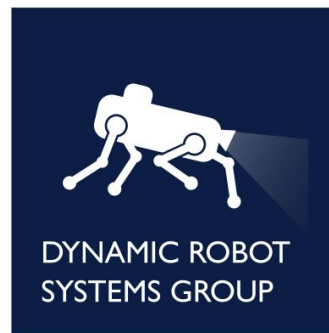


3D Mapping and Autonomous Navigation of Legged Robots

UDRC Themed Meeting on Autonomous Systems
Wednesday November 24th, 2021



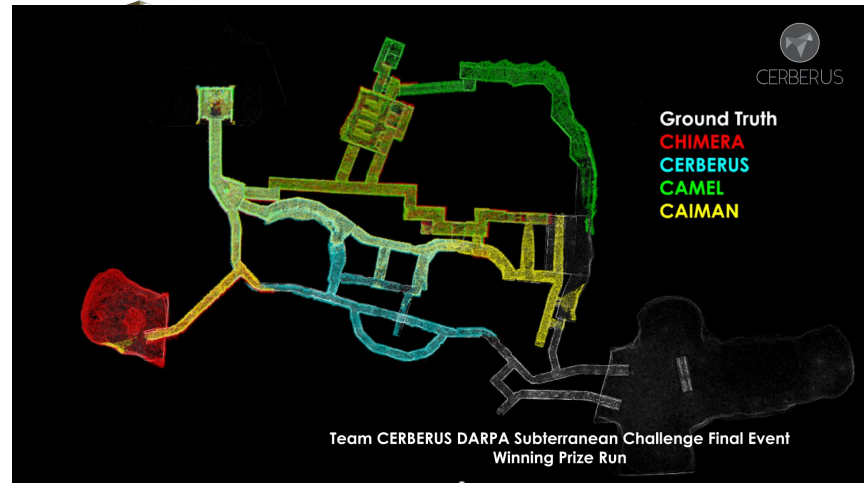
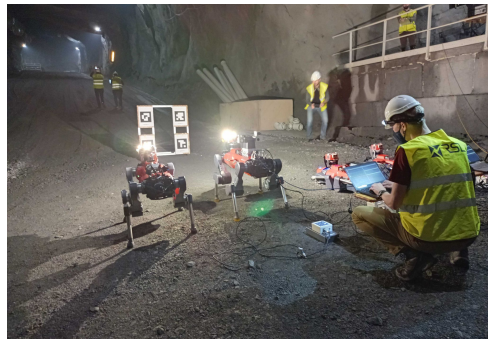
- Odometry
- Local mapping
- Locomotion
- Simultaneous Localisation and Mapping (SLAM)
- Safe path planning

What makes an environment extreme?

- Uneven, slippery, unstable, terrain
- Difficult communication
- Scarce or missing illumination
- Ill-constrained geometries (long tunnels)



DARPA Subterranean Challenge



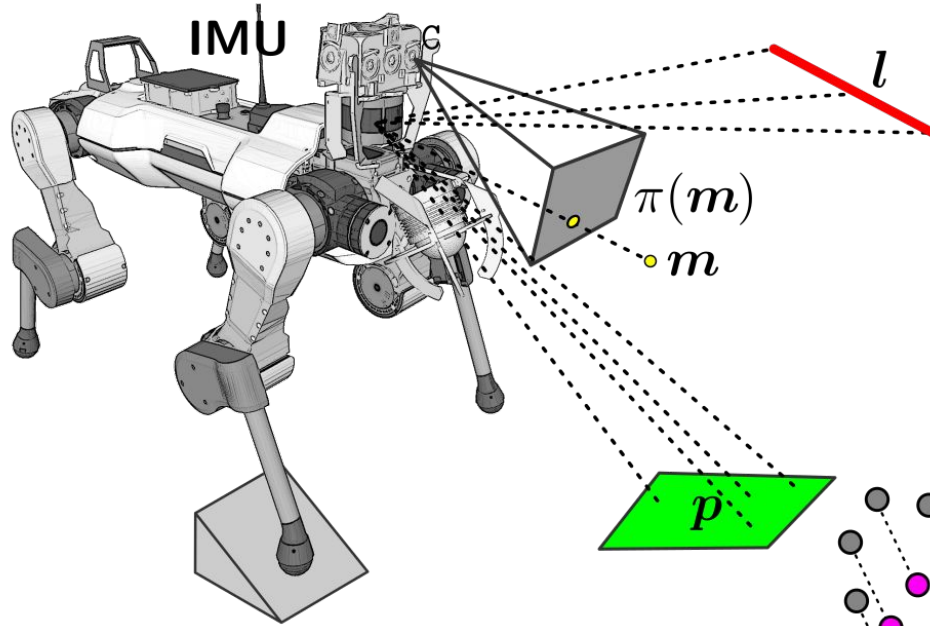
Odometry

Orientation Position Linear Velocity Biases

$$\mathbf{x}_i \triangleq [\mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{b}_i]$$

IMU - Gyroscope IMU - Accelerometer Velocity - Linear Velocity - Angular

$$\mathbf{b}_i = [\mathbf{b}_i^g \ \mathbf{b}_i^a, \ \mathbf{b}_i^\omega, \ \mathbf{b}_i^v] \in \mathbb{R}^{12}$$

