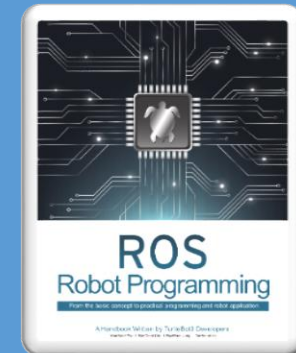


# SLAM & Navigation

**ROBOTIS**

**KAIST**



**You Tube**

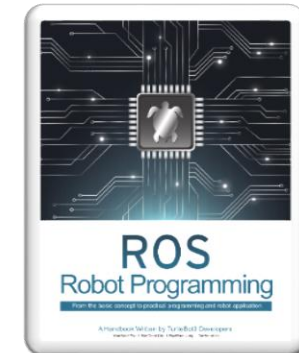
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**Textbook**  
**P. 312~360**

# Contents

---

- I. Navigation and components
- II. SLAM Practice
- III. SLAM Application
- IV. SLAM Theory
- V. Navigation Practice
- VI. Navigation Application
- VII. Navigation Theory



**You Tube**

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**Textbook**  
**P. 312~360**

Let's start !

This topic is

SLAM, navigation!

# Simultaneous Localization And Mapping & Navigation

# What?

— — ::  
//

Let's go a little easier!

## **Path Finding**

How is it?

# Path...

---



## Path 「Noun」

1. A way beaten, formed, or trodden by the feet persons or animals
2. A narrow walk or way
3. A route, course, or track along which something moves

# Path Finding...

---



## Path 「Noun」

1. A way beaten, formed, or trodden by the feet persons or animals
2. A narrow walk or way
3. A route, course, or track along which something moves

Long companion of travel

compass & map



**What if there is  
no compass & map?**



Where am I? Who am I?

# I'm here.

---

- Travelers with the Sun, the Moon, and stars
- Compass, one of Four great Chinese inventions
- Development of Compass
  - Magnetic compass
  - Front compass
  - GPS
- Map



Big Dipper, by Magnus Manske, Public Domain



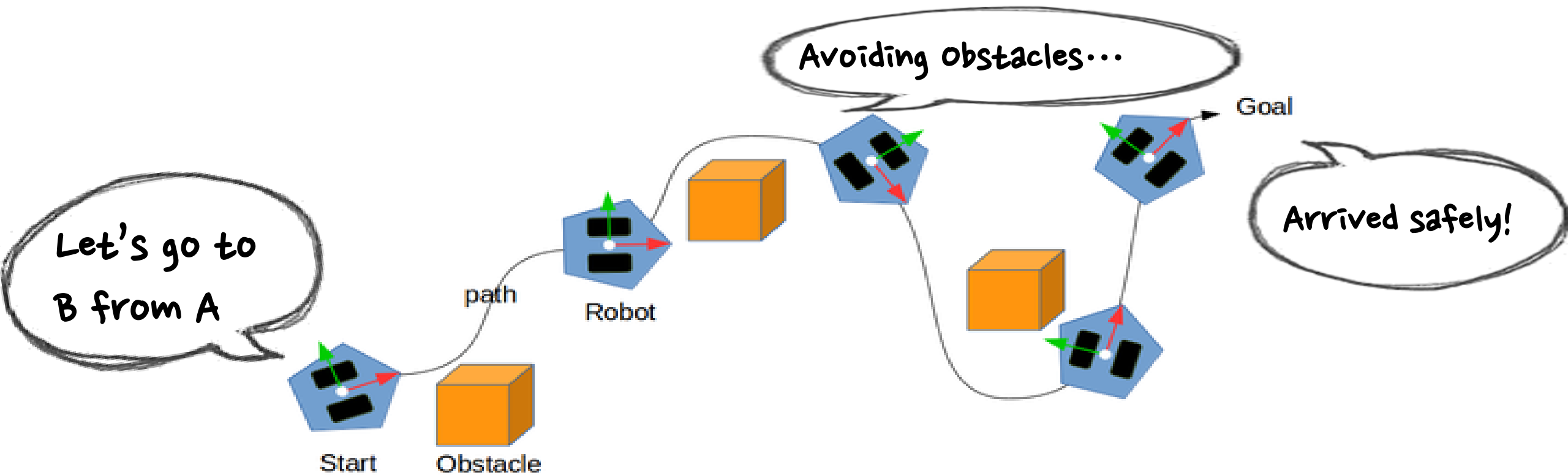
pixabay.com, CC0

Imagine it!  
Find Path in the dark

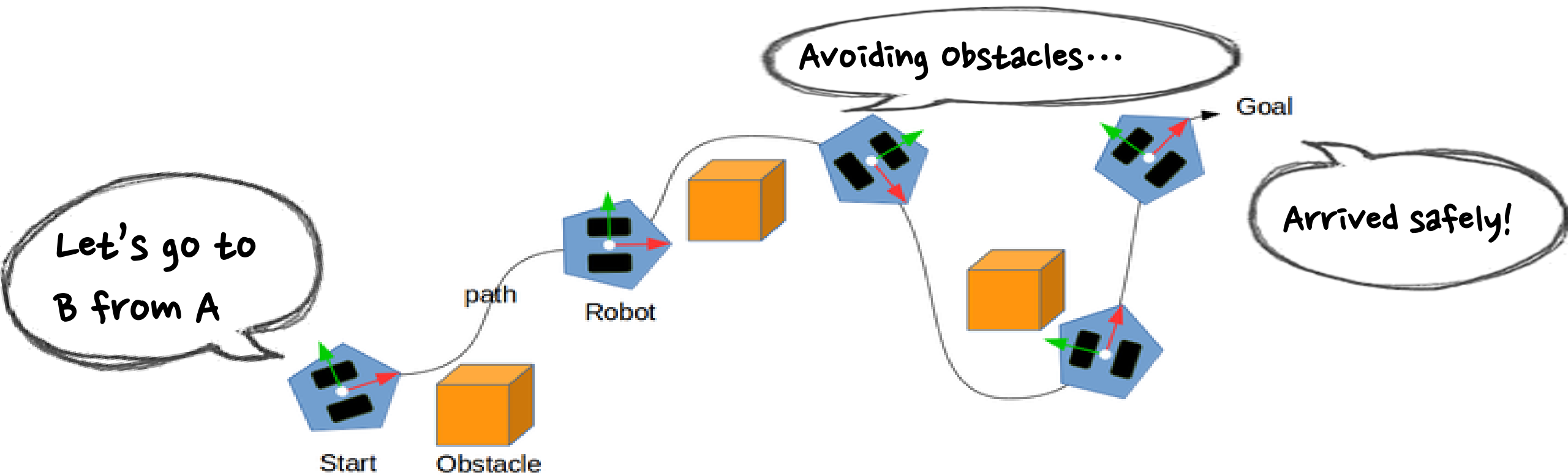
# Path Finding of Robot

(From now on,  
Let's learn more in detail)

# What you need for path finding!



# What you need for path finding!

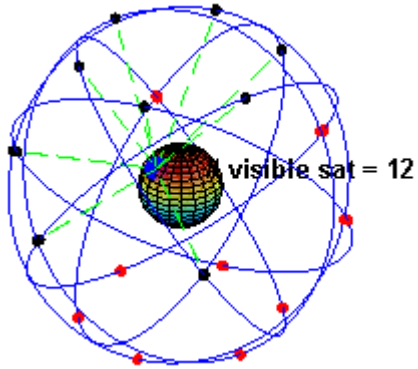


- ① **Position**: Measuring/estimating the robot's position
- ② **Sensing**: Measuring obstacles such as walls and objects
- ③ **Map**: Maps with road and obstacle information
- ④ **Path**: Calculate optimal path to the destination and follow the path



# ① **Position:** Measuring/estimating the robot's position

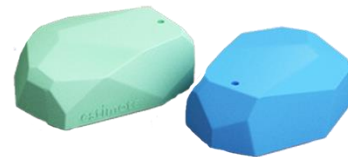
## ■ GPS (Global Positioning System)



- Error
- Weather
- Outdoor

## ■ Indoor Positioning Sensor

- Landmark (Color, IR Camera)
- Indoor GPS
- WiFi SLAM
- Beacon



Estimote (Beacon)



StarGazer



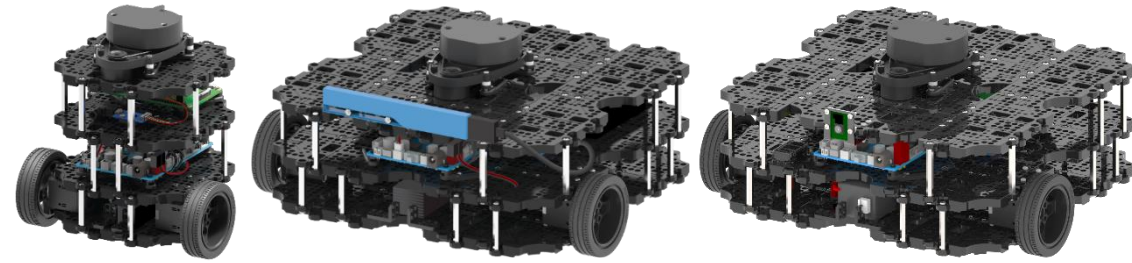
Vicon MX



# ① **Position:** Measuring/estimating the robot's position

## ▪ Dead Reckoning

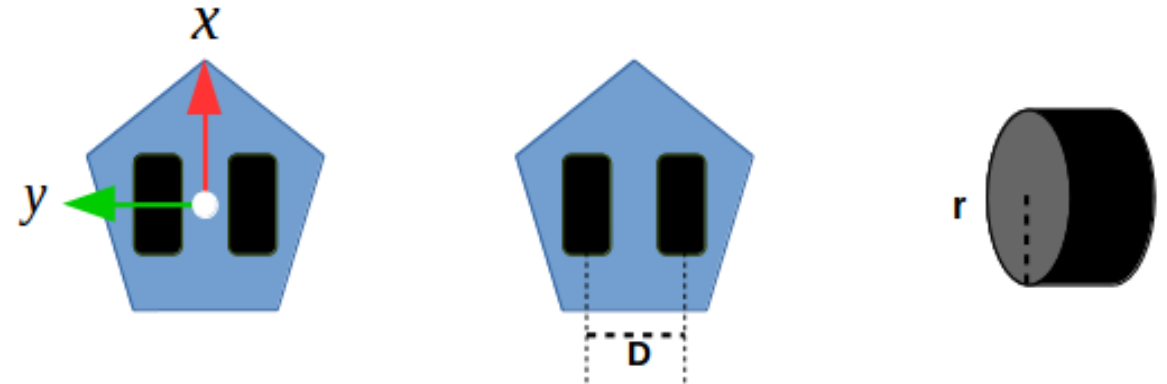
- Using the encoder value of both wheel axes
- Calculate moving distance and rotation angle, and then estimate position
- Floor slip, mechanical, cumulative error
- Position compensation with inertial sensor, filter such as IMU
- Kalman filter...



