

# Visual SLAM

## KKY/RVB

Ing. Petr Neduchal

Department of Cybernetics  
Faculty of Applied Sciences  
University of West Bohemia

ESF projekt Západočeské univerzity v Plzni  
reg. č. CZ.02.2.69/0.0/0.0/16\_015/0002287

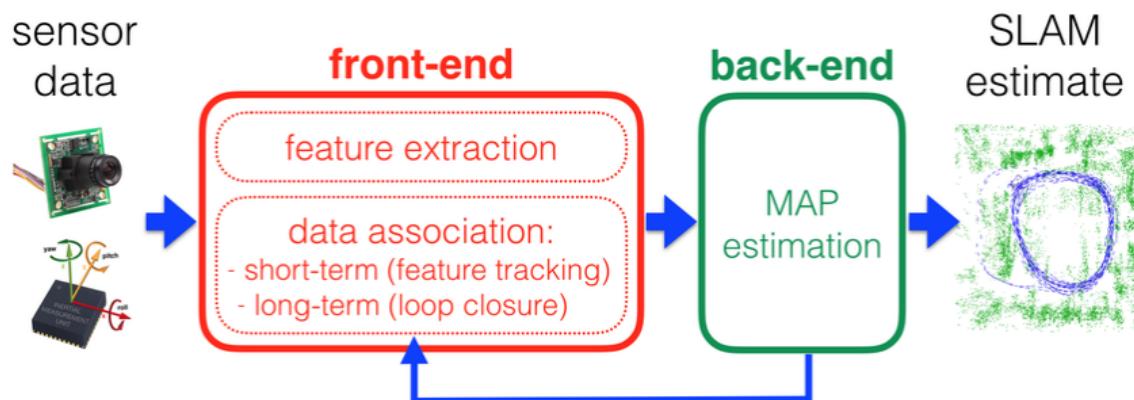


EVROPSKÁ UNIE  
Evropské strukturální a investiční fondy  
Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání



## Definition of SLAM

- ▶ Problem of building a globally consistent representation of the environment by leveraging both ego-motion compensation and loop-closure (Cadena et al. 2016)
  - ▶ Estimating the camera trajectory while reconstructing the environment.



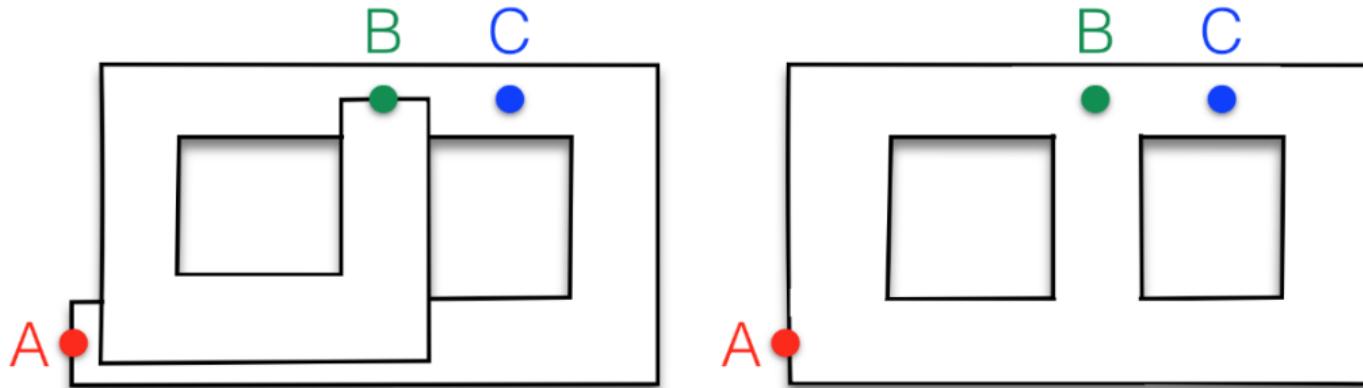
## SLAM probability distribution

$$p(x_{0:T}, m \mid z_{1:T}, u_{1:T})$$

distribution path map given observations controls



## Visual Odometry vs. Visual SLAM



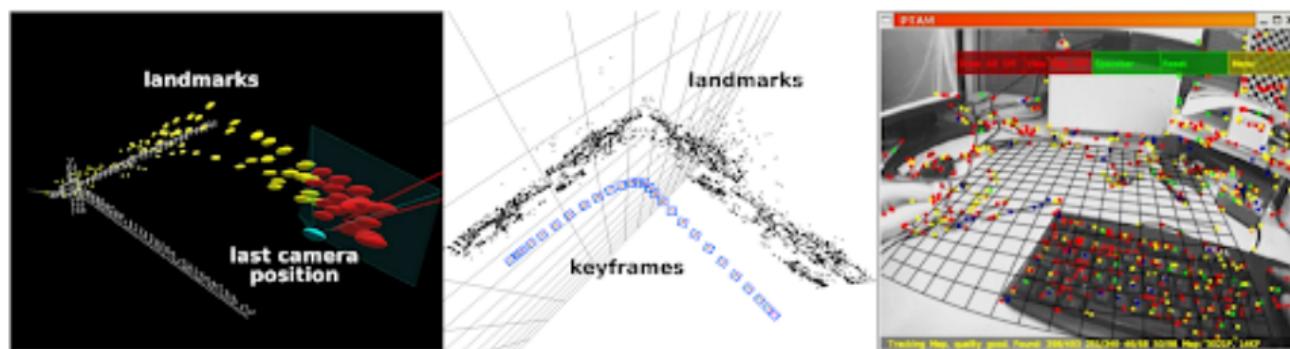
# SLAM examples

- ▶ **At home:** vacuum cleaner, lawn mower
- ▶ **Air:** surveillance with unmanned air vehicles
- ▶ **Underwater:** reef monitoring
- ▶ **Underground:** exploration of abandoned mines
- ▶ **Space:** terrain mapping for localization



