

Cooperative Environment Perception in the URUS project

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 - Active cooperative perception





URUS project





URUS project Ubiquitous Networking Robotics in Urban Settings





http://urus.upc.es





• Objectives:

• The main objective is to develop an adaptable network robot architecture which integrates the basic functionalities required for a network robot system to do urban tasks

• 1. Scientific and technological objectives

- Specifications in Urban areas
- Cooperative localization and navigation
- Cooperative environment perception
- Cooperative map building and updating
- Human robot interaction
- Multi-task allocation
- Wireless communication in Network Robots

- 2. Experiment objectives

- Guiding and transportation of people
- Surveillance: Steward service in public spaces





URUS Partners

Institut de Robótica i Informática Industria (IRI) Universitat Politécnica de Catalunya (UPC)

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/ LAAS

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule/ ETHZ

Asociación de Investigación y Cooperación Industrial de Andalucia/ AICIA

Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento Sant'Anna/ SSSA

Universidad de Zaragoza/ UniZar

Instituto Superior Técnico/ IST

University of Surrey/ UniS

Urban Ecology Agency of Barcelona/ UbEc

Telefónica I+D/ TID

RoboTech / RT







Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich



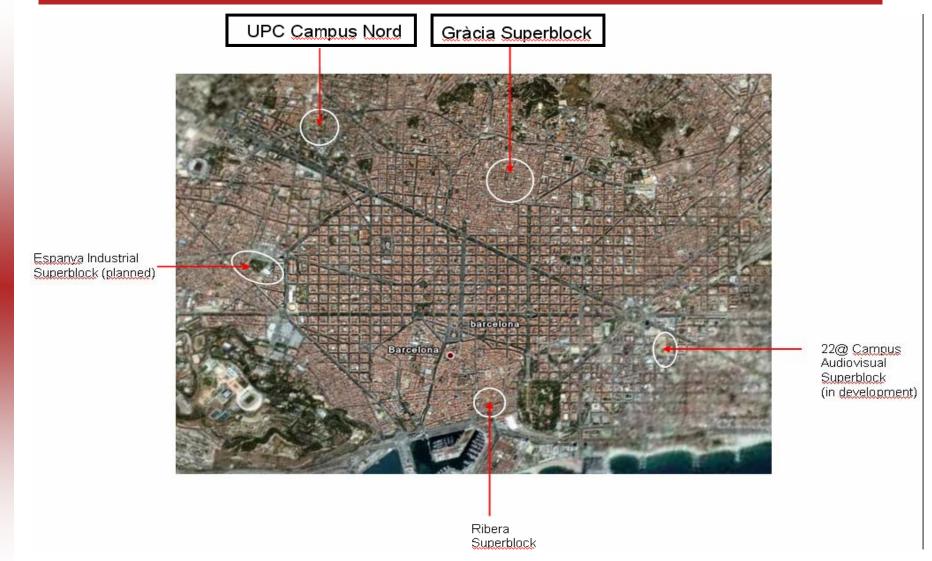


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Experiment Locations

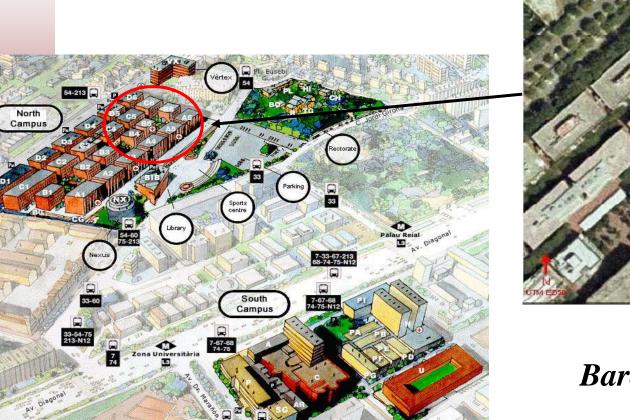






Experiment Locations: Scenario 1 UPC

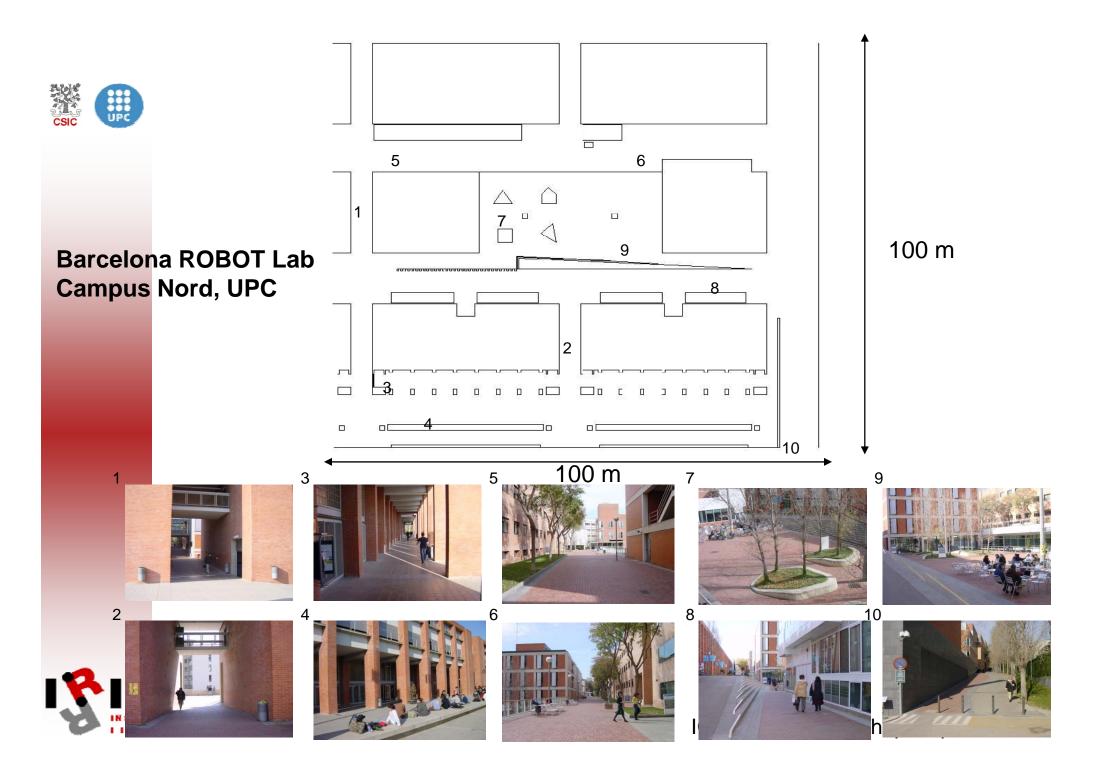
Zone Campus Nord, UPC

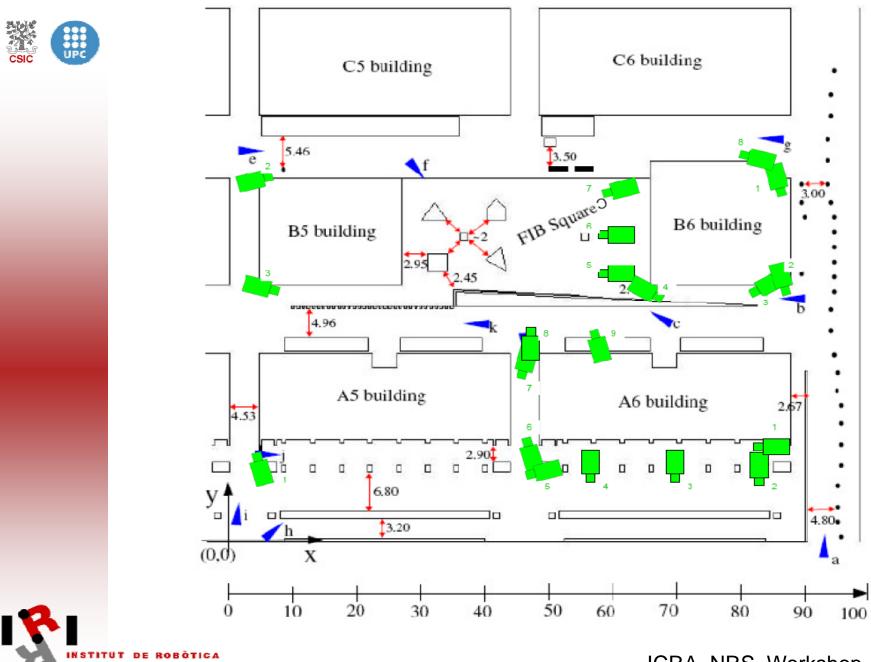




Barcelona ROBOT Lab



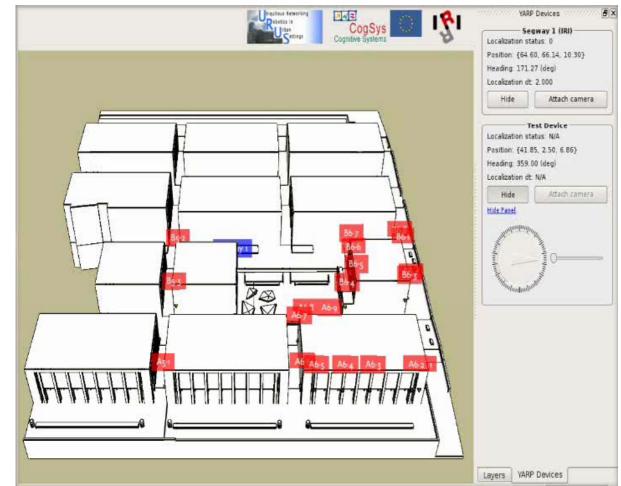




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Experiment Location: Scenario 1 UPC







