

Overview of Localization and Path Planning in Robotics

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Overview

- **Localisation**
 - **Basics**
 - **Landmark based methods**
 - **Other Methods**
 - **Least Mean Squares correction**
 - **Mapping**
 - **Monte Carlo particle filter**
- **Path planning**
 - **Sampling-Based Algorithms**
 - **Grid-Based Search**
 - **Potential Fields**

Localisation Basics

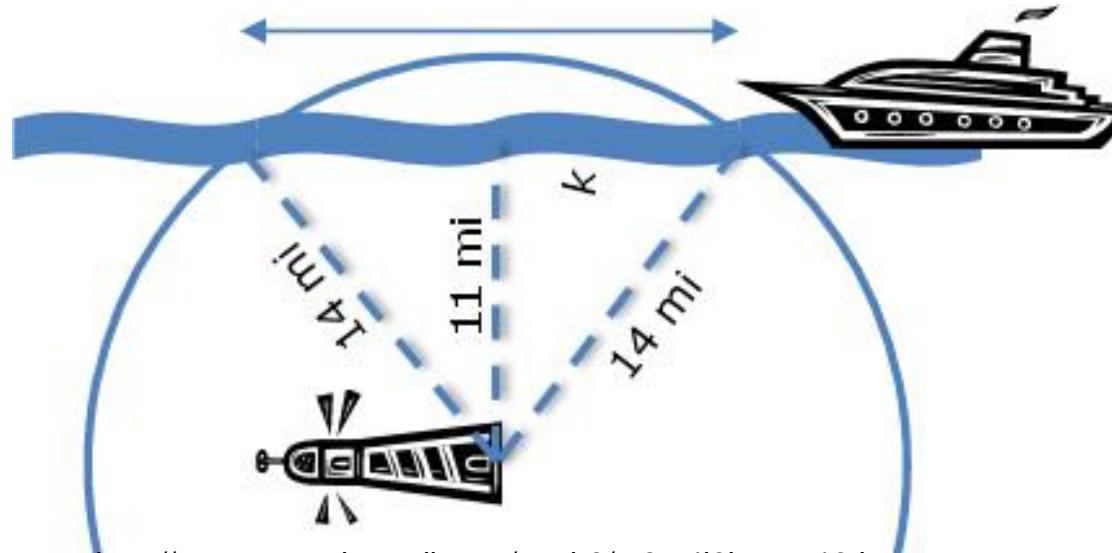
- General questions to answer:
 - 1. „Where am I?“
 - 2. „What is my orientation?“
- Goals:
 - Minimize difference - calculated and actual position
 - Minimize time - localisation

Localisation Basics

- Types of Sensors:
 - Ultrasonic
 - Infrared
 - Laser
 - Magnetic
 - Radio frequency
 - Image
 - Touch
 - Sonar, ...

Landmarks

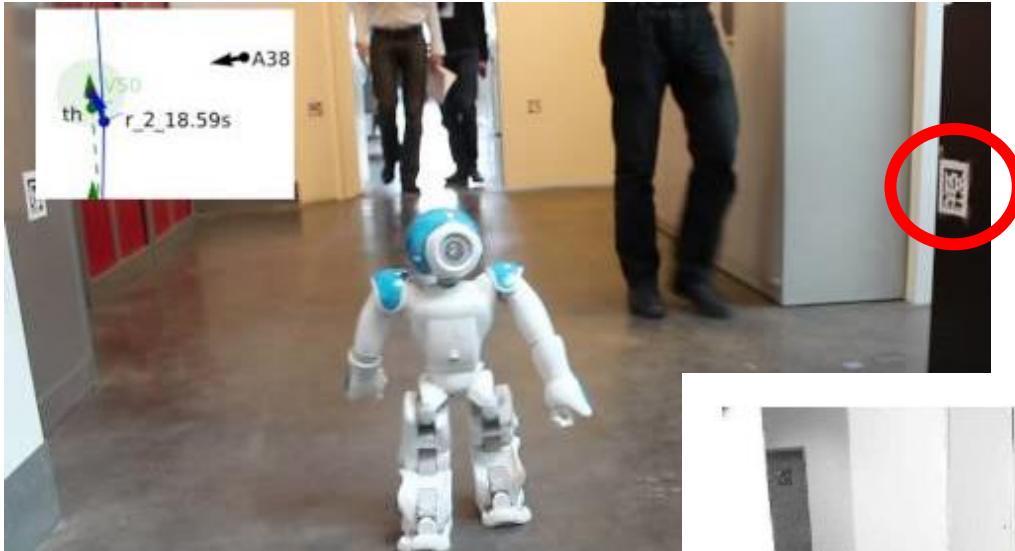
- Active or passive beacons
- Sensors capture signals
 - Get time difference / angle
- more landmarks → better accuracy



