



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

Project Plan

| | 2018 | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|-------------------------------|------|------|----|------|----|------|----|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q1 | Q2 | Q1 | Q2 |
| 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: 11 frames (00:01 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

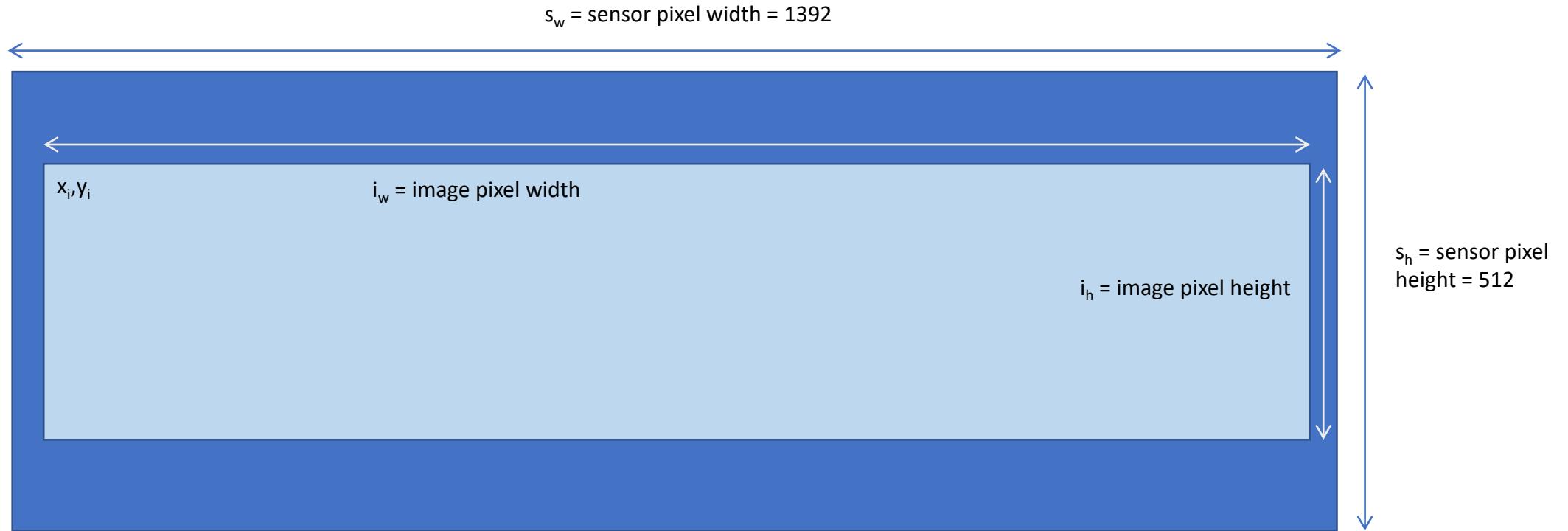
This page contains our raw data recordings, sorted by category (see menu above). So far, we included only sequences, for which we either have 3D object labels or which occur in our odometry benchmark training set. The dataset comprises the following information, captured and synchronized at 10 Hz:

- 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:

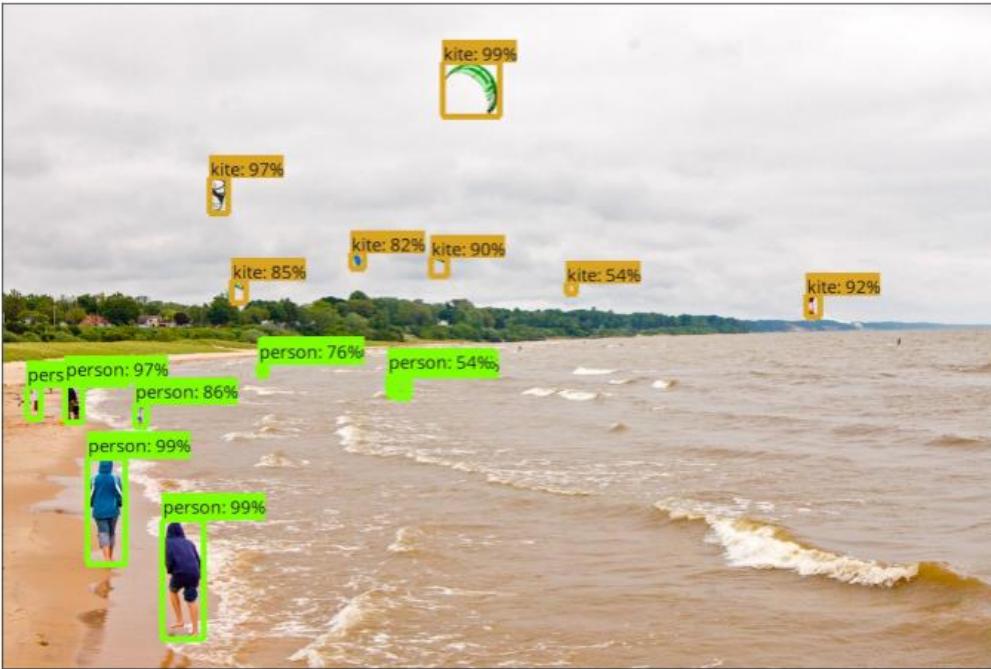
- image is symmetrically cropped (optical center fixed)
- rectification ignored

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

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

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.



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

Research Paper

Download the paper that describes the Microsoft COCO dataset.

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

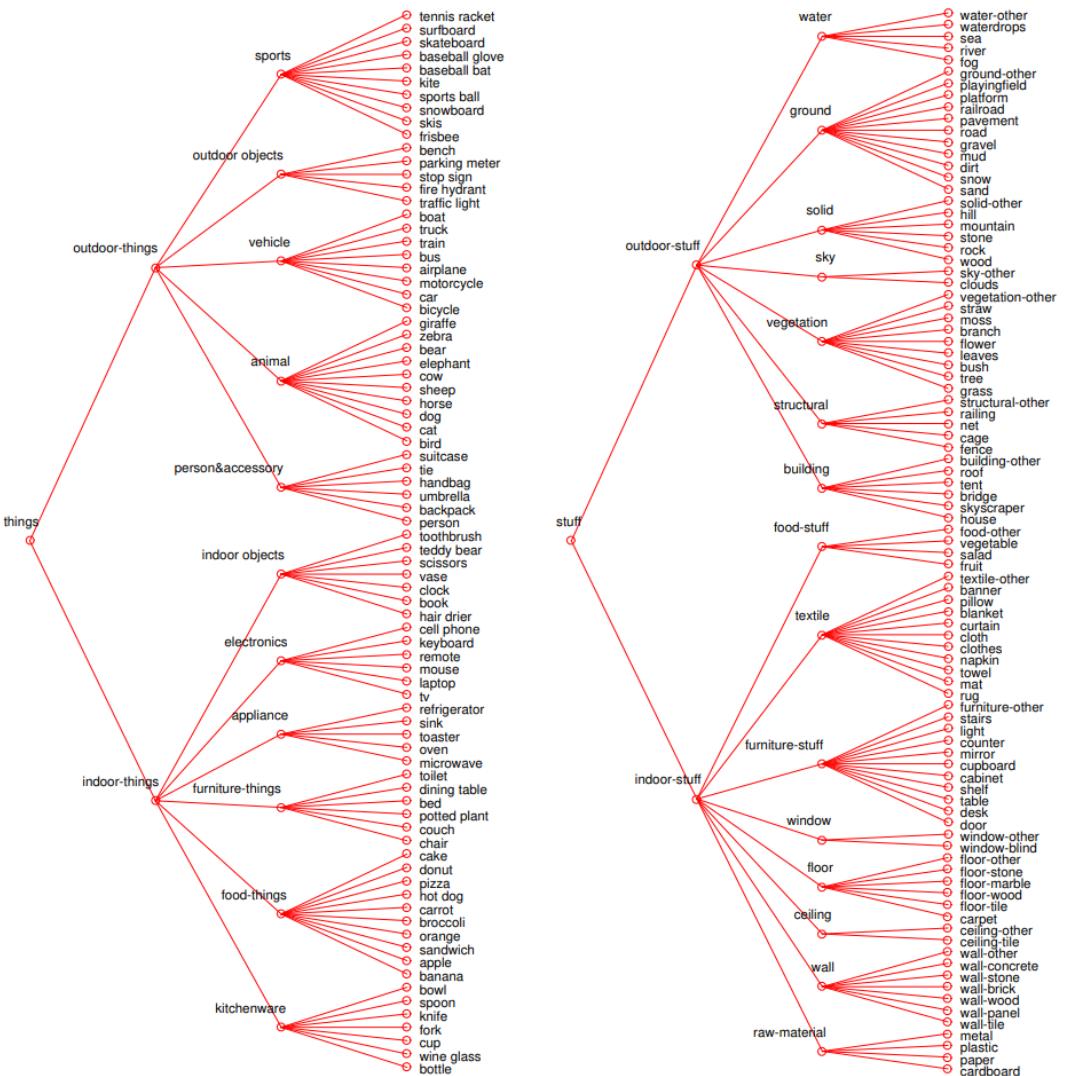
Pietro Perona Caltech

Deva Ramanan CMU

Larry Zitnick FAIR

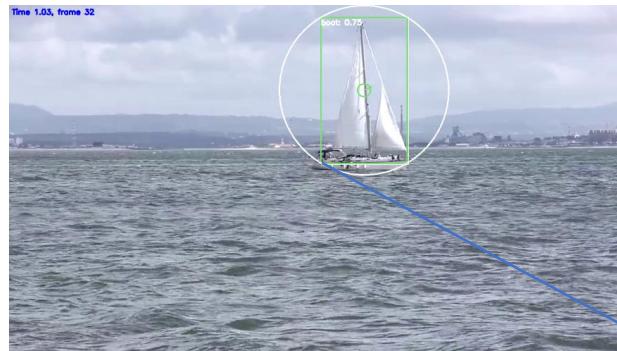
Piotr Dollár FAIR

Sponsors



Stereo Vision

Left



Right



disparity d





ZED™

2K Stereo Camera

The World's First
3D Camera for Depth Sensing
and Motion Tracking

[ORDER FOR \\$449](#)

Shipping Worldwide

Compatible OS



Windows 7, 8, 10



Linux

Third-party Support



SDK System Requirements

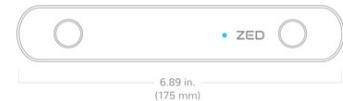
- Dual-core 2.3GHz or faster processor
- 4 GB RAM or more
- Nvidia GPU with compute capability > 3.0

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

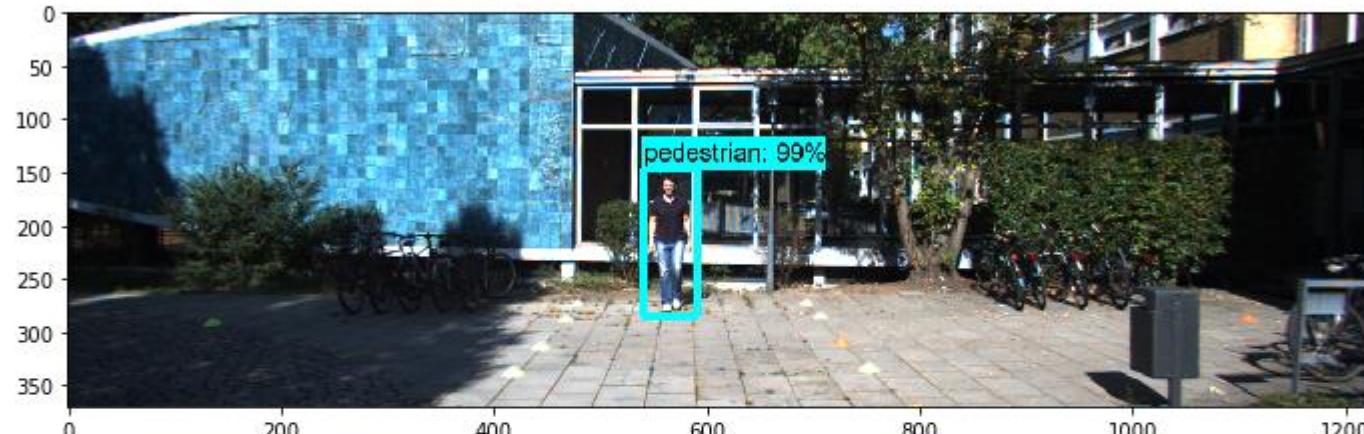
Depth Range
0.5 - 20 m (2.3 to 65 ft)

Stereo Baseline
120 mm (4.7")

Mapping left and right image patterns

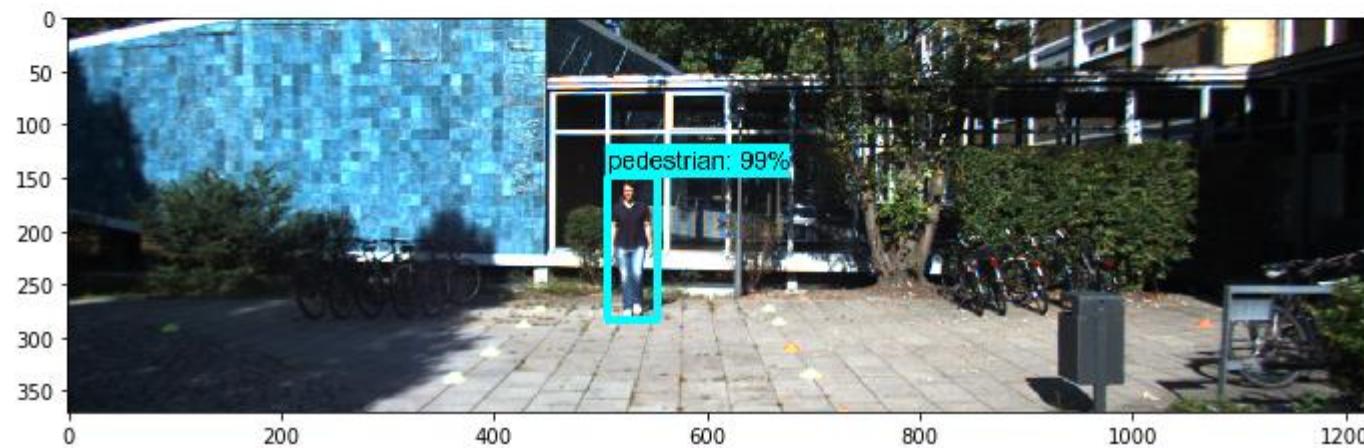
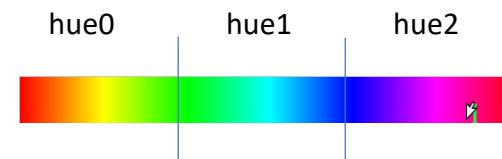
```
class,confidence,x,y,width,height,hue0,hue1,hue2,saturation,value  
-----  
2,1.00,566.00,215.50,52.00,137.00,0.315,0.437,0.247,71.996,124.843  
-----  
2,1.00,530.50,216.00,49.00,134.00,0.291,0.468,0.242,72.229,121.822
```

