

# **Towards a Swift Multiagent SLAM System for Large-Scale Robotics Applications**

by

**Muhammad Usman Maqbool Bhutta**

A Thesis Submitted to  
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy  
in the Department of Electronic and Computer Engineering

February 2021, Hong Kong

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Muhammad Usman Maqbool Bhutta

February 2021

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**Muhammad Usman Maqbool Bhutta**

This is to certify that I have examined the above PhD thesis and have found that it is complete and satisfactory in all respects, and that any and all revisions required by the thesis examination committee have been made.

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Professor Ming Liu (ECE), Thesis Supervisor

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| 3. Professor Yiwen Wang                        | Department of Electronic and Computer Engineering  |
| 4. Professor Qiong Luo                         | Department of Computer Science & Engineering   |
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The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

February 2021

# Acknowledgment

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*To my family...*

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# **Towards a Swift Multiagent SLAM System for Large-Scale Robotics Applications**

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## **Abstract**

Abstract goes here.

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Introduction-1

### 1.2 Introduction-2

### 1.3 Introduction-3

### 1.4 Thesis Contributions

Some text...

#### 1.4.1 Contribution 1: TITLE

Some text... Our contributions are as follows:

- Some text....

- We introduce Some text....
- Some text....
- Some text....

### **1.4.2 Contribution 2: TITLE**

Some text... Our contributions include:

- Some text...
- Some text...
- Some text...
- Some text...

### **1.4.3 Contribution 3: TITLE**

Some text... The contribution of this research is four-fold, as follows:

- Some text...
- Some text...
- Some text...
- Some text...

## 1.5 Thesis Overview

The remainder of this thesis is organized as follows. Chapter ...

## 1.6 Publications

### 1.6.1 Journal Papers

- M. U. M. Bhutta, M. Kuse, R. Fan, Y. Liu, and M. Liu, “Loop-Box: Multia-gent direct SLAM triggered by single loop closure for large-scale mapping,” *IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics*, 2020.
- M. U. M. Bhutta, Y. Sun, and M. Liu, “Why-So-Deep: Image correspon-dence verification by probabilistic spatial landmarks elevation for visual place recognition.” Manuscript submitted for publication.

### 1.6.2 Conference Papers

- M. U. M. Bhutta and M. Liu, “PCR-Pro: 3d sparse and different scale point clouds registration and robust estimation of information matrix for pose graph SLAM,” in *2018 IEEE 8th Annual International Conference on CYBER Technology in Automation, Control, and Intelligent Systems (CYBER)*, pp. 354–359, 2018.

### 1.6.3 Other Publications during Study

- M. U. M. Bhutta, S. Aslam, P. Yun, J. Jiao, and M. Liu, “Smart-Inspect: Micro scale localization and classification of smartphone glass defects for industrial automation,” in *2020 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on*

*Intelligent Robots and Systems, IROS 2020*, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc., 2020.

- H. Ma, Y. Ma, J. Jiao, M. U. M. Bhutta, M. J. Bocus, L. Wang, M. Liu, and R. Fan, “Multiple lane detection algorithm based on optimised dense disparity map estimation,” in *2018 IEEE International Conference on Imaging Systems and Techniques (IST)*, pp. 1–5, 2018.

## 1.7 Related Material and Demo Videos

- “PCR-Pro”: <https://sites.google.com/view/pcr-pro>.
- “Loop-Box”: <https://usmanmaqbool.github.io/loop-box>.
- “MAQBOOL”: <https://usmanmaqbool.github.io/why-so-deep>.
- “Smart-Inspect”: <https://usmanmaqbool.github.io/smart-inspect>.

