# Unit 4: Localization Part 1 Maps, Beliefs, and Probability Review

Computer Science 4766/6912

Department of Computer Science Memorial University of Newfoundland

June 11, 2018



- Navigation
- Why is Localization Difficult?
- Issues
- 2 Map Representation
- 3 Belief Representation

### Probability Review

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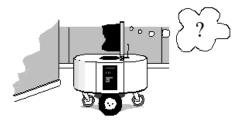
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  - Insufficiently accurate for localizing smaller robots (such as the "body-navigating nanorobots of the future" [Siegwart and Nourbakhsh, 2004])

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  - Non-Systematic errors: e.g. Wheel slippage

- In this part of the course we will assume the existence of a map
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- Choice of map representation depends on precision required, available sensors, and computational constraints

# A continuous representation represents all mapped objects in continuous-space

e.g. represent map as the set of infinite lines through object boundaries [Tomatis et al., 2003]

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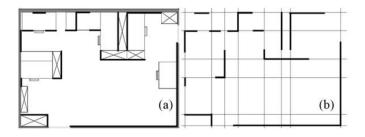


Fig. 4. An office of the institute (a) and the lines representing it in the local metric map (b). The black segments permit to see the correspondence between the two figures.

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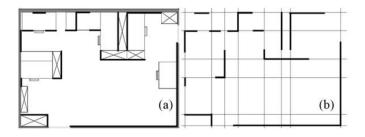
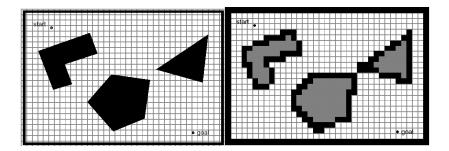


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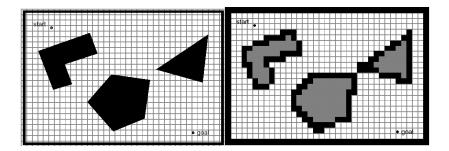
Cons: Requires storage proportional to the number of objects

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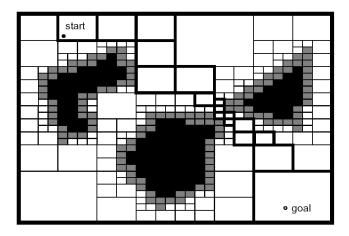
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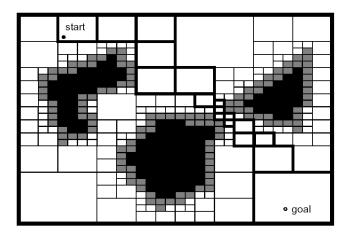
Cons: inexact, size of map grows quickly

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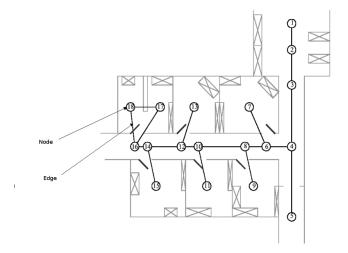
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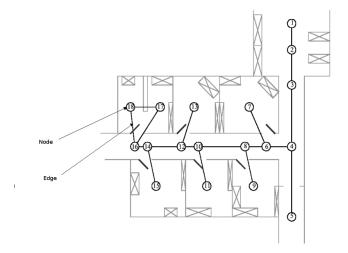
Obtained by recursively splitting occupied grid cells into sub-cells

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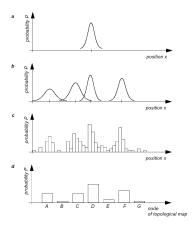
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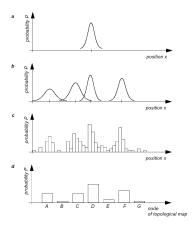
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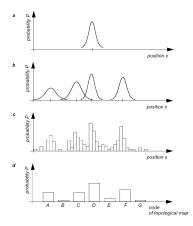


(a) Continuous, single-hypothesis (Gaussian)

