

BundleFusion:

Real-time Globally Consistent 3D Reconstruction using Online Surface Re-integration

Angela Dai¹

Matthias Nießner^{1,2}

Michael Zollhöfer⁴

Shahram Izadi³

Christian Theobalt⁴

¹*Stanford University*

²*Technical University of Munich*

³*Perceptivelo*

⁴*Max-Planck-Institute for Informatics*



SIGGRAPH 2017

Scanning the World



robotics

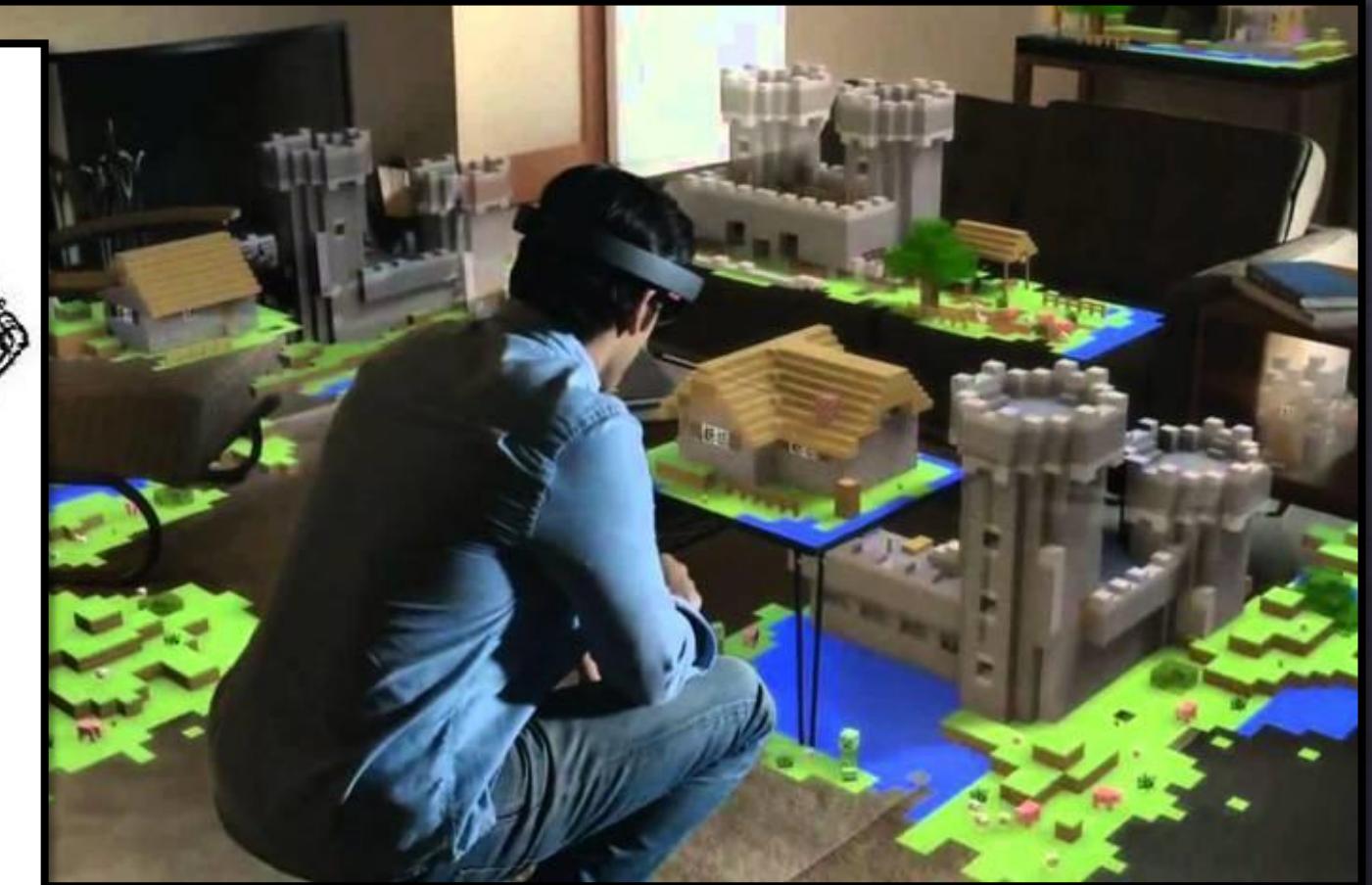


autonomous navigation

Scanning the World



content creation



mixed reality

Commodity RGB-D Sensors



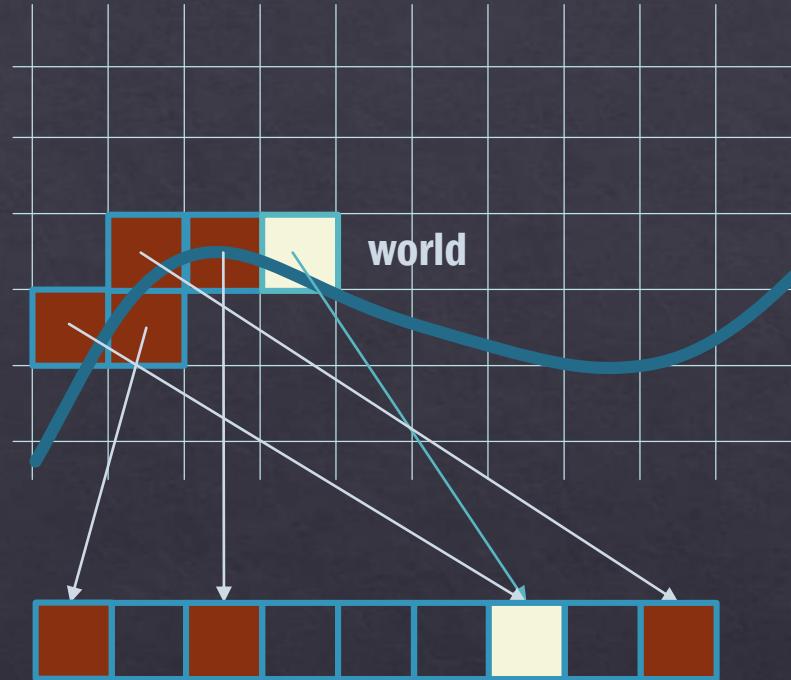
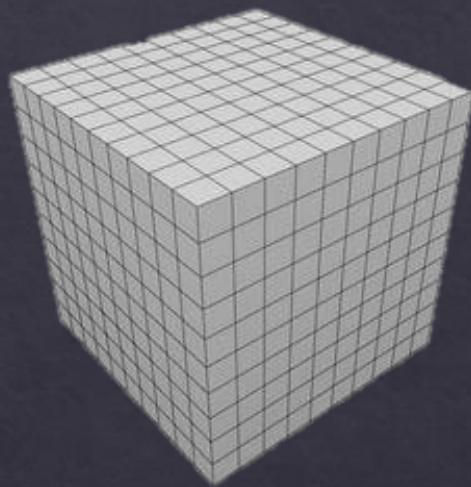
Online 3D Reconstruction



KinectFusion:
first real-time volumetric fusion

Online 3D Reconstruction: Challenges

❖ Spatial representation



Volumetric Fusion [Curless and Levoy 96]

KinectFusion [Newcombe et al. 11; Izadi et al. 11]

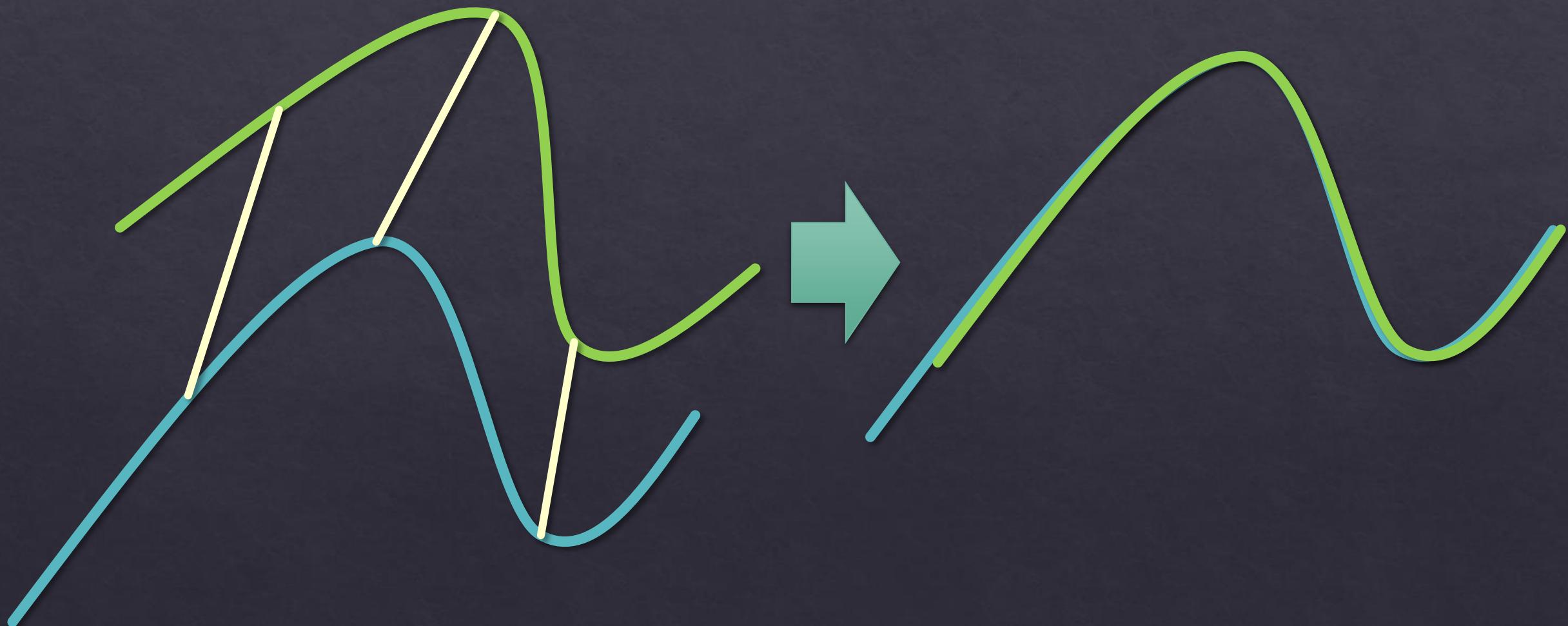
No spatial limits!

