

Ronaldinho's Metal Friends

10 Years of Robotic Competitions,
with a Look to the Future

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Outline

- Background
- Robotic Competitions as Benchmarks
- Computer Vision Applications
 - Global Vision
 - Local Vision
- Conclusions

Background

- 1996, Ph.D., University of Calgary, AI
- 1996 – 2002, Lecturer, University of Auckland, NZ. Robotics
- 2002 – now, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada. Robotics and Competitions

Robotic Competitions

- 1992 Soccer by Alan Mackworth as challenge problem for AI
- Two international events started
 - 1996 Prof. Kim Jong-Hwan, KAIST Korea started FIRA
 - 1997 Prof. Kitano, Sony Japan started RoboCup
- Participated since '98
 - Chair FIRA HuroCup and RoboCup Humanoid

Competitions as Benchmarks

- Real-world applications for intelligent robotics are still lacking
- Competitions serve as benchmarks
- Creating benchmarks is tricky
 - Dhrystones, MIPS, ...
- Must be entertaining, but
- must lead to meaningful research results

Global Vision

- Use one vision system for the whole team (RC:Small-sized, FIRA:MiroSot)
- Track ball and opponent robots
- Track and identify robots of own team
- Real-time domain (60 fps = 16ms)
- Non-uniform lighting

Global Vision: Camera Placement

- Camera is mounted straight overhead
 - Simple homopgraphy
 - Occlusion
 - High quality motors, tires, kickers, ...
- Our approach
 - Must be cheap = remote controlled toy cars
 - Low accuracy actuators and sensors

Global Vision: Camera Placement

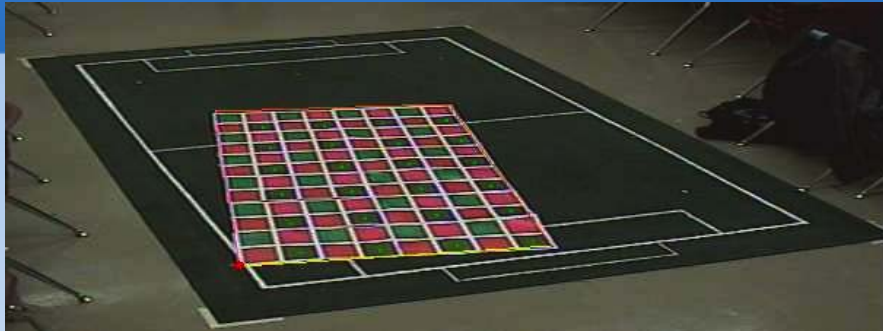


Global Vision: Camera Placement

- Give some RC cars to children
- Tell them to play soccer
- How many will climb?
- Goal: play as well as humans



Global Vision: Doraemon



- Tsai Camera Calibration, arbitrary angle
- Blob detection
 - efficient colour model mixing RGB and YUV
 - 24 bit colour
- Simple rules for occlusion

