

Monocular Camera Localization in 3D LiDAR Maps

Speaker: Yunxiang Lu and Keyue Zhang

Supervisor: Simon Klenk

Vision-based Navigation

Garching b. München, 24. July 2023





Introduction

Goal: Localize the monocular camera in a 3D LiDAR Map

- Input: Image stream + 3D point cloud map
- Output: Estimated camera pose trajectory

Method: Align the reconstructed point to 3D LiDAR Map

- Alignment by matching geometry
- Eliminate the accumulated drift

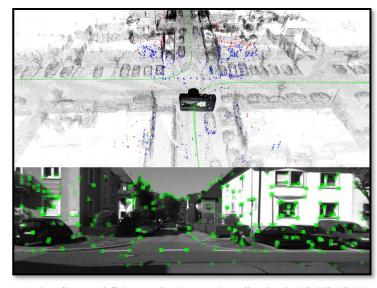
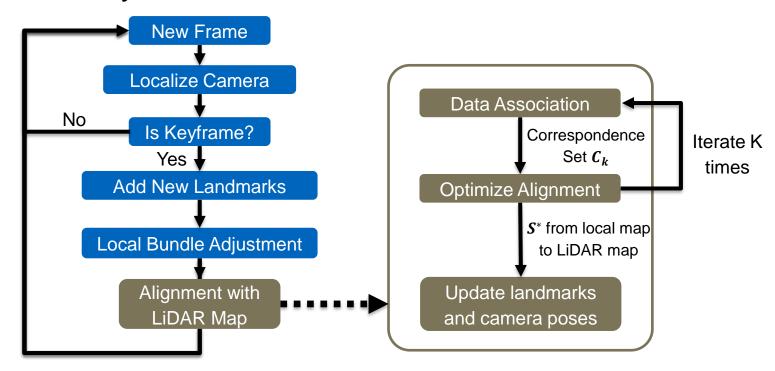


Figure 1: Caselitz, et al. "Monocular Camera Localization in 3D LiDAR Maps."



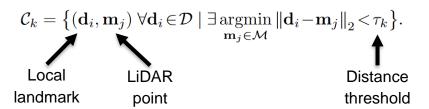
Visual Odometry

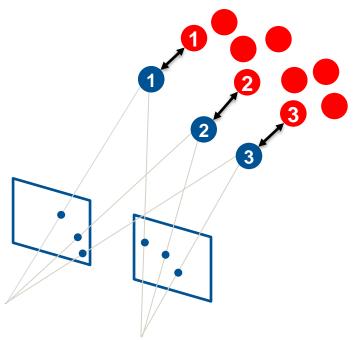




Alignment-Data Association

Find correspondences between reconstructed points and points in Lidar map iteratively



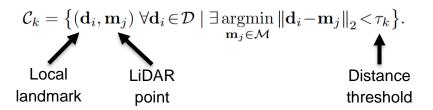


- d_i : reconstructed local landmarks
- $lacktriangleright m_i$: points in Lidar map



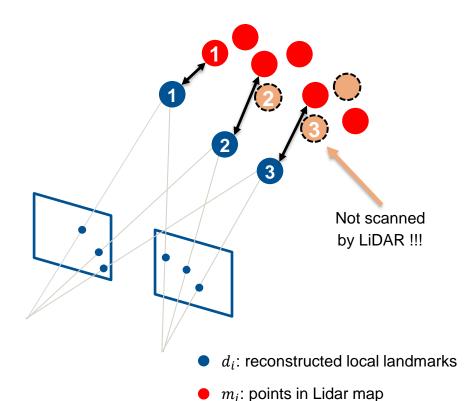
Alignment-Data Association

Find correspondences between reconstructed points and points in Lidar map iteratively



