



Interprétation d'images et robotique

École Nationale Supérieure
de **Techniques Avancées**

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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

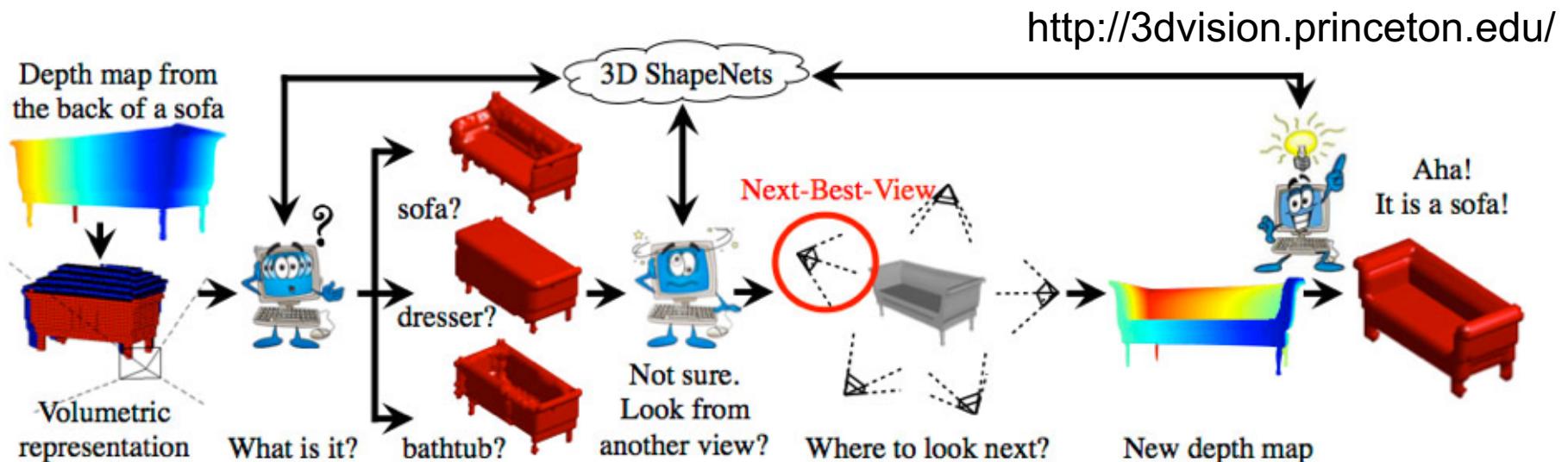
Apprendre à éviter des obstacles

- Prédiction de profondeur en video monoculaire

Interprétation d'images et Robotique ?

Le robot peut agir

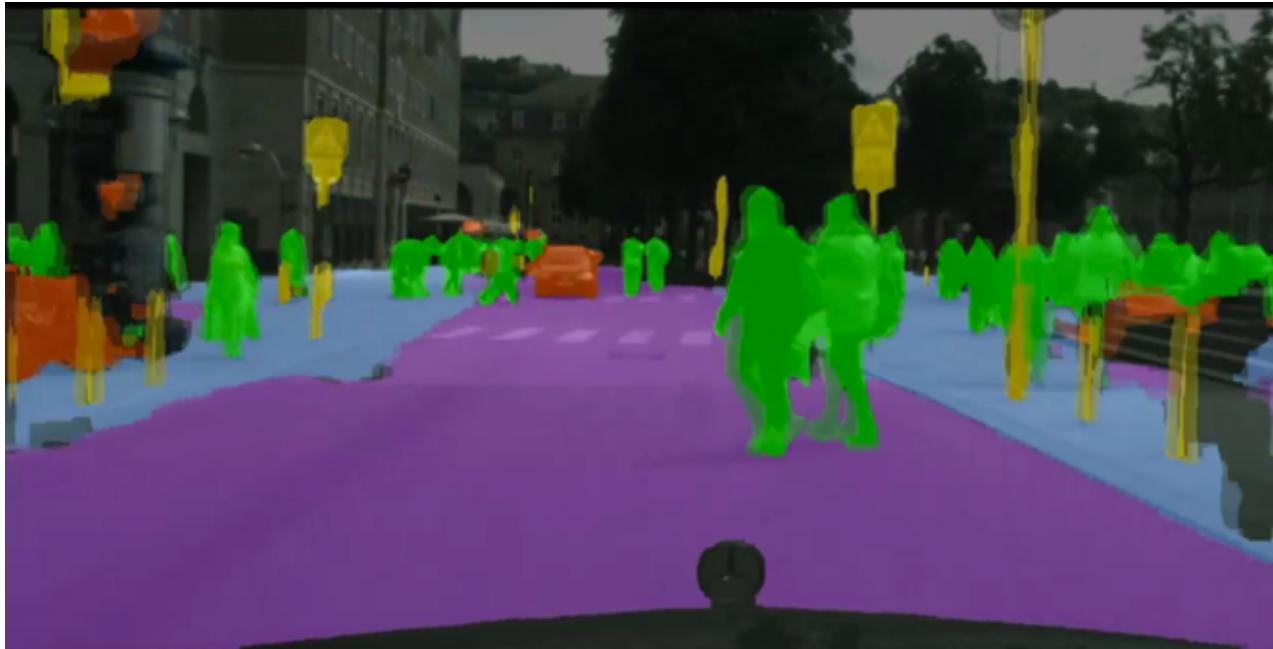
- Percevoir pour agir : asservissement visuel, cartographie, ...
- Agir pour percevoir : Choisir un point de vue pour simplifier la vision, vision active, ...
- Obtenir une information de supervision : caractéristiques invariantes, ...



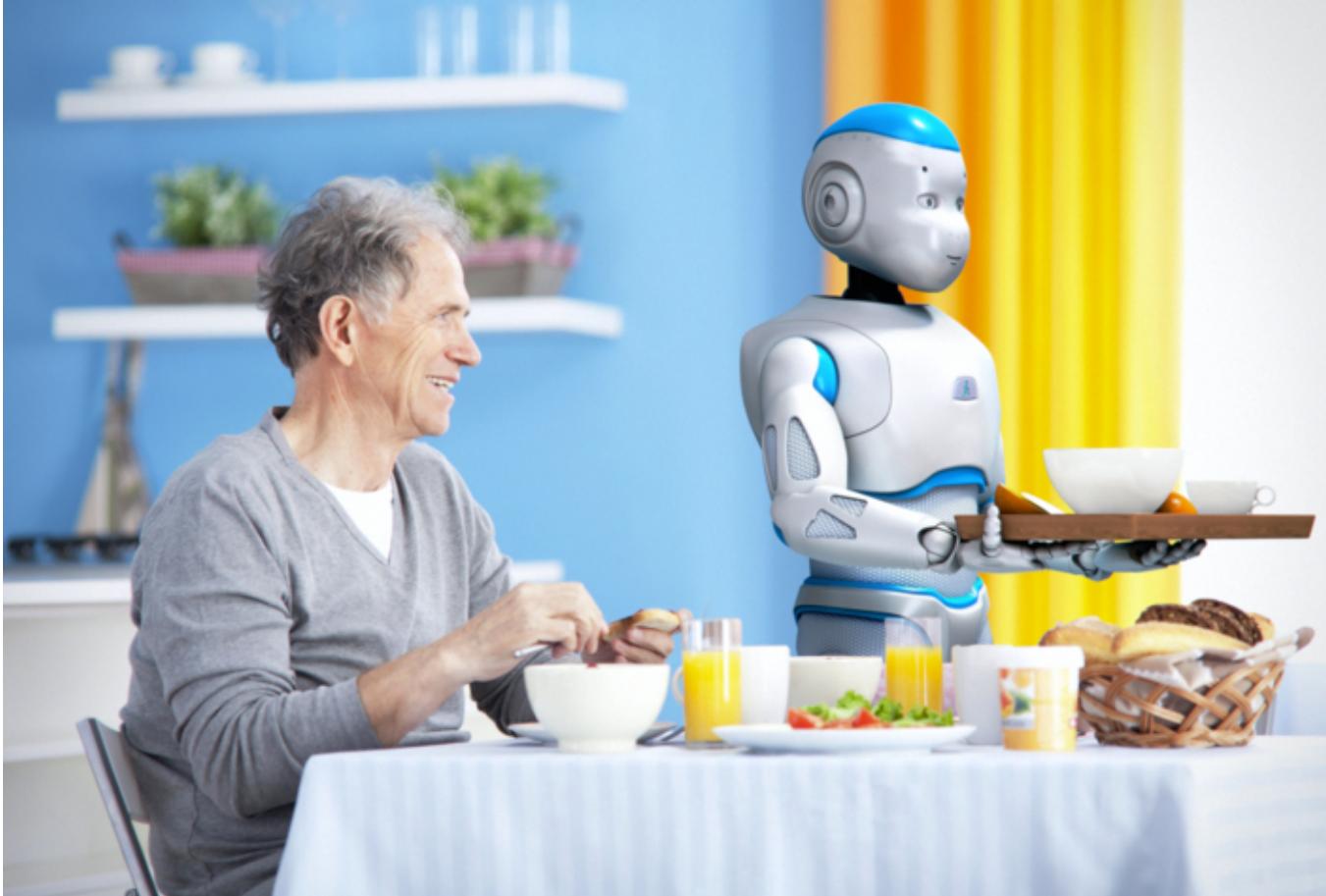
Interprétation d'images et Robotique ?

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



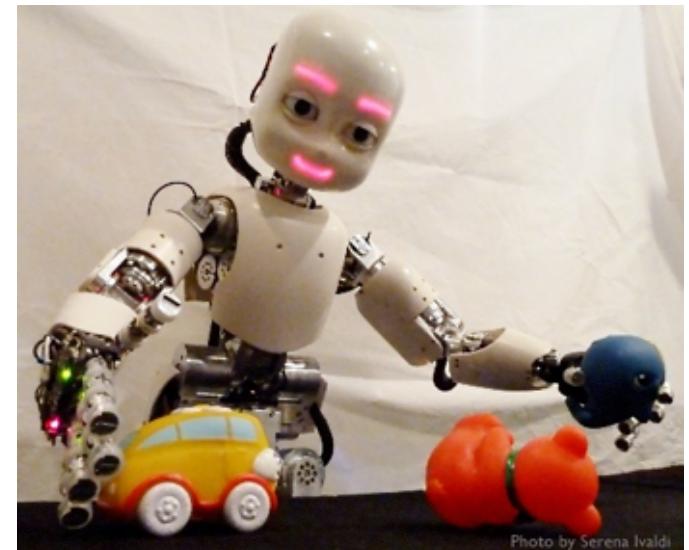
Besoin d'apprentissage, d'adaptation, d'interaction

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")



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 mécanismes fondamentaux du développement

Application à la robotique d'assistance



Contraintes de développement

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

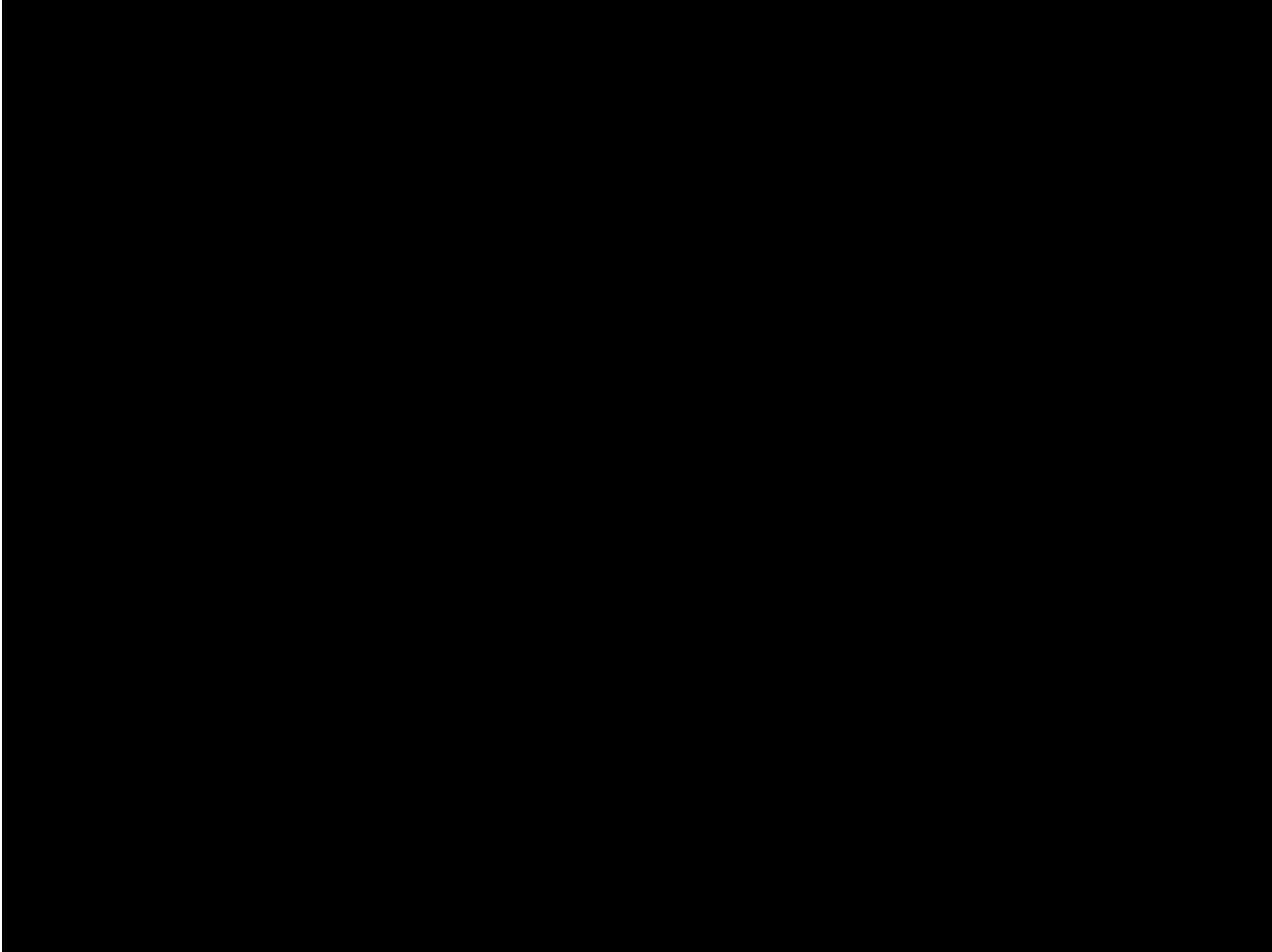
Cognitive abstraction

- ***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

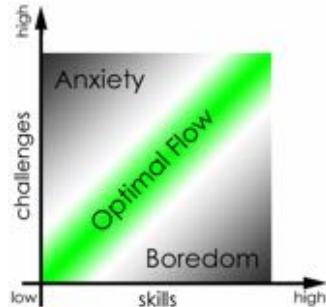


Motivations intrinsèques

Mécanismes de l'exploration spontanée chez les enfants

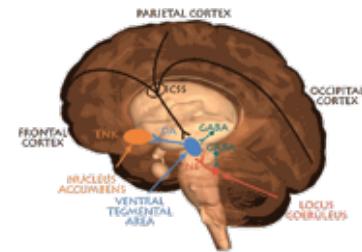


Psychologie développementale



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

Neurosciences

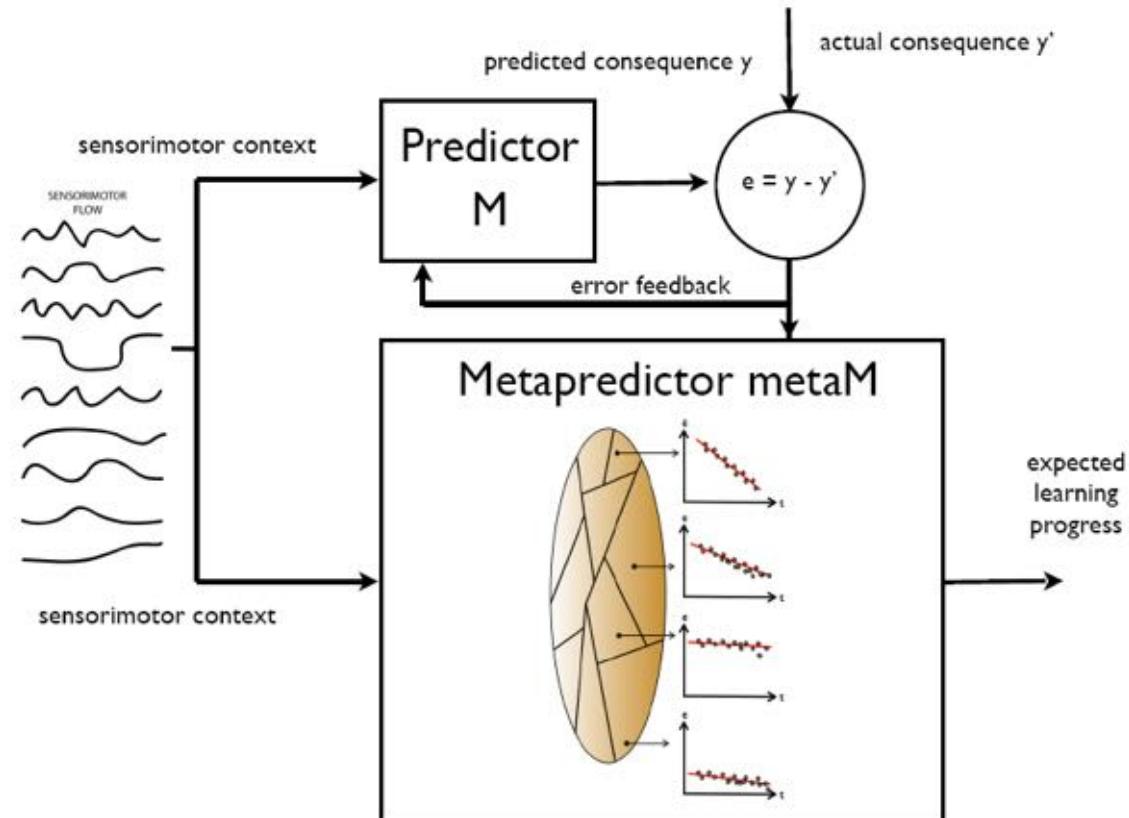


Dayan and Belleine (2002),
Kakade and Dayan (2002),
Horvitz (2000)

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

Motivations intrinsèques

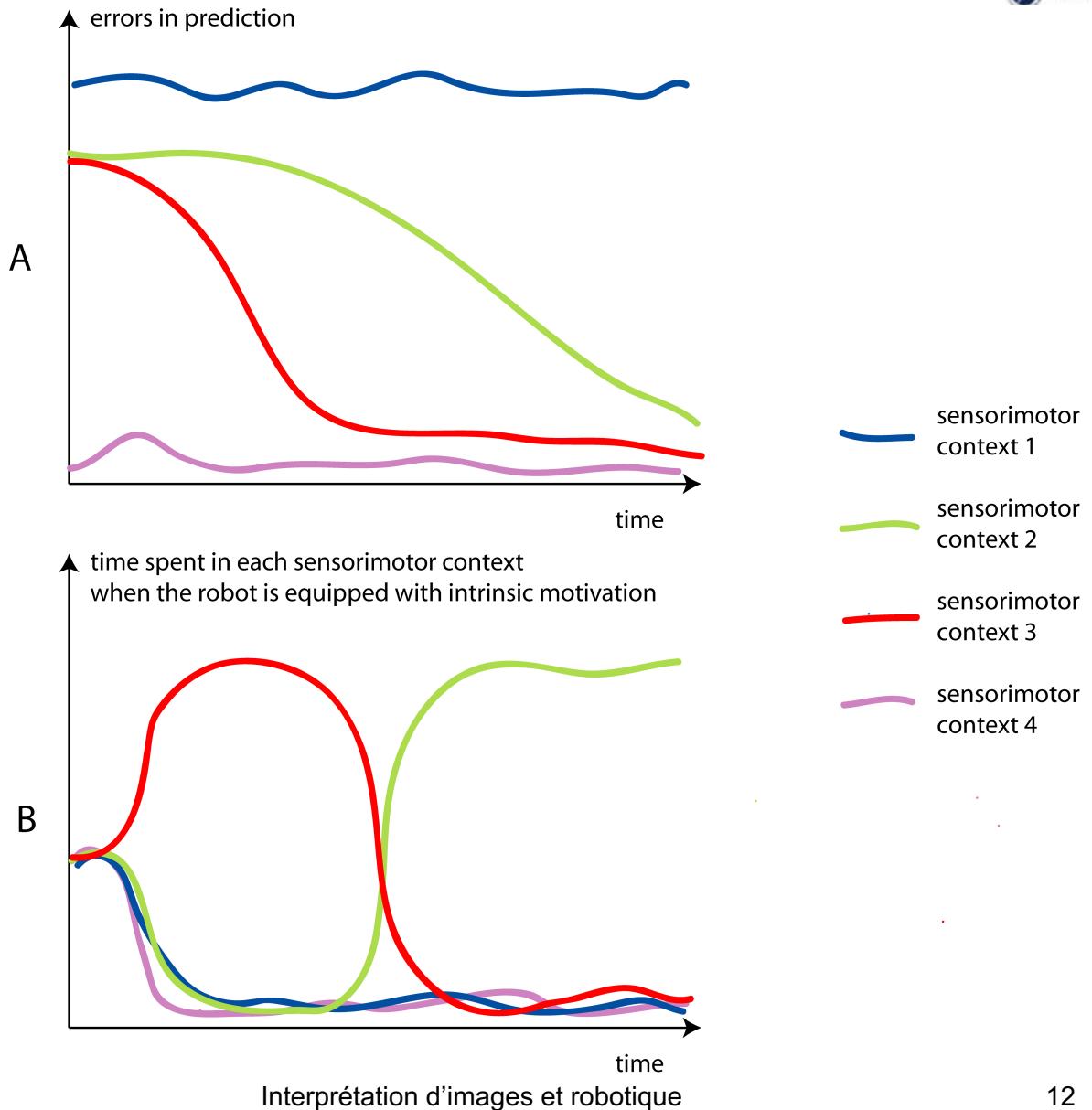
Modèle « Intelligent Adaptive Curiosity »



Oudeyer P-Y, Kaplan , F. and Hafner
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

Reconnaître

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



Apprendre

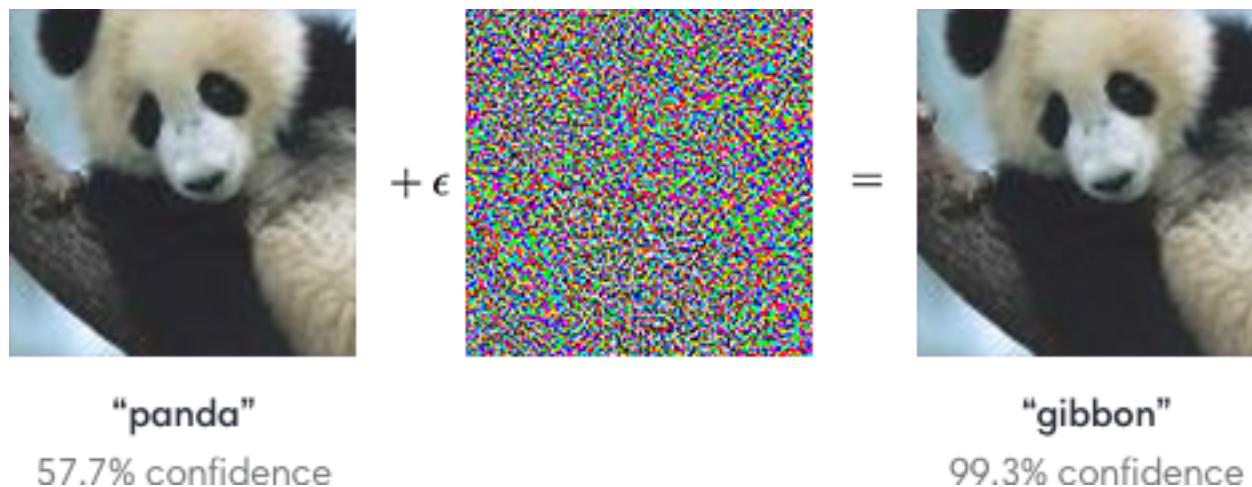
- De nouveaux éléments
- Qu'est-ce qu'un objet ?

