

# Project: Search and Sample Return

## Rubric Points

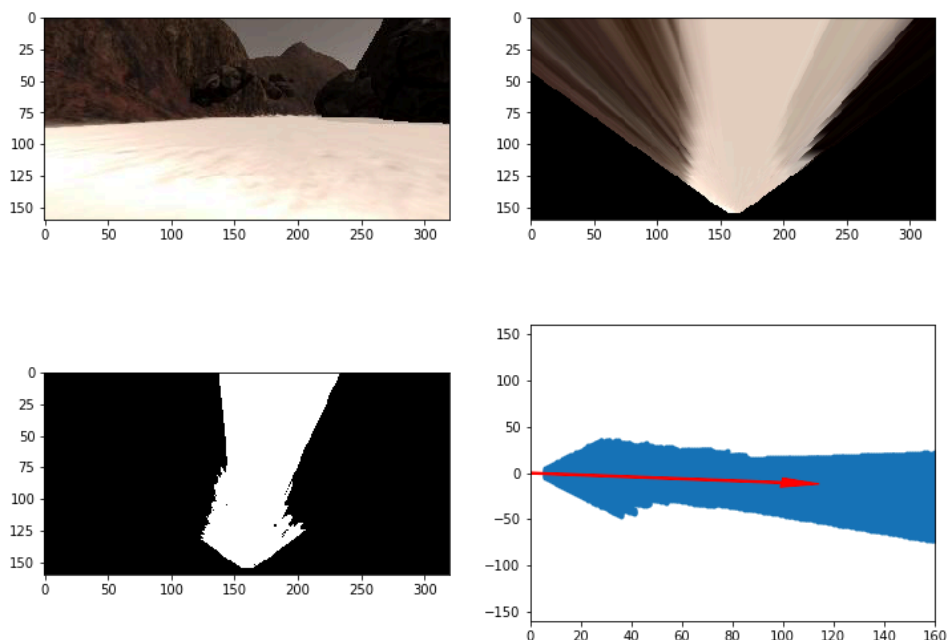
Here I will consider the rubric points individually and describe how I addressed each point in my implementation.

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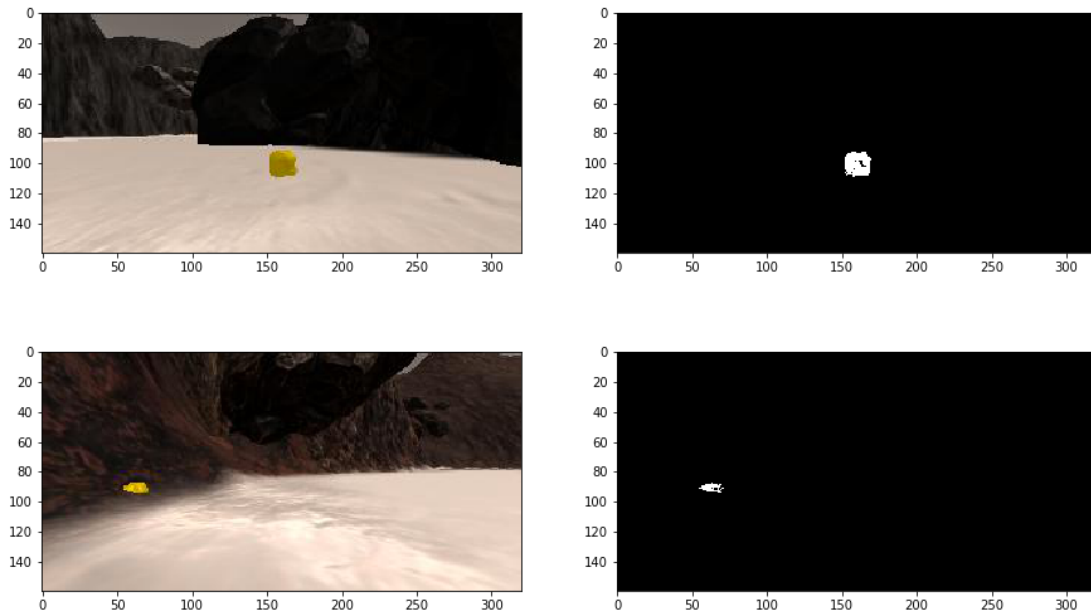
### Notebook Analysis

1. Run the functions provided in the notebook on test images (first with the test data provided, next on data you have recorded). Add/modify functions to allow for color selection of obstacles and rock samples.

a) I modify the `perspect_transform` function to add mask return and modify the `color_thresh` that  $RGB > 180$  to get threshed color select.



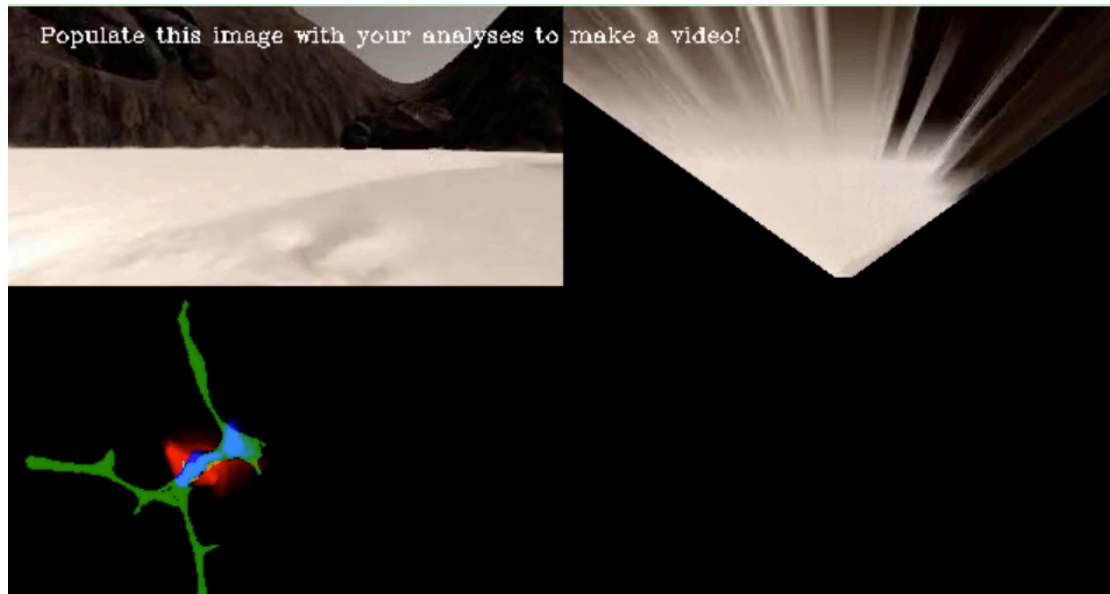
a) I add the `find_rocks` function to find rocks color than  $R$  and  $G > 110$  and  $B < 50$ , and test the example rock picture and one other picture in test video.



**1. Populate the `process_image()` function with the appropriate analysis steps to map pixels identifying navigable terrain, obstacles and rock samples into a worldmap. Run `process_image()` on your test data using the `moviepy` functions provided to create video output of your result.**

- 1) Define source and destination points for perspective transform
- 2) Apply perspective transform
- 3) Apply color threshold to identify navigable terrain and use `perspect_transform` function return mask to calculate obstacles, then use `find_rocks` function to get rock samples
- 4) Convert thresholded image pixel values to rover-centric cords
- 5) Convert rover-centric pixel values to world cords
- 6) Update worldmap, if image has rock, update it in the worldmap with white color RGB=255, if obstacles worldmap has terrain color, delete the obstacles value to get clean terrain color in worldmap.

7) Make a mosaic image, below is some example code



## Autonomous Navigation and Mapping

**1. Fill in the `perception_step()` (at the bottom of the `perception.py` script) and `decision_step()` (in `decision.py`) functions in the autonomous mapping scripts and an explanation is provided in the writeup of how and why these functions were modified as they were.**

In `perception_step`, I modified the same as `process_image()`, the different part is that I test how to find and pick up rocks. So if it find rock , the Rover. `nav_angles` get the rocksmap and run close to the rock.

In `decision_stop()`:

- a) In mode 'forward', I add Rover. `stopspeed_num` value to count and prevent car in forward mode but can't go forward. And add Rover. `loopstep` value to prevent car drive in loop turning around. Than modified the steer value strategy and change mode strategy.
- b) In mode 'stop', I add Rover. `stopsteer_num` to count the condition that car turn left but it doesn't work, and turn right instead.
- c) Add mode 'rock', if find rocks , it will close to the rocks and pick up.

**2. Launching in autonomous mode your rover can navigate and map autonomously. Explain your results and how you might improve them in your writeup.**

**Note: running the simulator with different choices of resolution and graphics quality may produce different results, particularly on different machines! Make a note of your simulator settings (resolution and graphics quality set on launch) and frames per second (FPS output to terminal by `drive_rover.py`) in your writeup when you submit the project so your reviewer can reproduce your results.**

Current FPS: 29, Screen resolution: 1024x768; Graphics quality: Good;

Mapped 40%~60%, Fidelity 60%~70%

I think the most important thing is let the car continue driving. So I add many strategies to prevent car stop or turn round that I write in the last part. I run the `drive_rover.py` many times and it can always continue driving and pick up stocks.

I try to speed up the car to 2.5m/s, but I found it hard to control directions and easy to hit the wall, and make fidelity lower. But when I update some parameters like `stop_forward` and `go_forward`, the car drive more efficient and reduce the frequency to hit the wall.

From the result I might improve them in many other way in the future. (a) When in bifurcation, find the right way to prevent in the duplicate road. (b) Find a strategy to speed up and brake, so it can drive more efficient.



Throttle: 0.2  
Brake: 0.0  
Steer angle: -15.0000  
Ground speed: 0.7m/s  
Position: (144.7, 110.9)  
Pitch angle: 0.33  
Yaw angle: 300.34  
Roll angle: 359.57  
Is near objective: No  
Is picking up: No

Autonomous Mode!

