

Simultaneous Localization And Mapping

KKY/RVB Lecture SLAM

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What is SLAM?

Localization

estimating the robot's pose – map is given.



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building a map and localizing of the robot simultaneously.

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Localization

estimating the robot's pose – map is given.

Mapping

building a map of the environment – pose is given.

SLAM

building a map and localizing of the robot simultaneously. Using sensors equipped by the robot.

What is SLAM?

Chicken-or-egg problem

- ▶ Map is needed for localization.
- ▶ Pose is needed to mapping.

What is the main use of SLAM?

- ▶ local navigation systems
- ▶ autonomous robots and vehicles
- ▶ exploration systems



SLAM applications

indoor × outdoor

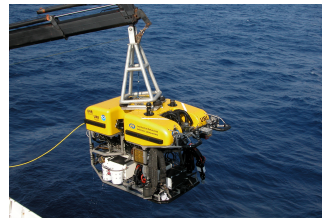
- ▶ using various sensors it can operate either in indoor or outdoor environment
- ▶ **indoor sensors:** 2D/3D LiDAR, RGBD camera, RGB camera, ...
- ▶ **outdoor sensors:** 3D Lidar, RGB camera, ...



SLAM applications

air, underwater, ground

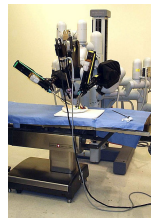
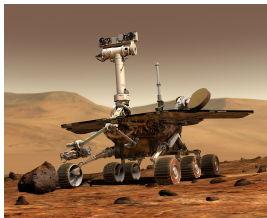
- ▶ ground and air environments are usually easier to handle than underwater environments because of different properties of the environment.



SLAM applications

Application examples:

- ▶ **indoor:** vacuum cleaner, exploring mines,
- ▶ **outdoor:** lawn mower, reef monitoring, terrain mapping, surveillance applications,
- ▶ **specific:** medicine – endoscopic mapping, navigation during medical operations



Math Notation

Given

- ▶ robot's controls

$$u_{1:T} = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_T\} \quad (1)$$

- ▶ observations

$$z_{1:T} = \{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_T\} \quad (2)$$

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Wanted

- ▶ map of the environment

$$m \quad (3)$$

- ▶ path of the robot

$$x_{0:T} = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_T\} \quad (4)$$

Probabilistic approaches

Problem

Real world is influenced by uncertainty (robot's motion, sensor observations).



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Use the probability theory to explicitly represent the uncertainty.

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Full SLAM

$$p(x_{0:t}, m \mid z_{1:t}, u_{1:t}) \quad (5)$$

Online SLAM

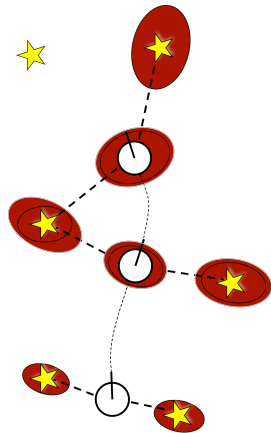
$$p(x_t, m \mid z_{1:t}, u_{1:t}) \quad (6)$$



Why it is hard?

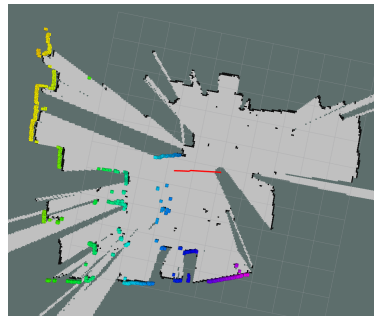
The main issues

1. Robot path and map are both unknown.
2. Mapping between observations and the map is unknown.
3. Wrong data association problem.
4. Sensor noise can influence results.
5. Environment uncertainty and dynamics.



