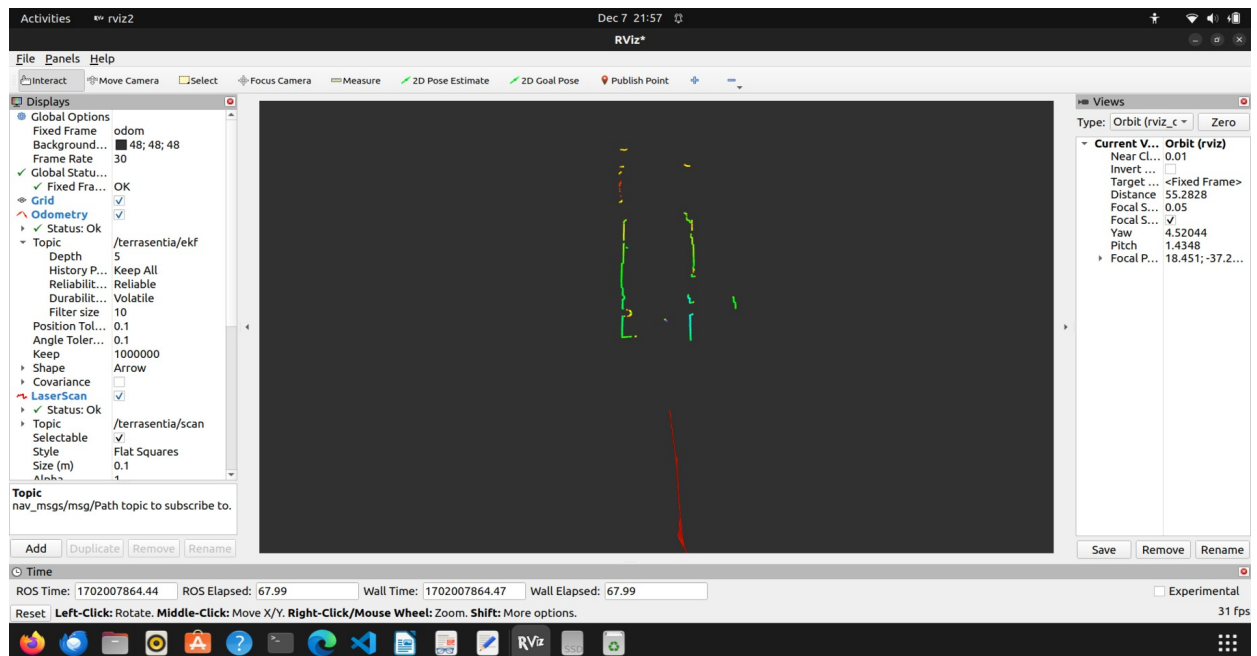


## CODING EX – 3

### KALAIPRIYAN R – KR53

1. Play the rosbag file 'lidar' and visualize the robot trajectory and the LiDAR measurements on rviz2. Add screenshots to your report.

SOLUTION:

