

# Imitation System for a Social Robot: Testing the quality of the HMC system

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## Project Goals

Platform

Visual Perception System

Dynamic joint control

Testing the quality of the HMC

Behaviour-based control



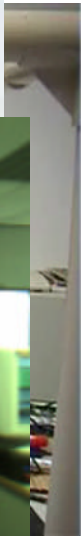
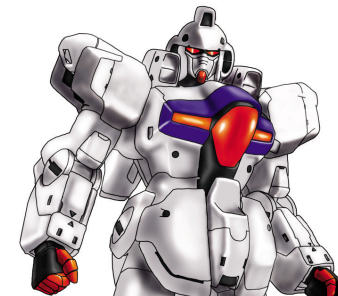
# Project Goal

Develop a **social robot**, that

inter  
act

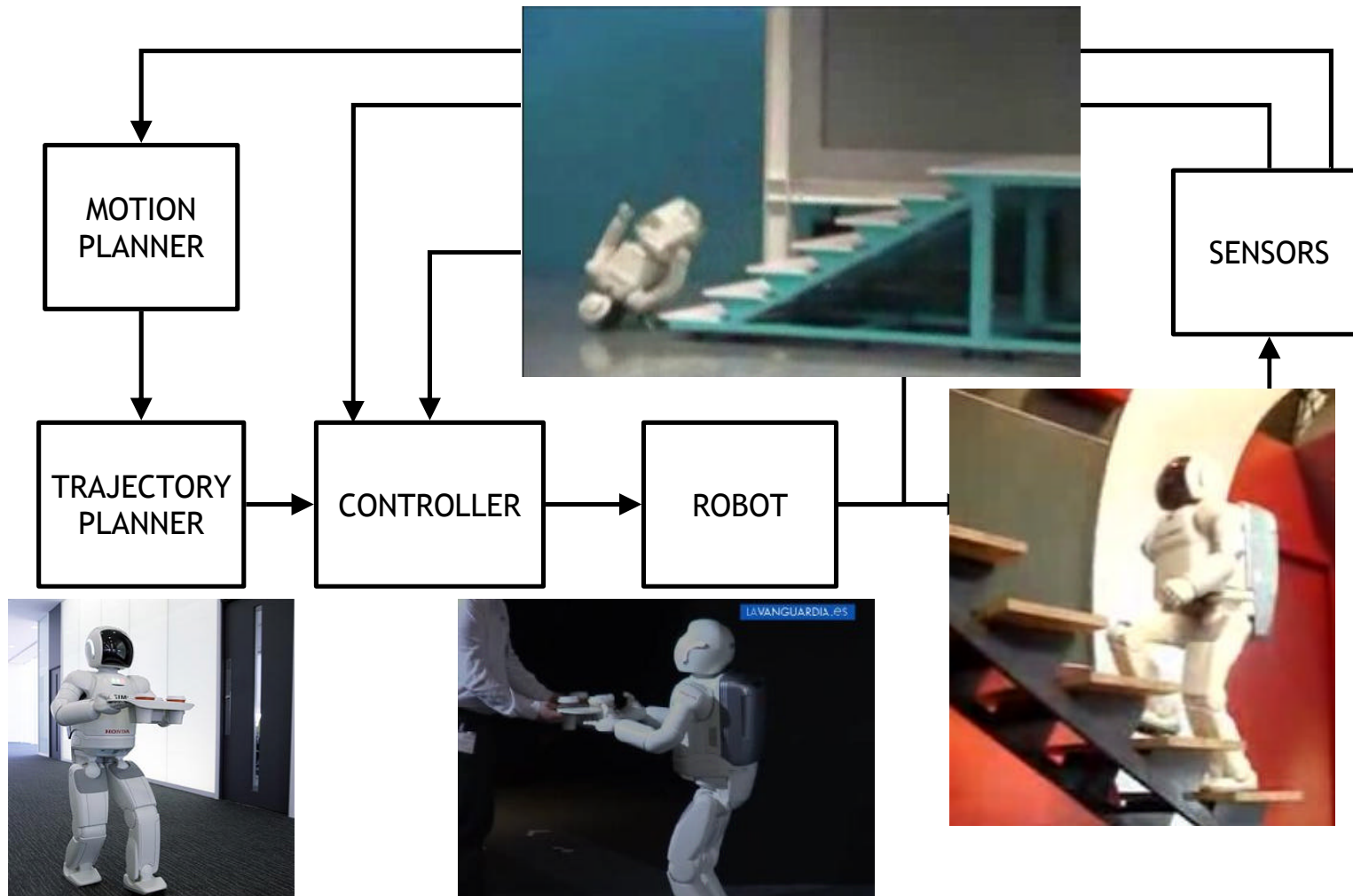
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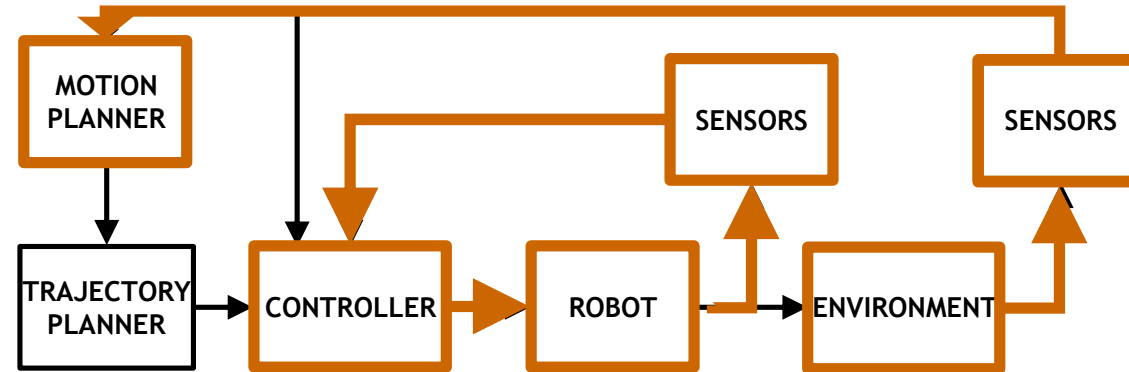
# Project Goals







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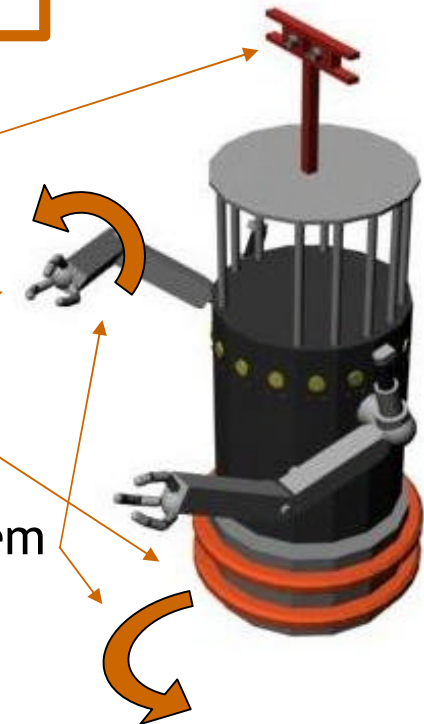