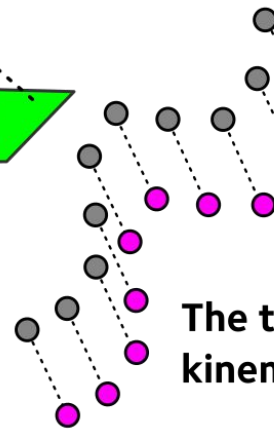


Leg Odometry



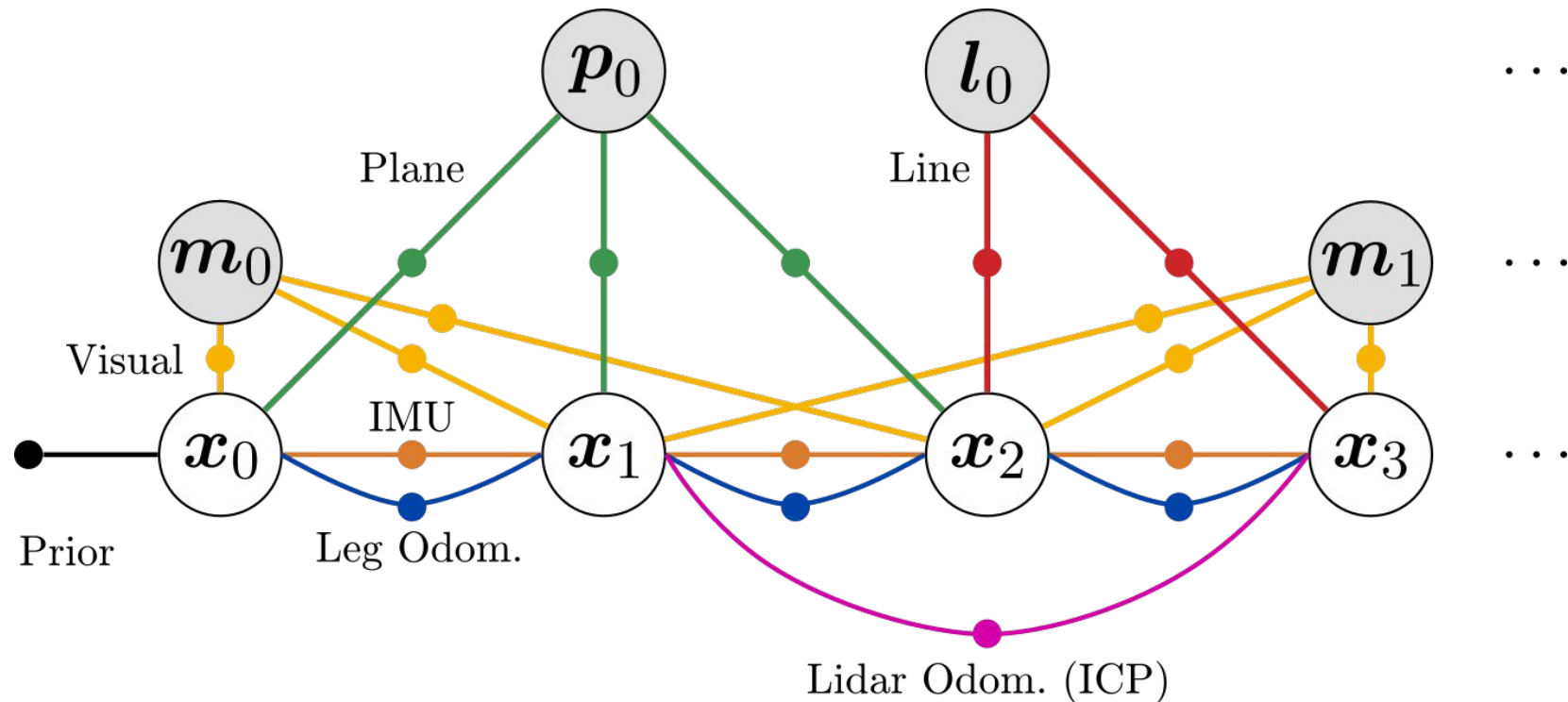
Factor graph framework fusing:

- IMU
- Visual features
- Lidar features (planes & lines)
- Leg Odometry
- ICP registration (optional)



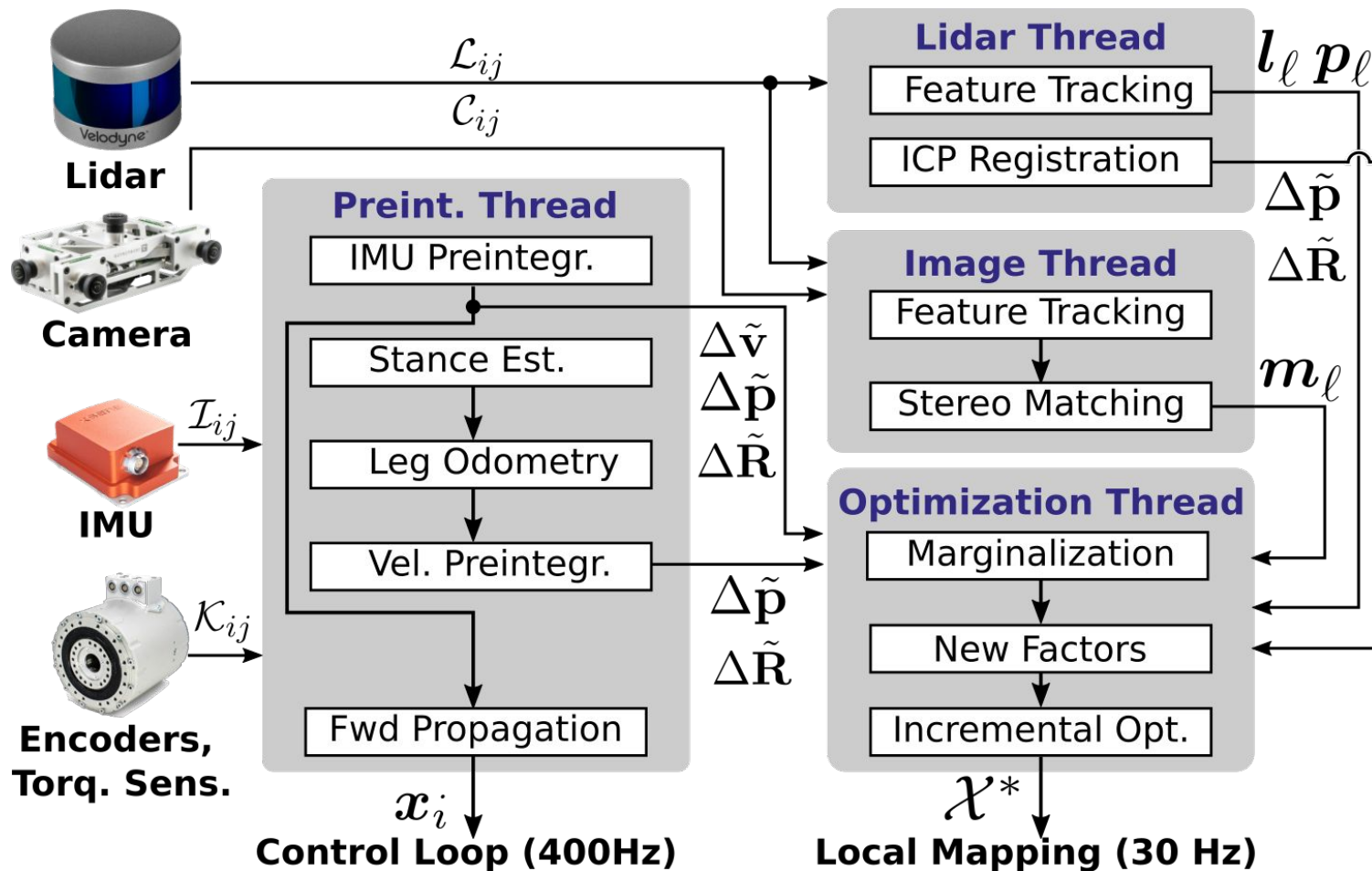
The tight fusion of all sensor modalities allows for kinematic and inertial biases to be estimated online

