

Introduction

- Robotique développementale
- Modèles de sacs de mots visuels

Cartographie - Localisation

- Application des sacs de mots visuels

Apprendre à interpréter des images

- Distinguer soi / non soi
- Modéliser soi/objets/humain

Apprendre à chercher des objets

- Apprentissage de saillance visuelle

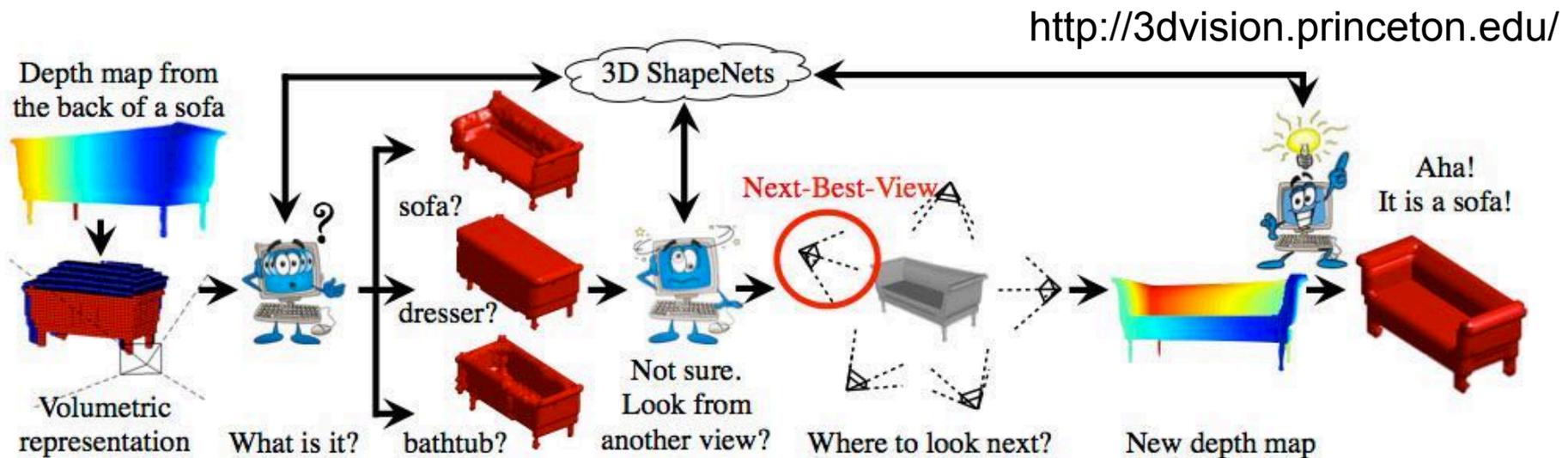
Apprendre à éviter des obstacles

- Prédiction de profondeur en video monoculaire

Interprétation d'images et Robotique ?

Le robot peut agir

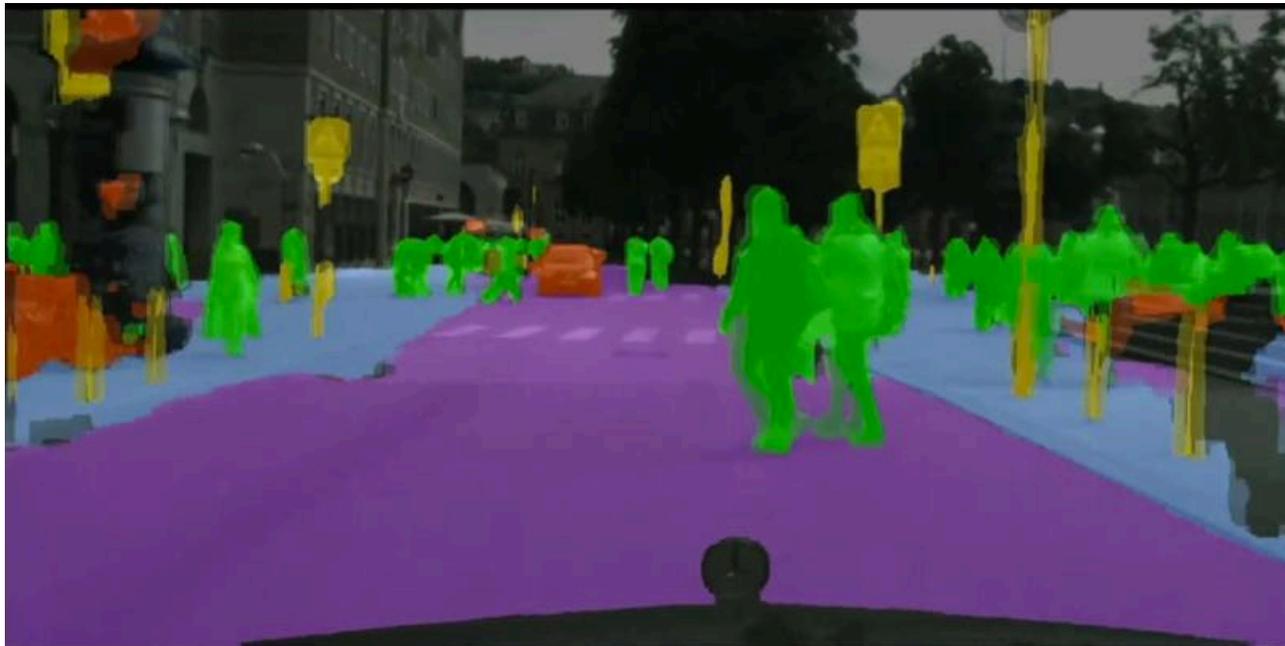
- Percevoir pour agir : asservissement visuel, cartographie, ...
- Agir pour percevoir : Choisir un point de vue pour simplifier la vision, vision active, ...
- Obtenir une information de supervision : caractéristiques invariantes, ...



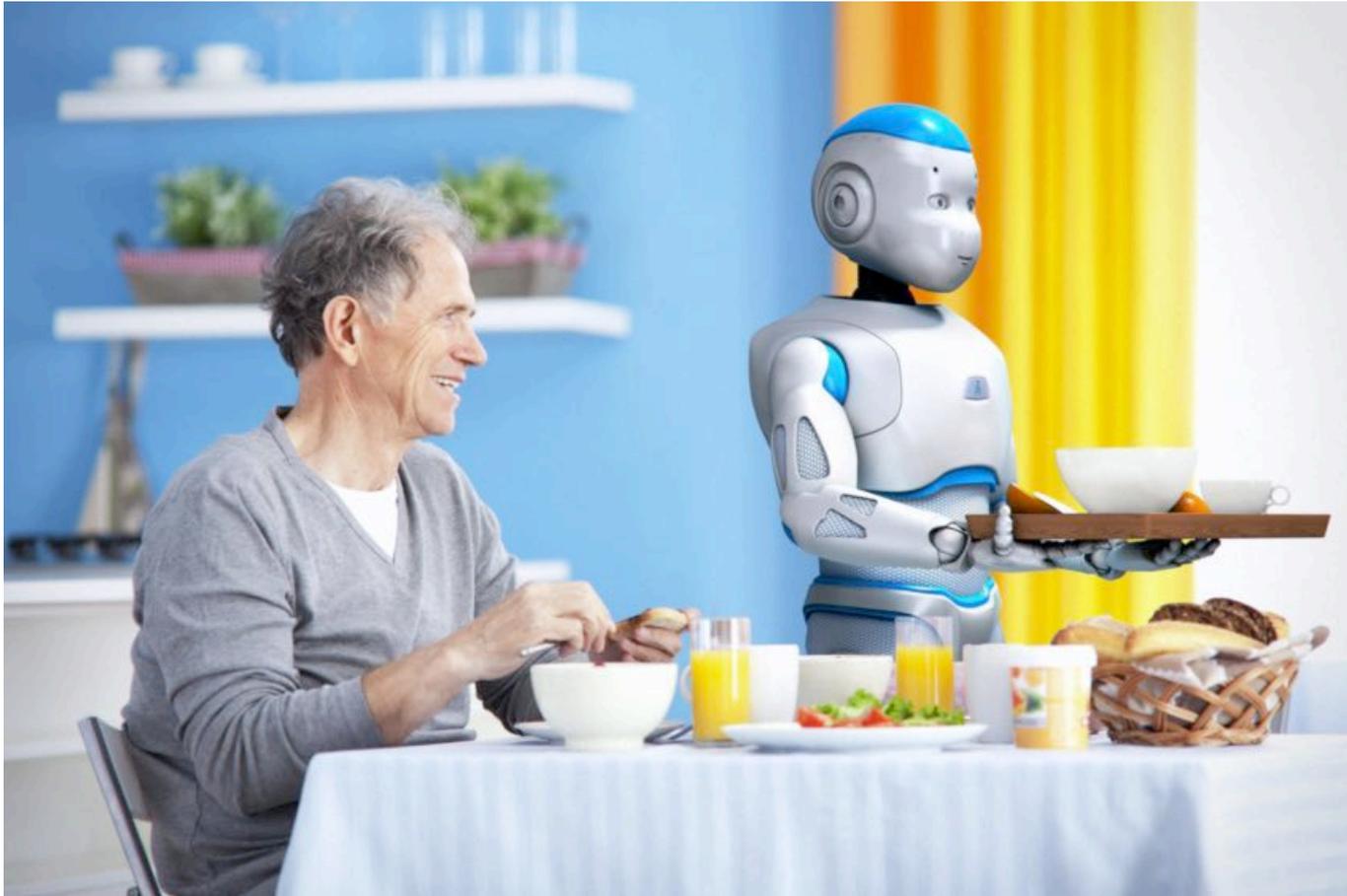
Interprétation d'images et Robotique ?

Interprétation d'image en robotique

- Nombreuses applications pour le robot ou sa mission
- Localisation, Guidage, Cartographie
- Reconnaissance d'objets, Recherche d'objets
- Robotique de service, véhicules intelligents, drones...



Robotique dans un contexte social



Besoin d'apprentissage, d'adaptation, d'interaction

S'inspirer des enfants

An old idea

Instead of trying to produce a program to simulate the adult mind, why not rather try to produce one which simulates the child's? If this were then subjected to an appropriate course of education, one would obtain the adult [brain](#) [...] Our hope is that there is so little mechanism in the child brain that something like it can be easily programmed.

(Turing, 1950, "Computing Machinery and Intelligence")

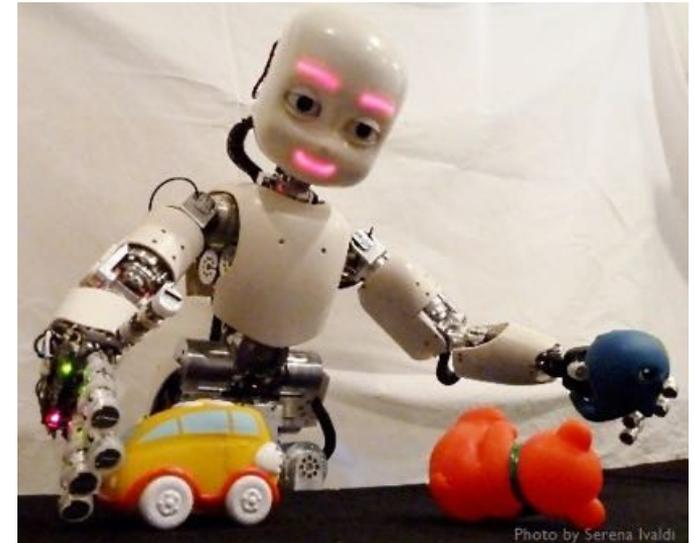


Photo by Serena Ivaldi

Robotique développementale

Apprentissage de compétences sensori-motrices et sociales:

- de manière autonome
 - ouvert, sur le long terme
 - dans le monde réel, physique et social
- ➔ Validation expérimentale



Compréhension des mécanisme fondamentaux du développement

Application à la robotique d'assistance



Intrinsic motivation, active learning

- ***Autonomous collection of data***
- Efficient learning
- Self-organization of developmental trajectories

Social learning, imitation

- Imitation of trajectories and goals
- Learning combinatorial motor primitives
- Optimal teaching

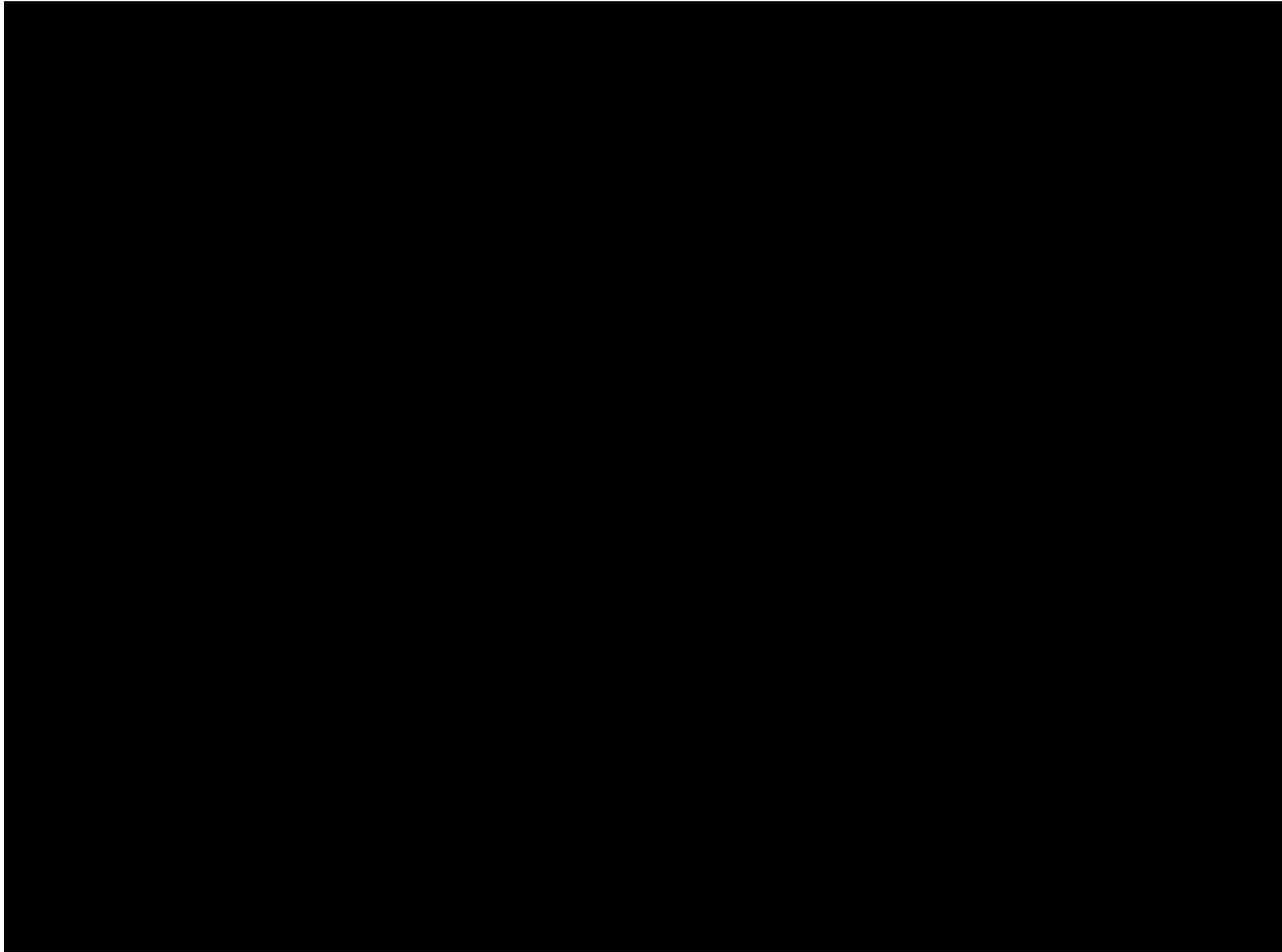
Cognitive abstraction

- ***Perceptual categories grounded in action***
- Active goal babbling, macro-actions, macro-states
- Efficient learning in high-dimensions

Body morphology and growth

- Morphology
- Self-organization of movement structures
- Self-organization of maturational schedule

Motivations intrinsèques

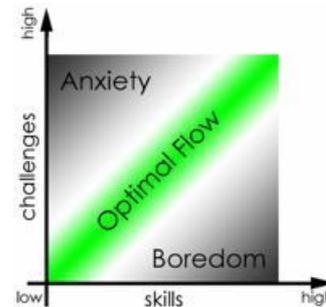


Motivations intrinsèques

Mécanismes de l'exploration spontanée chez les enfants

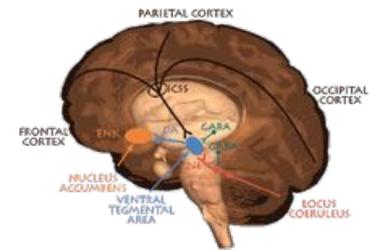


Psychologie développementale



White (1959), Berlyne (1960),
Csikszentmihalyi (1996)

Neurosciences



Dayan and Belleine (2002),
Kakade and Dayan (2002),
Horvitz (2000)

→ Les **motivations intrinsèques** poussent les humains à explorer des activités de complexité/nouveauté/difficulté intermédiaire pour elle-même, grâce à un mécanisme de de régulation active de la croissance de la complexité

Motivations intrinsèques

Modèle « Intelligent Adaptive Curiosity »

✘ Impossible d'afficher l'image. Votre ordinateur manque peut-être de mémoire pour ouvrir l'image ou l'image est endommagée. Redémarrez l'ordinateur, puis ouvrez à nouveau le fichier. Si le x rouge est toujours affiché, vous devrez peut-être supprimer l'image avant de la réinsérer.

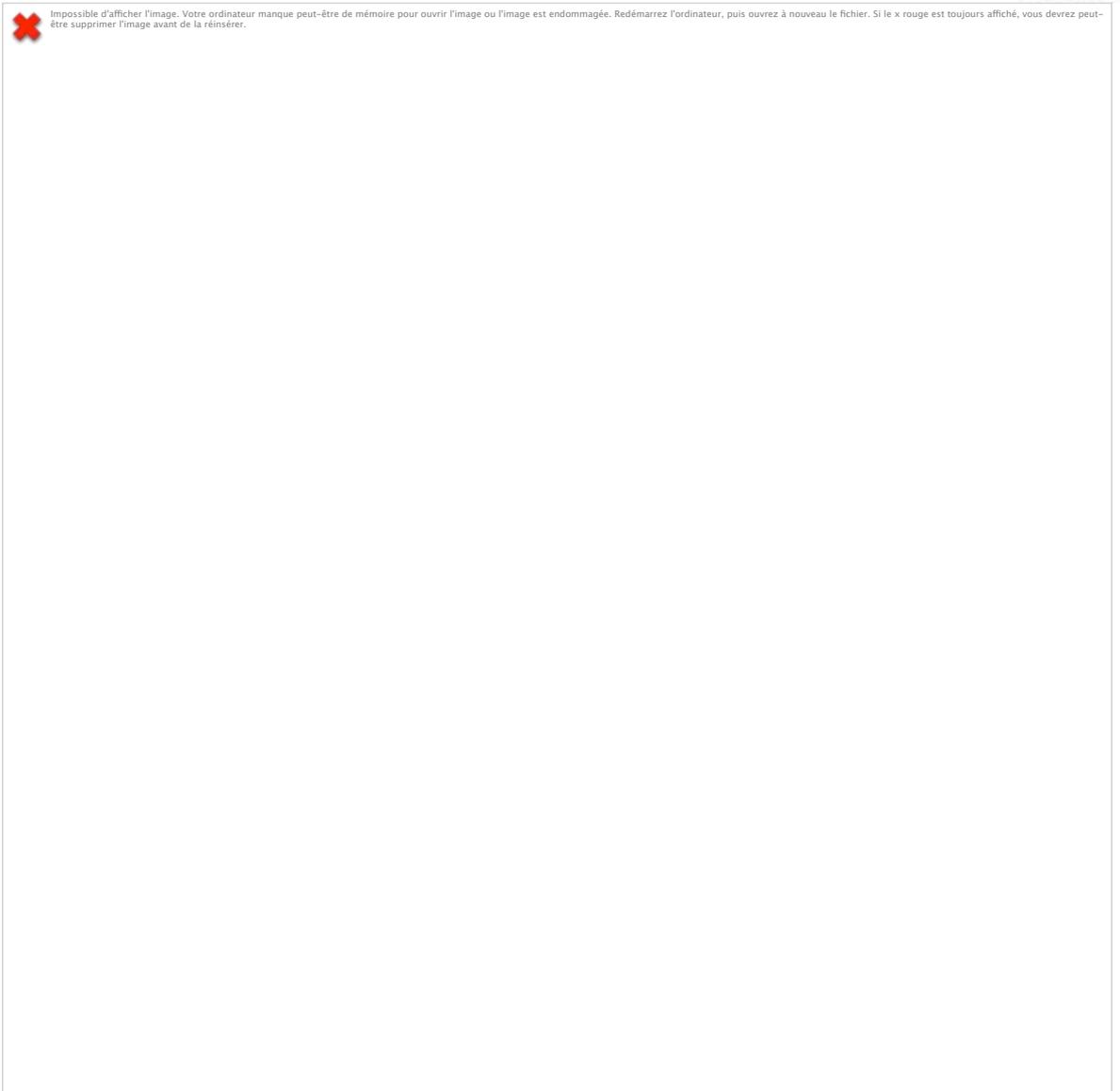


Oudeyer P-Y, Kaplan , F. and Hafner, V. (2007)

[Intrinsic Motivation Systems for Autonomous Mental Development](#),
IEEE Transactions on Evolutionary Computation, 11(2), pp. 265--286.

Motivations intrinsèques

Exemple de
fonctionnement
de la Curiosité
Intelligente
Adaptative
(IAC)



Développement de la perception



Développement de la perception

Reconnaître

- Des visages
- Des objets
- Des catégories
- Des affordances
- Des lieux
-



Apprendre

- De nouveaux éléments
- Qu'est-ce qu'un objet ?

Reconnaître des objets

Exemples d'erreurs (VOC, 2009)

 Impossible d'afficher l'image. Votre ordinateur manque peut-être de mémoire pour ouvrir l'image ou l'image est endommagée. Redémarrez l'ordinateur, puis ouvrez à nouveau le fichier. Si le x rouge est toujours affiché, vous devrez peut-être supprimer l'image avant de la réinsérer.

 Impossible d'afficher l'image. Votre ordinateur manque peut-être de mémoire pour ouvrir l'image ou l'image est endommagée. Redémarrez l'ordinateur, puis ouvrez à nouveau le fichier. Si le x rouge est toujours affiché, vous devrez peut-être supprimer l'image avant de la réinsérer.

Adversarial examples in deep-learning (OpenAI, 2017)

 Impossible d'afficher l'image. Votre ordinateur manque peut-être de mémoire pour ouvrir l'image ou l'image est endommagée. Redémarrez l'ordinateur, puis ouvrez à nouveau le fichier. Si le x rouge est toujours affiché, vous devrez peut-être supprimer l'image avant de la réinsérer.

Limitations des méthodes supervisées

- Catégories définies a priori
- Besoin de bases d'exemples
 - ImageNet : Millions d'images / milliers d'objets
 - Annotation via le web
- Séparation apprentissage/utilisation

Alternative ?

- Apprentissage incrémental / en ligne
- Expérimentation / Supervision sociale
- Approche développementale



Principes

- Inspiré des enfants
 - Données utilisées
 - Développement :
Interaction sociale / identification de soi / expérimentations
- Apprentissage en-ligne, incrémental, non supervisé
 - Pas de bases de données
 - Pas d'objets pré-définis
 - Pas de détecteur spécialisé (peau, visages, markers)



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Représentation des images

Représenter les images

- Réduire la taille des représentations
- Conserver l'information pertinente
- Diminuer le « bruit »

Détecteurs de points d'intérêt

- Robuste aux changement d'échelle et l'orientation



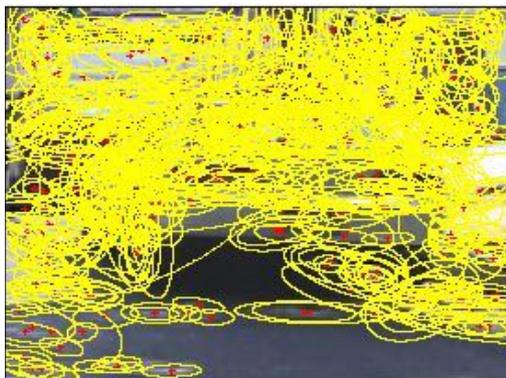
Descripteur



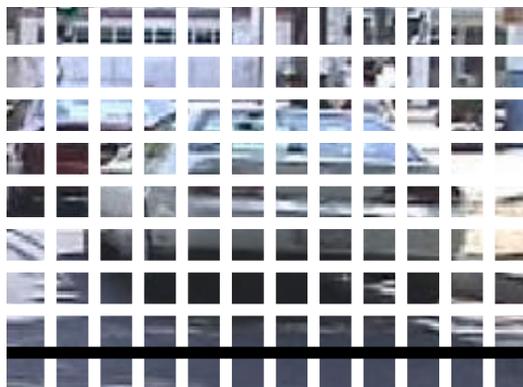
SIFT, SURF, MSER

...

Echantillonnage



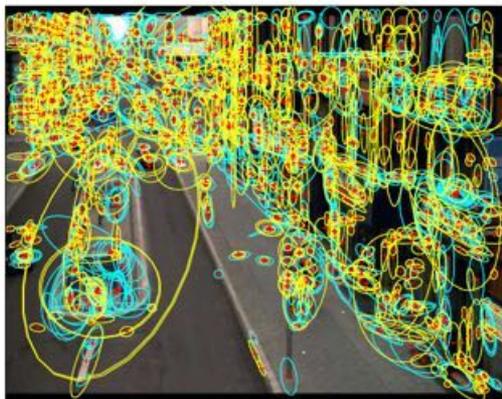
Sparse, at
interest points



Dense, uniformly



Randomly



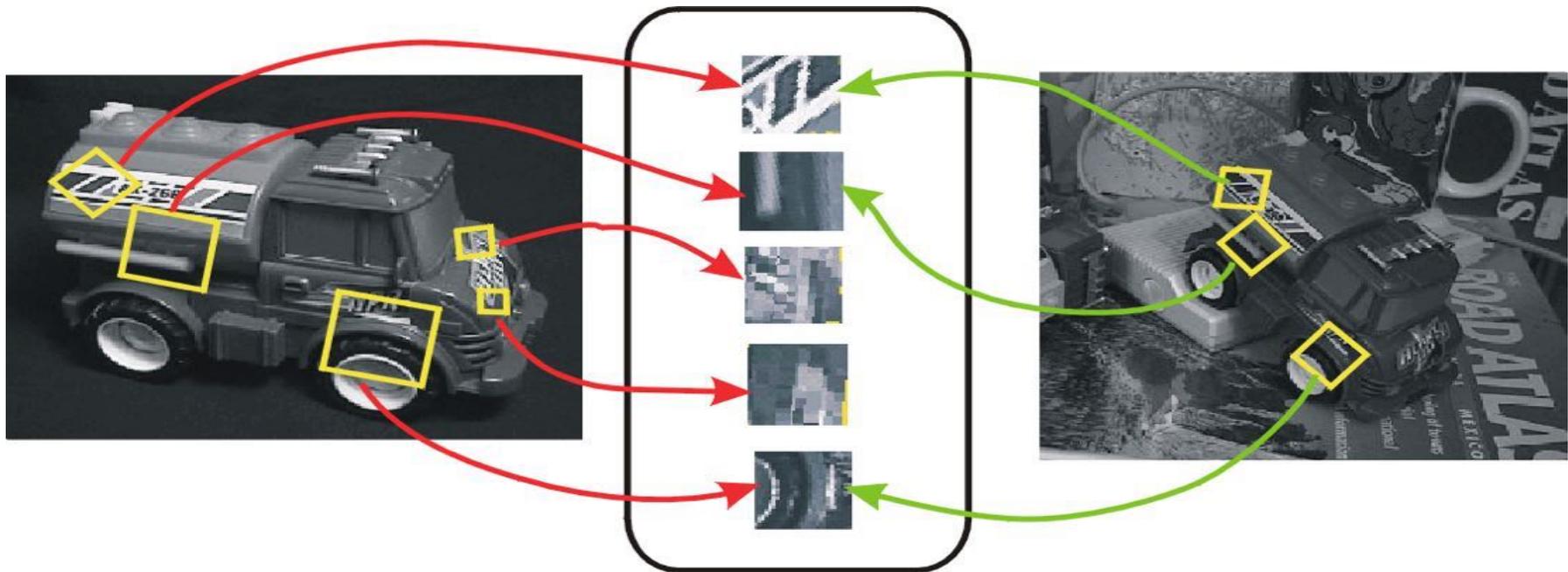
Multiple interest
operators

- To find specific, textured objects, sparse sampling from interest points often more reliable.
- Multiple complementary interest operators offer more image coverage.
- For object categorization, dense sampling offers better coverage.

[See Nowak, Jurie & Triggs, ECCV 2006]

Indexation de caractéristiques locales

Possibilité de créer un index pour comparer des images ?



