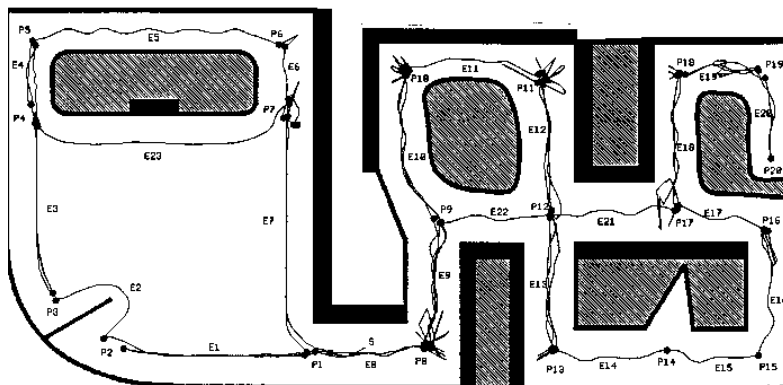


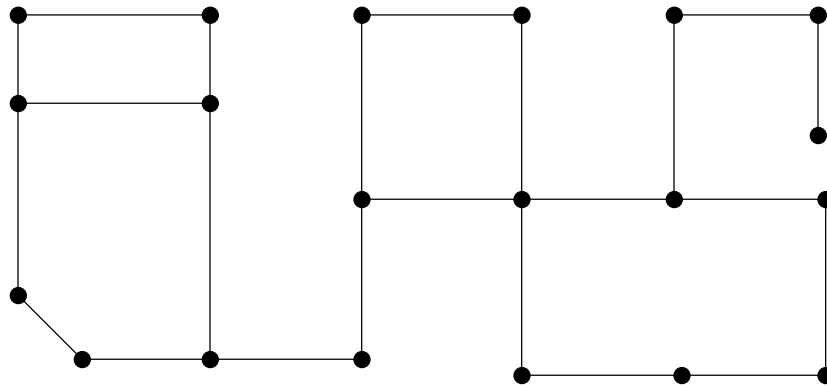
# Lecture 19: Topological Mapping

CS 344R/393R: Robotics  
Benjamin Kuipers

## Exploration Defines Important Places and Paths



## Abstract the Exploration Pattern to the Topological Map



## The Topological Map

- The *topological map* is the set of places and edges linking them.
- A *place* is a decision point among edges.
  - It has a *local topology*: radial order among edges.
  - It has a *local geometry*: directions of edges.
- An *edge* links two places.
  - An edge has a control law for travel along it.

## Scale of Space

- **Small-scale space** is within the agent's perceptual surround.
  - “visual space” or “perceptual space”
- **Large-scale space** has structure that must be integrated from the agent's observations gathered over time and travel.
  - the “cognitive map”

## Two Approaches to Distinctive States and Places

- **Hill-climb to a distinctive state**
  - Makes very weak assumptions about sensors
  - Voronoi graph: points equidistant from nearby obstacles
- **Localize in place neighborhood**
  - Requires local metrical map of neighborhood
  - Use Voronoi graph to define local topology

## What is a Place?

- **In small-scale space:**
  - A place is a *region*.
  - It's a neighborhood where the agent can reliably localize itself completely.
  - It's bounded by *gateways*, which connect to path segments for travel to other places.
- **In large-scale space:**
  - A place is a *decision point*.
  - It's a graph node connected to other places, representing a 0-D location.

