

RoboCup@Home Practical Course

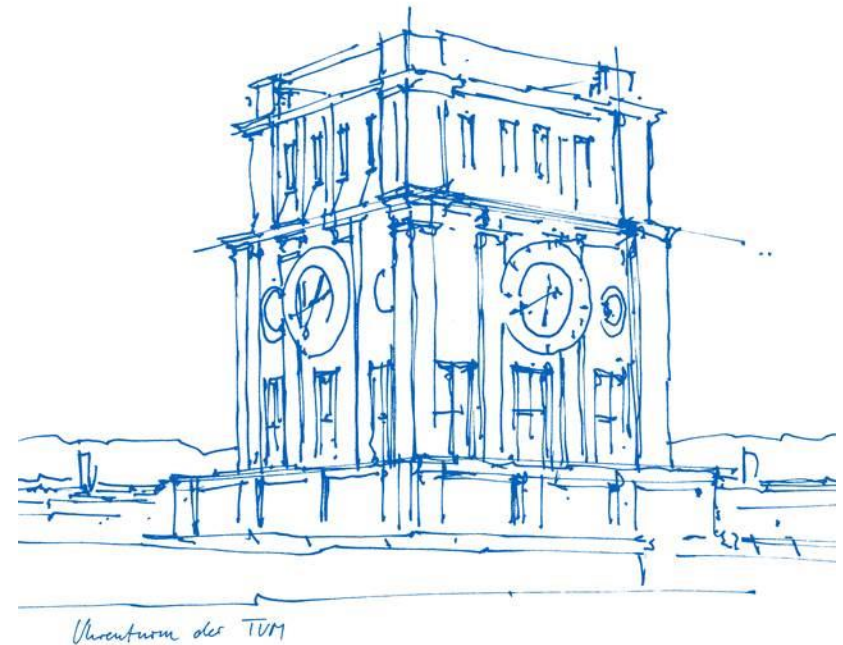
Dr. Pablo Lanillos

Technical University of Munich

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

Chair for Cognitive Systems

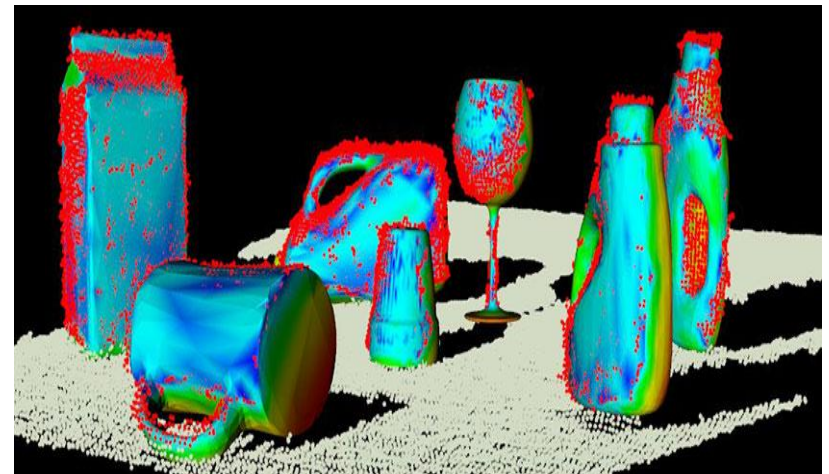
Munich, 29. Nov 2017



RoboCup@Home Practical Course

Tutorial: object recognition and 3D

Dr. Karinne Ramirez-Amaro
Dr. Emmanuel Dean
Dr. Pablo Lanillos
M.Sc. Roger Guadarrama
Dr. Gordon Cheng



