

Introduction to Computer Vision and Robotics

This course in a nutshell:

Lecture

- Henrik Trommer, Matthias Nuske
- Theoretical Exam

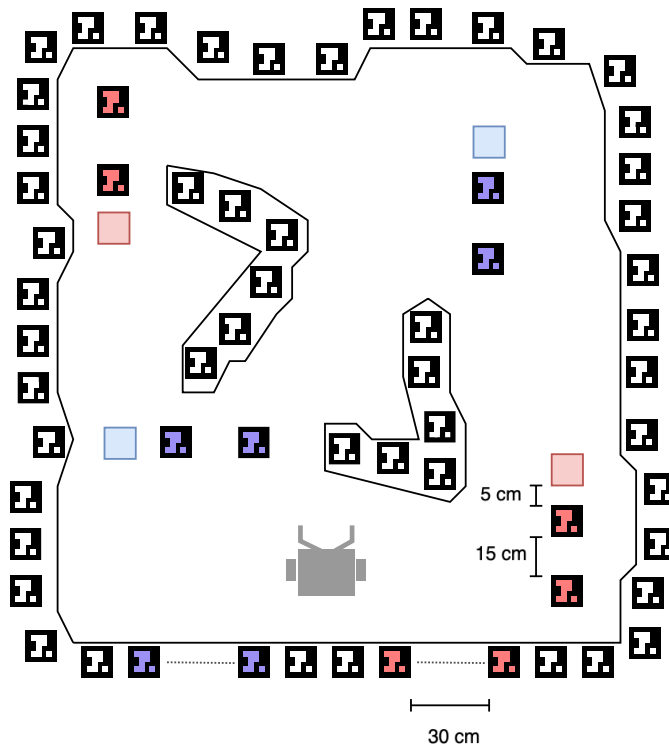
Practical

- Sebastian Ruiz, Lennart Jahn, and Julian Kerl
- Practical Exam, Milestones

9 ETC 😊

Task

- Build a robot
- Map and navigate through a maze
- Archive all milestones



Milestones

14TH NOVEMBER 2024

Familiarize with SSH, VScode, Robot

Notebook: Aruco detection , Image (2D) to global coordinate transform (3D)

21ST NOVEMBER 2024

Notebook: Implement Basic motor control, PID controller

5TH DECEMBER 2024

Notebook: SLAM, Driving to a point and driving to an Aruco marker

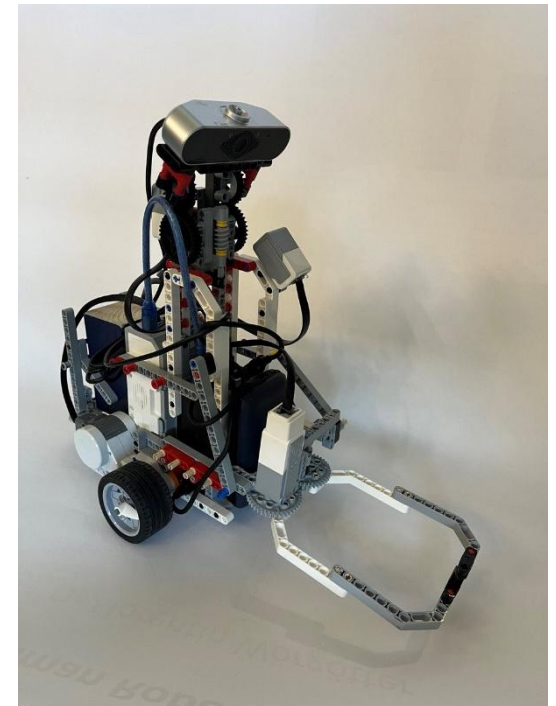
9TH JANUARY 2025

Notebook: Map discretization and optimal paths, Planning

30 JAN 2025

Apply all these solutions to the task

EXAM



Any Questions?

Lecture

- Henrik Trommer, Matthias Nuske
- Theoretical exam

Practical

- Sebastian Ruiz, Lennart Jahn, and Julian Kerl
- Practical exam, milestones

9 ETC 😊

Group Forming, KIT Handout

- 5 Minutes, form groups of 3
 - One Person is responsible for the KIT (KIT-Master)!
- Do the paperwork and get your kits (right after lecture)

Any Questions?

last chance 😊

Introduction to Robotics

(History, robot mindset, digital twins, signal processing)

Lecture Overview

1. Introduction (Henrik)
2. Computer-Vision (Julian)
3. Stereo Vision, Coordinate Transformations (Henrik)
4. Control Theory (Henrik)
5. Point Cloud Matching, SLAM, Kabsch (Henrik)
6. Kernels-Morphological Operations (Simon)
7. Path Planning (Henrik)
8. Edge-Detection (Julian)
9. Features & Transforms 1 (Simon)
10. Features & Transforms 2 (Simon)
11. Manipulators, ROS(2) (Henrik)
12. Segmentation (Julian)



