7.2 Applying EKF for doing SLAM - The Shopping Malls Chain

The managers at Nirvana Shopping Mall have been very pleased with the results of our previous collaboration, and they desire to introduce more of our robots in the rest of their chain of shopping malls. Brilliant!.

No description has been provided for this image

Unfortunately, the system we provided for knowing the exact location of the robot at each time instant is too expensive for its replication, so we have to replace it by a system able to yield the robot position only relying on odometry and sensor observations.

In this way, the managers are going to pay well for a number of robots able to attend and guide their visitors through a selected locations or *landmarks*. For that, **we have to design robots with the needed algorithms to build maps of their shopping malls as well as to localize themselves within that maps**. In other words, we have to endow them with a Simultaneous Localization and Mapping (SLAM) system.

7.2.1 Formalizing the problem

In the **online SLAM** problem, the state is defined by the robot pose as well as the position of the landmarks in the map, that is:

$$s_k = [x_k | m_{x1}, m_{y1}, \cdots, m_{xL}, m_{yL}]^T = [x_k|\mathbf{m}]^T \quad dim(s_k) = 3 + 2L$$

being:

- x_k: the robot pose $[x, y, \theta]$.
- $\mathbf{m}$: landmarks of the map $[m_x, m_y]$.
- L: Number of landmarks.

Since the robot doesn't know the total number of landmarks, s_k augments in $[m_x, m_y]$ every time a new landmark is observed.

The **Extended Kalman Filter (EKF) algorithm** was originally one of the most influential approaches to the online SLAM problem. We are going to employ it to fulfill the managers assignment, being its application here similar to the one we took to the problems of *localization* and *mapping*.

As usual, for being able to use EKF we assume that s_k follows a Gaussian distribution, that is $s_k \sim N(\mu_{s_k}, \Sigma_k)$, where:

$$\Sigma_k = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{x_k} & \Sigma_{xm_k} \\ \Sigma_{xm_k}^T & \Sigma_{m_k} \end{bmatrix}_{(3+2L)\times(3+2L)}$$

being:

- Σ_{x_k}: Covariance of the robot pose. Dimensions: $3x3$.
- Σ_{xm_k}: Correlation between pose and landmarks. Dimensions: $3x2L$. *Note: correlation means that error in x_k affects error in $\mathbf{m}$, that is, the pose is unknown and produces a correlation between it and the observed landmarks.*
- Σ_{m_k}: Covariance of the landmarks. Dimensions: $2Lx2L$.

Example

The following image is an example of the execution of EKF SLAM for estimating the robot pose and the map (landmark positions) while performing motion commands and observing those landmarks:

Fig. 1: Execution of the EKF algorithm for SLAM.
it shows 3 poses: true (blue), expected (red) and estimated (green + confidence ellipse);
true landmarks (big multicolored squares), and their final estimations (green squares + red confidence ellipse)

7.2.2 Developing the EKF filter for doing SLAM

In [ ]:
```
%matplotlib widget

import time
import math

import numpy as np
from numpy import random
from scipy import linalg
import matplotlib
#matplotlib.use('TkAgg')
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
from IPython.display import display, clear_output
import time

import sys
sys.path.append("..")
from utils.tcomp import tcomp
from utils.Jacobians import J1, J2
from utils.DrawRobot import DrawRobot
from utils.PlotEllipse import PlotEllipse
from utils.AngleWrap import AngleWrap
from utils.unit7.FOV import FOVSensor
from utils.unit7.Jacobians import GetNewFeatureJacs, GetObsJacs
from utils.unit7.MapCanvas import MapCanvas
from utils.unit7.Robot import EFKSlamRobot
```

The provided tools

Our coworkers at **UMA-MR** have developed two modules to facilitate our coding (if the links doesn't work for you, open them manually, they are placed at `utils/unit7/`):

- FOVSensor: Take a look at the parameters it contains and its functions.

- EFKSlamRobot: We'll only use its parameters (described below) and the step function, which carries out a motion command. Parameters:

- `self.pose` : ideal robot pose without noise.
- `self.true_pose` : real (nosiy) robot pose.
- `self.cov_move` : Covariance associated with the robot motion (Σ_u).
- `self.xEst` : Estimated robot pose and map (s_k).
- `self.PEst` : Estimated uncertainty associated with the state (Σ_k).
- `self.MappedFeatures` : : A vector with length equal to the number of landmarks in the map (L), which elements can take the following values:
  - `-1` if the landmark with that index has not been seen yet.
  - `[idx_in_xEst, idx_in_xEst+2]` :A vector indicating the first and last position of that landmark in `xEst` .

The prediction step

In the SLAM case, only the robot pose changes in the prediction step (the map is static), and we take the mean as the best estimate available. Thereby, the prediction step of EKF consists of the estimation of the new state and its associated uncertainty as:

$$\texttt{def ExtendedKalmanFilter}(\mu_{s_{k-1}}, \Sigma_{k-1}, u_k, \Sigma_u, z_k):$$

$$\textbf{Prediction.}$$

$$\bar{\mu}_{s_k} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_k \\ m_k \end{bmatrix} = g(\mu_{s_{k-1}}, u_k) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{k-1} \oplus u_k \\ m_{k-1} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \text{(1. Pose and map prediction)}$$

$$\bar{\Sigma}_k = \frac{\partial g}{\partial s_{k-1}} \Sigma_{k-1} \frac{\partial g}{\partial s_{k-1}}^T + \frac{\partial g}{\partial u_k} \Sigma_{u_k} \frac{\partial g}{\partial u_k}^T \qquad \text{(2. Uncertainty of prediction)}$$

ASSIGNMENT 1: Let's do predictions!

Complete the method in the following cell to do the prediction step of the EKF filter.

Hint: Take a look at `PPred` and how it is built.

