

Object Motion Segmentation: Advantages from Event Data

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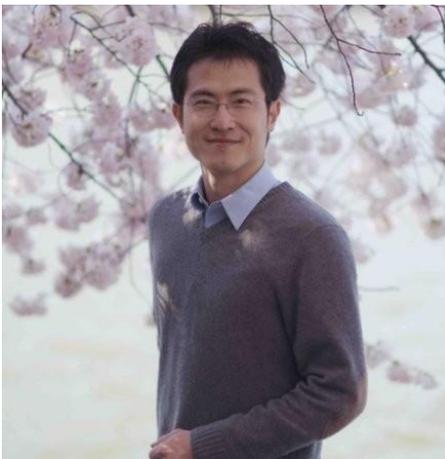
Collaborators



Anton Mitrokhin



Chethan Parameshwara



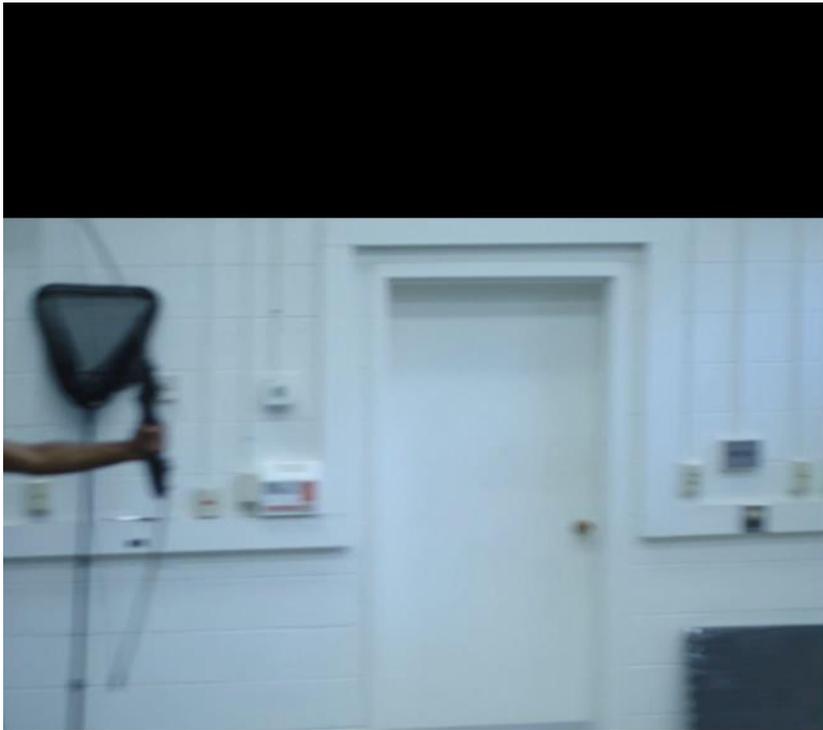
ChengXi Ye



Yiannis Aloimonos



Fast events aid in segmentation

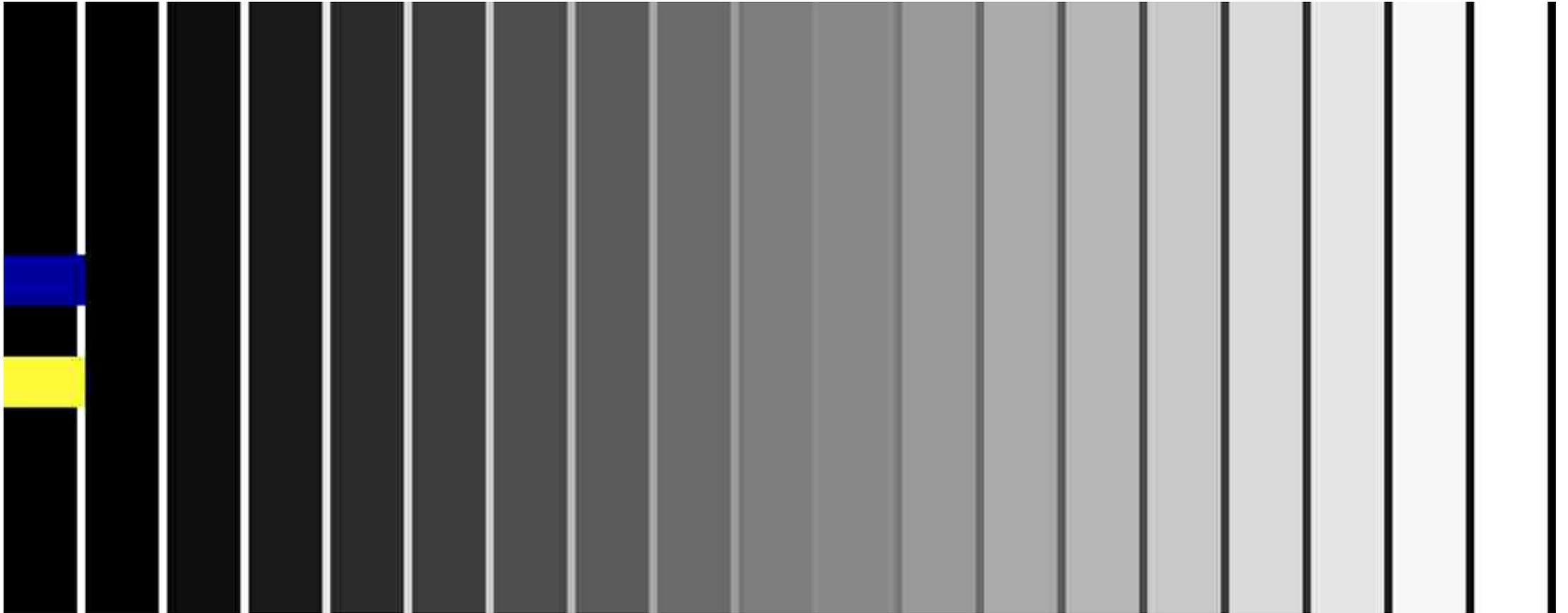


DSLR Camera



Event Camera

Variation of Stepping Feet Illusion



Overview

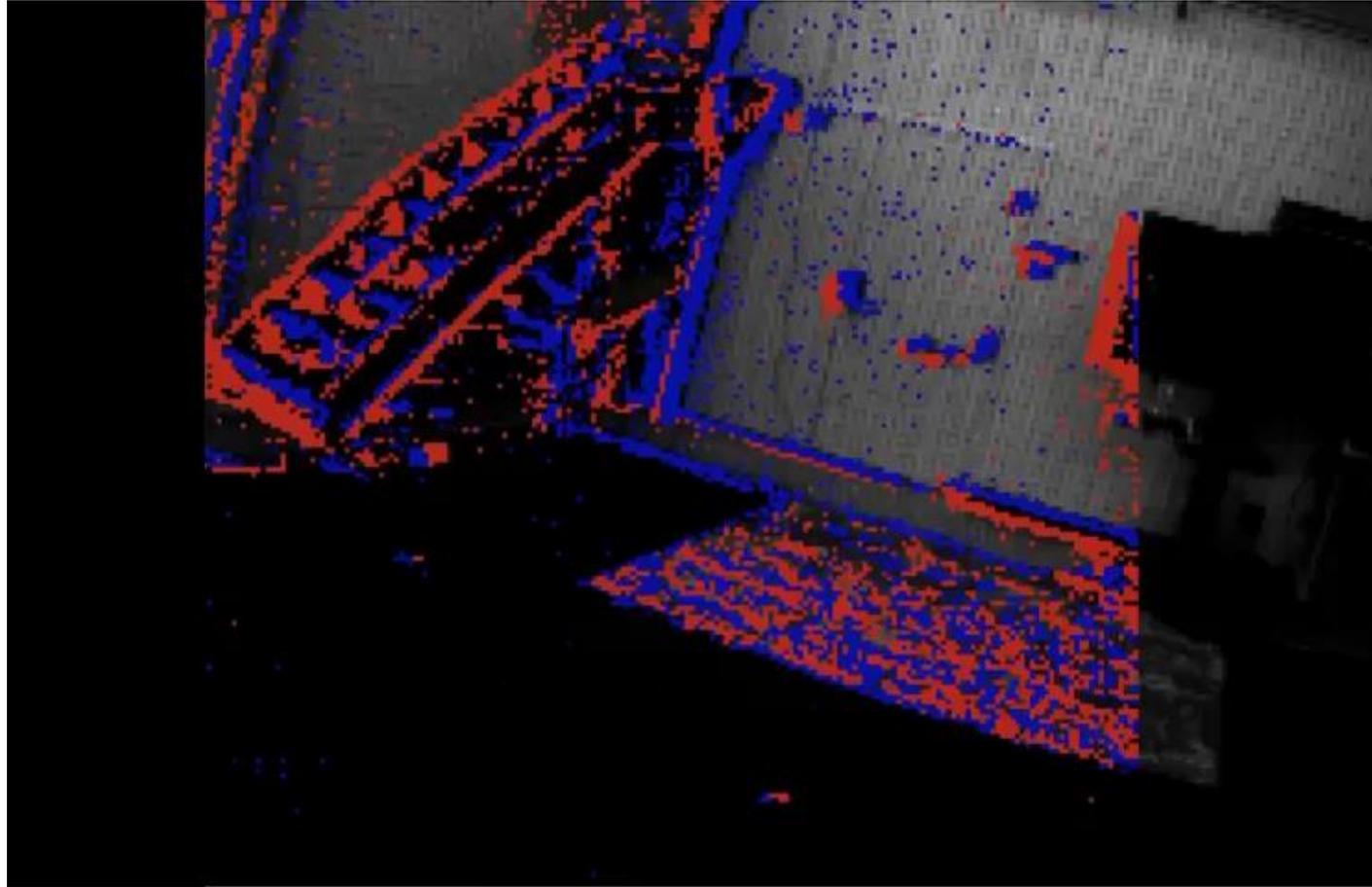
- I. Optimization approach for event alignment
- II. Self-supervised deep learning for SLAM
- III. Supervised/Unsupervised deep learning for motion segmentation and a new dataset
- IV. EVDodge: Motion detection as input to control dodging

Properties of this sensor

- + High temporal resolution
- + High dynamic range
- + Low Bandwidth signal
- + Low latency
- High noise

