Method for spherical camera to 3D LiDAR calibration and synchronization with example on Insta360 X4 and LiVOX MID 360

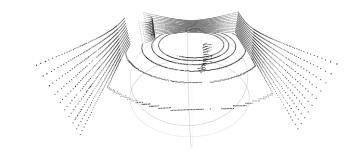
Janusz Będkowski1, Michał Pełka2, Karol Majek3, Marcin Matecki1

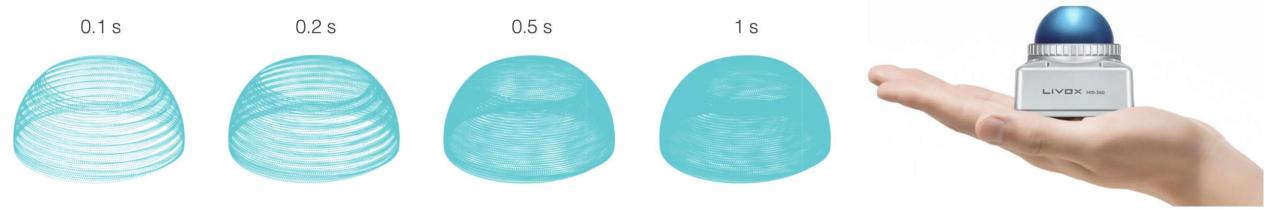
1 Institute of Fundamental Technological Research, Polish Academy of Science, ul. Pawińskiego 5B, 02–106, Warsaw, Poland 2 Robotec.ai, Warsaw, Poland

3 Cufix, Grodzisk Mazowiecki, Poland

What is LiDAR?







Mobile mapping systems – where can we use LiDAR?











What results can we get?

https://github.com/MapsHD/HDMapping



The main goal of this project

Hardware

The Insta X4 camera has its own time system represented as frames, and synchronization will be performed for 8K 30fps.



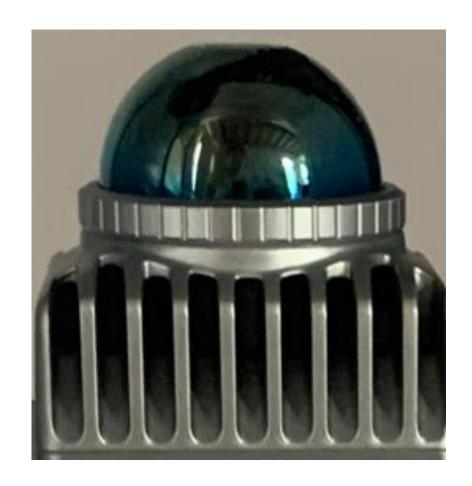
Hardware

Timestamp, the link between the laser and the camera.



Hardware

The laser (LIVOX MID-360) has its own timestamp system.



Integrated Synergy System

Complete Setup and Final Result

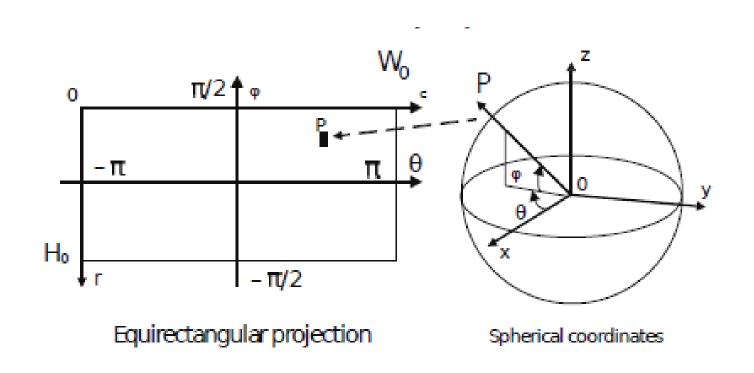
https://github.com/MapsHD/HDMapping



Top view



Equirectangular Camera Calibration



$$P^{l} = [R, t]_{cw} P^{g} = [R, t]_{wc}^{-1} P^{g}$$
 (1)

Colinearity observation equation

$$P^{l} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x^l \\ p_y^l \\ p_z^l \end{bmatrix} \tag{2}$$

$$||P^l|| = \sqrt{p_x^{l^2} + p_y^{l^2} + p_z^{l^2}}$$
 (3)

$$P_{r=0}^{l} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{p_x^{l}}{\|P^{l}\|} \\ \frac{p_y^{l}}{\|P^{l}\|} \\ \frac{p_z^{l}}{\|P^{l}\|} \end{bmatrix}$$
(4)

$$\begin{bmatrix} latitude \\ longitude \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -asin(\frac{p_y^l}{\|P^l\|}) \\ \frac{p_x^l}{\|P^l\|} \\ atan(\frac{\frac{p_y^l}{\|P^l\|}}{\|P^l\|}) \end{bmatrix}$$
 (5)

$$\Psi_{[\beta]} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} cols(0.5 + \frac{lon}{2\pi}) \\ rows(0.5 - \frac{lon}{\pi}) \end{bmatrix}$$
 (6)

