

# **A Laser Range Scanner Designed for Minimum Calibration Complexity**

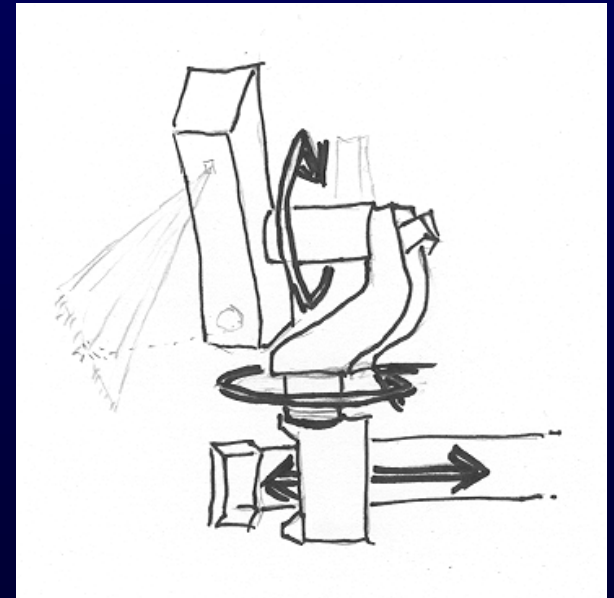
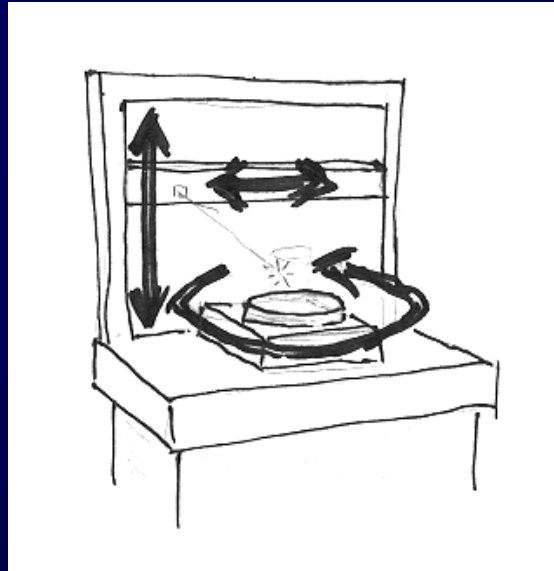
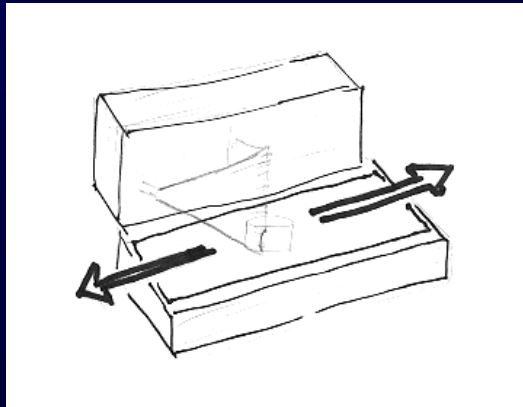
**James Davis, Xing Chen**

