Praktikum on 3D Computer Vision

F. Tombari
N. Brasch, K. Li, F. Tristram, C. Li, K. Reichard, N. Morbitzer

Goals of the Praktikum

- Learn about the **state of the art in 3D computer vision**
- Familiarize with **practical aspects and use cases** of typical 3D perception tasks (3D feature extraction and learning, surface matching and 3D reconstruction, 3D object localization and pose estimation, SLAM, ..)
- **Plan & develop an end-to-end project in a team** aiming to solve a relevant and challenging problem in 3DCV
- Learn to **explain and disseminate your work** in tech talks

3D Computer Vision

- Geometric Reconstruction
  - Depth prediction
  - 3D reconstruction
  - Pose estimation
- Semantic Understanding
  - Semantic Segmentation
  - Instance Segmentation
  - VQA
- Generative Models
  - Novel-View-Synthesis
  - Text-to-3D
  - World Models
- ...

Teams

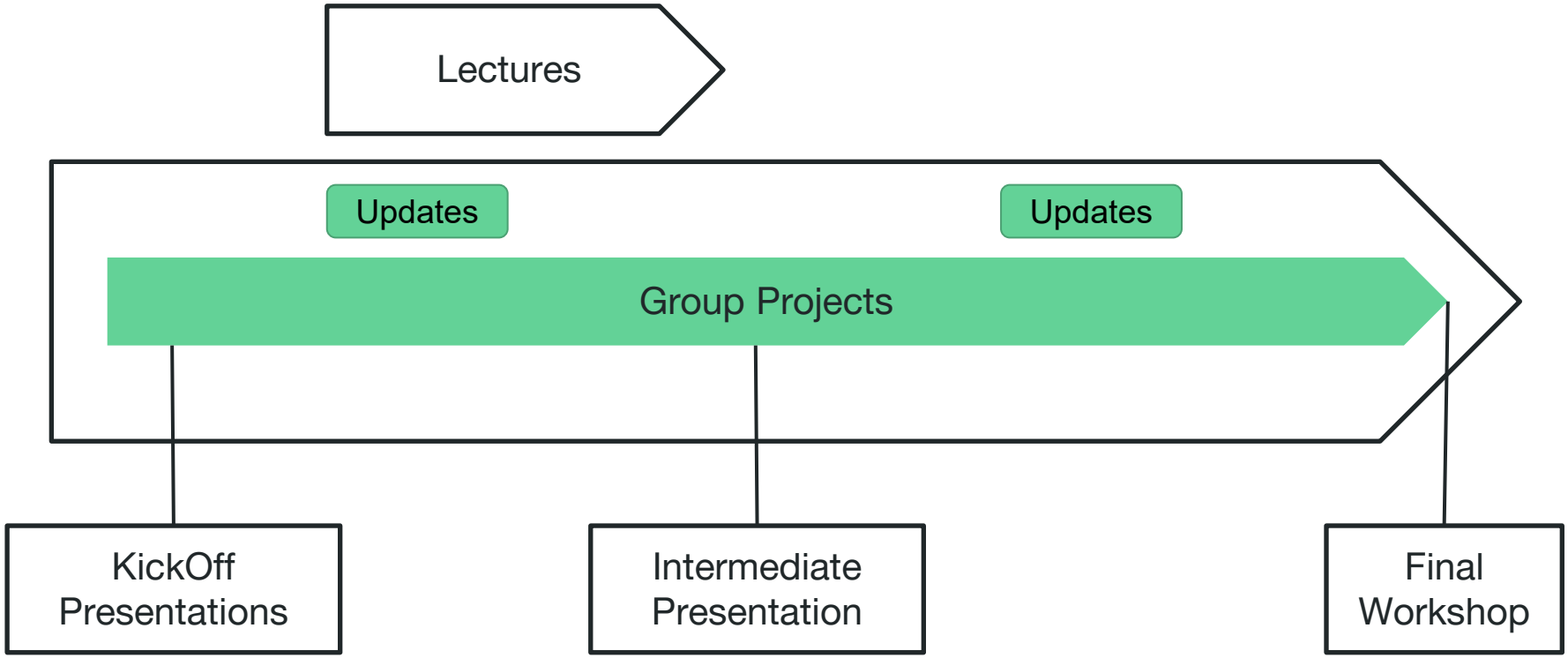
Setup

- There will be up to **5 projects** with **teams of 4-6 students**
- Each project has one or more **advisors** that will support the team during the project