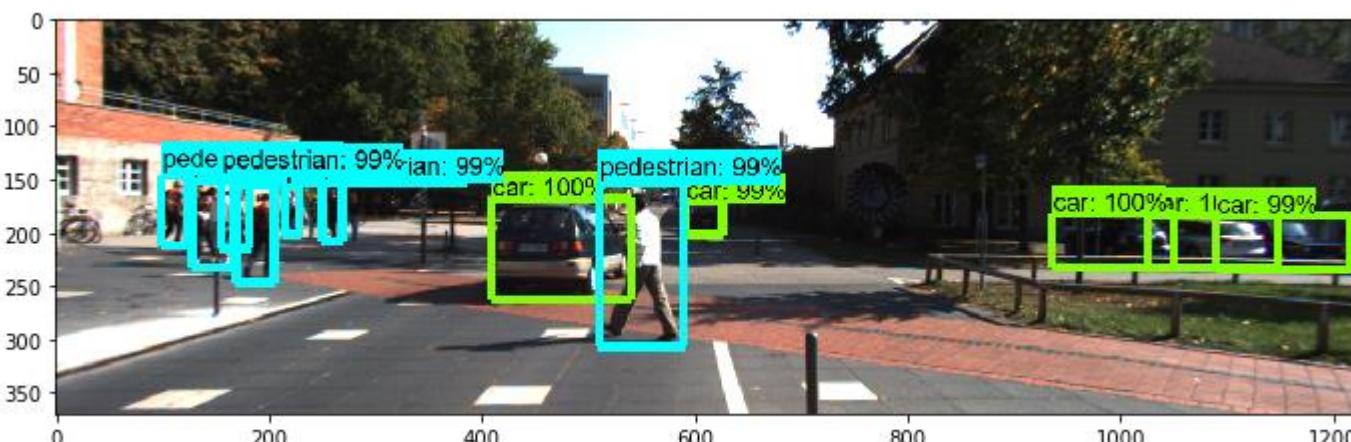
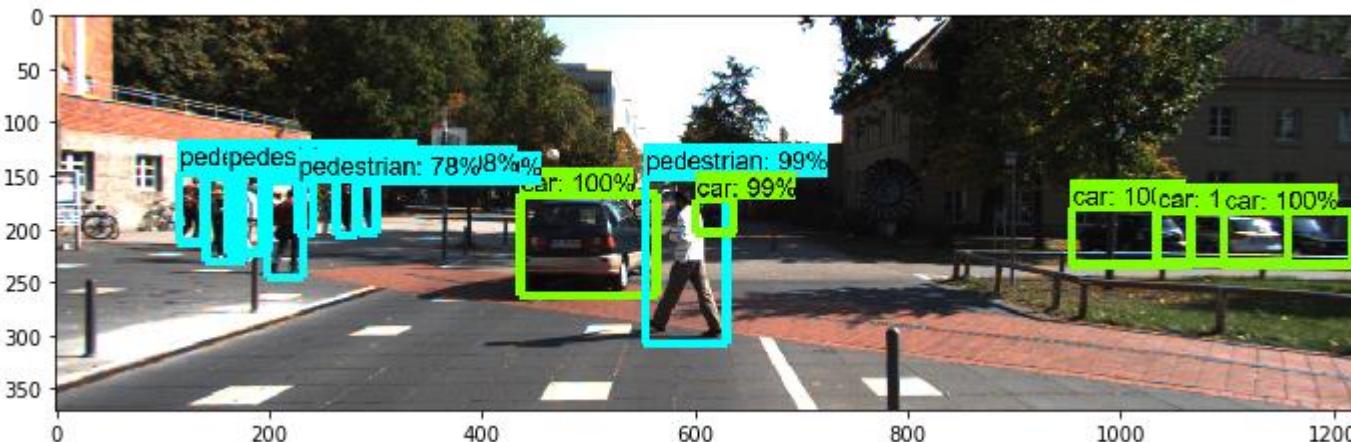
Pattern features to match



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:

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

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 |

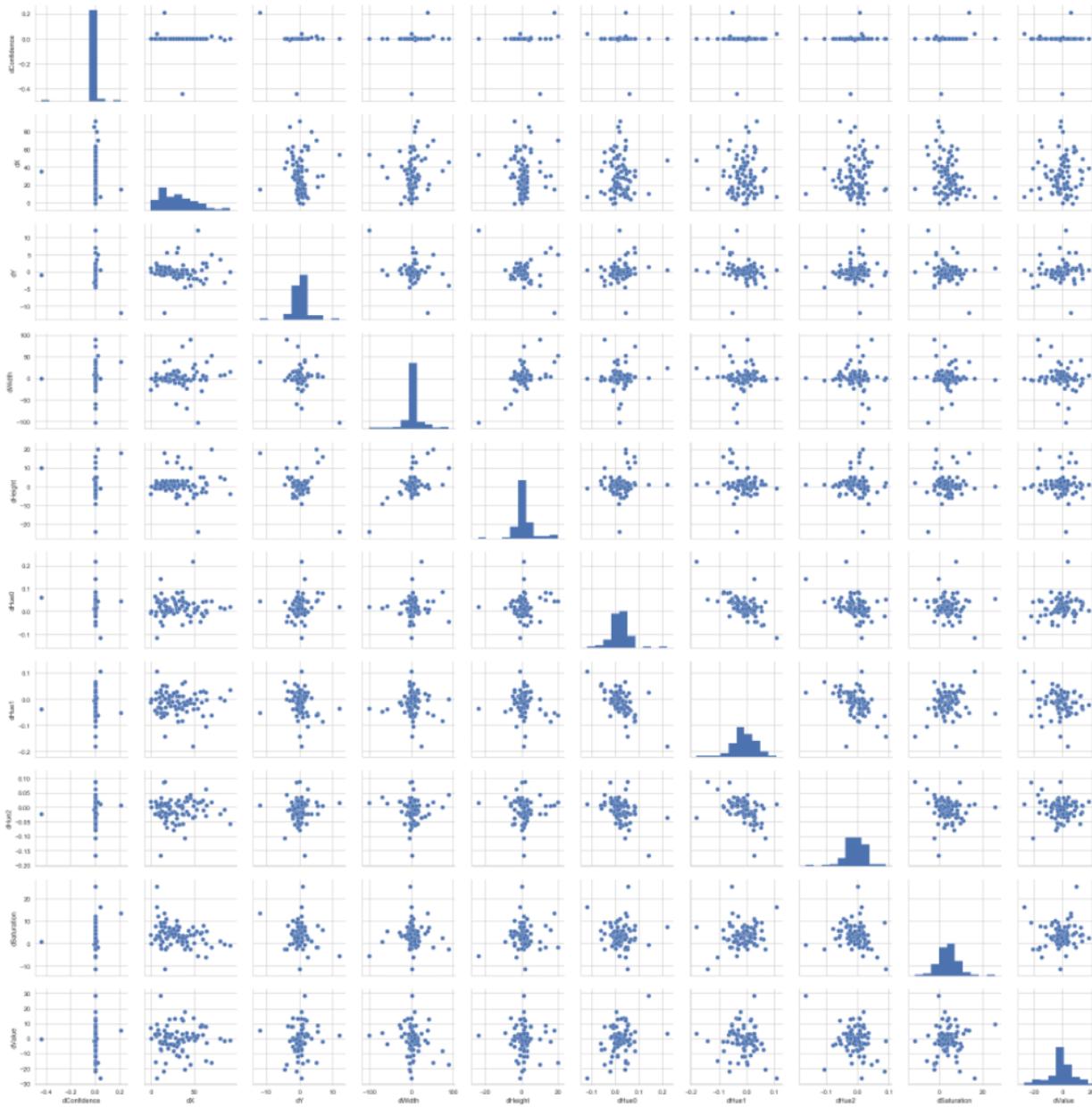
```
In [24]: df.describe()
```

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>
```

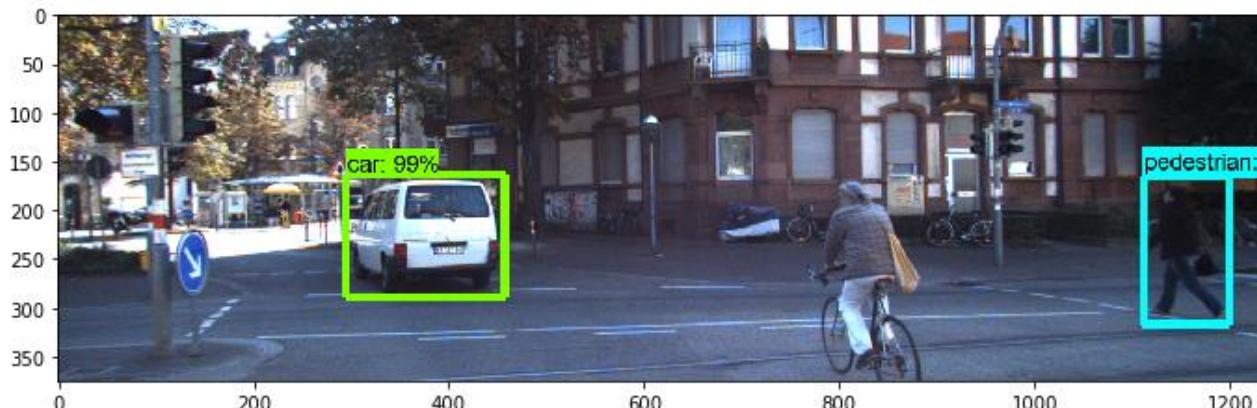


Pattern matching is done using Hungarian algorithm with the distance metrics:

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

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



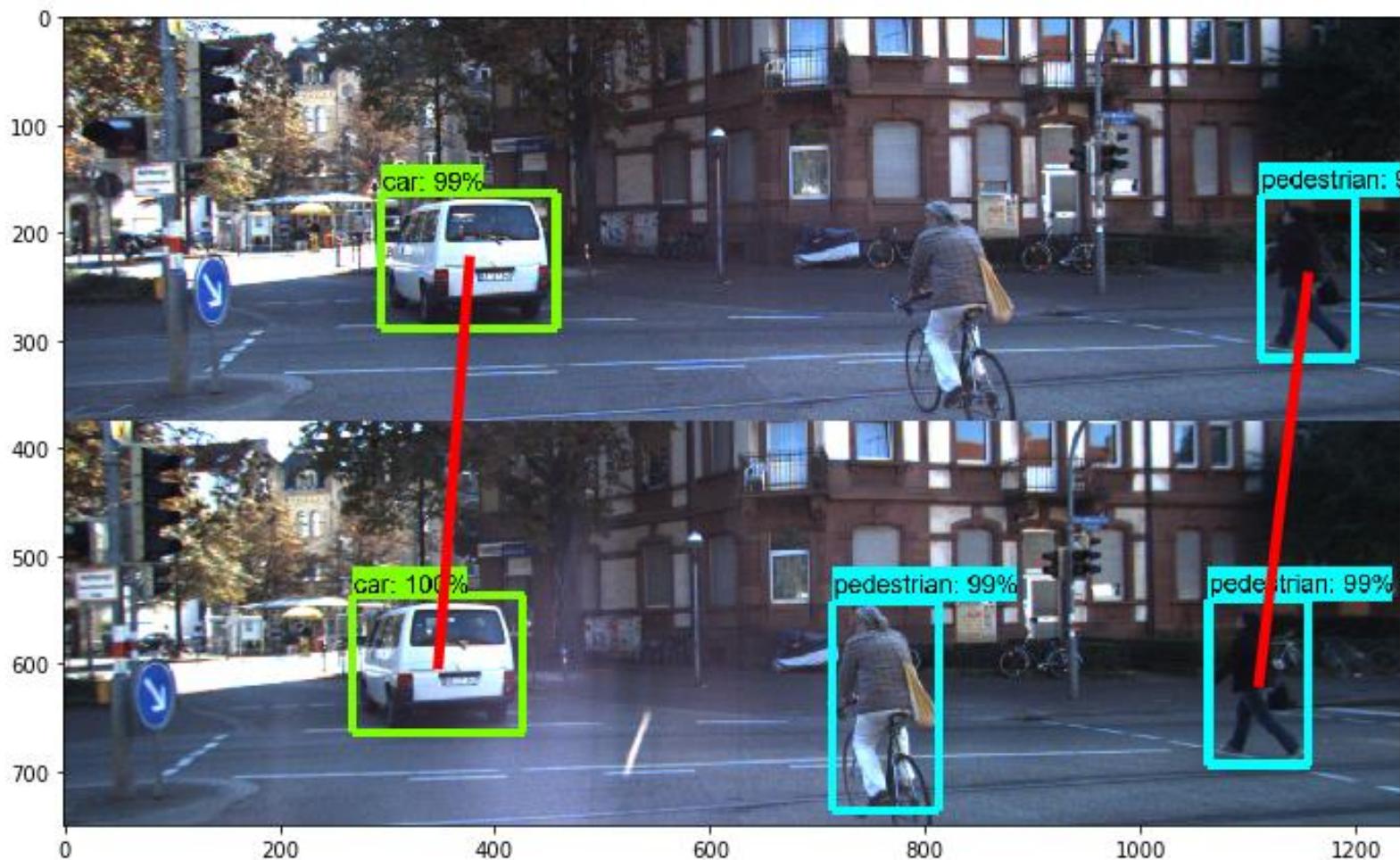
```
class,confidence,x,y,width,height,hue0,hue1,hue2,saturation,value
-----
2,1.00,1155.50,241.00,89.00,150.00,0.074,0.669,0.256,85.880,58.390
1,1.00,376.50,226.00,163.00,126.00,0.114,0.626,0.259,70.091,137.364
-----
1,1.00,347.50,225.50,159.00,127.00,0.104,0.614,0.282,66.123,148.577
2,1.00,1110.00,242.00,94.00,152.00,0.094,0.682,0.224,82.096,58.026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

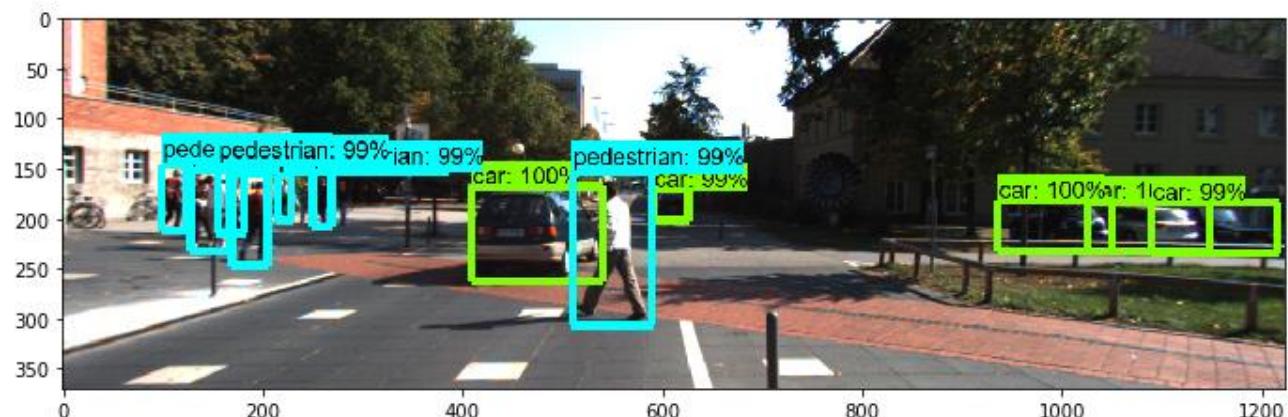
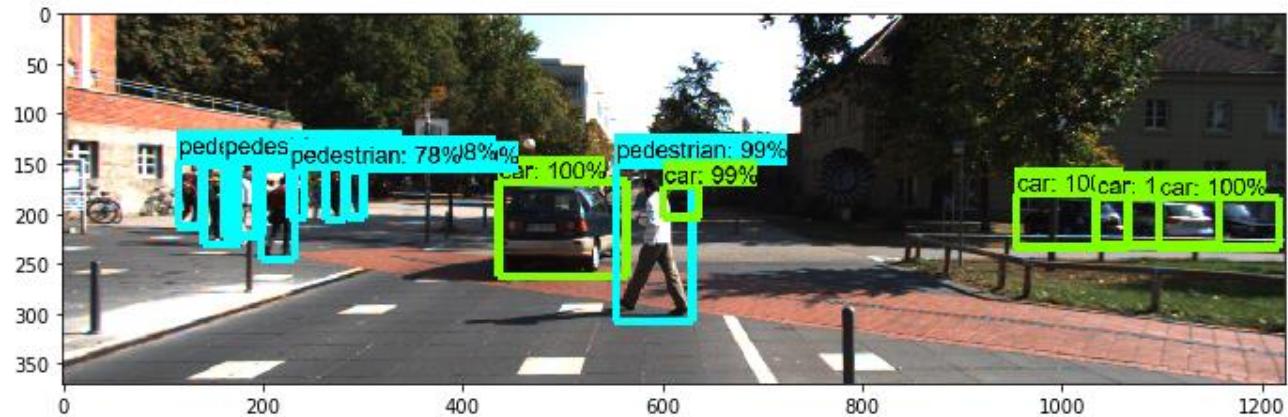
| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| [[999. 6. 335.] | [6. 999. 571.] |
|------------------|-----------------|

```
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

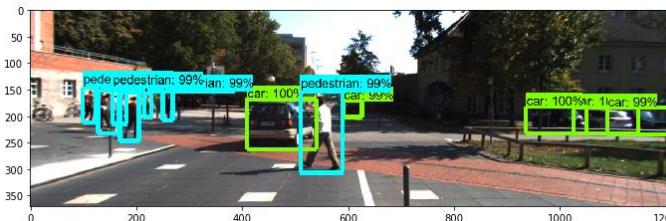
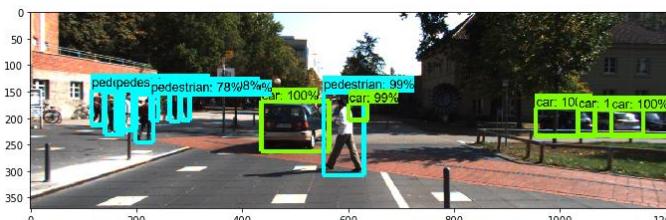
```

