Robot Mapping

Max-Mixture and Robust Least Squares for SLAM

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Courtesy for most images: Pratik Agarwal

Least Squares in General

- Minimizes the **sum of the squared errors**
- Strong relation to ML estimation in the Gaussian case

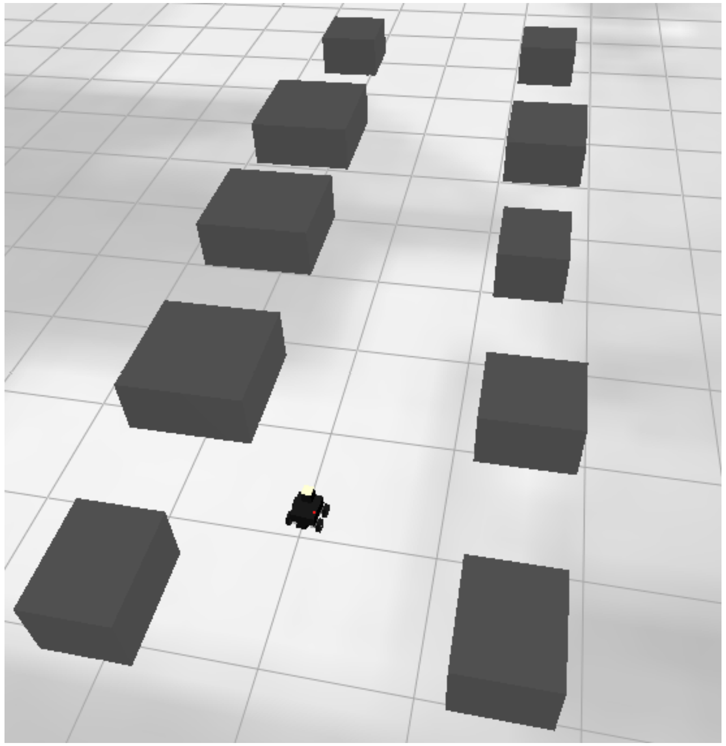
Problems:

- **Sensitive to outliers**
- **Only Gaussians** (single modes)

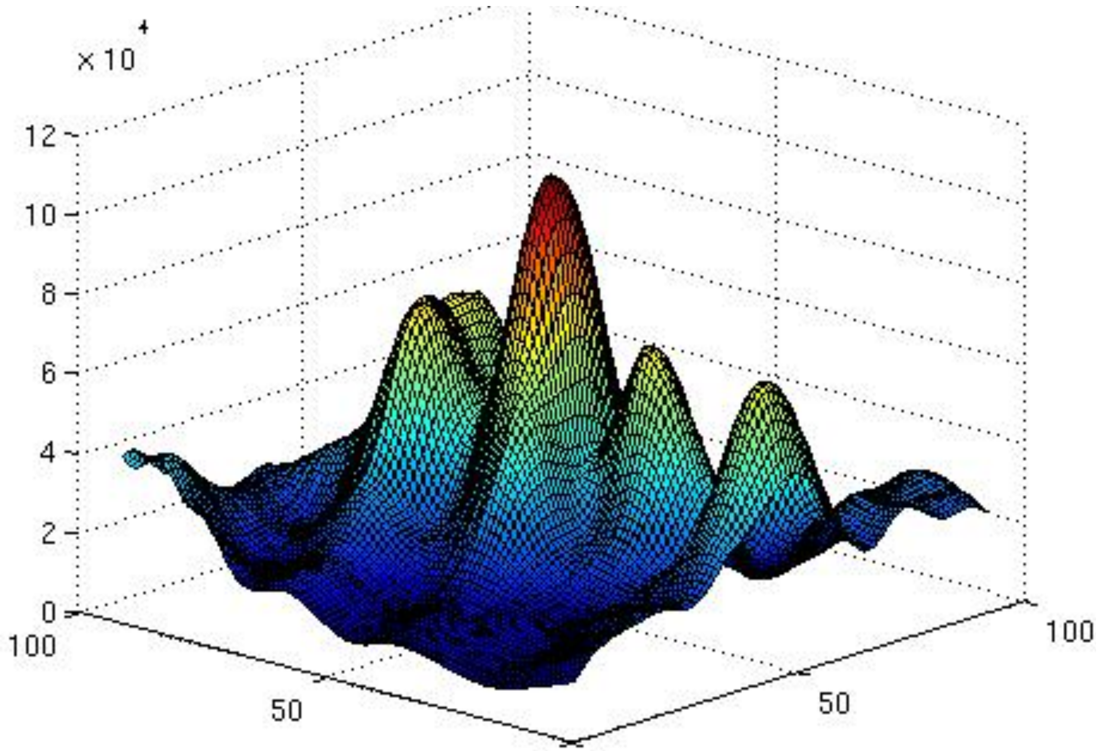
Data Association Is Ambiguous And Not Always Perfect

- Places that look identical
- Similar rooms in the same building
- Cluttered scenes
- GPS multi pass (signal reflections)
- …

