

The background of the slide is a complex, abstract digital composition. It features a dark blue and black base with vibrant streaks of red, orange, and yellow light. Overlaid on this are various digital elements: vertical columns of binary code (0s and 1s) in white and light blue, semi-transparent financial candlestick charts in red and blue, and glowing blue lines that suggest data flow or network connections. The overall aesthetic is high-tech and futuristic, typical of a presentation on artificial intelligence or robotics.

ISE 789
SPRING 20201

PROJECT INITIAL
STAGE
PRESENTATION

PAVEL "PASHA"
KOPROV

*RECOGNITION
AND
DETECTION OF
OBJECTS AND
THEIR POSITION
FOR ROBOTIC
GRIP DECISION*

OBJECT RECOGNITION VS DETECTION

What is object recognition ? And how it is different from object detection?



ELLEN

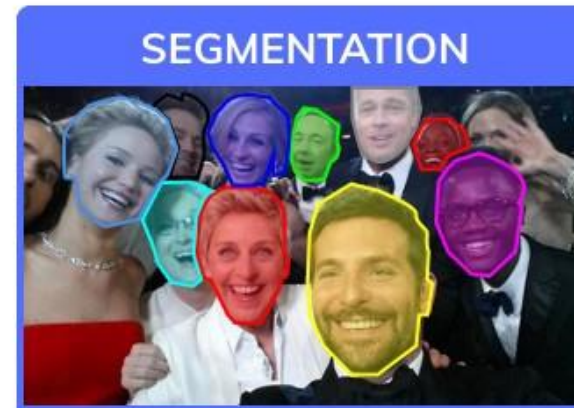


ELLEN

SINGLE OBJECT



ELLEN, JULIA, PETER, JENNIFER, BRADLEY,
BRAD, MERYL, KEVIN, LUPITA, CHANNING



ELLEN, JULIA, PETER, JENNIFER, BRADLEY,
BRAD, MERYL, KEVIN, LUPITA, CHANNING

MULTIPLE OBJECTS

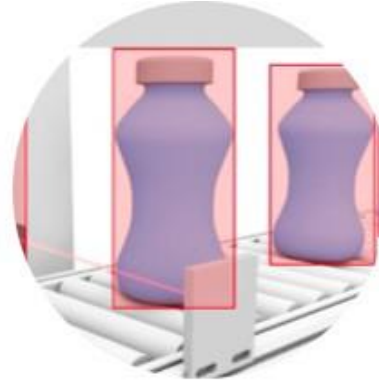
CURRENT STATE OF COMPUTER VISION



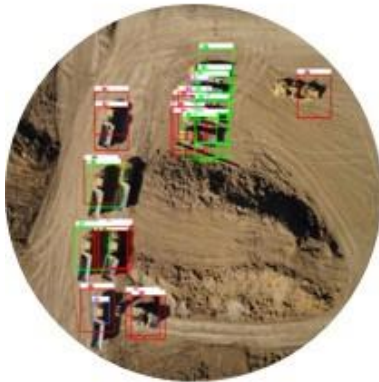
AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES



WORKPLACE AUTOMATION



MANUFACTURING



DRONE IMAGERY



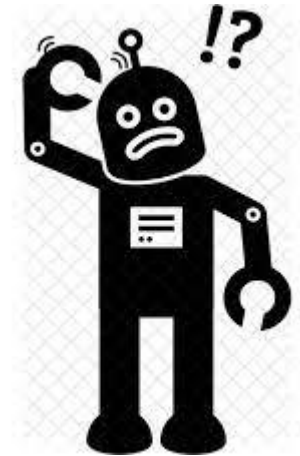
AGRICULTURE



AUGMENTED REALITY

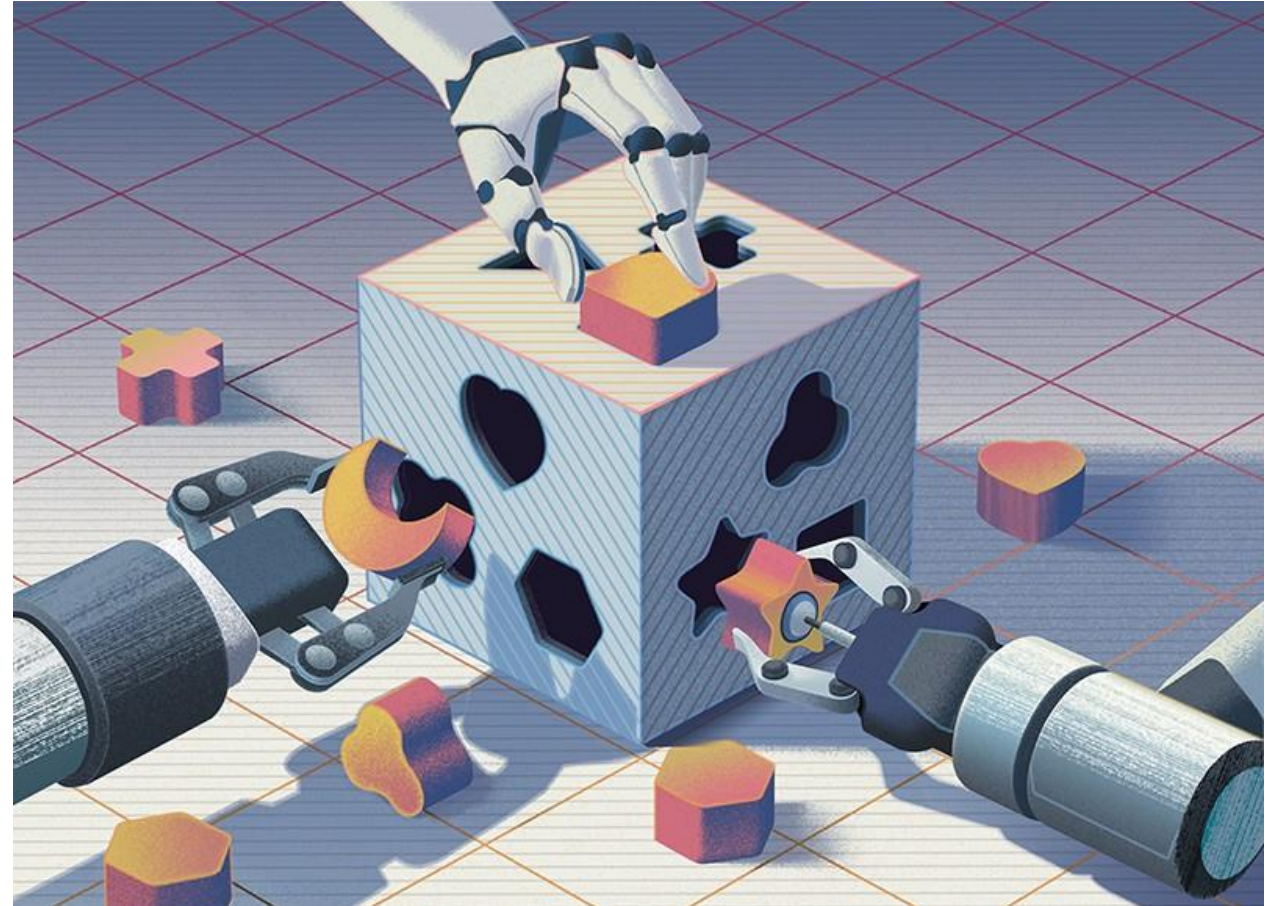
WHY THE OBJECT POSITION IS IMPORTANT ?

Will the robot be able to assemble the car??



THE POSITION OF THE OBJECT DEFINES THE GRIP

The information from the image gives the clue of how to position the robotic grips and how to grab the object



The background features several thin, light purple lines that intersect to form a series of irregular, overlapping polygons. These lines are positioned around the perimeter of the slide, creating a modern, architectural feel.

INITIAL LITERATURE REVIEW

F. H. Zunjani, S. Sen, H. Shekhar, A. Powale, D. Godnaik, and G. C. Nandi, "Intent-based Object Grasping By A Robot Using Deep Learning," in 2018 IEEE 8th International Advance Computing Conference (IACC), Dec. 2018, pp. 246–251, DOI: [10.1109/iadcc.2018.8692134](https://doi.org/10.1109/iadcc.2018.8692134)

