

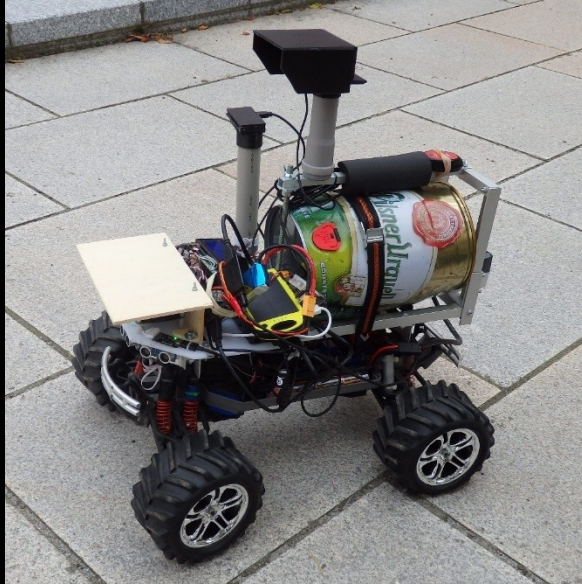


Istrobotics

Robotour 2018, 16.9.2018

Pavol Boško, Peter Boško, Radoslav Kováč, Tomáš Kováč, Ivana Kováčová

2016



2017

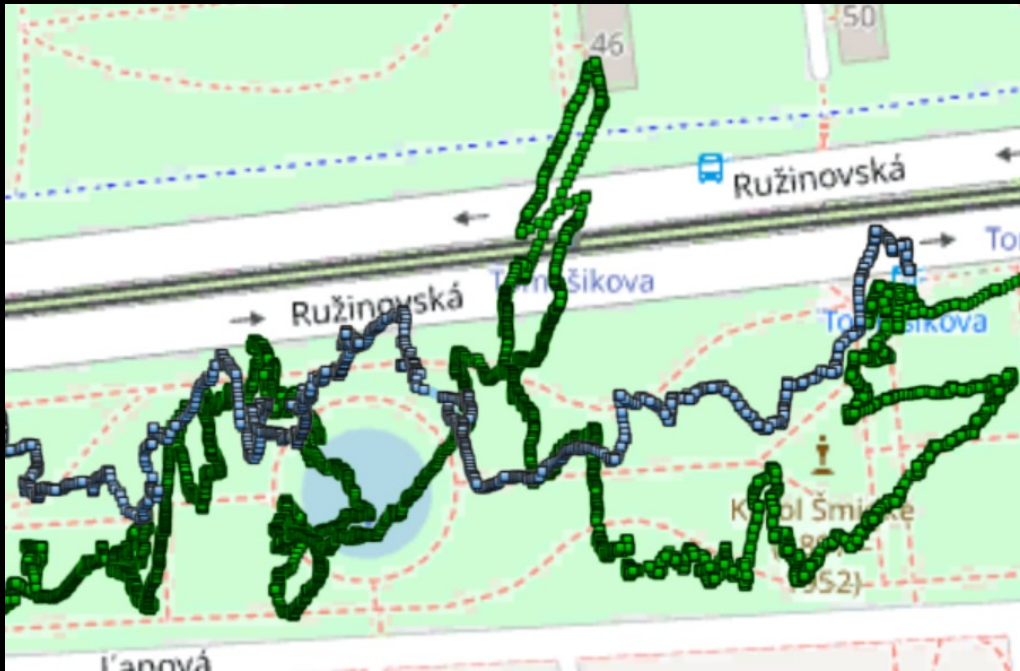


2018



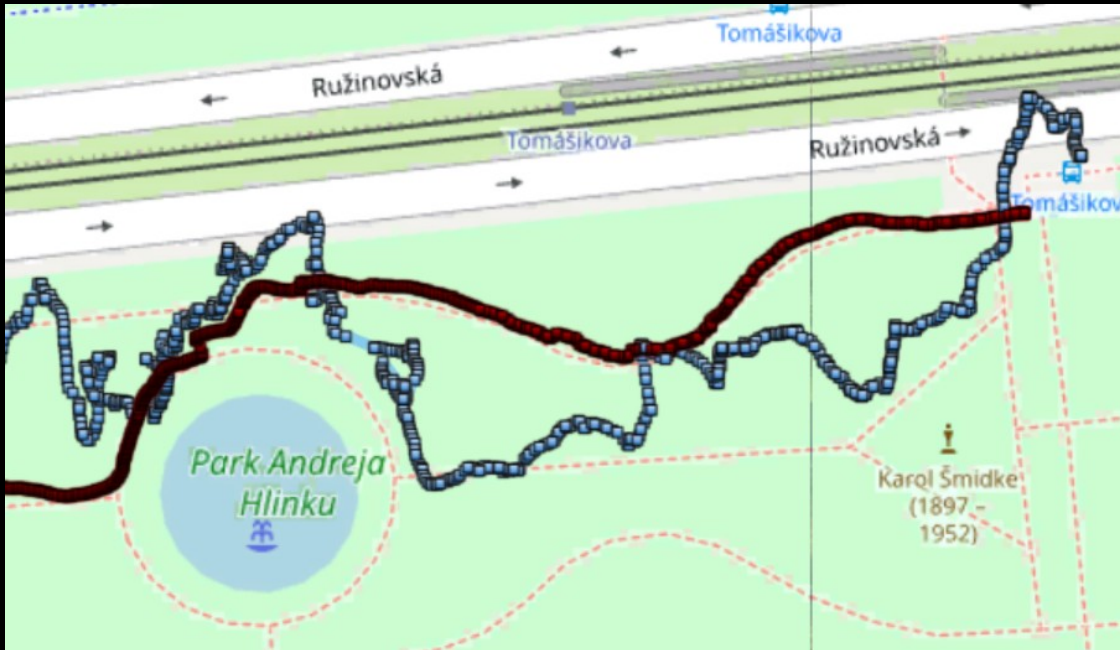


NEW GPS TESTS



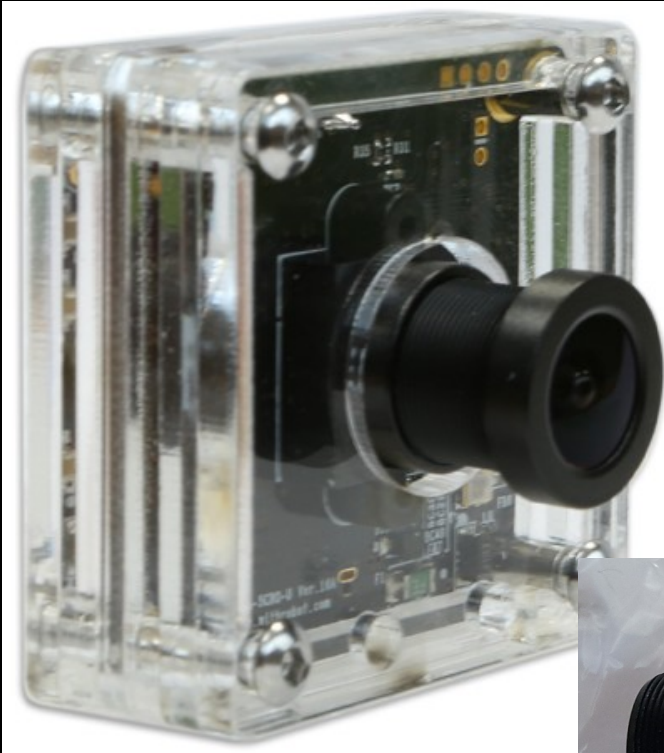
- Motivation: poor GPS performance last year
- Old GPS (blue): **MTK MT3333 GPS/GLONASS**
 - Holux M-215+ Dual GNSS: GPS/GLONASS
 - -165dBm, 66 searching, 22 tracking channels
- New GPS (green): **Ublox NEO-M8 + Compass**
 - Concurrent reception of up to 3 GNSS (GPS, Galileo, GLONASS, BeiDou)
 - -167 dBm, 72 channels, 30 tracking
 - Position: every 200ms
- Issues: sometimes no course for more than 1s
- Results: *the same position accuracy (10-20m)*

