

CAP 4453

Robot Vision

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Robot Vision

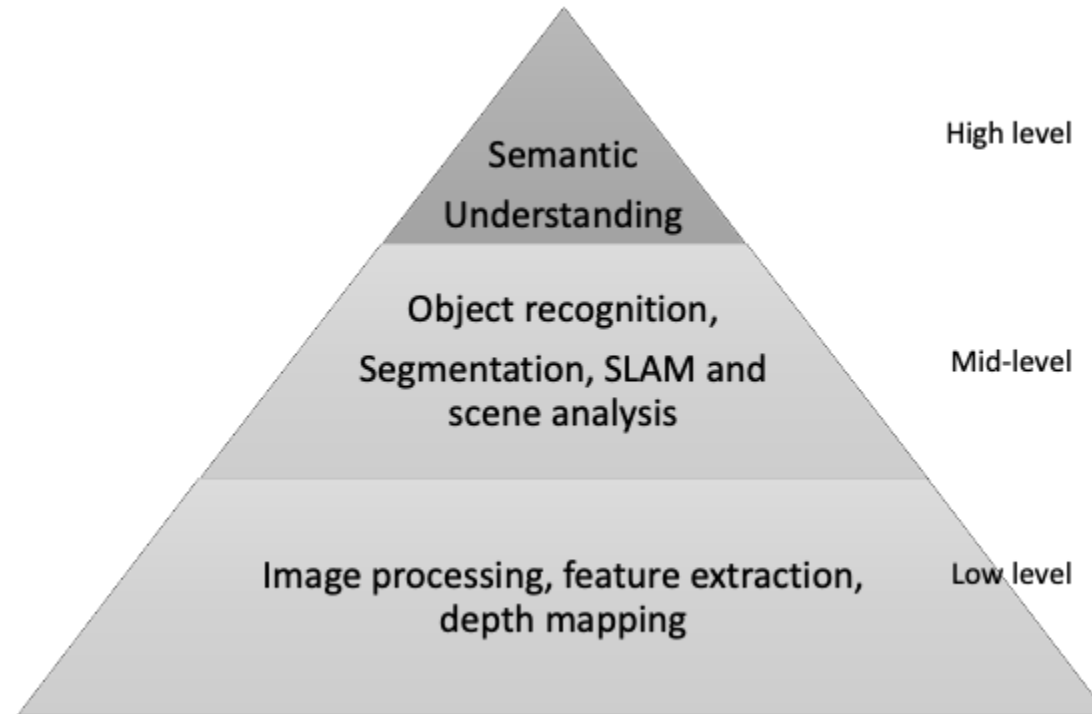
14. SLAM



Outline

- What is Slam
- Motivation
- Introduction to Visual Slam
- Feature descriptors
 - HOG
 - MOPS
- SIFT

Motivation

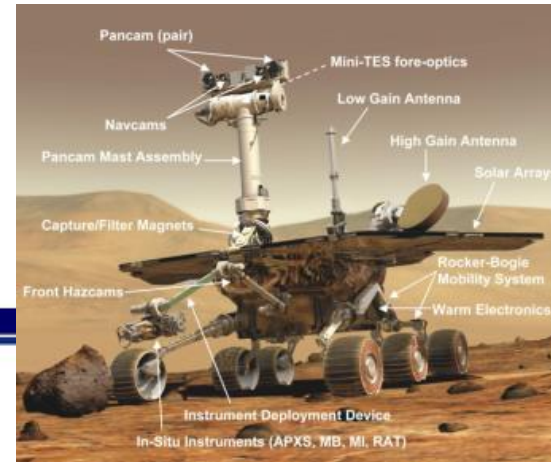


What is SLAM?

- Simultaneous Localization And Mapping
- A general problem: A robot with quantitative sensors, navigating in a previously unknown environment, mapping the environment and calculate its ego-motions.
- In simple words: estimate the robot poses, and meanwhile map the scene.

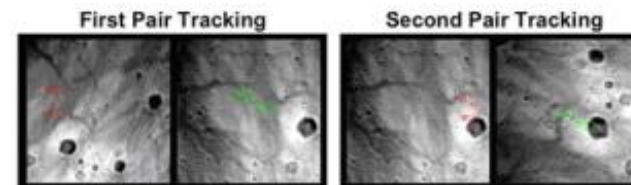
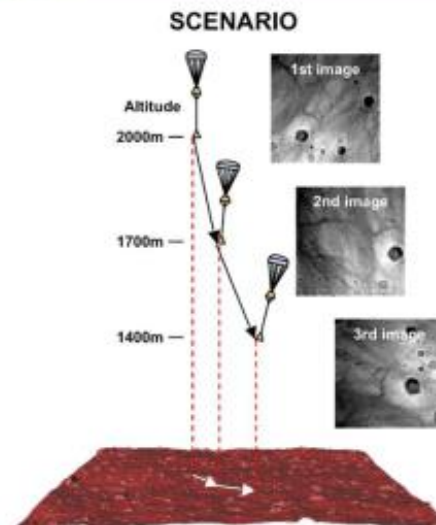