<http://www.ontrack-media.net/math8/m8m4l6image13.jpg>

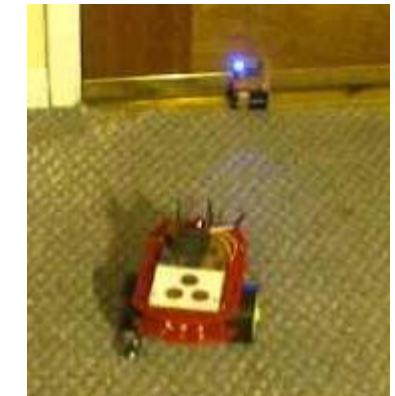
Landmarks - Examples

- Bar-Codes



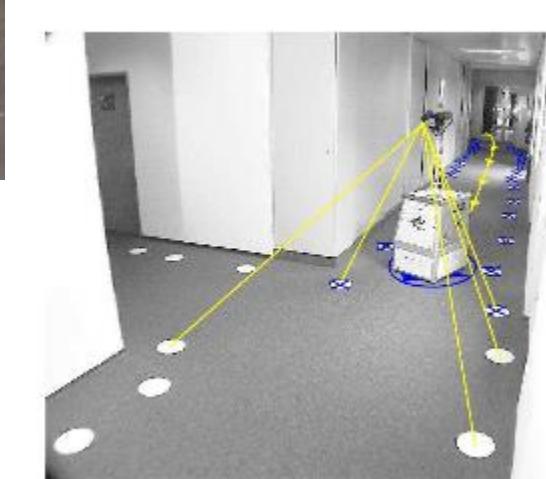
<http://www.i-programmer.info/news/169-robotics/6665-robot-navigation-made-easy-with-qr-codes.html>

- IR

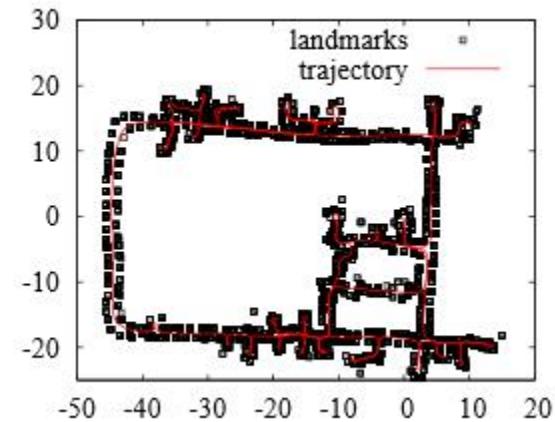


<http://www.botmag.com/picaxe-part-4/>

- White circles



http://www.dis.uniroma1.it/~grisetti/teaching/lectures-ls-slam-master_2014_15/web/reading_material/grisetti12stest.pdf



Line following

- Accurate and cheap
- Infrared sensors or regular camera
 - High contrast color line (black&white)



<http://inhabitat.com/the-largest-second-generation-robot-restaurant-is-now-open-in-china/>

