



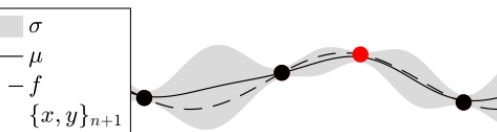
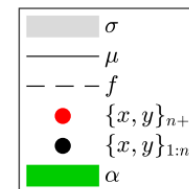
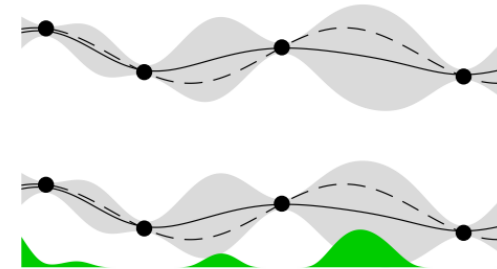
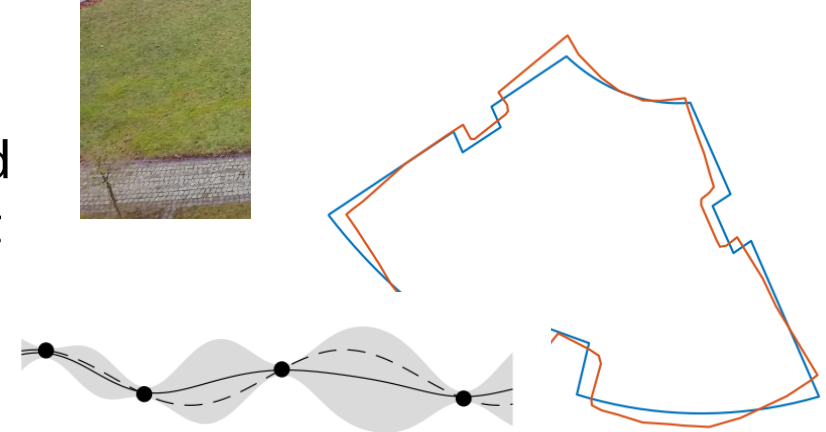
# Parameter Optimization for Loop Closure Detection in Closed Environments

