



GPU TECHNOLOGY
CONFERENCE

S0088 Point Cloud Library (**PCL**) on **CUDA**

Radu B. Rusu @ Open Perception
Michael Dixon @ Willow Garage

What is PCL?

Learn more



Point cloud basics

Representing surfaces in a three dimensional coordinate system. These surfaces are defined by x , y , and z coordinates, and typically are intended to be representative of the external surface of an object.

It is easy to show for $N = 2$ that

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} \right) dx_1 dx_2 = \int_{\Omega} \left(-\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} \right) ds, \quad \forall u \in H^2(\Omega), v \in H^2(\Omega). \quad (1.2.10)$$

Let $\tau = (\tau_1, \tau_2)$ be the unit tangent vector along Γ , $\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}$ the derivative along the tangent direction, and

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \tau^2} = D^2 u \cdot (\tau, \tau) = \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \tau_i \tau_j \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \tau \partial n} = D^2 u \cdot (\tau, n) = \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \tau_i n_j \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}.$$

Surface reconstruction

Visual input

b_{min}^i, b_{max}^i // min/max reachable a

$\mathcal{P} = \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$ // set of 3D points

$\mathcal{P}_k = \{p_i \mid b_{min}^i \leq p_i^k \leq b_{max}^i\}$ // subset

for all $p_i \in \mathcal{P}_k$

estimate $\langle \tilde{n}_i \rangle$ from \mathcal{P}_k^2 // estimate \tilde{n}_i

if $(a = \tilde{n}_i \times \mathbf{Z} \approx 0)$ // check if the $\mathcal{P}_k \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_i$ // add p_i to \mathcal{P}_k

estimate $\mathcal{C} = \{\mathcal{P}_1^1 \dots \mathcal{P}_k^1\}, \mathcal{P}_k^1 \subset \mathcal{C}$

for all $c_i = \mathcal{P}_k^1 \in \mathcal{C}$

// find the best plane fit using sample \mathcal{C}_i axis

estimate $\langle \{a, b, c, d\}, a \cdot p_i^2 + b \cdot p_i^3 + c \cdot p_i^4 + d \rangle$

estimate $\langle a_{min}, a_{max} \rangle$ // find a_{min}, a_{max} from $\mathcal{M} \leftarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C}_i)$ // add \mathcal{C}_i to \mathcal{M}

for all $p_i \in \mathcal{P}$

if $(a_{min}^i \leq p_i^1 \leq a_{max}^i, b_{min}^i \leq p_i^2 \leq b_{max}^i, c_{min}^i \leq p_i^3 \leq c_{max}^i)$

$\mathcal{P}_o \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_i$ // add p_i to the \mathcal{P}_o set

estimate $\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle = \{\mathcal{P}_o^1 \dots \mathcal{P}_o^k\}, \mathcal{P}_o^i \subset \mathcal{P}_o$

for all $\mathcal{O}_i \in \mathcal{O}$

$\mathcal{M} \leftarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{O}_i)$ // add the object parameter

- General overview on PCL – Radu
- CUDA optimizations for KinFu and KinSkel - Michael

pointcloudlibrary

Point Cloud Library (PCL)

- large scale, collaborative, open project for 2D/3D processing
- BSD licensing, free for commercial use
- 350 developers and contributors, many thousands of users



Why 3D?

Why 3D?

- Because the world is not 2D



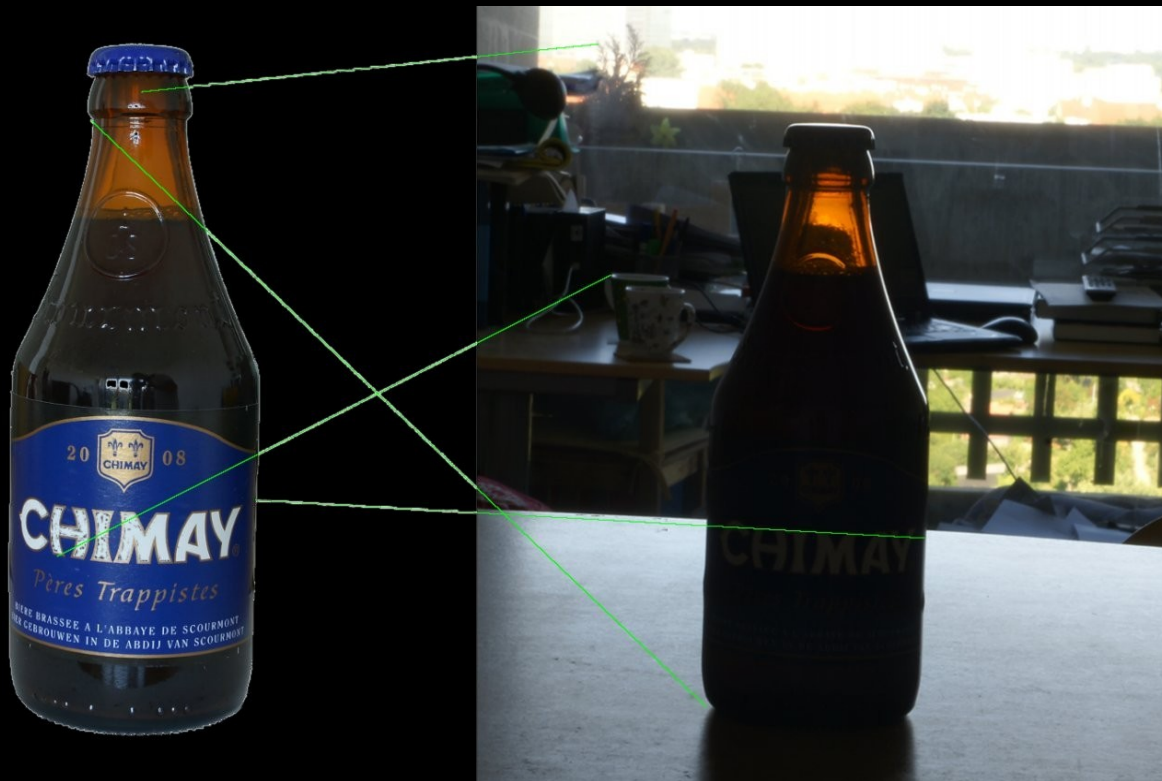
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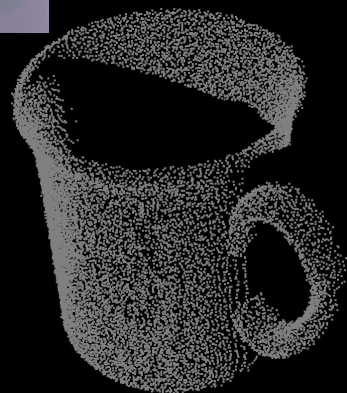
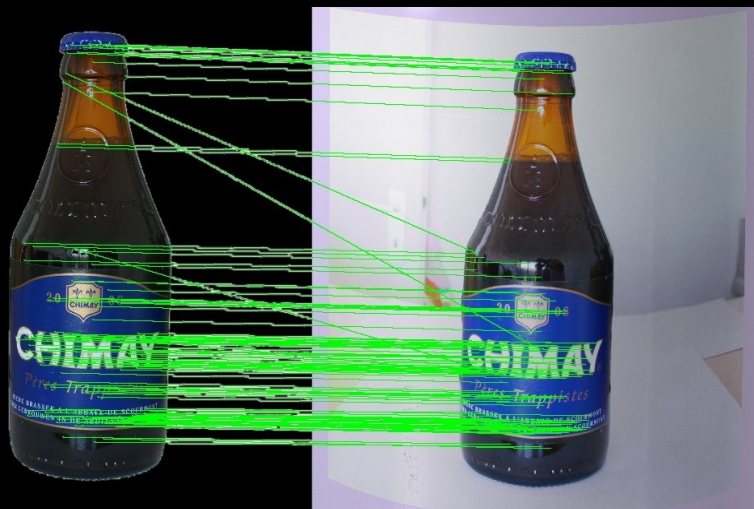
Why 3D?