p.lanillos@tum.de
www.therobotdecision.com

Exercises

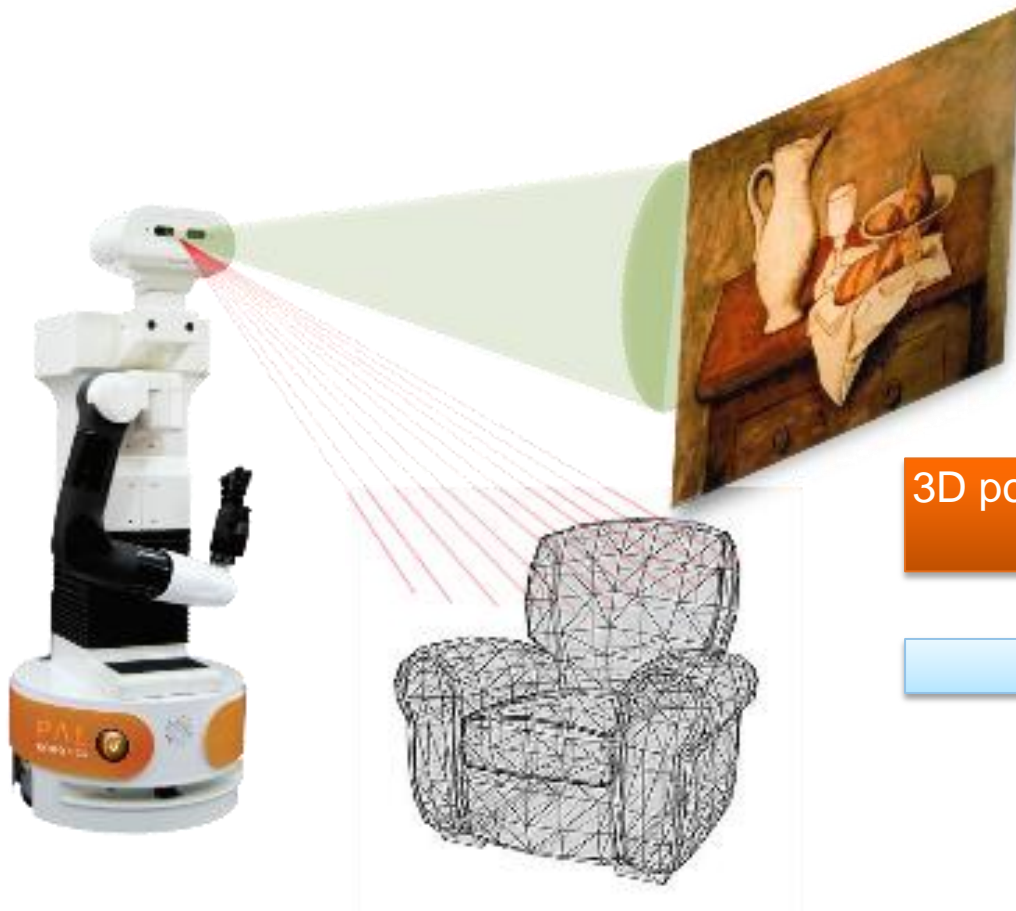
Email: robocup.atHome.ics@gmail.com

- Compress all the folder containing the C++ nodes folders into one zip/rar/tar/gz file and name it as: Name_LastName_RCH_tutorial5.