Reconnaître des objets

Exemples d'erreurs (VOC, 2009)



Adversarial examples in deep-learning (OpenAI, 2017)



Reconnaître des objets

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



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

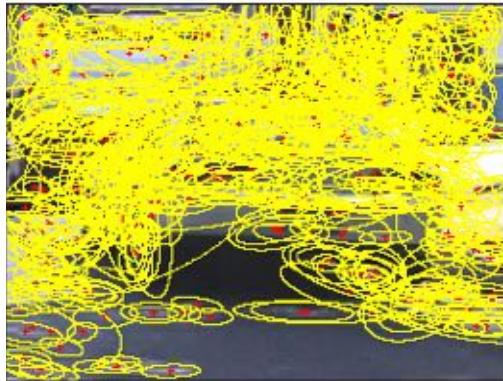
- Robuste aux changement d'échelle et l'orientation



Descripteur
SIFT, SURF, MSER
...



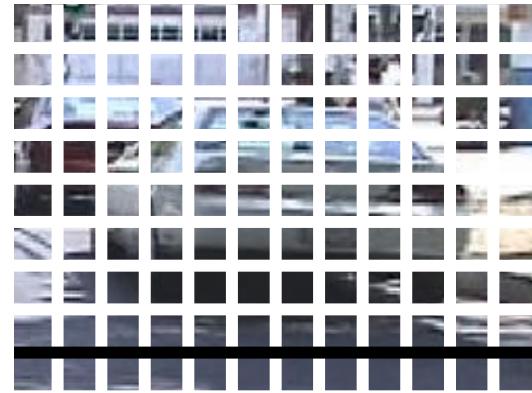
Echantillonage



Sparse, at
interest points



Multiple interest
operators



Dense, uniformly



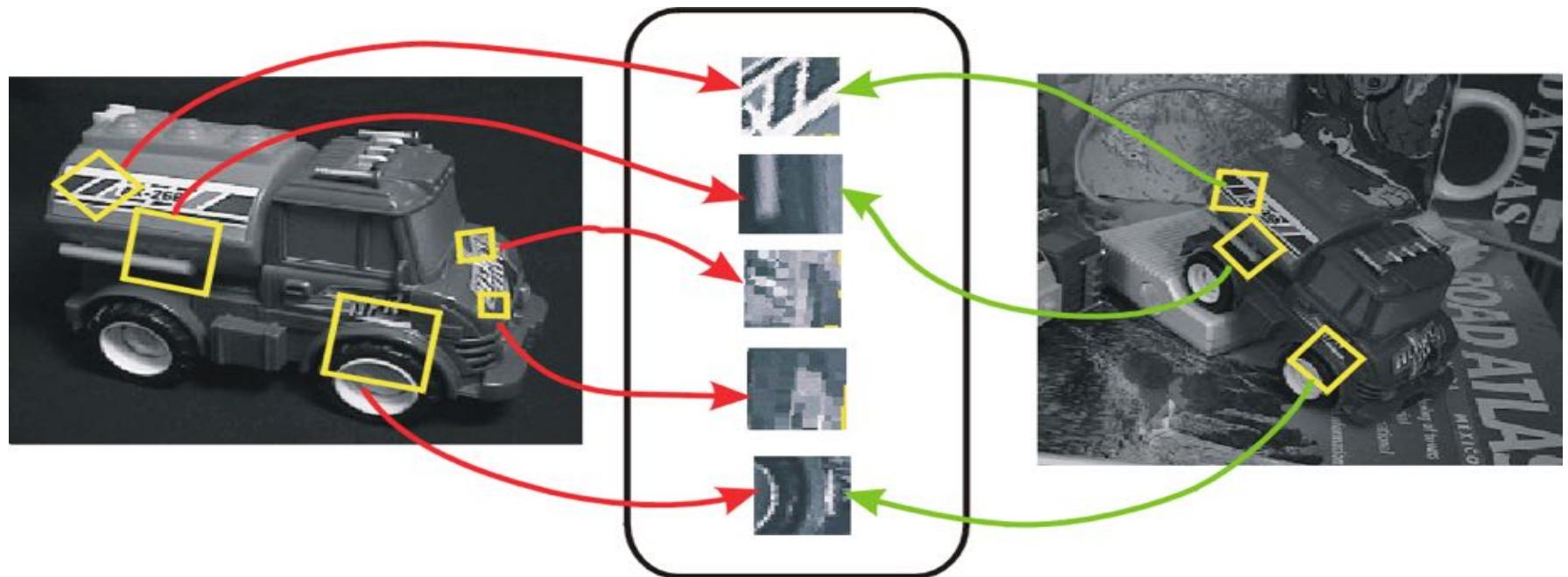
Randomly

- 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

Index

- "Along I-75," From Detroit to Florida; *Inside back cover*
- "Drive I-95," From Boston to Florida; *Inside back cover*
- 1929 Spanish Trail Roadway; 101-102,104
- 511 Traffic Information; 83
- A1A (Barrier Isl) - I-95 Access; 86
- AAA (and CAA); 83
- AAA National Office; 88
- Abbreviations, Colored 25 mile Maps; cover
- Exit Services; 196
- Travelogue; 85
- Africa; 177
- Agricultural Inspection Stns; 126
- Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum; 180
- Air Conditioning, First; 112
- Alabama; 124
- Alachua; 132
 - County; 131
- Alafia River; 143
- Alapaha, Name; 126
- Alfred B MacIay Gardens; 106
- Alligator Alley; 154-155
- Alligator Farm, St Augustine; 169
- Alligator Hole (definition); 157
- Alligator, Buddy; 155
- Alligators; 100,135,138,147,156
- Anastasia Island; 170
- Anhailca; 108-109,146
- Apalachicola River; 112
- Appleton Mus of Art; 136
- Aquifer; 102
- Arabian Nights; 94
- Art Museum, Ringling; 147
- Aruba Beach Cafe; 183
- Aucilla River Project; 106
- Babcock-Web WMA; 151
- Bahia Mar Marina; 184
- Baker County; 99
- Barefoot Mailmen; 182
- Barge Canal; 137
- Bee Line Expy; 80
- Belz Outlet Mall; 89
- Bernard Castro; 136
- Big "I"; 165
- Big Cypress; 155,158
- Big Foot Monster; 105
- Billie Swamp Safari; 160
- Blackwater River SP; 117
- Blue Angels
 - A4-C Skyhawk; 117
 - Atrium; 121
- Blue Springs SP; 87
- Butterfly Center, McGuire; 134
- CAA (see AAA)
- CCC, The; 111,113,115,135,142
- Ca d'Zan; 147
- Caloosahatchee River; 152
 - Name; 150
- Canaveral Natnl Seashore; 173
- Cannon Creek Airpark; 130
- Canopy Road; 106,169
- Cape Canaveral; 174
- Castillo San Marcos; 169
- Cave Diving; 131
- Cayo Costa, Name; 150
- Celebration; 93
- Charlotte County; 149
- Charlotte Harbor; 150
- Chautauqua; 116
- Chiplkey; 114
 - Name; 115
- Choctawatchee, Name; 115
- Circus Museum, Ringling; 147
- Citrus; 88,97,130,136,140,180
- CityPlace, W Palm Beach; 180
- City Maps, Ft Lauderdale Expyws; 194-195
- Jacksonville; 163
- Kissimmee Expyws; 192-193
- Miami Expressways; 194-195
- Orlando Expressways; 192-193
- Pensacola; 26
- Tallahassee; 191
- Tampa-St. Petersburg; 63
- St. Augustine; 191
- Civil War; 100,108,127,138,141
- Clearwater Marine Aquarium; 187
- Collier County; 154
- Collier, Barron; 152
- Colonial Spanish Quarters; 168
- Columbus County; 101,128
- Coquina Building Material; 165
- Corkscrew Swamp, Name; 154
- Cowboys; 95
- Crab Trap II; 144
- Cracker, Florida; 88,95,132
- Crostown Expy; 11,35,98,143
- Cuban Bread; 184
- Dade Battlefield; 140
- Dade, Maj. Francis; 139-140,161
- Dania Beach Hurricane; 184
- Daniel Boone, Florida Walk; 117
- Daytona Beach; 172-173
- De Land; 87
- De Soto, Hernando, Anhailca; 108-109,146
- County; 149
- Driving Lanes; 85
- Duval County; 163
- Eau Gallie; 175
- Edison, Thomas; 152
- Eglin AFB; 116-118
- Eight Reale; 176
- Ellenton; 144-145
- Emanuel Point Wreck; 120
- Emergency Callboxes; 83
- Epiphytes; 142,148,157,159
- Escambia Bay; 119
 - Bridge (I-10); 119
 - County; 120
- Estero; 153
- Everglade, 90,95,139-140,154-160
 - Draining of; 156,181
 - Wildlife MA; 160
 - Wonder Gardens; 154
- Falling Waters SP; 115
- Fantasy of Flight; 95
- Fayer Dykes SP; 171
- Fires, Forest; 168
- Fires, Prescribed; 148
- Fisherman's Village; 151
- Flagler County; 171
- Flagler, Henry; 97,165,167,171
- Florida Aquarium; 186
- Florida, 12,000 years ago; 187
 - Cavern SP; 114
 - Map of all Expressways; 2-3
 - Mus of Natural History; 134
 - National Cemetery; 141
 - Part of Africa; 177
 - Platform; 187
 - Sheriff's Boys Camp; 126
 - Sports Hall of Fame; 130
 - Sun 'n Fun Museum; 97
 - Supreme Court; 107
- Florida's Turnpike (FTP); 178,189
 - 25 mile Strip Maps; 66
 - Administration; 189
 - Coin System; 190
 - Exit Services; 189
 - HEFT; 76,161,190
 - History; 189
 - Names; 189
 - Service Plazas; 190
 - Spur SR91; 76
 - Ticket System; 190
 - Toll Plazas; 190
- Ford, Henry; 152
- Fort Barrancas; 122
 - Buried Alive; 123
- Fort Caroline; 164

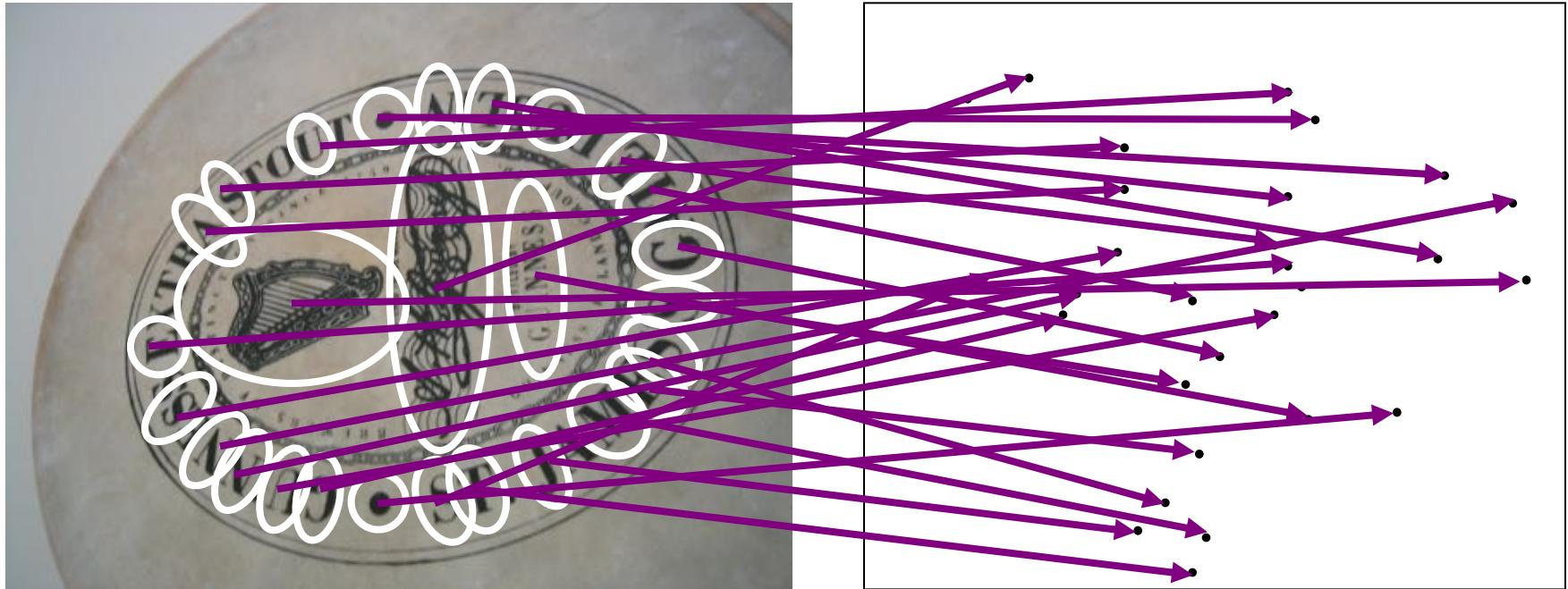
For text documents, an efficient way to find all *pages* on which a *word* occurs is to use an *index*...

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".

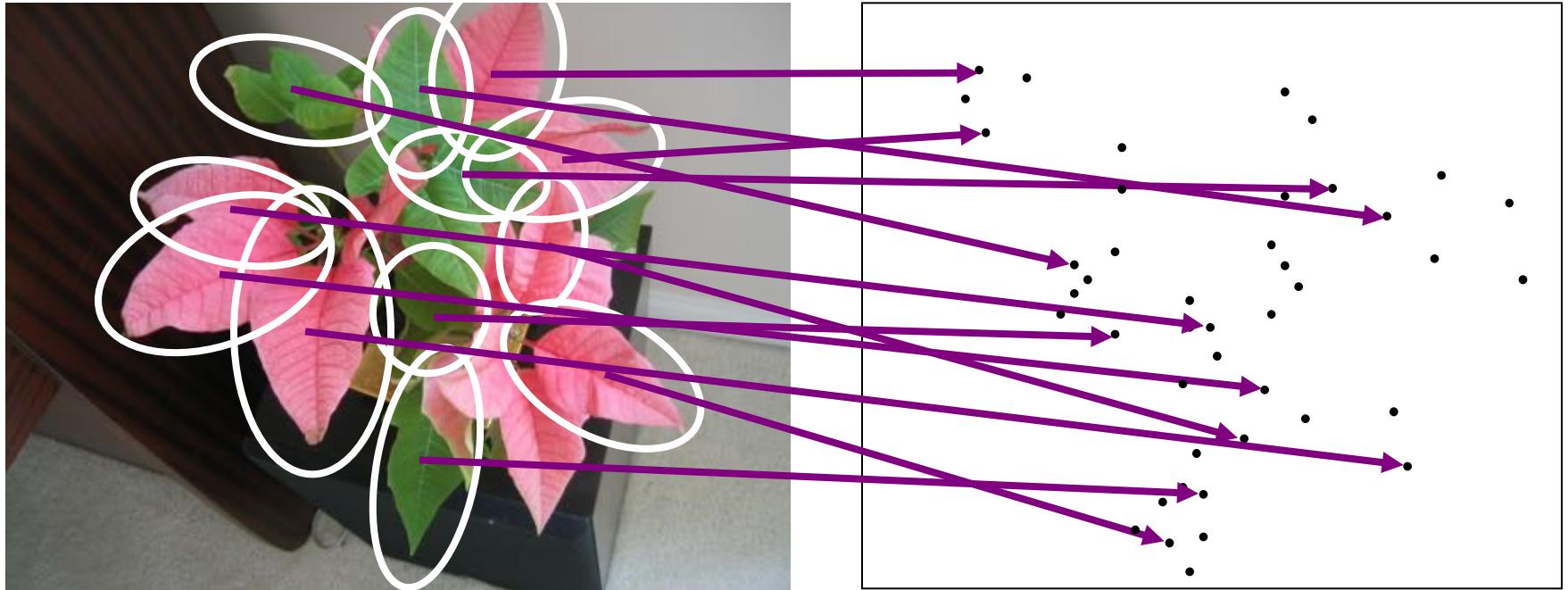
Mots visuels

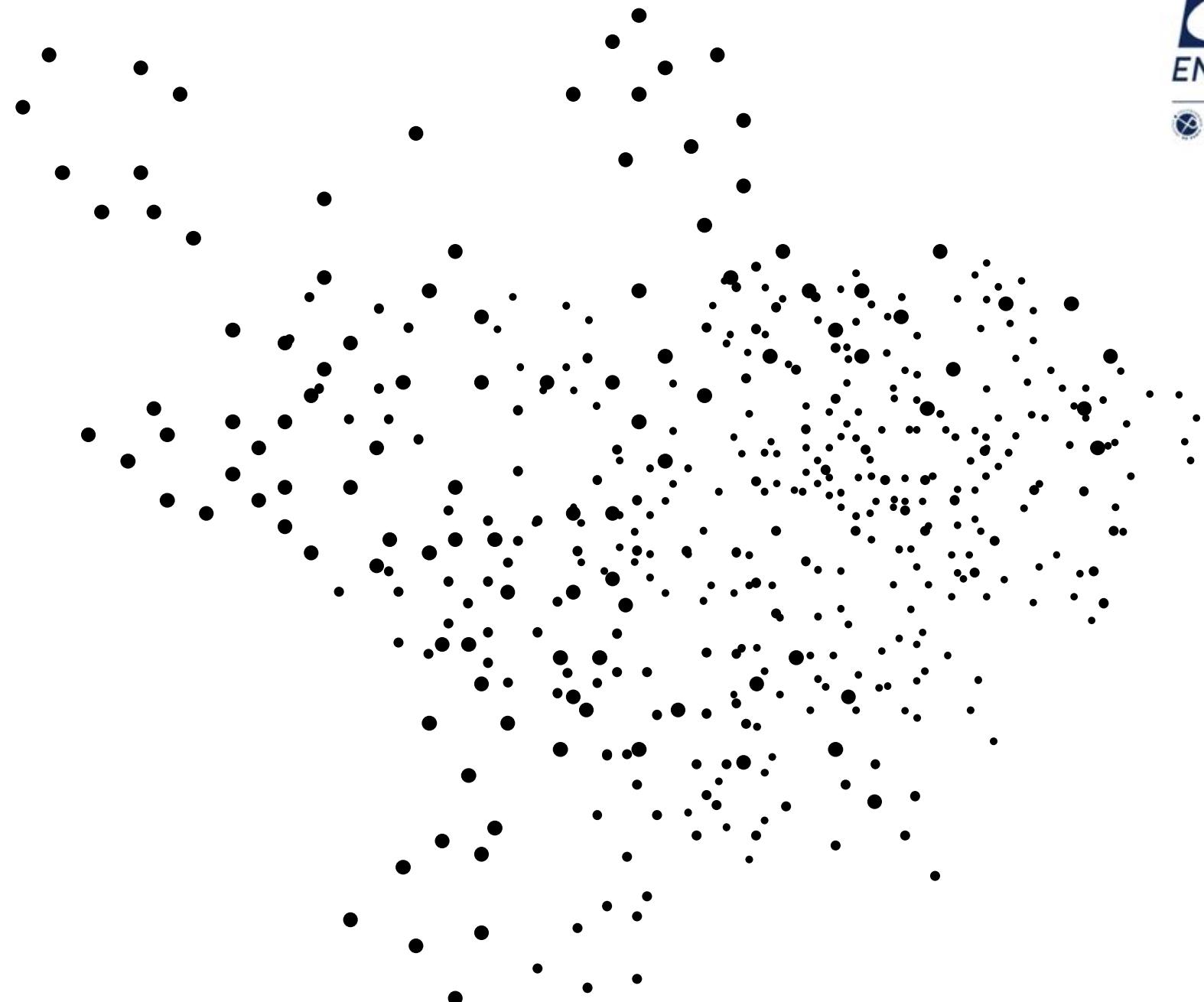
Extract some local features from a number of images ...

