

# Tricycle Project Dick Dastardly Crystal Ball

## Review

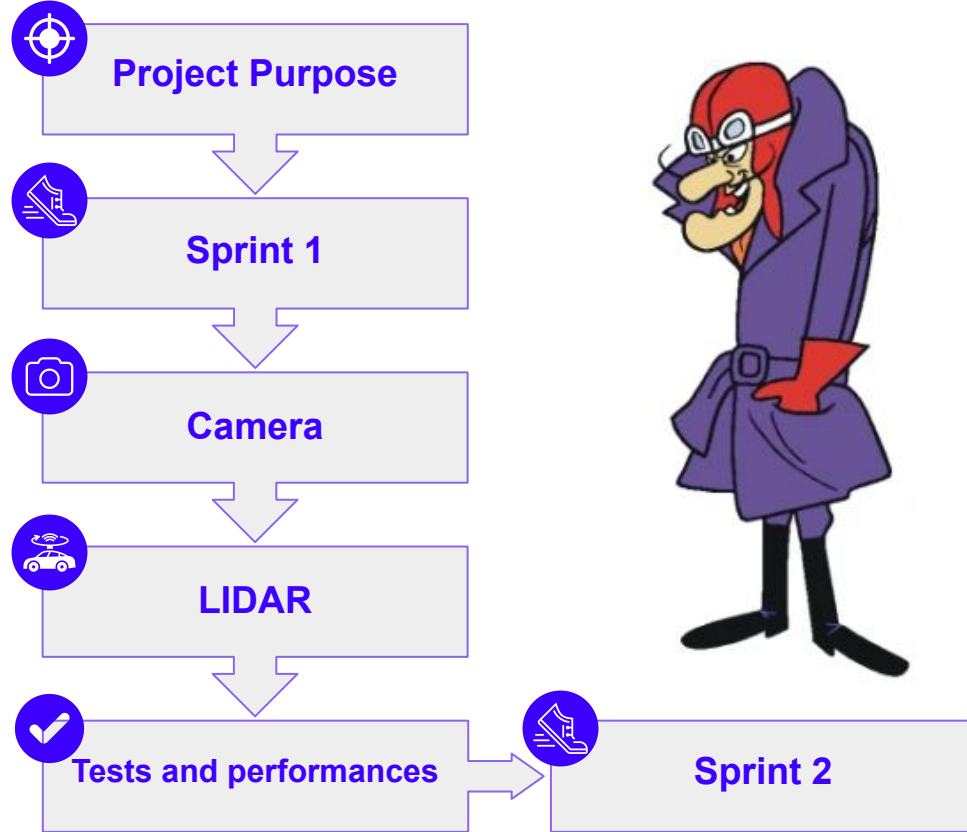
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-Sprint 1-

Pierre Calmettes  
Romain Choulot  
Yixia Liu  
Gautier Martin  
Nikita Mikhin  
Valentin Piqueras

Yassine Ariba  
Guillaume Auriol  
Elodie Chanthery  
Barbara Moore  
Didier Le Botlan

# Presentation plan



# Project Purpose



A tricycle with multiple integrated sensors and actuators. It is conscious of its surrounding.

Road Safety

+

Less stressful driving

+

Ecological



- Equip a car with sensors and using **AI** algorithms to assist the driver
- **Warn** in case of danger



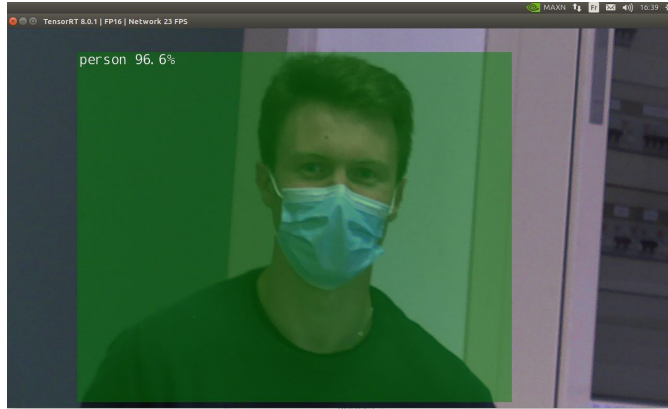
- Identify road signs, people walking on the sidewalk or on the road, cyclists, etc
- Avoid personal injury or material damage
- React faster than humans
- Automation of conditional driving



