



SNT

**Interdisciplinary
Centre for Security,
Reliability and Trust**

**Comparison study of the accuracy SLAM
techniques and sensor selection for lunar
exploration**

SpaceR

Space Robotics Research Group



UNIVERSITY OF
LUXEMBOURG

Agenda



1. Introduction

2. Methods and Materials

3. Experiments

4. Results

5. Conclusion

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1. Introduction

Lunar robotics mission

- Lunar robotic missions relied on teleoperation
- Need for human operators during entire mission lifetime
- Labour and cost intensive

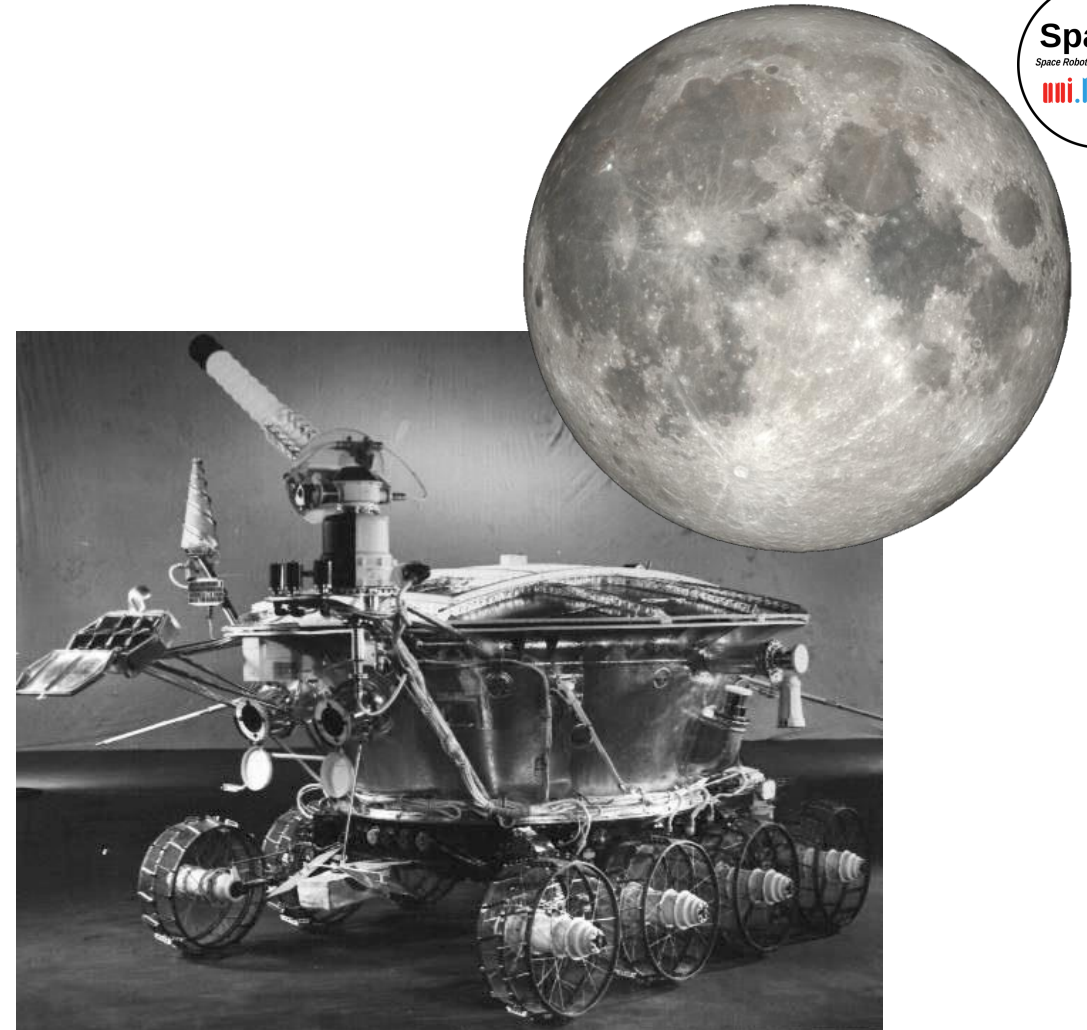


Figure 1 – Lunokhod rover

Source:

Space.com Lunokhod 1 <https://www.space.com/35090-lunokhod-1.html>

NASA Moon <https://www.nasa.gov/image-feature/goddard/2021/nasa-gazes-at-the-strawberry-moon>

Autonomous planetary robotics mission



- Mars Exploration Rovers use visual odometry
- Mars rovers have about 2.5% position error and 3° angular error

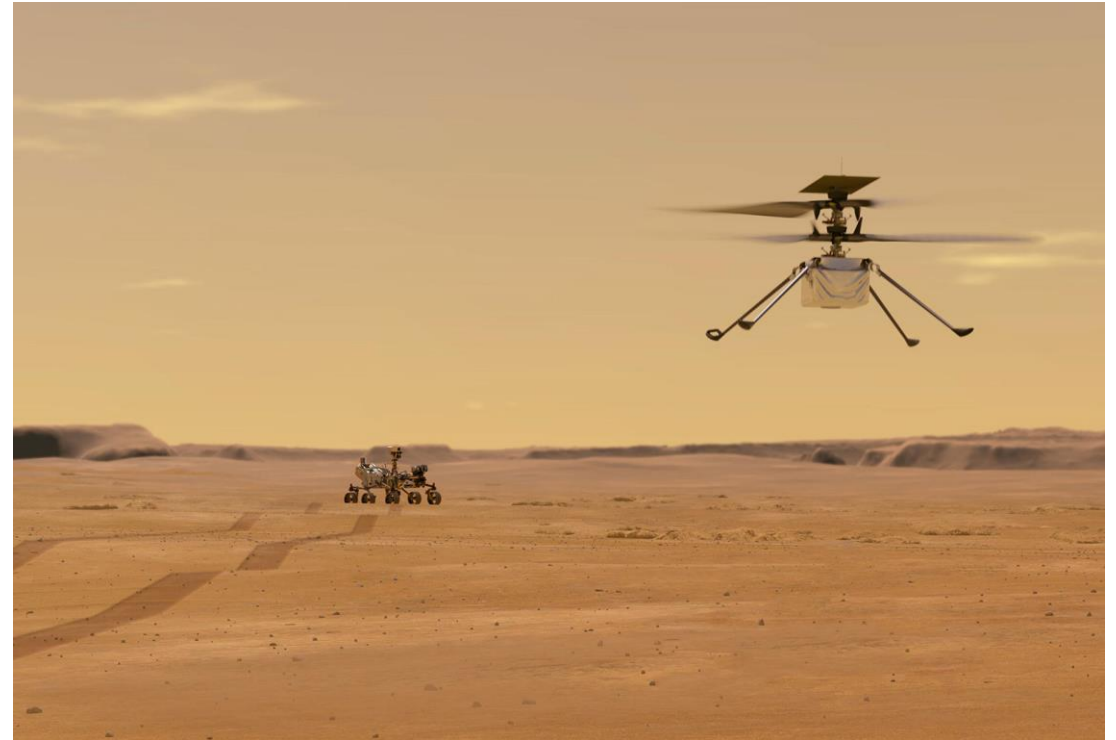


Figure 2 – Illustration of Perseverance rover and helicopter

Source:

NASA Perseverance and helicopter on Mars: <https://www.nasa.gov/image-feature/jpl/helicopter-above-perseverance-on-mars>

Source:

Yang Cheng, M. W. Maimone, and L. Matthies. Visual odometry on the mars exploration rovers – a tool to ensure accurate driving and science imaging. IEEE Robotics Automation Magazine, 13(2):54–62, 2006.

Challenges of Visual SLAM

- Lighting conditions
- Feature-poor environments
- Large scale environments

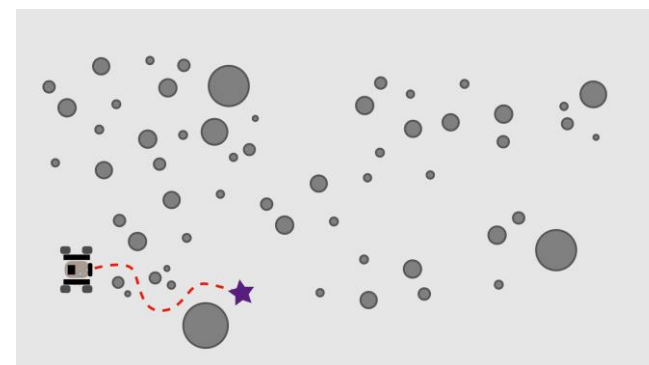
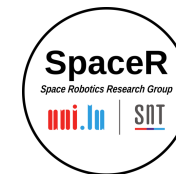


