

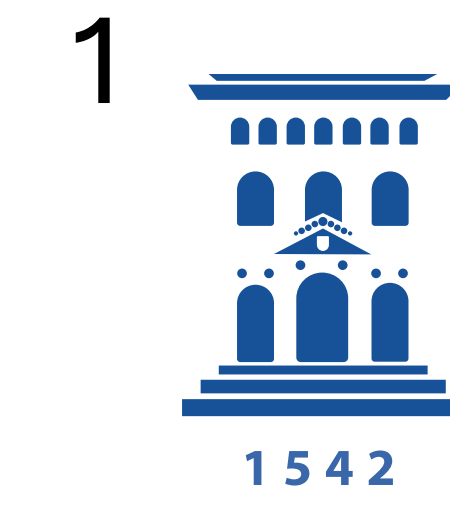


DAC: Detector-Agnostic Spatial Covariances

for Deep Local Features

3DV 2024

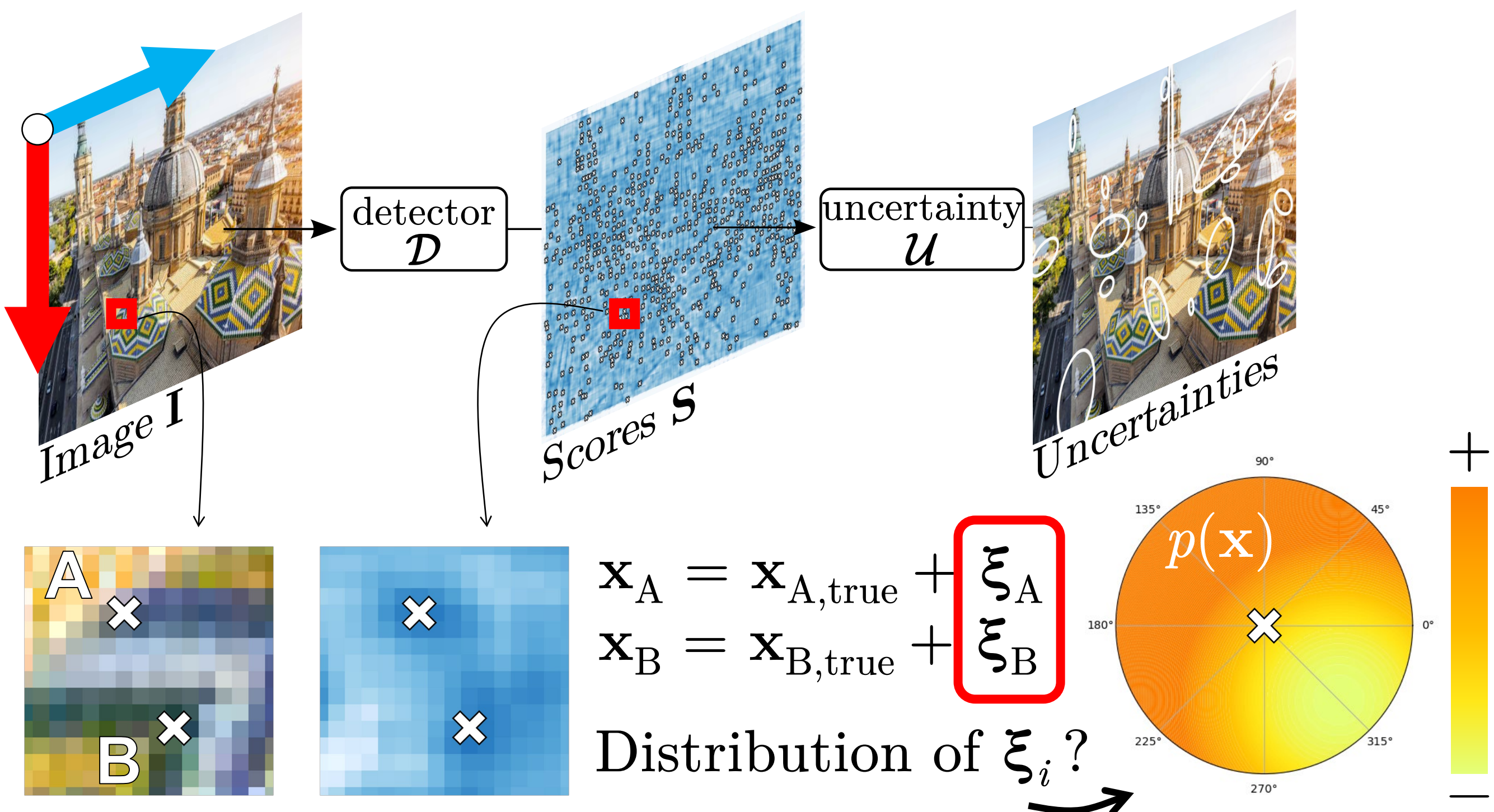
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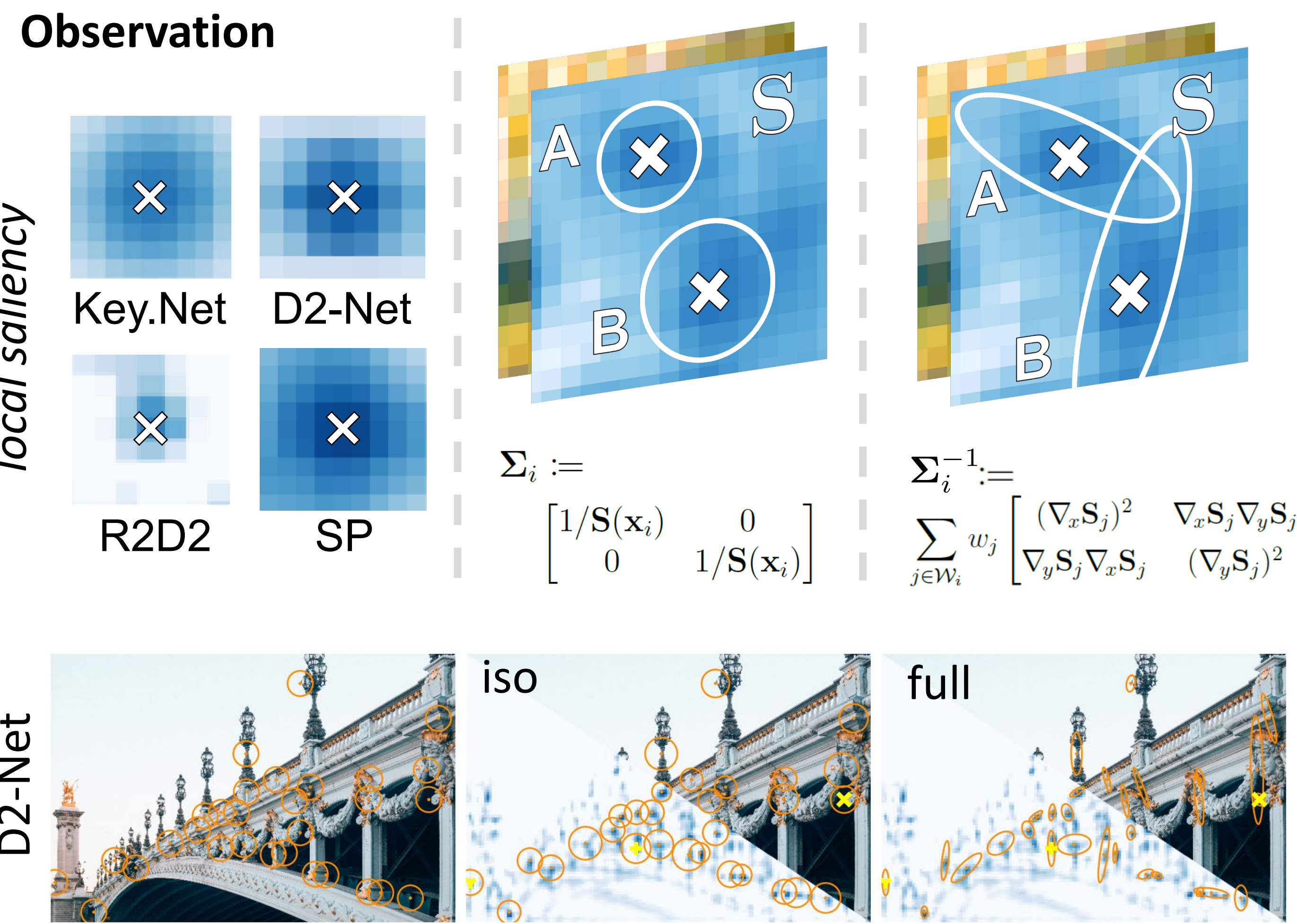


