

Towards Lifelong Feature-Based Mapping in Semi-Static Environments

David M. Rosen¹ Julian Mason² John J. Leonard¹

¹MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory

²Google

International Conference on Robotics and Automation
May 17, 2016



Feature-based mapping:

- **Idea:** Model the world as a set of *features*
- **Goal:** *Identify* the features, and *estimate* states



Feature-based mapping:

- **Idea:** Model the world as a set of *features*
- **Goal:** *Identify* the features, and *estimate* states



Changing environments:

Environmental change \iff Feature (dis)appearance

Feature-based mapping:

- **Idea:** Model the world as a set of *features*
- **Goal:** *Identify* the features, and *estimate* states



Changing environments:

Environmental change \iff Feature (dis)appearance

Goal: Track the temporal *persistence* of each feature

Feature-based mapping:

- **Idea:** Model the world as a set of *features*
- **Goal:** *Identify* the features, and *estimate* states



Changing environments:

Environmental change \iff Feature (dis)appearance

Goal: Track the temporal *persistence* of each feature

Technical challenges:

- Sensor noise
 - Temporal evolution of the environment
- \Rightarrow Feature detections alone are not enough!

Feature-based mapping:

- **Idea:** Model the world as a set of *features*
- **Goal:** *Identify* the features, and *estimate* states



Changing environments:

Environmental change \iff Feature (dis)appearance

Goal: Track the temporal *persistence* of each feature

Technical challenges:

- Sensor noise
- Temporal evolution of the environment

\Rightarrow Feature detections alone are not enough!

Our approach: Model *feature persistence beliefs*

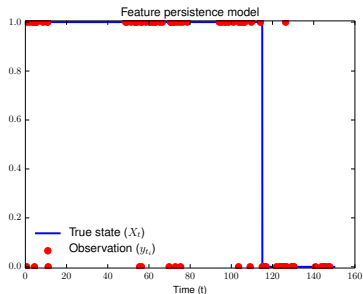
Main idea: the feature persistence model

We propose the following *feature persistence model* to reason about temporal change in semi-static environments:

$$T \sim p_T(\cdot),$$

$$X_t | T = \begin{cases} 1, & t \leq T, \\ 0, & t > T, \end{cases}$$

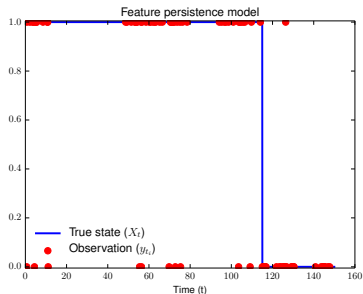
$$Y_t | X_t \sim p_{Y_t}(\cdot | X_t; P_M, P_F).$$



Main idea: the feature persistence model

We propose the following *feature persistence model* to reason about temporal change in semi-static environments:

$$T \sim p_T(\cdot),$$
$$X_t | T = \begin{cases} 1, & t \leq T, \\ 0, & t > T, \end{cases}$$
$$Y_t | X_t \sim p_{Y_t}(\cdot | X_t; P_M, P_F).$$



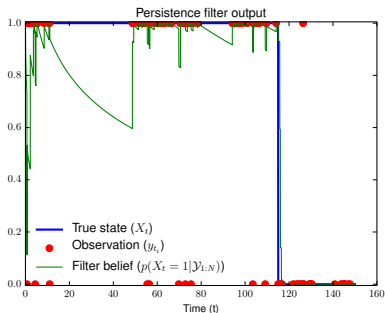
Key properties:

- Feature abstraction: works with *any* map representation
- Fully Bayesian: *explicitly models* uncertainty
- Accepts *any* $p_T(\cdot)$: supports a rich modeling framework
- Speed: admits *constant-time* online inference

- 1 The *feature persistence model*, a novel feature-abstracted model of environmental change over time;

Our contributions

- 1 The *feature persistence model*, a novel feature-abstracted model of environmental change over time;
- 2 The *persistence filter*, an *exact, constant-time online* inference method for computing persistence beliefs; and



Our contributions

- 1 The *feature persistence model*, a novel feature-abstracted model of environmental change over time;
- 2 The *persistence filter*, an *exact, constant-time online* inference method for computing persistence beliefs; and
- 3 *Methods for designing custom priors* to encode *a priori* knowledge of environmental dynamics.