## 1.8 References

- [1] R. Arandjelovic, P. Gronat, A. Torii, T. Pajdla, and J. Sivic, “NetVLAD: CNN architecture for weakly supervised place recognition,” in *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 5297–5307, 2016.
- [2] M. U. M. Bhutta, M. Kuse, R. Fan, Y. Liu, and M. Liu, “Loop-Box: Multi-agent direct SLAM triggered by single loop closure for large-scale mapping,” *IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics*, 2020.
- [3] M. U. M. Bhutta, Y. Sun, and M. Liu, “Why-So-Deep: Image correspondence verification by probabilistic spatial landmarks elevation for visual place recognition.” Manuscript submitted for publication.
- [4] M. U. M. Bhutta and M. Liu, “PCR-Pro: 3d sparse and different scale point clouds registration and robust estimation of information matrix for pose graph SLAM,” in *2018 IEEE 8th Annual International Conference on CYBER Technology in Automation, Control, and Intelligent Systems (CYBER)*, pp. 354–359, 2018.
- [5] M. U. M. Bhutta, S. Aslam, P. Yun, J. Jiao, and M. Liu, “Smart-Inspect: Micro scale localization and classification of smartphone glass defects for industrial automation,” in *2020 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems, IROS 2020*, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc., 2020.
- [6] H. Ma, Y. Ma, J. Jiao, M. U. M. Bhutta, M. J. Bocus, L. Wang, M. Liu, and R. Fan, “Multiple lane detection algorithm based on optimised dense dis-



parity map estimation,” in *2018 IEEE International Conference on Imaging Systems and Techniques (IST)*, pp. 1–5, 2018.

# Chapter 2

## Scientific Background and Literature Review

This chapter includes all your thesis literature review.

### 2.1 SLAM

#### 2.1.1 Graph SLAM

.

Bundle Adjustment

## 2.2 References

# Chapter 3

## Figures

### 3.1 Single Image Configuration

Use can use pdf image as well.