Drawback:

the set of reconstructed points overlaps **only partially** with the LiDAR map



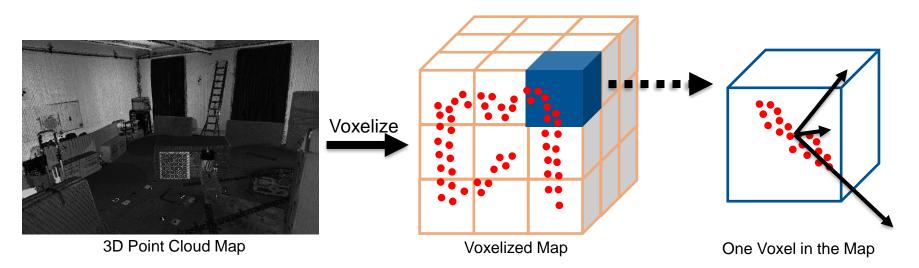
Yunxiang Lu and Keyue Zhang | Vision-based Navigation | Monocular Camera Localization in 3D LiDAR Maps



Alignment-Local Point Distribution

Preprocessing

- Voxelize the point cloud map
- Use PCA to determine the local point distribution in each voxel





Alignment-Filter out bad correspondence

Good Conditions:

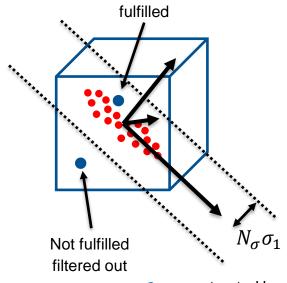
 The amount of LiDAR points in a voxel is sufficient

$$N \geq N_{min}$$

 The reconstructed local landmark lies inside a multiple standard deviation along the voxel's principle component axes

$$Td_i \leq N_{\sigma}\sigma$$

Or any neighboring voxel fulfills above criteria



- reconstructed local landmarks
- points in Lidar map



Given a set of correspondences $C'_k = \{(d_1, m_1), (d_2, m_2), \dots \}$ Estimate similarity transformation S_k^* from local reconstruction to LiDAR map

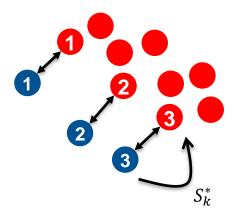
Perform with an ICP scheme

- Update the correspondence set C'_k based on current S_k^* over K iterations.
- Reduce the distance threshold τ_k over K iterations.

$$\tau_k = -\frac{\tau_{max} - \tau_{min}}{K}k + \tau_{max}.$$

Error function is squared Euclidean distance between corresponding points

$$\mathbf{e}_{Data}(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{d}_i, \mathbf{m}_j) = \xi(\mathbf{S}\tilde{\mathbf{d}}_i) - \mathbf{m}_j.$$





ICP scheme

k=1

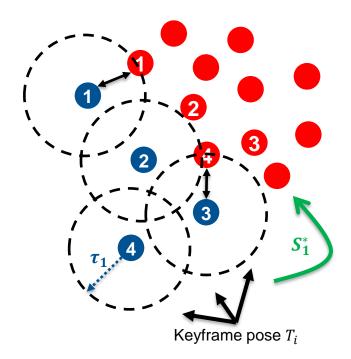
Data Association:

$$C'_{k} = \{(d_{1}, m_{1}), (d_{3}, m_{4})\}$$

Optimization:

Estimate S₁*

- reconstructed local landmarks
- points in Lidar map





ICP scheme

k=2

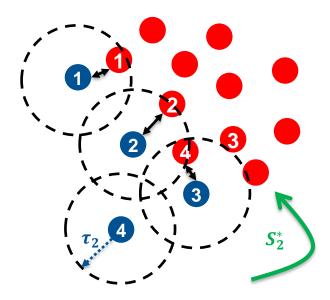
Data Association:

$$C'_{k} = \{(d_{1}, m_{1}), (d_{2}, m_{2}), (d_{3}, m_{4})\}$$

Optimization:

Estimate S₂*

- reconstructed local landmarks
- points in Lidar map





ICP scheme

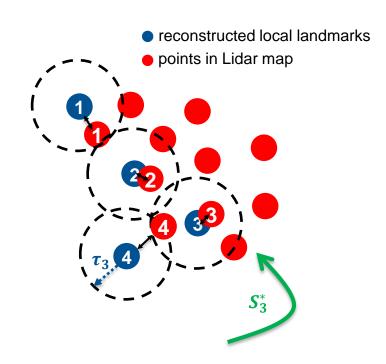
k=3

Data Association:

$$C'_{k} = \{(d_{1}, m_{1}), (d_{2}, m_{2}), (d_{3}, m_{3}), (d_{4}, m_{4})\}$$

Optimization:

Estimate S_3^*





Alignment-Update landmarks and poses

reconstructed local landmarks

points in Lidar map

After K iterations

$$C'_{k} = \{(d_{1}, m_{1}), (d_{2}, m_{2}), (d_{3}, m_{3}), (d_{4}, m_{4})\}$$

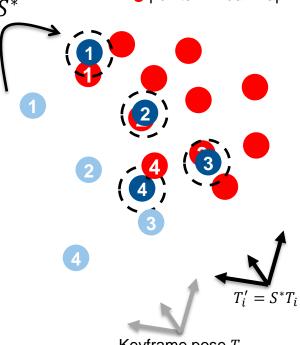
From origin landmarks to optimized landmarks:

$$S^* = \prod_{k=0}^{K-1} S_{K-k}^*$$

Transform all point positions d_i and keyframe poses T_i

$$D' = \{d_i' = S^*d_i, \forall d_i \in D\}$$

$$T' = \{T_i' = S^*T_i , \forall T_i \in T\}$$



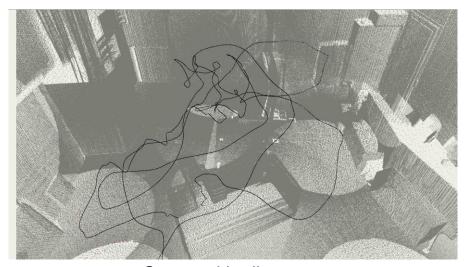
Keyframe pose T_i



Result-Stereo Camera for Euroc V1_01_easy



Stereo without alignment 1 min 23 s (~30Hz)



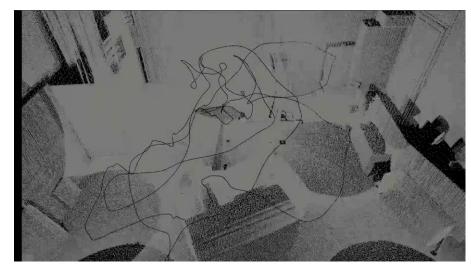
Stereo with alignment 3 min 53 s (~12Hz)



Result-Monocular Camera for Euroc V1_01_easy



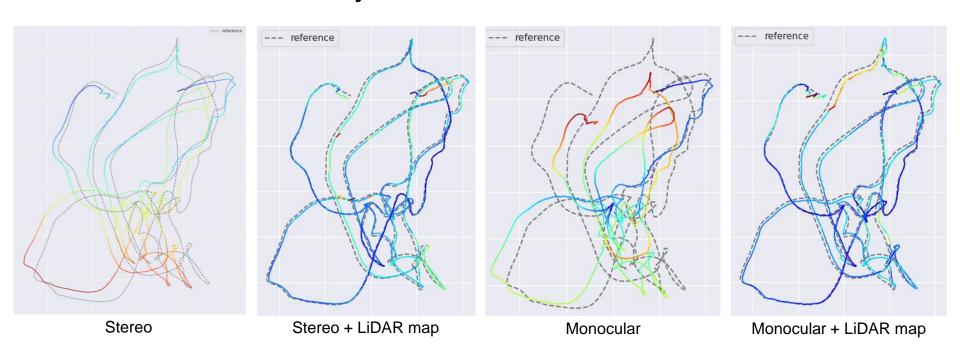
Monocular without alignment 1 min 09 s (~40Hz)