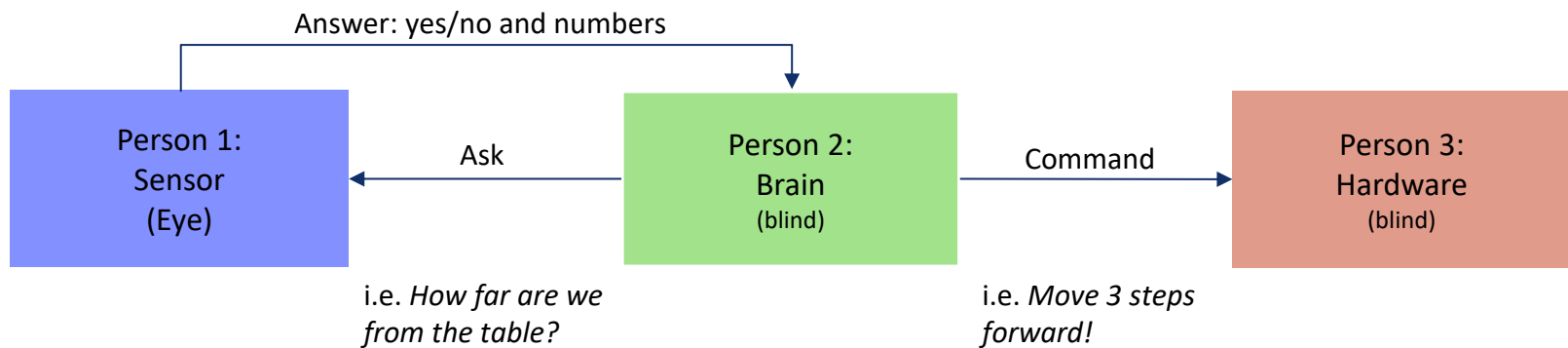
Lets Play – We need 3 volunteers 😊

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Task: Pick up an object from the table

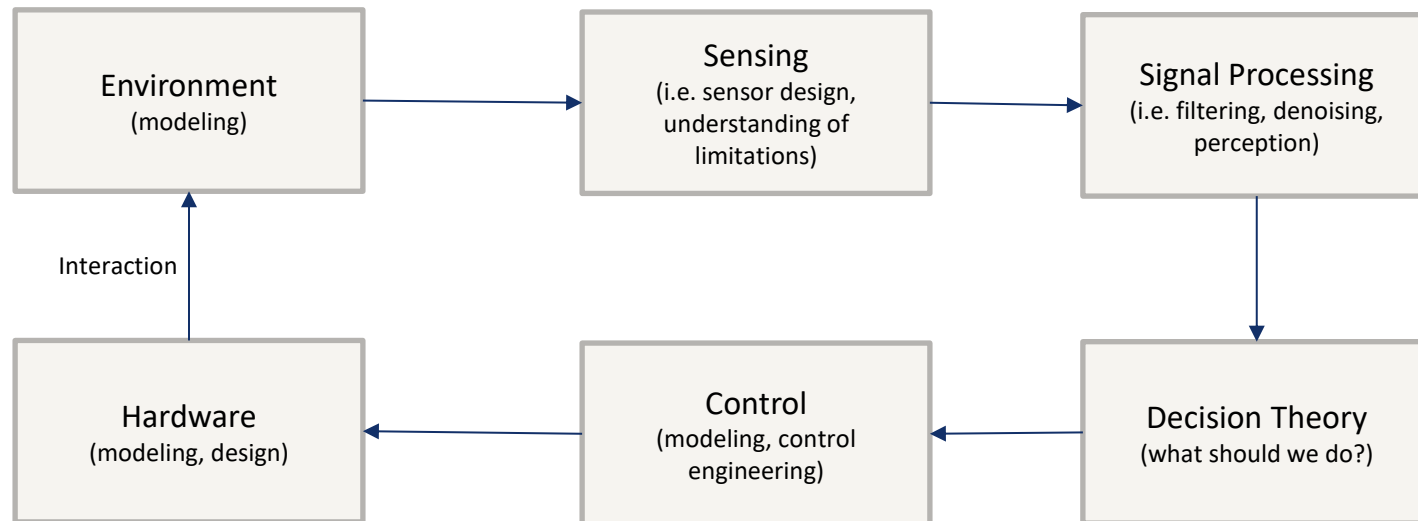
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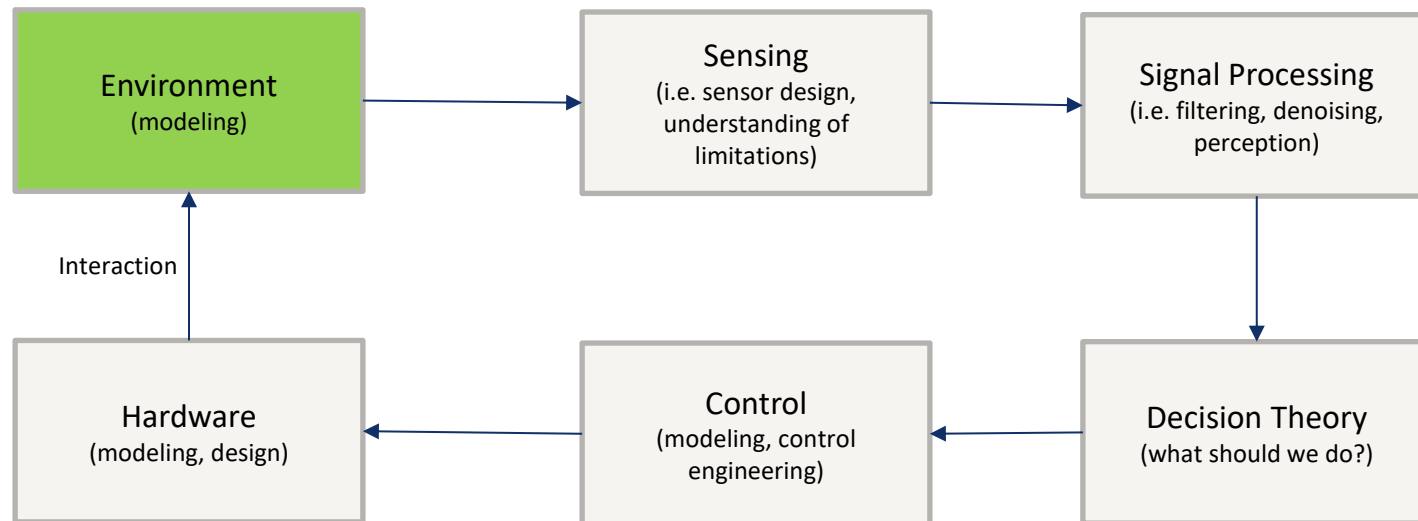
Limitations – Development – Complexity

