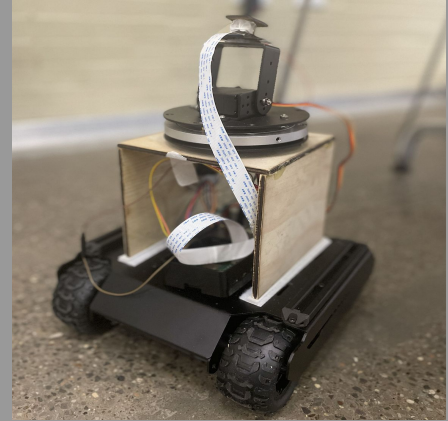


Use Case & Requirements

- A searching **rover** application that can **autonomously** locate people needing help and shine a **laser** spotlight on them
- Ideal customers are rescue agencies and humanitarian organizations
- **Requirement #1:** Accurate laser control and human identification
- **Requirement #2:** Longevity of autonomous drive of the rover
- **Requirement #3:** Fast response times on web application



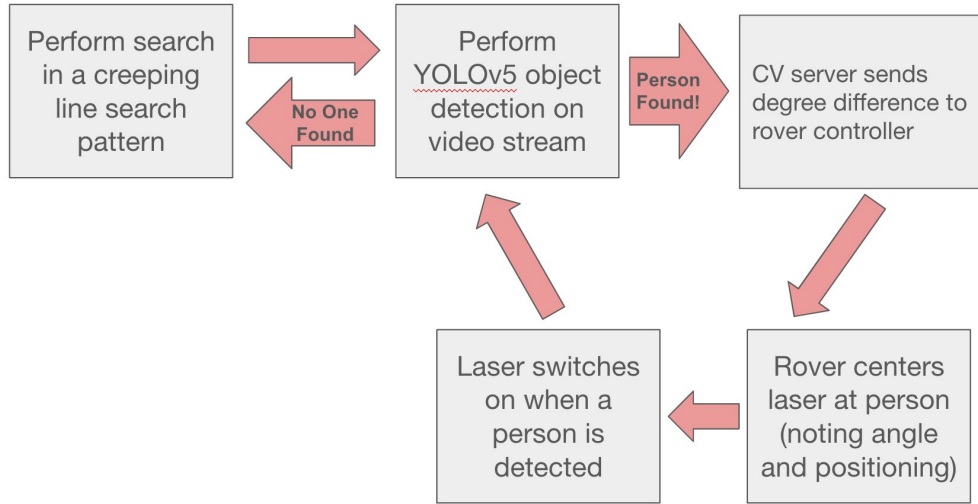
Source: <https://drones.wfp.org/index.php/activities>

Quantitative Design Requirements

#01 Accurate laser control and human identification	#02 Longevity of autonomous drive of the rover	#03 Fast response times on the web application
Accuracy of human identification through YOLOv5: top-1 Accuracy of > 80% and top-5 Accuracy of > 90% . False positive rate of < 1% .	Complete search in creeping line search pattern in <5 minutes at a speed of 1 m/s	Speedup of YOLOv5 object detection through a distributed server of 5x compared to the sequential model
Ability to turn on the laser and navigate to the laser pointing position: offset between laser and human is ± 1 feet	Stability of rover during movement and ability to hold 0.5kg of load like a camera, camera count, and laser circuitry	Low latency of communication between all subsystems: latency of <50ms between seeing a human and reporting on web app
	Cost effectiveness of the rover: <\$300	Secure and user-friendly