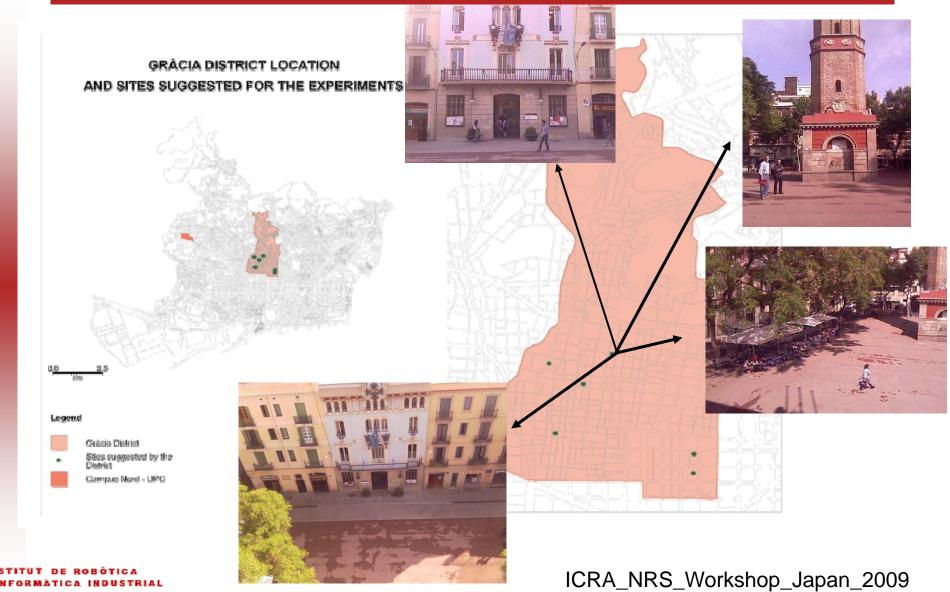
Experiment Location: Inauguration





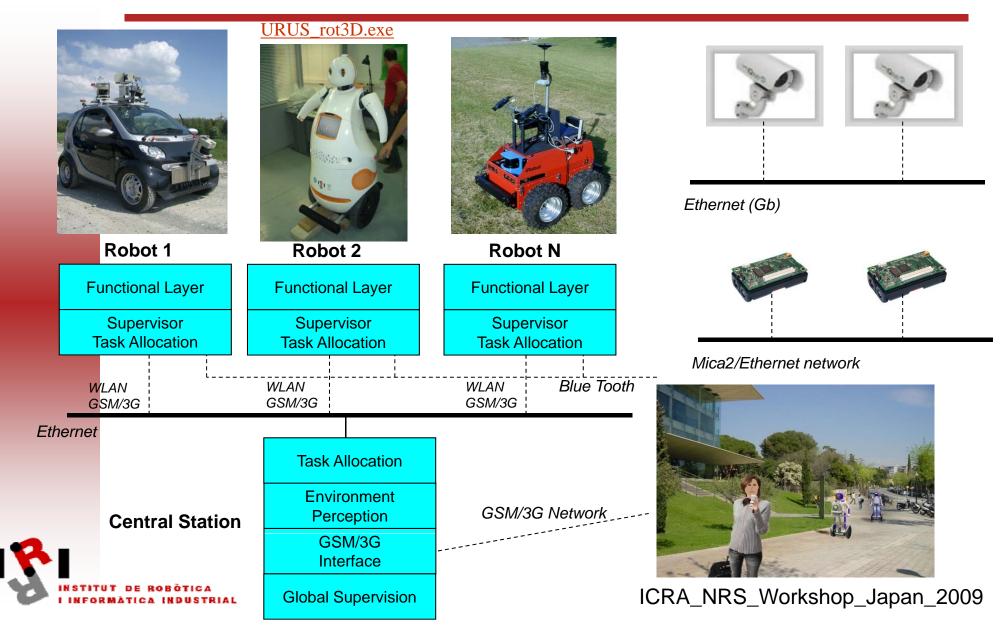


Experiment Location: Scenario 2 Gracia District





Global Architecture





Robots in Experiment Site 1





Tibi and SmartTer navigating in Barcelona ROBOT lab

URUS European Strep Project Contract number: 045062

http://urus.upc.es





Experiments

• Urban experiments:

- 1.- Transportation of people and goods
 - Transporting people and goods
 - Taxi service requested via the phone
 - User request the service directly
- 2.- Guiding people
 - Guiding a person with one robot
- 3.- Surveillance
