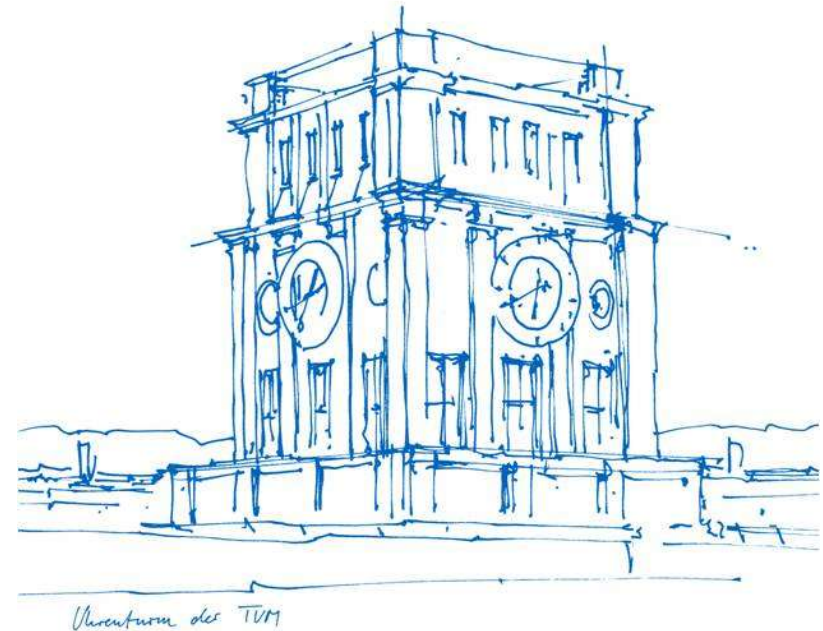


# Efficient / Real-Time Volumetric Mapping

**Daniel Ostermeier**

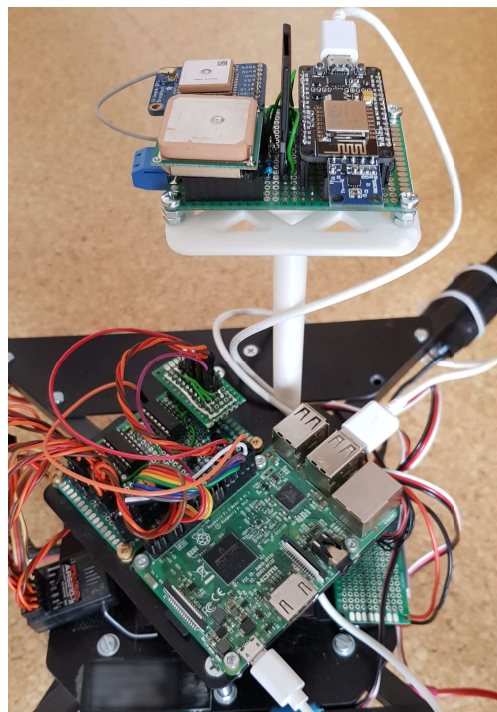
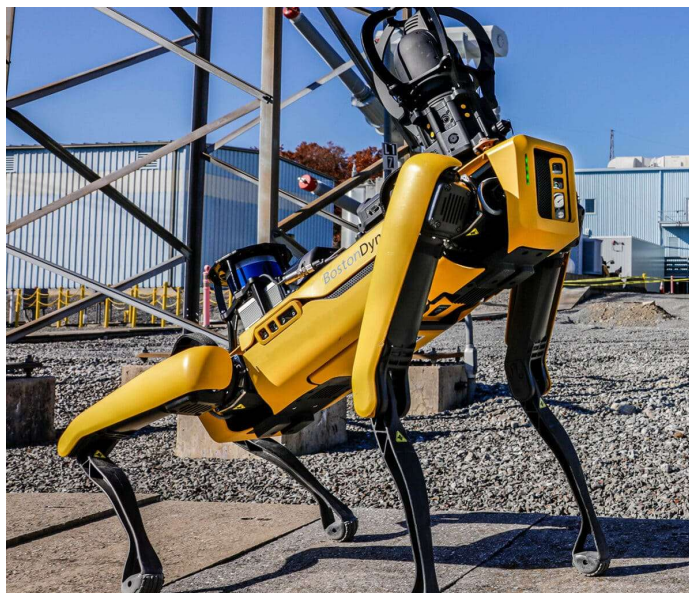
M.Sc. Robotics, Cognition, Intelligence