Slides de K. Grauman, B. Leibe

Index Inversé

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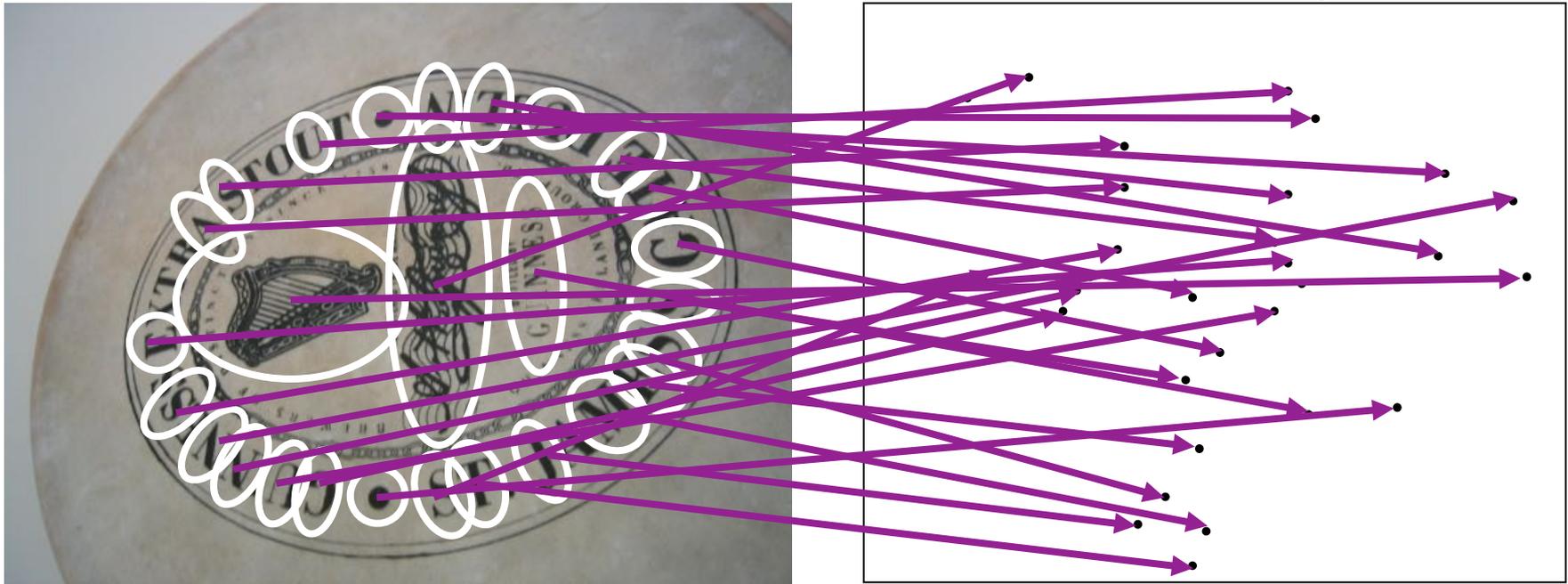
For text documents, an efficient way to find all *pages* on which a *word* occurs is to use an index...

We want to find all *images* in which a *feature* occurs.

To use this idea, we'll need to map our features to "visual words".

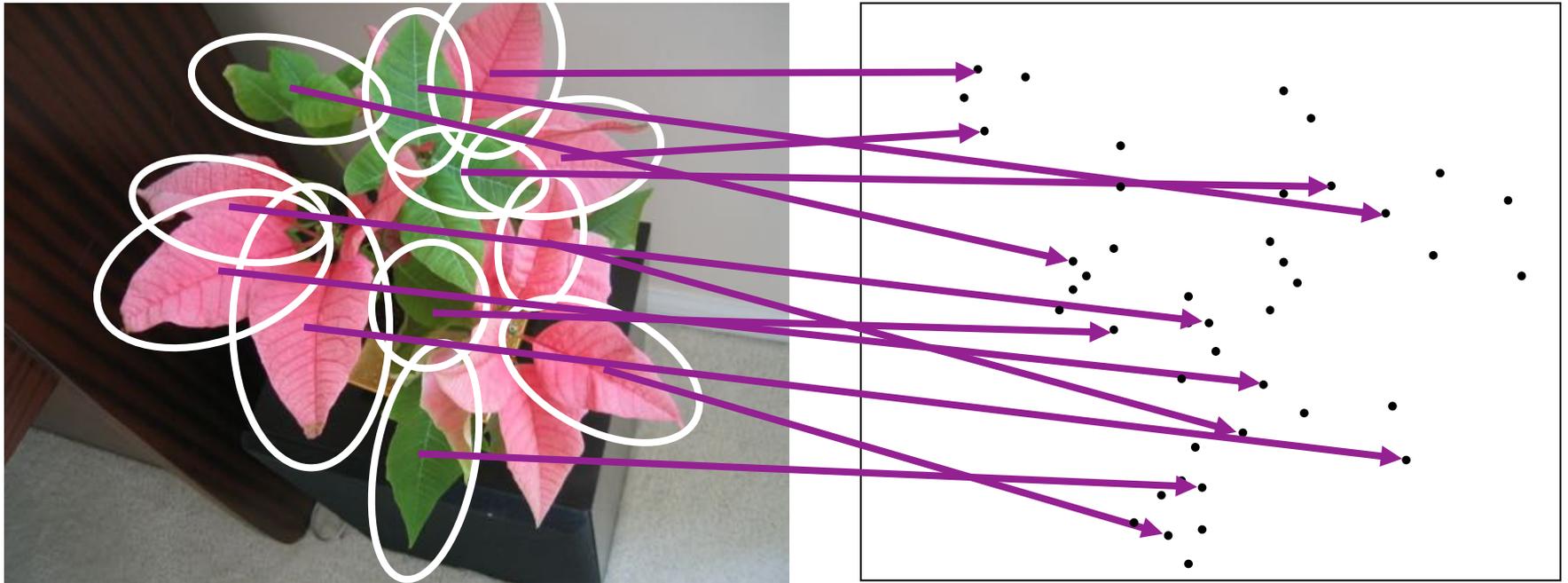
Mots visuels

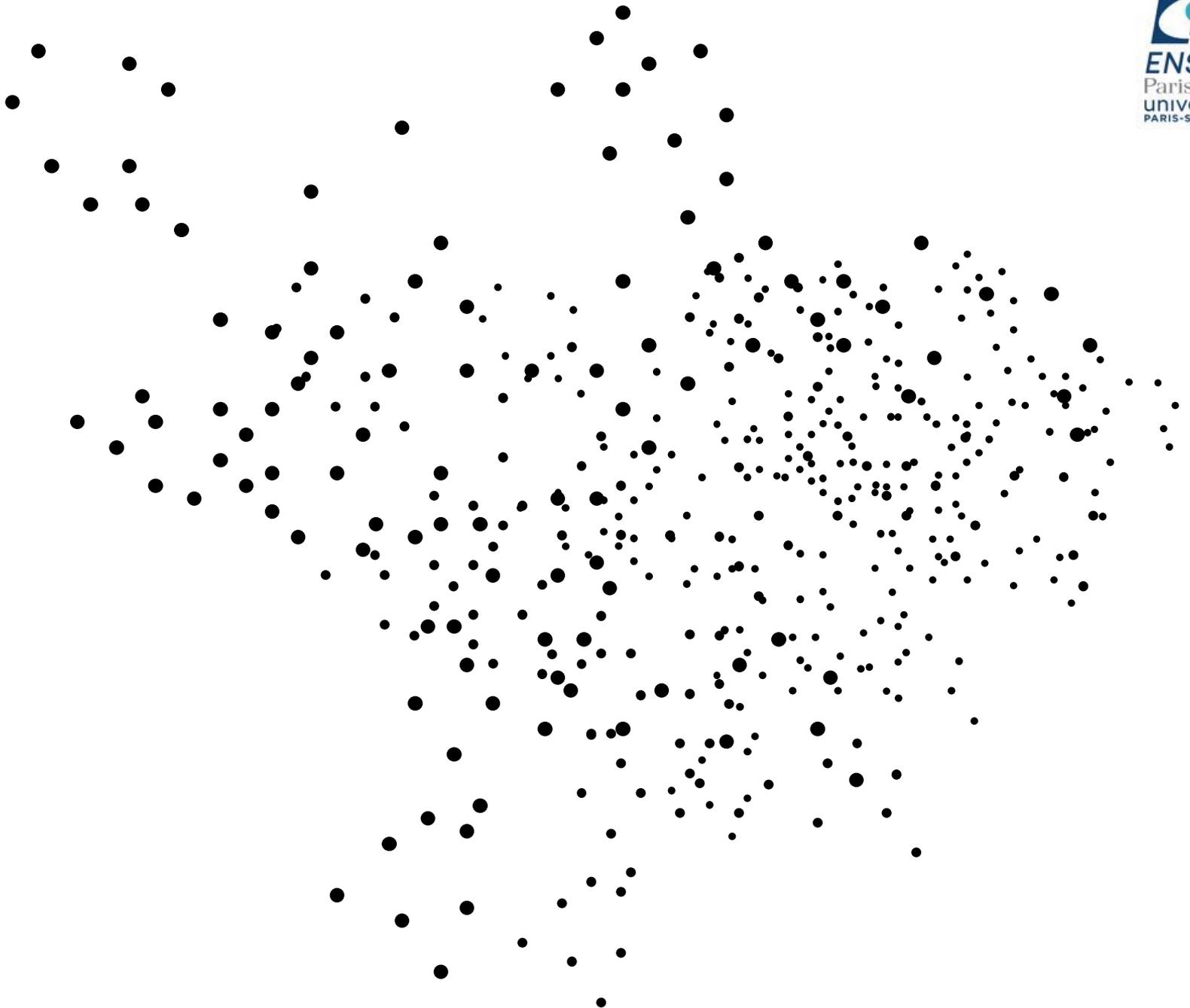
Extract some local features from a number of images ...

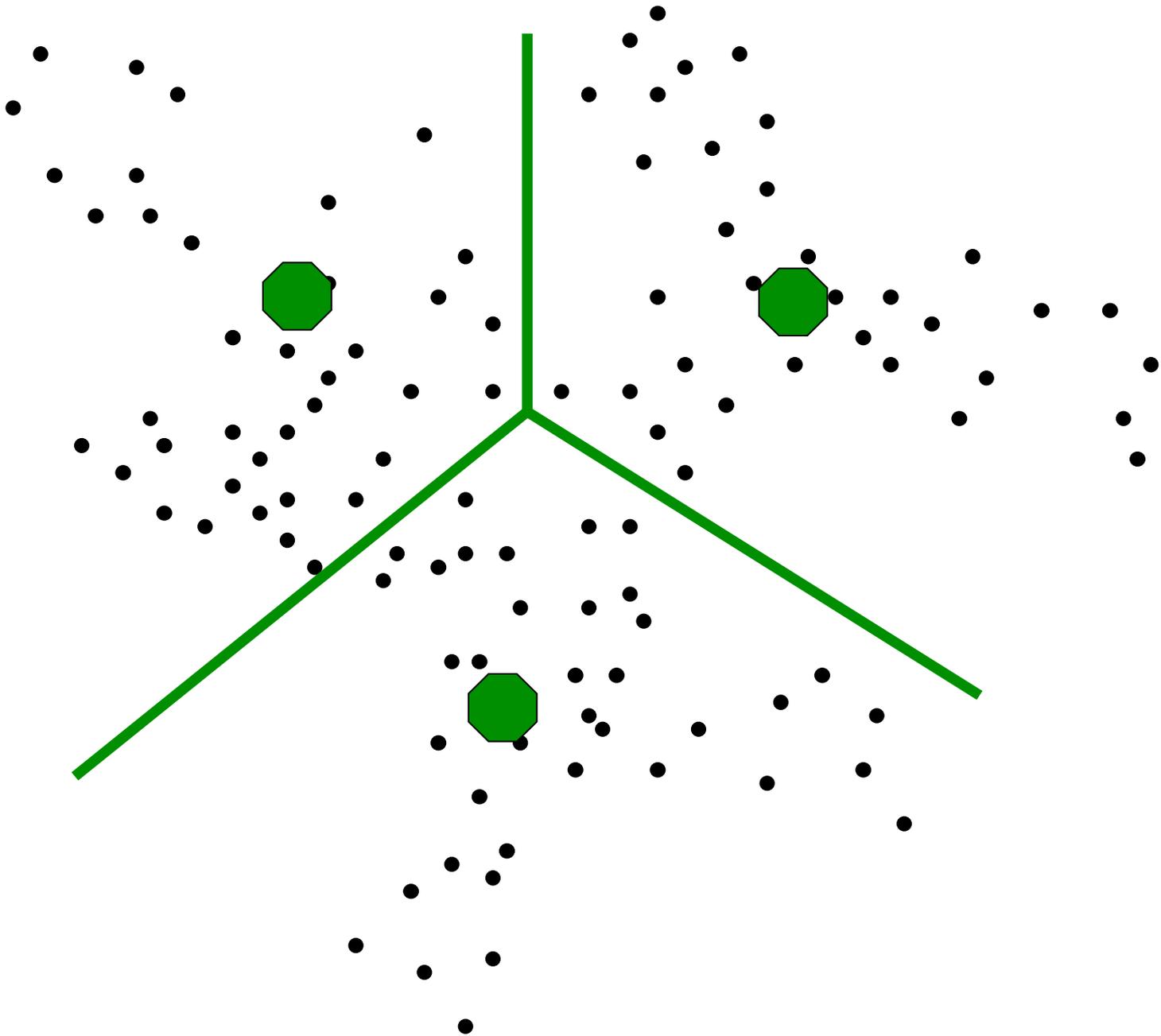


e.g., SIFT descriptor space: each point is 128-dimensional

Mots visuels

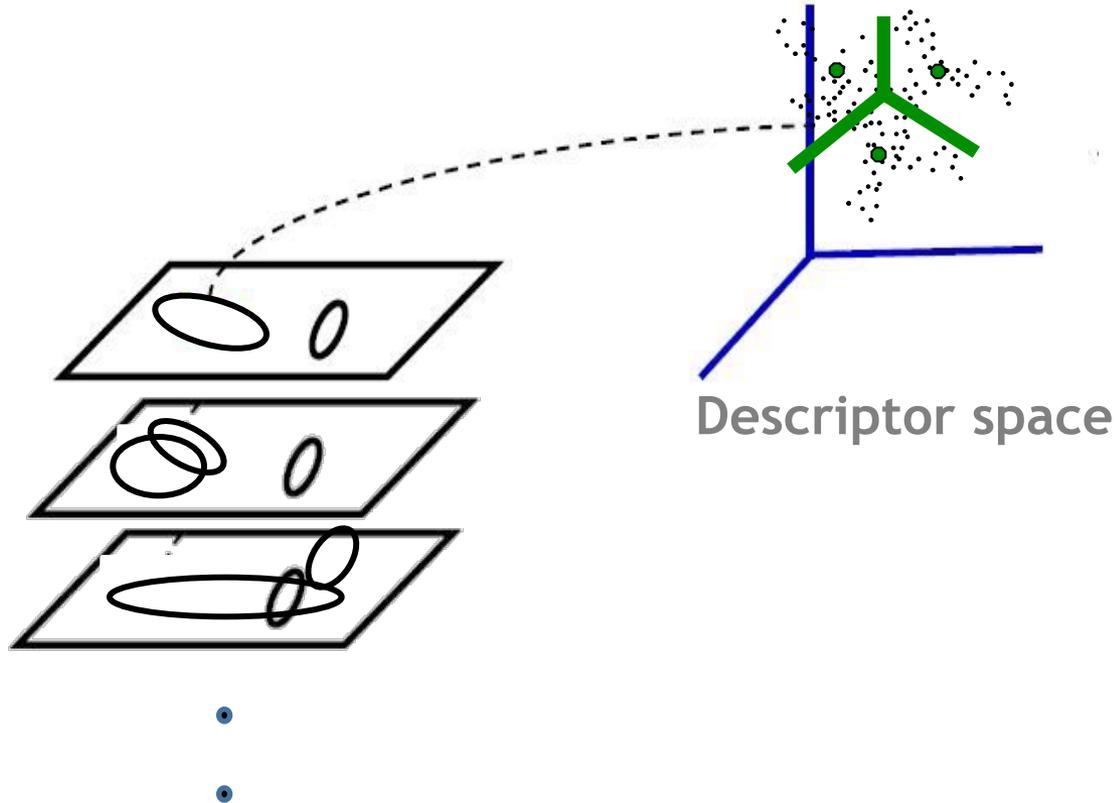






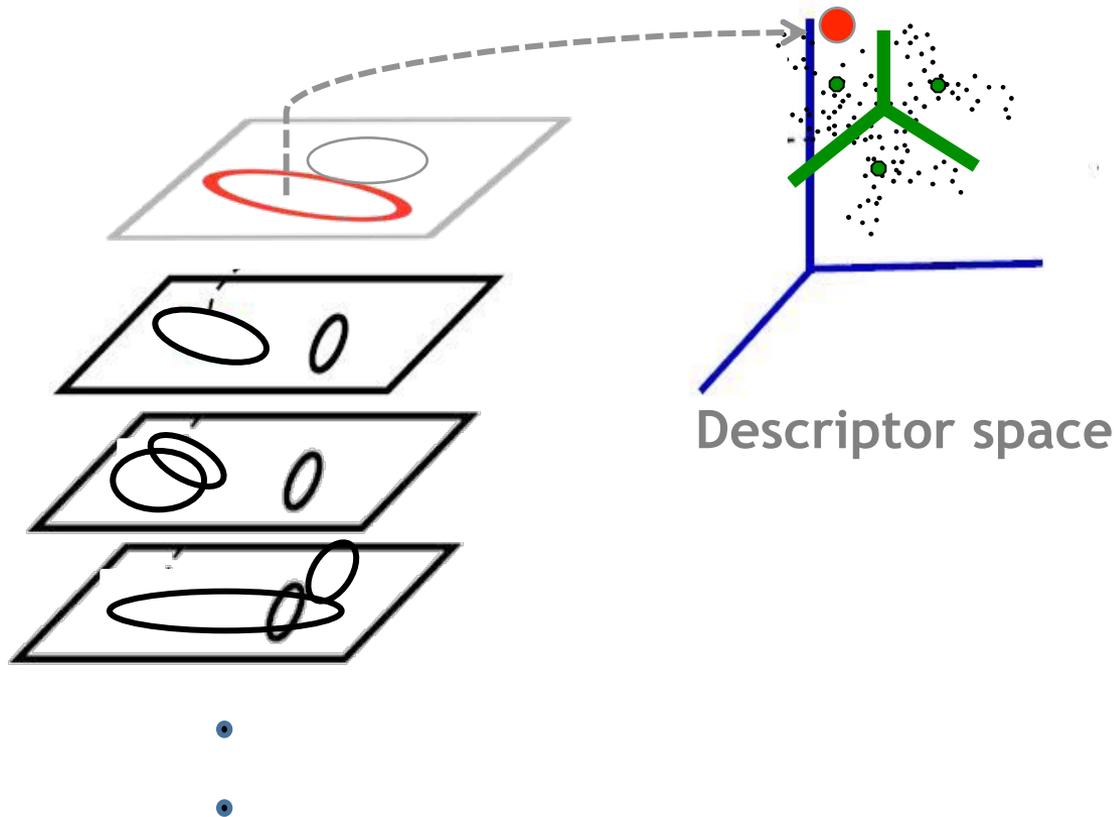
Mots visuels

Map high-dimensional descriptors to tokens/words by quantizing the feature space



- Quantize via clustering, let cluster centers be the prototype “words”

Map high-dimensional descriptors to tokens/words by quantizing the feature space



- Determine which word to assign to each new image region by finding the closest cluster center.

Mots visuels

Example: each group
of patches belongs
to the same visual
word

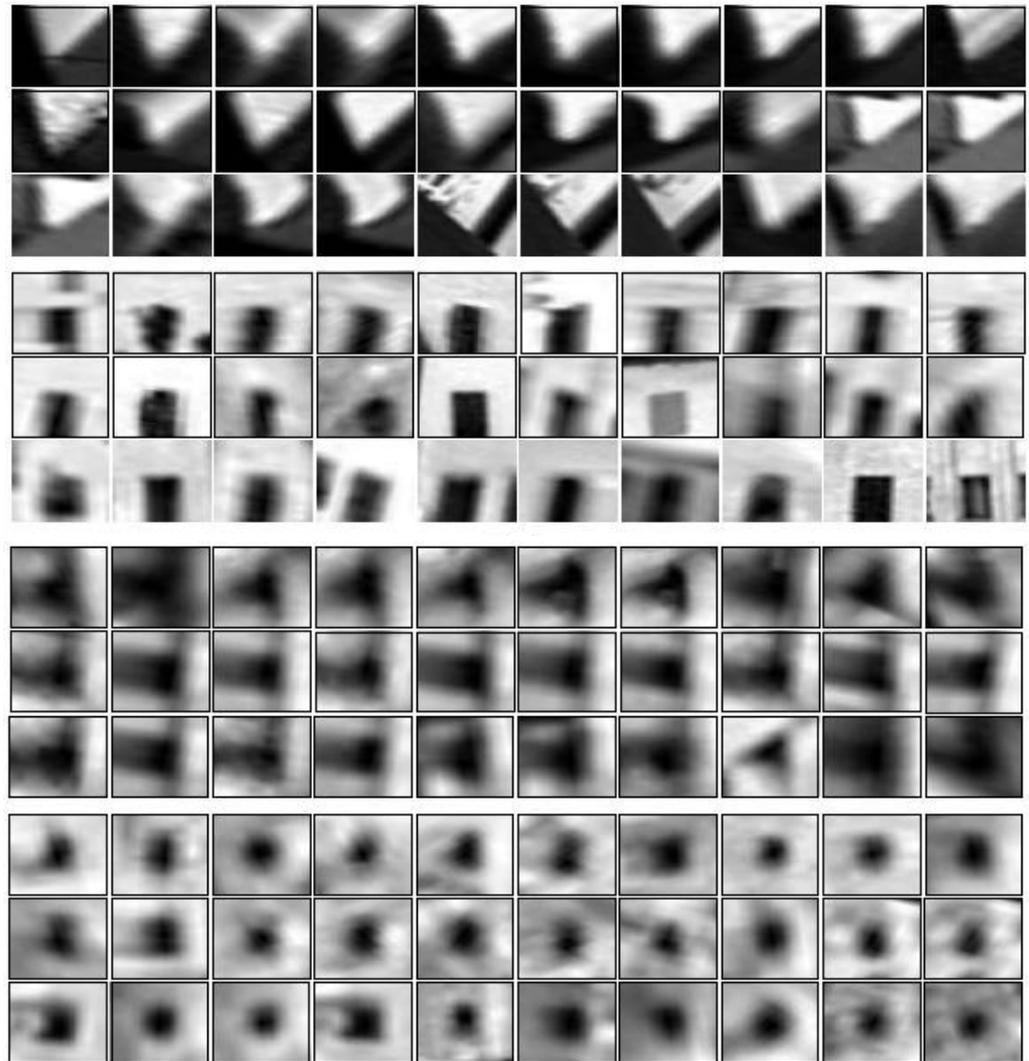


Figure from Sivic & Zisserman, ICCV 2003

Index Inversé

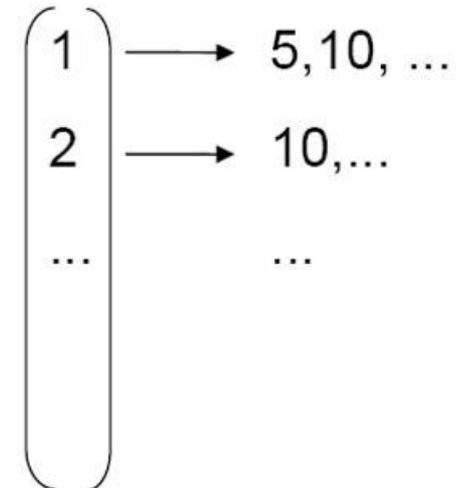


frame #5



frame #10

Word number List of image numbers



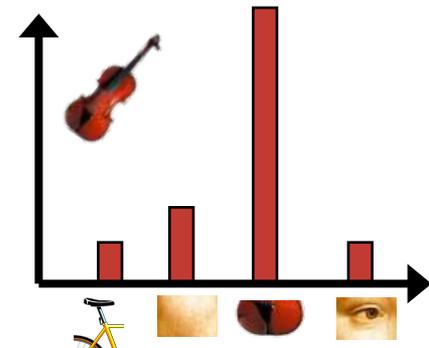
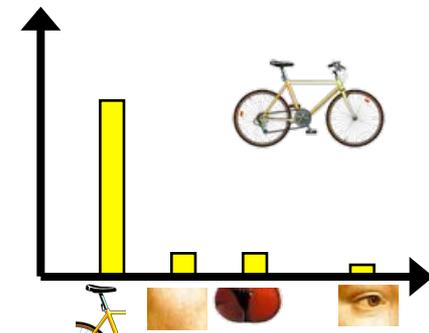
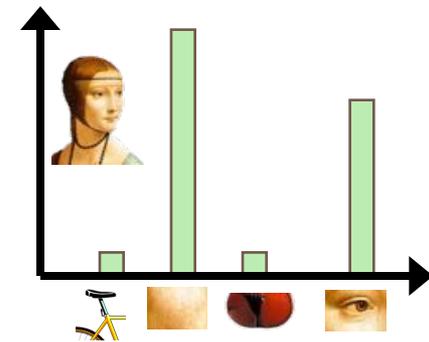
Sac de Mots visuels



Résumer l'image entière par sa distribution (histogramme) des occurrences de mots.

Analogie à la représentation de sac de mots couramment utilisée pour les documents.

Représentation de taille fixe, indépendamment du nombre d'éléments



Méthodes de quantification

k-means (typical choice), agglomerative clustering, mean-shift,...