Global Vision: Doraemon

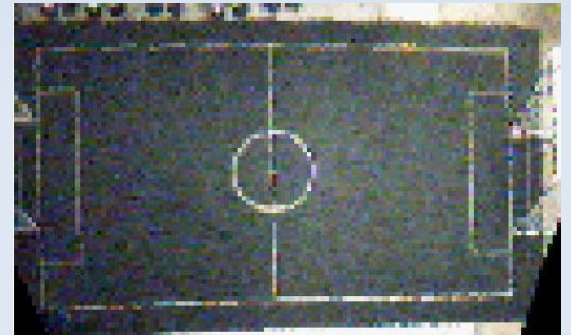
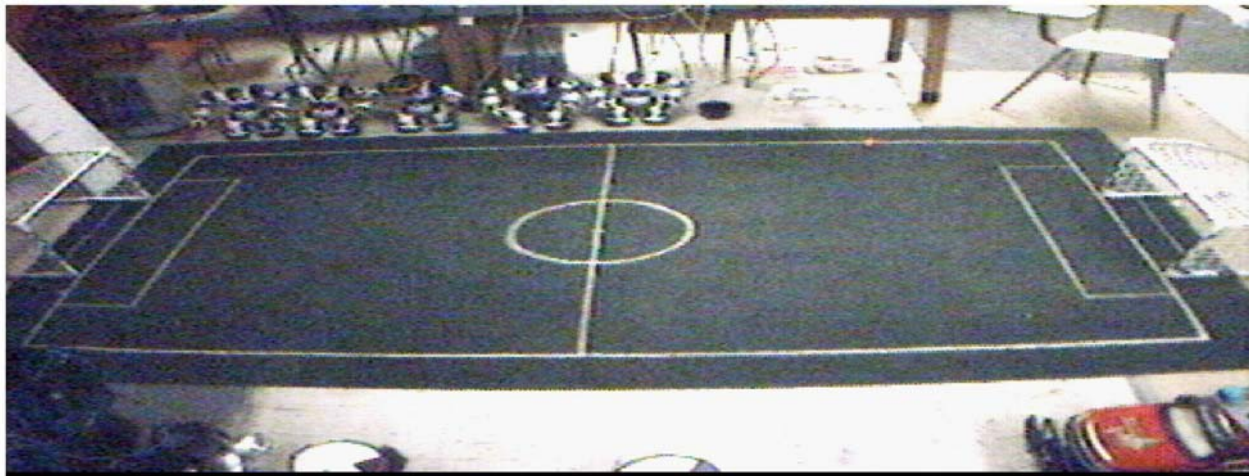
- Simple race track
 - Video 1: AuckIndy
- Extended to 3D Environments:
 - Video 2: Wages of Fear

Global Vision: Ergo

- Doraemon's colour calibration was time consuming
- Use motion and shape information
- Only use colour in the last instance
- More processing power available

Global Vision: Ergo

- Shape information is dependent on view point
- Interpolate overhead view
 - Computational efficiency
 - $640 \times 240 \rightarrow 125 \times 76$



Global Vision: Ergo

- Noisy camera make background removal more difficult
- But ball is only 1 – 9 pixels
- Estimate variance using counter algorithm
- Predict position of objects and prioritize in search

