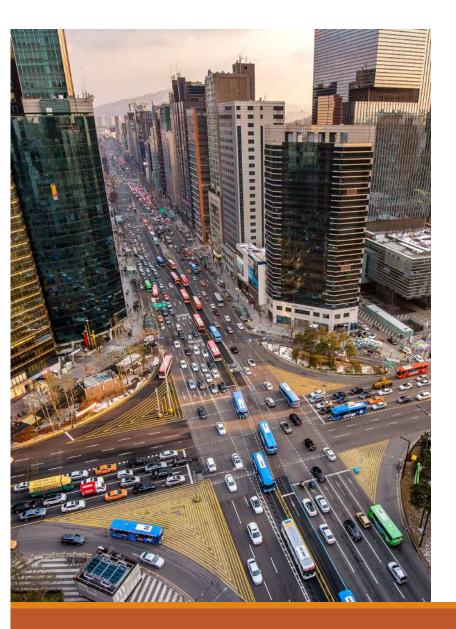


Uncertainty in DNN Models for multi – modal pose regression

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Autonomous Driving in Urban Areas

PROBLEMS

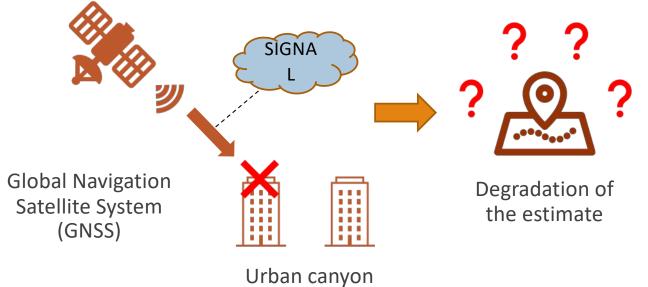
- § Many road users (e.g., other vehicles and pedestrians)
- § Complex structures (e.g., buildings and intersections)



Localization

Definition:

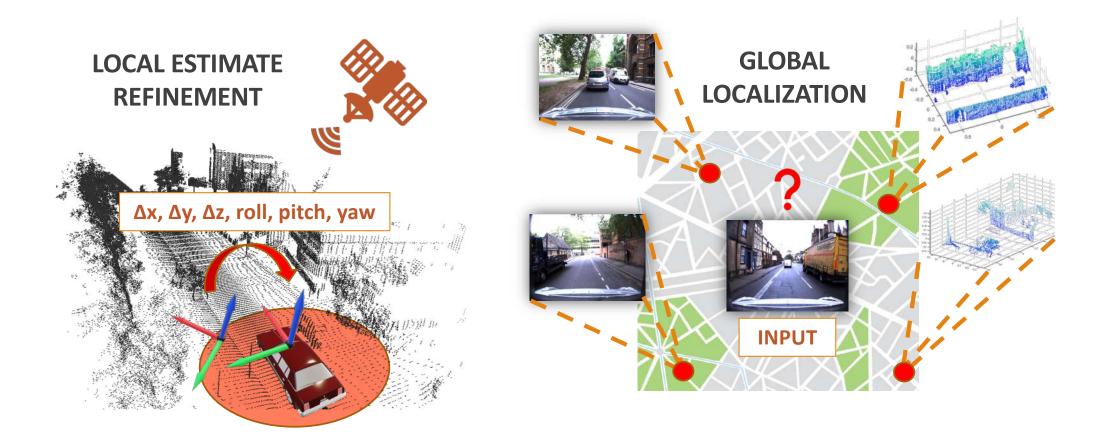
Localization consists in the estimation of a **pose**, that is the position and orientation of a vehicle with respect to a known reference frame at a certain time.



Localization through scene understanding:

- Cameras
- LiDARs (Light Detection and Ranging)
- Radars

Localization: Local and Global



Existing approaches

CAMERA-BASED

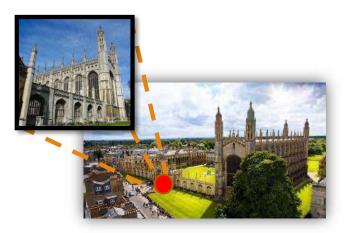
- Observer: camera
- **Map**: set of images

