

# Working with the *robot\_localization* Package

Tom Moore  
Clearpath Robotics



# What is *robot\_localization*?



- **General purpose state estimation package**
- **No limit on the number of input data sources**
- **Supported message types for state estimation nodes**
  - `nav_msgs/Odometry`
  - `geometry_msgs/PoseWithCovarianceStamped`
  - `geometry_msgs/TwistWithCovarianceStamped`
  - `sensor_msgs/Imu`
- **State vector:**  $\left[ x \ y \ z \ \alpha \ \beta \ \gamma \ \dot{x} \ \dot{y} \ \dot{z} \ \dot{\alpha} \ \dot{\beta} \ \dot{\gamma} \ \ddot{x} \ \ddot{y} \ \ddot{z} \right]$
- **Two typical use cases**
  - Fuse continuous sensor data (e.g., wheel encoder odometry and IMU) to produce locally accurate state estimate
  - Fuse continuous data with global pose estimates (e.g., from SLAM) to provide an accurate and complete global state estimate

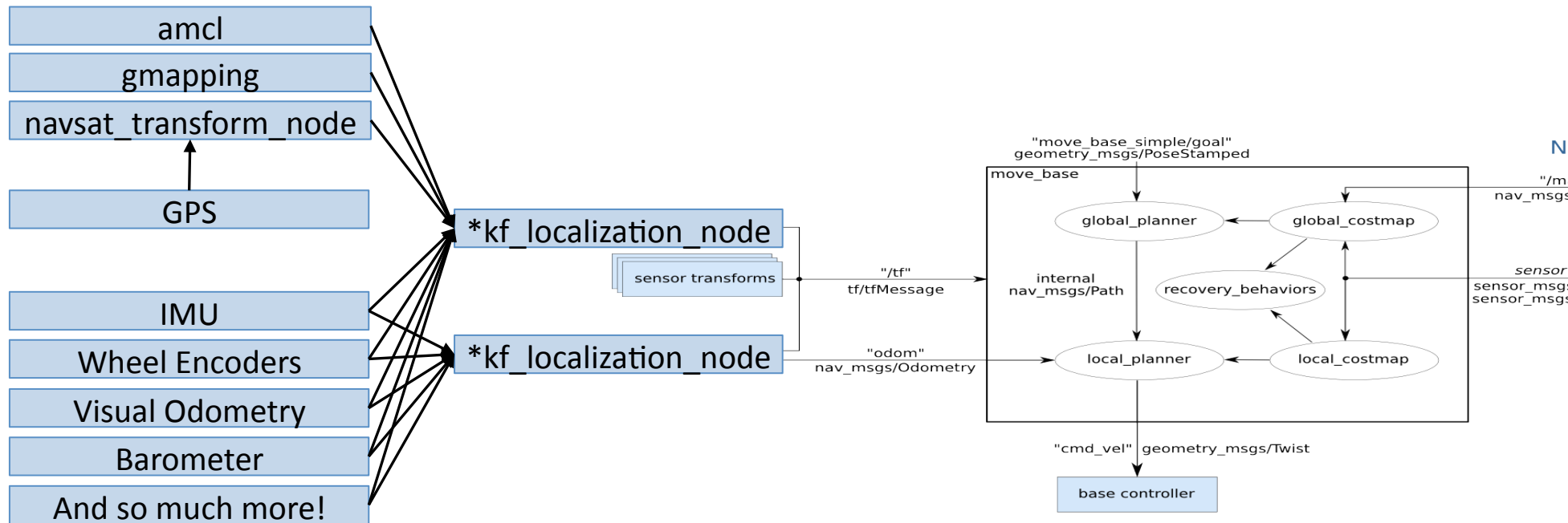
## State estimation nodes

- *ekf\_localization\_node* – Implementation of an extended Kalman filter (EKF)
- *ukf\_localization\_node* – Implementation of an unscented Kalman filter (UKF)

## Sensor preprocessing nodes

- *navsat\_transform\_node* – Allows users to easily transform geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) into the robot's world frame (typically *map* or *odom*)

