



# Autonomous Navigation for Flying Robots

## Lecture 8.2: Tracking and Mapping using Signed Distance Functions

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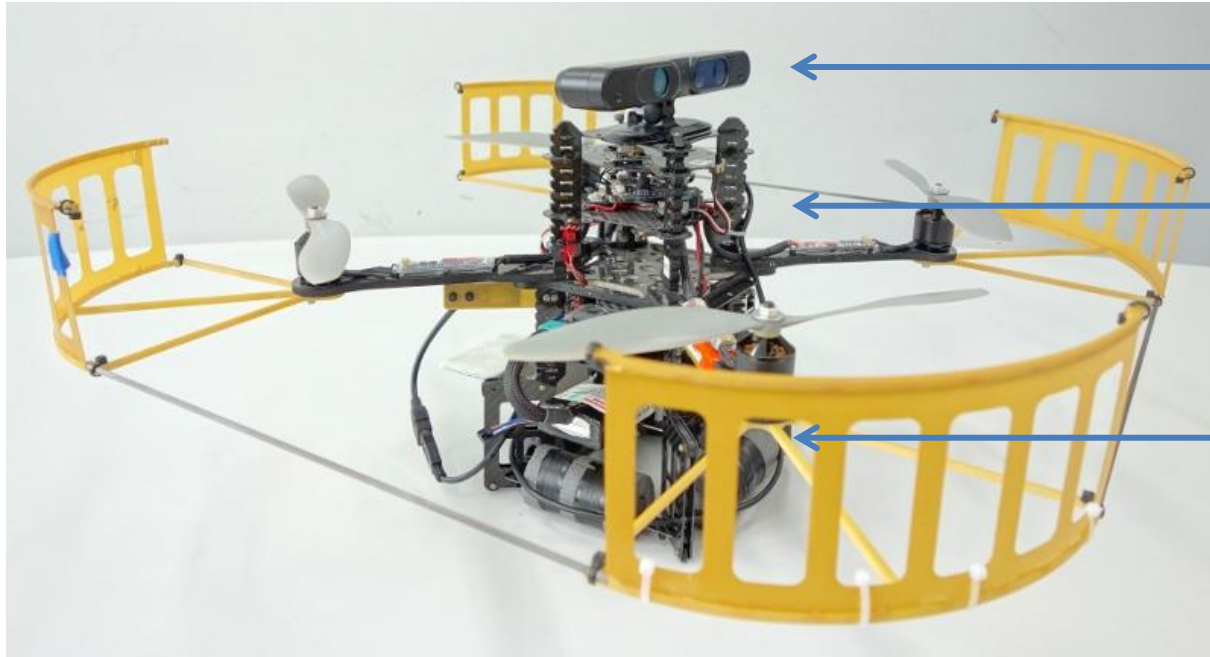
# 3D Reconstruction with a Quadrotor

[Bylow, Sturm, Kerl, Kahl, Cremers; RSS 2013; UAV-g 2013]



**Real-Time Camera Tracking and 3D Reconstruction Using Signed Distance Functions** (E. Bylow, J. Sturm, C. Kerl, F. Kahl, D. Cremers), *In Robotics: Science and Systems Conference (RSS)*, 2013. <http://youtu.be/MzLdRFSrtul>

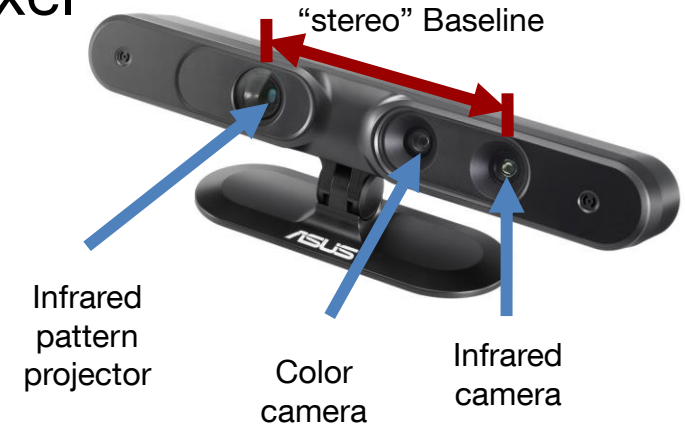
# AscTec Pelican Platform



- ← RGB-D sensor  
(color and depth)
- ← Autopilot board  
(IMU, attitude  
& position control)
- ← Intel Core2Duo  
running Ubuntu  
(state estimation)