Student-to-Project Matching

- Registered students can **indicate project preference** after project announcements
- Students will be assigned to a team and project that **best fits the indicated preference & background**

Course structure



Schedule (tentative)

Lecture period: 12.10.2026 – 05.02.2027

16.10.	Introductory Talk & Project Presentations
23.10.	Project assignments
5.11.	KickOff Presentations
20.11.	Lectures
27.11.	Project Update I
11.12.	Mid-term Presentations
15.01.	Project Update II
29.01.	Final Presentations

Time: Fridays 14.00 - 15.30
Place: Seminar Room 03.13.010

In-person attendance in each session is mandatory. Missing more than one session without a valid excuse can lead to failing the course.

Evaluation

Project work (75 %)

- Activity & engagement
- Teamwork & communication
- Scientific understanding & depth
- Methodology, implementation & evaluation
- Project management

Presentations (25%)

- Scientific understanding & explanations
- Structure of the presentation
- Presentation style
- Quality of slides
- Q&A

Prerequisites

- Required: 1+ computer vision-related course
  - Tracking and Detection in CV (IN2357)
  - Computer Vision I: Variational Methods,
  - Computer Vision II: Multiple View Geometry (IN2228)
  - Robotic 3D Vision, Convex Optimization for ML and CV, Probabilistic Graphical Models in CV
  - ...
- Required: 1+ deep-learning-related course
  - Introduction to Deep Learning (I2DL) (IN2346)
  - Machine Learning (IN2064)
  - Machine Learning for 3D Geometry (IN2392)
  - ...
- Suggested:
  - 1+ projects in the domain of CV/ML

Registration

- Register in Matching-System: https://matching.in.tum.de (until 15.07.)
- Send motivation letter, CV & transcript (not mandatory, but highly recommended) to: **p3dcv@camp.cit.tum.de** (until 15.07)
  - Why do you want to participate in this course in particular?
  - What background related to computer vision & machine learning do you have? (ML/CV courses, ML/CV projects, ML/CV tools)
- Ranking based on
  - Motivation and fit into degree
  - Background and previous experiences
  - Study program & semester

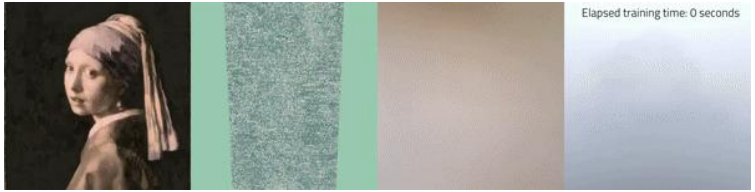
Projects from the last years

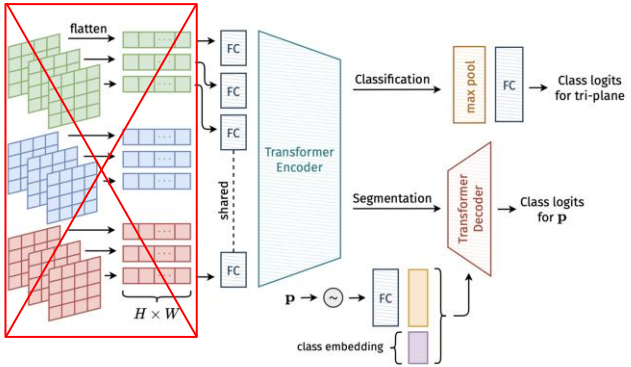
Project 1: Hypernetwork for Hash-Grid Representations

