

# Marker-less Object Perception and Articulation Discovery

Jürgen Sturm  
Kurt Konolige



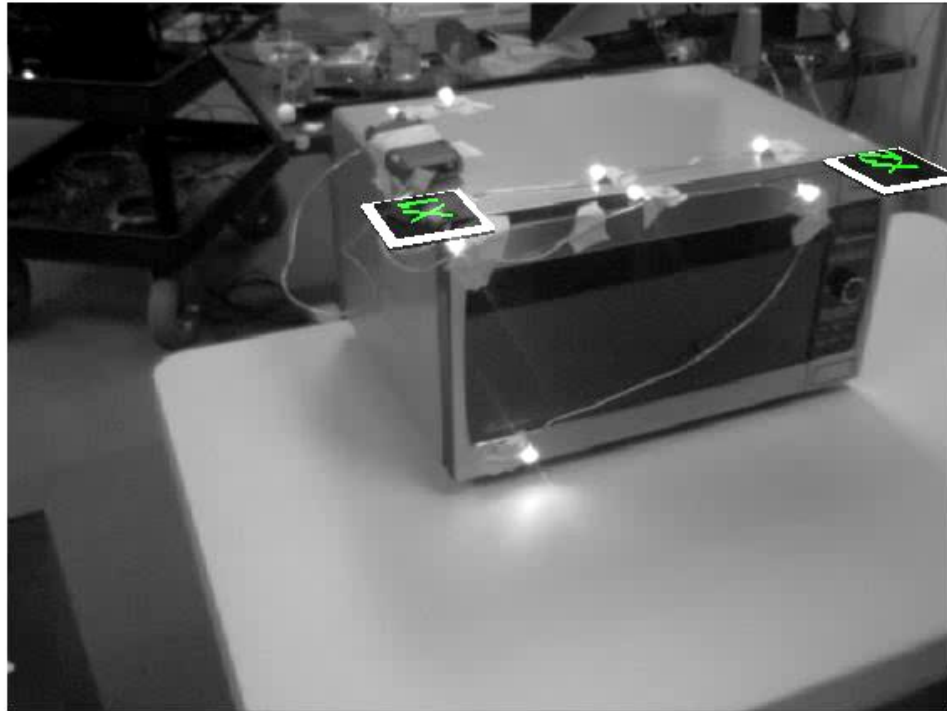
ALBERT-LUDWIGS-  
UNIVERSITÄT FREIBURG



# Previous work

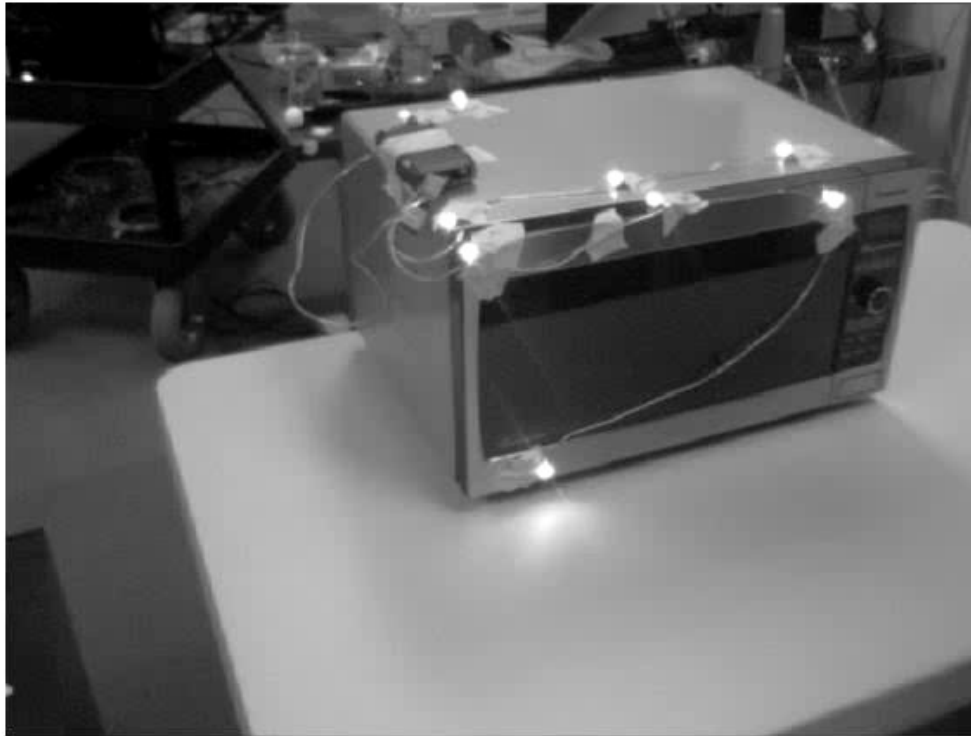
- Learn articulation models from pose observations
- Model selection
  - Rotational model
  - Prismatic model
  - Non-parametric LLE/GP model
- Structure discovery