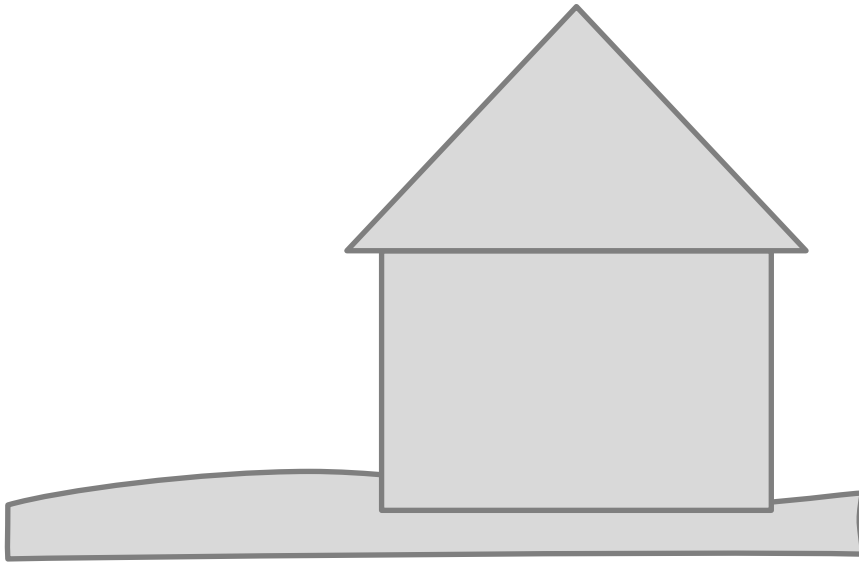
# Depth Cameras

- Camera measures depth of every pixel
- Different sensing principles exist
  - Stereo cameras
  - Time-of-flight
  - Structured light (e.g., Kinect)

