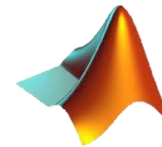


Outline

-
1. Introduction
 2. The Bayes Filter
 3. Gaussian filters
 4. The Kalman filter

Labs:

SLAM Toolbox with Matlab

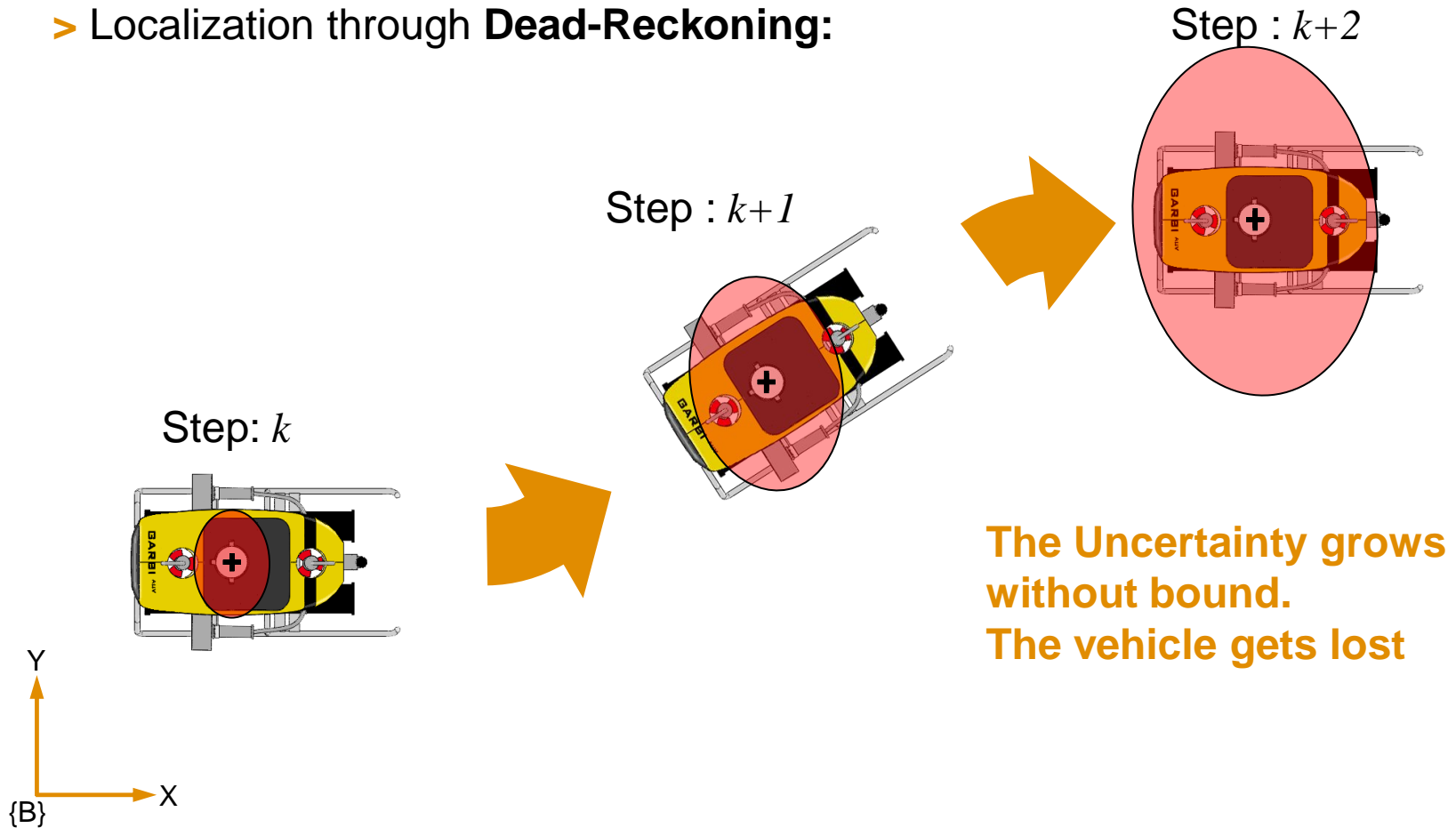


Assessment:

Labs + Exam (100%)

