

DUFOMap: Efficient Dynamic Awareness Mapping

Daniel Duberg*, Qingwen Zhang*✉, Mingkai Jia, Patric Jensfelt

**co-first author, ✉corresponding author*

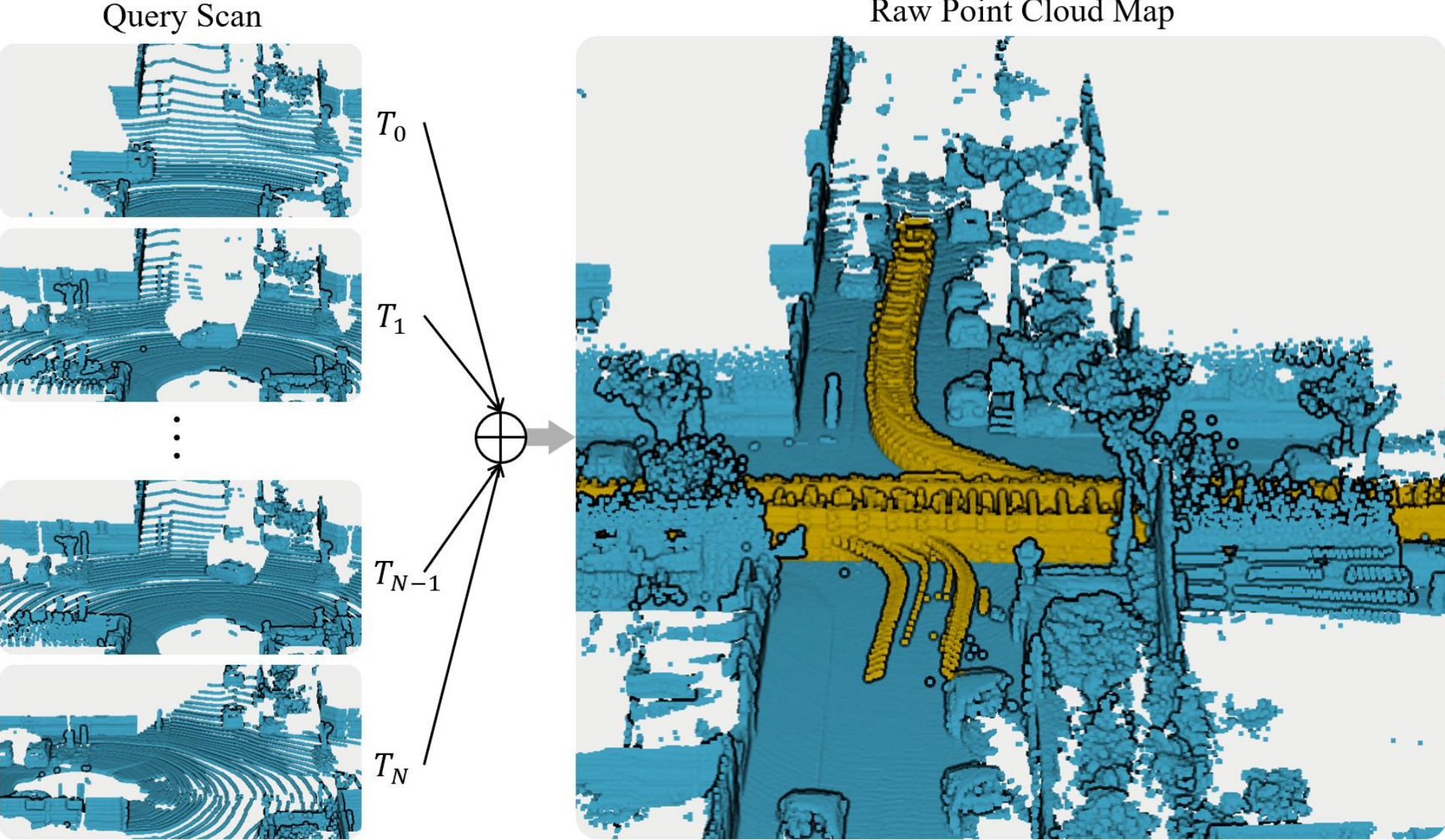


香港科技大學
THE HONG KONG
UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY

Published at IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters

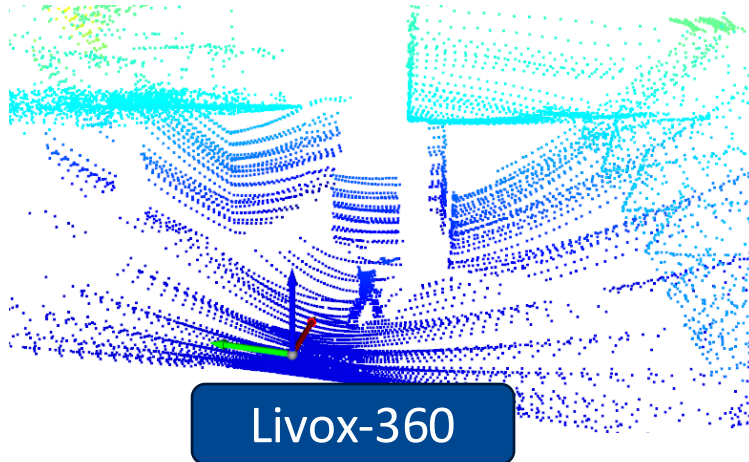
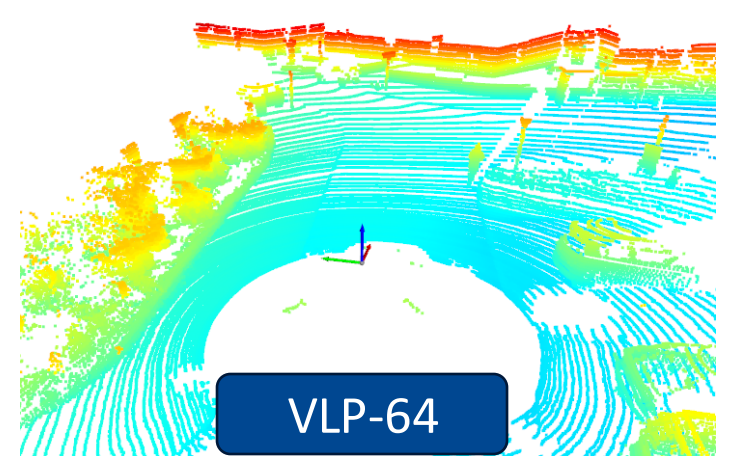