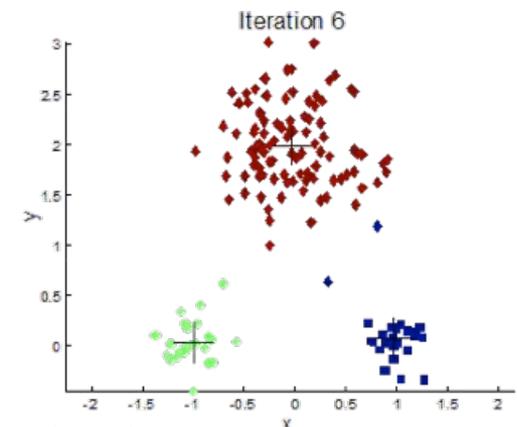
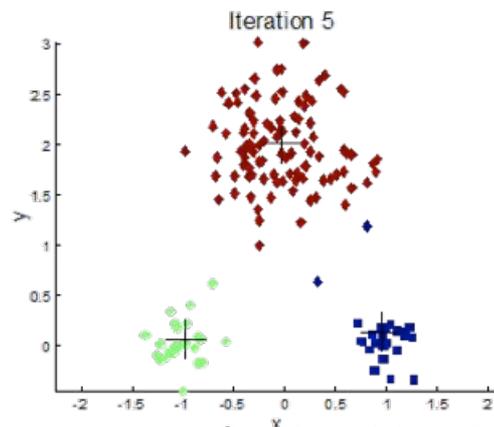
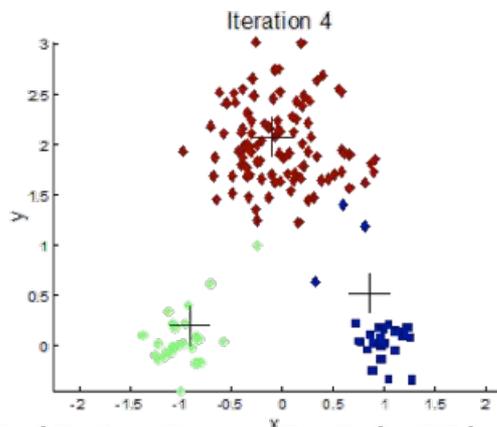
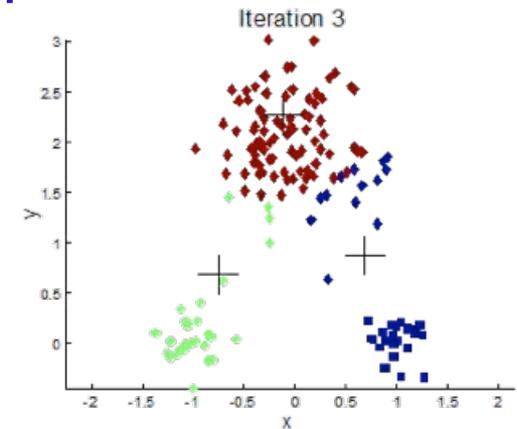
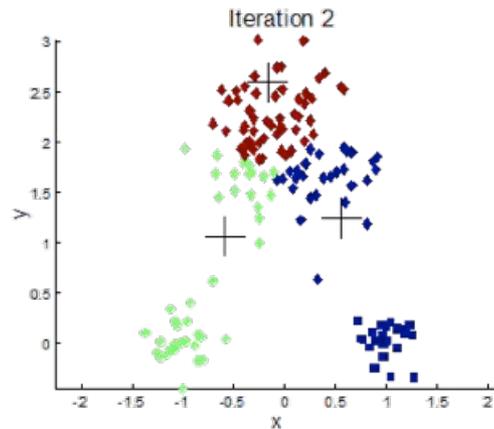
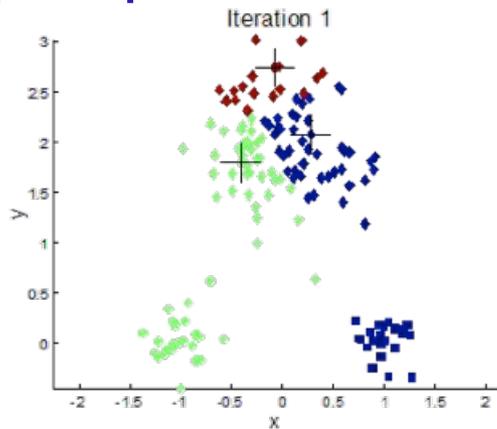
Hierarchical clustering: allows faster insertion / word assignment while still allowing large vocabularies

- Vocabulary tree [Nister & Stewenius, CVPR 2006]

K-means

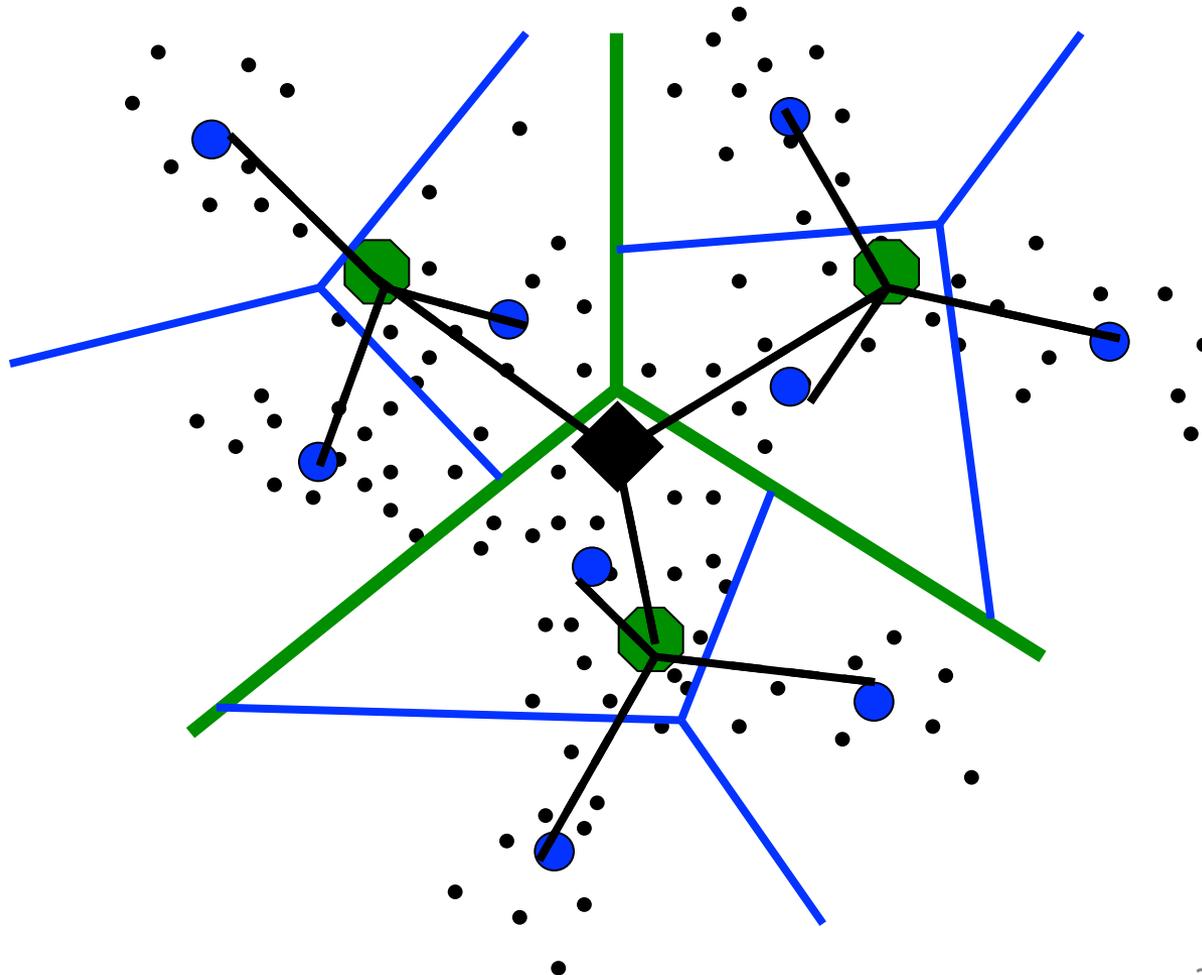
Initialize random centers

Loop : update center as mean of closest points



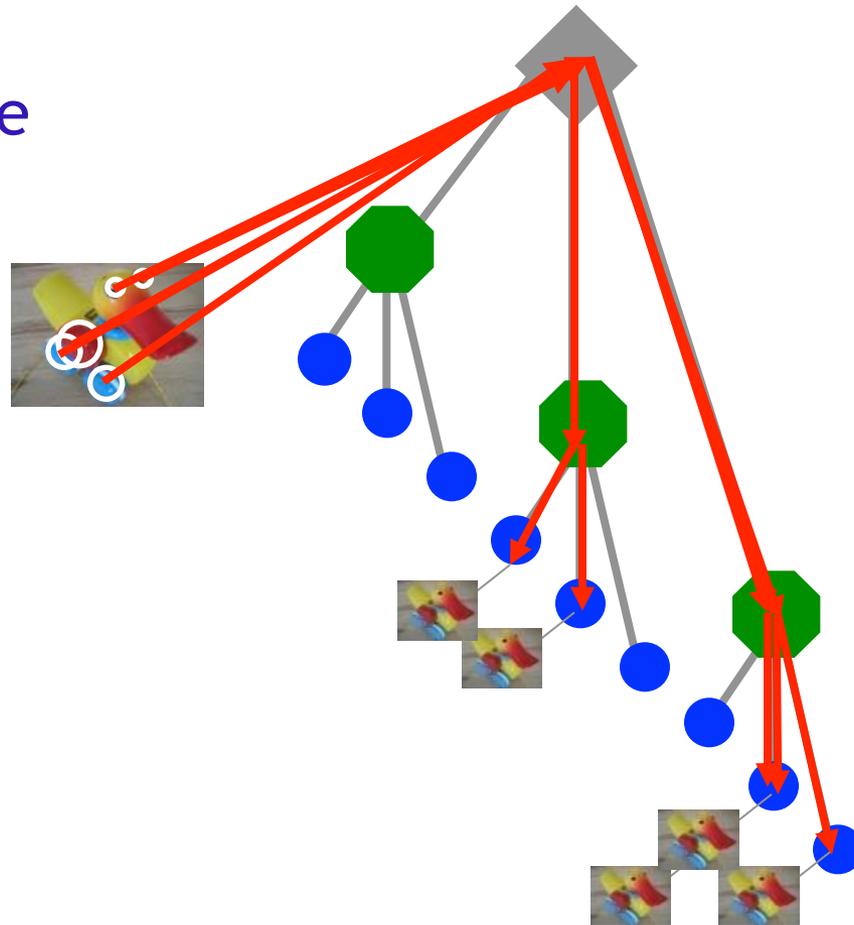
Vocabulary Tree

Tree construction:



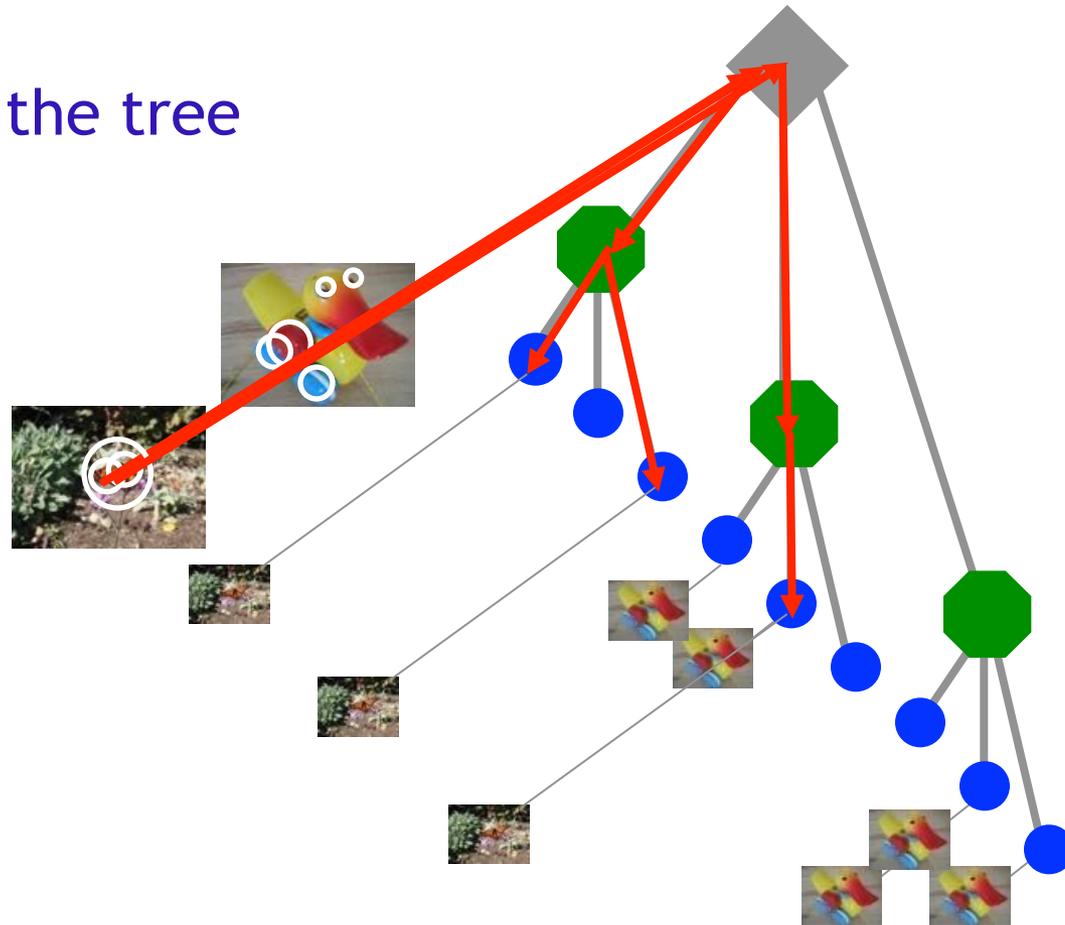
Vocabulary Tree

Training: Filling the tree



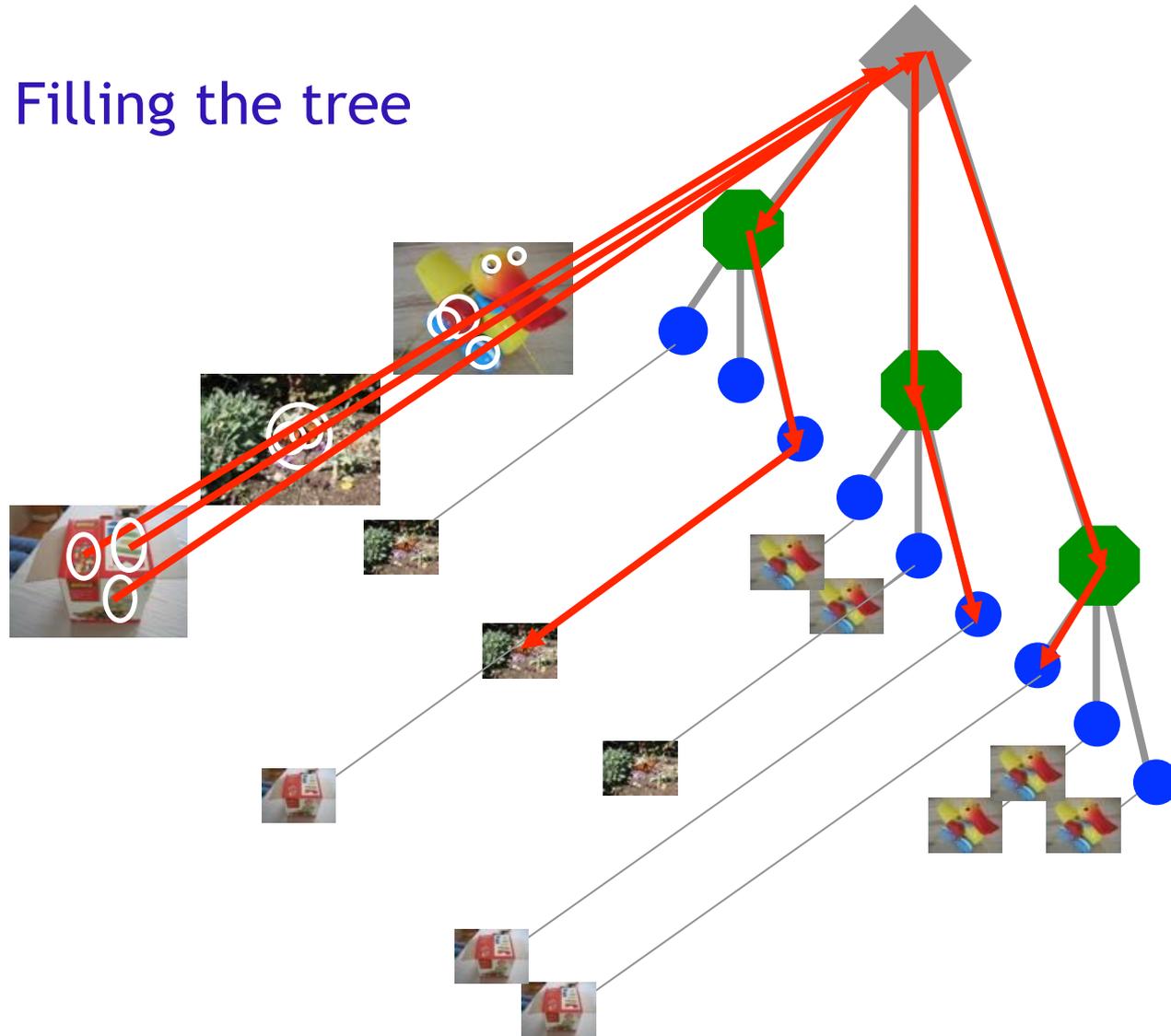
Vocabulary Tree

Training: Filling the tree



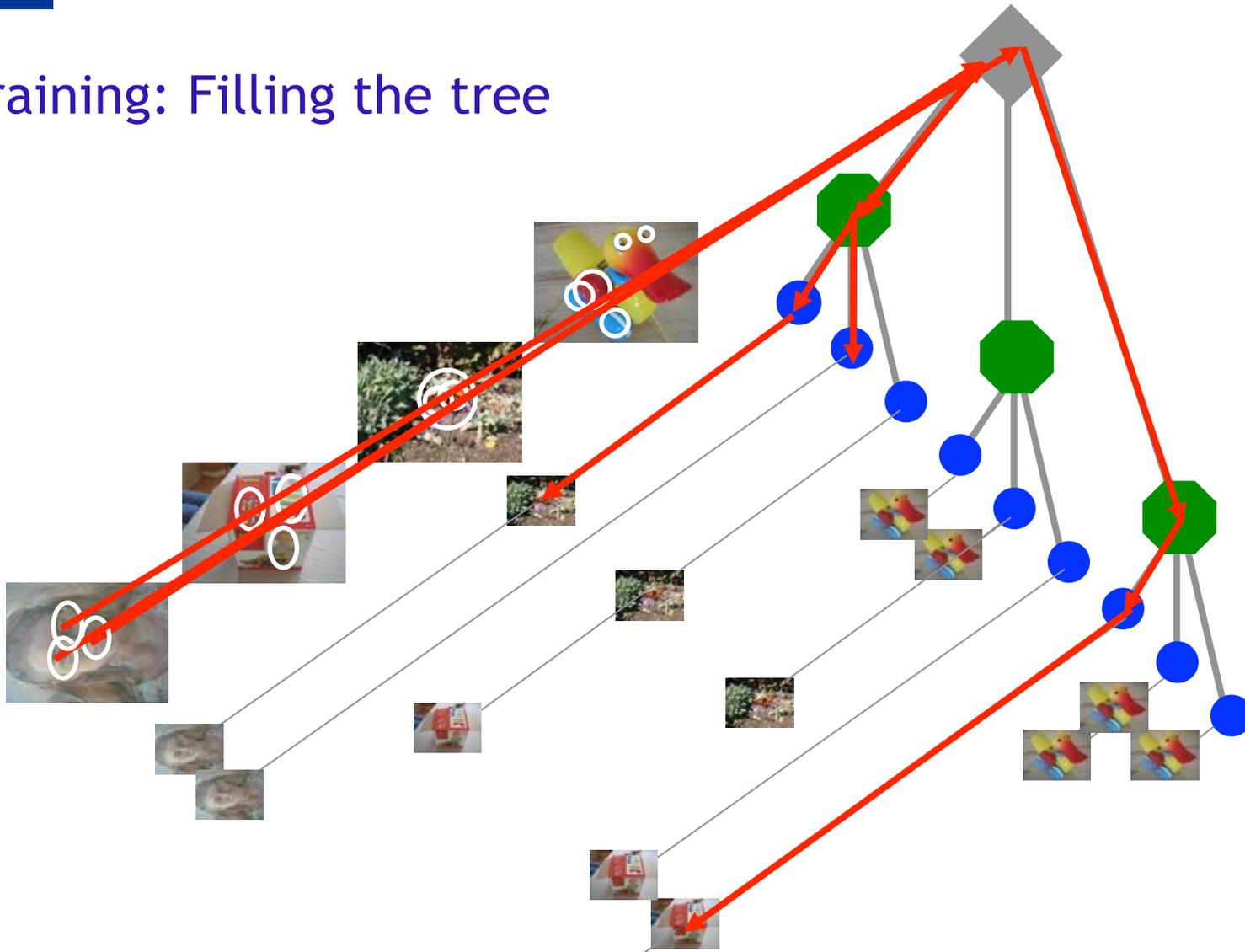
Vocabulary Tree

Training: Filling the tree



Vocabulary Tree

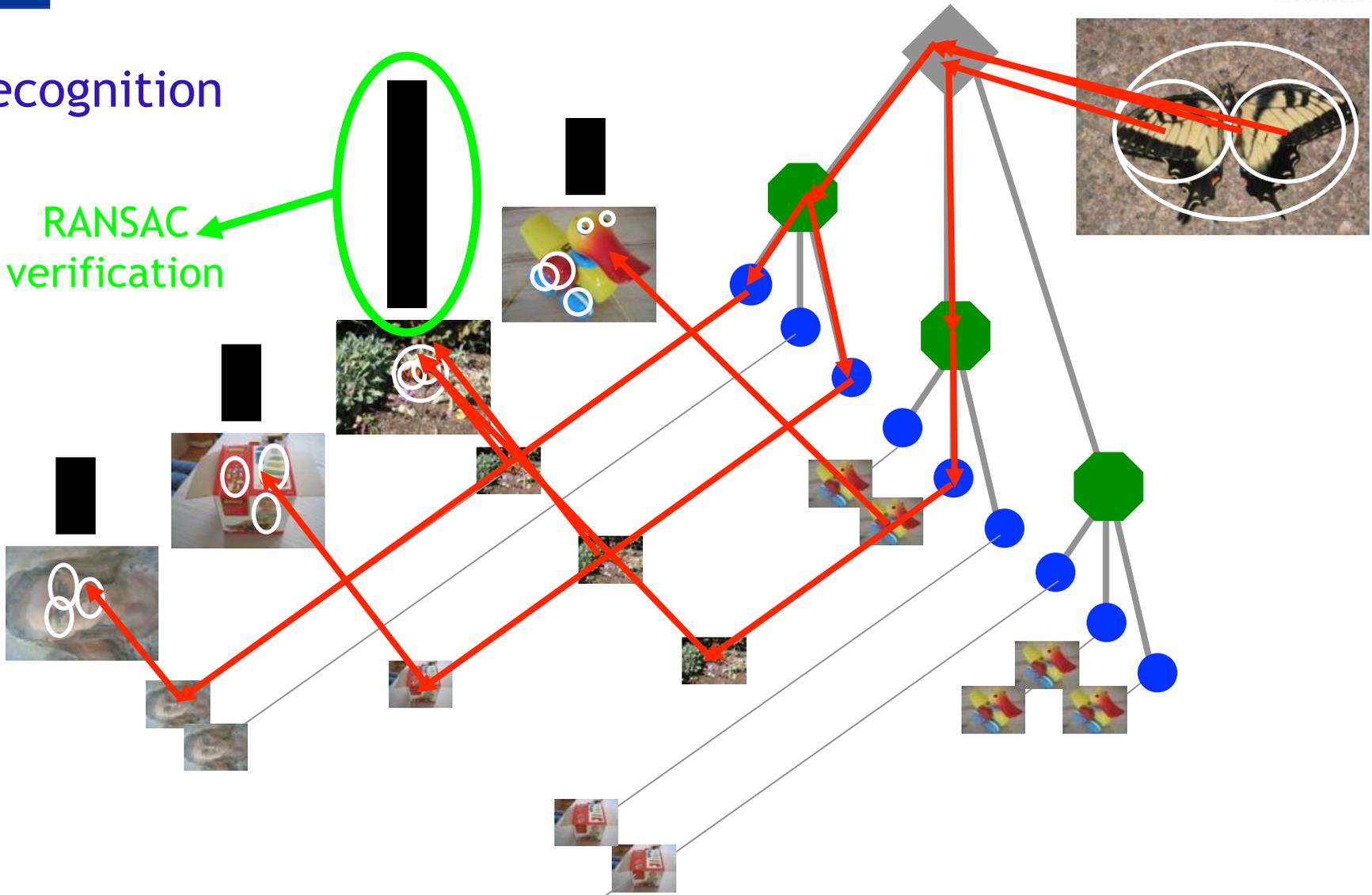
Training: Filling the tree



Vocabulary Tree

Recognition

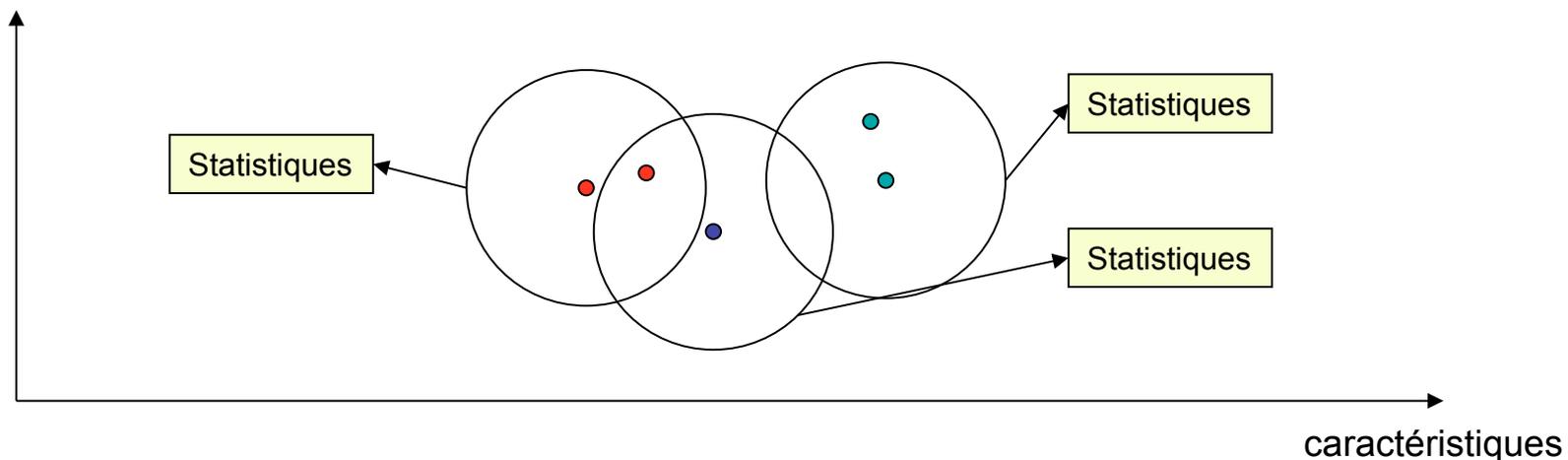
RANSAC
verification



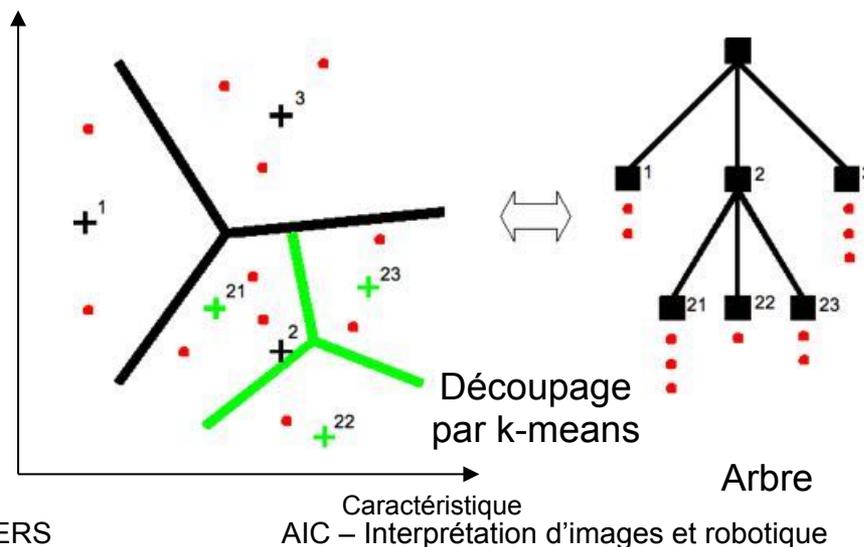
Utilisation en robotique : Adaptation incrémentale

Catégorisation incrémentale

- Dictionnaire : plus proche voisin incrémental



Recherche rapide



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Localisation et cartographie qualitative

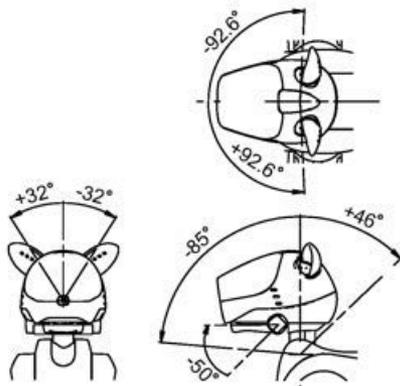
Navigation topologique

- Aibo arrive dans une nouvelle maison
- Apprend à reconnaître les pièces
- Va d'une pièce à l'autre



Approche

- Perception active
- Apprentissage par interaction discontinue avec l'utilisateur
 - ➔ Robustesse aux manipulations et à la qualité des images



AIC – Interprétation d'images et robotique

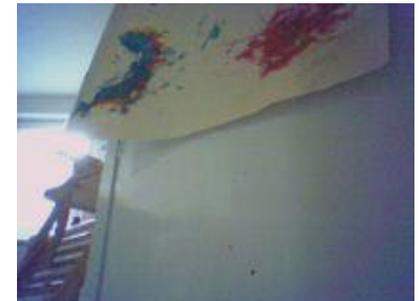
Localisation et cartographie qualitative