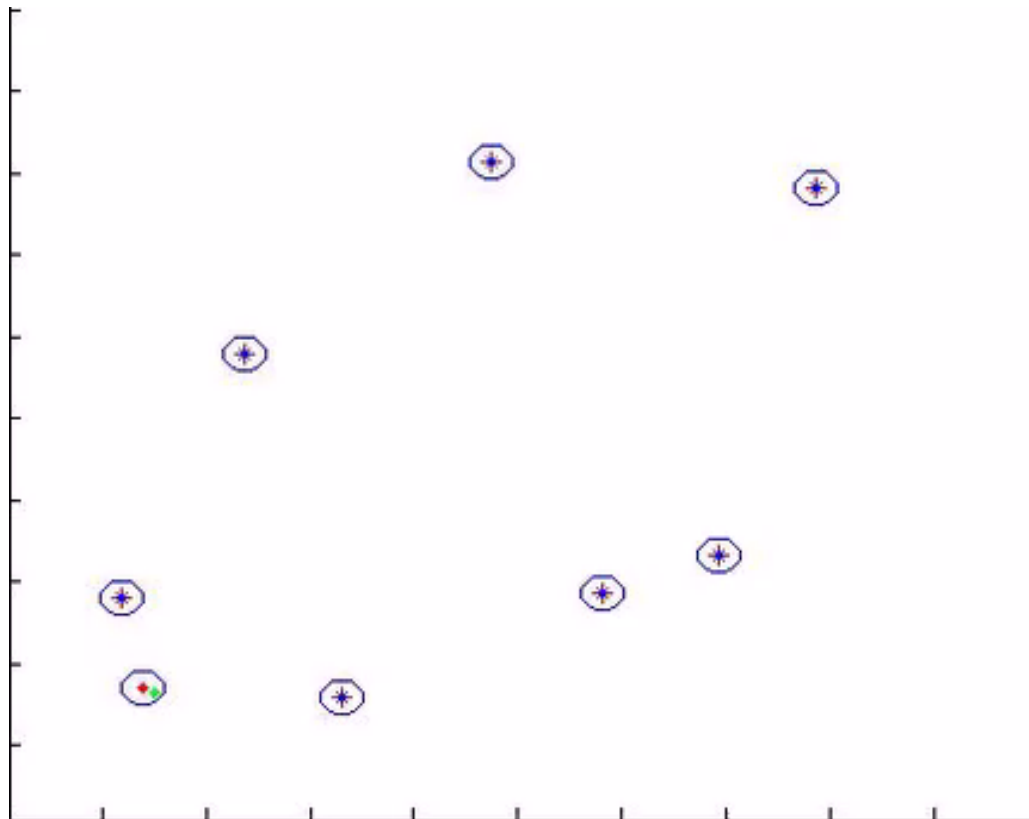
1 Introduction

> Localization through **Dead-Reckoning**:



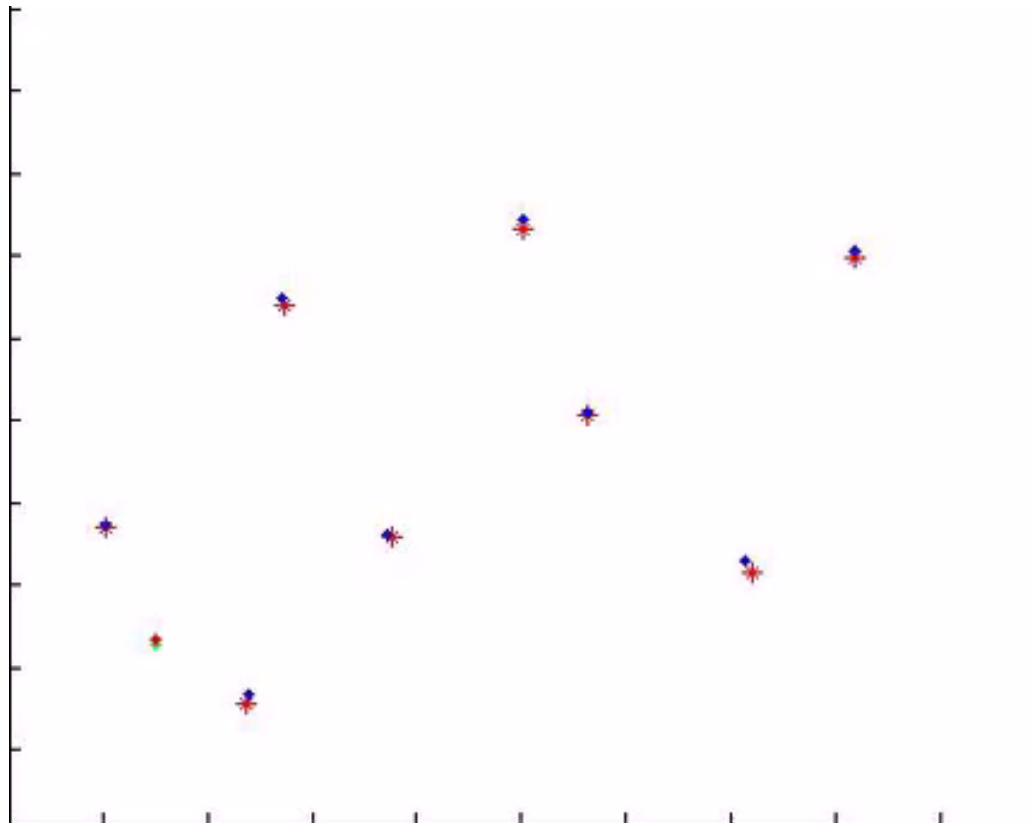
1 Introduction

- Localization through **Dead-Reckoning**:
 - **Velocity measured – Landmarks not measured**



1 Introduction

- Localization through **Dead-Reckoning**:
 - **Velocity measured – Landmarks measured**



The Mapping Problem

- A conventional method for map building is incremental mapping.
 - Position Reference given by Dead Reckoning → Map distortion
- Bad maps → Poor localization