GPS GROUND PLANE



- U-Blox GPS Antenna documentation
 - Patch antennas - flat surface is ideal
 - can show very high gain, if mounted **on large ground plane (70x70mm)**
- USB 3.0 impact on GPS
 - Intel paper: USB 3.0* Radio Frequency Interference Impact on 2.4 GHz Wireless Devices
- We used simple shield for GPS
- Results: **great improvement (3m accuracy)**

NEW 170FOV CAMERA



- **oCam : 5MP USB 3.0 Camera**
 - OmniVision OV5640 CMOS image sensor
 - Original lens Field Of View: 65 Degree
- **Exchangeable Standard M12 Lens**
 - Separate: 170 Degree Wide Angle
 - (standard accessory also for GoPro cameras)
- we 3d-printed an adjustable camera holder (fixed by screws)
- we broke the USB connector during the first test drive

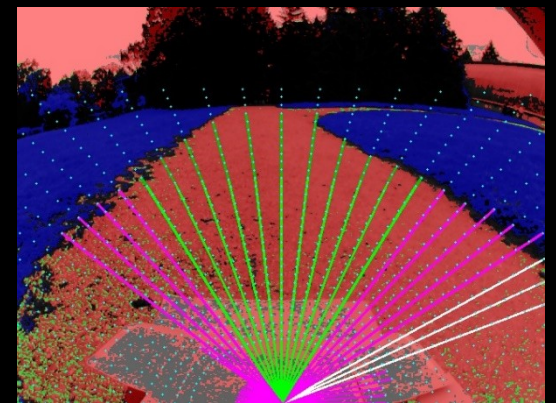
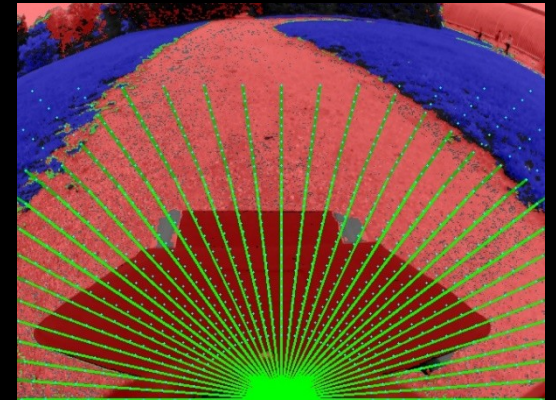
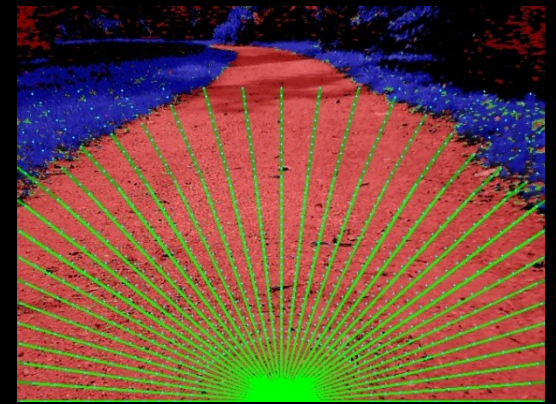
CAMERA CALIBRATION

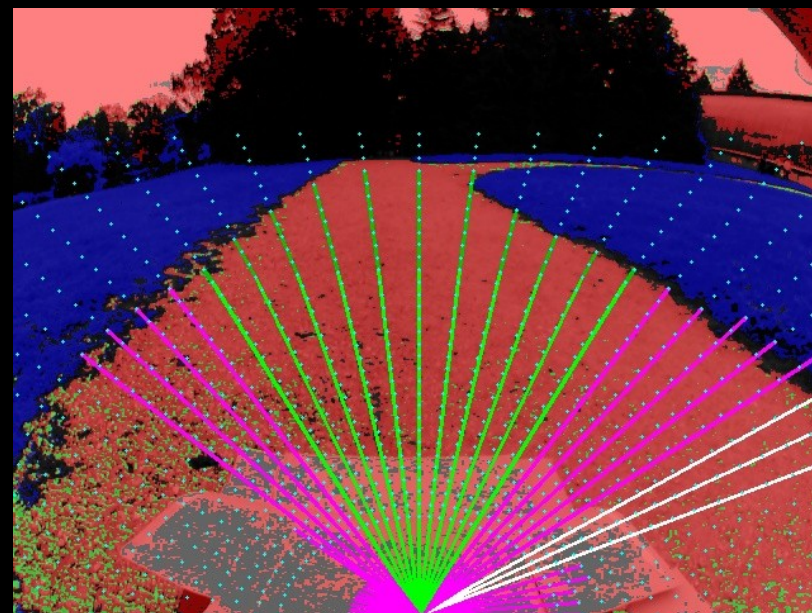
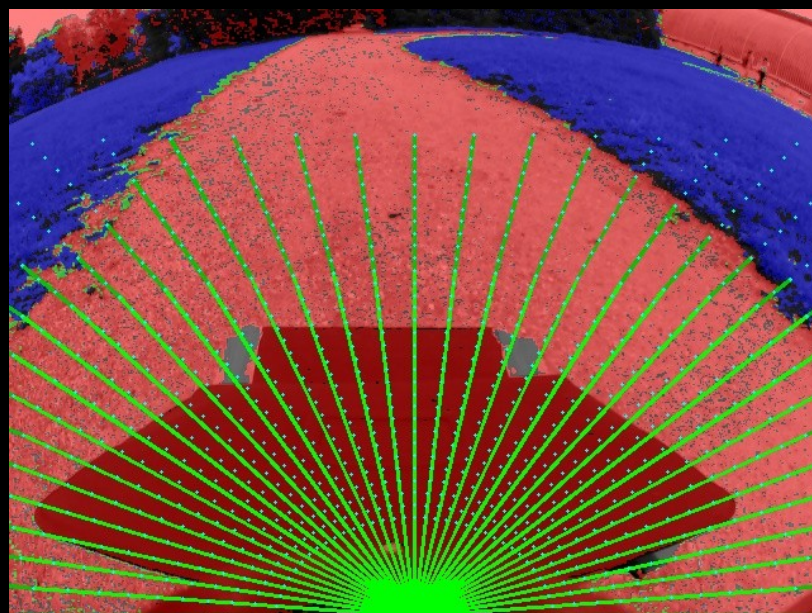
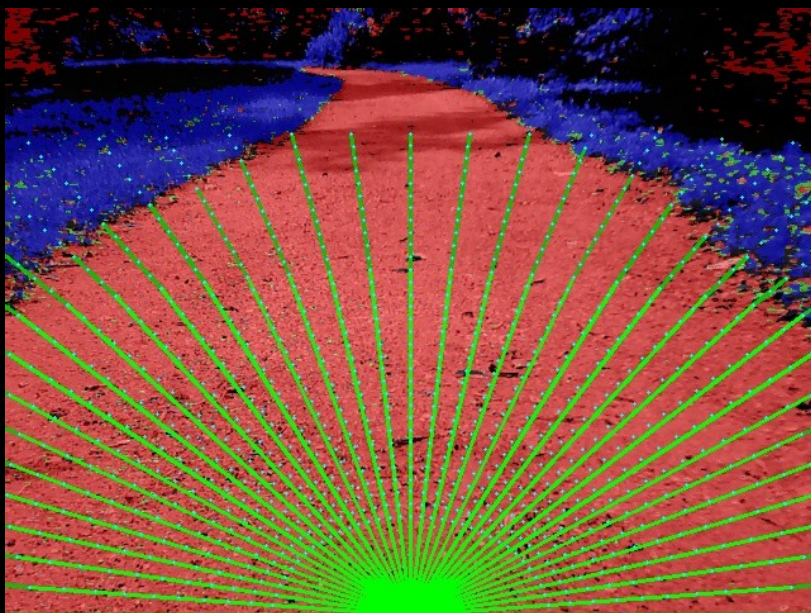
- **Fisheye image warping correction**
 - OpenCV supports Camera Calibration
 - `cv2.calibrateCamera()`
 - `cv2.undistort()`
- Test in Python
 - execution times: 120-200 ms
- Not used because of the performance impact
- Better approach: correct only mapping between XY points and local map coordinates