Factor Graph Formulation

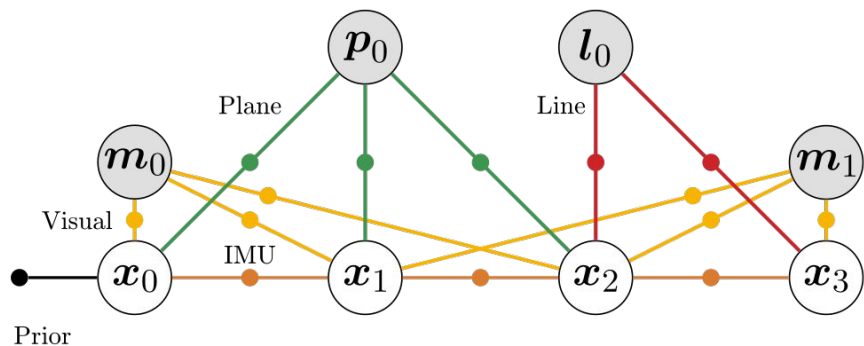


$$\mathcal{X}_k^* = \arg \min_{\mathcal{X}_k} \left(\underbrace{\|\mathbf{r}_0\|_{\Sigma_0}^2}_{\text{Prior}} + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{K}_k} \left(\underbrace{\|\mathbf{r}_{\mathcal{I}_{ij}}\|_{\Sigma_{\mathcal{I}_{ij}}}^2}_{\text{IMU}} + \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{P}_i} \underbrace{\|\mathbf{r}_{x_i, p_\ell}\|_{\Sigma_{x_i, p_\ell}}^2}_{\text{Planes}} + \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}_i} \underbrace{\|\mathbf{r}_{x_i, l_\ell}\|_{\Sigma_{x_i, l_\ell}}^2}_{\text{Lines}} + \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{M}_i} \underbrace{\|\mathbf{r}_{x_i, m_\ell}\|_{\Sigma_{x_i, m_\ell}}^2}_{\text{Points}} + \underbrace{\|\mathbf{r}_{\mathcal{L}_i}\|_{\Sigma_{\mathcal{L}_i}}^2}_{\text{Lidar}} + \underbrace{\|\mathbf{r}_{\mathcal{K}_{ij}}\|_{\Sigma_{\mathcal{K}_{ij}}}^2}_{\text{Leg Odom.}} \right) \right)$$

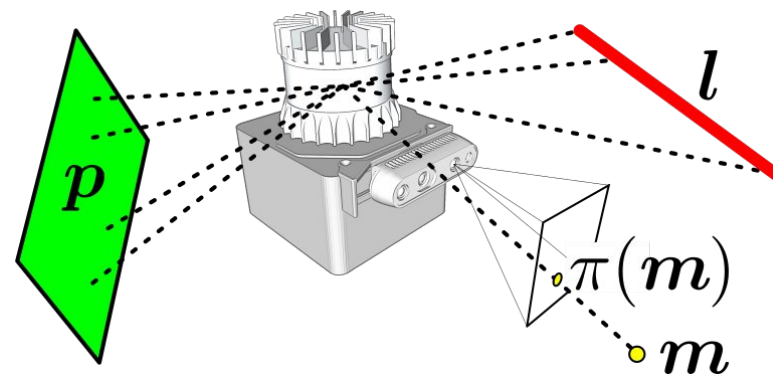
System Overview



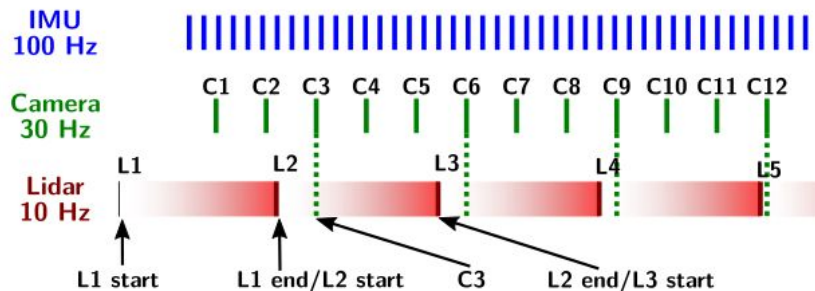
Key features



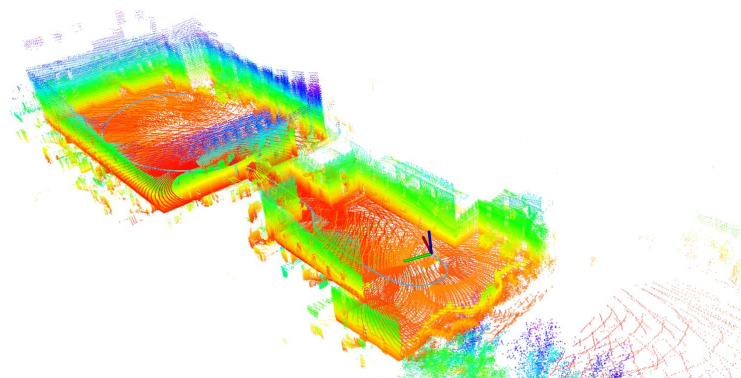
Multi-sensor fusion via factor graphs



Unified tracking and optimization



Novel lidar-camera synchronization



Extensive field experiments

Visual-inertial or lidar-inertial:

- Smoothing-based methods
- Fail in well-known scenarios
- Most lidar tracking is frame-to-frame

Lidar-visual-inertial:

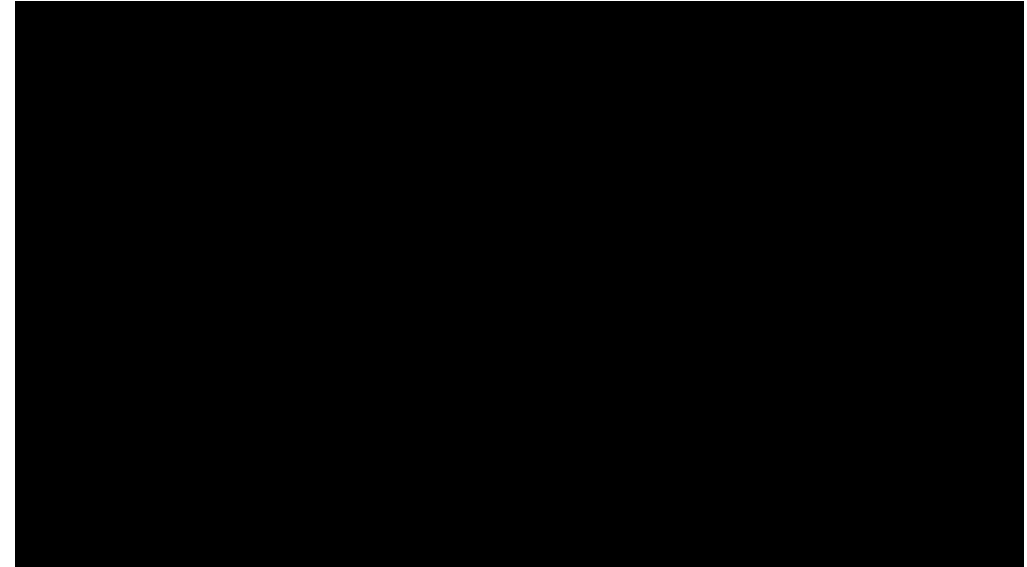
- Filter-based or loosely coupled
- High computational requirements
- Hard-switching between modalities

Unified approach:

Directly detect and track landmarks from vision and lidar for multiple frames

- ✓ Joint optimization of all sensor modalities
- ✓ Lightweight, sparse approach
- ✓ Natural handling of degeneracy by partial constraints

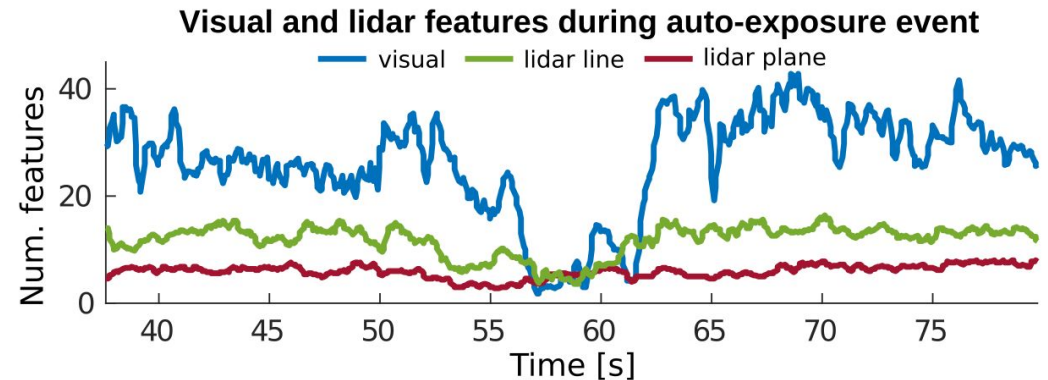
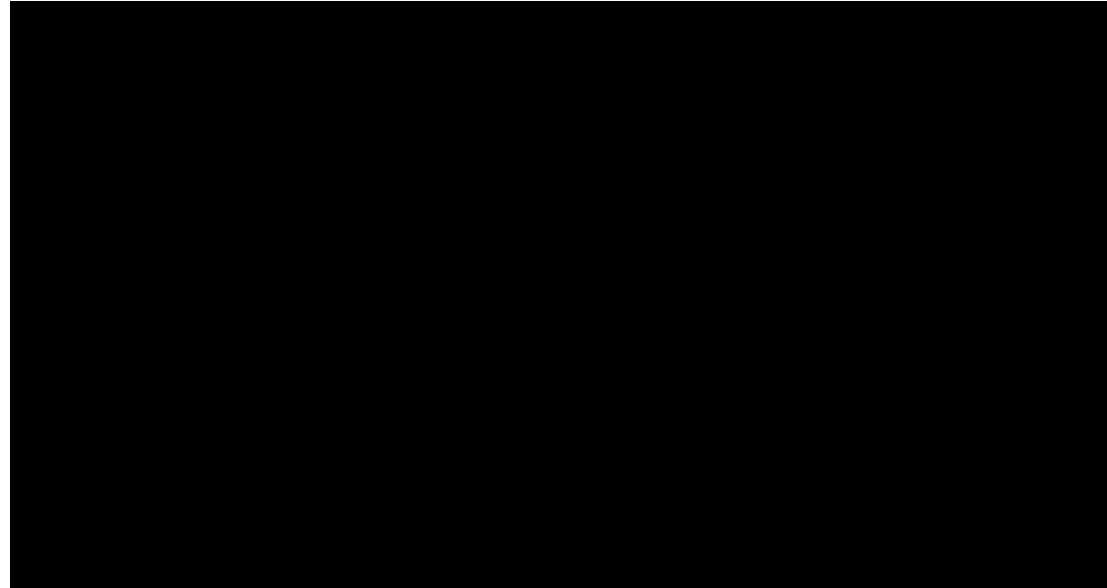
Performance in Challenging Environments



VILENS outperforms LOAM^[1] by 85% translation and 67% rotation

No loop closures
No mapping (in contrast to LOAM^[1])

- Unified approach avoids hard switching and enables use of partial constraints.
- Visual degradation Example:
 - Auto-exposure event moving between sunlight and shade.
 - Other methods would detect a degenerate scenario and “hard switch” to remove visual measurements.