## Topological Mapping Overview

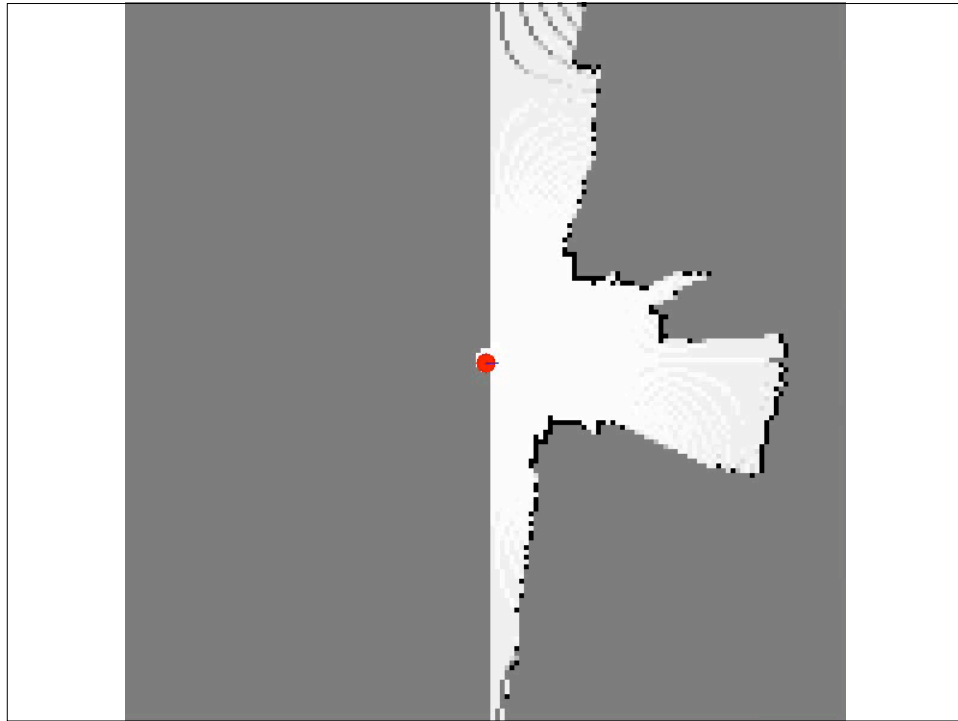
- **Build local perceptual maps** of place neighborhoods, each a small-scale space.
- **Build local topology descriptions** of the complete qualitative structure of each place neighborhood.
- **Build the global topological map** abductively, using:
  - completeness of the local topology description,
  - pose in local topology to serve as a “view”.

## Local Place Neighborhood Map

- For each place neighborhood, build a small local metrical map, with its own frame of reference.
  - Use it for “virtual range sensing” when specular reflection makes sonar sensors unreliable.
- Put the origin at a central point, and store directions of outgoing edges.
  - Store the local map as an attribute of the place.

## A Scrolling Metrical Map

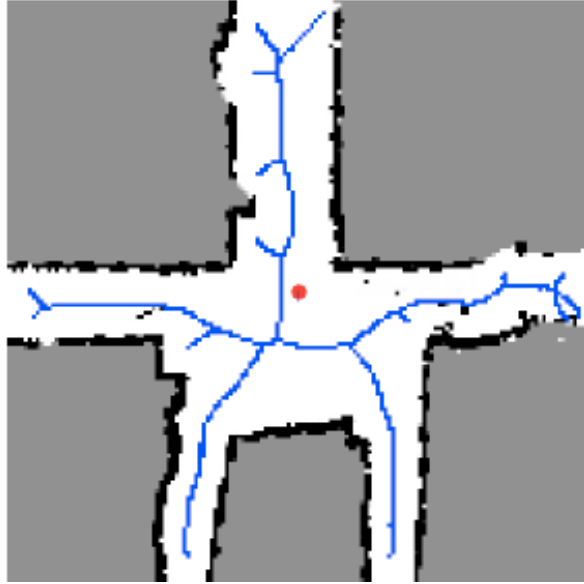
- During travel, maintain a limited-range metrical map of immediate surroundings.
  - Keep robot pose  $(x,y)$  in the center cell.
  - Robot’s orientation  $\theta$  can vary in the map.
  - Robot pose is high resolution, not map cell.
- Scroll the *map* as the robot moves.
  - Shift in  $(x,y)$  only, not in orientation.
  - Shift only by integral numbers of cells, to prevent information loss.
- Cells that fall off the edge are lost.



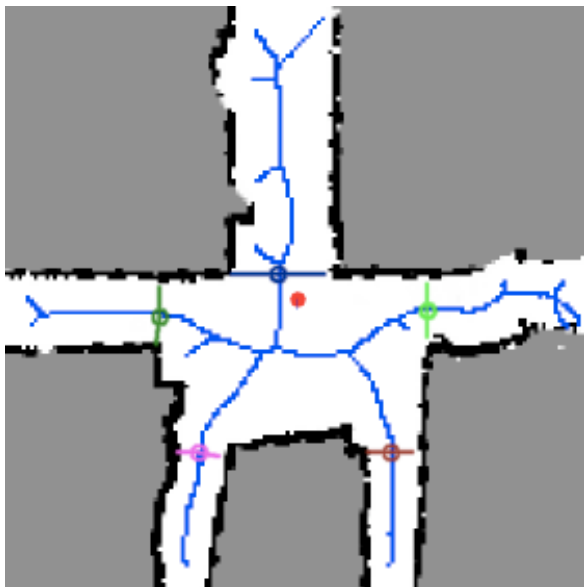
## Gateways

- A gateway is a transition between a *travel action* and a *place neighborhood*
  - i.e., between a trajectory-following control law and a local perceptual map.
  - Transitions can be *inbound* or *outbound*.
  - Detected from local properties of the environment and the conditions on the control law.