Figure 3 – Lens flares, feature poor environment and large scale environments

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2. Methods and Materials



LunaLab at University of Luxembourg



Figure 4 – LunaLab at University of Luxembourg

LunaLab at University of Luxembourg



Figure 5 – Light blocking curtains



Figure 6 – Artificial rocks

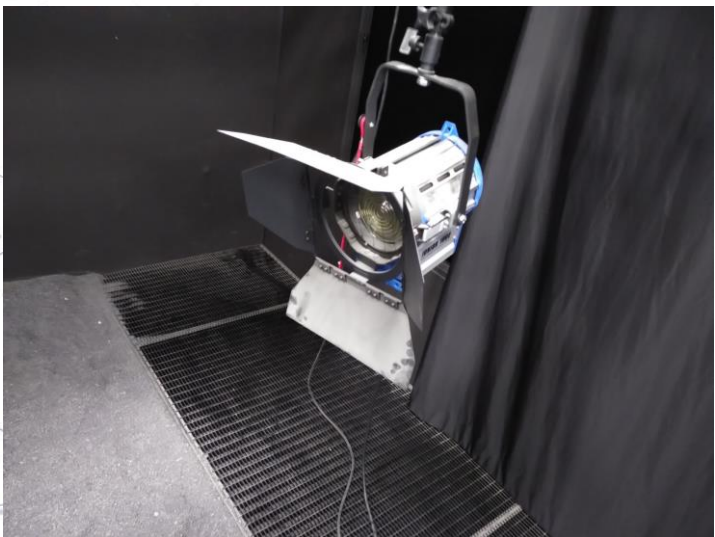


Figure 7 – Tungsten spot light



Figure 8 – Shadows in the LunaLab

Ground Truth

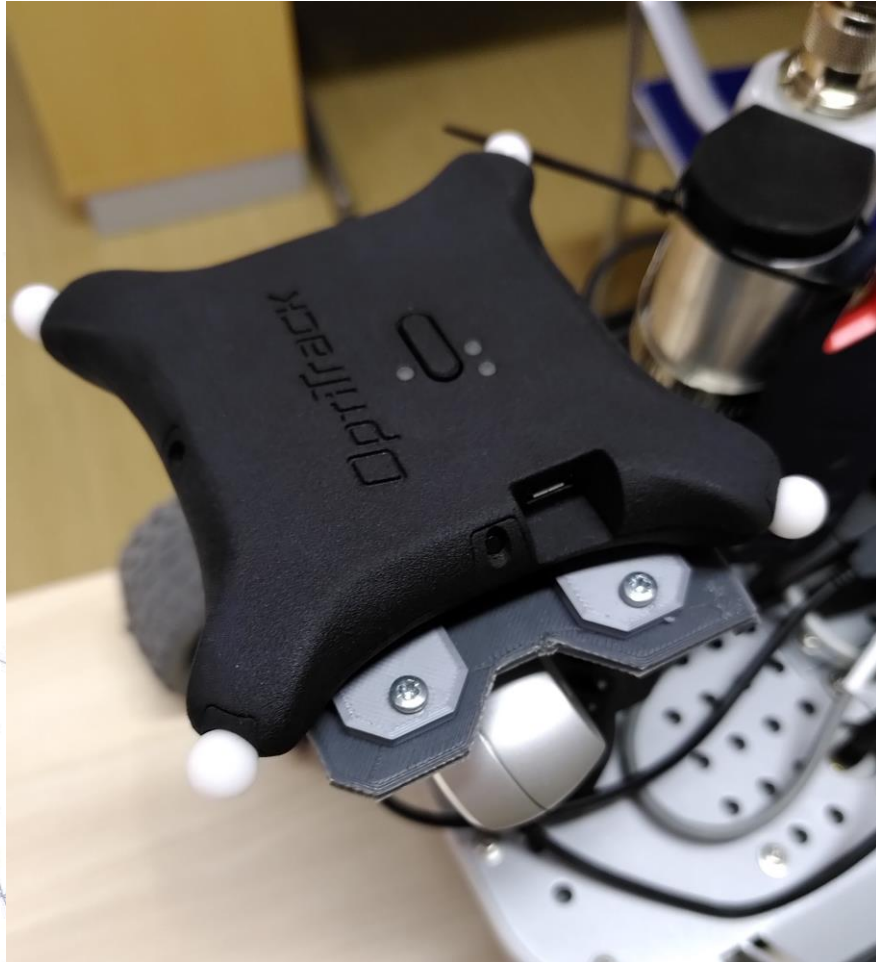


Figure 9 – OptiTrack active marker



Figure 10 – OptiTrack camera

Robotic Platform

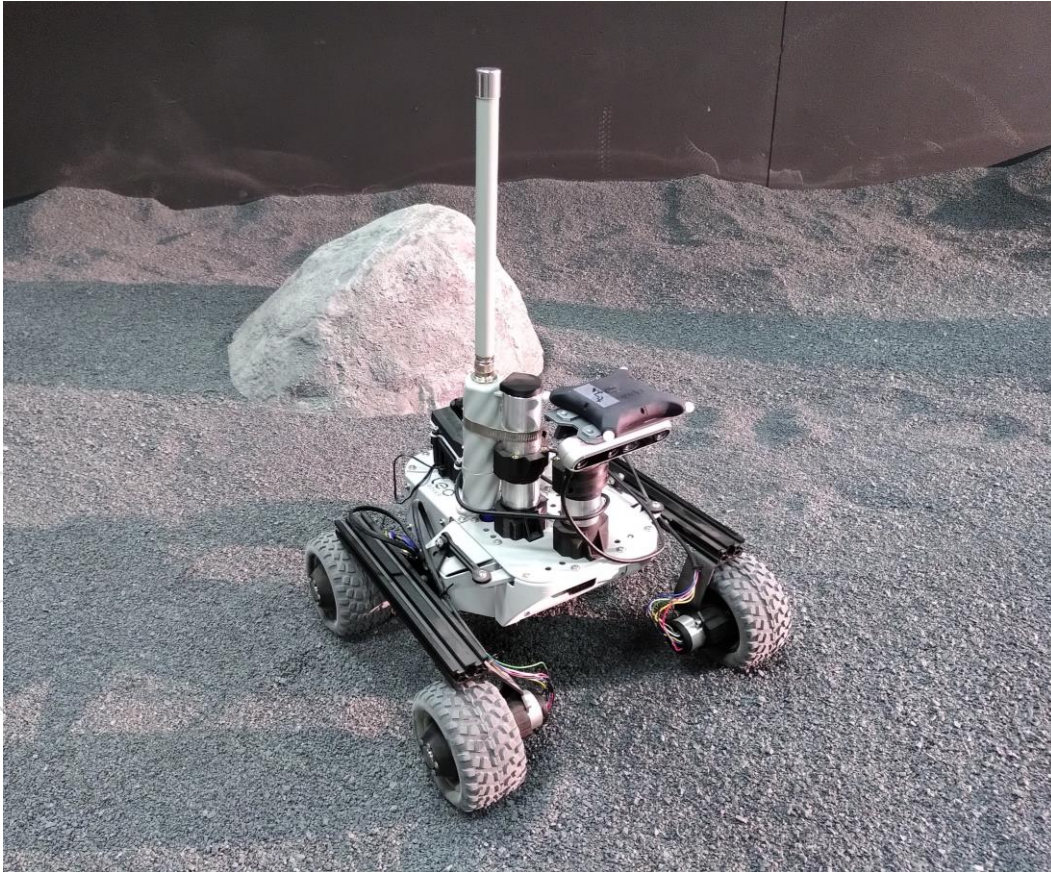


Figure 11 – Photograph of Leo Rover

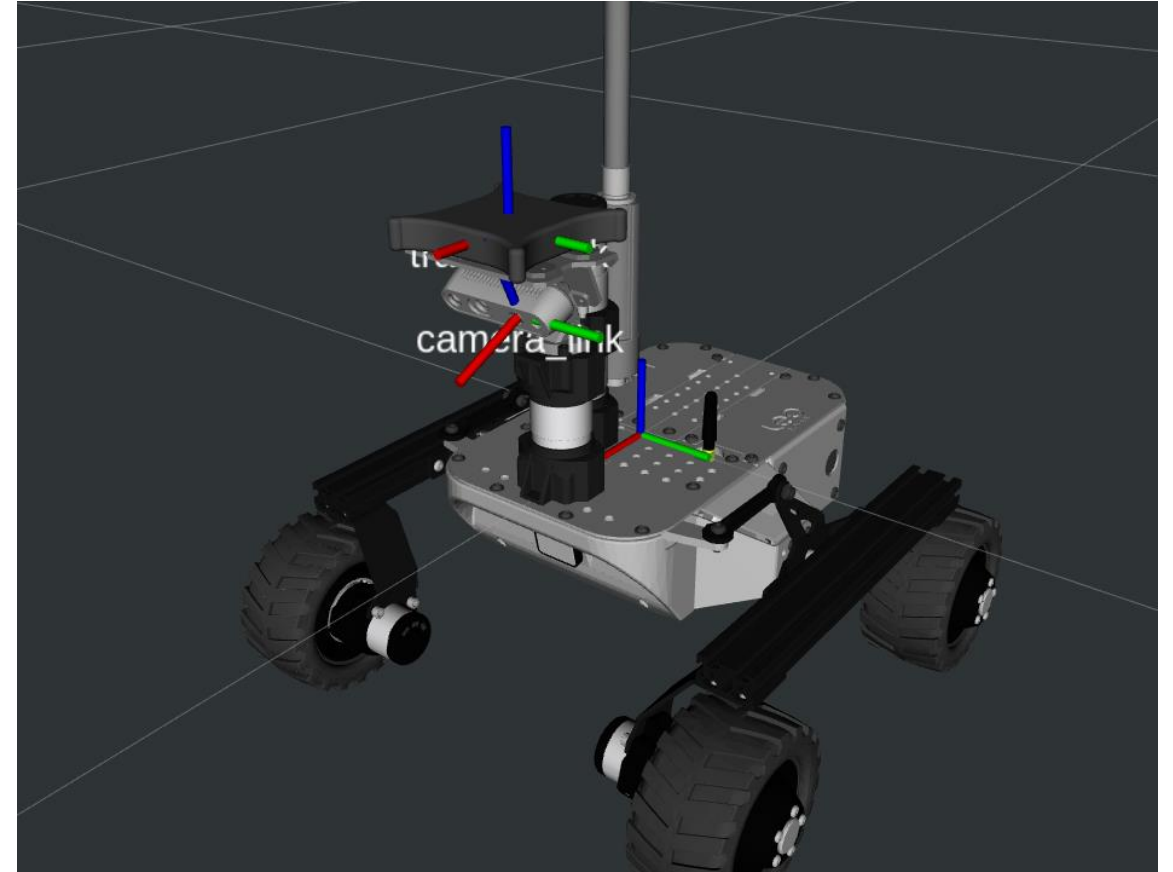