Example

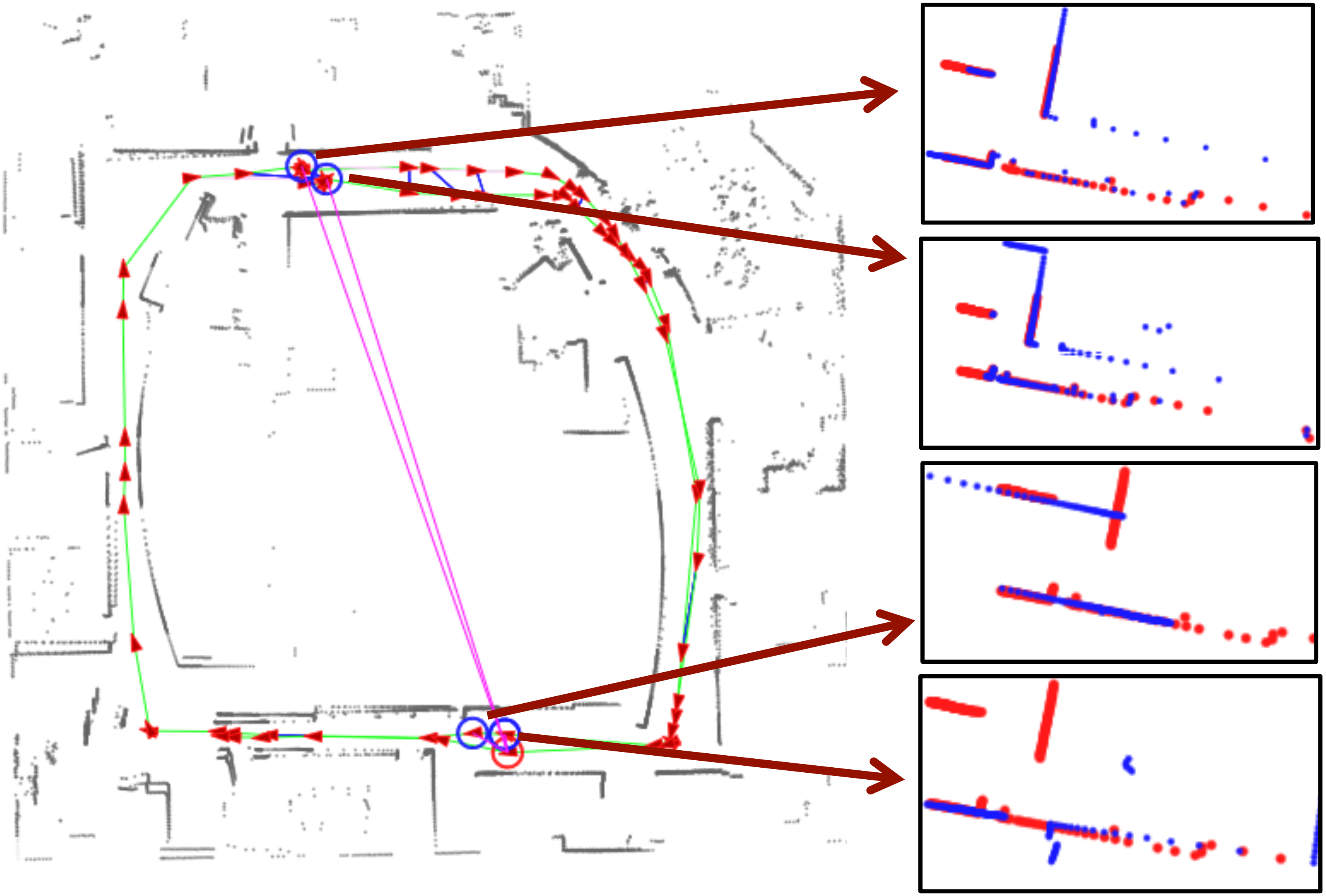


3D world

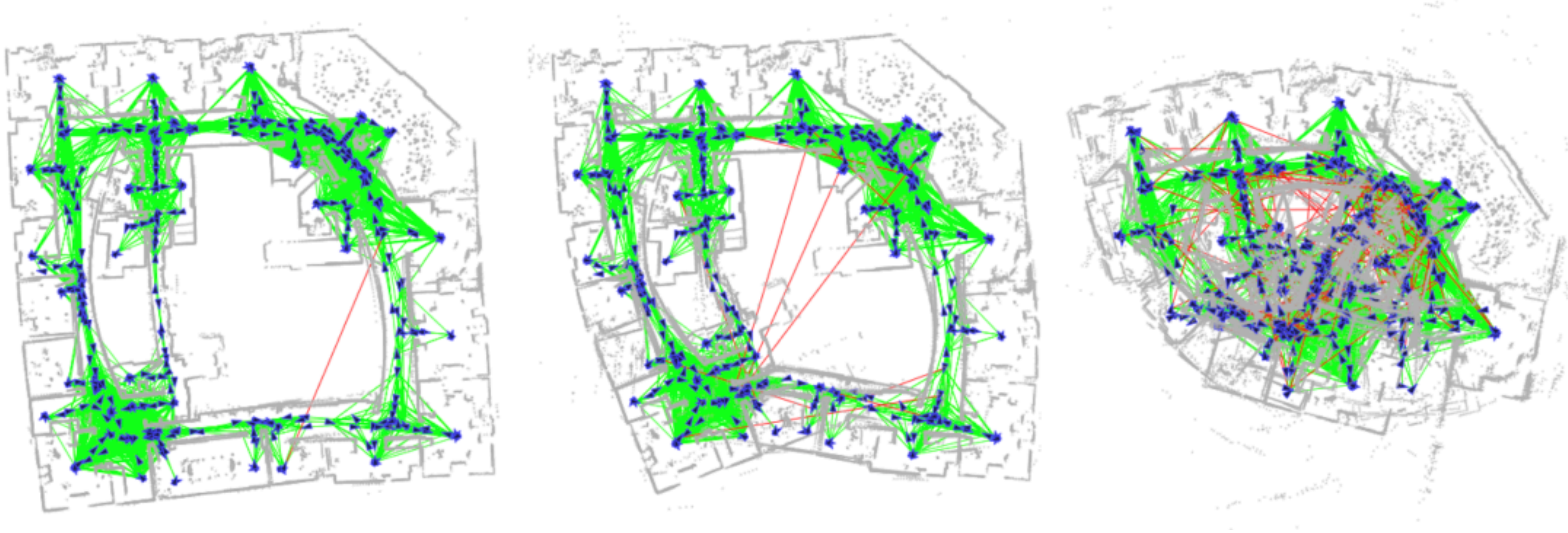


belief about the robot's pose

Such Situations Occur In Reality



Committing To The Wrong Mode Can Lead to Mapping Failures



Data Association Is Ambiguous And Not Always Perfect

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How to incorporate that into graph-based SLAM?

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Mathematical Model

- We can express a multi-modal belief by a sum of Gaussians

$$p(\mathbf{z} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \eta \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}_{ij}^T \mathbf{\Omega}_{ij} \mathbf{e}_{ij})$$

$$p(\mathbf{z} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \sum_k w_k \eta_k \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}_{ij_k}^T \mathbf{\Omega}_{ij_k} \mathbf{e}_{ij_k})$$

Sum of Gaussians with k modes

Problem

- During error minimization, we consider the negative log likelihood

$$-\log p(\mathbf{z} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}_{ij}^T \mathbf{\Omega}_{ij} \mathbf{e}_{ij} - \log \eta$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$-\log p(\mathbf{z} \mid \mathbf{x}) = -\log \sum_k w_k \eta_k \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}_{ij_k}^T \mathbf{\Omega}_{ij_k} \mathbf{e}_{ij_k})$$