Task: Location uncertainty of deep local features



- Detector-agnostic uncertainty estimation
- Applicable to the vast majority of learned local-feature detectors

Our Proposals: Isotropic (iso) Anisotropic (full)

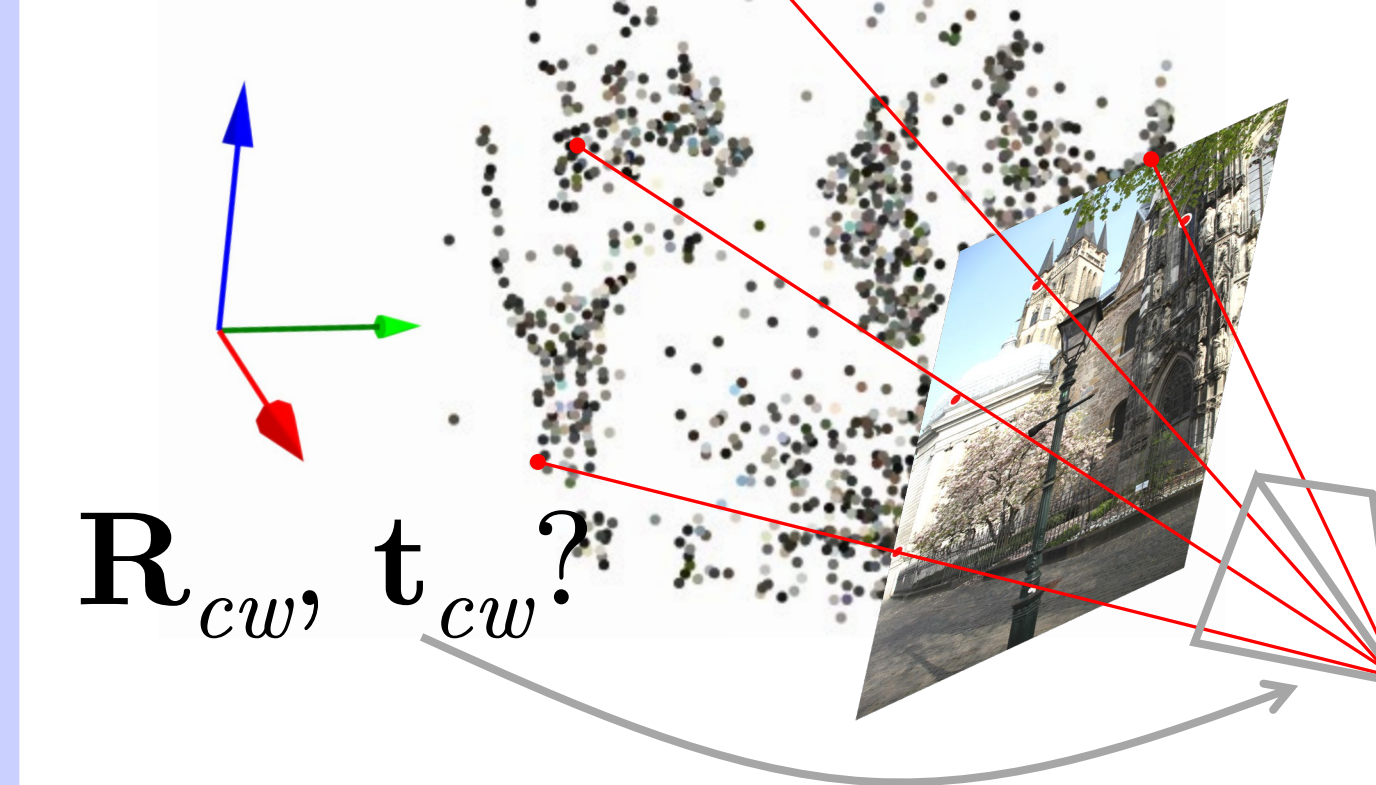


Applications

○ Perspective-n-Point (PnP) problem

