

RGB-Only 3D Scene Reconstruction via Uncertainty-Aware 3D Gaussian SLAM



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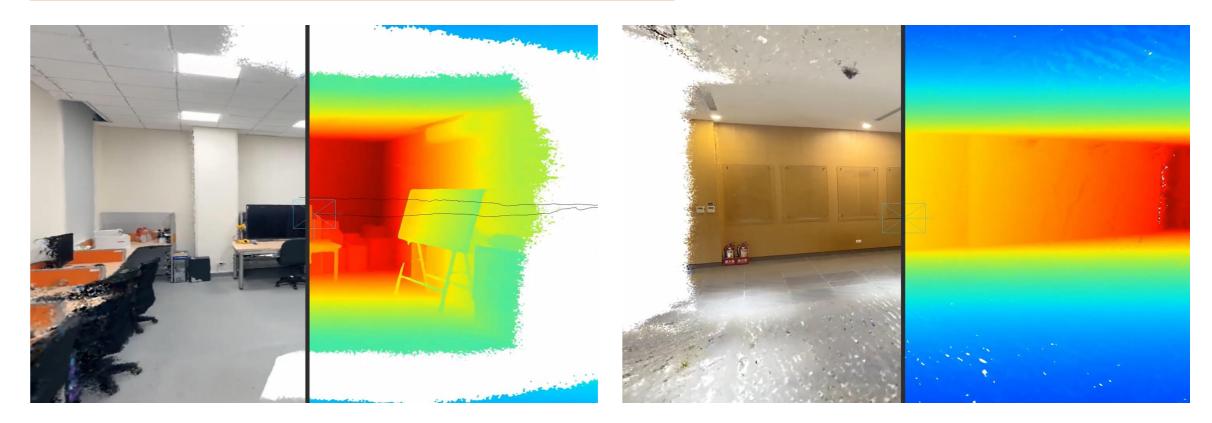
Introduction

- 3D reconstruction is a fundamental task in computer.
- Traditional methods like LiDAR scanning, their prohibitive lacksquarecost limits accessibility and their effective range is relatively narrow.
- To address these limitations, we propose a novel approach leveraging only RGB video to reconstruct precise 3D scene using 3D Gaussian and SLAM technique.