PC-BASED

- Observer: point cloud
- Map: point cloud

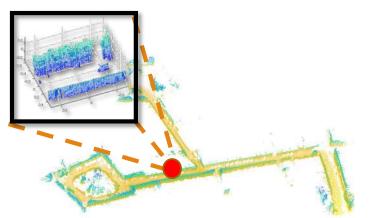
CAMERA-TO-PC

- Observer: camera
- Map: point cloud



Shotton et al., 2013 Arandjelovic et al., 2016

Kendall et al., 2015 Radwan et al., 2018



Zhang et al., 1994 **Cattaneo, Vaghi et al. 2022**

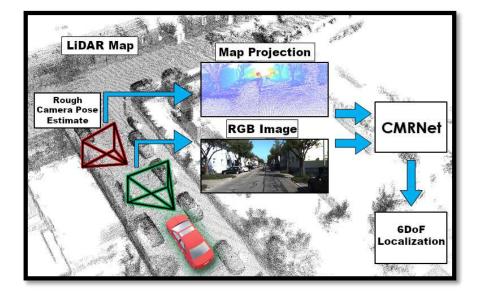
Aoki et al., 2018 Yew et al., 2020

Caselitz et al., 2016 Feng et al., 2019

Cattaneo et al., 2019 Cattaneo et al., 2020

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Case Study: CMRNet

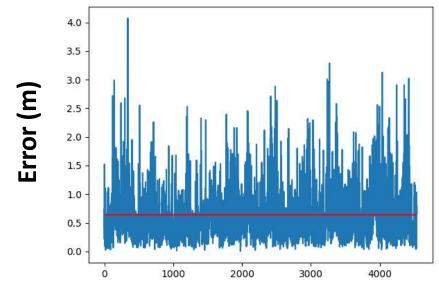


Cattaneo, Vaghi et al., 2019

- Rely on geometry and visual information
- Only cameras on-board vehicles
- Outstanding results on local localization task

Initial error range: [-2m, 2m] and[-10°; +10°] Median translation error: 0.46 m Median rotation error: 0.97°

CMRNet reliability



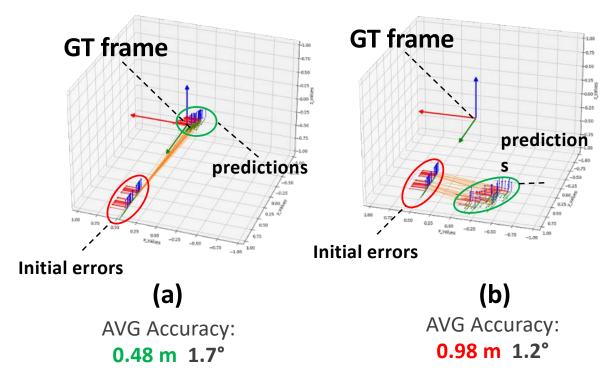
Validation Samples

Issues:

- Presence of large errors
- Approach not suitable for critical scenarios

Analysis of CMRNet accuracy in different scenarios (1)





(a)

(b)

Uncertainty Estimation

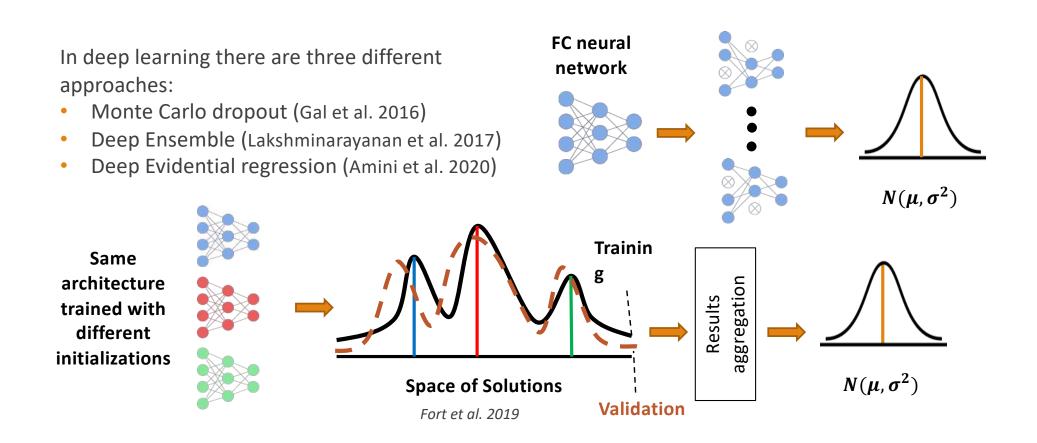
Uncertainty:

- Situations in presence of imperfect or unknown information
- **Epistemic:** when estimated wrt the model output
 - The aim is to represent a posterior probability distribution $p(\theta|D)$

Few approaches for camera localization:

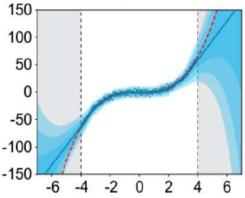
- Camera-only (*Kendall et al. 2017*)
- Lack of comparison between existing methods