Spatial hashing:

$$H(x, y, z) = (x \cdot p_1 \oplus y \cdot p_2 \oplus z \cdot p_3) \bmod n$$

Online 3D Reconstruction: Challenges

- ❖ Tracking: frame-to-model ICP for real-time reconstruction



Online 3D Reconstruction: Challenges

- ❖ Tracking: want global consistency, loop closure, re-localization



Online 3D Reconstruction: Challenges

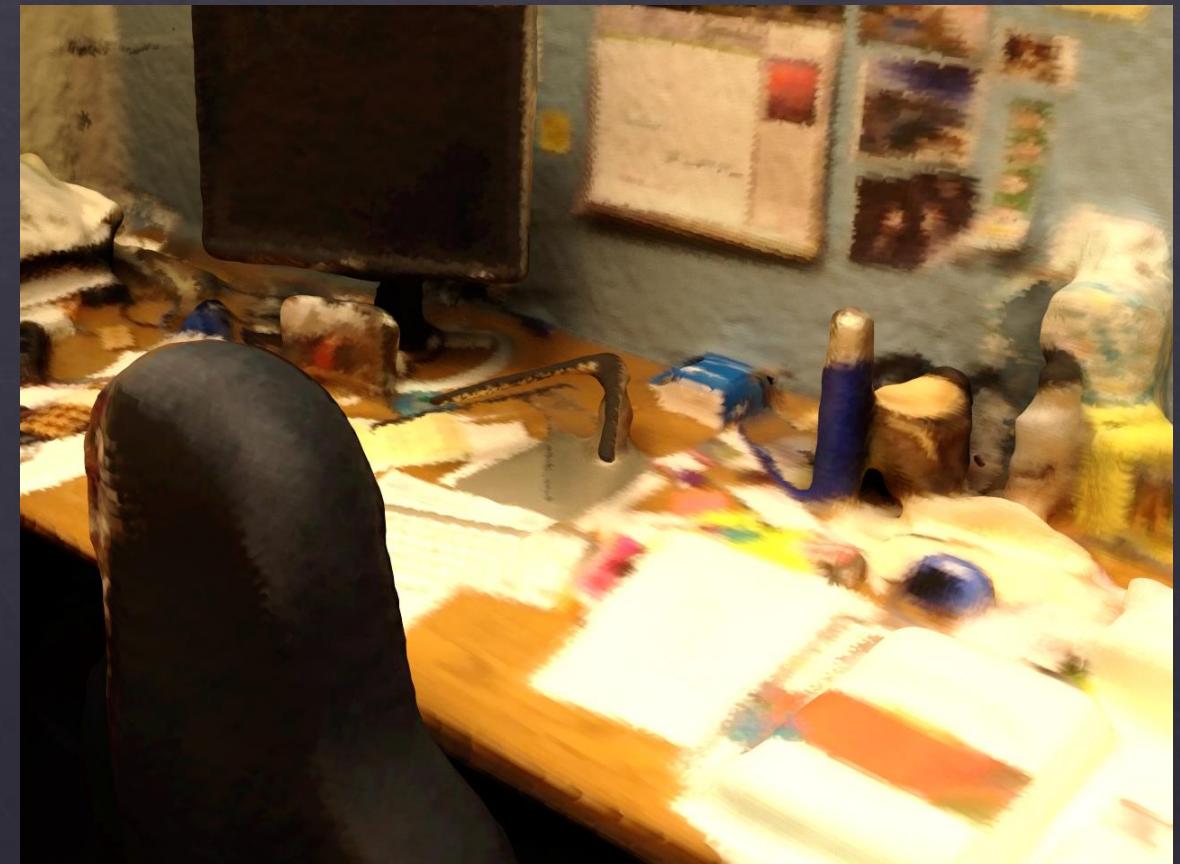
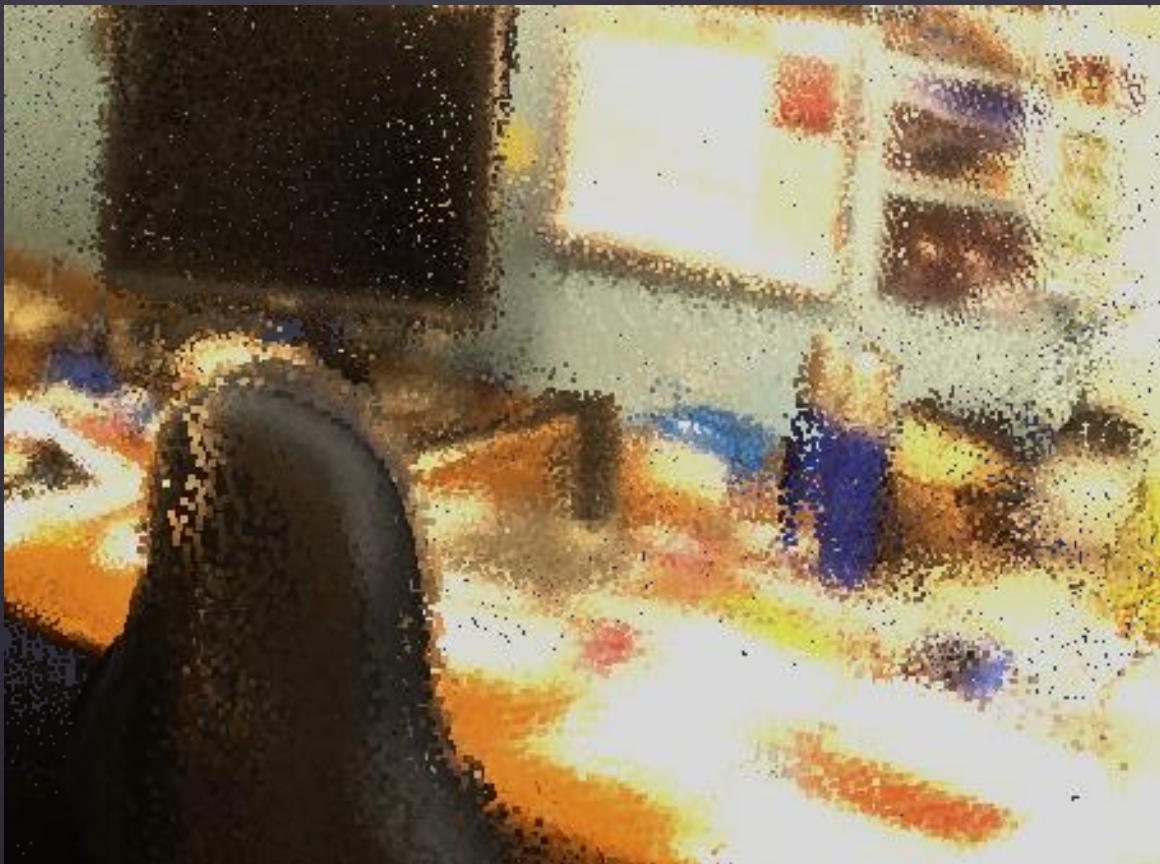
- ❖ Tracking: want global consistency, loop closure, re-localization

Hotel dataset (16x)