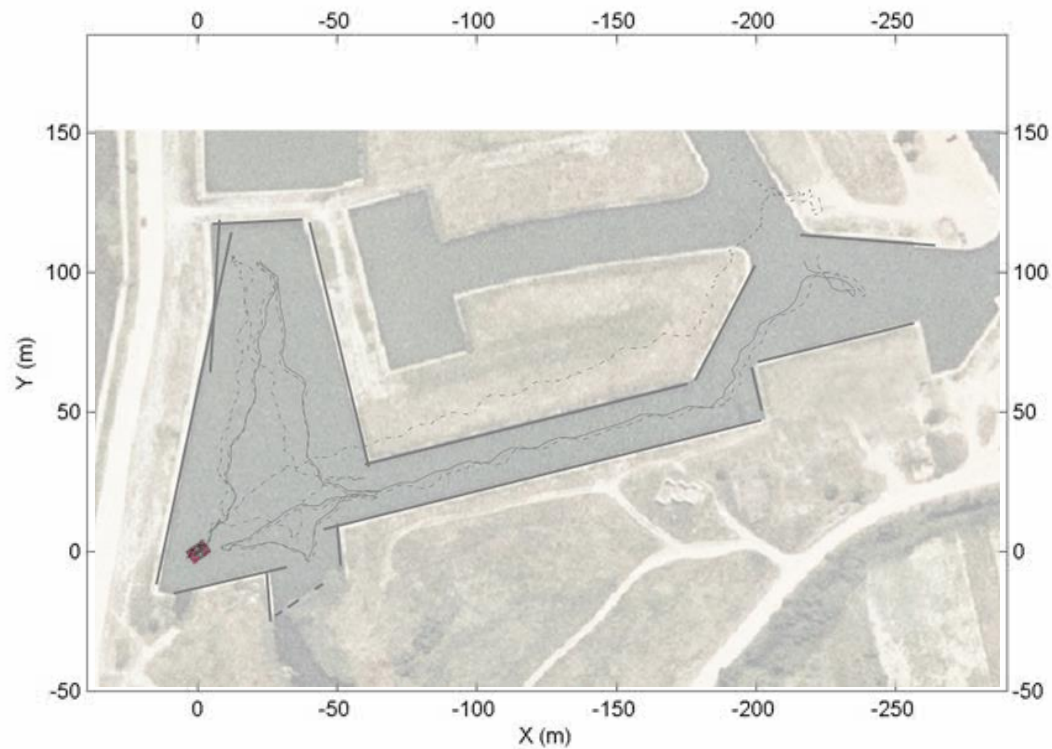


1 Introduction



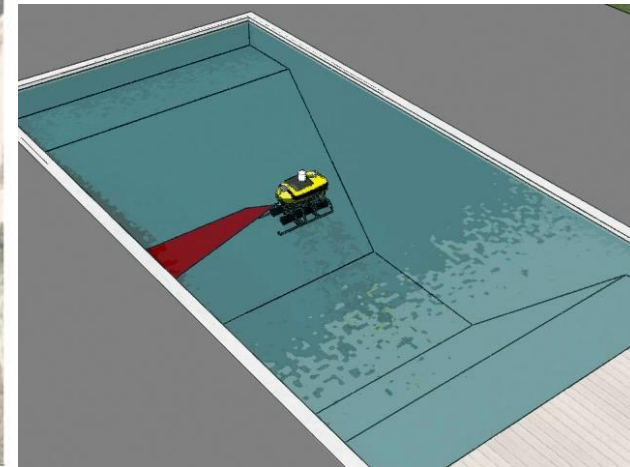
1 Introduction

> Localization through **Dead-Reckoning**:



The Mapping Problem

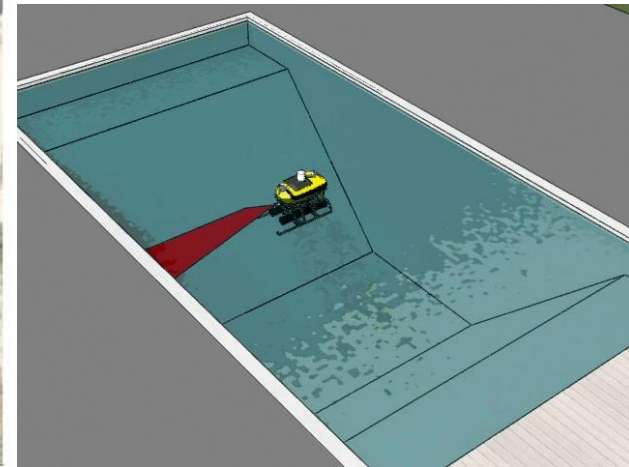
- A conventional method for map building is incremental mapping.
 - Position Reference given by Dead Reckoning → Map distortion
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[Ribas 08]

The Mapping Problem

- A conventional method for map building is incremental mapping.
 - Position Reference given by Dead Reckoning → Map distortion
- Bad maps \ Poor localization



[Ribas 08]

1 Introduction

This is an old problem...



Ancient Europe. The **Catalan Atlas** of 1376.



