

Day 30

Simultaneous Localization and Mapping

SLAM

- ▶ simultaneous localization and mapping
 - ▶ one of the most fundamental problems in mobile robotics
- ▶ a robot is exploring an unknown static environment
 - ▶ robot is given sensor measurements and control inputs
 - ▶ does not have a map
 - ▶ does not know its pose

SLAM

- ▶ robot must acquire a map while simultaneously localizing itself relative to the map
 - ▶ harder than just localizing
 - ▶ has no map
 - ▶ harder than just mapping
 - ▶ does not know its pose



Online SLAM

- ▶ in the online SLAM problem, we wish to estimate
 - ▶ the current pose of the robot x_t and
 - ▶ the map variables m
- ▶ we are given
 - ▶ the sensor measurements $z_{1:t} = \{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_t\}$ and
 - ▶ the control inputs $u_{1:t} = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_t\}$

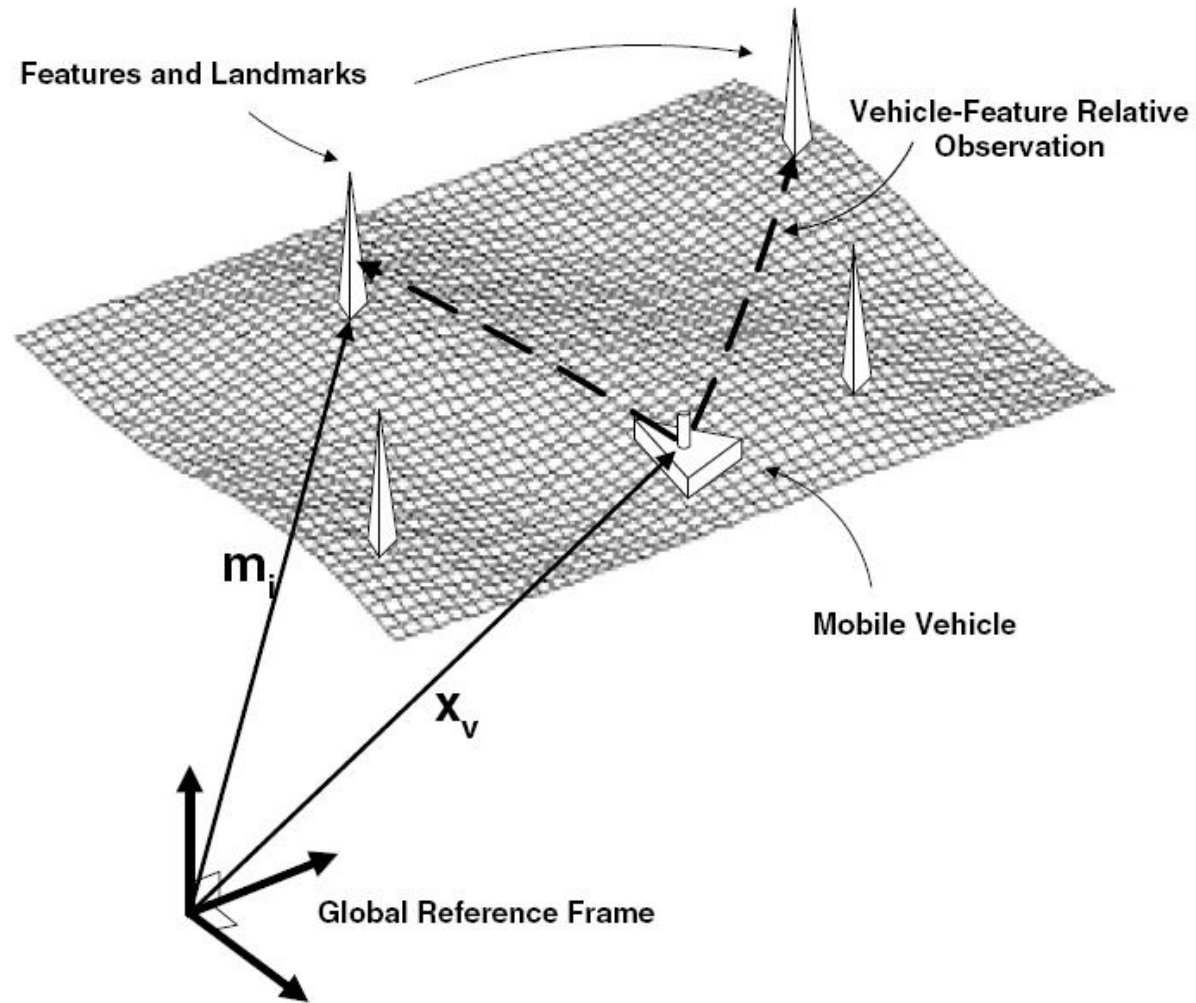
Online SLAM

- ▶ the online SLAM problem is often expressed in a probabilistic framework
 - ▶ compute the posterior probability

$$p(x_k, m \mid z_{1:k}, u_{1:k})$$

- ▶ what is the probability density function of the robot's current pose and the map given the history of sensor measurements and control inputs?

Landmark-Based SLAM



A Simple Landmark-Based SLAM Problem

▶ given

- ▶ a directionless robot (i.e., don't care about orientation) that moves in controlled but noisy steps
- ▶ n fixed landmarks
- ▶ the robot can measure all of the landmarks all of the time in a controlled order
- ▶ the robot measures the relative offset from its position to each landmark

Kalman Filter: Plant or Process Model

- ▶ describes how the system state changes as a function of time, control input, and noise

$$x_{k+1} = \Phi x_k + \Gamma u_k + v_k$$

- ▶ x_k state at time k
- ▶ u_k control inputs at time k
- ▶ v_k process noise at time k
- ▶ Φ state transition model or matrix
- ▶ Γ control-input model or matrix

Kalman Filter: Measurement Model

- ▶ describes how sensor measurements vary as a function of the system state

$$z_k = \Lambda x_k + w_k$$

- ▶ z_k sensor measurement at time k
- ▶ w_k sensor noise at time k
- ▶ Λ observation model or matrix