

# LiDAR and RGB-D Sensors in Mobile Robotics

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# LiDAR and RGB-D in Robotics

- Different environments
  - Indoor
  - Outdoor
  - Overhead
- Different robots
  - Fixed and rotary wing
  - Wheeled and tracked
  - Legged
- Different scales
  - RC car scale
  - Full sized car
  - Open pit mine trucks





# Abandoning Sonars

- 2D sensors for safety purposes
- Cost between USD 3k and USD 10k
- Triggered development of SLAM
- DARPA 2004 and 2005 Grand Challenge



Stanley from Stanford Racing Team



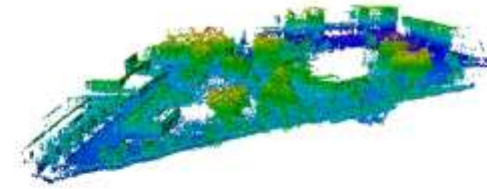
SICK LMS-200



Hokuyo UTM-30LX

# Adding a dimension

- Inspection and monitoring devices
- Cost between USD 10k and USD 75k
- Efficient map representations
- Used everywhere from self-driving vehicles to small indoor robots



OctoMap: An Efficient Probabilistic 3D Mapping Framework Based on Octrees



Waymo One



EUROPA robot



Velodyne HDL-64E



Velodyne VLP-16

# Color and Distance

- Low-cost device
- Aligned depth and color data
- High data rate and density
- Detailed object reconstruction



Microsoft Kinect for Xbox 360



Intel Realsense D435



Microsoft Azure Kinect

## SIGGRAPH Talks 2011

# KinectFusion:

### Real-Time Dynamic 3D Surface Reconstruction and Interaction

Shahram Izadi <sup>1</sup>, Richard Newcombe <sup>2</sup>, David Kim <sup>1,3</sup>, Otmar Hilliges <sup>1</sup>, David Molyneaux <sup>1,4</sup>, Pushmeet Kohli <sup>1</sup>, Jamie Shotton <sup>1</sup>, Steve Hodges <sup>1</sup>, Dustin Freeman <sup>5</sup>, Andrew Davison <sup>2</sup>, Andrew Fitzgibbon <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Microsoft Research Cambridge   <sup>2</sup> Imperial College London  
<sup>3</sup> Newcastle University   <sup>4</sup> Lancaster University  
<sup>5</sup> University of Toronto

Kinectfusion: Real-time dense surface mapping and tracking



Voxblox: Incremental 3d euclidean signed distance fields for on-board mav planning

# Refinements

- Cheaper devices
- More observations
- Smaller form-factor
- Sensor-fusion becoming a requirement
- Improve efficiency and accuracy of algorithms



Fast-lio2: Fast direct lidar-inertial odometry





# Research Challenges

- Large scale
- Fine detail
- Complex geometry
- Reflective surfaces



# Conclusion

- Increase in sensor capabilities
- More accessible and improved capabilities
- Facilitated and pushed research
  
- Variable scan pattern
- Dimensionally accurate
- Suitable for dynamic environment and fast motions





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