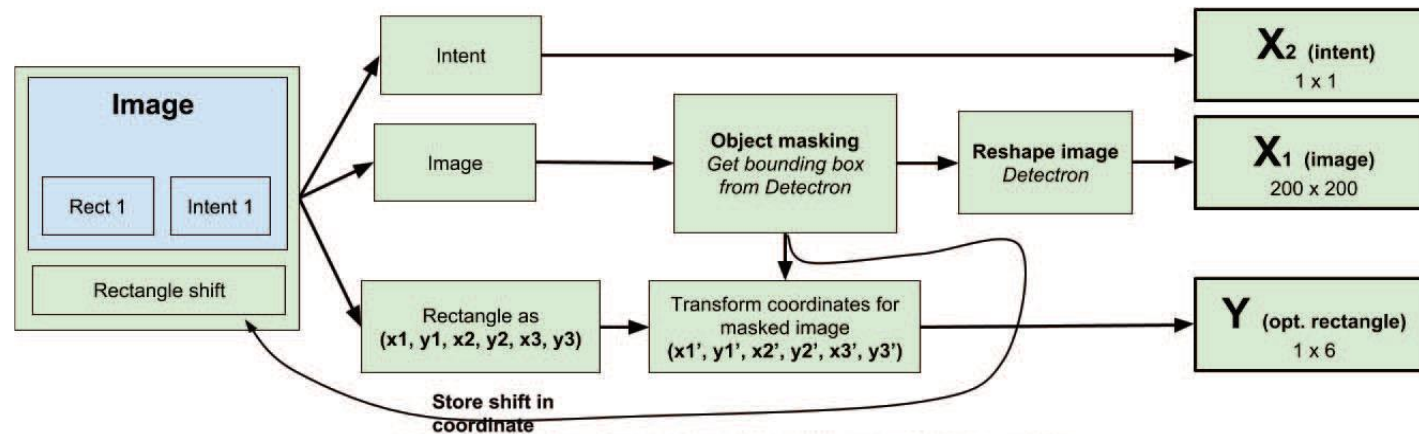


Fig 6: Data Pipeline : Preprocessing datapoint to generate training variables

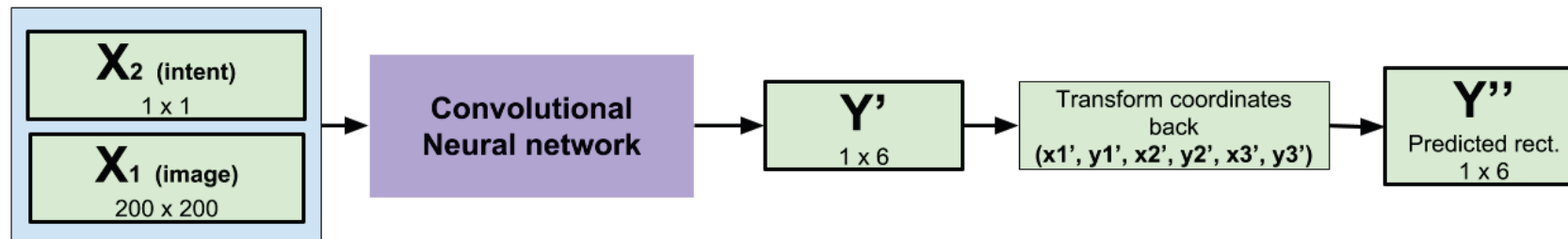


Fig 7: Data Pipeline - Passing training variables from CNN and finding predicted rectangle

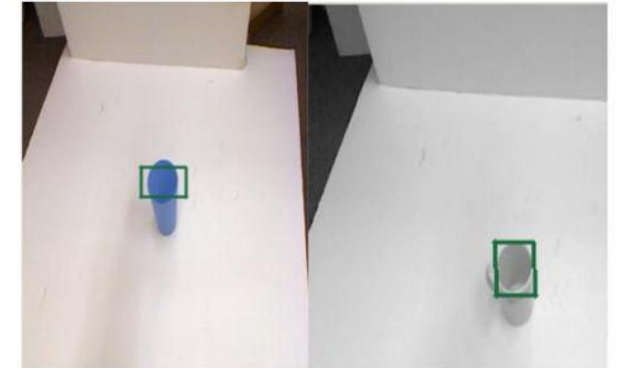


Fig 2: Primary intent rectangles on sample image of plastic cup and mug

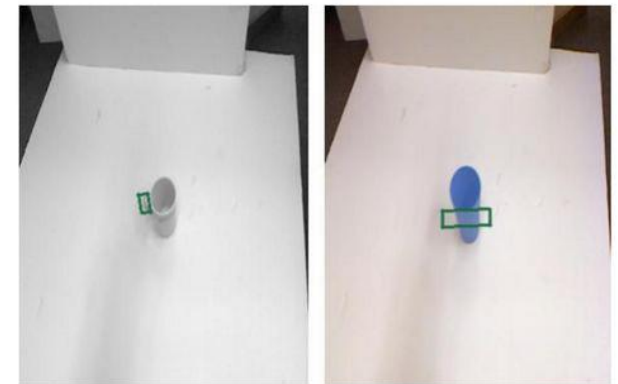


Fig 3: Secondary intent rectangles on sample image of plastic cup and mug

Tsarouchi et al. offer to use hybrid system to recognize the object through the 2D Vision system and calculate the distance to the object from the 3D CAD file, using different poses of the object.

