



University of
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Event Cameras

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Slides, Publications, Videos, Code: <http://rpg.ifi.uzh.ch/>

Open Challenges in Computer Vision

The past 60 years of research have been devoted to frame-based cameras ...but they are not good enough!

Latency



Motion blur



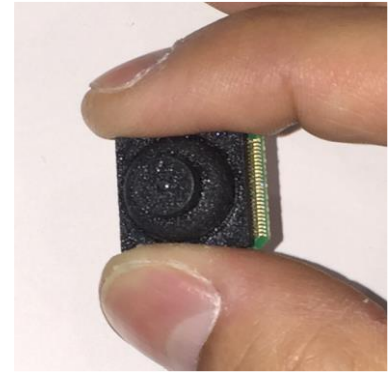
Dynamic Range



Event cameras do not suffer from these problems!

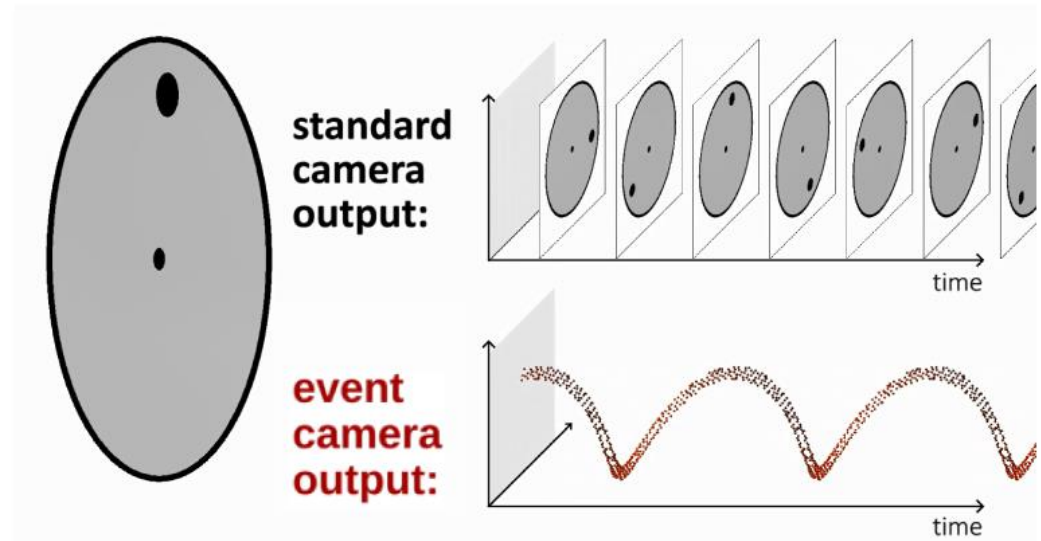
What is an event camera?

- Novel sensor that measures only **motion in the scene**
- First commercialized in 2010 by T. Delbruck (UZHÐ) under the name of Dynamic Vision Sensor (DVS)
- **Low-latency** ($\sim 1 \mu\text{s}$)
- **No motion blur**
- **High dynamic range** (140 dB instead of 60 dB)
- **Ultra-low power** (10mW vs 1W)



Mini DVS sensor from IniVation.com

Because the output is asynchronous, traditional vision algorithms cannot be used!



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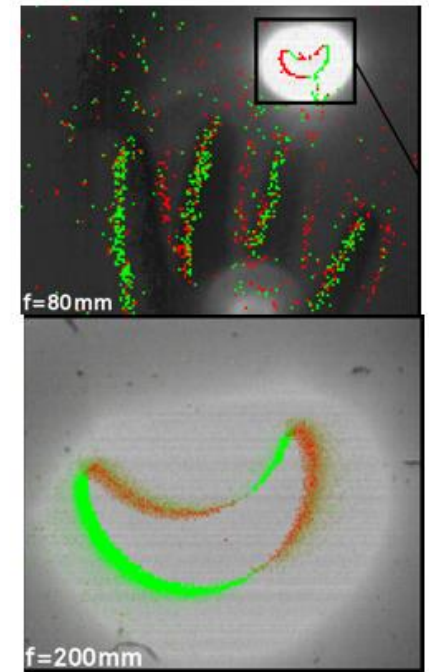
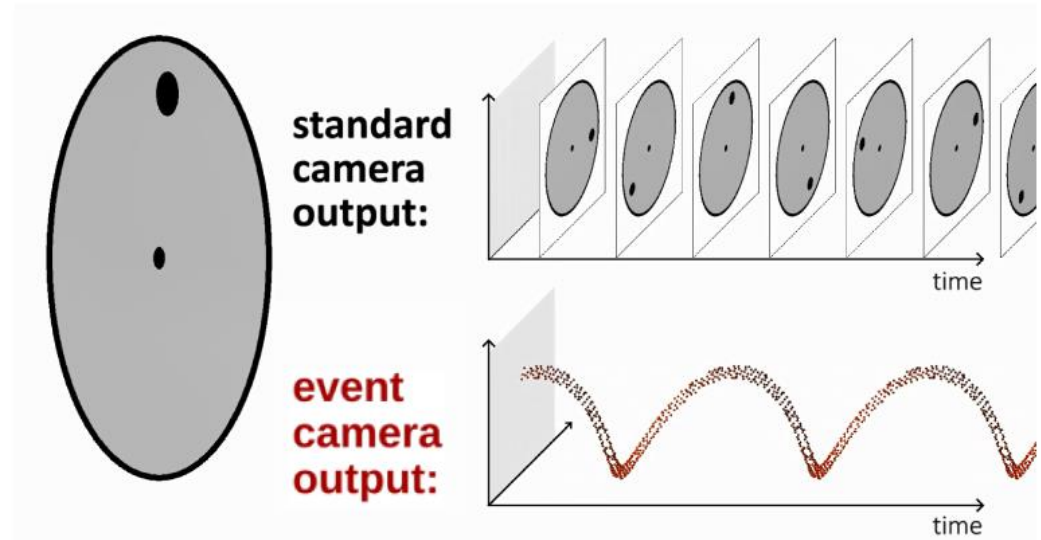


Image of the solar eclipse captured by a DVS

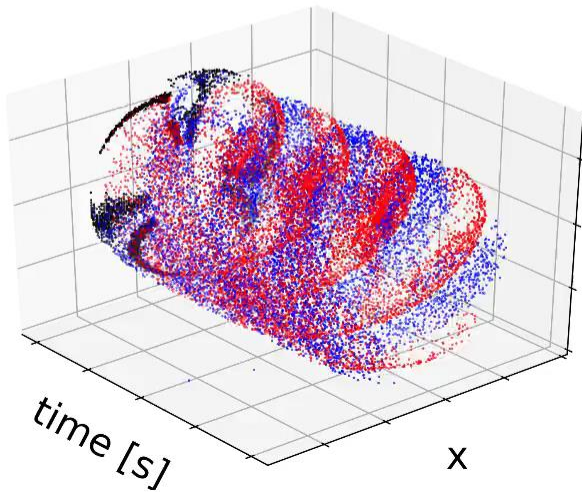
Because the output is asynchronous, traditional vision algorithms cannot be used!



