

Carnegie Mellon University
Cozmo Partial Cube Detector



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Teaching cozmo to see cubes:

- Utilizing a convolutional neural network train cozmo to recognize cube images from no cube images.
- Training set consisted of many unique right-side images with varying viewpoint, composition, and lighting.
- Extended number of training samples with random cropping to increase stability of model.
- Load best trained model to classify cozmo's current captured view and make judgements based on presence of cubes.

Current CNN Architecture:

- Two convolution layers, each having 32 kernels of 5×5 dimensions
- With stride: 1, max pooling: 4, and padding: 2
- Batch normalization used after convolution layers to keep instances consistent with current batch.

Results of initial Training:

The figure displays four examples of the cube detector's performance, arranged in a 2x2 grid. Each example shows a camera view of a cube, a corresponding heatmap, and a terminal window showing the classification results.

Top Row (Correct Classification):

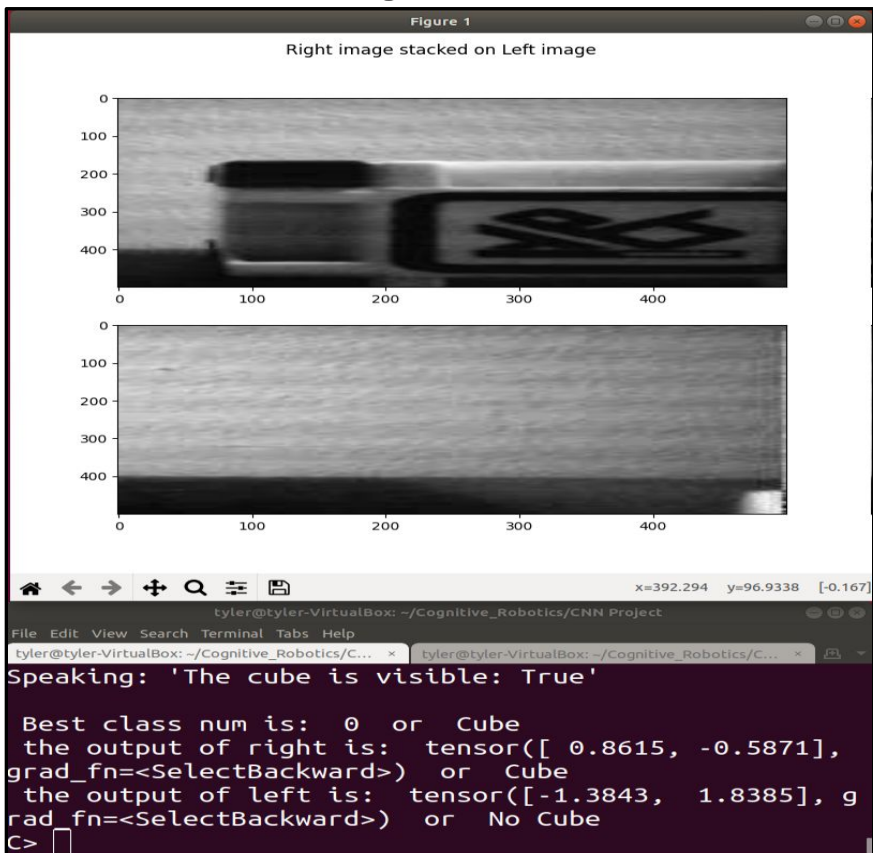
- Left:** Camera view of a white cube with a black logo.
- Middle:** Heatmap showing a high-intensity region on the cube.
- Right:** Terminal output showing the best class number is 0 (Cube) with high confidence values (e.g., 0.9050, 0.9101, 1.5763, 1.2560, 2.3480, 0.6347, 1.1154, 1.3079, 1.6208).

Bottom Row (Incorrect Classification):