**TurtleBot 3**

## ▪ Required Information

- Encoder value  $E$  on both wheel axes  
(Recalculated as gear ratio for motor shaft)
- Distance between wheels  $D$
- Wheel radius  $r$



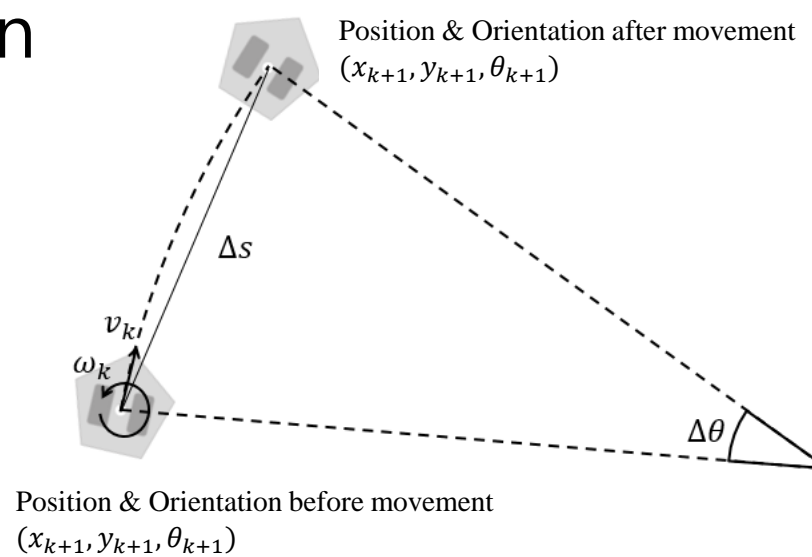
# ① Position: Measuring/estimating the robot's position

## ■ Dead Reckoning Calculation

- Linear velocity:  $v$
- Angular velocity:  $w$

## ■ Use Runge-Kutta Formula

- Approximate value of moved position  $x, y$
- Rotation angle  $\theta$



$$v_l = \frac{(E_{lc} - E_{lp})}{T_e} \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ (radian/sec)}$$

$$v_r = \frac{(E_{rc} - E_{rp})}{T_e} \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ (radian/sec)}$$

$$V_l = v_l \cdot r \text{ (meter/sec)}$$

$$V_r = v_r \cdot r \text{ (meter/sec)}$$

$$v_k = \frac{(V_r + V_l)}{2} \text{ (meter/sec)}$$

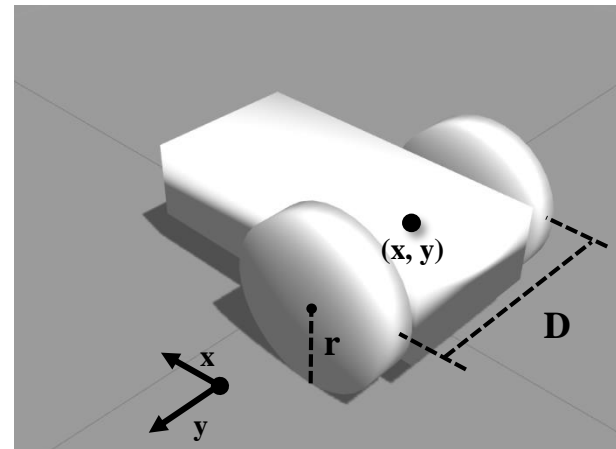
$$\omega_k = \frac{(V_r - V_l)}{D} \text{ (radian/sec)}$$

$$\Delta s = v_k T_e \quad \Delta \theta = \omega_k T_e$$

$$x_{(k+1)} = x_k + \Delta s \cos\left(\theta_k + \frac{\Delta \theta}{2}\right)$$

$$y_{(k+1)} = y_k + \Delta s \sin\left(\theta_k + \frac{\Delta \theta}{2}\right)$$

$$\theta_{(k+1)} = \theta_k + \Delta \theta$$



## ② Sensing: Measuring obstacles such as walls and objects

---

- Distance Sensor

- LRF, ultrasonic sensor, infrared distance sensor



- Vision Sensor

- Stereo camera, mono camera, omni-directional camera

- Depth camera

- SwissRanger, Kinect-2
  - RealSense, Kinect, Xtion, Carmine(PrimeSense), Astra



### ③ **Map:** Maps with road and obstacle information

---

- Robots need a **map** to find a path!
- Map
  - Digital maps for infrastructure such as roads!
  - Maps of hospitals, cafes, companies, homes?
  - Maps of unknown, collapsed hazardous areas?



### ③ **Map**: Maps with road and obstacle information

---



- Robots need a **map** to find a path!
- Map
  - Digital maps for infrastructure such as roads!
  - Maps of hospitals, cafes, companies, homes?
  - Maps of unknown, collapsed hazardous areas?

▪ **Map?** Let's make it!

▪ **SLAM**

(Simultaneous Localization And Mapping)

Together

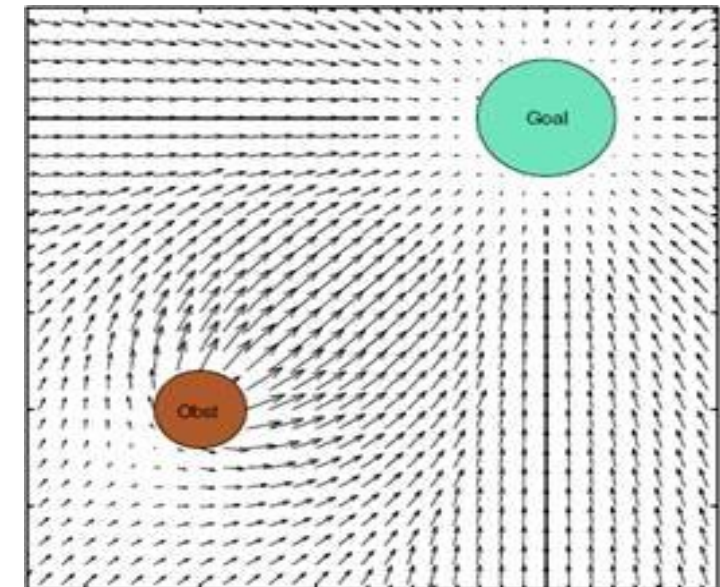
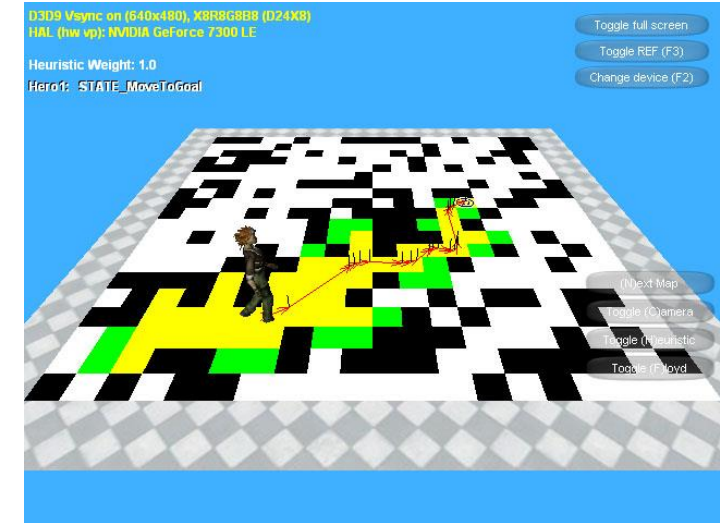
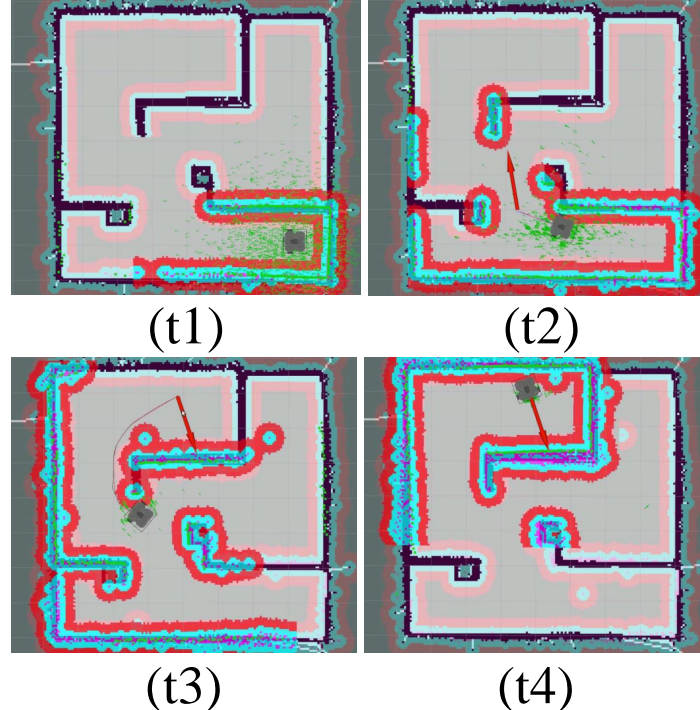
Where am I?

Build a map



## ④ **Path:** Function to calculate optimal path to destination and travel

- Navigation
- Localization / Pose estimation
- Path search and planning
- Dynamic Window Approach (DWA)
- A\* algorithm (A Star)
- Potential Field
- Particle Filter
- Graph



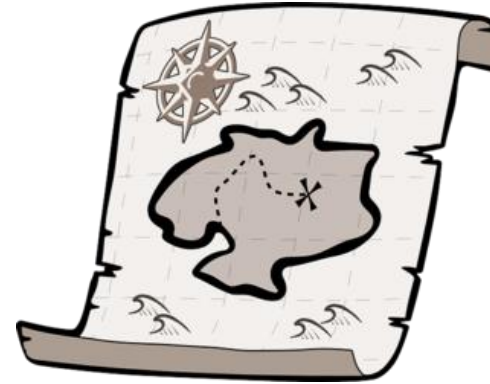
# ① Position



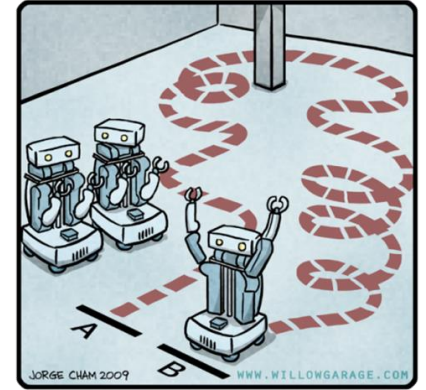
# ② Sensing



# ③ Map



# ④ Path



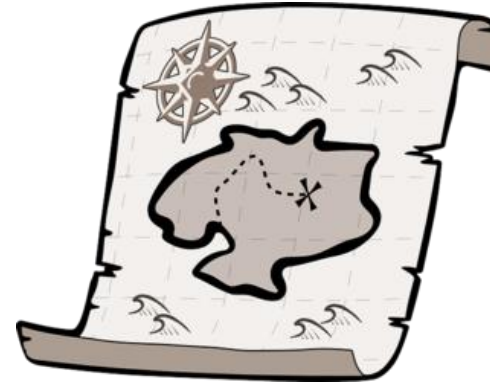
① **Position**



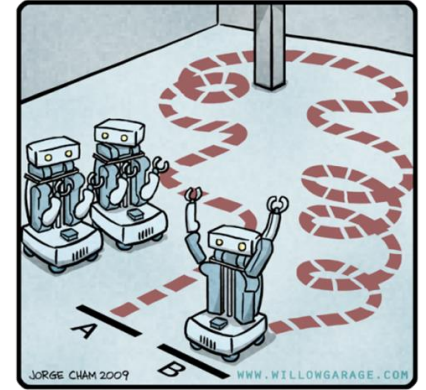
② **Sensing**



③ **Map**



④ **Path**



Position+Sensing → **Map**

**SLAM**

Position+Sensing+Map → **Path**

**Navigation**



SLAM

# Gmapping

---

- One of SLAM method published in OpenSLAM, packaged in ROS
- Author: G. Grisetti, C. Stachniss, W. Burgard
- Feature: Rao-Blackwellized particle filter, Decreased number of particles, grid map
- Hardware Constraints
  - **X, Y, Theta Speed Command**
    - Differential drive mobile robot
    - Omni-wheel robot
  - **Odometry**
  - **Measuring sensor: 2D plane measurable sensor(LRF, LiDAR, Kinect, Xtion, etc.)**
  - Rectangular and circular robots