Examples



Stephan Weiss
Computer Vision Group
NASA-JPL / CalTech

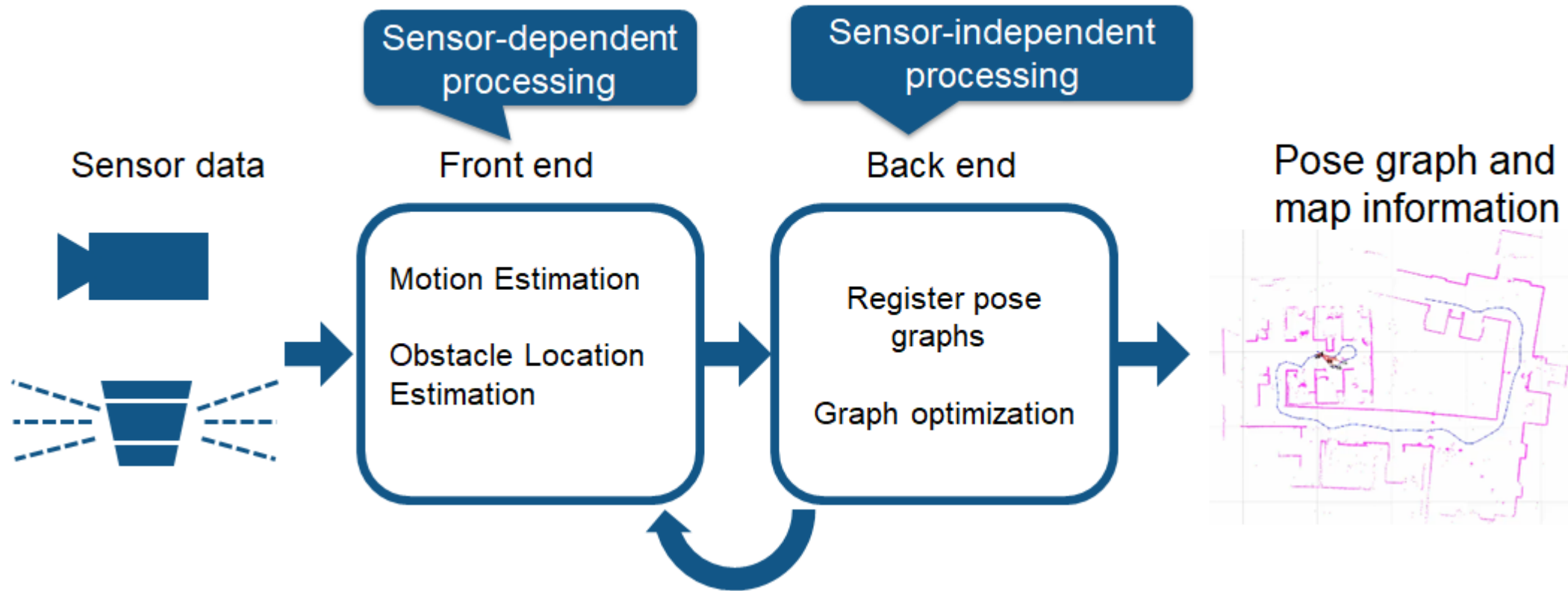
Stephan.Weiss@ieee.org



MER-A/Spirit, Gusev Crater, January 4th, 2004

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SLAM

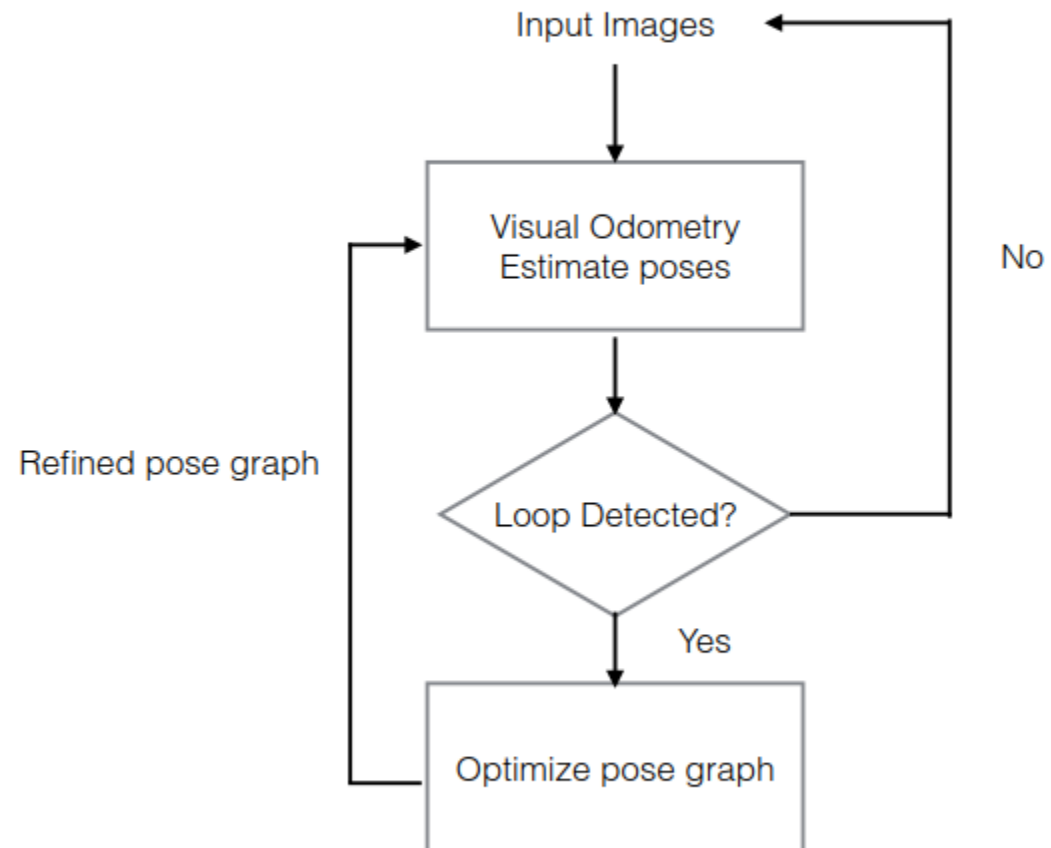




Multiple versions of Slam (Front-end)

- **Visual SLAM**
 - Monocular ([Orb SLAM](#), [LSD SLAM](#), DSO, etc)
 - Stereo ([ORB SLAM2](#), [OV2SLAM](#), ...)
 - RGBD ([DVO SLAM](#) , PlanarSLAM, badslam, RESLAM ,...)
- **Visual Inertial SLAM (inertial sensors)**
 - Monocular (OKVIS, ROVIO, LARVIO, ...)
 - Stereo (msckf_vio, Basalt, ICE-BA , ...)
 - RGBD
- **Lidar Based SLAM**
 - LOAM_Livox, FAST-LIO,

General Visual Slam pipeline

