Utilizing Multiple Point Cloud Scenes for Precise Robotic Bin-Picking Tasks

Anh Tung Ho¹, Pung Kyu Lee¹, Huitaek Yun^{1,#}

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Daejeon, Korea



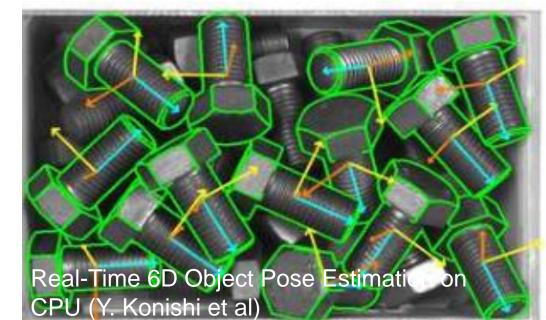
Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology Department of Mechanical Engineering

Introduction

- ☐ Autonomous bin-picking system
- > Picking up workpieces inside the cluttered bin and placing into a designated position.
- > Industrial manipulators and 2D/3D vision systems are crucial components.
- ☐ 6D object pose estimation
- Determining the position and orientation of objects in the physical space.
- > Low accuracy while using a single camera due to high occluded environment.
- Require high-accurate or multiple 3D camera system → not cost-effective.







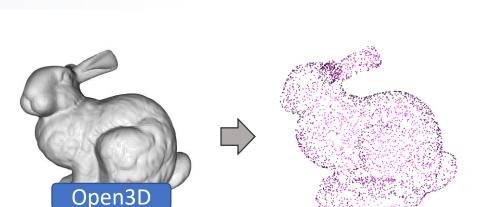
Object pose estimation in the cluttered bin

Research Objectives

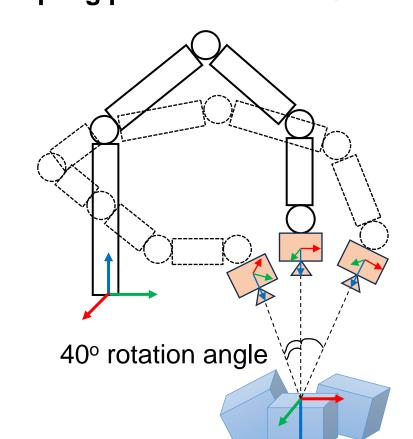
- ☐ Proposing a multiple-view scan-matching algorithm to improve accuracy of object pose estimation with a single low-cost RGB-D camera.
- ☐ Applying YOLOv5s model for object detection and localization.
- ☐ Developing an autonomous platform for precise bin-picking tasks.

Multi-view Scan-matching for Pose Estimation

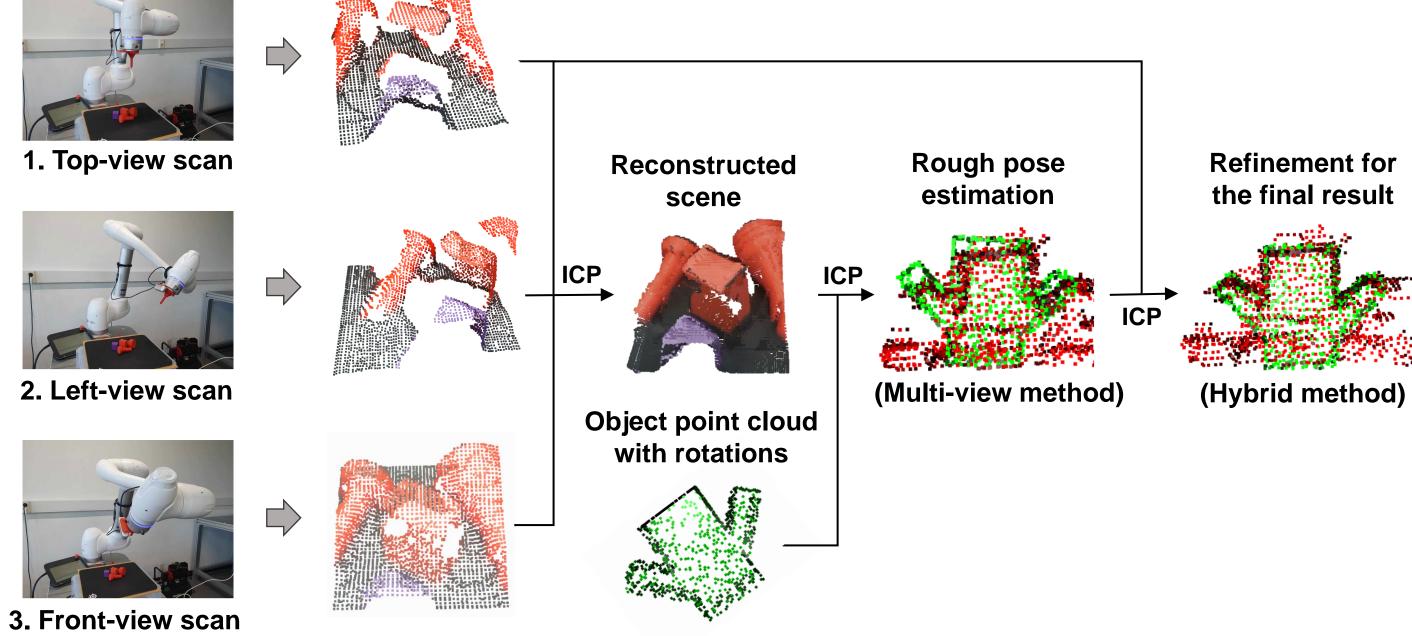
- ☐ Reconstruct point clouds:
- > Template object point cloud from **CAD model**.
- Manipulators placed RGB-D camera into designate 3 different scanning views.
- Scene point cloud was reconstructed by combination of scanning point clouds.
- ☐ **Hybrid method** for point cloud registration:
- Rough estimation step: template point cloud with rotations was aligned to reconstructed scene by Iterative Closest Point (ICP).
- > Refinement step: rough estimation result was the initial guess to align template point cloud into the top-view point cloud.



