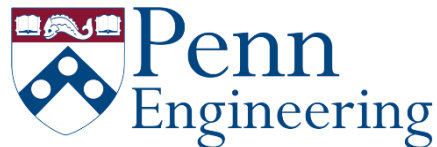


# Robotics

Estimation and Learning  
with Dan Lee

## Week 3. Robotic Mapping

### 3.1 Introduction to Mapping



# Map and Mapping

- Map is a spatial model of a robot's environment.
- Mapping is a process for building a map.
- Consideration for mapping
  - Map representation
  - Available sensors
  - Purpose of mapping

# Types of Map

- Metric Map
- Topological Map
- Semantic Map

# Types of Map (1) – Metric map

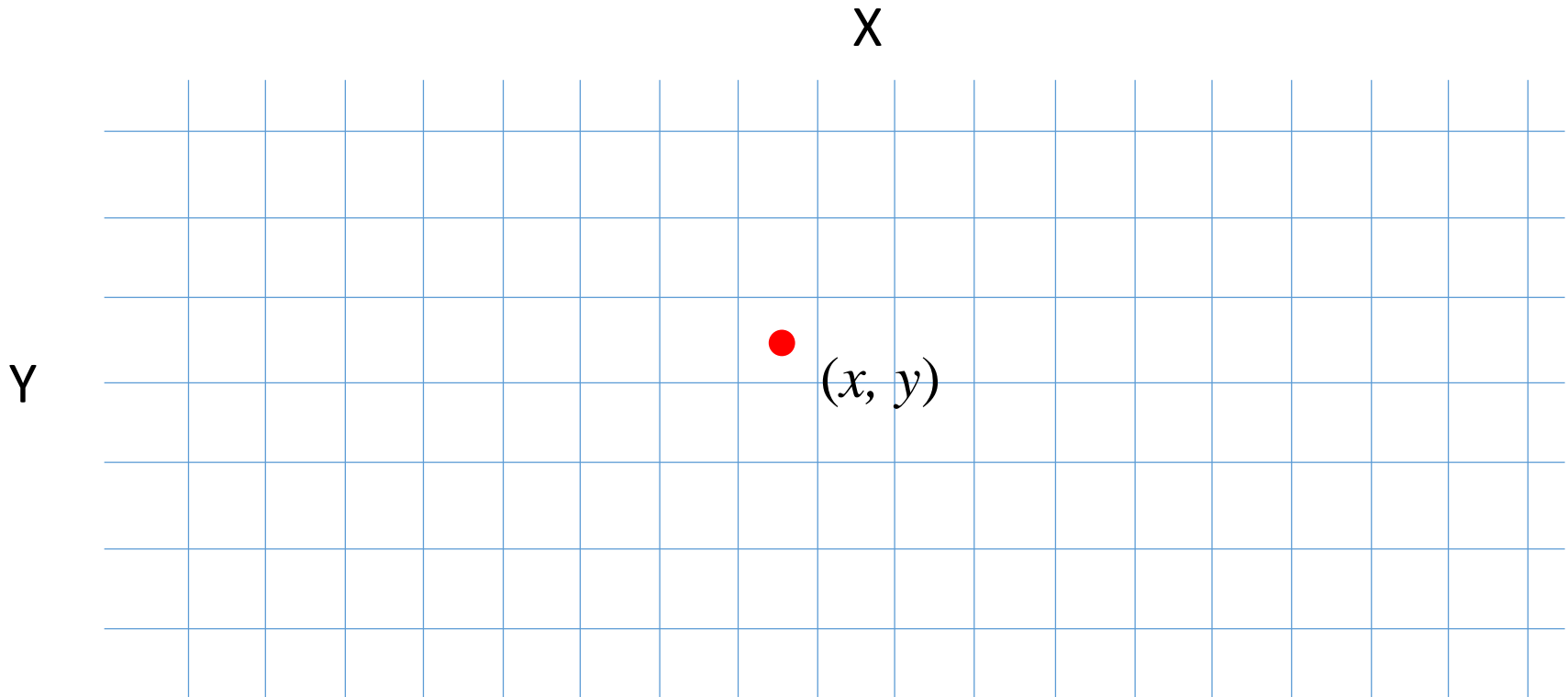
Longitude

Longitude



UPenn ( $39.95^{\circ}\text{N}$ ,  $75.19^{\circ}\text{W}$ )