Structure du problème

Des images appartiennent à plusieurs catégories



Toutes les images prise d'une position appartiennent à la même catégorie

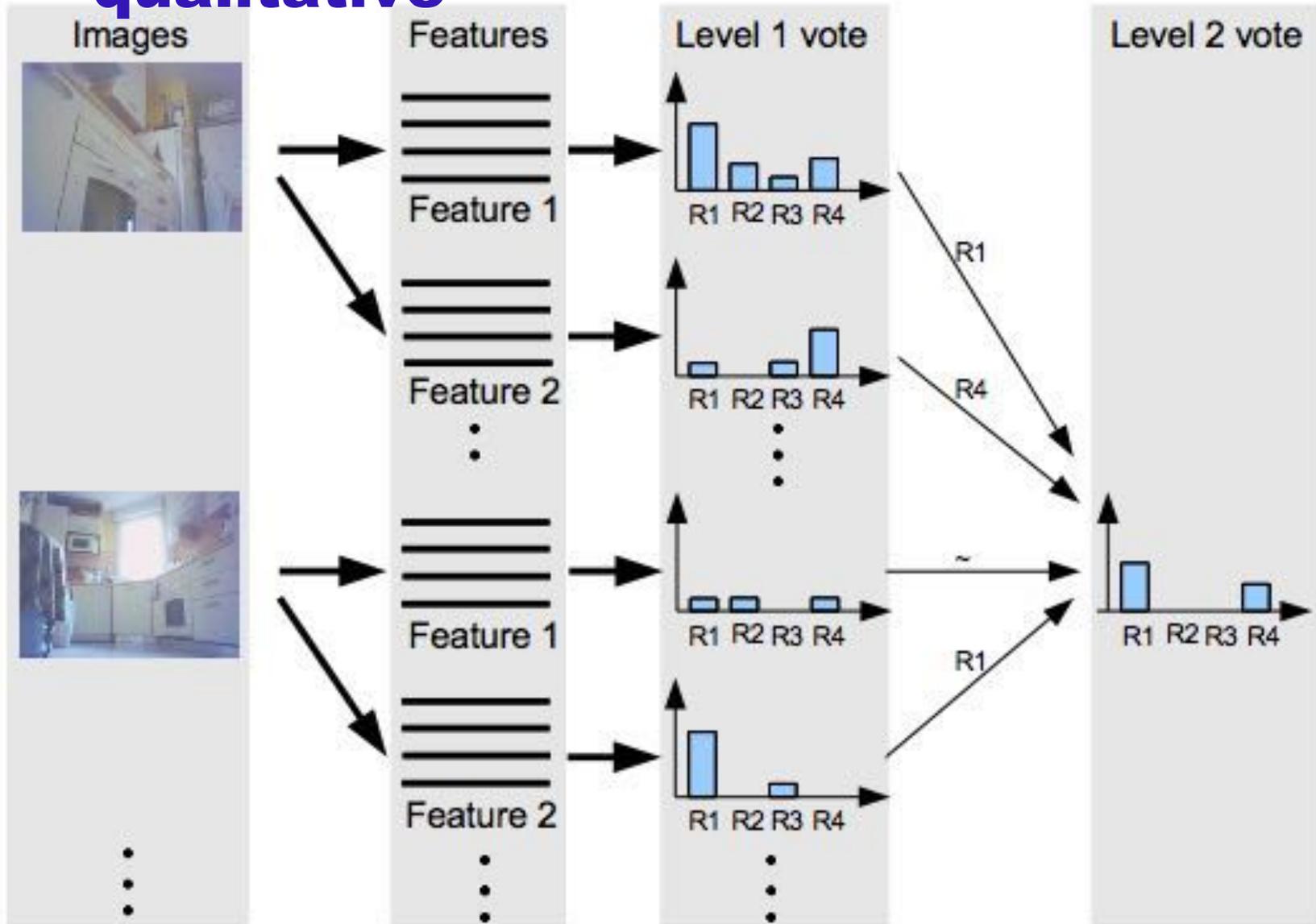


Localisation Active

Prendre des images informatives

Prendre de nouvelles images jusqu'à confiance suffisante

Localisation et cartographie qualitative



Cartographie (apprentissage actif)

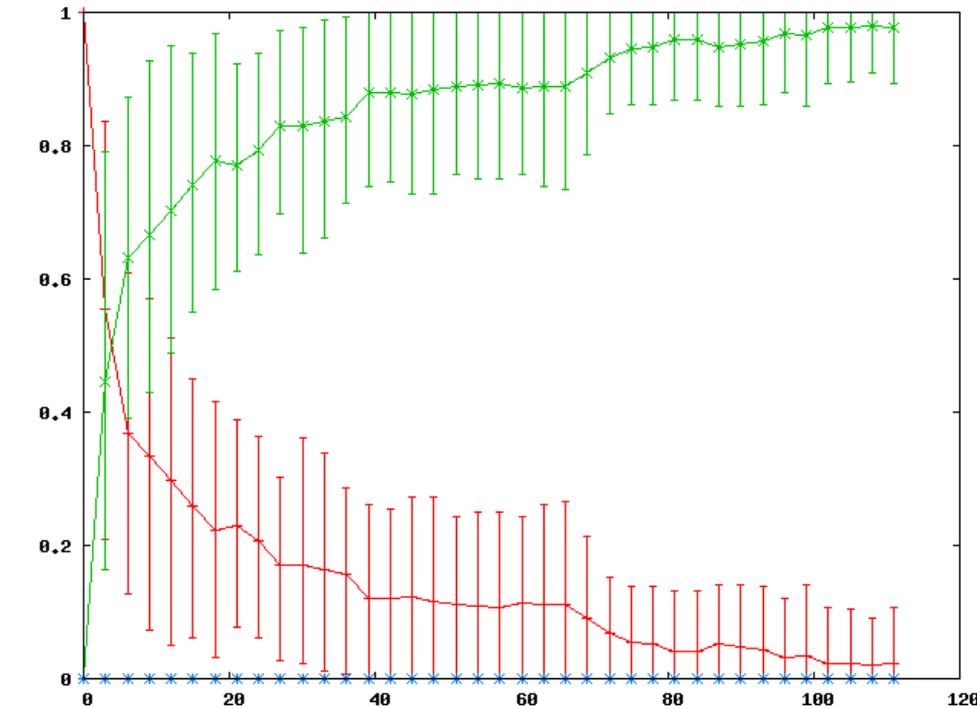
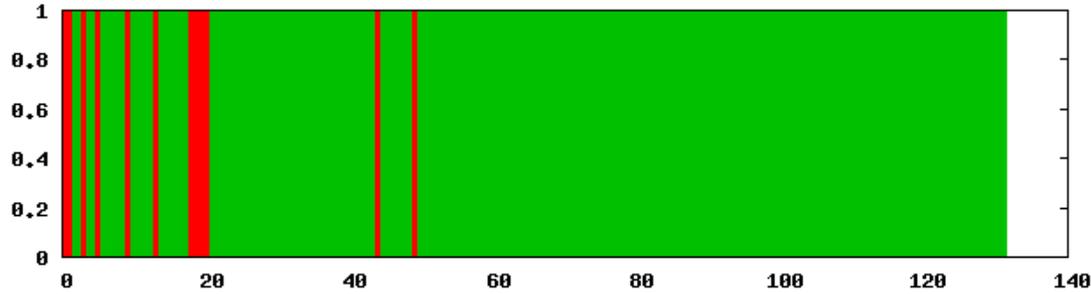
- Localiser le robot
- Si la localisation est erronée (info utilisateur)
- Demander la position correcte
- Apprendre avec les images utilisées pour la localisation

Apprentissage d'une image

- Pour chaque caractéristique :
 - Extraire les caractéristiques
 - Chercher les caractéristiques dans le dictionnaire
 - Si (inconnue) ajouter un mot
 - Mettre à jour les statistiques des mots trouvés

Localisation et cartographie qualitative

[FILLIAT07]



Localisation et cartographie qualitative



Barbara's office



Corridor



Elin's office



Kitchen



Surroundings of the printer



Cloudy

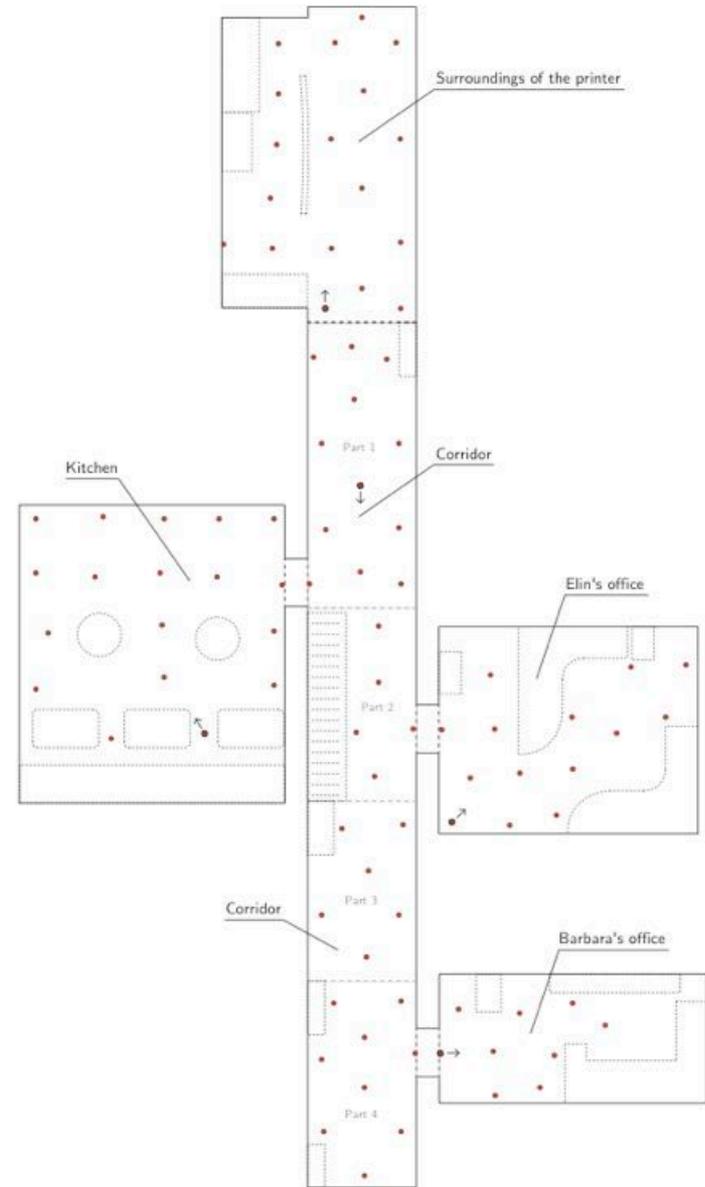


Barbara's office

Night

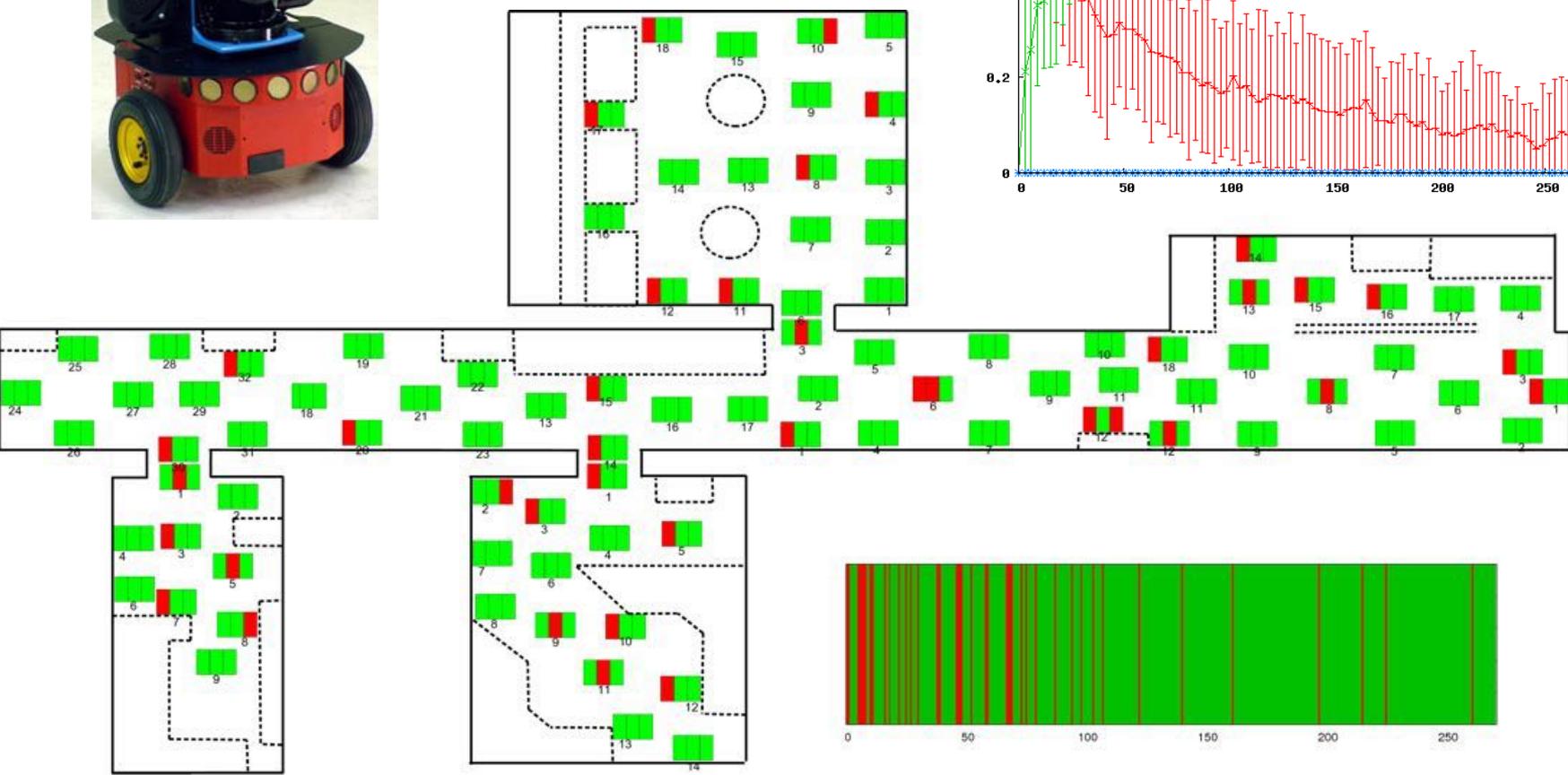
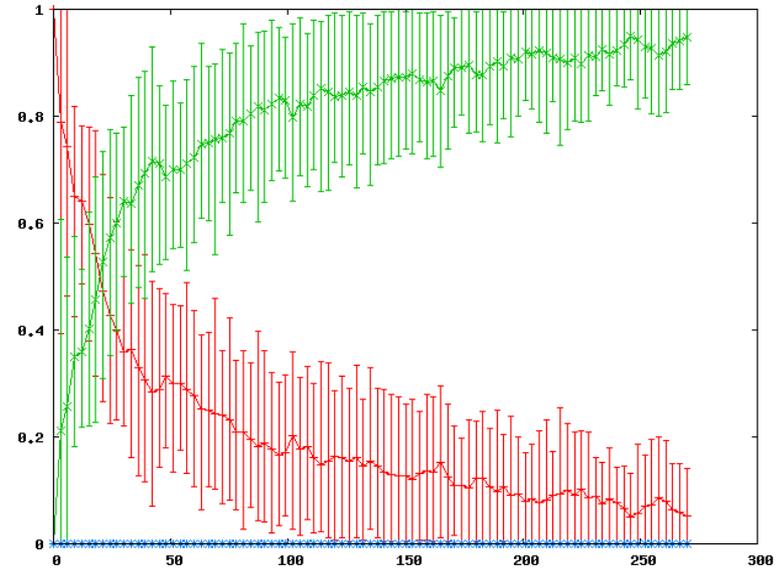


Sunny



Localisation et cartographie qualitative

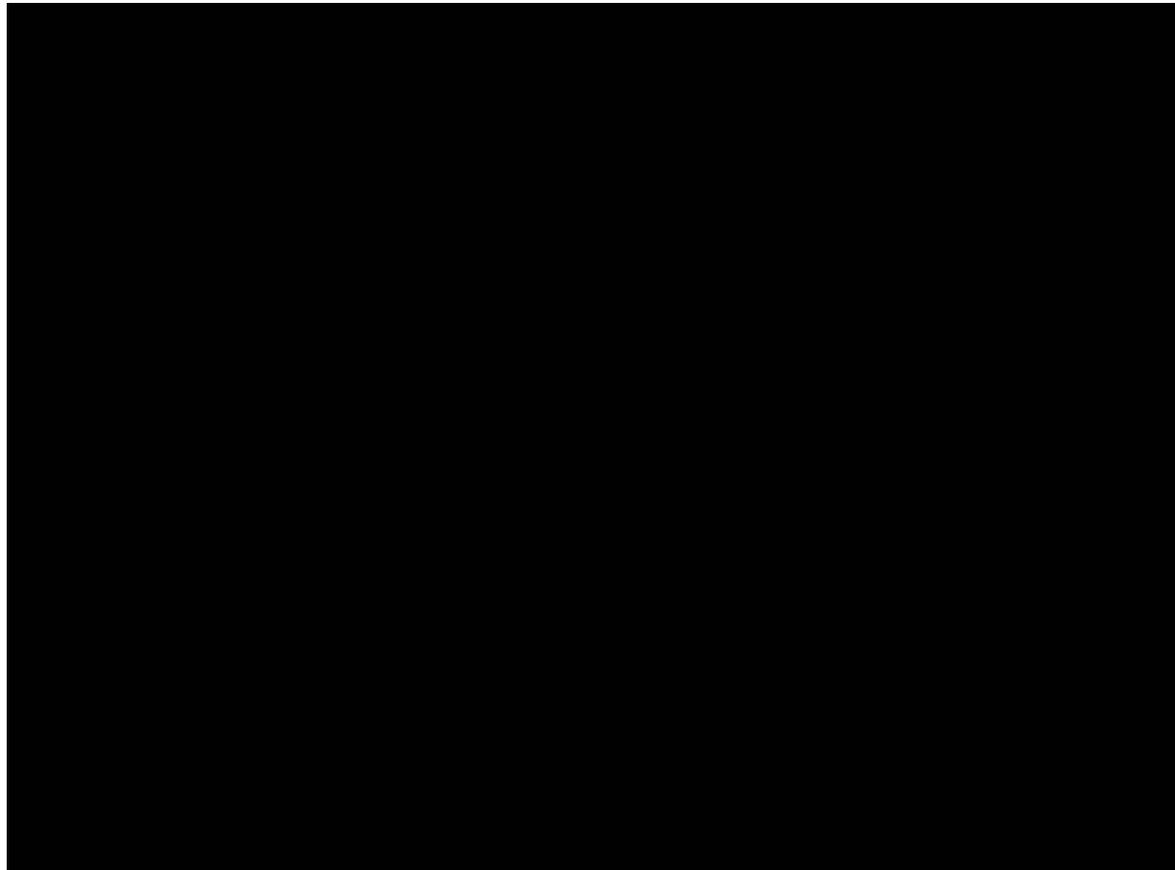
KTH-INDECS database [Filliat08]



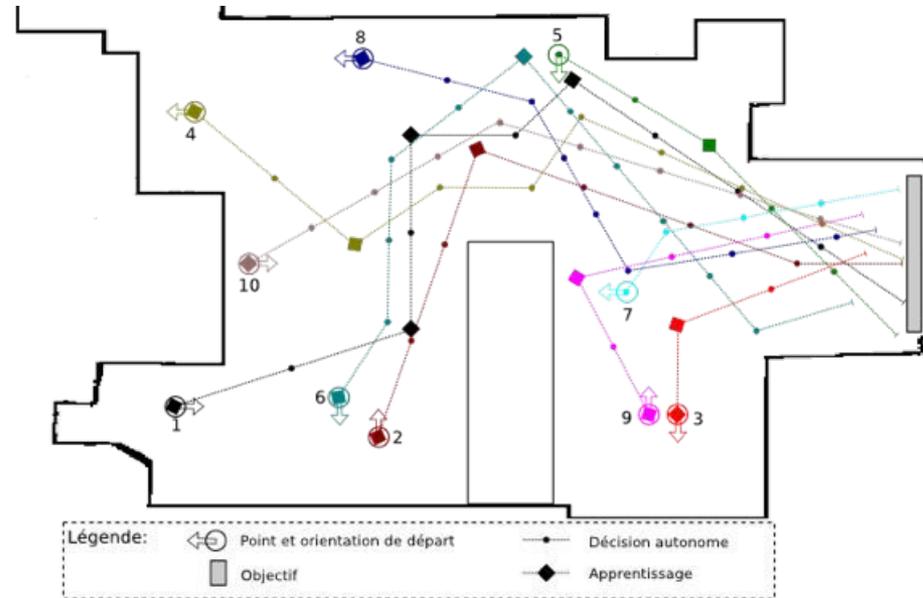
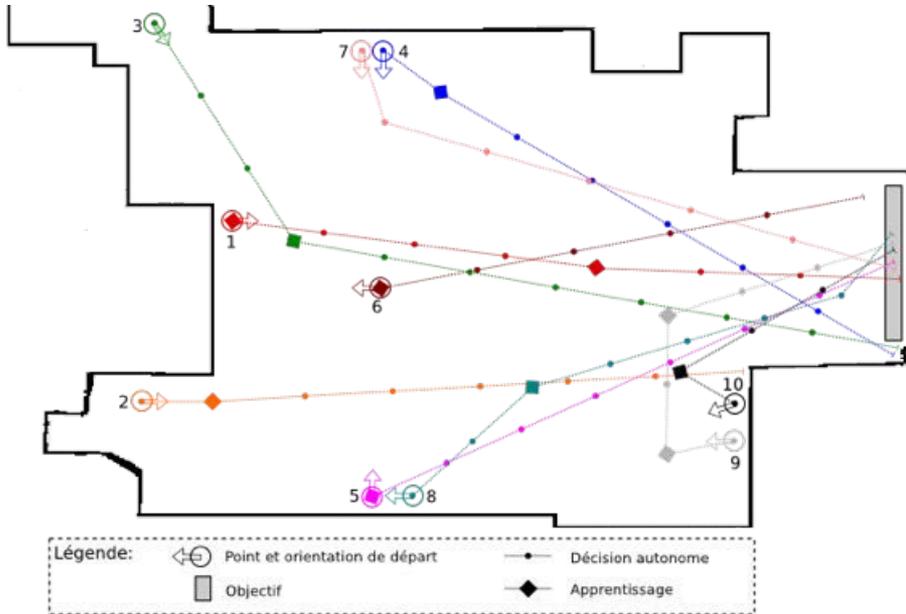
Guidage visuel

Apprendre et rejouer un chemin

- Approche identique (perception active / apprentissage)
- Prédire direction locale du but



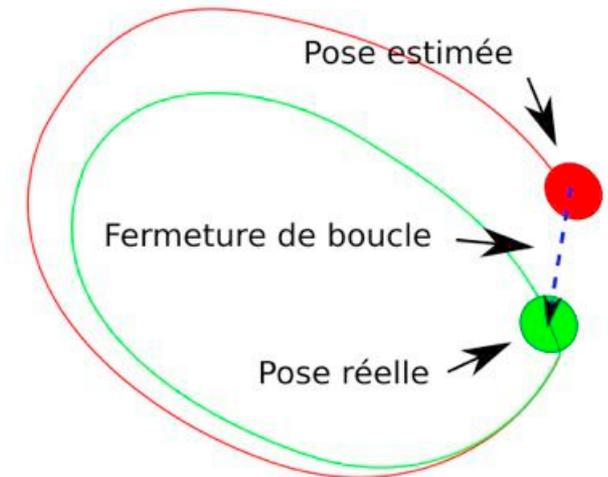
Guidage visuel



Détection de fermetures de boucles

Détection de fermeture de boucle par apparence

- Détecte si l'image courante a déjà été vue
- Permet la correction de la carte et la localisation (SLAM métrique)



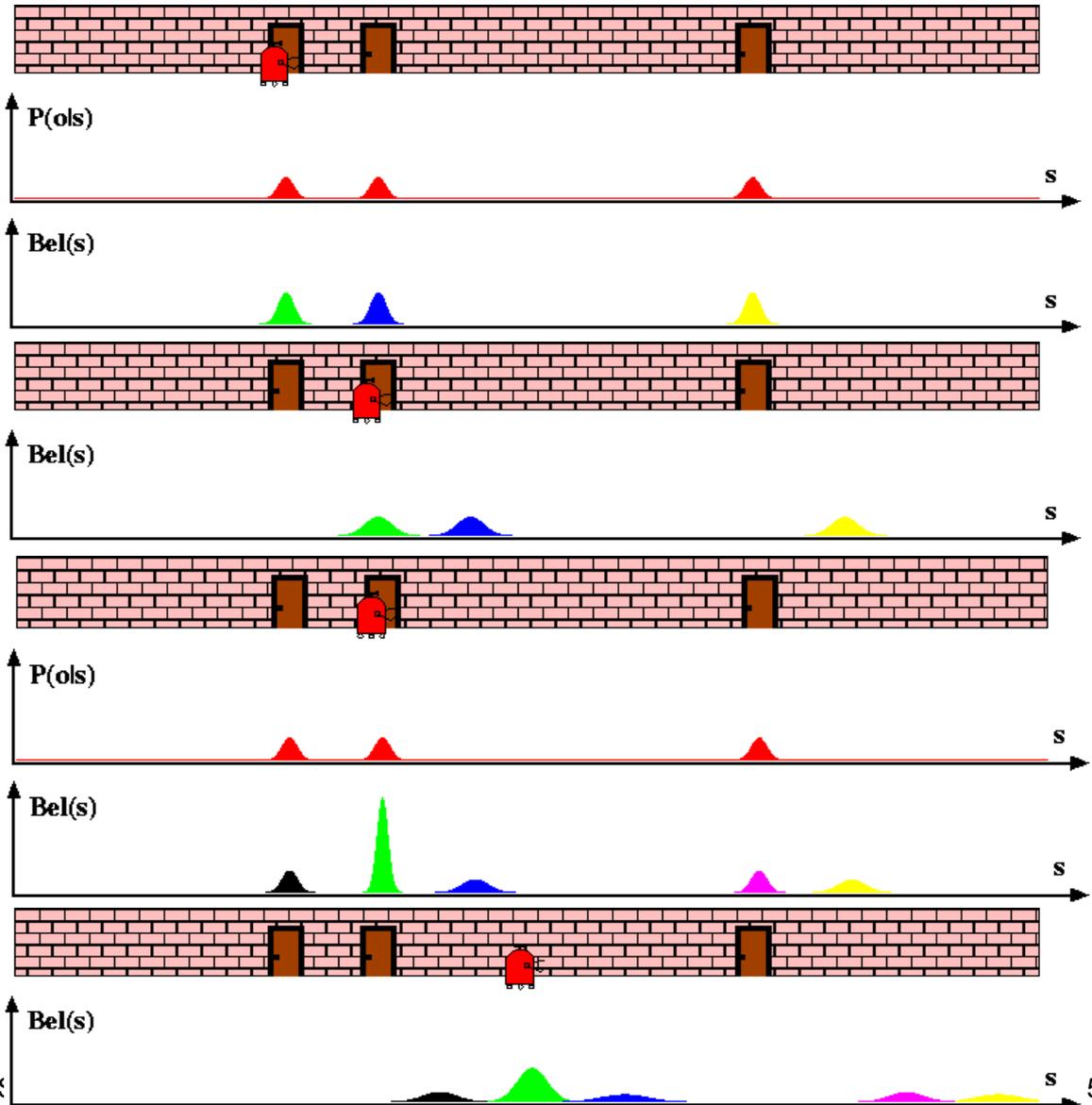
Utilisation des sacs de mots incrémentaux pour la détection Exploitation du mouvement pour la reconnaissance

- Image seule ambiguë
- Mise en correspondance de séquences
- Utilisation d'un filtre bayésien

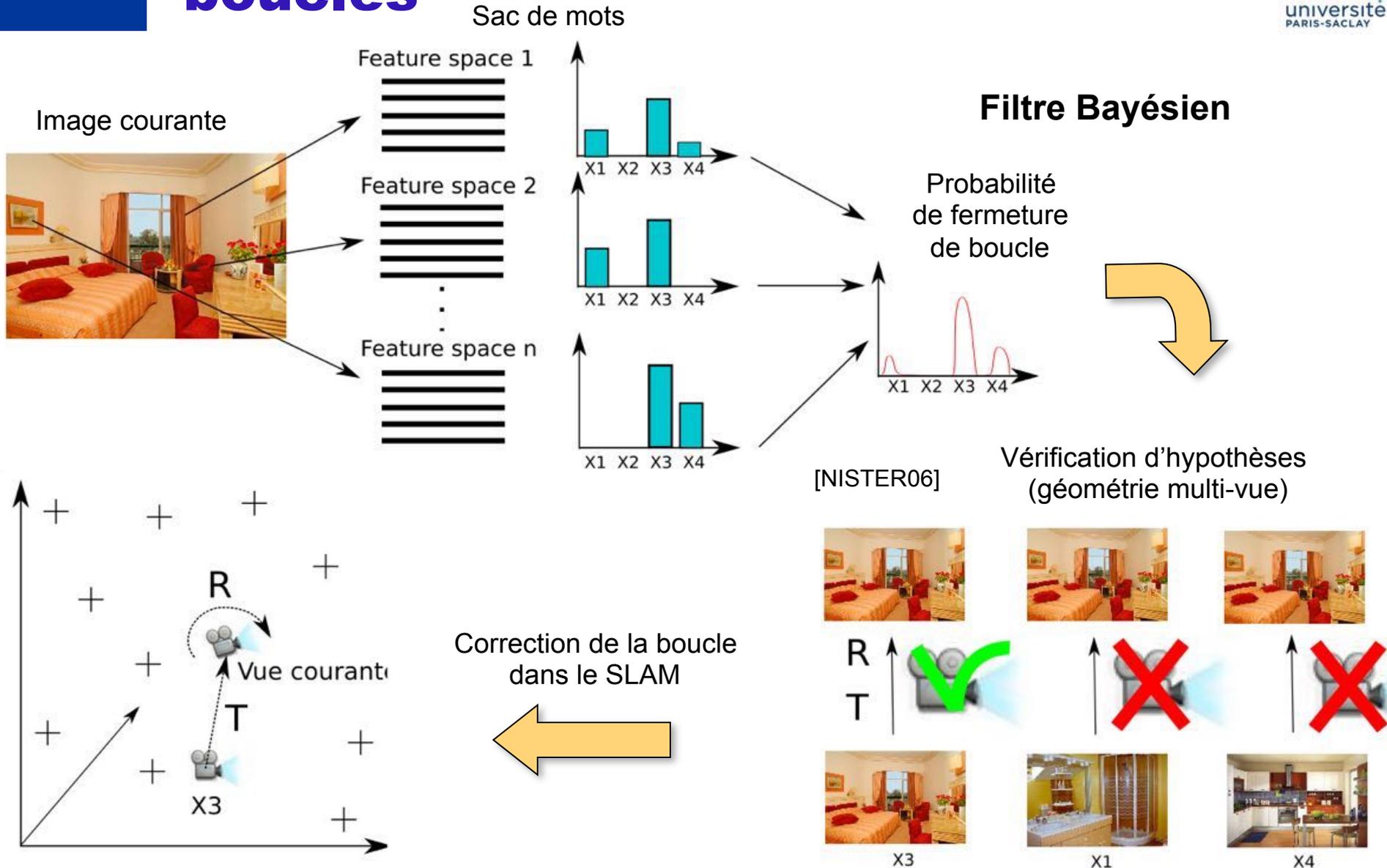
Détection de fermetures de boucles

Filtre Bayésien

[Fox, Thrun et Burgard
Probabilistic Robotics]