Figure 12 – URDF of Leo Rover

Stereo and Depth Cameras



Stereolabs ZED2

Intel RealSense D455

Intel RealSense D435

Figure 13 – ZED 2 camera, RealSense D455, RealSense D435

Visual SLAM Algorithms

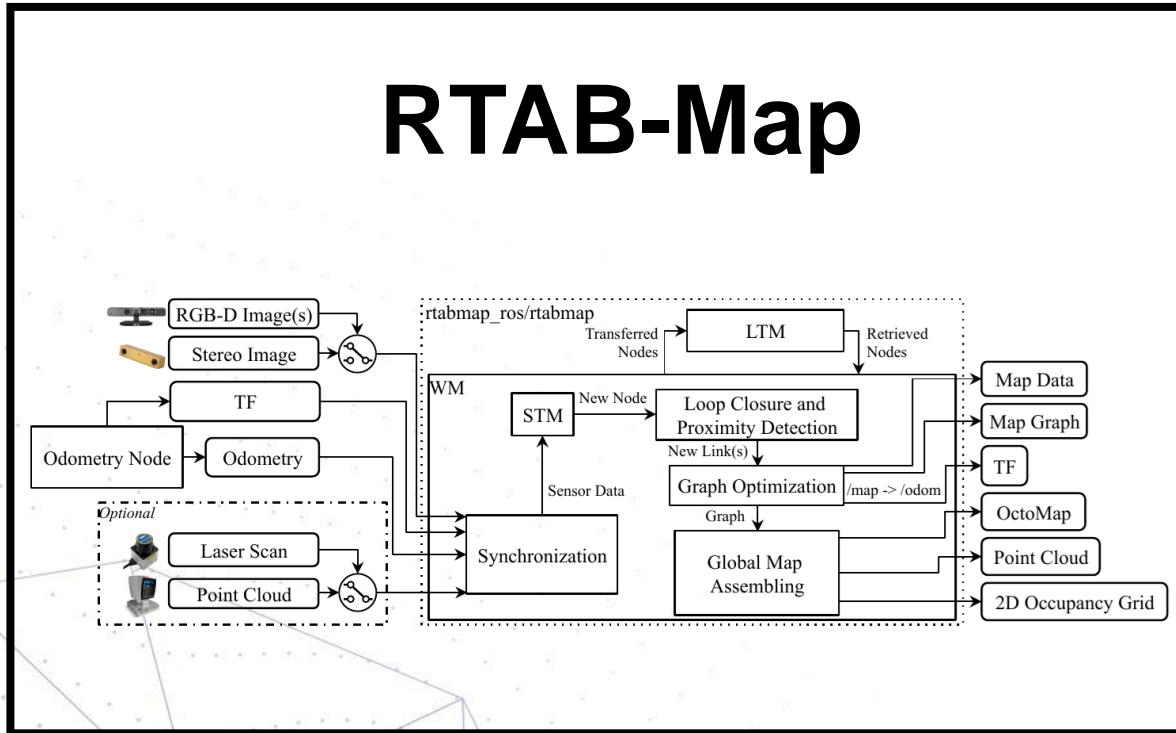


Figure 14 - Software diagram of RTAB-Map

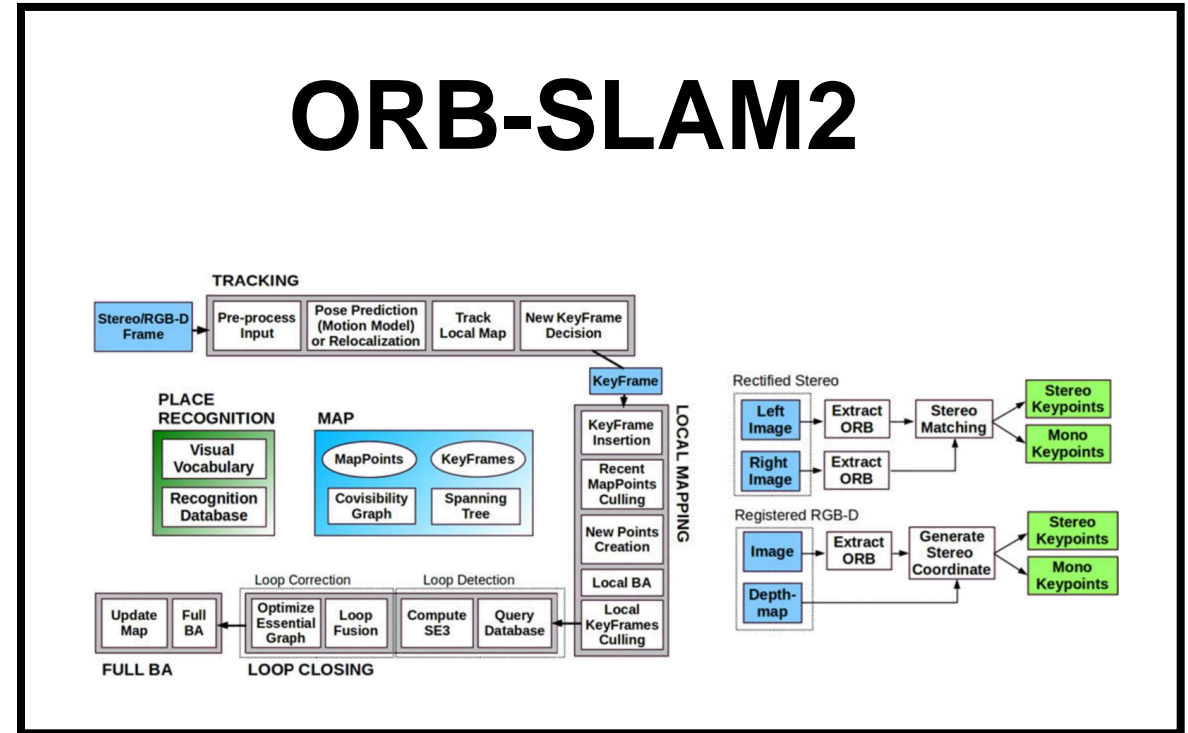


Figure 15 - Software diagram of ORB-SLAM2

Source:

Mathieu Labbe and Francois-Michaud. "RTAB-Map as an open-source lidar and visual simultaneous localization and mapping library for large-scale and long-term online operation". (2019)

Raúl Mur-Artal and Juan D. Tardós. "ORB-SLAM2: An Open-Source SLAM System for Monocular, Stereo, and RGB-D Cameras" (Oct. 2017)