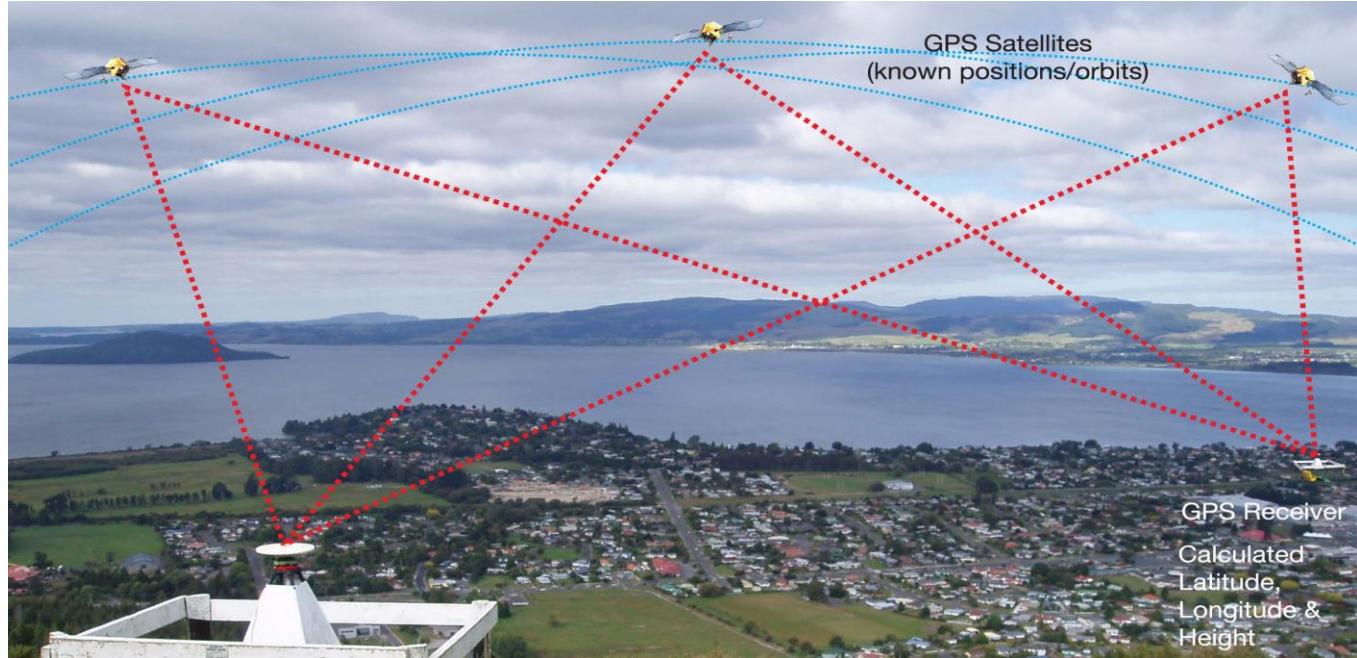


<https://www.kickstarter.com/projects/653648655/drink-runner>

- Magnetic sensors
 - Electric cable line
- Intersections not as simple

GPS / GPS-like Systems

- GPS → large outdoor areas
- GPS-like systems → indoors
- At least 2 active beacons



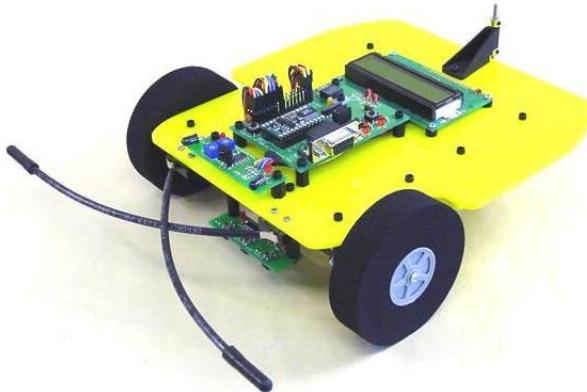
http://www.icsm.gov.au/mapping/web_images/figure_24v3.jpg

Dead Reckoning

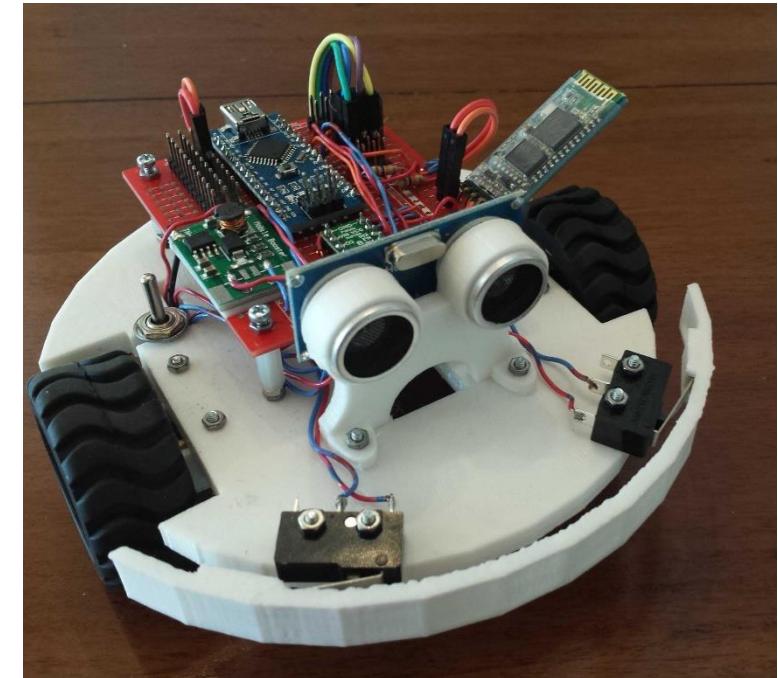
- Use of odometry
- Example: Turtlebot
 - Wheels Ø: 7cm, forward rotations: 10 =
Distance: $\pi * 7 * 10 \approx 220[\text{cm}]$
- High error rate:
 - Weight distribution, wind, surface, not exact measures, geometry and hardware problems
- Constrain: initial position has to be known