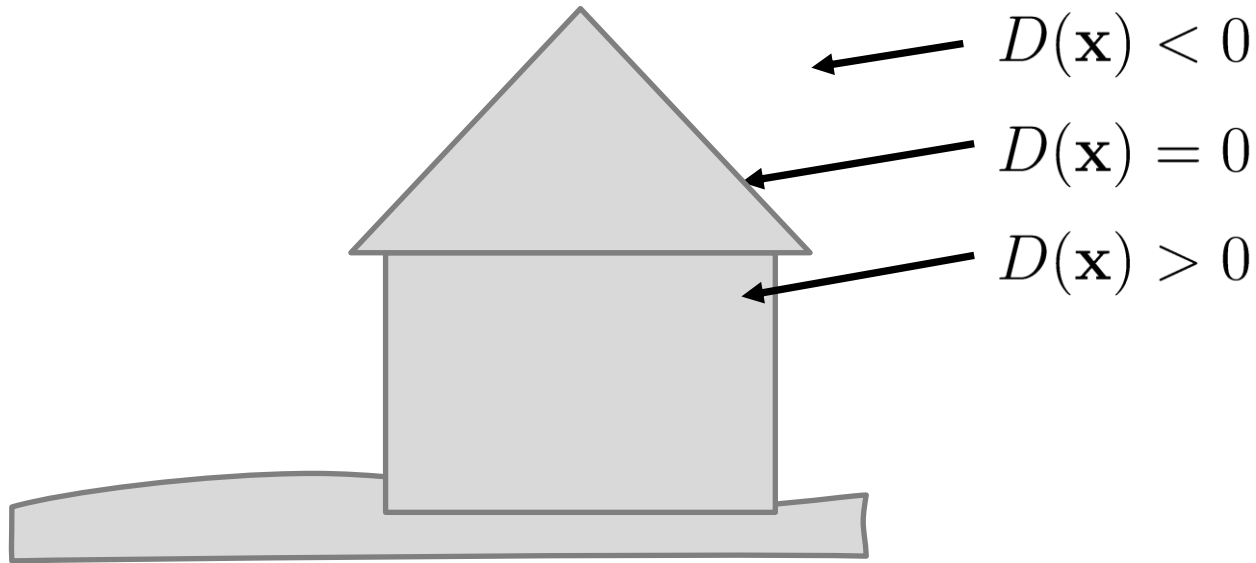


- Signed Distance Functions [Curless and Levoy, 1996]
  - Represent distance to surface in a voxel grid
  - Data fusion of depth images
- KinectFusion [Newcombe et al., 2011]
  - Generate synthetic depth image from SDF
  - ICP between current and synthetic image
- Our approach
  - Estimate the camera pose **directly** using the SDF

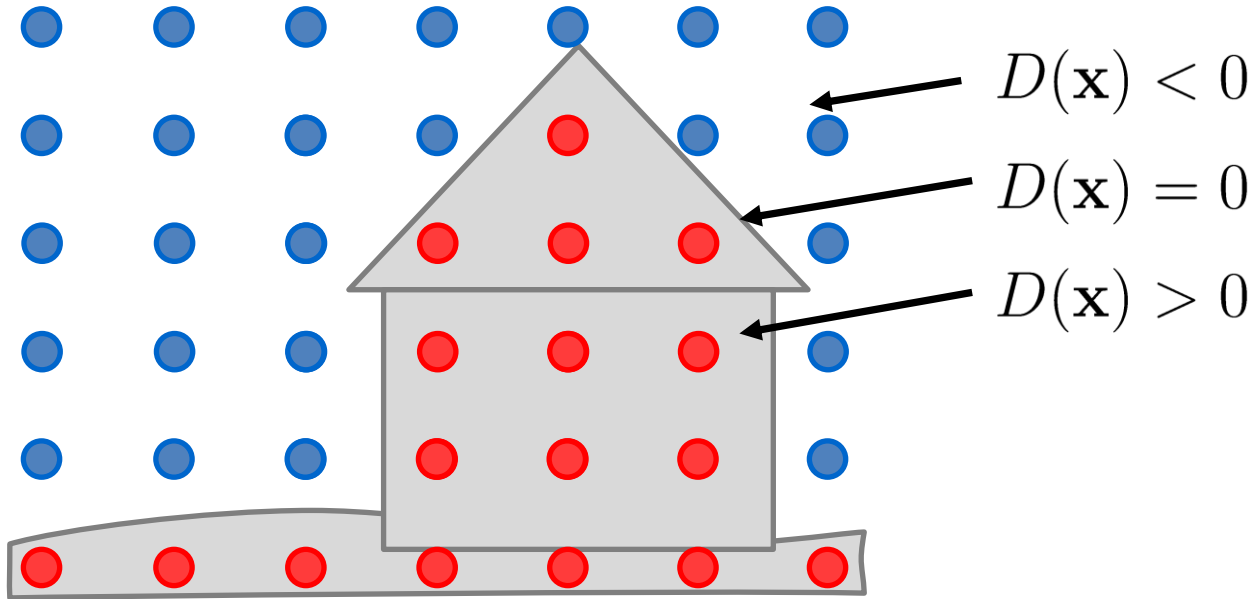
# Signed Distance Functions



# Signed Distance Functions



# Signed Distance Functions



— Negative distance to surface (= outside)

