

Data Challenges with 3D Computer Vision

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Just

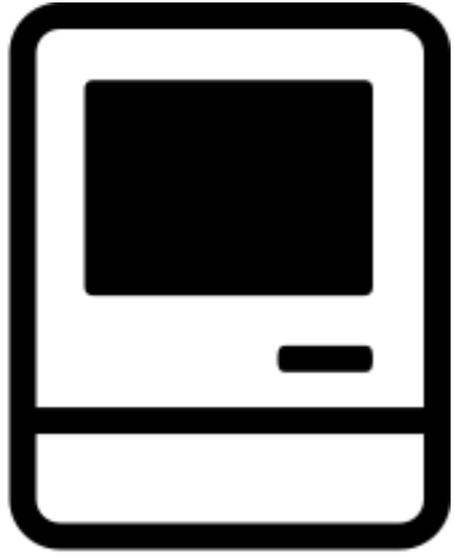
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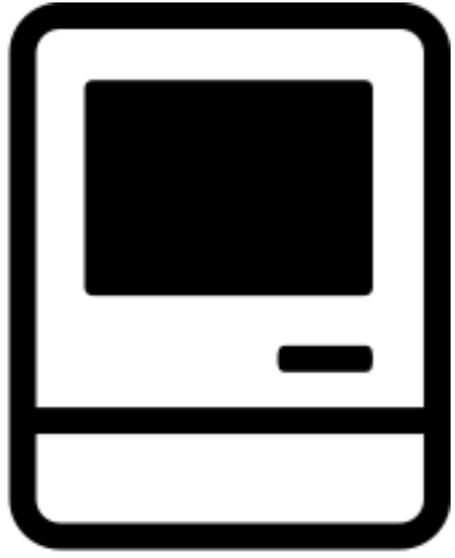
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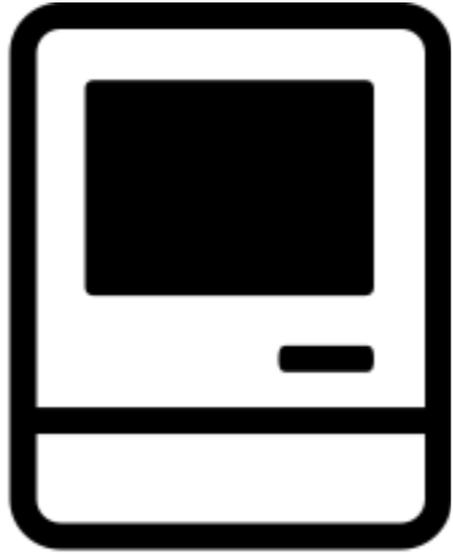
3D Computer Vision Challenges

- Data Capture / 3D Perception
- Size of 3D Data
- Making Sense of 3D Data
- Visualizing 3D Data
- But: *3D CV is a qualitative shift*



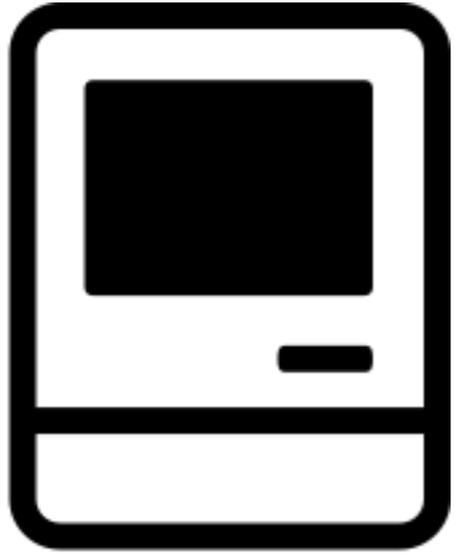


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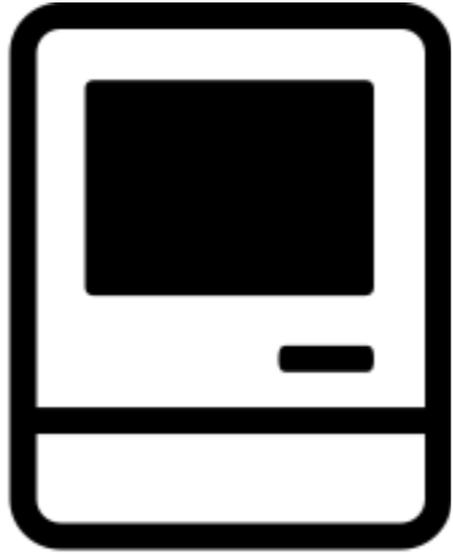