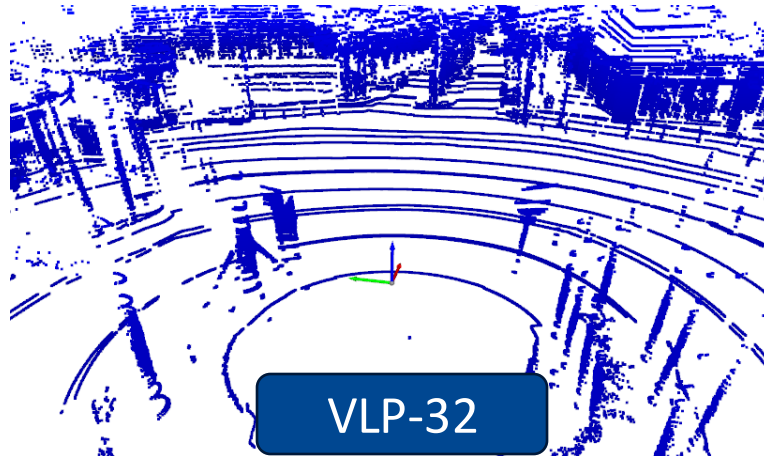
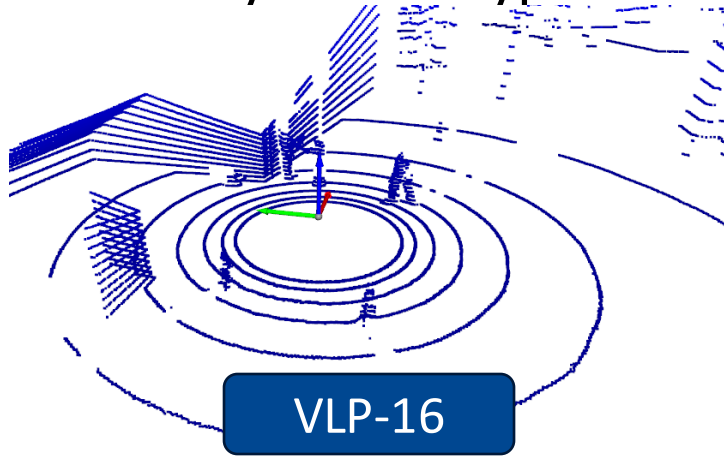
DOI: [10.1109/LRA.2024.3387658](https://doi.org/10.1109/LRA.2024.3387658)

Introduction



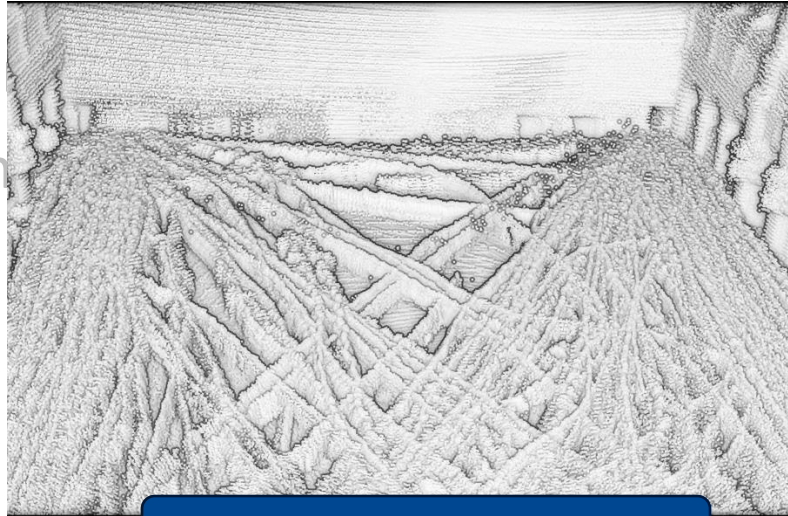
Motivation

- Many sensor types

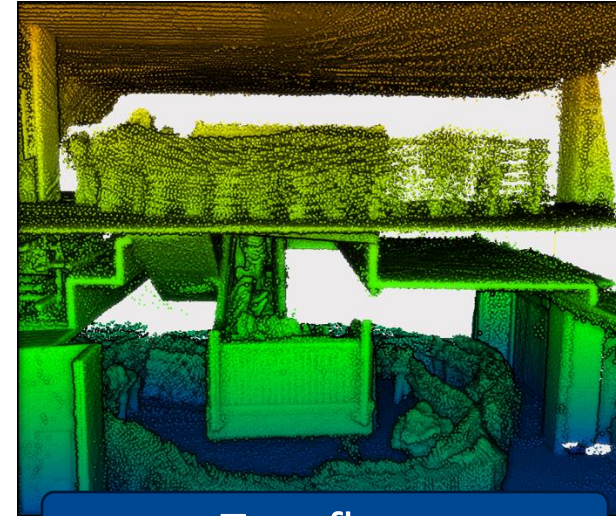


Motivation

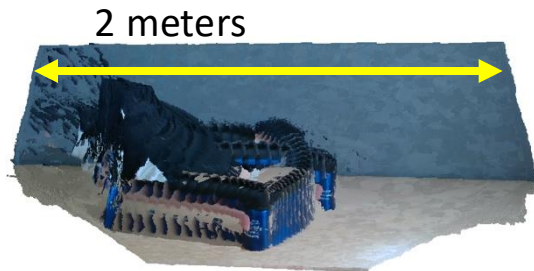
- Many sensor types
- Different scenarios
- No para
- Real-time



