

Intelligent Robotic Vision

Dissertation

**zur Erlangung des akademischen Grades
eines Doktors der Naturwissenschaften
im Fachbereich Mathematik und Informatik
der Freien Universität Berlin
vorgelegt von**

Erik Valdemar Cuevas Jiménez

**Berlin
2006**

Gutachter:

**Prof. Dr. Raúl Rojas
Prof. Dr. Mariano Rivera**

Tag der Disputation: 20.12.2006

Abstract

This thesis presents a stereo active vision system that is designed for a humanoid robot. This task was decomposed into four layers as object localization, tracking, control and depth measurement. We adopted the developmental approach, which is based on intelligent techniques. Neural networks and Fuzzy algorithms are used for the object localization. For tracking, searching most similar region approaches (Camshift and Particle filter) were utilized. A neuro-fuzzy prediction mechanism in tracking module made the tracking more stable. The stereo active vision system was controlled using adaptive and fuzzy algorithms which modify their behavior depending on the movements carried out by the tracked object. For the depth determination, we used a simple correspondence procedure based in a epipolar assumption. As a result of the combination of these modules and techniques, the system demonstrated real time tracking, velocity, and robust control.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank my research advisor, Professor Dr. Raul Rojas, for being a consistent source of support and encouragement. His guidance and help have made my Ph.D. program a smooth and enjoyable one.

Several other professors have contributed graciously their time on my behalf, and I would like to express my gratitude. I would like to thank Professor Dr. Mariano Rivera for their careful reading of this dissertation.

I gratefully acknowledge crucial contributions to this project from other members in the Artificial Intelligence group. They are: Daniel Zaldivar Navarro and Ernesto Tapia.

I am deeply indebted to my mother, Belia, and my father Oscar.

Finally, I would like to dedicate this work to my wife, Rita Velazquez, and my son, Mauro. Without Rita's constant support and understanding and Mauro's cooperation, I would not have had the persistence to finish this work.

I thank the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) for their financial support during my research via the scholarship A/01/05840.

Contents

1	Introduction	13
1.1	Overview	13
1.2	Related work	20
1.3	Contributions of This Thesis	23
1.4	Thesis Organization	25
2	Machine Vision Background	27
2.1	Introduction	27
2.2	Relationships to Other Fields	27
2.3	Role of Knowledge	29
2.4	Image Geometry	29
2.4.1	Perspective Projection	30
2.4.2	Coordinate Systems	32
2.5	Sampling and Quantization	32
2.6	Image Definitions	35
2.7	Levels of Computation	36
2.7.1	Point Level	36
2.7.2	Local Level	37
2.7.3	Global Level	37
2.7.4	Object Level	38
2.8	Binary Image Processing	41
2.9	Thresholding	43
2.10	Geometric Properties	46
2.10.1	Size	46
2.10.2	Position	46
2.11	Orientation	48
3	Tracking algorithms for active systems	51
3.1	Introduction	51
3.2	Tracking in computer vision	53
3.2.1	Optical flow techniques	53
3.2.2	Feature based techniques	54
3.2.3	The KLT Tracker	55
3.3	Camshift	56

CONTENTS

3.4	CAMSHIFT Derivation	59
3.4.1	Proof of Convergence	59
3.5	Kalman filter for vision tracking.	64
3.6	Optimum estimates	65
3.7	Kalman filter	67
3.8	Extended Kalman filter	72
3.9	Vision Tracking with the Kalman filter	75
3.10	Particle filter for vision tracking.	77
3.11	Optimal recursive estimation	79
3.12	Particle filter in Vision Tracking	80
4	Fuzzy Segmentation	87
4.1	Introduction.	87
4.2	Unsupervised Clustering.	87
4.3	Fuzzy c-Means Algorithm.	91
4.4	Mahalanobis distance.	96
4.5	Matlab tools.	97
4.6	Implementation.	98
4.7	Results.	100
5	Neural Networks in Face Localization	103
5.1	Introduction	103
5.2	Neural Networks	104
5.2.1	Simple neuron model	105
5.2.2	Network Architecture.	105
5.2.3	Learnig Algorithm.	107
5.3	Competitive Networks	108
5.4	Learning Vector Quantization Networks	109
5.5	Architecture of the color segmentation System	110
5.6	Implementation	111
5.7	Neuronal Network Creation and Training in Matlab	113
5.7.1	Creating a NN in Matlab	113
5.7.2	Training a NN in Matlab	114
5.7.3	Creating and training the Linear Layer	114
5.7.4	Auxiliary Functions	114
5.8	Conclusions.	116
6	Adaptive Control	121
6.1	Introduction	121
6.2	Theory of Adaptive Control	121
6.3	Numerical Domain Representation (Parametric Models)	123
6.4	Adaptive Control Using Reference Models	126
6.4.1	Closed-Loop System	127
6.4.2	Control Law	127
6.4.3	Known System Parameters	128
6.4.4	Unknown System Parameters	131