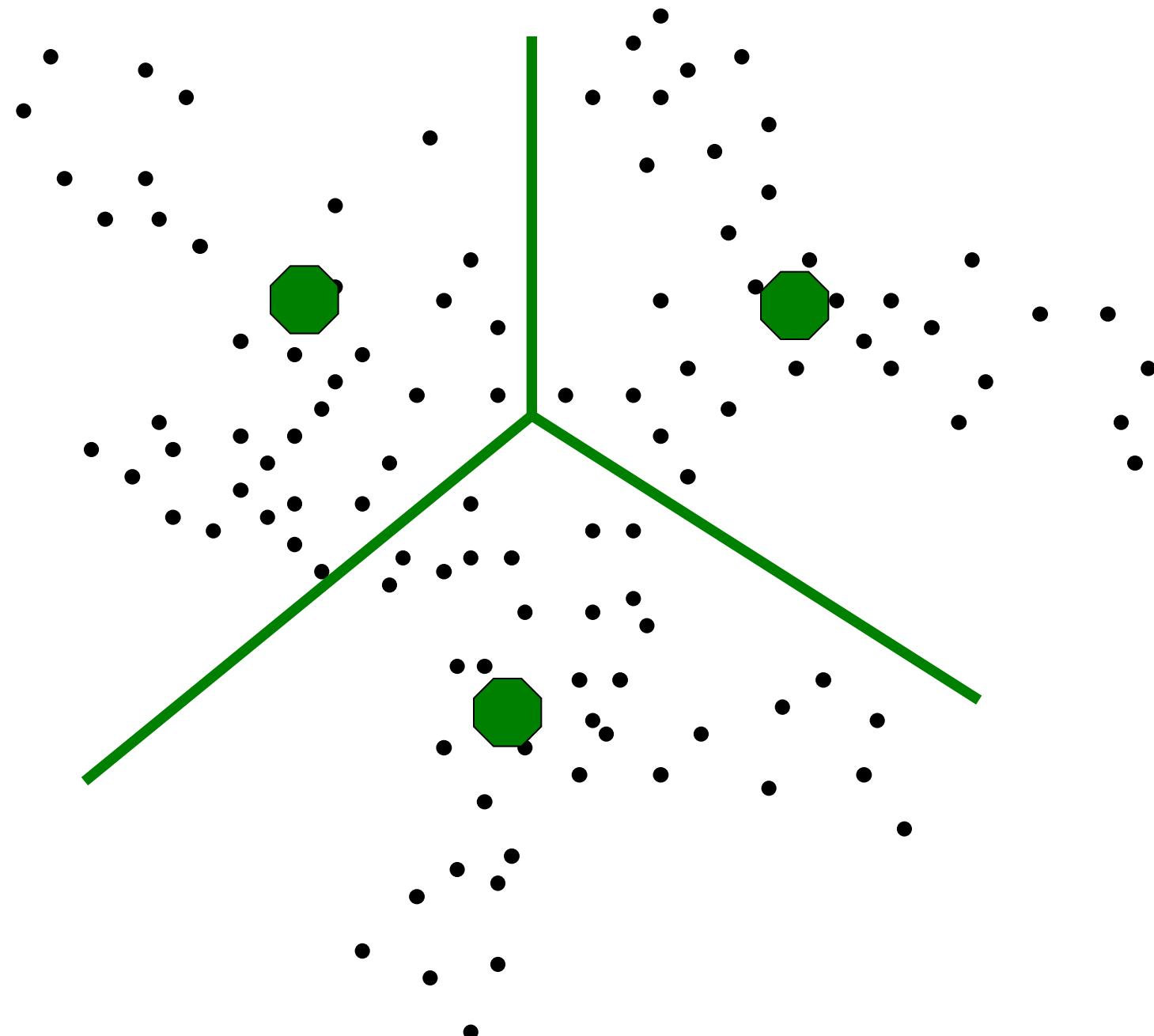


e.g., SIFT descriptor space: each point is 128-dimensional

Mots visuels

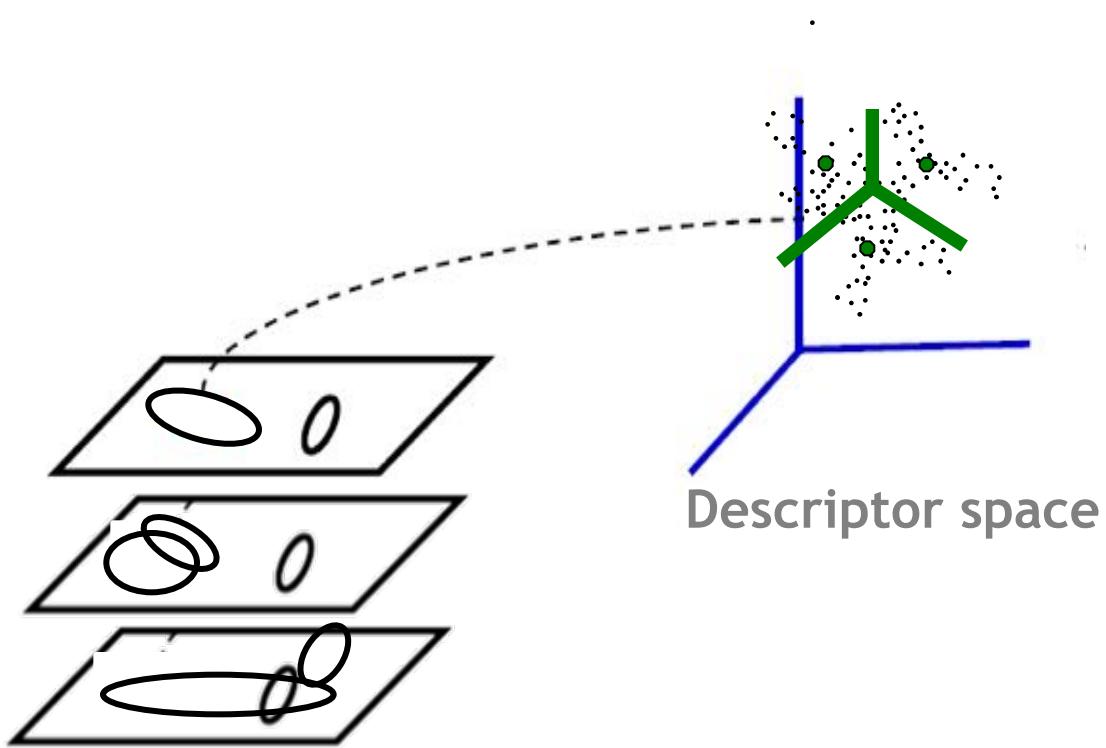






Mots visuels

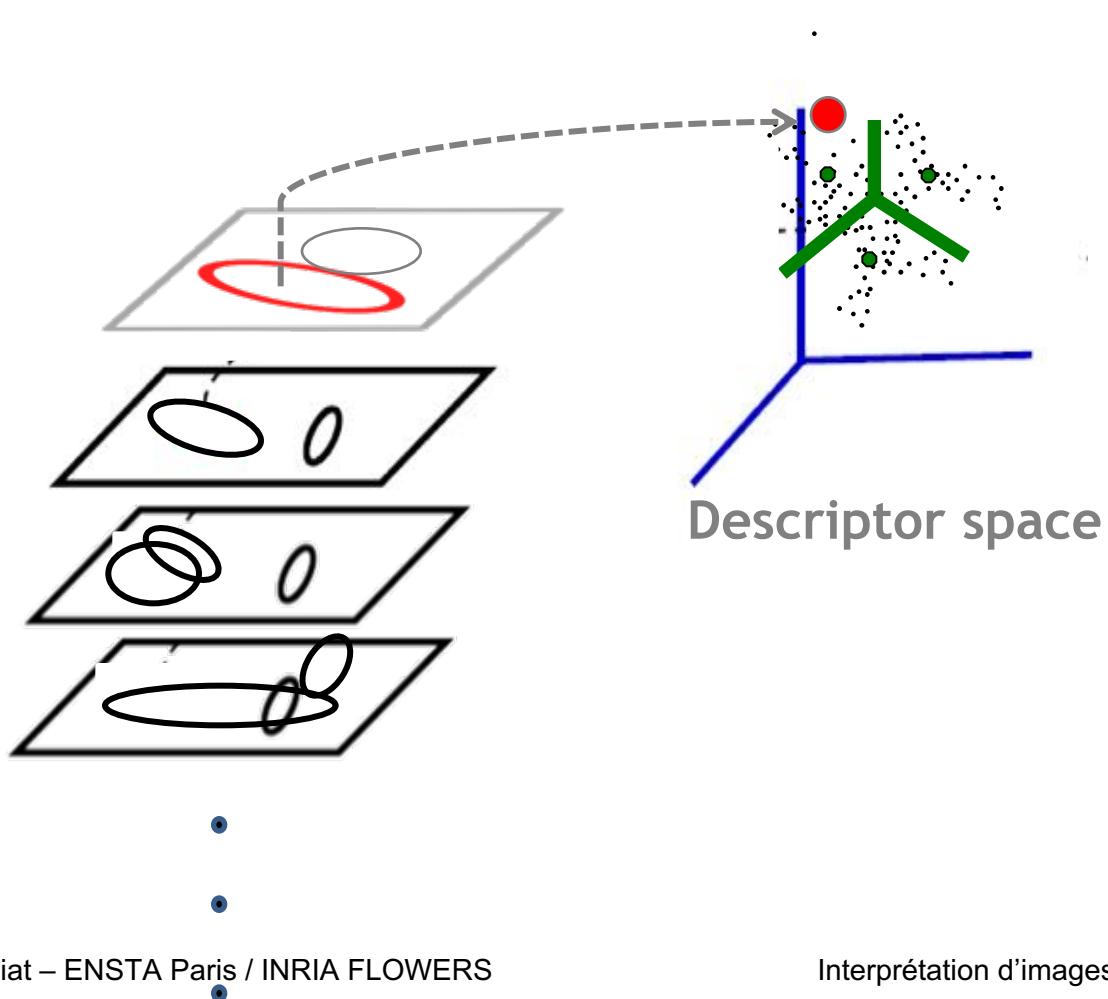
Map high-dimensional descriptors to tokens/words by quantizing the feature space



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

Mots visuels

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

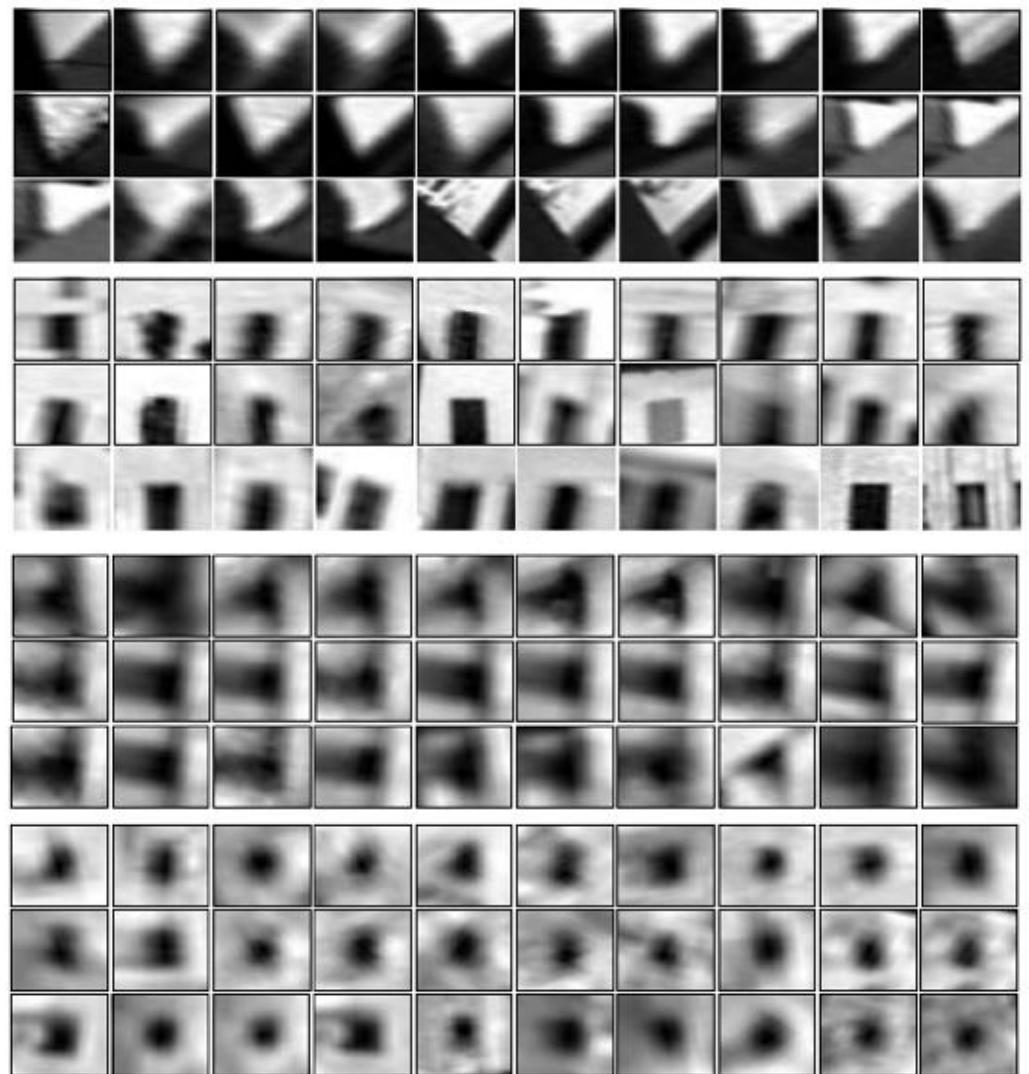


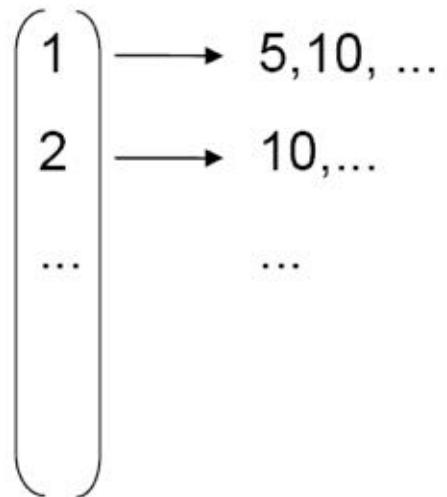
Figure from Sivic & Zisserman, ICCV 2003

Index Inversé



Word
number

List of image
numbers



Sac de Mots visuels

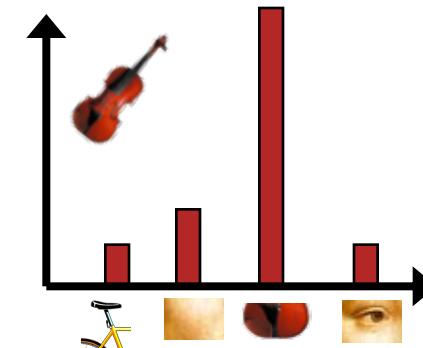
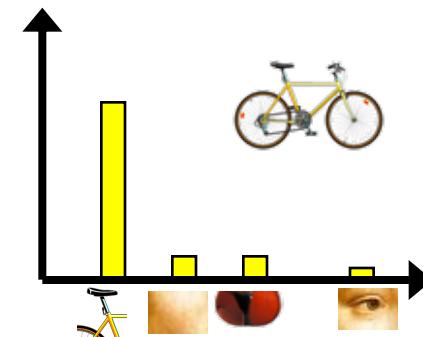
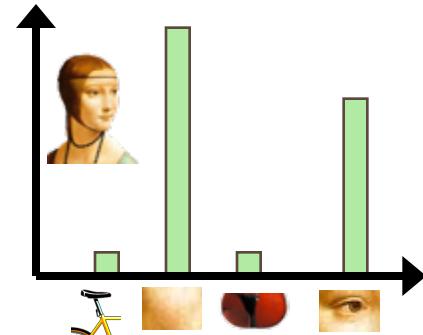


IP PARIS

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

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

Représentation de taille fixe, indépendamment du nombre d'éléments



Méthodes de quantification

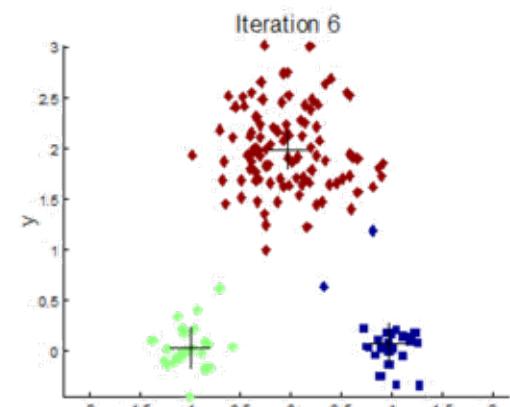
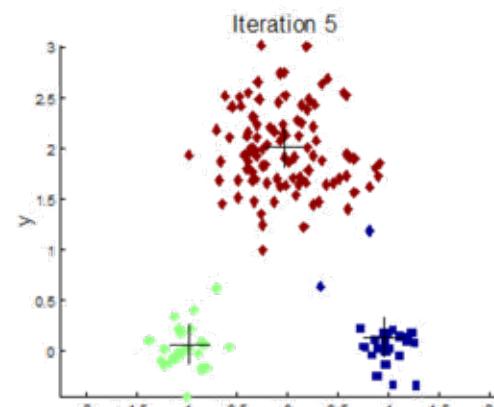
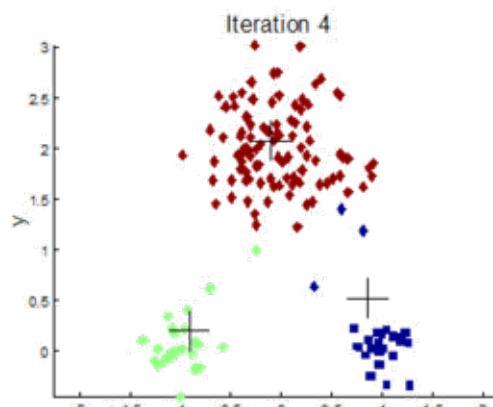
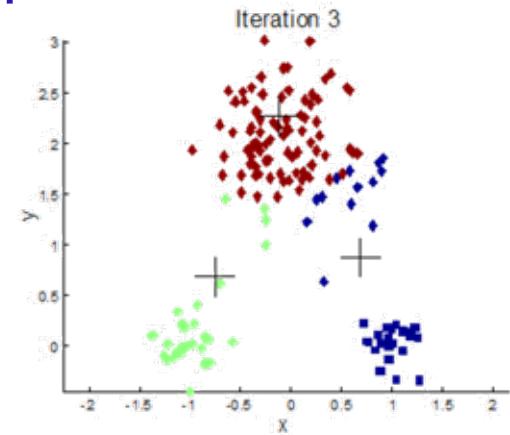
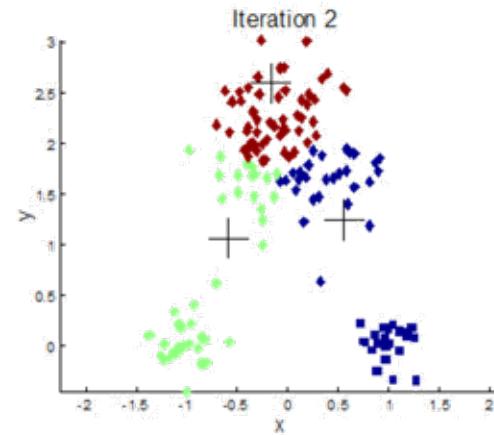
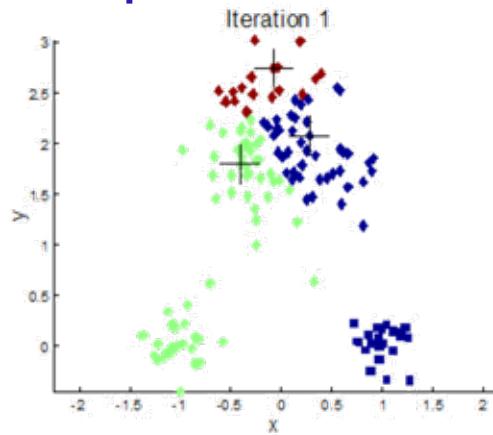
k-means (typical choice), agglomerative clustering, mean-shift,...

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

- Vocabulary tree [Nister & Stewenius, CVPR 2006]

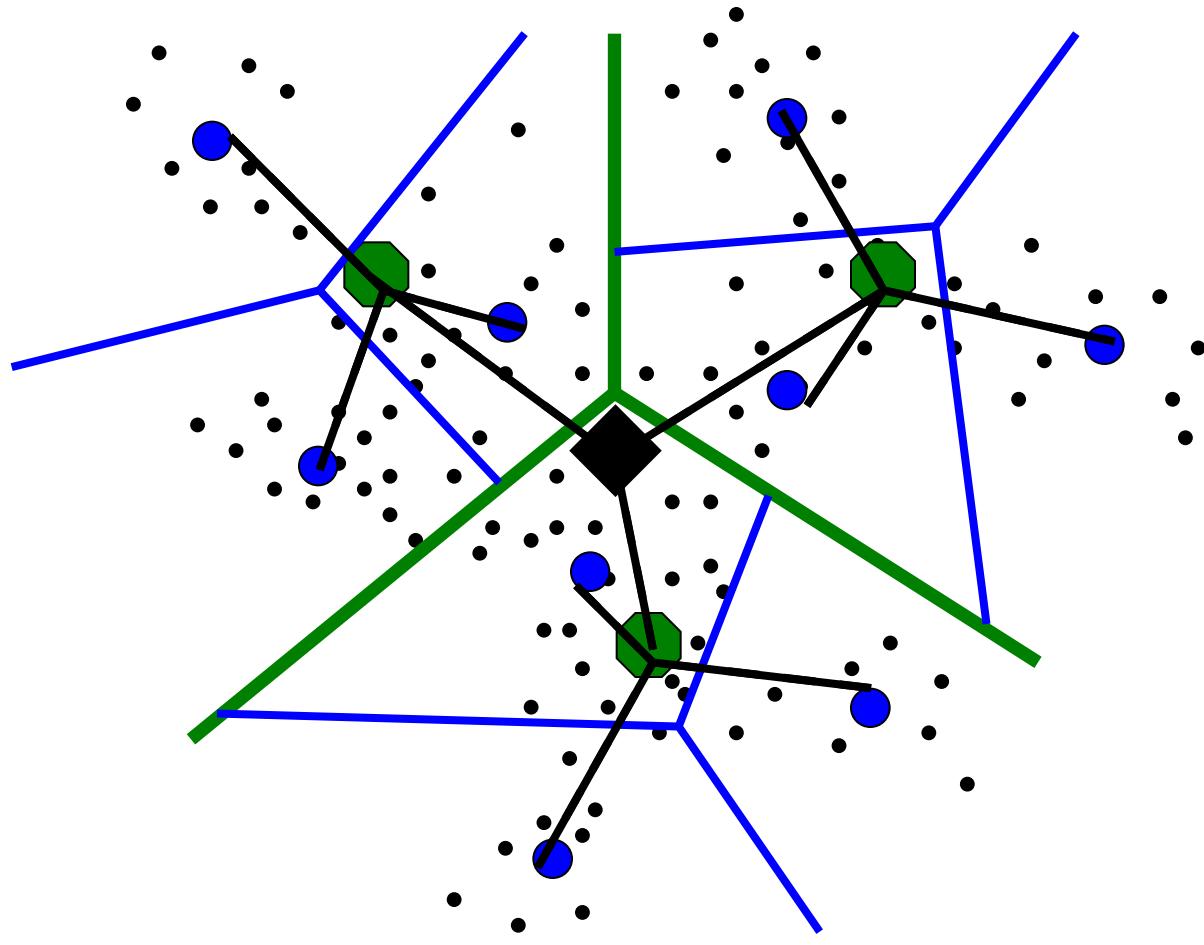
Initialize random centers

Loop : update center as mean of closest points



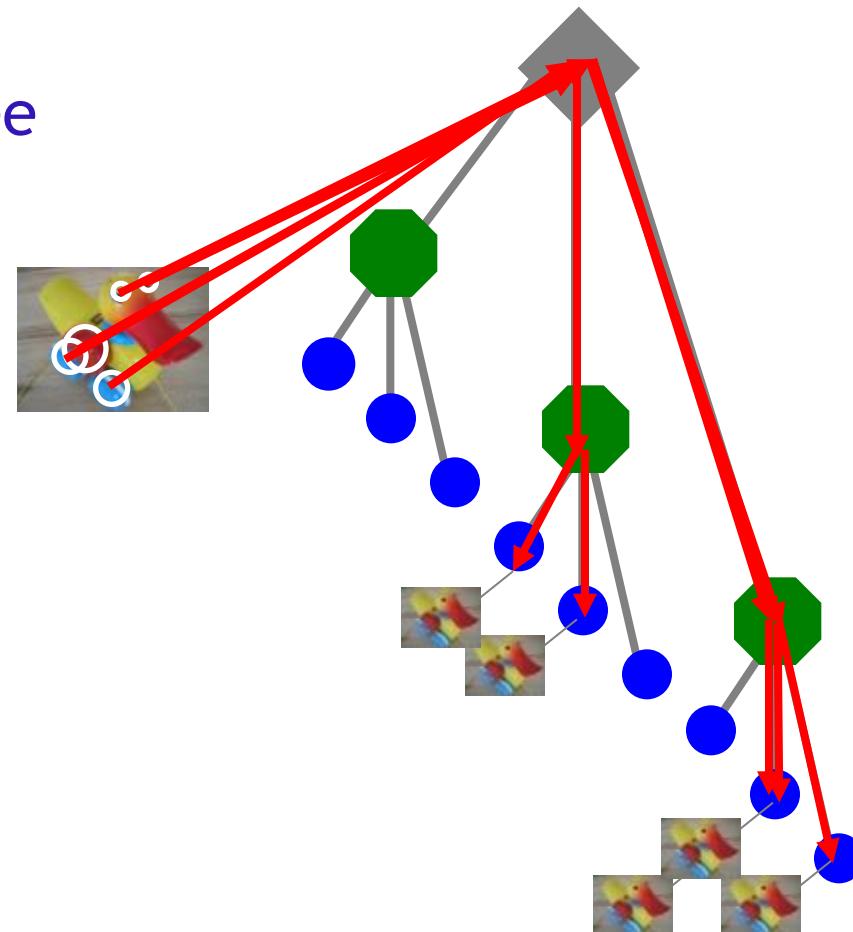
Vocabulary Tree

Tree construction:



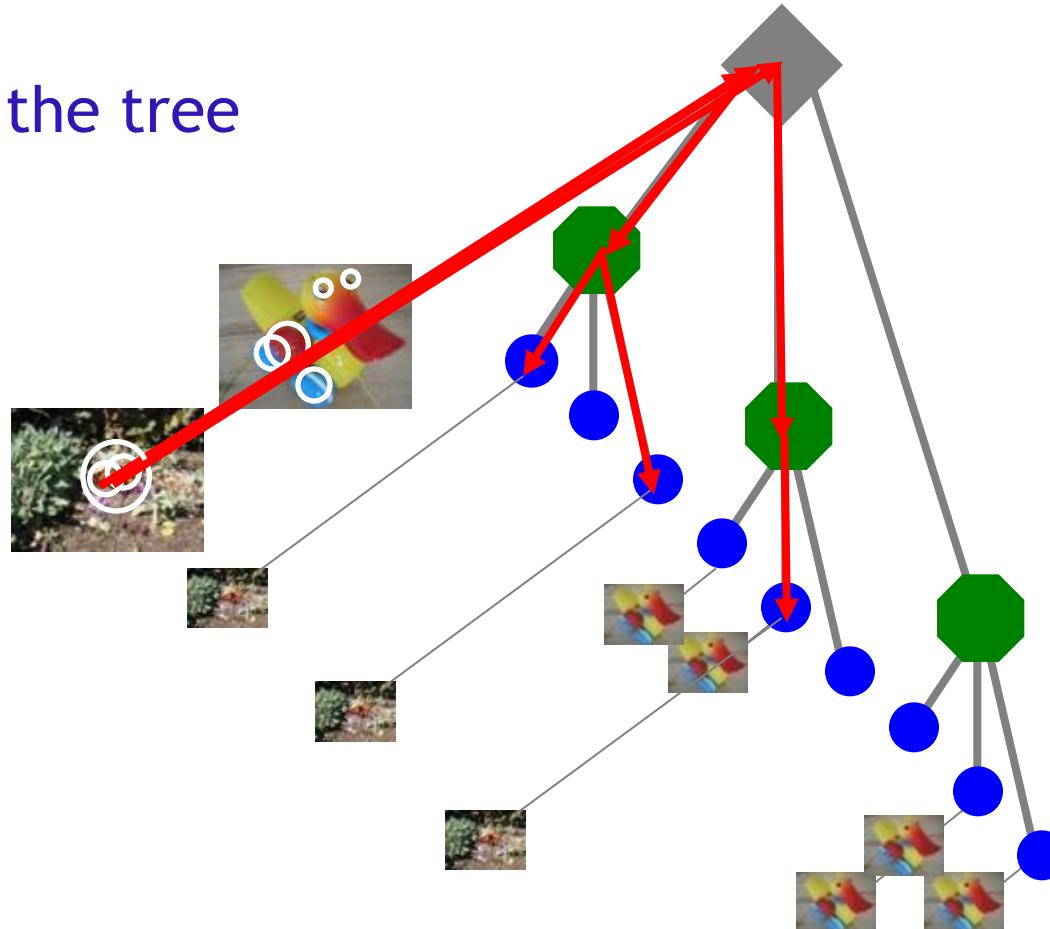
Vocabulary Tree

Training: Filling the tree



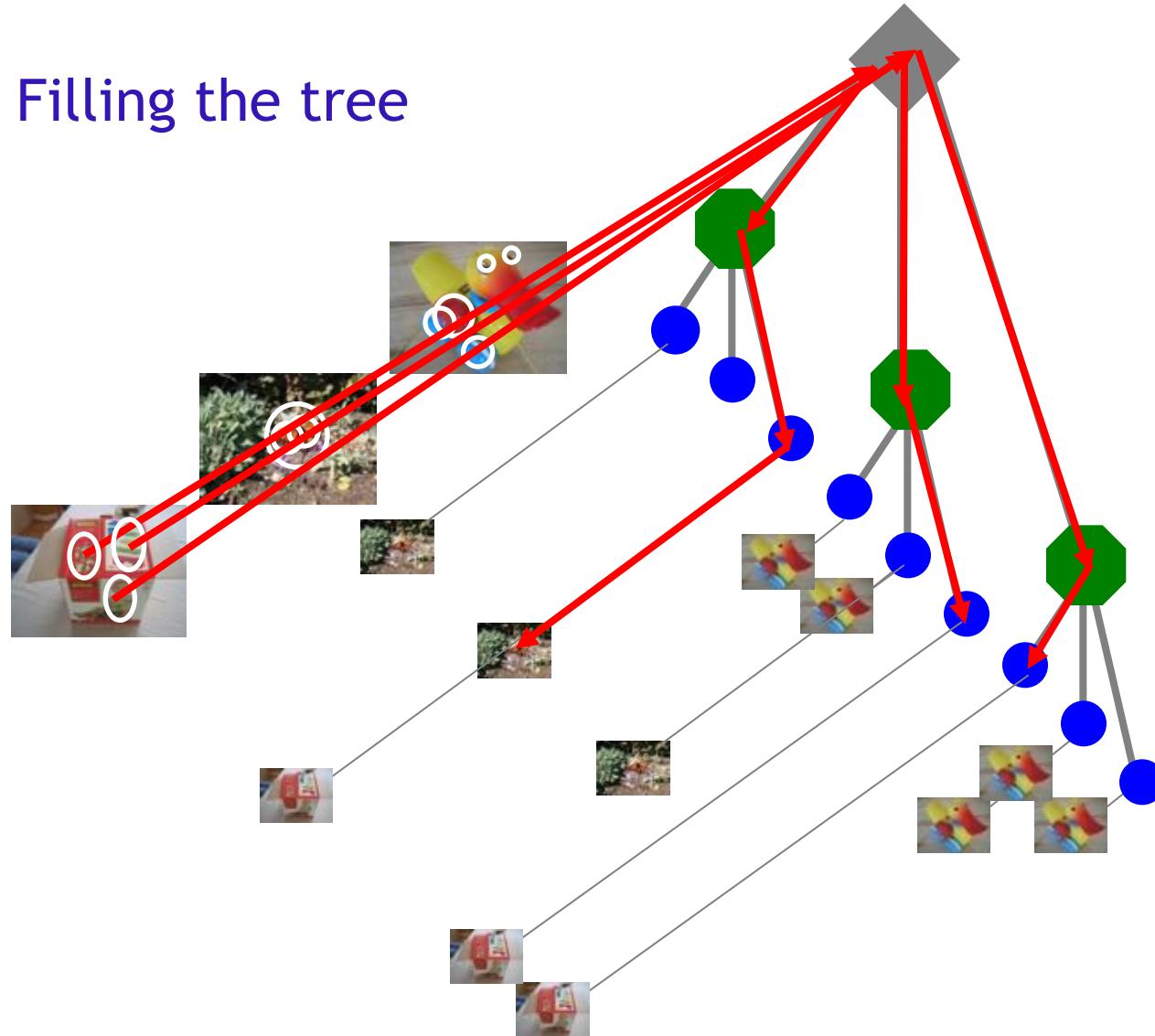
Vocabulary Tree

Training: Filling the tree



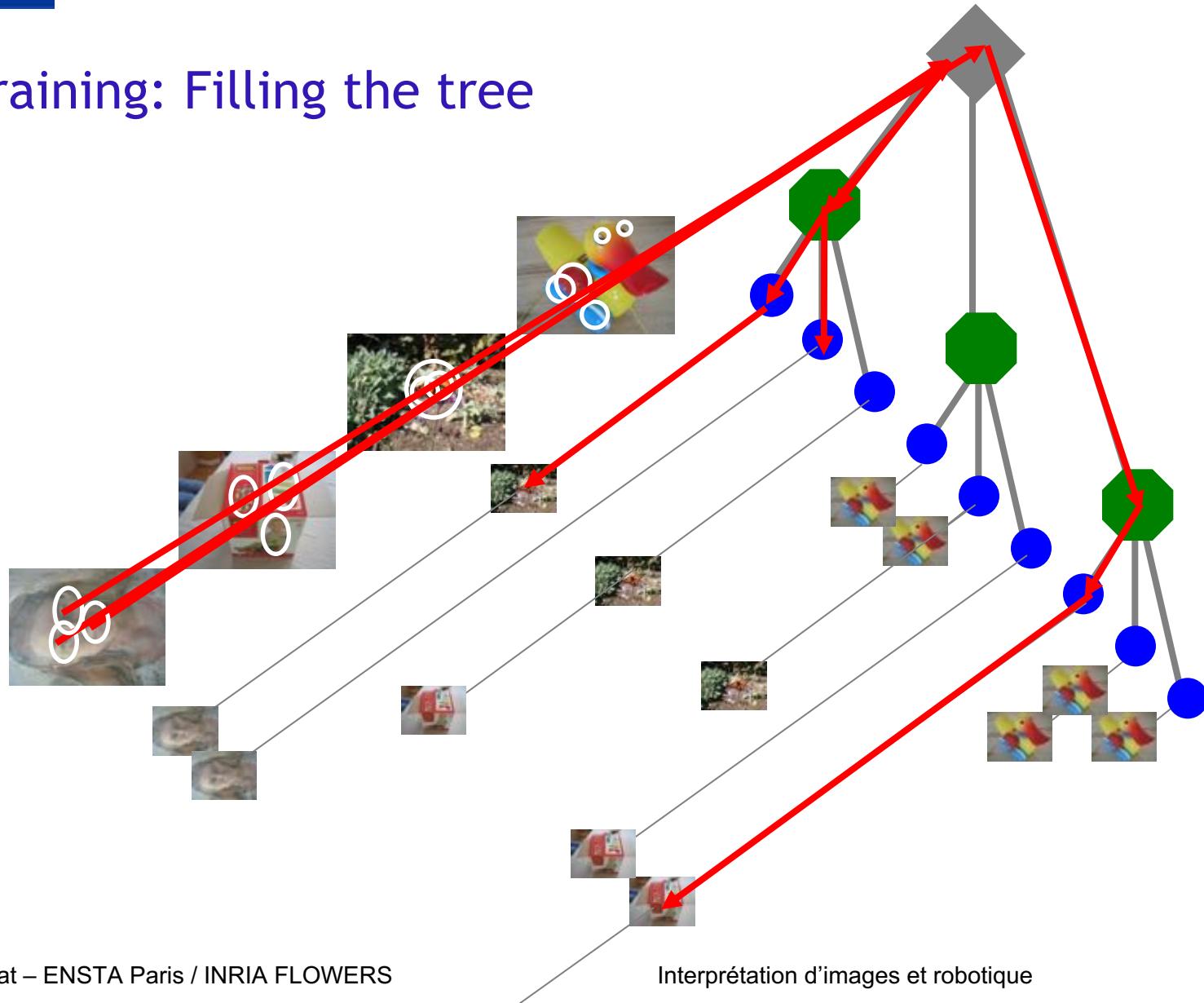
Vocabulary Tree

Training: Filling the tree



Vocabulary Tree

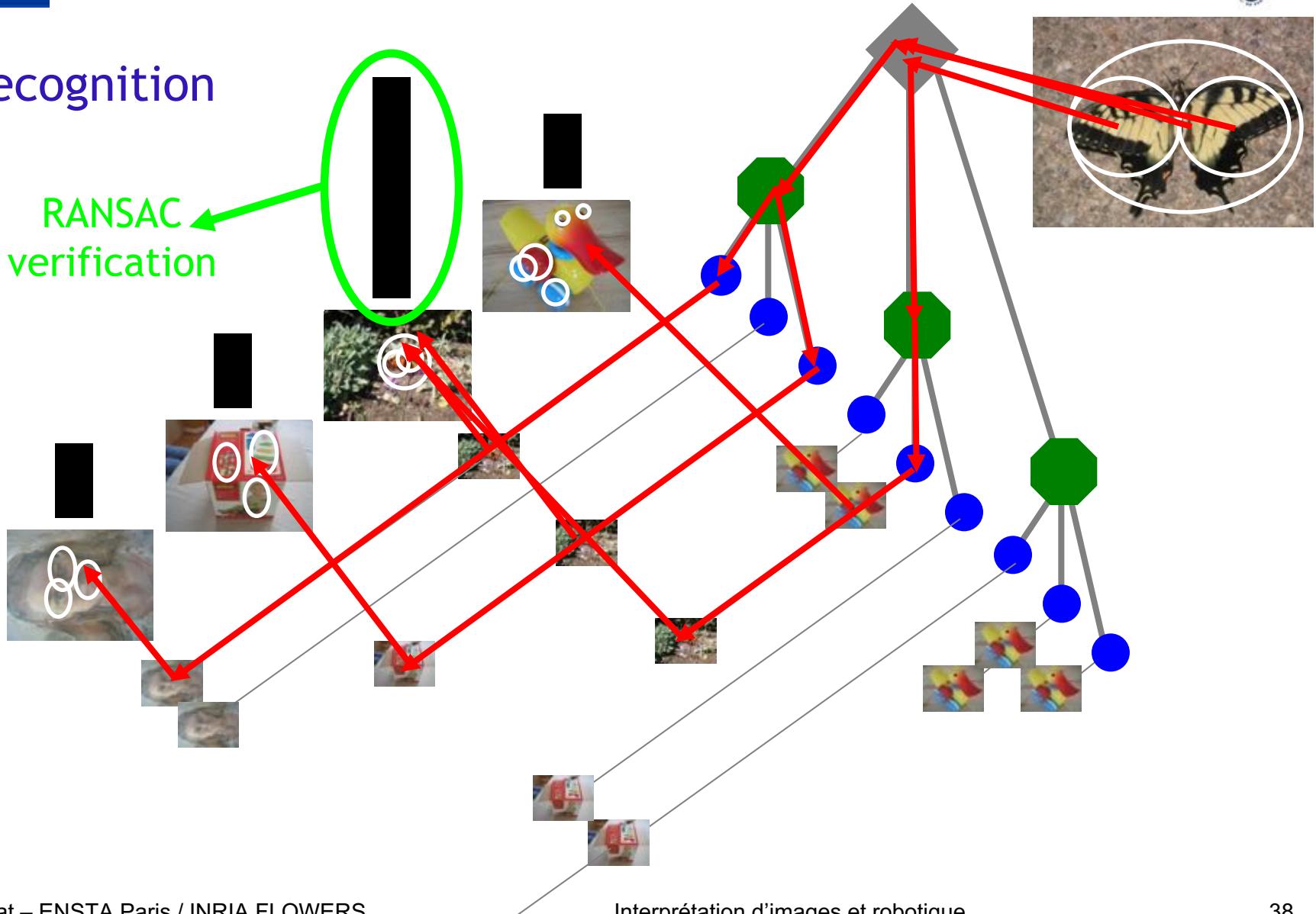
Training: Filling the tree



Vocabulary Tree

Recognition

RANSAC
verification



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- Modéliser soi/objets/humain

Apprendre à éviter des obstacles

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Localisation et cartographie qualitative

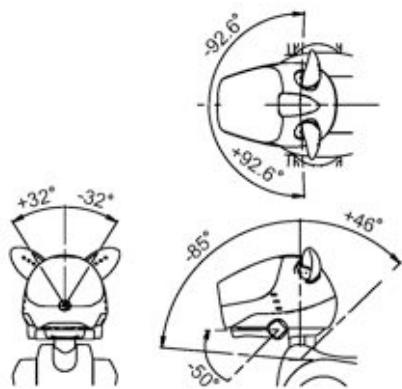
Navigation topologique

- 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



Interprétation d'images et robotique

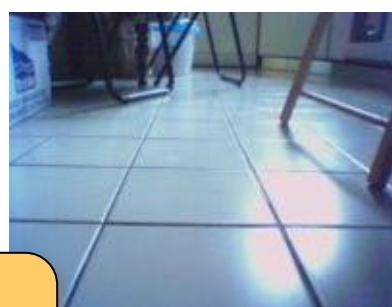
Localisation et cartographie qualitative

Structure du problème

Des images appartiennent à plusieurs catégories



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

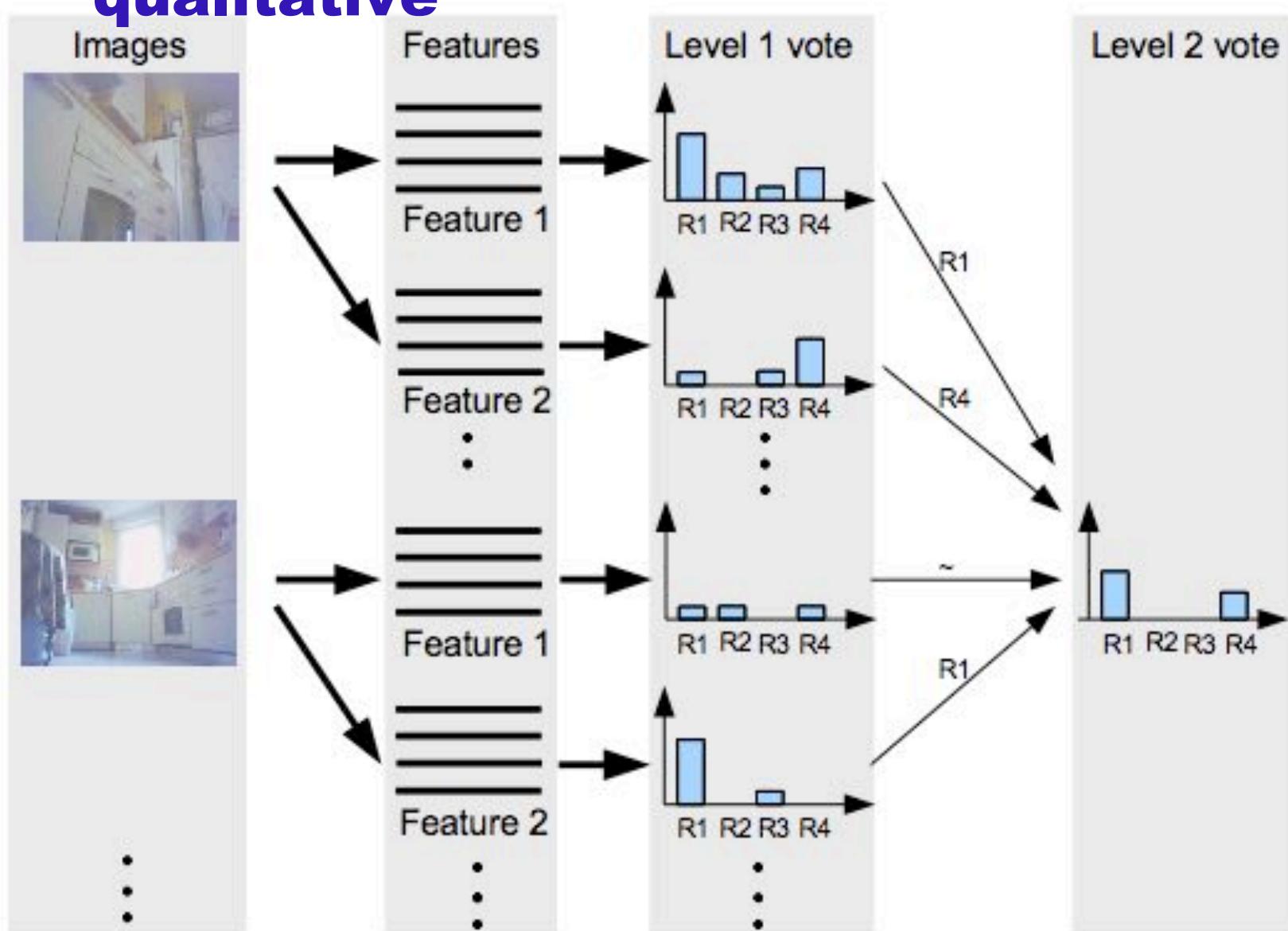


Localisation Active

Prendre des images informatives

Prendre de nouvelles images jusqu'à confiance suffisante

Localisation et cartographie qualitative



Cartographie (apprentissage actif)

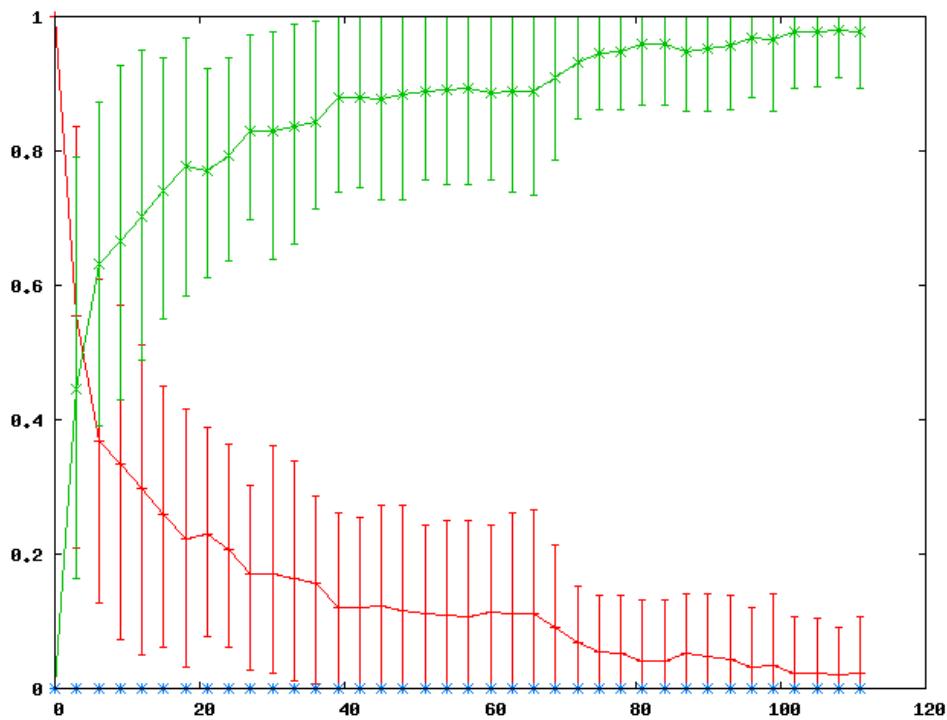
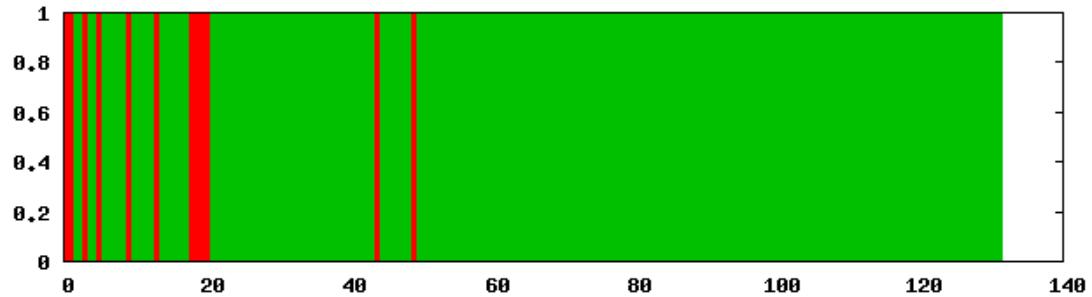
- Localiser le robot
- Si la localisation est erronée (info utilisateur)
- Demander la position correcte
- Apprendre avec les images utilisées pour la localisation

Apprentissage d'une image

- Pour chaque caractéristique :
 - Extraire les caractéristiques
 - Chercher les caractéristiques dans le dictionnaire
 - Si (inconnue) ajouter un mot
 - Mettre a 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



