

Computer Vision in Robotics

CS 6384 Computer Vision

Professor Yu Xiang

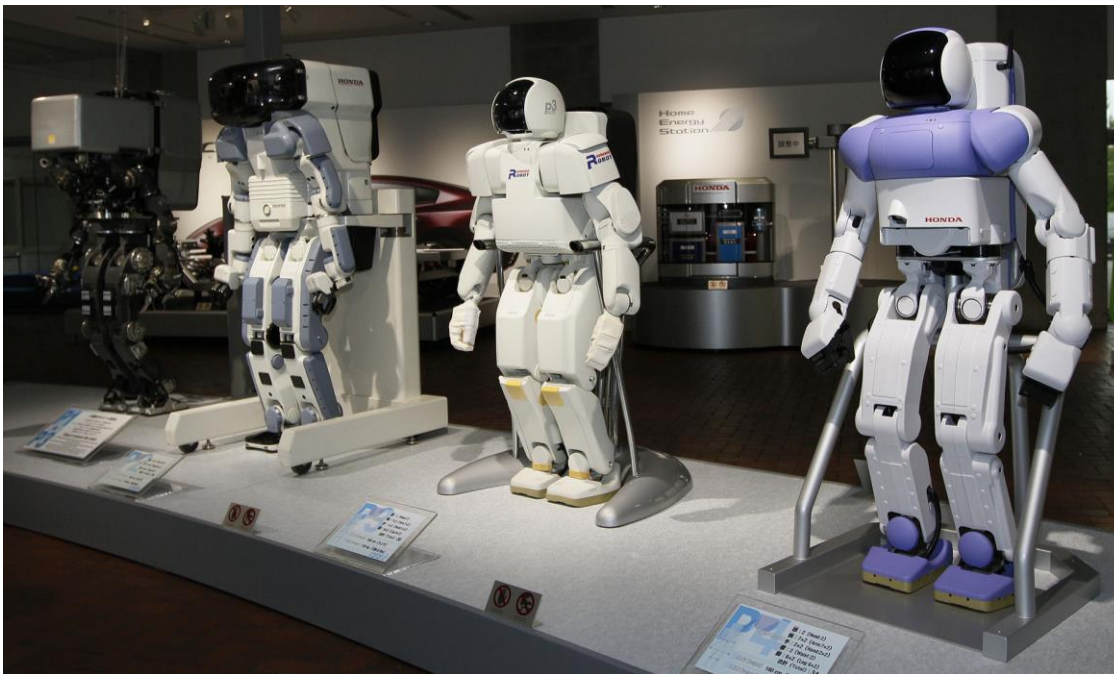
The University of Texas at Dallas

What is a Robot?

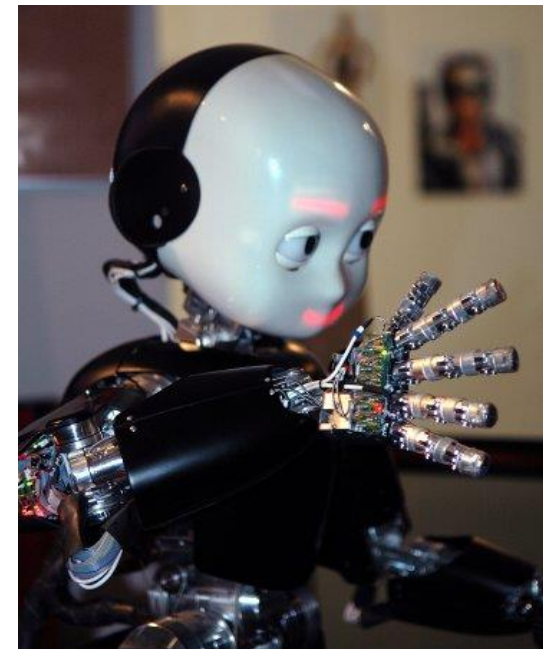
- A robot is a machine capable of carrying out a complex series of actions automatically (Wikipedia)
- A goal-oriented machine that can **sense, plan and act**
 - A robot senses its environment and uses that information, together with a goal, to plan some action
 - The action might be to move the tool of an arm-robot to grasp an object, or it might be to drive a mobile robot to some place

Humanoid Robots

- A humanoid robot is a robot with its body shape built to resemble the human body



[Honda P series](#)



[iCub](#) robot



Robot Manipulators

- A device used to manipulate materials without direct physical contact of the operator



ABB



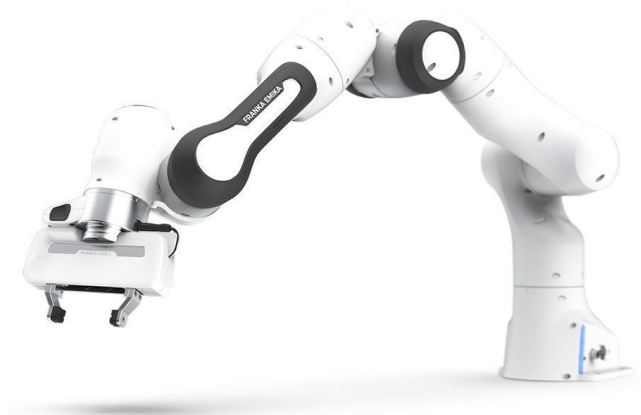
KUKA



FUNUC



Yaskawa



Franka Emika

Wheeled Robots

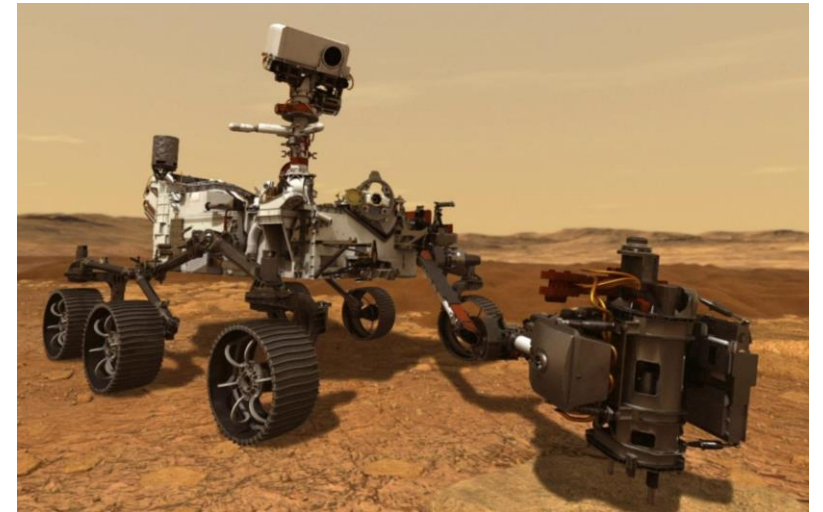
- Use wheels for locomotion
 - Self-driving cars



