

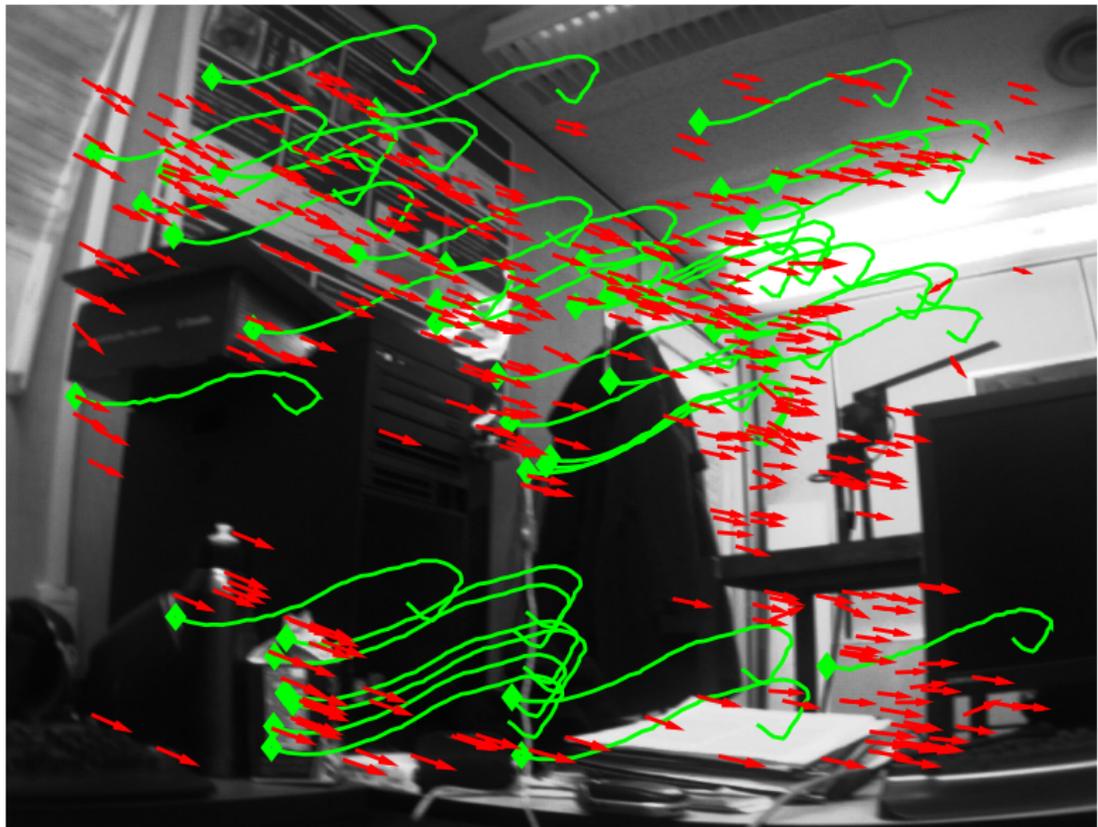
Efficient Augmentation of the EKF Structure from Motion with Frame-to-Frame Features

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Proposed Approach (High-level Overview)
- 3 Proposed Approach: The Details
- 4 Experimental Results

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Introduction

- Frame-to-Frame Features
 - Provide additional constraints on the velocity.
 - Abundant (Under Gaussian noise assumption, consistent estimation leads to higher accuracy).
 - Have been used earlier in:
 - *bundle adjustment*.
 - Particle Filtering (only in weighting the particles).
 - Their direct insertion in the EKF is very costly (cubic complexity).



Problem Formulation

- 3D Parameters to estimate

- Motion:

- Pose $[\vec{\Omega}; \vec{T}]$
 - Velocity $[\vec{\omega}; \vec{V}]$

- Structure (3D points): $\vec{\mathbf{X}} = [\vec{X}^1; \dots; \vec{X}^N]$

- $\vec{S} = [\vec{S}^1; \vec{S}^2]$

- $\vec{S}^1 = [\vec{\Omega}; \vec{T}; \vec{\mathbf{X}}]$

- $\vec{S}^2 = [\vec{\omega}; \vec{V}]$

- Measurements

- Tracked Features: $\vec{\mathbf{y}}(t) = [\vec{y}^1(t); \dots; \vec{y}^N(t)]$

- Frame-To-Frame features:

- $\vec{\mathbf{z}}(t) = [\vec{z}^1(t-1); \vec{z}^1(t); \dots; \vec{z}^K(t-1); \vec{z}^K(t)]$



