



Advanced Robotics and Automated Systems (ARAS) K. N. Toosi University of Technology Tehran, Iran.

Deep Learning Techniques

for Object Detection and Tracking on ARAS Autonomous Car

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Introduction to ARAS



Introduction

> ARAS History

- Established in 1997 for joint research collaboration between:
 - Faculty of Electrical and Computer Engineering
 - Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
- Accomplished Projects in Industrial Robotics, Robotic Cells, Automated equipment and systems.
- Research themes on Autonomous Robotics, Surgical Robotics, Parallel and Cable Robotics, and Dynamical System Analysis and Control



Current Research Themes



Autonomous Robots

Advanced Robotics and Automated Systems (ARAS)



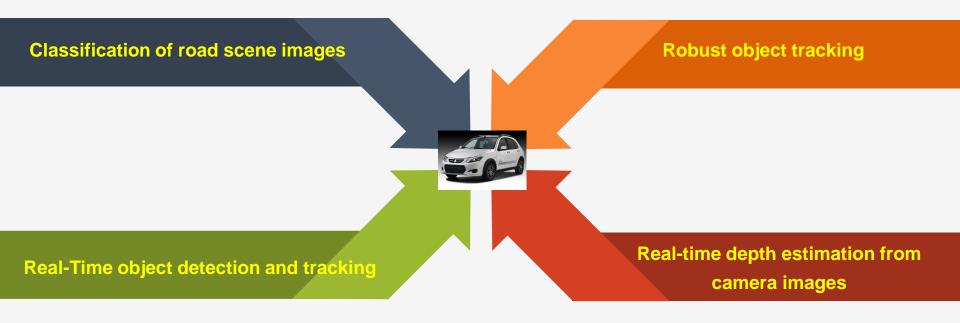
Autonomous Robots

Research Topics:

- Stereo based visual navigation of mobile robots
- Robust RGB-D SLAM
- Autonomous navigation of a quad-rotor with Mono-SLAM
- Mobile robot motion planning under uncertainty
- Loop closure detection by algorithmic information theory
- Modeling of 3D objects by NURBS
- Real-time 3D modeling of outdoor environments
- Deep learning for autonomous cars



Deep learning for autonomous cars



Technical Steps Towards Autonomous Driving





> The road scene is classified pixel-wise by Seg-Net:

- Buildings
- Trees
- Sky
- Cars
- Sign-symbol
- Road
- Pedestrian
- Bicyclist

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Buildings



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Trees



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Sky



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Cars



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-



Sign - symbol



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Road



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....



Pedestrain



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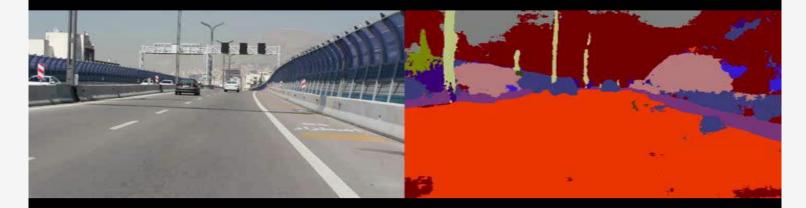
Bicyclist



- Seg-Net @ CamVid
 - The Seg-Net is trained on the CamVid Dataset.
 - The CamVid Dataset consists of 367 training and 233 testing images of road scenes, taken around Cambridge, UK.
 - The SegNet algorithm is tested on local street images captured in Iran.
 - No additional training is performed.
 - The segmentation results are presented without any post-processing.



Online deep learning implementation on Sard Highway, Tehran.



The segmentation results are presented without any post-processing.



- Implementation Results
 - The Seg-Net algorithm is applicable in new scenes even without further training.
 - The domestic car models are new to the network.
 - Further training of the network on local road scene images improves the classification results.



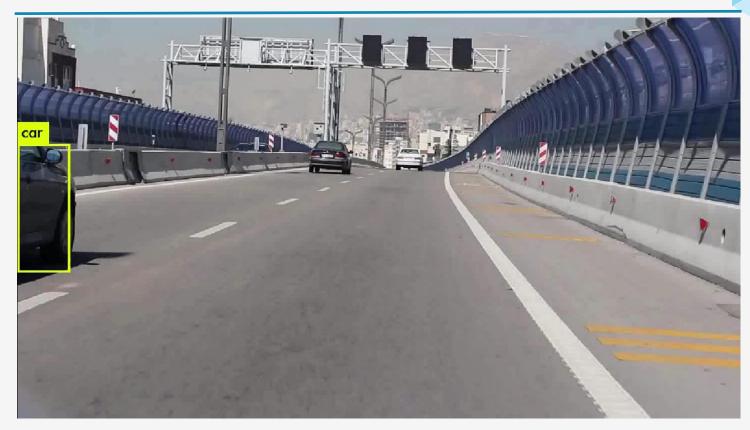
Deep learning for autonomous cars

Object Detection

- The You-Look-Only-Once (YOLO Tiny v3) algorithm is employed for object detection.
- The algorithm is being trained for cars and video captures in the home town.
- The algorithm is implemented on a Jetson TX2 board.
- The object detection is performed in Real-time (17 FPS).
- The object detection results is suitable.
- Both cars and traffic lights are detected in the video.



Object Tracking







Object Detection

Quick: A domestic car from SAIPA Co. is employed for object detection from camera images.





Object Tracking

Object tracking is performed continuously while new objects are added after detection.

