

ASE, EFM3D & EVL: Datasets, Models & Tools for NBV

**Towards Relative Reconstruction
Metrics for Next-Best-View**

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VCML Seminar WS24/25

Aria Synthetic Environments

Dataset for Egocentric 3D Scene Understanding

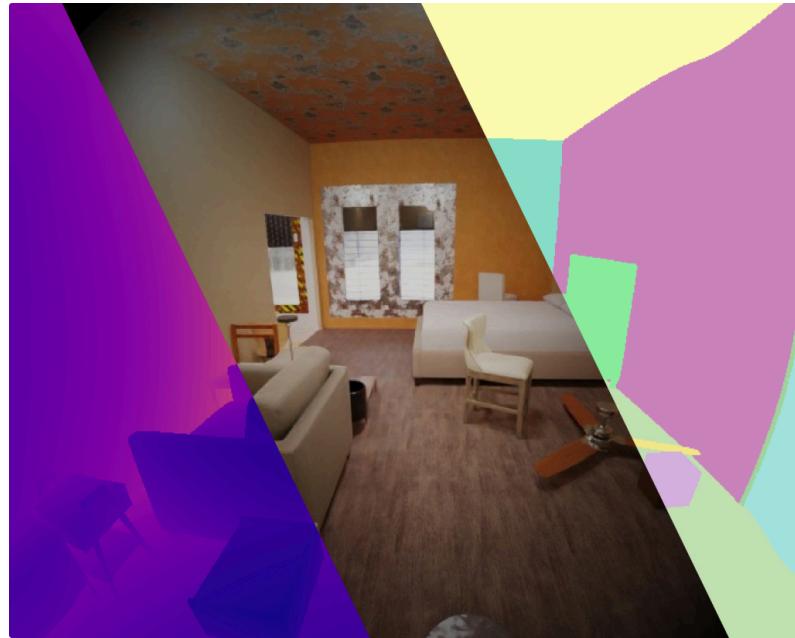


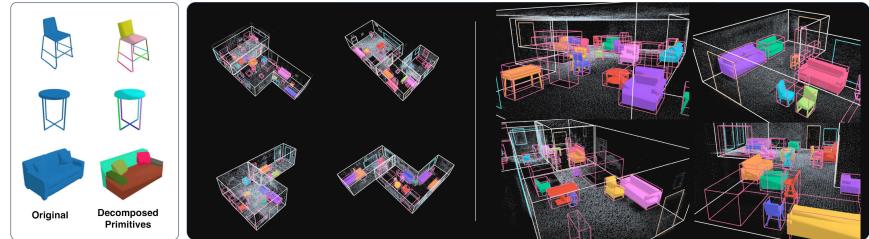
Figure 1: [Ave+24]

ASE Dataset Overview

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Dataset Content

- 100,000 unique multi-room interior scenes
- ~2-min egocentric trajectories per scene
- Populated with 8,000 3D objects
- Aria camera & lens characteristics



Ground Truth Annotations

- 6DoF trajectories
- RGB-D frames
- 2D panoptic segmentation
- Semi-dense SLAM PC w/ visibility info
- 3D floor plan (SceneScript SSL format)
- **GT meshes** as .ply files

Key Resources

- [Project Aria Tools](#) for data access
- [ASE documentation](#) [Ave+24, Met25a]