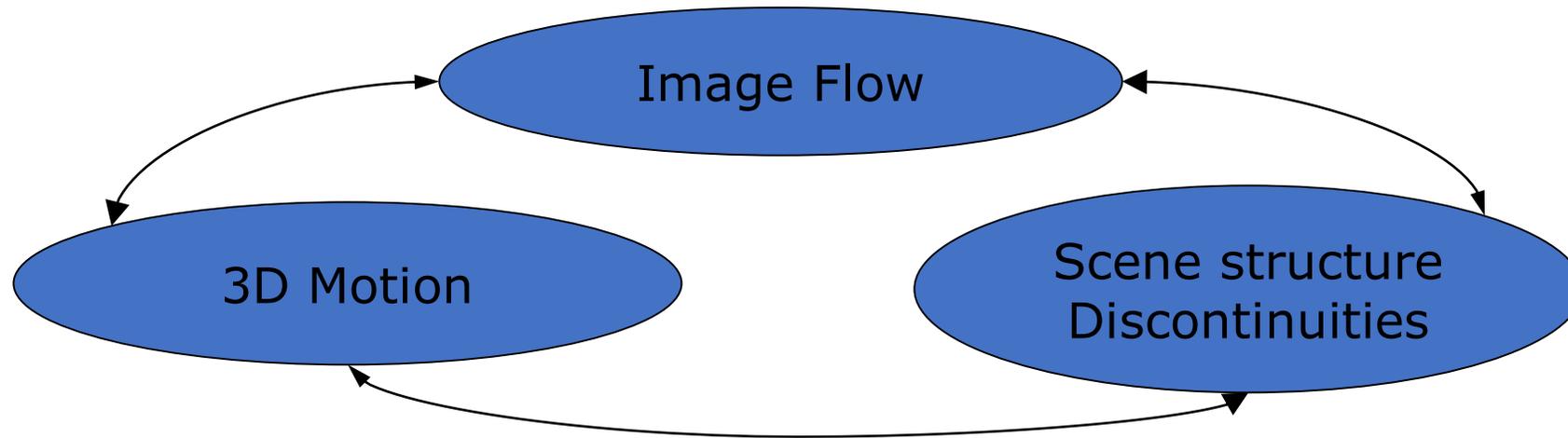


I. Egomotion+ Independent Motion

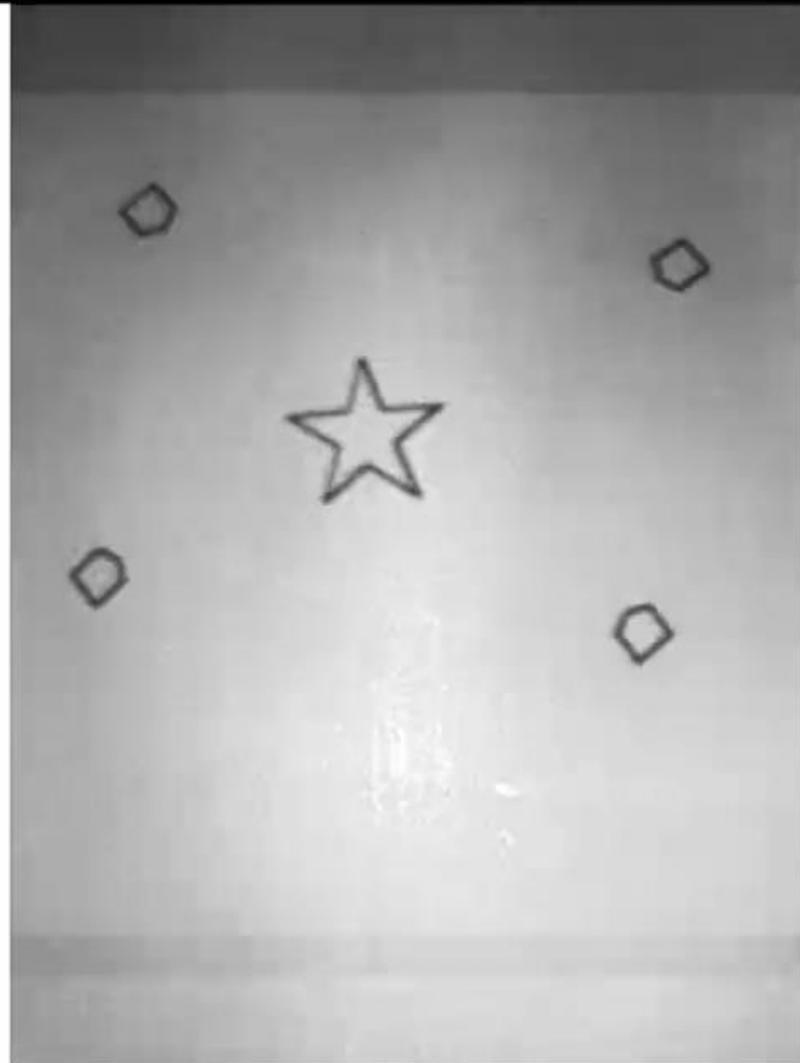
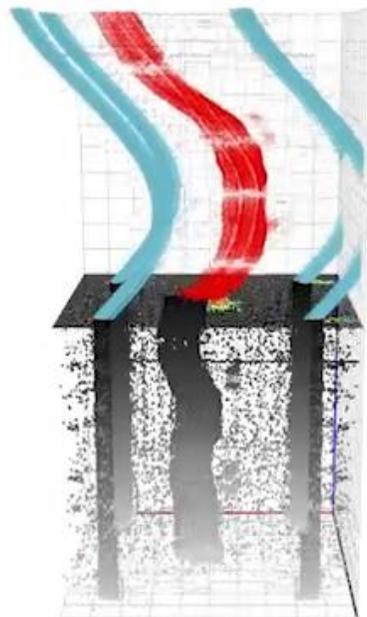


What is the problem?

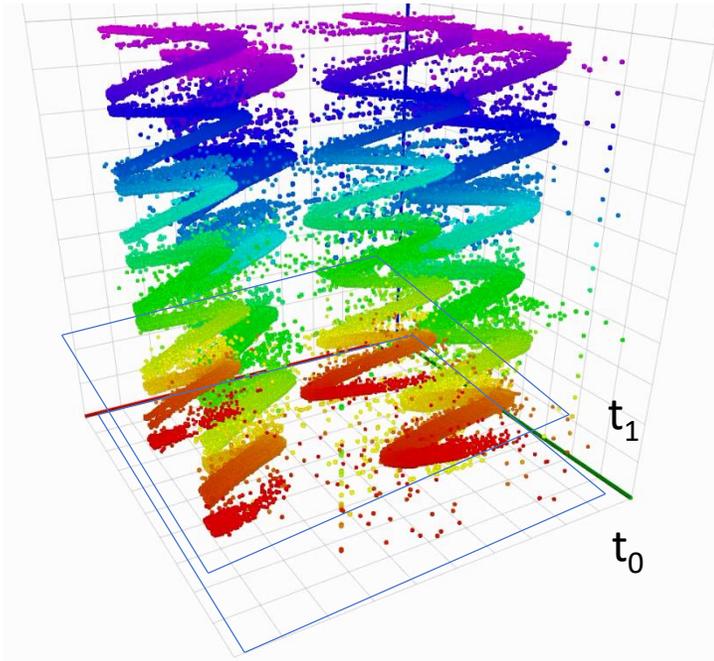
- All the components are related.



*



Treat events as point clouds



Warp field $\Phi(d_x, d_y, d_r, d_\phi) : (x, y, t) \rightarrow (x + u\Delta t, y + v\Delta t, t)$

d_x, d_y Shift in x and y

d_r, d_θ Radial expansion, and rotation around z-axis
Derived from divergence and curl

Approximation of 3D Motion Estimation

$$u(x, y)\Delta t = \begin{pmatrix} u_0 \\ v_0 \end{pmatrix} + \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \text{curl}_g \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \text{div}_g \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \Delta t$$

d_x, d_y

d_θ

d_z

Approximates rigid movement of
fronto-parallel plane

How to compute it?

- **Density** (from Event Count image)

$$\xi_{ij} = \{\{x', y', t\} : \{x', y', 0\} \in C', i = x', j = y'\}$$

$$D = \frac{\sum_{i,j} |\xi_{i,j}|}{\#I}$$

Sum of events over all pixels / Number of occupied pixels

- **Average time** (from Time Stamp image)

$$\mathcal{T}_{ij} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{I}_{ij}} \sum_{t: t \in \xi_{ij}}$$

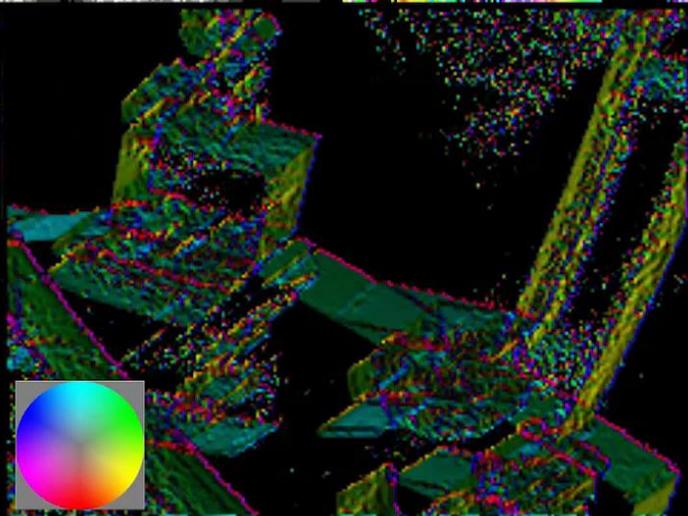
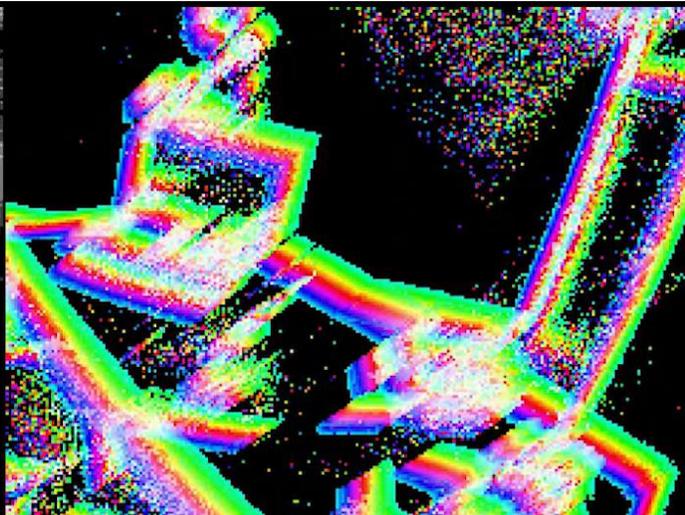
Solve minimization efficiently via gradients
on time stamp images

$$d_x = \frac{\sum G_x[i, j]}{\#\mathcal{I}}, \quad d_y = \frac{\sum G_y[i, j]}{\#\mathcal{I}}$$