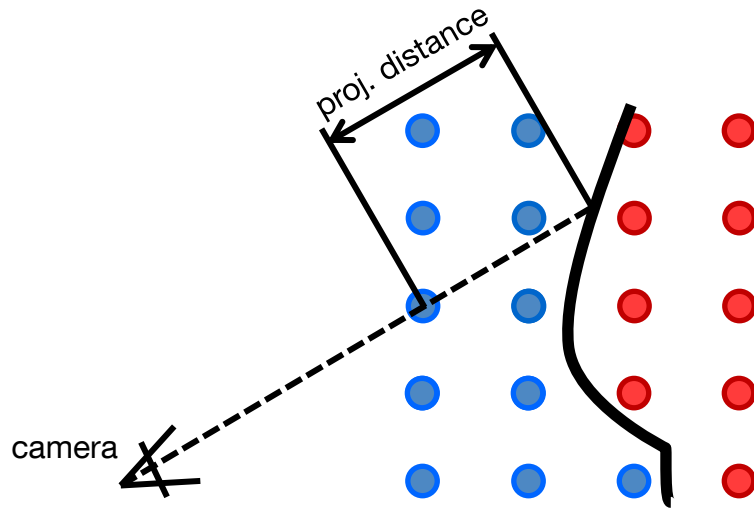
— Positive distance to surface (= inside)



# Signed Distance Functions

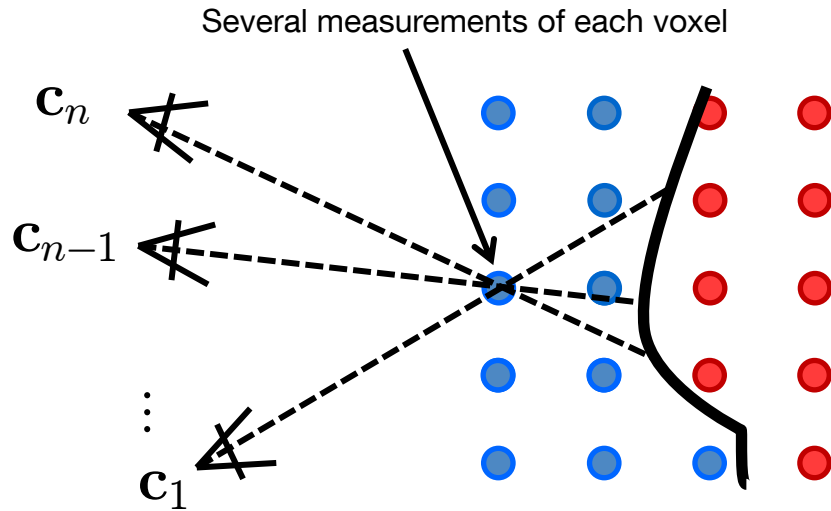
- Compute SDF from a depth image
- Measure distance of each voxel to the observed surface

$$d_{\text{obs}} = z - I_Z(\pi(x, y, z))$$



# Signed Distance Functions

- Calculate weighted average over all measurements
- Assume known camera poses (for now)

