

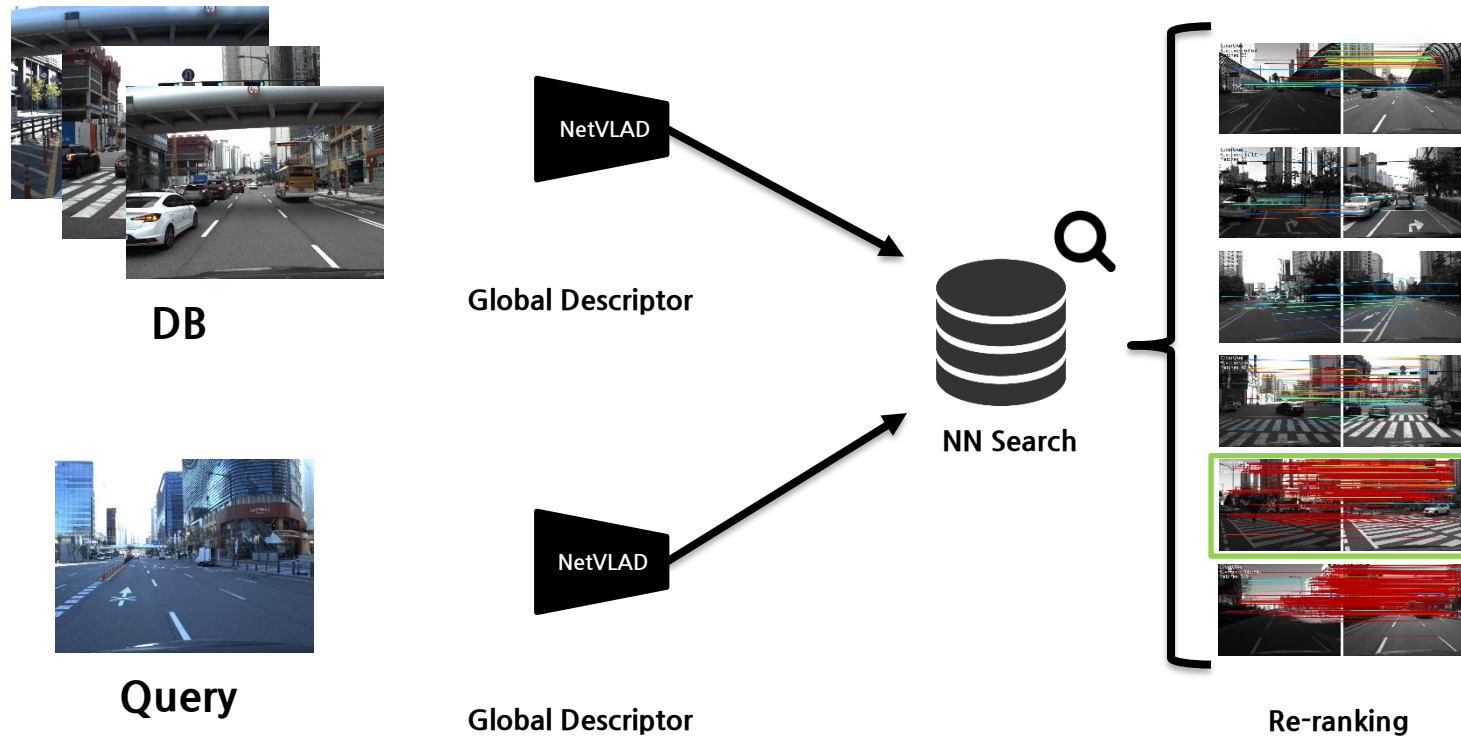
NAVER LABS Mapping & Localization Challenge