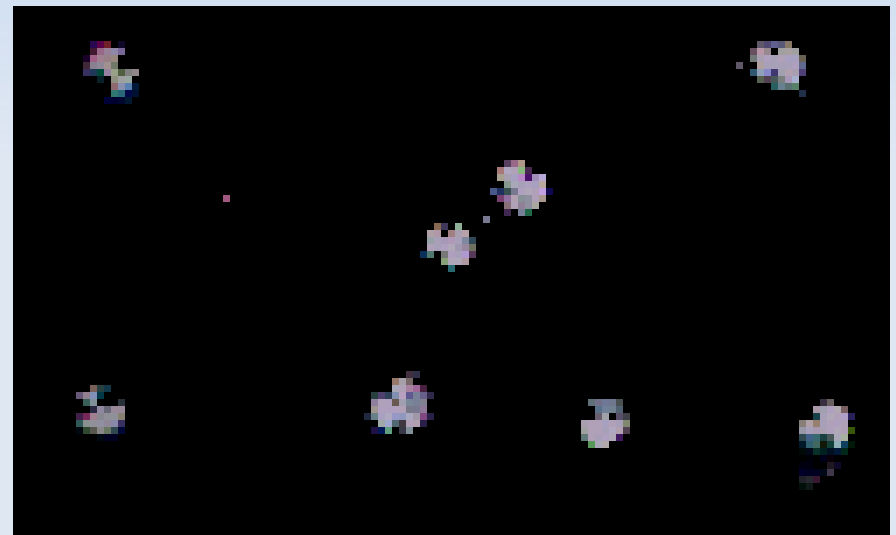
Global Vision: Ergo

- Background removal

Reconstructed Frame

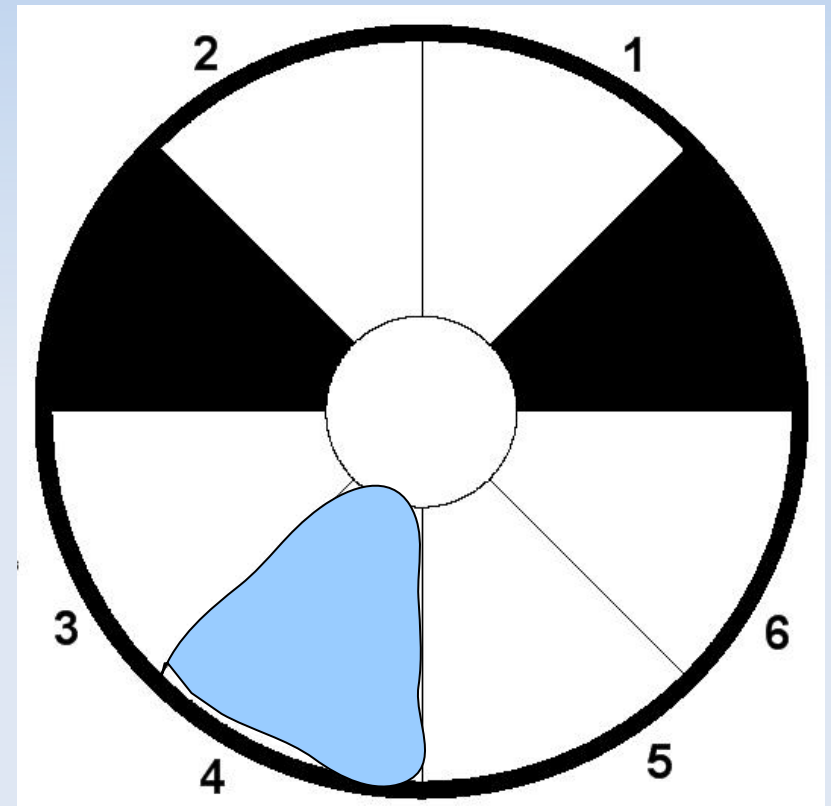


Motion Image



Global Vision: Ergo

- Robot identification
- Novel pattern design allows 62 robots
- No colours
 - white, black, other



Global Vision: Ergo

- Robot Identification
 - Approximate centre of pattern
 - Interpolate a high-resolution strip around the center
 - Median filter
 - Calculate local thresholds for Sobel Edge-detection to find white-to-black and black-to-white transitions
 - Two black wedges = robot's orientation
 - Histogram of strip to separate white and other = robot's code

Global Vision: Ergo

- 10 parameters
- Works with hostile lighting
- > 25 FPS for 8 robots



