

Graph-based Thermal-Inertial SLAM with Probabilistic Neural Networks

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Background







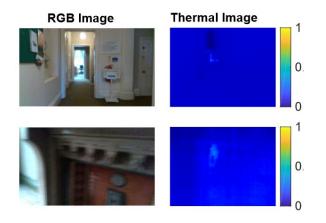
- UNIVERSITY OF
- Existing Simultaneous Localisation and Mapping (SLAM) system based on RGB-D/Lidar cannot operate in visually-denied environments
- Thermal cameras are not affected by illumination condition



Challenges

- Challenges of using thermal cameras:
 - Capture the temperature profile of the scene instead of appearances
 - Lack robust visual features (no texture, low contrast, etc.)
 - Periodically suspend camera operation to perform Non-Uniformity Correction (NUC)
- Research questions:
 - How to encode/abstract thermal data to maximally aid graph optimization in thermal SLAM?

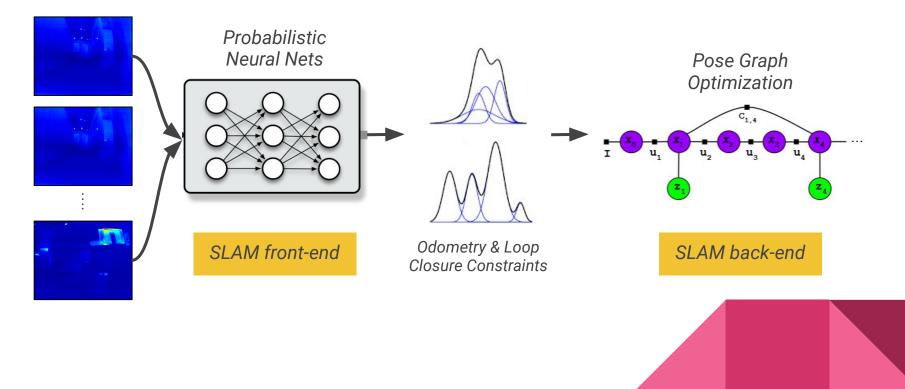


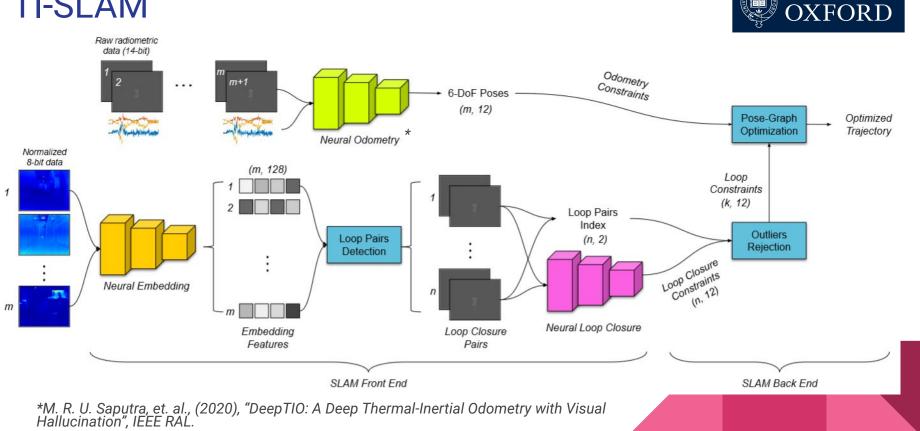




Method





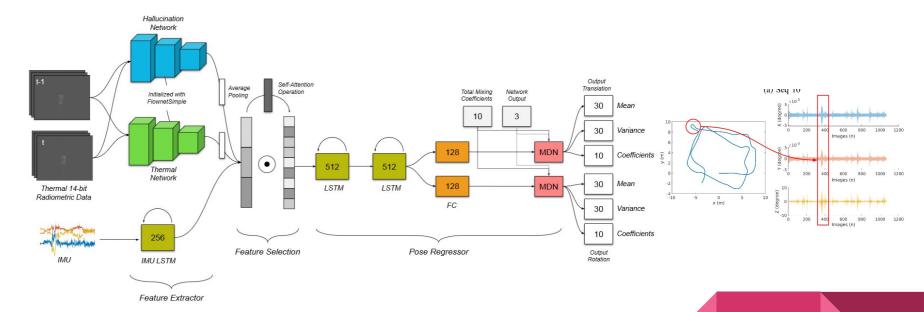


TI-SLAM



Probabilistic Networks



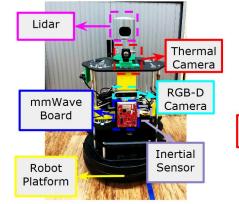


The network estimates the parameters of Mixture Density Networks (mean, variance, & mixing coefficients)