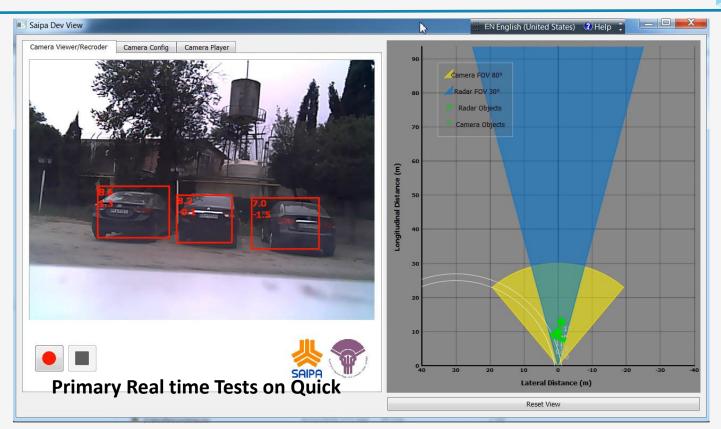
Real-time Object tracking



Adding new objects to the tracking list



Object Tracking



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Robust Object Tracking Based on RNNs

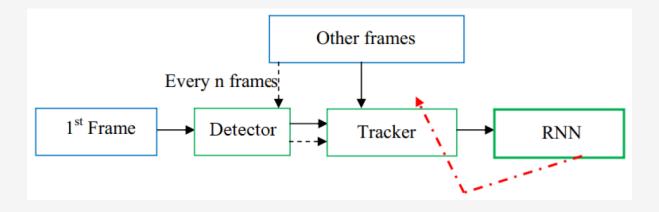
- Object tracking is prune to blurred images and occlusion.
- A method based on convolutional and recurrent neural networks is proposed to enhance the performance and robustness of object tracking.
- Real time implementation is provided and compared to some conventional object tracking methods.





Robust Object Tracking Based on RNNs

Structure of the Proposed Tracker





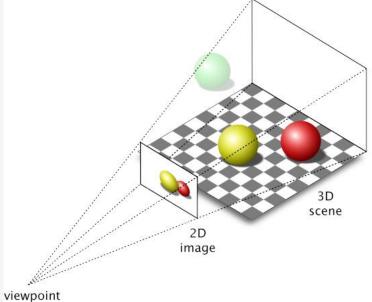


Robust Object Tracking Based on RNNs



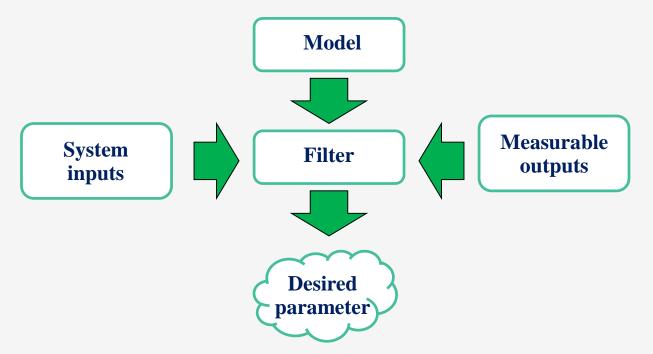


Depth estimation from camera images is still challenging.





Use Filters for Depth Estimation





- SDRE filter
 - ✓ Nonlinear system
 - $\dot{x}(t) = f(x, u) + \Delta f(x, u) + G w_0$
 - $y(t) = h(x,u) + \Delta h(x,u) + D(t)v_0$

SDC form:

 $\dot{x} = A(x)x + \Delta f(x) + B(x)u + \Delta B(x)u + Gw_0$

 $y = C(x)x + \Delta h(x) + D(x)u + \Delta D(x)u + D_1v$

✓ Filter Formulation

 $\dot{\hat{x}} = A(\hat{x})\hat{x} + B(\hat{x})u + K(\hat{x},t)[y - C(\hat{x})\hat{x} - D(\hat{x})u]$ $K(\hat{x}) = P(\hat{x})C(\hat{x})^{T}R^{-1}$ $\dot{P}(\hat{x}) = (A(\hat{x}) - K(\hat{x})C(\hat{x}))P(\hat{x}) + \dots$ $P(\hat{x})(A(\hat{x}) - K(\hat{x})C(\hat{x}))^{T} + K(\hat{x})RK^{T}(\hat{x}) + GQG^{T}$





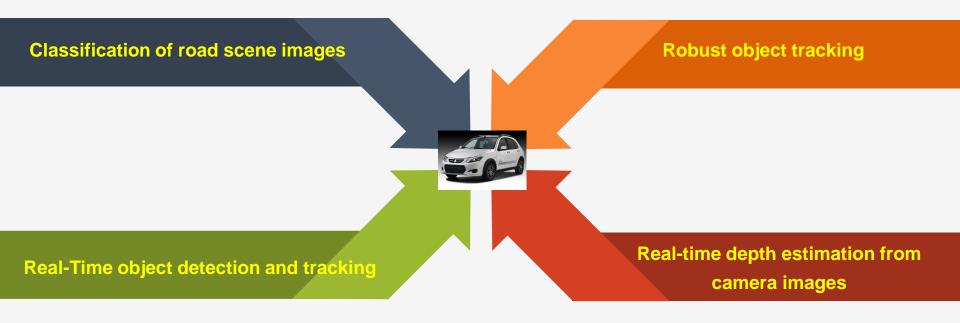
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