Litterally every robot:



Limitations – Development – Complexity

Litterally every robot:



Examples

Antenna Calibration (QuatSat)



Production (UR Cobots)



Mobile Platforms (MIR)



Fruit Picking



Production (KUKA @ VW)

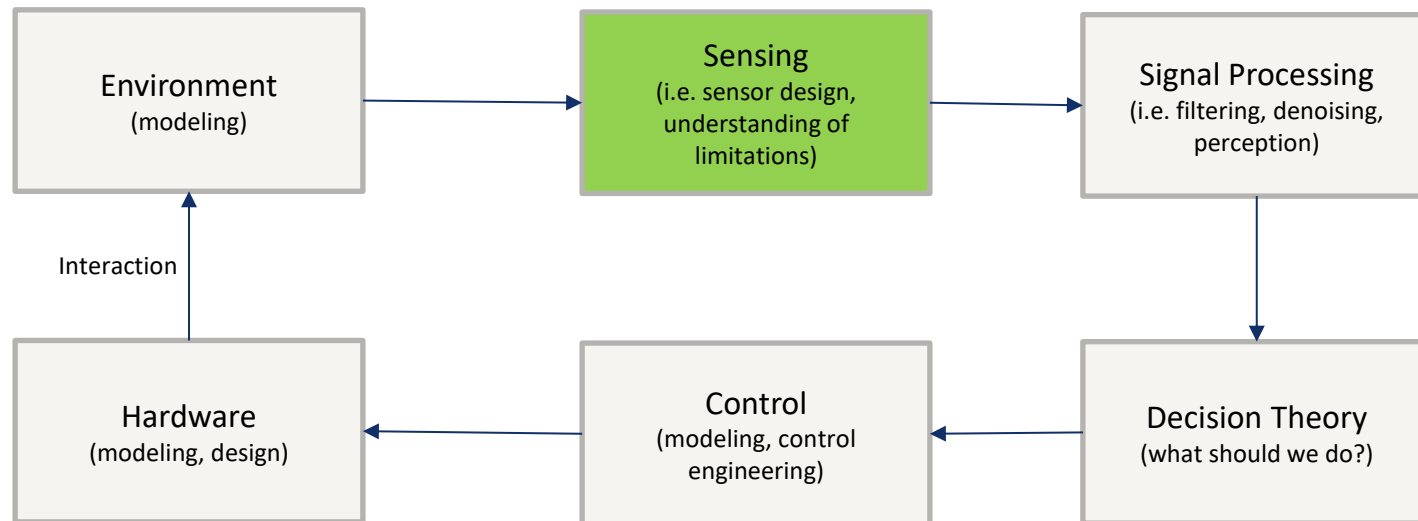


Soft Robotics



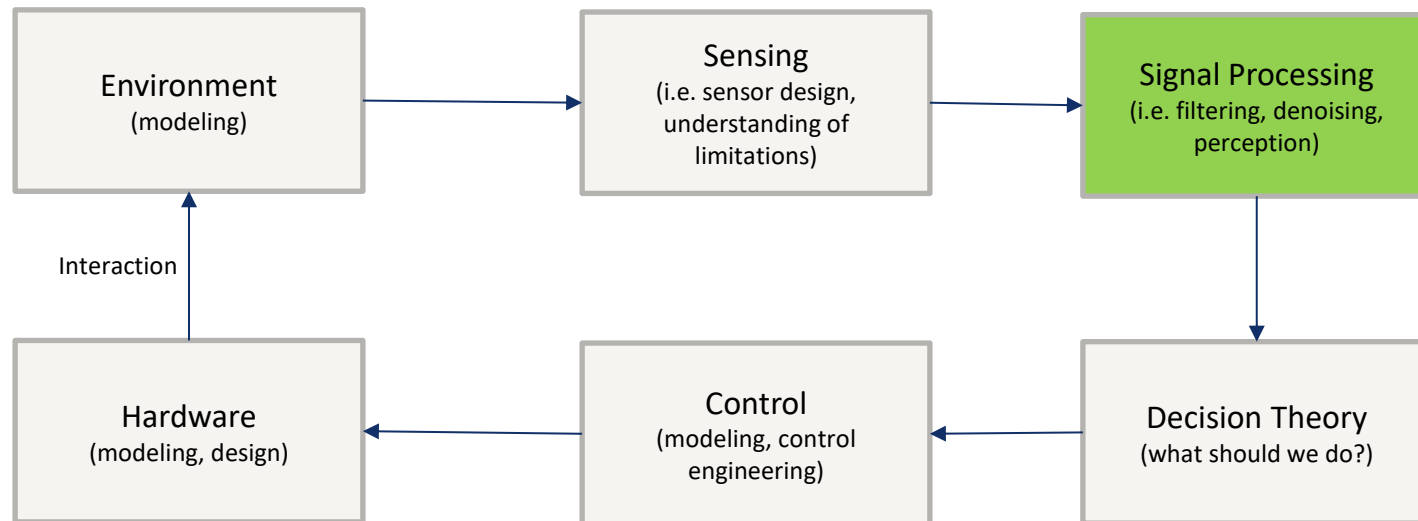
Limitations – Development – Complexity

Litterally every robot:



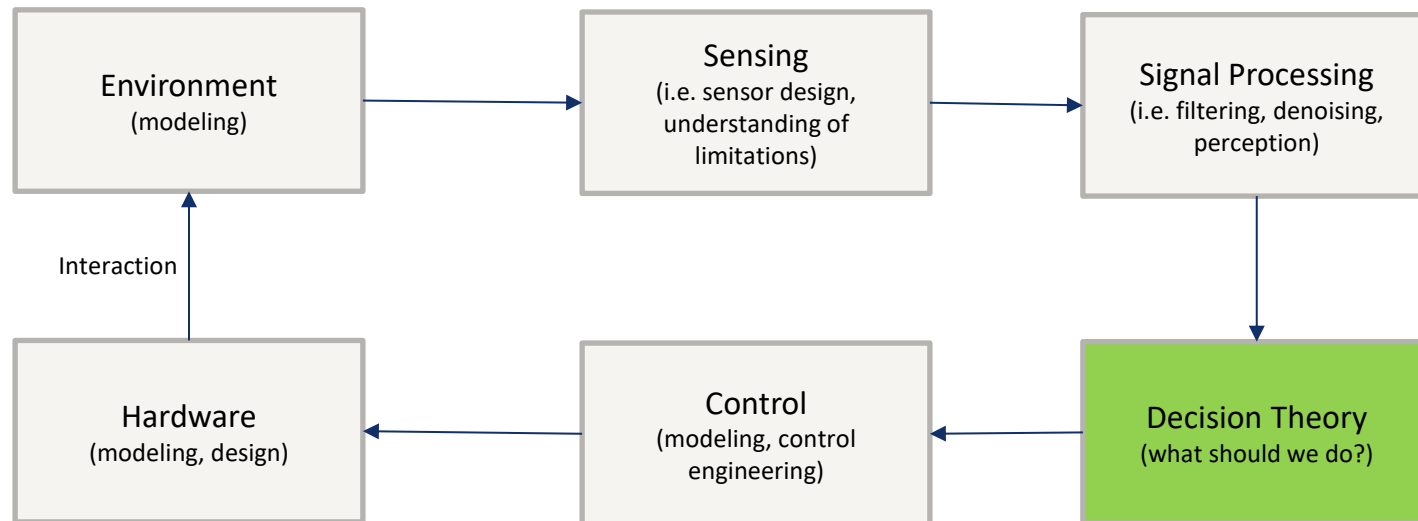
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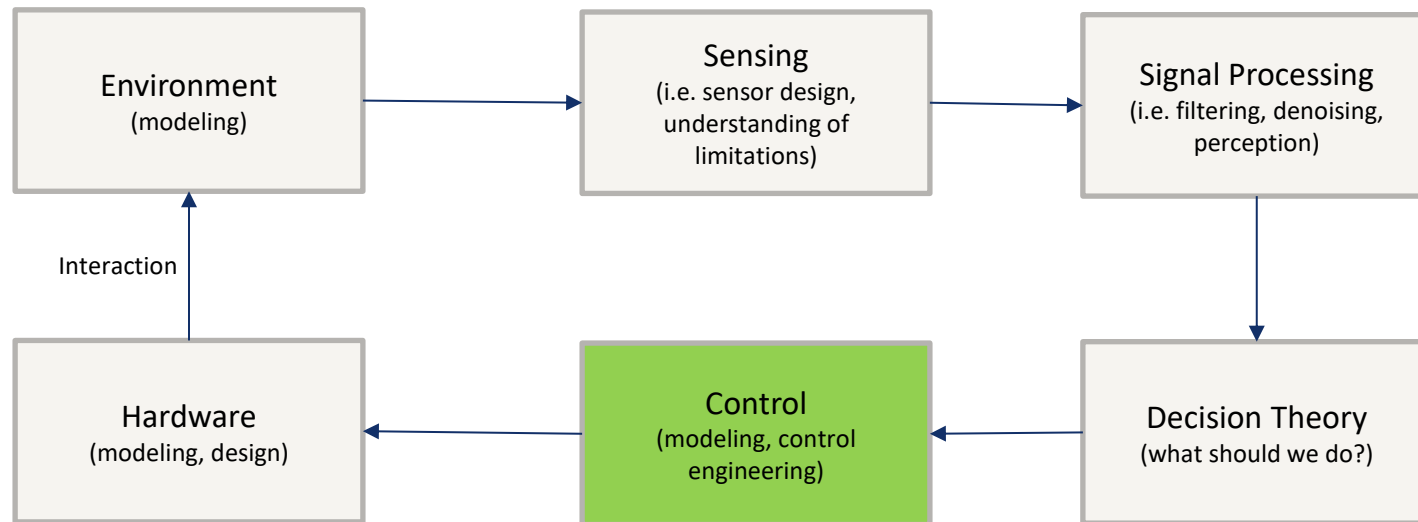
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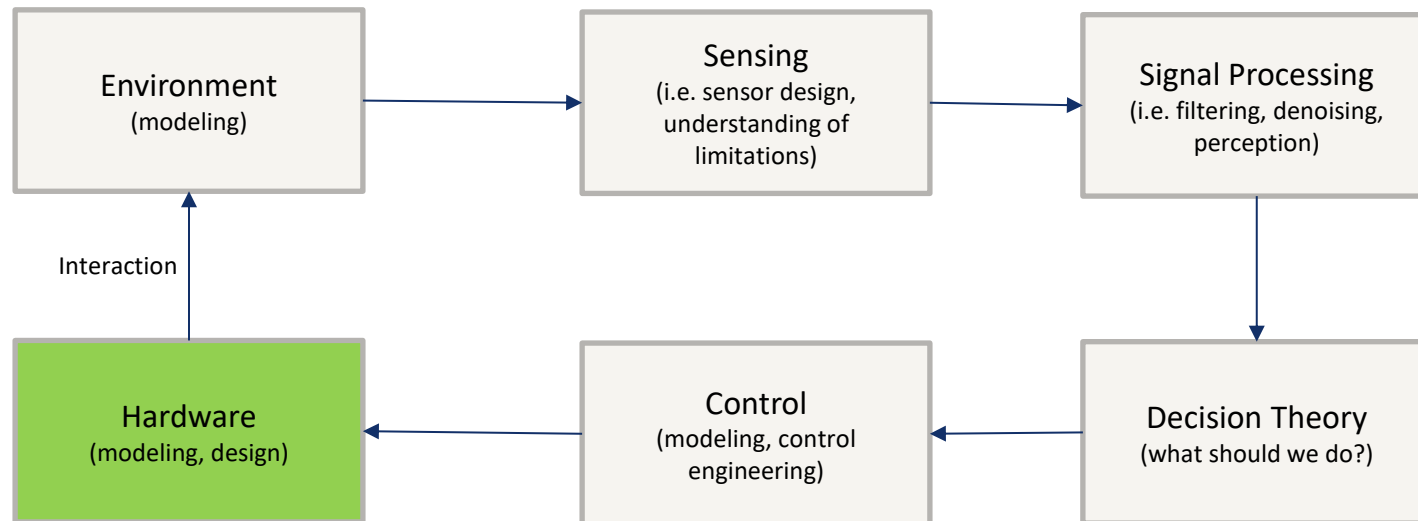
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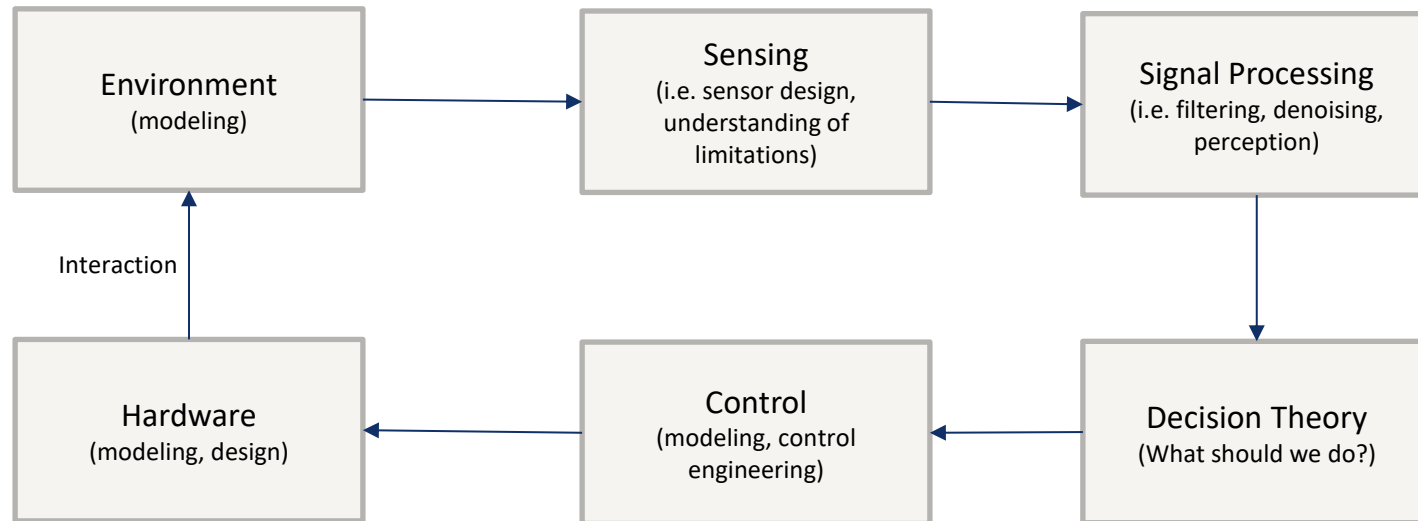