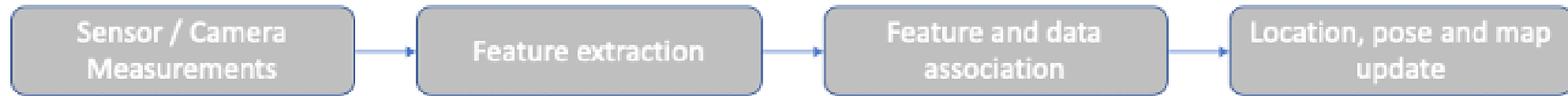




Visual Odometry

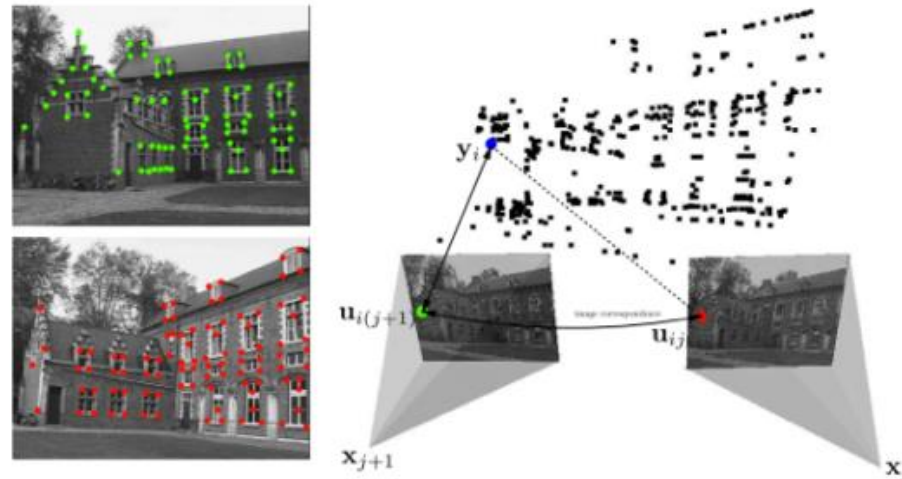
- Goal: estimate the camera movement between adjacent frames (ego-motion) and generate a rough local map.
- We want to estimate 6-DoF camera pose $[R|T]$ incrementally

Visual odometry (monocular)

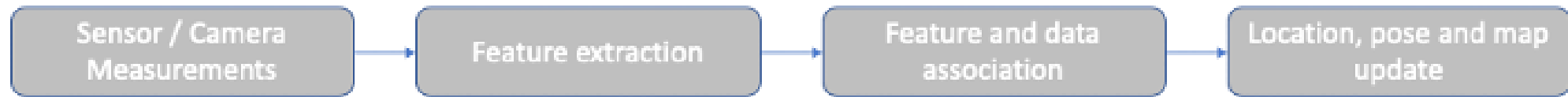


Simplified generic feature-based SLAM process

- Triangulation can be done in consecutive frames



Visual odometry (monocular)

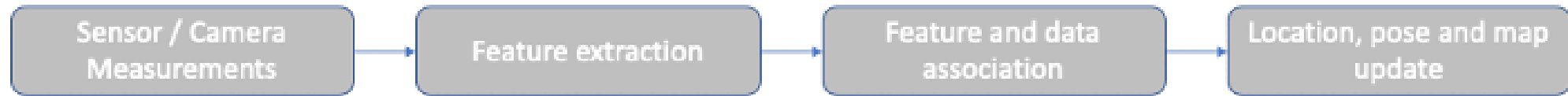


Simplified generic feature-based SLAM process

- Feature Extraction: Feature points
 - Detect local features in each image
 - SIFT gives good results (can also use SURF, Harris, etc.)