02. December 2024



# Motivation

<https://bostondynamics.com/products/spot/>



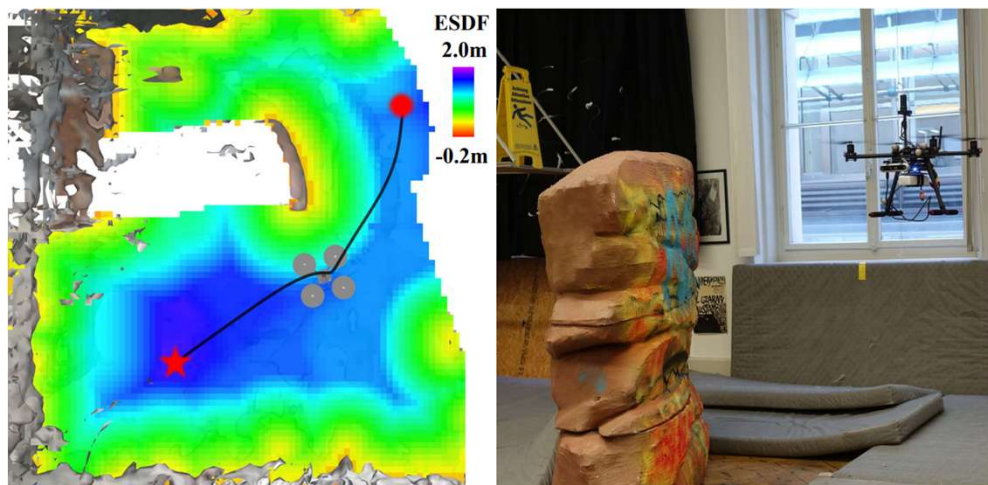
<https://ouster.com/>



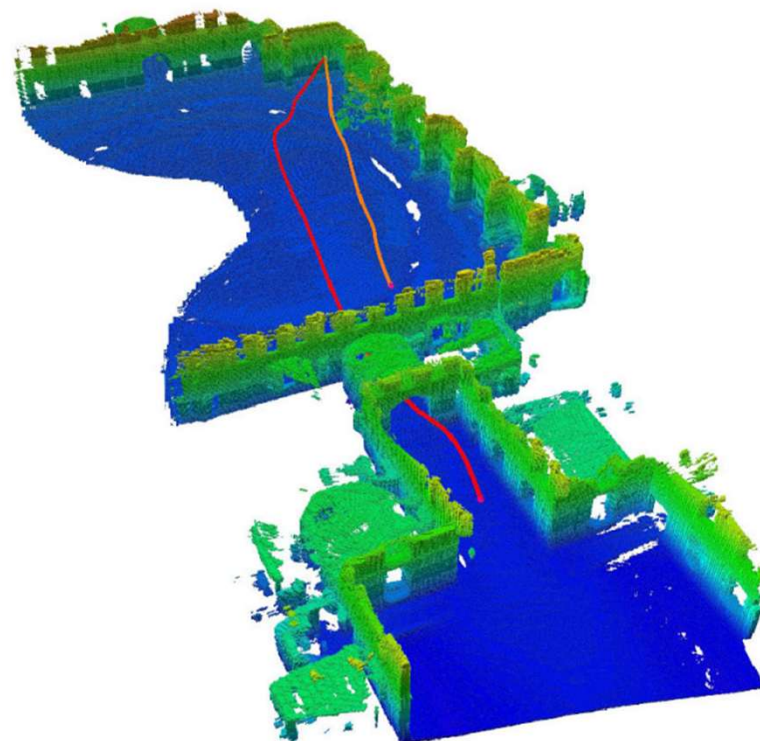
<https://www.intelrealsense.com/depth-camera-d435i/>