- Because 2D imagery is **useless** in certain conditions



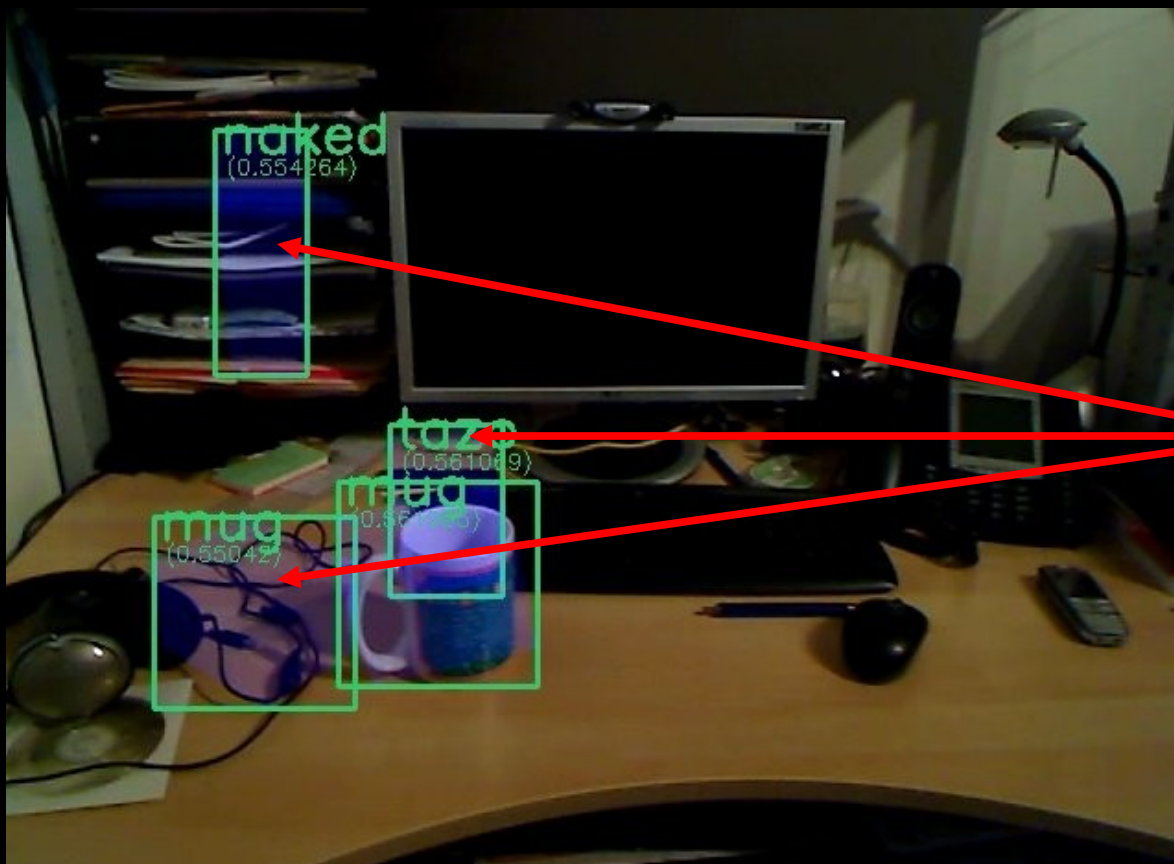
Why 3D?

- Because 2D imagery doesn't always infer good semantics



Why 3D?

- Because 2D imagery is just a ... 2D projection



2D matching failures

3D

50% better than 2D

Three-dimensional data

- Point Cloud = collection of 3D points
 - 3D is really more like nD



What

can we do with Point Clouds?

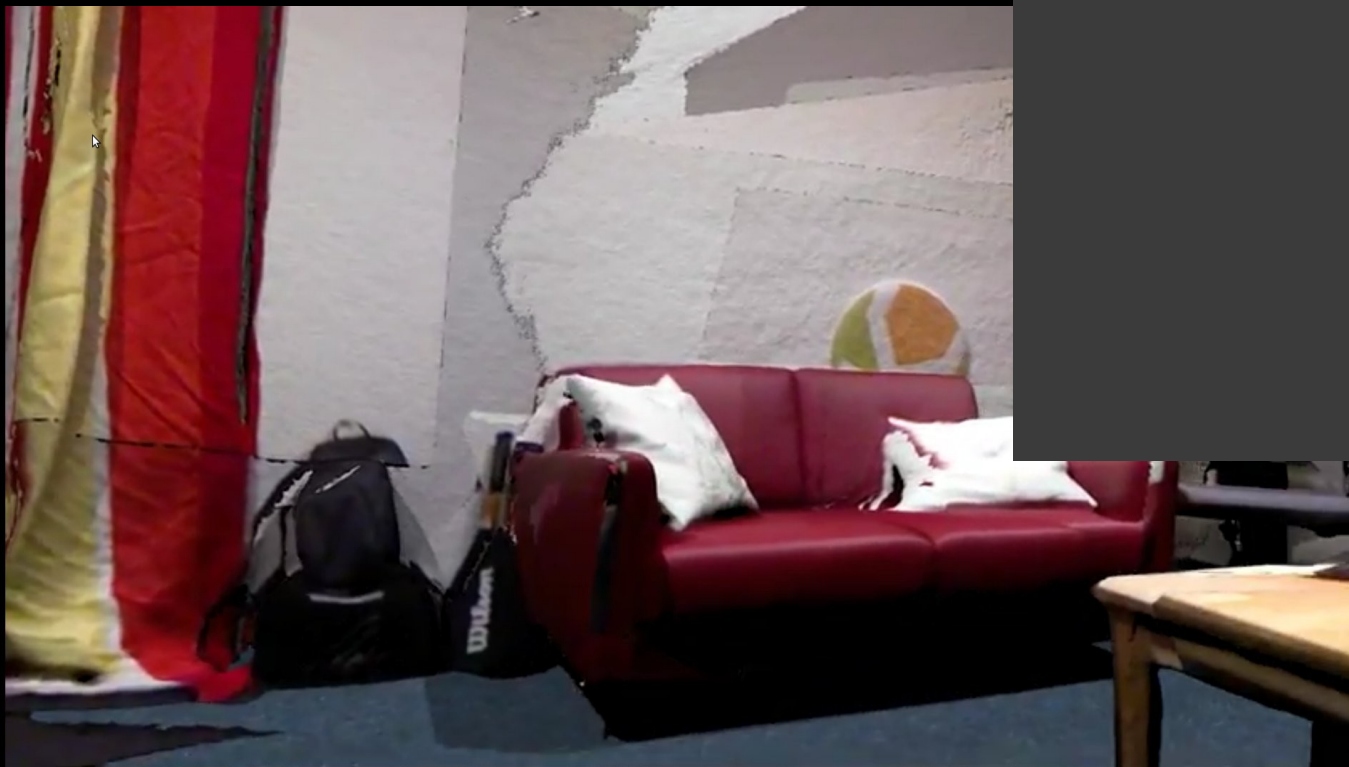
Applications of Point Clouds

- Point clouds enable very cool applications
- We are trying to solve extremely hard problems