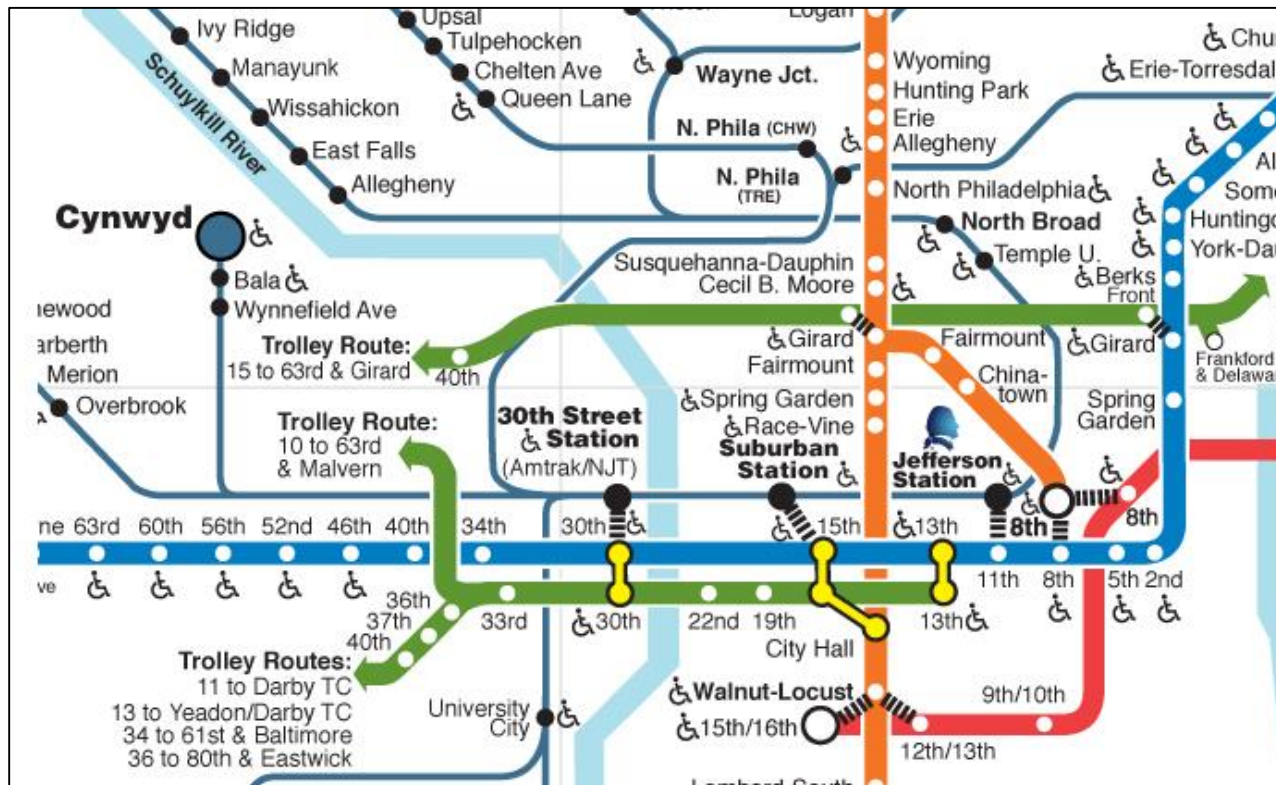
# Types of Map (1) – Metric map



A location is represented as a coordinate.