Motivation



Goal: 3D object classification



3D point cloud algorithms and learn object recognition pipeline

Learn PCL in C++ under ROS

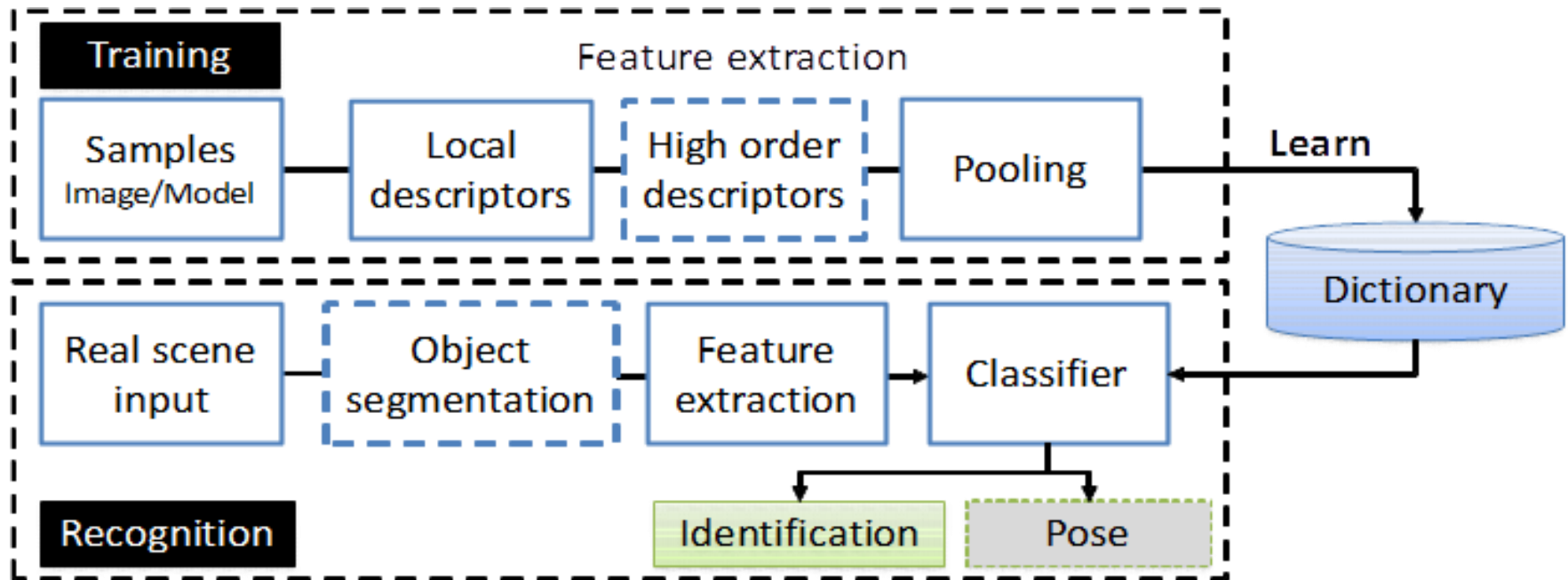
RoboCup@Home qualification



Exercises

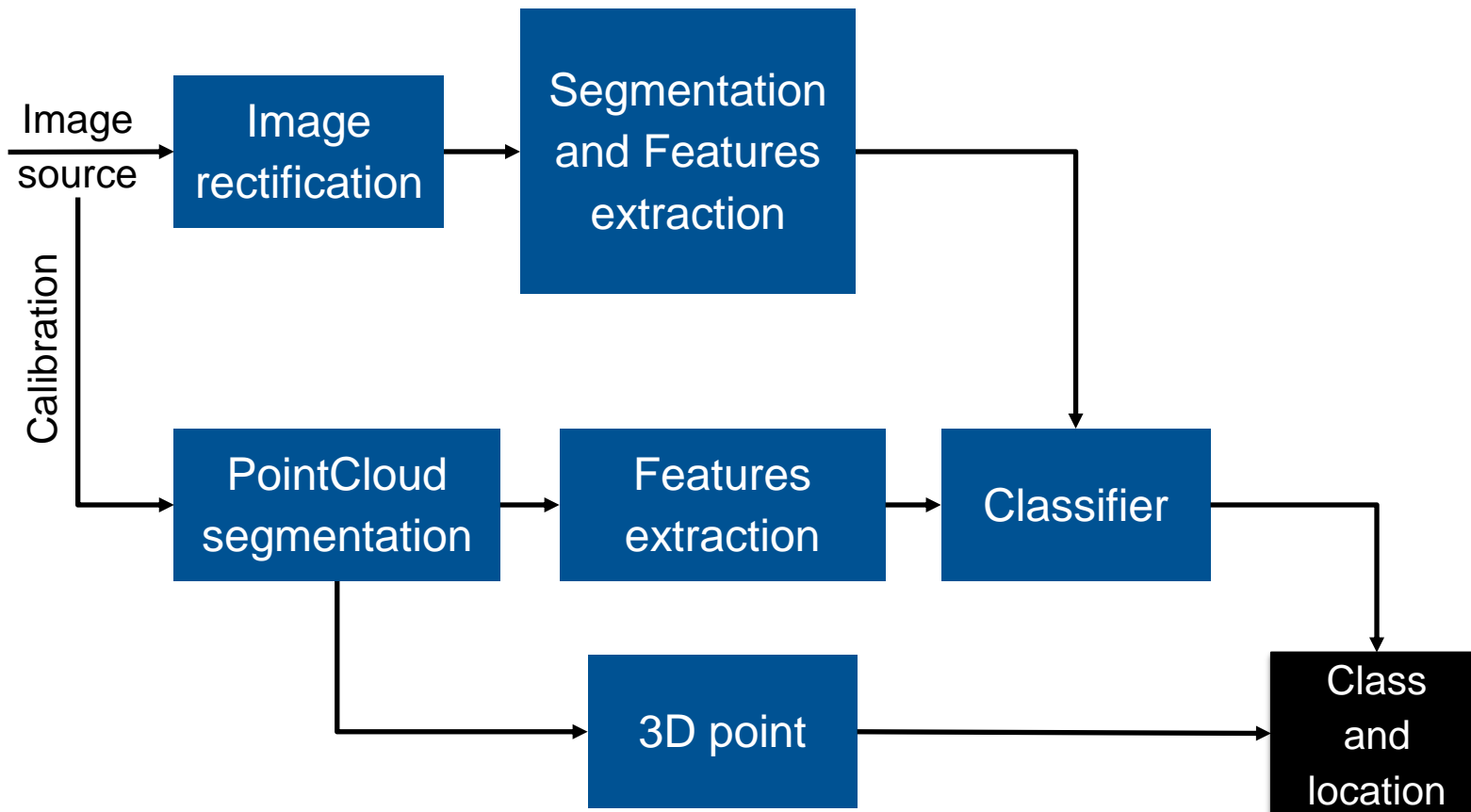
1. Implement a C++ ROS node that provides the 3D location of an object (optional: with respect to torso coordinate frame).
2. Implement a C++ ROS node that segments the table and the objects PointCloud in the scene.
3. Implement a C++ ROS node that recognizes an object and provides its 3D location (template not provided).