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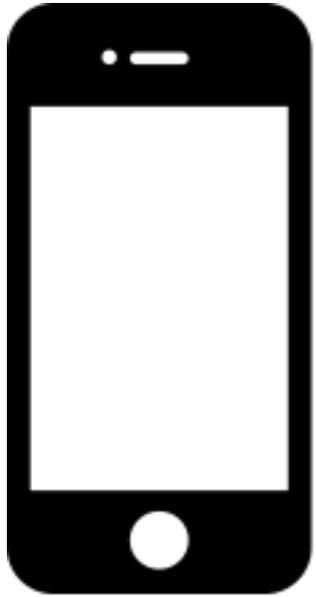


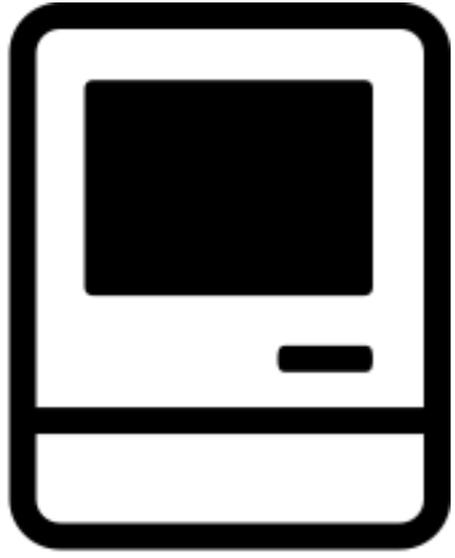
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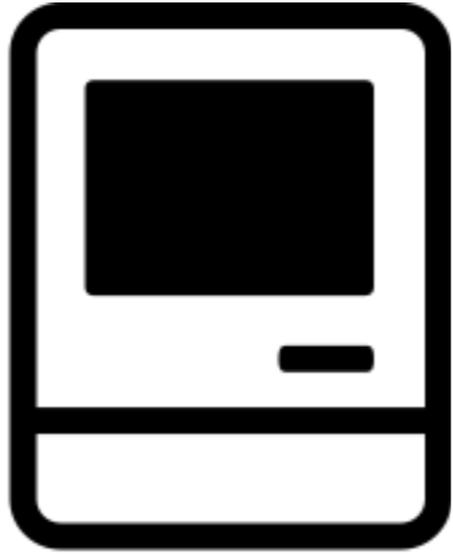
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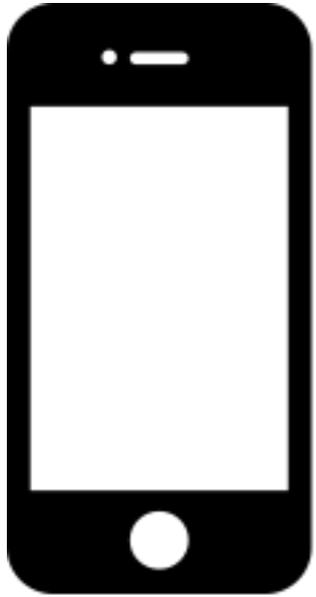


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What for?