Solution Approach and Changes

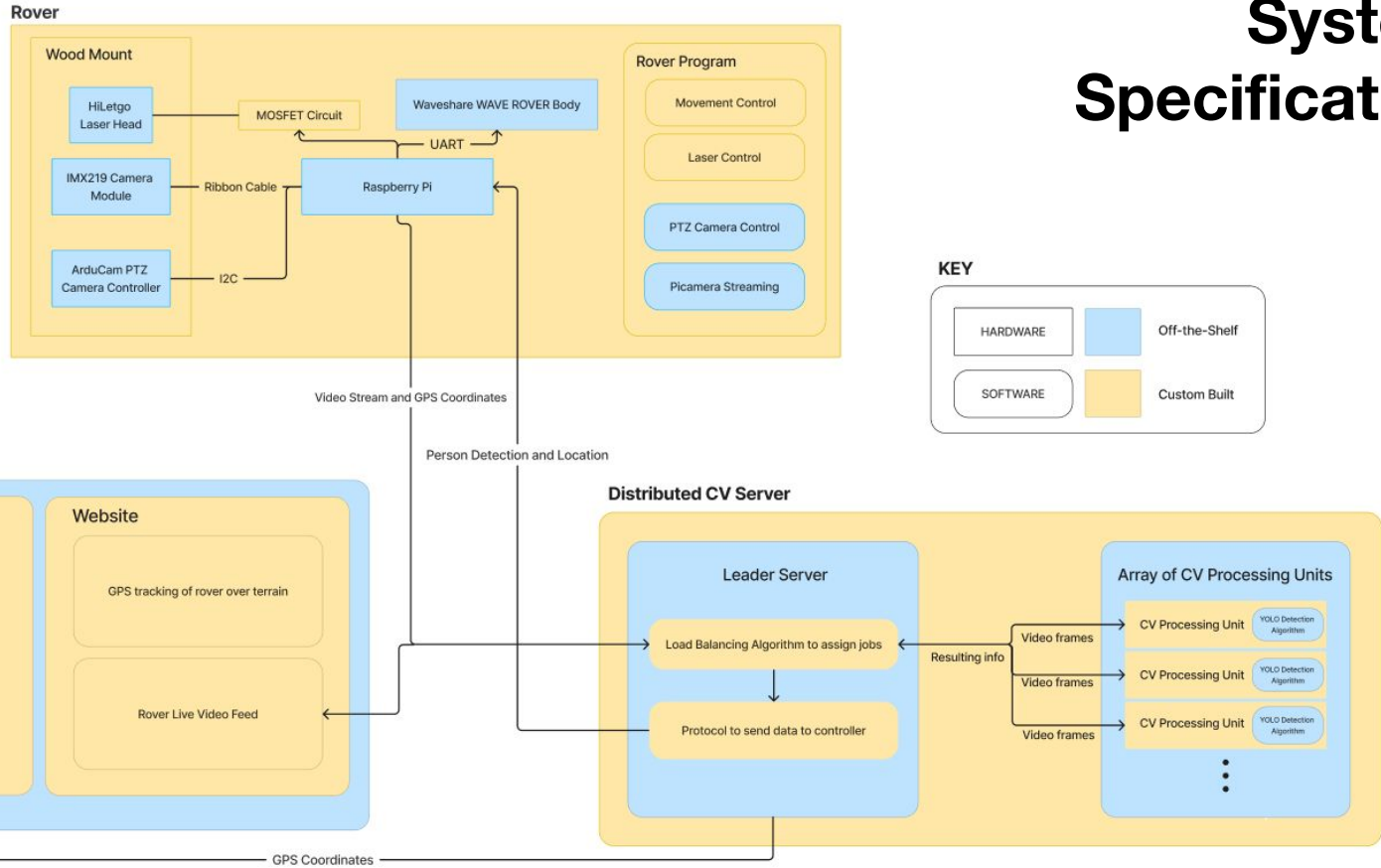


★ Now using a ~~drone~~ **rover!**

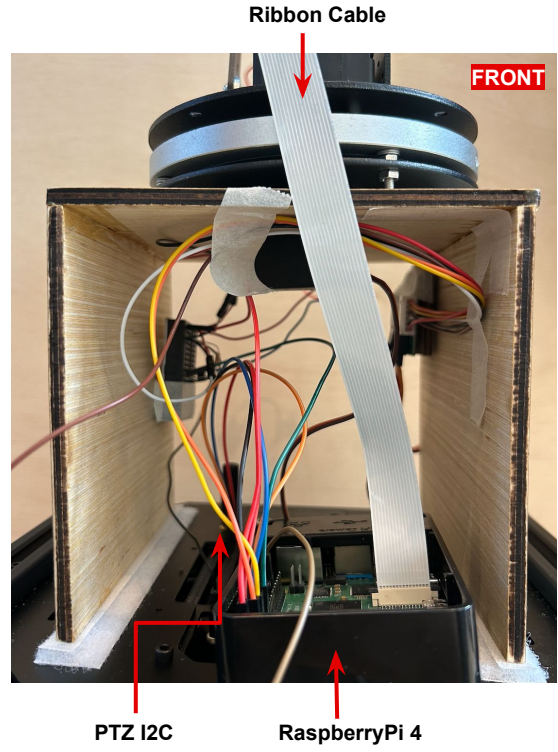
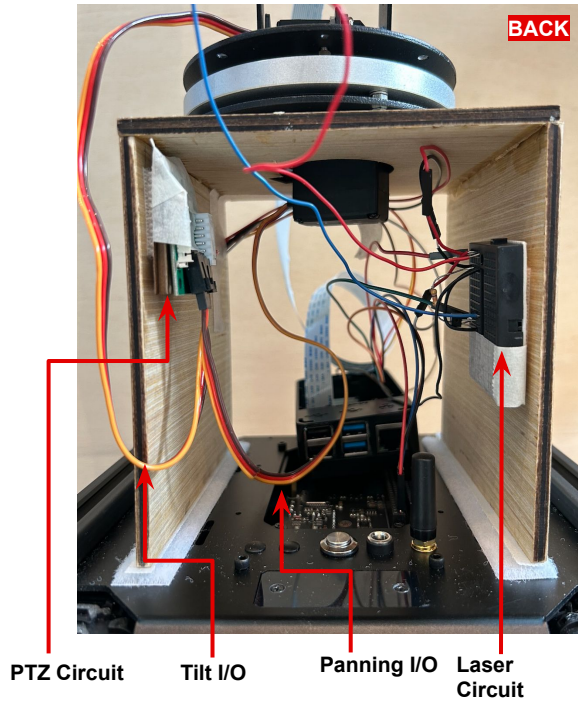
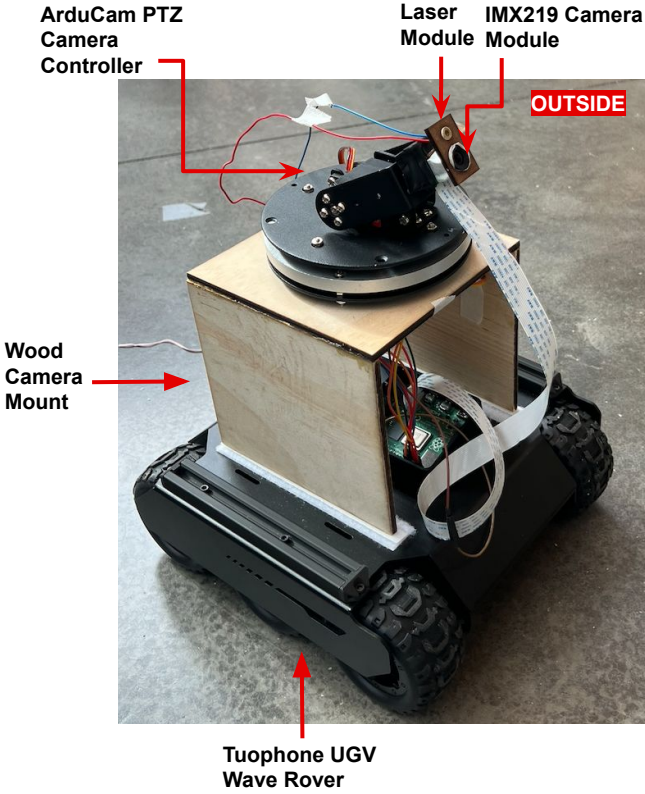
Impact

- **Social:** Providing aid remotely in dangerous scenarios
- **Cultural:** Offer aid to people without discrimination of human bias while searching
- **Global:** Less need for direct intervention in SAR operations worldwide, more human lives kept safe

System Specification