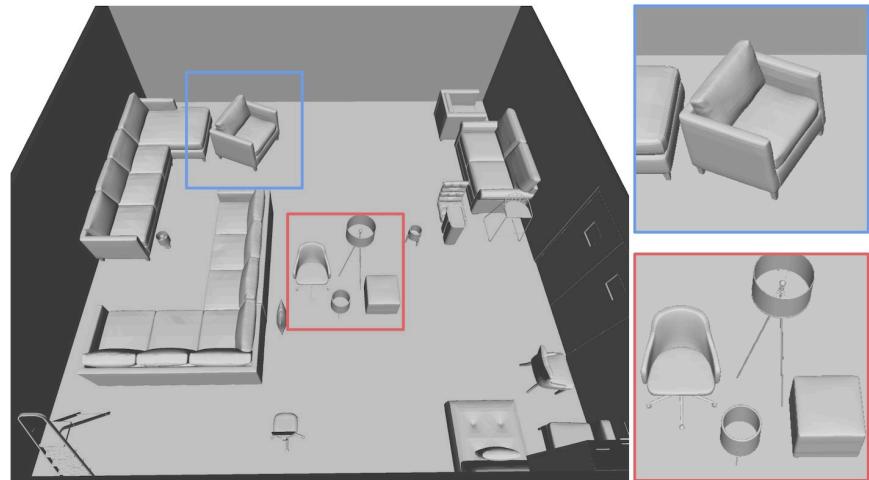


Figure 2: [Ave+24]