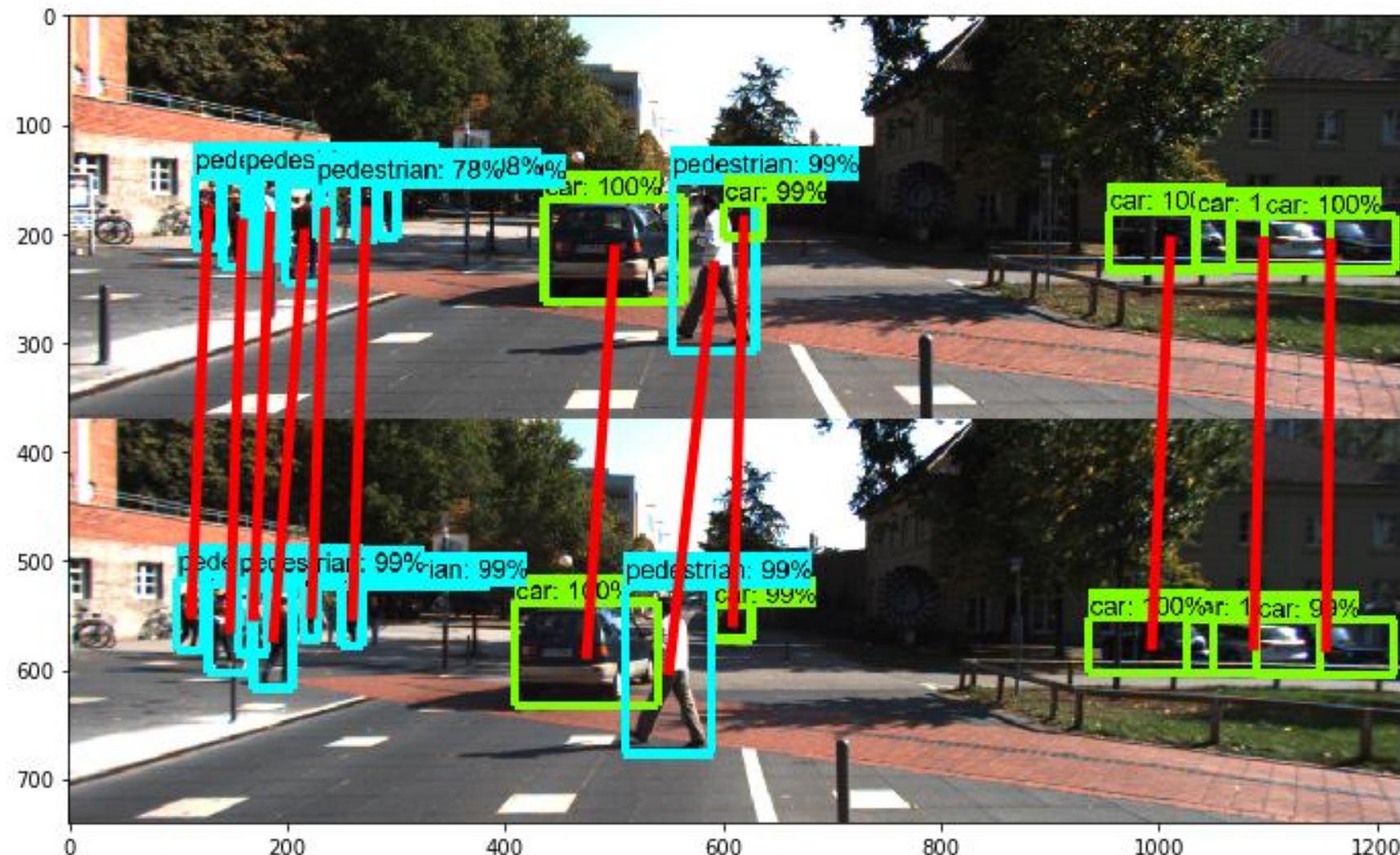
```
In [120]: np.set_printoptions(precision=0)
print(distance_matrix)
```

```
[[ 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]
```



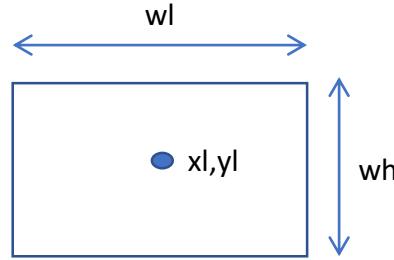


Too complicated!!! Curse of dimensionality makes probabilities (even with log) too small.

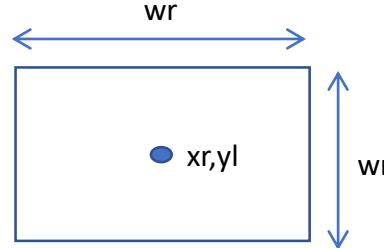
Simpler solution:

```
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
```

Left camera pattern

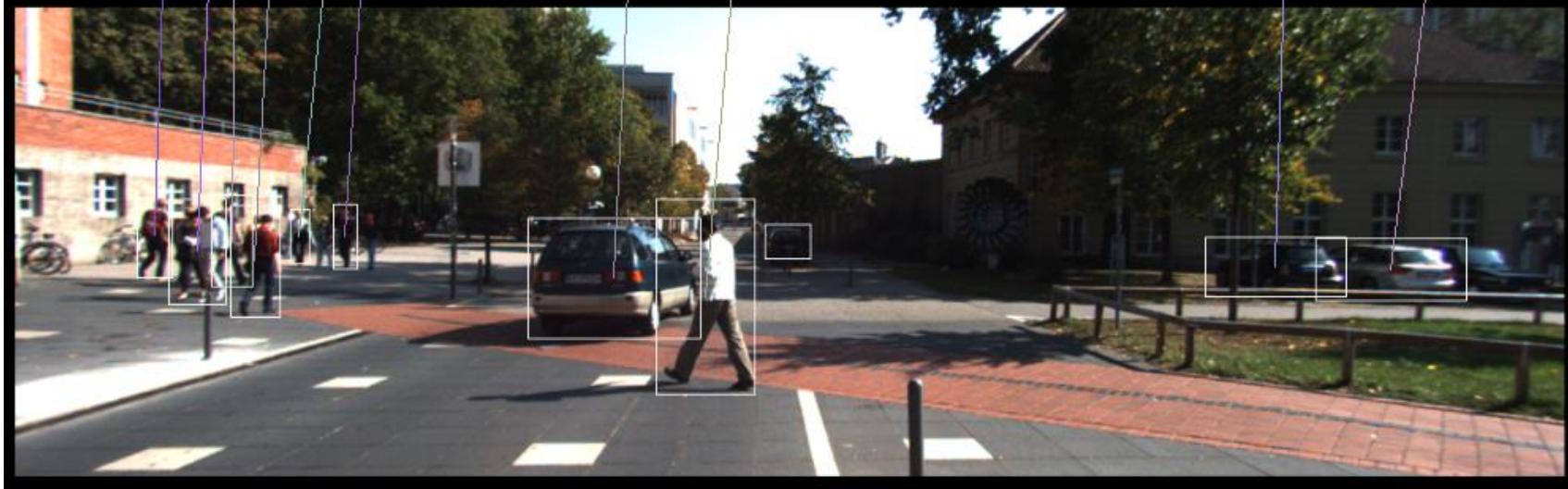


Right camera detection



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.

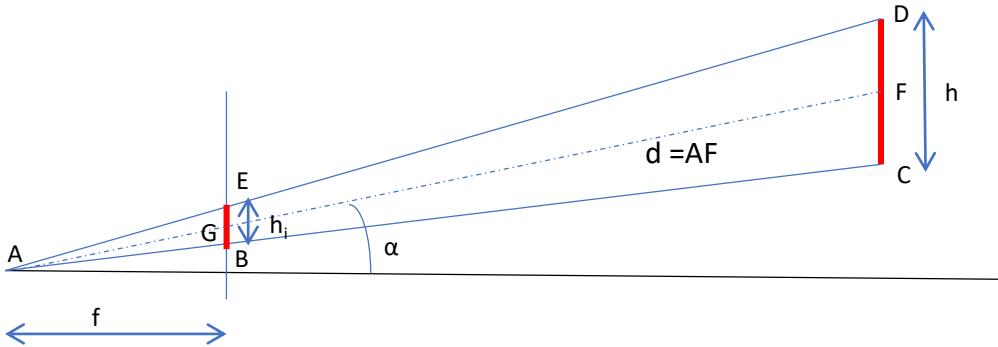


Not perfect, but good enough for the moment.

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:

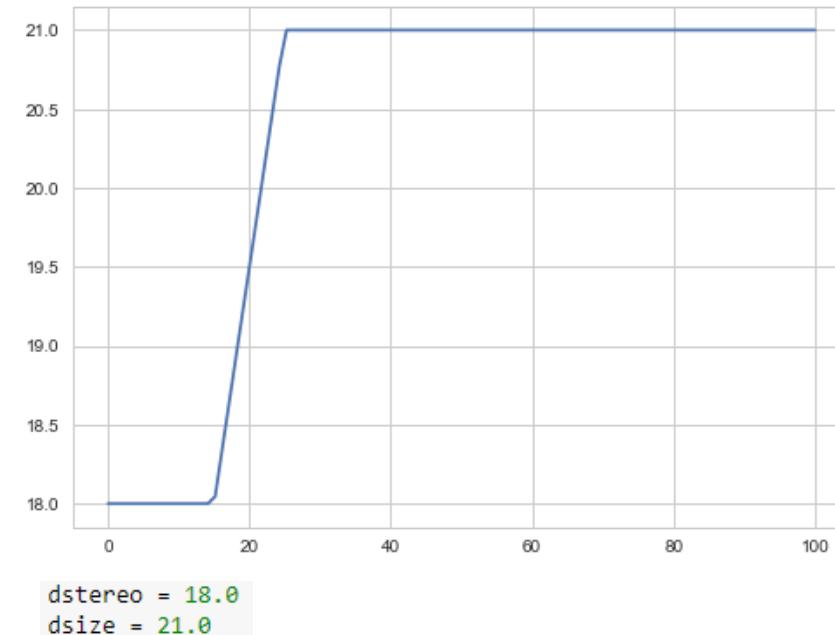
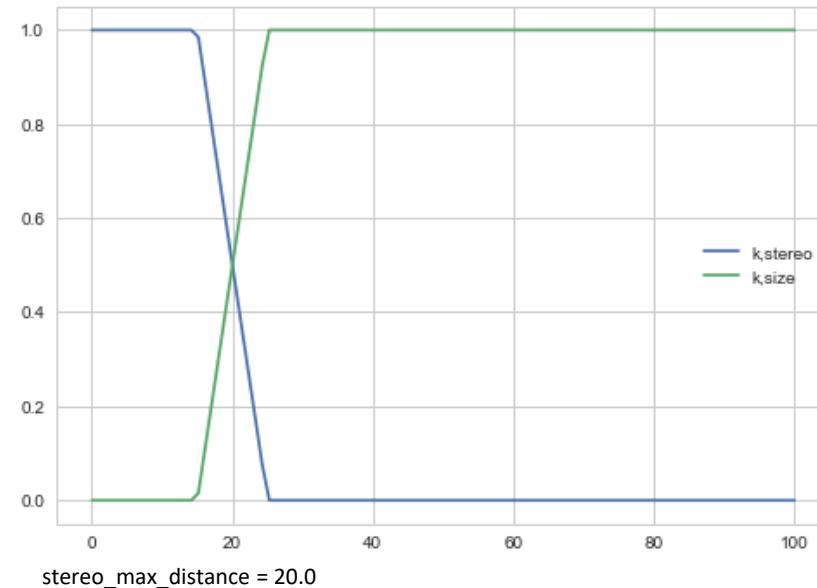
$$d = k_{\text{stereo}} * d_{\text{stereo}} + k_{\text{size}} * d_{\text{size}}$$

```
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 = 11/l2
        k_stereo = 1 - k_size
    return k_stereo, k_size
```

Initialization:

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

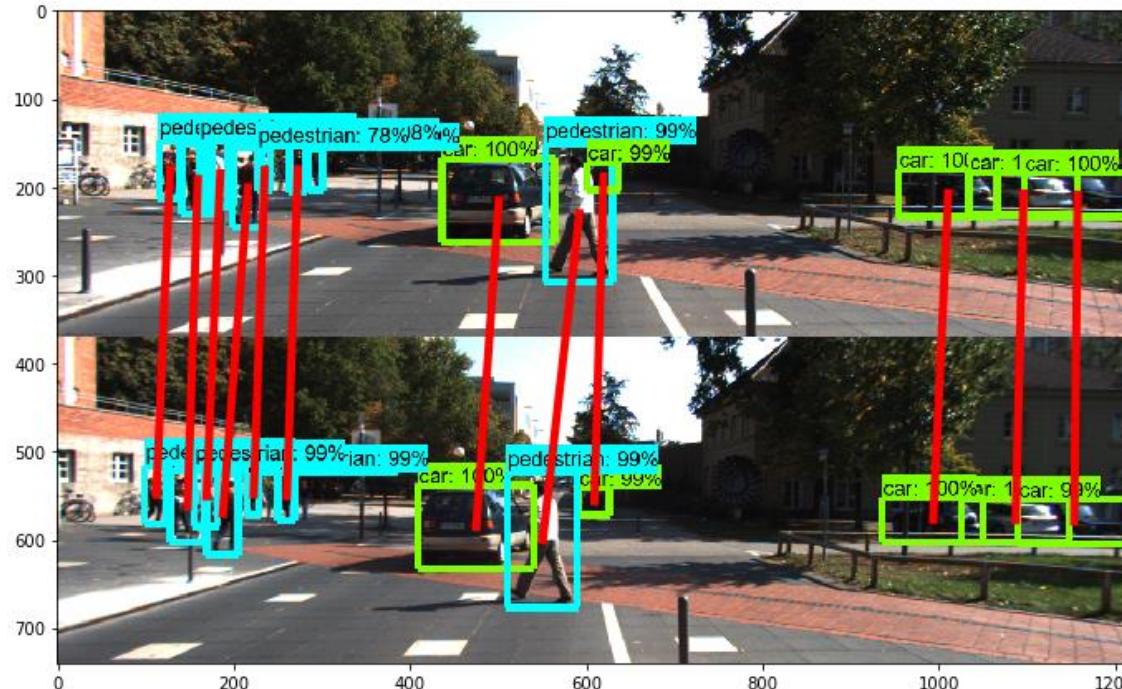
Procedure is iterated until convergence or max_iter
(or just used once?)



