

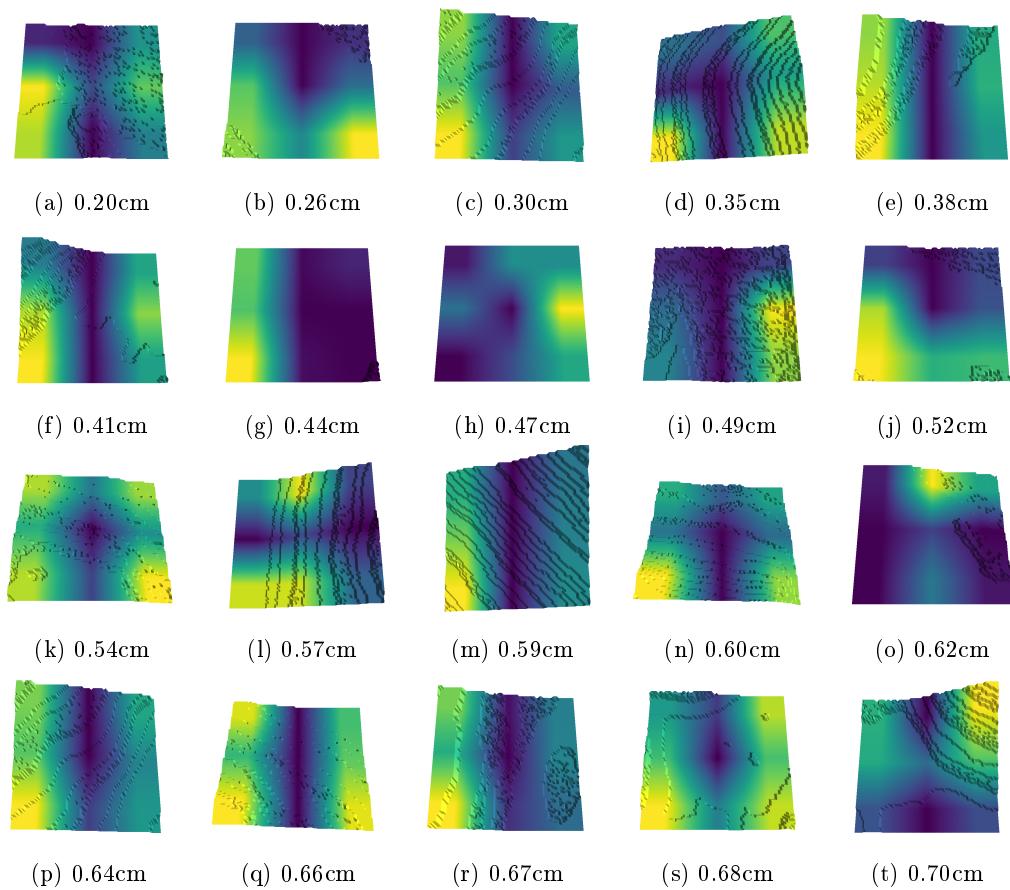
## 0.1 Quarry dataset

After showing the model’s capability of correctly separate classes’ features we utilized Grad-CAM to visualize some of the samples in the test set. We divided those inputs in four classes based on the model’s performance: worst, best, false positive and false negative. We expect the worst and the best output to be on the left and the right branch of figure ?? respectively, while the other two categories to be in the mixed points. We randomly sampled twenty inputs from those set and applied Grad-CAM as texture on the 3D render to better visualize which region of the inputs caused the prediction.