Felix Tristram, Nils Morbitzer

Motivation

- Various 3D Representations:
  - Explicit: Point clouds, meshes, voxel
  - Implicit: SDFs, NeRFs
- Unclear how to handle Implicit Representations (NeRF) for downstream tasks [2]
- How can we get good latent representations of Fast NeRF architectures? [1]





Objectives

- Train multiple InstantNGP's [3] as dataset (first 2D & later 3D)
- Autoencoder / MAE for InstantNGP [3] architectures
- T-SNE visualization of latent space
- Downstream tasks: Scene completion, Segmentation

[1] A. Cardace, P. Z. Ramirez, F. Ballerini, A. Zhou, S. Salti, and L. Di Stefano, 'Neural processing of tri-plane hybrid neural fields', arXiv preprint arXiv:2310. 01140, 2023.
[2] P. Z. Ramirez et al., 'Deep learning on 3D neural fields', arXiv preprint arXiv:2312. 13277, 2023.
[3] T. Müller, A. Evans, C. Schied, and A. Keller, 'Instant Neural Graphics Primitives with a Multiresolution Hash Encoding', ACM Trans. Graph., vol. 41, no. 4, p. 102:1-102:15, 2022.

Project 2: Sensor Cross Calibration by Neural Reconstruction

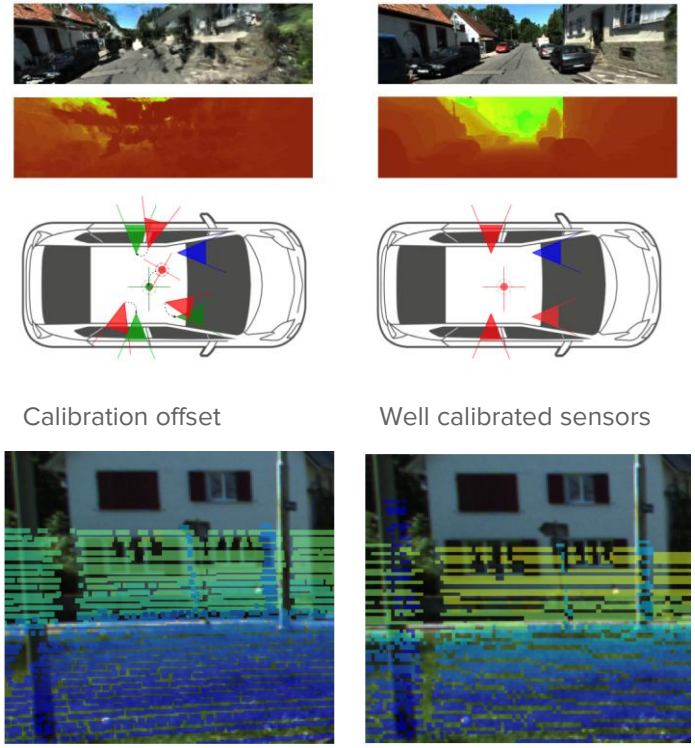
Markus Herb, Nikolas Brasch

Motivation

- Well calibrated sensors are crucial for reliable perception in AR, robotics, autonomous vehicles
- Manual calibration using calibration targets is tedious and error-prone
- NeRF [1] or 3DGS [2] can jointly reconstruct the scene *and* optimize for poses, which can be used for fully automatic, targetless sensor-calibration

Objectives

- Train 3DGS or NeRF scene reconstructions
- Optimize vehicle trajectory and relative sensor poses jointly with scene reconstruction to find calibration
- Stretch Goal: Optimize sensor intrinsics



Calibration offset

Well calibrated sensors

[1] Herau, Q., Piasco, N., Bennehar, M., Roldão, L., Tsishkou, D., Migniot, C., Vasseur, P., & Demonceaux, C. *SOAC: Spatio-Temporal Overlap-Aware Multi-Sensor Calibration using Neural Radiance Fields*. CVPR 2024