Universidad  
de Málaga

A. Visual perception system

B. Dynamic joint control

C. Behaviour-based control system





Project Goals

**Platform**

Visual Perception System

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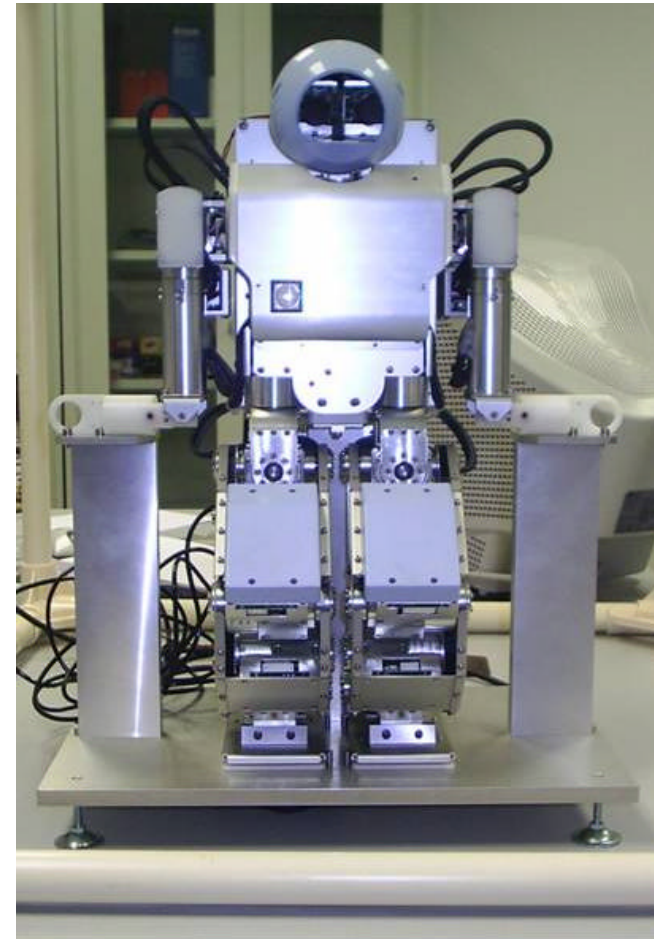
Behaviour-based control



# First iteration

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- ✍ We wanted to 'close a first loop' to get familiar with Dynamic joint control, Social Robotics, and Learning by Demonstration problems.
- ✍ Platform used: HOAP-1 robot
  - ✍ 20 degrees of freedom.
  - ✍ 6 kg, 48 cm tall.
  - ✍ Four pressure sensors in each foot.
  - ✍ Accelerometer, gyro.
  - ✍ Stereo cameras.





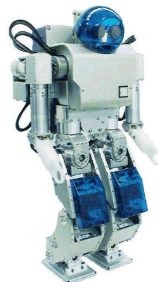
# First iteration

- There is a main problem in the use of HOAP-1 as a social robot...

Size: 48 cm.  
Stereo baseline: 28 mm.  
Walking speed some meters per hour.  
Very constrained arm movements.  
and...  
No neck to look up

Human size: 165 cm.  
Eye separation ~100 mm.  
Walking pace ~ 5 kmh  
(3 mph)

**HOAP-1 wasn't designed as a social robot!**





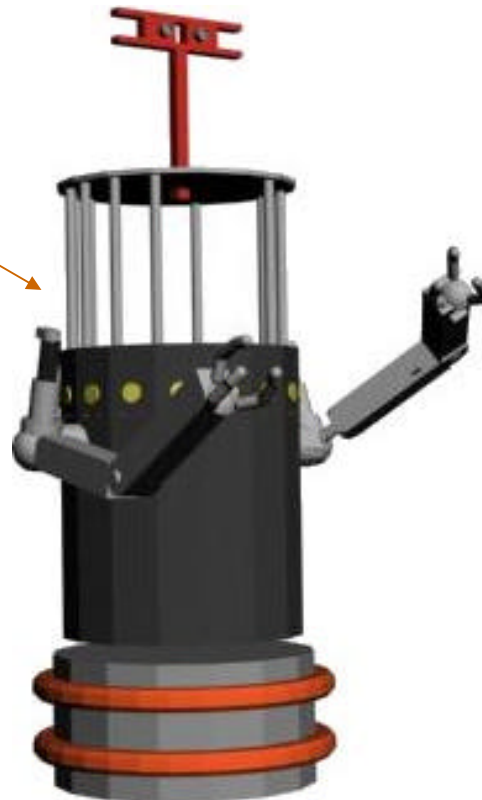
# Second iteration

- ✍ The second iteration involves the use of a different robot

Size ~ 155 cm.  
Baseline ~100 mm.  
Speed ~ 5 kmh

(3

mph)



Human size: 165 cm.  
Eye separation ~100 mm.  
Walking pace ~ 5 kmh

(3 mph)







# New robot. The Nomad

It is still under construction. Progress so far:

The head (Biclops).  
Pan, tilt, vergence HW  
PID controllers.



Another 'head' (Videre).  
Static parallel cameras.



One arm.  
4 DOF.



The body (Nomad 200).  
Good wheeled locomotion.  
Bumpers, sonars, infrared sensors.



Project Goals

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## Visual Perception System: Hardware

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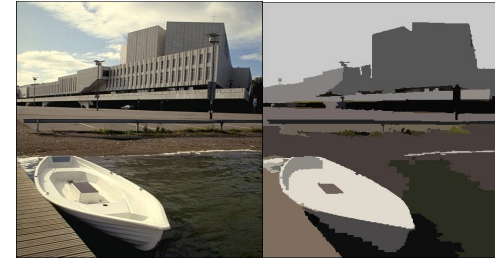
- Small Vision System ([www.videredesign.com](http://www.videredesign.com))
- Baseline: 10,7 cm.
- It can perceive the upper-body movements of a human at about 1,80 meters (natural interaction distance).



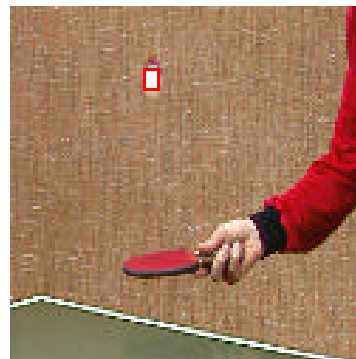
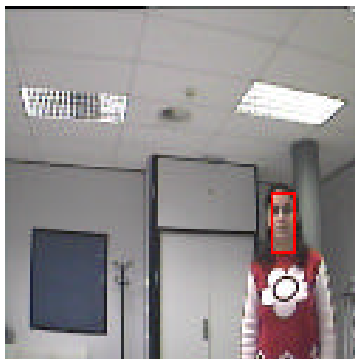
# Visual Perception System: Low level

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- Segmentation



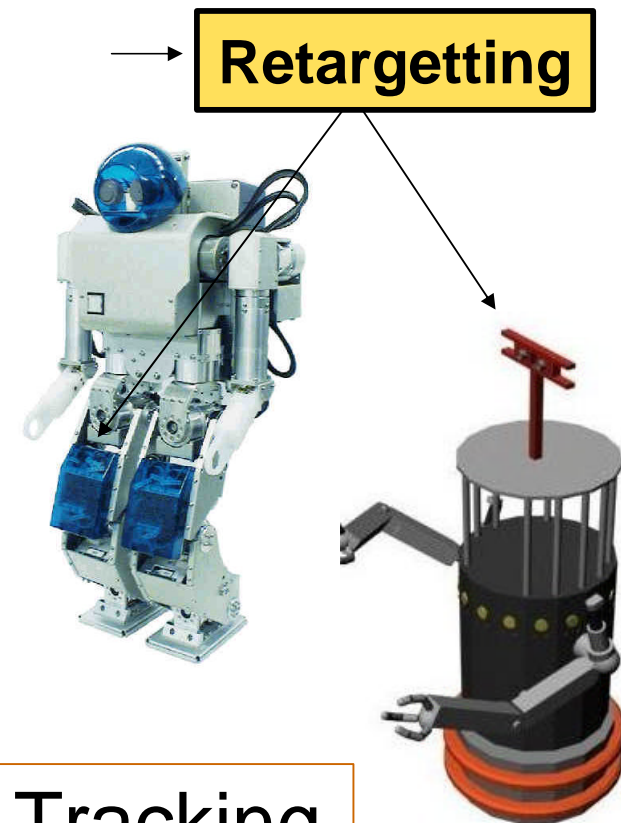
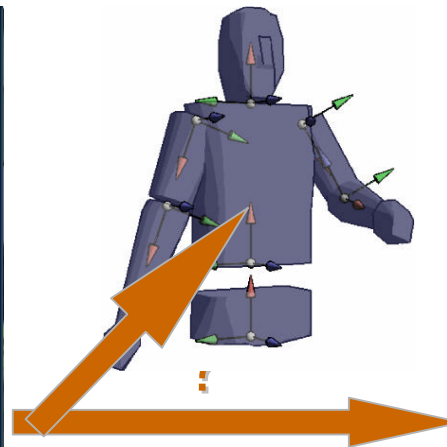
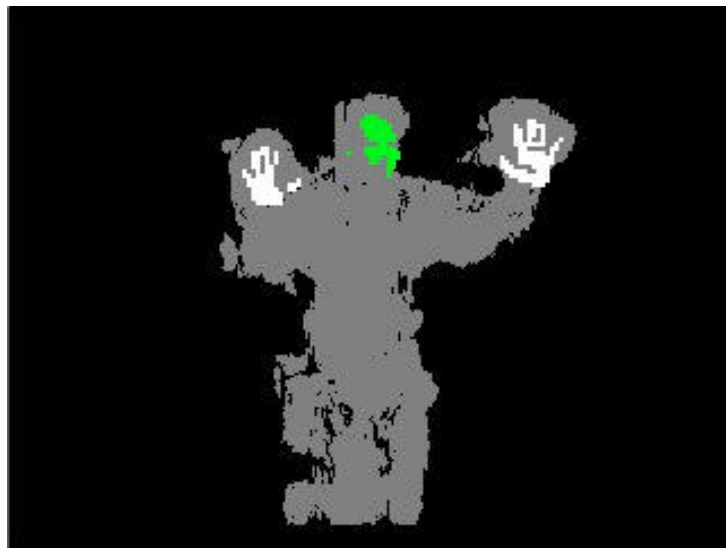
- Attentional mechanism
- Regions of interest (ROIs) tracking