Short Range Localisation

- Bumper sensor
 - Accurate sensor data – not much filtering needed
 - Protection
 - Incomplete map



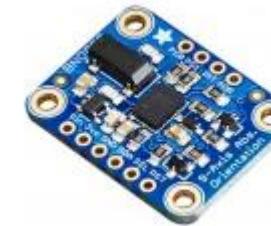
http://www.robotshop.com/media/files/Images/rblyn28_on_robot.jpg



<http://robot50.net/category/bootstrap/>

Current Heading

- Compass sensor
 - Magnetic field sensors
 - Easily disrupted
 - Weak magnetic field
 - Self recovery



<http://www.robotshop.com/en/magnetic-sensors-compass.html>

Current Heading - Example

- Compass example:
- With Arduino and HMC-Sensor

```
#include <Adafruit_Sensor.h>
#include <Adafruit_HMC5883_U.h>
```



```
while (diff_heading > 0 && !target_reached) {

    // Move & stop
    if (turn_direction) {
        right(50);
    } else {
        left(50);
    }
    delay(100);
    right(0);
    delay(100);

    // Measure heading again
    float heading = get_heading();

    // Calculate heading difference
    if (turn_direction) {
        diff_heading = target_heading - heading;
    } else {
        diff_heading = heading - target_heading;
    }

    // Target reached ?
    if (diff_heading < 0 && !target_reached) {
        target_reached = true;
        turn_init = false;
        diff_heading = 0;
    }
}
```

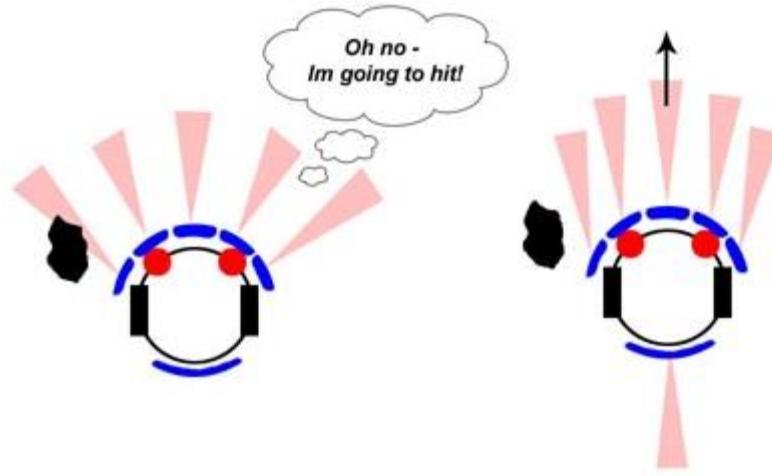
Compass Tutorial: <https://openhardwarerobots.com/digital-compass-arduino-robot-navigation/>