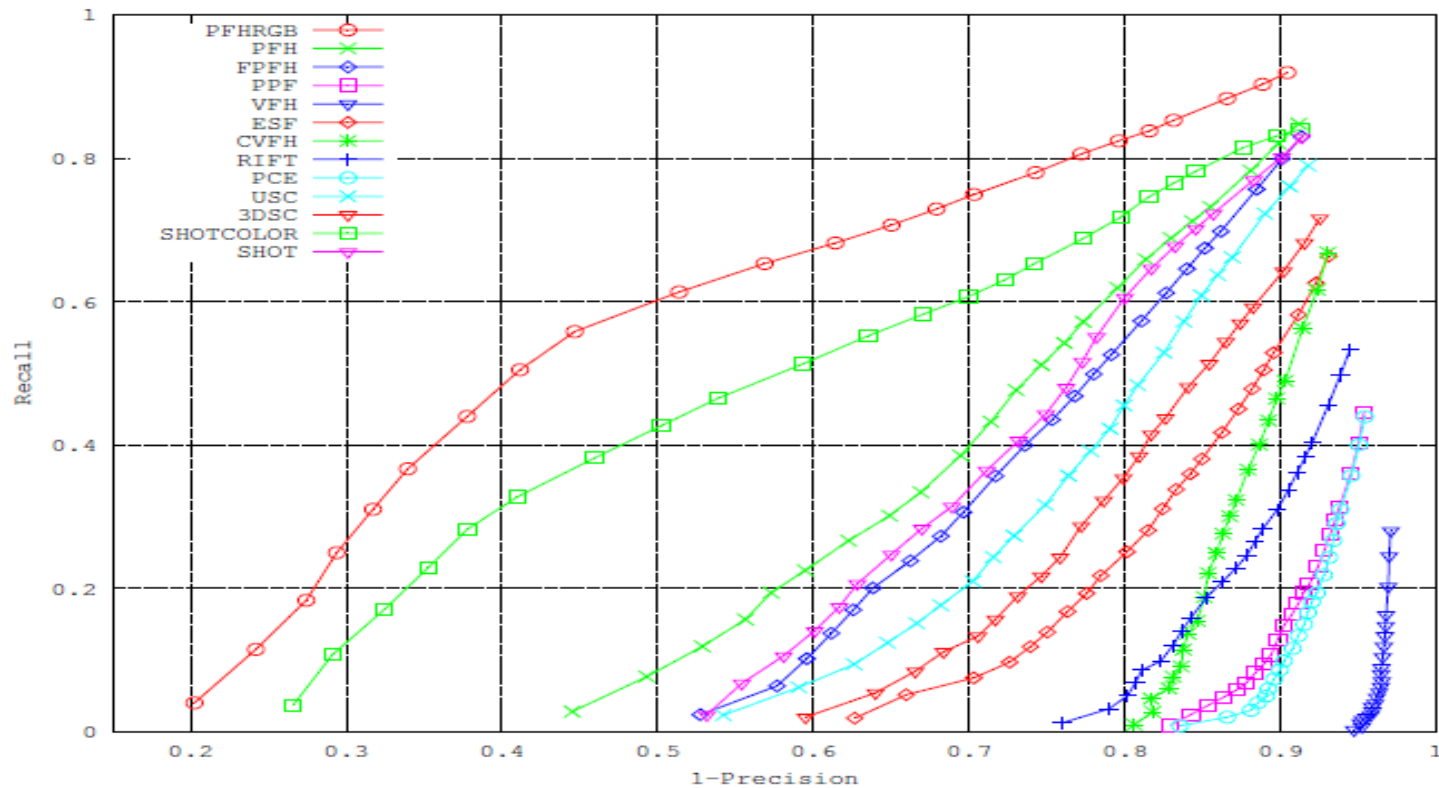
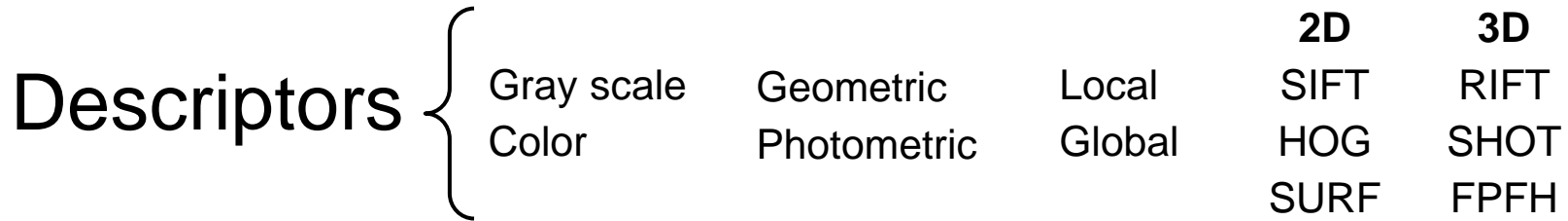
Classic pipeline



Adapted from: Wang, W., Chen, L., Liu, Z., Kühnlenz, K., & Burschka, D. (2015). Textured/textureless object recognition and pose estimation using RGB-D image. *Journal of Real-Time Image Processing*, 10(4), 667-682.

