

D-KHT: REAL-TIME PLANE DETECTION IN DEPTH IMAGES

Eduardo Vera Sousa^A, Luiz Velho^B, Leandro A. F. Fernandes^C

Instituto de Computação, Universidade Federal Fluminense (UFF), Brazil

^Aeduardovera@ic.uff.br, ^Blvelho@impa.br, ^Claffernandes@ic.uff.br

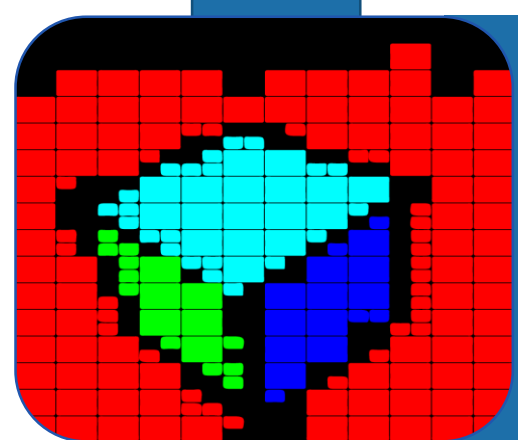
Abstract

The automatic detection of geometric primitives in depth images provides the basis for solving many computer vision problems. In this paper, we present a real-time deterministic algorithm for plane detection in depth images. By using an implicit quadtree to cluster approximately coplanar points in the 2.5-D space associated with an efficient Hough Transform voting scheme and a hill climbing strategy to find local maxima, we are able to reach real-time detection.

Algorithm Workflow

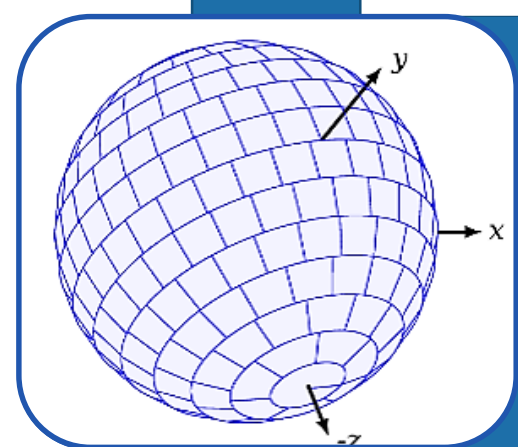


Depth Image



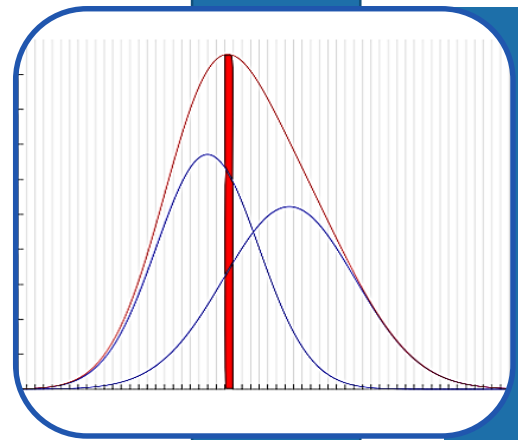
Clustering

- SATs Computation
- Quadtree Subdivision



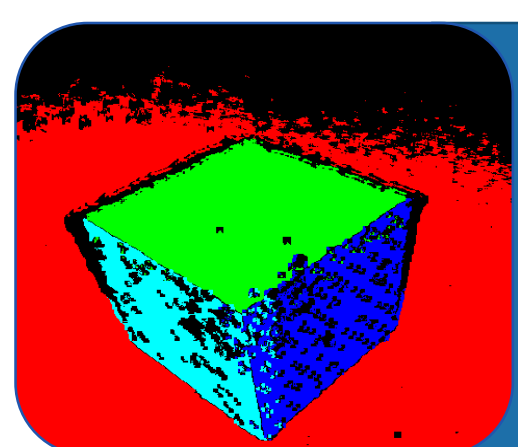
Voting

- Compute Gaussian Kernel
- Increment Spherical Accumulator Map^[1]



Peak Detection

- Smoothing
- Hill Climbing



Detected Planes

Results

| Dataset | D-KHT | 3-D KHT ^[2] | SG ^[3] | RANSAC ^[4] |
|---------|-------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| S1 | 30.7 | 116.2 | 186.6 | 1270.5 |
| S2 | 25.3 | 128.0 | 153.0 | 1410.3 |
| S3 | 12.0 | 120.9 | 125.5 | 1327.2 |
| R1 | 3.6 | 24.7 | 193.9 | 1380.8 |
| R2 | 5.5 | 96.5 | 138.2 | 1258.9 |
| R3 | 10.9 | 32.0 | 138.4 | 1308.5 |
| R4 | 4.4 | 27.5 | 135.8 | 1330.0 |
| R5 | 8.2 | 35.2 | 184.4 | 1363.3 |
| R6 | 9.6 | 22.6 | 163.8 | 1698.9 |
| R7 | 18.1 | 76.2 | 119.4 | 1086.2 |
| R8 | 1.7 | 23.3 | 139.3 | 995.4 |