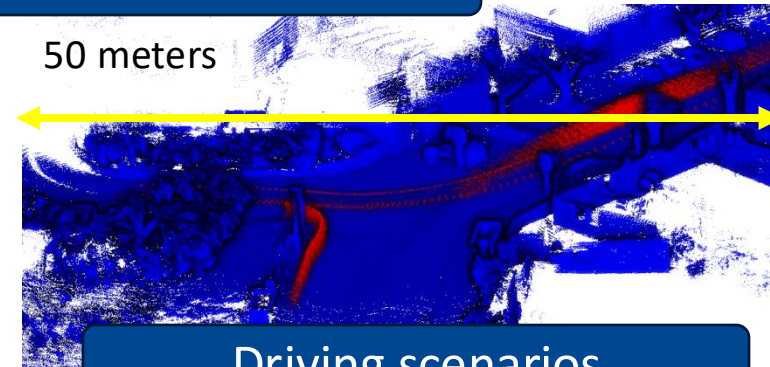
Train station



Two-floor

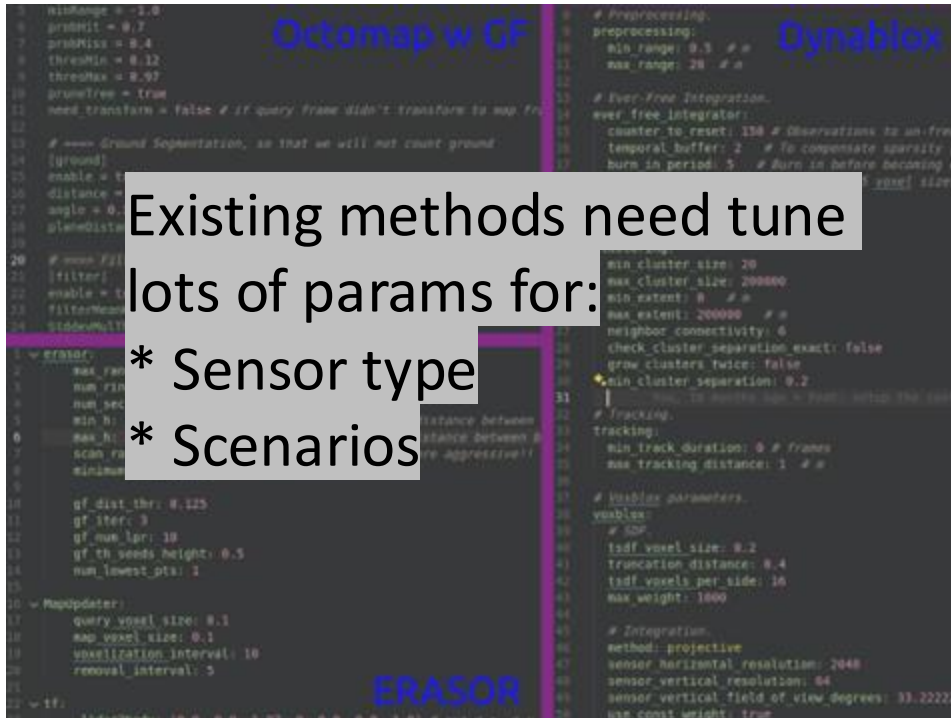


Small-scale



Driving scenarios

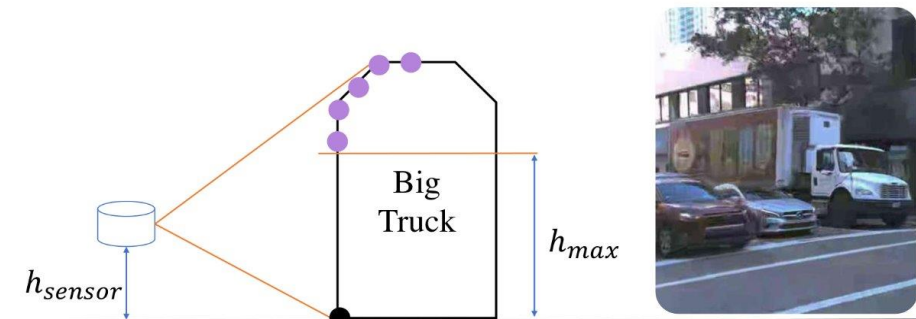
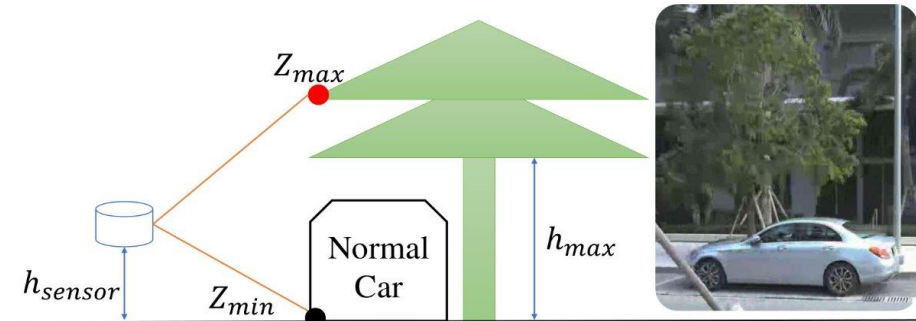
- Many sensor types
- Different scenarios
- No parameter tuning
- Real-time operation



Existing methods need tune lots of params for:

- * Sensor type
- * Scenarios

The image shows three columns of code snippets from ROS parameter files. The first column is labeled 'Octomap w GF', the second 'Dynablox', and the third 'ERASOR'. A semi-transparent grey box with white text is overlaid on the middle of the code, containing the text 'Existing methods need tune lots of params for:' followed by two bullet points: '* Sensor type' and '* Scenarios'.