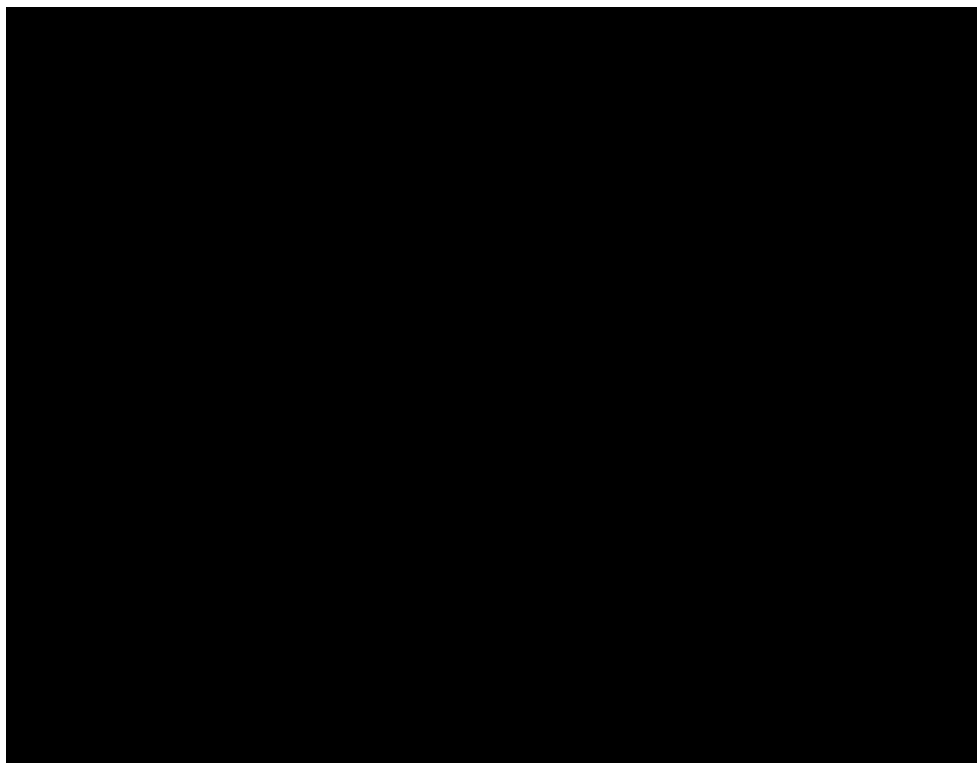
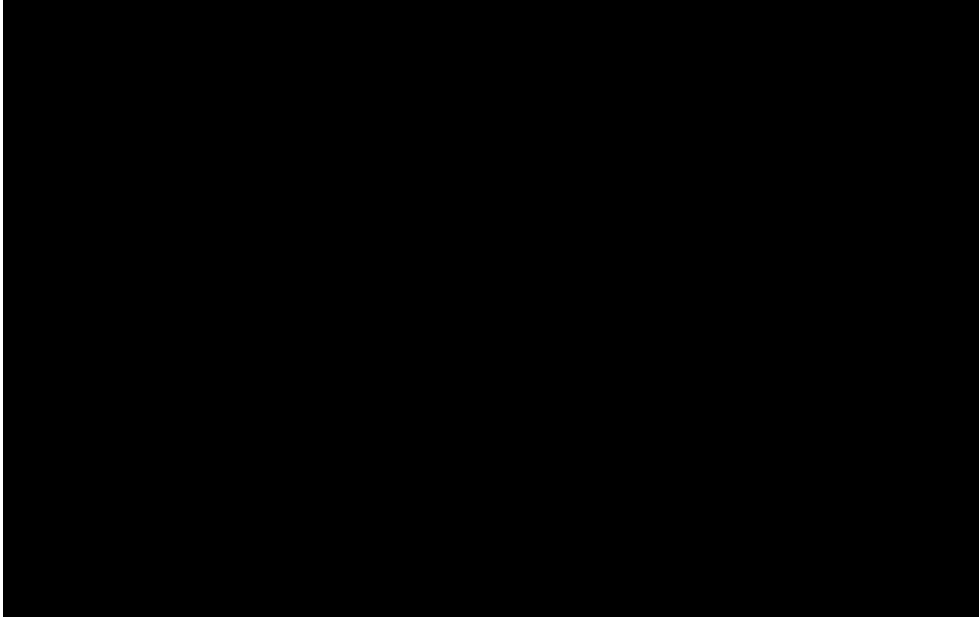
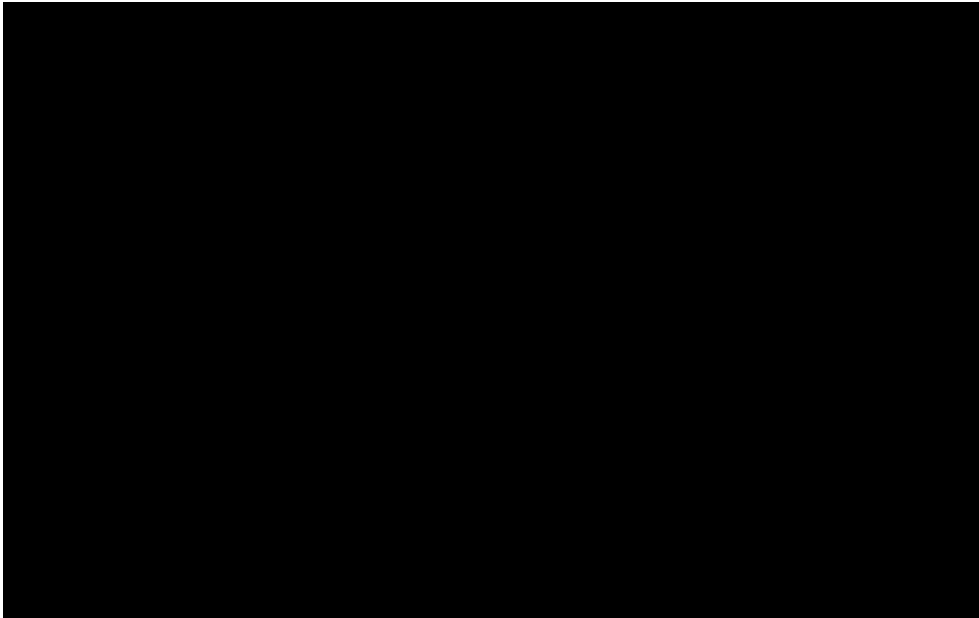


Figure 3.1: Single Image Configuration.

