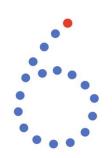


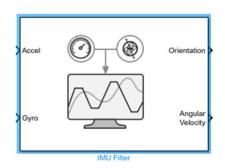


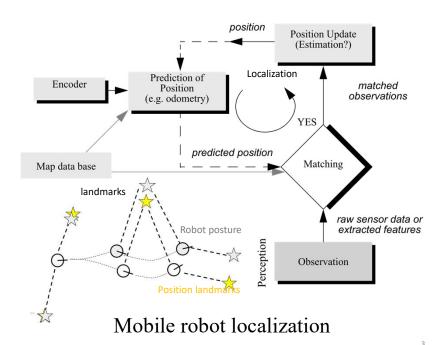
Robot Localization



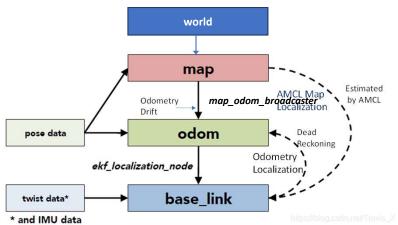
1

ROS Sensor Fusion

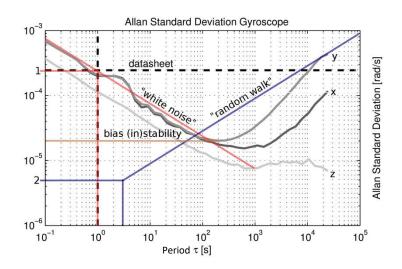




The localization problem comes in two flavors: $global\ localization$ and $position\ tracking$

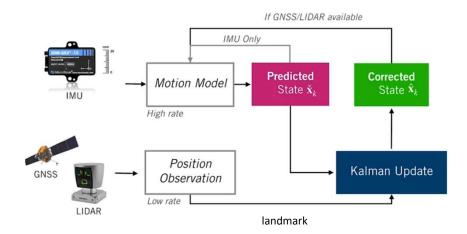


Robot localization



IMU noise model

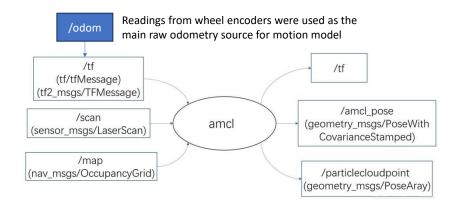
IMU noise model



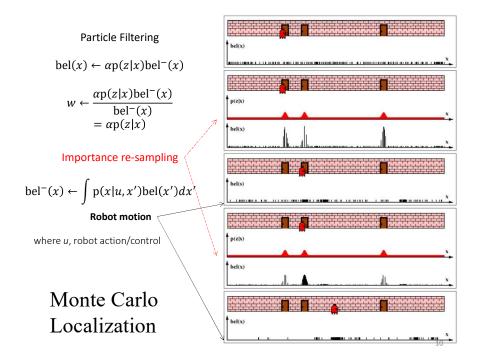
Kalman-filter localization

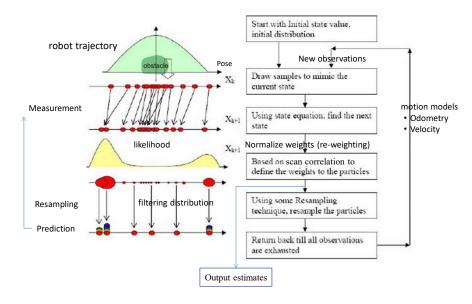
 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k-1}$, estimated system's state at time step k $\mathbf{P}_{k|k-1}$, corresponding error covariance Initial state Prediction step Prior knowledge Based on e.g. of state $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k-1|k-1}$ physical model System state $\mathbf{P}_{k|k-1}$ **Next timestep** (desired, but $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k-1}$ $k \leftarrow k + 1$ Controls not known) Error sources **Update step** Measurements **Output estimate** Sensor Fusion of state