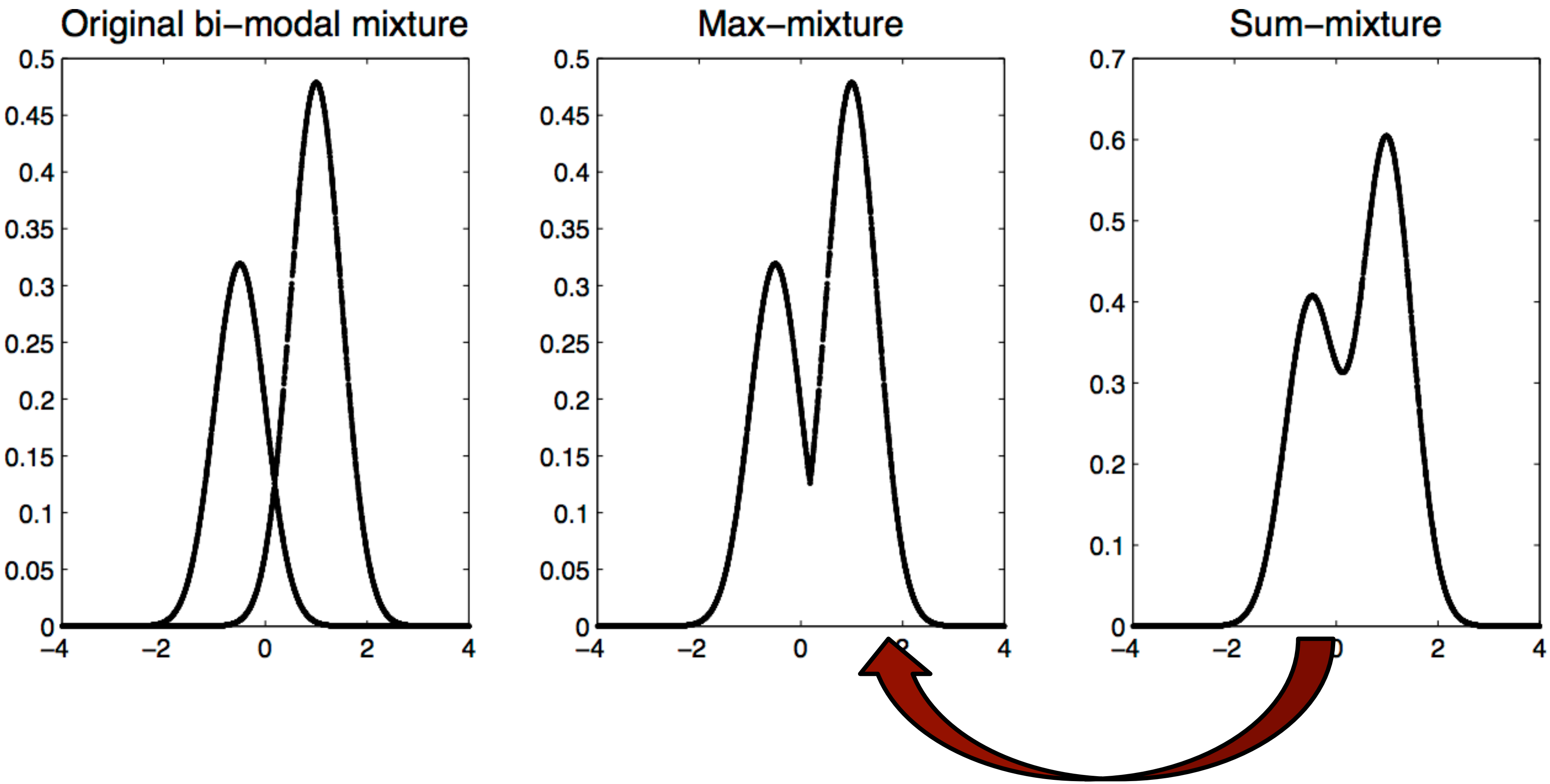
The log cannot be moved inside the sum!

Max-Mixture Approximation

- Instead of computing the sum of Gaussians at $\mathbf{x}$, compute the maximum of the Gaussians

$$
\begin{aligned}
p(\mathbf{z} \mid \mathbf{x}) &= \sum_k w_k \eta_k \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}_{ij_k}^T \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{ij_k} \mathbf{e}_{ij_k}) \\
&\simeq \max_k w_k \eta_k \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}_{ij_k}^T \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{ij_k} \mathbf{e}_{ij_k})
\end{aligned}
$$

Max-Mixture Approximation



approximation error

Log Likelihood Of The Max-Mixture Formulation

- The log can be moved inside the max operator

$$p(\mathbf{z} \mid \mathbf{x}) \simeq \max_k w_k \eta_k \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}_{ij_k}^T \mathbf{\Omega}_{ij_k} \mathbf{e}_{ij_k})$$

$$\log p(\mathbf{z} \mid \mathbf{x}) \simeq \max_k -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}_{ij_k}^T \mathbf{\Omega}_{ij_k} \mathbf{e}_{ij_k} + \log(w_k \eta_k)$$

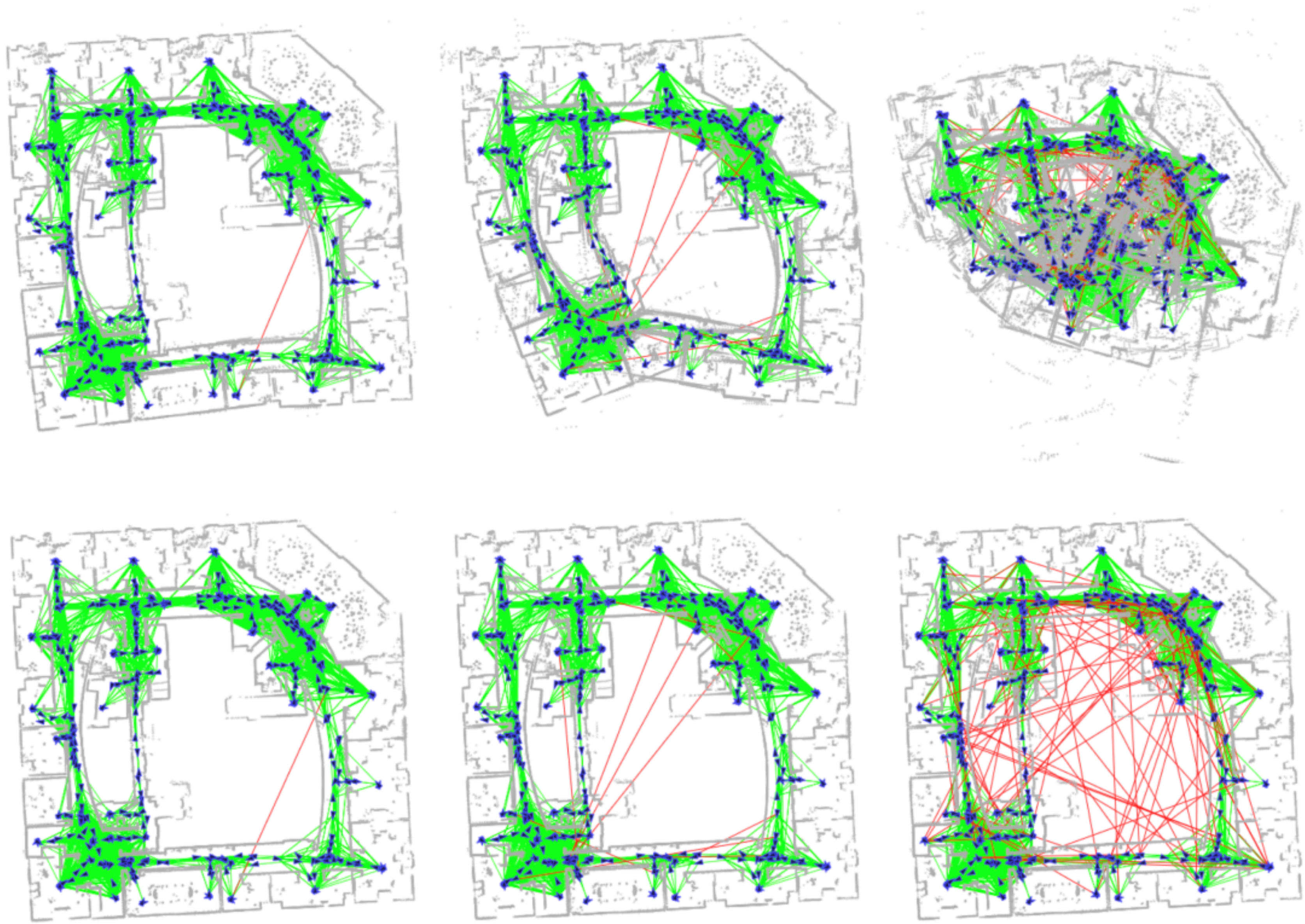
or: $$-\log p(\mathbf{z} \mid \mathbf{x}) \simeq \min_k \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}_{ij_k}^T \mathbf{\Omega}_{ij_k} \mathbf{e}_{ij_k} - \log(w_k \eta_k)$$