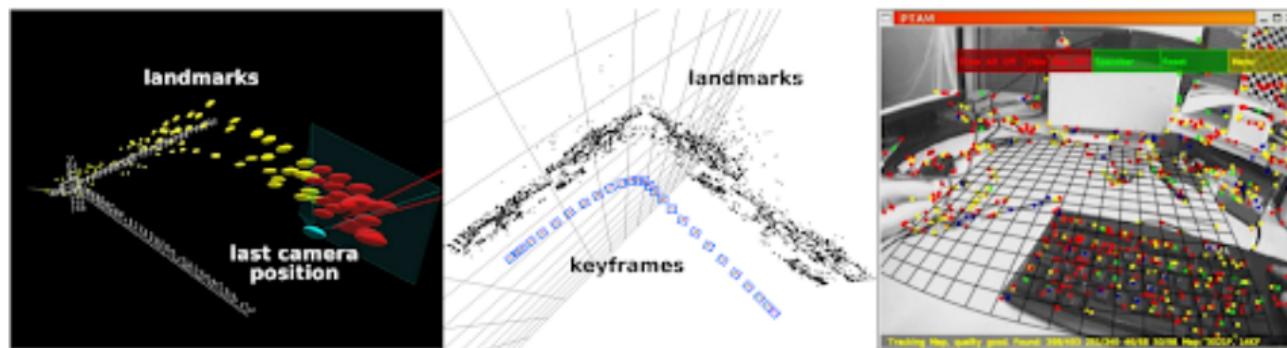
# Stone age

- ▶ Early VO works were motivated by NASA Mars exploration program. (90s)
- ▶ A. Davison – MonoSLAM (early 2000s)
  - ▶ first single camera V-SLAM system
  - ▶ using Bayesian Filtering (Extended Kalman Filter)
  - ▶ sparse map, full state vector 13 for robot and n for map
  - ▶ local image patches to represent landmarks



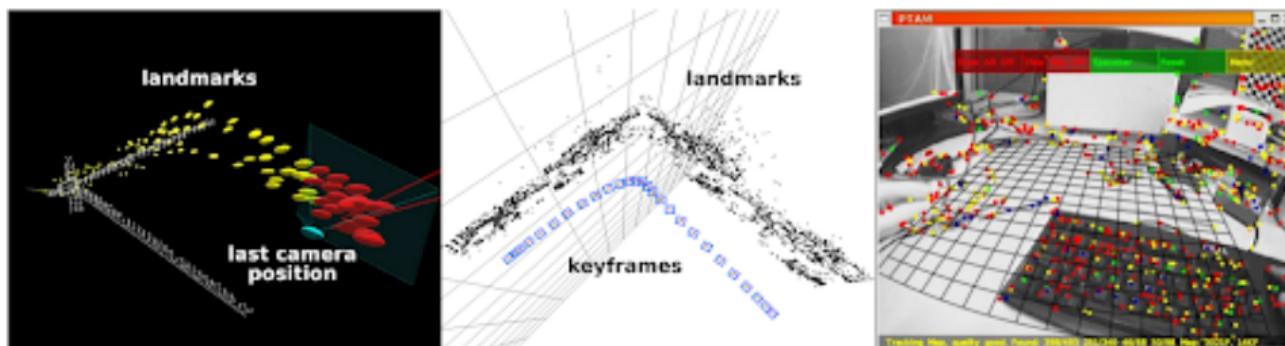
## MonoSLAM motion model

$$\hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} r \\ q \\ v \\ \omega \end{bmatrix}, \quad f = \begin{bmatrix} r_k + (v_k + V)\Delta t \\ q_k \times Q((\omega_k + \Omega)\Delta t) \\ v_k + V \\ \omega_k + \Omega \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} V \\ \Omega \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \Delta t \\ \beta \Delta t \end{bmatrix}$$



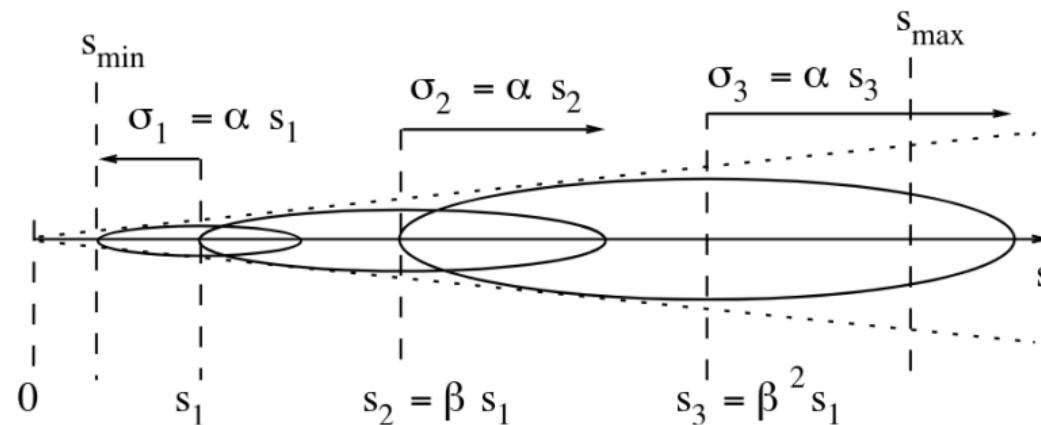
# MonoSLAM measurement model

$$h = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_0 - f_u \frac{h_x^R}{h_z^R} \\ v_0 - f_v \frac{h_y^R}{h_z^R} \end{bmatrix}, \quad h^R = (y - r)]$$