[2] Herau, Q., Bennehar, M., Moreau, A., Piasco, N., Roldao, L., Tsishkou, D., Migniot, C., Vasseur, P., & Demonceaux, C.. *3DGS-Calib: 3D Gaussian Splatting for Multimodal SpatioTemporal Calibration*. IROS 2024

Project 3: Feature Gaussian SLAM

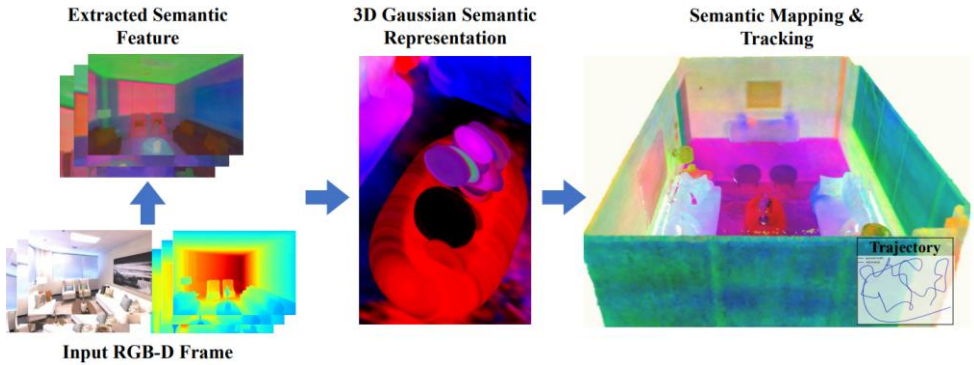
Kunyi Li, Sen Wang

Motivation

- Simultaneous localization and mapping
- Distill feature fields from 2D foundation model

Objectives

- Good camera pose estimation
- Distill feature fields from 2D foundation model(SAM+CLIP)



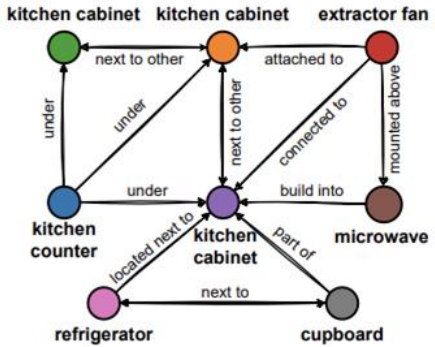
Keetha N, Karhade J, Jatavallabhula K M, et al. SplaTAM: Splat Track & Map 3D Gaussians for Dense RGB-D SLAM[C]//Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. 2024: 21357-21366.
Zhou S, Chang H, Jiang S, et al. Feature 3dgs: Supercharging 3d gaussian splatting to enable distilled feature fields[C]//Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. 2024: 21676-21685.
Zhu S, Wang G, Blum H, et al. Sni-slam: Semantic neural implicit slam[C]//Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. 2024: 21167-21177.
Zhu S, Qin R, Wang G, et al. Semgauss-slam: Dense semantic gaussian splatting slam[J]. arXiv preprint arXiv:2403.07494, 2024.
Ren T, Liu S, Zeng A, et al. Grounded sam: Assembling open-world models for diverse visual tasks[J]. arXiv preprint arXiv:2401.14159, 2024.

Project 4: 3D-aware Open Vocabulary Scene Graphs

Mert Kiray, Klara Reichard

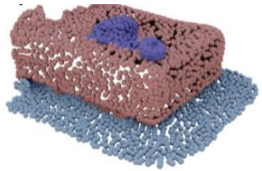
Motivation

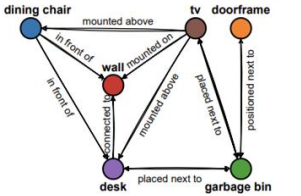
- Scene Graphs have difficulties with 3D aware relationships
- e.g. “to the left of” is not uniquely defined
- Use 3D-aware Vision Language Models like LLaVA-3D [1] or LL3DA [2] for relationships



