Independent Study in Robotics:

ORB_SLAM2
integration with
Robobulls Robot

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Preface

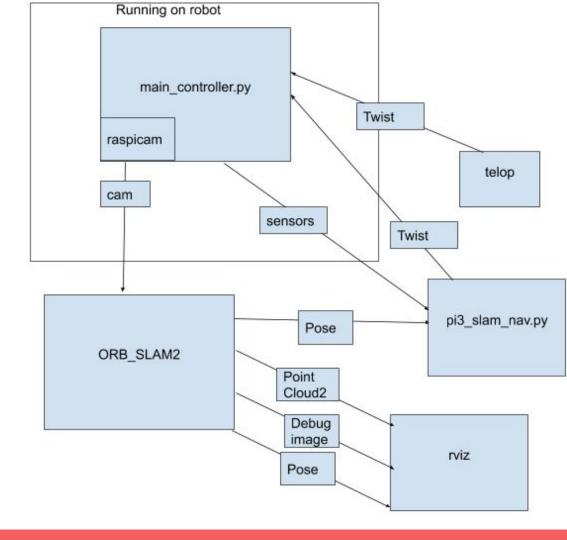
- ☐ After initially configuring ORB_SLAM2, how can we use the pose and PointCloud it publishes?
- Ideal applications
 - ☐ Autonomous Exploration in an unknown environment to create maps
 - Autonomous Navigation in a known environment via path planning
- ROS packages provide these features, but are incompatible with the current system because the lack of odometry information(*Navigation*, *Exploration_lite*).
- Current application with our robot: bug algorithm using published Pose information

Required Packages

- ROS Kinetic
- Existing ROS package on Robot and Client.
- ☐ Rviz*
- ☐ Telop*
- ORB_SLAM2(ROS implementation)

^{*}included in full installation of ROS Kinetic

Software system



ORB_SLAM2

Is a simultaneous localization and mapping package that takes monocular, stereo, and RGBD camera's as input. Monocular is NOT true scale.

Publishes

- → PointCloud2
 - ☐ All the identified keypoints in the map
- debug_image
 - Shows the image from the robots camera
 - ☐ Identified keypoints marked on the overlay
 - ☐ Shows whether the robot is currently localized
- Pose
 - Has the robots x,y, and z coordinates as well as quaternion

Setting up ORB_SLAM2

Use a checkerboard pattern with OpenCV's calibration program. Use output to set parameters in ORB_SLAM2's launch files

Corrects distortion

$$x_{corrected} = x(1 + k_1r^2 + k_2r^4 + k_3r^6)$$

 $y_{corrected} = y(1 + k_1r^2 + k_2r^4 + k_3r^6)$

$$x_{\text{corrected}} = x + [2p_1xy + p_2(r^2 + 2x^2)]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ \cdots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & 0 & c_x \\ 0 & f_y & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & 0 & c_x \\ 0 & f_y & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix}$

 $y_{corrected} = y + [p_1(r^2 + 2y^2) + 2p_2xy]$

https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/doc/tutorials/calib3d/camera_calibrati on/camera calibration.html

Launch File

Important parameters:

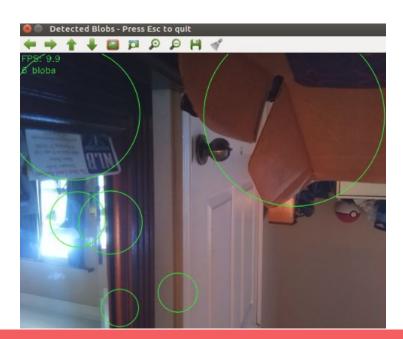
- □ Remap from=
- localize only
- load map/map_file
- Camera calibration parameters

```
<launch>
 <node name="orb slam2 mono" pkg="orb slam2 ros"
      type="orb slam2 ros mono" output="screen">
       <remap from="/cam/image raw" to="/cam/image" />
       <param name="publish_pointcloud" type="bool" value="true" />
       <param name="publish pose" type="bool" value="true" />
       <param name="localize only" type="bool" value="false" />
       <param name="reset map" type="bool" value="false" />
       <!-- static parameters -->
       <param name="load map" type="bool" value="false" />
       <param name="map file" type="string" value="map.bin" />
       <param name="voc file" type="string" value="$(find orb slam2 ros)/orb slam2/Vocabulary/ORBvoc.txt" />
       <param name="pointcloud frame id" type="string" value="map" />
       <param name="camera frame id" type="string" value="camera link" />
       <param name="min num kf in map" type="int" value="5" />
       <!-- ORB parameters -->
       <param name="/ORBextractor/nFeatures" type="int" value="2000" />
       <param name="/ORBextractor/scaleFactor" type="double" value="1.2" />
       <param name="/ORBextractor/nLevels" type="int" value="8" />
       <param name="/ORBextractor/iniThFAST" type="int" value="20" />
       <param name="/ORBextractor/minThFAST" type="int" value="7" />
       <!-- Camera parameters -->
       <!-- Camera frames per second -->
       <param name="camera fps" type="int" value="30" />
       <!-- Color order of the images (0: BGR. 1: RGB. It is ignored if images are grayscale) -->
       <param name="camera rgb encoding" type="bool" value="true" />
        <!-- Camera calibration parameters -->
        <!--If the node should wait for a camera info topic to take the camera calibration data-->
       <param name="load calibration from cam" type="bool" value="false" />
       <!-- Camera calibration and distortion parameters (OpenCV) -->
      <param name="camera fx" type="double" value="583.01740710559432" />
      <param name="camera fy" type="double" value="583.01740710559432" />
      <param name="camera cx" type="double" value="320" />
      <param name="camera cy" type="double" value="240" />
      <!-- Camera calibration and distortion parameters (OpenCV) -->
      <param name="camera k1" type="double" value="0.20483552665926258" />
      <param name="camera k2" type="double" value="-0.42414204428032326" />
      <param name="camera p1" type="double" value="0.0" />
      <param name="camera p2" type="double" value="0.0" />
      <param name="camera k3" type="double" value=".0095177708663656737" />
  </node>
</launch>
```