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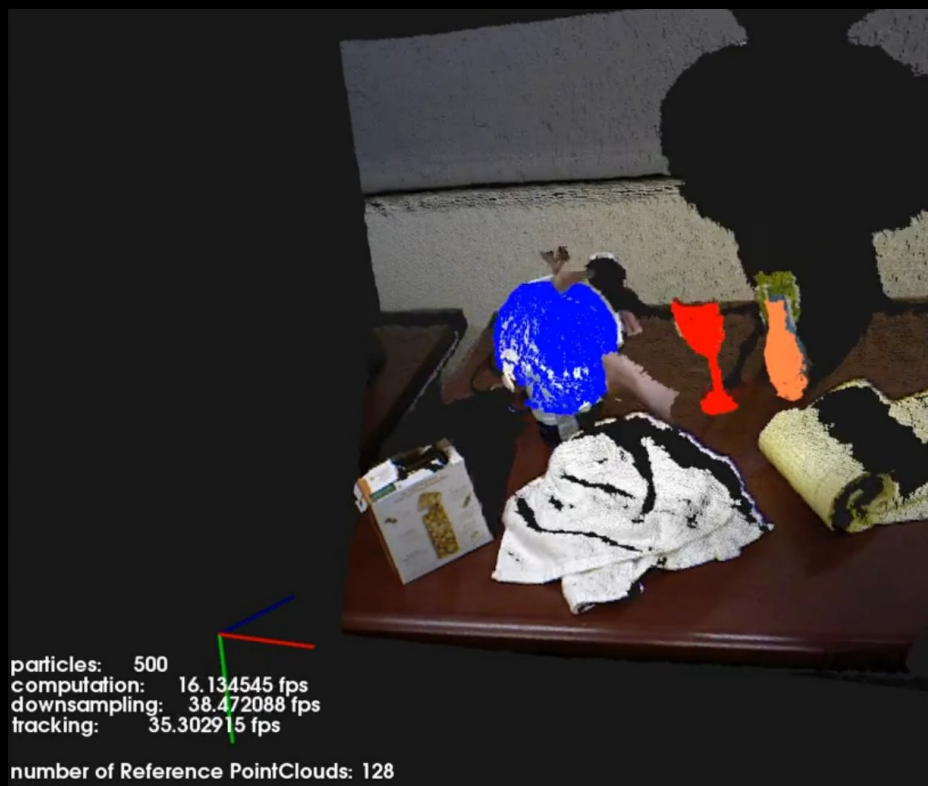
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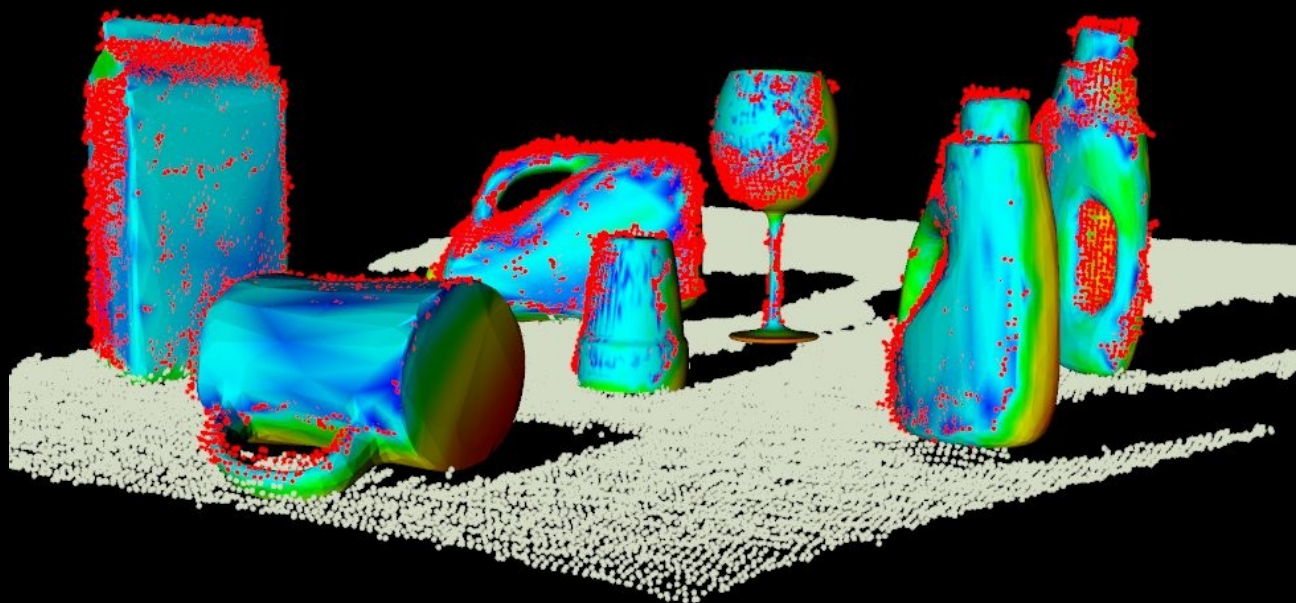
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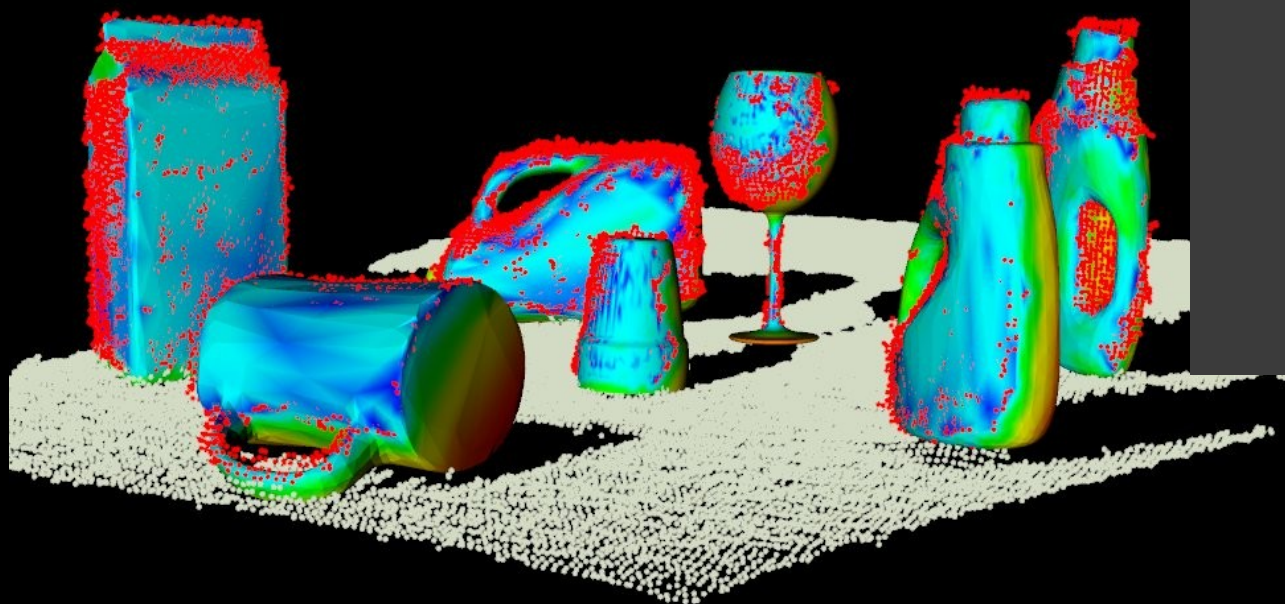
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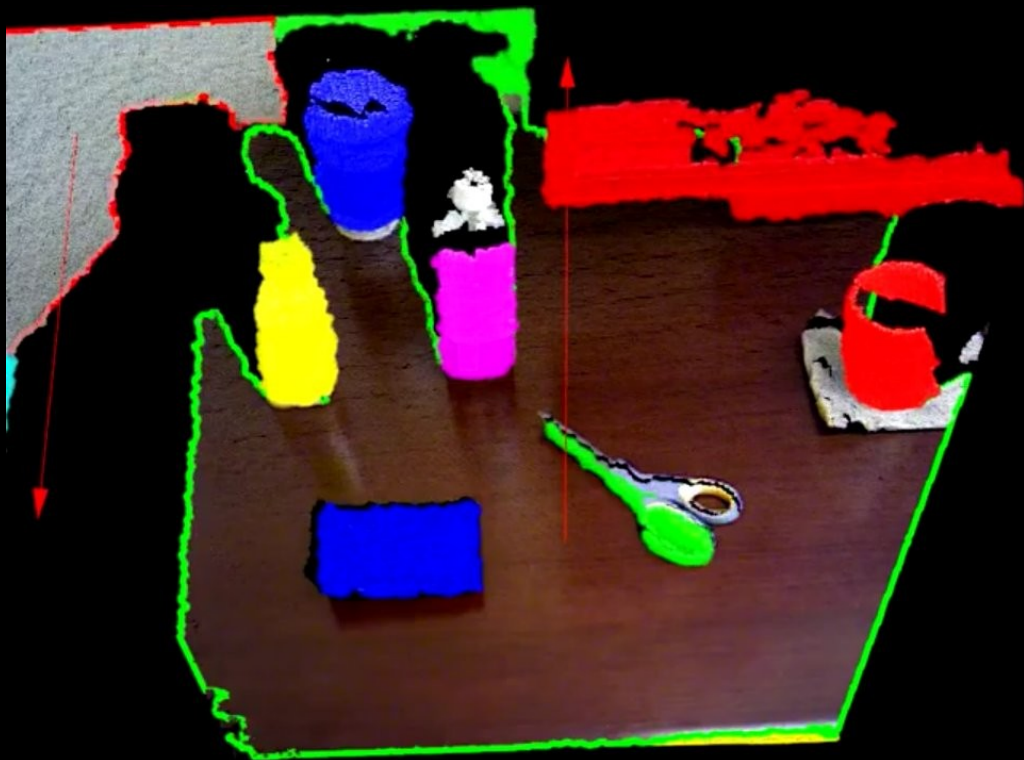
