

# Intelligent Robotics SLAM

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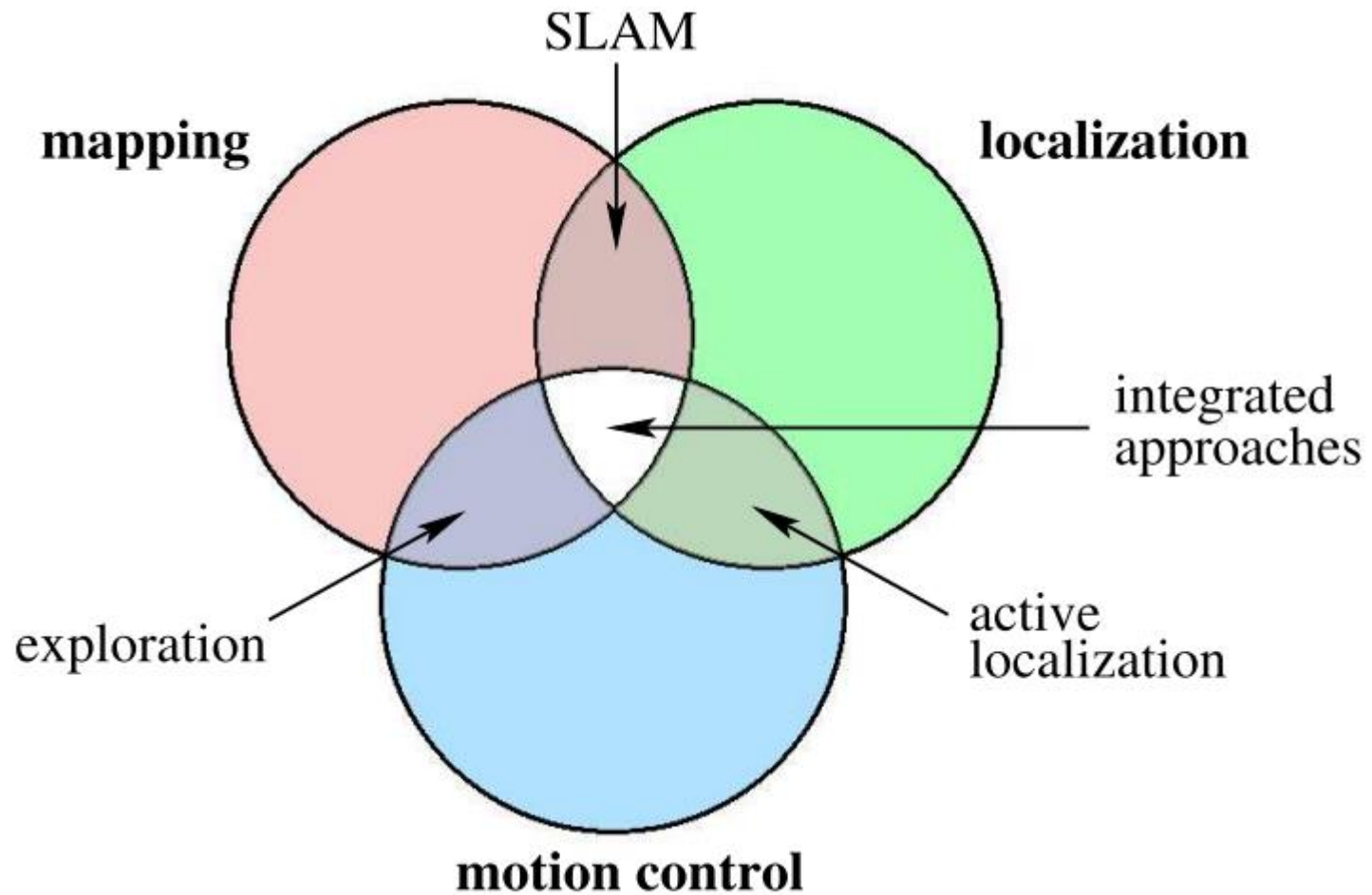
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# Background