# robot\_localization and the ROS Navigation Stack



Source: [http://wiki.ros.org/move\\_base](http://wiki.ros.org/move_base)

# Preparing Your Sensor Data: REPs

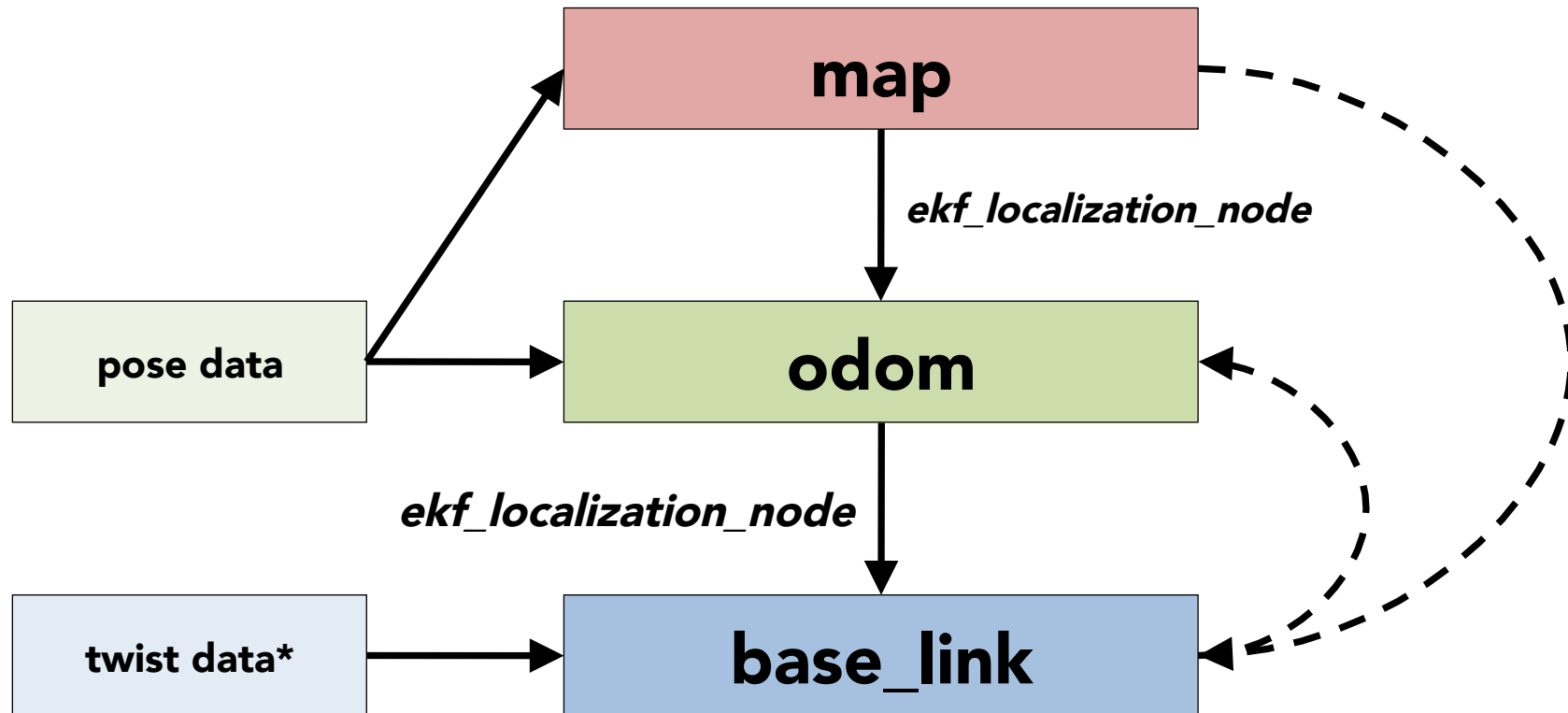


**Fact: you can't spell "prepare" without REP.**

## **Two important REPs**

- REP-103: <http://www.ros.org/reps/rep-0103.html>
  - Covers standards for units and basic coordinate frame conventions
- REP-105: <http://www.ros.org/reps/rep-0105.html>
  - Covers naming and semantics of the "principal" coordinate frames in ROS