## 3.2 1-1 Configuration



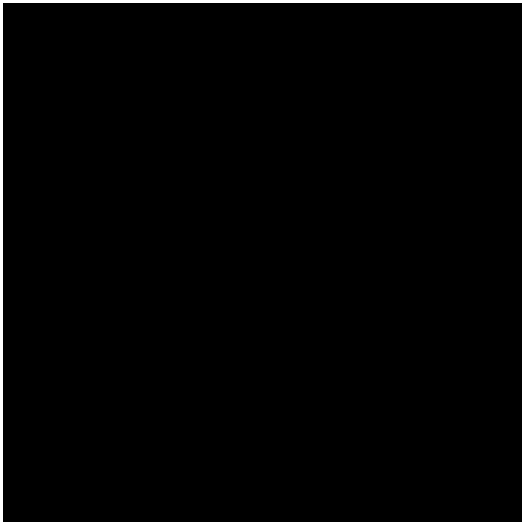
(a) First Image



(b) Second Image.

Figure 3.2: 1-1 Configuration.

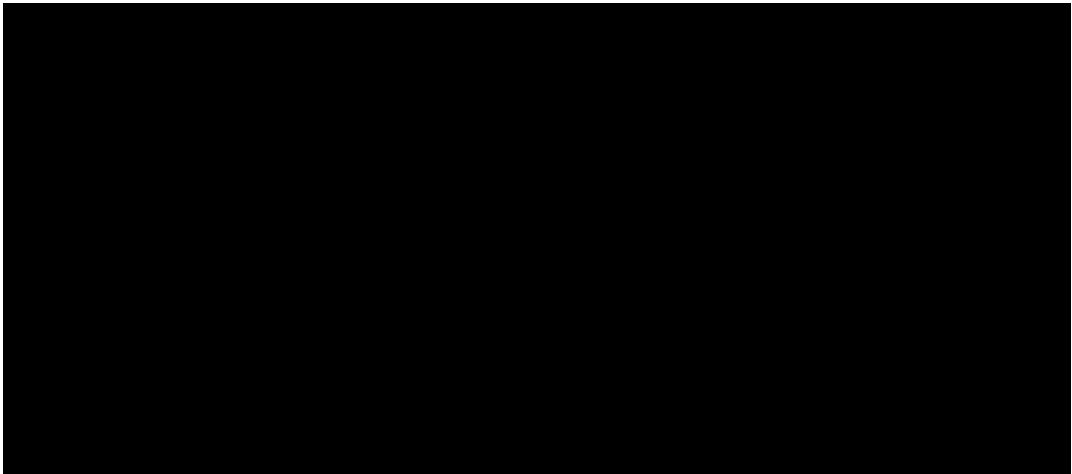
### 3.3 2-1 Configuration



(a) Image A.



(b) Image B.



(c) Image C.

Figure 3.3: 2-1 Configuration.

### 3.4 4 x 4 Configuration



(a) Image 21.



(b) Image 23.



(c) Image 22.



(d) Image 24.

Figure 3.4: 4 x 4 Configuration.