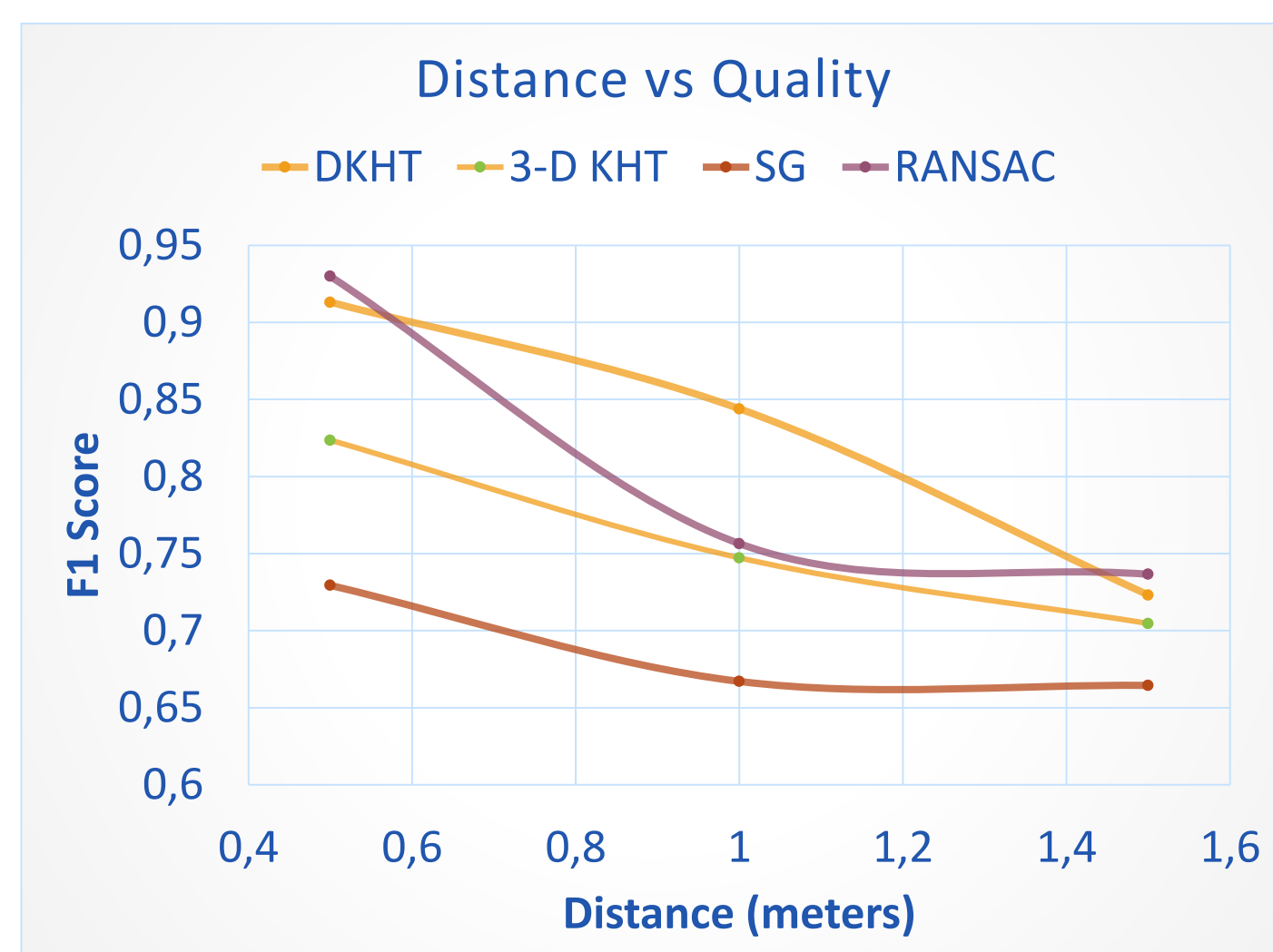


Fig: R2 Dataset. Input image and outputs for D-KHT, 3-D KHT, SG and RANSAC, respectively.

Conclusion

In this work, we presented a real-time approach to plane detection in depth images. To ensure the low computational cost of the technique, we took advantage of a few restrictions from the regular structure of the depth images. Experiments show the effectiveness of the method with its comparison to state-of-the-art techniques when applied to datasets comprised of both synthetic and real images. Besides that, the analyzed datasets also had non-planar surfaces to evaluate algorithms' resilience to detecting spurious planes, a common issue in this kind of technique.

- [1] Borrmann, Dorit, et al. "The 3D Hough transform for plane detection in point clouds: A review and a new accumulator design." *3D Research* 2.2 (2011): 3.
- [2] Limberger, Frederico A., and Manuel M. Oliveira. "Real-time detection of planar regions in unorganized point clouds." *Pattern Recognition* 48.6 (2015): 2043-2053.
- [3] Poppinga, Jann, et al. "Fast plane detection and polygonalization in noisy 3D range images." *Intelligent Robots and Systems, 2008. IROS 2008. IEEE/RSJ International Conference on. IEEE, 2008.*
- [4] Schnabel, Ruwen, Roland Wahl, and Reinhard Klein. "Efficient RANSAC for point-cloud shape detection." *Computer graphics forum*. Vol. 26. No. 2. Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2007.

Acknowledgments