## Robot Vision Part 2: Visual Odometry

Guest Lecture by David Meger McGill CS 417 November 6, 2013



## Last Time: Object Recognition

#### 137 tentative matches



#### 35 final matches



#### Estimated Object





## Today: Visual Odometry

• Videos...



# Visual odometry problem

- Input:
  - Images from a moving camera: Robot's-eye-video, cell phone video feed, automobile safety system feed, GoPro, tourist photos
- Output:
  - The location of the camera when each image was taken
  - (optional) information about the geometry of the world



#### How?















# Solving for E from images

- E holds the geometric information that we require for our visual odometry solution
- m'Em=0 for all corresponding points
- Each pair of points constrains possible values for E
- Constructing a linear system from 5 or more matches allows solving for E
- How can we find good matches?



# Several ways to find candidate matches

- Interest point matching in every image
- Use temporal consistency between frames in video:
  - Find longer feature tracks
  - Simpler processing to find the "flow"

#### inalChes 137 tentative matches point matching in







#### RANSAC



- Repeat:
  - pick K matches
  - solve for E
  - •find # inliers
  - •If #inliers > threshold, break

• Output E as odometry estimate

#### RANSAC

0









#### RANSAC





### **Optical Flow**





## **Optical Flow**





## **Optical Flow**





# Putting it together: Visual Odometry Solution

• Running libviso2 example code...



# Visual Odometry on real robots

- Camera is usually not the only sensor:
  - Combine visual odometry with compass, accelerometer, gyroscope to get initial guesses at motion
- Maps help things stay consistent over long periods:
  - Can save key-frame images, perhaps tagged with GPS coordinates and match to those sporadically



## Related Problem: Bundle Adjustment





#### Questions