Estimating disparity using matched patterns

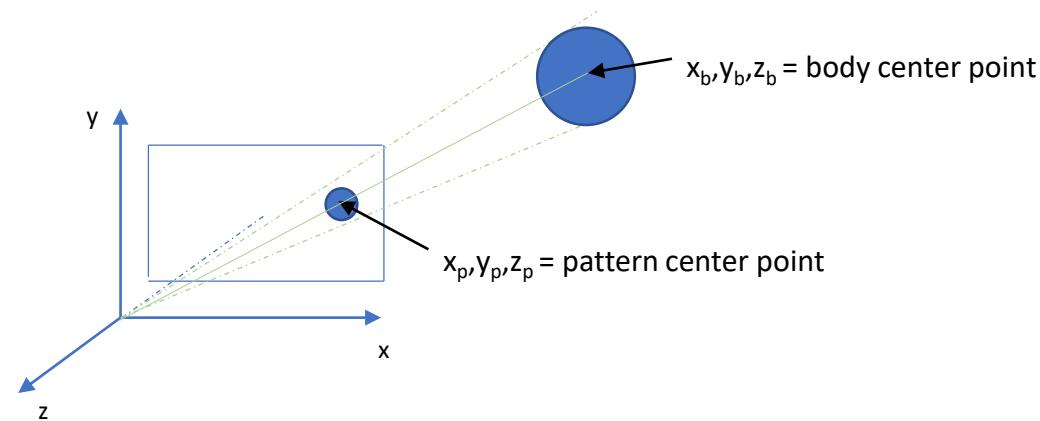
Left camera pattern:
x_min_left
x_max_left

Right camera pattern:
x_min_right
x_max_right



$$\text{Pattern disparity} = 0.5 * (\text{x_min_left} + \text{x_max_left}) - 0.5 * (\text{x_min_right} + \text{x_max_right})$$

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 = sensor width (m)

s_h = sensor height (m)

p_w = image width (pixels)

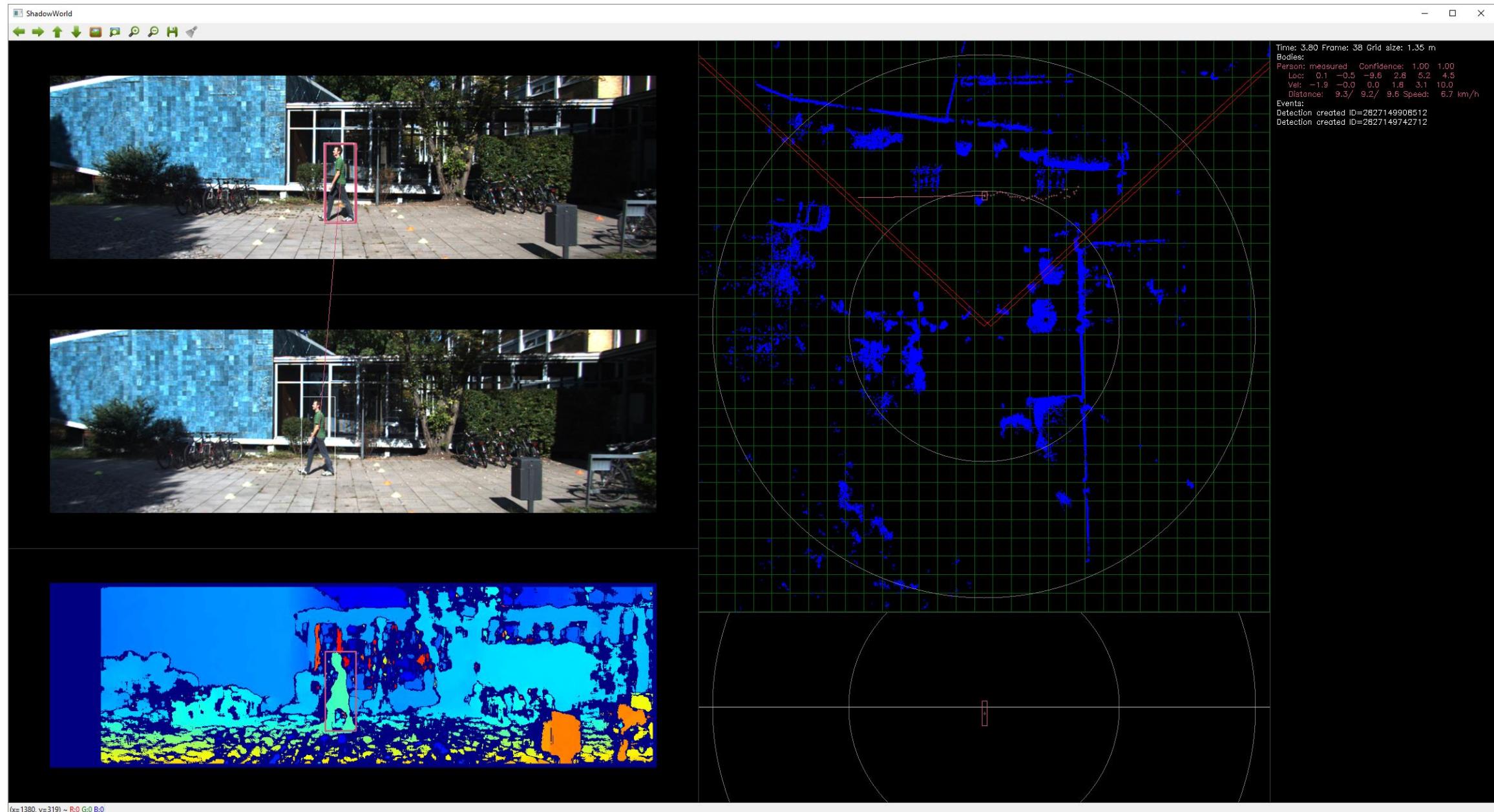
p_h = image height (pixels)

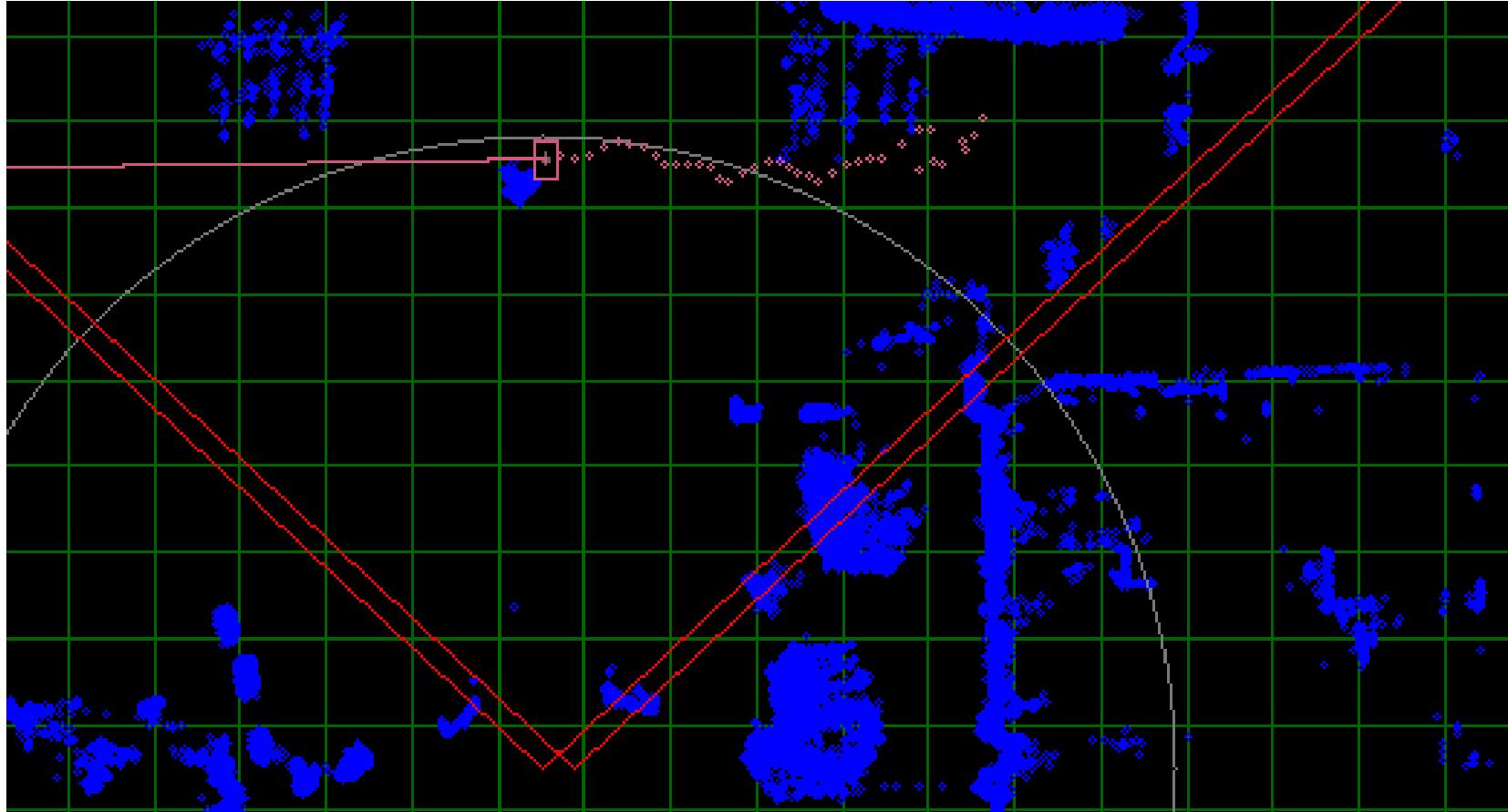
f = focal length (m)

p_x = pattern center point location (x, pixels)

p_y = 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.

Research topic!

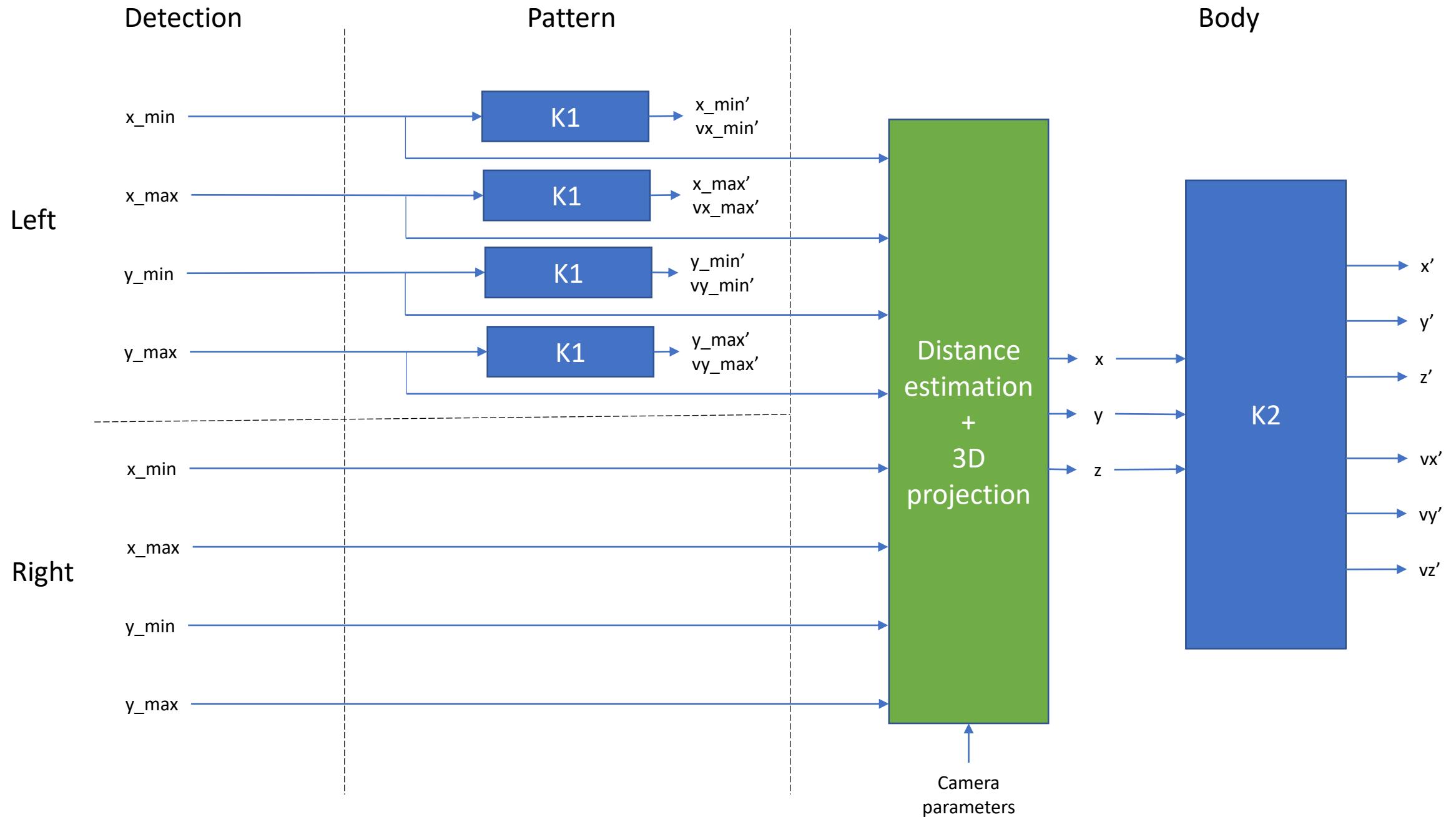
The joint estimation of pattern and body state would be a good area for further study. The current algorithm is by no means optimal.



Kalman Filter Parameter Adjustments

Two levels of filtering:

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



Before

```
PATTERN_ALFA = 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],
                  [0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
                  [0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
                 ]) # 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_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
"
```

```
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