- **Localization** – Where am I?
- **Mapping** – My (dynamic?) surroundings
- **Navigation** – How do I get where I want to go?
- TREND: **SLAM** –
  - Simultaneous Localization and Mapping

# SLAM

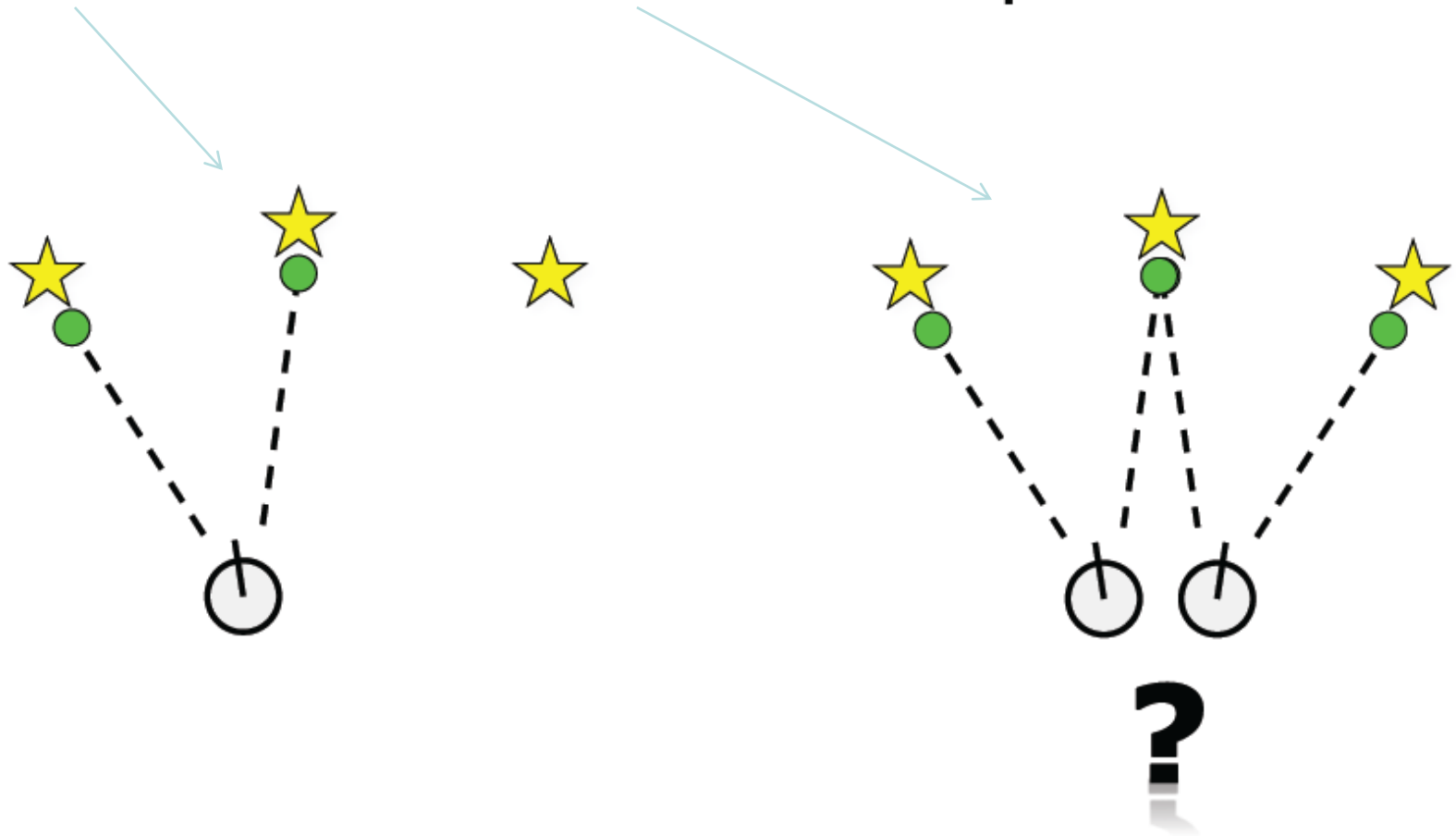
- **SLAM =**  
Simultaneous Localization and Mapping
- **=> Cycle through both!**