Dynamical System

- Transition Equations:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{X}(t+1) = \vec{X}(t) \\ \vec{T}(t+1) = e^{[\vec{\omega}(t)]_{\times}} \vec{T}(t) + \vec{V}(t) \\ \vec{\Omega}(t+1) = \text{Log}_{SO_3}(e^{[\vec{\omega}(t)]_{\times}} e^{[\vec{\Omega}(t)]_{\times}}) \\ \vec{V}(t+1) = \vec{V}(t) + \vec{a}_V(t) \\ \vec{\omega}(t+1) = \vec{\omega}(t) + \vec{a}_{\omega}(t) \end{array} \right.$$

- Measurement Equations:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{y}^i(t) = g(R(t), \vec{T}(t), \vec{X}^i) = \text{proj}(R(t)\vec{X}^i + \vec{T}) \\ h(\vec{V}, \vec{\omega}, \vec{z}(t-1), \vec{z}(t)) = \frac{r}{\nabla r} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$r = \vec{z}(t-1)^T \underbrace{[\vec{V}]_{\times} e^{[\vec{V}]_{\times}}}_{\text{Essential Matrix}} \vec{z}(t)$$

Essential Matrix



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Proposed Approach

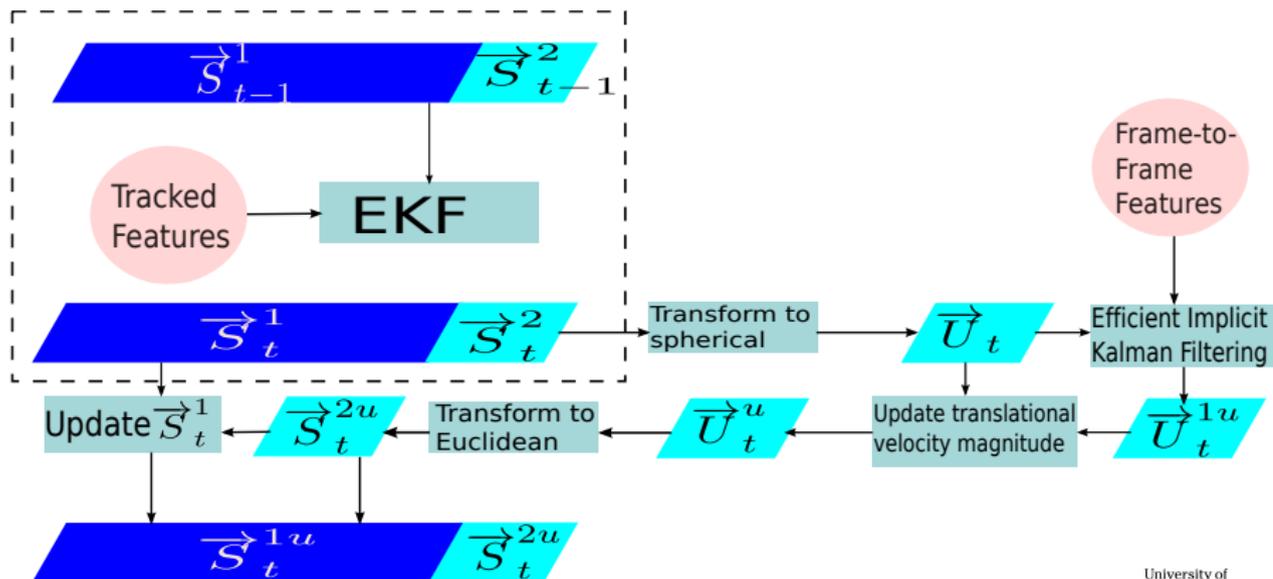
- Fold the Frame-to-Frame information in a separate filtering Step
 - By capitalizing on the special structure of the covariance matrix, the computational complexity can be reduced from cubic to linear
 - Can be divided into several steps
 - Can be done in a Random Sample Consensus way to get rid of outliers
 - Steps can be computed in parallel

Update $\vec{S} = [\vec{S}^1; \vec{S}^2]$ using the tracked features

Update \vec{S}^2 using the Frame-to-Frame features

Propagate the update to \vec{S}^1 using the covariance of \vec{S}

Flowchart



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Reduced Cost: Number of Multiplication Operations