CAMERA ISSUES

- **Front side of the robot on every image**
 - problem to paint it with the “road” color
 - solution: to be fixed by SW masking
- **Image is too dark**
 - sun/sky causes high contrast images
 - our color maps did not work correctly
 - solution: use a shield to hide sky?
- **Roads appear too narrow**
 - algorithm was not able to use GPS navig. on roads
 - solution: local-map geometry to be corrected





NAVIGATION – ROUTE PLANNING



- OpenStreetMap data export
 - filter segments: footway, track with `<grade3`
- **Dijkstra's Shortest Path Algorithm**
 - 418 nodes, 504 segments
- Performance: `< 2ms`
- Visualisation: kml export, cpp export
- Navigation: keep azimuth towards a point that is 10m along planned route

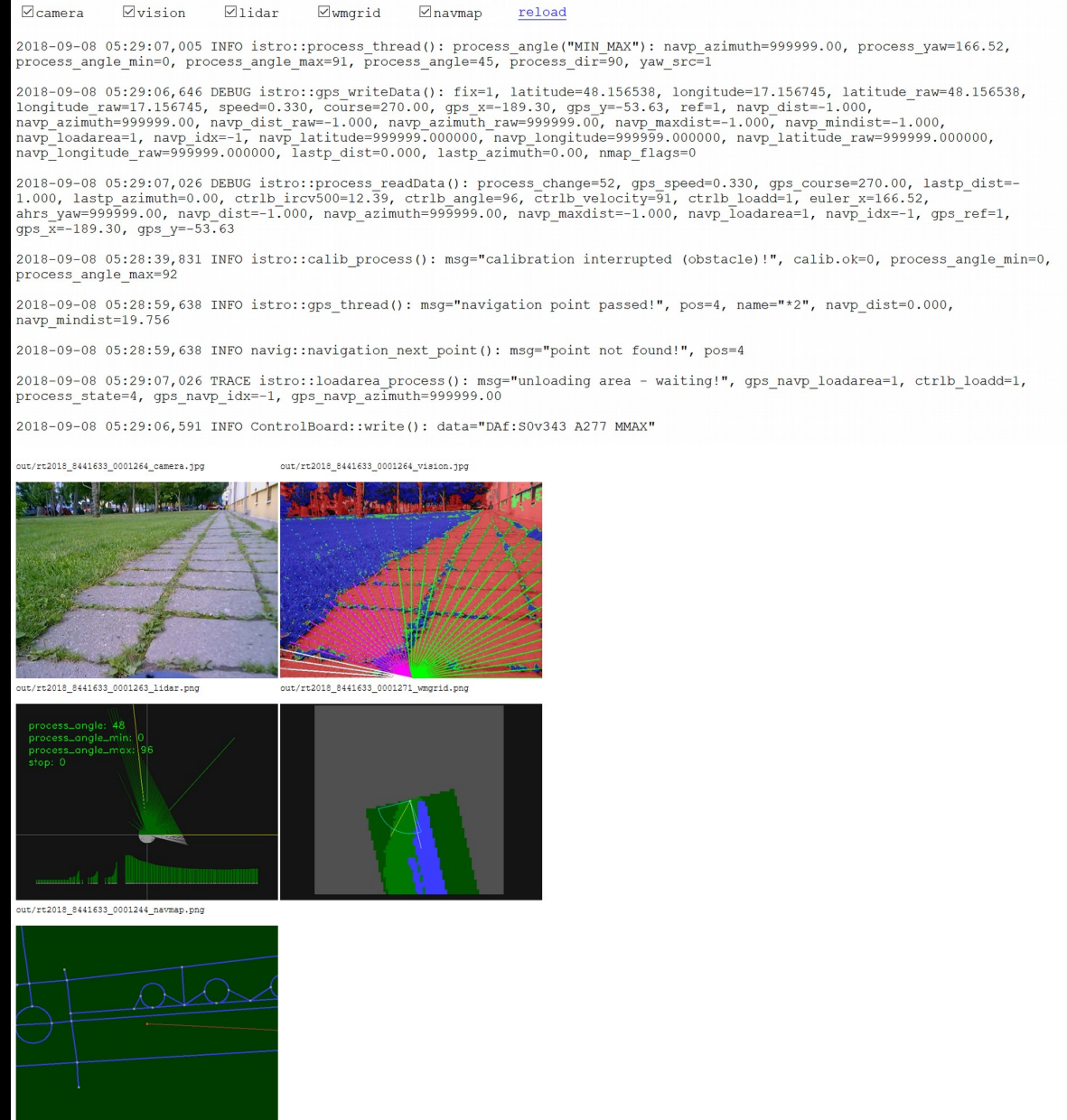
QR CODES










- **ZBar bar code reader**
 - open source software suite
 - supports: EAN-13/UPC-A, UPC-E, EAN-8, Code 128, Code 39, Interleaved 2 of 5 and QR Code
- Performance impact:
 - one execution: 50-200ms
 - our target 30-50ms per frame
- Solution: images are scanned for QR codes only when waiting for navigation coordinates

VISUALISATION

- Visualisation in web browser
 - works on notebook/tablet/phone
- Messages from log files
 - last set of lines matching selected substrings
 - Info: robot display, gps, processing, calibration
- Log parser is exporting interesting data do .json file
- Web page performs Ajax JSON requests every 1 sec
 - Images are only downloaded on demand (checkbox)



