

The Future of Real-Time SLAM

Where we are now

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18th December 2015 (ICCV Workshop)

Probabilistic SLAM Formulation

Given

Measurements \mathbf{z} are samples from a **distribution** $p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})$ given the variables \mathbf{x} (robot states plus usually the map).

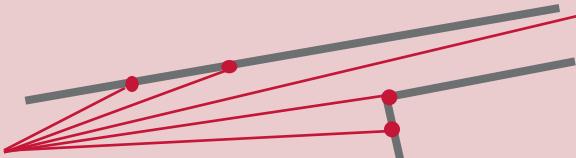
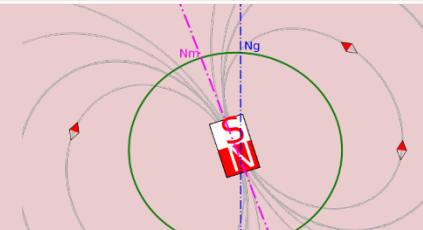
Find

- Values for variables \mathbf{x} that best explain all the measurements (**maximum likelihood, ML**).
- Values for \mathbf{x} that best explain all the measurements and a prior $p(\mathbf{x})$ (**maximum a posteriori, MAP**).

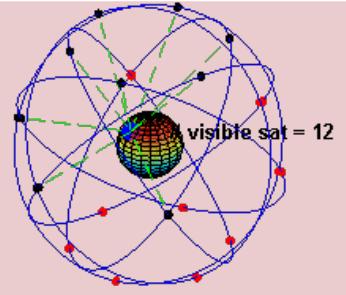
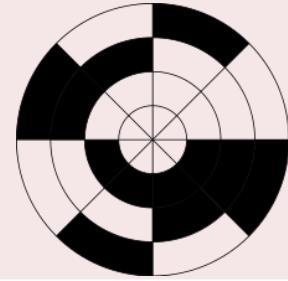
What our research consists of:

- **Decide** for a state and map representation \mathbf{x} .
- **Model** the likelihood function $p(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})$ and prior $p(\mathbf{x})$ (e.g. regulariser).
- **Choose** approximations to solve the ML/MAP problem, e.g. marginalisation (filtering), or iterative minimisation.
- **Find** some way to bootstrap, associate data, and initialise.

Typical Sensors – Exteroceptive

Sensor	Measurement	
Laser Scanner	3D points	
Camera	(Colour) image (RGB-D: with depth!)	
Magnetometer	3D magnetic field	
Pressure sensor	Air pressure (altitude / airspeed)	

Typical Sensors – Proprioceptive

Sensor	Measurement	
GPS	pseudo-ranges (position)	 A 3D diagram of Earth with a grid of orbital planes around it. 12 red dots representing satellites are positioned at various points in space, with dashed green lines extending from them towards the Earth's surface, representing the pseudo-ranges measured by a receiver.
Encoders	Joint / wheel angles	 A circular pattern consisting of several concentric rings and radial lines, alternating between black and white sectors. This is a standard target pattern used for optical encoder sensors to measure rotational or linear displacement.
Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU)	Rotation rates and accelerations (with caution: orientation)	 A photograph of a small, rectangular orange electronic device. It has a metal mounting plate on the bottom with two circular mounting holes and a single circular port on the side. The word "XSENS" is printed on the top surface.