In [ ]:

```
def prediction_step(xVehicle, xMap, robot, u):
    """ Performs the prediction step of the EKF algorithm for SLAM

        Args:
            xVehicle: Current estimation of the robot pose.
            xMap: Current estimation of the map (landmark positions)
            robot: Robot model.
            u: Control action.

        Returns: Nothing. But it modifies the state in robot
            xPred: Predicted position of the robot and the landmarks
            PPred: Predicted uncertainty of the robot pose and landmarks positions
    """
    xVehiclePred = tcomp(xVehicle,u)

    j1 = J1(xVehicle,u)
    j2 = J2(xVehicle,u)

    PPredvv = j1@ robot.PEst[0:3,0:3]@j1.T+j2@robot.cov_move@j2.T
    PPredvm = j1@robot.PEst[0:3,3:]
    PPredmm = robot.PEst[3:,3:]

    xPred = np.vstack([xVehiclePred,xMap])
    PPred = np.vstack([
        np.hstack([PPredvv, PPredvm]),
        np.hstack([PPredvm.T, PPredmm])
    ])
```

```
    return xPred, PPred
```

Observing a landmark for first time

As in the mapping case, when the sensor onboard the robot detects a landmark for the first time, there is no need to do the EKF update step (indeed, since there is not previously knowledge about the landmark, there is nothing to update). Instead, we have to properly modify the state vector and its associated uncertainties to accommodate this new information:

- **Modifying the state vector**: Insert the position of the landmark, using the sensor measurement $z_k = [r_k, \theta_k]$, at the end of the vector containing the estimated positions `xEst`, so:

  $$xEst = [x, y, \theta, x_1, y_y, \cdots, x_M, y_M, x_{M+1}, y_{M+1}]$$

  Since the measurement is provided in polar coordinates in the robot local frame, it has to be first converted to cartesians and then to the world frame using the robot pose $[x_v, y_v]'$:

  $$f(x_v, z_k) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{M+1} \\ y_{M+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_v \\ y_v \end{bmatrix} + r_k \begin{bmatrix} cos\alpha_k \\ sin\alpha_k \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha_k = \theta_k + \theta_v$$

- **Extending the covariance matrix**. In order to acomodate the uncertainty regarding the position of the new landmark, we have to extend the covariance matrix in the following way:

  $$PEst = \begin{bmatrix} [\Sigma_{x_{k-1}}]_{3\times 3} & [\Sigma_{x_{k-1}m_1}]_{3\times 2} & \cdots & [\Sigma_{x_{k-1}m_{M+1}}]_{3\times 2} \\ [\Sigma_{x_{k-1}m_1}]^T_{2\times 3} & [\Sigma_{m_1}]_{2\times 2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ [\Sigma_{x_{k-1}m_{M+1}}]^T_{2\times 3} & 0 & \cdots & [\Sigma_{m_{M+1}}]_{2\times 2} \end{bmatrix}_{3+2n\times 3+2n}$$

  Notice that the covariances:

  then such covariance matrix is retrieved by:

  - $\Sigma_{m_{M+1}}$ stands for the uncertainty in the measurement expressed in the world cartesian coordinates, retrieved by:

    $$\Sigma_{m_{M+1}} = J_z \Sigma_{r\theta_{M+1}} J_z^T$$

    being $\Sigma_{r\theta_{M+1}}$ the uncertainty characterizing the sensor measurements (`sensor.cov_sensor` in our code), and J_z (`jGz` in our code) the jacobian of the function $f(x_v, z_k)$ that expresses the measurement in the robot local coordinates, which is:

    $$J_z = \begin{bmatrix} \partial x/\partial r & \partial x/\partial \theta \\ \partial y/\partial r & \partial y/\partial \theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} cos\alpha & -rsin\alpha \\ sin\alpha & rcos\alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

- $\Sigma_{x_{k-1}m_{M+1}}$ represents the correlation between the robot pose and the new observed landmark. Since the function $f_2(\cdot)$ for computing the landmark position in the map using the robot pose is:

$$f_2(x_v, z_k) = \begin{bmatrix} x_l \\ y_l \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_v + r\cos(\alpha) \\ y_v + r\sin(\alpha) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_{x_{k-1}m_{M+1}} = (J_v \Sigma_{x_{k-1}})^T$$

with J_v (`jGxv` in the code):

$$J_v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -r\sin(\alpha) \\ 0 & 1 & r\cos(\alpha) \end{bmatrix}$$

ASSIGNMENT 2: Incorporating a new landmark.

Since these operations are quite similar to the ones that we carried out in the mapping case, our coworkers also provided us the `GetNewFeaturesJacs()` method that return these jacobians. You just have to complete the information related to the landmark, and wisely choose the position of the jacobians when building the `M` matrix, and auxiliary matrix to conveniently build the extended covariance matrix (`robot.Pest`).

In [ ]:
```
def incorporate_new_landmark(robot, sensor, xPred, xVehicle, z, iLandmark):

    xVehiclePred = xPred[0:3]
    nStates = len(robot.xEst)

    xLandmark = (
                xVehiclePred[0:2]+
                np.vstack([
                    z[0]*np.cos(z[1]+xVehiclePred[2]),
                    z[0]*np.sin(z[1]+xVehiclePred[2])
                ])
            )

    robot.xEst = np.vstack([xPred,xLandmark]) #augmenting state vector
    jGxv, jGz = GetNewFeatureJacs(xVehicle,z)

    M = np.vstack([
        np.hstack([np.eye(nStates), np.zeros((nStates,2))]),# note we don't use jacobian
        np.hstack([jGxv, np.zeros((2,nStates-3)), jGz]),
        ])
    robot.PEst = M@linalg.block_diag(robot.PEst,sensor.cov_sensor)@M.T

    #remember this landmark as being mapped we store its ID and position in the state vec
    robot.MappedFeatures[iLandmark,:] = [len(robot.xEst)-2, len(robot.xEst)]
```

