

# Unsupervised Calibration of Wheeled Mobile Platforms (Proc. ICRA 2016)

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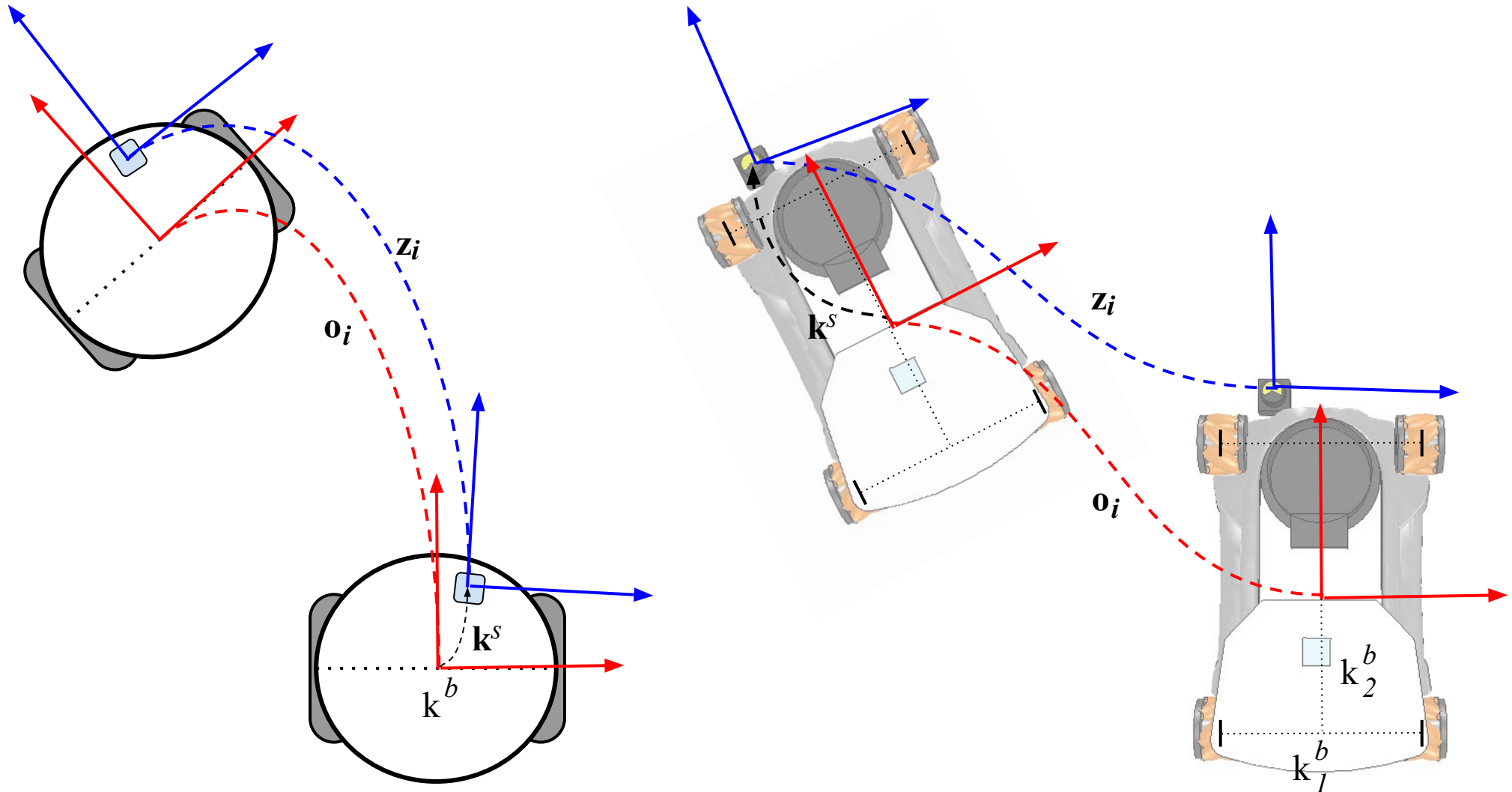


**Pdf:** [10.1109/ICRA.2016.7487631](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1109/ICRA.2016.7487631)

**Code Available:** [https://gitlab.com/srrg-software/srrg\\_nw\\_calibration](https://gitlab.com/srrg-software/srrg_nw_calibration)

\* : Dr. Di Cicco is currently at Nutonomy

# Intrinsics and Extrinsic Parameters



# State of the Art



An expert user drive the robot along a squared path clockwise and counterclockwise several times

- G. Oriolo A. Censi, L. Marchionni. Simultaneous maximum-likelihood calibration of robot and sensor parameters. In Proc. of the IEEE Int. Conf. on Robotics & Automation (ICRA), 2008.
- A. Tapus A. Martinelli, N. Tomatis and R. Siegwart. Simultaneous localization and odometry calibration for mobile robot. In Intelligent Robots and Systems, 2003. (IROS 2003). Proceedings. 2003 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on, volume 2, pages 1499–1504 vol.2, 2003.
- A. Martinelli and R. Siegwart. Estimating the odometry error of a mobile robot during navigation. In Proc. of the European Conf. on Mobile Robots (ECMR), 2003.