Online 3D Reconstruction: Challenges

- ❖ Tracking: want global consistency, loop closure, re-localization



ElasticFusion: surfel representation

TSDF implicit surface

Online 3D Reconstruction: Real-time Bundling



Overview

RGB-D



Correspondence Search



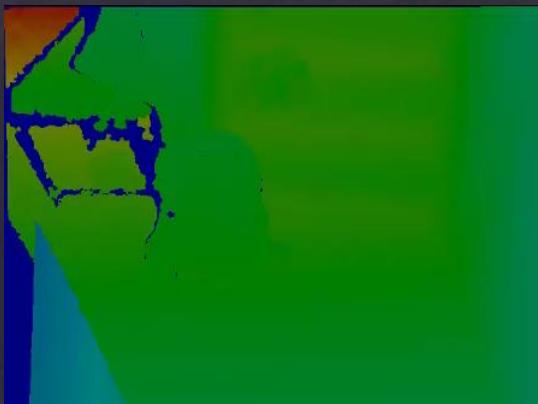
Global Pose Optimization



Dynamic Scene Update



Depth



Color

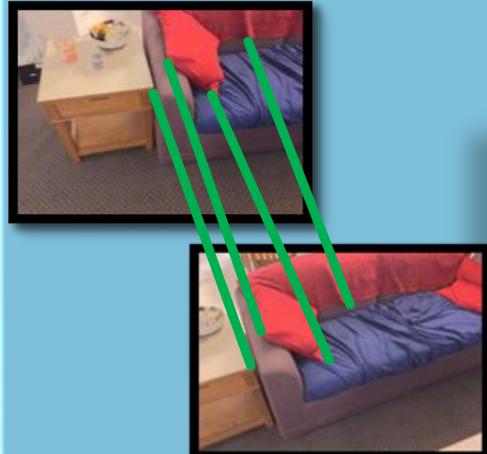


Overview

RGB-D



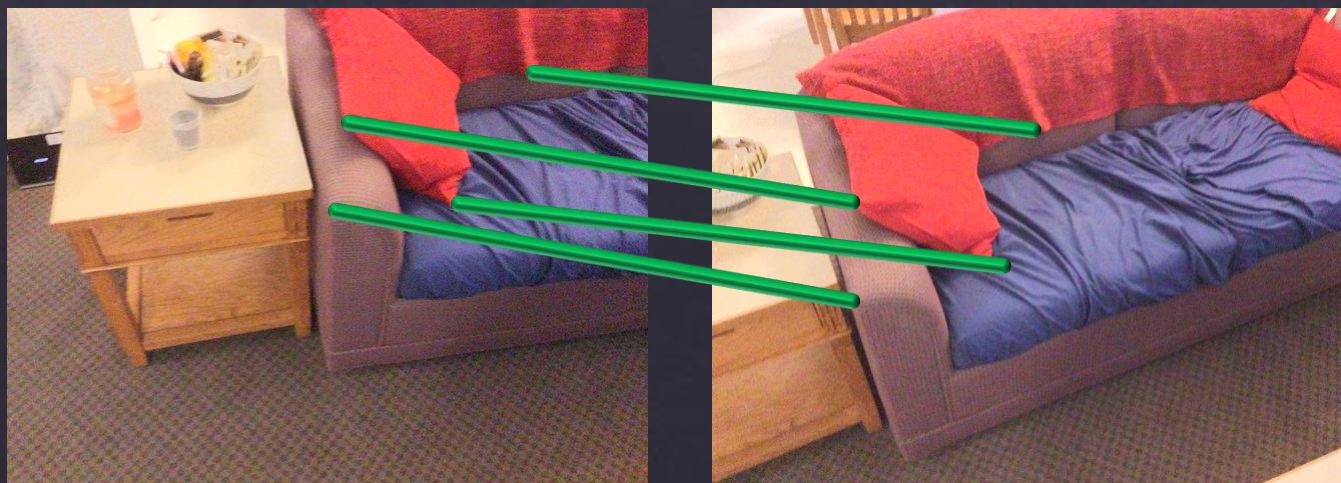
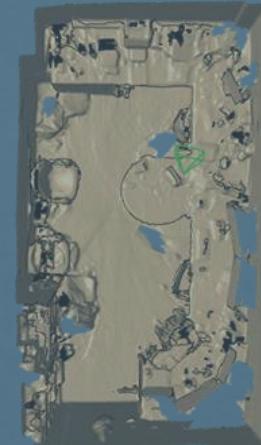
Correspondence Search



Global Pose Optimization

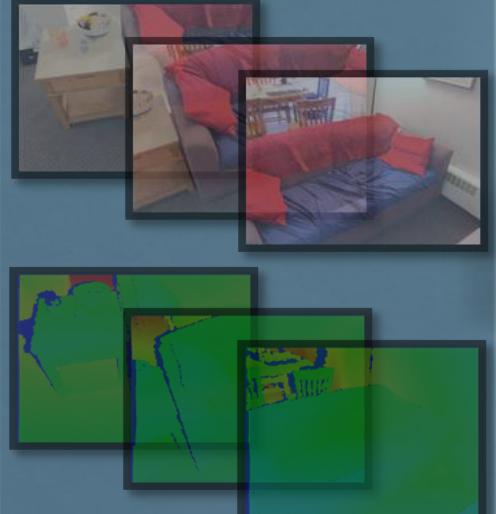


Dynamic Scene Update



Overview

RGB-D



Correspondence Search



Global Pose Optimization



Dynamic Scene Update

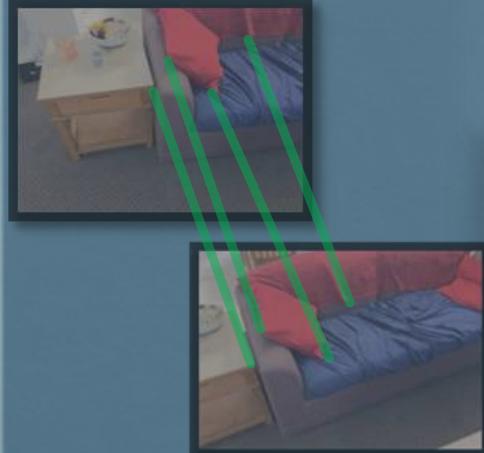


Overview

RGB-D



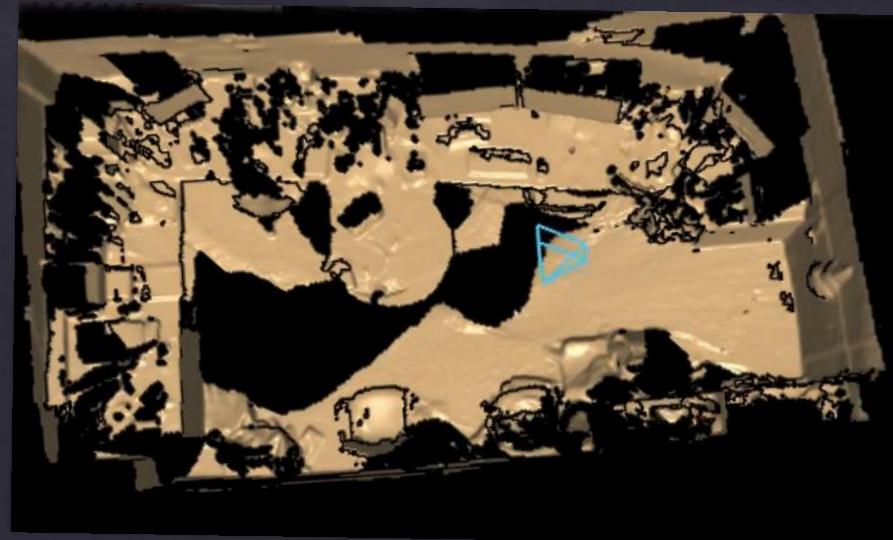
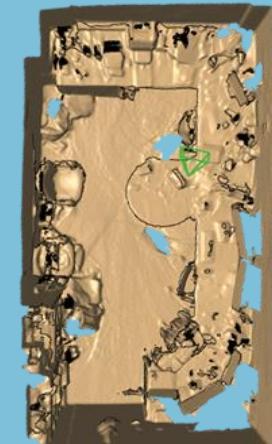
Correspondence Search



