



Group of Robotics and Cognitive Systems
<http://robotics.pme.duth.gr/>



School of Engineering,
Democritus University of Thrace,
Xanthi, Greece

Localization of Planetary Exploration Rovers with Orbital Imaging: a survey of approaches

Evangelos Boukas, Antonios Gasteratos and Gianfranco Visentin



Presentation's Outline

- Motivation
- ESA Network/Partnering Initiative
- Survey:
 - Descent Imagery
 - Skyline (animated)
 - Terrain Matching (animated)
- Assessment Framework
- Conclusion

Motivation

- Advanced space missions require increased autonomy
- Localization is sine qua non for Space Exploratory Rovers

ESA Network/Partnering Initiative

- European Space Agency co-funds and supports PhD and post-doc research
- Main objectives:
 - Strengthen the links among ESA, Universities, Research institutes and Industry
 - Apply recent non-space technology to space programs
- Provides:
 - Co-funding
 - Access to ESTEC laboratories (6-12 months)
 - Technical support
 - Networking via ESA links

ESA Network/Partnering Initiative

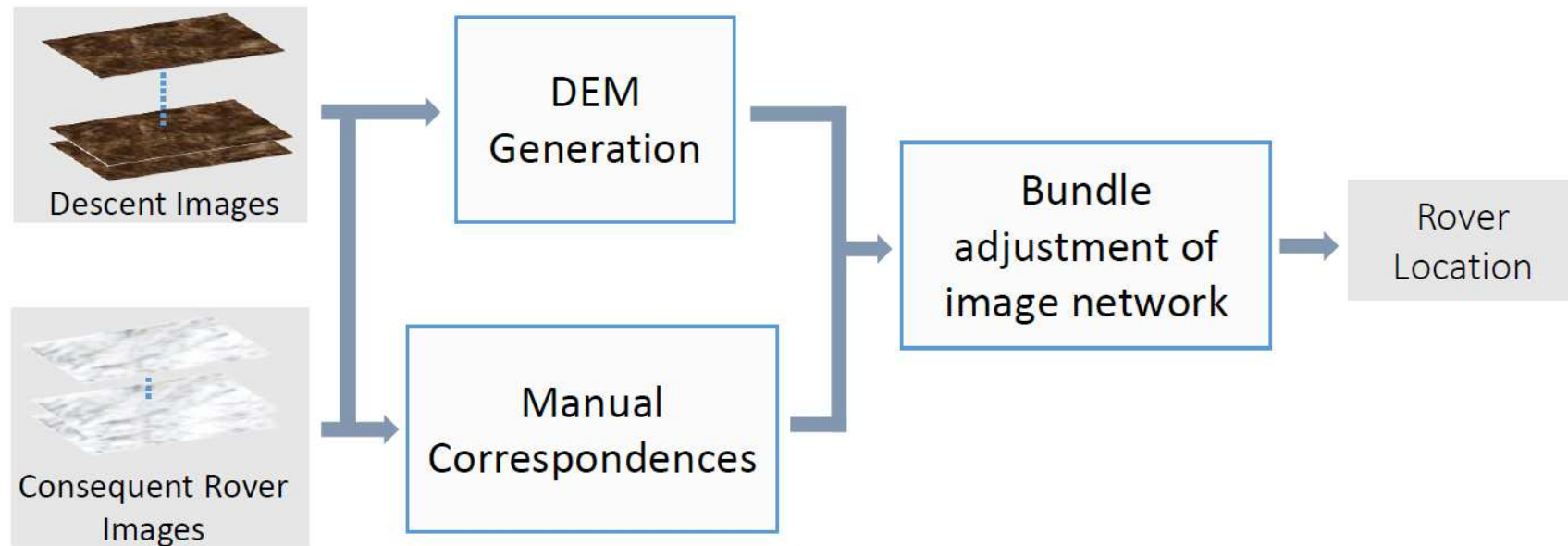
- Laboratory of Robotics and Automation, School of Engineering, Democritus University of Thrace
- “Methods to Refine the Self-Localization of Planetary Rovers Using Orbital Imaging”
- Improve the global localization of Space Rovers
- Urge from previous ESA activities on localization and rover integration
- Real Data
- Multiple scenarios

ESA Network/Partnering Initiative

- Key features:
 - Extraction of commonly observed Regions of Interest (ROIs) on both orbital and rover imagery
 - Opportunistic approaches to refine the localization
 - Integration of multiple localization techniques:
 - Locally on the rover
 - Globally on Georeferenced images