Visual odometry (monocular)



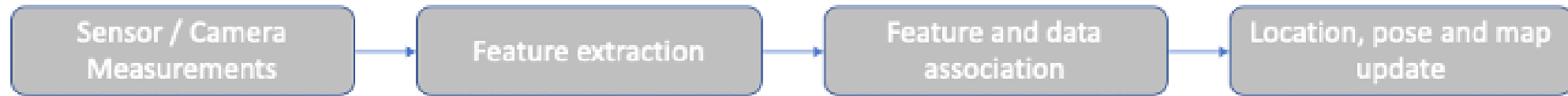
Simplified generic feature-based SLAM process

- Feature and Data Association
 - Tracked features (optical flow)
 - Use Ransac for temporal association

- Temporally match features between frame t and $t-1$



Visual odometry (monocular)



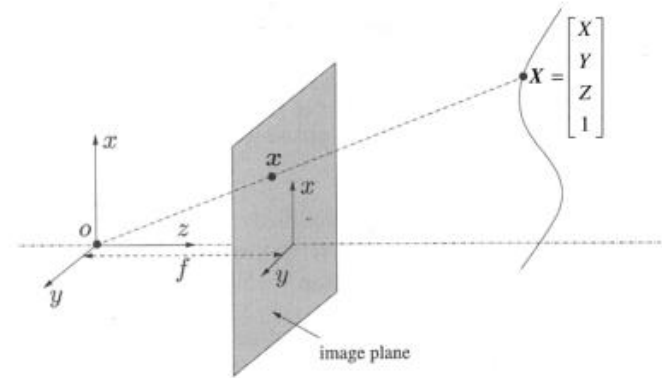
Simplified generic feature-based SLAM process

- Camera pose estimation

3D point transformation: $\mathbf{X}_2 = R\mathbf{X}_1 + T$

- Estimate R, T from epipolar geometry

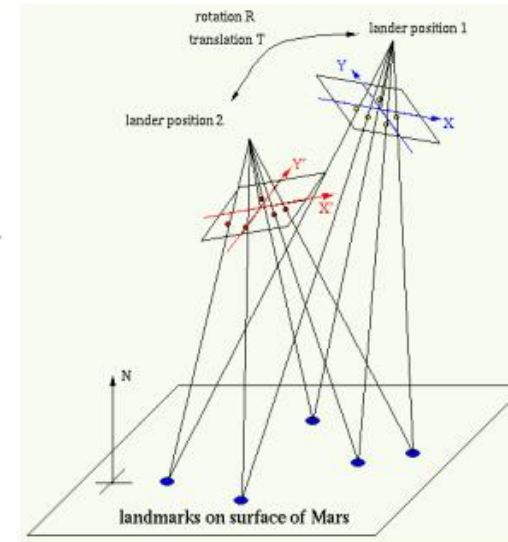
- Linear 8-point algorithm $Ae=0$
 - Problem is only of dimension 5 (3 for rotation, 2 for translation up to scale)
 - Linear formulation is fast and simple to solve
- Non-linear 5-point algorithm (Nistér PAMI 204)
 - Finding roots of cubic polynomials
 - Mathematically hairy but fast implementations exist



Theorem of intersecting lines:

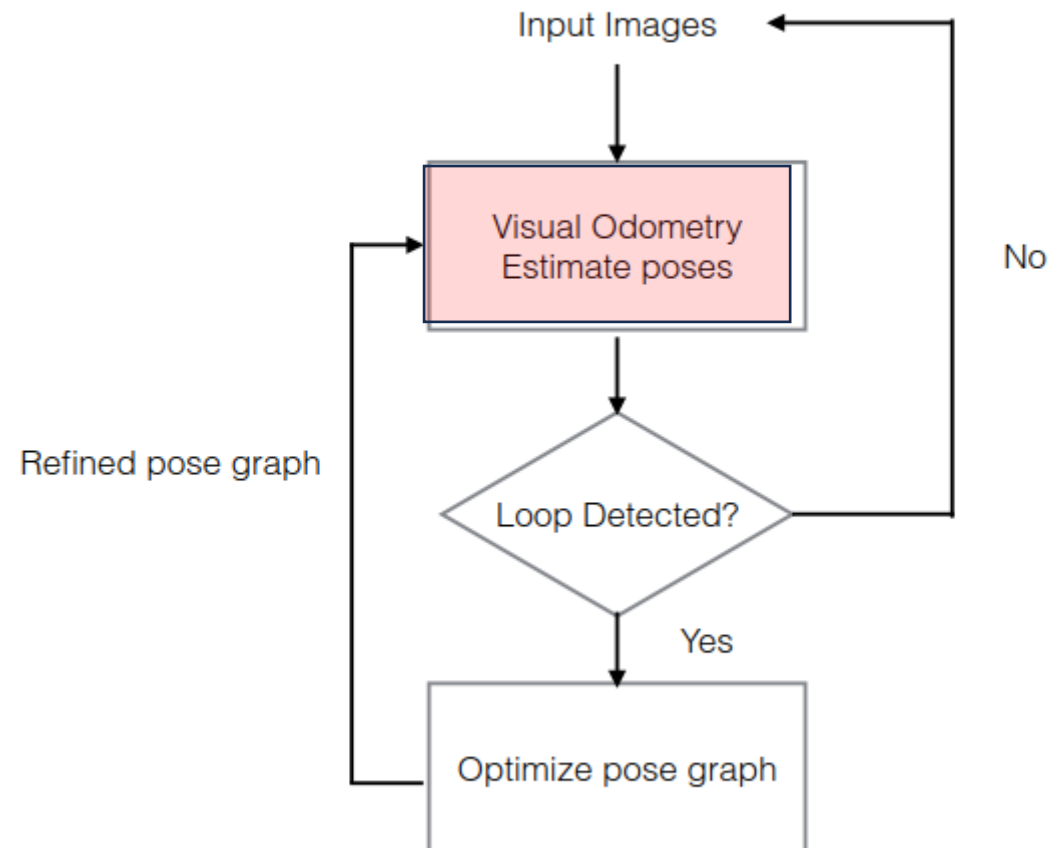
$$x = f \frac{X}{Z}, \quad y = f \frac{Y}{Z} \quad \text{or} \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{f}{Z} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