## Exploration with Active Loop-Closing for FastSLAM

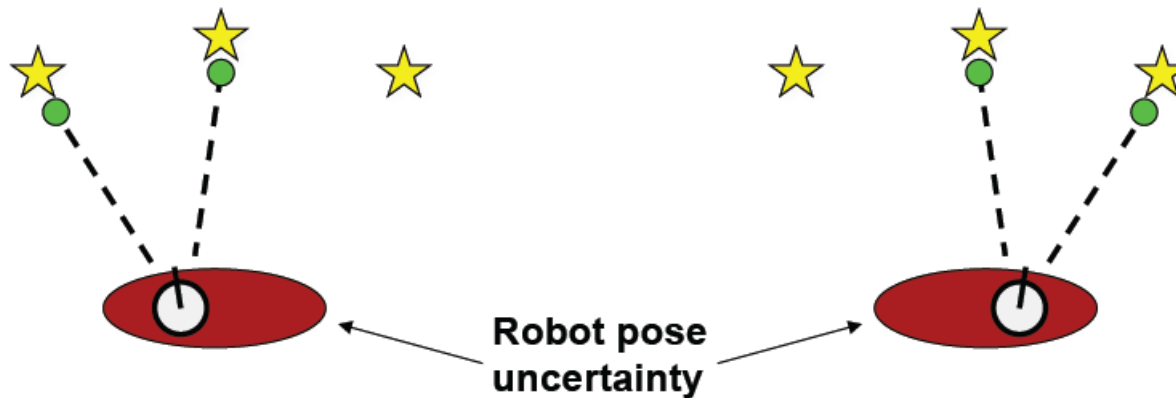
# Taxonomy of the SLAM Problem

Known vs. unknown correspondence



# Uncertainty...

- The **mapping between observations and the map is unknown**
- Picking **wrong** data associations can have **catastrophic** consequences (divergence)