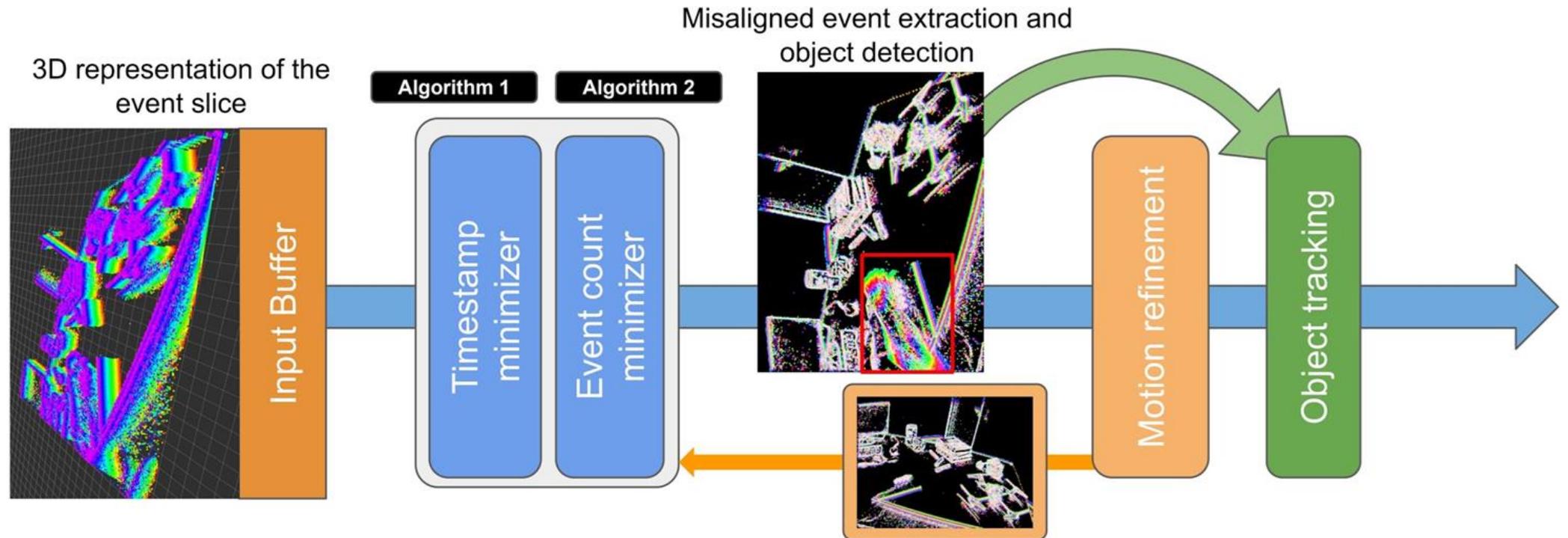
$$d_z = \frac{\sum (G_x[i, j], G_y[i, j]) \cdot (i, j)}{\#\mathcal{I}}$$

$$d_\theta = \frac{\sum (G_x[i, j], G_y[i, j]) \times (i, j)}{\#\mathcal{I}}$$

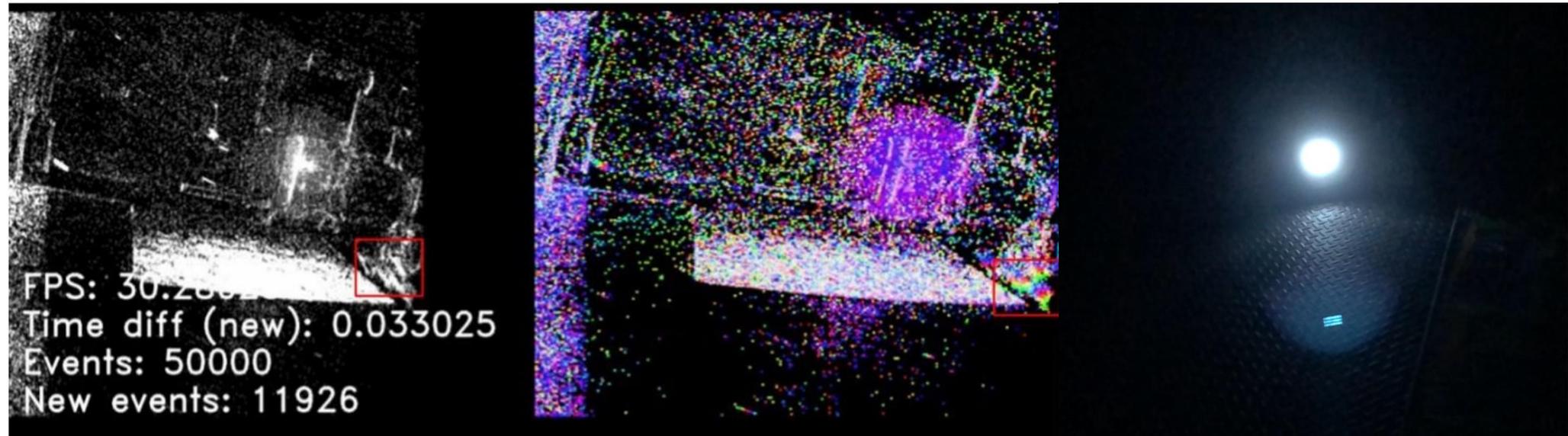
Speedup: x5.199



Algorithm



Dataset



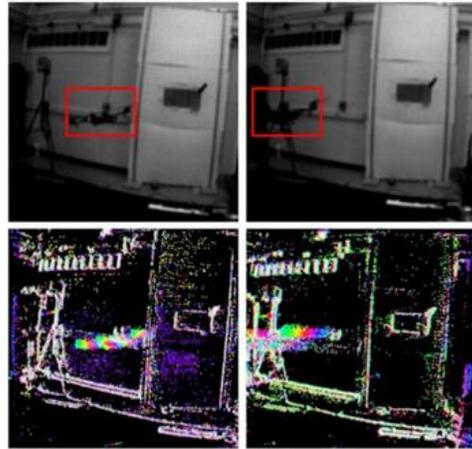
Drone used in the dataset collection. 1 - *mounted DAVIS240B camera*, 2 - *Customized Qualcomm Flight platform*.

The overall weight of the fully loaded platform is $\approx 500\text{g}$. and it is equipped with the Snapdragon APQ8074 ARM CPU, featuring 4 cores with up to 2.3GHz frequencies.

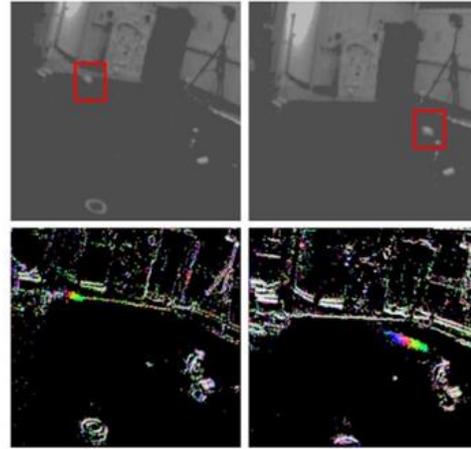




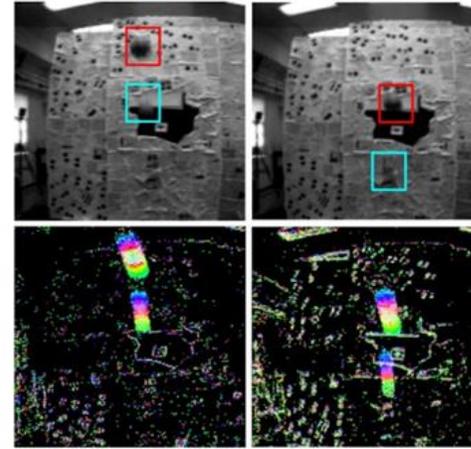
Dataset



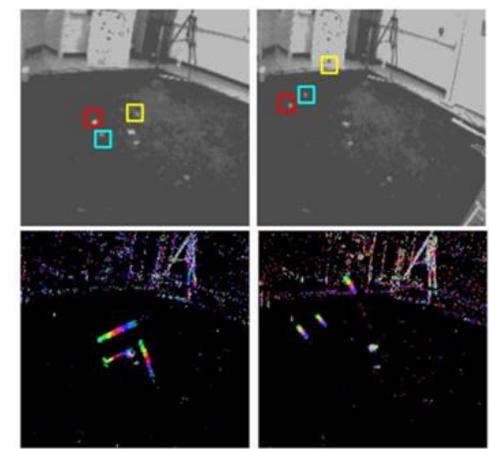
(a)



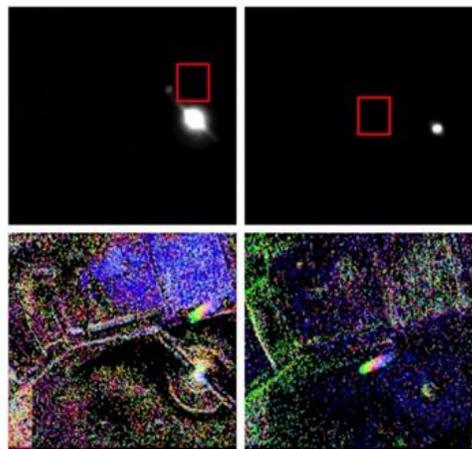
(b)



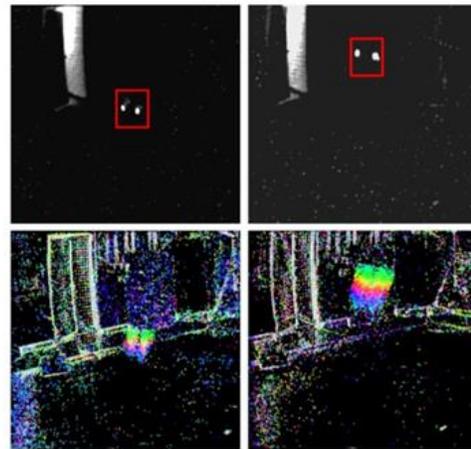
(c)



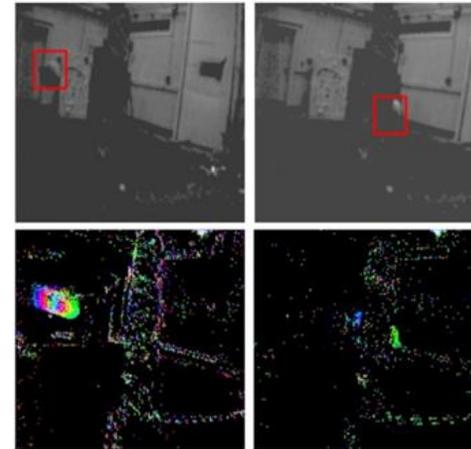
(d)



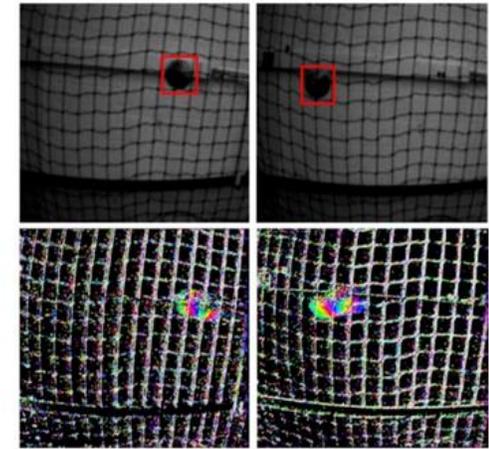
(e)