# Motivation

Pan et al. 2022

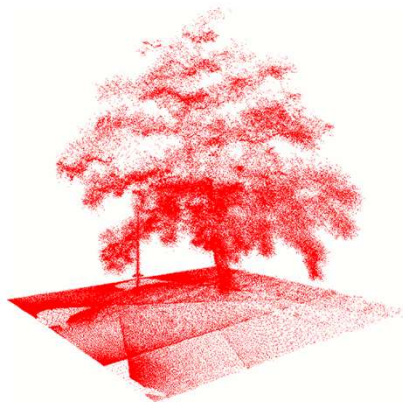


Funk et al. 2021

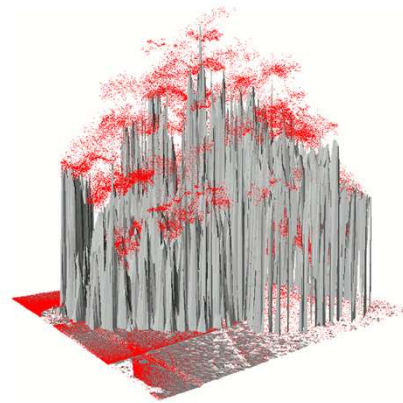


# 3D Scene Representations

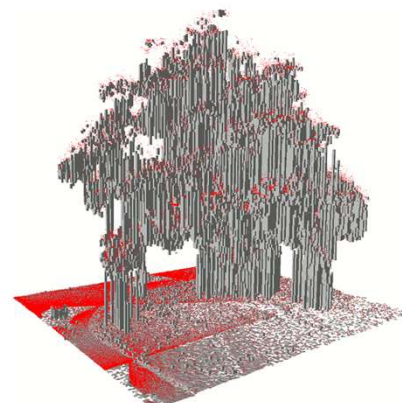
Hornung et al. 2013



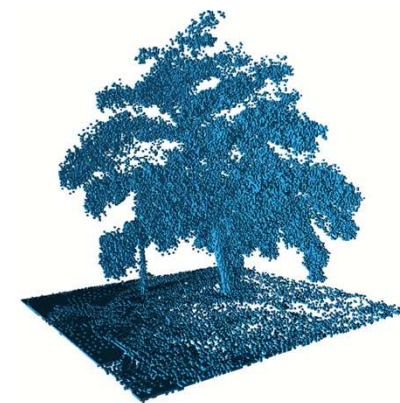
Point Cloud



Elevation Map

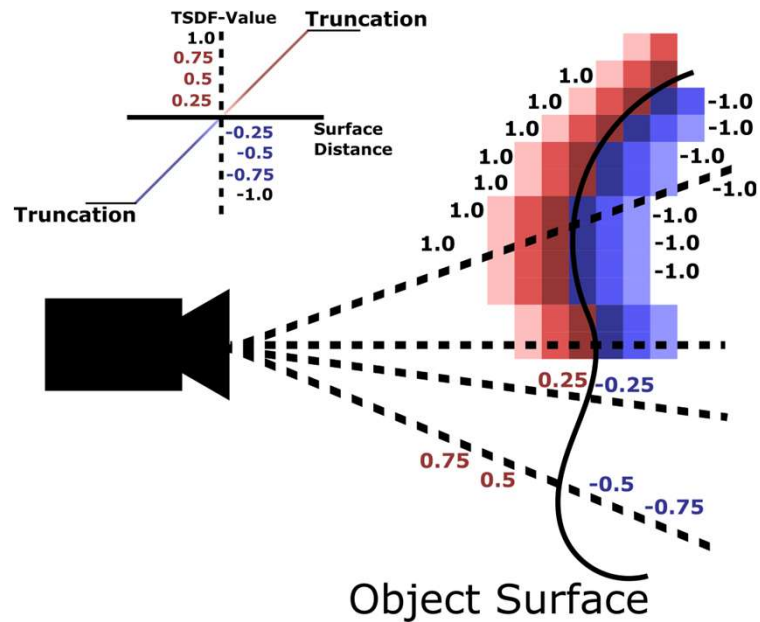


Multi-Level Surface Map



Occupancy Grid

# Volumetric Representations



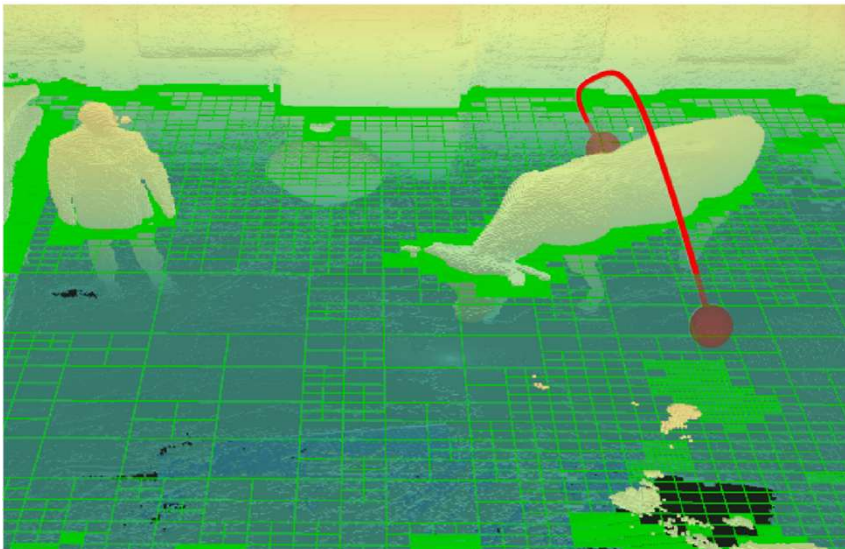
$$L(n|z_{1:t}) = L(n|z_{1:t-1}) + \log \left[ \frac{P(n|z_t)}{1 - P(n|z_t)} \right]$$

## Challenges:

- Speed:
  - Frame integration
  - Collision detection/sampling
  - Simultaneous exploration & mapping
- State representation:
  - Free space
  - Occupied space
  - Unknown space

# Volumetric Representations

Funk et al. 2021

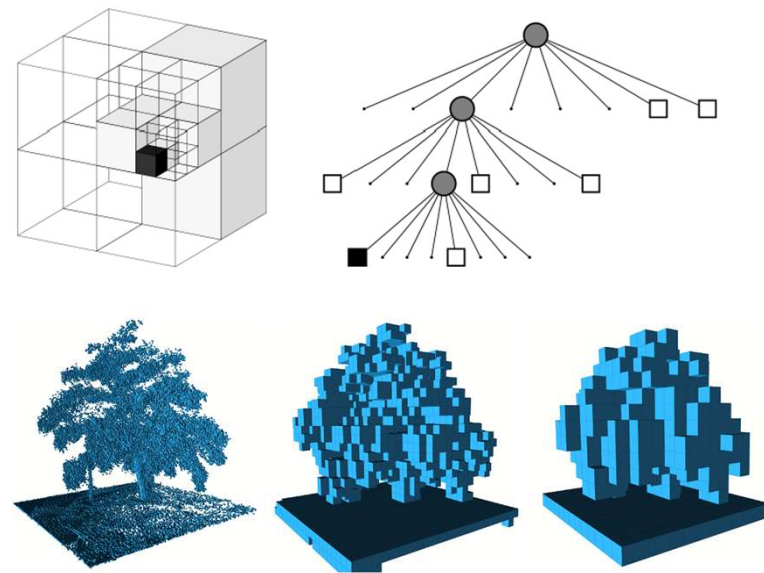


## Challenges:

- Accuracy:
  - Robustness to sensor noise
  - Large-Scene representations
  - Detail preservation
- Memory-Efficiency: Voxel-Size?
  - $O(n^3)$  scaling for naive implementation

# OctoMap(-RT)

- Probabilistic occupancy map
- Unknown Space: Implicit representation
- Slow pointcloud insertion
- No simultaneous mapping & exploration
  
- Rapidly improved by recent (-RT) paper
  - GPU accelerated ray tracing
  - Claims up to 40x faster integration