Limitations – Development – Complexity

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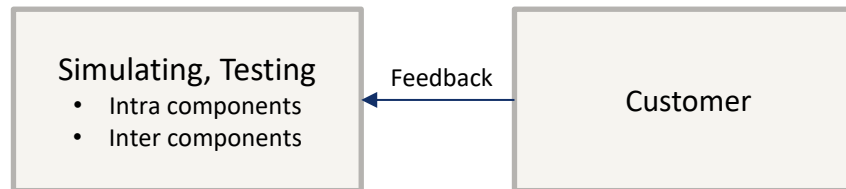


Limitations – Development - Costs



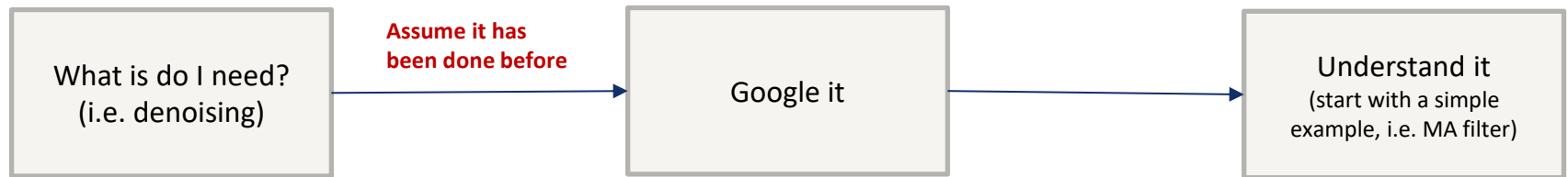
Each topic is a field of scientific research!