Détection de fermetures de boucles



Détection de fermetures de boucles



AnimatLab



Real-Time Visual Loop-Closure Detection

Adrien Angeli,
Stéphane Doncieux,
Jean-Arcady Meyer

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Paris, France.
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32, bvd Victor, F-75015
Paris, France
david.filliat@ensta.fr

Détection de fermetures de boucles

Exemple en extérieur



Plan du cours

Introduction

- Robotique développementale
- Modèles de sacs de mots visuels

Cartographie - Localisation

- Application des sacs de mots visuels

Apprendre à interpréter des images

- **Distinguer soi / non soi**
- **Modéliser soi/objets/humain**

Apprendre à chercher des objets

- Apprentissage de saillance visuelle

Apprendre à éviter des obstacles

- Prédiction de profondeur en video monoculaire

Approche développementale de la perception

Modéliser les objets

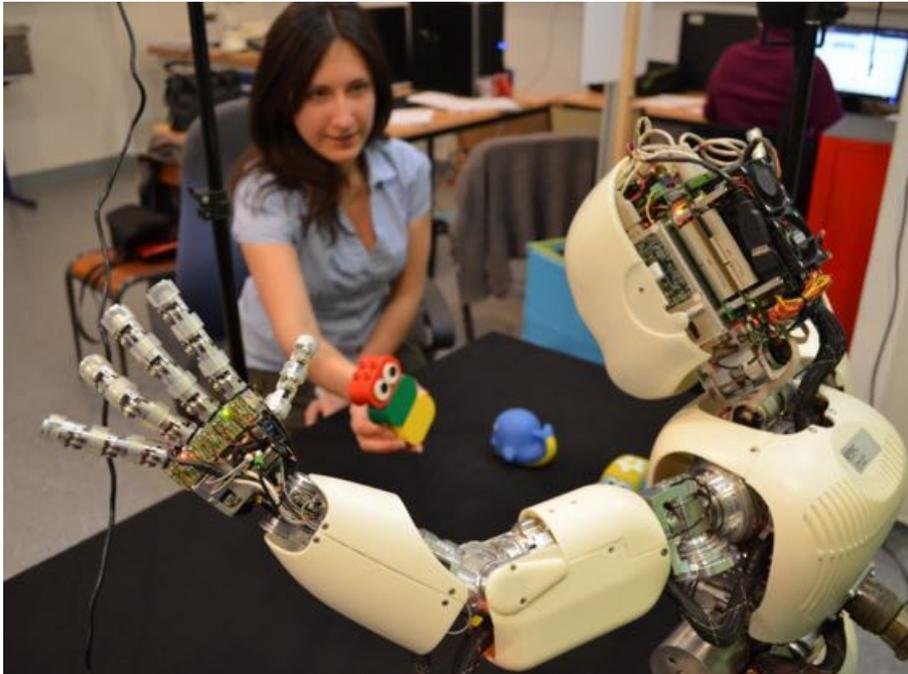
- Pour les reconnaître
- Sans supervision
- Sans base de donnée

S'inspirer des enfants

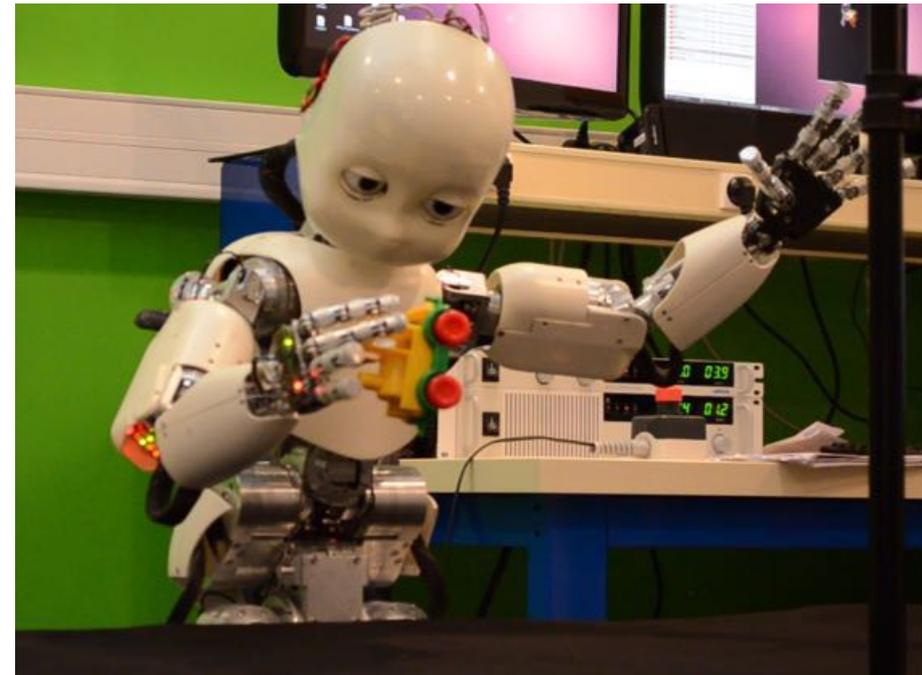
- Observation
- Interaction sociale
- Action



Approche développementale



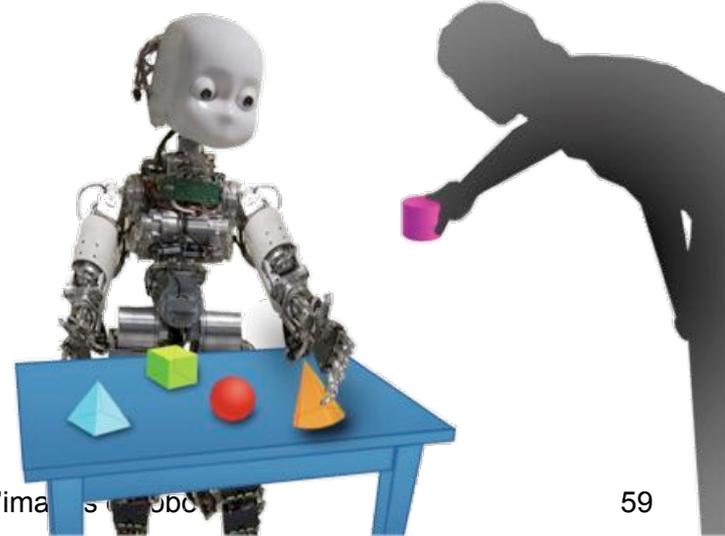
Apprentissage par observation



Apprentissage par manipulation

Approche

1. Segment the visual space,
2. learn the appearance of physical entities,
3. categorize
 - robot parts,
 - human parts,
 - objects,
4. improve object learning through manipulation



System overview



Arm joints

4. Categorization

- robot,
- human,
- objects

3. Learning
multi-view entities

Entity model



2. Learning
appearances of views

1. Detection of
proto-objects



RGB-D sensor

System overview



Arm joints

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1. Detection of
proto-objects

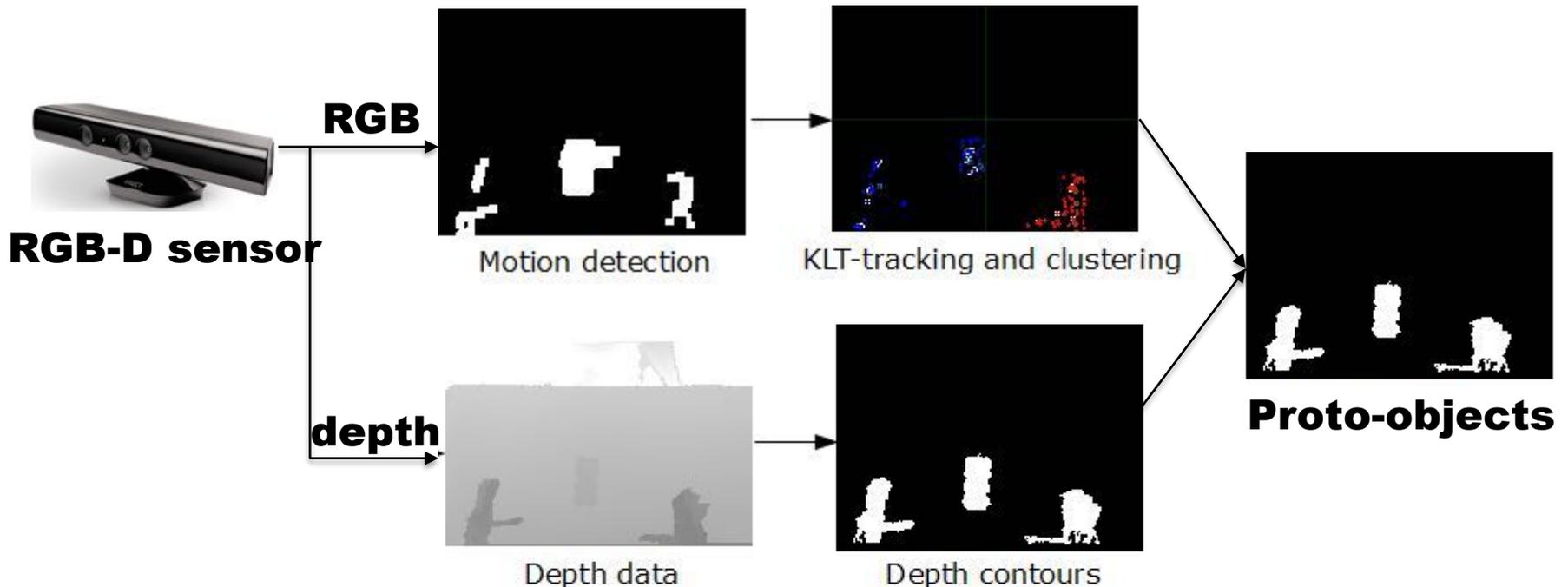


RGB-D sensor

1. Segmentation

Proto-objects

- units of visual attention with 'objecthood' characteristics
- detected from coherent motion and appearance
- segmented using depth contours



System overview



Arm joints

4. Categorization

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- human,
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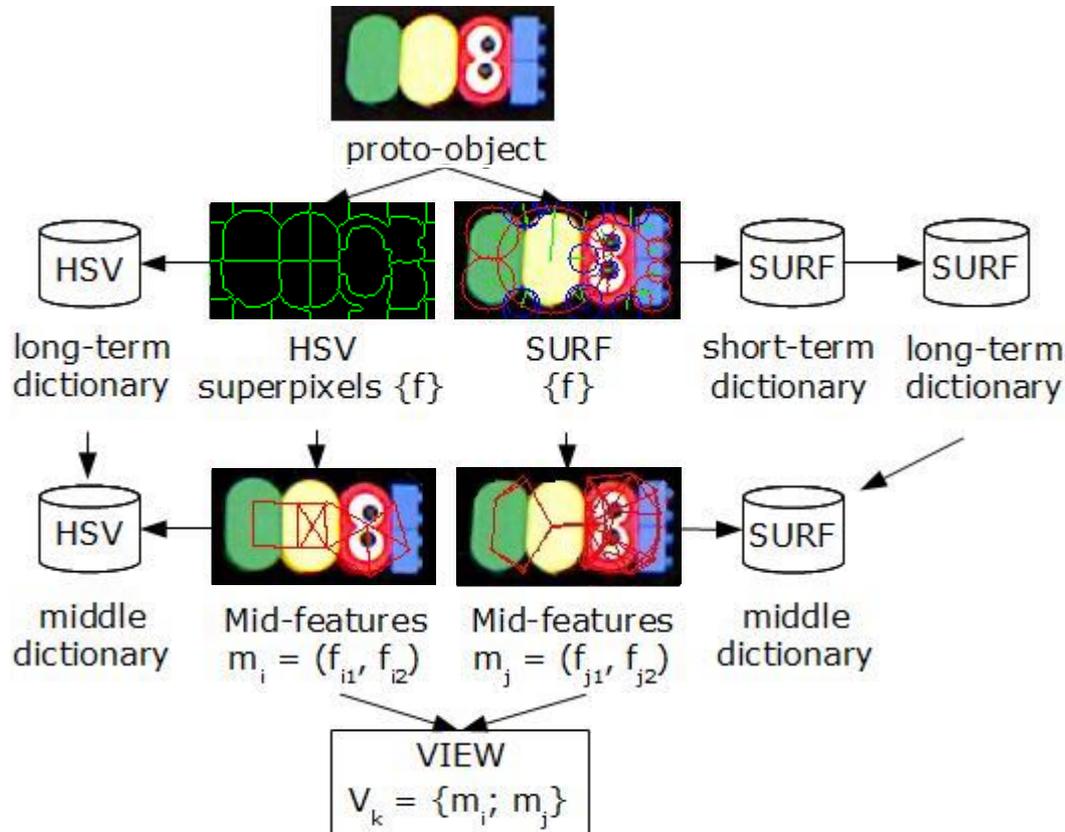
1. Detection of
proto-objects

2. Learning
appearances of views



RGB-D sensor

2.1. Learning appearance of views



Low-level

complementary features

Mid-features

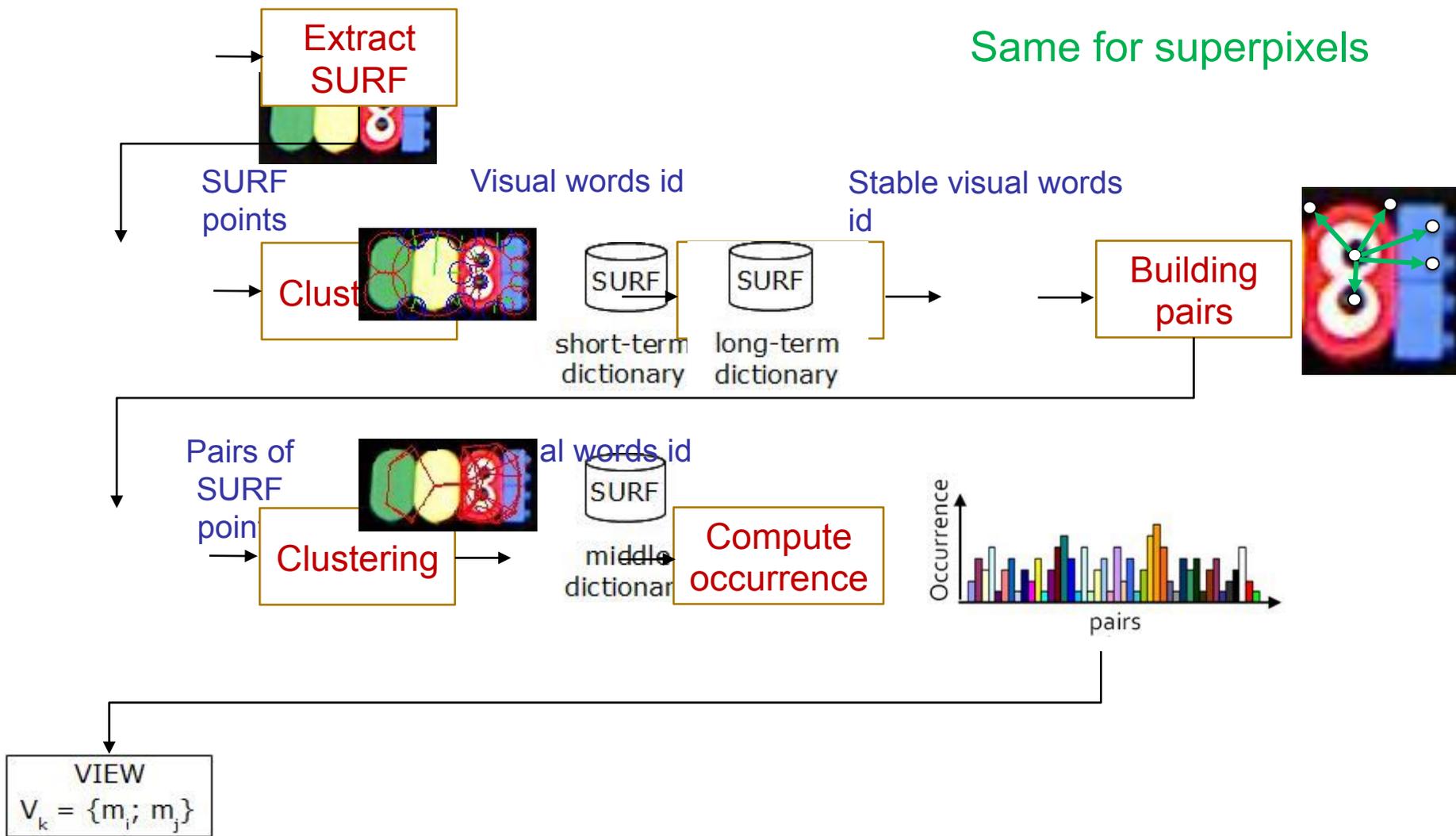
introducing local geometry

Bag of mid-features

based on BoW

2.1. Learning appearance of views

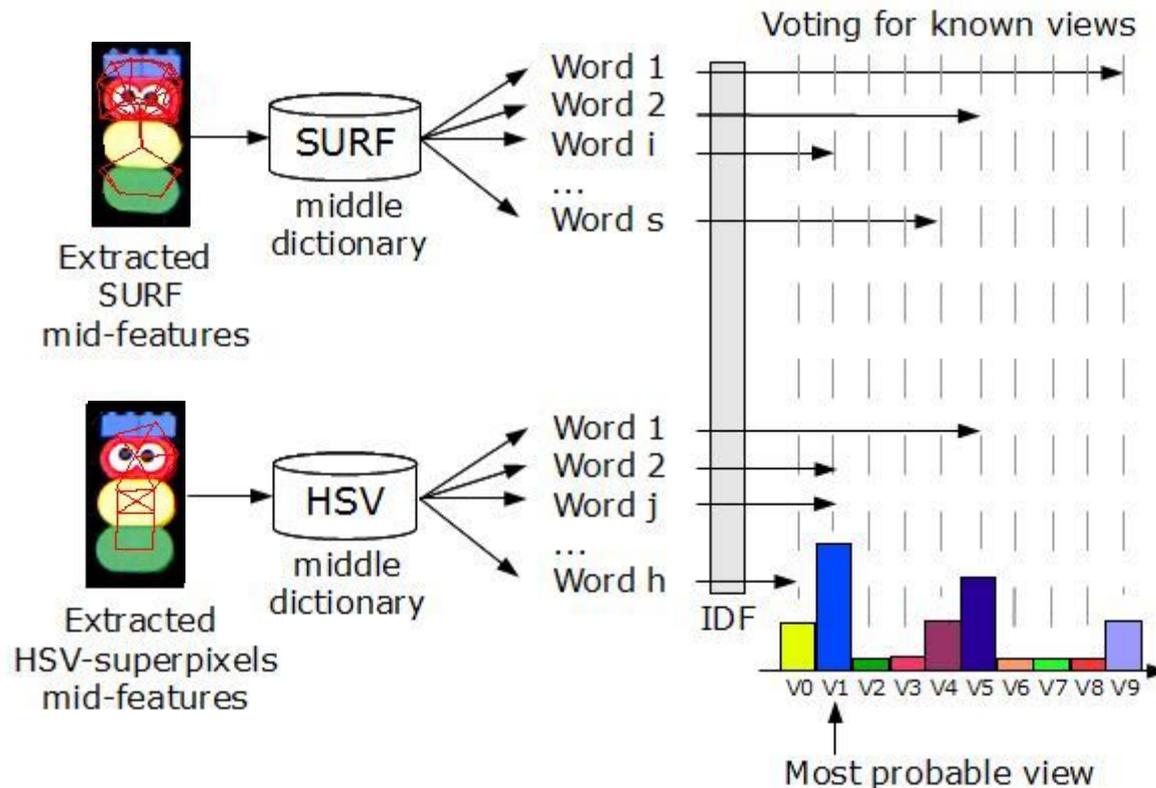
Same for superpixels



2.2. Recognizing views

TF-IDF learning based on

- Mid-Feature-Frequency – Inverse-View Frequency Recognition
- maximum likelihood computed through a voting method



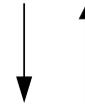
System overview



Arm joints

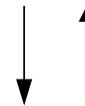
4. Categorization

- robot,
- human,
- objects



3. Learning
multi-view entities

Entity model



2. Learning
appearances of views

1. Detection of
proto-objects



RGB-D sensor

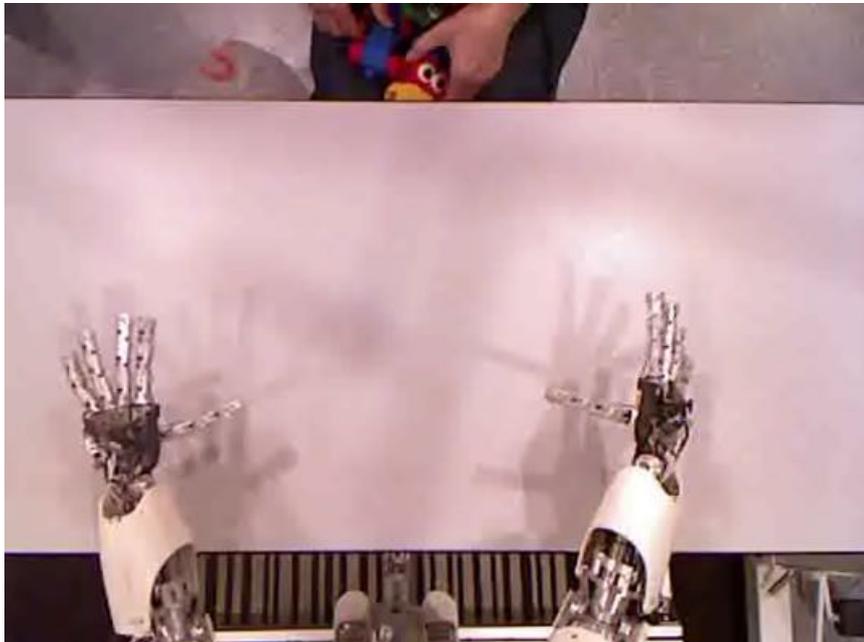
3. Learning multi-view entities

Based on tracking

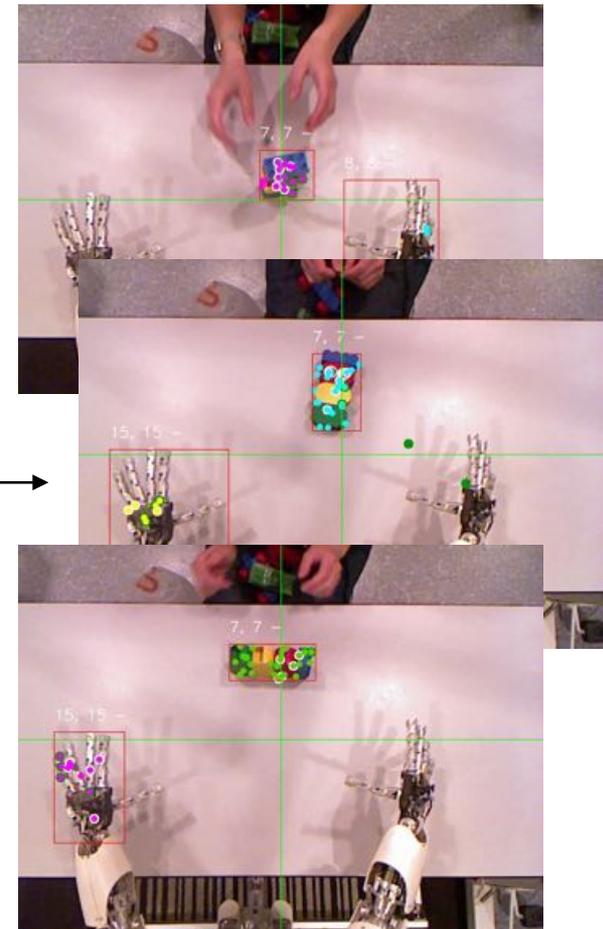
- detected views are added to the entity model

Based on view-recognition

- from the occurrence frequency of a current view among learned entities

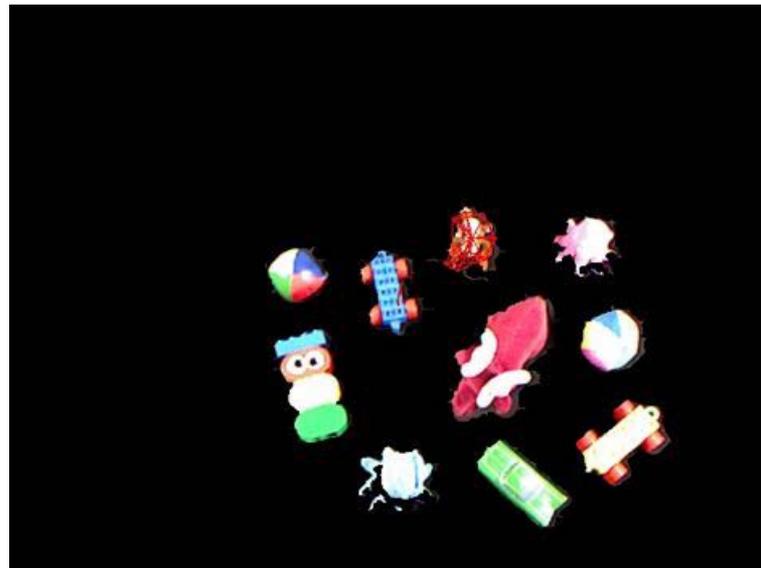
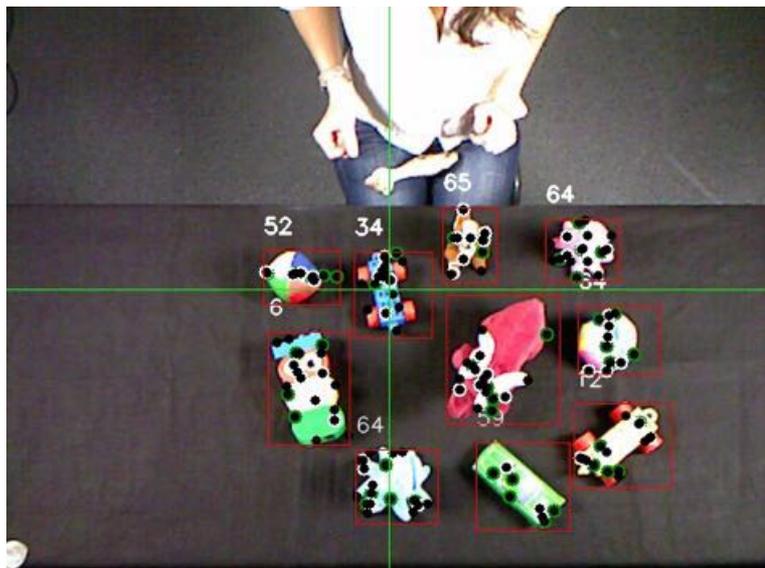


OBJECT
 $O_n = \{V_k\}$



Simultaneous tracking

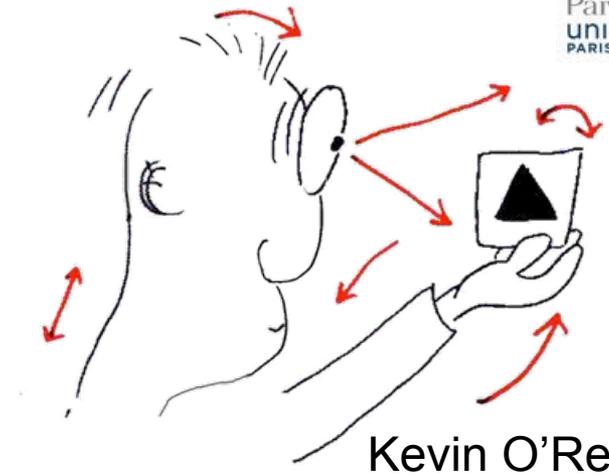
10 objects detected,
tracked, recognized as
different entities



Agir pour reconnaître

Théories sensori-motrices

- Couplage de la perception et l'action
- La perception dépend de l'action



Utilité de l'action pour apprendre des objets

- Découvrir des propriétés physiques
- Améliorer la segmentation
- Découvrir des points de vues
- Besoin de reconnaître soi/autre/objets



