

## **Ground Truth Design Principles**

~ Challenges, Approaches and The Future ~

## Here What is Performance Analysis?



"On Performance Analysis of Optical Flow Algorithms": D. Kondermann, S. Abraham, G. Brostow, W. Förstner, S. Gehrig, A. Imiya, B. Jähne, F. Klose, M. Magnor, H. Mayer, R. Mester, T. Pajdla, R. Reulke, and H. Zimmer Dagstuhl LNCS Proceedings, Springer, 2012



## Optical Flow Ground Truth 1994: Yosemite Sequence



Real Scene

\*J. Barron, D. Fleet, and S. Beauchemin. Performance of optical flow techniques. International Journal of Computer Vision, 12(1), 1994.



### 2007: Grove Sequence



\*Baker, S., Scharstein, D., Lewis, J., Roth, S., Black, M., Szeliski, R.: A database and evaluation methodology for optical flow. In: ICCV (2007)



## 2012: New Datasets



MPI-Sintel - http://sintel.is.tue.mpg.de/



KITTI - http://www.cvlibs.net/datasets/kitti/





## **Central Questions**



#### Performance Analysis







### Reference Data Without Ground Truth

- Application Scenario:
  - Algorithms seriously fail all the time
  - Ground Truth acquisition currently impossible
  - Outdoor, fully dynamic environments
  - Extremely large amounts of data needed



### Reference Data Without Ground Truth

- ECCV 2012 Workshop on
  - Unsolved Problems in Stereo and Optical Flow Estimation
- Robust Vision Challenge: eyeballed by expert jury
- http://hci.iwr.uni-heidelberg.de/Static/challenge2012





### Reference Data With Weak Ground Truth

- Optical Flow Based on Human Annotations!?
  - Cost per frame has to be very small
  - Cannot ask users to annotate pixelwise flows
- Application Scenario:
  - No accurate measurement devices exist
  - Human brain performs better than algorithms
  - Very large amounts of data needed
  - Bias and other systematic errors less important



## Weak GT With MTurk:

#### Input based on Ce Liu's work



Annotations by Crowd

Endpoint Error (0..2px)

#### Daniel Kondermann

Axel Donath, ICVS 2013 (Best Paper Award) 12



### Reference Data With Ground Truth

- Application Scenario
  - Very accurate data needed, parameters tuneable
  - Simulations are realistic enough
- **Option 1**: computer graphics
  - Perfect GT, but no real images!
- Option 2: measurement devices
  - One magnitude more accurate
  - Not existing for most low-level vision problems



## Real vs. Synthetic Images



Heidelberg Collaboratory



### I Reference Data With Ground Truth









## **Multipath Simulation**

Global illumination to simulate light propagation





## **Results of ToF Simulation**





### Reference Data With Ground Truth

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# Main Problem: Geometry

#### <u>Tried</u>

Manual Computer Graphics (Blender, Maya) Games (CryEngine, Source Engine) High-end 3D Scanners (Lidar, Structure Light) Manual Measurements

...usually way too slow!





## Flashback: Weak Ground Truth

- Low-end 3D Scanners (Kinect, TOF, ...)
  - Idea: known camera track and geometry
  - Works for static scenes with moving cameras only
  - Accuracy of system needs to be known very well
- Application Scenario
  - Mostly controlled environments
  - Small but accurate amounts of data needed



### Fast Geometry: KinectFusion



@0,05mm 30cm @1mm 150cm

@5mm 700cm

#### Fast Geometry: KinectFusion



#### Daniel Kondermann

#### Stephan Meister et al. (IROS 2012) 23



## Conclusion

- Ground Truth generation:
  - Accuracy, Cost of Acquisition, Amount of Data
    - Needs Geometry, Radiometry, System/Camera Model
  - Content
    - Problem Definition, Amount of Data, Type of Data
  - Hardware vs. Software
  - Humans vs. Measurement Devices
  - Real vs. Synth



Pallas Ludens

### Need Ground Truth or Training Data?

Low Cost Good Accuracy Large Amounts Full Service

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