Introduction to Vision and Robotics: Assignment 1

Chris Swetenham: Student Num, Daniel Mankowitz: S1128165

3/11/2011

1 Introduction

2 Methods

2.1 Linking Algorithm

The linking algorithm is used to link together detections of a single robot in consecutive frames. Since the images provided in the dataset are RGB, the linking algorithm has been implemented to run on each of the three colour channels respectively.

The algorithm is shown in *Figure 1*. Initially, the image on the kth iteration will have been split into three colour channels of red, green and blue respectively. Each colour channel is represented as a separate image. The robots in each colour channel will have been identified and their optimum bounding boxes need to be calculated. These images are fed into the linking algorithm.
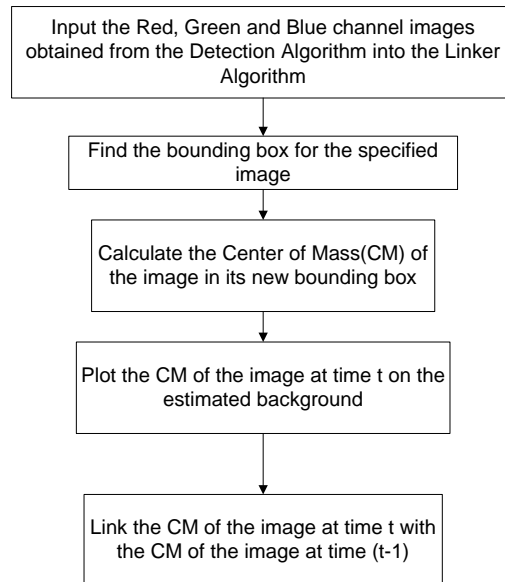

Figure 1: The algorithm developed to link detections of the robot in consecutive frames

Once the images containing the robots have been received, a bounding box for each robot is calculated as well as the box's corresponding centroid. This is achieved in code using the 'calcBoundingBox' function. This function has been developed according to *Figure 2*. Each image is labelled using the 'mybwlabel' function. This will identify all of the objects in the image. The object with the largest area (I.e. the robot) will then be surrounded by its corresponding bounding box. The centroid of this bounding box is then calculated. This is performed on each of the three images corresponding to their repective colour channels.

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│    Labels all objects in the image   │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│   Finds the object with the largest area │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Retrieves the bounding box for that object │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Calculates the centroid for the bounding box │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
```
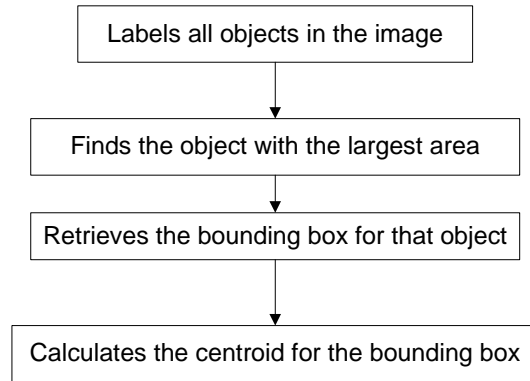
Figure 2: The bounding box calculation for each robot

Once a bounding box for the robot has been determined, the center of mass of the robot needs to be calculated. This is achieved by utilising the 'calcBoundingBoxCM' function.

3   Results

4   Discussion

5   Code

6   Conclusion

APPENDIX A

A.1   Control Program