Approaches for uncertainty estimation in a regression task



Deep Evidential Regression

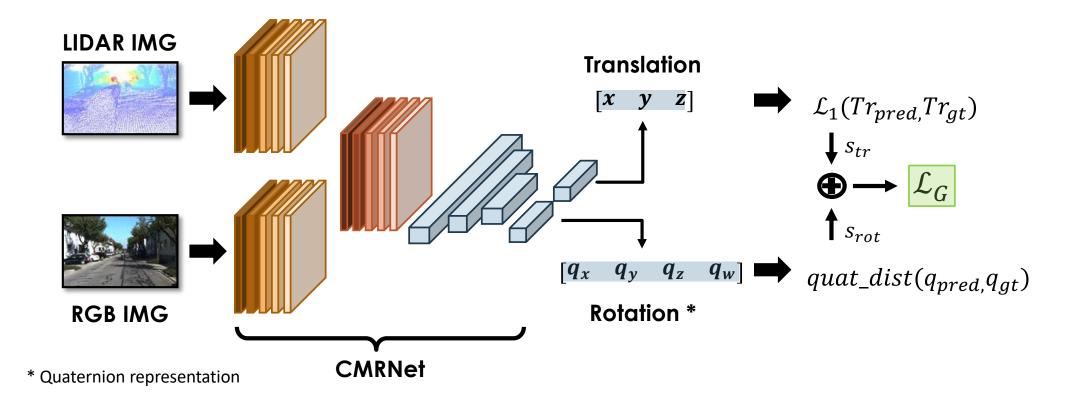
- Model learns to predict parameters of a Normal Inverse Gamma distribution: $m = (\gamma, \nu, \alpha, \beta)$
- Direct uncertainty estimate
- Regression of a value **x**:



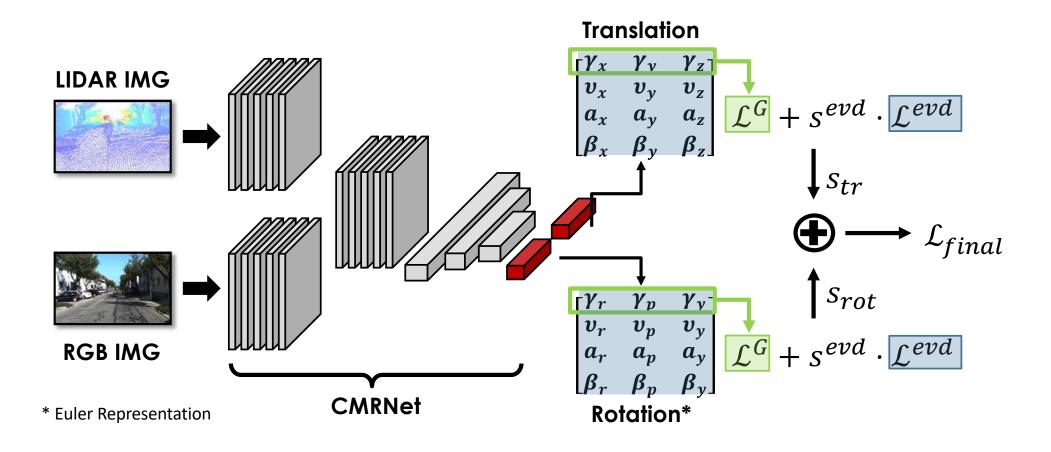
Prediction:
$$\mu_x = \gamma$$

Epistemic:
$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{\beta}{\nu(\alpha-1)}$$

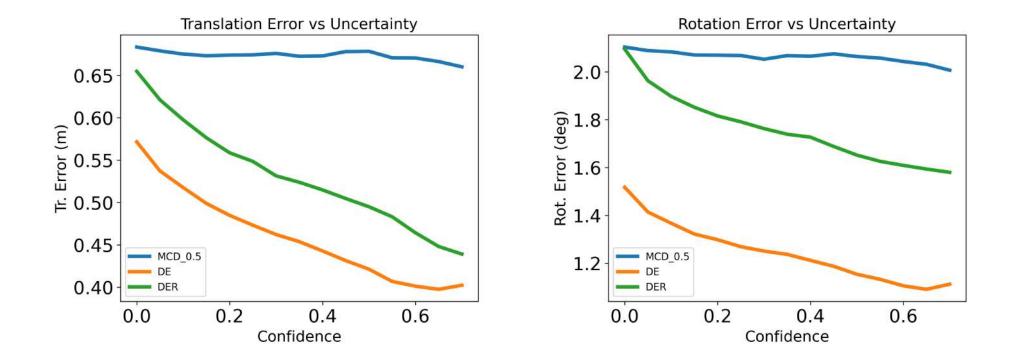
UA-CMRNet with Deep Evidential Regression (1)