	Name	Type	x	y	dx	dy	theta	Found
1	blue0	Robot:6	310.73	394.00	-0.04	-0.03	2.72	100%
2	blue1	Robot:4	1280.95	1172.71	0.01	0.00	-0.76	100%
3	blue2	Robot:3	2149.56	729.63	-0.00	-0.00	-1.26	95%
4	blue3	Robot:1	1373.85	210.70	-0.00	-0.00	2.25	100%
5	yellow0	Robot:8	2330.39	320.82	0.02	0.02	-2.32	
6	yellow1	Robot:1	843.32	293.47	-0.00	0.00	-0.33	94%
7	yellow2	Robot:1	2320.83	309.00	0.01	-0.00	-2.29	
8	yellow3	Robot:3	342.03	933.63	0.00	0.00	-0.69	100%

Global Vision: Ergo

- Video
 - E-League Final



Global Vision: Mixed Reality

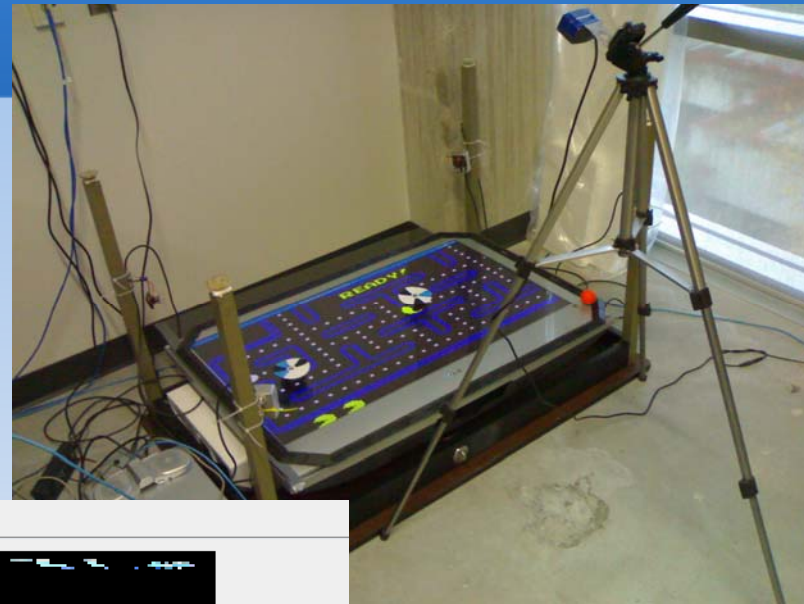
- Reduced size of robots using IR controlled toy tanks (4cm)
- Citizen robots (1cm)
- Added 40 inch TV set
- Mixed reality
 - TV produces environment
- Sensing, actions are real