ROS pipeline for the tutorial





Alexandre, L. A. (2012, October). 3D descriptors for object and category recognition: a comparative evaluation. In Workshop on Color-Depth Camera Fusion in Robotics at the IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS).

Exercise 1: Compute 3D point

1. Go to src/from2Dto3D
2. Implement a node that uses the kinect point cloud to transform the 2D point into a 3D coordinate
3. Publish to segmentation/point3D

Input: 2D point

Output: 3D point in torso coordinate frame

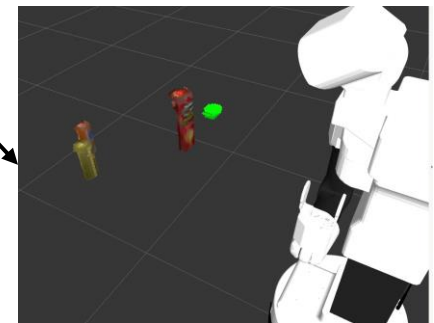
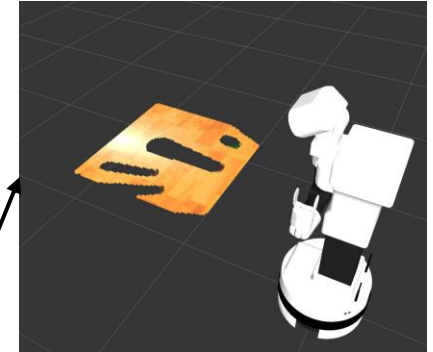
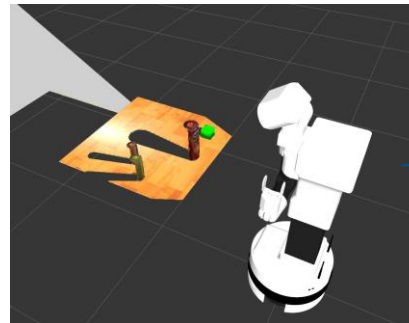
Exercise 2: Point cloud segmentation - plane

1. Create a new package inside the catkin directory:
/src/PlaneSegmentation/
2. Copy the template from the wiki
3. Implement PlaneSegmentation.cpp using pcl library.

Input: Camera Point Cloud stream

Output:

1. Point cloud without the main plane
2. Point cloud of the main plane



<http://wiki.ros.org/Robots/TIAGo/Tutorials/PointCloud>

Exercise 3: Object recognition

1. Create a new package inside the catkin directory:

/src/object_recognition/

2. Implement ObjectRecognition.cpp

- Object to recognize:

- (a) two different classes of the same object semantic class (orange, coke)

- (b) two different semantic classes (ball – brick, person – noperson)

- You can use 3D features or 2D features or combined

- You can use opencv and pcl libraries

Groups of 2 people

Example 2: people detector

Example 1: ball and a brick



2D Descriptors

Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG)

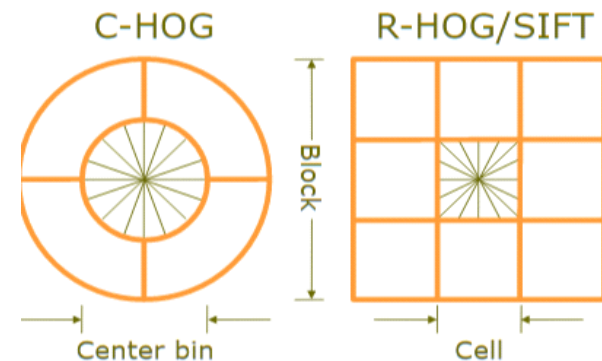
```
hx = [-1,0,1];  
hy = hx';
```

```
% Compute the derivative in the x and y direction for  
every pixel
```

```
dx = filter2(hx, double(img));  
dy = filter2(hy, double(img));
```

```
% Convert the gradient vectors to polar coordinates
```

```
angles = atan2(dy, dx);  
magnitude = ((dy.^2) + (dx.^2)).^.5;
```

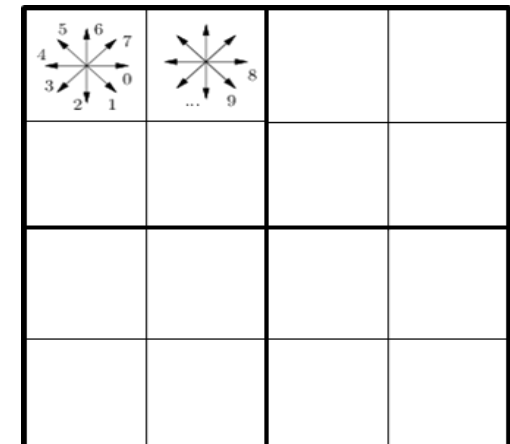


2D Descriptors

Scale-invariant feature transform (SIFT)



