

# EXPLOITING SEMANTIC INFORMATION IN INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS

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Co-advisor: Prof. Renan Maffei

May 18, 2022

# FIRST YEARS OF MOBILE ROBOTICS

- Ages of mobile robotics<sup>1</sup>:
  - Classical age (1986-2004):
    - ▶ **Introduction of the main probabilistic formulations for SLAM**
    - ▶ **Lidar and sonar sensors**

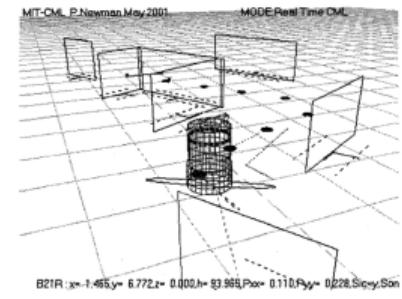
(A) Online mapping.<sup>2</sup>(B) Real Time CML.<sup>3</sup>

FIGURE: Initial works on SLAM.

<sup>1</sup>Cesar, Cadena, et al. "Simultaneous Localization And Mapping: Present Future and the Robust-Perception Age." arXiv preprint arXiv: 1606.05830. 2016.

<sup>2</sup>Thrun, Sebastian. "An Online Mapping Algorithm for Teams of Mobile Robots". Carnegie-Mellon Univ Pittsburgh PA School of Computer Science, 2000.

<sup>3</sup>Newman, Paul, et al. "Explore and return: Experimental validation of real-time concurrent mapping and localization." ICRA, 2002

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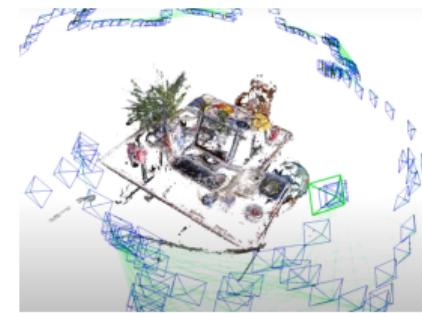
(A) GMapping.<sup>4</sup>(B) ORB-SLAM.<sup>5</sup>

FIGURE: Improved SLAM and Visual SLAM.

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  - **Geometric perception**

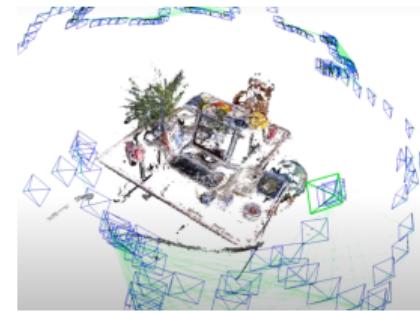
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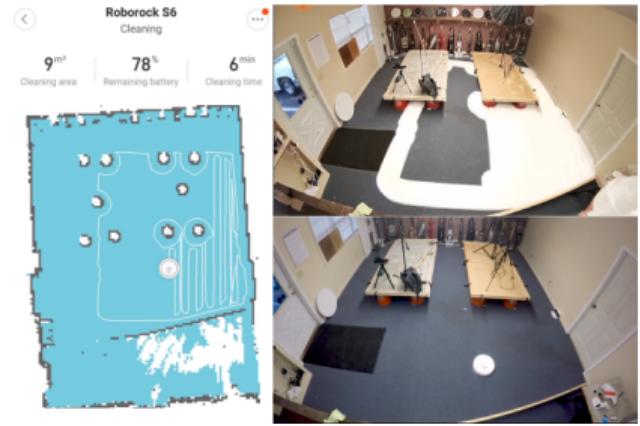


FIGURE: Vacuum cleaner robot in operation.<sup>6</sup>

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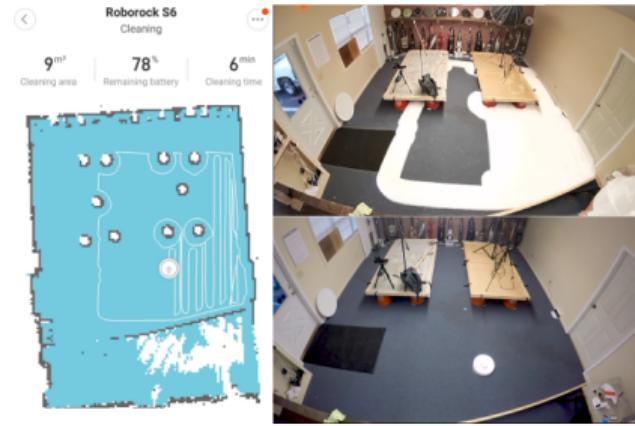