# SLAM

## Given

- The robot's controls

$$u_{1:T} = \{u_1, u_2, u_3 \dots, u_T\}$$

- Observations

$$z_{1:T} = \{z_1, z_2, z_3 \dots, z_T\}$$

## Wanted

- Map of the environment

$$m$$

- Path of the robot

$$x_{0:T} = \{x_0, x_1, x_2 \dots, x_T\}$$

# SLAM

## In Probabilistic Terms

Estimate the robot's path and the map

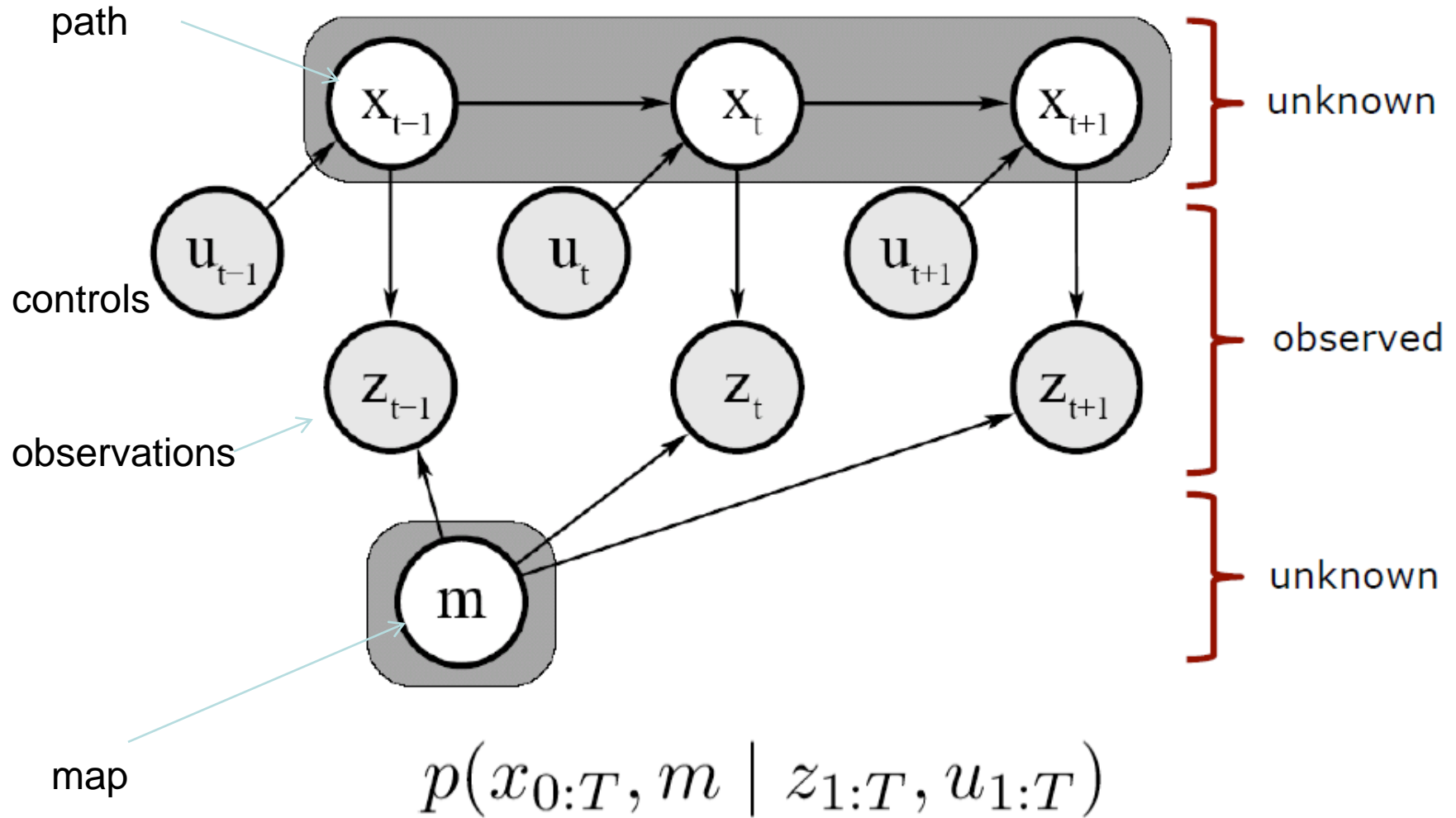
$$p(x_{0:T}, m \mid z_{1:T}, u_{1:T})$$

The diagram illustrates the probabilistic SLAM equation  $p(x_{0:T}, m \mid z_{1:T}, u_{1:T})$ . Below the equation, six red arrows point from labels to specific parts of the equation: 'distribution' points to the probability function  $p$ ; 'path' points to the robot's pose sequence  $x_{0:T}$ ; 'map' points to the map variable  $m$ ; 'given' points to the vertical bar  $\mid$ ; 'observations' points to the observation sequence  $z_{1:T}$ ; and 'controls' points to the control sequence  $u_{1:T}$ .

