

3D Sensing and Sensor Fusion

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3D vision is a very important domain within computer engineering/science

- Tasks are usually very challenging

- Results are very spectacular

- Needs both high theoretical and practical skills

Several sensors can be connected to computers

Different modalities have different benefits/disadvantages

- Measured data can be fused to exploit the advantages

System Overview of an Autonomous Vehicle

Goal: overview of (i) (advanced) 3D vision and (ii) sensor fusion methods

In modern sensor setups, several devices applied

- Digital cameras

- Depth sensors (structured light, ToF,)

- Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR): 3D and 2D

- Global positioning system (GPS { GPSS)

- Acoustic sensors (ultrasonic)

- Thermal cameras

- Radars

- Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) { accelerometer, magnetometer, gyroscope

- High-density (HD) Semantic Maps

In this course, we principally concentrate on multi-view images, 2D and 3D LiDAR scans, radars, GNSS/GPS, IMU, ...

Two sensors can be used together if they are synchronized in time (usually via timestamps) and their 3D pose are known w.r.t. each other

This course principally focuses on 3D pose estimation

- ! Pose: rigid transformation
- ! 3D rotation and translation, aka. extrinsic parameters, aka. pose

In human-made environments, bird-eye view is preferred for the data.

Pose can be estimated by calibration

There are two ways for calibration

Offline

! Calibration object is applied

Online

! Environment reconstruction carried out

Target objects have usually well defined surfaces/shapes

2D: lines, circles, ellipses, ...

3D: planes, spheres, cylinders, ...

Introduction to estimation theory

Focus: surface/curve fitting

Robust estimation and the L_1 norm

Transformations, projections

Lie algebra

Optimal point set registration

LiDAR-camera calibration

using planar or spherical objects

Many surprises by Peter Kozma

Lecture

Oral exam in examination period

Topics will be published before exam-period

Practice

Two assignment in termtime

Combined mark is given: 50-50% from oral exam and assignment

Satisfactory should be reached for noth assignment and oral exam

Final grade

5 (excellent): 85%

4 (good): 70 ... 84 %

3 (satisfactory): 55 ... 69 %

2 (pass): 40 ... 54 %

1 (fail): < 40%

Canvas <https://canvas.elte.hu>

Materials

Assignments

Webpage <https://cg.elte.hu>

Under construction

Teams

It will be created next week.

On Wednesdays,
16.00-17.300
North Building, lab. 0.99
Teacher: Peter Kozma