Global Vision: Mixed Reality

- Mixed reality
 - Obstacle run
 - Pac-Man

Global Vision: Mixed Reality



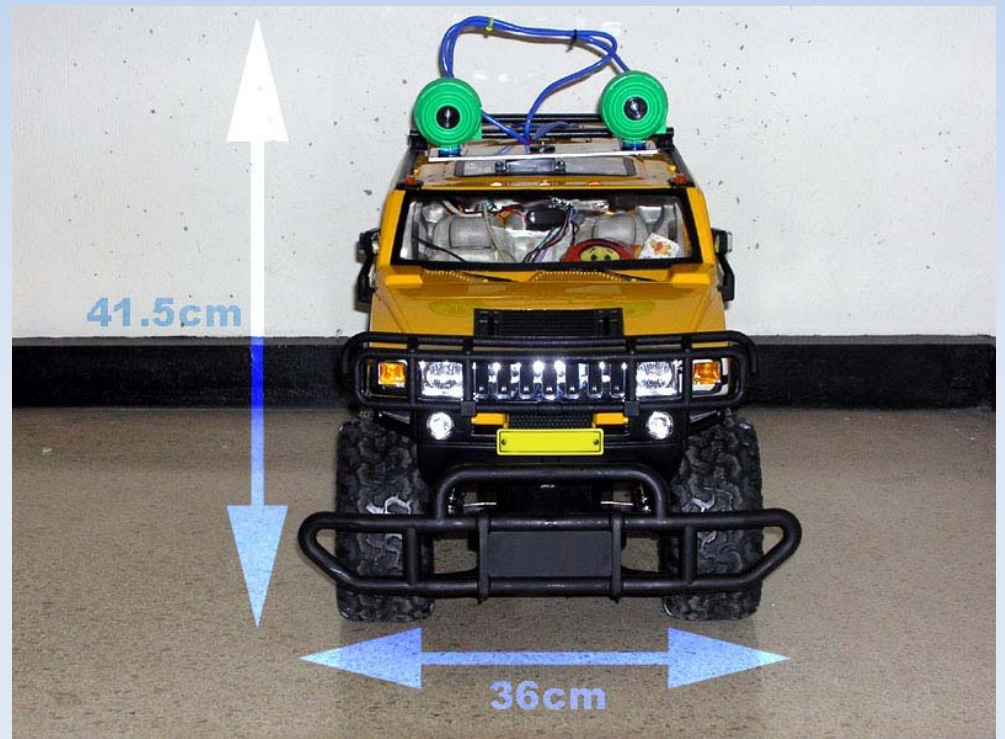
Tracking Motion Geometry Calibration V4L2 Control Debug Colours

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 TheBall	Ball::-1	916.26	-22.36	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	99%
2 blue0	Robot::6	109.46	192.51	0.13	0.00	1.44	1.44	94%
3 blue1	Robot::4	571.23	262.52	0.00	-0.00	-1.70	-1.70	0%
4 blue2	Robot::32	202.32	464.71	0.00	0.00	-1.64	-1.64	0%
5 blue3	Robot::1	786.92	464.26	-0.09	-0.09	-1.58	-1.58	10%
6 yellow0	Robot::8	559.40	268.60	0.08	-0.00	-3.12	-3.12	46%
7 yellow1	Robot::16							0%
8 yellow2	Robot::12	490.89	-1.87	0.01	-0.03	2.97	2.97	0%
9 yellow3	Robot::3	787.70	466.56	-0.01	-0.00	-1.69	-1.69	25%

Local Vision

- Started moving into local vision systems
- Robot gallery: Wheeled



Local Vision Processing

- Convert image into scanlines with avg. colour of the line
- Break scan if difference between pixels is greater than threshold
- Flood fill region with avg. colour as seed
- Check bounding box, aspect ratio, compactness of region
- Check avg. colour of region
- Update threshold based on inter scan diff.

