

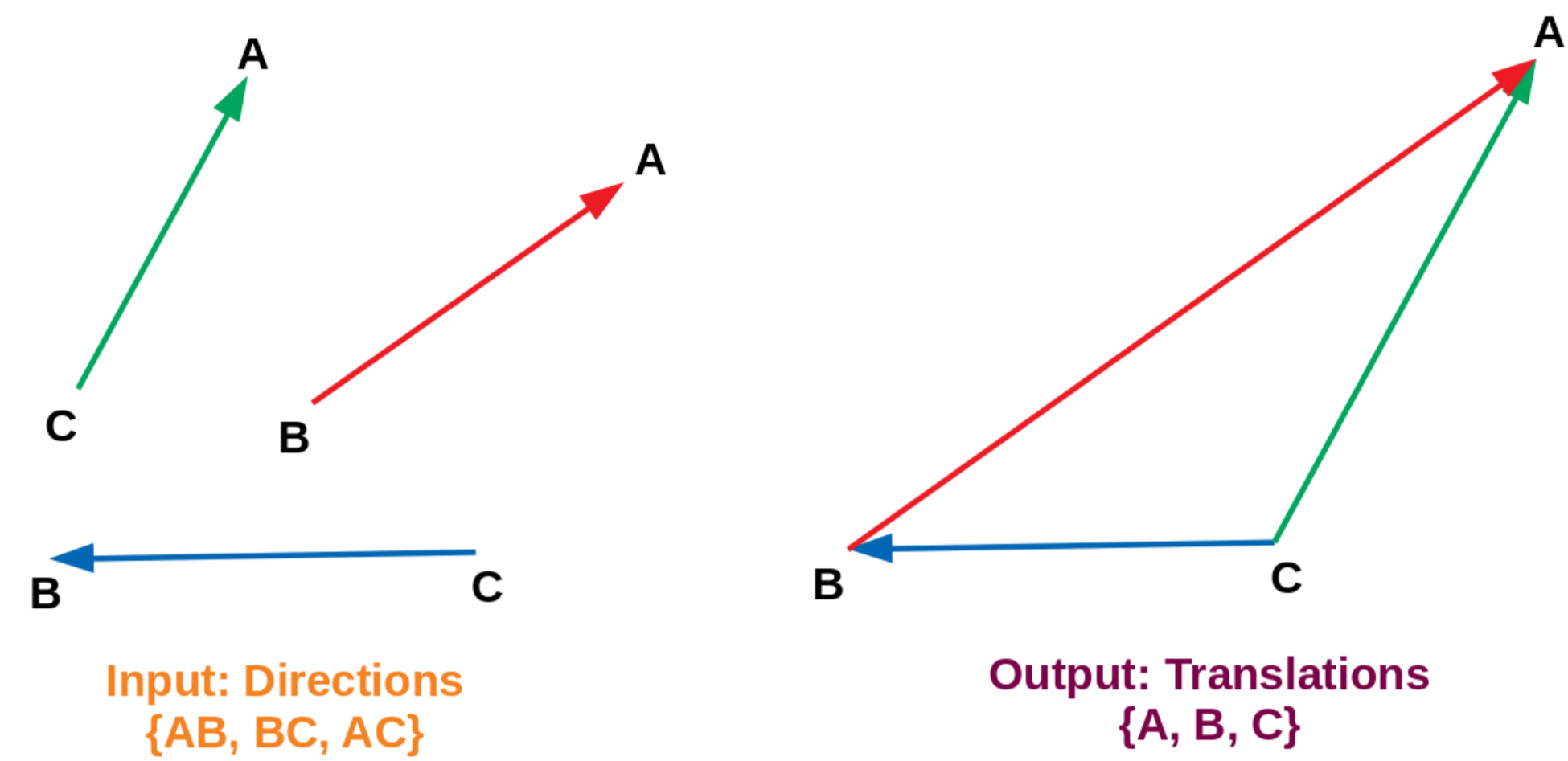
# Fusing Directions and Displacements in Translation Averaging

Lalit Manam and Venu Madhav Govindu

Department of Electrical Engineering, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, INDIA

