

## Localization for Soccerrobots using Omnivision

#### Lennart Waltke



University of Hamburg Faculty of Mathematics, Informatics and Natural Sciences

Technical Aspects of Multimodal Systems

Department of Informatics

07. Januar 2019

#### Outline

- 1. Motivation
- 2. Soccerrobot.
- 3. Omnidirectional Camera
- 4. Possible Preprocessing
- 5. Monte Carlo Method
- 6. Field Geometry Usage **Dual-Circle Self-Localization** White Line Pattern Match Pattern Match with Motion
- 7. Conclusion
- 8. Sources



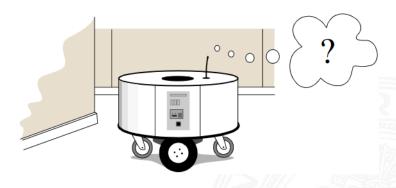


[9] Soccergame

## **Navigation**

- perception
- ▶ localization
- ► cognition
- ▶ motion control

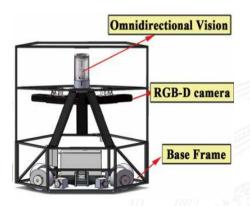




[8] Where Am I?

- ▶ is needed for navigation of mobile robots
- robot must determine its position in the environment

- ▶ Problem: Localization is not 100% accurate
  - sensornoise/-error
  - effectornoise/-error



[9] Soccerrobot

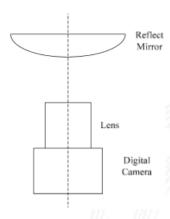
#### **Omnidirectional Camera**



[7] Omnidirectional Camera

#### **Omnidirectional Camera**

Motivation Soccerrobot Omnidirectional Camera Possible Preprocessing Monte Carlo Method Field Geometry Usage Conclusion Sources



[3] Omnidirectional Camera Scheme

#### **Omnidirectional Camera**

- ▶ ideal omnidirectional camera capture light from every direction
- ▶ in practice often only 360 degree around the equator with top and bottom cut off
- ▶ if full sphere is covered, more than one focal point



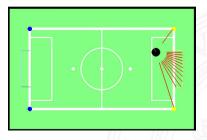
[4] Image from Omnidirectional Camera

- because omnidirectional images are very distorted, it is possible to calculate a normal (panoramic) picture
- also for most approaches scanlines are added



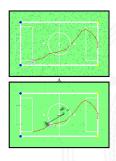
[1] Scanlines

- using particle filter for localization
- each particle is estimation of robots position
- particles are updated over time



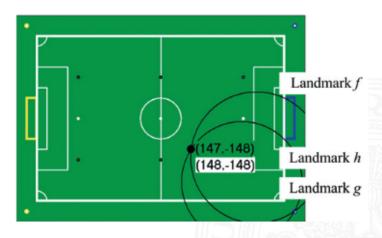
[2] Expected Scan

- Advantages:
  - very good with many particles
  - fast with few particles
- Disadvantages:
  - high computational cost with many particles
  - ▶ not very good with few particles

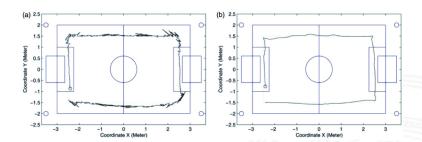


[2] Many and Few Particles Used

- uses known landmarks in the environment for localization
- uses a hybrid scanning method
  - ► Gap Scanning
  - Polar Scanning
- uses two coordinate systems
  - ▶ field coordinate system
  - robot center coordinate system



[1] Simulation for DCSL



[1] Experiment for DCSL without and with Kalman Filter

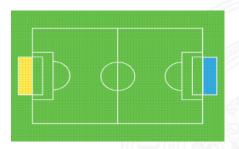
## Advantages and Disadvantages

- Advantages of Dual-Circle Self-Localization
  - faster than Monte-Carlo Localization
  - more precise than Monte-Carlo Localization
- Disadvantages of Dual-Circle Self-Localization
  - sensitive to changes in lighting conditions

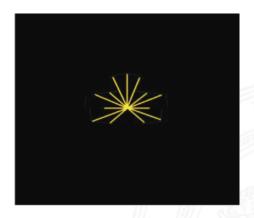
### White Line Pattern Match Localization

Motivation Soccerrobot Omnidirectional Camera Possible Preprocessing Monte Carlo Method Field Geometry Usage Conclusion Sources

- uses a grid for localization
- ▶ looks at the first white pixels found on scan lines
- uses a built-in database to compare position using nearest distance



[4] Visualization of the Grid



[4] Visualization of the Scanlinevector

## Advantages and Disadvantages

- Advantages:
  - very fast
  - ► robust to illumination changes
- Disadvantages:
  - poor reliability
  - not competetive in real competition



#### Pattern Match with Motion Information

- uses motion information to make pattern match more robust
- ▶ still very fast



[5] Omnidirectional Moving Base of Robot

- many different approaches for omni-vision based self-localization
- has to work towards real-time
- ▶ trade-off between precision and computation speed
- Current approach: Vision System combined with Motion System Data

# Thank You!

Motivation Soccerrobot Omnidirectional Camera Possible Preprocessing Monte Carlo Method Field Geometry Usage Conclusion Sources

Any Questions?



- ▶ [1] Chen-Chien Hsu, Ching-Chang Wong, Hung-Chih Teng, Cheng-Yao Ho, "Dual-Circle Self-Localization for Soccer Robots with Omnidirectional Vision", Journal of the Chinese Institute of Engineers, Vol. 35, Issue 6, Pages619-631, 2012
- [2] E. Menegatti, A. Pretto, A. Scarpa, E. Pagello, "Omnidirectional Vision Scan Matching for Robot Localization in Dynamic Environments", IEEE Transactions on Robotics, Vol. 22, Issue 3, pp.523-535, 2006
- ▶ [3] Bo Liu, Junbo Fan Jun Zhou Kui Ki, Yongzhao Xie, "A Self-Localization Method through Pose Point Matching for Autonomous Soccer Robot Based on Omni-Vision", the 9th International Conference on Electronic Measurement and Instruments, pp.4-246 4-249, 2009

- ▶ [4] Shu-Yin Chiang, Xingzhi Guo, Hsien-Wen Hu, "Real Time Self-Localization of Omni-Vision Robot by Pattern Match System", 2014 International Conference on Advanced Robotics and Intelligent Systems, Taipei, Taiwan, 2014
- ▶ [5] Shu-Yin Chiang, Chi-An Wei, Ching-Yi Chen, "Real-Time Self-Localization of a Mobile Robot by Vision and Motion System", International Journal of Fuzzy Systems, Vol. 18, No. 6, 2016
- ► [6] https: //en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omnidirectional\_camera
- ► [7] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omnidirectional\_ camera#/media/File: Omnidirectional\_camera\_numbered.PNG

- ▶ [8] R. Siegwart, I. R. Nourbakhsh, "Introduction to Autonomous Mobile Robots", pp.181-188, The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 2004
- ▶ [9] Dan Xiong, Junhao Xiao, Huimin Lu, Zhiwen Zeng, Quingua Yu Kaihon Huang, Xiadong Yi, Zhiqiang Zheng, "The Design of an Intelligent Soccer-Playing Robot", Industrial Robot: An International Journal, Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 91-102, 2016