

Indoor Feature Detection For Micro-Aerial Vehicle Swarms

Robert DeBortoli, Javier Yu, Anand Balakrishnan, Karthik Dantu

{radebort,javieryu,anandbal,kdantu}@buffalo.edu

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Micro-Aerial Swarms



RoboBee
Harvard
University

Doublehorse
9103

BitCraze
Crazyflyie
NanoQuad

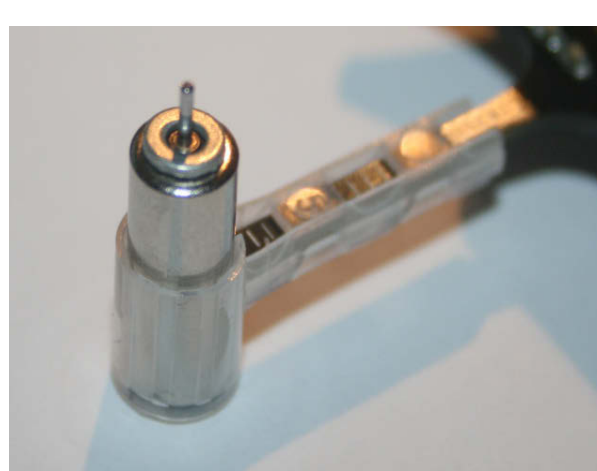
Drivers



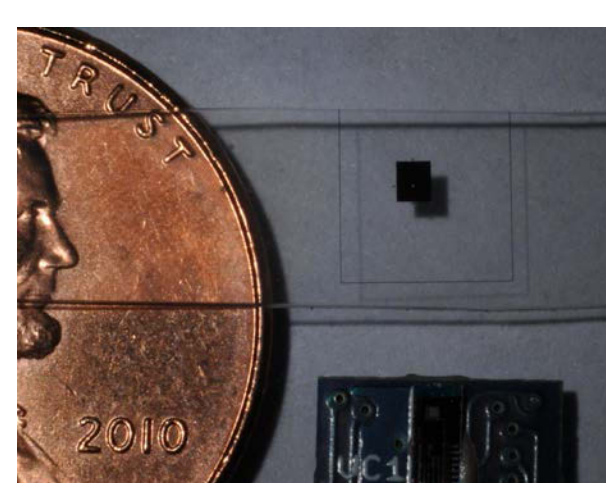
Miniaturization in
computation and
actuation



