



Image-Based Situation Awareness Audit 8.5.2018

Sakari Lampola



Previous Audit 28.2.2018

Next steps

- Kalman filter parameter adjustments (Q1)
- Dataset selection (Q1)
- Stereo vision (Q2)
- Camera yaw, pitch, roll estimation (Q2)
- Speech recognition (Q2)
- Semantic segmentation (Q2)
- Experiments in the wild (Q2)
- Paper (Q3)
- Speech analysis (Q3)
- Speech generation (Q3)
- Use cases (Q4)

Other

- Body forecast
 - kinetic
 - based on class history
 - based on swarm history
- R matrix estimation
- Monograph or papers

The slide features a white central area with the text "Project Plan". The background is composed of several geometric shapes: a dark gray trapezoid in the top-left corner, a light gray trapezoid in the top-right corner, a light gray trapezoid in the bottom-left corner, and a yellow trapezoid in the bottom-right corner. All shapes are separated by thin white lines.

Project Plan

	2018				2019				2020				2021			
Methodology																
Preparation of research infra																
Method survey																
Building test cases																
Testing and comparison																
Prototype																
Definition																
Planning																
Implementation																
Testing and fixing																
Method follow-up																
Writing thesis																
Dissertation																

1. Methodology / Preparation of research infra
 - a. Software platforms are constructed and tested
 - b. Off-the-shelf models are acquired and tested
 - c. Necessary skills on platforms are learned
2. Methodology / Method survey
 - a. Current state-of-art methods are studied
 - b. Methods are constructed and tested on the software platforms
3. Method follow-up
 - a. Screening of conference papers related to the subject
 - b. Possibly integrating new methods to the project



Work Done

Dataset Selection




Specification:

- Video
- Stereo
- Distance information
- Outdoor + indoor
- Odometry

Select category: [City](#) | [Residential](#) | [Road](#) | [Campus](#) | [Person](#) | [Calibration](#)

Data Category: City

Before browsing, please wait some moments until this page is fully loaded.

	2011_09_26_drive_0001 (0.4 GB) Length: 114 frames [00:11 minutes] Image resolution: 1392 x 512 pixels Labels: 12 Cars, 0 Vans, 0 Trucks, 0 Pedestrians, 0 Sitters, 2 Cyclists, 1 Trams, 0 Misc Downloads: [unsynced+unrectified data] [synced+rectified data] [calibration] [tracklets]
	2011_09_26_drive_0002 (0.3 GB) Length: 83 frames [00:08 minutes] Image resolution: 1392 x 512 pixels Labels: 1 Cars, 0 Vans, 0 Trucks, 0 Pedestrians, 0 Sitters, 2 Cyclists, 0 Trams, 0 Misc Downloads: [unsynced+unrectified data] [synced+rectified data] [calibration] [tracklets]
	2011_09_26_drive_0005 (0.6 GB) Length: 160 frames [00:16 minutes] Image resolution: 1392 x 512 pixels Labels: 9 Cars, 3 Vans, 0 Trucks, 2 Pedestrians, 0 Sitters, 1 Cyclists, 0 Trams, 0 Misc Downloads: [unsynced+unrectified data] [synced+rectified data] [calibration] [tracklets]

The KITTI Vision Benchmark Suite

A project of Karlsruhe Institute of Technology and Toyota Technological Institute at Chicago



[home](#) [setup](#) [stereo](#) [flow](#) [sceneflow](#) [depth](#) [odometry](#) [object](#) [tracking](#) [road](#) [semantics](#) [raw data](#) [submit results](#)

Andreas Geiger (MPI Tübingen) | Philip Lenz (KIT) | Christoph Stiller (KIT) | Raquel Urtasun (University of Toronto)

Raw Data

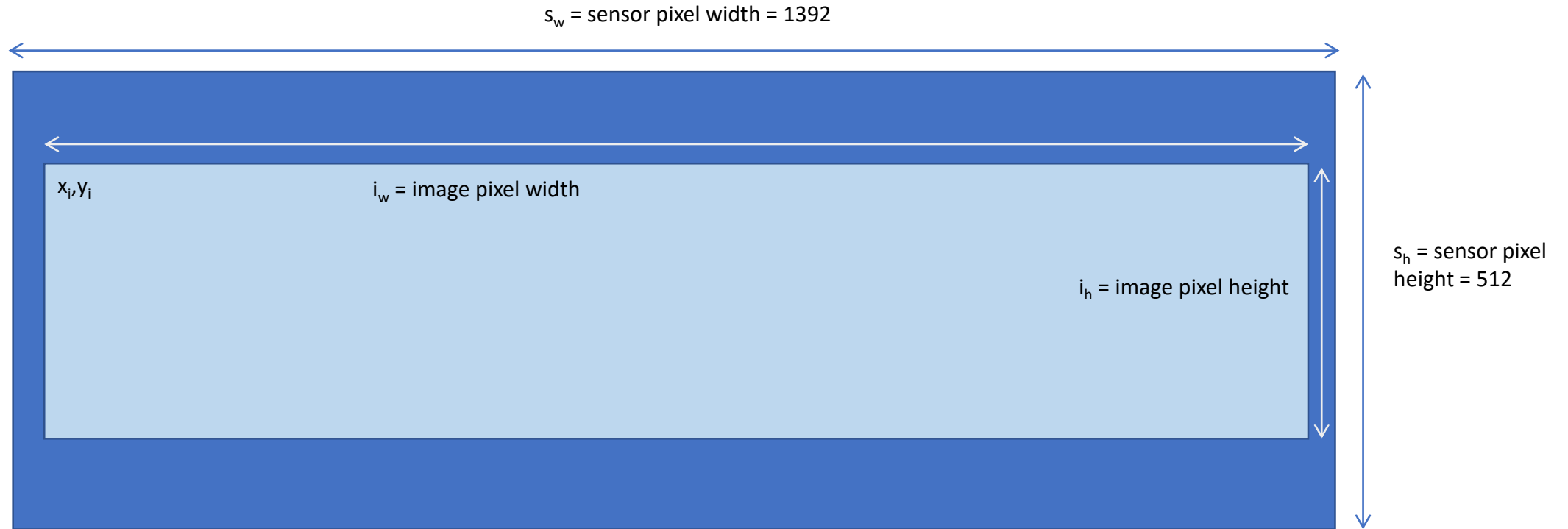
This page contains our raw data recordings, sorted by category (see menu above). So far, we included only sequences, for which we either have 3D object labels or which occur in our odometry benchmark training set. The dataset comprises the following information, captured and synchronized at 10 Hz:

- Raw (unsynced+unrectified) and processed (synced+rectified) grayscale stereo sequences (0.5 Megapixels, stored in png format)
- Raw (unsynced+unrectified) and processed (synced+rectified) color stereo sequences (0.5 Megapixels, stored in png format)
- 3D Velodyne point clouds (100k points per frame, stored as binary float matrix)
- 3D GPS/IMU data (location, speed, acceleration, meta information, stored as text file)
- Calibration (Camera, Camera-to-GPS/IMU, Camera-to-Velodyne, stored as text file)
- 3D object tracklet labels (cars, trucks, trams, pedestrians, cyclists, stored as xml file)



Open question: Indoor? Self generated?

Image format / cropping



Assumptions:

- image is symmetrically cropped (optical center fixed)
- rectification ignored

$$x_i = (s_w - i_w)/2$$

$$y_i = (s_h - i_h)/2$$

Tensorflow Object Detection API

Creating accurate machine learning models capable of localizing and identifying multiple objects in a single image remains a core challenge in computer vision. The TensorFlow Object Detection API is an open source framework built on top of TensorFlow that makes it easy to construct, train and deploy object detection models. At Google we've certainly found this codebase to be useful for our computer vision needs, and we hope that you will as well.



https://github.com/tensorflow/models/tree/master/research/object_detection

COCO-trained models {#coco-models}

Model name	Speed (ms)	COCO mAP[^1]	Outputs
ssd_mobilenet_v1_coco	30	21	Boxes
ssd_inception_v2_coco	42	24	Boxes
faster_rcnn_inception_v2_coco	58	28	Boxes
faster_rcnn_resnet50_coco	89	30	Boxes
faster_rcnn_resnet50_lowproposals_coco	64		Boxes
rfcn_resnet101_coco	92	30	Boxes
faster_rcnn_resnet101_coco	106	32	Boxes
faster_rcnn_resnet101_lowproposals_coco	82		Boxes
faster_rcnn_inception_resnet_v2_atrous_coco	620	37	Boxes
faster_rcnn_inception_resnet_v2_atrous_lowproposals_coco	241		Boxes
faster_rcnn_nas	1833	43	Boxes
faster_rcnn_nas_lowproposals_coco	540		Boxes
mask_rcnn_inception_resnet_v2_atrous_coco	771	36	Masks
mask_rcnn_inception_v2_coco	79	25	Masks
mask_rcnn_resnet101_atrous_coco	470	33	Masks
mask_rcnn_resnet50_atrous_coco	343	29	Masks

One of these will be the final model.

Kitti-trained models {#kitti-models}

Model name	Speed (ms)	Pascal mAP@0.5 (ms)	Outputs
faster_rcnn_resnet101_kitti	79	87	Boxes

Lottery prize!!!! Will be used to implement localization and velocity estimation

Open Images-trained models {#open-images-models}

Model name	Speed (ms)	Open Images mAP@0.5[^2]	Outputs
faster_rcnn_inception_resnet_v2_atrous_oid	727	37	Boxes
faster_rcnn_inception_resnet_v2_atrous_lowproposals_oid	347		Boxes

News

- [2017 Challenge Winners for Detection, Keypoint, & Stuff tasks](#) have been announced! Please visit the [Joint COCO and Places Recognition ICCV workshop page](#) for details.
- This website is now hosted on [Github](#), which provides page source and history.
- [Keypoint analysis tools](#) are now available, see [keypoints evaluation](#), Section 4.

What is COCO?



COCO is a large-scale object detection, segmentation, and captioning dataset. COCO has several features:

- ✓ Object segmentation
- ✓ Recognition in context
- ✓ Superpixel stuff segmentation
- ✓ 330K images (>200K labeled)
- ✓ 1.5 million object instances
- ✓ 80 object categories
- ✓ 91 stuff categories
- ✓ 5 captions per image
- ✓ 250,000 people with keypoints

Collaborators

Tsung-Yi Lin Google Brain
Genevieve Patterson MSR
Matteo R. Ronchi Caltech
Yin Cui Cornell Tech
Michael Maire TTI-Chicago
Serge Belongie Cornell Tech
Lubomir Bourdev WaveOne, Inc.
Ross Girshick FAIR
James Hays Georgia Tech
Pietro Perona Caltech
Deva Ramanan CMU
Larry Zitnick FAIR
Piotr Dollár FAIR

Sponsors



CVDF



Microsoft



Research Paper

Download the paper that describes the Microsoft COCO dataset.

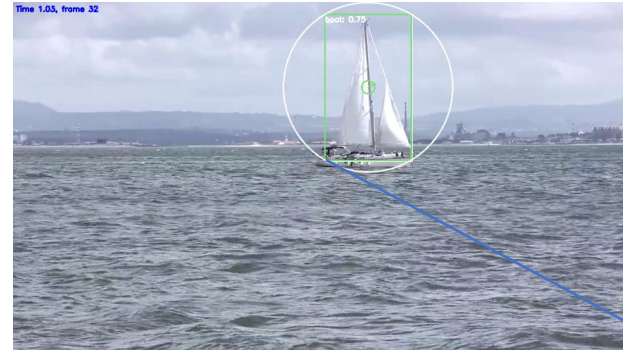


Download
paper here

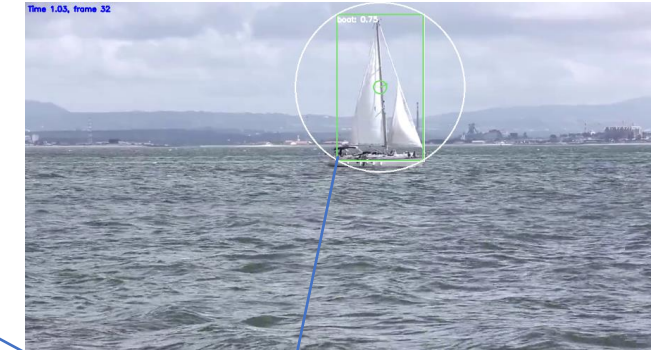


Stereo Vision

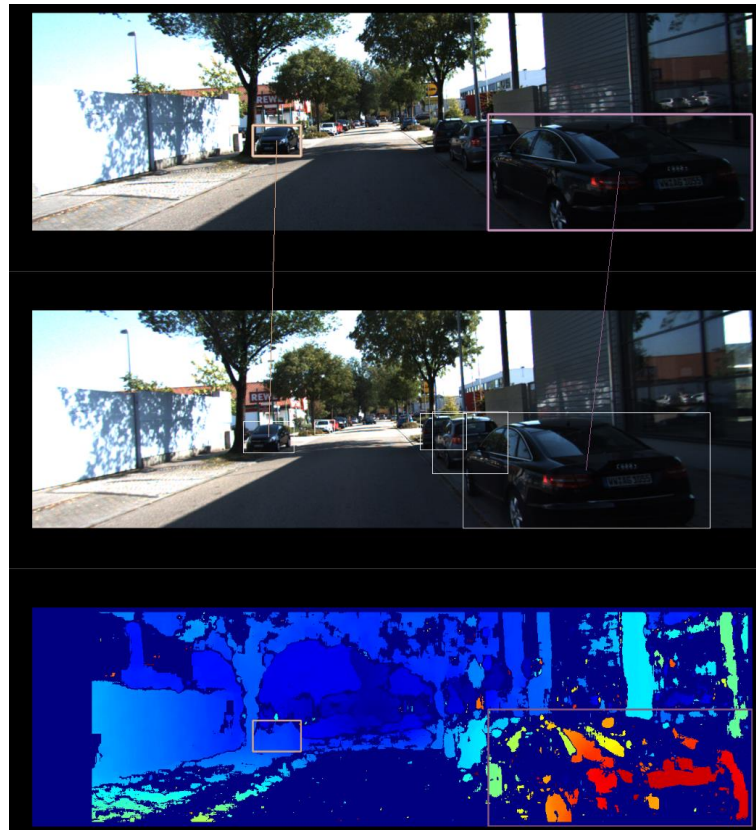
Left



Right



disparity d





Compatible OS



Windows 7, 8, 10



Linux

Third-party Support



SDK System Requirements

- › Dual-core 2.3GHz or faster processor
- › 4 GB RAM or more
- › Nvidia GPU with compute capability > 3.0

In The Box

- › ZED Stereo camera
- › Mini Tripod stand
- › USB Drive with Drivers and SDK
- › Documentation



Dimensions



Features

- › High-Resolution and High Frame-rate 3D Video Capture
- › Depth Perception indoors and outdoors at up to 20m
- › 6-DoF Positional Tracking
- › Spatial Mapping

Video

Video Mode	Frames per second	Output Resolution (side by side)
2.2K	15	4416x1242
1080p	30	3840x1080
720p	60	2560x720
WVGA	100	1344x376