Descriptor= $4 \times 4 \times 8 \times N_Points = 128 \times N$

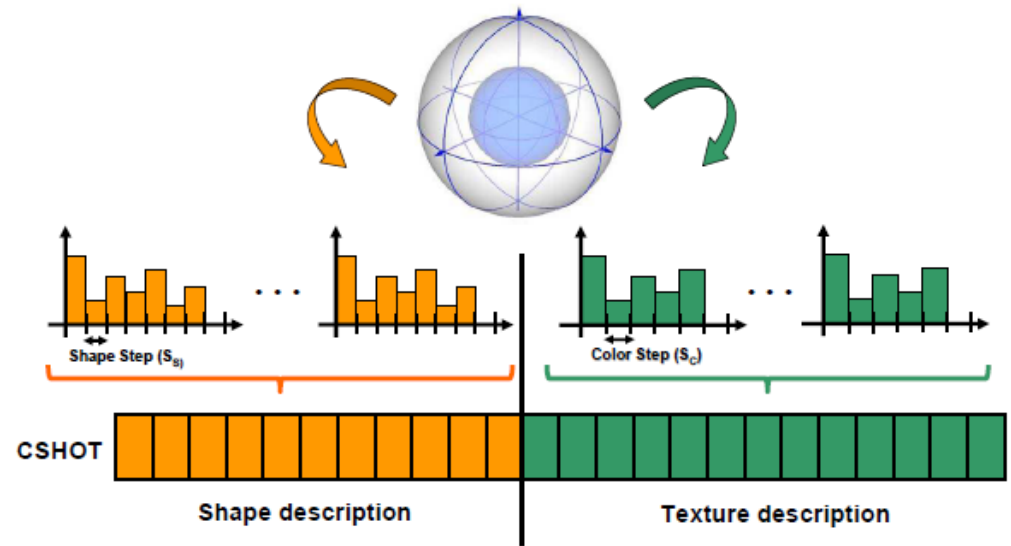


3D Descriptors

Signature of Histograms of Orientations (SHOT)