Taxonomy

- ▶ volumetric (direct) vs. feature-based
- ▶ topological vs. geometric maps
- ▶ static vs. dynamic environment
- ▶ small vs. large uncertainty
- ▶ active vs. passive SLAM
- ▶ single-robot vs. multi-robot SLAM



History

Only few important dates

- 1985/86 Smith et al. and Durrant-Whyte describe geometric uncertainty and relationships between features or landmarks
 - 1986 Discussions at ICRA on how to solve the SLAM problem followed by the key paper by Smith, Self and Cheeseman
- 1990-95 Kalman-filter based approaches
 - 1995 SLAM acronym coined at ISRR'95
- 1995-1999 Convergence proofs & first demonstrations of real systems
 - 2000 Wide interest in SLAM started

Motion and Observation model

Motion model

Probability density of robot pose in time t when the previous robot pose and control vector are given.

$$p(x_t | x_{t-1}, u_t) \quad (7)$$

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Observation model

Probability density of sensor observation w.r.t. known robot pose.

$$p(z_t | x_t) \quad (8)$$

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Models can be either Gaussian or non-Gaussian.

State estimation - recursive Bayes Filter

Goal of the state estimation process

Estimate probability density of robot pose w.r.t. known sensor observations and control vectors.

$$p(x | z, u) \quad (9)$$

State estimation - recursive Bayes Filter

Goal of the state estimation process

Estimate probability density of robot pose w.r.t. known sensor observations and control vectors.

$$p(x | z, u) \quad (9)$$

It can be rewritten in following manner, which defines Belief of the state space

$$bel(x_t) = p(x_t | z_{1:t}, u_{1:t}) \quad (10)$$

State estimation - recursive Bayes Filter

Prediction step

$$\overline{bel}(x_t) = \int p(x_t | x_{t-1}, u_t) bel(x_{t-1}) dx_{t-1} \quad (11)$$

State estimation - recursive Bayes Filter

Prediction step

$$\overline{bel}(x_t) = \int p(x_t | x_{t-1}, u_t) bel(x_{t-1}) dx_{t-1} \quad (11)$$

Correction step

$$bel(x_t) = \eta p(z_t | x_t) \overline{bel}(x_t) \quad (12)$$

Filters et al.

Types of filters

- ▶ linear vs. non-linear models
- ▶ gaussian vs. non-gaussian models
- ▶ parametric vs. non-parametric
- ▶ Kalman filter (KF, EKF, UKF, ...)
 - ▶ gaussian, parametric
 - ▶ linear or linearized models
- ▶ particle filter
 - ▶ non-parametric
 - ▶ arbitrary models (sampling)

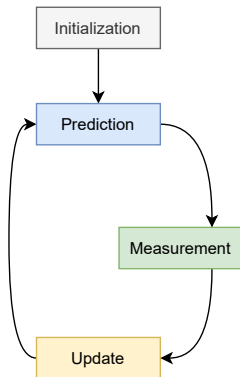


Figure: Filter based SLAM loop diagram

Kalman Filter

System model

$$x_t = A_t x_{t-1} + B_t u_t + \varepsilon_t \quad (13)$$

$$z_t = C_t x_t + \delta_t \quad (14)$$



Kalman Filter

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KF $(\mu_{t-1}, \Sigma_{t-1}, u_t, z_t)$

$$\bar{\mu}_t = A_t \mu_{t-1} + B_t u_t \quad (15)$$

$$\bar{\Sigma}_t = A_t \Sigma_{t-1} A_t^T + R_t \quad (16)$$

$$\kappa_t = \bar{\Sigma}_t C_t^T (C_t \bar{\Sigma}_t C_t^T + Q_t)^{-1} \quad (17)$$

$$\mu_t = \bar{\mu}_t + \kappa_t (z_t - C_t \bar{\mu}_t) \quad (18)$$

$$\Sigma_t = (I - \kappa_t C_t) \bar{\Sigma}_t \quad (19)$$

Extended Kalman Filter (EKF)