# Feature initialization

- ▶ delayed
- ▶ undelayed
  - ▶ multiple hypothesis initialization

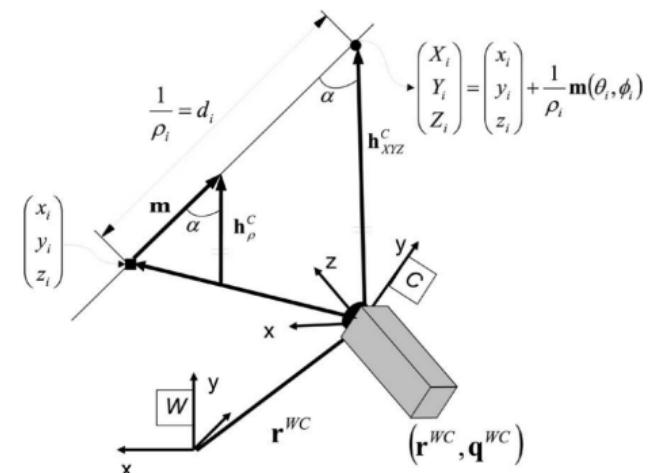


# Feature initialization - Inverse Depth Parametrization

- ▶ delayed
- ▶ undelayed
  - ▶ multiple hypothesis initialization
  - ▶ Inverse Depth Parametrization

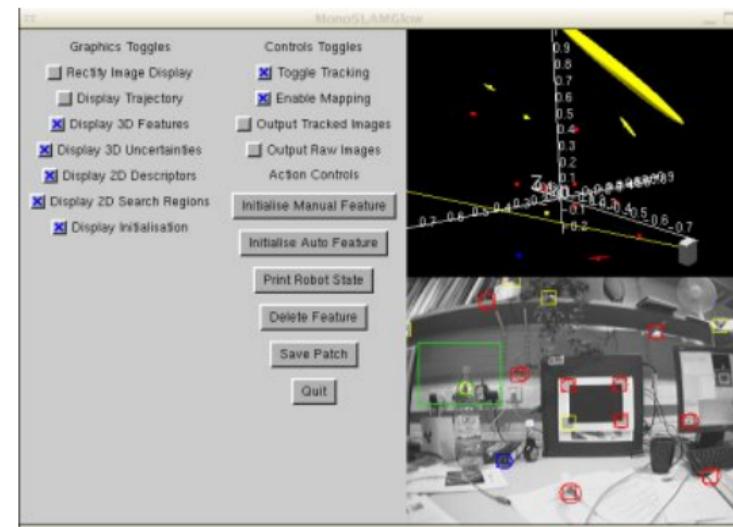
$$\mathbf{y} = (x_i, y_i, z_i, \theta, \phi, \rho)^T$$

