## Scalable Monocular SLAM

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# Simultaneous Localization and Mapping

#### Goal: Estimate structure and motion online.



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#### Causal

Only observations up to the current time are available **Time-Bounded** 

Each processing step must complete in limited time

### Contributions

#### Application of Rao-Blackwellized Particle Filtering: Frame-rate monocular SLAM with hundreds of landmarks

#### **Novel Partial Initialization Algorithm:**

- Efficient estimation for new landmarks
- Use of new landmark observations to constrain pose

## Conventional Approach: Kalman Filter SLAM

#### **State Estimate**

Gaussian for pose and landmarks

O(N<sup>2</sup>) space for N landmarks

#### **Filter Update**

**Linearized Models** 

Full covariance is updated

O(N<sup>2</sup>) time





















Landmarks are dependent when the camera trajectory is marginalized out





# FastSLAM

[Montemerlo et al.]

#### **State Estimate**

M sampled trajectories

Independent Gaussians for N landmarks, for each trajectory

O(MN) space

#### **Filter Update**

Sample M new trajectories

Update **only** observed landmarks

O(M) time/observation

Rao-Blackwellized Particle Filter: particles for poses, independent Gaussians for landmarks

### State Representation





### **Observing Landmarks**



### **Observing Landmarks**







Conventionally, only fully initialized landmarks are used to estimate motion.

However, observations of partially initialized landmarks have two dimensions:

- One gives *depth* information
- The other helps constrain camera pose through the *epipolar constraint*

#### We don't need to discard this information!



#### 4 fully initialized

4 fully + 5 partially initialized

#### Results: 400+ landmarks



Number of Landmarks

### Contributions

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### Results



## Models

- Pose as element of SE(3)
- Constant velocity model in camera frame:

$$C_{new} = \exp(\mathbf{v}) * \mathbf{C}$$

- Measurements in camera plane:
  p = project(C \* x) = project(Rx + t)
- Calibrated camera with quintic radial distortion model

## Problems

- Because FastSLAM encodes landmark correlations in the particle cloud, a small number of particles may be insufficient to close loops.
- Without any direct measurement of scale after initialization, maps can accrue local scale error.
- Very large scale mapping will require active loop closing.

## Updating the Pose Distribution





#### Probabilistic SLAM



#### Probabilistic SLAM



#### FAST Corners Ed Rosten, Tom Drummond

Rosten and Drummond. Fusing points and lines for high performance tracking. ICCV '05.

Rosten and Drummond. Machine learning for highspeed corner detection. ECCV '06.



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