



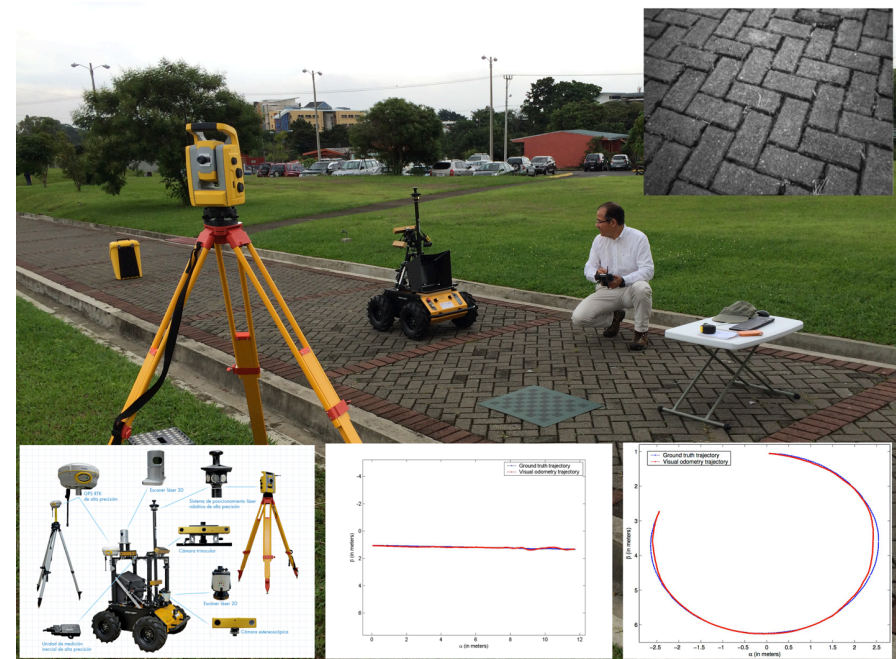
Intensity-Difference Based Monocular Visual Odometry Algorithm for Planetary Rovers

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- **Alternative algorithm:** It was proposed as an alternative to the long-established feature based stereo visual odometry algorithms
- **Positioning computation:** The rover's 3D position is computed by integrating the frame to frame rover's 3D motion over time
- **Type of sensor:** The frames are taken by a single video camera rigidly attached to the rover
- **Direct motion estimation:** The frame to frame rover's 3D motion is directly estimated by evaluating the frame to frame intensity differences measured at the N key observation points
 - *without establishing correspondences between features or solving the optical flow as an intermediate step*
- **Compact and iterative solution**



Results of field tests on flat ground

- Absolute position error of 0.9% of the distance traveled on average
- real time operation possible