$$m = (\cos\phi\sin\theta, -\sin\phi, \cos\phi\cos\theta)$$

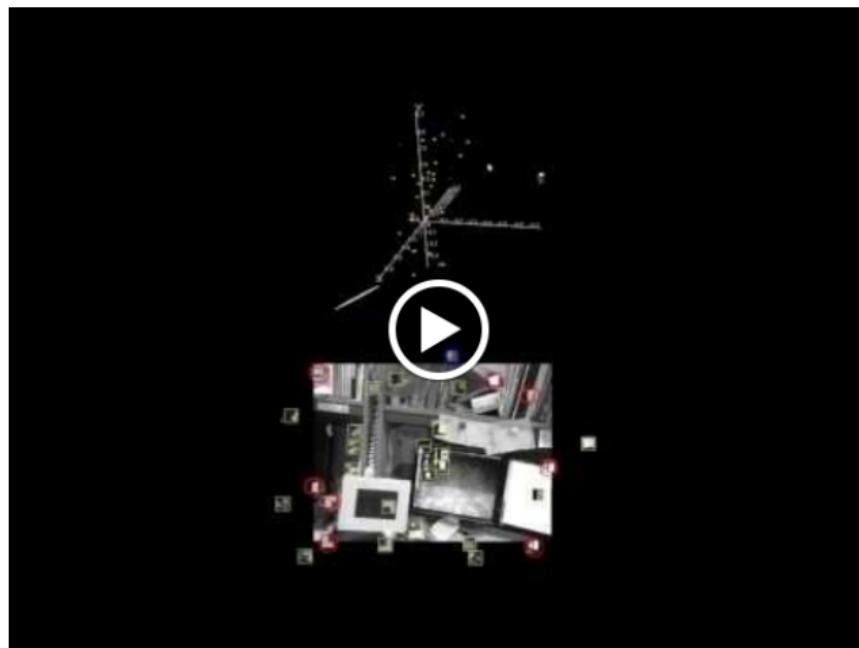


# MonoSLAM and its extensions

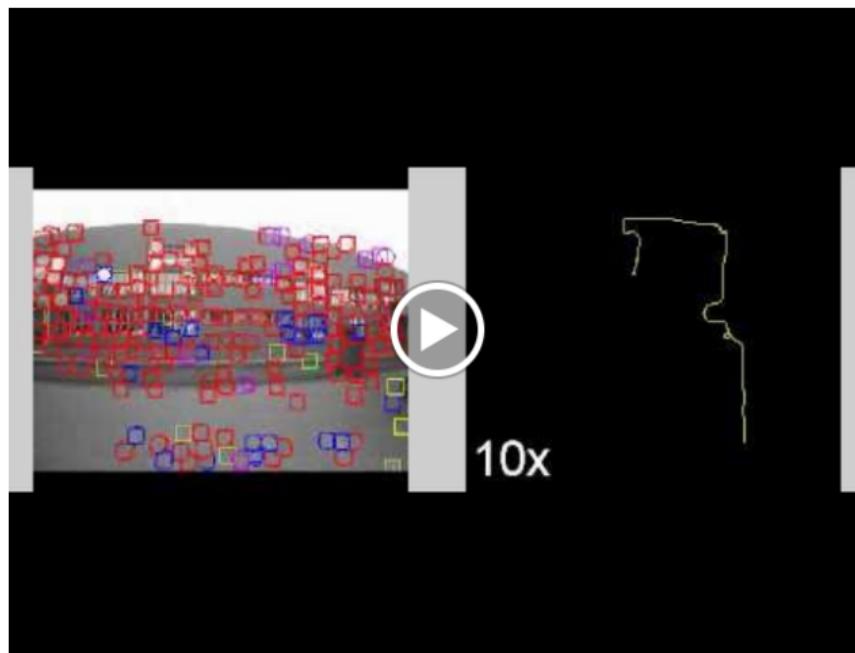
- ▶ SceneLib 1 - A. Davison
  - ▶ implementation in C++
- ▶ SceneLib 2 - Hanme Kim
  - ▶ reimplementation
  - ▶ C++, modern libraries
- ▶ 1-point Ransac for EKF filtering
  - ▶ Implementation in MATLAB



# MonoSLAM - Single Camera SLAM

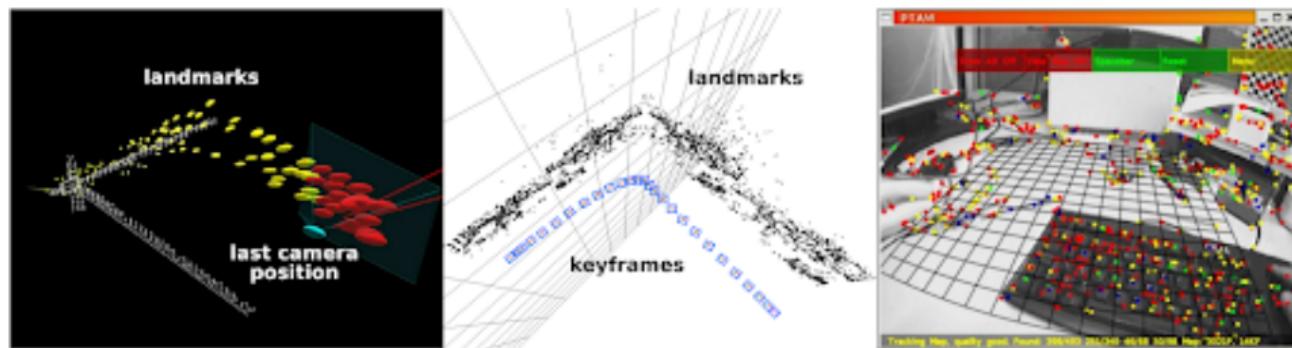


# 1-Point RANSAC for EKF-Based Structure from Motion



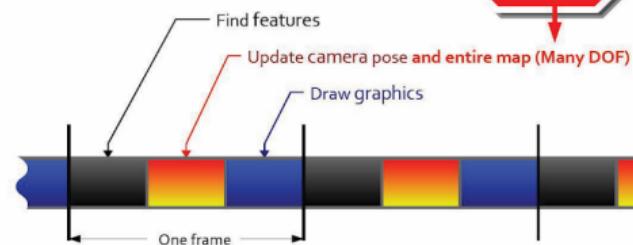
## PTAM - Klein, Murray 2007

- ▶ feature based SLAM algorithm
- ▶ parallelizing the tracking and mapping tasks
- ▶ keyframe-based Bundle Adjustment instead of filtering – Graph SLAM
- ▶ designed for small scale AR application