Autonomous logistics



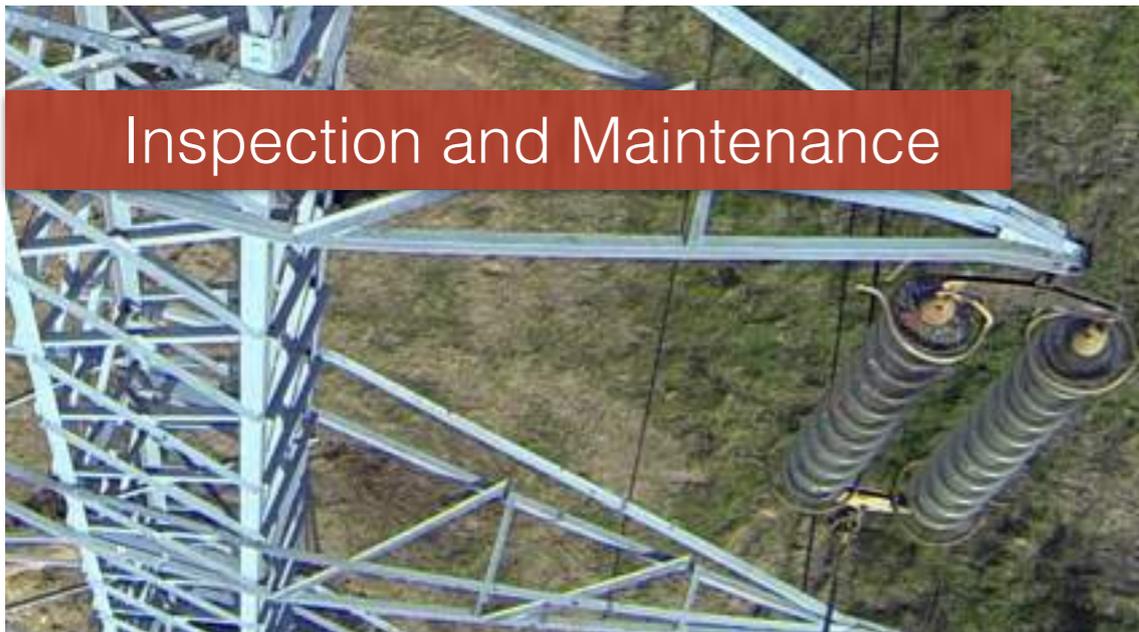
Kiva systems

Autonomous driving



Local Motors

Inspection and Maintenance



FAE Drones

Mining



3D Perception



Microsoft Kinect (2010):

- 3 MP Camera
- Depth Sensor
- Indoor only



Google's Project Tango (2015)

- 4 MP Camera
- Depth Sensor
- Indoor only

3D Perception



Indoor & Outdoor

DLR's Integrated Positioning System (2014):
3D Navigation and inspection helmet.