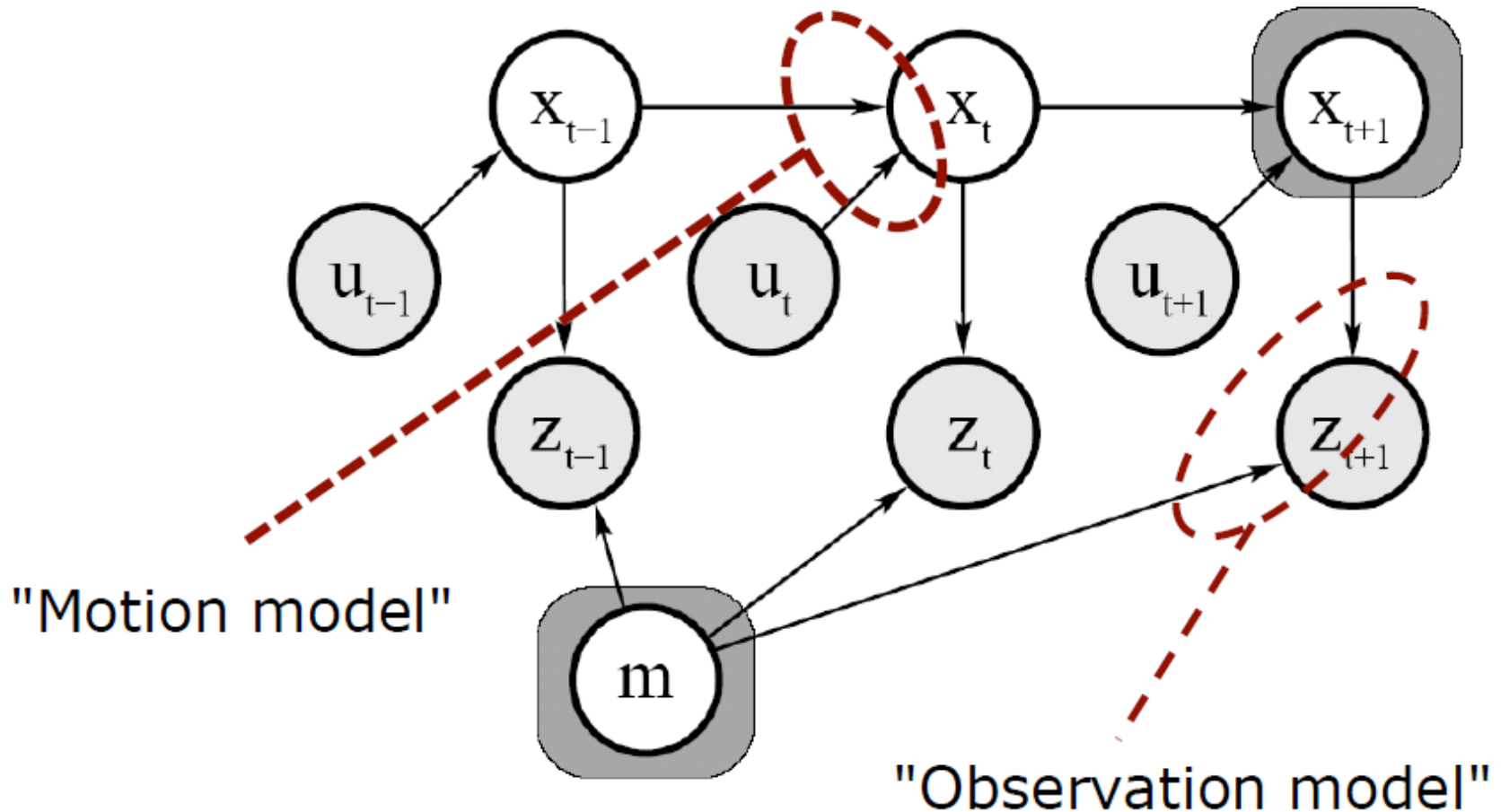
distribution path map given observations controls