```

```

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

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

PATTERN_BETA

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

PATTERN_Q

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

PATTERN_R

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

BODY_ALFA

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

BODY_BETA

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

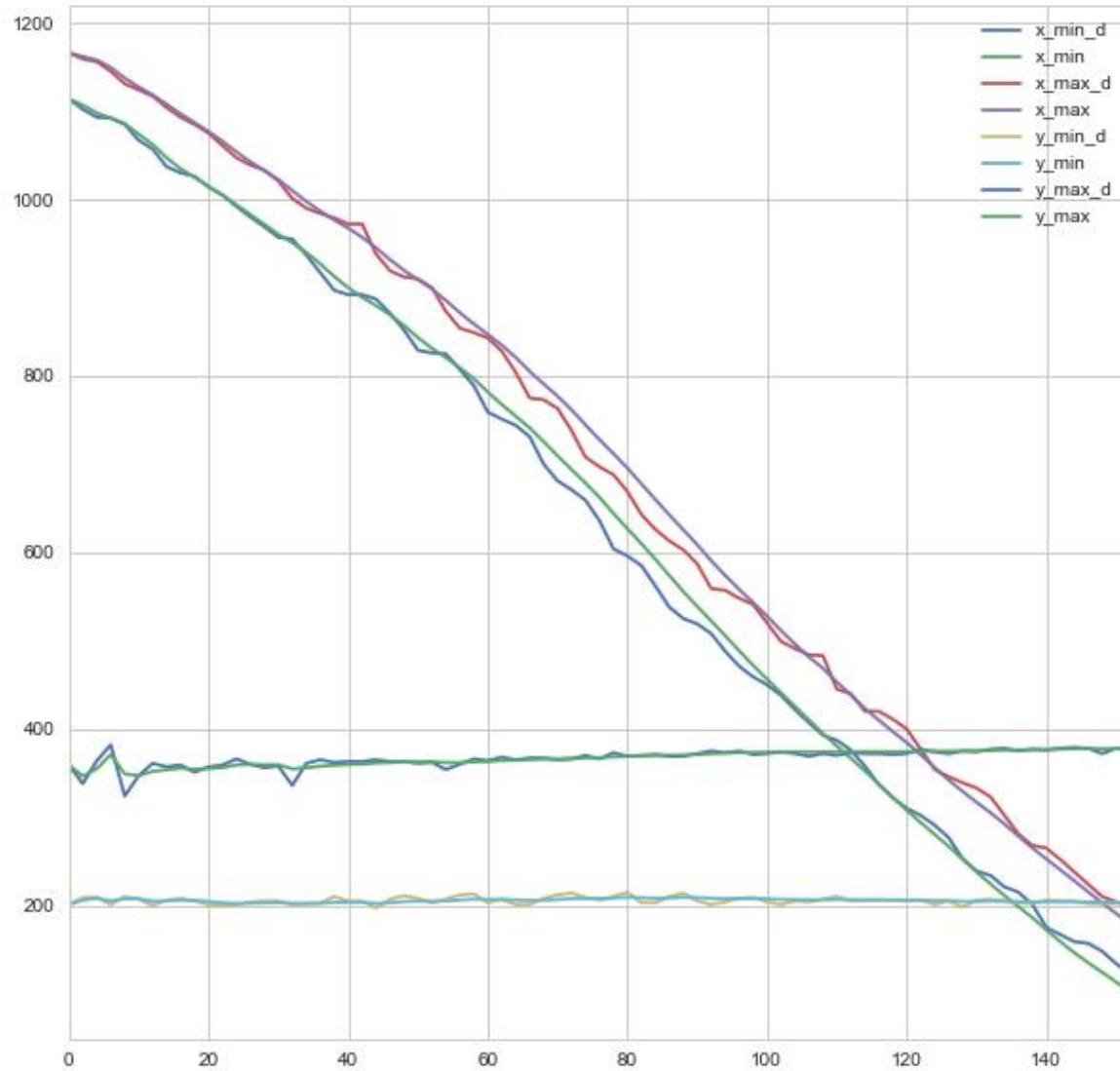
BODY_Q

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

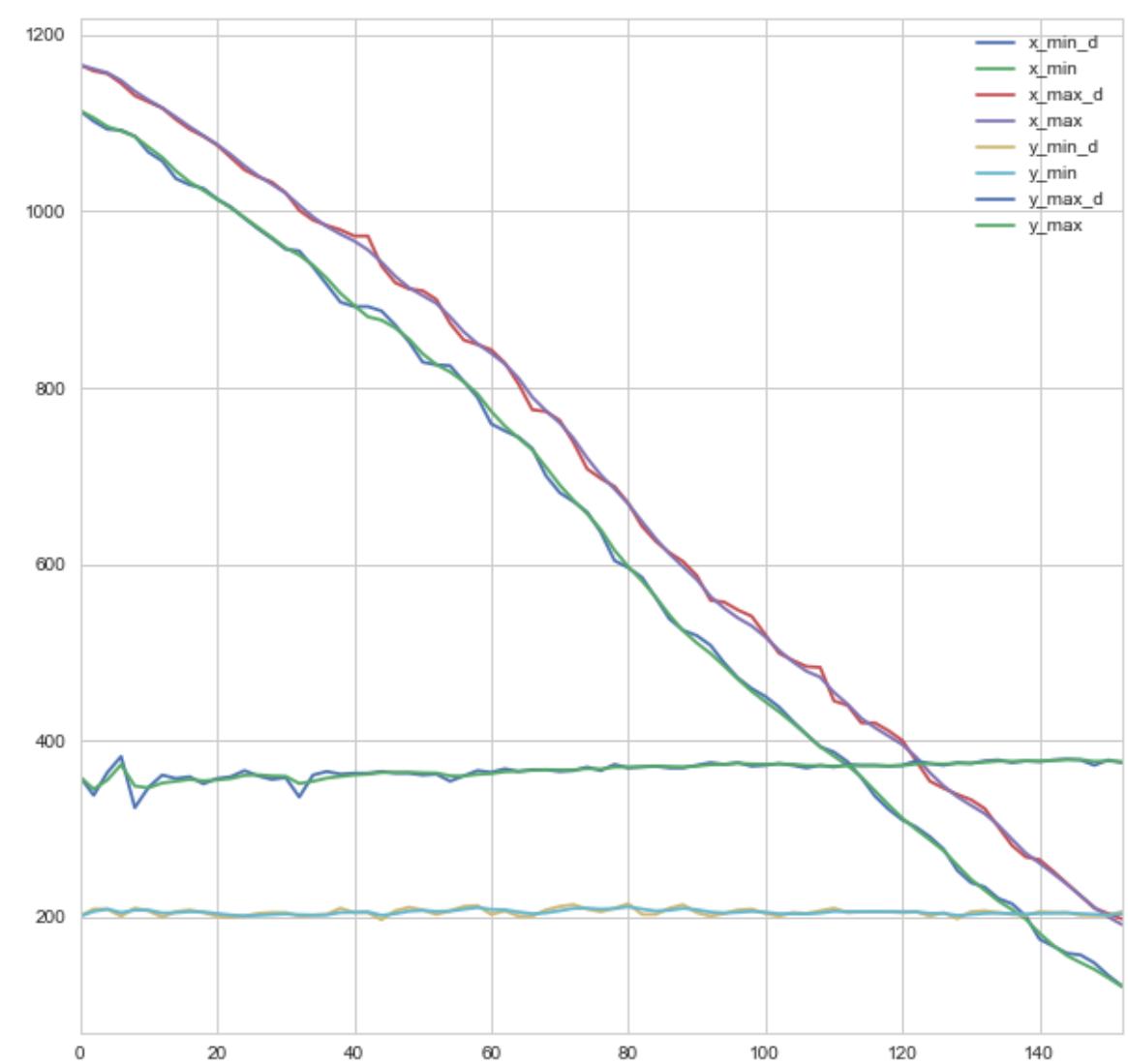
BODY_R

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

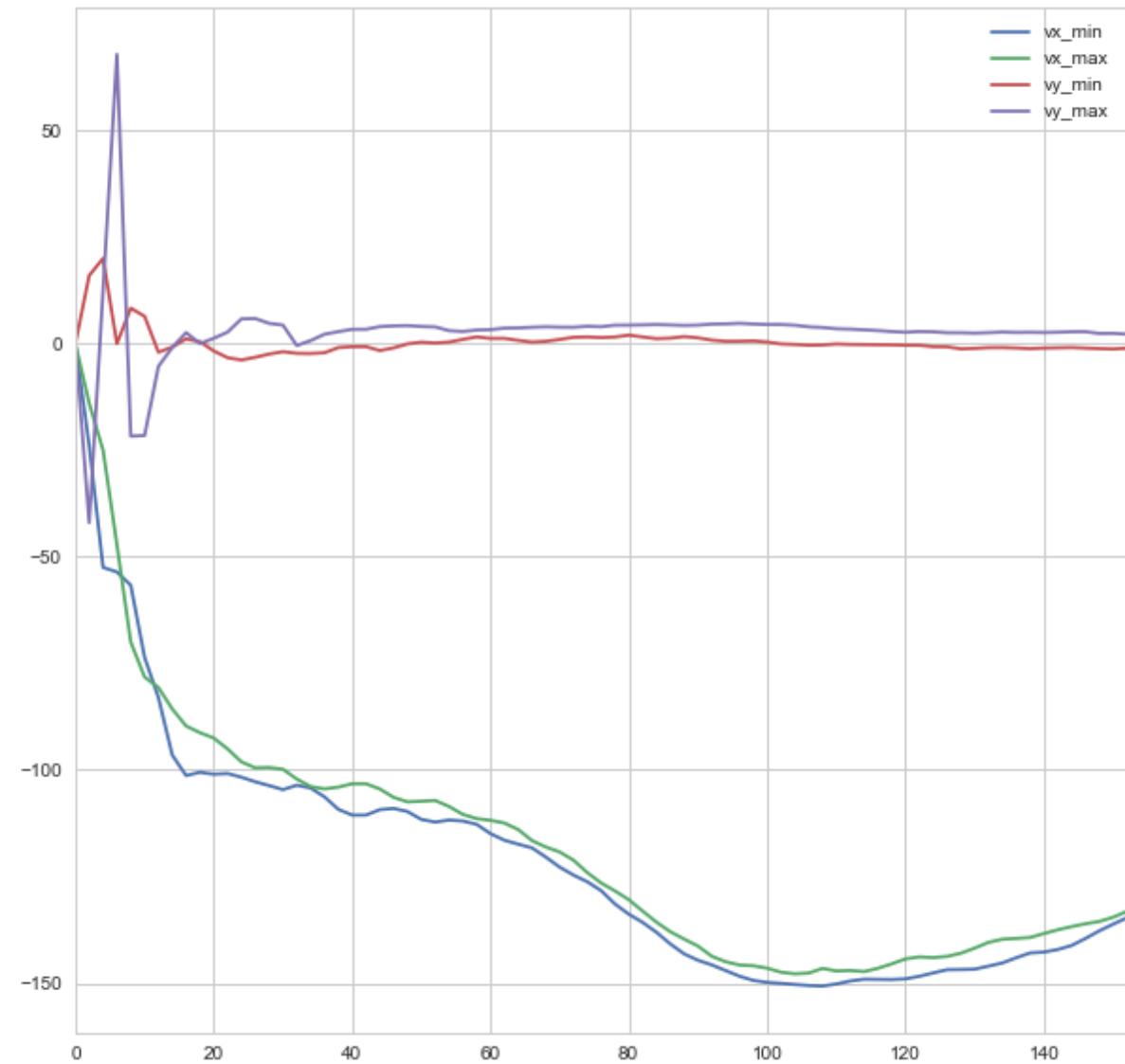
Pattern location / before



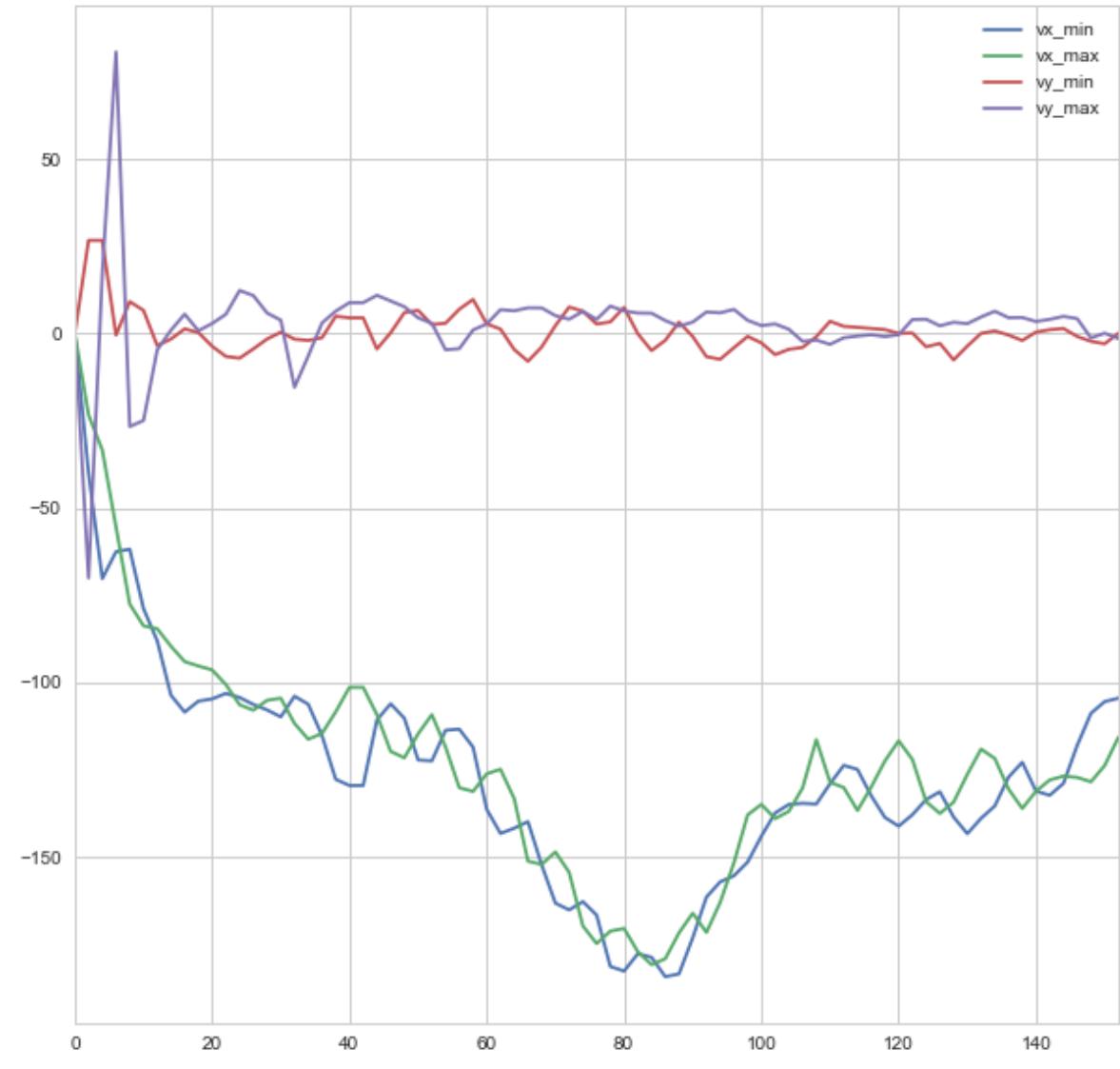
Pattern location / after



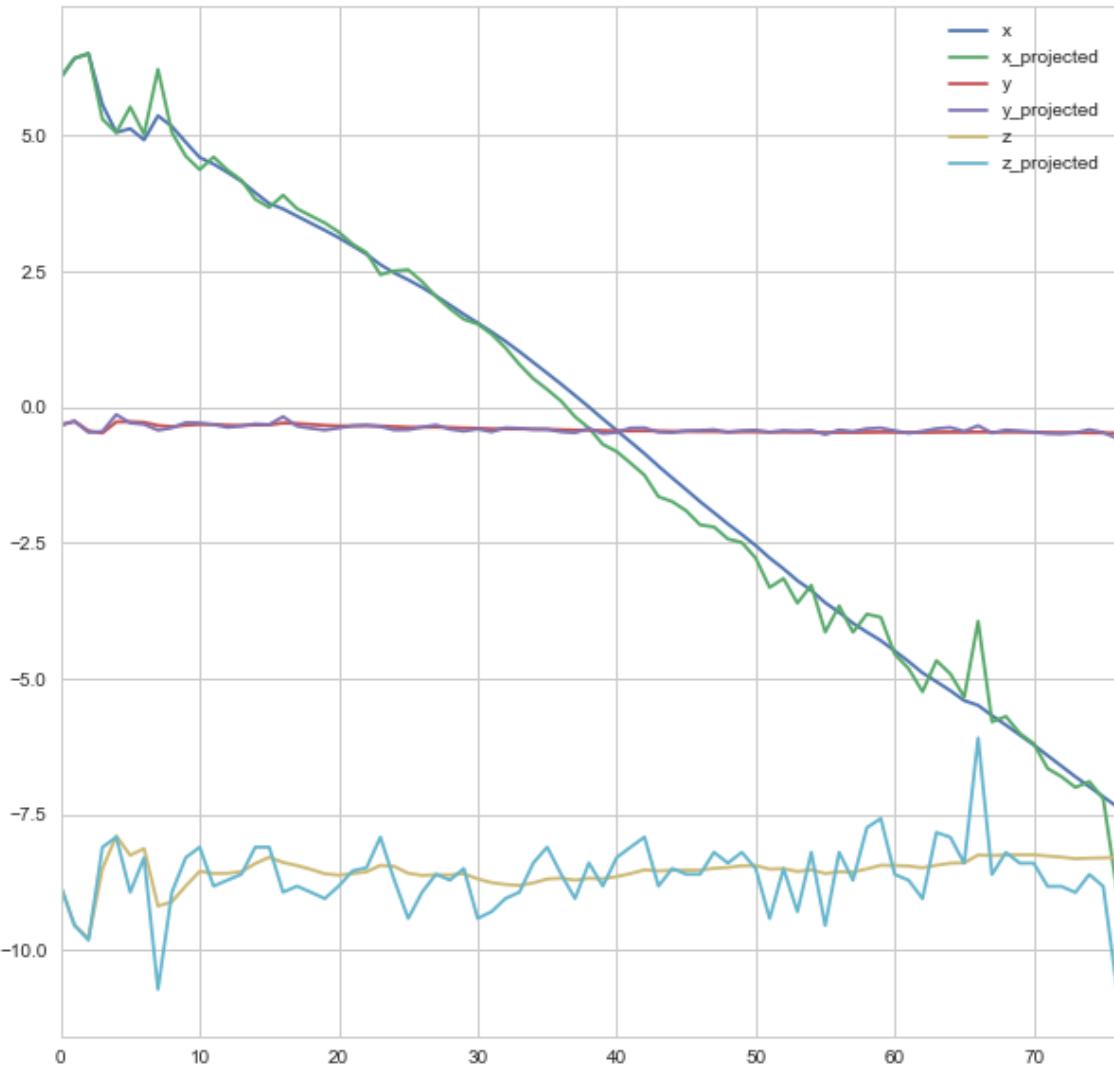
Pattern velocity / before



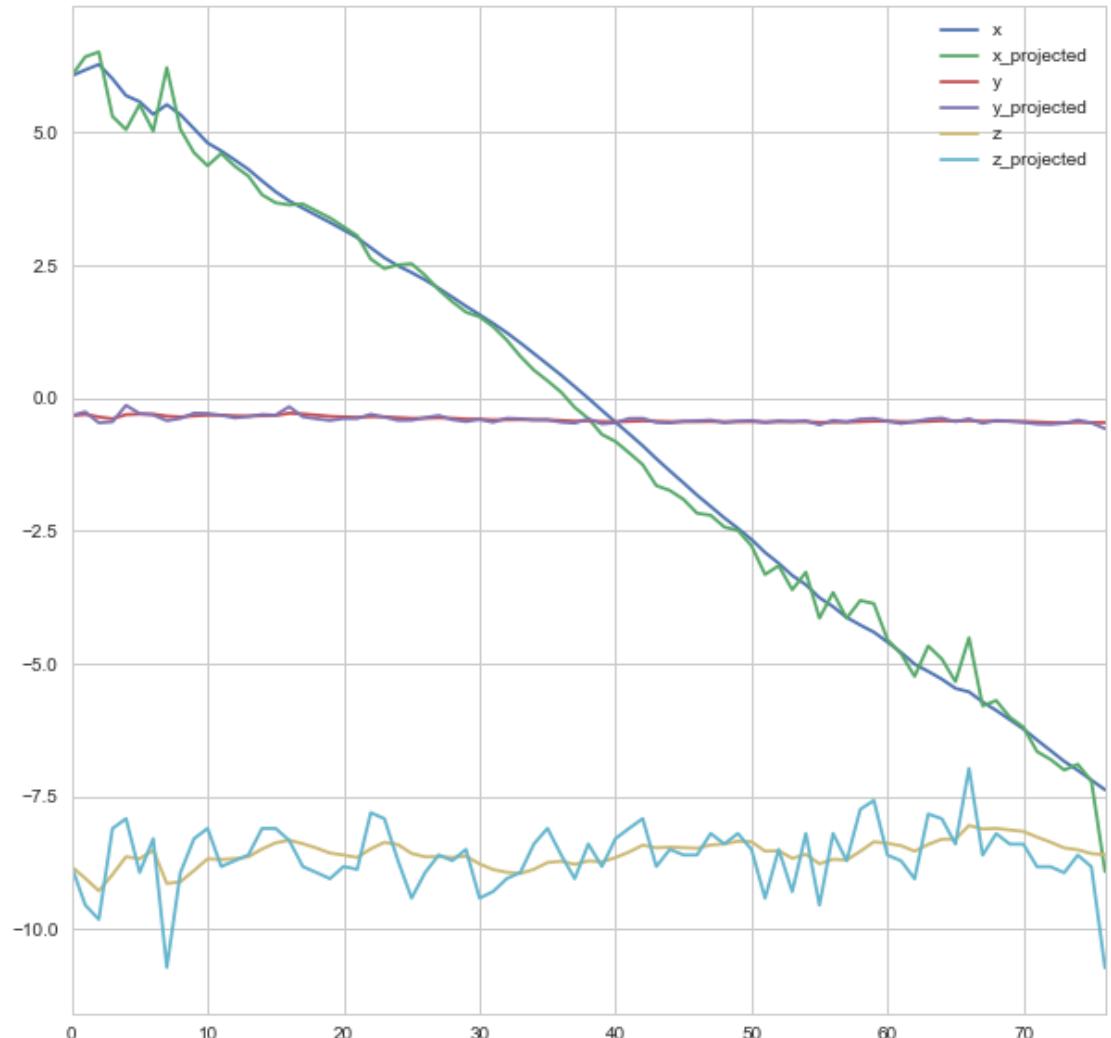
Pattern location / after



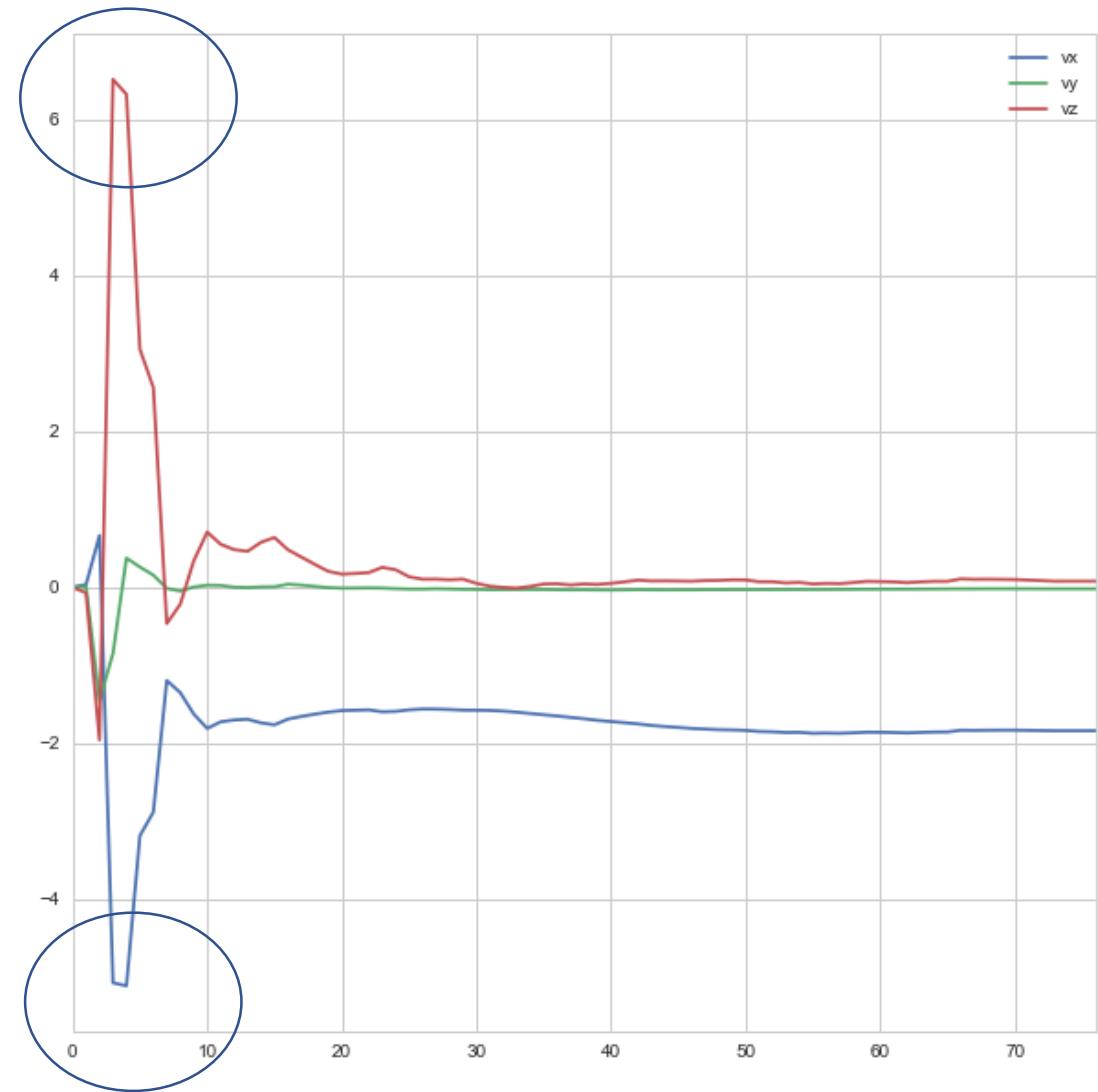
Body location / before



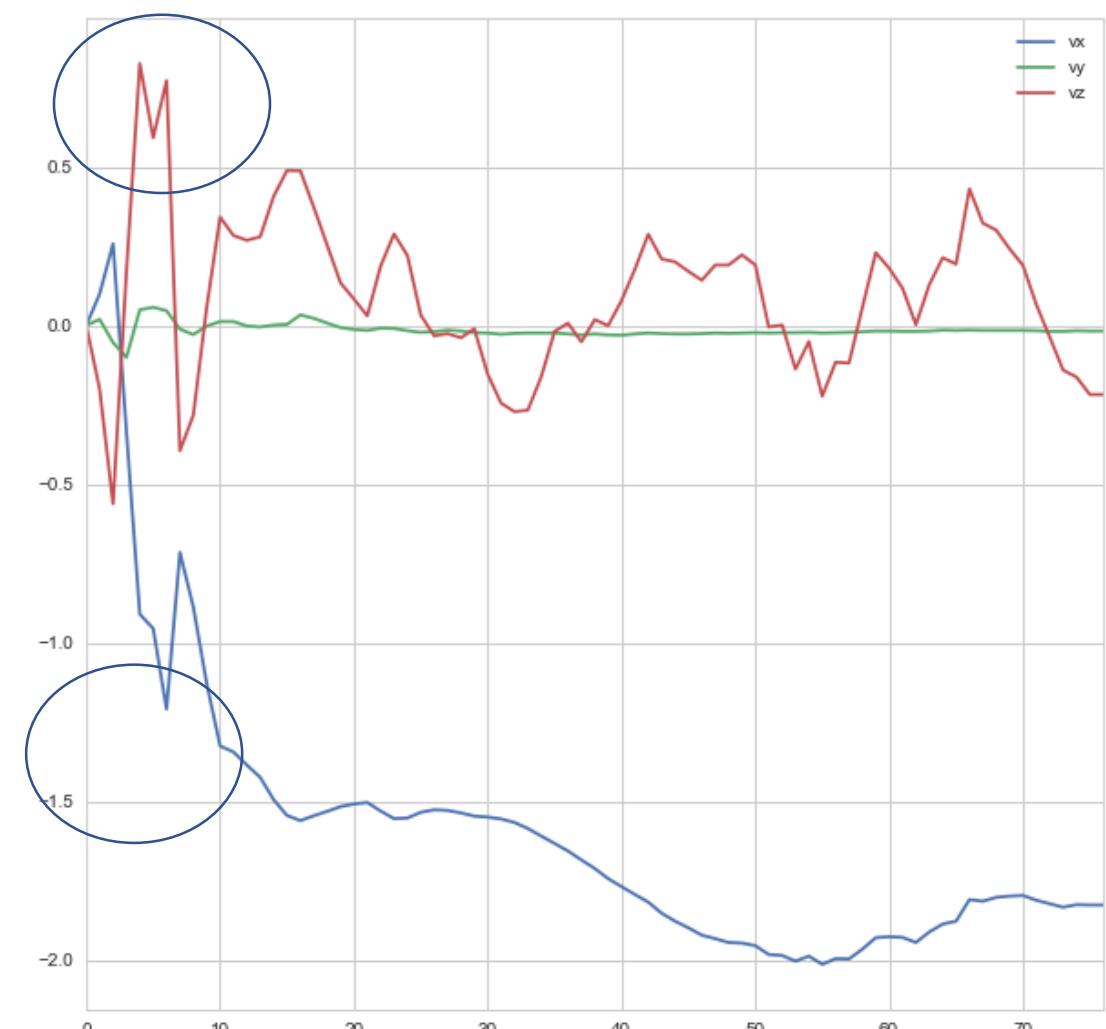
Body location / after



Body location / before



Body location / after



Research topic!

Note. The current filter architecture and parameters do their job, but certainly are not optimal. Field for further study!

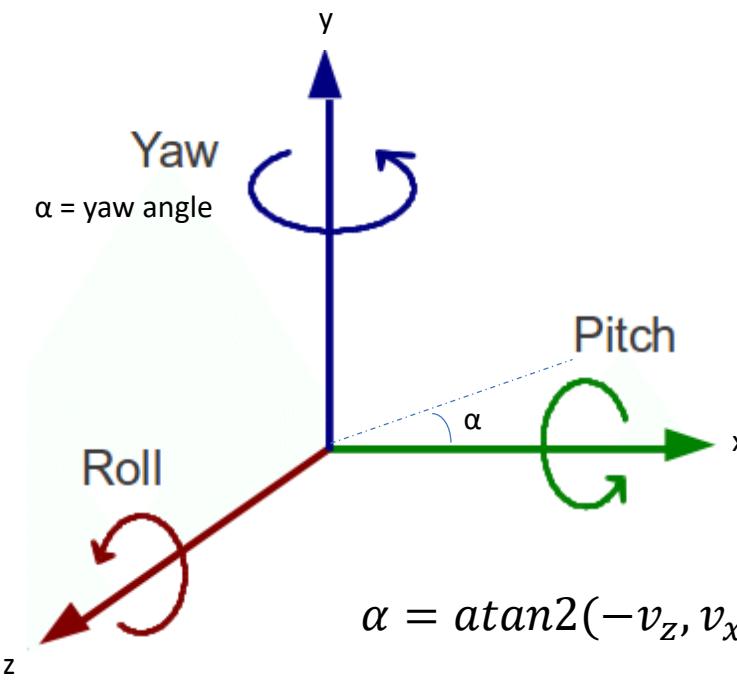


Body Volume and Orientation

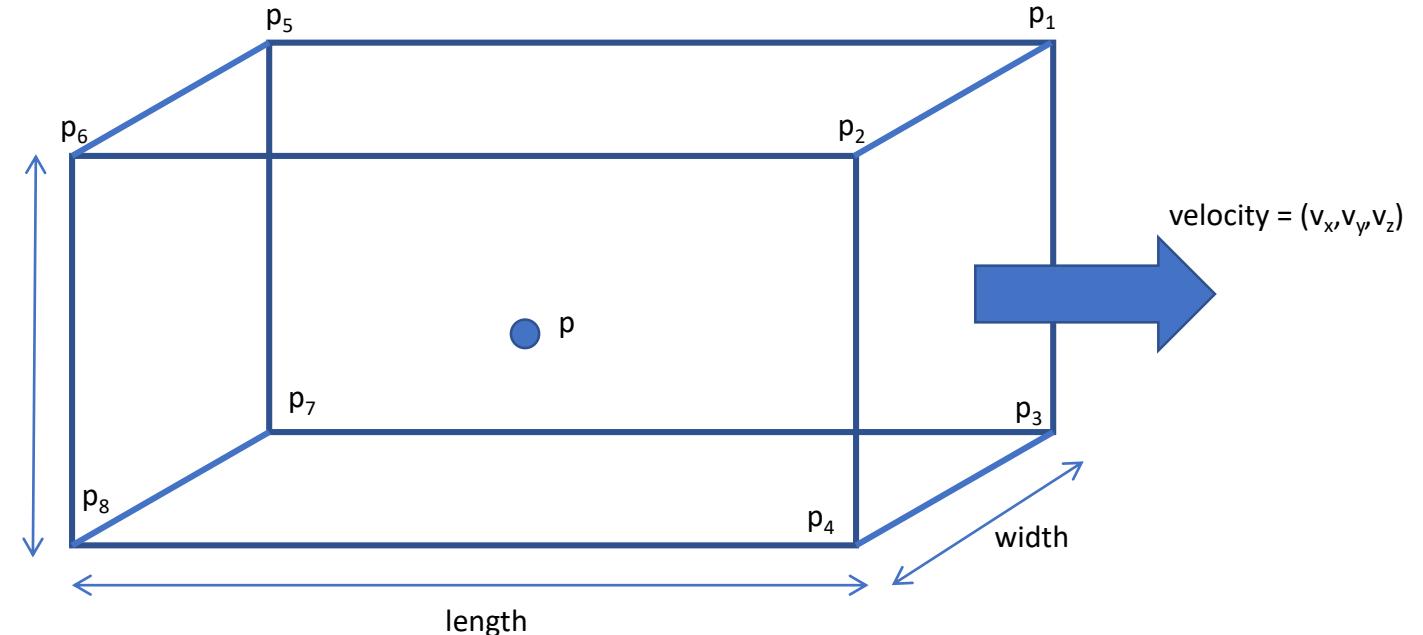
- Bounding sphere is not a good shape for volumes like car, human or train...
- KITTI uses bounded 3D box



Assumption: Only yaw allowed



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

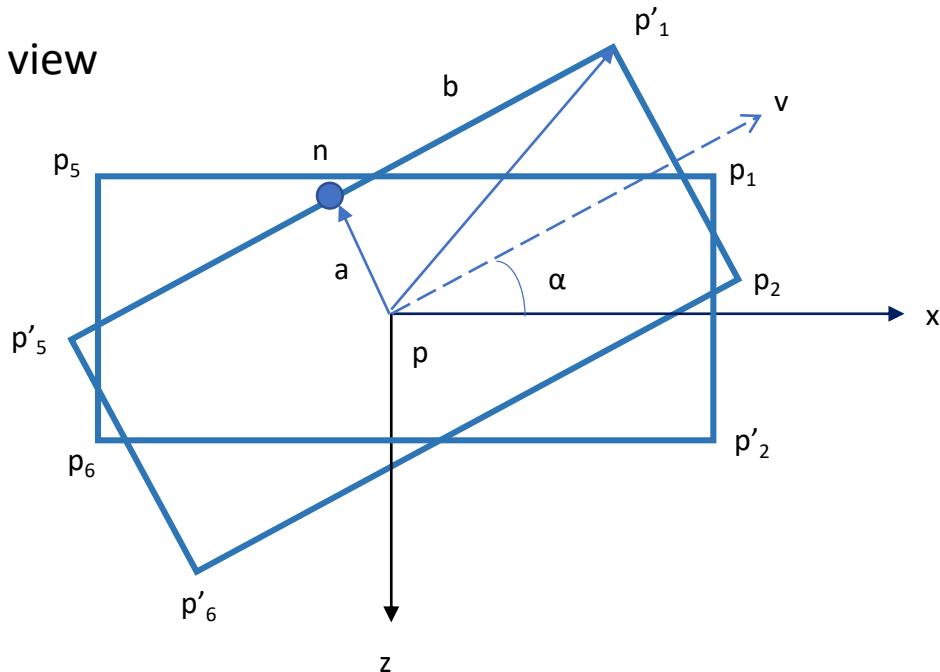


$$(p_{1,x}, p_{1,y}, p_{1,z}) = (p_x + 0.5 * \text{length}, p_y + 0.5 * \text{height}, p_z - 0.5 * \text{width})$$

...

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

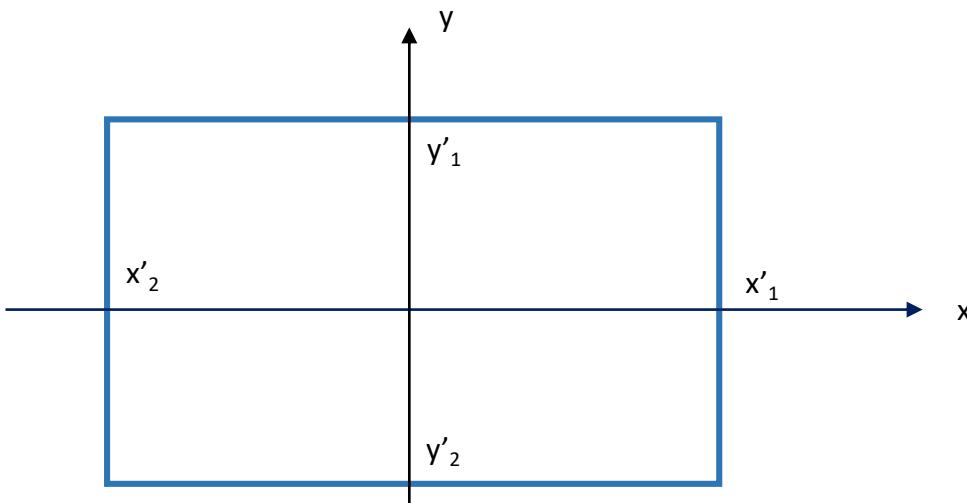
Top view



$$\alpha = \text{atan}2(-v_z, v_x)$$

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

Side view

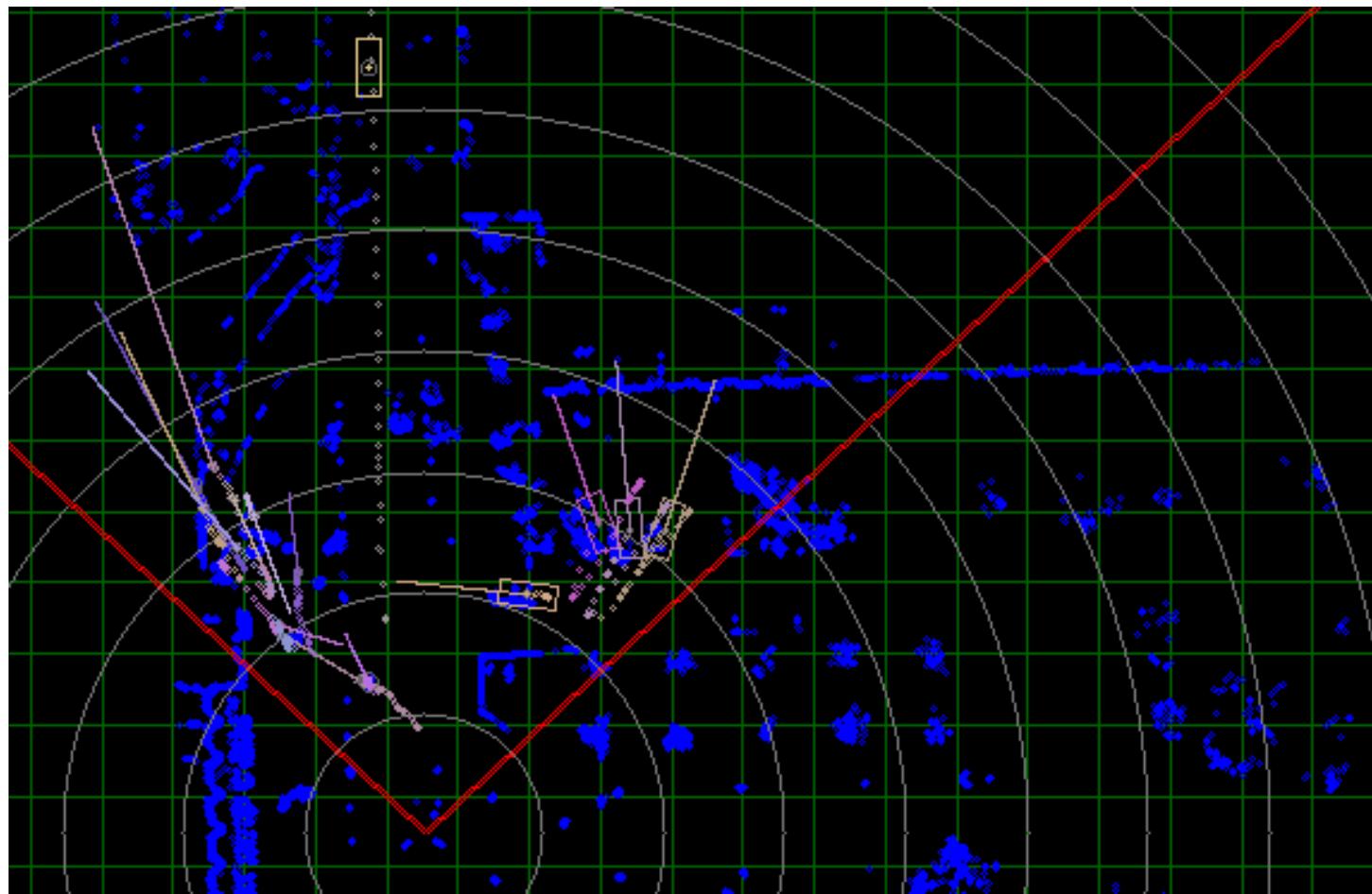


$$y'_1 = \text{height}/2$$

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

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

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

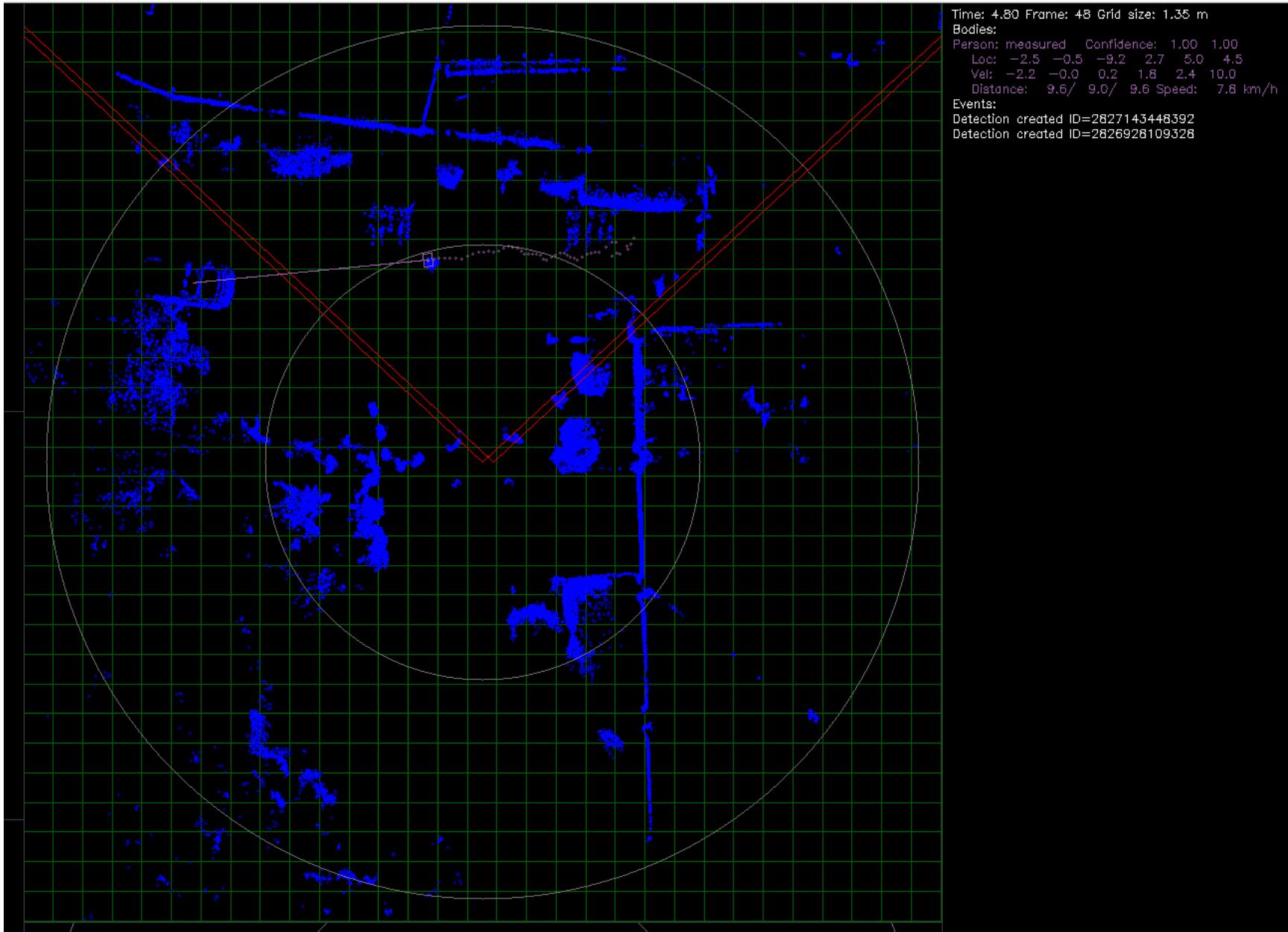


Currently used for display. Collision detection still uses spheres. TBD

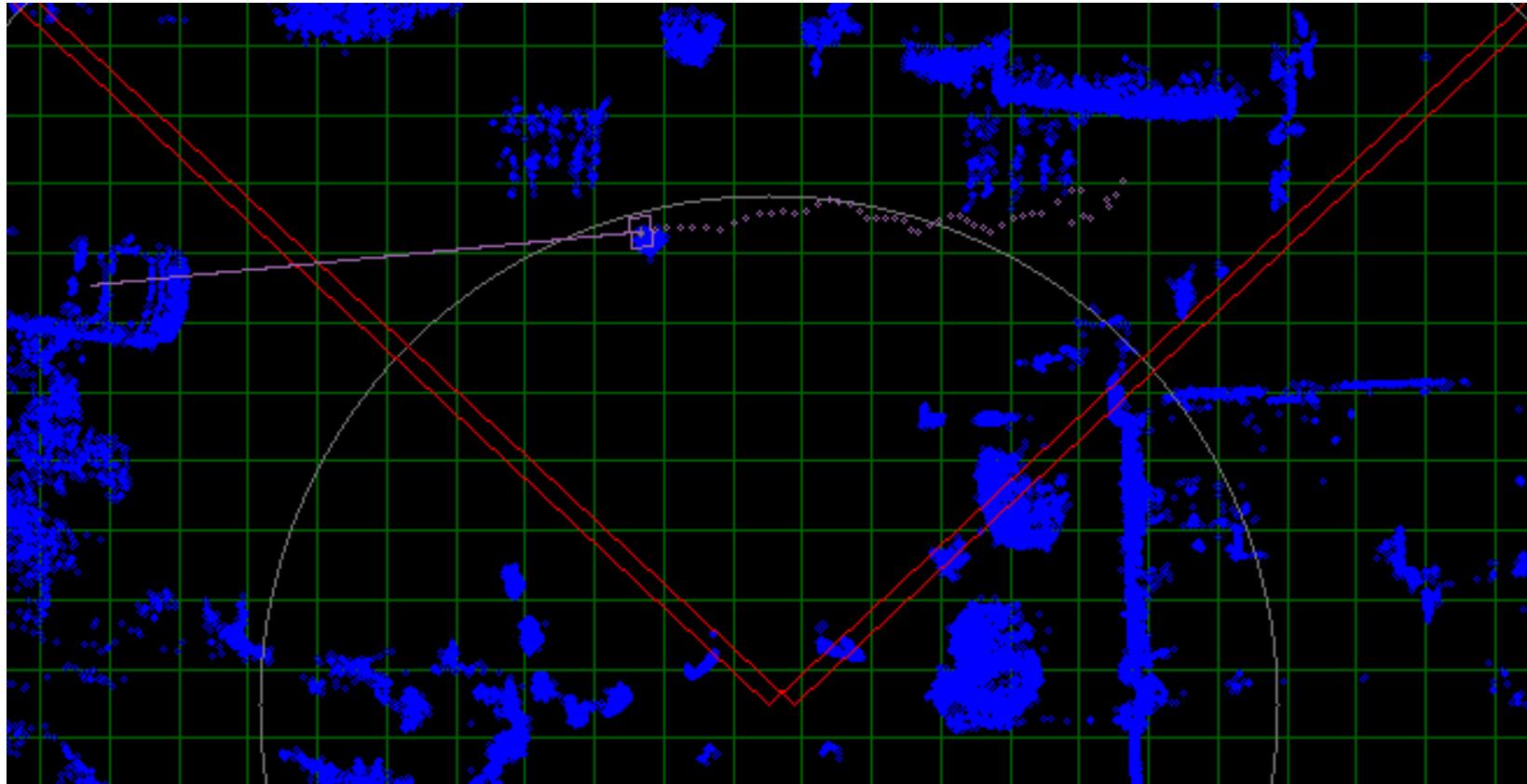
Grid and Body Forecast

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 with grid.

Note. KITTI dataset includes "Person" category which is well suited to do research.

Data Category: Person

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



2011_09_28_drive_0053 (0.3 GB)

Length: 74 frames (00:07 minutes)

Image resolution: 1392 x 512 pixels

Labels: 0 Cars, 0 Vans, 0 Trucks, 0 Pedestrians, 0 Sitters, 0 Cyclists, 0 Trams, 0 Misc
Downloads: [\[unsynced+unrectified data\]](#) [\[synced+rectified data\]](#) [\[calibration\]](#)



2011_09_28_drive_0054 (0.2 GB)

Length: 51 frames (00:05 minutes)

