

## Sheet 10

### Topic: Graph-Based SLAM

Submission deadline: February 3 (Task 1), February 10 (Task 2)  
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### Exercise: Graph-Based SLAM

Implement a least-squares method to address SLAM in its graph-based formulation. To support this task, we provide a small *Octave* framework (see course website). The framework contains the following folders:

**data** contains several datasets, each gives the measurements of one SLAM problem

**octave** contains the Octave framework with stubs to complete.

**plots** this folder is used to store images.

The below mentioned tasks should be implemented inside the framework in the directory **octave** by completing the stubs:

1.
  - Implement the function in `compute_global_error.m` for computing the current error value for a graph with constraints.
  - Implement the function in `linearize_pose_pose_constraint.m` for computing the error and the Jacobian of a pose-pose constraint. Test your implementation with `test_jacobian_pose_pose`.
  - Implement the function in `linearize_pose_landmark_constraint.m` for computing the error and the Jacobian of a pose-landmark constraint. Test your implementation with `test_jacobian_pose_landmark`.
2.
  - Implement the function in `linearize_and_solve.m` for constructing and solving the linear approximation.
  - Implement the update of the state vector and the stopping criterion in `lsSLAM.m`. A possible choice for the stopping criterion is  $\|\Delta \mathbf{x}\|_\infty < \epsilon$ , i.e.,  $\|\Delta \mathbf{x}\|_\infty = \max(|\Delta x_1|, \dots, |\Delta x_n|) < \epsilon$ .

After implementing the missing parts, you can run the framework. To do that, change into the directory **octave** and launch *Octave*. To start the main loop, type `lsSLAM`. The script will produce a plot showing the positions of the robot and (if

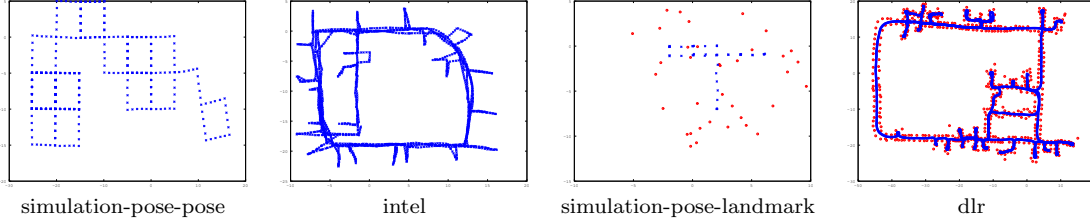


Figure 1: Result for each dataset.

available) the positions of the landmarks in each iteration. These plots will be saved in the `plots` directory.

Figure 1 depicts the result that you should obtain after convergence for each dataset. Additionally, the initial and the final error for each dataset should be approximately:

dataset	initial error	final error
simulation-pose-pose.dat	138862234	8269
intel.dat	1795139	360
simulation-pose-landmark.dat	3030	474
dlr.dat	369655336	56860

The state vector contains the following entities:

- pose of the robot:  $\mathbf{x}_i = (x_i \ y_i \ \theta_i)^T$

Hint: You may use the function `v2t(·)` and `t2v(·)`:

$$\mathbf{v2t}(\mathbf{x}_i) = \begin{pmatrix} R_i & \mathbf{t}_i \\ \mathbf{0} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta_i) & -\sin(\theta_i) & x_i \\ \sin(\theta_i) & \cos(\theta_i) & y_i \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = X_i$$

$$\mathbf{t2v}(X_i) = \mathbf{x}_i$$

- position of a landmark:  $\mathbf{x}_l = (x_l \ y_l)^T$

We consider the following error functions:

- pose-pose constraint:  $\mathbf{e}_{ij} = \mathbf{t2v}(Z_{ij}^{-1}(X_i^{-1}X_j))$ , where  $Z_{ij} = \mathbf{v2t}(\mathbf{z}_{ij})$  is the transformation matrix of the measurement  $\mathbf{z}_{ij}^T = (\mathbf{t}_{ij}^T, \theta_{ij})$ .

Hint: For computing the Jacobian, write the error function with rotation matrices and translation vectors:

$$\mathbf{e}_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} R_{ij}^T(R_i^T(\mathbf{t}_j - \mathbf{t}_i) - \mathbf{t}_{ij}) \\ \theta_j - \theta_i - \theta_{ij} \end{pmatrix}$$

- pose-landmark constraint:  $\mathbf{e}_{il} = R_i^T(\mathbf{x}_l - \mathbf{t}_i) - \mathbf{z}_{il}$