- Many sensor types
- Different scenarios
- No parameter tuning
- Real-time operation

Faster to get result

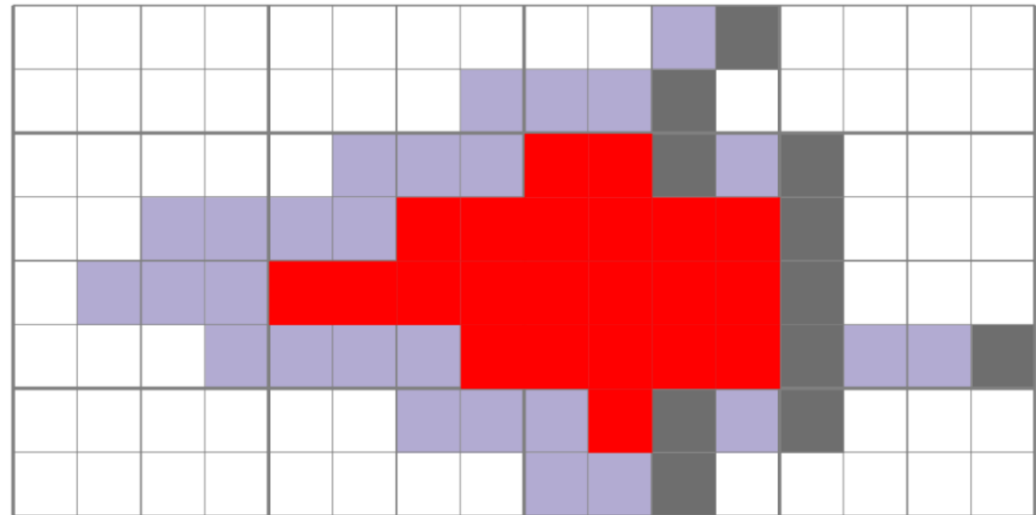
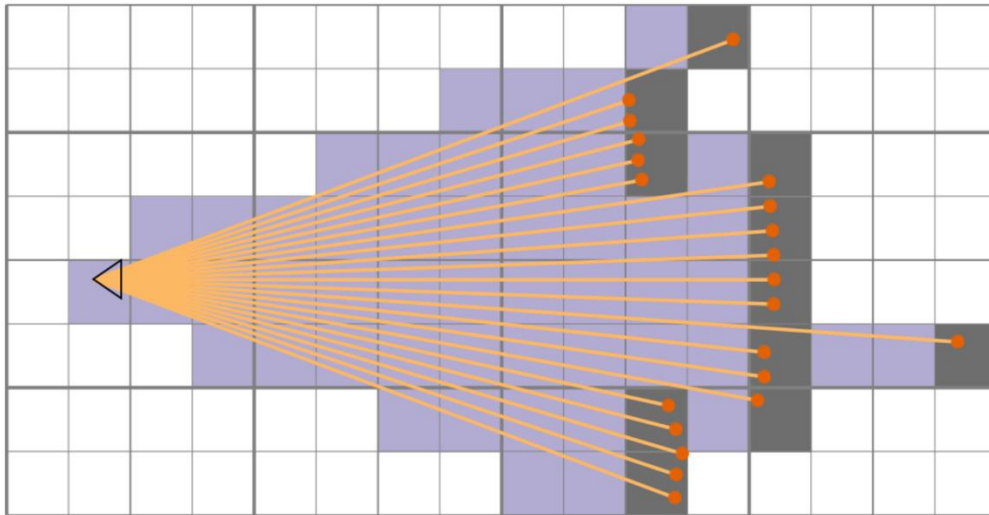
Method	Time (4000+ frames KITTI 01)
Octomap	214 mins \approx 3.5 hours
Dynablox	9.4 mins
DUFOMap (Ours)	4 mins

