

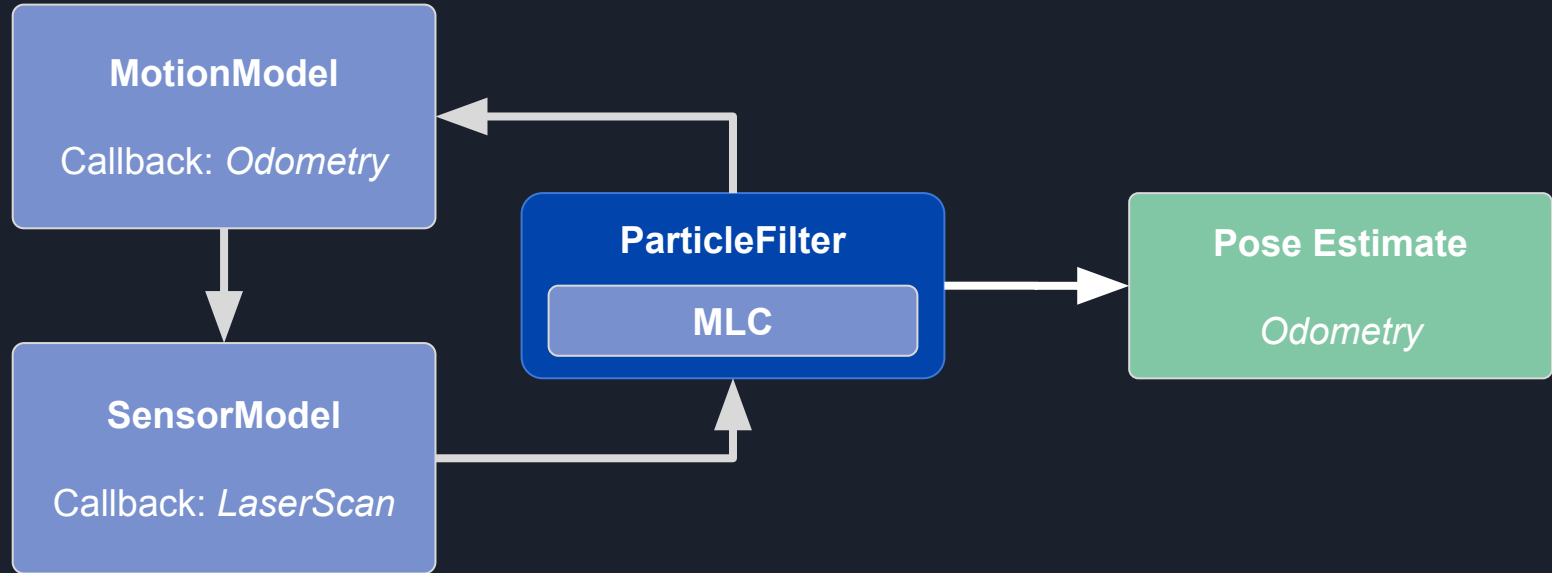


# RSS Lab 5

**Team Bird-Planes**

Joshua, Isaac, Lilly, Mario

# Components of Localization



# Module 1: Motion and Sensor Models





# Motion Model

$$X_k = R\Delta X + X_{k-1}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_{k-1}) & -\sin(\theta_{k-1}) & 0 \\ \sin(\theta_{k-1}) & \cos(\theta_{k-1}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotation Matrix ( $r \in W$ )

$$X_{k-1} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{k-1} \\ y_{k-1} \\ \theta_{k-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Particle ( $W$ )



Motion Model **evaluates** a series of N particles at a time

$$X_k = R\Delta X + X_{k-1}$$

We receive...