image: Ma, Y., Soatto, S., Kosecká, J., Sastry, S.S. : "An Invitation to 3D Vision"



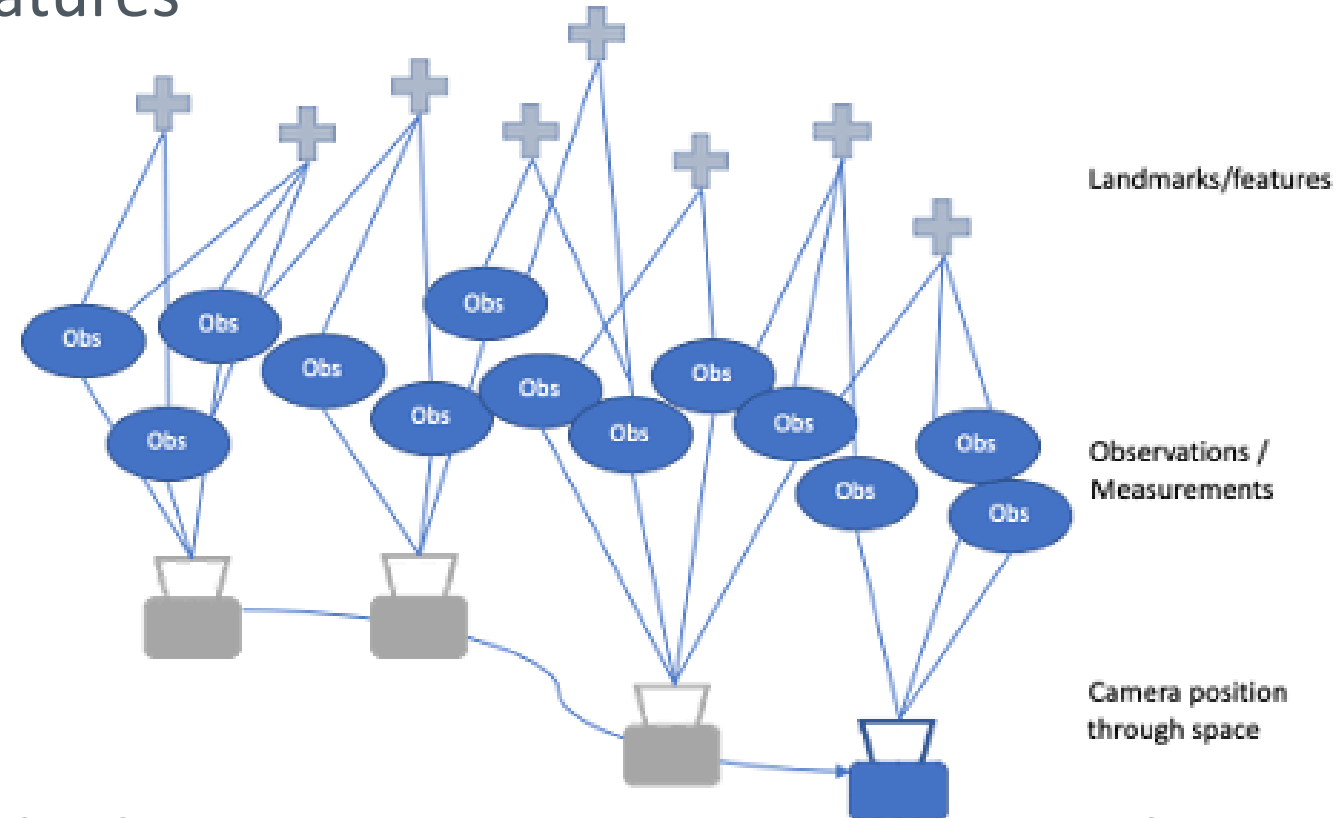
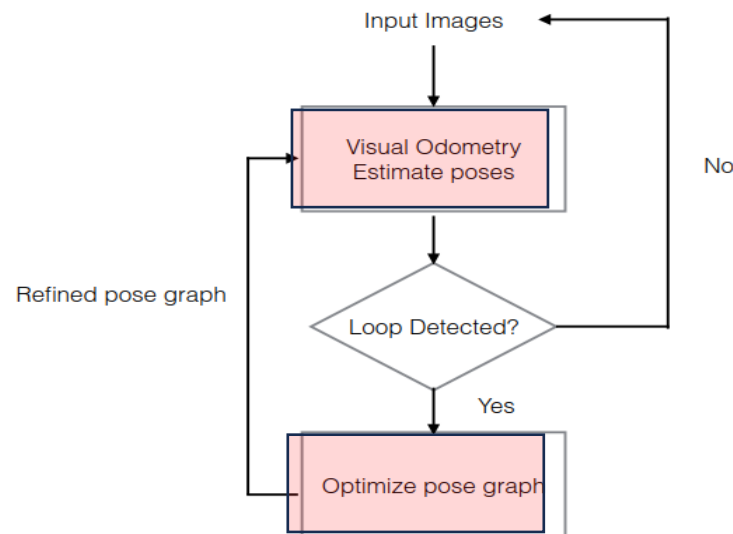
assume calibrated camera

