

ML: A practical overview

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Independent Project Portfolio

These slides overview my experience in:

- Perception for **autonomous vehicles** and **mobile robots**
- Working with **sensors** and **electronics**
- Developing classical **computer vision** and **deep learning** algorithms
- **Large scale datasets**

Every described task that follows was or has been developed by myself.

Computer Vision (CV) - 2019

- **First interaction with AI/ML**
- **Autonomous driving:** road lane line detection onboard an autonomous vehicle¹
 - Multi-algorithm: **classic CV** and/or multiple **deep learning** methods for **semantic segmentation**
 - **Late fusion combination:** the final road representation is a confidence map. It is based on a weighted sum of the multiple segmented areas produced by the methods used for road areas segmentation
 - In Fig. 1, one method is doing road segmentation (top) and the other is doing road lane lines segmentation (bottom). The bottom method's output is converted into a polygon, which is then combined via a weighted sum with the top method's output.

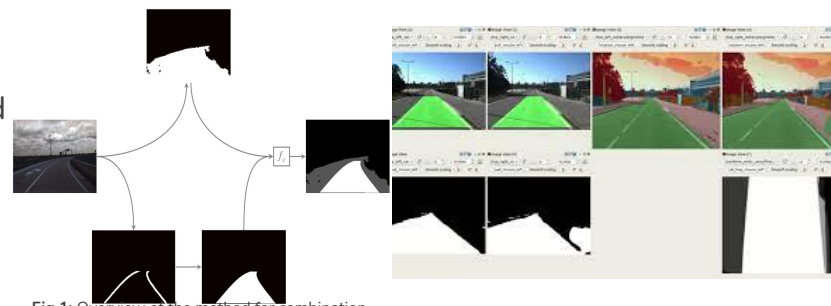
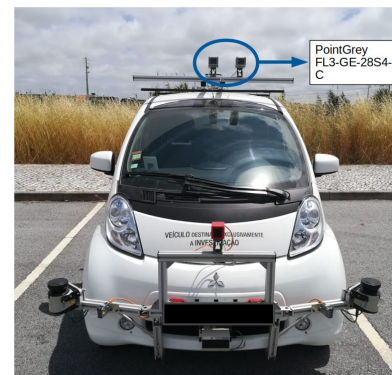
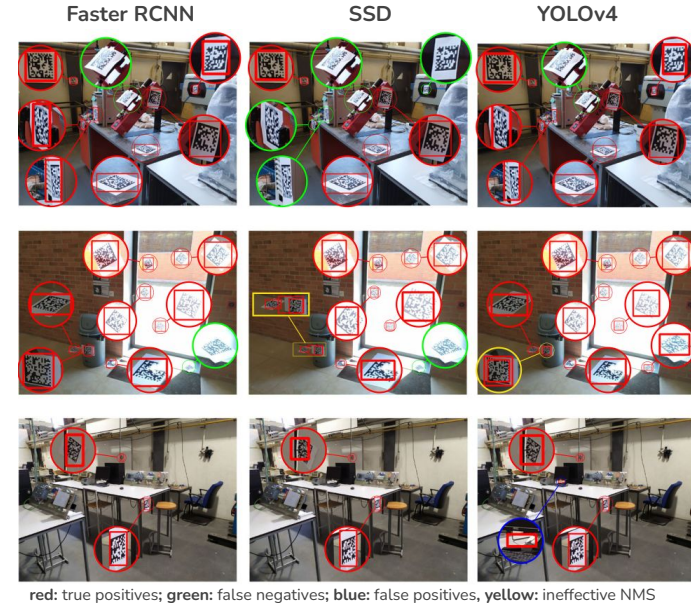
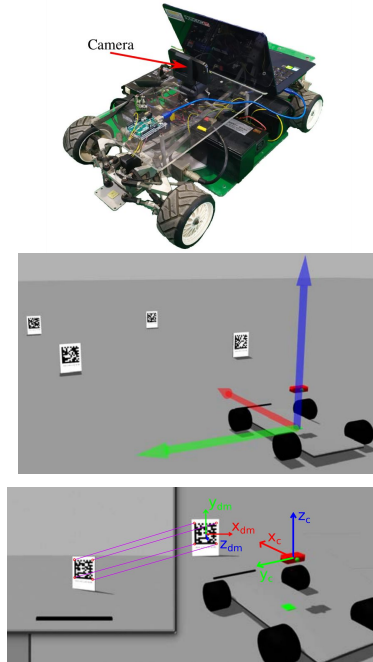