(f)



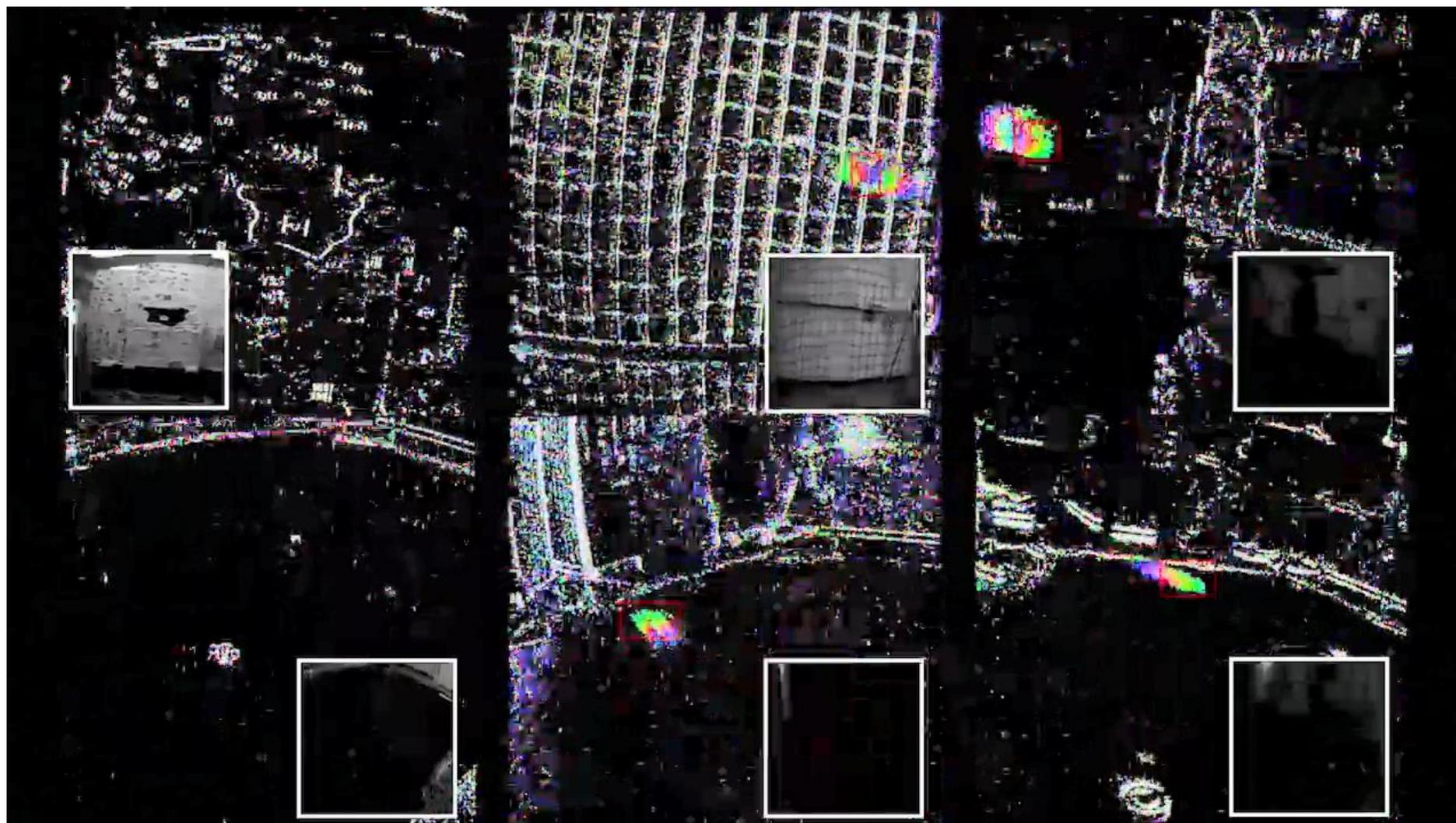
(g)



(h)

Fast motion, Multiple Objects, Lighting Variations, Occlusion

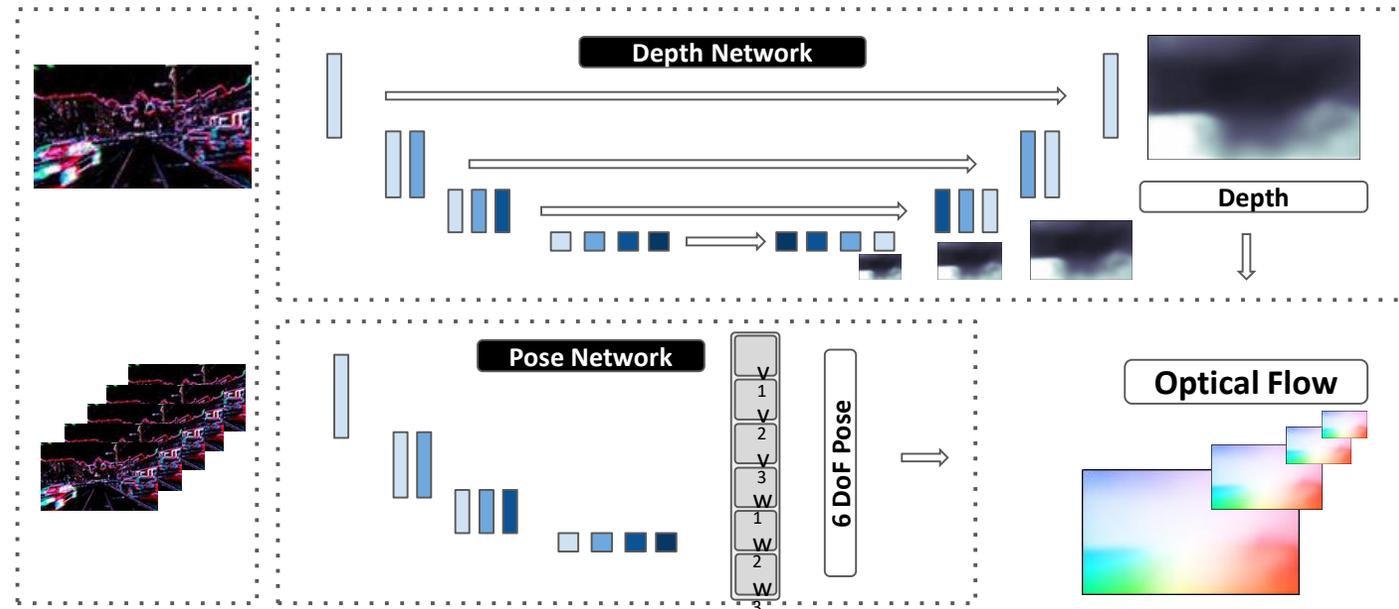
Results



II. Flow Depth and 3D Motion Estimation

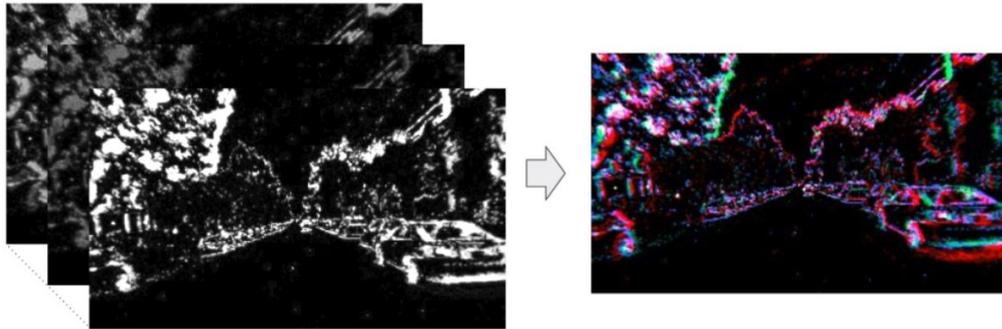
$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{Z} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & x \\ 0 & -1 & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \\ v_z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} xy & -1-x^2 & y \\ 1+y^2 & -xy & -x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{pmatrix}$$

↑ flow
↑ depth
← translation
← 3D motion
← rotation

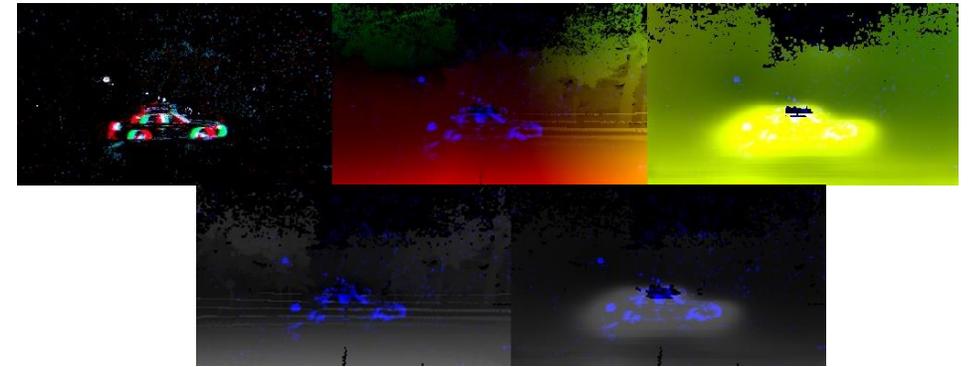


II. Highlights

Unsupervised Learning of Dense Optical Flow, Depth and Egomotion from Sparse Event Data