세종대학교 RCV 연구실

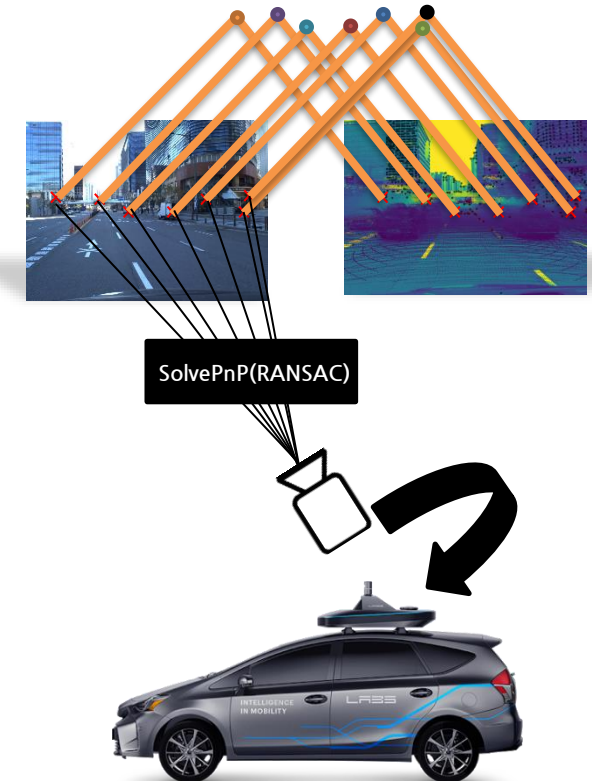
김지원, 김태주, 황유진

NAVER LABS Mapping & Localization Challenge

Place Recognition



Pose Estimation



NAVER LABS Mapping & Localization Challenge

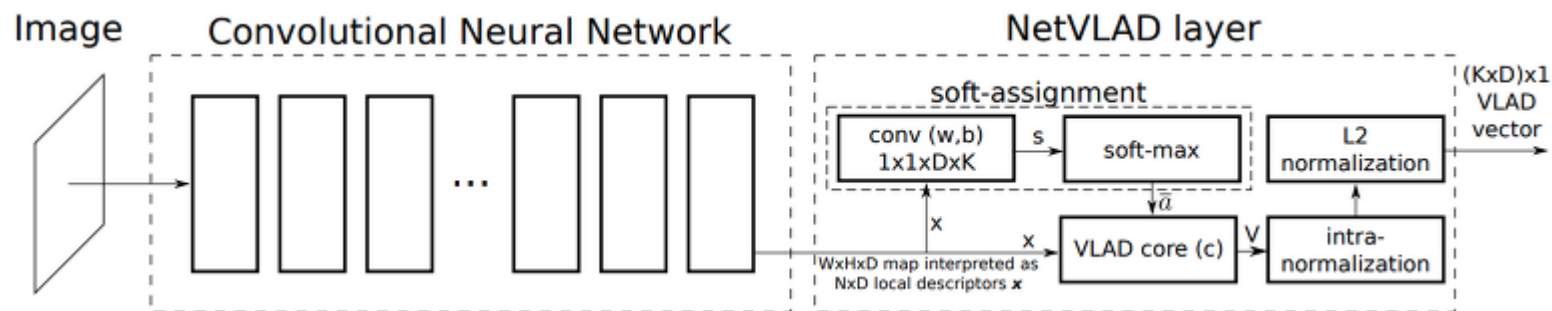
주어진 판교/여의도 아웃도어 데이터셋을 Train(90%)/Validation(10%) 으로 나누어 평가



	Pangyo	Yeouido
Total	48107	86275
DB	43297	77647
Query	4810	8628

Place Recognition

Place Recognition

Global
Descriptor**NetVLAD** : CNN architecture for weakly supervised place recognitionFor
Top-10

(a) Mobile phone query



(b) Retrieved image of same place

Place Recognition

Global
Descriptor
NetVLAD : CNN architecture for weakly supervised place recognition
For
Top-10

NetVLAD로 추출한 DB(Train)의 GT를 기준으로 계산한 QR(Validation) Place Recognition의 성능

Dataset	Metric	recall@1	recall@5	recall@10
Pangyo	0.5m / 2.0°	28.42	34.38	35.7
	1.0m / 5.0°	96.404	97.83	97.88
	5.0 / 10.0°	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yeouido	0.5m / 2.0°	32.08	36.64	39.88
	1.0m / 5.0°	86.6	89.11	90.16
	5.0 / 10.0°	100.0	100.0	100.0

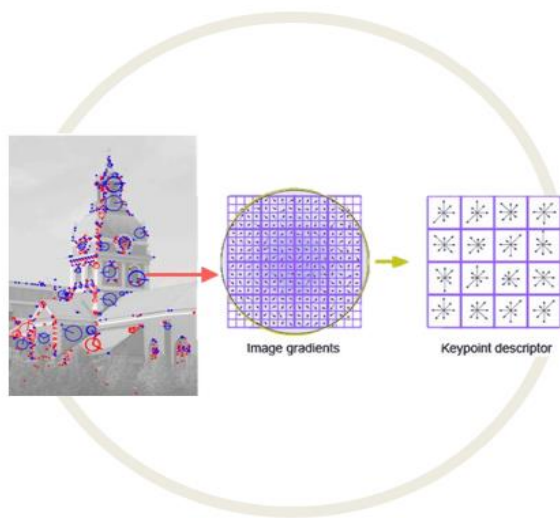
판교 기준으로 Train set에서 Validation의 0.5m 이내인 GT는 전체의 **38.47%(Upper Bound)** 만 존재