Depth

Depth Resolution
Same as selected video resolution

Depth Format
32-bits

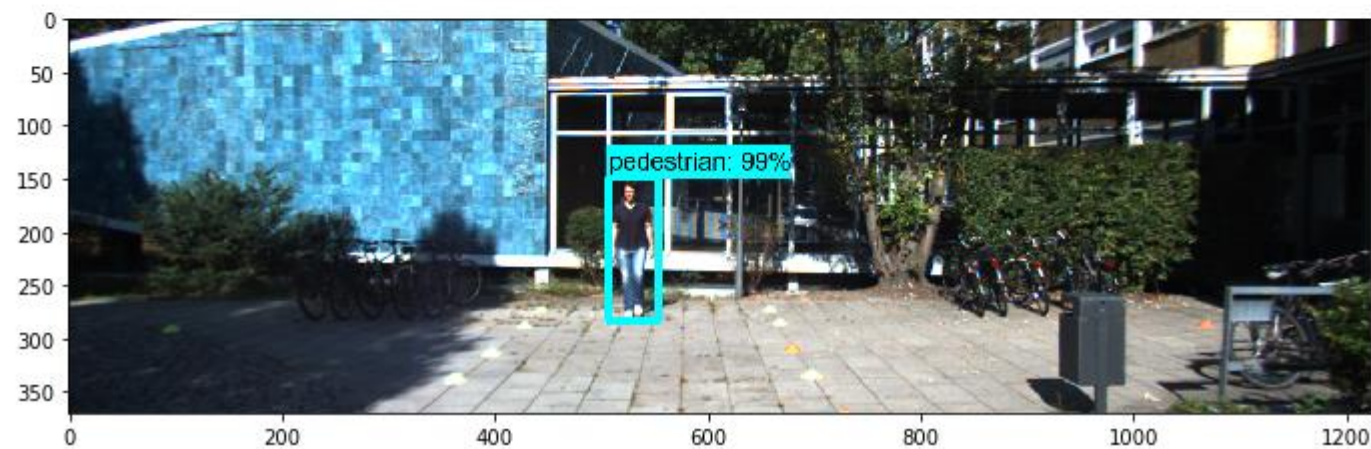
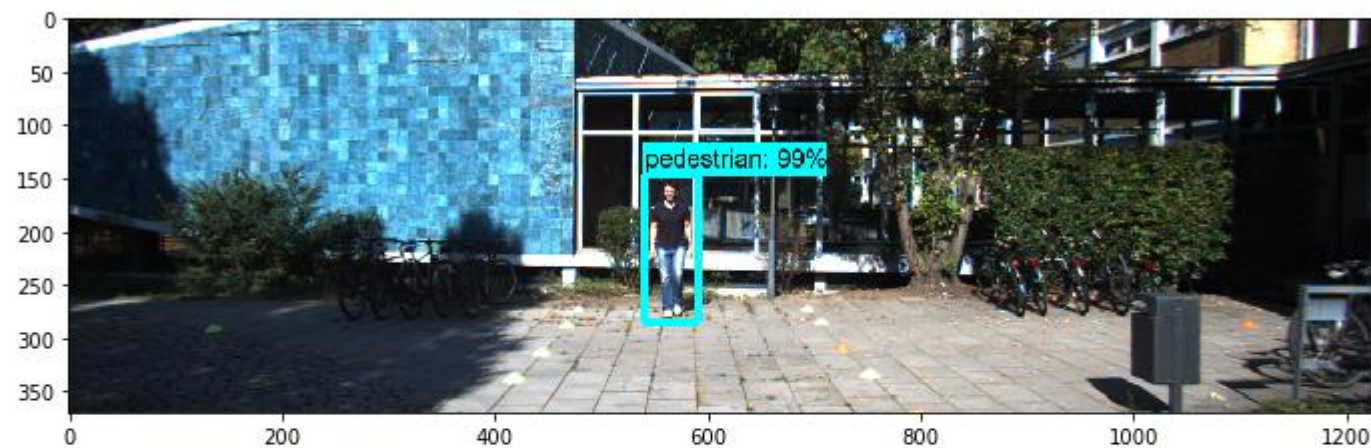
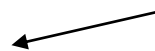
Depth Range
0.5 - 20 m (2.3 to 65 ft)

Stereo Baseline
120 mm (4.7")

Mapping left and right image patterns

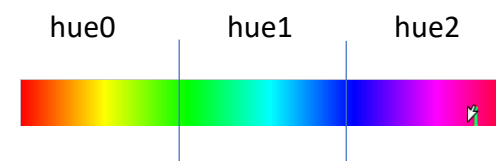
```
class,confidence,x,y,width,height,hue0,hue1,hue2,saturation,value
-----
2,1.00,566.00,215.50,52.00,137.00,0.315,0.437,0.247,71.996,124.843
-----
2,1.00,530.50,216.00,49.00,134.00,0.291,0.468,0.242,72.229,121.822
```

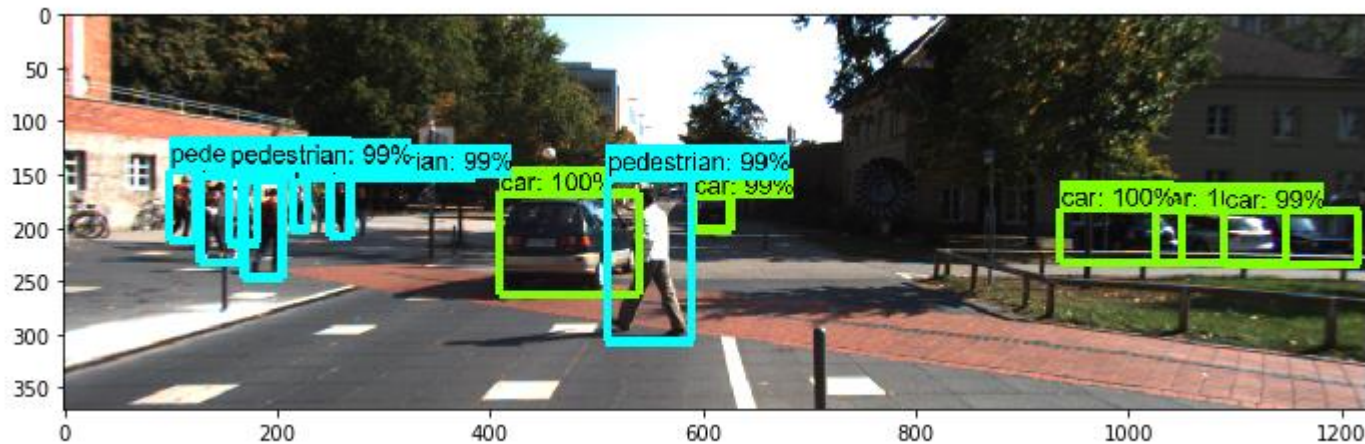
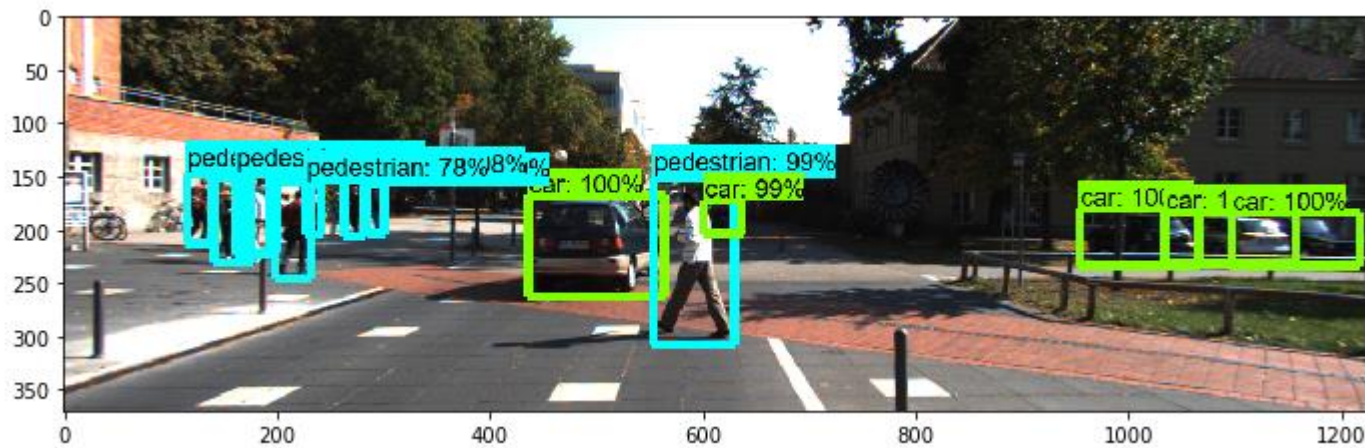
Pattern features to match



x,y = bounding box center location
saturation,value = mean values

3-bin hue histogram:





```

class,confidence,x,y,width,height,hue0,hue1,hue2,saturation,value
-----
1,1.00,1010.50,206.50,113.00,53.00,0.354,0.438,0.208,74.793,48.389
1,1.00,1096.00,207.00,124.00,48.00,0.313,0.514,0.173,75.248,79.118
1,1.00,1157.50,208.50,121.00,49.00,0.274,0.551,0.175,79.360,81.186
1,1.00,500.50,215.00,129.00,94.00,0.367,0.389,0.244,75.836,70.045
2,1.00,592.00,229.50,78.00,155.00,0.550,0.254,0.196,59.824,104.288
1,1.00,619.50,187.50,37.00,31.00,0.286,0.323,0.391,58.958,58.623
2,1.00,159.00,190.50,36.00,79.00,0.434,0.220,0.346,77.767,116.533
2,1.00,293.50,180.50,17.00,45.00,0.354,0.299,0.346,78.097,70.915
2,1.00,127.50,180.00,25.00,64.00,0.493,0.174,0.333,97.595,144.548
2,1.00,216.00,200.00,34.00,90.00,0.422,0.256,0.322,82.717,112.057
2,1.00,184.50,184.00,33.00,72.00,0.413,0.229,0.358,68.688,159.507
2,1.00,177.50,185.50,33.00,75.00,0.395,0.244,0.361,70.105,148.906
2,0.98,272.50,179.50,19.00,51.00,0.397,0.261,0.342,80.279,69.196
2,0.79,235.00,180.50,16.00,47.00,0.483,0.209,0.309,94.992,127.202
-----
1,1.00,1087.00,207.50,124.00,49.00,0.292,0.507,0.201,71.784,76.482
1,1.00,993.50,207.00,115.00,50.00,0.348,0.410,0.242,72.279,47.679
1,1.00,475.00,215.00,132.00,94.00,0.311,0.366,0.323,69.133,74.729
1,1.00,609.00,186.00,36.00,30.00,0.144,0.298,0.557,59.536,30.091
2,1.00,550.50,230.00,81.00,152.00,0.564,0.262,0.175,60.986,116.519
2,1.00,187.50,200.50,37.00,91.00,0.394,0.285,0.322,78.999,107.080
2,1.00,147.50,191.50,39.00,81.00,0.381,0.260,0.359,69.986,128.833
2,1.00,222.50,178.50,15.00,45.00,0.376,0.330,0.293,78.055,120.033
2,1.00,260.00,180.50,20.00,55.00,0.394,0.267,0.339,79.143,69.303
2,1.00,112.00,178.50,26.00,65.00,0.509,0.172,0.319,90.011,143.473
1,1.00,1153.50,209.00,127.00,50.00,0.209,0.593,0.198,77.370,78.260
2,0.99,169.00,180.50,28.00,67.00,0.432,0.317,0.251,75.630,159.326

```

Pattern matching based on feature difference is required!

Probabilistic model answering the question: What is the probability two patterns represent the same object?

Feature vector F:

- confidence
- x
- y
- width
- height
- hue0
- hue1
- hue2
- saturation
- value

Assumption:

$$P(i \text{ and } j \text{ are same pattern}) \sim N(F_i - F_j \mid \mu_F, V_F)$$

Note: Class is not included as it is **required** to be the same

μ_F , V_F were estimated by matching 84 patterns in 28 KITTI stereo image pairs representing city, residential, campus and person categories, including both cars and pedestrians.

```
In [25]: mean = df.mean()
```

```
In [26]: mean
```

```
Out[26]: dConfidence    -0.002024
          dX             30.119048
          dY              0.142857
          dWidth          1.595238
          dHeight          1.071429
          dHue0           0.020762
          dHue1          -0.012524
          dHue2          -0.008333
          dSaturation      3.859619
          dValue          -1.029405
          dtype: float64
```

Note: Mean disparity (dX) is appr. 30 pixels

```
In [21]: covariance=df.cov()
```

```
In [22]: covariance
```

Out[22]:

	dConfidence	dX	dY	dWidth	dHeight	dHue0	dHue1	dHue2	dSaturation	dValue
dConfidence	0.002886	-0.069214	-0.022539	0.116641	-0.000818	-0.000207	0.000077	0.000131	0.046382	-0.003060
dX	-0.069214	411.545898	1.482788	53.121056	-1.707401	0.007306	-0.041094	0.034841	-31.935069	5.324796
dY	-0.022539	1.482788	6.991394	-20.158348	-2.624785	0.019775	-0.025219	0.005289	-2.481722	2.036318
dWidth	0.116641	53.121056	-20.158348	559.761905	75.860585	0.054818	-0.032215	-0.022245	4.598916	-36.784720
dHeight	-0.000818	-1.707401	-2.624785	75.860585	30.356282	0.030632	-0.030119	-0.000337	2.336329	-2.746706
dHue0	-0.000207	0.007306	0.019775	0.054818	0.030632	0.001820	-0.001190	-0.000622	-0.019008	0.125514
dHue1	0.000077	-0.041094	-0.025219	-0.032215	-0.030119	-0.001190	0.001925	-0.000741	0.040519	-0.041532
dHue2	0.000131	0.034841	0.005289	-0.022245	-0.000337	-0.000622	-0.000741	0.001361	-0.021563	-0.083944
dSaturation	0.046382	-31.935069	-2.481722	4.598916	2.336329	-0.019008	0.040519	-0.021563	24.449793	2.102903
dValue	-0.003060	5.324796	2.036318	-36.784720	-2.746706	0.125514	-0.041532	-0.083944	2.102903	78.502261

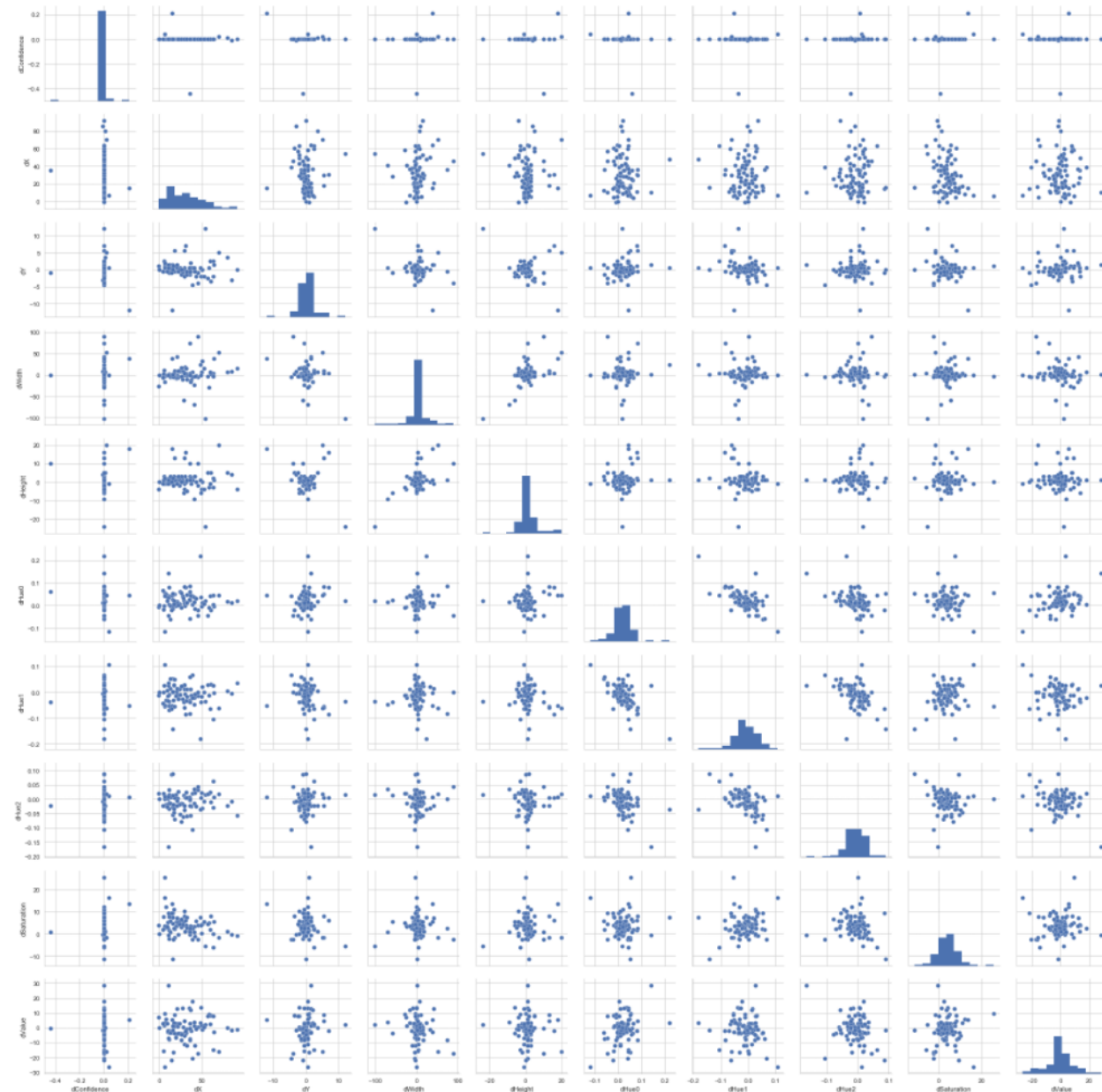
In [24]: df.describe()

Out[24]:

	dConfidence	dX	dY	dWidth	dHeight	dHue0	dHue1	dHue2	dSaturation	dValue
count	84.000000	84.000000	84.000000	84.000000	84.000000	84.000000	84.000000	84.000000	84.000000	84.000000
mean	-0.002024	30.119048	0.142857	1.595238	1.071429	0.020762	-0.012524	-0.008333	3.859619	-1.029405
std	0.053724	20.286594	2.644124	23.659288	5.509654	0.042662	0.043879	0.036886	4.944673	8.860150
min	-0.440000	-1.000000	-12.000000	-102.000000	-24.000000	-0.117000	-0.181000	-0.166000	-11.327000	-26.690000
25%	0.000000	14.875000	-0.500000	-3.250000	-1.000000	-0.001250	-0.035250	-0.024500	1.041750	-3.944250
50%	0.000000	27.500000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.018500	-0.010000	-0.002000	3.741000	-1.281000
75%	0.000000	41.125000	0.625000	7.000000	2.250000	0.043000	0.014250	0.014250	5.875000	3.061000
max	0.210000	91.500000	12.000000	89.000000	20.000000	0.219000	0.106000	0.089000	25.595000	28.532000

```
In [20]: sns.pairplot(df)
```

```
Out[20]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x29b57b73588>
```

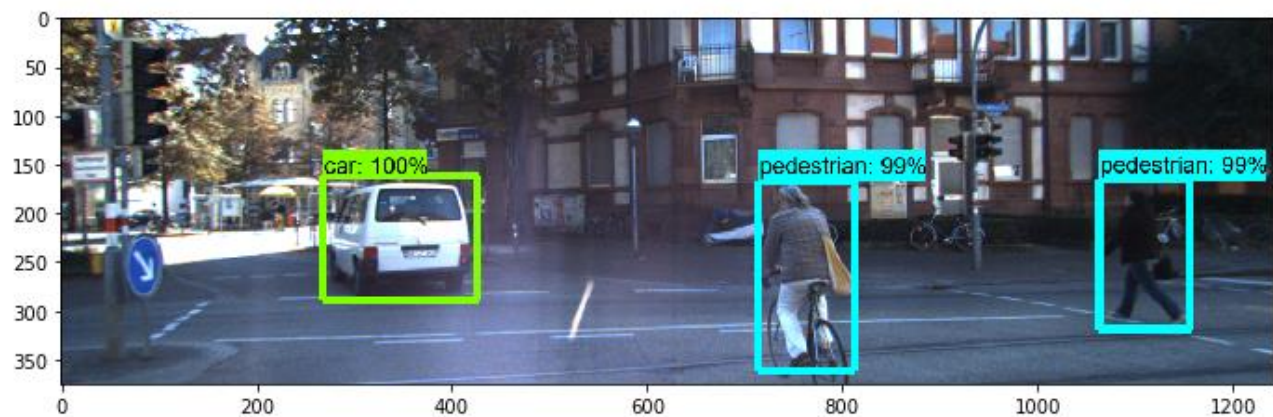


Pattern matching is done using Hungarian algorithm with the distance metrics:

$$d_{ij} = -\log(P(i \text{ and } j \text{ are same pattern})) = -\log(N(F_i - F_j \mid \mu_F, V_F))$$

If the probability that the patterns are same is near 1, the distance will be near zero. As the probability decreases, the distance increases. The log is required to compare small numbers without numerical issues.