# Mapping: Gmapping + TurtleBot3

---

- Software Preparation

- [http://emanual.robotis.com/docs/en/platform/turtlebot3/pc\\_setup/](http://emanual.robotis.com/docs/en/platform/turtlebot3/pc_setup/)
- [http://emanual.robotis.com/docs/en/platform/turtlebot3/sbc\\_setup/](http://emanual.robotis.com/docs/en/platform/turtlebot3/sbc_setup/)
- [http://emanual.robotis.com/docs/en/platform/turtlebot3/opencr\\_setup/](http://emanual.robotis.com/docs/en/platform/turtlebot3/opencr_setup/)

- Turtlebot3 Packages

- <https://github.com/ROBOTIS-GIT/turtlebot3>
- [https://github.com/ROBOTIS-GIT/turtlebot3\\_msgs](https://github.com/ROBOTIS-GIT/turtlebot3_msgs)
- [https://github.com/ROBOTIS-GIT/turtlebot3\\_simulations](https://github.com/ROBOTIS-GIT/turtlebot3_simulations)
- [https://github.com/ROBOTIS-GIT/turtlebot3\\_applications](https://github.com/ROBOTIS-GIT/turtlebot3_applications)

# Mapping: Gmapping + TurtleBot3

---

- <http://turtlebot3.robotis.com/en/latest/slam.html>
- Run Master (Remote PC)

```
$ roscore
```

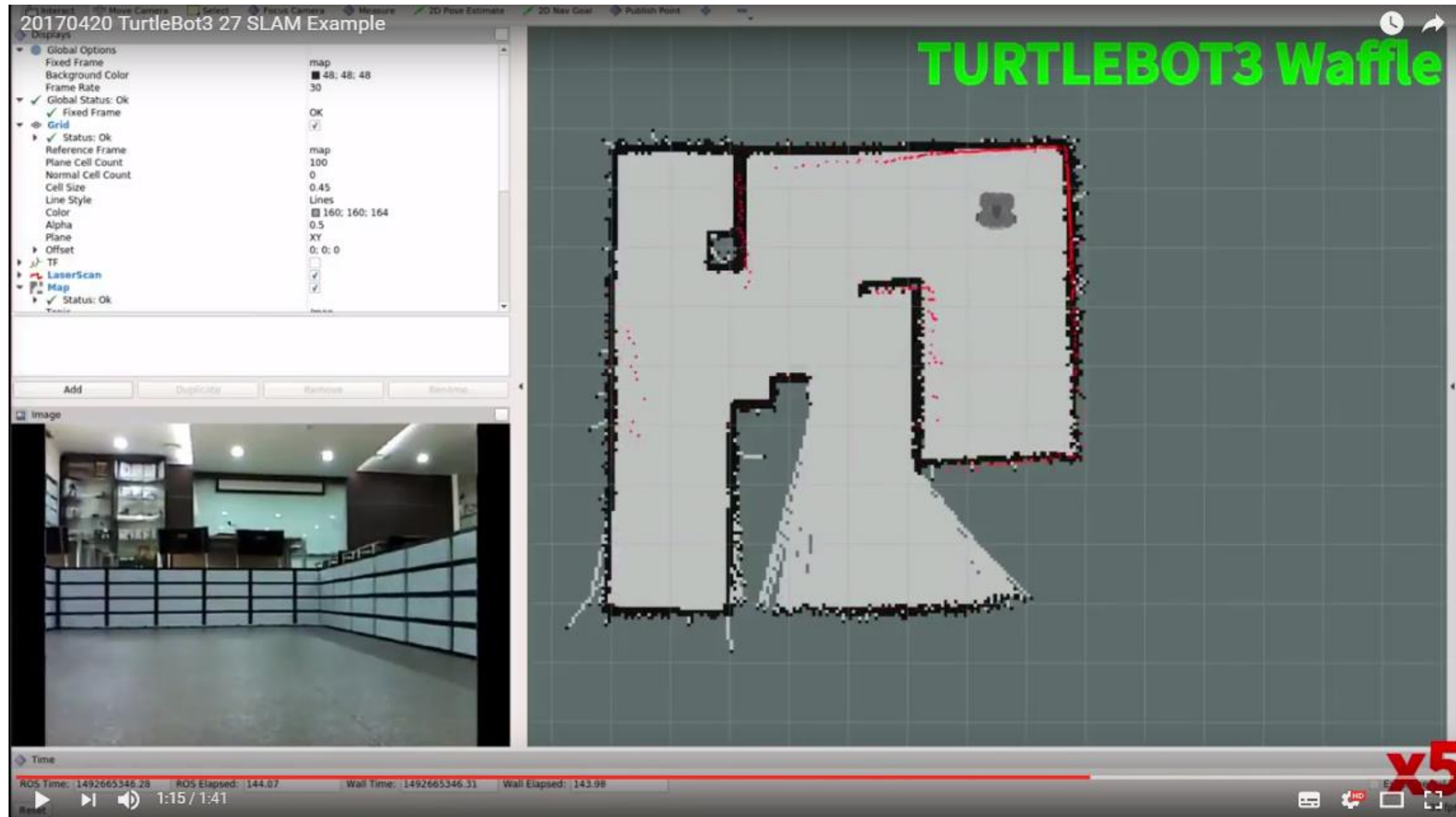
- TurtleBot3 and Sensor Drive (SBC)

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=burger (or waffle or waffle_pi)  
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_bringup turtlebot3_robot.launch
```

- RViz, TurtleBot3 Remote Control, Mapping (Remote PC)

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=burger (or waffle or waffle_pi)  
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_slam turtlebot3_slam.launch  
$ rosrn rviz rviz -d `rospack find turtlebot3_slam`/rviz/turtlebot3_slam.rviz  
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_teleop turtlebot3_teleop_key.launch  
$ rosrn map_server map_saver -f ~/map
```

# Mapping: Gmapping + TurtleBot3

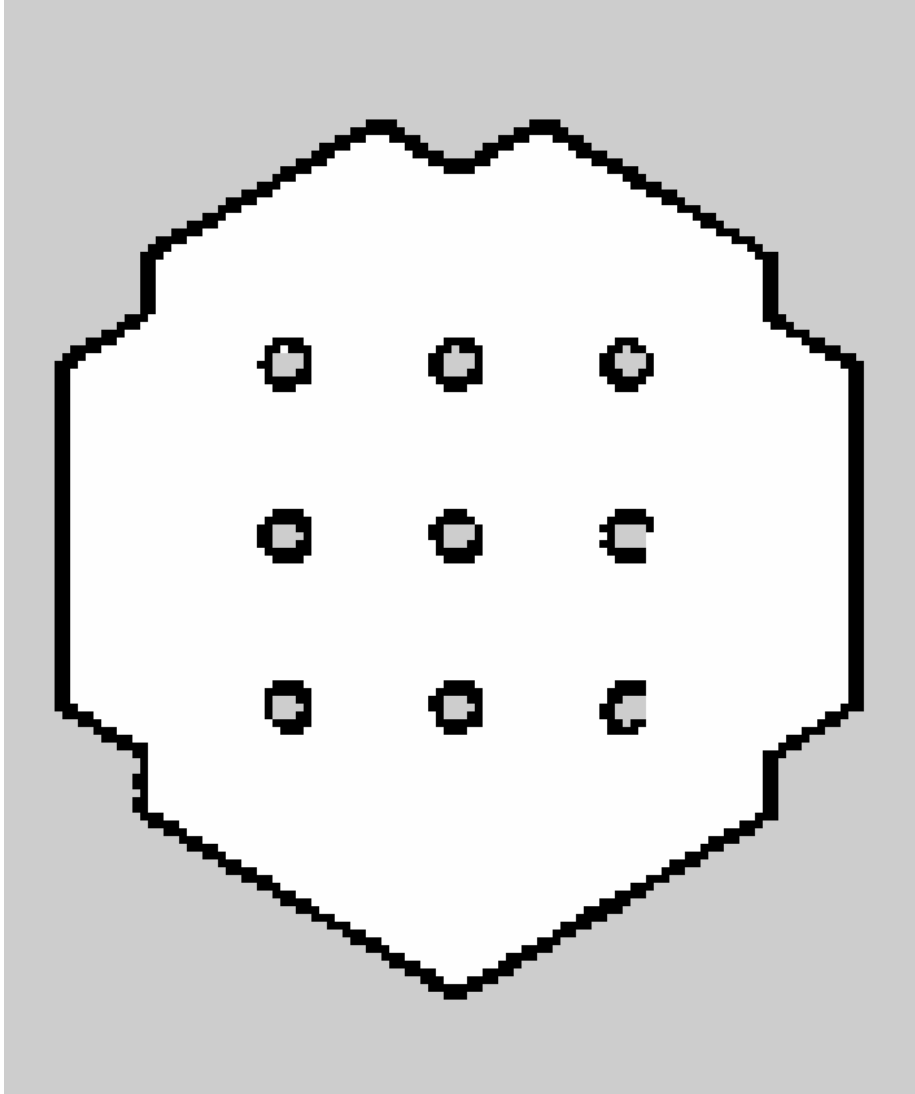


[https://youtu.be/7mEKrT\\_cKWI](https://youtu.be/7mEKrT_cKWI)