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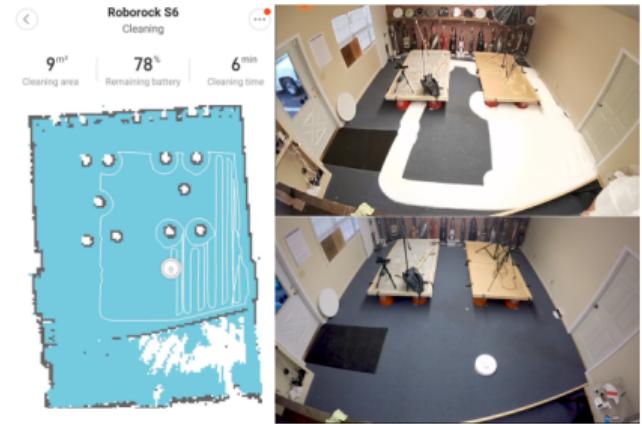


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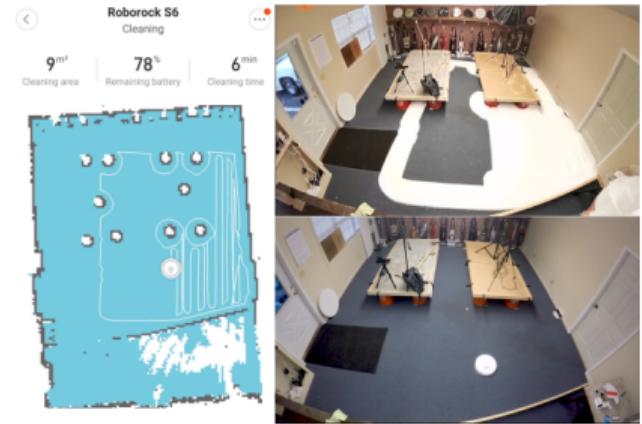


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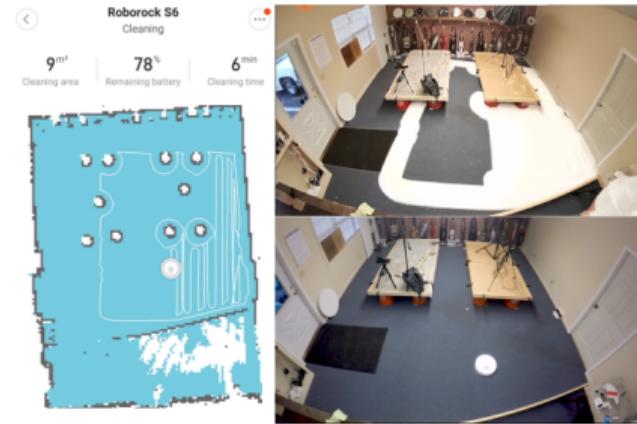


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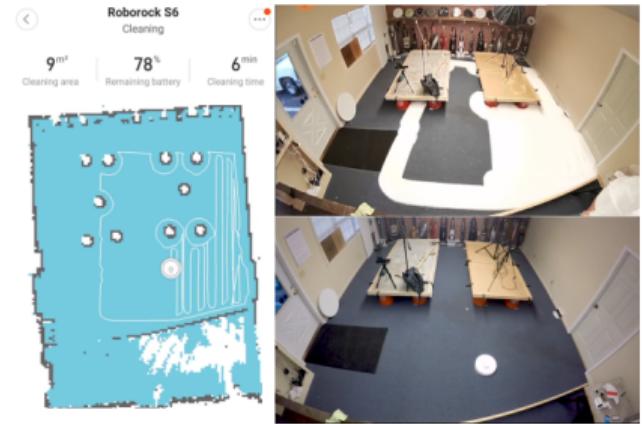


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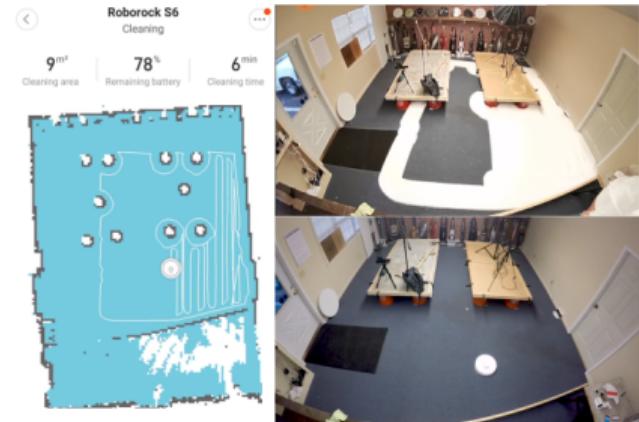