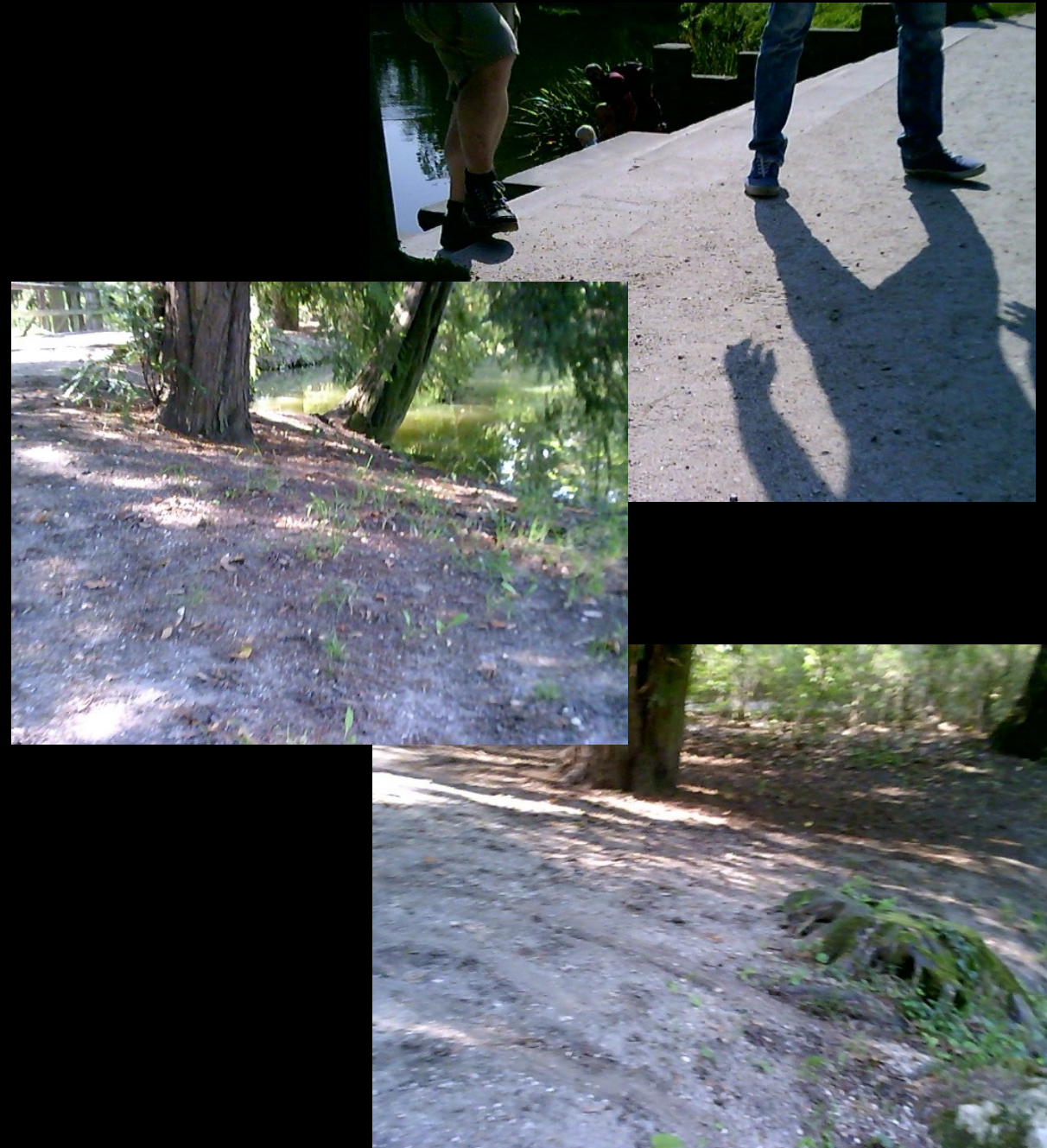
ROUND4 - DISK FULL

 out_1034_zajko_kolizia.tar	242 660 kB
 out_1046_round1_do_vody.tar	1 189 850 kB
 out_1147_round2.tar	3 877 250 kB
 out_1400_kalibracja_ok_nova_kamera.tar	223 170 kB
 out_1402_kalibracja2_ok.tar	85 220 kB
 out_1440_round3_nova_kamera.tar	3 518 490 kB
 out_1453_round3_return.tar	982 100 kB

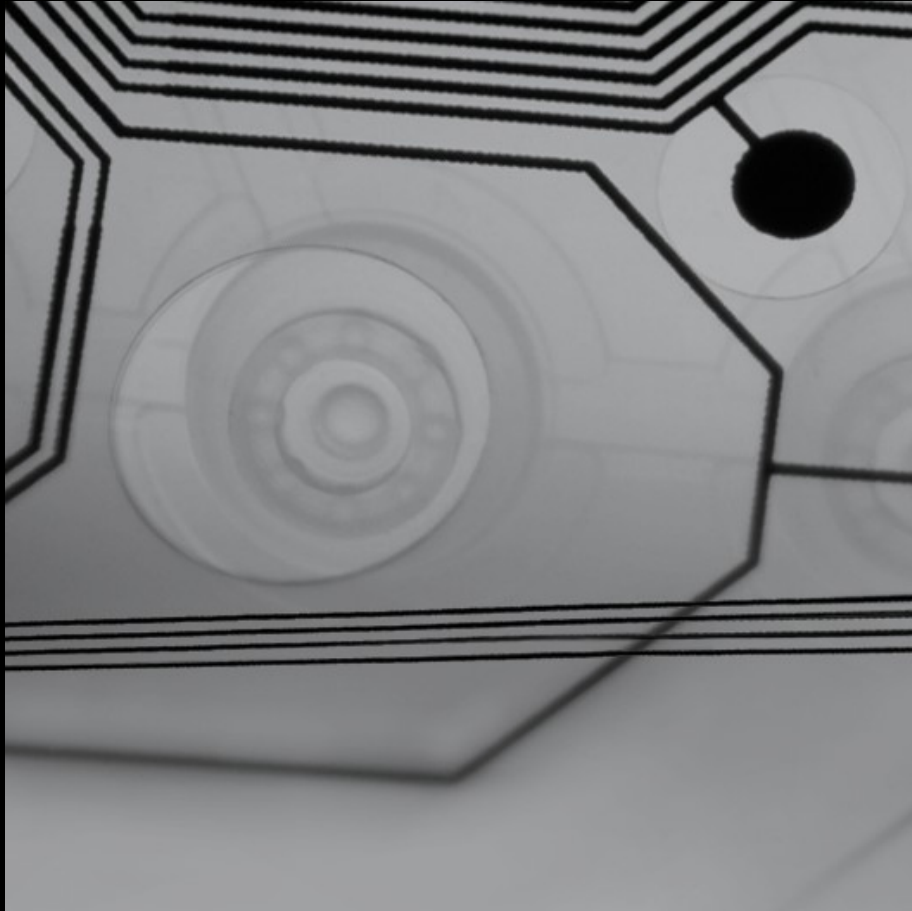
- Round4 failure: we run out disk space
 - Flash storage capacity: 64GB eMMC
- Storing to disk:
 - Log file
 - JPG, PNG, KML snapshots – 3-4 images/second
- **ROUND2 statistics**
 - 33 minutes, 28.000 files
 - Log file: 920MB (8.600.000)
 - Camera and vision JPGs: 6.500 each
 - Lidar and Grid PNGs: 6.000 each
 - Navigation KMLs: 1.500

