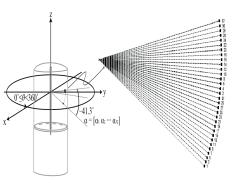
# Алгоритмы сопровождения динамических целей в трехмерных облаках точек

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17 мая 2018 г.

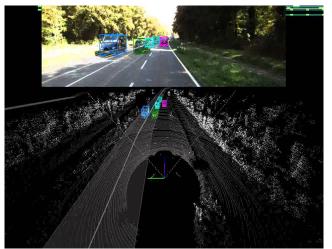
### **LIDAR**





- 64 beams
- 10 Hz

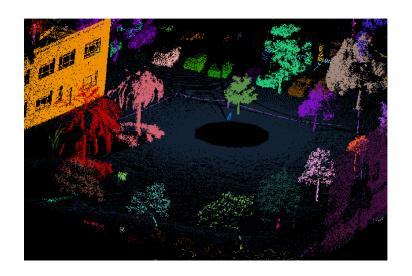
### KITTI



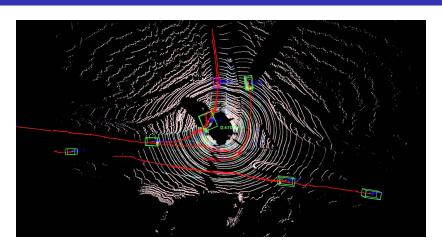


- 50 tracklets from 10 to 45 seconds each
- Bbox for each object

# Segmentation task

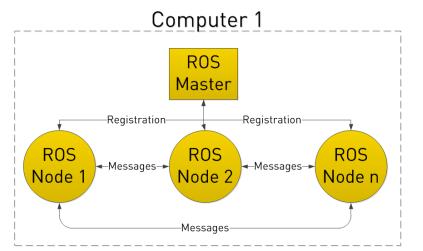


### Detection and Tracking tasks

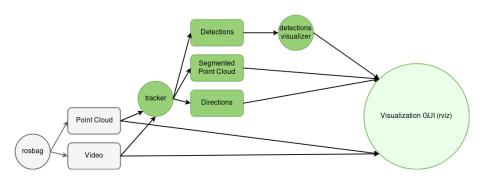


- Problems: occlusion, mismatch between frames
- One may be or may not be interested in direction, acceleration and speed

# Robot Operating System (ROS)



# Robot Operating System (ROS): tracker graph

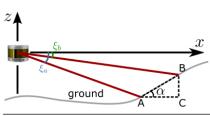


### Pipeline

- Segmentation
- 2 Tracking

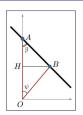
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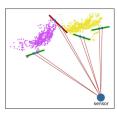
### Segmentation



#### Algorithm 1 Ground Labelling

```
1: procedure LabelGround(R)
        M \leftarrow [\alpha_{r-1,c}^r], matrix of angles \alpha computed with Eq. (1).
        for c=1\dots R_{cols} do
            if M(0,c) not labelled then
               LabelGroundBFS(0, c);
 5:
    procedure LabelGroundBFS(r, c)
        queue.push(\{r,c\})
8:
        while queue is not empty do
            \{r,c\} \leftarrow \texttt{queue.top}()
 9:
10.
            \{r, c\} \leftarrow labelled as ground
            for \{r_n, c_n\} \in \text{neighbourhood}\{r, c\} do
11:
12:
                if |M(r,c) - M(r_n,c_n)| < 5^{\circ} then
13:
                    queue.push(\{r_n, c_n\})
```





#### Algorithm 2 Range Image Labelling

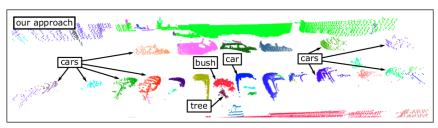
```
    procedure LABELRANGEIMAGE(R)

         Label \leftarrow 1, L \leftarrow zeros(R_{rows} \times R_{cols})
 3:
        for r = 1 \dots R_{rows} do
 4:
            for c = 1 \dots R_{cols} do
5:
                if L(r,c)=0 then
                    LabelComponentBFS(r,c,Label);
                    Label \leftarrow Label +1:
    procedure LABELCOMPONENTBFS(r, c, Label)
9:
        gueue.push(\{r,c\})
10:
        while queue is not empty do
11:
             \{r,c\} \leftarrow \texttt{queue.top}()
             L(r,c) \leftarrow \text{Label}
12:
13.
            for \{r_n, c_n\} \in \text{Neighbourhood}\{r, c\} do
14:
                d_1 \leftarrow \max(R(r,c),R(r_n,c_n))
15:
                d_2 \leftarrow \min(R(r,c), R(r_n, c_n))
                if atan2 \frac{d_2 \sin \psi}{d_1 - d_2 \cos \psi} > \theta then
16:
17:
                     queue.push(\{r_n, c_n\})
18:
             queue.pop()
```

queue.pop()

14:

## Segmentation: troubleshooting



We need only good segmentation of moving objects There's a number of problems:

- Undersegmentation of the ground
- Incapability to work in the presence of plants

- Normal based approach
- 2 Trees and grass removal algorithm

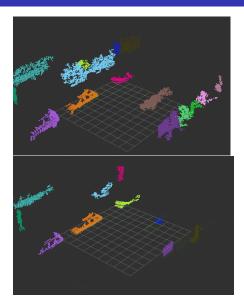
# Segmentation: trees



## Segmentation: trees removal

### For each point:

- Create local approximation of an object shape
- Check deviation of a point
- Remove points with many outliers in neighbourhood



Runtime < 50ms

### Segmentation: notes

- Not moving obstacles doesn't matter
- Only cars and pedestrians segmentation necessary
- Car shapes should be accurate

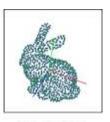
# Tracking: pipeline

- ICP
- Kalman filter

### **ICP**





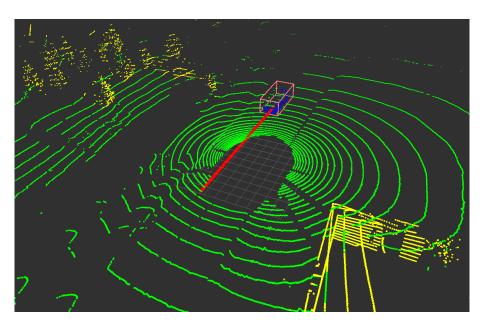


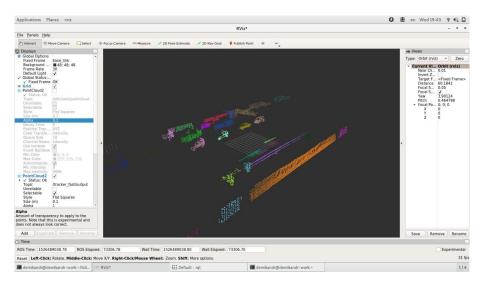
Iteration 0

Iteration 1

Iteration 10

- For each point of firs clout find closest from the second
- Fit corresponding transformation and apply it
- Repeat





Questions?