

## vSLAM: A low-cost approach to visual localization for consumer robotics

Paolo Pirjanian, Chief Scientist Evolution Robotics, Inc. September 5, 2003



#### Credits to the Evolution Team

In particular thanks to:

Dr. Mario Munich,

Dr. Luis Goncalves,

Dr. Niklas Karlsson,

Dr. Jim Ostrowski, and

Dr. Enrico Di Bernardo.



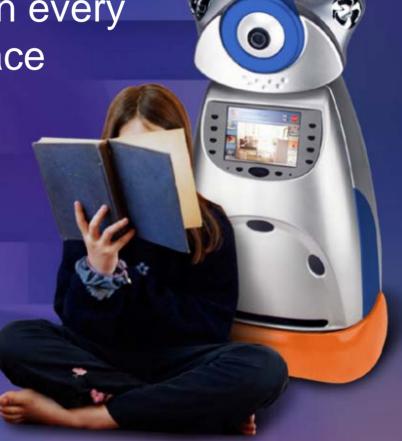
### The Natural Evolution of Robotics





### **Our Vision**

 A Personal Robot in every Home and Workplace

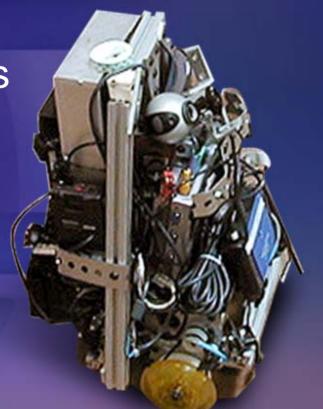




#### **Our Mission**

 To Develop the Core Technologies for Building Practical Personal Robots

 Help manufacturers to develop robotic products for the mass market in the next 2-4 years





## **Our Strategy**

#### **Software**



## **Embedded Solutions**



#### **Prototypes**











## **Our Challenges**

- Challenge 1: Cost efficiency
- Challenge 2: Reliability (Real real-world robotics)
- Challenge 3: Power efficiency
- Challenge 4: Test and validation



## **Our Challenges**

- Challenge 1: Cost efficiency
- Challenge 2: Reliability (Real real-world robotics)
- Challenge 3: Power efficiency
- Challenge 4: Test and validation
- Ultimate challenge: Meeting expectations of customers and investors.



#### Focus of talk

- Breakthrough solutions (few technical details ®)
  - Reliable vision for object recognition and navigation
  - Low-cost, vision-based SLAM (< \$100)</p>



## Challenge 1: Cost efficiency

- Price of consumer robotic products:
  from several hundred USD to few thousand USD
- Production cost = 30%- 40% of retail price
  - Includes: product, manuals, manufacturing, packaging, marketing,
    ...
  - Example:
    - Retail price: \$500
    - Landed cost: \$150-\$175
    - HW cost: \$100-\$125
      Includes CPU board, connectors, sensors, actuators, gears, batteries, charger, chassis, appliance related components (e.g., vacuum),...
- How much hardware can you get for a couple of hundred USD?



## Challenge 2: Reliability

- Consumer robotic products must operate in unknown environments; home, office, stores, factories, ...
  - E.g., how does odometry behave on plush carpet?
  - How does vision work with lighting changes, reflections, moving objects, etc?
- Work for hours, days, weeks, months without (too much) human intervention
- Imagine an autonomous robot in a home or office:
  - Reliable vision with such huge variation in lighting
  - Obstacle avoidance dealing with table tops, chair/table legs, glass, stairs,
    ...
  - SLAM in cluttered environments
  - Voice recognition across the room
  - **–** ...



## Challenge 3: Power efficiency

- Low-power actuators
- Low-power sensors
- Power management including self-charging
- Low-power computing, e.g., going from Pentium-grade computing to embedded

•



## Challenge 4: Test and validation

- How do you characterize and verify a system?
- Can we learn from the automotive industry?
- Can we automate testing?





