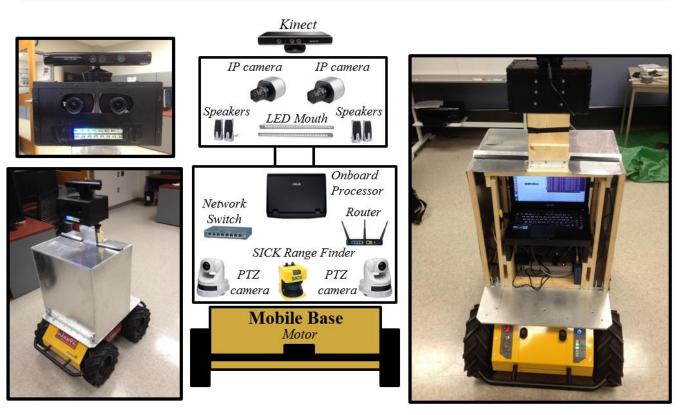


Andrew Braun, Binu Nair, Chen Cui, Paheding Sidike, Solomon Duning, Theus Aspiras, Yakov Diskin

Center of Excellence for Computer Vision and Wide Area Surveillance Research





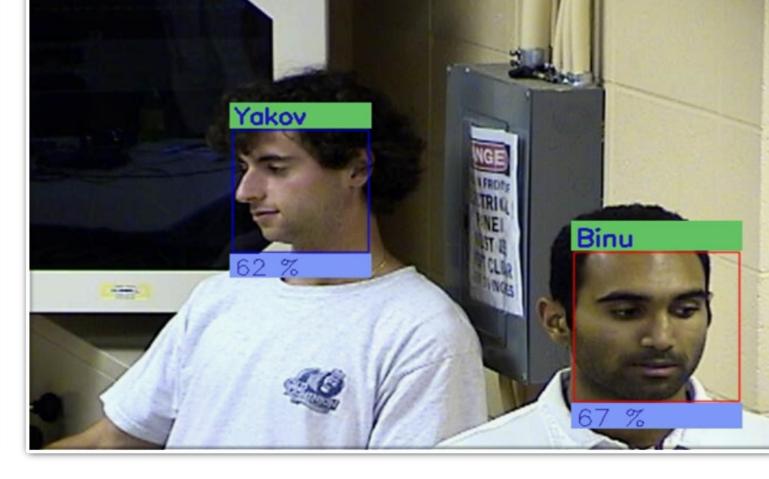
### System Hardware Design

- Control Processing
  - Automatic Detection, Recognition and Tracking image processing algorithms determine the direction and speed of the Robot
- Robot Onboard Processing
  - Network Trafficking and Communication among all IP cameras
  - Robot Operating System
  - Ethernet RS232 Convertor of Robot Control Signals

#### **Modalities of Surveillance**

- Flag a Person of Interest
  - Body Detection/Recognition
    - Flag Suspicious Human Activity
  - Pose Invariant Face Detection/Recognition
  - Iris Recognition





# The Robust Artificial Intelligence-based Defense Electro Robot (RAIDER)

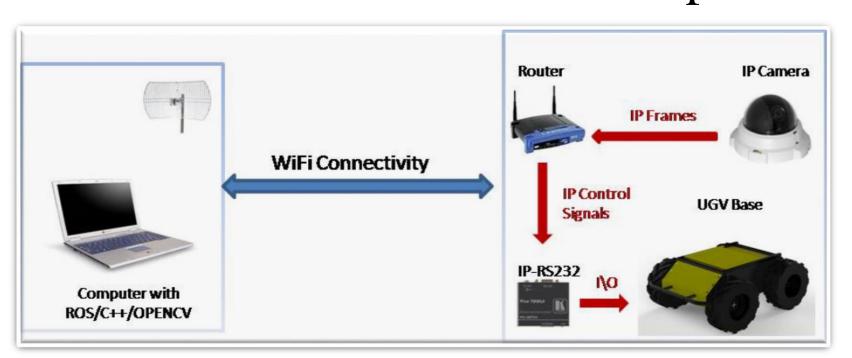
# What is the RAIDER?