Fig.1: Overview of the method for combination of multiple road areas segmentation

[1] **Tiago Almeida**, Bernardo Lourenço, Vitor Santos, Road detection based on simultaneous deep learning approaches, Robotics and Autonomous Systems, Volume 133, 2020, 103605, ISSN 0921-8890, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.robot.2020.103605>.

Robotics & CV - 2020

- Research University of Aveiro, Portugal
- Low-cost mobile robot capable of **self-localization** by **detecting** and **decoding landmarks**²
 - Dataset collection and labelling
 - Comparative analysis of **deep learning methods for Data Matrix detection**: Faster R-CNN, Single Shot Detection (SSD), YOLOv4 with various configurations and data augmentation



CV - 2020

- **Autonomous driving:** road objects detection
 - Edge computing: Nvidia AGX Xavier deployment via Deepstream
 - Training on large scale datasets: BDD100K, Cityscapes, etc.
 - State-of-the-art **deep learning models implementation for object detection:** Faster RCNN, Single Shot Detection (SSD), YOLO



YOLO-v4



SSD



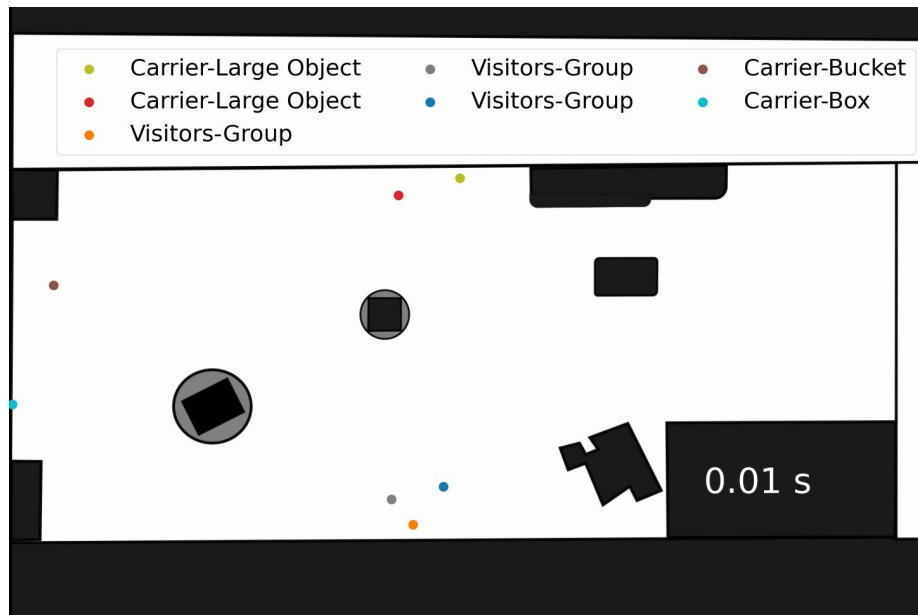
Faster R-CNN





Deep learning for human motion prediction - PhD

- Human trajectory clustering
 - Designed Self-Conditioned GAN¹
 - Time-series k-means and k-means
- Dataset acquisition
 - **Motion capture system for tracking**
 - Experiments design
 - Human-Human Interaction: social interactions and group formation
 - Human-Object Interaction: how ongoing industrial tasks influence human motion
 - Human-Robot Interaction
- Multimodal Dataset Visualization:
powered by streamlit

