



**CAFA self-driving-robot
experiments in Smart
Highway CityLab and GPU
Lab**

CAFA-RAM-Robot

**9th Fed4FIRE+ Competitive Call Experiments
(Stage 2 SME) Category “Medium
Experiments”**

Report May 2022



Computer Vision and Robotics
Company
ESTONIA

www.cafatech.com

Tanel Järvet

1. Autonomous Multi-robot systems with ground robots and drones

2. Computer Vision Systems for analysing sensors and cameras data feeds in near real time

www.fed4fire.eu





CAFA Tech

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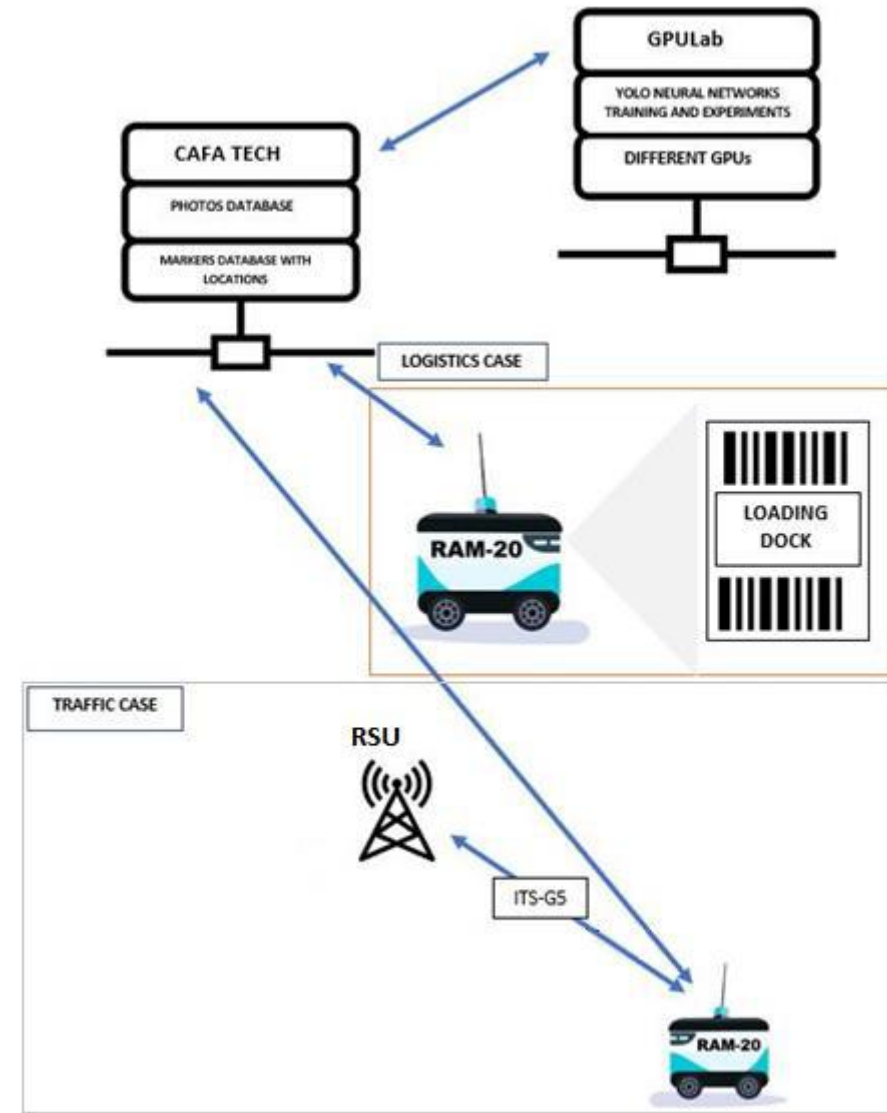
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CAFA-RAM-Robot Medium experiments: 2021-2022

ITS-G5 (Cohda Wireless MK5 OBU) experiments in Smart Highway V2X testbed to transfer information from the CAFA RAM-20 robot to other vehicles (experiments in CityLab).

Computer Vision solution experiments to identify outdoor markers for location and detection of people and vehicles close to the robot in near real time (experiments in GPU Lab).

CAFA RAM Robot experiments initial architecture



Main idea of Smart Highway tests in CityLab in Antwerp 2021-Nov

- When driving on the streets, it is important to identify other vehicles and transmit the location and direction of the CAFA RAM-20 robot to other vehicles and to receive information from other (e.g. from self-driving cars) about their trajectory and location in near real time. In EU there are two main solutions for V2X (Vehicle to everything) communication at 5.9GHz:
 - ITS-G5 (based on 802.11p wifi technology for Intelligence Transportation System) and
 - C-V2X (Cellular-Vehicle-to-everything) based on 3G / 4G / 5G mobile communications.
- These standards are also relevant for self-driving robots involved in traffic. Since both standards are used equally, the experiments must be performed with both technologies.
- CAFA Tech tested in Smart Highway (CityLab) testbed ITS-G5 set up with Cohda MK5 OBU