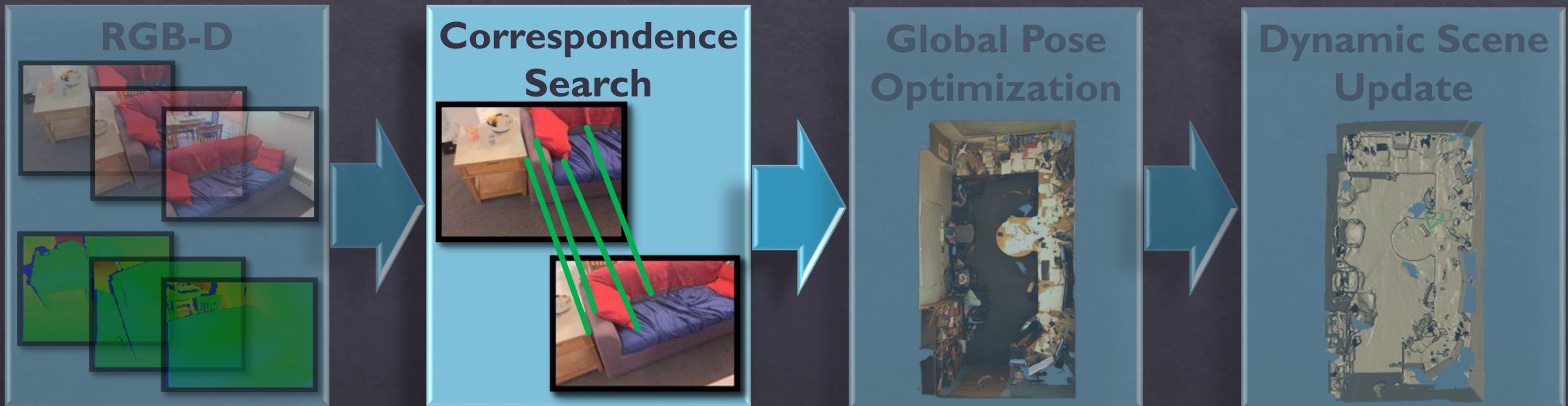
Global Pose Optimization



Dynamic Scene Update

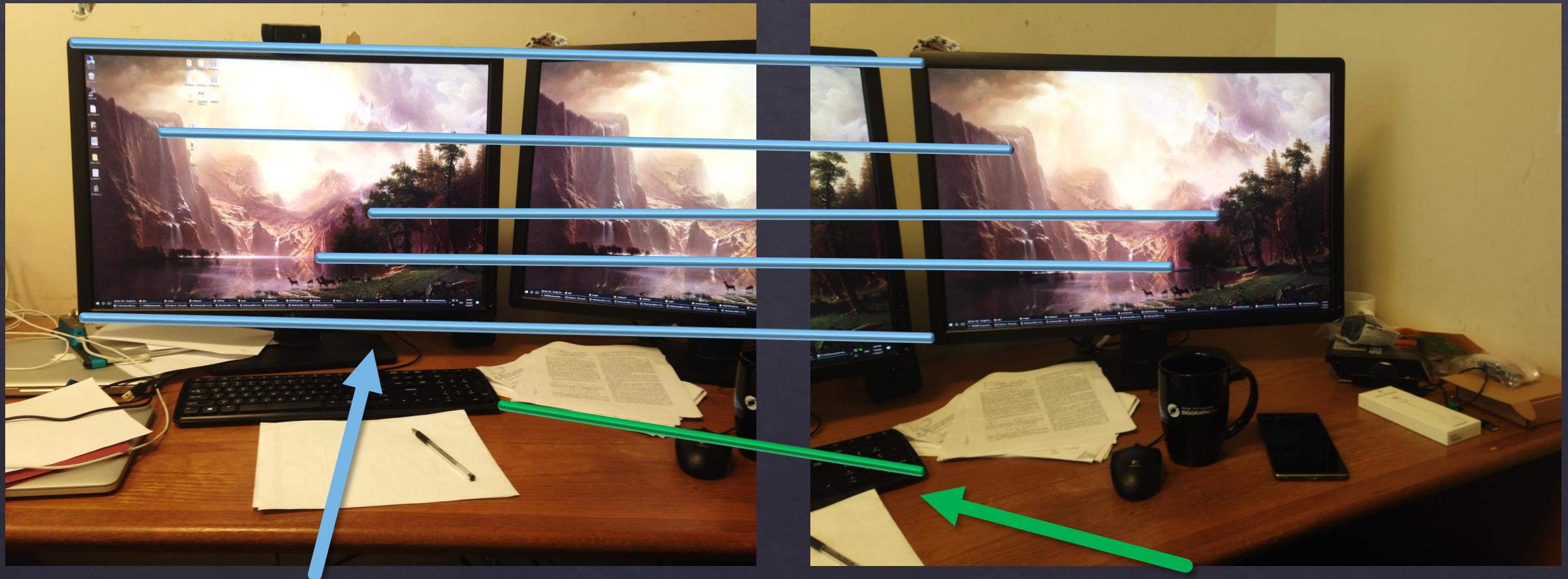


Correspondence Search



Correspondence Filtering

❖ Find outlier matches

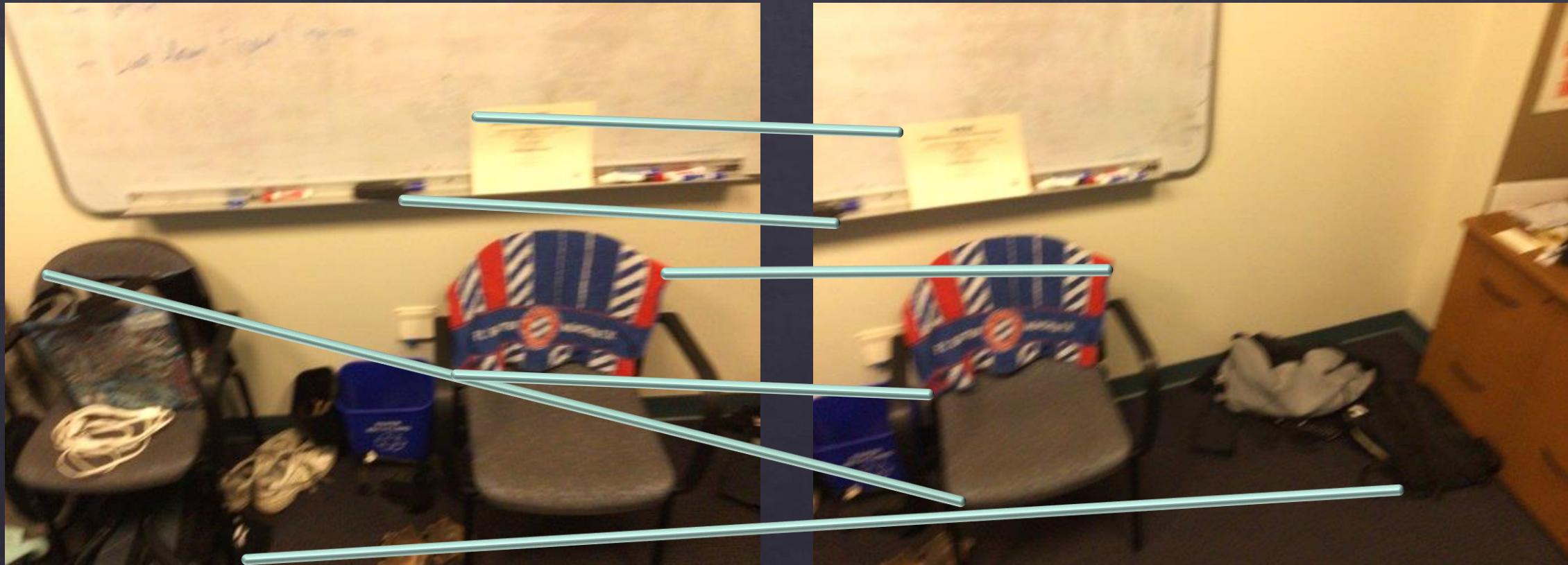


Bad Matches

Good Matches

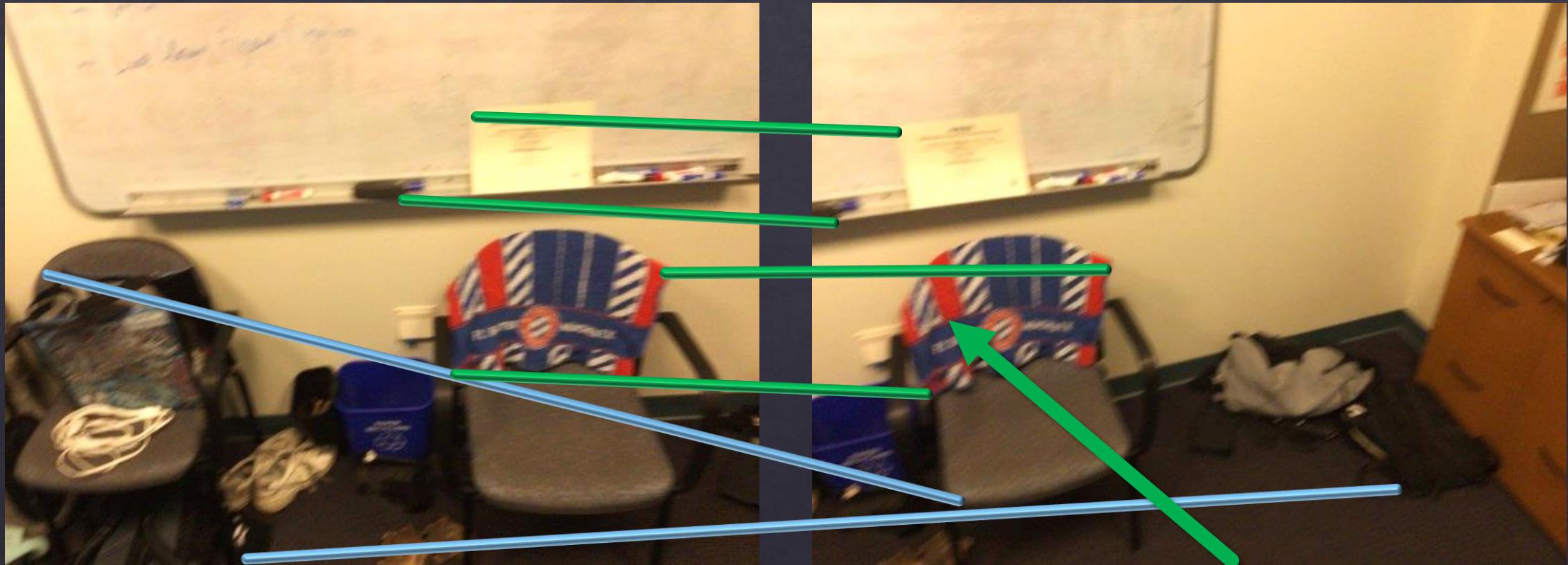
Correspondence Filtering

- ❖ Key point correspondence filter: find consistent transform



Correspondence Filtering

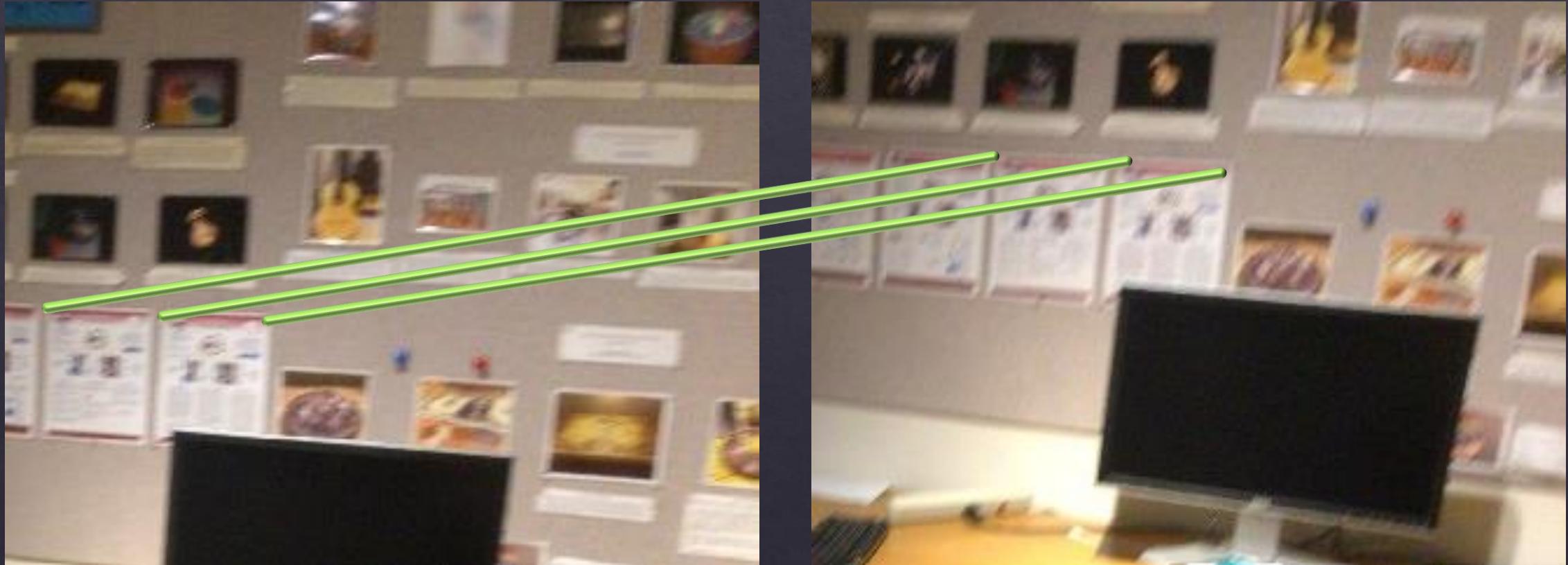
- ❖ Key point correspondence filter: find consistent transform