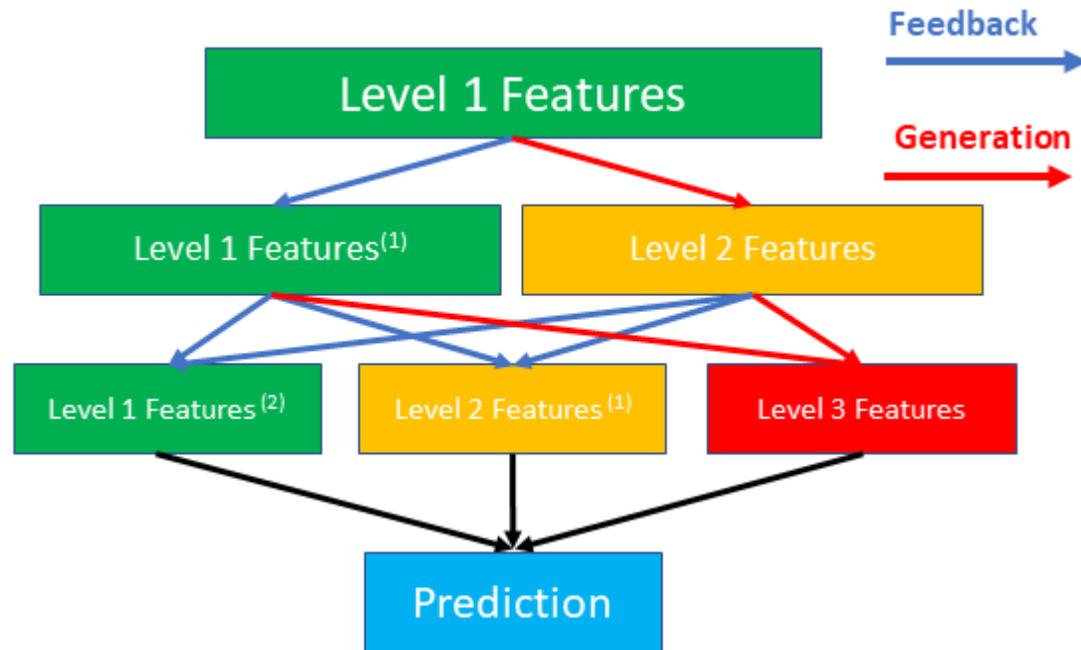


- Transfers from day to night!
- Fixes data sparsity
- Good results



II. Highlights

- A new light-weight architecture ECN



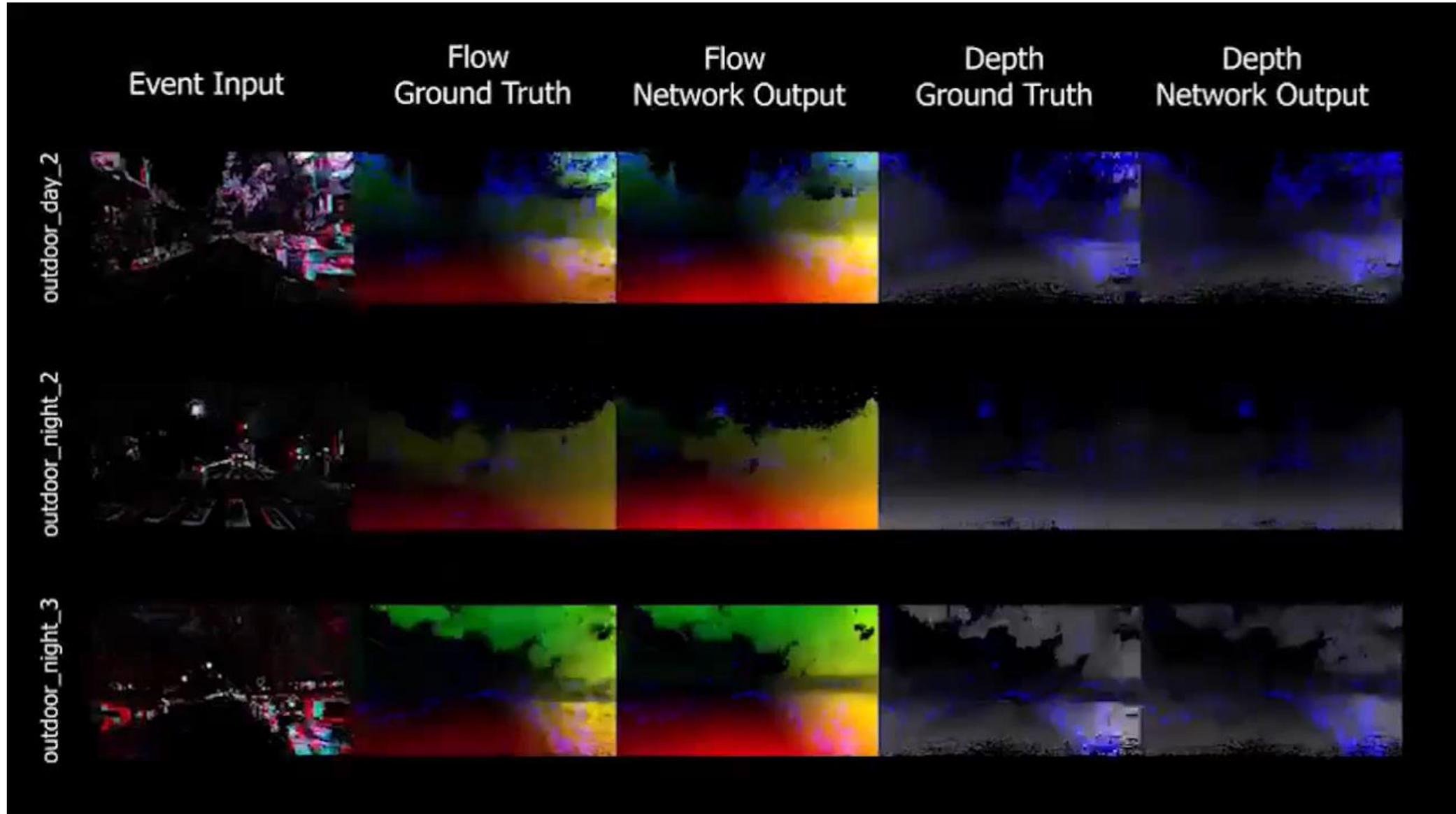
II. Highlights

- Sparsity constraint that promotes non-local information propagation

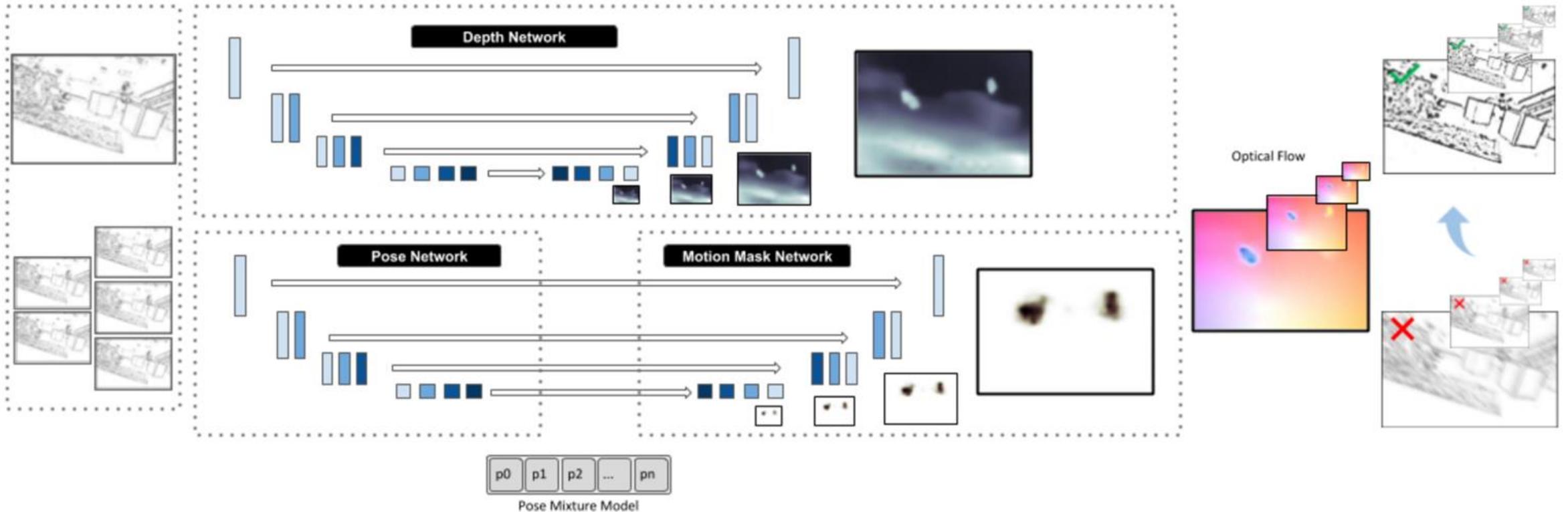
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Loss}_{smooth}(I) &= \sum_i \sum_{j \in N(i)} |I_j - I_i|^p && \text{With } 0 < p < 1 \\ &= \sum_i \sum_{j \in N(i)} |I_j - I_i|^{p-2} |I_j - I_i|^2 = \sum_i \sum_{j \in N(i)} w_{ij} |I_j - I_i|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Loss} = \text{Loss}_{warp} + \lambda \text{Loss}_{smooth}$$

Loss applied to first order derivative of depth estimate

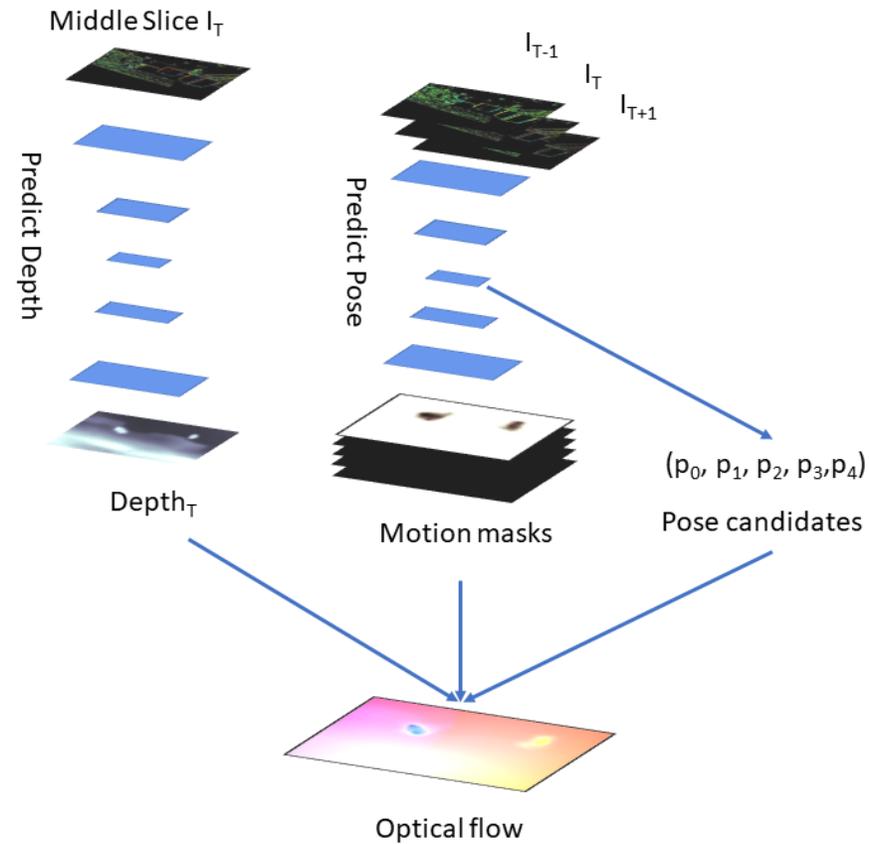


III:EV-IMO: Motion Segmentation Dataset and Learning Pipeline for Event Cameras

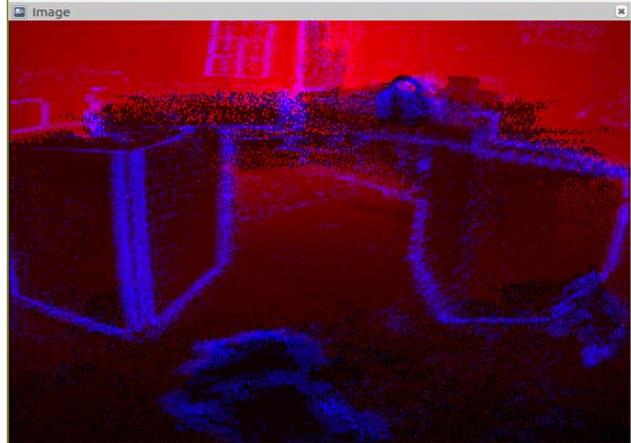
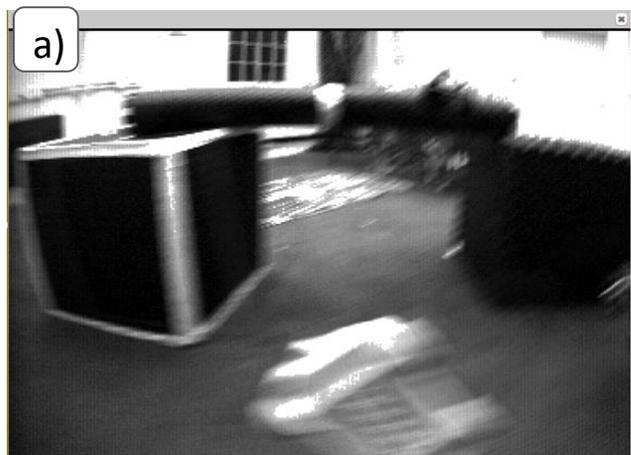