- Stereo + Navigation
- Indoor & Outdoor

Digital Perception: From 2D to a 3D Modell

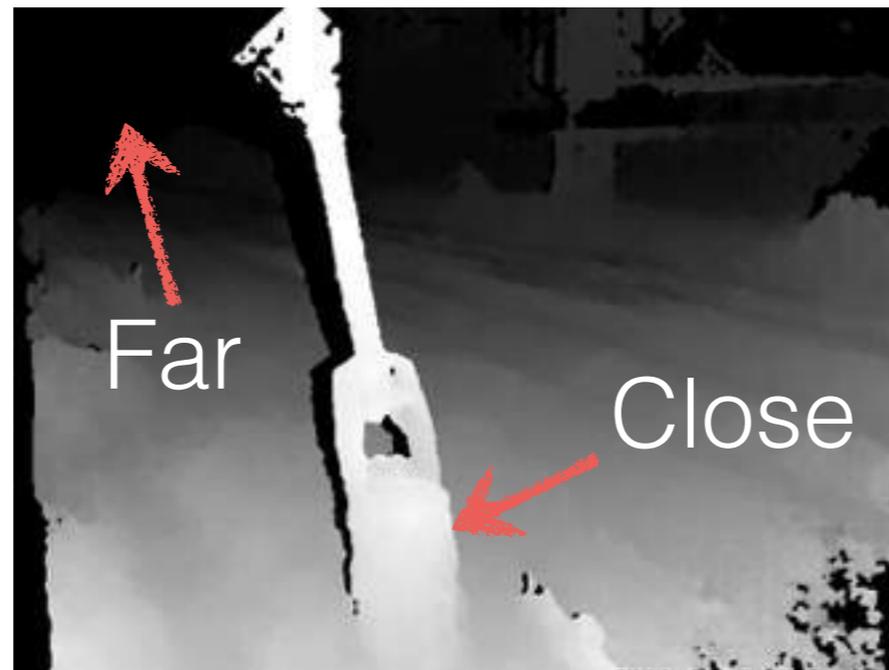


Original Image

Digital Perception: From 2D to a 3D Modell



Original Image

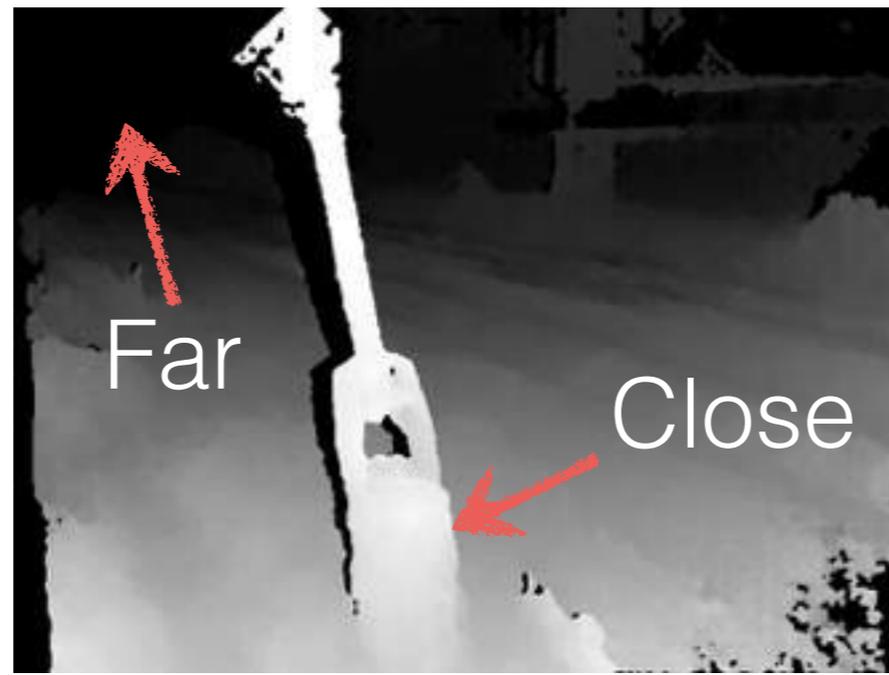


Depth Map

Digital Perception: From 2D to a 3D Modell



Original Image

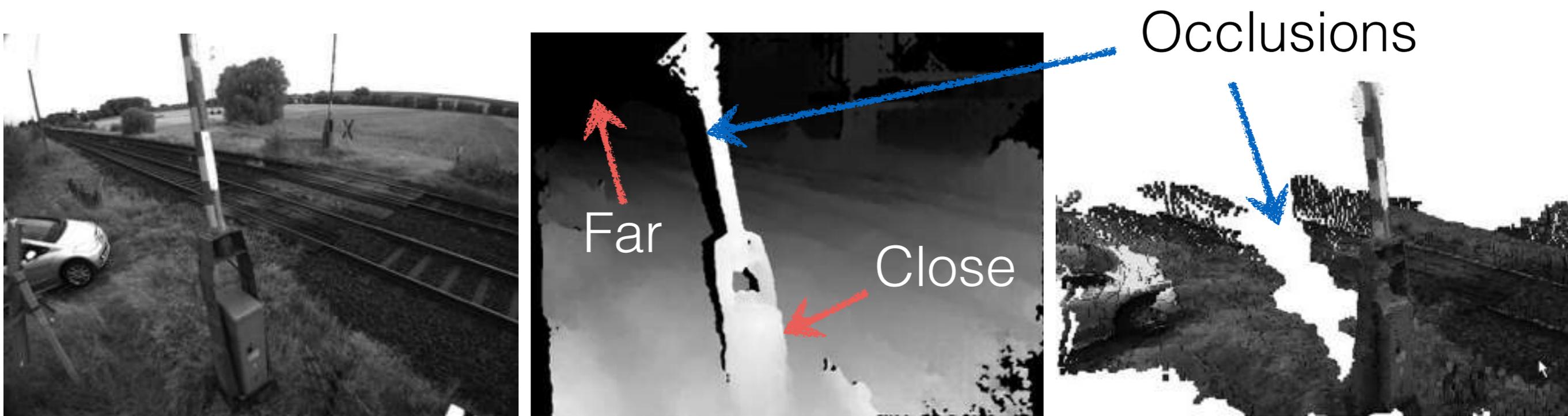


Depth Map



3D point Cloud

Digital Perception: From 2D to a 3D Modell



Original Image

Depth Map