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{k-1}^{(0)} \\ X_{k-1}^{(1)} \\ \dots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & \theta_0 \\ x_1 & y_1 & \theta_1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix} \quad \Delta X = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \\ \Delta \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

Nx3 Matrix of Particles (W)

Odometry (r)



Motion Model **generates** a different Rotation Matrix for each particle

$$X_k = R\Delta X + X_{k-1}$$

To reflect probable future states, we calculate...

$$R_i = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_i) & -\sin(\theta_i) & 0 \\ \sin(\theta_i) & \cos(\theta_i) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_k^{(0)} \\ X_k^{(1)} \\ \dots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & \theta_0 \\ x_1 & y_1 & \theta_1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

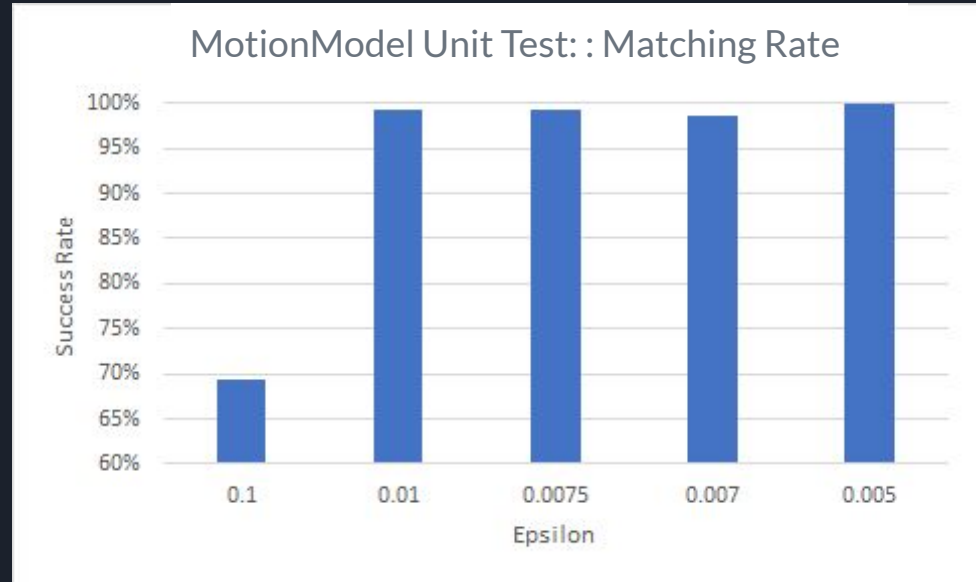
Rotation Matrix for Each Particle

Nx3 matrix of updated particles given the transformed odometry

When Motion Model **injects noise** into Odometry, the response is **stable** for SD below 0.01

For standard deviation of noise  $\epsilon$ :

$$X_k = R [ \Delta X \pm \text{norm}(0, \epsilon) ] + X_{k-1}$$





Sensor Model is **probabilistic** with weighted contributions

1.  $P$  (Detecting known obstacle)
2.  $P$  (Short measurement)
3.  $P$  (Missed measurement)
4.  $P$  (Random measurement)

