



Grid Cell-Inspired Fragmentation and Recall for Efficient Map Building



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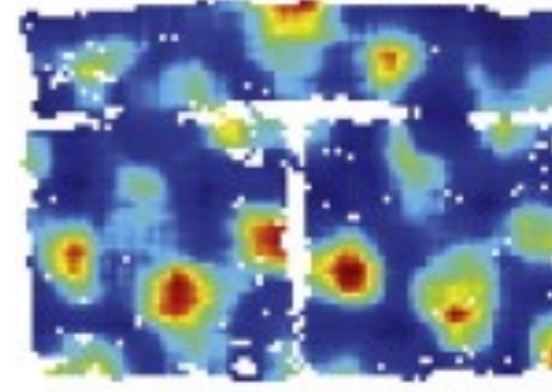
Akhilan Boopathy

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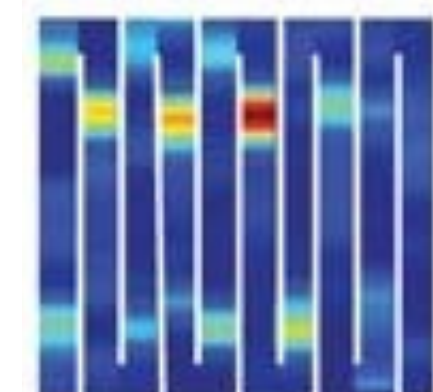
Ila Fiete

Fragmentation and Recall Framework

Grid Cell in Entorhinal Cortex



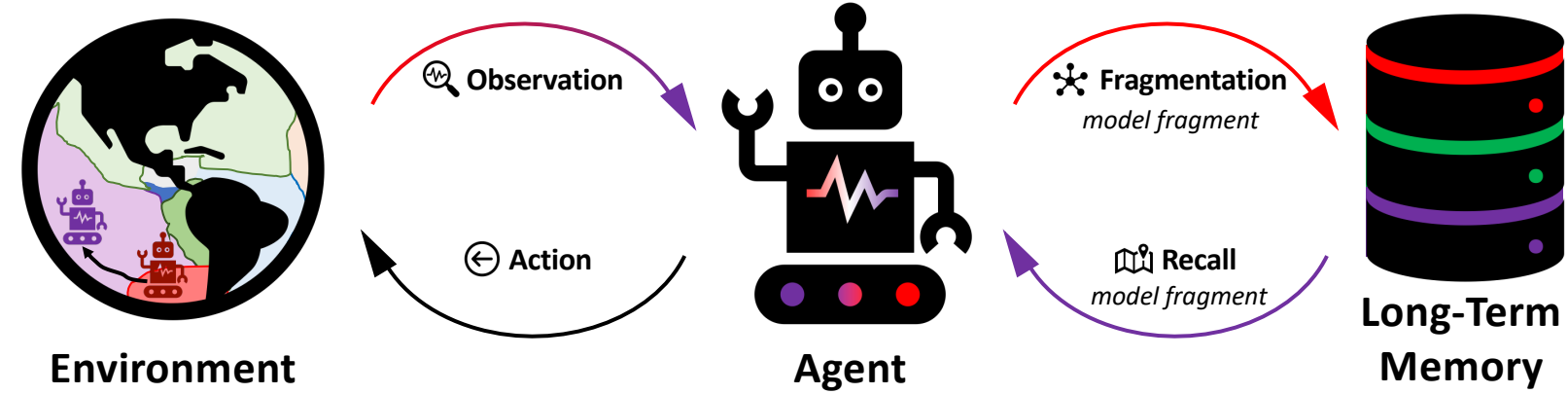
Carpenter et al. (2015)



Derdikman et al. (2009)