PROBLEMS

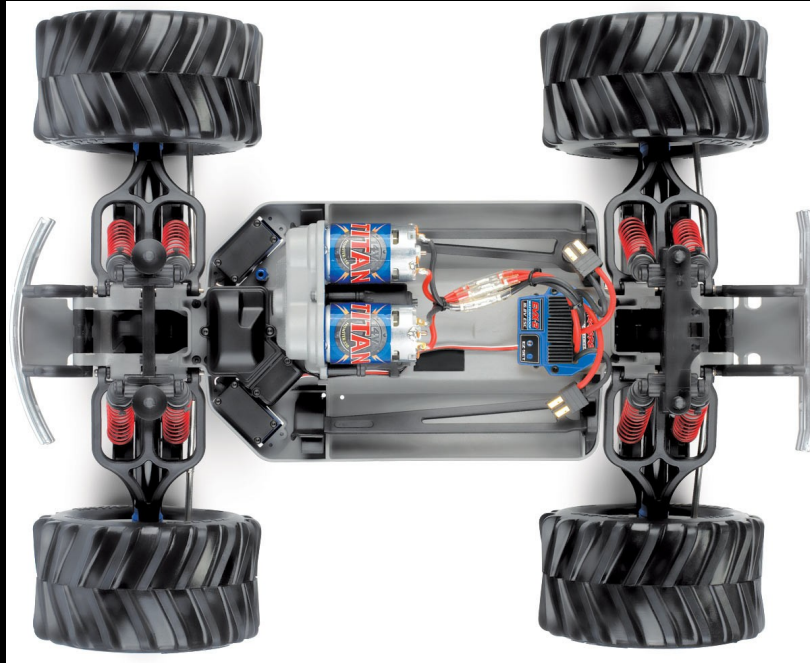
- **ROUND1** (successful loading):
 - not able to make a turn-around near lake
- **ROUND2** (successful loading + unloading):
 - turning out of the road based on navig. azimuth (no grass)
- **ROUND3** (failed before loading), new camera:
 - camera was pointing too high
 - sometimes not recognising road at all
 - SW bug in “wrongway” algorithm
- **ROUND4** (successful loading + unloading):
 - issue with disk full terminated the application



GENERAL SLIDES



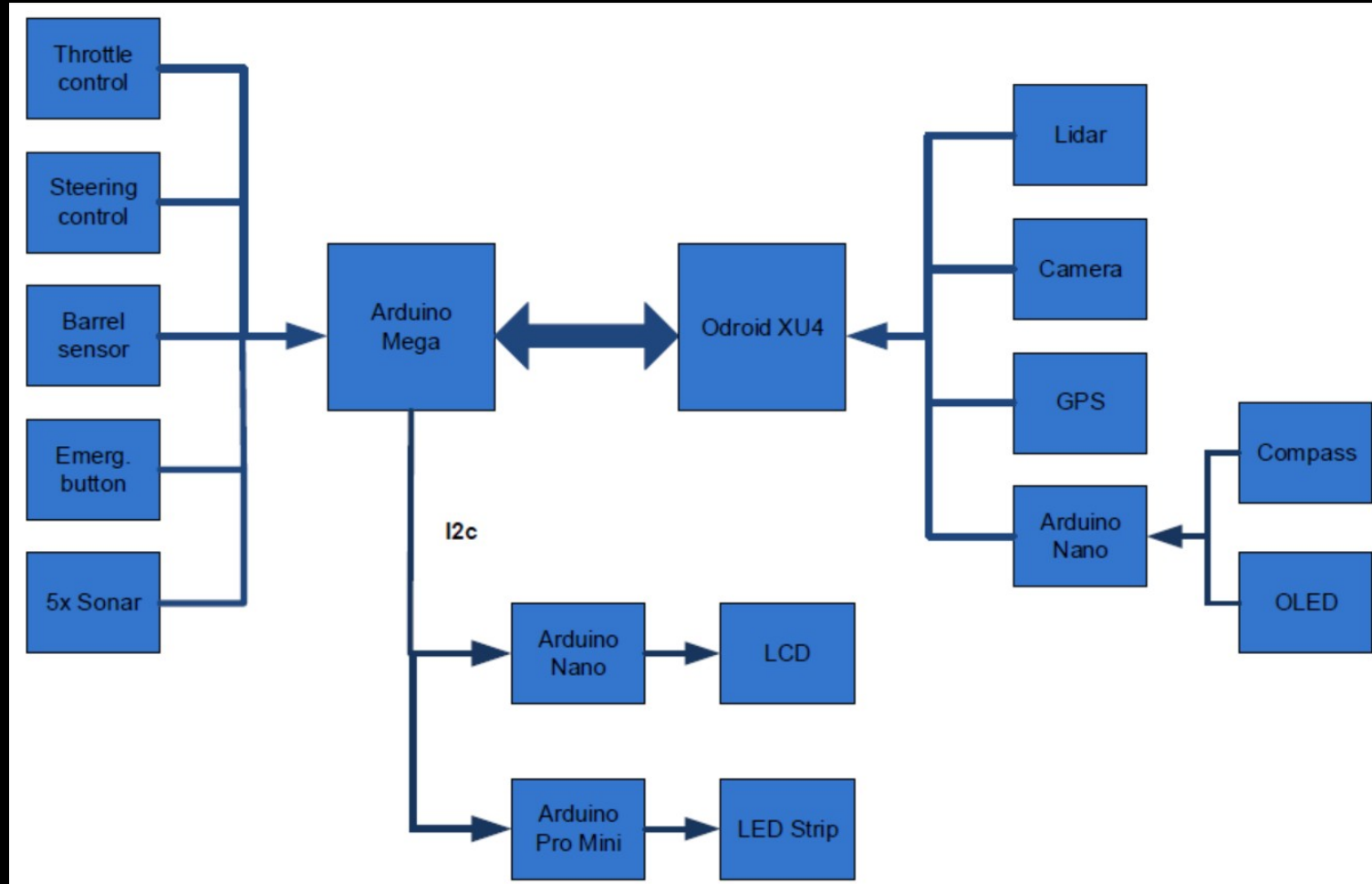
ROBOT CHASSIS



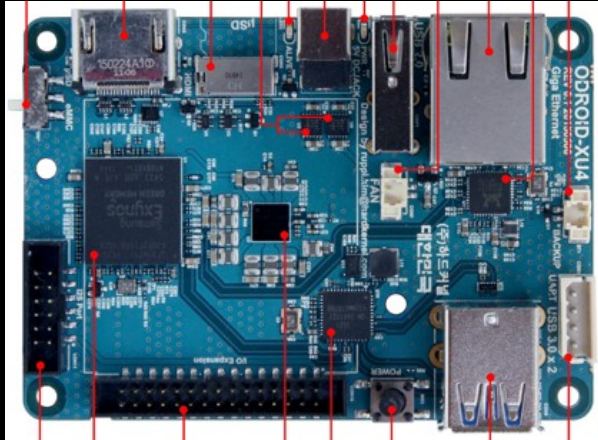
- RC model: Traxxas E-Maxx 4x4 monster truck
- Top Speed: 48 km/h
- Waterproof electronics, servos



HARDWARE DESIGN



HARDWARE

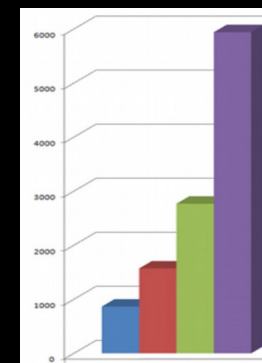


- **Odroid-XU4: 2GHz 8-core, 2GB RAM, 64GB Flash**
 - Arduino Mega: 16MHz, 8KB RAM
 - 2x Arduino Nano: 16MHz, 2KB RAM
 - Arduino Pro Mini: 16MHz, 2KB RAM
- 2D Lidar: RoboPeak RPLIDAR 360 (\$400)
- Camera: Odroid USB Cam (640x480, 65 FOV)
- Mouse type GPS/Glonass: Holux M-215+
- Compass: Bosch BNO055
- **5x Sonar: HC - SR04**
- LCD & OLED displays, **8x LED**