Preparations and technical set up in City Lab in Antwerp

22.-23.Nov 2021



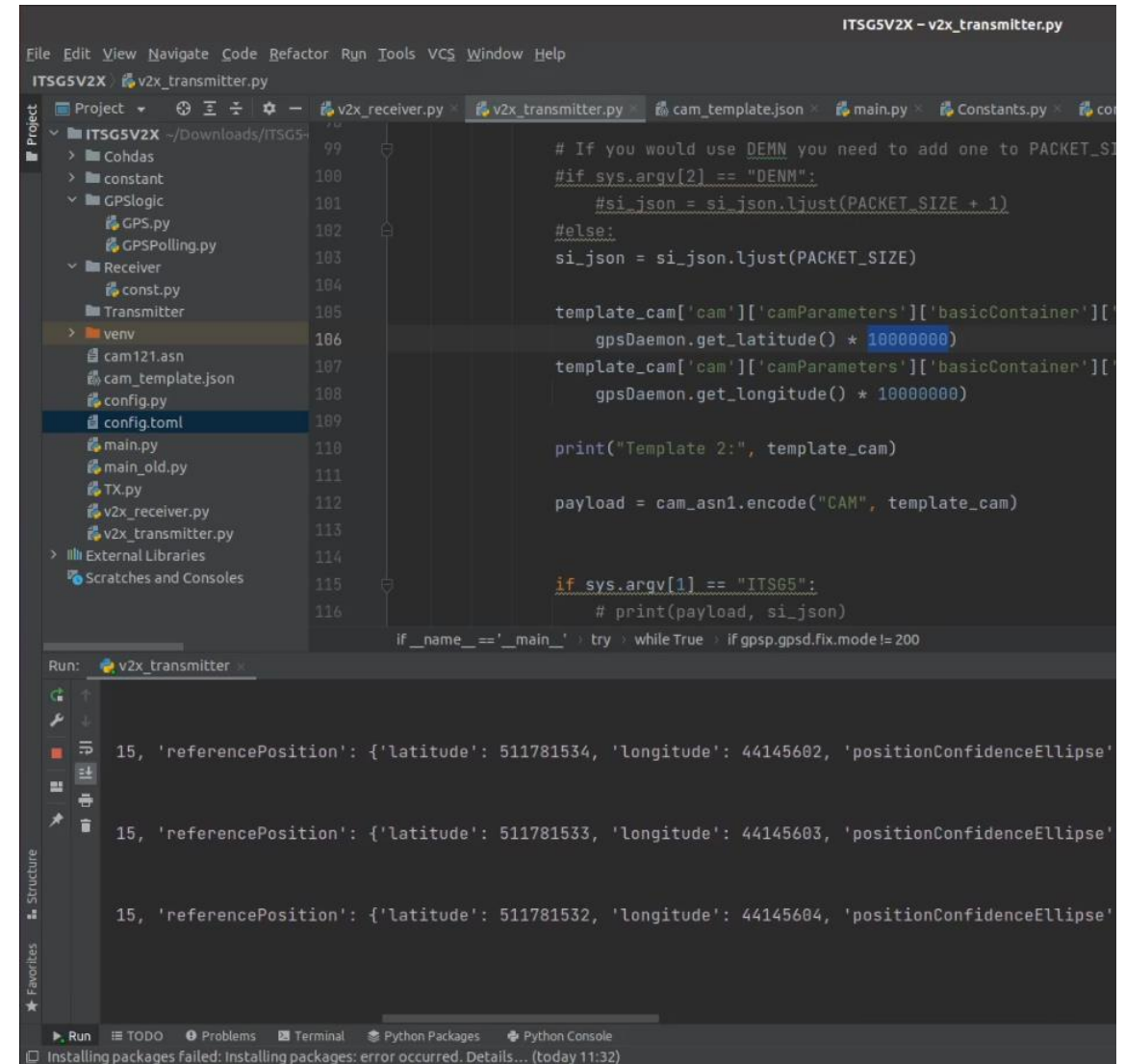
CAFA RAM Robot sending location information to Smart Highway testbed 22.-23.Nov 2021 (video)



Pycharm IDE showing v2x_transmitter.py being run on CAFA RAM robot-s on-board PC

Figure 1. (used and captured over TeamViewer). *template_cam* object's latitude and longitude information update (to match actual robot's coordinates as received from on-board MK5) instructions can be seen in the code section.

Also, some GPS drift can be observed on text output below. Human readable JSON format messages printed out on Python console before conversion to binary CAM format as the program is in running state.



The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top pane displays the `v2x_transmitter.py` file with the following code:

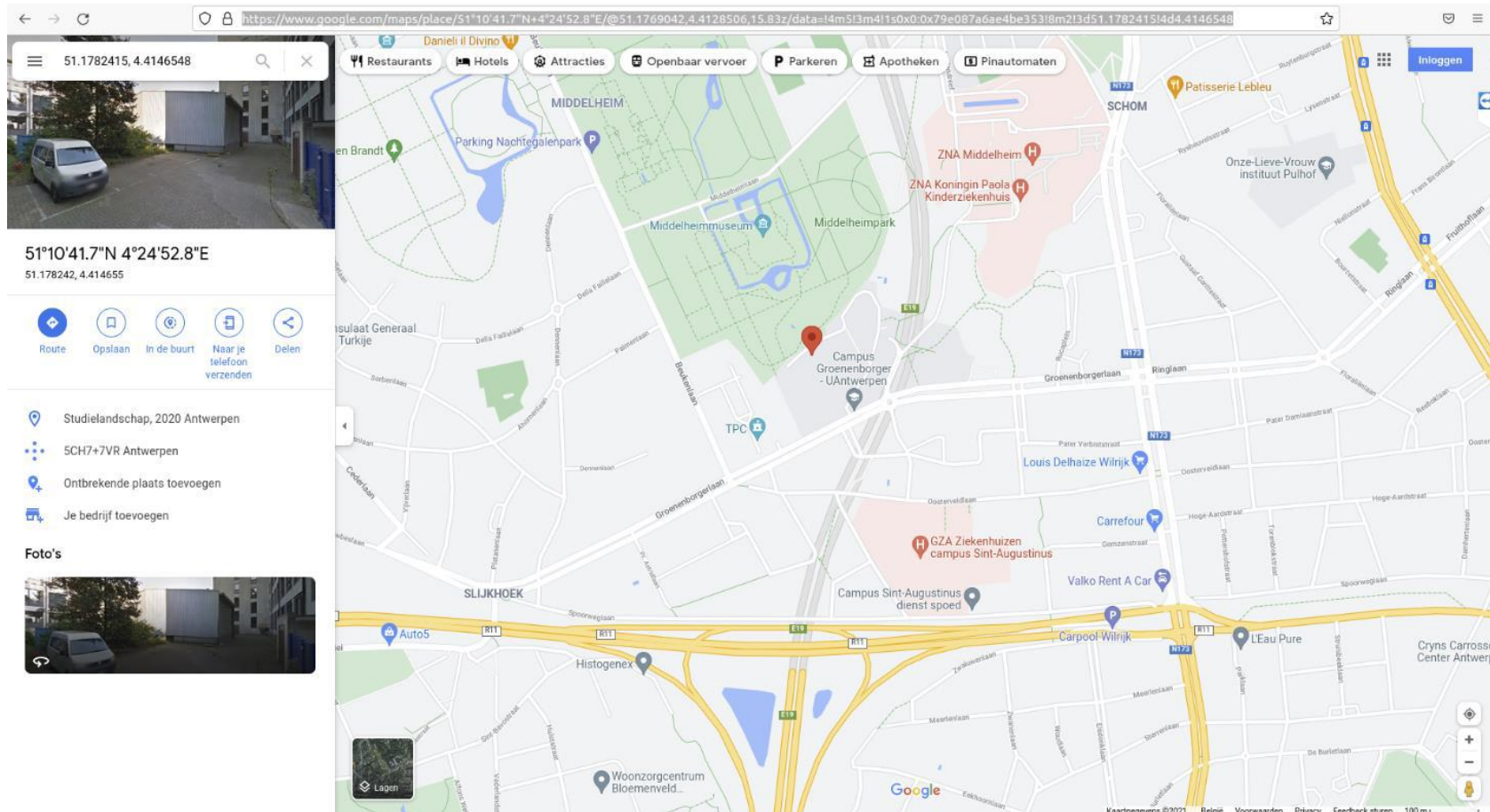
```
99  
100  
101  
102  
103  
104  
105  
106  
107  
108  
109  
110  
111  
112  
113  
114  
115  
116  
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    try:  
        while True:  
            if gpsd.fix.mode != 200:  
                # If you would use DEMN you need to add one to PACKET_SIZE  
                #if sys.argv[2] == "DENM":  
                #    si_json = si_json.ljust(PACKET_SIZE + 1)  
                #else:  
                si_json = si_json.ljust(PACKET_SIZE)  
  
                template_cam['cam']['camParameters']['basicContainer']['  
                    gpsDaemon.getLatitude() * 10000000  
                template_cam['cam']['camParameters']['basicContainer']['  
                    gpsDaemon.getLongitude() * 10000000  
  
                print("Template 2:", template_cam)  
  
                payload = cam_asn1.encode("CAM", template_cam)  
  
                if sys.argv[1] == "ITS65":  
                    # print(payload, si_json)
```