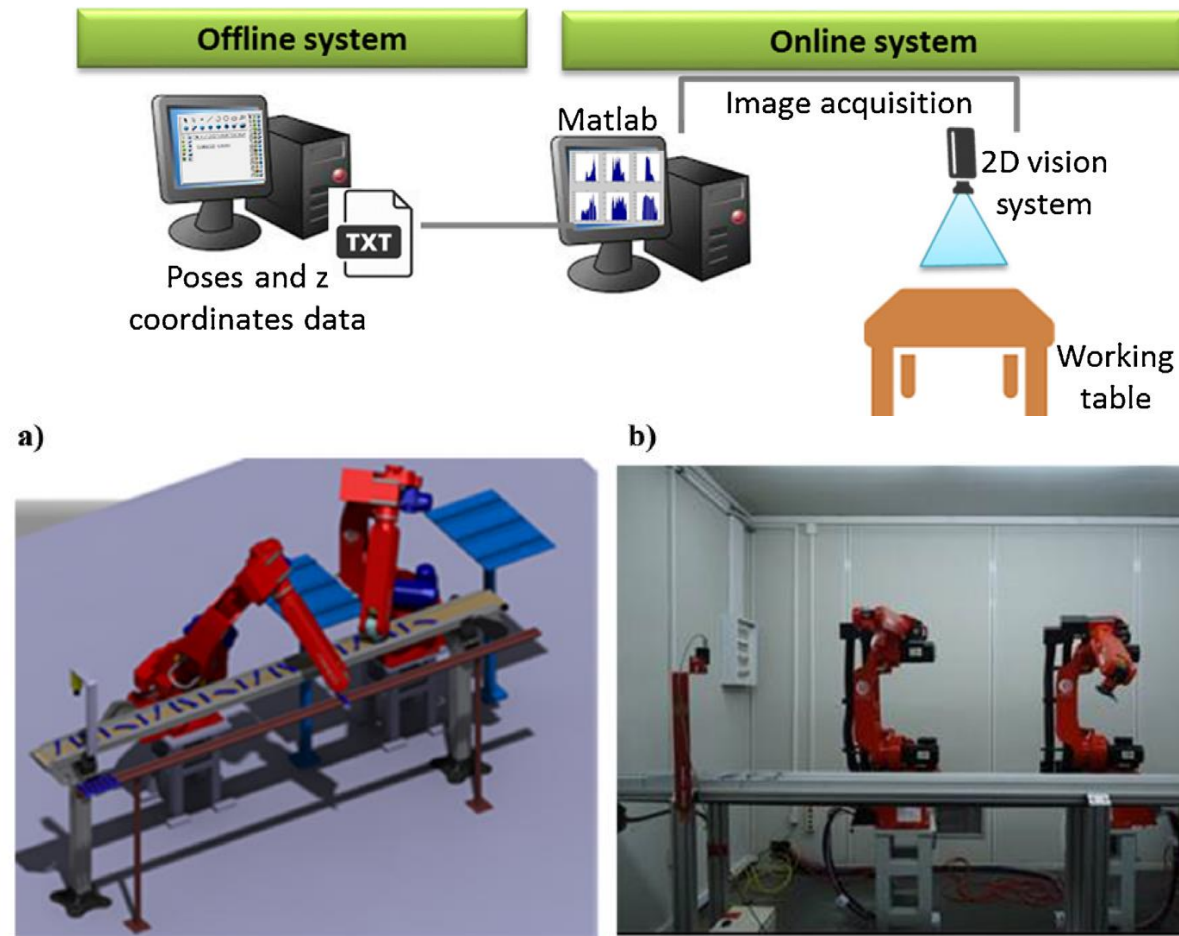
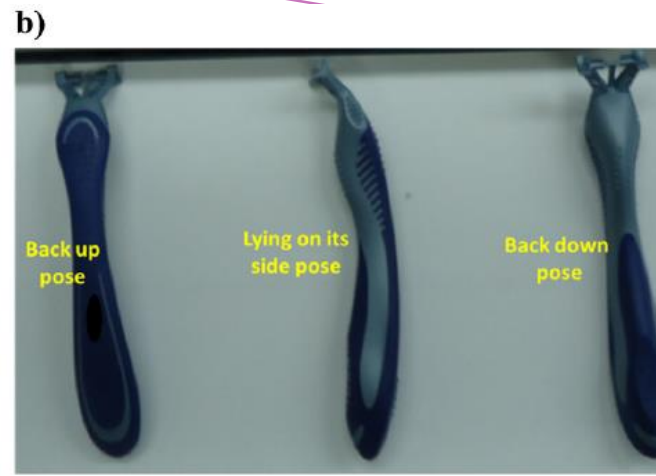
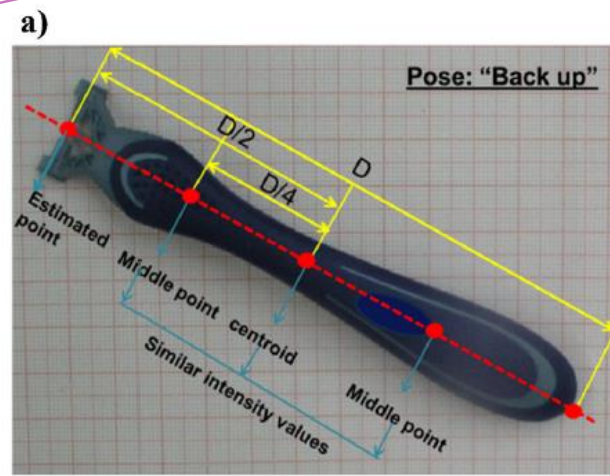


Fig. 4. (a) Consumer goods industry scenario and (b) system setup.



$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{WRF} \\ y_{WRF} \\ z_{WRF} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Zc/f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & Zc/f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Zc \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.4)$$

where:

- Zc is the distance from the horizontal measurement surface to the camera's sensor surface;
- f is the camera's focal length.