# Preparing Your Sensor Data: Transforms



\* and IMU data



# Preparing Your Sensor Data: Covariance



initial\_estimate\_covariance ( $P_0$ )                      process\_noise\_covariance

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k-1} = f(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k-1|k-1})$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} = \mathbf{J} \mathbf{P}_{k-1|k-1} \mathbf{J}^T + \mathbf{Q}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_k = \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} \mathbf{H}_k^T (\mathbf{H}_k^T \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} \mathbf{H}_k^T + \mathbf{R}_k)^{-1}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k-1} + \mathbf{K}_k (\mathbf{z}_k - \mathbf{H}_k \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k|k-1})$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{k|k} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_k \mathbf{H}_k) \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_k \mathbf{H}_k)^T + \mathbf{K}_k \mathbf{R}_k \mathbf{K}_k^T$$

nav\_msgs/Odometry

geometry\_msgs/PoseWithCovarianceStamped

geometry\_msgs/TwistWithCovarianceStamped

sensor\_msgs/Imu



## Coordinate frame specification

```
<param name="map_frame" value="map" />  
<param name="odom_frame" value="odom" />  
<param name="base_link_frame" value="base_link" />  
<param name="world_frame" value="odom" />
```

## Input specification

```
<param name="odom0" value="/controller/odom" />
<param name="odom1" value="/some/other/odom" />
<param name="pose0" value="/altitude" />
<param name="pose1" value="/some/other/pose" />
<param name="pose2" value="/yet/another/pose" />
<param name="twist0" value="/optical_flow" />
<param name="imu0" value="/imu/left" />
<param name="imu1" value="/imu/right" />
<param name="imu2" value="/imu/front" />
<param name="imu3" value="/imu/back" />
```

# Configuring *\*kf\_localization\_node*



## Basic input configuration

```
<rosparam param="odom0_config">
  [true, true, false, x, y, z
  false, false, false, roll, pitch, yaw
  false, false, false, y velocity, y velocity, z velocity
  false, false, true, roll velocity, pitch velocity, yaw velocity
  false, false, false] x accel., y accel., z accel.
</rosparam>
<rosparam param="odom1_config">
  [false, false, false,
  false, false, false,
  false, false, false,
  false, false, false,
  false, false, false]
</rosparam>
<param name="odom1_differential" value="true">
```

# Configuring *\*kf\_localization\_node*



## Covariance specification ( $P_0$ and $Q$ )

```
<rosparam param="initial_estimate_covariance">  
  [0.8, 0, ..., 1e-9]  
</rosparam>
```

```
<rosparam param="process_noise_covariance">  
  [0.04, 0, ..., 0.02]  
</rosparam>
```



## What does it do?

- Many robots operate outdoors and make use of GPS receivers
- Problem: getting the data into your robot's world frame
- Solution:
  - Convert GPS data to UTM coordinates
  - Use initial UTM coordinate, EKF/UKF output, and IMU to generate a (static) transform  $T$  from the UTM grid to your robot's world frame
  - Transform all future GPS measurements using  $T$
  - Feed output back into EKF/UKF

## Required Inputs

- nav\_msgs/Odometry (EKF output, needed for robot's current pose)
- sensor\_msgs/Imu (must have a compass, needed to determine global heading)
- sensor\_msgs/NavSatFix (output from your navigation satellite device)

