

Bachelor Thesis

Semester thesis Gian

Autumn Term 2022

Declaration of Originality

I hereby declare that the written work I have submitted entitled

Your Project Title

is original work which I alone have authored and which is written in my own words.¹

Author(s)

First name

Last name

Student supervisor(s)

First name

Last name

Committee members(s)

First name

Last name

Supervising lecturer

Marco

Hutter

With the signature I declare that I have been informed regarding normal academic citation rules and that I have read and understood the information on ‘Citation etiquette’ (<https://www.ethz.ch/content/dam/ethz/main/education/rechtliches-abschluesse/leistungskontrollen/plagiarism-citationetiquette.pdf>). The citation conventions usual to the discipline in question here have been respected.

The above written work may be tested electronically for plagiarism.

Place and date

Signature

¹Co-authored work: The signatures of all authors are required. Each signature attests to the originality of the entire piece of written work in its final form.

Contents

Abstract	iii
Symbols	v
1 Introduction	1
2 Related Work	2
Bibliography	3

Abstract

Hier kommt der Abstact hin ...

Symbols

Symbols

ϕ, θ, ψ roll, pitch and yaw angle

Indices

x x axis

y y axis

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ETH Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule

CRF Conditional Random Fields

Chapter 1

Introduction

Hier kommt die Einleitung

Chapter 2

Related Work

Geometric traversability.

A number of works have been performed. Fankhauser have built a geometric traversability estimation that leverages the slope: meaning the angle of the obstacles surfaces normal and the roughness: meaning the difference between the elevation estimation and the smoothed elevation estimation (reference fankhauser) In .. they use ...

Semantic mapping. Semantic Mapping has shown to be a critical component to estimate the traversability to ensure a safe autonomous navigation of ground robots. In [1, 2, 3] (13,10, 17,24,23, 22,19,12,10,7) the authors aim to embed semantic information into a 3D voxelized space. However, the high dimensionality of the map has shown to be very memory consuming and computationally intensive.

averaging, voting scheme (25,10) use an averaging scheme to build the map from the 3D and semantic information. In (24,13) they build the map through a Bayesian framework and thus infer the measurements into the map over time. In (13) they exploit inter-layer correlations to have a deeper understanding of the environment. In (23,22,19,7) Conditional Random Fields (CRF) or Bayes spatial kernels (actually these are continuous maps) are used to relax the independent grid assumption and thus regularizing and smooth the map. (12,14) adopt a method to create continuous maps by using Gaussian Processes to fuse the geometrical and the semantic information into the map. This approach however is computationally very intensive (N^3).

In [4?] (26,27, 18,16) the authors use a 2.5D map that stores the elevation information of the map and include also the semantic information of the map. Semantic approach: To store semantic information in a map coming from a egocentric remote sensor such as a camera mainly two approaches have been pursued. (citation) perform a semantic segmentation directly on the egocentric image and then project the semantic classes into the map. Similarly to our work at MapNet and ... the authors perform a feature extraction on the egocentric image and then project the features into the map.

Start with least similar and end with most similar approach.

Bibliography

- [1] A. Rosinol, M. Abate, Y. Chang, and L. Carlone, “Kimera: An Open-Source Library for Real-Time Metric-Semantic Localization and Mapping,” *Proceedings - IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation*, pp. 1689–1696, 2020.
- [2] D. Paz, H. Zhang, Q. Li, H. Xiang, and H. I. Christensen, “Probabilistic semantic mapping for urban autonomous driving applications,” *IEEE International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems*, pp. 2059–2064, 2020.
- [3] L. Gan, Y. Kim, J. W. Grizzle, J. M. Walls, A. Kim, R. M. Eustice, and M. Ghaffari, “Multi-Task Learning for Scalable and Dense Multi-Layer Bayesian Map Inference,” pp. 1–16, 2021.
- [4] V. Cartillier, Z. Ren, N. Jain, S. Lee, I. Essa, and D. Batra, “Semantic Map-Net: Building Allocentric Semantic Maps and Representations from Egocentric Views,” *35th AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence, AAAI 2021*, vol. 2A, pp. 964–972, 2021.