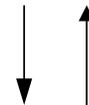
System overview



Arm joints

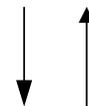
4. Categorization

- robot,
- human,
- objects



3. Learning multi-view entities

Entity model



2. Learning appearances of views

1. Detection of proto-objects



RGB-D sensor

4. Categorization

Robot category

- has high mutual information between the sensory data and proprioception

$$MI(Lc; Ac) = Hc(Lc|Ac) - H(Lc)$$

$$H(Lc) = - \sum_l p(l) \log(p(l)),$$

$$Hc(Lc|Ac) = - \sum_a p(a) \sum_l p(l|a) \log(p(l|a)),$$

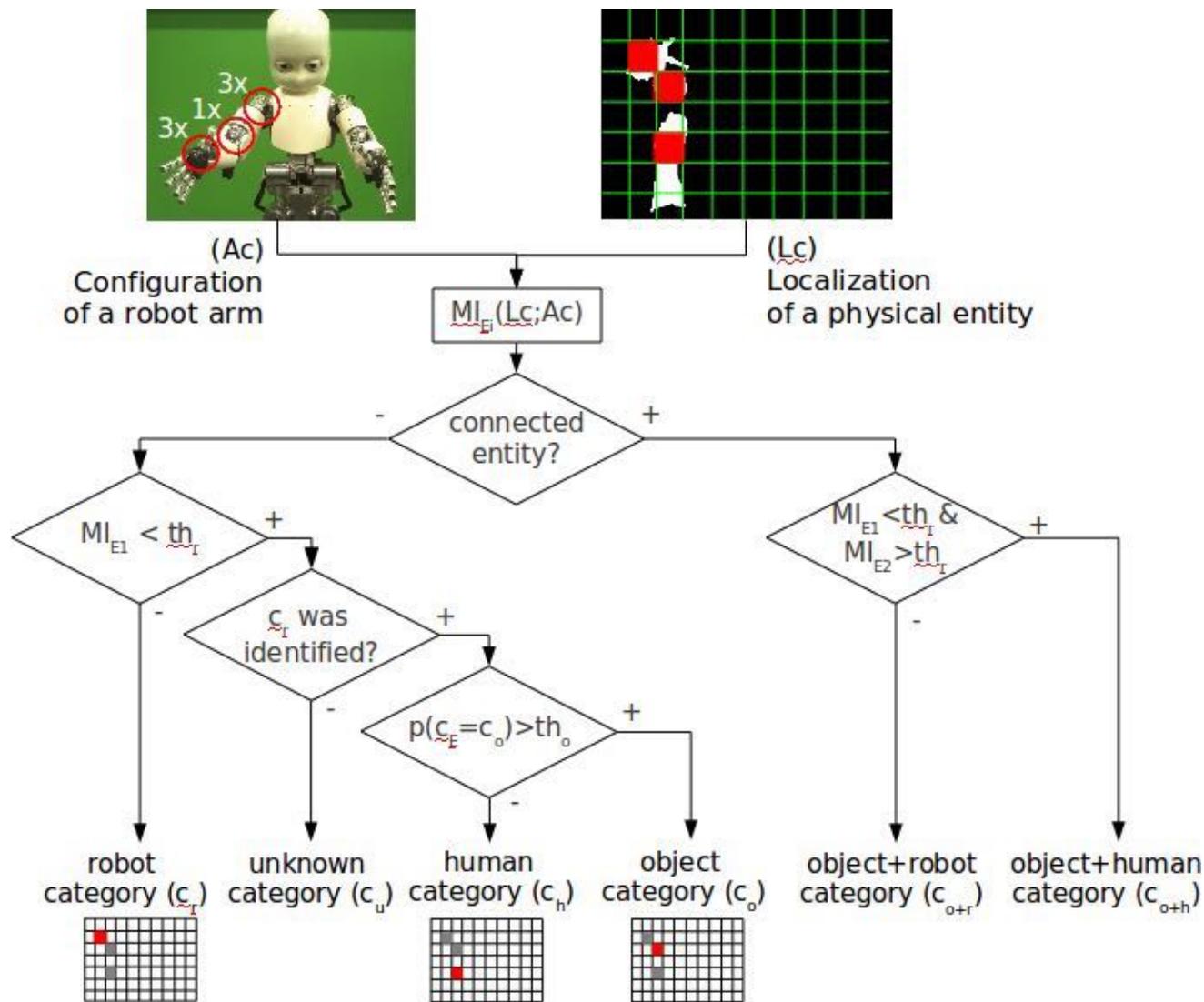
Object category

- static and independent on robot motors, when it is single,
- can move, when it is connected to another entity

Human category

- independent on robot motors in all cases,
- can move in all cases

4. Categorization



Robot model



Object model



Human model

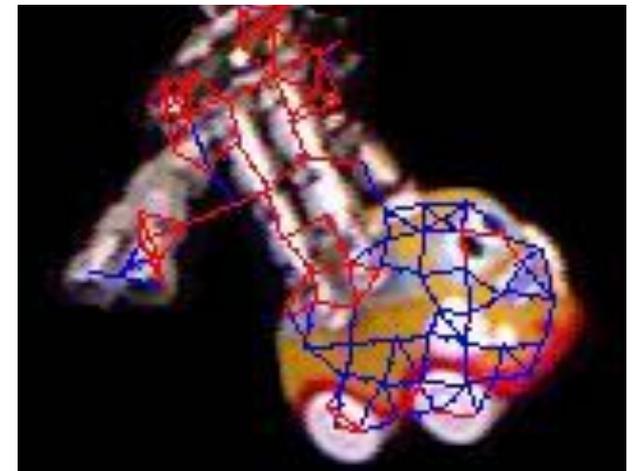
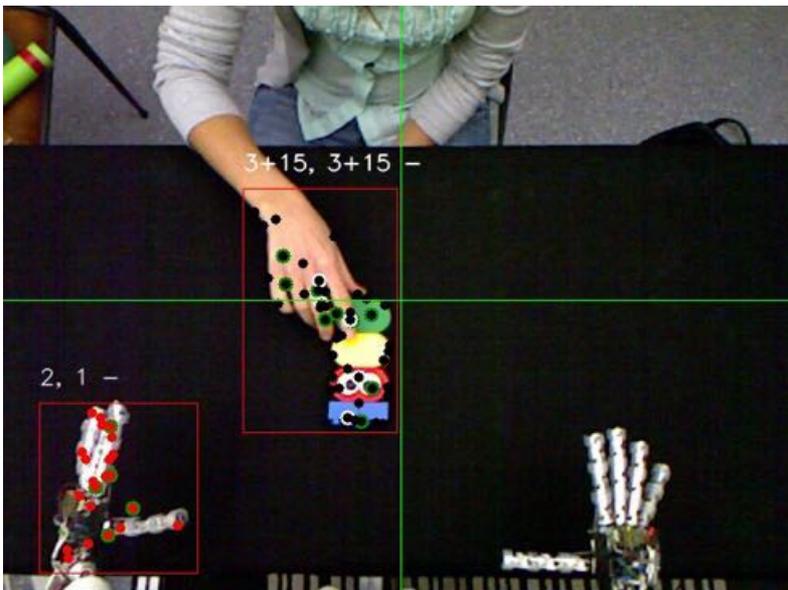
Object learning with manipulation

Identifying objects hold by robot/human

- Hand holding an object compose a single moving blob.

Segmentation

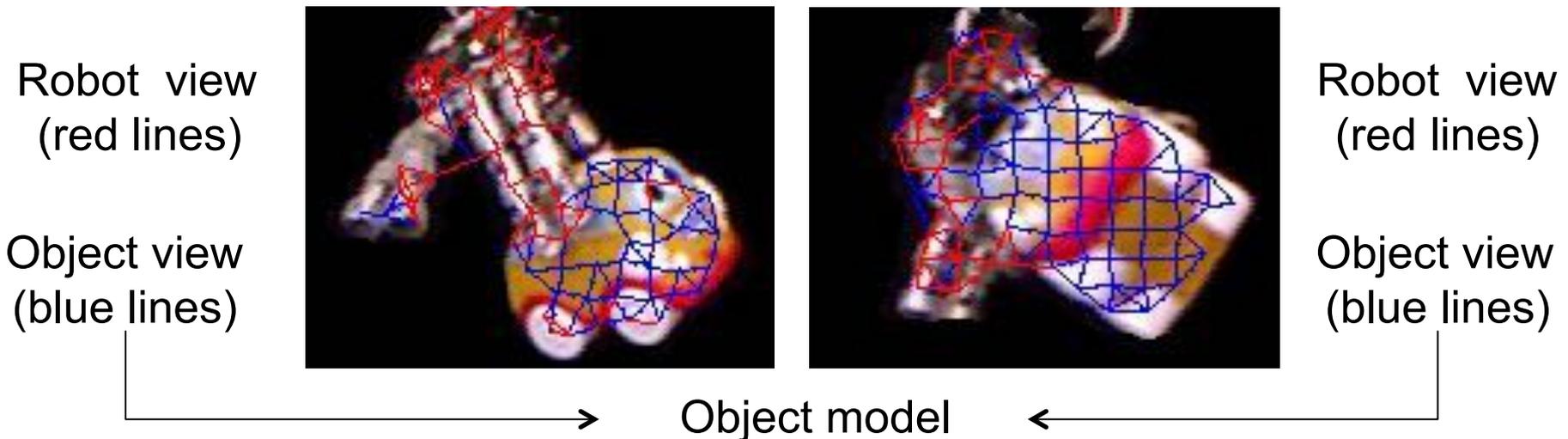
- identify the most probable object
- eliminate features that belong to it
- check a presence of another object, using remaining features



Object learning with manipulation

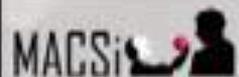
Updating manipulated object

- If connected entities are identified as (r+o) category, the **model of the grasped object is updated**
 - with a recognized non-robot view,
 - with a new view created from features that do not belong to a robot view.





DEVELOPMENTAL OBJECT LEARNING THROUGH MANIPULATION AND HUMAN DEMONSTRATION



Natalia Lyubova, David Filliat, Serena Ivaldi



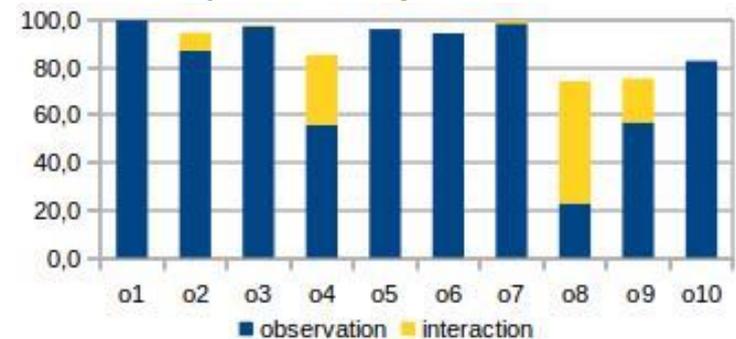
Learning through observation

- objects can be associated with several entities
 - major - the most frequent
 - pure - given to this object but never to others
 - noisy - associated with several objects

Learning through manipulation

- entities are merged,
- noisy entities are deleted

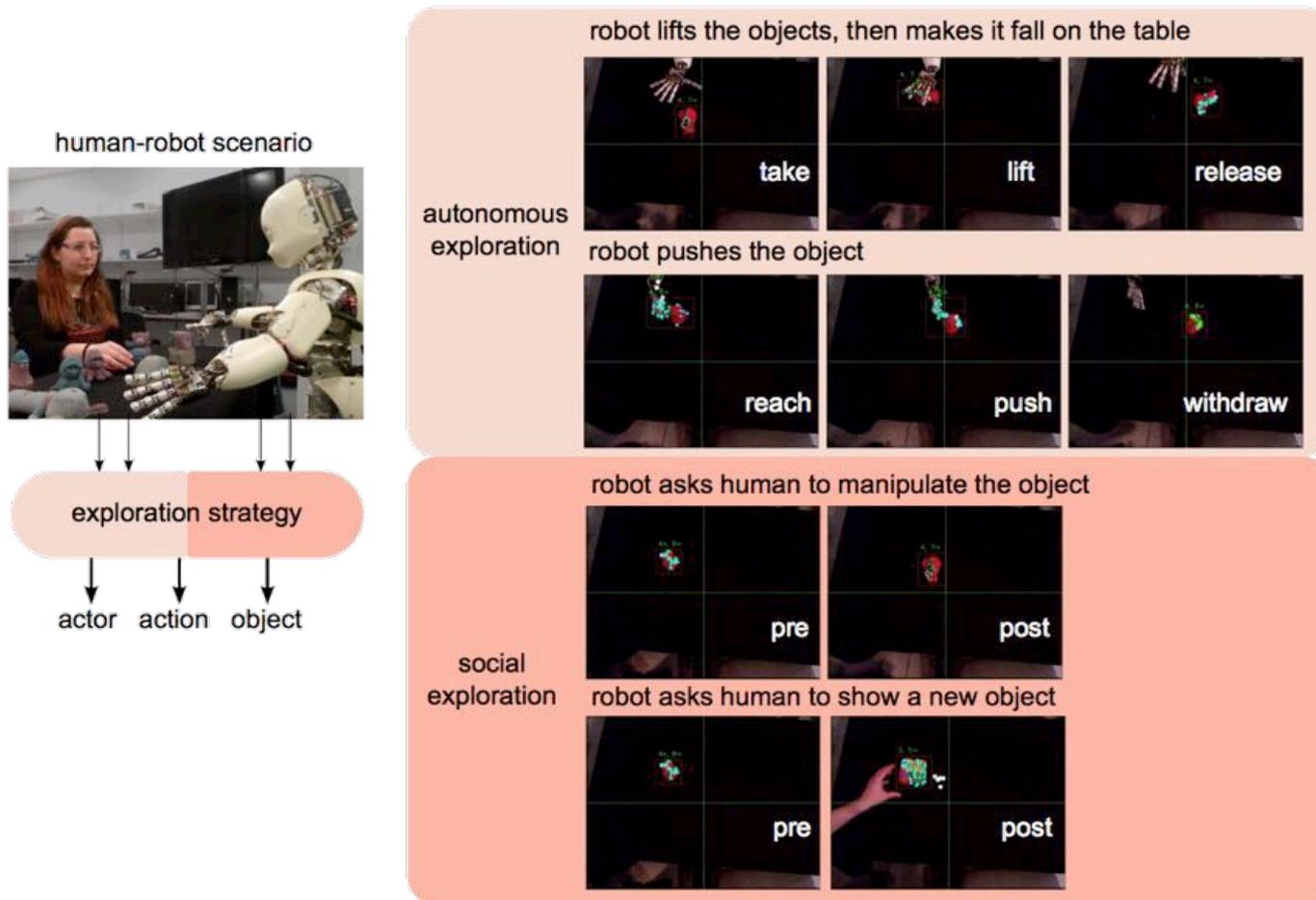
Object recognition rate



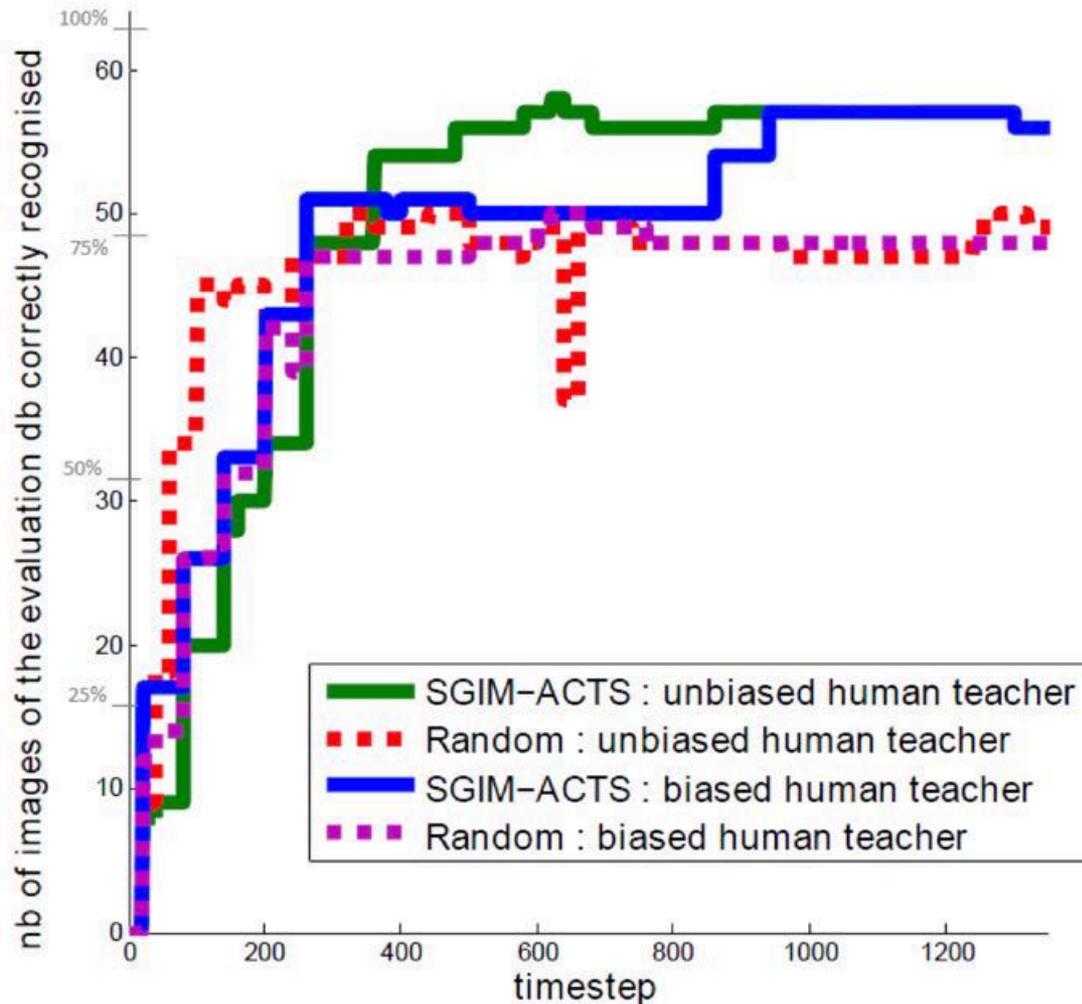
Learning through observation (blue color),
TakeLiftFall manipulation (yellow color).

Interaction physique et sociale

Fusion motivations intrinsèques et apprentissage social



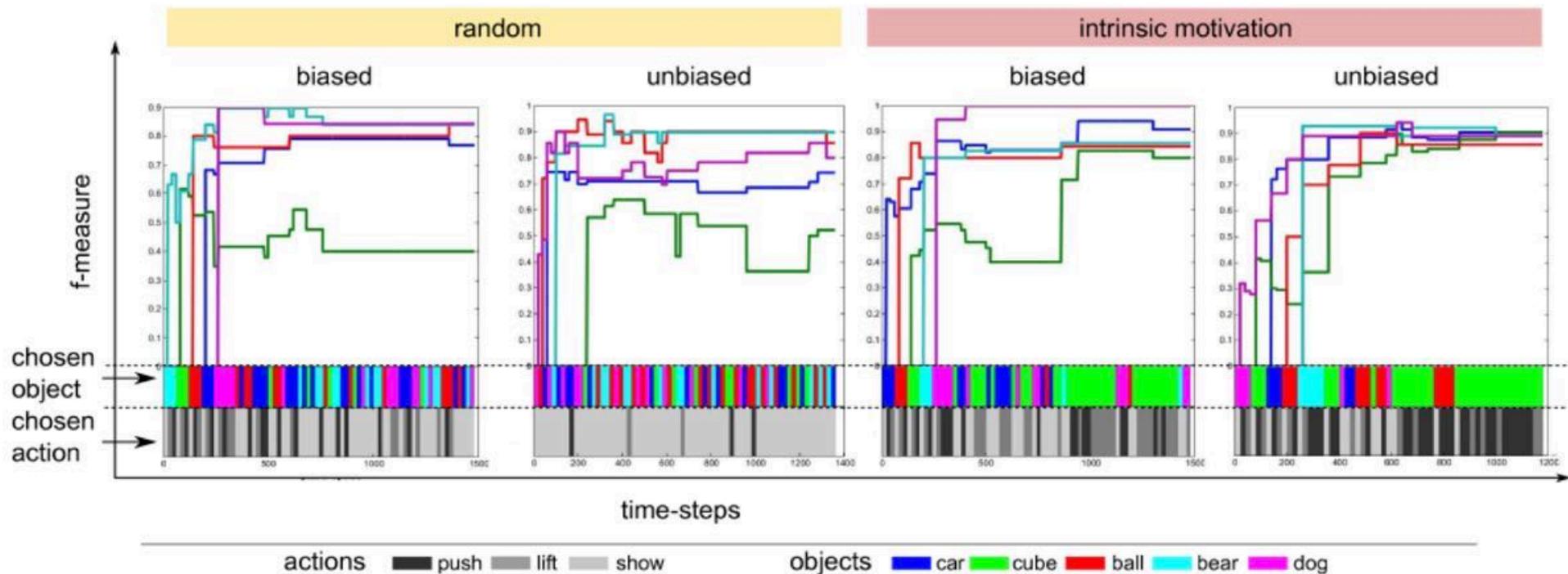
Interaction physique et sociale



Amélioration des performances par le choix actif des actions et des objets

Interaction physique et sociale

Biais vers les objets les plus difficiles et les actions les plus efficaces



Plan du cours

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- Application des sacs de mots visuels

Apprendre à interpréter des images

- Distinguer soi / non soi
- Modéliser soi/objets/humain

Apprendre à chercher des objets

- **Apprentissage de saillance visuelle**

Apprendre à éviter des obstacles

- Prédiction de profondeur en video monoculaire

Motivations

Human vision

- Foveal/peripheral field of view
- Active perception

Computer vision

- Each pixel has the same resolution
- Image is processed as a whole

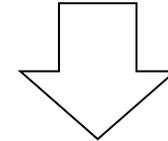
Robotics vision

- Exploit Computer vision algorithms
- Action can be used to improve perception



Computer vision : Saliency map

- A common way to localize areas of interest in images
- Most available methods are static and not task-related



Human visual saliency

- Depends on people background (learned)
- Is most of the time task-related



A mechanism providing visual saliency maps

- Based on learning
- Task-related: Indoor object detection

Using developmental robotics mechanisms

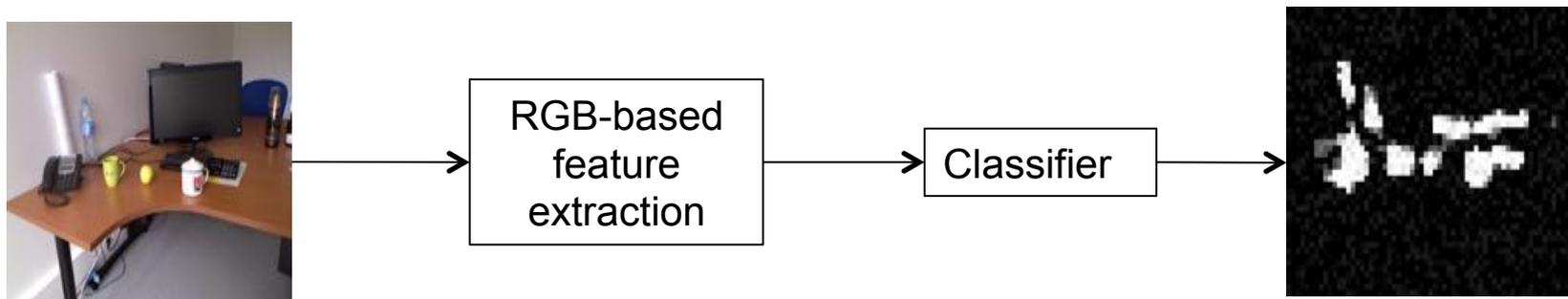
- Incremental learning
- Guiding learning through action selection

Using foveal and peripheral vision alternance

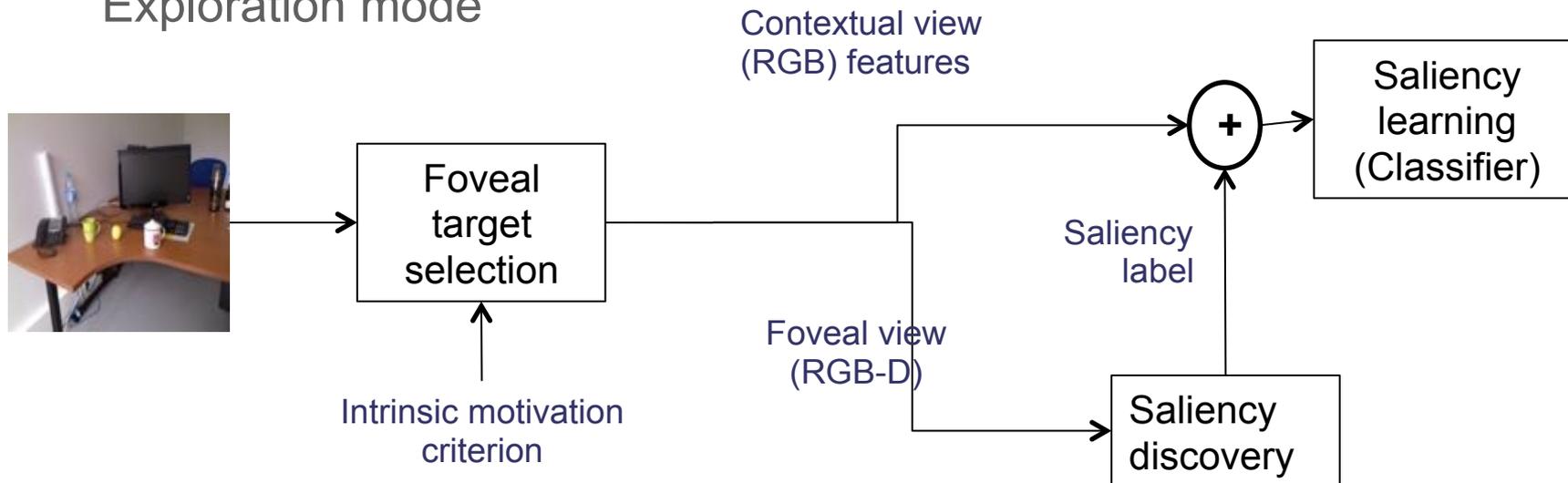
- The fovea provides accurate and reliable data
- This data is used to learn saliency in the periphery