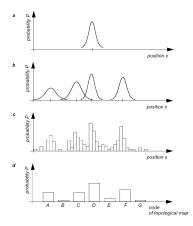


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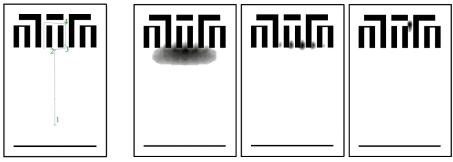
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  - Representation is more powerful, but updates can be very expensive

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Path of the robot

Belief states at positions 2, 3 and 4

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Large initial uncertainty is reduced by new observations

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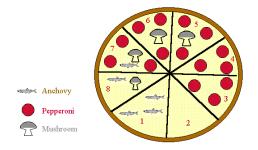
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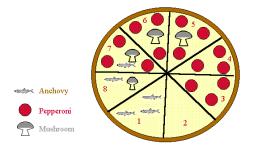
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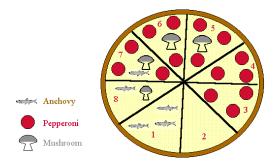
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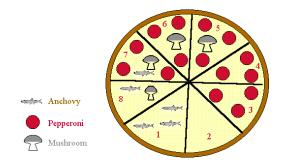


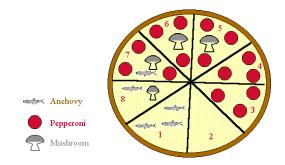
Assume that we pick a random slice of pizza with uniform probability...

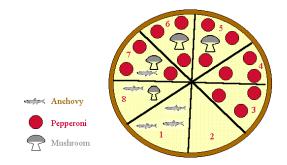
COMP 4766/6912 (MUN)

Localization 1

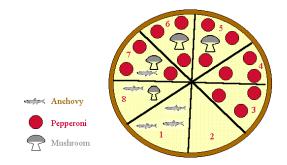




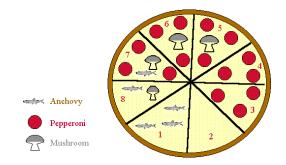




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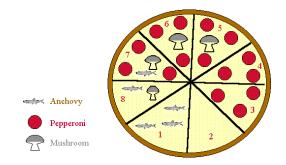


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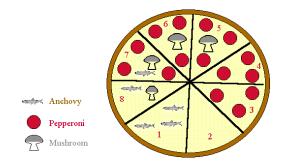
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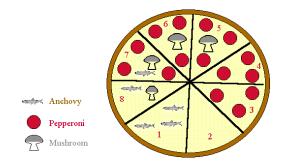
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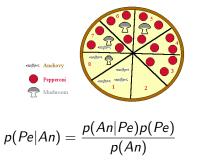
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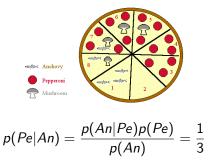
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= 0 \cdot 1/8 + 0 \cdot 1/8 + 0 \cdot 1/8 + 0 \cdot 1/8 +  
1 \cdot 1/8 + 1 \cdot 1/8 + 1 \cdot 1/8 + 1 \cdot 1/8



p(Mushrooms) = p(Mu) = 1/2

$$p(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(B|A_i) P(A_i)$$

$$p(Mu) = p(Mu|Slice1)p(Slice1) + p(Mu|Slice2)p(Slice2) + \cdots$$
  
= 0 \cdot 1/8 + 0 \cdot 1/8 + 0 \cdot 1/8 + 0 \cdot 1/8 + 1 \cdot 1/8 + 1 \cdot 1/8 + 1 \cdot 1/8 + 1 \cdot 1/8 = 1/2

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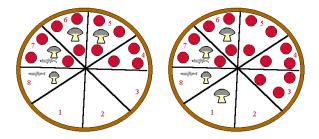
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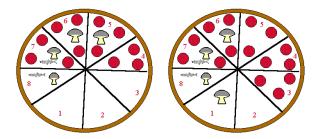
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For the pizza on the left, events Pe and An are independent: COVERED ON BOARD



However, for the pizza on the right these events are  $\ensuremath{\text{not}}$  independent: COVERED ON BOARD

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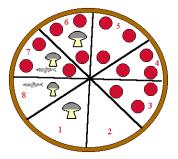
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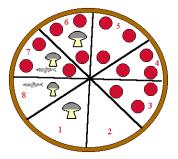
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