ASE Dataset Structure

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```
1 scene_id/
2   └── ase_scene_language.txt      # Ground truth scene layout in SSL format
3   └── object_instances_to_classes.json # Mapping from instance IDs to semantic classes
4   └── trajectory.csv            # 6DoF camera poses along the egocentric path
5   └── semidense_points.csv.gz    # Semi-dense 3D point cloud from MPS SLAM
6   └── semidense_observations.csv.gz # Point observations (which images see which points)
7   └── rgb/
8     └── 000000.png
9     └── ...
10  └── depth/                   # Ground truth depth maps
11    └── 000000.png
12    └── ...
13  └── instances/              # Instance segmentation masks
14    └── 000000.png
15    └── ...
```

EFM3D Benchmark

3D Egocentric Foundation Model:
Egocentric Voxel Lifting (EVL)

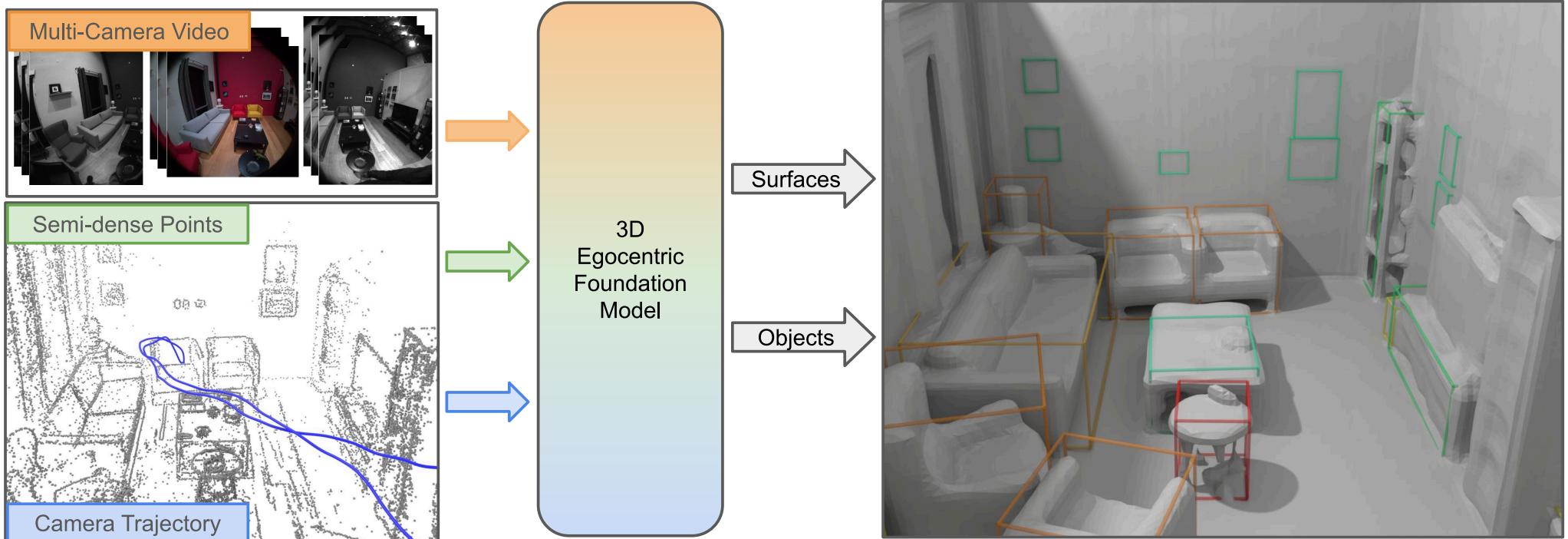


Figure 3: [Str+24]

EFM3D Tasks

- 3D object detection
- 3D surface regression (occupancy volumes)
 - on ASE, ADT¹, AEO² datasets

EVL Architecture

- Utilizes **all** available egocentric modalities:
 - 1 multiple (rectified) RGB, grayscale, and semi-dense points inputs
 - 2 camera intrinsics and extrinsics
- **16.7M trainable + 86.6M frozen** params
- Inherits foundational capabilities from frozen 2D model (DinoV2.5) by lifting 2D features to 3D **[Str+24]**

¹Aria Digital Twin

²Aria Everyday Objects: small-scale, real-world w/ 3D OBBs

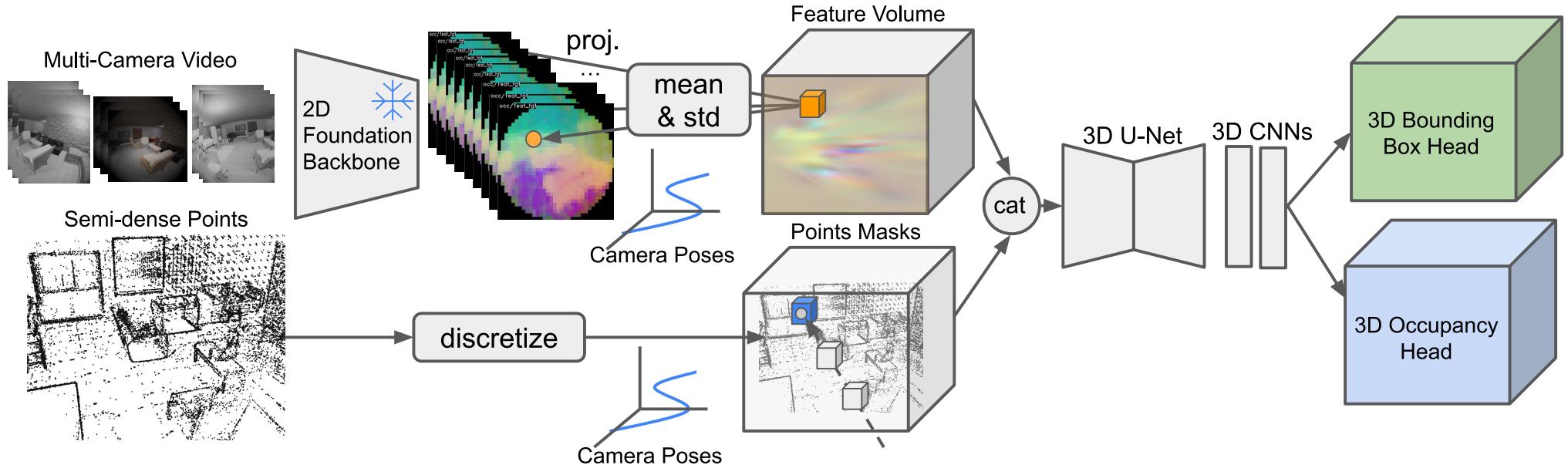


Figure 4: [Str+24]

ATEK Toolkit

Streamlined ML Workflows for Aria Datasets

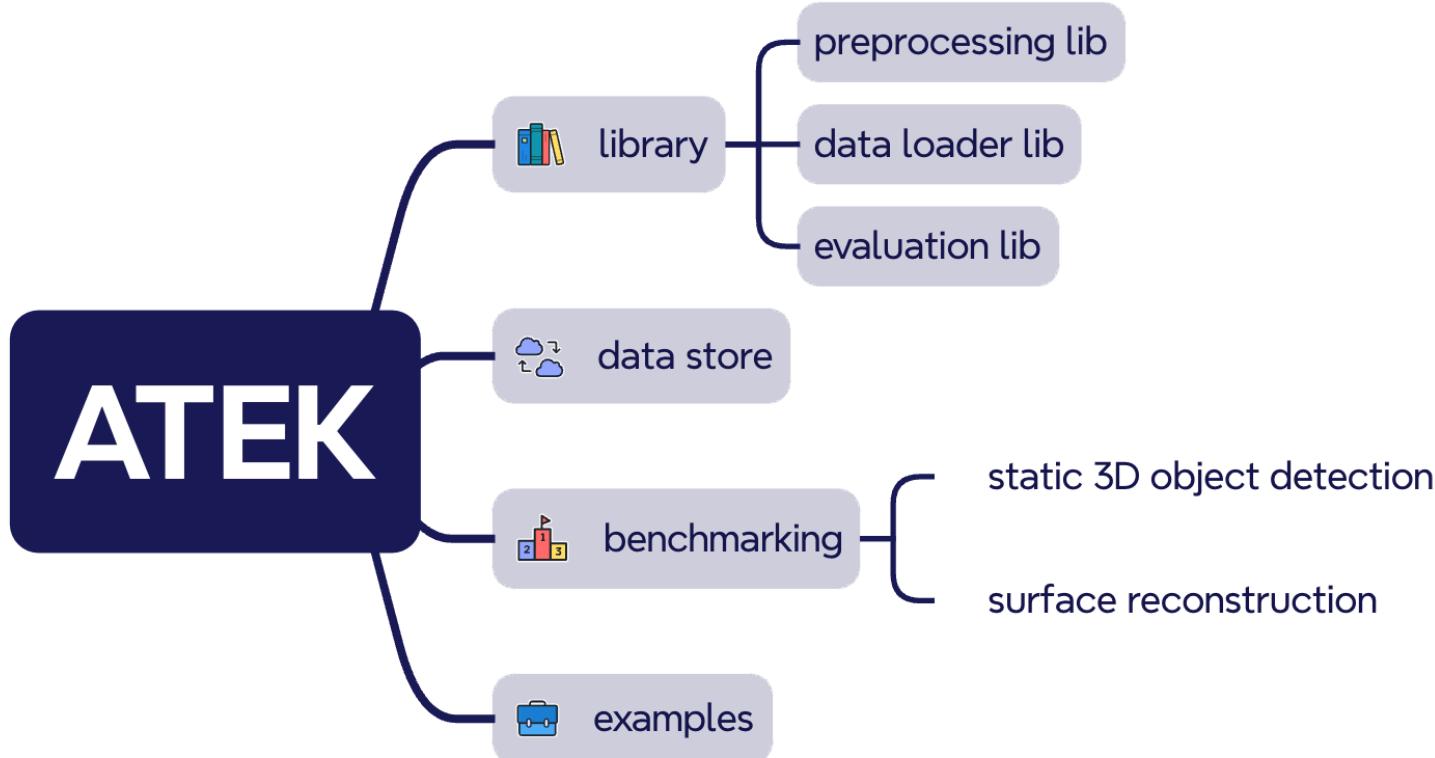


Figure 5: [Met25b]

ATEK Data Store

- Pre-processed for various tasks → ready for PyTorch training
- Local download or cloud streaming
- Eval metrics (accuracy, completeness, F-score) → adaptation for RRI
- Integration w/ Meta's MPS
- Various example notebooks