Are we done ?



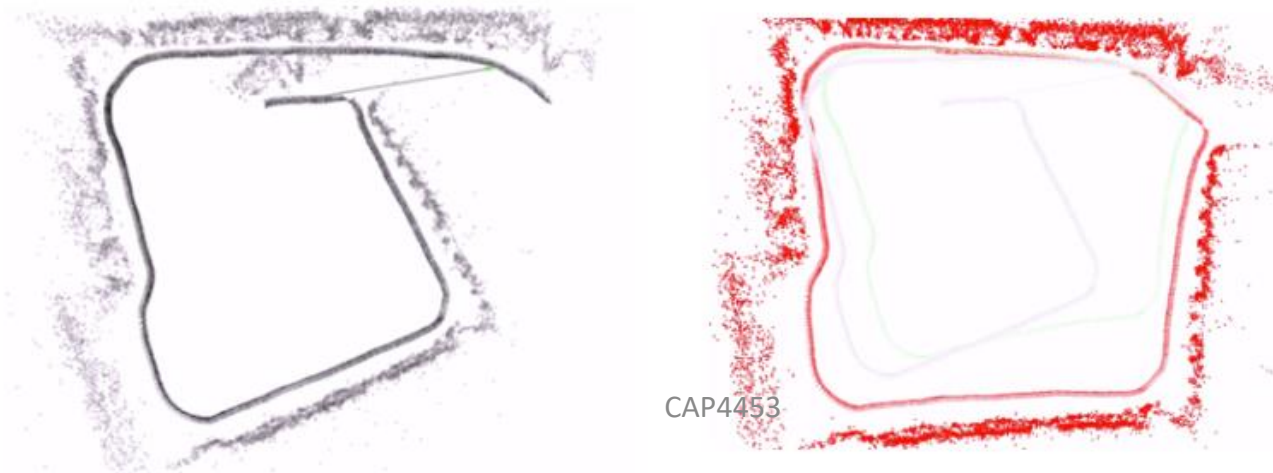
Optimize pose graph (backend)

- Features \rightarrow location \rightarrow map of features (relative to cameras)
- New measurements \rightarrow prune features



Optimize pose graph (backend)

- As the camera moves through space, there is increasing noise and uncertainty between the images the camera captures and its associated motion.
- backend optimization (optimization pose graph) mainly refers to the process of dealing with the noise in SLAM systems
- We only have numbers and matrices in the backend (state estimation) without those beautiful images (computer vision)

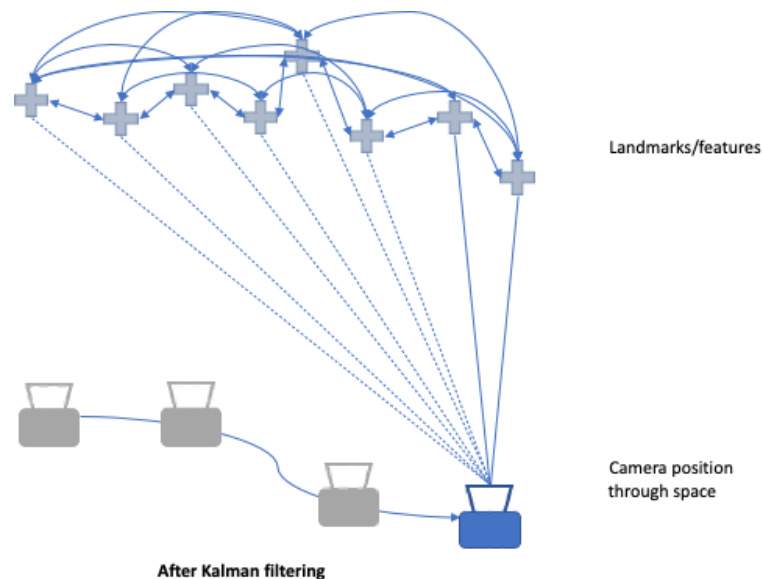


Optimize pose graph (back end)