### 3.5 3 x 2 Configuration

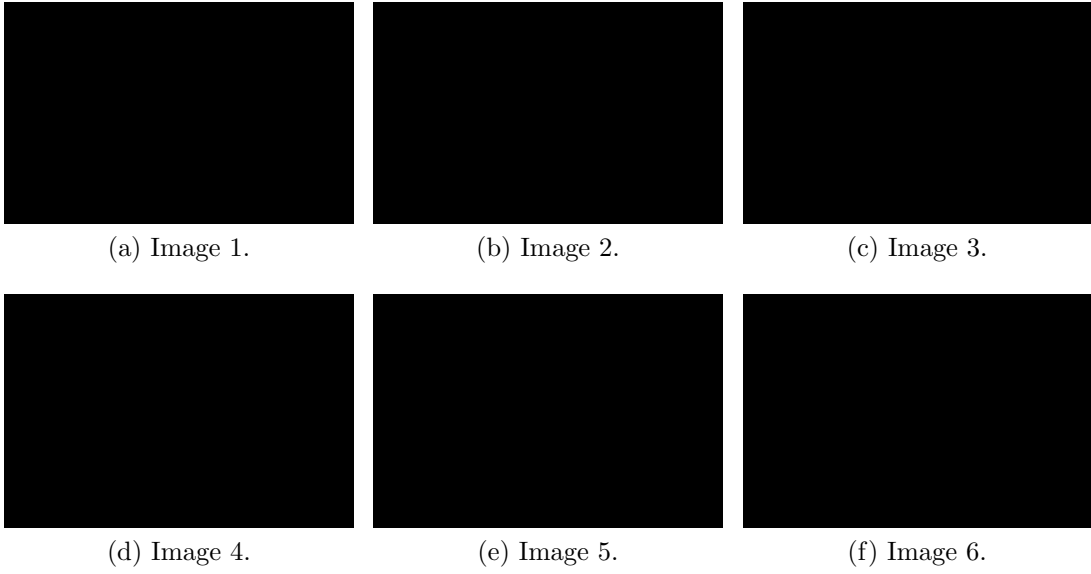
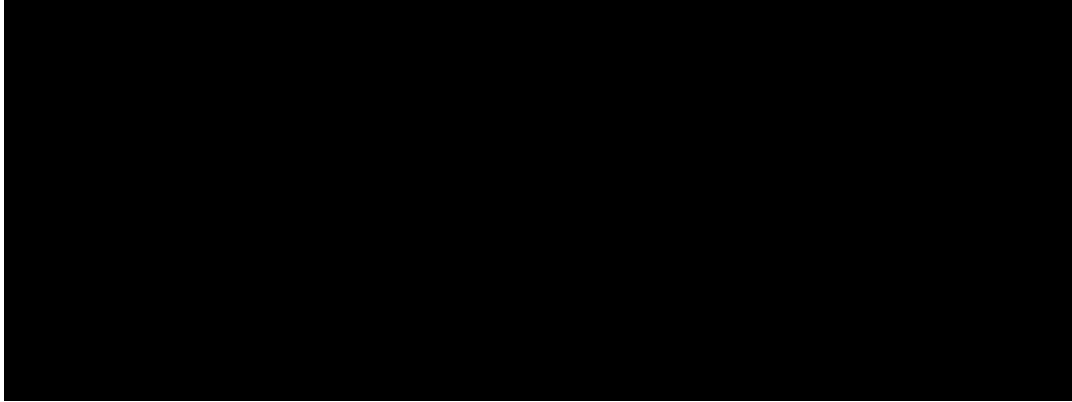


Figure 3.5: (a), (b), and (c) and (d), (e), and (f) correspond to the 3 x 2 Configuration.



