

# Cyber-physical systems programming

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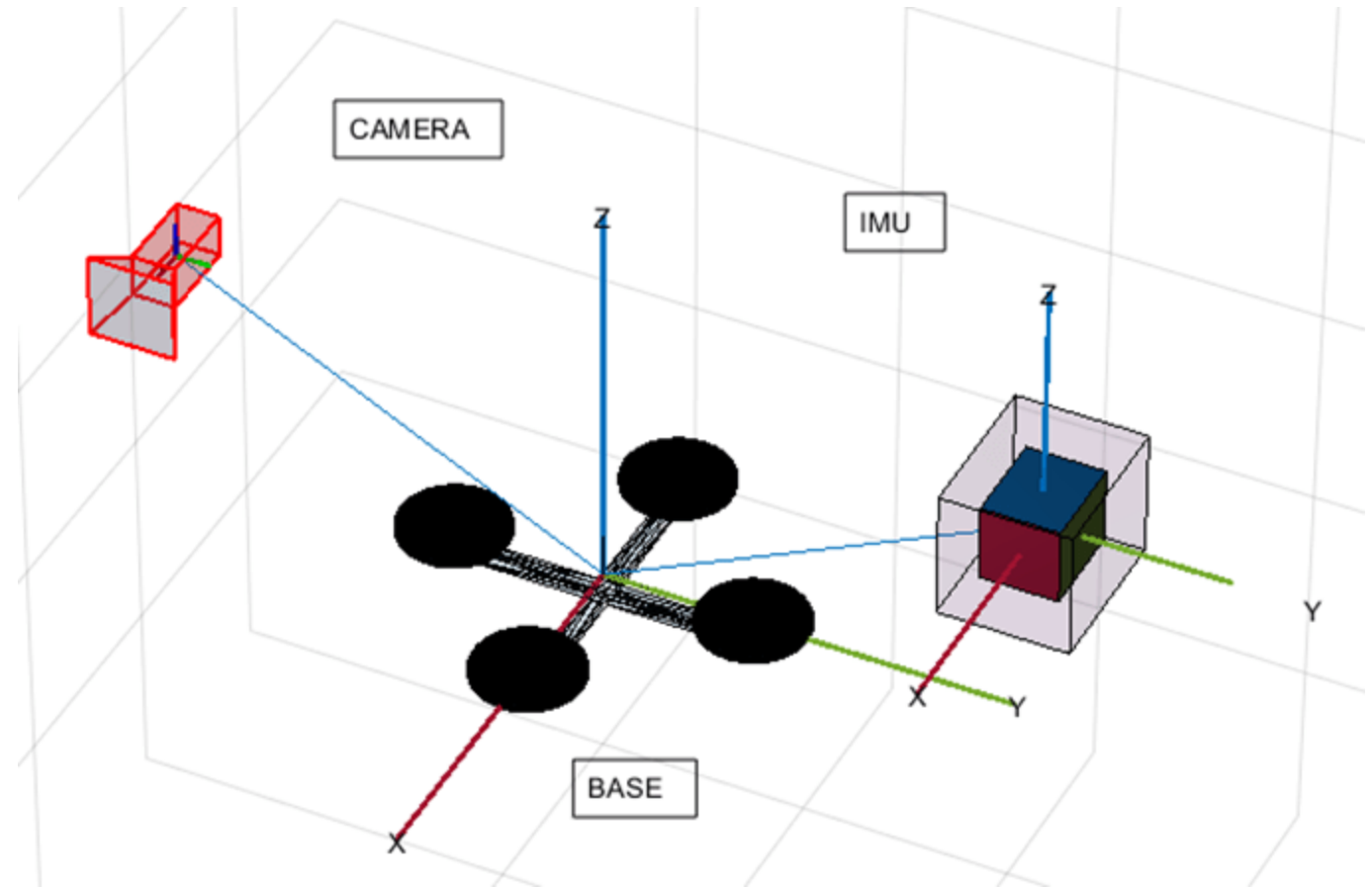
## Visual Inertial Odometry for a Crazyflie drone

Group components:

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Samorì Filippo  
Ugolini Filippo

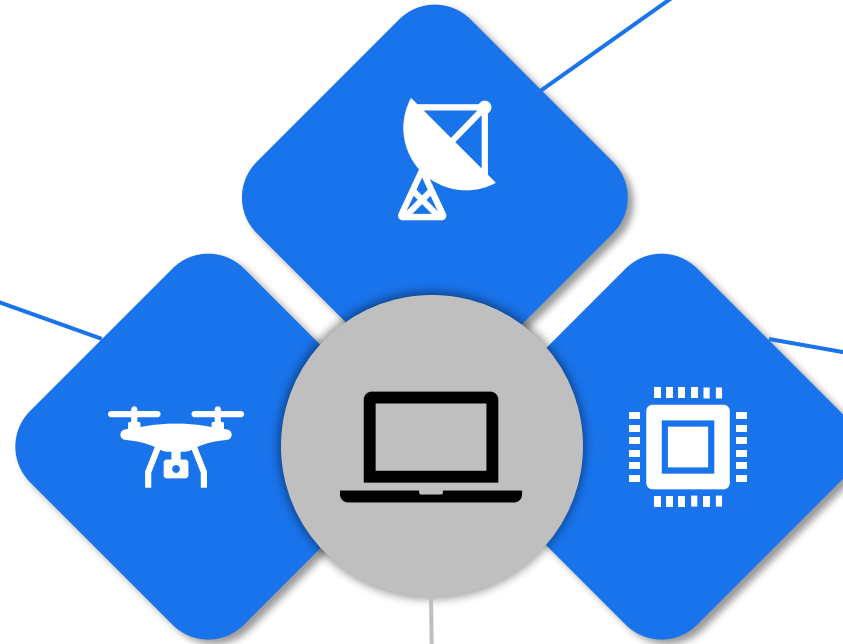
# Visual Inertial Odometry Algorithm

- The Visual Inertia Odometry (VIO) is a localization technique for the estimation in real time of the position and orientation of an autonomous device in an environment.
- It combines visual information acquired throughout cameras and inertial data provided by IMU sensors.



