

# How to Train a CAT: Learning Canonical Appearance Transformations for Direct Visual Localization Under Illumination Change

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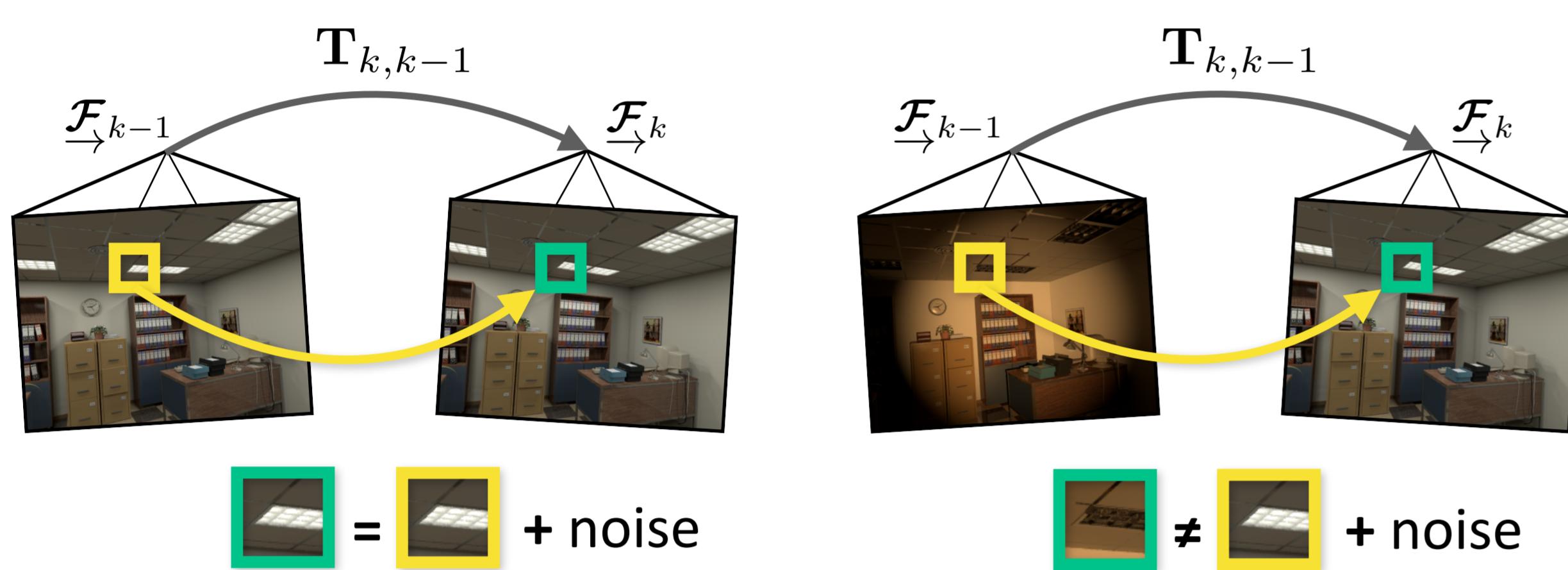
## Motivation

### Visual localization under appearance change

In this work we are interested in improving the robustness of standard visual localization algorithms to appearance change such as variable illumination.