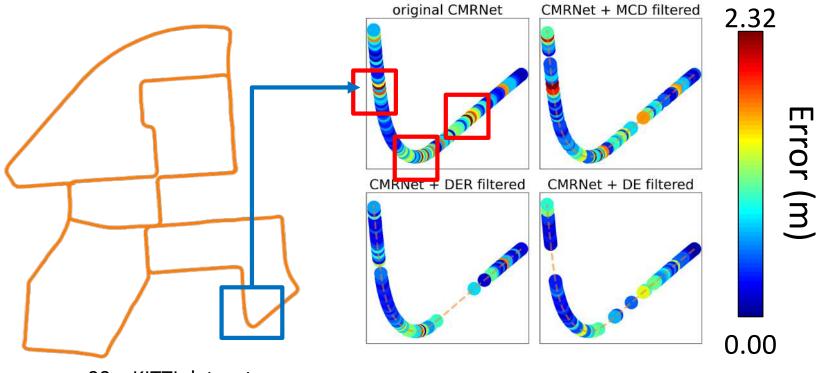
UA-CMRnet with Deep Evidential Regression (2)



UA-CMRNet results: detecting localization failures (1)



UA-CMRNet results: detecting localization failures (2)



run 00 – KITTI dataset

Localization Accuracy

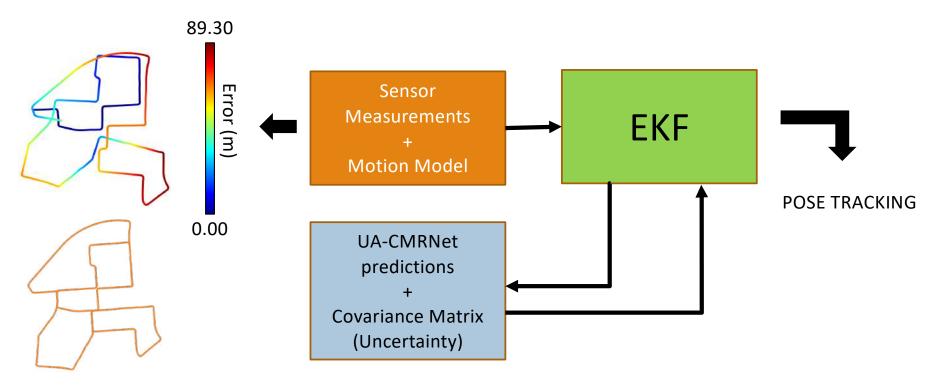
- CMRNet + DE achieves best localization results
- Reduction of std in the error distribution and good uncertainty estimates
- CMRNet + DER advantage of directly estimating uncertainty with a single prediction

Method	Translation Error (m)		Rotation Error (deg)	
Method	median	mean/std	median	mean/std
Initial Error	1.88	1.82 ± 0.56	9.8	9.6 ± 2.8
CMRNet (no iter)	0.51	0.64 ± 0.46	1.3	1.6 ± 1.2
CMRNet + MCD	0.57	0.68 ± 0.44	1.8	2.1 ± 1.3
CMRNet + DE	0.47	0.57 ± 0.39	1.2	1.5 ± 1.1
CMRNet + DER	0.54	0.65 ± 0.46	1.8	2.1 ± 1.4

Method	Translation Error (m)		Rotation Error (deg)		Filtered
	median	mean/std	median	mean/std	Pred.
MCD	0.57	0.67 ± 0.44	1.8	2.1 ± 1.3	27.2%
DE	0.42	0.50 ± 0.32	1.1	1.3 ± 0.8	24.7%
DER	0.49	0.58 ± 0.38	1.6	1.9 ± 1.1	22.0%

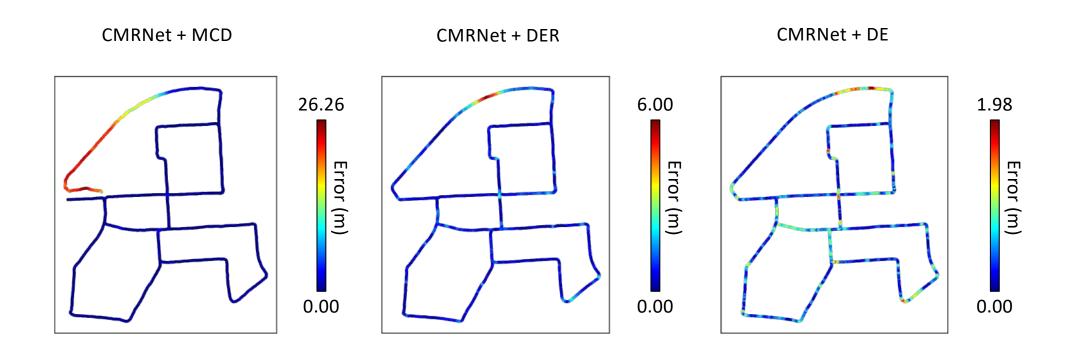
M. Vaghi et al., **A comparison of uncertainty estimation approaches for DNN-based camera localization**, submitted to the Internation Conference of Robotics and Automation, London, 2023

UA-CMRNet: application within an EKF



GT Trajectory

UA-CMRNet: application within an EKF (2)





Thank you for your attention!