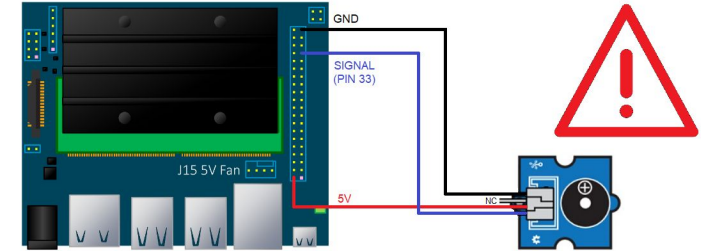
# Sprint 1 (objectives) - Camera



Recognition ?



Raise an alarm !



Find a way to raise  
an alarm

Find and implement a  
recognition algorithm on  
the Jetson Nano

Raise the alarm each  
time the camera  
detects a human

# Sprint 1 (objectives) - LIDAR

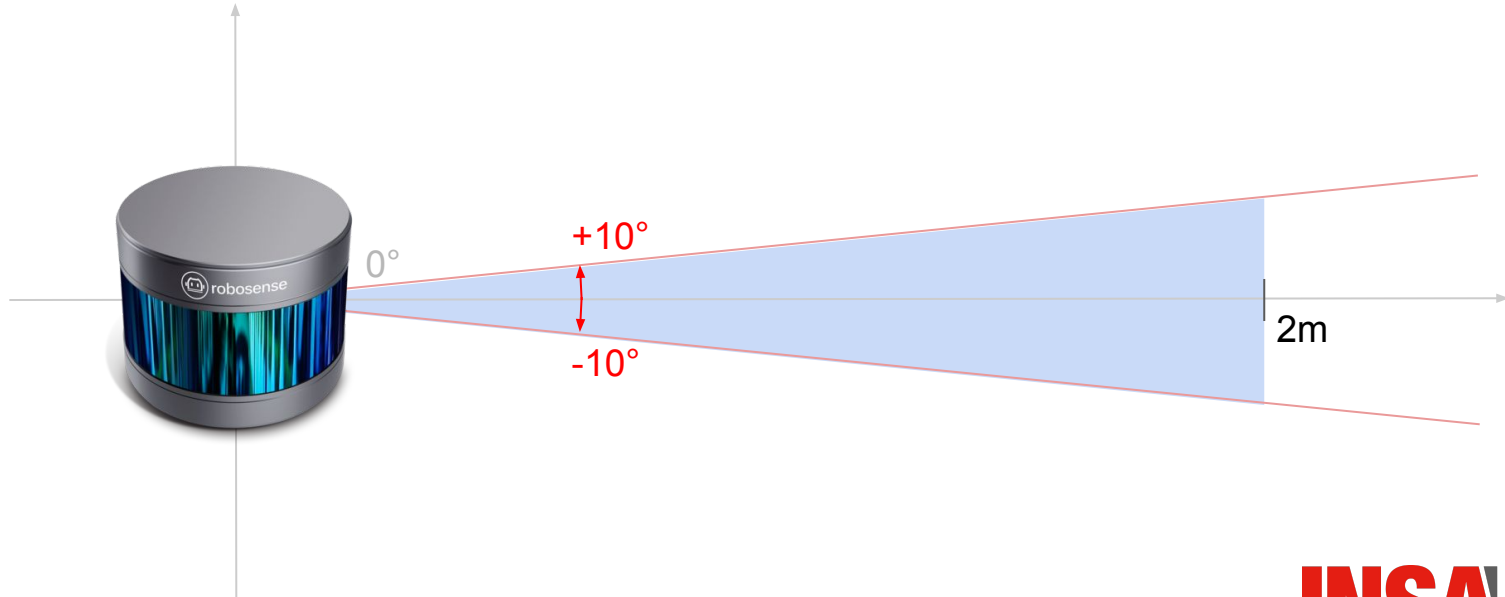


Detect an object in the blue zone

- azimuth between  $-10^\circ$  to  $+10^\circ$
- distance less than 2 m



Print a message (e.g. "object detected") on the computer screen

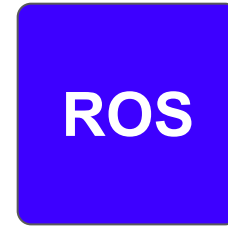


**Stories : Use an AI to detect object and alert if a person is detected**

## Preliminary work



Display the video output of the camera



Getting started with ROS

Stories : Use an AI to detect object and alert if a person is detected



Tutorial to use pretrained neural network for computer vision on the Jetson

## jetson-inference

Multiple libraries and models to do classification, detection and segmentation on videos and images  
Made by Dustin Franklin