Battery Technology



Understanding of
control and dynamics
of rotors



Quality of small-
scale sensing

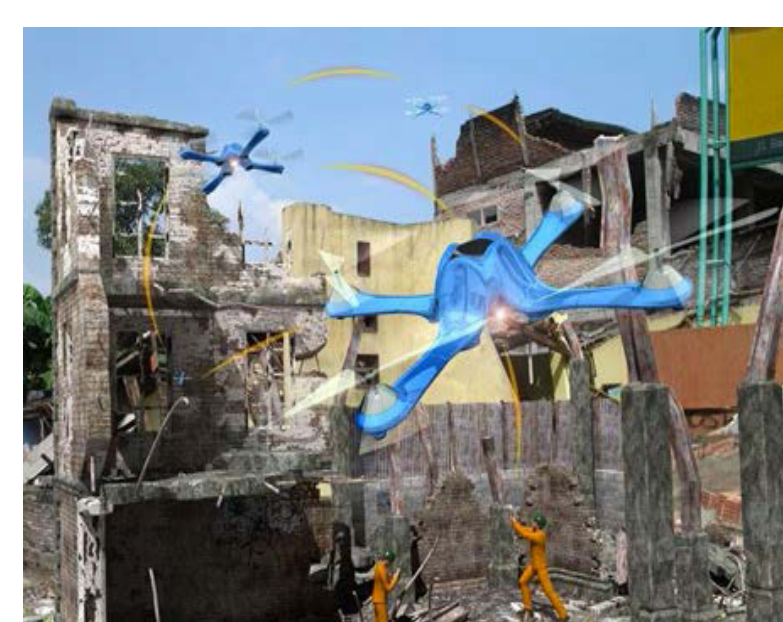
Applications



Micro-Manipulation



Covert Operation



Search and Rescue



Tracking

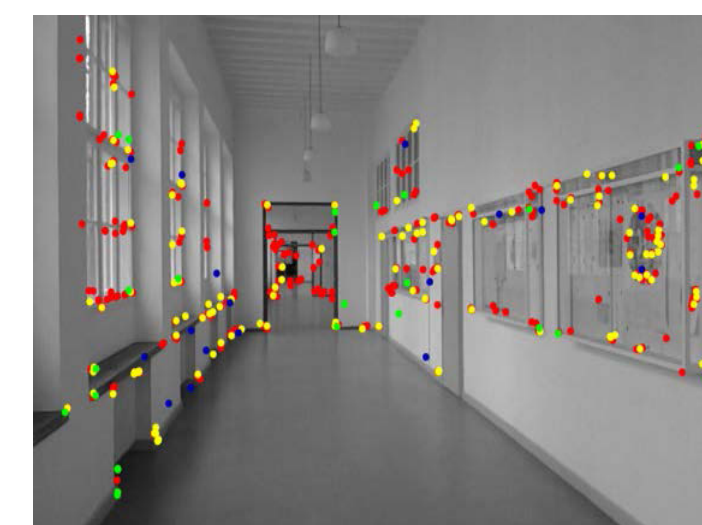
Challenges



Size limitations



On-board sensing



Indoor navigation



Swarm coordination

Inertial Control

Inertial pose estimation and control was implemented using:

- On-board gyroscopes and accelerometers
- Off-board computation using Python
- Communication between the computer and Crazyflyie using a 2.4GHz radio

Visual Inertial Estimation

- Inertial sensing drifts over time
- No sense of absolute position for global navigation
- Integrating with visual sensing greatly improves localization and mapping



- Vision provides features in global space
- Can be used to restart inertial estimation and alleviate drift