# Issues

Do I cover the space enough?

Which path to take?

# Let the robot solve the task!

Provide the robot with a set of elementary motions, expressed as required motor velocities, *e.g.*

- Apply same velocity to each motor, a.k.a **go forward**
- Apply opposite velocities to motors, a.k.a **rotate**
- ...

The robot will

First **explore** the **effect** of actions on the parameter estimate

Then **exploit** the acquired knowledge to effectively self-calibrate

How to evaluate these **effects**?

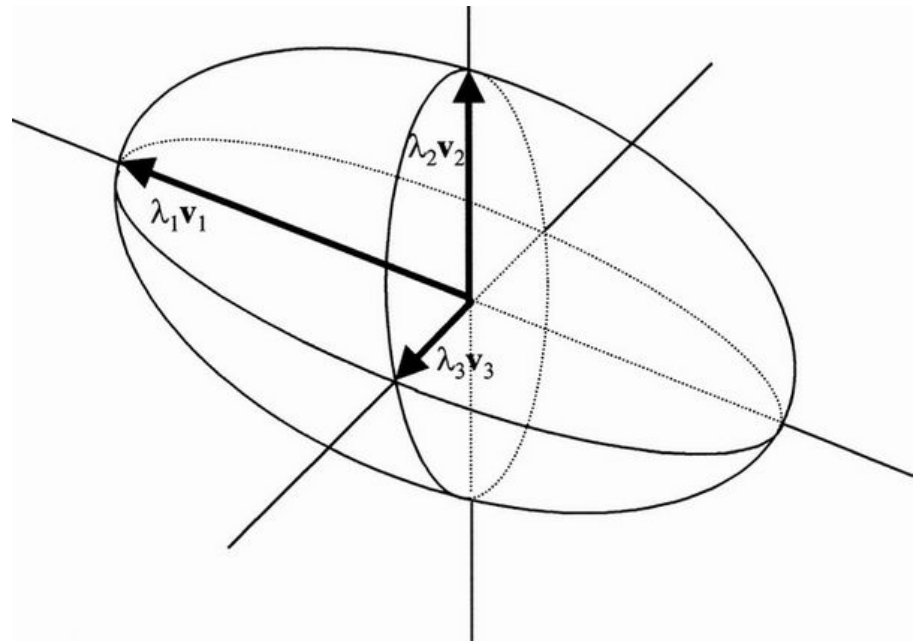
# Hessian Matrix Analysis

In our least squares formulation,  $\mathbf{H}$  is build as an approximation of the Hessian matrix:

$$\mathbf{H} = \sum_i \mathbf{J}_i^T \Omega_i \mathbf{J}_i$$

it may be used to measure the **amount** of information that an observable random variable  $\underline{\mathbf{x}}$  carries about an unknown parameter  $\underline{\mathbf{a}}$  of a distribution that models  $\underline{\mathbf{x}}^*$

**In practice:** by extracting *eigenvalues and eigenvectors* of  $\mathbf{H}$  we can figure out which parameters have been better estimates

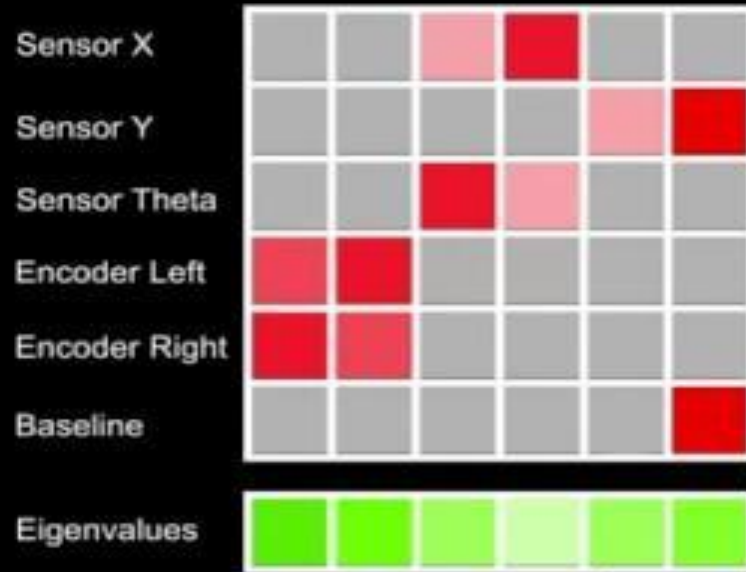


\*: see Fisher Information

# Exploration Phase

We provide our Differential Drive platform with these three motions, storing the  $H$  matrices computed :

- Forward / Backward
- Rotate in place
- Arc Motion



Arc motion  
acts on encoder ticks, baseline and  
sensor pose in a milder way

# Exploitation Phase

Next motion chosen accordingly to  $l = \underset{j}{\operatorname{argmax}} \det(\mathbf{H}_t + \mathbf{H}_j)$



Example of a typical run:  
the system determines that the highest information comes from the forward motion,  
that would lead to calibration of the left and right tick conversion factors of the encoder.  
Thus it executes the forward motion, that provides the highest information.  
This motion allows also to calibrate the heading of the sensor.



# Results



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