Stanford Computer Graphics Laboratory

**3D Digital Imaging and Modeling**

**3DIM 2001**

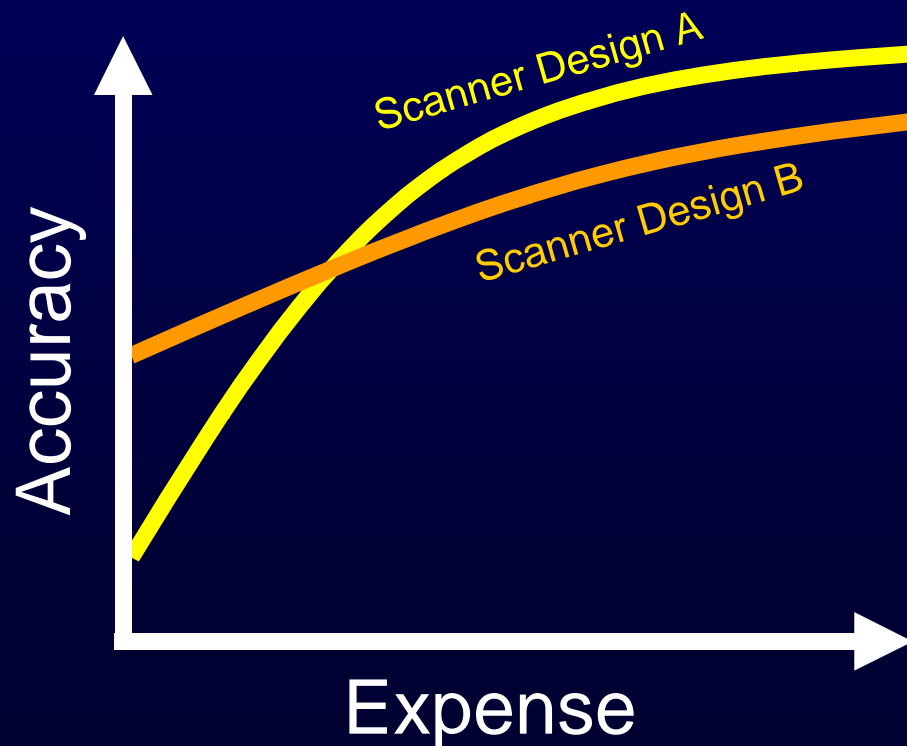
# Scanner Designs



# Quality Tradeoff



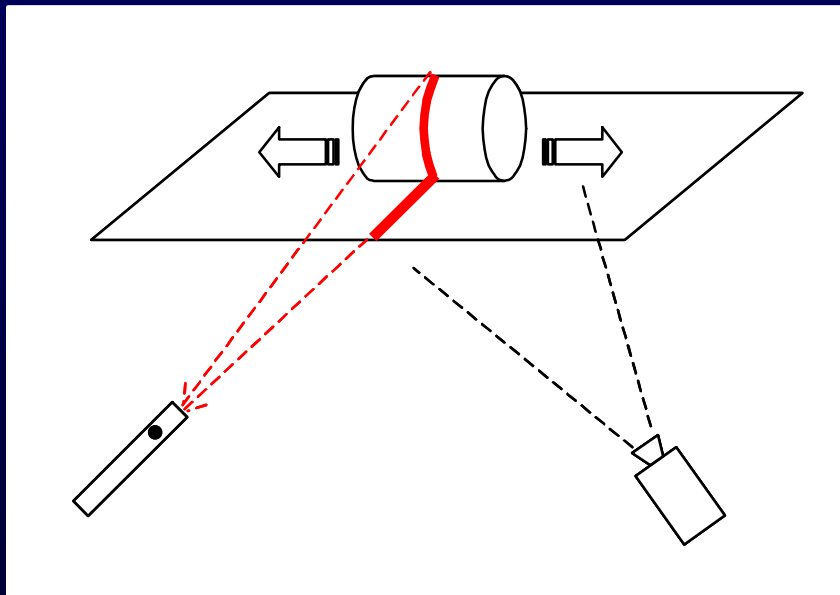
- Expense vs. accuracy
- Different curves possible
- Complex calibration is expensive



# Conventional stripe scanner



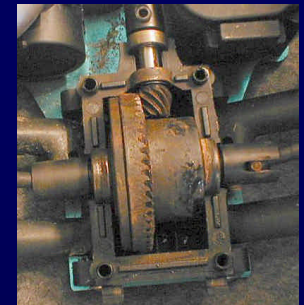
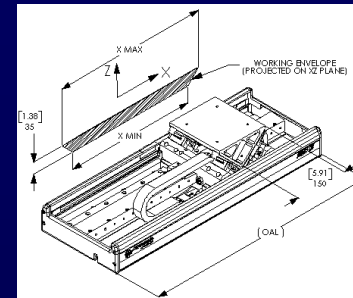
- Triangulation between camera and laser