Limitations – Development - Costs

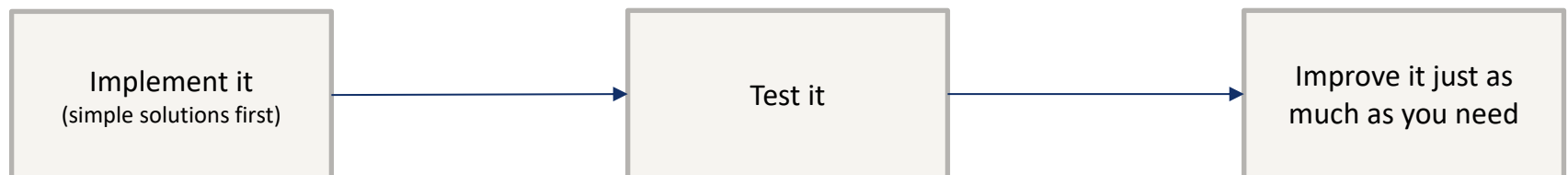


Do not re-invent the wheel – *The engineering mindset*

Step 1: Research

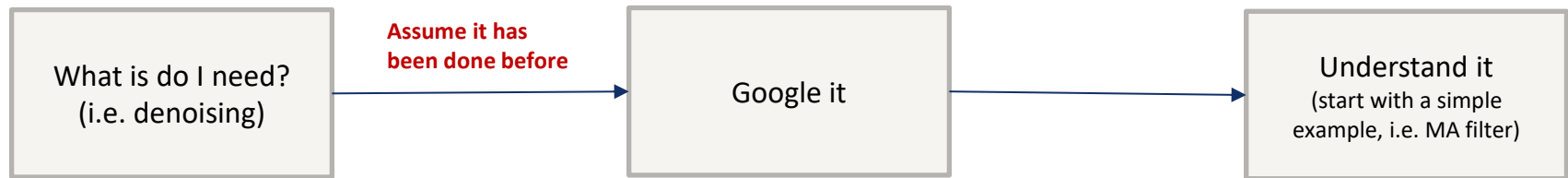


Step 2. Engineering

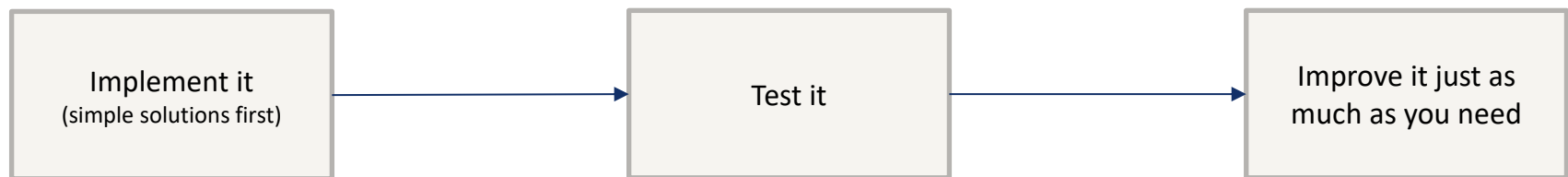


Do not re-invent the wheel – *The engineering mindset*

Step 1: Research



Step 2. Engineering



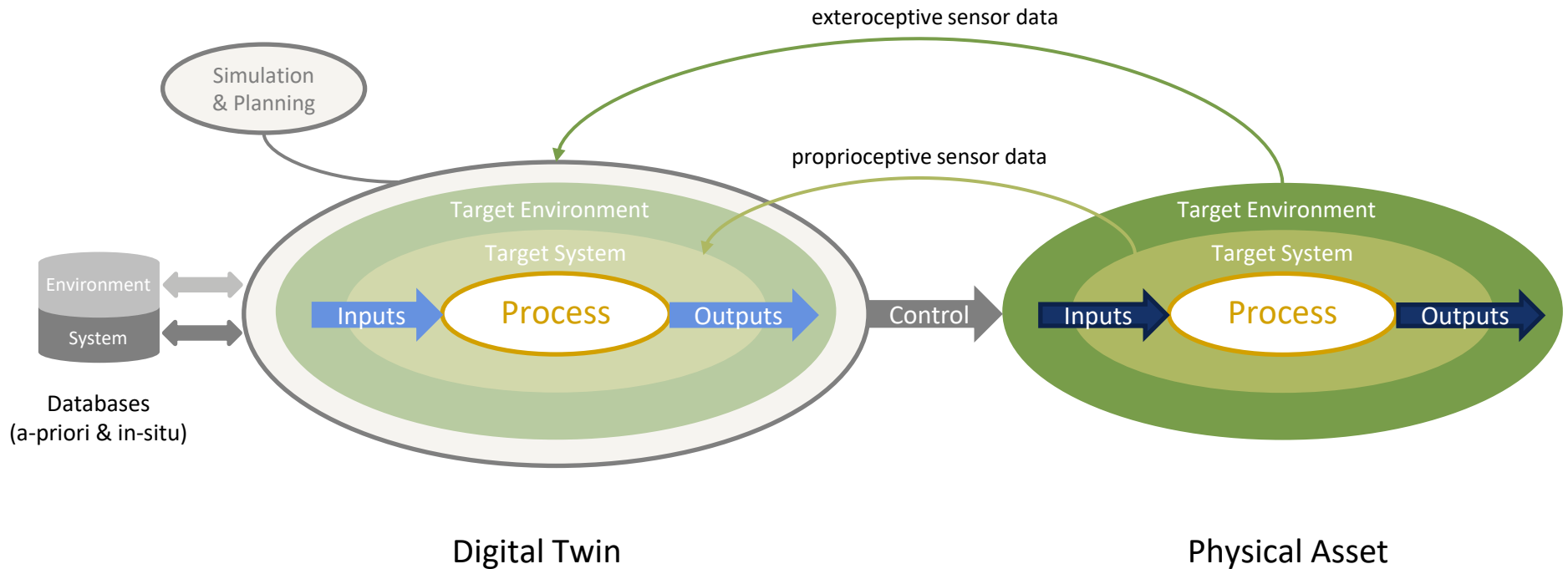
Time = Money
**Do not waste it with inventing things other
people have done before**