Consistent Correspondences

Correspondence Filtering

- ❖ Prune badly conditioned correspondence sets



Unstable Transform

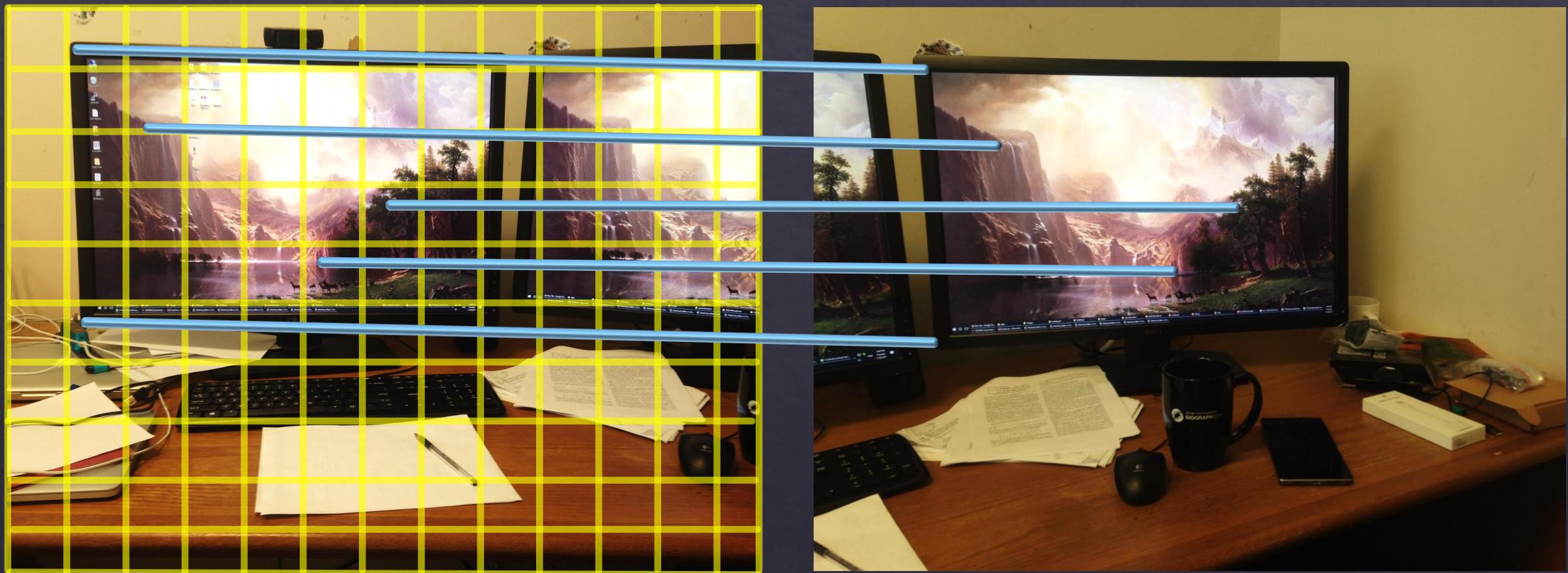
Correspondence Filtering

- ❖ Dense verification: prune high re-projection error



Correspondence Filtering

- ❖ Dense verification: prune high re-projection error



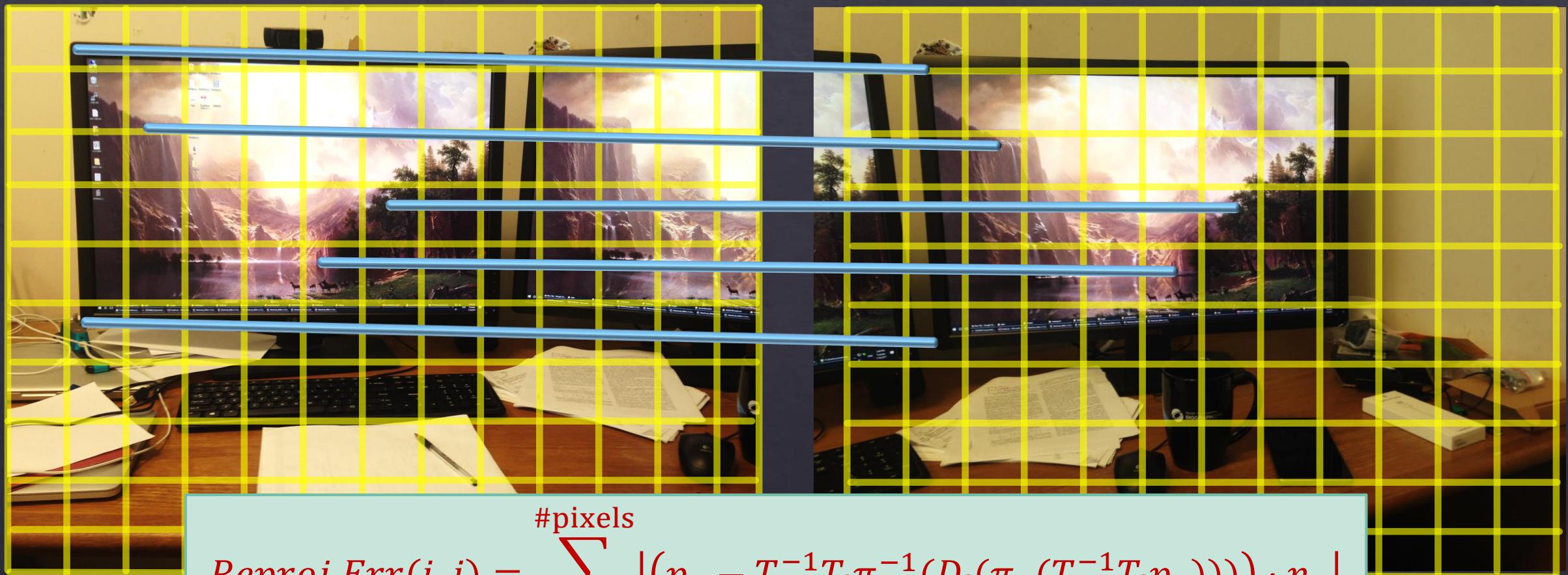
Correspondence Filtering

- ❖ Dense verification: prune high re-projection error



Correspondence Filtering

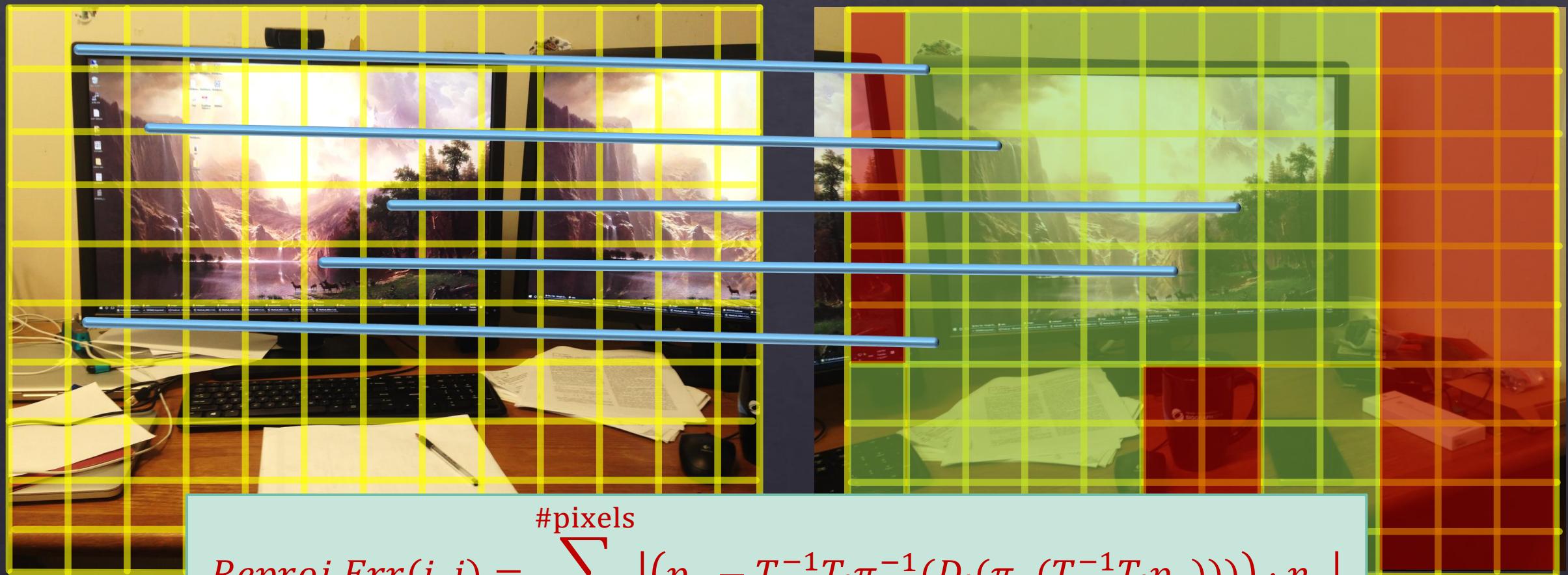
- ❖ Dense verification: prune high re-projection error



$$Reproj\ Err(i,j) = \sum_k^{\#pixels} |(p_k - T_i^{-1}T_j\pi_d^{-1}(D_j(\pi_d(T_j^{-1}T_i p_k)))) \cdot n_k|$$

Correspondence Filtering

- ❖ Dense verification: prune high re-projection error



Pose Optimization



Sparse-to-Dense Optimization

- ❖ Initialize with sparse features, continue dense

$$E(T) = w_{sparse} E_{sparse}(T) + w_{dense} E_{dense}(T)$$

Sparse-to-Dense Optimization

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Sparse-to-Dense Optimization

- ❖ Initialize with sparse features, continue dense

$$E(T) = w_{sparse} E_{sparse}(T) + w_{dense} E_{dense}(T)$$

$$E_{sparse}(T) = \sum_{i,j}^{\text{\#frames \#corresp.}} \sum_k \|T_i p_{ik} - T_j p_{jk}\|_2^2$$

Sparse-to-Dense Optimization

- ❖ Initialize with sparse features, continue dense

$$E(T) = w_{sparse} E_{sparse}(T) + w_{dense} E_{dense}(T)$$

$$E_{sparse}(T) = \sum_{i,j}^{\#frames \#corresp.} \sum_k \left\| T_i p_{ik} - T_j p_{jk} \right\|_2^2$$



Sparse-to-Dense Optimization

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Sparse-to-Dense Optimization