The bottom pane shows the output of the program in the Run console:

```
15, 'referencePosition': {'latitude': 511781534, 'longitude': 44145602, 'positionConfidenceEllipse'  
15, 'referencePosition': {'latitude': 511781533, 'longitude': 44145603, 'positionConfidenceEllipse'  
15, 'referencePosition': {'latitude': 511781532, 'longitude': 44145604, 'positionConfidenceEllipse'
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates an error: "Installing packages failed: installing packages: error occurred. Details... (today 11:32)".

Coordinates of the CAFA RAM robot (taken from Python console output) on Google Maps.



The image shows a Wireshark packet capture window titled 'dump2.pcap'. The main pane displays a list of network packets. The selected packet is number 6786, which is a UDP packet from 143.129.82.186 to 143.129.82.154 on port 41288 to 4400. The packet length is 136 bytes. The bottom pane shows the detailed view of this packet, including the Ethernet II header, Internet Protocol Version 4 header, and User Datagram Protocol header. The data field is highlighted in blue.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
6783	796.353360644	143.129.82.186	143.129.82.154	UDP	136	41288 → 4400 Len=94
6784	796.458213533	143.129.82.186	143.129.82.154	UDP	136	41288 → 4400 Len=94
6785	796.561950438	143.129.82.186	143.129.82.154	UDP	136	41288 → 4400 Len=94
6786	796.669438753	143.129.82.186	143.129.82.154	UDP	136	41288 → 4400 Len=94
6787	796.776794852	143.129.82.186	143.129.82.154	UDP	136	41288 → 4400 Len=94
6788	796.883226294	143.129.82.186	143.129.82.154	UDP	136	41288 → 4400 Len=94
6789	796.991113291	143.129.82.186	143.129.82.154	UDP	136	41288 → 4400 Len=94
6790	797.101822825	143.129.82.186	143.129.82.154	UDP	136	41288 → 4400 Len=94

Frame 6786: 136 bytes on wire (1088 bits), 136 bytes captured (1088 bits) on interface eth0, id 0
 Ethernet II, Src: CohdaWir_20:1a:40 (04:e5:48:20:1a:40), Dst: Xensourc_0c:e9:5a (00:16:3e:0c:e9:5a)
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 143.129.82.186, Dst: 143.129.82.154
 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 41288, Dst Port: 4400
 Data (94 bytes)

