

A small collection of projects

Dipl.-Ing (EE) Alexandros Filotheou, M.Sc.

OCT 2017

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1 Control Projects

1.1 Robust Decentralized Control of Cooperative Multi-robot Systems

Context: M.Sc. Degree Project, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Stockholm, Sweden.

Problem statement: suppose that in a given 3D physical workspace there are a number of objects, and a number of agents whose control we are after, and whose motion is described by non-linear continuous time dynamics. All agents are constrained (a) in being within the workspace boundaries and (b) in avoiding collisions with each other and with the obstacles in the workspace. Some agents are constrained in keeping certain distance bounds from other agents. Given this setting and these constraints, the goal is for the whole multi-agent system to navigate itself from some initial configuration to a goal configuration and to stay there (be stable there), regardless of disturbances affecting the agents.

One solution of this problem involves the design of a robust decentralized model predictive control regime for the team of cooperating robot systems. The problem involves agents whose dynamics are independent of one-another, and its solution couples their constraints as a means of capturing the cooperative behaviour required. Figure 1 shows a three-agent system passing through a narrow gap between two objects before reaching its intended configuration and without violating its specified constraints.

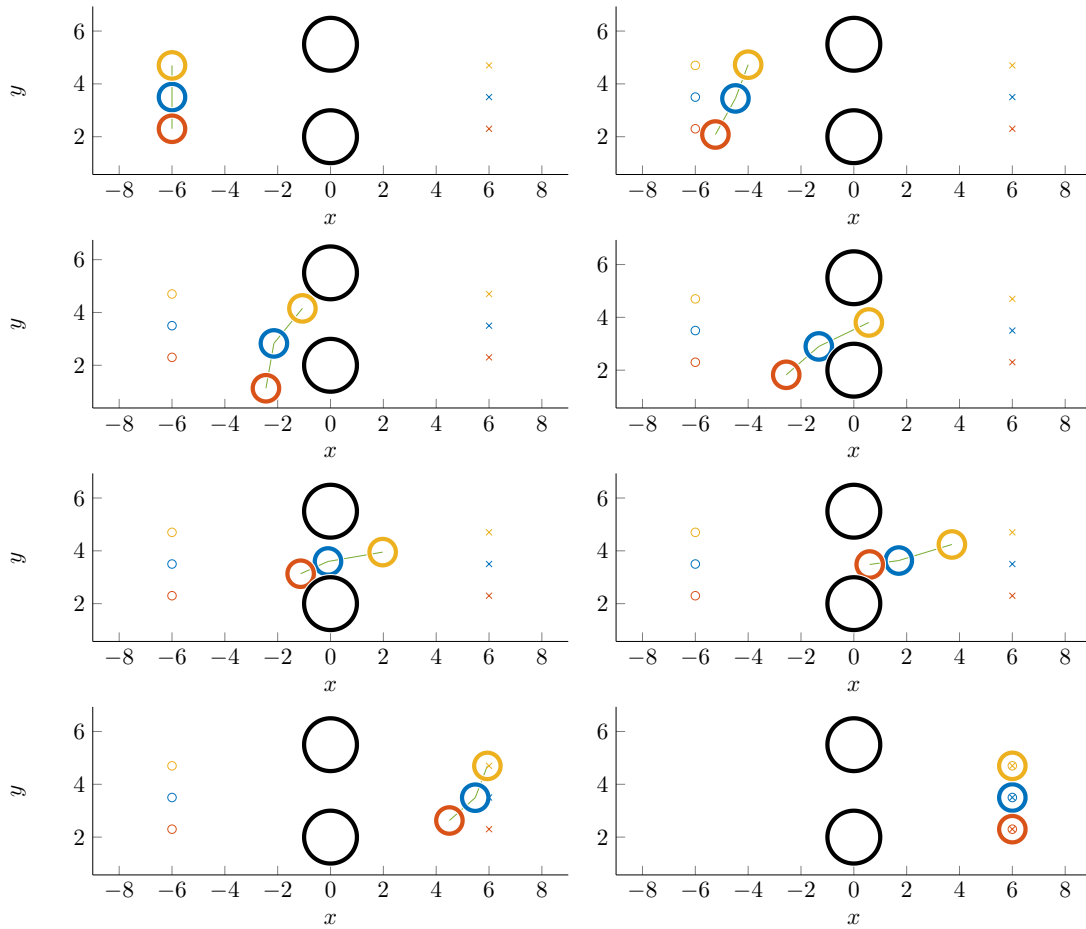


Figure 1: Trajectories of three agents in the $x - y$ plane. A faint green line connects agents who are to stay within distance certain bounds from one-another. The obstacles are black. Mark O denotes equilibrium configurations. Mark X marks desired configurations.