Why Visual-Inertial

- Spatial relative pose constraints
- Information on structure

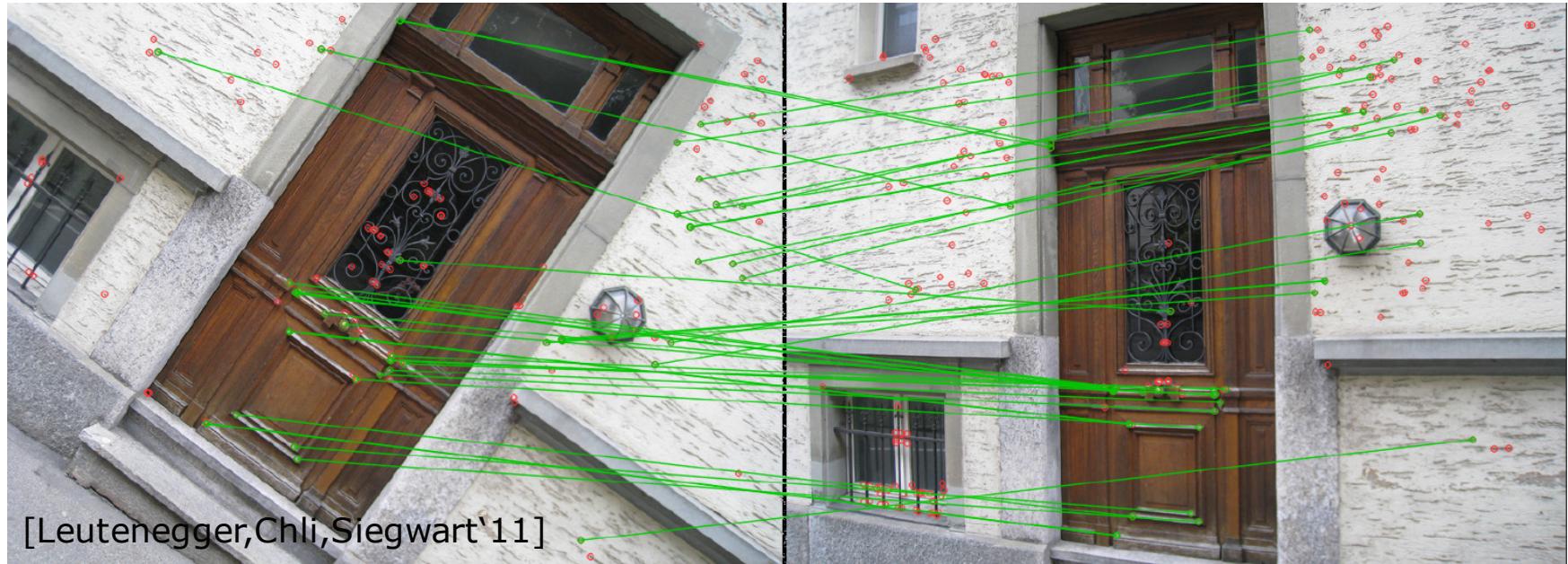


IDS uEye



ADIS166448

- Strong short-term temporal pose constraints



IMU Kinematics with Sensor Error Models

$${}^W \dot{\mathbf{r}}_S = {}^W \mathbf{v},$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}}_{WS} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} {}^S \tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}} + \mathbf{w}_g - \mathbf{b}_g \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^\oplus \mathbf{q}_{WS},$$

$${}^W \dot{\mathbf{v}} = \mathbf{C}_{WS} ({}^S \tilde{\mathbf{a}} + \mathbf{w}_a - \mathbf{b}_a) + {}^W \mathbf{g},$$

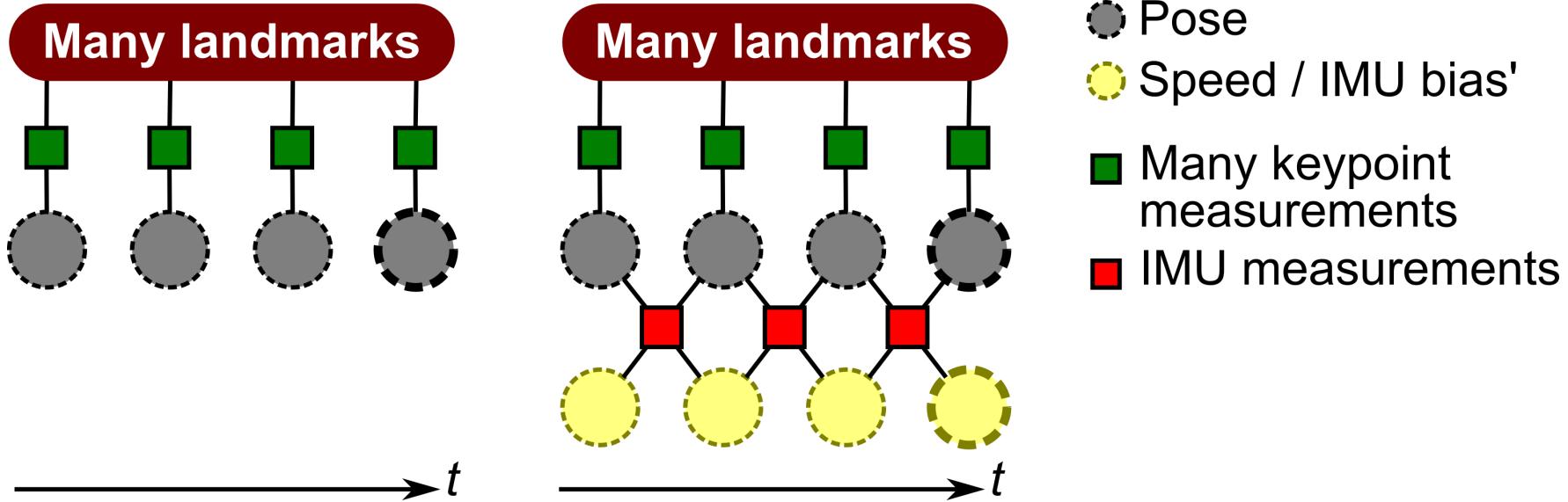
$$\dot{\mathbf{b}}_g = \mathbf{w}_{b_g},$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{b}}_a = -\frac{1}{\tau} \mathbf{b}_a + \mathbf{w}_{b_a}.$$