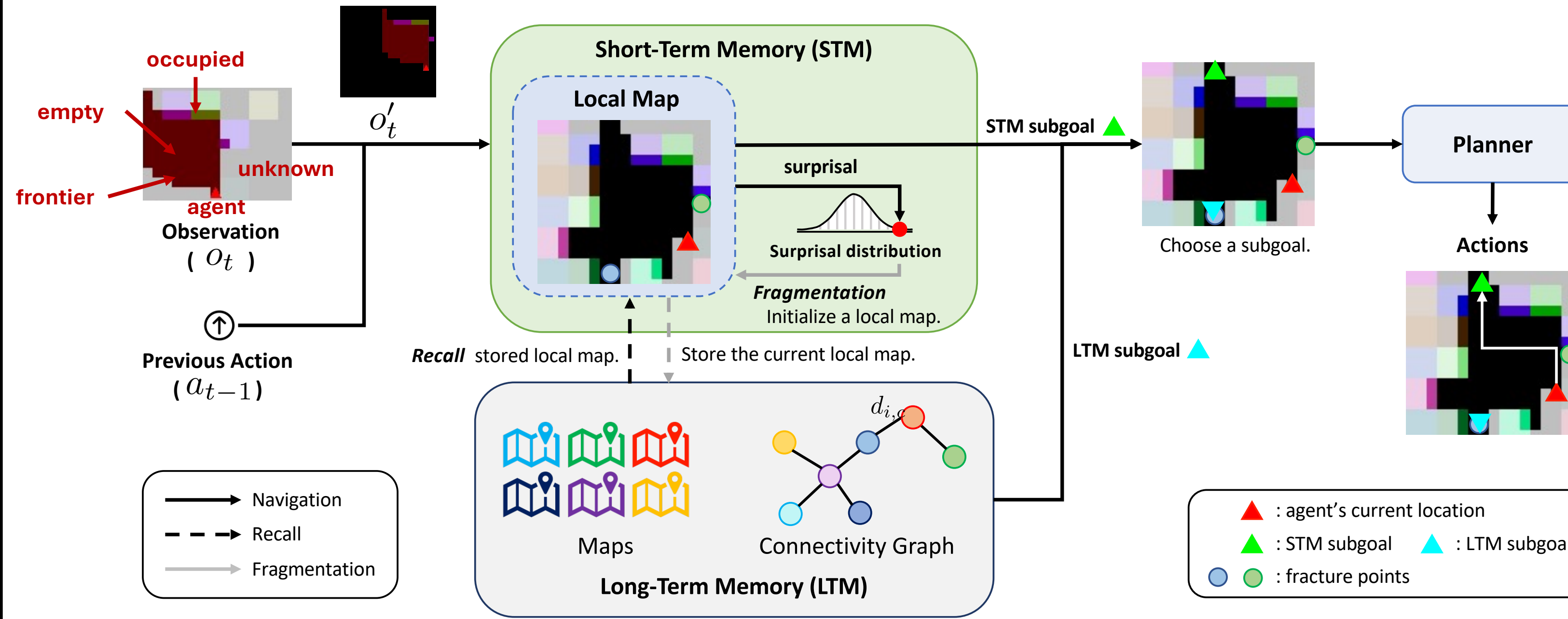
Fragmentation and Recall Framework for Map Building (FARMap) inspired by Grid Cell in the Brain



Fragmentation

- If surprisal is too high, $(s_t - \mu_t) / \sigma_t > \rho$
- Store the current local map in LTM.
- Initialize a new map in STM.

Fragmentation and Recall based Spatial Map Building (FARMap)



Short-Term Memory (STM)

- Local predictive spatial map $M_{t,C}^{cur} \in \mathbb{R}^{(C+1) \times H \times W}$ is updated as with temporal decaying:

$$M_{t,C}^{cur} = \gamma \cdot M_{t-1,C}^{cur} + (1 - \gamma) \cdot o'_{t,C}$$

- Surprisal s_t : 1 - similarity between the predicted map and the current observation.

$$c_t = \frac{M_{t-1,C}^{cur} \cdot o'_{t,C}}{\|o'_{t,C}\|_1}$$

Recall

- If current location = fracture point (previously fragmented location)
- Recall the corresponding map from LTM.

Long-Term Memory (LTM)