# Visual Perception System: High level

## Person detection



Model-based Human Motion Tracking

Objects not involved





Project Goals

Platform

Visual Perception System

**Dynamic joint control**

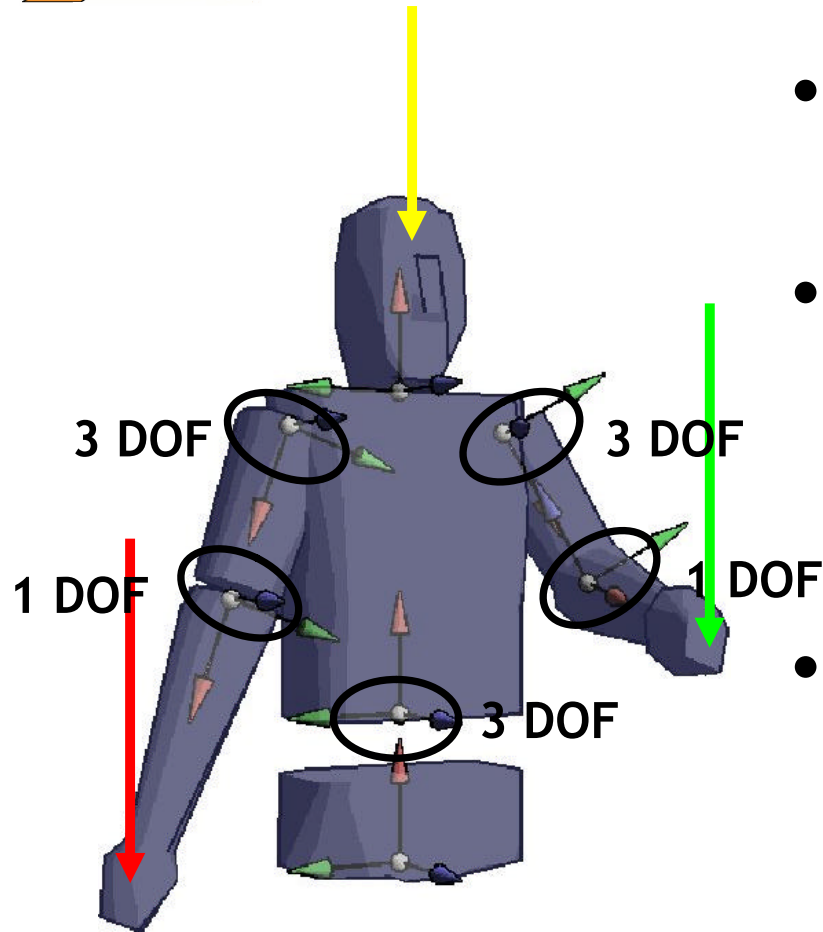
Testing the quality of the HMC

Behaviour-based control



## Dynamic joint control: IK

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- Upper-body 3D human model with reduced DOF skeleton.
- Head and arms are ‘puppetered’ by recovered 3D positions of hand and face centroids.
- An analytic IK method [3] is used for fast computation of a feasible elbow position.

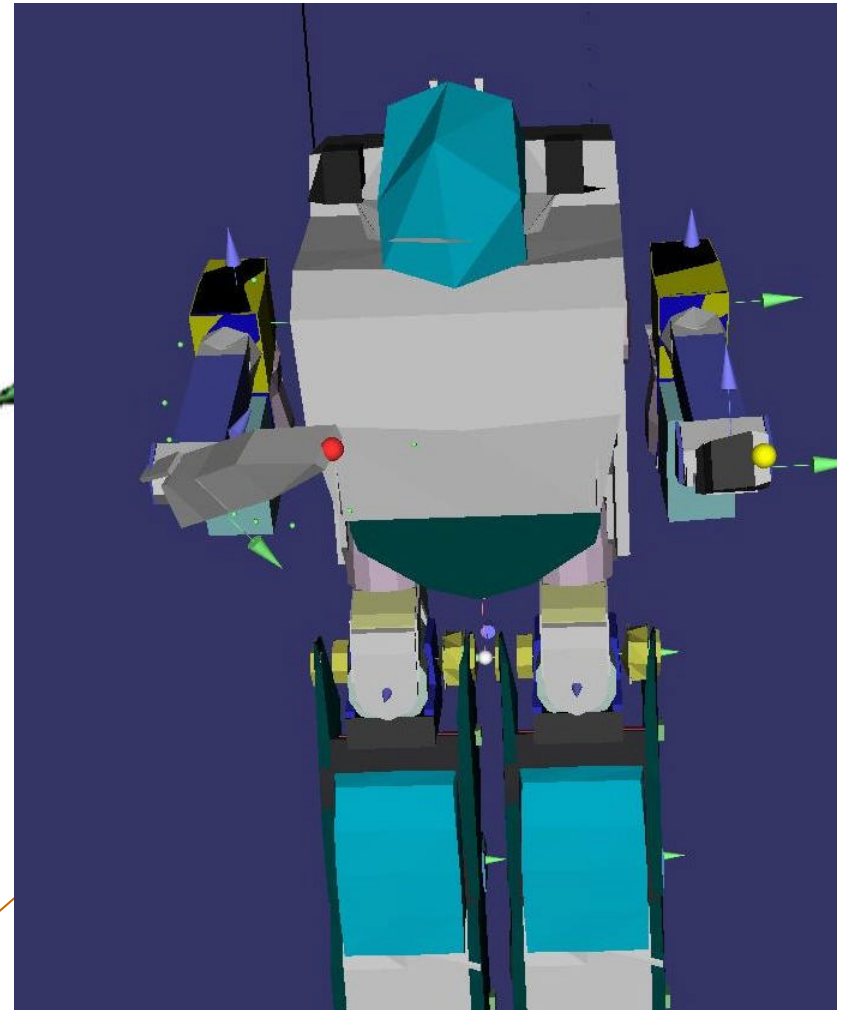
[3] J.R. Mitchelson, *Multiple-Camera Studio Methods for Automated Measurement of Human Motion*, Ph.D. dissertation, CVSSP, School of Electronics and Physical Sciences, Univ. of Surrey, UK, 2003.



# Dynamic joint control: Improving IK

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- **Recovery:**
  - Once the system detects an incorrect **joint angle** or a **collisor** it can:
    - Inform the user.
    - Return to the last valid pose.
    - **Find an alternative pose.**
  - Alternative poses will have the same hands positions, but different elbows positions.
  - Alternatives follow an exponential distribution around current position.
  - The system chooses the **nearest valid alternative**.