## jetson-gpio

A Python library that enables the use of Jetson's GPIOs

**Stories : Use an AI to detect object and alert if a person is detected**



Python Script

**DetectNet**

Pretrained Neural Network



PWM Buzzer on the GPIO

Documentation on Git (script + README with commands and electronic scheme)



# Camera



## DEMO



## Obtention of usable numeric data from the LIDAR

**Raw data** sent by the sensor

0xffee34c400820e  
00830d...

Capturing and  
identification



**Captured hex data** with  
**identified sections** of  
azimut, distances and  
reflectivity for layers (1 to 16)

0xffee34c400820e  
00830d...

Transformation in  
understandable  
units



**Distance** (in meters),  
**Reflectivity** (number out  
of 255) for an **azimuth** (in  
degrees)

Azimuth : 135.08 °  
Distance layer 1 : 1.30 m  
Reflectivity layer 1 : 14  
Distance layer 2 : 1.31 m  
Reflectivity layer 2 : 13  
etc...

## LIDAR Data analysis

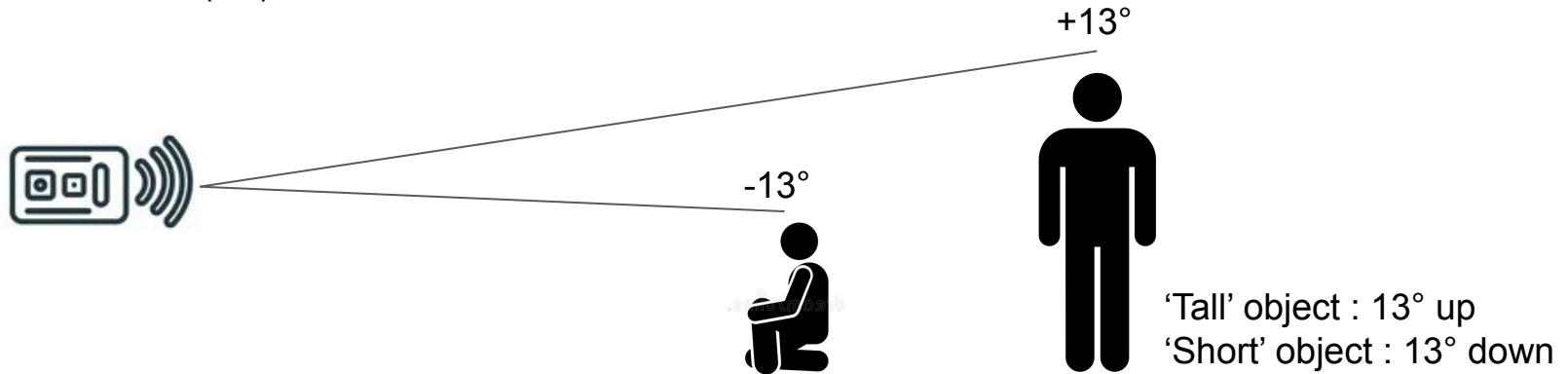
2D array, `tab_distance[channel][azimuth]`