Provided Models

- Cube R-CNN [Bra+23] for OBBs, EVL [Str+24] for OBBs & surface reconstruction

Resources

- [ATEK GitHub](#)
- [ECCV 2024 Tutorial: Egocentric Research with Project Aria](#)

VIN-NBV: Learning-Based Next-Best-View

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Key Innovation [Fra+25]

- First NBV method to directly optimize **reconstruction quality** (not coverage)
- Predicts **Relative Reconstruction Improvement (RRI)** without capturing new images
- 30% improvement over coverage-based baselines
- Trained 24h on 4 A6000 GPUs (no pre-trained backbone)

Relative Reconstruction Improvement (RRI)

For a candidate view q , RRI quantifies expected improvement:

$$\text{RRI}(q) = \frac{\text{CD}(\mathcal{P}_{\text{base}}, \mathcal{P}_{\text{GT}}) - \text{CD}(\mathcal{P}_{\text{base} \cup q}, \mathcal{P}_{\text{GT}})}{\text{CD}(\mathcal{P}_{\text{base}}, \mathcal{P}_{\text{GT}})}$$

- Range: $[0, 1]$ where higher = better view
- Normalized by current error \rightarrow scale-independent
- Chamfer Distance (CD) measures reconstruction quality

VIN Architecture

Predicts RRI from current reconstruction state:

VIN-NBV: Learning-Based Next-Best-View

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$$\widehat{\text{RRI}}(q) = \text{VIN}_\theta(\mathcal{P}_{\text{base}}, C_{\text{base}}, C_q)$$

- Input: RGB sequence, partial point cloud + camera poses
- Features: Surface normals, visibility counts, depth
- Main Idea: Project features to candidate view q , compute fitness score for each candidate
- Output: RRI ranking via ordinal classification

- Use ASE visibility data + GT meshes for oracle RRI and visibility count
- Maybe compute RRI separately for each entity (walls, doors, objects) to allow semantic weighting
- Use EVL as scene encoder

Pipeline

- 1 **Scene Encoding:**