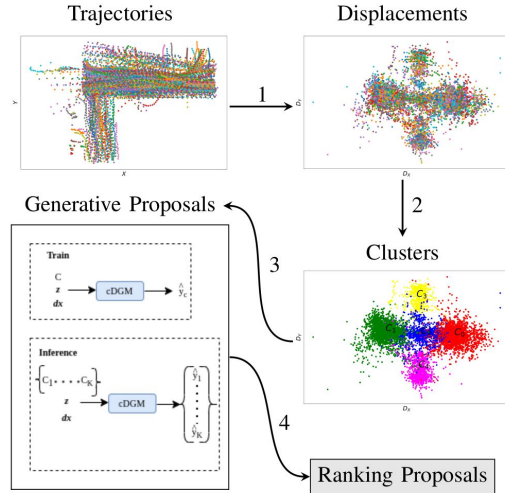


[3] T. Rodrigues de Almeida, E. Gutierrez Maestro and O. Martinez Mozos, "Context-free Self-Conditioned GAN for Trajectory Forecasting," 2022 21st IEEE International Conference on Machine Learning and Applications (ICMLA), Nassau, Bahamas, 2022, pp. 1218-1223, doi: 10.1109/ICMLA55696.2022.00196.

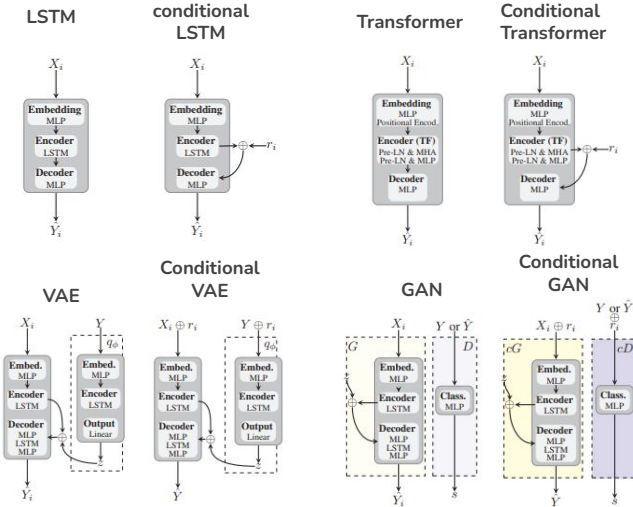
[4] Schreiter T, Rodrigues de Almeida T, Zhu Y, et al. THÖR-MAGNI: A large-scale indoor motion capture recording of human movement and robot interaction. The International Journal of Robotics Research. 2024;0(0). doi:10.1177/02783649241274794

Deep learning for human motion prediction - PhD

Human motion trajectory prediction
conditioned on clusters⁵



Human motion trajectory prediction
conditioned on ongoing activities⁶



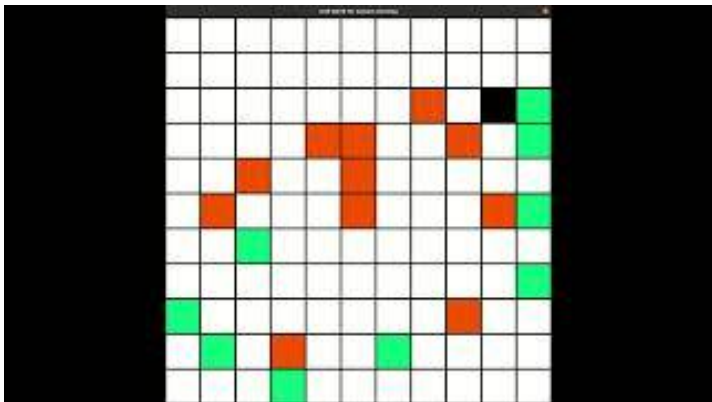
[5] T. Rodrigues de Almeida, Oscar Martinez Mozos, Likely, Light, and Accurate Context-Free Clusters-based Trajectory Prediction, IEEE International Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITSC) '23