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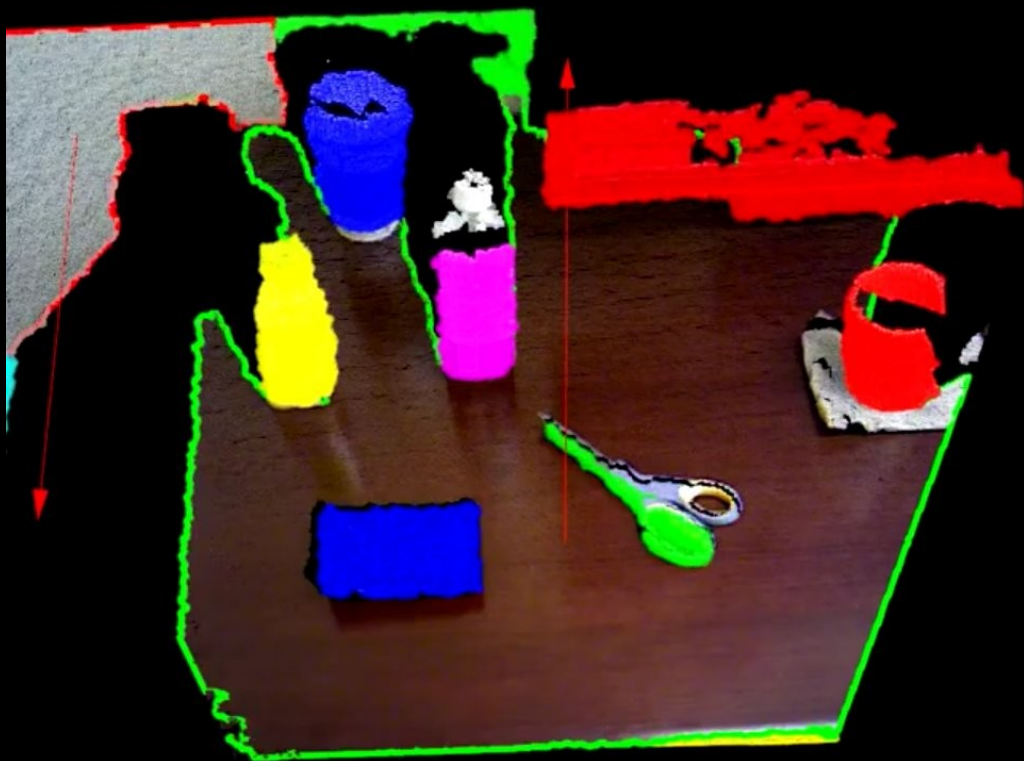
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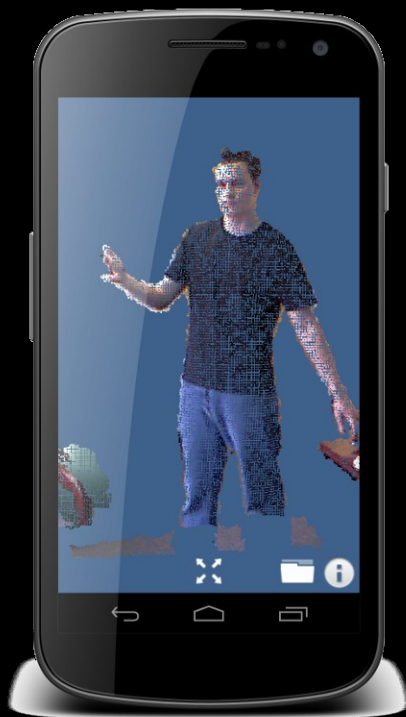
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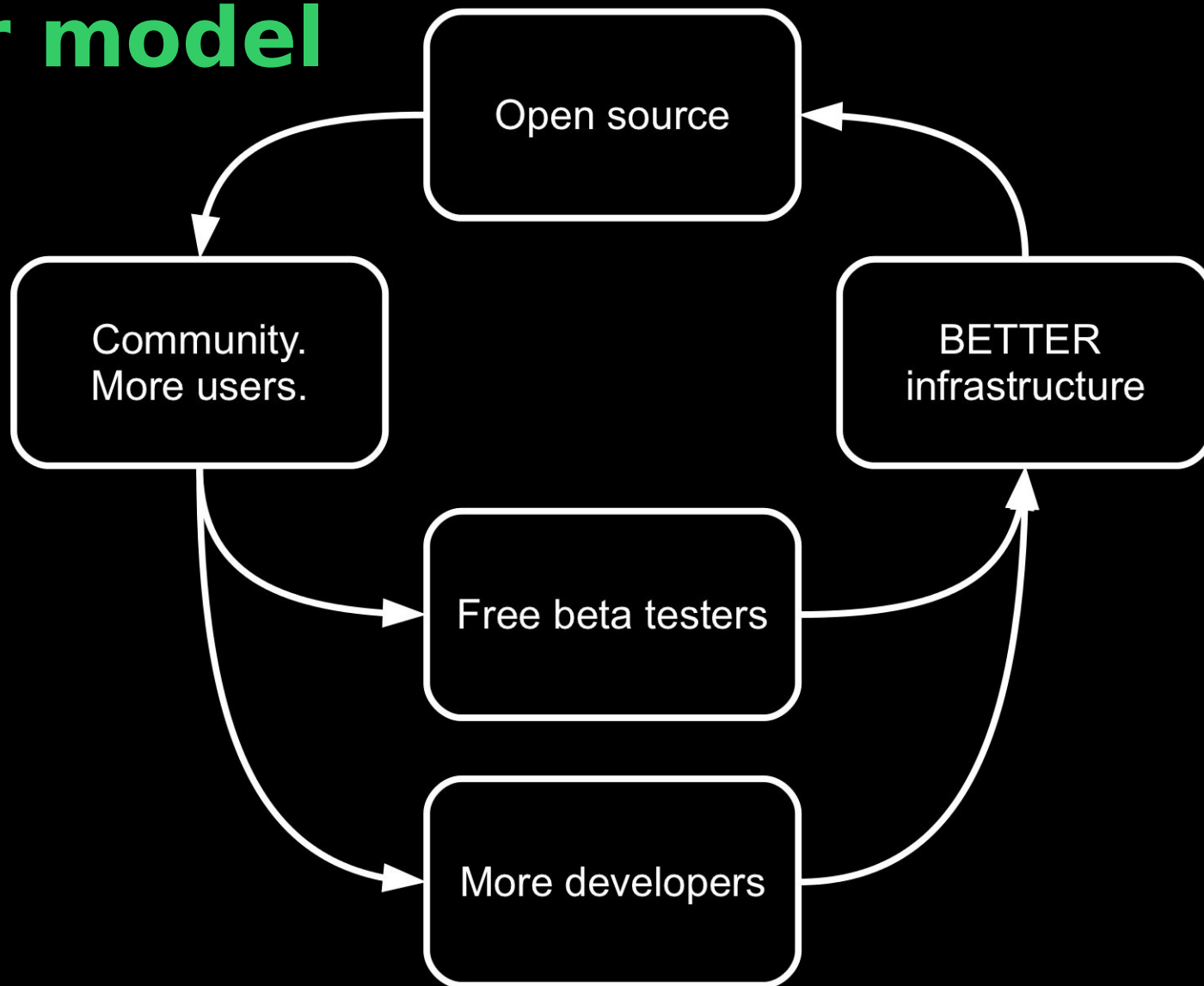