### 3.6 1-2-1 Configuration



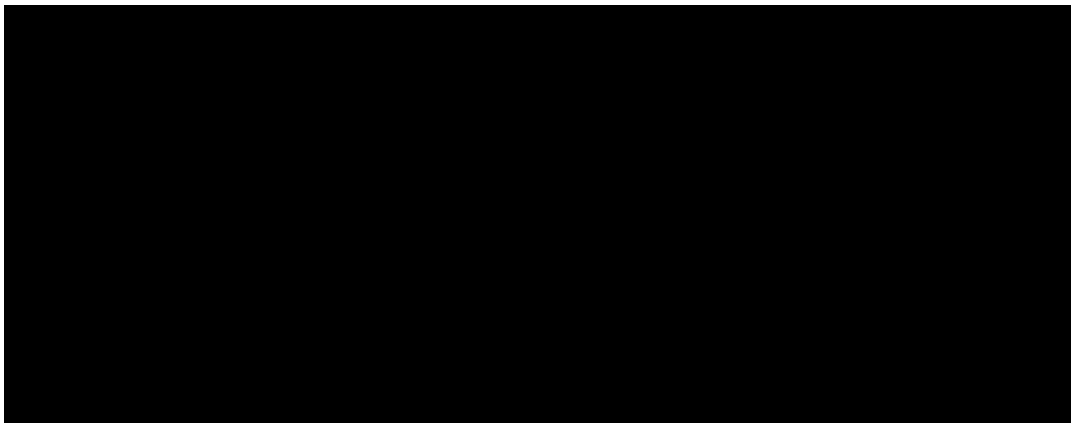
(a) Image 1.



(b) Image 2.



(c) Image 3.



(d) Image 4.

Figure 3.6: 1-2-1 Configuration.

## 3.7 Appendix

### 3.7.1 Appendix subsection

Problem definition

## 3.8 References

# Chapter 4

## Equations and Algorithm

### 4.1 Equations and Algorithm

Let us assume  $\gamma_{ij}$  is the number of matched keypoints among two keyframes,  $i$  and  $j$ . These matches yield a distinct scale difference  $\sigma_{ij}$  depending on the number of matched keypoints  $\gamma_{ij}$ . The optimal scale difference  $\sigma^*$  will be

$$\sigma^* = \operatorname{argmax}_{\gamma} \frac{1}{2} |\gamma(\sigma_{ij}), \gamma(\sigma_{i'j'})|, \quad (4.1)$$

where  $\sigma_{ij}$  and  $\sigma_{i'j'}$  are the two nearest points such that

$$|\sigma_{ij} - \sigma_{i'j'}| \leq \Delta^* \quad \forall \quad i, j, i' \text{ and } j' \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \quad \Delta^* \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (4.2)$$

The estimation is further explained in Algorithm [1](#).

---

**Algorithm 1:** Finest Tuning for Optimal Scale Estimation

---

**Input:** Matched keyframes  $\mathbf{K}_{r_{ID}} = \{\mathbf{K}_s^i, \mathbf{K}_t^j\}$ , poses

${}^w\mathbf{T}_{r_{ID}} = \{{}^w\mathbf{T}_s, {}^w\mathbf{T}_t\}$ , point clouds  $P_{r_{ID}}^{\mathcal{F}} = \{P_{s(i)}^{\mathcal{F}_s^i}, P_{t(j)}^{\mathcal{F}_t^j}\}$  with  $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

**Output:** Optimal scale difference  $\sigma^*$ , initial guess relative transformation  ${}^{si}\mathbf{T}_{ti}^{IG}$

initialization;

**for**  $z = -1 : 1$  **do**

$P_{s(i+z)}^{\mathcal{F}_w} = {}^w\mathbf{T}_{s(i+z)}(P_{s(i+z)}^{\mathcal{F}_{s(i+z)}})$  ;

$P_{t(j+z)}^{\mathcal{F}_w} = {}^w\mathbf{T}_{t(j+z)}(P_{t(j+z)}^{\mathcal{F}_{t(j+z)}})$  ;

**Function** PCR-Pro [1] ( $\mathbf{K}_{r_{ID}}, P_{r_{ID}}^{\mathcal{F}_w}$ ):

Estimate volume ratio  $r_{vol}$  of  $P_{s(i+z)}^{\mathcal{F}_w}, P_{t(j+z)}^{\mathcal{F}_w}$  ;

${}^{s(i+z)}\mathbf{T}_{t(j+z)}^{RC} \leftarrow \gamma_z \leftarrow \mathbf{K}_s^{i+z}, \mathbf{K}_t^{j+z}$  ;

$\sigma_z \leftarrow {}^{s(i+z)}\mathbf{T}_{t(j+z)}^{RC}, \gamma_z, {}^w\mathbf{T}_{s(i+z)}, {}^w\mathbf{T}_{t(j+z)}$  ;