[6] T. Rodrigues de Almeida, Andrey Rudenko et al.; Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV) Workshops, 2023, pp. 2200-2209



Other Projects

Vacuum cleaner robot navigation and coverage: **Reinforcement Learning** to learn the navigation policy for optimal spot cleaning in grid representation. Explore more [here!](#)



Homemade smart tap: **electronics plus classic CV**. The user controls the water flow and temperature (red and blue lights) according to the hand position with respect to the camera; the motor emulates a tap. Explore more [here!](#)



How to use?

- Approach the tap to activate the ultrasonic approximation
- Select the desired water temperature and flow by positioning your hand. Imagine an XY-plane coordinate system in front of the tap sensor, with the X-axis representing the temperature (hotter to the right, red LED and colder to the left, blue LED) and the Y-axis representing the flow (higher above the tap for increased flow, servo position)

Deep learning for transit time estimation - Amazon

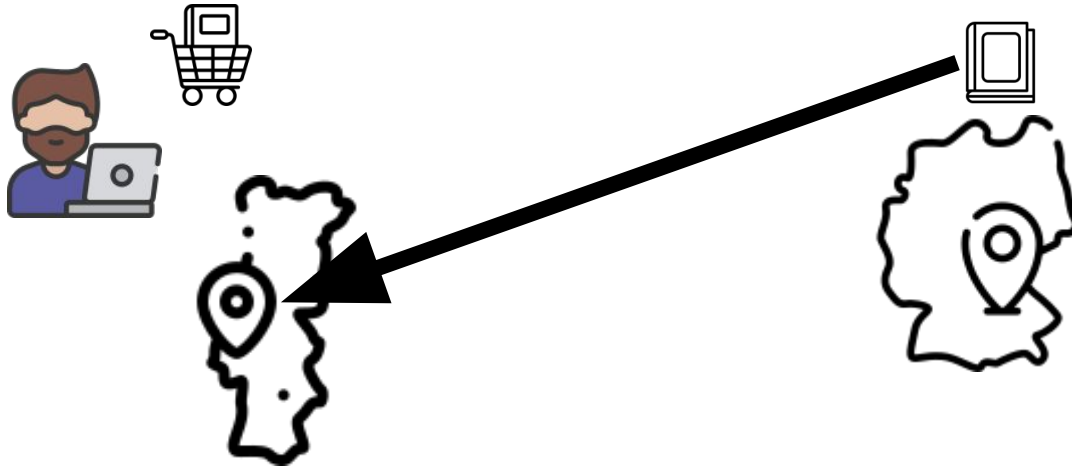
- Trucks transit time estimation from anywhere to anywhere in the EU road transportation network
- **Geospatial data:** preprocessing, visualization, and feature engineering
- **Deep learning** for tabular data: Transformers, ResNets
- **Business metrics analysis**
- **AWS deployment: models at beta stage**



Thanks to DALL.E

Supply chain on real-world - Amazon case study 1

Demand forecasting: to ensure minimum delivery time



Supply chain on real-world - Amazon case study 1

Demand forecasting: to ensure minimum delivery time



In order to minimize the delivery time, Amazon needs to understand where **demand is highest** in order to **optimally place products in the fulfilment and sort centers (FC and SC)**.