Integration

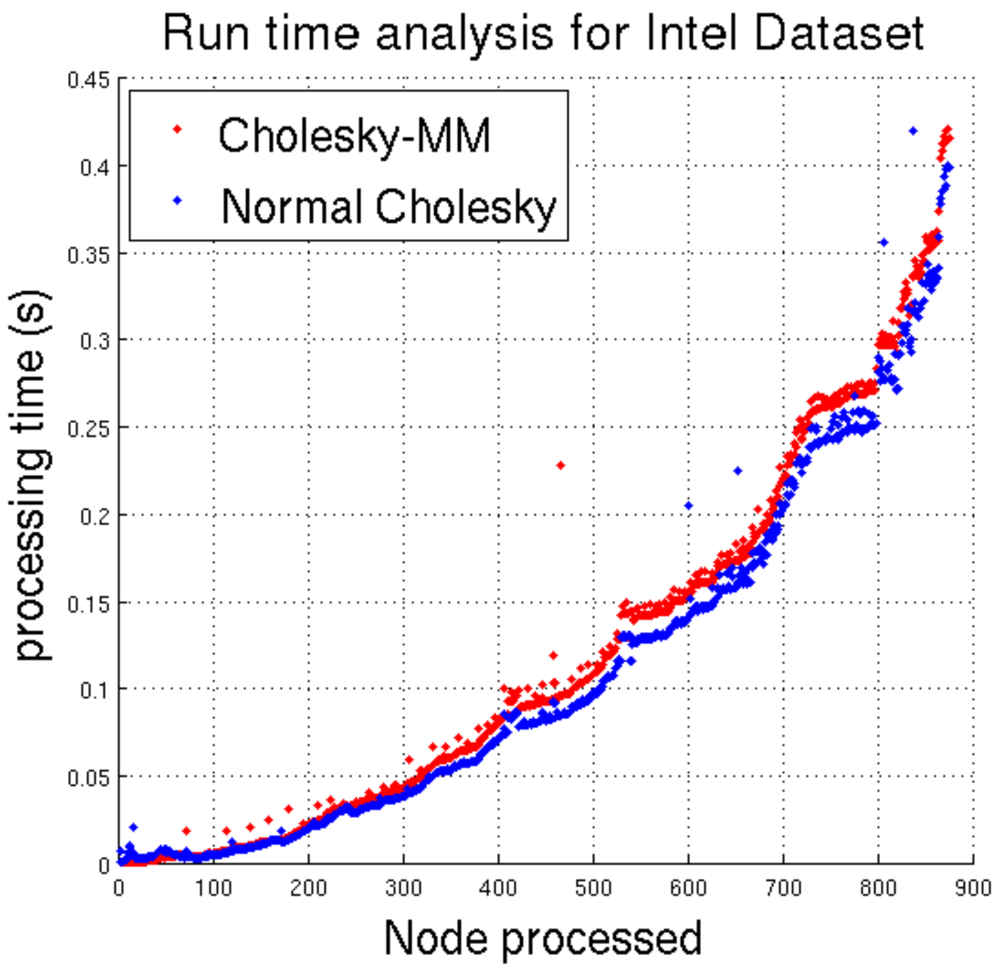
- With the max-mixture formulation, the log likelihood again results in local quadratic forms
- Easy to integrate in the optimizer:

1. Evaluate all k components
2. Select the component with the maximum log likelihood
3. Perform the optimization as before using only the max components (as a single Gaussian)

Performance (Gauss vs. MM)