Starship Technologies



Amazon Astro Robot



Perseverance Rover

Walking Robots

- Legged robots, use articulated limbs to provide locomotion



Boston Dynamics



Robot Cassie

Boston Dynamics



Other Robots

- Flying robots
 - Drones
- Swimming robots
 - Underwater gliders
- Snake robots



Robotic Fish: *iSplash-II*

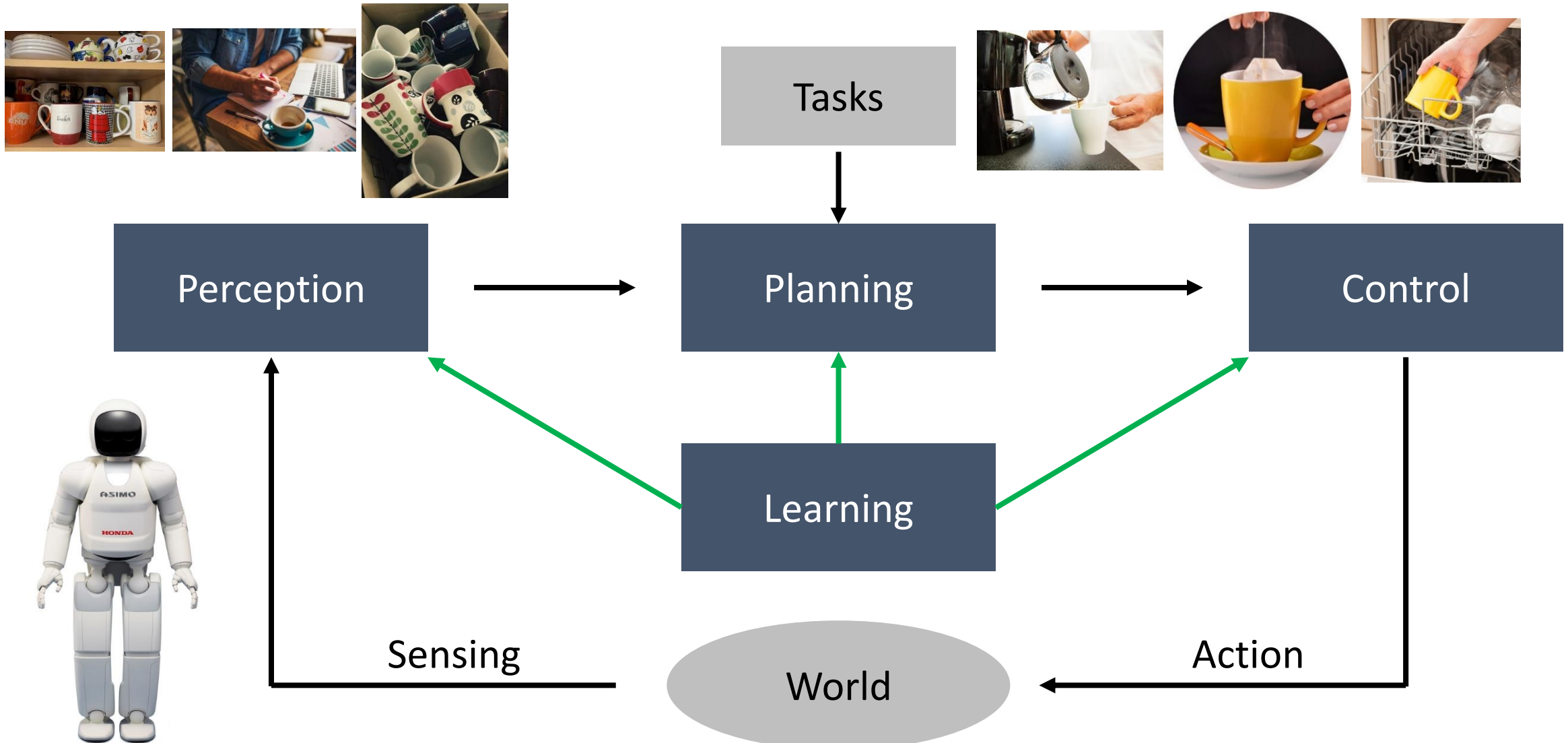


Two robot snakes. Left one has 64 motors (with 2 degrees of freedom per segment), the right one 10.

Robots vs. Humans

- Sensing
 - Robots: cameras, IMUs, joint encoders
 - Humans: vision, vestibular, proprioceptive senses
- Control
 - Robots: motors
 - Humans: muscles
- Computation
 - Robots: robot brain, AI?
 - Humans: human brain

Robotic Systems



Computer Vision and Robotics

- Vision provides sensing capability to robots



- Robots can interact with the world to facilitate vision



Robot Manipulation

- The ways robots interact with objects
- Examples
 - Grasping an object
 - Placing an object
 - Pushing an object
 - Opening a door
 - Folding laundry
 - Etc.



https://am.is.mpg.de/research_projects/autonomous-robotic-manipulation

Robot Manipulation

Perception

Robust and Accurate



Planning

High degree of freedom
Multi-modal grasping



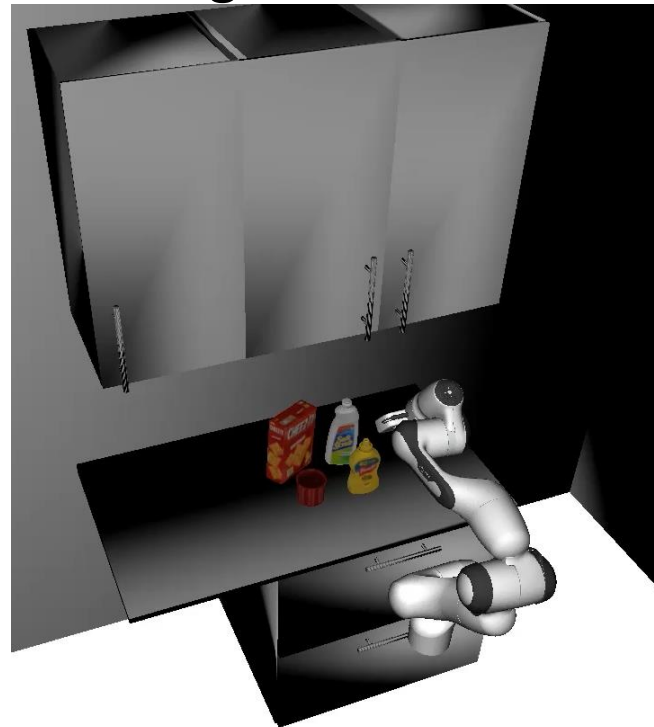
Control

Contact with objects

Sensed image



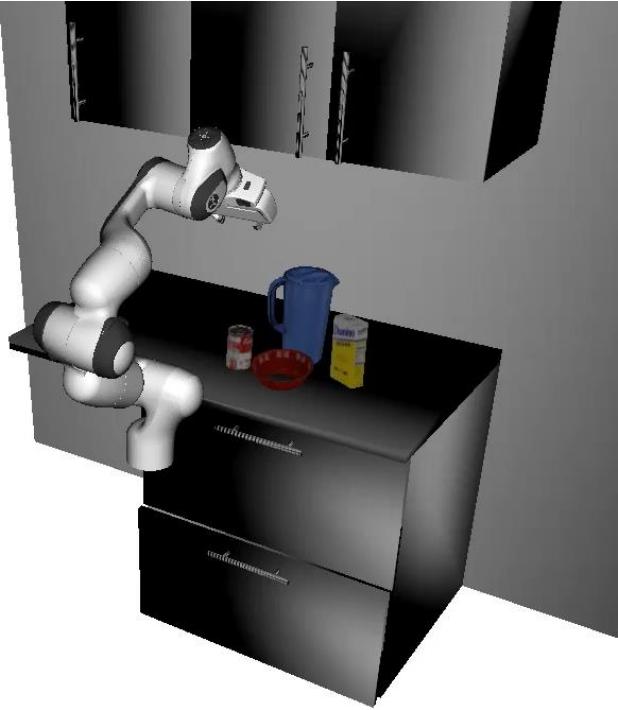
Planning scene



Real world execution



6D Object Pose Estimation for Robot Manipulation



Object Segmentation for Robot Manipulation



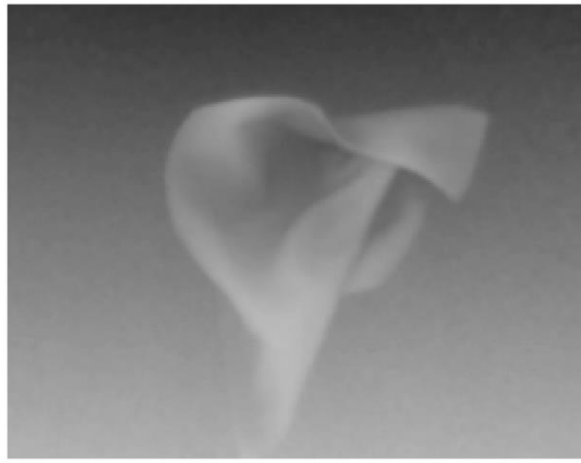
Unseen Object Instance Segmentation:
Xie-Xiang-Mousavian-Fox, CoRL'19, T-RO'21
Xiang-Xie-Mousavian-Fox, CoRL'20