Allows us to have the distance of all the points given by the lidar, which is 360° and 16 channels

| tab_distance ▾ | Azimuth (°) ▾ | 0 ▾ | 1 ▾ | 2 ▾ | 3 ▾ | ... ▾ | 360 ▾ |
|----------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Channel        |               | 124 | 98  | 116 | 198 | ...   | 19    |
| 1              |               | 87  | 16  | 173 | 23  | ...   | 7     |
| 2              |               | 135 | 225 | 107 | 10  | ...   | 112   |
| 3              |               | 160 | 33  | 42  | 67  | ...   | 117   |
| 4              |               | 202 | 178 | 115 | 105 | ...   | 32    |
| 5              |               | 172 | 4   | 110 | 4   | ...   | 201   |
| 6              |               | 250 | 109 | 86  | 198 | ...   | 125   |
| 7              |               | 35  | 218 | 107 | 86  | ...   | 165   |
| 8              |               | 102 | 10  | 181 | 142 | ...   | 164   |
| 9              |               | 248 | 151 | 82  | 171 | ...   | 81    |
| 10             |               | 89  | 45  | 226 | 211 | ...   | 174   |
| 11             |               | 136 | 65  | 83  | 231 | ...   | 99    |
| 12             |               | 202 | 141 | 216 | 121 | ...   | 126   |
| 13             |               | 34  | 236 | 158 | 229 | ...   | 47    |
| 14             |               | 92  | 223 | 161 | 246 | ...   | 182   |
| 15             |               | 133 | 128 | 34  | 234 | ...   | 149   |
| 16             |               | 74  | 109 | 233 | 114 | ...   | 136   |

## LIDAR Data analysis and obstacle detection

The program is able to detect an obstacle and recognize if it is a tall obstacle (adult person) or a short obstacle (kid)



Conditions for detection : distance < 2 m and azimuth 0°

# LIDAR



## DEMO

```
Activities Visual Studio Code nov. 6 16:28
RSLIDAR16_datanalyser.py - VSCode - Visual Studio Code

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help

EXPLORER
  RSLIDAR16_datanalyser.py
  VSCODE
  RSLIDAR16_datanalyser.py
  UDPniffer.py

RSLIDAR16_datanalyser.py
64 # If an object has been detected at channel 2 (33" down) and no tall object detected
65 if tab.distance[2][0] < 2.0 and object_short_already_detected == 0 and object_tall_already_detected == 0:
66     object_short_already_detected = 1
67     print("Short object detected !")
68 elif tab.distance[2][0] > 2.0 and object_short_already_detected == 1:
69     object_short_already_detected = 0
70     print("Short object gone !")

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

[Running] /bin/python3 -u "/home/romainchlt/documents/VSCODE/RSLIDAR16_datanalyser.py"
'Tall' object detected !
'Tall' object gone !
'Short' object detected !
'Tall' object detected !

Python 3.8.10 64-bit RemainChlt Live Share
```



## CAMERA

### What we want to know

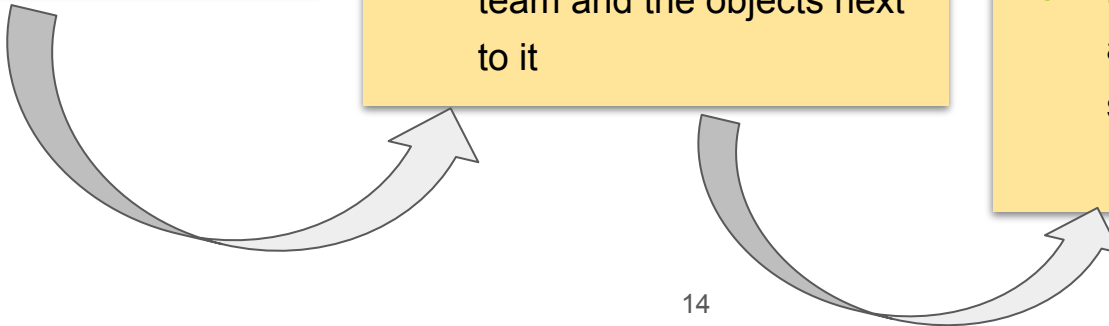
- Quality of object recognition
- Quantity of objects recognized at the same time

### Test

- The camera can recognize the type of an object among various objects
- Alert when detect humain
- Percentage of certainty
- The camera can detect and recognize the whole team and the objects next to it