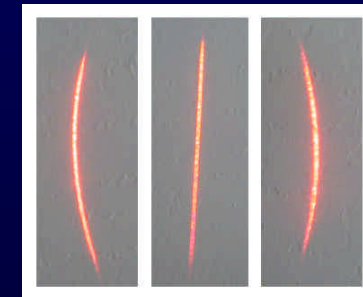
# Complexities of traditional design



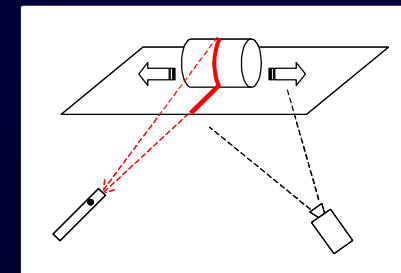
- Actuated components



- Cylindrical lens precision



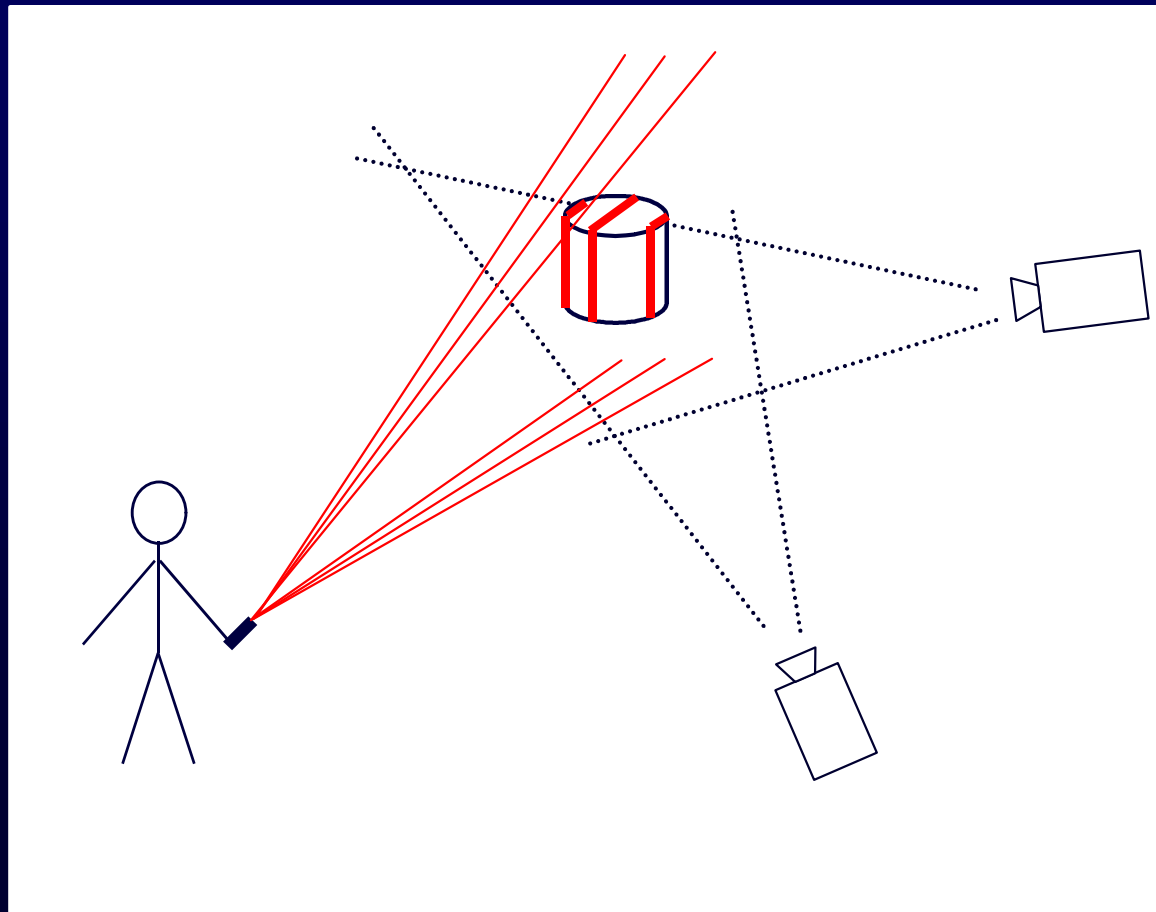
- Custom calibration procedure



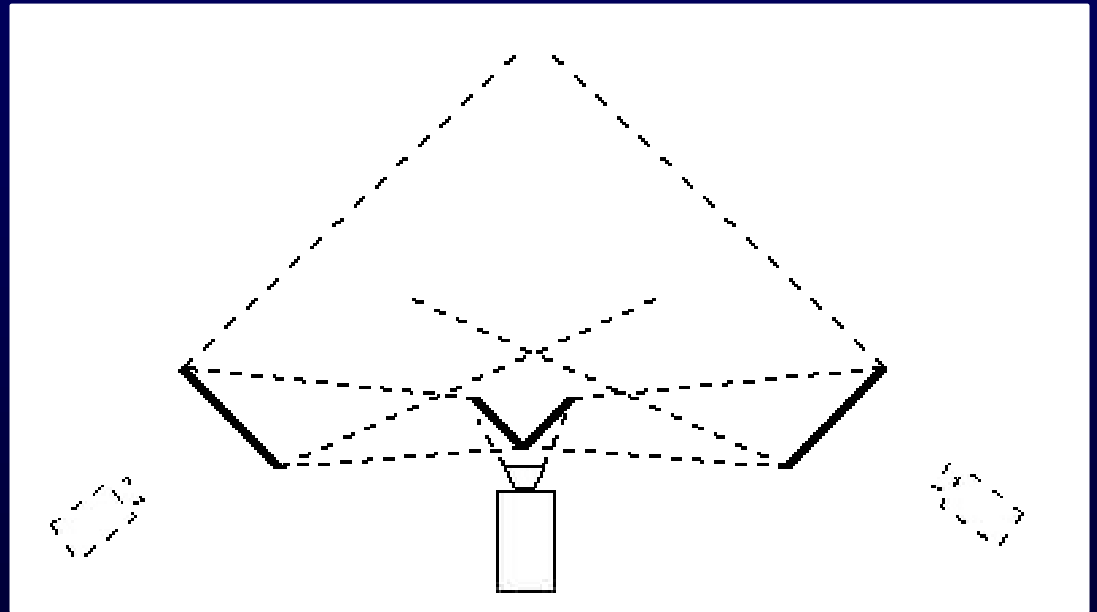
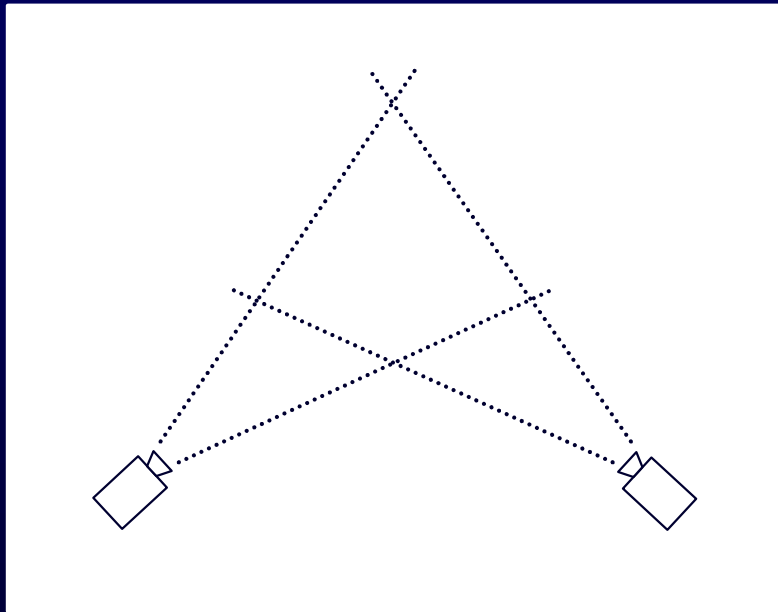
# Our design