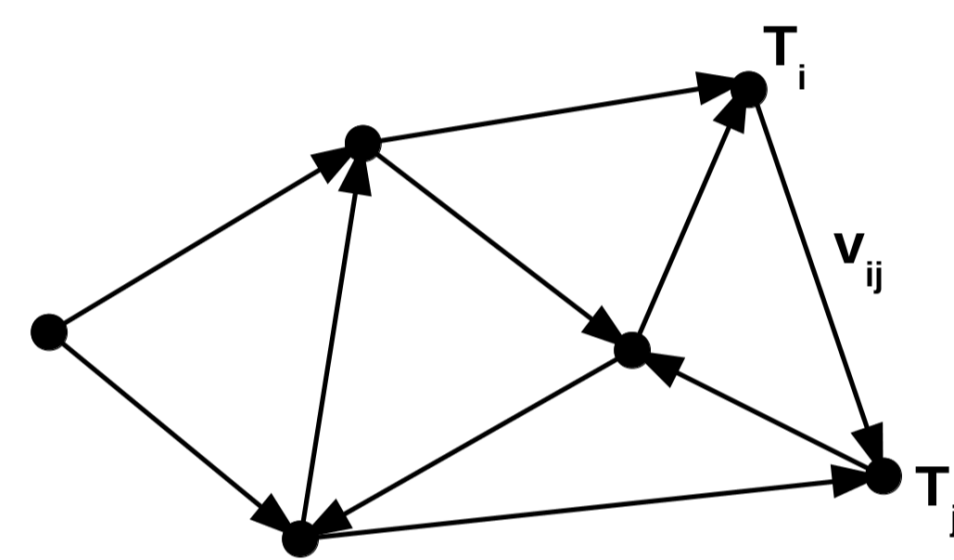
3DV 2024

## Translation Averaging



Solving for translations given directions

## Problem Setup



- Graph representation:  $\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$
- Input: Directions  $\mathbf{v}_{ij}$  on edges
- Output: Translations  $\mathbf{T}_i$  on nodes
- Consistency equation:

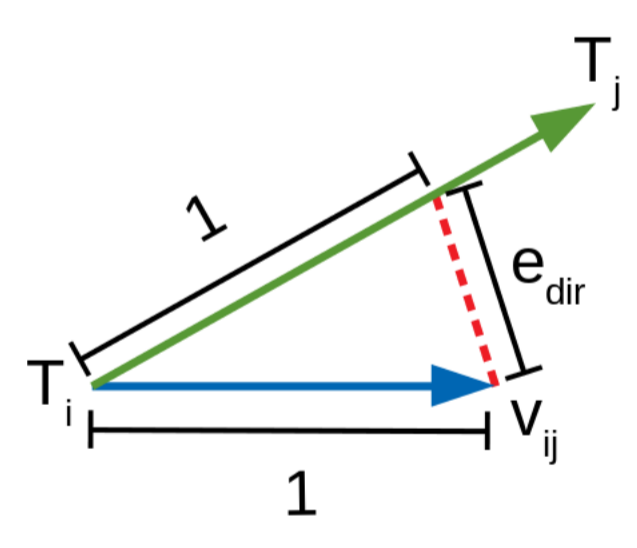
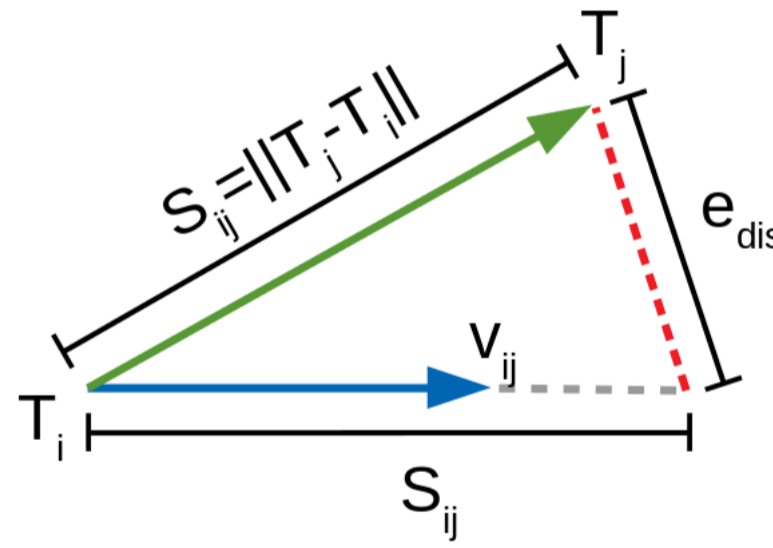
$$\frac{\mathbf{T}_j - \mathbf{T}_i}{\|\mathbf{T}_j - \mathbf{T}_i\|} = \mathbf{v}_{ij}$$