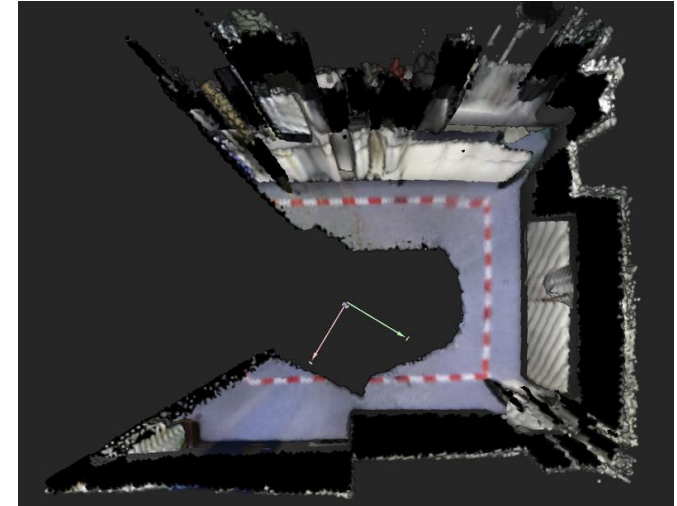
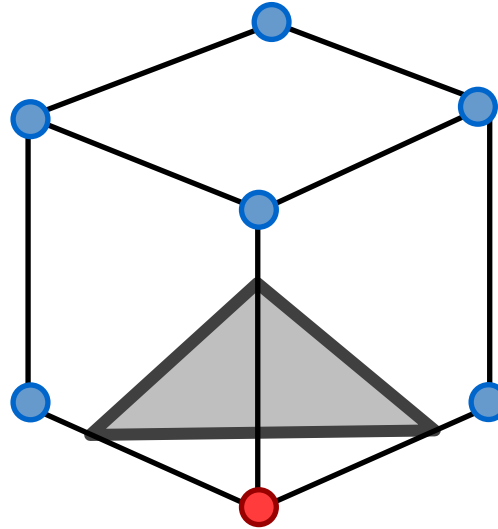
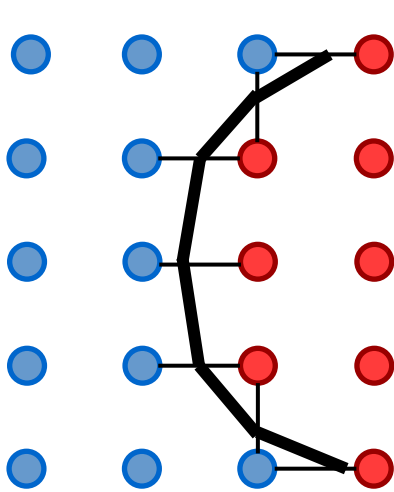


$$D \leftarrow \frac{WD + wd}{W + w}$$

$$C \leftarrow \frac{WC + wc}{W + w}$$

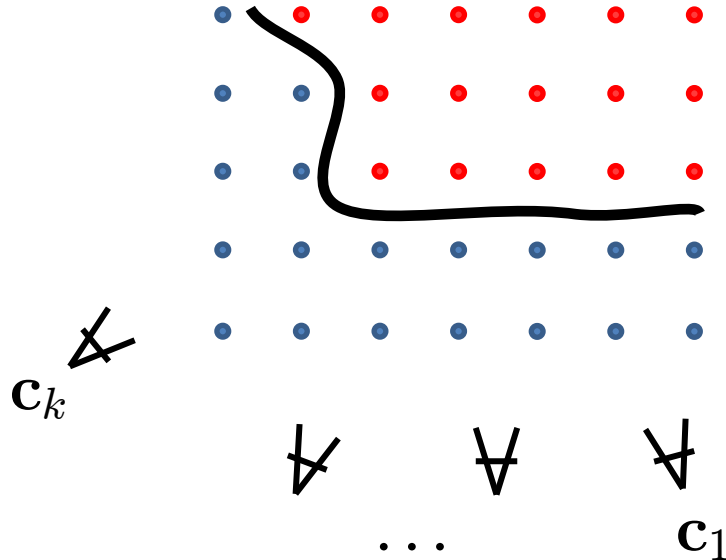
$$W \leftarrow W + w$$

- **Marching cubes:** Find zero-crossings in the signed distance function by interpolation