- **Triangulation between two cameras**
- **No actuated components**



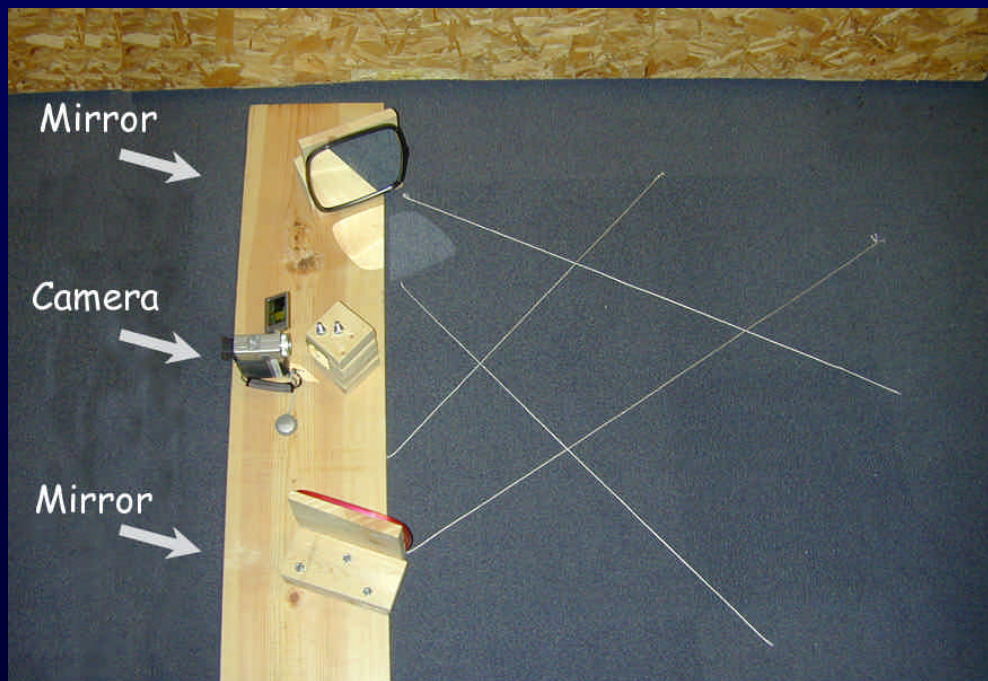
# Catadioptric layout



# Our scanner



- **Simple components**
  - Camcorder, four mirrors, rigid mounting

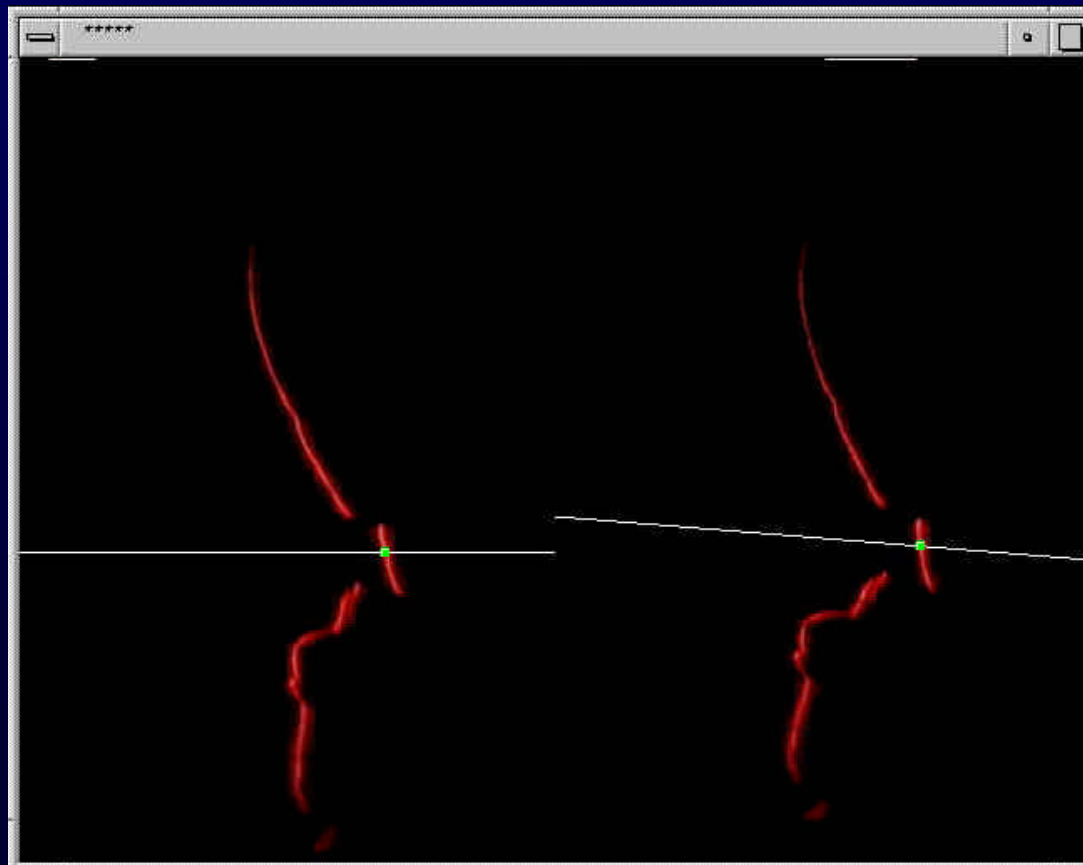




# Stripe processing



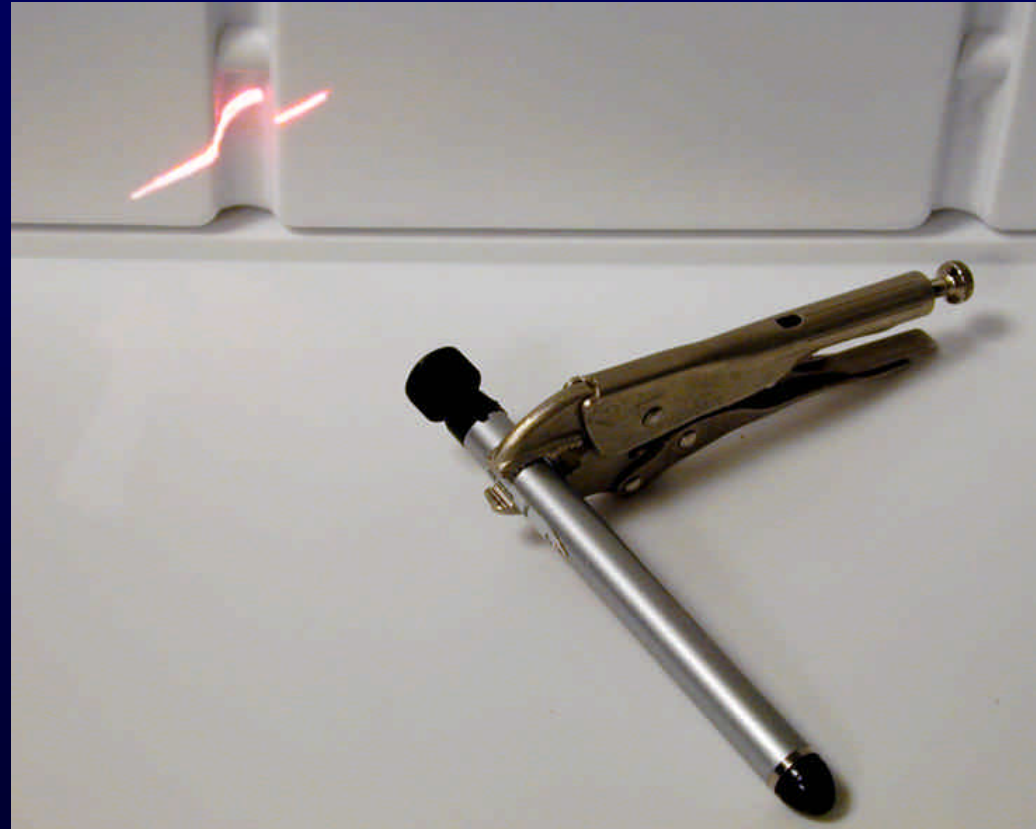
- **Locate corresponding points**
  - Use epipolar constraint
  - Discard ambiguous data