```

0000  00 16 3e 0c e9 5a 04 e5 48 20 1a 40 08 00 45 00  ..>..Z..H.:@..E.
0010  00 7a e6 f7 40 00 40 11 8f 24 8f 81 52 ba 8f 81  .z..@..@..$.R...
0020  52 9a a1 48 11 30 00 66 1c 30 02 04 00 3c 07 d2  R..H..f..0...<..
0030  00 00 1e 81 2e 05 02 a1 9f 71 09 c4 04 e2 00 00  .......q.....
0040  02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ....
0050  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 2e 01 02 00 00 00 01  .......#.....
0060  1e e8 00 fa 84 c2 e0 ad bd 6e 2e 3f ff ff fc 23  ....?...#.....
0070  b7 74 3e 20 e1 1f df ff fe bf e1 ed 07 33 c9 7f  .t>....3...
0080  3f ff b0 40 2e 42 6d e4 3f ff b0 40 2e 42 6d e4  ?..@..Bm..
  
```

Data (data), 94 byte(s) | Packets: 6793 · Displayed: 6793 (100.0%) | Profile: Default

Packets captured with Wireshark (by CityLab team) showing CAM messages being sent to 143.129.82.154 (port 4400) which is IP address of LXC container “mhiemaa-receiver” – Standard CAM ASN.1 (binary only) packets.

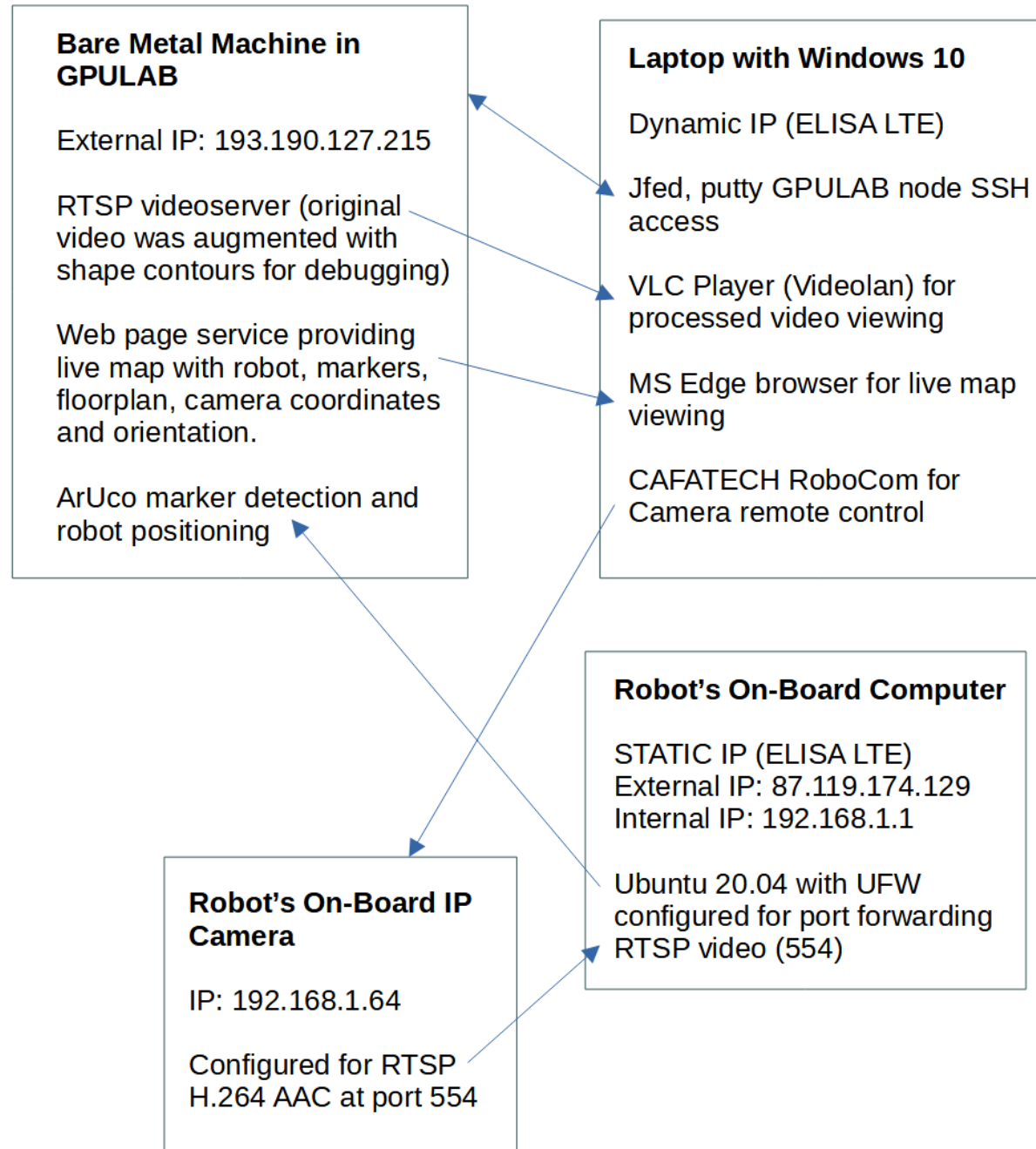
Smart Highway experiments completed! 23-Nov-2021



Conclusions of Smart Highway experiments

- **For the first time in Europe, CAFA Tech team tested the mobile robot's location sharing with other vehicles over the ITS-G5 protocol!**
- CAFA Tech`s team learned the Smart Highway testbed technologies and planned a computationally lightweight software/hardware solution for the CAFA RAM robot's on-board PC.
- Additionally, 2 full working days on-site were spent for software development and hardware troubleshooting with the Antwerp University team to implement the functionality of broadcasting its position to the Smart Highway wireless network using proper ASN.1 CAM messages. **Various tests and observations verified that this goal was achieved.**
- There was an attempt to send data over Mk6c (to the second Mk6c via C-V2X protocol) but on-site testing proved this to be too incompatible with the currently used python code and libraries.

