

Topological Mapping with Visual Place Recognition using Panorama Shift of 360-degree Images and Spatial Consistency Check

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Abstract—This paper proposed a method for topological mapping with visual place recognition using panoramic image shift and spatial consistency check. In our previous work, We have been working on constructing topological maps that align with the phase structure of the real environment. However, due to the nature of conventional algorithms, loop detection may fail when revisited locations intersect or are in reverse direction along the robot's travel path during data acquisition. This method involves shifting panoramic image sequences acquired from a spherical camera according to a specific criterion, then extracting features from the shifted images. Next, nodes and arcs are created based on the visual similarity of the extracted feature vectors. By detecting loops while considering spatial consistency for these nodes and arcs, a topological map is constructed that aligns the real environment with the topological structure. Based on experimental results in both indoor and outdoor environments, the proposed method constructs a topological map with correct phase structure. This is achieved by improving visual place recognition accuracy independent of the driving path through panoramic image shift, and by suppressing false loop detections via spatial consistency check.

Index Terms—Topological Map, Visual Place Recognition, Panoramic Image

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- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
- In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation

should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)

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An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

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TABLE I: Table Type Styles

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy ^a		

^aSample of a Table footnote.



Fig. 1: Example of a figure caption.

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[m(1)]}”, not just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

REFERENCES

Please number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] was the first ...”

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it

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