- ❖ Initialize with sparse features, continue dense

$$E(T) = w_{sparse} E_{sparse}(T) + w_{dense} E_{dense}(T)$$

$$E_{dense}(T) = w_{depth} E_{depth}(T) + w_{color} E_{color}(T)$$

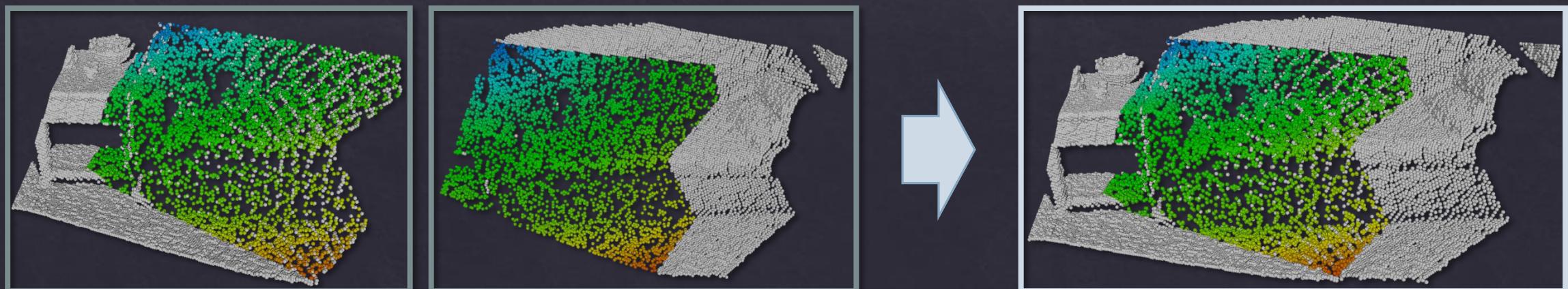
Sparse-to-Dense Optimization

- ❖ Initialize with sparse features, continue dense

$$E(T) = w_{sparse} E_{sparse}(T) + w_{dense} E_{dense}(T)$$

$$E_{dense}(T) = w_{depth} E_{depth}(T) + w_{color} E_{color}(T)$$

$$E_{depth}(T) = \sum_{i,j}^{\text{#frames}} \sum_k^{\text{#pixels}} \left\| (p_k - T_i^{-1} T_j \pi_d^{-1} (D_j(\pi_d(T_j^{-1} T_i p_k)))) \cdot n_k \right\|_2^2$$



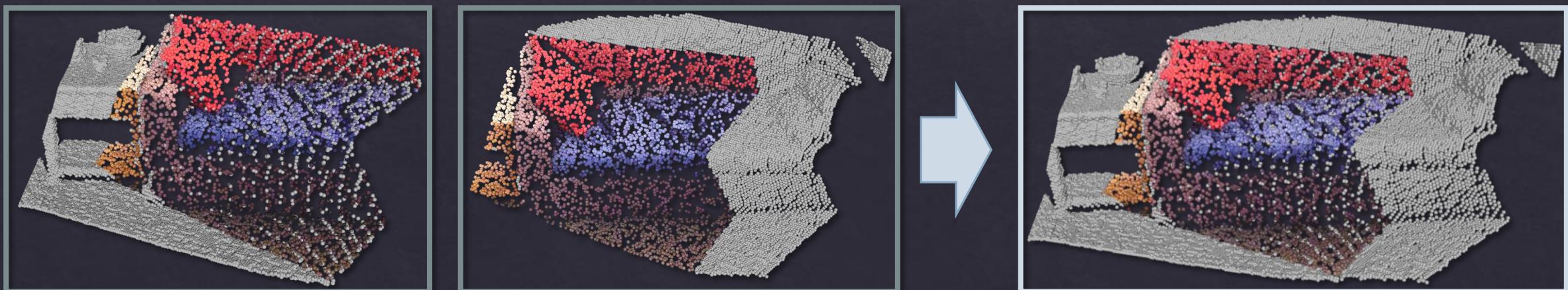
Sparse-to-Dense Optimization

❖ Initialize with sparse features, continue dense

$$E(T) = w_{sparse} E_{sparse}(T) + w_{dense} E_{dense}(T)$$

$$E_{dense}(T) = w_{depth} E_{depth}(T) + w_{color} E_{color}(T)$$

$$E_{color}(T) = \sum_{i,j}^{\text{#frames}} \sum_k^{\text{#pixels}} \left\| \nabla I(\pi_c(p_k)) - \nabla I(\pi_c(T_j^{-1} T_i p_k)) \right\|_2^2$$



Sparse-to-Dense Optimization

Sparse



Sparse-to-Dense Optimization

Sparse



Sparse+Dense



Local-to-Global Strategy

Local-to-Global Strategy

Optimize local chunks of frames first



10 frames with identity pose
Chunk 1



10 frames with identity pose
Chunk 2

Local-to-Global Strategy

Optimized local chunks



10 aligned frames
Chunk 1



10 aligned frames
Chunk 2

Local-to-Global Strategy



Chunk 1



Chunk 2

Global
optimization
over chunks



Chunk 1+2

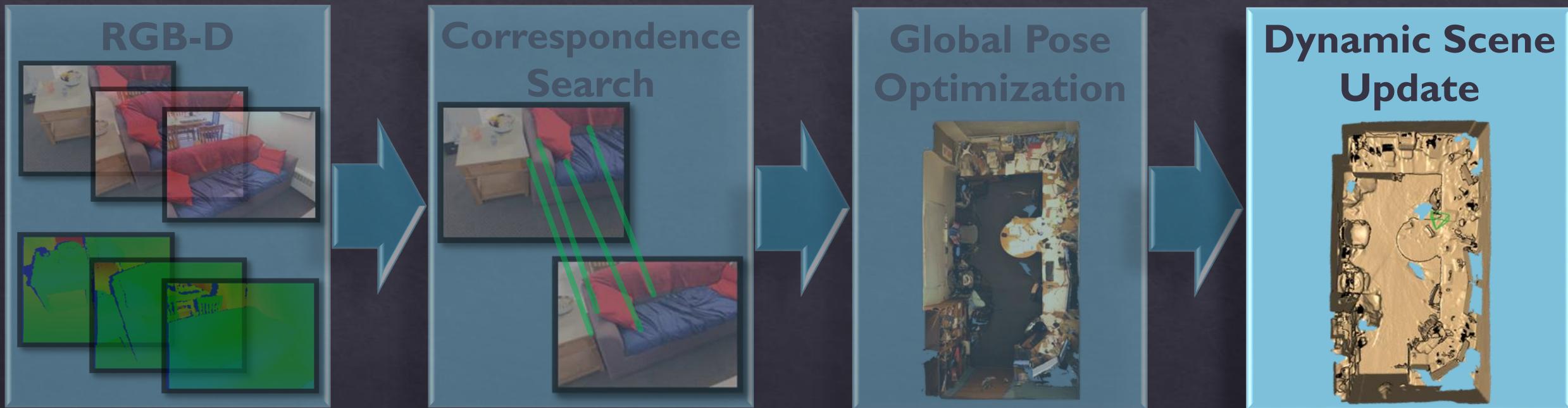
Sparse-to-Dense Optimization

	kt0	kt1	kt2	kt3
DVO SLAM	10.4cm	2.9cm	19.1cm	15.2cm
RGB-D SLAM	2.6cm	0.8cm	1.8cm	43.3cm
MRSMMap	20.4cm	22.8cm	18.9cm	109cm
Kintinuous	7.2cm	0.5cm	1.0cm	35.5cm
Elastic Fusion	0.9cm	0.9cm	1.4cm	10.6cm
Redwood (rigid)*	25.6cm	3.0cm	3.3cm	6.1cm
Ours (s)	0.9cm	1.2cm	1.3cm	1.3cm
Ours (sd)	0.8cm	0.5cm	1.1cm	1.2cm
Ours	0.6cm	0.4cm	0.6cm	1.1cm

sparse only
sparse + local dense
full

ATE RMSE on the synthetic ICL-NUIM Dataset by Handa et al.

On-the-fly Scene Updates



On-the-fly Scene Updates

❖ Surface Integration [*Curless and Levoy 96*]

```
Voxel {  
    distance;  
    color;  
    weight;  
}
```

$$D(v) = \frac{\sum_i w_i(v)d_i(v)}{\sum_i w_i(v)}$$

$$W(v) = \sum_i w_i(v)$$

On-the-fly Scene Updates

❖ Surface Integration [*Curless and Levoy 96*]

```
Voxel {  
    distance;  
    color;  
    weight;  
}
```

$$D'(v) = \frac{W(v)D(v) + w_k(v)d_k(v)}{W(v) + w_k(v)}$$

$$W'(v) = W(v) + w_k(v)$$

On-the-fly Scene Updates

- ❖ Surface De-integration: remove d_k from weighted average

```
Voxel {  
    distance;  
    color;  
    weight;  
}
```

$$D'(v) = \frac{W(v)D(v) - w_k(v)d_k(v)}{W(v) - w_k(v)}$$

$$W'(v) = W(v) - w_k(v)$$

On-the-fly Scene Updates



On-the-fly Scene Updates



Integrated
(wrong pose)