Place Recognition

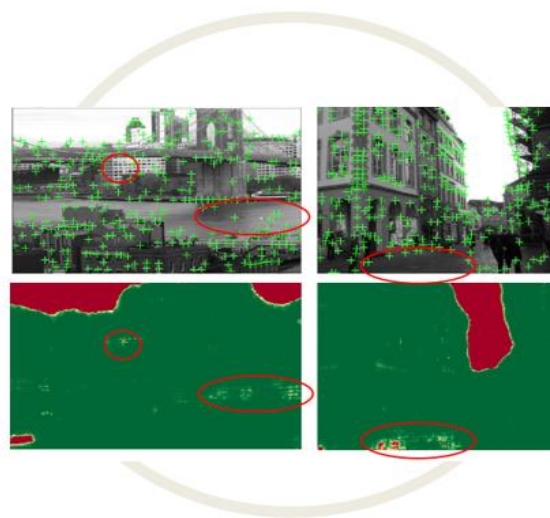
Local
Descriptor

Re-ranking : SIFT, R2D2, SuperPoint

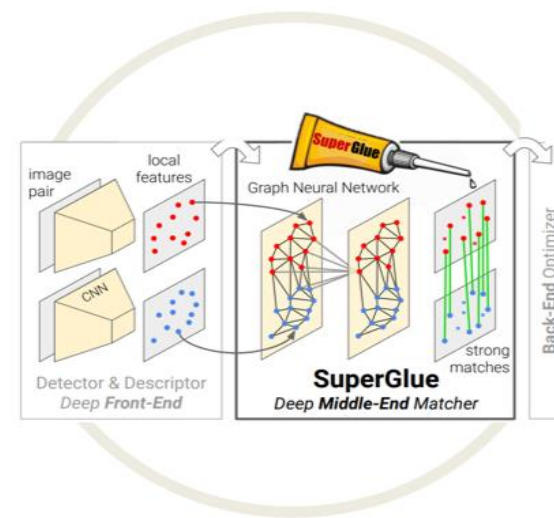
For
Top-1



SIFT & BFMatcher



R2D2 & DeepMatching

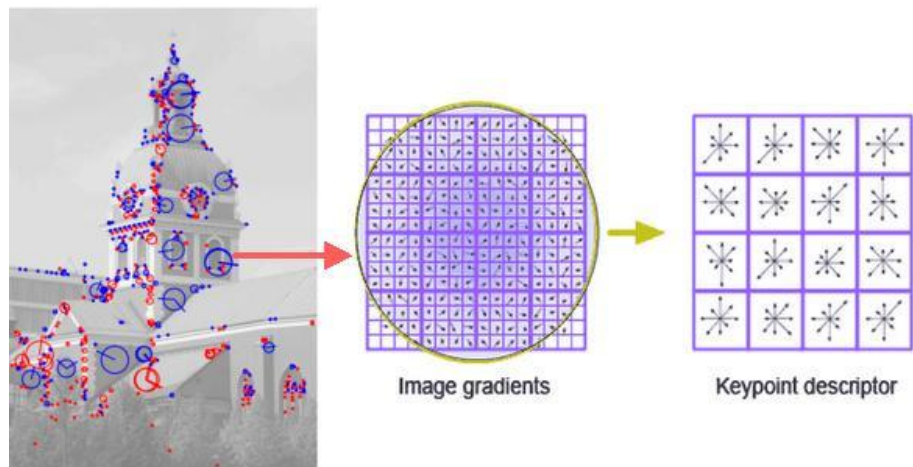


SuperPoint & SuperGlue

가장 적합한 Local Descriptor 선정을 위해 SIFT, R2D2, SuperPoint를 실험

Place Recognition