 - Steward service in public spaces.
- 4.- Map building





Cooperative Environment Perception





Cooperative Environment Perception



Cooperative perception using:

- embedded and own sensors
- fusion techniques and technologies



Cooperative environment perception



Cooperative Environment Perception: Objectives

• Objective:

- Design and develop a cooperative system for environment perception and active cooperation with robots and humans
- General but focused on the experiments
- Network Robot System: several robots, cameras and other networked sensors

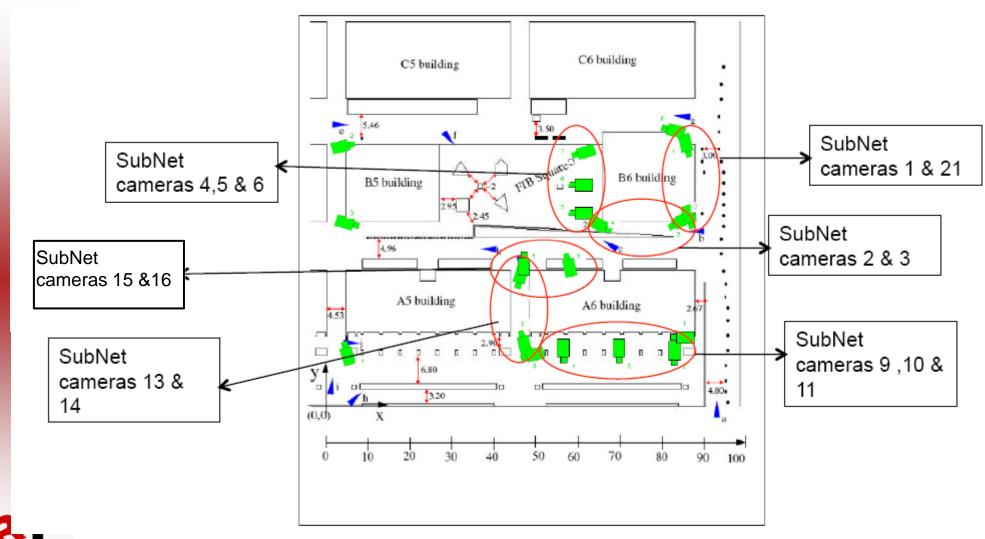
• Topics:

- Calibration of cameras
- Image processing for tracking
- Information fusion and data association
- Active cooperative perception





Calibration of Cameras

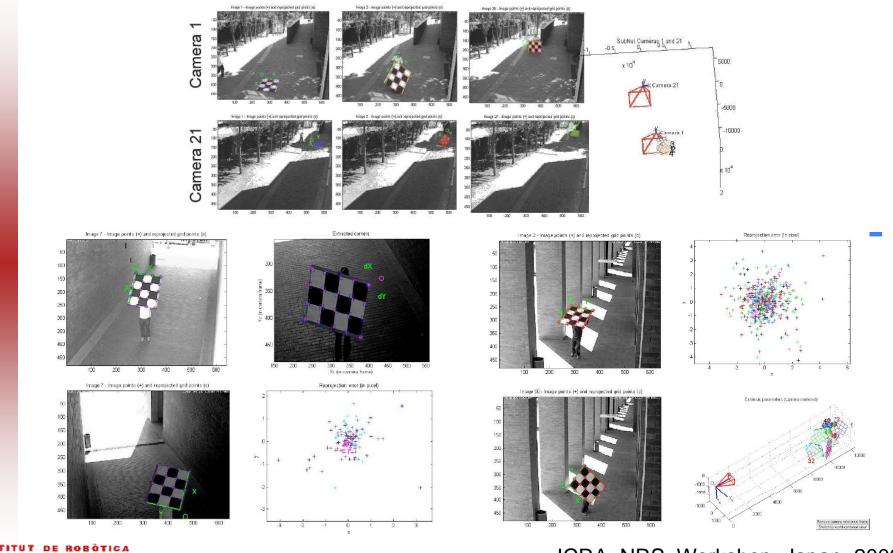






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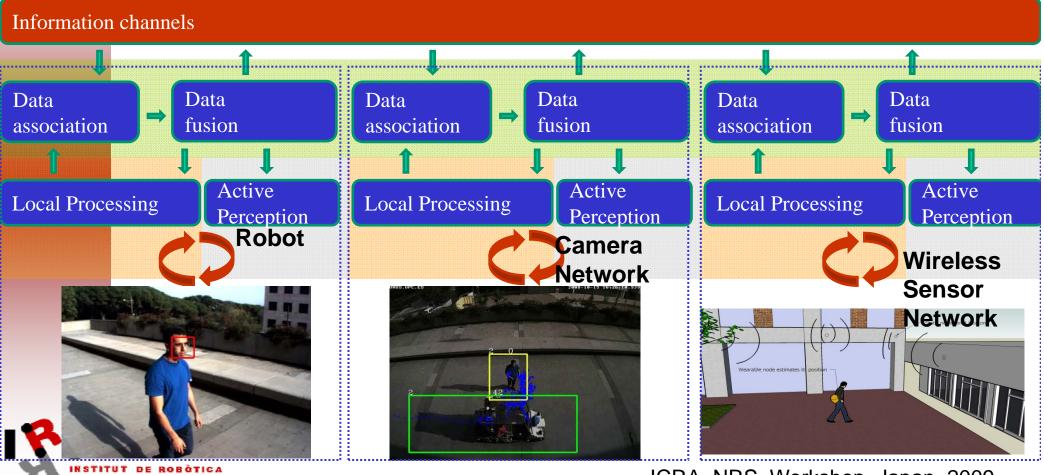
Calibration of Cameras





Cooperative Perception in URUS

- Cooperative person tracking in URUS
- Decentralized estimation between robots, camera network and WSN