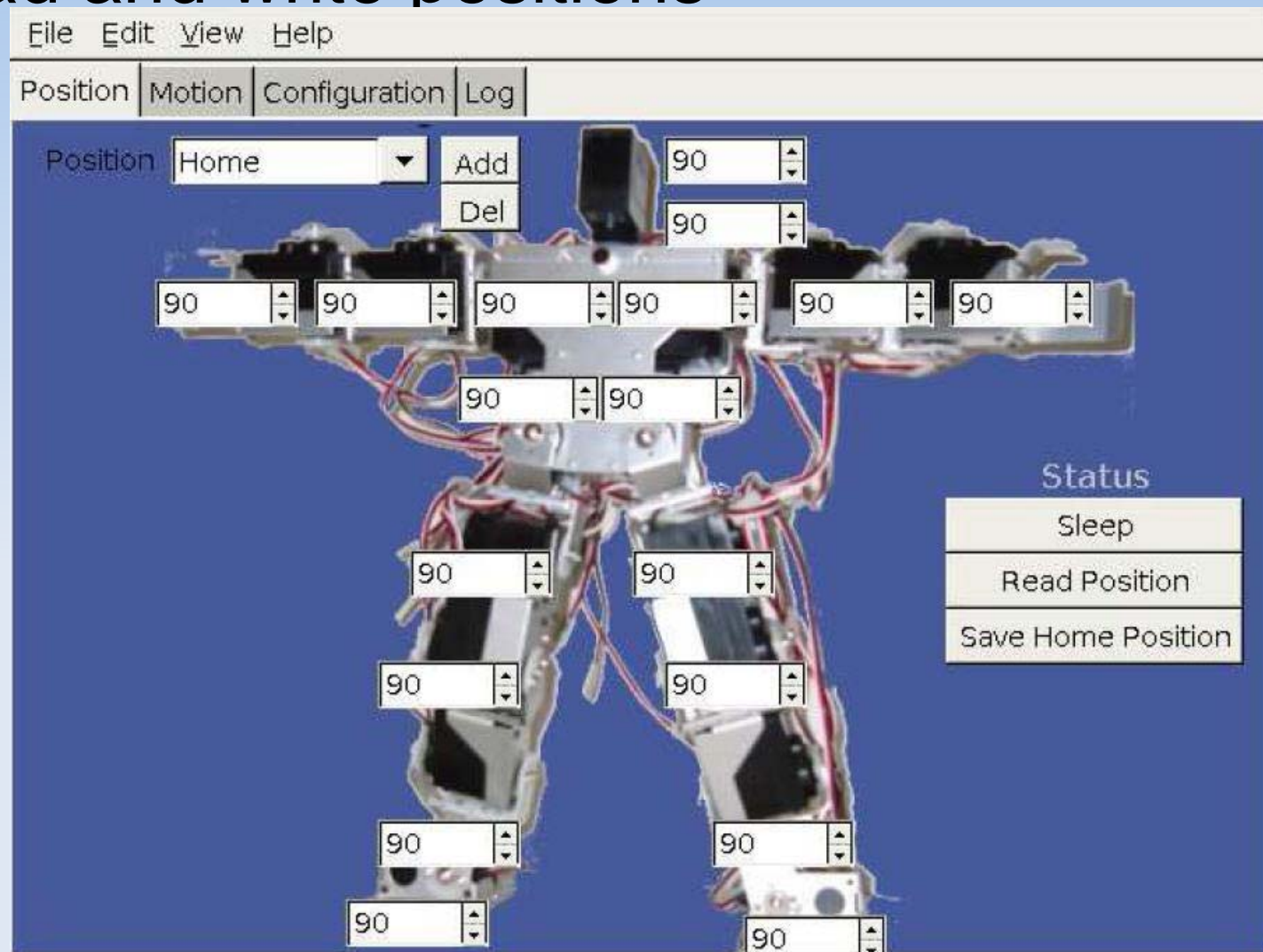
Humanoid Robots

- Local vision processing
mostly independent of robot
platform
- In 2002, started research on
humanoid robots
- Developed several
humanoid robots
 - Tao-Pie-Pie
 - Dao-Dan