# Hardware components

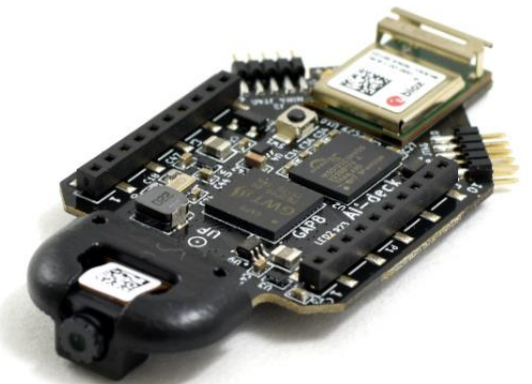
Crazyflie 2.1 drone:



Crazyradio 2.0:

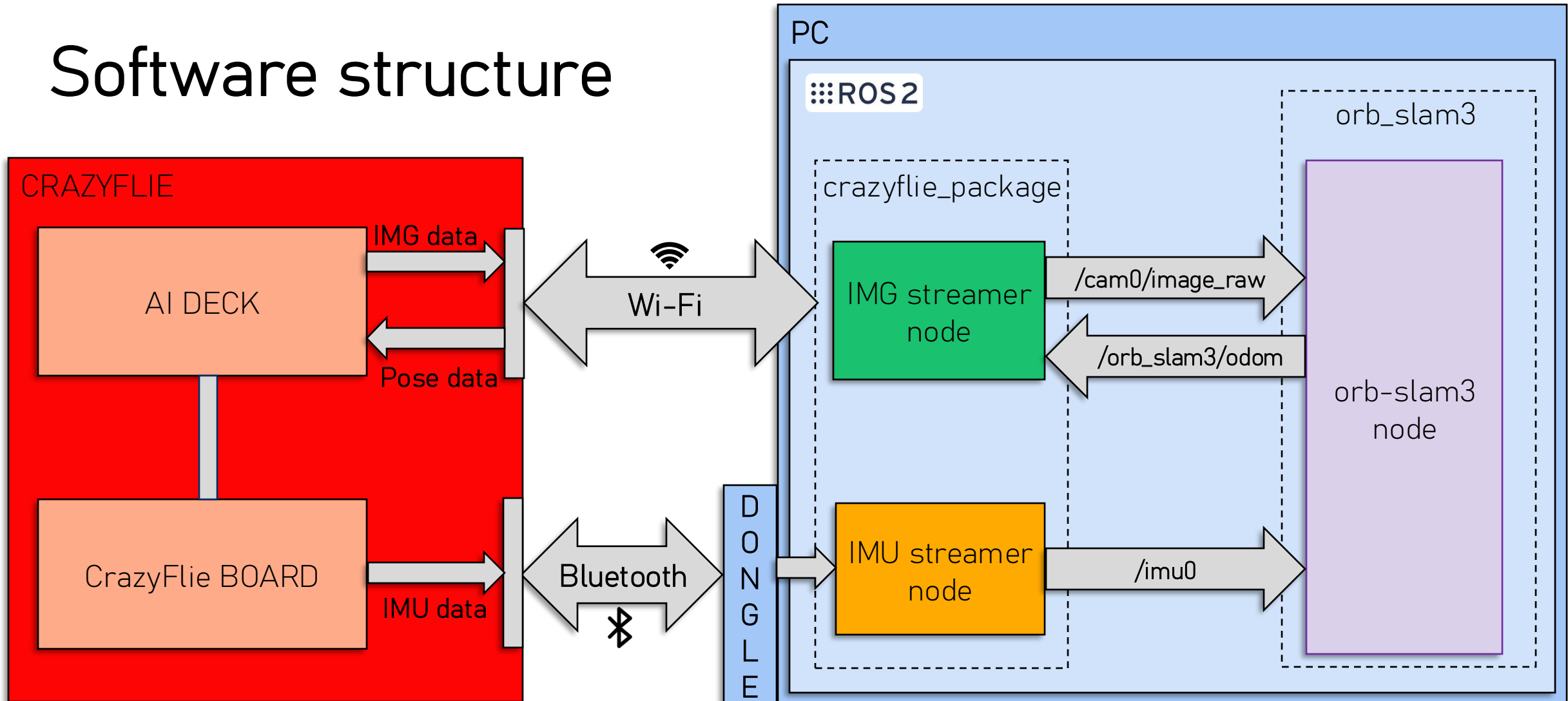


AI-deck:

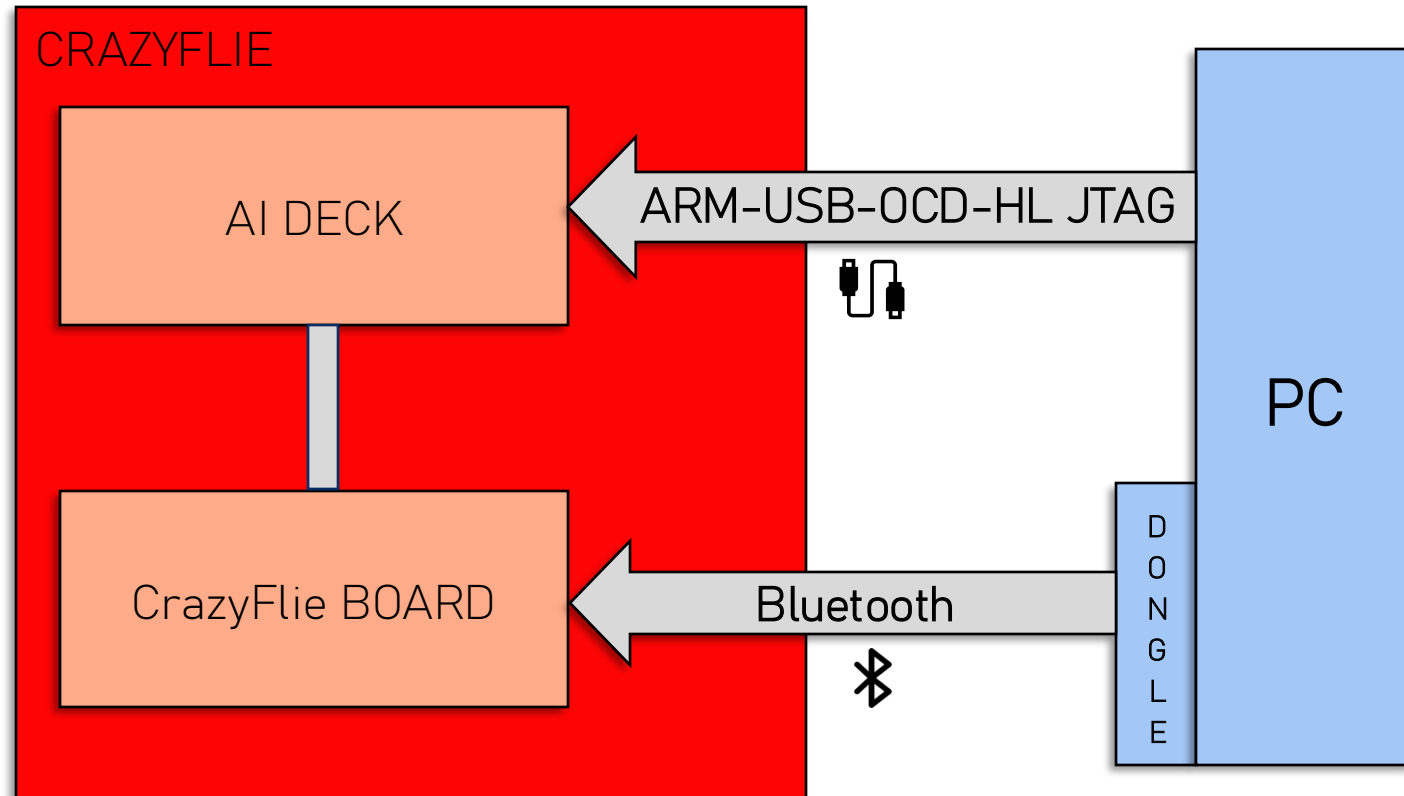


PC for computations

# Software structure

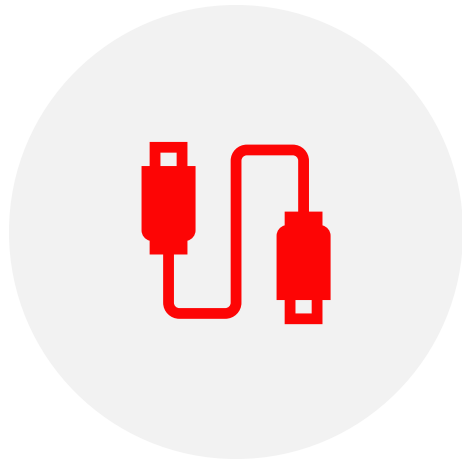


# Section 1: Drone Setup

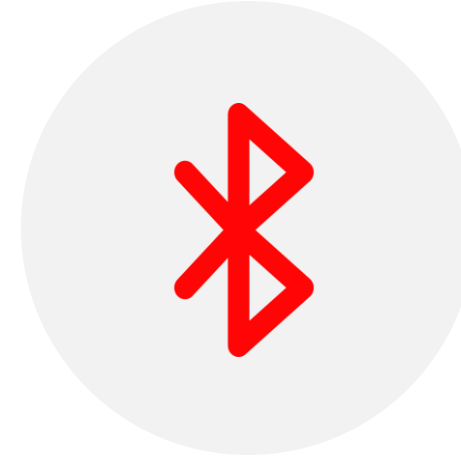


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# Firmware Setup