6-DOF GraspNet:
Mousavian-Eppner-Fox, ICCV'19

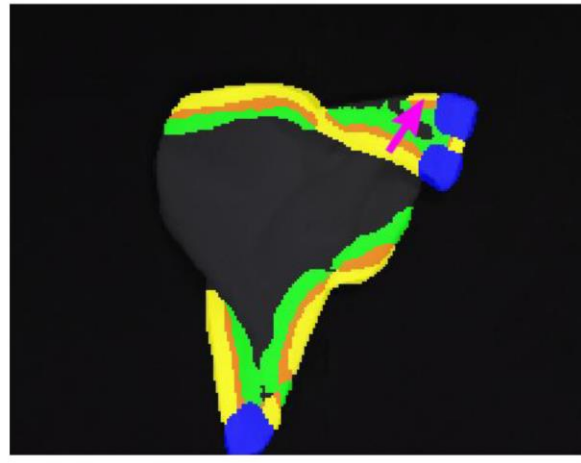
Cloth Segmentation for Robot Manipulation



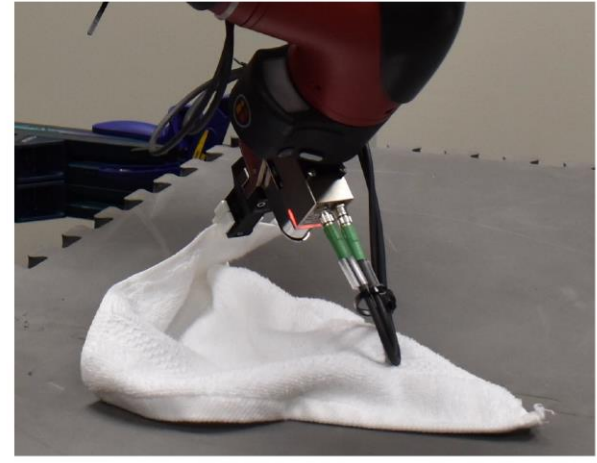
(a) Initial Setup



(b) Input Depth Image



(c) Cloth Segmentation and Grasp Selection

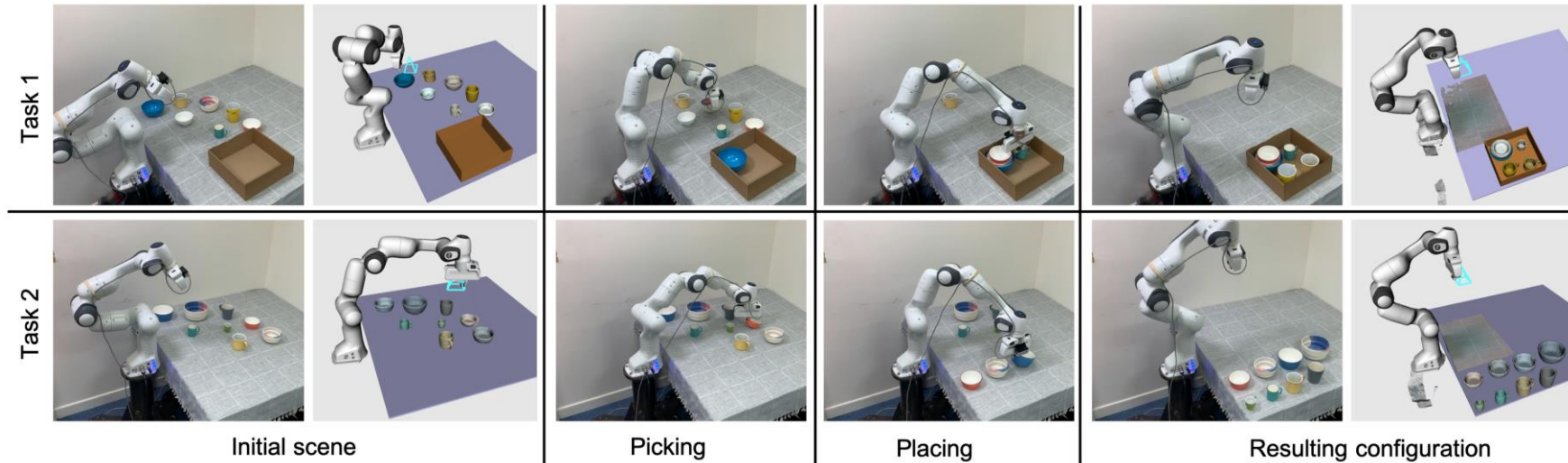
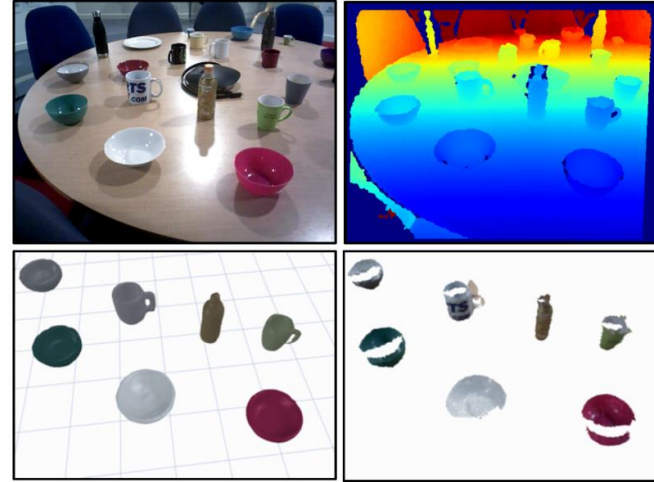
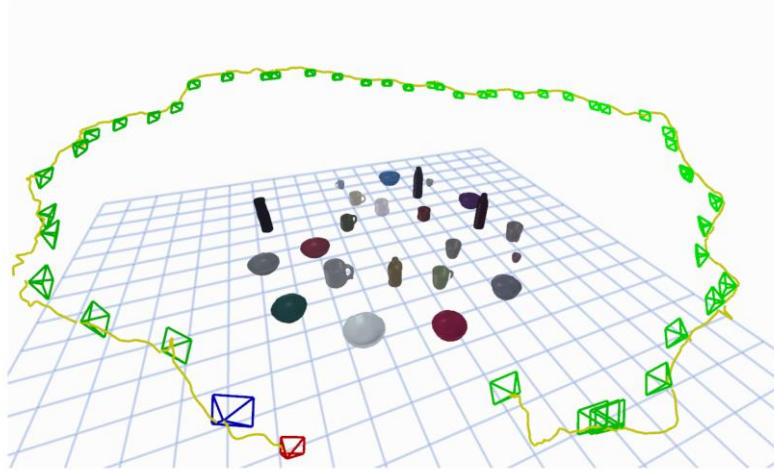


(d) Execute Sliding Grasp

Depth image is segmented into outer edges (**yellow**), inner edges (**green**) and corners (**blue**) using our cloth region segmentation network. Ambiguous regions are colored in **orange**. Our method selects a grasp location and direction, shown as a **magenta** arrow.