 - Sample random point t in ASE trajectory as starting pose
 - Get partial PC, camera poses and RGB-D frames $(C, \mathcal{P}_{\text{base}}, I_{\text{RGB-D}})^{1:t}$ up to t from historical trajectory
 - Use EVL to encode current scene observation
- 3 **Sample:** Generate candidate viewpoint pool around last pose
- 4 **Predict:** Use **scene encodings** + **candidate view encoding** to predict RRI per candidate
 - **freeze** EVL weights, only train **VIN** head

ATEK Integration

- GT meshes enable oracle RRI computation (training labels)
- Mesh-based metrics (accuracy, completeness, F-score) for evaluation
- Pre-processed data splits for model training

Key Challenges

- Ray-casting from candidate views to compute visibility and $\mathcal{P}_{\text{base} \cup q}$ from GT meshes
- Multi-entity scenes vs. VIN-NBV's single-object focus \Rightarrow compute?
- Projection of features to candidate views? Is this explicit SE(3) tf actually necessary?

Next Steps & TODOs

Literature Review

- Read Project Aria paper [\[Met25a\]](#)
- Study EFM3D & EVL in depth [\[Str+24\]](#)
- Reread VIN-NBV and GenNBV approach to get in-depth understanding of potential metrics and loss functions
- Mesh to distance field conversion / Distance to mesh surface as as metric?
- Is CD dependent on the density of the point cloud?

Technical Exploration

- Explore GT meshes (.ply files) in ASE dataset
- Get familiar with [ATEK](#) and [ATEK Data Store](#)
- Test mesh-based evaluation metrics

Implementation Goals

- Implement ray-casting/rendering for candidate views
- Develop RRI computation pipeline using GT meshes

Bibliography

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- [Fra+25] N. Frahm *et al.*, "VIN-NBV: A View Introspection Network for Next-Best-View Selection." [Online]. Available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2505.06219>