## Project log - Robotica

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#### 1 Setup

OS	Ubuntu 18.04
	Ubuntu 20.04
ROS version	melodic
	noetic
Webots	R2020b revision 1
Target hardware	Raspberry Pi 4B
	Raspberry Pi 3B+

#### 2 Name

Our team has chosen the name **Change**, which resembles **Chang'e 4** [2], the spacecraft mission part of the second phase of the Chinese Lunar Exploration Program, which achieved humanity's first soft landing on the far side of the moon.

#### 3 Environment

We have explored the **webots\_ros** [3] package in order to gain deeper understanding of how to interface ROS nodes with the standard ROS controller for Webots. We have also studied the ROS documentation [4] in order to install and configure the ROS environment and also to understand fundamental ROS concepts related to nodes and topics. Moreover, we set-up the ROS interface in Webots following the cyberbotics documentation [4].

## 4 Dependencies

This is a list of the libraries used in our project and a brief explanation of their relevance:

- opency 4.x, a library aimed at computer vision[10];
- imutils, series of convenience functions to make basic image processing functions such as translation, rotation, resizing, skeletonization[11];
- sklearn, a machine learning library, featuring various classification, regression and clustering algorithms including support vector machines, random forests, gradient boosting, k-means and DBSCAN[12];
- numpy, a library that adds support for large, multi-dimensional arrays and matrices, along with a large collection of high-level mathematical functions to operate on these arrays[13];
- matplotlib, a comprehensive library for creating static, animated, and interactive visualizations[14];

#### 5 Task

Our robot will be deployed in a room (such as the one showed in our demo) and its aim is to identify humans and estimate their relative positions. If the distance between said humans is less that a specified value, the robot will go towards them and invite them to respect social distancing (with both visual and audio output).

#### 6 Tiago Iron

The robot selected for the given task is the **TIAGo Iron**.

PAL Robotics TIAGo Iron[1] is a two-wheeled human-like robot with a torso and a head but no articulated arm. The model is a modular mobile platform that allows human-robot interaction. We use a IMU with 6 degrees of freedom. IMU:

- 1. gyro;
- 2. accelerometer;

We got rid of the compass in the IMU.

### 7 Movement primitives

[8]

## 8 Positioning

Implementing Positioning Algorithms Using Accelerometers.

## 9 Projection Matrix

[7]

## 10 Object recognition

We evalued performance between YOLO V3, TinyYOLO, HoG , HoG + SVG , HoG + SVG + NMS. Yolo wins because it is 443% more efficient. Width and not height. Yolo yields much more tight bounding boxes.

#### 11 TIAGo Wheels

We asked the developers: 200mm. We discovered that the webots model is not the same size as the TIAGo datasheet.

## 12 Clustering

We decided to lower the dimensionality of our data. We used cilindric coordinates and the feature vector is 2 dimensional. We used the Density-Based Scan with a threshold. The entities not belonging to the cluster are discarded.

#### 13 SLAM

We decided to use gMapping, one of the most used SLAM algorithms[9].

- Gaussian (EKF) approximation of odometry model from Probabilistic Robotics
- Discrete time steps (=when updates happen) correspond to whenever the robot has traveled

#### **14** ROS

## 15 Bugs found in the Webots ROS Controller

Logical values did not allow callbacks.

#### References

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- $[12] \ https://scikit-learn.org/stable/.$  Scikit-learn website.
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