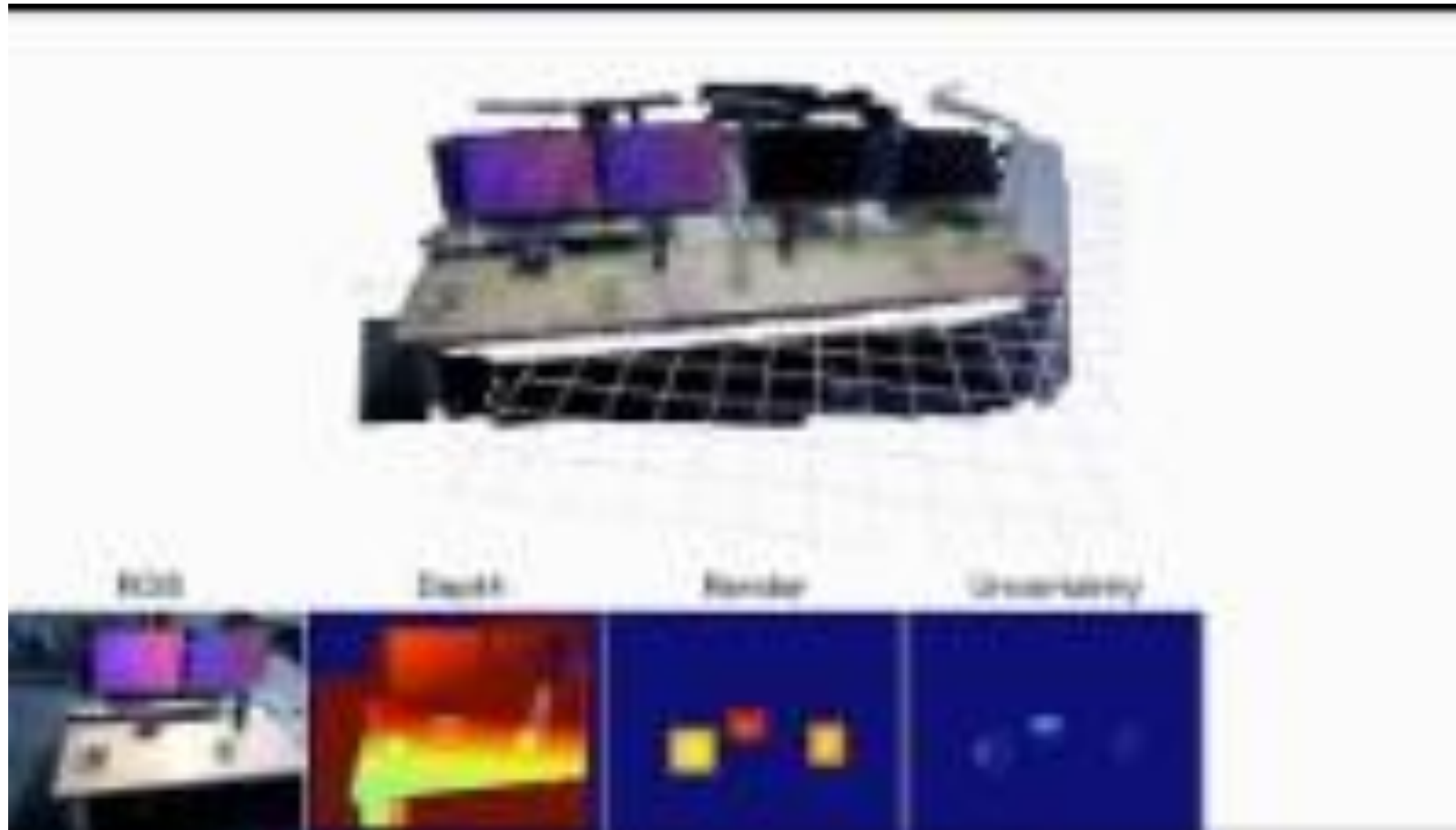
Cloth Region Segmentation for Robust Grasp Selection. Qian et al., IROS, 2020

SLAM for Robot Manipulation



NodeSLAM: Neural Object Descriptors for Multi-View Shape Reconstruction. Sucar et al., 3DV, 2020

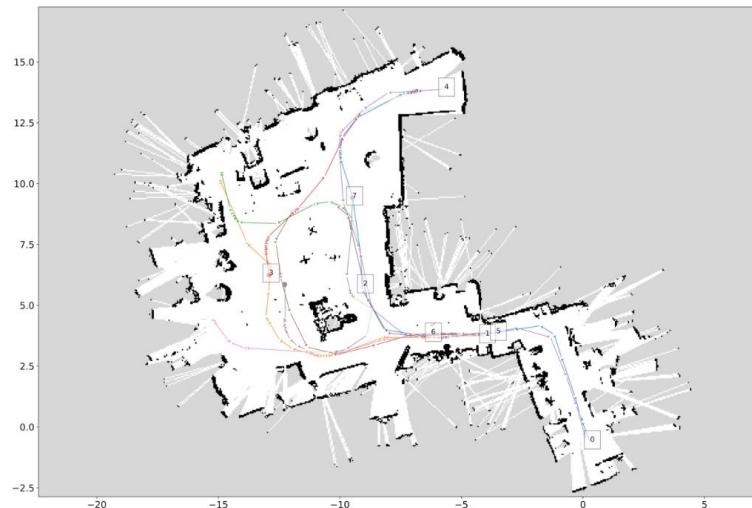
SLAM for Robot Manipulation



NodeSLAM: Neural Object Descriptors for Multi-View Shape Reconstruction. Sucar et al., 3DV, 2020

Robot Navigation

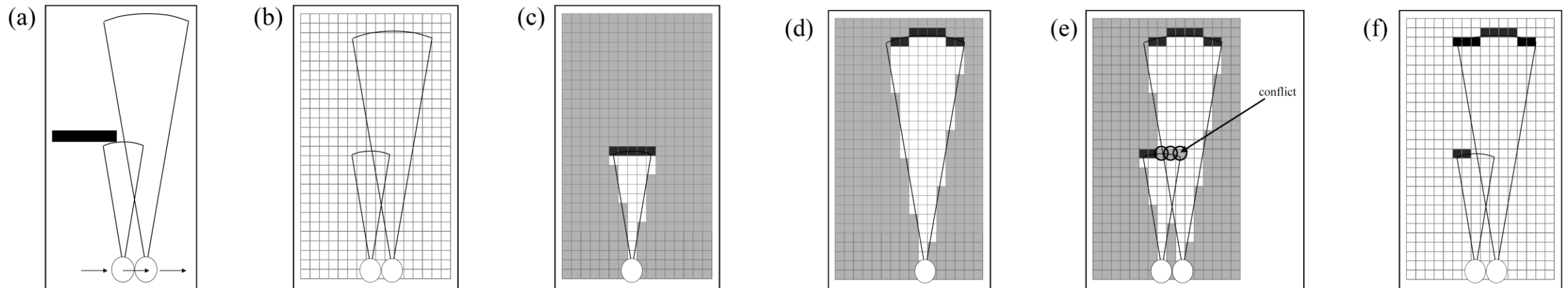
- Go from A to B without hitting anything



