



ReFeree: Radar-based efficient global descriptor using a Feature and Free space for Place Recognition Byunghee Choi<sup>1\*</sup> Hogyun Kim<sup>1\*</sup> Younggun Cho<sup>1†</sup>

bhbhchoi@inha.edu<sup>1\*</sup> hg.kim@inha.edu<sup>1\*</sup>

yg.cho@inha.ac.kr1\f

1) Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Inha University (\*) represents equal contribution, ( $^{+}$ ) represents corresponding author.





# Introduction

- Radar is highlighted for robust sensing capabilities in severe weather conditions which camera or LiDAR become stuck.
- We propose lightweight and efficient Radar place recognition descriptor that compress vacancy information.
- Our method is validated the performance in three single session scenarios and three multi session scenarios.

# Method

# Proposed Pipeline H Referee K Referee K Place Recognition Recognition Recognition

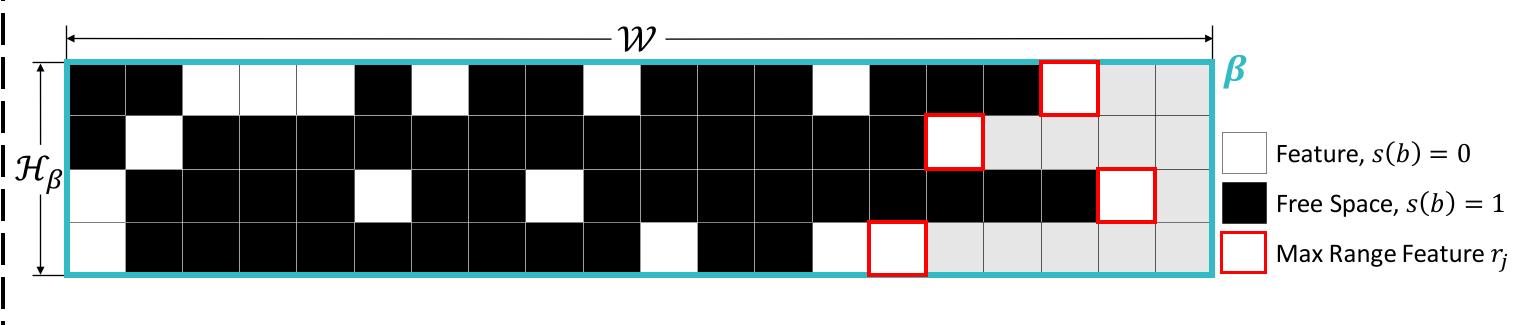
- **Feature extraction** for identifying valid signal from Radar intensity image we selected is algorithm proposed by Cen at el, which process three steps:
  - Decompose signal by high and low-frequency
  - Integrate signals according to Gaussian scaling factor
  - Thresholding integrated signal
- ReFeree K is  $\alpha$ -dimensional vector that generated by free-space information from feature-extracted Radar image.

$$\boldsymbol{K} = \{K_1, \cdots, K_{\alpha}\}$$

• K is free-space density in subsection  $\beta$  of Radar image.

$$K_{i} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H_{\beta}} (\sum_{k=1}^{r_{j}} s(b_{jk}))}{H_{\beta} W}$$

- $H_{\beta}$ , W: height and width of subsection  $\beta$
- $r_i$ : max range index of angle j in subsection  $\beta$
- $b_{jk}$ : state of angle j, range k in subsection  $\beta$  (free or feature)
- $s(b_{ik})$ : free-space classifier(if  $b_{ik}$  is free 1, else 0)
- Figure below simply presents generating K in subsection  $\beta$ .

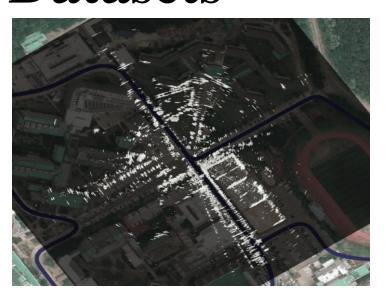


$$K_i = \frac{\# \ of \ free \ space}{\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{B}} \times \mathcal{W}}$$

• ReFeree *K* matches loops by distance from KD-Tree and utilizes Euclidean distance threshold.

