- Linearization
- Gradient Warping
- Occlusions
- Event Integration

Real World Error Sources

- Hand-eye calibration of event camera
- Hand-eye calibration of RGB-D-camera for map
- Noise in map
- Timing noise in ground-truth recording





MAPPING

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