### Direct vision and photometric (in)consistency

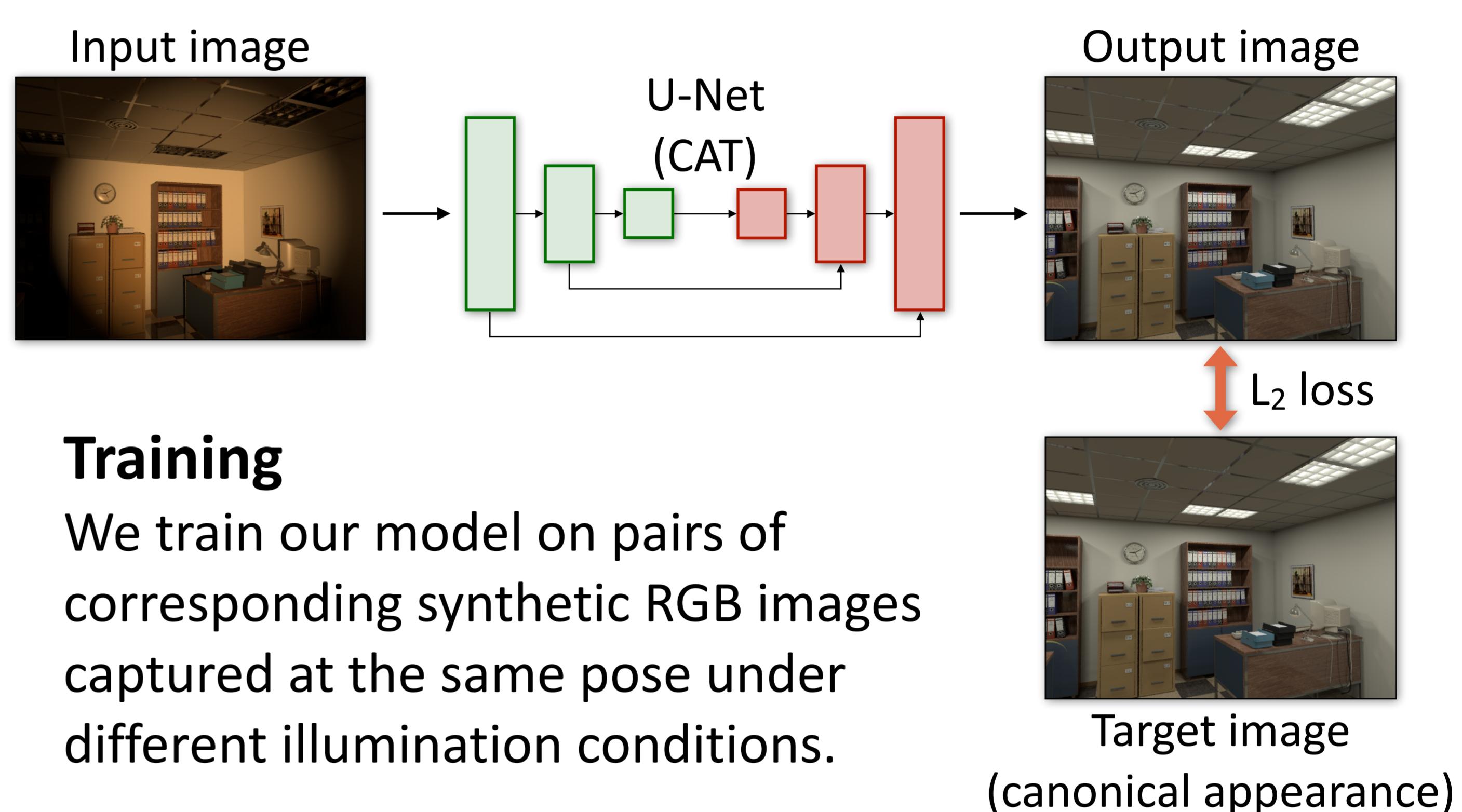
Unlike feature-based vision, direct vision relies on the photometric consistency assumption, which is commonly violated. This is especially problematic for localizing under appearance change.



## Approach

### Image-to-image translation

We propose a deep convolutional U-Net to learn a Canonical Appearance Transformation (CAT) that transforms images to correspond to a previously seen “canonical” appearance.



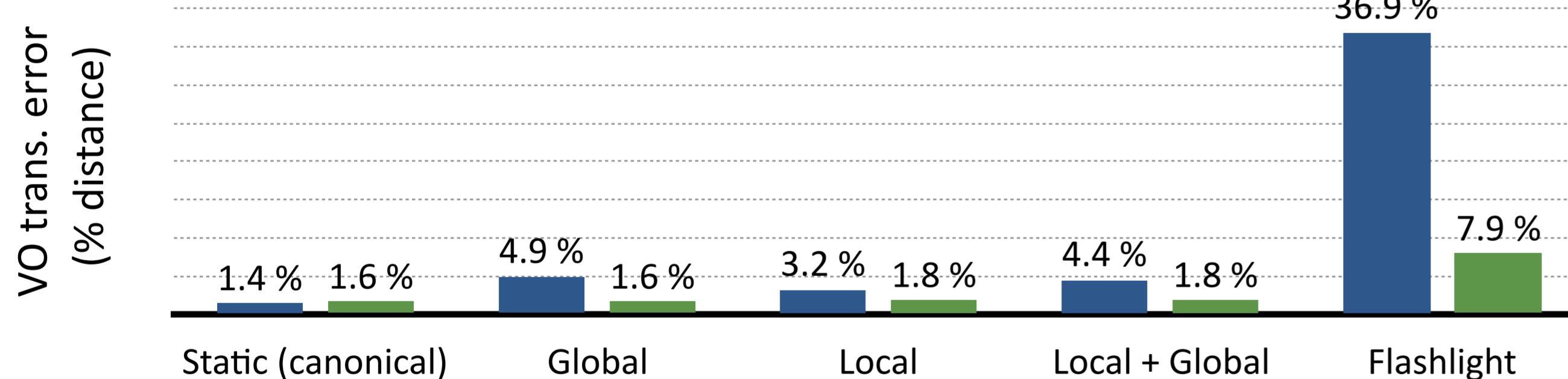
## Results

### Direct visual odometry

We compare the results of computing visual odometry using imagery with rapidly time-varying illumination, both with and without using a CAT model to transform the images into a static illumination condition.