$R_{\vec{z}}^{-1} H_{\vec{U}_1}$	6K
$\Sigma_{\vec{U}_1} H_{\vec{U}_1}^T$	36K
$A = (\Sigma_{\vec{U}_1} H_{\vec{U}_1}^T) R_{\vec{z}}^{-1}$	6K
$B = (\Sigma_{\vec{U}_1} H_{\vec{U}_1}^T) (R_{\vec{z}}^{-1} H_{\vec{U}_1})$	36K
L	36K + 216
$LH_{\vec{U}_1}$	432
$\Sigma_{\vec{U}_1}^u$	42K + 432
\vec{U}^{1u}	6K
Total	162K + 1080



Update Propagation Using the Covariance Matrix

- $\vec{\mu}$ and Σ partitioned as follows:

$$\vec{\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{\mu}^1 \\ \vec{\mu}^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma^{11} & \Sigma^{12} \\ \Sigma^{21} & \Sigma^{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

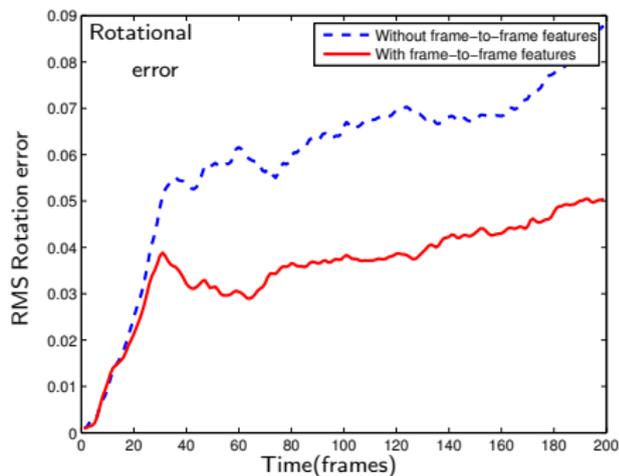
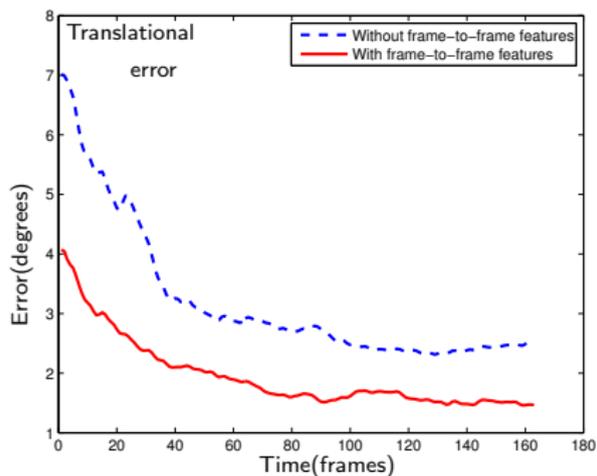
- then if $\vec{\mu}^2$ and Σ^{22} are updated to be $\vec{\mu}^{2u}$ and Σ^{22u} , then $\vec{\mu}^{11}$, Σ^{11} and Σ^{12} should be updated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\mu}^{1u} &= \vec{\mu}^1 + \Sigma^{12}(\Sigma^{22})^{-1}(\vec{\mu}^{2u} - \vec{\mu}^2) \\ \Sigma^{12u} &= \Sigma^{12}(\Sigma^{22})^{-1}\Sigma^{22u} \\ \Sigma^{11u} &= \Sigma^{11} - \Sigma^{12}(\Sigma^{22})^{-1}(\Sigma^{22} - \Sigma^{22u})(\Sigma^{22})^{-1}\Sigma^{21} \end{aligned}$$

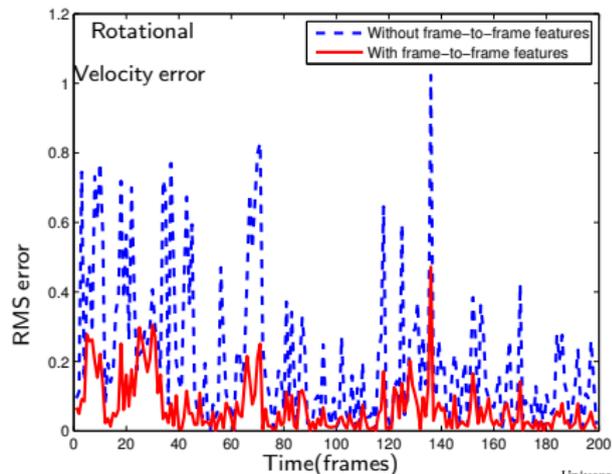
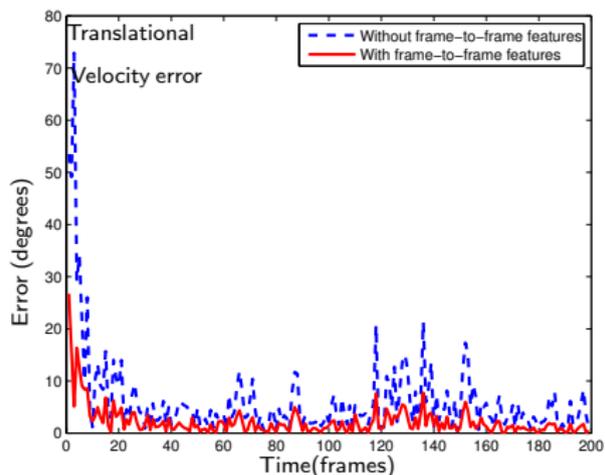