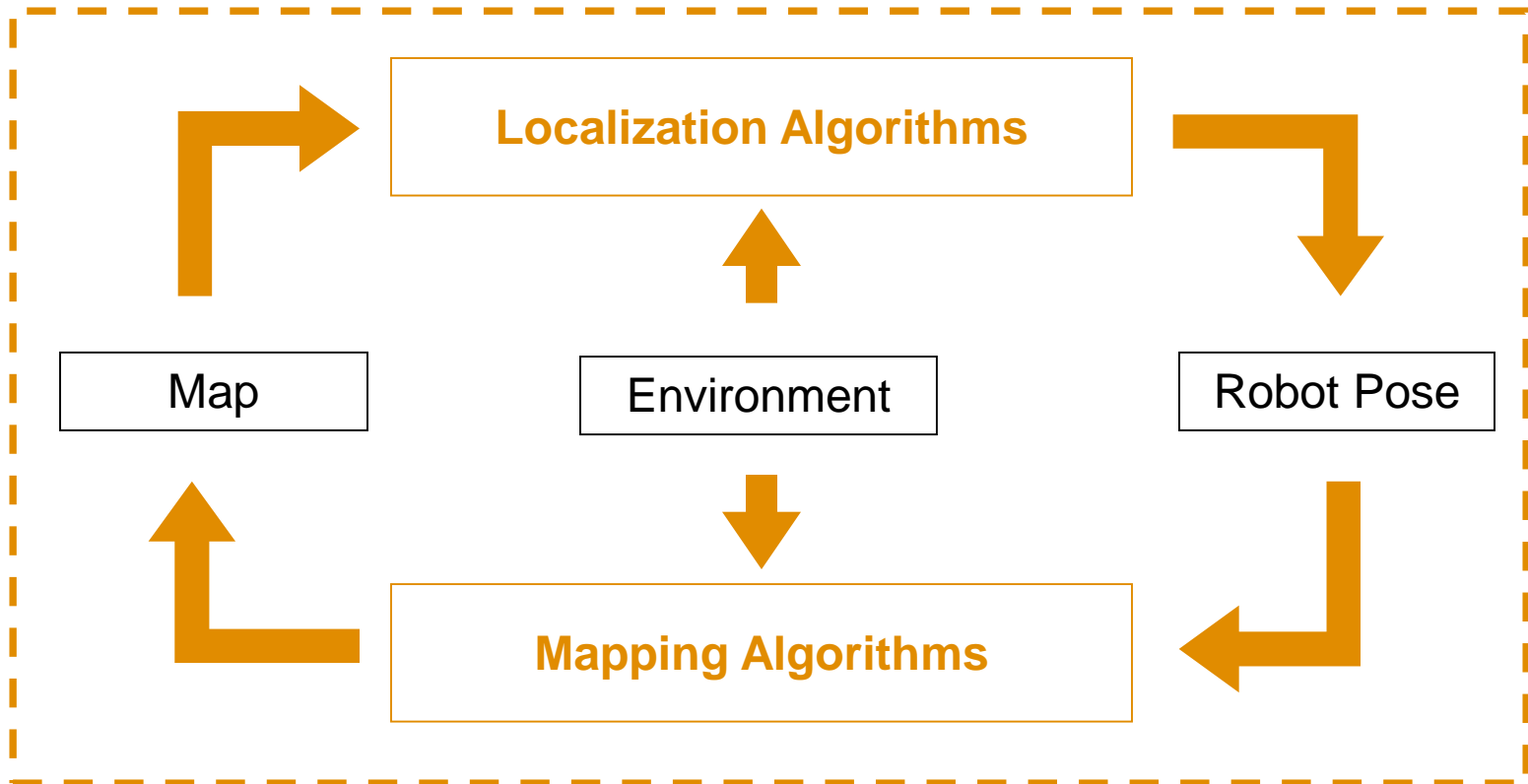
1 Introduction

This is an old problem...