Ye, C., Mitrokhin, A., Fermüller, C., Aloimonos Y and Delbruck, T. "EV-IMO: Motion Segmentation Dataset and Learning Pipeline for Event Cameras." arXiv preprint arXiv:1903.07520 (2019).

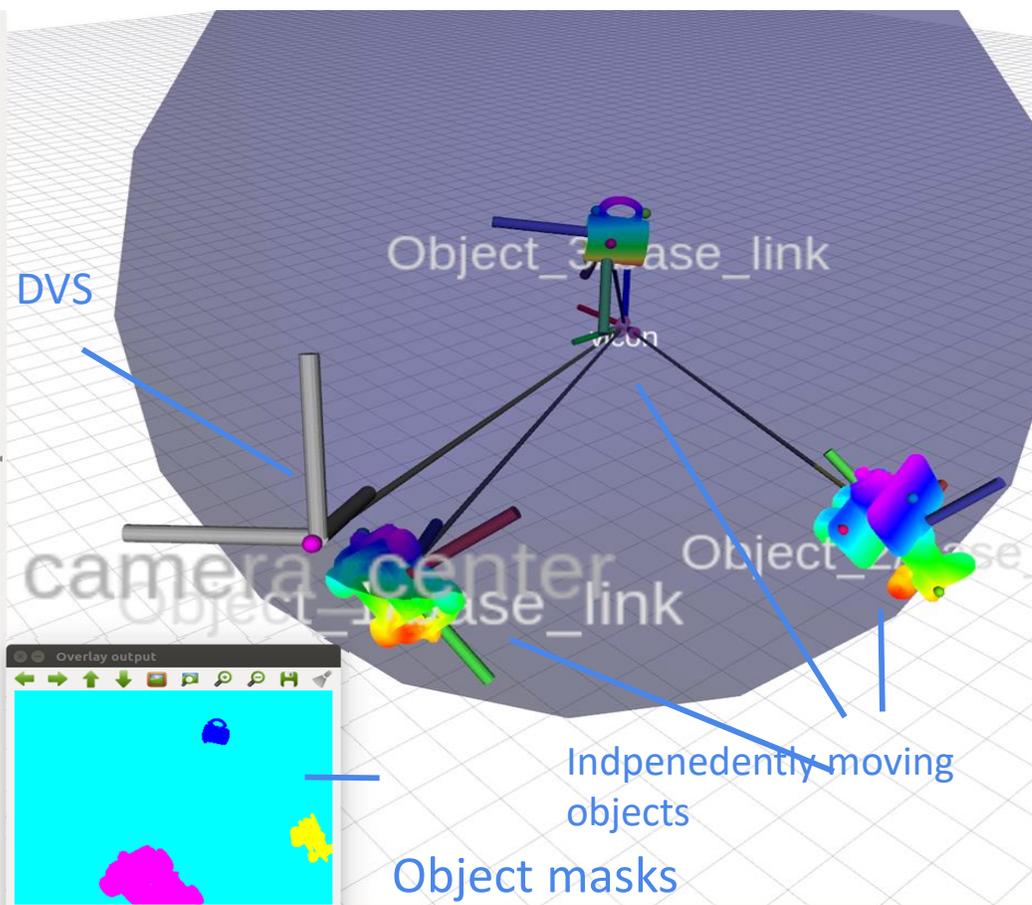
Using motion masks to learn a pose mixture model



Our Dataset: EV-IMO



Depth from static room scan



DVS

Object_3_base_link

Object_2_base_link

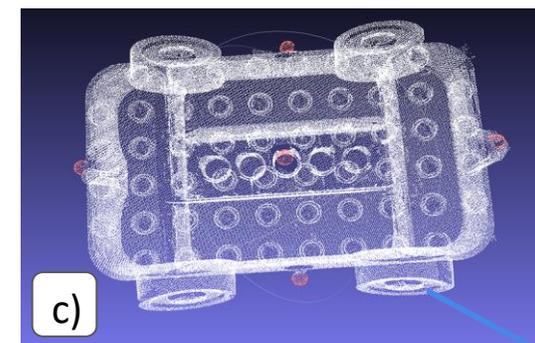
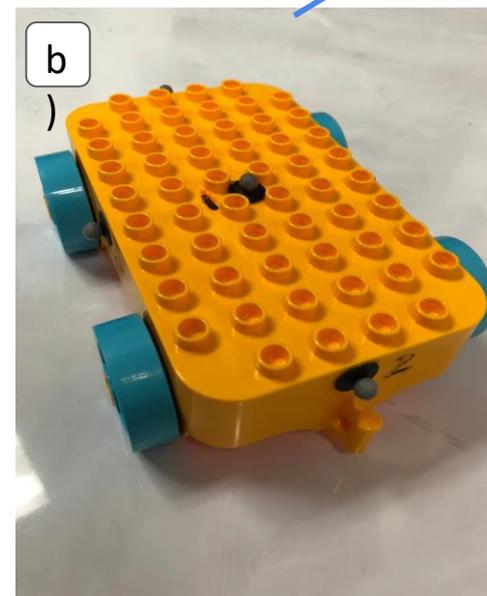
camera center

Object_1_base_link

Independently moving objects

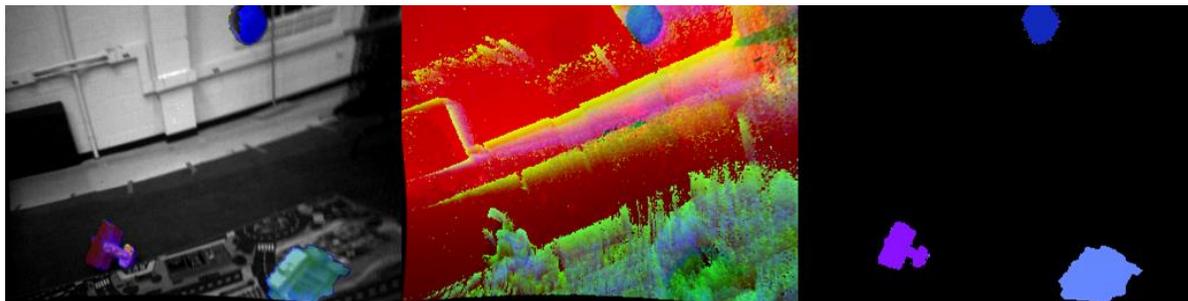
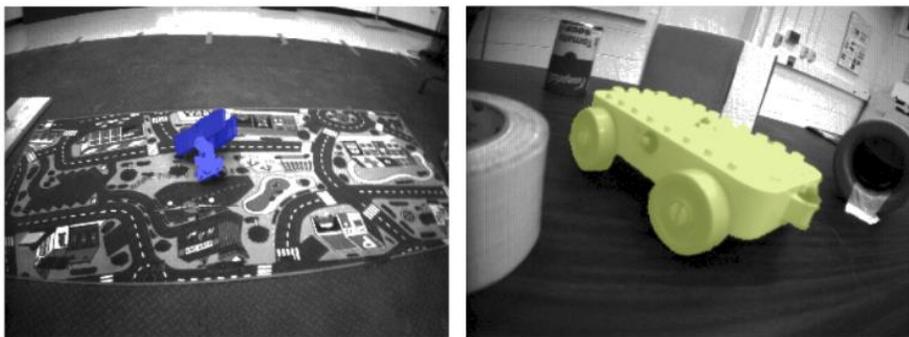
Object masks