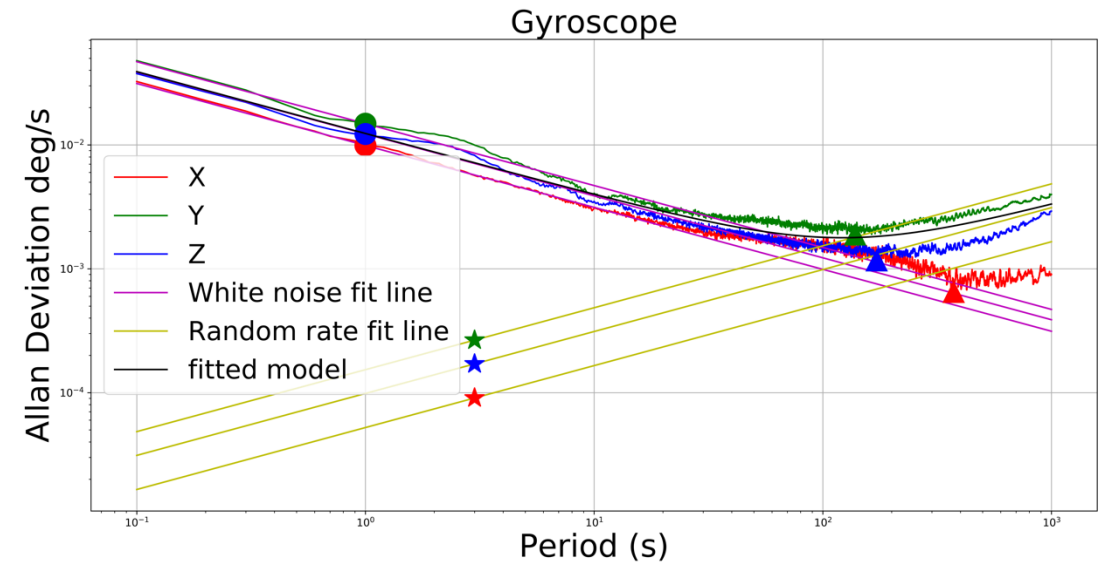
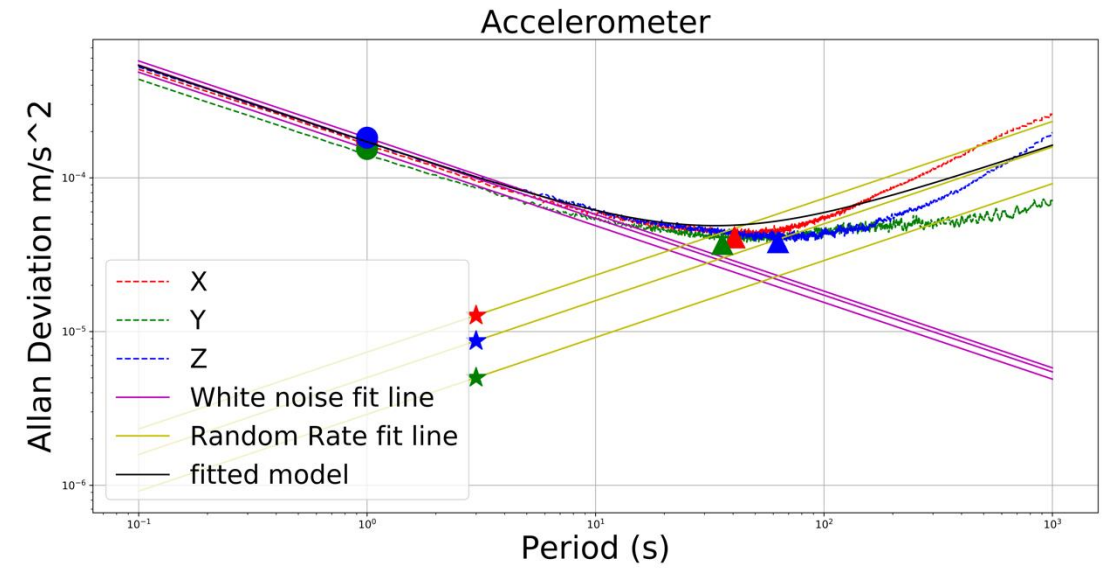
BUILD AND FLASH OF THE GAP8  
BOOTLOADER WITH AN **OLIMEX ARM-  
USB-OCD-HL JTAG**



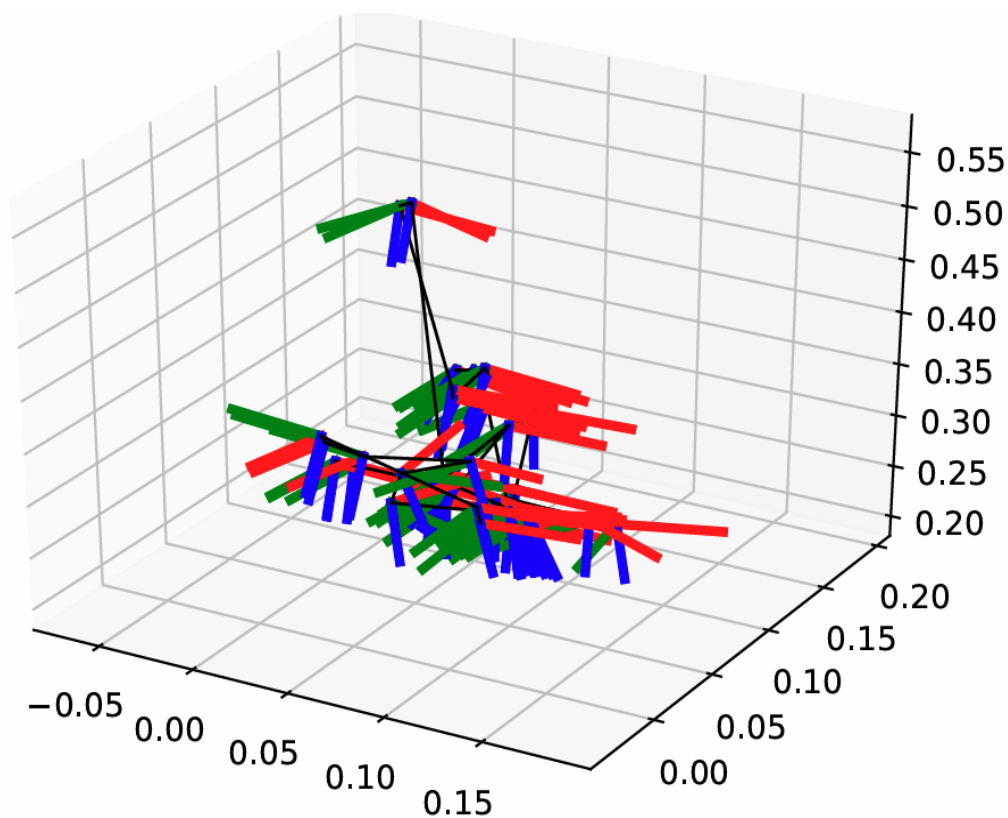
FLASHING OF THE FIRMWARE AND  
THE DEVELOPED APPLICATION FOR  
THE GAP8 VIA THE CRAZYRADIO  
DONGLE