#### What are we left with?

- Imagine solving SLAM, Avoidance, Speech, Vision, reliably.
- Now imagine solving all these with low-cost sensors, low-cost computing, and in unknown, unstructured environments.
- What can we do?



## One thing we can do is ...

#### to use vision!

- Low cost (\$10 camera compared to \$1000 LRF or \$100-200 sonars)
- Images contain rich information
- But extracting the info requires reliable algorithms
- And more computation, i.e., need more computing which could add cost unless we optimize code and hardware



#### What do we have?

- Object Recognition
  - Reliable to lighting, scaling, rotation, occlusions
  - Useful for many applications
- Vision-based SLAM (vSLAM)
  - Low-cost solution
  - Reliable in realistic settings
  - Adaptive to short-term and long-term changes



# What else do we need? (for another time)

- Reliable, low-cost obstacle detection
  - Avoidance is considered done
- Reliable, low-cost voice recognition
  - From 3 meters distance and background noise
- Other human-robot interaction
  - Follow me, come here, pick that up, face recognition, ...
- Reliable, low-cost manipulation
  - Pick and place, fetch, play chess, etc.
- Low-cost, low-power computation boards
  - GHz computing at < \$50</li>



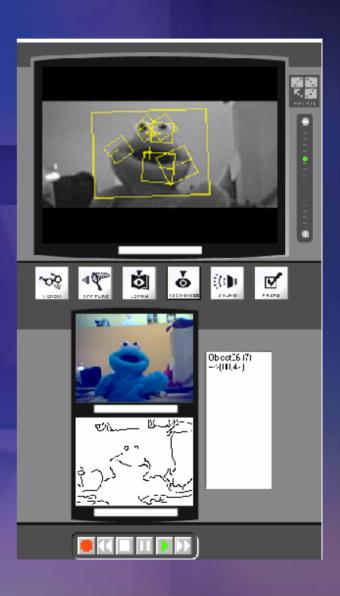
### **Object Recognition**

#### Approach:

- Extracts 1000 SIFT features of each object. A very small subset of those features with the right configuration is required for identification of the object.
- Estimation: Identification can provide the name of the object and the full pose of the camera with respect to the object.

#### **Example applications**

- Visual servoing, navigation, docking
- Edutainment: Reading book, visual programming
- Manipulation
- SLAM



## Sony Aibo uses ER Vision











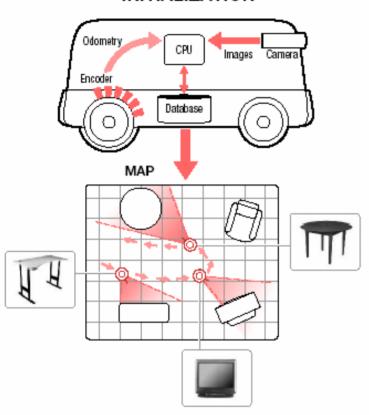
## Visual Simultaneous Localization & Mapping

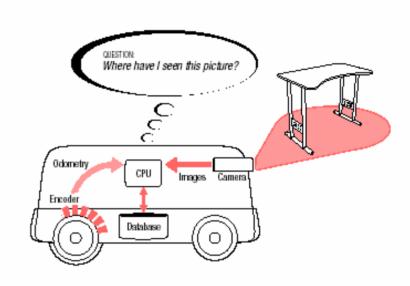


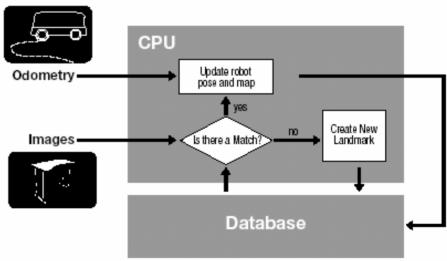
- Fuses data from single USB camera and odom
- Use sparse range of unique features. Dense range is not necessary.
- Builds map from scratch and adaptively updates map with new landmarks as required.
- Creates very unique landmarks which solve the data association problem
- Very robust handling of robot "kidnapping"
- Robust to transient and permanent changes in dynamic environments
- Accuracy of about +/- 25cm in x,y, and about 5 degrees in heading



#### INITIALIZATION







#### **Definitions**



•  $L_i = \langle I_i, S_i \rangle$ 

Landmark i.