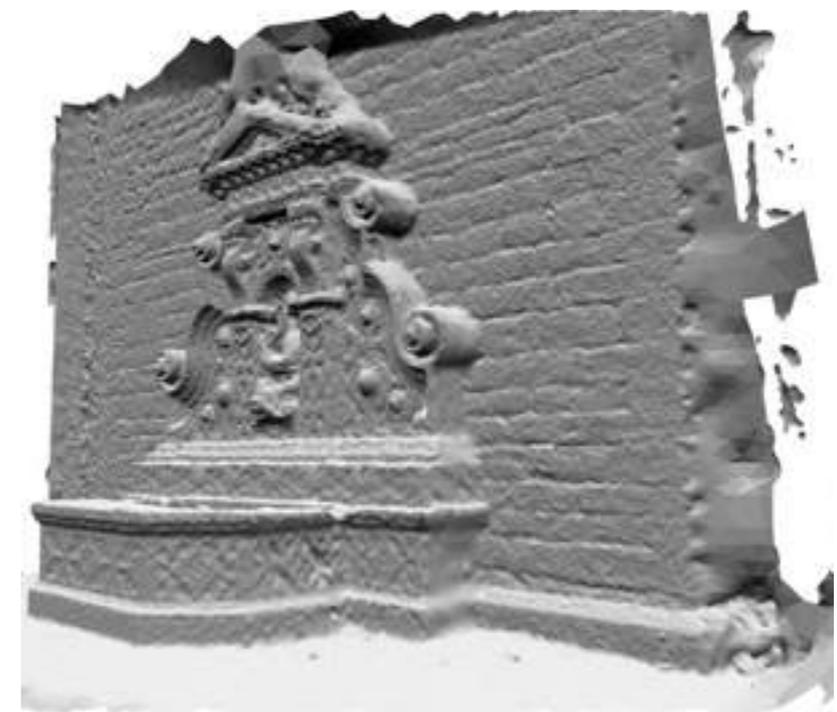
3D point Cloud

3D Perception

From single-shot to full 3D model



Input images



Computed
3D model

Algorithms compute a 3D model from unknown camera positions. **Benefit:** Automated modelling possible.

Digital Perception: Data Challenges

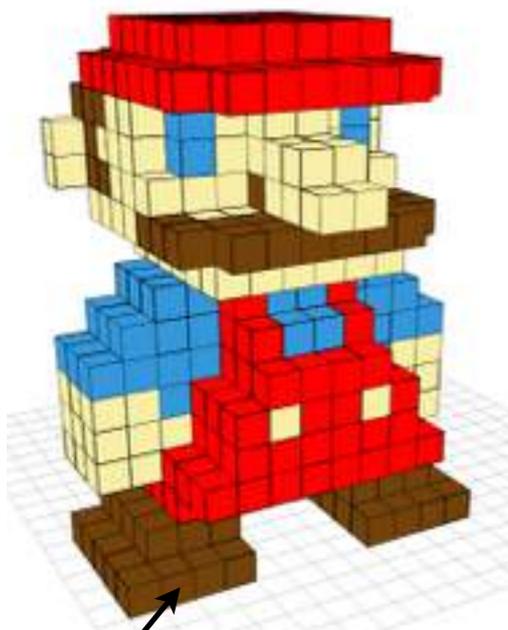
- a 9MP 8bit color image + 16bit depth: **43 MB** each
- 9 MP 8bit color image stereo setting @ 10 fps:
514 MB / s
- 1 day worth of data capturing: **36TB**

How can we...