Laser-based SLAM
2D occupancy grid map

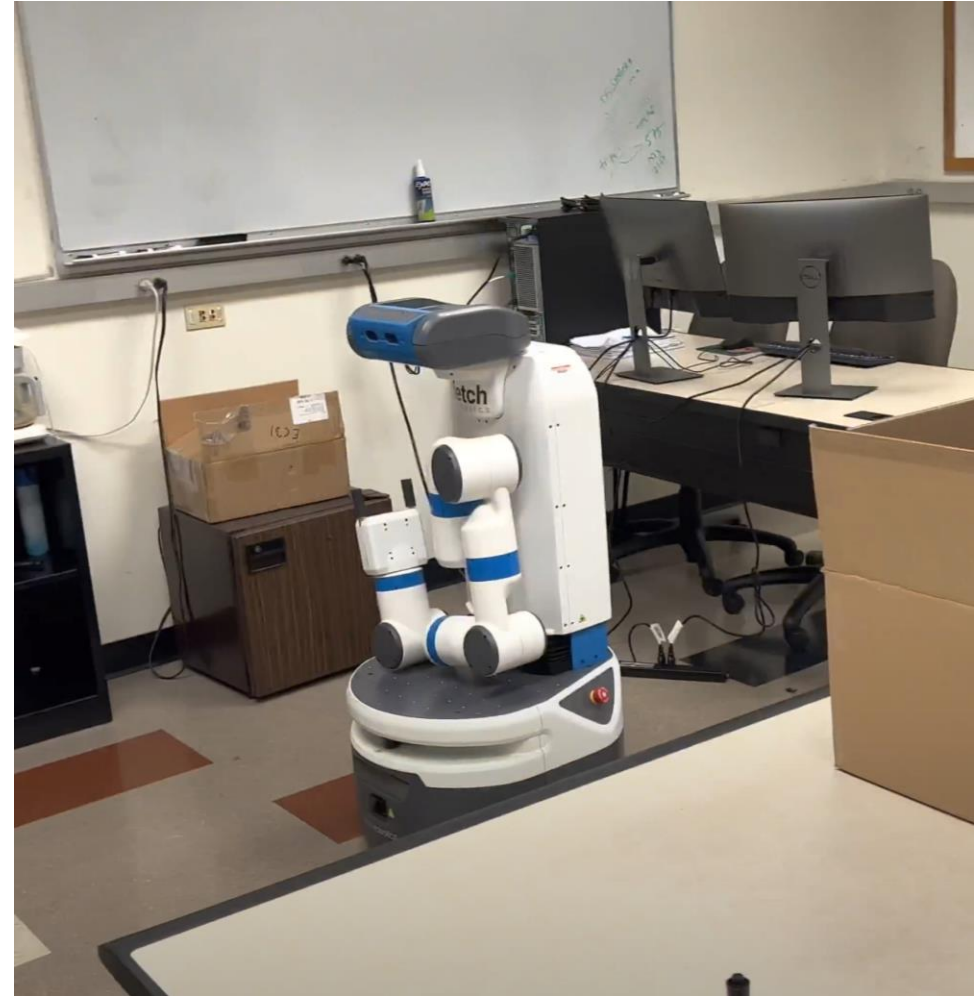
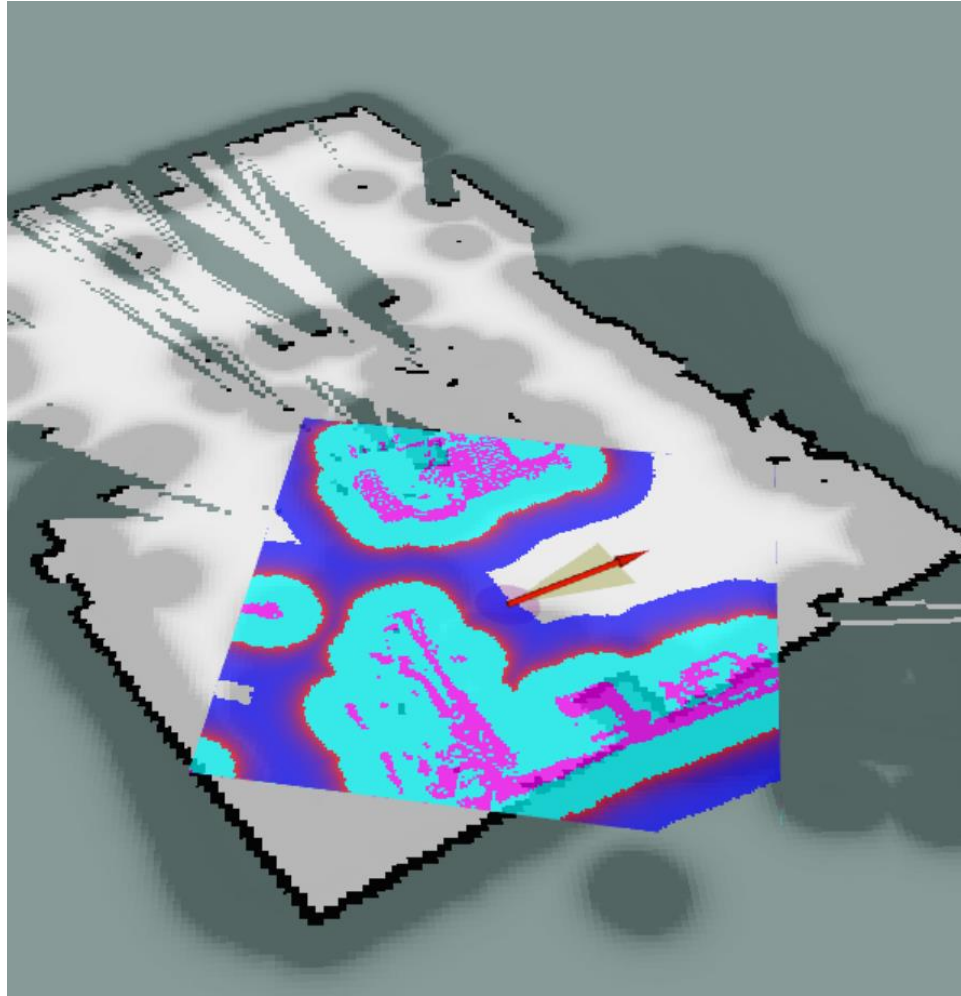
Occupancy Grid Mapping

- Occupancy grid
 - Status: unknown, occupied, empty



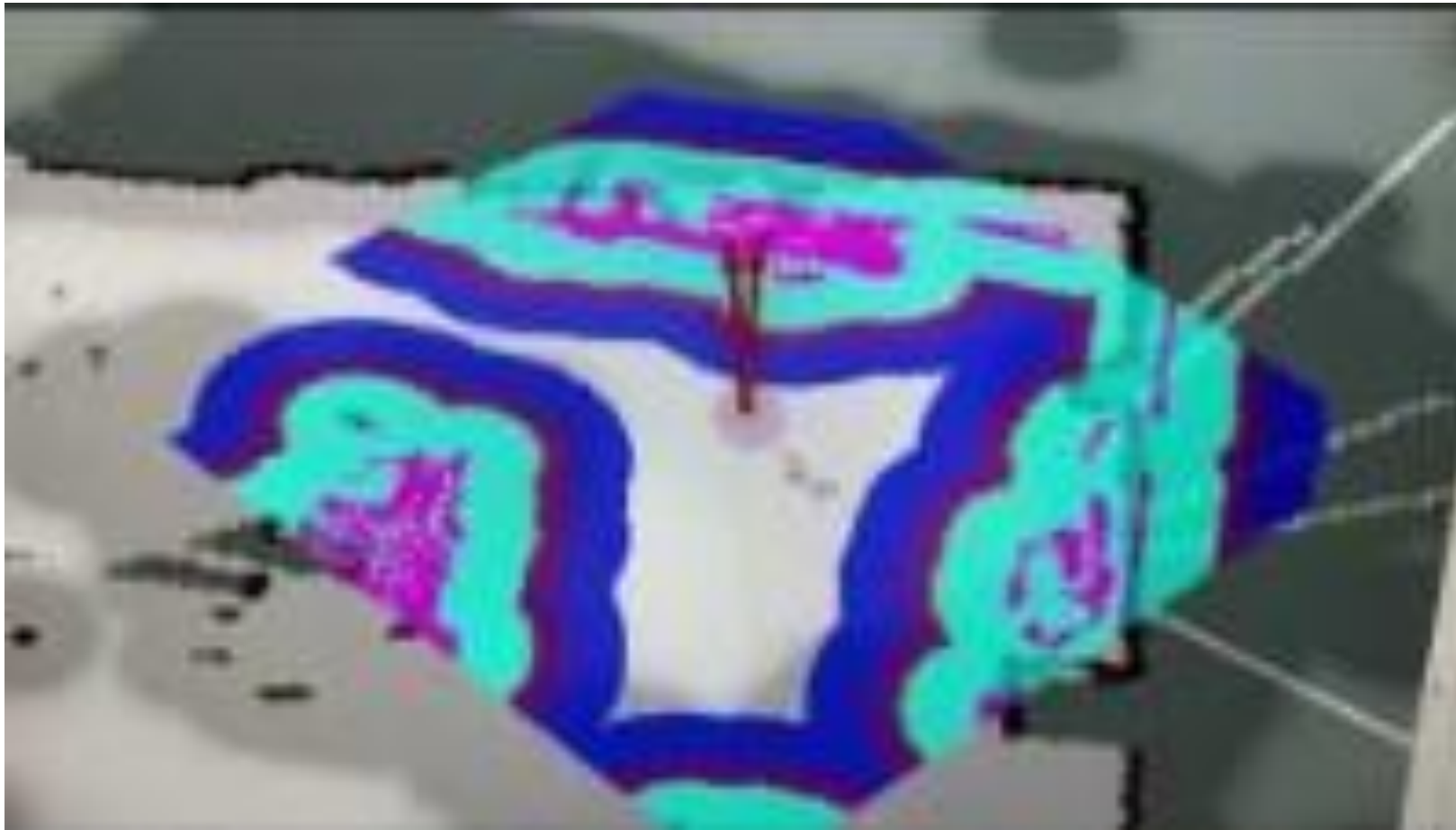
Learning Occupancy Grid Maps With Forward Sensor Models. Sebastian Thrun, 2002