# Mapping: Gmapping + TurtleBot3

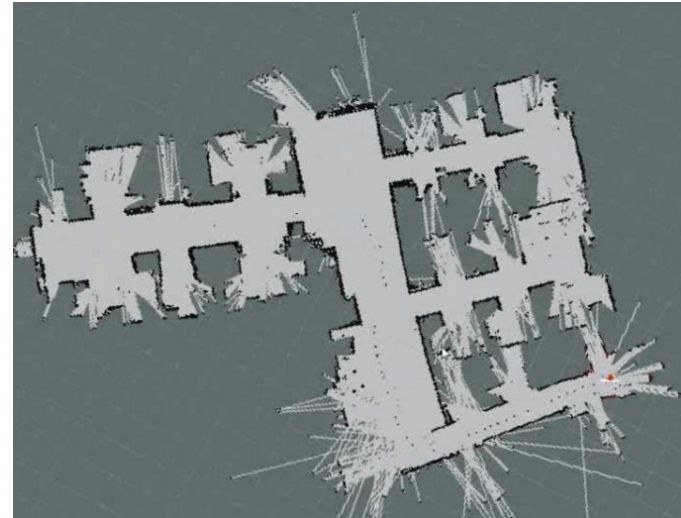
---

- Completed map



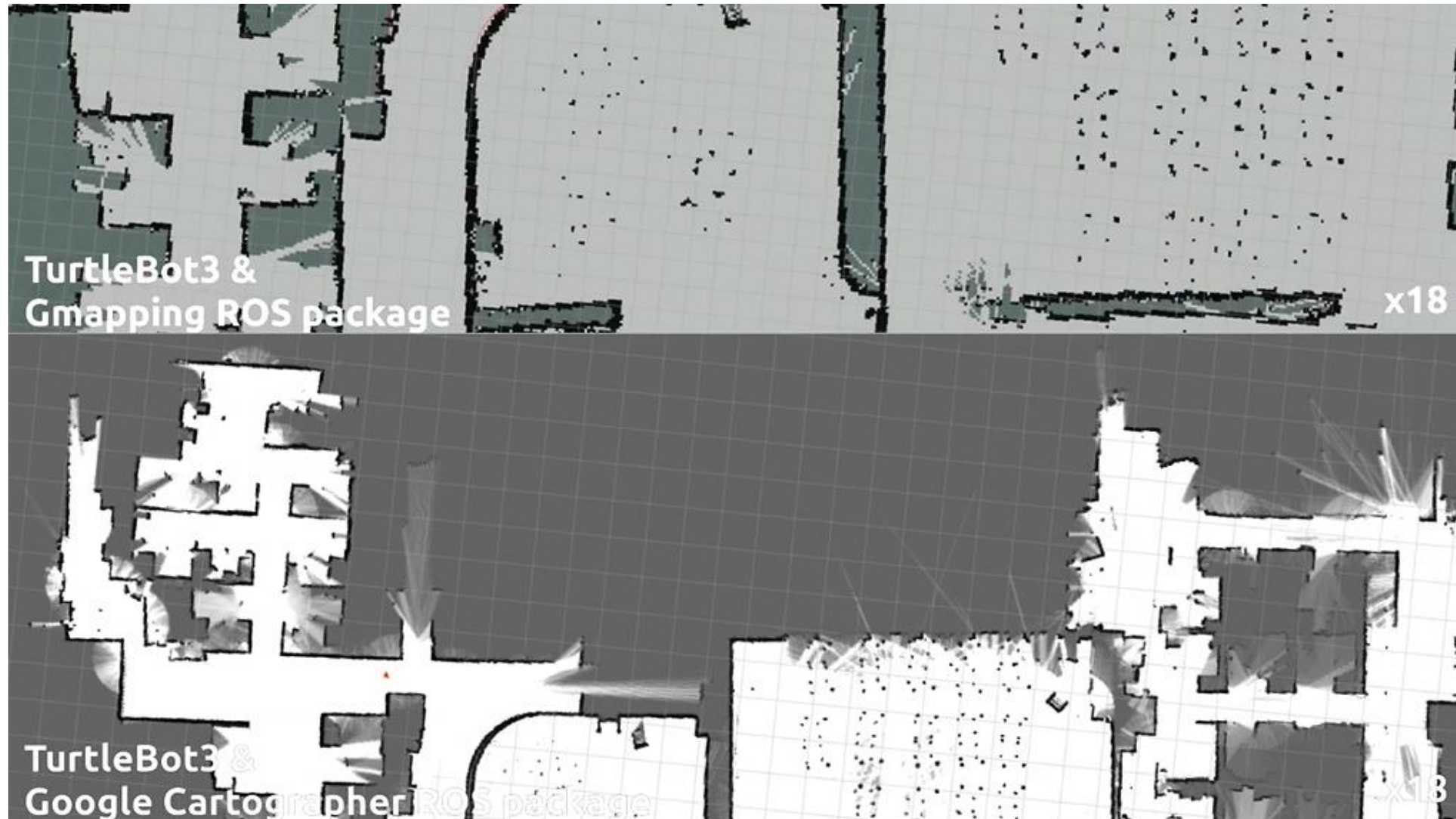
## 2D Occupancy Grid Map (OGM)

- White = **Free area** where robot can move
- Black = **Occupied area** where robot can not move
- Gray = **Unknown area**



# Mapping: Gmapping & Cartographer + TurtleBot3


---



<https://youtu.be/lkW4-dG2BCY>



# Mapping: Gmapping & Cartographer + TurtleBot3



The central image displays a 2D occupancy grid map generated by SLAM. The map shows a complex environment with multiple rooms and corridors. Red arrows point from various parts of the map to corresponding photographs of the real-world environment. The photographs include a classroom with desks and chairs, a hallway with a 'ROBOTIS' sign, and a corridor with a glass wall. The TurtleBot3 logo is visible in the top right corner of the image.

**SLAM  
with TurtleBot3**

Date: 2016.11.29  
Robot: TurtleBot3 basic model  
Sensor: Laser Distance Sensor  
ROS package for SLAM: Gmapping / Cartographer  
Place: ROBOTIS Labs & HQ, 15th floor corridor  
Duration: 55 minutes  
Total travel distance: 351 meters

<https://youtu.be/lkW4-dG2BCY>



# Mapping

---

*How about it, easy?*

# Mapping

---

If you want to develop a service or mobile robot with SLAM & Navigation as basic function,

Just use SLAM and Navigation as they are and spend more time in your desired area!

I look forward to seeing your unique robot that is not in the world

*How about it, easy?*

# Mapping

---

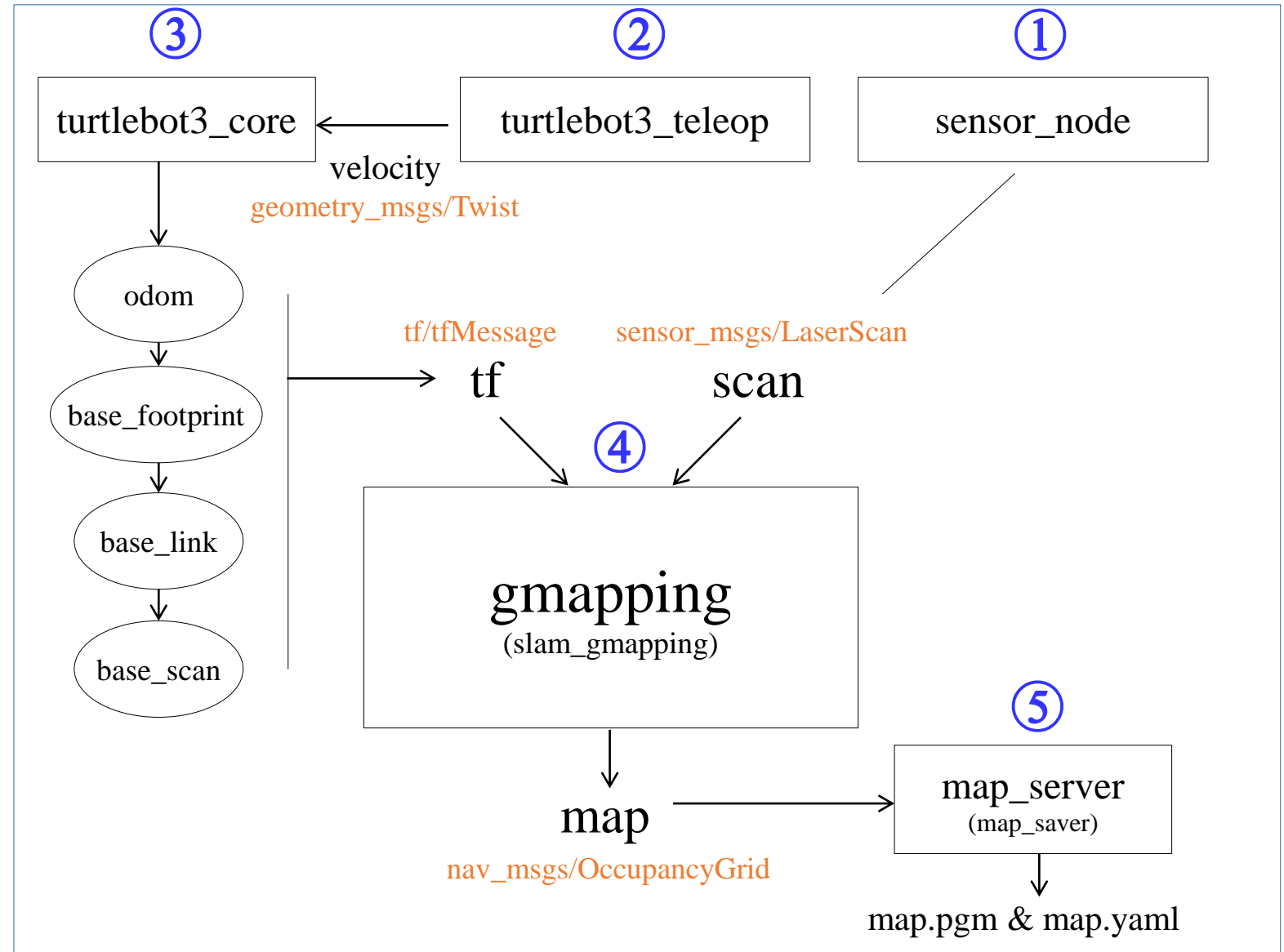
*How about it, easy?*

→ If you want to develop a service or mobile robot with SLAM & Navigation as basic function,  
Just use SLAM and Navigation as they are and  
spend more time in your desired area!  
I look forward to seeing your unique robot  
that is not in the world

→ If you want to study more about SLAM & Navigation,  
All software is opened.  
See it , understand it, and add functions!  
There is no better textbook than practice

# Process of SLAM Related Nodes

- ① sensor\_node
- ② turtlebot3\_teleop
- ③ turtlebot3\_core
- ④ slam\_gmapping
- ⑤ map\_server