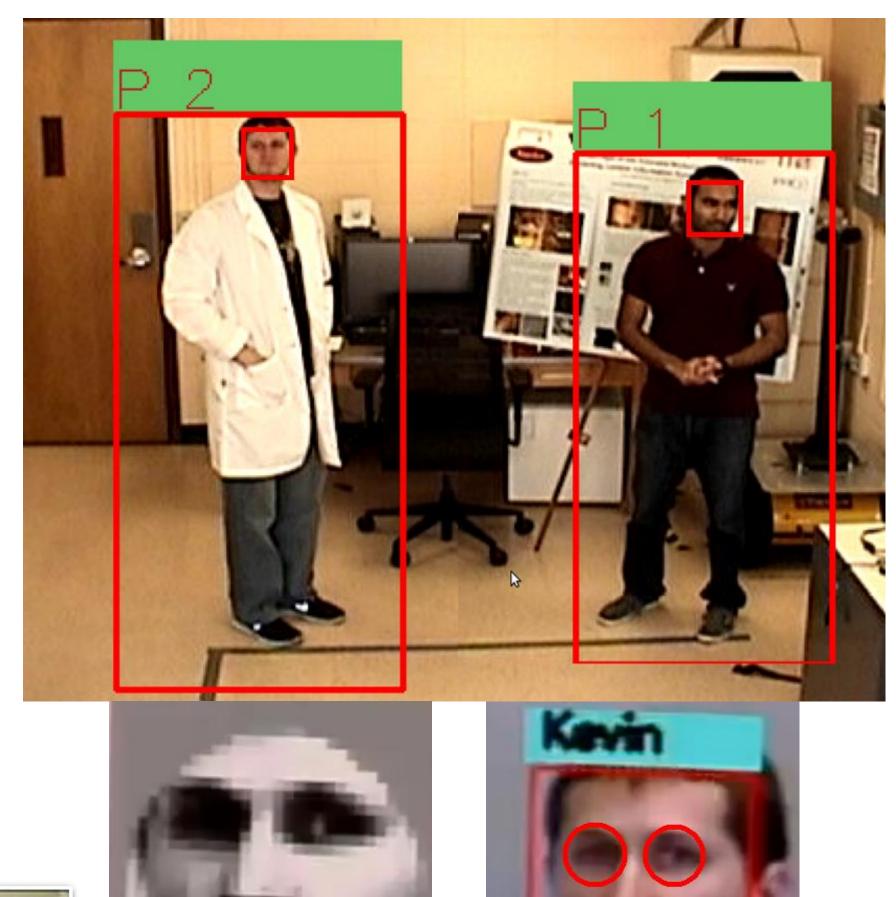
The Robust Artificial Intelligence-based Defense Electro Robot

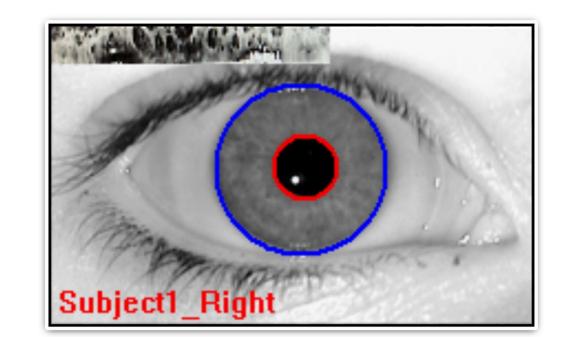
is an autonomous Unmanned Ground Vehicle (UGV) Robotic Base: The Husky A200 from Clearpath Robotics

- Base Equipment:
  - Network Router
  - 2 Arecont IP Cameras Cameras
  - Microsoft Kinect

- Onboard Processor
- 2 Axis PTZ Base
- Vocalization Speakers







## What Can It Do?

Multiple Modalities of Surveillance

- Face Detection and Recognition
- Human Body Detection and Recognition
- Iris Identification of Individuals
- Detection of Changes to the Scene
- Human Activity and Action Recognition

#### Autonomous Navigation

- Following a Person of Interest
- Avoidance of Obstacles
- Reaction to Changes in the Scene