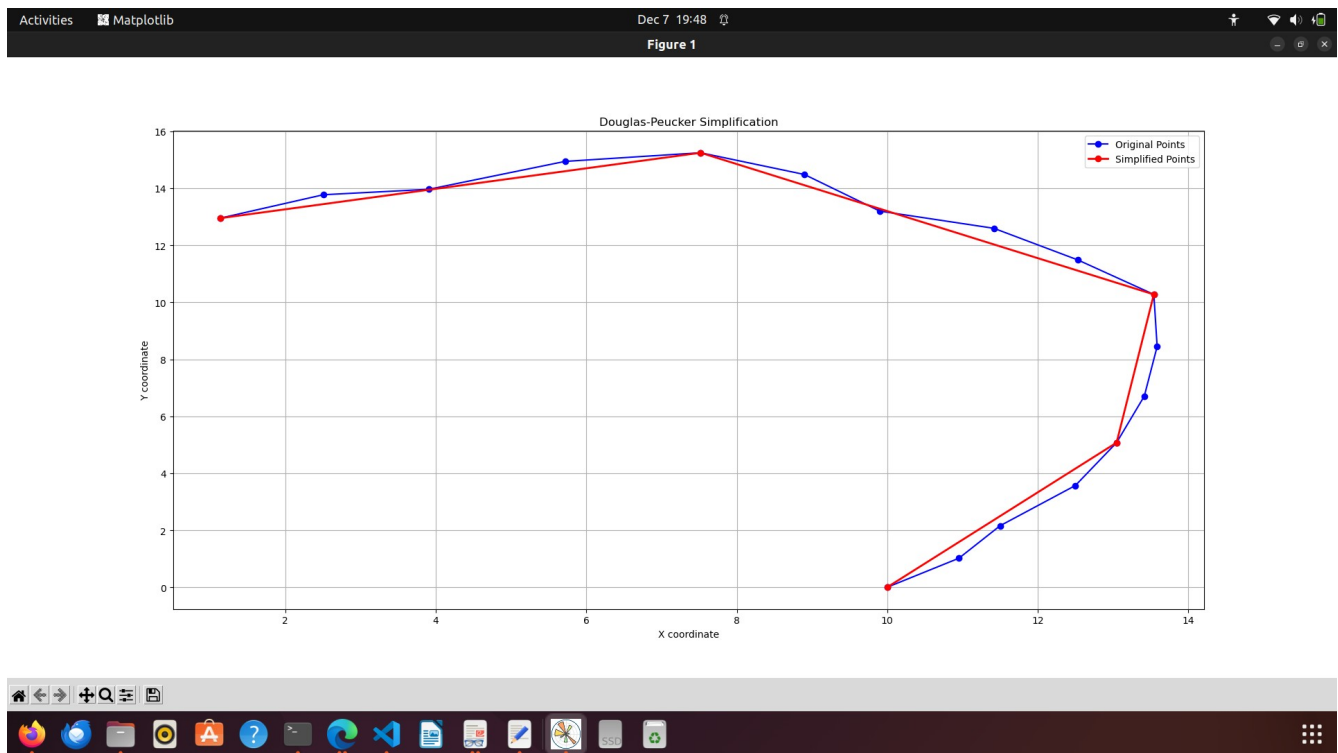


2. Write code in Python to find and fit lines and corners from LIDAR data, using one of the line fitting algorithms discussed in chapter 4.7.2 of Siegwart. Test your algorithm on the following