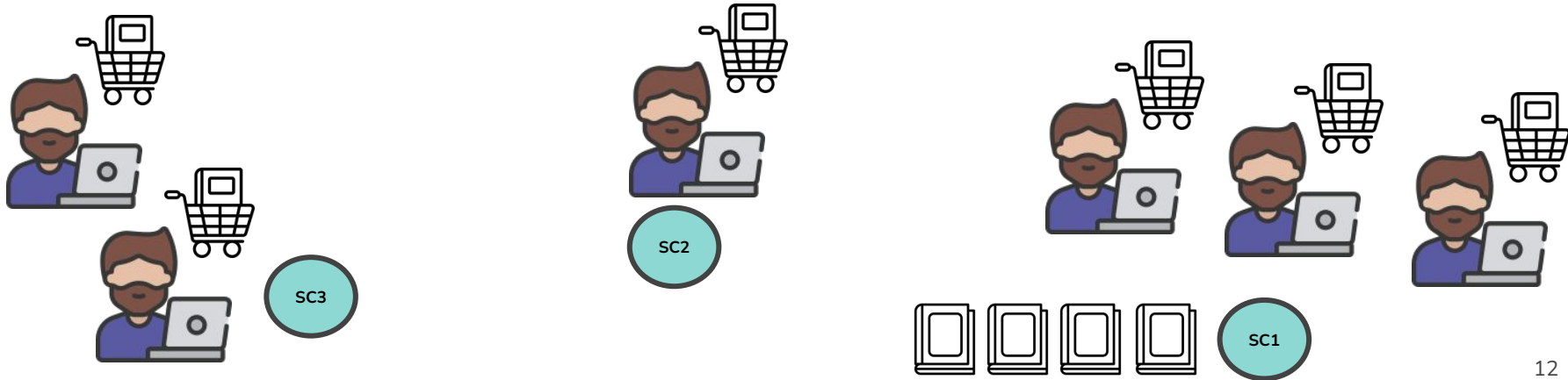
Demand forecasting → FC / SC optimization

} Supply chain problem

Supply chain on real-world - Amazon case study 1

FC/SC optimization: to ensure minimum delivery time

Where to place the goods in order to reduce travel distances and delivery time?





Supply chain on real-world - Amazon case study 1

Demand forecasting

- Classical approaches

- Autoregressive
- Moving average
- Autoregressive moving average



Very much used in prod

Interpretable and explainable

Easy to implement

- Modern approaches (deep learning)

- LSTMs
- Transformers
- CNNs



Used for complex problems

Require more expertise

Require more energy

<https://ts.gluon.ai/stable/>



Supply chain on real-world - Amazon case study 1

Demand forecasting - classical approaches

- autoregressive $y_t = c + \epsilon_t + \phi_1 y_{t-1} + \phi_2 y_{t-2} + \dots + \phi_p y_{t-p}$
- moving average $y_t = c + \epsilon_t + \theta_1 \epsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \epsilon_{t-2} + \dots + \theta_q \epsilon_{t-q}$
- autoregressive moving average $y_t = c + \epsilon_t + \phi_1 y'_{t-1} + \dots + \phi_p y'_{t-p} + \theta_1 \epsilon_{t-1} + \dots + \theta_q \epsilon_{t-q}$



Supply chain on real-world - Amazon case study 1

Demand forecasting - modern approaches

- LSTMs
- Transformers
- CNNs



Supply chain on real-world - Amazon case study 1

Demand forecasting - modern approaches

- LSTMs
 - not the best for long sequences although use memory
 - vanish gradient (sigmoid)
 - backpropagation through time (BPTT)
 - becoming deprecated due to the transformers boom
- Transformers
- CNNs



Supply chain on real-world - Amazon case study 1

Demand forecasting - modern approaches

- LSTMs
- Transformers
- CNNs



Supply chain on real-world - Amazon case study 1

Demand forecasting - modern approaches

- LSTMs
- **Transformers**
 - more accurate for long sequences
 - query (Q), key (K), value (V)
 - self-attention layers
- CNNs