FPS performance

☐ Lower FPS reduces localization

640x480

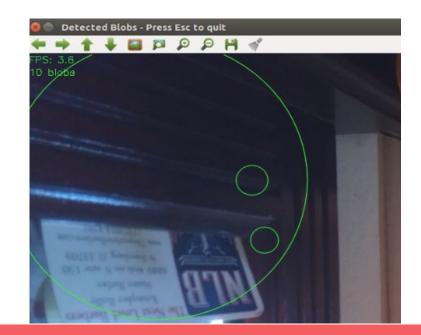


*from blob detection program, not ORB_SLAM2. ORB_SLAM2 is more demanding

Tested performance:

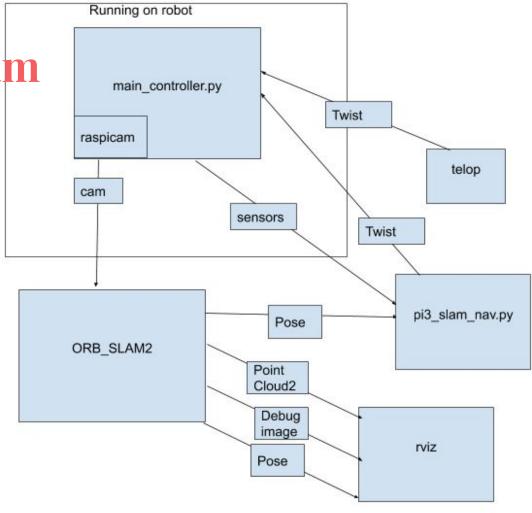
On 3 wifi networks With ROScore running on robot and client computer

1280x960

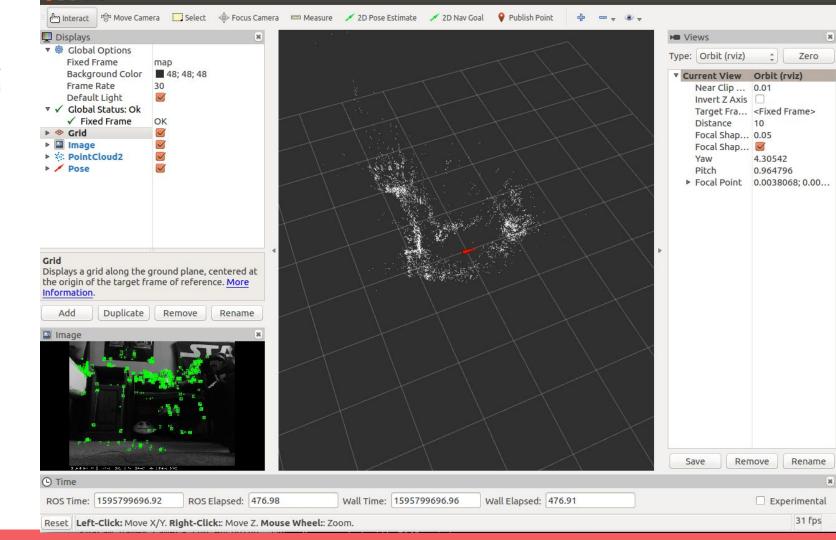


Running The Program

- 1. Start Rviz
- 2. Start ORB_SLAM2
- 3. Start telop to control robot to create map
- 4. Start pi3_slam_nav.py