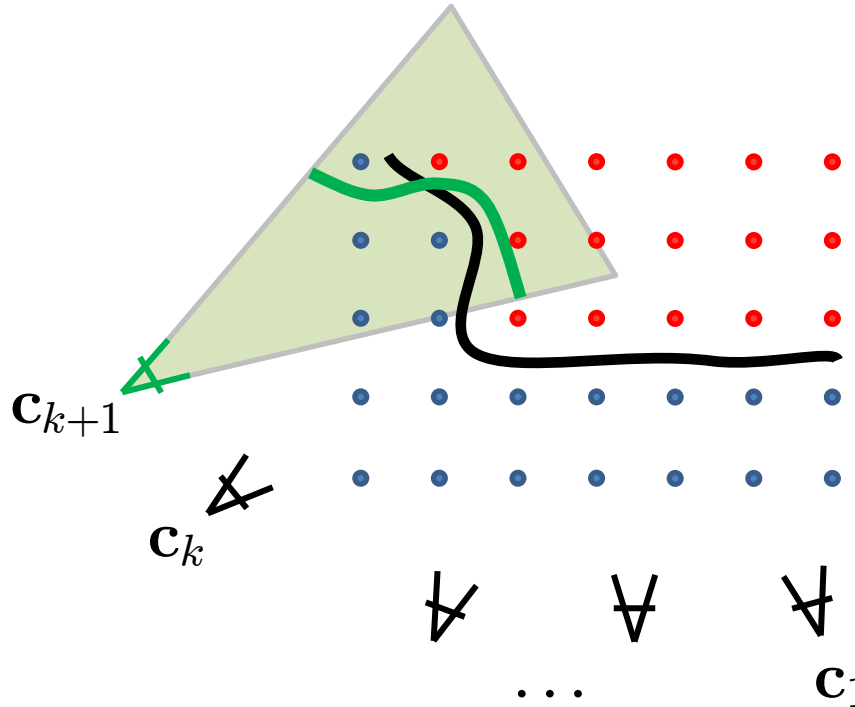
# Estimating the Camera Pose

- SDF built from the first  $k$  frames

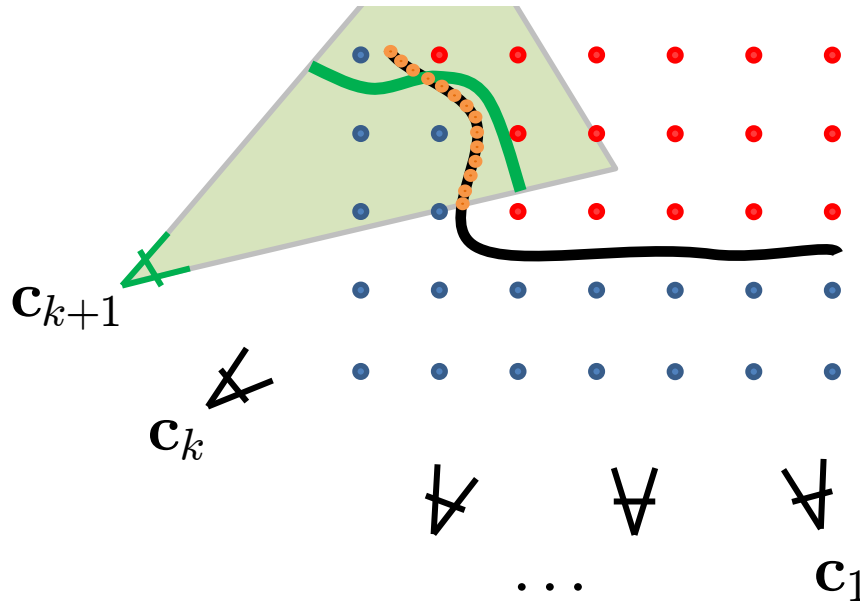


# Estimating the Camera Pose

- We seek the next camera pose  $\mathbf{c}_{k+1}$

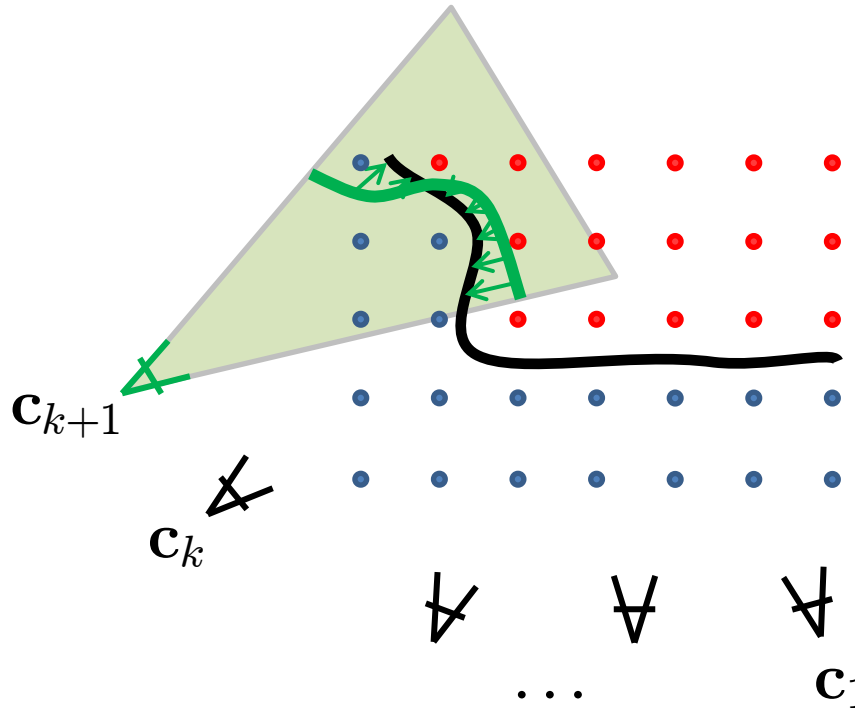


- KinectFusion generates a synthetic depth image from SDF and aligns it using ICP