Occupancy Grid Mapping



Navigation Demo using ROS

Credit: Gagan Bhat

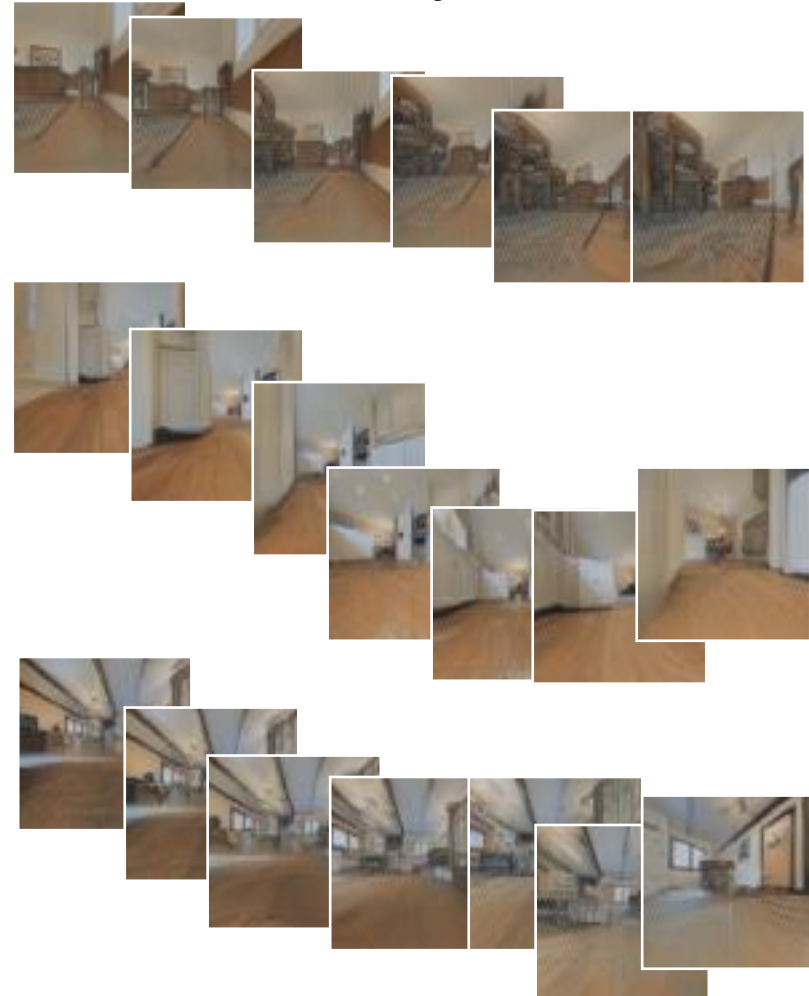


Topological Navigation

Meng-Ratliff-Xiang-Fox, ICRA'19, '20
Meng-Xiang-Fox, RA-L'21

Sparse Topological Map

Dense Trajectories

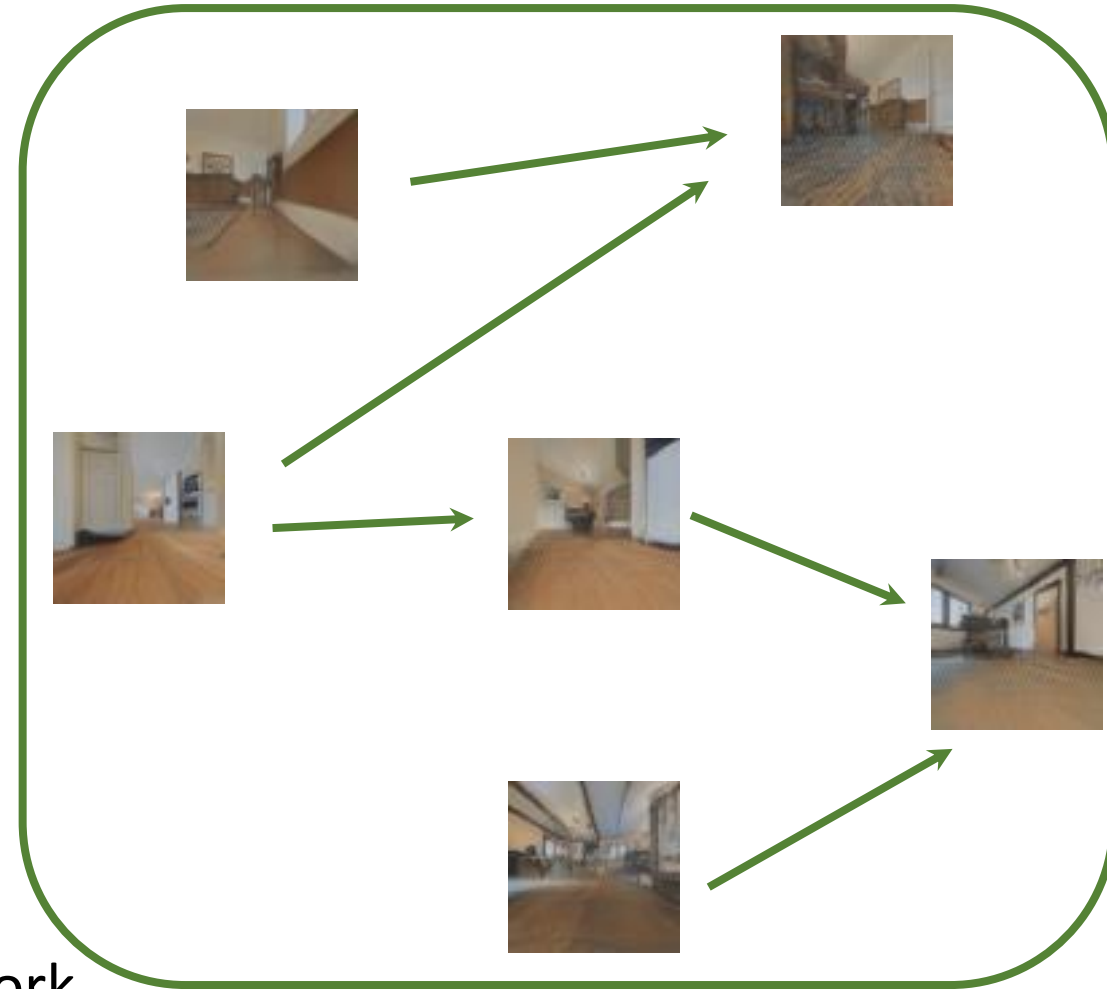


Reachability
Estimator



Local Controller

A learned neural network



Robot Navigation

Meng-Ratliff-Xiang-Fox, ICRA'19, '20
Meng-Xiang-Fox, RA-L'21

The image displays four panels related to robot navigation:

- Live View:** A first-person perspective from the robot's camera, showing a hallway with a carpeted floor and walls.
- Map:** A 2D occupancy grid map of the environment. A red star labeled "goal" is located at approximately (-14, 11). A blue square represents the robot's current position at approximately (-9, 6). A green line indicates the planned path. The axes range from -15 to 0 on the x-axis and -2.5 to 15.0 on the y-axis.
- Anchors:** A grid of 20 small image thumbnails, each with a number above it. The numbers are: 42, 61, 62, 77, 96, 139, 146, 120, 127, 128, 146, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, and goal. The thumbnail for "62" is highlighted with a green border.
- Third-person view:** A top-down view of the robot in the hallway, showing its position relative to the walls and the goal area.

