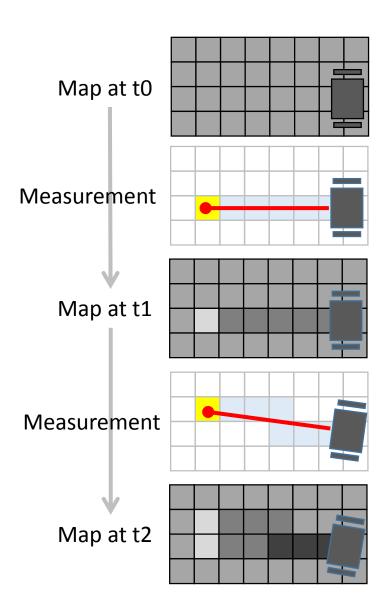
#### **Robotics**

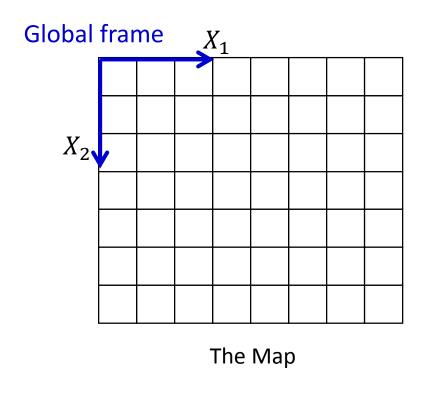
Estimation and Learning with Dan Lee

# Week 3. Robotic Mapping

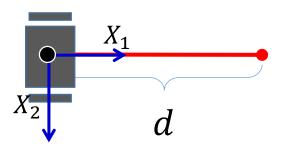
3.2 Occupancy Grid Mapping 3.2.3 Handling Range Sensor