Example object



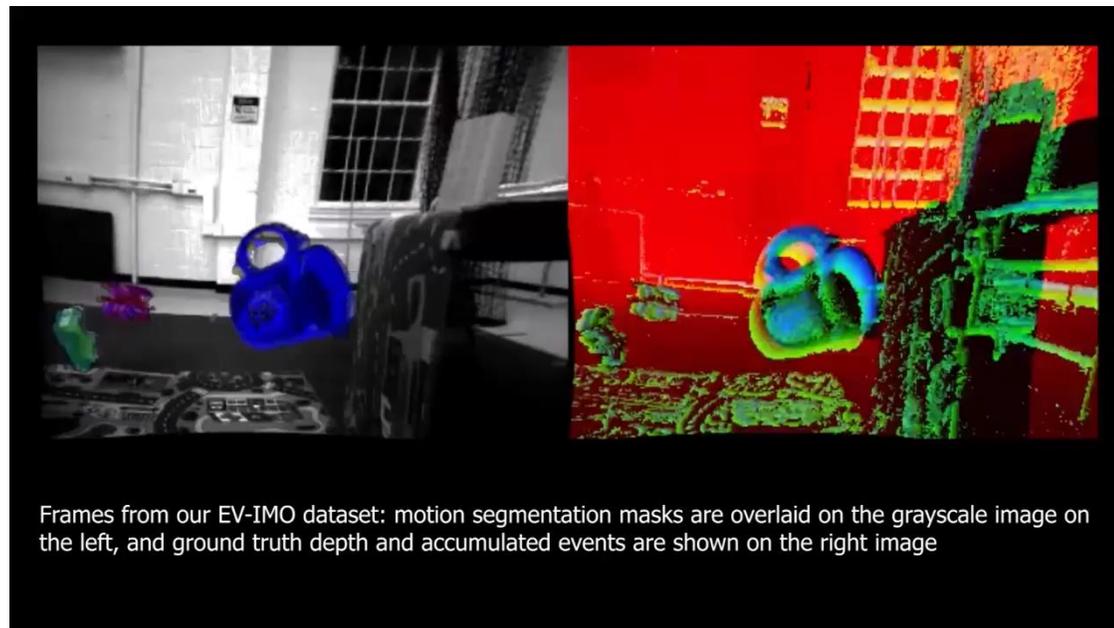
Scan of object

Our Dataset: EV-IMO



First dataset featuring

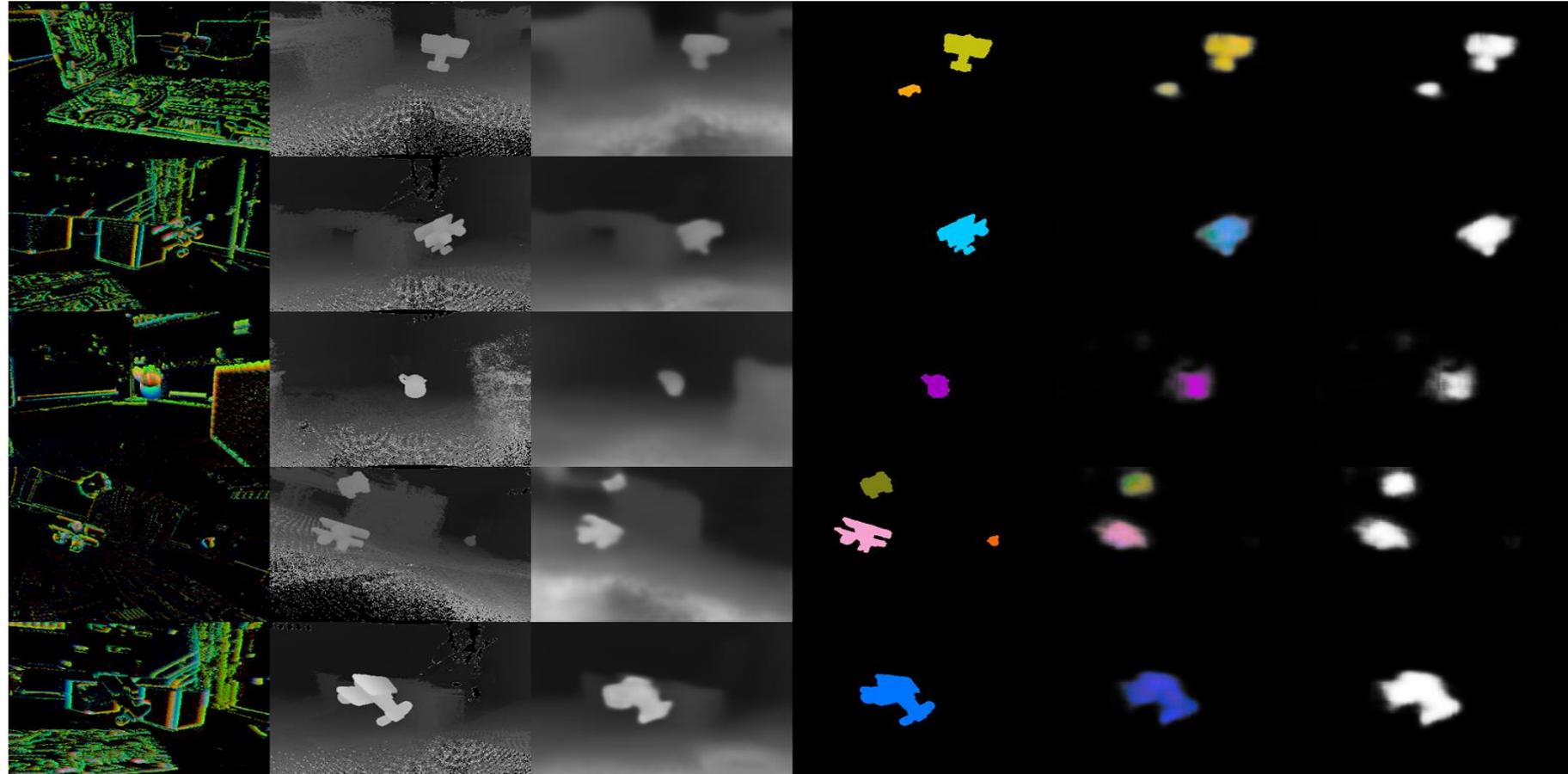
- Pixelwise object masks
- Depth ground truth
- Object and Camera trajectories



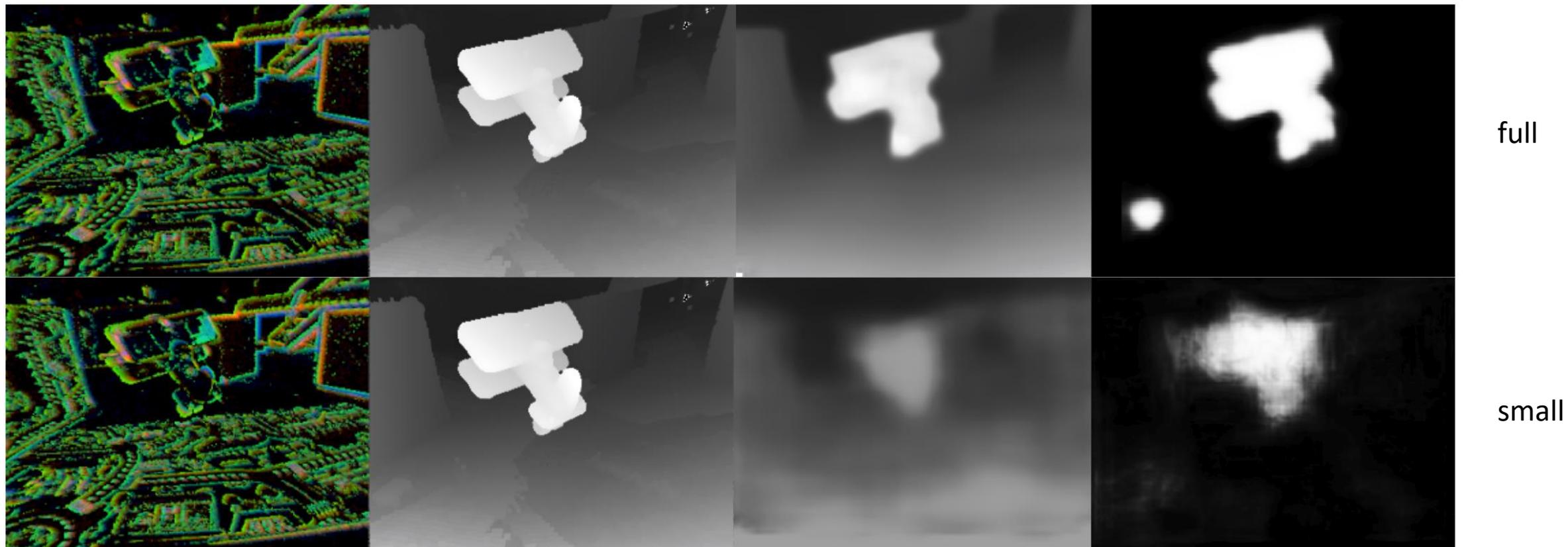
Frames from our EV-IMO dataset: motion segmentation masks are overlaid on the grayscale image on the left, and ground truth depth and accumulated events are shown on the right image

Scene Motion With Event-Based Vision: Learning (II)

- First Work ever to estimate 3D Object Motion and Evaluate it.
- Supervised (mask and depth)
- Warping done on tiny subslices (closer to 3D)



Comparison of full and small network (2000K Vs 40K parameters)