data. Add the results to your report (you don't need the ros template for this question).

SOLUTION:

ALGORITHM USED : Douglas Peucker

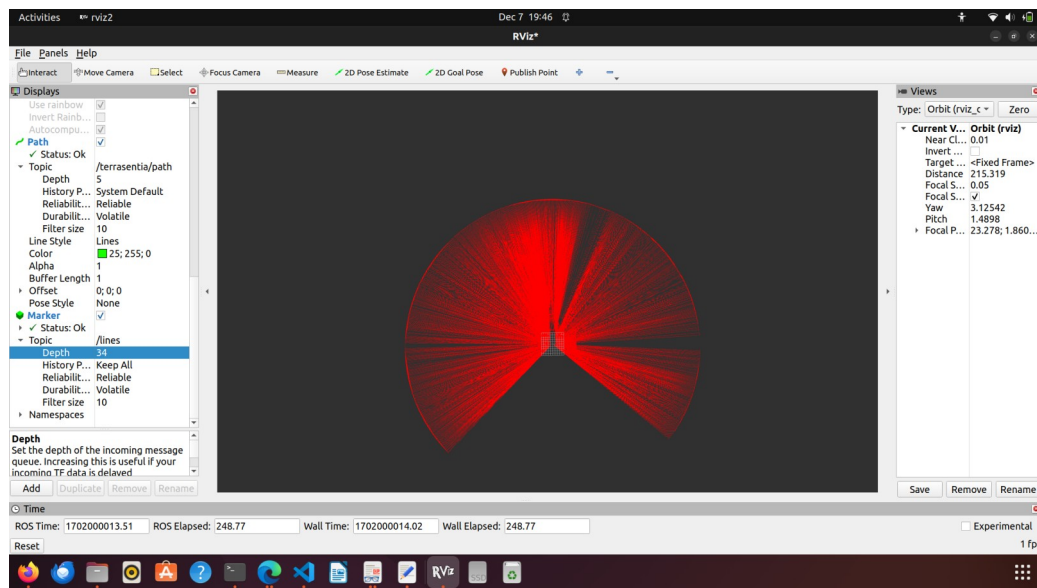
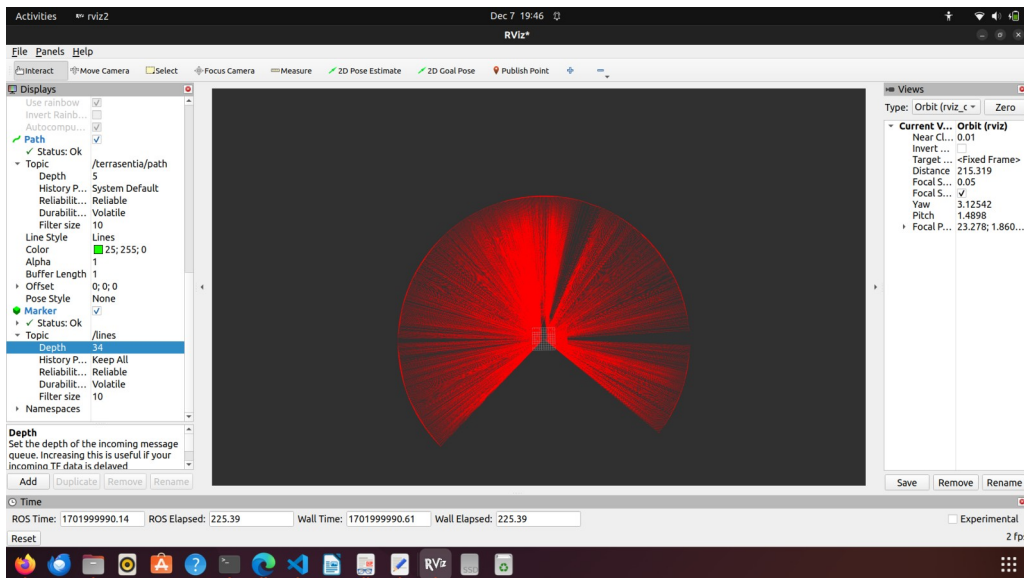
Plot:



3. Use the function created in the previous question to find and fit lines and corners from the LiDAR data in the rosbag file. Visualize the lines on rviz2. Add screenshots to your report.

- The LiDAR data is contained in the topic /terrasentia/scan.
- The function `callback_scan()` in the attached template is already reading the ranges. These ranges are stored in a vector whose first value corresponds to -45 degrees, and the last value corresponds to 225 degrees (the total field of view is 270 degrees).
- You may need to convert the LiDAR measurements from polar coordinates to rectangular coordinates, depending on the algorithm you want to implement.
- You can use line markers to draw lines on rviz. See example in the function `draw_line_example_callback()`.

SOLUTION:



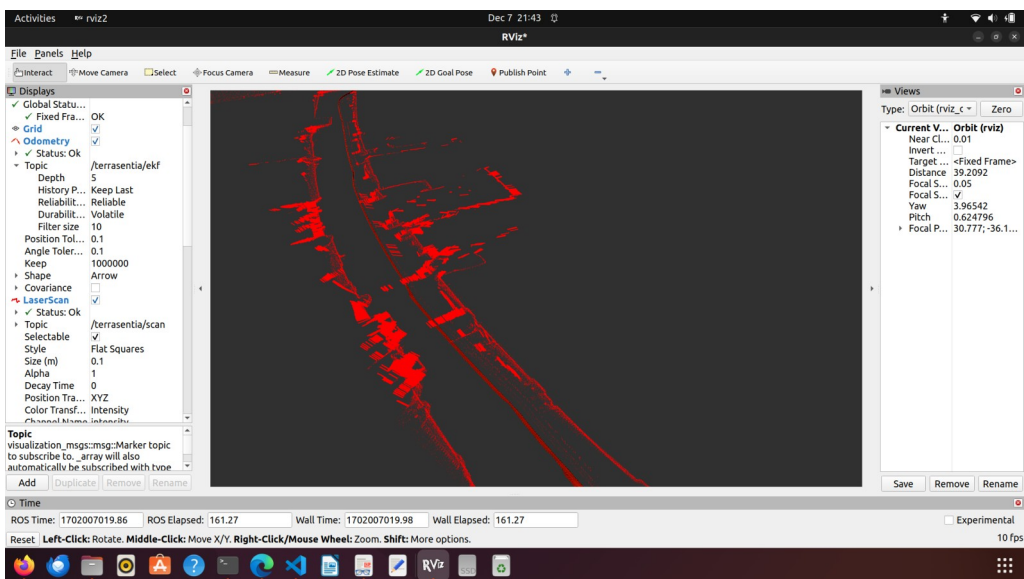
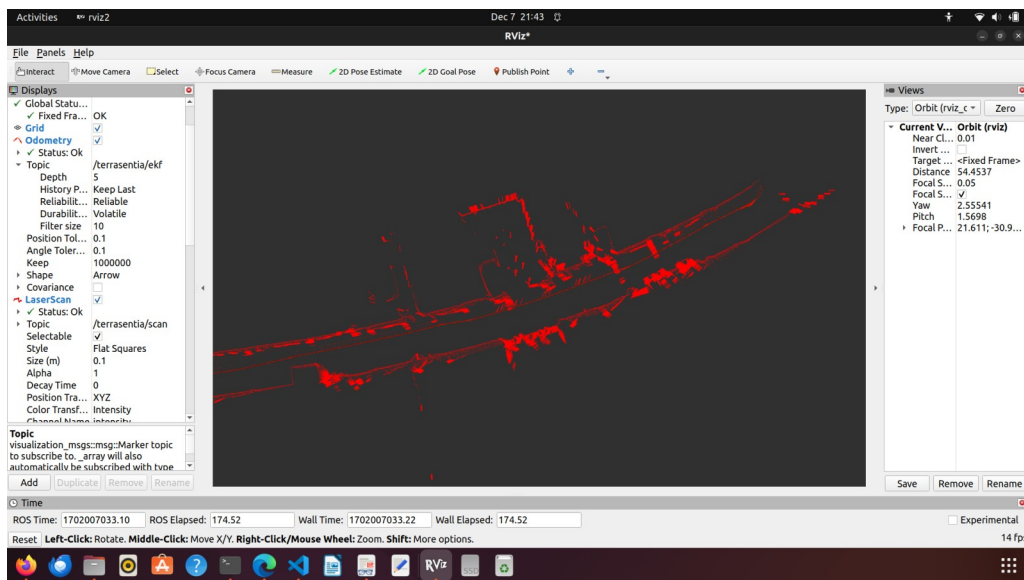
4. Mapping. Use the line fitting algorithm and the trajectory of the robot to create a complete geometric map of the corridor. Add screenshots to your report.

- The trajectory of the robot is given by the topic /terrasentia/ekf. You need to subscribe to this topic to get the position and orientation.
- Remember that the LiDAR measurements are given with respect to the robot coordinate frame. You will need to convert the estimated lines to a global reference frame (e.g. odom) for mapping.

SOLUTION:

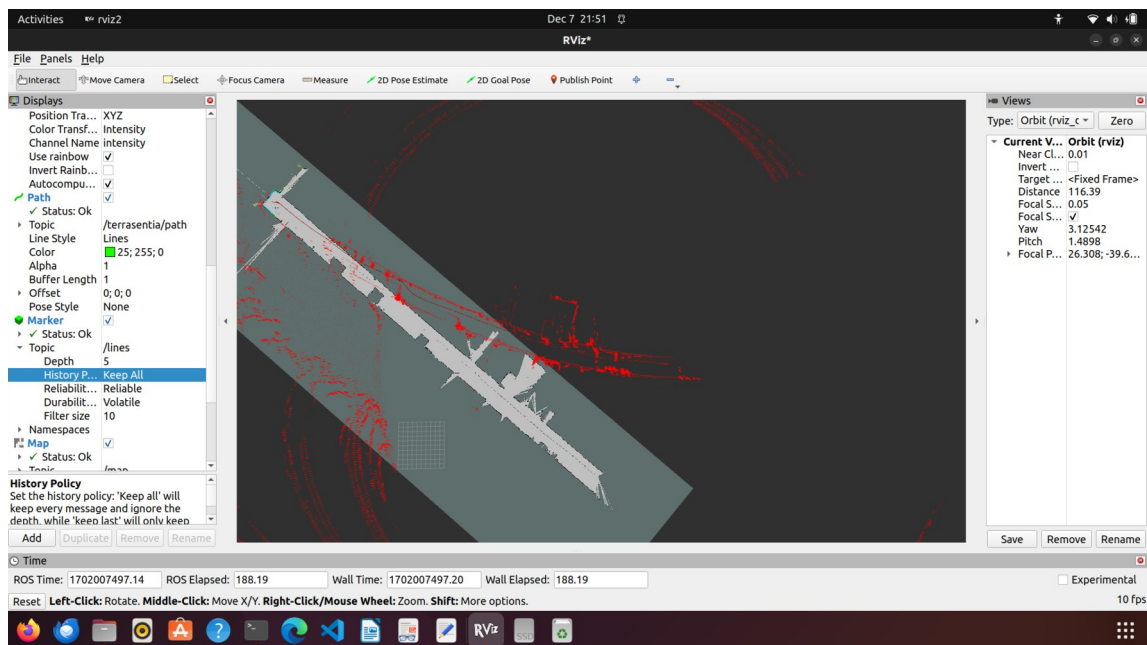
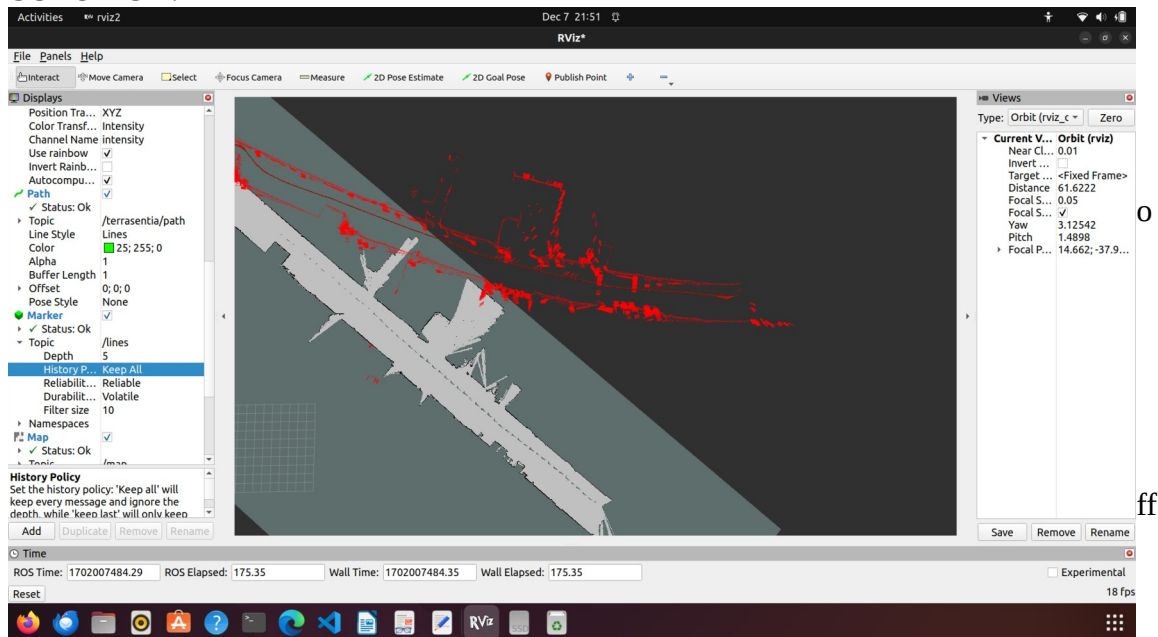
CONCEPT USED:

SHORTENED THE SCANNING LINE FIT FROM THE PREVIOUS METHOD AND TRANSFORMED THE MATRIX.



5. SLAM. Use Gmapping to create a map based on SLAM (see tutorial below). Compare this map with the one you obtained with your implementation. Explain the differences you find.

## SOLUTION:



The maps are not exactly matching as expected. This might be due to:

**1. Sensor Noise:**

LiDAR data might include noise, causing inaccuracies in the measurements that affect the map.

**2. Map Resolution:**

The gmapping resolution settings may not capture all the details that the LiDAR sensor detects.

**3. Motion Distortion:**

The robot's movement can distort LiDAR readings, leading to mismatches in the map.

**4. Data Association:**

Gmapping could struggle with matching LiDAR data to the map if the environment has repetitive or non-distinctive features.

**5. Parameter Tuning:**

Incorrectly tuned parameters of gapping can result in a map that doesn't align well with the sensor data.

**6. Time Synchronization:**

A lack of proper synchronization between sensor data and the robot's odometry can cause errors in the map