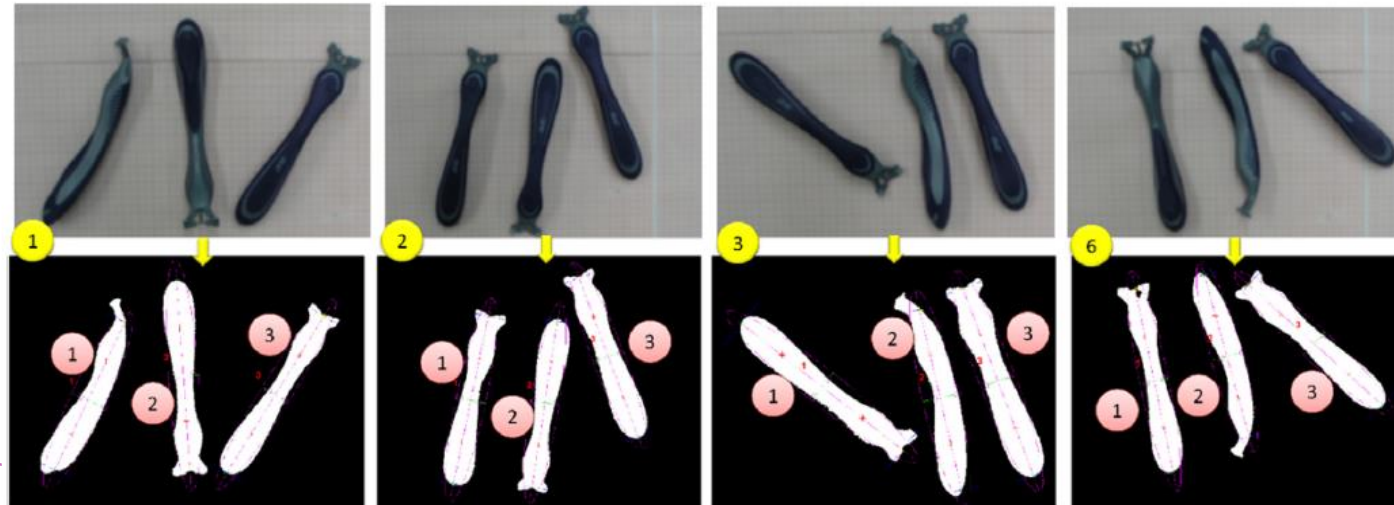
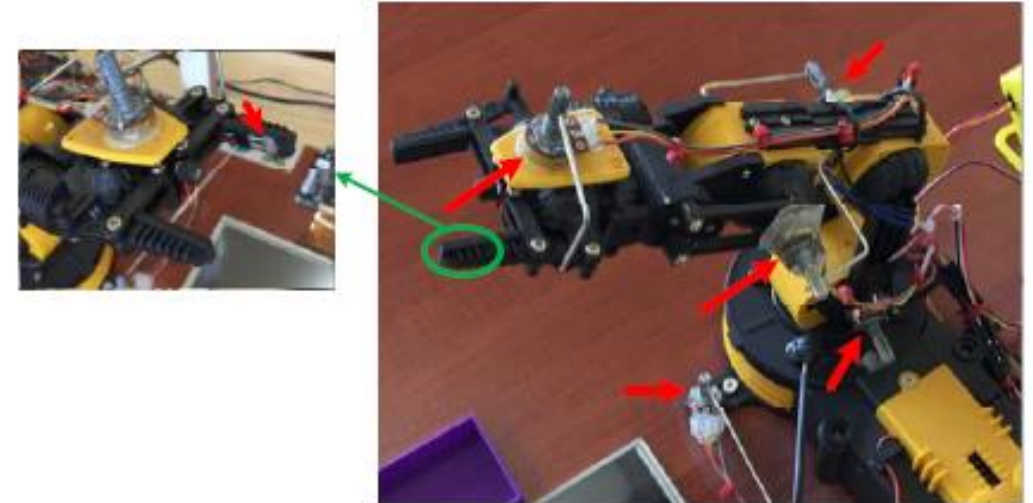
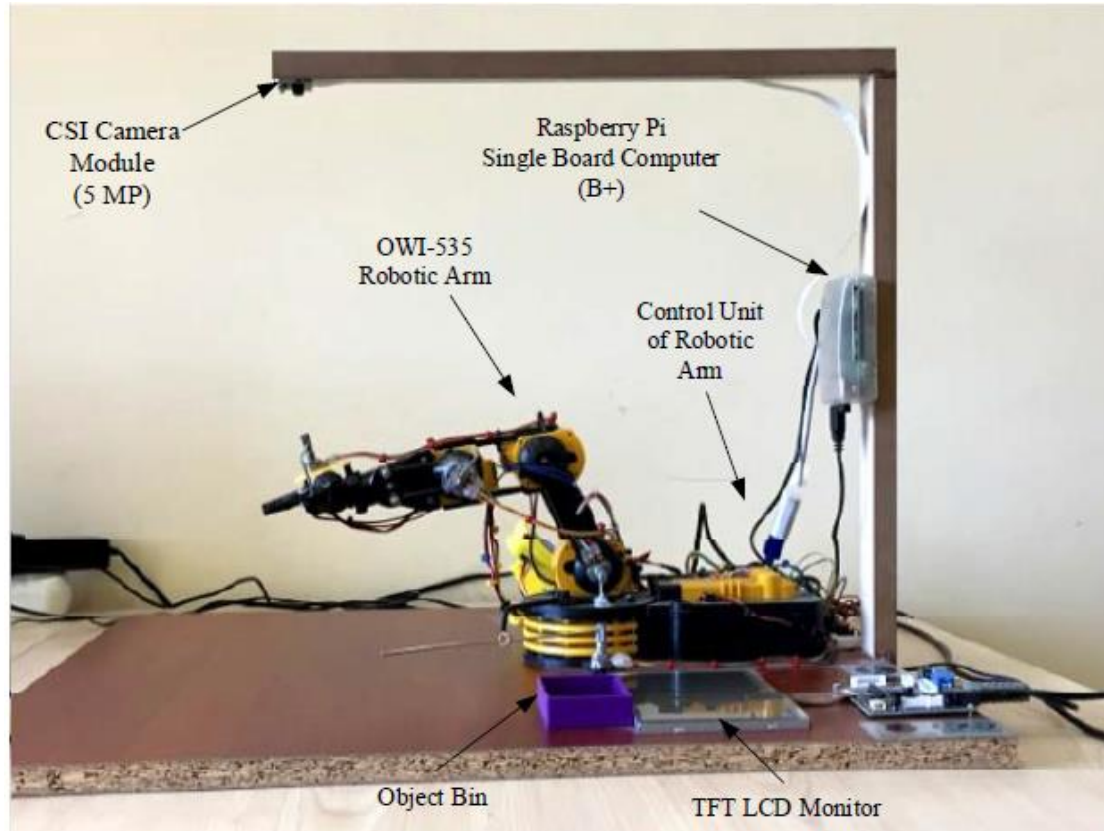


Fig. 8. RGB images and recognition results in binary images.

Kaymak et al. implemented the robotic arm with the use of Raspberry Pi to actually test their approach. Distance on Z coordinate was fixed.



The YOLO version by Chatterjee et al. gives promising performance for low computing devices.