# Cylindrical lens precision



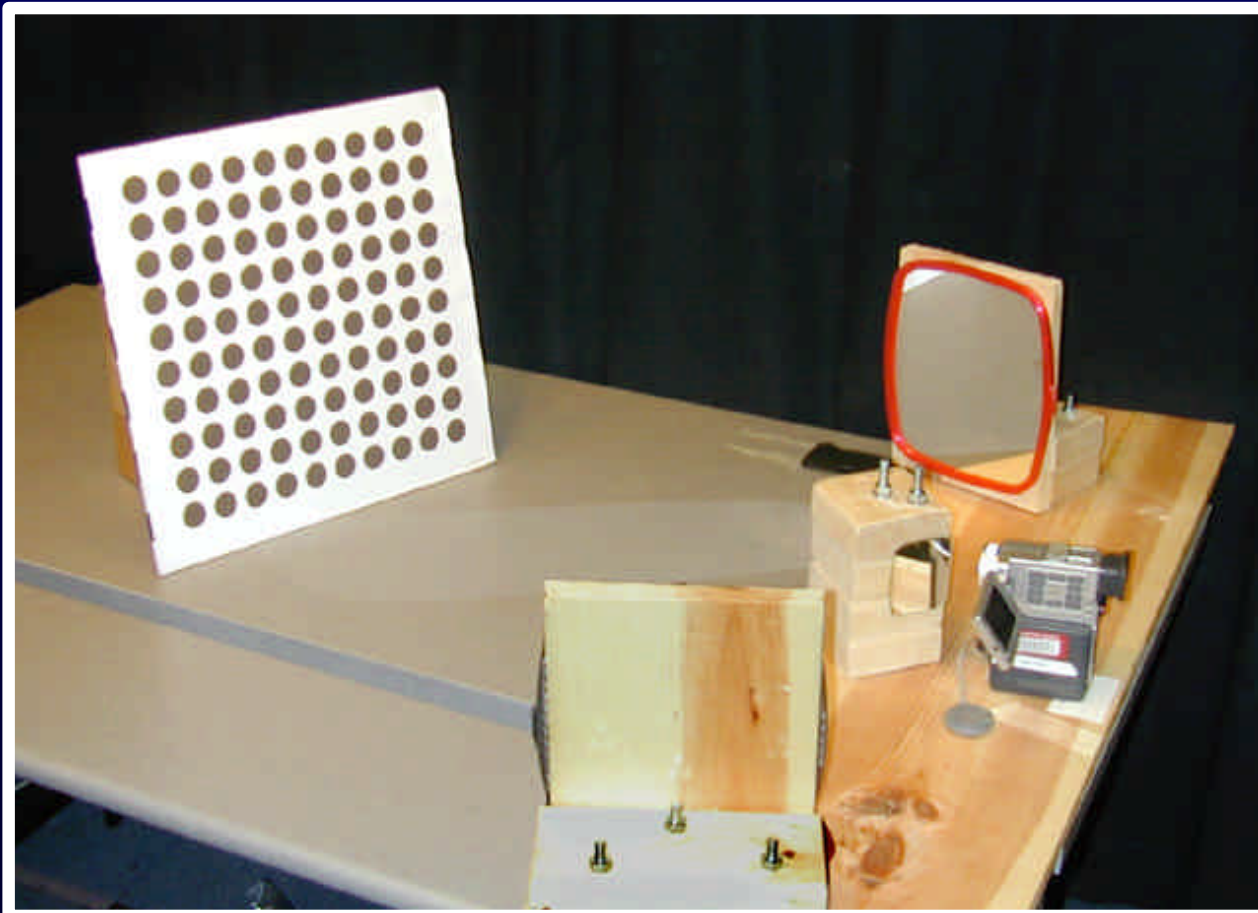
- No precision mounting



# Scanner calibration



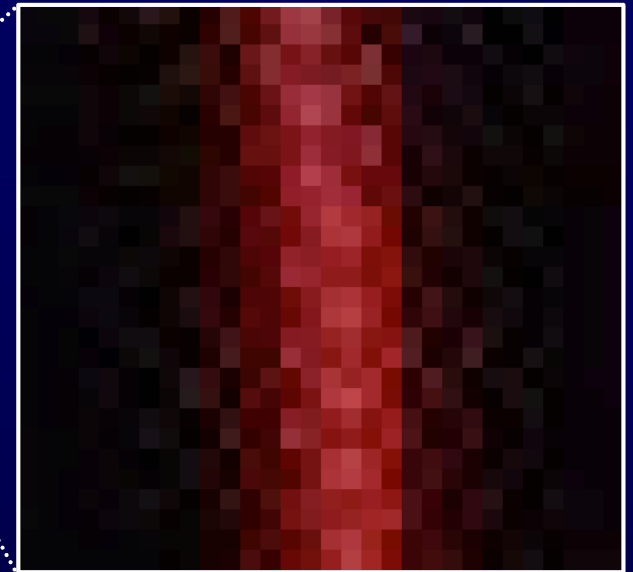
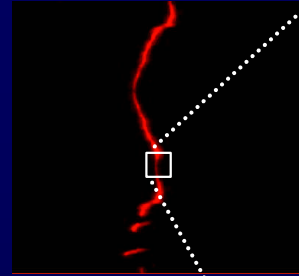
- **Camera model and pose** [Heikkila, Silven 97]
- **Well-studied easy calibration**



# Peak detection



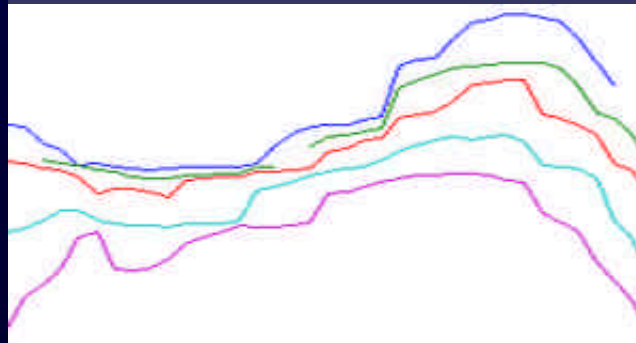
- **Filter image**
  - Video signal noise
- **Sub-pixel detection**
  - Local Gaussian approximation