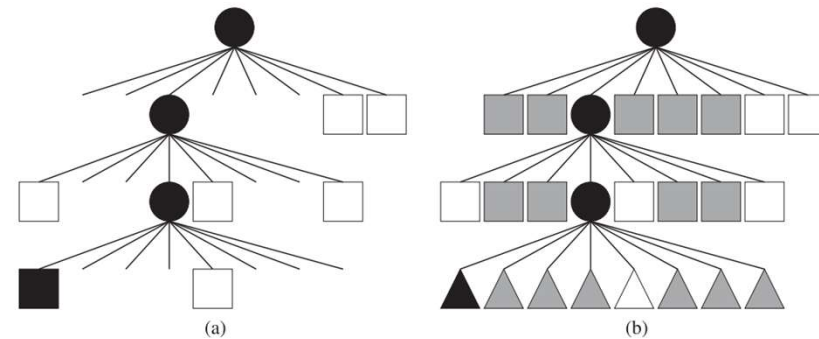


Hornung et al. (2013): OctoMap: An Efficient Probabilistic 3D Mapping Framework Based on Octrees. Autonomous Robots, pp. 189–206.

Min et al. (2023): OctoMap-RT: Fast Probabilistic Volumetric Mapping Using Ray-Tracing GPUs. Robotics and Automation Letters, pp. 5696–5703

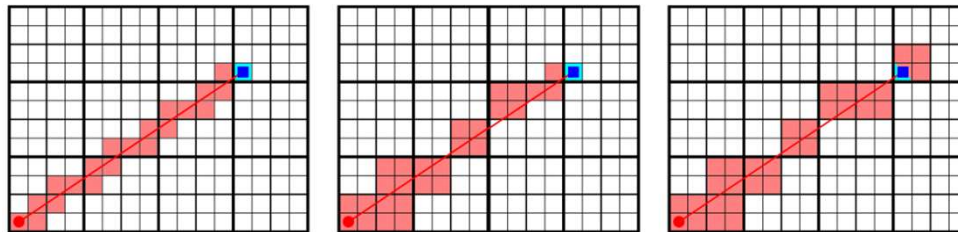
# UFOMap

- Octree representation
- Unknown space: explicit representation
- Ray tracing: Coarser strategies
- More efficient memory usage
- Faster insertion & accessing



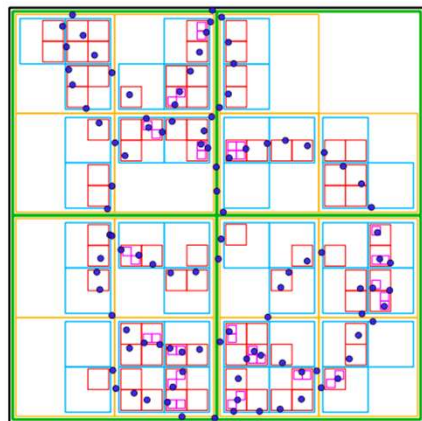
OctoMap

UFOMap

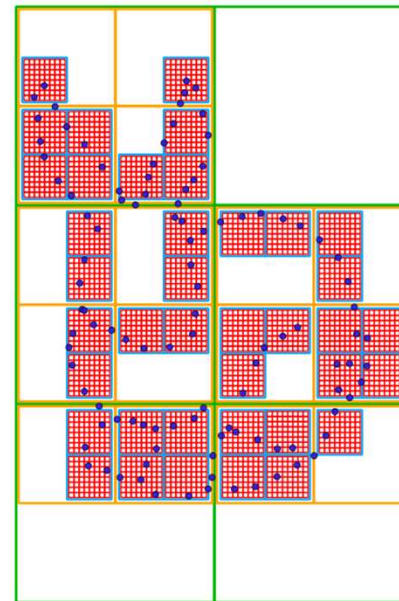




# VDB Mapping/Fusion



**Octree**



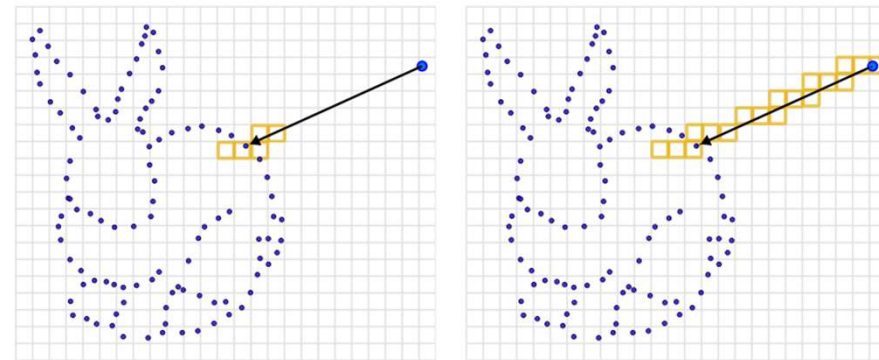
**VDB tree structure**

Besselmann et al. (2021): VDB-Mapping: A High Resolution and Real-Time Capable 3D Mapping Framework for Versatile Mobile Robots  
International Conference on Automation Science and Engineering, pp. 448–454.

Vizzo et al. (2022): VDBFusion: Flexible and Efficient TSDF Integration of Range Sensor Data.  
*Sensors*.