Architecture of GPU Lab final experiments in May 2022



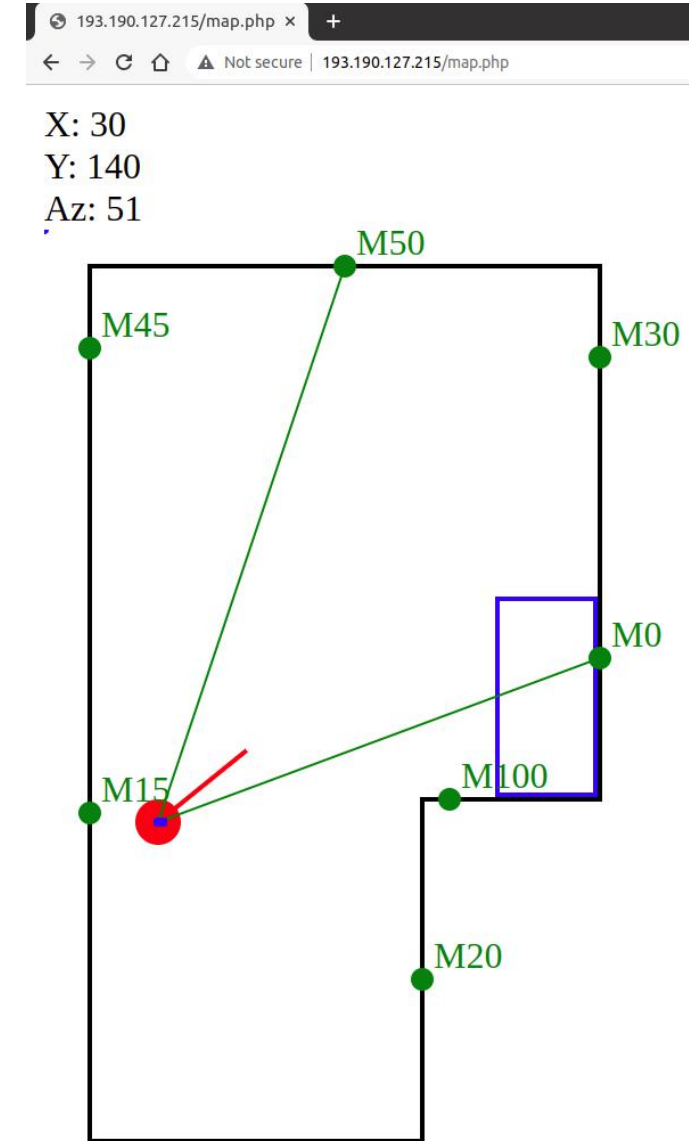
GPU Lab experiments

Outdoor markers detection with CUDA GPUs

- The goal of the experiments was to run Nvidia CUDA enabled OpenCV computer vision program in the www.wall2.ilabt.iminds.be Virtual Wall 2 testbed server.
- To achieve that, the opencv-contrib-python wrapper package with OpenCV bindings were compiled with Nvidia CUDA support.
- The opencv-contrib-python also supports detection of ArUco rectangular markers. The developed Python program detects the markers, calculates the distances from detecting camera to the markers and uses that info to calculate the local coordinates of the camera in the test site.

Screenshot from the CAFA Robot C2 map view

- The location of the markers are taken from markers.csv and displayed on the map as green dots with their respective id numbers.
- As can be seen from the demo video, small blue dots track the camera movement in region.

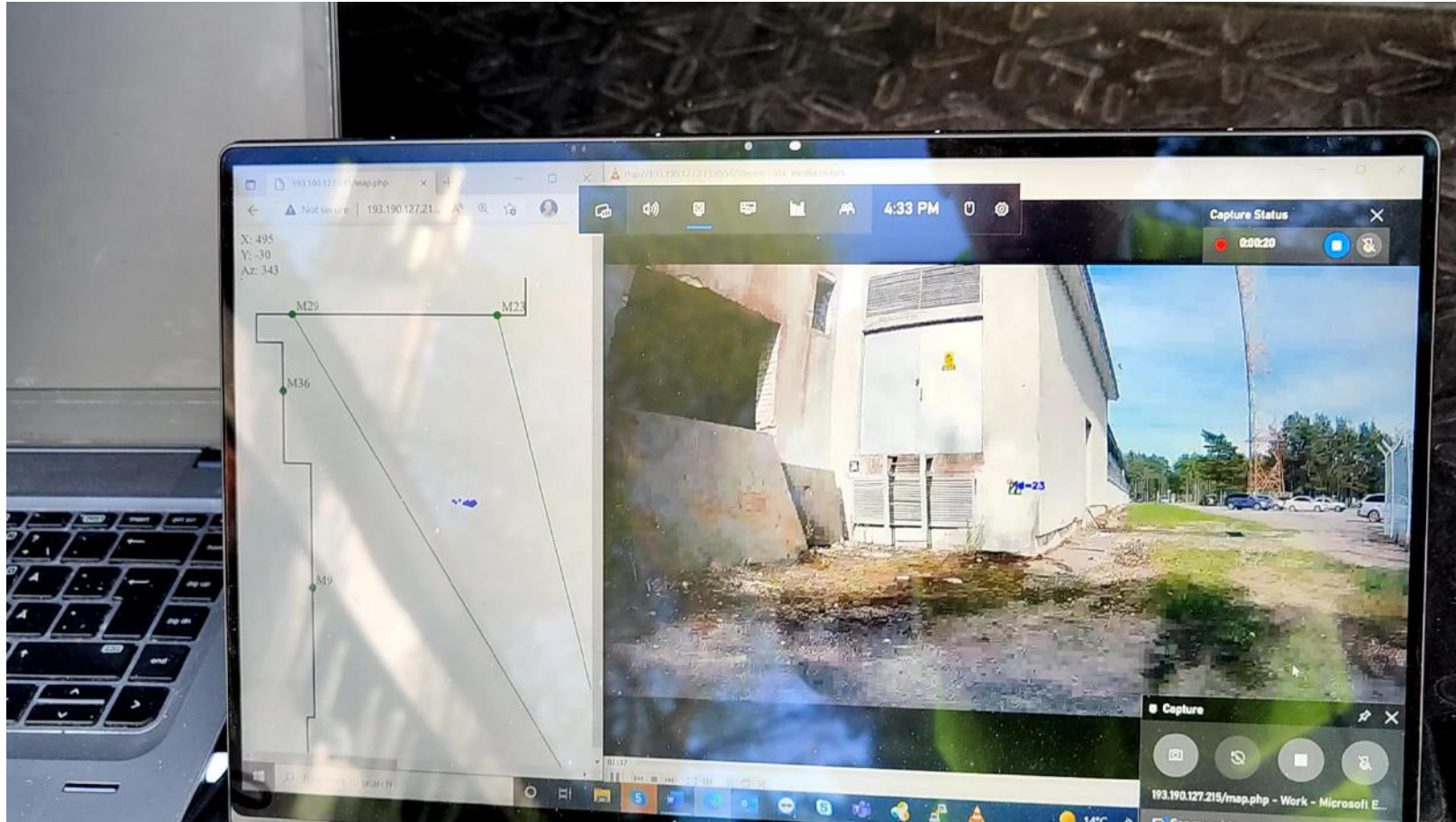




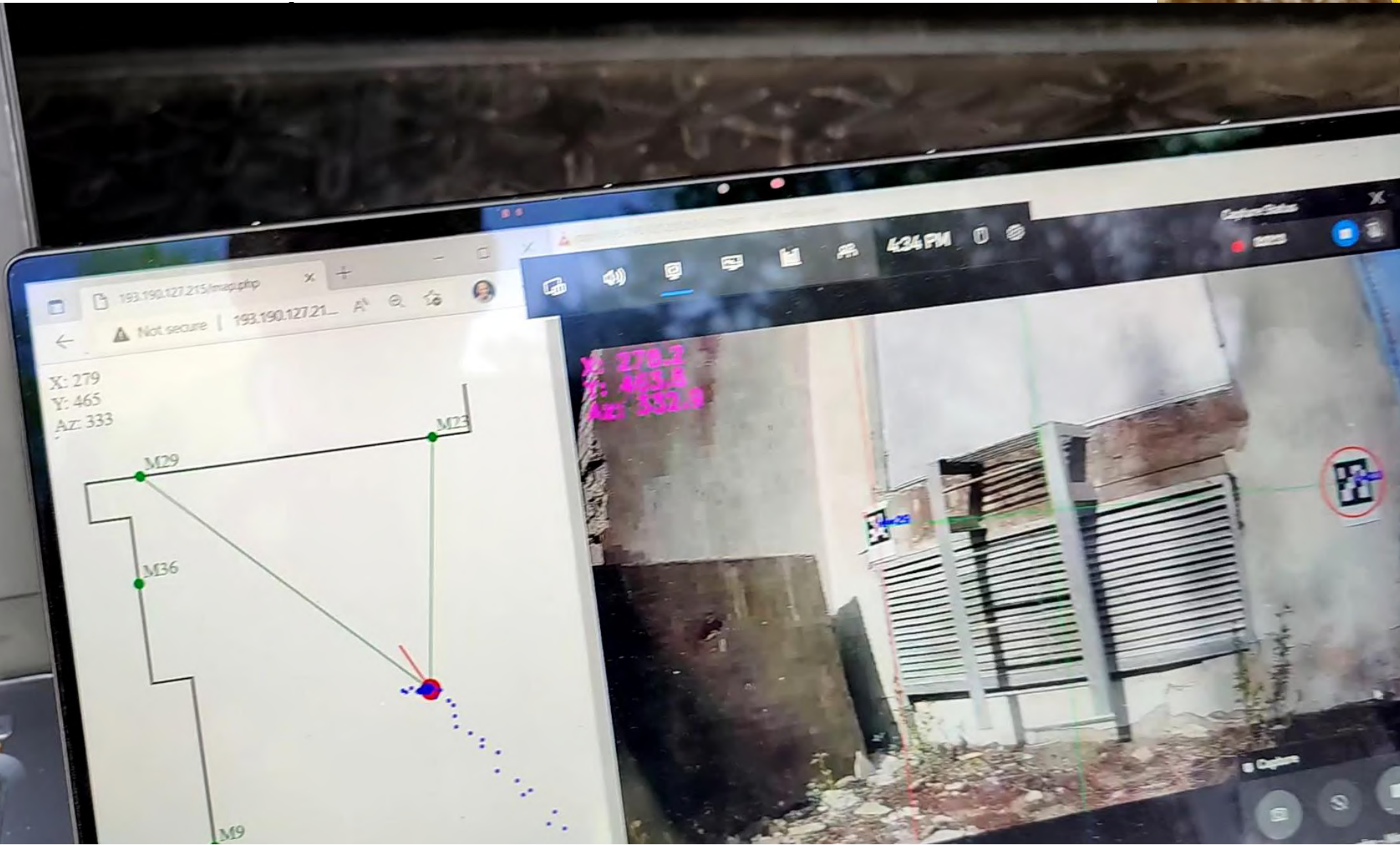
Experiments with outdoor markers to determine the location of a CAFA RAM robot in May 2022

CAFA Tech successfully compiled OpenCV with Python3 with Nvidia CUDA support and deployed and tested outdoor marker detection software in the iMec iLab.t server.

Positioning CAFA RAM robot outdoor location



CAFA RAM robot outdoor location



Person and vehicles detection final tests 2022-May (video)





Person and vehicle
detection by CAFA
RAM robot from a
distance of more
than 20m

The results of the personal identification algorithm are displayed on the laptop's screen (left side). The UI is on the right side of the screen.

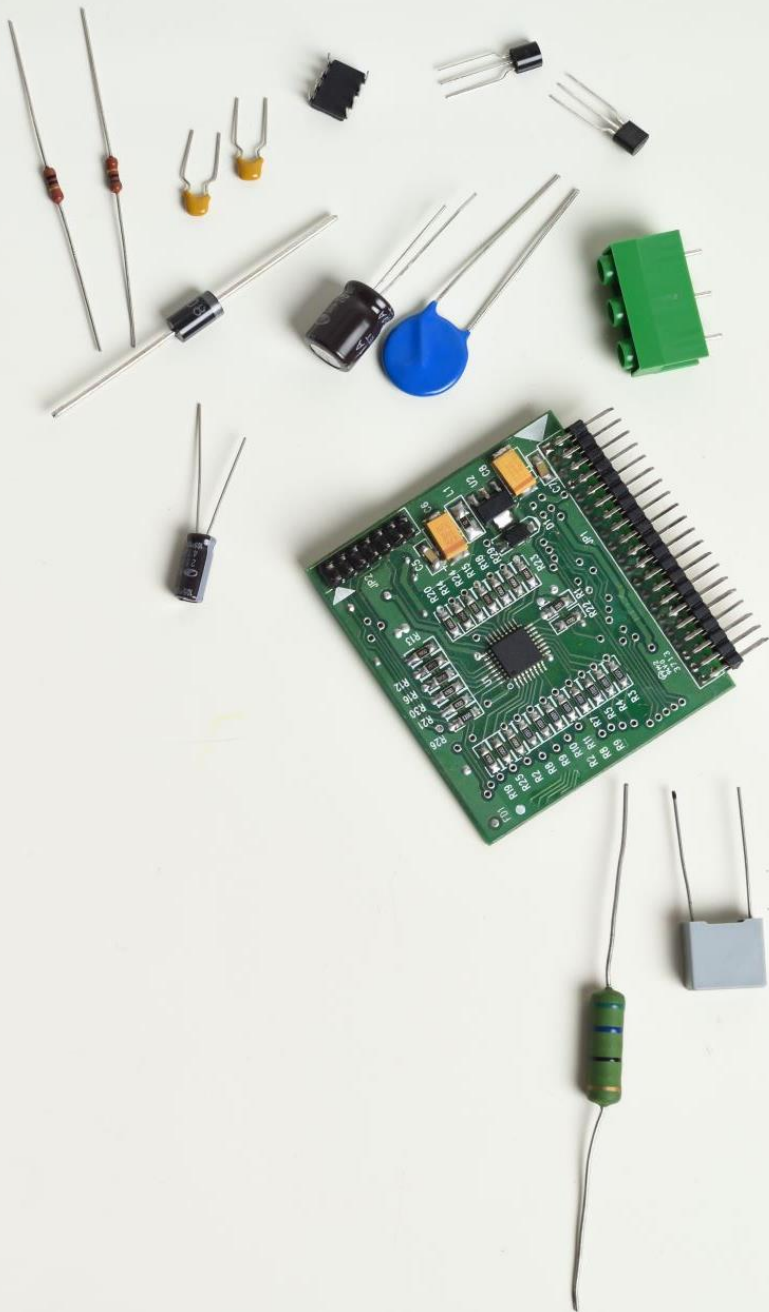


GPU Lab experiments conclusions

- Considering the results, it is safe to say that the GPULab hardware and software in it`s current configuration fit perfectly for the project.