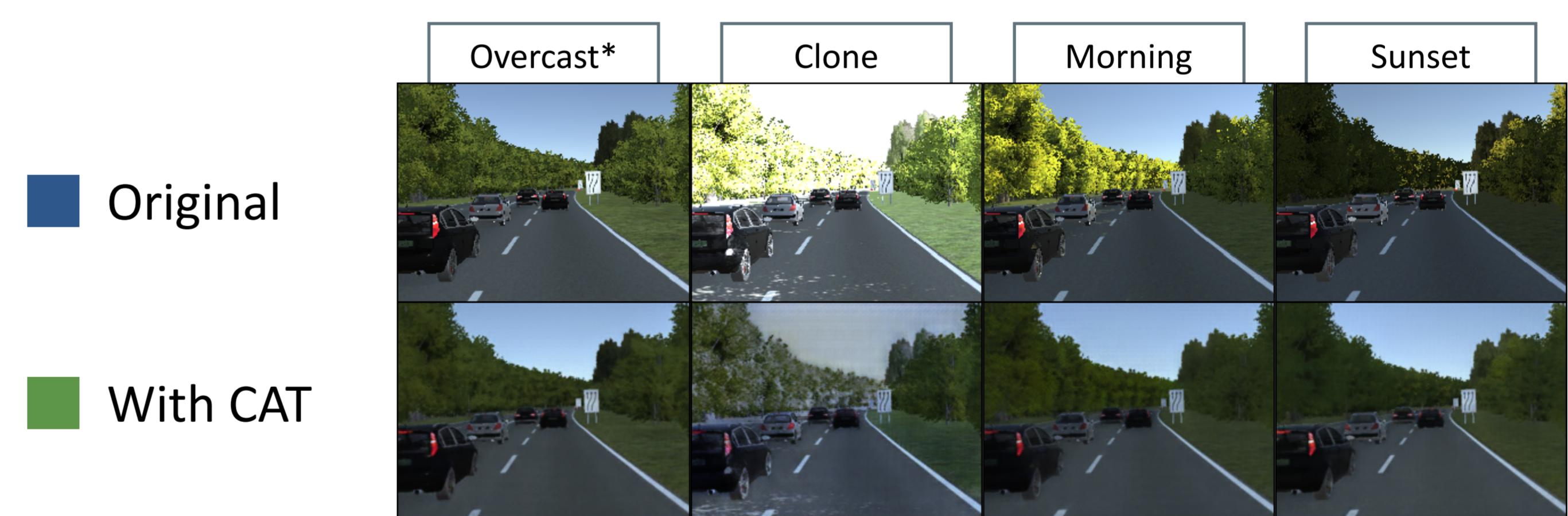


ETHL/syn1

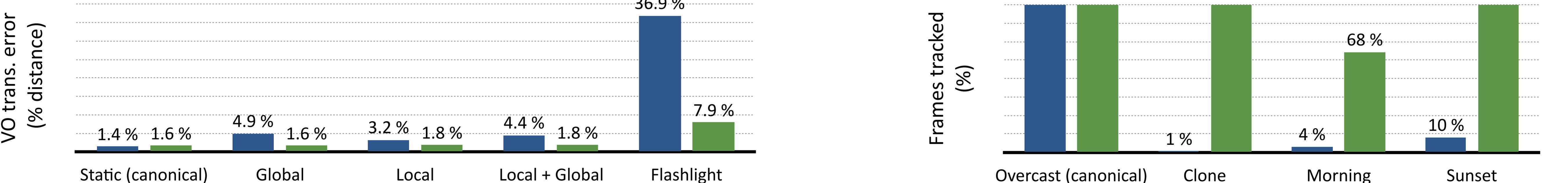


### Direct metric mapping and localization

We also compare the results of localizing against a map created in a static canonical condition using images captured under different illumination conditions both with and without a CAT model.



VKITTI/0018



## Conclusions

### Improved robustness to illumination change

Both direct visual odometry and metric mapping and localization can benefit from using CATs.

### Synthetic-to-real transfer learning

We achieved limited success in transferring synthetic-trained CAT models to real data. Further investigation is needed to establish the limits of transfer learning.

## Acknowledgements

## Contact

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