## Cost Functions

### Comparing Displacements

### Comparing Directions

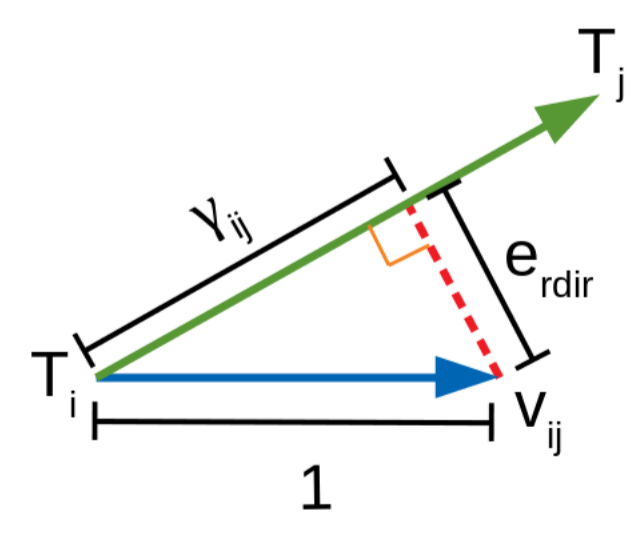
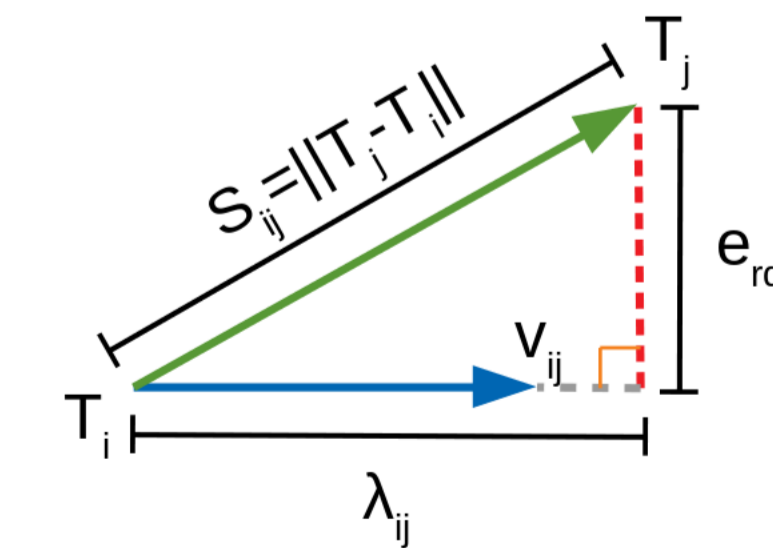
Original Costs



$$\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{E}} \rho_{dis} (\|\mathbf{T}_j - \mathbf{T}_i - \|\mathbf{T}_j - \mathbf{T}_i\| \mathbf{v}_{ij}\|)$$

$$\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{E}} \rho_{dir} \left( \left\| \frac{\mathbf{T}_j - \mathbf{T}_i}{\|\mathbf{T}_j - \mathbf{T}_i\|} - \mathbf{v}_{ij} \right\| \right)$$