The correction (update) step

Once a previously observed landmark is perceived by the robot, such observation can be use to correct the predictions made by EKF and refine the variables in the state (robot pose and landmarks' positions):

Correction.

$$K_k = \bar{\Sigma}_k H_k^T (H_k \bar{\Sigma}_k H_k^T + Q_k)^{-1} \qquad \text{(3. Kalman gain)}$$

$$\mu_{s_k} = \bar{\mu}_{s_k} + K_k (z_k - h(\bar{\mu}_{s_k})) \qquad \text{(4. Map estimation)}$$

$$\Sigma_k = (I - K_k H_k) \bar{\Sigma}_k \qquad \text{(5. Uncertainty of estimation)}$$

$$\texttt{return } \mu_{s_k}, \Sigma_k$$

Recall that Q_t models the uncertainty coming from the sensor observations, having dimensions $2M \times 2M$, and that z_k stands for the observation taken by the sensor at time instant k. H_k stands for the jacobian of the observation, which is defined as:

$$H_k = \frac{\partial h(s_k)}{\partial s_k} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccccc} \frac{\partial h_r}{\partial x_k} & \frac{\partial h_r}{\partial y_k} & \frac{\partial h_r}{\partial \theta_k} & \frac{\partial h_r}{\partial m_{x_1}} & \frac{\partial h_r}{\partial m_{y_1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial h_r}{\partial m_{x_L}} & \frac{\partial h_r}{\partial m_{y_L}} \\ \frac{\partial h_\theta}{\partial x_k} & \frac{\partial h_\theta}{\partial y_k} & \frac{\partial h_\theta}{\partial \theta_k} & \frac{\partial h_\theta}{\partial m_{x_1}} & \frac{\partial h_\theta}{\partial m_{y_1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial h_\theta}{\partial m_{x_L}} & \frac{\partial h_\theta}{\partial m_{y_L}} \end{array}\right]$$

The first 3 columns of H_k correspond to the jacobian w.r.t. the robot pose, which is defined as:

$$jHxv = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{x_i - x}{r} & -\frac{y_i - y}{r} & 0 \\ \frac{y_i - y}{r^2} & -\frac{x_i - x}{r^2} & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

while the remaining pair of columns are associated with the observed landmarks, and take the values (for each landmark):

$$jHxf = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x_i - x}{r} & \frac{y_i - y}{r} \\ -\frac{y_i - y}{r^2} & \frac{x_i - x}{r^2} \end{bmatrix} \text{if observed, } jHxf = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{if not observed.}$$

ASSIGNMENT 3: It's time to update

The following method partially implements the update step. **You are tasked to**:

- Build the state Jacobian H_k (`jH` in the code) used in such a step when a previously perceived landmark is seen again. Employ for that the output of the `GetObsJacs` function.

In [ ]:
```
def update_step(robot, sensor, xPred, PPred, xVehicle, z, iLandmark):

    xVehiclePred = xPred[0:3]

    # predict observation: find out where it is in state vector
    LandmarkIndex = robot.MappedFeatures[iLandmark,:]
    xLandmark = xPred[LandmarkIndex[0]:LandmarkIndex[1]]

    zPred = sensor.observe(xVehiclePred, xLandmark, noisy=False)

    # get observation Jacobians
    jHxv,jHxf = GetObsJacs(xVehicle,xLandmark)
    # Fill in state jacobian

    #
    # Build jH from JHxv and jHxf
    #
    jH = np.zeros((len(z),len(xPred)))
```

```python
    jH[:,0:3] = jHxv
    jH[:,LandmarkIndex[0]:LandmarkIndex[1]] = jHxf

    # Do Kalman update:
    Innov = z-zPred
    Innov[1] = AngleWrap(Innov[1])

    S=jH@PPred@jH.T+sensor.cov_sensor
    W=PPred@jH.T@linalg.inv(S)
    robot.xEst=xPred+W@Innov

    robot.PEst=PPred-W@S@W.T

    # ensure P remains symmetric
    robot.PEst = 0.5*(robot.PEst+robot.PEst.T)
```

Thinking about it (1)

Having completed these points, the managers at Nirvana are curious about these aspects:

In the **prediction step**:

- What represents PPred and why is it build in that way in the EFK function?

  Es la matriz de covarianza de incertidumbre predicha, que combina las covarianzas de la pose del robot y los landmarks, y está así para representar la matriz de covarianza en el contexto del filtro de Kalman extendido

- Which are its dimensions?

  (3+landmarks)x(3+landmarks)

- And those of the matrices used to build it? (`PPredvv` , `PPredvm` and `PPredmm`)

  *PPredvv: 3x3 ; PPredvm: 3xnum_landmarks ; PPredmm: num_landmarks*num_landmarks*

In the **correction step**:

- Discuss the size and content of the state Jacobian H_k throughout the SLAM simulation.

  la Jacobiana del estado es fundamental para actualizar la estimación del estado basándose en las mediciones del sensor. Tendrá las dimensiones tamaño del vector de estados x num mediciones

7.2.3 Testing the SLAM system!

The following `EFKSlam()` method puts together the implemented functions for doing the prediction and update steps, as well as for introducing the relevant information when a new landmark is observed by the robot.