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Tracking- Fixed Camera Network

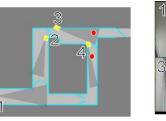
- Objectives:
 - To track people/robots across static camera network
- Approach:
 - Learn probabilistic relationship between cameras on-the-fly
 - Use learnt relationship to increase accuracy of object handover between cameras





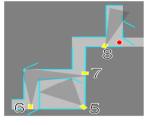
People Tracking with Fixed Cameras

- Motivations:
 - Large numbers of cameras
 - No continuous human monitoring
 - Provide improved viewpoint for ground based robots
 - Inter Camera Person Tracking
 - Follow target objects accurately in and between cameras
 - Multiple cameras spatially separated.
 - Uncalibrated, non-overlapping
 - Links regions between camera
 - No a priori data, learns about its environment
 - Improves accuracy as data becomes available

















Cross Camera Tracking Approach

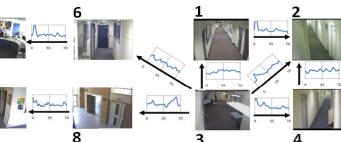
- Learns region relationships
- Weak Cues
- Colour, Shape, Temporal
- Learns consistent patterns
- Learns Entry/Exit regions
- Real Time (25fps)



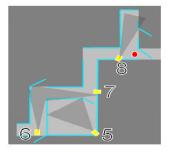
Capture Video

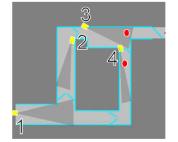


Building Region links



[A. Gilbert, R. Bowden, 2008] [A. Gilbert, R. Bowden, 2007]





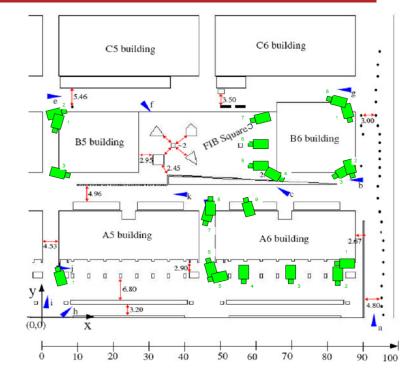




URUS Fixed Camera Network

- 21 cameras with little camera overlap
- Shadows challenging
- Delineates foreground objects from non-stationary background e.g trees