In this work, analytical proofs are given to show that, under the proposed control regime: (a) Subject to initial feasibility, the optimization solved at each step by each agent will always be feasible, irrespective of whether or not disturbances affect the agents. (b) Each (sub)system can be stabilized to a desired configuration, either asymptotically when uncertainty is absent, or within a neighbourhood of it, when uncertainty is present, thus attenuating the affecting disturbance. In this context, disturbances are assumed to be additive and bounded.

Notions / resources / tools involved: Predictive Control, ISS stability, MATLAB, git

1.2 Tracking the centerline of a lane with a RC car

Context: Automatic Control Project Course EL2425, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Stockholm, Sweden.

Problem statement: suppose a remotely controlled vehicle chassis of Ackermann steering, equipped with a laser rangefinder and a computing unit. Given a straight path (something that simulates a road lane, e.g. a corridor), the goal is for the vehicle to navigate the path while always staying in the middle of it. The solution to the problem involves solving two distinct and independent sub-problems, centered around the (a) translational error, and (b) the rotational error, with respect to the middle line of the path. Furthermore, the problem can be approached by two ways: through the design of a PID controller, which is easier to setup, faster in execution, but potentially difficult to tune, and through that of a MPC controller, which requires more work, is slower in execution, but is more robust than the PID controller. Figure 2 shows the evolution of the one-dimensional angular error of the vehicle under control by the PID controller.

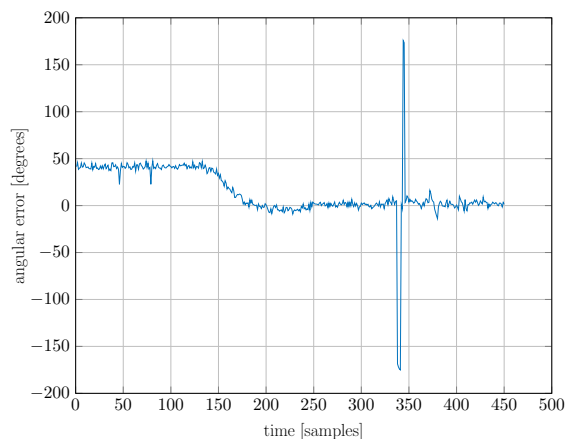


Figure 2: The angular error of the vehicle controlled via PID control.

Sample results can be found in the following video sequences:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w3Wnw5SLmss>

<https://youtu.be/9370Zez1iN8?t=142>

Notions / resources / tools involved: {PID, Predictive} Control, ROS (Linux), Python, git, MATLAB.

1.3 Tracking the circumference of a circle with a RC car

Context: Automatic Control Project Course EL2425, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Stockholm, Sweden.

Problem statement: suppose a remotely controlled vehicle chassis of Ackermann steering that can be localized in space, equipped with a computing unit. Given a circular path, the goal is for the vehicle to navigate the path as close as possible. The solution was sought after using Model Predictive Control with variable reference poses within the horizon of the optimization problem. Figures 3 and 5 show the trajectory of the vehicle from a top view during the transient phase and the steady-state phase respectively. Accordingly, figures 4 and 6 show the respective errors in each phase as a function of time. These figures refer to actual experiments, not simulations. Notably, the steady-state error does not exceed 3.5cm, that is, the center of gravity of the vehicle does not diverge more than 3.5cm from the reference circular trajectory.

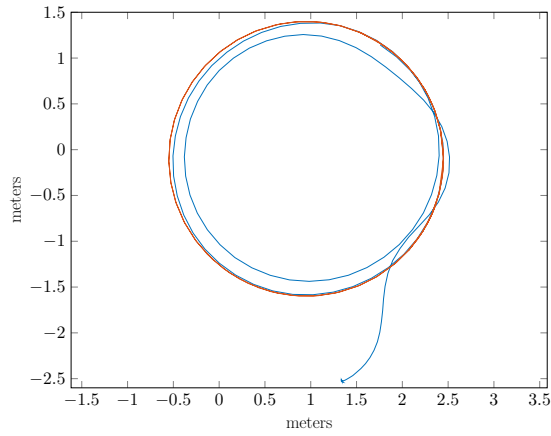


Figure 3: Reference trajectory (red) and trajectory of the vehicle (blue), in the transient phase.