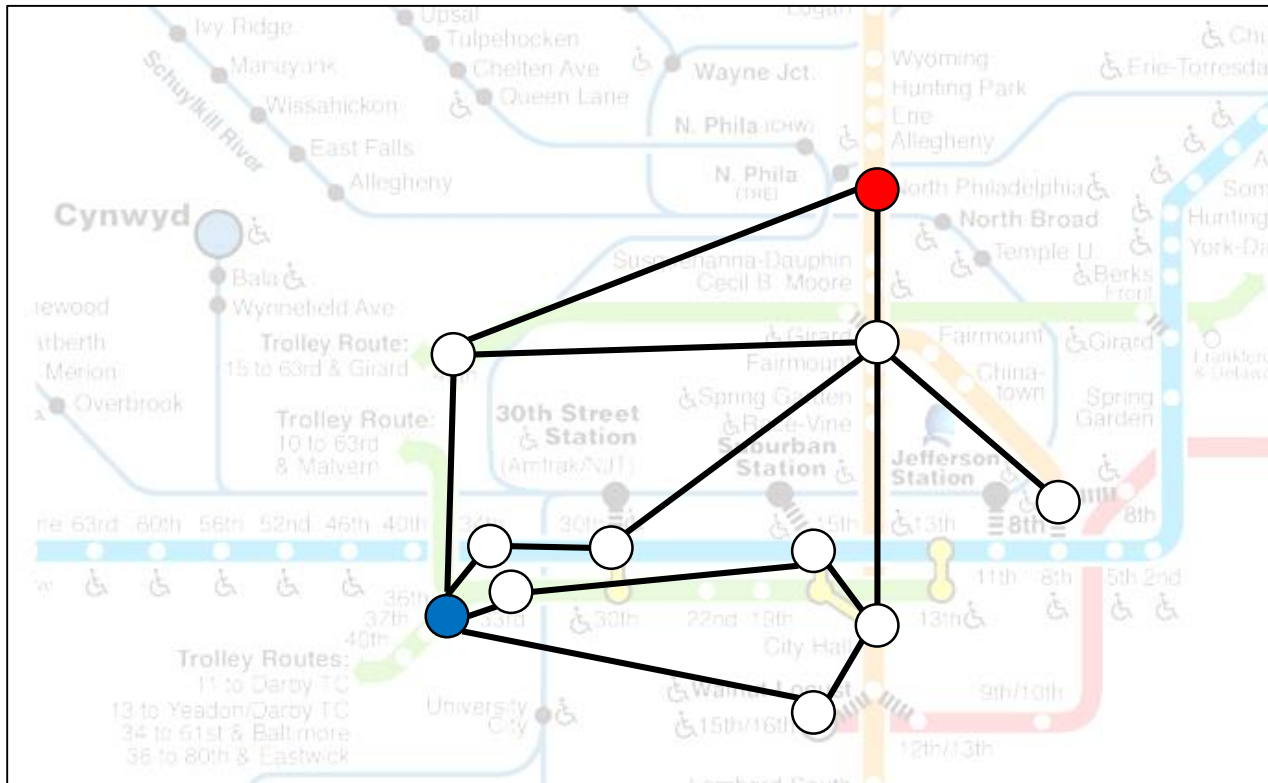
# Types of Map (2) – Topological map

Part of SEPTA Train Map



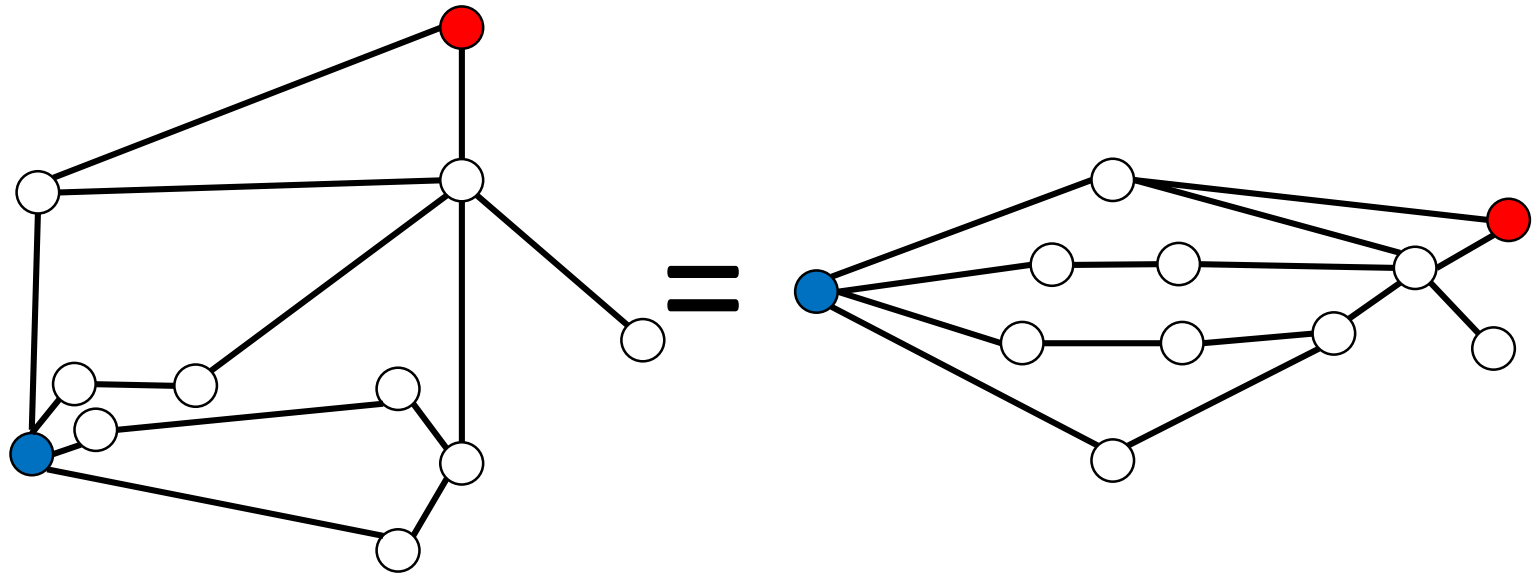
# Types of Map (2) – Topological map

Part of SEPTA Train Map



Locations are represented as nodes and their connectivity as arcs.