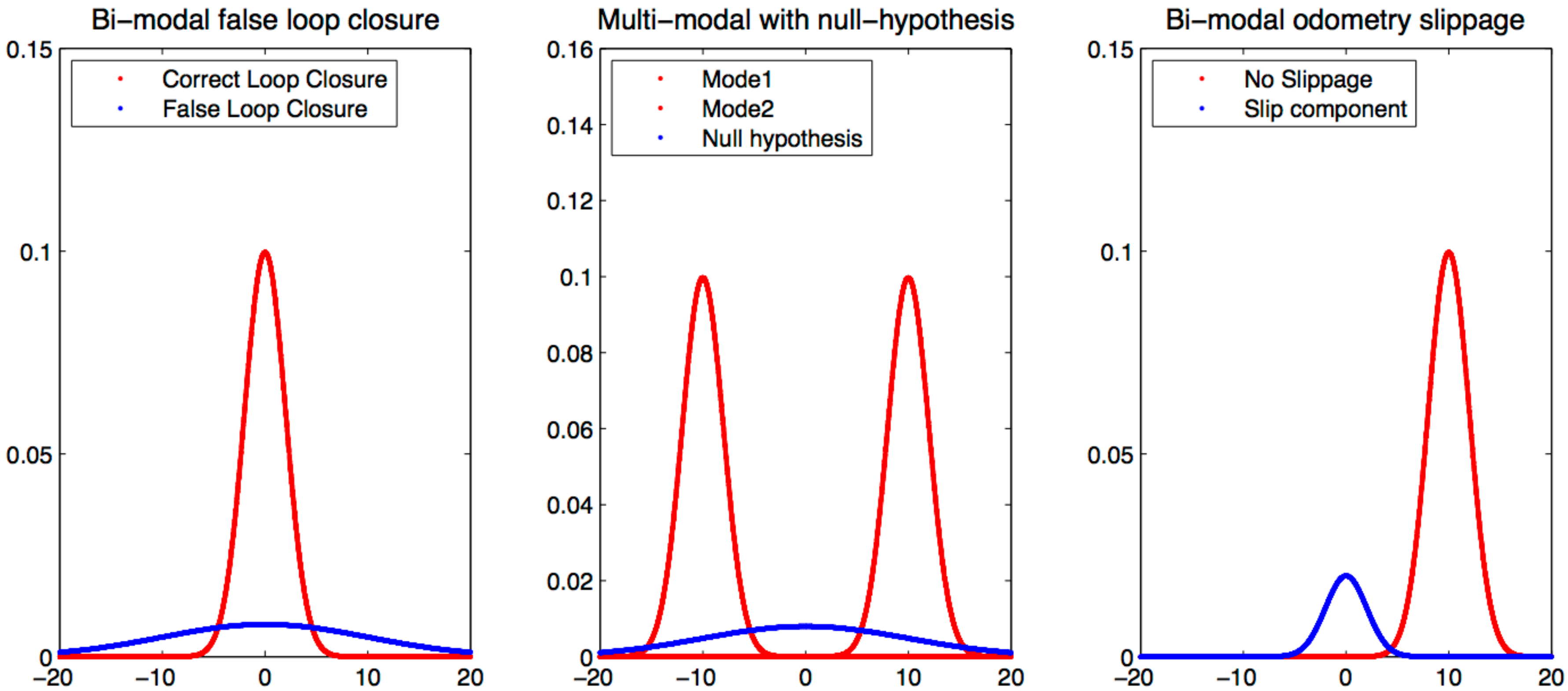


Runtime



Run time analysis for Intel Dataset
Cholesky-MM
Normal Cholesky
processing time (s)
Node processed
0.45
0.4
0.35
0.3
0.25
0.2
0.15
0.1
0.05
0
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900

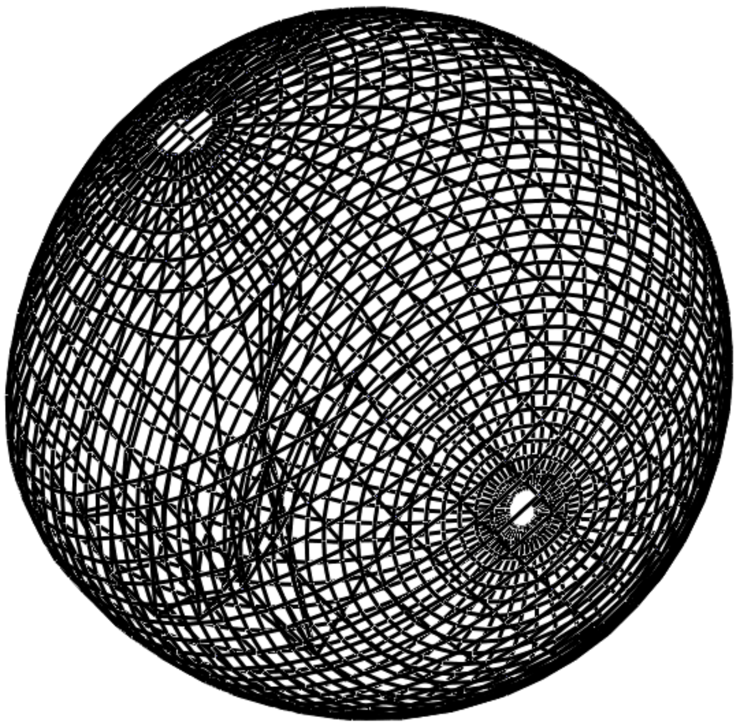
MM For Outlier Rejection



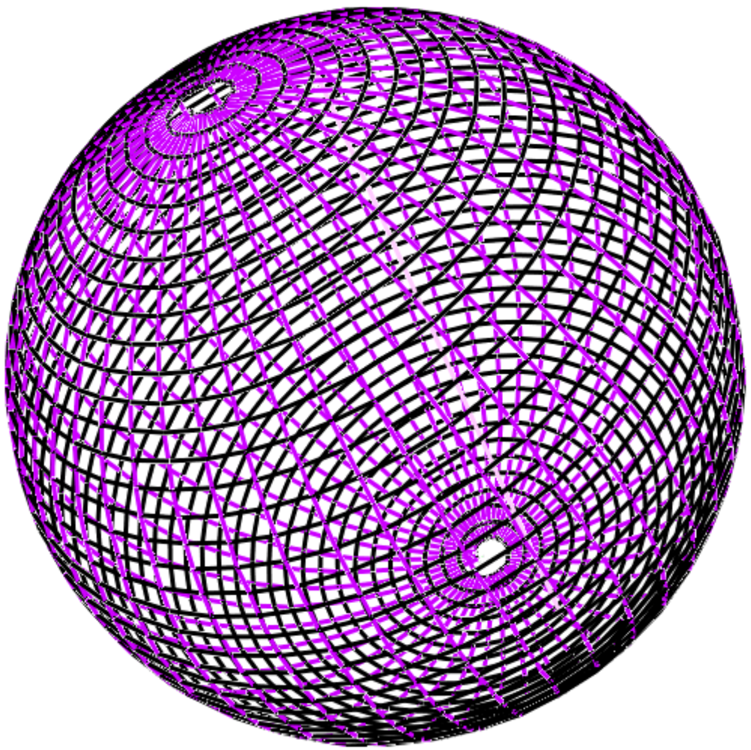
Max-Mixture and Outliers

- MM formulation is useful for multi-model constraints (D.A. ambiguities)
- MM is also a handy tool outliers (D.A. failures)
- Here, one mode represents the edge and a second model uses a flat Gaussian for the outlier hypothesis

Performance (1 outlier)