Relaxed Costs



$$\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{E}} \rho_{rdis} (\|\mathbf{T}_j - \mathbf{T}_i - \lambda_{ij} \mathbf{v}_{ij}\|)$$

$$\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{E}} \rho_{rdir} (\|(\mathbf{T}_j - \mathbf{T}_i) \gamma_{ij} - \mathbf{v}_{ij}\|)$$

$$e_{dis}(\mathbb{T})$$

$$e_{dir}(\mathbb{T})$$

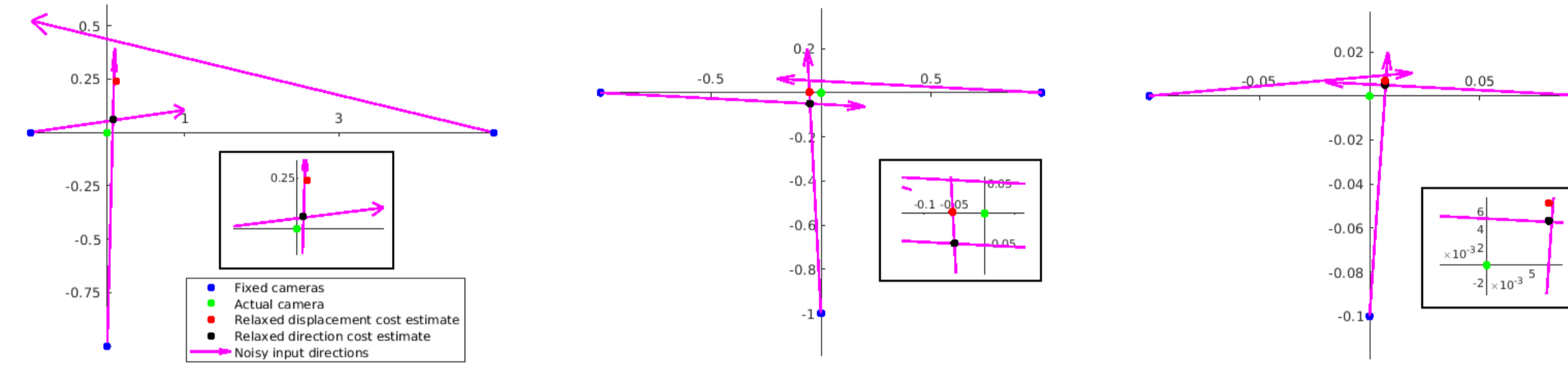
$$e_{rdis}(\mathbb{T}, \Lambda)$$

$$e_{rdir}(\mathbb{T}, \Gamma)$$

### Constraint Set:

$$\mathcal{C} = \left\{ \mathbb{T} \mid \frac{1}{|\mathcal{E}|} \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{E}} \langle \mathbf{T}_j - \mathbf{T}_i, \mathbf{v}_{ij} \rangle = 1, \sum_{i \in \mathcal{V}} \mathbf{T}_i = \mathbf{0} \right\}$$

## Behaviour of the Relaxed Costs



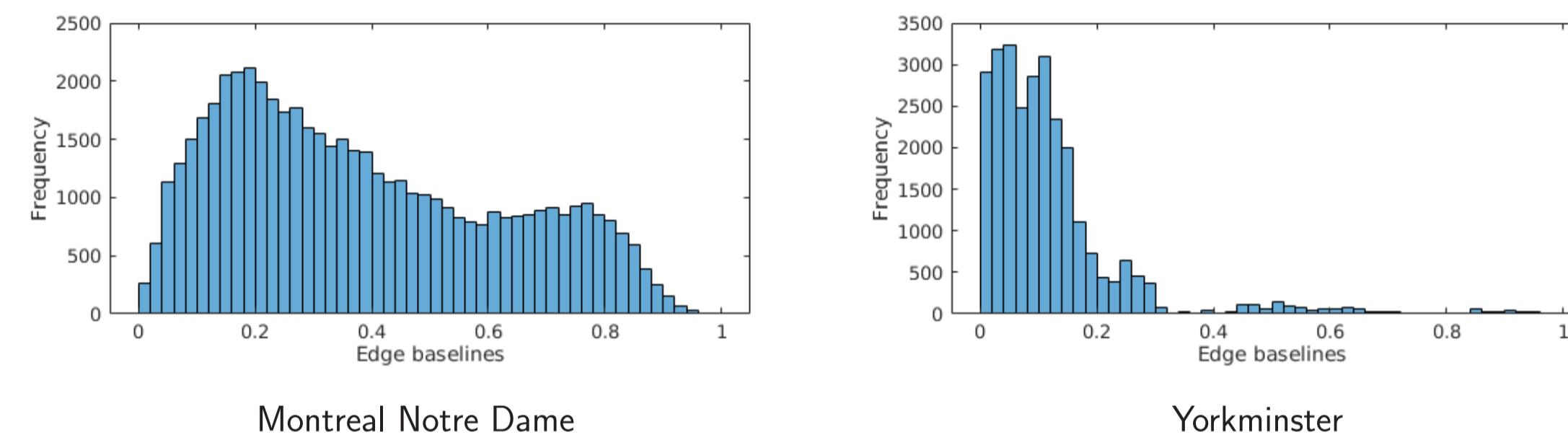
Disparate baselines  $\eta = \{3^\circ, 4^\circ, 5^\circ\}$   
Baselines = {1, 1, 5} units