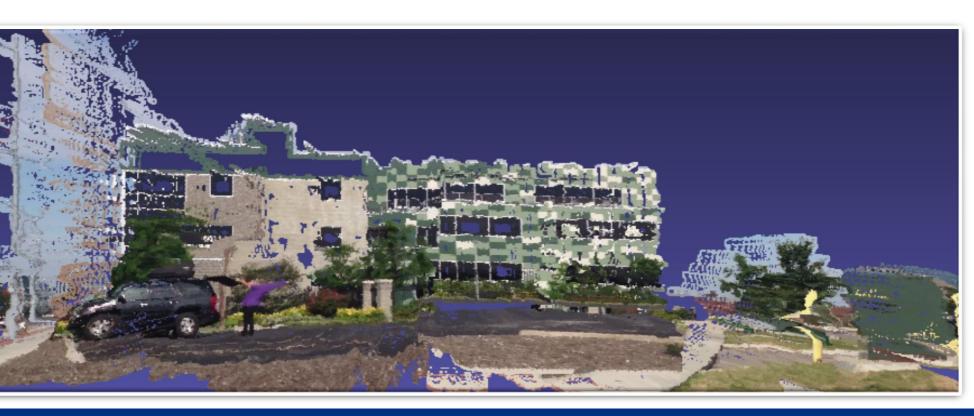
#### Scene Visibility and Understanding

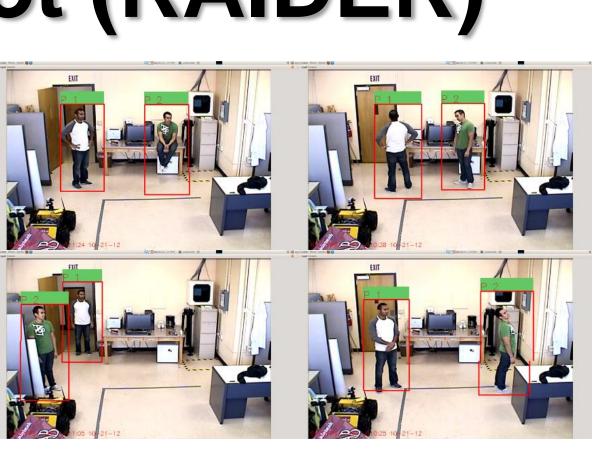
- 3D Scene Reconstruction
- Ability to perform in multiple variations of weather, lighting and terrains

#### 3D Scene Reconstruction

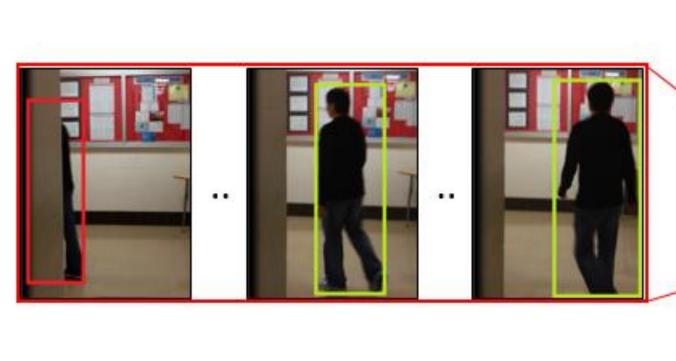
• In order to be able to navigate itself, the RAIDER relies on accurate 3D reconstruction to understand the depths and remember the surrounding environment.

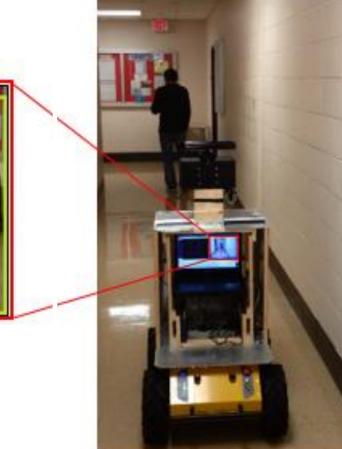














- Autonomous control signals from computer vision algorithms
- Challenges:
  - Vision-based Depth estimations
  - "Remembering" scene
  - Obstacle avoidance
    - Stationary
    - Moving

Optimal Path Selection