# Microwave Door: Observations



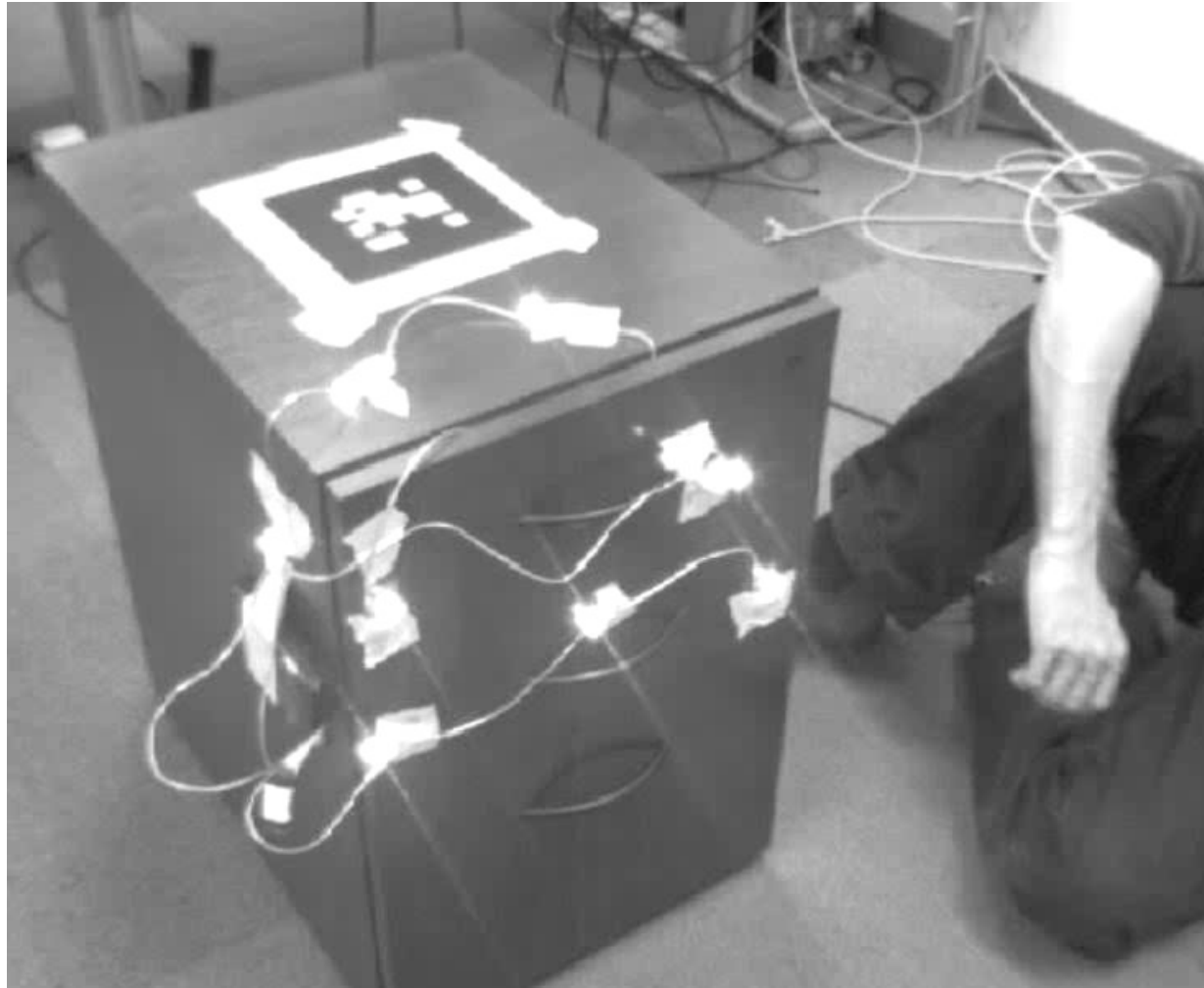
microwave pose observations  
from motion capturing studio