Image resolution: 1392 x 512 pixels

Labels: 0 Cars, 0 Vans, 0 Trucks, 0 Pedestrians, 0 Sitters, 0 Cyclists, 0 Trams, 0 Misc
Downloads: [\[unsynced+unrectified data\]](#) [\[synced+rectified data\]](#) [\[calibration\]](#)



2011_09_28_drive_0057 (0.3 GB)

Length: 80 frames (00:08 minutes)

Image resolution: 1392 x 512 pixels

Labels: 0 Cars, 0 Vans, 0 Trucks, 0 Pedestrians, 0 Sitters, 0 Cyclists, 0 Trams, 0 Misc
Downloads: [\[unsynced+unrectified data\]](#) [\[synced+rectified data\]](#) [\[calibration\]](#)



2011_09_28_drive_0065 (0.2 GB)

Length: 45 frames (00:04 minutes)

Image resolution: 1392 x 512 pixels

Labels: 0 Cars, 0 Vans, 0 Trucks, 0 Pedestrians, 0 Sitters, 0 Cyclists, 0 Trams, 0 Misc
Downloads: [\[unsynced+unrectified data\]](#) [\[synced+rectified data\]](#) [\[calibration\]](#)



2011_09_28_drive_0066 (0.1 GB)

Length: 35 frames (00:03 minutes)

Image resolution: 1392 x 512 pixels

Labels: 0 Cars, 0 Vans, 0 Trucks, 0 Pedestrians, 0 Sitters, 0 Cyclists, 0 Trams, 0 Misc
Downloads: [\[unsynced+unrectified data\]](#) [\[synced+rectified data\]](#) [\[calibration\]](#)



2011_09_28_drive_0068 (0.3 GB)

Length: 73 frames (00:07 minutes)

Image resolution: 1392 x 512 pixels

Labels: 0 Cars, 0 Vans, 0 Trucks, 0 Pedestrians, 0 Sitters, 0 Cyclists, 0 Trams, 0 Misc
Downloads: [\[unsynced+unrectified data\]](#) [\[synced+rectified data\]](#) [\[calibration\]](#)



2011_09_28_drive_0070 (0.2 GB)

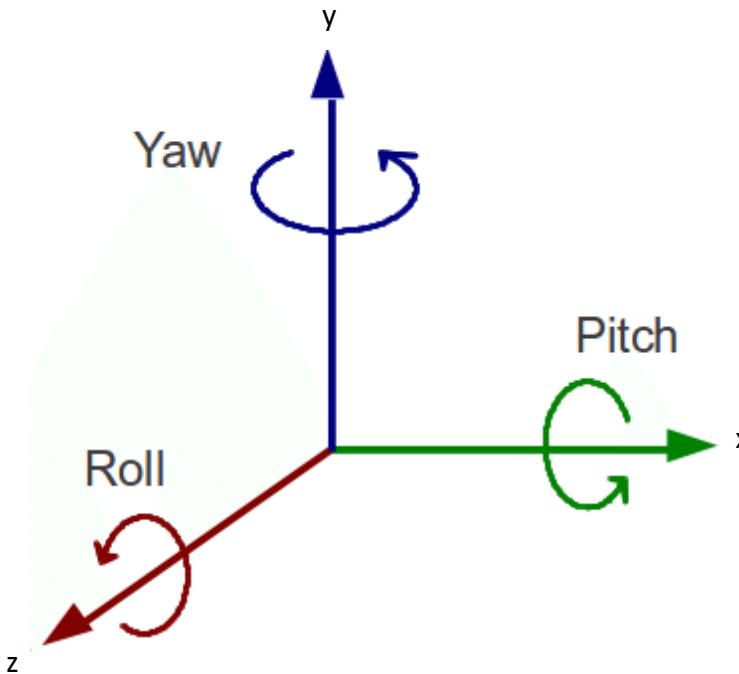
Length: 45 frames (00:04 minutes)



Research topic!

Nearly 100 videos where person is walking with different paths across the area.

World Coordinates, Yaw, Pitch and Roll



Assumptions:

- initially world coordinates coincide with left camera
- y, roll and pitch are fixed
- x and z are estimated from odometry (GPS)
- yaw is estimated from optical flow

Camera has three degrees of freedom:

- x
- z
- yaw

Transformation from (left) camera coordinates into world coordinates:

Rotation + translation. Also known as 3D *rigid body motion* or the 3D *Euclidean transformation*, it can be written as $\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{t}$ or

$$\mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} & \mathbf{t} \end{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{x}} \quad (2.24)$$

(Szeliski)

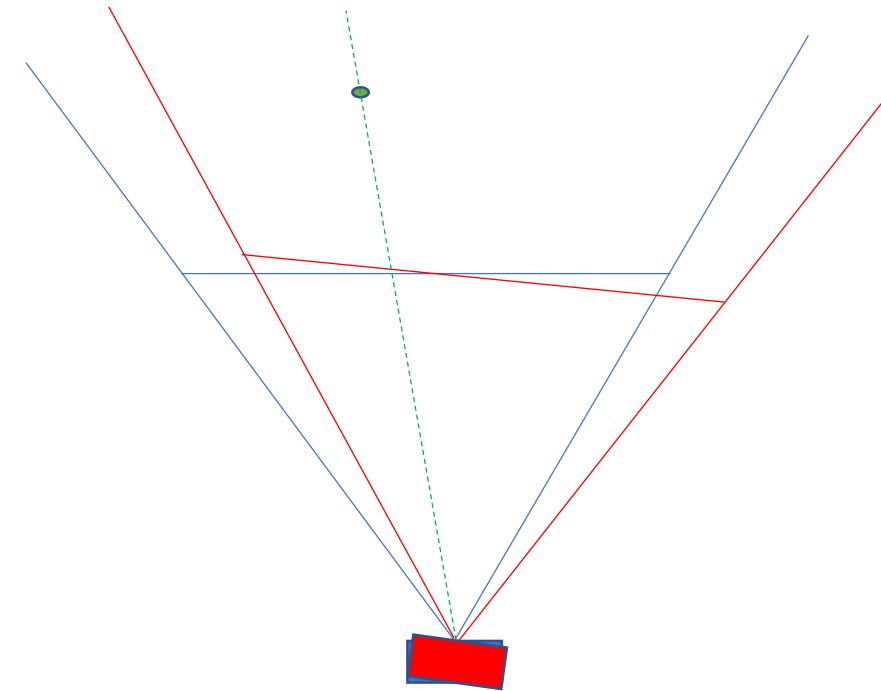
where \mathbf{R} is a 3×3 orthonormal rotation matrix with $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{R}^T = \mathbf{I}$ and $|\mathbf{R}| = 1$. Note that sometimes it is more convenient to describe a rigid motion using

$$\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{R}\mathbf{c}, \quad (2.25)$$

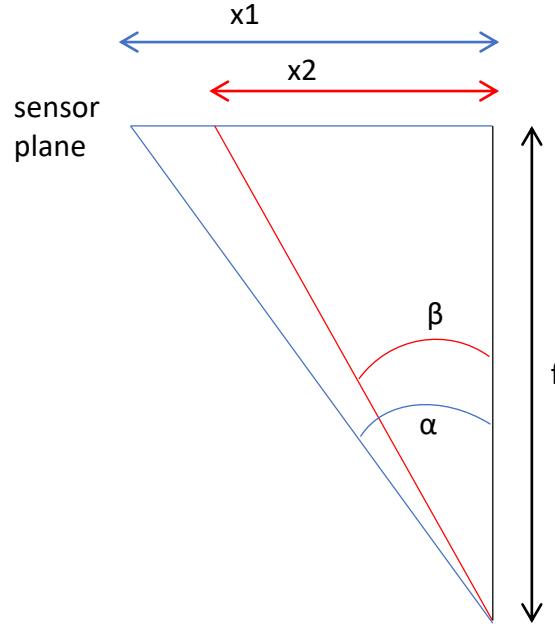
where \mathbf{c} is the center of rotation (often the camera center).

c from odometry
R from optical flow

From optical flow to yaw



Approximation for small turns:



$$x_1 = f * \tan(\alpha) \quad x_2 = f * \tan(\beta)$$