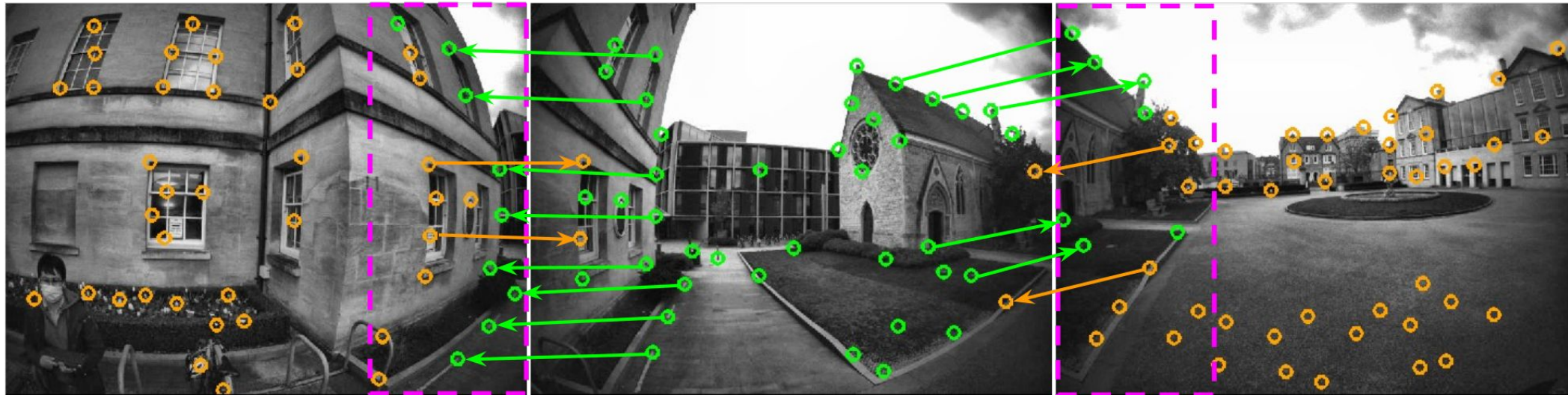
Multi-Camera Odometry

Cross Cam Feature Tracking (CCFT)

Left Camera

Front Camera

Right Camera



Overlapping

CCFT & SFS Example



 Front Camera feature

 Side Camera feature



Features
Matched



Feature
selected



Feature not
selected

Experiment: New College Stairs

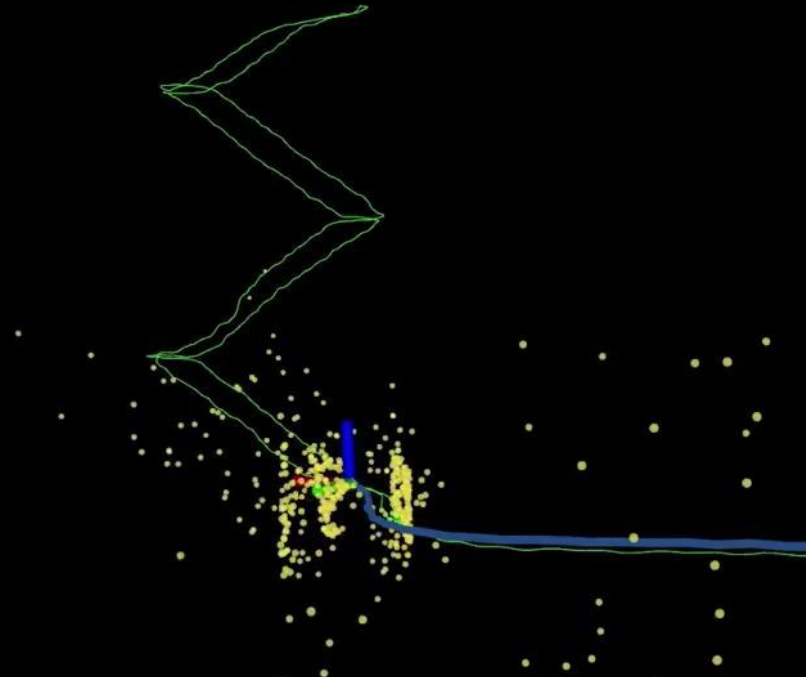
Key challenge: narrow space + texture less walls + door opening

Onboard Feature Tracking

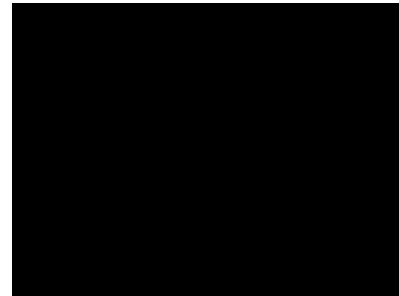


- Visual Landmark
- Ground Truth
- VILENS-MC

NCD-Stairs
1x

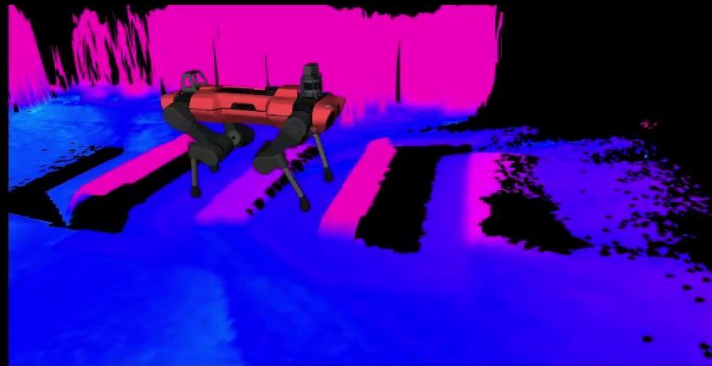


ORB-Slam Comparison



Local mapping

Perceptive Controller* (RLOC)