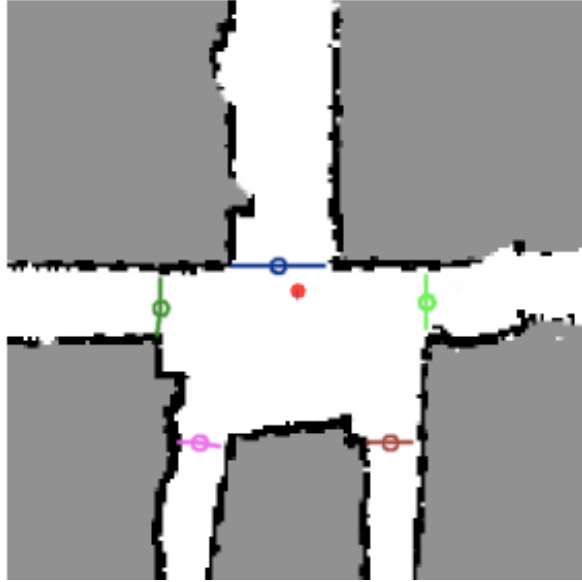
## Detect and Describe a Place



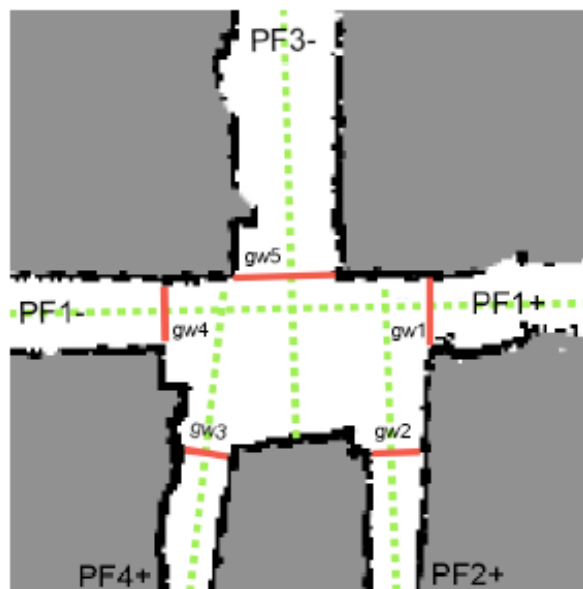
## Identify Constrictions



## Define Gateways



## Define Local Path Fragments





## Local Topology Description

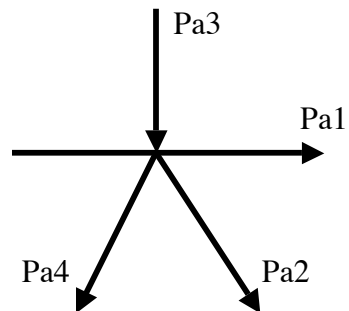
- The *small-scale star* is a circular order of path fragments, gateways, and control laws.

PF1+	(gw1,out) & (gw4,in)	Midline
PF2+	(gw2,out)	Midline
PF3+	(gw5,in)	DeadEnd
PF4+	(gw3,out)	Midline
PF1-	(gw4,out) & (gw1,in)	Midline
PF4-	(gw3,in)	DeadEnd
PF3-	(gw5,out)	Midline
PF2-	(gw2,in)	DeadEnd

## Local Topology Description

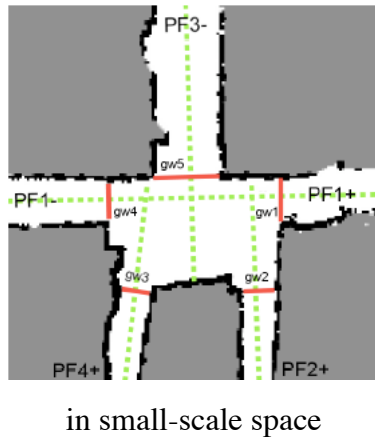
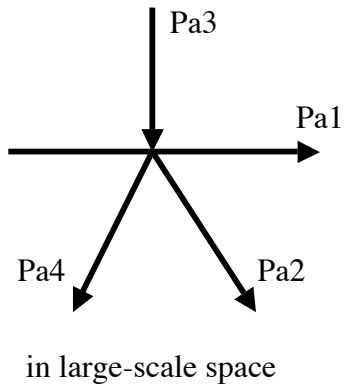
- The *large-scale star* describes the place with distinctive states and directed paths.