# Microwave Door: Learned Model



learned model for microwave door

# Cabinet with Two Drawers



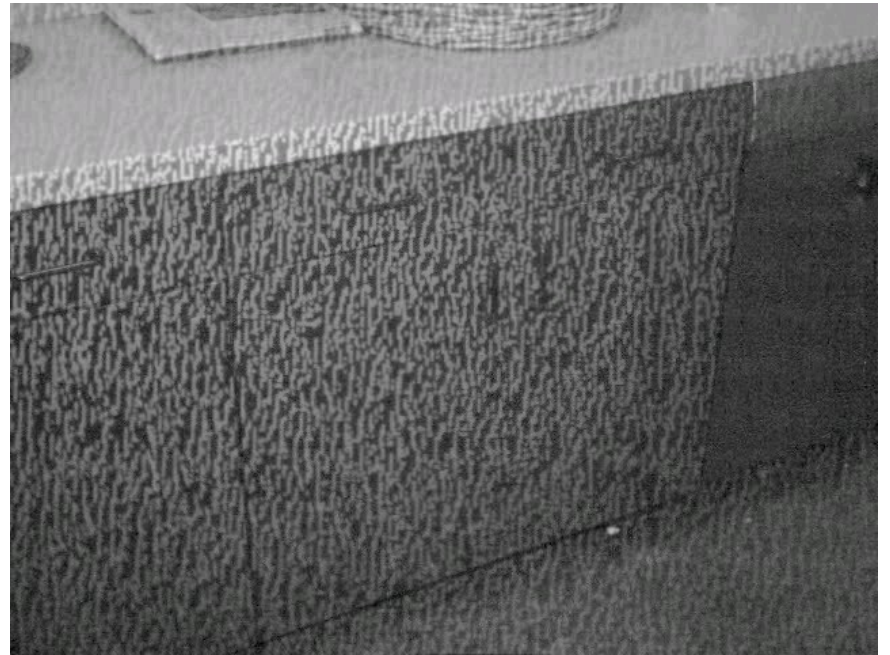
learned models and structure

# Research question

- Can we get rid of artificial markers for pose registration?
- Can we learn articulation models in unprepared environments?