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3. Experiments



Robot Trajectory

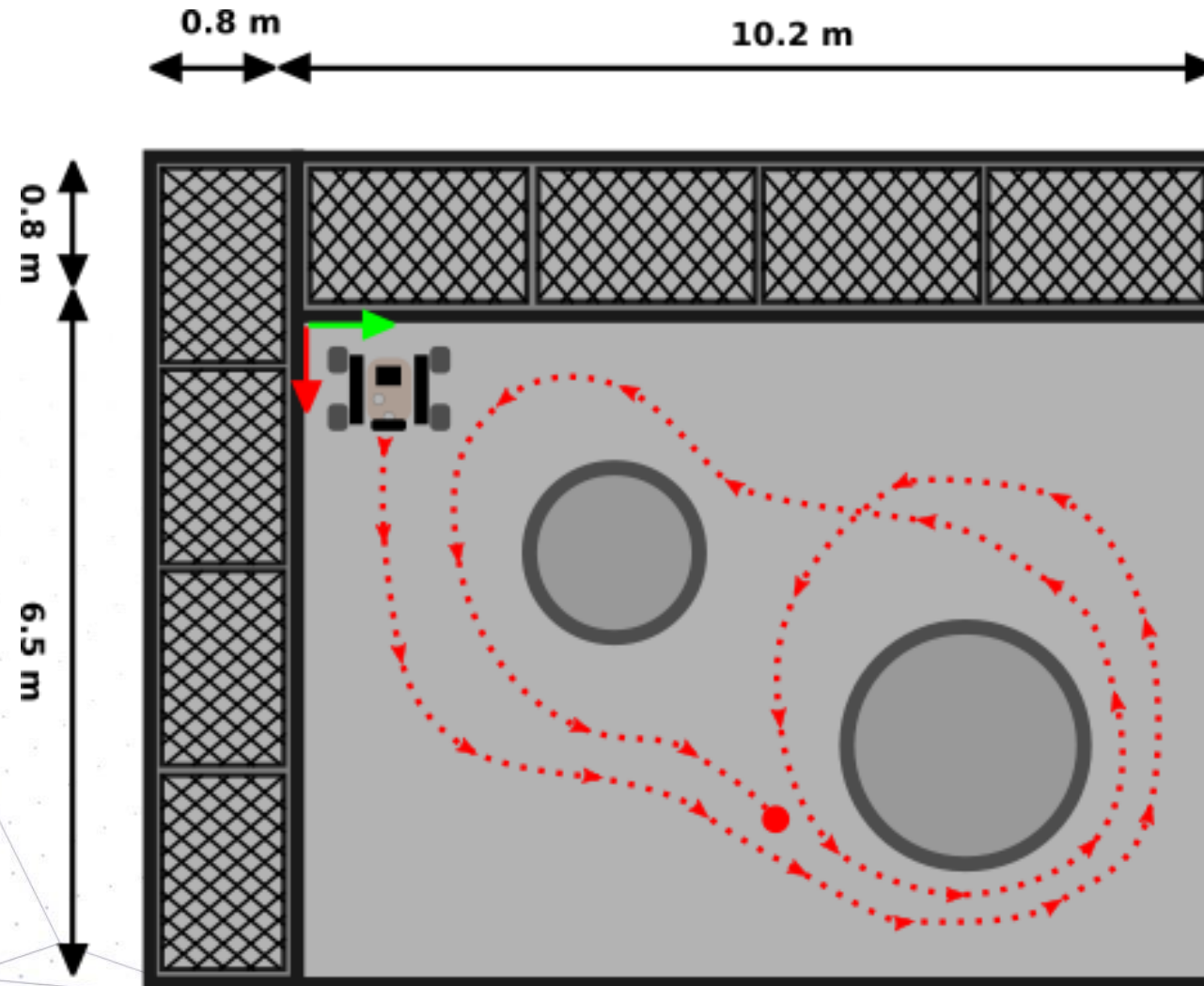


Figure 16 – Schematic of the robot trajectory during experiments

Different Surface Configurations

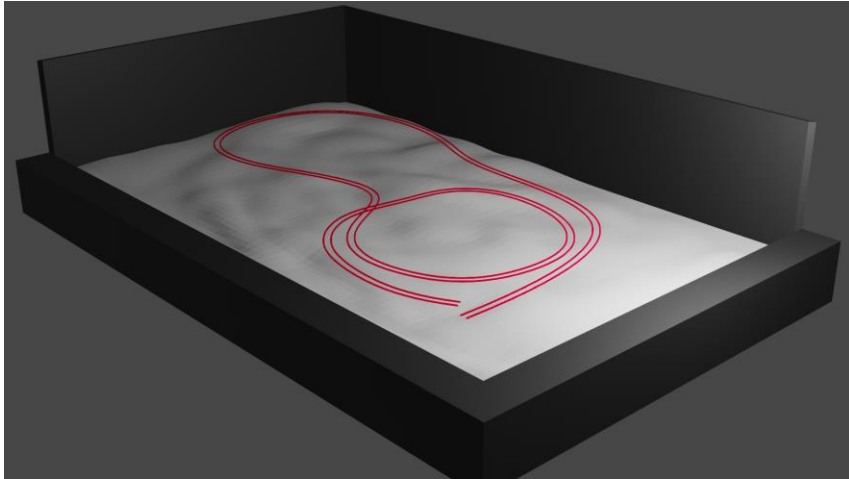


Figure 17 – Schematic of surface layout: Flat

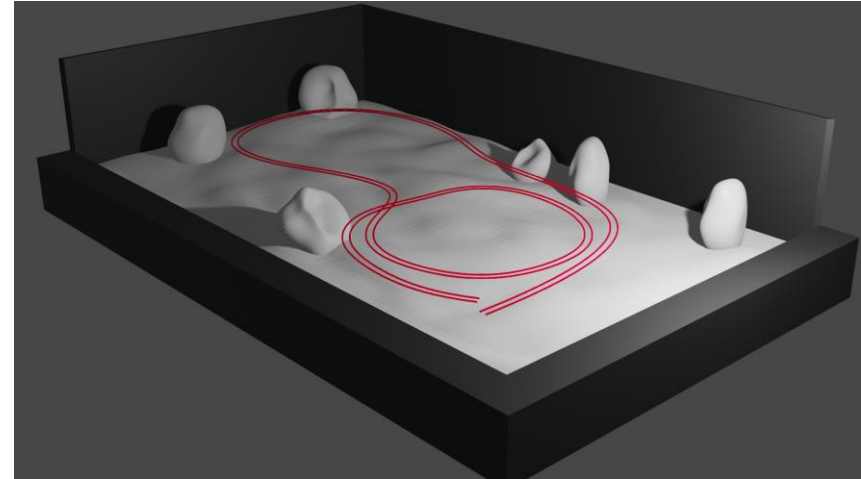


Figure 18 – Schematic of surface layout: Rocks

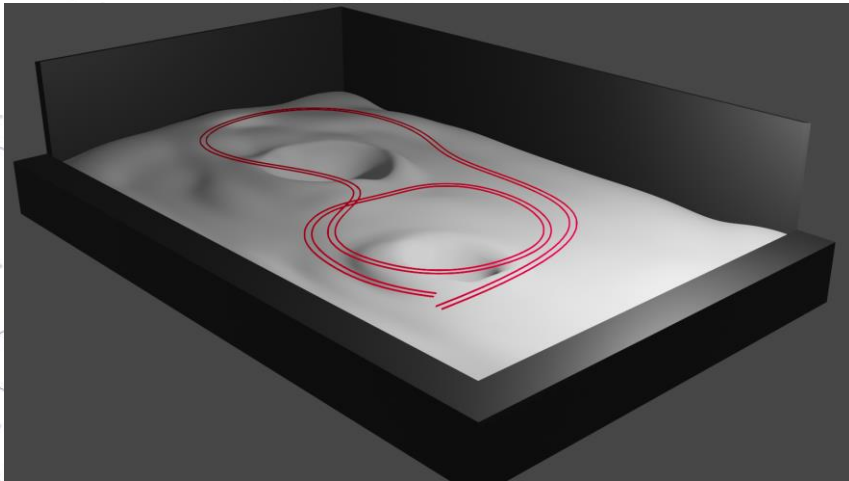


Figure 19 – Schematic of surface layout: Craters

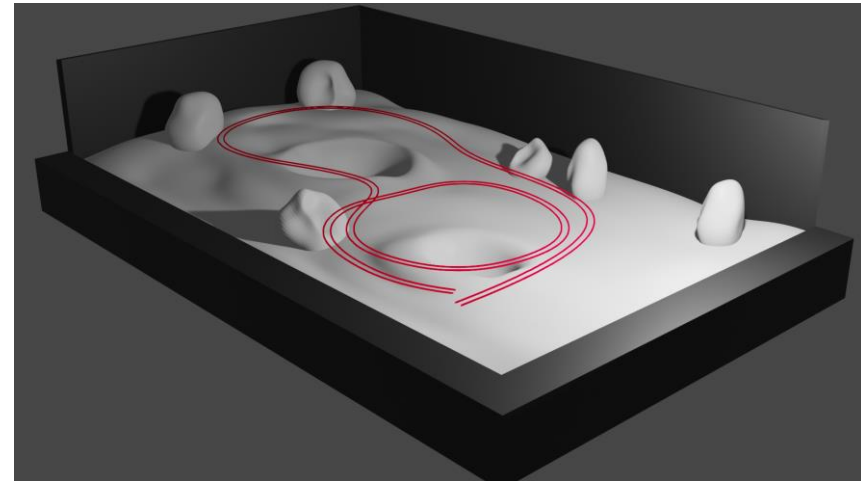


Figure 20 – Schematic of surface layout: Craters and Rocks

Lighting