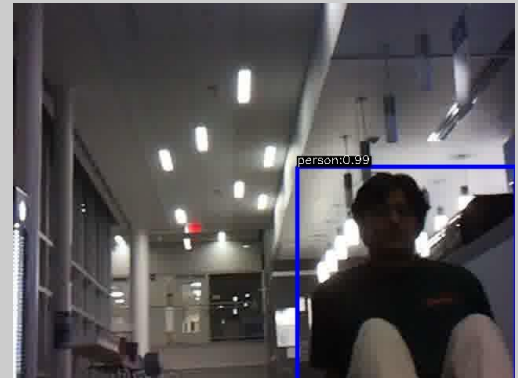
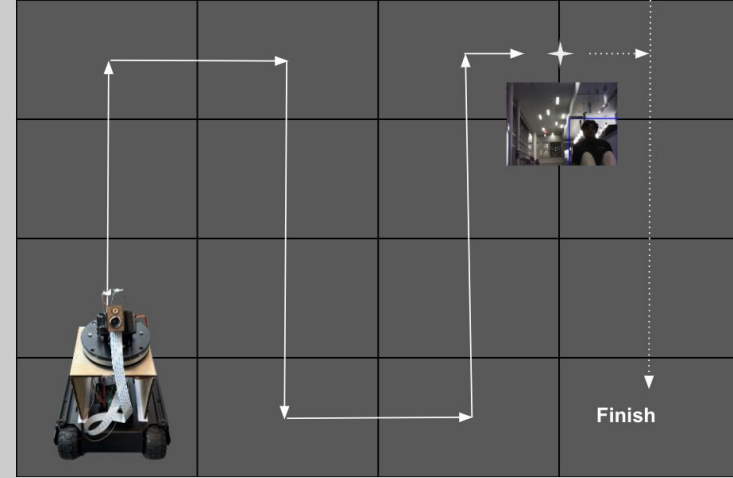


Rover Hardware



Final Demo Plans

- **Test arena:** 16' by 16' flat concrete flooring surrounded by tall cardboard panels
- **Test setup:** Rover placed at edge of arena; 1 human randomly placed
- Rover follows creeping line search pattern and points the laser at the person once detected
- We ensured the human was detected in different positions (sitting, standing, face covered) considering all of our design requirements