Objectives

- Generate a 3D Open Vocabulary Scene Graph with improved 3D aware relationships between nodes
  - Reproduce Results from Open3DSG [3]
  - Compare Different 2D Features from Vision Language Models
  - Use LLaVA-3D [1] or LL3DA [2] Features instead of BLIP
- Open next steps from here





[1] Zhu, Chenming, Tai Wang, Wenwei Zhang, Jiangmiao Pang, and Xihui Liu. ‘LLaVA-3D: A Simple yet Effective Pathway to Empowering LMMs with 3D-Awareness’. arXiv Preprint arXiv:2409. 18125, 2024.
[2] Chen, Sijin, Xin Chen, Chi Zhang, Mingsheng Li, Gang Yu, Hao Fei, Hongyuan Zhu, Jiayuan Fan, and Tao Chen. ‘LL3DA: Visual Interactive Instruction Tuning for Omni-3D Understanding Reasoning and Planning’. In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 26428–38, 2024.
[3] Koch, Sebastian, Narunas Vaskevicius, Mirco Colosi, Pedro Hermosilla, and Timo Ropinski. ‘Open3DSG: Open-Vocabulary 3D Scene Graphs from Point Clouds with Queryable Objects and Open-Set Relationships’. In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2024.

Project 5: Language Enhanced Reconstruction with Reflection

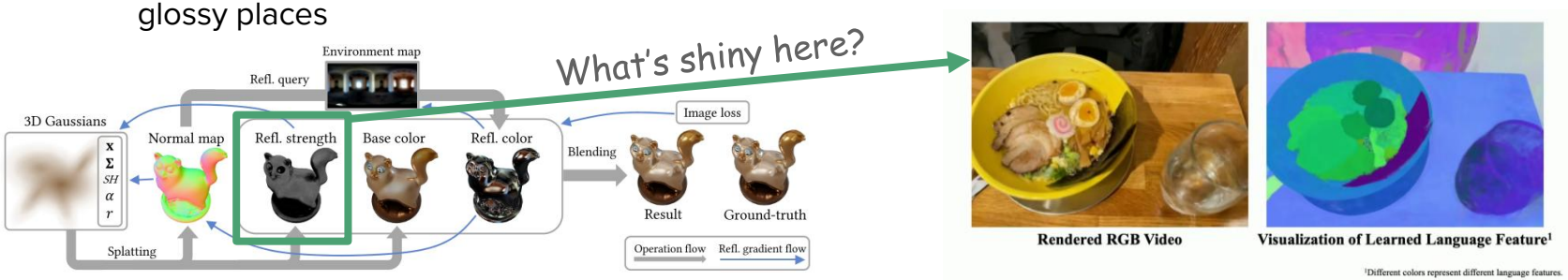
Advisors: Christian Kapeller, Changxuan Li

Motivation

- Reconstruction with 3DGS suffers issues for glossy materials prevalent in the real world
- Complex illumination scenarios exacerbate the issue
- Semantic embedded Gaussians [2] help scene understanding and query desired regions
- Join the advantages from both world for 3D scene understanding with complexity

Objectives

- Take a gaussian splatting algorithm [1] that provides material appearance information, such as roughness
- Incorporate the available appearance information into a semantic segmenter and CLIP [2]
- Use the resulting models to augment the available LangSplat algorithm [3] and enable it to query scenes for glossy places



[1] Ye, K., Hou, Q., & Zhou, K. (2024). 3D Gaussian Splatting with Deferred Reflection. *SIGGRAPH '24*, 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1145/3641519.3657456
[2] Qin, M., Li, W., Zhou, J., Wang, H., & Pfister, H. (2023). *LangSplat: 3D Language Gaussian Splatting*. http://arxiv.org/abs/2312.16084
[3] Radford, A.,et al. (2021). *Learning Transferable Visual Models From Natural Language Supervision*. http://arxiv.org/abs/2103.00020

Questions?

Web. https://www.cs.cit.tum.de/camp/teaching/practical-courses/praktikum-on-3d-computer-vision-ws-2026-27/

E-Mail us: tombari@in.tum.de, nikolas.brasch@tum.de