}

IMU biases

Vision-Only vs. Visual-Inertial in Nonlinear Optimisation



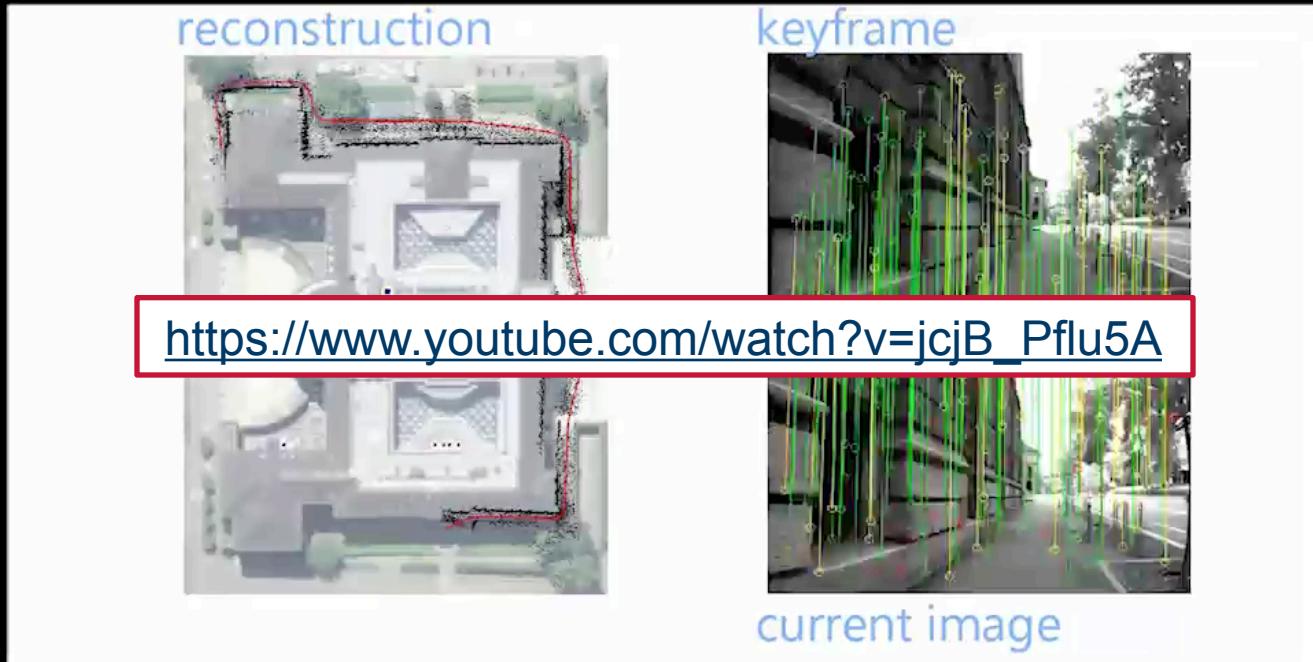
$$J(\mathbf{x}) := \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}(i,k)} \mathbf{e}_r^{i,j,k T} \mathbf{W}_r^{i,j,k} \mathbf{e}_r^{i,j,k} + \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} \mathbf{e}_s^k T \mathbf{W}_s^k \mathbf{e}_s^k.$$

