

Visual Localization with Environment **Outline Prior**

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Visual localization task

Visual localization deals with estimation of camera position and orientation within given environment representation (map), based on images coming from the camera.

We want to enable visual localization on 2D environment layouts (e.g. floor plans or human readable maps), which are often readily available and have very low memory footprint.





Layout retrieval

We adapted image retrieval paradigm to layouts and developed a numerical layout descriptor, allowing easy NN (Nearest Neighbor) search in local layouts database.





Localization pipeline for environment layouts

Our pipeline is using a **hierarchical localization** approach:





image database





- Images are described by NetVLAD [1] desc.
- Retrieve the most similar database image and use its known pose as the coarse estimate.



query layout



- Refine the coarse estimate by ICP algorithm [2]. Try to align layout from query image on the map layout while keeping track of the applied transformations.
 - Use the coarse pose estimate as initial transformation for the ICP.
 - ICP (Iterative Closest Point) algorithm [2] 1. find the closest map point to each query point (form the closest pairs) 2. apply optimal transformation (rotation and translation) to minimize the distance between the pairs of the closest points 3. repeat until convergence • We tested the standard **point-point** (**p2p**) and also **point-line** (**p2**I) ICP variant.

Experiments

Tested on **publicly available datasets** (12 Scenes [6]) for easy comparability.



- 1. influence of ICP initialization on localization performance
- 2. artificial FoV (Field of View) expansion by processing image sequences
- 3. performance of layout retrieval based on descriptor design



Layout extraction from images



- 1. Take depth map as input (from RGB-D sensor or neural monocular depth estimator).
- 2. Reproject the depth map to 3D point cloud (knowing camera calibration).
- 3. Filter out points belonging to horizontal planes.
- 4. Use DBSCAN [4] algorithm to divide point cloud to individual plane segments.
- 5. Intersect the plane segments with a ground plane to get the 2D line layout.

* success rate = percentage of images localized within given distance and orientation threshold from the ground truth pose

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