# VDB Mapping/Fusion

- OpenVDB tree-datastructure
  - Direct access via bitmasks
  - Efficient insertion
  - Fixed tree height
  - Similar to memory footprint of OctoMap
- VDBFusion: TSDF integration
  - Non-Probabilistic
- VDB-Mapping: Occupancy grid



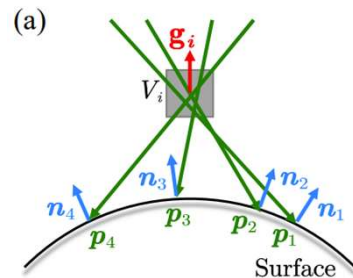
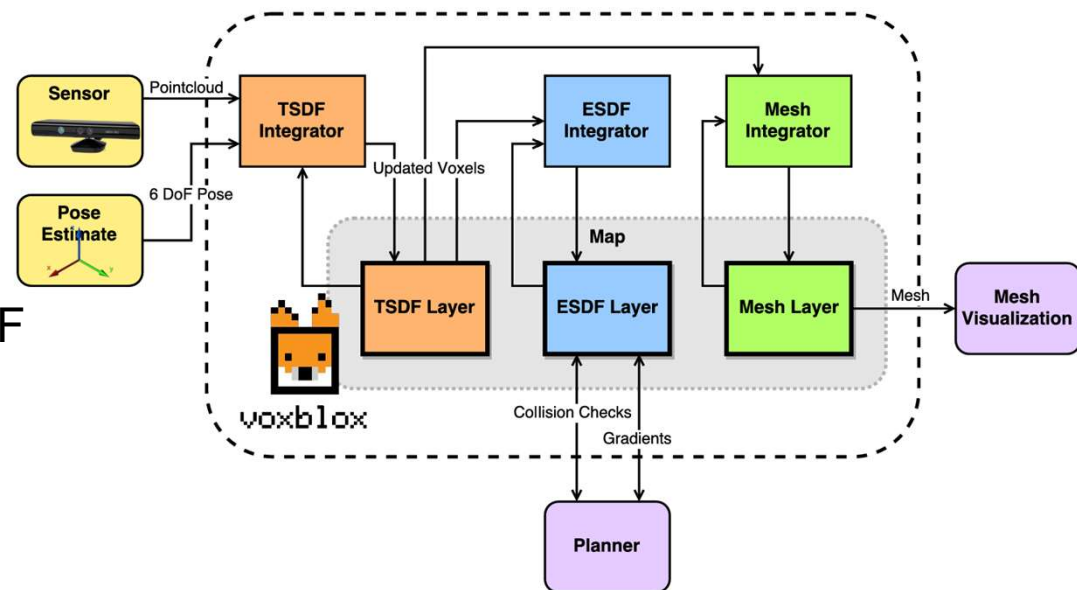
VDBFusion: Space carving is optional  
(but expensive)

Besselmann et al. (2021): VDB-Mapping: A High Resolution and Real-Time Capable 3D Mapping Framework for Versatile Mobile Robots  
International Conference on Automation Science and Engineering, pp. 448–454.

Vizzo et al. (2022): VDBFusion: Flexible and Efficient TSDF Integration of Range Sensor Data.  
*Sensors*.

# Voxblox/Voxfield

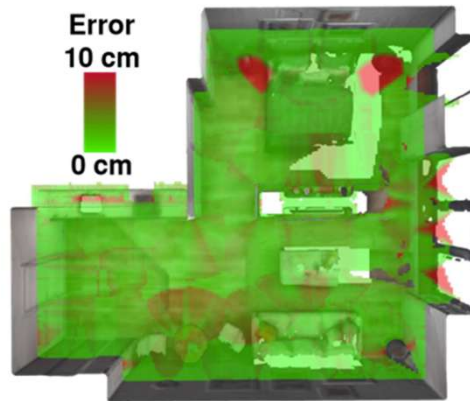
- TSDF + ESDF
- Voxel-hashing backbone
- „Grouped Raycasting“
- Weighted TSDF integration
- Voxfield: Non-Projective ESDF



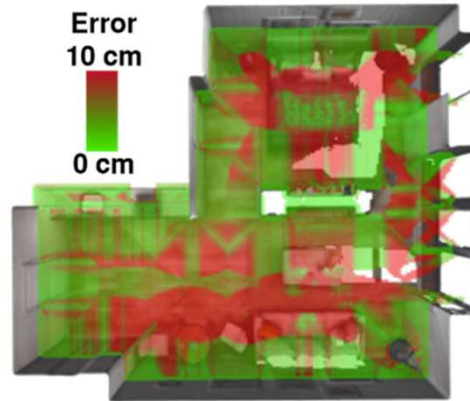
Pan et al. (2022): Voxfield: Non-Projective Signed Distance Fields for Online Planning and 3D Reconstruction. International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems, pp. 5331–5338.

Oleynikova et al. (2017): Voxblox: Incremental 3D Euclidean Signed Distance Fields for On-Board MAV Planning. International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems, pp. 1366-1373.