${}^{s(i+z)}\mathbf{T}_{t(j+z)}^{IG} \leftarrow \sigma_z, P_{s(i+z)}^{\mathcal{F}_w}, P_{t(j+z)}^{\mathcal{F}_w}$  ;

**return**  $\sigma_z, {}^{s(i+z)}\mathbf{T}_{t(j+z)}^{IG}$  ;

**if**  $r_{vol} > 0.5$  **then**

$\Delta^* = 5$ ;

**for**  $x = -1 : 1$  **do**

**for**  $y = -1 : 1$  **do**

**if**  $x \neq y$  **then**

$\Delta = |\sigma_x - \sigma_y|$ ;

**if**  $\gamma^* < \gamma_{xy}$   $\&\&$   $\Delta^* > \Delta$   $\&\&$   $\Delta^* \neq 0$  **then**

$\sigma^* = avg(\sigma_x, \sigma_y)$  ;

$\Delta^* = \Delta$  ;

$\gamma^* = \gamma_{xy}$  ;

**else**

$\sigma^* = \sigma_{xy=00}$  ;

---

## 4.2 Appendix

## 4.3 References

- [1] M. U. M. Bhutta and M. Liu, “PCR-Pro: 3d sparse and different scale point clouds registration and robust estimation of information matrix for pose graph SLAM,” in *2018 IEEE 8th Annual International Conference on CYBER Technology in Automation, Control, and Intelligent Systems (CYBER)*, pp. 354–359, 2018.

# Chapter 5

## Tabls and Graphs

### 5.1 Table

Table 5.1 is shown below.

You can also create different style of latex table using link <https://www.tablesgenerator.com/>.

Table 5.1: Table I

Method	Type	Tested On		
		Recall@1	Recall@5	Recall@10
Method 1	Type 1	44.76	60.95	70.16
	Type 2	52.70	67.30	73.02
Method 2 [1]	Type 1	60.00	73.65	79.05
	Type 2	58.73	74.6	80.32
Method 3 [2]	Type 1	61.90	77.78	80.95
	Type 2	66.98	80.95	83.81
Method 4 (Ours)	Type 1	66.98	80.95	<b>85.71</b>
	Type 2	<b>67.30</b>	<b>81.27</b>	<b>85.71</b>

Table 5.2: Table II

Method	Type	Number	Total Time		Field 3	
			Duration (sec)		Field 1 Time (sec)	Field 2
			Field 1	Field 2		
Method 1	Indoor	2	53.7	69	0.98	2.4922
Method 2	Outdoor	2	73	74	0.89	2.83519
Method 3	Outdoor	2	104	91	0.94	1.7857
Method 4	Outdoor	3	122	117	0.92	1.2786
Method 5			122	112	0.867	1.15

Table 5.3: Table III

Benchmarks	Direction	Method 1 [3]		Method 2 [4]		Method 3 (Proposed)	
		Time	RMSE	Time	RMSE	Time	RMSE
		(sec)	(m)	(sec)	(m)	(sec)	(m)
Benchmark 1	Same	7.6	0.1503	5.1	0.0903	<b>2.53</b>	<b>0.0290</b>
Benchmark 2	Same	8.8	1.2453	5.5	0.9832	<b>2.93</b>	<b>0.0323</b>
Benchmark 3	Same	7.4	1.5594	5.04	0.0883	<b>2.47</b>	<b>0.0486</b>
Benchmark 4	Opposite	9	1.6	5.57	0.207	<b>3</b>	<b>0.175</b>
Benchmark 5	Same	11	0.3613	6.24	0.3073	<b>3.67</b>	<b>0.0712</b>