# SLAM

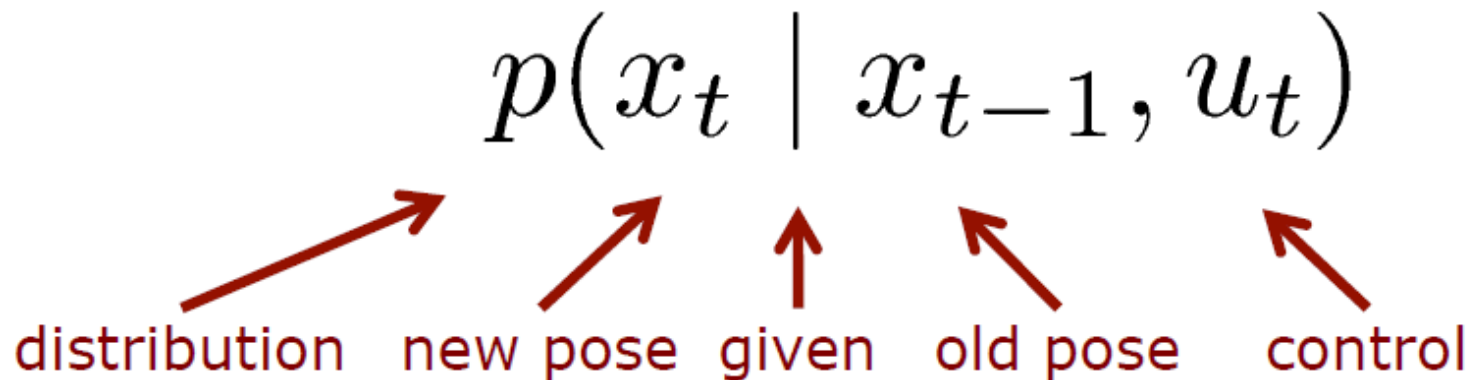


# Motion (=System) Model + Observation (=Sensor) Model



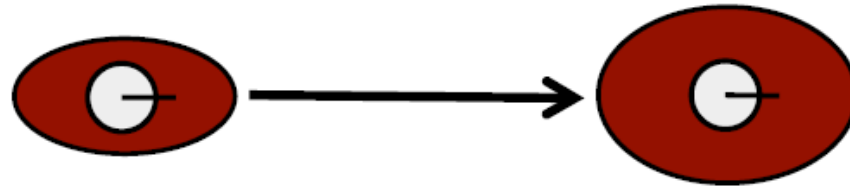
# MOTION MODEL

- The motion model describes the relative motion of the robot



# MOTION MODEL example

- Gaussian model



- Non-Gaussian model



# Observation Model

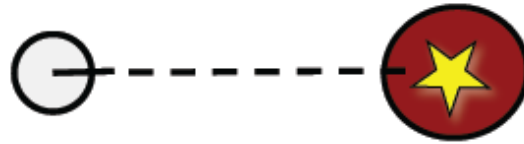
- The observation or sensor model relates measurements with the robot's pose