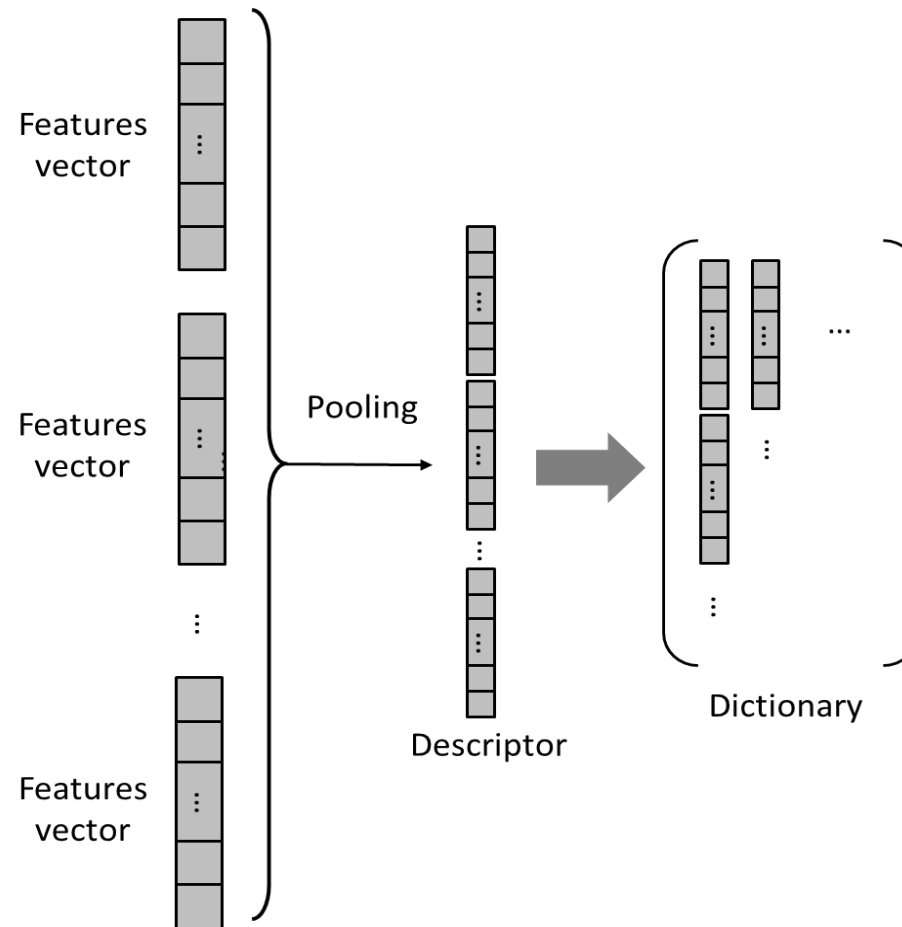


- Keypoints
- Normals



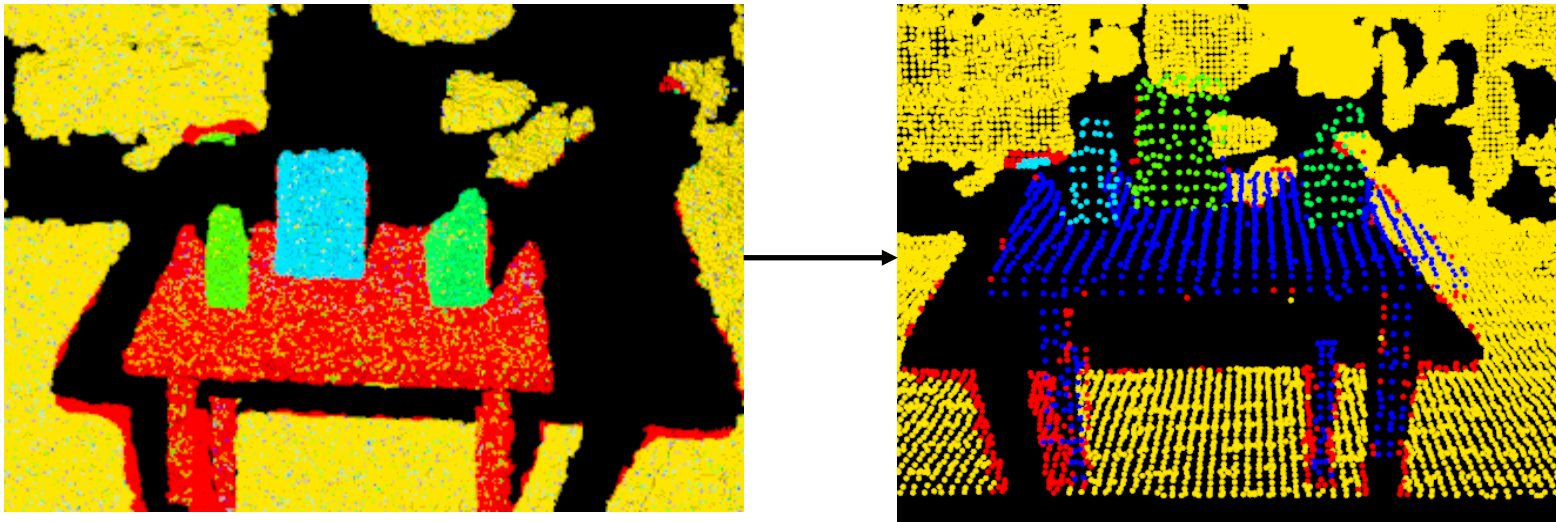
Salti, S., Tombari, F., & Di Stefano, L. (2014). SHOT: unique signatures of histograms for surface and texture description. Computer Vision and Image Understanding.

Descriptors packing and storing



PCL segmentation

Voxel grid down sampling: `pcl::VoxelGrid<pcl::PointXYZ>`



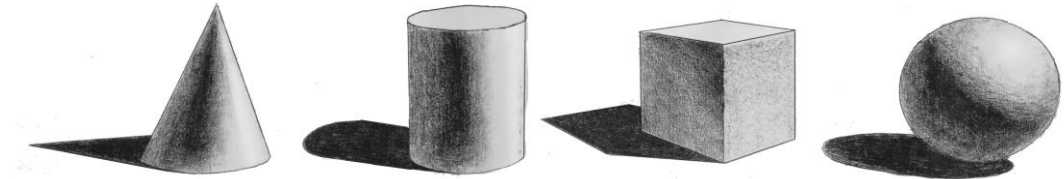
```
SetInputCloud( InputCloud )  
SetLeafSize( x,y,z )  
filter( Output PointCloud )
```

PCL segmentation

Consensus model segmentation: pcl::SACSegmentation

```
pcl::SACSegmentation<pcl::PointT>( pcl::PointIndices inliers, pcl::ModelCoefficients coefficients )
```

SACMODEL_PLANE
SACMODEL_LINE
SACMODEL_CIRCLE2D
SACMODEL_CIRCLE3D
SACMODEL_SPHERE
SACMODEL_CYLINDER
SACMODEL_CONE
SACMODEL_TORUS
SACMODEL_PARALLEL_LINE
SACMODEL_PERPENDICULAR_PLANE
SACMODEL_PARALLEL_LINES
SACMODEL_NORMAL_PLANE
SACMODEL_NORMAL_SPHERE
SACMODEL_REGISTRATION
SACMODEL_REGISTRATION_2D
SACMODEL_PARALLEL_PLANE
SACMODEL_NORMAL_PARALLEL_PLANE
SACMODEL_STICK