Simple example



```
class,confidence,x,y,width,height,hue0,hue1,hue2,saturation,value
-----
2,1.00,1155.50,241.00,89.00,150.00,0.074,0.669,0.256,85.880,58.390
1,1.00,376.50,226.00,163.00,126.00,0.114,0.626,0.259,70.091,137.364
-----
1,1.00,347.50,225.50,159.00,127.00,0.104,0.614,0.282,66.123,148.577
2,1.00,1110.00,242.00,94.00,152.00,0.094,0.682,0.224,82.096,58.026
2,1.00,763.50,263.50,99.00,193.00,0.078,0.631,0.291,69.520,119.373
```

```
In [162]: np.set_printoptions(precision=0)
          print(distance_matrix)
```

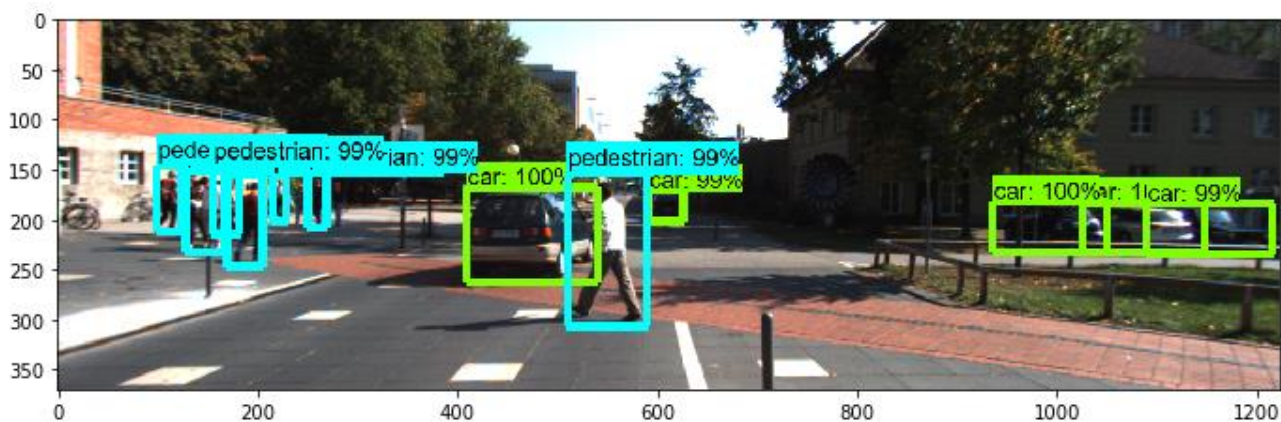
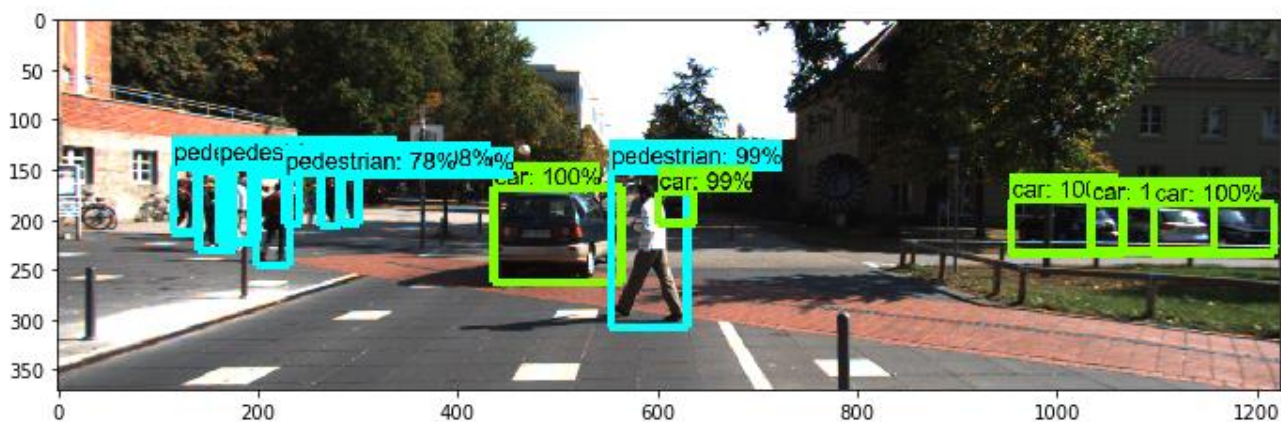
```
[[ 999.    6.  335.]
 [   6.  999.  571.]]
```

```
In [164]: row_ind, col_ind = linear_sum_assignment(distance_matrix)
          print(row_ind)
          print(col_ind)

[0 1]
[1 0]
```




Complicated example



class,confidence,x,y,width,height,hue0,hue1,hue2,saturation,value

```
-----
1,1.00,1010.50,206.50,113.00,53.00,0.354,0.438,0.208,74.793,48.389
1,1.00,1096.00,207.00,124.00,48.00,0.313,0.514,0.173,75.248,79.118
1,1.00,1157.50,208.50,121.00,49.00,0.274,0.551,0.175,79.360,81.186
1,1.00,500.50,215.00,129.00,94.00,0.367,0.389,0.244,75.836,70.045
2,1.00,592.00,229.50,78.00,155.00,0.550,0.254,0.196,59.824,104.288
1,1.00,619.50,187.50,37.00,31.00,0.286,0.323,0.391,58.958,58.623
2,1.00,159.00,190.50,36.00,79.00,0.434,0.220,0.346,77.767,116.533
2,1.00,293.50,180.50,17.00,45.00,0.354,0.299,0.346,78.097,70.915
2,1.00,127.50,180.00,25.00,64.00,0.493,0.174,0.333,97.595,144.548
2,1.00,216.00,200.00,34.00,90.00,0.422,0.256,0.322,82.717,112.057
2,1.00,184.50,184.00,33.00,72.00,0.413,0.229,0.358,68.688,159.507
2,1.00,177.50,185.50,33.00,75.00,0.395,0.244,0.361,70.105,148.906
2,0.98,272.50,179.50,19.00,51.00,0.397,0.261,0.342,80.279,69.196
2,0.79,235.00,180.50,16.00,47.00,0.483,0.209,0.309,94.992,127.202
-----
```

```
1,1.00,1087.00,207.50,124.00,49.00,0.292,0.507,0.201,71.784,76.482
1,1.00,993.50,207.00,115.00,50.00,0.348,0.410,0.242,72.279,47.679
1,1.00,475.00,215.00,132.00,94.00,0.311,0.366,0.323,69.133,74.729
1,1.00,609.00,186.00,36.00,30.00,0.144,0.298,0.557,59.536,30.091
2,1.00,550.50,230.00,81.00,152.00,0.564,0.262,0.175,60.986,116.519
2,1.00,187.50,200.50,37.00,91.00,0.394,0.285,0.322,78.999,107.080
2,1.00,147.50,191.50,39.00,81.00,0.381,0.260,0.359,69.986,128.833
2,1.00,222.50,178.50,15.00,45.00,0.376,0.330,0.293,78.055,120.033
2,1.00,260.00,180.50,20.00,55.00,0.394,0.267,0.339,79.143,69.303
2,1.00,112.00,178.50,26.00,65.00,0.509,0.172,0.319,90.011,143.473
1,1.00,1153.50,209.00,127.00,50.00,0.209,0.593,0.198,77.370,78.260
2,0.99,169.00,180.50,28.00,67.00,0.432,0.317,0.251,75.630,159.326
```



```
class,confidence,x,y,width,height,hue0,hue1,hue2,saturation,value
```

```
-----
1,1.00,1010.50,206.50,113.00,53.00,0.354,0.438,0.208,74.793,48.389
1,1.00,1096.00,207.00,124.00,48.00,0.313,0.514,0.173,75.248,79.118
1,1.00,1157.50,208.50,121.00,49.00,0.274,0.551,0.175,79.360,81.186
1,1.00,500.50,215.00,129.00,94.00,0.367,0.389,0.244,75.836,70.045
2,1.00,592.00,229.50,78.00,155.00,0.550,0.254,0.196,59.824,104.288
1,1.00,619.50,187.50,37.00,31.00,0.286,0.323,0.391,58.958,58.623
2,1.00,159.00,190.50,36.00,79.00,0.434,0.220,0.346,77.767,116.533
2,1.00,293.50,180.50,17.00,45.00,0.354,0.299,0.346,78.097,70.915
2,1.00,127.50,180.00,25.00,64.00,0.493,0.174,0.333,97.595,144.548
2,1.00,216.00,200.00,34.00,90.00,0.422,0.256,0.322,82.717,112.057
2,1.00,184.50,184.00,33.00,72.00,0.413,0.229,0.358,68.688,159.507
2,1.00,177.50,185.50,33.00,75.00,0.395,0.244,0.361,70.105,148.906
2,0.98,272.50,179.50,19.00,51.00,0.397,0.261,0.342,80.279,69.196
2,0.79,235.00,180.50,16.00,47.00,0.483,0.209,0.309,94.992,127.202
-----
```

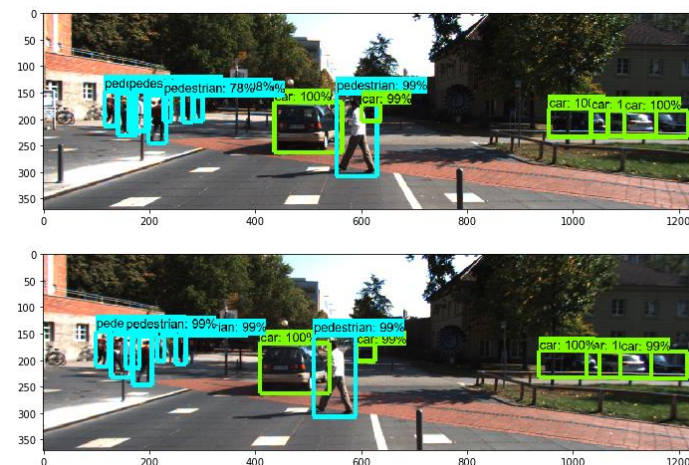
```
1,1.00,1087.00,207.50,124.00,49.00,0.292,0.507,0.201,71.784,76.482
1,1.00,993.50,207.00,115.00,50.00,0.348,0.410,0.242,72.279,47.679
1,1.00,475.00,215.00,132.00,94.00,0.311,0.366,0.323,69.133,74.729
1,1.00,609.00,186.00,36.00,30.00,0.144,0.298,0.557,59.536,30.091
2,1.00,550.50,230.00,81.00,152.00,0.564,0.262,0.175,60.986,116.519
2,1.00,187.50,200.50,37.00,91.00,0.394,0.285,0.322,78.999,107.080
2,1.00,147.50,191.50,39.00,81.00,0.381,0.260,0.359,69.986,128.833
2,1.00,222.50,178.50,15.00,45.00,0.376,0.330,0.293,78.055,120.033
2,1.00,260.00,180.50,20.00,55.00,0.394,0.267,0.339,79.143,69.303
2,1.00,112.00,178.50,26.00,65.00,0.509,0.172,0.319,90.011,143.473
1,1.00,1153.50,209.00,127.00,50.00,0.209,0.593,0.198,77.370,78.260
2,0.99,169.00,180.50,28.00,67.00,0.432,0.317,0.251,75.630,159.326
```

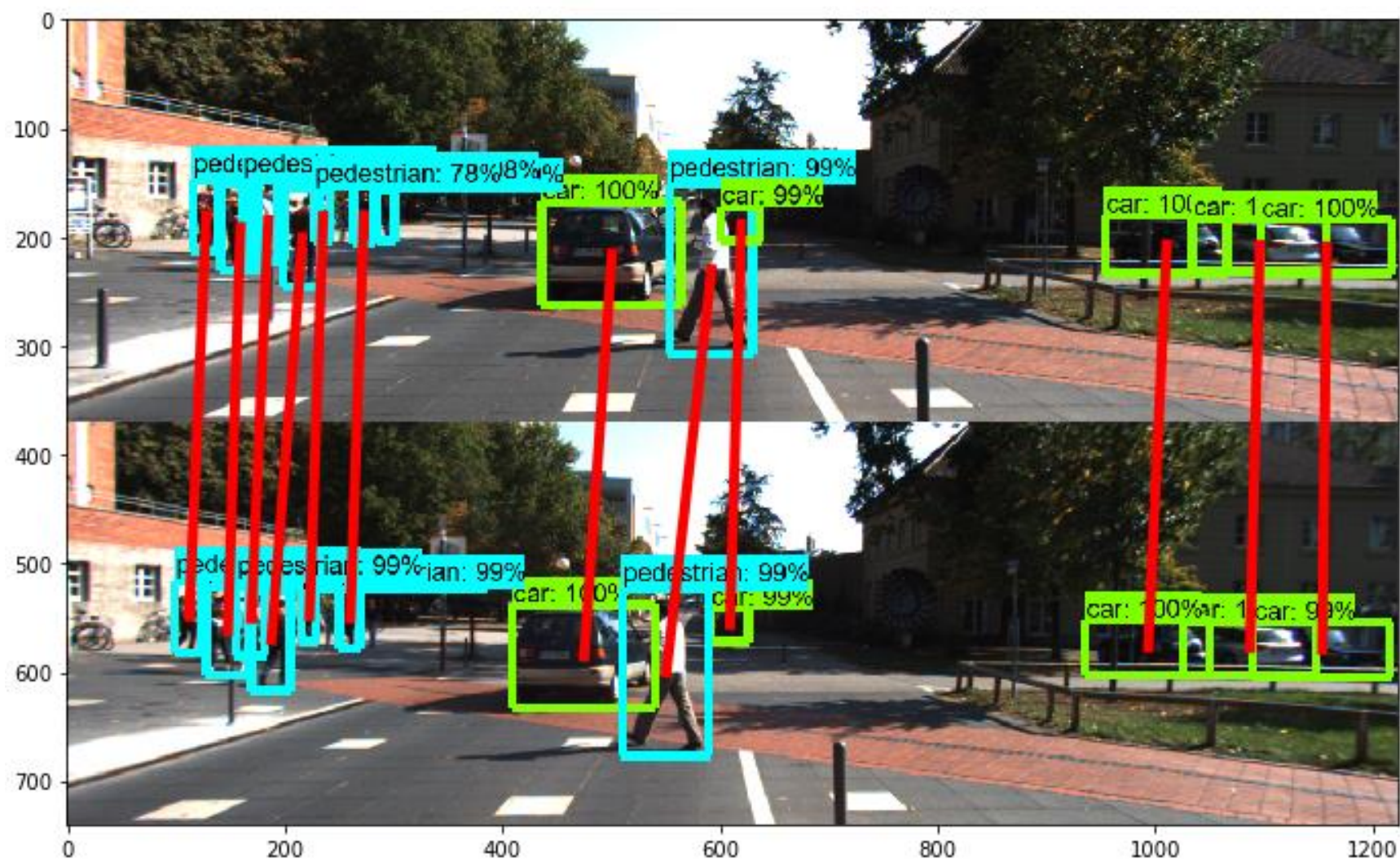
```
In [120]: np.set_printoptions(precision=0)
print(distance_matrix)
```

```
[[ 27.   6.  424.  315.  583.  999.  999.  999.  999.  999.  64.  999.]
 [  6.   24.  543.  427.  695.  999.  999.  999.  999.  999.  21.  999.]
 [  9.   46.  653.  532.  999.  999.  999.  999.  999.  999.   7.  999.]
 [ 566.  438.   7.  235.  154.  153.  257.  295.  232.  387.  693.  328.]
 [ 718.  616.  164.  600.   7.  372.  532.  690.  592.  999.  999.  651.]
 [ 453.  331.  191.   19.  542.  313.  345.  208.  155.  367.  588.  328.]
 [ 999.  999.  260.  406.  546.   29.   8.   54.   74.   35.  999.   31.]
 [ 999.  999.  246.  182.  631.  107.  93.   23.   9.   79.  999.   82.]
 [ 999.  999.  385.  449.  740.   96.  45.  40.   85.   6.  999.   25.]
 [ 999.  999.  157.  372.  372.   5.  22.  92.  92.   86.  999.   68.]
 [ 999.  999.  336.  443.  643.   79.  21.  53.  114.  35.  999.   14.]
 [ 999.  999.  314.  435.  613.   62.  14.  53.  106.  36.  999.   16.]
 [ 999.  999.  260.  206.  633.  102.  88.  25.   6.  68.  999.   79.]
 [ 999.  999.  327.  302.  717.  122.  86.  23.  49.  35.  999.   51.]]
```

```
In [122]: row_ind, col_ind = linear_sum_assignment(distance_matrix)
print(row_ind)
print(col_ind)
```

```
[ 0  1  2  3  4  5  6  8  9 10 12 13]
[ 1  0 10  2  4  3  6  9  5 11  8  7]
```