Similar baselines  $\eta = \{3^\circ, 3^\circ, 3^\circ\}$   
Baselines = {1, 1, 1} units

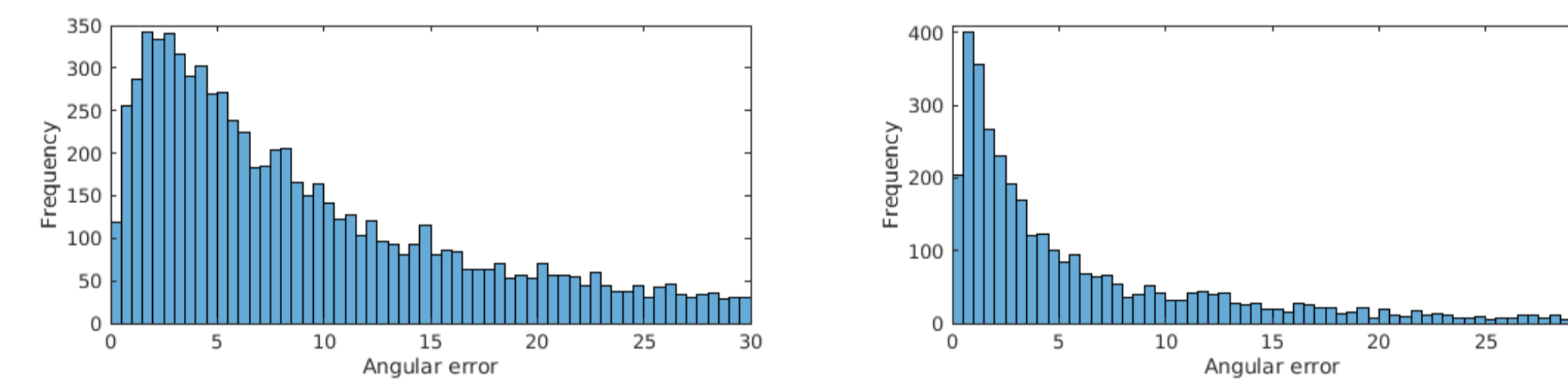
Similar baselines  $\eta = \{5^\circ, 4^\circ, 3^\circ\}$   
Baselines = {0.1, 0.1, 0.1} units

Behaviour of relaxed costs under varied baselines and noise  $\eta$   
Neither cost performs the best in all the scenarios