Credits: diaz-arts.com

RANSAC algorithm

pcl::SAC_RANSAC

Extracting the output from segmentation

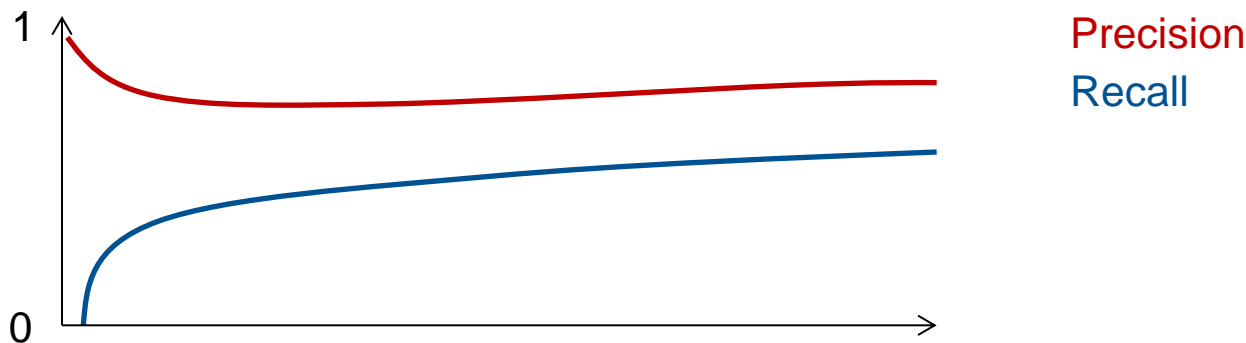
```
pcl::ExtractIndices<pcl::PointT>
```

```
setInputCloud( InputCloud )  
setIndices( pcl::PointIndices )  
setNegative( bool )  
filter( Output PointCloud )
```

<http://pointclouds.org/documentation/tutorials/walkthrough.php>

Tip: Generating labelled data

<https://github.com/puzzledqs/BBox-Label-Tool>



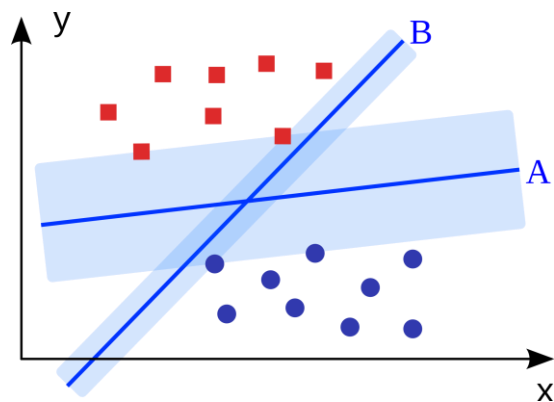
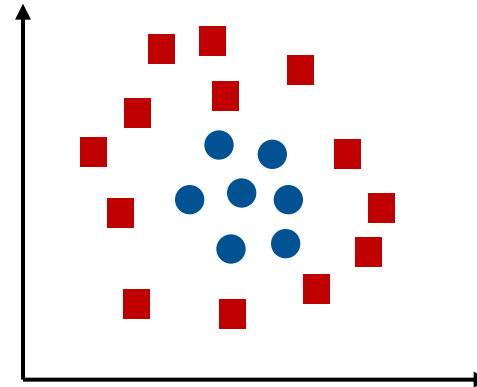
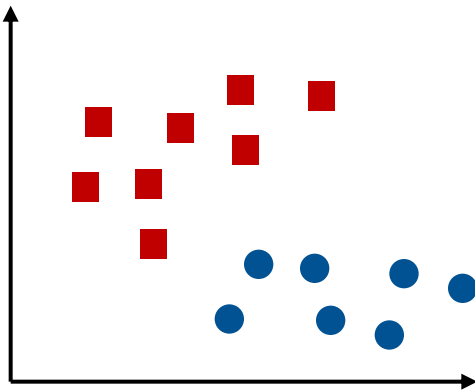
We know that the algorithm have this precision recall curve. Now we only have 30 images labelled.

What we will do:

- 1) Improve the algorithm
- 2) Get more samples

3000 labeled samples \rightarrow 1 min/sample \rightarrow 3000 min \rightarrow 50 h \rightarrow 6,25 days

Support Vector Machines (SVMs)



Kernelized SVMs

Boser, B. E., Guyon, I. M., & **Vapnik, V. N.** (1992, July). A training algorithm for optimal margin classifiers. In *Proceedings of the fifth annual workshop on Computational learning theory* (pp. 144-152). ACM.

Tip: Recording data in a rosbag

- > `roslaunch kinect2_bridge kinect2_bridge.launch` (for kinect)
- > `roslaunch openni2_launch openni2_launch.launch` (for asus or orbbec)

- > `roslaunch rviz rviz` → add image → image_rectified

- > `rosbag record -a [-O session_name.bag]`

To play

- > `rosbag play -l name_of_the_file`
(-l makes the bag to play in a loop)

MIGHT THE PIXELS BE WITH YOU!