Ultrasonic & Bumper Example

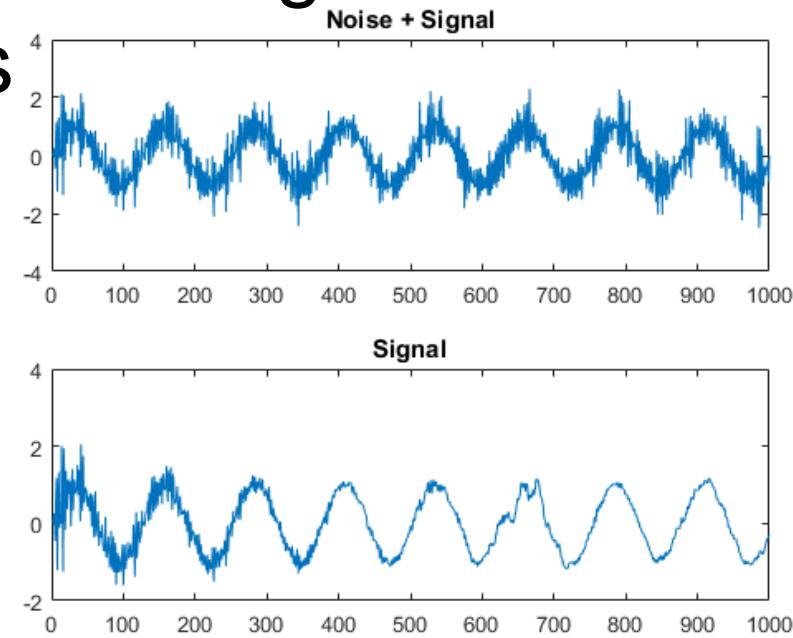


Least Mean Squares

- Calculate the position with the smallest difference based on real data
- Good for autonomous learning in different environments



<http://www.schursastrophotography.com/robotics/irproxlogic.html>



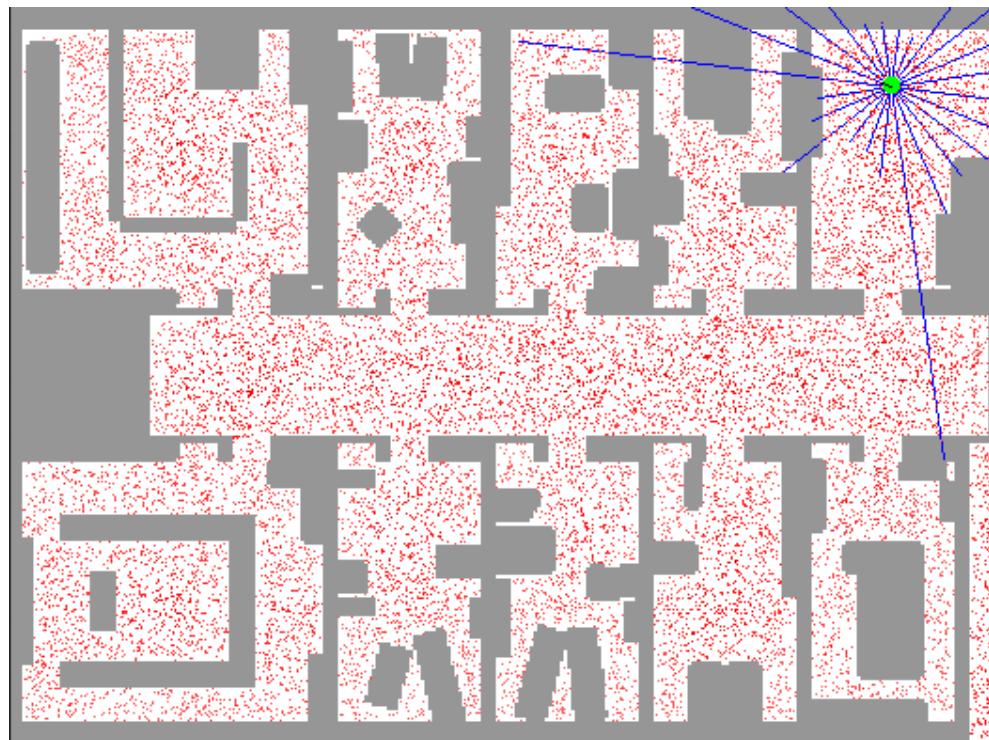
http://www.mathworks.com/help/examples/dsp/CancelNoiseUsingLMSFilterExample_01.png

Mapping

- Map construction (2D/3D)
- Localisation in that map
- Simultaneous localization and mapping
-> SLAM Problem:
 - Unprecise localisation leads to wrong map
- Recognizing known maps