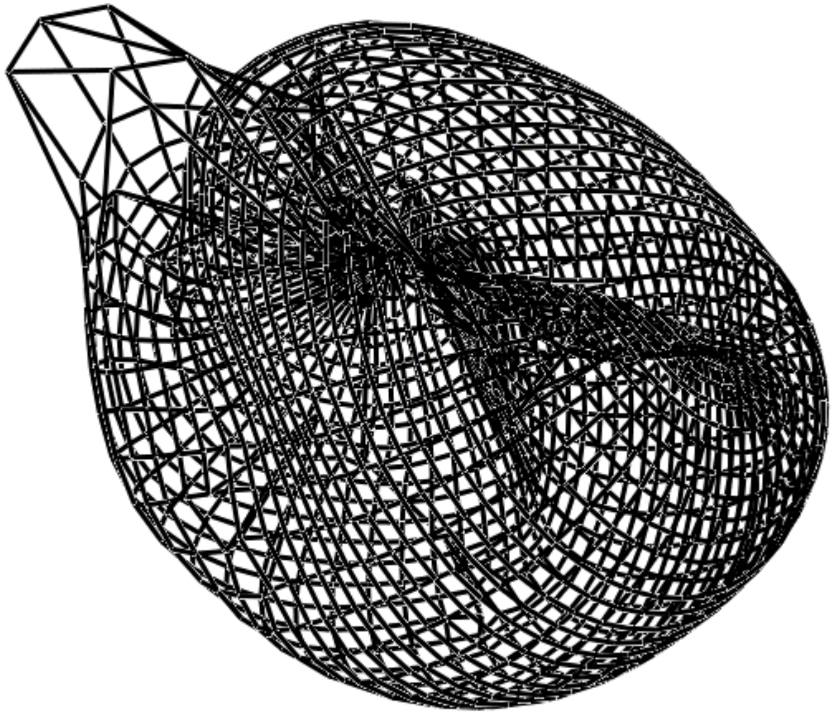


Gauss-Newton

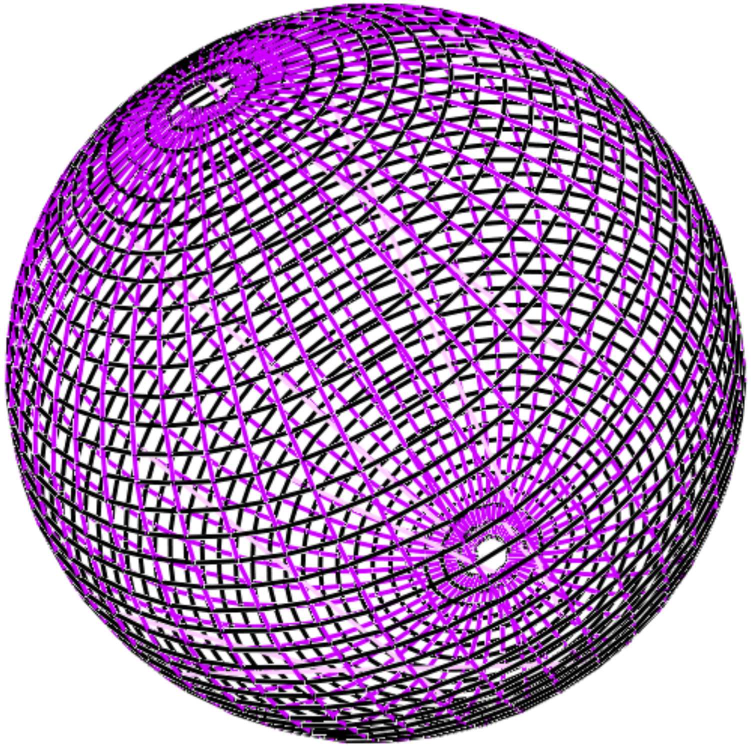


MM Gauss-Newton

Performance (10 outliers)

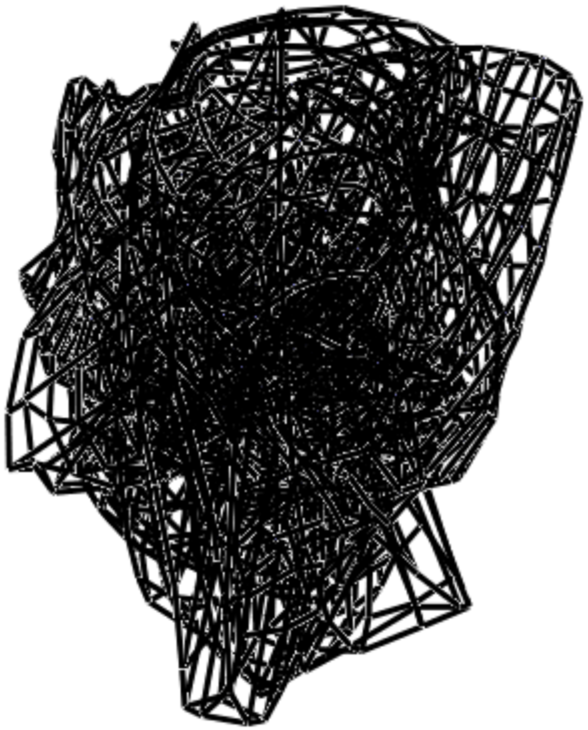


Gauss-Newton

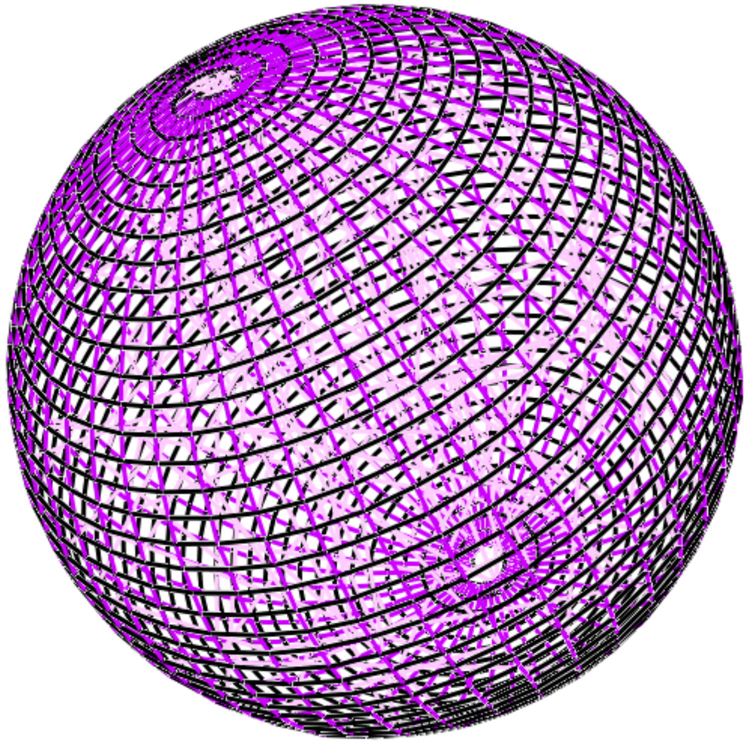


MM Gauss-Newton

Performance (100 outliers)