Nils Rottmann, Ralf Bruder, Honghu Xue, Achim Schweikard, Elmar Rueckert

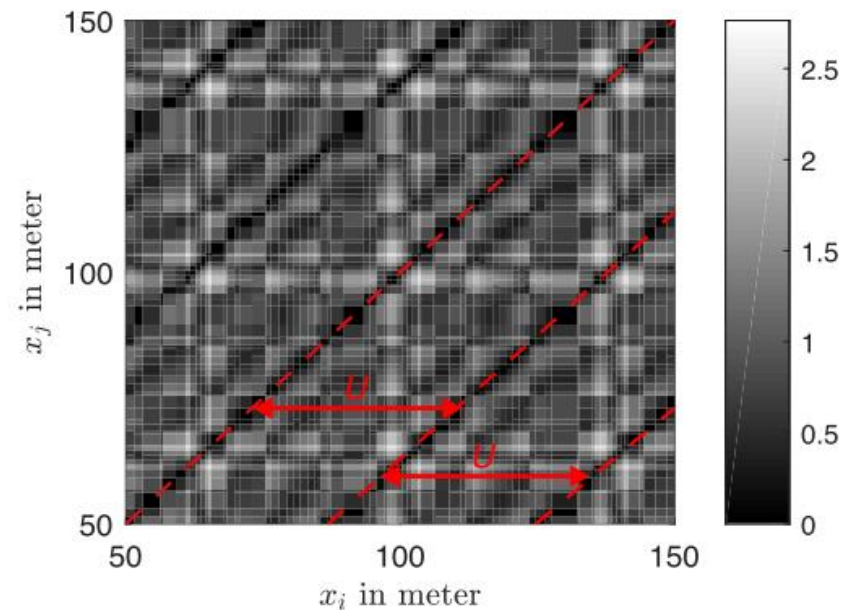
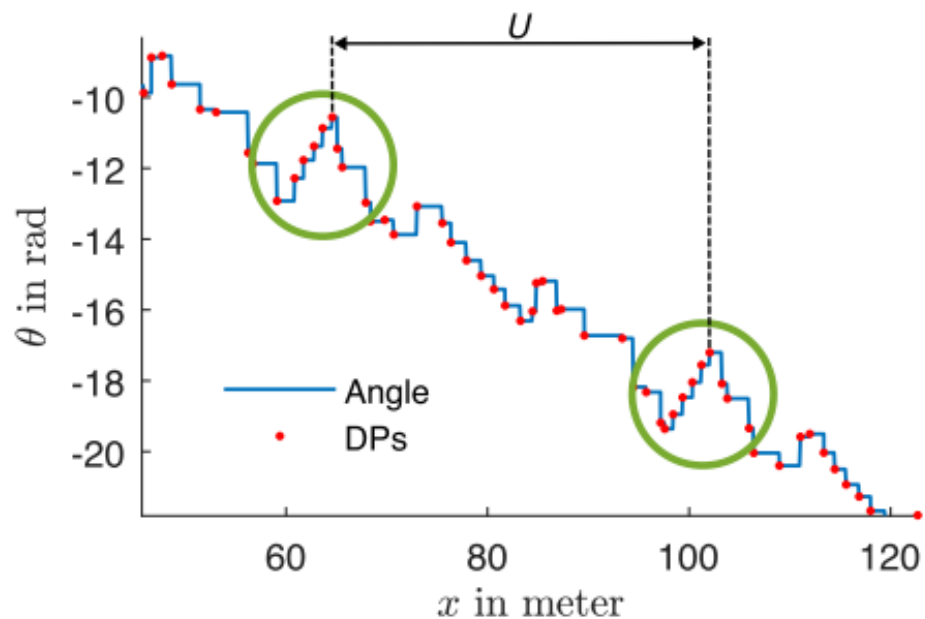
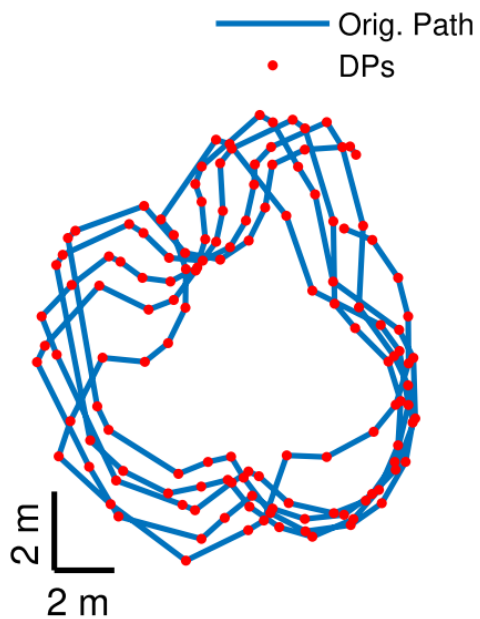
PPNIV Workshop, IROS 2020

# Motivation

- Mapping algorithms require fine tuning of many parameters to work efficiently
- For truly autonomous systems, the robot must learn required parameters automatically, e.g. by exploring the environment
- Proposed:  
Parameter optimization for closed environments
- Requirements:  
Wall following, several boundary line traversals



# Loop Closure Detection



- Boundary line traversals
- Orientation function with pose graph vertices
- Comparison error