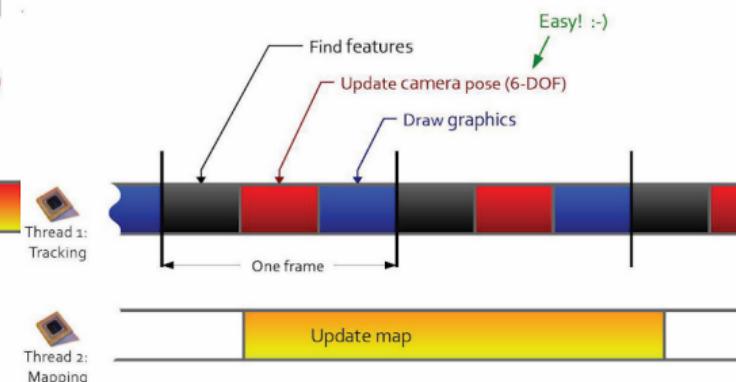


# PTAM - Threads

## Frame-by-frame SLAM



## Parallel Tracking and Mapping



# PTAM: The Map

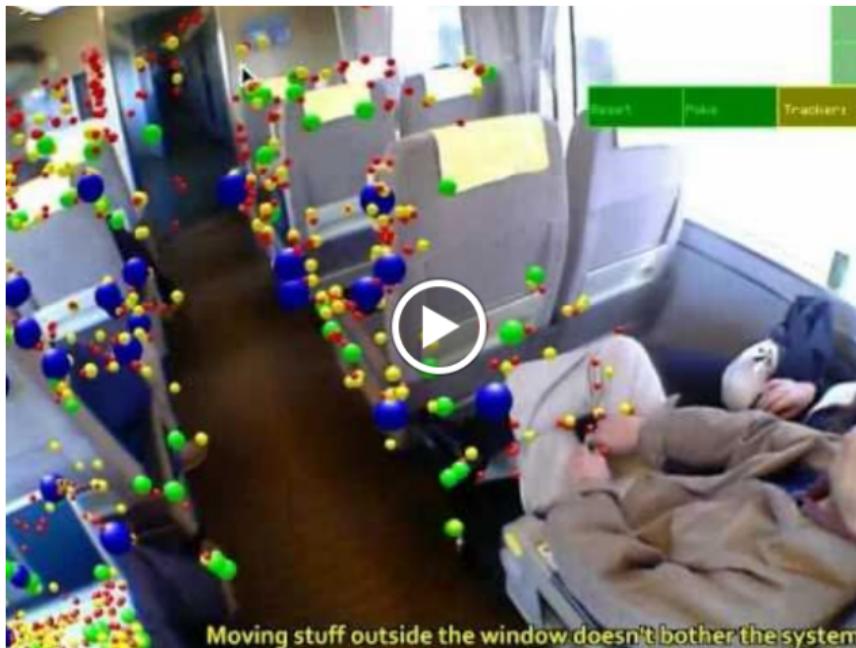
- ▶ The map consists of point features (locally planar patches)
- ▶ It contains keyframes (snapshots) – i.e. frame that is selected as a represent for a set of consecutive frames
- ▶ Each keyframe stores 4-level pyramid of grayscale images
- ▶ Point feature is stored with:
  - ▶ reference to a keyframe (first observation)
  - ▶ pyramid level
  - ▶ pixel location



# Parallel Tracking and Mapping for Small AR Workspaces (PTAM)

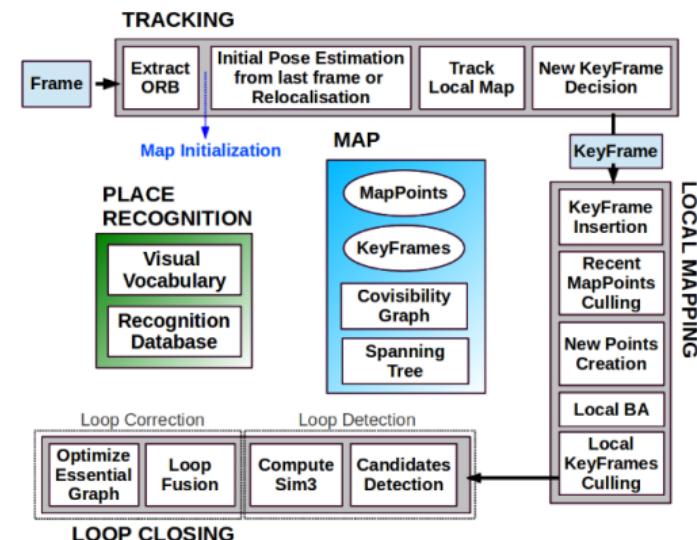


# Parallel Tracking and Mapping for Small AR Workspaces (PTAM) - extra

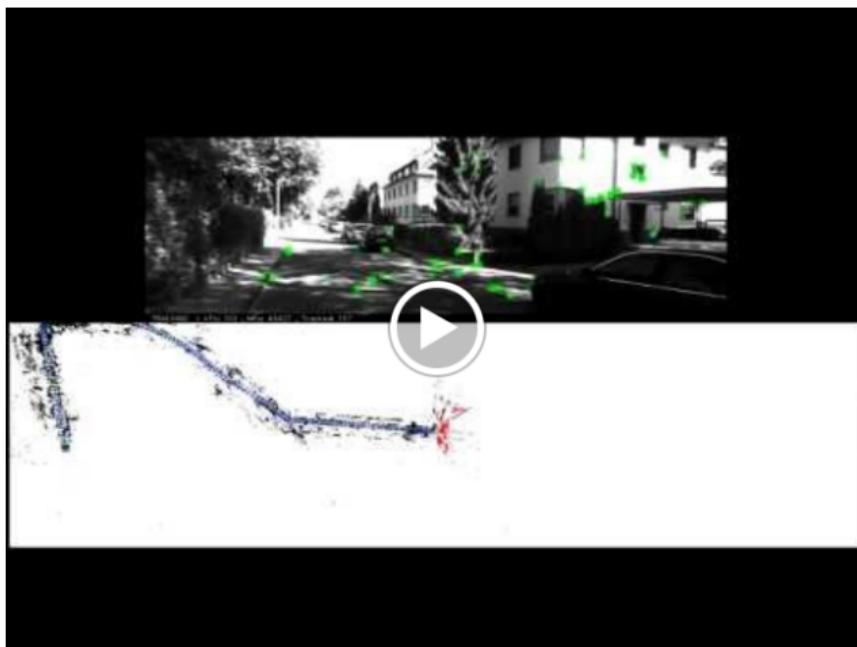


# ORB-SLAM 1 and 2 (2014-2016)

- ▶ State of The Art
- ▶ feature based
- ▶ three threads
  - ▶ tracking
  - ▶ local mapping
  - ▶ global mapping
  - ▶ ORB features used in all threads
- ▶ Bag Of Visual Words used for relocalization.