Monocular with alignment 2 min 57 s (~15Hz)

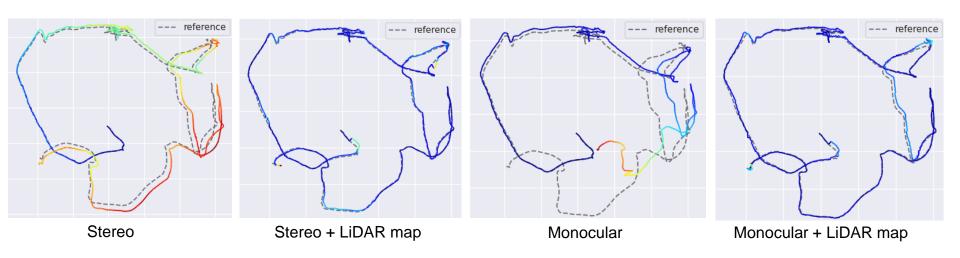


Result for V1_01_easy



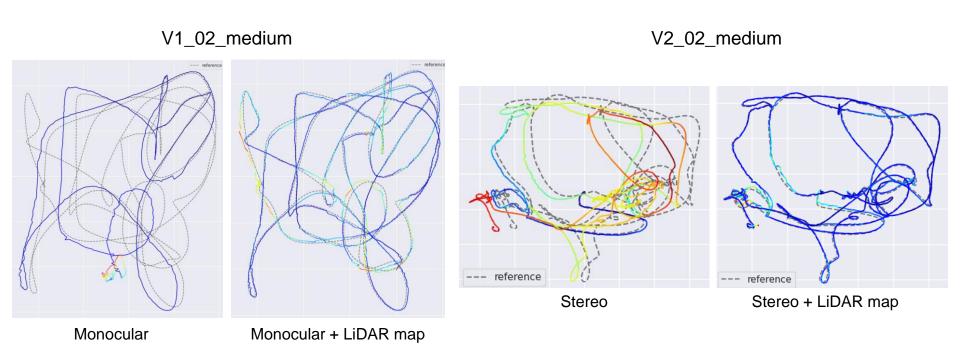


Result for V2_01_easy





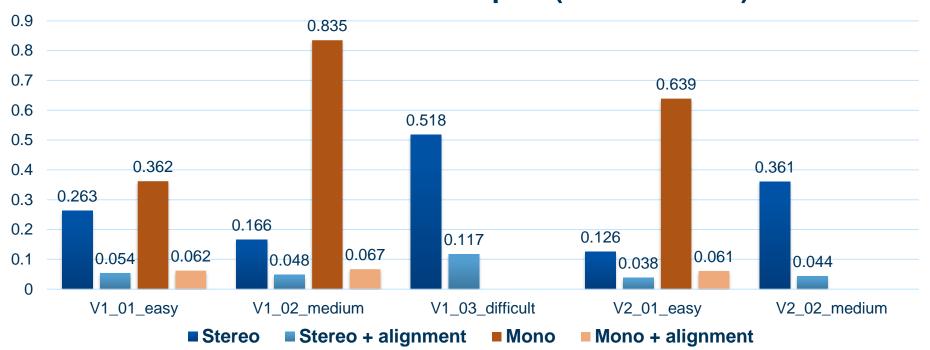
Other good results





Result

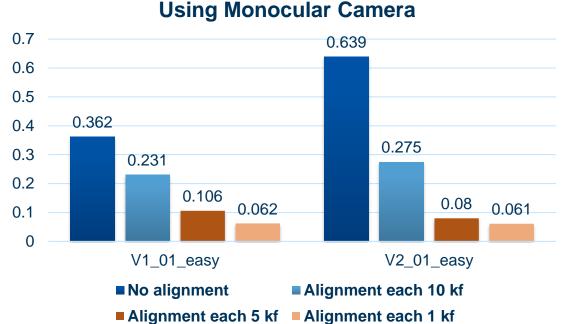
APE w.r.t translational part (best in 5 eval)