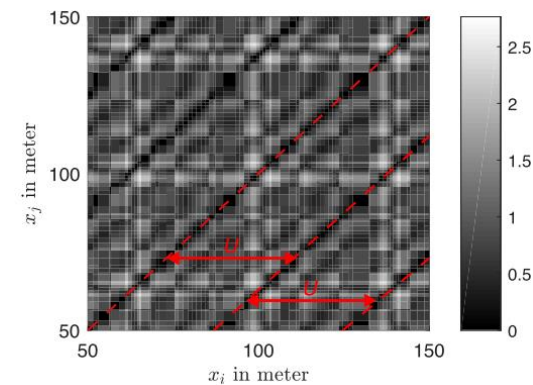
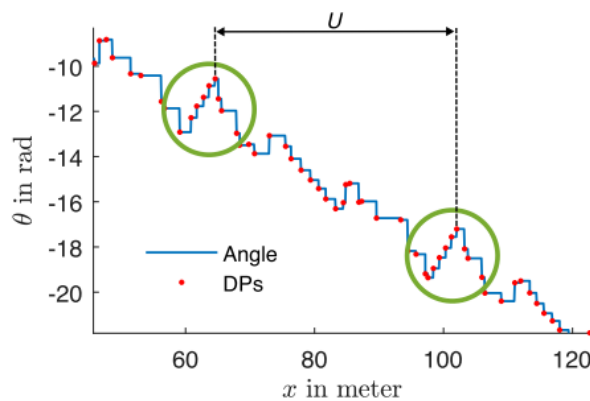
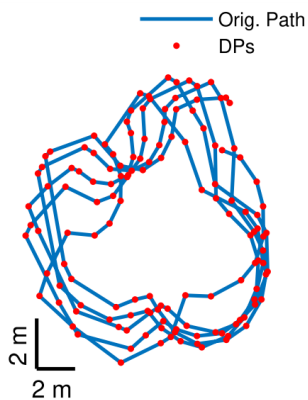
# Meta-Parameter Learning – Idea

Let the odometry error be Gaussian with

$$\epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, P)$$

then the length  $U$  of a traversal along the complete boundary line measured between any boundary line vertices is also Gaussian

$$u \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_U, \sigma_U)$$



# Meta-Parameter Learning – Gaussian Mixture Model

$$u \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_U, \sigma_U)$$

Learn Gaussian Mixture Model based on the distances between loop closing pairs

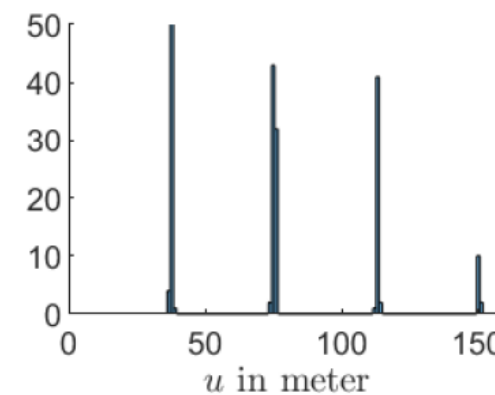
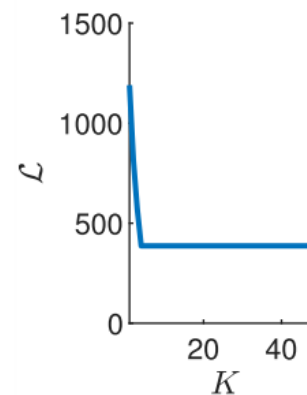
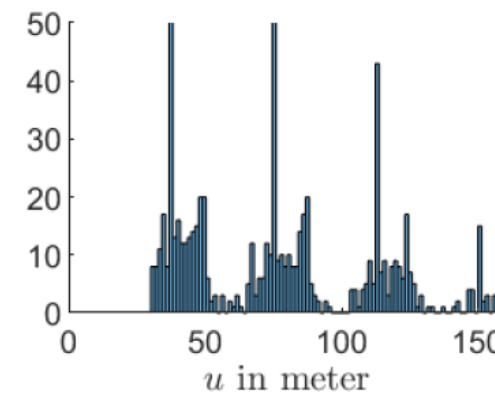
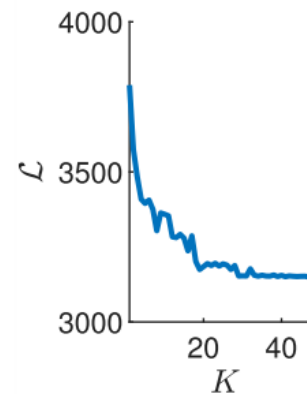
$$p(\mathbf{u}) = \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{u} | \mu_k, \Sigma_k)$$

and use the negative log likelihood

$$-\mathcal{L} = -\ln p(\mathbf{u} | \boldsymbol{\pi}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$$

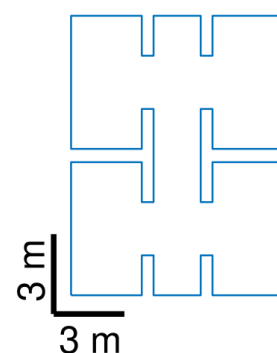
for the cost function together with the number  $M$  of found loop closures

$$c(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = -\mathcal{L} - \log(M)$$