Sampling point cloud from CAD model



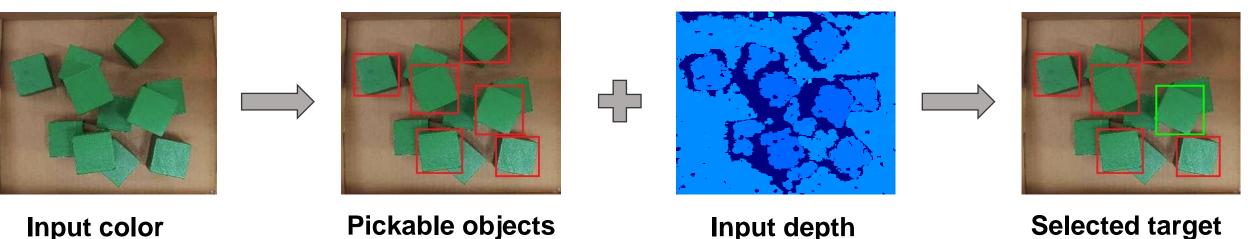
Scanning process implemented by the manipulator



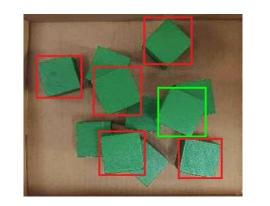
Pose estimation process with hybrid method

Object Detection and Localization with CNN model

- ☐ Training CNN model for pickable object detection
- Dataset: objects without occlusion was labelled as pickable in color images.
- > YOLOv5s model was trained to detect and localize pickable objects.
- ☐ Selecting target picking object
- > The robot pick objects on top of the bin.
- > Depth image with hole-filling filter was utilized to find the object closest to the camera.