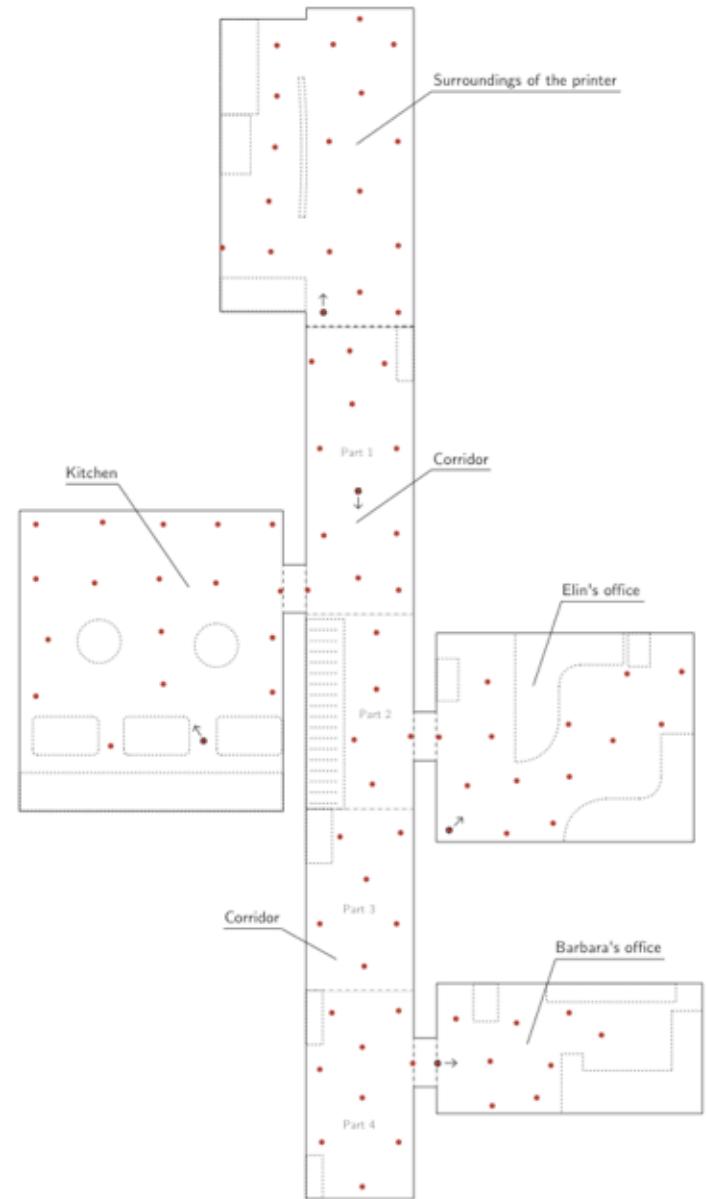
Cloudy



Night

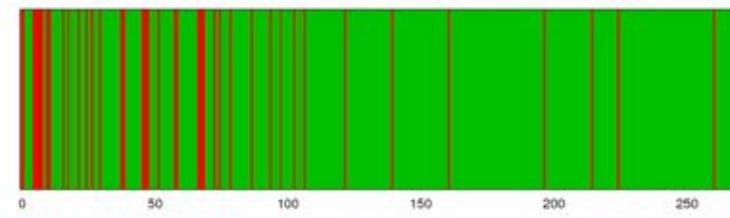
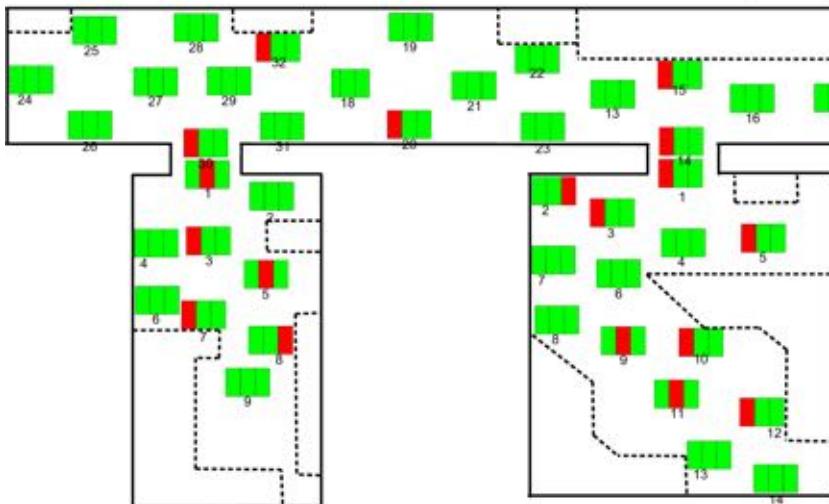
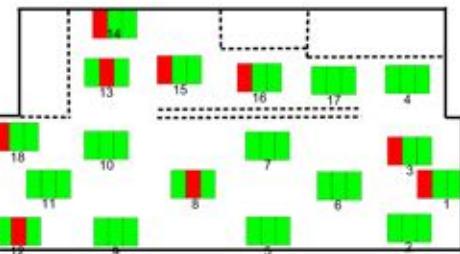
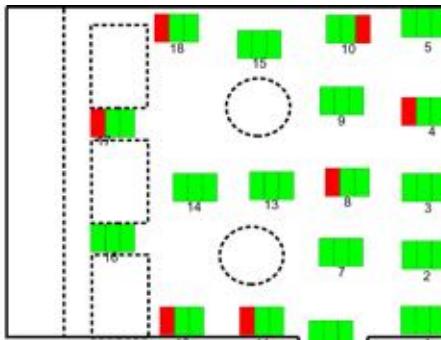


Sunny



Localisation et cartographie qualitative

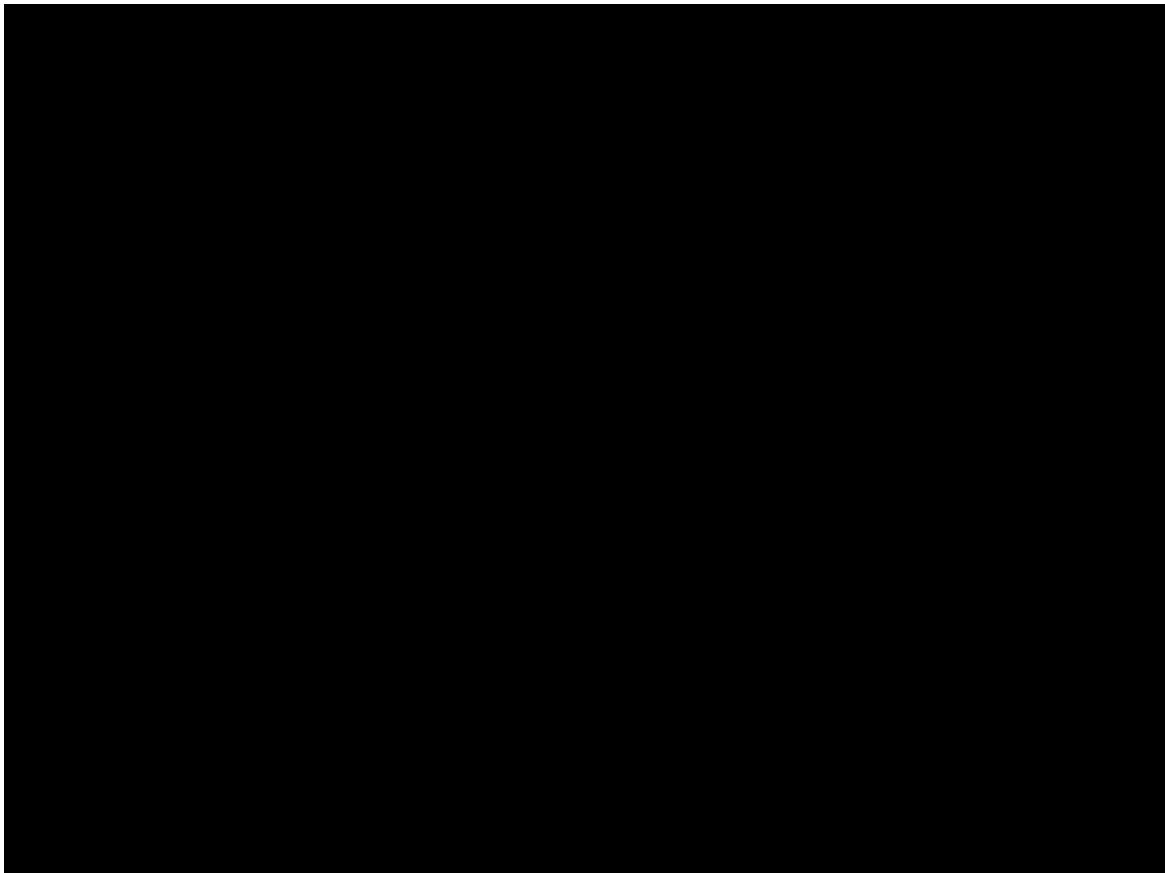
KTH-INDECS database [Filliat08]



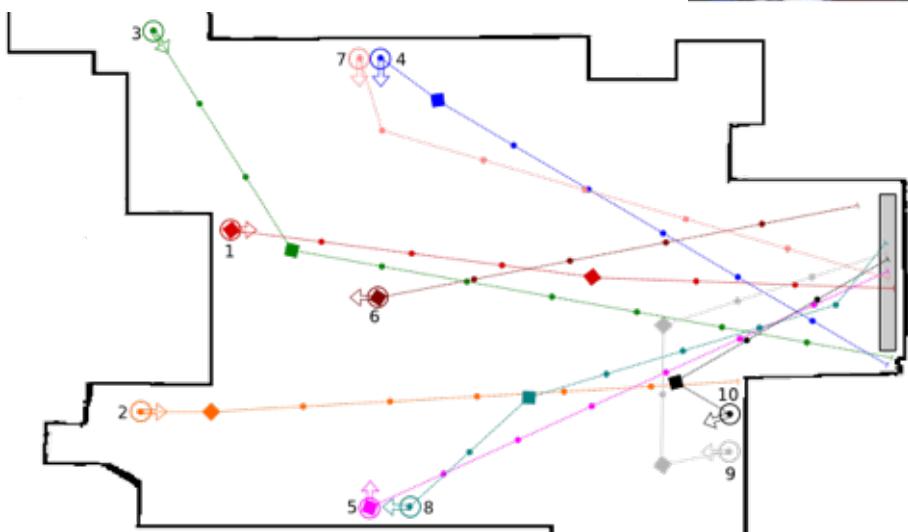
Guidage visuel

Apprendre et rejouer un chemin

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

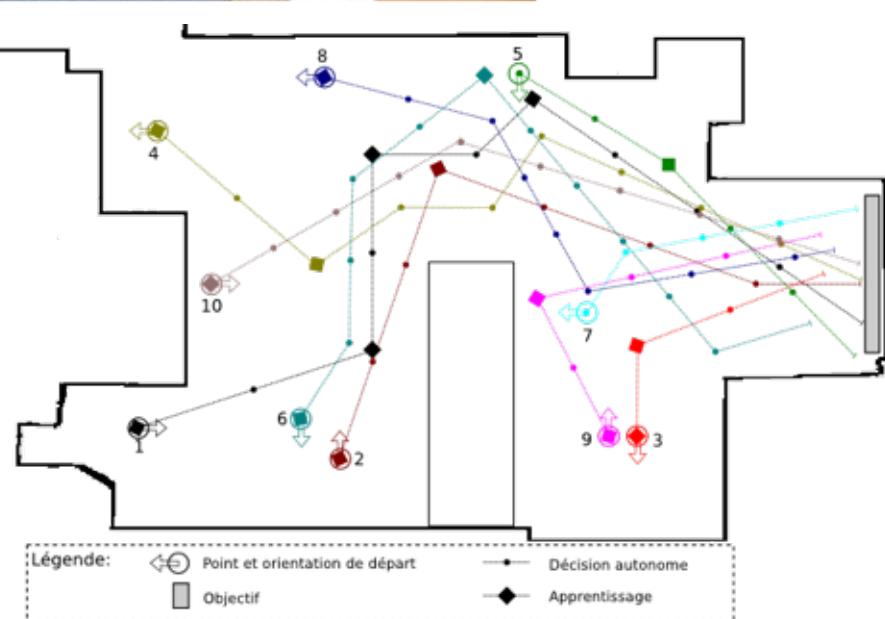


Guidage visuel



Légende:

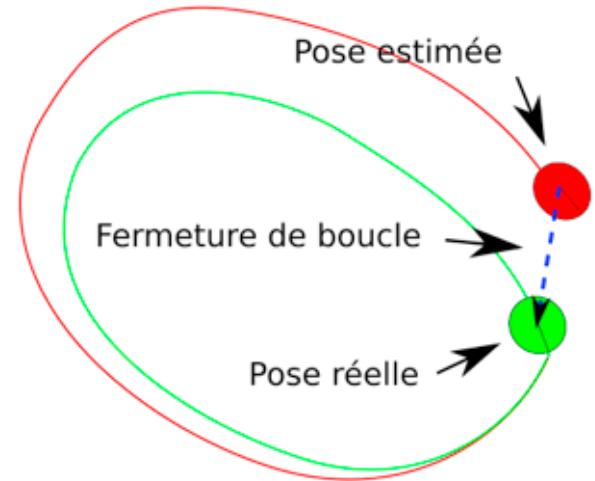
- Point et orientation de départ
- Objectif
- Décision autonome
- Apprentissage



Détection de fermetures de boucles

Détection de fermeture de boucle par apparence

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



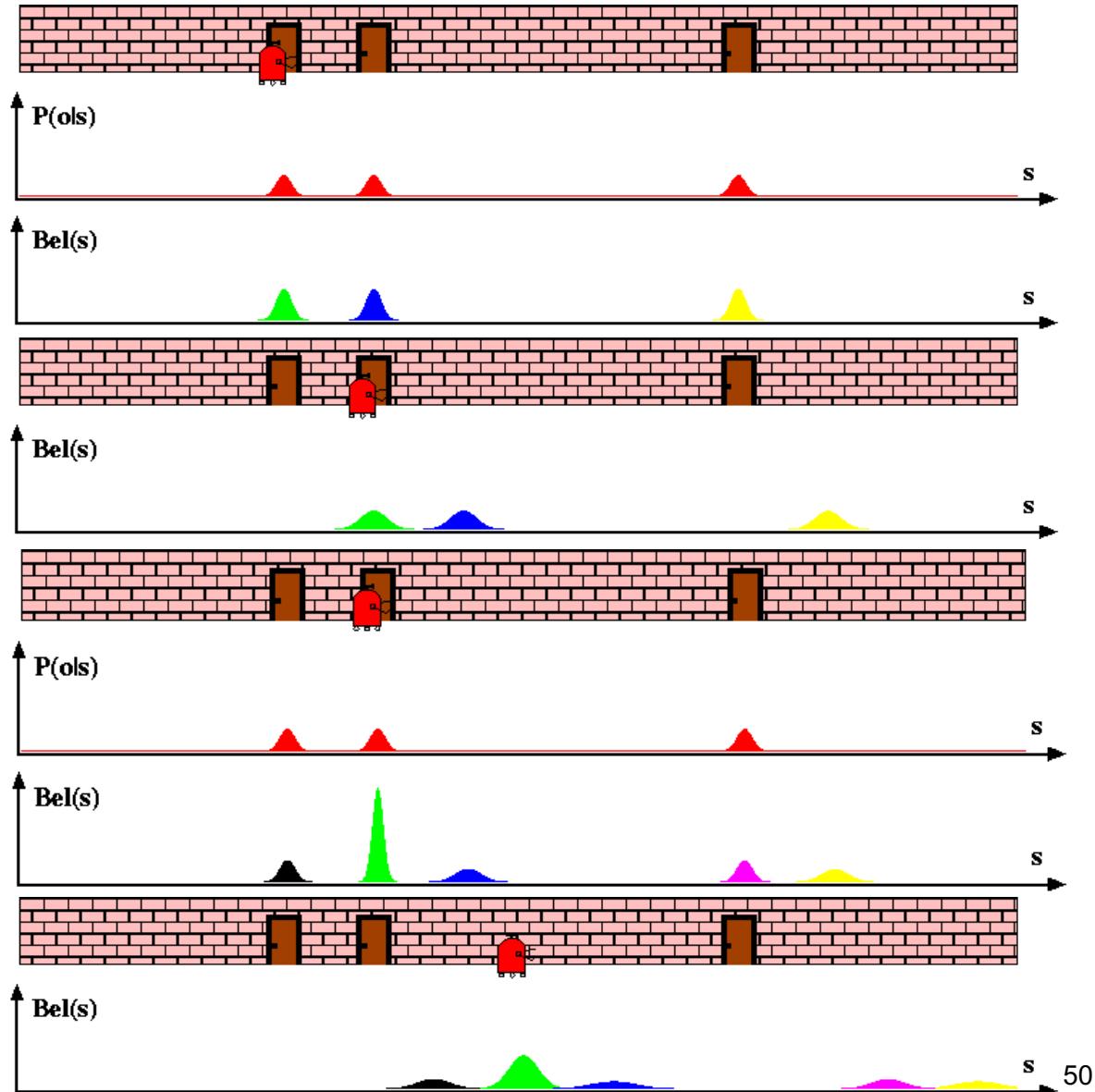
Utilisation des sacs de mots incrémentaux pour la détection Exploitation du mouvement pour la reconnaissance

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

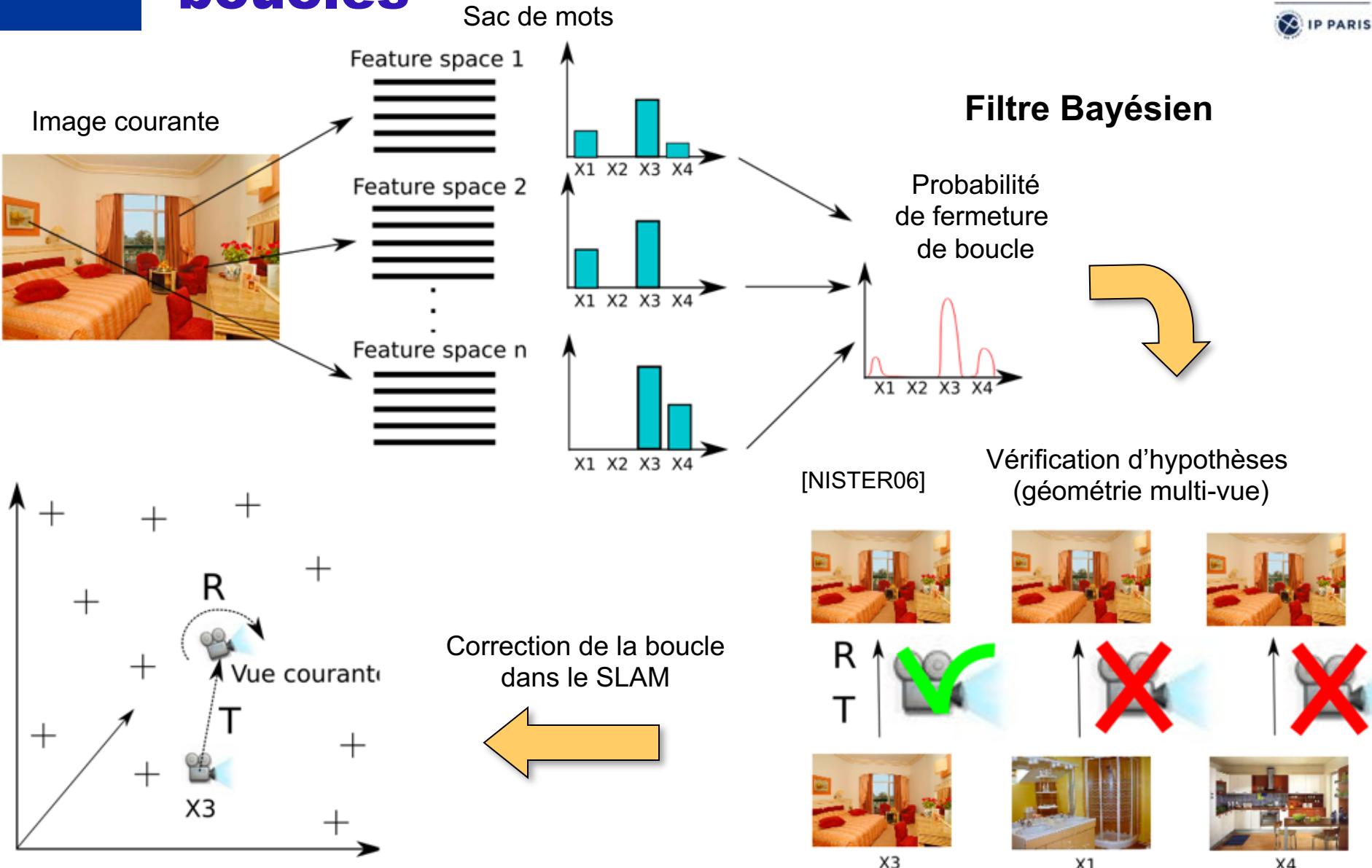
Détection de fermetures de boucles

Filtre Bayésien

[Fox, Thrun et Burgard
Probabilistic Robotics]



Détection de fermetures de boucles



Détection de fermetures de boucles



Real-Time Visual Loop-Closure Detection

Adrien Angeli,
Stéphane Doncieux,
Jean-Arcady Meyer

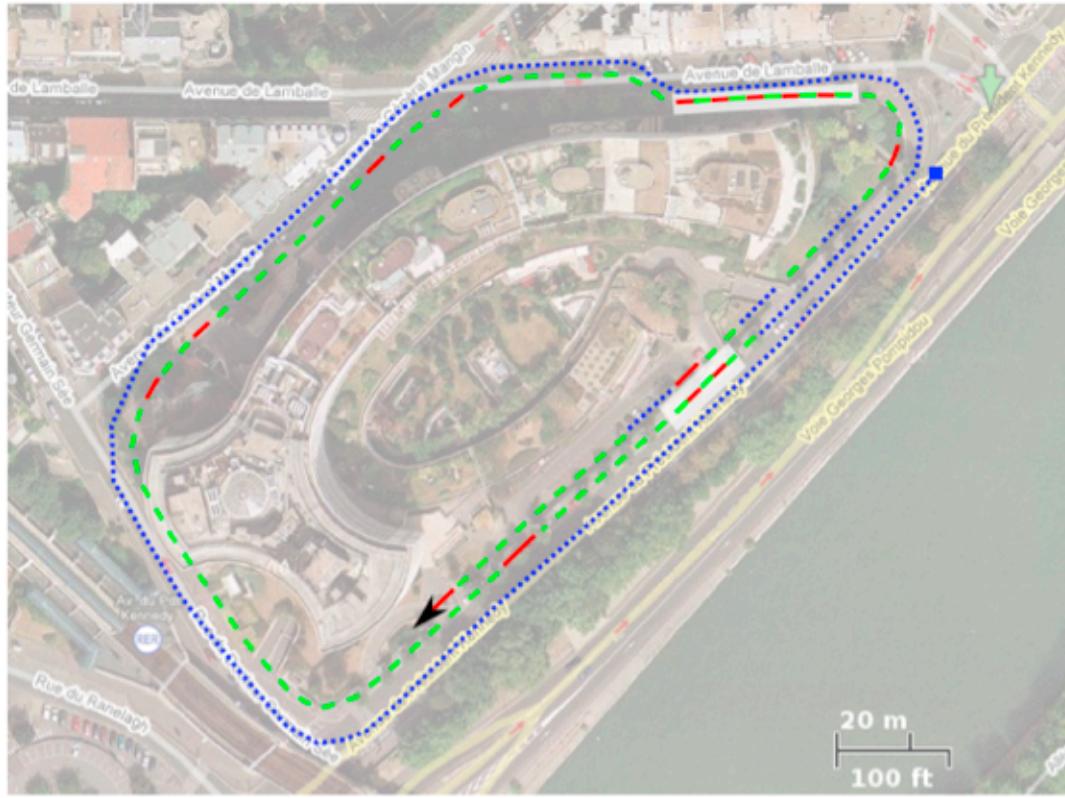
Université Pierre et Marie Curie - Paris 6
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David Filliat