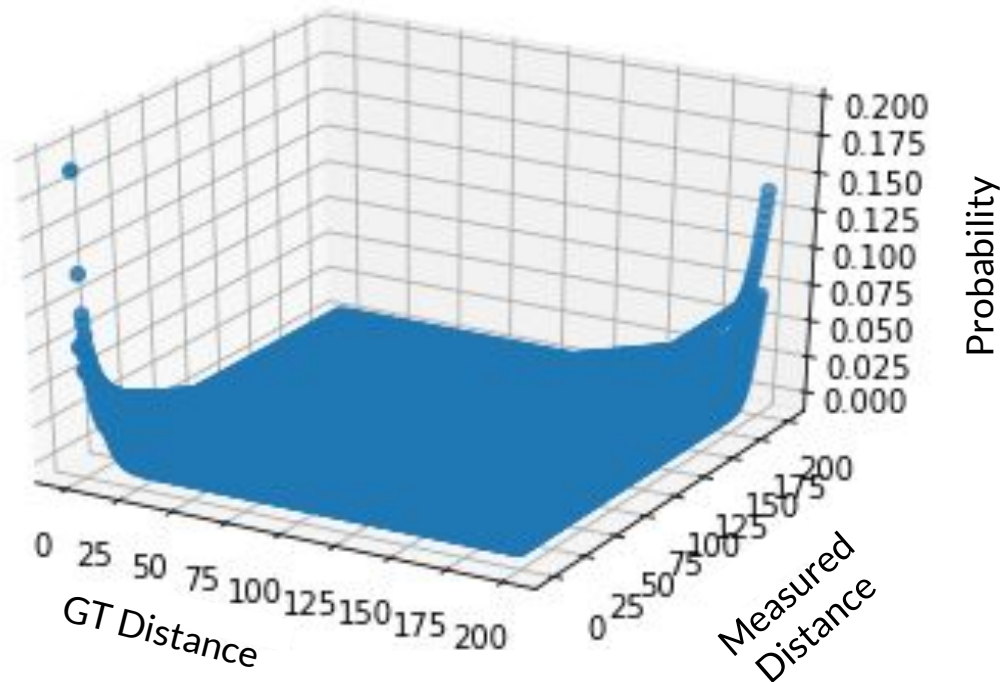
2D Array

1	0	1
3	4	1

$$p(z_k|x_k, m) = \alpha p|_{hit} + \alpha p|_{short} + \alpha p|_{max} + \alpha p|_{rand}$$



Sensor Model **precomputes** probability over the discrete range  $0 \leq z \leq z_{\max}$





# Sensor Model

1. Ray Tracing
2. Convert meters to pixels
3. Clip scans
4. Evaluate probabilities

$$p(z_k | x_k, m) = p(z_k^{(1)}, \dots, z_k^{(n)} | x_k, m) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(z_k^{(i)} | x_k, m)$$

# Module 2: Particle Filter (via MCL)





Particle Filter **receives** callbacks for Odometry and Observations, and **returns** a Pose Estimate

### 1a. Odometry Callback

```
odom -> MotionModel -> parts
```

### 1b. Laser Callback

```
scan -> SensorModel -> probs
```

### 2. Monte Carlo (MCL)

Rate: 20 Hz

#### Sample and Average

```
particles(200) -> sample(20)  
sample -> pose_est
```

### 3a. Visualize Particles

```
sample -> PoseArray
```

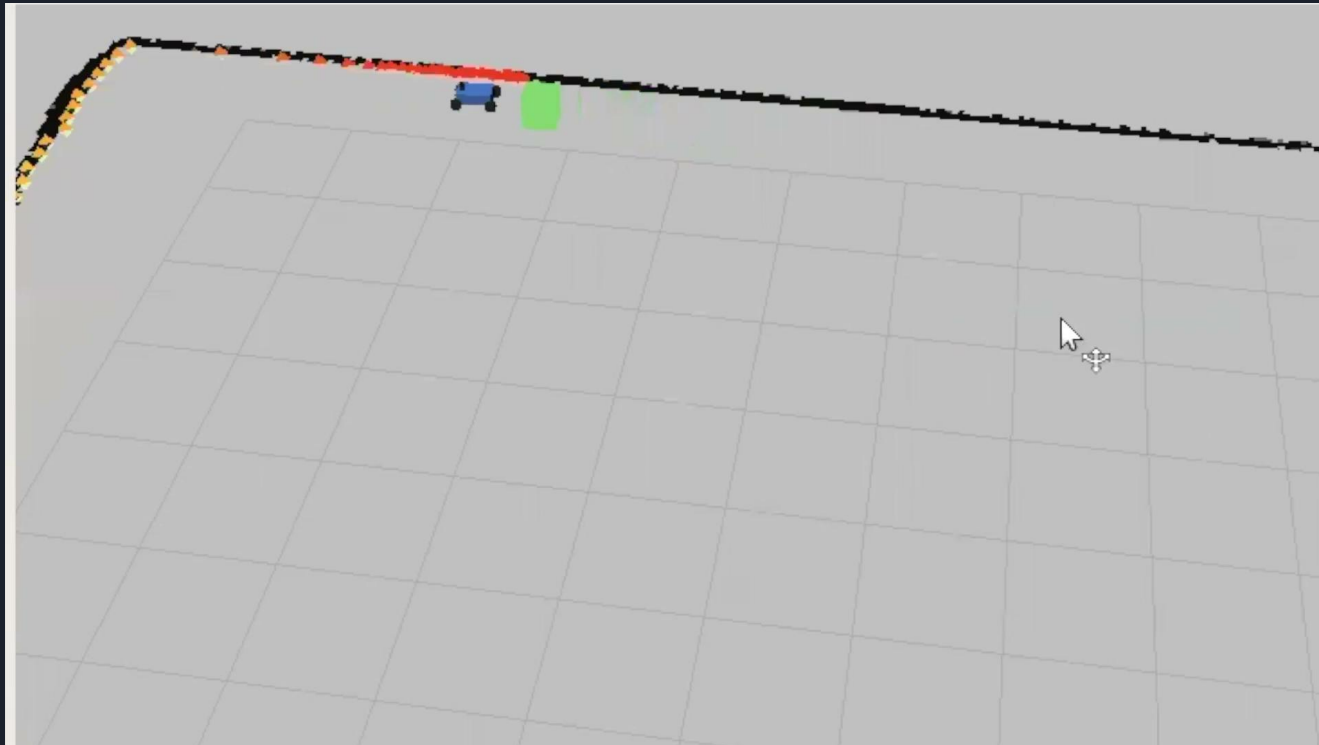
### 3b. Visualize Estimate

```
post_est -> Marker
```

