

A (more) human approach to localization tasks

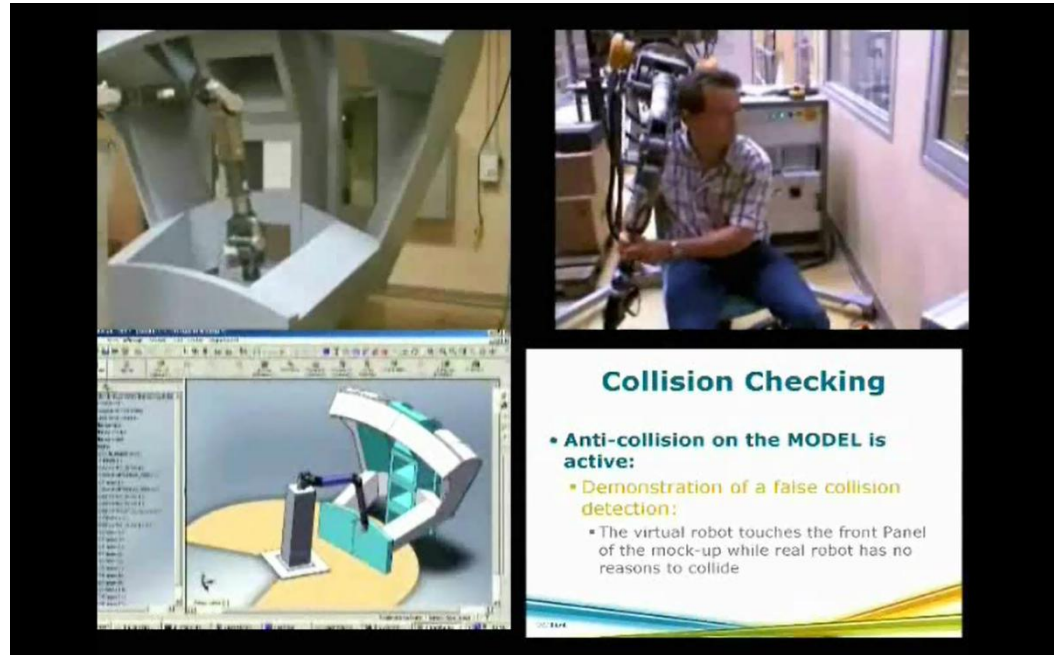
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Motivation

FACT: A reliable scene model is fundamental for contact avoidance and operator assistance

NEED: Enhance the ability to calibrate 3D scene models coping with:

- control errors
- uncertainties on objects' pose
- camera obstructions



Force sensing proved useful, especially in harsh environments

Human Blind Localization Experiment

Objective: to observe human beings facing a calibration and localization task in a structured environment

- 30 adult subjects
- 30 seconds to look at the scene, then cover eyes and spin once
- Sensor shut down: eye-cover, thick glove, headset

TEST 1: v-block on the table

TEST 2: v-block on the right edge

task: localize the v-block and release the stick on top of it

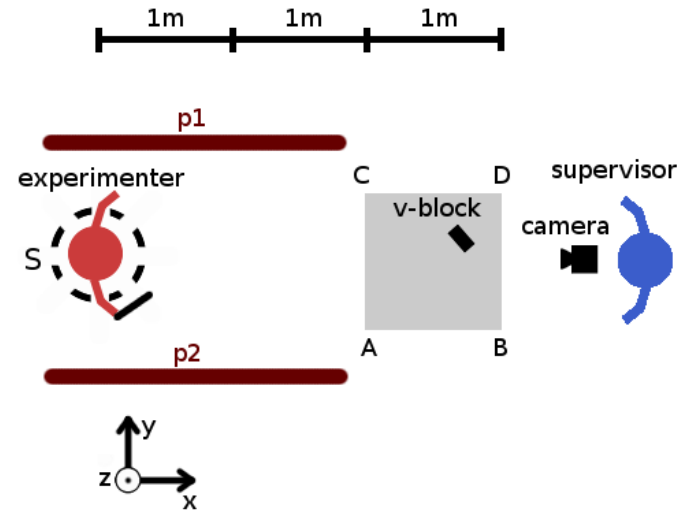


Experiment: Results

	DOF	Description
Self-orientation	γ_P	tester orientation around the z axis
	x_T	table x coordinate
Table pose	y_T	table y coordinate
	γ_T	table orientation around the z axis
V-block pose	x_{VB}	V-block x coordinates
	y_{VB}	V-block y coordinates
	γ_{VB}	V-block orientation around the z axis