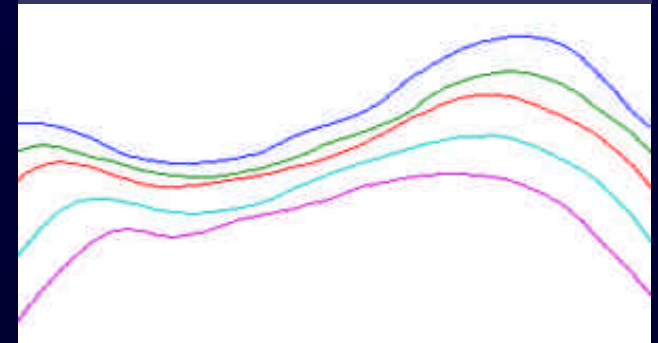
Maximum intensity



Local Gaussian



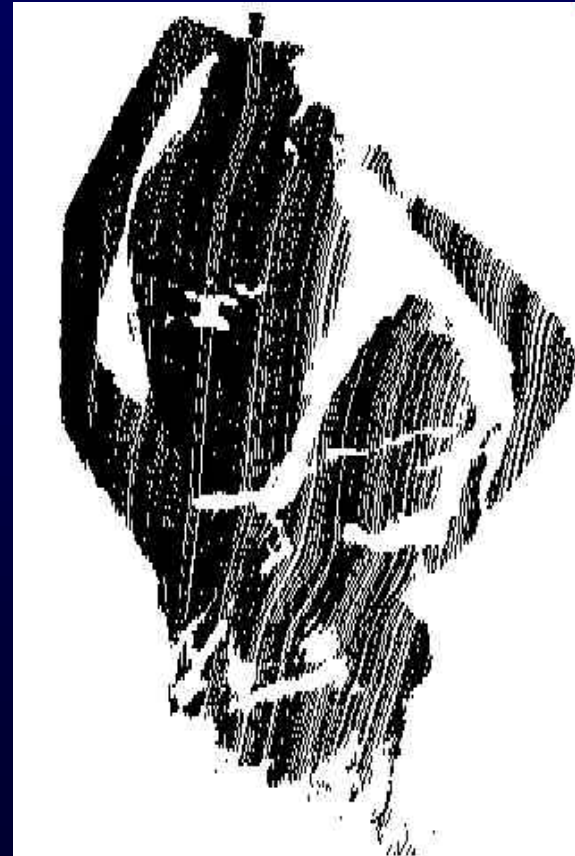
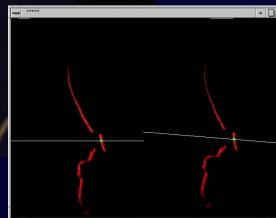
Gaussian with filtering



# Mesh coverage



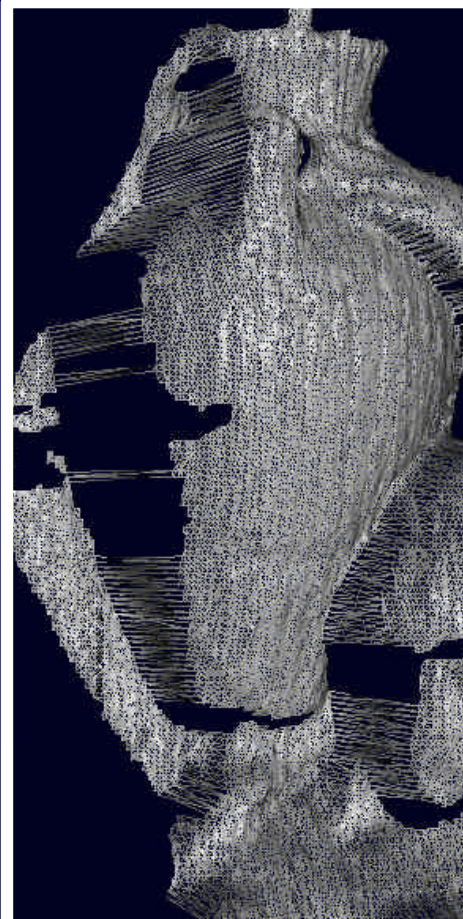
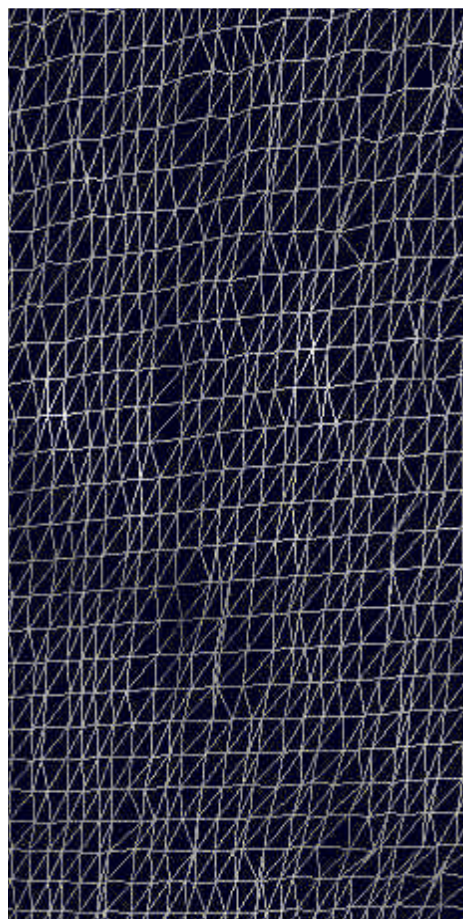
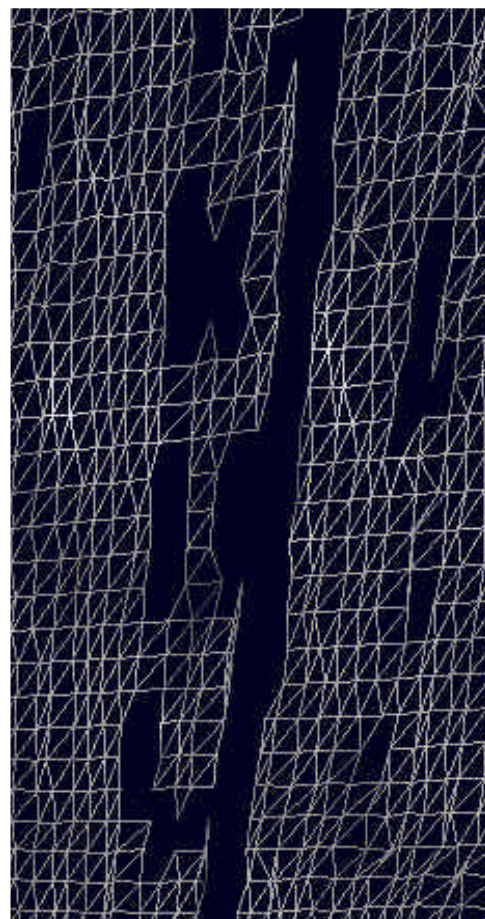
- Video sequence defines mesh
- Stripe spacing related to laser velocity