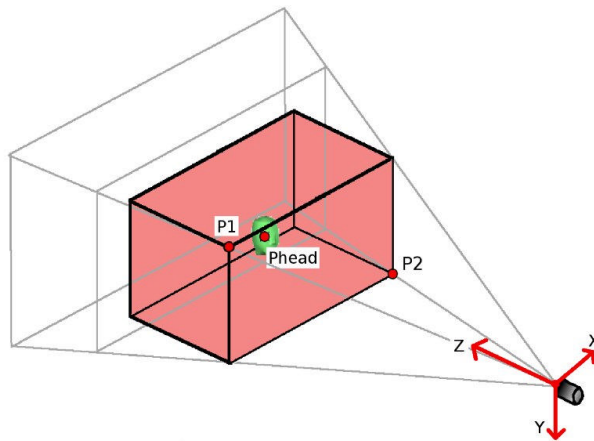




## Dynamic joint control (for Human Model)

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- Height adjustment:  $ratio = \frac{height_{human}}{height_{model}}$
- We also added FIR filters (~ Gaussian) to smooth perceived trajectories
- Shoulder pose estimator:

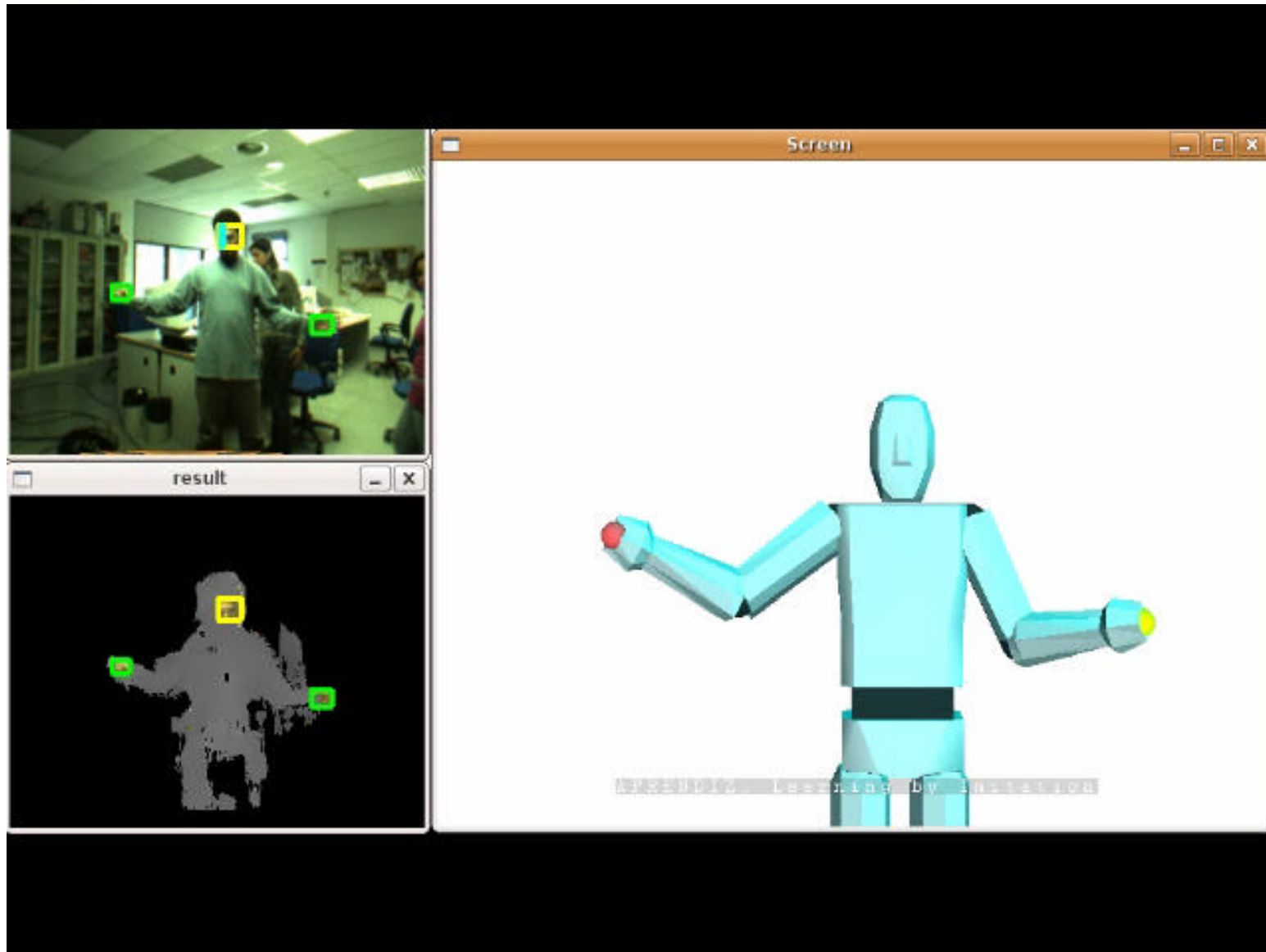


• We use **EMD algorithm** to fit the disparity information inside the search cube with learned shoulder poses.

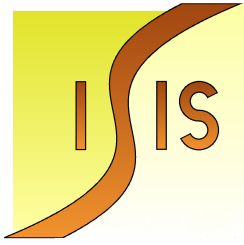
- Arm poses are generated using the same IK algorithm described before.