# Localization | Kalman filter, Particle filter, Graph, Bundle adjustment

## • Kalman filter

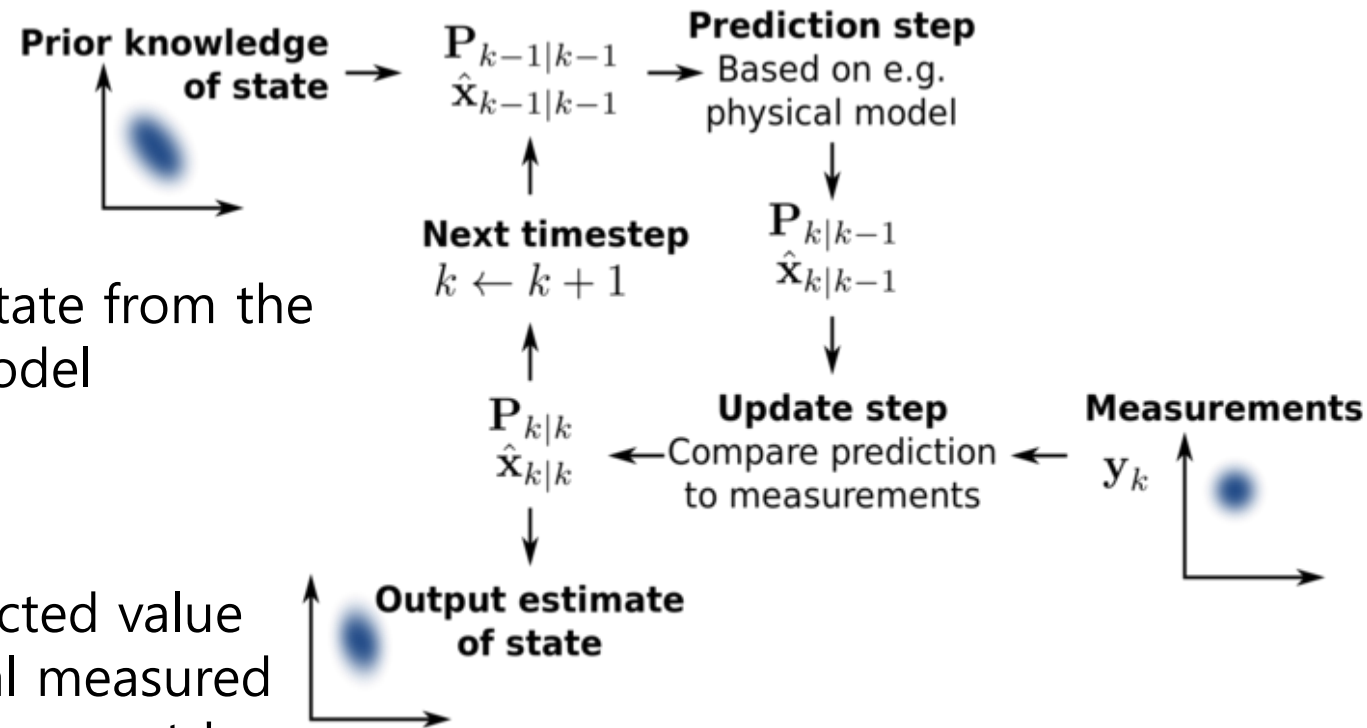
- A recursive filter that tracks the state of an object in a linear system containing noise
- Based on Bayesian probability

### • Prediction

- Estimate the state of the current state from the previous state by assuming the model

### • Update

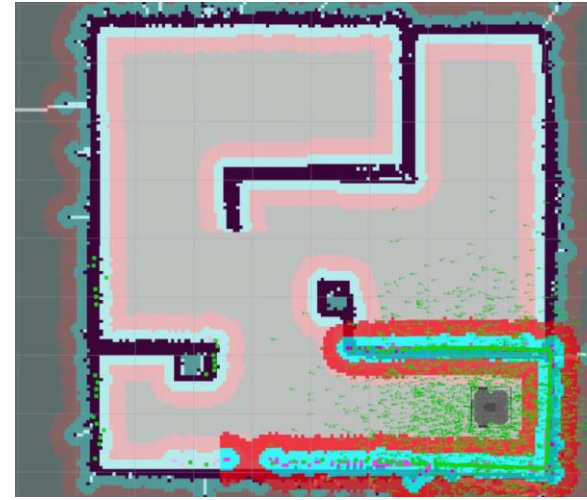
- Using the error between the predicted value of the previous step and the actual measured value obtained by the external instrument !



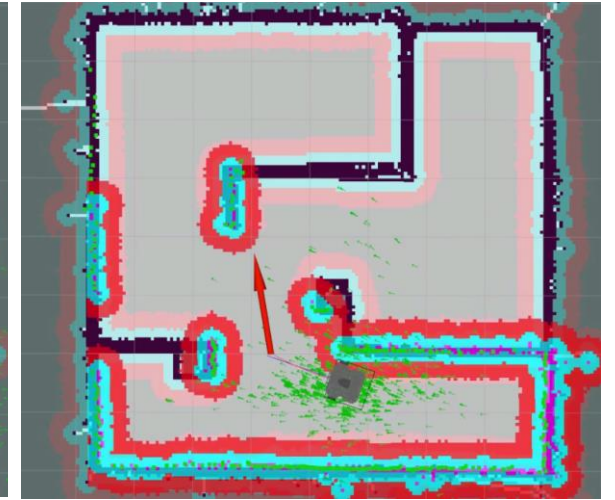
# Localization | Kalman filter, Particle filter, Graph, Bundle adjustment

- Particle Filter
- A particle filter is a technique that predicts through simulation based on a trial-and-error method. Estimated values are represented as particles with probabilistic representation.

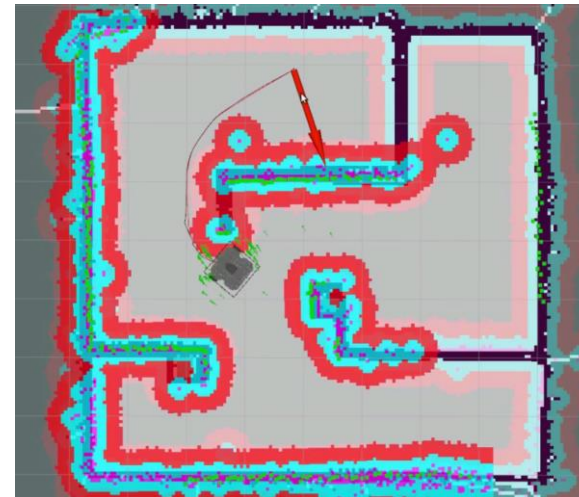
- 1) Initialization
- 2) Prediction
- 3) Update
- 4) Pose Estimation
- 5) Resampling



(t1)



(t2)



(t3)



(t4)

# Navigation

# Navigation + TurtleBot3

---

- <http://turtlebot3.robotis.com/en/latest/navigation.html>
- Run Master (Remote PC)

```
$ roscore
```

- TurtleBot3 and Sensor Drive (SBC)

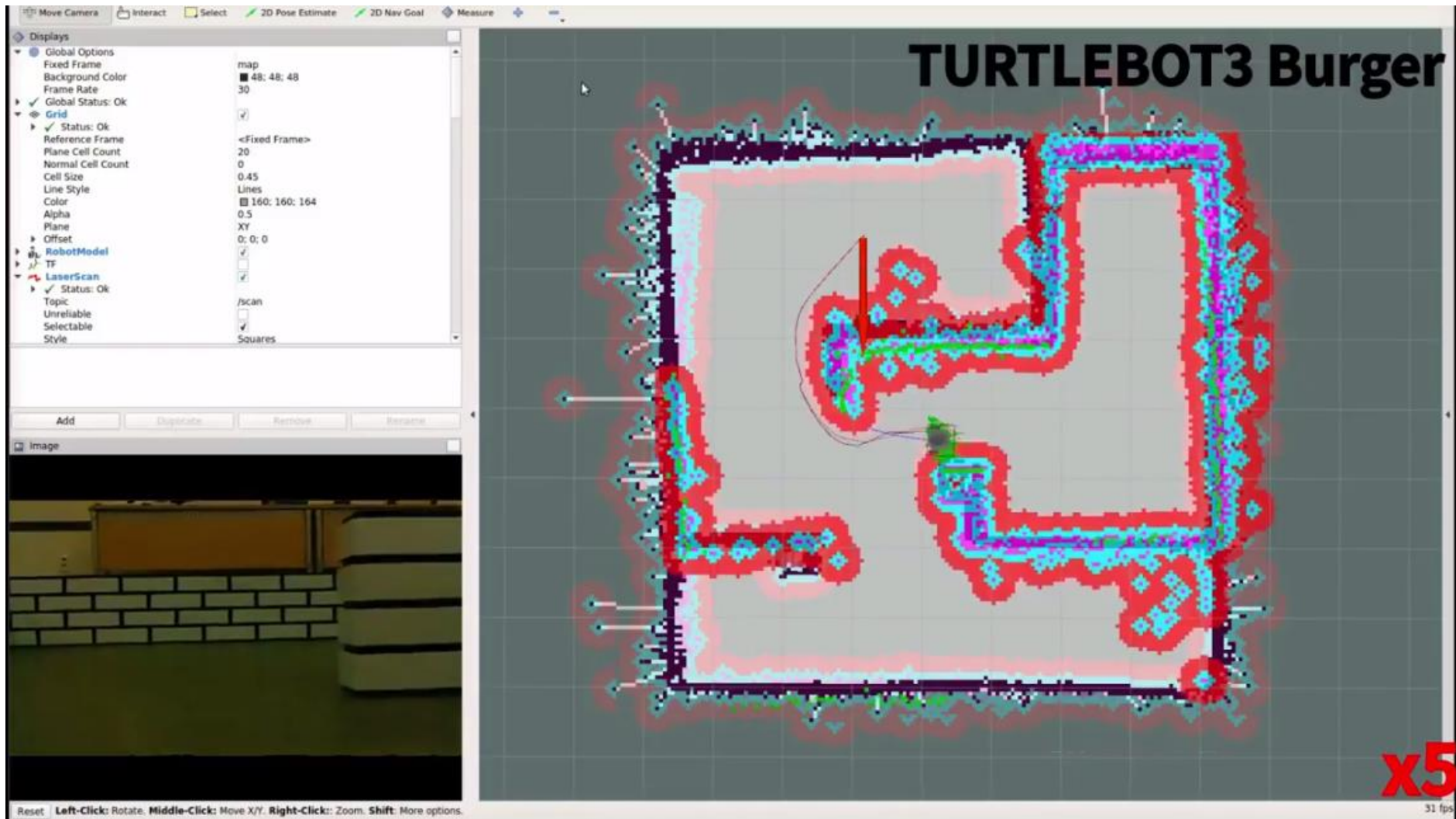
```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=burger (or waffle or waffle_pi)  
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_bringup turtlebot3_robot.launch
```

- RViz, TurtleBot3 Remote Control, Navigation (Remote PC)