- GPU compilation for CAFA RAM CV has the newest version of the driver, toolkit and code. Presented compilation should have the highest performance as much as running YOLOv4 algorithms is concerned.
- CAFA Tech created scripts that can be used to run an OpenCV and darknet YOLOv4 solution with the latest drivers and GPU support when running the corresponding script (prepare_all.sh).

Objectives and results of CAFA RAM robot Stage 2 Medium experiments

Objective	Proposed action	KPI	Results
Obj1. The robot can identify outdoor markers for precise operations.	Experiments with Computer Vision algorithms for identifying outdoor markers.	The robot detects the marker and its data in 0.9 seconds	Achieved. See details below in section B.2.1.
Obj2. The robot can identify its outdoor precise location.	Experiments with location software which uses identified outdoor markers and these pre-defined locations and GPU for near real time location computing.	The robot can locate it with accuracy +/- 10cm	Achieved. See details below in section B.2.1
Obj3. Obstacle detection - the robot can identify humans and vehicles around the robot, within a radius of 20m	Experiments with Computer Vision software using YOLO convolutional neural networks (CNN) for identifying humans and other moving objects around the robot.	The robot detects humans and vehicles within minimum 20m radius under normal visibility conditions and in daylight	Achieved. See details below in section B.2.2
Obj4. The robot transmits its location, speed and direction to other vehicles and receives information from other vehicles via C-V2X communication protocol	Experiments with the robot's communication device and software to send out the robot location, speed and direction using C-V2X protocol.	The robot sends its location, speed and direction and receive same data over C-V2X protocol	Achieved. See details below in section B.2.3.