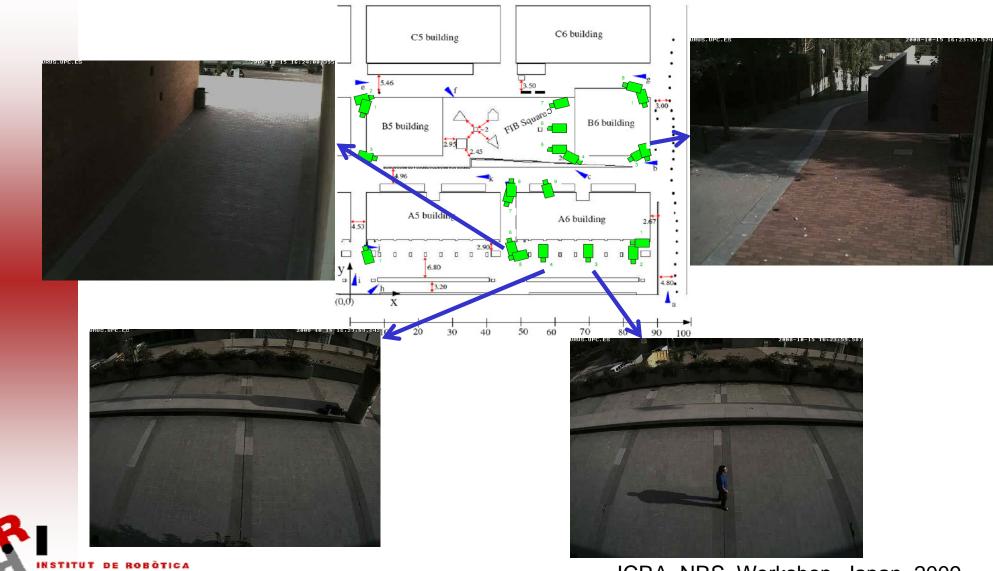








Tracking Example



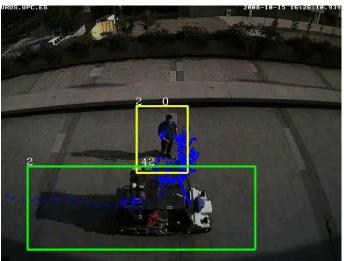
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Delayed-State Information Filter for Decentralized Cooperative Tracking

- URUS UPC site
 - Camera network
 - WSN
 - Romeo
- Cooperative guiding experiment
- Simple robot tracker based on mean shift for testing purposes
- Wireless Sensor Network Data











Data Association based on Mutual Information

- Entities with quite different points of view
- Data association based on Mutual Information

$$I(X;Y) = \sum_{y \in Y} \sum_{x \in X} p(x,y) \log \left(\frac{p(x,y)}{p_1(x) \, p_2(y)} \right)$$

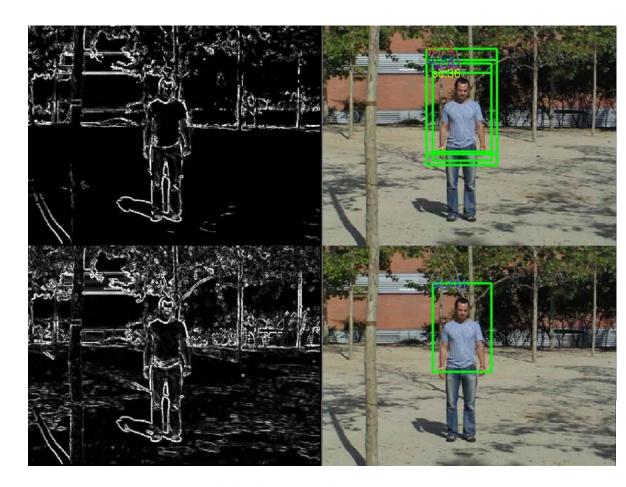
- Track objects on different cameras
 - Compute their velocities
- Match objects that maximize MI between linear velocities
 - Even under unknown coordinate transformations
- Probability distributions computed using Kernel density estimation techniques
 - Parzen windows







People Detection Under Cast Shadows



With Filter

Without Filter

[Villamizar et al., 2009]





• Active Perception: Choose actions for task completion as well as sensory performance.

- Active Cooperative Perception: also consider cooperation between robot and camera network.
- Decision-theoretic approach.
- Three scenarios:
 - Robot meets person (POMDP).
 - Dynamic camera selection (POMDP).
 - Camera-aware robot navigation (MDP).





ACP: Robot Meets Person

First POMDP scenario:

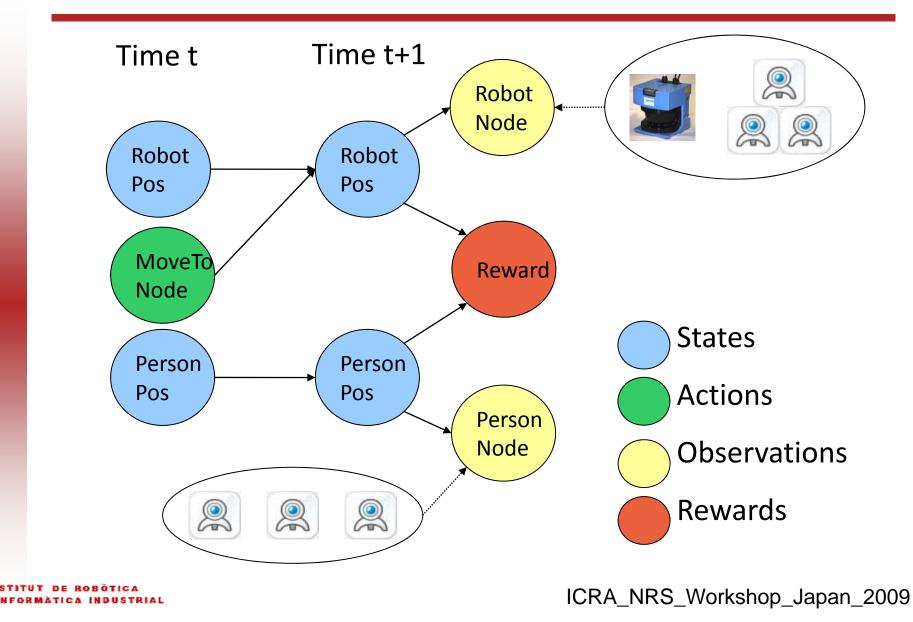
- Robot meets person entering lab.
- Robot moves on a graph (topological map).
- Actions: choose among neighboring nodes.
- Observations are provided by camera network (persolocation in the same graph).
- Goal: to be in the same node as the person.