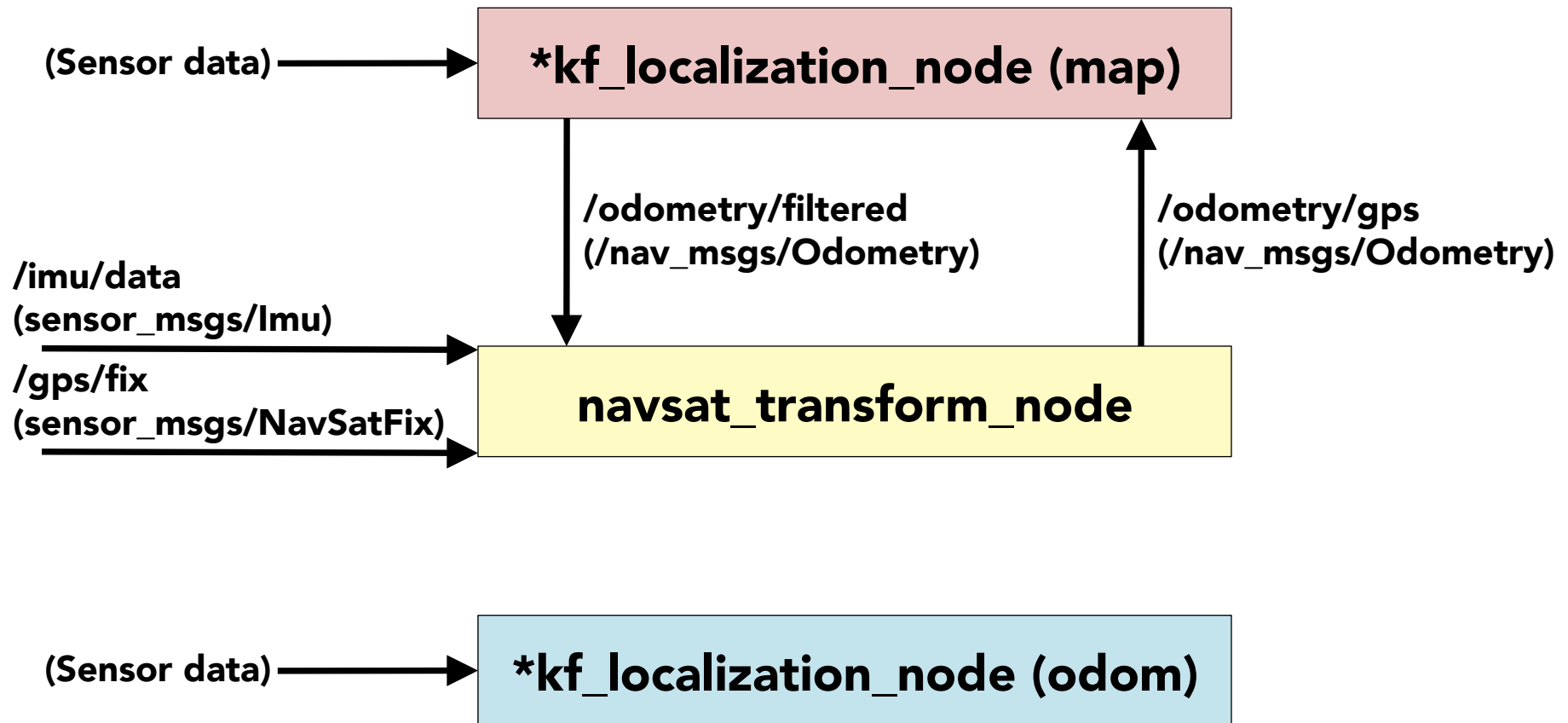
## Relevant settings

```
<param name="magnetic_declination_radians" value="0" />  
<param name="yaw_offset" value="0" />  
<param name="zero_altitude" value="true" />  
<param name="broadcast_utm_transform" value="true" />  
<param name="publish_filtered_gps" value="true" />
```

# Using *navsat\_transform\_node*



## Typical Setup





# *robot\_localization* in the Wild



***robot\_localization* works on a broad range of robots!**



From this...  
(ayrbot)



...to this  
(OTTO)

# Thank you!



[http://wiki.ros.org/robot\\_localization](http://wiki.ros.org/robot_localization)

[tmoore@clearpathrobotics.com](mailto:tmoore@clearpathrobotics.com)