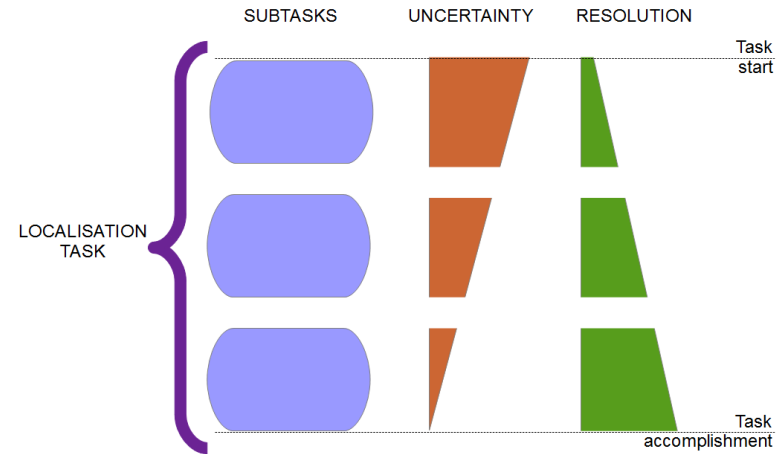
Same
Sequence of
actions
chosen

Step	Chosen Action	DOF(s)	Test 1	Test 2
1	touch $p1$ or $p2$	γ_P	6/30	5/30
2	touch AC	γ_T x_T	26/30	25/30
3	touch AB or CD	y_T	16/30	21/30
4	table-compliant	z_{VB}	21/30	22/30
5	T exploration	x_{VB} y_{VB}	30/30	30/30
6	V exploration	γ_{VB}	30/30	30/30



Experiment: Analysis

- Subjects chose the same sequence of actions
- Direct link between action and DOFs
- Resolution increased on control and estimation as uncertainty was reduced



DOF-Decoupled Active Sensing

- Task divided into subtasks, each of them focused on a DOFs subset
- Decision-making about what to sense next formulated as a constrained optimization within each subtask

$$\operatorname{argmax}_a r(b, a) = w_I I(b, a) - w_m C_m(b, a) - w_c C_c(b, a)$$

r = reward

b = belief

a = action

$\{w_I, w_m, w_c\}$ = weights

I = info gain (KL distance or Entropy difference)

C_m = motion cost

C_c = computational cost

DOF-Decoupled Active Sensing: first example

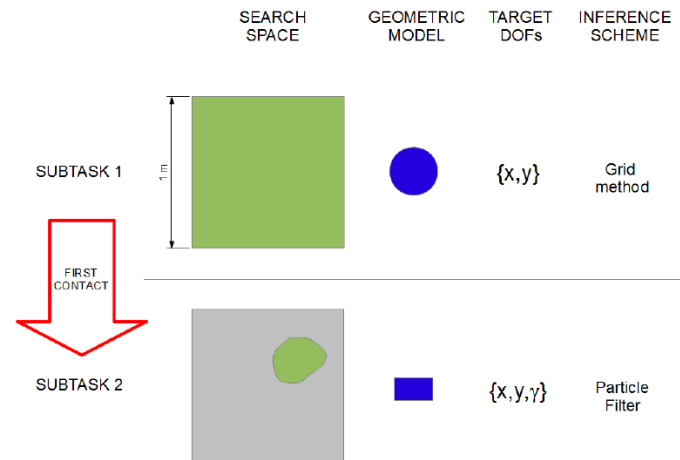
Task: localization of a rectangle on the table

Simplifying assumptions:

1. Pre-defined sub-task sequence (taken as-is from the experiment)
2. Decision making solved with a pre-programmed sequence of actions within each subtask

Implementation:

- Matlab simulation
- Staubli RX90 (under development)