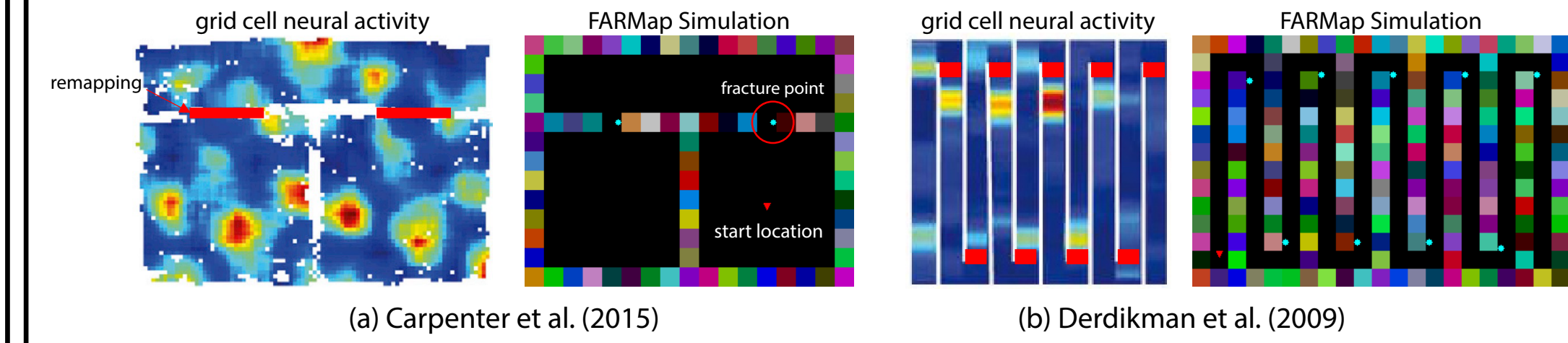
- Storing currently unused model fragments building connectivity graph.
- Each node records discovery ratio q_i (# frontiers / # seen cells) and distance to others.

$$g = \arg \max_i \frac{q_i}{d_{i,c} + \epsilon}$$

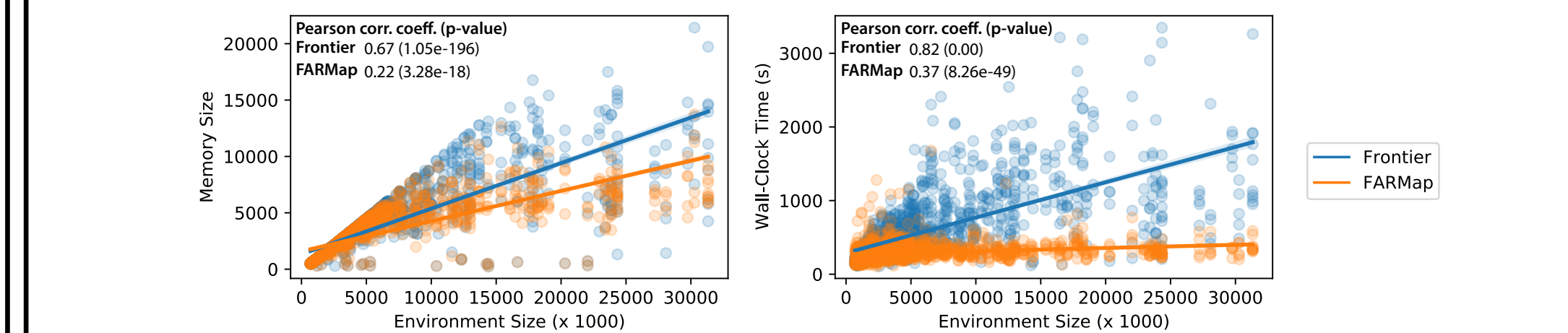
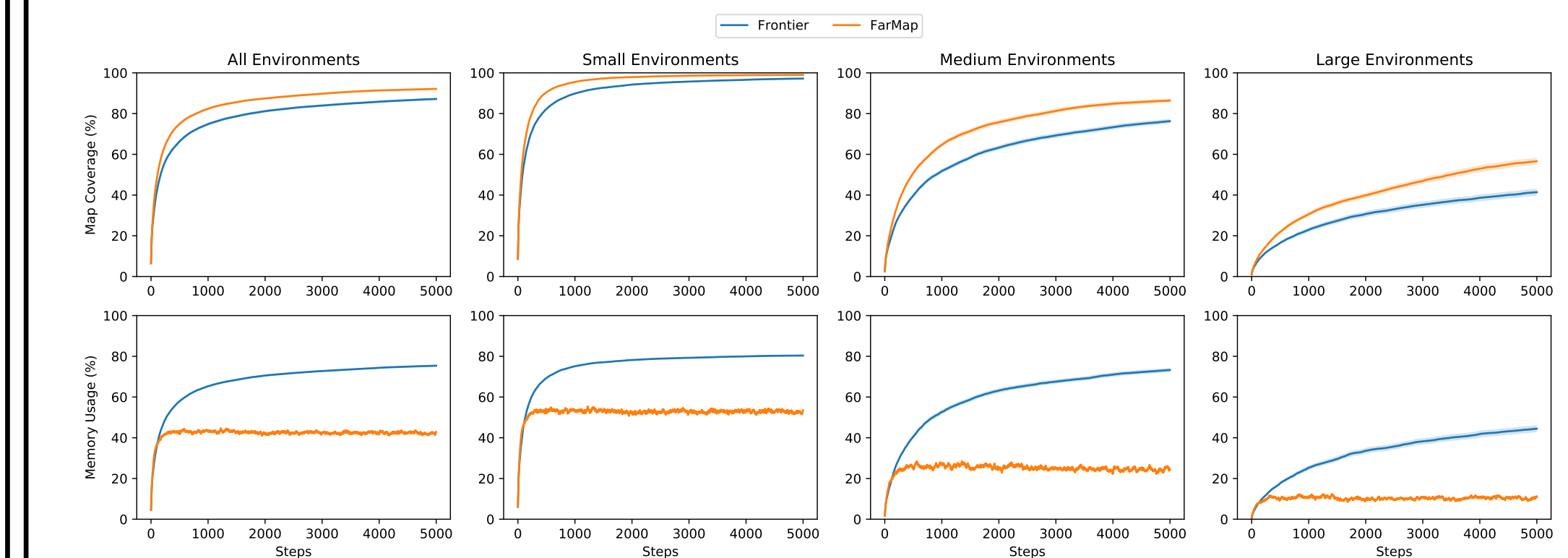
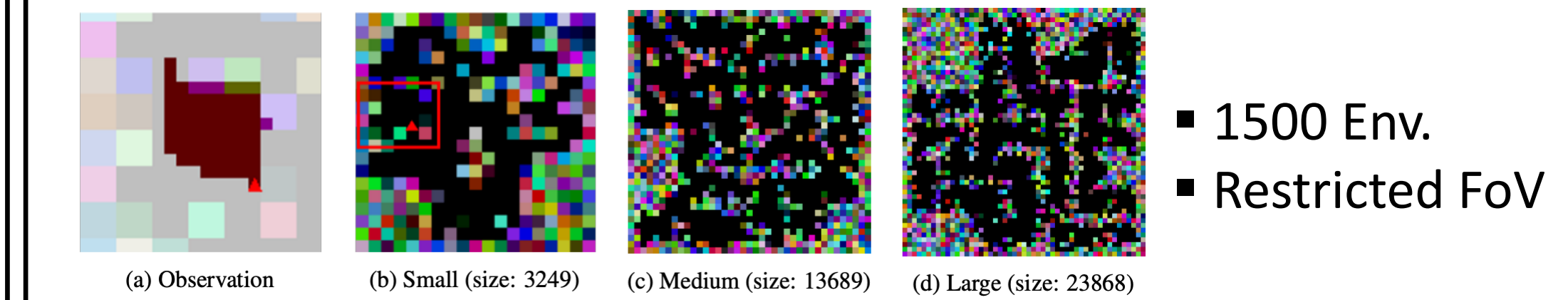
Subgoal