[M. T. J. Spaan, 2008]



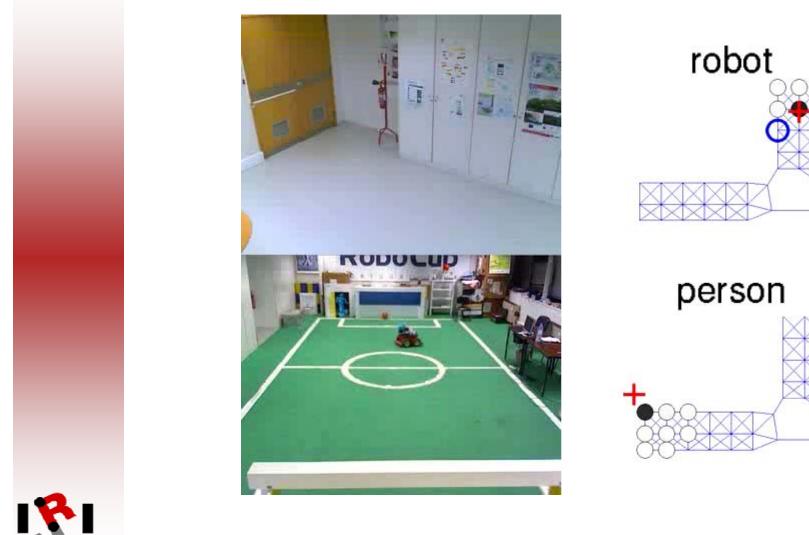


ACP: Robot Meets Person





ACP: Robot Meets Person



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Conclusions

- The URUS project joints together technology of sensors, robots, communication systems and their relation with humans
- The last year of the URUS project will be devoted to experiments: guiding and transportation of people
- Cooperative environment perception is a key element in NRS, due that there have to fuse information from multiple perception systems, for example to track or identify people
- The combination of cooperative perception with robot actions is also a key element of NRS

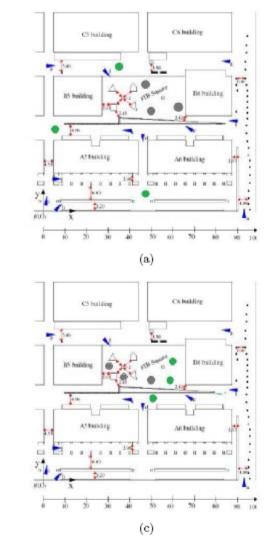


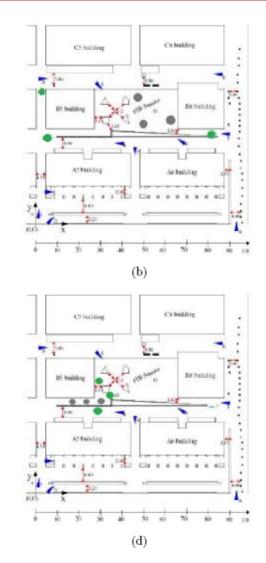






New Experiment





Typical behavior in the updated scenario – Closing the FIB square