Conventional Frames

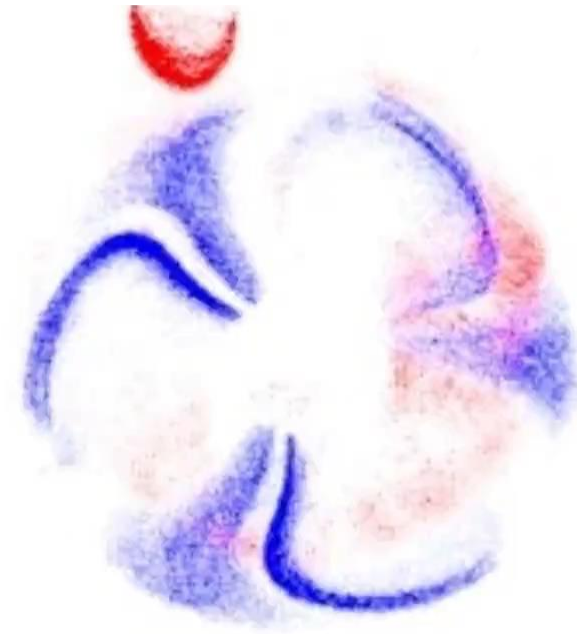


Events



Events in the **space-time** domain (x, y, t)

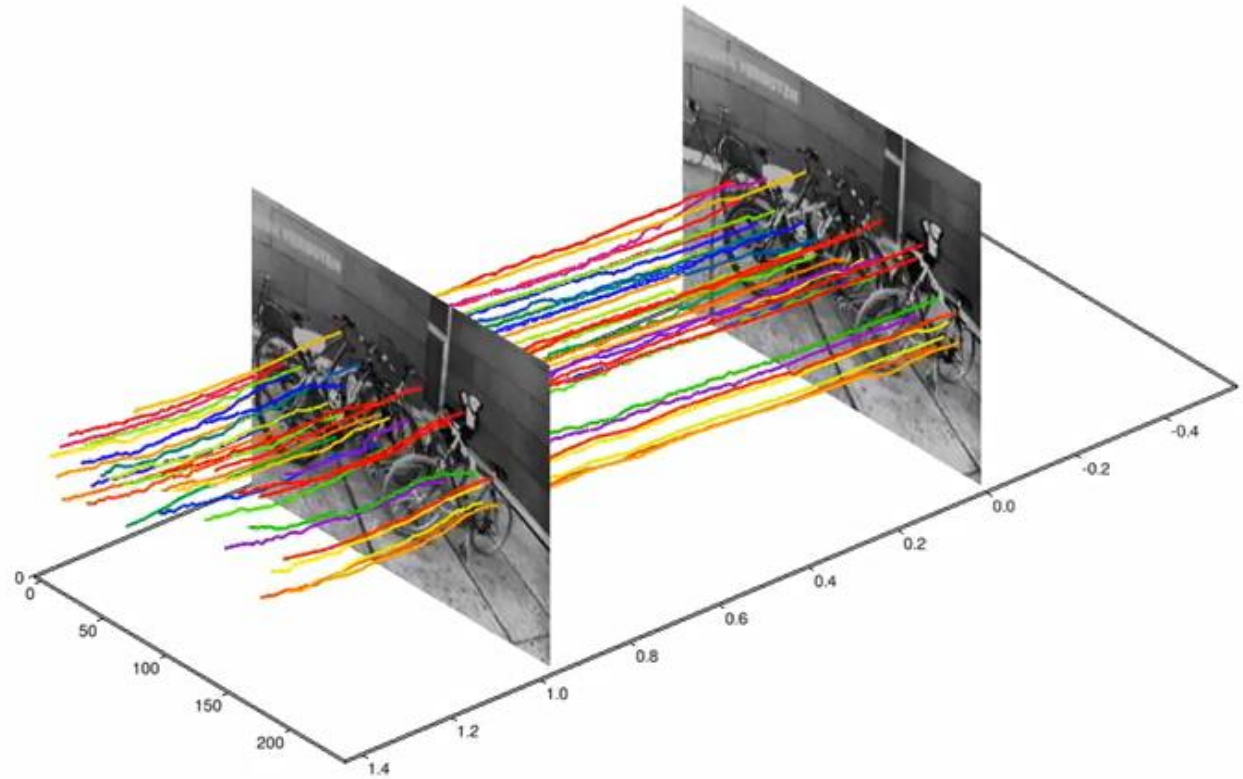
Sequence: Fan and Coin



Events in the **image domain** (x, y)

Integration time: $\Delta T = 10$ ms

Application 1: Event-based Lucas-Kanade Tracking (E-KLT)



Gehrig et al., EKL: Asynchronous, Photometric Feature Tracking using Events and Frames, IJCV'19. [PDF](#). [Video](#).

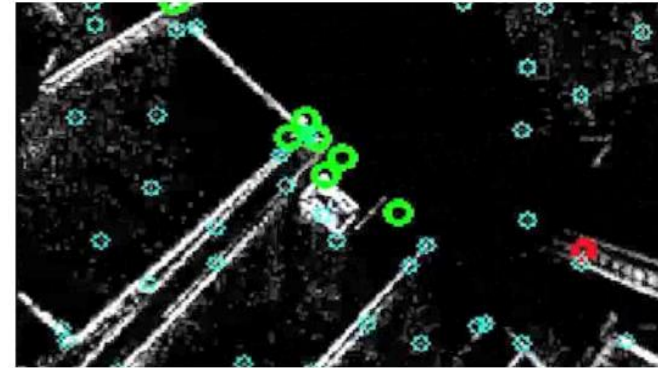
“UltimateSLAM”: Frames + Events + IMU

85% accuracy gain over standard visual-inertial SLAM in HDR and high speed scenes!