- store such huge amounts of 3D data?
- derive information from 3D data?
- make 3D data searchable?

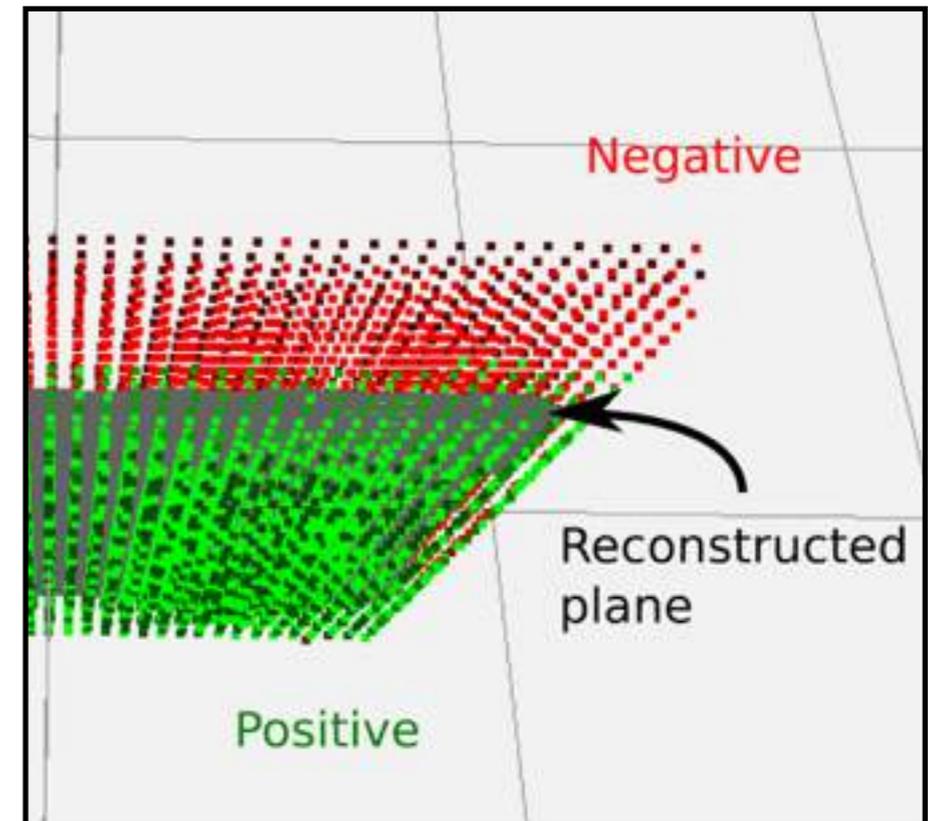
Storage for 3D Modelling

Representing the 3D world as voxels



a 3D pixel (voxel)