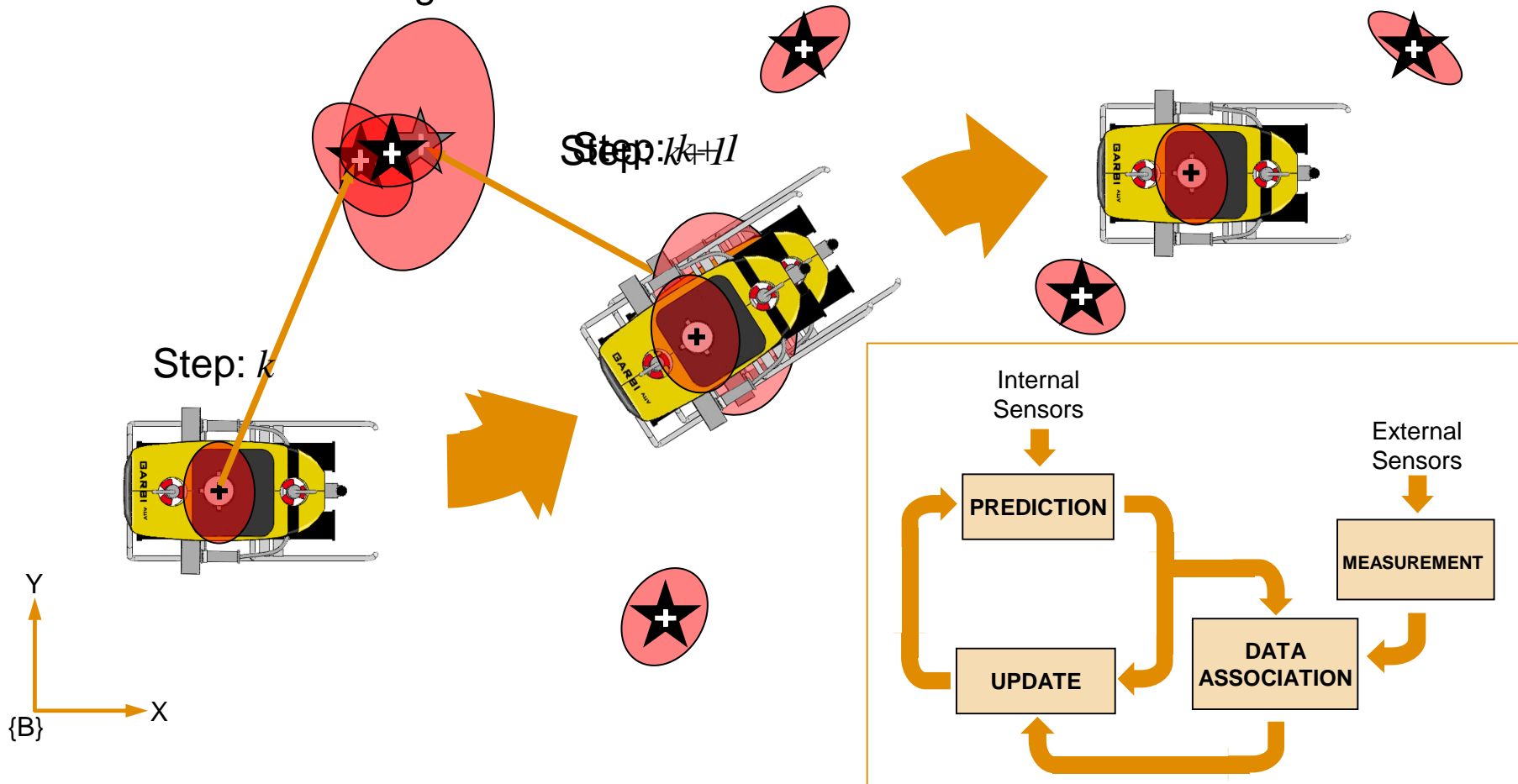
1 Introduction

SLAM: Simultaneous Localization And Mapping



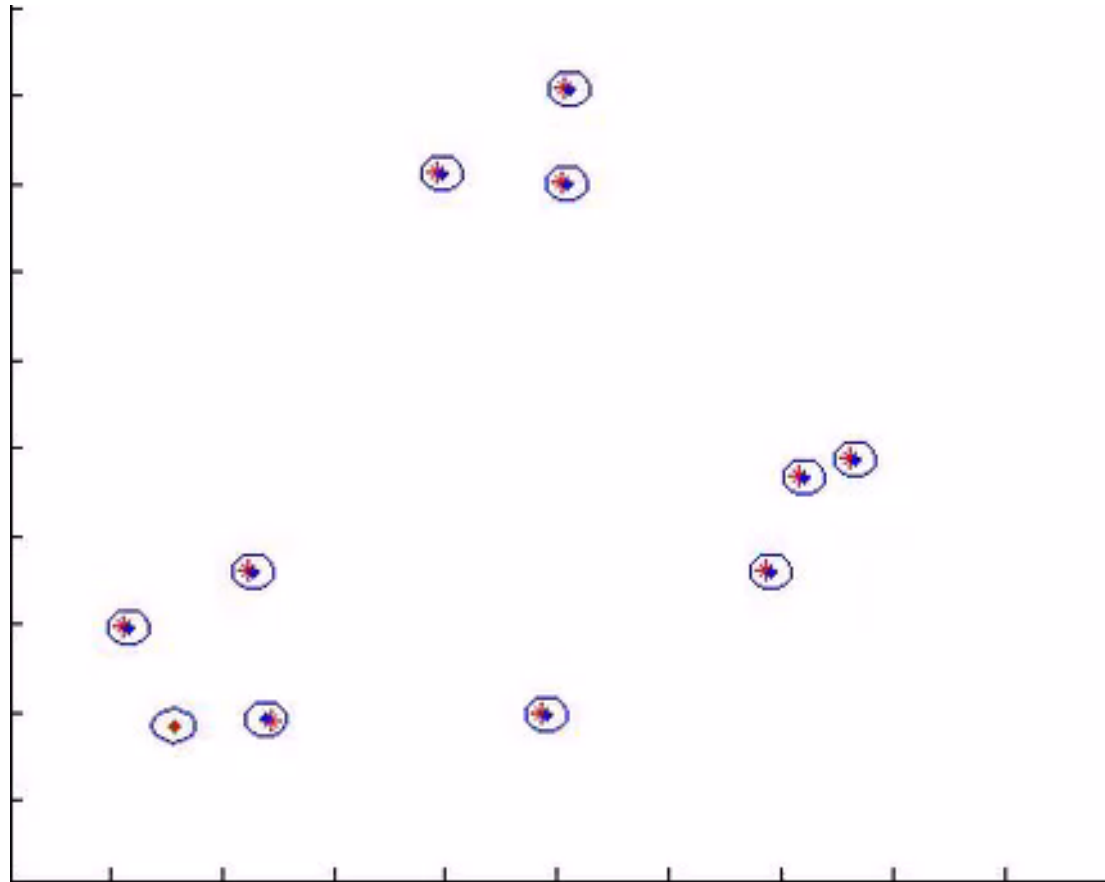
1 Introduction

> Localization Through **SLAM**:



1 Introduction

> Localization Through **SLAM**:



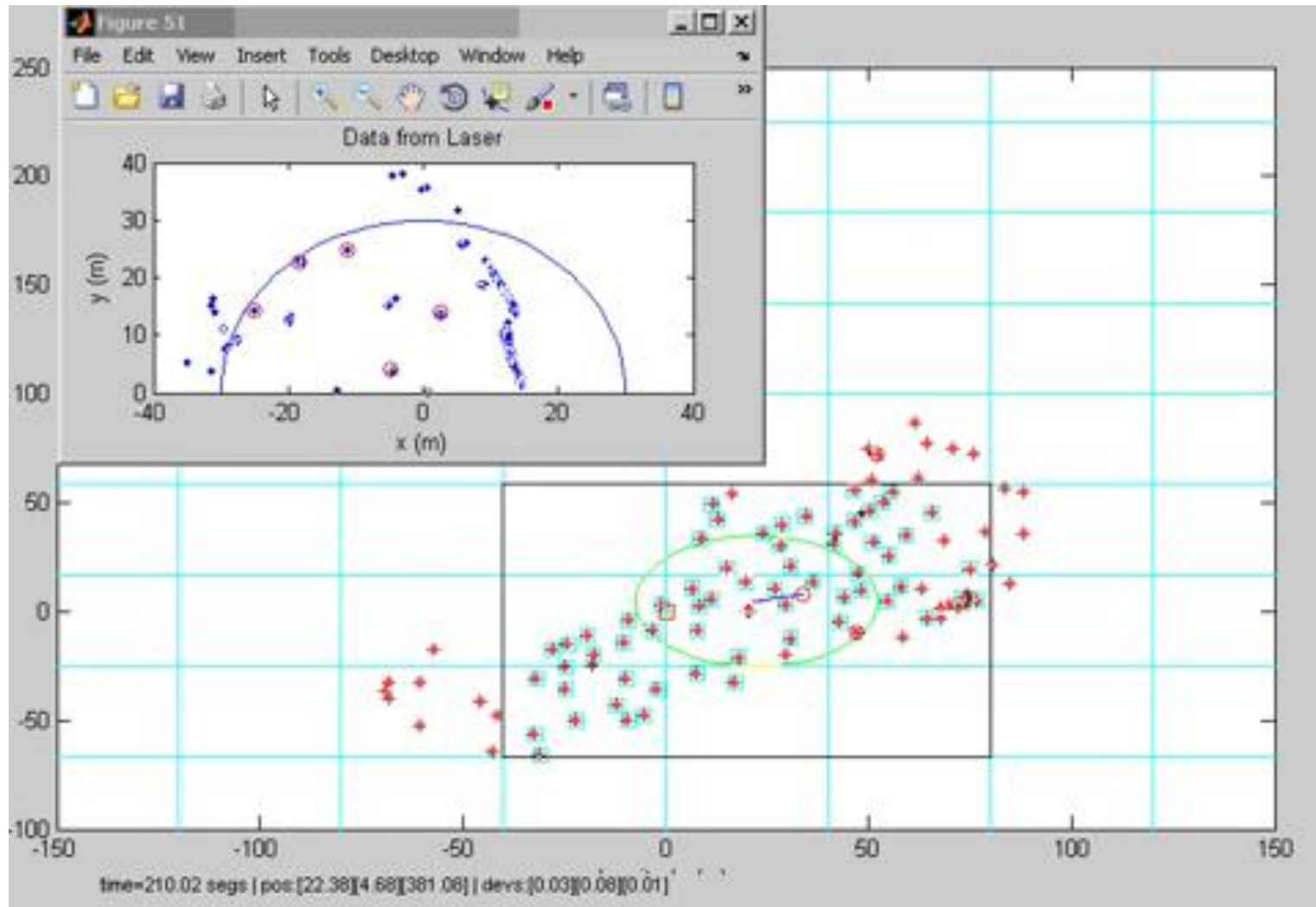
1 Introduction

> Localization Through **SLAM**: The Victoria Park (Sydney) Dataset



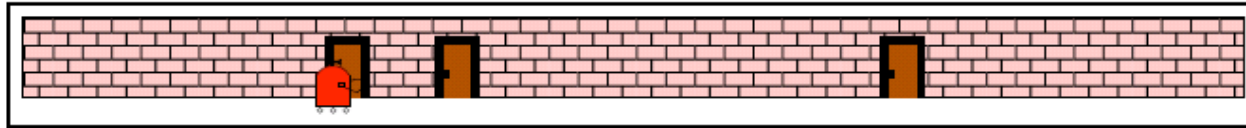
1 Introduction

- Localization Through **SLAM**: The Victoria Park (Sydney) Dataset



1.2 Localization Example

Example I: Mobile Robot Localization in a Hallway



- One dimensional hallway
- Indistinguishable doors
- Position of doors is known (Map)
- Initial position unknown
- Initial heading is known
- **Goal:** Find out where the robot is