* Gangapurwala et al., T-RO 2021(preprint)

SLAM

Two subsystems:

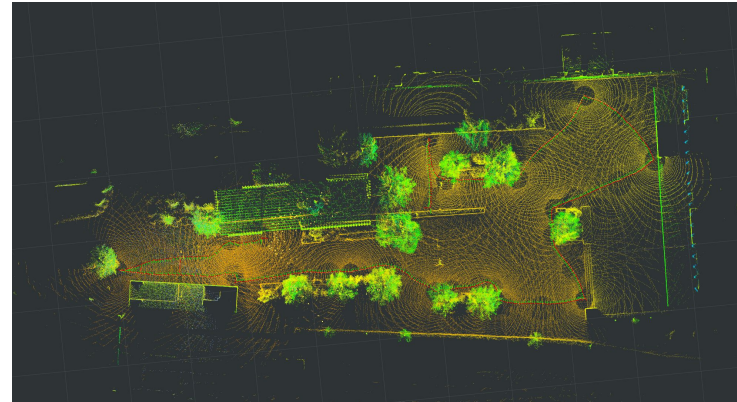
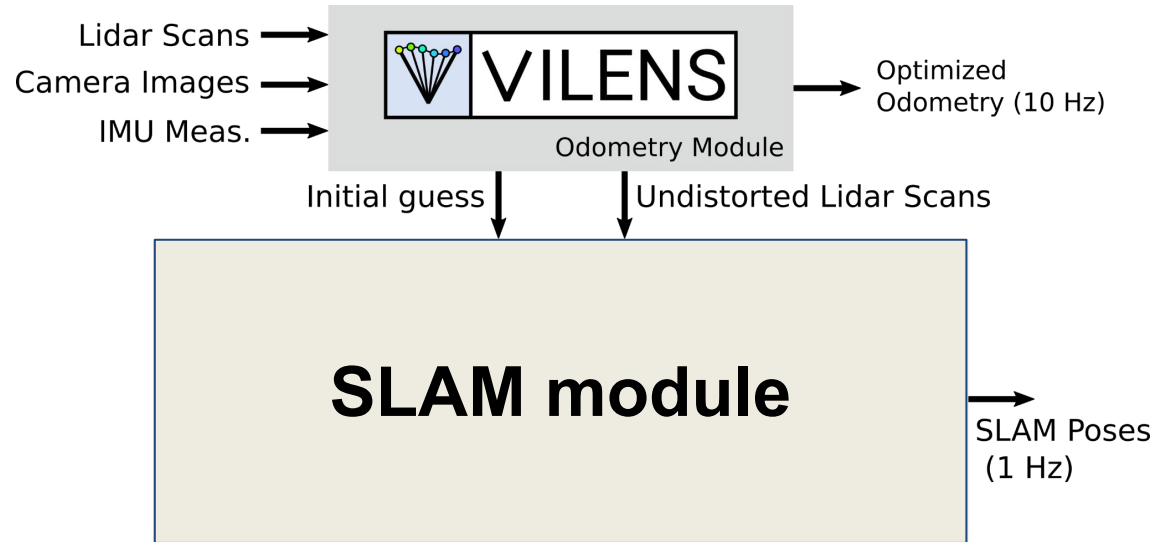
- VILENS odometry
- Global lidar SLAM

VILENS provides an initial guess for the SLAM module

The SLAM module "bends" the map when a loop closure is found

Computation Time:

- Processed in real-time using ROS



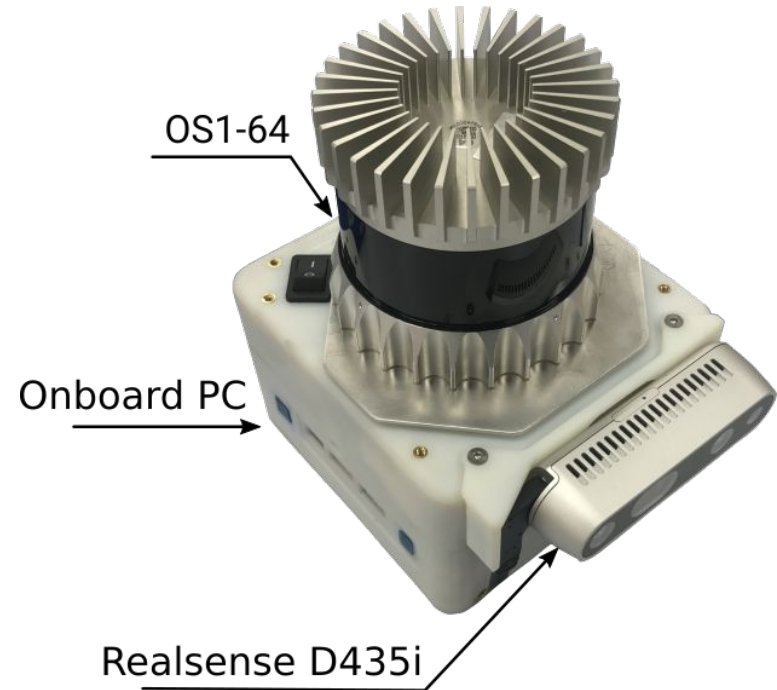
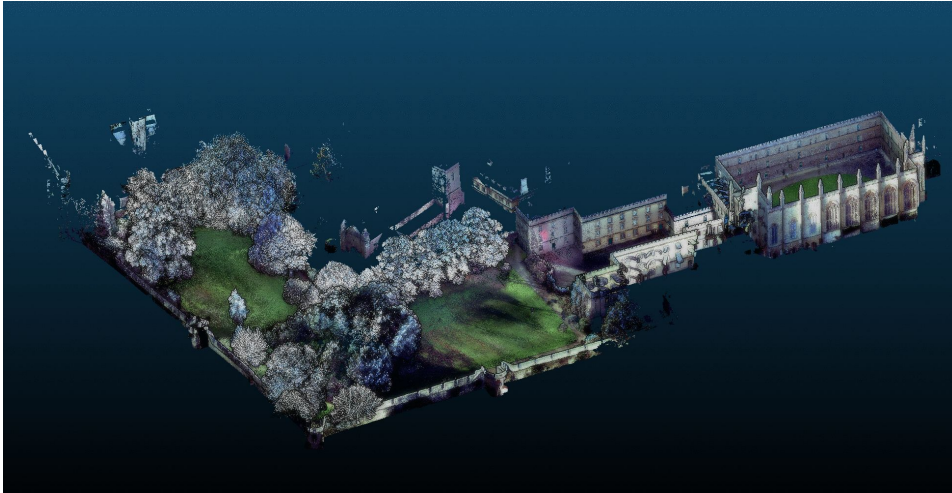
Pose Graph-based LIDAR SLAM