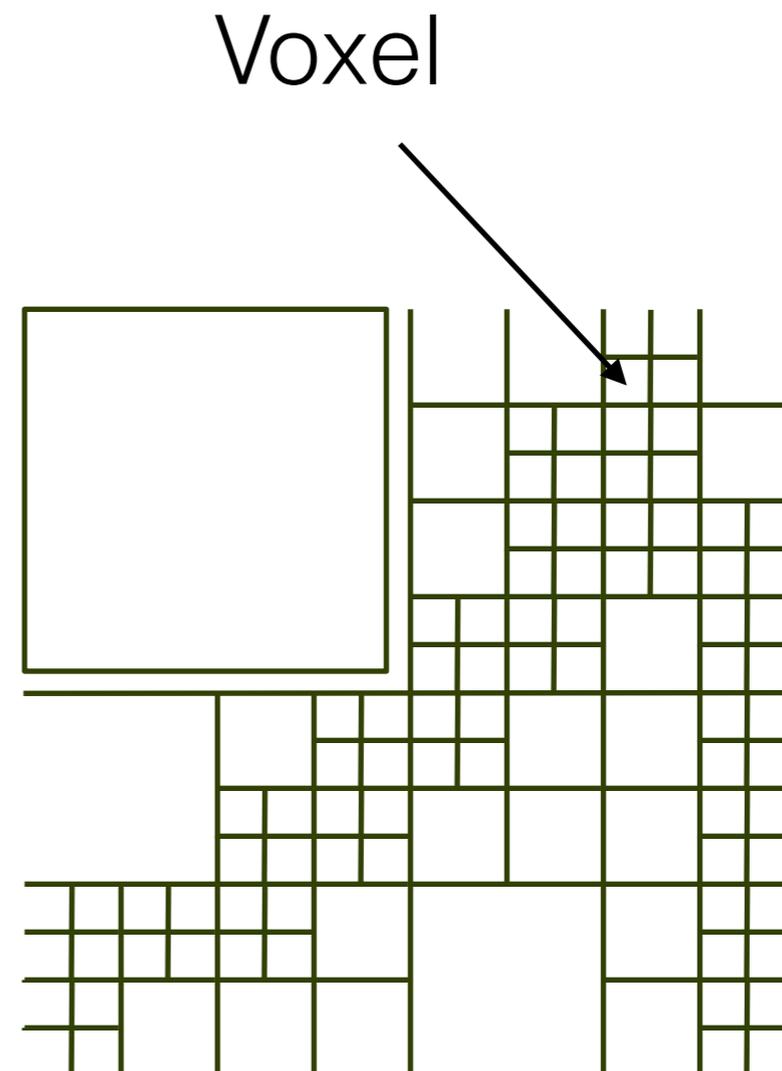
Inside					Outside				
-0.9	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.9	1	1	1	1	1
-1	-0.9	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.9	1	1	1	1
-1	-0.9	-0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	1	1	1	1
-1	-0.9	-0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	1	1	1	1
-1	-1	-0.8	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	1	1	1
-1	-0.9	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	1	1	1
-1	-0.9	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.8	1	1	1	1
-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	0	0.4	0.9	1	1	1	1
-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.4	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



"Implicit voxels": represent the surface by values <0 or >0 .

