

SLAM for Soar

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SLAM Theory / Code

- ❖ April Robotics Laboratory:
 - ❖ <http://april.eecs.umich.edu/>
- ❖ Presentation adapted from slides generously provided by Professor Edwin Olson
- ❖ Method similar to SLAM architecture used by Team Michigan in 2010 MAGIC Robotics Competition
- ❖ Radish: Robotics Data Set Repository
 - ❖ <http://radish.sourceforge.net/>



Simultaneous Localization and Mapping

- ❖ While robot is exploring unknown environment:

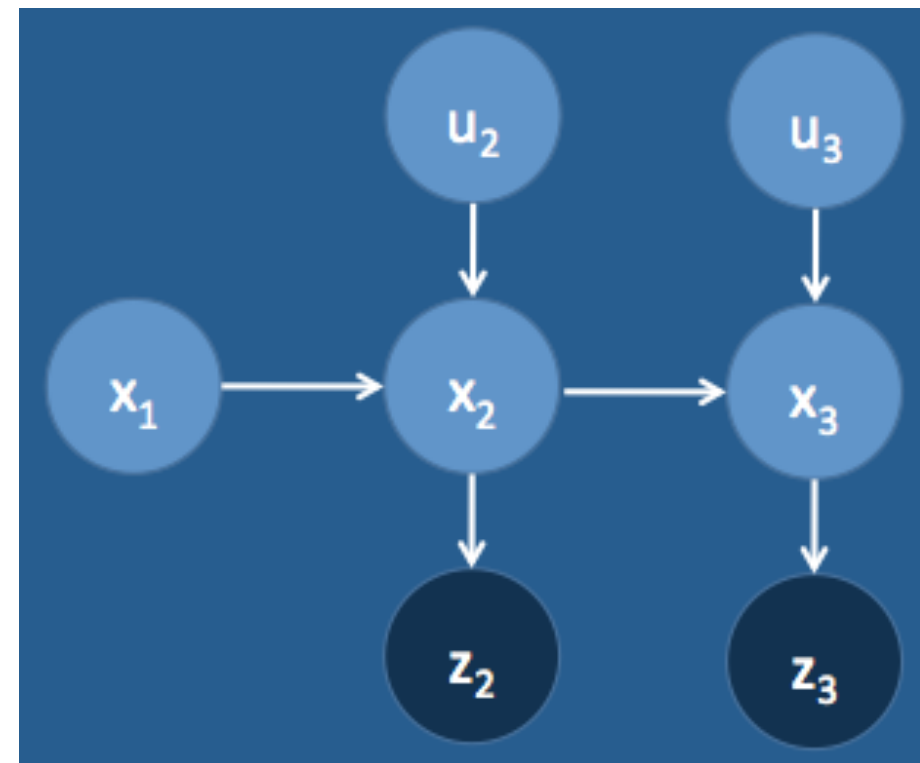
- ❖ **GIVEN**: Robot's movement commands and observations of unknown environment

- ❖ **ESTIMATE**: Map of features and robot's path through environment

- ❖ Probabilistically motivated problem:

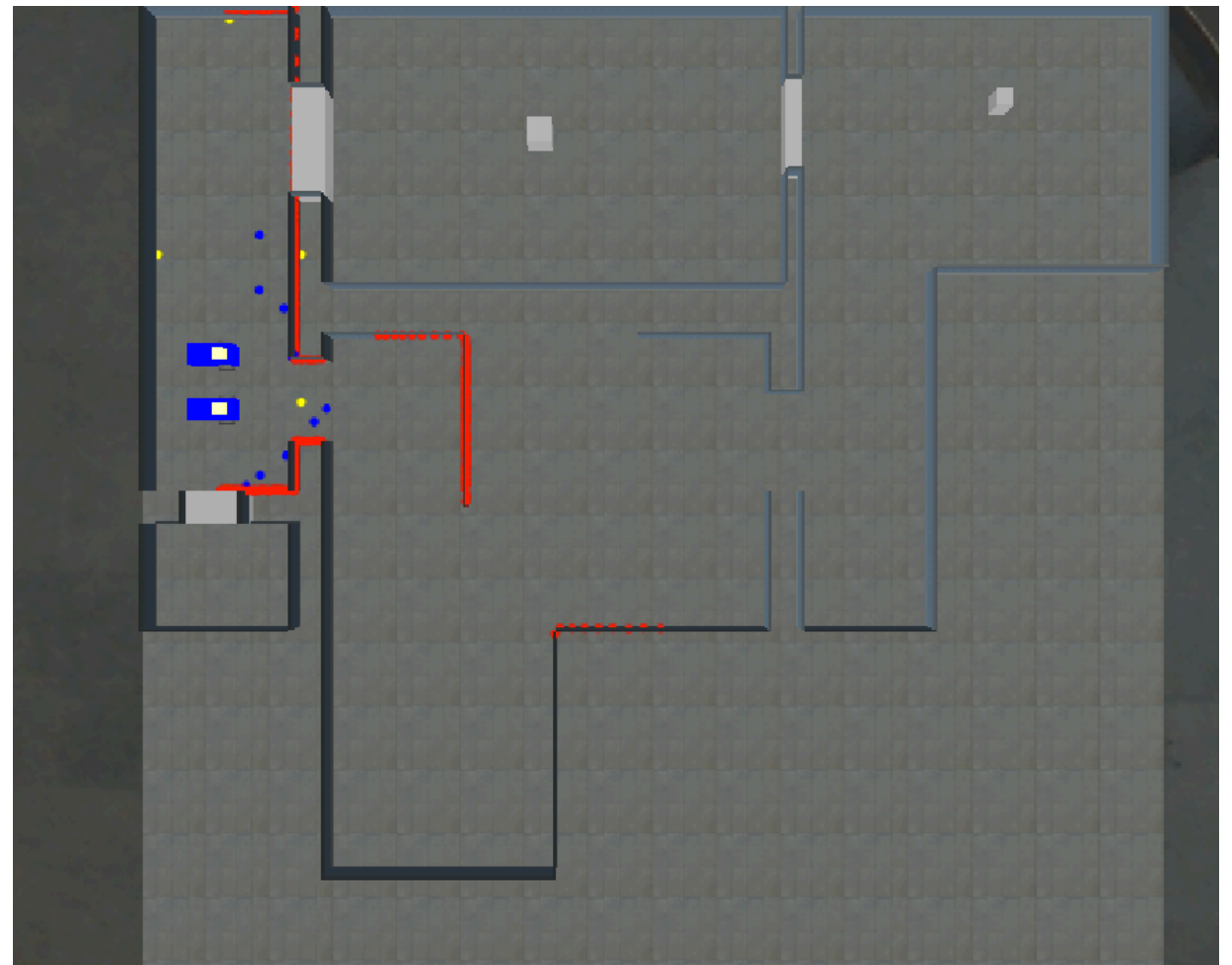
- ❖ Errors within robot's movement and observations

$$p(s, f \mid u, z, d)$$



SLAM Motivation

- ❖ Soar Robot Project
 - ❖ Differentially driven robot utilizing LIDAR (Light Detection And Ranging)
 - ❖ Encoders estimate robot's trajectory
- ❖ What additional machinery is required to place agent in world?



Input Link

`^io.input-link`

Objects

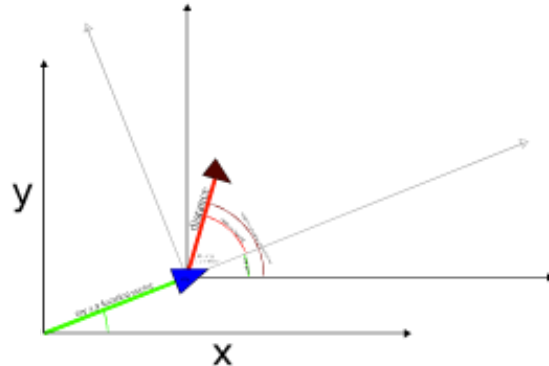
`^object`
`^id`
`^visible`
`^x`
`^y`
`^distance`
`^...` Arbitrary
key-value
properties

Examples:

- name: civ
- type: player

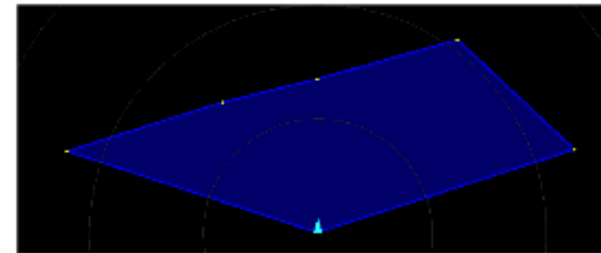
Waypoint System

`^waypoints`
`^waypoint`
`^id`
`^x`
`^y`
`^distance`
`^yaw`
`^relative-bearing`
`^abs-relative-bearing`



Lidar

`^lidar`
`^range`
`^id`
`^distance`
`^relative-bearing`



About The Robot

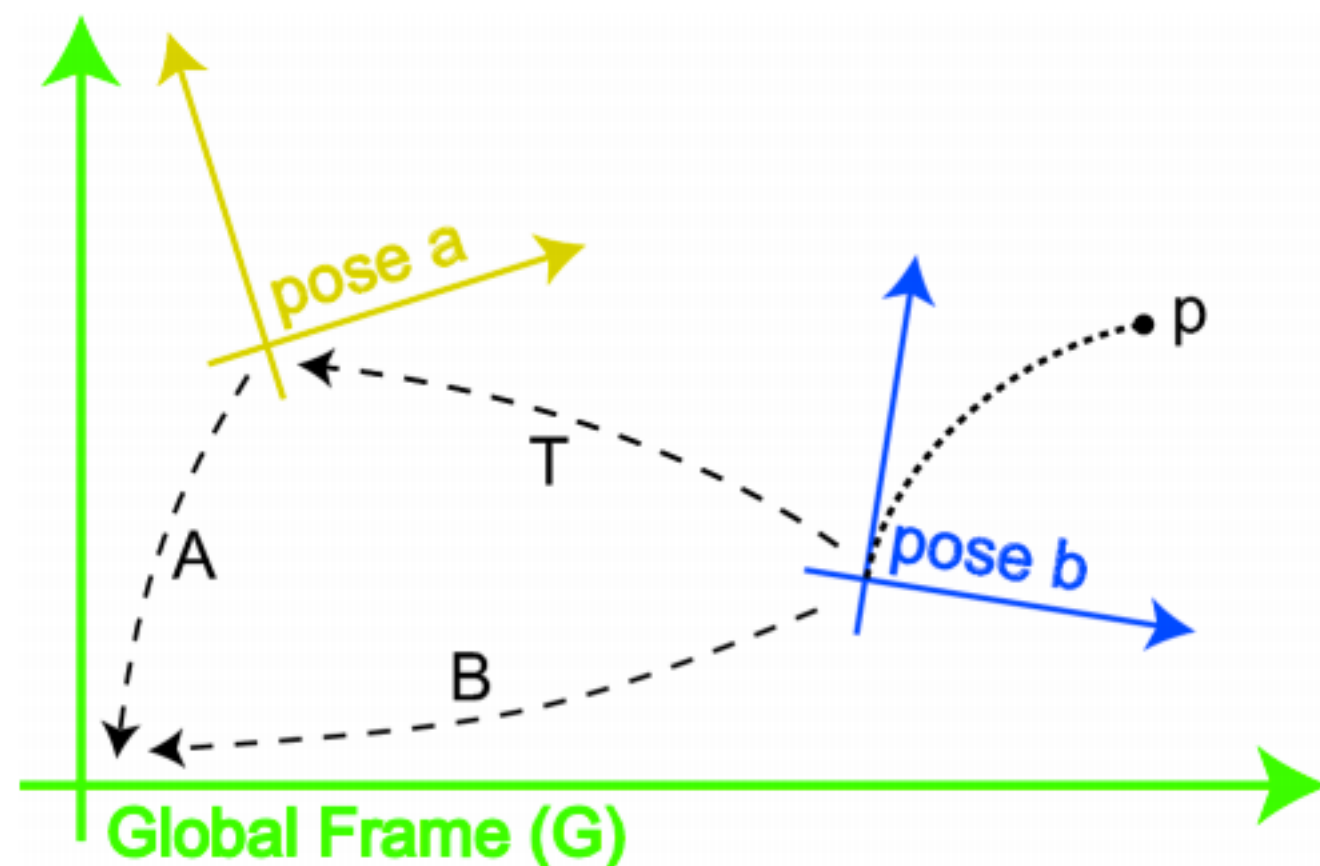
`^self`
`^name`
`^area`
`^headlight`
`^battery`
`^pose`
`^x`
`^x-velocity`
`^y`
`^y-velocity`
`^yaw`
`^yaw-velocity`