The map panel includes the text: "The map is only for visualization and not used by the navigator".

Robot Teleoperation



<https://www.shadowrobot.com/jeff-bezos-tries-our-tech/>

Hand Pose Estimation for Robot Teleoperation

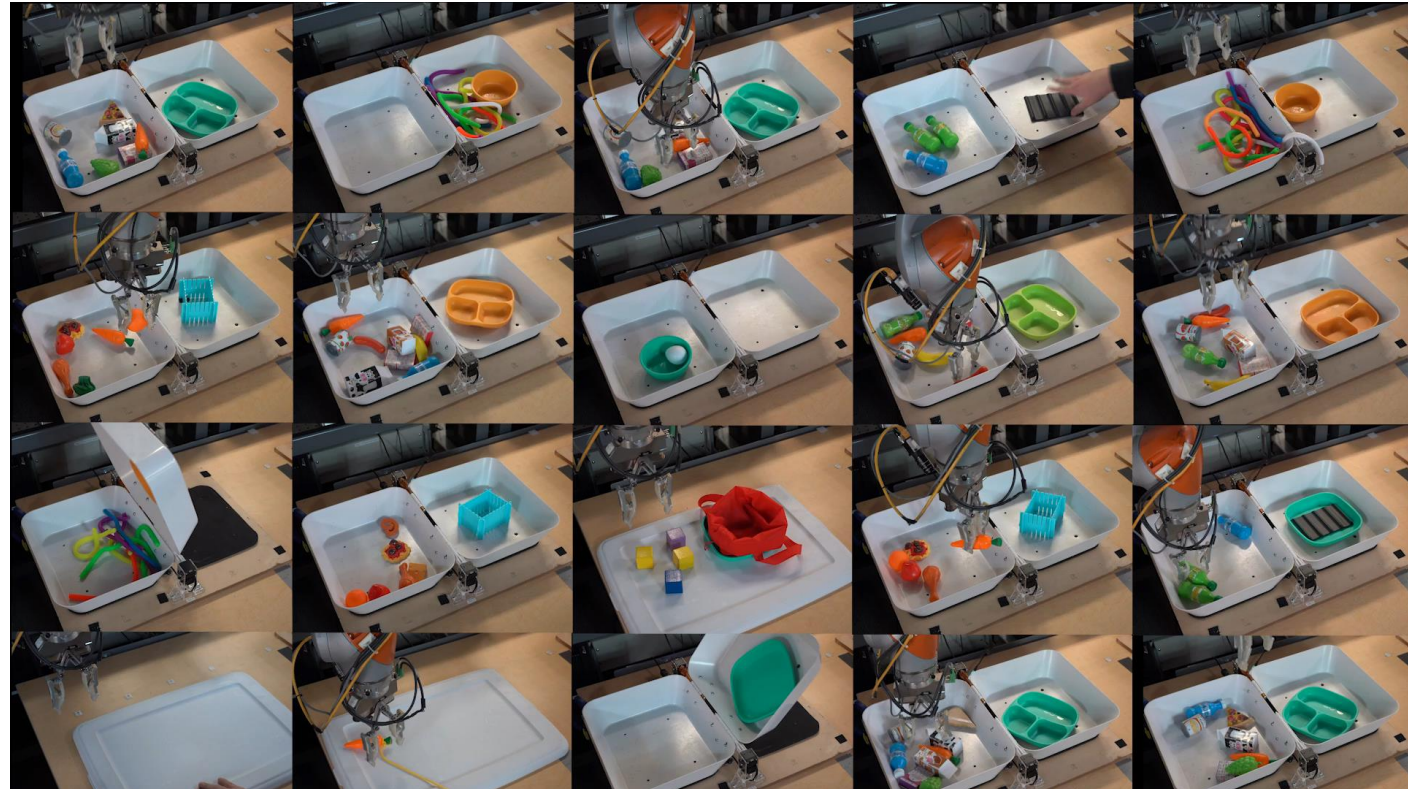


DexPilot: Vision Based Teleoperation of Dexterous Robotic Hand-Arm System. Handa et al. ICRA'21.

Robot Learning

- How can robots learn various skills?
 - Navigation
 - Manipulation
- Reinforcement learning
 - Learning from trial and error
- Imitation learning
 - Learning from demonstrations