Online Application

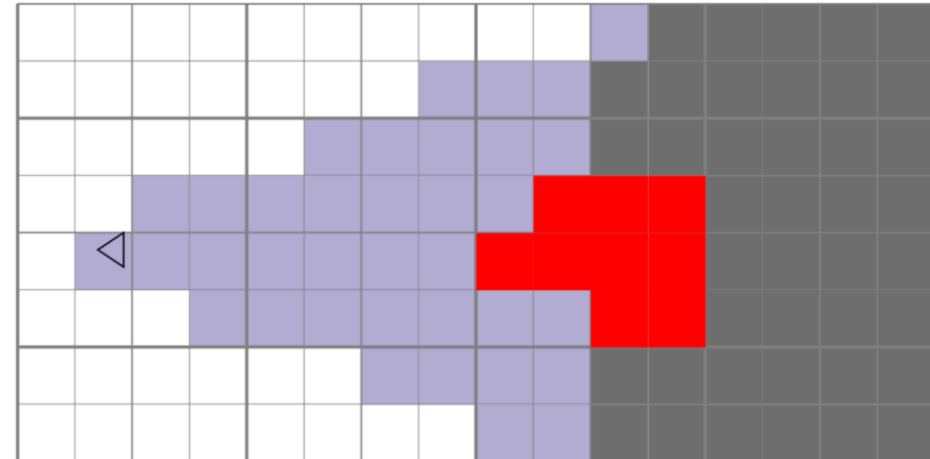
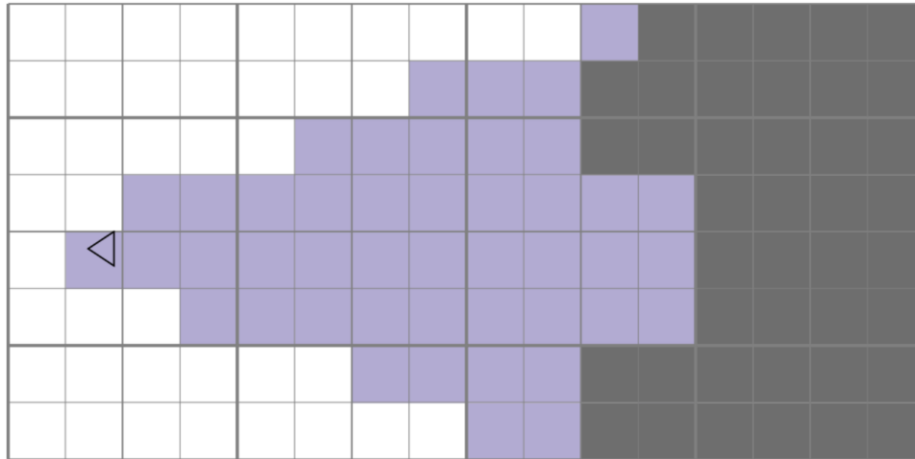
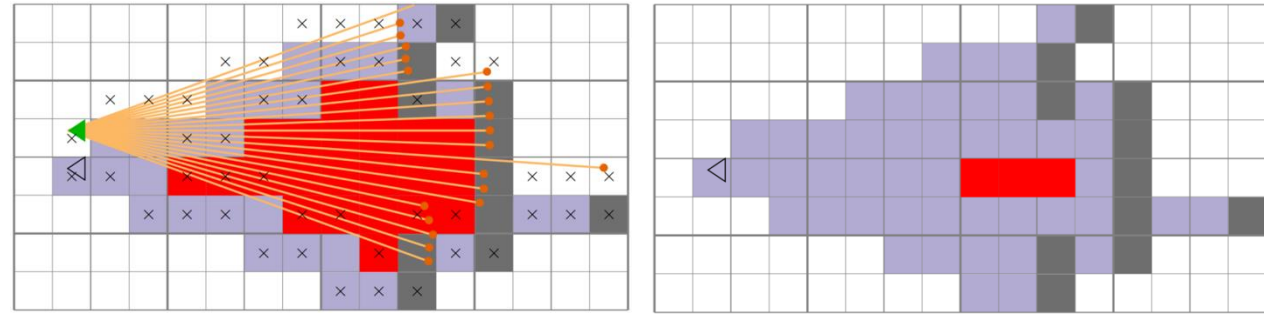


Method

- Classify void regions
 - Ray-casting



- Classify void regions
 - Ray-casting
- Real-world scenarios
 - Sensor noise
 - Localization error
- Extend occupied regions