# IMU Calibration

Sensor	Noise Density	Random Walk
Accelerometer	$0.000176 \frac{m}{\sqrt{s^3}}$	$3.4328 \times 10^{-5} \frac{m}{\sqrt{s^5}}$
Gyroscope	$0.000260 \frac{rad}{\sqrt{s}}$	$2.0043 \times 10^{-5} \frac{rad}{\sqrt{s^3}}$



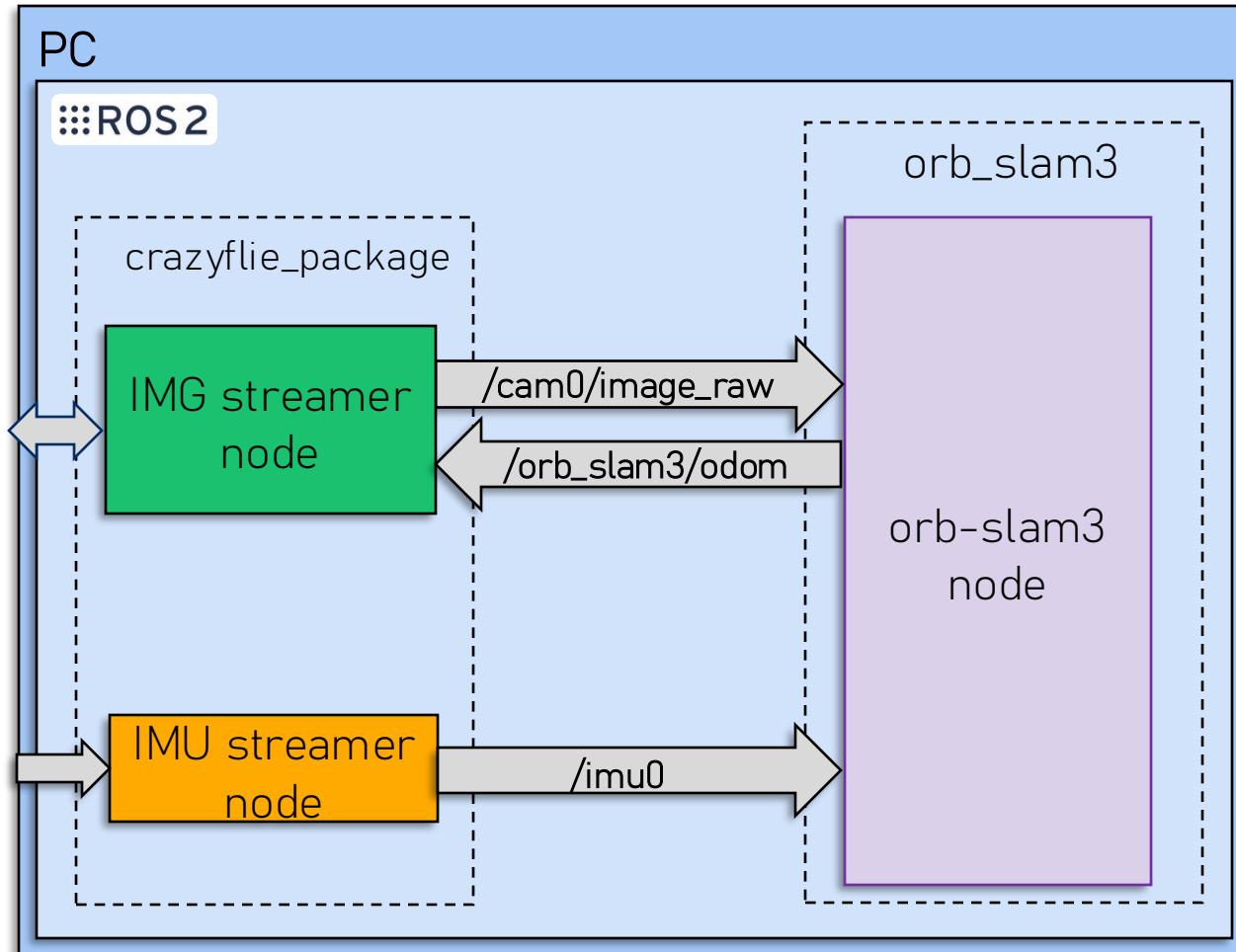
# IMU + Camera Calibration



Parameter	Value
Focal length	[182.040108, 181.960582]
Principal point	[161.919551, 153.772955]
Radial distortion coefficients	[-0.072991, -0.005429]
Tangential distortion coefficients	[-0.000866, 0.000639]
Rotation matrix	$\begin{bmatrix} -0.00658 & -0.99998 & -0.00051 \\ -0.22460 & 0.00198 & -0.974445 \\ 0.97443 & -0.00629 & -0.22461 \end{bmatrix}$
Translation vector	$[-0.0292 \quad 1.1811 \quad 0.6743]^T$



# Section 2: ROS2 environment



# IMU STREAMER NODE

01

The *imu\_streamer* node is initiated and it connects to the drone via the Crazyradio dongle

02

The node starts logging IMU data from the drone:

- *Accelerometer data*
- *Gyroscope data*

03

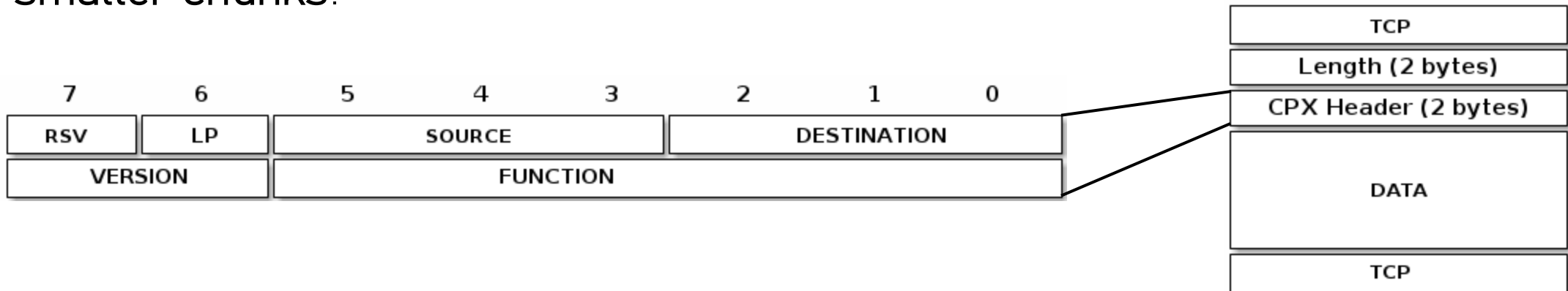
A ROS2 message of type *Imu()* is instantiated and filled with the logged values

04

The Imu message is then published in the */imu0* topic

# WI-FI COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

The image communication is performed using the **TCP protocol**, with data packets structured according to the custom convention CPX. Due to the images size, they are split into several smaller chunks.



# IMG STREAMER NODE

01

The *img\_streamer* node is initiated, and it connects to the AI-deck via WIFI

02

The node reconstructs the images reshaping it into a 244 x 324 grayscale image

03

A ROS2 message of type *Image()* is filled with the image (with a bridge)

04

The message is published on the topic */cam0/image\_raw* with the associated TimeStamp

05

Receives estimated pose on the topic */orb\_slam3/odom* and sends it back to the drone via WiFi

# ORB\_SLAM3 NODE

## orb\_slam3

### orb\_slam3.cpp

- Subscribes to image and camera topics.
- Manages those data through an instance of the DataGrabber class.
- Sends back to img\_streamer node the estimated pose.

### data\_grabber library

- Receives image and IMU messages and queues them internally using buffers.
- Feed synchronized data to the ORB-SLAM3 tracking system.
- Receives estimated pose.

VIO algorithm

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# ORB\_SLAM3 VIO ALGORITHM

ORB-SLAM3 is a real-time SLAM system that supports **visual, visual-inertial, and multi-map SLAM** using monocular, stereo, and RGB-D cameras, compatible with both **pin-hole and fisheye lens models**.



It extracts ORB features from the image while integrating IMU data, then defines the MAP-based optimization problem,



Optimization solved through tightly-coupled bundle adjustment, minimizes visual reprojection and inertial errors.