# Constructing a mesh



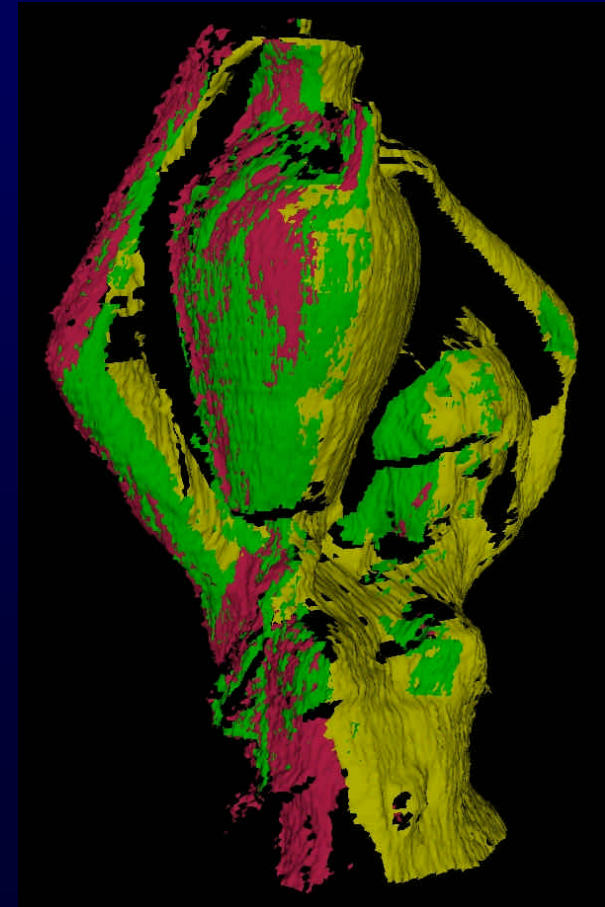
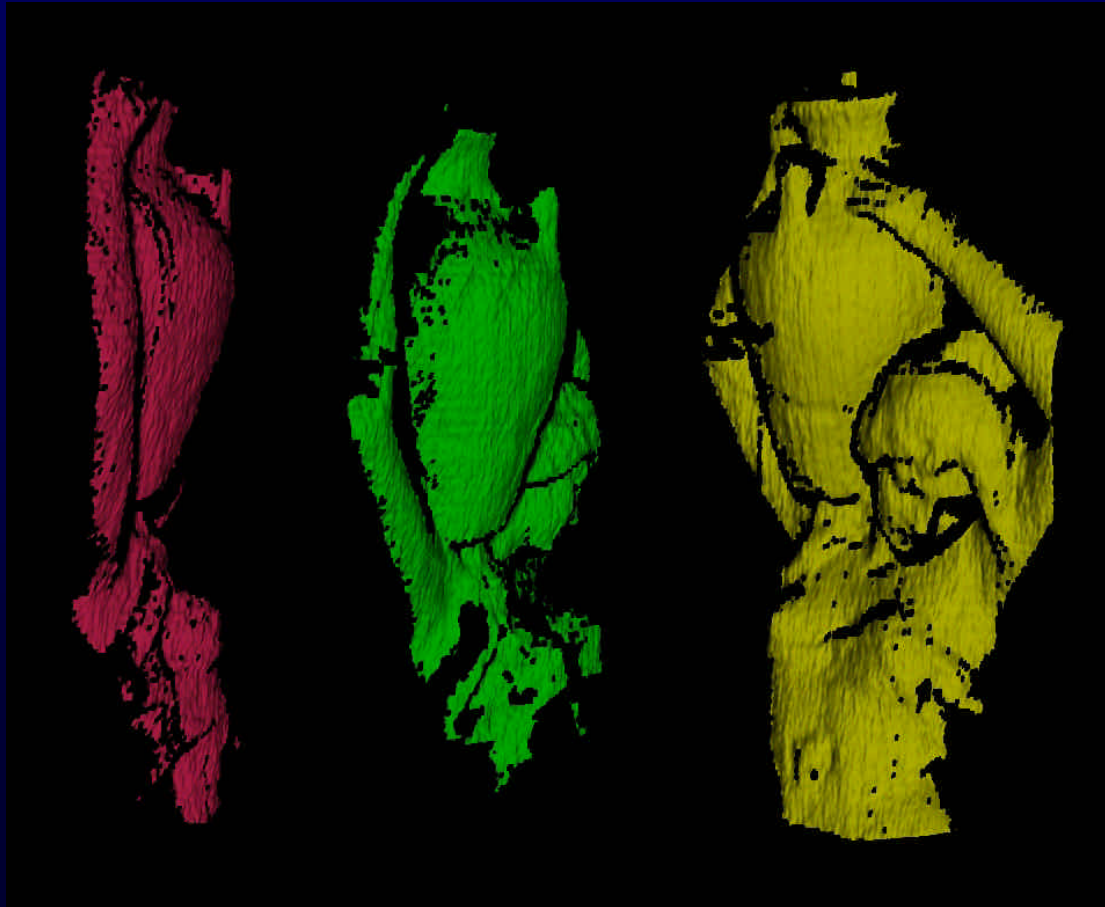
- Fill stripe sampling gaps
- Detect depth discontinuities