ENSTA
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 éviter des obstacles

- Prédiction de profondeur en video monoculaire

Approche développementale de la perception

Modéliser les objets

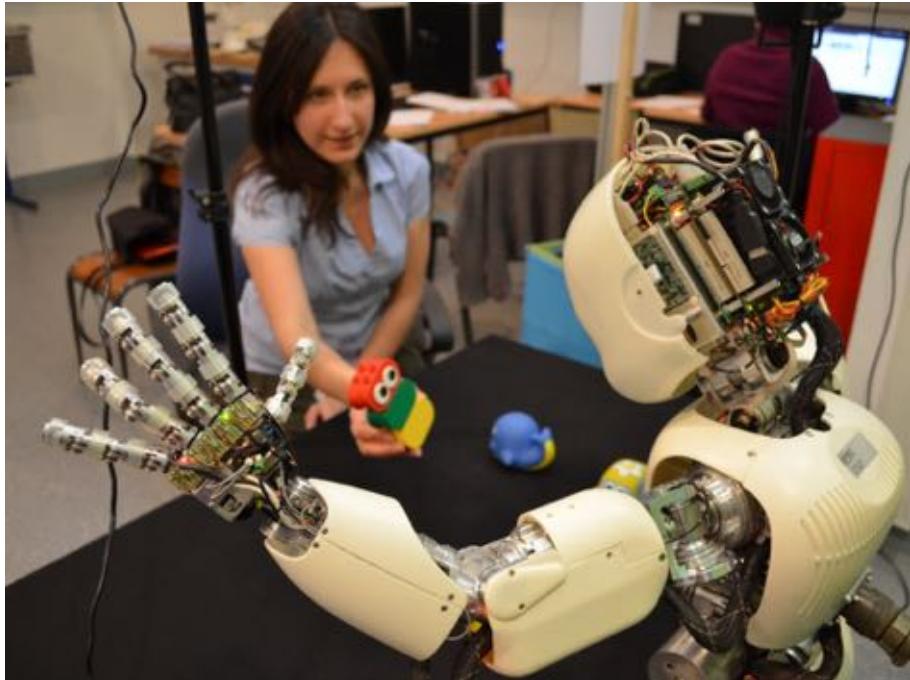
- Pour les reconnaître
- Sans supervision
- Sans base de donnée

S'inspirer des enfants

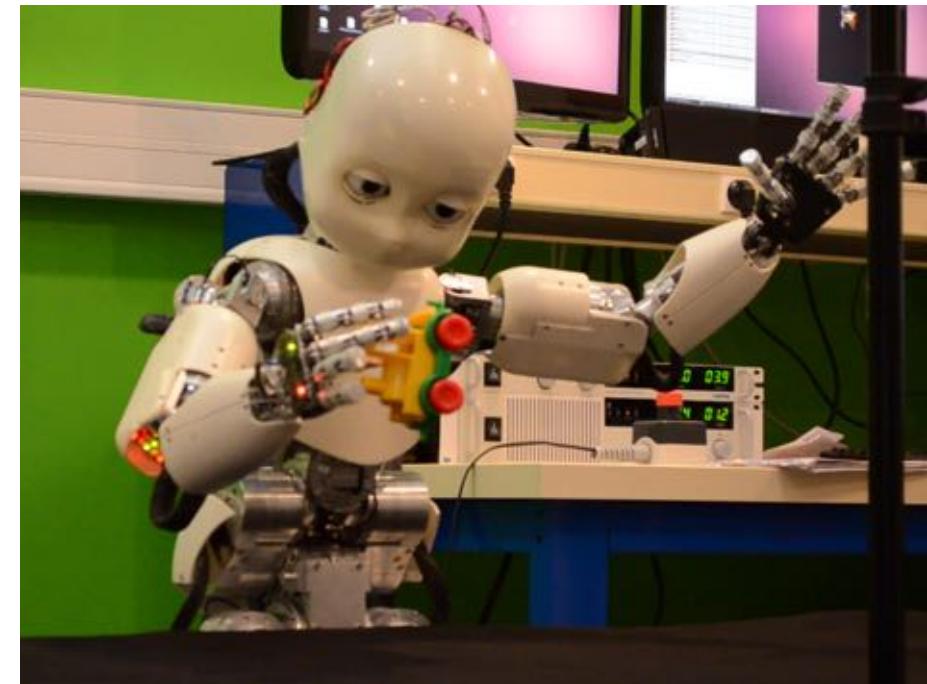
- Observation
- Interaction sociale
- Action



Approche développementale



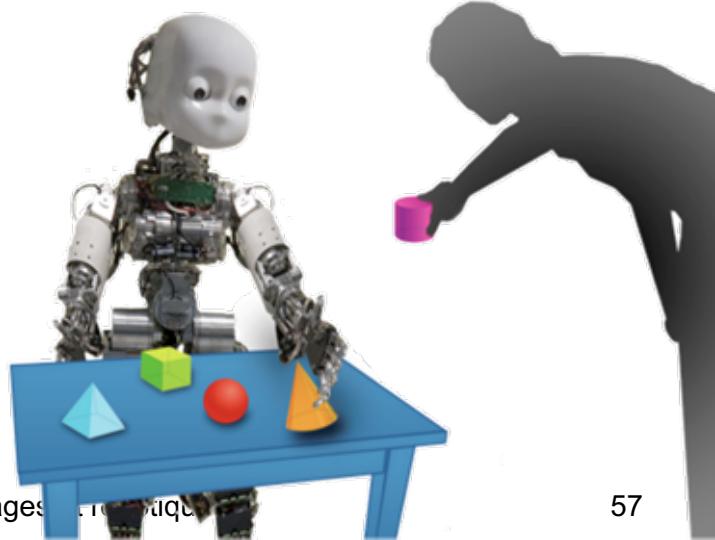
Apprentissage par observation



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



RGB-D sensor

1. Detection of proto-objects

Arm joints

4. Categorization

3. Learning multi-view entities

2. Learning appearances of views

- robot,
- human,
- objects

Entity model



System overview



RGB-D sensor

1. Detection of proto-objects

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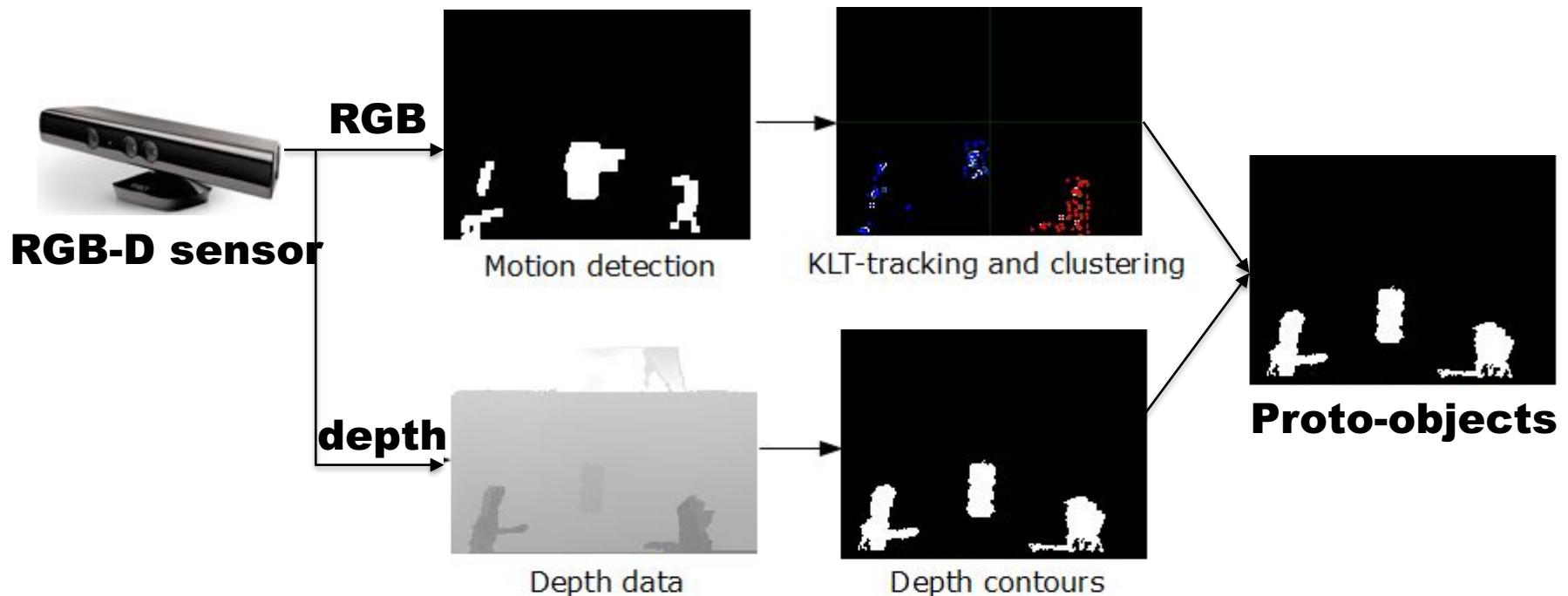
Entity model



1. Segmentation

Proto-objects

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



System overview



1. Detection of proto-objects

Arm joints

4. Categorization

3. Learning multi-view entities

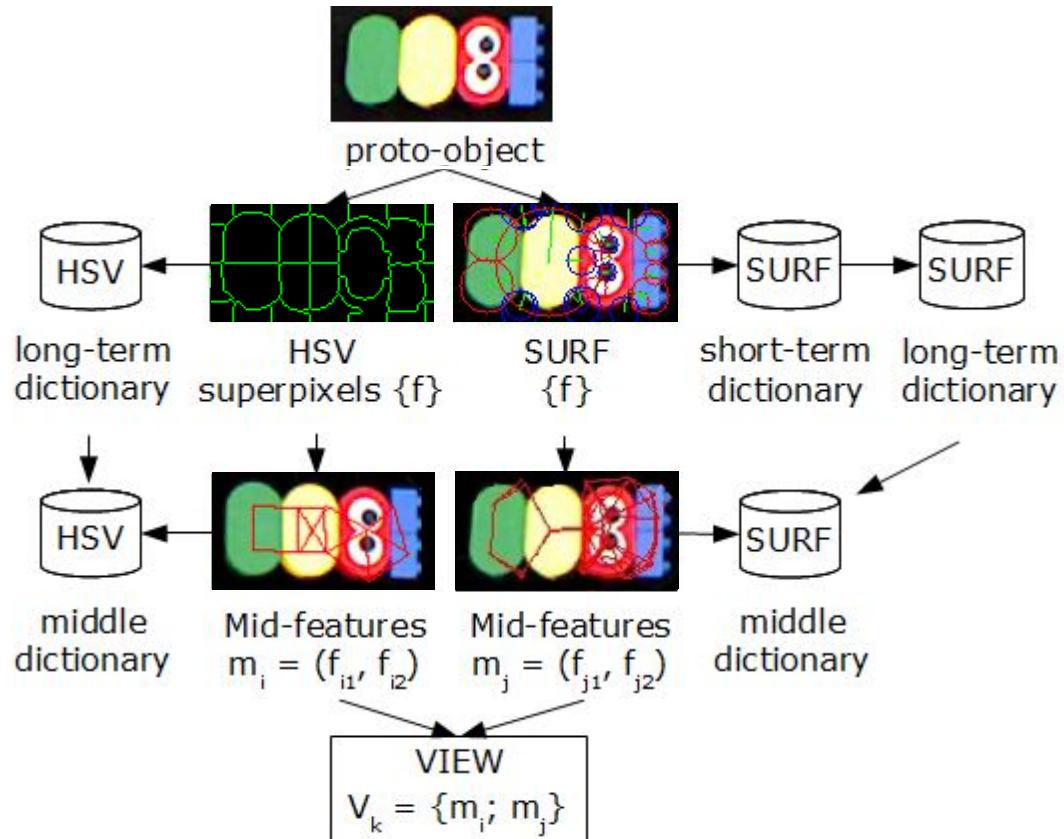
2. Learning appearances of views

- robot,
- human,
- objects

Entity model



2.1. Learning appearance of views

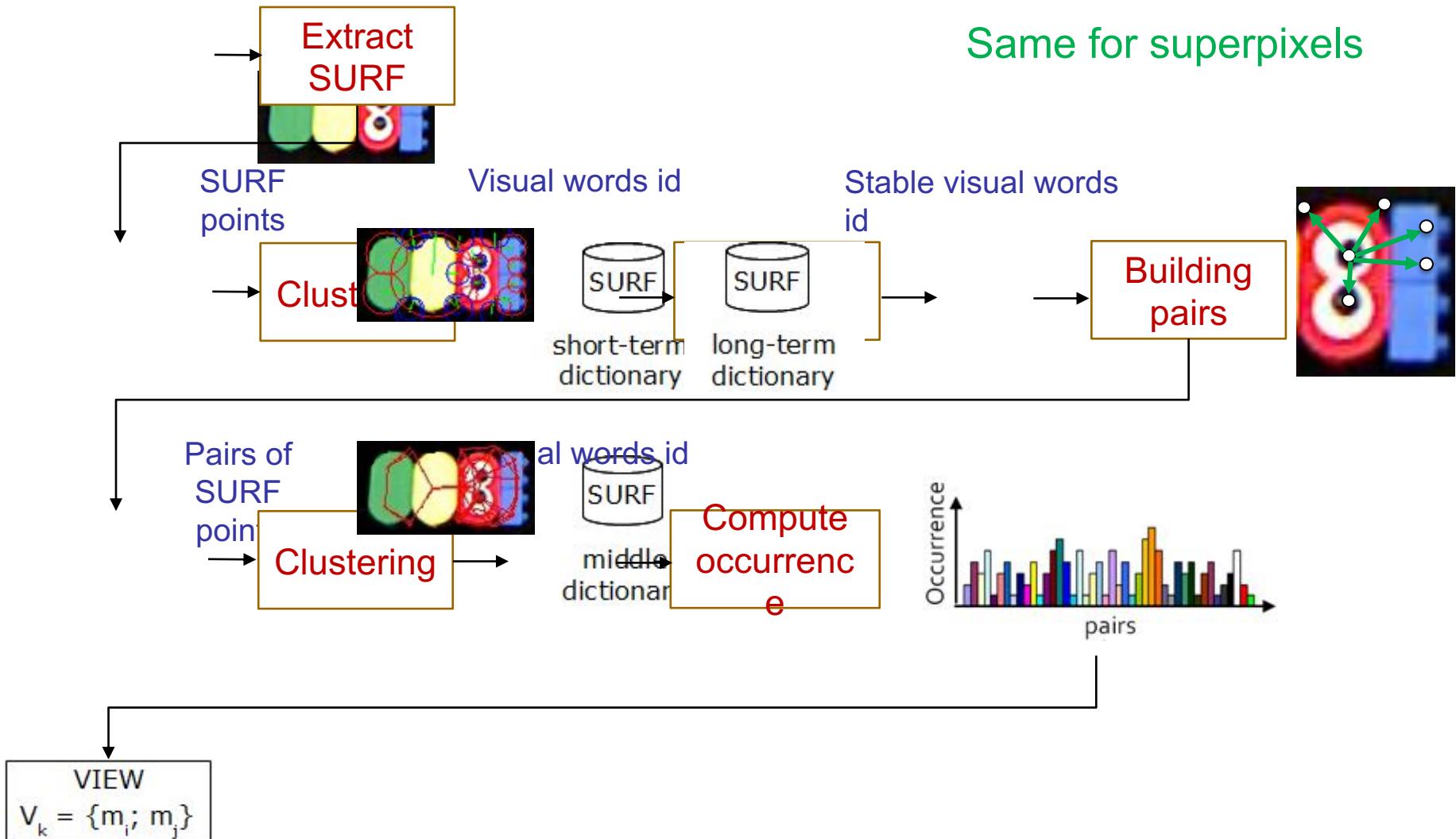


Low-level
complementary features

Mid-features
introducing local
geometry

Bag of mid-features
based on BoW

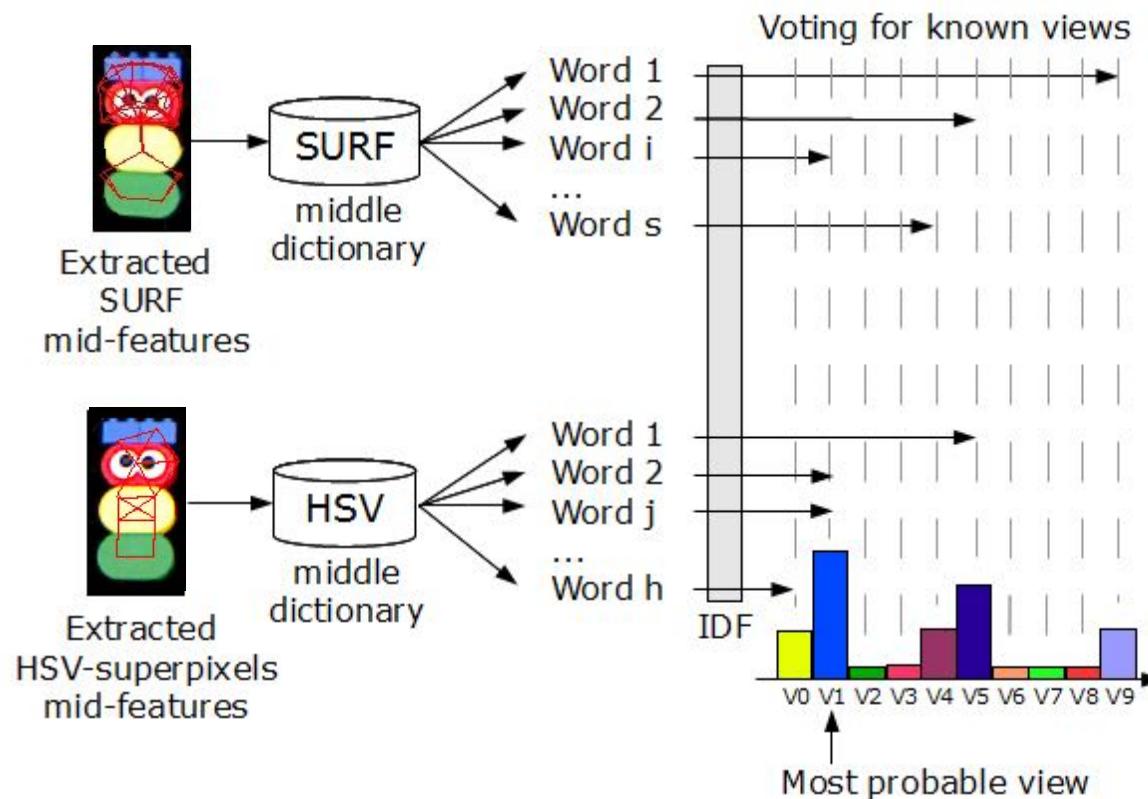
2.1. Learning appearance of views



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



1. Detection of proto-objects

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Entity model



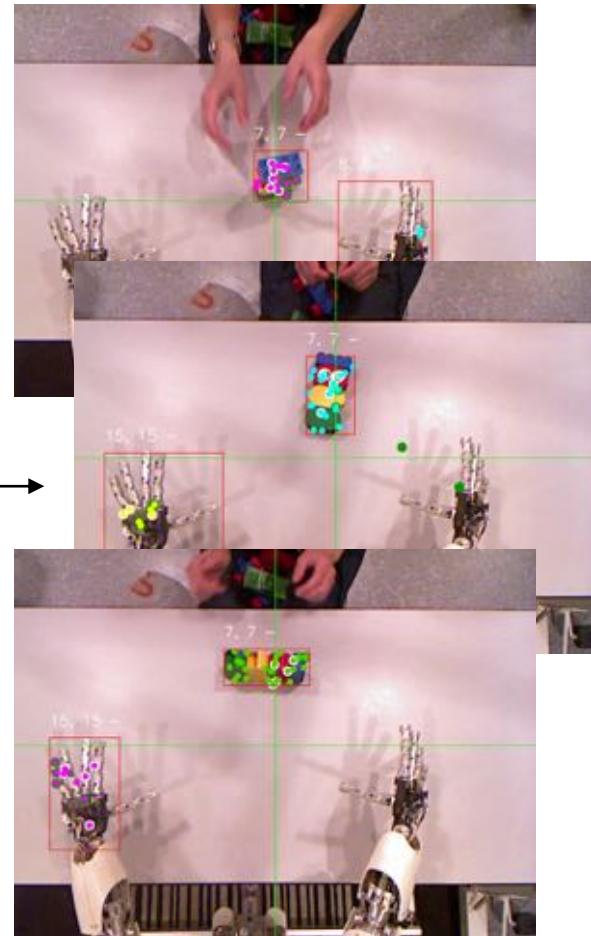
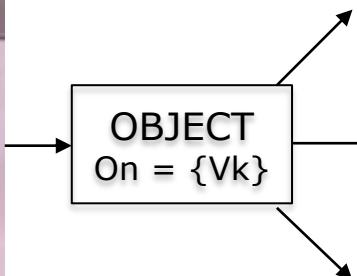
3. Learning multi-view entities

Based on tracking

- detected views are added to the entity model

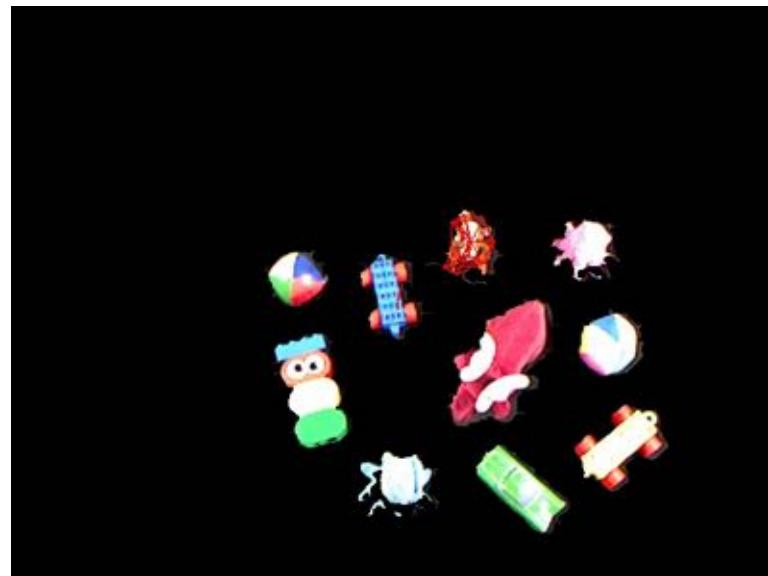
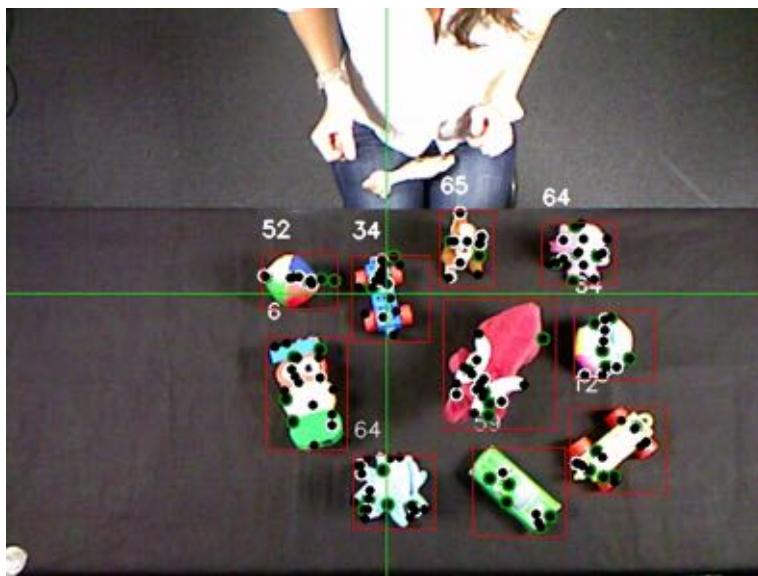
Based on view-recognition