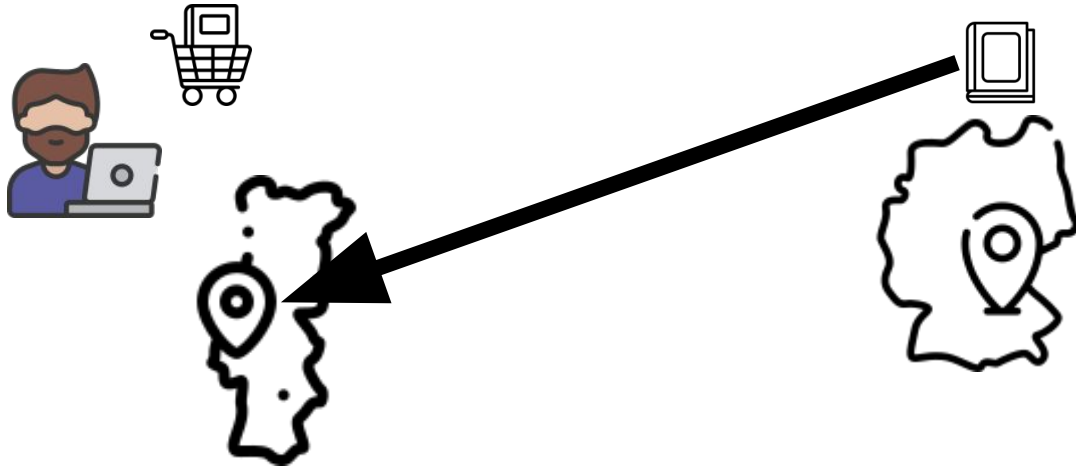
Supply chain on real-world - Amazon case study 1

Demand forecasting - modern approaches

- LSTMs
- Transformers
- **CNNs**
 - work as CNN for images but applied to temporal signals
 - kernel (temporal window) to extract features

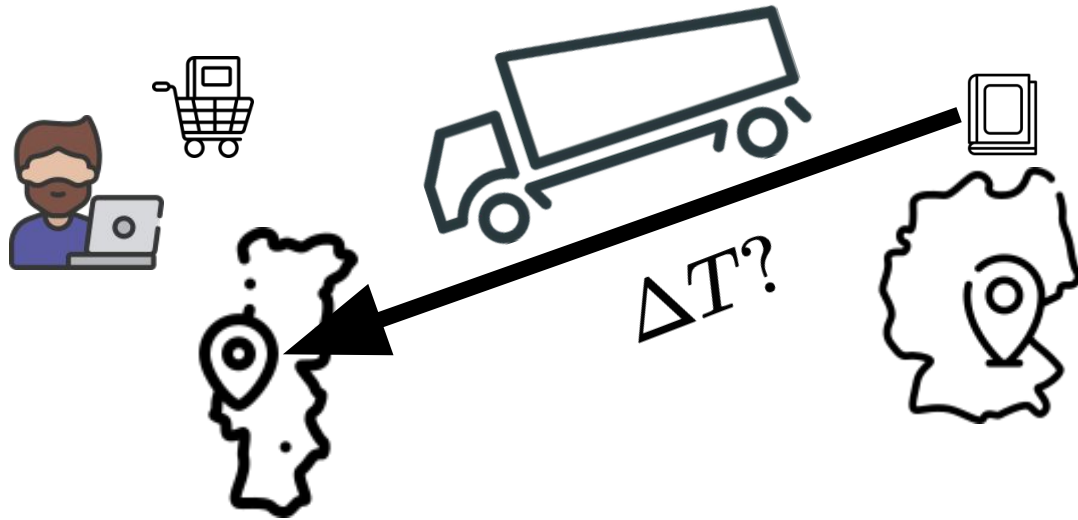
Supply chain on real-world - Amazon case study 2

Transit time estimation: minimum delivery time *without failing the delivery time*



Supply chain on real-world - Amazon case study 2

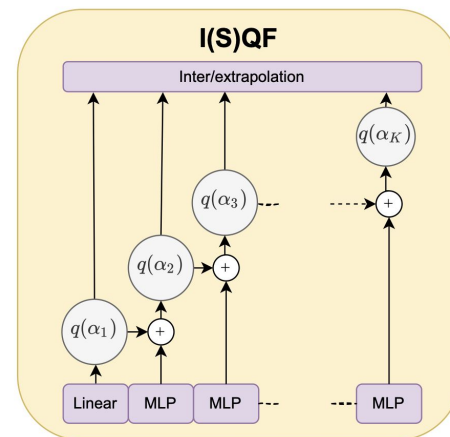
Transit time estimation: minimum delivery time *without failing the delivery time*