$$p(z_t \mid x_t)$$

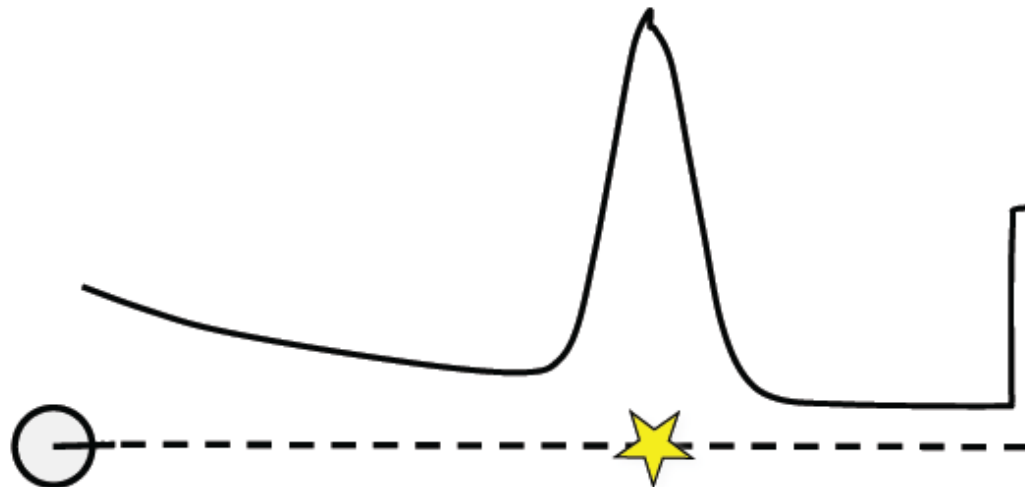
distribution observation given pose

# Observation Model example

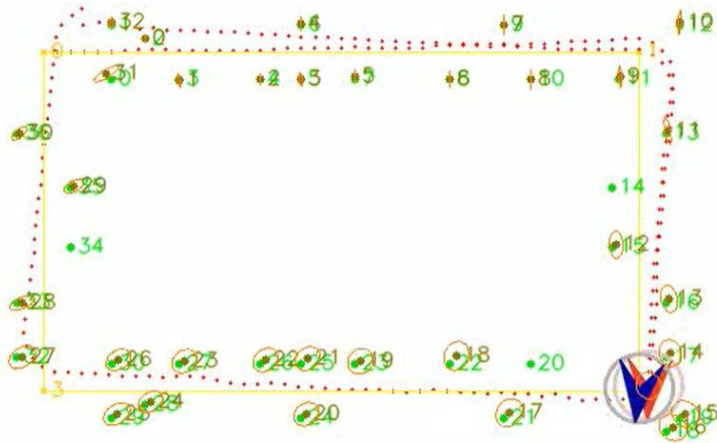
- Gaussian model



- Non-Gaussian model



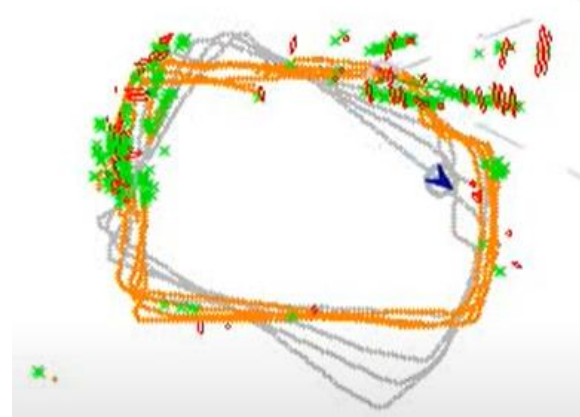
# Loop Closure



<https://youtu.be/BaqSRf5pAZ0>

The **blue** arrow is the 'odometric' robot position (where the robot 'thinks' it is). The **red** arrow is the 'corrected' robot position.

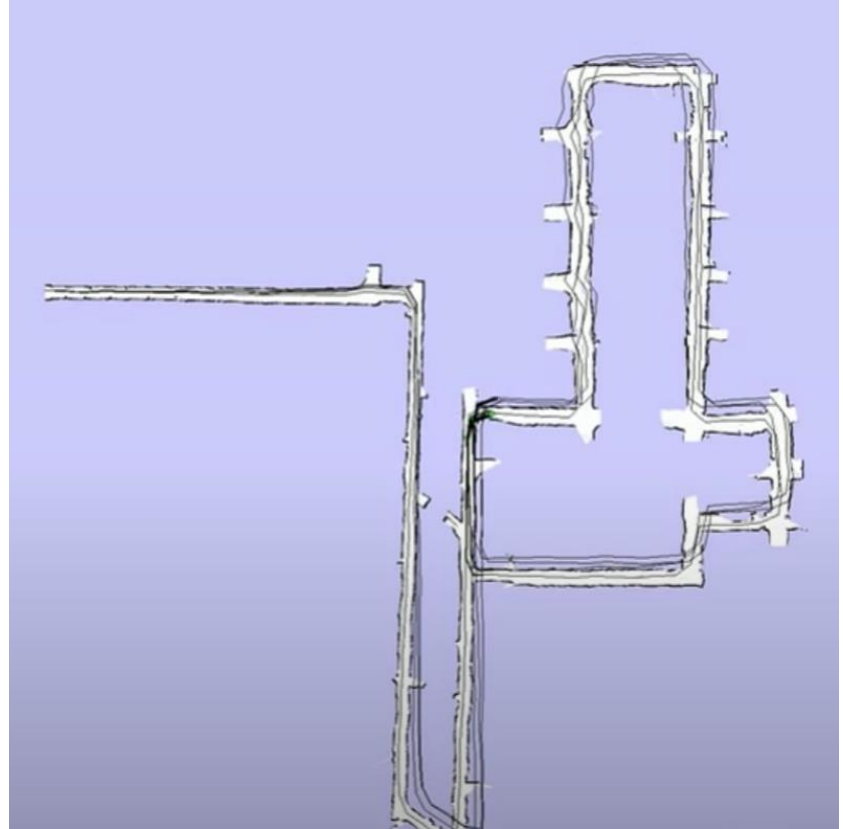
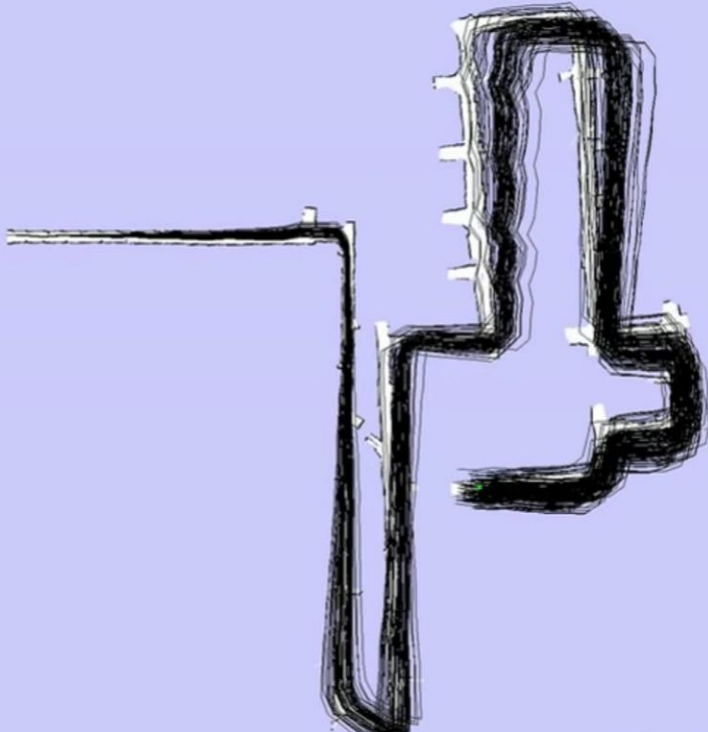
The ellipses represent the uncertainties of the positions of the landmarks. The smaller the ellipse, the more certain the robot is about the position of the landmark.



