Modeling the World

Jim Little Work by Matthew Brown and Don Murray

Motivation

- An agent needs a map to reason about actions
- Where am I? localization aids the agent to begin reasoning with its location in the map
 The map itself is an important artifact for use by others: stereo gives shape data, images

Navigation

Vision based

- Build occupancy grid map of static features in the environment (using stereo)
- Path planning on grid
- Detect dynamic obstacles using stereo and bump sensors
- Update map and re-plan

Occupancy Grid Map Example



White : Empty space

Black: Obstacles

Grey: Unknown space

We refer to this map as the <u>plan</u> map

Avoiding Dynamic Obstacles

Vision (while in translation)

- if obstacle detected
 - Stop and signal supervisor
 - If obstacle persists over N number of seconds
 - Update plan map, re-plan and continue

Bump

 if obstacle detected
 Stop and signal supervisor
 Update plan map, re-plan and continue

Finding People

- Construct occupancy grid probability map of where people are standing
- Use the map to decide where to serve next
- Detect people using skin color segmentation
- Use stereo data to compute 3D position of people
- Project locations to floor plane
- Decrease the probabilities over time because people move around

Finding People (Cont.) Example



Color Image

Skin Regions

Probability Map

From stereo to maps









Patchlet Surface Representation

- Trying to properly interpret the uncertainty of stereo measurements in surface reconstruction.
- The sensor elements considered are local patches in the stereo image that create patchlets.
- These patchlets are fit to a plane and the uncertainty of the plane in orientation and position is determined from the stereo 3d points.

Brightness and Depth





Depth Pixels and Scale





Patchlet Uncertainty



Patchlets











Recognizing Panoramas

- Matthew Brown and David Lowe
- Recognize overlap from an unordered set of images and automatically stitch together
- SIFT features provide initial feature matching
- Image blending at multiple scales hides the seams



Panorama of our lab automatically assembled from 143 images

Multiple panoramas from an unordered image set



Input images





Output vanorama 1

Volumetric Images

The green regions are those grid cells that have occupancy of 60% or more. The floor is the usual occupancy grid map generated using the volume maps. The black pixels represent occupied regions where at least one cell on the volume above it is occupied. If none is occupied then the pixel is set to white i.e., empty space. The blue lines represent the field of view.

The robot was looking at a wall and a desk with computers to its right.

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