$$\Sigma_{r_i} = \underline{\Lambda} - \underline{w} \mathbb{E}\{x_i\}^\top + \mathbb{E}\{\tilde{x}_i^{(3)}\}^2 \Sigma_{x_i} - \mathbb{E}\{x_i\} \underline{w}^\top + \underline{\gamma} \mathbb{E}\{x_i\} \mathbb{E}\{x_i\}^\top + \underline{\gamma} \Sigma_{x_i}$$

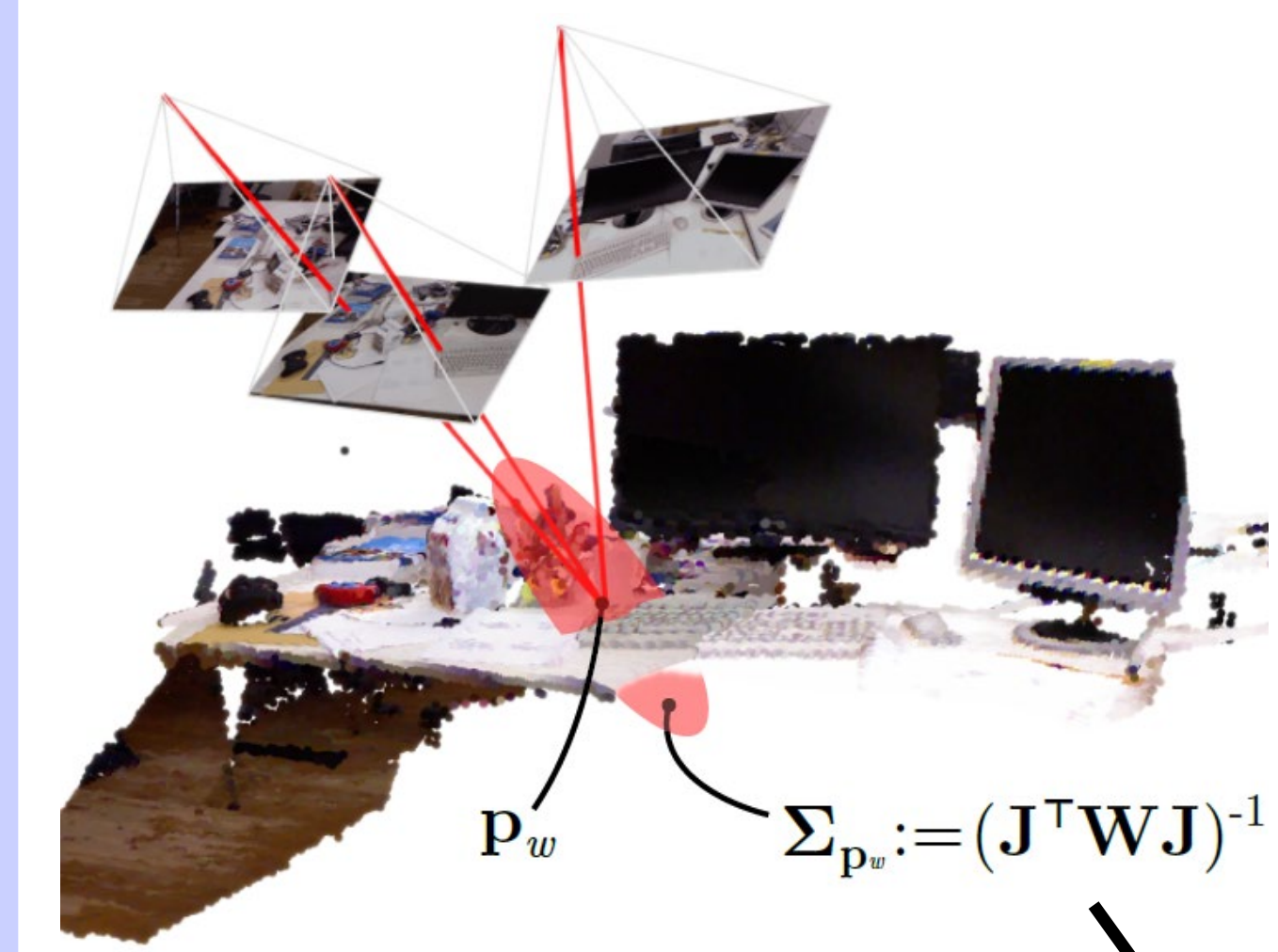
Our proposed 2D covariances
 3D covs. derived from 2D covs.