Standard camera



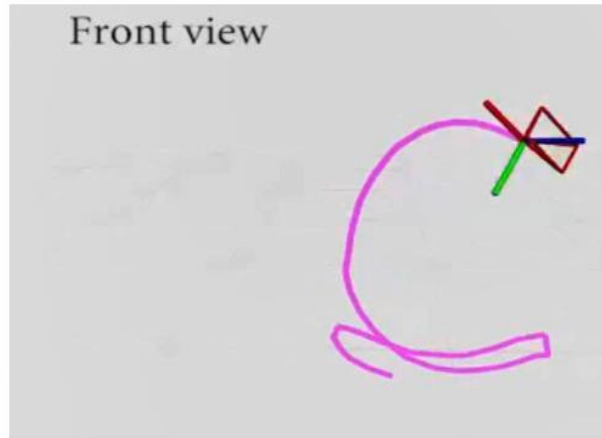
Event camera



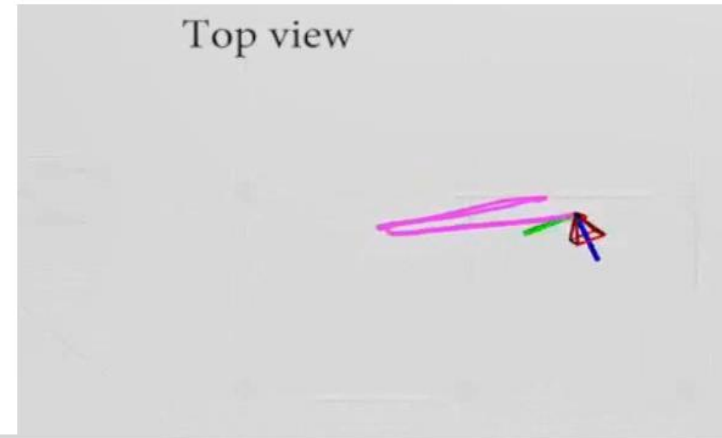
Estimated trajectory



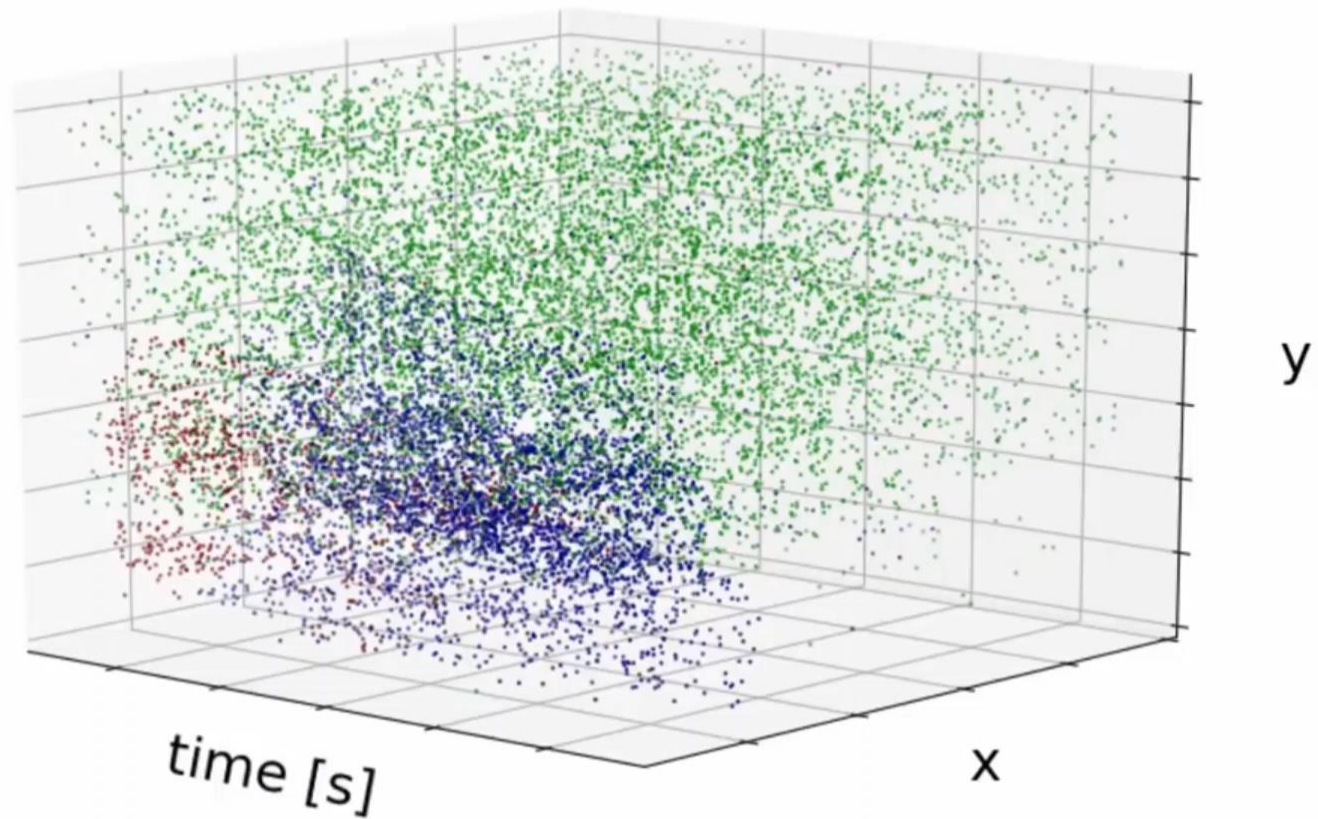
Front view



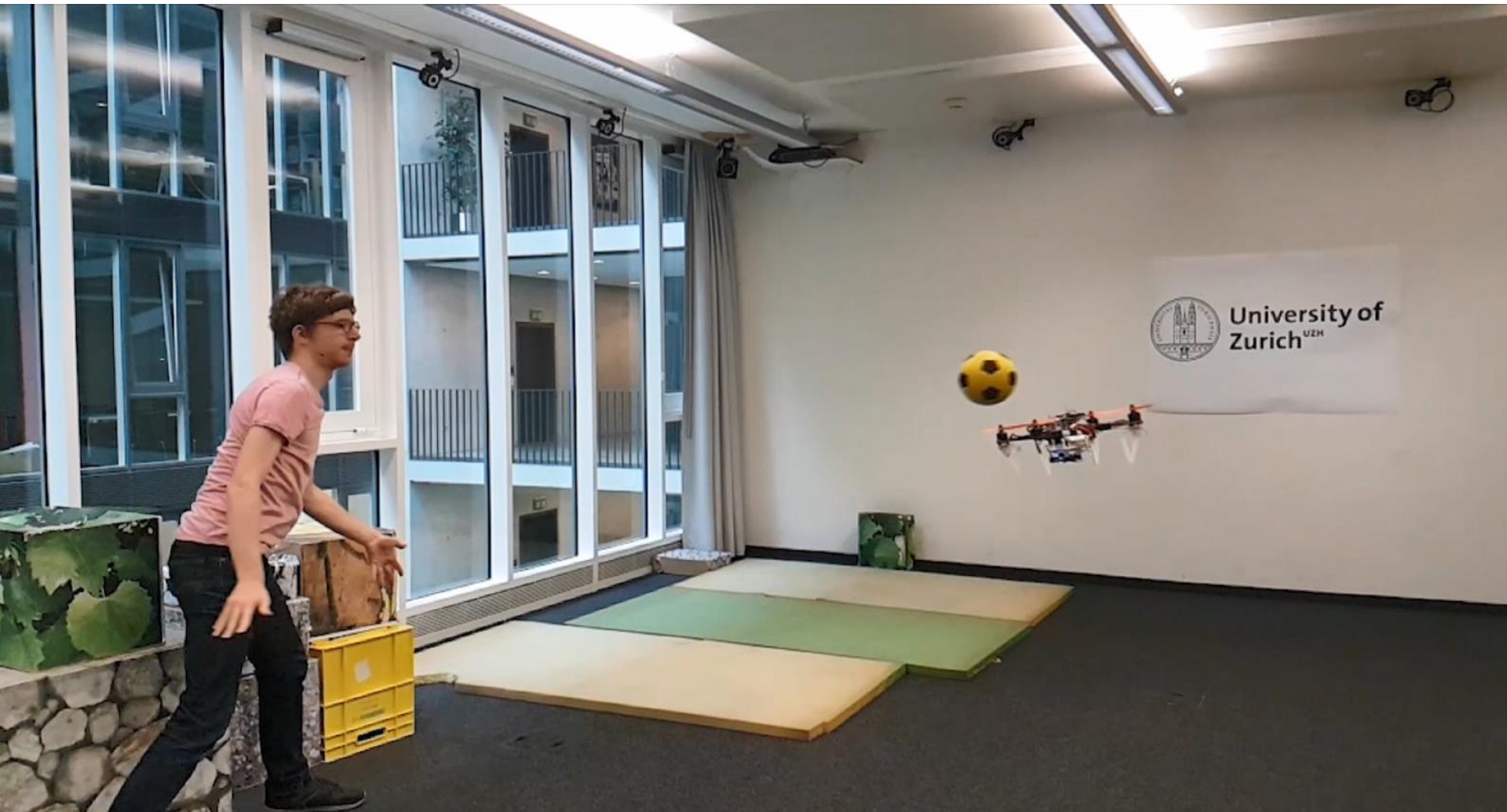
Top view



Application 4: Motion Segmentation



Application 5: Dynamic Obstacle Avoidance



Falanga et al. *How Fast is too fast? The role of perception latency in high speed sense and avoid*, RAL'19.

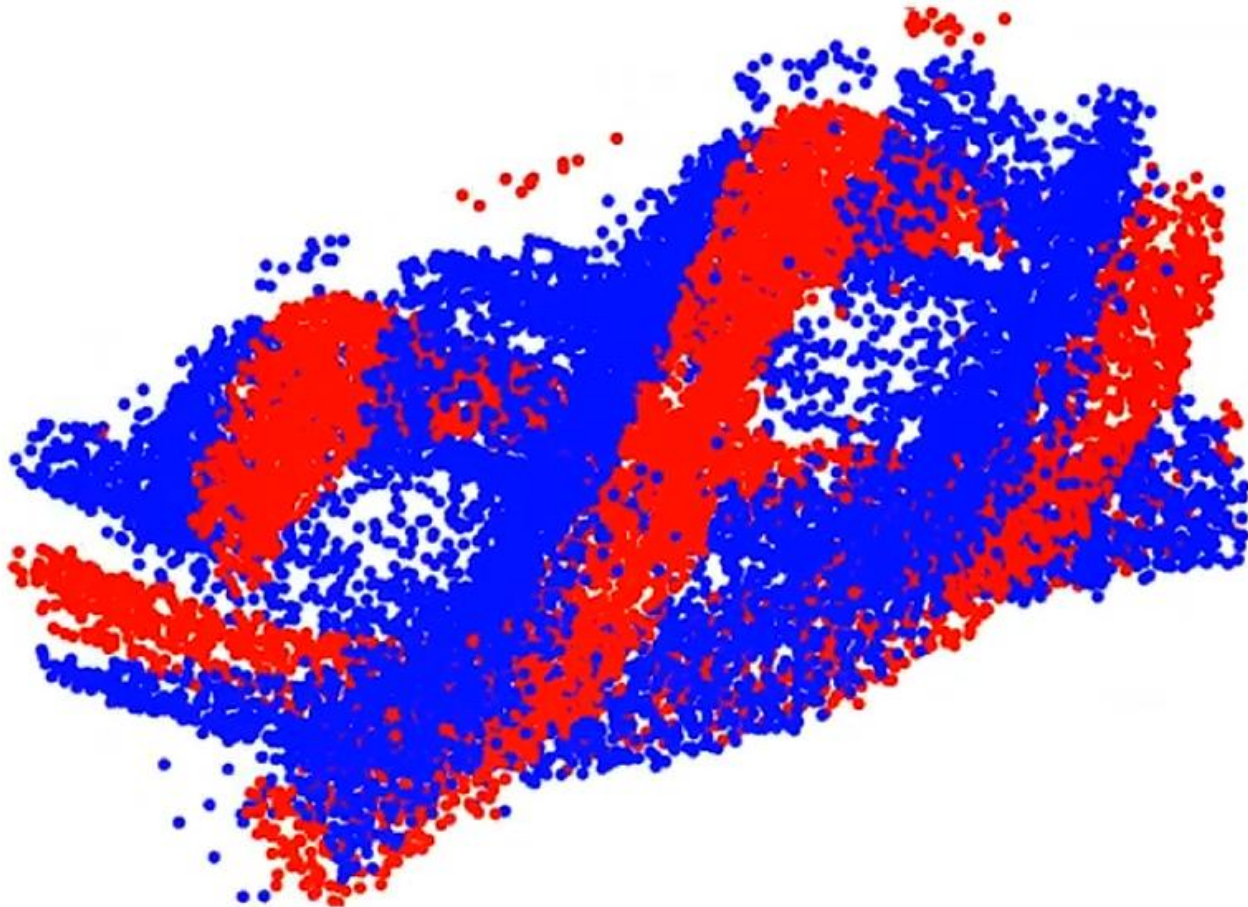
[PDF](#). [Video](#). Featured in [IEEE Spectrum](#).