Approach: Keep map as a graph of places we've been,
detect places, reshape map for consistency



A common sensor payload

- All computation performed onboard
- 360 Field of View Lidar
- One or more stereo cameras
- Battery powered
- Public dataset released at IROS 2020





ori-drs.github.io/newer-college-dataset/

- Best Academic Participant
- Real-Time solution (no long post-processing)
- No “overfitting” assumption
- Same configuration for all sequences

- Ground truth from surveying station
- Point scoring based on error from each ground truth point (e.g. 10 points for error below 1 cm)

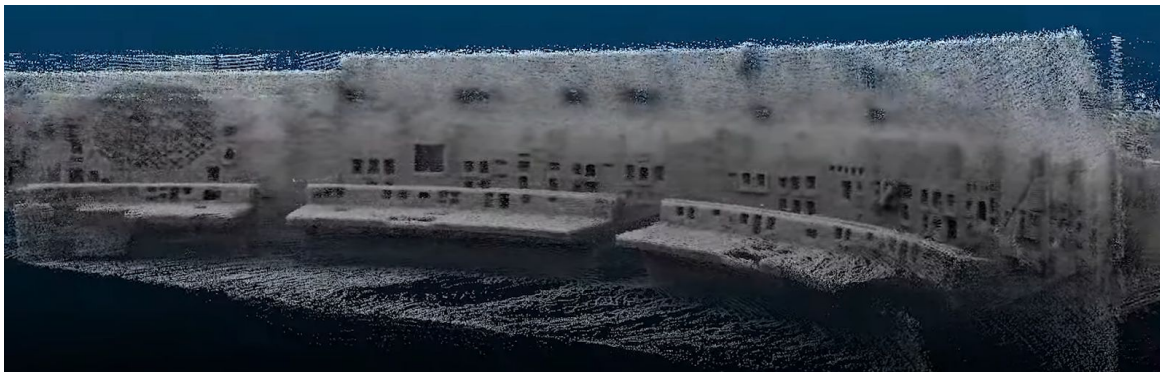
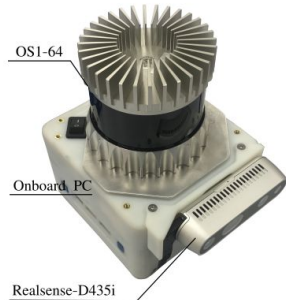
LEADERBOARD

Rank	Team Name		Score 
1	Megvii 	IROS Talk	<u>461.0</u>
2	Bosch CR - Advanced Autonomous Systems	IROS Talk	<u>457.0</u>
3	V&R Vision & Robotics GmbH		<u>406.0</u>
4	GeoSLAM		<u>389.0</u>
5	VILENS and SLAM, Oxford Robotics Institute	7000 USD	<u>378.0</u>
6	VIRAL SLAM, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore	2000 USD	<u>346.0</u>
7	CMU Doom		<u>333.0</u>
8	Maplab + OKVIS, ETHZ	1000 USD	<u>288.0</u>

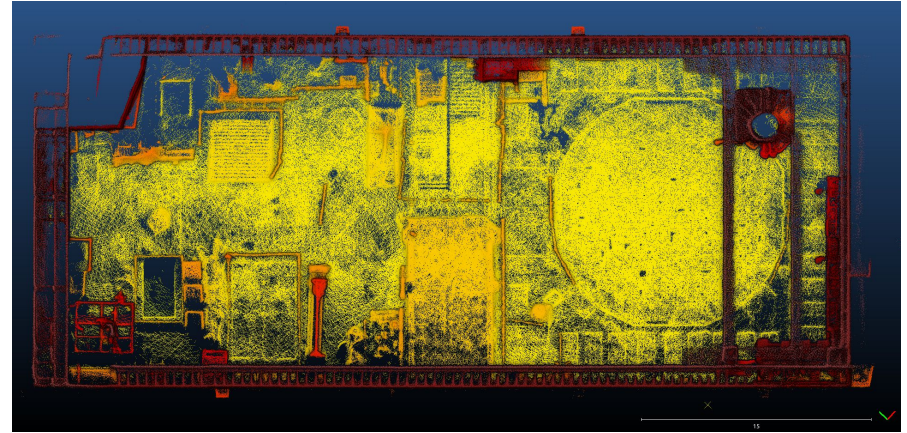


Chernobyl – Control Room for Reactor 4

Led by Prof. Tom Scott (Bristol). We provided mapping.
Spot batteries didn't arrive ... all mapping done handheld instead