Testing, Verification, and Metrics

Requirements	Testing	Metrics
Accurately identify humans in a flat landscape	Unit test images of people in different flat environments, body parts hidden, multiple people	Top-1 Accuracy: > 80% Top-5 Accuracy: > 90%
Autonomous rover control	Checkpoint tests of creeping search and targeted rotation	Can move in pre-specified pattern, and correctly rotate to laser-pointing position if person found (± 1 feet of staying on course)
Low latency	Time taken to send, process, and return information based on video data	Latency of detection, data routing, and result processing: < 5s
Point light to person's location	Comparison tests between person's actual coords vs laser-pointed coords vs calculated coords video frame data	Offset in person location and calculated location: ± 0.5 feet Offset in person location and laser-pointed location: ± 1 feet
Power consumption	Drive time of rover with and without laser + actuator attachment	Maintain <5 minute loss of drive time when searching





Testing

- **UNIT TESTING** with multiple (x) repeated trials
- **CV:** Ensure the human is detected in the image (20)
- **Moving control:** Run creeping line search, and see if it stays on track (20)
- **Latency:** Clock the time between video being sent, human being detected, and rover being notified (20)
- **Laser accuracy:** Measure distance between laser pointed location and “center of human” when the rover settles on target (20)
- **Power consumption:** Run rover with/without paraphernalia until dead (2)

- **Overall Testing:** Find human during the search, and adjust laser to point
 - See video [here!](#)

Results

Requirements	Goal Metrics	Results
Accurately identify humans in a flat landscape	Top-1 Accuracy: > 80% Top-5 Accuracy: > 90%	Top-1 Accuracy: 95% Top-5 Accuracy: 100%
Autonomous rover control	Can move in pre-specified pattern, and correctly rotate to laser-pointing position if person found (± 1 feet of staying on course)	Average Distance Off-Course: 8.2 feet
Low latency	Latency of detection, data routing, and result processing: < 5s	Average Time: 1.44s-1.64s
Point light to person's GPS location	Offset in person location and calculated location: ± 0.5 feet Offset in person location and laser-pointed location: ± 1 feet	Avg Offset in person location and calculated location: ± 0.3 feet Avg Offset in person location and laser-pointed location: ± 0.38 feet
Power consumption	Maintain <5 minute loss of flight time when searching	Average Loss: 8 minutes

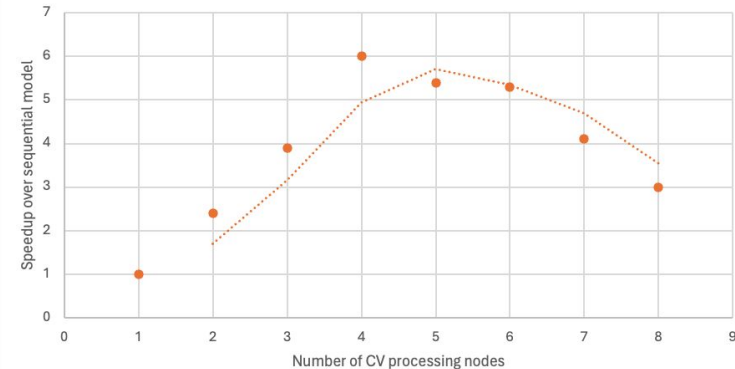


Design Tradeoffs

- Rover vs. drone (10x cheaper)
- Preset search pattern vs. random exploration
- Panning camera vs. fixed camera
- Manual camera control vs. autonomous camera control
- Accuracy of laser vs. speed (2x slower)
- Number of worker nodes vs. speedup (4)

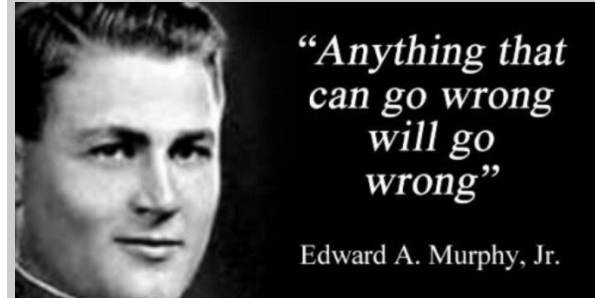


Speedup over sequential model with increases in CV nodes



Lessons Learned

- **START EARLY!**
- Thorough research of OS compatibility and deprecated libraries is required with each component
- Integration and communication of components is tricky, and latency considerations are important
- **Murphy is always watching**
 - Always assume something will break and prepare ahead for it
 - Always push any changes to GitHub in case of hardware failures
 - If it's not a software or firmware issue, it could potentially be a hardware issue



Source:

<https://www.freightnews.co.za/article/tariff-classifications-how-avoid-murphys-law>