Ablation Study-Frequency of alignment



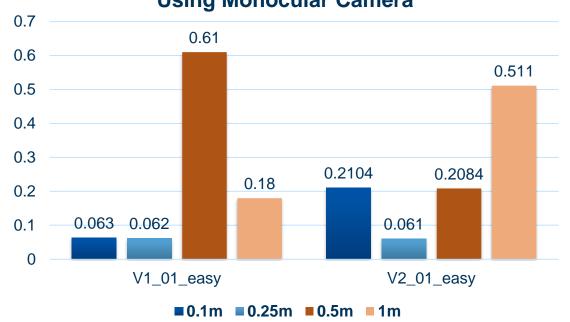


- More alignments leads to better performance
- Also leads to more running time!



Ablation Study-Voxel Size

APE w.r.t translational part (best in 5 eval) Using Monocular Camera



- Voxel size is highly scene-specific
- Trade-off between voxel size and running time



KITTI Attempt

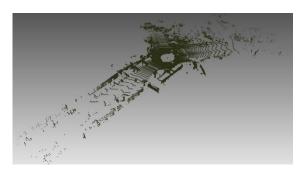
Euroc: LiDAR map of the whole scene (~100 Mb/scene)

KITTI: Each frame has a LiDAR map (.bin file) (~10 Gb/scene)

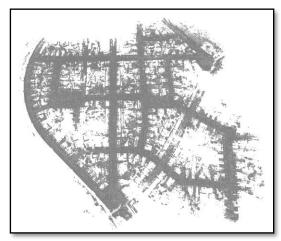
Using downsample to preprocess a map for whole scene



data.ply for one Euroc Scene



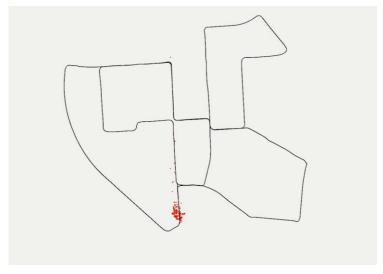
000000.bin in KITTI Sequence (~130k points)



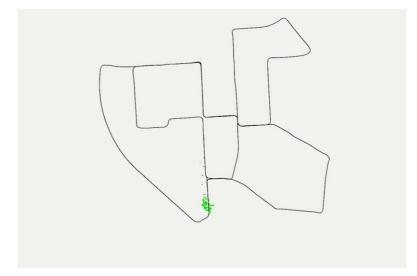
Our LiDAR Map for whole scene



KITTI Attempt-Result



Stereo



Stereo + whole LiDAR map



Summary

Contribution

- Alignment with LiDAR map can eliminate the accumulated drift
- Matching based on geometry is robust to light changes
- The alignment performance is still **restricted by the based VO performance**

Improvement potential

- Powerful CPU
- Accurate LiDAR Map
- Powerful based VO



Thanks for your attention!



Additional Materials



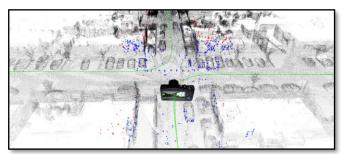
KITTI-Attempt

Paper's method

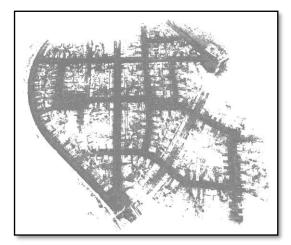
- Use a LIDAR-based SLAM system to get GT trajectory (for loop closure)
- Build a map at resolution of 20 cm

Our method

- Preprocess a LiDAR map for whole scene
 - Put point clouds for all frames together
 - Downsample
 - Build a map at resolution of 50cm



Paper's LiDAR Map for whole scene



Our LiDAR Map for whole scene