SIFT & BFMatcher



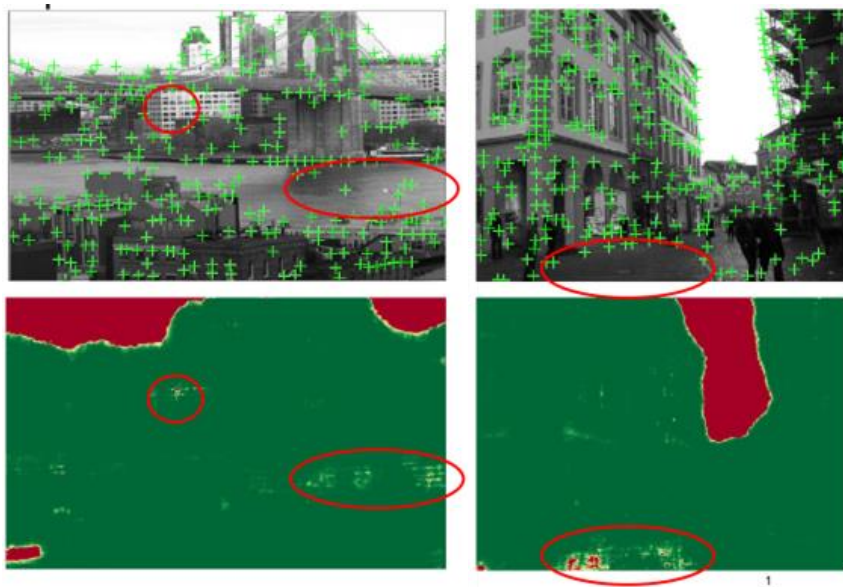
도로 표지판에 매칭 포인트 多

표지판 매칭으로 인한 노이즈 발생



Place Recognition

R2D2 & ~~DeepMatching~~
BFMatcher

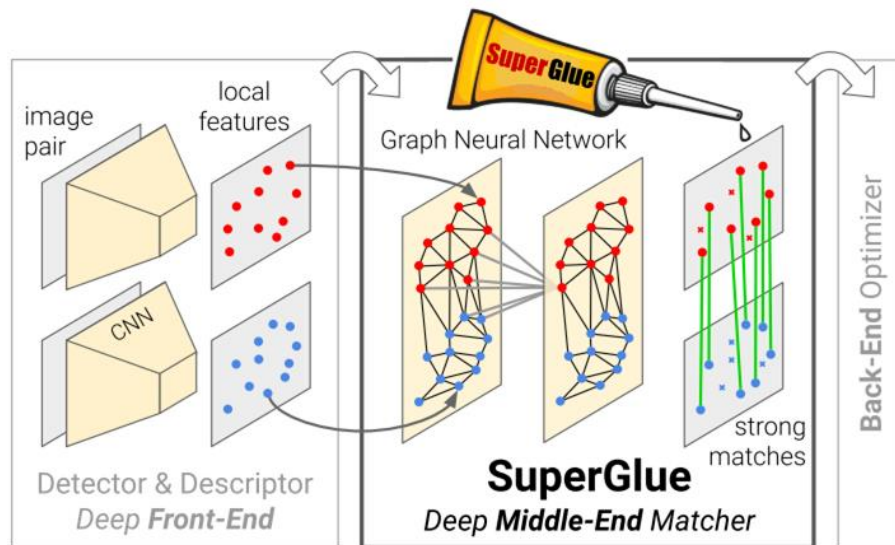


적합한 매칭 알고리즘을 찾지 못함



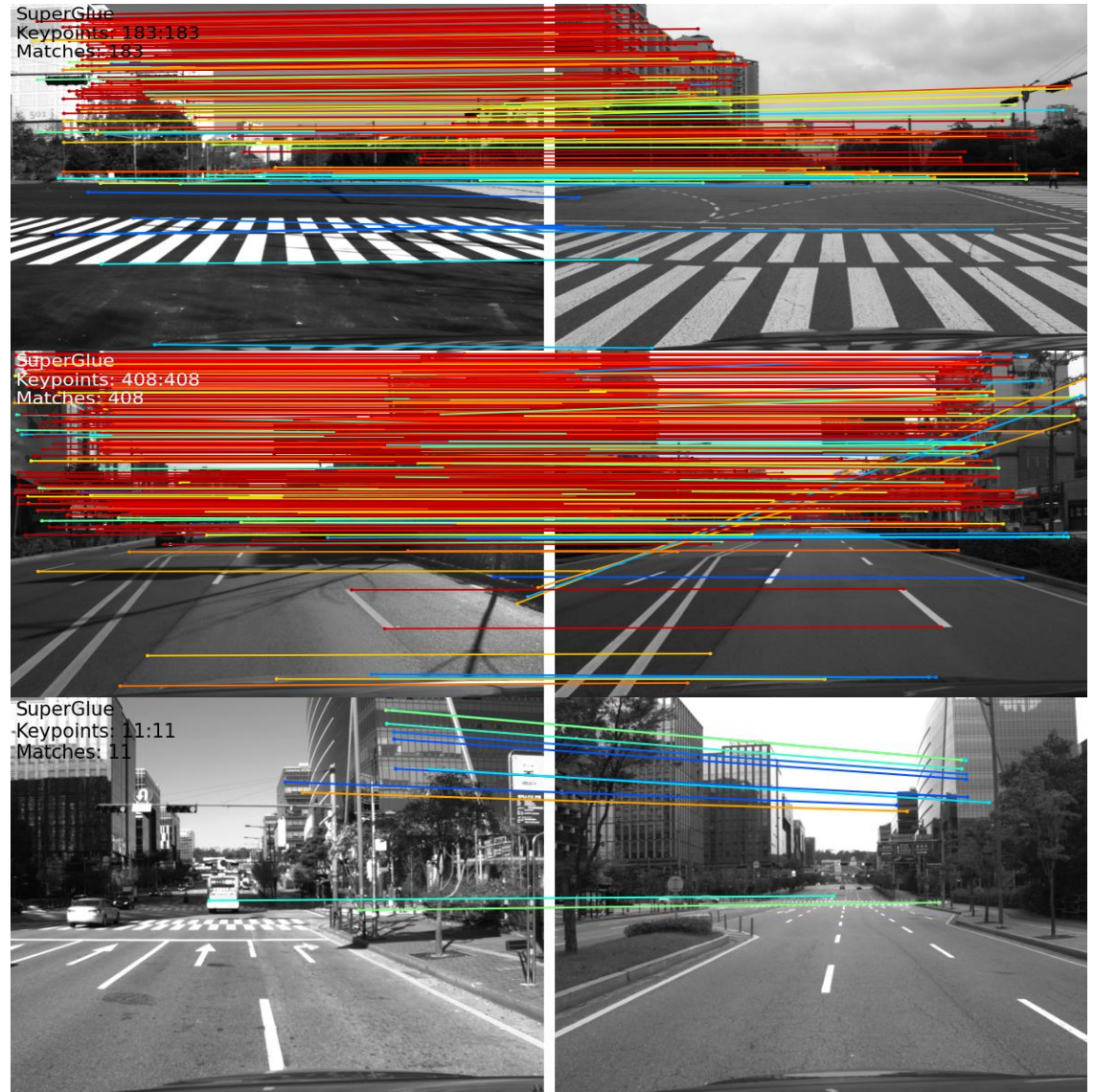
Place Recognition

SuperPoint & SuperGlue



CVPR2020에서 SuperPoint 매칭을 위한 SuperGlue 알고리즘이 발표