Current
Focus

Pose / Feature Graphs

- ❖ Poses and Features represented as 'Nodes'
- ❖ Connected by 'Edges' composed of Rigid Body Transformations
- ❖ Additional observations create an overdetermined system
- ❖ Feature p in Global Frame:

$$\begin{aligned} p' &= Ap \\ &= ABp \end{aligned}$$



$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\Delta\theta) & -\sin(\Delta\theta) & \Delta x \\ \sin(\Delta\theta) & \cos(\Delta\theta) & \Delta y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Non-Linear SLAM

* Edge \rightarrow Observation: $z_i = f_i(x)$

* Observation Residual: $r_i = z_i - f_i(x)$

* Scale Residual by Observation Confidence:

$$\chi_i^2 = (z_i - f_i(x))^T \Sigma_i^{-1} (z_i - f_i(x))$$

* Typical Observations \neq Linear

* Stack linearized observations using Jacobian:

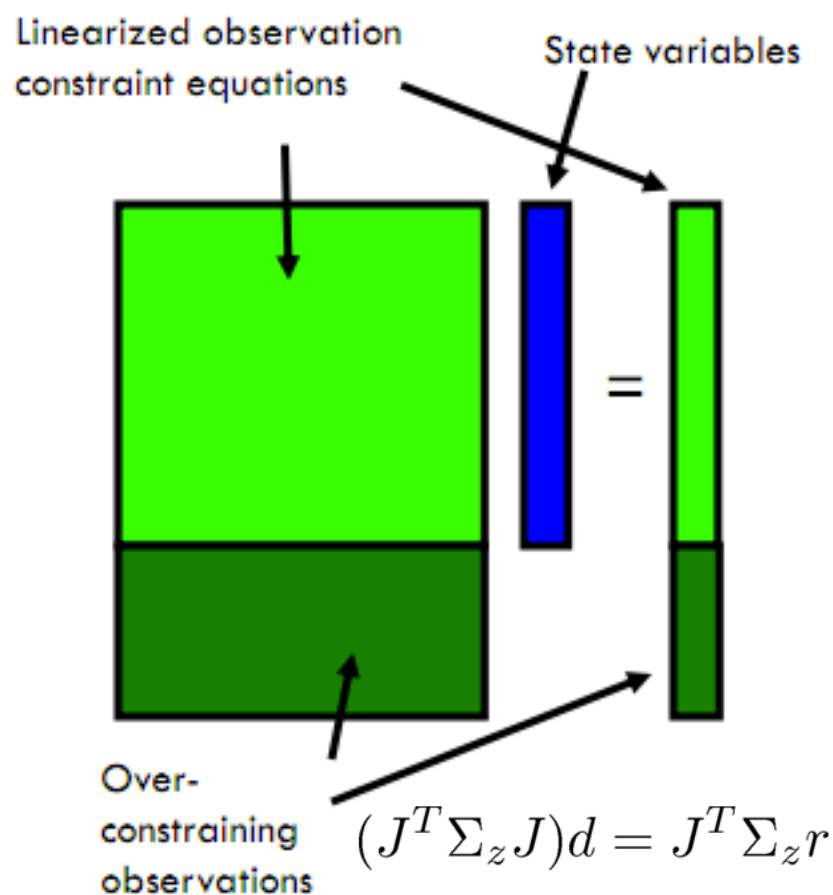
$$\chi^2 \approx (Jd - r)^T \Sigma^{-1} (Jd - r), \text{ where}$$

* r is the observation residual

* d is the linearization residual ($x - x_0$)

* Differentiate χ^2 with respect to d , solve for d which minimizes the χ^2 error