Event image

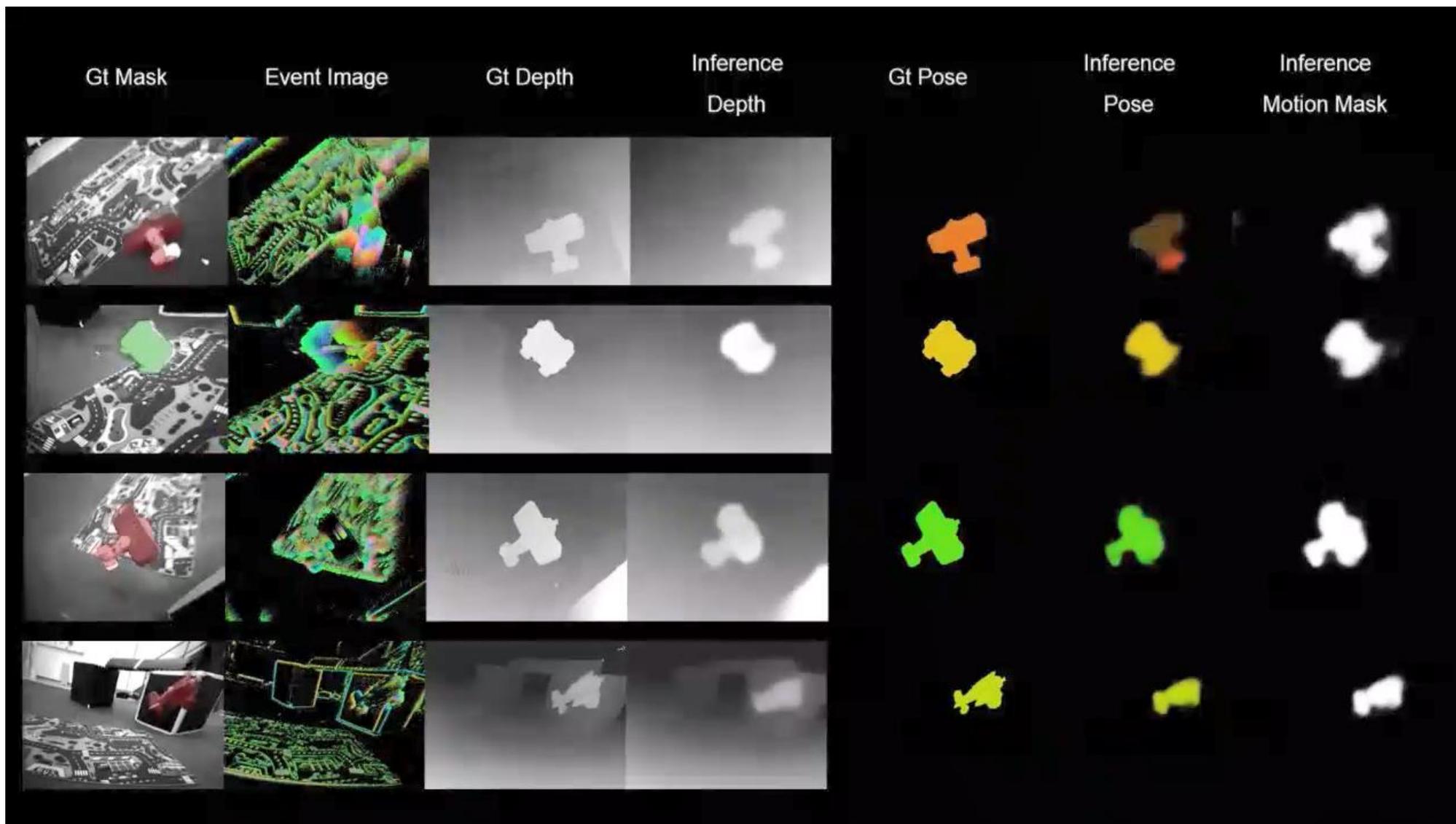
Ground Truth Depth

Estimated Depth

Estimated mask

full

small



EVDodge



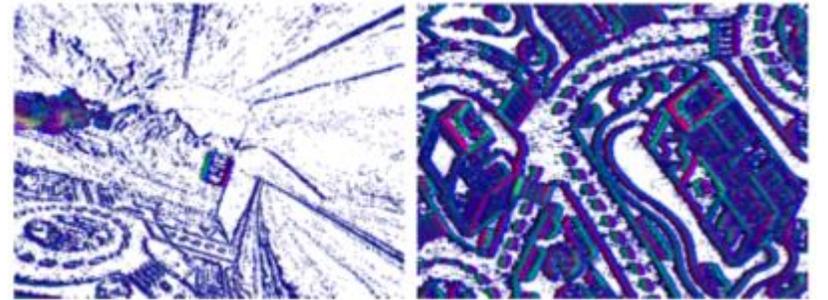
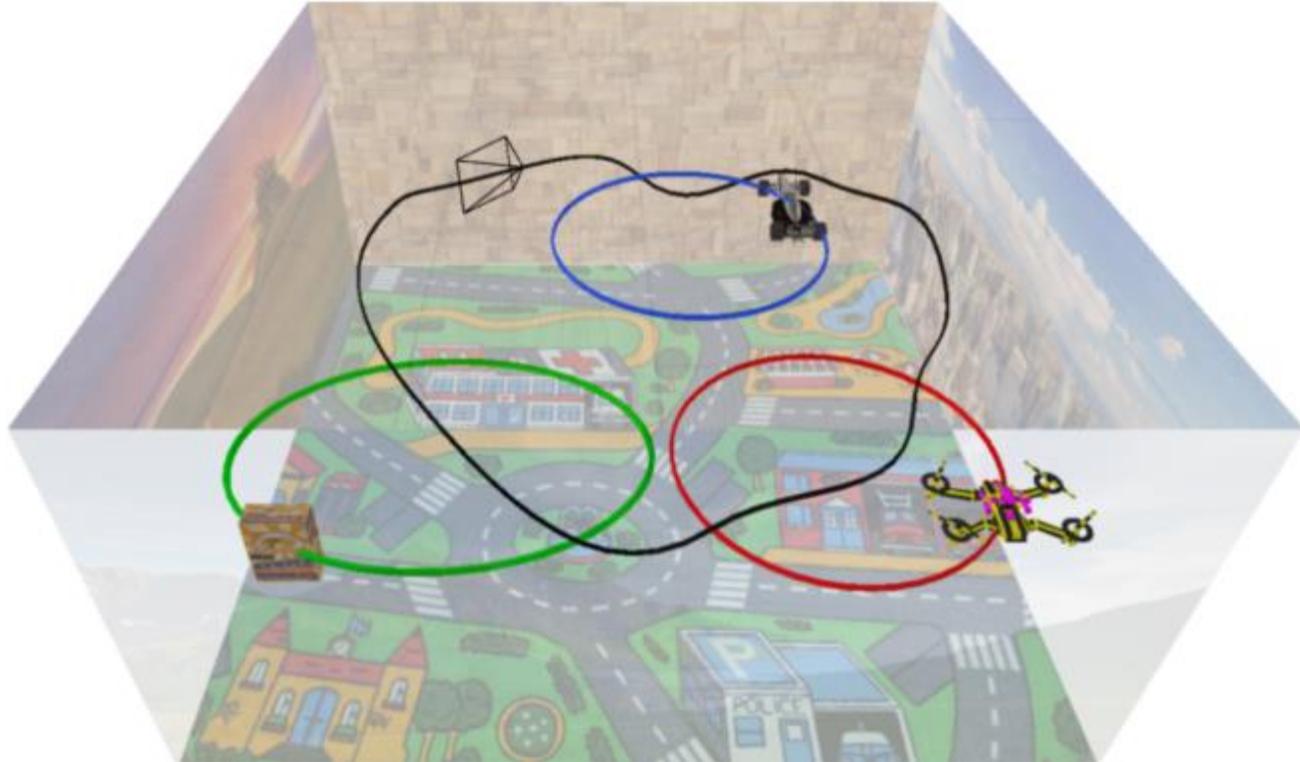
Camera equipped with down- and front-facing DVS, down facing sonar and IMU

All computations done online on a NVIDIA TX2 CPU+GPU

EVDodge: Embodied AI For High-Speed Dodging On A Quadrotor Using Event Cameras. ArXiv

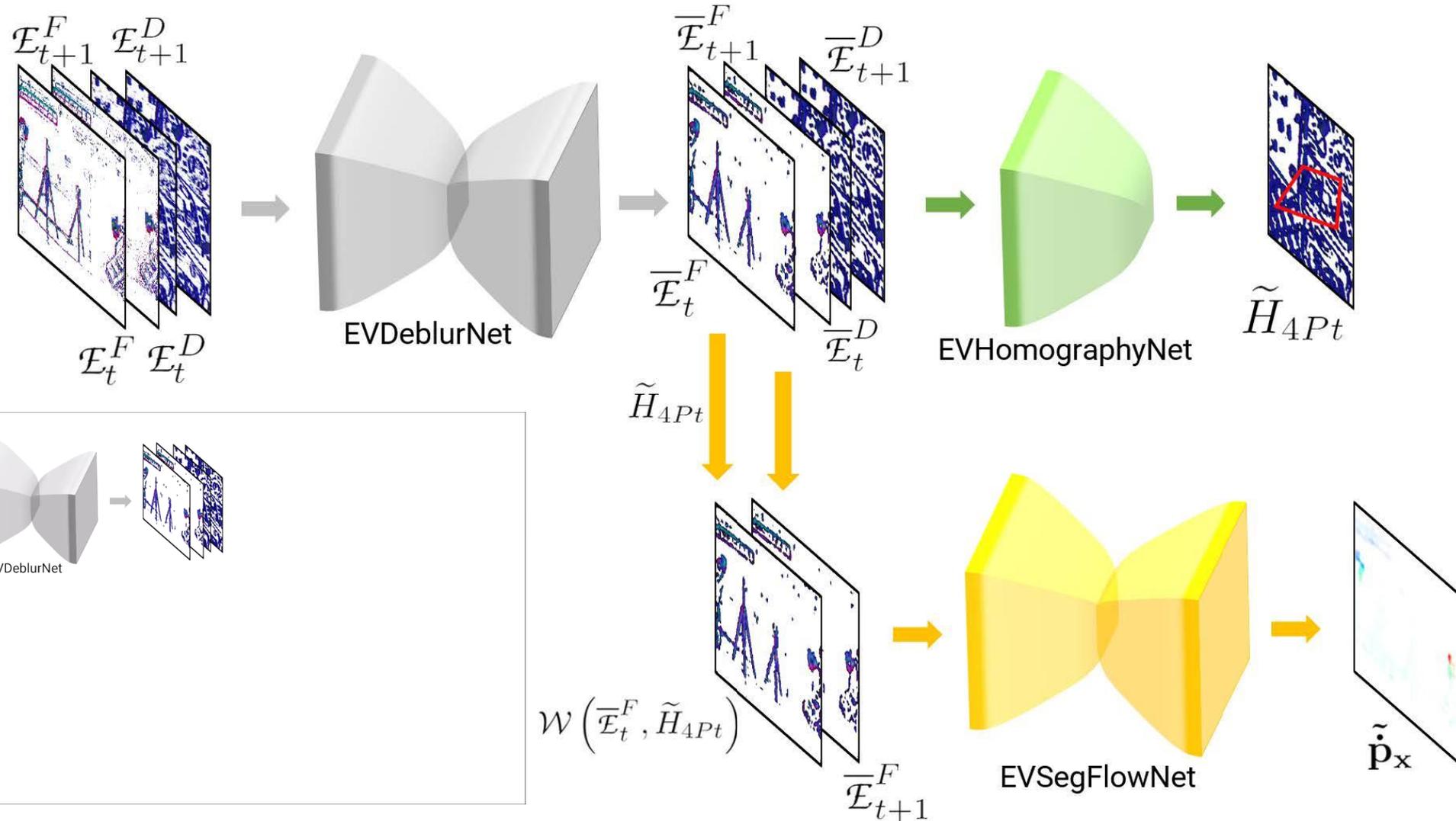
N. Sanket¹, C.. Parameshwara, C.D.Singh, A.. Kuruttukulam¹, C., Fermüller, D. Scaramuzza, Y. Aloimonos

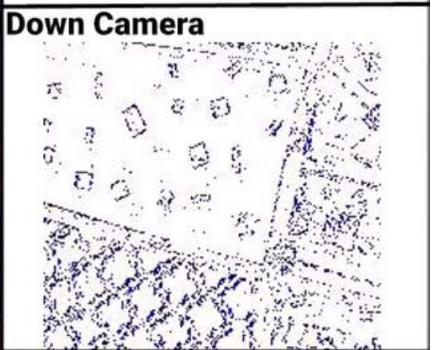
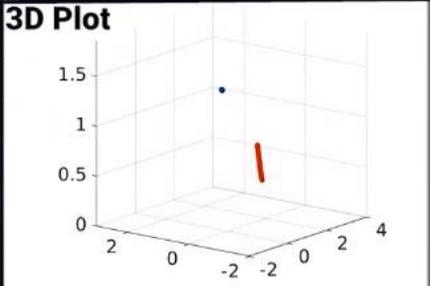
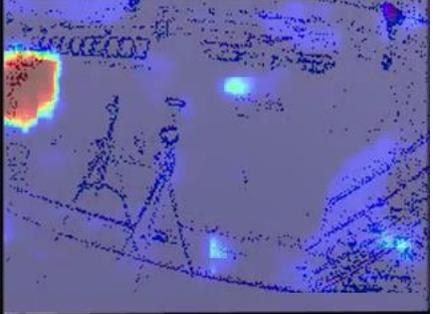
Training in Simulation Environment



Front and Down-facing simulated events

AI Navigation Stack for Dodging Objects





Summary:

- Events have an important role for robust motion segmentation
- Classic and Neural Network Approaches using event cloud alignment
- New Dataset for Object Motion Segmentation/Estimation
- Approaches for Standard Neural Network Learning with Events
 - Light-weight architecture
 - Cost-functions adapting to Sparseness
 - Matching at multiple time-scales
 - Learning with Simulated data, Deblurring Real Data
- Demonstrated Real Time Actions on Drones