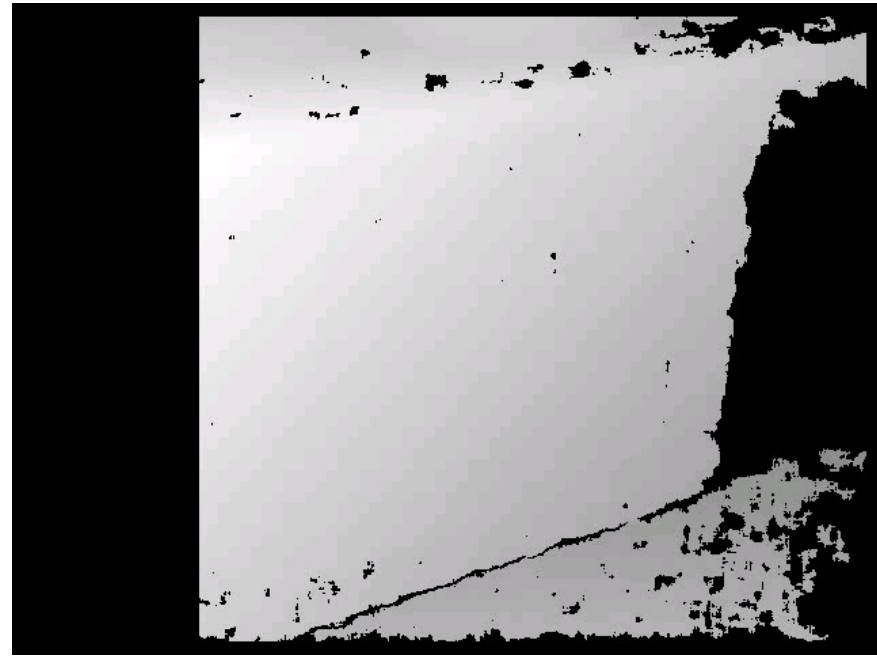
# Choosing the sensor

- Use stereo vision?
  - Videre stereo camera
  - Projected light



# Stereo vision + structured light

- Structured light projector adds much texture to scene
- Disparity image is dense
- Dense depth video

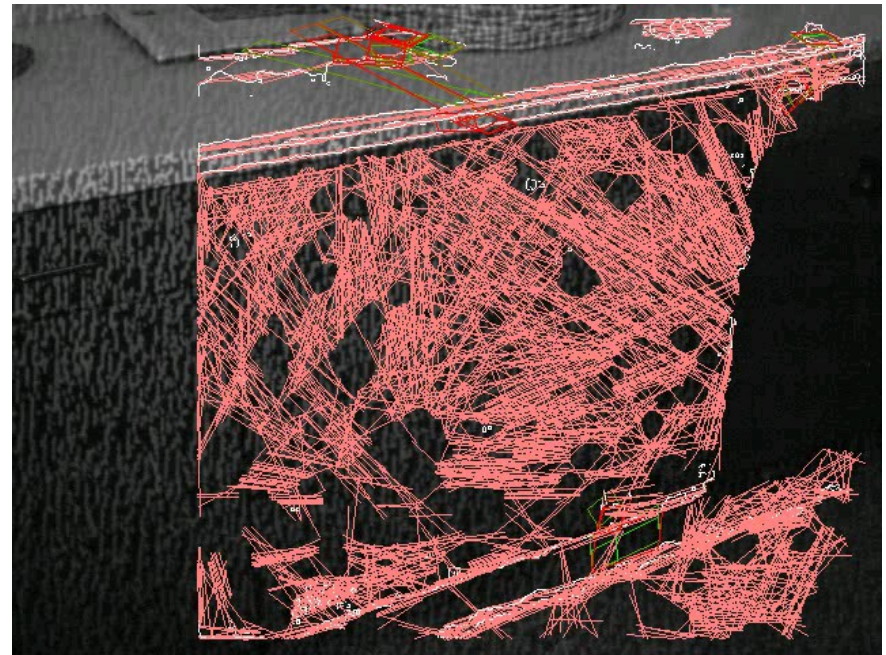


# Problem formulation

- Dense stereo data
- Objects have rectangular shape
- Unknown position
- Unknown size
- Unknown orientation