# Model-based Human Motion Tracking







Project Goals

Platform

Visual Perception System

Dynamic joint control

**Testing the quality of the HMC**

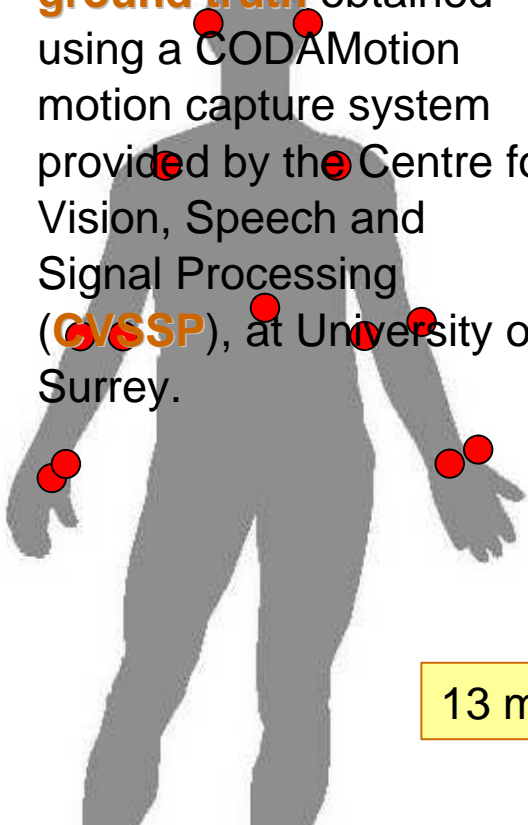
Behaviour-based control



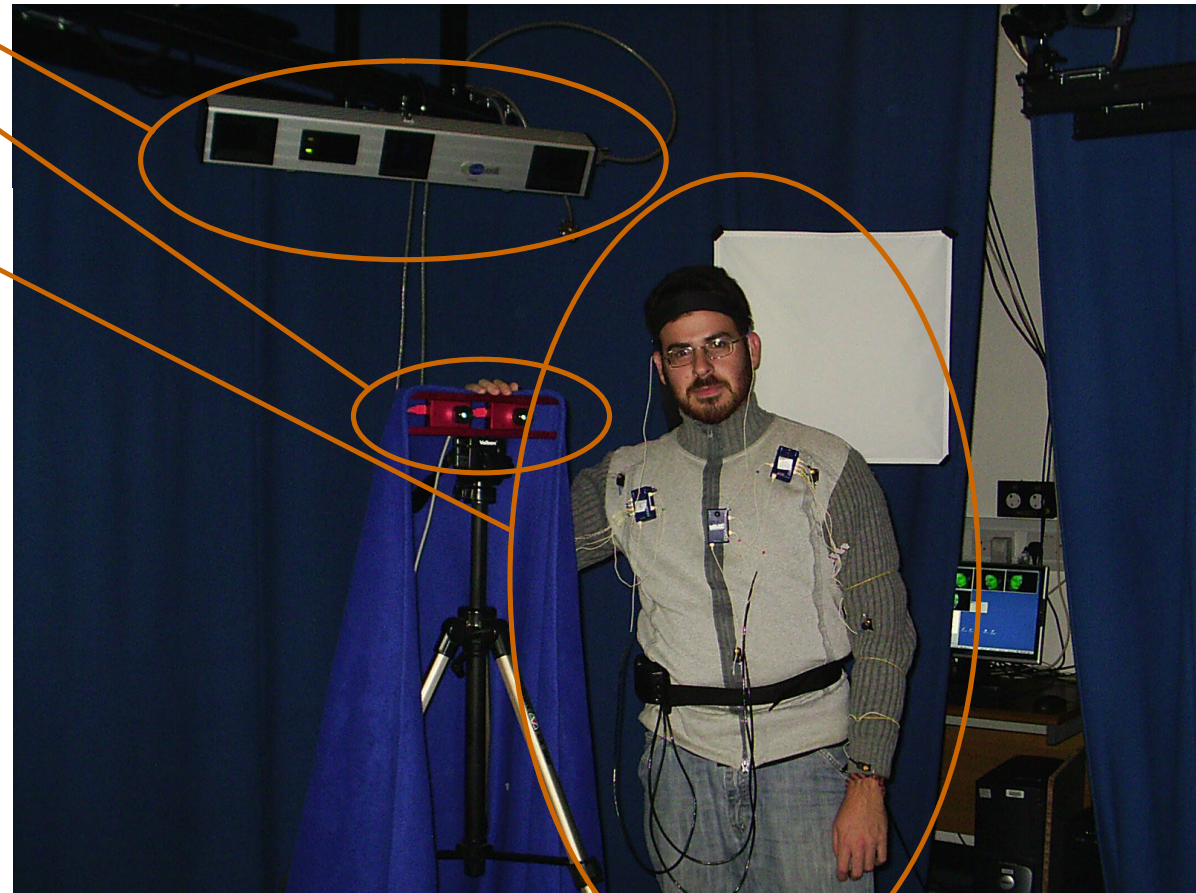
# Setup

One of the CODA units

To provide a **quantitative evaluation** of our stereo based **HMCS** system, we compare its results with a **ground truth** obtained using a CODAMotion motion capture system provided by the Centre for Vision, Speech and Signal Processing (**CVSSP**), at University of Surrey.



13 markers



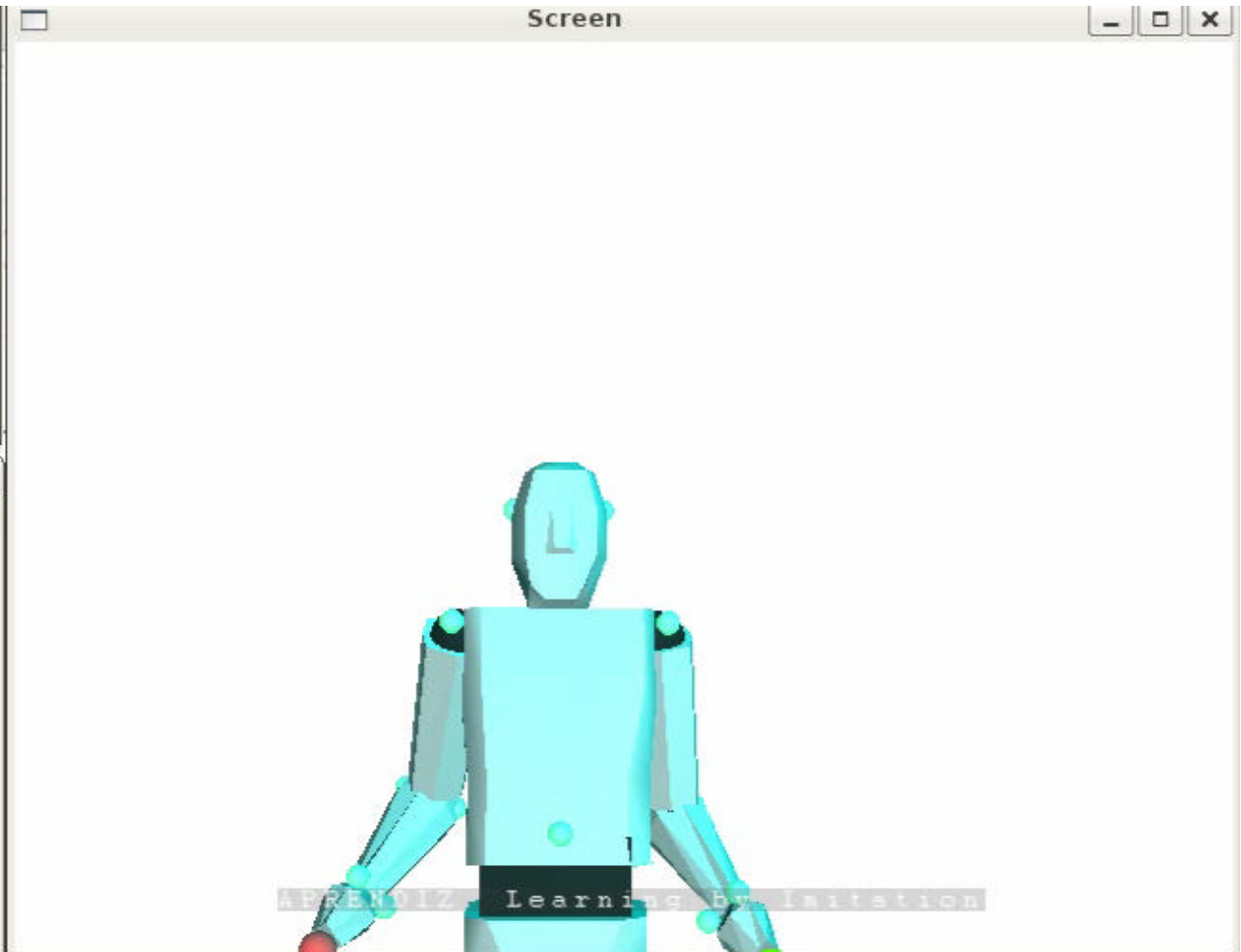
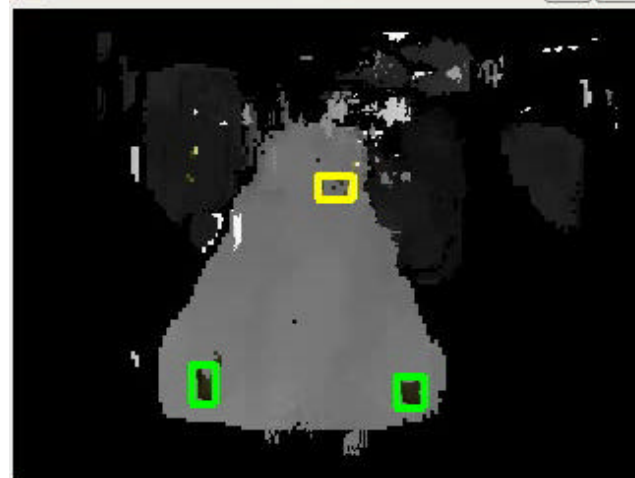
[www.codamotion.com](http://www.codamotion.com)