Typical Kalman filter applications

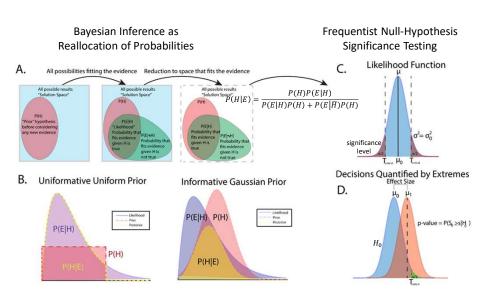


Global localization

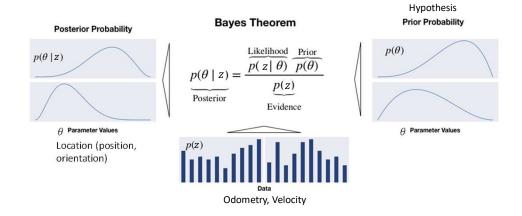




Adaptive Monte Carlo Localization

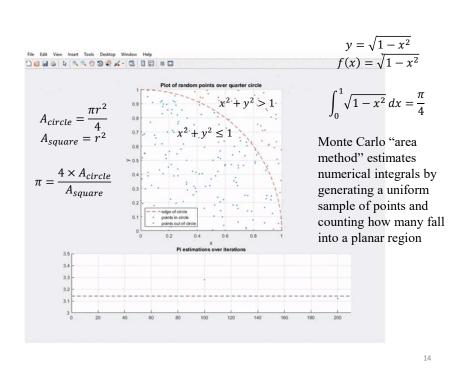


Probabilistic robotics



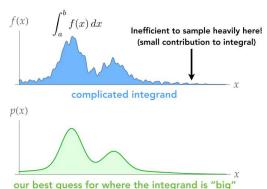
Probabilistic robotics

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Importance Sampling

Simple idea: sample the integrand according to how much we expect it to contribute to the integral.



Note: p(x) must be non-zero where f(x) is non-zero

Basic Monte Carlo:

$$\frac{b-a}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} f(X_i)$$

(x_i are sampled uniformly)

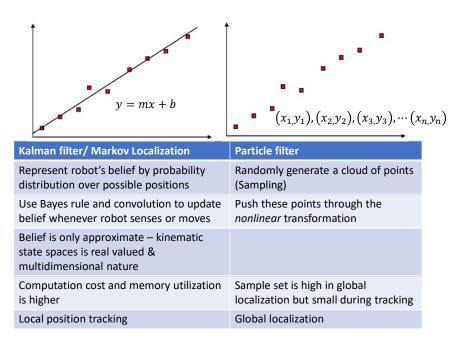
Importance-Sampled Monte Carlo:

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{f(x_i)}{p(x_i)}$$

 $(x_i \text{ are sampled proportional to } p)$

"If I sample x less frequently, each sample should count for more."

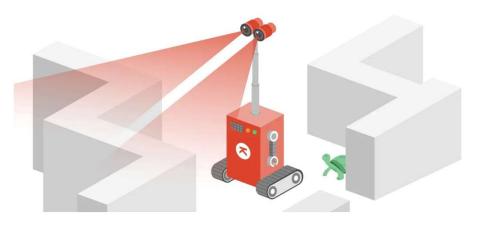
CS184/284A Ren Ng



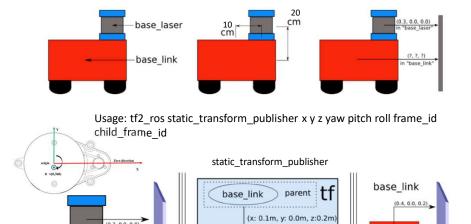
Probabilistic robotics



Navigation



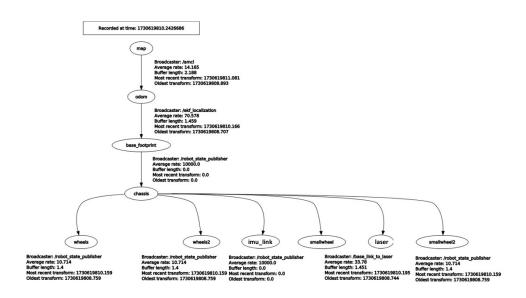
17

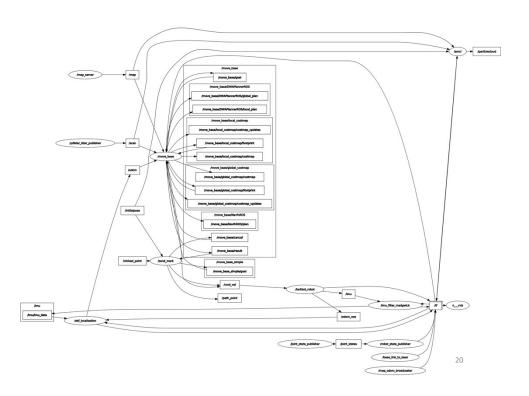


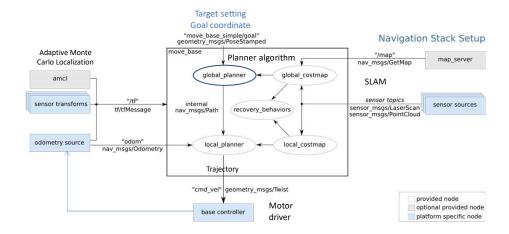
Sensor frame transform

base_laser

base_laser child

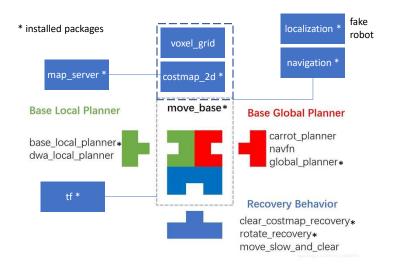






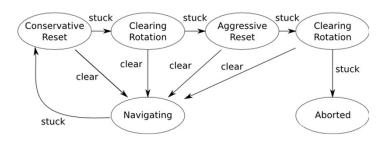
ROS navigation stack

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move_base Package

move_base Default Recovery Behaviors



move_base Package

