Simultaneous Localization and Mapping: A General Approach to Different Methods  
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**I. INTRODUCTION**

Robots in millenium era were always popular. They were popular among both users and researchers. In mobile robots, self driving or observing from outside and processing inside were important. Under heavy research years, Simultaneous Localization and Mapping (SLAM) became extremely popular among researchers. SLAM is a method that on an unknown location, the agent is creating a map concurrently keeping the data of agent’s location. This technique allows a robot to behave like an intelligent being. SLAM is widely used in self-driving cars, and robots that built to make investigation on unknown places to people (Such as MARS). SLAM is preferred because with no prior knowledge robots are still making good progress. There are multiple SLAM algorithms on literature that are beneficial in particular case or not effective. Introduced algorithms for SLAM are as EKF SLAM, Fast SLAM, L-SLAM, GraphSLAM, LSD-SLAM, S-PTAM, ORB-SLAM, MonoSLAM, CoSLAM. There are other algorithms used for SLAM but in this paper, we will try to focus on three of them. At the end of this paper, the implementations will show their comparisons in terms of their efficiency, run time complexity etc.

**II.METHOD**

**2.1 Extended Kalman Filter SLAM**

One of the basic answers for the SLAM was offered by Cheeseman and Smith who processed the EKF to mutually represent the landmark position with the model.[1] It is a class of algorithms that uses Extended Kalman Filter for SLAM problem. EKF is used to estimate the pose of robot and position of landmarks in the map robot moves. Extended Kalman Filter steps is as follows:

* State Prediction:

Estimate new position of the robot

* Measurement Prediction:

Predicting the observation

* Measurement:

Getting real observation with sensors

* Data Association:

Check the difference between predicted observation and real observation that gathered with sensors

* Update:

Change current state (position) of the robot to next state according to the estimation made in data association step.

**2.2 EKF-SLAM Implementation [6]**

**Preliminaries:**

xk: The state vector describing the location and orientation of the vehicle.

uk: The control vector, applied at time k-1 to drive the vehicle to a state xk at time k.

mi: A vector describing the location of the *ith*landmark whose true location is assumed time invariant.

zik: An observation taken from the vehicle of the location of the *ith* landmark at time k. When there are multiple landmark observations at any one time or when the specific landmark is not relevant to the discussion, the observation will be written simply as zk.

Also:

X0:k = {x0, x1, … , xk} = {X0:k-1, xk} : The history of vehicle locations.

U0:k = {u1, u2, … , uk} = {U0:k-1, uk} : The history of control inputs.

m = {m1, m2, … , mk} : The set of all landmarks.

Z0:k = {z1, z2, … , zk} = {Z0:k-1, zk} : The set of all landmark observations.

**Vehicle Motion:**

where f(.) models vehicle kinematics and where wk are additive, zero mean uncorrelated Gaussian motion disturbances with covariance Qk.

**Observation Model:**

where h(.) describes the geometry of the observation and where vk are additive, zero mean uncorrelated Gaussian observation errors with covariance Rk.

**The mean:**

**Covariance:**

**Time Update:**

where f is the Jacobian of f evaluated at the estimate

**Observation Update:**

where

and where h is the Jacobian of h evaluated at and

Samsuri et al. points that the runtime complexity of EKF is in worst case ***O(n3)***. [2]

Formally, the algorithm of Extended Kalman Filter as follows:

*Algorithm* **EKF (Problem , Initial Covariance)** *returns the corresponding updated data***{** *Start with Initial Covariance;  
 ObtainedData = Initial Covariance;  
 while true****{*** *Calculate the weights from Initial Covariance;  
 Consider the noise;  
 Get new measurements;  
 ⅋ = Update the state estimations;  
 Calculate the new covariance with obtained ⅋;  
 Guess the new state estimation and covariance for the* ***tt+1*** *step;  
 ObtainedData = Estimation and Covariance;  
 return ObtainedData;*  
 **}  
}**

**Code**

Code is written with help of the tutorials [4][5][6] and code below has two essential parts one is generic source function and the other part is the testing part.

import numpy as np

from kalman\_filter import predict

measurements = [0, 1.1, 1.9, 2.5, 3.7, 4.9, 6]

x = np.zeros((2,1)) # initial state (location and velocity)

P = np.eye(2,2)\*1000# initial variance

u = np.zeros((2,1)) # external motion

F = np.array([[1., 1.], [0, 1.]]) # next state function

H = np.array([[1., 0.]]) # measurement function

R = np.array([[1.]]) # measurement variance

for m in measurements:

print("{:6.4f}".format(\*predict(x,u,m,F,P,R,H)[0][0]),"\t", measurements.index(m))

import numpy as np

#x: initial state

#u: external input

#z: measurement

#F: next state matrix

#P: initial variance

#R: Measurement variance

#H: Measurement function matrix

#Q: Process variance

def predict(x, u, z, F, P, R, H=None, Q=None):

#INITIALIZATION

i\_p=np.eye(\*P.shape)

if H is None:

H=np.ones(x.shape)

if Q is None:

Q=np.zeros(P.shape)

#PREDICTION

x\_n=np.add(np.matmul(F, x), u)

P=np.matmul(np.matmul(F, P), F.transpose())+Q

#MEASUREMENTS

z\_n=np.matmul(H, x\_n)

err\_z\_z\_n=np.subtract(z,z\_n)

h\_t=H.transpose()

Knum=np.matmul(P, h\_t)

Kden=np.add(np.matmul(np.matmul(H, P), h\_t),R)

K=np.matmul(Knum,np.linalg.inv(Kden))

#UPDATE

x\_n=np.add(x\_n, np.matmul(K, err\_z\_z\_n))

p\_n=np.matmul(np.subtract(i\_p, np.matmul(K,H)),P)

return x\_n, p\_n

**Output**

0.0000 0

1.0995 1

1.8991 2

2.4988 3

3.6982 4

4.8976 5

5.9970 6

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