Then, `the demo_ekf_slam()` method commands the robot to follow a squared path while observing landmarks in its FOV. **Run it to try our EKF SLAM implementation!**

In [ ]:
```python
def EFKSlam(robot: EFKSlamRobot, sensor: FOVSensor, z, iLandmark, u):
    """ Implementation of the EFK algorithm for SLAM.

        It does not return anything.
        Just updates the state attributes in robot(causing side effects only in robot).
```

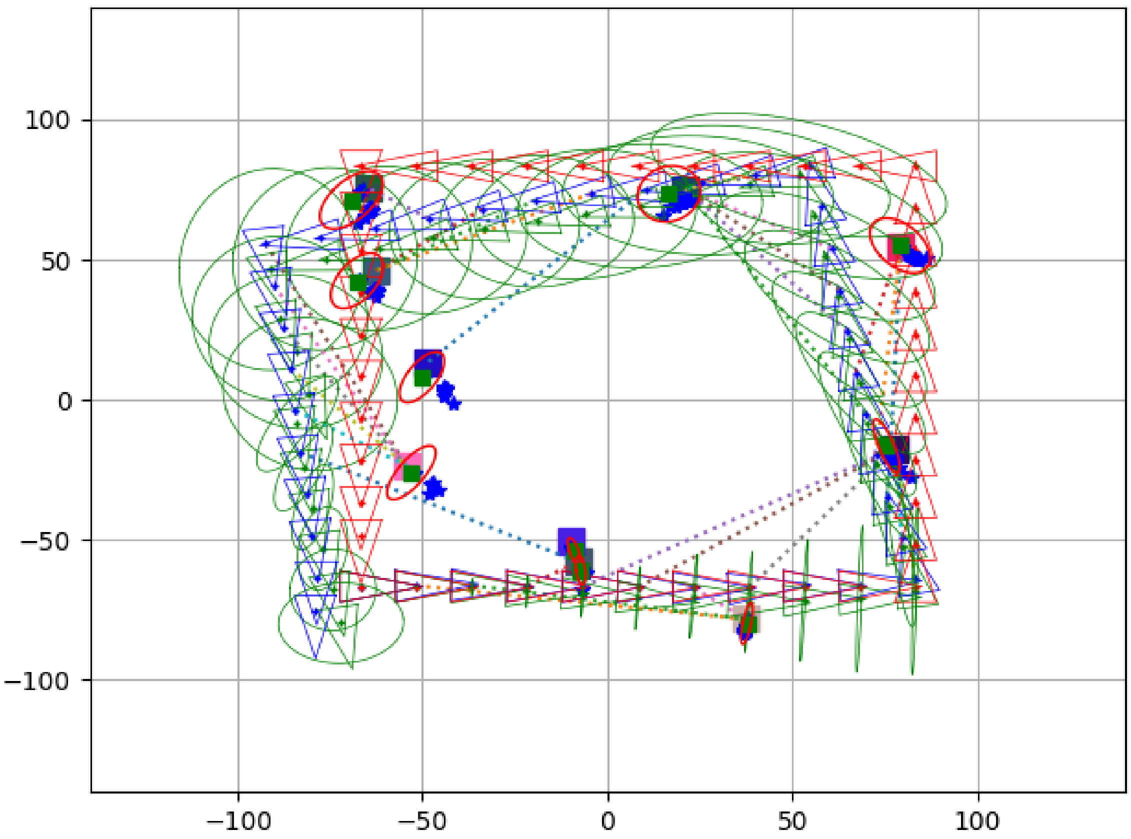
```
        Args:
            robot
            sensor
            z: observation made in this loop
            iLandmark: Index of the landmark observed in the world map and in robot.Mappe
                It serves to chech whether it is in the state and if so, where is locatec
            u: Movement command received in this loop.
                It serves us to predict the future pose in the state(xVehicle).
                At the time this function is called, robot.pose and robot.true_pose have

    """
    # Useful vbles
    xVehicle = robot.xEst[0:3]
    xMap = robot.xEst[3:]

    #
    # Prediction step
    #
    xPred, PPred = prediction_step(xVehicle, xMap, robot, u)

    #
    # Update step
    #
    if z.shape[1] > 0:
        #have we seen this feature before?
        if robot.MappedFeatures[iLandmark,0] >=0:
            update_step(robot, sensor, xPred, PPred, xVehicle, z, iLandmark)

        else:
            # this is a new feature add it to the map....
            incorporate_new_landmark(robot, sensor, xPred, xVehicle, z, iLandmark)
        #end
    else:
        # No observation available
        robot.xEst = xPred
        robot.PEst = PPred
```

In [ ]:
```
def demo_ekf_slam(robot,
          sensor,
          nFeatures=10,
          MapSize=200,
          DrawEveryNFrames=5,
          nSteps = 195,
          turning = 50,
          mode='one_landmark_in_fov',
          NONSTOP=True,
          LOG=False):


    %matplotlib widget
    #seed = 100
    #np.random.seed(seed)

    logger = None
    if LOG:
        logger = Logger(nFeatures, nSteps);

    # Map configuration
    Map = MapSize*random.rand(2, nFeatures) - MapSize/2

    # Matplotlib setup
    canvas = MapCanvas(Map, MapSize, nFeatures, robot, sensor, NONSTOP)
    canvas.initialFrame(robot, Map, sensor)
```

```python
    u = np.vstack([3.0, 0.0, 0.0])

    for k in range(1, nSteps):

        # Move the robot with a control action u
        u[2] = 0.0
        if k%turning == 0:
             u[2]=np.pi/2

        robot.step(u)

        # Get new observation/s
        if mode == 'one_landmark_in_fov' :
            # Get a random observations within the fov of the sensor
            z, iFeature = sensor.random_observation(robot.true_pose, Map, fov=True)
        elif mode == 'landmarks_in_fov':
            # Get all the observations within the FOV
            z, iFeature = sensor.observe_in_fov(robot.true_pose, Map)

        EFKSlam(robot, sensor, z, iFeature, u)

        # Point 3, Robot pose and features localization errors and determinants
        if logger is not None:
            logger.log(k, robot, Map)

        # Drawings
        if k % DrawEveryNFrames == 0:
            canvas.drawFrame(robot, sensor, Map, iFeature)
            clear_output(wait=True)
            display(canvas.fig)

    # Draw the final estimated positions and uncertainties of the features
    canvas.drawFinal(robot)
    clear_output(wait=True)
    display(canvas.fig)

    if logger is not None:
        %matplotlib inline
        logger.draw(canvas.colors)
```