# **Experiment Results**

#### **Datasets**









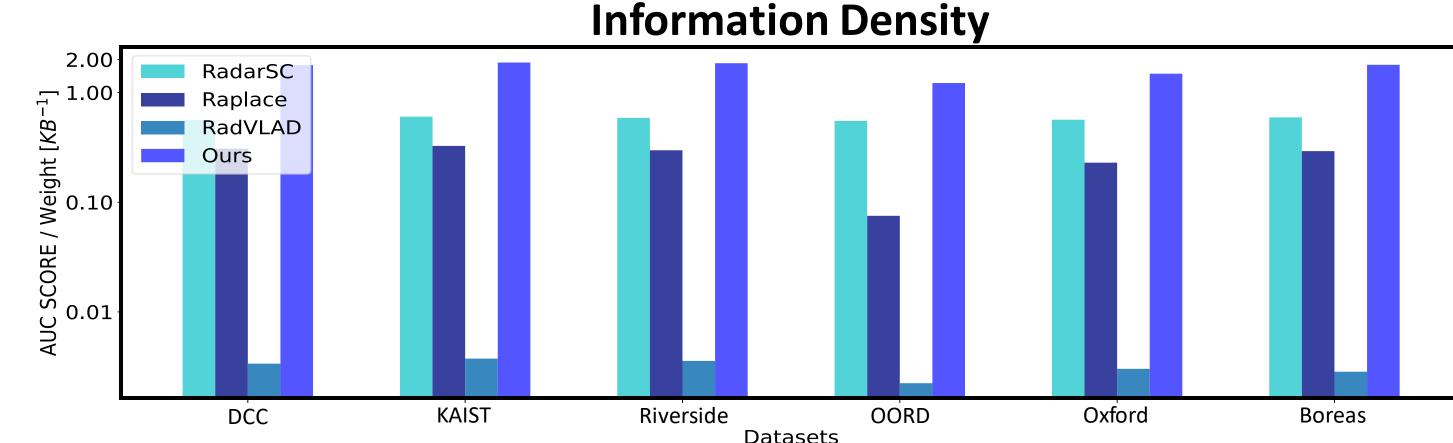
Mulran

Boreas Oxford RobotCar

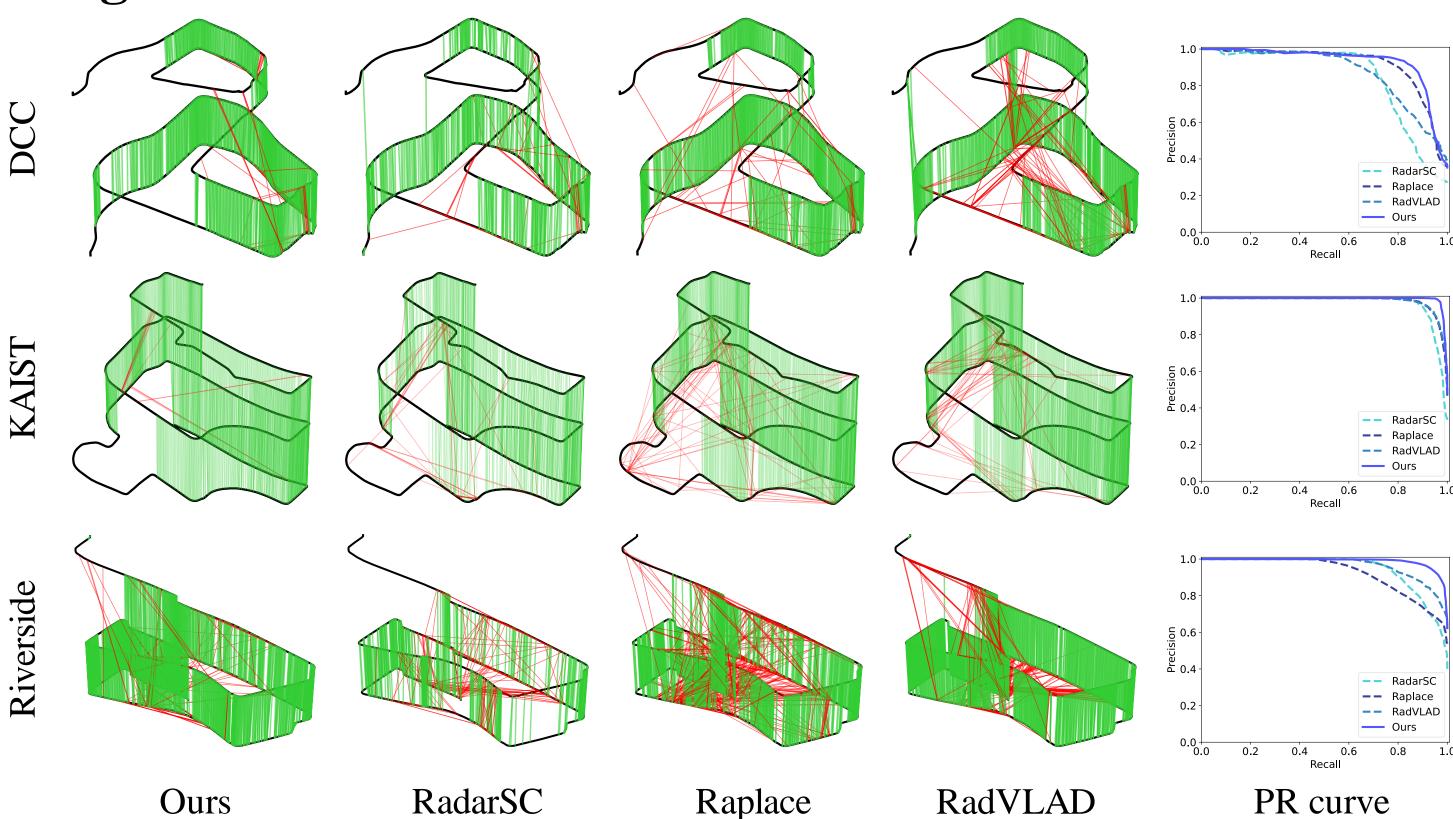
d RobotCar OORD

### **Comparison of Descriptor**

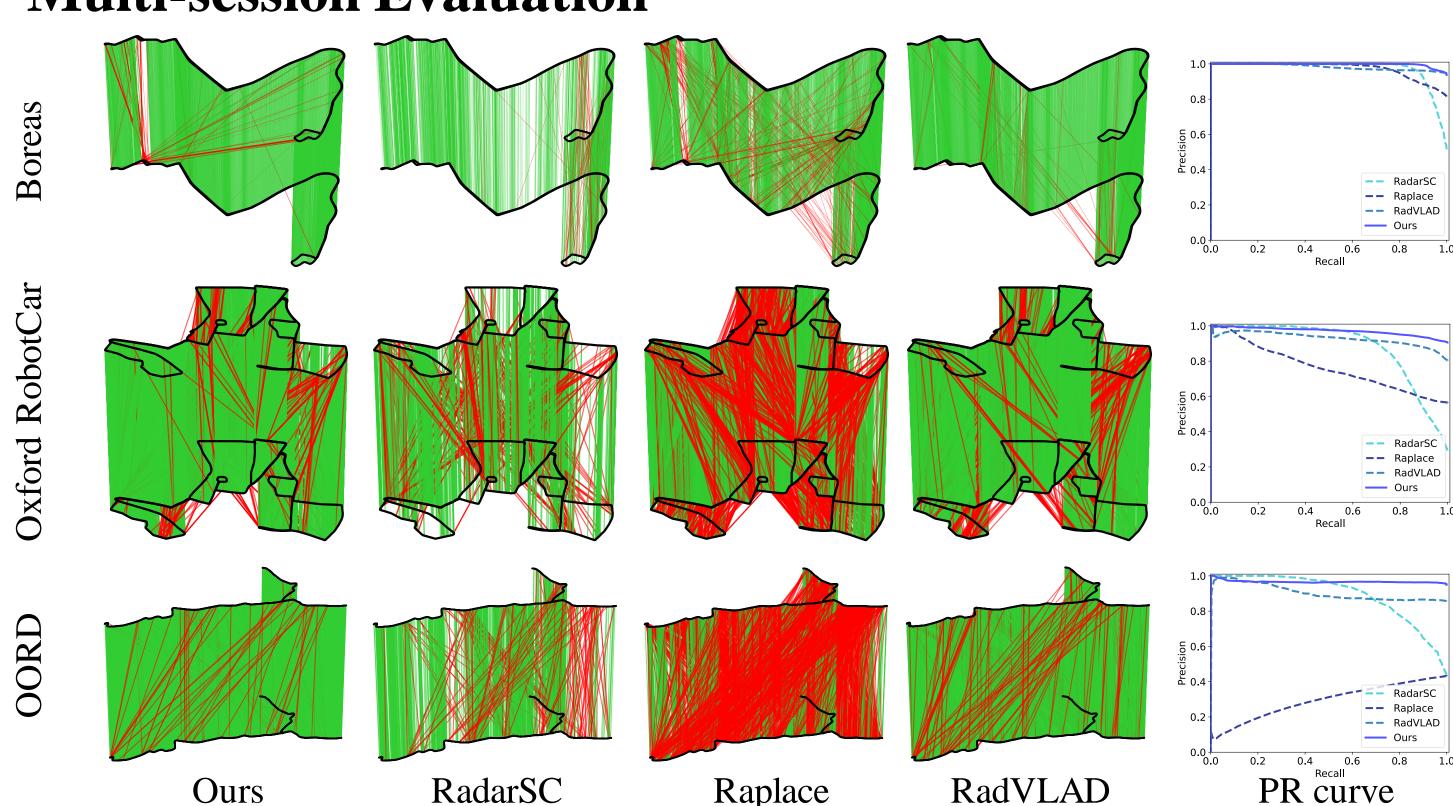
- We compare our method with *Radar Scan Context* (RadarSC), *Raplace*, and *Open-RadVLAD* (RadVLAD).
- Figure below represents the information density of each descriptor, indicating how efficiently data is compressed per Byte.
- ReFeree shows the highest information density in tested datasets.



#### Single session Evaluation



#### **Multi-session Evaluation**



# Conclusion

- We validate the performance of our method with other methods on various dataset and scenarios.
- However, our method lacks solution about reverse loop and validation by our own dataset.
- In future work, we plan to enhance our descriptor for SLAM pipeline by incorporating rotation invariance.