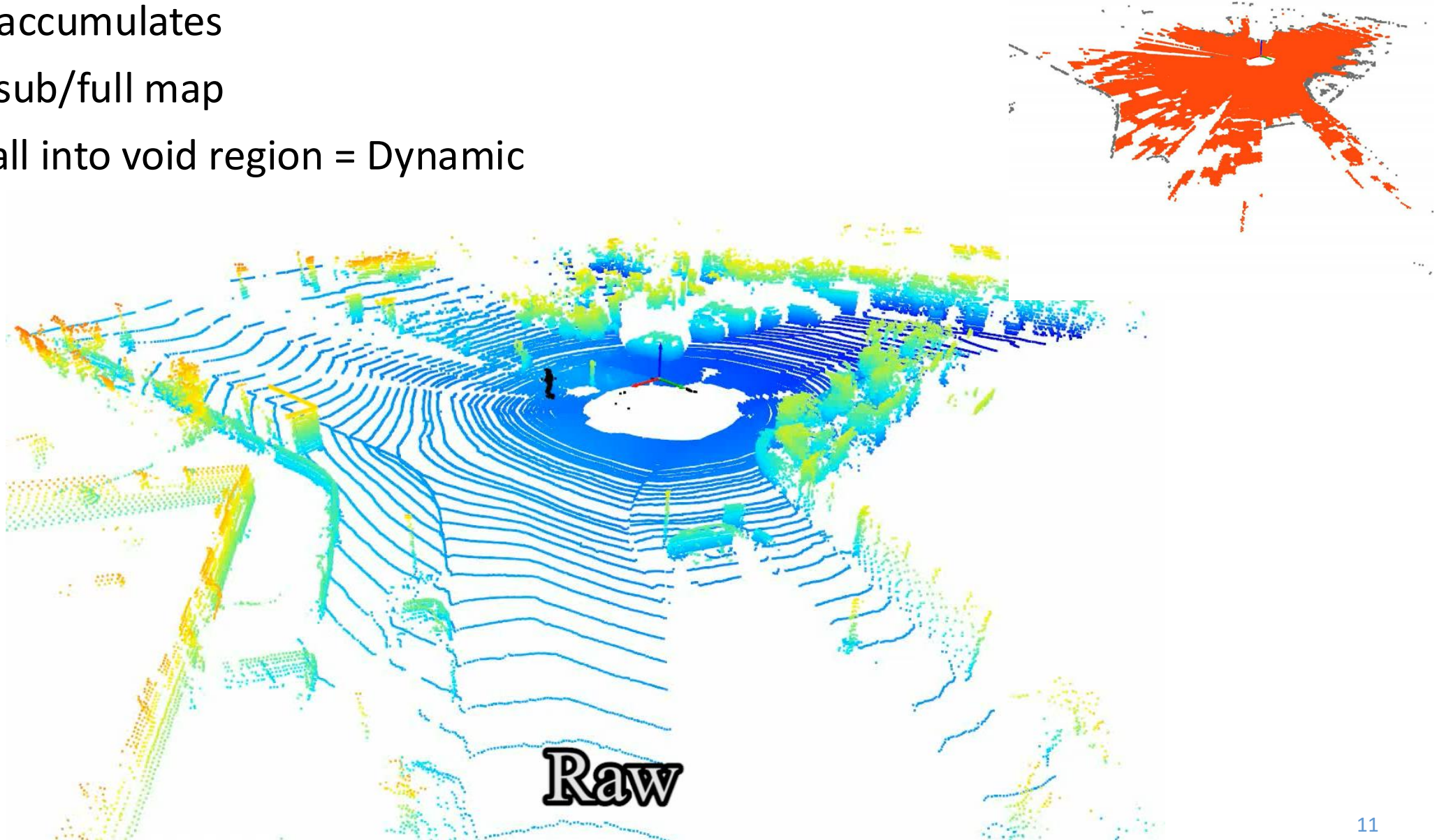


1. Frame accumulates
2. A void sub/full map
3. Point fall in



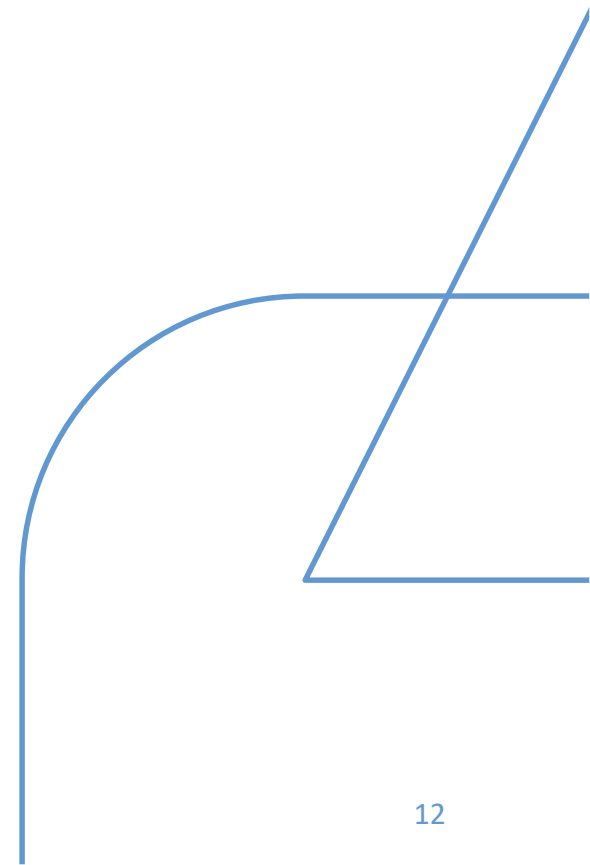
Method Steps

1. Frame accumulates
2. A void sub/full map
3. Point fall into void region = Dynamic



Experiment Results

w. same parameters always



Quantitative Results (DUFOMap w. same parameters always)

Methods	64 channels						32 channels			16 channels		
	KITTI small town (00)			KITTI highway (01)			Argoverse 2 big city			Semi-indoor		
	SA ↑	DA ↑	AA ↑	SA ↑	DA ↑	AA ↑	SA ↑	DA ↑	AA ↑	SA ↑	DA ↑	AA ↑
Removert [8]	99.44	41.53	64.26	97.81	39.56	62.20	98.97	31.16	55.53	99.96	12.15	34.85
ERASOR [9]	66.70	98.54	81.07	98.12	90.94	<u>94.46</u>	77.51	99.18	87.68	94.90	66.26	79.30
OctoMap [16]	68.05	99.69	82.37	55.55	99.59	74.38	69.04	97.50	82.04	88.97	82.18	<u>85.51</u>
DUFOMap (Ours)	97.96	98.72	98.34	98.09	94.20	96.12	96.67	88.90	<u>92.70</u>	99.64	83.00	90.94
Dynablox [17]	96.76	90.68	93.67	96.33	68.01	80.94	96.08	92.87	94.46	98.81	36.49	60.05
DUFOMap* (Ours)	98.37	92.37	<u>95.31</u>	98.48	81.34	89.50	98.66	73.98	85.43	99.94	54.76	73.98