In [ ]:

```python
# TRY IT!

# Map configuration
n_features = 10
MapSize = 200

# Robot base characterization
SigmaX = 0.01 # Standard deviation in the x axis
SigmaY = 0.01 # Standard deviation in the y axins
SigmaTheta = 1.5*np.pi/180 # Bearing standar deviation
R = np.diag([SigmaX**2, SigmaY**2, SigmaTheta**2]) # Cov matrix

xRobot = np.vstack([-MapSize/3, -MapSize/3, 0.0])
robot = EFKSlamRobot(xRobot, R, n_features)

Sigma_r = 1.1
Sigma_theta = 5*np.pi/180
Q = np.diag([Sigma_r, Sigma_theta])**2 # Covariances for our very bad&expensive sensor (
fov = np.pi*2/3
max_range = 100

sensor = FOVSensor(Q, fov, max_range)

demo_ekf_slam(robot, sensor, nFeatures=n_features, MapSize=MapSize, NONSTOP=True)
```




```
No such comm: 865fbec52ce04ae5973f2a7c336e82e4
No such comm: 865fbec52ce04ae5973f2a7c336e82e4
```

Getting performance results

As with our previous contract, the managers ask for information about how well our EKF SLAM algorithm performs. For helping us in that mission, our colleagues have implemented a logger, which is meant to store some information each loop regarding the method performance and plot it at the end of its execution.

You will get an output similar to this:

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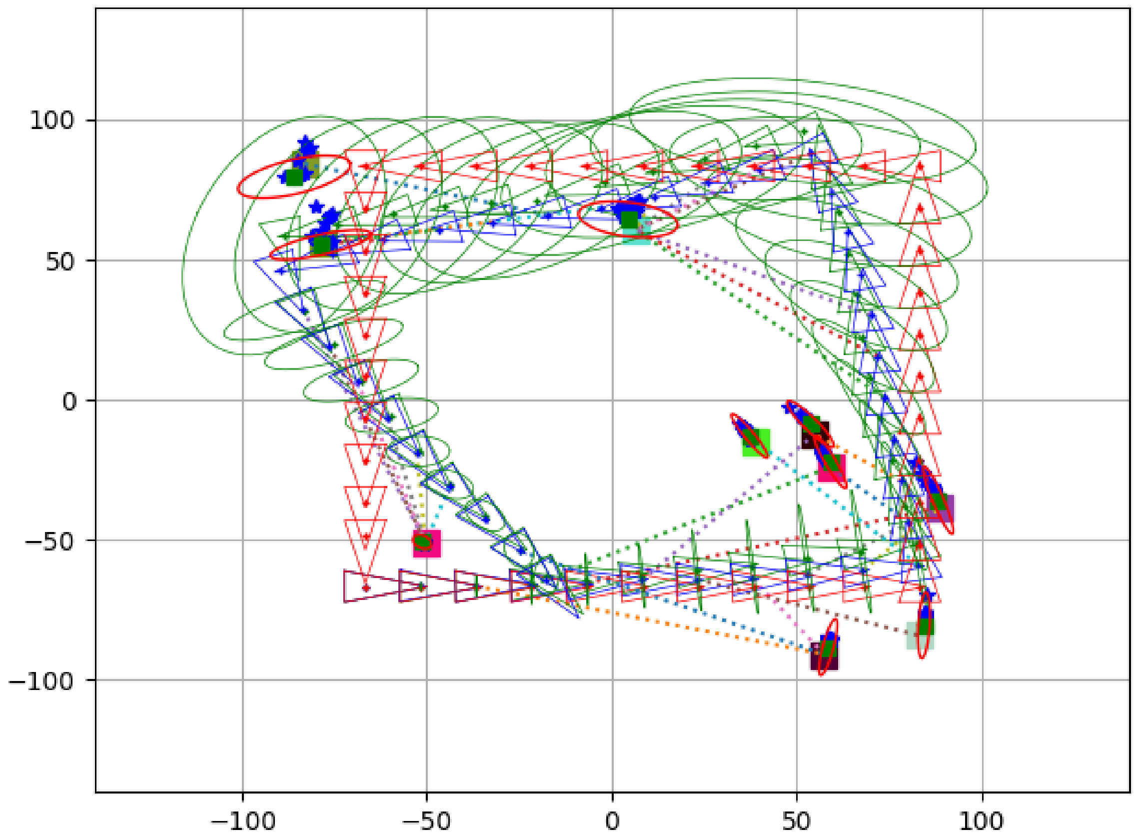
In [ ]:
```
class Logger():
    def __init__(self, nFeatures, nSteps):
        # Storage:
        self.PFeatDetStore = np.full((nFeatures,nSteps),np.Inf)
        self.FeatErrStore = np.full((nFeatures,nSteps),np.Inf)
        self.PXErrStore = np.full((nSteps,1), 0)
        self.XErrStore = np.full((2,nSteps), 0) # error in position and angle

    def log(self, k, robot, Map):

        # TODO
        IsMapped = robot.MappedFeatures[:,0] >= 0
        # Storage:
        for i in range(robot.MappedFeatures.shape[0]):
            if IsMapped[i]:
                ii = robot.MappedFeatures[i,:]
```

```python
                xFeature = robot.xEst[ii[0]:ii[1]]
                self.PFeatDetStore[i,k] = np.linalg.det(robot.PEst[ii[0]:ii[1],ii[0]:ii[
                self.FeatErrStore[i,k] = np.sqrt(np.sum((xFeature-Map[:,[i]])**2))
        self.PXErrStore[k,0] = linalg.det(robot.PEst[0:3,0:3])
        self.XErrStore[0,k] = np.sqrt(np.sum((robot.xEst[0:2]-robot.true_pose[0:2])**2))
        self.XErrStore[1,k] = abs(robot.xEst[2]-robot.true_pose[2])  # error in position

    def draw(self, colors):
        nSteps = self.PFeatDetStore.shape[1]
        nFeatures = self.PFeatDetStore.shape[0]

        plt.figure()
        plt.figure(2) #hold on
        plt.title('Errors in robot localization')
        plt.plot(self.XErrStore[0,:],'b',label="Error in position")
        plt.plot(self.XErrStore[1,:],'r',label="Error in orientation")
        #plt.legend('Error in position','Error in orientation')
        plt.legend()

        plt.figure(3)# hold on
        plt.title('Determinant of the cov. matrix associated to the robot localization')
        xs = np.arange(nSteps)
        plt.plot(self.PXErrStore[:],'b')

        plt.figure(4)# hold on
        plt.title('Errors in features localization')

        plt.figure(5)# hold on
        plt.title('Log of the determinant of the cov. matrix associated to each feature'

        for i in range(nFeatures):
            plt.figure(5)
            h = plt.plot(np.log(self.PFeatDetStore[i,:]), color=colors[i,:])
            plt.figure(4)
            h = plt.plot(self.FeatErrStore[i,:], color=colors[i,:])
```