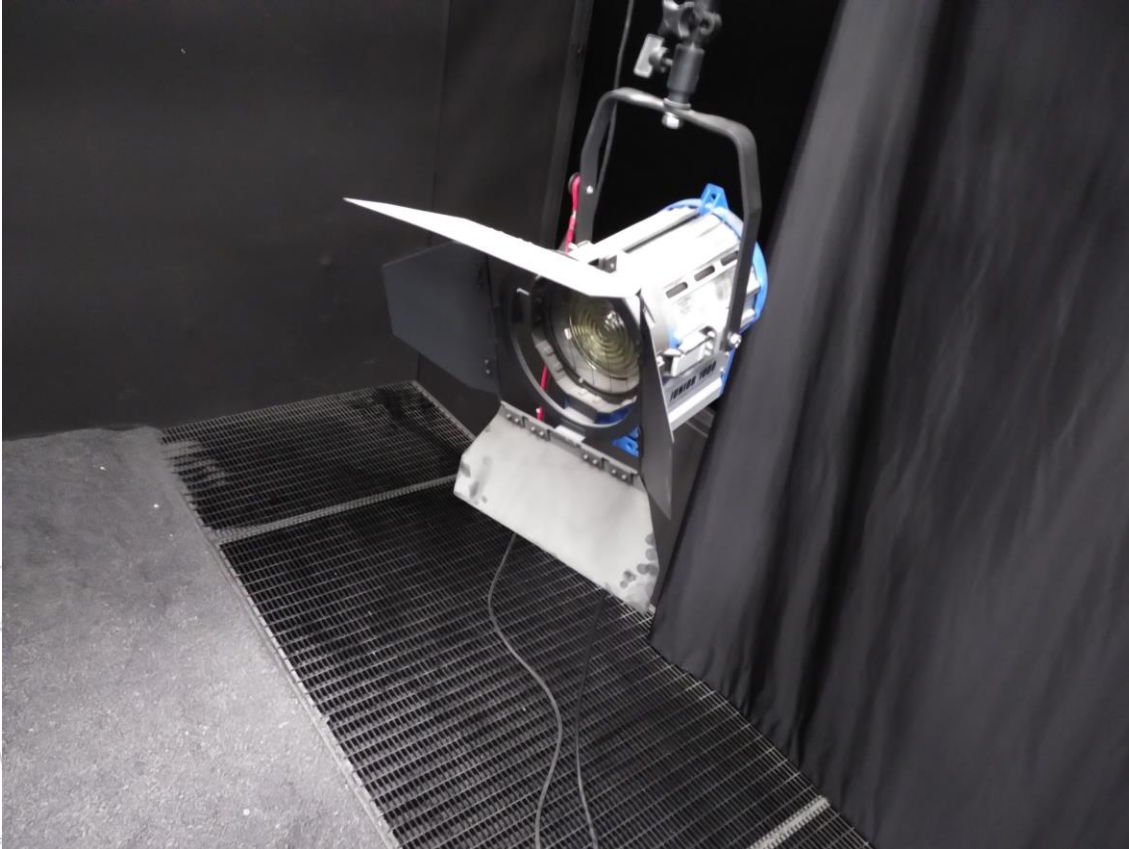


Figure 21 – Tungsten spot light to simulate the sun



Figure 22 – Tungsten spot light to illuminate the LunaLab from different angles

Total of 36 Recordings analysed with 2 Algorithms

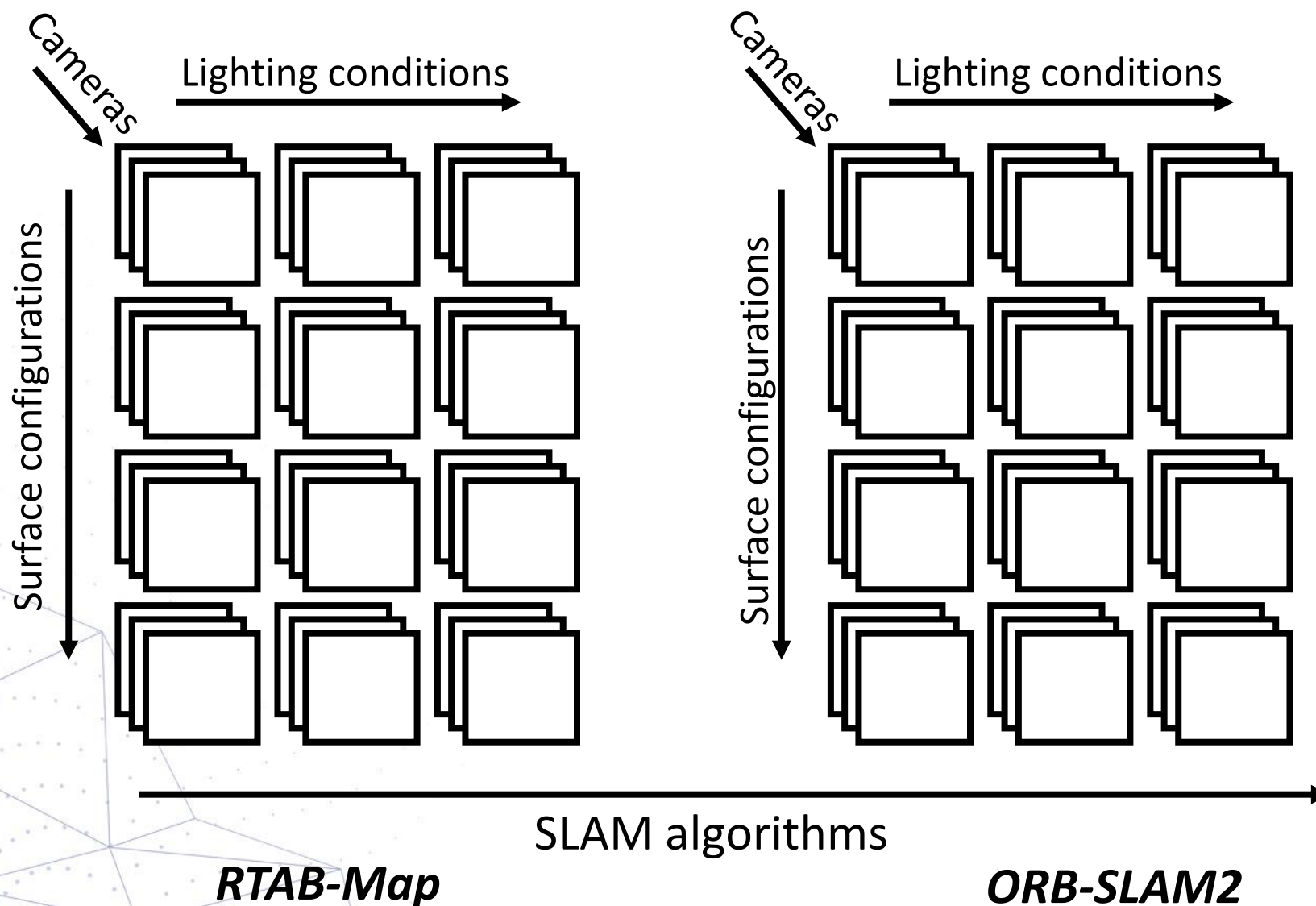
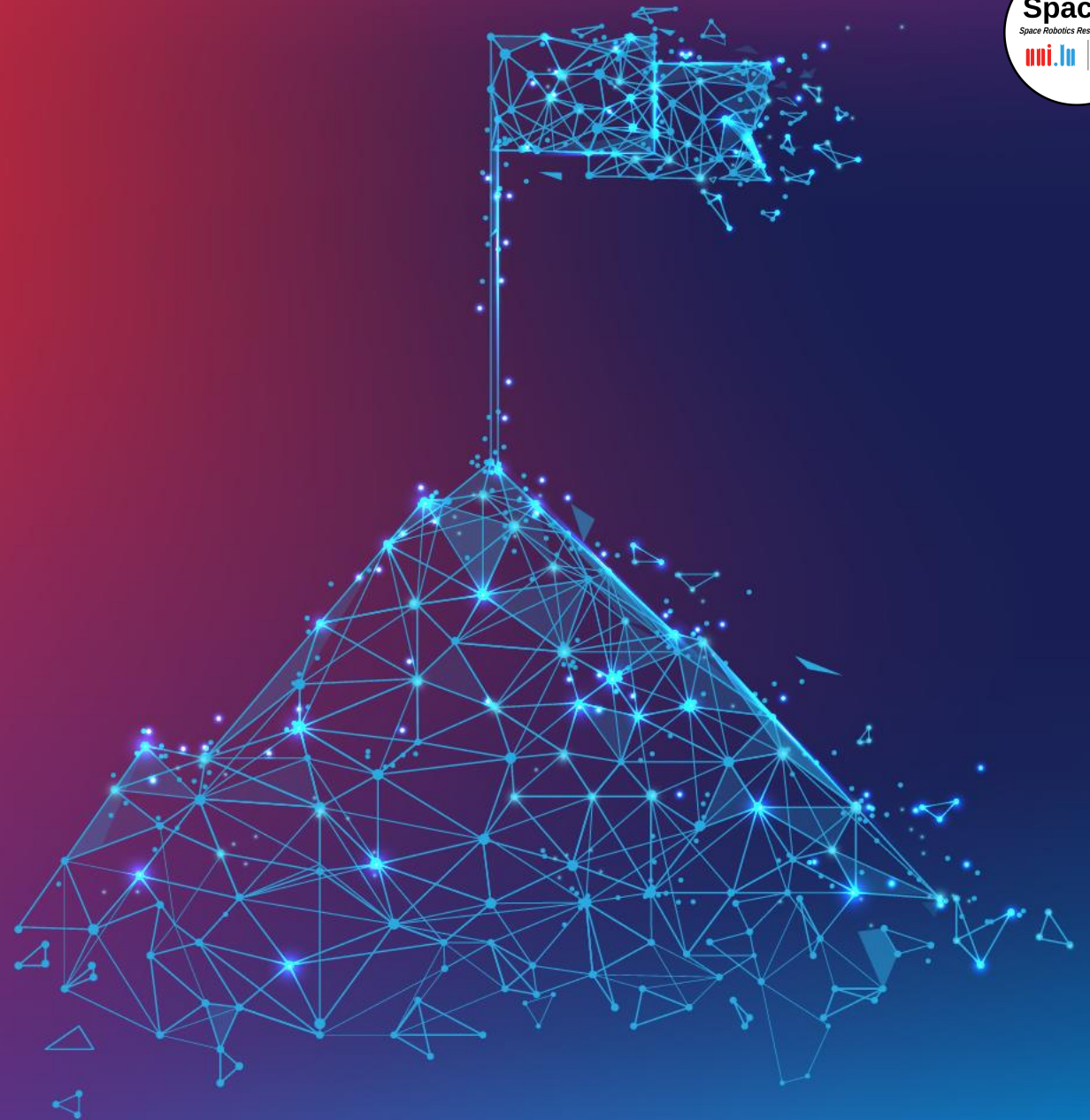


Figure 23 – Schematic to show the number of analysed trajectories

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4. Results



Evaluation Criteria

1. **Accuracy:** How correct is the estimated trajectory?
2. **Drift:** How large are rotational drift and scale drift?
3. **Odometry:** Did the odometry get lost?