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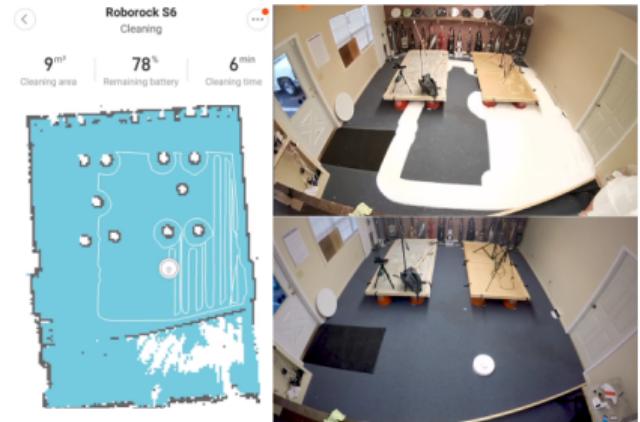


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- How to **overcome** these **limitations?**

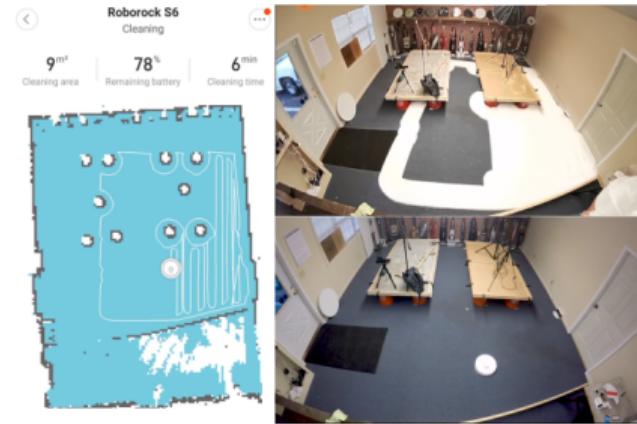
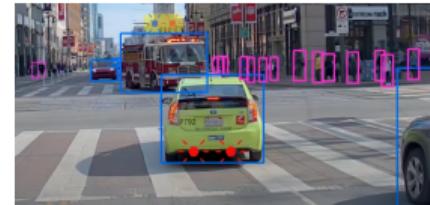


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- Ages of mobile robotics<sup>1</sup>:
  - Robust-perception age (2015-now):
    - ▶ Understand the **concepts** of parts of the **sensor readings** (Semantic information)



(A) The siren of the fire truck.



(B) The car door.

FIGURE: Self-Driving System of an autonomous driving car.<sup>7</sup>

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    - ▶ Enhance robot's autonomy and robustness, facilitate more **complex tasks**
    - ▶ Essential for **high-level reasoning** and **human-robot interaction**



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**Amount of publications** returned by **Google Scholar** for the keywords “**Semantic, robotics**”:

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An **evidence** of the **increasing use of semantics in robotics** by the research community

# HYPOTHESIS

**Semantic information associated with the spatial and temporal organization of the environment help mobile robotics to overcome the limitations to deal with high-level tasks**

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- Three questions:
  - **Which type of semantic information is relevant to the task?**
  - **How to perform the inference/estimation of the semantic information?**
  - **How to use the semantic information to improve the robot's performance?**
- We **investigate** these questions in the context of a **high-level task: object search (OS)**

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  - Texts
  - Semi-dynamic objects
- **Human-like** behavior

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# EQUATIONS - SEMANTIC OS SYSTEM BASED ON TEXT

- Map segmentation:  $\Psi(c_k) = \sum_c^T Q(c)K(\|c - c_k\|)$

$$Q(c) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \text{ if } c \text{ is a free cell} \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$K(d) = \begin{cases} a & , \text{ if } d \leq r \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$\Upsilon(c_k) = \lfloor \Psi(c_k)/\delta \rfloor$$

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- Growing Direction factor:  $\zeta(S(c)) = \frac{\left(L^<(S(c))-L^>(S(c))\right)}{\max\left(L^<(S(c))+L^>(S(c)), w_g\right)},$   
 $\gamma(\theta_f(c)) = 1.0 + \left| \frac{\theta_f(c)-\theta_i(S(c))}{\pi} \right| * -2.0$   
 $\varphi_g(c) = \frac{\zeta(S(c))*\gamma(\theta_f(c))+1.0}{2.0}$

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- Parity factor:  $\varphi_p(c) = 0.5 + \frac{L^=(S(c)) - L^<(S(c))}{\max(L^=(S(c)) + L^<(S(c)), w_p)} * 0.5$