# Aligning scans



- **Iterative closest point (ICP)** [Besl, McKay - Chen, Medioni 92]
- **Global alignment** [Pulli 99]

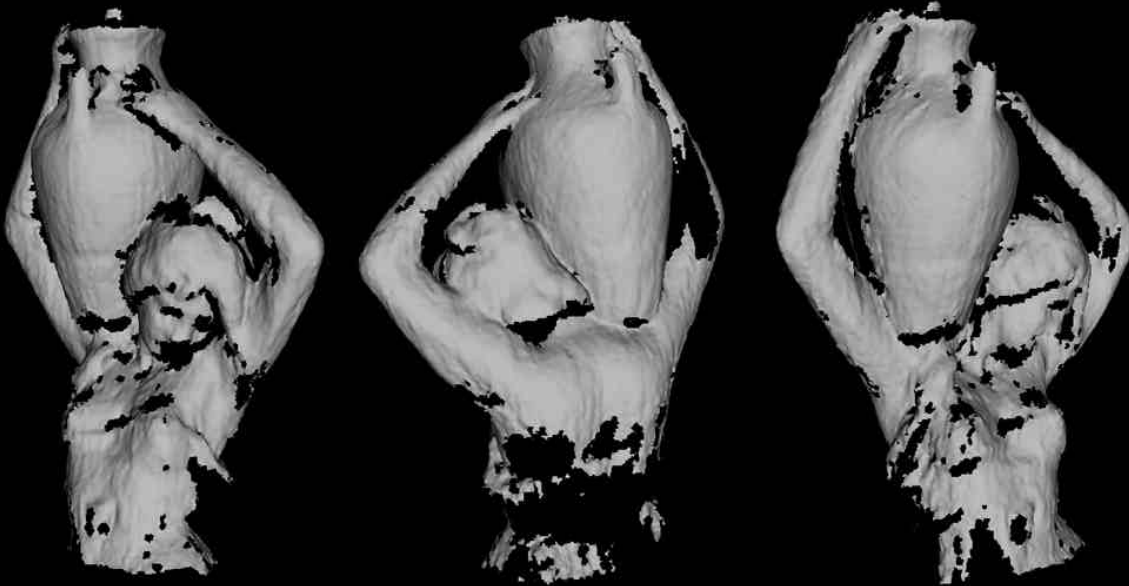


# Merging scans



- **Volumetric merging (VRIP)** [Curless, Levoy 96]
- **Hole filling**

(a)

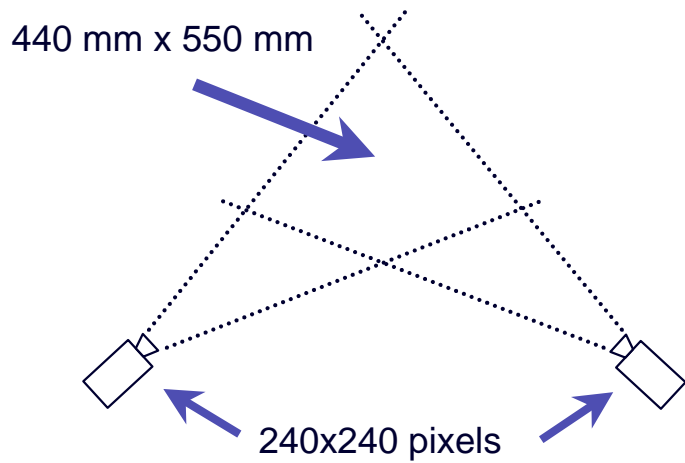


(b)

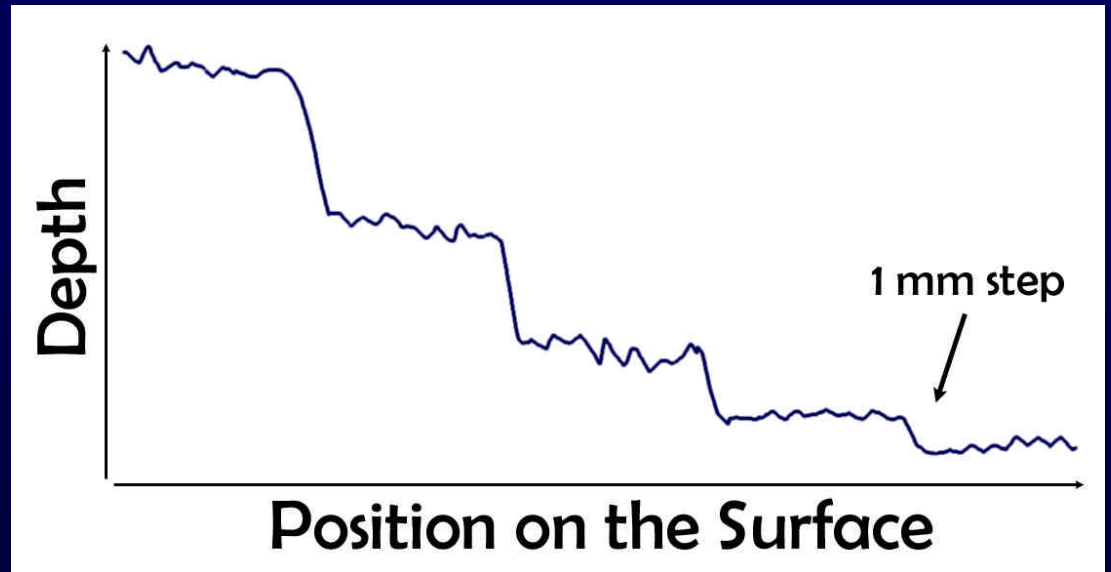




# Depth resolution



Expected depth resolution: 1.8 mm



# Conclusion



- **Minimal calibration complexity**
  - No actuated components
  - No precision lens placement
  - Well-studied easy calibration model