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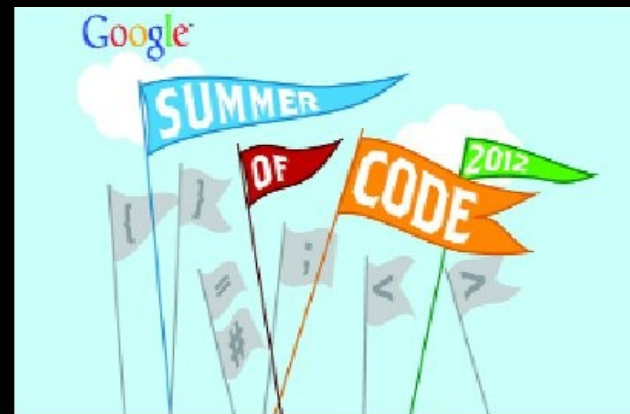
Our model



Commercial partnerships

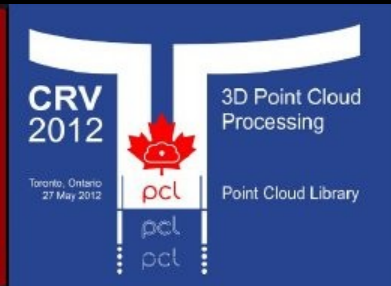


Current sponsors

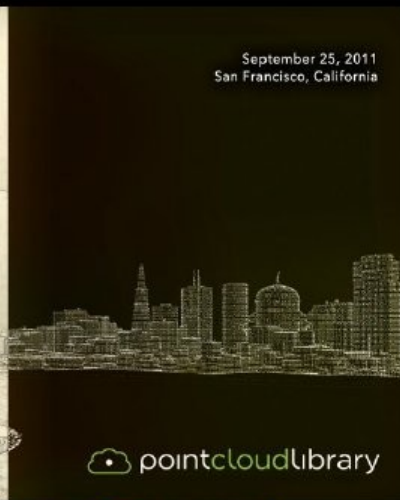
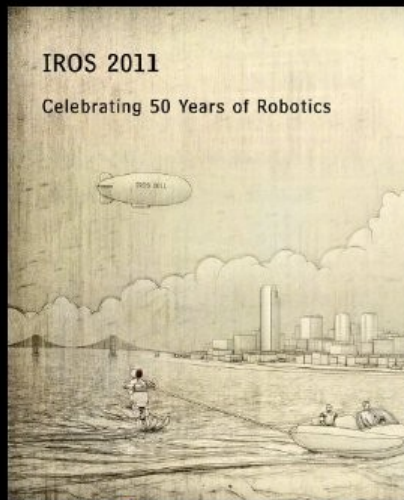


<http://pointclouds.org/blog>

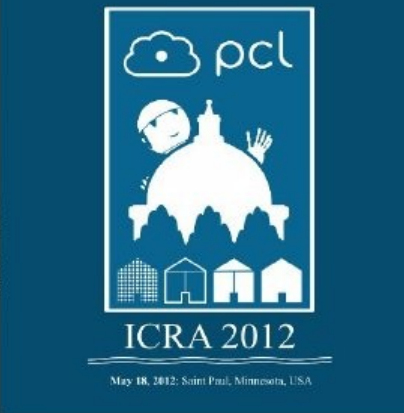
Tutorials



Advanced 3D Image Processing
with Point Cloud Library



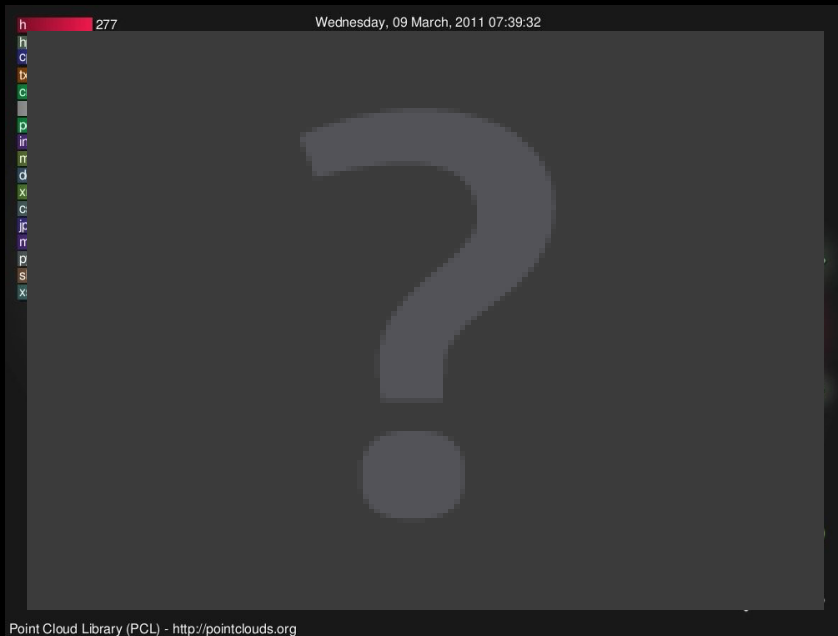
Advanced 3D Point Cloud Processing
with Point Cloud Library (PCL)





OSS 2011 challenge first prize

24/7 development



What is PCL?

Learn more



Point cloud basics

Representations of surfaces in a three dimensional coordinate system. These surfaces are usually defined by x , y , and z coordinates, and typically are intended to be representations of the external surface of an object.