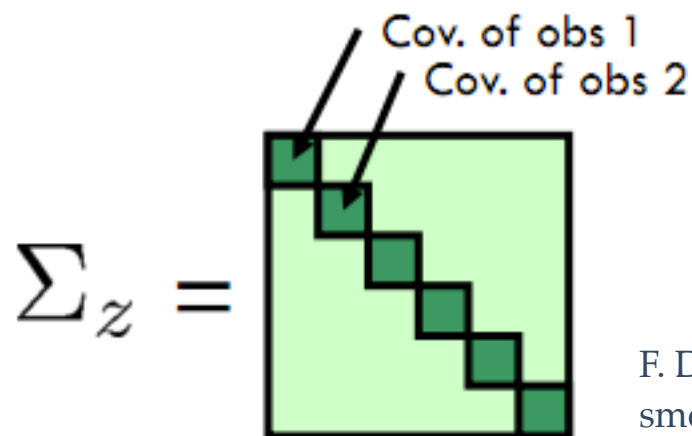
Square root SAM



- ❖ Naive Solution:

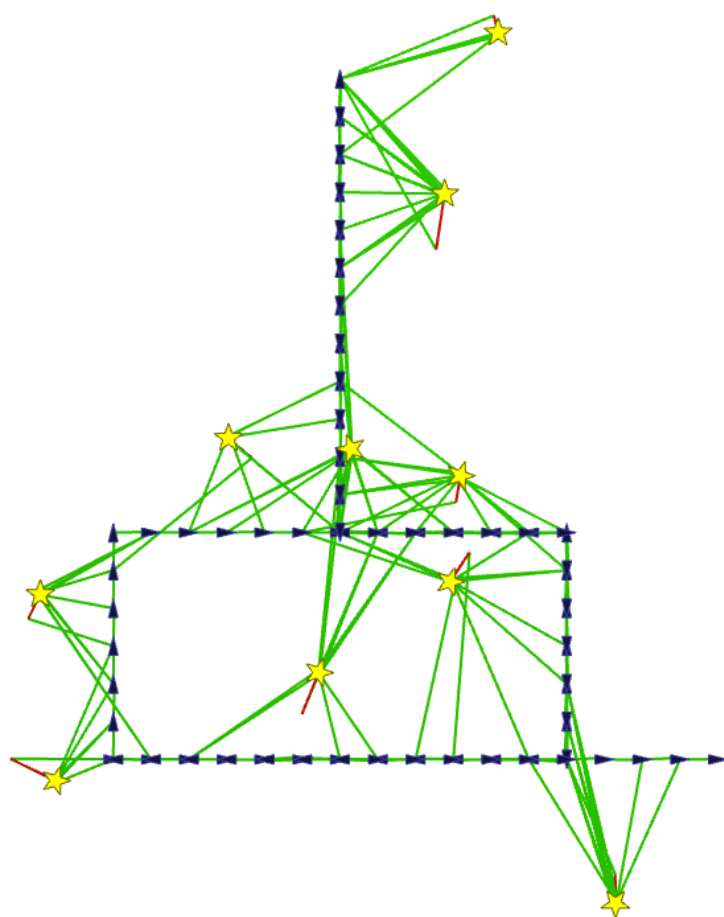
$$d = \underbrace{(J^T \Sigma_z^{-1} J)^{-1}}_{\text{Information Matrix}} J^T \Sigma_z^{-1} r$$

- ❖ Typically impractical due to matrix inversion complexity $\sim O(N^3)$
 - ❖ Other SLAM methods attempt to approximate this
- ❖ Solution: Exploit sparsity within the information matrix
 - ❖ Reorder nodes to induce additional sparsity
 - ❖ Back solve using Cholesky decomposition