## Analysis of Real Data

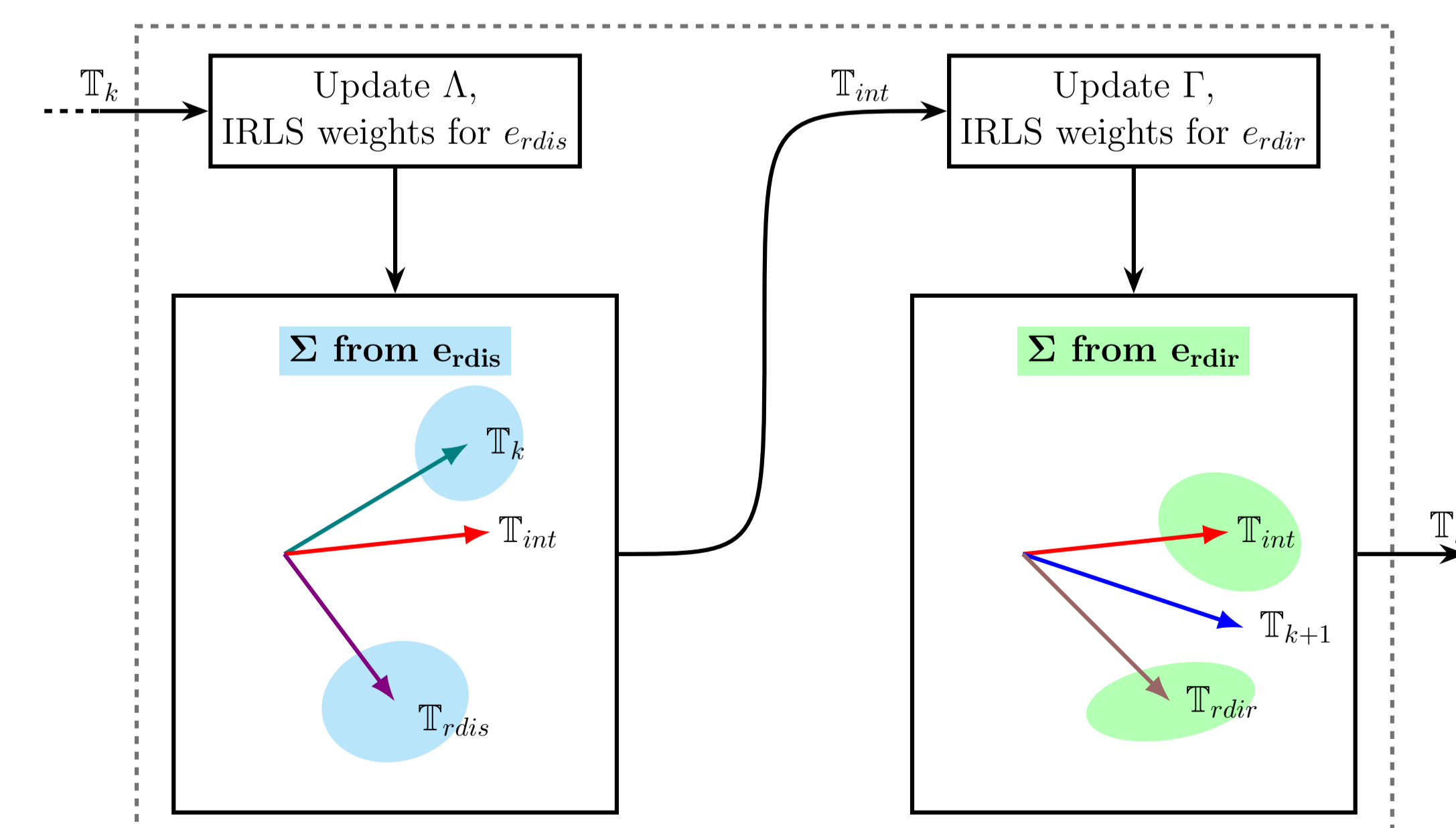


Histograms of ground truth normalized baselines  
Distribution of baselines impacts performance



Histograms of input direction errors (in degrees)  
Distribution of noise impacts performance

