

UnDeepVO: Monocular Visual Odometry through Unsupervised Deep Learning

Bolaños T.
Kilkkilä M.
Kurki L.
Rehn A.
Zaka A.
Zhao Z.

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 System Overview
- 3 Objective Losses
- 4 Experimental Evaluation
- 5 Conclusion
- 6 Contributions

- A monocular visual odometry system
- Based on deep learning
- Unsupervised
 - No need for labeled training data
- Pose estimation
- Depth estimation

Introduction

Visual odometry

- Goal
 - Robot localization using only visual information



Introduction

Visual odometry

- Goal
 - Use consecutive monocular images to construct a path of robot movement



System Overview

Architecture

- Maybe that figure on the paper ...

System Overview

Training Scheme



Objective Losses

Spatial Losses

The spatial losses are based on the fact that, given the structure of stereo cameras, for a pixel $p_l(u_l, v_l)$ on the left image and $p_r(u_r, v_r)$ on the right image:

$$u_l = u_r \quad \text{and} \quad v_l = v_r + D_p$$

- Photometric Consistency Loss (Image reconstruction)

$$L_{pho} = \lambda_s L^{SSIM}(I, I') + (1 - \lambda_s) L^h(I, I')$$

- Disparity Consistency Loss (Depth)

$$L_{dis} = L^h(D_{dis}, D'_{dis})$$

- Pose Consistency Loss (Camera orientation)

$$L_{pos} = \lambda_p L^h(t_l, t_r) + \lambda_o L^h(R_l, R_r)$$

Objective Losses

Temporal Losses

This is based on the reconstruction of pixels on time k and $(k + 1)$ as

$$p_{k+1} = K T_{k,k+1} D_{dep} K^{-1} p_k$$

- Photometric Consistency Loss (Image reconstruction)

$$L_{pho} = \lambda_s L^{SSIM}(I, I') + (1 - \lambda_s) L^1(I, I')$$

- 3D Geometric Registration Loss (Adding depth with $P(x, y, z)$)

$$L_{geo} = L^1(P, P')$$

Evaluation

Trajectory



Evaluation

Depth



- UnDeepVo ...

- Bolaños Tlahui
 - Objective Losses
- Kilkkilä Miikka
 - ...
- Kurki Lauri
 - ...
- Rehn Aki
 - Introduction to Visual Odometry
 - Conclusions
- Zaka Ayesha
 - UnDeep VO Key Contributions
- Zhao Zhao
 - System Overview