## 5.2 Tikz styles Graphs

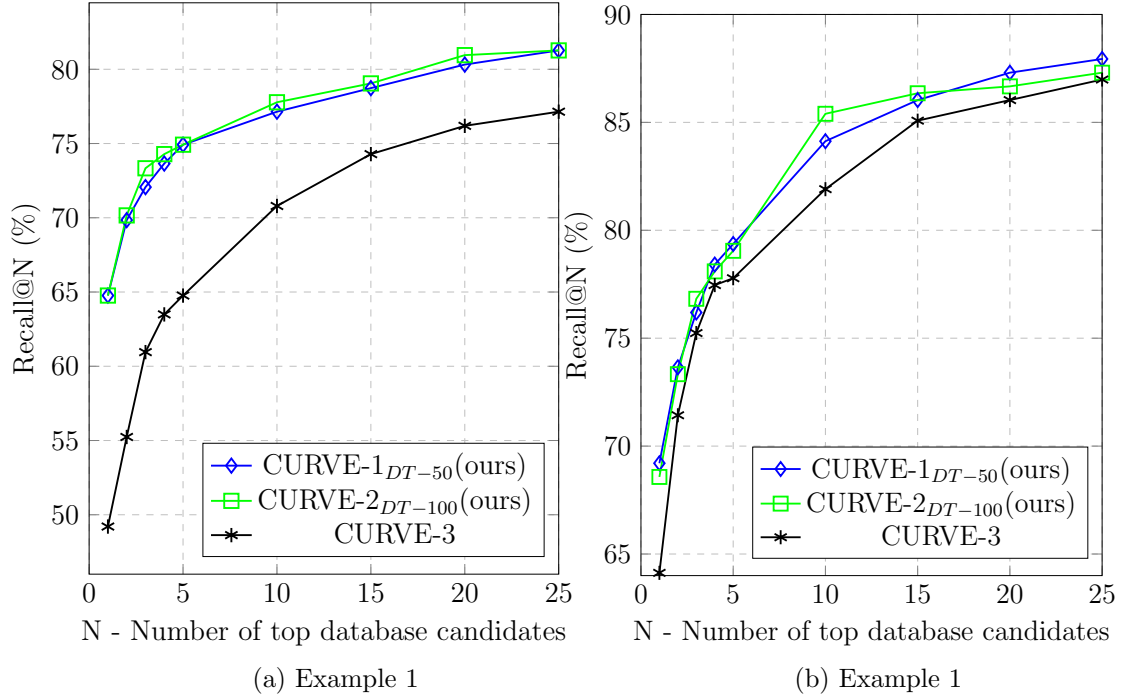


Figure 5.1: **Note:** All the curves are in data folders and in ‘dat’ file. Using ‘pgfplotsset’, you can also control the y-axis. ‘tikz\_styles.tex’ has all the further configuration.

## 5.3 References

- [1] R. Arandjelovic, P. Gronat, A. Torii, T. Pajdla, and J. Sivic, “NetVLAD: CNN architecture for weakly supervised place recognition,” in *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 5297–5307, 2016.
- [2] Y. Zhu, J. Wang, L. Xie, and L. Zheng, “Attention-based pyramid aggregation network for visual place recognition,” in *Proceedings of the 26th ACM international conference on Multimedia*, pp. 99–107, 2018.
- [3] M. U. M. Bhutta and M. Liu, “PCR-Pro: 3d sparse and different scale point clouds registration and robust estimation of information matrix for pose graph SLAM,” in *2018 IEEE 8th Annual International Conference on CYBER Technology in Automation, Control, and Intelligent Systems (CYBER)*, pp. 354–359, 2018.
- [4] R. Kummerle, G. Grisetti, H. Strasdat, K. Konolige, and W. Burgard, “g<sup>2</sup>o: A general framework for graph optimization,” in *2011 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation*, pp. 3607–3613, IEEE, May 2011.

# Chapter 6

## Conclusion and Future Work

Here is conclusion...

### 6.1 Summary of Contributions

#### 6.1.1 Contribution 1

#### 6.1.2 Contribution 1

### 6.2 Future Work and Challenges

#### 6.2.1 Future Work 1

Part 1

Part 2