Proposed approach: General architecture

Exploitation mode

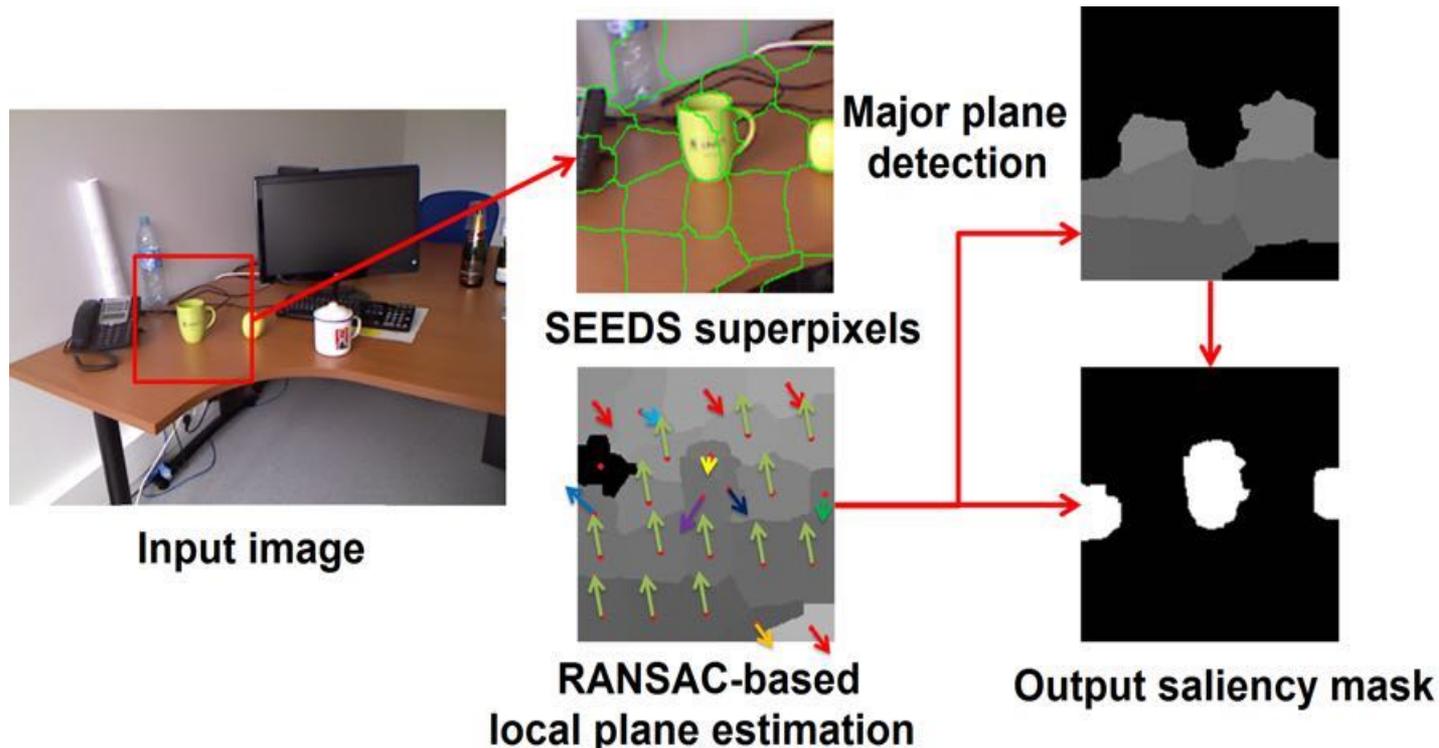


Exploration mode

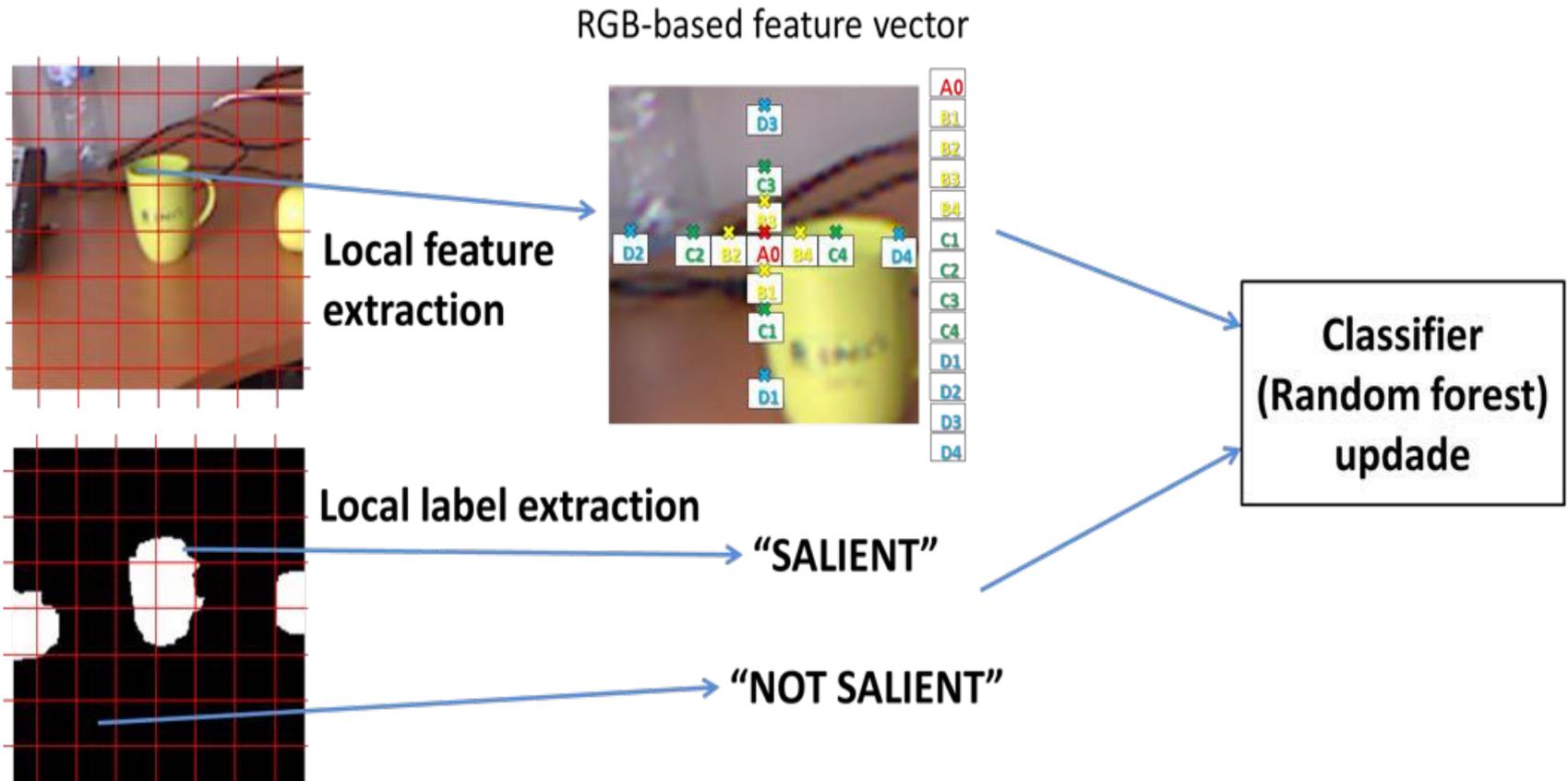


Proposed approach: Salient elements discovery

- Salient elements are objects lying on plane surfaces
- Processing is too expensive to be processed on the whole frame



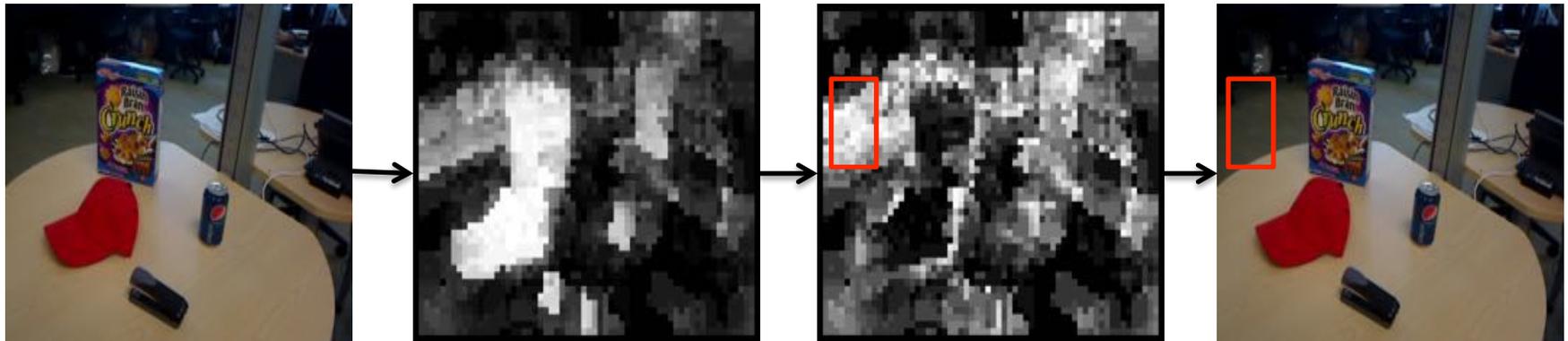
Proposed approach: Saliency learning



Proposed approach: Intrinsically motivated exploration

Select the fovea with an intrinsic motivation criterion
Uncertainty

- Select the foveal area based on saliency map fuziness

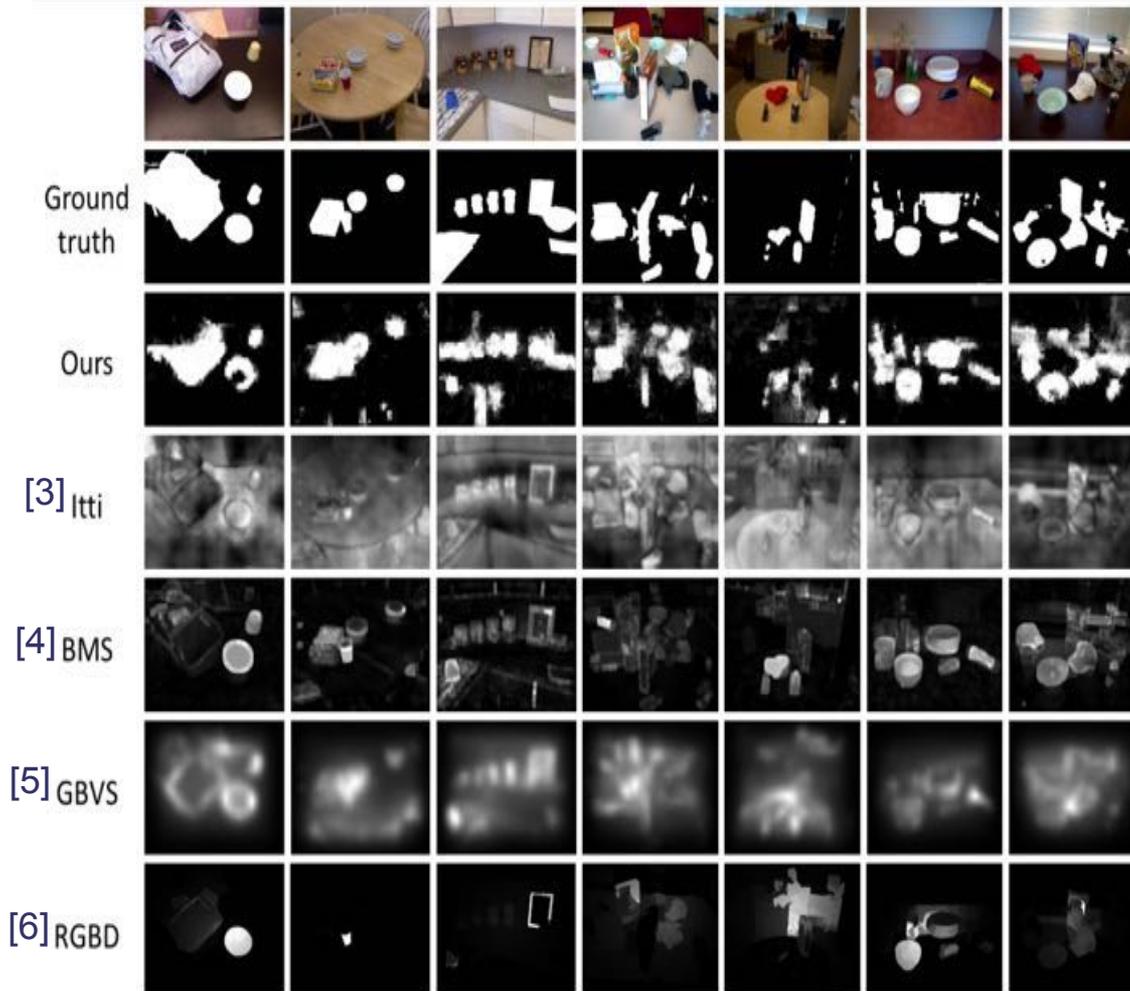


Novelty

- Select the foveal area where samples are far from the dataset
- Distance based on random forest sample proximity [2]

Experimental results: Comparison to state of the art

Using RGB-D scenes[7] and GIT [8] public datasets



- > Ground truth manually determined
- > Compared with 4 methods

Visually

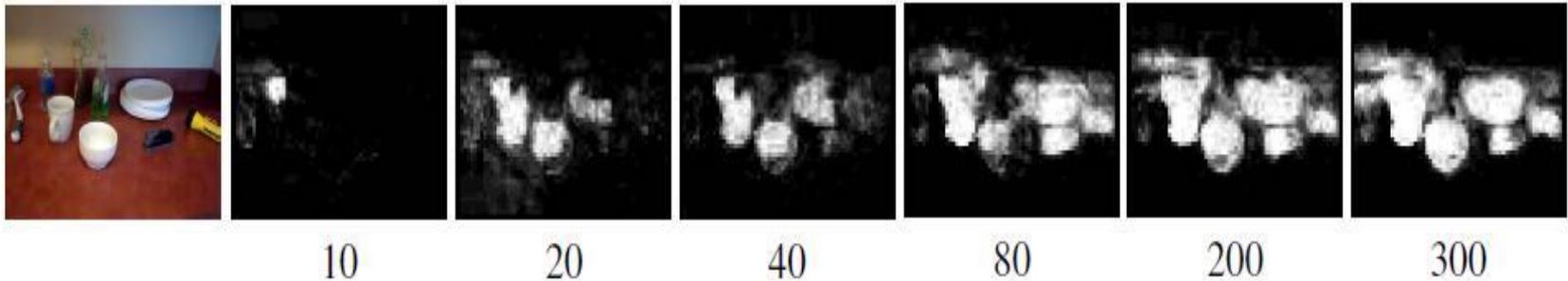
- > Our method looks most like ground truth
- > Provides rough idea of object shape

Experimental results: Comparison to state of the art

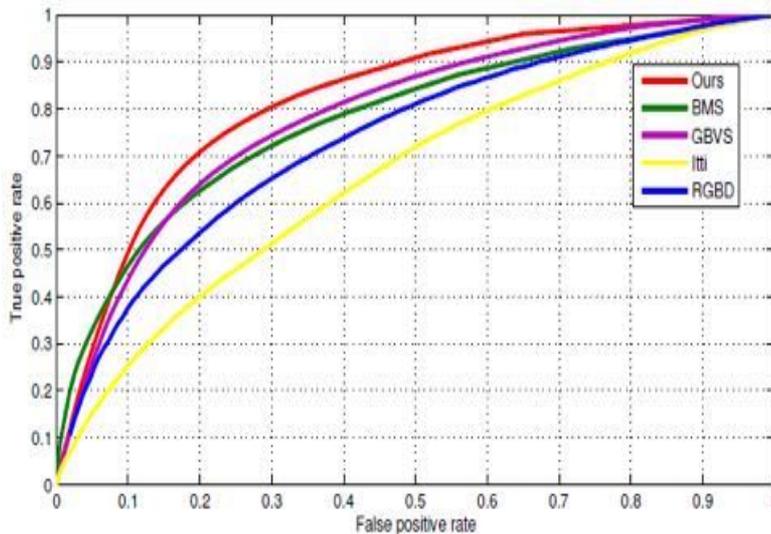


Experimental results: Comparison to state of the art

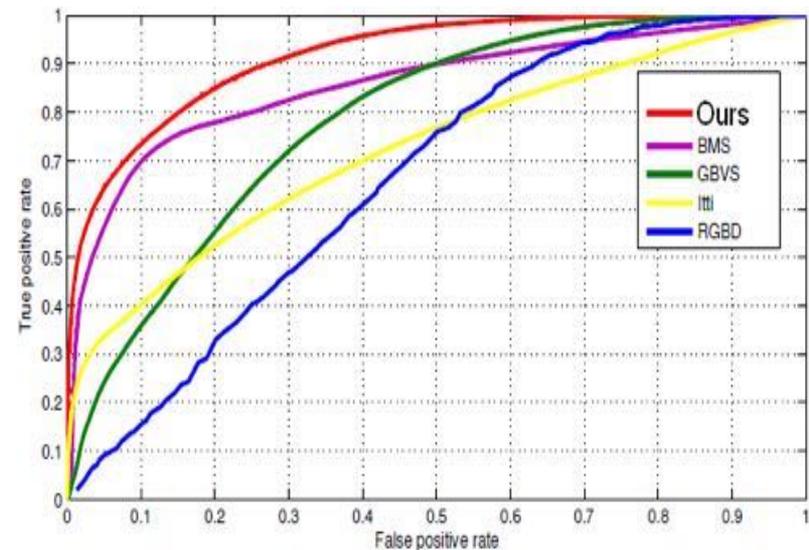
Saliency learning evolution



ROC curves on still images

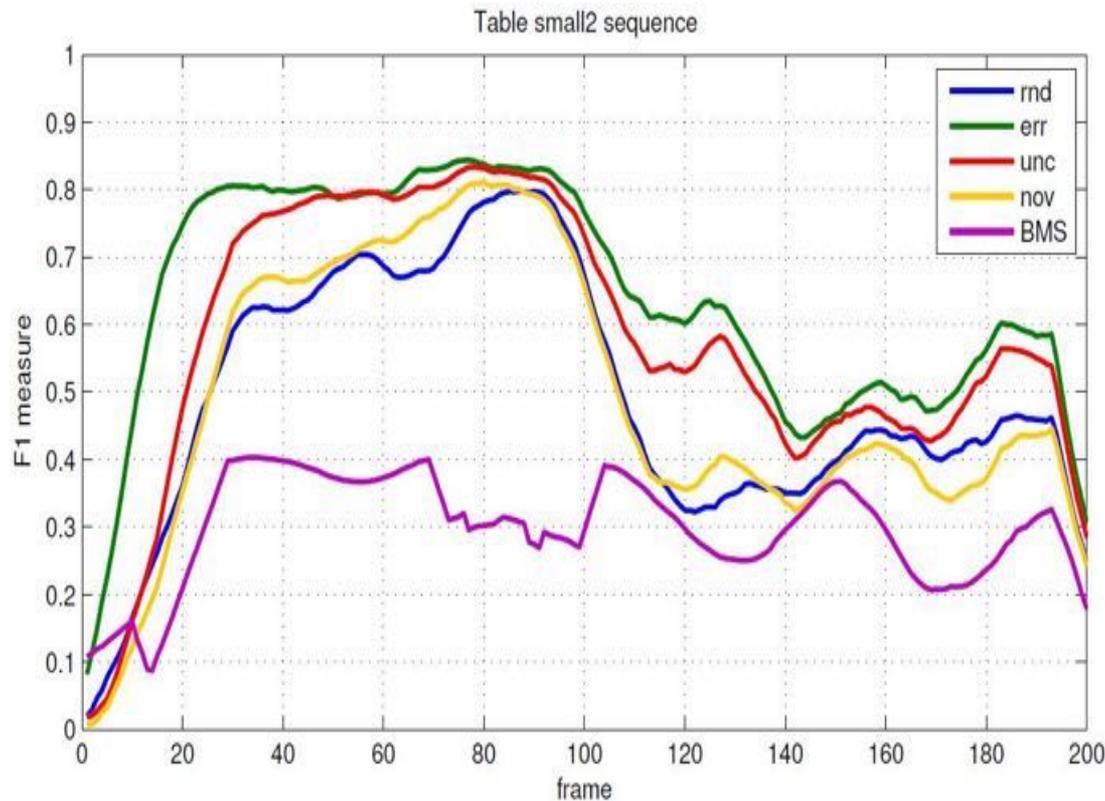


ROC curves on video



Experimental results: Intrinsic motivation criteria

On a video sequence



- Outperform static method (BMS)
- Rnd: random, worst case
- Err: Learning is guided by an oracle (ideal case)
- Uncertainty: the most efficient criterion
- Some portions of the sequences are harder to learn

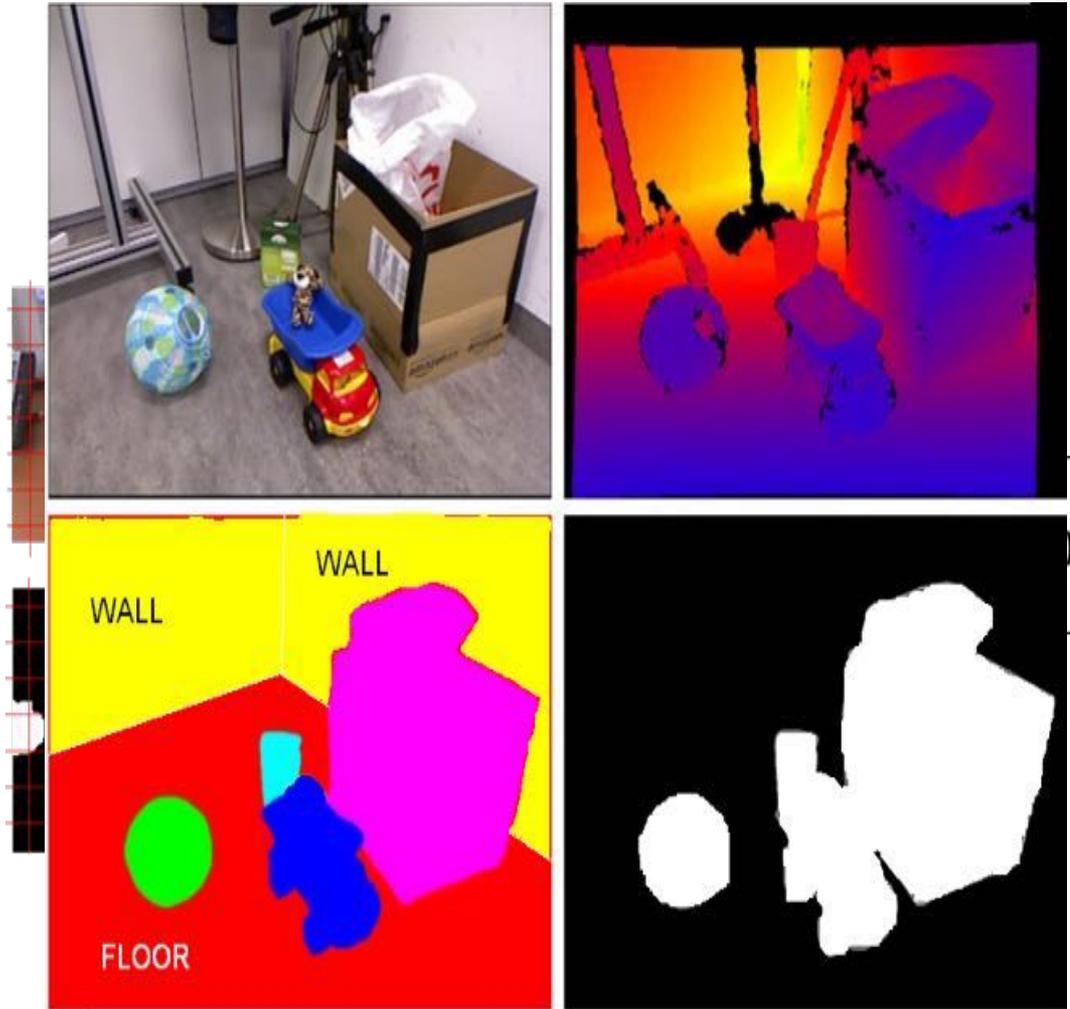
Application on a mobile robot

Segmentation

- Geometrical consideration
- Salient = Object lying on plane surface
- Accurate
- Slow and partial

Learning

- Features : RGB-based
- Labels : based on the segmentation result

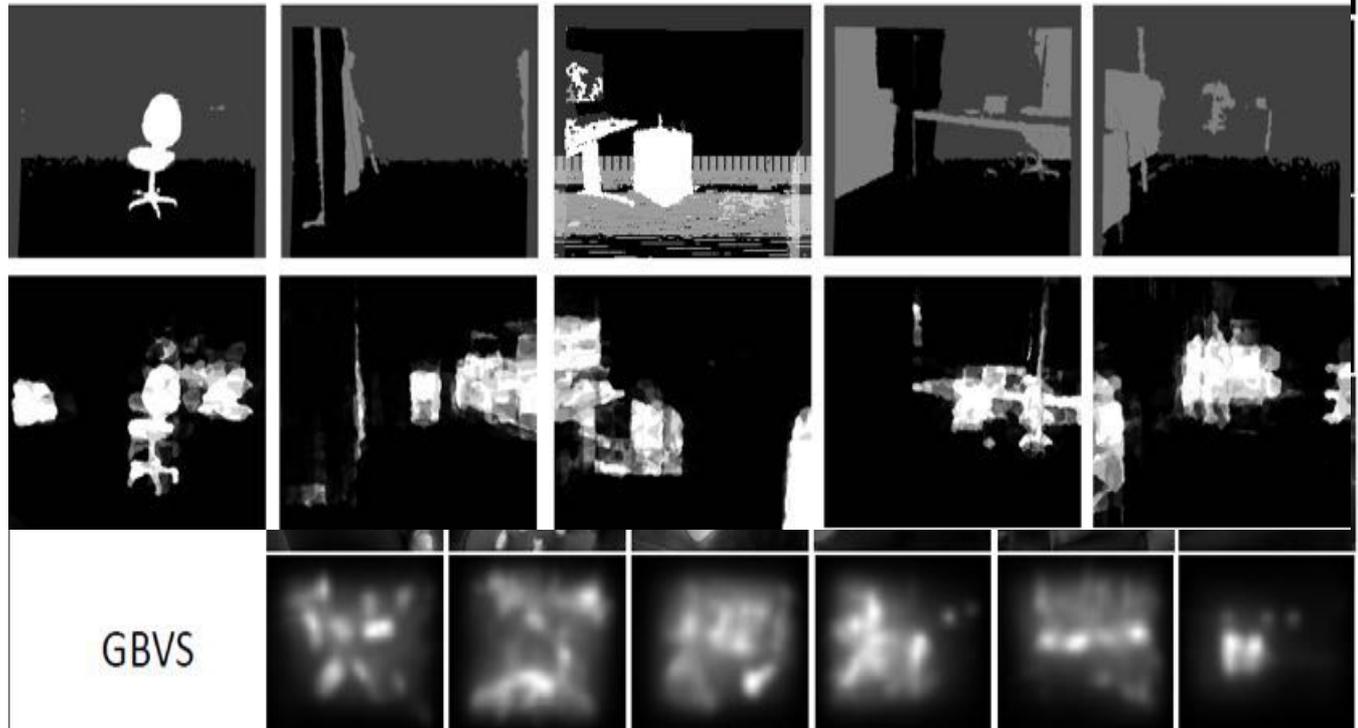


Experimental results

State-of-the-art



Segmentation
vs saliency



Experimental results



Exploration strategies

The robot moves in its environment

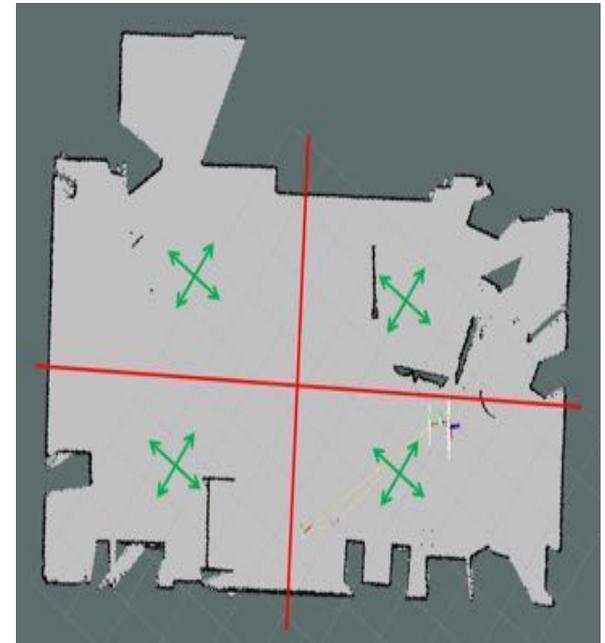
- how to explore better than randomly ?