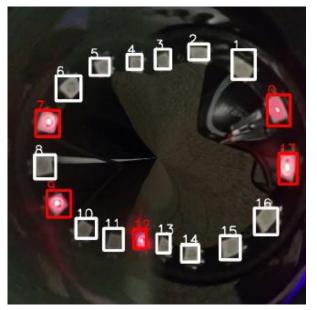
$$\min_{[R,t]_{wc}} \sum_{i=1}^{C} \left(\left[u^{kp}, v^{kp} \right]^{\mathsf{T}} - \Psi_{[\beta]}([R,t]_{wc}, x^g, y^g, z^g) \right)^2 \tag{7}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} u_{\delta} \\ v_{\delta} \end{bmatrix}}_{residuals} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} u^{kp} \\ v^{kp} \end{bmatrix}}_{target\ values} - \underbrace{\Psi_{[\beta]}([R,t]_{wc}, x^{g}, y^{g}, z^{g})}_{model\ function} \tag{8}$$

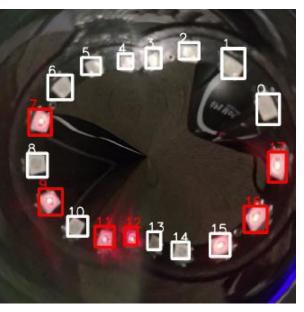
Diodes from an equirectangular image - synchronization

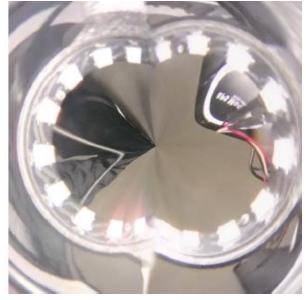


The LED diode ring enables encoding of the timestamp using Gray code, allowing synchronization of the LiDAR and camera with a resolution of 100 ms.