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=burger (or waffle or waffle_pi)  
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_navigation turtlebot3_navigation.launch map_file:=$HOME/map.yaml  
$ rosrn rviz rviz -d `rospack find turtlebot3_navigation`/rviz/turtlebot3_nav.rviz
```



# Navigation



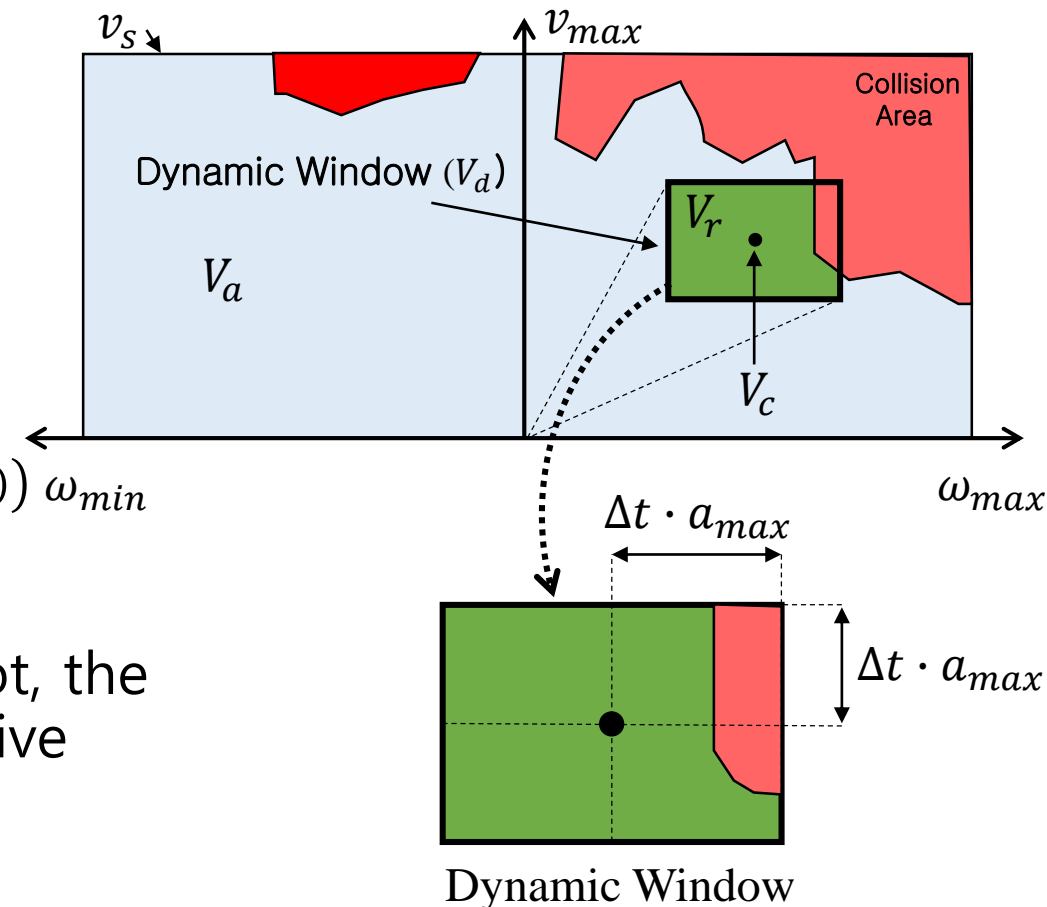
<https://youtu.be/VYIMywwYALU>

# Navigation

- **Dynamic Window Approach** (Mainly used in local plan)
- How to choose the speed at which you can quickly reach the target point while avoiding the obstacles that can collide with the robot in the 'velocity search space' of the robot

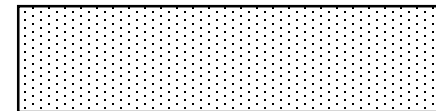
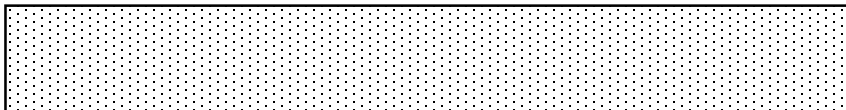
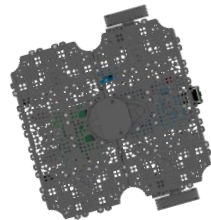
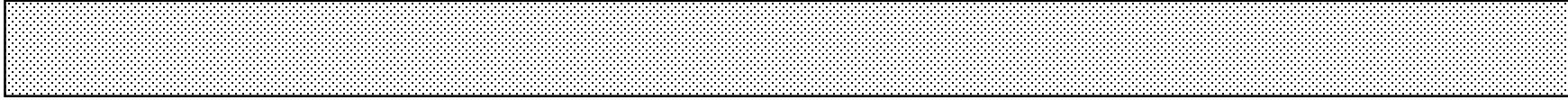
- $v$  (linear velocity),  $\omega$  (angular velocity)
- $V_s$ : Available speed range
- $V_a$ : Permissible speed range
- $V_r$ : Speed range in dynamic window
- $G_{(v,\omega)} = \sigma(\alpha \cdot \text{heading}(v, \omega) + \beta \cdot \text{dist}(v, \omega) + \gamma \cdot \text{velocity}(v, \omega))$

- Given the direction, speed, and impact of the robot, the objective function  $G$  finds  $v, \omega$  at which the objective function is maximized

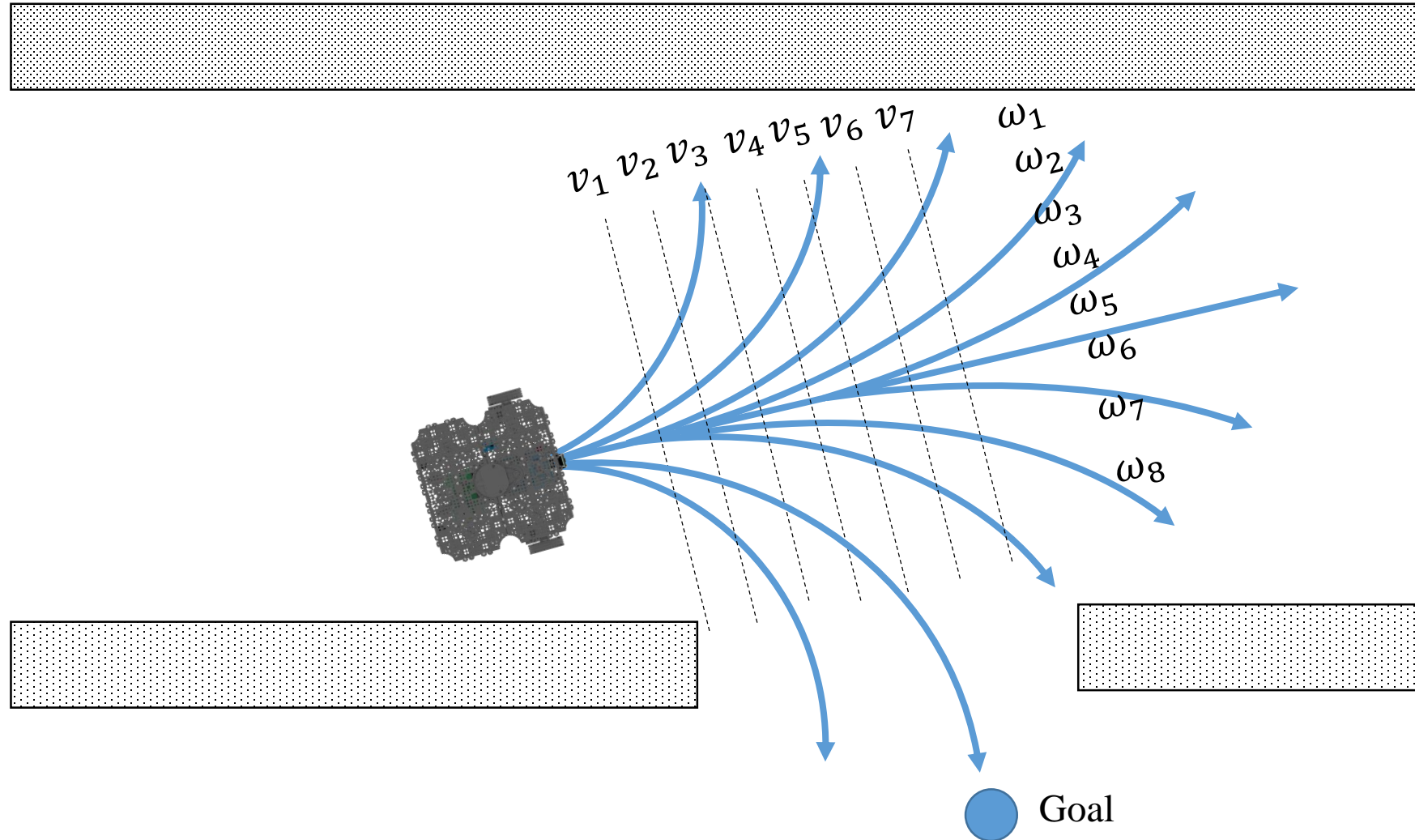


# Dynamic Window Approach (DWA)

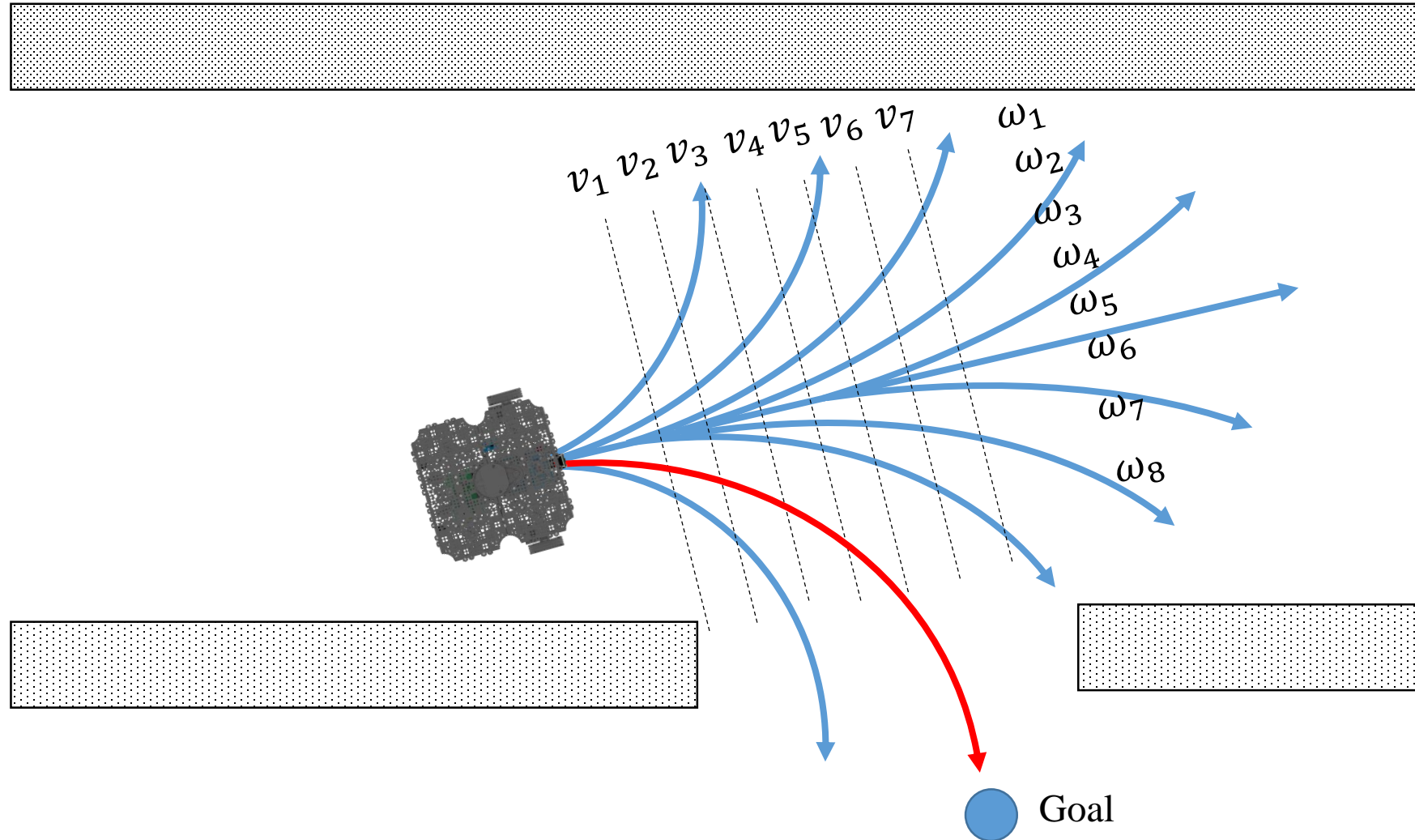
---



# Dynamic Window Approach (DWA)



# Dynamic Window Approach (DWA)



# Mapping

---



*How about it, easy?*



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There is no better textbook than practice

Practice Time!

“SLAM / Navigation”



# Preparation of TurtleBot3 Simulation Development Environment

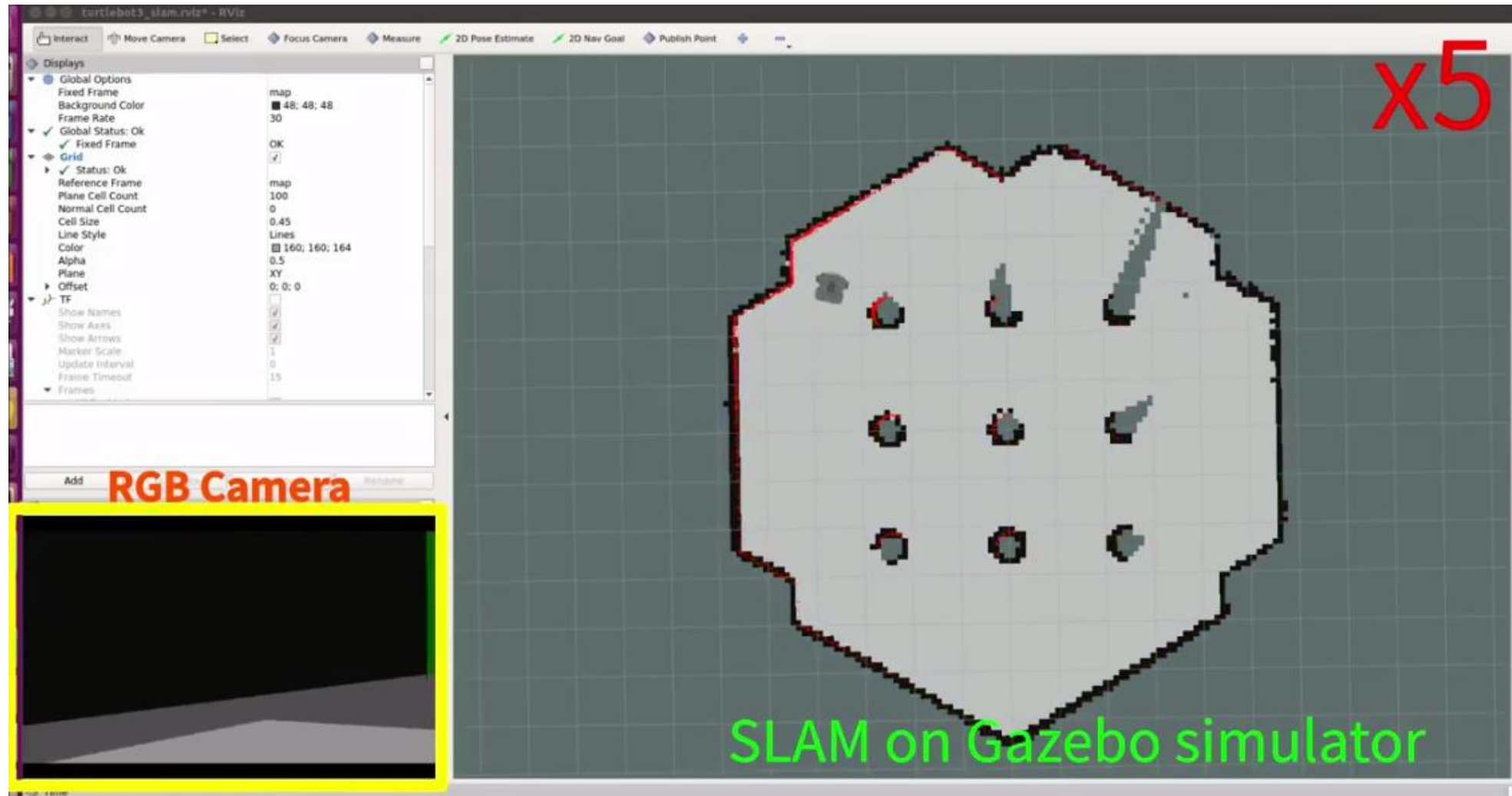
---

- Official TurtleBot3 wiki reference
  - <http://turtlebot3.robotis.com>
- Basic package installation (for the use of 3D simulator Gazebo)