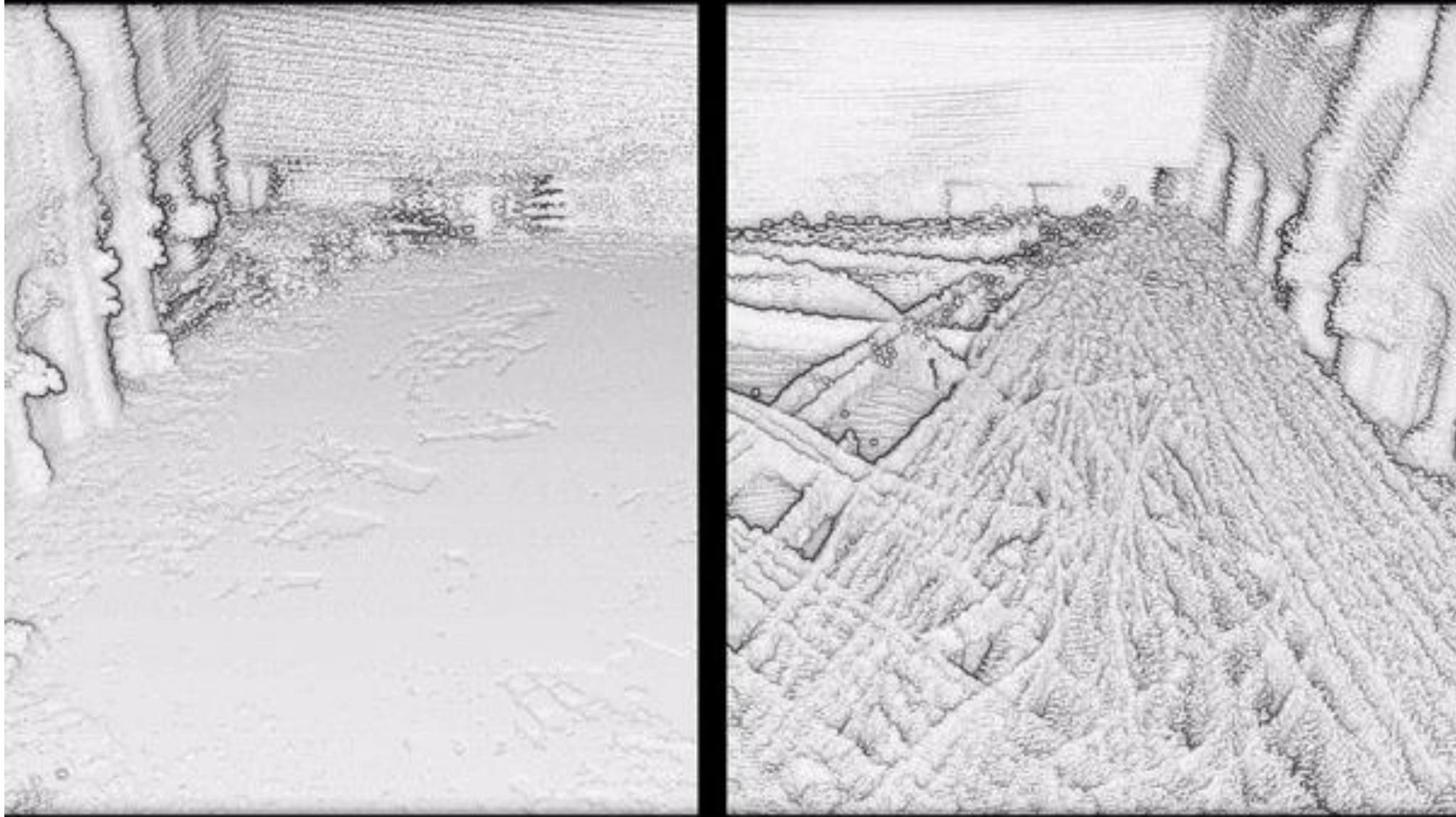
Autonomous Driving
Indoor robotics

TABLE II: Runtime comparison of different methods.

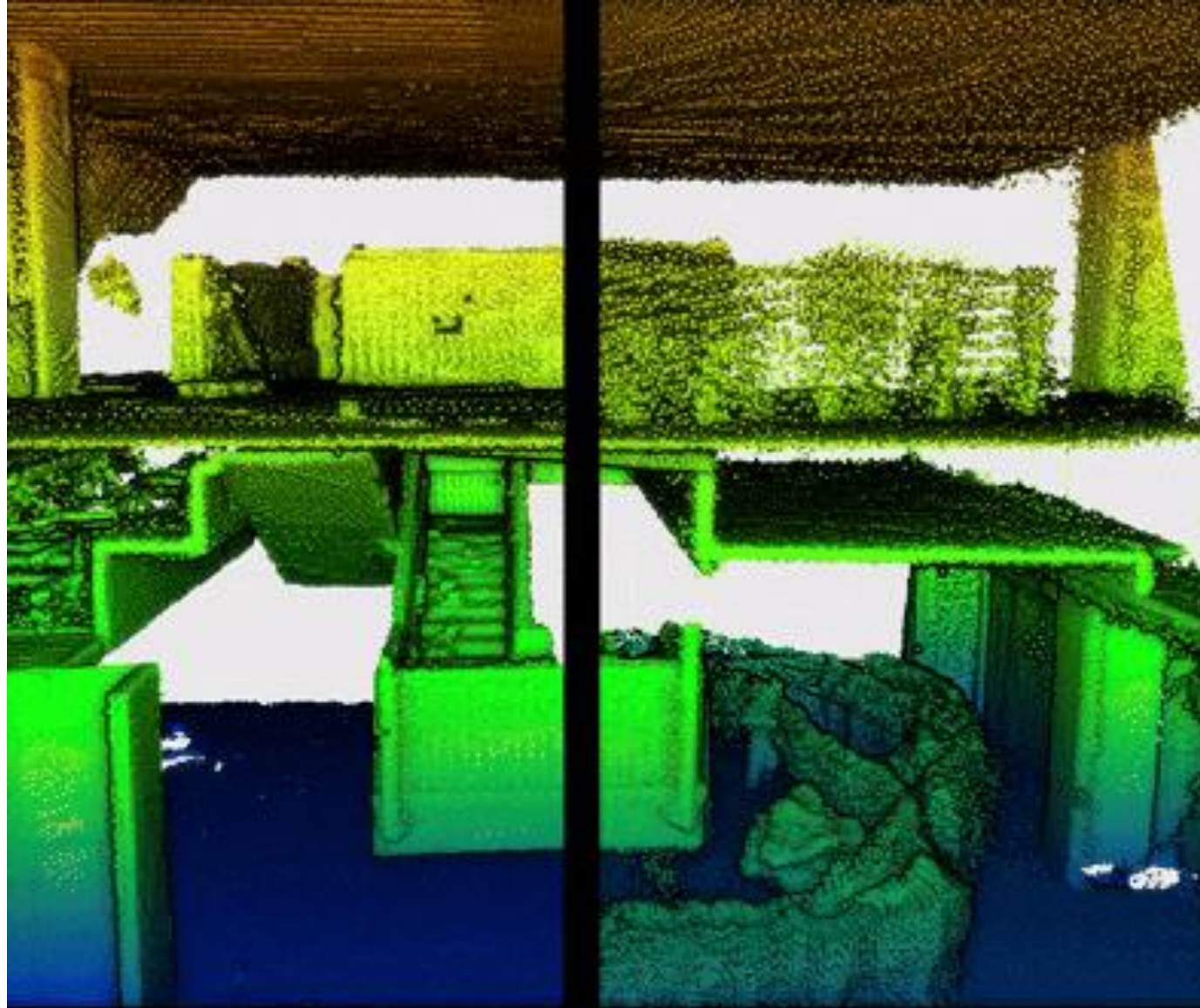
Methods	Run time per point cloud [s] ↓	
	KITTI highway	Semi-indoor
Removert [8]	0.134 ± 0.004	0.515 ± 0.024
ERASOR [9]	0.718 ± 0.039	0.064 ± 0.011
OctoMap [16]	2.981 ± 0.952	1.048 ± 0.256
Dynablox [17]	0.141 ± 0.022	0.046 ± 0.008
DUFOMap (Ours)	0.062 ± 0.014	0.019 ± 0.003