ds1	Pa1, +	
ds2	Pa2, +	
ds3	Pa3, +	Endpoint
ds4	Pa4, +	
ds5	Pa1, -	
ds6	Pa2, -	Endpoint
ds7	Pa3, -	
ds8	Pa4, -	Endpoint

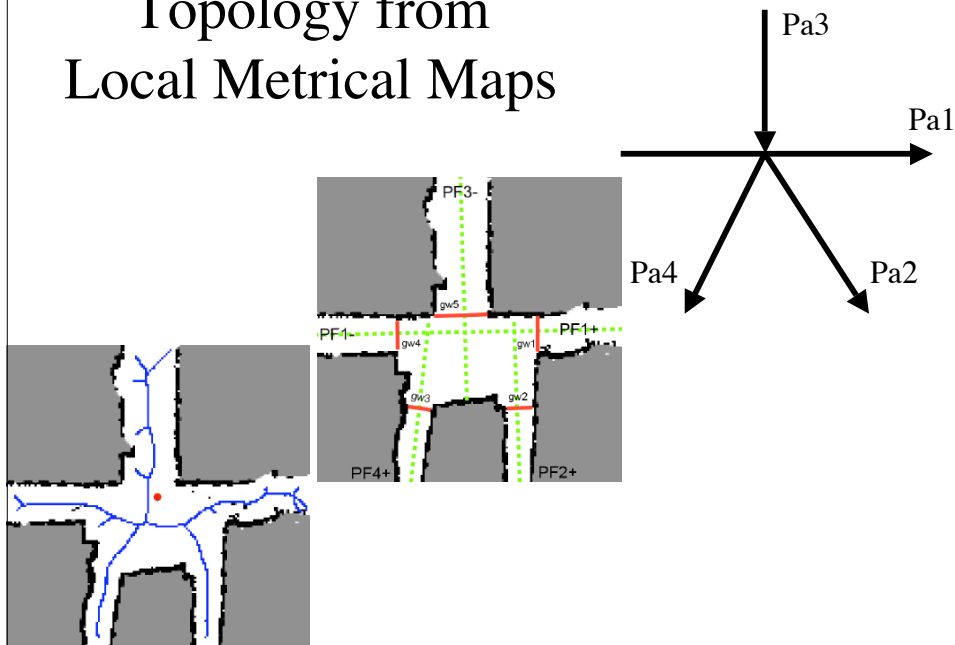


## Turn Actions

- A Turn action may follow a trajectory through the local place neighborhood.



## Topology from Local Metrical Maps



## Places and Gateways

- The agent can localize reliably anywhere in a place neighborhood.
  - Gateways act as distinctive states
  - $state = (place, gateway, orientation)$
- Actions move the agent deterministically, from one state to another,.
  - **Travel:** from *outbound* gateway at one place neighborhood to *inbound* gateway at another
  - **Turn:** from *inbound* to *outbound* gateway at a place neighborhood
- Every  $\langle q, Turn, q' \rangle$  at a place is known.

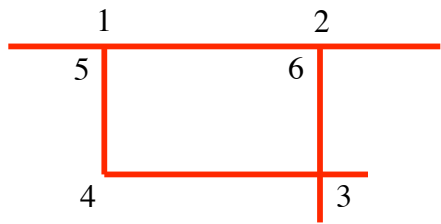
## Does a place abstraction always exist?

- Not in truly pathological environments
  - open oceanor with pathological sensors
  - video snow
- **Conjecture: Yes**, with sufficiently rich sensors in a sufficiently rich environment.
  - office environments
  - campus/urban indoor/outdoor environments

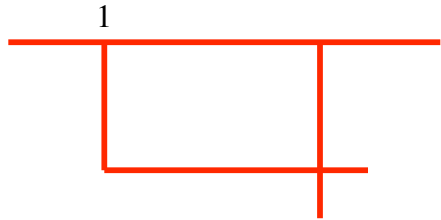
## Build the Global Topological Map

- Define a tree of *all possible* topological maps consistent with exploration experience.
  - They are the leaves of this tree.
- For each new action+observation
  - If the map predicts the observation, OK.
  - If it contradicts the observation, prune it.
  - Otherwise, branch on maps with new edges:
    - All possible loop-closing hypotheses
    - One hypothesis of a brand-new place
  - Identify the current best map.