Visual input

Surface reconstruction

b_{min}^i, b_{max}^i // min/max reachable a

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for all $p_i \in \mathcal{P}_k$

estimate $\langle \tilde{n}_i \rangle$ from \mathcal{P}_k^i // estimate \tilde{n}_i

if $\langle \tilde{n}_i \rangle \times \mathbf{Z} \approx 0$ // check if the $\mathbf{P}_k \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_k$

estimate $\langle \tilde{c} \rangle = \{P_1^1, \dots, P_k^1\}, P_k^1 \subset \mathcal{P}_k$

for all $c_i = P_k^1 \in \mathcal{C}$

// find the best plane fit using sample \mathbf{P}_k axis

estimate $\langle \{a, b, c, d\} \rangle, a \cdot p_i^1 + b \cdot p_i^2 + c \cdot p_i^3 + d \cdot p_i^4$

estimate $\langle \theta_{min}, \theta_{max} \rangle$ // find $\theta_{min}, \theta_{max}$ from $\mathcal{M} \leftarrow F(c_i)$

// add $\theta_{min}, \theta_{max}$ to the \mathcal{P}_k set

for all $p_i \in \mathcal{P}$

if $\langle \theta_{min}^i \rangle \leq \theta_i^1 \leq \langle \theta_{max}^i \rangle, \langle \theta_{min}^i \rangle \leq \theta_i^2 \leq \langle \theta_{max}^i \rangle$

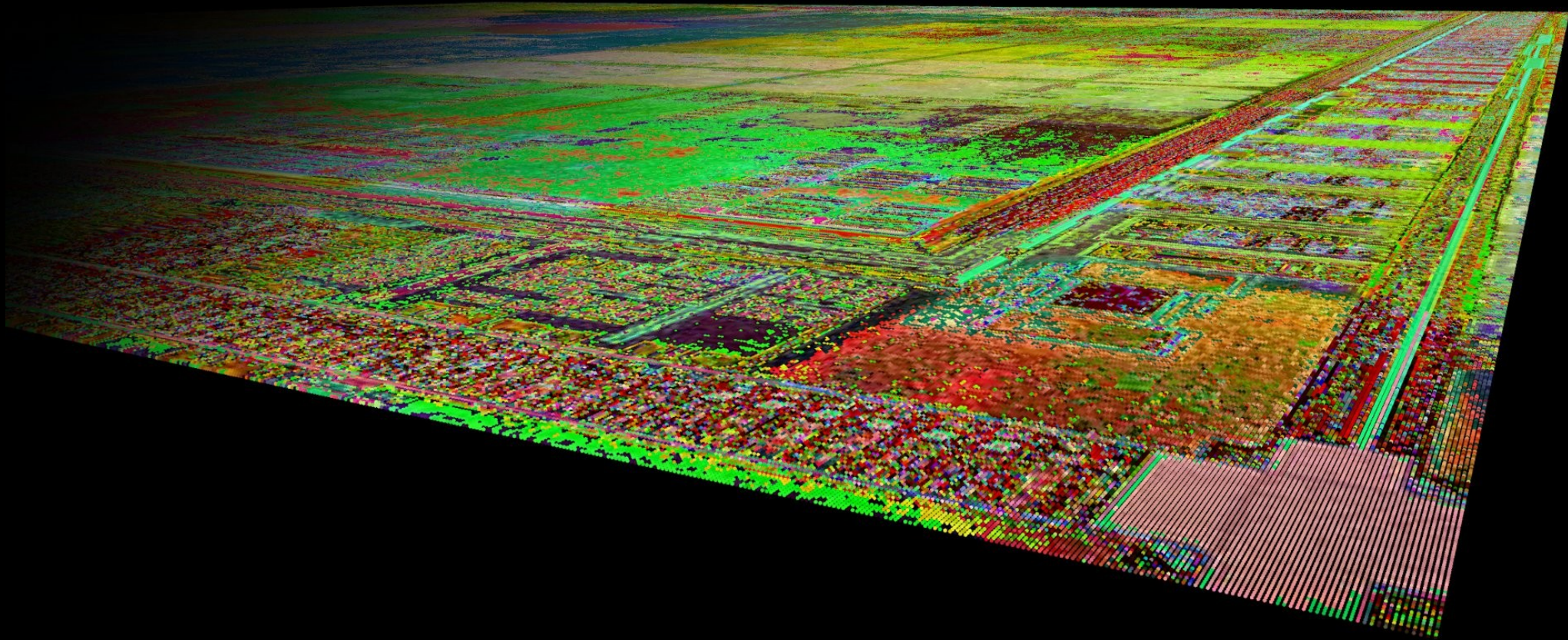
$\mathcal{P}_k \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_k$ // add p_i to the \mathcal{P}_k set

estimate $\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle = \{P_1^1, \dots, P_k^1\}, P_k^1 \subset \mathcal{P}_k$

for all $\alpha_i \in \mathcal{O}$

$\mathcal{M} \leftarrow F(\alpha_i)$ // add the object parameter

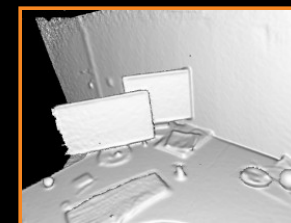
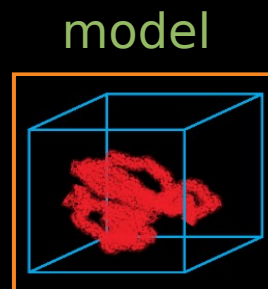
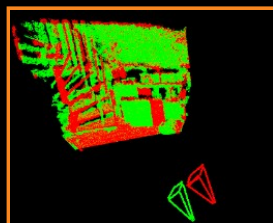
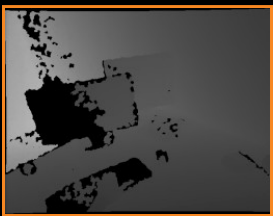
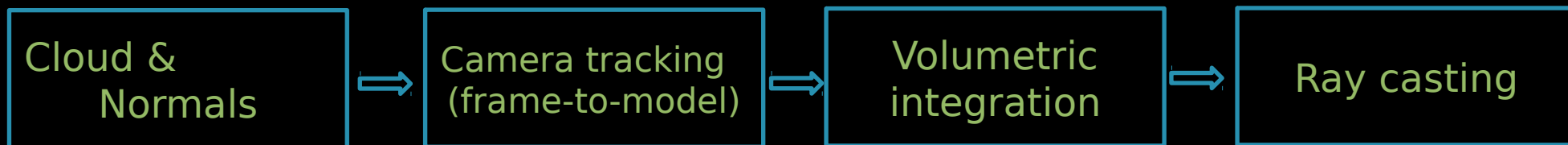
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- CUDA optimizations for KinFu and KinSkel - Michael



- Extremely large speedups with CUDA processing!
 - depth to cloud assembly: 10x
 - 3D feature estimation: 50-500x
- We are enabling research otherwise not possible!

Kinect Fusion

first open source implementation



References:

- R.Newcombe et al, “Kinectfusion: Real-time dense surface mapping and tracking”. In ISMAR, IEEE, 2011.