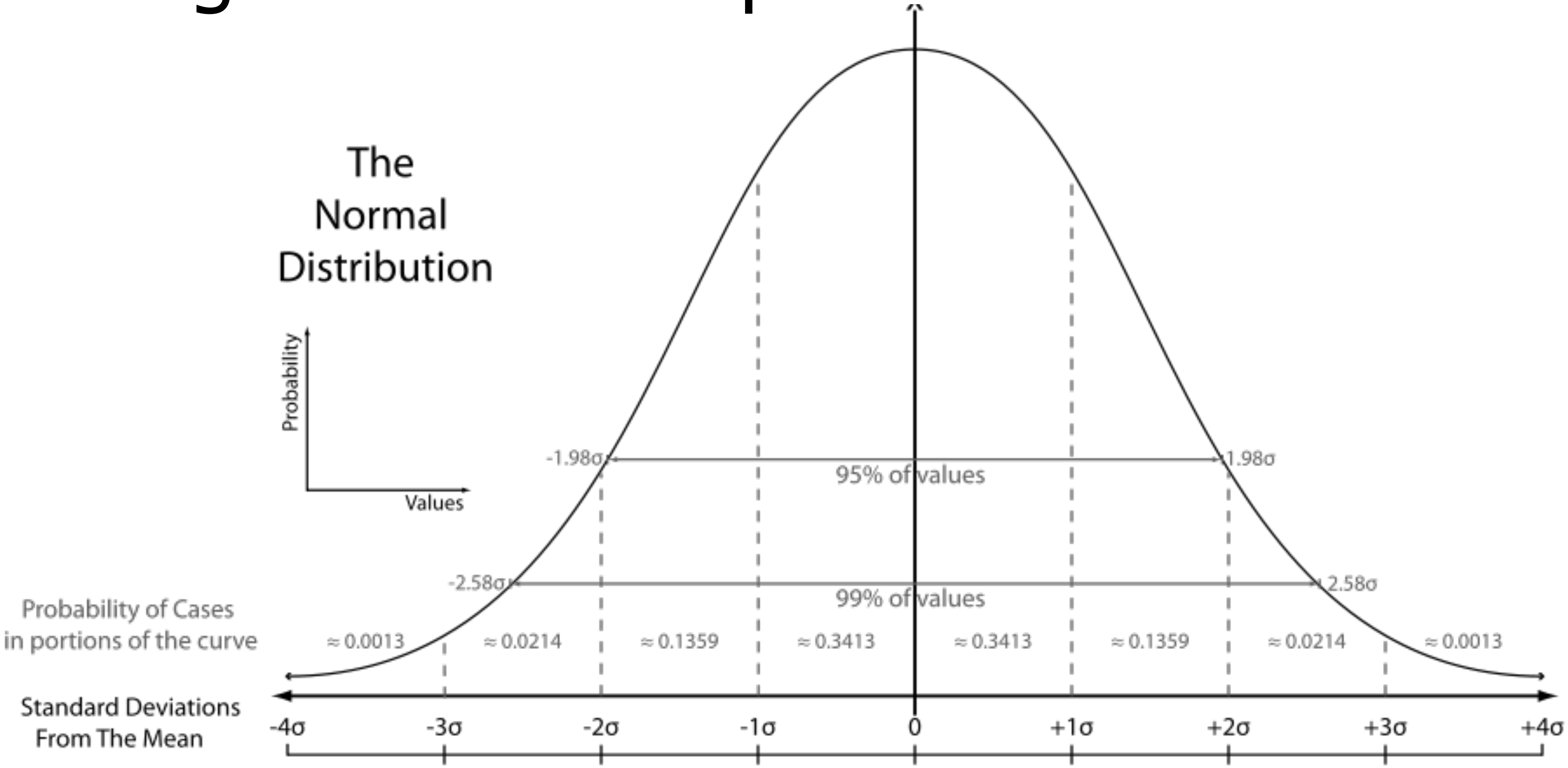
Gauss-Newton



MM Gauss-Newton

Optimizing With Outliers

- Assuming a Gaussian error in the constraints is not always realistic
- Large errors are problematic



Robust M-Estimators

- Assume non-normally-distributed noise
- Intuitively: PDF with "heavy tails"
- $\rho(e)$ function used to define the PDF

$$p(e) = \exp(-\rho(e))$$

- Minimizing the neg. log likelihood

$$\mathbf{x}^* = \operatorname*{argmin}_{\mathbf{x}} \sum_i \rho(e_i(\mathbf{x}))$$

Different Rho Functions

- Gaussian: $\rho(e) = e^2$
- Absolute values (L1 norm): $\rho(e) = |e|$
- Huber M-estimator

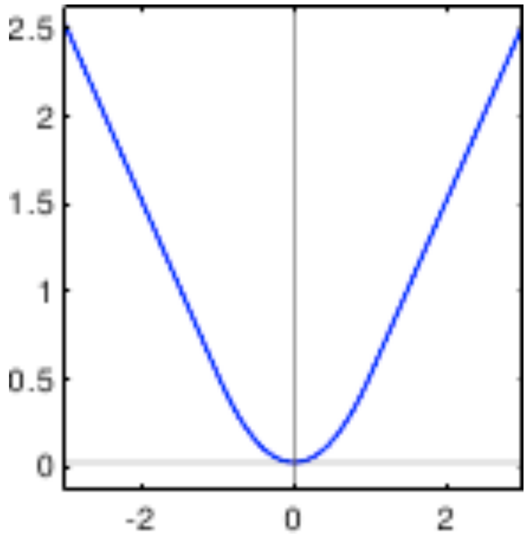
$$\rho(e) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^2}{2} & \text{if } |e| < c \\ c(|e| - \frac{c}{2}) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- Several others (Tukey, Cauchy, Blake-Zisserman, Corrupted Gaussian, ...)

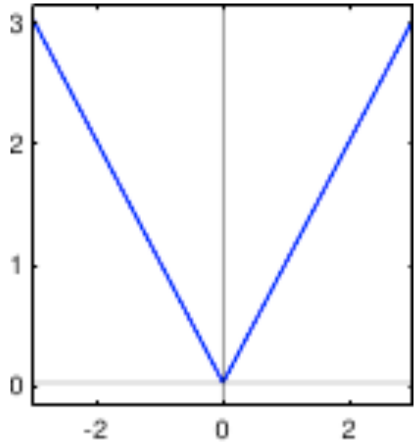
Huber

- Mixture of a quadratic and a linear function

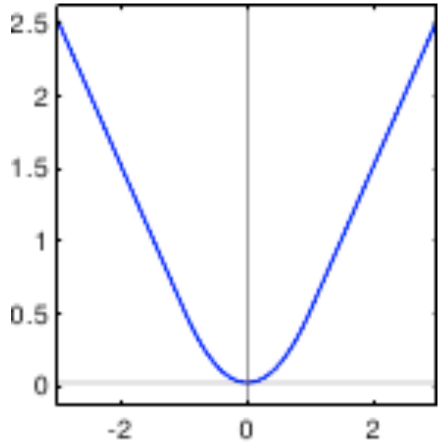
$$\rho(e) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^2}{2} & \text{if } |e| < c \\ c(|e| - \frac{c}{2}) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