```
$ sudo apt-get install ros-kinetic-joy ros-kinetic-teleop-twist-joy ros-kinetic-teleop-twist-keyboard ros-kinetic-laser-proc ros-kinetic-rgbd-launch ros-kinetic-depthimage-to-laserscan ros-kinetic-rosserial-arduino ros-kinetic-rosserial-python ros-kinetic-rosserial-server ros-kinetic-rosserial-client ros-kinetic-rosserial-msgs ros-kinetic-amcl ros-kinetic-map-server ros-kinetic-move-base ros-kinetic-urdf ros-kinetic-xacro ros-kinetic-compressed-image-transport ros-kinetic-rqt-image-view ros-kinetic-gmapping ros-kinetic-navigation
```

```
$ cd ~/catkin_ws/src/  
$ git clone https://github.com/ROBOTIS-GIT/turtlebot3.git  
$ git clone https://github.com/ROBOTIS-GIT/turtlebot3_msgs.git  
$ git clone https://github.com/ROBOTIS-GIT/turtlebot3_simulations.git  
$ cd ~/catkin_ws && catkin_make
```

# TurtleBot3 in Gazebo



[https://youtu.be/xXM5r\\_SVkWM](https://youtu.be/xXM5r_SVkWM)

# Run Virtual Robot with Gazebo

---

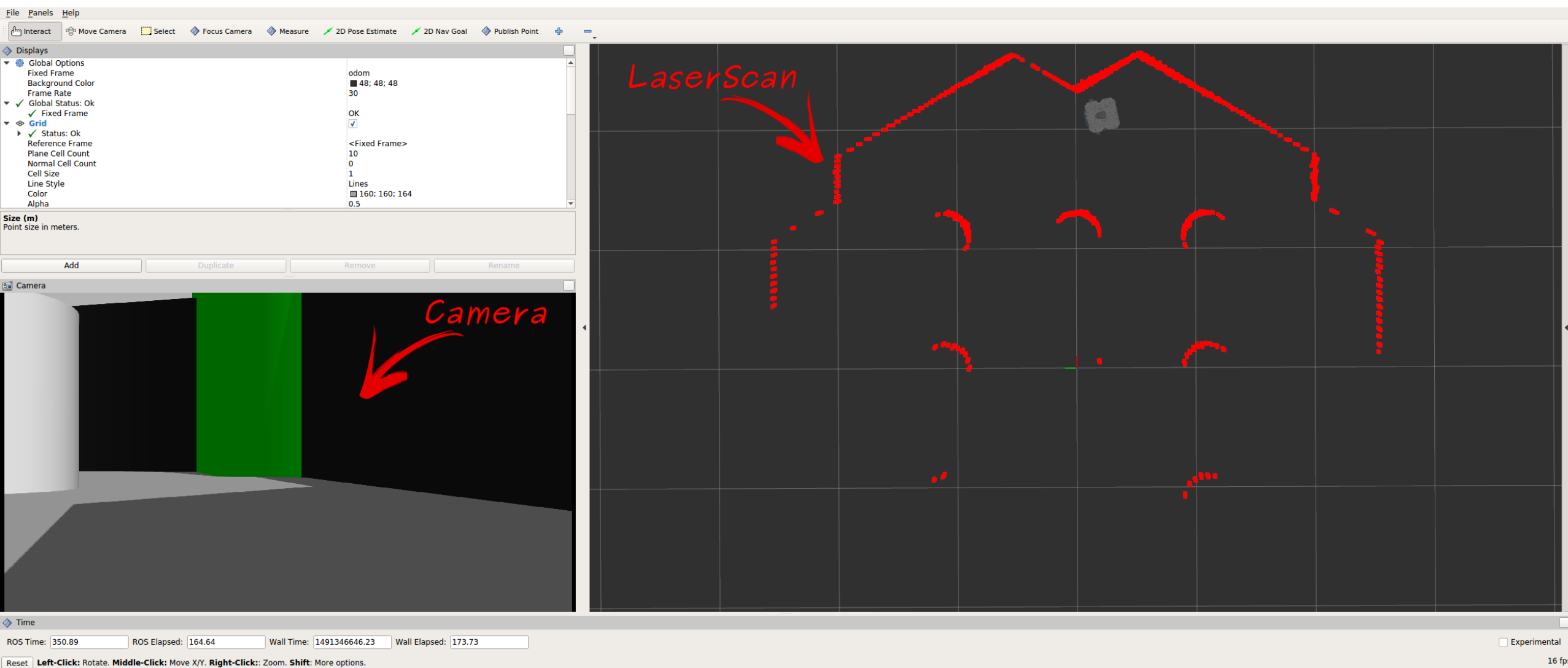
- Control virtual robot on 3D simulator Gazebo
  - Robots can be controlled with 'Turtlebot3\_teleop\_key' node
  - Possible to check sensor value mounted on robot on Gazebo via Rviz
    - 2D Laser Range Sensor, Camera, Depth Camera, IMU, etc.

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=waffle_pi  
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_gazebo turtlebot3_world.launch
```

```
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_teleop turtlebot3_teleop_key.launch
```

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=waffle_pi  
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_gazebo turtlebot3_gazebo_rviz.launch
```

# Run Virtual Robot with Gazebo



# Virtual SLAM with Gazebo

---

- Run Gazebo

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=waffle_pi  
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_gazebo turtlebot3_world.launch
```