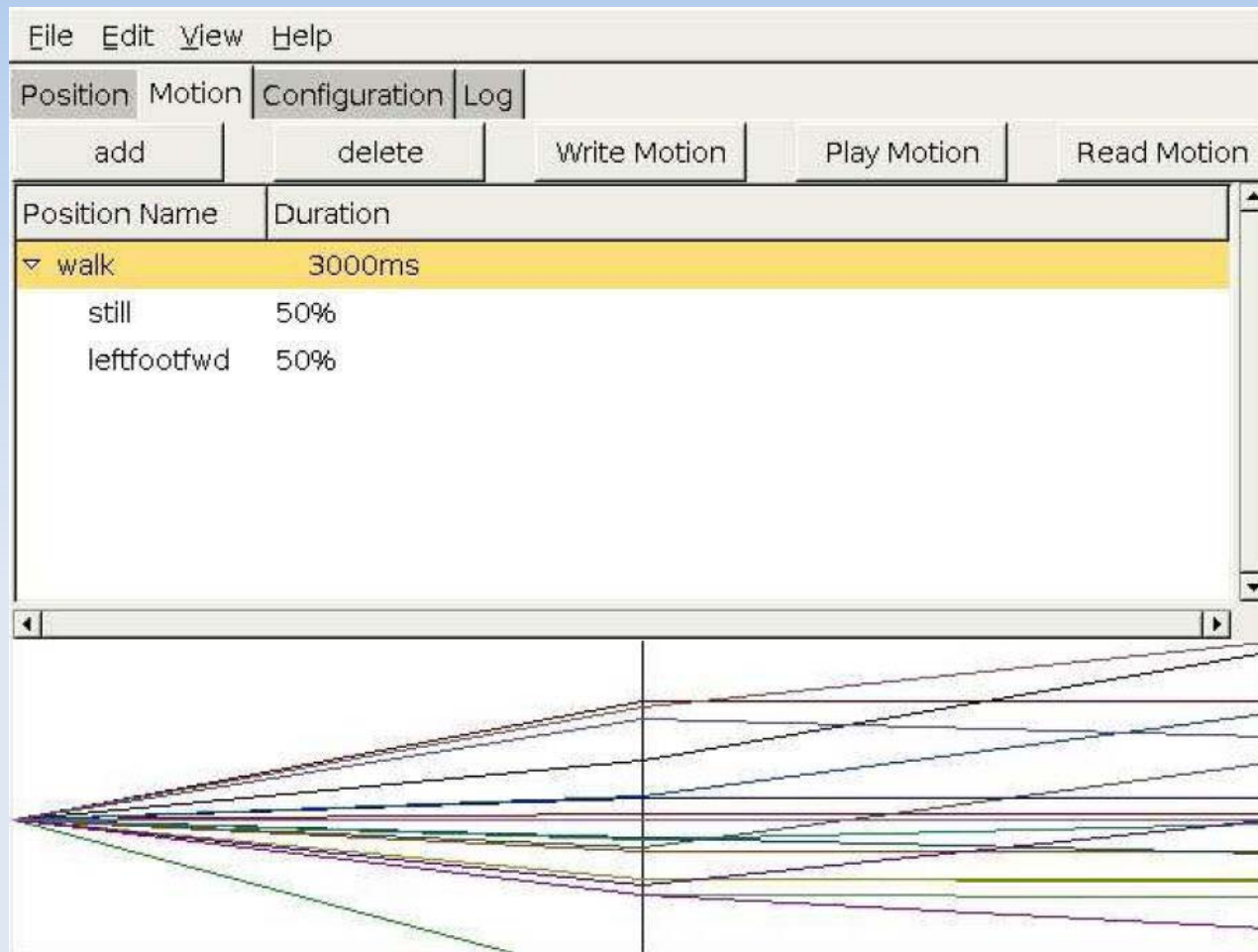
Motion Development

- Read and write positions



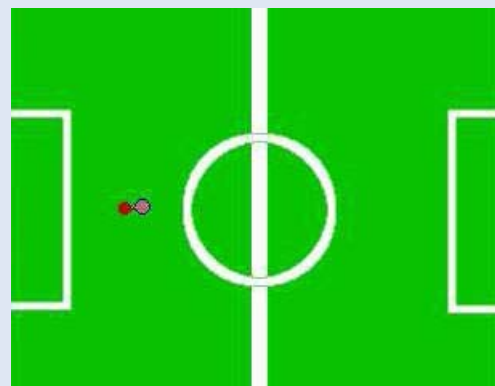
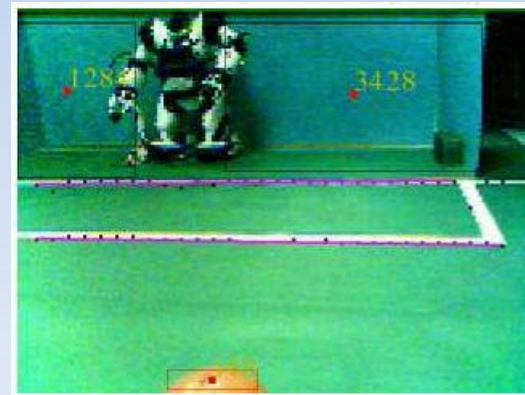
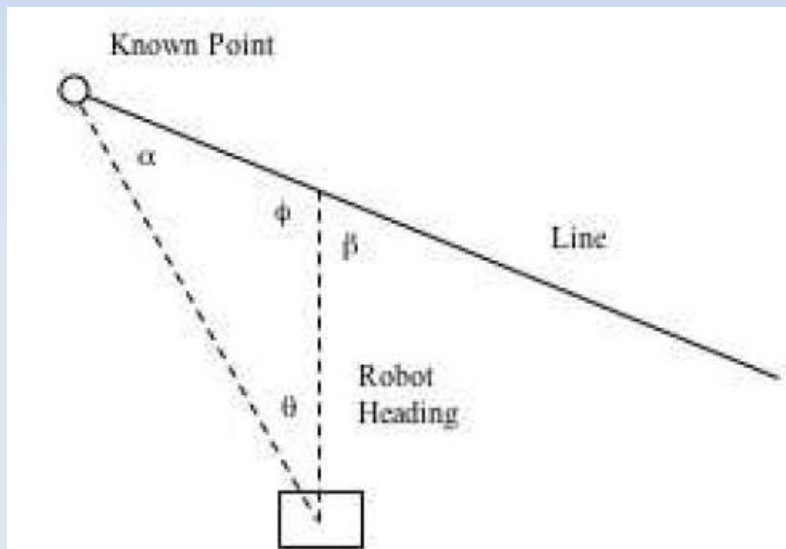
Motion Development

- Positions are combined into motions



Localization

- Based on line segments
- Particle filters to fuse different observations
- Optical flow to augment motion model



Behaviour Trees

- High level behaviour is described as a tree of behaviours
- A behaviour is a finite state machine which includes primitive actions or other behaviours
- Development is error prone