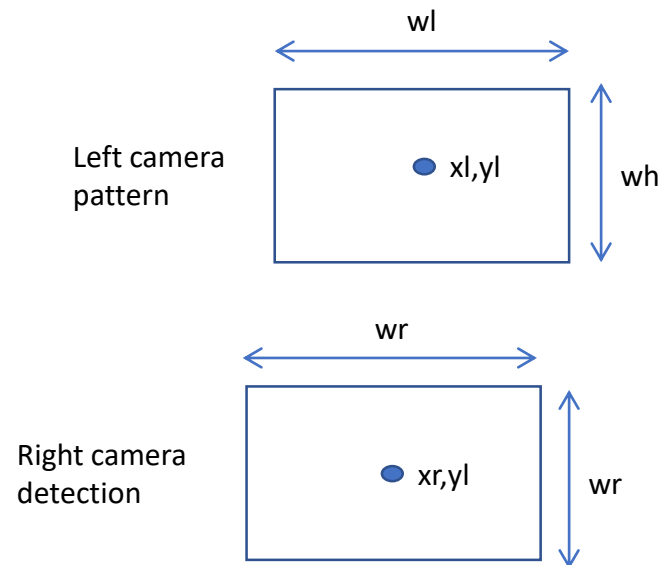




Too complicated!!! Curse of dimensionality makes probabilities (even with log) too small.

Simpler solution:

```
if (patterns_left[row].class_id == detections_right[col].class_id):  
    c = abs(wl-wr)+abs(hl-hr)+abs(yl-yr) + STEREO_MATCHING_HORIZONTAL*abs(xl-xr)  
else:  
    c = 999999.0  
if xl - xr < 0:  
    c = 999999.0  
cost[row][col] = c
```



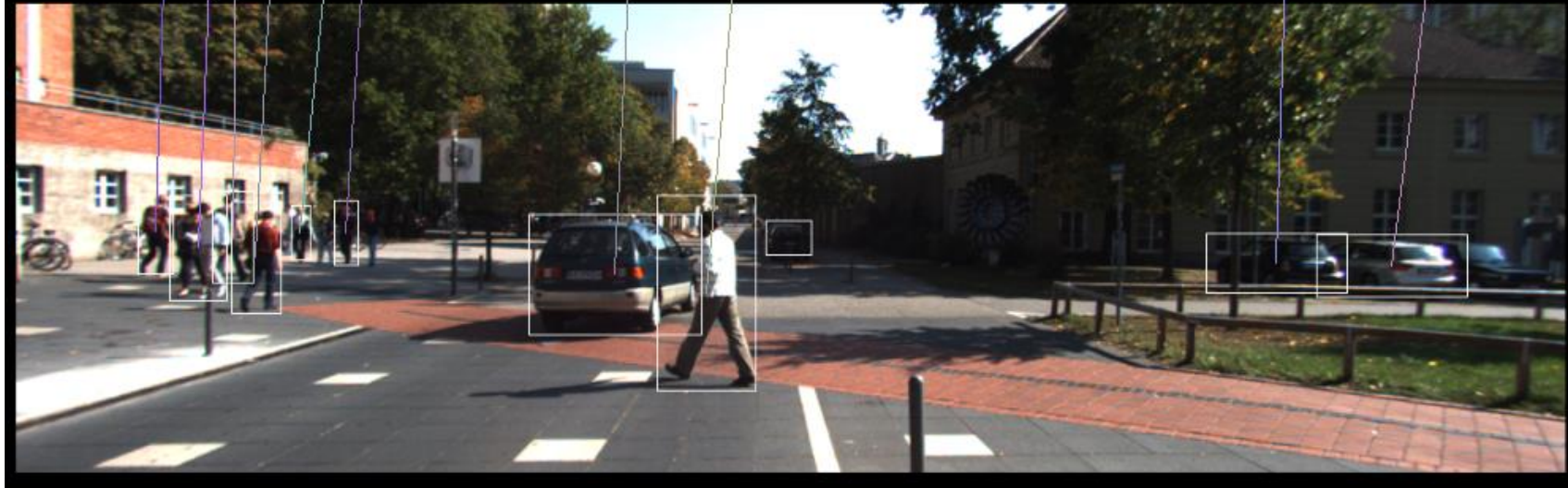
STEREO_MATCHING_HORIZONTAL = 0.4
Hungarian algorithm for matching.

Note: Patterns are not generated for the right camera. Patterns life spans in two cameras lead to complications.



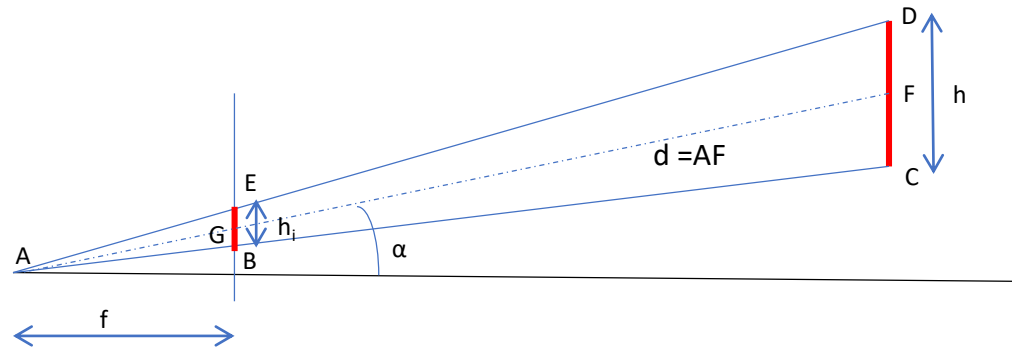
Not perfect, but good enough for the moment.

Research topic for 2019



After implementing stereo vision, we have two distance estimates:

1. Distance based on stereo vision. Accurate in short distances (for Kitti, 20 meters)
2. Distance based on size. Can be used in long distances where stereo vision is inaccurate.



$$d_{size} = \frac{f * r}{\cos(\alpha) * \cos(\beta) * r_i * s_h / p_h}$$

s_h = sensor height (m)
 p_h = image height (pixels)
 r_i = pattern radius (pixels)
 r = body radius (m), mean from class specific distribution
 f = focal length (m)
 α = altitude (rad)
 β = azimuth (rad)

$$d_{stereo} = \frac{f * b}{\cos(\alpha) * \cos(\beta) * ds * s_w / p_w}$$

s_w = sensor width (m)
 p_w = image width (pixels)
 f = focal length (m)
 b = base line (m)
 ds = disparity (pixels)
 α = altitude (rad)
 β = azimuth (rad)

Combining distance estimates:

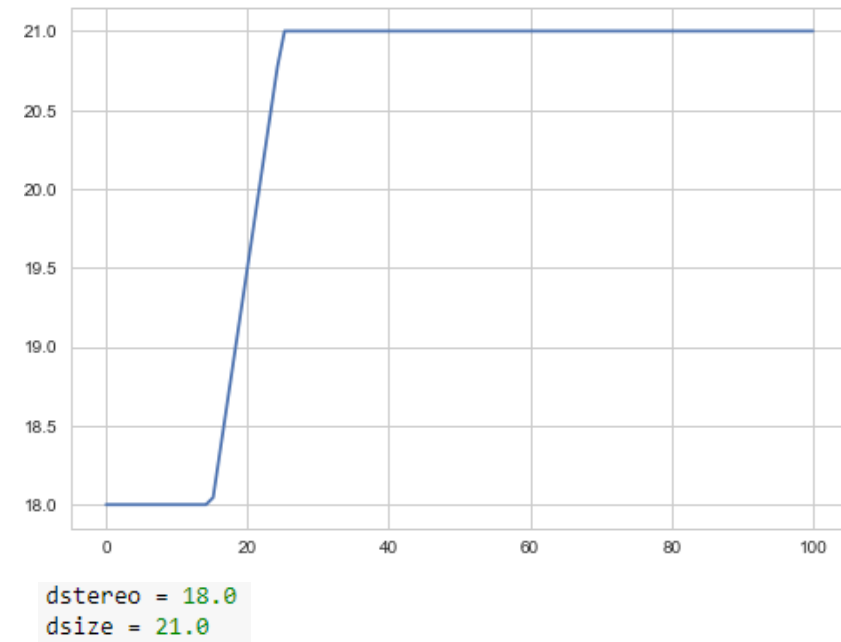
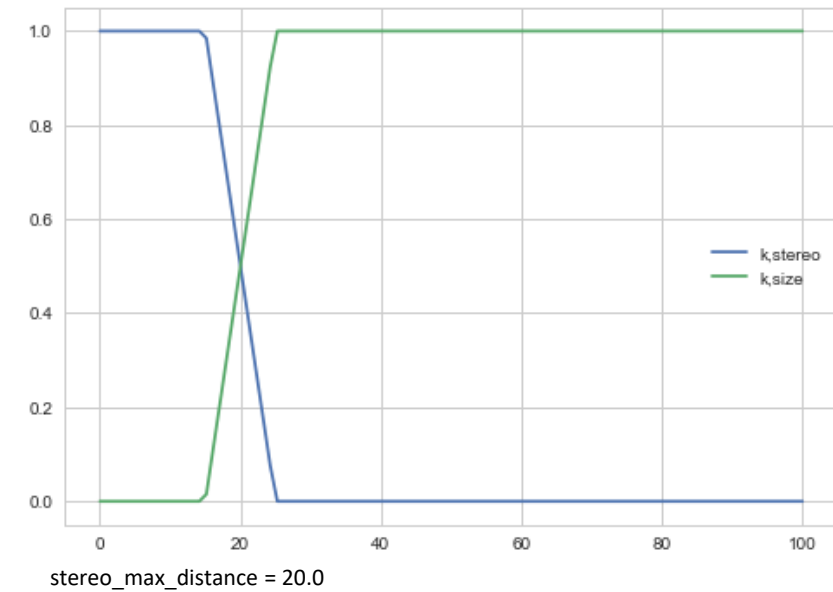
$$d = k_{stereo} * d_{stereo} + k_{size} * d_{size}$$

```
fraction = 0.25
def calculate_coefficients(estimated_distance, stereo_max_distance):
    if estimated_distance < (1-fraction)*stereo_max_distance:
        k_size = 0.0
        k_stereo = 1.0
    elif estimated_distance > (1+fraction)*stereo_max_distance:
        k_size = 1.0
        k_stereo = 0.0
    else:
        l1 = estimated_distance - (1-fraction)*stereo_max_distance
        l2 = (1+fraction)*stereo_max_distance - (1-fraction)*stereo_max_distance
        k_size = l1/l2
        k_stereo = 1 - k_size
    return k_stereo, k_size
```

Initialization:

$$estimated_distance = 0.5 * d_{stereo} + 0.5 * d_{size}$$

Procedure is iterated until convergence or max_iter
(or just used once?)



Estimating disparity using matched patterns

Left camera pattern:

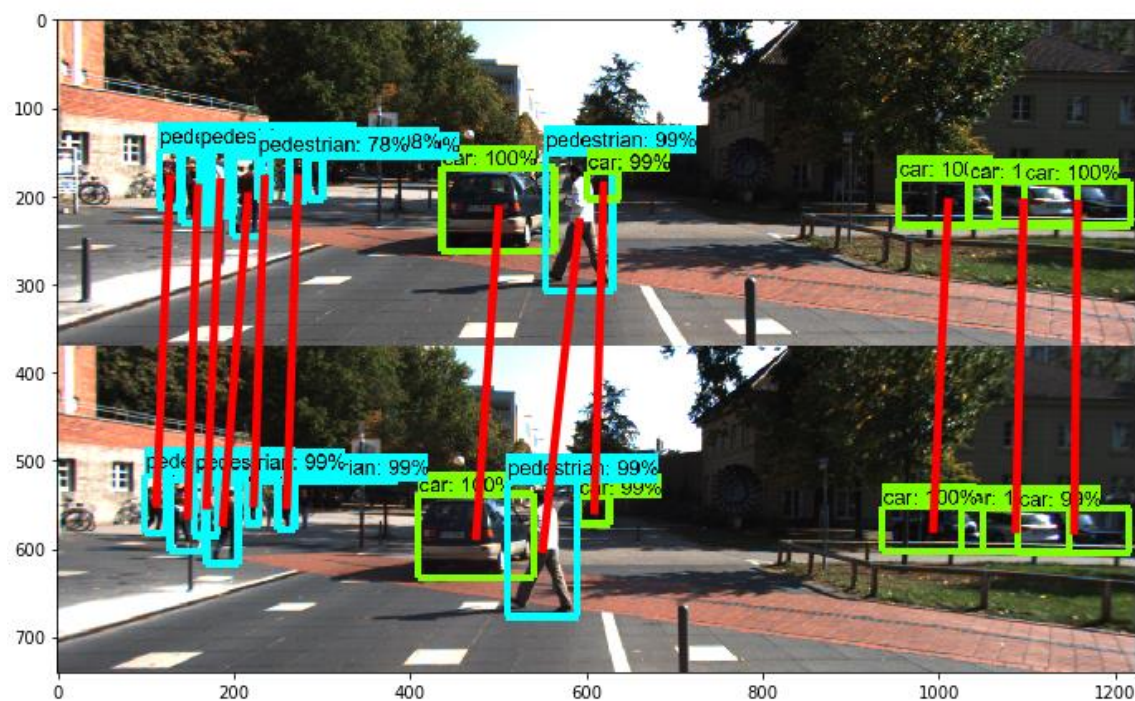
x_min_left

x_max_left

Right camera pattern:

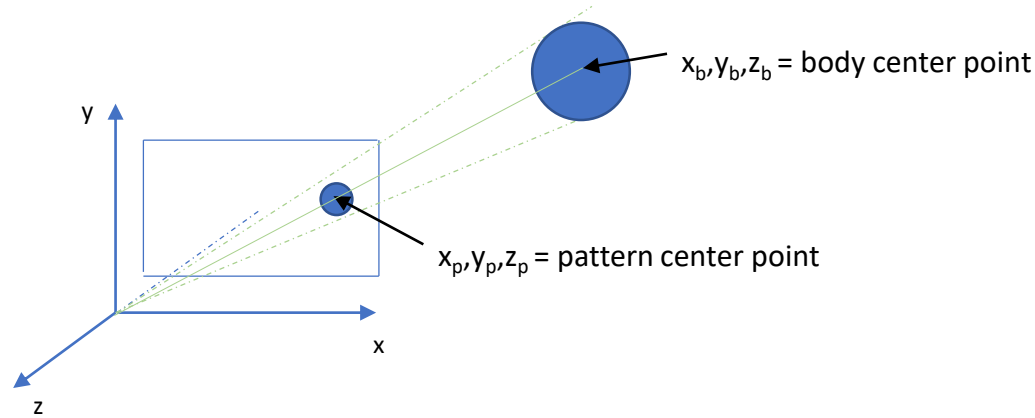
x_min_right

x_max_right



$$\text{Pattern disparity} = 0.5 * (x_{\text{min_left}} + x_{\text{max_left}}) - 0.5 * (x_{\text{min_right}} + x_{\text{max_right}})$$