# ORB-SLAM in the KITTI dataset (Sequence 00)



# ORB-SLAM2: an Open-Source SLAM for Mono, Stereo and RGB-D



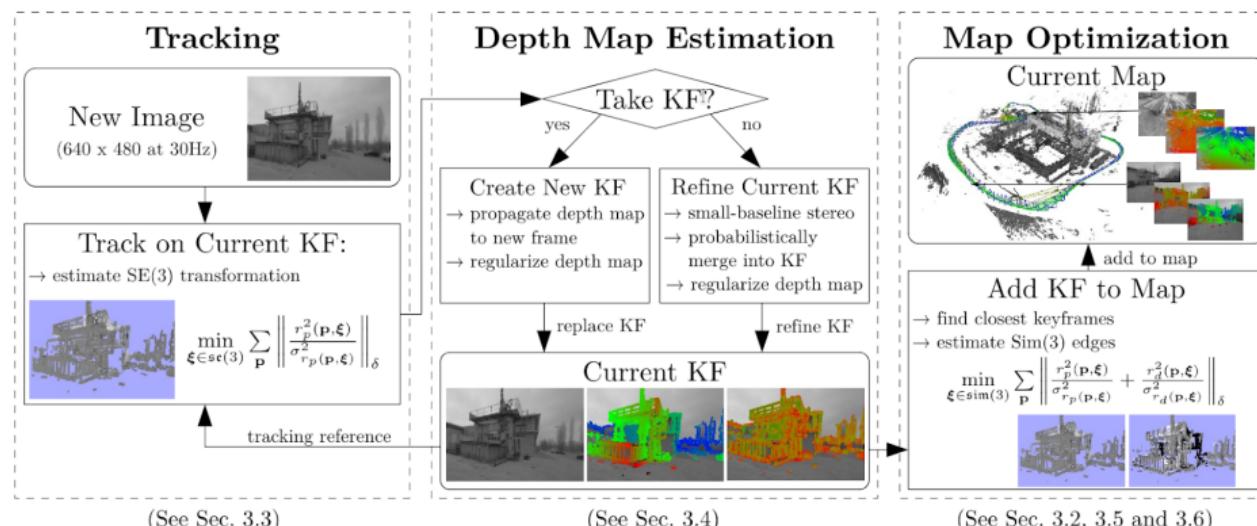
# DTAM: Dense Tracking and Mapping in Real-Time

- ▶ photometric error instead of reprojection error
- ▶ all pixels are processed – whole image alignment
- ▶ Computationaly expensive - GPU