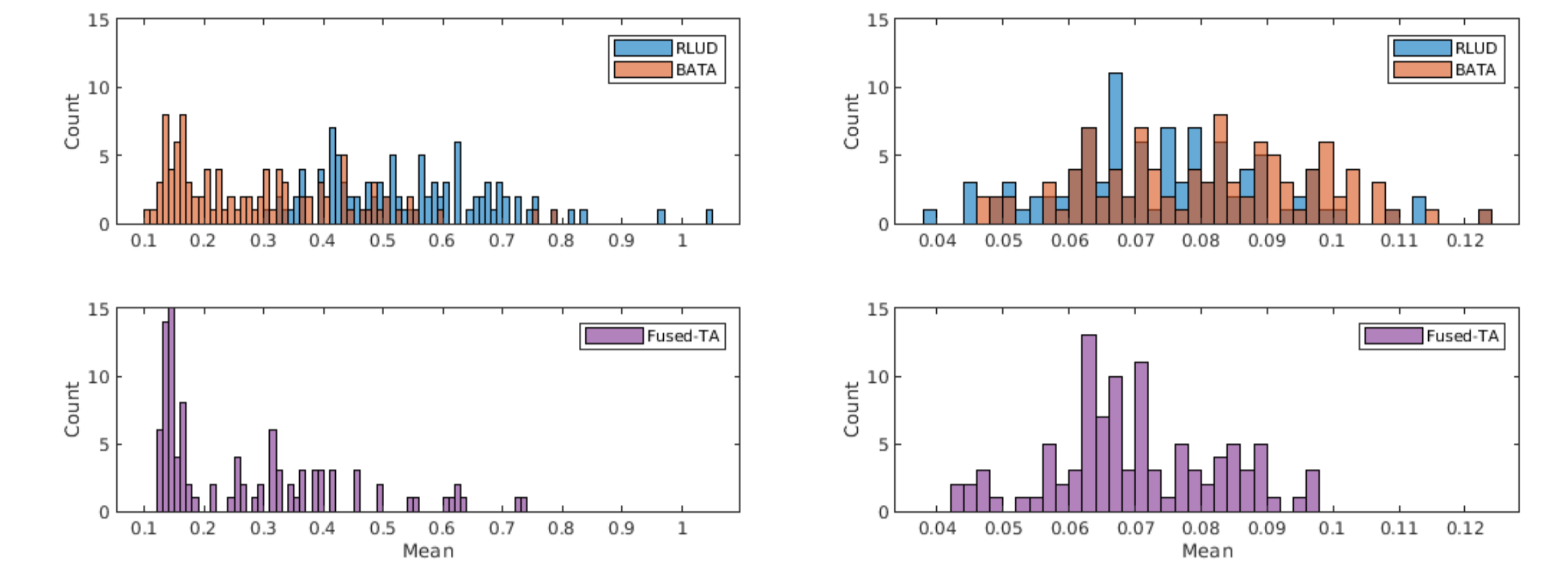
## Our IRLS Method: Fused Translation Averaging



Gaussian assumption:

- $\Sigma^{-1}$  = Hessian of the corresponding cost
- Bayesian update:  $\mathbb{T} = (\Sigma_1^{-1} + \Sigma_2^{-1})^{-1} (\Sigma_1^{-1} \mathbb{T}_1 + \Sigma_2^{-1} \mathbb{T}_2)$

## Results



Disparate baselines with input noise  $\sigma = 5$

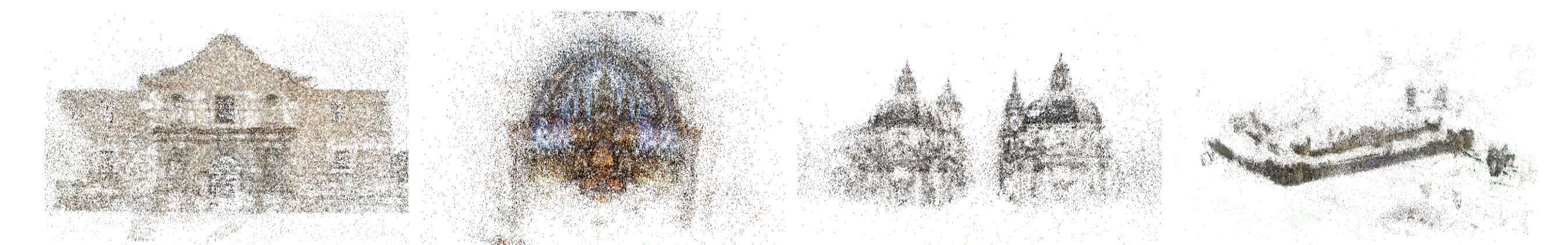
Similar baselines with input noise  $\sigma = 5$

Histogram of mean translation errors for two synthetic datasets.