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



Simultaneous tracking

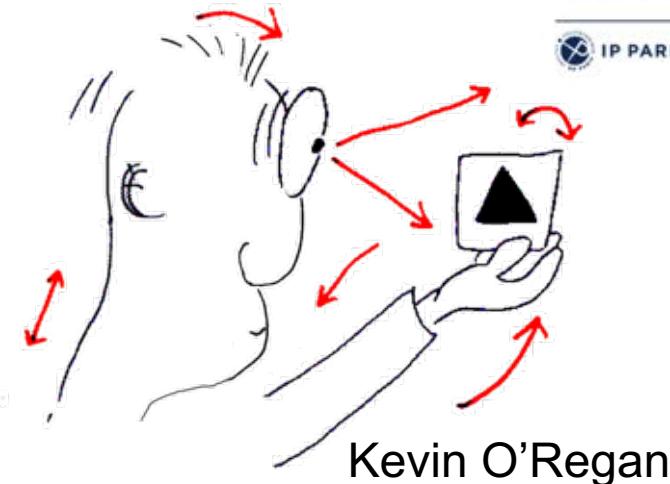
10 objects detected,
tracked, recognized as
different entities



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



1. Detection of proto-objects

Arm joints

4. Categorization

3. Learning multi-view entities

2. Learning appearances of views

- robot,
- human,
- objects

Entity model



4. Categorization

Robot category

- has high mutual information between the sensory data and proprioception

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

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

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

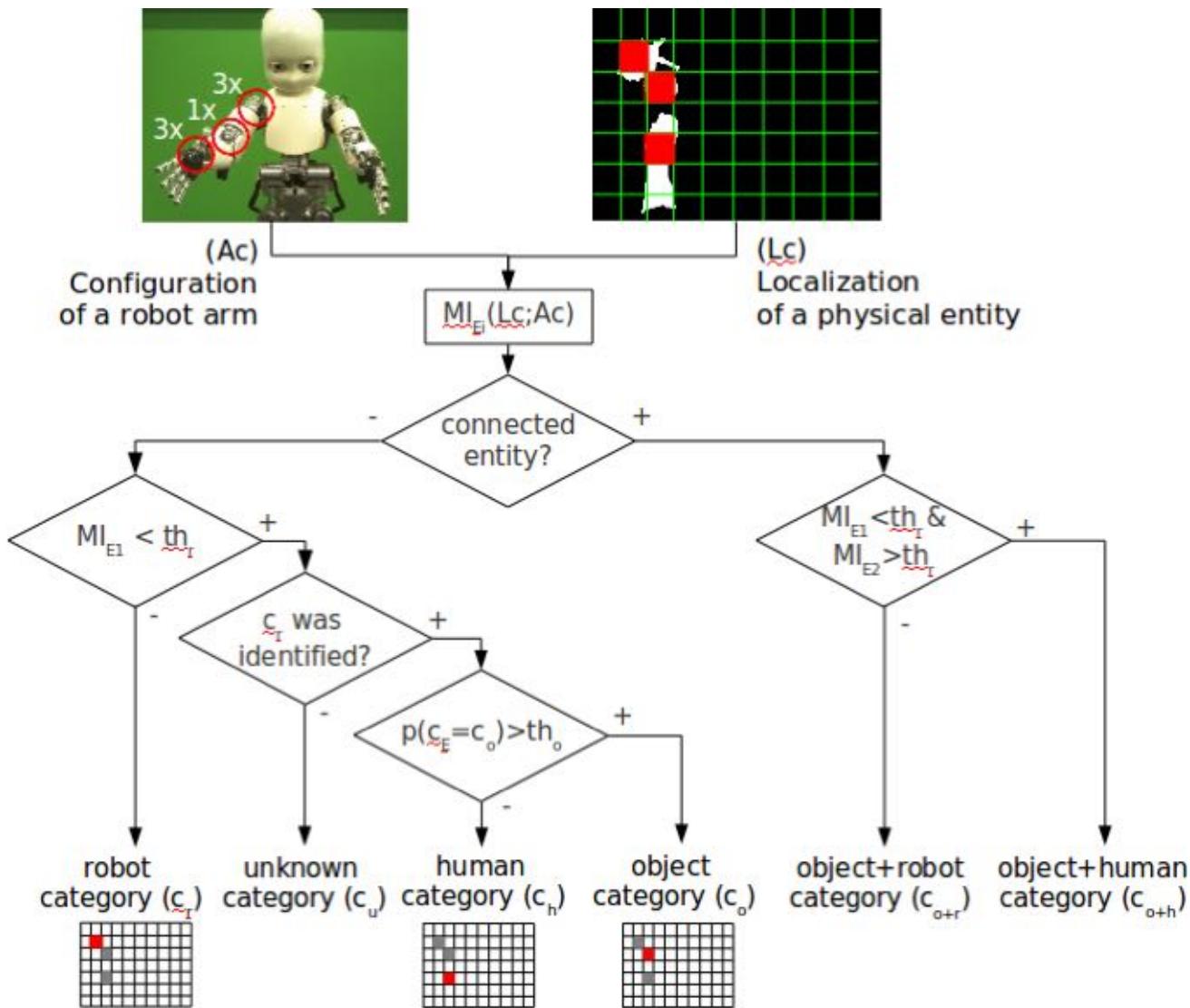
Object category

- 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

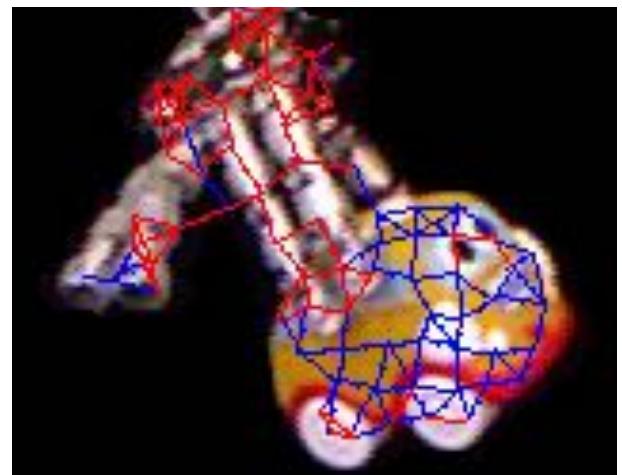
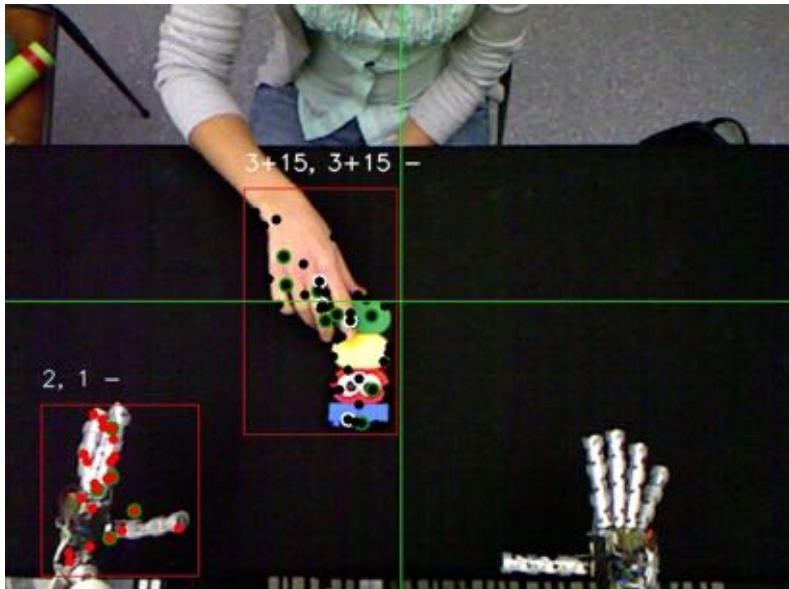
Object learning with manipulation

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

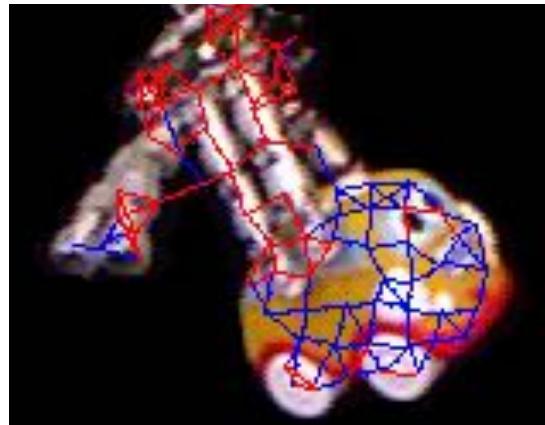


Object learning with manipulation

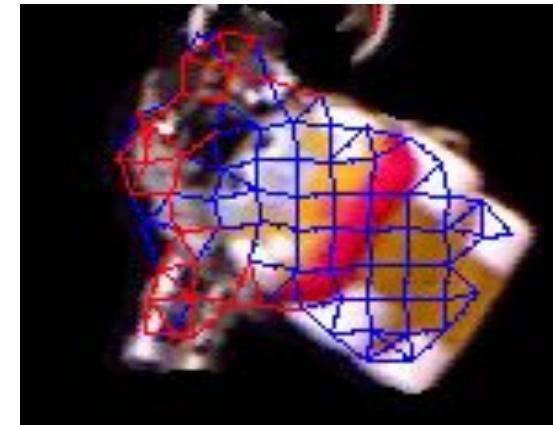
Updating manipulated object

- 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.

Robot view
(red lines)



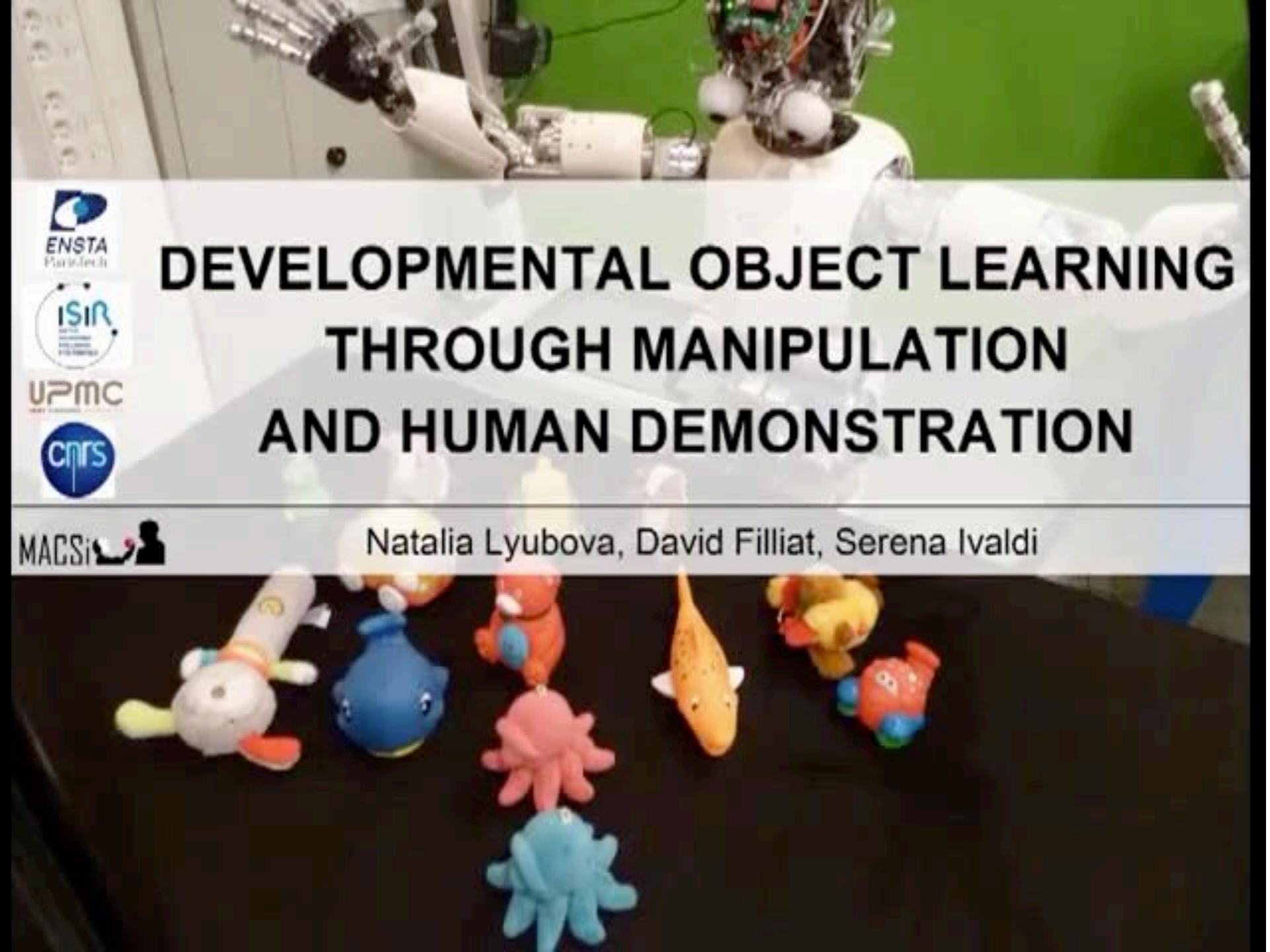
Object view
(blue lines)



Robot view
(red lines)

Object view
(blue lines)

Object model



DEVELOPMENTAL OBJECT LEARNING THROUGH MANIPULATION AND HUMAN DEMONSTRATION

MACS

Natalia Lyubova, David Filliat, Serena Ivaldi

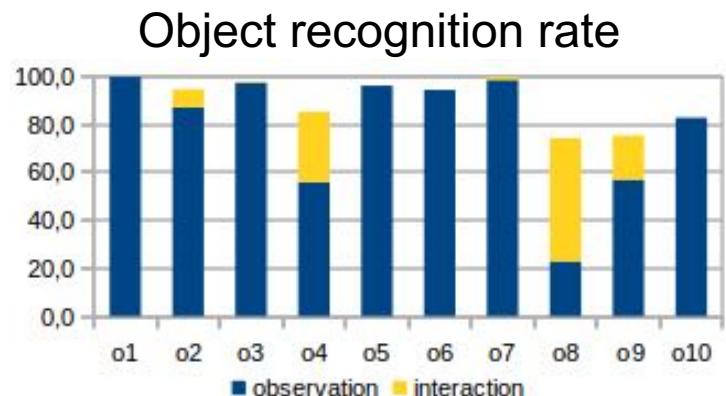
Effets de la manipulation

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

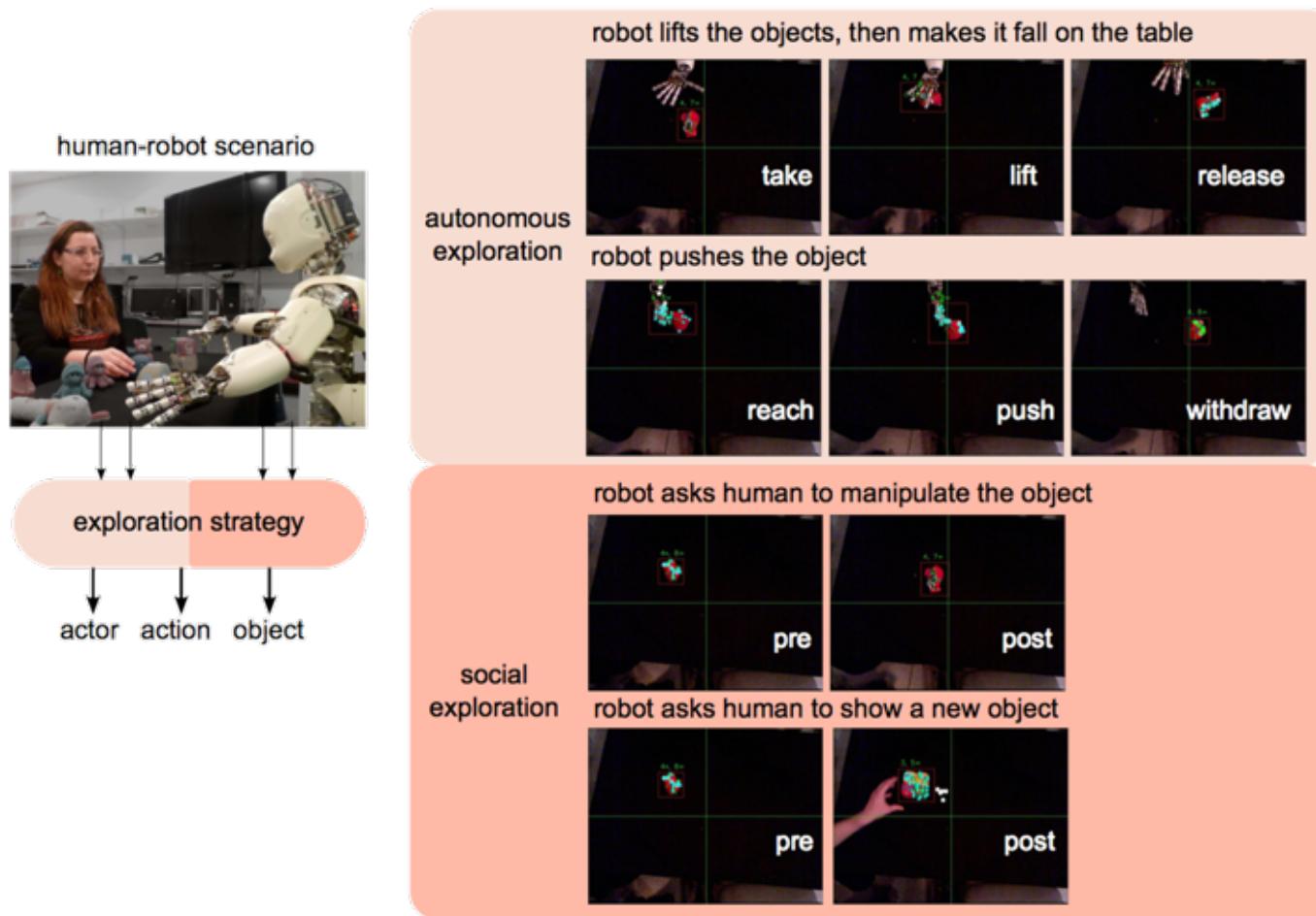
- entities are merged,
- noisy entities are deleted



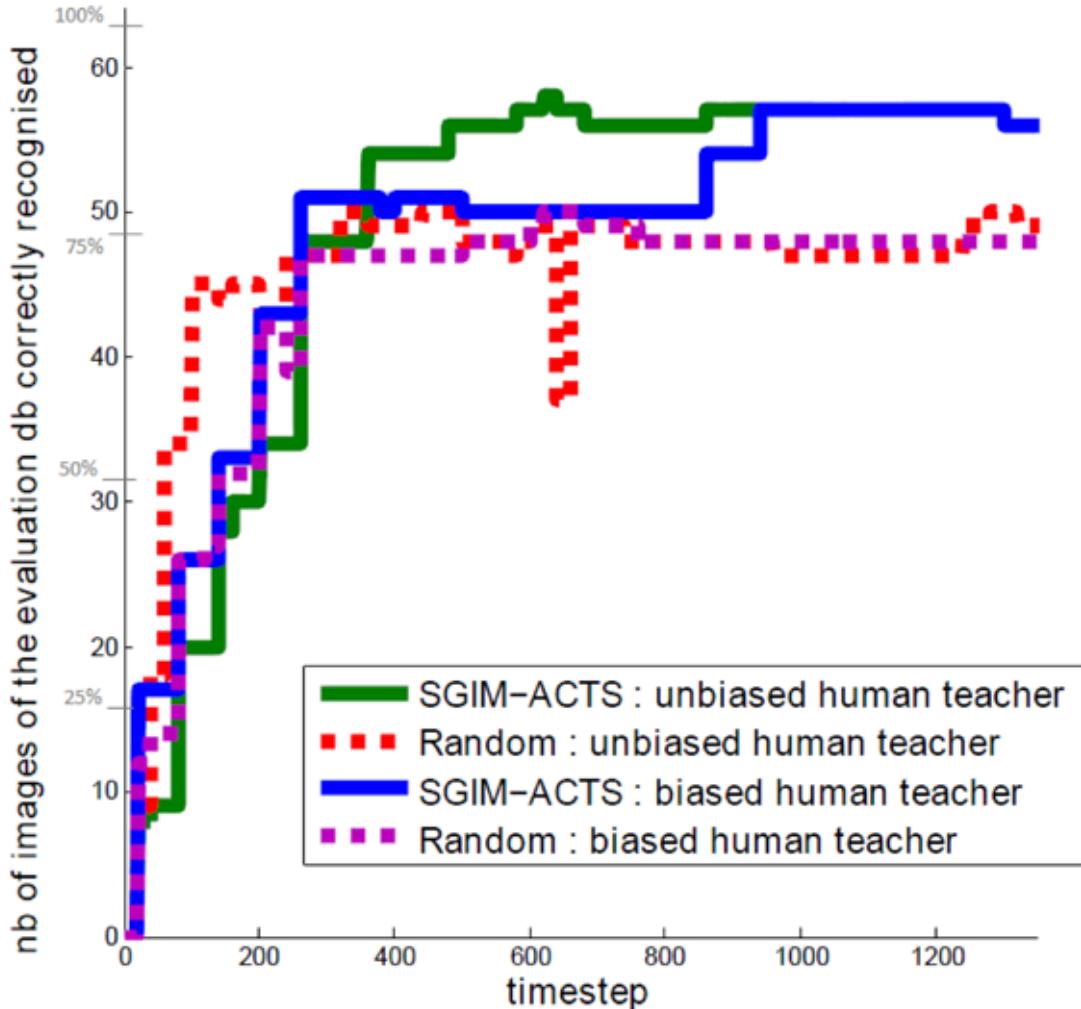
Learning through observation (blue color),
TakeLiftFall manipulation (yellow color).