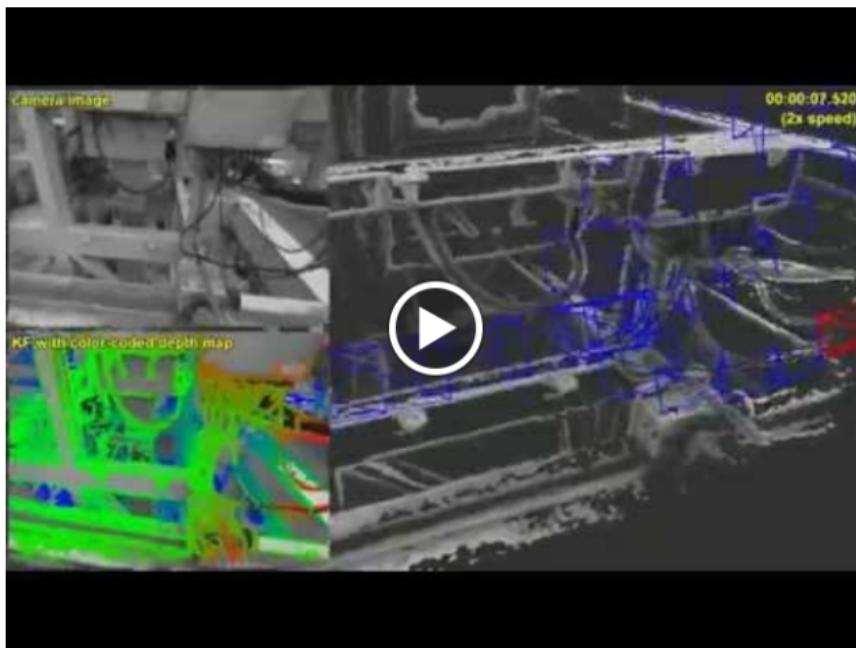


## LSD SLAM, DSO

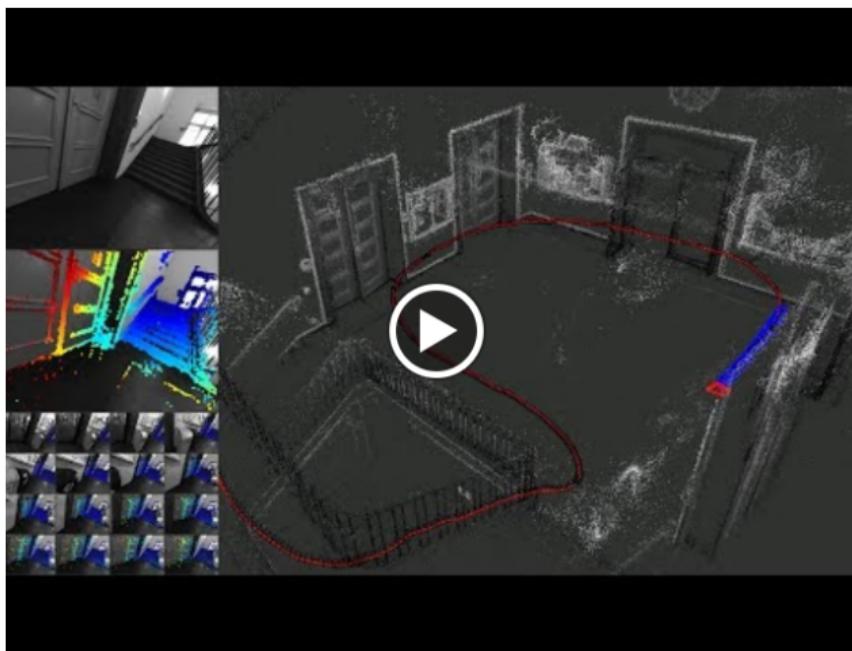
- ▶ semi-dense - only pixels with non-negligible gradient
  - ▶ depth map propagated from frame to frame – updated
  - ▶ Gauss-Newton Optimization



# LSD-SLAM: Large-Scale Direct Monocular SLAM (ECCV '14)

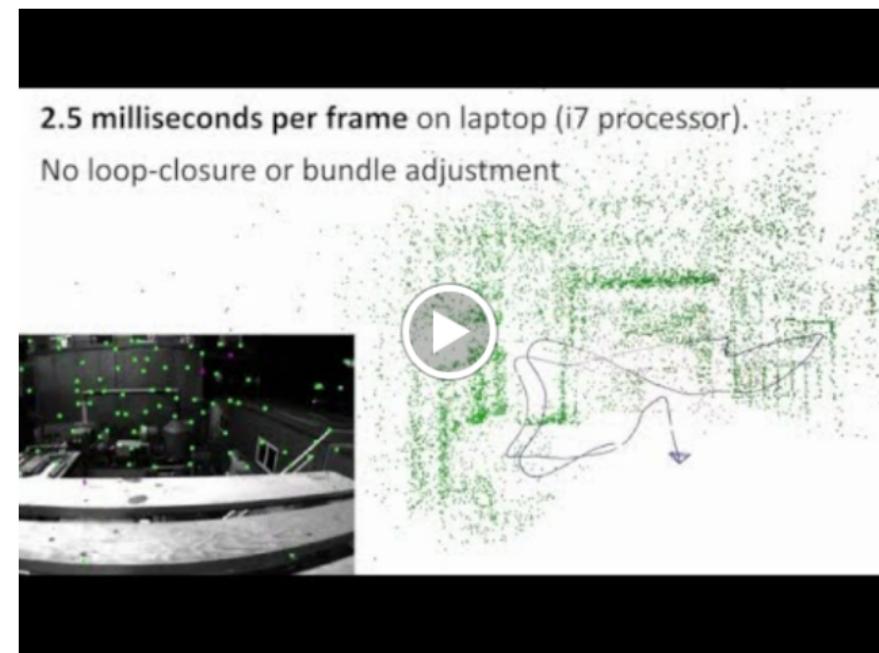


# DSO: Direct Sparse Odometry



# SVO: Fast Semi-Direct - Hybrid system

- ▶ image Alignment
- ▶ features for initialization of new 3D points
- ▶ Loosely-Coupled Semi-Direct Monocular SLAM – SVO with Loop Closure

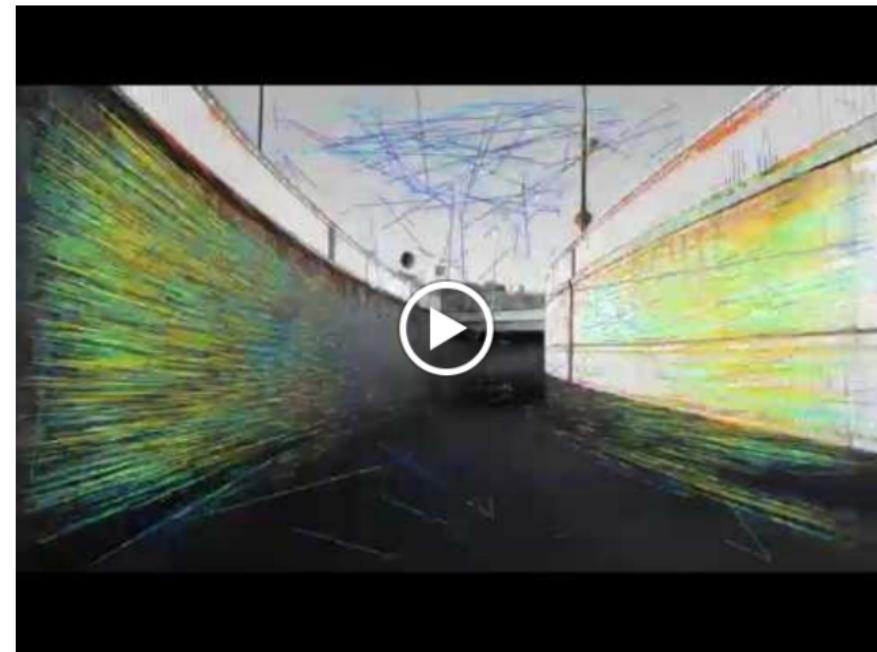


# Loosely-Coupled Semi-Direct Monocular SLAM



# Current Research – 2018

- ▶ neural networks
- ▶ Visual Inertial SLAM
- ▶ CVPR 2018 workshop – Deep Learning for Visual SLAM