The leftward shift indicates the superior performance of our method

Dataset	V	E	Mean Errors					Median Errors				
			1DSfM [3]	LUD [2]	ShapeFit [1]	BATA [4]	Fused-TA (Ours)	1DSfM [3]	LUD [2]	ShapeFit [1]	BATA [4]	Fused-TA (Ours)
Alamo (ALM)	1016	16831	8e3	7.6	35.3	7.5	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	3.0	2.6	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Ellis Island (ELS)	908	10383	107.3	45.1	39.7	42.6	<b>27.3</b>	32.3	26.0	<b>15.6</b>	25.3	17.5
Gendarmenmarkt (GMM)	1026	14175	3e4	<b>42.3</b>	51.3	43.6	44.4	27.5	<b>25.9</b>	32.3	26.3	27.7
Madrid Metropolis (MDR)	627	4941	2e4	17.5	170.8	<b>15.3</b>	15.7	5.4	8.7	5.5	<b>4.8</b>	6.1
Montreal Notre Dame (MND)	599	18390	1e3	<b>4.0</b>	4.3	4.5	4.3	1.9	2.4	2.3	1.9	<b>1.8</b>
Notre Dame (ND)	1421	70771	4e4	4.0	3.7	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	1.8	1.3	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
NYC Library (NYC)	858	8173	3e4	<b>6.4</b>	3e3	8.2	7.6	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.5	<b>2.3</b>
Piazza del Popolo (PDP)	1038	15182	6e4	8.0	19.1	8.1	<b>7.6</b>	7.2	5.5	15.8	5.0	<b>4.5</b>
Piccadilly (PIC)	3124	46754	3e4	<b>6.5</b>	25.2	7.0	6.7	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	<b>2.1</b>
Roman Forum (ROF)	1575	19593	5e5	22.4	33.5	15.5	<b>15.3</b>	4.3	8.6	8.6	<b>4.4</b>	5.3
Tower of London (TOL)	824	9457	8e4	28.2	58.0	<b>22.9</b>	24.5	8.0	10.7	8.6	6.9	<b>6.5</b>
Trafalgar (TFG)	7483	115052	4e4	21.4	33.3	22.4	<b>21.3</b>	11.7	7.6	8.3	6.9	<b>6.2</b>
Union Square (USQ)	1166	13460	2e4	<b>14.5</b>	23.0	17.1	31.7	9.2	8.5	14.3	8.1	<b>7.9</b>
Vienna Cathedral (VNC)	1647	27386	7e4	14.8	172.0	14.9	<b>14.3</b>	12.8	6.5	7.1	6.5	<b>6.1</b>
Yorkminster (YKM)	1834	19177	7e4	21.1	72.6	21.6	<b>20.7</b>	22.9	12.9	15.8	13.2	<b>13.0</b>

Camera translation errors (in meters) on 1DSfM [3] datasets



Reconstructions obtained with triangulation using our Fused-TA translation estimate

## Conclusion

Solving translation averaging:

- Displacement vs Direction costs
- No clear winner
- Our method: Similar to Bayes recursive filter
- Improves over individual methods

## References

- Goldstein, T., Hand, P., Lee, C., Voroninski, V., Soatto, S.: Shapefit and shapekick for robust, scalable structure from motion. In: ECCV (2016)
- Ozyesil, O., Singer, A.: Robust camera location estimation by convex programming. In: CVPR (2015)
- Wilson, K., Snavely, N.: Robust global translations with 1dsfm. In: ECCV (2014)
- Zhuang, B., Cheong, L.F., Lee, G.H.: Baseline desensitizing in translation averaging. In: CVPR (2018)

## Acknowledgments

Lalit Manam is supported by a Prime Minister's Research Fellowship, Government of India. This research was supported in part by a Core Research Grant from the Science and Engineering Research Board, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. Travel supported by Indian Institute of Science and Pratiksha Trust Travel Fellowship.