Rating	Symbol
Very bad	--
Bad	-
Medium	+/-
Good	+
Very good	++

Rating	Symbol
Lost and not recovered	-
Lost and recovered	+/-
Not lost	+

Evaluation

- Very good tracking accuracy
- Very little drift
- No odometry loss

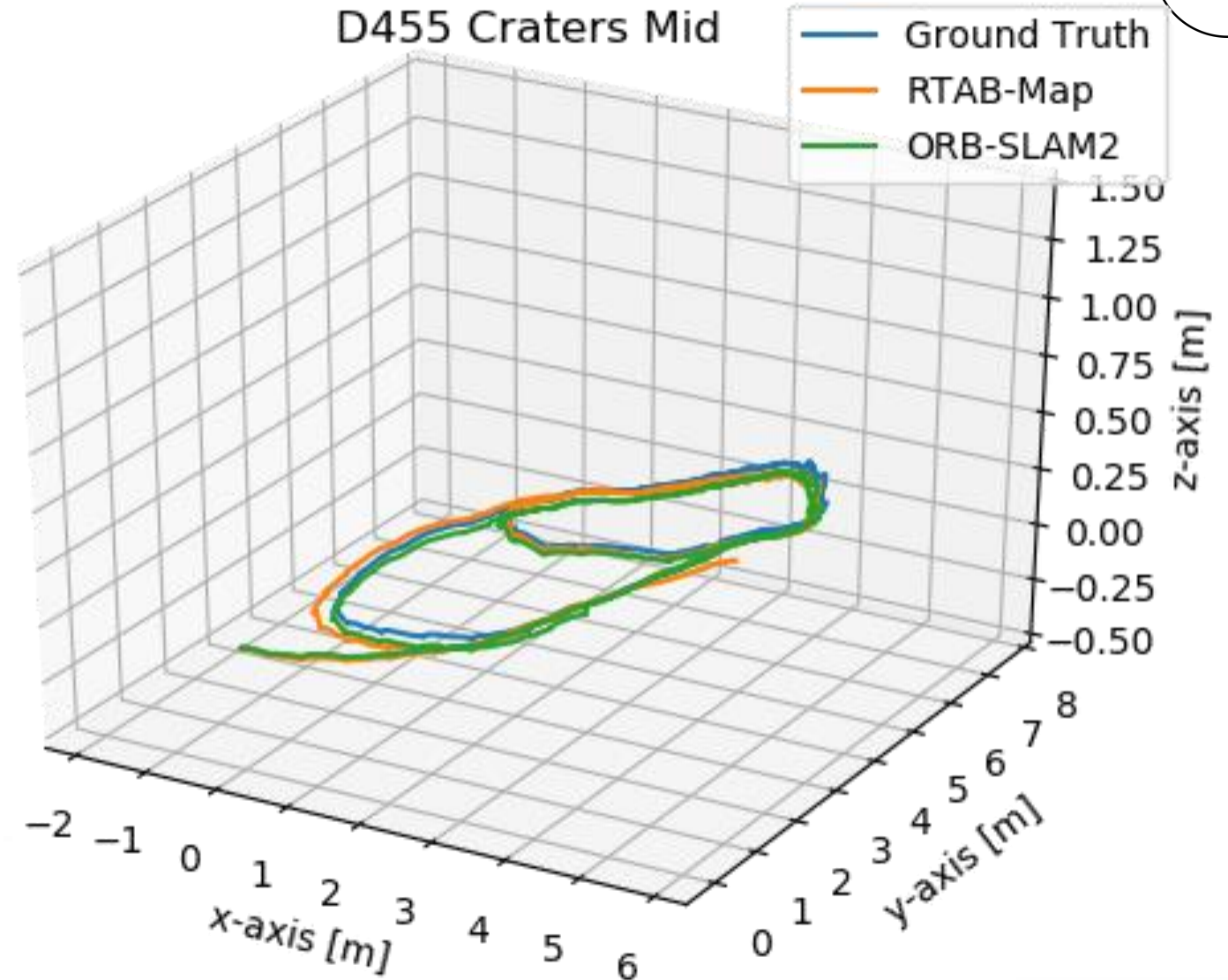


Figure 24 – Diagram of the trajectories with a D455 camera with craters and spot light in the middle position

Evaluation

- Bad rotational drift
- Bad tracking accuracy

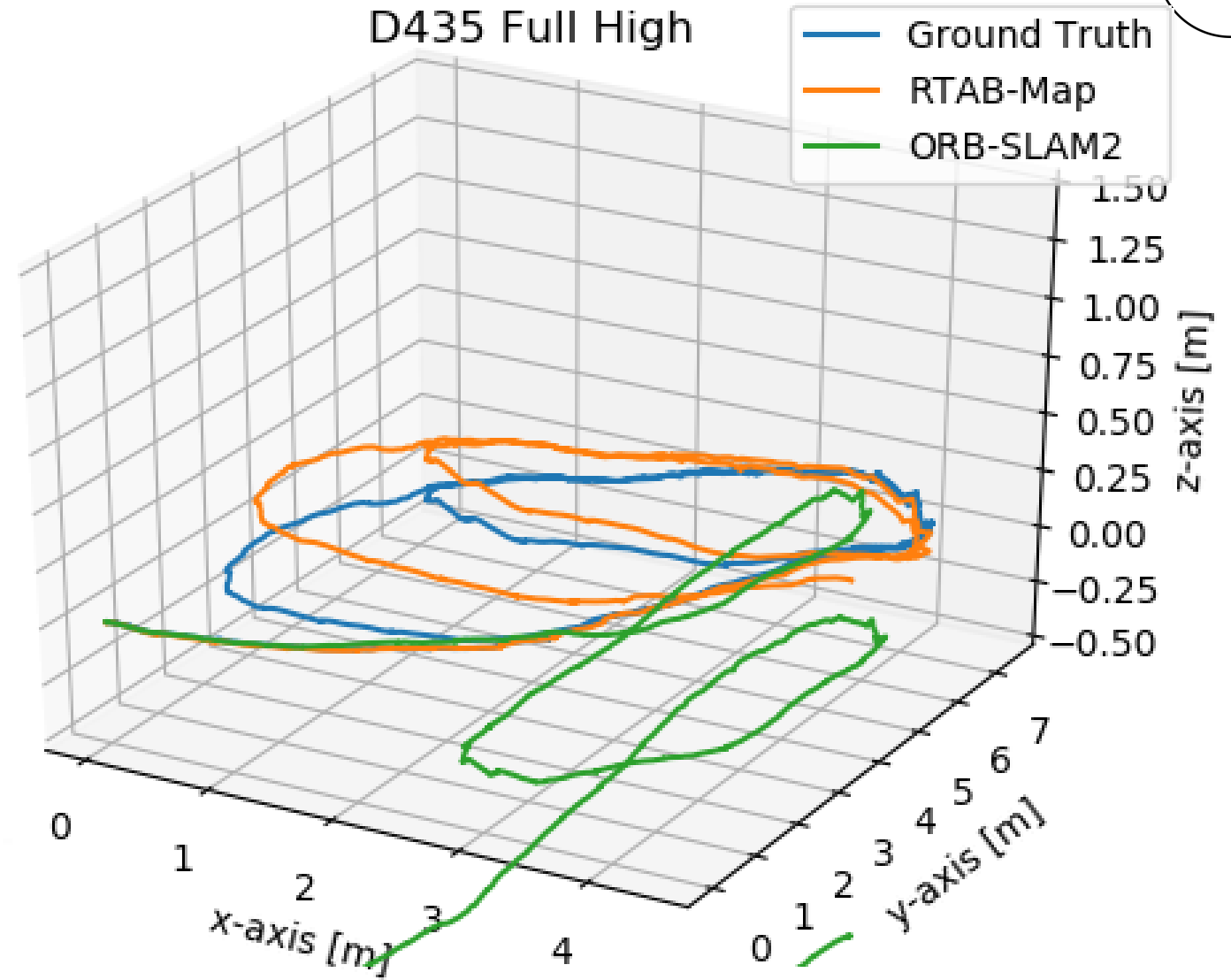


Figure 25 – Diagram of the trajectories with a D435 camera with craters and rocks and spot light in the highest position

Evaluation

- Odometry lost and recovered
- Odometry lost and not recovered

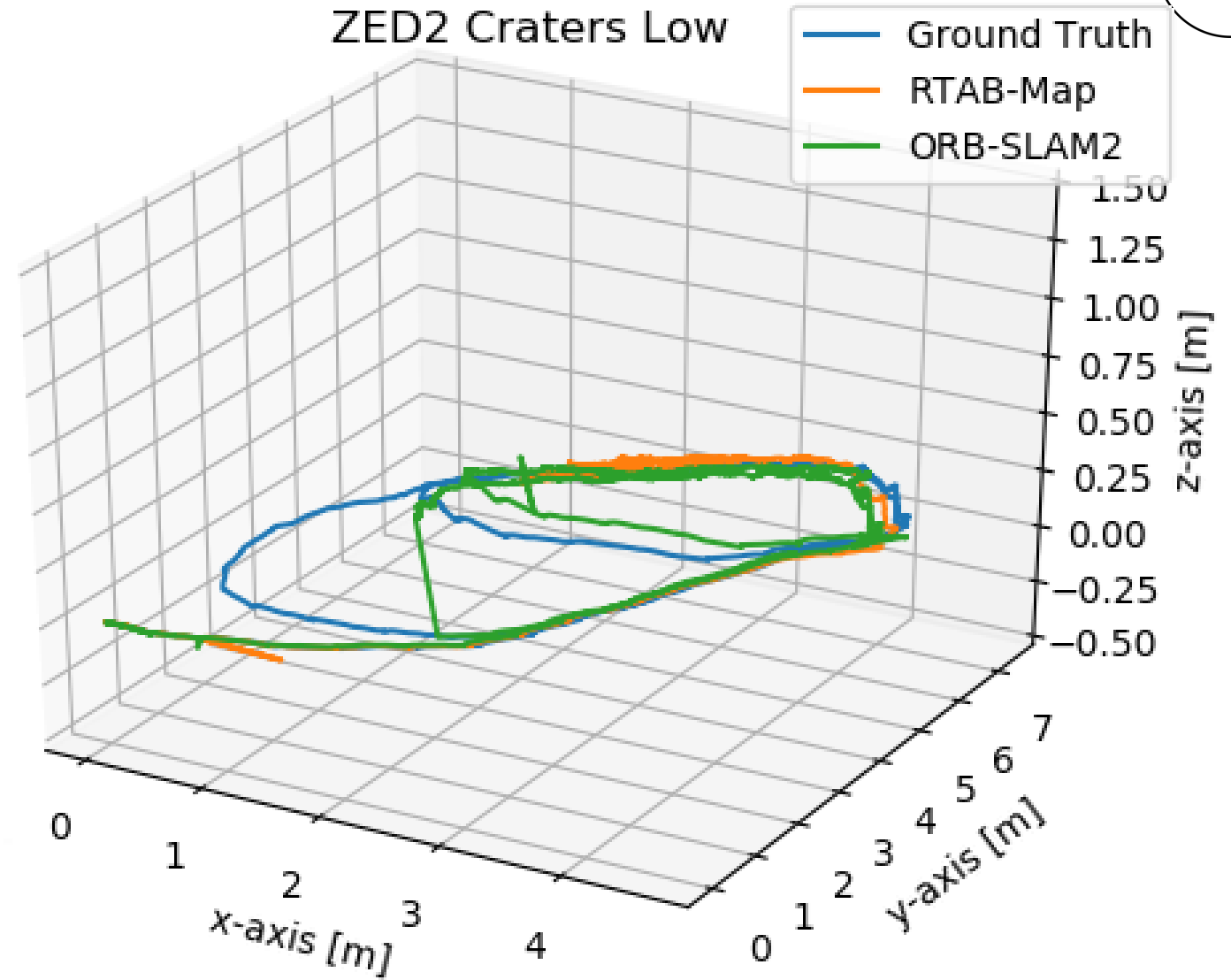


Figure 26 – Diagram of the trajectories with a ZED 2 camera with craters and spot light in the lowest position

