Robot Mapping

Least Squares Approach to SLAM – Additional Remarks

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Global Reference Frame

- We saw that the matrix H has not full rank (after adding the constraints)
- The global frame had not been fixed

Chap. 15: What Went Wrong?

- The constraint specifies a relative constraint between both nodes
- Any poses for the nodes would be fine as long a their relative coordinates fit
- One node needs to be fixed

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 constraint
that sets
$$dx_1 = 0$$

$$\Delta x = -H^{-1}b_{12}$$
$$\Delta x = (01)^T$$
 Chap. 15

Role of the Prior

- Fixing the global reference frame is strongly related to the prior $p(\mathbf{x}_0)$
- A Gaussian estimate about x₀ results in an additional constraint
- E.g., first pose in the origin:

$$\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{x}_0) = \mathsf{t2v}(\mathbf{X}_0)$$

Fixing a Subset of Variables

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- Assume that the value of certain variables during the optimization is known a priori
- We may want to optimize all others and keep these fixed
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- If a variable is not optimized, it should "disappears" from the linear system
- Construct the full system
- Suppress the rows and the columns corresponding to the variables to fix

Uncertainty

- H represents the information matrix given the linearization point
- Inverting H gives the covariance matrix (which is dense)
- The diagonal blocks of the covariance matrix represent the (absolute) uncertainties of the corresponding variables

Relative Uncertainty

To determine the relative uncertainty between x_i and x_j :

- Construct the full matrix H
- Suppress the rows and the columns of x_i (=fix it)
- Compute the *j*,*j* block of the inverse
- This block will contain the covariance matrix of x_j w.r.t. x_i, which has been fixed

Example



Summary

- Prior knowledge about a pose results in an additional constraint
- Embedding prior knowledge about the position of some parts of the map
- Computing the relative uncertainties