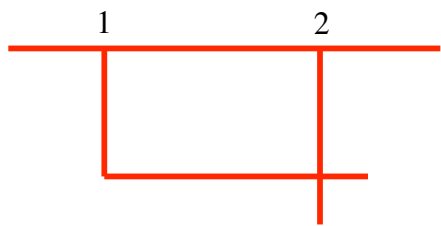
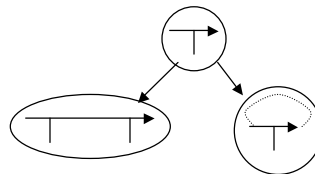
## Building the Tree of Maps



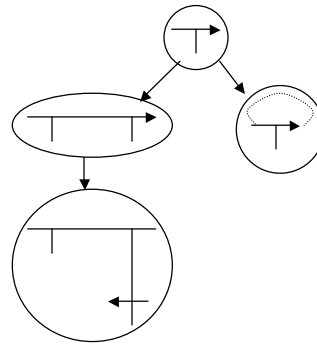
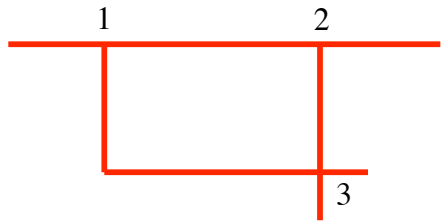
## Tree of Maps (1)



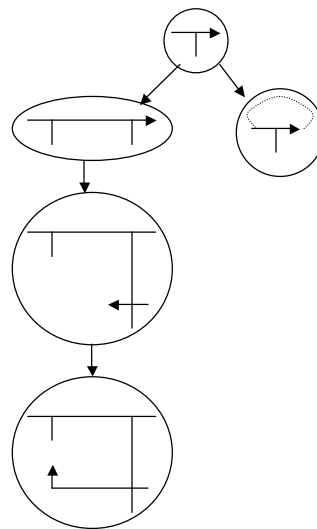
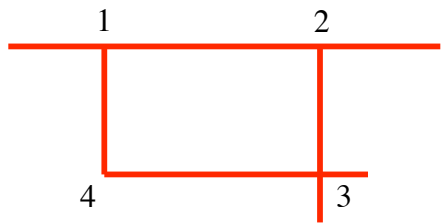
## Tree of Maps (2)



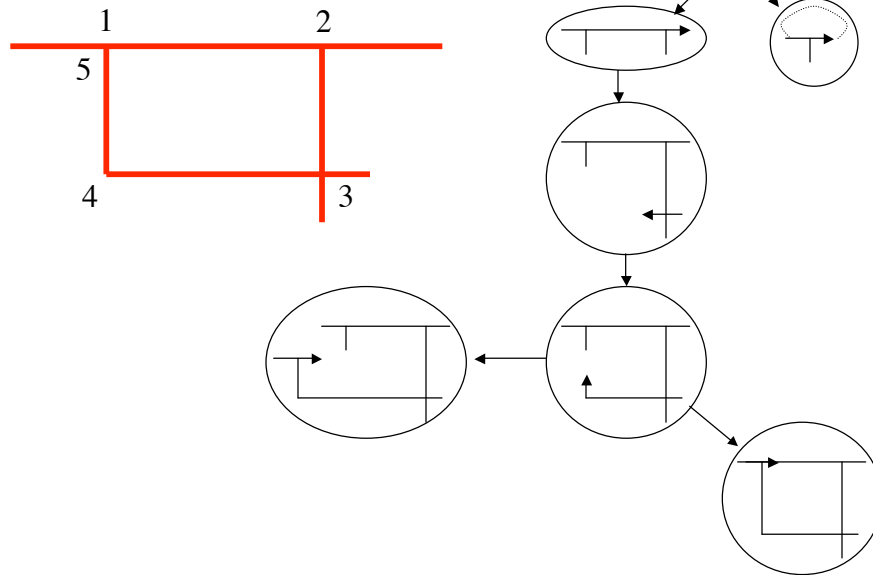
## Tree of Maps (3)