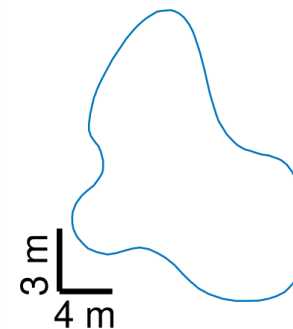


## Evaluation – Simulation

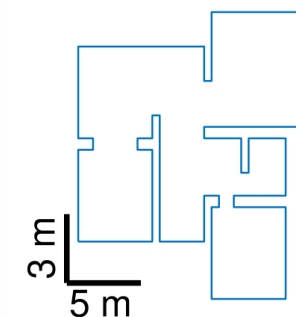
- Three different maps, with different sizes and shapes
- For each environment, the learning algorithm learned meta-parameters which led to accurate map estimates
- Map accuracies have been in the same region or better than with hand-adjusted parameters



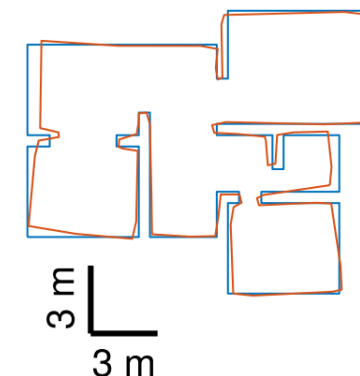
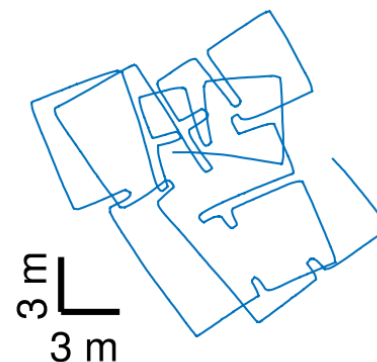
(a) Map 1



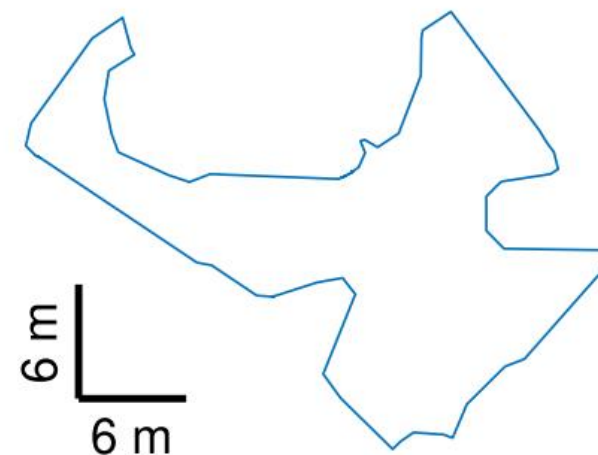
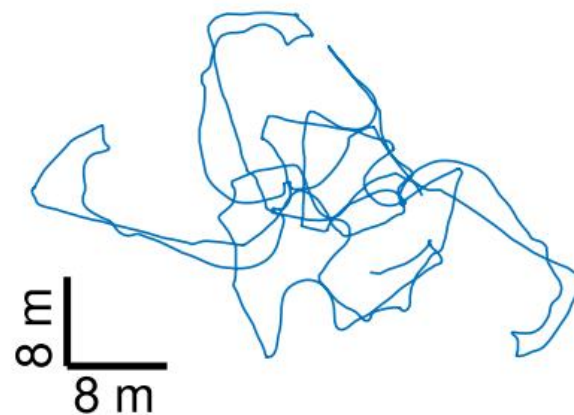
(b) Map 2



(c) Map 3



## Evaluation – Garden Environment



## Conclusion & Future Work

- Mapping with learned meta-parameter leads to accurate map estimates of the closed environments
- Meta-Parameter learning enables robot to be truly autonomous
- Test approach onto different mobile robots, e.g. robots equipped with LiDAR and cycling inside a building





**Thank you for your Attention**