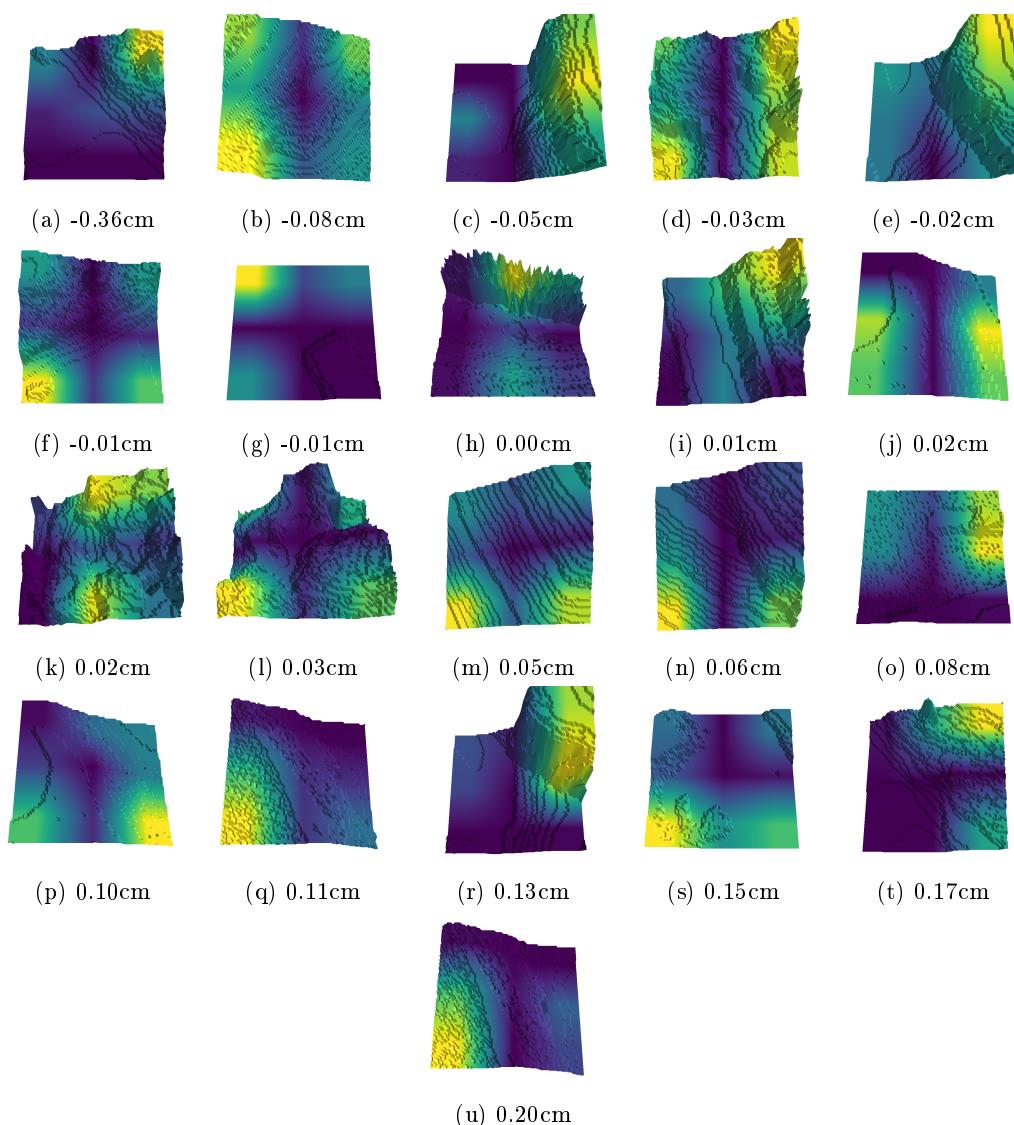
### 0.1.1 Best

Best patches have few obstacles. We can observe two main clusters of images, flat and slopes. Interesting, when a surface has uneven ground near the left part, so close to the rear legs of the robot, the model is more interesting in those spots, 1a, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1p, 1q, 1r, 1s. This is an expected behaviour since if there is an obstacle near the rear legs, then the robot will not be able to advance since it will be stuck from the beginning.