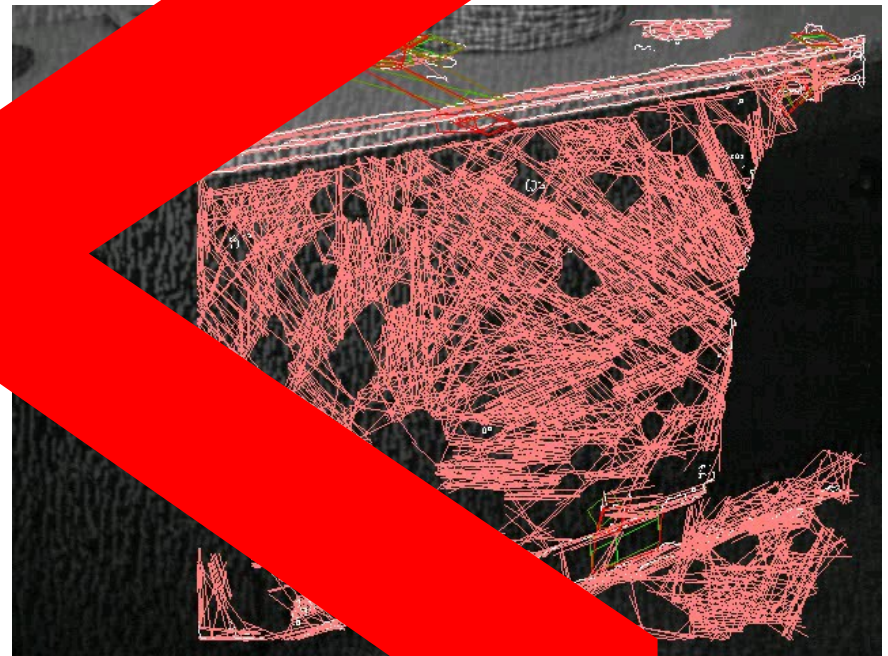
# First approach

- Segment planes
- Search for edges (Canny)
- Search for lines (Hough)
- Line intersections  
→ corner candidates
- Find width, height
- Optimize fit on distance transform (chamfer matching)



# First approach

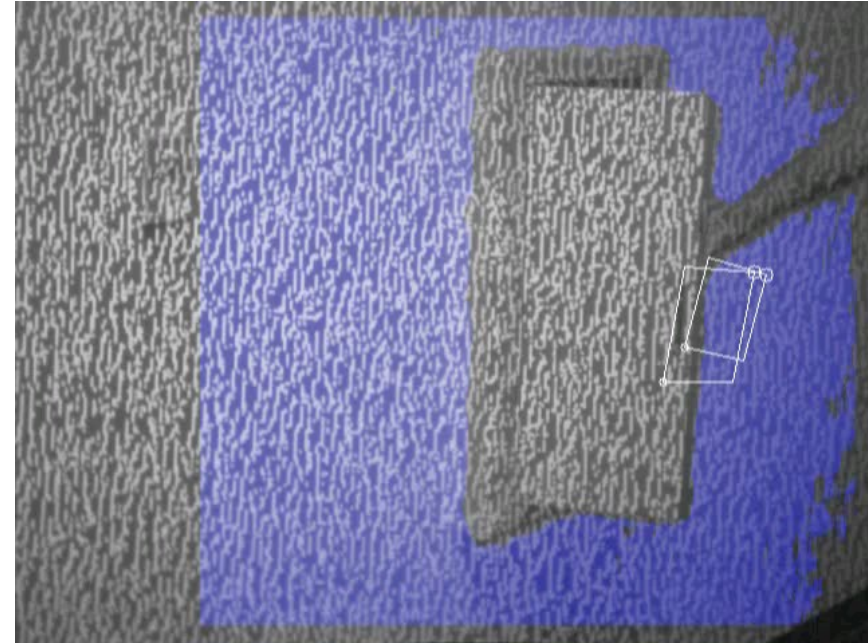
- Segment plane
- Search for edges (Hough)
- Search for lines (Hough)
- Line intersections  
→ corner candidates
- Find width, height
- Optimize plane distance  
transform transfer  
matrix



- Depends on good edge visibility
- Poor performance on doors
- Way too complicated!