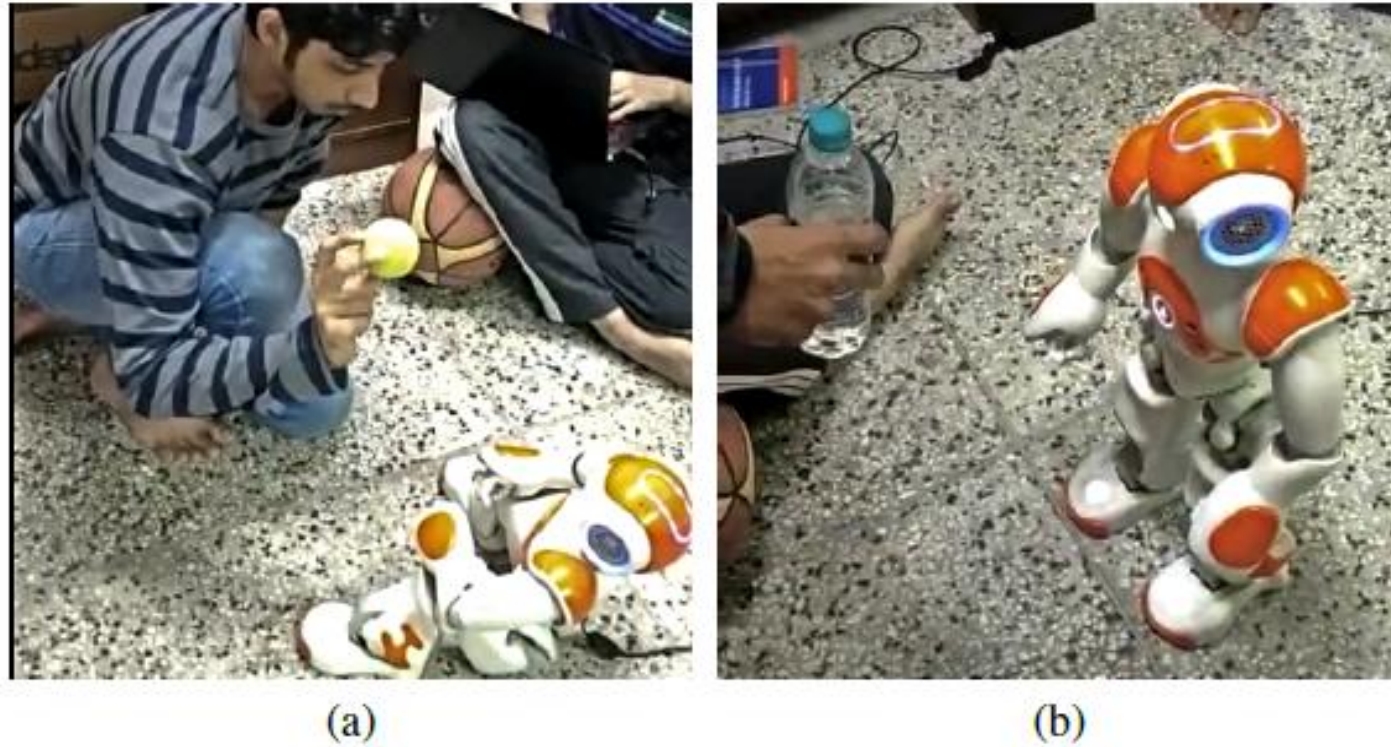


Fig. 3. (a), (b) Testing the inference model on the NAO robot to identify the primary object among distracting objects in view and take actions accordingly.

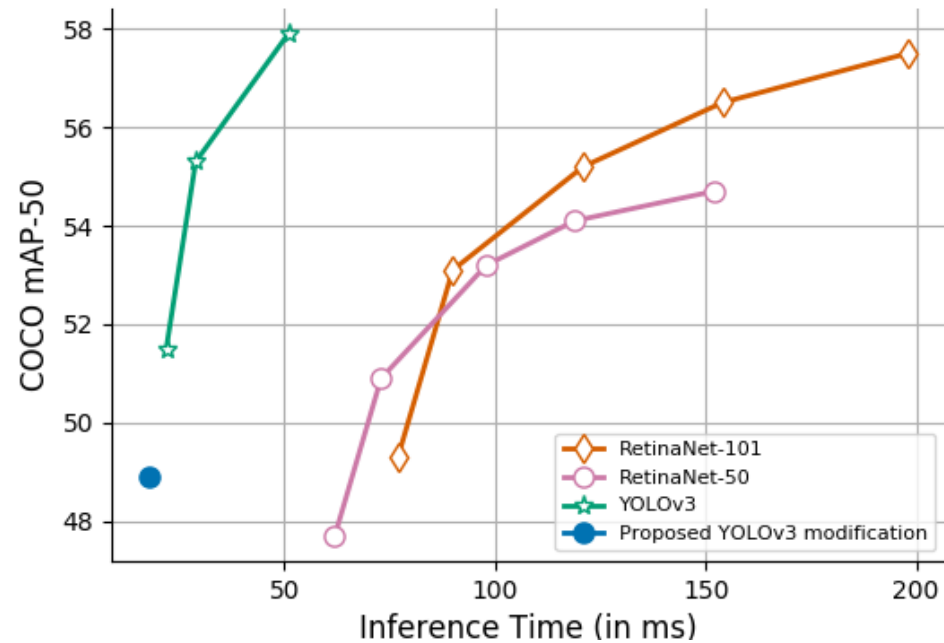


Fig. 5. Results of YOLOv3 modification compared against state-of-the-art RetinaNet models and other YOLOv3 variants as a demonstration of the low inference time and at relatively at par accuracy of the proposed model

