# Carnegie Mellon University

# Traffic Signs Size Estimation from GPS-tagged Images: Visual Odometry Approach

## Introduction

- $\checkmark$  Federal institutions regulate traffic signs to be a certain size. Human inspection are a costly process which can be automated.
- The goal is to develop a framework in order to obtain accurate measurements of the traffic signs' sizes.

#### Model

 We used two images, based on the pinhole model, to measure the size of the traffic signs.





Fig. 1: Dual-Image Pinhole Model

 $\checkmark$  A smart camera was mounted on a vehicle for data collection [1].





Fig. 2: Data Collection Sample



Fig. 3: Mounted Smart Camera on Vehicle

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## **Camera's Pose Problem**

The dual-image model assumes the distance between the images,  $\Delta D$ , in 3D space is known.

$D_1$	=	$\Delta l$	
		1 –	-

 $\checkmark$  Due to the inaccuracy of raw GPS data in obtaining  $\Delta D$  three other methods are being tested:

> Monocular Visual Odometry (VO) Structure from Motion (SfM) Sensor Fusion

# Results

The size estimations provided by the algorithm have a significantly large standard deviation when utilizing the raw GPS data, which is why three different methods are being tested.



 Given Visual Odometry uses images to estimate camera pose a monocular approach was implemented with the eventuality of improving the GPS's trajectory with the VO data.



Fig. 5: VO algorithm (blue) and KITTI dataset's ground truth (red)

## Monocular VO Algorithm





- ✓ Feature Detection (SIFT)
- ✓ Feature Matching (KLT Tracker)
- ✓ Essential Matrix Estimation
- ✓ Pose Estimation



 Optimization methods will need to be implemented in order to reduce scale drift, small errors which accumulate in the calculations.

#### Conclusion

- The implemented model for stop sign size estimation could be implemented in vision based object size measurement algorithms.
- Visual Odometry will optimize GPS data provided by our smart-camera resulting in better pose estimations.

#### **Future Work**

✓ We are looking into optimization methods such as Bundle Adjustment and better radial undisrtortion algorithms to improve the performance of our Visual Odometry system.

#### References

[1] S. Varadharajan, S. Jose, K. Sharma, L. Wander, and C. Mertz Proceedings of WACV 2014: IEEE Winter Conference on Applications of Computer Vision, March, 2014.