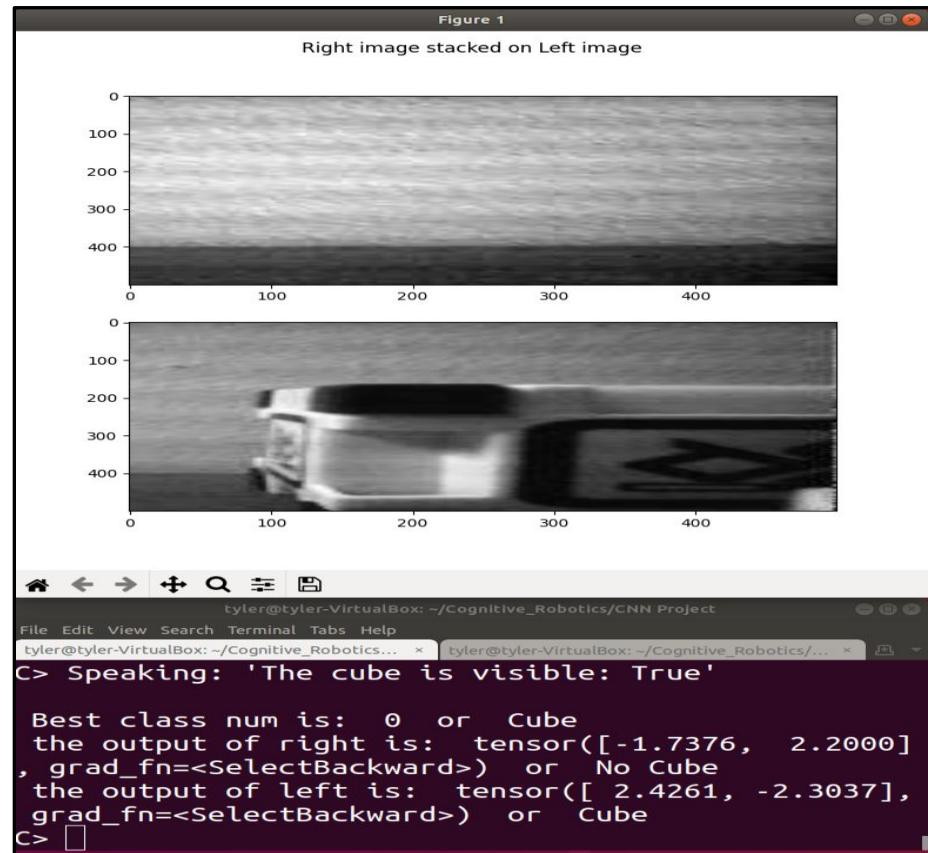
- Left:** Camera view of a white cube with a black logo.
- Middle:** Heatmap showing a high-intensity region on the cube.
- Right:** Terminal output showing the best class number is 1 (No Cube) with low confidence values (e.g., -1.4420, -1.2772, -1.5896, -1.3902, -1.3837, -1.4360, -1.3811, -1.2429, -1.4961).

The cube detector works well for simple cases, and instances that look like training set. Has much larger output values for correct class compared to the other.

Results of Right/Left cube detector:

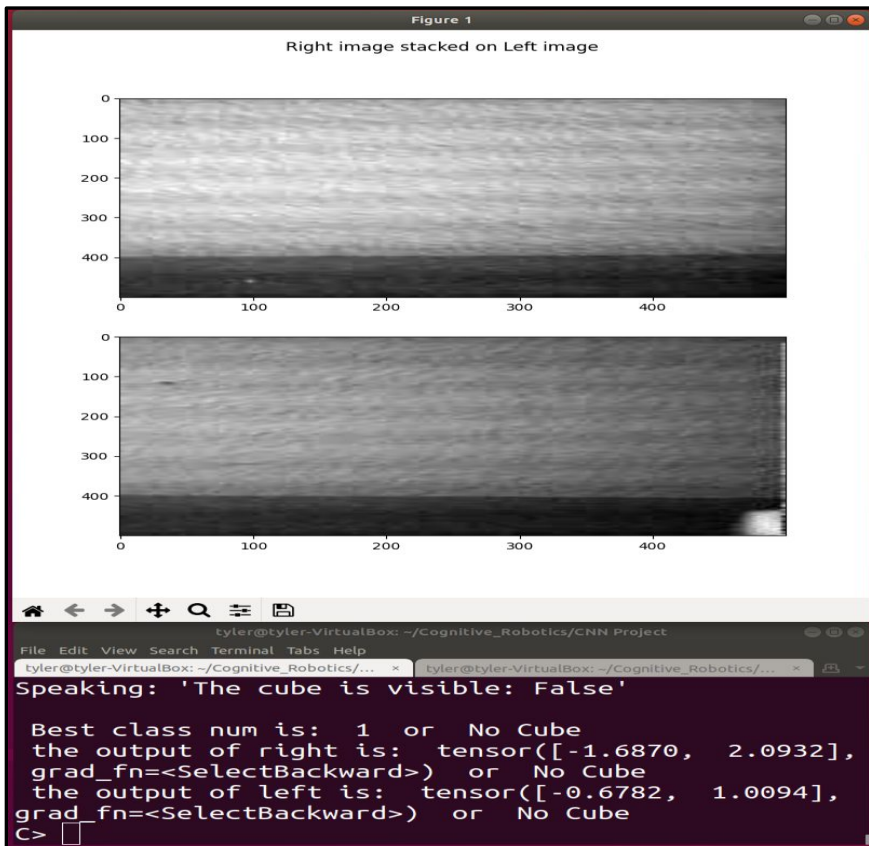


Correctly Detected cube on right half of image and not on the left

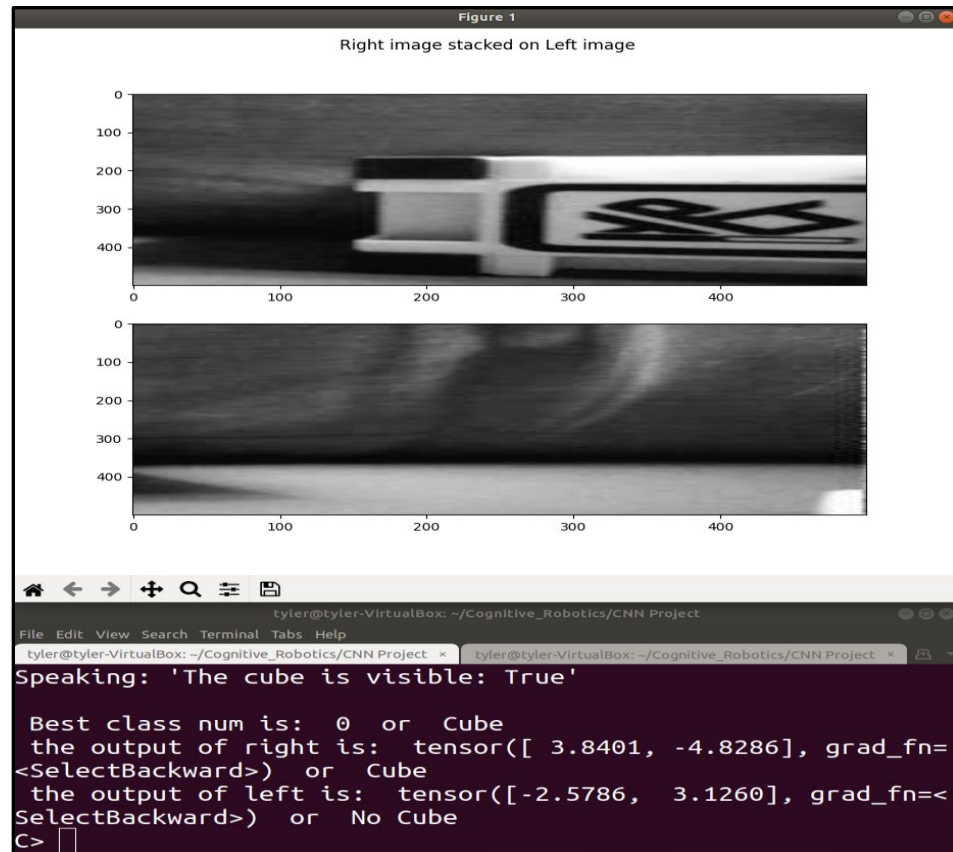


Correctly detected cube on left half of image and not on the right

Results of Right/Left cube detector:

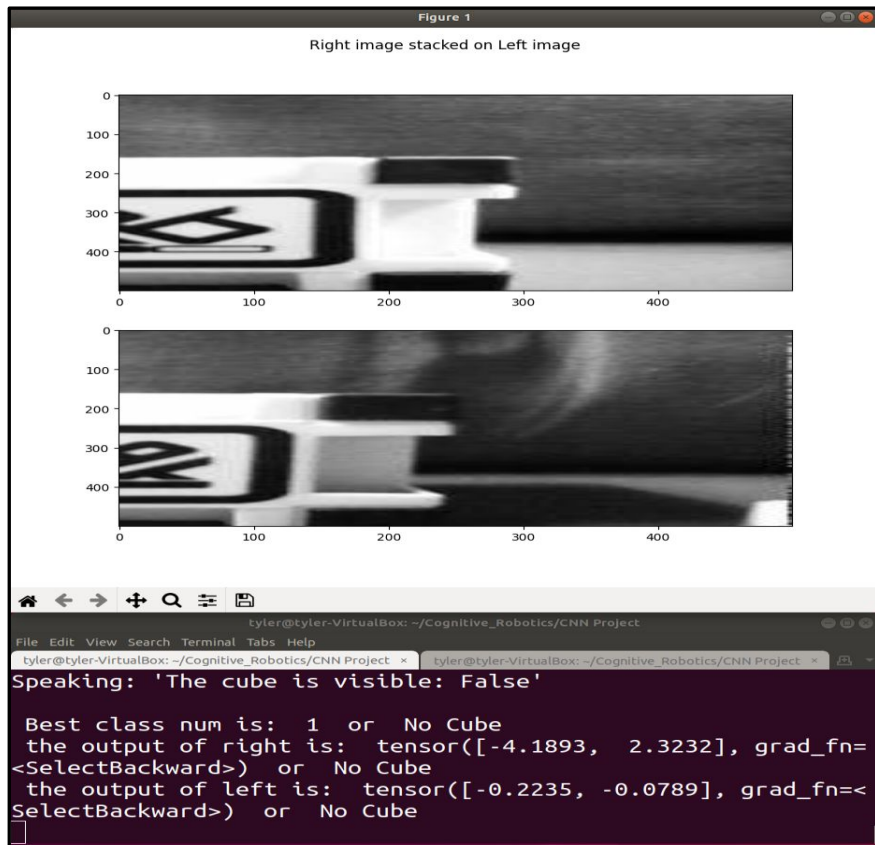


Correctly did not detect a cube on either side

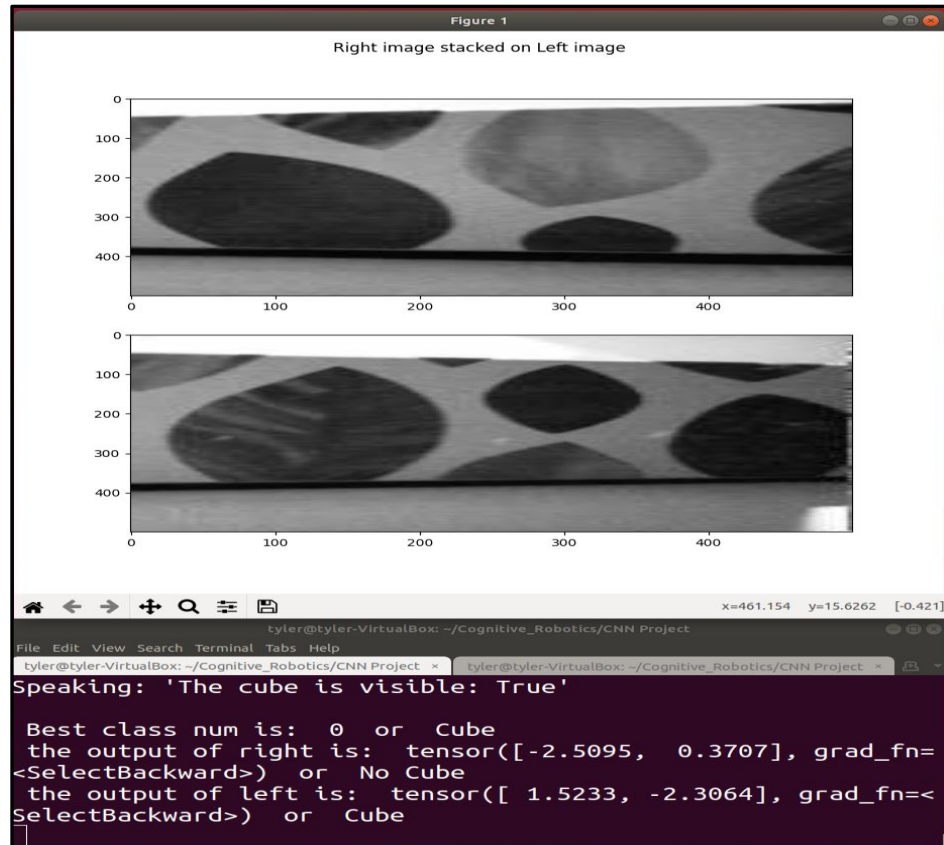


Correctly classified cube against different background

Common Misclassifications and Problems:



If cube is too close to center and not near right side the images do not look like right-cube training images.



Edge of objects can look like cube and give false-positives

Common Misclassifications and Problems:

Figure 1
Right image stacked on Left image

```
Speaking: 'The cube is visible: True'  
  
Best class num is: 0 or Cube  
the output of right is: tensor([ 4.0193, -2.9498], grad_fn=<SelectBackward>) or Cube  
the output of left is: tensor([0.3235, 0.1895], grad_fn=<SelectBackward>) or Cube
```

Background objects and shadows can appear cube like to the model.

Figure 1
Right image stacked on Left image

```
Speaking: 'The cube is visible: False'  
  
Best class num is: 1 or No Cube  
the output of right is: tensor([-1.3691, 0.9666], grad_fn=<SelectBackward>) or No Cube  
the output of left is: tensor([-2.5370, 1.6817], grad_fn=<SelectBackward>) or No Cube
```

Problems with detection in low light images or images much brighter than training set.

Future improvements/ Experiments:

- Test different image processing techniques to handle large differences in brightness, from training set, seen in cozmo's viewpoint: per-instance normalization, preprocessing...
- Test preprocessing (edges / gaussian blurring) methods on training set to see if trains a more accurate model with respect to current model problems.
- Get more training data that handles hard cases such as cube with many different objects, or no cube with many different objects, and background objects.
- Experiment with different neural network architecture designs with varying parameters to find optimal model.