Fastest!

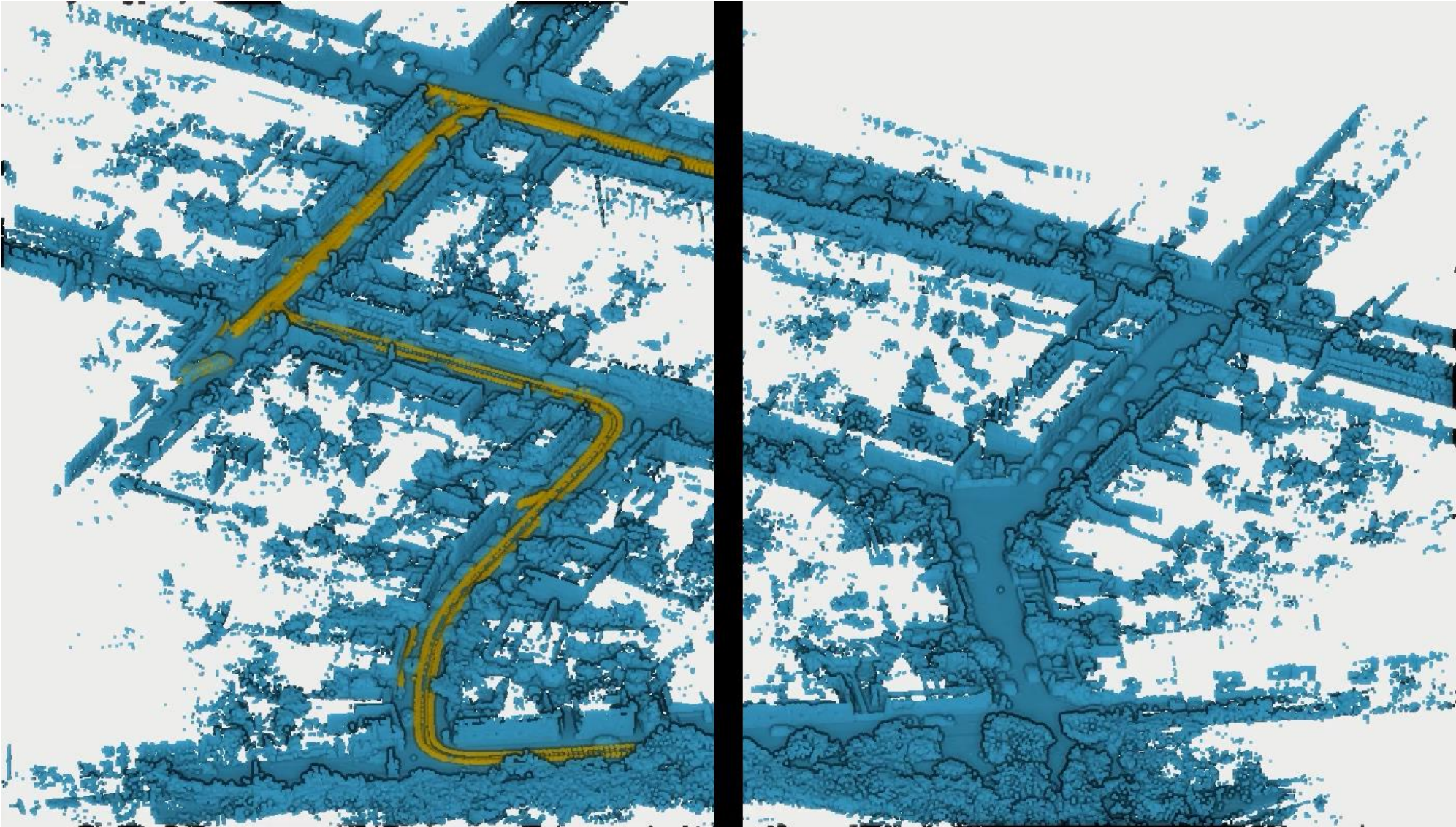
DUFOMap on Highly Dynamic VLP-128



DUFOMap on Complex Structure Livox mid-360



DUFOMap on Driving Scenarios VLP-64



DUFOMap on Small-scale Table RGB-D (D435i)



DUFOMap on Open Campus leica-360



Our methods, **DUFOMap**, supports:

- Many sensor types
- Different scenarios
- No parameter tuning
- Real-time operation

Thanks for watching!

<https://kth-rpl.github.io/dufomap>

Follow us on **GitHub: KTH-RPL**



Scan me



DUFOMap and **ALL** methods we compared with.