Cost

Reprojection errors:
Diff. between detected 2D keypoints and projected 3D landmarks

IMU terms:
Using the IMU kinematics model

Keyframe VIO Results Overview



New Sensors: Event Cameras

Wide Dynamic Range Reconstruction



Input Events



**Wide Dynamic Range
Reconstruction**

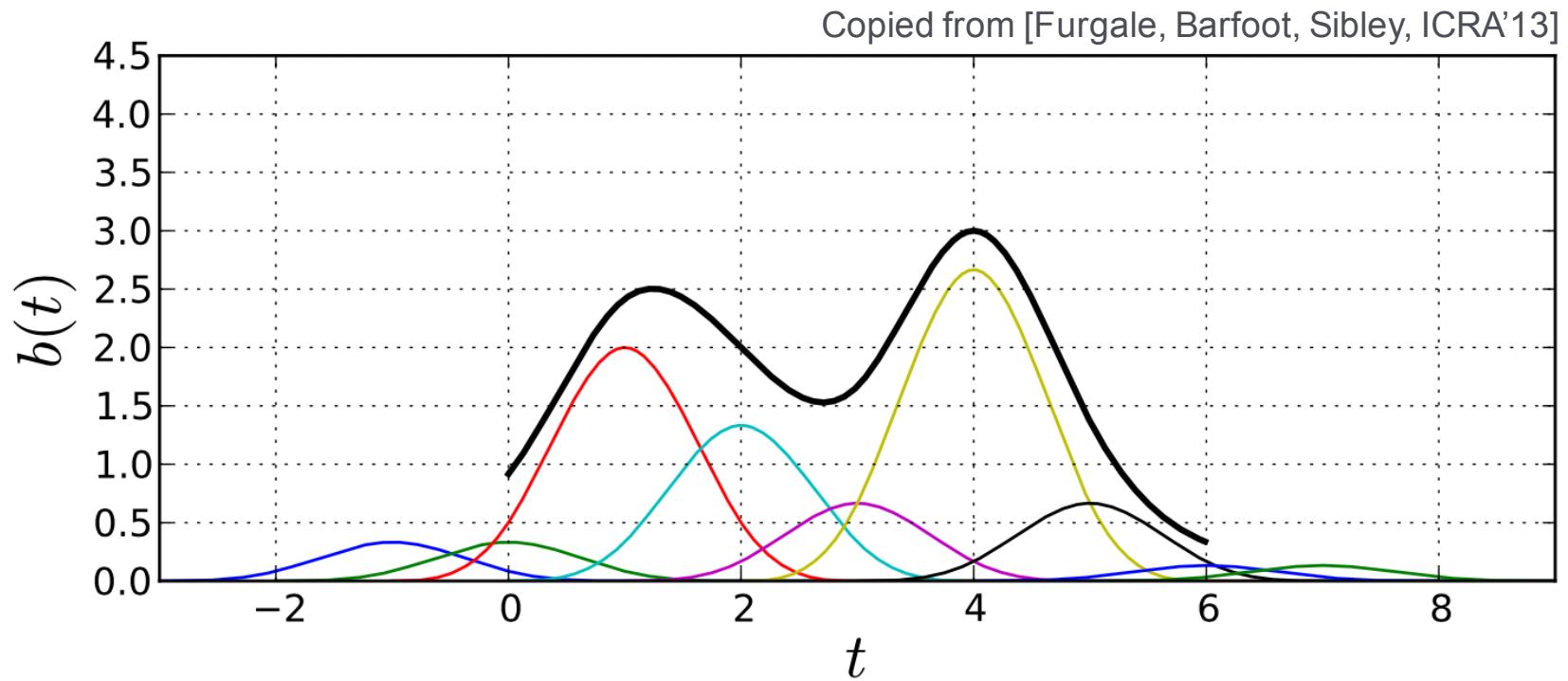


**Narrow Dynamic Range
Normal Camera**

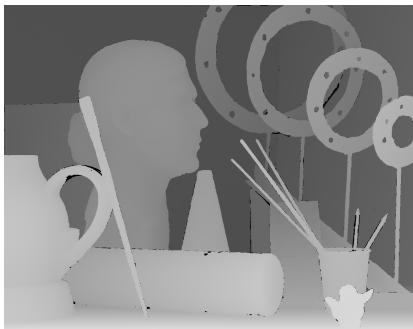
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l6qxeM1DbXU>

State Representations: Discrete vs. Continuous-Time

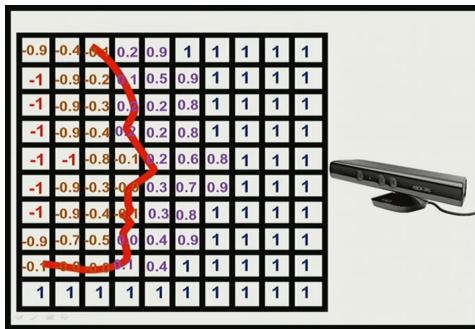
Suggestion to replace traditional discrete time trajectory with continuous-time [Furgale, Barfoot, Sibley, ICRA'13] using a basis functions



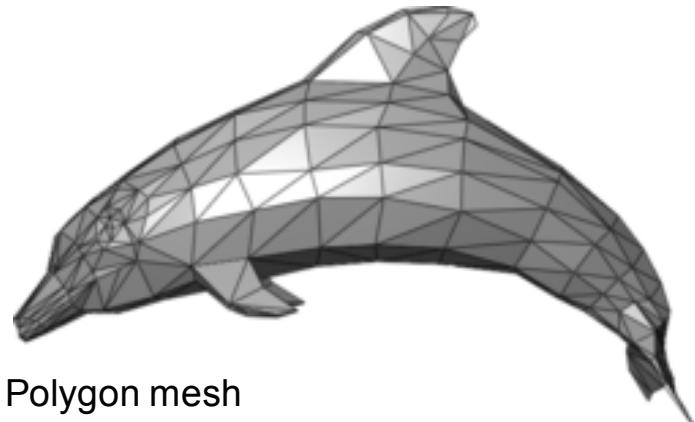
Map Representations



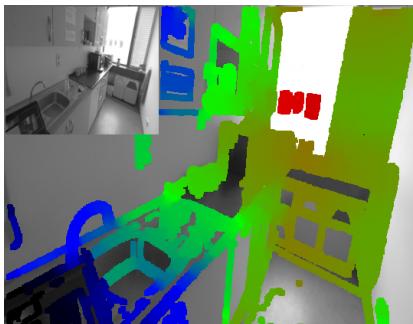
Depth maps
[vision.middlebury.edu]



Truncated Signed Distance Function [pointclouds.org]



Polygon mesh
[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polygon_mesh]



Semi-dense depth maps
[vision.in.tum.de]