Kinect Fusion - camera tracking ICP

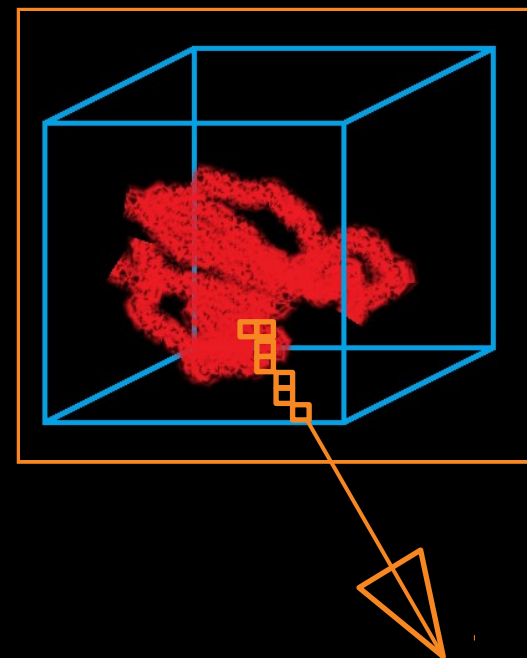
- Want to compute: α , β , γ , t_x , t_y , t_z
- At each iteration
 - Find matching points between two frames in parallel
 - Cost: Sum of point-to-plane distances for all matching pixels
 - Least squares problem $Ax = b$ (6x6)
 - Coefficients are computed using standard GPU reduction
 - over 640x480 pixels, next linear system is solved on CPU

Kinect Fusion - volume integration

- Voxel grid 512x512x512 (voxels contain avg. distance to surface)

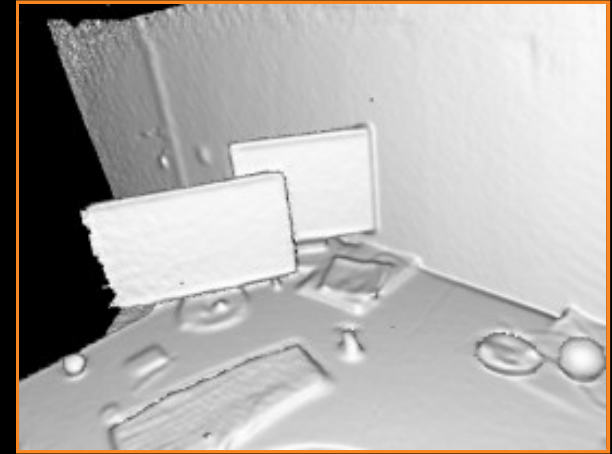
Know current distance measurements

- for all voxels in camera frustum
- For each voxel in parallel on GPU
 - Project voxel to Kinect image
 - Get depth from pixel and update voxel value (using running average)



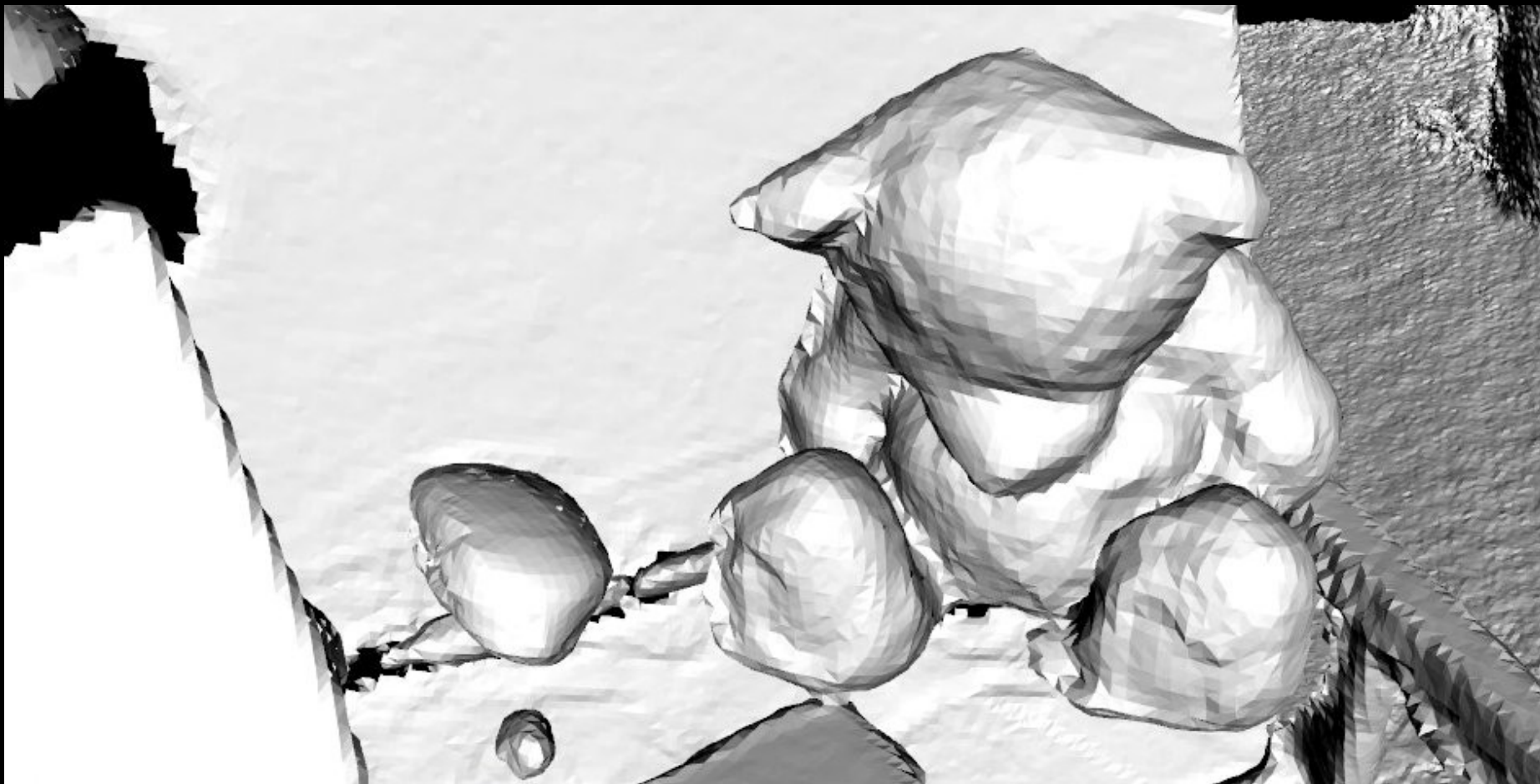
Kinect Fusion - parallel raycasting

- Want to measure exact distance to surface for each pixel from current camera position.
- For each pixel in parallel on GPU
- Ray is traced through integration volume
 - until surface intersection



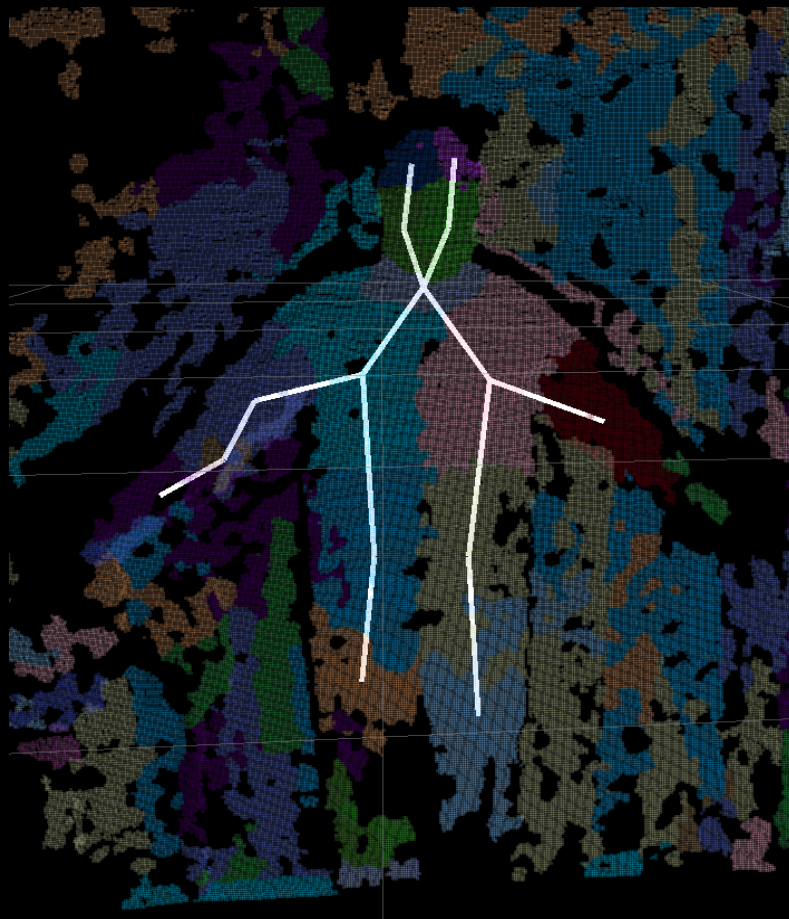
Output is noise-less and much more precise than frame from Kinect (because volume contains averaged data from different positions)