Early strategies : Select samples in the input image

- Based on novelty or uncertainty scores
- No displacement strategies

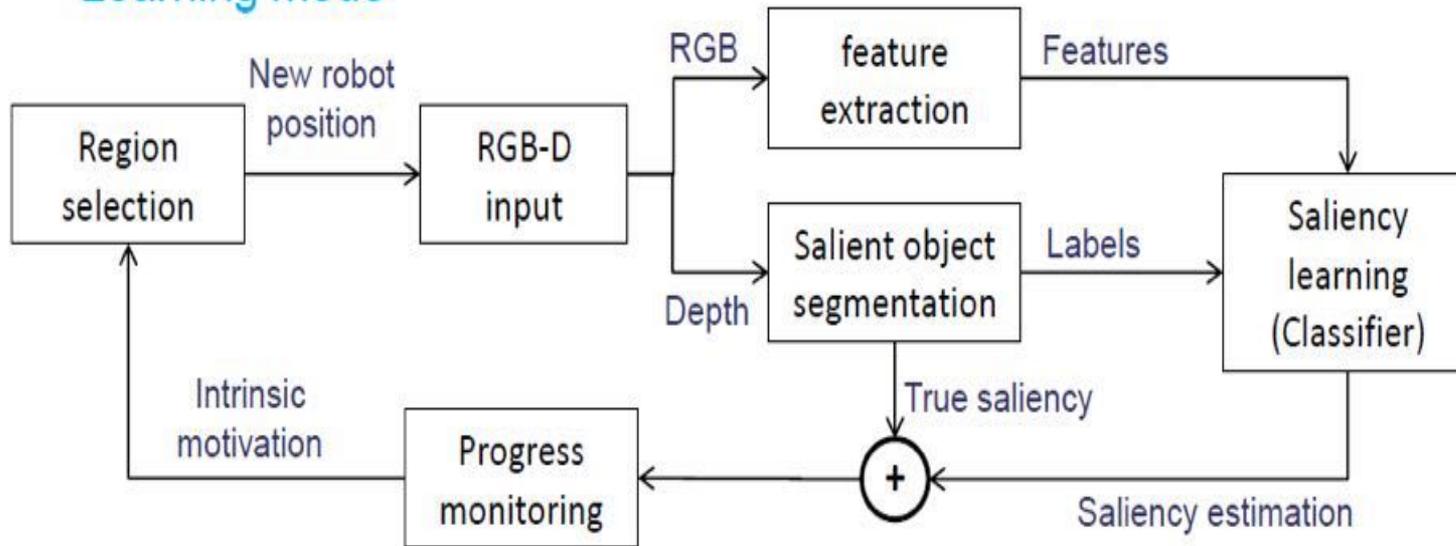
New approach: IAC based

- Divide the room to be explored into regions based on robot position and orientation
- Robot moves to regions where saliency learning progress is the highest

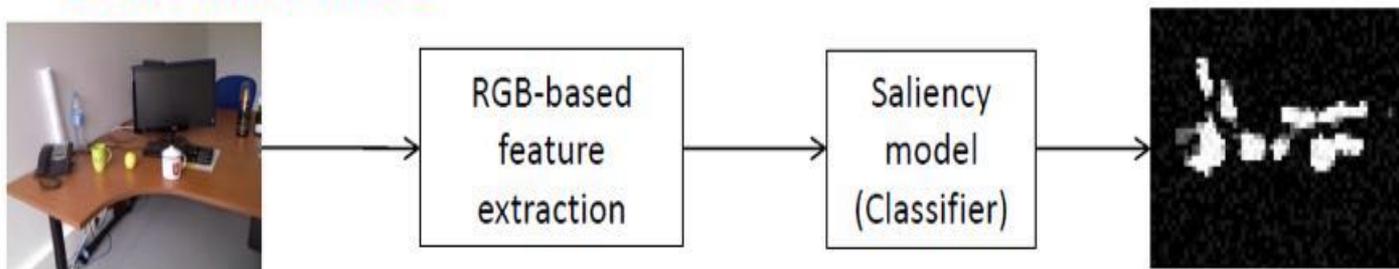


IAC-based exploration

Learning mode



Exploitation mode



Results

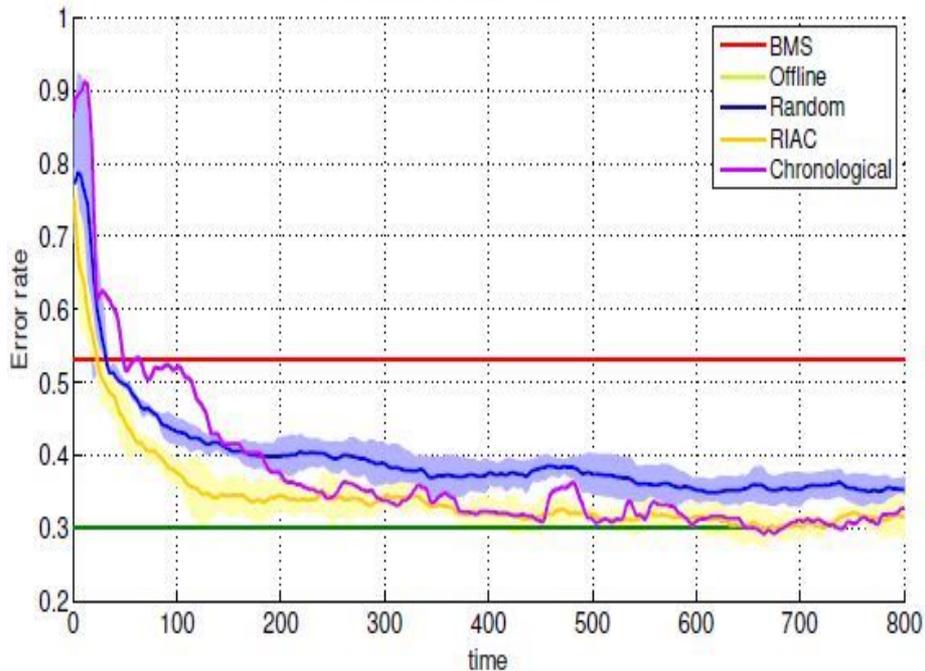
Behavior illustration in simulation



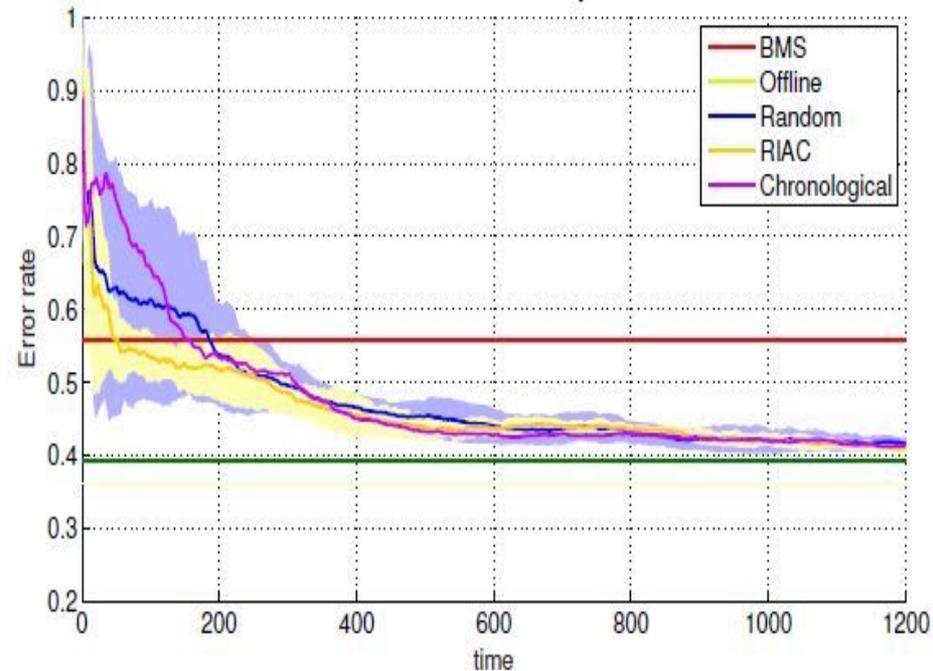
Evolution of the error rate

- IAC improves learning speed
- Similar final performances

Error rate RGB-D scenes



Error rate robot sequence



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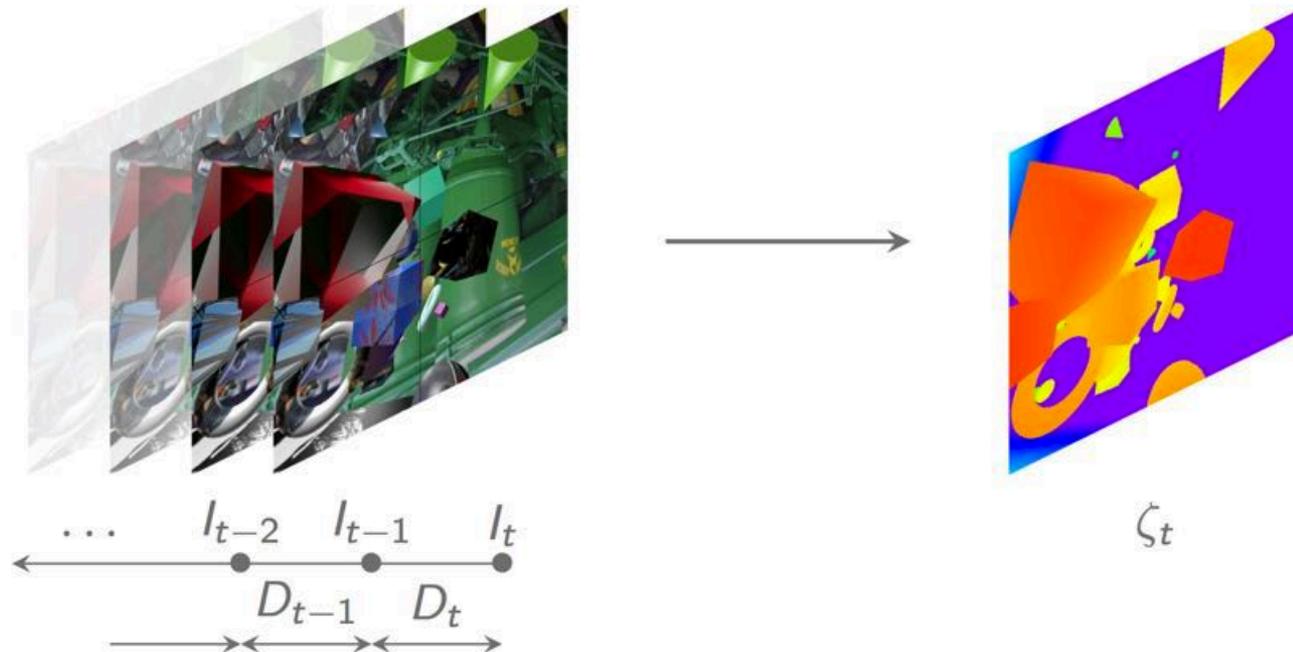
Apprendre à éviter des obstacles

- **Prédiction de profondeur en video monoculaire**

Prédiction de profondeur

Objectifs

- Evitement d'obstacles sur un drone
- Exploitation vision monoculaire
- Prédiction de la profondeur depuis la vidéo



Prédiction de profondeur

Exploitation du contexte

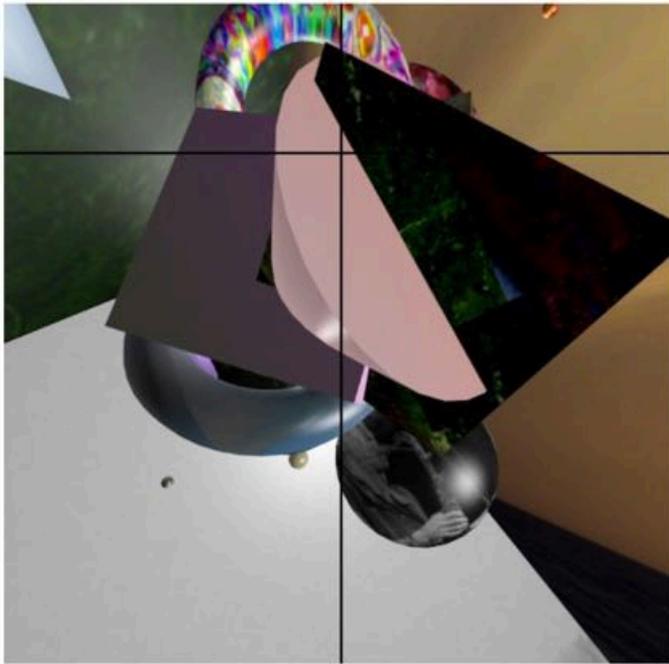
- Séparation rotations/translations difficile
- Exploitation de vidéos stabilisées en rotation
- Systèmes optiques/numériques



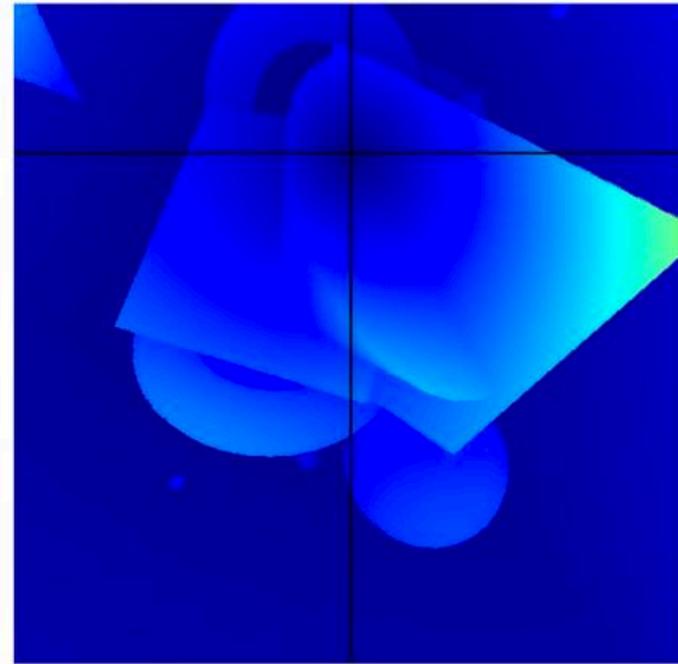
Prédiction de profondeur

Perte d'information au point de fuite

- Disparité = 0
- Besoin de régulariser
- -> Apprentissage direct de la profondeur



Input Images



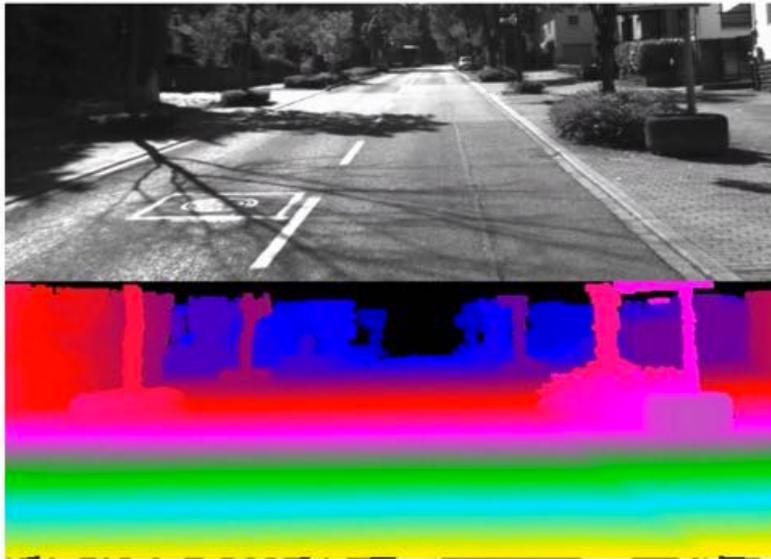
Disparity Map δ

Prédiction de profondeur

Données d'apprentissage

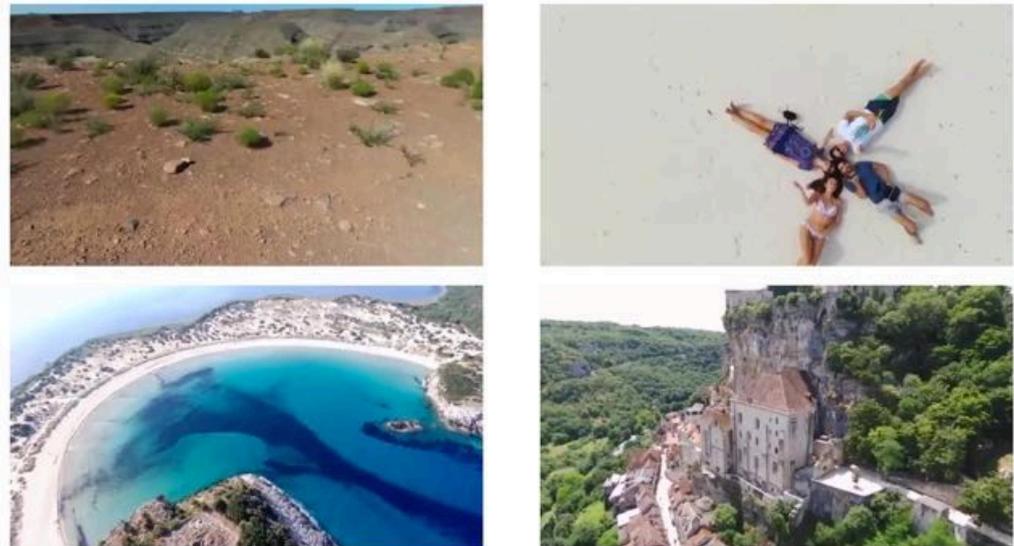
- Besoin de points de vue variés
- Besoin d'images annotées

Pdv contraint / vérité terrain



KITTI Dataset

Pdv varié / pas de vérité terrain



Drone

Prédiction de profondeur

Exemple d'apprentissage en stéréo

- Auto supervision : profondeur prédite des deux images doit correspondre
- Apprentissage spécifique à l'application

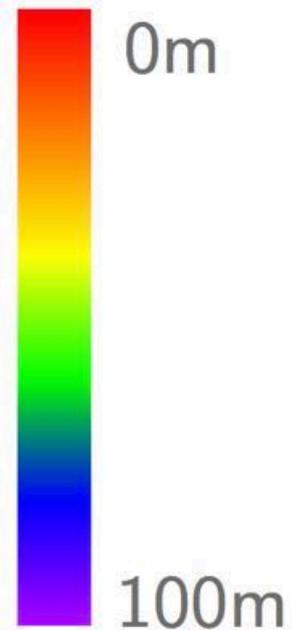
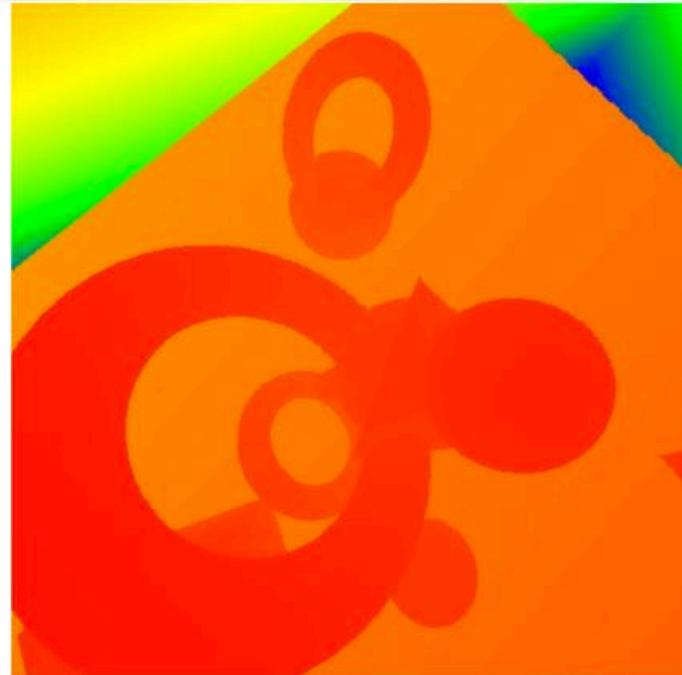
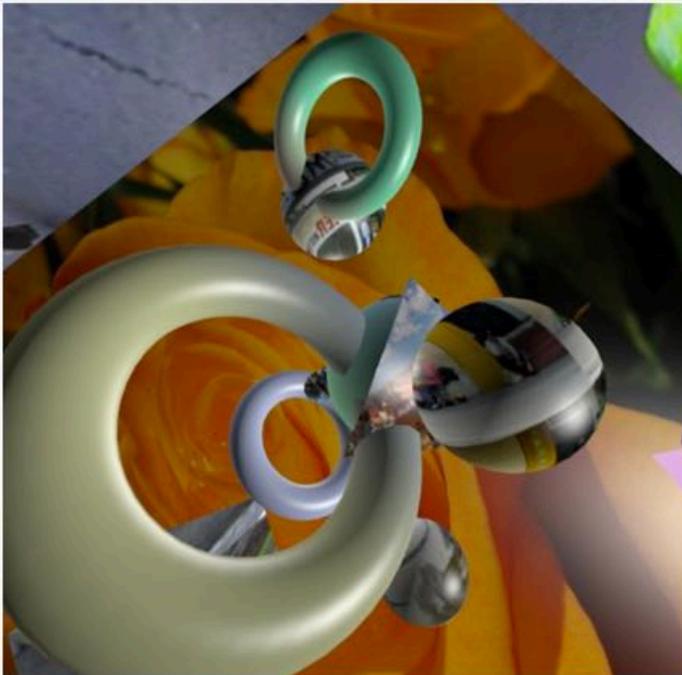


Unsupervised Monocular Depth Estimation
with Left-Right Consistency
Godard, Mac Aodha and Brostow

Prédiction de profondeur

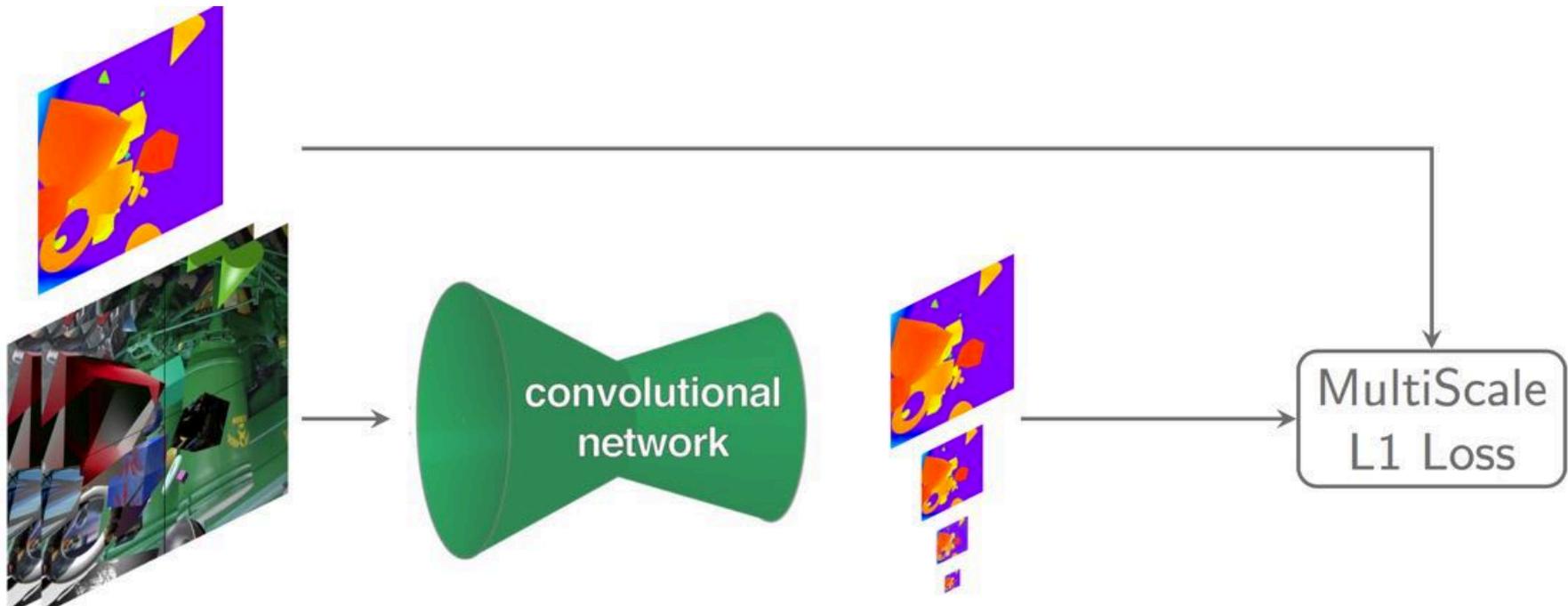
Apprentissage en simulation: Still box dataset

- Mouvement du drone aléatoire, pas de rotation
- Scènes rigides, texture / formes aléatoires
- Profondeur depuis image seule impossible



Apprentissage via réseau convolutionnel

- Disparité pas suffisante (pb au point d'expansion)
- Apprentissage direct de la profondeur
- Généralisation possible à des images réelles (exploite le mvt)

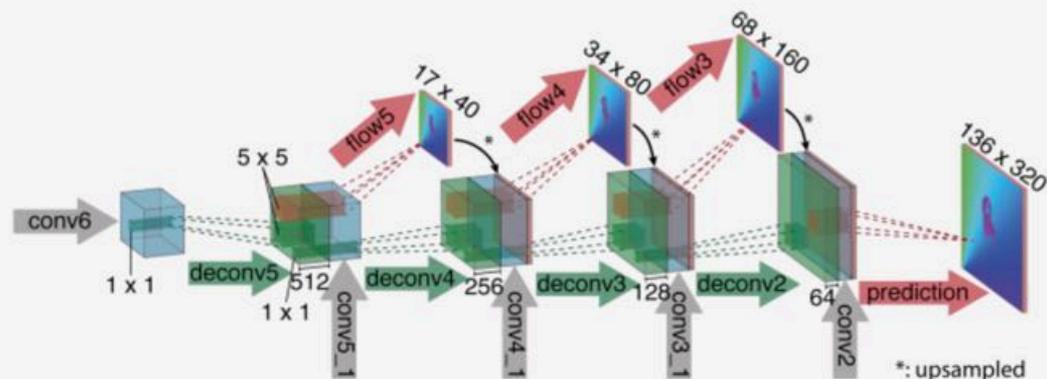
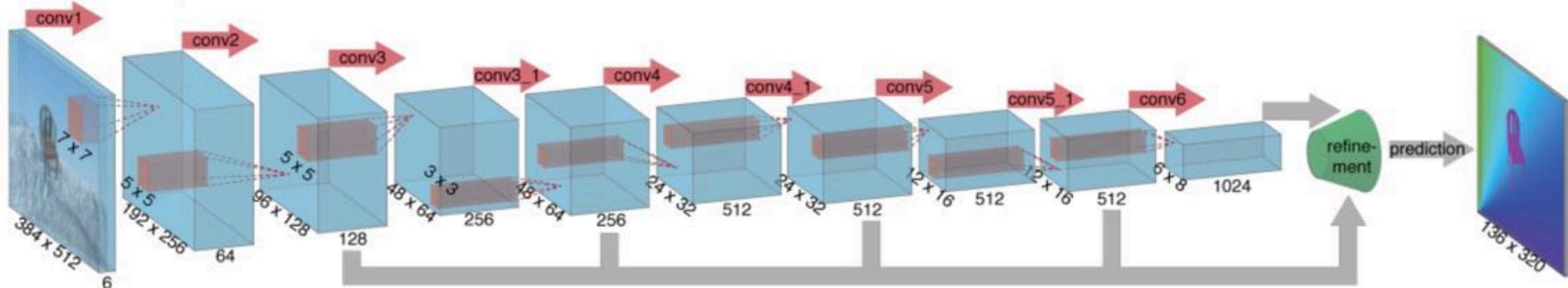


Prédiction de profondeur

Réseau dérivé de FlowNetSimple

- Structure encodeur/décodeur

FlowNetSimple



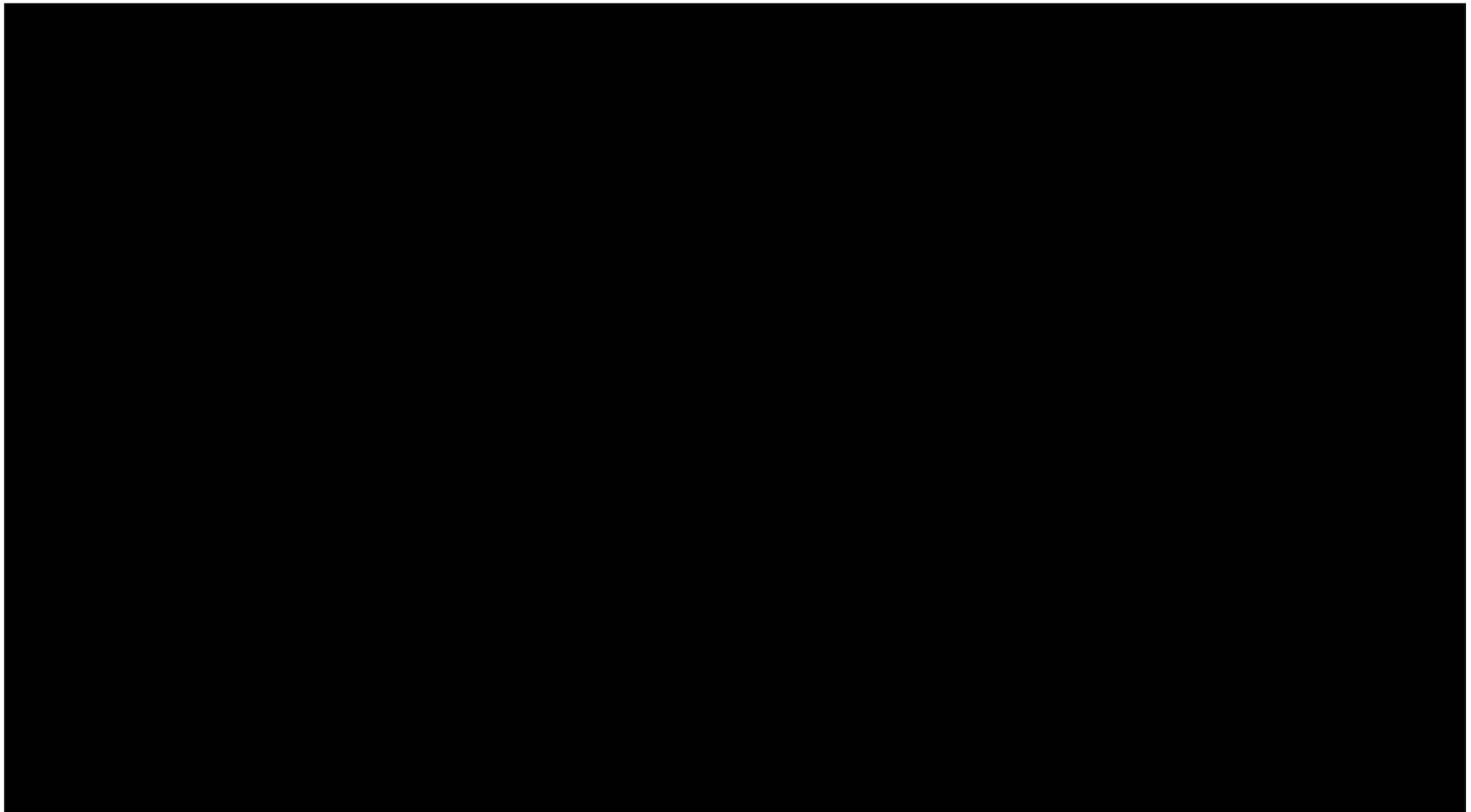
Ground truth

FlowNetS



Prédiction de profondeur

Apprentissage via réseau convolutionnel



Interprétation d'image en robotique

- Localisation,
- Guidage,
- Reconnaissance d'objets,
- Recherche d'objets
- Evitement d'obstacles
- ...

Capacité à agir

- Explorer un environnement
- Choisir un point de vue
- Obtenir une information de supervision



pour mieux interpréter

MERCI