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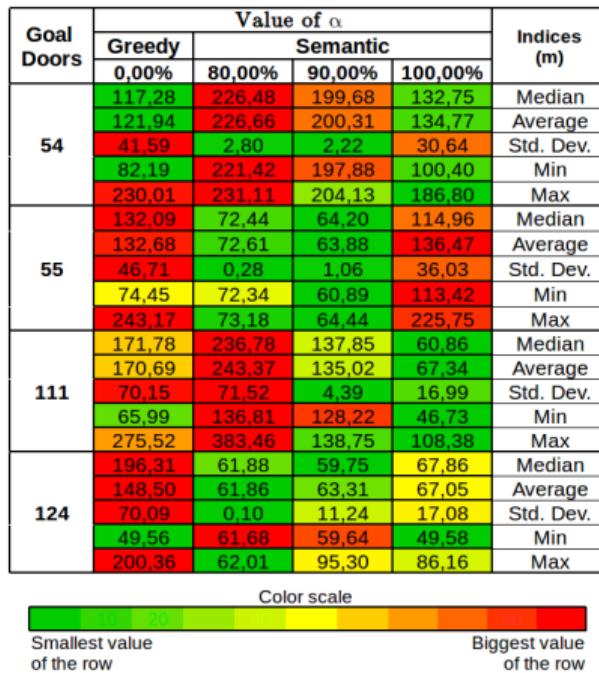


FIGURE: Normal map.

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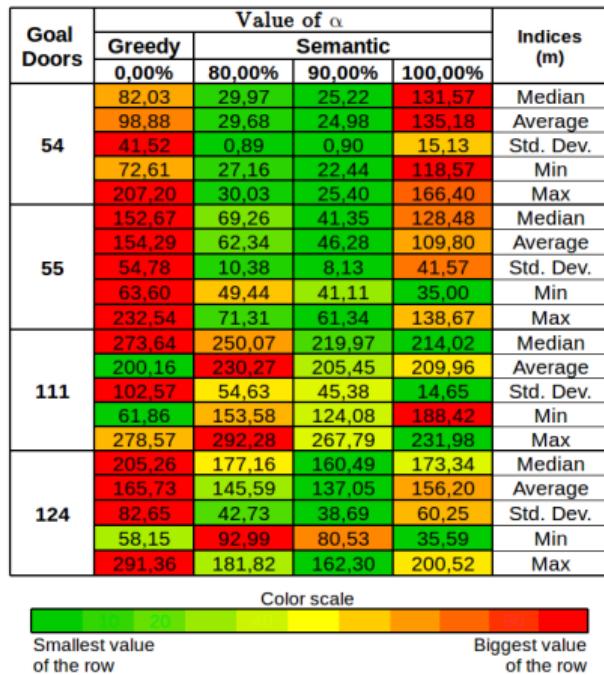


FIGURE: Inverse map.

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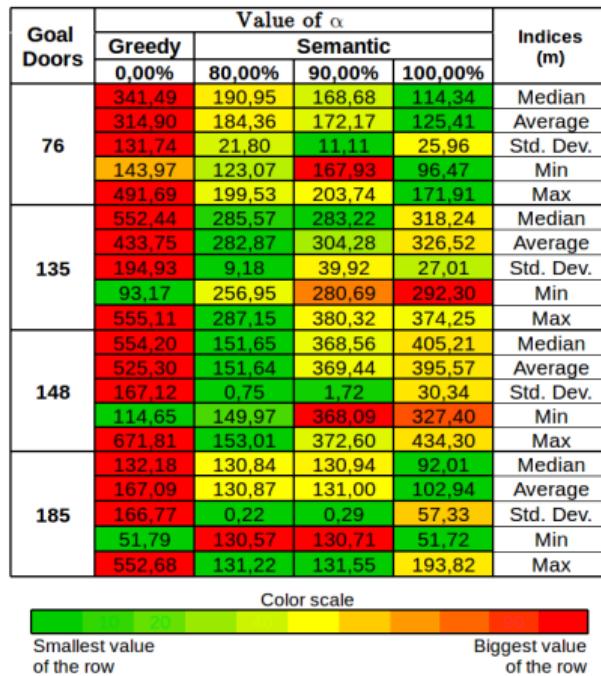


FIGURE: Hotel map.

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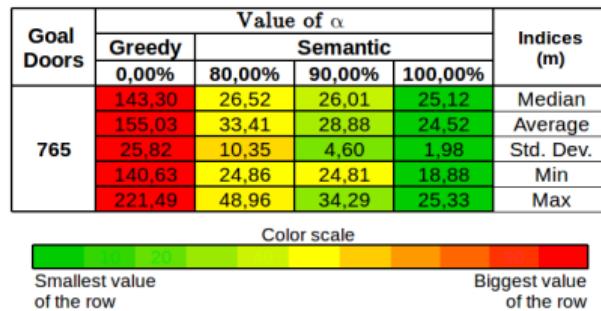


FIGURE: KTH map.