On-the-fly Scene Updates



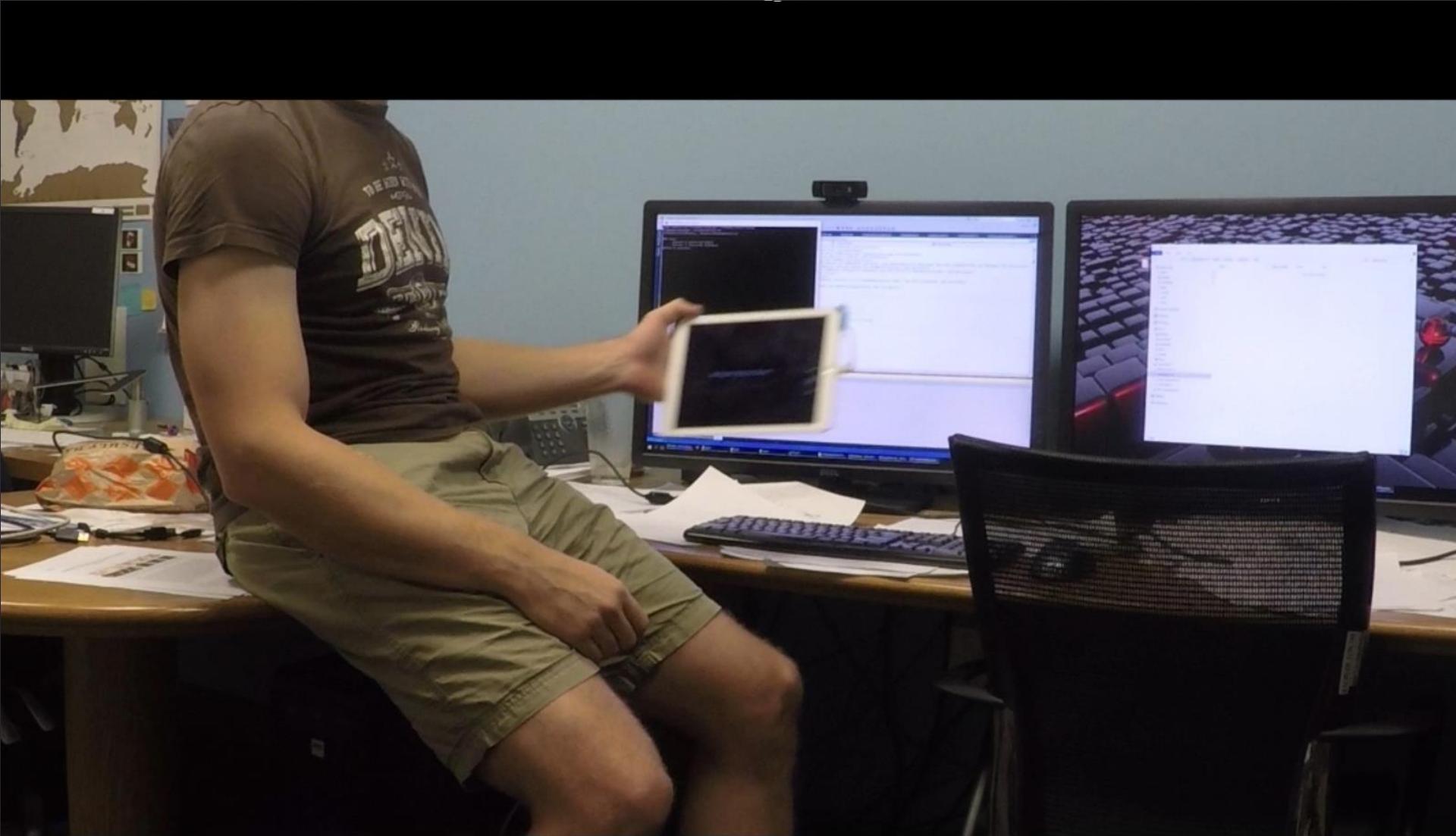
De-integrated

On-the-fly Scene Updates

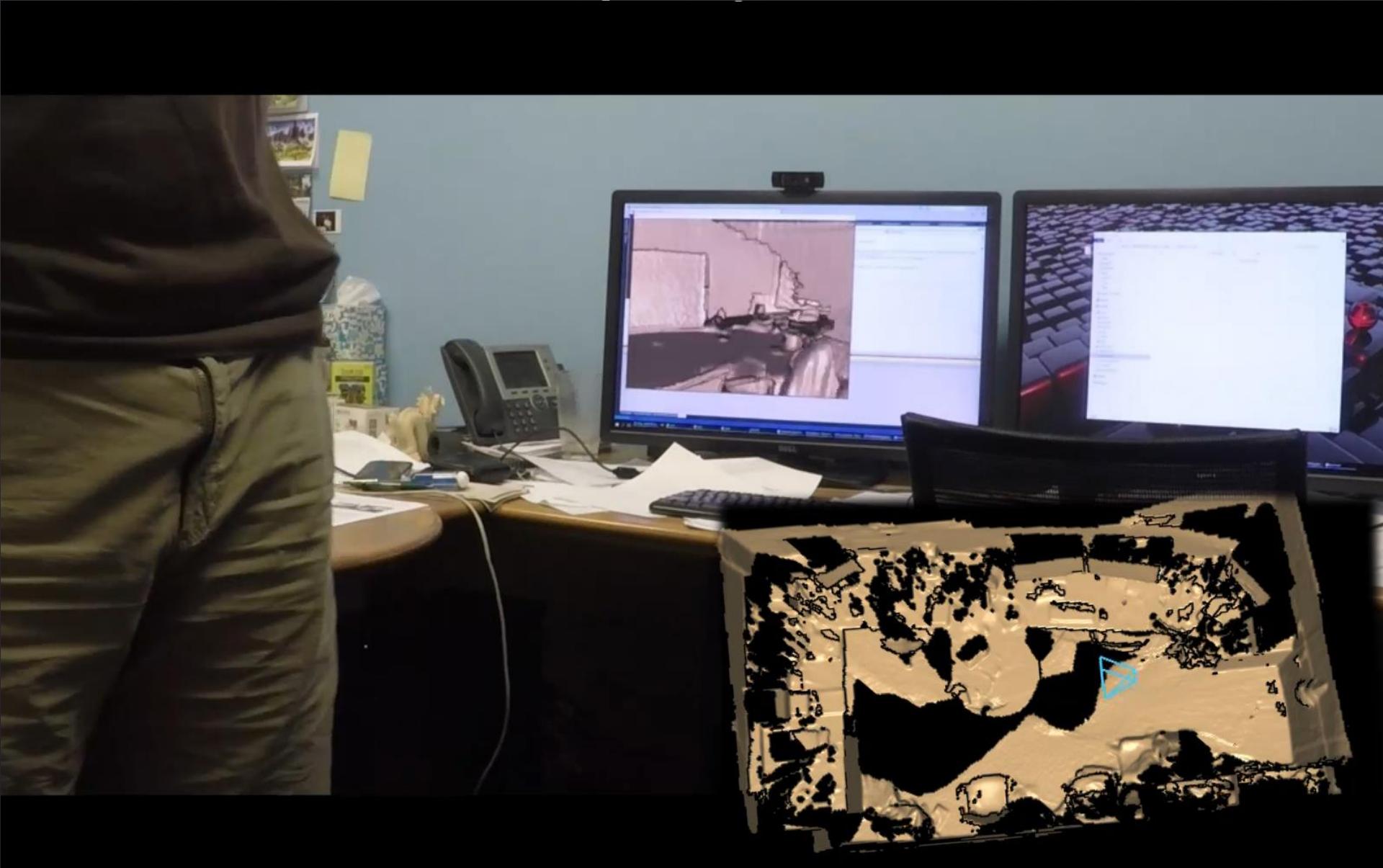


Re-integrated with
updated pose

Live Capture



Loop Closure



Loop Closure



Re-Localization

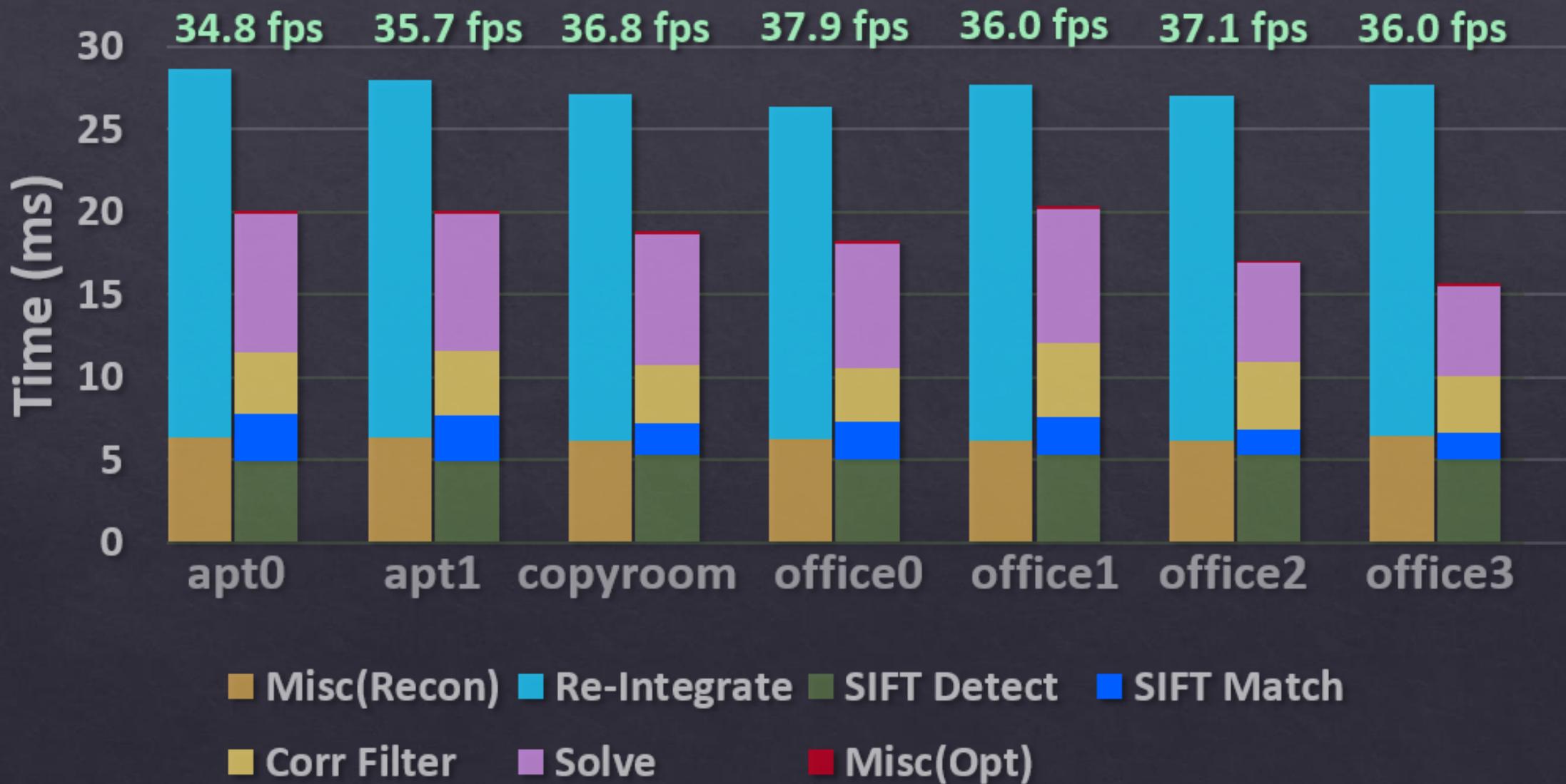


Re-Localization

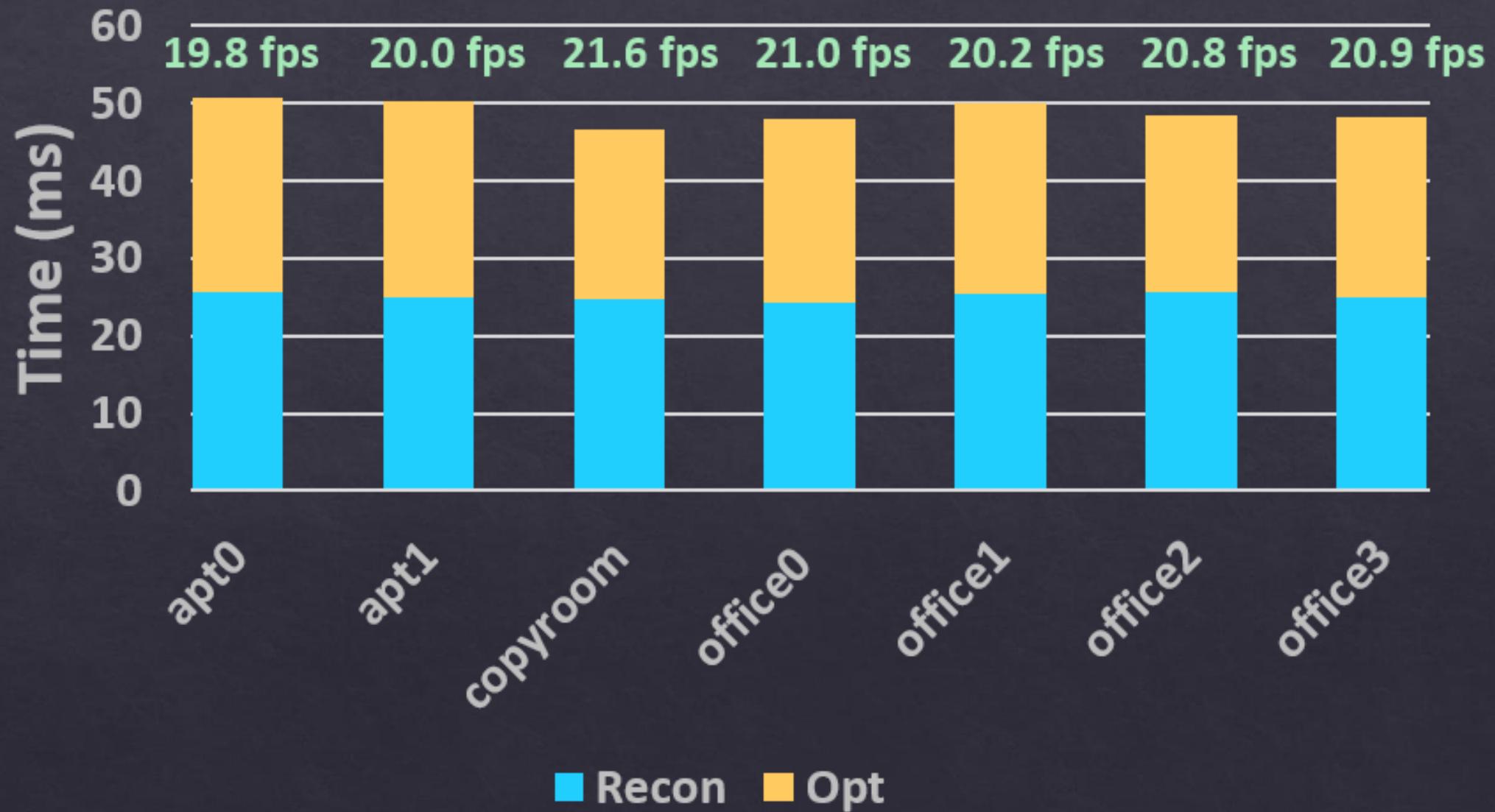


Performance

Dual GPU Performance



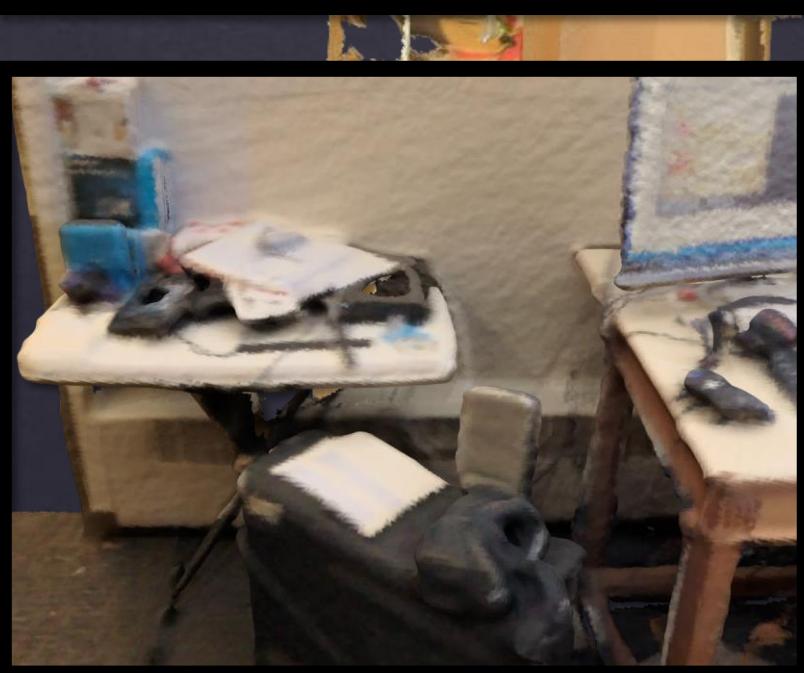
Single GPU Performance



Results



Results



Results



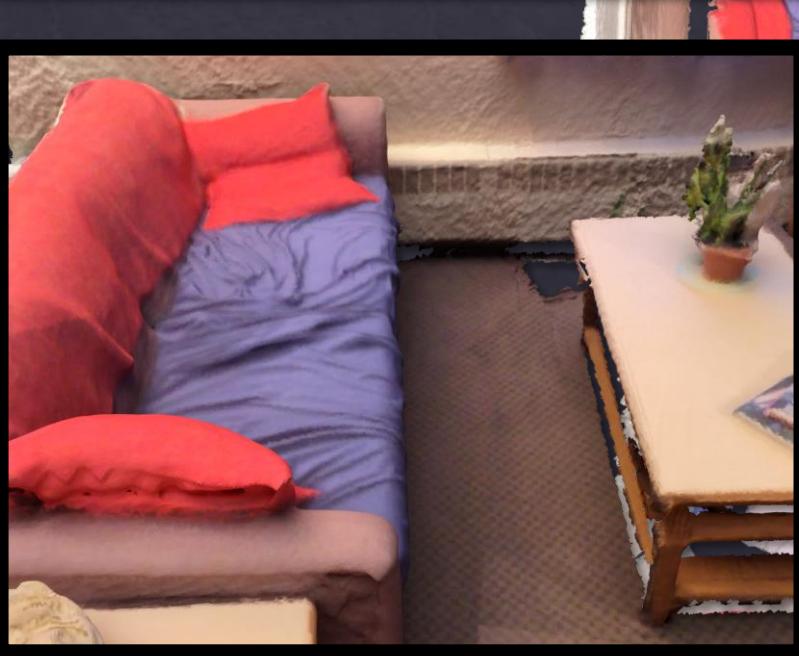
Results



Results



Results



ScanNet: Reconstructed with BundleFusion