- Run SLAM

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=waffle_pi  
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_slam turtlebot3_slam.launch
```

- Run RViz

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=waffle_pi  
$ rosrn rviz rviz -d `rospack find turtlebot3_slam`/rviz/turtlebot3_slam.rviz
```

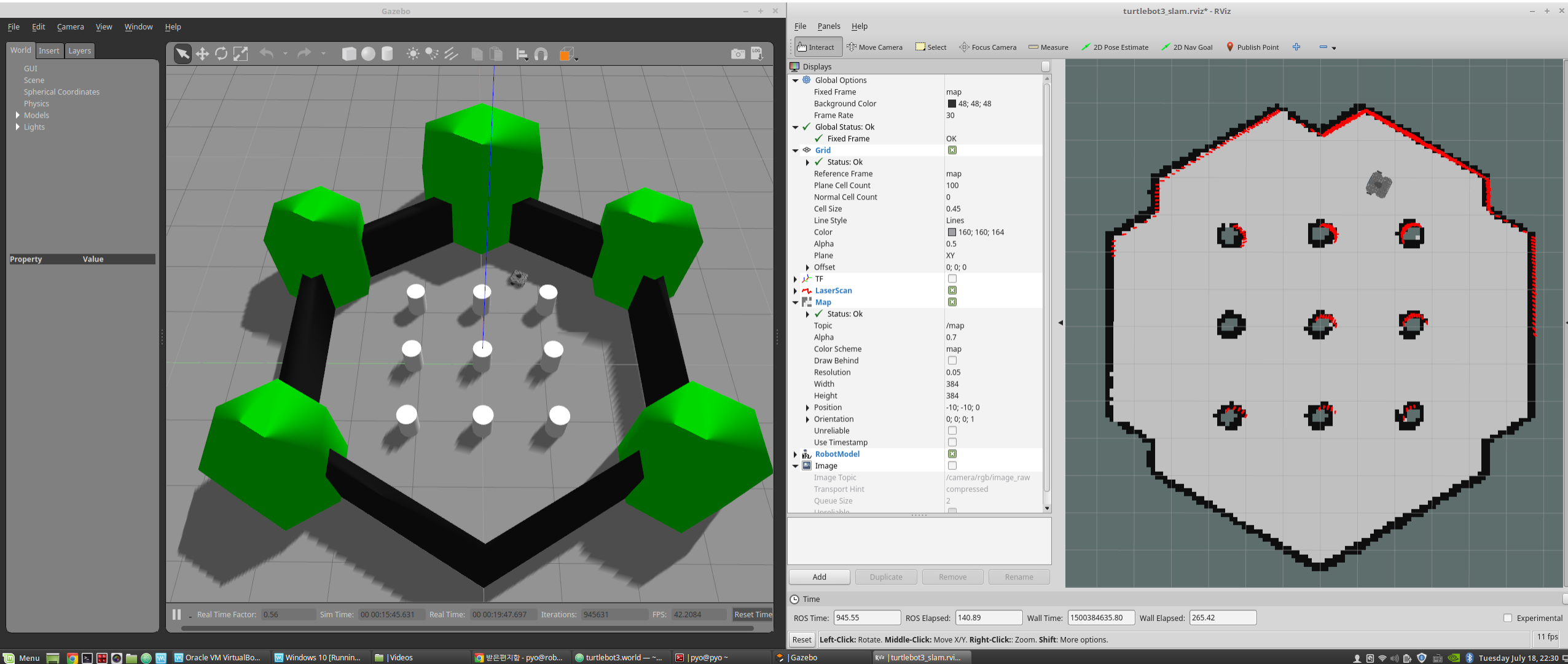
- TurtleBot3 Remote Control

```
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_teleop turtlebot3_teleop_key.launch
```

- Run Map Server

```
$ rosrn map_server map_saver -f ~/map
```

# Virtual SLAM with Gazebo



# Virtual Navigation with Gazebo

---

- Run Gazebo

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=waffle_pi  
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_gazebo turtlebot3_world.launch
```

- Run Navigation

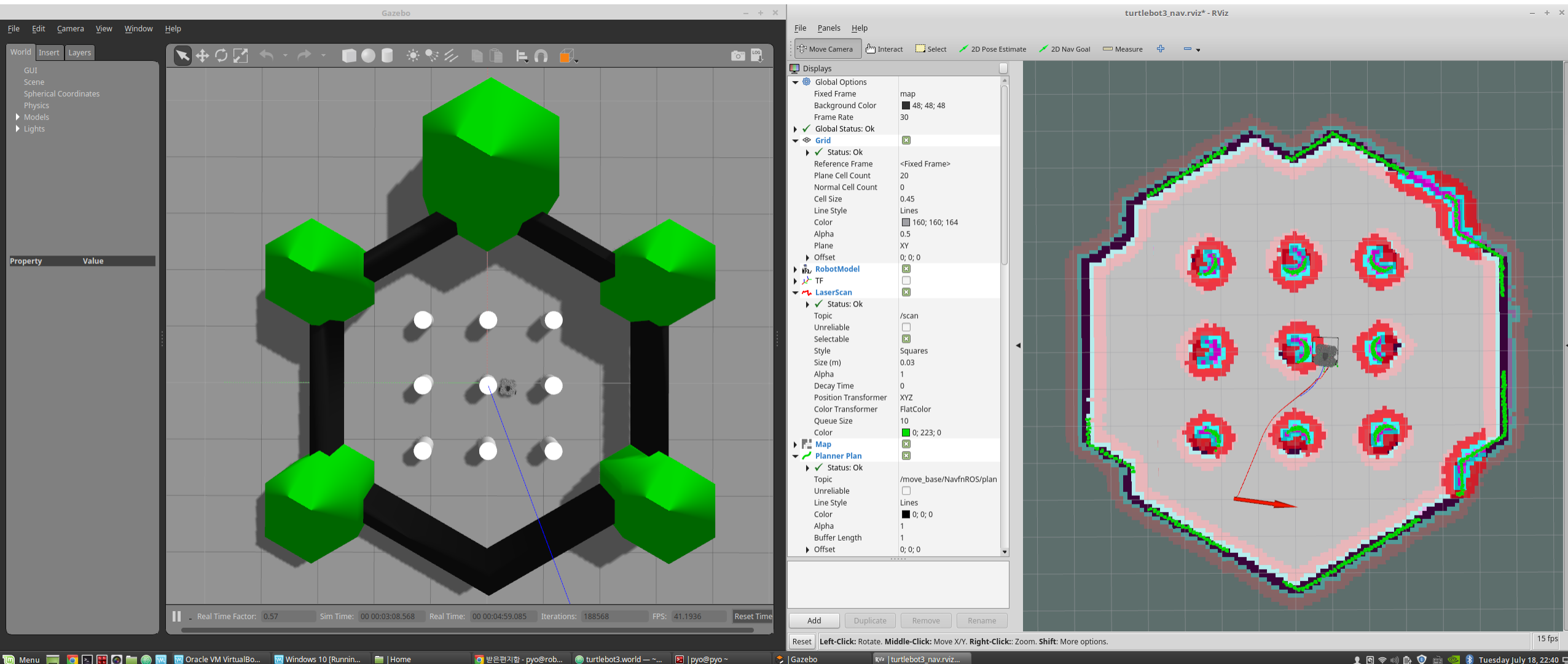
```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=waffle_pi  
$ roslaunch turtlebot3_navigation turtlebot3_navigation.launch map_file:=$HOME/map.yaml
```

- Run RViz & Setting Destination

```
$ export TURTLEBOT3_MODEL=waffle_pi  
$ rosrn rviz rviz -d `rospack find turtlebot3_navigation`/rviz/turtlebot3_nav.rviz
```



# Virtual Navigation with Gazebo



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# Question Time!

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# Advertisement #1



Free

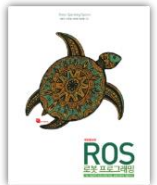


Download link



Language:

English, chinese, Japanese, Korean



“ROS Robot Programming”

A Handbook is written by TurtleBot3 Developers

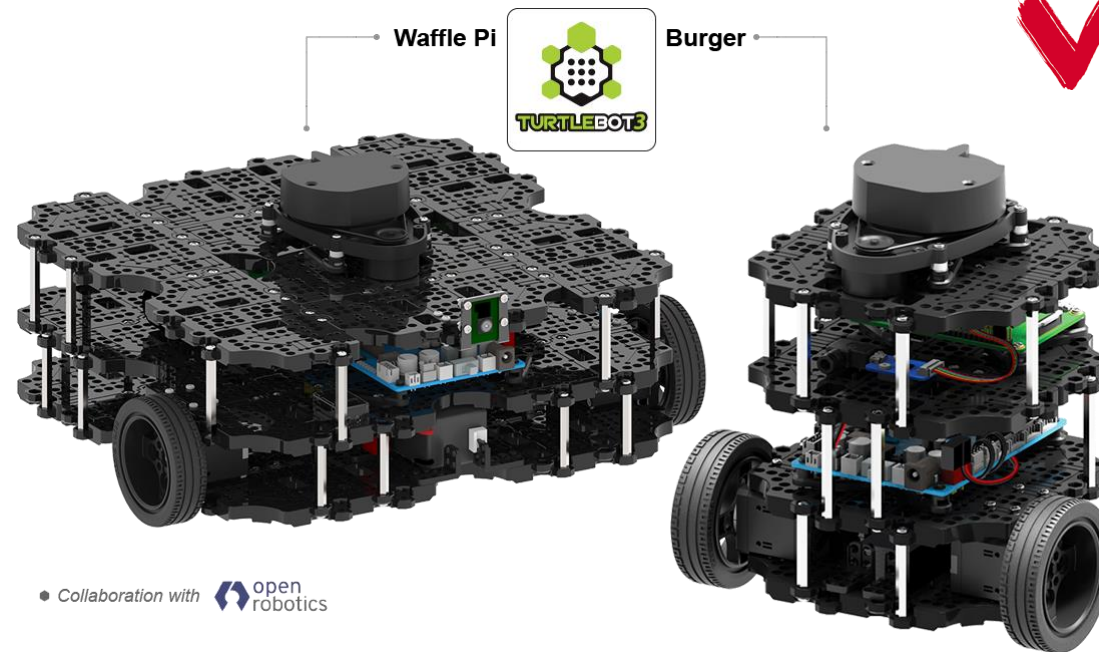
## Advertisement #2

# TURTLEBOT3

AI Research Starts Here  
ROS Official Platform

**TurtleBot3 is a new generation mobile robot that's modular, compact and customizable. Let's explore ROS and create exciting applications for education, research and product development.**

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[www.robotsource.org](http://www.robotsource.org)

The 'RobotSource' community is the space for people making robots.

We hope to be a community where we can share knowledge about robots, share robot development information and experiences, help each other and collaborate together. Through this community, we want to realize open robotics without distinguishing between students, universities, research institutes and companies.

Join us in the Robot community ~

END.