i Covs are used for weighting PnP residuals

○ Nonlinear optimizations

$$\min \sum_j \|x_j - \pi(R_{cw}, t_{cw}, p_{w,j})\|_{\Sigma_j}$$



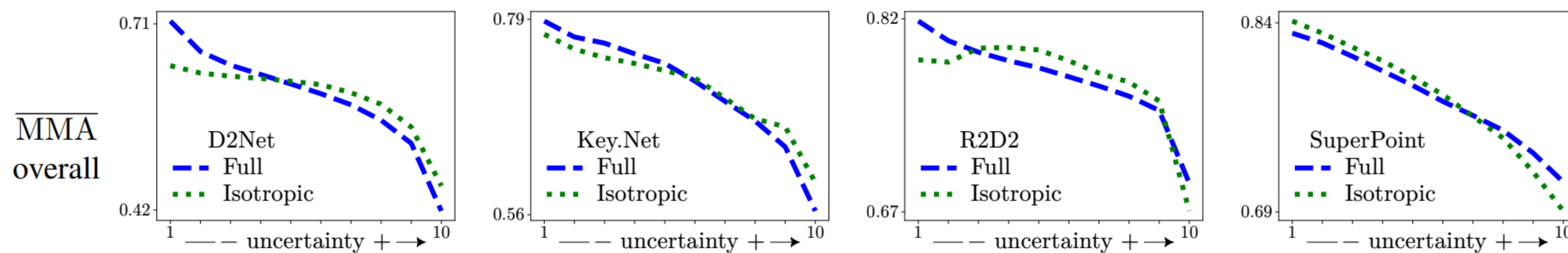
i Covs are used for weighting reprojection errors.

We optionally propagate available 3D covariances.

$$\Sigma_j := \Sigma_{x_j} + \frac{\partial \pi(p_{c,j})}{\partial p_{c,j}} R_{cw} \Sigma_{p_{w,j}} R_{cw}^\top \left(\frac{\partial \pi(p_{c,j})}{\partial p_{c,j}} \right)^\top$$

Results

Matching accuracy vs our uncertainty estimates: Lower uncertainty generally implies better matching accuracy ✓



Camera pose estimation in TUM and KITTI: Estimations become more robust when leveraging our 2D and 3D covariances ✓