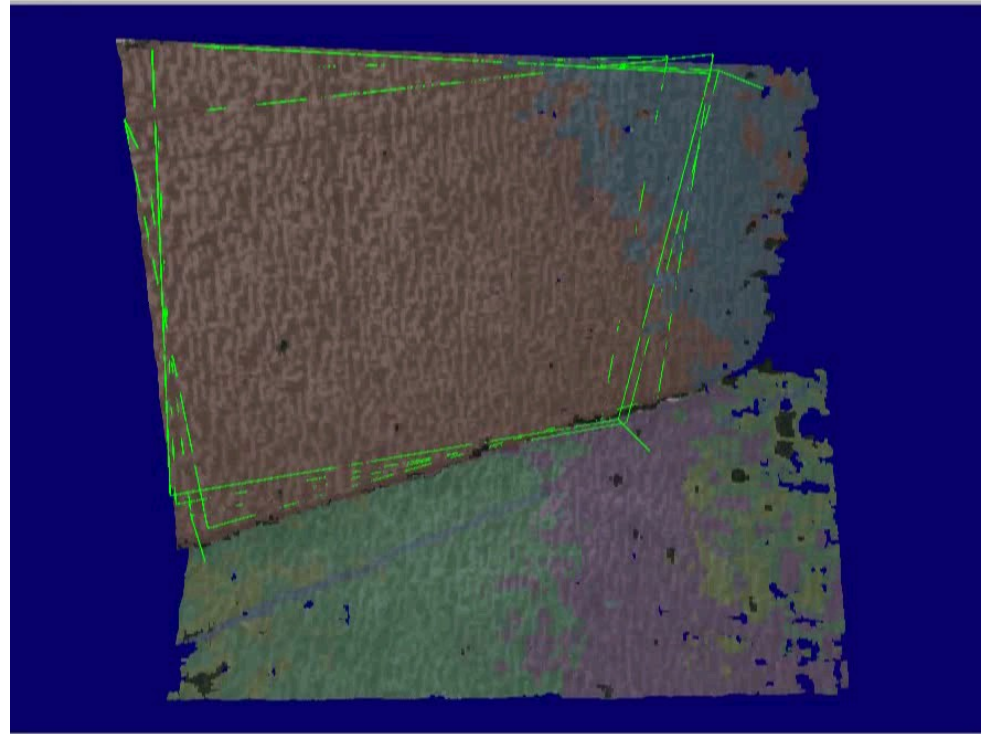
# Second approach

- Segment planes
- Pick random seed pixel
- Iteratively optimize in small steps
  - width (from left)
  - width (from right)
  - height (from bottom)
  - height (from top)
  - rotation
- Objective function
  - fill ratio of rectangle
  - slight bias term that favors larger objects



# More examples

- Cabinet door
- Cabinet drawer
- Fuse door
- Book
- Carton



# Object Tracking

- Track observations over time
- Noise
- Partial observations
- Ambiguities
  - Front/backside flips
  - Rotations of 90/180/270deg
  - Track assignment
- Data association



# Discover articulated objects

- Learn articulation models for tracks
- Measure model fit
- Estimate current object configuration
- Make pose predictions for unseen configurations



# Conclusions

- simple object detection
  - full pose estimates
  - articulation model learning on natural features is possible
  - (currently) limited to rectangular shaped objects
  
  - implemented as ROS package `planar_objects`
    - `box_detector`
    - `box_tracker`
    - `articulation_learner`
- ➡ Demo after this talk in green room

# Future work

- ground truth evaluation
- improve objective function (use occ/free/unknown)
- appearance-based matching
- add rotational articulation model
- improve plane extraction using surface normals
- optimize code (currently 1-4s per frame)
- ICRA paper