# Testing the quality of the HMC



result





# Testing the quality of the HMC

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CODA markers

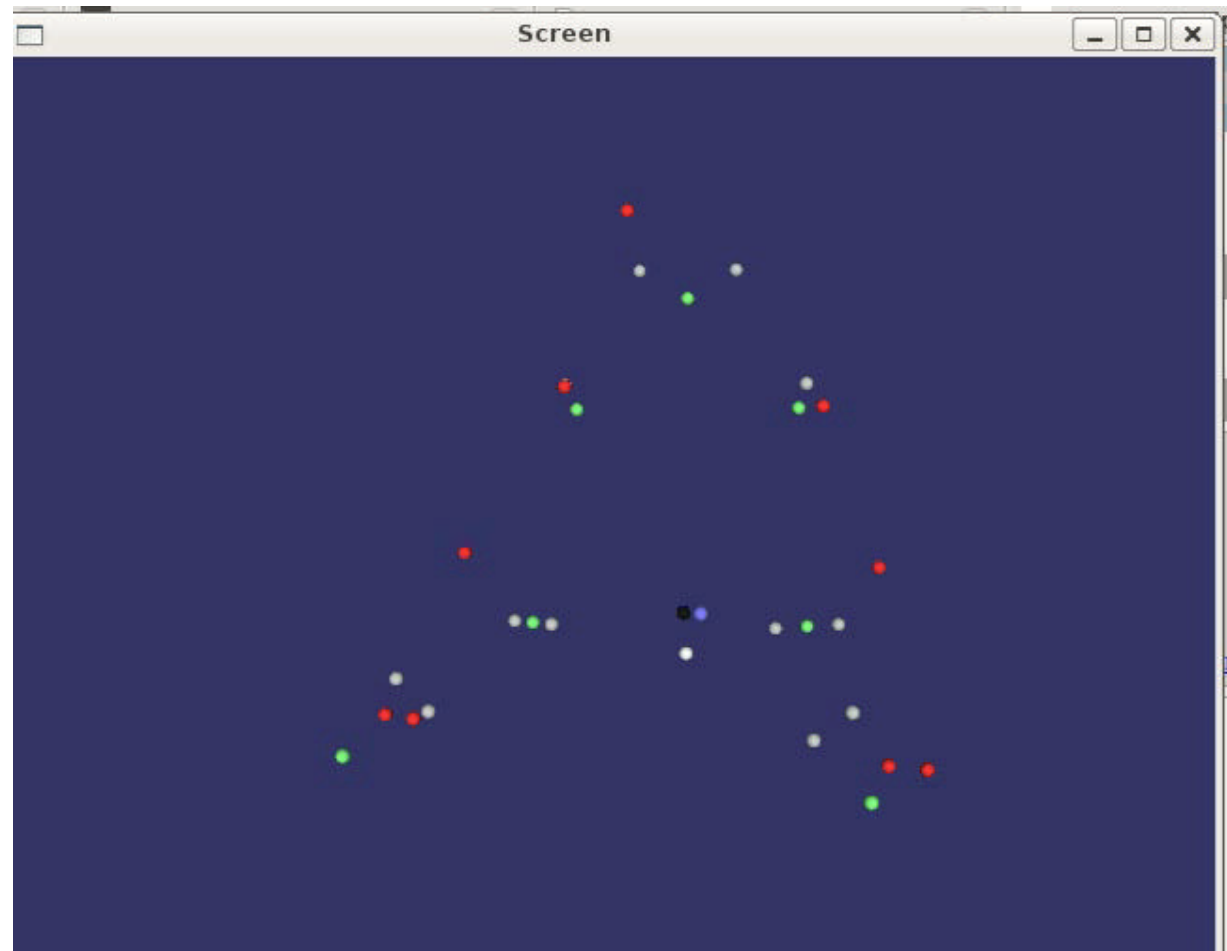
**red dots.**

3D model virtual markers

**grey dots.**

3D model joint positions

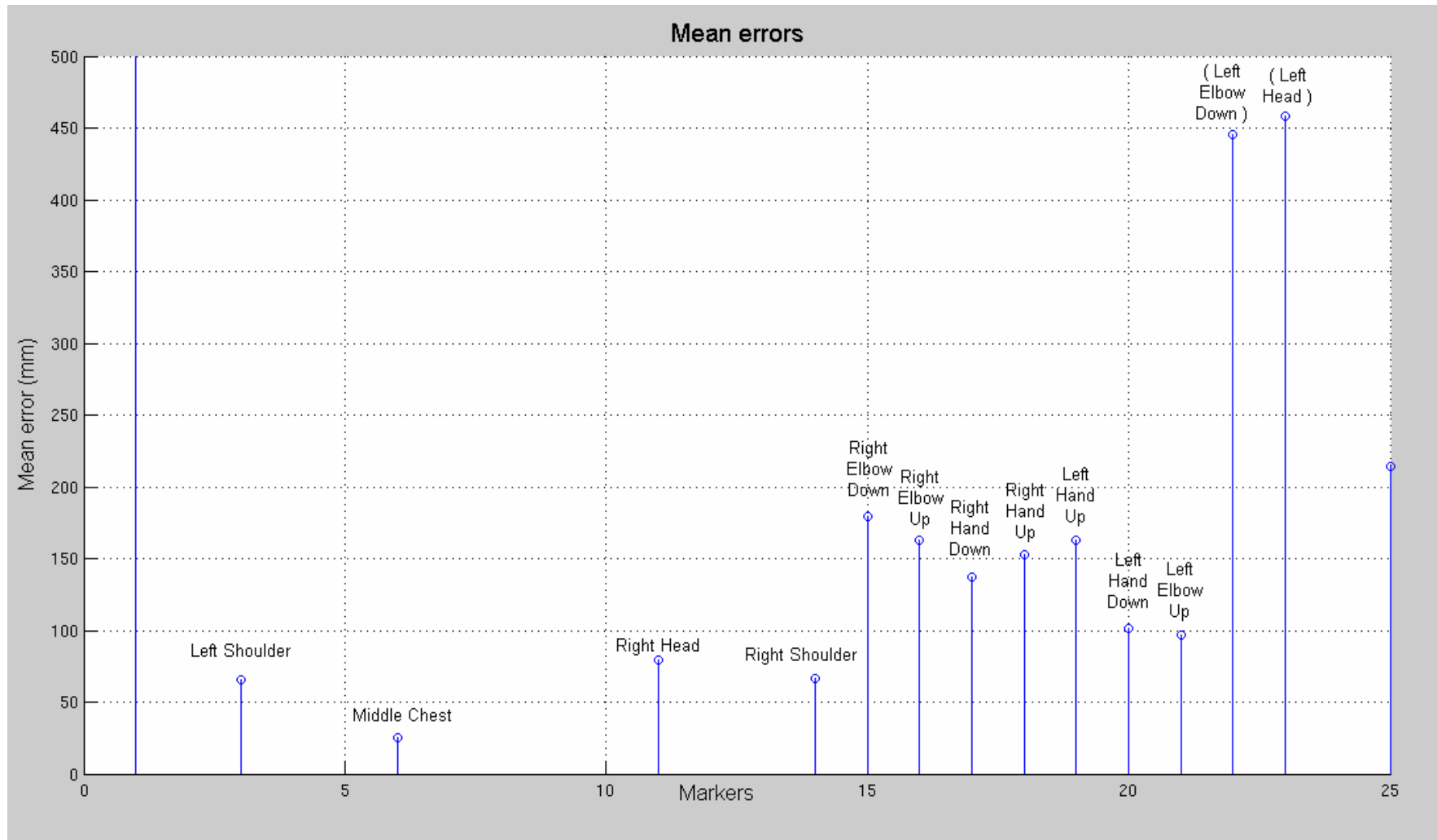
**green dots.**



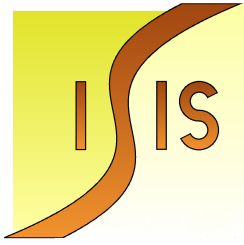
⌘ Medium error is about **9 centimeters.**