3D projection



$$(x_b, y_b, z_b) = t * (x_p, y_p, z_p)$$

Where:

$$(x_p, y_p, z_p) = \left(-\frac{s_w}{2} + p_x * \frac{s_w}{p_w}, \frac{s_h}{2} - p_y * \frac{s_h}{p_h}, -f \right)$$

$$t = \frac{d}{\sqrt{x_p^2 + y_p^2 + z_p^2}}$$

$s_w = \text{sensor width (m)}$

$s_h = \text{sensor height (m)}$

$p_w = \text{image width (pixels)}$

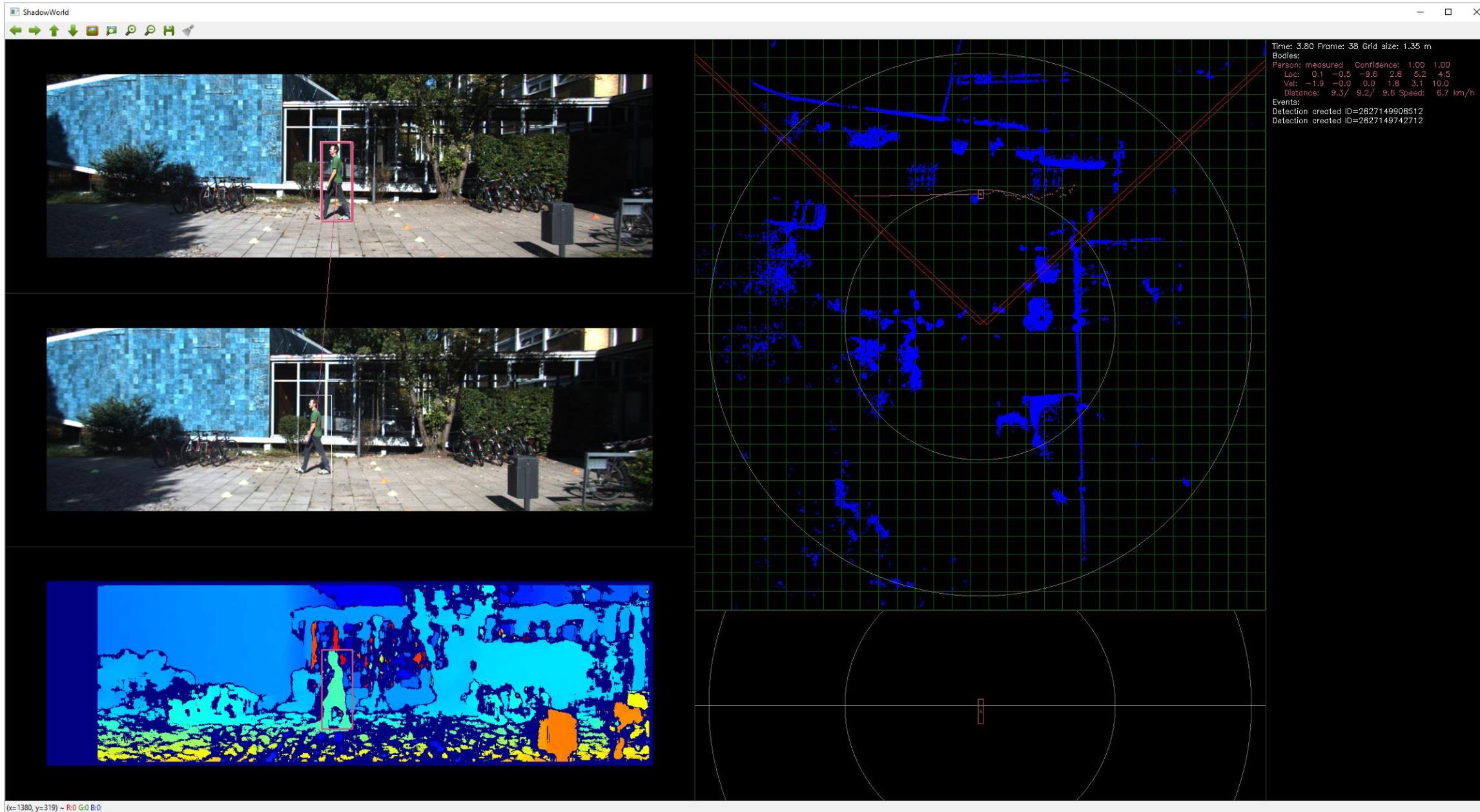
$p_h = \text{image height (pixels)}$

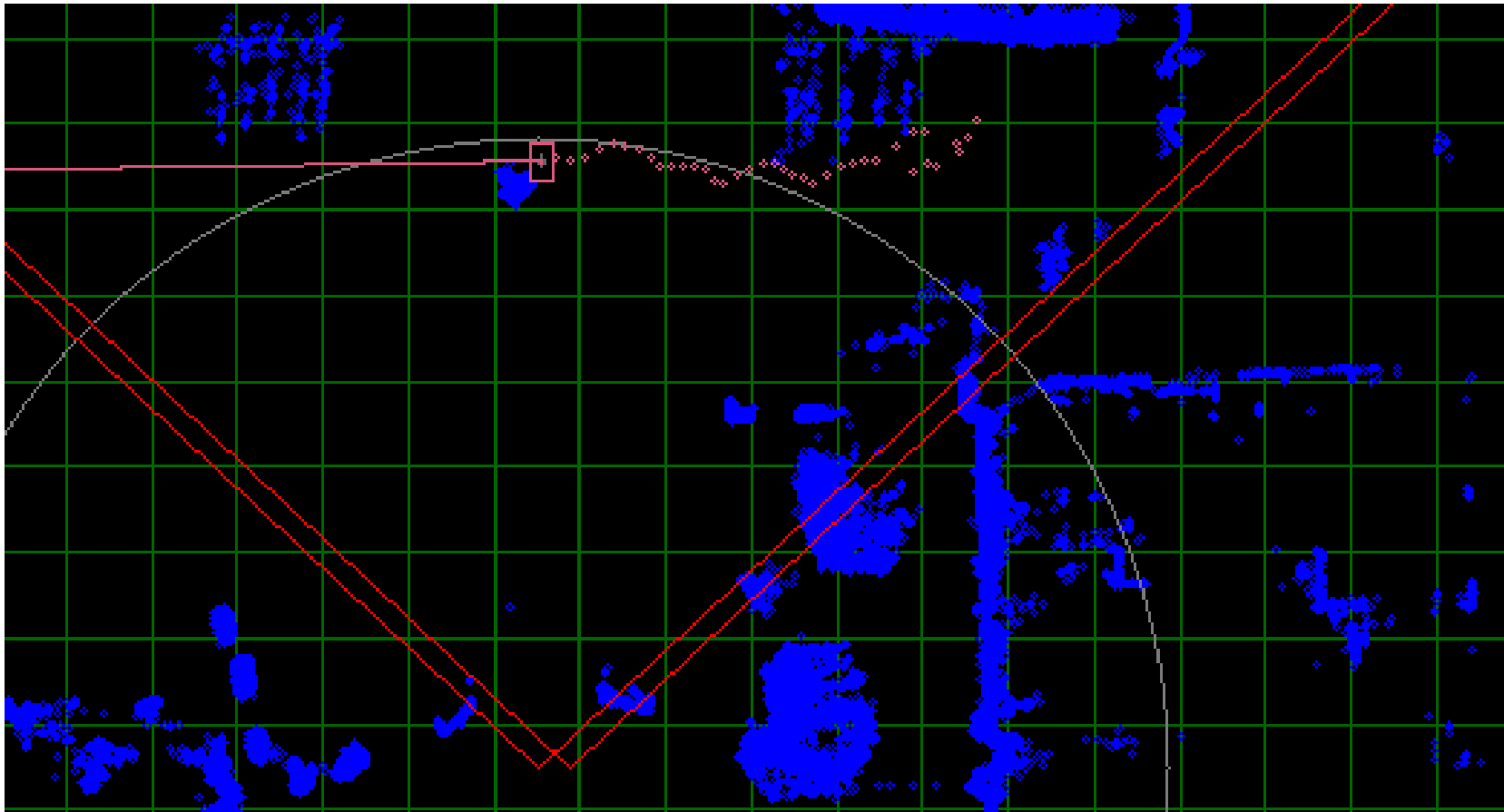
$f = \text{focal length (m)}$

$p_x = \text{pattern center point location (x, pixels)}$

$p_y = \text{pattern center point location (y, pixels)}$

Note! Only left image used. Right image is used only for disparity calculation (in the context of distance estimation and 3D projection).





Localizations follows Velodyne cloud pretty well!

Current overall matching algorithm:

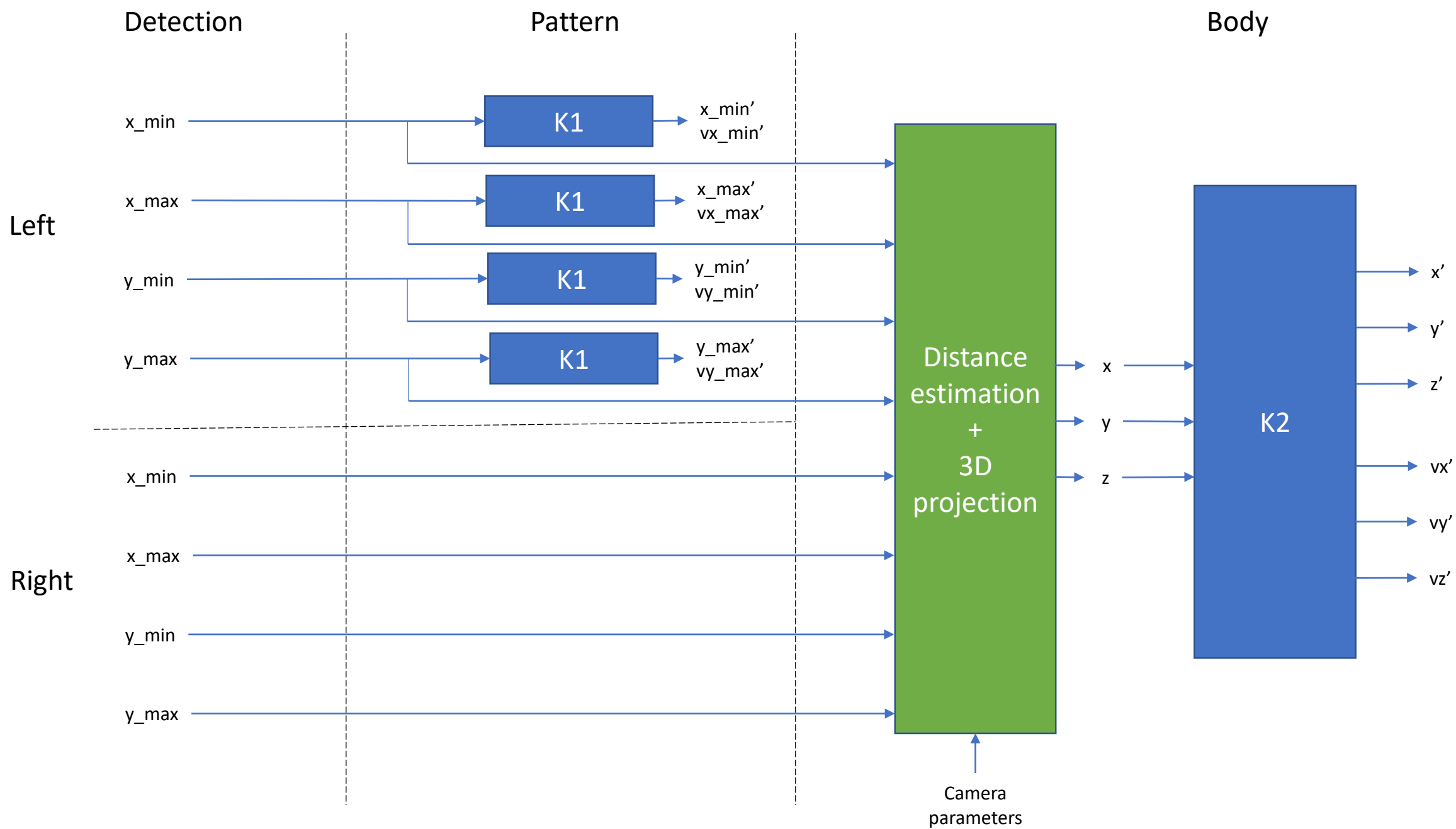
- For left camera:
 - Create detections
 - Predict pattern locations
 - Match detections to patterns
 - For each unmatched detection
 - Create pattern
 - Create body
- For right camera:
 - Create detections
- Match right camera detections to left camera patterns
- Predict body locations
- Create location measurements based on size and stereo
- Correct body locations

Note: Pattern and body removals are not described.

Kalman Filter Parameter Adjustments

Two levels of filtering:

1. Pattern
 - Pattern movement estimation for missing detections
2. Body
 - Coordinate and velocity estimation



Before

```
PATTERN_ALPHA = 200.0 # Pattern initial location error variance
PATTERN_BETA = 10000.0 # Pattern initial velocity error variance
PATTERN_C = np.array([[1.0, 0.0]]) # Pattern measurement matrix
PATTERN_Q = np.array([200.0]) # Pattern measurement variance
PATTERN_R = np.array([[0.1, 0.0],
                      [0.0, 1.0]]) # Pattern state equation covariance
```

```
BODY_ALFA = 100000.0 # Body initial location error variance
BODY_BETA = 100000.0 # Body initial velocity error variance
BODY_C = np.array([[1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
                  ]) # Body measurement matrix
BODY_DATA_COLLECTION_COUNT = 30 # How many frames until notification
BODY_Q = np.array([[200.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 200.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 0.0, 200.0]]) # Body measurement variance 200
BODY_R = np.array([[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
                  ]) # Body state equation covariance
```

After

```
PATTERN_ALPHA = 100.0 # Pattern initial location error variance
PATTERN_BETA = 10000.0 # Pattern initial velocity error variance
PATTERN_C = np.array([[1.0, 0.0]]) # Pattern measurement matrix
PATTERN_Q = np.array([100.0]) # Pattern measurement variance
PATTERN_R = np.array([[0.0, 0.0],
                       [0.0, 100.0]]) # Pattern state equation covariance
```

```
BODY_ALFA = 10.0 # Body initial location error variance
BODY_BETA = 100.0 # Body initial velocity error variance
BODY_C = np.array([[1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
                  ]) # Body measurement matrix
BODY_DATA_COLLECTION_COUNT = 30 # How many frames until notification
BODY_Q = np.array([[25.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 25.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 0.0, 25.0]]) # Body measurement variance 200
BODY_R = np.array([[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.1, 0.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                   [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0]
                  ]) # Body state equation covariance
```

```

PATTERN_ALFA = 100.0 # Pattern initial location error variance
PATTERN_BETA = 10000.0 # Pattern initial velocity error variance
PATTERN_C = np.array([[1.0, 0.0]]) # Pattern measurement matrix
PATTERN_Q = np.array([100.0]) # Pattern measurement variance
PATTERN_R = np.array([[0.0, 0.0],
                      [0.0, 100.0]]) # Pattern state equation covariance

```

PATTERN_ALFA

- $2 \cdot \text{std} = 20\text{px}$, first detection bounding box accuracy

PATTERN_BETA

- $2 \cdot \text{std} = 200 \text{ px/s} = 20 \text{ px / frame}$

PATTERN_Q

- $2 \cdot \text{std} = 20\text{px}$, detection accuracy

PATTERN_R

- Location, no teleporting
- Velocity, $2 \cdot \text{std} = 20\text{px/frame} = 200 \text{ px/s}$

```

BODY_ALFA = 10.0 # Body initial location error variance
BODY_BETA = 100.0 # Body initial velocity error variance
BODY_C = np.array([[1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                  [0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                  [0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
                  ]) # Body measurement matrix
BODY_DATA_COLLECTION_COUNT = 30 # How many frames until notification
BODY_Q = np.array([[25.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                  [0.0, 25.0, 0.0],
                  [0.0, 0.0, 25.0]]) # Body measurement variance 200
BODY_R = np.array([[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                  [0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                  [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                  [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.1, 0.0, 0.0],
                  [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                  [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0]
                  ]) # Body state equation covariance