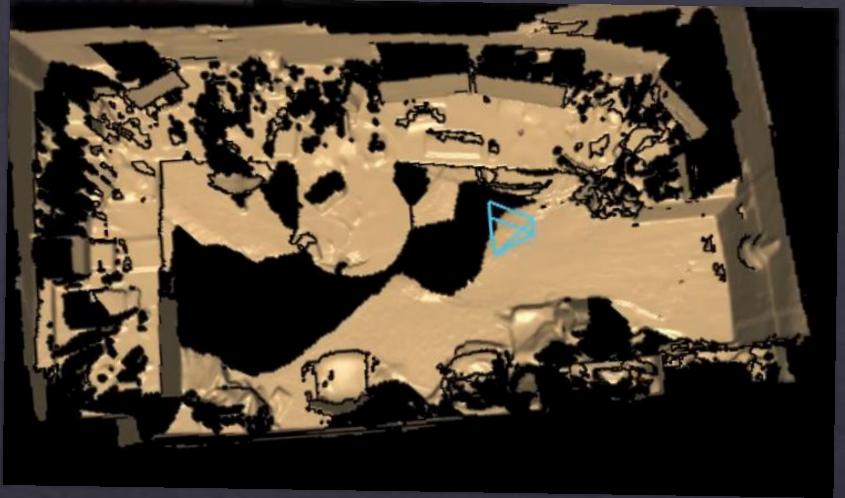
1513 reconstructed scenes

CVPR'17 (spotlight) [Dai et al.]: ScanNet

Conclusion

- ❖ Real-time reconstruction with commodity rgb-d sensors
- ❖ Global pose optimization
- ❖ Online loop closures
- ❖ Real-time re-localization
- ❖ On-the-fly scene updates

Loop
Closing



Online
Re-localizatioin



A photograph of a cluttered office desk. The desk is covered with stacks of papers, a computer keyboard, a mouse, and a desk lamp. In the background, there are shelves filled with books and other office supplies.

Thank You!

code and data online:

<https://graphics.stanford.edu/projects/bundlefusion>