

# Morphorider:

## Acquisition and Reconstruction of 3D Curves with Mobile Sensors

Tibor Stanko<sup>1,2</sup>, Nathalie Saguin-Sprynski<sup>1</sup>, Laurent Jouanet<sup>1</sup>, Stefanie Hahmann<sup>2</sup>, and Georges-Pierre Bonneau<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>CEA, LETI, MINATEC Campus, Université Grenoble Alpes

<sup>2</sup>Université Grenoble Alpes, CNRS (Laboratoire Jean Kuntzmann), INRIA

firstname.lastname@{cea,inria}.fr

**Abstract**—This paper introduces a new method for real-time shape sensing. Using a single inertial measurement unit (IMU), our method enables to scan physical objects and to reconstruct digital 3D models. By moving the IMU along the surface, a network of local orientation data is acquired together with traveled distances and network topology. We then reconstruct a consistent network of curves and fit these curves by a globally smooth surface. To demonstrate the feasibility of our approach, we have constructed a mobile device called the *Morphorider*, which is equipped with a 3A3M-sensor node and an odometer for distance tracking.

**Index Terms**—Shape measurement, sensor systems, reconstruction algorithms.

### I. INTRODUCTION & RELATED WORK

The use of inertial micro sensors is common in many domains. Traditionally, they are at the heart of navigation systems to maneuver aircrafts, satellites or unmanned vehicles. Only recently, the use of inertial sensors for curve and surface reconstruction has emerged. The novelty of this reconstruction problem is to deal purely with orientation and distance data instead of point clouds traditionally acquired using optical 3D scanners. While a few pioneering methods were proposed in the last decade, shape sensing still remains a challenging task due to the inherent issues: inertial sensors only provide local orientations but *no spatial locations*; moreover, raw data from inertial sensors are inconsistent and noisy.

Previous works on shape from sensors proposed devices with a *fixed* connectivity and *known distances* between sensor nodes: the sensors were organized uniformly on a 1D ribbon [1] or on a regular 2D grid [2,3]. Multiple ribbons were employed to acquire *networks* of curves on a surface, using a comb structure [4] or patches with boundary from geodesic curves [5]. However, these ribbons cannot be placed on the surface arbitrarily as they will inevitably follow geodesic curves. Grids of sensor nodes are limited to specific types of surfaces (e.g. developable surfaces isometric to planar sheets). While most existing methods work in real-time, they adopt various heuristics to glue the acquired curves together in order to have a closed network with proper topology of ribbons or a grid.

This paper considers a different setup: a device with a single IMU is moved along a *virtual* network of curves on the scanned surface, and the data is acquired interactively. The advantages are multiple. *a)* The topology of the curve network

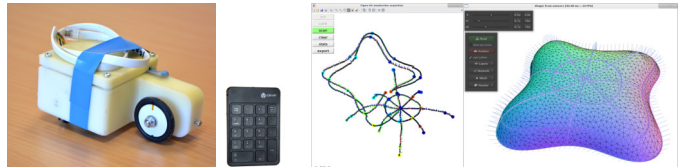


Fig. 1. Left: the Morphorider and the wireless keypad used for marking nodes during acquisition. Right: screenshots of our acquisition and reconstruction applications.

is no longer fixed by the device. Consequently, this allows us to acquire a much broader family of shapes than with previous methods. *b)* The size of the object is no longer limited by the size of a pre-designed grid. *c)* A very dense set of orientation data is available, which significantly improves the precision of our method.

Our contribution is twofold. First, we introduce the *Morphorider*, a prototype of a sensor-instrumented device for dynamic acquisition of orientations and distances along surface curves. Second, we demonstrate how the inherent noise and inconsistency of the data captured by the sensor device can be handled to produce a network of smooth curves on the scanned surface. Our main insight is to perform the filtering in the space of orientations and only integrate afterwards to get the positions. We apply the framework introduced in [6] in order to integrate the orientation data. Note that the proposed framework is not limited to the dynamic setup, and can also be used in combination with fixed-topology devices without modification. Possible applications are countless and include smart materials [5], shape digitization [6], medical scanning [3] and Structural Health Monitoring (SHM) [2].