Odroid-XU4 vs Raspberry Pi3

	Raspberry Pi3	Odroid-XU4
CPU	ARM Cortex-A53	Samsung Exynos5422 Cortex
Clock	1.2 GHz	2 GHz
Cores	4x	8x
RAM	1GB LPDDR2	2GB LPDDR3
Flash	microSD	eMMC5.0 HS400
Ethernet	10/100 Mbit	1 Gigabit
USB	4x USB 2.0	2x USB 3.0 1x USB 2.0

	R-Pi2	R-Pi3	O-XU4
Image processing	164,4 ms	167,3 ms	26,5 ms
JPG/PNG writing	-	-	3x faster
Processing lag	12 sec	2 sec	100 ms

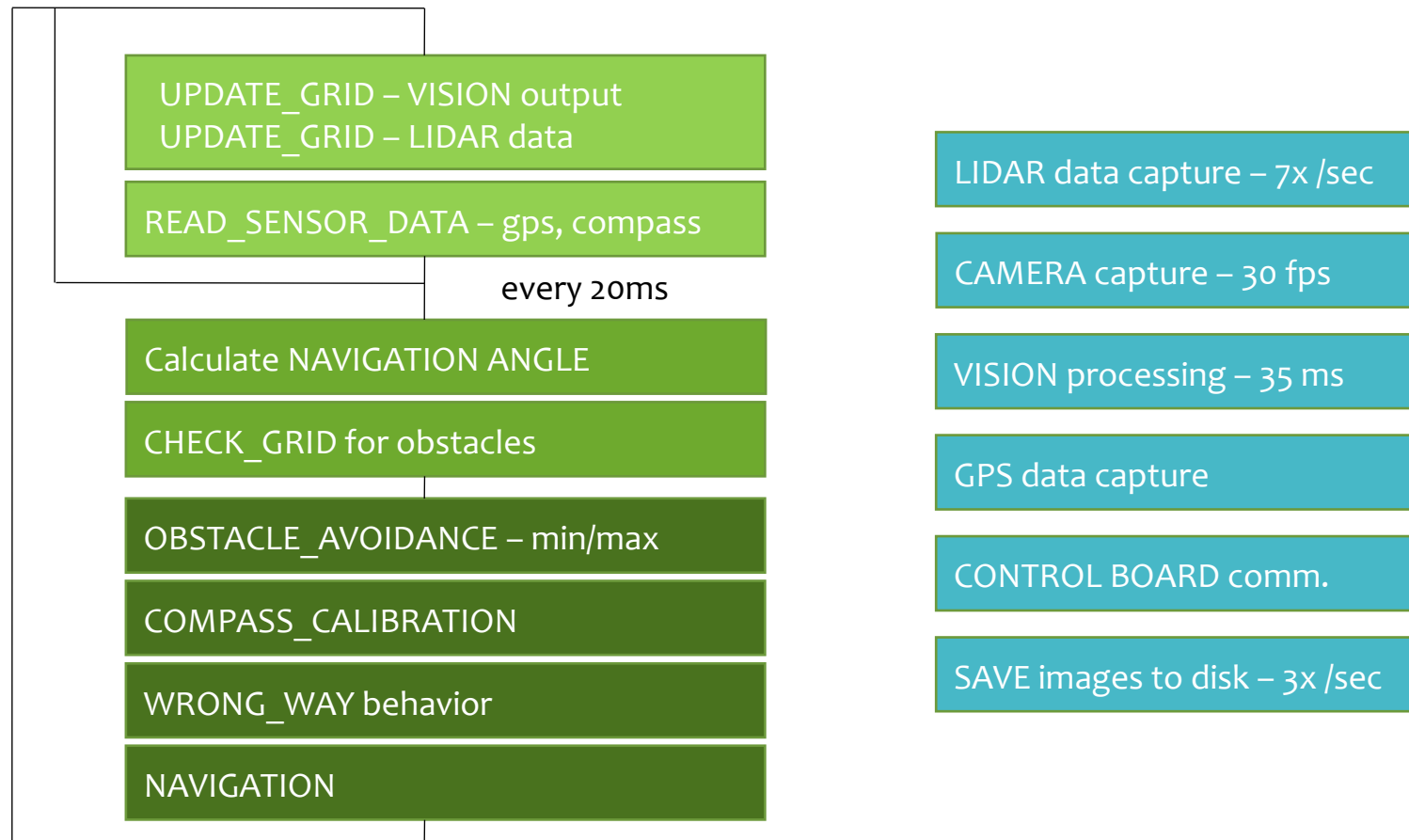


SOFTWARE

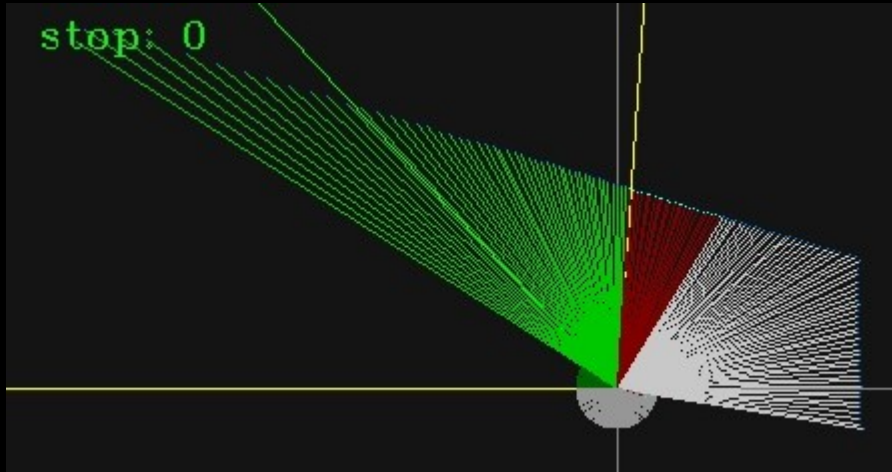


- Operating system: Ubuntu 16.04 Mate
- Source codes: C++, 430kB
 - 2017: 340kB, 2016: 180kB
- Libraries: OpenCV (vision), GeographicLib (Geo), Zbar (QR-Codes), Libxml2 (.osm), log4cxx (logging)
- Main application + 8x pthreads
 - 4x sensors (Camera, Lidar, GPS , Compass)
 - image capturing + vision processing
 - output: image saving (1GB of data/ round)
 - control board (Compass)