$$x_2 - x_1 = f * \tan(\alpha) - f * \tan(\beta)$$

$$\beta = \arctan(\tan(\alpha) - \frac{x_1 - x_2}{f})$$

Substituting $\alpha=0$ (reference):

$$\gamma = (\text{amount of turning}) = \beta - \alpha = \arctan\left(\frac{x_2 - x_1}{f}\right)$$

$$\gamma = (\text{amount of turning}) = \beta - \alpha = \arctan\left(\frac{x_2 - x_1}{f}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{dx_p * sw}{f * pw}\right)$$

s_w = sensor width (m)
 p_w = image width (pixels)
 f = focal length (m)
 dx_p = horizontal optical flow in pixels

Cumulative yaw is maintained for the reference (left) camera:

$$yaw_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i$$

Note: Approximation and optical flow errors are cumulative over time. However, the major effect of error is that the initial reference coordinate system is turning in space around y-axis. As this is completely arbitrary, it doesn't matter much. If we would like to map environment, it would matter more.

If more degrees of freedom are wanted:

Which rotation representation is better?

The choice of representation for 3D rotations depends partly on the application.

The axis/angle representation is minimal, and hence does not require any additional constraints on the parameters (no need to re-normalize after each update). If the angle is expressed in degrees, it is easier to understand the pose (say, 90° twist around x -axis), and also easier to express exact rotations. When the angle is in radians, the derivatives of \mathbf{R} with respect to ω can easily be computed (2.36).

Quaternions, on the other hand, are better if you want to keep track of a smoothly moving camera, since there are no discontinuities in the representation. It is also easier to interpolate between rotations and to chain rigid transformations (Murray, Li, and Sastry 1994; Bregler and Malik 1998).

My usual preference is to use quaternions, but to update their estimates using an incremental rotation, as described in Section 6.2.2.

(Szeliski)

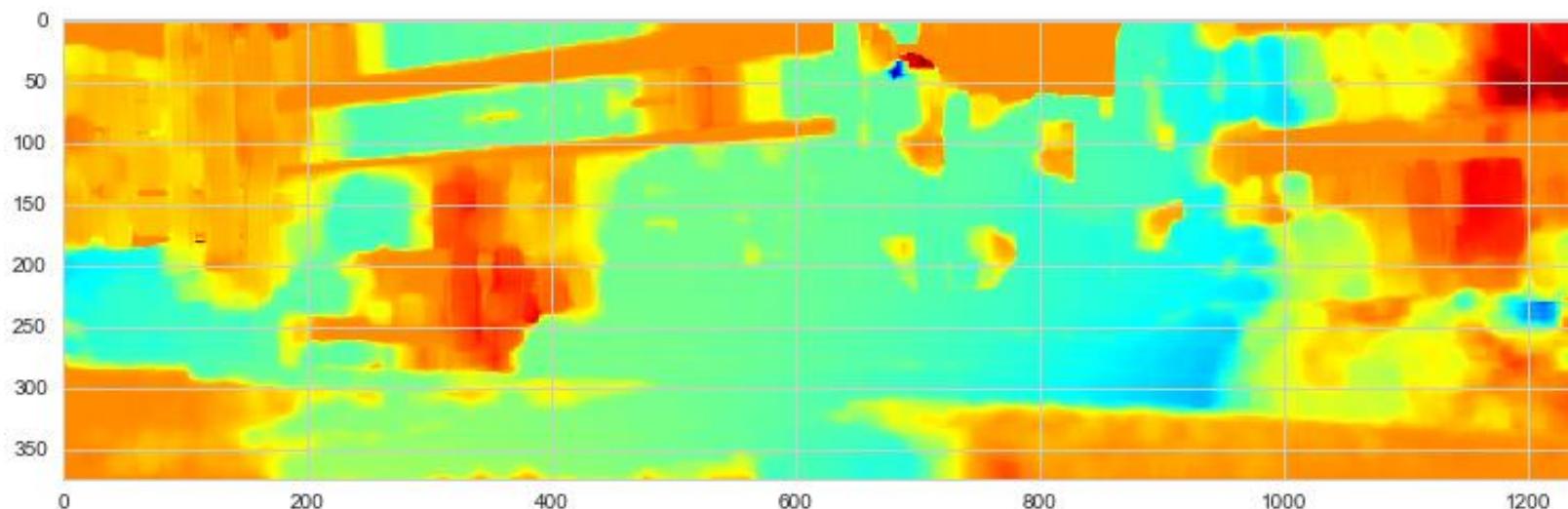
So, quaternions, but later when needed...

Calculating (dense) optical flow

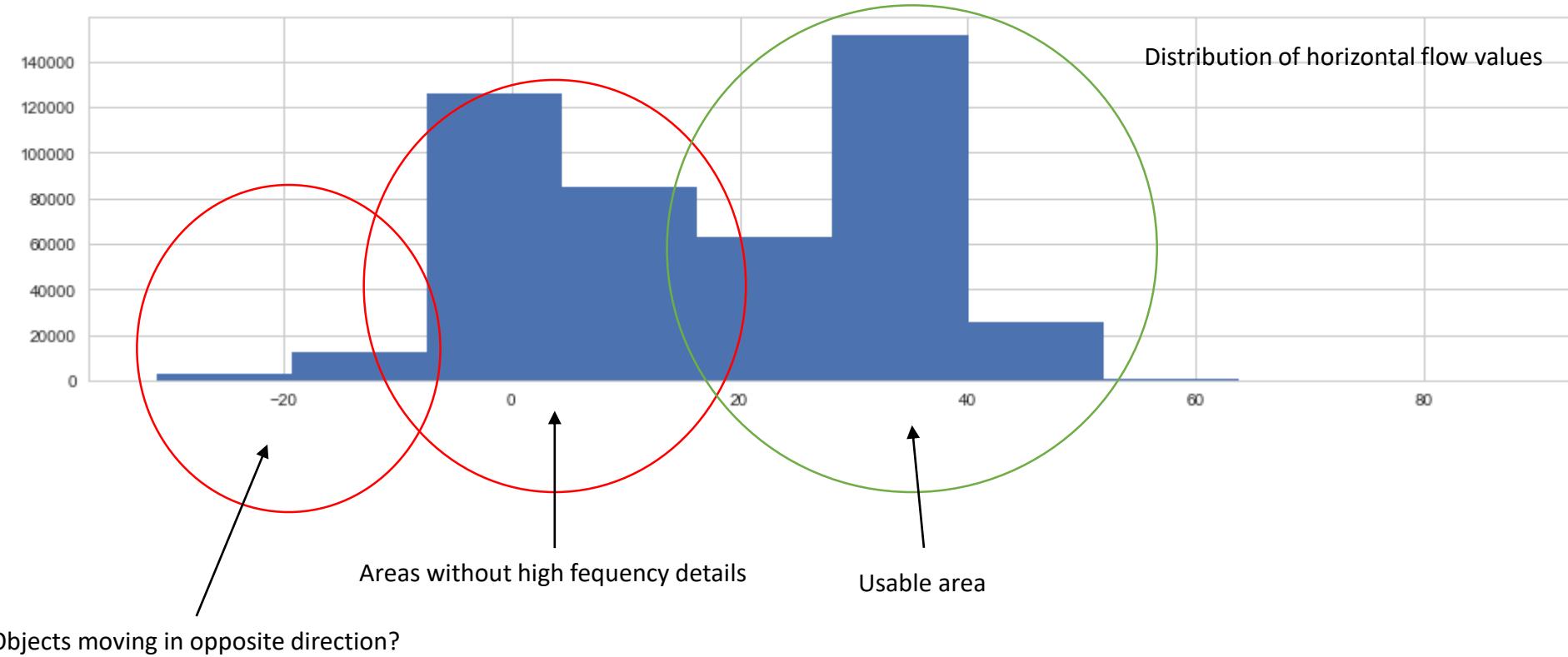


Car turning left





Horizontal dense optical flow calculated using Gunnar Farneback's algorithm.
Hotter colour = more flow



Objects moving in opposite direction?

Ad hoc algorithm to determine 'average' background optical flow:

1. Determine main direction (+/-) by calculating mean of flows
2. Drop all flows in the opposite direction
3. Calculate mean value of flows in right direction
4. Drop all flows whose absolute value is below mean value
5. Determine the final value by calculating mean value of remaining flows

Note 1. Lucas-Kanade algorithm is another possibility. It concentrates on areas with texture and high frequency details. Anyway, areas corresponding to patterns should be eliminated.

Note 2. KITTI dataset includes 6 DOF data for moving camera. Lots of data to do research!!!