정확도 높은 매칭이 가능

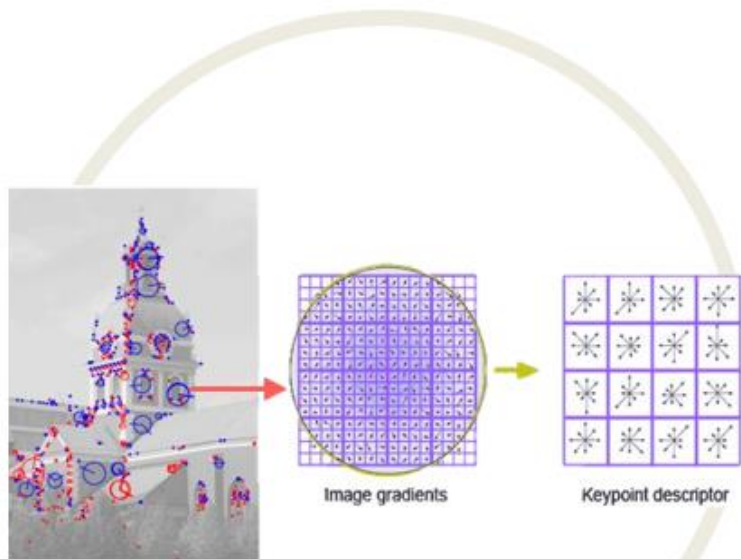


Place Recognition

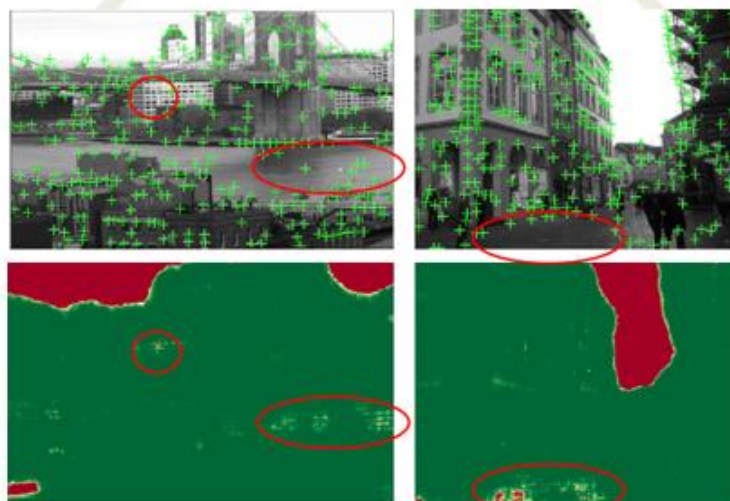
Local
Descriptor

Re-ranking : SIFT, R2D2, SuperPoint

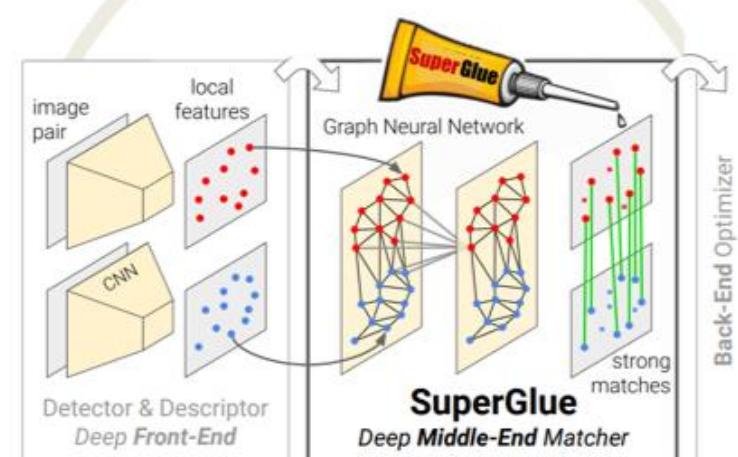
For
Top-1



SIFT & BFMatcher



R2D2 & DeepMatching



SuperPoint & SuperGlue

Place Recognition : Result



Place Recognition : Result