Kinect Fusion - demo



Kinect Skeleton Tracking

first open source implementation



Algorithm overview

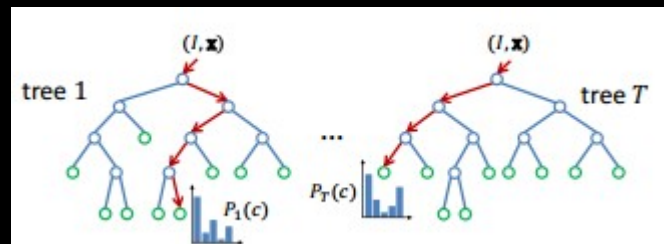
Given a depth image...

- **Segment** the person from the background
- **Label** each pixel with a body part
- **Cluster** part labels to locate skeletal joints

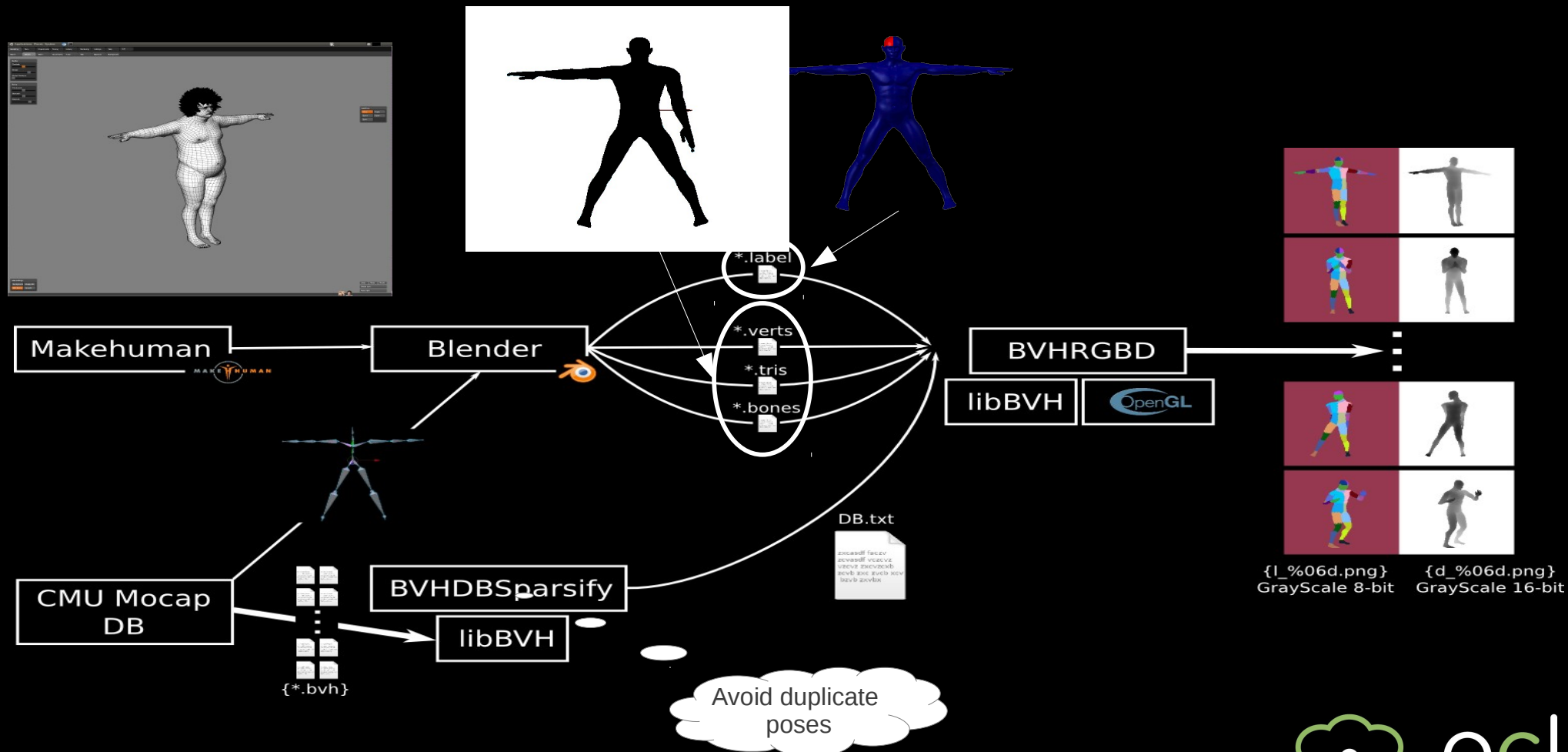


Part labeling

- Use a “forest” of decision trees to classify each pixel
- Train these decision trees using lots of **synthetic data**



Synthesizing training data



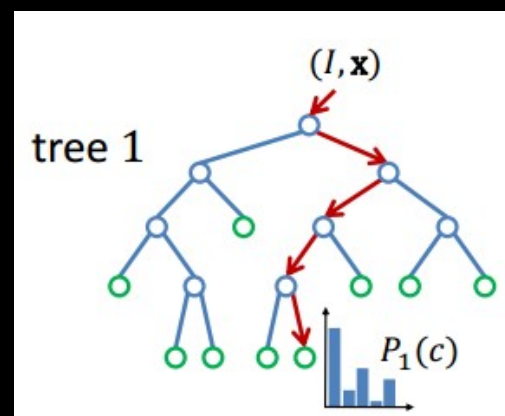
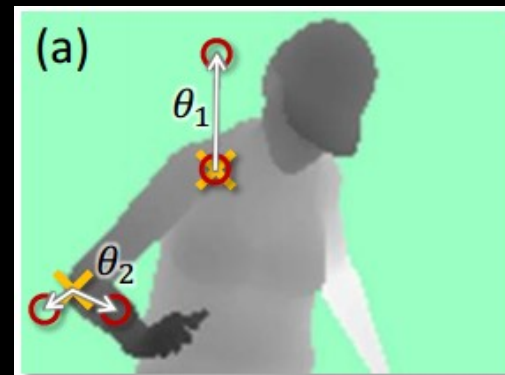
Training data

- Use virtual body to render lots of depth maps and labels
- Sample lots of small patches from each image
- Train decision trees to predict the label for each patch



Decision tree structure

- Each node evaluates a simple local feature based on two pixel locations and a threshold (chosen during training)
- To evaluate: subtract the depth values at the given pair of pixels and compare to the difference to the given threshold
- If less than the threshold branch left, otherwise branch right
- Recurse until it reaches a leaf node
 - Leaf node contains the probability distribution of each body part label



Skeleton tracking

- Remove the background
- Use each tree in the forest to label each pixel
 - Highly parallel
- Average the outputs from each tree into one label image
- Cluster each part label to find the joint position



Developers needed

Help us build the Point Cloud Library.

Join us



Thanks to our amazing developer community!
(Aitor, Alex², Anatoly, Caroline, Francisco, Julius, Koen, Pat, Raphael, Raymond, Ryohei, Suat, Walter)