### II. ACQUISITION DEVICE

In this section we describe the Morphorider, a novel MEMS-based dynamic device, which is used for data acquisition. The key idea is to provide a device which can trace an unconstrained *virtual network of curves* on the scanned surface. This enables acquisition and reconstruction of a broader family of shapes than existing fixed-topology devices.

*a) Sensors of orientation:* To measure the orientation of the device, we use inertial sensors able to provide their rotation with respect to a measured field. Concretely, we use: a 3-axis accelerometer providing the angle with respect to the Earth's

gravity field when static (the vertical direction); and a 3-axis magnetometer providing the angle with respect to the Earth's magnetic field, as long as there are no magnetic perturbations. An orthonormal frame that represents the 3D orientation is determined by combining the information from both sensors. The sensors are placed in the device so that one of the axes of the orthonormal frame is aligned with the motion axis. The orientations are estimated from sensor measurements by solving the Wahba's problem using SVD [7,8].

*b) Sensor of displacement:* Orientations are by themselves not sufficient to reconstruct the spatial locations, we also need to know the displacement of the device along the scanned curves. To this end, we use an odometer: the encoder disk sends a tick when 1/500 of a round is traveled. The displacement of the Morphorider has to be controlled to avoid slidings.

*c) Data collection:* The sensor data are read via a serial bus connected to a microcontroller managed by a software driver allowing to communicate with the device. Values from odometer and inertial sensors are read sequentially. The acquisition is wireless: Morphorider is equipped with a battery and the communication with the host computer is done using a Bluetooth connection.

*d) Acquisition process:* We use a MATLAB interface to acquire data. In addition to measuring the orientations and distances along curves, we also specify the network topology: prior to acquisition, we assign a unique index between 0 and  $n - 1$  to each of the  $n$  network nodes (intersections). The acquisition is controlled remotely using a wireless numpad (Fig. 1 left). When starting a new curve, we first indicate if the curve is at the boundary or in the interior. Then, every time the device passes through a node, we record its index.

### III. RECONSTRUCTION OF CURVE NETWORK

The Morphorider provides orientations and distances along a network of smooth curves on a surface. We will now use these data to reconstruct the network: this network is then interpolated with existing surfacing methods.

*a) Problem formulation:* We consider a collection  $\Gamma$  of  $G^1$  smooth curves embedded on a 2-manifold surface  $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ . Denote by  $\mathbf{x} : [0, L] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  the natural parametrization of  $\gamma \in \Gamma$  where  $L$  is the length of  $\gamma$ . For a fixed point  $\mathbf{x}$  on the curve, the orthonormal Darboux frame  $\mathcal{D} = (\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{N})$  consists of the unit tangent vector  $\mathbf{T} = \dot{\mathbf{x}}$ , the outward surface normal  $\mathbf{N}$ , and the binormal  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{T}$  [9]. We represent the Darboux frame  $\mathcal{D}$  as an orientation matrix  $\mathbf{A} = [\mathbf{T} \ \mathbf{B} \ \mathbf{N}]$  which is a member of the special orthogonal group  $\text{SO}(3)$ .

Knowing the topology of network and a set of orientations  $\mathbf{A}_i = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}(d_i))$  sampled at known distances  $d_i \in [0, L]$  for each curve  $\gamma$ , the goal is to retrieve the unknown positions  $\mathbf{x}$ .