1.2 Localization Example

- Markov Localization**

Same probability of being in any x

The Robot senses a door

The belief over the position is updated

The Robot Moves

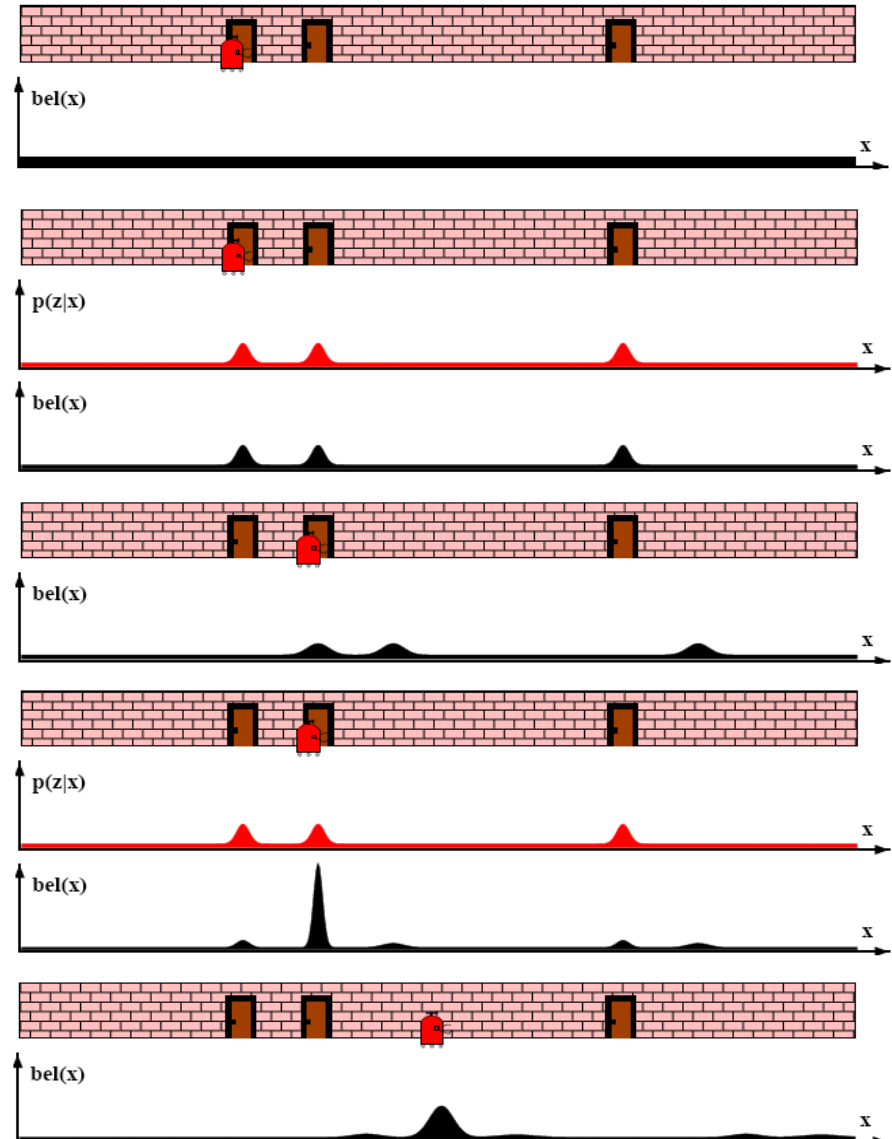
The belief over the position is updated

The Robot senses a door

The belief over the position is updated

The Robot Moves

The belief over the position is updated



1.2 Localization Example

Robot belief of being at state x_{t-1}

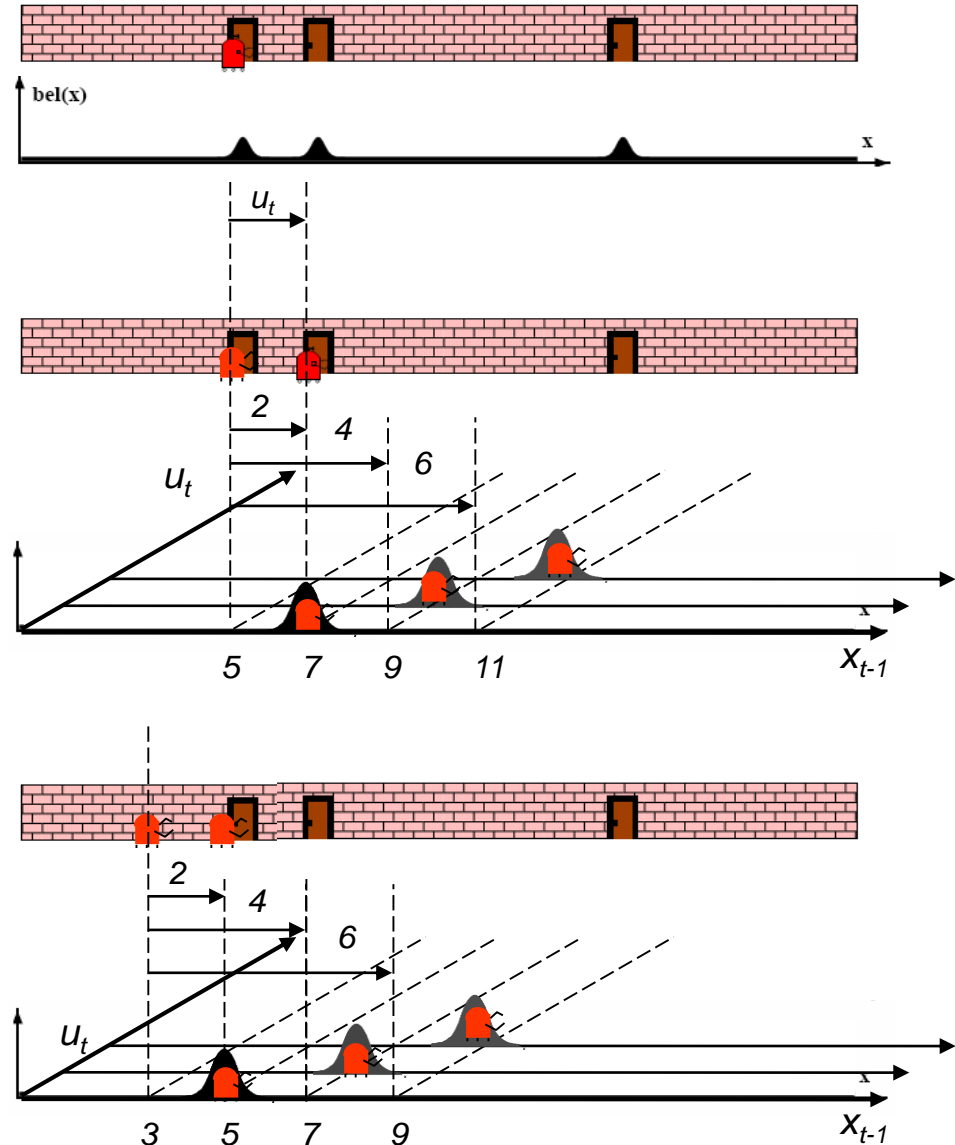
$$bel(x_{t-1}) = p(x_{t-1} | z_{1:t-1}, u_{1:t-1})$$