System model

$$x_t = g(u_t, x_{t-1}) + \varepsilon_t \quad (20)$$

$$z_t = h(x_t) + \delta_t \quad (21)$$

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KF $(\mu_{t-1}, \Sigma_{t-1}, u_t, z_t)$

$$\bar{\mu}_t = g(u_t, \mu_{t-1}) \quad (22)$$

$$\bar{\Sigma}_t = G_t \Sigma_{t-1} G_t^T + R_t \quad (23)$$

$$\kappa_t = \bar{\Sigma}_t H_t^T (H_t \bar{\Sigma}_t H_t^T + Q_t)^{-1} \quad (24)$$

$$\mu_t = \bar{\mu}_t + \kappa_t (z_t - h(\bar{\mu}_t)) \quad (25)$$

$$\Sigma_t = (I - \kappa_t H_t) \bar{\Sigma}_t \quad (26)$$

EKF SLAM

- ▶ Using EKF for solving Online SLAM problem.
- ▶ Estimate robot's pose and locations of landmarks in the environment.
- ▶ State space (2D case)

$$\mu_t = (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{m})^T = (x, y, \theta, m_{1,x}, m_{1,y}, \dots, m_{n,x}, m_{n,y})^T \quad (27)$$

- ▶ Map with n landmarks $\rightarrow 3 + 2n$ dimensional Gaussian.

$$\Sigma_t = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{xx} & \Sigma_{xm} \\ \Sigma_{mx} & \Sigma_{mm} \end{pmatrix} \quad (28)$$

EKF SLAM

EKF SLAM cycle

1. State and measurement prediction
2. Measurement
3. Data association
4. Update

Properties

- ▶ Correlation between landmarks and robot's pose.
- ▶ In the limit \rightarrow estimates fully correlated.
- ▶ cost per step $O(n^2)$, memory consumption $O(n^2)$
- ▶ Computationally intractable for large maps.



Particle Filter SLAM

Properties

- ▶ Approach for dealing with arbitrary distribution.
- ▶ particle set: $\chi = \{\langle x^{[j]}, w^{[j]} \rangle\}_{j=1, \dots, J}$
- ▶ Importance sampling principle – estimating properties of a particular distribution
- ▶ Particle filter
 - ▶ non-parametric recursive Bayes filter
 - ▶ models distribution by samples
 - ▶ prediction: draws from proposal
 - ▶ correction: weighting by ratio of target and proposal
 - ▶ the more samples we use the better is the estimate

Particle Filter SLAM - principle

- ▶ Sample particles using the proposal distribution

$$x_t^{[j]} \sim \pi(x_t | \dots) \quad (29)$$

- ▶ Compute the importance weights

$$w_t^{[j]} = \frac{\text{target}(x_t^{[j]})}{\text{proposal}(x_t^{[j]})} \quad (30)$$

- ▶ Resampling: Replace unlikely samples bz more likely ones
- ▶ Correction via the observation model

$$w_t^{[j]} = \frac{\text{target}(x_t^{[j]})}{\text{proposal}(x_t^{[j]})} \propto p(z_t | x_t, m) \quad (31)$$

Particle Filter SLAM

- ▶ State in Particle Filter SLAM

$$x = (x_{1:t}, m_{1,x}, m_{1,y}, \dots, m_{M,x}, m_{M,y})^T \tag{32}$$

Problem Dimensionality problem (higher dimensions → more samples)

Solution Use the particle set only to model the robot's path.

- ▶ Each sample is a path hypothesis
- ▶ For each sample → An individual map of landmarks.
- ▶ Each landmark updated by 2 dimensional EKF filter.

Least Square (Graph Based) SLAM

Principle

- ▶ Solving SLAM by computing a solution of an over-determined system
- ▶ Minimizes sum of the squared errors
- ▶ Using a graph to represent the problem
- ▶ Node is the robot pose
- ▶ Edge is a spatial measurement
- ▶ Goal: Build the graph (Front-End) and find a node configuration that minimize the measurement error (Back-End).
- ▶ Error function:

$$x^* = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_k e_k^T(x) \Omega_k e_k(x) \quad (33)$$



Thank you for your attention!

Questions?



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