SOFTWARE DESIGN – PROCESSING

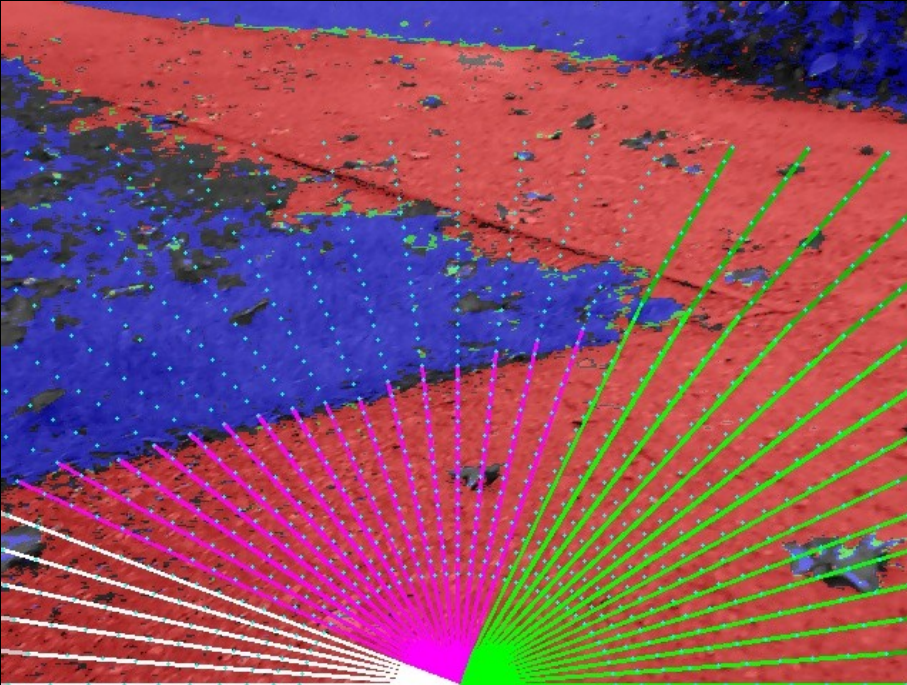


LIDAR – obstacle detection



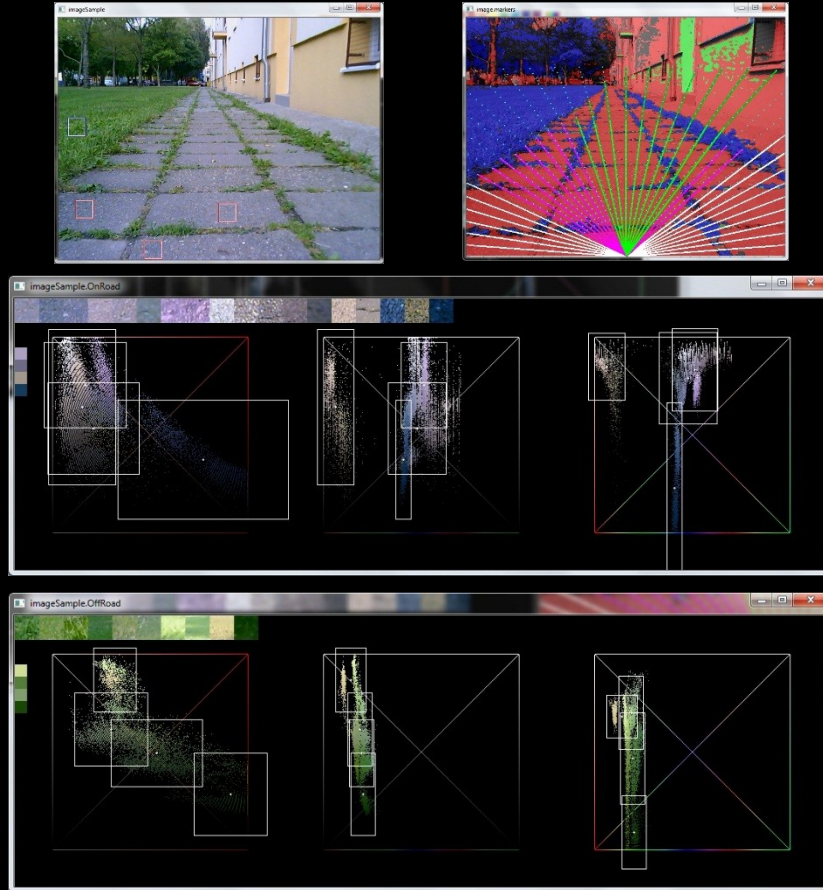
- Obstacle detection condition (red):
 - If distance is < 100 cm
 - Filtering: distance < 1 cm (grey)
- Stop condition (pink):
 - Check angle: -45 to $+45$ degrees
 - If distance is < 50 cm at 3 diff. degs
 - Sonars were also used (rain issue)
- Obstacle avoidance (green/white)
 - Find OK intervals of > 20 degrees
 - Choose the closest to going straight

VISION – approach



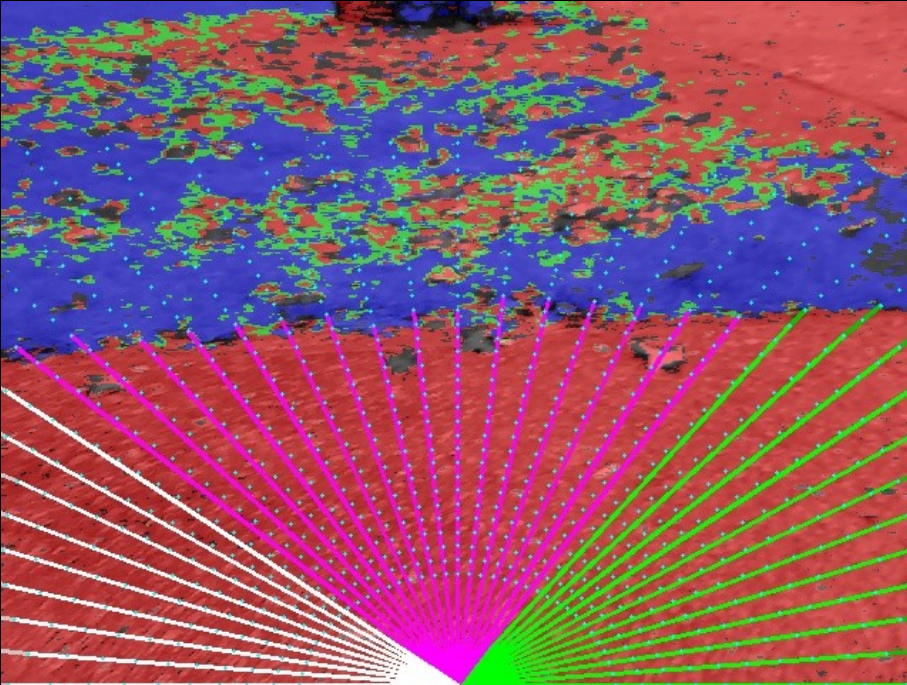
- Our approach: **lidar-like local map**
 - For any seen angle is obstacle closer than 1 meter?
 - 1 meter or to the image border
- Algorithm:
 - Pixel color classification
 - Evaluate grid points
 - Calculate distance to obstacle
 - Find OK intervals – same like LIDAR

VISION – Pixel color classification



- Approach:
 - Choose sample pixel blocks (32x32) from training images
 - Calculate 4 clusters centers in color space (OpenCV kmeans)
 - Calculate cluster radius (histogram based)
 - Repeat for 2 classifiers : road and off-road (grass)
- HSV color space + Euclidian distance
- Tool was developed - to define pixel blocks and evaluate images