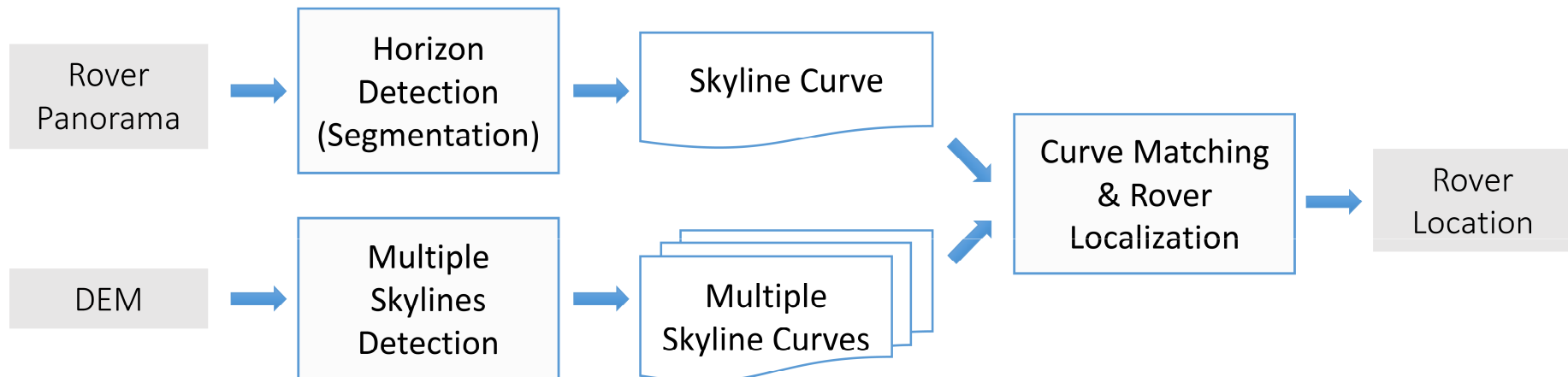
Descent Imagery

- Mapping and GIS Laboratory at OSU
- The flowchart of the approach:



Skyline

- The flowchart of the approach:



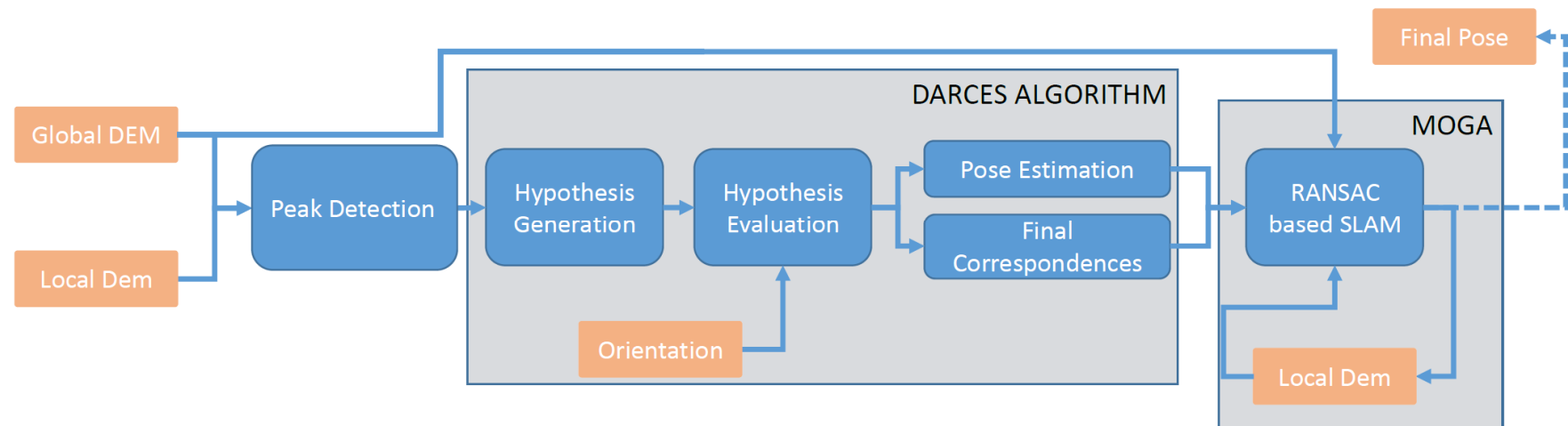
- **Visual Position Estimation for Rovers (VIPER).**
(Cozman and Krotkov)
- Explanatory animation follows:

Skyline



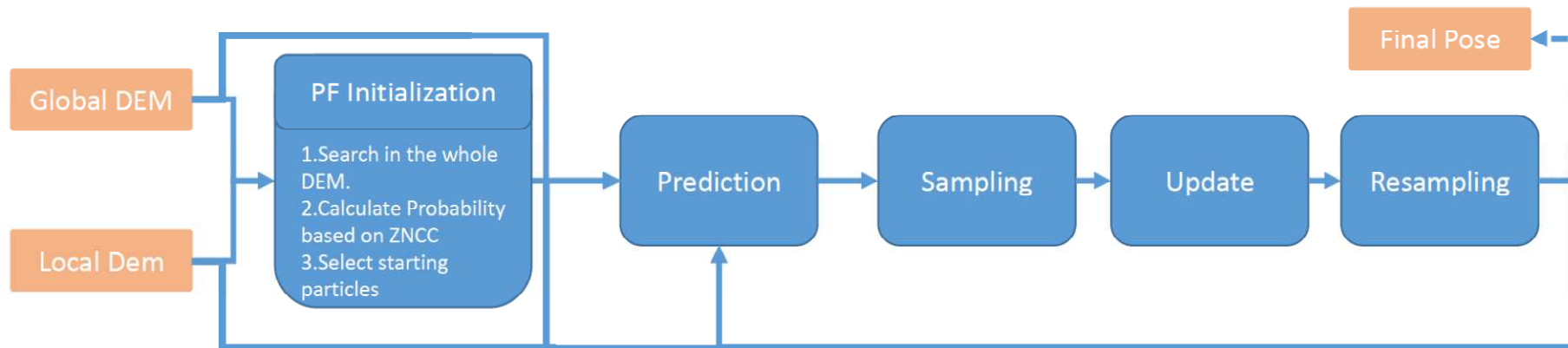
Skyline

- Autonomous Space Robotics Lab, Un. Toronto
- Long Range lidar scans instead of panoramas
- The flowchart of the approach:



Terrain Matching

- Matching of a local DEM to a global one
- Bayesian Recursive algorithm, Particle Filter



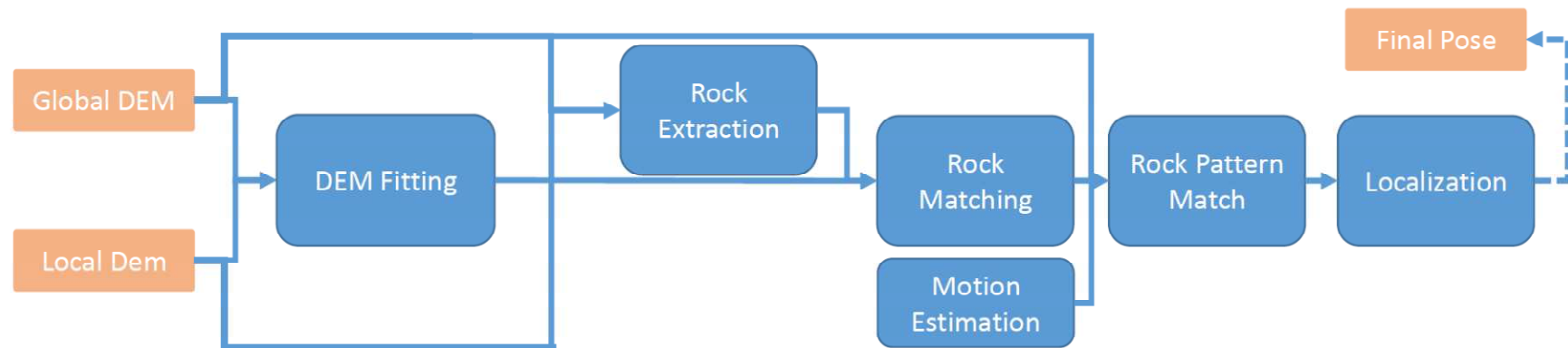
- Three main steps:
 - Prediction
 - Update
 - Resampling

Terrain Matching



Terrain Matching

- J.W. Hwankbo. Terrain matching and rock matching:



1. Fitting local and global DEMs (correlation)
2. SIFT Features to match rocks

Assessment Framework

- Key points:
 - Real World Relevance
 - Accuracy
 - Repeatability
 - Feasibility
 - Openness



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