*b) Pre-filtering:* The noisy raw data are first pre-processed to obtain a uniform sampling with respect to arc length. In this step, we use unit quaternions to represent the orientations; see [7] for details and conversion relations. First, we remove the outliers and the duplicate measures; we then fix the sampling distance  $h_{\text{fix}}$  and compute uniform

distance parameters  $t_k = kh$  for each curve  $\gamma$  with length  $L$ , where  $h = L/N$  and  $N = \text{round}(L/h_{\text{fix}})$ . The corresponding unit quaternion  $\bar{\mathbf{q}}_k$  is computed by convoluting the measured orientations with a Gaussian kernel:

$$\bar{\mathbf{q}}_k = \text{mean}_{\mathbf{q}_i \in \gamma} w_{k,i} \mathbf{q}_i, \quad w_{k,i} = \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{t_k - d_i}{\sigma h_{\text{fix}}} \right)^2 \right].$$

The parameter  $\sigma \in [0.2, 0.5]$  controls the radius of convolution. Means are computed using the q method [7].

*c) Filtering by regression on  $\text{SO}(3)$ :* The next step is to smooth the orientations and ensure the consistency of surface normals at intersections of curves. To this end we use a variant of smoothing splines on the manifold  $\text{SO}(3)$ . Recall that a *smoothing spline*  $\mathbf{x} : [t_0, t_N] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  for a set of points  $\mathbf{p}_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$  minimizes the energy

$$\sum_{i=0}^N \|\mathbf{x}(t_i) - \mathbf{p}_i\|^2 + \int_{t_0}^{t_N} \lambda \|\dot{\mathbf{x}}\|^2 + \mu \|\ddot{\mathbf{x}}\|^2 dt. \quad (1)$$

The weights  $\lambda, \mu > 0$  control stretching and bending of the spline, respectively. We will write this energy as  $E = E_0 + \lambda E_1 + \mu E_2$ . Similarly, smoothing splines have been defined for data on Riemannian manifolds [10]. To smooth the orientation data  $\mathbf{A}_i$  on the manifold  $\text{SO}(3)$ , we use the following energies (see [11] for details):

$$E_0(\gamma) = \sum_{i=0}^N \|\mathbf{X}_i - \mathbf{A}_i\|_F^2, \quad E_1(\gamma) = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \|\mathbf{X}_i - \mathbf{X}_{i+1}\|_F^2, \\ E_2(\gamma) = \frac{1}{h^3} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \left\| \text{skew}(\mathbf{X}_i^\top (\mathbf{X}_{i+1} + \mathbf{X}_{i-1})) \right\|_F^2. \quad (2)$$

In our setup, the raw data  $\mathbf{A}_i$  is associated to a network  $\Gamma$  and the above energy terms are summed over all curves  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ . Simultaneously with regression on  $\text{SO}(3)$ , we solve the consistency constraints as follows. Let  $\mathbf{X}_i, \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_j$  be the local Darboux frames of two curves at their intersection. Then the two frames are called *consistent* if  $\mathbf{X}_i$  is obtained by rotating  $\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_j$  around the surface normal. Denote by  $\mathcal{N}$  the set of all such pairs  $(\mathbf{X}_i, \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_j)$ . To enforce consistency, we add a term penalizing the difference in projection on the normal component

$$E_N(\Gamma) = \sum_{(\mathbf{X}_i, \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_j) \in \mathcal{N}} \left\| \mathbf{X}_i|_N - \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_j|_N \right\|^2. \quad (3)$$

The final energy is minimized using Riemannian trust region algorithm [12].

*d) Integration:* The positions  $\mathbf{x}$  are computed by solving Poisson's equation  $\Delta \mathbf{x} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T}$  where  $\mathbf{T}$  is the tangent field extracted from the filtered orientations  $\mathbf{X}$ . The differential operators are discretized via finite differences:  $\Delta \mathbf{x}_i = \frac{1}{h^2} (\mathbf{x}_{i-1} - 2\mathbf{x}_i + \mathbf{x}_{i+1})$ ,  $\nabla \mathbf{T}_i = \frac{1}{h} (\mathbf{T}_i - \mathbf{T}_{i-1})$ . The above discretization is valid for all interior vertices. At endpoints of open curves, we directly impose the boundary conditions  $\frac{1}{h} (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_0) = \mathbf{T}_0$ ,  $\frac{1}{h} (\mathbf{x}_N - \mathbf{x}_{N-1}) = \mathbf{T}_N$ . The resulting linear system  $\text{LX} = \mathbf{T}$  is sparse with at most three non-zero coefficients per row.

