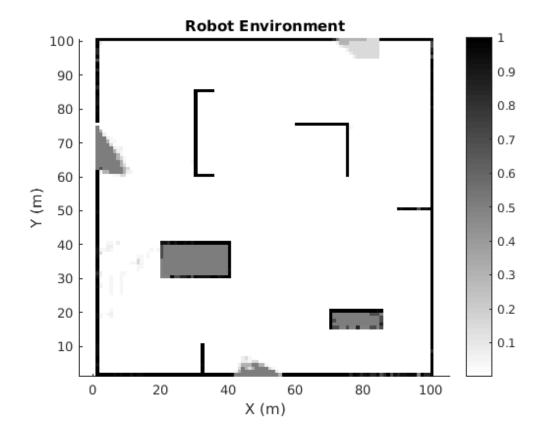
```
% Homework 5 Occupancy grid mapping
% Jesse Wynn
% October 25, 2017
```

Occupancy Grid Mapping Implementation

```
clc
clear
close all
% load in the state and measurement data
load('state meas data.mat')
% sensor params
alpha = 1;
                       % meters
beta = degtorad(2);
                      % radians
z max = 150;
                       % meters
% other params
grid_res = 101; % 101 x 101 grid map
grid size = 1; % meters
% probability of occupied (eq 9.7)
10 = \log(0.5/(1-0.5));
locc = log(0.7/(1-0.7));
lfree = log(0.3/(1-0.3));
% initialize 1 to be 10
1 = 10 * ones(grid_res);
% initialize the map with equal probability of being free or being
occupied
map = 0.5 * ones(grid_res);
% implement Occupancy Grid Mapping algorithm from Table 9.1 and Table
9.2
for i = 1:length(X)
   for m = 1:grid res
       for n = 1:qrid res
            % get the center location of the cell we're currently on
            % m_cent = [m - grid_size/2, n - grid_size/2];
           m_cent = [m,n]; % this works way better than the line
 above...don't know why
            if cell_in_sensor_beam(m_cent, X(:,i))
               for p = 1:length(thk)
                   inv_r_s_m = inverse_range_sensor_model(m_cent,
X(:,i), z(1,p,i), alpha, beta, z_{max}, thk(p), 10, locc, lfree);
                   case)
                       l(m,n) = l(m,n) + inv_r_s_m - 10;
                   end
```

Plots

```
figure(1), clf
% plot using surf
surf(map','LineStyle', 'none');
xlabel('X (m)')
ylabel('Y (m)')
title('Robot Environment')
colorbar;
colormap(flipud(gray));
view(0,90)
axis([1 101 1 101])
axis equal
grid off
```



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