```

BODY_ALFA

- $2 \cdot \text{std} = 6 \text{ m}$, first location accuracy

BODY_BETA

- $2 \cdot \text{std} = 20 \text{ m/s}$

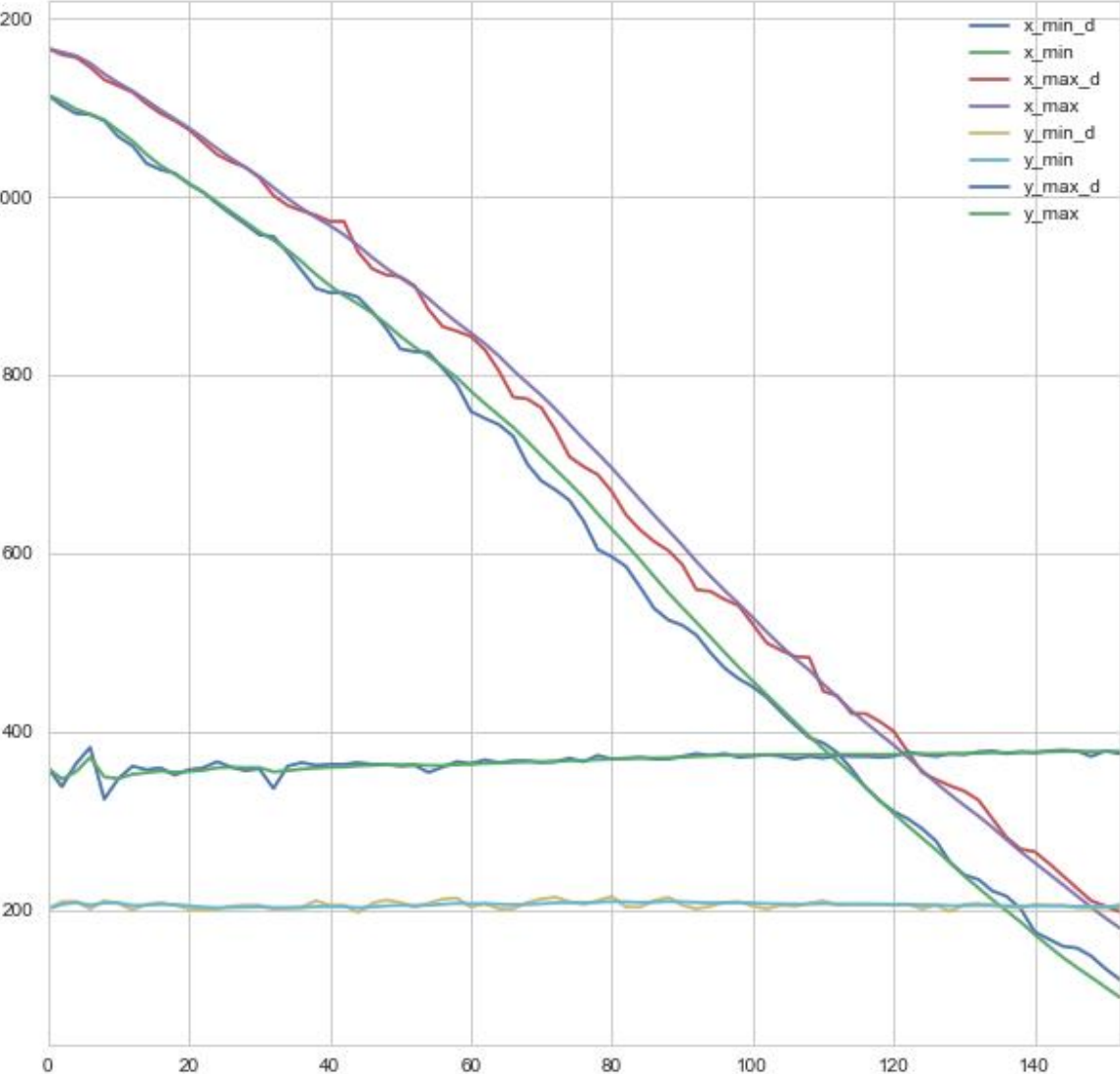
BODY_Q

- $2 \cdot \text{std} = 10\text{m}$, measurement accuracy

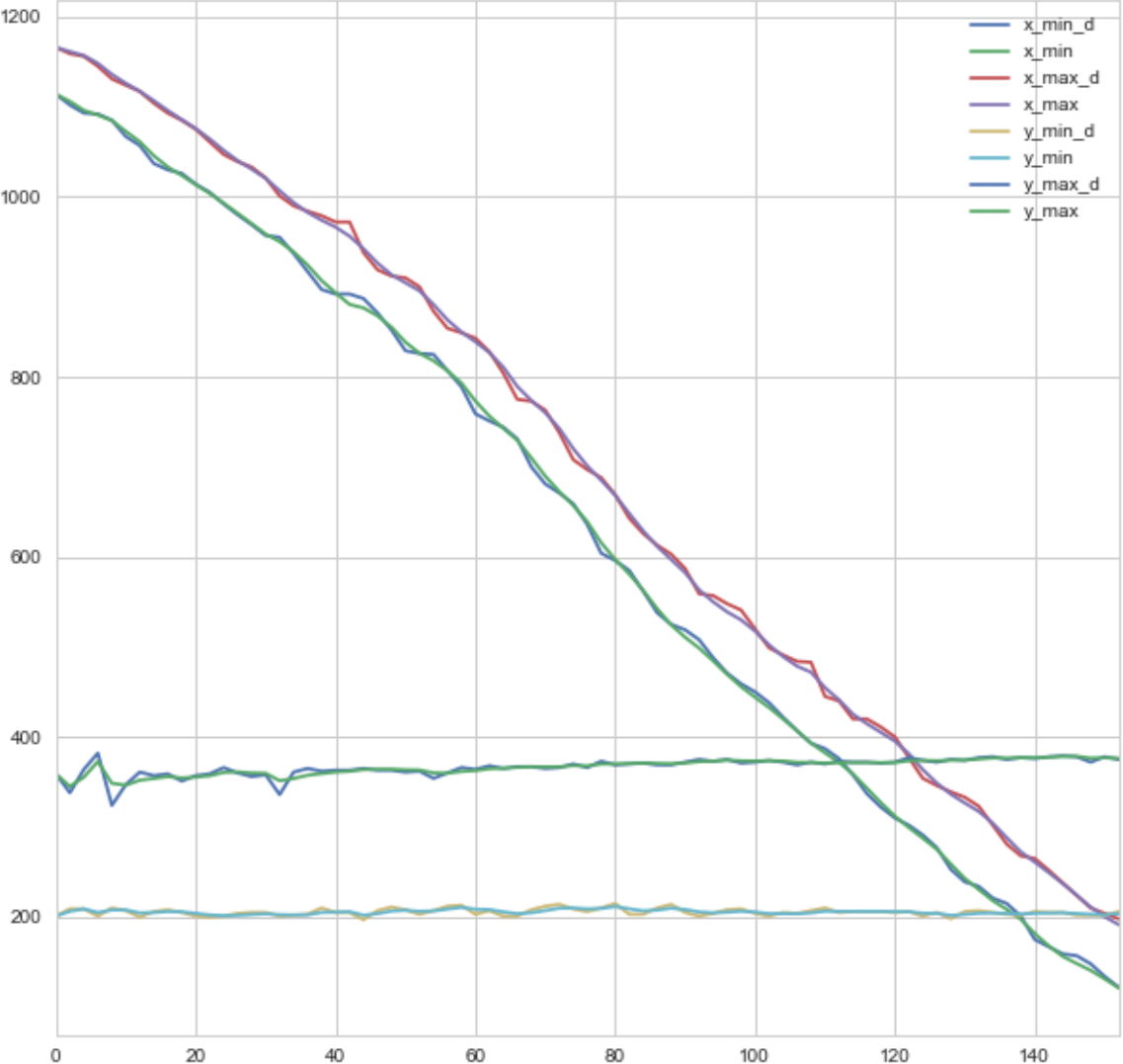
BODY_R

- Location, no teleporting
- Velocity (x,z), $2 \cdot \text{std} = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$
- Velocity (y), $2 \cdot \text{std} = 0,6 \text{ m/s}^2$