Evaluation

	Cameras					
	D435		D455		ZED2	
	RTAB-Map	ORB-SLAM2	RTAB-Map	ORB-SLAM2	RTAB-Map	ORB-SLAM2
Simple Landscape						
Light Low	A: +/- D: +/- O: -	A: - D: +/- O: -	A: + D: - O: +	A: + D: ++ O: +/-	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: ++ D: ++ O: +
Light Mid	A: + D: +/- O: +/-	A: -- D: -- O: +/-	A: + D: + O: +	A: ++ D: ++ O: +/-	A: -- D: -- O: -	A: ++ D: ++ O: -
Light High	A: ++ D: - O: +	A: - D: -- O: -	A: ++ D: ++ O: -	A: ++ D: + O: +	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: ++ D: ++ O: +
Crater Landscape						
Light Low	A: X D: X O: X	A: X D: X O: X	A: + D: ++ O: -	A: + D: ++ O: -	A: + D: + O: -	A: + D: + O: +/-
Light Mid	A: + D: +/- O: -	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: ++ D: + O: +	A: ++ D: ++ O: +	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: ++ D: + O: +
Light High	A: ++ D: - O: +	A: - D: -- O: +	A: +/- D: +/- O: -	A: +/- D: +/- O: -	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: ++ D: + O: +

Legend

A: Accuracy
D: Drift (scale/rotation)
O: Odometry

Rating	Symbol
Very bad	--
Bad	-
Medium	+/-
Good	+
Very good	++

Rock Landscape									
Light Low	A: + D: +/- O: +	A: - D: -- O: +/-	A: +/- D: - O: +	A: + D: ++ O: +/-	A: -- D: -- O: -	A: ++ D: ++ O: +	A: -- D: -- O: -	A: ++ D: ++ O: +	A: ++ D: ++ O: +
Light Mid	A: ++ D: ++ O: -	A: +/- D: - O: +/-	A: ++ D: +/- O: -	A: +/- D: +/- O: -	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: + D: ++ O: +	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: + D: ++ O: +	A: + D: ++ O: +
Light High	A: + D: - O: +/-	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: + D: + O: +	A: + D: ++ O: +/-	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: + D: + O: +	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: + D: + O: +	A: + D: + O: +
Full Landscape									
Light Low	A: -- D: - O: +	A: + D: -- O: +/-	A: - D: - O: +	A: +/- D: + O: +/-	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: + D: ++ O: +	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: + D: ++ O: +	A: + D: ++ O: +
Light Mid	A: ++ D: +/- O: -	A: - D: -- O: +	A: ++ D: +/- O: -	A: ++ D: ++ O: +/-	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: + D: ++ O: +	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: + D: ++ O: +	A: + D: ++ O: +
Light High	A: + D: - O: +	A: - D: -- O: +	A: +/- D: - O: +	A: ++ D: ++ O: +/-	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: + D: + O: +	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: + D: + O: +	A: + D: + O: +

Evaluation

Legend

A: Accuracy
D: Drift (scale/rotation)
O: Odometry

Rating	Symbol
Very bad	--
Bad	-
Medium	+/-
Good	+
Very good	++

	Cameras					
	D435		D455		ZED2	
	RTAB-Map	ORB-SLAM2	RTAB-Map	ORB-SLAM2	RTAB-Map	ORB-SLAM2
Simple Landscape						
Light Low	A: +/- D: +/- O: -	A: - D: +/- O: -	A: + D: - O: +	A: + D: ++ O: +/-	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: ++ D: ++ O: +
Light Mid	A: + D: +/- O: +/-	A: -- D: -- O: +/-	A: + D: + O: +	A: ++ D: ++ O: +/-	A: -- D: -- O: -	A: ++ D: ++ O: +
Light High	A: ++ D: - O: +	A: - D: -- O: -	A: ++ D: ++ O: -	A: ++ D: + O: +	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: ++ D: ++ O: +
Crater Landscape						
Light Low	A: X D: X O: X	A: X D: X O: X	A: + D: ++ O: -	A: + D: ++ O: -	A: + D: + O: -	A: + D: + O: +/-
Light Mid	A: + D: +/- O: -	A: - D: - O: +	A: ++ D: + O: +	A: ++ D: ++ O: +	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: ++ D: + O: +
Light High	A: ++ D: - O: +	A: - D: -- O: +	A: +/- D: +/- O: -	A: +/- D: +/- O: -	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: ++ D: + O: +

Rock Landscape								
Light Low	A: + D: +/- O: +	A: - D: -- O: +/-	A: +/- D: - O: +	A: + D: ++ O: +/-	A: -- D: -- O: -	A: ++ D: ++ O: +	A: ++ D: ++ O: +	
Light Mid	A: ++ D: +/- O: -	A: +/- D: -- O: +	A: ++ D: + O: +	A: +/- D: ++ O: +	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: + D: ++ O: +	A: + D: + O: +	
Light High	A: + D: - O: +	A: - D: -- O: +	A: +/- D: - O: +	A: ++ D: ++ O: +/-	A: -- D: -- O: +	A: + D: + O: +	A: + D: + O: +	

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5. Conclusion



Influence of Surface Configuration

- Surface
 - no significant effect on feature detection

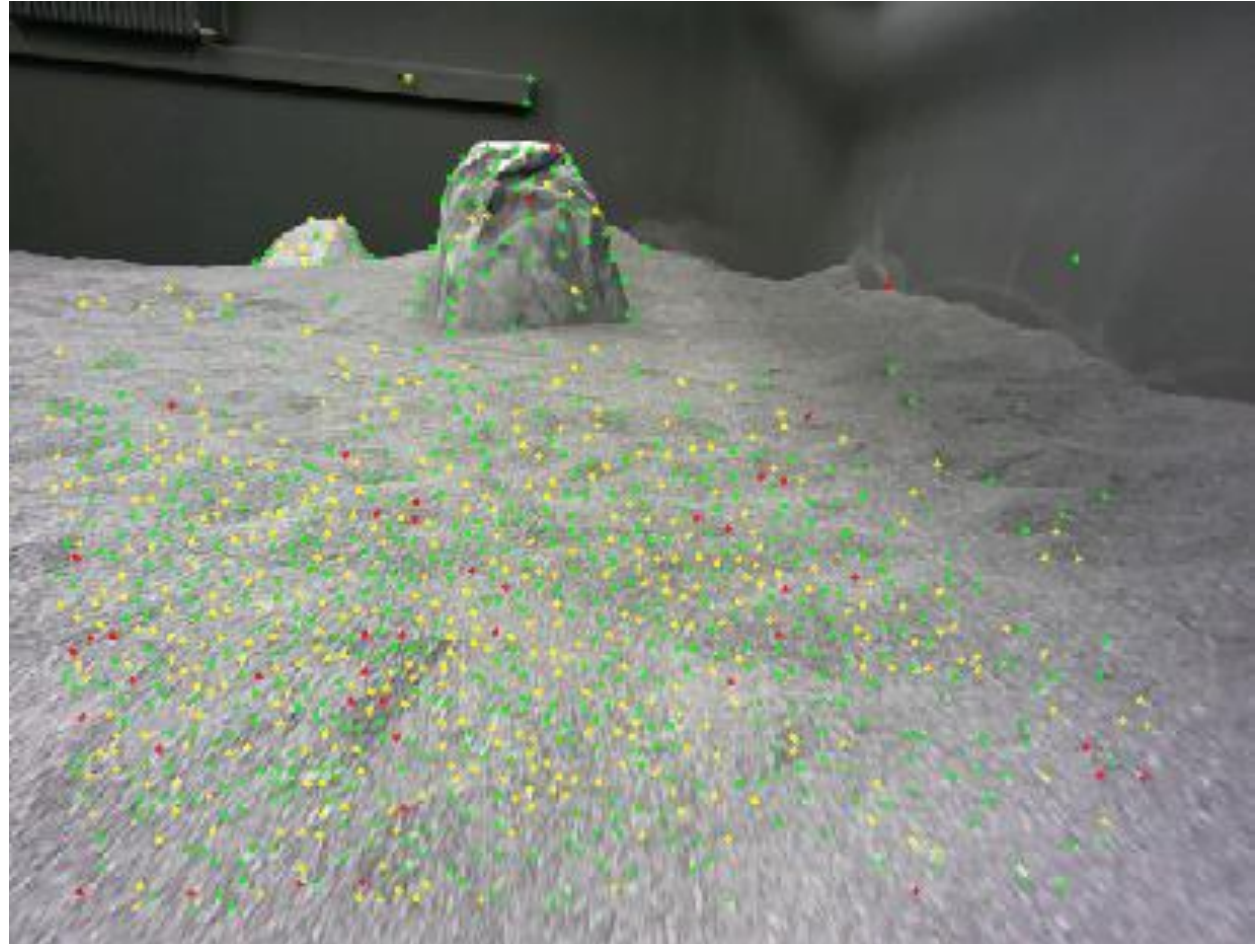


Figure 27 – Features detected on the ground

Influence of Illumination Angle

- **Surface**
 - no significant effect on feature detection
- **Illumination**
 - no limited effect on SLAM
 - low angle decreases SLAM