Method

Depth Estimatio

Reconstructed Scene

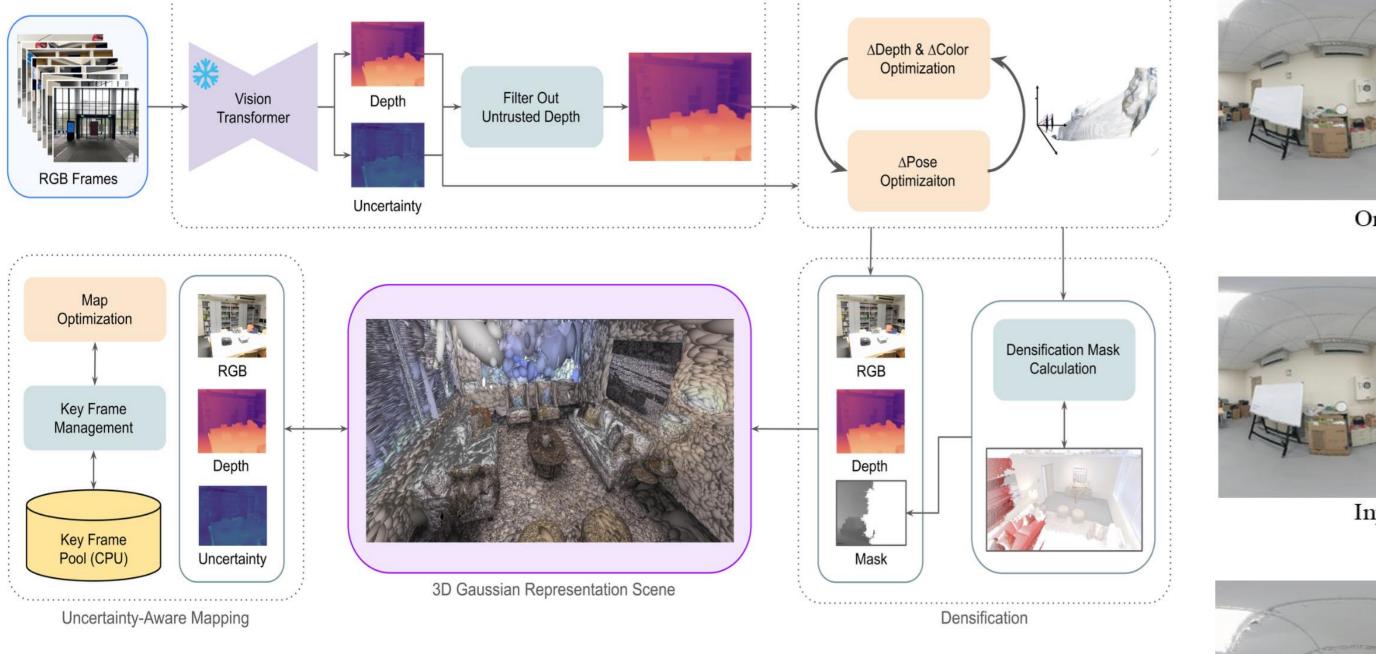


360° Relocation & Inpaint

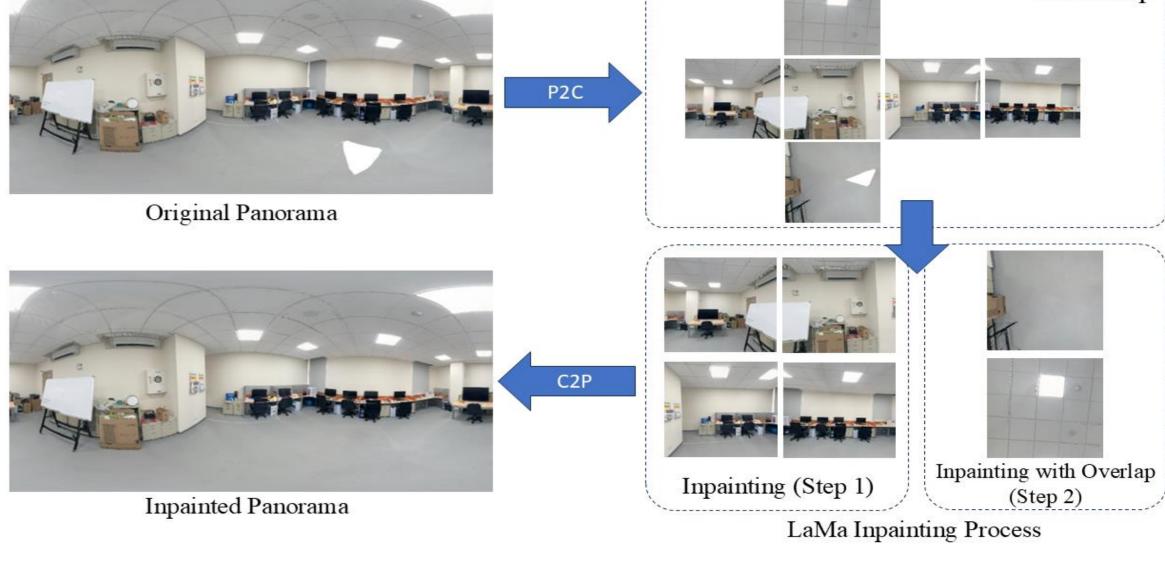
Two-Stage Cubemap-based LaMa Inpainting

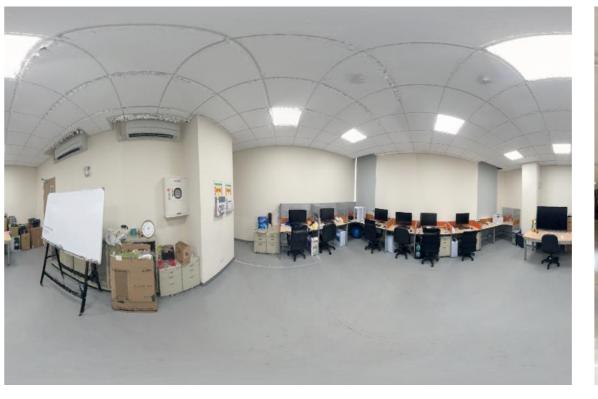


Uncertainty-Aware DCPO Modu



- **Predict the depth map** and corresponding uncertainty 1. map from the input RGB frames and filter out highuncertainty pixels to improve the reliability of the estimated depth map.
- Iteratively optimize the depth map, color map, and 2. **camera pose**, using the uncertainty map to guide the optimization thus reducing the influence of unreliable depth values and improve the overall accuracy.
- **Inject 3D Gaussians** into the scene at the newly 3. estimated camera pose, using the rendered densification mask along with the optimized depth and RGB maps. Using a set of previously selected keyframes, we **refine** 4. the parameters of the 3D Gaussian Map. Improving overall scene consistency, ensuring the reconstruction remains sharp and coherent over time.







Environmental Lighting





Result

- Reconstructed high-quality, dense 3D scenes from monocular RGB video with minimal visual artifacts.
- Enabled 360° novel view rendering and relocation \bullet
- But unseen areas that lack information remain incomplete. \bullet To address this, we also propose a novel inpainting method.

Conclusion

- Our SLAM system requires only monocular RGB video, ulleteliminating the need for costly LiDAR hardware.
- The reconstructed 3D scene supports full 360° rendering, enabling easier visualization and camera relocation.
- We propose a novel method to inpaint missing regions in 360° images, enhancing completeness and realism.
- The generated 360° images can also be used for sceneaware lighting, improving downstream rendering tasks.