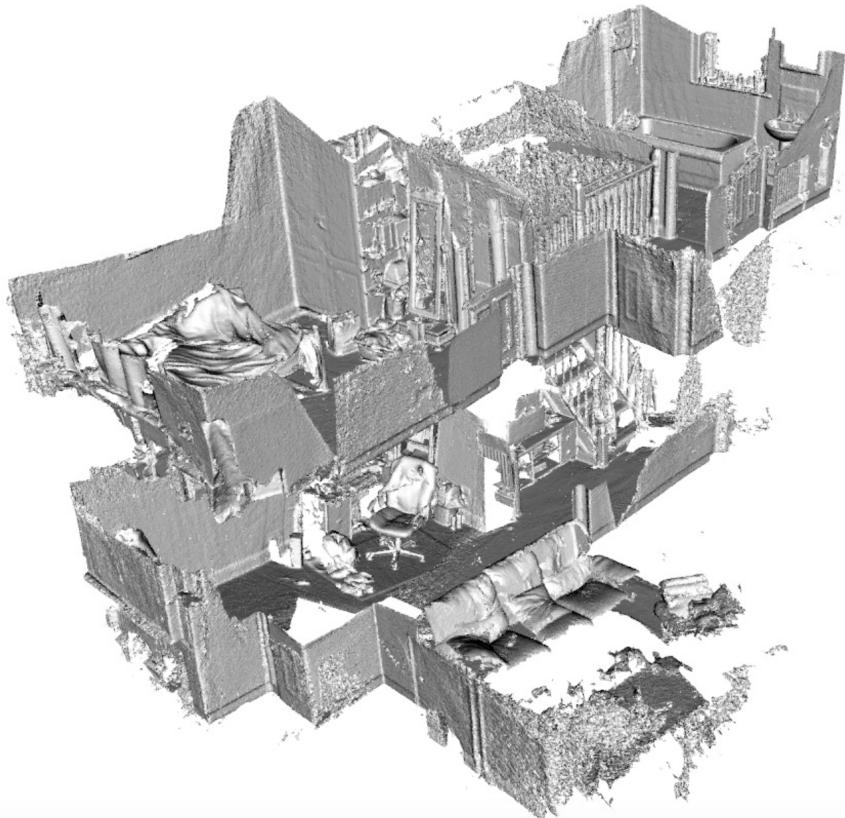


Point clouds (here: sparse)
[grail.cs.washington.edu]



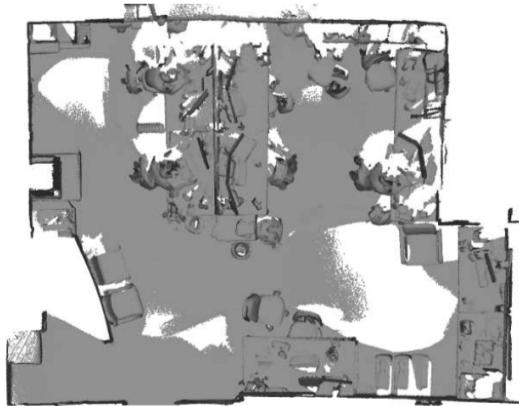
Surfel maps
[wp.doc.ic.ac.uk/thefutureofslam]

Scalability: Keeping Map AND Trajectory Consistent



Kintinuous

[T. Whelan, M. Kaess, M.F. Fallon, H. Johannsson, J. J. Leonard and J.B. McDonald. RSS Workshop on RGB-D 2012]



ElasticFusion

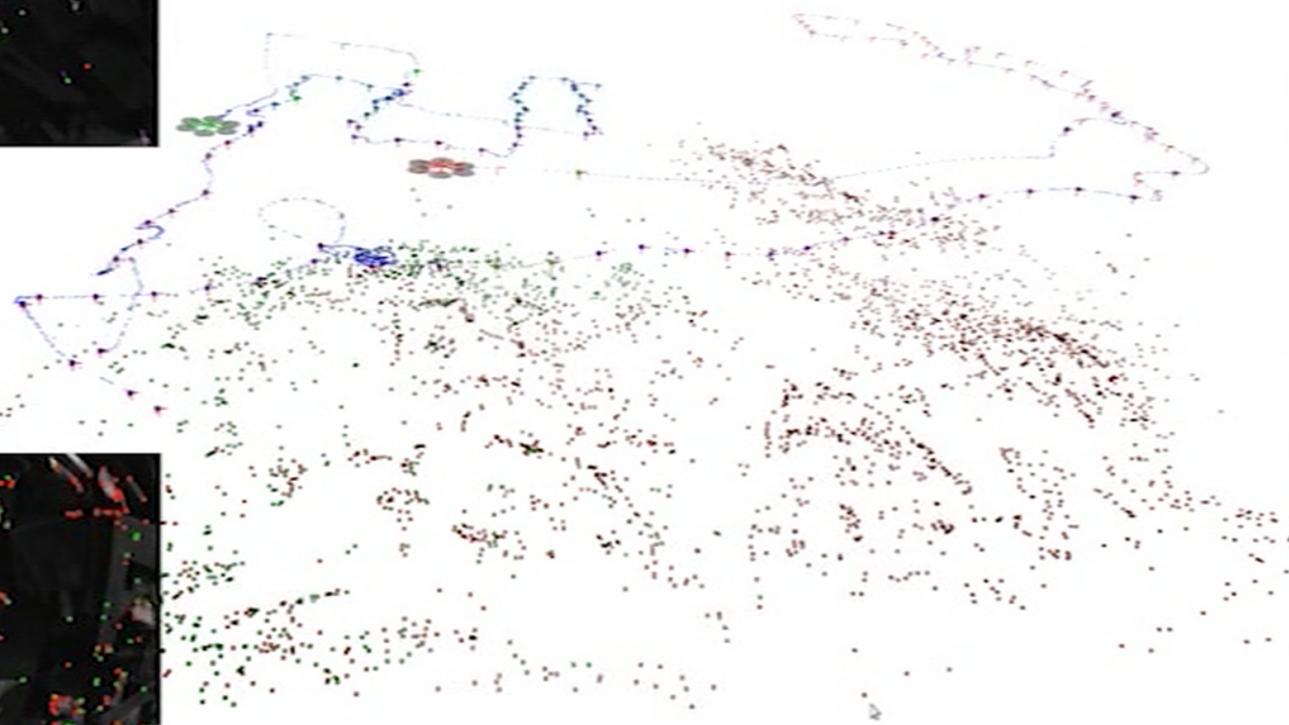
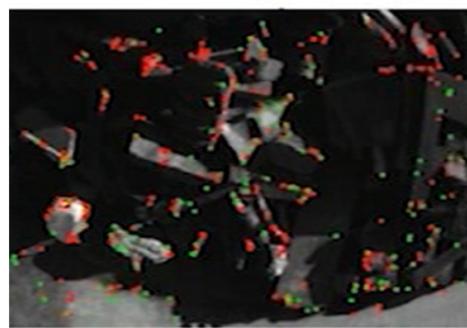
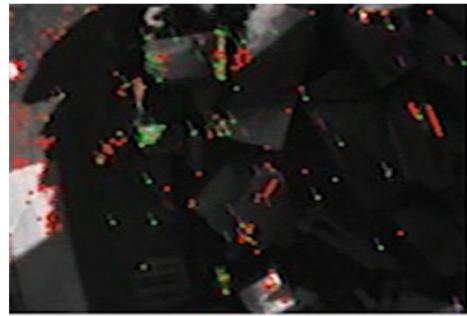
[T. Whelan, S. Leutenegger, R. F. Salas-Moreno, B. Glocker and A. J. Davison, RSS'15]