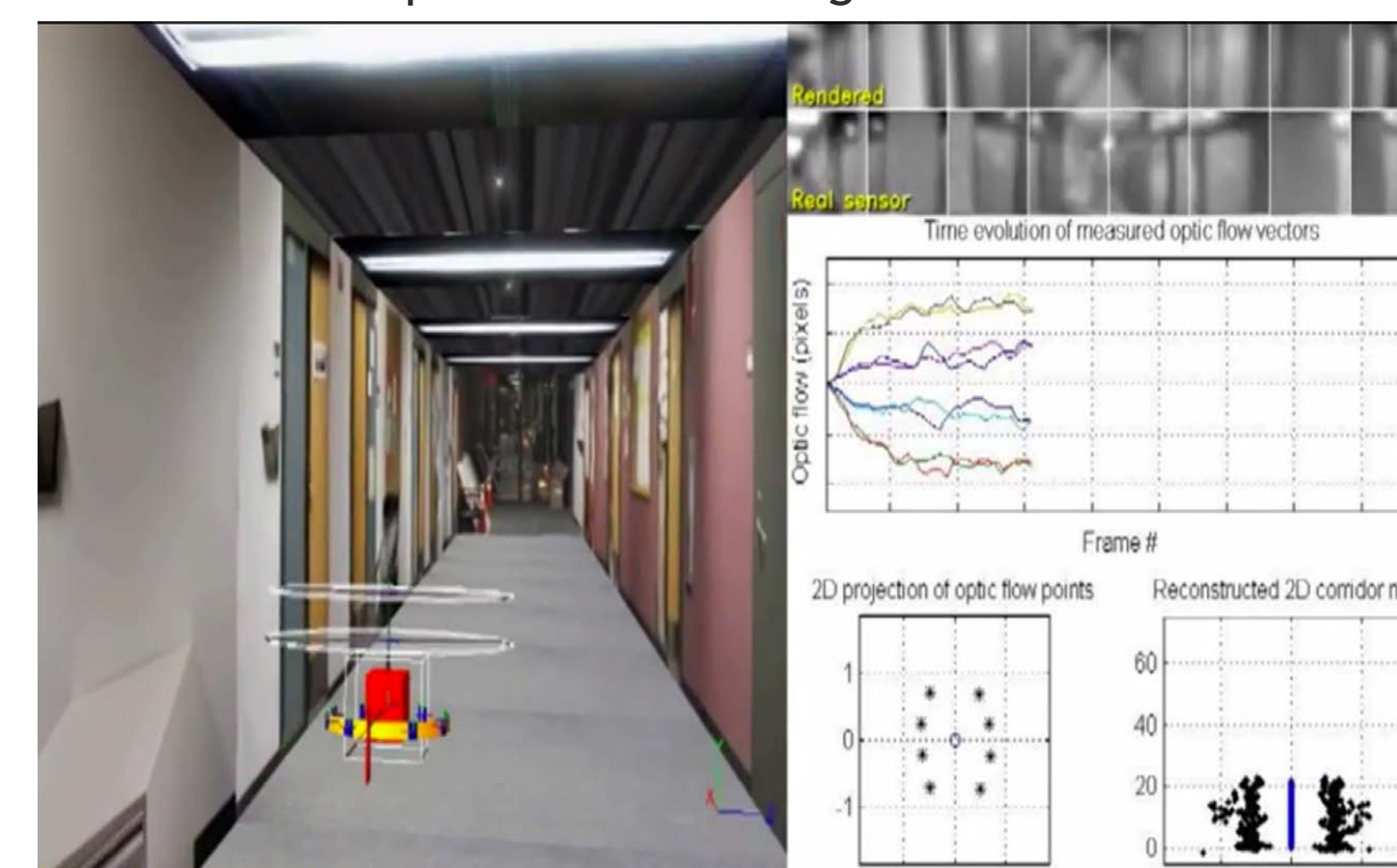
Challenges

- Vision is computationally expensive
- Cameras record dense video requiring a lot of power, computation, and time
- Processing images not feasible as typical cameras produce ~25 images a second

Optic Flow

- Optic flow is lightweight and provides coarse odometry information
- Prior work demonstrated use of flow for proprioception and control

Simulated Optic Flow for a ring sensor on an MAV



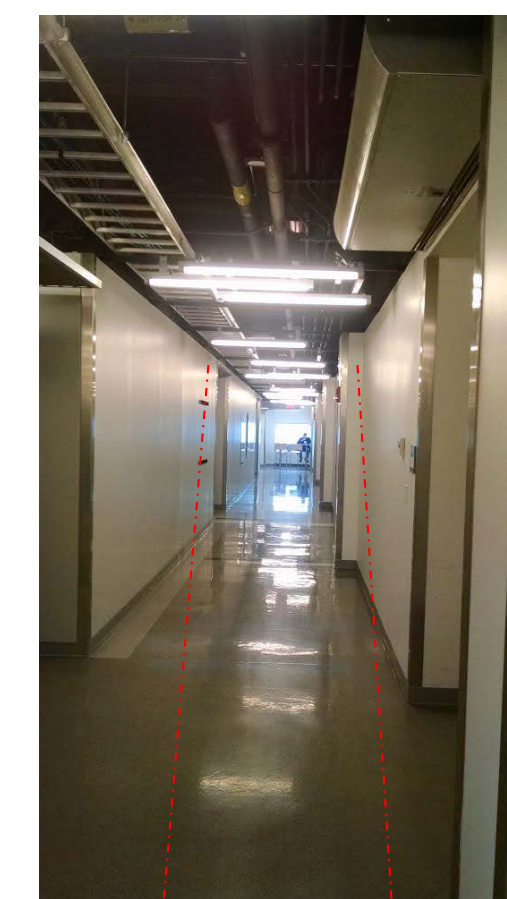
Optic Flow performed on the Crazyflyie video feed



Template matching

- Scene recognition provides a basis for mapping
- Not able filter false positives