About testing

- Robotics is complex – Visualize your data as much as you can
- Use simple tools (i.e. matplotlib, camera images, provided tools)
- **Understand whats going on!**

Digital Twins

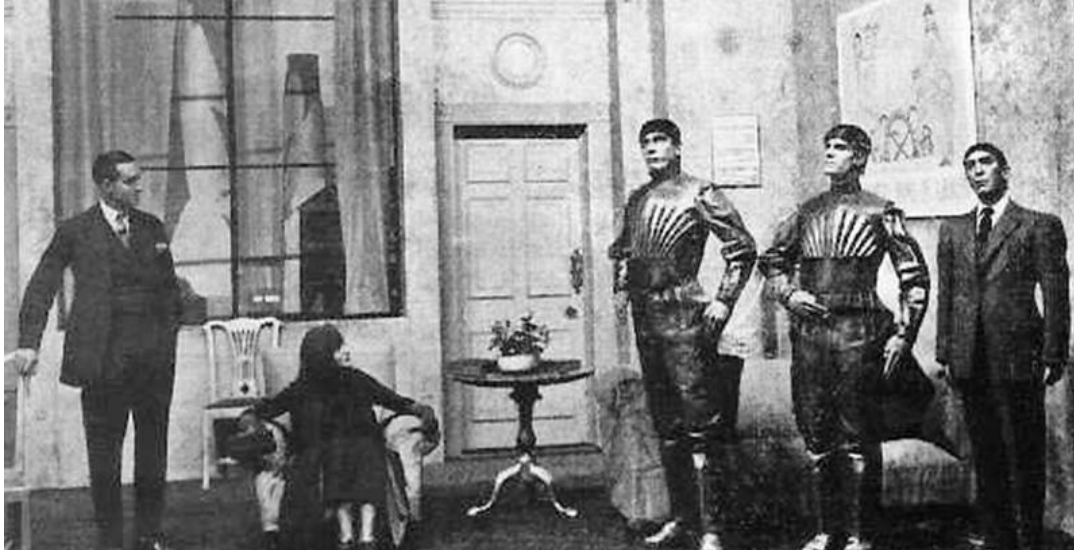
System-oriented view in robotics



(Inspired by an amazing lecture of Prof. Dr. Christian Schlette)

Historical Background

Historical Background



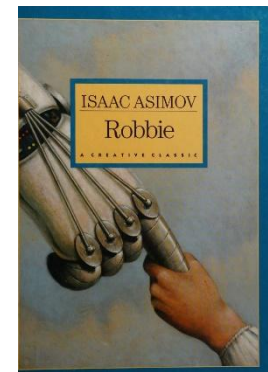
Karel and Joseph Capek:

- Rossum's Universal Robots (1920)
- Robot = *Worker*

Historical Background

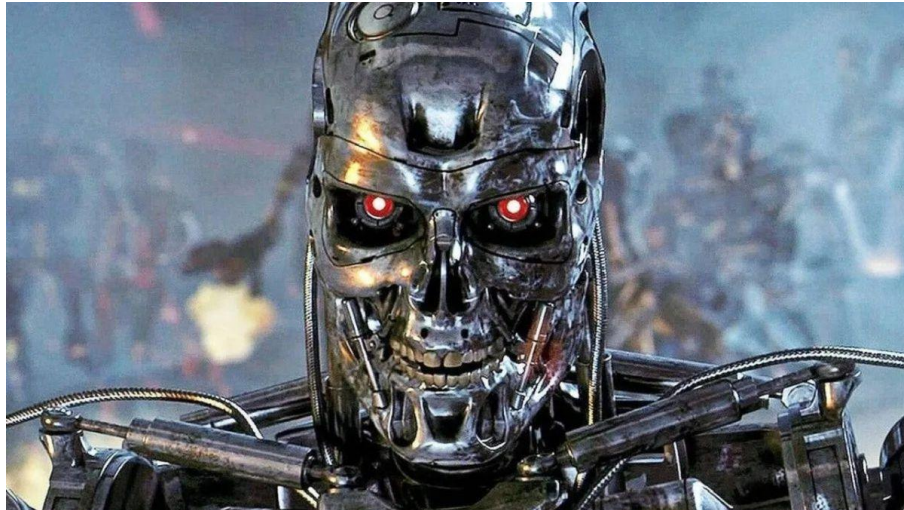
Science Fiction, Isaac Asimov, Laws of Robotics:

1. A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.
2. A robot must obey orders given it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.
3. A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Law.



Historical Background

Robots in Hollywood:



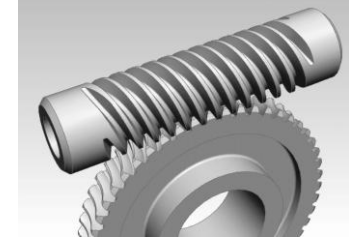
Historical Background

Robots of Reality

Historical Background

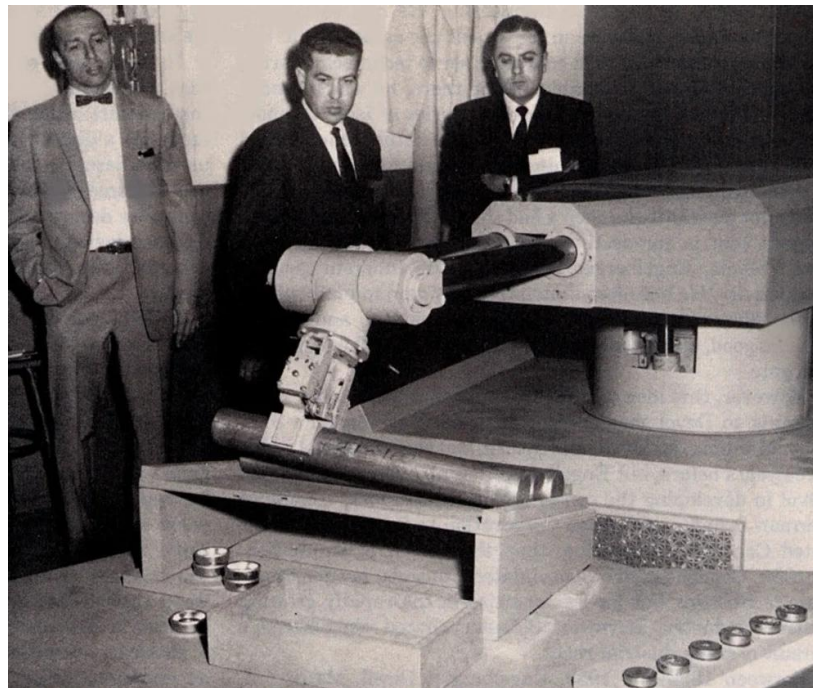
Technological advances:

- Power loom (1733)
- Steam engine (1760-)
- Worm gear (1774)
- Mass Production (1908) Henry Ford's car factory
- Computer (Turing, John von Neumann)
- Autopilot in Planes (Curtiss Biplane by Lawrence & Sperry 1912)
- Artificial Intelligence, i.e. Perceptron (Rosenblatt 1957)



Motivation? Automation!

Robots introduced at General Motors in 1961 (Unimate from George Devol)

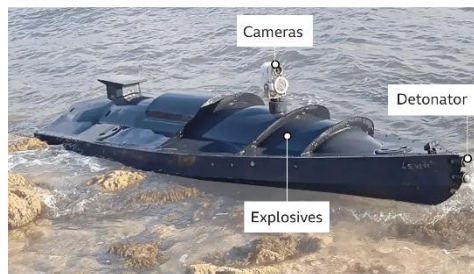


Motivation? Automation!

- Production: Manipulators, Workcells, Cobots
- Human danger: Autonomous systems, military
- Efficiency: i.e. Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) -> less weight
- Autonomy: Vacuum Cleaners, Autonomous Cars
- Form Factor: Humanoids



Ukraine's drone boats



Source: Rybar

BBC



Automation and Society



(Dunning-Kruger effect)

Do Robots actually *take our jobs*?

- Robots will take over jobs that can be **automated**
- Automation can happen because those jobs are **repetitive**
- Humans can work more in less repetitive but more creative jobs
- Hence, automation frees brain power

Robots and Global Politics

Strategic considerations for manufacturers when building a production site:

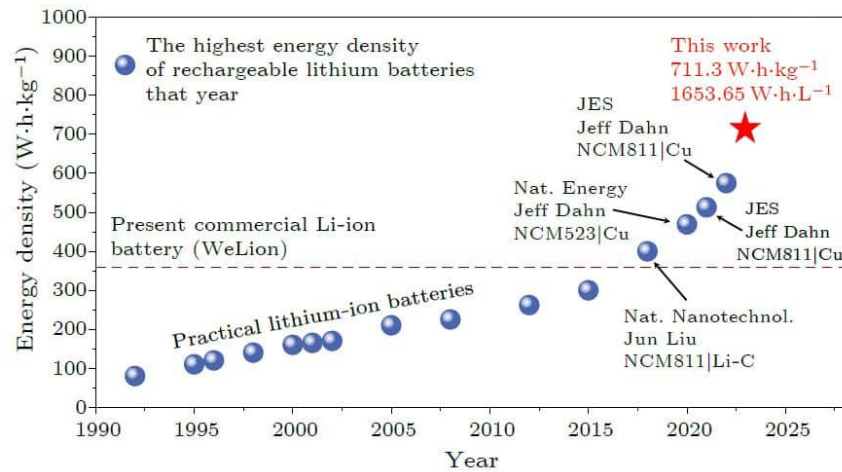
- Produce in countries with cheap human labor
- Cheap Human labor correlates with low human rights, which correlates with autocracies
- Generates political and economical dependencies
- Prone to espionage

VS.

- Produce in country with high legal standards
- Use robots to stay compatible
- Less dependencies
- Example: Denmark

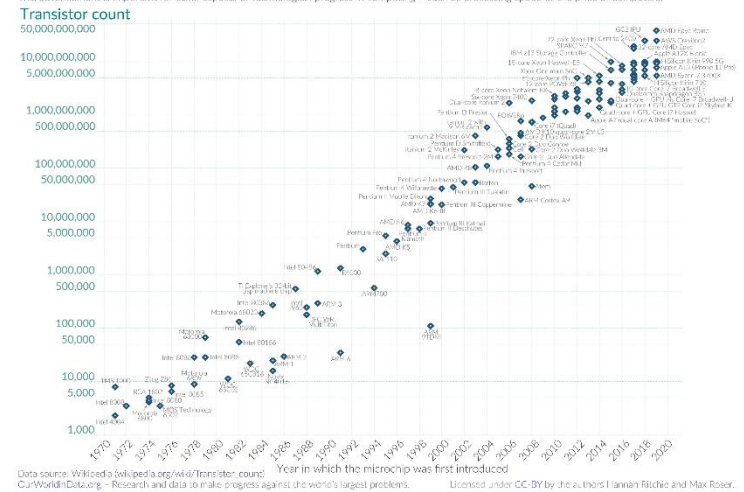
Limitations of Robots

Limitations – Hardware



Moore's Law: The number of transistors on microchips doubles every two years

Moore's law describes the empirical regularity that the number of transistors on integrated circuits doubles approximately every two years. This advancement is important for other aspects of technological progress in computing – such as processing speed or the price of computers.



Final words

- You are smart people!
- **You are needed and you are smart!**
- Thank you!

References

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