Supply chain on real-world - Amazon case study 2

Transit time estimation

- Problem constraints:
 - should be able to estimate from anywhere to anywhere in the EU road transportation network
 - should produce quantiles estimation to be consumed by various stakeholders
 - do not have access to the road transportation network
- Tabular data
 - feature engineering: OD agnostic features (geohash)
 - truck information
- Transformers with ISQF heads
 - attention layer allows *somewhat* explainable estimations
 - ISQF to learn incremental quantiles (quantile regression)



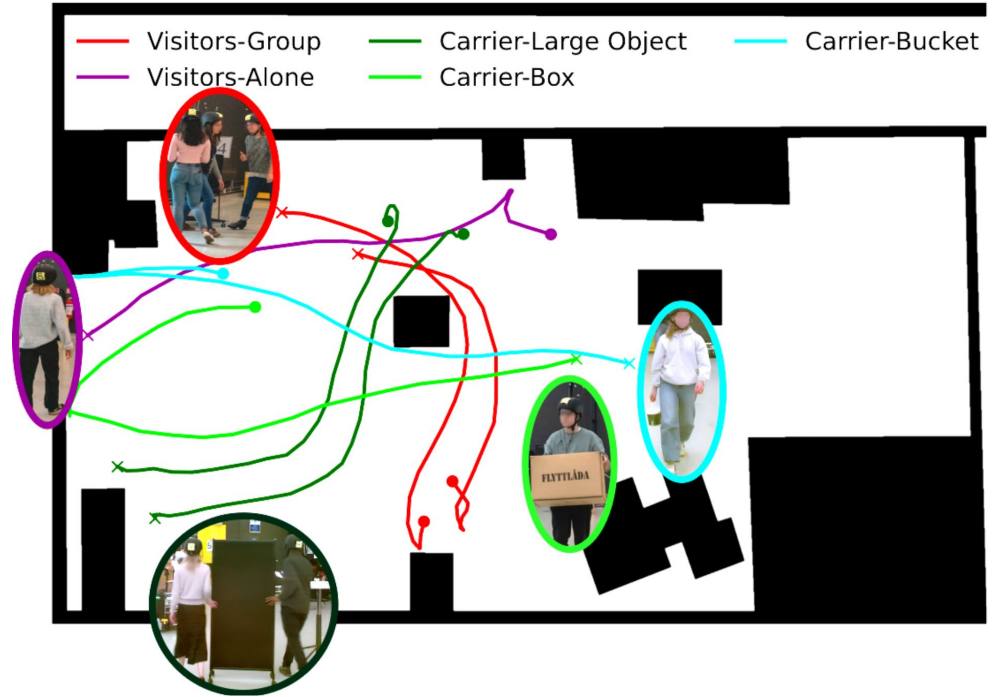
Project - case study 3

- Efficiency in HRI for inventory management via people tracking 3
- Mobile robot in the scene moving and as static obstacle 4
- Contextual semantics:
 - lane markings 1
 - one way corridors 2
 - static obstacles 5



Project - case study 3

- People with different roles
- Human roles correspond to various activities:
 - Moving in groups of 2 and 3 people (*Visitors-Group*)
 - Moving individually (*Visitors-Alone*)
 - Transporting Objects
 - 2 people moving a poster stand (*Carrier-Large Object*)
 - Box (*Carrier-Box*)
 - Bucket (*Carrier-Bucket*)





Live demo

<https://magni-dash.streamlit.app/>

- trajectory classification $\langle x, y \rangle_{0:L} \rightarrow \text{role}$
- trajectory prediction $\langle x, y \rangle_{0:t} \rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle_{t:L}$

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