Learning with Event Cameras

- Approaches using synchronous, Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) designed for standard images
- Approaches using asynchronous, Spiking neural networks (SNNs)

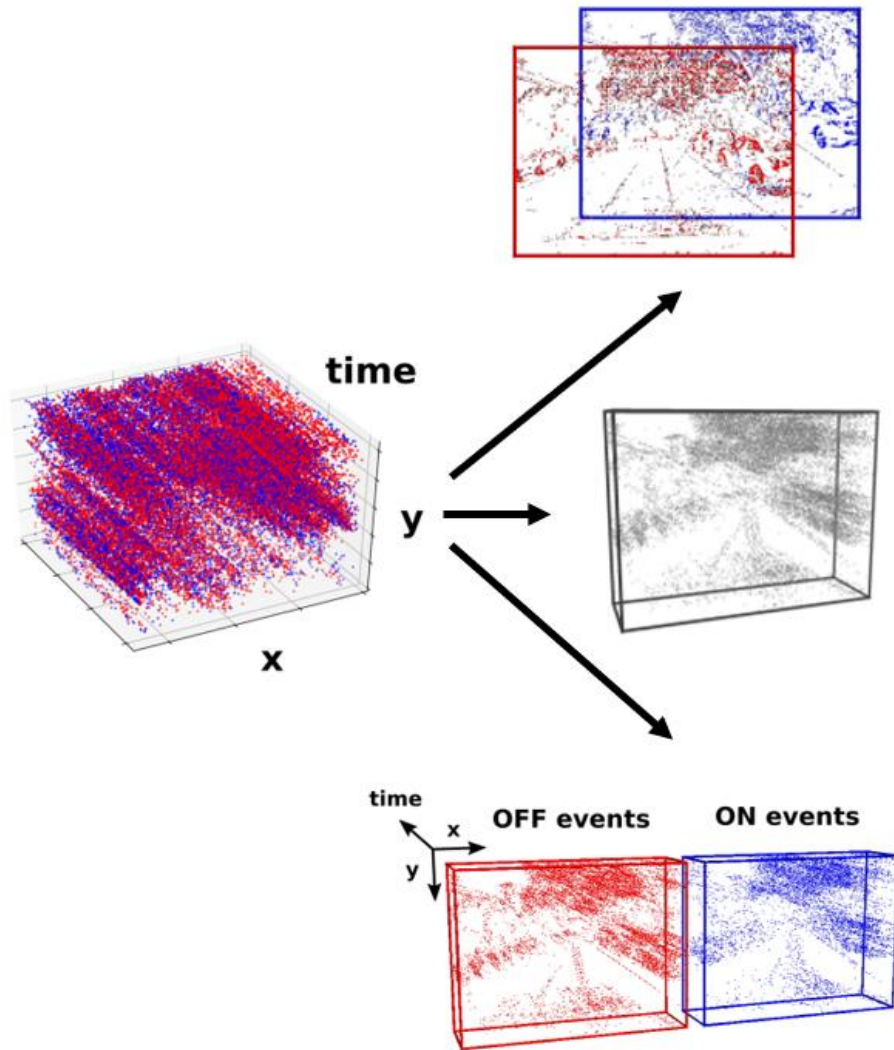
Input representation

How do we pass sparse events into a convolutional neural network designed for standard images?



[Video from Zhu et al. \(link\)](#)

Input representation



[[Maqueda CVPR'18](#)], [[Zhu'RSS'18](#)]

- **Aggregate positive and negative events into separate channels**
- **Discards temporal information**

[[Zhu ECCVW'18](#)], [[Rebecq, CVPR'19](#)], [[Zhu, CVPR'19](#)]

- **Represent events in space-time into a 3D voxel grid (x,y,t)**
- Each voxel contains sum of ON and OFF events falling within the voxel
- **Preserves temporal information but discards polarity information**

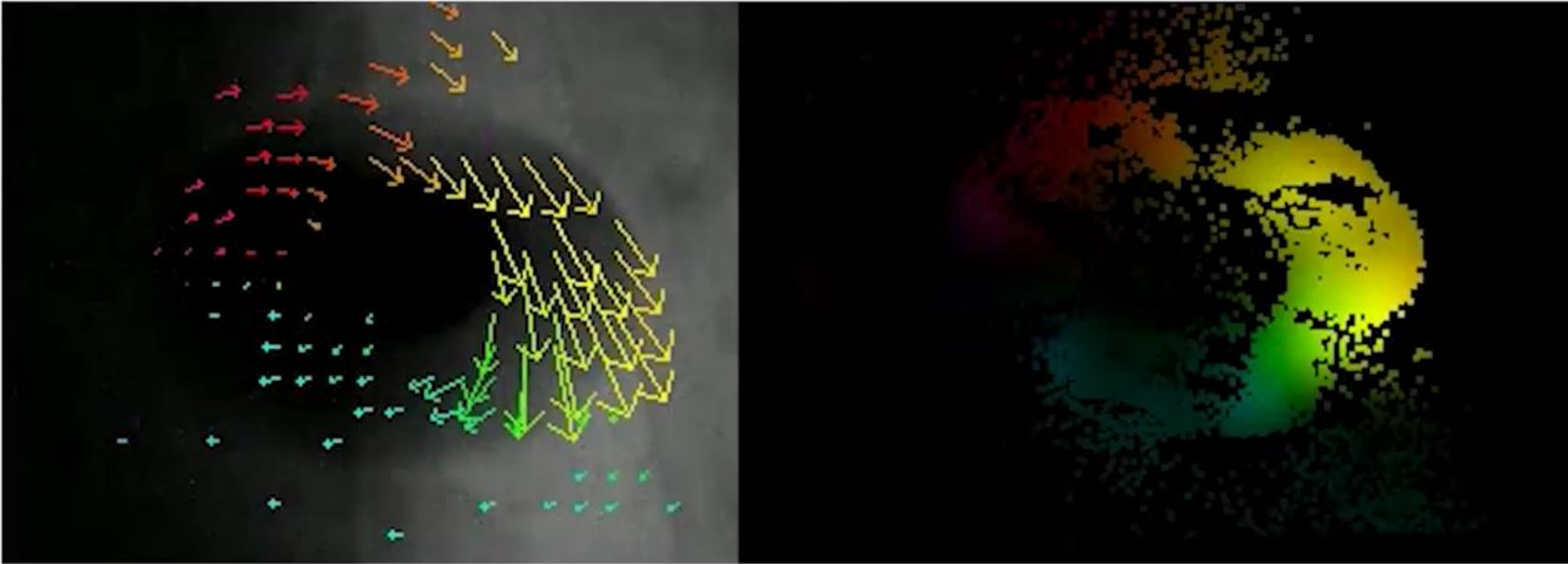
[[Gehrig Arxiv'19](#)]

- **Represent events in space-time as a 4D Event Spike Tensor (x,y,t,p)**
- **Polarity information is preserved**

Application: Unsupervised Learning of Optical Flow, Depth and Ego Motion

Focus used as loss: maximize sharpness of the aggregated event image.