Original Image
Resolution: 563x1000



Downsampled Image
Resolution: 76x135
Match value: 0.57



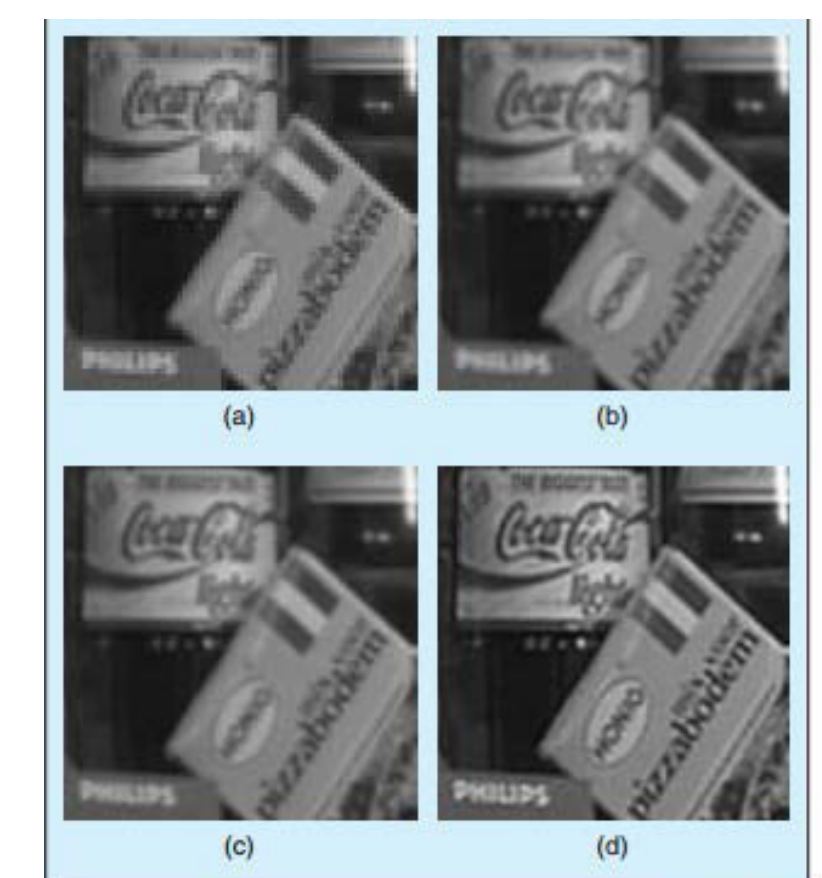
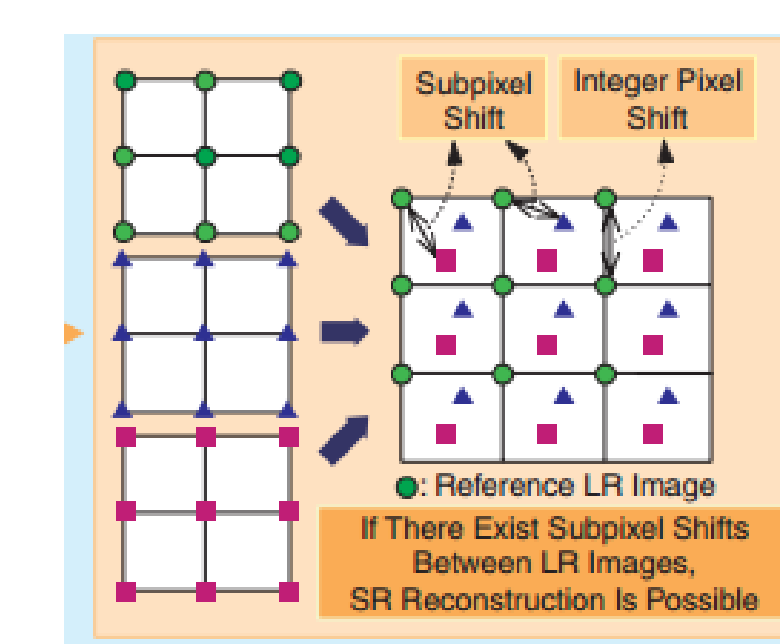
Different Scene
Resolution: 76x135
Match value: 0.55