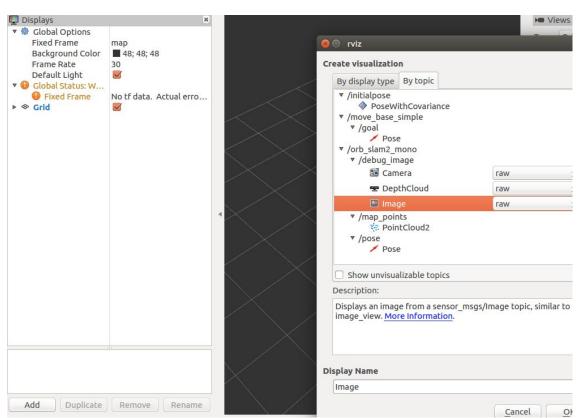


Rviz



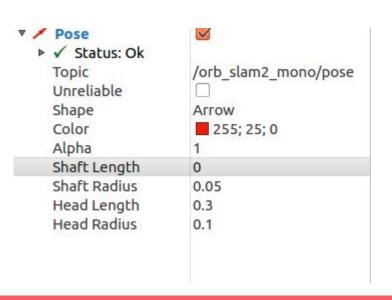
Setting Rviz Parameter #1

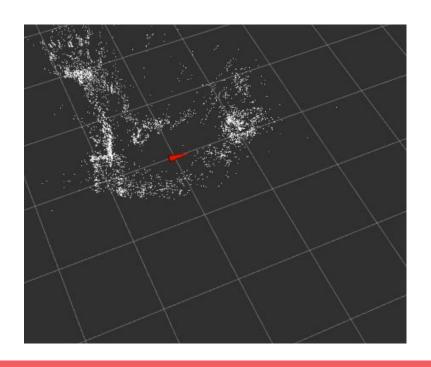
- Debug_image
- Map_points
- pose



Setting Rviz Parameter #2

□ Set Shaft Length= 0





Telop

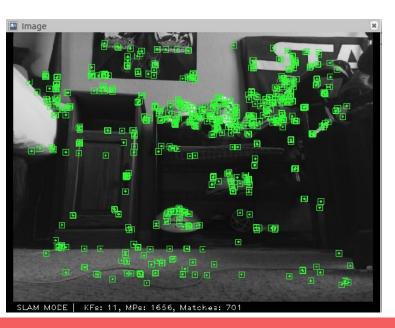
rosrun teleop twist keyboard teleop twist keyboard.py cmd vel:=/pi3 robot 2019/r1/speed vw

```
justinrodney@justinrodney-MacBookPro: ~/catkin_ws
For Holonomic mode (strafing), hold down the shift key:
 : up (+z)
 : down (-z)
anything else : stop
q/z : increase/decrease max speeds by 10%
w/x : increase/decrease only linear speed by 10%
e/c : increase/decrease only angular speed by 10%
CTRL-C to quit
currently:
                speed 2.29748649318
                                        turn 4.59497298636
currently:
                speed 2.5272351425
                                        turn 5.05447028499
currently:
                speed 2.77995865675
                                        turn 5.55991731349
currently:
                speed 3.05795452242
                                        turn 6.11590904484
                speed 3.36374997466
currently:
                                        turn 6.72749994933
```