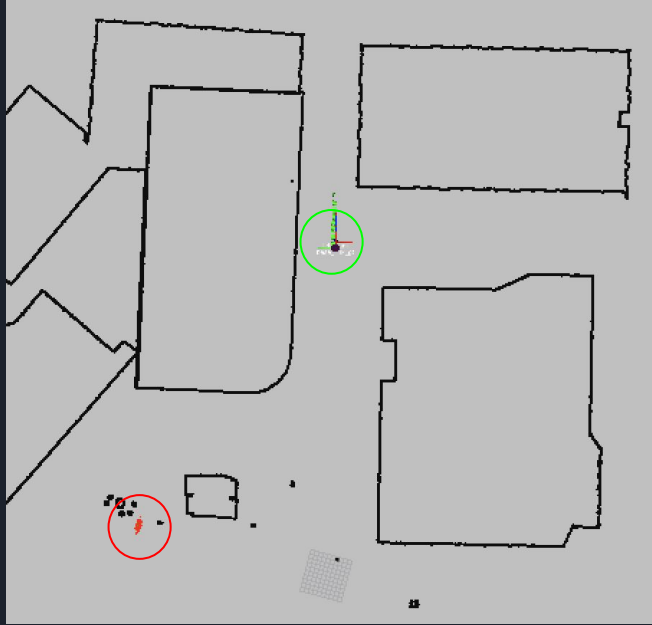
### 3c. Publish Estimate

```
pose_est -> Odometry
```

## rviz: **Particles** and **Pose Estimate**

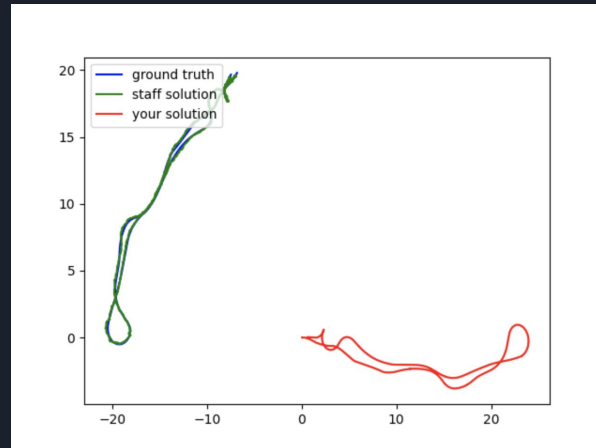


# Next Steps for Particle Filter



Tesse implementation

1. Record rosbags
2. Create error graphs
3. Optimization
4. Troubleshoot autograder
5. Troubleshoot tesse implementation





# Conclusion

## Technical

- **Submodules:** MotionModel and SensorModel were validated more efficiently than submodules in Lab 4
- **Integration:** correct implementation, poorly tuned.


## Communications

- **Working in pairs >> Working alone**
  - Github: version safety with “active” branches (e.g. `dev_sensor`, `dev_motion`)
- **Limited communication between pairs**

Thank You

Questions?






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