Rectangle localization: subtask 1

Target DOFs: $\{x, y\}$

Geometric model: bounding circle

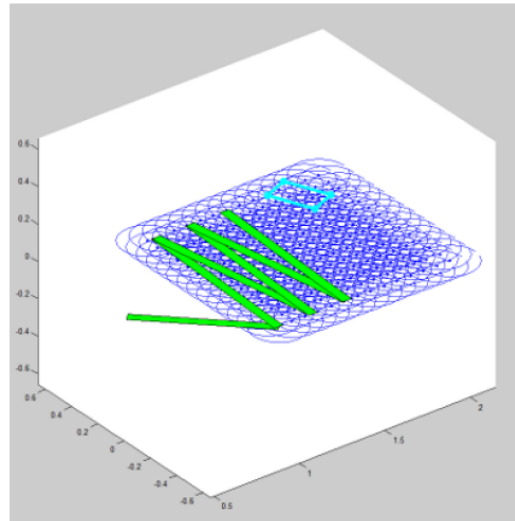
Inference scheme: 2D grid

Initial uncertainty: $\{1\text{m}, 1\text{m}, 180\text{deg}\}$

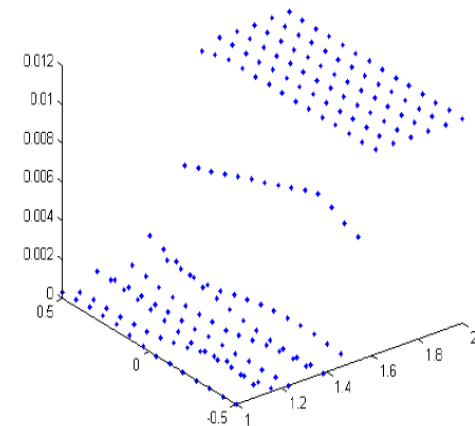
Sensing: sweeps with contact detection

Further to the experiment, the sequence of sweeps is pre-programmed to cover the table surface.

Sensing



Posterior distribution



Rectangle localization: subtask 2

Target DOFs: $\{x, y, \gamma\}$

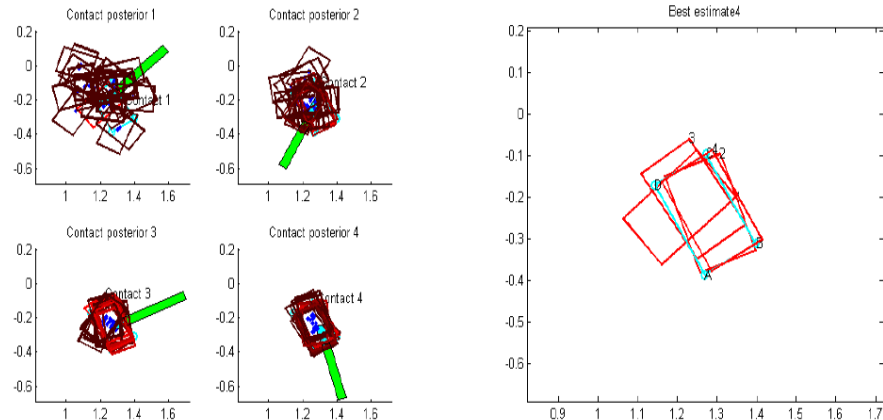
Geometric model: rectangle

Inference scheme: 3D particle filter

Initial uncertainty: $\{0.3\text{m}, 0.3\text{m}, 180\text{deg}\}$

Sensing: sweeps with contact detection

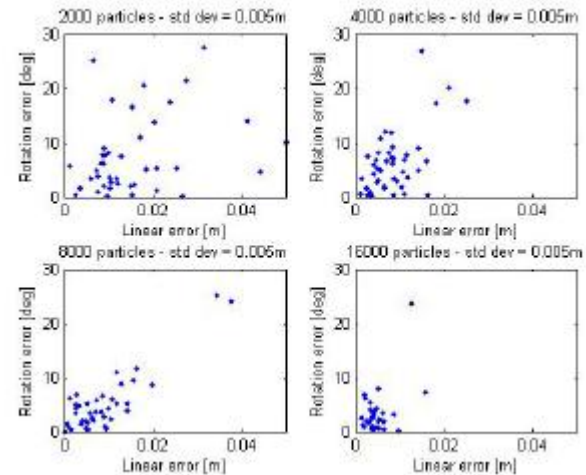
Four sweeps are defined with respect to the best-estimate.



Rectangle localization: results

- Localization performed with high initial uncertainty (1m in translation and 180deg in rotation)
- Feasible solutions for on-line applications
- Negligible overhead when doubling the initial uncertainty
- Decision making improvable: best-estimate approach does not guarantee a touch on each sweep

(??? benchmark to estimate the computational cost of using rectangles and 3D particle filter????)



Next steps

- Robot implementation of the rectangle localization
- Decision making for both subtasks as constrained optimization
- Application of DOF-Decoupled Active Force Sensing to more-complex geometries
- 6DOF localization

Contacts

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