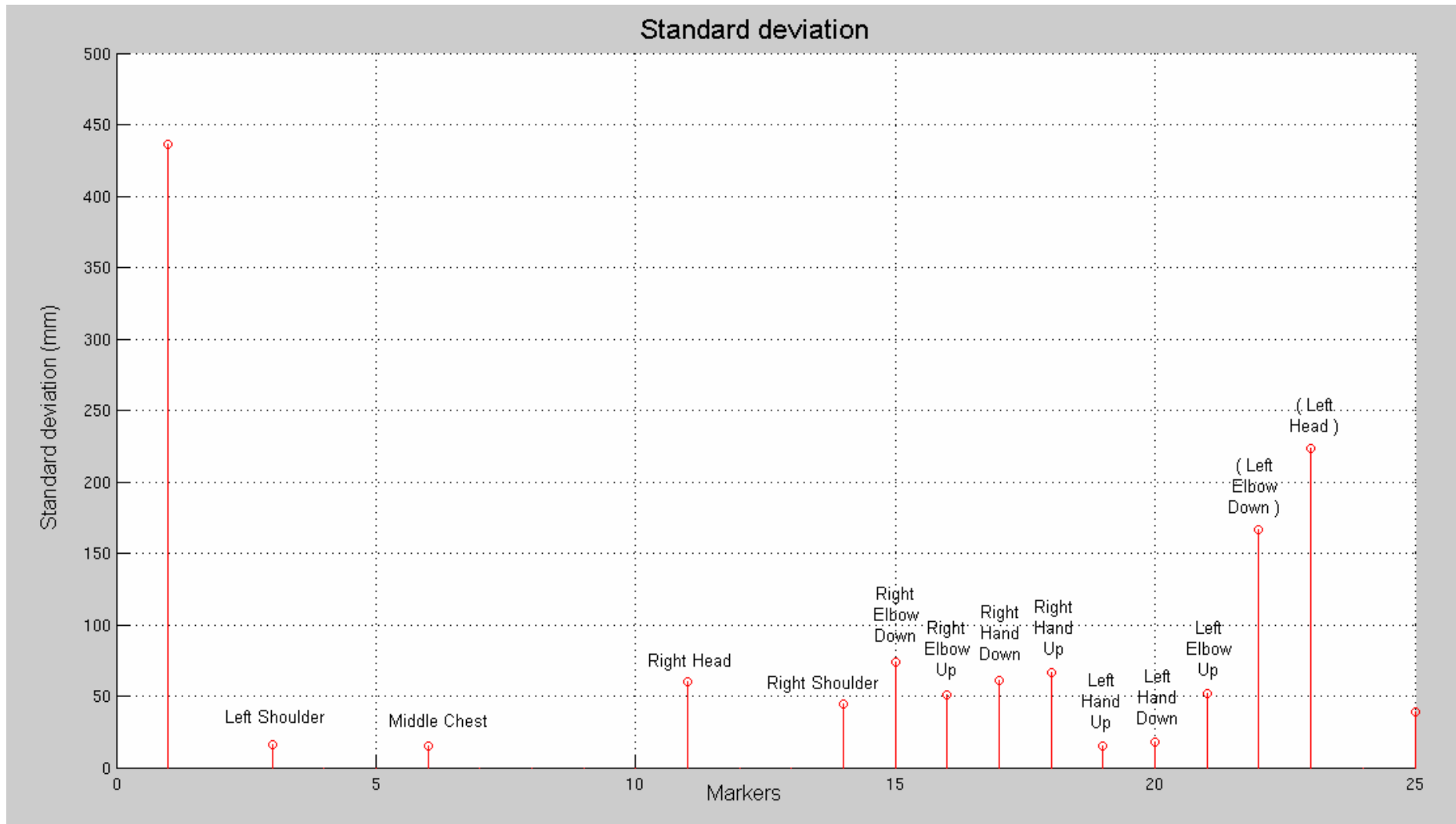
# Testing the quality of the HMC







# Testing the quality of the HMC





# Testing the quality of the HMC

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<b>Marker</b>	Left Shoulder	Left Elbow	Left Hand
<b>Error (cm)</b>	5.74	12.53	11.51
<b>Marker</b>	Right Shoulder	Right Elbow	Right Hand
<b>Error (cm)</b>	6.72	12.41	11.47
<b>Marker</b>	Left Head	Abdomen	Right Head
<b>Error (cm)</b>	7.03	7.76	6.51

TABLE I

MEAN TRACKING ERRORS AVERAGED OVER 5300 FRAMES



## Index

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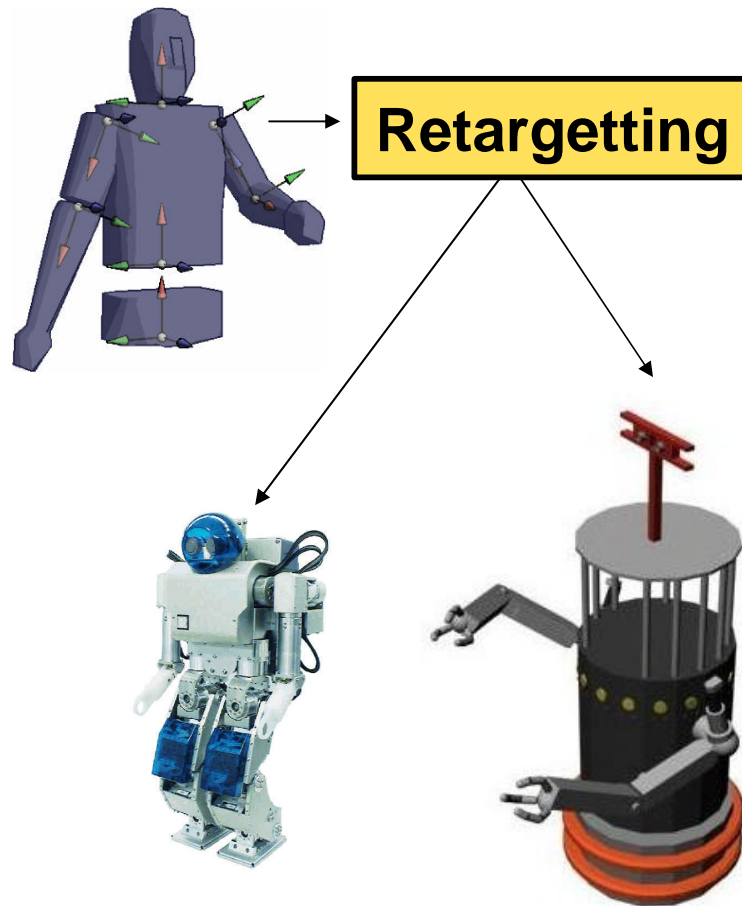
Dynamic joint control

Testing the quality of the HMC

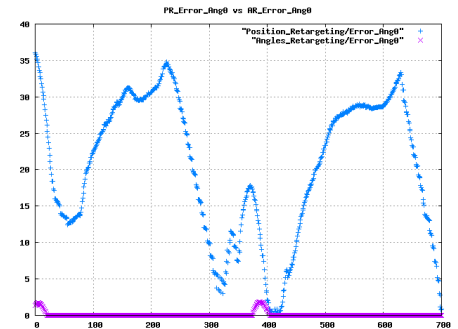
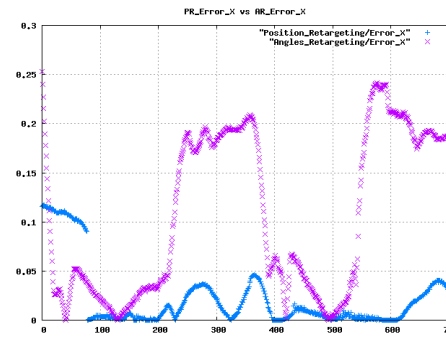
**Behaviour-based control**