- LTM subgoal: stored map is less explored than the current one. \Rightarrow go to the corresponding fracture point and recall the map.
- STM subgoal: o.w., go to frontier in the current map similar to Yamauchi [4].

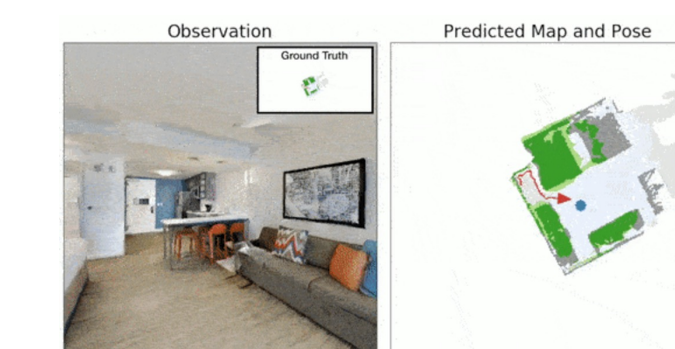
Comparison with Grid Cell Remapping



FARMap in Procedurally-Generated Env.



Active Neural SLAM [2] on Habitat Simulator



Model	% Cov.	Cov. (m ²)
Neural SLAM (Chaplot et al., 2020)	0.818	64.795
Neural SLAM w/o global policy + Frontier	0.733	58.103
Neural SLAM w/o global policy + FARMap	0.833	66.012