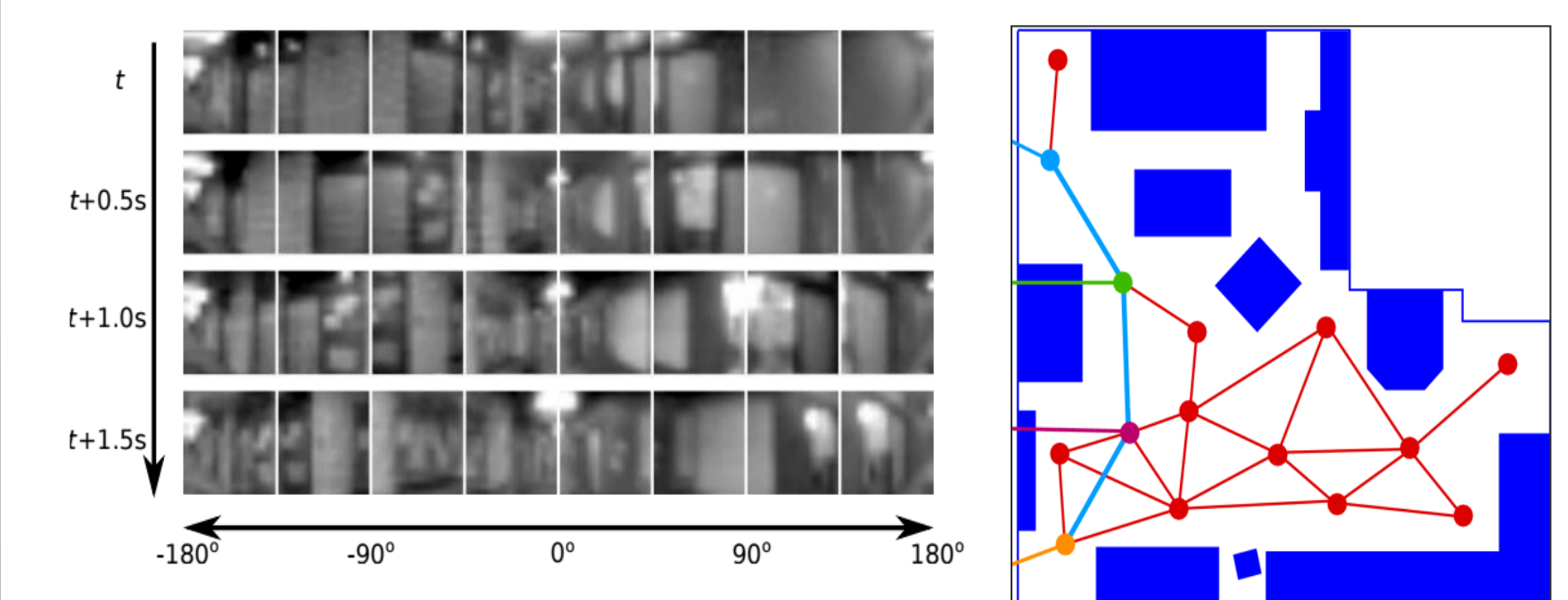
Template

Ongoing: Super-Resolution

- Increasing feature definition gives more accurate scene recognition
- Frame accumulation of low resolution frames produce more defined features



Future: Topo-Feature Maps



Idea: Design lightweight topo-feature maps with optic flow for topological info and image templates for features

- Flow provides odometry between features
- Feature/place recognition using template matching
- Integrate flow with inertial sensing for better and more consistent position estimate

References

• Oliver Montague Welton Dunkley, "Visual Inertial Control of a Nano-Quadrotor", Dept. of Informatik, Technical University Munich, 2014.

• Davis, William R., Jr., Bernard B. Kosicki, Don M. Boroson, and Daniel F. Kostishack, "Micro Air Vehicles for Optical Surveillance," *The Lincoln Laboratory Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1996, pp.197-214.

• Richard Moore, Karthik Dantu, Geoffrey Barrows, Radhika Nagpal, "Autonomous MAV Guidance with lightweight omnidirectional vision sensor", *In International Conference on Robotics and Automation 2014 (ICRA '14)*, Hong Kong, China, May 2015.

• Bryan Kate, Jason Waterman, Karthik Dantu, Matt Welsh, "SimBeeotic: A Simulation-Emulation Platform For Large Scale Micro-Aerial Vehicle Swarms", *In International Conference on Information Processing in Sensor Networks 2014 (IPSN '14)*, Beijing, China Oct 2014.

• Karthik Dantu, Bryan Kate, Jason Waterman, Peter Bailis, Matt Welsh, "Programming Micro-Aerial Vehicles with Karma", *In Proceedings of 9th Annual Conference on Embedded Networked Sensor Systems 2013 (Sensys '13)*, Seattle, WA, Nov 2013.

• W.T. Freeman, T.R. Jones, and E.C. Pasztor, "Example-Based Super-Resolution", *IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications*, Vol. 22, pp. 56-65, 2002.