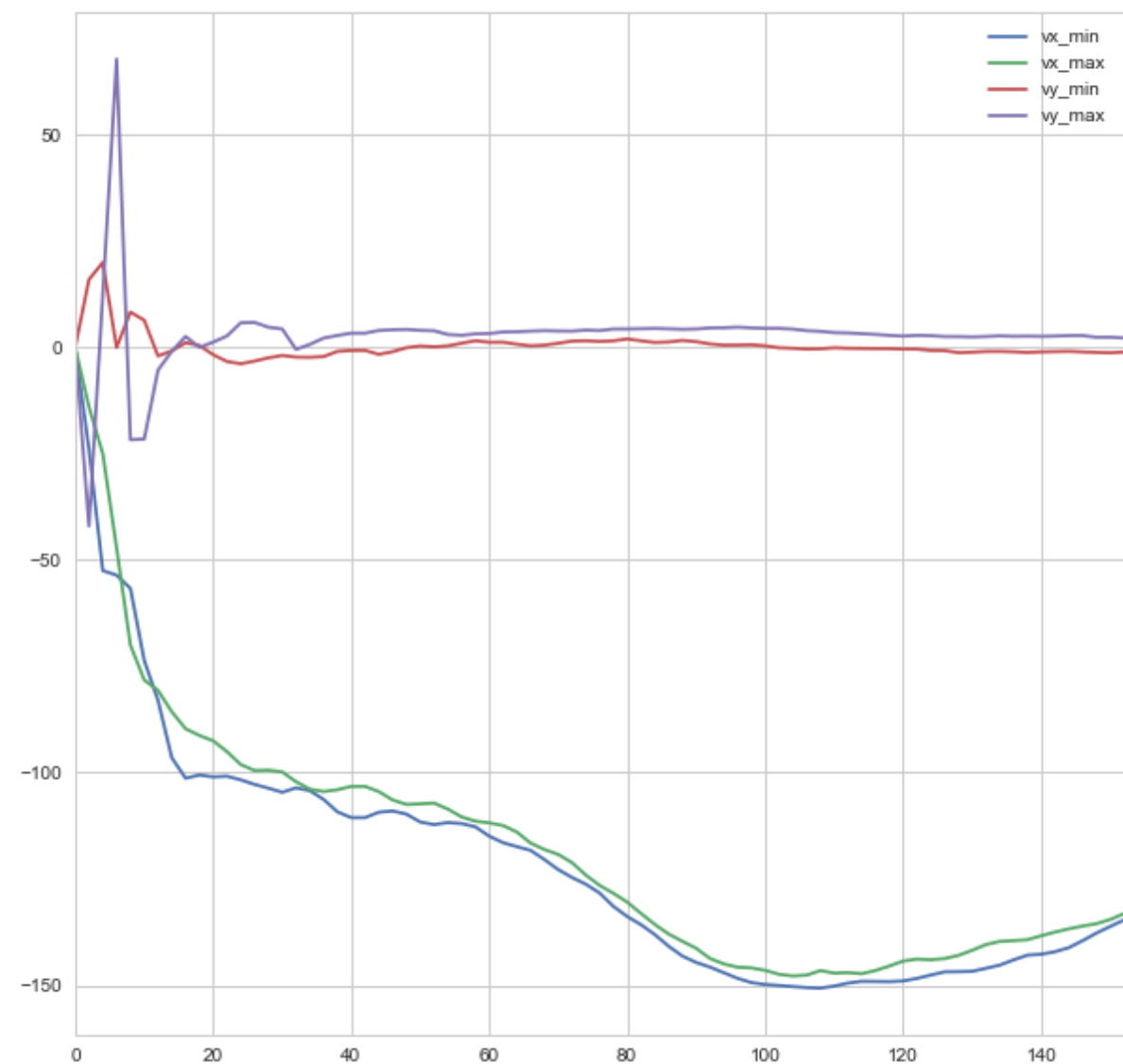
Pattern location / before



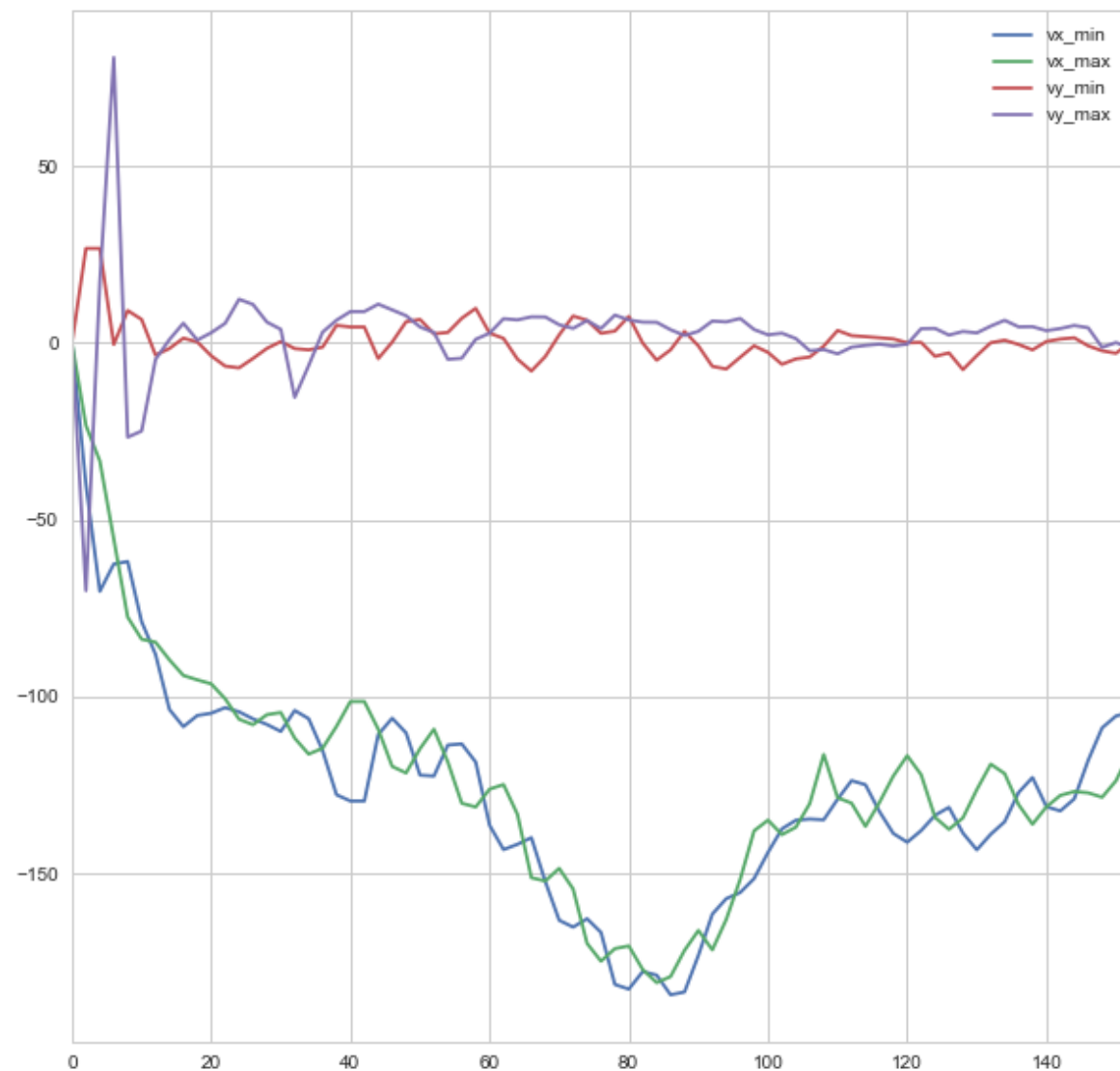
Pattern location / after



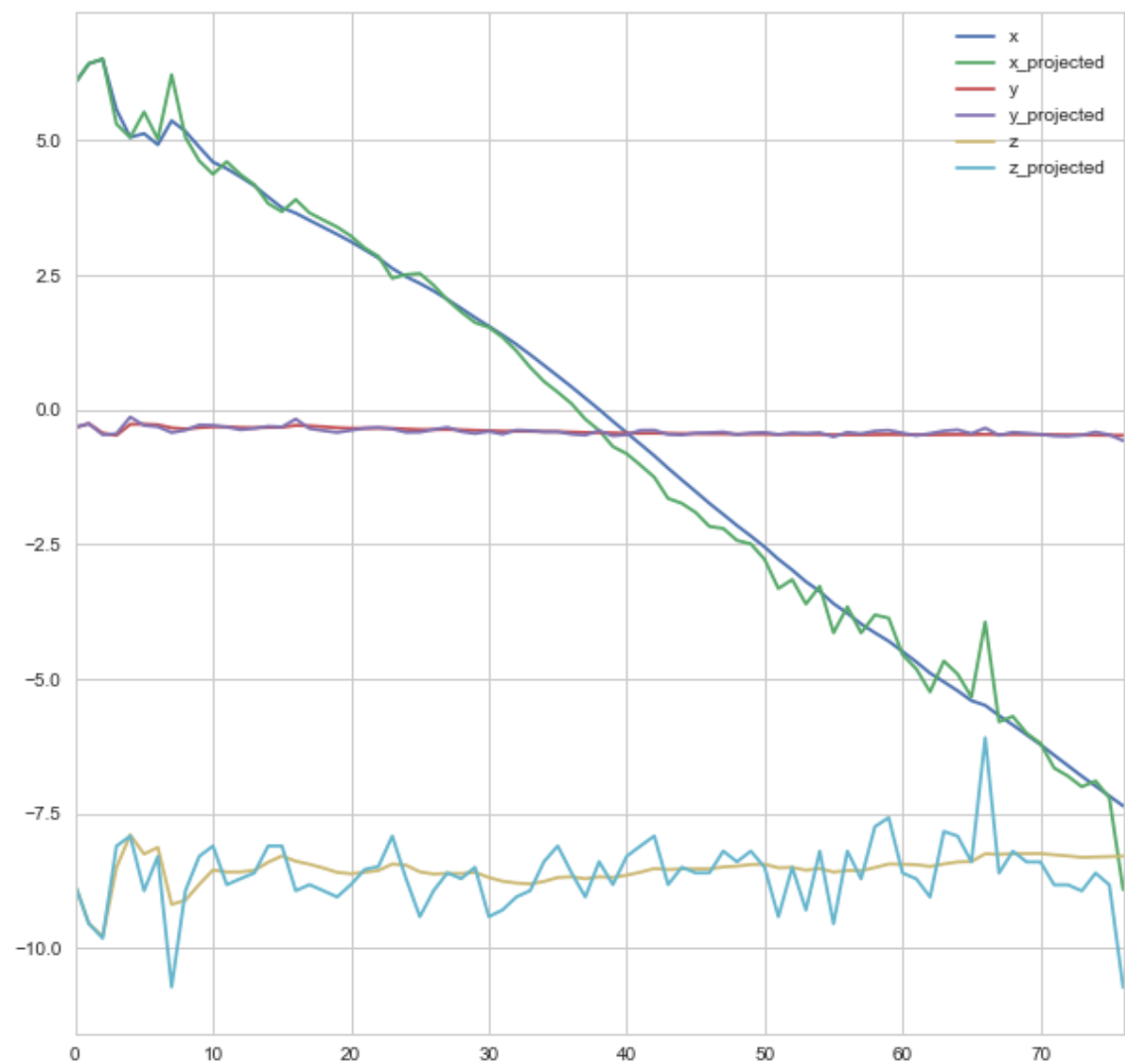
Pattern velocity / before



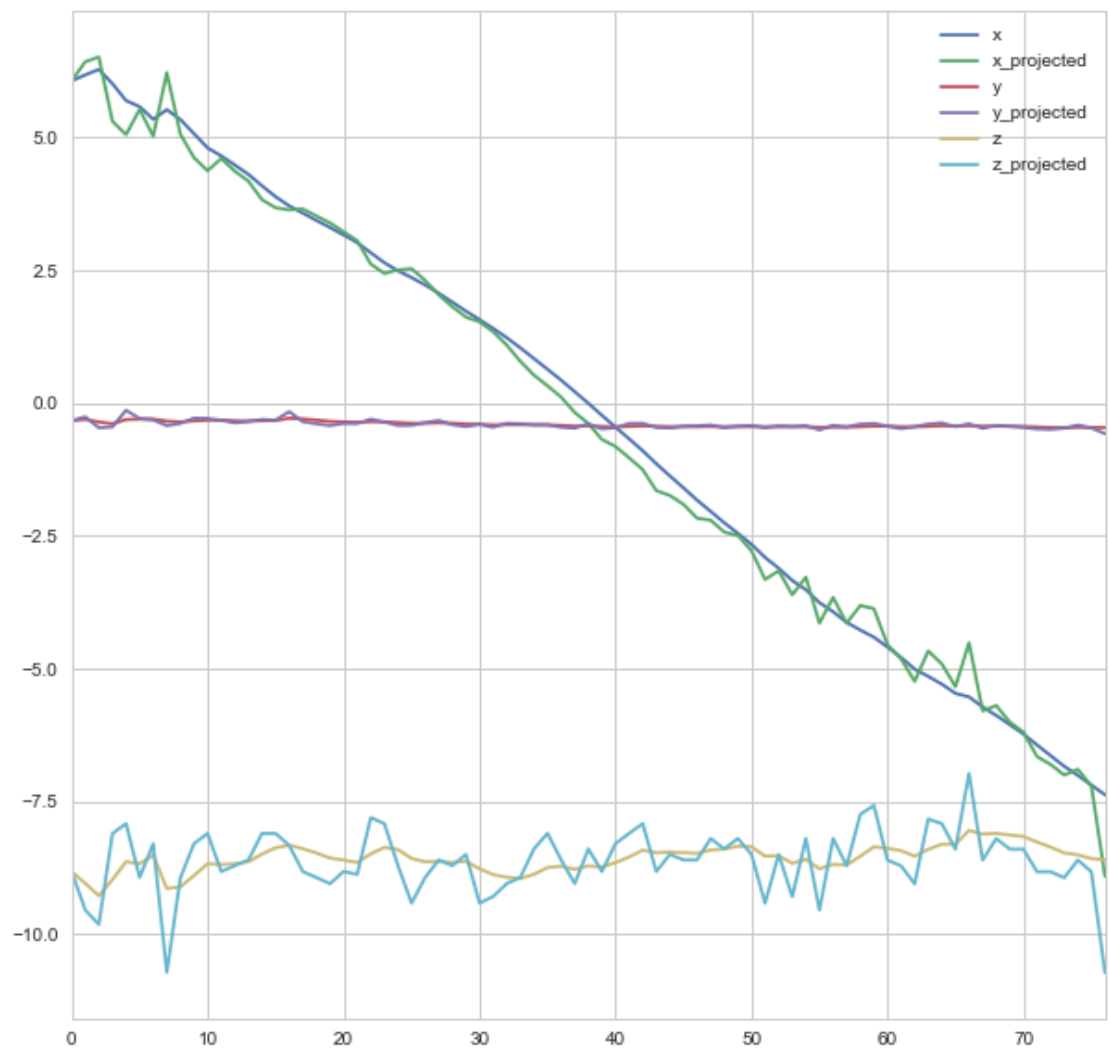
Pattern location / after



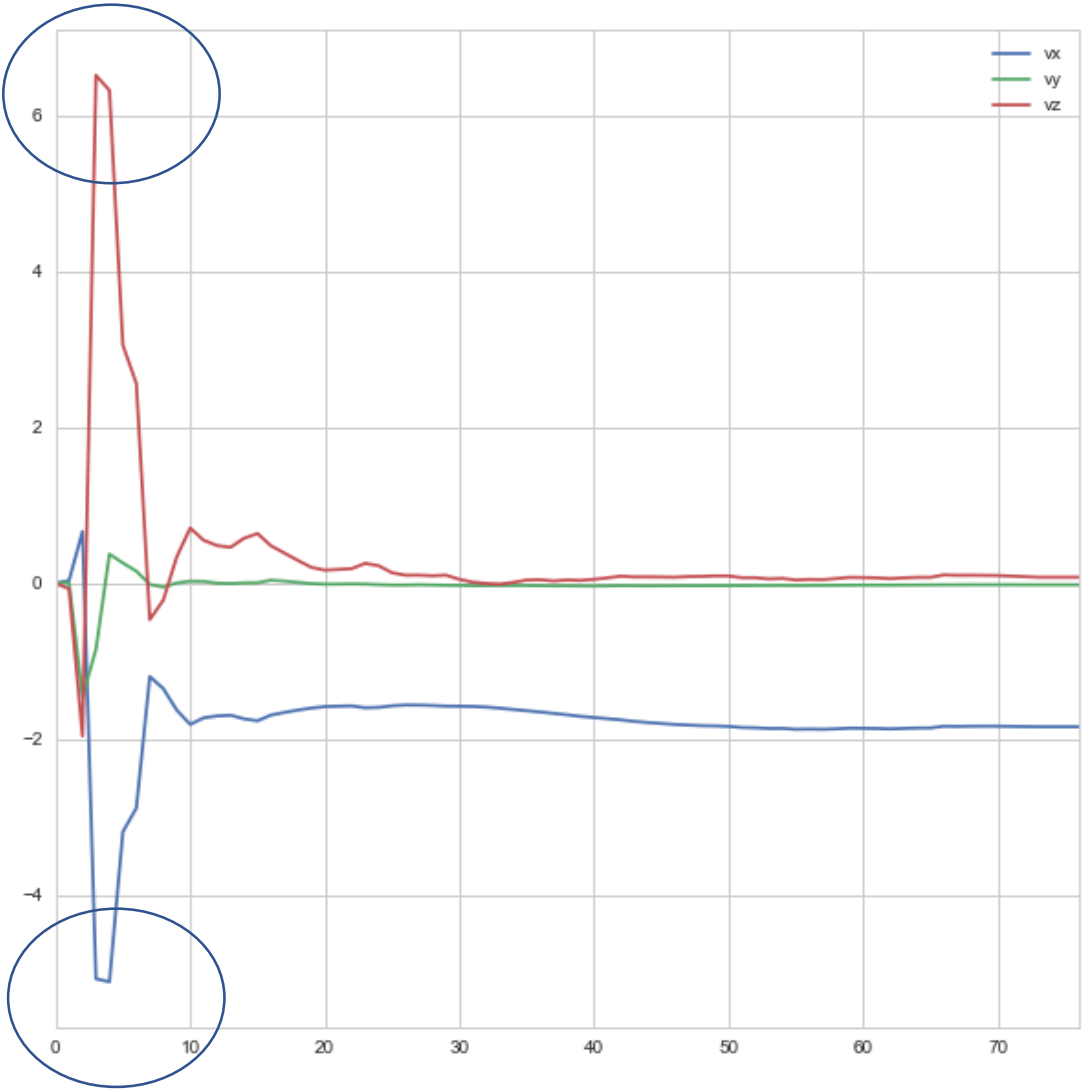
Body location / before



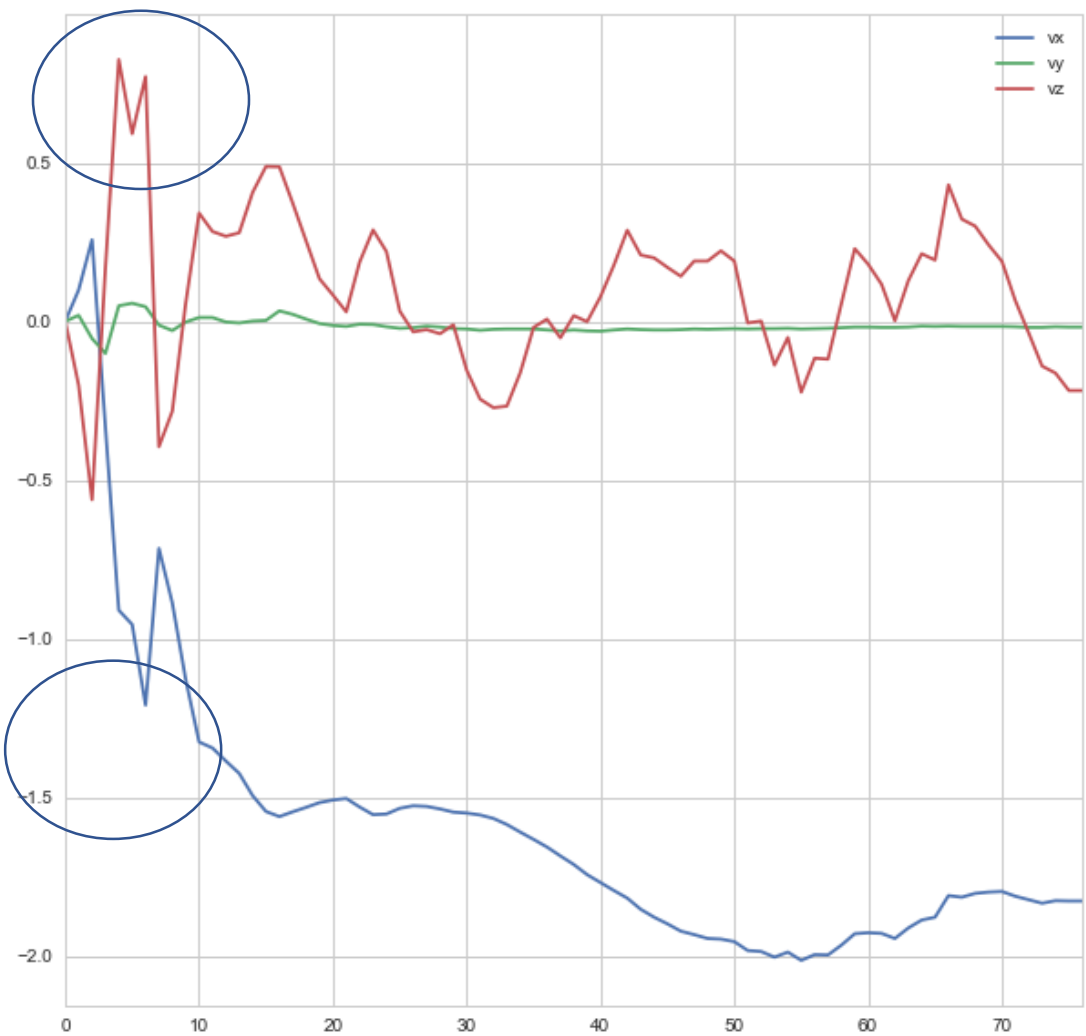
Body location / after



Body location / before



Body location / after

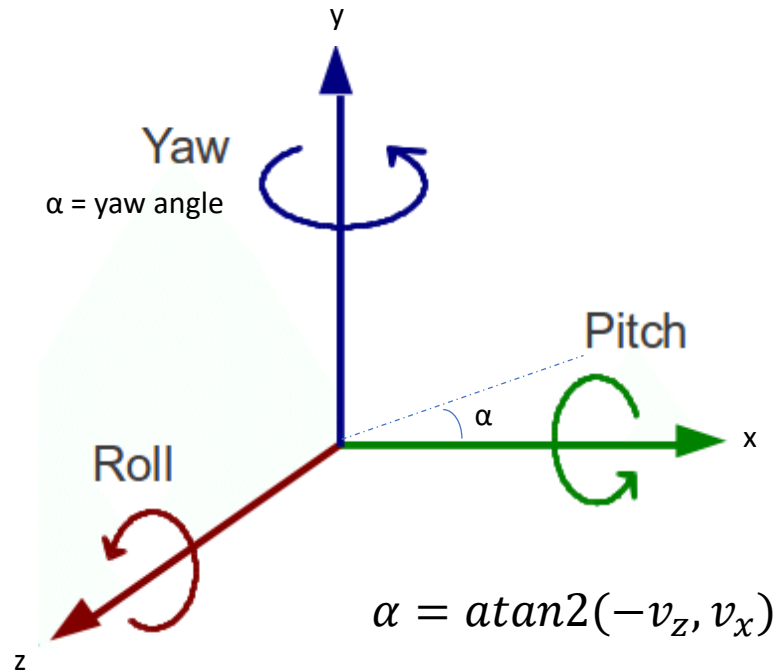


Body Volume and Orientation

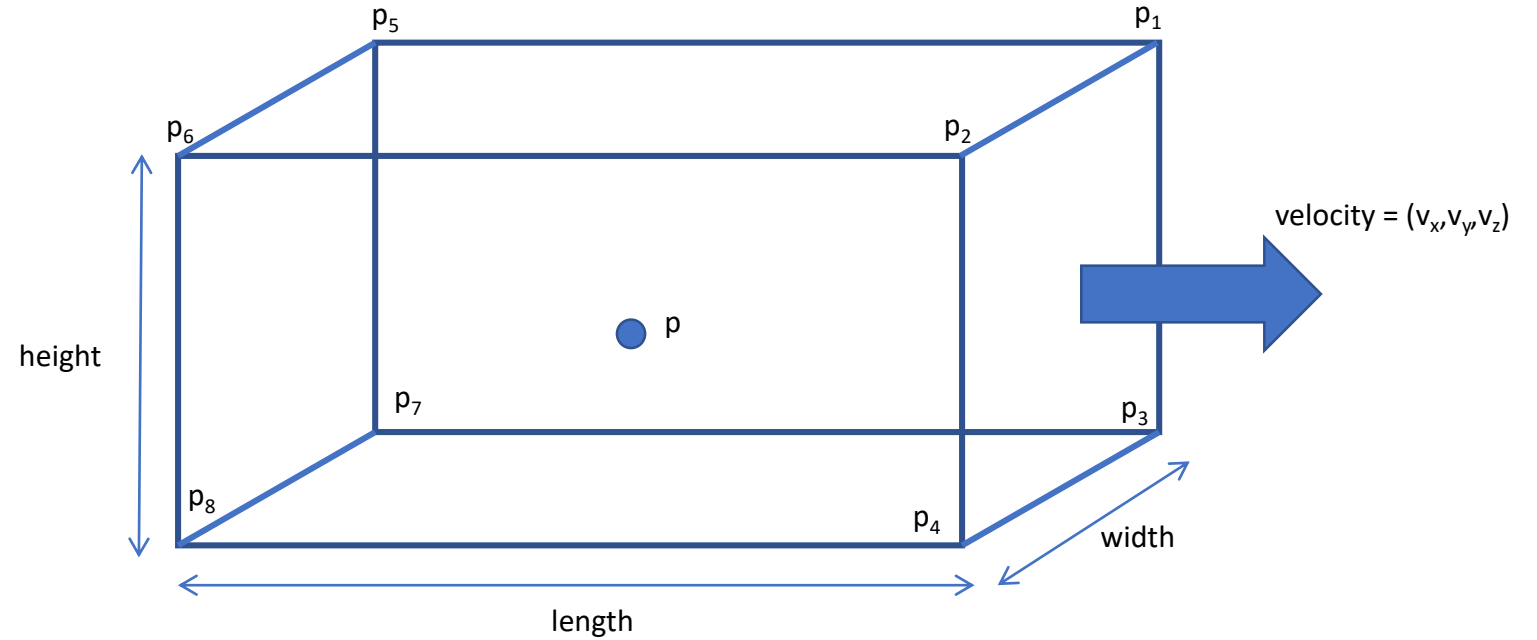
- Bounding sphere is not a good shape for volumes like car, human or train...
- KITTI uses bounded 3D box



Assumption: Only yaw allowed



Each body is supposed to have “normal” movement direction, which defines length, height and width.