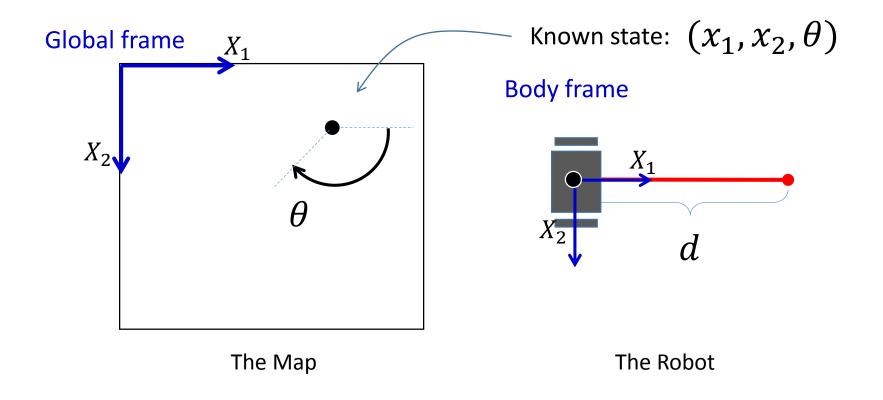


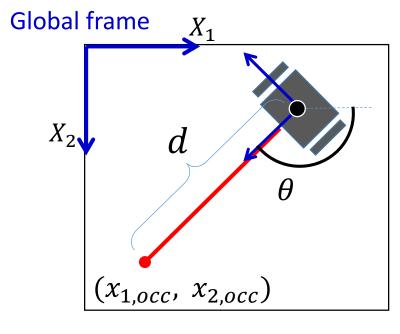


#### **Body frame**



The Robot



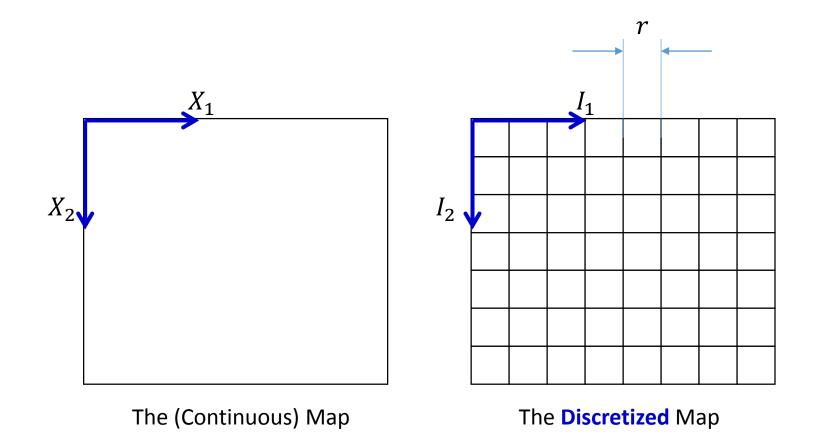


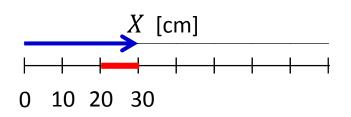
The Map

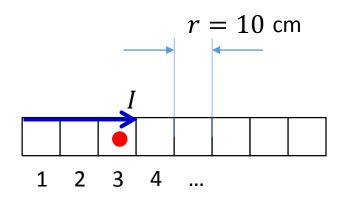
Distance measurement: d

Known state:  $(x_1, x_2, \theta)$ 

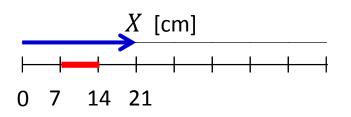
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1,occ} \\ x_{2,occ} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

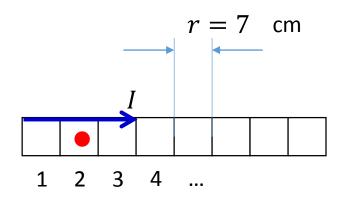




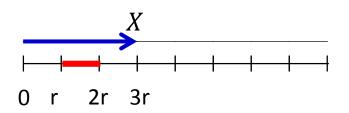


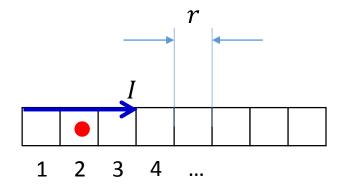
[cm] 
$$0 < x \le 10$$
  $i = 1$  [index]  $10 < x \le 20$   $i = 2$   $20 < x \le 30$   $i = 3$   $\vdots$ 



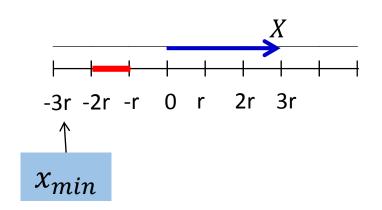


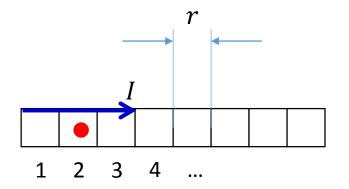
[cm] 
$$0 < x \le 7$$
  $i = 1$  [index]  $7 < x \le 14$   $i = 2$ 