Fidget Spinner w/ Challenging Lighting

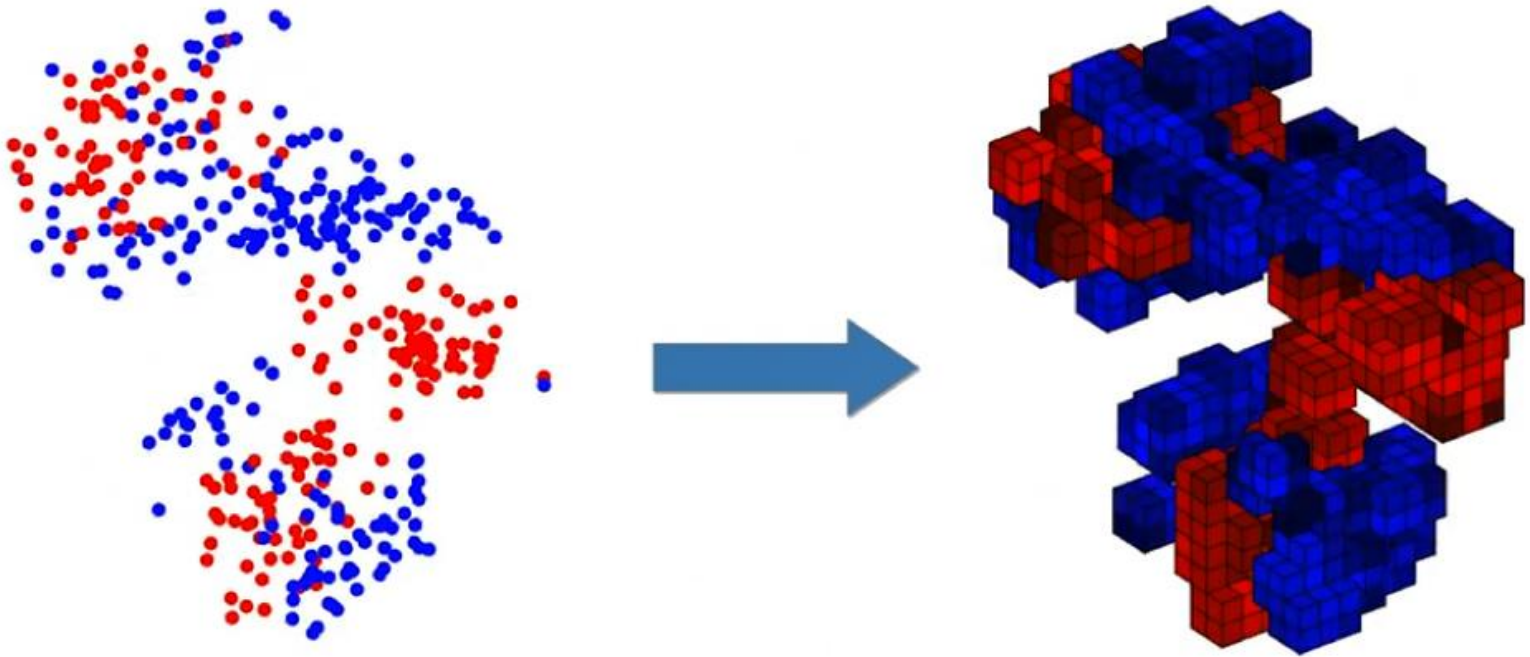


Grayscale Image w/ Sparse Flow Quiver

Dense Flow Output

Input representation

Discretized 3D volume (x,y,t): events are inserted into the volume with trilinear interpolation, resulting in minimal loss in resolution

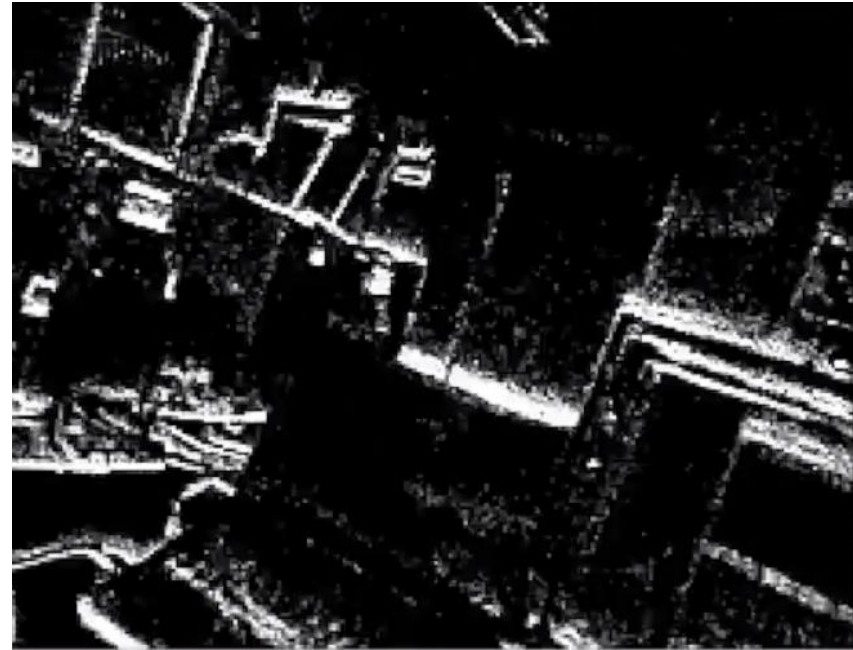
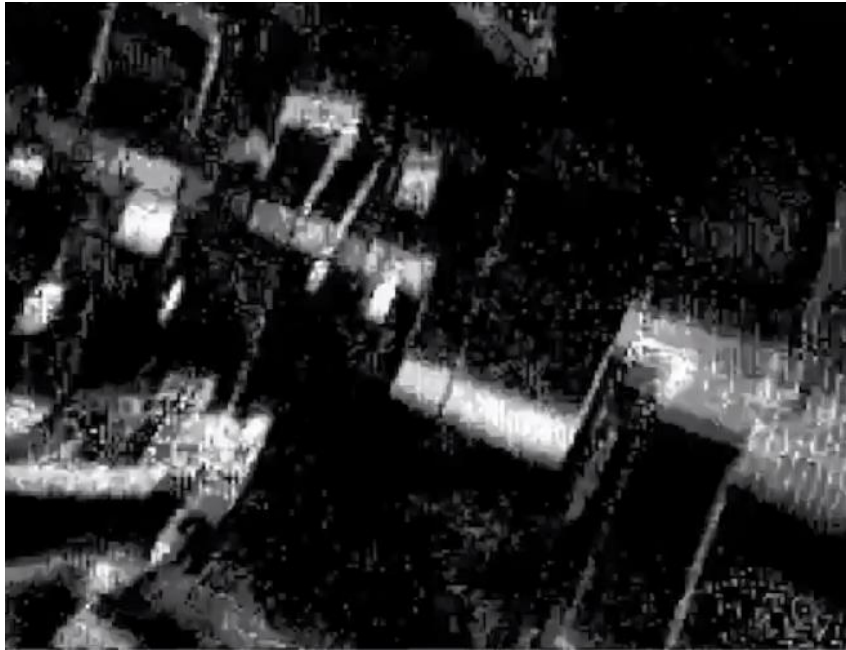


[Video](#) from [Zhu et al, CVPR'19]

[Zhu, ECCVW'18], [Zhu, CVPR'19], [Gehrig, ICCV'19], [Rebecq, CVPR'19]