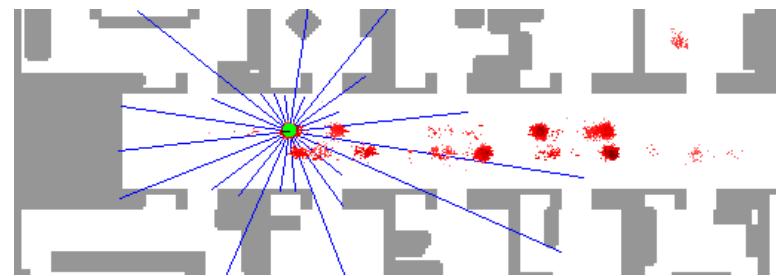
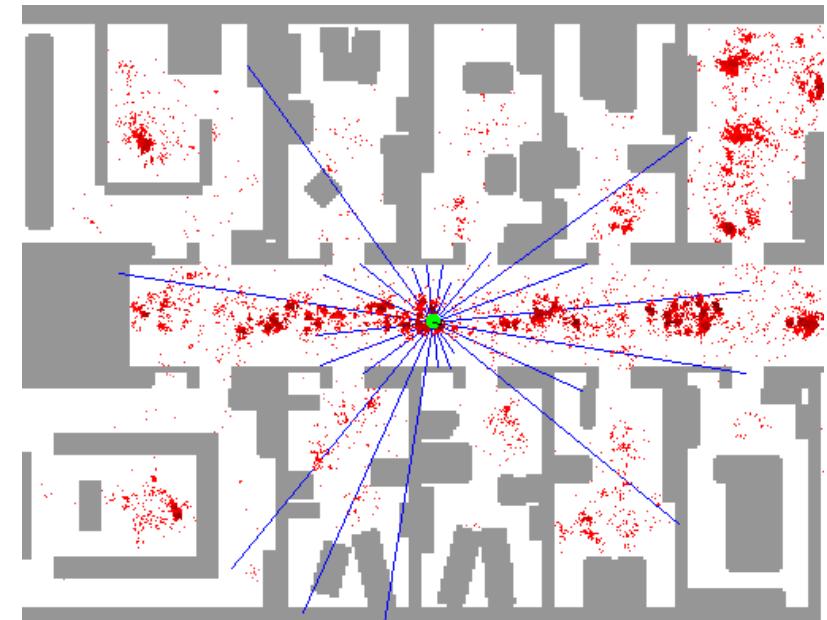
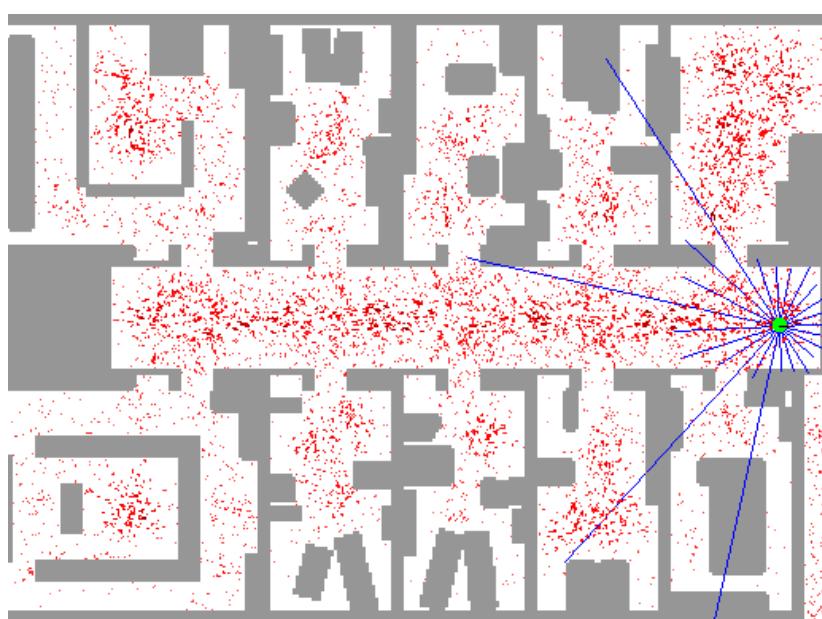
Mapping - Monte Carlo particle filter