Figure 28 – Lens flares in visual odometry camera

Influence of Sensors

- **Surface**
 - no significant effect on feature detection

- **Illumination**
 - no limited effect on SLAM
 - low angle decreases SLAM

- **Sensor**
 - Wide baseline better
 - IMU can help



Figure 29 – ZED 2 camera, RealSense D455, RealSense D435

Influence of Algorithms

- **Surface**
 - no significant effect on feature detection
- **Illumination**
 - no limited effect on SLAM
 - low angle decreases SLAM

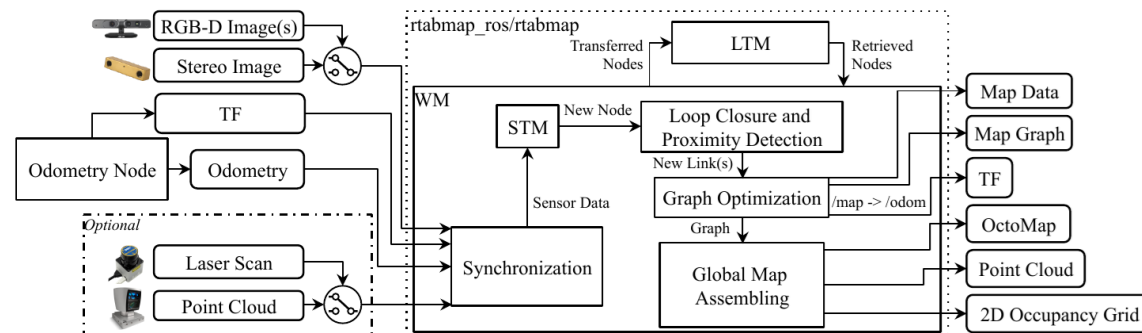


Figure 31 - Software diagram of RTAB-Map

- **Sensor**
 - Wide baseline better
 - IMU can help
- **Algorithm**
 - High influence
 - Sensor fusion can help

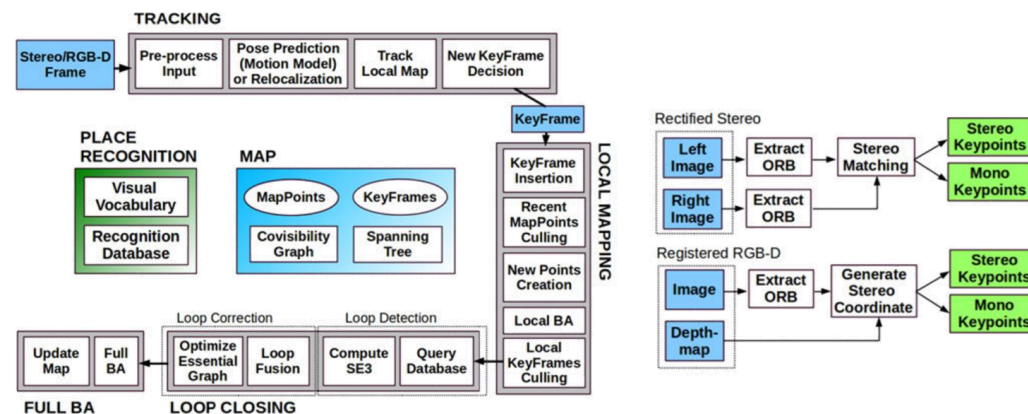


Figure 32 - Software diagram of ORB-SLAM2

Source:

Mathieu Labbe and Francois-Michaud. "RTAB-Map as an open-source lidar and visual simultaneous localization and mapping library for large-scale and long-term online operation". (2019)

Raúl Mur-Artal and Juan D. Tardós. "ORB-SLAM2: An Open-Source SLAM System for Monocular, Stereo, and RGB-D Cameras" (Oct. 2017)

3D Map generated by RTAB-Map

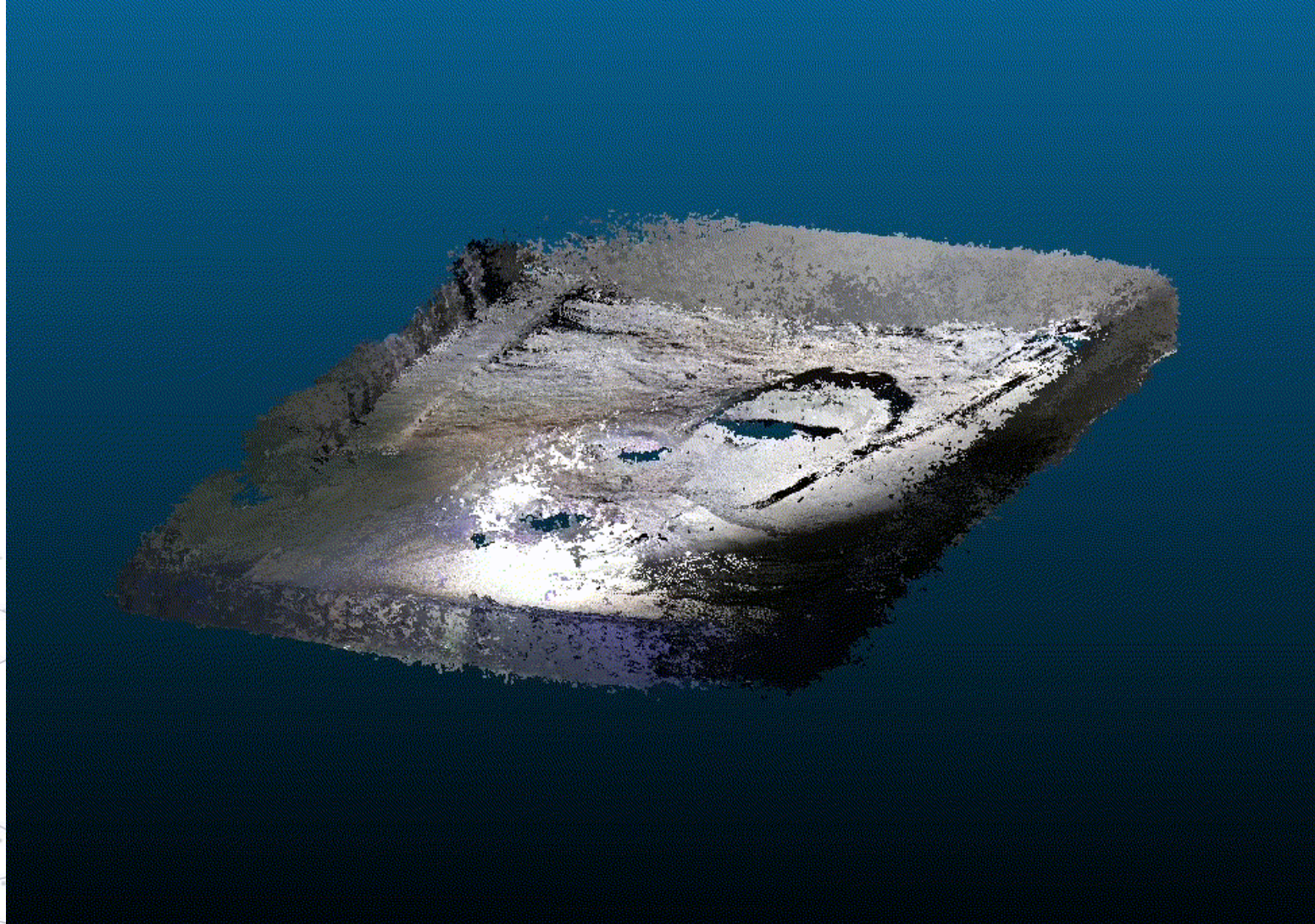


Figure 33 – Point cloud generated by RTAB-Map with D455 camera with craters and spot light in the middle position

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References



References



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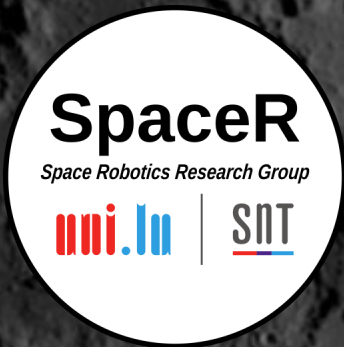
24 - 27 June 2024



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- Proceedings in IEEEXplorer
- Single track: Everybody hears what everybody wants to tell
- 10 minutes presentations
- With an exhibition hall for showcasing (Industry and Academy)
- In the process of getting the support of IEEE RAS TC on Space Robotics to make it one of the leading conference of this TC
- 4 keynotes
- 1 Workshop on Lunar Autonomy
- Poster-Video sessions for the latest findings
- Topics on orbital robotics, planetary, extreme environments and from Earth to Space and vice versa





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Interdisciplinary Centre for Security, Reliability and Trust

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More information and videos are available <https://www.spacer.lu/>

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- SnT, Interdisciplinary Centre for Security, Reliability and Trust
- Dave van der Meer

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