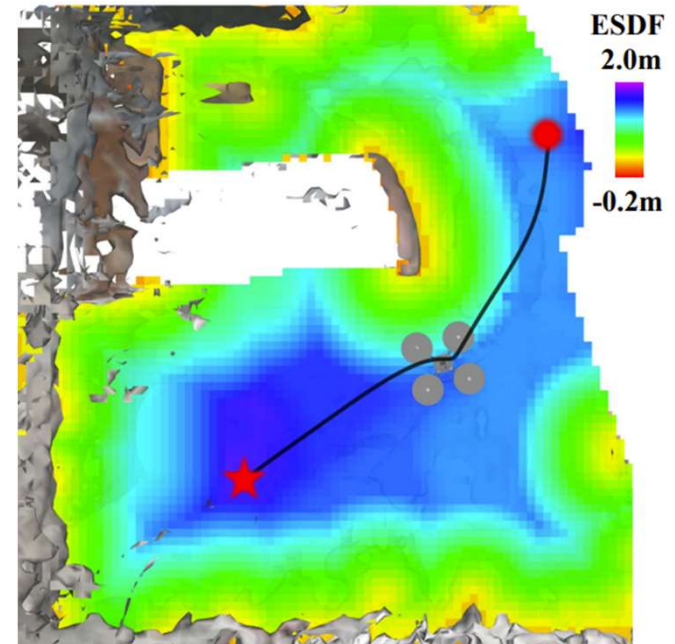
# Voxblox/Voxfield



Voxfield



Voxblox

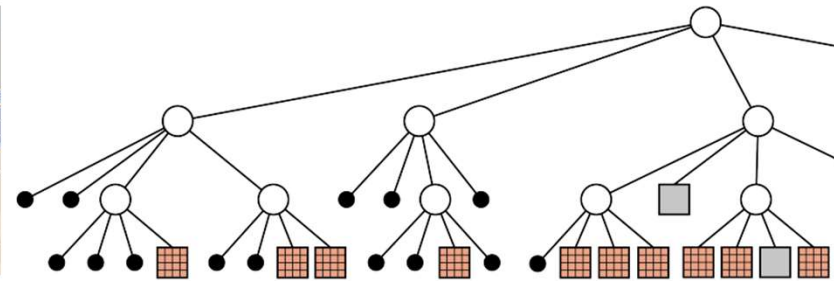
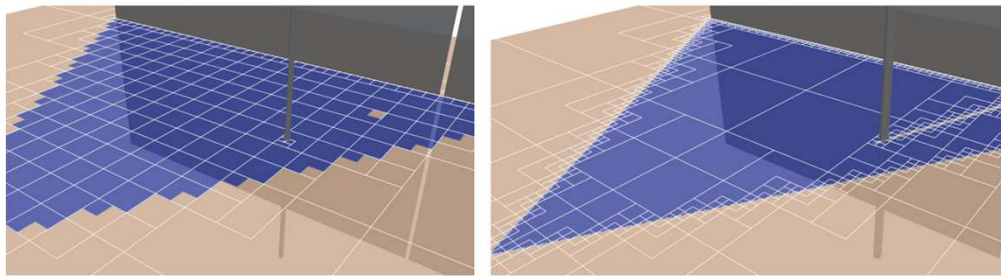
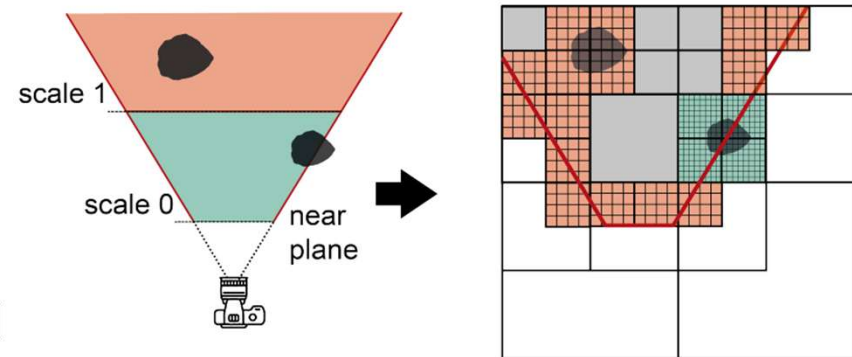


Pan et al. (2022): Voxfield: Non-Projective Signed Distance Fields for Online Planning and 3D Reconstruction. International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems, pp. 5331–5338.

Oleynikova et al. (2017): Voxblox: Incremental 3D Euclidean Signed Distance Fields for On-Board MAV Planning. International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems, pp. 1366-1373.

# Supereight 2

- Aimed at higher resolutions than Voxblox/OctoMap
- Weighted probabilistic occupancy map
  - No costly ESDF for planning required



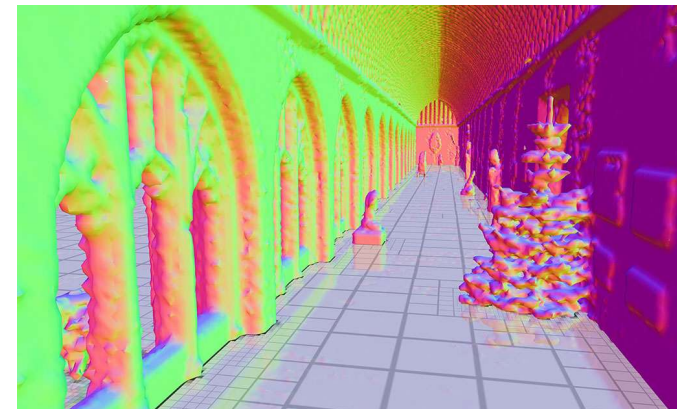
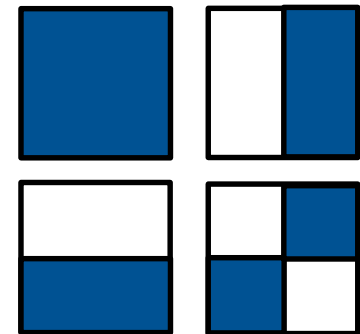
## Heuristic (e.g., UFOMap) vs. Adaptive-Resolution Volume Allocation

Funk et al. (2021): Multi-Resolution 3D Mapping With Explicit Free Space Representation for Fast and Accurate Mobile Robot Motion Planning. Robotics and Automation Letters, pp. 3553–3560.