CONTENTS

6.4.5	Determination of Controller Parameters	132
6.4.6	Comment	134
6.5	Generalized Predictive Control	134
6.5.1	Introduction	134
6.5.2	Closed-Loop System	136
6.5.3	Control Law (Definition of Parametric Model)	136
6.5.4	Definition of System Output Prediction	137
6.5.5	Determination of Polynomials $F_j(q^{-1})$ and $G_j(q^{-1})$	138
6.5.6	Determination of Control Law	138
6.5.7	Comment	140
6.6	Monocular and stereo head description	140
6.6.1	Mechanical description	140
6.6.2	Electronic description	141
6.6.3	Program description	143
6.6.4	Operation	146
6.6.4.1	Phase 1	146
6.6.4.2	Phase 2	146
6.6.5	Connection	147
6.6.6	Connection with the PC	147
7	Fuzzy control	151
7.1	Introduction	151
7.2	Basic definitions	152
7.2.1	Inference Engine	154
7.2.2	Defuzzification	155
7.3	Fuzzy control design	158
7.3.1	Example 1	158
7.4	Analisis of fuzzy control systems	160
7.4.1	Example 2	163
7.5	Stability of fuzzy control systems	164
7.5.1	Time-Domain Methods	165
7.5.2	Frequency-Domain Methods	167
7.5.3	Lyapunov Stability	168
7.5.4	Example 3	169
7.5.5	Example 4	172
7.5.6	Stability via Interval Matrix Method	173
7.5.7	Example 5	175
8	Gaze Control	177
8.1	Introduction	177
8.2	Fuzzy condensed control scheme	177
8.2.1	Fuzzification	178
8.2.2	Fuzzy rules	180
8.2.3	Defuzzification	180
8.3	Architecture of the color segmentation System	183
8.4	Implementation	184

CONTENTS

8.5 Conclusions	187
9 Neurofuzzy prediction for visual tracking	193
9.1 Introduction	193
9.2 Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference system	194
9.2.1 ANFIS architecture	194
9.2.2 Hybrid Learning Algorithm	198
9.3 ANFIS prediction	199
9.4 Implementation	199
9.4.1 Description	199
9.4.2 Segmentation algorithm and localization	200
9.4.3 Controller	203
9.4.4 Predictor design.	203
9.4.5 The ANFIS training	207
9.5 Results	213
10 Camera calibration for stereo vision	217
10.1 Introduction	217
10.2 Simple Method for Camera Calibration	218
10.3 Affine Method for Camera Calibration	223
10.4 Nonlinear Method for Camera Calibration	226
10.5 Binocular Stereo Calibration	228
11 Stereo Vision	231
11.1 Introduction	231
11.2 Stereo Imaging	231
11.2.1 Cameras in Arbitrary Position and Orientation	232
11.3 Stereo Matching	234
11.3.1 Edge Matching	234
11.3.2 Region Correlation	237
11.3.3 Detection of Interesting Points in Regions	241
11.4 Shape from X	245
11.5 Range Imaging	246
11.5.1 Structured Lighting	246
11.5.2 Imaging Radar	249
11.6 Active Vision	249
12 Stereo tracking system	251
12.1 Introduction	251
12.2 Stereo Tracking	252
12.3 Particle filter	253
12.4 System control	254
12.4.1 Adaptive Control	257
12.4.2 Fuzzy controller.	258
12.5 Lost object Tracking	260
12.6 The tracking object distance	264

CONTENTS

13 Conclusions	269
A Recursive parameter estimation	271
A.1 Equation Formulation	271
A.2 Estimation Of Model Parameters	272
A.3 The Least Squares Estimator	274
A.3.1 Is the LSE biased?	276
A.3.2 How accurate is the LSE?	276
A.3.3 Conclusion (concerning the bias and accuracy of the LSE)	276
A.4 Improving The LSE	276
A.4.1 What is required to minimize LSE variance?	277
A.5 Conclusion	277
B Computer Vision using MatLAB	279
B.1 Introduction	279
B.2 Basic concepts of the images	280
B.2.1 Reading and writing images from a file	280
B.2.2 Access to pixel and planes in the images	283
B.2.3 Sub-sampling of images	286
B.2.4 Data type of the image elements	287
B.3 Image processing functions	288
B.3.1 Spatial filtering	288
B.3.2 Edge detection functions	290
B.3.3 Binary images and segmentation for threshold	291
B.3.4 Morphological operations	292
B.3.5 Object-Based Operations	294
B.3.6 Object Selection	298
B.3.7 Feature measurement	298
B.3.8 The conversion function of images and color models . .	300
B.4 The vfm tool	303
B.4.1 Image capture in matlab	304