

University of Groningen

Data-efficient representation learning for visual place recognition

Leyva Vallina, María

DOI:
[10.33612/diss.736449452](https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.736449452)

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2023

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):
Leyva Vallina, M. (2023). *Data-efficient representation learning for visual place recognition*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen. <https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.736449452>

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

Stellingen

behorende bij het proefschrift

Data-efficient Representation Learning for Visual Place Recognition

van

María Leyva Vallina

1. Visual localization in garden environments is an interesting yet underexplored research problem, with very specific challenges that make existing machine learning algorithms underperform.
2. A naïve model trained with garden data can lead to good results in similar weather and seasonal conditions to the training data, but it is not robust to long-term visual changes.
3. Similarity is a continuous attribute, and for many computer vision applications it is straightforward to define an approximate ground truth that reflects that.
4. In computer vision, as in many other cases, working smarter is better than working harder, and a better treatment of the data leads to better results with simpler architectures.
5. Visual place recognition is essentially a regression problem and it should be approached as such.
6. A failed hypothesis does not mean that your work is worthless.
7. Laziness is, ironically, a great motivator.
8. The PhD scholarship experiment is just a bypass of workers rights, and as such, it should be terminated.