In [ ]:

```python
# Map configuration
n_features = 10
MapSize = 200

# Robot base characterization
SigmaX = 0.01 # Standard deviation in the x axis
SigmaY = 0.01 # Standard deviation in the y axins
SigmaTheta = 1.5*np.pi/180 # Bearing standar deviation
R = np.diag([SigmaX**2, SigmaY**2, SigmaTheta**2]) # Cov matrix

xRobot = np.vstack([-MapSize/3, -MapSize/3, 0.0])
robot = EFKSlamRobot(xRobot, R, n_features)

Sigma_r = 1.1
Sigma_theta = 5*np.pi/180
Q = np.diag([Sigma_r, Sigma_theta])**2 # Covariances for our very bad&expensive sensor (
fov = np.pi*2/3
max_range = 100

sensor = FOVSensor(Q, fov, max_range)

demo_ekf_slam(robot, sensor, nFeatures=n_features, MapSize=MapSize, NONSTOP=True, LOG=Tr
```


100
50
0
−50
−100
−100
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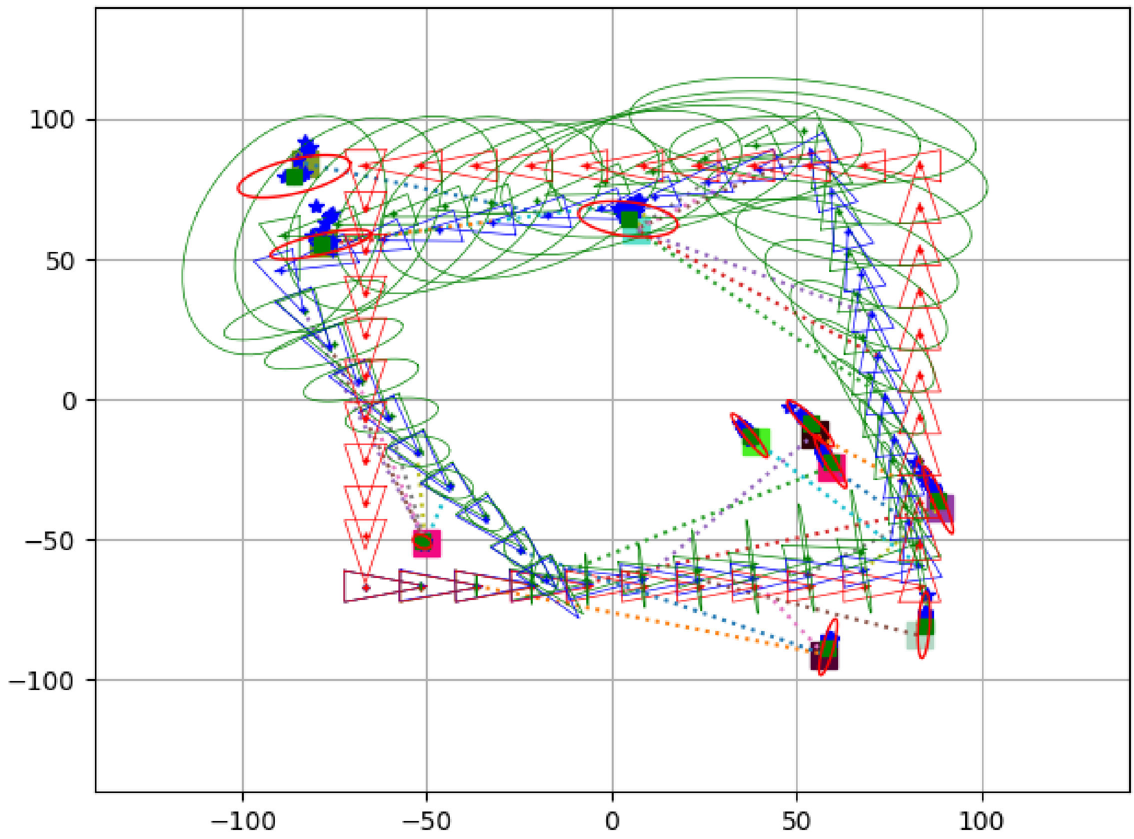
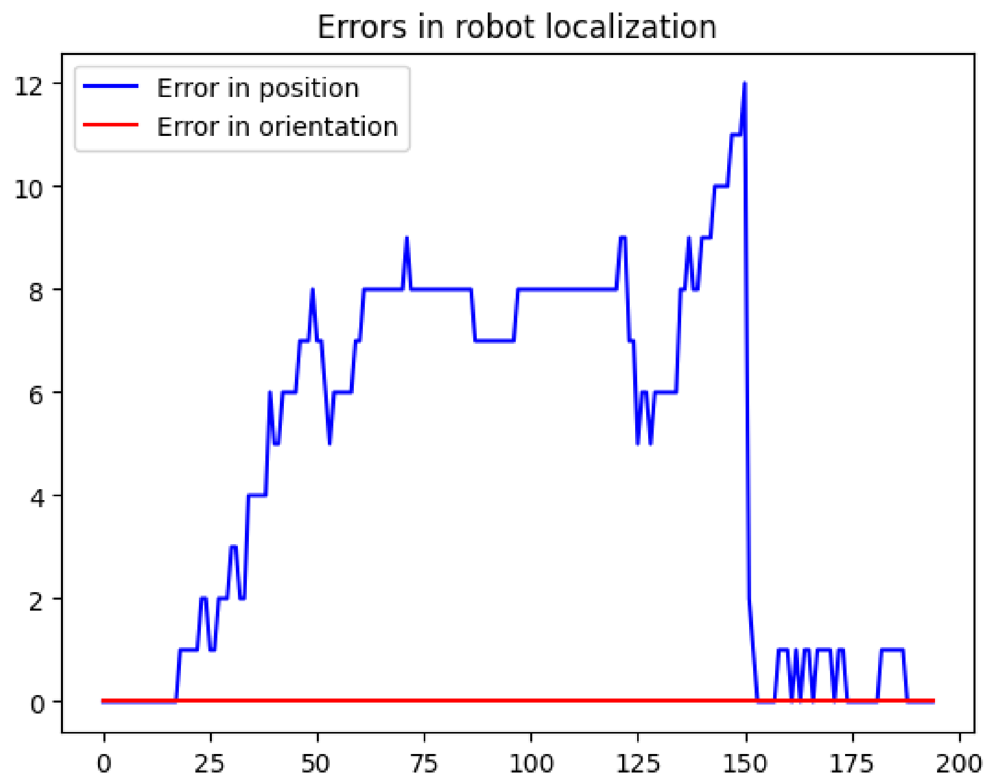
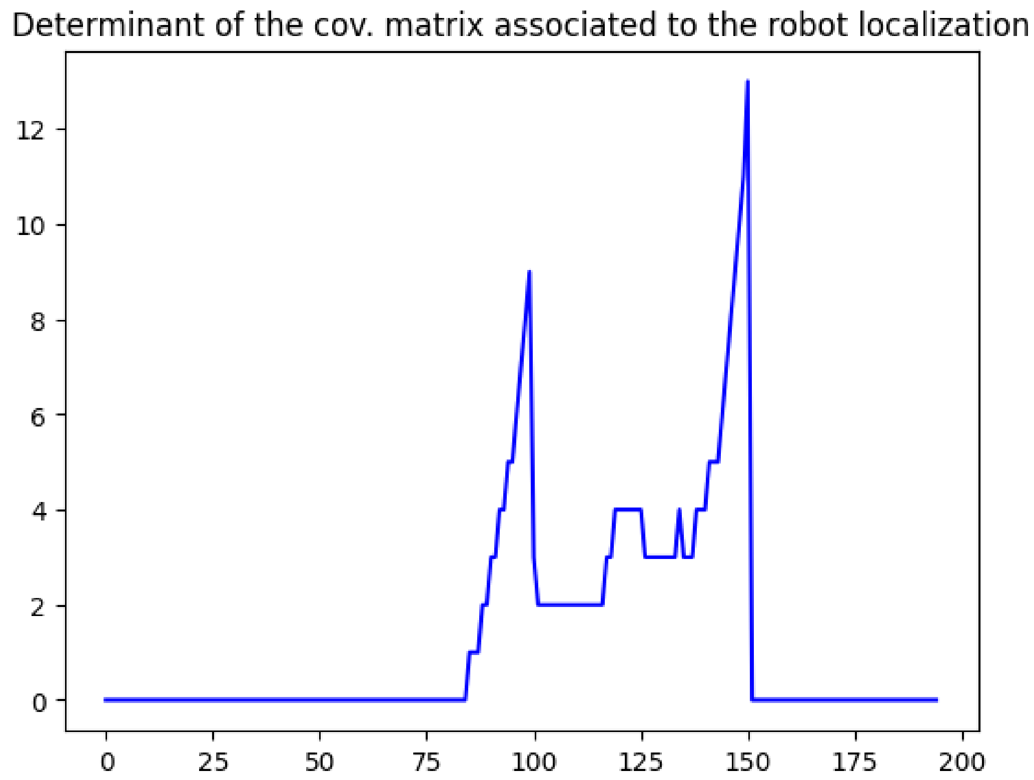
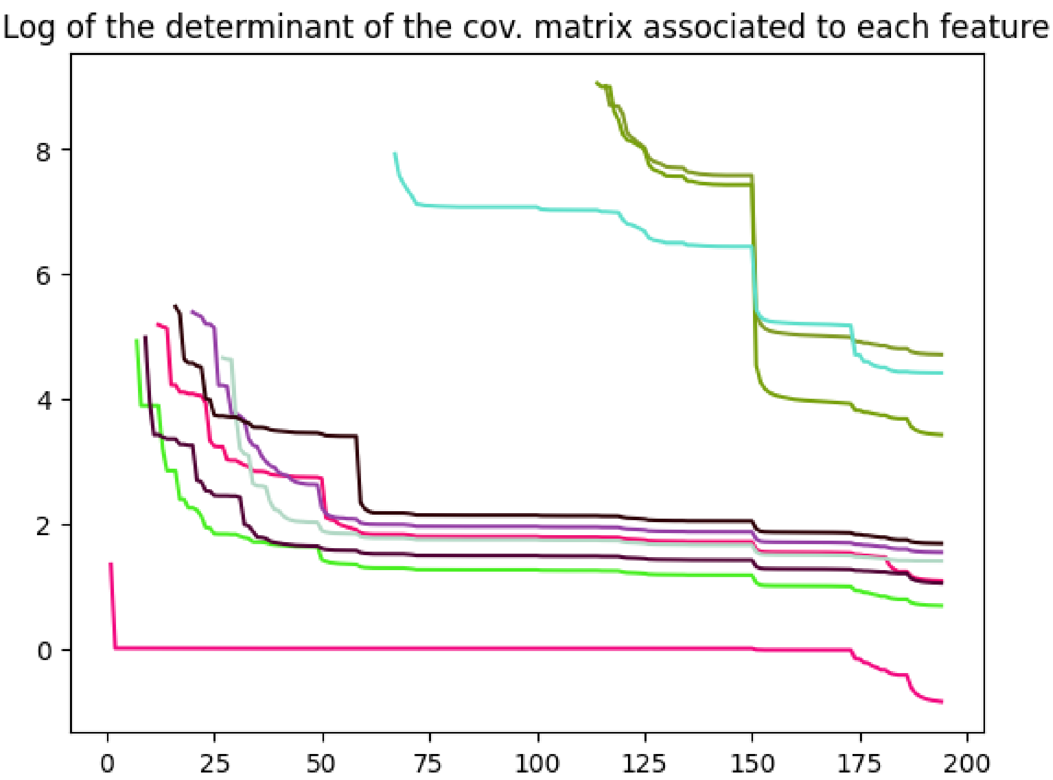
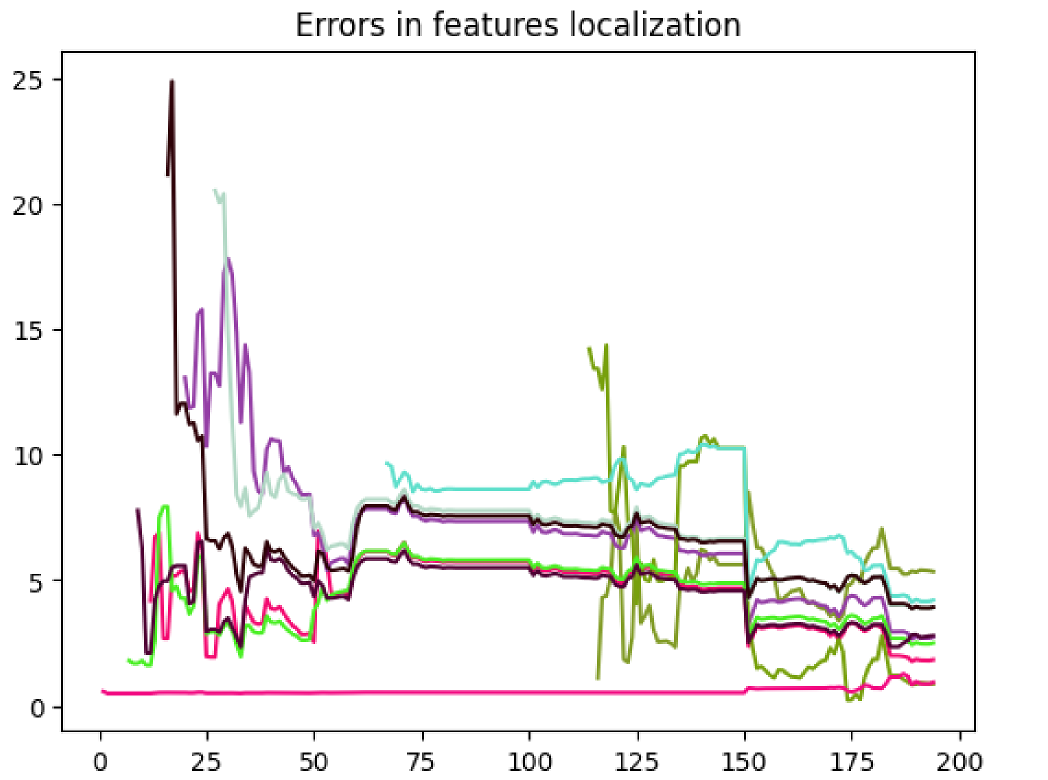
50
100