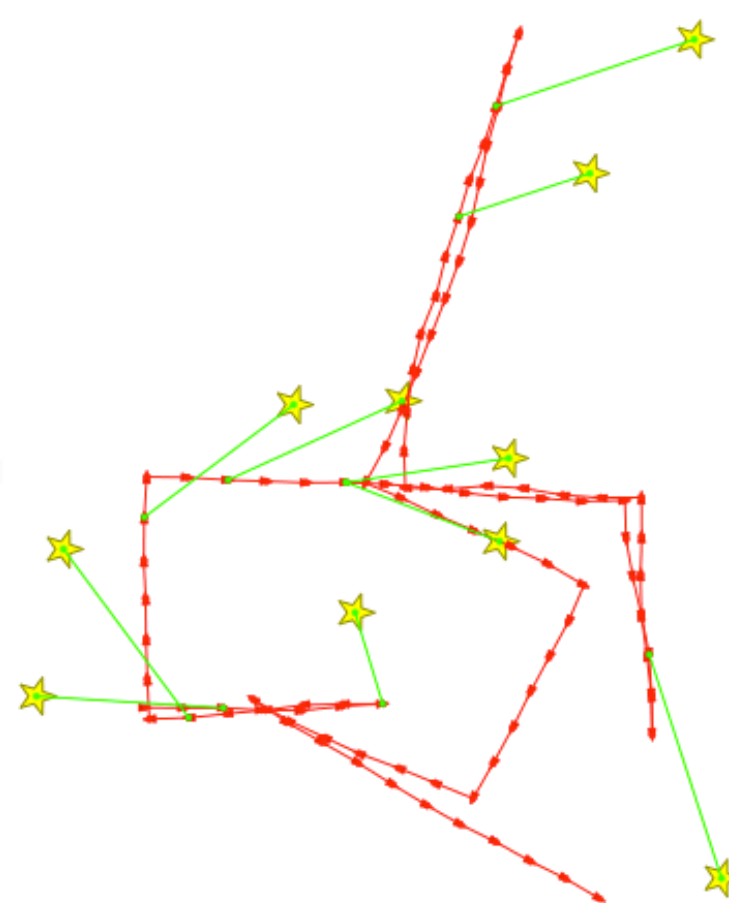


Square root SAM Demo

Ground Truth

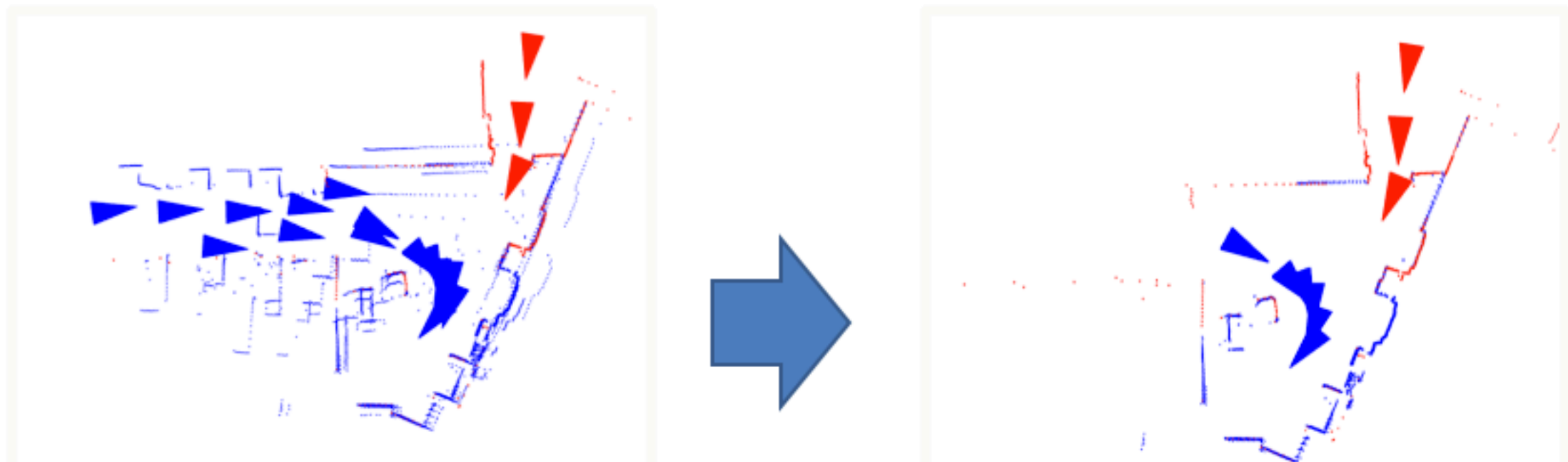


Open Loop



Loop Closure

- ❖ Using LIDAR to close the loop:
 - ❖ Determine if robot is in the location of a previous pose
 - ❖ Attempt to create RBT between two poses using their corresponding LIDAR scans
 - ❖ Resolution Scan Matching algorithm to align points of individual scans