State Transition probability

$$p(x_t | u_t, x_{t-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_t &= 6 \text{ m}, x_{t-1} = 5 \text{ m} \\ u_t &= 4 \text{ m}, x_{t-1} = 5 \text{ m} \\ u_t &= 2 \text{ m}, x_{t-1} = 5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

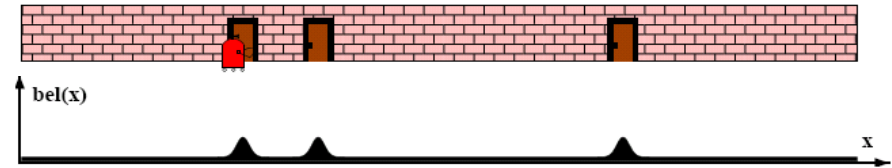
$$\begin{aligned} u_t &= 6 \text{ m}, x_{t-1} = 3 \text{ m} \\ u_t &= 4 \text{ m}, x_{t-1} = 3 \text{ m} \\ u_t &= 2 \text{ m}, x_{t-1} = 3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



1.2 Localization Example

Robot belief of being at state x_{t-1}

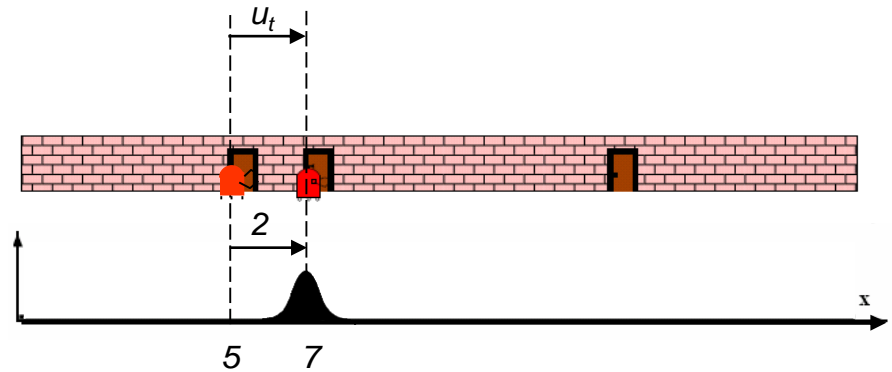
$$bel(x_{t-1}) = p(x_{t-1} | z_{1:t-1}, u_{1:t-1})$$



State Transition probability

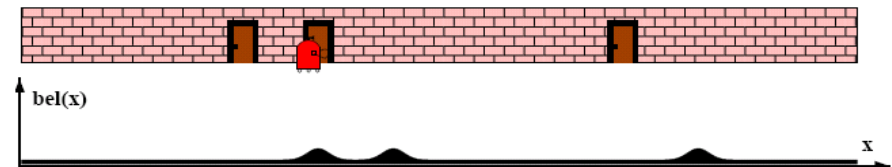
$$p(x_t | u_t, x_{t-1})$$

$$u_t = 2 \text{ m}, x_{t-1} = 5 \text{ m}$$



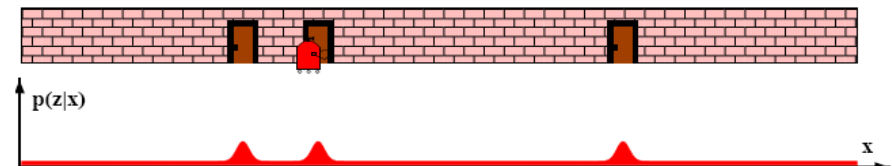
Prior Belief. Prediction of state x_t .

$$\overline{bel}(x_t) = p(x_t | z_{1:t-1}, u_{1:t})$$



Measurement probability

$$p(z_t | x_t)$$



Robot belief of being at state x_t

$$bel(x_t) = p(x_t | z_{1:t}, u_{1:t})$$



1.2 Localization Example

1D SLAM with KF