Focus as Loss Function for Unsupervised Learning

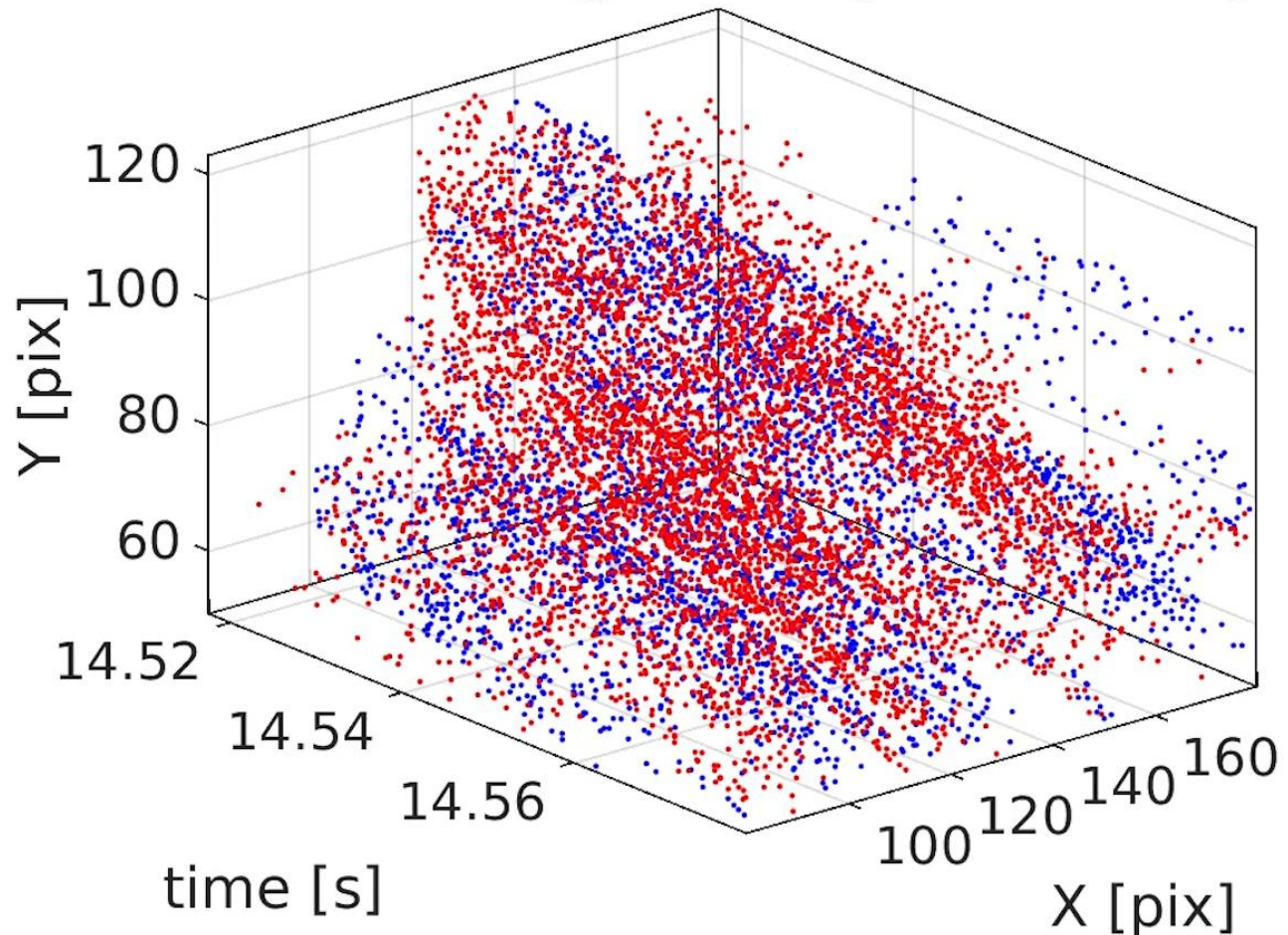
Focus used as loss: maximize sharpness of the aggregated event image.



Zhu, Unsupervised Event-based Learning of Optical Flow, Depth and Egomotion, CVPR 19
Gallego et al., Focus Is All You Need: Loss Functions for Event-based Vision, CVPR19, [PDF](#).

Idea: Warp spatio-temporal volume of events to **maximize focus** (e.g., sharpness) of the resulting image

(**POSITIVE** or **NEGATIVE** brightness change)



Focus as Loss Function for Unsupervised Learning

- We proposed and benchmarked **22 focus loss functions**
- Focus is the “data fidelity” term

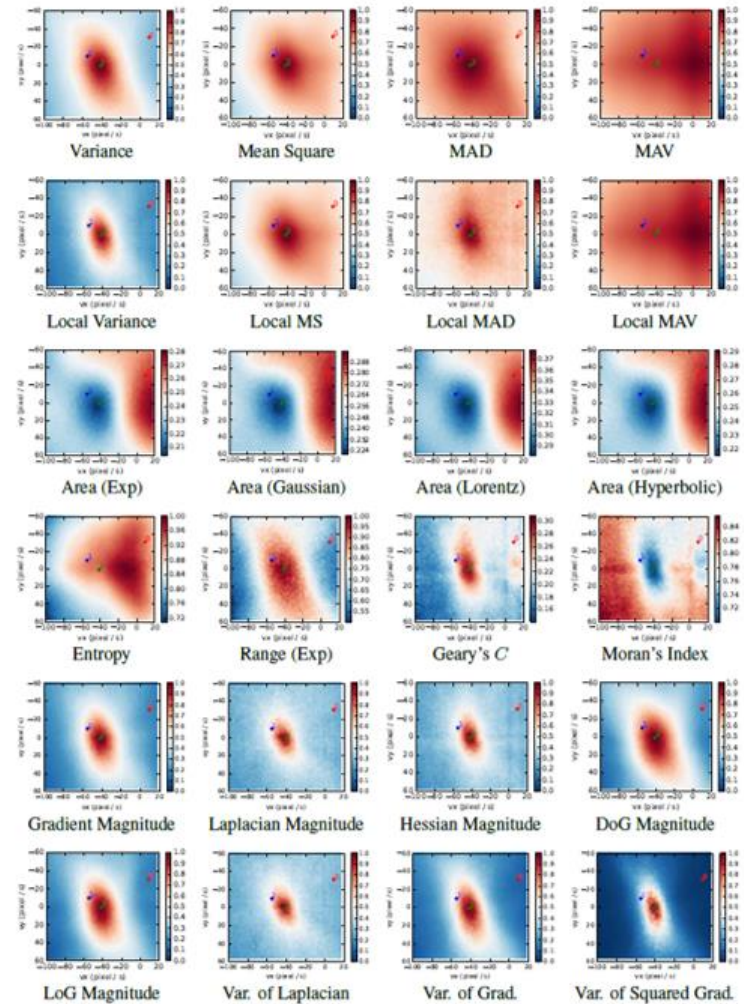


Image Reconstruction

Image Reconstruction from Events

Events



Reconstructed image from events

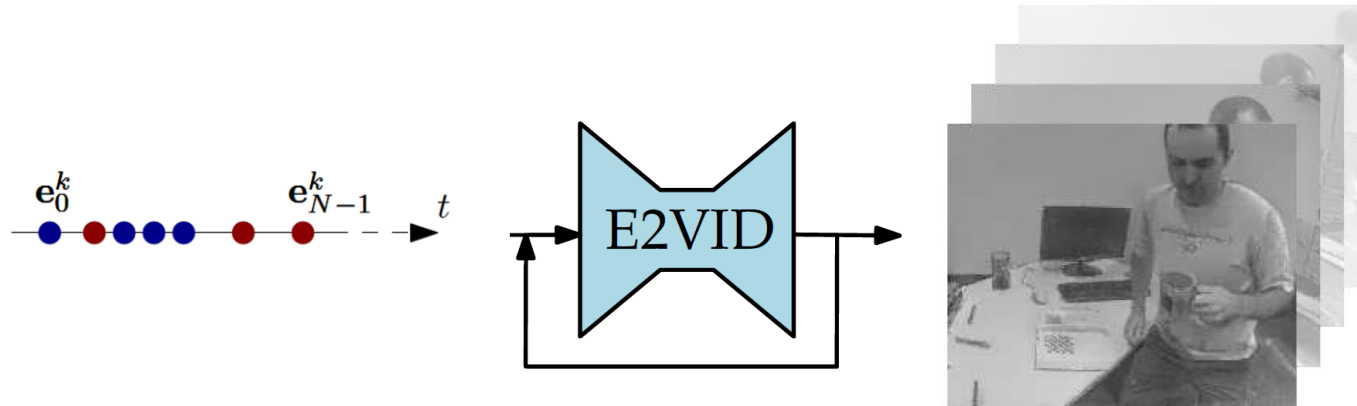


Source code & Datasets: https://github.com/uzh-rpg/rpg_e2vid

Rebecq et al., "High Speed and High Dynamic Range Video with an Event Camera",
T-PAMI'19. [PDF](#) [Video](#) [Code](#)