```
dataformat.txt
1 lat:   latitude of the oxts-unit (deg)
2 lon:   longitude of the oxts-unit (deg)
3 alt:   altitude of the oxts-unit (m)
4 roll:  roll angle (rad),    0 = level, positive = left side up,      range: -pi .. +pi
5 pitch: pitch angle (rad),  0 = level, positive = front down,       range: -pi/2 .. +pi/2
6 yaw:   heading (rad),     0 = east,  positive = counter clockwise, range: -pi .. +pi
7 vn:    velocity towards north (m/s)
8 ve:    velocity towards east (m/s)
9 vf:    forward velocity, i.e. parallel to earth-surface (m/s)
10 vl:   leftward velocity, i.e. parallel to earth-surface (m/s)
11 vu:   upward velocity, i.e. perpendicular to earth-surface (m/s)
12 ax:   acceleration in x, i.e. in direction of vehicle front (m/s^2)
13 ay:   acceleration in y, i.e. in direction of vehicle left (m/s^2)
14 az:   acceleration in z, i.e. in direction of vehicle top (m/s^2)
15 af:   forward acceleration (m/s^2)
16 al:   leftward acceleration (m/s^2)
17 au:   upward acceleration (m/s^2)
18 wx:   angular rate around x (rad/s)
19 wy:   angular rate around y (rad/s)
20 wz:   angular rate around z (rad/s)
21 wf:   angular rate around forward axis (rad/s)
22 wl:   angular rate around leftward axis (rad/s)
23 wu:   angular rate around upward axis (rad/s)
24 pos_accuracy: velocity accuracy (north/east in m)
25 vel_accuracy: velocity accuracy (north/east in m/s)
26 navstat:   navigation status (see navstat_to_string)
27 numstsats: number of satellites tracked by primary GPS receiver
28 posmode:   position mode of primary GPS receiver (see gps_mode_to_string)
29 velmode:   velocity mode of primary GPS receiver (see gps_mode_to_string)
30 orimode:   orientation mode of primary GPS receiver (see gps_mode_to_string)
```



Research topic!

Next Steps

Discussion

Thank you!

lampola@student.tut.fi

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