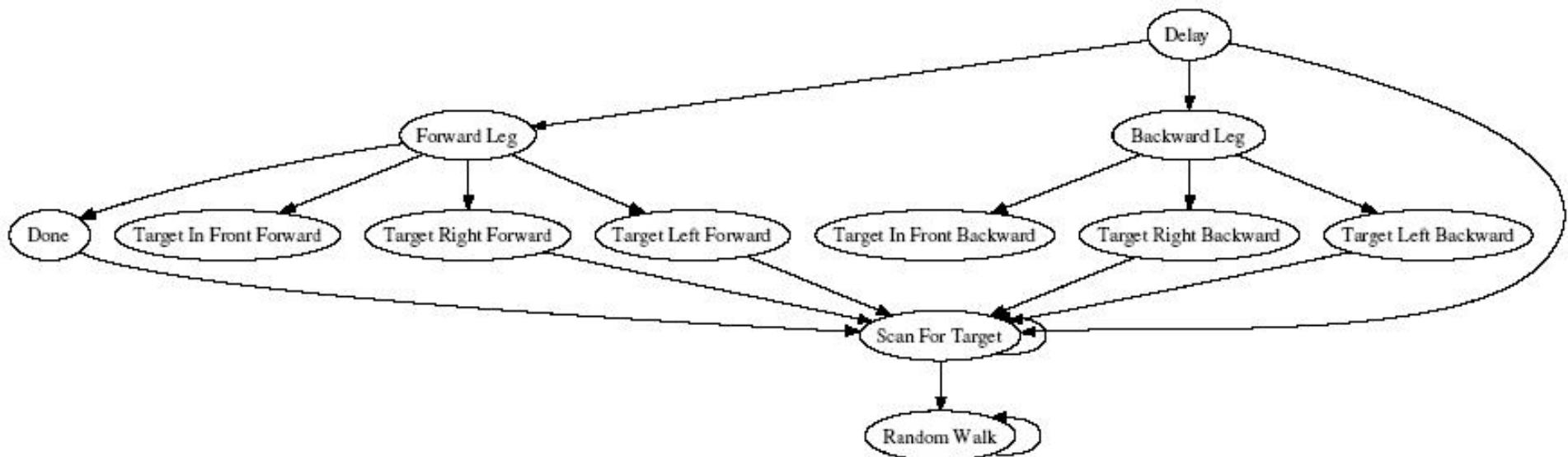
Behaviour Specification

```
<State id="Scan For Target" >
<Enter>
%%v(angle) = 0;
if ( previousState == %%State("Target Right Forward") )
{
%%v(newAngle) = 20; /* Turn 20 degrees first */
%%v(angleAdjust) = +10;
}
else
{
%%v(newAngle) = - 20; /* Turn 20 degrees first */
%%v(angleAdjust) = -10;
}
</Enter>
<Process>
if ( ( %%v(newAngle) >= -190 ) &&
( %%v(newAngle) <= 190 ) )
{
if ( %%v(angle) != %%v(newAngle) )
{
turn( (%%v(angleAdjust) * TEN_DEGREE) / 10 );
%%v(angle) = %%v(angle) + %%v(angleAdjust);
}
else
{
%%v(newAngle) = - %%v(newAngle) - 40;
%%v(angleAdjust) = - %%v(angleAdjust);
}
}
else
{
%%Transition("Random Walk");
}
</Process>
</State>
```

- XML based
- Entry/exit statements
- Example: sweeping for a target
- Markup for state, variables, transitions

Behaviour Specification

- XML specification is converted into C
 - Used on embedded systems, phones, ...
- Check semantics of behaviour tree
- Automatically converted into graph



FIRA HuroCup Competition

- Humanoid robotic competition at <http://www.fira.net>
- Humanoid robotics as a benchmark problem
 - Single robot – multiple tasks
 - Humanoid robotic issues
 - balancing
 - complex motion planning
 - human robot interaction

The Difference

- Academy awards
- www.oscar.com
- Sundance Film Fest.
- www.sundance.org



HuroCup 2008

- Robot dash
- Marathon
- Obstacle run
- Lift and carry
- Weight lifting
- Basketball
- Penalty kick
- Climbing wall (new)

EUROBY 2008

- HuroCup competition
 - June 15 – 18, Zurich, Switzerland
 - June 19 – 23, Linz, Austria
 - co-located with 5th Computational Intelligence, Robotics, and Autonomous Systems (CIRAS),
Paper submission: April 21st 2008
- Travel support
- Contact: jacky@cs.umanitoba.ca

RoboCup 2007 Final

- Video
- Team Nimbro (University of Freiburg, Germany) vs Team Osaka (VisiOn, Osaka, Japan)

Conclusions

- Robotic competitions provide a rich and rewarding environment for computer vision research
- Colour is highly overrated
- Next Frontier: Textures
- Human performance

Human Performance

- Video: human performance
- Video: collision