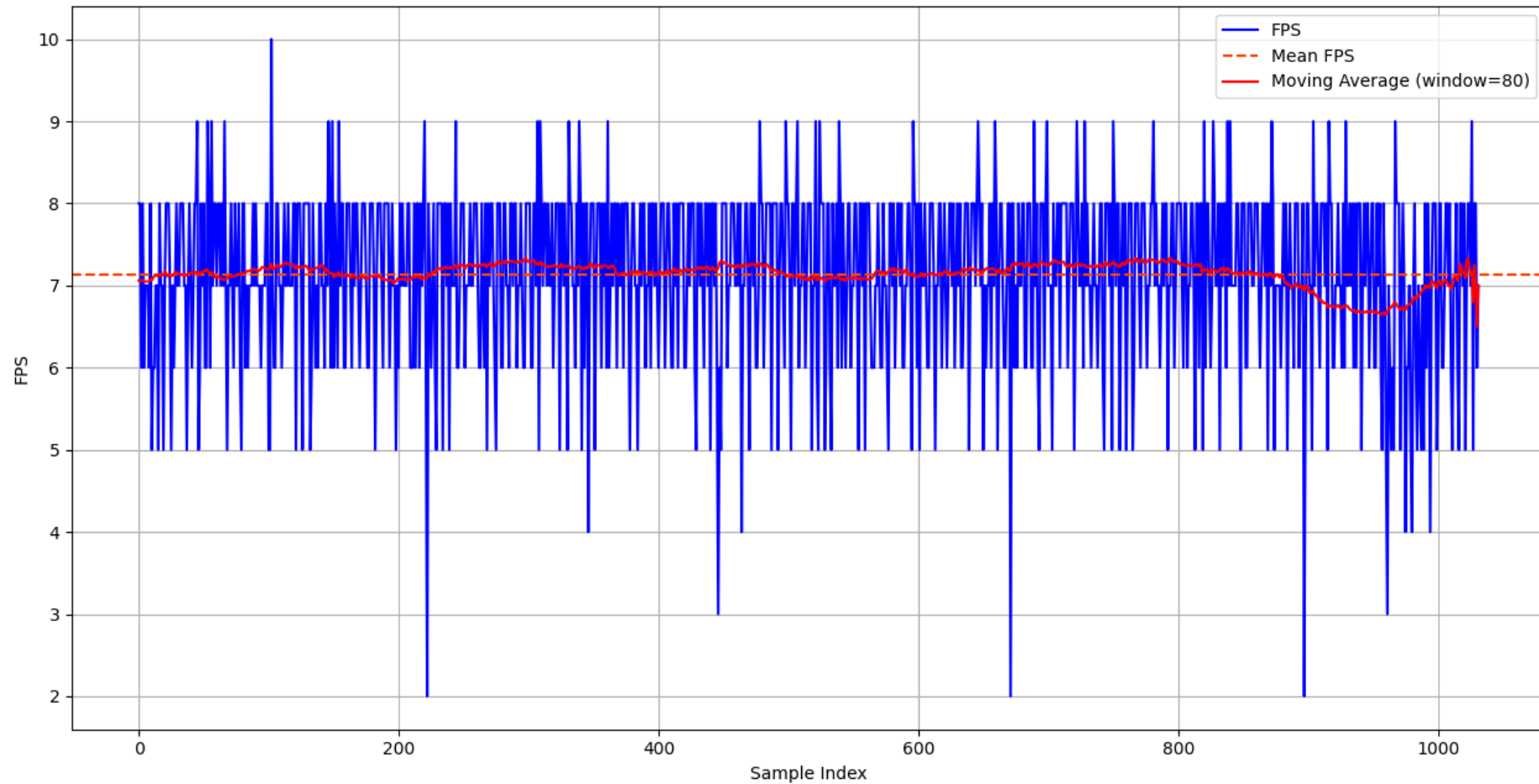


Performance enhanced by DBoW2-based place recognition for loop closure and drift correction.