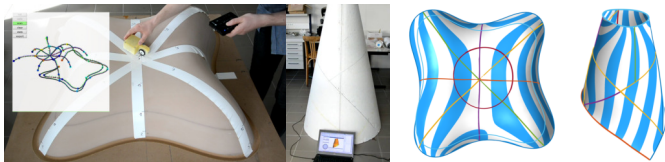


Fig. 2. Left: acquisition of the two fabricated shapes used for evaluation. Right: reconstructed networks surfaced using the method of [13].

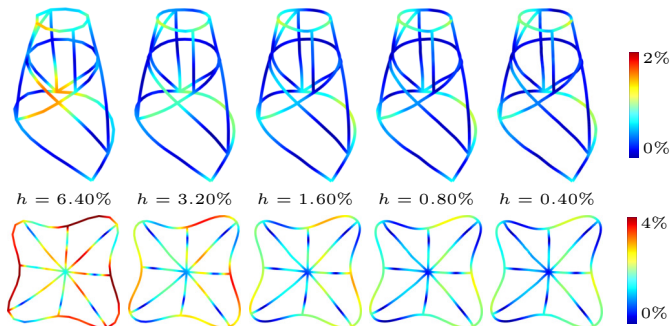


Fig. 3. Reconstruction error for decreasing edge length  $h$ . For filtering, we used the weights  $\lambda = \mu = 1$ . All lengths are relative to the diameter (AABB diagonal) of corresponding ground truth surface.

e) *Surfacing*: The reconstructed curve network is surfaced using one of the existing methods that take into account the available surface normals along the curves [6].

#### IV. EVALUATION & CONCLUSIONS

To enable a thorough evaluation and comparison with respect to known data, we used the Morphorider to acquire curves on two physical objects fabricated from digital models (Fig. 2): the LILIU ( $1.00\text{m} \times 1.00\text{m} \times 0.25\text{m}$ ) and the CONE ( $1.00\text{m} \times 1.00\text{m} \times 2.00\text{m}$ ). We then computed reconstruction error for the acquired networks: for each point  $\mathbf{x}$  in the reconstructed network, the error is defined as the distance between  $\mathbf{x}$  and its closest point  $\mathbf{x}_S$  on the ground truth surface. The results for decreasing edge length  $h$  are shown in Fig. 3 and in Table I. The choice of  $h$  for concrete applications depends on the required precision or computation time (Table I).

The presented Morphorider is an innovative device providing a new way to scan physical shapes. By its displacement on the surface, our approach provides a robust curve network ready for surfacing (Fig. 2). Limitations of our method are device-related: size of the device may prevent acquisition of high-curvature regions and small details. The next generation prototype is in development.

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TABLE I  
RECONSTRUCTION ERROR FOR DECREASING EDGE LENGTH  $h$ . ALL LENGTHS ARE RELATIVE TO THE DIAMETER (AABB DIAGONAL) OF THE CORRESPONDING GROUND TRUTH SURFACE.

	6.4%	3.2%	1.6%	0.8%	0.4%
<b>max error (%)</b>					
* LILIU	3.15	2.68	2.46	2.38	2.35
* CONE	1.59	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.21
<b>mean error (%)</b>					
● LILIU	1.36	1.23	1.19	1.17	1.15
● CONE	0.61	0.49	0.46	0.45	0.45
<b>reconstruction time (ms)</b>					
CONE	184	339	654	1319	3705
LILIU	55	122	247	478	973

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