占用栅格地图在线构建

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实验目标

基于在线SLAM轨迹,以及Laser Scan,构建Grid Map.

实验内容

1.TF与Laser Scan听取

监听ekf节点的结果,获得机器人坐标:

2.二值贝叶斯滤波

占用栅格地图将空间划分为有限多个栅格单元,此处采用**对数占用概率**表示该栅格有障碍的概率:

$$l = log \frac{p}{1-p}$$

其中,p是该栅格有障碍物的概率.

此处采用对数占用概率将原本取值在0-1的有障碍物概率映射到了 $[-\infty,\infty]$.

用二值贝叶斯滤波的方法对对数占用概率进行更新:

Algorithmbinary_Bayes_filter

$$l_{t} = l_{t-1} + \log \frac{p\left(x|z_{t}
ight)}{1 - p\left(x|z_{t}
ight)} - \log \frac{p(x)}{1 - p(x)}$$
return l_{t}

在当前的情境下,每获得一帧新的观测雷达数据,就对所有栅格单位进行遍历:

- 计算当前帧激光数据下的对数占用概率
- 用贝叶斯二值滤波更新

算法伪代码如下:

Algorithm occupancy_grid_mapping

```
for all cells m_i do if m_i in perceptual field of z_t l_{t,i} = l_{t-1,i} + \text{ inverse\_sensor\_model}\left(m_i, x_t, z_t\right) - l_0 else l_{t,i} = l_{t-1,i} endif endfor return \{l_{t,i}\}
```

完整代码:

```
1 /* 2.遍历每个栅格,进行二值贝叶斯滤波 */
      2
                     for(int i = 0; i < map_height; i++){</pre>
      3
                                          for(int j = 0; j < map_width; j++){
     4
                                                             // 2.1 将当前栅格中心坐标变换到机器人局部极坐标系下,寻找离其最近的一束激光
      5
                                                             Vector2d tgrid;
                                                             tgrid << i*map_res + map_res/2.0, j*map_res + map_res/2.0;
      6
       7
     8
                                                             if(sqrt(pow(tgrid(0) - roboPose(0), 2) + pow(tgrid(1) -
                      roboPose(1), 2)) > sensor_range + occu_dis_thres)
     9
                                                                                 grid_map.data[j*grid_map.info.width+i] = 100.0 * (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 - 1.0 / (1 -
                      + exp(map_log(i, j))));
 10
                                                                                 continue; //不在激光范围内
11
                                                             Vector2d rgrid;
12
13
                                                             rgrid = R.inverse()*(tgrid - roboPose);
                                                             double rangle = angleNorm(std::atan2(rgrid(1), rgrid(0)));
14
15
                                                             int inx = rangle /input.angle_increment + laser_num/2;
16
                                                            if(input.ranges[inx] > input.ranges[inx+1]){
17
18
                                                                                  inx++;
19
                                                             }
 20
                                                             range = input.ranges[inx]+0.1;
 21
 22
                                                             // 2.2 计算栅格占用概率
 23
                                                             map_log(i, j) = map_log(i, j) + inverseSensorModel(tgrid, roboPose,
                      range) - lprob_init;
24
 25
                                                             // 2.3 计算grid_map值 0-100
                                                             grid_map.data[j*grid_map.info.width+i] = 100.0 * (1 - 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 + 1.0 / (1 +
 26
                      exp(map_log(i, j))));
27
                                         }
 28
                  }
```

反演测量模型

即计算当前帧激光数据下的每个栅格对数占用概率.

在机器人局部极坐标系下分析:

变量:

dis: 该栅格中心与机器人原点距离

occu_dis_thres: 判定为有障碍物的半径

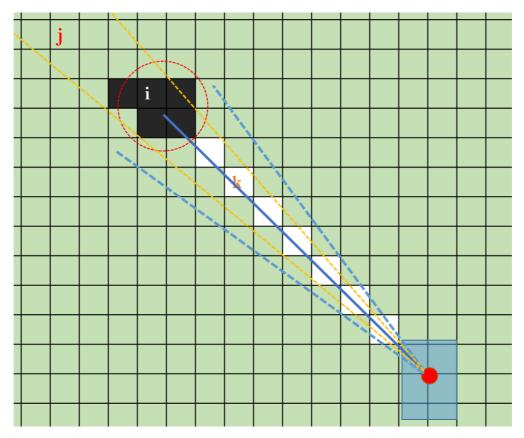
range: 激光束长度

步骤:

- 根据角度找到: 距离当前栅格角度最近的激光束
- 根据该栅格位置和对应激光点位置赋予该栅格占用概率,分为3种情况赋予概率:
 - o a.栅格位置超出该激光长度 range + occu_dis_thres 距离 -> 不更新
 - b.栅格位置距离激光点小于 occu_dis_thres -> 有障碍
 - o c.非a,b情况 -> 无障碍

如下图所示,红点为机器人原点,蓝色为激光束,黄色为两个激光束之间的角度等分线,红圈为 occu_dis_thres 判定有障碍物半径;

栅格j对应情况a,栅格i对应情况b,栅格k对应情况c:



具体代码如下:

```
1 | double mapping::inverseSensorModel(Vector2d tgrid, Vector2d roboPose,
    double range)
2
        double dis = sqrt(pow(tgrid(0) - roboPose(0), 2) + pow(tgrid(1) -
    roboPose(1), 2));
4
        if(dis > min(sensor_range, range + occu_dis_thres)){
5
            return lprob_init;
6
 7
        if(range < sensor_range && abs(dis - range) < occu_dis_thres){</pre>
8
            return lprob_occu;
9
10
        if(range < sensor_range){</pre>
11
            return lprob_free;
```

```
12 }
13 return lprob_init;
14 }
```

3.grid_map二值化

设置一个人为阈值,根据贝叶斯滤波的结果构建二值化地图:

```
if(grid_map.data[j*grid_map.info.width+i] >= prob_thres*100){
   grid_map.data[j*grid_map.info.width+i] = 100;
}
else{
   grid_map.data[j*grid_map.info.width+i] = 0;
}
```

实验结果

视频结果见 vedio/res.mp4, 视频中展示了:

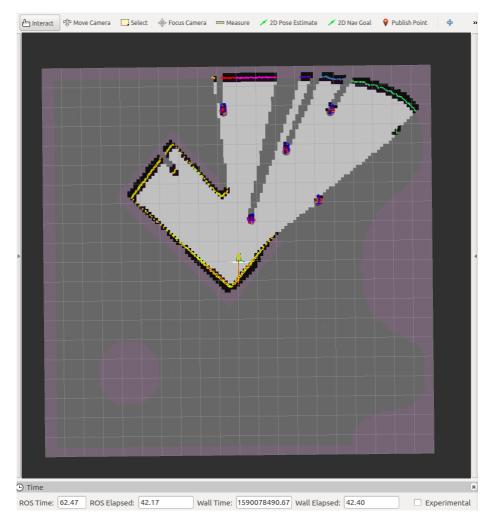
- 动态障碍物
- 二值化地图显示
- 贝叶斯地图显示

视频播放速度为8倍速.

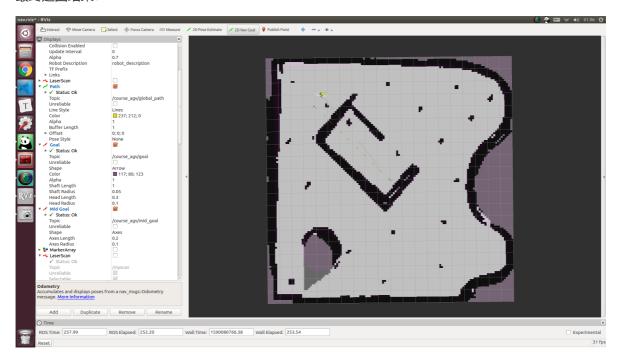
运行方法:

```
roslaunch course_agv_slam_task icp_all.launch
roslaunch course_agv_slam_task ekf.launch
roslaunch course_agv_nav nav_for_all.launch
roslaunch course_agv_slam_task mapping.launch
rosrun course_agv_control keyboard_velocity.py
```

第一帧截图:



最终建图结果:



误识率

定义误识率:

误识率为所有二值化后的栅格中误识别的比例,注意,由于边缘墙太厚(即上图中边缘粉色部分),使得误识率不能降至0,误识率图像随建图变化如下:

