

The writeup / README should include a statement and supporting figures / images that explain how each rubric item was addressed,

###Exercise 1, 2 and 3 Pipeline Implemented

##The pcl_callback() function

Step:

- I. Convert the incoming ROS cloud to PCL format
- II. Change a voxel grid filter to down sample the image, I set LEAF_SIZE on 0.01 which is good enough for exercise.
- III. Complete the RANSAC plan segmented to find the table image and you can publish table and object cloud separately. See below Code and for result image.

#Code

Voxel Grid Downsampling

```
vox = cloud.make_voxel_grid_filter()
```

```
LEAF_SIZE = 0.01
```

```
vox.set_leaf_size(LEAF_SIZE, LEAF_SIZE, LEAF_SIZE)
```

```
cloud_filtered = vox.filter()
```

PassThrough Filter to isolate the table and objects

```
passthrough = cloud_filtered.make_passthrough_filter()
```

```
passthrough.set_filter_field_name('z')
```

```
axis_min = 0.76
```

```
axis_max = 1.1
```

```
passthrough.set_filter_limits(axis_min, axis_max)
```

```
cloud_filtered = passthrough.filter()
```

RANSAC Plane Segmentation to identify the table from the objects

```
seg = cloud_filtered.make_segmenter()
```

```
seg.set_model_type(pcl.SACMODEL_PLANE)
```

```
seg.set_method_type(pcl.SAC_RANSAC)
```

```
max_distance = 0.01
```

```
seg.set_distance_threshold(max_distance)
```

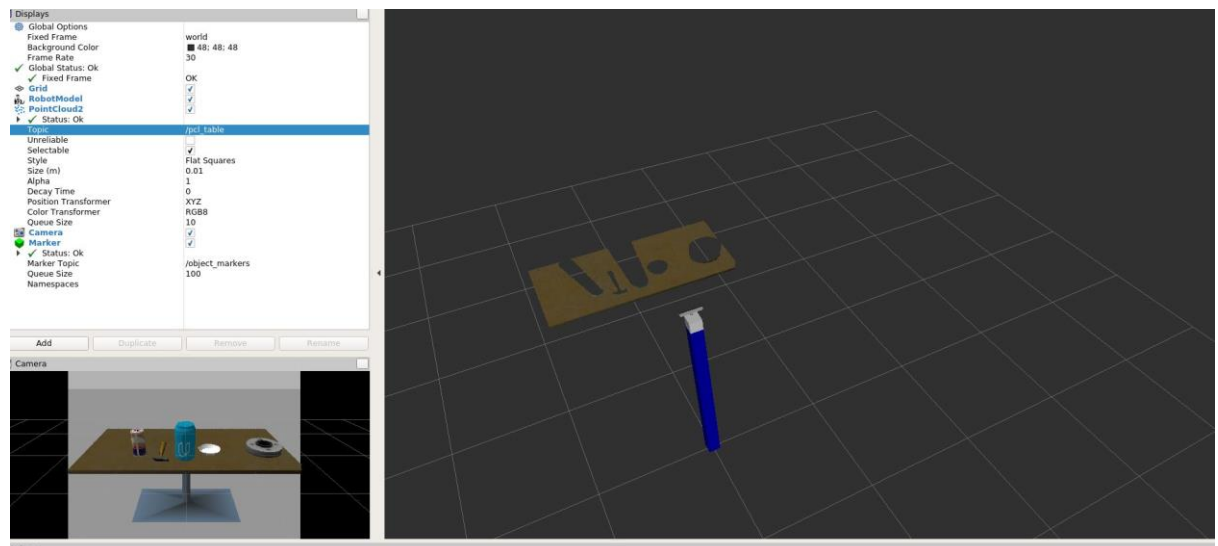
```
inliers, coefficients = seg.segment()
```

Extract inliers (table surface) and outliers (objects)

```
cloud_table = cloud_filtered.extract(inliers, negative=False)
```

```
cloud_objects = cloud_filtered.extract(inliers, negative=True)
```

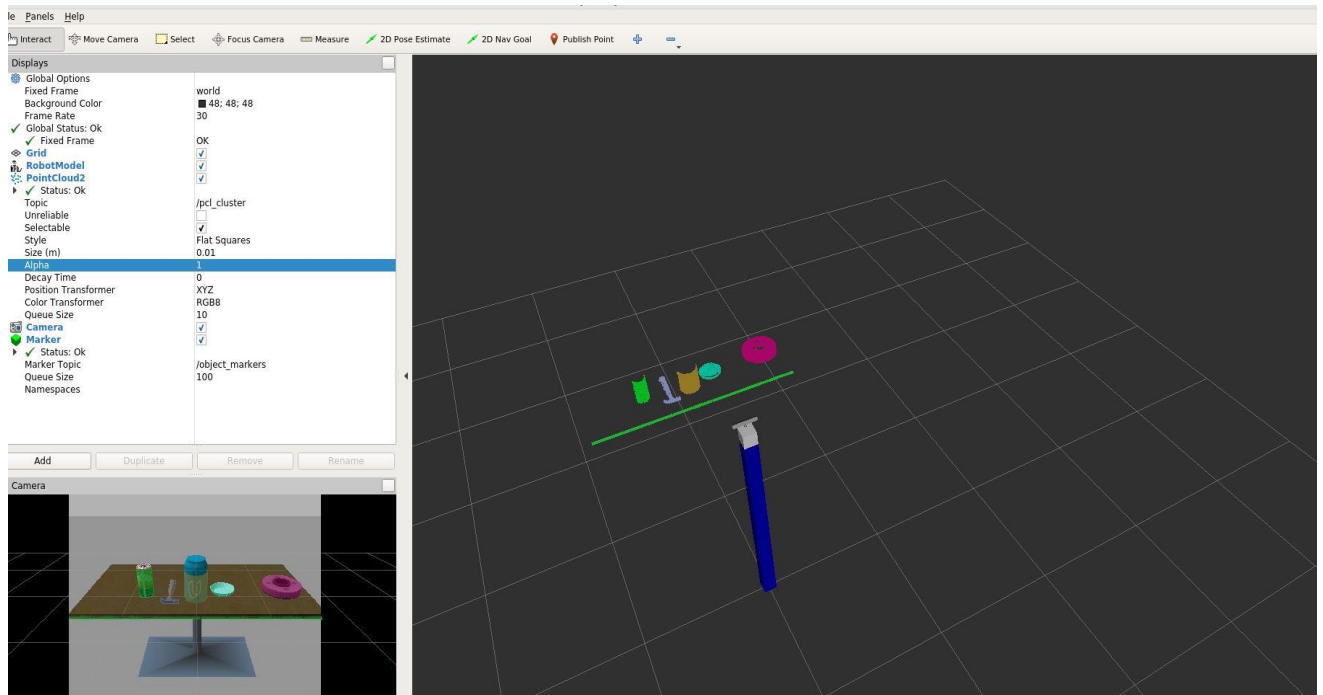
Image result



Exercise 2 steps: Pipeline including clustering for segmentation

Steps:

- I. In this process we use Euclidean clustering to construct point cloud using object. first, I convert the XYZ RGB cloud to xyz because K-d tree only needs xyz to create white cloud.
- II. After that, I applied Euclidean clustering, setting tolerance, minimum cluster size and maximum cluster size 0.05, 100, 3000 respectively. Next step followed as mention in class. Result seen below in picture.

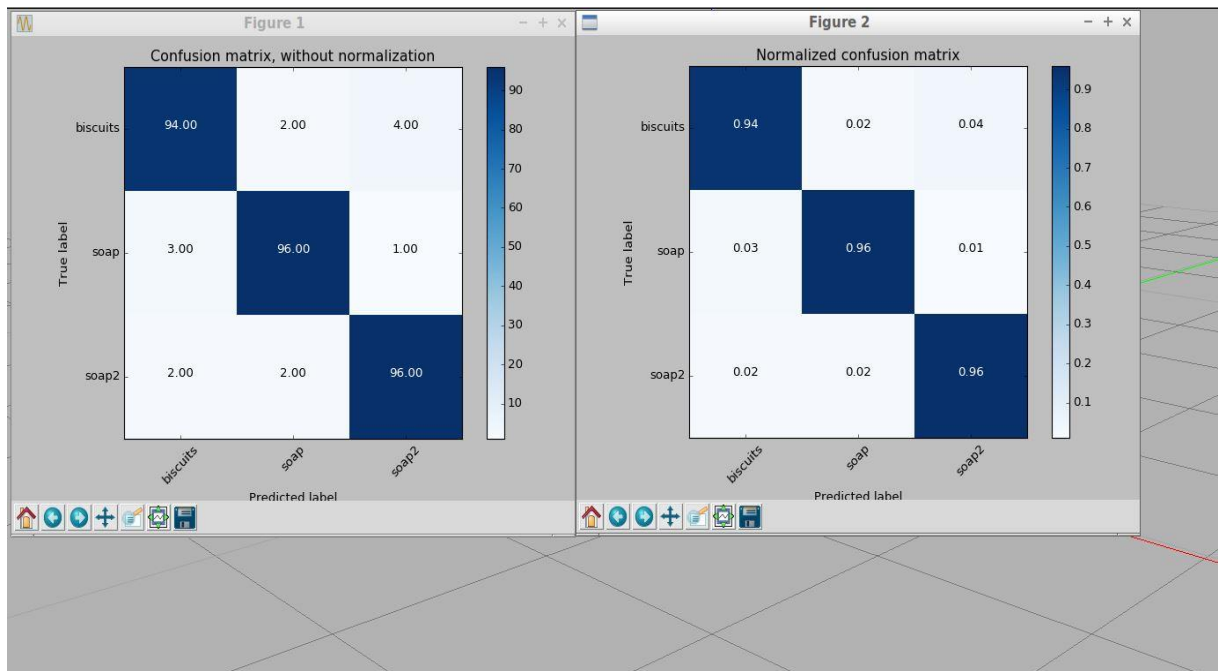


Exercise 3 Steps. Features extracted and SVM trained. Object recognition

Here, I added code on features.py, function called 'compute_color_histograms' and 'compute_normal_histograms'. where the range of colours is [0,255] and bin value is 32. Which works fine for this project.

In the 'capture_features' script, for test1.world, and test2.world I set range i=100, which give above 90% accuracy, but when I run test3.world accuracy was 74%. So, I change i=1000, after running script it accuracy is 94%. it took me more than 2 hours to generate 'tranning_set.svm' script. Result for world1, world2 and world3 can see as below.

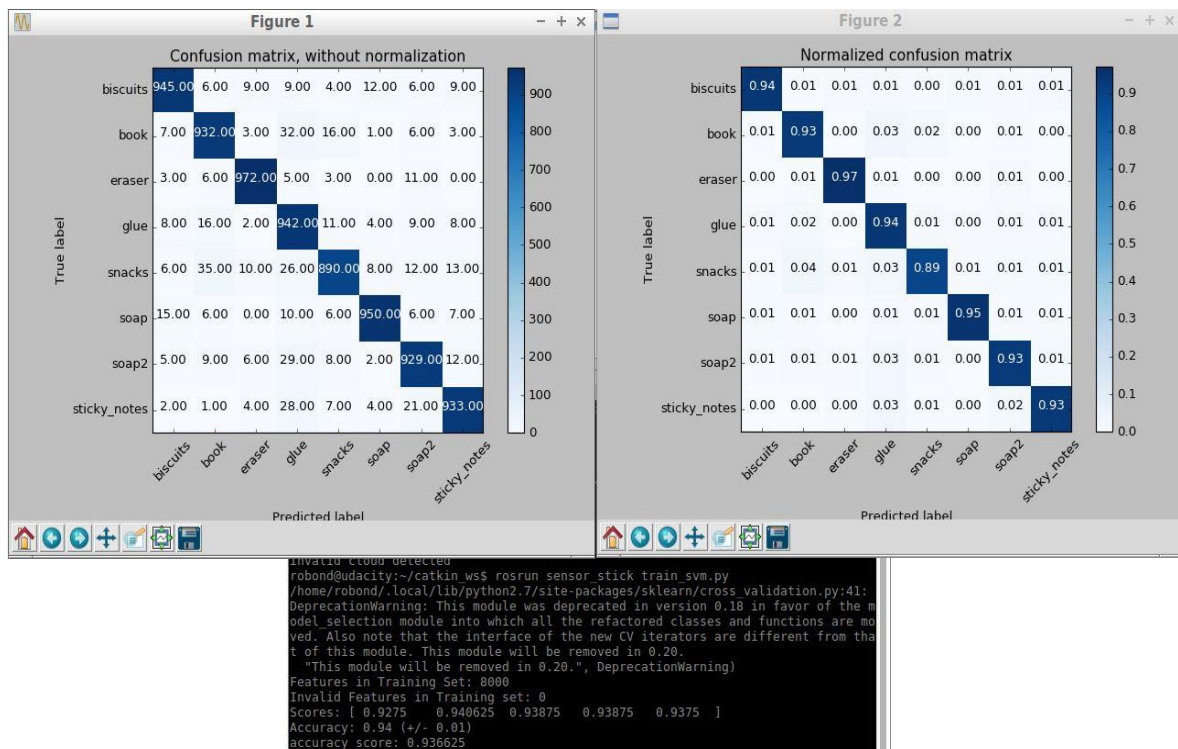
Test1.world



Test2.world



Test3.World

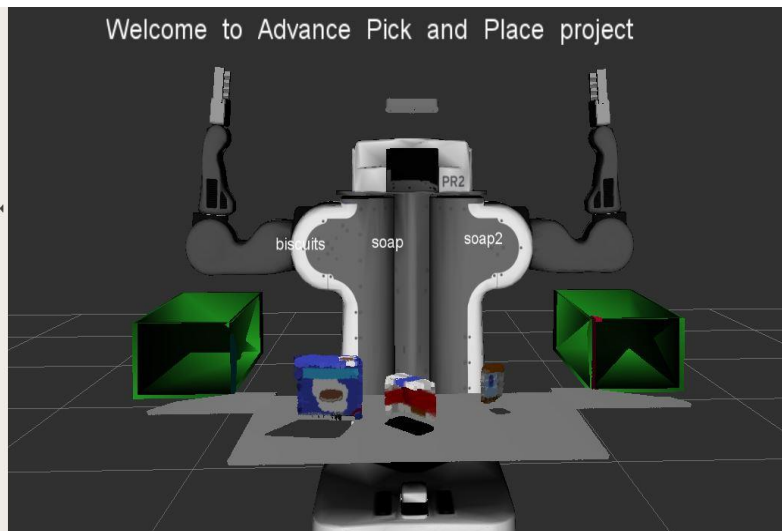
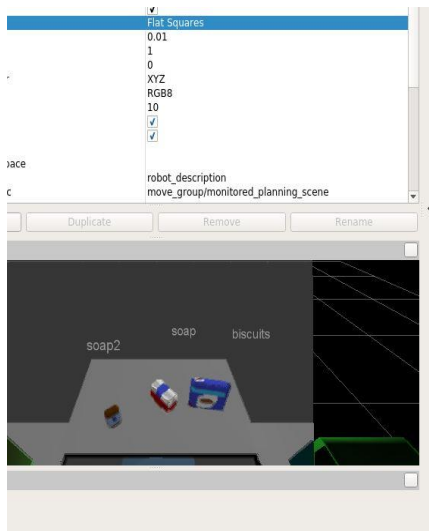


Pick and Place Setup

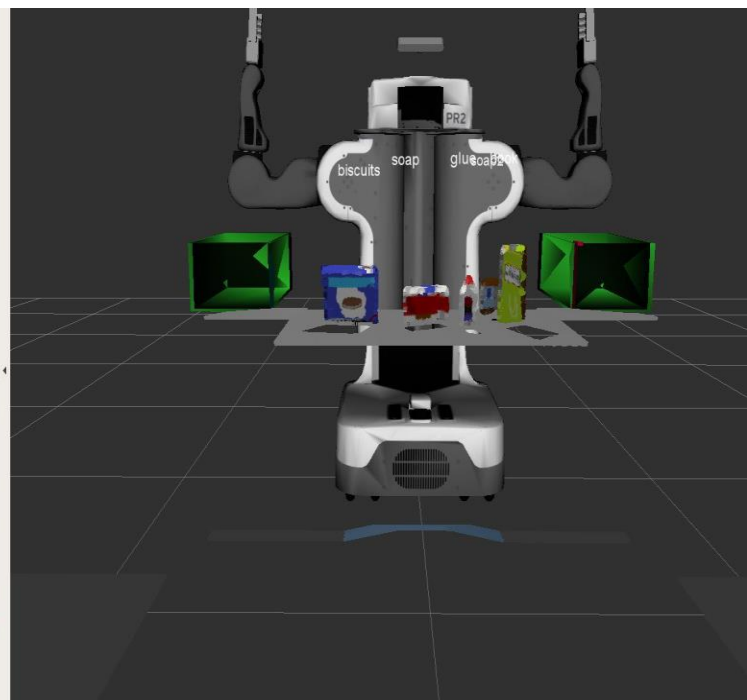
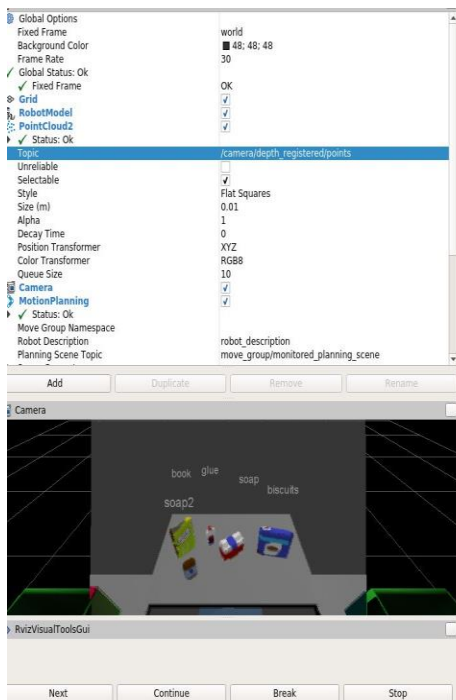
Here, to identify object of three test list, we have to edit the 'pick_place_project.launch' file from folder 'RoboND-Perception-Project/pr2_robot/launch', and the object recognition can be performed base on the train model.sav published by SVM tanning.

After above, the final process is to publish yaml file for three different object list. Where I create the pr2_mover function, then need to detect object, compute centroid and obtain the test_seen_num from world file and convert it readable datatype by ROS. I follow other process discuss as in class room. Below we can see final object recognition success rate in each of the three scenarios.

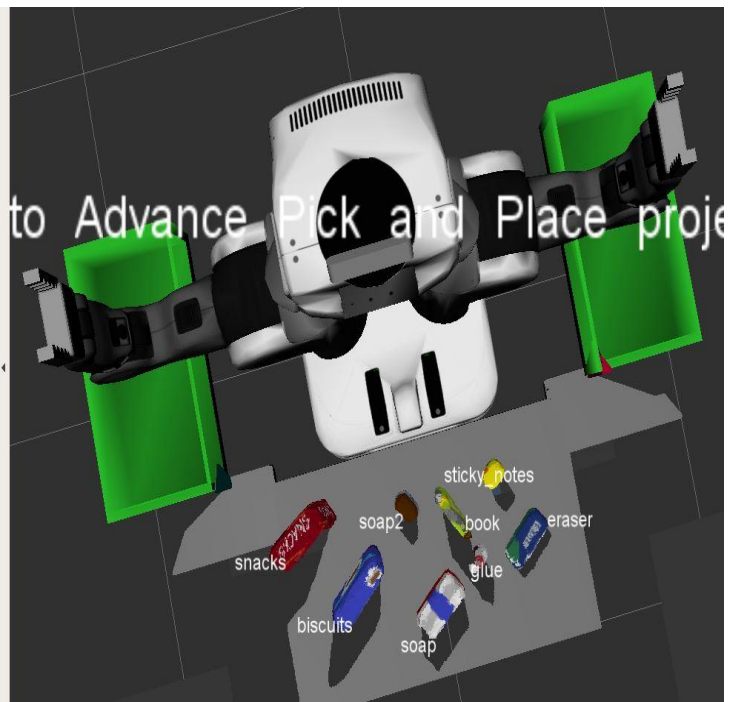
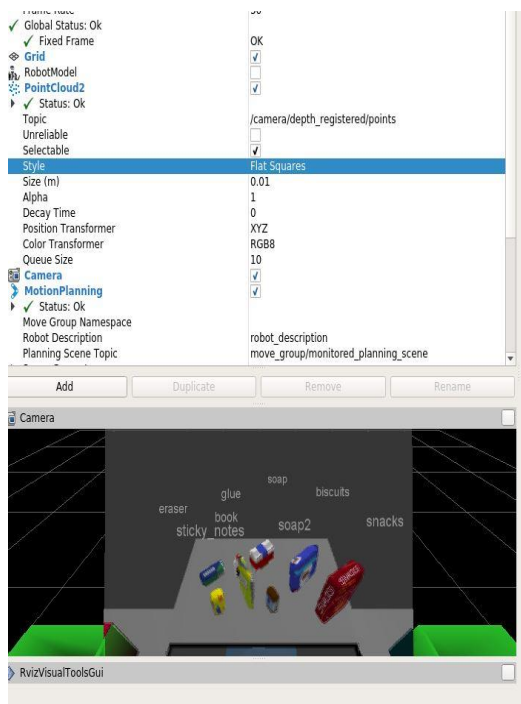
test1.world (100%)



test2.world (100%)



test3.world (100%)



###Conclusion

Overall my script performs well result to pass the project. I did face lot of problem in test3.world and train SVM script, but support of mentor and slack community was very helpful. I find running program on VM at windows is bit frustrated. I need to set up .bashrc every time I run scripts, otherwise it throw some error. And when I set i=1000 to train SVM , it took quit lot of time.