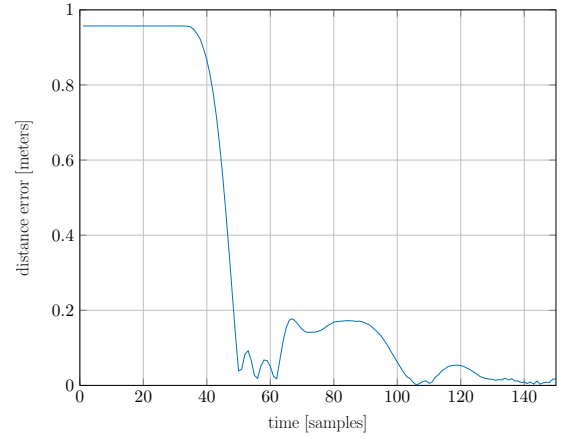


Figure 4: The discrepancy in distance between the trajectory of the vehicle and the reference trajectory in the transient phase.

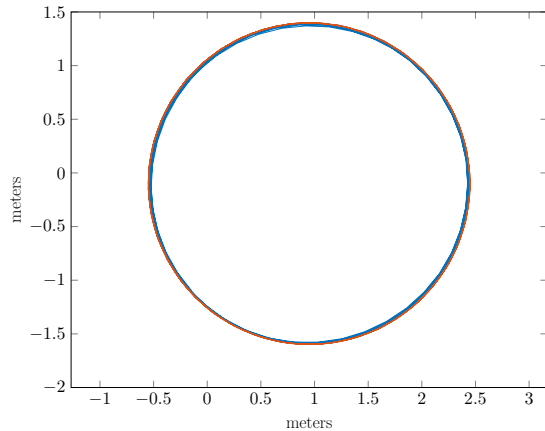


Figure 5: Reference trajectory (red) and trajectory of the vehicle (blue), in steady state.

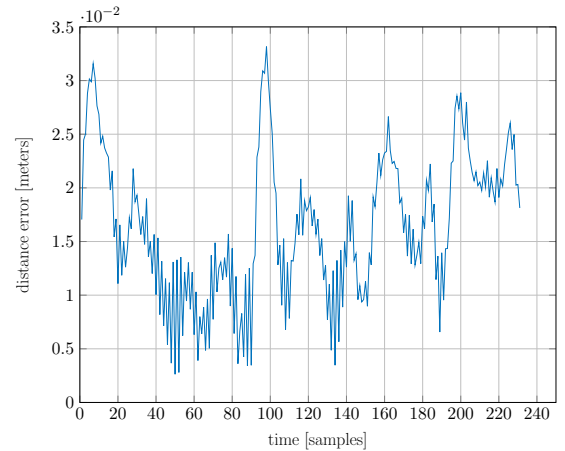


Figure 6: The discrepancy in distance between the trajectory of the vehicle and the reference trajectory in steady state.

Sample results can be found in the following video sequences:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vh1huYlyD_8

<https://youtu.be/9370Zez1iN8?t=69>

As can be seen in these videos, the main challenge lies in the fact that the velocity of the RC vehicle is large compared to the radius of the circle to be tracked.

Notions / resources / tools involved: Predictive Control, ROS (Linux), Python, git, MATLAB.

2 Estimation Projects

2.1 How one detects vehicles violating the speed limit when all one has is a stationary camera

Context: Applied Estimation Project EL2320, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Stockholm, Sweden.

Problem statement: suppose a stationary camera overseeing a stretch of road on which vehicles travel freely. We would like to identify vehicles travelling at a speed larger than a given threshold.

One solution is comprised of two segments: (a) At first, a differentiation between what is considered background (the unvaried and vehicle-less road scene) and what is considered foreground (the objects “travelling” on top of the background) is in order. Since the data is in video form, we need to track the colour of each pixel through time, and therefore perform segmentation via Gaussian Mixture Models. (b) After vehicles have been detected, a separate Kalman filter (alternatively, a Particle filter) estimates the vector of the velocity of each detected vehicle. Given that the camera is stationary, information (or even guesstimates) about its placement with respect to the road it oversees can establish a correspondence between a vehicle’s real (road) velocity and represented (image) velocity, so that vehicles above the speed limit are identified. Figure 7 shows a frame drawn from a video sequence where the position and velocity of two vehicles are being tracked.