- Weighing points using data
- Resample
- Propagate in time

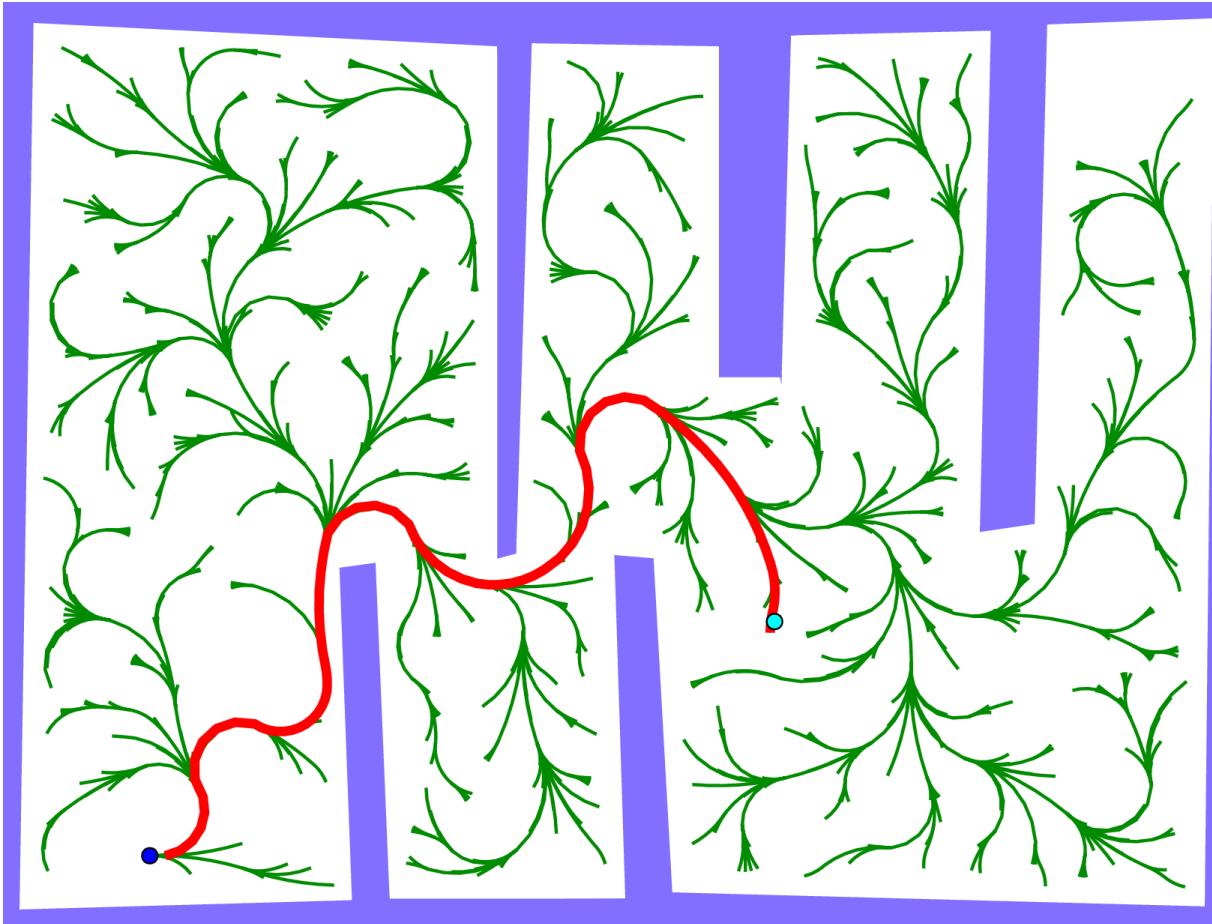


<https://rse-lab.cs.washington.edu/projects/mcl/animations/global-floor.gif>

Mapping - Monte Carlo particle filter



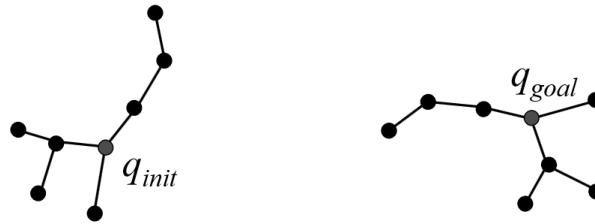
Path planning



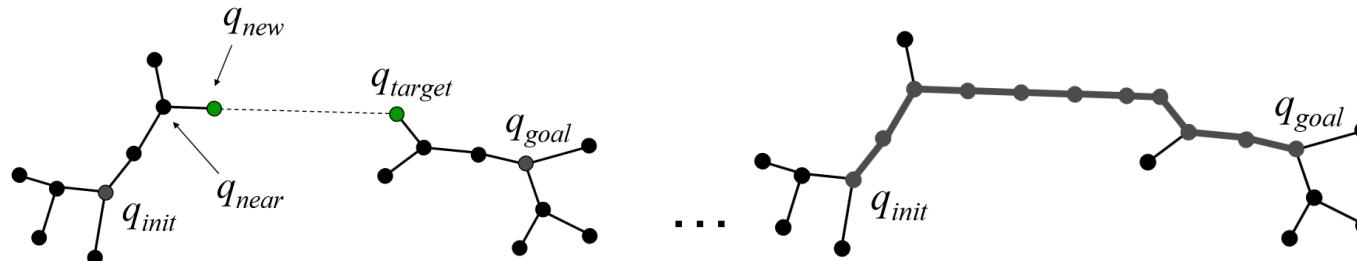
<http://mrs.felk.cvut.cz/research/motion-planning>

Sampling-based algorithms

- Random tree structures



- Nearest nodes between two trees - expand until all are connected and path is found



http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~motionplanning/lecture/Chap7-Prob-Planning_howie.pdf

Grid-Based Search

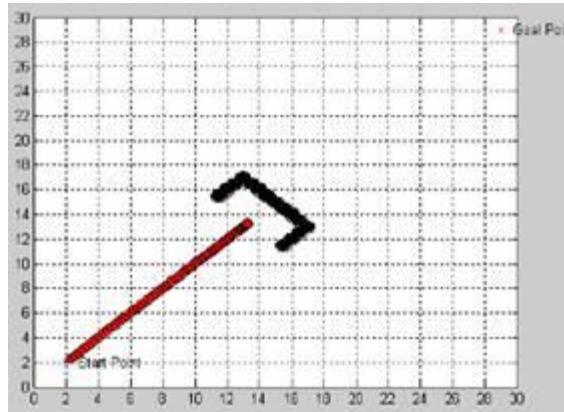
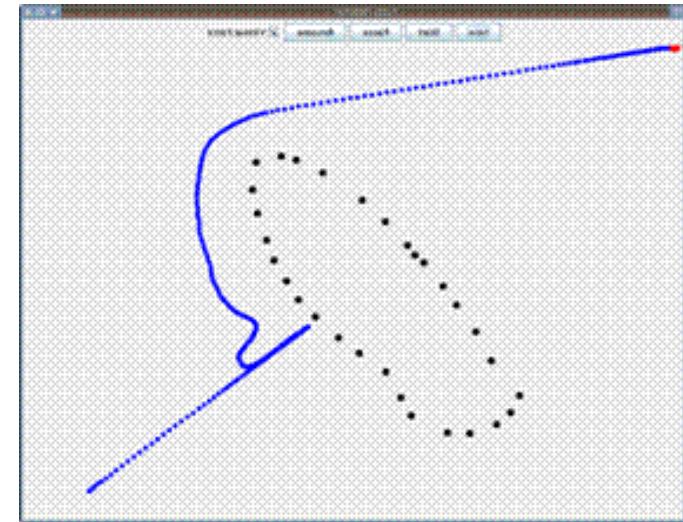
- Creating grid points in direction of goal
- Obstacle is in the way
 - adjustant grid point
- Costly in complex environments



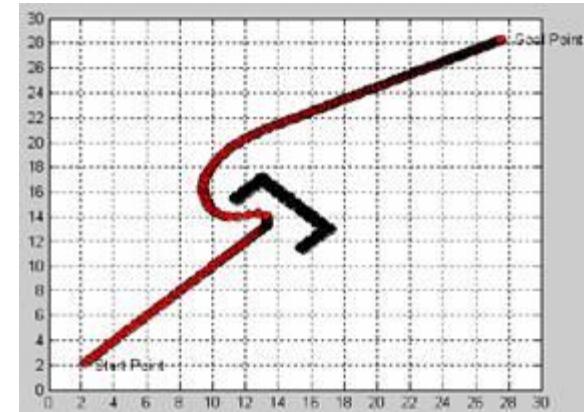
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A*_search_algorithm#/media/File:Astar_progress_animation.gif

Potential Fields

- Simple approach:
 - Attraction by goal
 - Repulsion from obstacles
- Problem:
 - Robot can get trapped



<http://www.cs.mcgill.ca/~hsafad/robotics/>



Thank you! Questions?

Sources

- Andersone; Liekna; Nikitenko (2013): Mapping Implementation for Multi-robot System with Glyph Localisation. Riga; Riga Technical University
- Oliver Henlich (1997): Robot Navigation - "Where am I going and how do I get there"
An Overview of Local/Personal Robot Navigation
- Hani Safadi (2007): COMP 765 – Spatial Representation and Mobile Robotics – Project Local Path Planning Using Virtual Potential Field
- <https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Robotics/Navigation/Localization>
- <http://www.cs.berkeley.edu/~pabbeel/cs287-fa12/slides/SamplingBasedMotionPlanning.pdf>
- <http://www.generationrobots.com/en/content/65-ultrasonic-sonar-sensors-for-robots>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aUkBa1zMKv4>