Overview

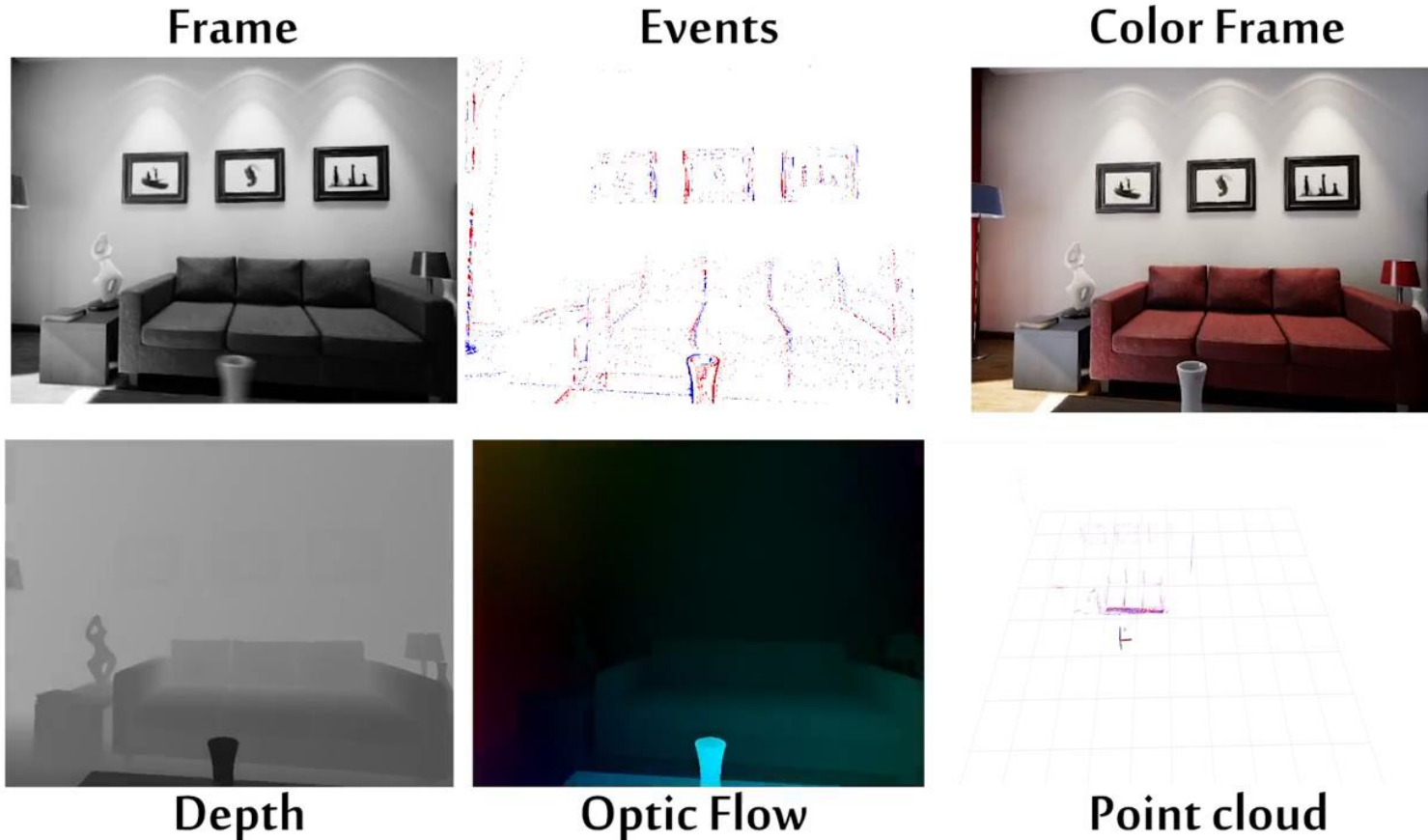
- **Recurrent neural network** (main module: Unet)
- Input: sequences of *event tensors* (spatio-temporal volumes of events^[3])
- **Trained in simulation only**, without seeing a single real image



Source code & Datasets: https://github.com/uzh-rpg/rpg_e2vid

Rebecq et al., “High Speed and High Dynamic Range Video with an Event Camera”,
T-PAMI’19. [PDF](#) [Video](#) [Code](#)

Event Camera Simulator



Open Source: <http://rpg.ifi.uzh.ch/esim.html>

High Speed Video Reconstruction Results

Source code & Datasets: https://github.com/uzh-rpg/rpg_e2vid

Rebecq et al., “High Speed and High Dynamic Range Video with an Event Camera”,
T-PAMI’19. [PDF](#) [Video](#) [Code](#)

Bullet shot by a gun ($376\text{m/s} = 1,354\text{km/h}$)

Recall: trained in simulation only!



Huawei P20 Pro (240 FPS)



Our reconstruction (5400 FPS)

Source code & Datasets: https://github.com/uzh-rpg/rpg_e2vid

Rebecq et al., "High Speed and High Dynamic Range Video with an Event Camera",
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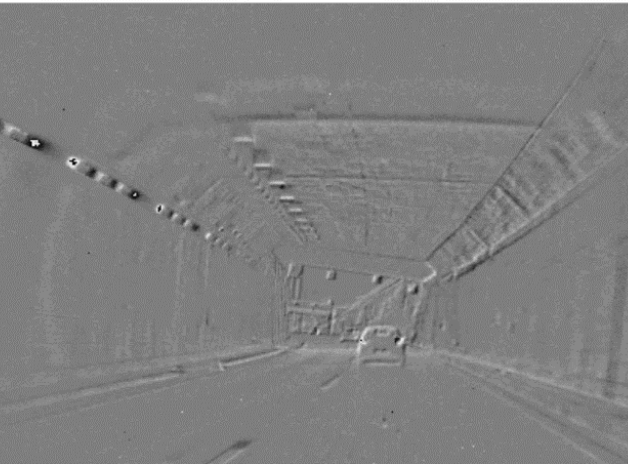
Our reconstruction (5400 FPS)

Source code & Datasets: https://github.com/uzh-rpg/rpg_e2vid

Rebecq et al., "High Speed and High Dynamic Range Video with an Event Camera",
T-PAMI'19. [PDF](#) [Video](#) [Code](#)

HDR Video: Driving out of a tunnel

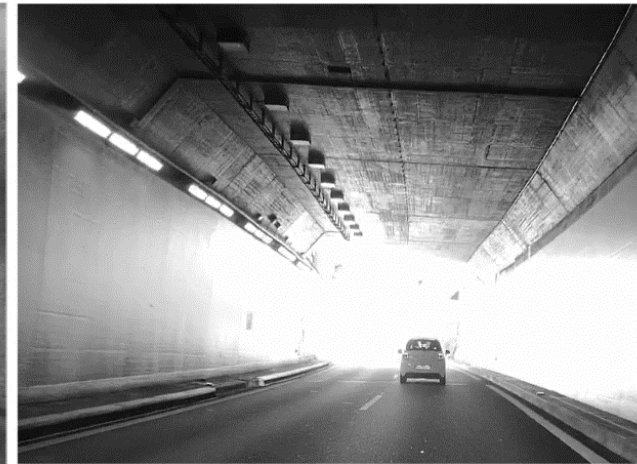
Driving out of a tunnel



Events



Our reconstruction



Phone camera

Source code & Datasets: https://github.com/uzh-rpg/rpg_e2vid

Rebecq et al., “High Speed and High Dynamic Range Video with an Event Camera”,
T-PAMI’19. [PDF](#) [Video](#) [Code](#)

HDR Video: Night Drive

Recall: trained in simulation only!