Point Generation

Does not work on objects that are too dark or too light

Also found in Yu-Ting Chung's study on using raspberry pi with ORB_SLAM2





Environment 1 & 2





Living area 1



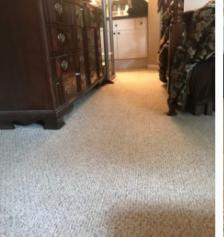
Kitchen



Environment 3 & 4



Bedroom







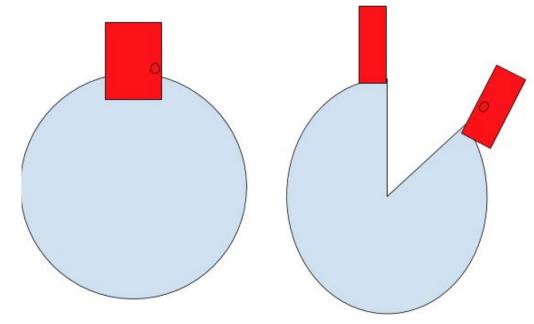
Living area 2

Mapping Methods tested

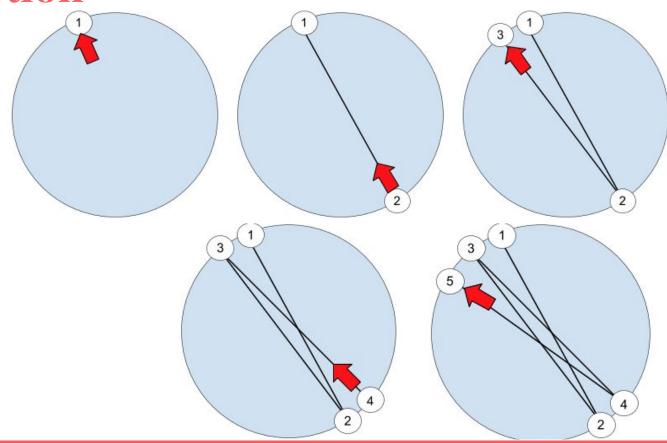
- Wall following
- Spinning the robot in a circle in the middle of the room
- Manual Mapping

Skewed map

If the robot was inside of a circle with a red door, instead of capturing the full 360 degrees of the environment, the map would have a portion of the map left blank with the rest of the environment skewed.



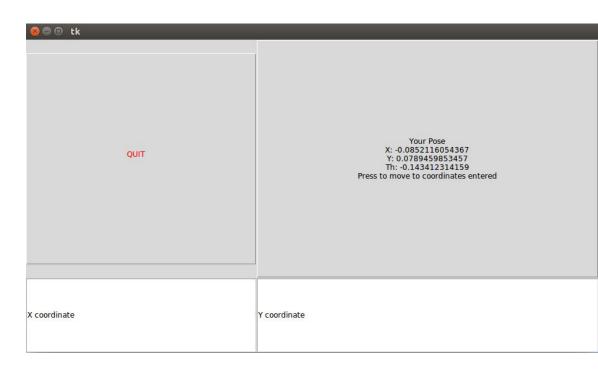
Mapping Motion



pi3_slam_nav

Uses the x, y, and yaw and the x and y coordinates of the goal to calculate the required yaw for the robot to be facing the goal.

Uses wall following for obstacle avoidance



Desired angle = atan2(goalY- currentY, goalX-currentX)
Distance = (goalX-currentX)^2 + (goalY-currentY)^2

The downfalls

- \rightarrow <10 FPS even when using the lowest usable resolution(640x480)
- ☐ Depth is approximated when the map is initialized. Cannot be converted to units of measurements.
- RGB processing cannot be used without RGBD capable cameras(stereo).
- Incompatible with Navigation(used with many ROS packages including autonomous navigation viapath planning) and Exploration_lite(autonomous exploration).
 - □ ORB_SLAM2 does not project proper transforms necessary for these packages

Why use ORB_SLAM2?

- ORB_SLAM2 is the only ROS package that is capable of SLAM using a mono-camera alone.
- Other packages require IMUs, laser scanners, and stereo or RBGD cameras.

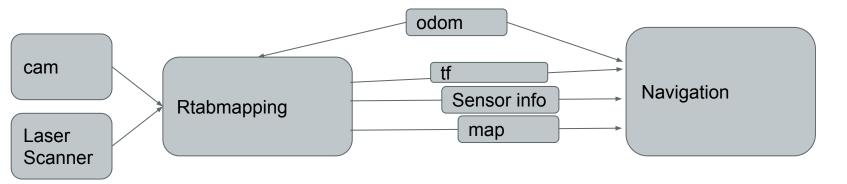
Octomap

- Creates an occupancy grid from PointCloud2 topic from ORB_SLAM2
- ☐ Unfortunately, unreliable in conjunction with ORB_SLAM2.
- ☐ Further refinement of parameters could create reliable maps for path_planning.

Benefits of Upgrading the Robot

- Rtabmapping
 - ☐ Gives proper transform(tf) tree from map to odometry
 - Requires a laser scanner, but produces true to scale maps
 - Creates an occupancy grid
 - ☐ Can recognize specific objects in an environment

Allows the use of navigation and exploration_lite



Conclusion

Current system:

- Provides pose information inside a depth approximated grid
- Can be used for bug algorithms and other simple applications

Having better sensors would allow us to:

- Create true to scale maps
- ☐ Laser scanners/stereo cameras perform better
- Wider compatibility with other ROS packages

Works Referenced

- Camera Calibration. (n.d.). Retrieved July 26, 2020, from https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/doc/tutorials/calib3d/camera_calibration/camera_calibration.html
- Chung, Y. (2018, July 18). Final Report. Retrieved July 30, 2020, from https://github.com/biorobaw/SLAM-S2018/blob/master/docs/Reports/final%20report.pdf
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- Navigation. (n.d.). Retrieved July 26, 2020, from http://wiki.ros.org/navigation
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- Rtabmap_ros. (n.d.). Retrieved July 26, 2020, from http://wiki.ros.org/rtabmap_ros