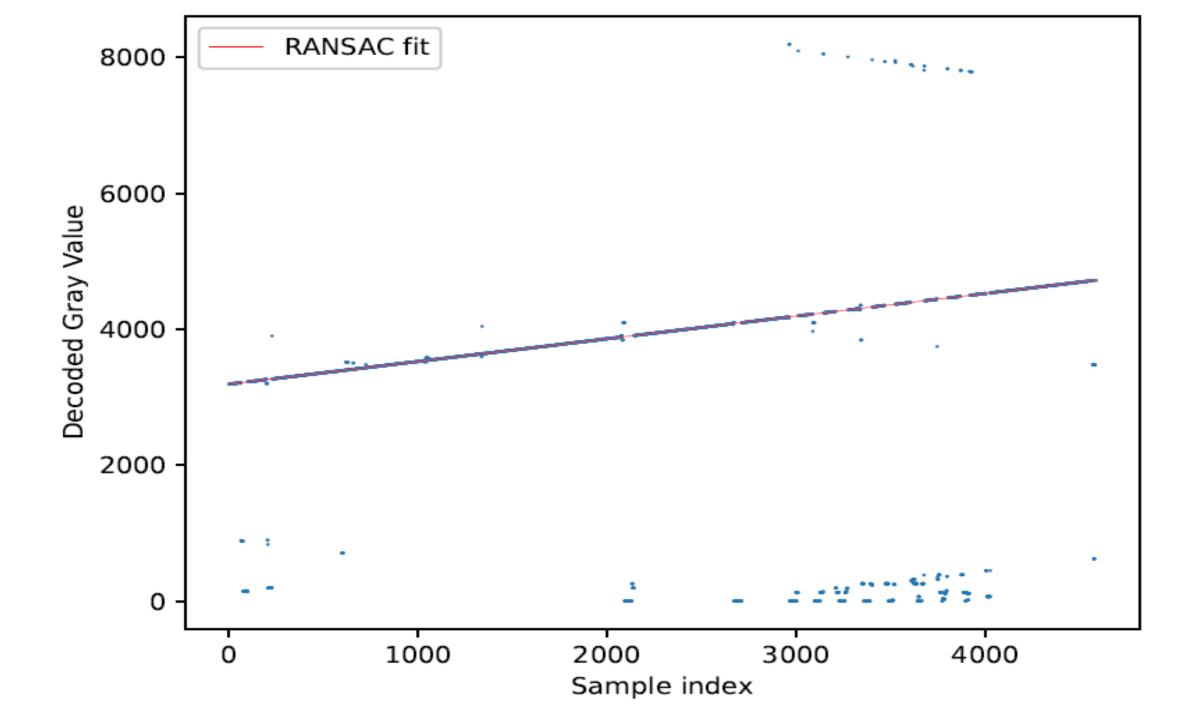


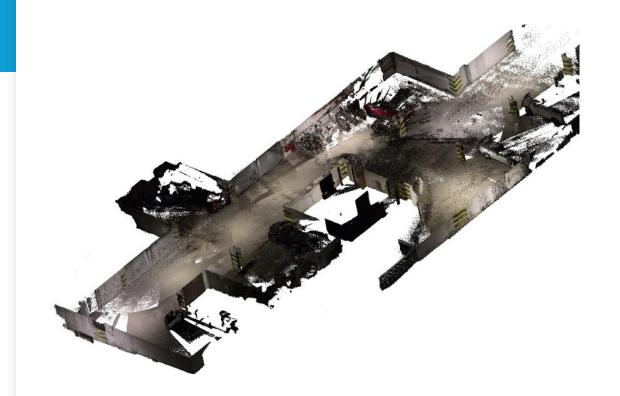


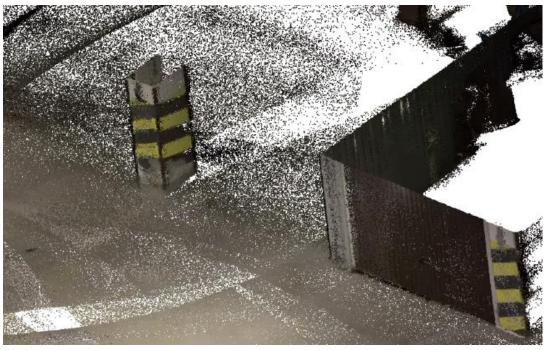


How synchronization is done - an automated system that detects both turned-on and turned-off LEDs.

- ResNet-18 binary classifier (White box LED not active, red box LED active) but not always perfect.
- Attempts with Hough Circle.

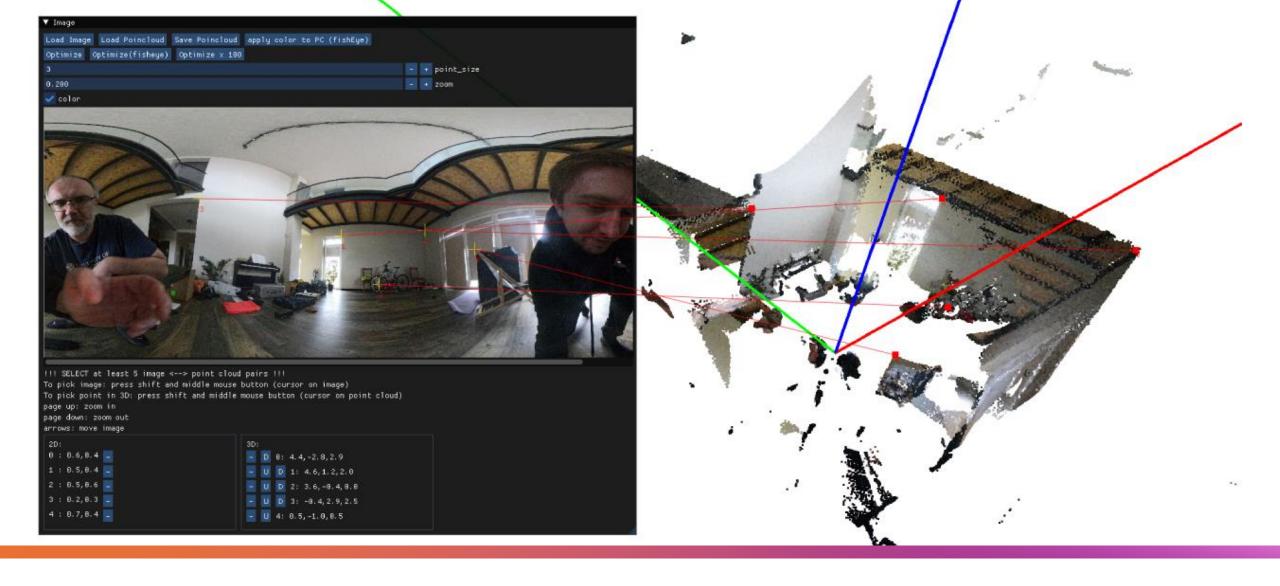






Coloring

Result: Thanks to the integration, we can know our position at any given time. The image, point cloud, and timestamp allow us to colorize the point cloud.



Future Work

Most significant drawback of our solution is the complexity of the procedure. We are going to automatize the colorizing step, thus overall pipeline will be simplified

Gauss Splatting in VR - Colored Point Cloud and Realistic Rendering

End

- https://github.com/MapsHD/HDMapping
- https://www.youtube.com/@MapsHD-HDMapping