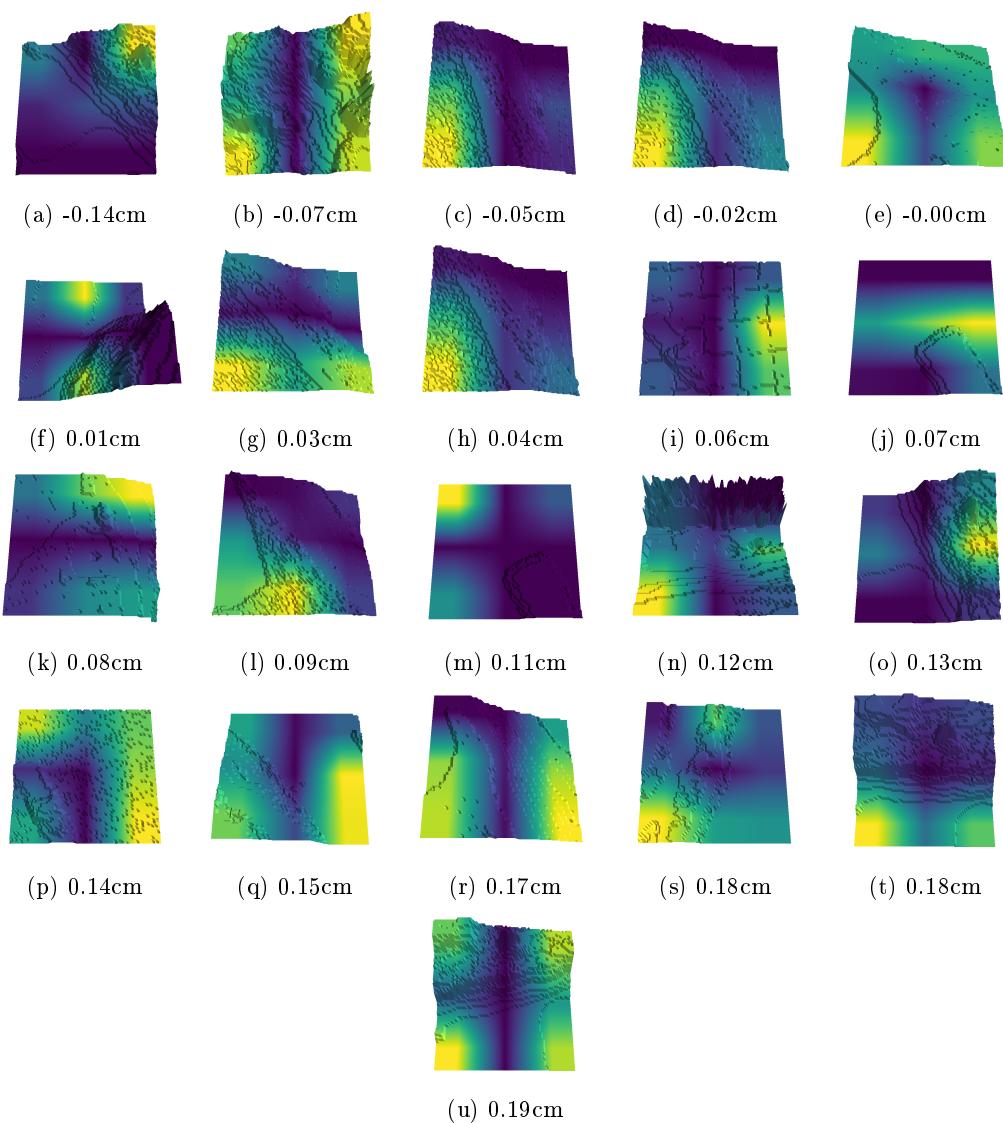
Moreover, in other patches 1b, 1i, 1j, 1t, the model’s also looks ahead of the robot. In those situations the robot is able to properly move at the beginning so the network must evaluate the possibility of obstacles ahead. There are two oblivious cases, 1i and 1t. The first one is a totally flat surface, so the model will look as far as possible to the robot’s position to check if there are obstacles. Similarly, in the second, a surface with a bump in the head, the network controls that spot. So, correctly, the network analyzes the first region of the patch that may contain an untraversable obstacle.



## 0.1.2 Worst



### 0.1.3 False Negative



## 0.1.4 False Positive