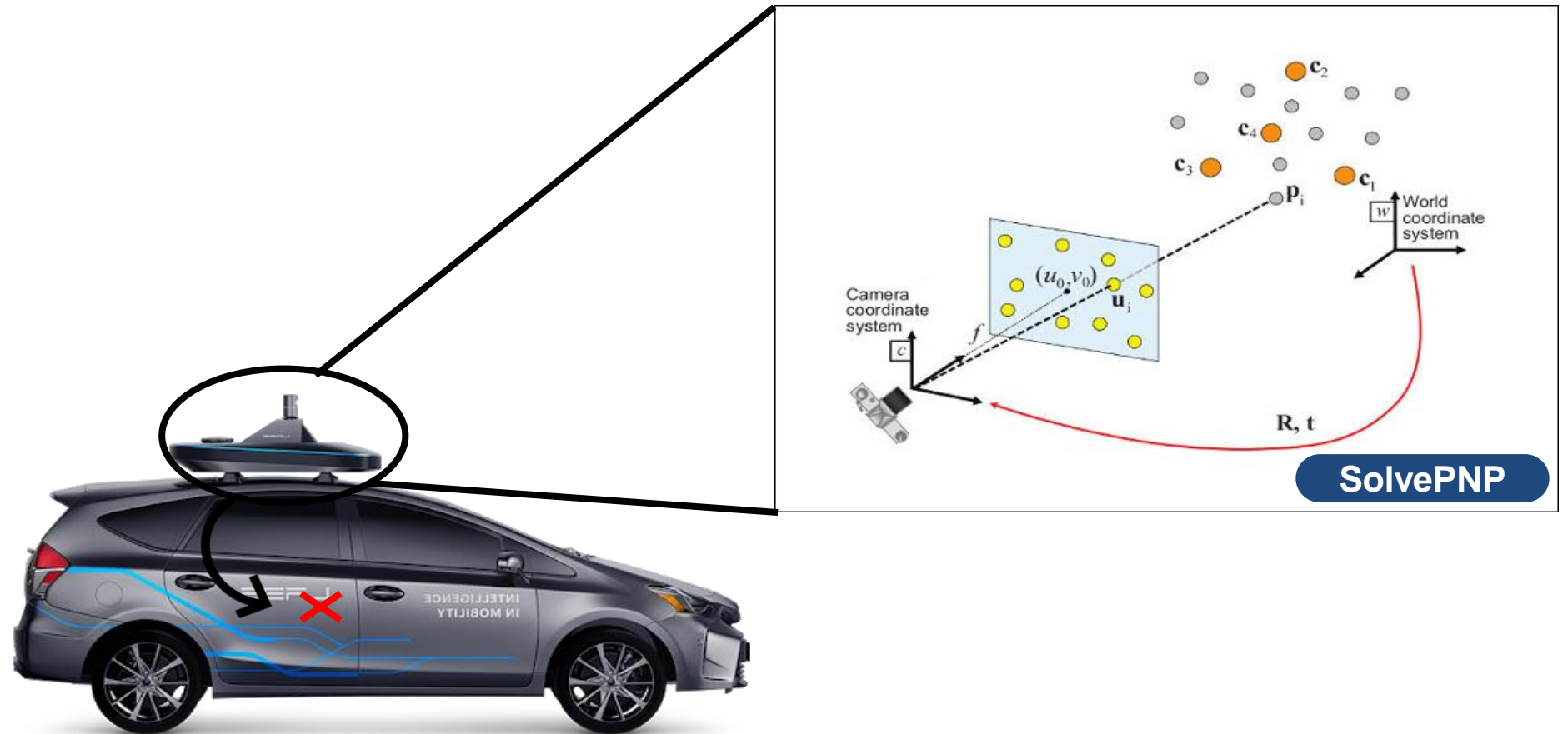


Pose Estimation

Pose Estimation

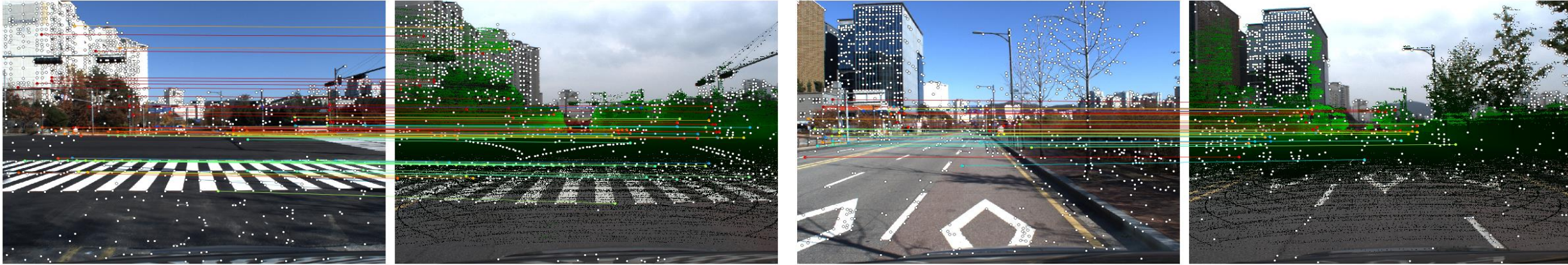
PnP
algorithm

SolvePnP : Estimate the orientation of a 3D object in a 2D image



An Efficient Algebraic Solution to the Perspective-Three-Point Problem

Pose Estimation



투영(Projection)한 DB 이미지에서 QR-DB 매칭 키포인트(2D)에 대응되는 3D 라이다 포인트 파싱