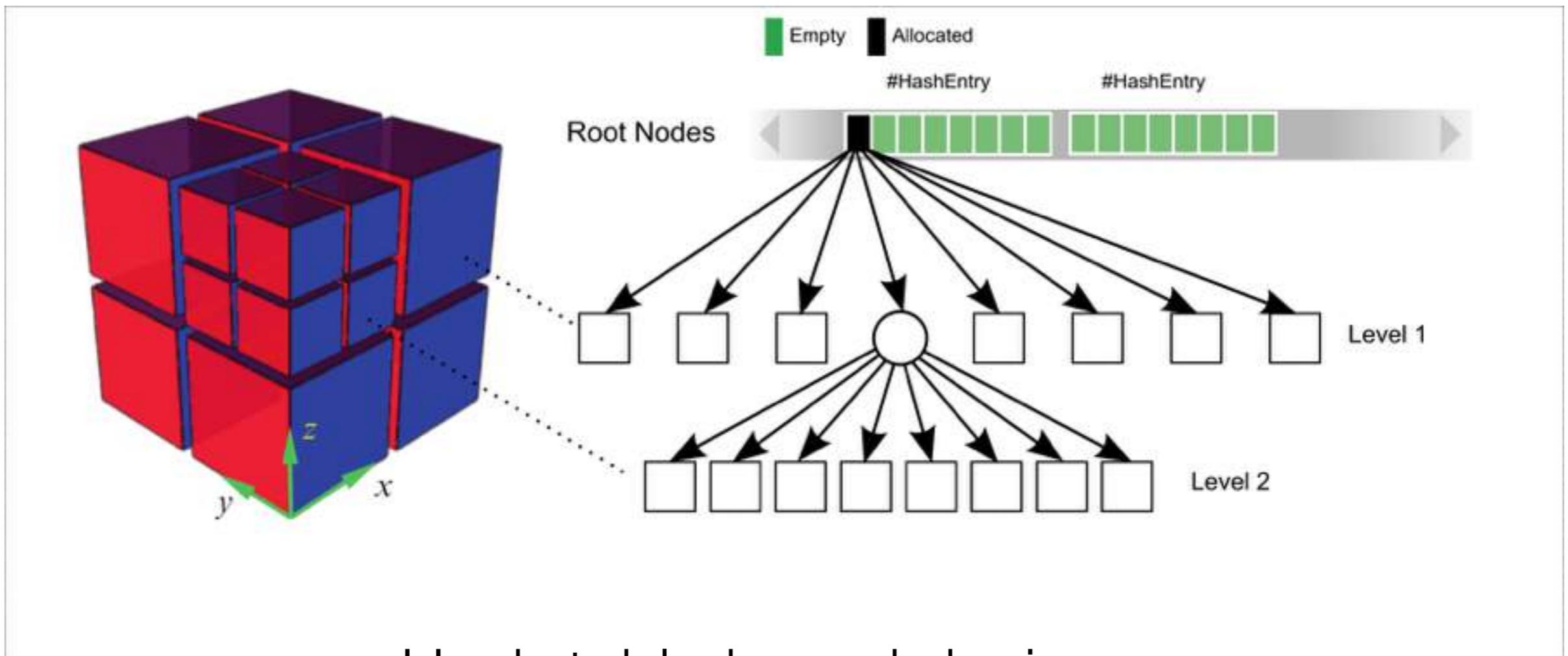
Storage for 3D Modelling

- Tree-based Data Structure
- $O(m)$ memory
m being # leaf nodes
- One child pointer per voxel
- Siblings stored in consecutive addresses



Storage for 3D Modelling

Octree Indexing



Hash-table based design

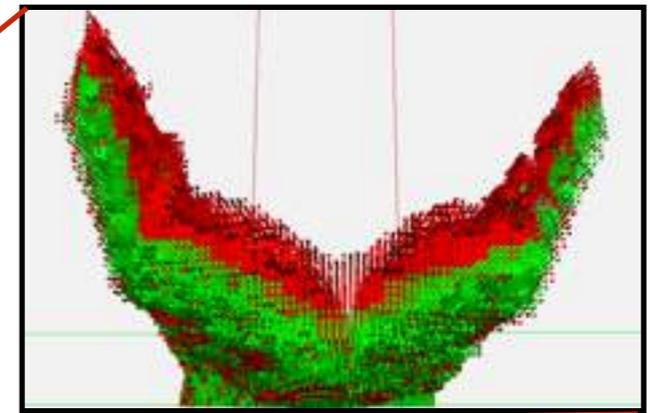
- $O(1)$ search and updates

Storage for 3D Modelling

Demos



Mapping from UAV



Mapping from vehicle



So what?

- Current Voxel Access takes $0.45\mu\text{s}$
 - 2 Frames / second w/ 640x480 resolution depth images images can be processed on a CPU.
 - $0.04\mu\text{s}$ is required for real time modelling
 - Generating meshes for visualization is an open issue yet (automatic Level of Detail).
 - Object recognition: TBD, depends on the application.
- Storage requirements: A plane of $100\times 100\text{m}@3\text{cm}$ resolution requires approx 70MB

Conclusion

- Current research in 3D Computer Vision enables to reconstruct physical environments in real time
- Modelling and storing large environments is extremely challenging
- Infrastructure for storage and visualization is totally missing. No standards, no providers, only a few internal solutions
- 3D Digitalization today is like the web of the 1990s.

Thank you!

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