Chernobyl – Reactor Hall 3

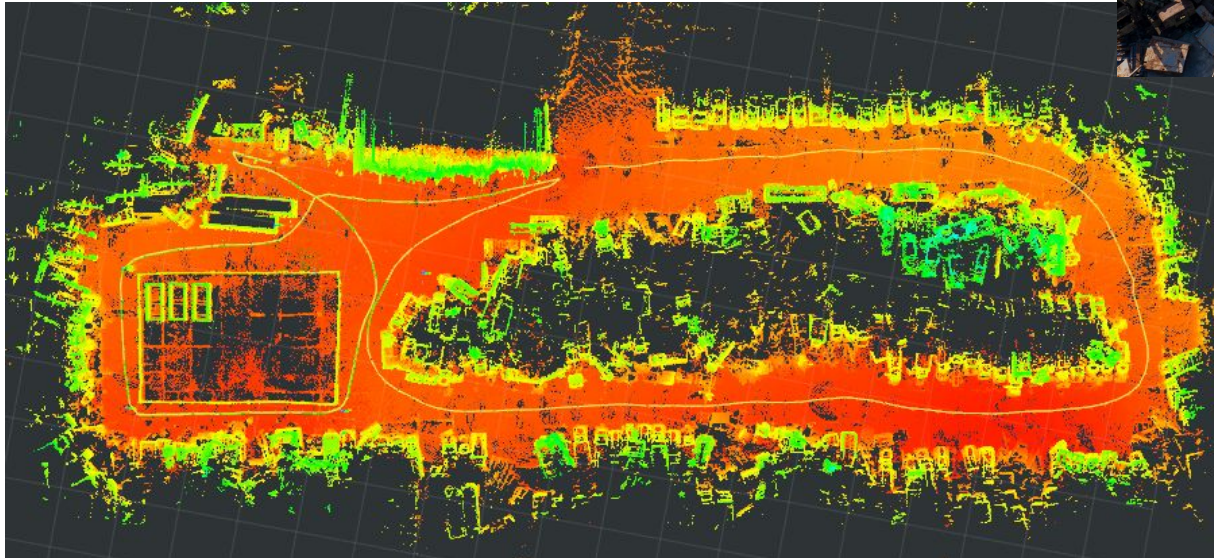


Presentation by Prof. Tom Scott: <https://tinyurl.com/chernobyl-bristol>
Video on Chernobyl Youtube Challenge: <https://www.youtube.com/chernobylnpp>

Chernobyl – Buriakivka Vehicle Graveyard

Storage location for vehicles used in 1986 emergency efforts including the German Joker robot

Bristol are looking at longitudinal radiation monitoring and localization of radiation sources

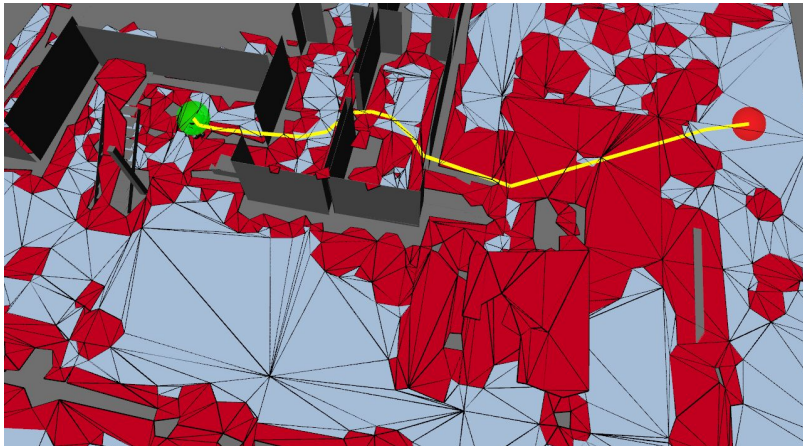


Safe Path Following

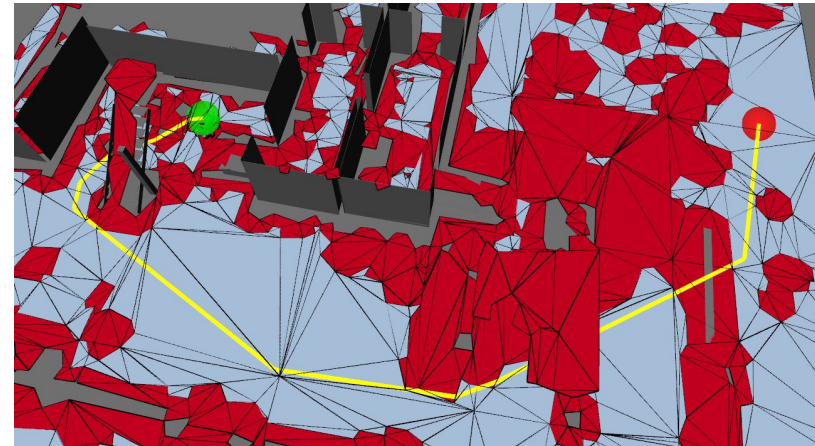
- The mesh is obtained automatically from a point cloud of the environment
- The planner assigns a gait (walk/trot) to each mesh region and...
- ... minimizes the total time/energy to goal



Shorter path but slower (walks most of the time)



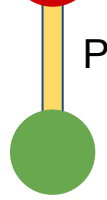
Longer path but faster



Goal



Plan



Start



Walk



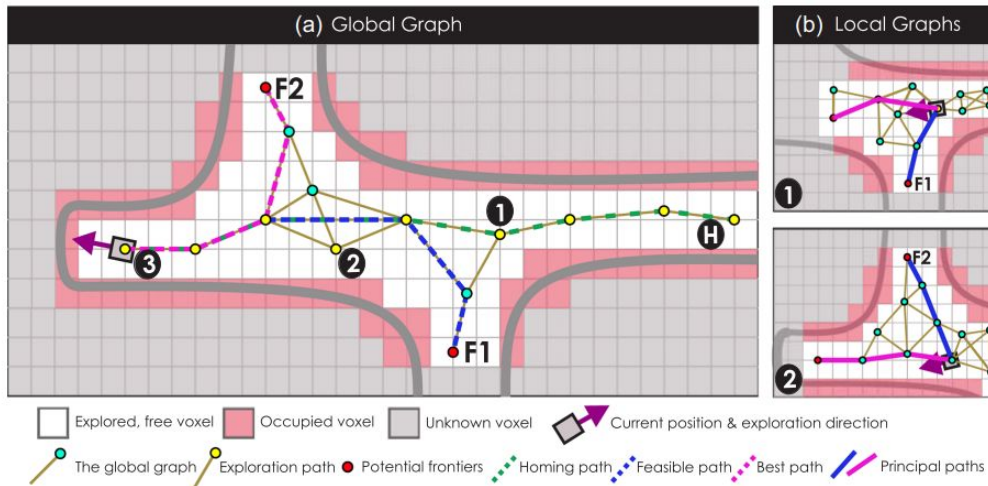
Trot



Local graphs finds path through free space

Global graph:

- Manages exploration frontiers
- Decides on promising corridors
- Considers mission time budget



Safe Visual Teach & Repeat



mcamurri@robots.ox.ac.uk

ori.ox.ac.uk/labs/drs