# Section 3: Results

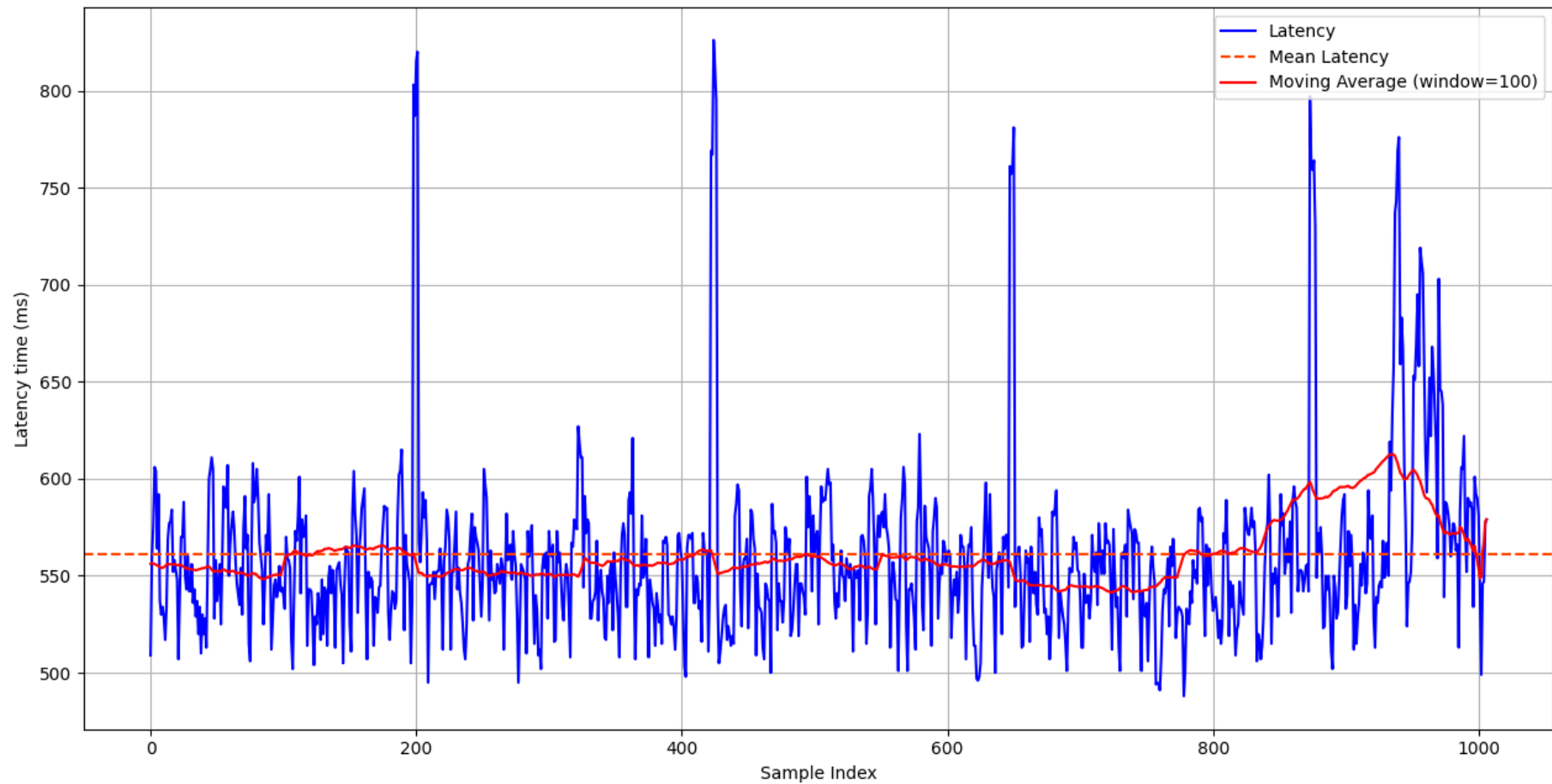


# Performances: FPS

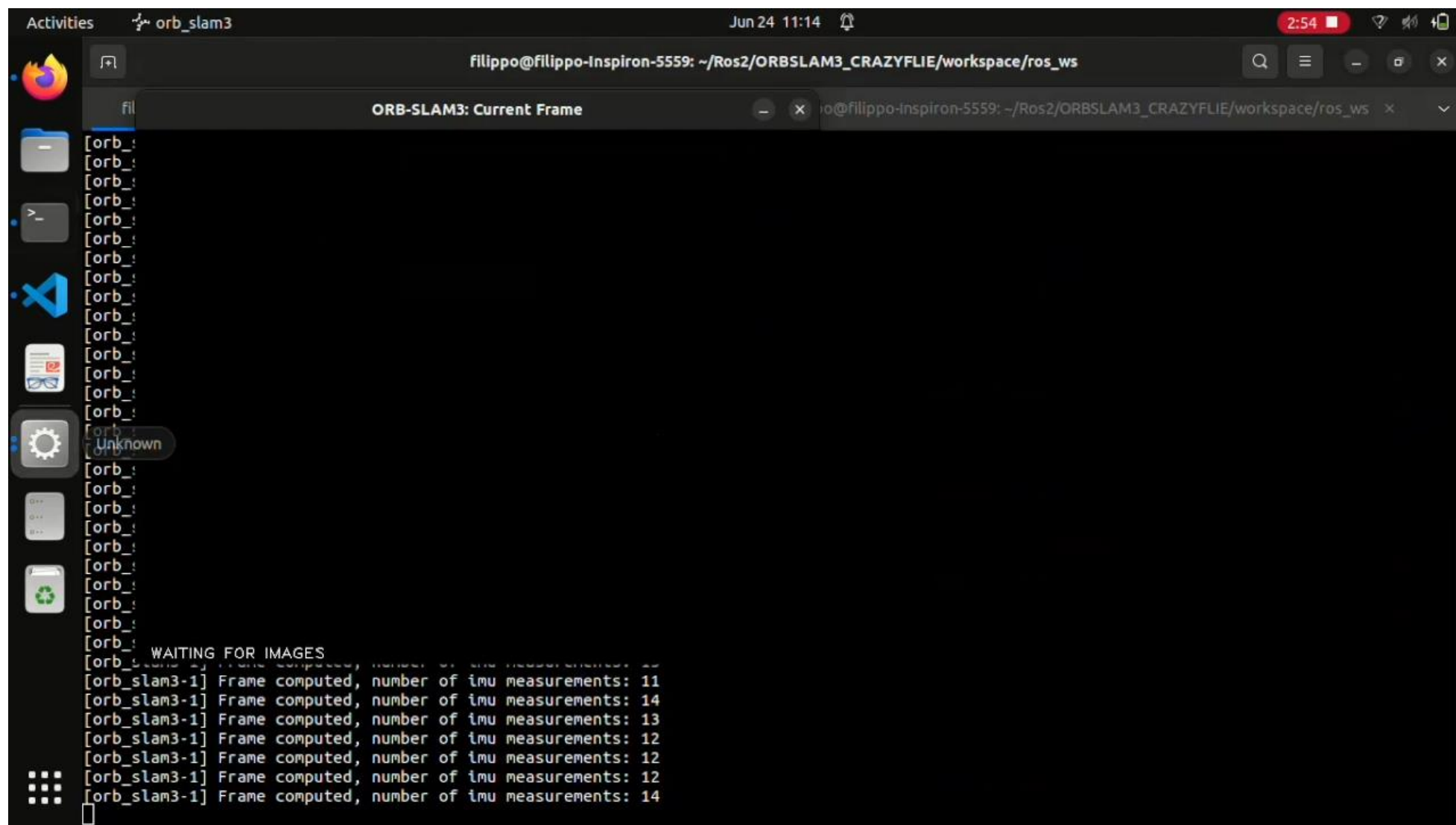




# Performances: Latency



# Video



The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window titled "filippo@filippo-Inspiron-5559: ~/Ros2/ORBSLAM3\_CRAZYFLIE/workspace/ros\_ws". The terminal displays the output of the ORB-SLAM3 application. The output consists of a series of lines starting with "[orb\_slam3-1]" followed by "Frame computed, number of imu measurements: [value]". The values for the number of imu measurements are 11, 14, 13, 12, 12, 12, and 14. The terminal also shows a "WAITING FOR IMAGES" message. The desktop background is dark, and the terminal window has a dark theme. The top of the screen shows the system clock as "Jun 24 11:14" and the battery level as "2:54".

```
filippo@filippo-Inspiron-5559: ~/Ros2/ORBSLAM3_CRAZYFLIE/workspace/ros_ws
ORB-SLAM3: Current Frame
[orb_slam3-1] Frame computed, number of imu measurements: 11
[orb_slam3-1] Frame computed, number of imu measurements: 14
[orb_slam3-1] Frame computed, number of imu measurements: 13
[orb_slam3-1] Frame computed, number of imu measurements: 12
[orb_slam3-1] Frame computed, number of imu measurements: 12
[orb_slam3-1] Frame computed, number of imu measurements: 12
[orb_slam3-1] Frame computed, number of imu measurements: 14
[orb_slam3-1] WAITING FOR IMAGES
```

# Conclusions



**Main goal achieved:** Successful integration of Crazyflie, AI-deck, and ROS2 using dual communication (Wi-Fi + Bluetooth) for the Visual Inertial Odometry.



**Challenges addressed:**

- Logging of data from both IMU and Camera;
- Integration of different frameworks (Orb Slam 3, ROS2, CF library, GAP8 programming);
- Performance improvement (i.e. FPS).



**System limitations:**

- Communication constraints;
- Poor camera resolution.



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# Ideas for performance improvements

Develop the application outside the ROS2 framework for increased performances.

Define a better strategy to use a single channel for the communication.

Improve the camera system (higher resolution, stereo or RGB-D cameras).

# Future applications



## TRACKING OF COMPLEX TRAJECTORIES

Validation of the control algorithm's precision through high-fidelity trajectory tracking.



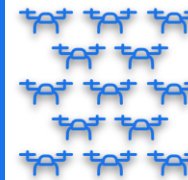
## AUTONOMOUS FLIGHT

Integration of the ROS2 Navigation Stack to enable fully autonomous missions.



## COMPUTER VISION

Use camera for environment perception and obstacle avoidance through lightweight neural networks on embedded hardware.



## MULTI-DRONE COOPERATION

Coordination of multiple Crazyflie units through shared ROS2 topics and synchronized control nodes.

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