Scalability: Life-Long Mapping



[Winston Churchill and Paul Newman, IJRR'13]

Scalability: Multi-Agent SLAM



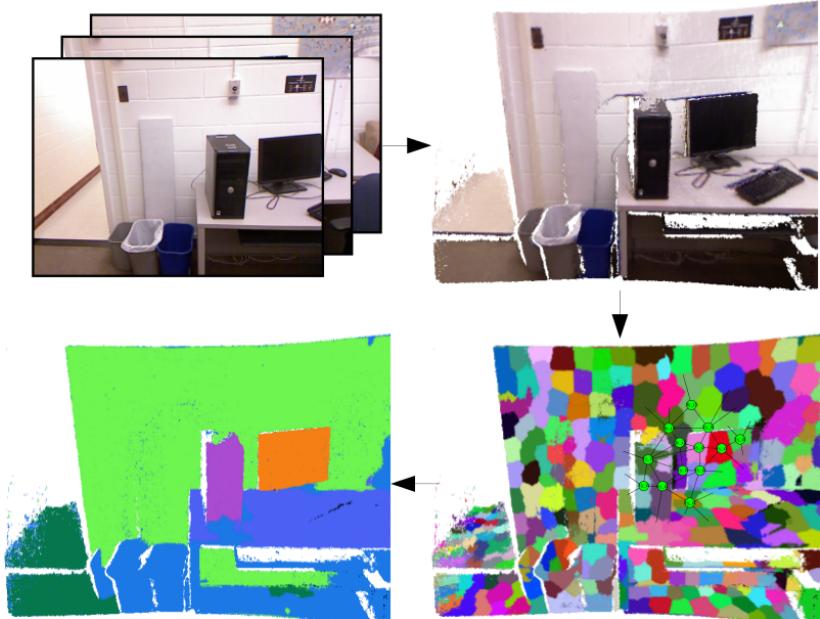
[Christian Forster, Simon Lynen, Laurent Kneip, Davide Scaramuzza, IROS'13]

Dealing with Dynamic Scene Content



[Richard A. Newcombe, Dieter Fox, Steven M. Seitz, CVPR 2015]

Better Semantics With Maps and Better Maps With Semantics



[O Kaehler and I D Reid, ICCV'13]



[R. Karimi, C. Häne, M. Pollefeys, CVPR'15]