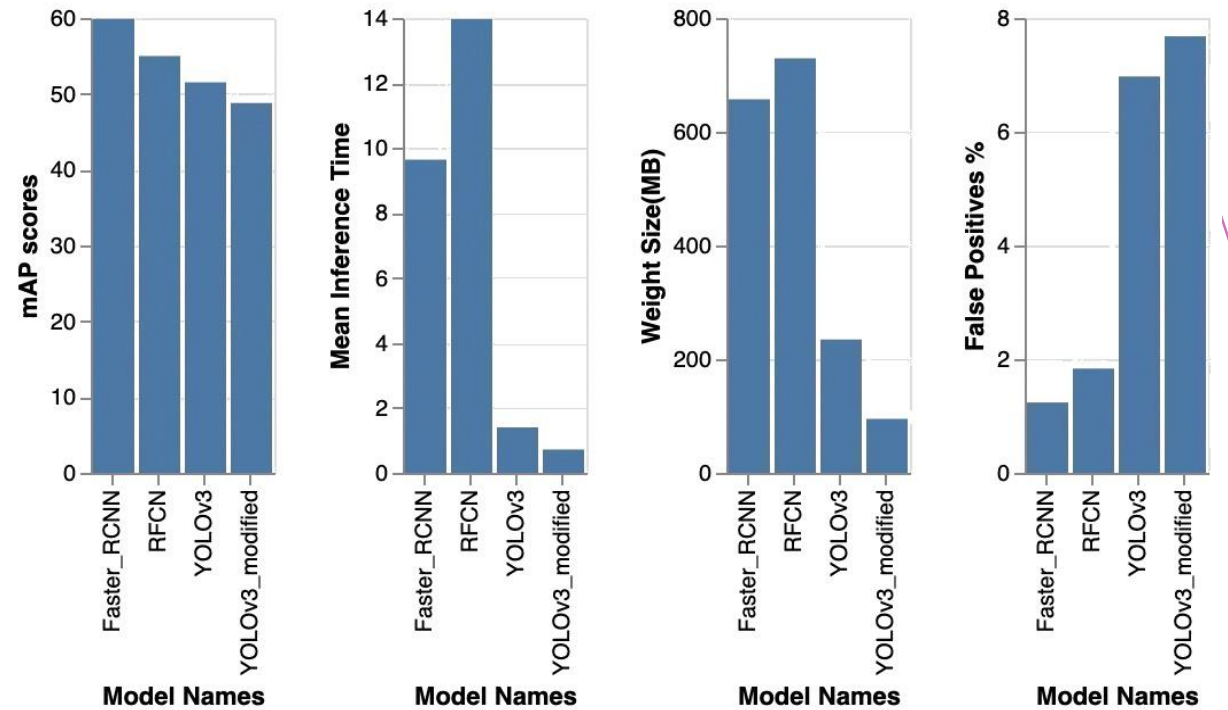
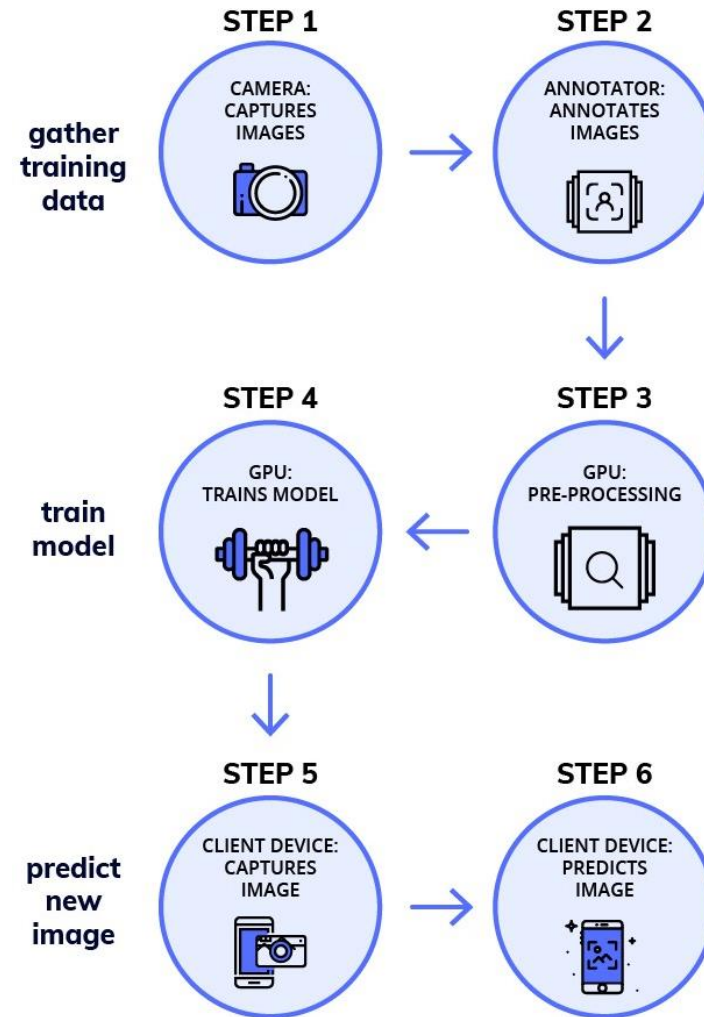


Fig. 6. Comparative results of bounding box algorithms on COCO dataset alongside the modified model used in the NAO robot