2D-3D 대응점으로 PnP 알고리즘 수행하여 QR의 Pose를 계산

Pose Estimation

PnP
algorithm

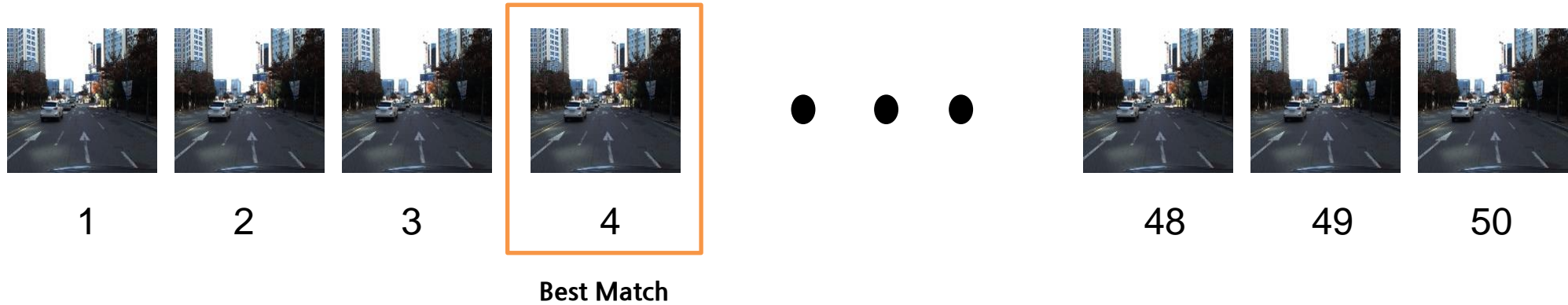
SolvePnP : Estimate the orientation of a 3D object in a 2D image

Dataset	Metric	recall@1	recall@5	recall@10
Pangyo	0.5m / 2.0°	99.792	-	-
	1.0m / 5.0°	100.0	-	-
	5.0 / 10.0°	100.0	-	-
Yeouido	0.5m / 2.0°	98.71	-	-
	1.0m / 5.0°	99.51	-	-
	5.0 / 10.0°	100.0	-	-