# Behaviour-based Control: Imitation

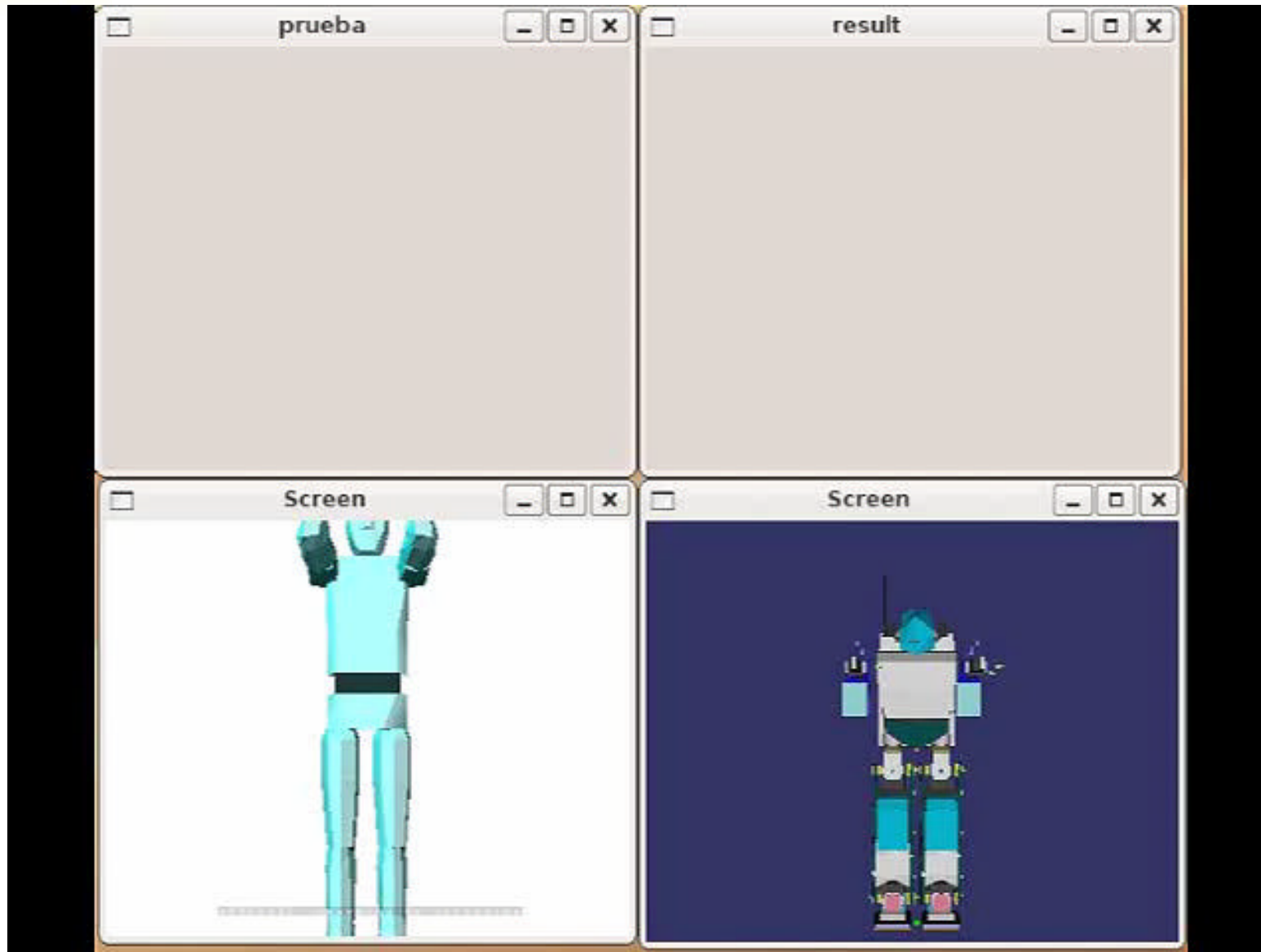


- Two options were evaluated:
  - Preserve normalized XYZ positions**  
(better for pointing, static gestures)
  - Preserve joint angles**  
(better for dynamic gestures)
- Both criteria can be combined, depending on the characteristics of the imitated gesture.





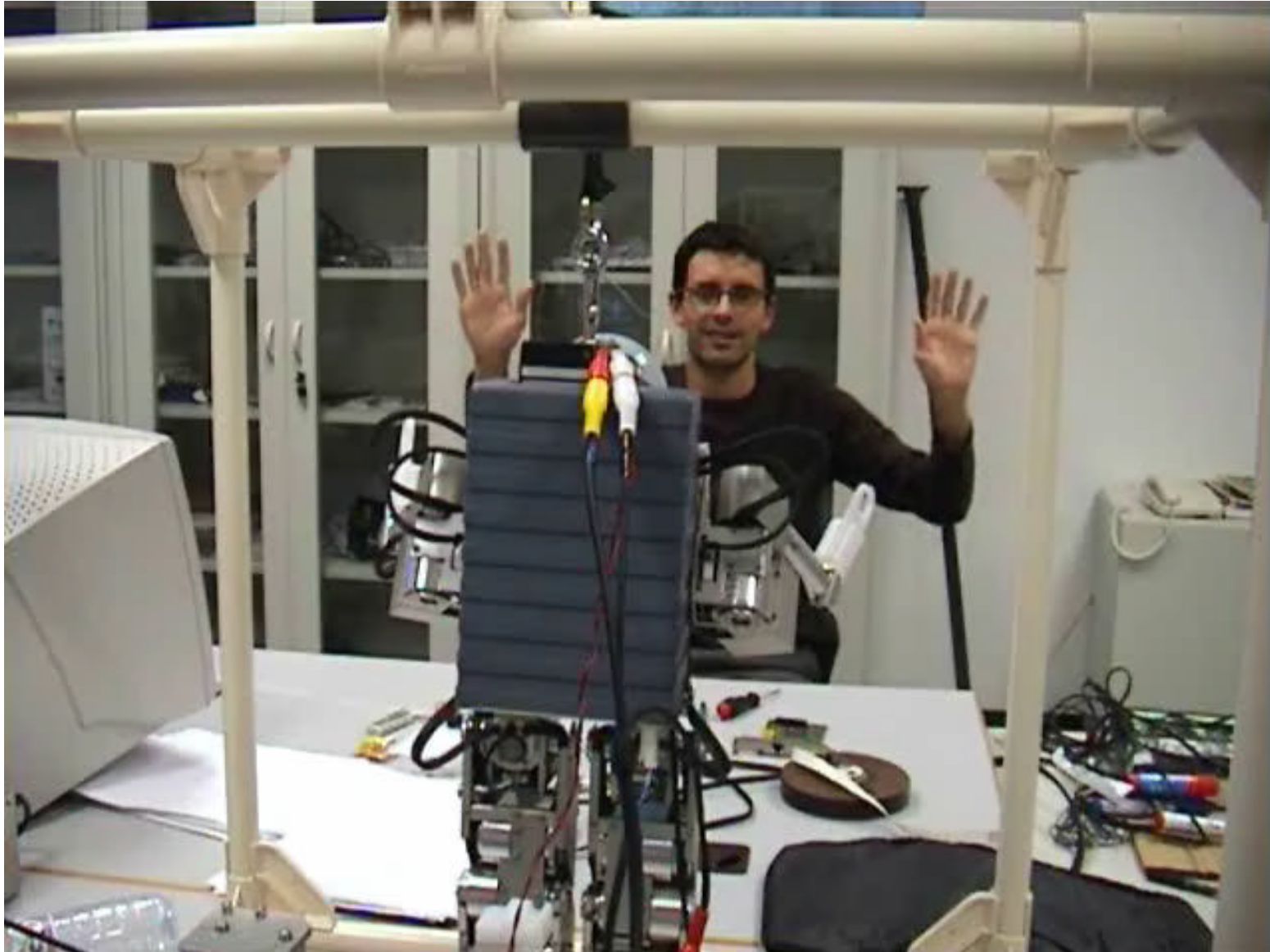
## Behaviour-based Control: Imitation

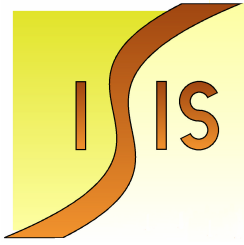




## Behaviour-based Control: Imitation

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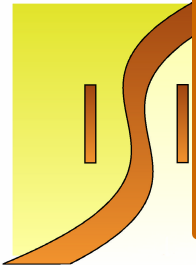


- ✎ The social robot has the following capacities:
  - ? It can maintain itself on its feet... or wheels.
  - ? It can perceive, imitate and recognize gestures in real-time.
  - ? It works in real indoor environments.
- ✎ Future work:
  - ? Finish the Nomad robot.
  - ? Improve visual perception and add more features to recognition.
  - ? Learn from more than one performer (interactions).
  - ? Perception of sounds, speech. Verbal communication.
  - ? Interact with objects.



# Testing the quality of the human upper-body motion capture system

Thank you for  
your attention!



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