Video courtesy of Prophesee



Our reconstruction from events
(we used a Prophesee sensor)



GoPro Hero 6

Source code & Datasets: https://github.com/uzh-rpg/rpg_e2vid

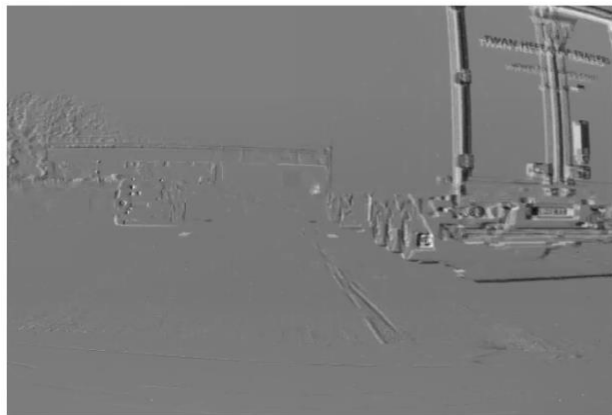
Rebecq et al., “High Speed and High Dynamic Range Video with an Event Camera”,
T-PAMI’19. [PDF](#) [Video](#) [Code](#)

Downstream Applications

Monocular Depth Estimation



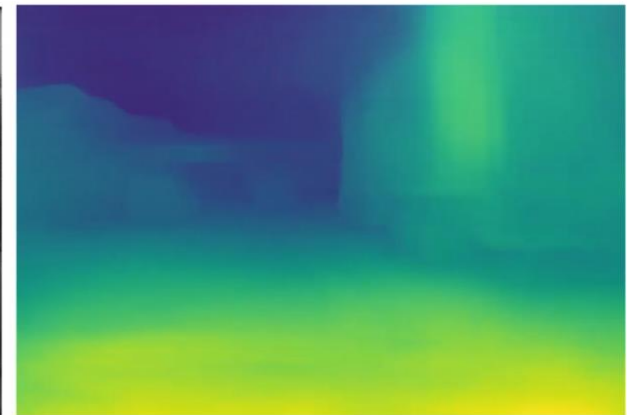
<https://youtu.be/eomALySSGVU>



Events



Our reconstruction



Monocular depth

Source code & Datasets: https://github.com/uzh-rpg/rpg_e2vid

Rebecq et al., “High Speed and High Dynamic Range Video with an Event Camera”,
T-PAMI’19. [PDF](#) [Video](#) [Code](#)

Downstream applications (object detection)



<https://youtu.be/eomALySSGVU>



Events



Our reconstruction + object detections (YOLOv3)

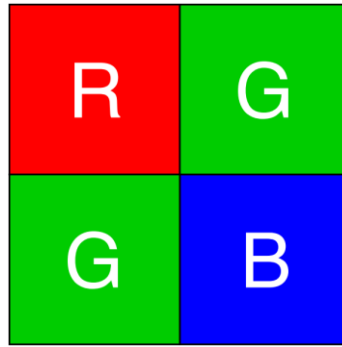
Source code & Datasets: https://github.com/uzh-rpg/rpg_e2vid

Rebecq et al., "High Speed and High Dynamic Range Video with an Event Camera",
T-PAMI'19. [PDF](#) [Video](#) [Code](#)

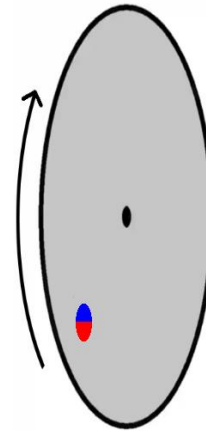
Color Event Camera



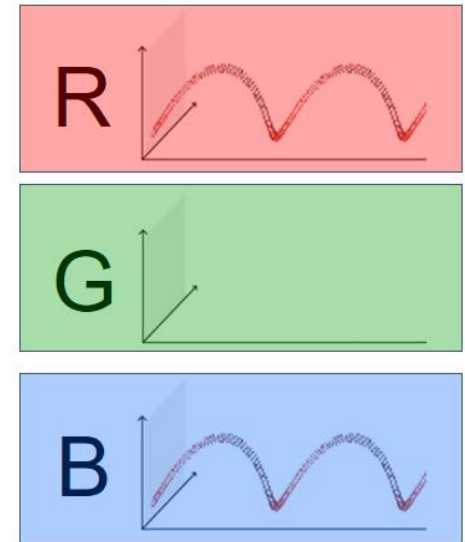
DAVIS346 Red Color



Bayer pattern



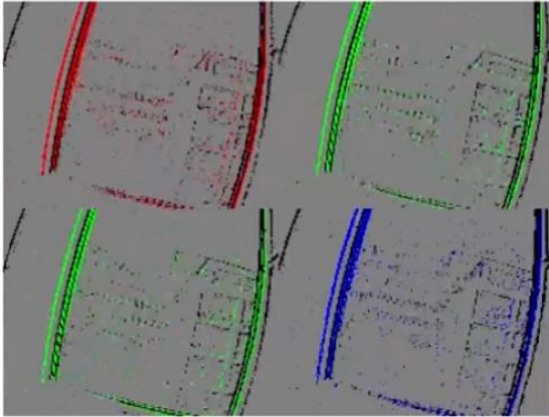
Input



Output

- Each pixel is sensitive to **red, green or blue** light.
- Transmits **brightness changes** in each color channel

Color Event Camera Reconstruction (HDR)



Color events



Our reconstruction



Color frame

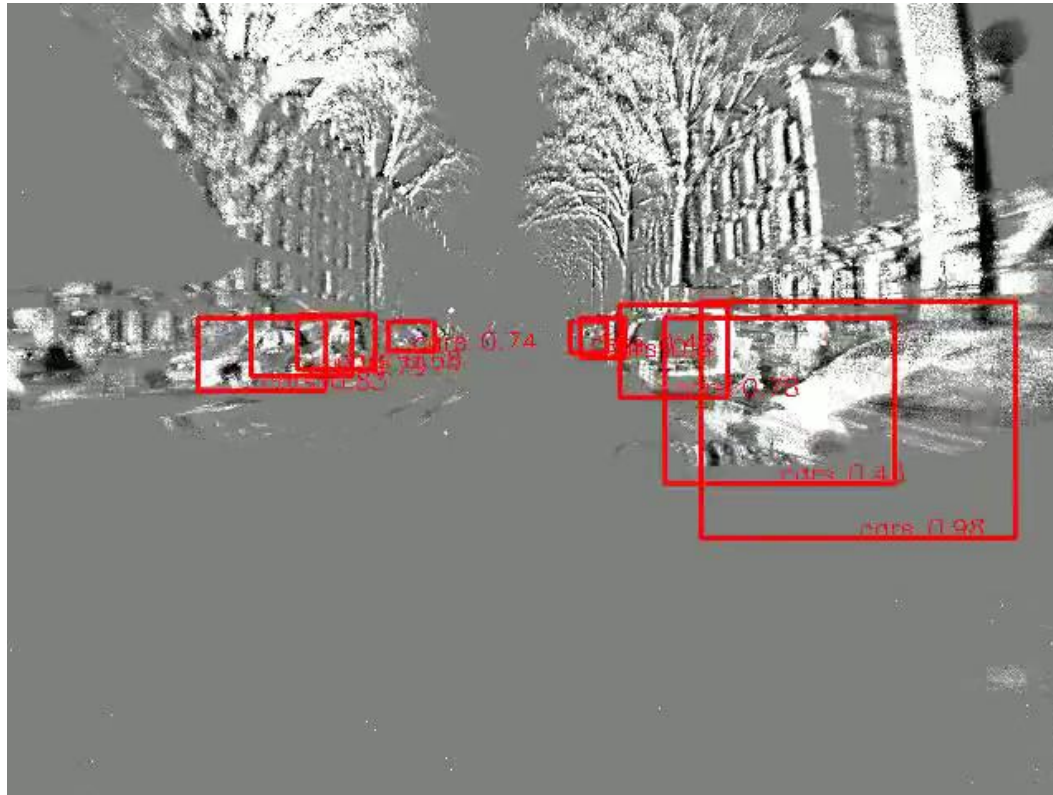
Color Event Camera Datasets: <http://rpg.ifi.uzh.ch/CED.html>

Does it mean that in order to use event cameras we must first reconstruct an image?

NO!

These results were only to show that it should be possible to design algorithms that process events **end-to-end without passing through image reconstruction!**

Example: End-to-End Object Classification



- Dataset: <https://www.prophesee.ai/dataset-n-cars/>
- Collected by PROPHESSEE (largest event-camera company)
- Contains: Event, Images, car and pedestrian annotations

Thanks!

- Code, Dataset, Simulator, tutorials, resources on event cameras:
http://rpg.ifi.uzh.ch/research_dvs.html
- Survey paper on event cameras:
<http://rpg.ifi.uzh.ch/docs/EventVisionSurvey.pdf>
- Code, datasets, videos, and publications:
<http://rpg.ifi.uzh.ch/>



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