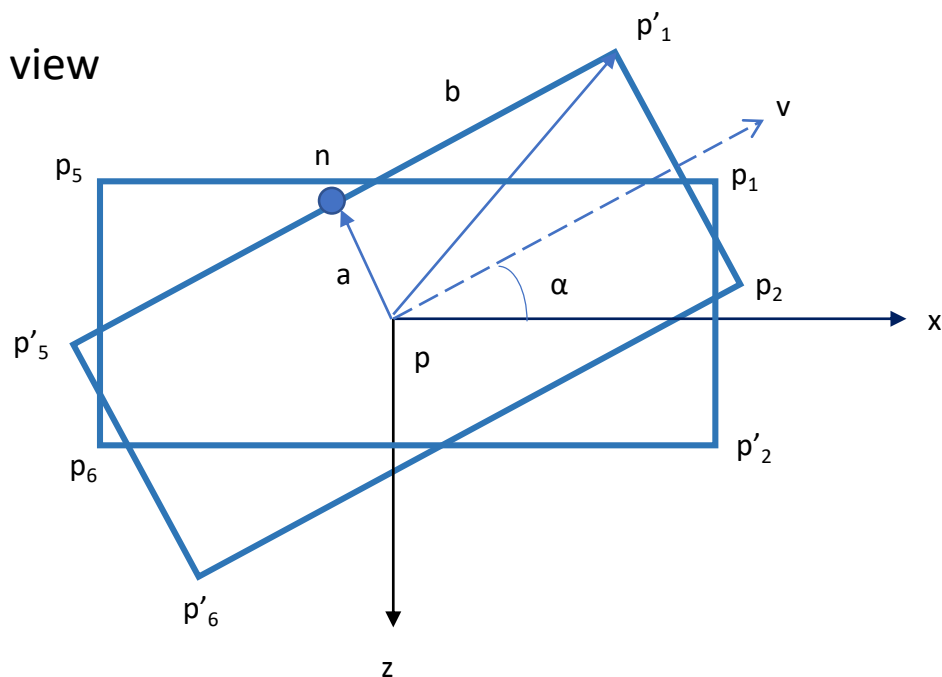


$$(p_{1,x}, p_{1,y}, p_{1,z}) = (p_x + 0.5 * \text{length}, p_y + 0.5 * \text{height}, p_z - 0.5 * \text{width})$$

...

$$(p_{8,x}, p_{8,y}, p_{8,z}) = (p_x - 0.5 * \text{length}, p_y - 0.5 * \text{height}, p_z + 0.5 * \text{width})$$

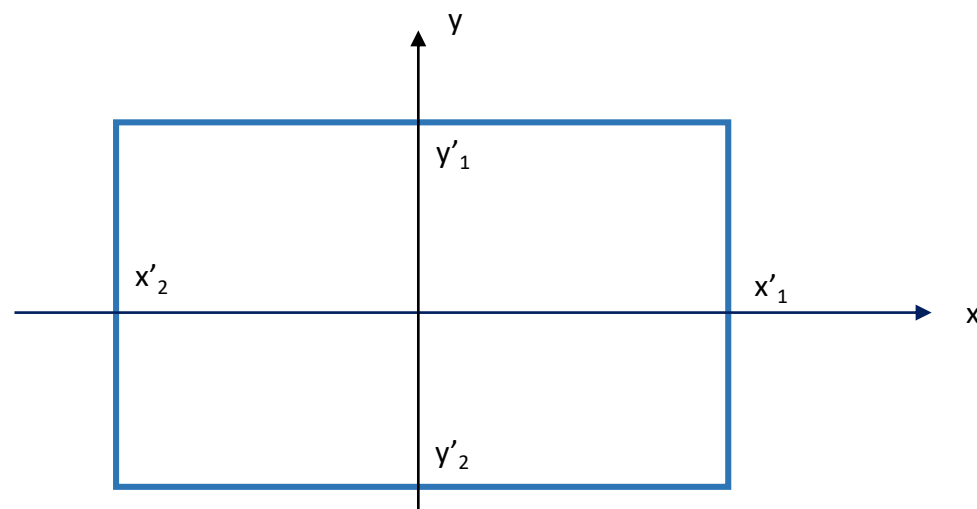
Top view



$$\alpha = \text{atan2}(-v_z, v_x)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_{x,i} \\ p'_{y,i} \\ p'_{z,i} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & 0 & \sin(\alpha) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin(\alpha) & 0 & \cos(\alpha) \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} p_{x,i} \\ p_{y,i} \\ p_{z,i} \end{bmatrix}$$

Side view

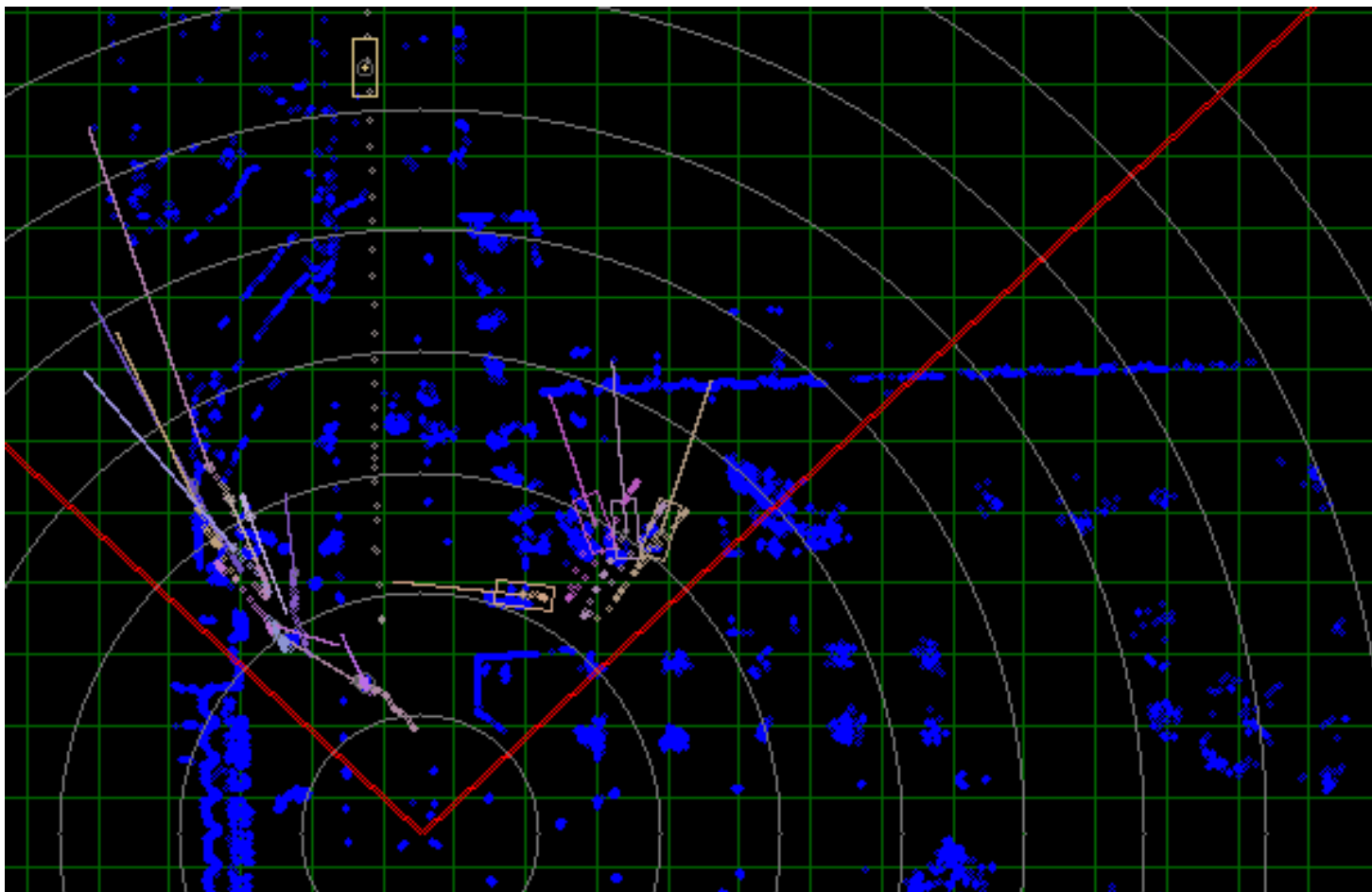


$$y'_1 = \text{height}/2$$

$$y'_2 = -\text{height}/2$$

$$x'_1 = \max(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7, x_8)$$

$$x'_2 = \min(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7, x_8)$$

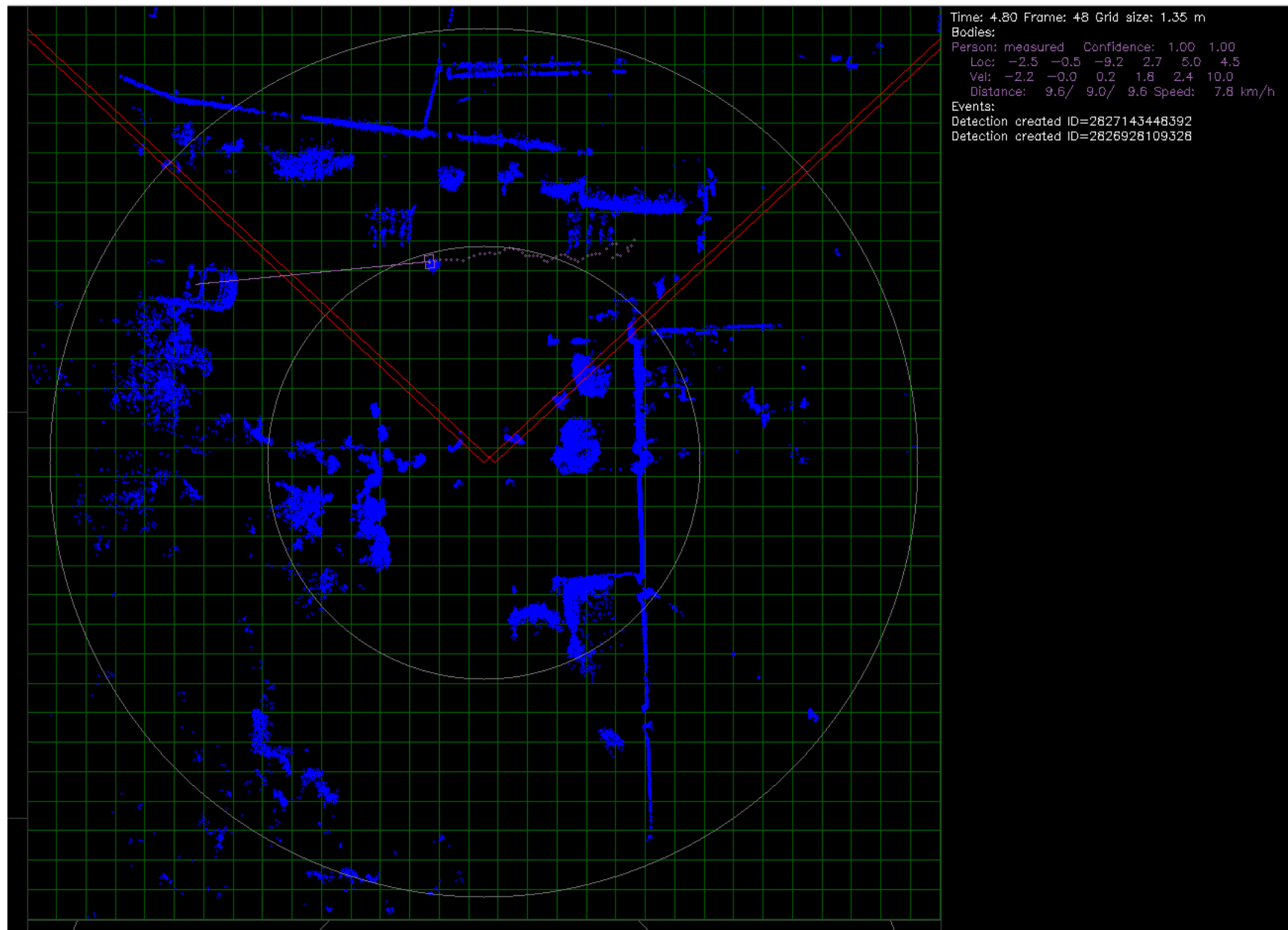


Currently used for display. Collision detection still uses spheres. TBD

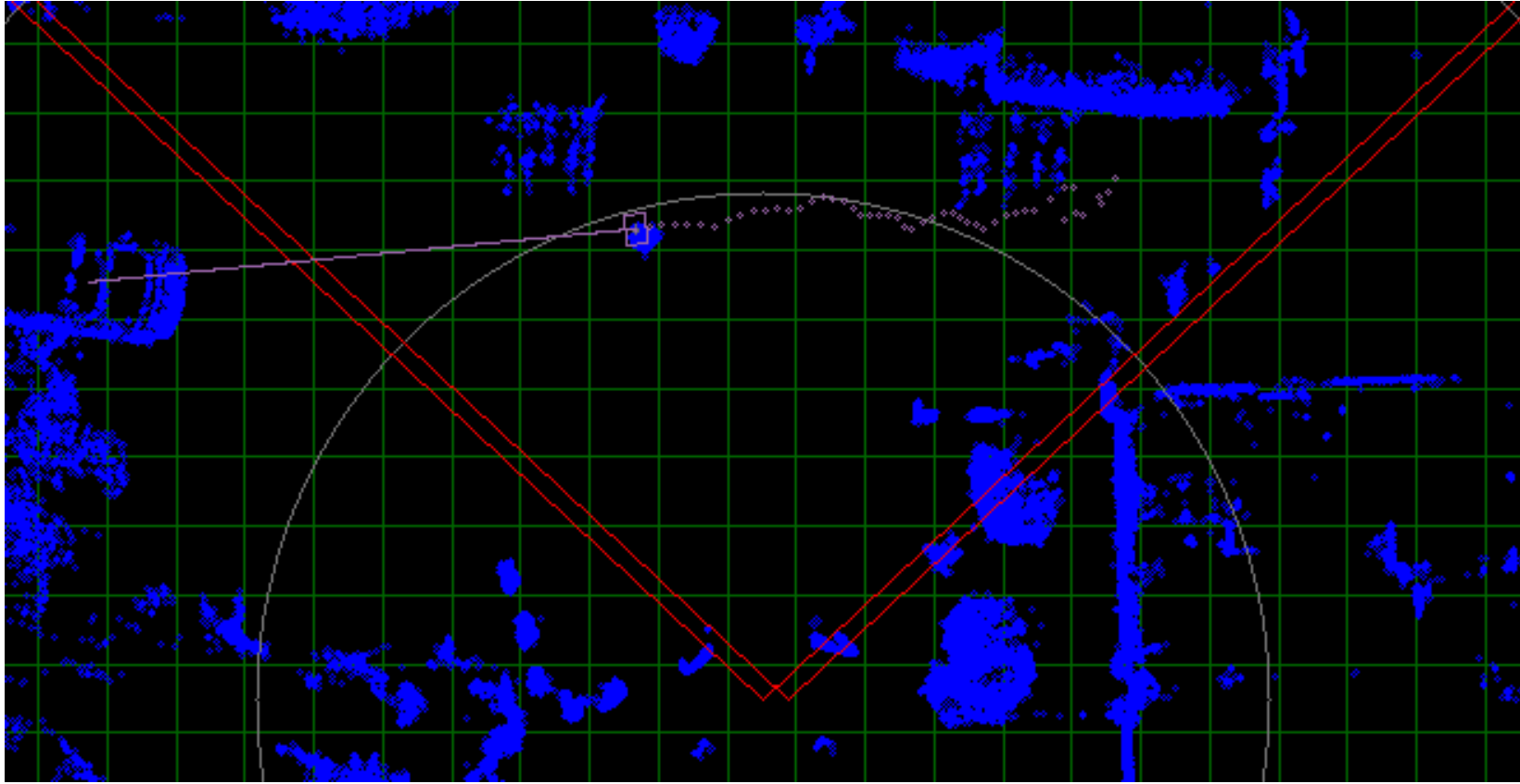
Grid and Body Forecast

Background:

Representing body forecast and probabilities in continuous world is presumably much more difficult than is discrete space. Grid is needed...



2D grid is used, even spacing
GRID_COUNT parameter (31)



Representing conditional path statistics and probabilities is easier. Appropriate grid size?

Open questions:

- Data? (KITTI Campus?)
- How to combine different probabilities (kinetic and stat based)?



Next Steps



Discussion

Thank you!

lampola@student.tut.fi

<https://github.com/SakariLampola/Thesis>