Interaction physique et sociale

Fusion motivations intrinsèques et apprentissage social



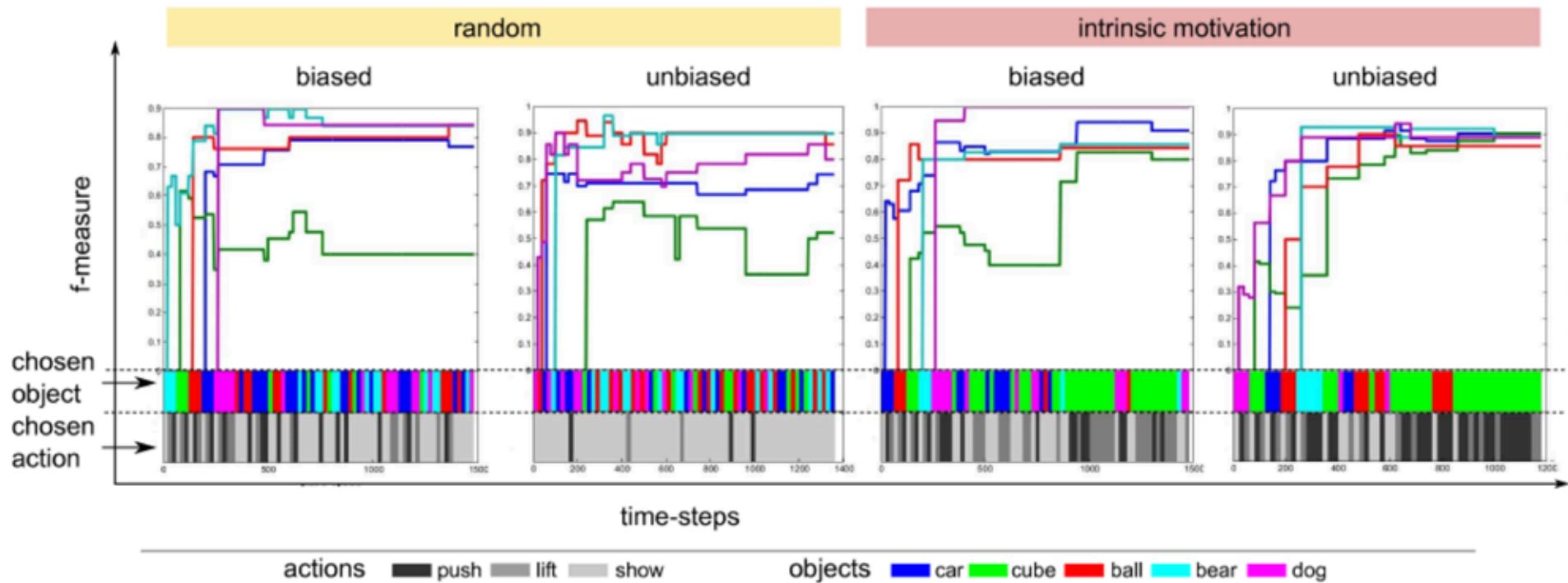
Interaction physique et sociale



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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Cartographie - Localisation

- Application des sacs de mots visuels

Apprendre à interpréter des images

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

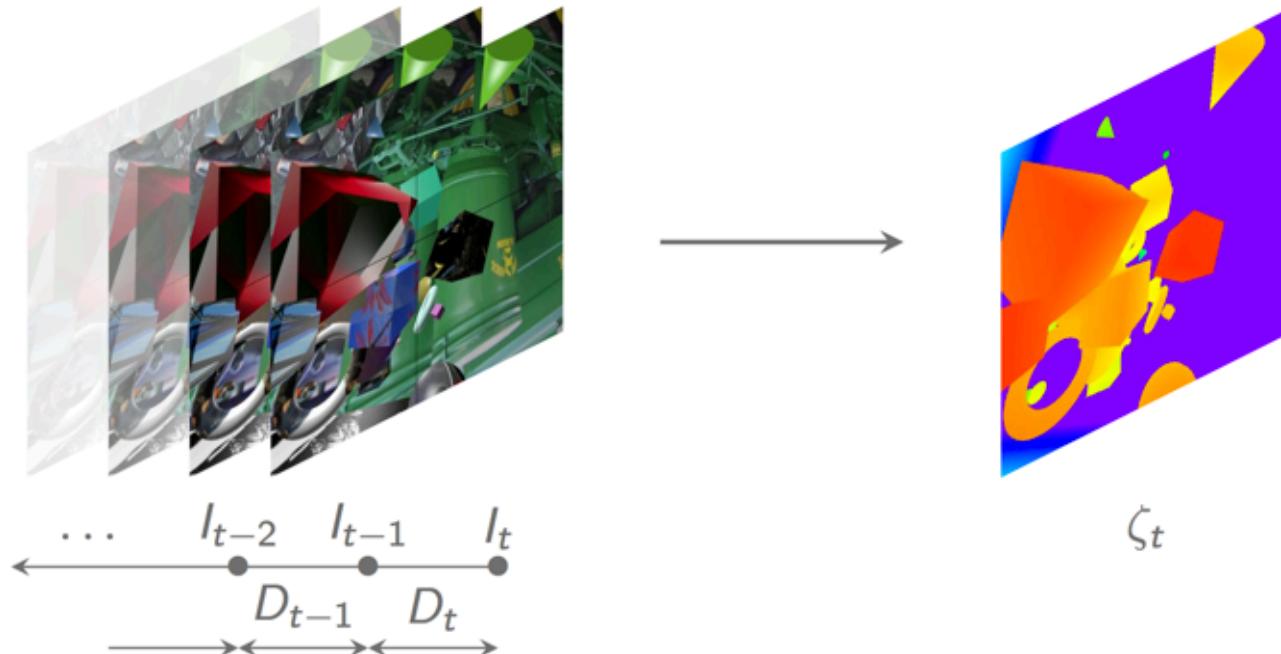
Apprendre à éviter des obstacles

- **Prédiction de profondeur en vidéo 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

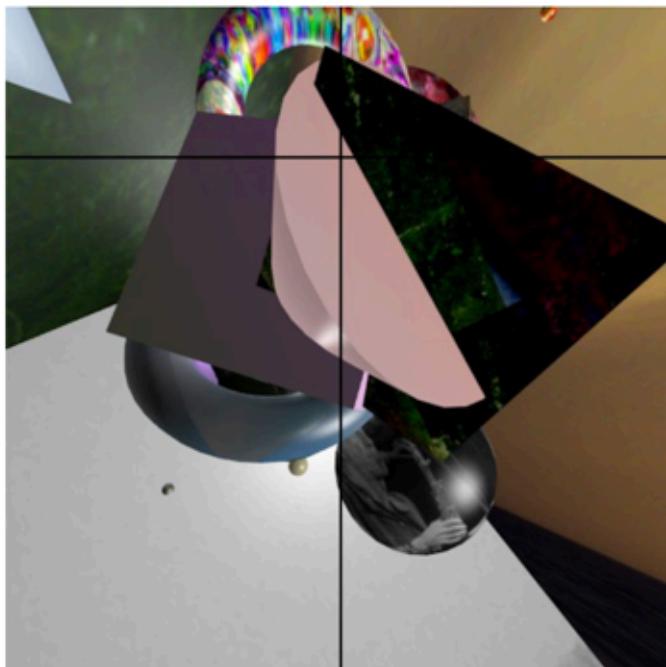
- Séparation rotations/translations difficile
- Exploitation de vidéos stabilisées en rotation
- Systèmes optiques/numériques



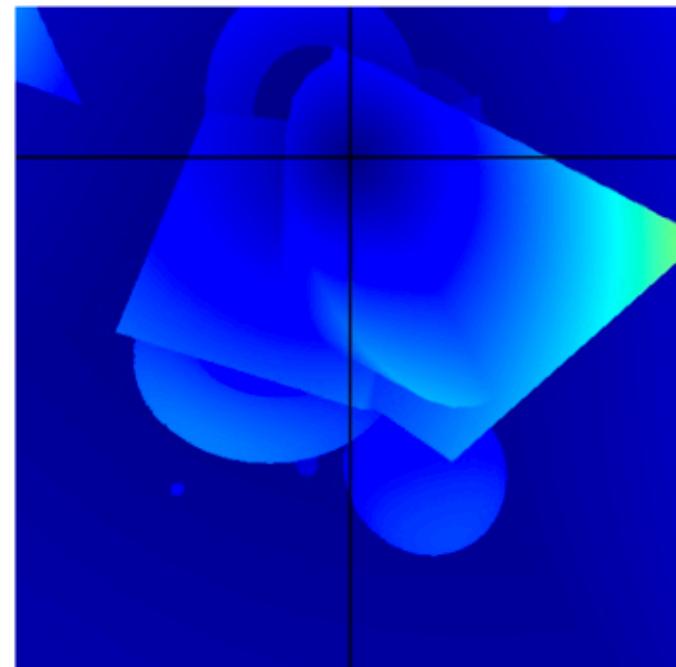
Prédiction de profondeur

Perte d'information au point de fuite

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



Input Images



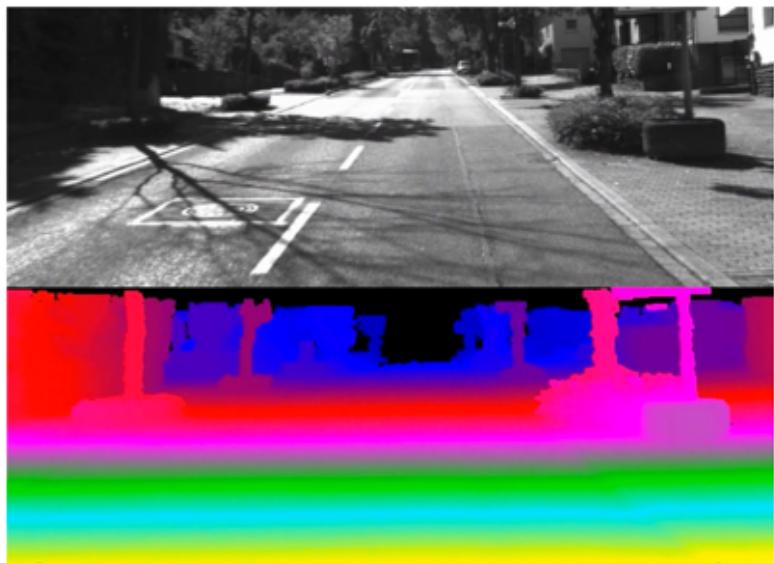
Disparity Map δ

Prédiction de profondeur

Données d'apprentissage

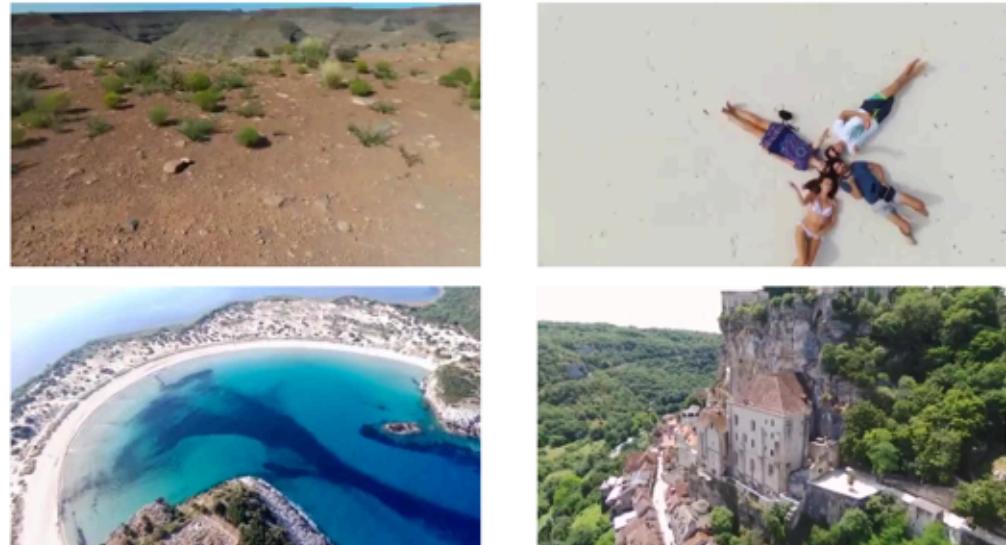
- Besoin de points de vue variés
- Besoin d'images annotée

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

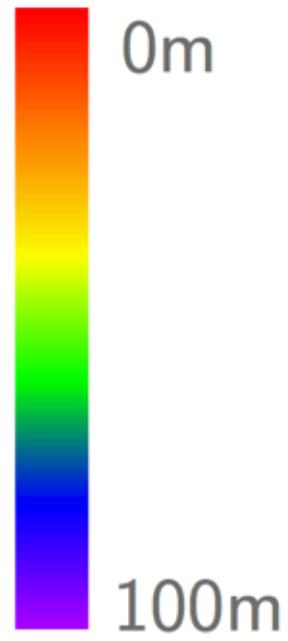
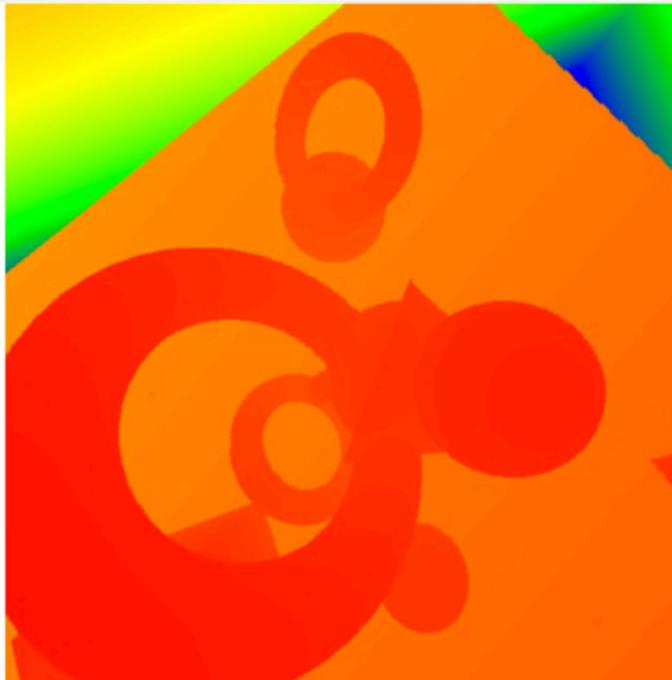
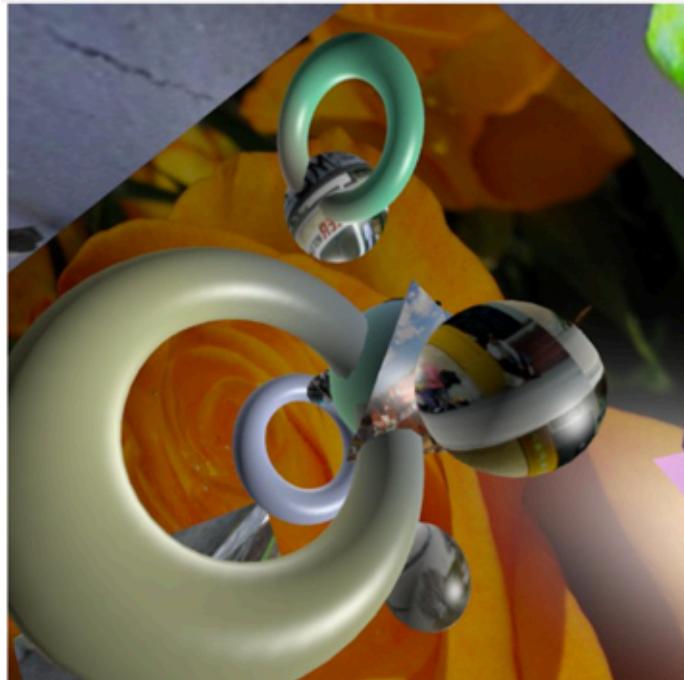


Unsupervised Monocular Depth Estimation
with Left-Right Consistency
Godard, Mac Aodha and Brostow

Prédiction de profondeur

Apprentissage en simulation: Still box dataset

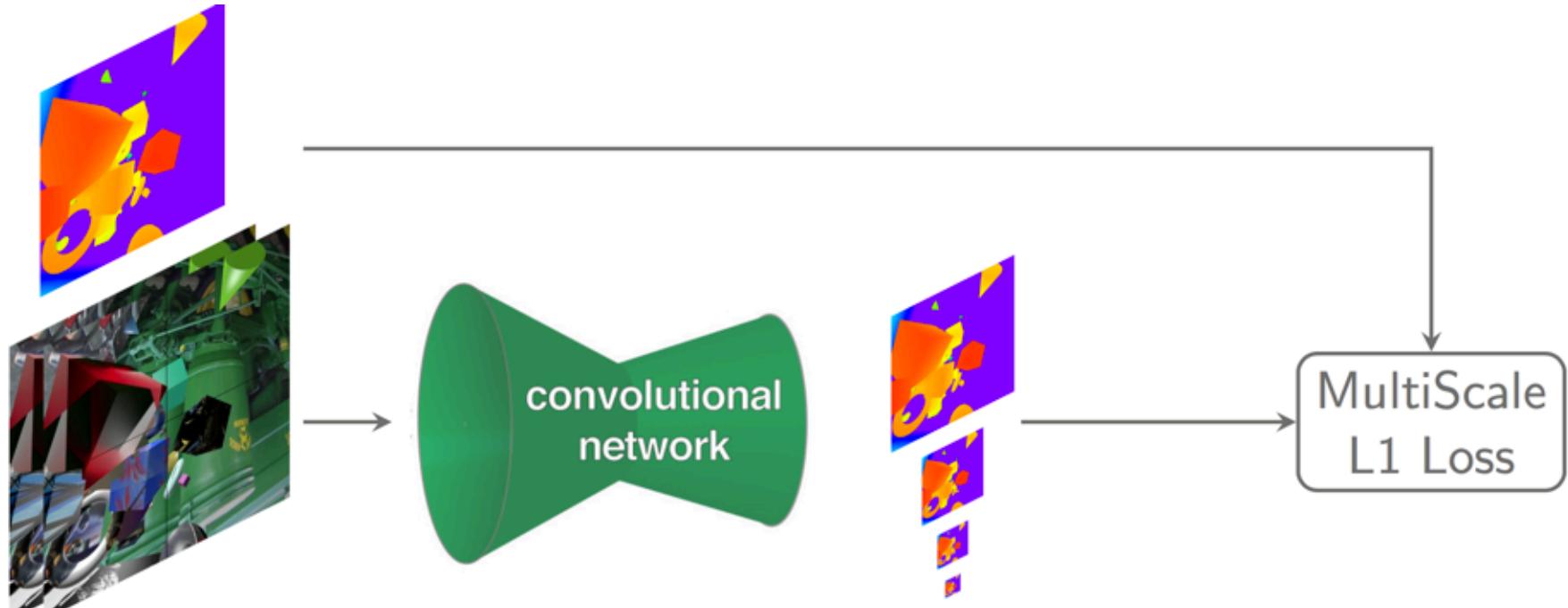
- Mouvement du drone aléatoire, pas de rotation
- Scènes rigides, texture / formes aléatoires
- Profondeur depuis image seule impossible



Prédiction de profondeur

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)

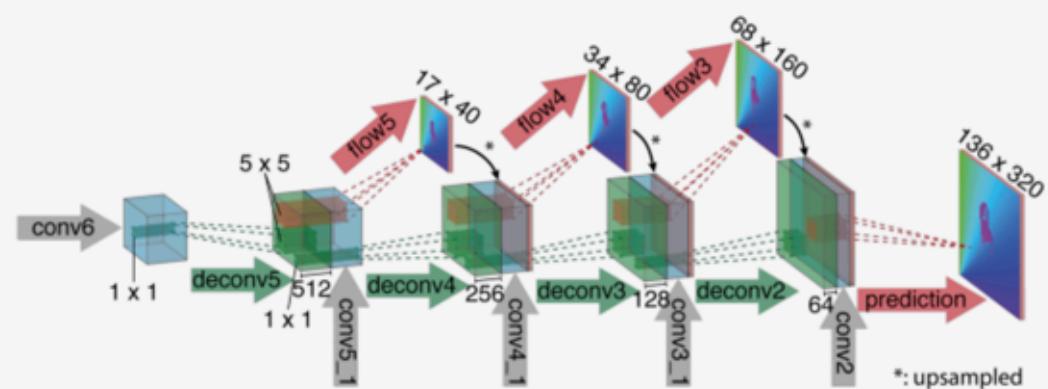
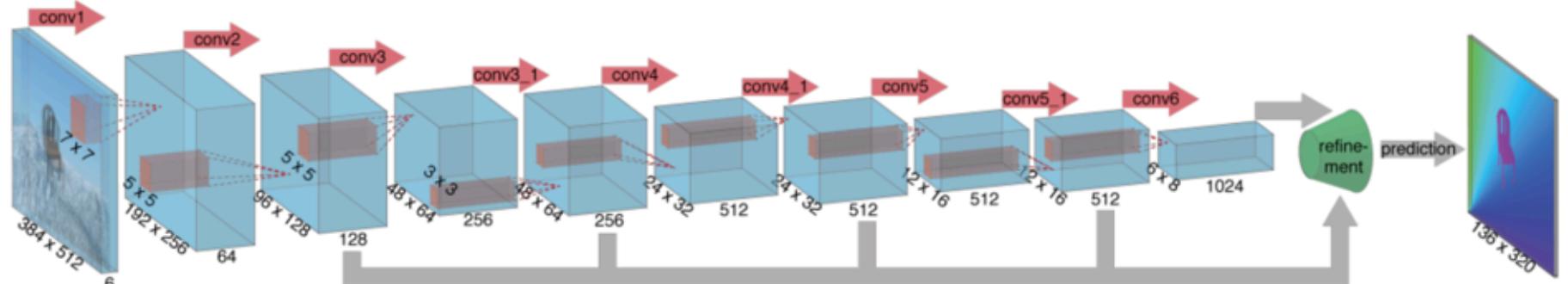


Prédiction de profondeur

Réseau dérivé de FlowNetSimple

- Structure encodeur/décodeur

FlowNetSimple



Ground truth

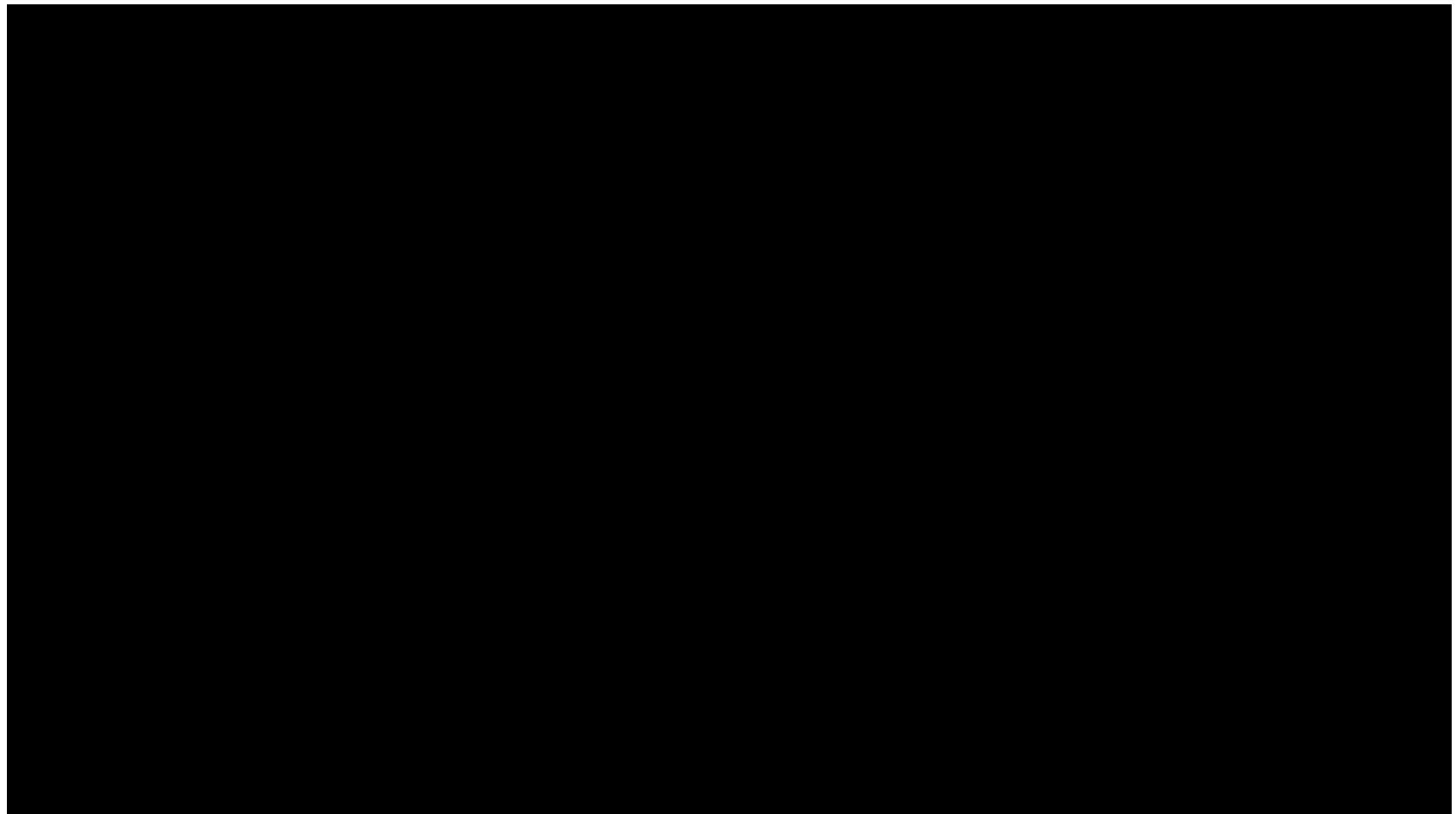


FlowNetS



Prédiction de profondeur

Apprentissage via réseau convolutionnel



Conclusion

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