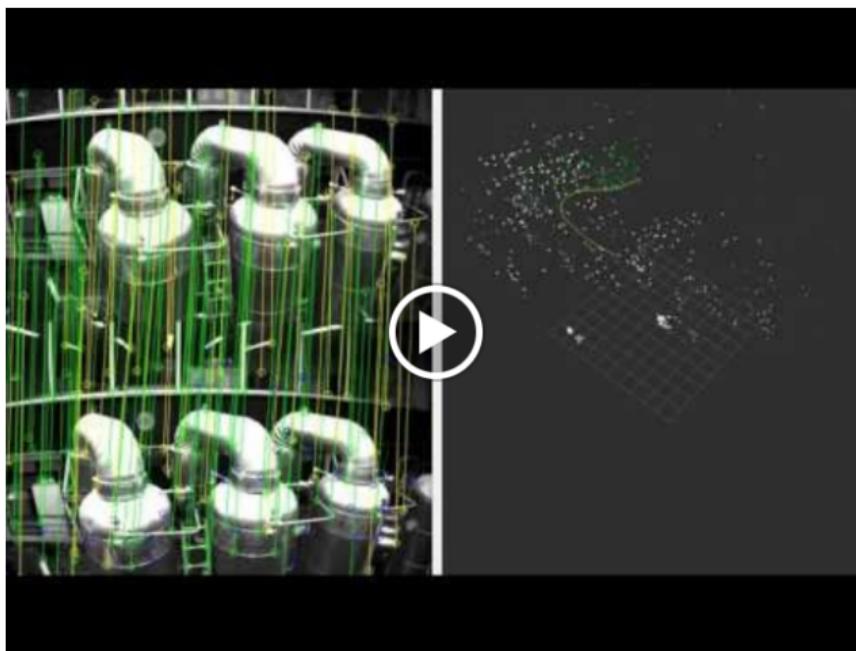


# Current Research

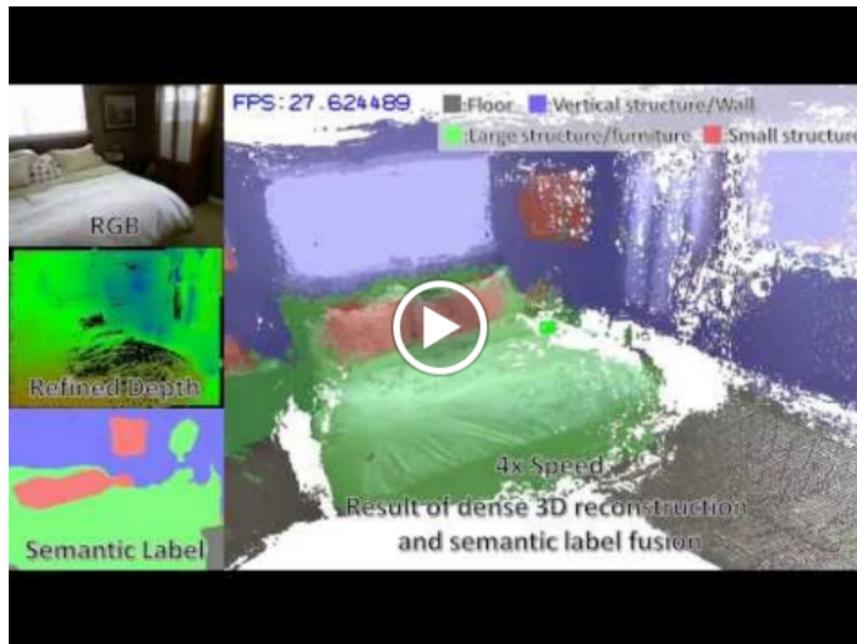
- ▶ SuperPoint: Self-Supervised Interest Point Detection and Description
- ▶ Global Pose Estimation With an Attention-Based Recurrent Network
- ▶ Visual SLAM for Automated Driving: Exploring the Applications of Deep Learning
- ▶ Mask-SLAM: Robust Feature-Based Monocular SLAM by Masking Using Semantic Segmentation
- ▶ Geometric Consistency for Self-Supervised End-to-End Visual Odometry
- ▶ DepthNet: A Recurrent Neural Network Architecture for Monocular Depth Prediction
- ▶ Monocular Depth Prediction Using Generative Adversarial Networks
- ▶ Learning 3D Scene Semantics and Structure From a Single Depth Image
- ▶ Keyframe-Based Visual-Inertial SLAM Using Nonlinear Optimization
- ▶ Unsupervised Learning of Depth and Ego-Motion from Video



# OKVIS: Open Keyframe-based Visual-Inertial SLAM



# CNN-SLAM: Real-time dense monocular SLAM with learned depth prediction



# Thank you for your attention!

## Questions?



EVROPSKÁ UNIE  
Evropské strukturální a investiční fondy  
Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání

