

# EKF - SLAM Based Navigation System for an AUV

TAUSC 2008

17 – 19 November

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# Outline

- Underwater Navigation systems
- SLAM
- SLAM Applications
- Results
- Conclusions
- Future work

# Underwater Navigation Systems

- Long Baseline (LBL)
- Ultra-Short Baseline (USBL)
- Doppler Navigation
- Inertial Navigation (IMUs)
- Global Positioning System (GPS) – near surface missions
- Terrain based navigation (using priori maps)

# Simultaneous Localisation and Mapping (SLAM)

- Is it possible for a mobile robot, starting with no prior information, to move through an environment build a map and concurrently localise within the map?

## Benefits of SLAM

- Little initial preparations – no infrastructure to install
- Vehicle's operation not confined to an area
- No priori maps
- No need for GPS
- Reduced costs (no infrastructure required)
- Employed in risky areas

# SLAM Applications



# Models

- Kinematic model  $\longrightarrow X_v(k) = f(X_v(k-1), u_p(k) + \gamma_u(k)) + \gamma_f(k)$ 

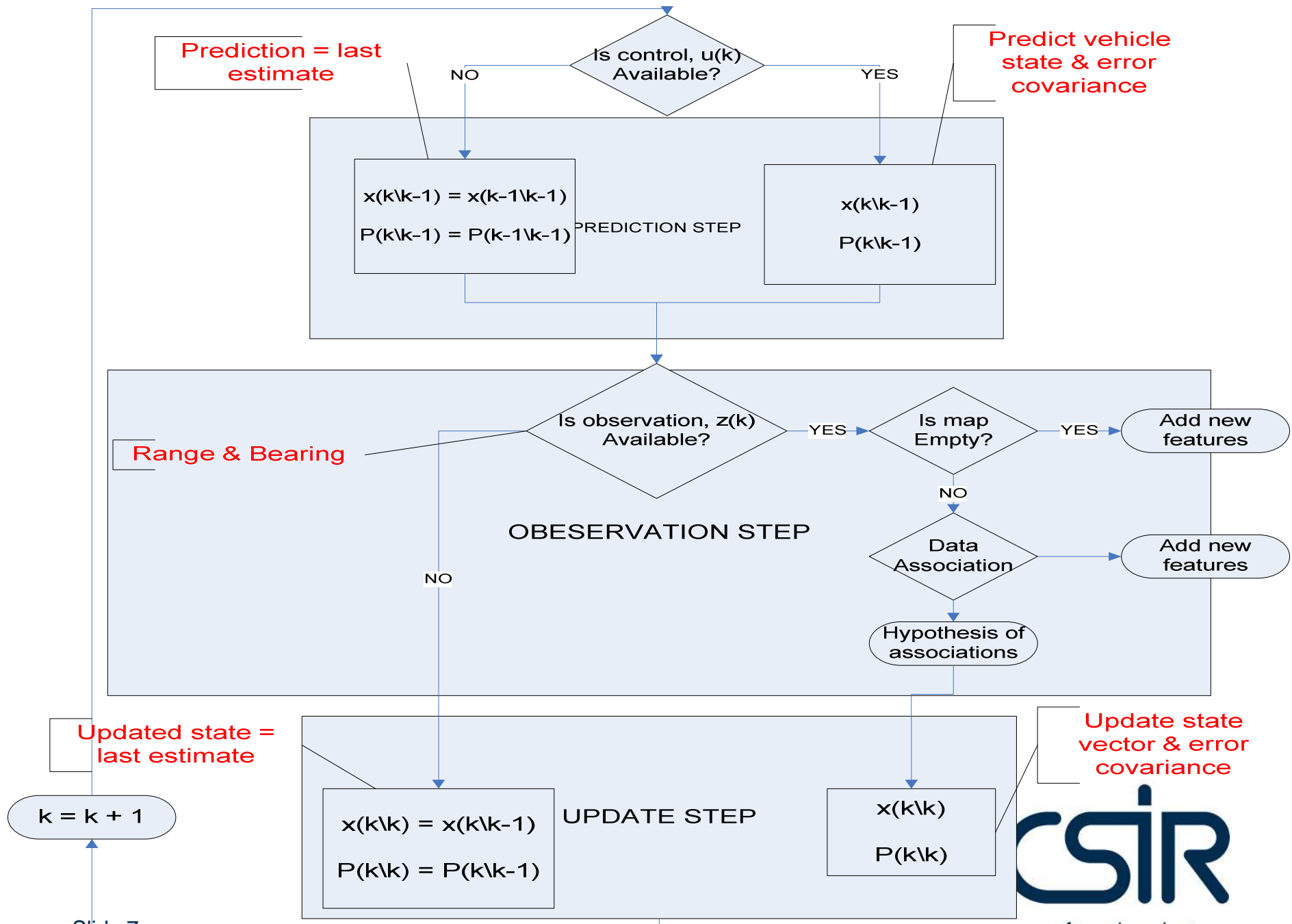
Control noise    Process noise

Vehicle pose    Control input

- Observation model  $\longrightarrow z(k) = h(X_v, x_i, y_i) = \begin{bmatrix} r_i \\ \theta_i \end{bmatrix} + \gamma_h(k)$ 

Range - bearing

Vehicle position    Feature position    observation noise

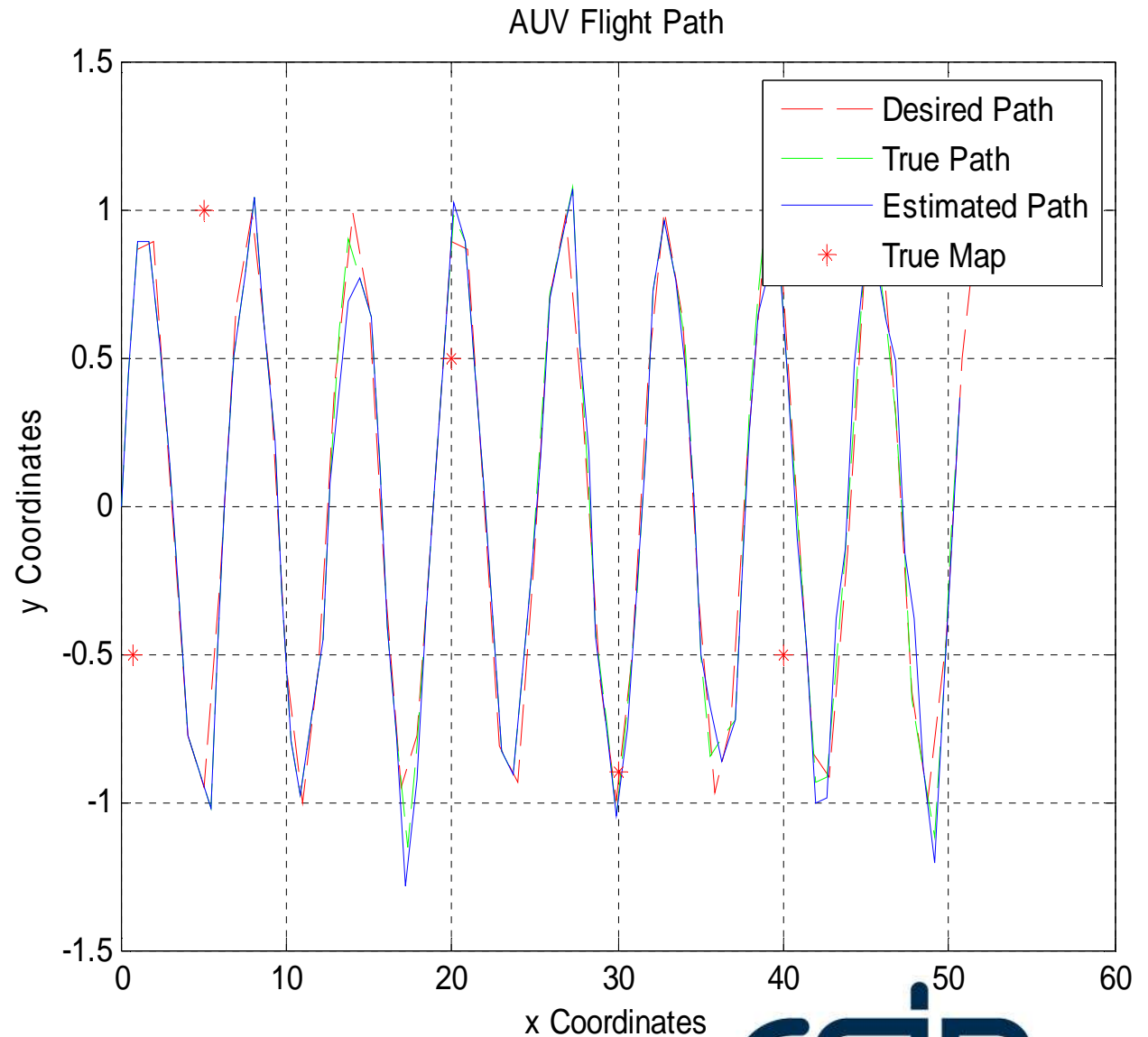


# Results analysis

- Path-defined by waypoints
- A feature randomly observed

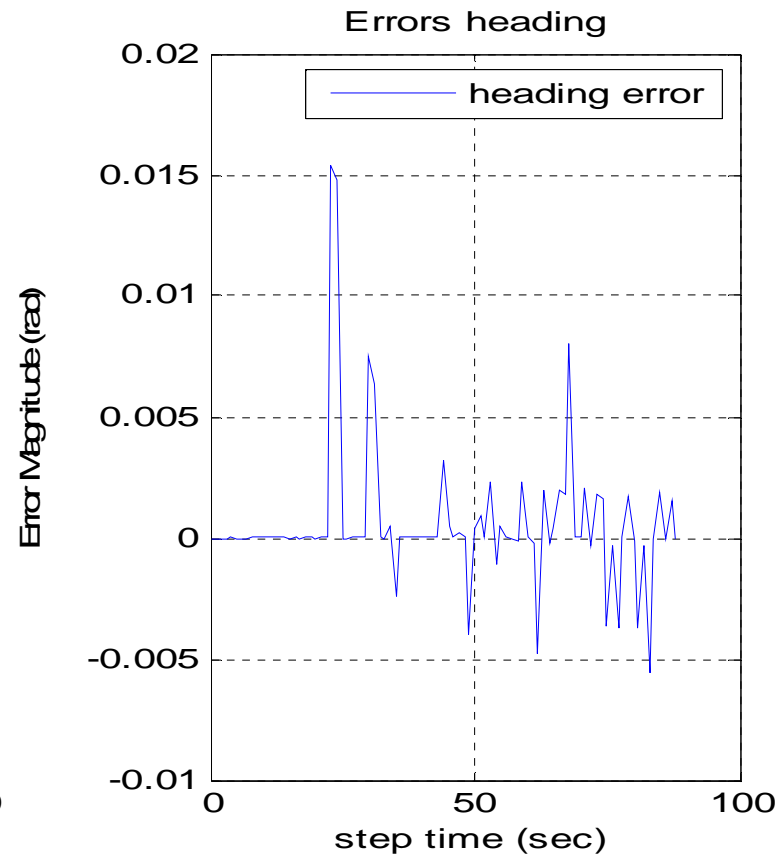
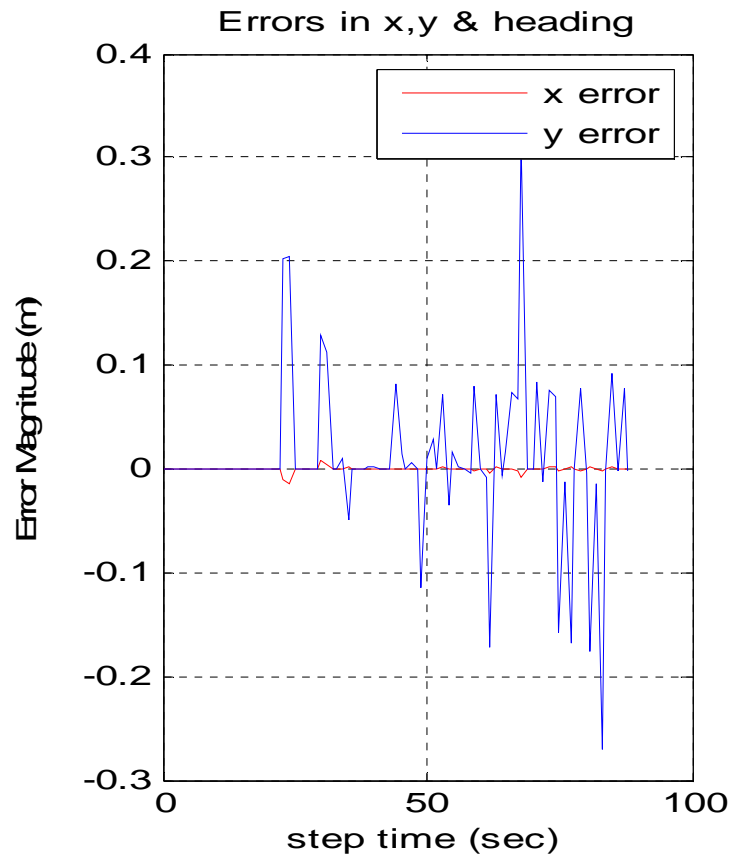
Assume

- Obstacle avoidance
- Control to drive actuators





# Actual errors



- Hypothesis: Zero mean & white
- By inspection: Results are reasonable

# Conclusions & Future work

- Through simulation: vehicle able to perform localisation & mapping concurrently
- Results are reasonable although filter not well tuned
- Future work
  - Data association problem
  - Analysis of filter performance
  - Filter tuning

THANK YOU

CSIR

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