# Wavemap

- Probabilistic occupancy map
- Only stores differences between resolution levels
- Coherent representation by construction
- Wavelet coefficients stored in Octree

2D Haar Wavelet:





# Evaluation: Efficiency

Reijgwart et al. 2023

Res	Framework	Memory (MB)		Time (s)	
		RAM	Map only	CPU time	Wall time
20cm	octomap	203.25	20.78	688.71	709.99
	supereight2	249.03	107.79	411.67	67.14
	voxblox	261.02	66.32	228.12	<b>48.07</b>
	<i>ours (rays)</i>	180.86	<b>6.94</b>	<b>87.39</b>	88.78
	<i>ours (beams)</i>	<b>138.92</b>	8.82	107.67	113.26
5cm	octomap	14404.76	981.02	36252.70	35790.60
	supereight2	2926.42	2333.93	2853.12	404.19
	voxblox	3718.85	2362.58	1788.90	<b>162.36</b>
	<i>ours (rays)</i>	1192.95	<b>241.84</b>	<b>1656.26</b>	1671.58
	<i>ours (beams)</i>	<b>1065.21</b>	402.18	2085.05	2083.61

Duberg et al. 2020

Method	Voxel size (cm)	Total (ms)	Ray casting (ms)	Insertion (ms)
UFOMap	4	60.9 ± 44.7	46.8 ± 32.7	14.1 ± 12.2
OctoMap		104.6 ± 82.2	71.8 ± 53.0	32.9 ± 30.1
UFOMap*		21.1 ± 12.0	14.3 ± 6.7	6.8 ± 5.4
UFOMap <sup>†</sup>		10.9 ± 4.7	9.3 ± 3.5	1.6 ± 1.3
UFOMap	2	371 ± 254	264 ± 176	107 ± 79
OctoMap		745 ± 548	521 ± 369	224 ± 188
UFOMap*		74 ± 44	42 ± 22	32 ± 22
UFOMap <sup>†</sup>		28 ± 15	20 ± 9	9 ± 7

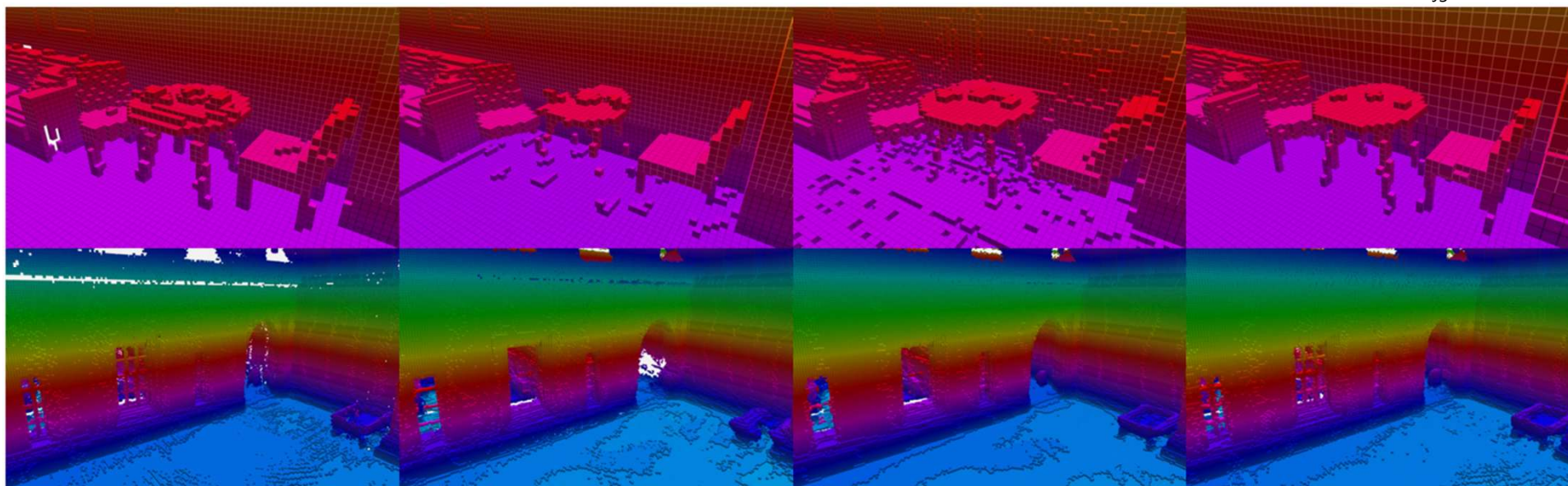
Vizzo et al. 2022

Dataset	w/o Space Carving		w/ Space Carving			Point cloud	Dense Voxel Grid	Octomap	Voxblox	VDBFusion
	Voxblox	VDBFusion	Octomap	Voxblox	VDBFusion					
KITTI 07	10.11 fps	<b>19.57</b> fps	0.42 fps	0.60 fps	<b>1.37</b> fps	2.95 GB	30.6 GB	1.12 GB	n/a	<b>847.0 MB</b>
Cow and Lady	4.76 fps	<b>14.14</b> fps	<b>1.05</b> fps	0.42 fps	0.84 fps	8.57 GB	363.5 MB	124.5 MB	n/a	<b>122.9 MB</b>