100
50
0
−50
−100
−100
−50
0
50
100


Errors in robot localization
Error in position
Error in orientation
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
0
25
50
75
100
125
150
175
200


Determinant of the cov. matrix associated to the robot localization
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
0
25
50
75
100
125
150
175
200






```
No such comm: bf01f4b3c25846f18c5a13264a9c5175
```

Thinking about it (2)

At this point you are able to **address the following points** (include some figures if needed):

- Why the uncertainty about the robot pose can increase between iterations?

  la incertidumbre puede crecer por diferentes motivos: ruido en el sensor, la linealización en EFK puede introducir errores, la incertidumbre en las posiciones de los landmarks, errores en el mapeado,desajustes del modelo, errores cumulativos,...

- Discuss the performance of our EKF SLAM implementation.

  Se ve estable en orientación pero no tanto en posición.Los incrementos repentinos o tendencias en los valores del determinante de covarianza pueden indicar problemas en el rendimiento del filtro. Los errores de las features localizations se ven consistentes y relativamente pequeñas lo cual implica que tiene una estimación de las poses relativamente aceptable

Provide information about how the following parameters affect the SLAM algorithm:

- Different number of landmarks.

  La cantidad de landmarks afecta en cómo el sistema crea mapas y se localiza.Con pocos landmarks, el sistema puede tener dificultades para entender dónde está y qué está mapeando. Con muchos, el proceso puede volverse más complicado, y el sistema necesita ser eficiente para manejar toda esa información

- Robot base characterization (standard deviations).

  Si las mediciones del robot son más precisas(desviación estándar menor),el sistema confía más en la información y puede estimar mejor el entorno.Si las mediciones son menos precisas, aumenta la incertidumbre y hay más posibilidades de errores

- Sensor characterization.

  Un sensor más preciso mejora la construcción del mapa y la localización del robot, mientras que un sensor menos preciso puede introducir incertidumbre y afectar la calidad de la estimación.