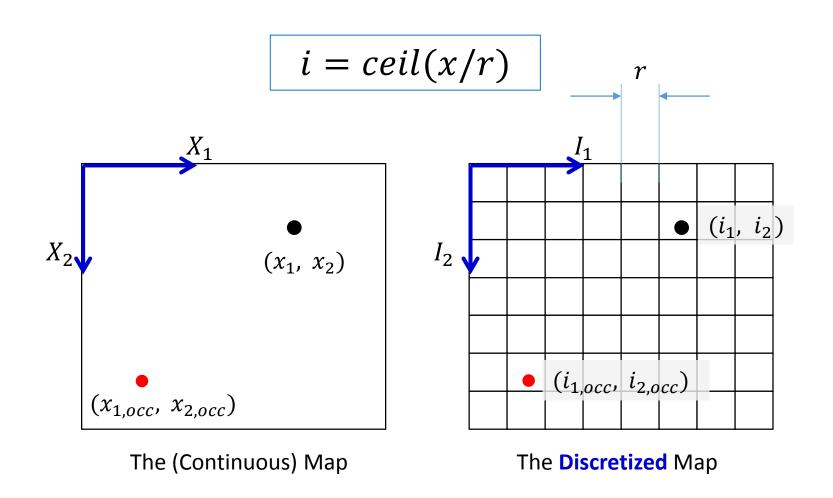


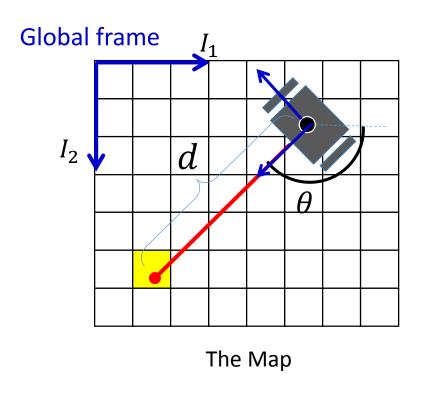
$$i = ceil(x/r)$$





$$i = ceil((x - x_{min})/r)$$



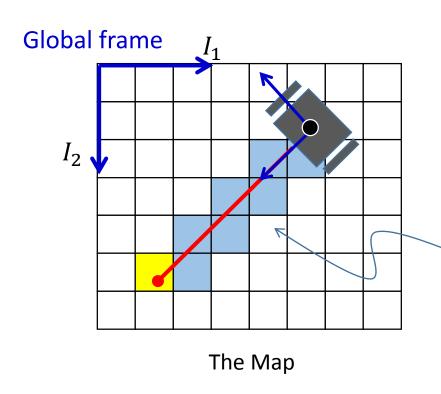


Distance measurement: d

Known state:  $(x_1, x_2, \theta)$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1,occ} \\ x_{2,occ} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_{1,occ} \\ i_{2,occ} \end{bmatrix} = ceil \left( \frac{1}{r} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,occ} \\ x_{2,occ} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

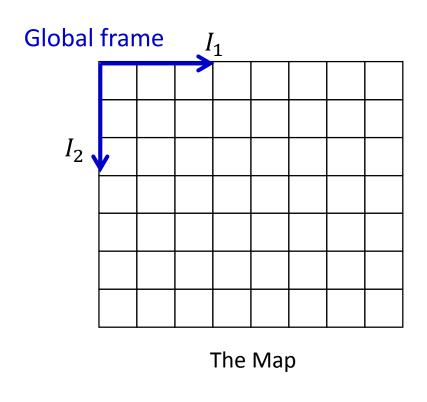


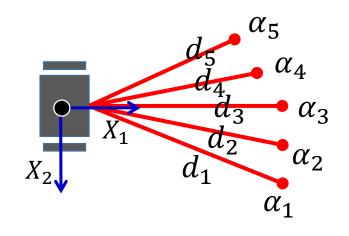
Distance measurement: d

Known state:  $(x_1, x_2, \theta)$ 

Occupied cell:  $(x_{1,occ}, x_{2,occ})$ 

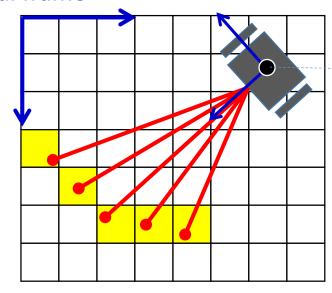
\*Bresenham's line algorithm





The Robot

#### Global frame



The Map

Distance measurement:

$$(d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4, d_5)$$

Directions of rays:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5)$$

Known state:  $(x_1, x_2, \theta)$ 

For *k*-th occupied cell:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1k} \\ x_{2k} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_k \cos(\theta + \alpha_k) \\ -d_k \sin(\theta + \alpha_k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_{1k} \\ i_{2k} \end{bmatrix} = ceil \left( \frac{1}{r} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1k} \\ x_{2k} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