VISION - Algorithm



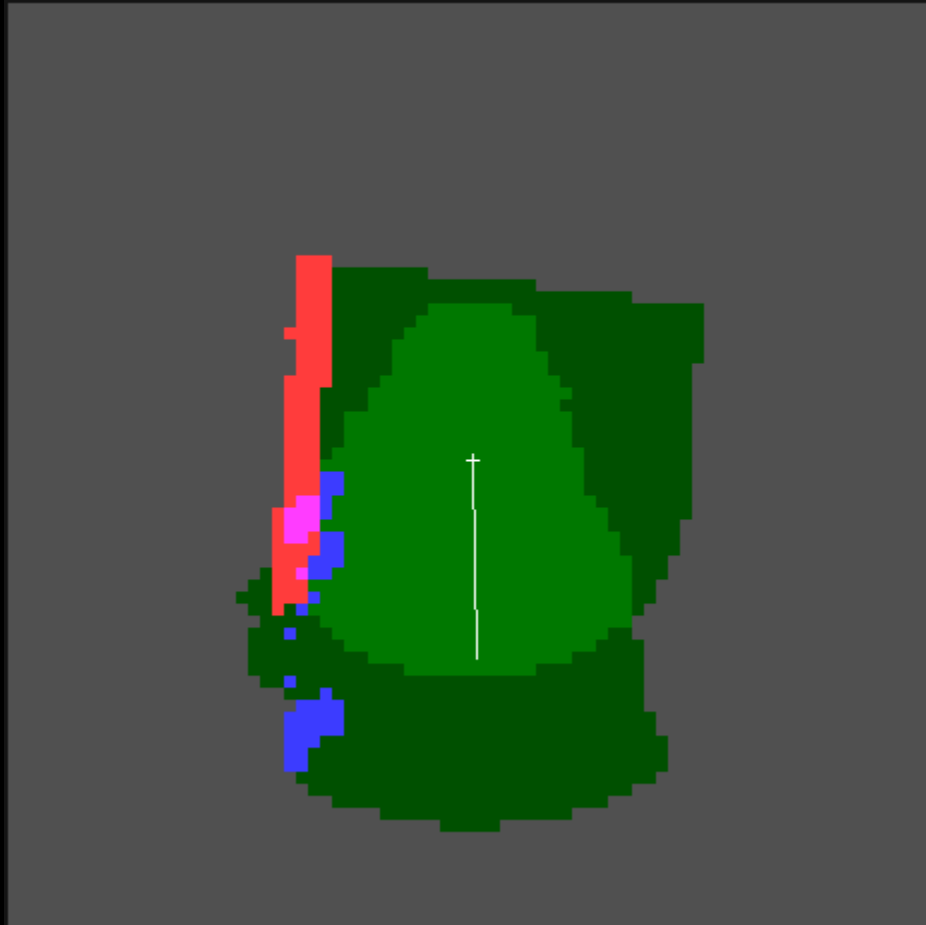
- Pixel color classification - 4 results:
 - Road (red)
 - Off-road (blue)
 - Both (green)
 - None (grey)
- Evaluate grid points
 - Cca 1000 points in 37 lines (5 deg)
 - Evaluating nearby pixels (80x80)
 - Majority of “Road” pixels is checked
- Calculate distance to obstacle
- Find OK intervals + merge with LIDAR

WAYPOINT NAVIGATION



- Navigation points: 26 manually defined points
- GPS positions taken from OpenStreetMap
- Pickup and dropoff points in arrays (navig.cpp)
- Navigation path – defined by a string
“N2N1 *1 M4M5N7M3M8 *2 M7M2M3N7M5N3”
- Compass calibration:
 - interval of 7 seconds - robot is moving straight
 - gps and compass azimuths to be fixed
 - performed every 30 seconds – 3 minutes

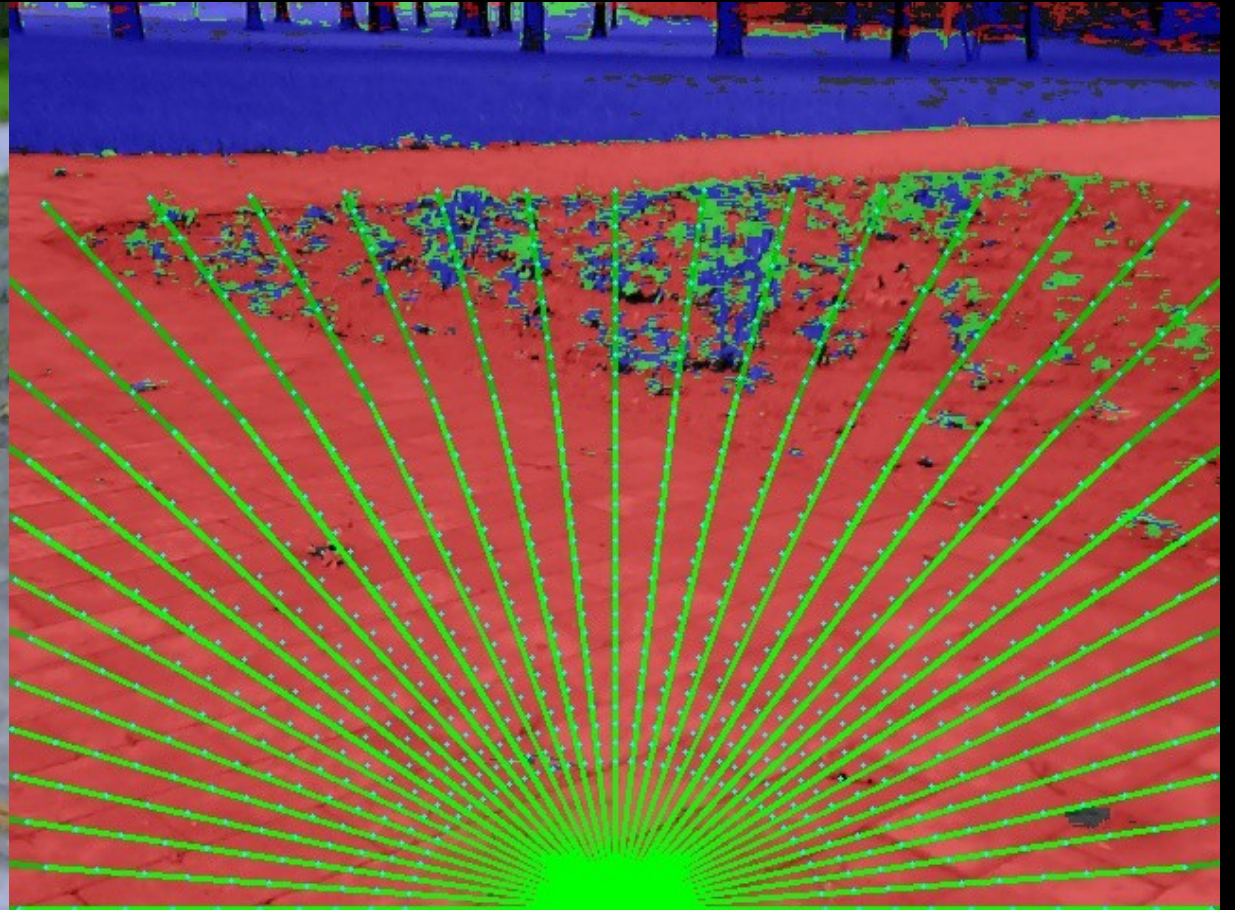
WORLD MAP – BUILDING LOCAL GRID



- Local grid map
 - to store polar information from lidar and vision
 - 1 cell: 10 x 10 cm, 1 byte per cell, array[2000][2000]
 - always overwriting with new data - no heatmap
- Local position taken from GPS + odometry
 - wheel encoders provide speed information
- Colors used for visualization
 - Blue – grass (not-a-road) detected
 - Red – lidar obstacle
 - Green - no obstacle (light green = both sensors)



PROBLEMS – VISION FAILS DETECT ROAD



FREE SOURCE CODES



- Sources codes are available at GitHub as public project **Istro RT**:
<https://github.com/lnx-git/istro-rt>

THANK YOU