<https://youtu.be/WXeWFIUFTC4>

SLAM simulation by Sjoerd de Jong  
under supervision of Gert Kootstra.  
Department of Artificial Intelligence  
University of Groningen

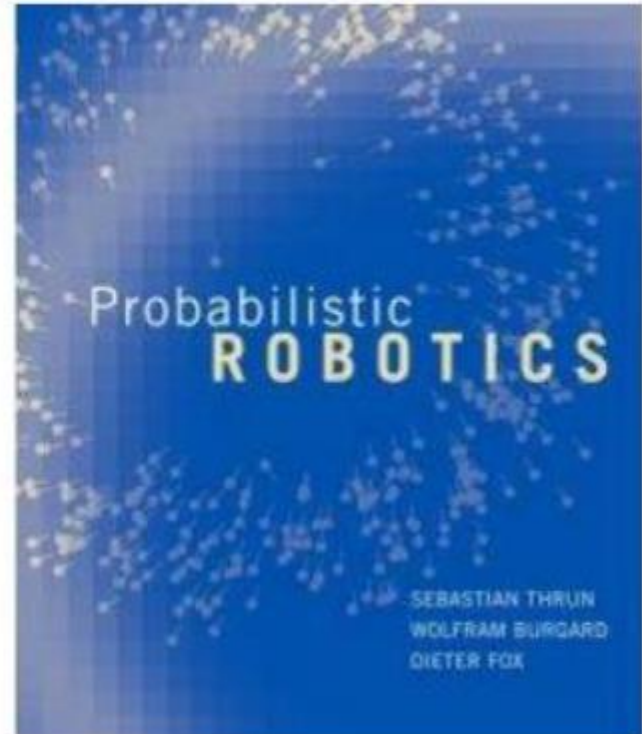
# Loop Closure





# Probabilistic Robotics

- Authors:
  - Sebastian Thrun
  - Wolfram Burgard
  - Dieter Fox
- Publisher:
  - MIT Press, 2005.



# Sources

- **Video Class -**

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wVsfCnyt5jA>

- **Extra**

- <https://youtu.be/O5Zu19-tjY8?t=22>

- <https://youtu.be/Qrtz0a7HaQ4>