Obj5. To identify appropriate GPU units for robot onboard (for location calculation and computer vision tasks) and on edge (for neural networks training)	Experiment with different GPU-s for Obj 1-4 actions to evaluate computing performance for Computer vision and locating tasks onboard and in the edge.	Identified relevant and cost-effective GPU onboard and GPU in the edge for supporting RAM-20 robot self-driving function.	Achieved. See details below in section B.2.1 and B2.2.



Quotas for Fed4Fire

The Smart Highway testbed offers unique opportunities in Europe to test how to share real-time information between robots and vehicles using both the ITS-G5 and C-V2X protocols!

GPU Lab enables experiments with state-of-the-art GPU technologies and has world-class documentation and support team to help you prepare and run tests!

Benefits from experiments

- For the first time in Europe, CAFA Tech team tested the mobile robot's location sharing with other vehicles over the ITS-G5 protocol.
- CAFA Tech`s team learned the Smart Highway testbed technologies and planned a computationally lightweight software/hardware solution for the CAFA RAM robot's on-board PC.
- The experiments helped to map the capacity of different GPU devices for CAFA Tech to identify markers and personas and vehicles, which contributes to the development of a cost-effective Computer Vision solution.

Business impacts – CAFA Tech perceived from these experiments

1. For the first time in Europe, CAFA Tech team tested the mobile robot's location sharing with other vehicles! (over the ITS-G5 protocol)
2. Gained knowledge how to use testbeds outside CAFA Tech.
3. Acquired new competences about Cohda Wireless MK5 and MK6 devices, Yolov4 and OpenCV algorithms.
4. Practical implementation solutions for CAFA RAM-20 robot Computer Vision solution.