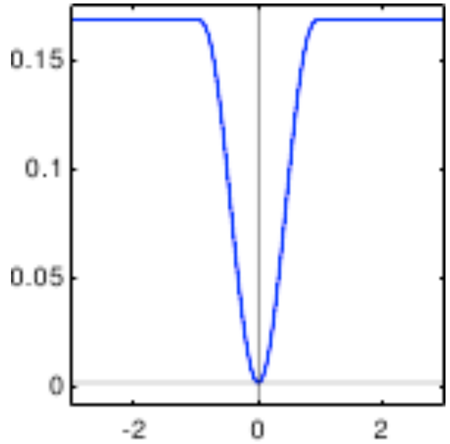
Different Rho Functions



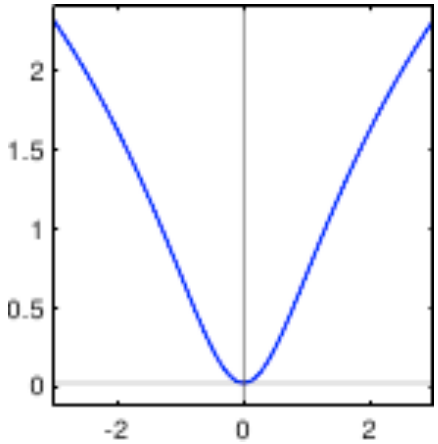
L1 norm



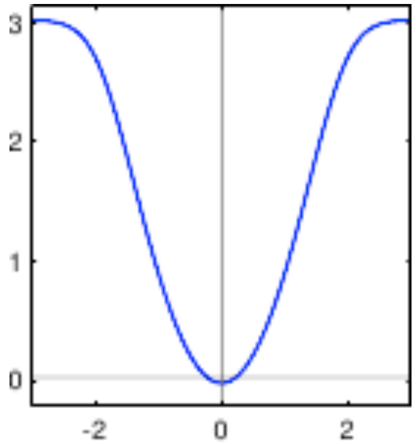
Huber



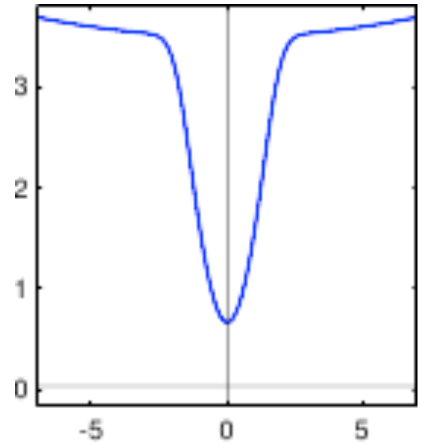
Tukey



Cauchy

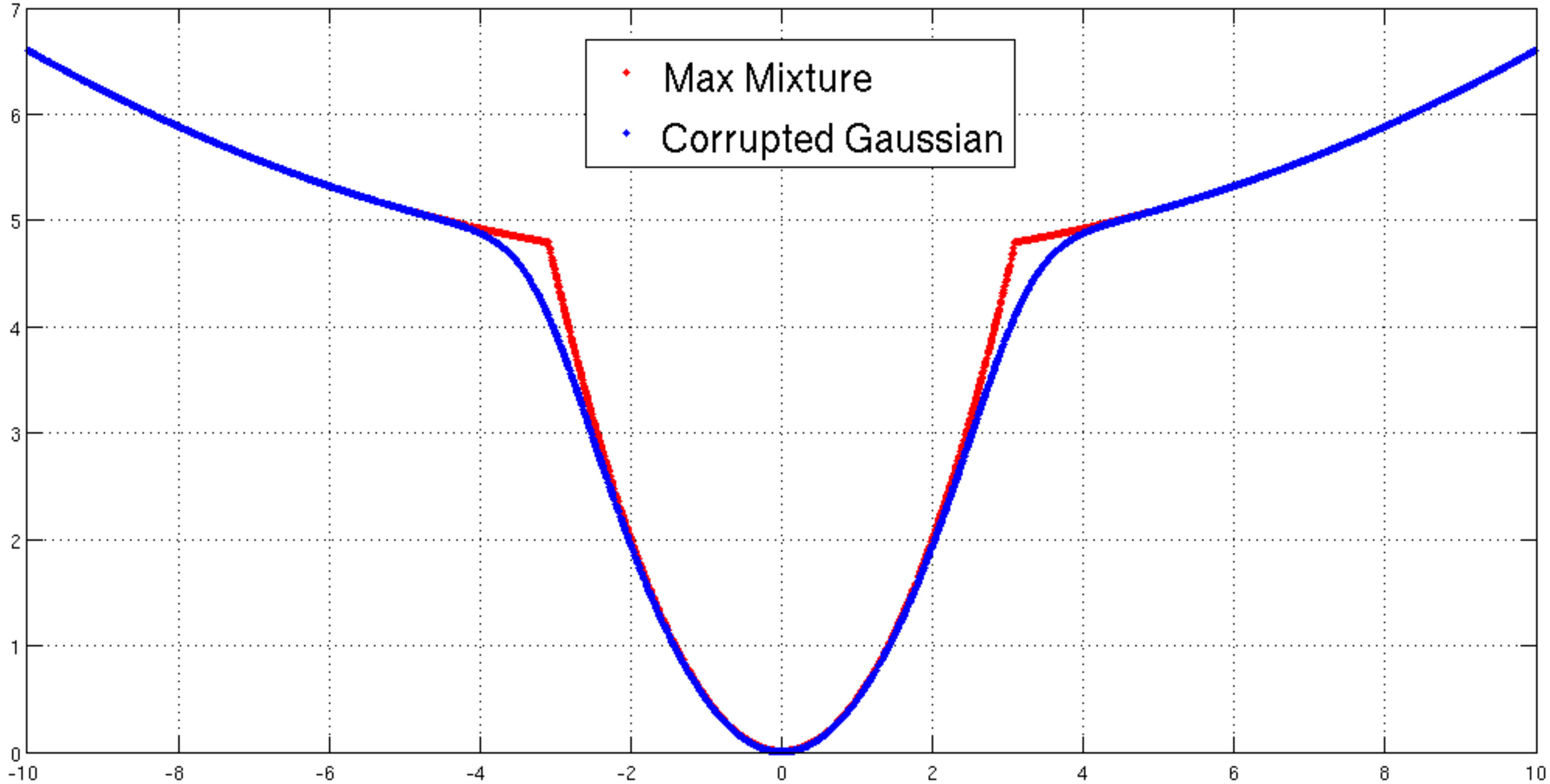


Blake-Zisserman



Corrupted G.

MM Cost Function For Outliers



Robust Estimation

- Choice of the rho function depends on the problem at hand
- Huber function is often used
- MM for outlier handling is similar to a corrupted Gaussian
- MM additionally supports multi-model constraints
- Combinations of MM for multi-modalities and Huber possible

Conclusions

- Sum of Gaussians cannot be used easily in the optimization framework
- Max-Mixture formulation approximates the sum by the max operator
- This allows for handling data association ambiguities and failures
- Minimal performance overhead
- Minimal code changes for integration

Literature

Max-Mixture Approach:

- Olson, Agarwal: "Inference on Networks of Mixtures for Robust Robot Mapping"