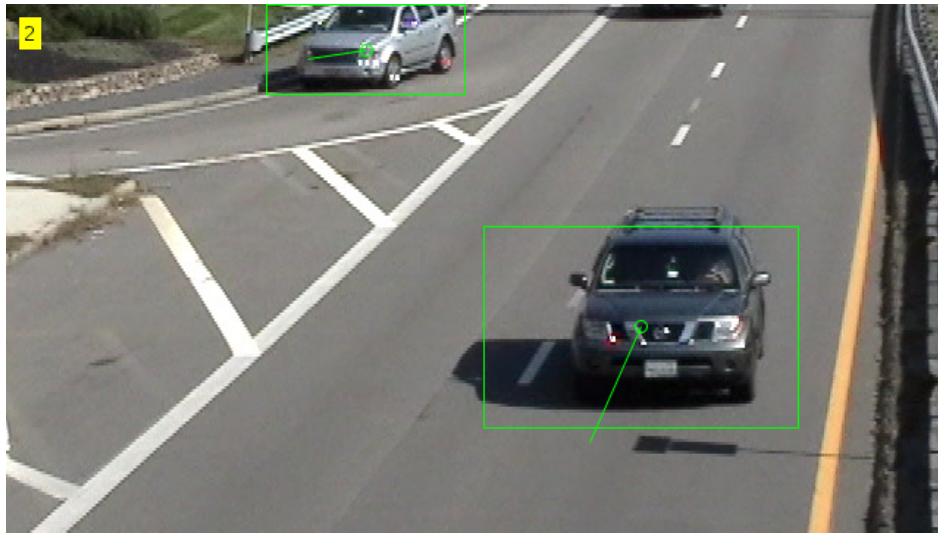


Figure 7: Two vehicles are successfully detected, with their velocity vector being estimated through time, using one Kalman filter per vehicle.

Notions / resources / tools involved: video segmentation, Kalman filter, Particle filter, MATLAB.

3 Computer Vision Projects

3.1 Hole detection via RGB-D camera within the RoboCup Rescue competition

Context: Voluntary work at PANDORA Robotics group, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece.

<http://pandora.ee.auth.gr/>
<https://github.com/pandora-auth-ros-pkg>

Within the context of the RoboCup Rescue competition, robotic rescuers have to be able to locate victims in closed spaces (simulating what is to happen during emergency situations) and therefore have to first detect the “holes” in walls behind which the victims are located. The unmanned ground vehicle PANDORA uses a RGB and a Depth camera for such purposes. Each of the images of the two cameras undergo independent analyses so as to make locating the precise outline of holes more probable. Figure 8 shows the outcome of such analyses after cross-referencing RGB-derived holes to Depth-derived holes and vice versa, and after further processing. In terms of time, the resulting ROS package took around seven months to build; in terms of size it is comprised of around 8K lines of code and 4K lines of comments.



Figure 8: Although the wall has two holes, only the one closer to the ground is valid: the hole above it is through-and-through and therefore cannot contain possible victims.

Resources / tools involved: C++, ROS, git(hub)

4 Machine Learning Projects

4.1 Multi-label classification using Learning Classifier Systems

Context: Diploma Thesis, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece.

Problem statement: suppose a set of annotated data of multiple labels (not multiple classes: each instance is simultaneously classified to more than one labels). Given this set, we would like to build a classifier which, trained with this set, can classify unseen data to multiple labels with the highest accuracy possible.

The solution was sought after through the extension of the framework of Learning Classifier Systems to the multi-label dimension. LCS's are systems that represent data instances with rules of the form “antecedents \Rightarrow consequents”. Within this frame, rules undergo (a) crossover with other rules depending on a measure of their fitness (their “quality”), and (b) mutations indiscriminately during crossover, through time, iteratively. The resulting classifier was compared against the state-of-the-art classifiers on a number of datasets and its performance was found to be (a) overall the highest in terms of accuracy, and (b) not statistically significantly divergent than those it was compared against. Table 1 shows the accuracy of the designed LCS called GMI-ASLCS and that of its rivals on 6 standard multi-label datasets.

Algorithms / Datasets	music	yeast	genbase	scene	medical	enron	Rank
GMI-ASLCS	60.47 ¹	51.67 ¹	98.63 ¹	63.15 ²	51.58 ³	40.35 ²	1.67 ¹
GMI-ASLCS ₀	50.05 ⁴	45.51 ⁴	87.90 ⁵	42.39 ⁵	40.14 ⁵	39.40 ³	4.33 ⁵
BR-J48	46.23 ⁵	43.95 ⁵	98.62 ^{2.5}	51.34 ⁴	74.26 ¹	36.71 ⁴	3.58 ⁴
RAkEL-J48	50.91 ³	48.74 ³	98.62 ^{2.5}	57.76 ³	72.84 ²	41.04 ¹	2.42 ²
MLkNN	53.26 ²	51.62 ²	94.11 ⁴	66.14 ¹	41.77 ⁴	31.84 ⁵	3.00 ³

Table 1: Comparison of GMI-ASLCS and rival multi-label classifier algorithms. The exponents refer to the rank of each algorithm on each specific dataset. Column “Rank” summarises the overall rank of each classifier.

Notions / resources / tools: Genetic algorithms, Java, git.