Approaches

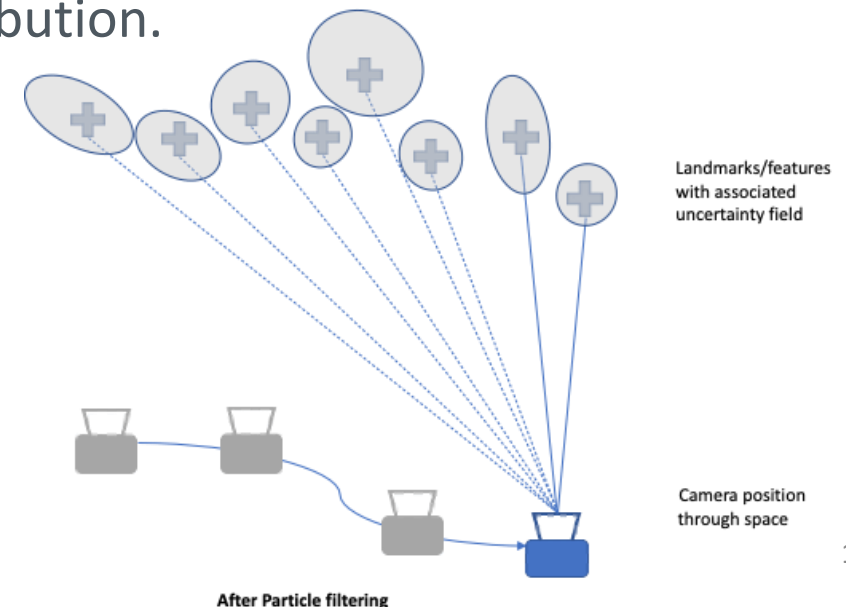
Extended Kalman Filters(EKF)

- takes nonlinear systems, and linearizes the predictions and measurements around their mean.



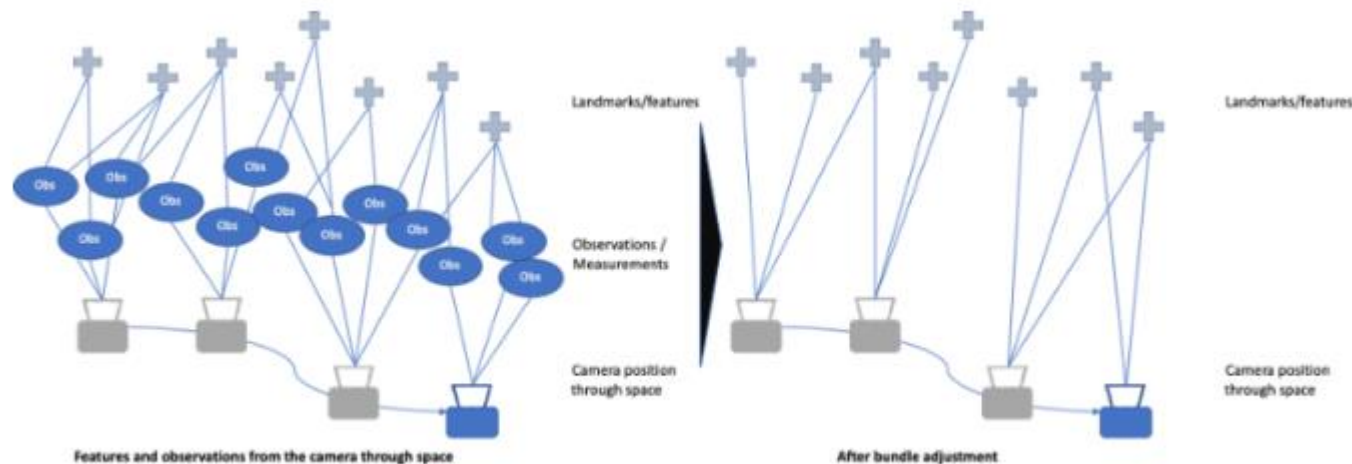
Particle filters

- Each feature point as a particle
- At each measurement uncertainty is updated against the predicted position.
- Unlike Kalman filters, particle filters can handle noise from any distribution, and states can have a multi-modal distribution.