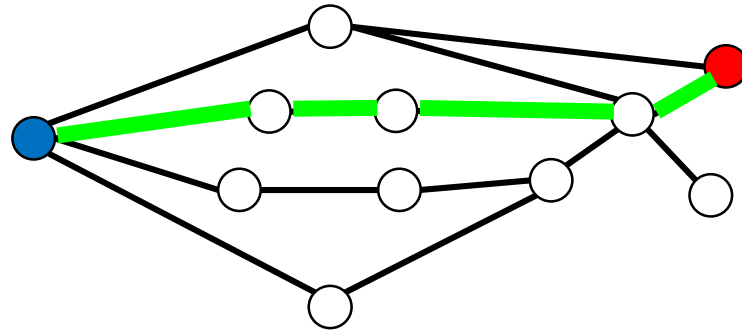
# Types of Map (2) – Topological map



Only the connectivity between nodes matter.



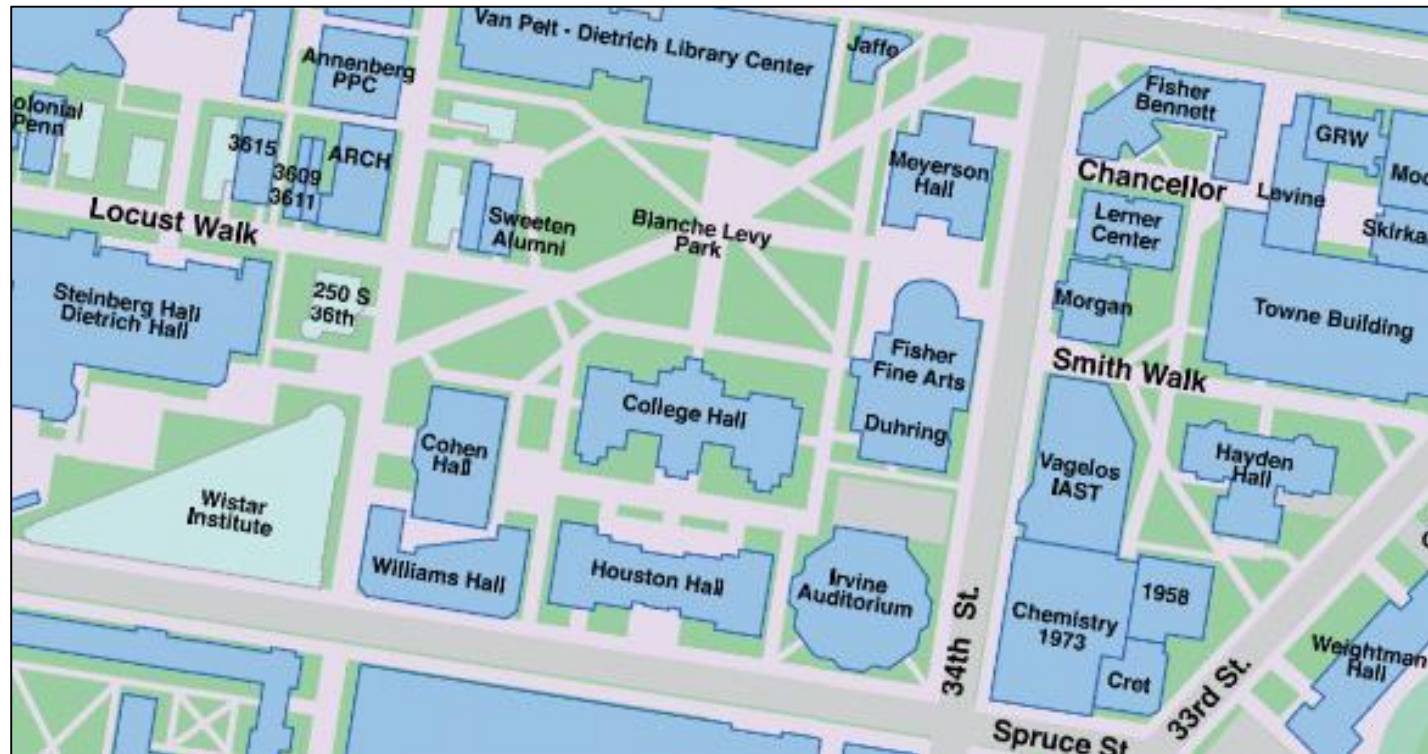
# Types of Map (2) – Topological map



Graph representation is useful for path planning.

# Types of Map (3) – Semantic map

Part of UPenn Campus Building Map



Semantic map is a map with labels.

# Types of Map

- Metric Map
- Topological Map
- Semantic Map

# Mapping

- What make it challenging?

- Noisy measurement in local coordinate

- Motion involved

- Change over time

# Acknowledgement

- Thanks to Rei Suzuki, Dan Lee's master student at the University of Pennsylvania, for helping us create the lectures for WEEK 3.