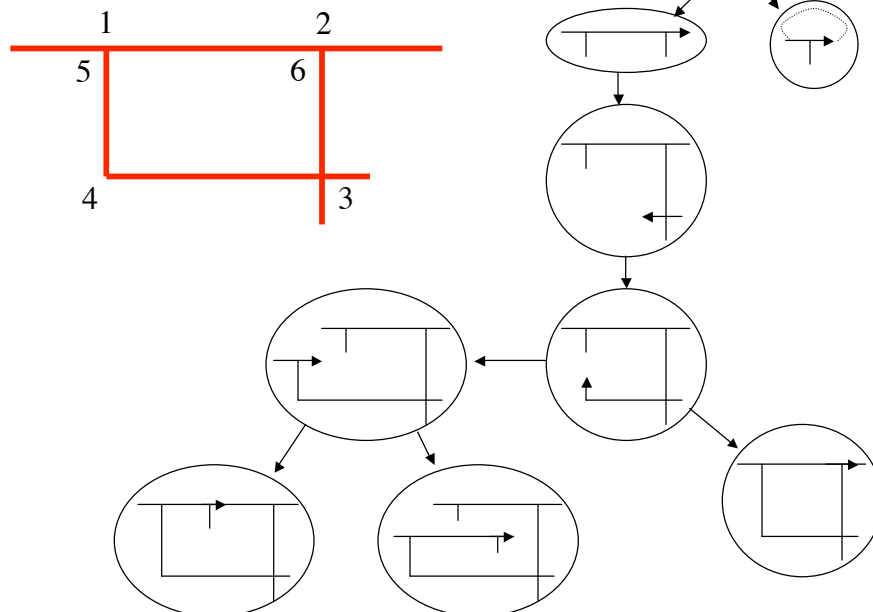
## Tree of Maps (4)



## Tree of Maps (5)



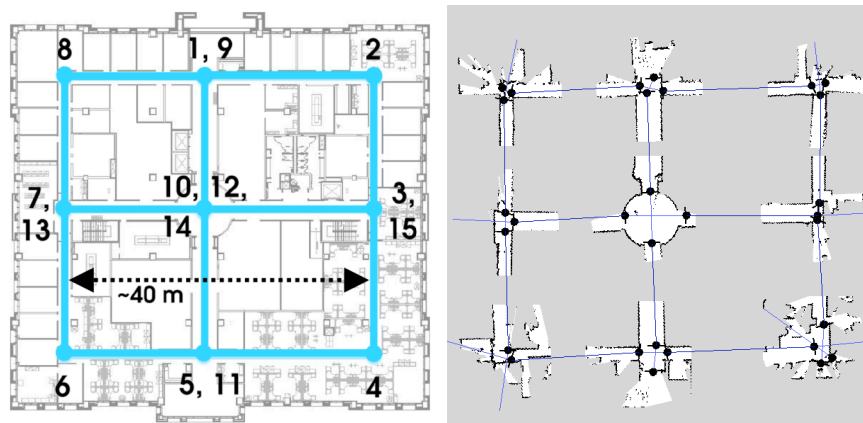
## Tree of Maps (6)



## Find the Current Best Map

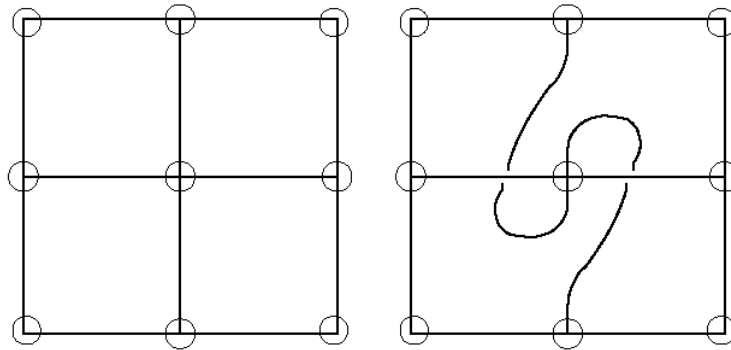
- The tree is **guaranteed** to contain the true map
  - All consistent maps are created.
  - Only inconsistent ones are deleted.
- Rank the consistent maps by simplicity and likelihood.
  - Each map is a loop-closing hypothesis.
  - The true map is often simpler than the others.
- Use the current best map for planning.
  - Remember the tree.
  - The current best map could be refuted.

## The Topological Map Links Local Place Maps





## Bizarre Map Hypotheses Ruled Out By Topology, Planarity, & Probability



Result: Single correct topological map hypothesis

## Next

- The Hybrid Spatial Semantic Hierarchy
- Building the global metrical map
  - Using the topological map as a skeleton