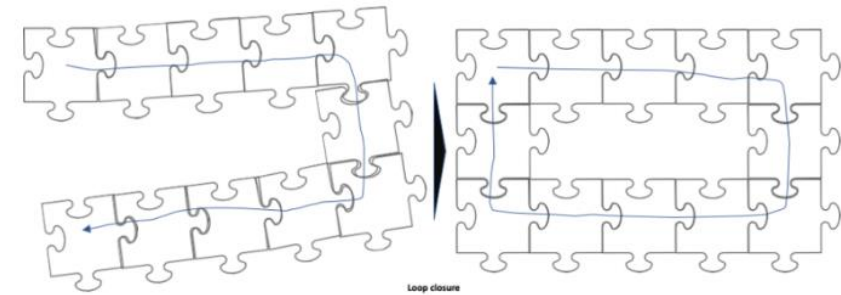
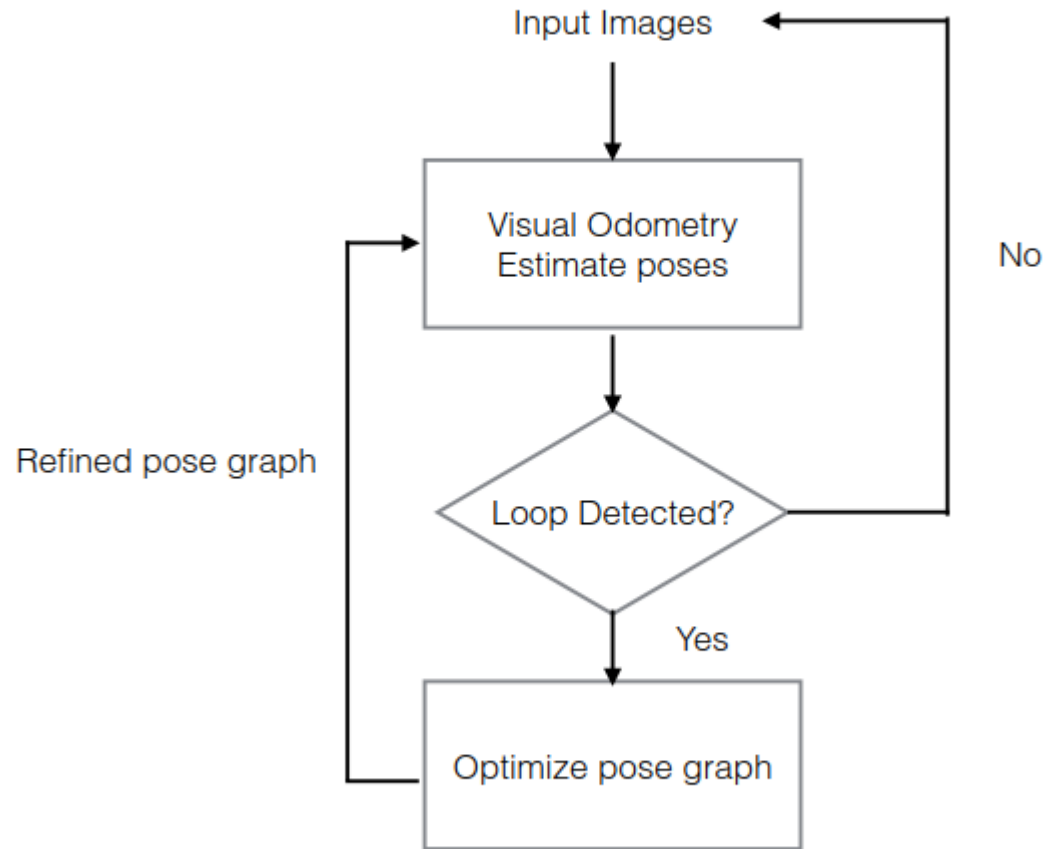


Bundle adjustment

- It is a batch operation, and not performed on every captured frame.
- nonlinear least squares operation on the current model. Imagine a “bundle” of light rays from all the features connected to each of the camera observations, and “adjusted” to optimize these connections directly to the sensor position and orientation as in the figure below.

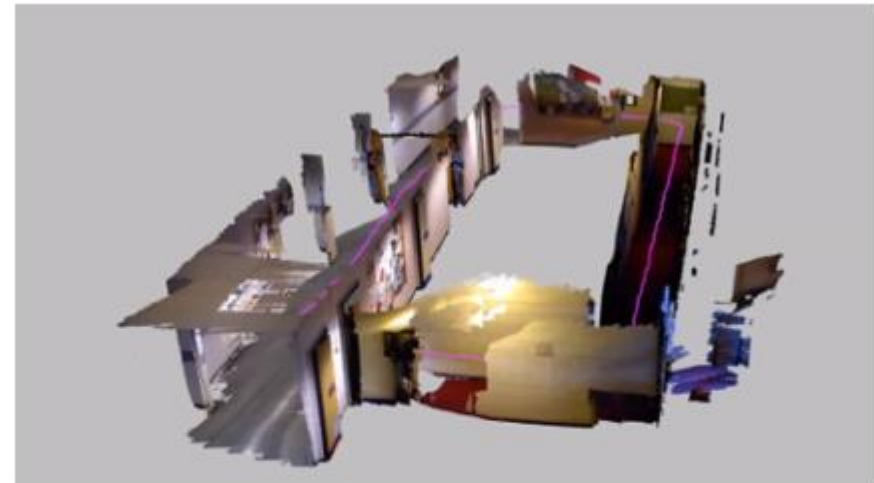


Loop closure



What's in between — Loop Detection

- Optimization works the best if we have global correspondence from landmarks.
- When a loop is detected, we can set up the global correspondence.



[T.Whelan et al. Deformation-based Loop Closure for Large Scale Dense RGB-D SLAM, 2013, IROS]



Resources

- Book: <https://github.com/gaoxiang12/slambook-en>
- CVPR 2014 tutorial: [Visual SLAM Tutorial | at CVPR 2014, June 28 \(room C 213-215\) \(cmu.edu\)](#)
- Links to everything in SLAM: [Awesome-SLAM | A curated list of SLAM resources \(silenceoverflow.github.io\)](#)



Questions?