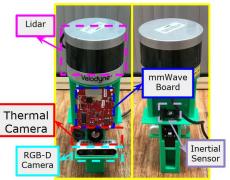
Back

Dataset

- We collected ground robot and handheld data in indoor environments, both for benign and adverse visibility.
- Sensors:
 - Thermal
 - mmWave Radar
 - Lidar
 - RGB-D
 - o IMU
- Trajectory length: 8km.



Ground robot



Front

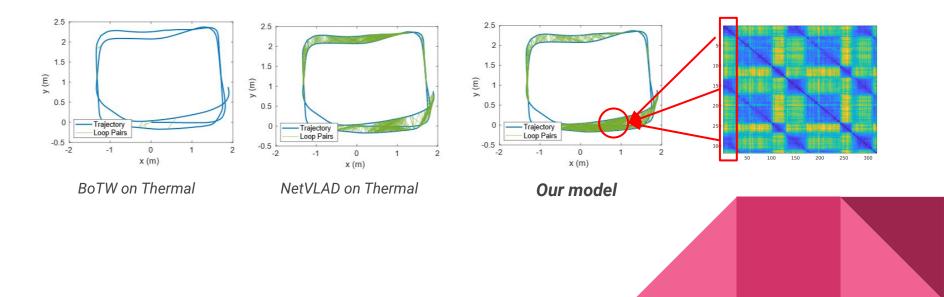




Loop Closure Detection on Thermal



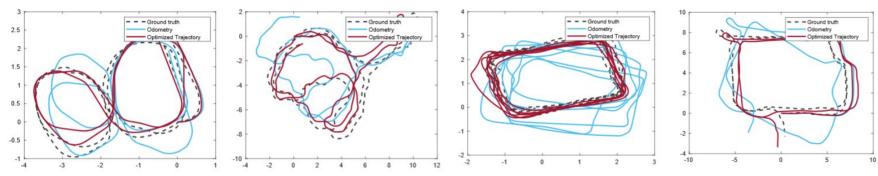
• Our model produce similar performance to NetVLAD with a far smaller embedding size (0.4%)



Test on Ground Robot Data

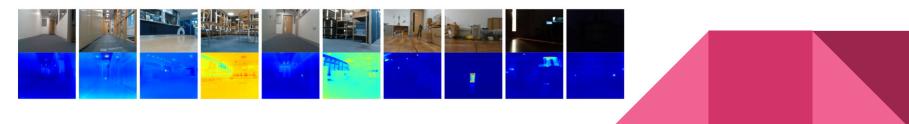


SLAM Results:



Mean Absolute Trajectory Errors (ATE): 0.281m

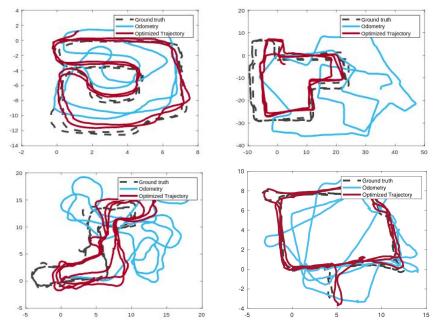
Sample Images:



Test on Handheld Data

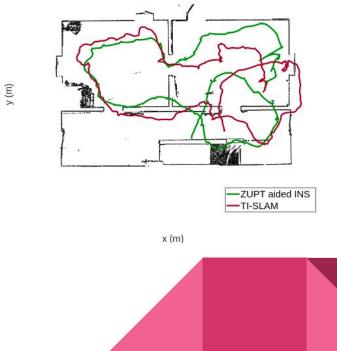


Oxford Buildings (Benign and Darkness)



Mean Absolute Trajectory Errors (ATE): 1.334m

Firefighter Training Facility in Washington (Smoke-filled)



Possible Future Directions

- Global localization (or scale correction) with LoRa trilateration/fingerprinting
- Collaborative localization and mapping between human and robots
- Realtime SLAM
- Semantic SLAM