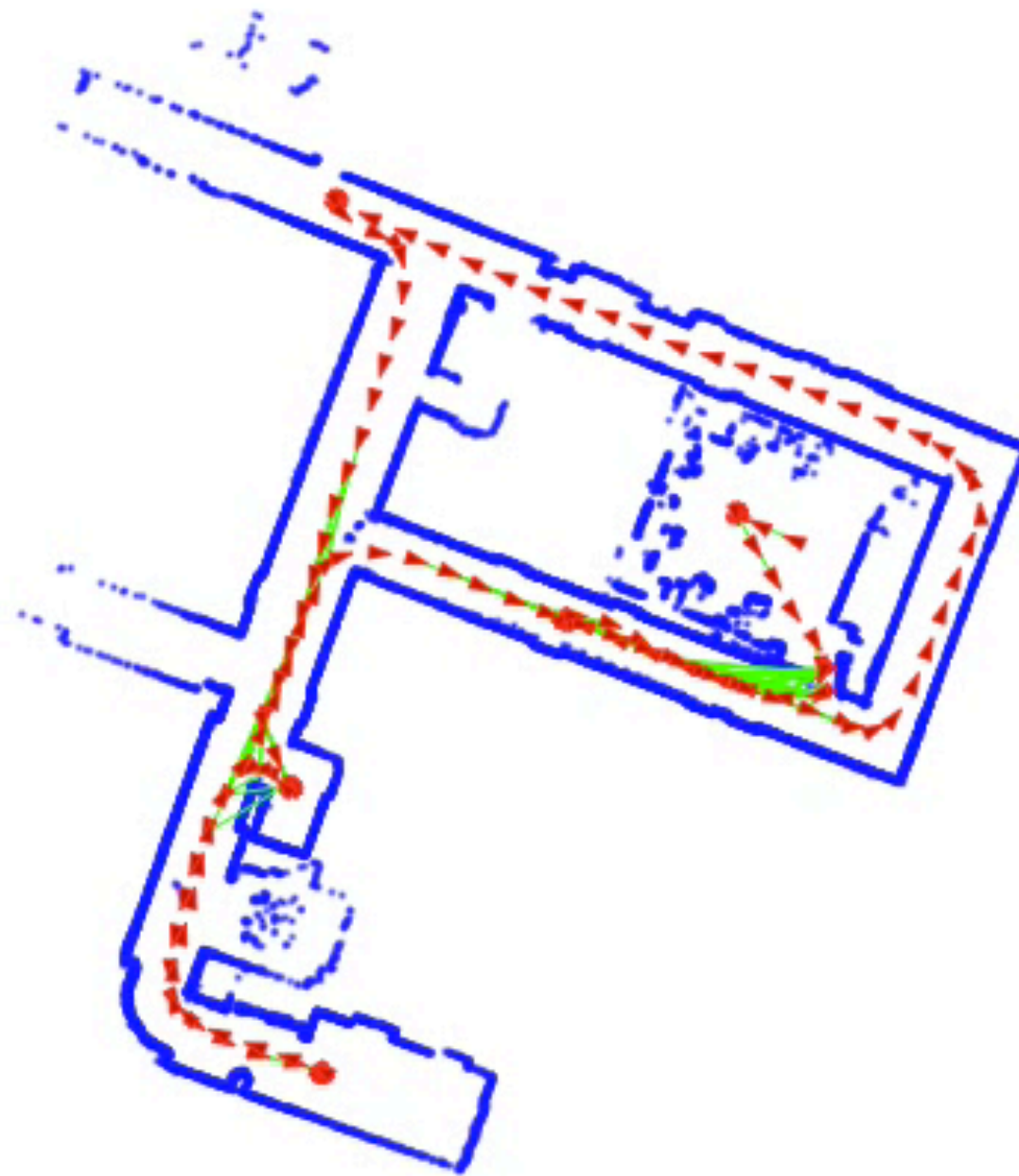
Evaluation

❖ Nuggets

- ❖ Robust system capable of handling multiple environments
- ❖ Architecture supports the tracking of additional information
- ❖ System is sufficient to handle a minimal sensor suite

❖ Coal

- ❖ Requires fine tuning of parameters depending upon sensors
- ❖ Have not implemented full system on robot / simulation
- ❖ Still requires additional algorithms to provide information to input link



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