PnP 알고리즘을 통해서 추정된 Pose는 0.5m 이내에서 99%의 성능을 나타냄

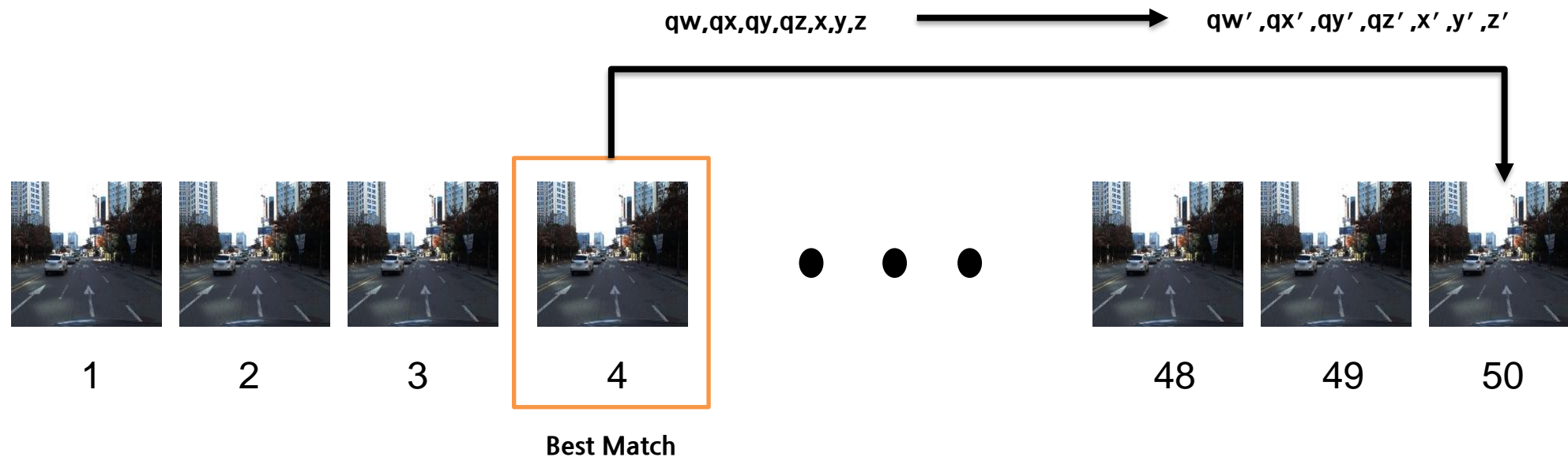
Visual Odometry

Visual Odometry



키포인트 매칭이 가장 많은 QR에서 Pose를 계산

Visual Odometry



키포인트 매칭이 가장 많은 QR에서 Pose를 계산
이후 Visual Odometry를 통해 최종 QR의 Pose를 추정

Visual Odometry

1번째 QR



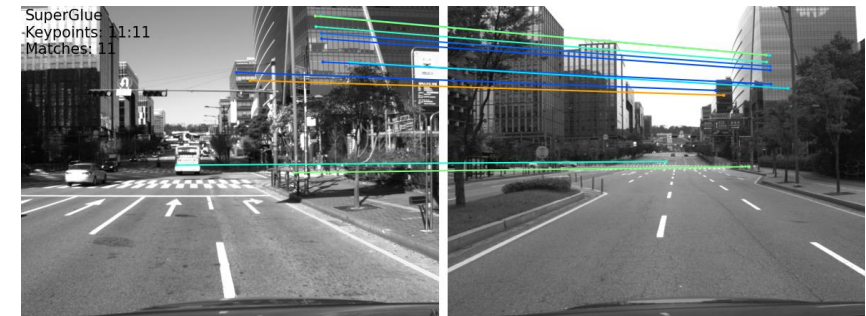
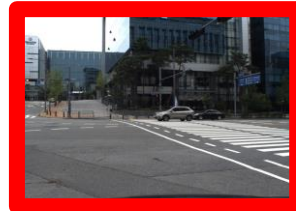
40번째 QR



41번째 QR



50번째 QR

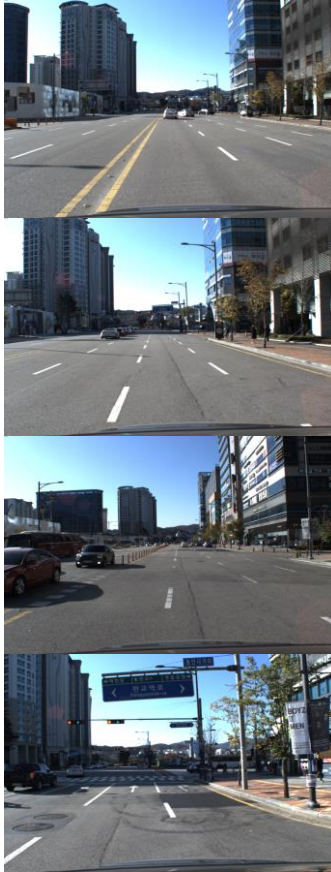


Best Match

Conclusion

Conclusion

QR



DB(Re-ranking)



QR

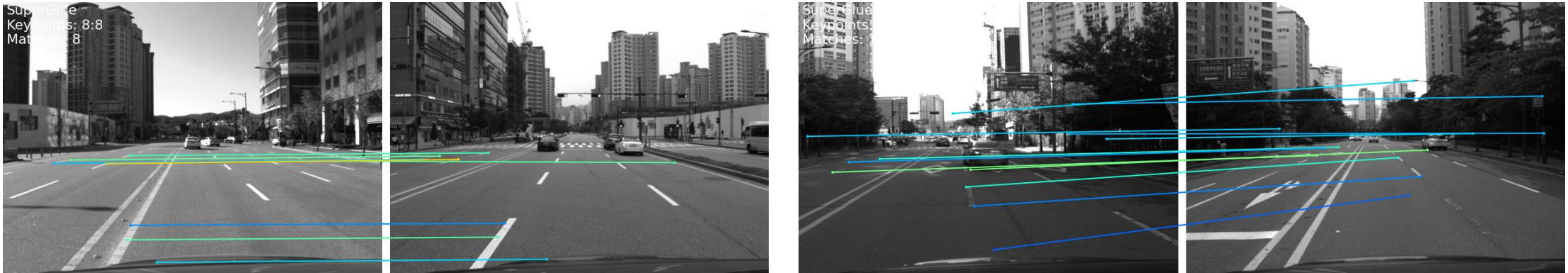


DB(Re-ranking)



DB(상행)의 경로와 일치하지 않는 QR(하행)가 존재

Conclusion



DB(상행)-QR(하행)에 대한 매칭 성능 저하 발생

QR에 대응되는 DB가 존재하는 경우 해결가능한 문제

Thank you for attention



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