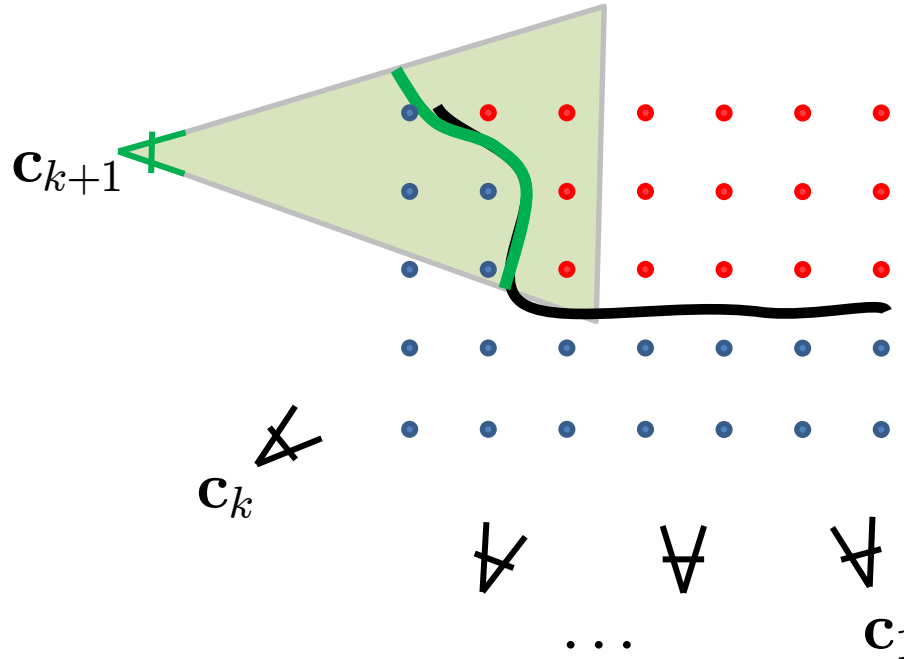
# Estimating the Camera Pose

- **Our approach:** Use SDF directly during minimization



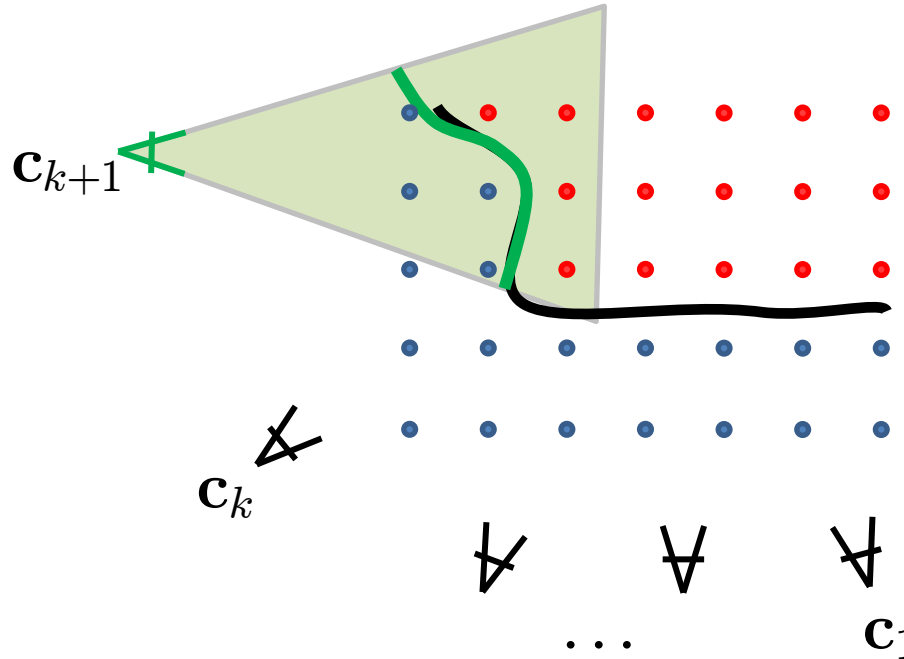
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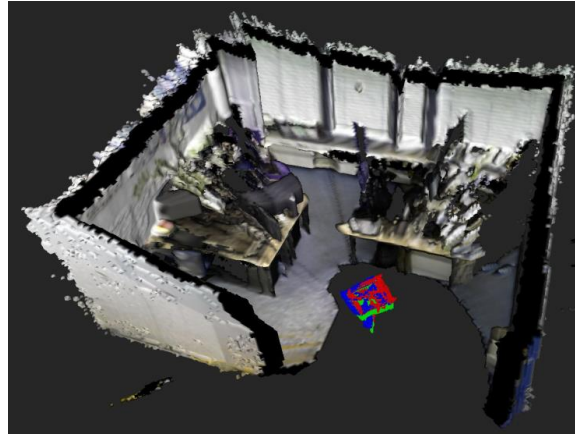
- **Our approach:** Use SDF directly during minimization



$$\arg \min_{\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{t}} \sum_{ij} D(\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}_{ij} + \mathbf{t})^2$$

- Equip quadrotor with depth camera
- Estimate quadrotor pose in real-time (offboard, needs GPU)
- Position control
- Follow trajectory
- Extract dense 3D model from SDF

# Results on 3D Mapping



Dense Tracking and Mapping with a Quadcopter (J. Sturm, E. Bylow, F. Kahl, D. Cremers), In Unmanned Aerial Vehicle in Geomatics (UAV-g), 2013.

# More Results



Dense Tracking and Mapping with a Quadcopter (J. Sturm, E. Bylow, F. Kahl, D. Cremers), In Unmanned Aerial Vehicle in Geomatics (UAV-g), 2013.

# 3D Person Scanning and Printing

[Sturm, Bylow, Kahl, Cremers; GCPR 2013]



Download demo version  
from <http://fablitec.com>

CopyMe3D: Scanning and Printing Persons in 3D (J. Sturm, E. Bylow, F. Kahl, D. Cremers), In German Conference on Pattern Recognition (GCPR), 2013.  
<http://youtu.be/9B2ldD2jHGw>

# Lessons Learned



- Depth cameras
- Signed distance functions
- Pose tracking on SDFs
- Real-time position control of a quadrotor
- 3D reconstruction