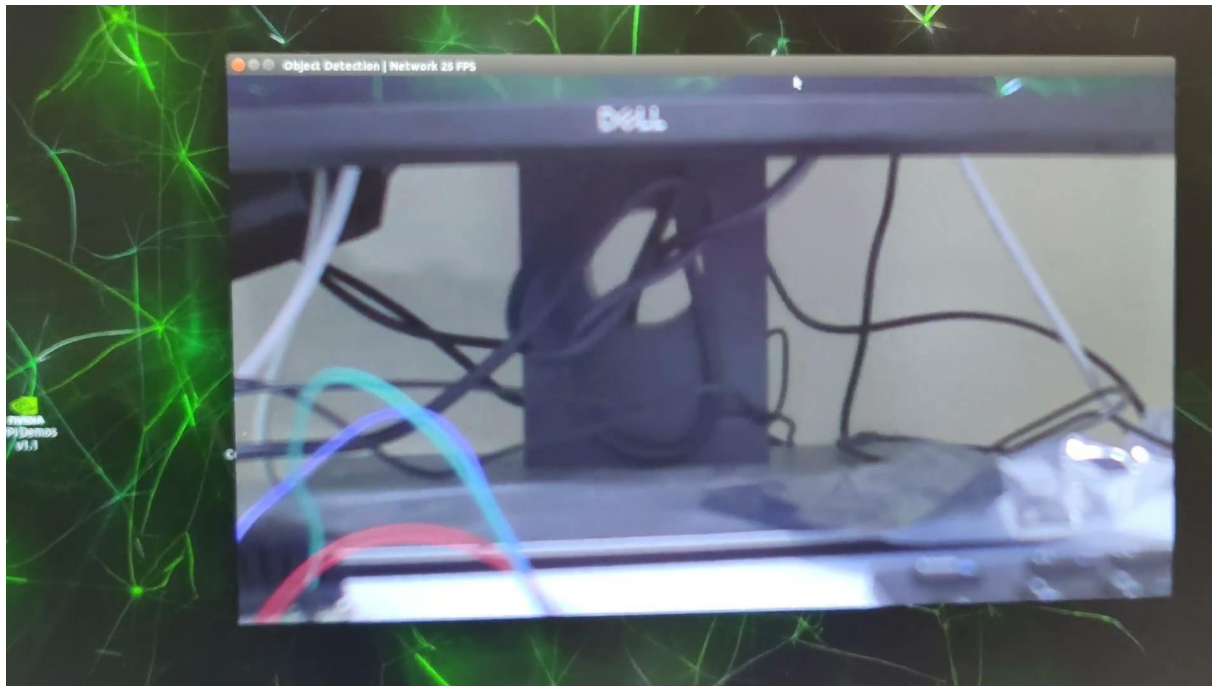
### Performances

- Alert until there is no one left
- Percentage of certainty >95% when the whole body is photographed
- Able to recognize  $\geq 6$  pers + 1 chair + 1 box
- Mistake of recognition but able to correct itself in 1 second





## CAMERA



## LIDAR

### What we want to know

- Distance of an object from the LIDAR at azimuth  $0^\circ$

### Tests

- An array of distance data is generated
- An obstacle in less than 2 meters is detected
- It can be recognized as a short or a tall object

### Performances

- Detection time less than 1 second
- Distinction between 'tall' ( $>1.5\text{m}$ ) and 'short' object ( $\approx 1\text{m}$ )





### CAMERA

#### Stories

List everything the algorithm can recognize

Train the algorithm for the missing elements

Use the algorithm in the ROS environment

Eliminate the 'False Positives'

Tests & Demos : same test as Sprint 1 with ROS, detect the missing elements and avoid false positives

### LIDAR

#### Stories

Extend the  
azimuth to  
360°

Use the  
LIDAR with  
the Jetson

Alarm when  
an object is  
detected  
with a  
buzzer

Tests & Demos : same test as Sprint 1,  
but 360° and use the Jetson and a buzzer  
to print



## CONCLUSION

Thank you for your attention

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