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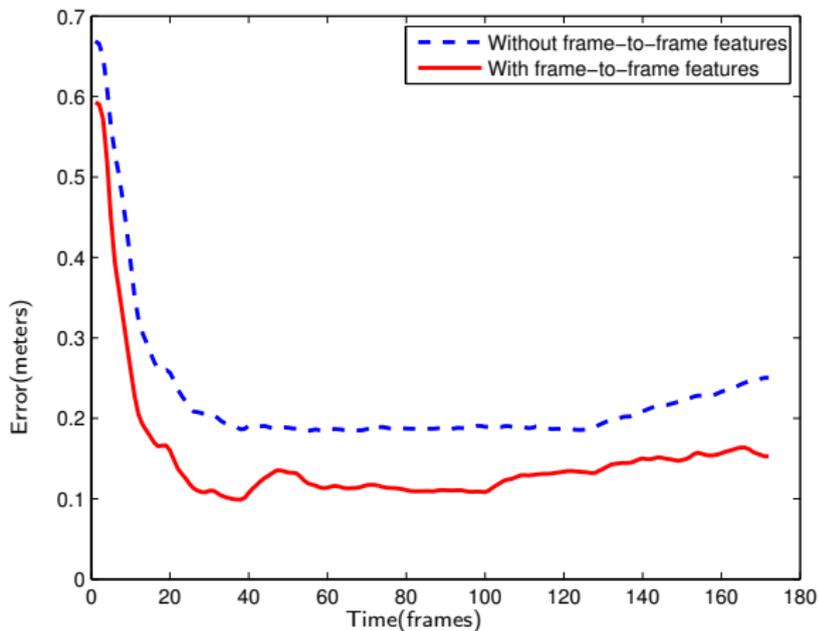
Pose Error



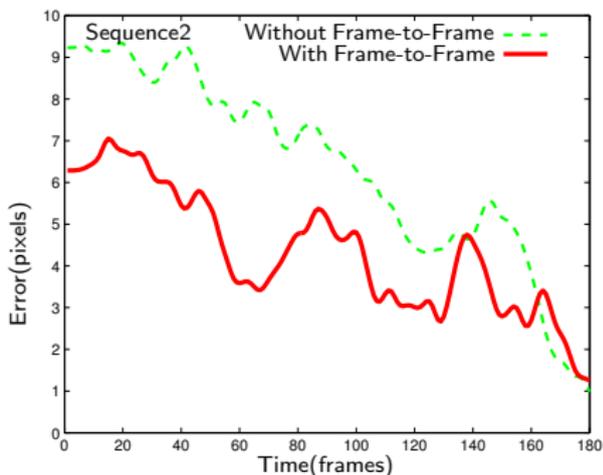
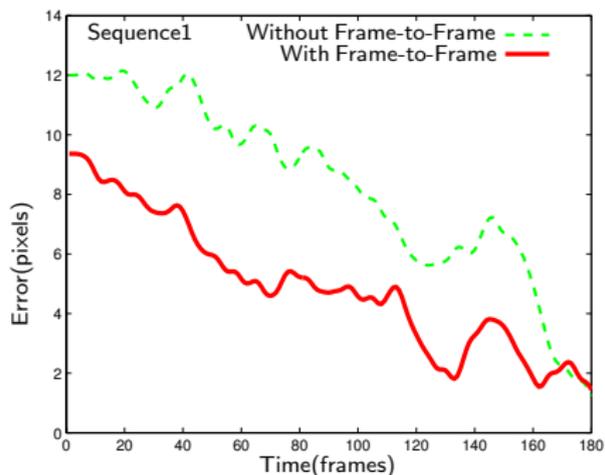
Velocity Error



3D Points Error



Reprojection Error on Real Images



Thank you

Questions and comments?