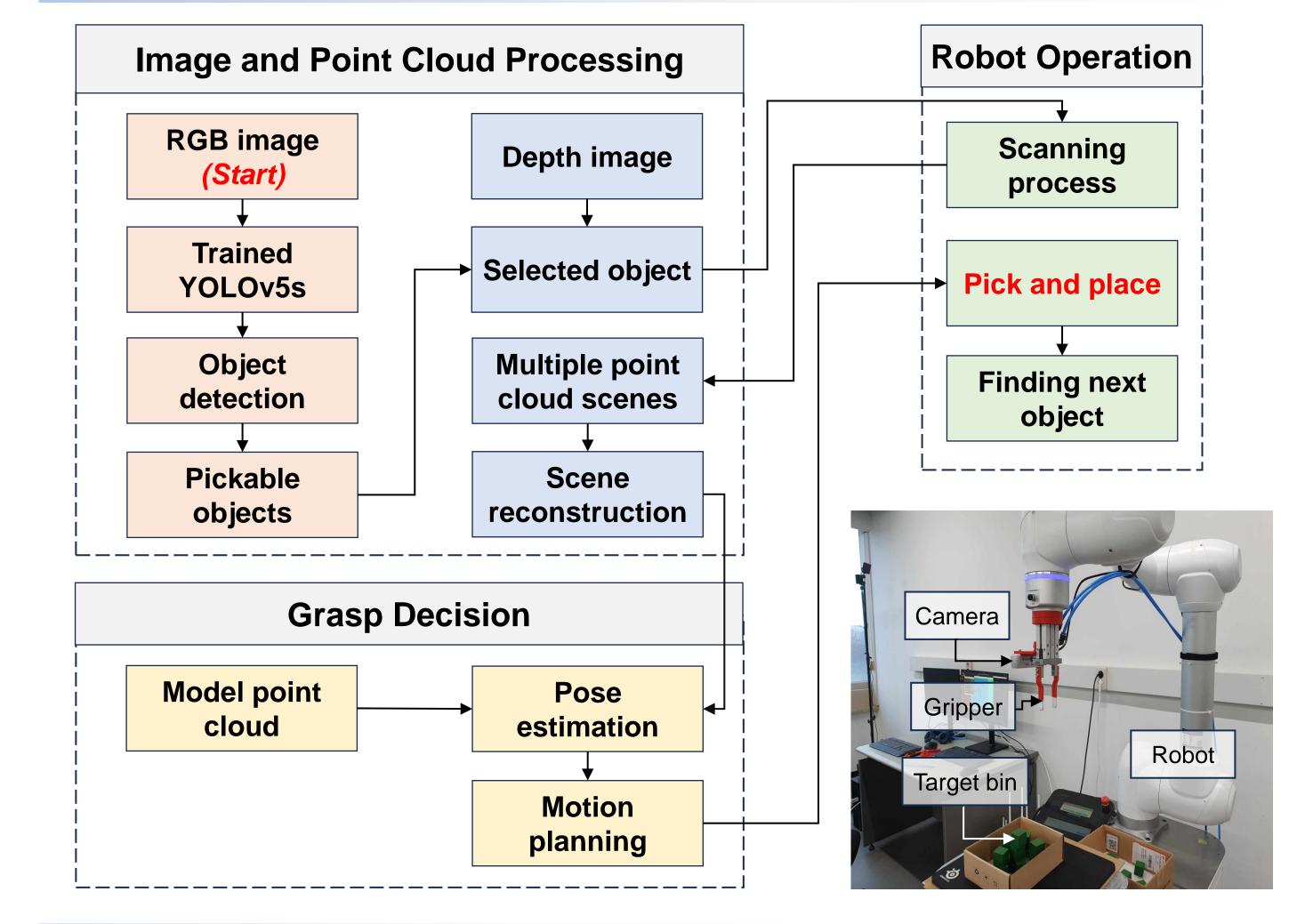


Pickable objects Input depth detected by CNN image image



Selected target picking object

Proposed Autonomous Bin-picking Platform

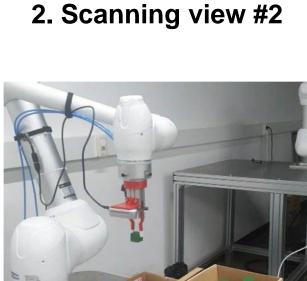


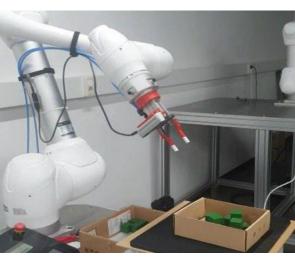
Pick-and-place Process

1. Object detection and

scanning view #1







3. Scanning view #3

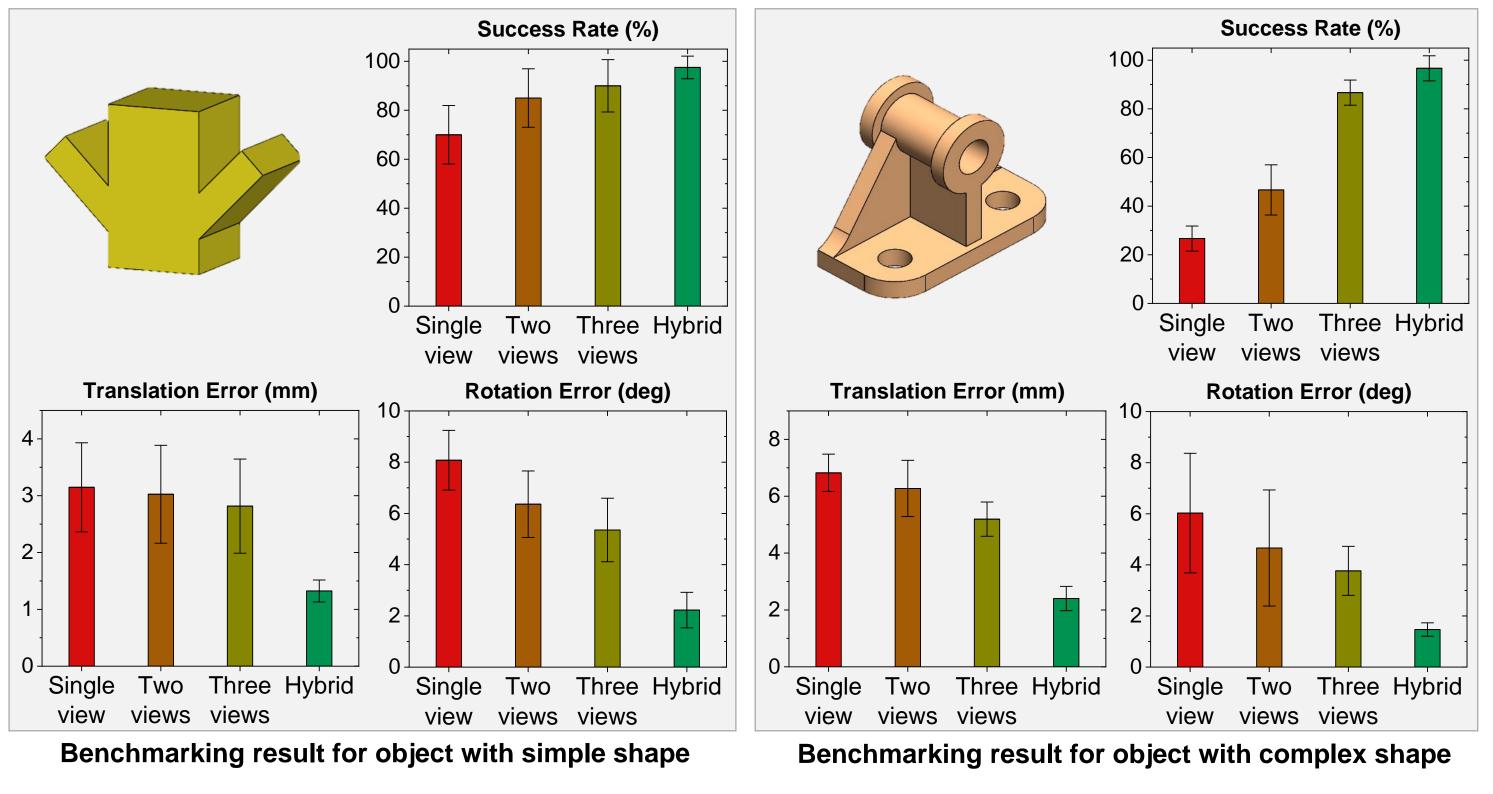


6. Finding next object

Result and Discussion

4. Pose estimation and picking

- ☐ Benchmarking for 6D pose estimation
- > The **hybrid method** increased the success rate in pose estimation by **25%** in the instance of simple object and 70% in case of complex one.
- > Amount of translation error was <3mm and rotation error was <3°.



- Precise bin-picking tasks with hybrid method
- > 100% success rate in estimating the poses of the objects inside the bin.
- > Success rate in removing objects out of bins was **97%**.
- > The failure in removing blocks mainly resulted from non-pickable poses.

	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	Trial 4	Trial 5	Average Success rate
Success / Estimation	20/20	20/20	20/20	20/20	20/20	100%
Success removed / Total blocks	20/20	19/20	20/20	20/20	18/20	97%

Conclusion and Future Work

- ☐ The proposed hybrid method can enhance the accuracy, success rate and robustness in object pose estimation compared to the sing-view method.
- ☐ The autonomous bin-picking platform can successfully remove all pickable object inside the cluttered bin without an intensive training process.
- ☐ Optimization of scanning process and segmentation of 3D point clouds will be further studied.