# Evaluation: Accuracy

Reijgwart et al. 2023



octomap

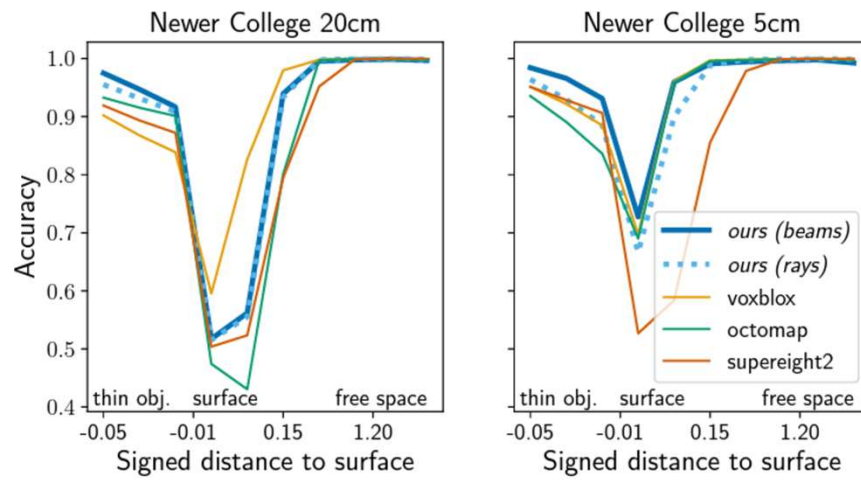
supereight2

voxblox

ours (beams)

# Evaluation: Accuracy

Reijgwart et al. 2023

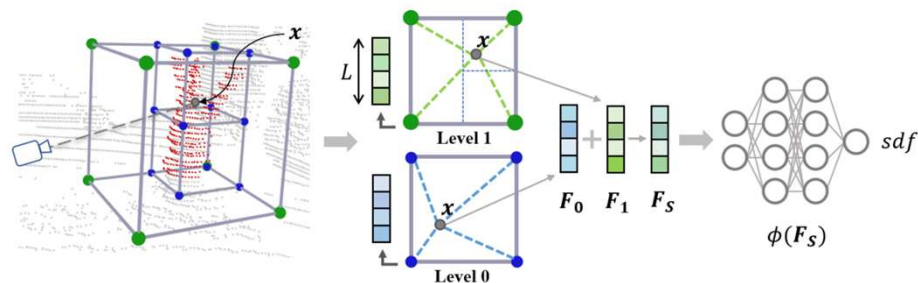


Vizzo et al. (2022)

Dataset	w/o Space Carving		w/ Space Carving		it.
	Voxblox	VDBFusion	Octomap	Voxblox	
KITTI 07	failed	<b>0.031 ± 0.102 m</b>	0.033 ± 0.035 m	0.497 ± 1.991 m	<b>0.023 ± 0.022 m</b>
Cow	0.236 ± 0.298 m	<b>0.049 ± 0.065 m</b>	0.195 ± 0.262 m	0.319 ± 0.398 m	<b>0.045 ± 0.062 m</b>

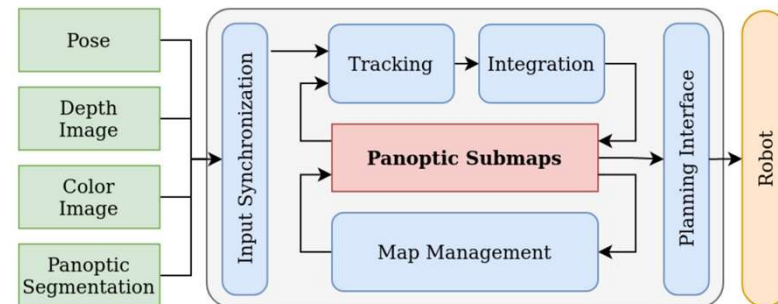
# Additional/Future Work

## SHINE-Mapping:



Zhong et al. (2023): SHINE-Mapping: Large-Scale 3D Mapping Using Sparse Hierarchical Implicit Neural Representations. International Conference on Robotics and Automation, pp. 8371–8377.

## Panoptic Multi-TSDFs:



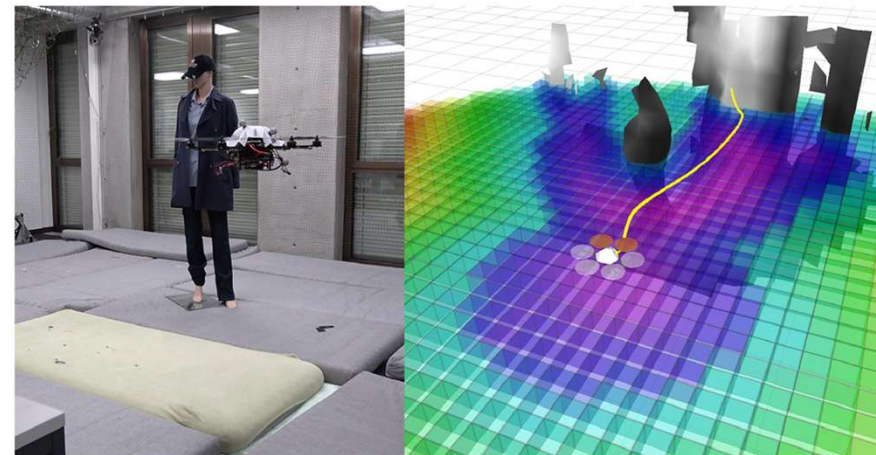
Schmid et al. (2022): Panoptic Multi-TSDFs: a Flexible Representation for Online Multi-resolution Volumetric Mapping and Long-term Dynamic Scene Consistency. International Conference on Robotics and Automation, pp. 8018–8024.

## Conclusion

- Many methods available
- Up- / down sides: Use-case specific
- Example for good usability: VDB-Fusion

Best performing:

- Wavemap
- Supereight 2



**Questions?  
Go ahead!**