

- Midterm Friday (50 min)

- Bring laptop

(Canvas guit)

- calculator

Example

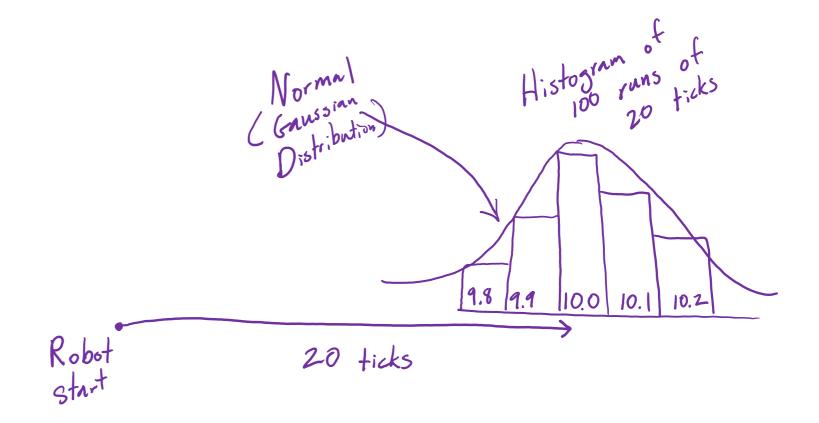
Noise:

1. Sensor noise

2. motion noise

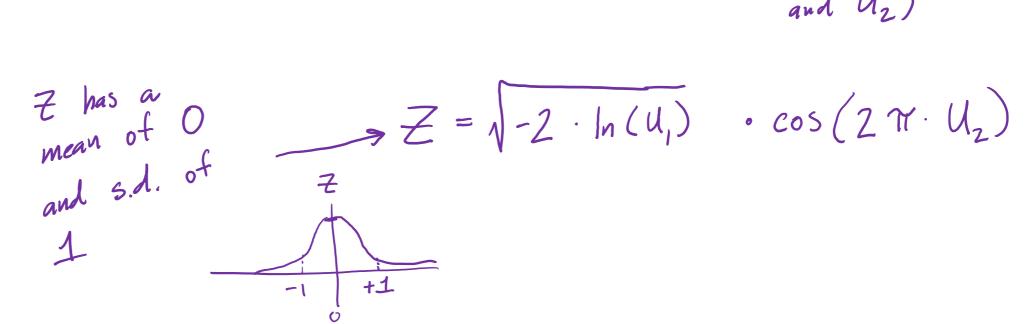
Motion Model

Add encoder to the wheels

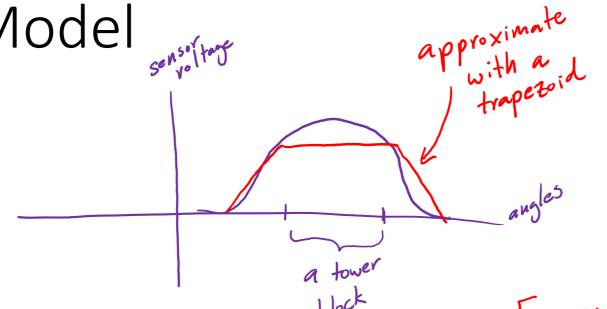


Gaussian Distributions

Sampling from a Gaussian Distribution

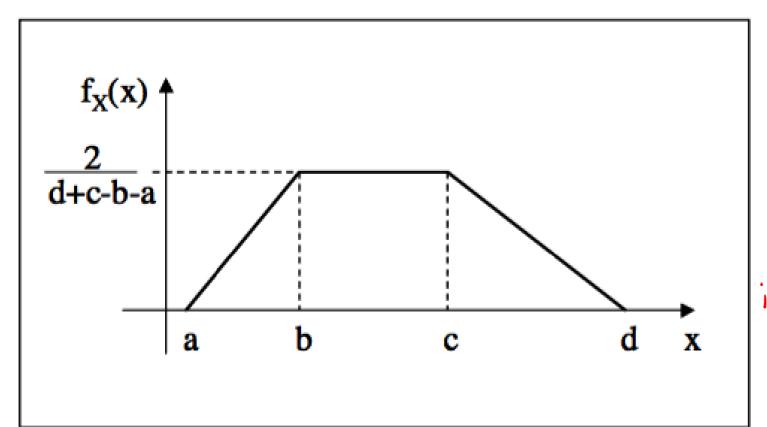


Sensor Model



Note: without taking
any sensor reading
you know it a
particle is near
particle is near
a tower or not

For each particle, we need to compute a weight (likelihood):



$$\mathcal{U} = \frac{2}{d+c-b-a}$$
if $b \leq x < c \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$
if $a \leq x < b \rightarrow \mathcal{U} \cdot \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)$
if $c \leq x < d \rightarrow \mathcal{U} \cdot \left(\frac{d-x}{d-c}\right)$

Figure 1. Probability Density Function of a Trapezoidal Distribution

these > p(Z | free space) = create
these > p(Z | tower) = these 2
functions

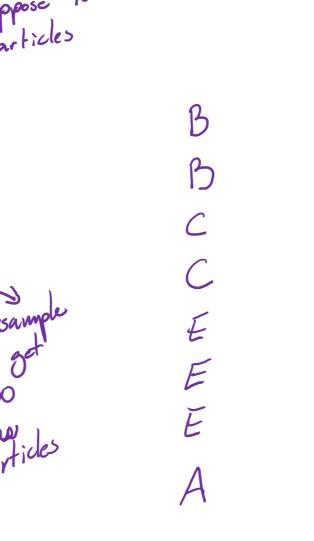
Resampling Particles

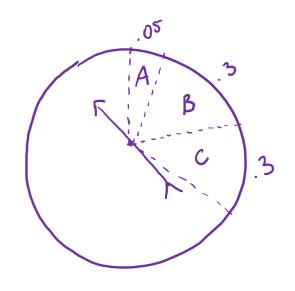
G

- Suppose 100 particles Weight Particle # . 05 .05

.05

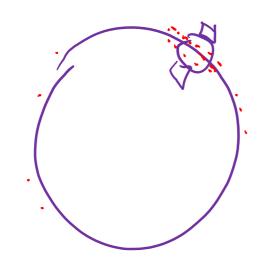
normalith





- throw in 5% random particles

Determining Robot Position



- as your robot drives, compute

the standard deviation of the particles

once the standard deviation is below a

threshold, use the mean as the

robot location

Monte Carlo Localization knimber where your where your rebot is rebot is

-take - For each particle:

sensor

reading

- advance the particle (and add noise)

- categorize the particles as: I free space

- compute the weight of each particle
- Resample the particles