I<sub>i</sub>

Image corresponding to  $L_i$ 

•  $S_i = (x_i, y_i, \theta_i)$ 

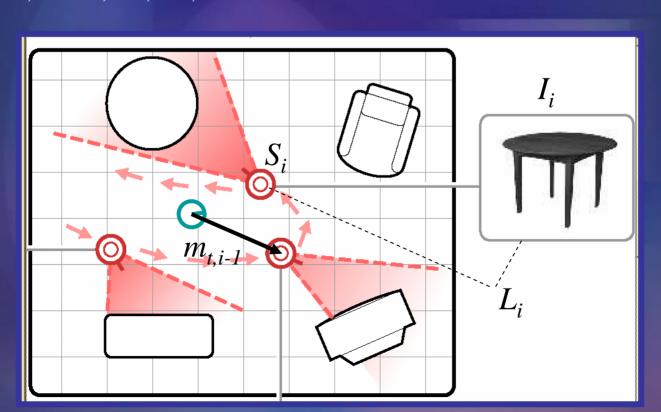
Pose of robot when image  $I_i$  was acquired

•  $M = \langle L_1, L_2, ..., L_k \rangle$ 

Map of k unique landmarks

•  $m_{t,l} = \Delta(x_{t,-l}, y_{t,-l}, \theta_{t,-l})$ 

Visual pose measurement relative to  $L_i$ 

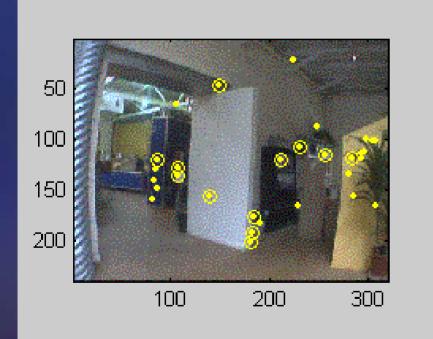


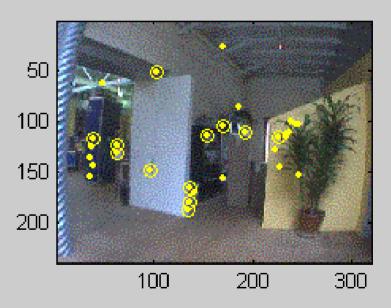
## Relative pose measurements



**Current Image** 

**Best Database Match (80 cm off)** 







## Representative Images













## Featureless environments



#### vSLAM Issues



- Training time/installation cost: 3000-4000 m<sup>2</sup> facility. Ideally want to use an existing map of the facility
- No metric/occupancy map
  - User interface: Topological map with visual thumbnails? Metric map? Hybrid map?
  - Path-planning: Topological path
- Navigation in the dark
  - Headlights?
  - Use of IR cameras?

## **ER Software Platform** (ERSP)

- Architecture that runs on many platforms
- Has been embedded
- Cross OS (3 OSs)
- Highly independent of robot

















## (Near) Future work

- Develop < \$100 navigation system</li>
  - SLAM
  - Path planning/execution
  - Obstacle detection/avoidance
  - Hazard detection/avoidance
  - Self-docking and charging



### **Contact information**

- www.evolution.com
  - Whitepapers, videos, press releases
  - Job descriptions
  - Sales
- paolo@evolution.com
  - Interested in collaboration
  - Licensing of technologies
- IROS Exhibition, Oct 2003 in Las Vegas
  - Demo of vSLAM and other navigation