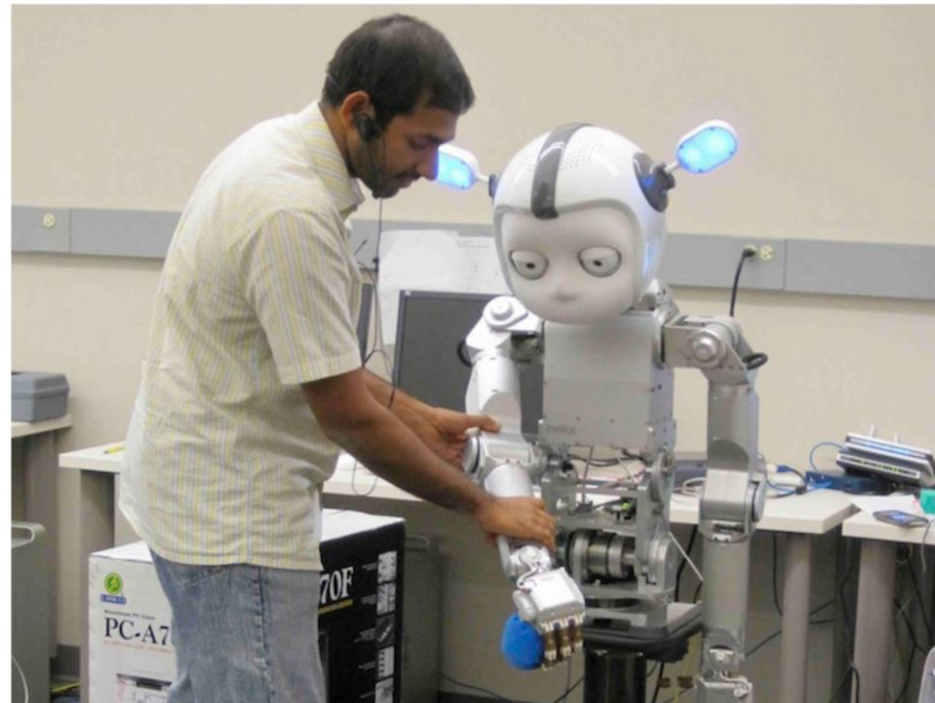
Reinforcement Learning



<https://ai.googleblog.com/2021/04/multi-task-robotic-reinforcement.html>

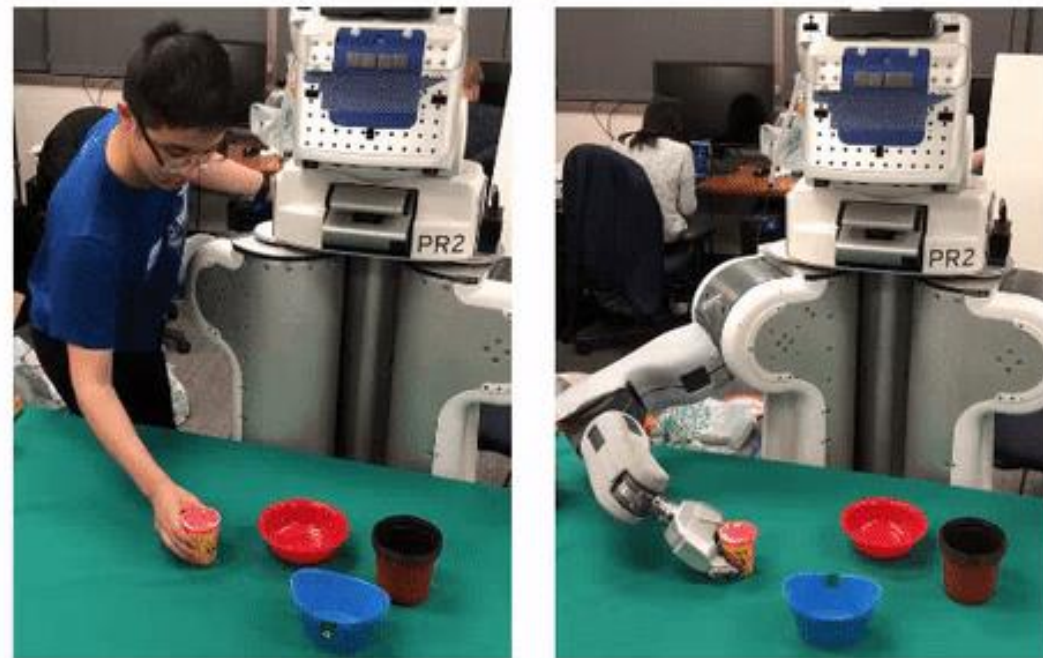
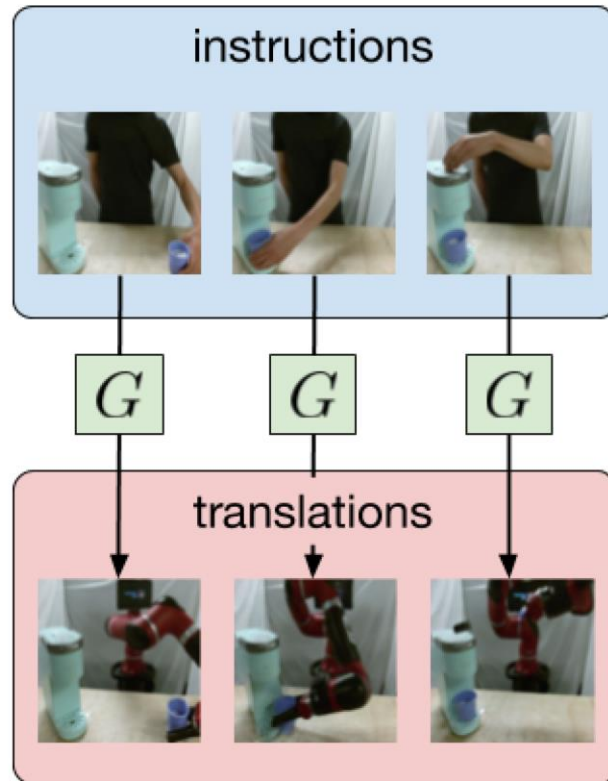
Kinesthetic Teaching

- A human teacher physically guides the robot in performing the skill



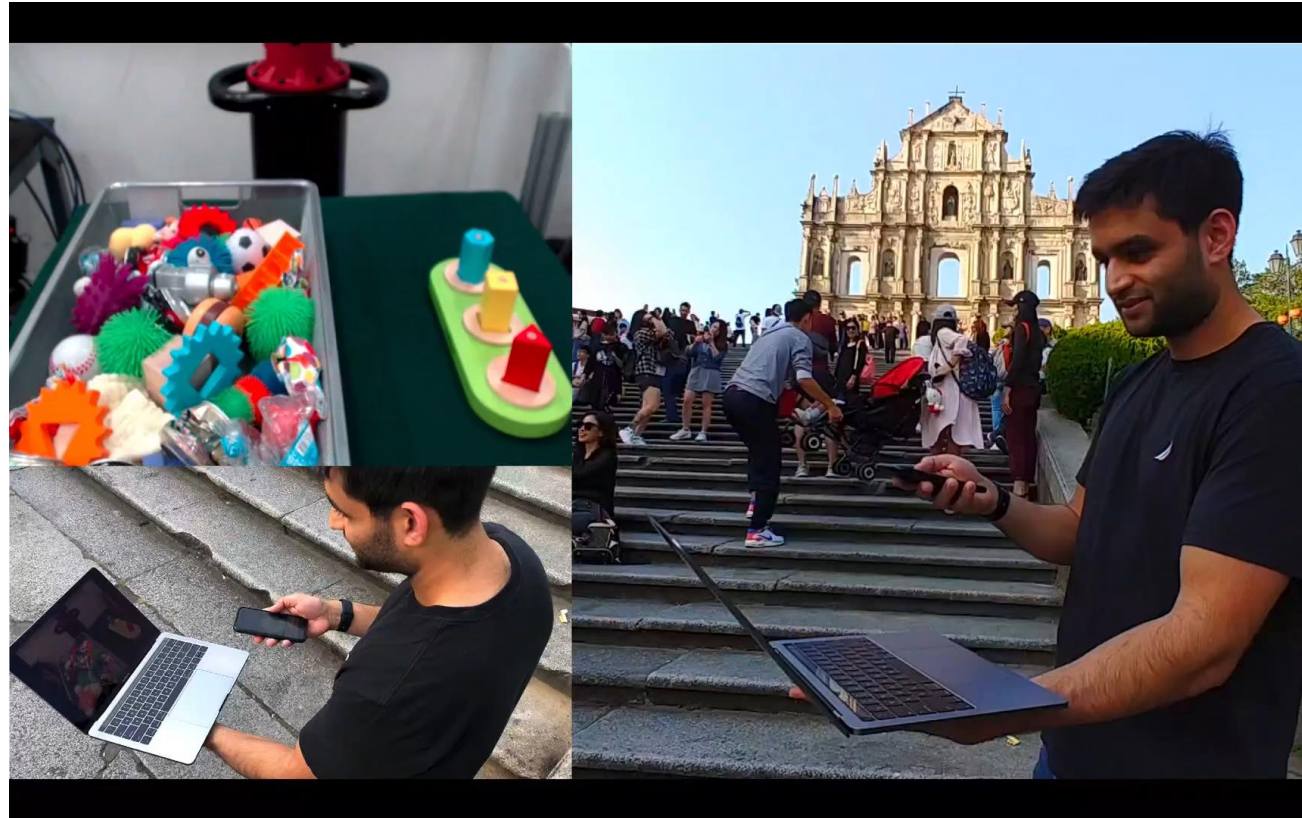
Keyframe-based Learning from Demonstration. Akgun et al., International Journal of Social Robotics , 2011.

Watching Human Demonstrations



AVID: Learning Multi-Stage Tasks via Pixel-Level Translation of Human Videos. Smith et al., arXiv'20.

Demonstrations from Teleoperation



RotoTurk: <https://roboturk.stanford.edu/realrobotdataset#dataset>

Demonstrations from VR

- Use VR in teleoperation to generate demonstrations



Deep Imitation Learning for Complex Manipulation Tasks from Virtual Reality Teleoperation. Zhang et al., in arXiv'18.

Demonstrations from VR



<https://techxplora.com/news/2017-11-startup-robots-puppets.html>

TRI Robotics Example



TOYOTA
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Summary

- Vision is important for robots to sense the world
- Robots can interact with the world to facilitate vision
 - Interactive perception
- Core problems in robotics
 - Manipulation
 - Navigation
 - Skill learning

Further Reading

- 6-DOF GraspNet: Variational Grasp Generation for Object Manipulation, 2019 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.10520>
- Cloth Region Segmentation for Robust Grasp Selection, 2020 <https://arxiv.org/abs/2008.05626>
- Learning Occupancy Grid Maps With Forward Sensor Models, 2002 <https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~thrun/papers/thrun.occ-journal.pdf>
- Scaling Local Control to Large Scale Topological Navigation, 2020 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.12329>
- DexPilot: Vision Based Teleoperation of Dexterous Robotic Hand-Arm System, 2019 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.03135>
- AVID: Learning Multi-Stage Tasks via Pixel-Level Translation of Human Videos, 2019 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.04443>
- Deep Imitation Learning for Complex Manipulation Tasks from Virtual Reality Teleoperation, 2017 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1710.04615>