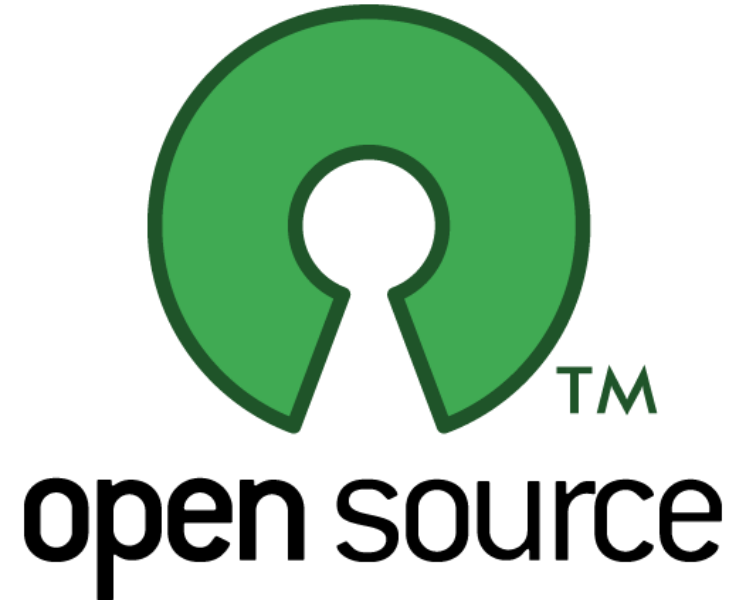
SLAM approach for object recognition for robots by MIT



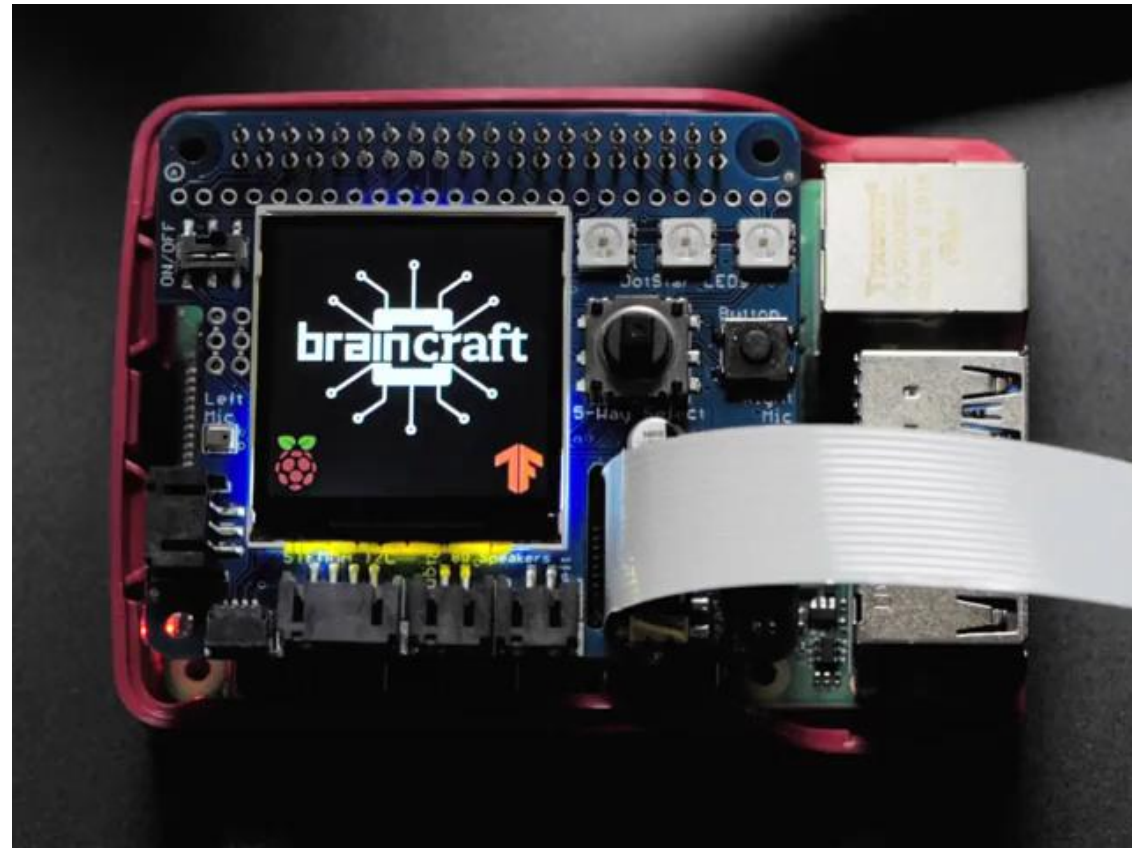
USEFUL RESOURCES THAT I FOUND ON INTERNET



USEFUL RESOURCES THAT I FOUND ON INTERNET



USEFUL RESOURCES THAT I FOUND ON INTERNET



NEXT STEPS

- Create a dataset of the objects for the experiment (Probably LEGO blocks)
- Create and train the model for the object position recognition
- Build the Raspberry PI-based computer-vision system
- ...
- Make robot to pick parts in a correct manner and place them correctly to designated space

PROBLEMS IN A FORESEEN FUTURE

- Distance calculation for robot trajectory built
- Grip force selection
- Speed performance
- Error rate

QUESTIONS?

...

COMMENTS?

