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An Analysis of Navigation Algorithms for Smartphones using J2ME

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## Outline

### Roadmap

- Introduction
- Concepts
- Approach
- Experiments & Results
- Conclusions













## **Objectives & Contribution**

The main objectives and contributions

 Research and develop navigation algorithms for embedded systems (J2ME)

 Analyze smartphone feasibility, capacity and performance (control unit and visual sensor)

 Test on physical prototype (mobile robot + smartphones)

System Architecture

### Main Components



## Autonomous Navigation

### Navigation problems





### Localization

### Path Planning





Implementation

## Visual Landmark Recognition

### Mapping

# Recognition of artificial landmarks, placed previously in the environment.



Average distance error: 5% - 6% Average orientation error: 10% - 11%

## Visual Landmark Recognition

#### Evaluation



# Image Size: 320x240

Representation: RGB array

PC Emulator	Nokia N80	Nokia N95
~453 ms	~3000 ms	~5800 ms
~7x		



Localization

Samples that show the belief of the robot's position.



## Particle Filter

### Evaluation



## **Potential Fields**

### Path Planning/Obstacle Avoidance





## **Potential Fields**

### Evaluation





## Field Experiment

Results

## Experiments on the field

### Mapping, Localization and Path Planning





## Conclusions

Although hardware and software restrictions, navigation using smartphones is possible:
The system can identify landmarks, retrieve possible present locations and plan its motion avoiding obstacles.

•Current overall capacity of high-end smartphone models and J2ME capabilities.

•Smartphones are ready for more computationally demanding tasks. **Possibilities are endless!** 

## Thank you, questions?

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